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## Indoor air quality assessment in a residential apartment in Budapest

**Bushra Atfeh**<sup>1</sup>, Erzsébet Kristóf<sup>1,2</sup>, Róbert Mészáros<sup>1</sup>, and Zoltán Barcza<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Meteorology, Faculty of Science, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest Hungary (bushra.at@hotmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Excellence Center, Faculty of Science, Eötvös Loránd University, Martonvásár, Hungary

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic

This work focuses on indoor air quality measurements carried out in an apartment in the suburban region of Budapest. The measurements were made by an IQAir AirVisual node air quality monitor which is a so-called low-cost sensor capable to monitor PM<sub>2.5</sub> and carbon dioxide concentration. In this study we analyze data measured during January 2017 that was characterized by an extreme air pollution episode in Budapest. The aim of the study was to calculate daily indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations that are comparable with the outdoor concentrations provided by the official Hungarian Air Quality Monitoring Network. Given the fact that AirVisual Pro provides data with irregular sampling frequency, data processing is expected to influence the calculated daily mean concentrations. The results indicated that the uneven sampling frequency characteristic of AirVisual node indeed causes problems during data processing and has an effect on the calculated means. We propose a 'best method' for data processing for sensors with irregular sampling frequency.