



Air Quality Forecasting at Sub-City Scale by Combining Models, Satellites, and Surface Measures

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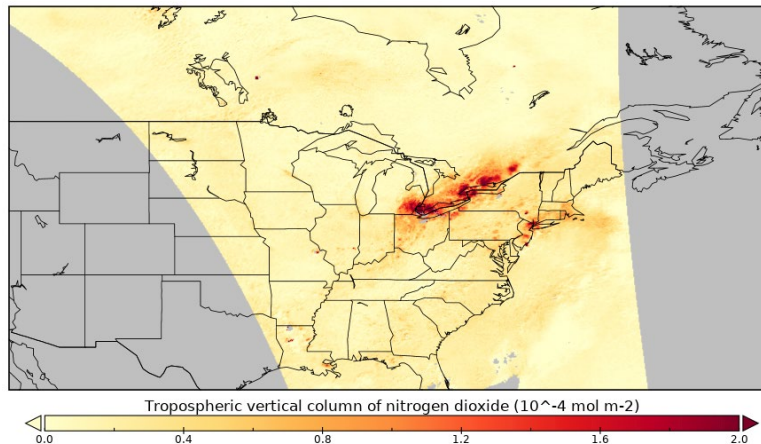
Air Quality Data Sources: Strengths & Weaknesses



regulatory monitoring

- + accurate
- expensive
- ? representativity

form the “backbone” of the monitoring system, but insufficient alone



satellite retrievals

- + regional coverage
- low time resolution
- column-integrated

good coverage, but need to be related to the ground-level situation

low-cost monitoring

- + relatively inexpensive
- + dense/remote deployment
- greater noise and bias

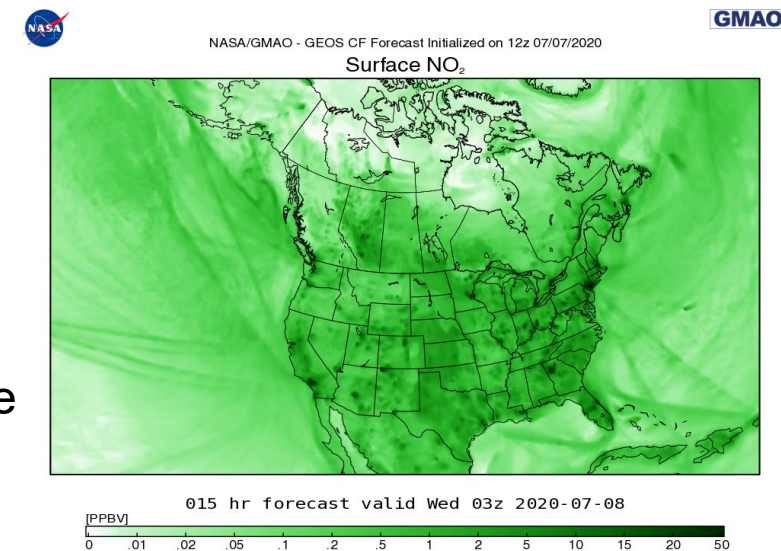
calibration is an open issue, but leveraging network density can offset some of these shortcomings



simulation models

- + global coverage
- + forecasting
- limited resolution

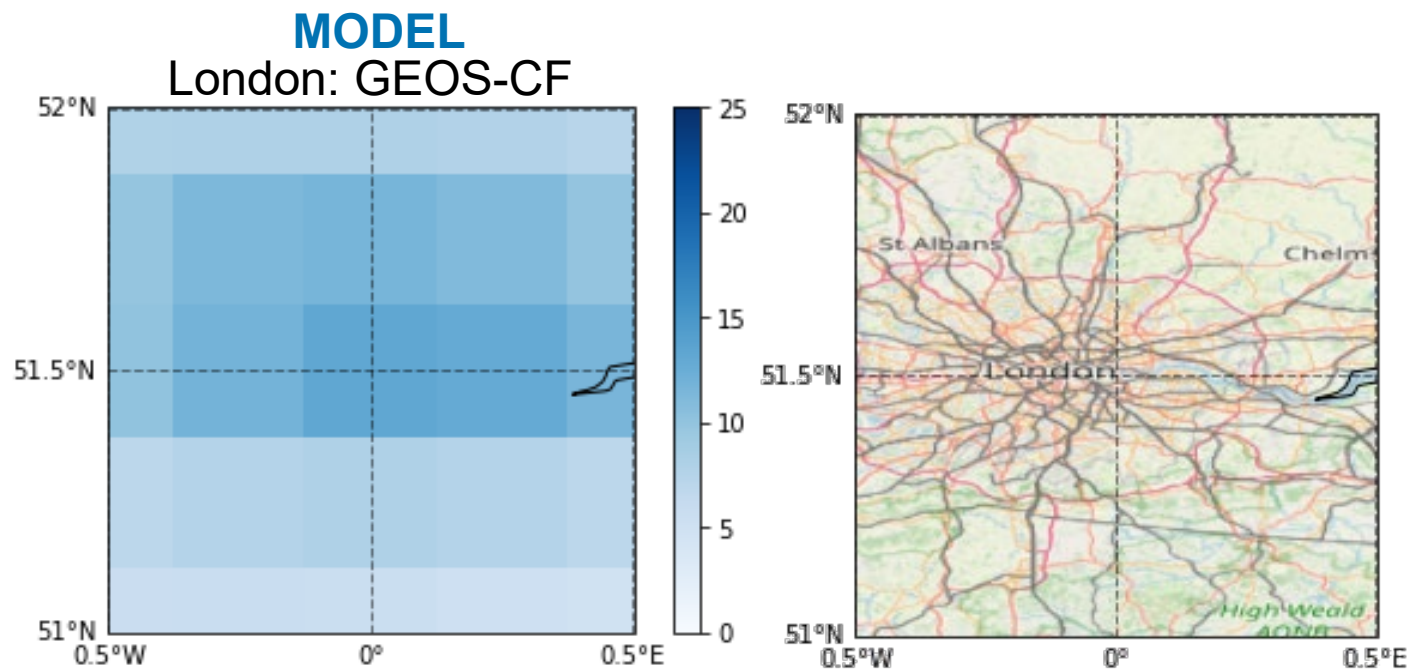
the best tool for prediction, but need the support of other data sources for accuracy



A Flexible Framework to Integrate these Data Sources

MODEL OUTPUT

- global coverage
- forecasting into the near-future



Malings et al. 2021
 “Sub-city scale hourly air quality forecasting by combining models, satellite observations, and ground measurements”

Earth & Space Science

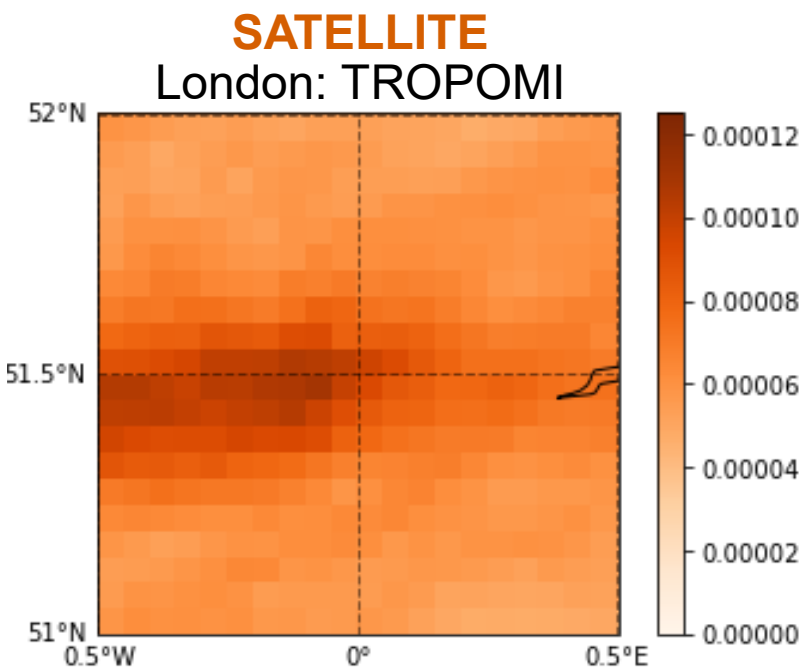
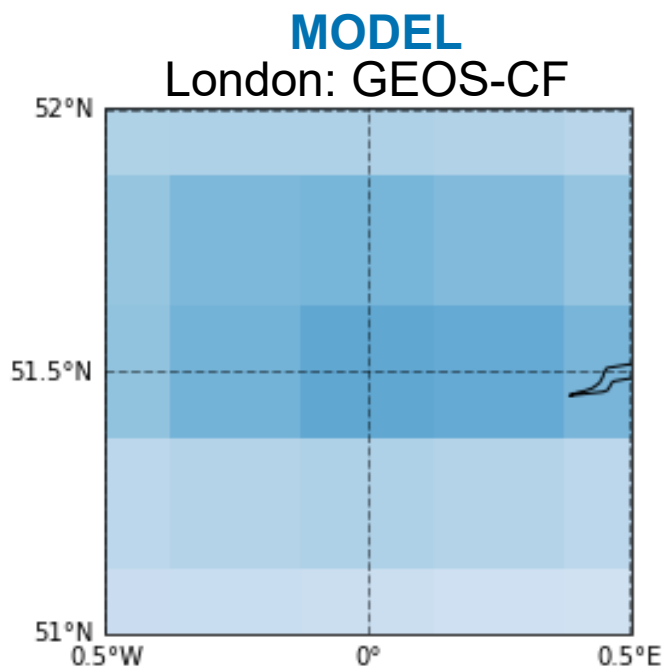
DOI: [10.1029/2021EA001743](https://doi.org/10.1029/2021EA001743).



A Flexible Framework to Integrate these Data Sources

MODEL OUTPUT

- global coverage
- forecasting into the near-future

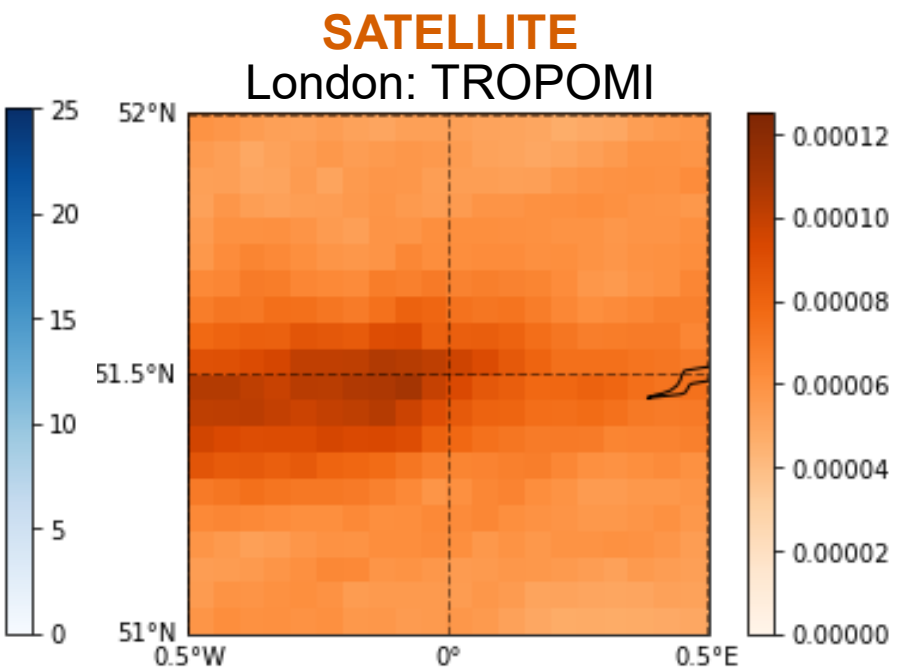
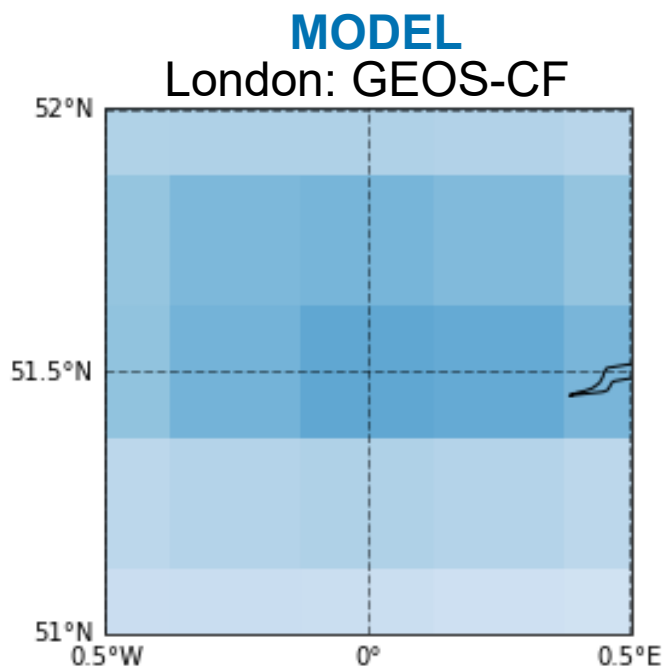
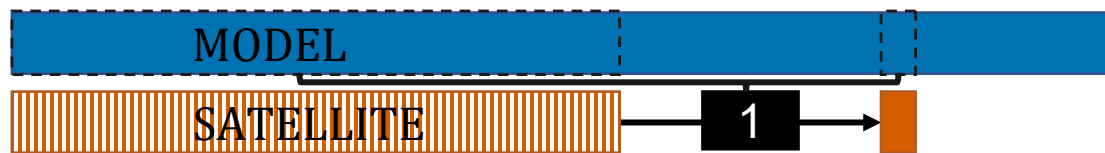


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A Flexible Framework to Integrate these Data Sources

SATELLITE DATA

- downscaling
- surface-to-column ratios from model

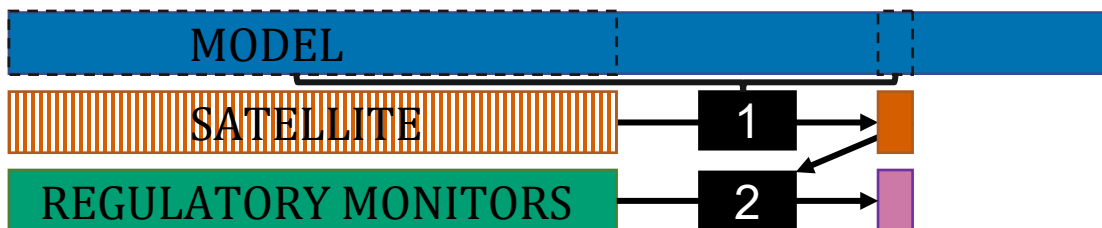


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GROUND DATA

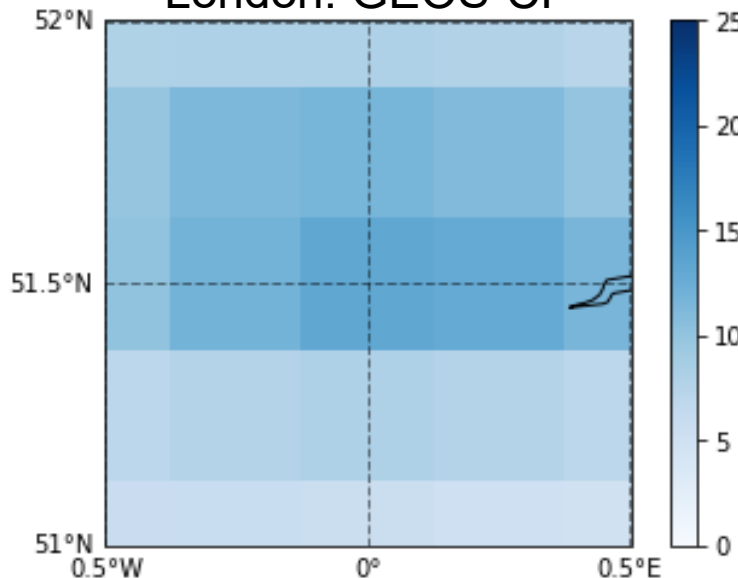
- bias-correction
- identify temporary & local impacts



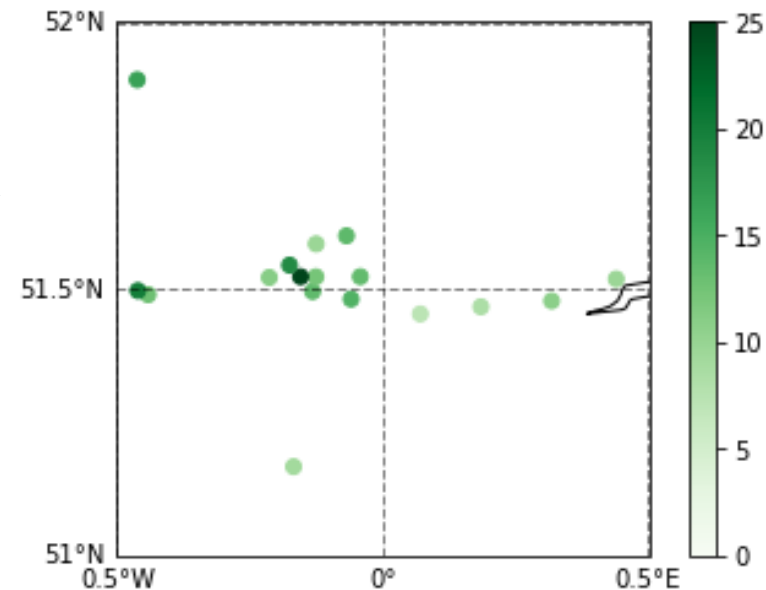
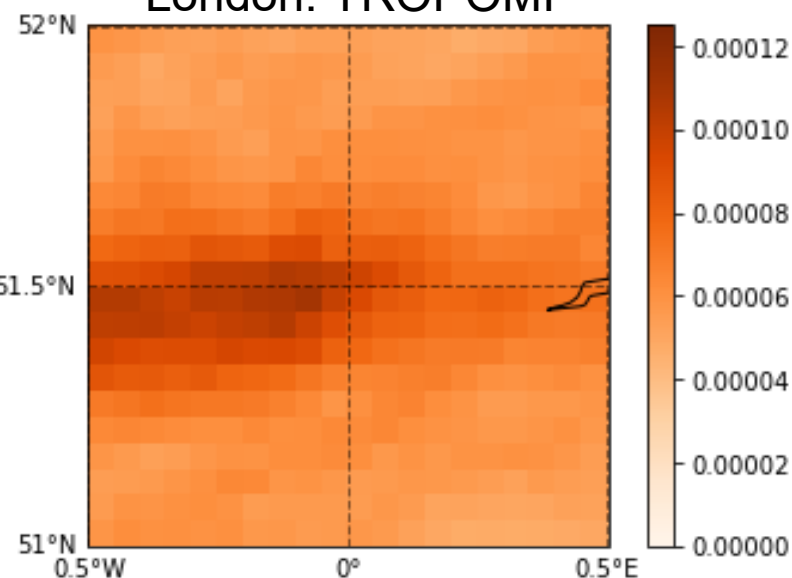
REGULATORY MONITORS

London Air Quality Network

MODEL
London: GEOS-CF



SATELLITE
London: TROPOMI



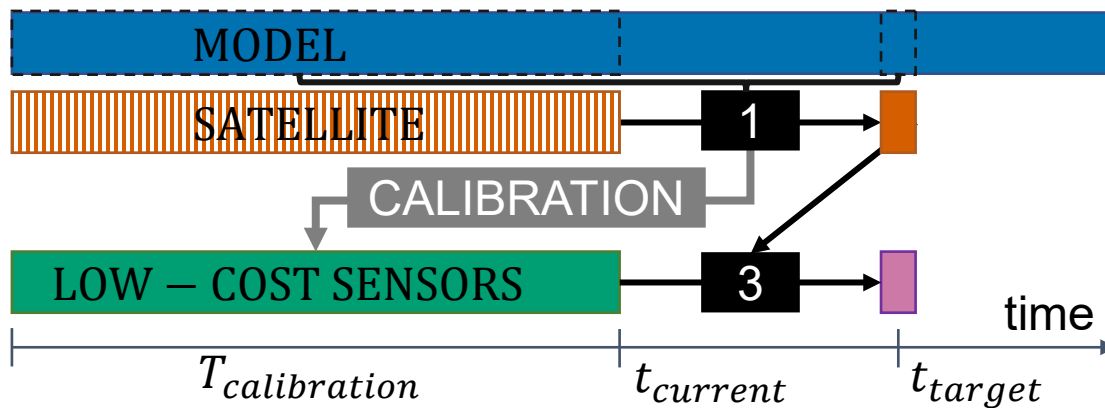
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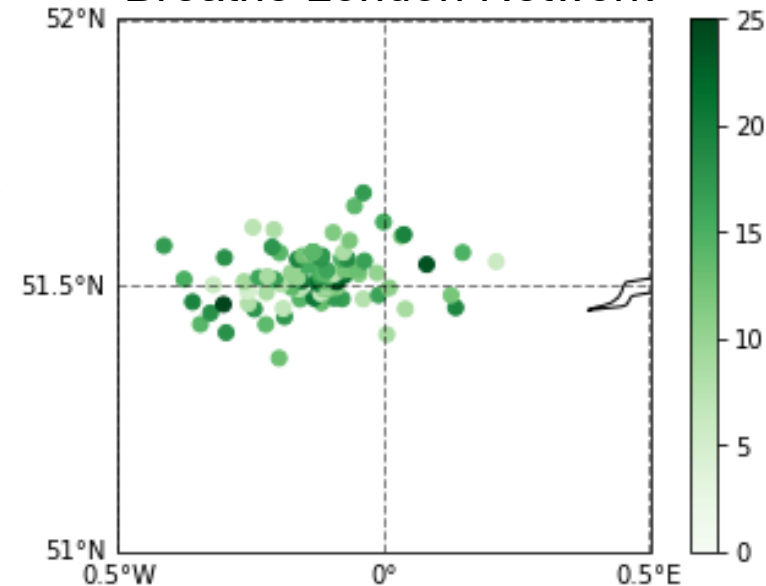
GROUND DATA

- bias-correction
- identify temporary & local impacts
- in-situ calibration from model & satellite

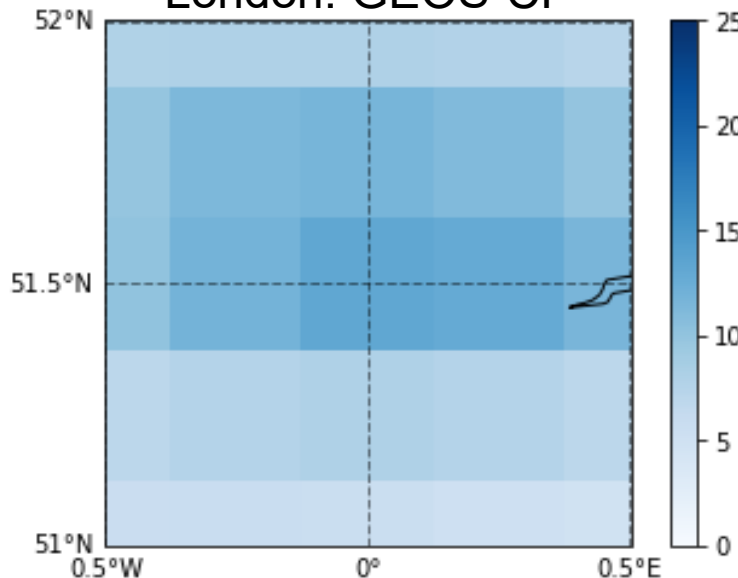


LOW-COST SENSORS

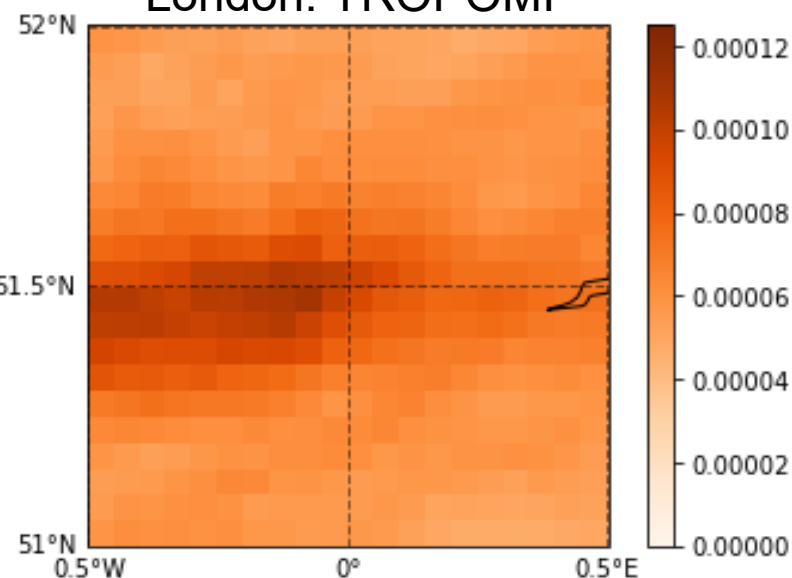
Breathe London Network



MODEL
London: GEOS-CF



SATELLITE
London: TROPOMI



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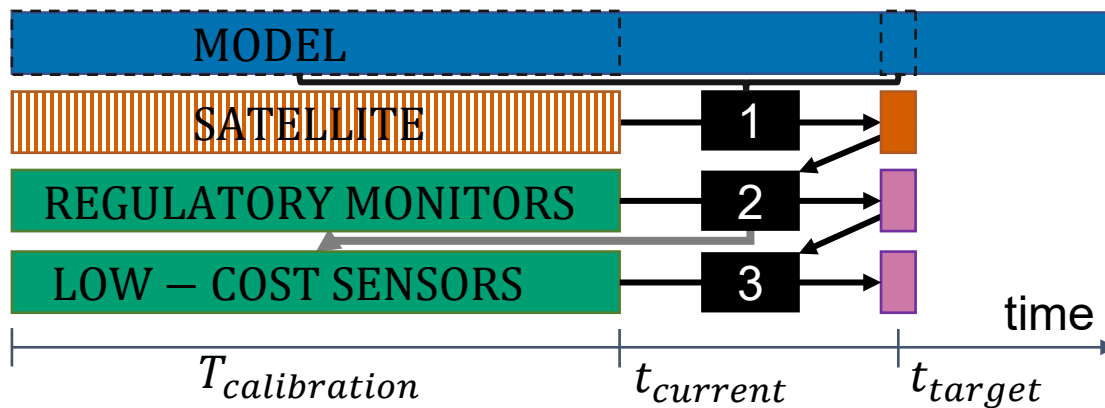
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A Flexible Framework to Integrate these Data Sources

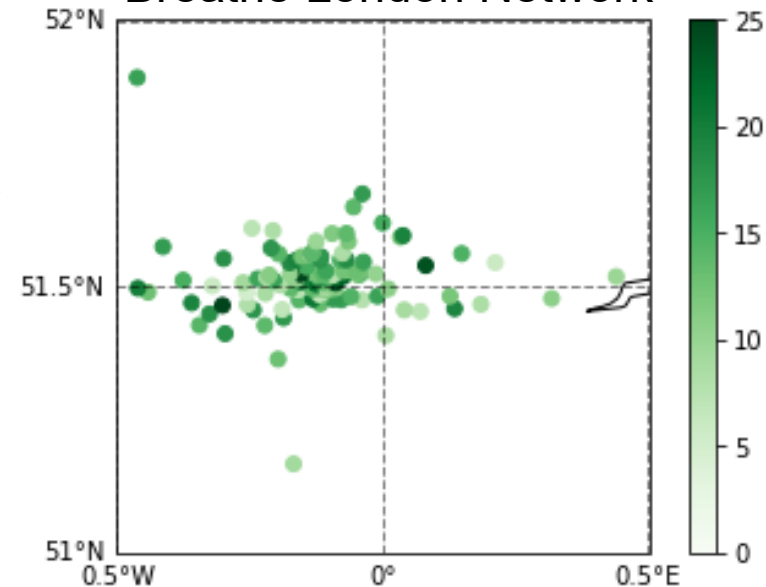
GROUND DATA

- bias-correction
- identify temporary & local impacts
- calibrate Ics from regulatory monitors

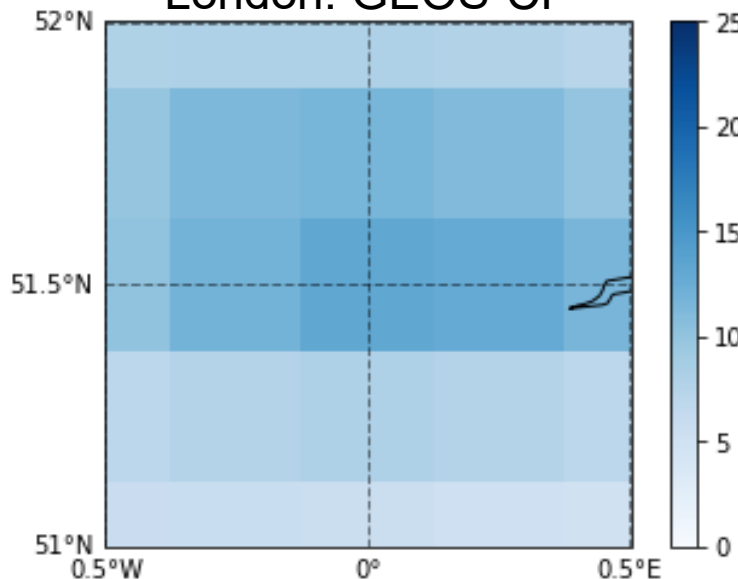


ALL GROUND MEASURES

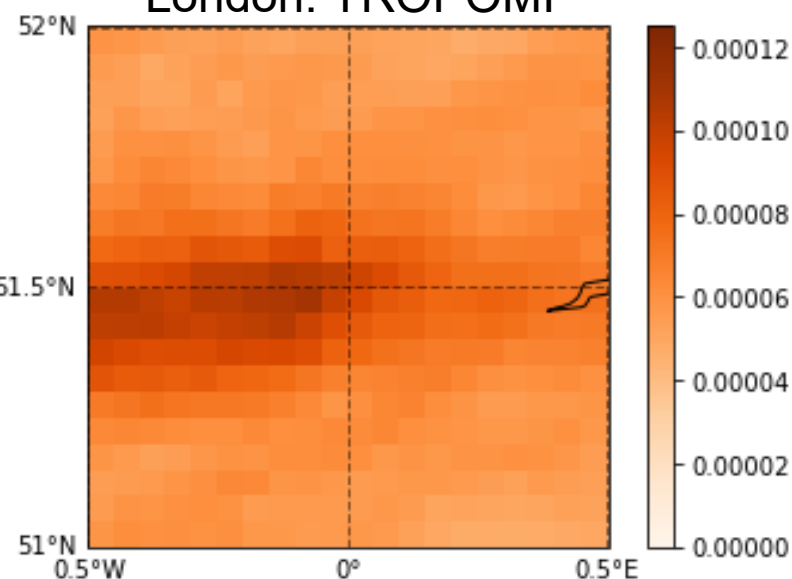
London Air Quality Network
Breathe London Network



MODEL
London: GEOS-CF

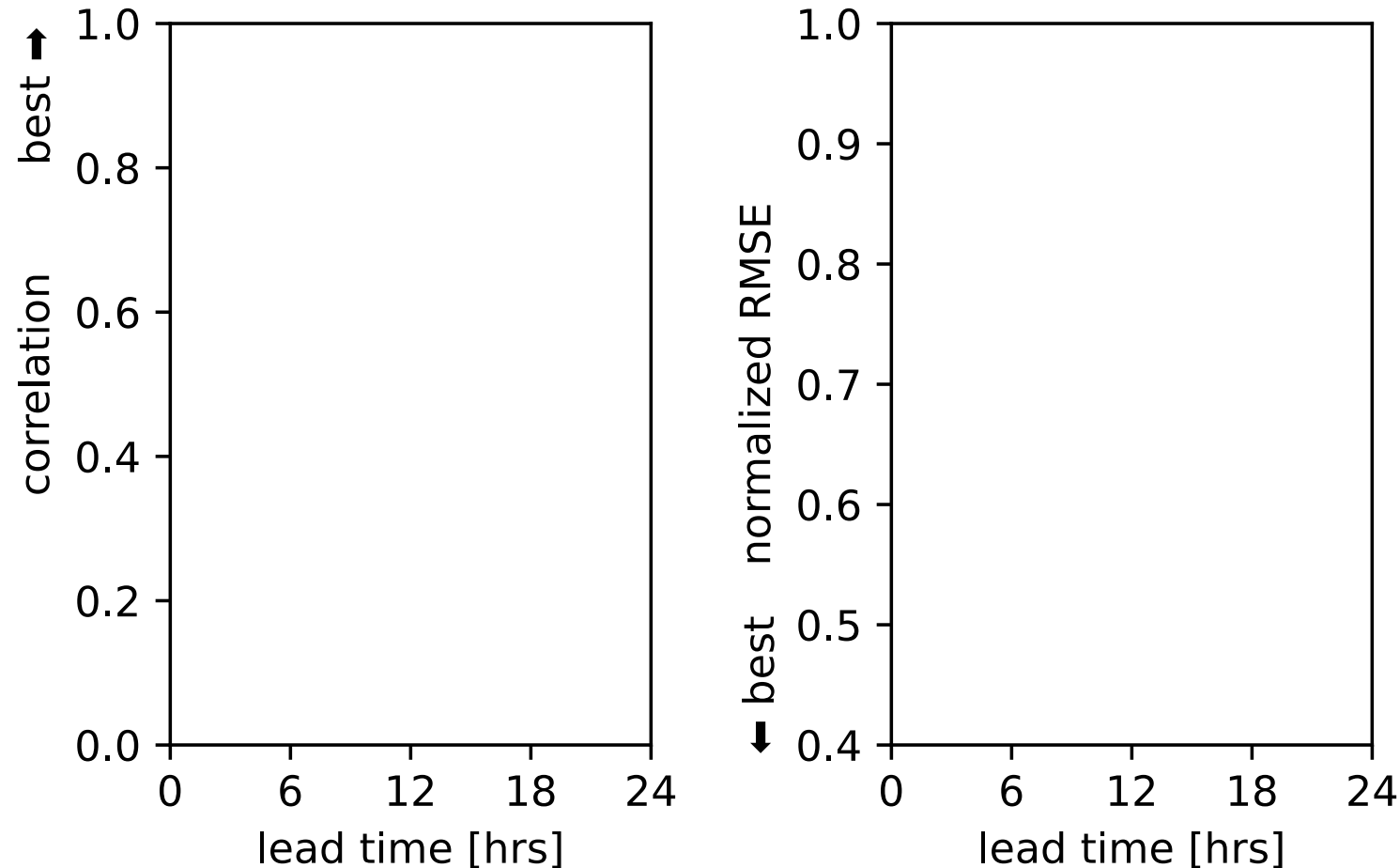


SATELLITE
London: TROPOMI



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Case Study: benefits of integrating multiple data sources



Strengths / Limitations

RGM relatively dense

LCS used here are well-calibrated

Emissions data likely very accurate
→ better model performance

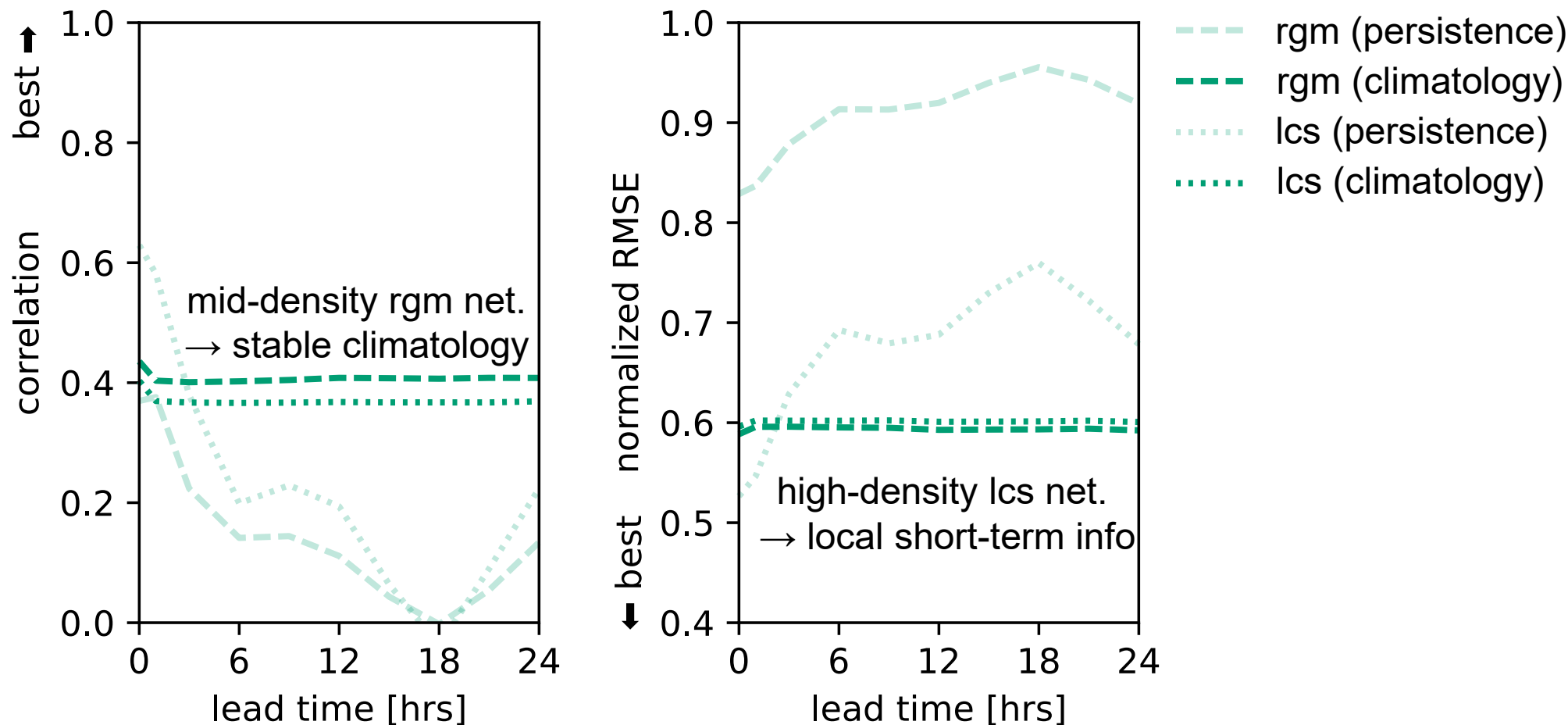
Assessing average network metrics
→ results @ individual sites will vary

forecasting results for **London, October & November 2019**

cross-validation: leave-one-site-out, considering only regulatory sites

plotted results represent **average metrics** across validation sites

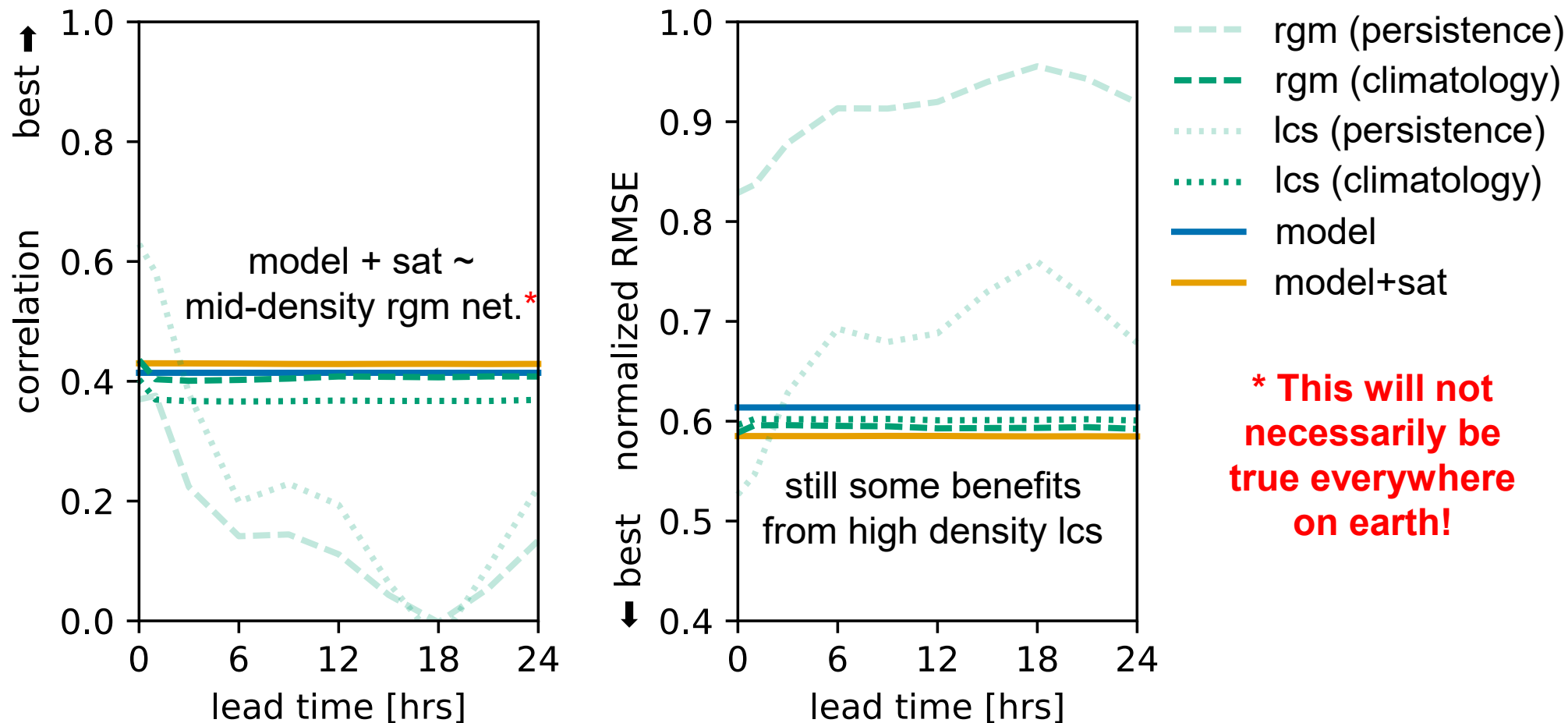
Surface Measures Only: benefits from density v. stability



forecasting results for **London, October & November 2019**

cross-validation: leave-one-site-out, considering only regulatory sites
 plotted results represent **average metrics** across validation sites

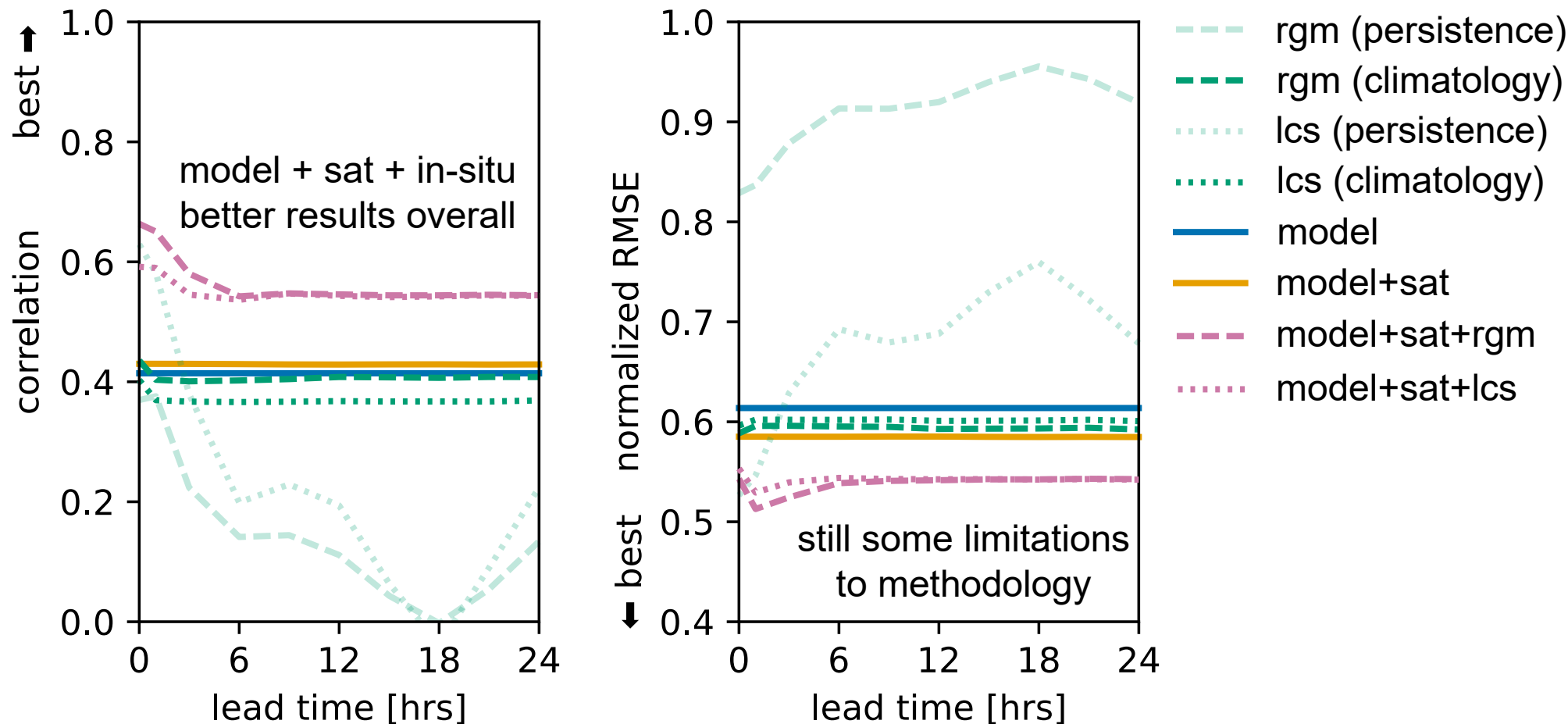
Models & Satellites: as good as RGM (in this case)



forecasting results for **London, October & November 2019**

cross-validation: leave-one-site-out, considering only regulatory sites
 plotted results represent **average metrics** across validation sites

All Data Together: best results (with room for improvement)

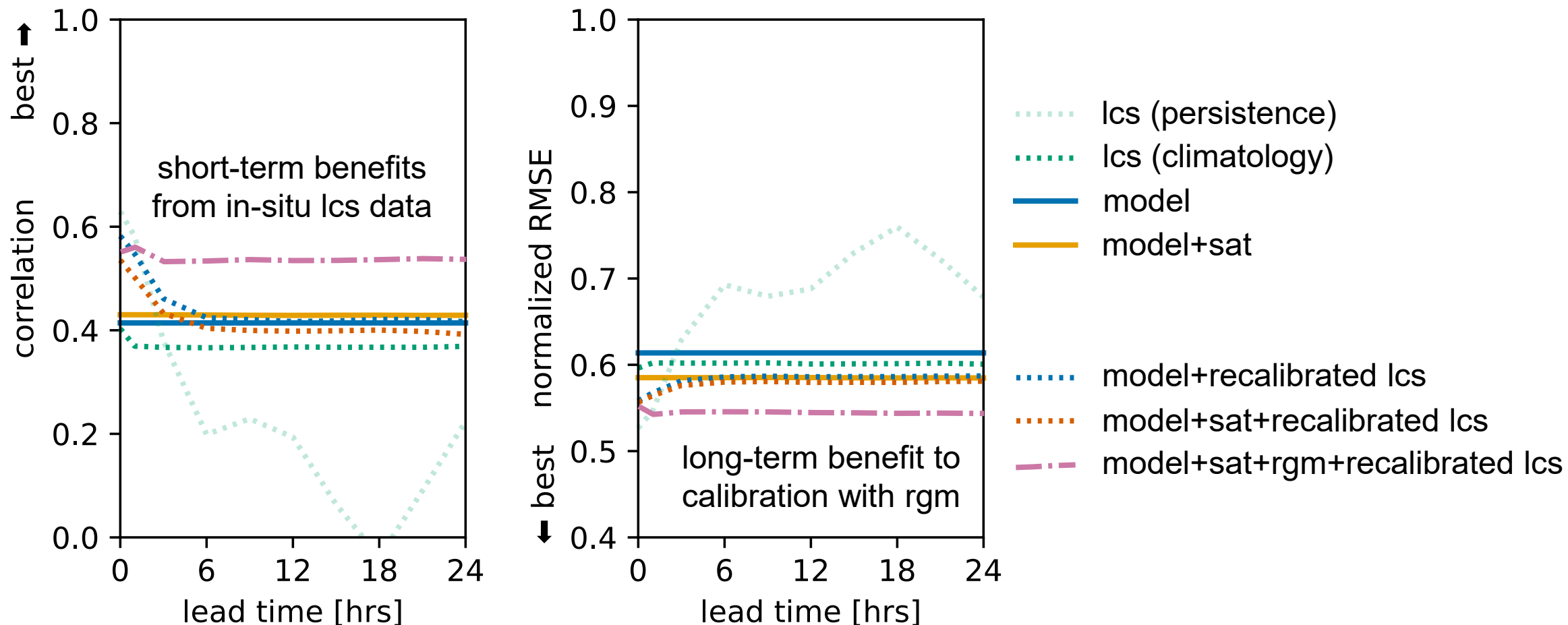


forecasting results for **London, October & November 2019**

cross-validation: leave-one-site-out, considering only regulatory sites

plotted results represent **average metrics** across validation sites

Potential to calibrate LCS with models, satellites and/or RGM



forecasting results for **London, October & November 2019**

cross-validation: leave-one-site-out, considering only regulatory sites

plotted results represent **average metrics** across validation sites

Ongoing & Future Work

NASA Earth Science Applications: Health and Air Quality

Supporting local government public health and air quality decision-making with a sub-city scale air quality forecasting system from data fusion of models, satellite, in situ measurements, and low-cost sensors.

Cities: Dakar, **Senegal**
 Rio de Janeiro, **Brazil**
 Charleston, Denver, Boulder, Gulfport, Portland, **USA**

Collaborators: US EPA
 UN Environment Programme
 Sonoma Technology, Inc.
 Clarity Movement, Co.
 Columbia University, WUSTL

