

Integration of Global and Local Datasets for Particle Composition Exposure

Presented by Randall Martin

with contributions from

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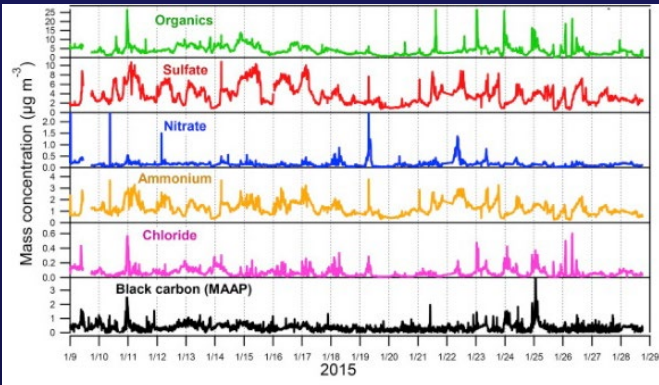


Michael Brauer (UBC), Richard Burnett (Health Canada), Hong Chen (Health Canada), Dan Crouse (UNB), Christina Hsu (NASA), Ralph Kahn (NASA), Robert Levy (NASA), Alexei Lyapustin (NASA), Vanderlei Martins (UMBC), Yinon Rudich (Weizmann), Andrew Sayer (NASA)

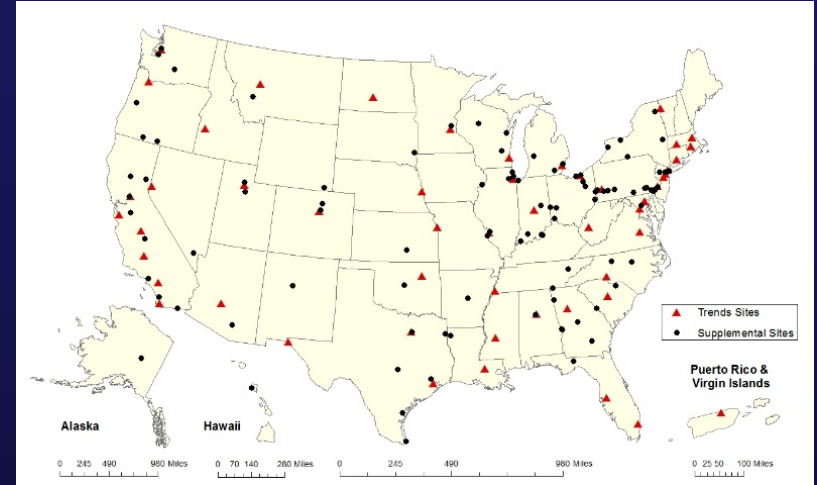
2020 Health Effects Meeting
29 April 2020

Methods for Inferring Ambient PM_{2.5} Chemical Composition for Exposure Assessment

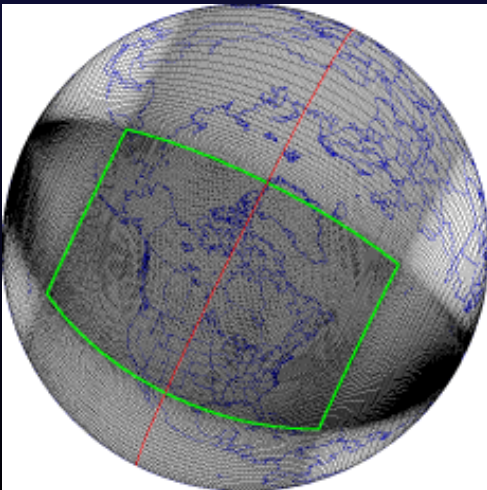
Targeted Measurement



Statistical Fusion to Monitoring Network



Chemical Transport Model

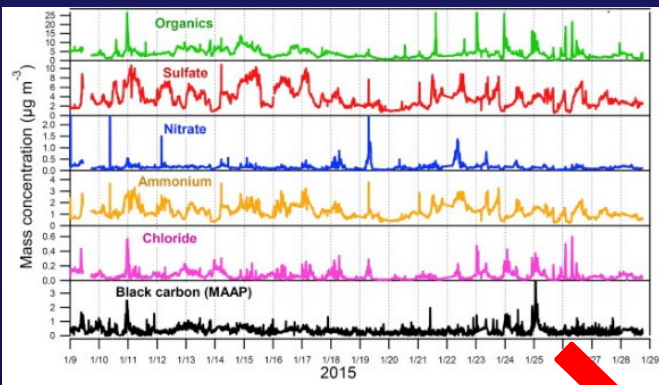


Satellite Remote Sensing

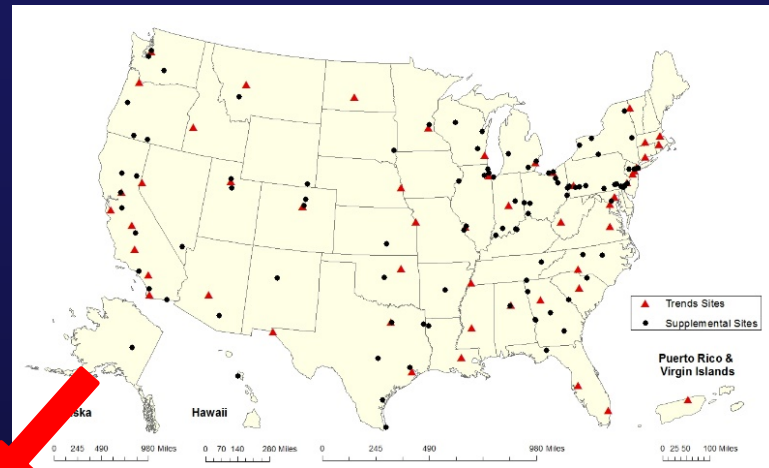


Methods for Inferring Ambient PM_{2.5} Chemical Composition for Exposure Assessment

Targeted Measurement

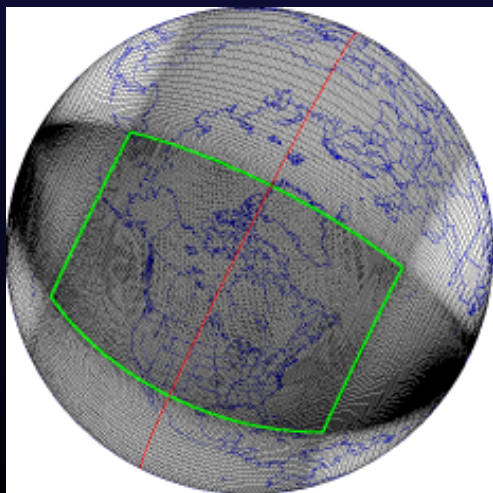


Statistical Fusion to Monitoring Network



Develop Representation
of PM_{2.5} Composition

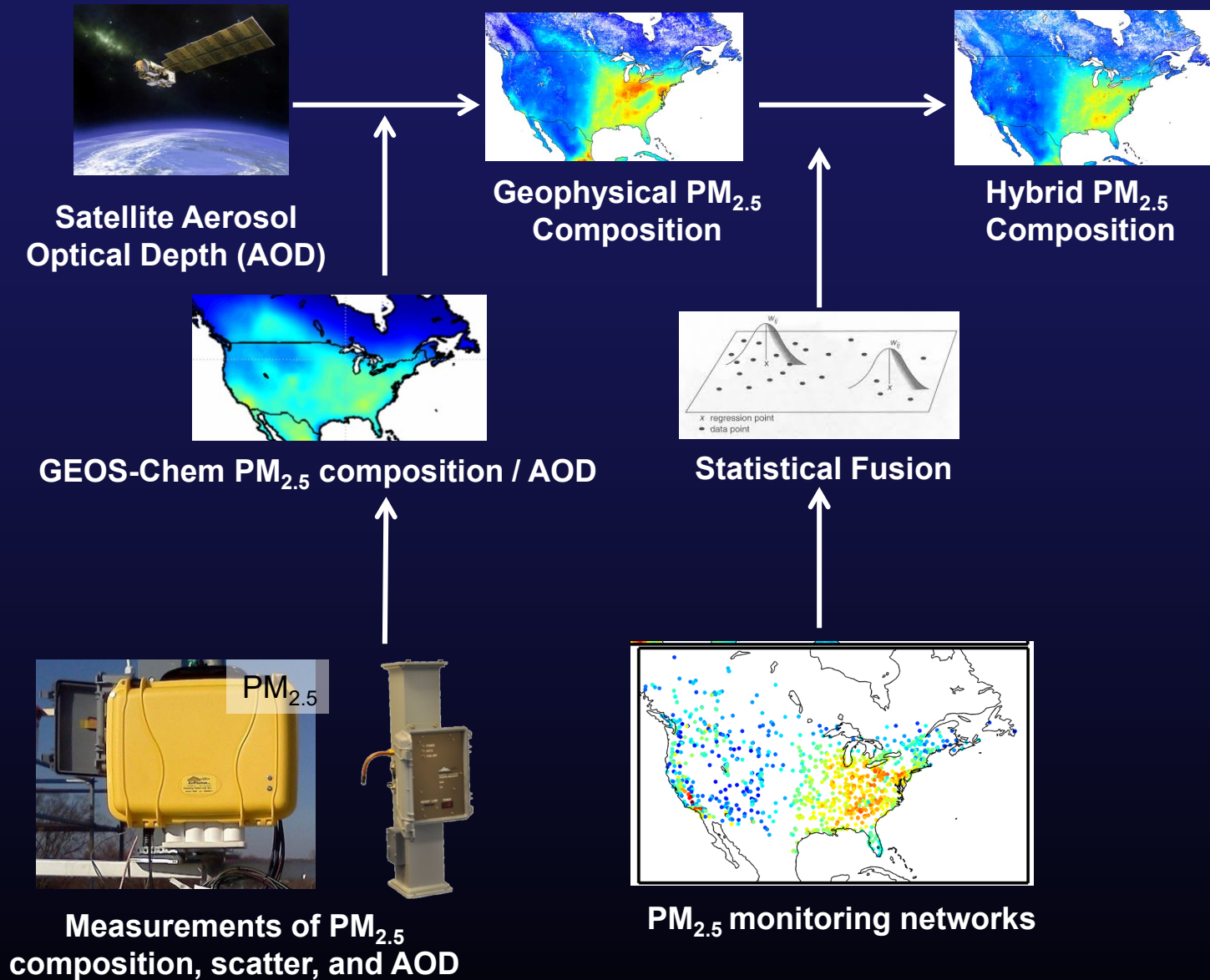
Chemical Transport Model



Satellite Remote Sensing

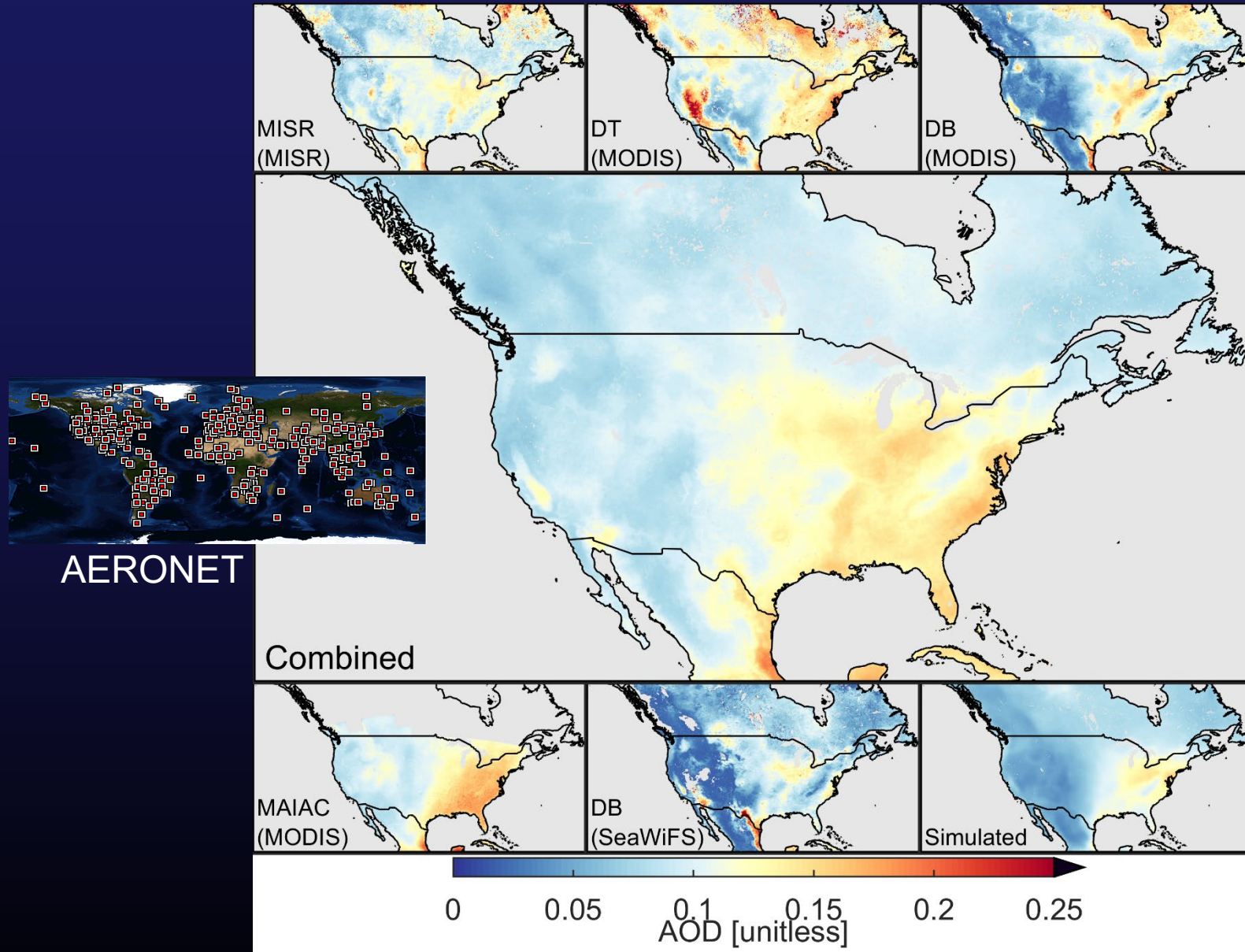


Estimation Process for PM_{2.5} Composition



Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) From Multiple Sources

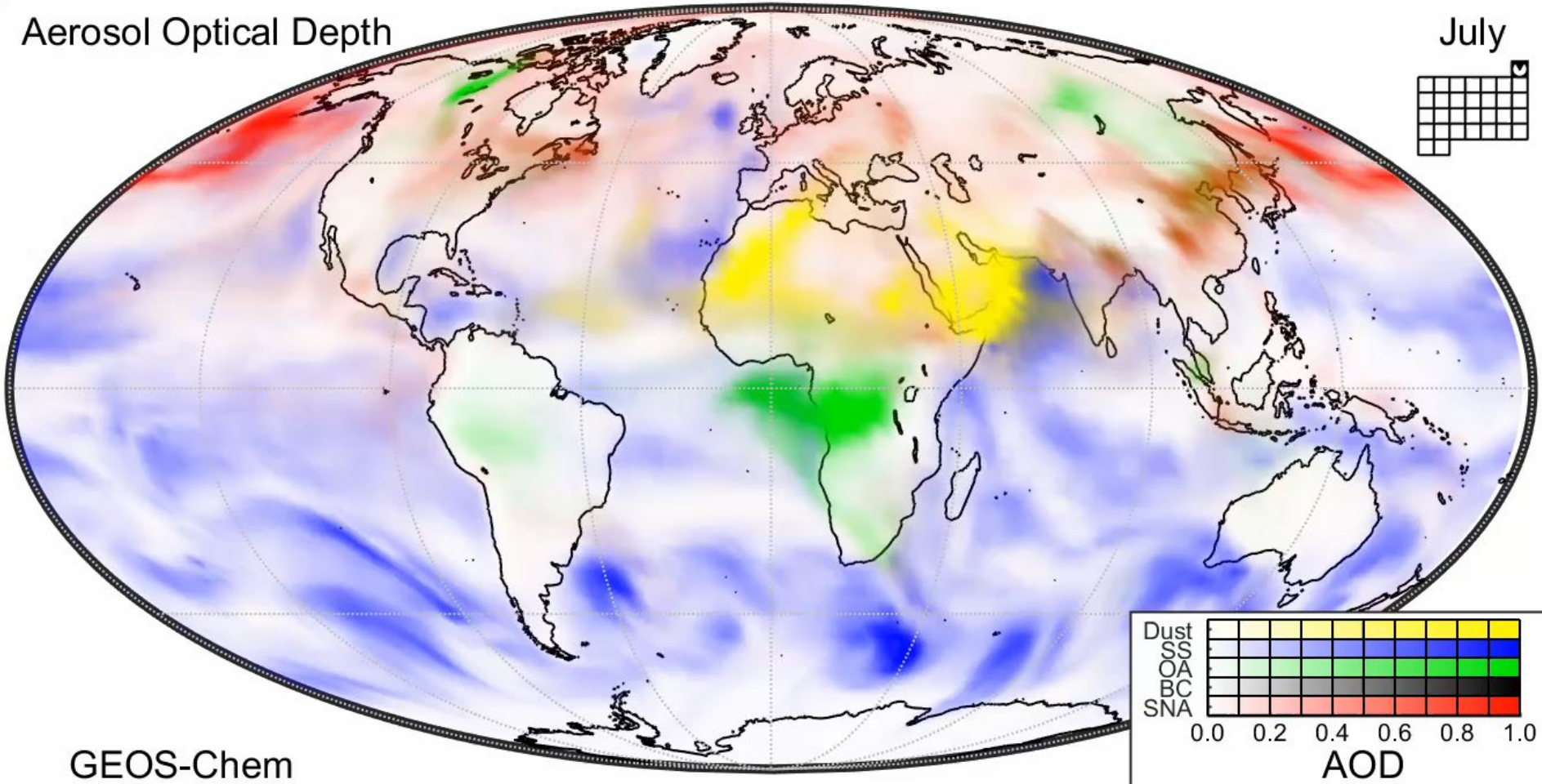
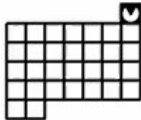
Use AERONET AOD to Assess Relative Accuracy & Combine



Apply Chemical Transport Model (GEOS-Chem) to Calculate Solution to $PM_{2.5}$ Composition = $f(x,y,t,AOD)$

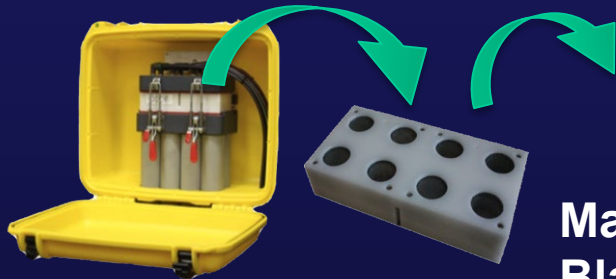
Aerosol Optical Depth

July



Surface Particulate Matter Network (SPARTAN) to Evaluate and Enhance Satellite-Based Estimates of PM_{2.5}

Semi-autonomous PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀ Impaction Sampling Station (AirPhoton)



Mass (35% RH)
Black Carbon
Ions Metals
(IC) (XRF)
Organics (FTIR, AMS)

3-λ nephelometer
(AirPhoton)
Scatter



AOD from
Sunphotometer
(e.g. AERONET)



Measured:

Surface/Column

Diurnal

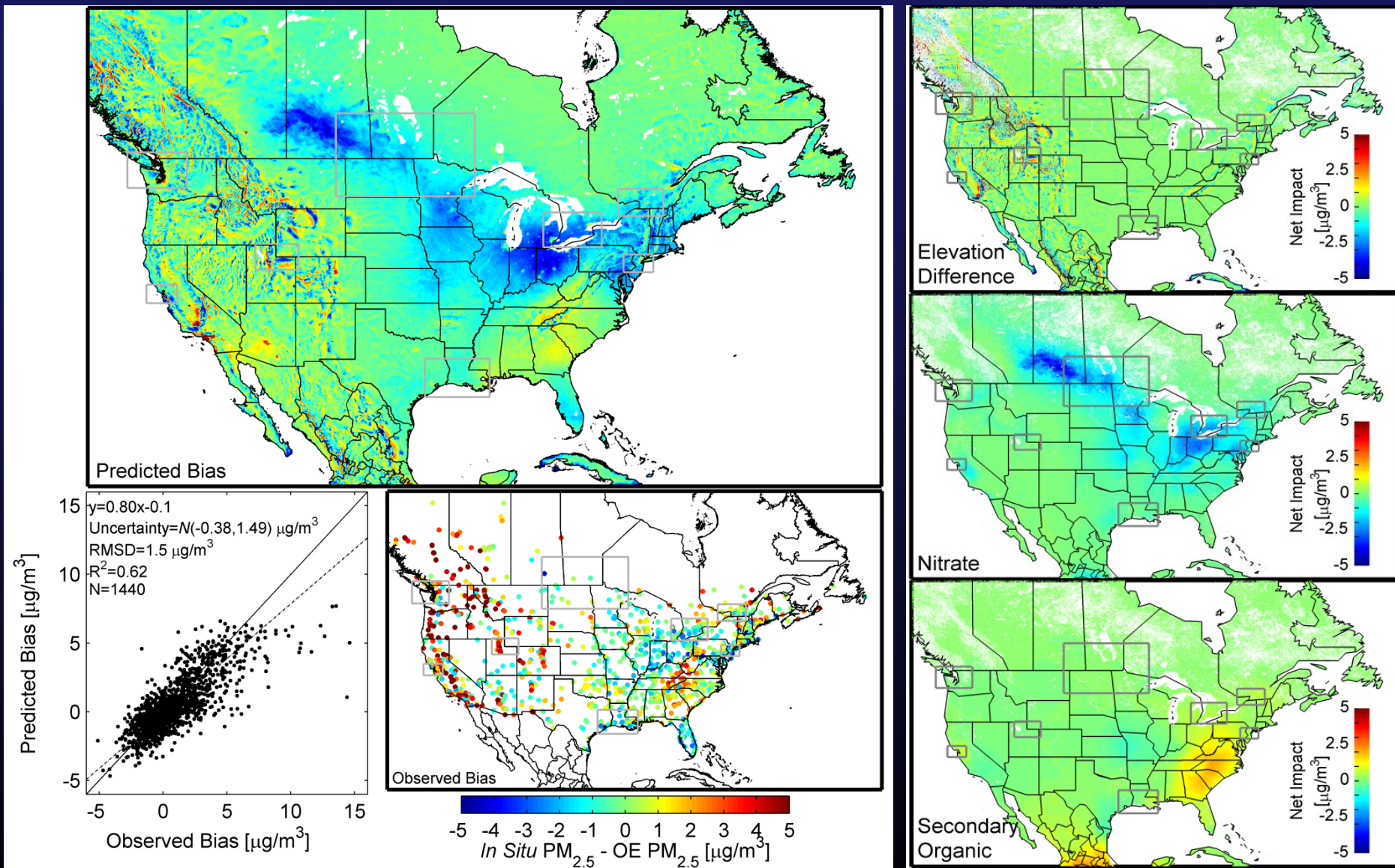
Mass Scattering Efficiency

$$\frac{\text{PM}_{2.5, \text{Component}}}{\text{AOD}} = \left(\frac{b_{sp, \text{overpass}}}{\text{AOD}_{\text{overpass}}} \right) \left(\frac{b_{sp, 24h}}{b_{sp, \text{overpass}}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{PM}_{2.5, 24h, \text{Component}}}{b_{sp, 24h}} \right)$$

b_{sp} = nephelometer measurements of aerosol scatter

overpass = satellite overpass time

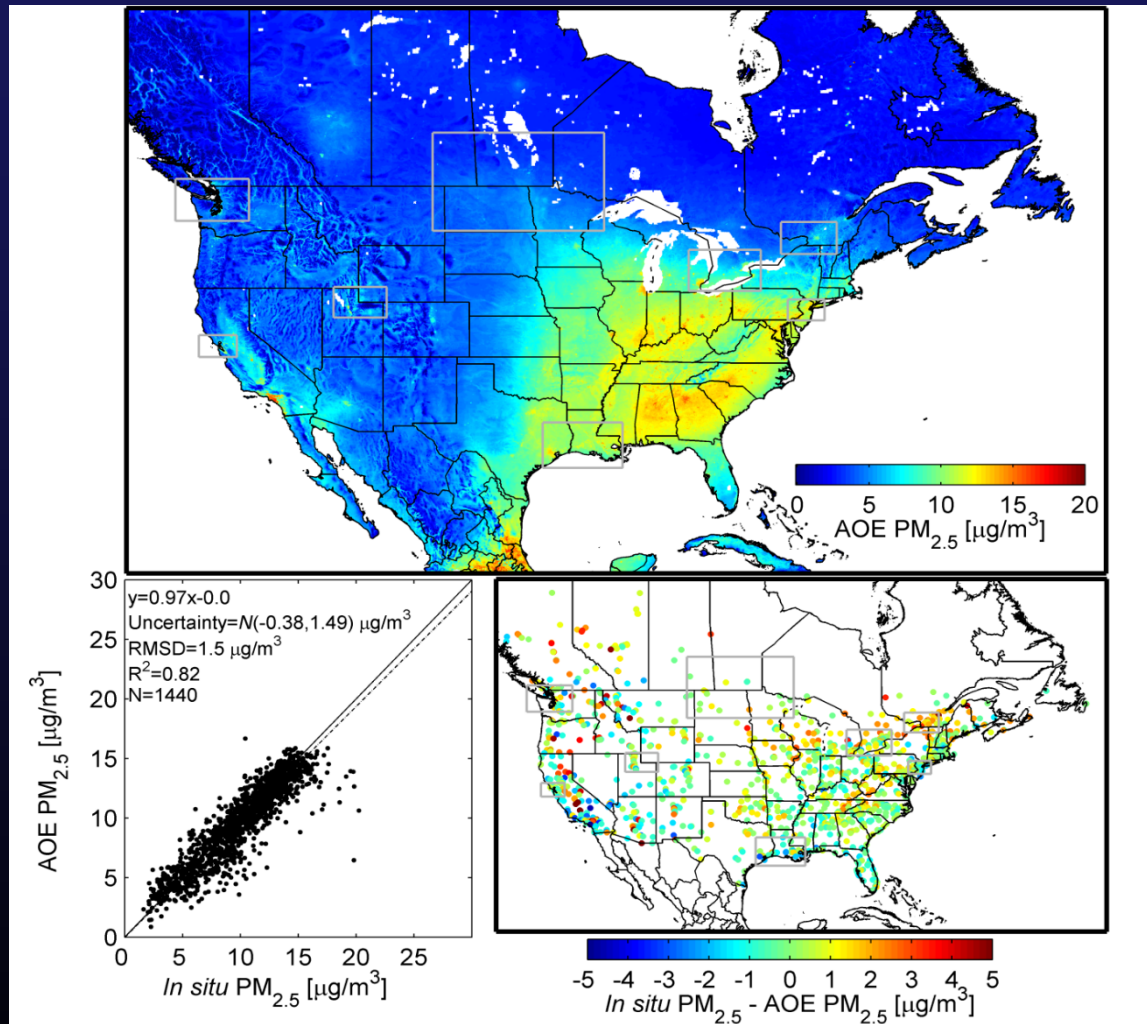
Statistical Fusion (Geographic Weighted Regression) with Ground-Based Monitors Tied to Geophysical Surfaces



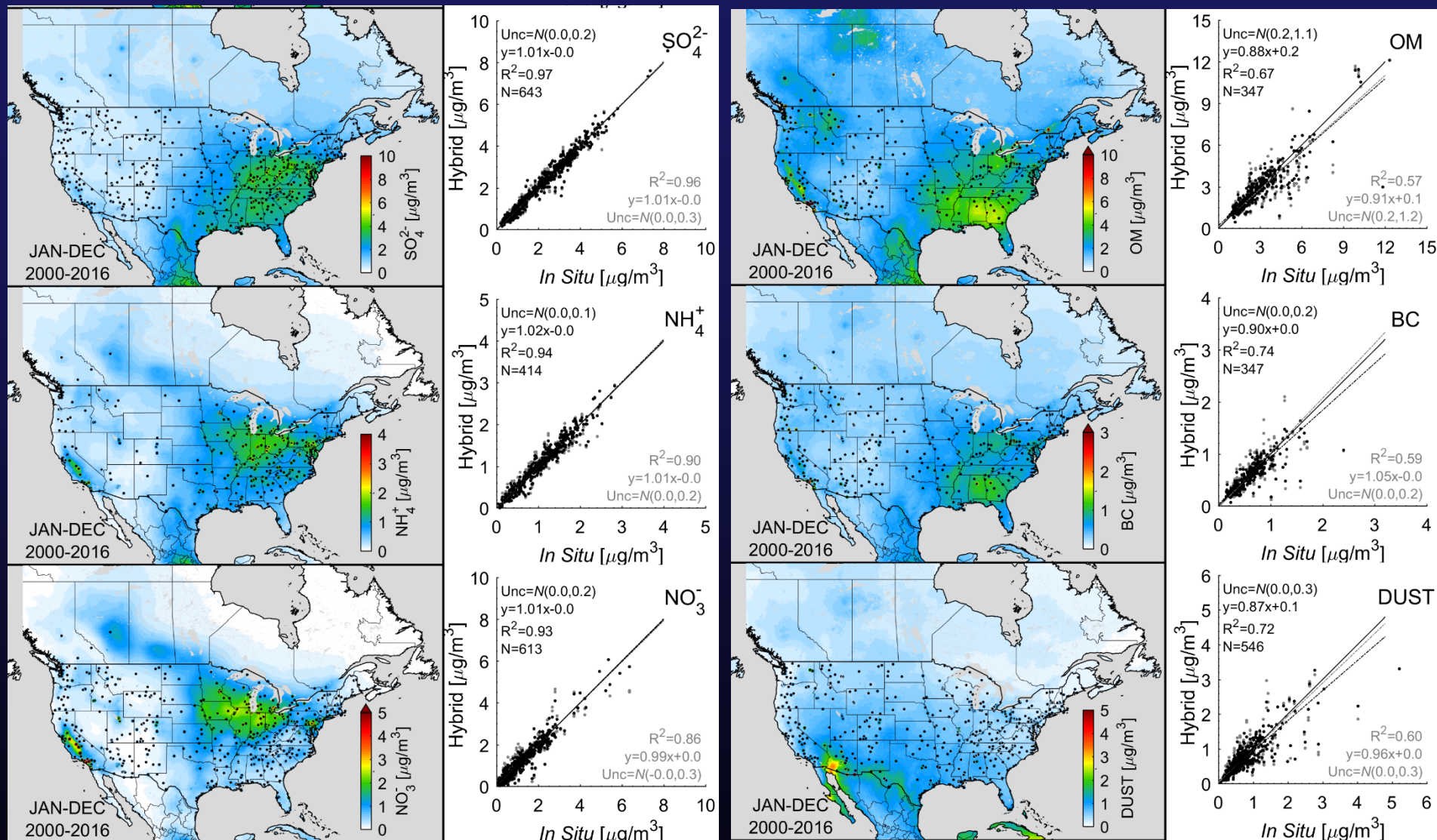
Geophysical Emphasis of Approach is Robust to Limited Ground-based Monitors

Performance remains high (R^2 decreases by 4%) even when most (70%) sites withheld for cross-validation

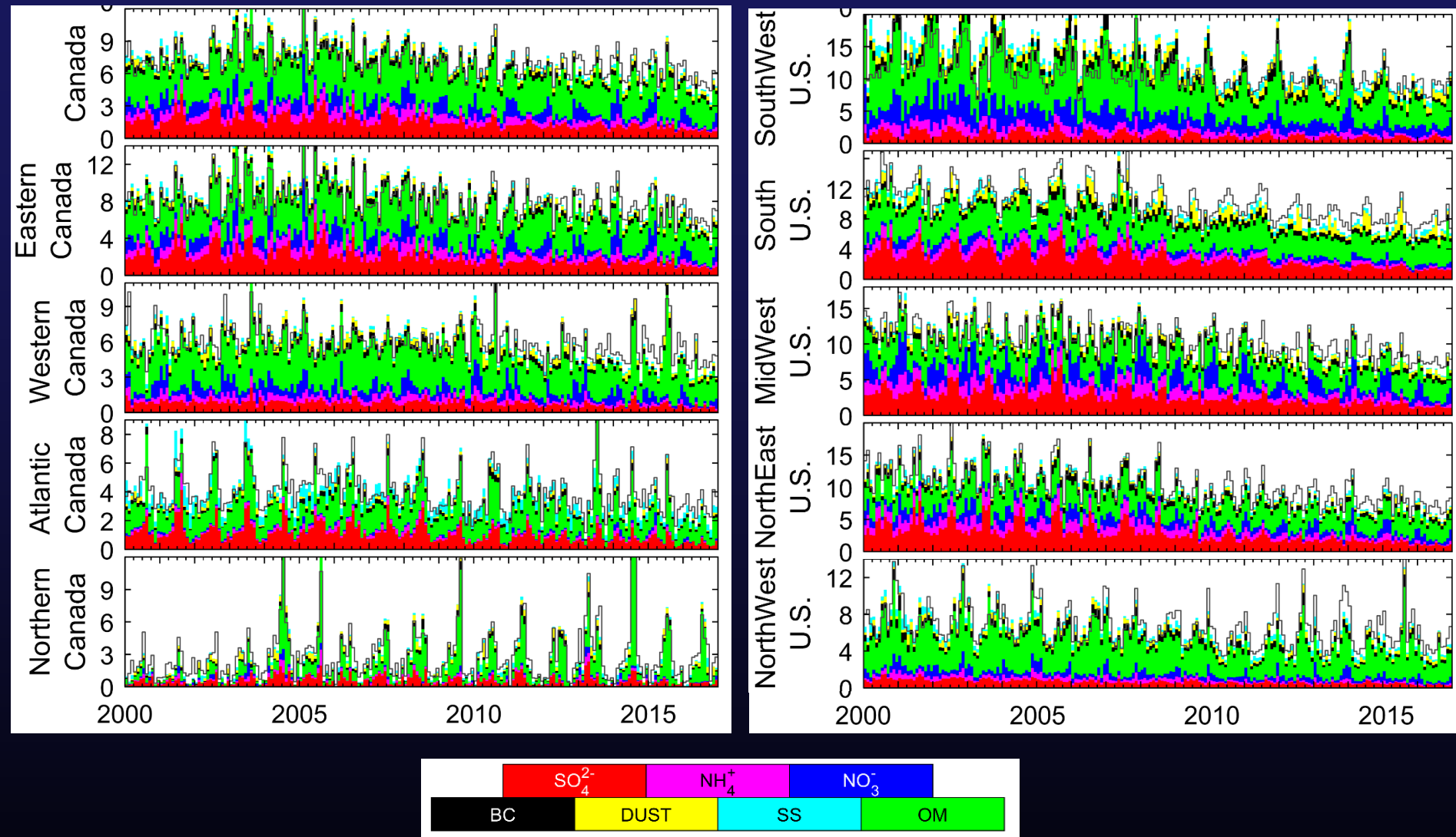
Implies promise for regions with few monitors (e.g. low PM, Canada), and for PM composition



PM_{2.5} Chemical Composition

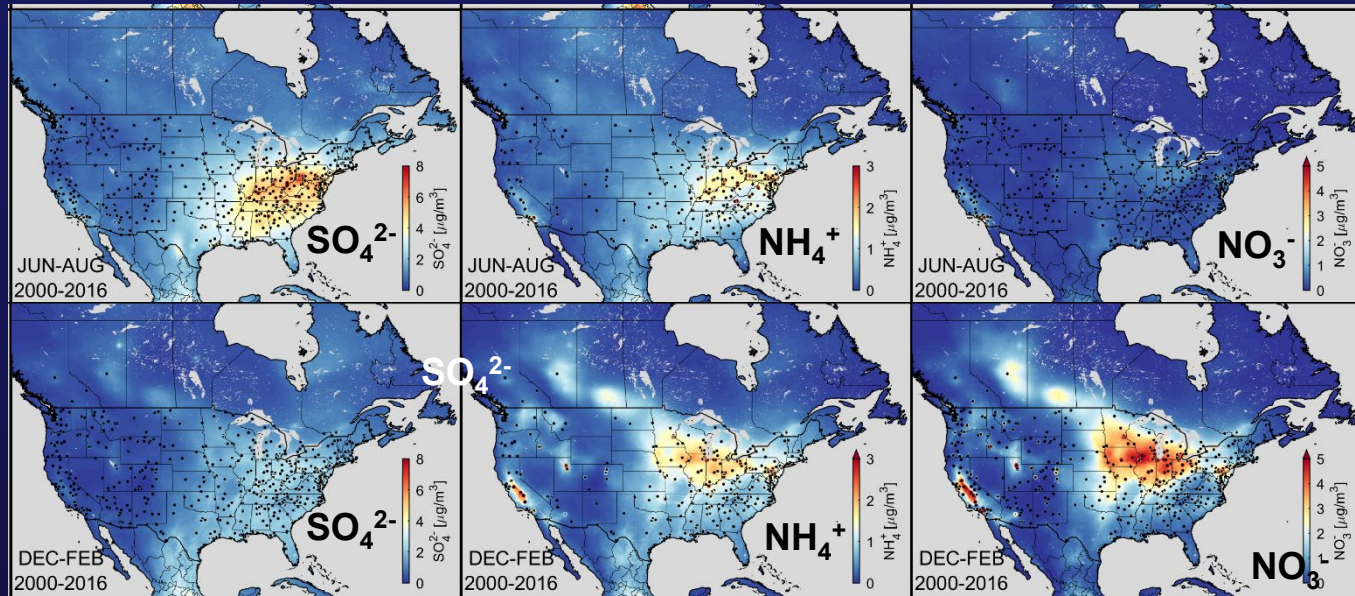


Within-Region Differences in Population-Weighted $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ Composition ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



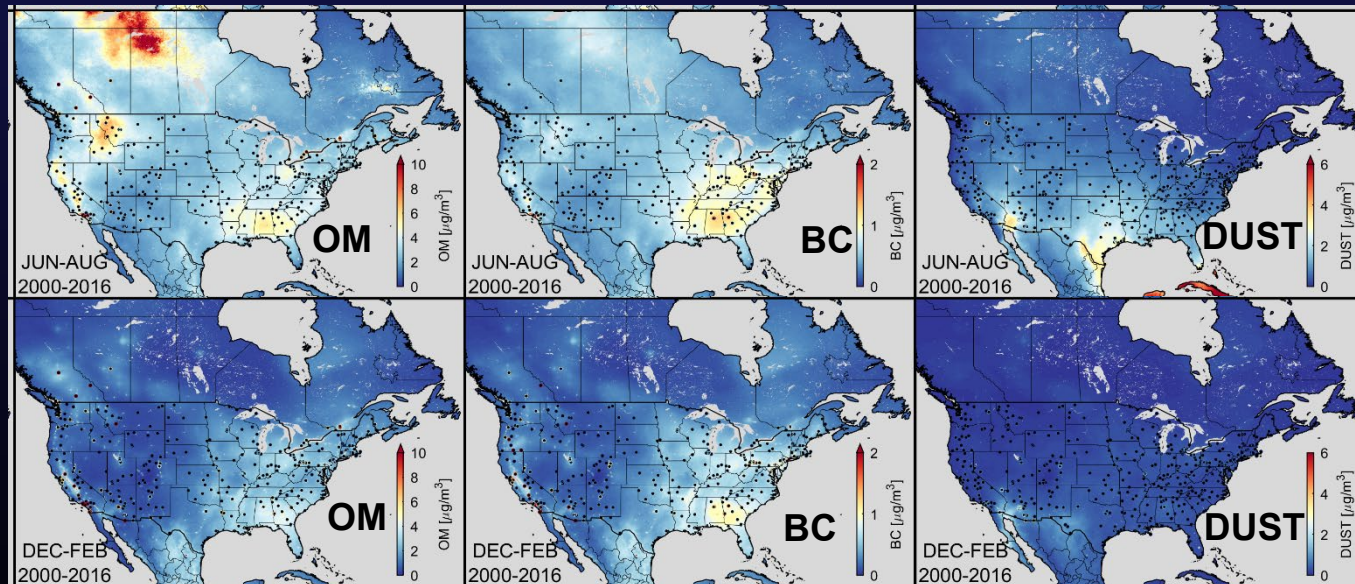
Seasonal Differences in PM_{2.5} Composition

Summer



Winter

Summer

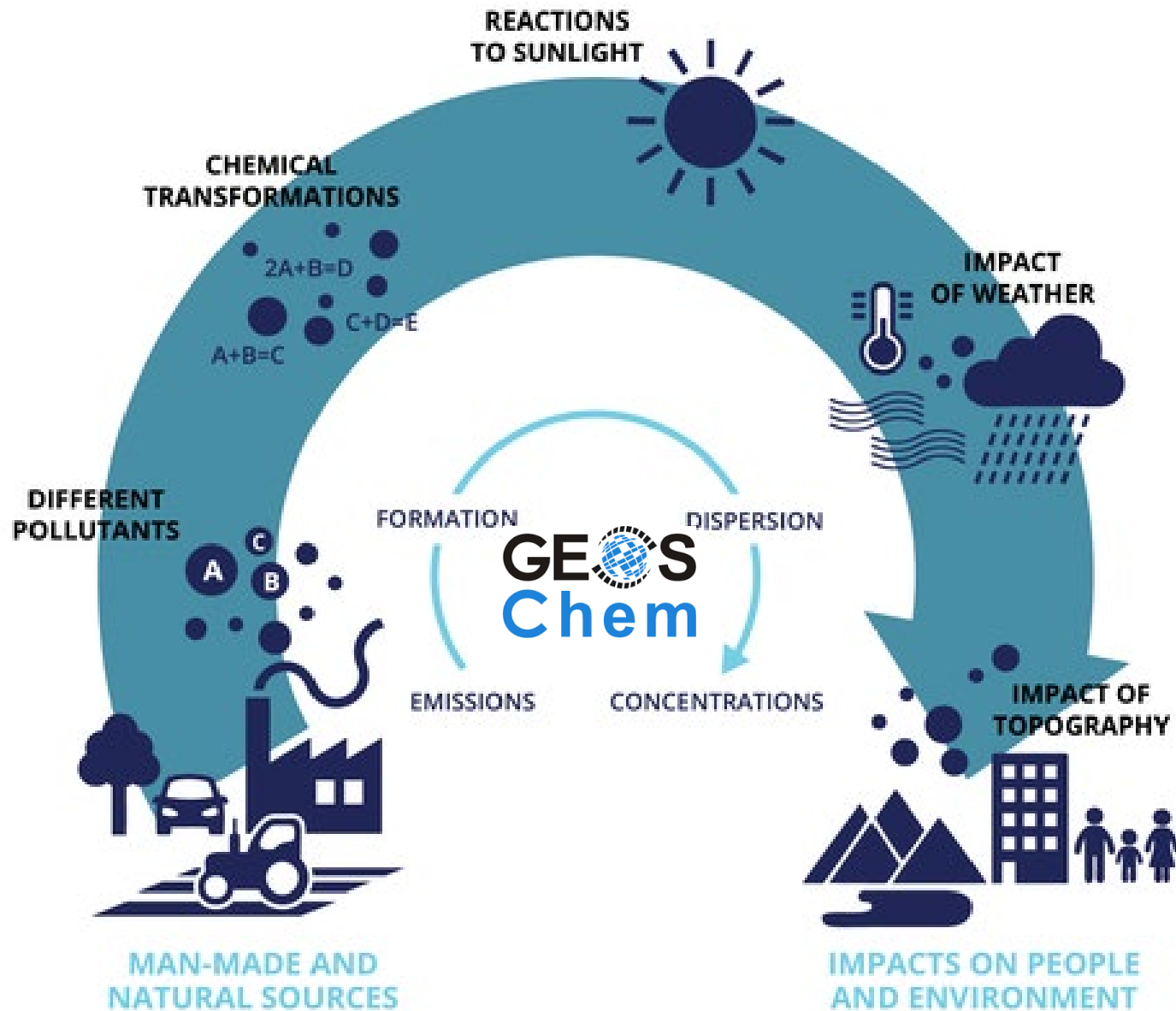


Winter

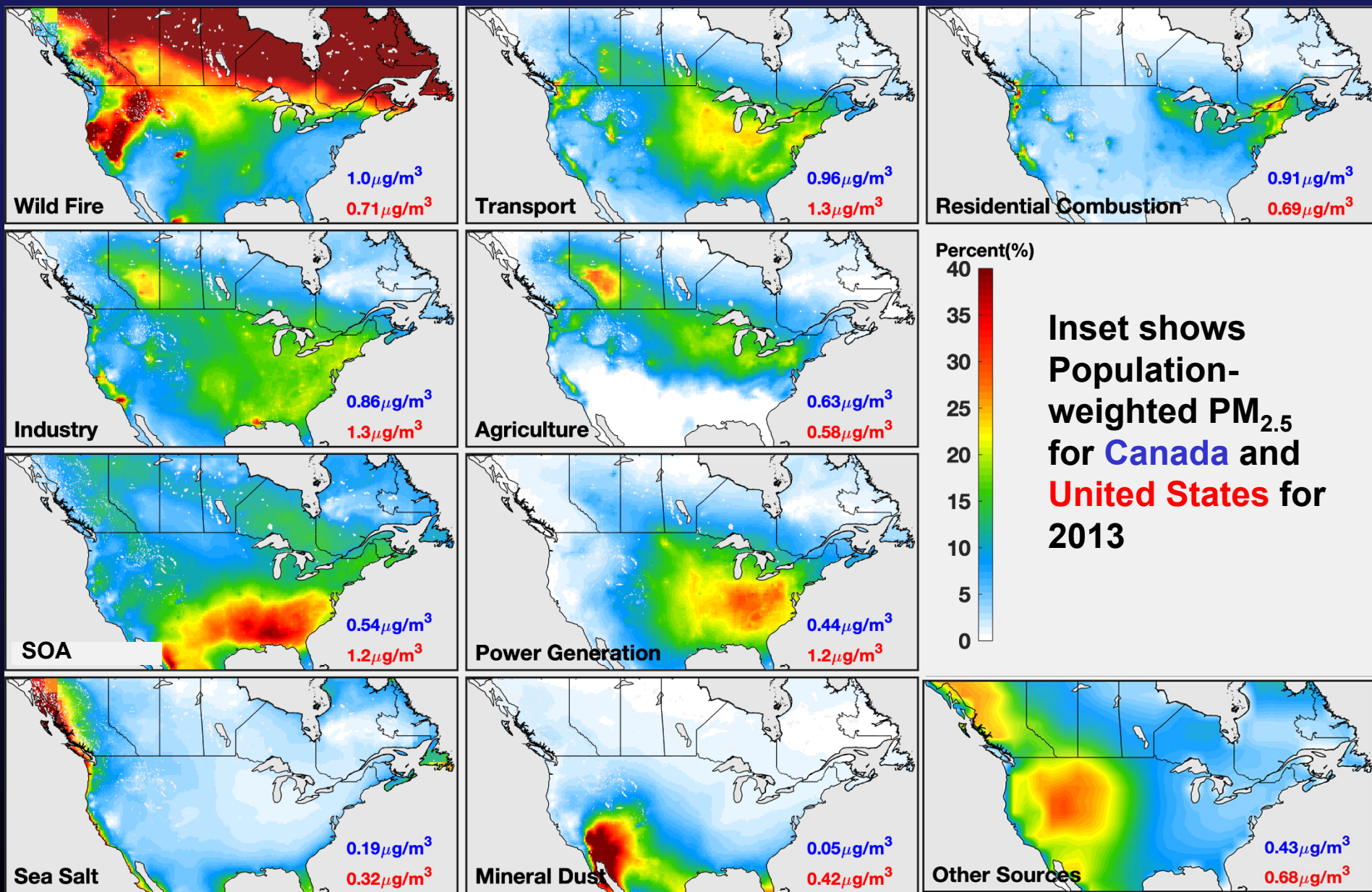
What About Sources?



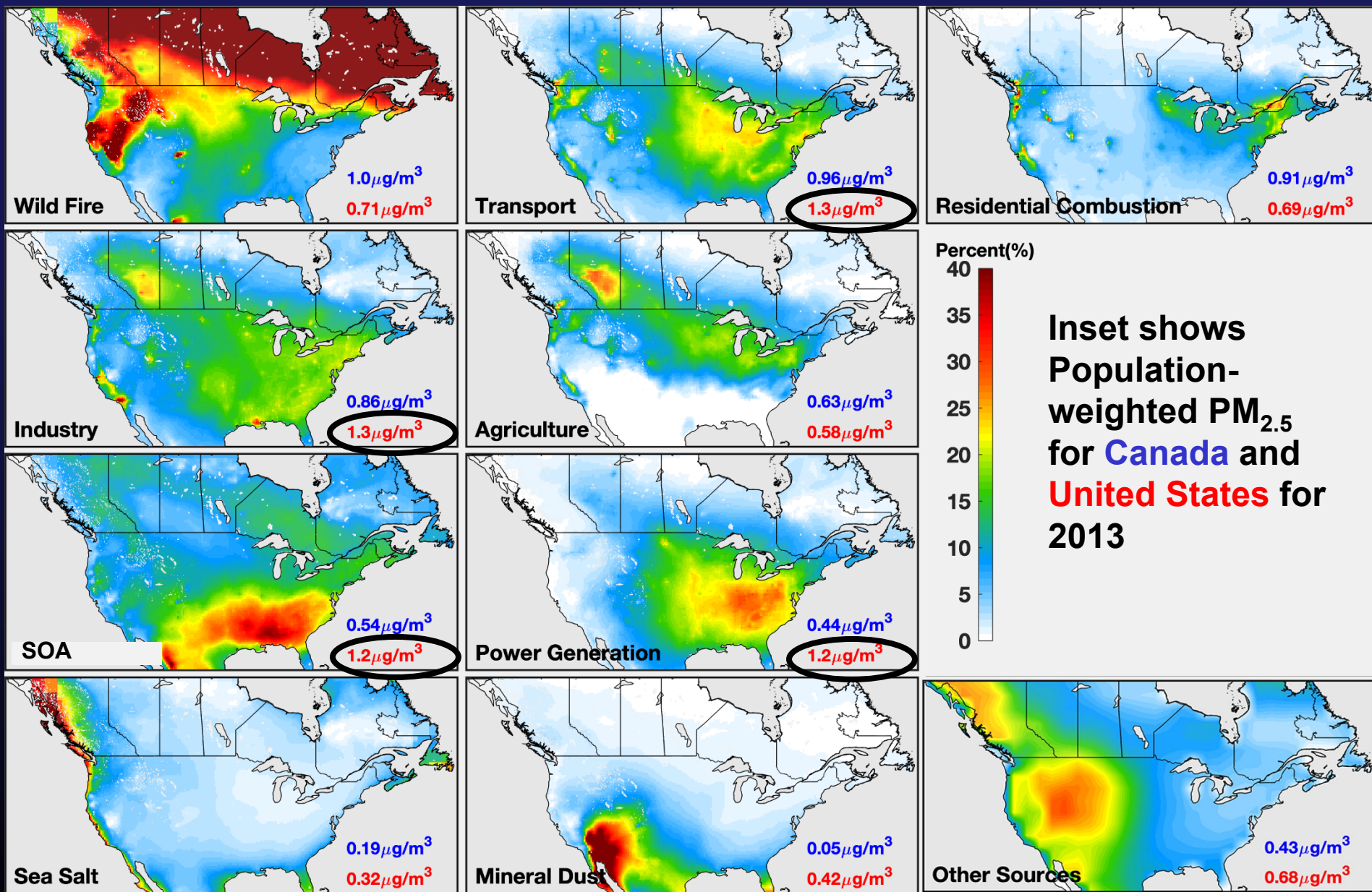
Apply GEOS-Chem to Attribute $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ Mass to Sources



Sectoral Sources of PM_{2.5}

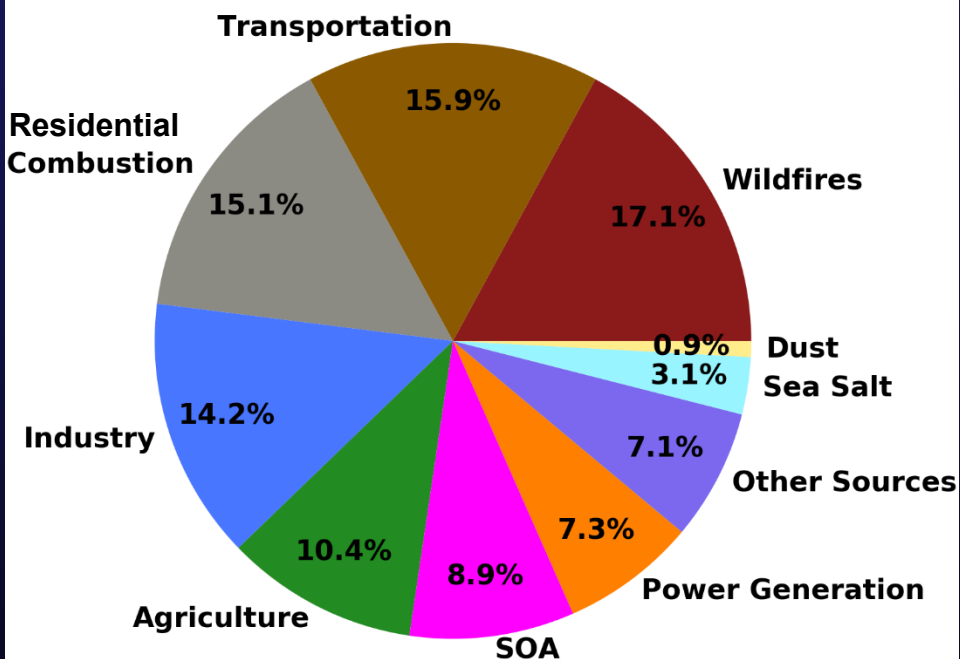


Sectoral Sources of PM_{2.5}

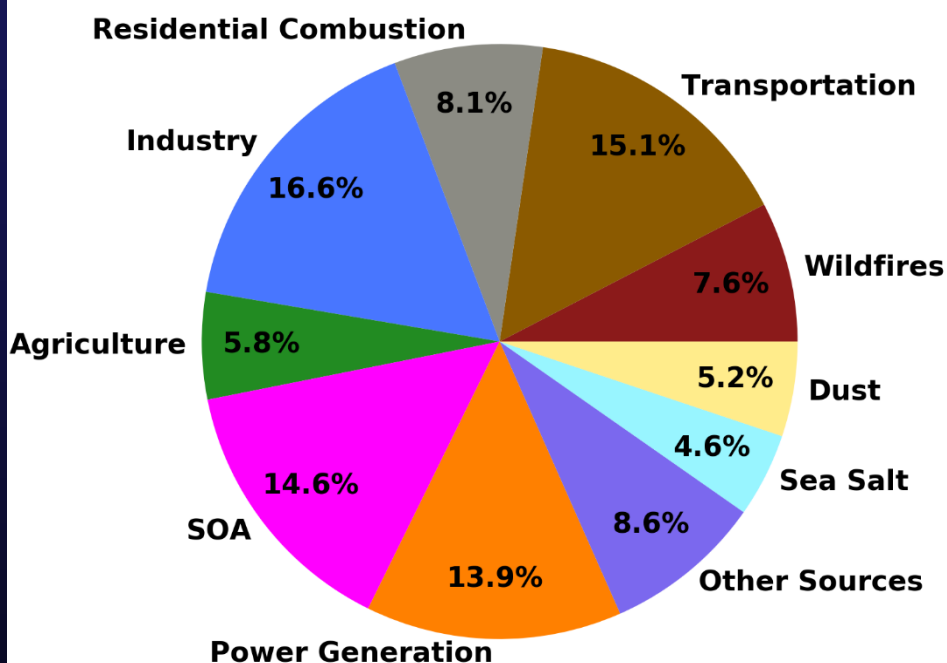


Sectoral Sources of PM_{2.5}: Dominated by Anthropogenic Sources

Canada

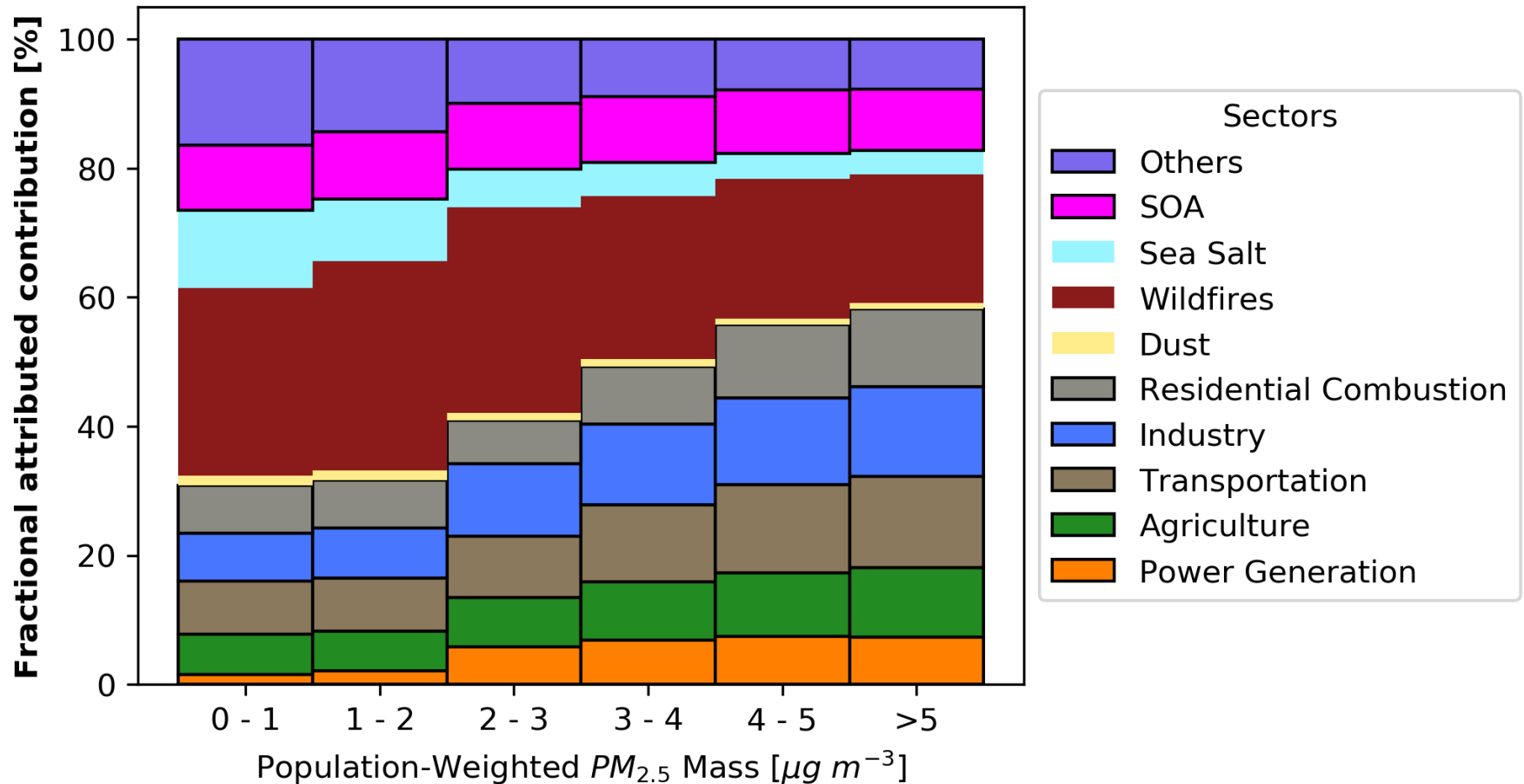


US



Population-weighted Sectoral Contribution to $PM_{2.5}$

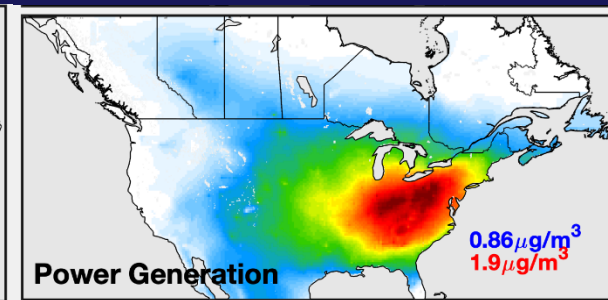
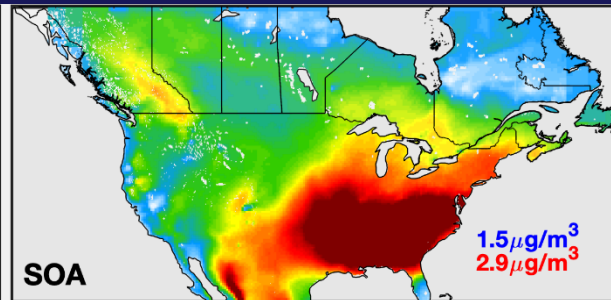
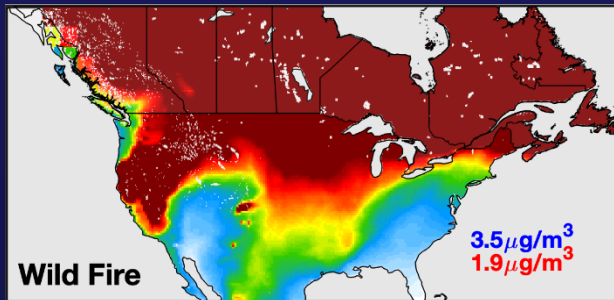
Anthropogenic Fraction Increases with $PM_{2.5}$ Loading



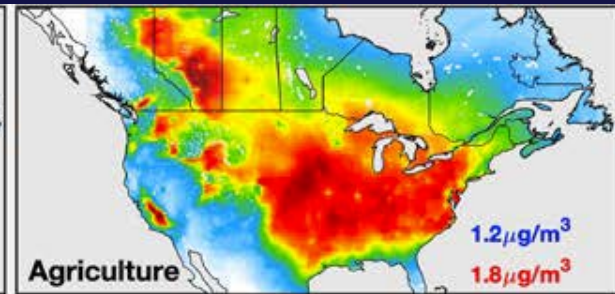
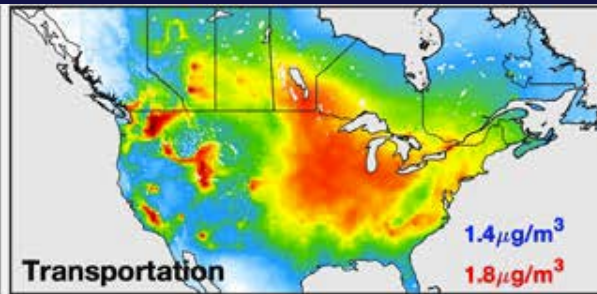
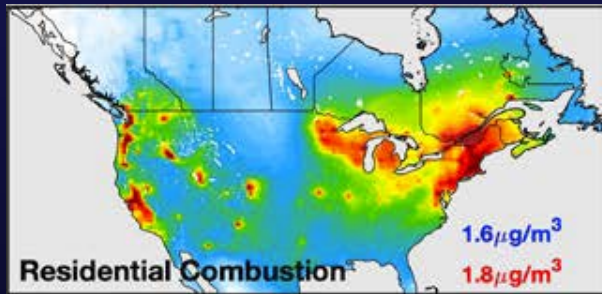
Seasonal Variation in Source Contributions

Dominant Sources Shown For Each Season

Summer



Winter



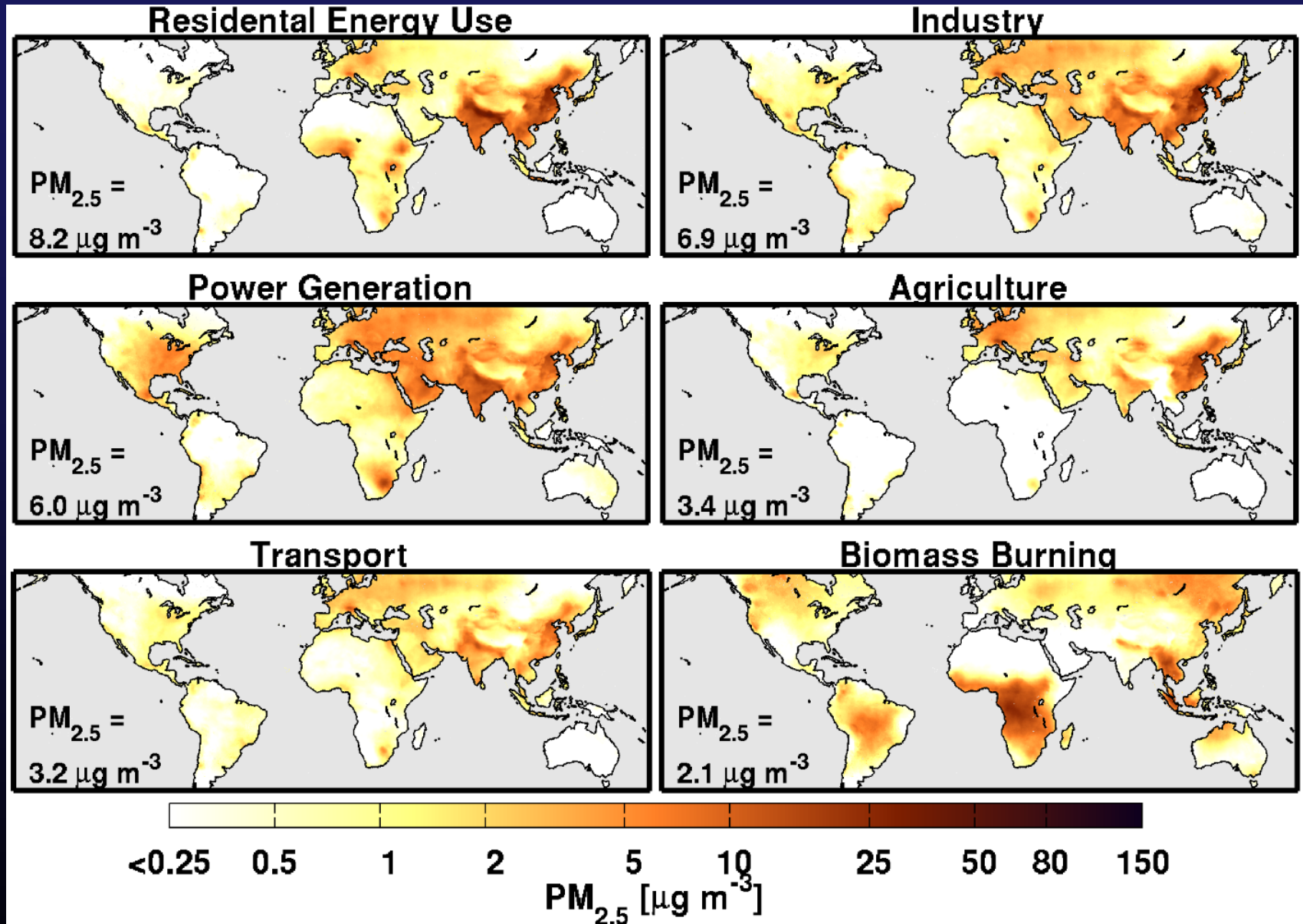
Percent(%)



Inset shows
Population-
weighted PM_{2.5}
for **Canada** and
United States for

Primarily Anthropogenic Sources of Outdoor PM_{2.5}

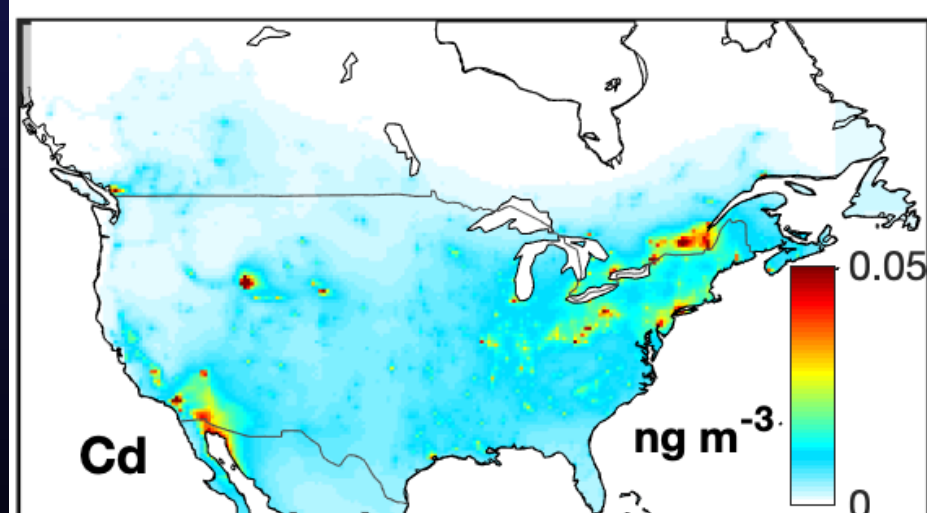
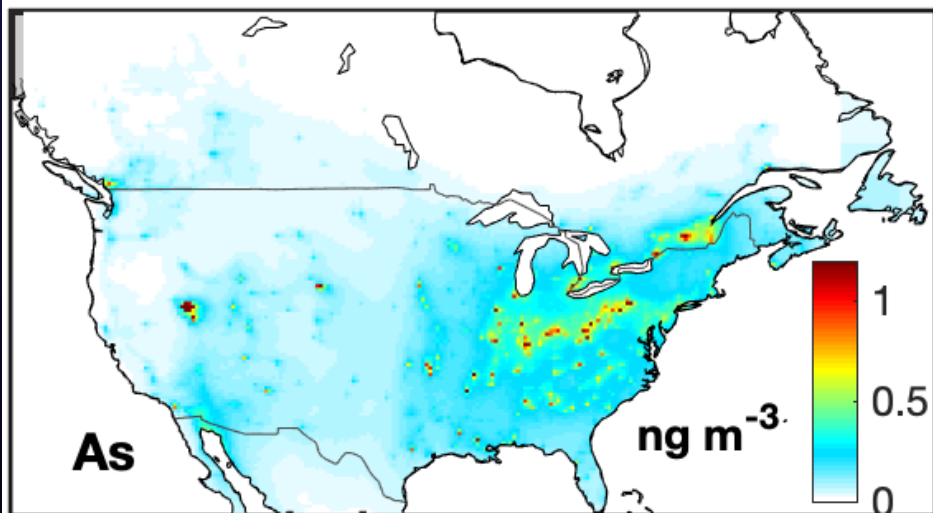
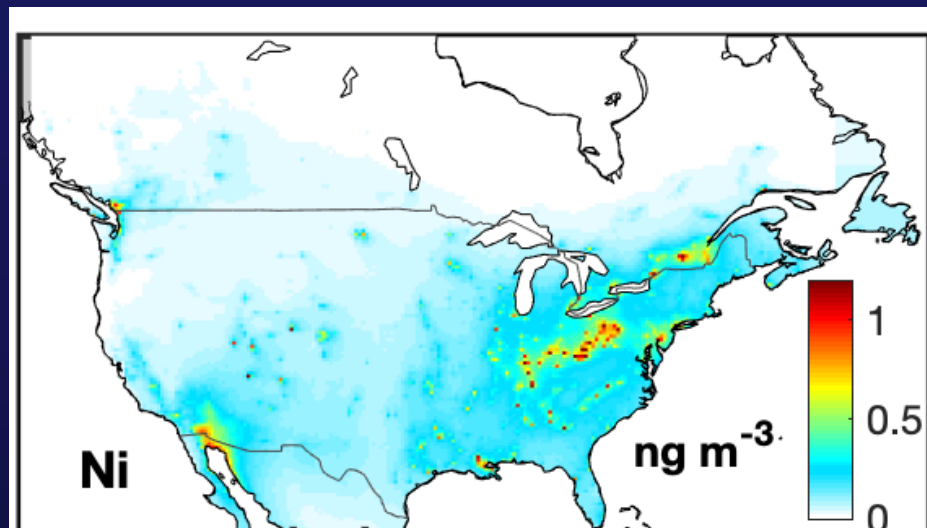
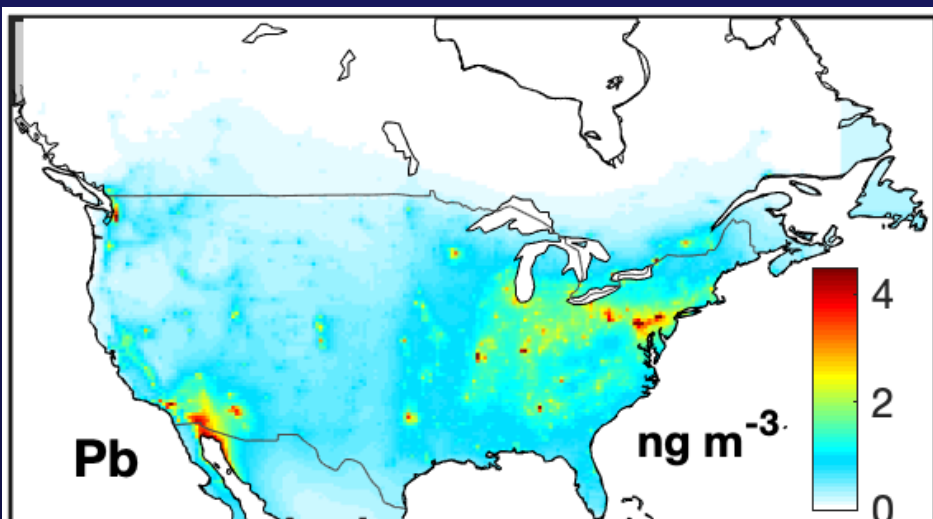
Residential Energy, Industry, and Power are Major Anthropogenic Sectors



Inset shows global population-weighted PM_{2.5}.

Weagle et al., ES&T, 2018

Progress on Metals: Initial GEOS-Chem Simulation



Forthcoming Satellite Observations on PM_{2.5} Composition and Sources

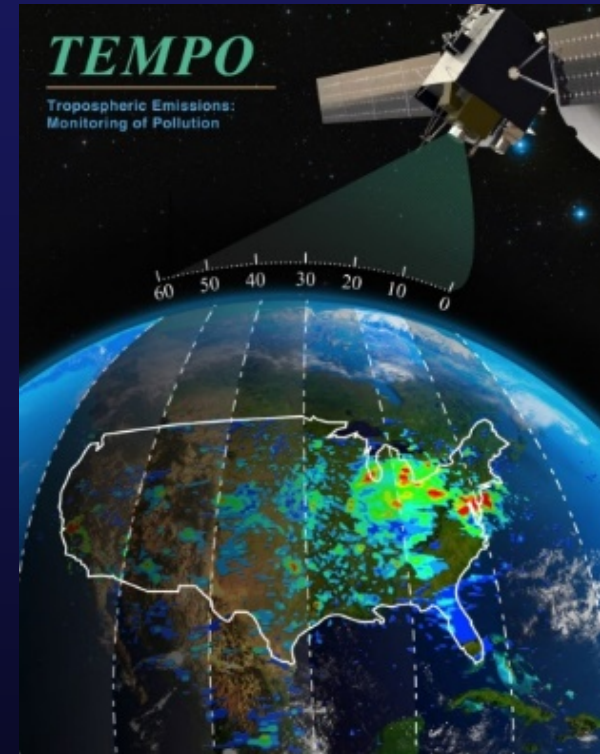
Information on Aerosol Type and Composition



Diner et al., JARS, 2018



Information on Sources



Chance et al., 2019

Development of New Methods to Jointly Estimate Mortality Risk

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Neuro-Oncology

20(3), 420–432, 2018 | doi:10.1093/neuonc/nox163 | Advance Access date 31 August 2017

Long-term exposure to ambient air pollution and incidence of brain tumor: the European Study of Cohorts for Air Pollution Effects (ESCAPE)

Zorana J. Andersen, Marie Pedersen, Gudrun Weinmayr, Massimo Stafoggia, Claudia Galassi, Jeanette T. Jørgensen, Johan N. Sommar, Bertil Forsberg, David Olsson, Bente Oftedal, Gunn Marit Aasvang, Per Schwarze, Andrei Pyko, Göran Pershagen, Michal Korek, Ulf De Faire, Claes-Göran Östenson, Laura Fratiglioni, Kirsten T. Eriksen, Aslak H. Poulsen, Anne Tjønneland, Elvira Vaclavik Bräuner, Petra H. Peeters, Bas Bueno-de-Mesquita, Andrea Jaensch, Gabriele Nagel, Alois Lang, Meng Wang, Ming-Yi Tsai, Sara Grioni, Alessandro Marcon, Vittorio Krogh, Fulvio Ricceri, Carlotta Sacerdote, Enrica Migliore, Roel Vermeulen, Ranjeet Sokhi, Menno Keuken, Kees de Hoogh, Rob Beelen, Paolo Vineis, Giulia Cesaroni, Bert Brunekreef, Gerard Hoek, and Ole Raaschou-Nielsen

A New Method to Jointly Estimate the Mortality Risk of Long-Term Exposure to Fine Particulate Matter and its Components

Dan L. Crouse^{1,†}, Sajeew Philip², Aaron van Donkelaar², Randall V. Martin^{2,3}, Barry Jessiman⁴, Paul A. Peters⁵, Scott Weichenthal⁶, Jeffrey R. Brook^{7,8}, Bryan Hubbell⁹ & Richard T. Burnett¹

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PM_{2.5} and survival among older adults: Effect modification by particulate composition

Marianthi-Anna Kioumourtzoglou¹, Elena Austin², Petros Koutrakis¹, Francesca Dominici³, Joel Schwartz¹, and Antonella Zanobetti¹



Long-term residential exposure to PM_{2.5} constituents and mortality in a Danish cohort

Ulla Arthur Hvidtfeldt^{a,*}, Camilla Geels^c, Mette Sørensen^{a,b}, Matthias Ketzel^{c,d}, Jibran Khan^{c,e}, Anne Tjønneland^{a,f}, Jesper Heile Christensen^c, Jørgen Brandt^c, Ole Raaschou-Nielsen^{a,c}



Conclusions

- Targeted ground-based measurements, networks, statistical modeling, and chemical transport modeling, and satellite remote sensing all offer information to develop surfaces of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ chemical composition
- Opportunities remain to further develop those estimates for application to epidemiological studies

