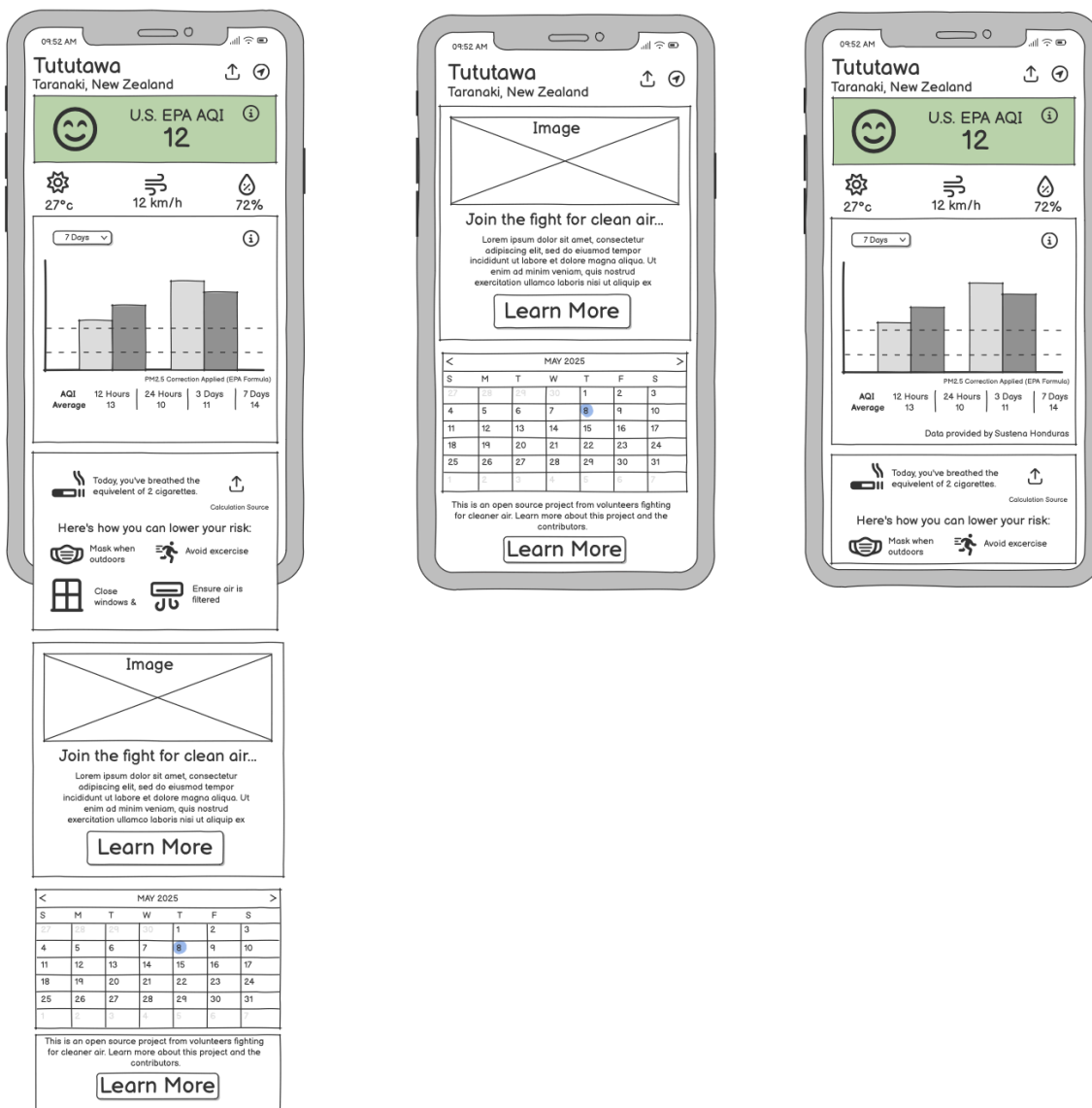
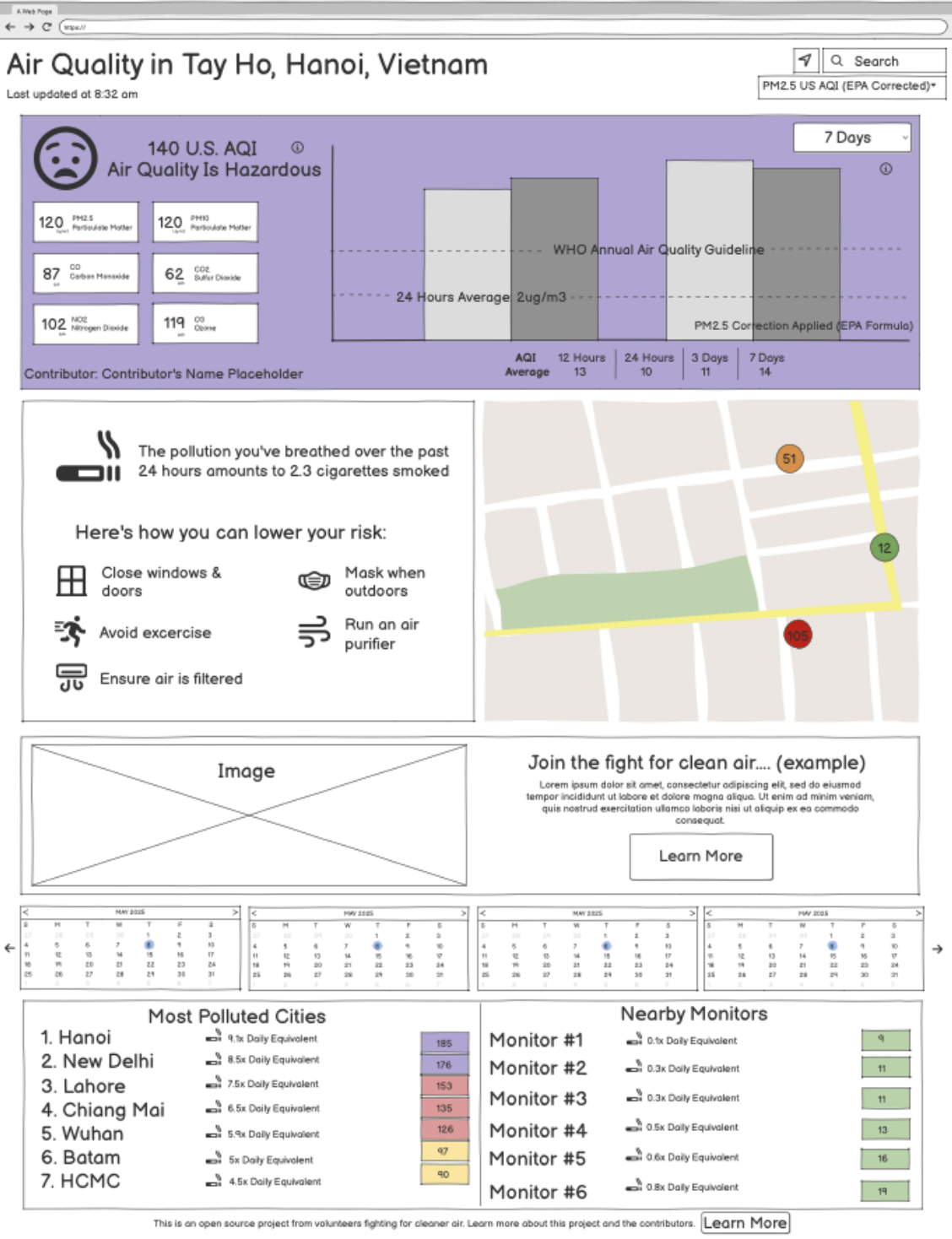


The May 7th Zoom meeting was a collaborative session for the open-source air quality map application project community, focused on gathering feedback and discussing features for the ongoing development. The discussion spanned various aspects of the platform, from how data is displayed to how users can engage with the information and the community.

The AirGradient team introduced some initial mock-ups for the app and web view, which can be found below. Conversation revolved around these, and we've summarised the key points.





Alternative Block #2



Today, the air quality is 2.6x the annual average for Hanoi, Vietnam.

Here's how you can lower your risk:



Close windows & doors



Mask when outdoors



Avoid exercise



Run an air purifier



Ensure air is filtered

Alternative Block



You're currently exposed to air pollution 5x above the WHO air quality guidelines.

Here's how you can lower your risk:



Close windows & doors



Mask when outdoors



Avoid exercise



Run an air purifier



Ensure air is filtered

Alternative Block

Most Polluted Cities

1. Hanoi	10x Above WHO Guidelines	185
2. New Delhi	8.5x Above WHO Guidelines	176
3. Lahore	7.5x Above WHO Guidelines	153
4. Chiang Mai	6x Above WHO Guidelines	135
5. Wuhan	5.7x Above WHO Guidelines	126
6. Batam	5.3x Above WHO Guidelines	97
7. HCMC	4.9x Above WHO Guidelines	90

Different Location Example

Most Polluted Cities

1. Hanoi	10x Above WHO Guidelines	185
2. New Delhi	8.5x Above WHO Guidelines	176
3. Lahore	7.5x Above WHO Guidelines	153
4. Chiang Mai	6x Above WHO Guidelines	135
5. Wuhan	5.7x Above WHO Guidelines	126
6. Batam	5.3x Above WHO Guidelines	97
85. Auckland	1.2x Above WHO Guidelines	11

Shows the currently selected monitor's air quality (on a per-city basis) compared to other cities.



Example #2

Most Polluted Cities

1. Hanoi	10x Above WHO Guidelines	185
2. New Delhi	8.5x Above WHO Guidelines	176
3. Lahore	7.5x Above WHO Guidelines	153
4. Chiang Mai	6x Above WHO Guidelines	135
5. Wuhan	5.7x Above WHO Guidelines	126
6. Batam	5.3x Above WHO Guidelines	97
21. Bangkok	3.2x Above WHO Guidelines	66

After seeing these mockups, members shared numerous ideas regarding how air quality data should be presented and displayed on the map and associated pages. Suggestions included being transparent about the data source by showing sensor details, such as the model and

manufacturer (like distinguishing AirGradient from PurpleAir), to help users understand data origin. The display of location lists was also discussed, with ideas proposed for sorting cities (e.g., cleanest first, current location centrally, most polluted last) and clarifying how a user's own location would appear within these lists.

A critical point raised and widely supported was ensuring clarity on data currency. This involves:

- Including a timestamp showing when the data was collected.
- Displaying an "offline" message if data isn't current.
- Visually indicating stale data, perhaps by greying it out.

Beyond core metrics, the community saw significant value in adding more relatable and contextual data. A strong argument was made for including temperature, highlighting its universal understanding and potential to encourage daily use, making the platform a regular habit like checking the weather. Suggestions also included adding humidity or even a combined "air quality feels like..." metric.

Ideas for enhancing the visual representation on the map included Achim's mention of developing engaging icons and a suggestion to show sensor coverage radius with circles to illustrate the area covered by sensors. Integrating meteorological data was also suggested, recognising its influence on pollution levels.

Discussion also touched upon customisation and data reliability. The idea of offering users different interface complexity levels (simple vs. advanced) was positively received to cater to varying user needs. Ensuring data reliability from diverse sources was discussed, with a suggestion to allow data to be filtered by source quality, such as focusing on reference sensors.

Making air quality understandable and encouraging interaction were key themes for user engagement. The "cigarette equivalent" was discussed as a potentially powerful way to communicate health impacts using a widely understood comparison, seen as impactful for making an invisible danger tangible, though potentially needing scientific validation.

The importance of shareability was also heavily emphasised. The community highlighted the need for easy ways to share air quality data (e.g., via messaging apps, social media) to help others and promote the project. This ease of sharing was seen as vital for spreading awareness, and the exploration of customisable shareable templates was mentioned.

Features to foster ongoing connection and community activity were proposed, including:

- Implementing customisable notifications based on pollution thresholds.
- Suggesting a potential reward system (like badges or levels) to motivate users to share data and build a sense of community participation.

This extensive feedback from the community is invaluable and will directly inform the next stages of design and development for the open-source air quality map application project that we are all contributing to.