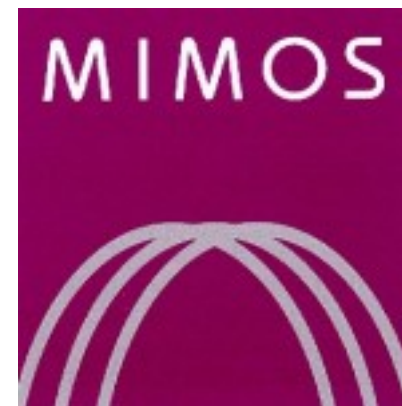


ASEAN IVO FORUM 2016

# AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

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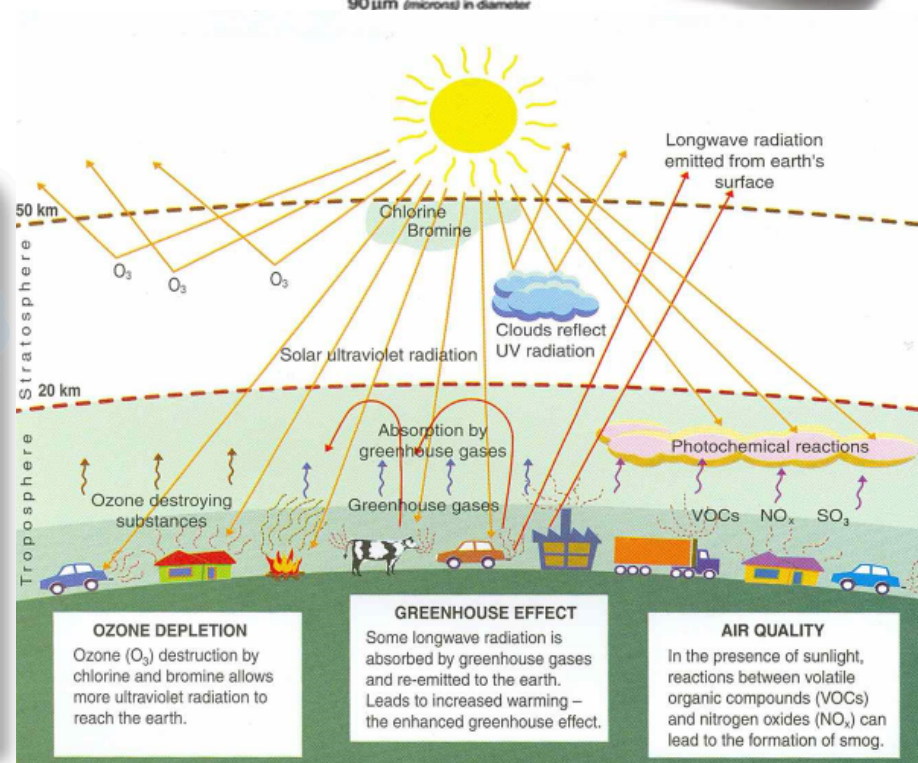
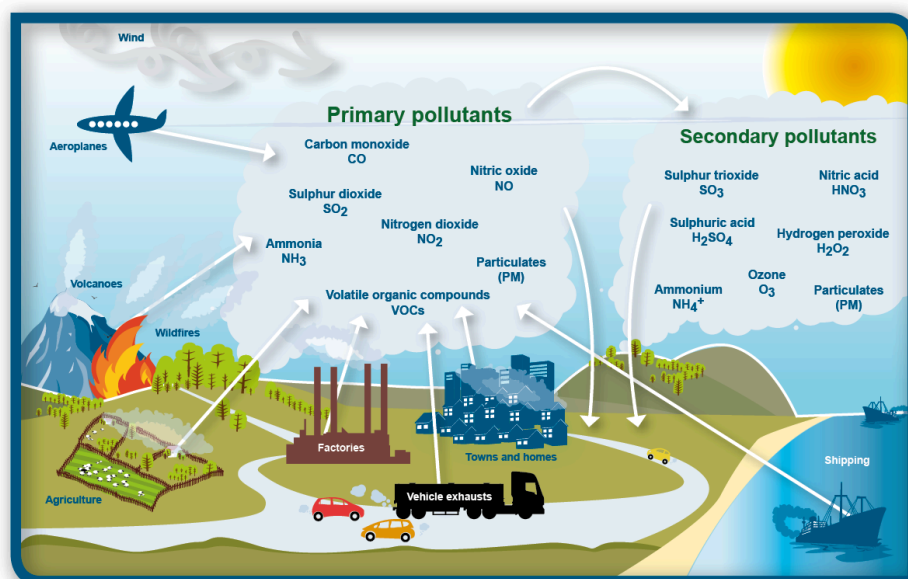
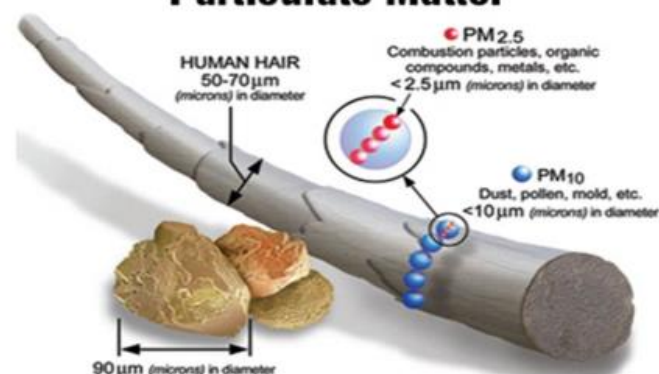
Associate Professor Dr. Robiah Ahmad



# Introduction

- HAZE –smoke, dust, moisture and vapor suspended in air
- Long term exposure - arsenic, chromium, cadmium and other carcinogenic elements.

## Relative Size of Particulate Matter



# Needs



## HEALTH

- Impair Visibility,
- WHO – air pollutants kills around 7 million people, 1 in 8 deaths worldwide<sup>a</sup>,
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Lung Cancer
- Respiratory Infections Among Children.



## AGRICULTURE

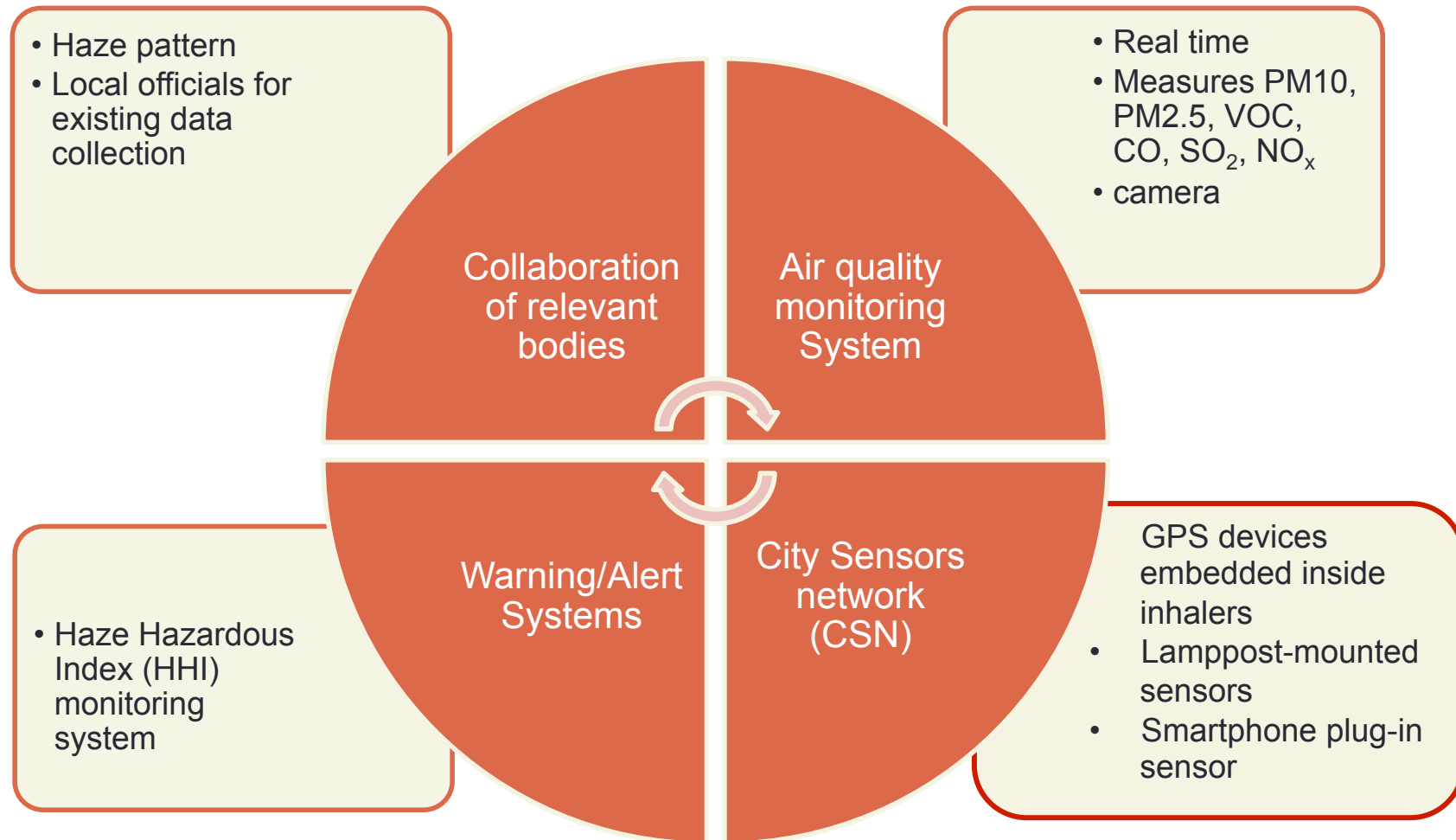
- Atmospheric pollutants - can have direct toxic effects, or indirectly by changing soil pH
- PMs have a negative mechanical effect - cover the leaf blade reducing light penetration and blocking the opening of stomata.
- India's wheat and rice crop yields have dropped<sup>b</sup>



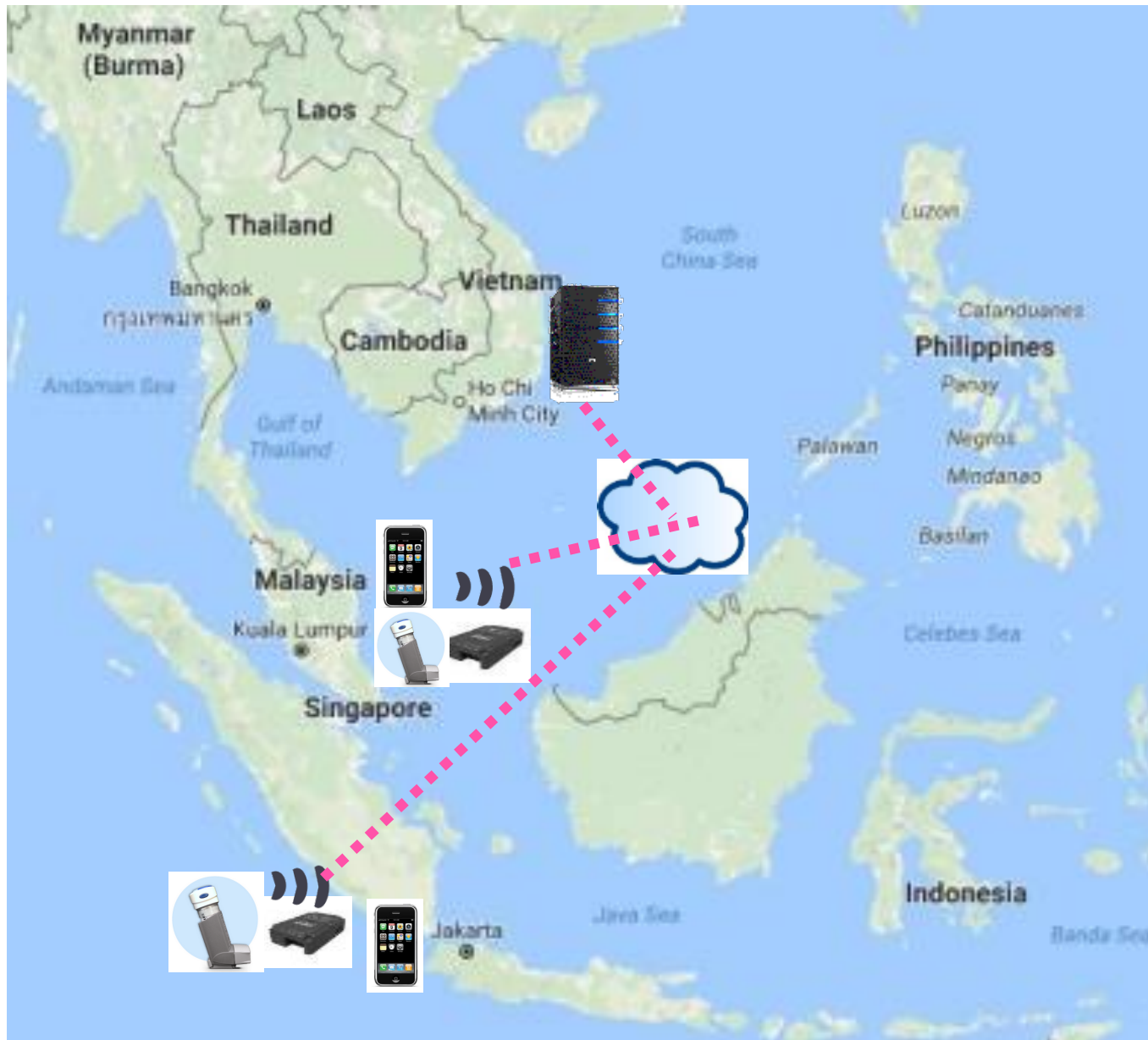
## COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL EFFORT

- Unpredicted nature of haze
- The general public does not view haze as a serious health treat
- Countries in Southeast Asia have little control over what blows across their border
- ASEAN lacks the legal authority to force its members to act against their own interest

# Approach



# Approach



## Server:

- Web Server (open Source)
- Database
- Application
- Integration
- Data Analysis on Weather & Health Data



## Mobile Device and Applications

- Real-time data
- Historical data
- Graph
- GPS
- HEALTH INDEX



## Portable Sensor Device

- \* WIFI Based
- \* SENSORS:

- Humidity,
- Temperature
- Light,
- PM10, PM2.5,
- VOC, CO2



## Medication Device;

- Location / GPS.
- Identity



# Benefit



# Difference with existing

Haze tracker ;

- <https://www.hazetracker.org/firemap/>

National Environment Agency

- <http://www.haze.gov.sg>. 24-hr PSI update. Singapore

Haze action online -

- <http://haze.asean.org>.
- The hotspots depicted in the map are derived from the NOAA-18 satellite.
- Hotspots go undetected when the area is not covered in the satellite pass or under cloudy / overcast conditions.

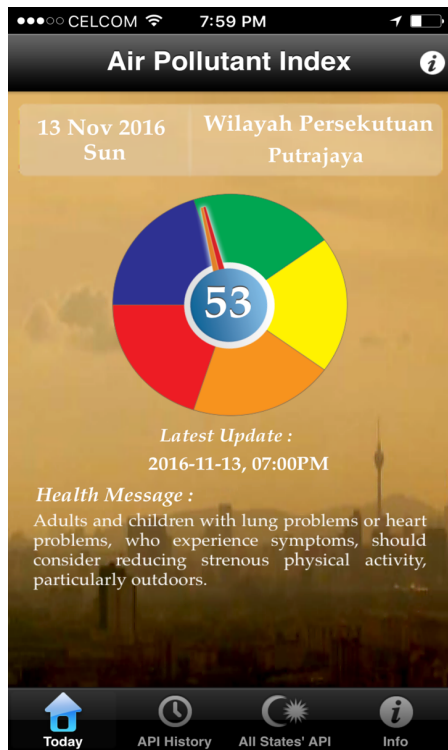
Static measurement stations

- Used by official authorities to monitor and publish air quality
- often costly, hard to maintain and not scalable in the long term

Localized data- Personal reflection; Analysis and prediction

- Data is localized – real-time and more accurate, scalable
- Based on the wind direction of the air movement so more timely response take be taken

# Impact / Summary



It has been decades on measuring air quality

- Air Quality Index 1968

Advances in sensors, analytics, communication tools

- Citizen more aware, address the health outcomes of poor air quality

Crowd data sourcing

- Exploit the use of personal mobile phone for crowd sensing

Dynamic collective mapping of the air quality from the crowd

- Awareness and faster action taken, timely response

Urban population engagement and motivation

- Foster awareness towards environmental issues