



Scaling Data Fusion Tools to Support Local Air Quality Managers in Latin America

Carl Malings

Morgan State University & GESTAR-II cooperative agreement

NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office

Project Team: Nathan Pavlovic, Daniel King, Bryan Duncan, Megan Damon, Sina Hasheminassab, Daniel Westervelt, Sebastián Diez, Colleen Rosales, Russ Biggs, Felipe Mandarino, Vicente Lorca





Project Goals

- Improve city-scale forecasts for key air pollutants ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$, NO_2 , O_3) for local air quality managers by integrating global model, satellite, and in-situ datasets via data fusion
- Transfer data fusion tool to sustained operation by local end-users with Google Earth Engine cloud resources
- Assist in analysis of data fusion outputs to support user-specific needs, e.g., siting new air quality monitors, preparing for MAIA mission products



Stakeholders & Locations of Interest

- **Bolivia**

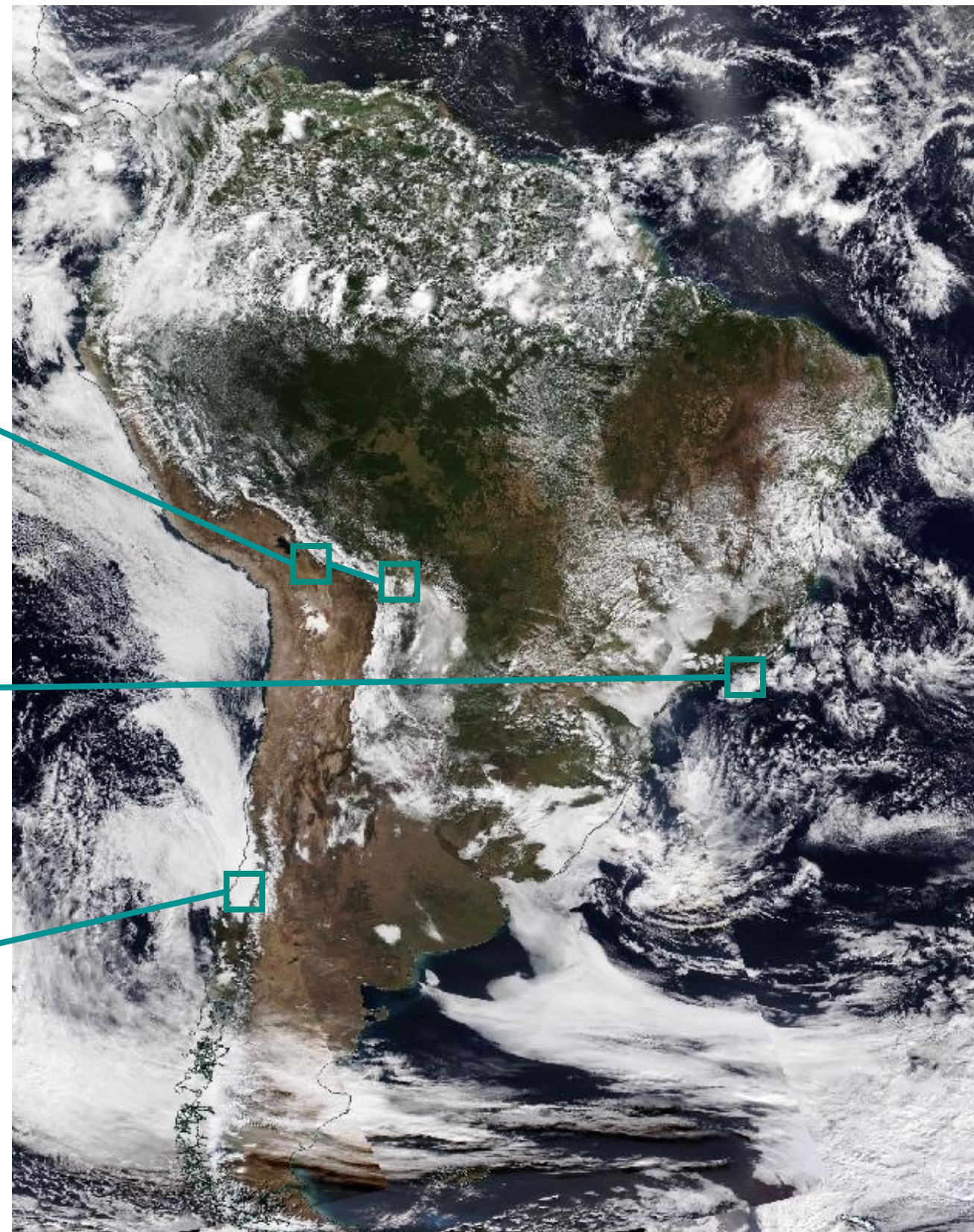
- La Paz & Santa Cruz
- US State Department mission

- **Brazil**

- Rio de Janeiro
- Instituto Pereira Passos

- **Chile**

- Maule Region
- Maule Regional Government (GORE)



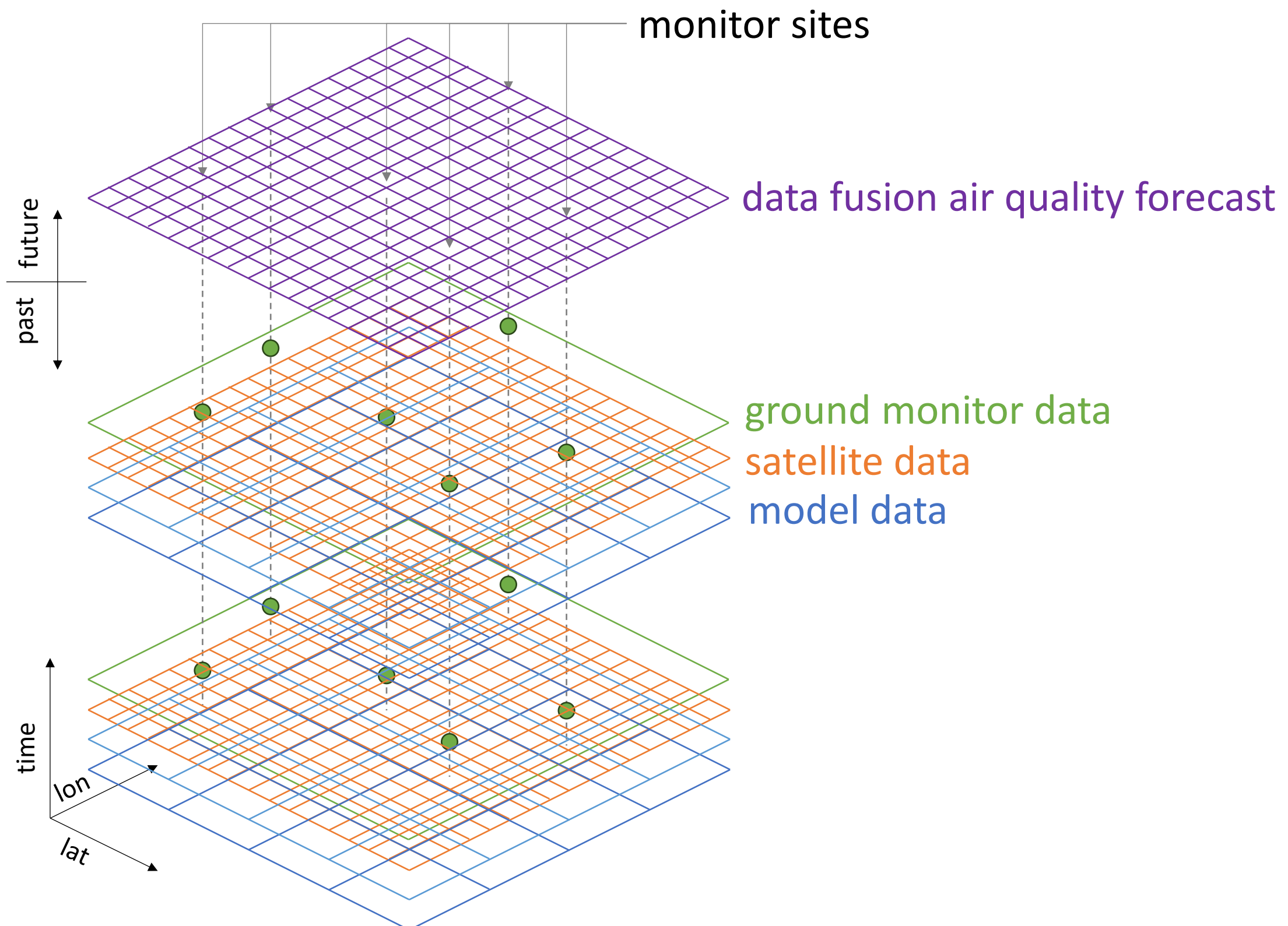
Source: [NASA Worldview](#)



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Air Quality Data Fusion – Methodology



Combine **model (NASA GEOS-CF)**, **satellite (TROPOMI, MODIS, VIIRS)**, and **local air quality monitor** data to produce **regional air quality forecasts** using **uncertainty-aware data fusion**

- Spatially complete (fill in gaps in monitor networks)
- High temporal resolution (hourly)
- Higher spatial resolution (1-5 km) than model (25km)
- Forecasting (~3 days ahead)
- Include quantifications of uncertainty

Applications

- Early warning of poor air quality
- Region-specific pollution exposure estimates
- Analysis of sources of forecast uncertainty
- Guidance for ground monitor network expansion



Source: [Malings et al., 2024](#)

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Performance for Rio de Janeiro

Rio's customized user interface (Portuguese version)

Previsão Qualidade do Ar Rio-NASA

Este aplicativo visualiza as previsões horárias de concentração de NO₂ e PM_{2.5} para Rio de Janeiro. As previsões são geradas diariamente para o dia seguinte usando a previsão GEOS-CF da NASA, medições de satélite dos instrumentos TROPOMI e MAIAC AOD e medições da qualidade do ar no nível do solo de monitores de nível de referência e sensores de baixo custo. Os dados do monitor de nível de referência são mostrados com quadrados roxos, enquanto os sensores de baixo custo são mostrados com círculos verdes. Todos os horários são exibidos no fuso horário local.

Para começar, selecione um parâmetro, um produto de previsão e uma data e hora nos menus suspensos abaixo. Quando uma previsão for selecionada, um gif animado aparecerá no canto inferior direito para esse tipo de previsão. Você pode minimizar a janela usando o botão "Mostrar/ocultar animação da previsão" no canto superior direito. As camadas do mapa podem ser ativadas ou desativadas no menu suspenso "Layers" (Camadas) no canto superior direito. Este aplicativo ainda está em desenvolvimento; todos os dados mostrados ainda são preliminares.

Para gerar uma série temporal de concentrações previstas de NO₂ ou PM_{2.5}, clique em qualquer ponto para recuperar as concentrações horárias previstas de NO₂/PM_{2.5} para a data e hora selecionadas naquele local específico.

Selecione o parâmetro, os dados de entrada e o horário de interesse para visualizar as previsões:

NO₂ ▾

Modelo, satélite, e monitores locais interpolados ▾

Hora da previsão (local):
2025-06-21 17:00 ▾

Concentração prevista na localização selecionada

NO₂ Concentração (µg/m³)

0 35 70

Alterar para µg/m³

Point-specific time forecast series

Time-specific forecast map

Lessons Learned from Rio de Janeiro Application

Implementation

- Iterative testing of forecast algorithms
- Co-development of Google Earth Engine user interface
- Google Earth Engine provides both advantages and challenges for sustained operation of forecast systems

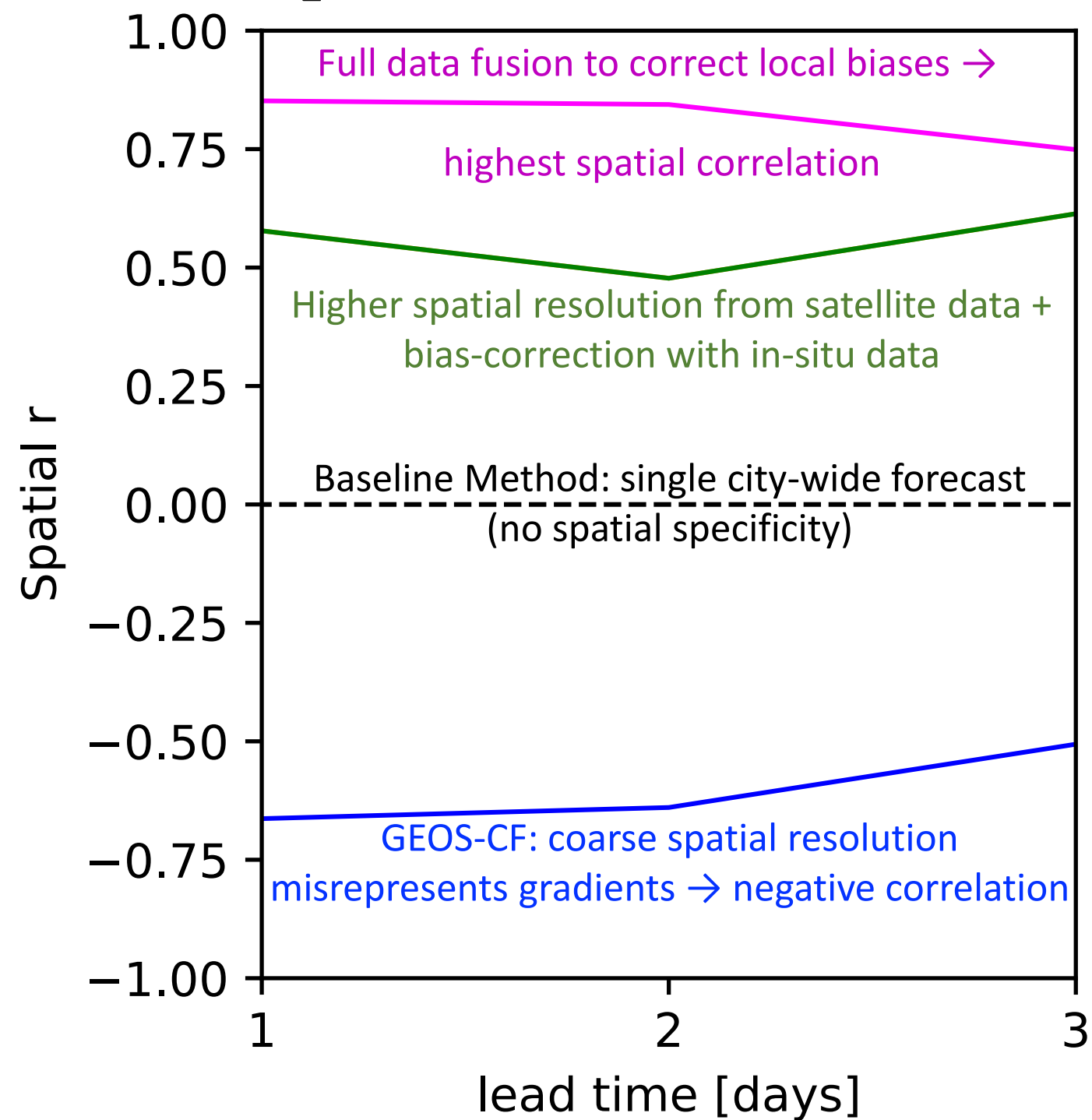
Source: <https://aq-rionasa.projects.earthengine.app/view/aqrionasa>



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Performance for Rio de Janeiro

NO₂ forecasts: spatial correlation



Lessons Learned from Rio de Janeiro Application

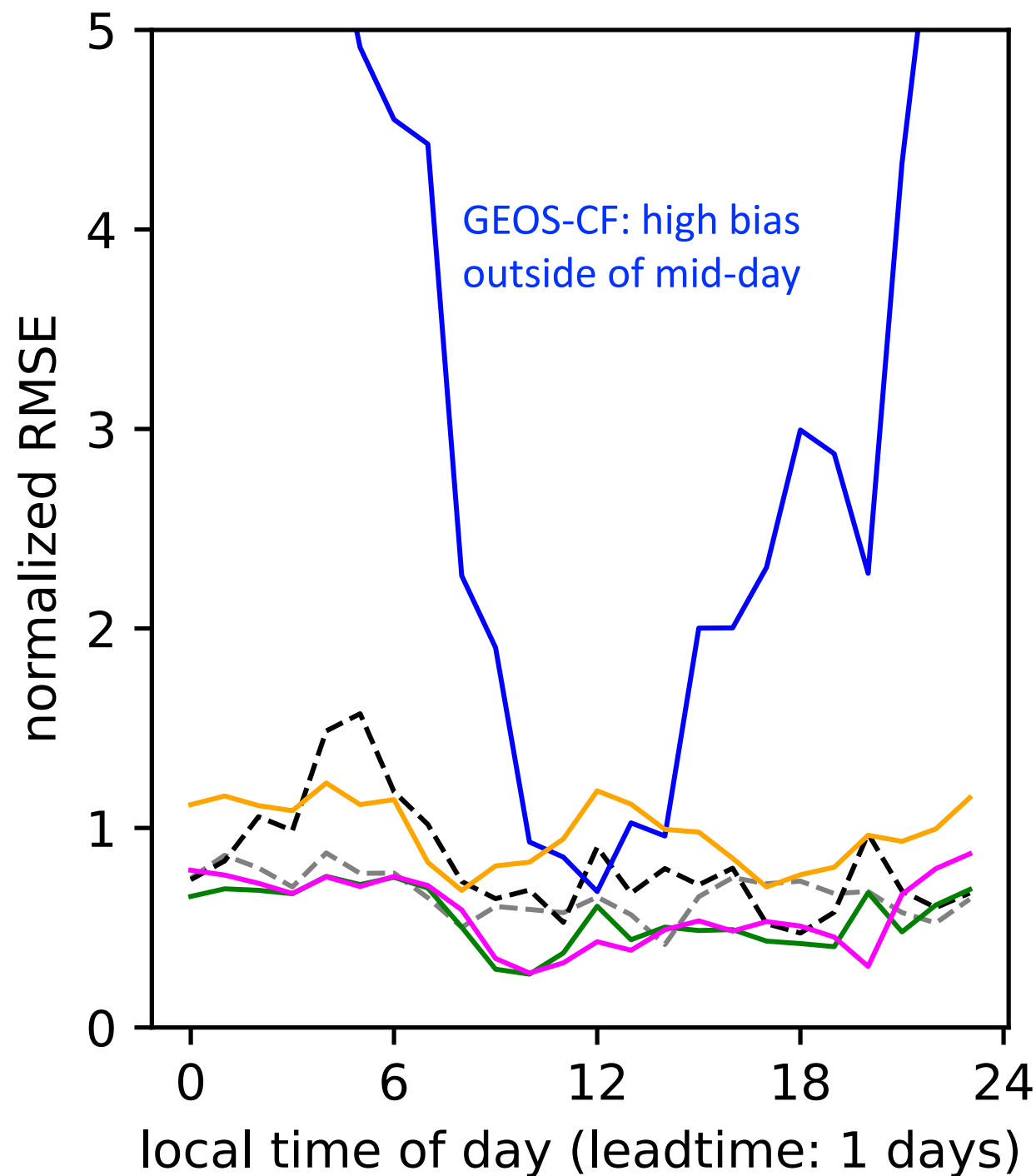
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NO₂ Forecasting

- Data fusion improves spatial specificity of forecasts
- Able to produce realistic intra-urban gradients
- Relatively stable performance out to 3 days forecast lead time

PM_{2.5} forecasts: accuracy by time-of-day



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PM_{2.5} Forecasting

- Incorporating satellite data greatly reduces regional bias, even without ground-based data
- Important consideration: there is only one regulatory PM_{2.5} monitor currently operating
- Opportunities for future improvement: use PM_{2.5} data from newly deployed low-cost sensor systems



Priorities and Next Steps

- Continue collaboration with Rio, focusing on robust integration of low-cost air quality sensor data
- Begin deployment of system for Maule Region, Chile, delivering local data in anticipation of MAIA mission
- Identify new local users in Bolivia as supplement or replacement for US State Department mission personnel



References & Sources

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Thank you!
Questions?



Team

Role	Name	Affiliation	Tasks
PI	Carl Malings	Morgan State University	Project leadership, data analysis, capacity building
Co-I	Nathan Pavlovic	Sonoma Technology, Inc.	Project leadership, Google Earth Engine tool development
Co-I	Daniel King	Sonoma Technology, Inc.	Google Earth Engine tool development, data analysis
Co-I	Bryan Duncan	NASA Goddard Space Flight Center	Project leadership, atmospheric science expert
Collaborator	Megan Damon	Science Systems and Applications, Inc.	GEOS-CF model expert, project representation
Collaborator	Sina Hasheminassab	NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory	MAIA mission expert
Collaborator	Daniel Westervelt	Columbia University	Air quality measurement expert, capacity building
Collaborator	Felipe Mandarino	Instituto Pereira Passos	Brazil/Rio stakeholder representative
Collaborator	Sebastián Diez	Univerisidad del Desarrollo	Chile/Maule stakeholder representative
Collaborator	Vicente Lorca	Univerisidad del Desarrollo	Chile/Maule stakeholder representative
Collaborator	TBD	TBD	Bolivia stakeholder representative
Collaborator	Colleen Rosales	OpenAQ	Air quality data sharing expert
Collaborator	Russ Biggs	OpenAQ	Air quality data sharing expert