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Table of Contents

Section Title	Page
Title Page	i
Table of Contents	ii
Message from the General Chair	vi
Message from the Program Chair	vii
Organizing Committee	viii
Program Committee	x
Reviewers	xii

Technical Papers

Paper Title	Authors	Pages
Pneumonia Prediction using AI	Amit Singh, Ayush Solanki, Ritik Kumar	1-6
Utilizing AI for Community Protection: Leveraging Open Data to Monitor and Identify Infectious Disease Outbreaks Instantly	Dr Debanjali Barman Roy, Purvesh Kolpe, Subham Kumar, Anushka Singh, Manasvi Kalode, Yashodhan Sonwane	7-25
LEVERAGING ML FOR HIGH PRECISION OBJECT COUNTING IN IMAGE	Rakesh Singh, Mr Dileep Kumar Kushwaha, Abhay Arya	26-30
AI in Healthcare: Transforming Medicine with Intelligence	Sumit Sharma, Poornima Tyagi, Anamika Srivastava, Neetu Kumari Rajput, Puneet Garg, Monika Kumari	31-38
Nature's Recyclers: A Research Review on Plastic-Eating Microscopic Organisms in Intercept Global Pollution	Manisha, Manisha, Deepak, Vivek	39-46
GENERATIVE AI: EVOLUTION, APPLICATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS	Reeta Parmar, Puneet Garg	47-52
AI Driven Approach for Description of Visual Contents	Chirag Jindal, Tushar Kr Sharma, Satyam Gupta, Pulkit, Jyoti	53-59
MealConnect – A Food waste management System	Jatin Sharma, Harshit Sharma, Aman Kumar, Gurminder Kaur, Kanika Budhiraja	60-63
Optimizing Traffic Flow in Urban Areas using AI and ML Models	Chittem Ragava Vineeta, Sachidananda Karalapati, Dheeraj Doupati, Kolisetty Navya	64-67
AI and Investment Decision: Role of AI in the Indian Stock Market	PRAGYA SARASWAT, Puneet Garg, Zofiya Siddiqui	68-74

Paper Title	Authors	Pages
Ethics and Privacy in Emotion Recognition Technology for Mobile Applications	Shivam Kumar, Bhawana Goyal, Kanak Chauhan, Herry Gandhi, Utkarsh Singh	75-79
Revolutionizing Education: The Transformative Role of Technology in Learning and Teaching	Amit Walia, Himanshu Kumar, Fardeen Khan, Aditya Kumar, Badal Kumar Singh	80-85
AI-Driven Energy-Aware Optimization in Wireless Sensor Networks: A Review	Yogesh Juneja, Rajiv Dahiya	86-95
Real-Time Person Detection and Description Systems	Mokksh Kapur, Puneet Goswami	96-101
Prediction of Air Pollution with Polynomial Regression Model	Sumit Banerjee, Paragkanti Chattopadhyay, Susanta Karmakar, Kalpana Roy, Monalisa Chakraborty, Sourav Bhattacharya	102-114
Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) Model	Aniket Gupta, Ankit Mishra	115-120
Enhancing Customer Response Predictions: Hyperparameter Tuning and Data Balancing in Predictive Models	Sparsh Kumar, Priyanka	121-126
Machine Learning Methods For Predicting Cardiovascular Risk Elements	Devjot Singh, Bhanu Devi, Rounika Acharya, Aditya Aman, Dipti Mahato, Mohd Shahid	127-132
Integrating Human Judgment with AI: Real-Time Decision-Making Analysis Using HSAD Algorithm	SHORIFUL ISLAM, PREETISHREE PATNAIK	133-137
Comparative Analysis of Classification Algorithms for Printed Script	Pulimamidi Nikhitha, Arey Vikyath Reddy, Kadam Rahul, Muni Sekhar Velpuru	138-142
Unlocking Workforce Potential: AI-Powered Predictive Models for Employee Performance Evaluation	Sumit Sharma, Sonali Sharma, Shruti Mittal, Reetu Tevatia, Vivek Kumar Tyagi, Puneet Garg	143-149
OSINT: A Double-Edged Sword	Sumit Sharma, Nitin Shrivastava, Ajitabh Kalia, Ronit Roy, Puneet Garg, Gaurav Agarwal	150-157
Detecting Fake News Using Machine Learning: Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting	Vaibhav Sunil Hiremath, Prakash Prasad, Ayush Avchar, Krunal Gawate, Harshal Pantawane, Shantanu Manohar	158-168
A System of Computer Networks: Based On Artificial Intelligence	ADITI, Puneet Garg	169-175
Overview of Big Data in Google AdSense for Search	Jyoti Anand, Shewangi, Ritika	176-182
Impact of Occupation on AI-driven Financial Assistant Adoption & Behavioral Intention	Nisha Rani, Tilak Sethi, Pardeep Gupta	183-189
Advanced Vision-Based Object Detection for Autonomous MAV Medicine Delivery	SUBHRAMAYEE SWETAPADMA, Rati Ranjan Dash	190-194
Case Study on Intelligent Factory Systems for Industry 4.0 with Generative AI	Puneet Garg, Reeta Parmar, Sanchali Kapoor	195-202
Leveraging ML for Enhanced Android Malware Detection and Analysis	Manjari Sharma, Muneeswaran V, Narottam Das Patel, Ajay Kumar Phulre	203-208

Paper Title	Authors	Pages
Detection of Unauthorized Construction using Machine Learning	Reyan Singh, Rahul Sharma, Rahul Kumar	209-217
Multi-Agentive AI Framework for Autonomous Data Science Workflows	Chirag, Prof Sarab Nihal Singh Nagra	218-222
AI-Powered Intrusion Detection System for Network Security Using Big Data	Jagriti Kumari, Khushi Kumari, Himanshu, Ashutosh Sharma, Shaffy	223-227
Cryptocurrencies & Blockchain: A Review	Satyam Kumar, Namrta Tanwar, Aakarsh Chandna, Vineet Kumar	228-237
Role of Blockchain in Building Web 3.0	DIKSHA, Namrta Tanwar, Neha Kumari, Rishita Jain, Disha, Akshat Srivastava	238-243
Bridge between Blockchain, Web3, and Crypto Wallets	Sumit Sharma	244-249
Hidden Dangers of Prototype Pollution: A Detection Framework	Sumit Sharma, Mahak Verma, Puneet Garg, Abhishek Singh	250-253
LockTalk: Secure Chat Application	Sumit Sharma, Aashi Sharma, Puneet Garg, Parul Bhardwaj	254-259
Detection and Prevention of Cyber Attacks using AI	KAHKSHA AHMED, Krishna Arora, Raj Bawane, Chetan Gupta, Puneet Garg	260-267
Industrial Society 5.0: Solutions, Challenges, Research Ambitions	Manisha, Himani, Anjali	268-275
Data-Driven Sales Insights using ML	Sheetal, Alli A, Vasantha Kumari N	276-280
Influence of Political Instability on Inflation Dynamics: Time Series Perspective	Shipra Banik, Mosammad Maherun Nesa, Arpita Banik Antu	281-286
Methods for Detecting Infected Plant Leaves	Kedar Sawant, Sagar Naik, Anuya Naik, Tanaya Sangodkar, Savari Karpe	287-293
Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease via Algorithms	Ramjee Dixit, Vivek Kumar Pandey, Avdhesh Kumar Tiwari	294-299
Emotion Detection using Deep Learning	Ravi Kumar, Anmol Saini, Harsh Dhiman, Abhinav Garg, Yadika Prasad, Kapil Kumar	300-307
Comparative Analysis of CNN & Transformer for Image Classification	Shreedatta Sawant, Ashish Narvekar, Aditya Pednekar, Dinesh DevalieNaik, Dhruv Malvankar	308-315
Easeviewer: Esports Production Tool	Dhruv, Asad Abdur Rahman, Aditya Rai, Mohd. Abdul Mateen Siddiqui, Dinesh Yadav	316-323
Multi-cancer Detection System	Anjali Antil, Shikha Kumari, Naman Jain, Paramjeet, Babita Antil	324-332
Diabetic Nephropathy Detection Using VGG16	Vedant Ransing, Ranjeetsingh Suryawanshi, Manav Bhasin, Piyush Male, Atharva Raskar	333-340
Sakha AI: Emotionally Intelligent Learning Companion	Amit Singh, Atul Sharma	341-346

Paper Title	Authors	Pages
Comparative Study of Load Balancing Algorithms in Cloud Computing	Mansi Kaushik, Dr. Rajender Nath	347-351
Emerging Trends in Computational Technology	KAHKSHA AHMED, Lakshita, Mehwish, Nazia, Puneet Garg	352-359
Post-Quantum Cryptography	Dr. Harish Mittal, Bhavya Jain	360-367

Prediction of Air Pollution with Polynomial Regression Model

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the future prediction of two pollutants, NO₂ and SO₂, in the cities of Kolkata and Bangalore, and investigates why the NO₂ and SO₂ level predictions for Bangalore are much better than those for Kolkata. A Polynomial Regression Model has been employed for this purpose. Four CSV files have been created, containing historical data of NO₂ and SO₂ for both cities. The Polynomial Regression Model was used for training and testing, with 80% of the data used for training and the remaining 20% for testing. The model was trained on the processed data and evaluated using metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) to assess its performance. Finally, the results were interpreted to understand the patterns and factors influencing NO₂ and SO₂ pollution levels, and the findings were found to be in very good agreement

.Keywords: Air Pollution, Machine Learning, Mean Absolute Error, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Polynomial Regression, Root Mean Square Error.

I. Introduction

Generally, air pollution is one of the serious global issues that threaten not only human and animal life and health but also the environment. Both human and natural activities can produce air pollution.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) Sulphur dioxide(SO₂) is one of the harmful air pollutants because they have a bad impact on human health, the environment and the climate. The main effects of Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) are bad effects on human health, on environment, on ecosystem, on soil quality, on photosynthesis, on climate, on air quality.

Ananda Hapsari [1] stated that air pollution is an ongoing problem that continues to grow. Not only does it affect the environment, but air pollution also impacts human health, so it needs to be addressed quickly. Air quality in the environment, especially in indoor areas, is something that is rarely considered. M. Dhilsath Fathima et al. [2] discussed that air pollution is a significant concern for both the general public and the environment. Monitoring and forecasting pollutant concentrations are critical for effective pollution control and management. The study focuses on developing a time-series air quality prediction (AQP) model using advanced deep learning techniques to predict various pollutants in the air, including fine particles like PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, ground-level ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Asha Gururaj et al. [3] presented an in-depth analysis of air quality, employing predictive modeling techniques to forecast pollutant concentrations and assess their impact. The study focuses on integrating advanced machine learning algorithms and environmental data to develop accurate and timely air quality predictions. The aim of the work was to examine the issue of measuring air quality in a room, with the measurement and evaluation of CO₂ levels chosen as an indicator of deteriorating air quality. M. Libina et al. [4] described the design and assessment of an Internet of Things (IoT)-based smart air

pollution monitoring system. The system provides accurate, fast, and comprehensive information on air quality through real-time data collection and processing. The results demonstrate excellent accuracy and reliability with low energy consumption. Scalability, affordability, and real-time data sharing are three of the system's advantages over traditional monitoring systems, as shown by a comparative analysis. Akanksha et al. [5] discussed that the major air pollutants include Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM 2.5, SPM, and RSPM), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), greenhouse gases, and Ozone (O₃). They analyzed datasets from previous years containing values of various air pollutants such as SO₂, NO₂, SPM, RSPM, and PM 2.5, spanning the years 1998 to 2020. The air quality indices (AQI) are then calculated using these pollutant values to determine future air quality in different cities in India. Supervised machine learning algorithms, such as Linear Regression, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, and Random Forest, are used for model training and forecasting air quality in future years. Sparsh Singh et al. [6] discussed that the metropolis of Delhi, India, has been the most polluted city in the world for the past two years. They created a model that was compared using three distinct machine learning algorithms: SARIMAX, Prophet, and LSTM, which were tested against one another. Narina Thakur et al. [7] discussed that statistical linear methods have been used in the past to solve the air pollution prediction problem; however, due to the complexity and variance in time-series data, these methods can yield inaccurate air pollution predictions. Varsha Ulakanti et al. [8] proposed a mechanism for monitoring air pollution. Using this mechanism, air quality can be monitored with IoT. G. Saranya et al. [9] used multiple wireless sensors to monitor pollution at various locations, with the location tracked by the Global Positioning System (GPS). The pollution detection sensor data is uploaded to cloud services and transmitted wirelessly to the host. Kekulanadar et al. [10] addressed a comparative analysis of various machine learning algorithms, such as Decision Tree, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Artificial Neural Network (ANN), for predicting AQI using major pollutants, including NO, NO₂, CO, SO₂, O₃, NH₃, NO_x, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, Benzene, Toluene, and Xylene. The results demonstrate that machine learning algorithms can be effectively utilized to predict AQI. Ashima Tyagi et al. [11] scrutinized the trends of air pollution worldwide, as well as in India. They considered the effects of two of the most harmful pollutants, particulate matter PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. The paper investigates regions around the world with high concentrations of particulate matter, along with a detailed analysis of air quality in India. Kostandina et al. [12] discussed the use of recurrent neural networks (RNN) to forecast air pollutant levels at any given time and eliminate hourly prediction errors due to the algorithm's memorization capabilities. However, they noted a lack of ability to operate without memory functions. Xiaosong Zhao et al [13] used the RNN method for addressing AQI forecasting and improved the performance of air quality prediction. Mohurlee et al. [14] predicted PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ levels using fuzzy logic. Fuzzy logic helps remove outliers caused by the presence of unwanted gases in the atmosphere. However, fuzzy logic involves clusters that may retain redundant data, leading to incorrect predictions. CR et al. [15] used autoregression in their study to detect whether the air was polluted, and linear regression was employed to determine PM_{2.5} levels. However, the limitation was that it could not accurately determine PM_{2.5} levels when there were changes in atmospheric conditions. Additionally, it accounted for meteorological factors such as wind speed and temperature. Zhang et al. [16] discussed the wavelet neural network as a robust method for determining air pollutant levels. However, it lacked the ability to identify an appropriate wavelet function and the exact number of hidden layers required in their study, which led to inaccurate predictions of air pollutant levels. Mejía et al [17] have used machine learning and IoT for the prediction of air pollution. They expressed the view that machine learning algorithms are quite effective. Angelin et al [18] for predicting air pollution, they used a hybrid model. proved that it is one of the best models for predicting air pollution in the future.

In this paper prediction of NO₂ of two cities of India such as Kolkata and Bangaluru will be done by training and testing data set of NO₂ by using polynomial regression.

II. Theory

Machine learning algorithms can predict future outcomes by understanding the patterns in a computer's dataset. These algorithms are a fundamental foundation of artificial intelligence. There are many applications of machine learning algorithms. These applications include speech recognition, autonomous vehicle driving, the field of natural language processing etc. Machine learning are categorized into (i) supervised learning (ii) unsupervised learning and (iii) reinforcement learning.

In supervised learning, a model is trained on labelled data, where the desired output is known. Based on the given examples, the model learns to map inputs to the output. In unsupervised learning, it works with unlabelled data and aims to discover hidden patterns or underlying structures in the input data. In reinforcement learning, it trains agents to create a sequence of decisions by rewarding them for good actions and punishing them for bad actions.

In this article for prediction of air pollution (mainly NO₂ in this case), polynomial regression has introduced which is a supervised learning algorithm.

Polynomial Regression is one of the regression algorithms which model the relation between the independent and dependent variable. The example of polynomial regression is $y = b_0 + b_1x^1 + b_2x_1^2 + b_3x_1^3 + \dots + b_nx_1^n$. It is also called Multiple Linear Regression. When the training data is nonlinear in nature then polynomial regression will be used. Polynomial regression model involves transforming the original features into polynomial features of required degrees (2, 3, ..., n) and then modeling using a linear model.

MAE measures the average of the absolute differences between the predicted and actual values. It tells us the average magnitude of errors in a set of predictions, without considering their direction (positive or negative).

RMSE is the square root of the average squared differences between the predicted and actual values. RMSE is more sensitive to large errors than MAE because it squares the errors before averaging.

Sources of NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide) and Its Effect on Air Pollution

NO₂ is a prominent air pollutant that is primarily produced by human activities. The major sources of NO₂ include:

1. Combustion of Fossil Fuels:

The largest source of NO₂ emissions is the burning of fossil fuels in vehicles (cars, trucks, buses), power plants, and industrial processes. When fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas are burned, nitrogen compounds in the air react with oxygen at high temperatures, forming nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂), collectively referred to as NO_x.

2. Transportation:

Vehicle emissions from internal combustion engines are one of the largest contributors of NO₂ in urban areas. Traffic congestion, especially in cities with high vehicle numbers, leads to higher NO_x concentrations in the air.

3. Industrial Emissions:

Certain industrial activities, such as manufacturing, chemical production, and cement plants, release NO₂ during combustion processes. Power plants that burn fossil fuels also contribute significantly to NO₂ levels.

4. **Agricultural Practices:**

While less significant than transportation and industry, agriculture can also contribute to NO₂ emissions. The use of nitrogen-based fertilizers can result in the release of NO_x, including NO₂, especially when combined with combustion activities like crop burning.

5. **Natural Sources:**

There are some natural sources of NO₂, such as lightning strikes and wildfires. However, these contribute only a small fraction of the overall NO₂ levels in the atmosphere compared to anthropogenic sources.

Effects of NO₂ on Air Pollution:

NO₂ has a range of negative impacts on air quality and public health, both directly and indirectly.

Contribution to Ground-Level Ozone (Smog):

NO₂ is a precursor to ground-level ozone (O₃), a key component of photochemical smog. When NO₂ reacts with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the presence of sunlight, it forms ozone. Ground-level ozone is harmful to human health and vegetation, causing respiratory problems, asthma exacerbation, and even lung damage.

Acid Rain:

NO₂ can combine with water vapor and oxygen in the atmosphere to form nitric acid (HNO₃), which contributes to acid rain. Acid rain can damage ecosystems, forests, lakes, and buildings, and also have harmful effects on aquatic life.

Respiratory and Cardiovascular Health Risks:

Exposure to elevated levels of NO₂ can cause or worsen respiratory diseases, including asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema. It can also impair lung development in children and lead to increased hospital admissions for respiratory problems. Long-term exposure to high levels of NO₂ has been linked to cardiovascular diseases and even premature mortality.

Visibility Reduction (Haze):

NO₂ contributes to the formation of particulate matter (PM), which reduces visibility and creates haze, particularly in urban areas. This can affect quality of life, tourism, and transportation safety.

Environmental Impact:

High NO₂ levels can damage ecosystems, particularly through the deposition of nitrogen compounds into soil and water. This can disrupt nutrient cycling, alter plant growth, and reduce biodiversity. Nitrogen deposition can lead to the eutrophication of water bodies, where excess nutrients cause oxygen depletion and harm aquatic species.

Climate Change:

NO₂, as part of the broader group of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), plays a role in atmospheric reactions that influence climate change. NO₂ can contribute to the formation of secondary particulate matter (e.g., ammonium nitrate), which has both cooling and warming effects on the climate. Moreover, NO₂ interacts with greenhouse gases, influencing their concentration in the atmosphere.

NO₂ is a significant contributor to air pollution, with primary sources being the combustion of fossil fuels, transportation, and industrial activities. Its presence in the atmosphere has severe consequences for human health, ecosystems, and climate. It plays a central role in the formation of ground-level ozone and acid rain, reduces visibility, and contributes to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Addressing NO₂ pollution requires improved emissions control in vehicles, industries, and the power sector, alongside efforts to transition to cleaner, renewable energy sources.

Sources of SO₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) and Its Effect on Air Pollution

SO₂ is a colorless, pungent gas that is primarily produced by both natural and human activities. The major sources of SO₂ include:

1. Burning of Fossil Fuels (Especially Coal and Oil):

The primary anthropogenic source of SO₂ is the combustion of fossil fuels, particularly coal and oil, in power plants, industrial facilities, and transportation. When sulfur-containing fuels are burned, sulfur combines with oxygen to form SO₂. Power plants that burn coal, in particular, are significant contributors to SO₂ emissions.

2. Industrial Processes:

Certain industrial activities release SO₂ as a byproduct. The metal smelting industry, especially the production of copper, lead, and zinc, generates SO₂ when sulfur-containing ores are processed. Additionally, petroleum refineries and chemical plants also contribute to SO₂ emissions through various industrial processes.

3. **Volcanic Activity:**

Volcanic eruptions release large amounts of sulfur dioxide naturally into the atmosphere. This SO₂ can remain in the atmosphere for weeks to years, depending on the size and intensity of the eruption, and can contribute to the formation of volcanic smog (Vog).

4. **Biogenic Sources:**

SO₂ can also be produced from natural sources, including the decay of organic matter in wetlands, oceans, and forests. However, these natural sources contribute much less SO₂ than anthropogenic activities.

5. **Oceanic Sources:**

The ocean is a natural source of sulfur compounds, including dimethyl sulfide (DMS), which can be oxidized in the atmosphere to form SO₂. This source is relatively minor compared to those from human activity, but it does contribute to the overall atmospheric sulfur cycle.

SO₂ has several harmful effects on both human health and the environment. These include:

1. **Respiratory Problems:**

Exposure to elevated levels of SO₂ can have serious health impacts, particularly on the respiratory system. Inhalation of SO₂ can irritate the throat and lungs, leading to coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and worsening of pre-existing lung conditions such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema. Children, the elderly, and people with respiratory diseases are particularly vulnerable.

2. **Formation of Acid Rain:**

SO₂ is a major precursor to acid rain. When SO₂ reacts with water vapor, oxygen, and other compounds in the atmosphere, it forms sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). This acid is then deposited as acid rain, which has harmful effects on the environment. Acid rain can damage aquatic ecosystems, soil quality, vegetation, and buildings. It also leaches important minerals from the soil, harming plant growth and reducing agricultural productivity.

3. **Visibility Reduction (Haze):**

SO₂ is a key contributor to the formation of particulate matter, particularly sulfate aerosols. These particles can scatter and absorb sunlight, leading to reduced visibility and the formation of haze, especially in urban and industrial areas. Reduced visibility can affect transportation safety and the quality of life in affected regions.

4. Environmental Damage:

In addition to acid rain, SO₂ pollution can directly affect terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. When deposited in water bodies, sulfur compounds can lower the pH of water, harming aquatic life. Sulfur compounds can also reduce soil fertility and alter ecosystems by harming plant life, particularly in regions with high levels of industrial activity.

5. Health Impacts on Cardiovascular Systems:

Long-term exposure to elevated levels of SO₂ has been linked to an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases. Although SO₂ is more commonly associated with respiratory issues, there is evidence suggesting that it can contribute to heart problems, especially in people with pre-existing conditions.

6. Contribution to Climate Change:

SO₂ also has a role in climate change, particularly through the formation of sulfate aerosols. These aerosols reflect sunlight back into space, leading to a cooling effect on the Earth's surface. This phenomenon, known as "global dimming," can mask the warming effects of greenhouse gases to some extent. However, the cooling effect is temporary and not a solution to the problem of global warming. Furthermore, sulfur aerosols can have complex interactions with other atmospheric components that could affect climate patterns in unpredictable ways.

7. Harmful Effects on Vegetation:

SO₂ exposure can damage crops and vegetation. Plants absorb sulfur dioxide through their leaves, and high concentrations can interfere with photosynthesis, leading to stunted growth, chlorosis (yellowing of leaves), and other symptoms of plant stress. In agricultural regions, this can result in reduced crop yields and significant economic losses.

SO₂ is a significant air pollutant with a wide range of harmful effects on both human health and the environment. The primary sources of SO₂ are the combustion of sulfur-containing fossil fuels in power plants and industrial activities, such as metal smelting and petroleum refining. The environmental effects of SO₂ include the formation of acid rain, damage to ecosystems, and reduced visibility. Health impacts include respiratory issues, cardiovascular problems, and aggravation of pre-existing conditions like asthma. Addressing SO₂ pollution requires stricter

emissions controls, cleaner technologies, and a transition toward renewable energy sources, along with international efforts to reduce sulfur emissions globally.

III. Result and Discussions

The computed RMSE and MAE values for NO₂ in Bangalore and Kolkata are as follows:

- For Bangalore:

RMSE: 13.1315

MAE: 9.9565

- For Kolkata:

RMSE: 31.2308

MAE: 25.6864

The computed RMSE and MAE values for SO₂ in Bangalore and Kolkata are:

- For Bangalore:

RMSE: 3.80

MAE: 2.79

- For Kolkata:

RMSE: 26.26

MAE: 17.63

These results show the RMSE and MAE values for NO₂ and SO₂ predictions for both Bangalore and Kolkata using a regression algorithm.

The RMSE and MAE values for both NO₂ and SO₂ are much higher for Kolkata than for Bangalore, suggesting that the model's prediction accuracy is lower for Kolkata. Here are a few possible reasons for this difference:

1. **Pollution Patterns:** Kolkata may have more fluctuating or unpredictable pollution levels compared to Bangalore. This can make it more difficult for the model to make accurate predictions, resulting in higher RMSE and MAE values. If Kolkata experiences more irregular spikes in pollution due to industrial activities, traffic, or seasonal changes, the model might not capture these dynamics well.

2. **Data Quality and Quantity:** The historical data available for Kolkata may be less comprehensive or have more noise compared to Bangalore. If the data for Kolkata is less consistent or has more missing values, it can impact the model's training and lead to less accurate predictions.
3. **Urbanization and Geography:** Bangalore, being a relatively newer and more planned city, may have a better infrastructure for controlling pollution, leading to more stable pollution levels. In contrast, Kolkata, with its older infrastructure and higher population density, might face more significant challenges in controlling emissions, contributing to higher pollution levels that are harder to predict.
4. **Environmental Factors:** Factors like geography, climate, and the types of industries in each city can play a role. Kolkata might have more industries or specific geographical features that lead to higher pollution levels, making it more difficult for the model to predict with accuracy.
5. **Model Limitations:** Polynomial regression, while useful for capturing non-linear relationships, may not be the best model for highly complex or volatile data. If the pollution trends in Kolkata are highly non-linear or influenced by external factors not captured by the model, the predictions might be less accurate.

After calculating the **Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)** and **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)** values for both NO₂ and SO₂ pollution predictions in **Kolkata** and **Bangalore** using polynomial regression, the results show that Bangalore has lower values for both RMSE and MAE compared to Kolkata. Specifically:

- **For NO₂:**
 - **Bangalore:** RMSE = 13.1315, MAE = 9.9565
 - **Kolkata:** RMSE = 31.2308, MAE = 25.6864
- **For SO₂:**
 - **Bangalore:** RMSE = 3.80, MAE = 2.79
 - **Kolkata:** RMSE = 26.26, MAE = 17.63

Interpretation and Conclusion:

1. **Higher Accuracy in Bangalore:** The lower RMSE and MAE values for Bangalore indicate that the polynomial regression model is more accurate in predicting the pollution levels for Bangalore compared to Kolkata. This means that the predictions for NO₂ and SO₂ in Bangalore are closer to the actual observed values, suggesting that the model performs better in capturing the underlying trends in Bangalore's pollution data.
2. **Model Performance and Data Characteristics:** The higher RMSE and MAE values for Kolkata suggest that the model struggles more with accurately predicting pollution levels in Kolkata. This could be due to several factors:

Greater Pollution Variability: Kolkata might have more irregular or volatile pollution patterns, which the polynomial regression model might not be able to capture as effectively. For example, Kolkata could have more fluctuating pollution levels due to unregulated industrial emissions, traffic congestion, or seasonal variations, which make predictions more difficult.

Data Quality and Quantity: It’s also possible that the historical data used for training the model for Kolkata is less consistent, contains more noise, or has more missing data compared to Bangalore. This could lead to poorer model performance for Kolkata.

Complexity of the Problem: The model might not be capturing certain complex or external factors (e.g., industrial activities, geographical differences, urban infrastructure) that influence pollution levels in Kolkata. This can result in larger prediction errors.

3. Possible Factors Affecting Pollution in Kolkata:

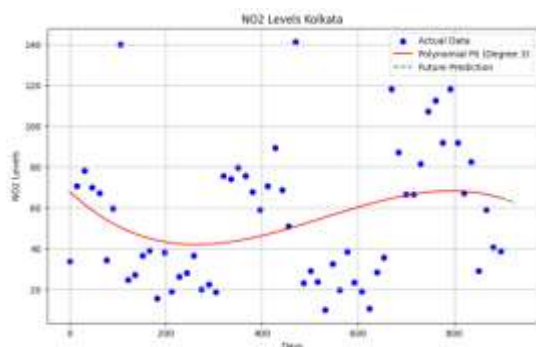
Kolkata may face more challenges in controlling pollution due to older infrastructure, higher population density, and potentially more significant emissions from industries and vehicles. These factors could make pollution trends in Kolkata more difficult to predict and more subject to sudden changes, leading to higher RMSE and MAE values.

4. Implications:

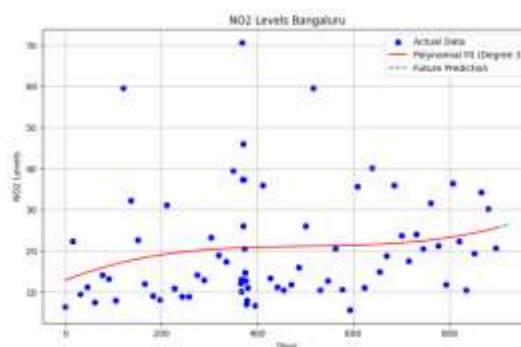
The fact that Bangalore shows better performance with the polynomial regression model suggests that either the pollution data is more stable and predictable in Bangalore or that the model is better suited to the dynamics of Bangalore’s pollution trends. This could reflect better air quality management or more stable pollution patterns in Bangalore compared to Kolkata.

Improvement Suggestions: To improve the predictions for Kolkata, it may be useful to explore more advanced modeling techniques (such as time-series models or machine learning algorithms like Random Forest or Gradient Boosting) that can better handle complex, non-linear relationships in the data and account for volatility in pollution levels.

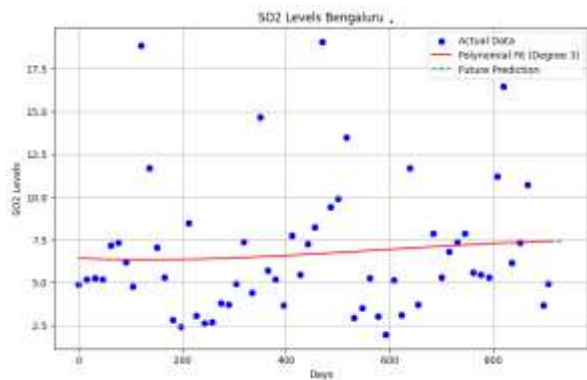
In summary, the lower RMSE and MAE values for Bangalore suggest better model performance, which could be due to more stable pollution trends, higher data quality, or more effective pollution control in the city. The higher error values for Kolkata indicate that the model finds it harder to predict pollution levels there, possibly due to more irregular or fluctuating pollution data.



RMSE: 31.23077720512236 MAE : 25.686395373032134
Figure 1: NO2 prediction in Kolkata

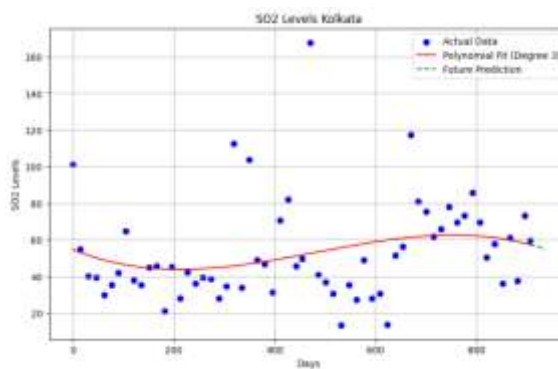


RMSE: 13.131526311020908 MAE: 9.95647264699382
Figure 2: NO2 prediction in Bangalore



RMSE: 3.80 MAE:2.79

Figure 3: SO2 prediction in Bengaluru



RMSE: 26.26 MAE: 17.63

Figure 4: SO2 prediction in Kolkata

IV. Comparative study

There are many machine learning models available, such as decision trees, random forests, deep learning techniques like neural networks, and linear regression, among others. However, the linear regression model is used here because predicting the pollutants NO₂ and SO₂ is not complex. This is one of the reasons for using linear regression. Another reason is that when using linear regression, the data will not be overfitted, resulting in lower prediction errors. In contrast, other models might overfit the data, leading to higher prediction errors. That is why we believe the accuracy of our results is more reliable than that of others.

If we consider more advanced methods, such as Support Vector Machines (SVM) or neural networks, for complex patterns, more accurate results may be achieved. For complex patterned data, if linear regression is used, the results may not be as accurate. However, since the data patterns here are not complex, linear regression provides more accurate results.

Linear Regression is simple and easy to understand, making it a good choice for real-world situations where quick decisions are needed. In contrast, more complex models (like deep learning models) may take more time to train and use more resources, which makes them less useful in situations that need real-time predictions.

Different cities have different environmental conditions that affect pollution levels. In this study, Kolkata and Bengaluru were chosen because they have different air quality features. The model's performance in both cities shows it is reliable, as it adjusts to changes in factors like population size, industry, and location. This flexibility makes the model more trustworthy in predicting pollution levels.

Linear Regression was used to predict NO₂ and SO₂ levels in Kolkata and Bengaluru. The model showed good results, supported by performance metrics like RMSE and MAE. Linear Regression is a simple and practical method that works well for this kind of prediction. More complex models might give

slightly better results in some cases. However, these models can be harder to understand and take more time to process. Linear Regression is reliable and efficient, making it a good choice for predicting air pollution. Over all, it provides an easy-to-use and effective way to predict pollution levels in different cities.

V. Conclusions

This paper presents a comprehensive study on the future prediction of NO₂ and SO₂ levels in two cities, Kolkata and Bangalore. Four CSV files have been created, containing the historical data of NO₂ and SO₂ for both cities. A polynomial regression model has been employed for training and testing purposes. 80% of the data is used for training, and the remaining 20% is used for testing. The model was trained on the processed data and evaluated using metrics such as MAE and RMSE to assess its performance. Through this approach, the study was able to capture the underlying patterns in the data and produce reliable predictions for air quality forecasting. The analysis demonstrated the potential of polynomial regression in predicting air quality, with promising results in terms of accuracy and predictive reliability.

In summary, Bangalore performs better with lower MAE and RMSE, indicating a better fit of the polynomial regression model to the NO₂ and SO₂ data. Kolkata, on the other hand, presents higher prediction errors, which may be due to more complex patterns in the data that the polynomial regression model struggles to capture. Further exploration of model complexity, data features, and alternative algorithms could help improve performance for Kolkata in predicting the results. Overall, the results are found to be in very good agreement.

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