

ESTIMATE THE HIGH-RESOLUTION DISTRIBUTION OF GROUND-LEVEL PARTICULATE MATTER BASED ON SPACE OBSERVATIONS AND A PHYSICAL-BASED MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Atmospheric particulate matter estimated by using satellite data is gaining more attention due to their wide spatial coverage advantages. Here, instead of empirical statistical approach, we describe a physical-based approach that reduces the uncertainty of surface PM₁₀ estimation from satellite data. In our approach, particulate matter mass concentration retrievals require the inclusion of optical properties of aerosol particles and meteorological parameters. We use one year of MODIS aerosol optical depth data at 550 nm and meteorological data to estimate surface level PM₁₀ over China. As compared to regression coefficients obtained through simple correlation ($R = 0.44$) or multiple regression ($R = 0.53$) techniques, the physical-based approach derives hourly PM₁₀ data that compared with ground-based measurements with $R = 0.74$. Although the degree of improvement varies over different sites and seasons in China, this study demonstrates the potential for using physical-based approach for operational air quality monitoring.

Index Terms—Physical-based; Particulate Matter; Aerosol optical depth; Remote Sensing; China

1. INTRODUCTION

Atmospheric pollution due to natural and anthropogenic emissions of aerosols is a nowadays recognized serious threat to human health due to respiratory and toxic adverse health effects. PM₁₀ or inhalable particles are particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 μm . Over the past few decades, particulate matter air quality has become a focus of public safety campaigners in China. Continuous monitoring of the observation data, e.g., aerosol optical depth (AOD), PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀, from surface stations and space satellites is important for studying the climatic and environmental effect of regional aerosol. Most current research focused on developing empirical statistical models using ground measurements of the ambient particulate and satellite

derived AOD [1]. However, empirical statistical model has its limitation, which is can't be extended to other areas or historical periods. In other words, these relationships were scarce and undefined in the different regions of China, resulting in very large errors in estimating the PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ concentration based on satellite remote sensing. Besides, this relation is strictly speaking only valid for fine mode particles, e.g., PM_{2.5}. For coarse particles, such a relationship cannot be found because of their relatively small spectral impact. To deduce information about the mass load, such retrievals work with additional assumptions about the consistency of the local aerosol or additional information from other ground or space based information about the size distribution of the aerosols, i.e., information about local aerosol model or using synergetic models [2-3]. Although the results are quite promising, those techniques are only successful for the region to which further information from ground measurements or from models are added. Besides, the retrieval accuracy is still need to improve. Here, instead of empirical statistical approach, we describe a physical-based approach that reduces the uncertainty of surface PM₁₀ estimation from satellite data. In our approach, particulate matter mass concentration retrievals require the inclusion of optical properties of aerosol particles (such as AOD, particle sizes, the extinction efficiency) and meteorological parameters. This is reasonable because a change of meteorological parameter like the planetary boundary layer height or the humidity of the air can cause a massive change of the mass concentration.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

One year of MODerate resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) AOD data at 550 nm and meteorological data were used to estimate surface level PM₁₀ over China by a new physical-based model.

2.1. Remote Sensing Data

The study region covers most of China (70°E to 140°E, 15°N to 55°N) and the study period is from March 1, 2013 to February 28, 2014. In this study, the 10 km MODIS C6 AOD product retrieved by the fusion of deep blue and dark-target land algorithm at 550 nm (C6 MYD04_L2) and 3 km MODIS C6 deep blue AOD product (MYD04_3K) are used to depict detailed pollutant distribution at a high spatial resolution, as shown in Figure 1.

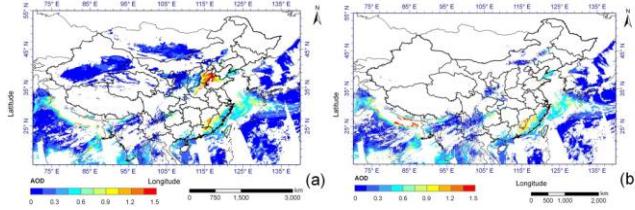


Figure 1. AOD maps of (a) C6 MYD04_L2, (b) C6 MYD04_3K at 550 nm of MODIS level 2 aerosol products on January 29, 2014.

2.2. Ground Data

Surface meteorological parameters, including relative humidity (RH), boundary layer height (BLH), wind speed (WS) and temperature (TEMP). RH and BLH spatial distribution of research area are as shown in Figure 2, are acquired from ERA Interim Data of The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) (<http://www.ecmwf.int/>).

Hourly PM₁₀ concentration data from March 1, 2013 to February 28, 2014 are used in this study, which is released by China national environmental monitoring centre (CNEMC) (<http://106.37.208.233:20035/>).

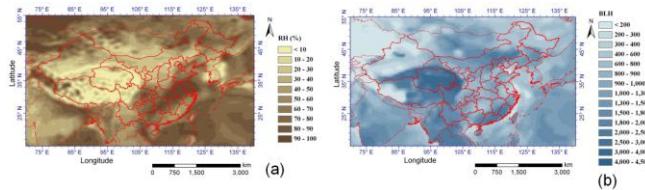


Figure 2. (a) Relative humidity (RH), (b) Boundary layer height (BLH) from ECMWF on July 1, 2013.

3. METHOD

Most current research focused on developing empirical statistical models using ground measurements of the ambient particulate and satellite derived AOD. However, empirical statistical model has its limitation, which is cannot be extended to other areas or historical periods. Besides, this relation is strictly speaking only valid for fine mode particles, e.g., PM_{2.5}. For coarse particles, such a relationship cannot be found because of their relatively

small spectral impact. Here, instead of empirical statistical approach, we describe a physical-based approach that reduces the uncertainty of surface PM₁₀ estimation from satellite data. In our approach, particulate matter mass concentration retrievals require the inclusion of optical properties of aerosol particles (AOD, α , Q_{ext}), physical properties of aerosol particles(r_{eff}) and meteorological parameters (RH, BLH):

$$\text{PM}_{10} = f(\text{AOD}, RH, BLH, Q_{\text{ext}}, r_{\text{eff}}, \alpha)$$

where Q_{ext} is the size-distribution integrated extinction efficiency; r_{eff} represents aerosol effective radius; α represents Ångström- α exponent.

4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Spatial distribution of satellite-retrieved PM₁₀

Figure 3(a)-3(d) show the averaged satellite-retrieved PM₁₀ concentrations, respectively, from Spring (Mar., Apr. & May 2013) to Winter (Dec. 2013, Jan. & Feb. 2014). Heavy pollution in Xinjiang province is caused by dust storms in Spring and Autumn. Heavy pollution in the middle and the east of China may be the result of dense industry, intense human activities, and unfavorable topography. The Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region are relatively with high PM₁₀ concentrations.

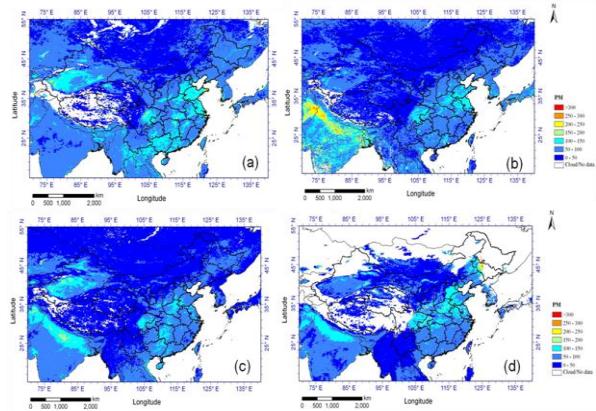


Figure 3. PM₁₀ maps of (a) Spring (Mar., Apr. & May 2013), (b) Summer (Jun., Jul. & Aug. 2013), (c) Autumn (Sep., Oct. & Nov. 2013) and (d) Winter (Dec. 2013, Jan. & Feb. 2014) retrieved by this method.

4.2 Capability on urban scale identification

The area specific comparisons between ground-measured and MODIS retrieved PM₁₀ are shown in Figure 4. The comparisons with hourly PM₁₀ measurements at Beijing, Guangzhou, and Chengdu City are illustrated. The mean ground-measured PM₁₀ concentrations from October 2013

to February 2014 at the three locations are $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $181 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. The mean satellite-derived PM_{10} concentrations from October 2013 to February 2014 at the three locations are $62 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, $101 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $106 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. Significant correlations of 0.70 ($N = 70$, RMSE = $6.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), 0.34 ($N = 33$, RMSE = $11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and 0.51 ($N = 19$, RMSE = $32 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) are found at the three cities, respectively. Beijing station which located in the North of China has the best consistency when compared the ground-measured and satellite-derived PM_{10} concentrations. Guangzhou and Chengdu City are belong to the cloudy and rainy areas, hence satellite-derived PM_{10} in these areas have low accuracy may caused by the influence of high relative humidity which should correct for the effects of aerosol hygroscopic growth.

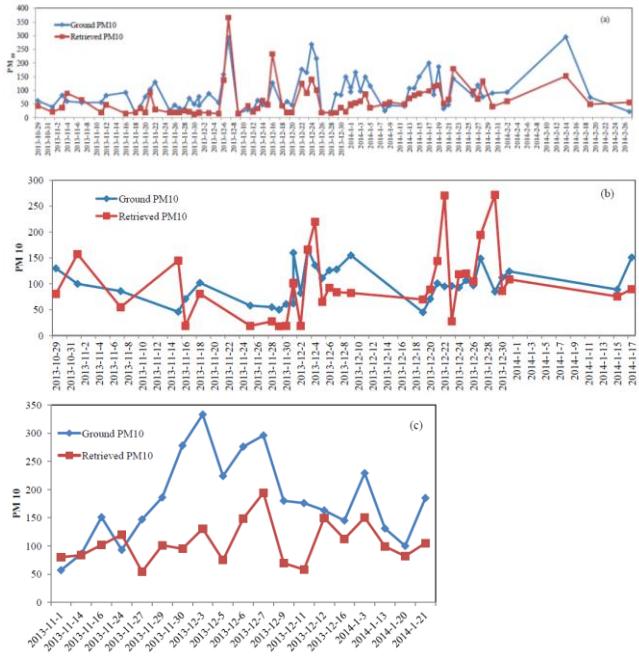


Figure 4. PM₁₀ of (a) Beijing, (b) Guangzhou, (c) Chengdu retrieved by this method compared with ground measurements.

4.3 Comparison of different PM₁₀ retrieval methods

A simple method to direct correlate PM₁₀ and AOD was made, and the retrieved PM₁₀ concentration on January 29, 2014 is shown as Figure 5(a). Multiple regression method correlation PM₁₀, AOD, relative humidity, wind speed (WS) and temperature (TEMP) was also used to retrieve PM₁₀ concentrations on January 29, 2014, which is shown as Figure 5(b). Figure 5(c) shows the retrieved PM₁₀ concentration by the method proposed in this paper. From the maps, we can be seen that simple method can show the trend of PM₁₀ spatial distribution, but has less accuracy. However, the multiple regression method may lead to

wrong tendency as too many uncontrollable factors were introduced. The physical-based approach has both good tendency and accuracy.

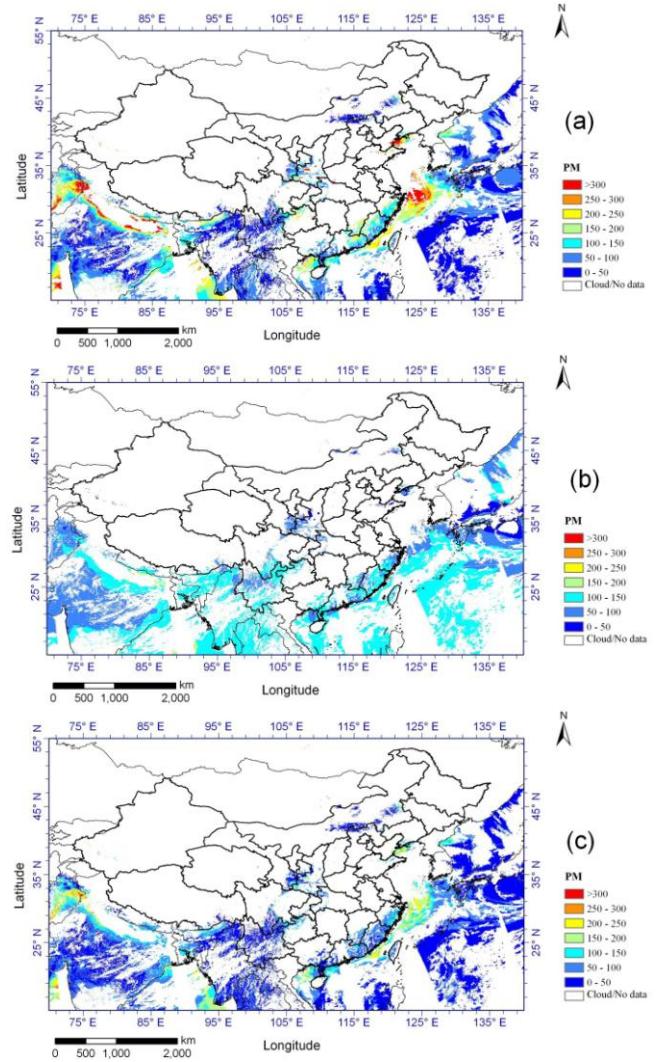


Figure 5. (a) PM₁₀ map of China retrieved by (a) simple correlation – Method 1: $\text{PM}_{10} = a * \text{AOD} + b$, (b) multiple regression – Method 2: $\text{PM}_{10} = a_1 + a_2 * \text{RH} + a_3 * \text{WS} + a_4 * \text{TEMP} + a_5 * \text{AOD}$, (c) this method on January 29, 2014.

Ground measured PM₁₀ concentration on January 29, 2014 of 117 ground stations were used to validate the three PM₁₀ retrieval methods introduced above, which were shown in Figure 6. Regression coefficient (R) of Method 1 ($\text{PM}_{10} = a * \text{AOD} + b$) is 0.44. The regression equation is $y = 0.4489x + 60.142$. Regression coefficient of Method 2 ($\text{PM}_{10} = a_1 + a_2 * \text{RH} + a_3 * \text{WS} + a_4 * \text{TEMP} + a_5 * \text{AOD}$) is 0.53. The regression equation is $y = -0.2935x + 97.306$. Regression coefficient of Method 3 (method proposed in this paper) is 0.74. The regression equation is $y = 0.7545x + 50.67$. Therefore, the physical-based approach for PM₁₀

retrieval is more effective than empirical statistical model. Besides, the physical-based approach independent of the ground-measured data, so it has better space and time scalability.

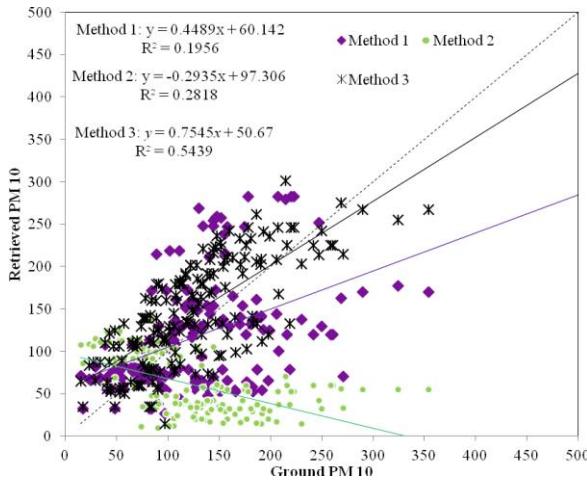


Figure 6. Satellite retrieved PM₁₀ compared with ground measurements.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

We use one year of MODIS AOD data at 550 nm and meteorological data to estimate surface level PM₁₀ over China by a new physical-based model. Result shows the capacity and power of the satellite retrieval method for identifying the mean concentrations, variations, and spatial distributions of PM₁₀ at regional and urban scales. As compared to regression coefficients obtained through simple correlation ($R = 0.44$) or multiple regression ($R = 0.53$) techniques, the physical-based approach derives hourly PM₁₀ data that compare with ground-based measurements with $R = 0.74$. In addition, the physical-based approach independent of the ground-measured data, so it has better space and time scalability. Although the degree of improvement varies over different sites and seasons in China, this study demonstrates the potential for using physical-based approach for operational air quality monitoring. These results and analysis are useful to research and operational communities that seek to improve the use of satellite information for assessing surface PM₁₀.

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