



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

PI: K. Emma Knowland

Morgan State University (MSU)/GESTAR-II, NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO)

Science-PIs: Carl Malings (MSU, GMAO), Nathan Pavlovic (Sonomatech)

Co-Is: Christoph Keller (MSU, GMAO), Stephen Cohn (GMAO)

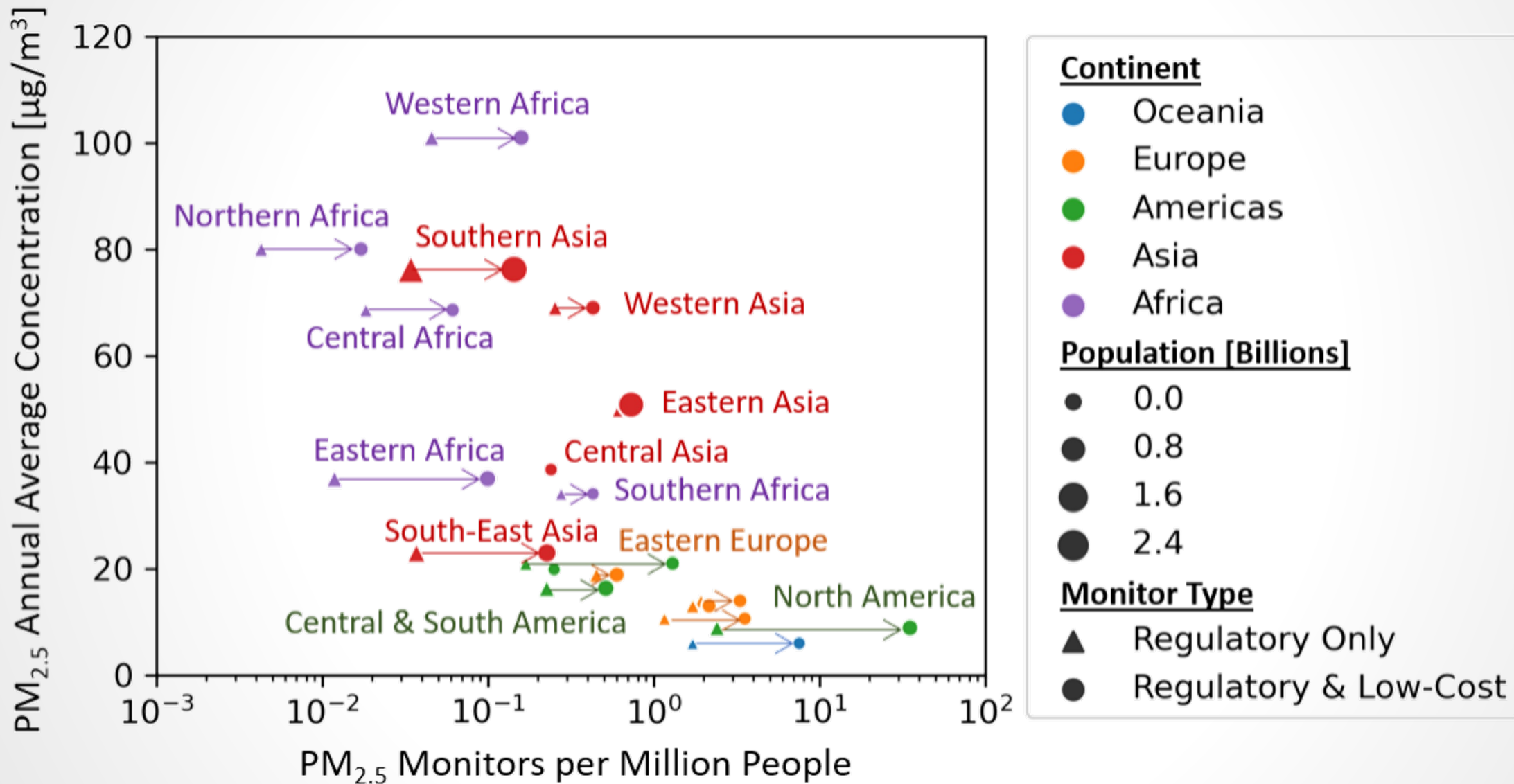
Collaborators: Sean Khan (UNEP), John White (US EPA), Dan Westervelt (LDEO), Sean Wihera (Clarity Movement Co.), Randall Martin (WUSTL)

Local End-Users: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Dakar, Senegal Instituto Pereira Passos, City Municipal Government, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

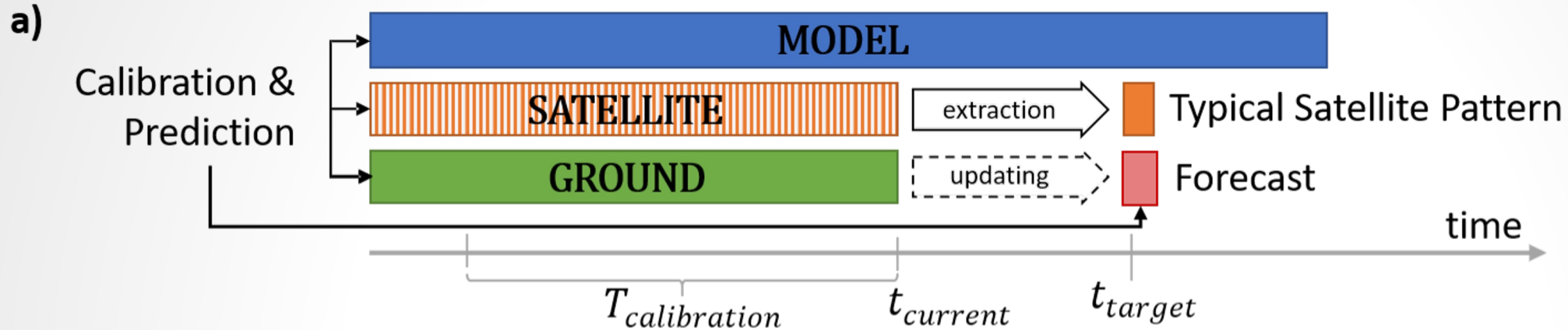
National/Global End-Users: UNEP & US EPA



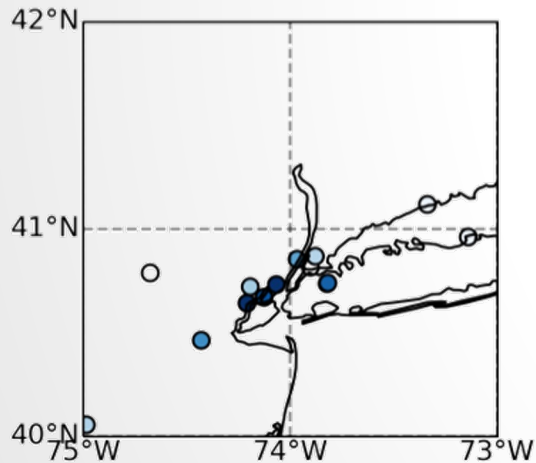
Motivation: limited in-situ AQ data around the world



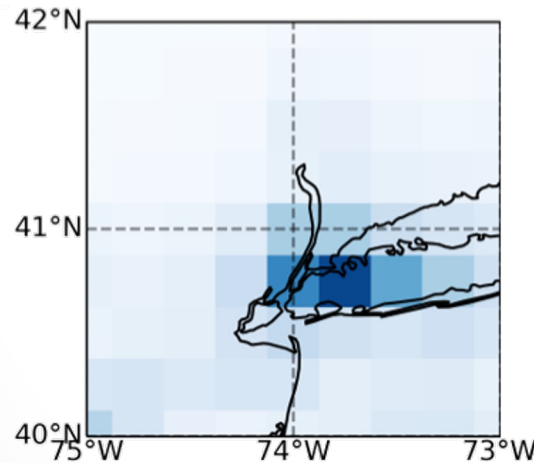
Merging Ground, Model, and Satellite Data (ARL 3)



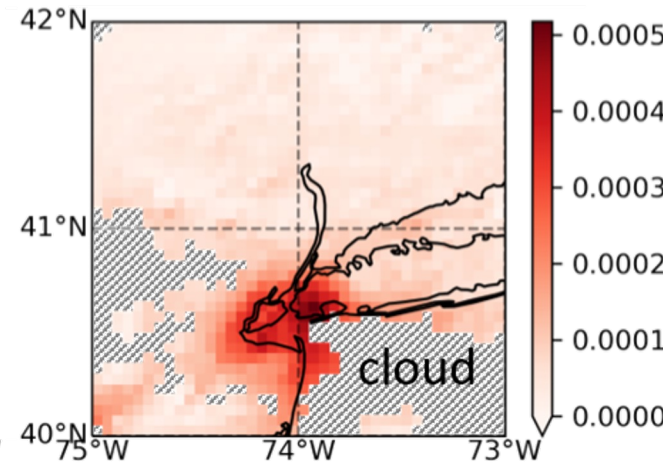
b) Ground Data (US EPA)



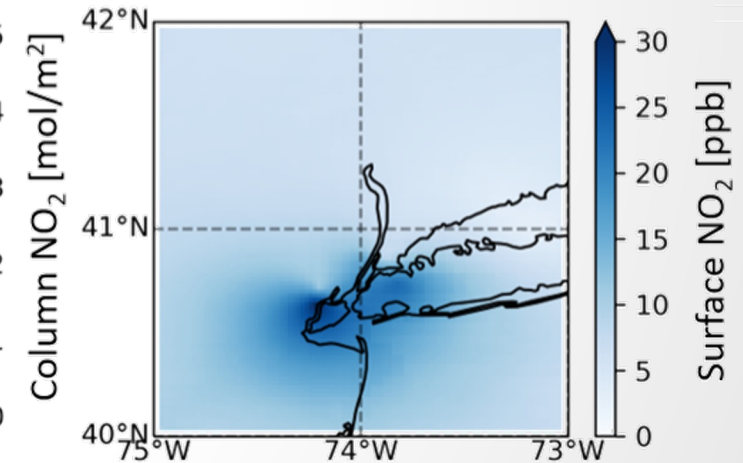
c) Model (GEOS-CF)



d) Satellite (TROPOMI)



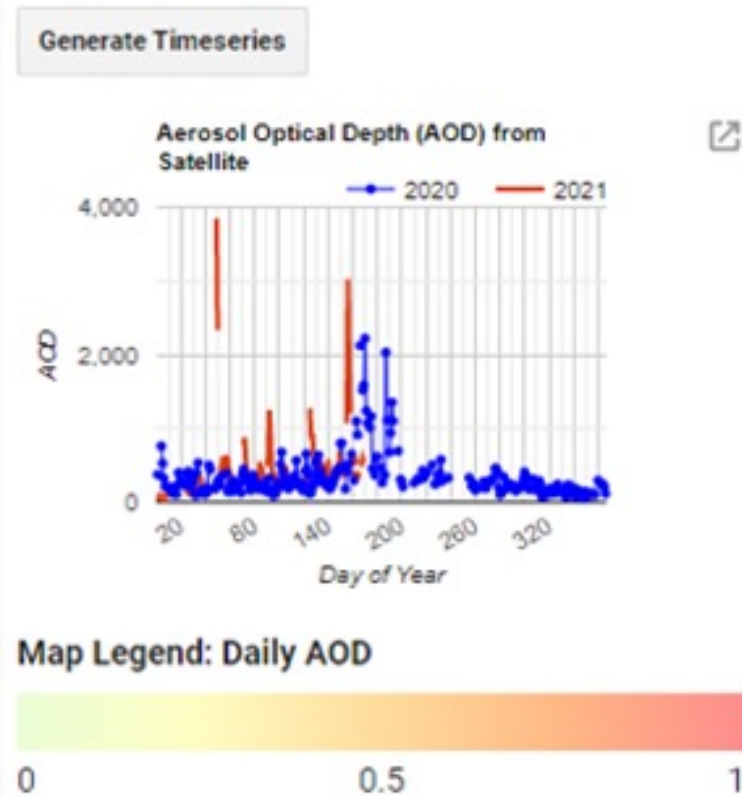
e) Forecast (Proposed Method)



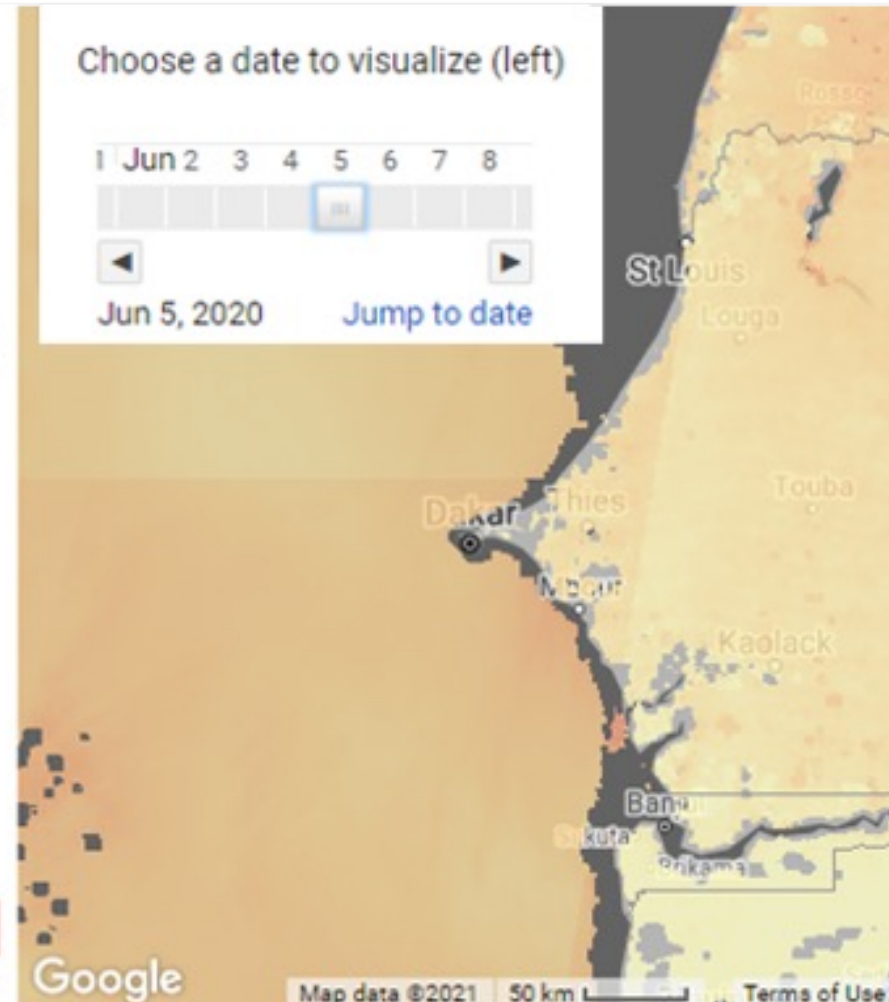
Malings, Knowland, Keller, Cohn (2021) "Sub-city scale hourly air quality forecasting by combining models, satellite observations, and ground measurements" *Earth & Space Science* DOI: [10.1029/2021EA001743](https://doi.org/10.1029/2021EA001743).

Existing STI high-res AOD -> PM_{2.5} maps in GEE (ARL 6)

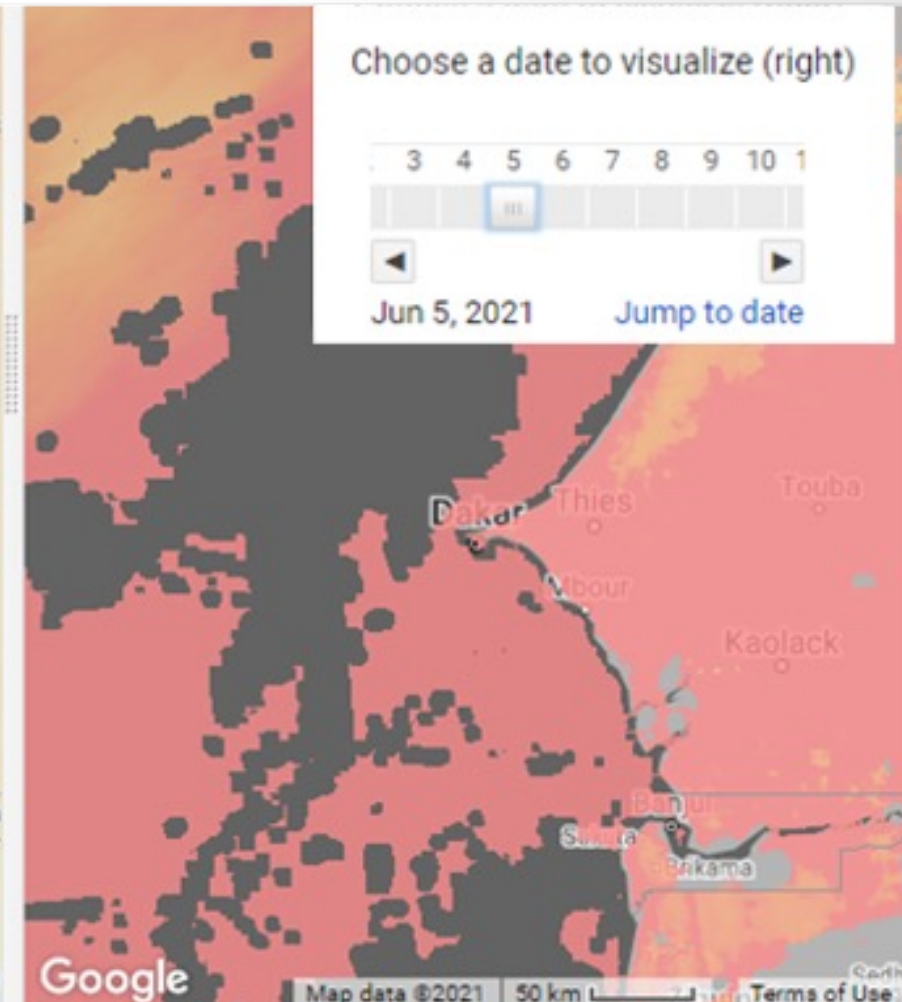
Click the Generate Timeseries button to calculate a time series of AOD for the current map extent. A sample time series is show at app startup for Dakar Senegal.



Choose a date to visualize (left)



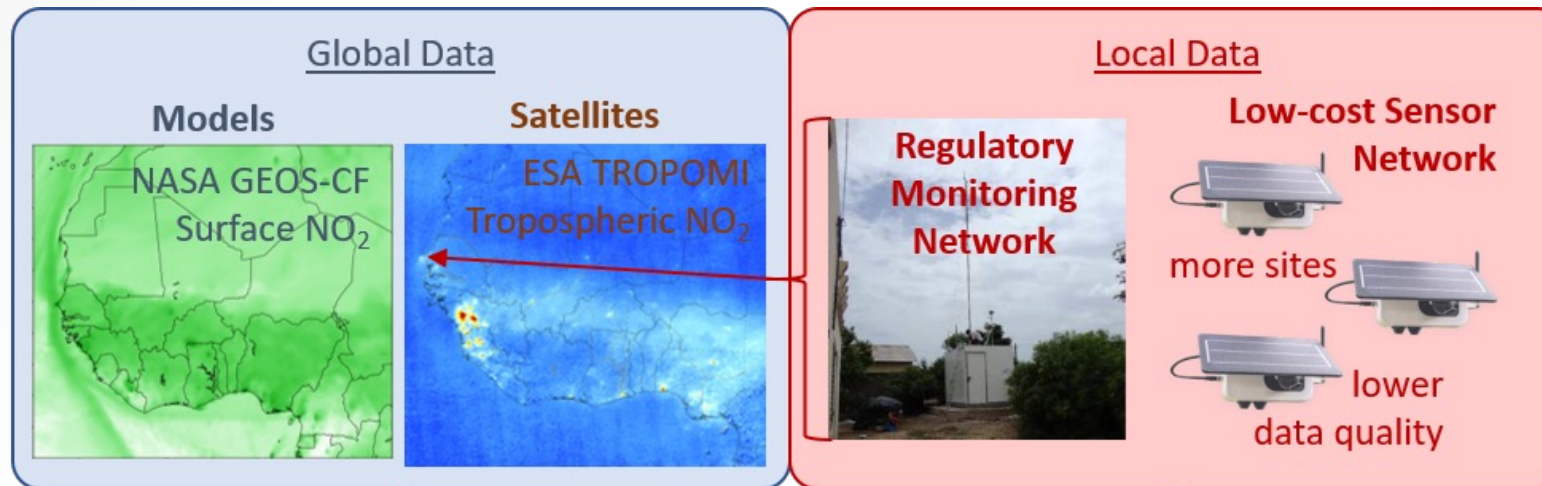
Choose a date to visualize (right)



- ✓ Historical estimate
- Need to configure for forecasting

- ✓ Uses CAMS analyses
- Need to configure for GEOS-CF

Project Concept & Goals



Data Fusion System

Implemented in Google Earth Engine (GEE)



End-User Orgs
US EPA
UNEP

End-User Cities
Dakar, Senegal
Rio, Brazil
TBD US Cities

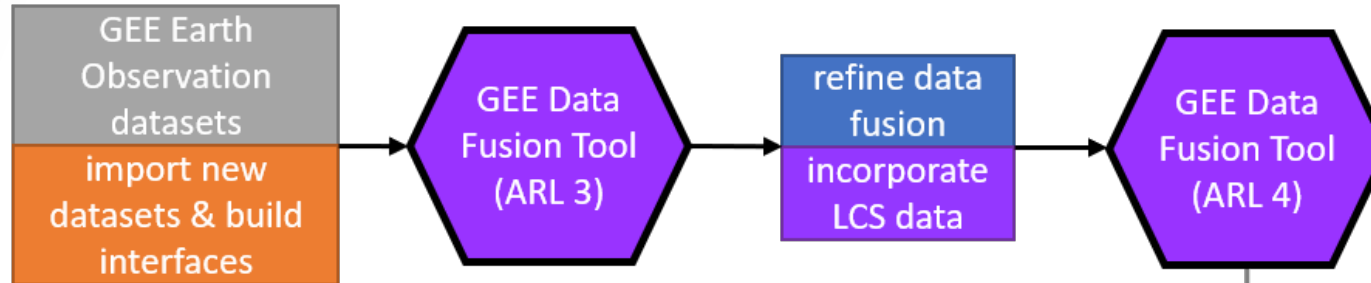
Air Quality Policy Decision-Making



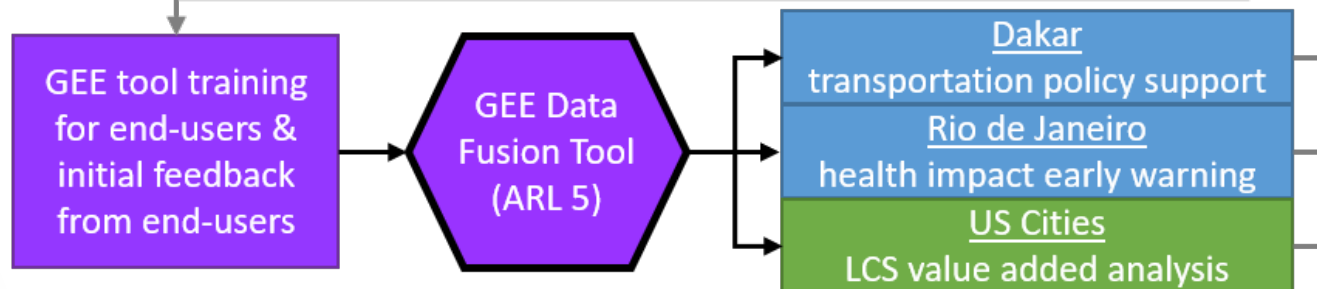
Project Workflow & Objectives



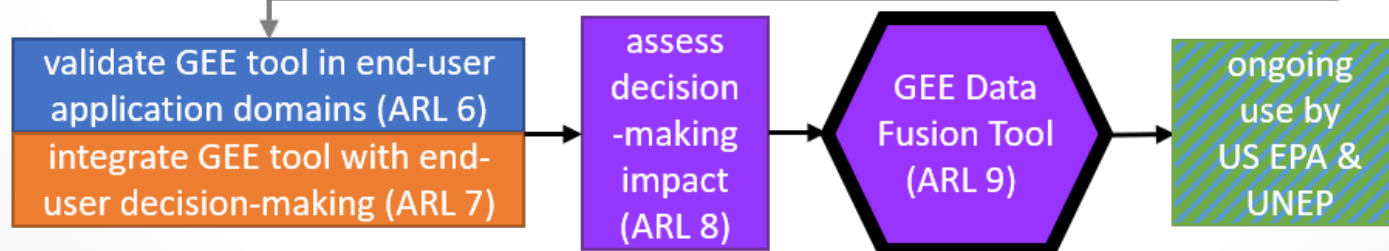
Objective 1: Develop data fusion tool using new and existing Earth Observations in GEE



Objective 2: Deploy GEE tool to support end-user AQ management & policy

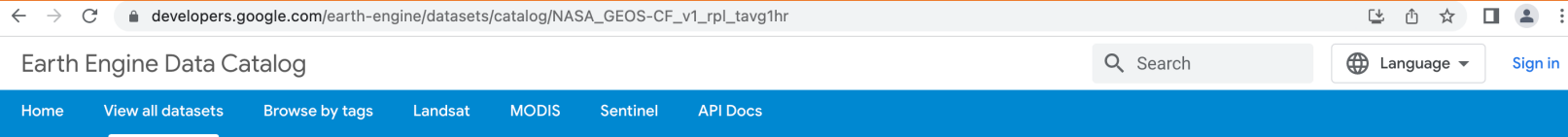


Objective 3: Assess GEE tool and hand-over to collaborators for perpetuity

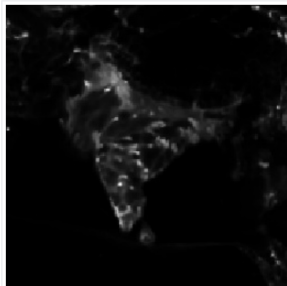


New: GEOS-CF in GEE

GEOS-CF replay files (15-min instantaneous and 1-hour average) available in Google Earth Engine



GEOS-CF rpl tavg1hr v1: Goddard Earth Observing System Composition Forecast



Dataset Availability

2018-01-01T00:00:00Z–2022-09-16T23:00:00

Dataset Provider

[NASA / GMAO](#)

Earth Engine Snippet

```
ee.ImageCollection("NASA/GEOS-CF/v1/rpl/tavg1hr")
```

Tags

[composition](#) [forecast](#) [geos](#) [gmao](#) [nasa](#)

[Description](#) [Bands](#) [Terms of Use](#) [Citations](#) [DOIs](#)

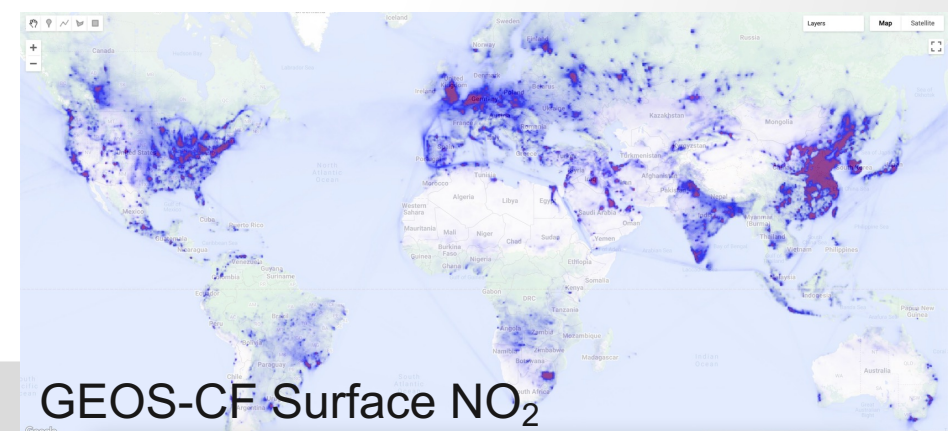
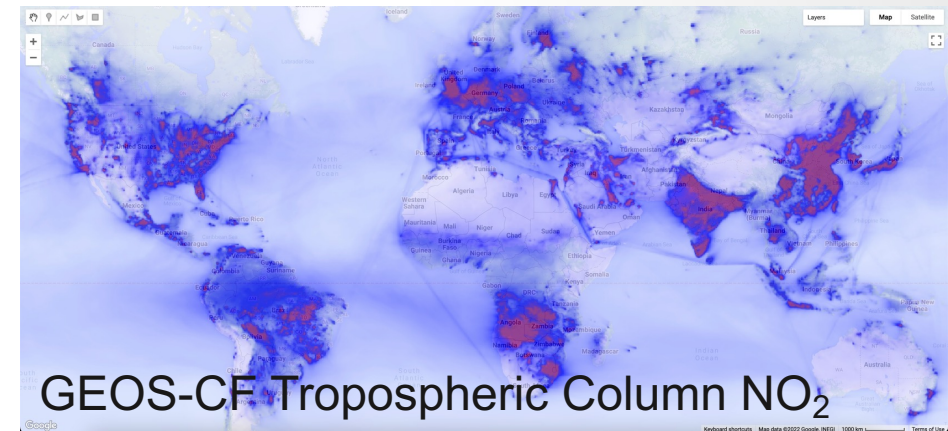
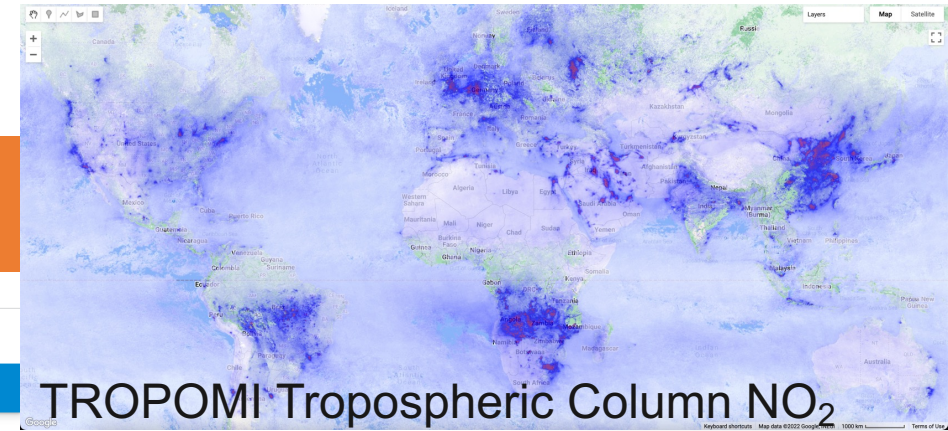
This dataset contains meteorological replay (rpl) of time-average one hour data (tavg1hr). It is built by merging the original GEOS-CF collections `chm_tavg_1hr_g1440x721_v1`, `met_tavg_1hr_g1440x721_x1`, and `xgc_tavg_1hr_g1440x721_x1`. The Goddard Earth Observing System Composition Forecast (GEOS-CF) system is a high-resolution (0.25°) global constituent prediction system from NASA's [Global Modeling and Assimilation Office\(GMAO\)](#).

GEOS-CF offers a new tool for atmospheric chemistry research, with the goal to supplement NASA's broad range of space-based and in-situ observations. GEOS-CF expands on the GEOS weather and aerosol modeling system by introducing the [GEOS-Chem](#) chemistry module to provide hindcasts and 5-days forecasts of atmospheric constituents including ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulfur dioxide (SO2), and fine particulate matter (PM2.5). The chemistry module integrated in GEOS-CF is identical to the offline GEOS-Chem model and readily benefits from the innovations provided by the GEOS-Chem community.



Global Modeling and Assimilation Office
gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov

Sept 8-15, 2022 mean fields





Objective & Tasks		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	a. Import new datasets to GEE, including GEOS-CF and RGM and LCS data	Orange	Orange	
	b. Merge existing GMAO and UNEP/STI data fusion methodologies	Blue Dotted		
	c. Refine data fusion system, including uncertainty quantification capabilities ⁺	Blue Dotted	Blue Dotted	
	d. Incorporate LCS in the data fusion system, with uncertainty quantification*		Blue Dotted	
	e. Implement data fusion system into GEE tool, including interfaces		Blue	
	f. Refine GEE tool, especially input/output capability and interfaces			Orange
2	a. Assess the status and identify key end-user needs for the GEE tool	Blue Dotted	Blue Dotted	
	b. Train end-users in the functionality and capabilities of the GEE tool*		Blue Dotted	Blue Dotted
	c. Pilot deployment of GEE tool in end-user domains of interest			Blue Dotted
3	a. Validate data fusion system in end-user domains of interest ⁺			Blue Dotted
	b. Integrate GEE tool into end-user decision-making processes			Orange
	c. Evaluate the project's impact on decision-making outcomes			Blue Dotted
	d. Integrate GEE tool with US EPA AirNow-Tech and UNEP GEMS Air systems			Orange
	e. Transfer GEE tool to US EPA, UNEP, end-users for operational use			Orange
Anticipated Application Readiness Level (ARL) metric		3	4	5
			6,7	8,9

* with LDEO (Westervelt) & Clarity (Wihera)

⁺ with WUSTL (Martin)