

# US EPA AirNow Program

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Phil Dickerson, US EPA

[dickerson.phil@epa.gov](mailto:dickerson.phil@epa.gov)

CSE Air Quality Conclave, April 2016

# Outline

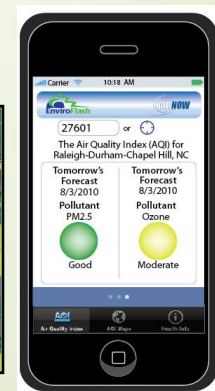
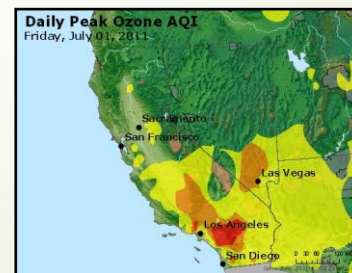
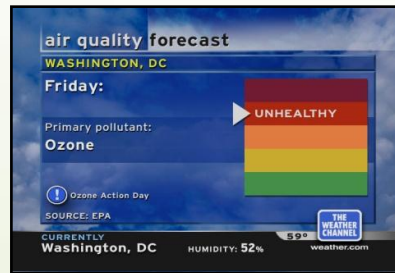
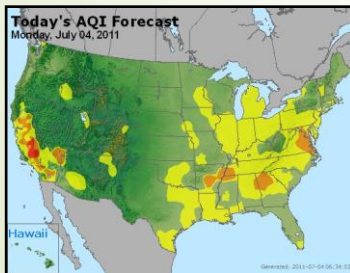
- AirNow and AirNow International
  - The “NowCast” reporting methodology
- Next Generation Air Monitoring (NGAM)
  - Small sensors
  - Village Green
- State Dept Embassy Monitoring
- Satellite fusion

# AirNow History

- State of Maryland developed a daily ozone animation in the early 1990s
- US EPA Region 1 (Northeast US) and several Non Government Organizations (NGOs) built the “Ozone Mapping System”, covering 13 states
- Phil Dickerson and a team from US EPA headquarters moved Region 1’s system to EPA HQ in North Carolina and began expanding it nationally
- In 1997, AirNow debuted on the EPA web site
- By 1998, some agencies were beginning to forecast next day air quality
- By 2007, all 50 states were participating, as was Canada and some parts of Mexico
- In 2008, began developing AirNow-International, to be used by our first partner – Shanghai Environmental Monitoring Center (SEMC)

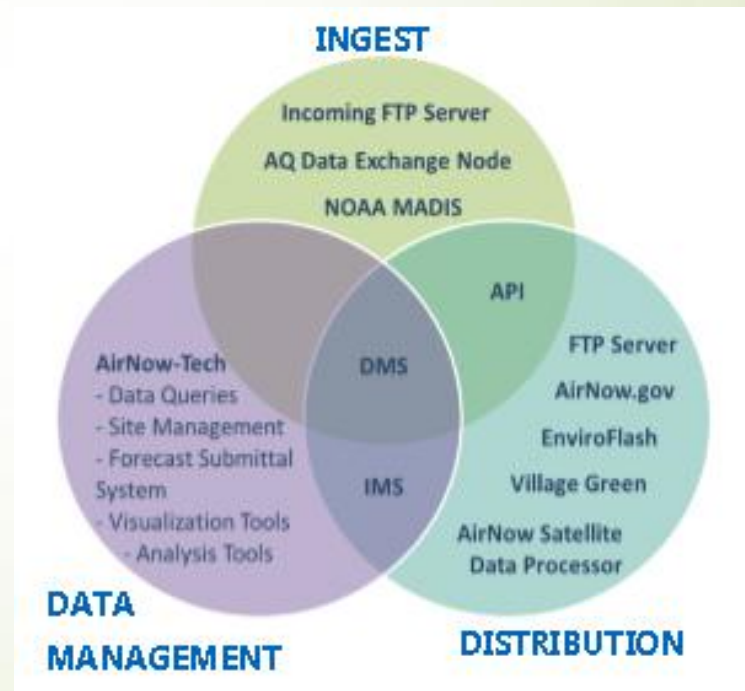
# AirNow System Today

- Year Round 24/7 coverage/delivers real-time data (ozone & particles) for 50 States, Puerto Rico, 6 Canadian Provinces and 24 U.S. National Parks
- Next-day AQI forecasts for over 400 cities (summer) and over 300 cities (year-round)
- Successful iPhone and Android apps
- State-of-the-science information about air pollution health effects for the public, media and stakeholders
- Public/Private partnerships with The Weather Channel, USA Today, CNN, weather service providers, NOAA National Weather Service



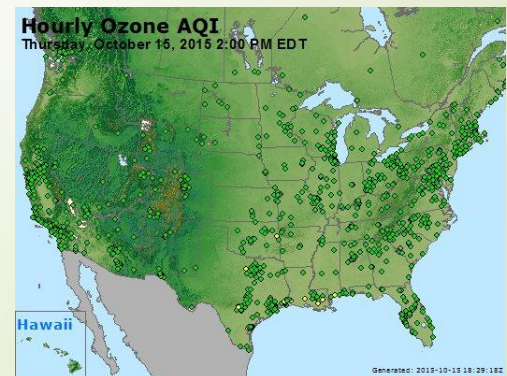
# AirNow System: Main Elements

- Monitoring and Acquisition of Data
- AirNow Data Flow
- AirNow-Tech
- Forecasting
- Community



# Monitoring and Acquisition of Air Quality Data in the U.S.

- EPA provides resources to our State, Local and Tribal partners to monitor air quality in their jurisdictions
- Partners are responsible for the monitoring and quality of the data
- Partners report data to EPA Air Quality System (AQS) for regulatory decision making
- Partners voluntarily report data to EPA AirNow for Air Quality Index (AQI) and public health protection
- Data reported from around 1 600 ozone sites, 1 150 PM2.5 sites and 380 PM10 sites
- Forecasts are submitted by partners – EPA does not alter them!
- AQS data is the official data of record, certified and available months after being collected.
- **AirNow data is available immediately!**



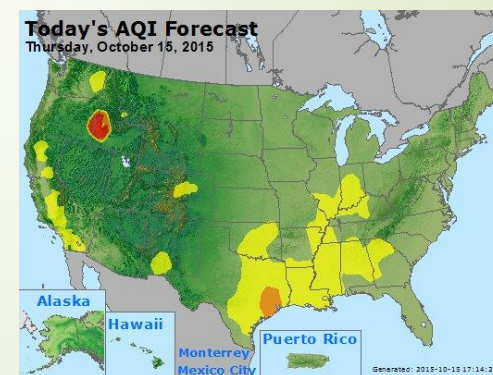
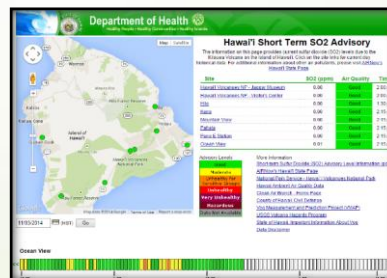
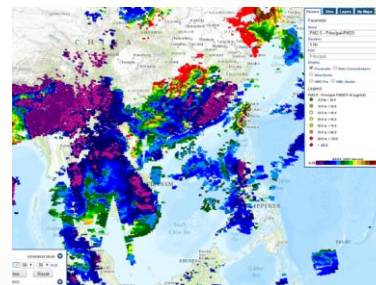
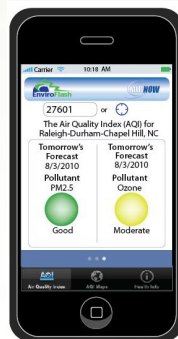


# Data Flow: AirNow Outputs

Public

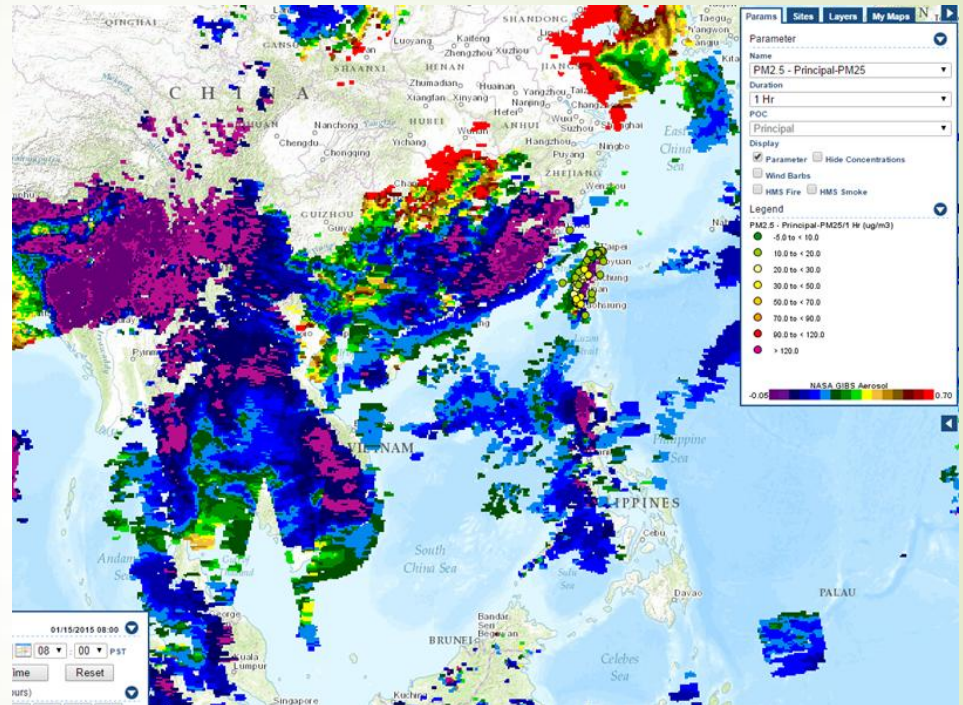
State, Local, Tribal Agencies

Internal (EPA)

Research  
Universities  
Modelers  
App DevelopersOther Federal Agencies  
(e.g., Centers for  
Disease Control and  
Prevention)Emergency  
ResponseMedia  
Partners

# AirNow-Tech

- Decision Support System – management and analysis tool for the AirNow and AirNow-I Program
- GIS functions – HYSPLIT trajectory tool, satellite, and smoke products
- Data queries, personalized tools, preferences, and services
- Ability to view meteorological and air quality data
- Worldwide satellite data
- Password-protected user accounts





# Forecasting

- State, Local and sometimes city officials submit their forecasts
- Numerical, statistical, even neural network models are used
- AirNow distributes the provided forecast
- AirNow provides some forecasting support
- NOAA Model output is available
- Many resources for forecasters on AirNow.Gov and AirNowTech
- Forecast verification system in AirNowTech allows agencies to evaluate their forecast accuracy
- AirNow provides national consistency and a national data product for the media



# AirNow Community

- AirNow-I Community Webinars
- Quarterly webinars
- Alternating times
- Program and technical topics
- Community news segment

## 2015 Webinars

- January: AirNow and Air Quality Management; Are you ready for AirNow-Tech?
- May: AirNow-I Program Overview & Data Sharing Basics
- September: Involving the Community in Air Quality: Kids Making Sense & Village Green
- October 29: AirNow (USA) and SAFAR (India) systems discussion



# AirNow-I Community

- Operating Partners
  - China: Shanghai 2010, Zhejiang Province 2013
  - Mexico: Monterrey 2012; Mexico City 2014; Guanajuato, Jalisco and Guadalajara 2015
- Collaborating Partners
  - Canada 2000
  - Taiwan 2014 (AirNow-Tech)
- AirNow Program Support Organizations
  - Technical Support - STI
  - Other US Agencies - DOS, NASA, NOAA, CDC, USFS
  - International Organizations – CEC, CAA



AirNow training for Mexico's Guanajuato environmental protection agencies  
Photo from CEC Facebook Page [www.facebook.com/CECconnect](http://www.facebook.com/CECconnect)

# Join us!



**Local Air Quality Conditions**  
Zip Code:   State:   [National Summary](#)

[AirNow-International Hub](#)

## Joining the AirNow-I Community

**Becoming a member of the AirNow-International Community is a simple process:**

Step 1. Complete the AirNow-I Community Member Request Form and submit it to AirNow-I by clicking on the submit button. Allow 5 to 7 working days for an initial response. Additional information may be needed depending on your interest.

Step 2. Formalize collaboration by establishing a joint agreement with the U.S. EPA, based on participation level or project.

Step 3. Conduct assessment of readiness and develop a plan of action, based on participation level or project.

Step 4. Begin to participate in the AirNow-I community.

<b>Last Name:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>First Name:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Email Address:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Organization Represented and Country:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Select One:</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Academia <input type="radio"/> Private Company <input type="radio"/> Other
<b>I am interested in becoming:</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Operating Partner <input type="radio"/> Collaborating Partner <input type="radio"/> Observer
<b>Additional Information:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Send Information"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>	

# Challenges and Future Plans

## Challenges

- Citizen Science: how do we measure data quality and how do we deal with “hot spots”?
- Program growth versus funding

## Future Plans

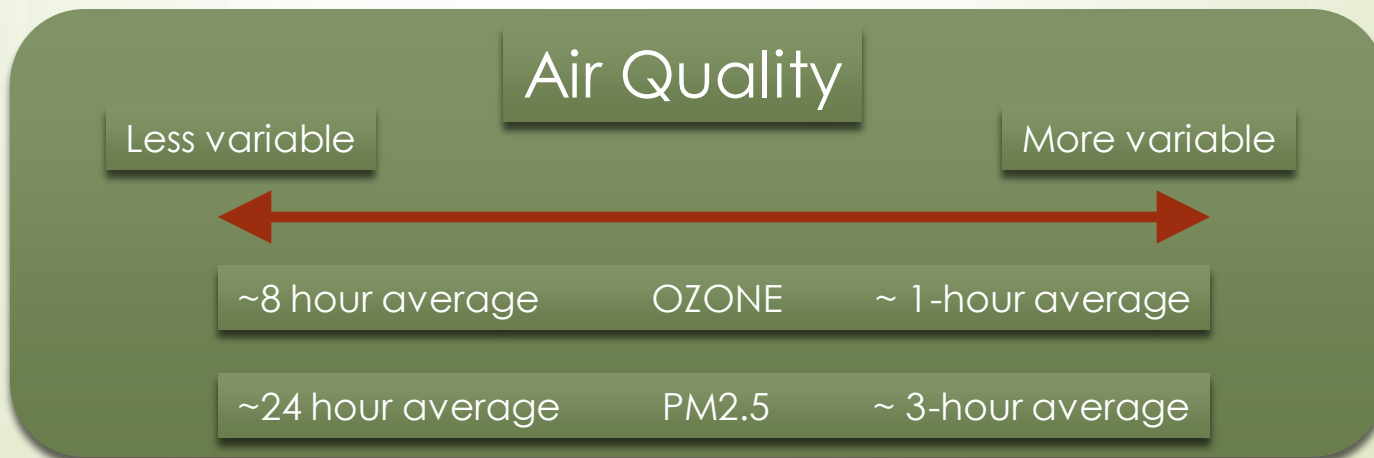
- Encourage data sharing in southeast Asia
- Move more of AirNow operations into the cloud
- Continue to explore the fusion of satellite air quality data with in-situ monitoring



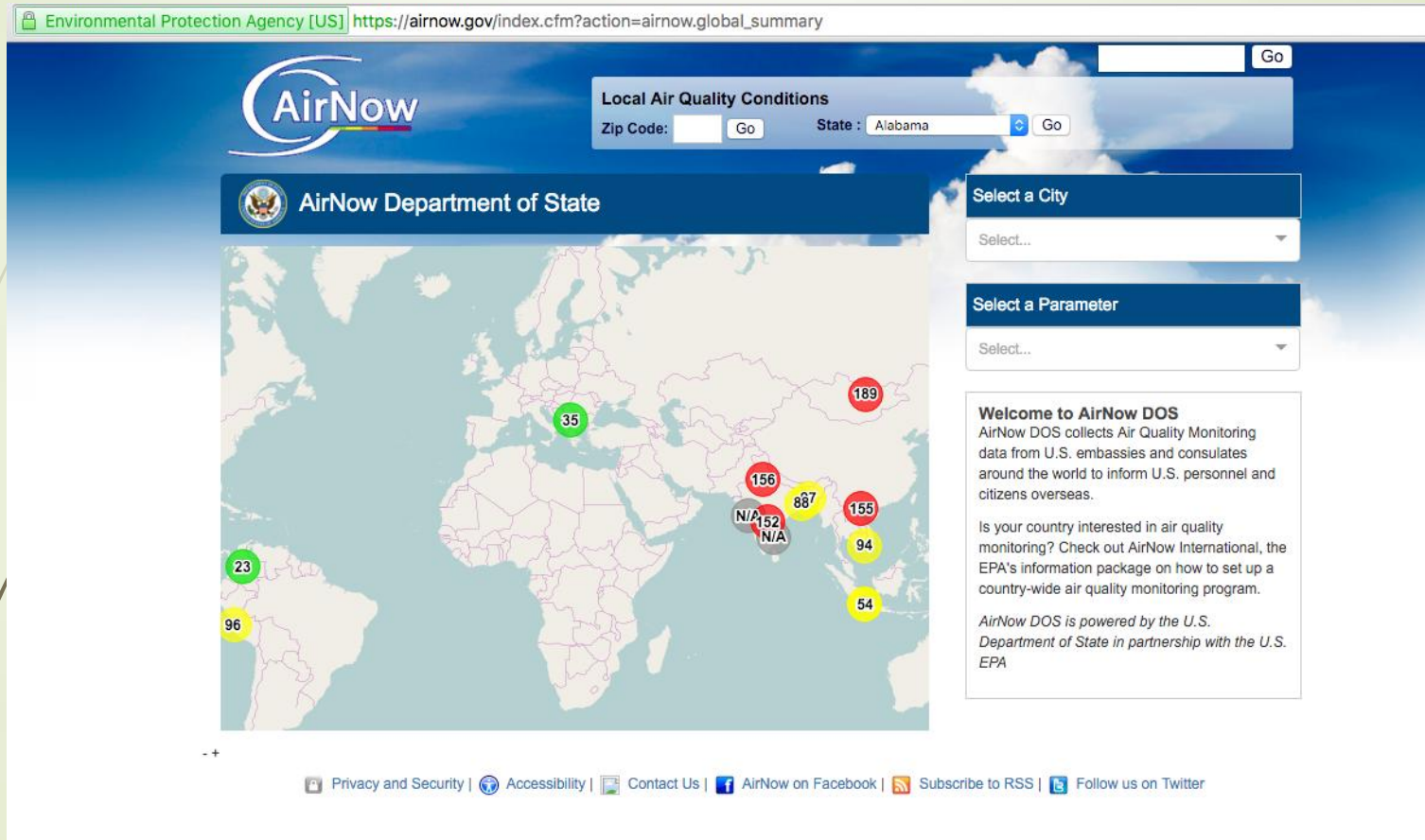


# The NowCast Method

- An average of the previous 8 -12 hours
- If air quality is less variable, the hours are weighted more evenly (approaching the NAAQS averaging period of 8 hours for ozone and 24 for PM2.5)
- If air quality is more variable, recent hours are weighted more heavily



# US Department of State

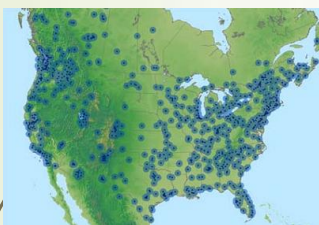


Currently 14 monitors around the world, 29 planned this year

# Why Satellite Data?

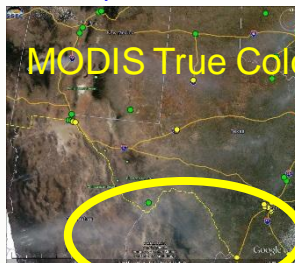
- Spatial coverage of current AirNow maps is limited. There are significant data gaps resulting in over 36 million American (~40% of the area) not covered by a monitoring network.
- Satellite data, specifically AOD can provide information to “fill-in” these gaps.

Example: New Mexico and Mexican Fires 5/24/2012



Current continuous AirNow  
PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring sites

Satellite data captures  
the smoke and observed  
aerosols not in the  
AirNow data.



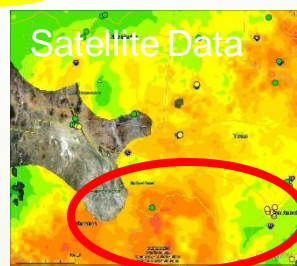
MODIS True Color: Smoke



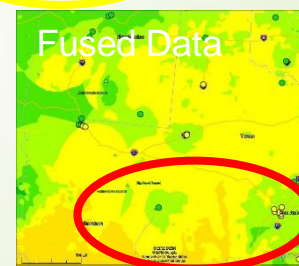
MODIS AOD



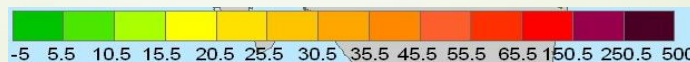
AirNow OBS



Satellite Data

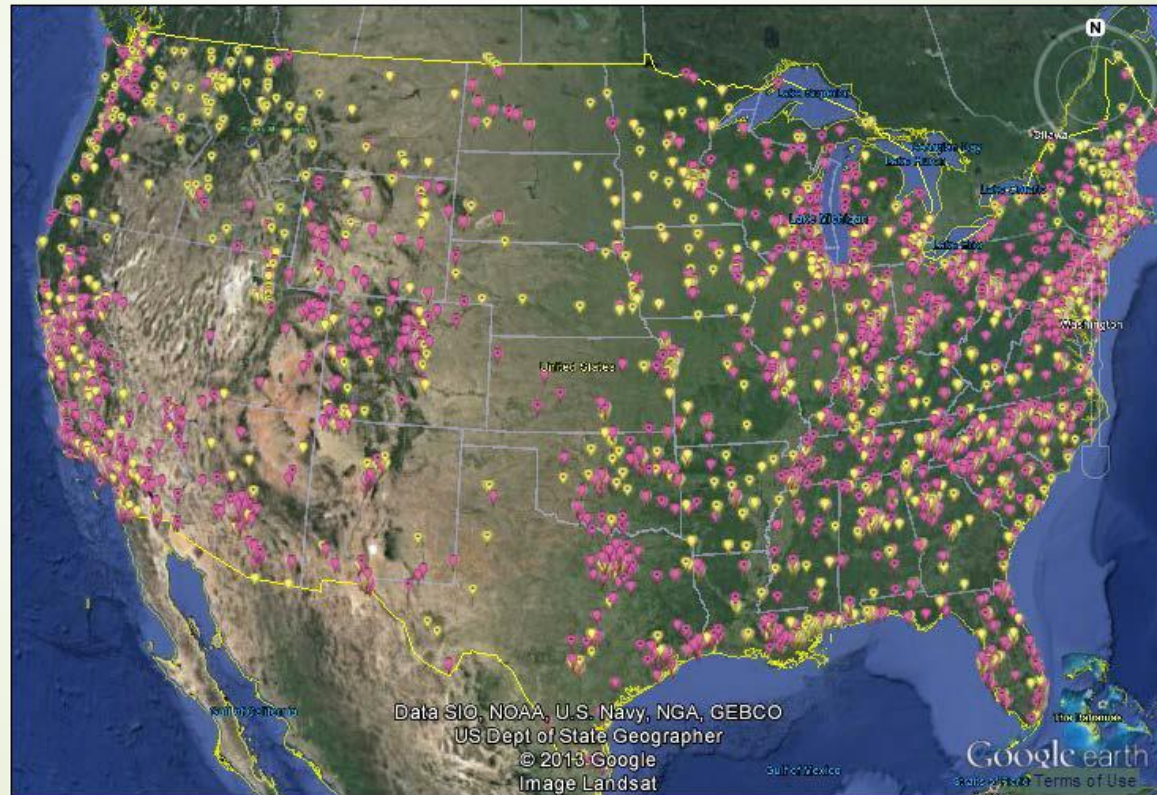


Fused Data



Concentration  
( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

# Continuous Ozone and PM Monitors



Ozone (pink balloons) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (yellow balloons) monitor locations, as of September 2013



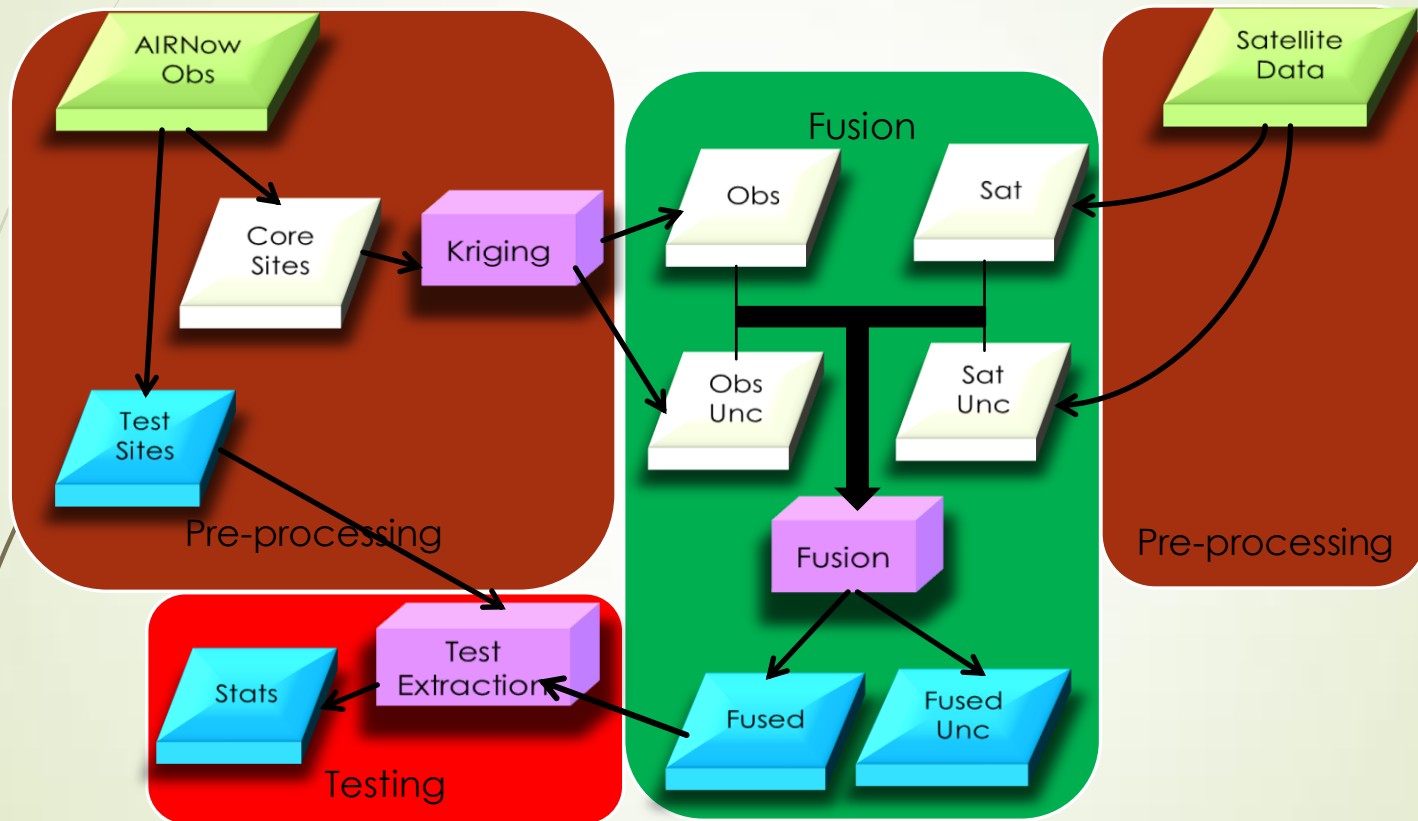
# Estimating Coverage of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Network

- Areas shaded in red represent locations with no PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors nearby

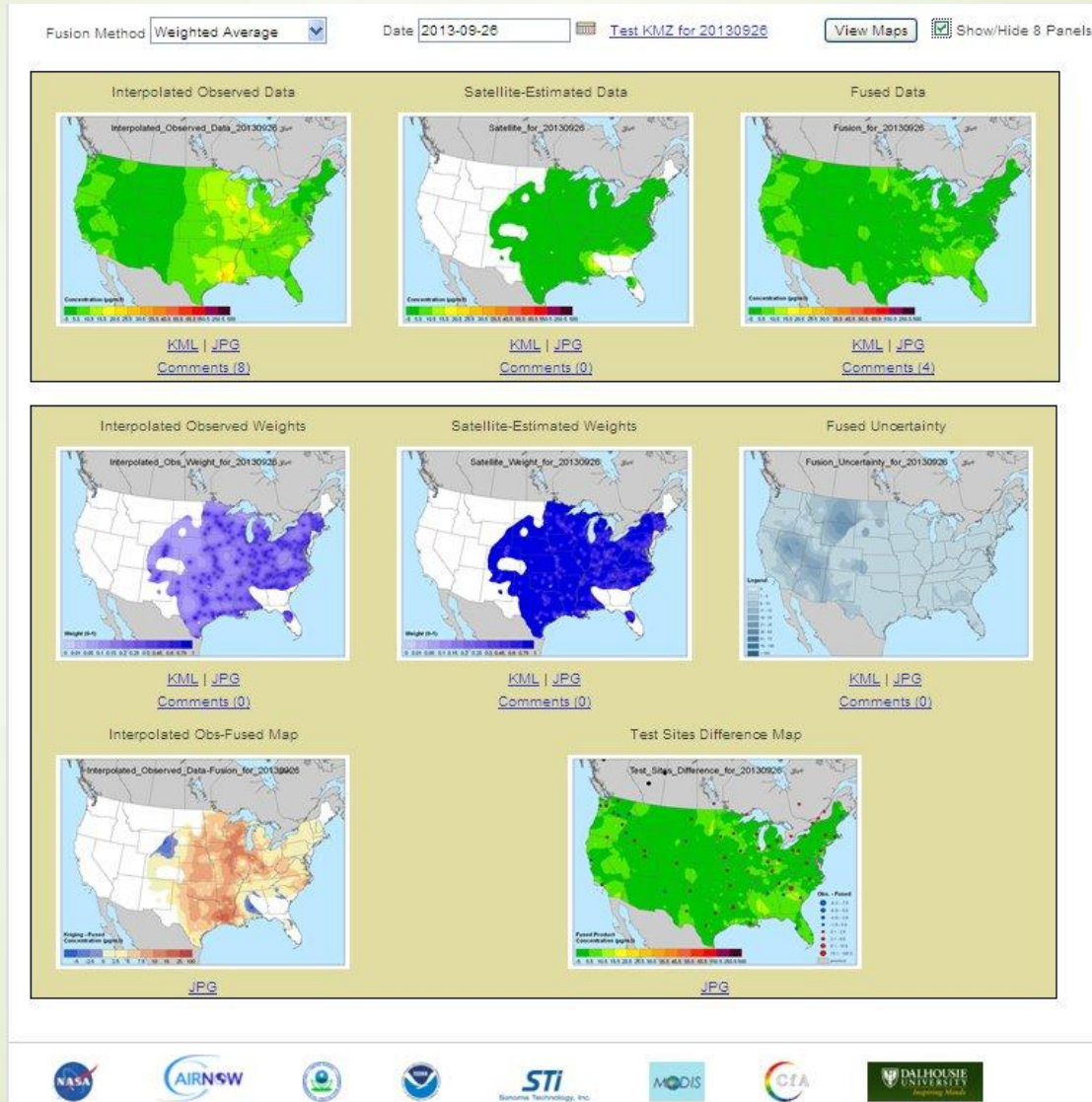




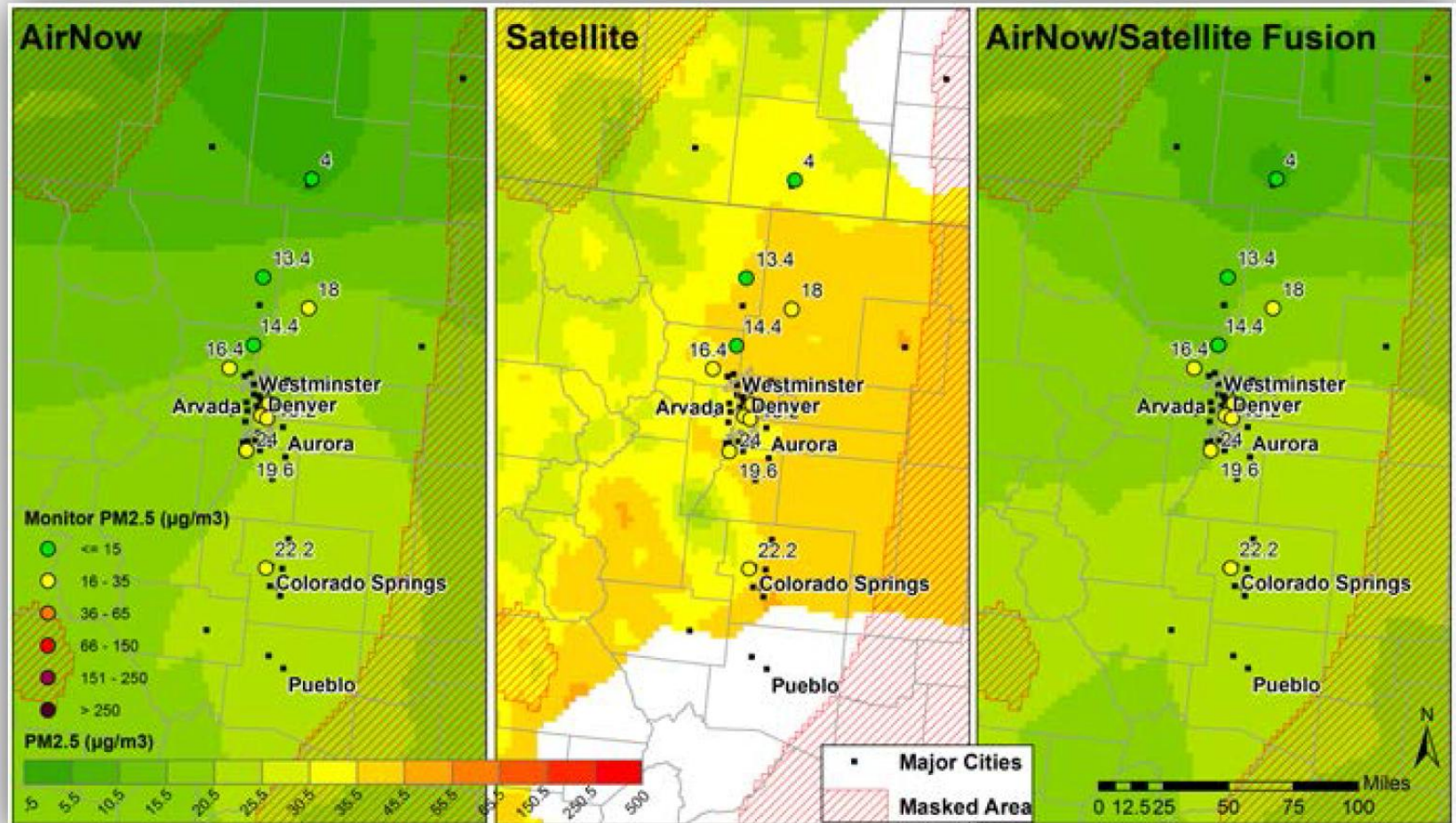
# How We Incorporated Satellite Data



# Individual Products from ASDP



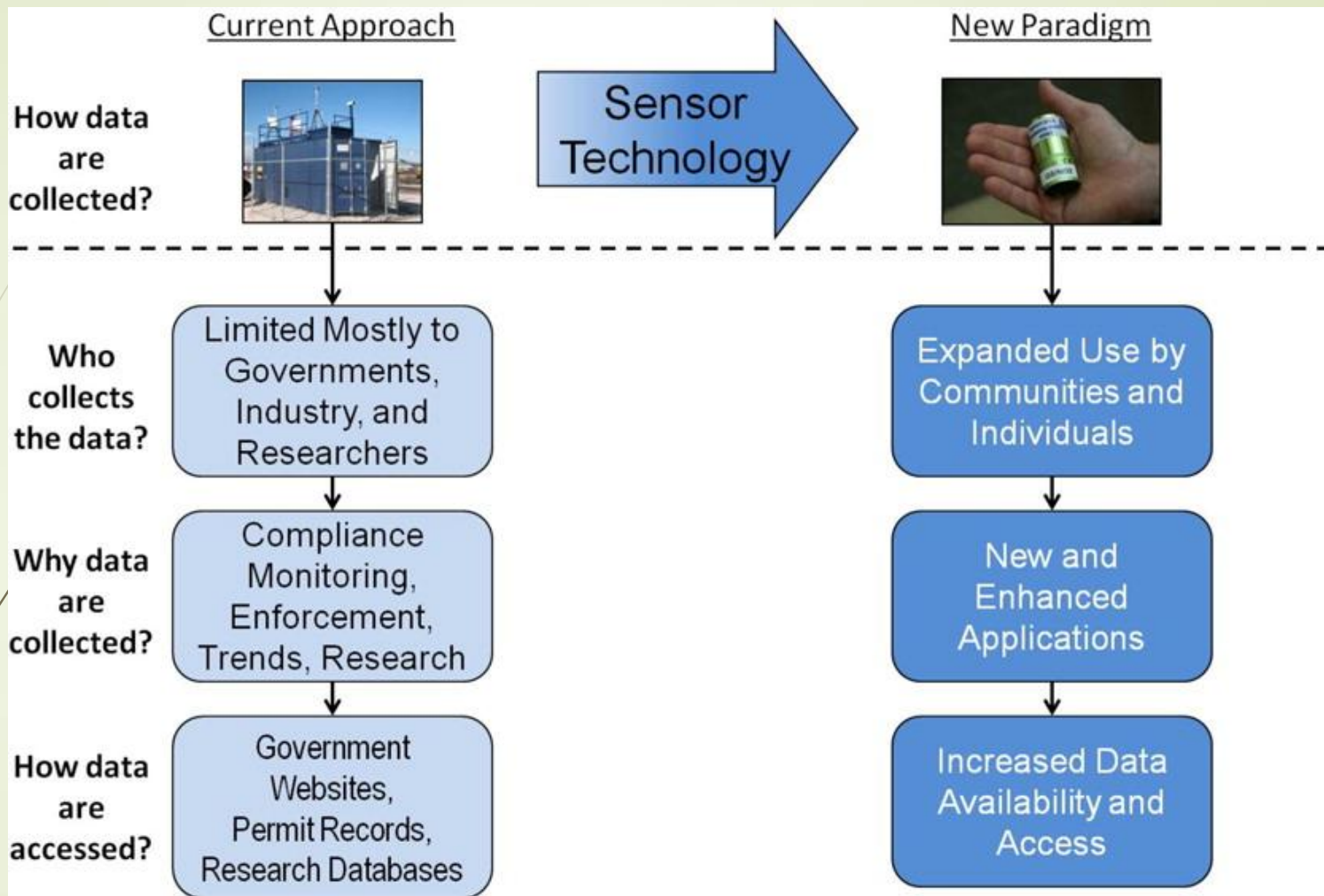
# Case Study: Data Fusion in Colorado



# Next Generation Air Monitoring

- Traditionally, air pollution is measured by expensive, stationary and complex air-monitoring instrumentation. Only a few organizations, like federal, state and some industries, typically collect data of such high quality. As air quality management problems become more complex, there is a need for enhanced air quality and exposure monitoring capabilities.
- The main areas of air sensor research at EPA include:
- Apps and Sensors for Air Pollution (ASAP)
- Mobile Monitoring
- Passive Fenceline Monitoring
- Enhanced National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Federal Reference Methods
- Satellites
- Data Fusion Approaches







# Background: Village Green Pilot Project

- Partnership between EPA and state and local agencies
- State/local solicitation
- 22 proposals submitted
- Five selected
- Selected Sites
  - Washington, DC – installed in March 2015
  - Philadelphia, PA – installed in March 2015
  - Kansas City, KS – installed in April 2015
  - Oklahoma City, OK – installed in July 2015
  - Hartford, CT – installed in November 2015

# VG Pilot Status: Deployment



# Small sensors in action: Inside a Village Green Bench

**Power module:**

Power inputs from solar  
and/or wind  
Rechargeable battery

**Instrumentation module:**

PM2.5 and ozone instruments  
Microprocessor  
Cellular modem  
Internal temperature sensor  
Heater (new stations)



# Village Green after one year

- Initial assessment in Durham, NC indicated agreement within ~15% with nearby reference instruments (Jiao et al., 2015).
- Ozone from both the Village Green (VGR) monitor and the reference monitor (LAB) have been in close agreement towards each other from the time Village Green started.
- Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>): Comparison of the station (VGR) against nearby stations (CHS and LAB) for one day selected per month had disagreement in values for April and May, but close agreement in June.
- Met data looks fine.
- With only one quarter so far, we need further investigation. To prepare a comparison of daily averages for the full time span.


# SNAPSHOT OF AIR NOW WEBSITE

Village Green Project x

www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.villagegreen

Apps Facebook DIY Stepper Co... iOS Dev Center ... About the John ... iPhone Develop... Manic Rider - Fr... iPhone SDK Arti... Apple Yahoo! Google Maps YouTube Wikipedia News Popular ULTIMATE GUIT...

Select a City ▼ Philadelphia, PA Menu



Village Green Project

Most Recent Observations  
Philadelphia, PA


22	Ozone ppb	81.3°F
17	PM <sub>2.5</sub> µg/m <sup>3</sup>	78.6% humidity
		0.2 mph NE

observed Tue 9:14 AM EDT


Explore Philadelphia, PA >

## Welcome to the Village Green Project


a research effort to discover new ways of measuring air quality and weather conditions in community environments.



Measuring and communicating on-the-spot air quality and weather conditions for research and awareness



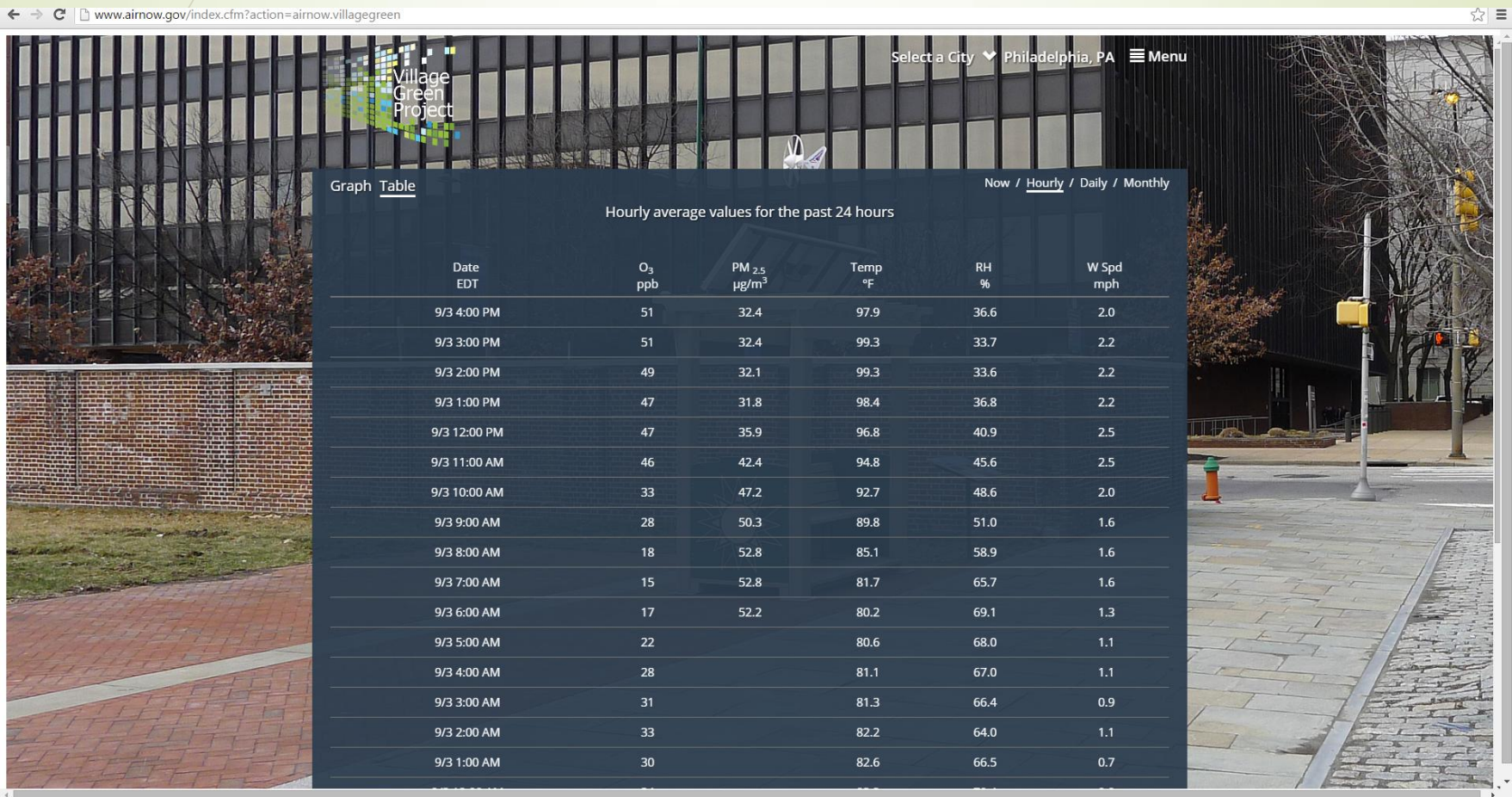
Developing small and rugged data collection systems that can be powered by the wind and sun



Partnering with communities to pilot test the new technology in outdoor community spaces.

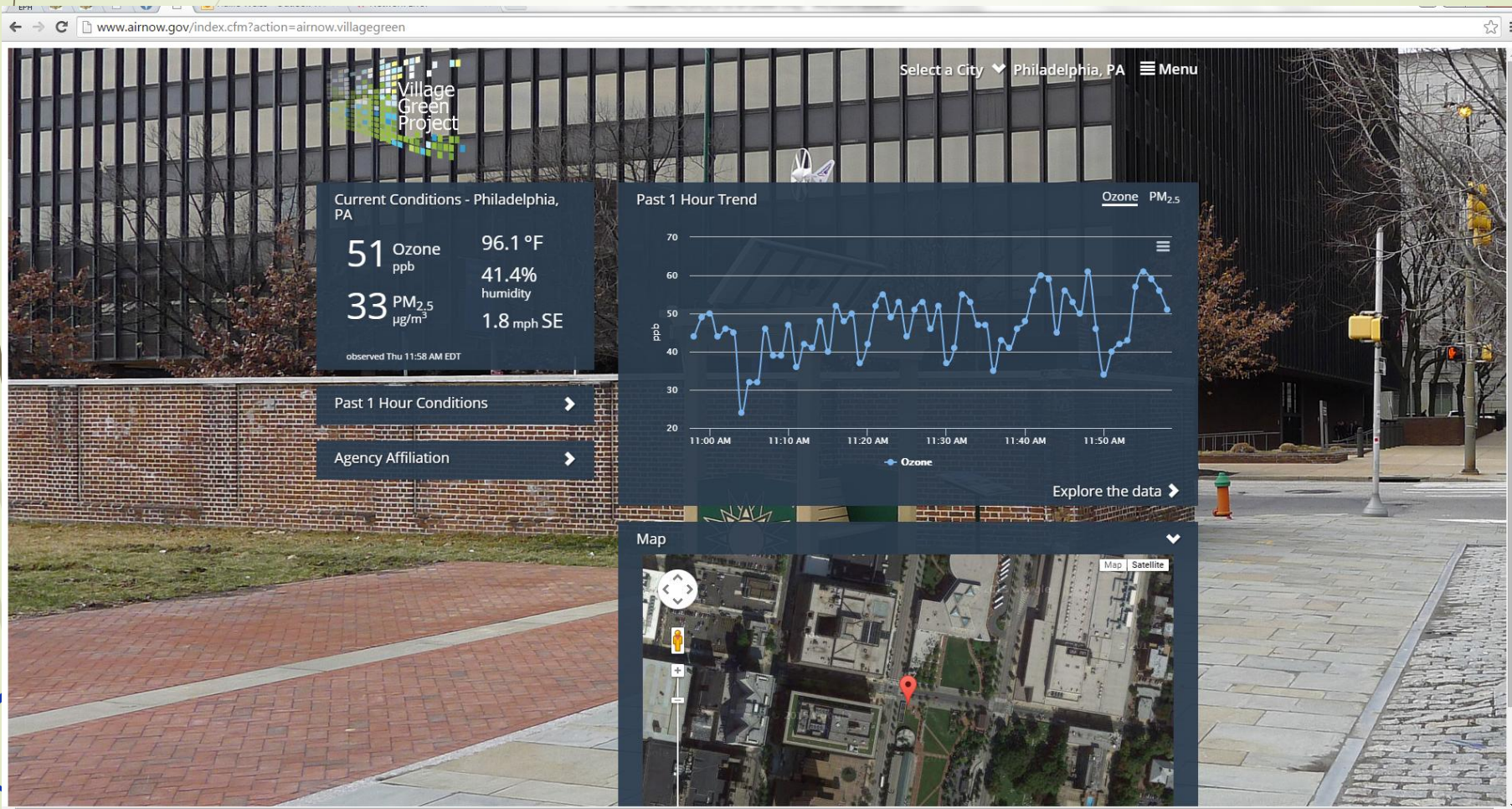


# SNAPSHOT: Hourly Average Values (24 hrs)





# SNAPSHOT OF AIR NOW WEBSITE



# Sensor Messaging

- Focus group testing indicated “high – medium – low” messages were desirable.
- Both the breakpoints and messages should be based on our understanding of the broad body of health evidence.
- Should consider what is the population we want to advise (e.g., sensitive subpopulations) and how early do we want to advise them (e.g., when air quality is in the “moderate” or “unhealthy for sensitive groups”).
- Sensor category breakpoints and messages should minimize:
  - LOW messages when the AQI indicates that the air quality concentration is unhealthy (e.g., in the “unhealthy for sensitive groups” or “unhealthy” categories).
  - HIGH messages when the AQI indicates that the air quality concentration is in the “good” or “moderate” categories.

## Draft PM2.5 approach

PM2.5	
!	Your sensor may not be working properly, check the Air Quality Index (AQI).
<b>Low</b> <b>0-(30-40) ug/m3</b>	Enjoy your outdoor activities.
<b>Medium</b> <b>(30-40) - (70-100)</b> <b>ug/m3</b>	If medium readings continue, use the Air Quality Index (AQI) to plan outdoor activities.
<b>High</b> <b>&gt;(70-100) ug/m3</b>	You may be near a sources of particle pollution like dust, smoke, or exhaust. Move to a different location where the readings may decrease. Check the AQI for your area.

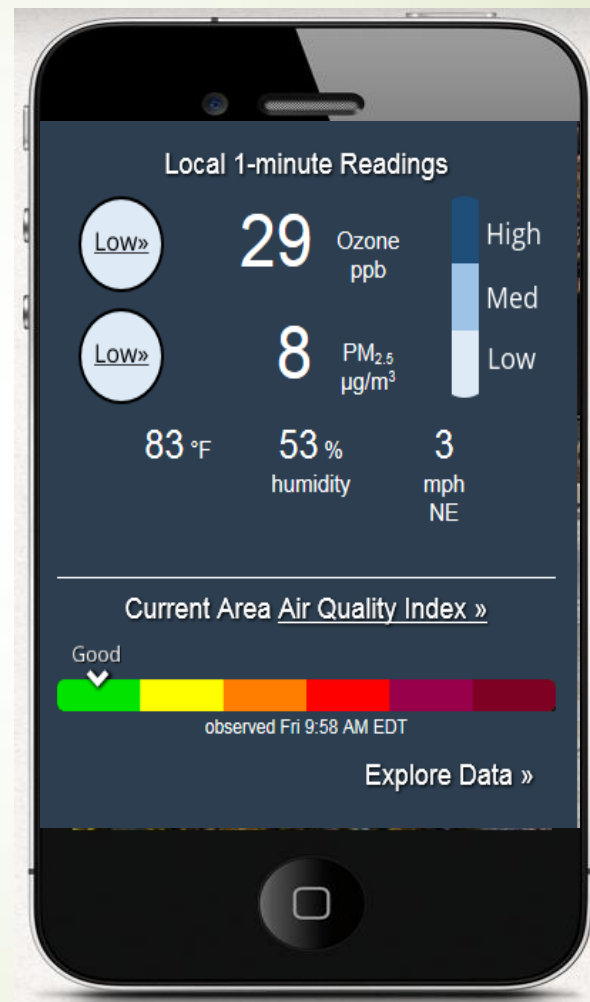


## Draft Ozone approach

Ozone	
!	Your sensor may not be working properly, check the Air Quality Index (AQI).
<b>Low</b> <b>0-59 ppb</b>	Enjoy your outdoor activities.
<b>Medium</b> <b>60-89 ppb</b>	If medium readings continue, use the Air Quality Index (AQI) to plan outdoor activities
<b>High</b> <b>90-149 ppb</b>	If high readings continue, consider adjusting your outdoor activities, especially if you are sensitive to ozone. Check the AQI to find out.
<b>Very High</b> <b>&gt;150 ppb</b>	If high readings continue, consider adjusting your outdoor activities. Check the Air Quality Index (AQI) for your area to find out. Note that very high ozone readings may indicate that your sensor is not working properly. Check your sensor instructions.

# Going public

- Planning to release prototype mobile app and website during Air Quality Awareness Week in early May 2016
  - Website will include FAQs and other information
- Will display the 6 (and counting) Village Green data streams



# Resources for further study

- ▶ <https://airnow.gov/international>
- ▶ <https://www.epa.gov/air-research/air-sensor-toolbox-citizen-scientists>
- ▶ <https://www.epa.gov/air-research/village-green-project>
- ▶ <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/es4022602>  
(changing paradigm)