Deep learning for real-time air and marine particle pollution sensing

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"Towards accurate, real-time, low-cost sensing"

Motivation

Every year in the UK, exposure to polluting particles causes:

- 16,500 strokes.
- 4,200 lung cancers.
- Alzheimer's disease.

£20 billion per year



chain. Microplastics in drinking water.

40,000 deaths per year¹ Trillions of microbeads enter the sea per year

Water

Impact on marine life due to

plastic particles absorbing

toxins & entering food

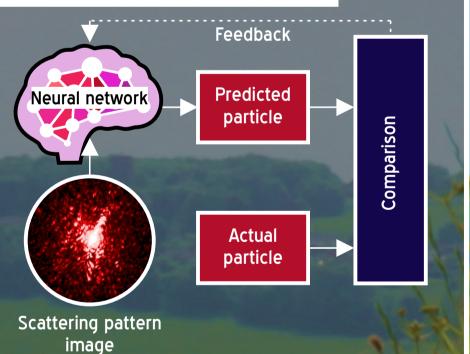
Monitoring of pollution is vital to understand its origins and reduce it. Current sensors can lack accuracy and be expensive.

Experimental setup

- A red laser beam was directed onto diesel, wood ash, pollen particles in air, and plastic particles in water, and the scattered light was imaged by a camera.
- The images were used for training the neural network.

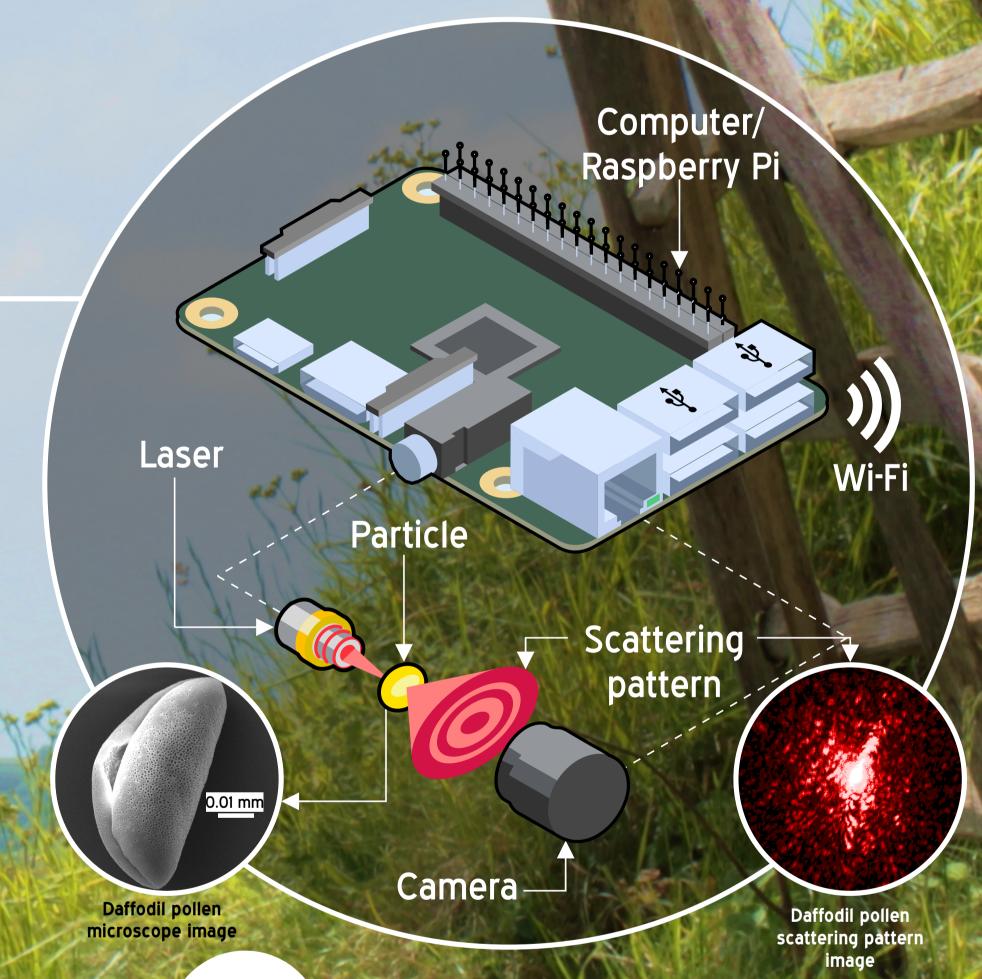
Training neural network

- Scattering patterns were used as an input for the neural network, which was trained to predict the material and number of particles.
- Once trained, the neural network was used in real-time for particle pollution classification.

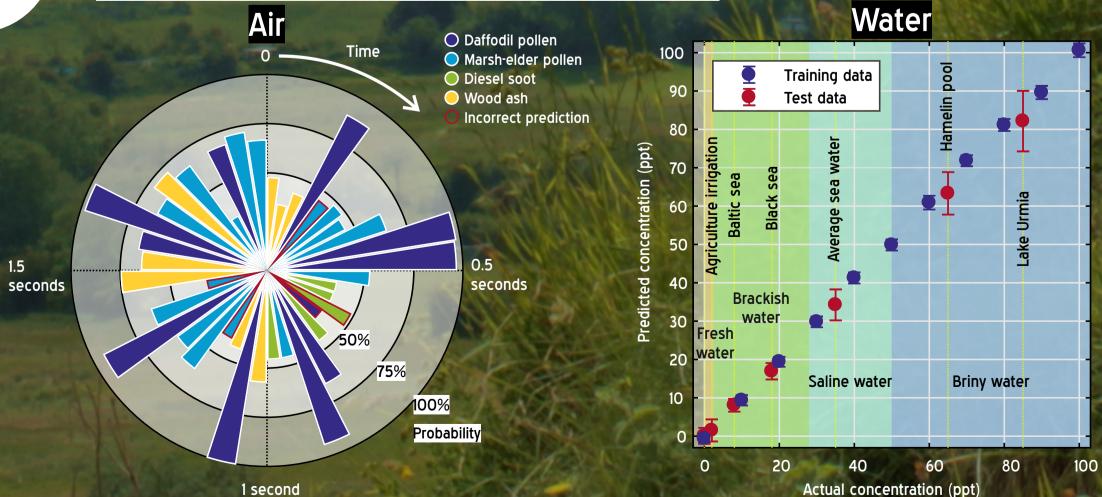


Concept Image of scattered light **Predicted** Particle Neural network particle

An <u>artificial intellegent neural network</u> (a mathematical transform that mimics the brain's visual cortex) classifies a particle directly from the light scattered by the particle.



Real-time detection



Optoelectronics

Research Centre

Real-time sensing of pollen, diesel and wood ash particles. Most likely particle type with its probability of prediction as a function of time².

Detecting 0.008 mm plastic particles in water, with the average prediction accuracy of water salinity presented.

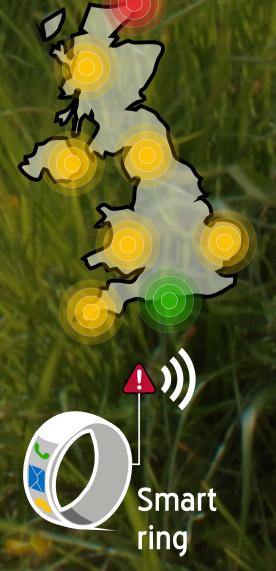
Future work

Nationwide sensors:

Developing a network of sensors over the country, such as on lampposts and in marine areas, which send data to the cloud and allow a live map of particle pollution to be viewed online.

Wearable technology:

- Rings, watches, headphones.
- Air pollution monitor with alerts.
- Hay fever alerts.
- Personalised.



Southampton

References

● Holgate, S. "Every breath we take", ② Grant-Jacob, J, A. et al (2018) Opt. Royal College of Physicians, 2016 Express, 26 (21), 27237-27246.