DiVA
http://www.diva-portal.org

This is the published version of a paper published in .

Citation for the original published paper (version of record):

Sadrizadeh, S. (2024)
Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Indoor Air Quality Management: A Review of Current Status, Opportunities, and Future Challenges: AI and IAQ
Representatives of European Heating and Ventilation Associations

Access to the published version may require subscription.

N.B. When citing this work, cite the original published paper.

Permanent link to this version:
http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:kth:diva-346792

Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Indoor Air Quality Management:

A Review of Current Status, Opportunities, and Future Challenges

SASAN SADRIZDEH
PhD, Docent Professor
ssad@kth.se

Recent advancements in the fields of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and the Internet of Things have created opportunities to improve the performance, safety, and energy efficiency of building ventilation. This report explores the current state of AI technologies in building ventilation and indoor air quality management by highlighting applications of technologies related to air quality monitoring, control, predictive maintenance, and energy optimization. The report also examines the ethical and data privacy issues associated with deploying these technologies and advocates AI integration in building HVAC systems by identifying future challenges and avenues for research.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Internet of Things, Indoor Air Quality, Building Ventilation, Occupants' Health, HVAC, Energy Efficiency

Background

The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) industry is increasingly utilizing artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and the Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance energy efficiency, indoor air quality (IAQ), thermal comfort, and occupant health. Integrating IoT and AI technologies to develop monitoring and controls will likely drive the growth of data-driven smart buildings [1]. ML algorithms that analyze sensor data can help with predictive maintenance, potentially reducing operational costs significantly [2,3]. AI-powered sensors and learning algorithms enable real-time adjustments to temperature, ventilation, and airflow based on occupancy patterns, which can help create an optimal indoor environment [4]. Integrating IoT technology improves communication between various systems, which increases the overall efficiency of HVAC systems, resulting in occupant satisfaction and security. IoT-enabled devices provide real-time feedback on building performance, which is essential for achieving energy efficiency and sustainability objectives [5]. The intelligent building sector is likely to play a pivotal role in developing smart cities and transitioning towards a more sustainable and efficient built environment.

Building Automation and Ventilation Design

An important building automation application is automated control systems. These systems employ sensors

to monitor the indoor environment and adjust the HVAC system accordingly. One example is developing an AI-based occupant-centric HVAC control mechanism for cooling, which continually enhances its knowledge to optimize energy consumption [6]. This system uses a combination of traditional and advanced control strategies, including soft and hard computing, hybrid strategies, and adaptive-predictive control strategies. Occupancy-related studies are also considered, and the HVAC system is optimized based on the needs of each individual.

Another important application of AI, ML, and IoT in building ventilation is predictive maintenance, which uses ML algorithms to predict when equipment is likely to fail so that maintenance can be performed in advance [7]. This approach can reduce downtime and maintenance costs while improving the reliability of the equipment. The approach uses data from various HVAC systems to predict when maintenance is needed.

With regard to air quality monitoring, IoT-based platforms enable daily monitoring of IAQ using sensors and feed real-time readings [8]. ML algorithms then analyze these data to identify patterns and trends in IAQ [9].

AI-driven HVAC systems and Occupants' Health

Poor IAQ contributes to respiratory problems, allergies, and other health issues, and AI and ML can help monitor and enhance IAQ. For example, a hybrid approach combining IoT and AI has been proposed in one smart city in China to measure the air quality index (AQI). A sensor node collects data on air quality parameters such as temperature, humidity, and particulate matter, and ML algorithms are then applied to analyze the collected data and predict the AQI [10].

Numerous case studies and empirical evidence have shown that AI effectively enhances building IAQ and occupant safety. An example is an AI-enabled energy-efficient system for HVAC that was developed and analyzed using a divergence-convergence-re-divergence process [11] and uses AI functions to optimize HVAC systems for energy efficiency. Another study proposed an intelligent IoT-cloud-based air pollution forecasting model using univariate time-series analysis for predicting air quality [12]. That model uses ML algorithms to analyze data collected by multiple IoT sensors that are deployed in various locations to give decision-makers accurate and timely information about air quality trends.

AI and HVAC Energy Optimization

AI technologies can help optimize energy consumption in HVAC systems. Implementing ML algorithms helps predict equipment failures, making it possible to conduct preventive maintenance promptly. As a result, downtime and maintenance costs can be minimized while equipment reliability is enhanced [13]. AI-based algorithms can be employed to optimize an HVAC system's energy consumption. For example, an AI-based occupant-centric HVAC control mechanism has been developed for cooling, which consistently enhances its knowledge to optimize energy consumption. This system incorporates a combination of traditional and advanced control strategies, including soft and hard computing, hybrid strategies, and adaptive-predictive control strategies [14].

IoT devices can be used to monitor energy consumption in buildings. For example, smart meters enable real-time energy consumption monitoring and give occupants feedback on their energy usage [15]. ML algorithms can analyze collected data to detect energy consumption patterns and trends, and this information can be used to optimize energy usage and lower energy costs.

A cost-benefit analysis should be conducted when considering whether to implement AI and IoT in an HVAC system. Although such technologies can reduce costs and enhance energy efficiency, initial investments in hardware and software are required. One study proposed an AI-based fuzzy inference system that employs IoT operating systems to monitor and optimize energy consumption for home energy management systems in smart buildings [15].

Ethical and Privacy Concerns

Deploying AI and IoT in the management of IAQ can raise ethical and privacy concerns, particularly regarding data security. Some air quality monitoring systems could be susceptible to cyber intrusions, which can jeopardize the integrity of collected data and potentially provide misleading information [16]. Therefore, enhancing the security and integrity of data in these systems is vital. Mrissa et al. [17] introduced a privacy-aware and secure decentralized air quality monitoring system that leverages edge computing to process data and ensure data security. This system, which employs distributed ledger technology to ensure data privacy and security, was successfully demonstrated in a case study at a primary school in Slovenia.

Ethical considerations are crucial in using AI and IoT technologies in IAQ management. Because these technologies hold immense potential for both positive and potentially harmful applications, developers must be aware of their dual-use nature [18]. Ethical AI development requires transparency, fairness, and algorithmic ethics to ensure that AI systems are accountable and aligned with human values and rights [19]. There are significant ethical concerns regarding the potential of AI to perpetuate biases, discriminate, and exacerbate existing inequalities [20]. Accordingly, bias and ethics must be addressed through broad data collection and distribution throughout the AI development process to prevent biased or unethical AI development [19]. When adopting AI and IoT, it is also necessary to safeguard privacy and protect data, which includes adhering to relevant laws and ethical guidelines to offset regulatory gaps.

Opportunities and Future Challenges

Certain technological gaps must be addressed to capitalize on the potential of AI and IoT in IAQ management. One concerns the transparency and accuracy of IAQ data monitoring solutions [21]. The use of low-cost sensors in IAQ monitoring systems has raised concerns about the quality of the generated data, which has made it necessary to improve the accuracy and reliability of these sensors [21]. Another challenge is the lack of interoperability and standardization among IoT devices used in IAQ management [22]. Establishing compatibility and standardization protocols ensures smooth communication and seamless data exchange among IoT devices.

Robust policy and regulation frameworks are essential in order to successfully utilize AI and IoT in IAQ management. Establishing policies and regulations that effectively address ethical considerations, privacy concerns, data security, and the interoperability and standardization of IoT devices is vital. Policies and regulations also need to account for the potential risks and unintended consequences of deploying AI and IoT. It is not only the immediate benefits that need to be considered but also the broader implications for humanity, the environment, and future generations in order to ensure a comprehensive and responsible approach to implementation [18].

The technological gaps and policy and regulation challenges in deploying AI and IoT in IAQ management can be addressed via several research directions. The first is to focus on developing low-cost sensors that are more accurate and reliable for IAQ monitoring, aiming to enhance the quality of data collected [21]. The second is the development of AI-based algorithms that can optimize energy consumption in HVAC systems while maintaining IAQ standards.

Research is also necessary to shape policies and regulations that tackle ethical and privacy concerns, data security, and the interoperability and standardization of IoT devices. These policies should advance transparency and fairness, safeguard user privacy, and help achieve seamless communication and collaboration among IoT devices. Finally, research should also evaluate the long-term societal impact and potential risks and consequences of using AI and IoT in IAQ management [18].

Conclusion

Using AI in IAQ management has promise in terms of enhancing the health and well-being of building occupants while optimizing energy consumption. Research has shown that integrating AI technologies in building ventilation is effective in areas such as automated control systems, predictive maintenance, and air quality monitoring, improving IAQ, reducing energy costs, and ensuring a comfortable and healthy indoor environment for building occupants.

However, ethical and privacy concerns need to be addressed in order to ensure responsible implementation and technological gaps and policy and regulation challenges still need to be overcome in order to capitalize on the potential of these technologies fully. While leveraging AI in IAQ management involves significant opportunities, future efforts must be directed toward ongoing research and development to address these challenges and unleash the full potential of these technologies. ■

Acknowledgment

In line with the subject of this article on artificial intelligence, AI tools were utilized for language refinement, enhancing clarity and conciseness. The author takes full responsibility for the content of the manuscript.

References

Please find the complete list of references in the html-version at https://www.rehva.eu/rehva-journal