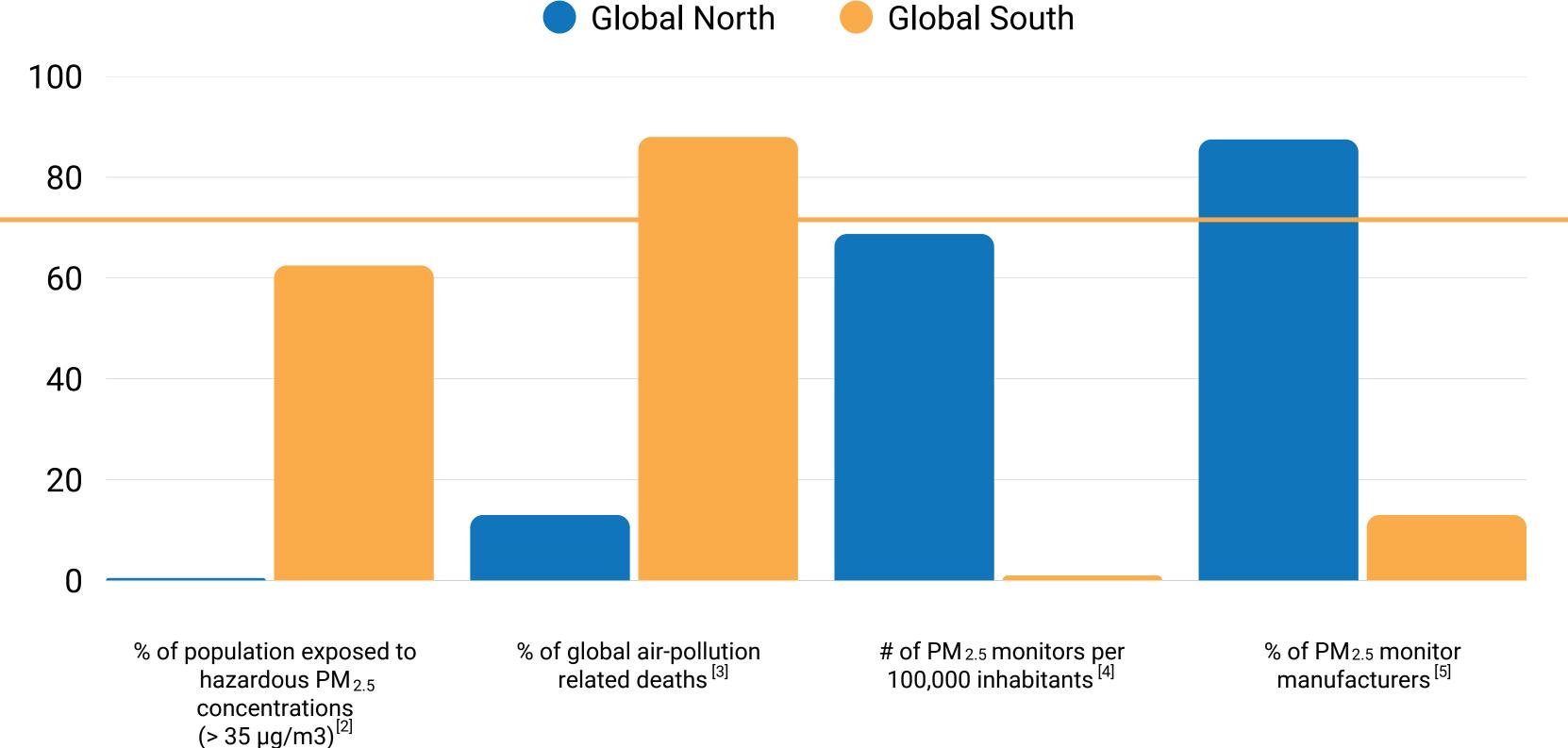
CLEAN-Air Forum 2025, Nairobi, Kenya

Open-Source Air Quality Monitoring: A Catalyst for Capacity Building and Action in Africa

Achim Haug, CEO AirGradient Ltd, achim.haug@airgradient.com

Global South: Most polluted, but least monitored

open source hardware



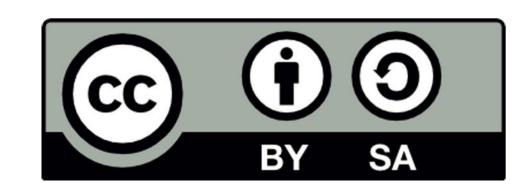
More frequent, locally-generated ground monitoring data is often a starting point for public engagement in a community – and is required for policy enforcement in most instances.

> University of Chicago, Air Quality Life Index, Annual Update, 2022^[1]



Scan me to learn more about the colocation project





Open-Source Advantage

Affordability

Open hardware allows both the design and production of affordable and accurate air quality monitors.

AirGradient Open Air Max with AlphaSense NO2, O3 sensor modules cost around ¼ of proprietory monitors.

If desired, self-assembling the monitor is a cost-effective choice, with the detailed instructions provided. To ensure longevity of the monitors, individual components can easily be replaced.

Performance Evaluation



Collaborators in the Global South

Accuracy

- Collaboration with leading air quality scientists, including AFRI-SET
- PM2.5 sensor won AirParif Microsensor Challenge 2023
- Comprehensive performance evaluation and development of calibration and correction algorithms via international co-location project

Awareness

- Open source map/platform to support local air quality organisations
- Used to engage school students in air quality related projects
- Perfectly suited to teach technical and research skills

Local Adaptations

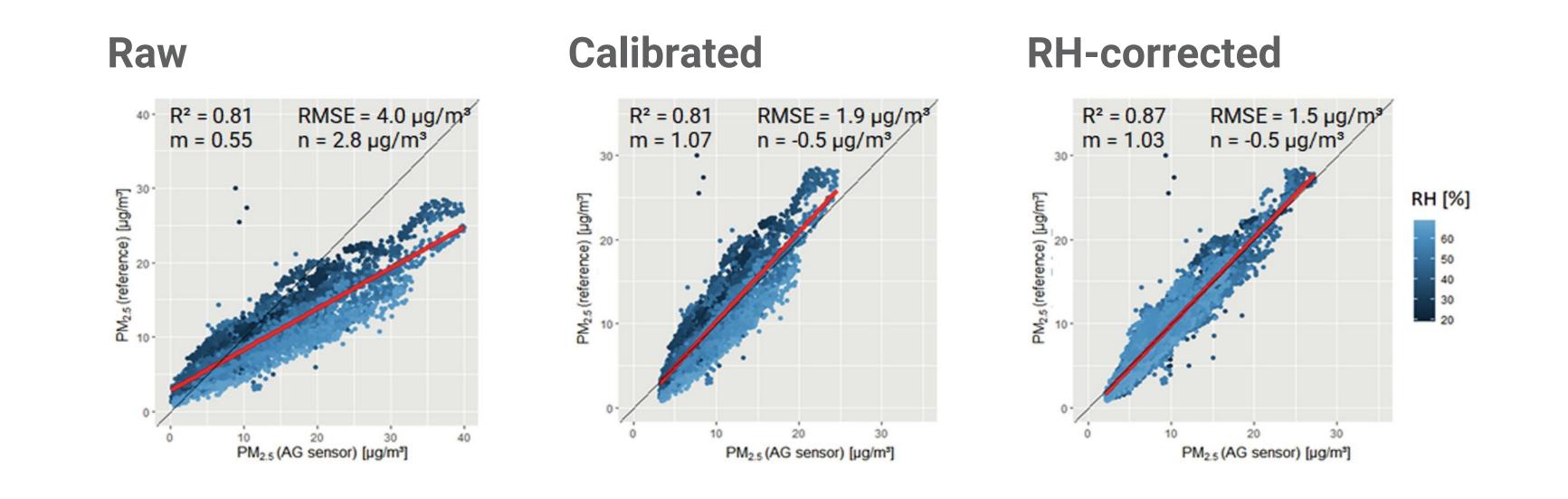
Thanks to its open hardware and software approach, the monitor can be freely adapted to the individual project. Examples include:

- Time resolution: Adapt data volume to the research question
- Data transmission: WiFi or mobile data
- Storage: Download from AirGradient server or receive data at your own systems
- Easily add additional sensor modules, e.g. for CO, SO2, etc.
- Co-branding: Print your organizational logo onto the monitor

Open Hardware, Open Data, Open Source



- Public sharing of monitor designs and software
- Collaboration with OpenAQ
- No patents / trade secrets
- Creative Commons license CC BY-SA 4.0
- Design can be openly shared, adapted and redistributed



[1] M. Greenstone, C. Hasenkopf, K. Lee, Air Quality Life Index, Annual Update, 2022. [2] J. Rentschler, N. Leonova, Global air pollution exposure and poverty, Nat Commun. 2023;14(1):4432. doi: 10.1038/s41467-023-39797-4. [3] S. Gulia, I. Khanna, K. Shukla, M. Khare, Ambient air pollutant monitoring and analysis protocol for low and middle income countries: An element of comprehensive urban air quality management framework, Atm. Envir. 2020, 222: 117120. doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.117120. [4] Estimated from R. V. Martin, M. Brauer, A. van Donkelaar, G. Shaddick, U. Narain, S. Dey, No one knows which city has the highest concentration of fine particulate matter, Atm. Envir. X 2019, 3, 100040, doi: 10.1016/j.aeaoa.2019.100040. [5] All PM2.5 monitor manufacturers that have been evaluated by Air-SPEC, Airparif and/or Afri-SET were taken into account.

