

# Documentation for Estimation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in western US: Total and Attributed to Wildfires and Prescribed Fires

C.E. Reid<sup>1</sup>, M.M. Maestas<sup>1</sup>, E. Considine<sup>1</sup>, G. Li<sup>1</sup>,  
N.H.F. French<sup>2</sup>, M. Billmire<sup>2</sup>, M. Jerrett<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Colorado Boulder and <sup>2</sup>Michigan Technological University  
and <sup>3</sup>University of California, Los Angeles

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## Abstract

The purpose of this document is to provide detailed information about the estimation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> (total and attributed to prescribed fires and wildfires) that our work could be reproduced. Figure 1 shows the study area of interest.

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# 1 Ideas, To Do, Resources, etc

Consider using the work of Westerling et al for a comprehensive fire history (up through 2012) <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/313/5789/940>, <http://www.pnas.org/content/108/32/13165>, <http://rstb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/371/1696/20150178> Westerling (2016b,a) Also look into the fire histories referenced in Westerling Westerling (2016b,a): [http://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/weatherfirecd/fire\\_files.htm](http://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/weatherfirecd/fire_files.htm) and <http://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/kcfast/mnmenu.htm> See also <http://www.nifc.gov>

Look at Kollanus et al. (2016) again for references for PM2.5 paper, especially the introduction. Consider using NAAPS in our study.

Idea: look at ambulance calls and PM2.5, similar to what Salimi et al. (2016) did in Australia.

US National Atlas [http://nationalmap.gov/small\\_scale/atlasftp.html](http://nationalmap.gov/small_scale/atlasftp.html)

Thought: Using DigitalGlobe for fire data compared to NASA: would have higher spatial resolution, but not consistently viewing all areas (no cost to CU people)

According to ?, GEOS-Chem “can be classified according to emission source”, that implies that we could tag the emissions as wildfire vs prescribed fire vs urban. Would there be any advantages of this model over CAMx?

could analyze data with NAAQS and WHO PM2.5 standards

## 2 Data Sources for Machine Learning

For the creation of the spatiotemporal daily exposure surface via machine learning, a large number of data sets will be collected as discussed below. The dependent variable will be daily 24-hour  $PM_{2.5}$  from monitoring data.



Figure 1: Map of 11-state study area.

### All $PM_{2.5}$ Monitor Locations

## All PM2.5 Observation Locations

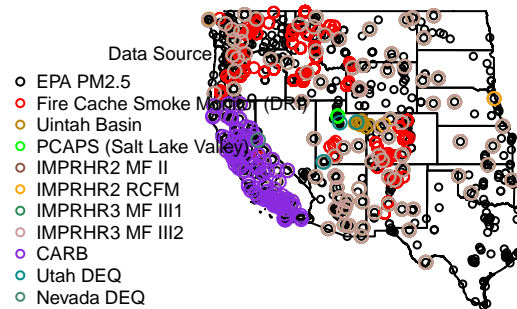


Figure 2: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations for entire study period, 2008 to 2014.

## PM2.5 Observation Locations, 2008

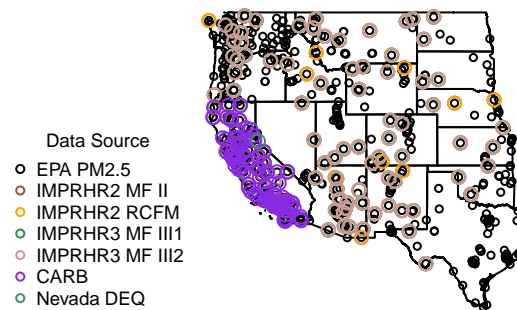


Figure 3: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations during 2008.

## PM2.5 Observation Locations, 2009

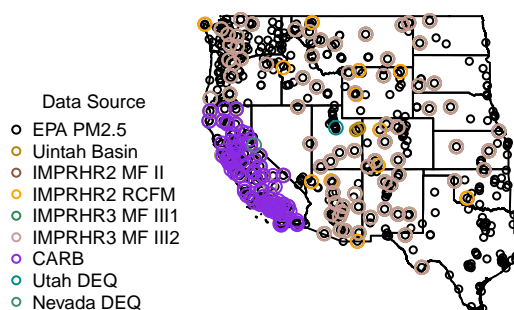


Figure 4: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations during 2009.

## PM2.5 Observation Locations, 2010

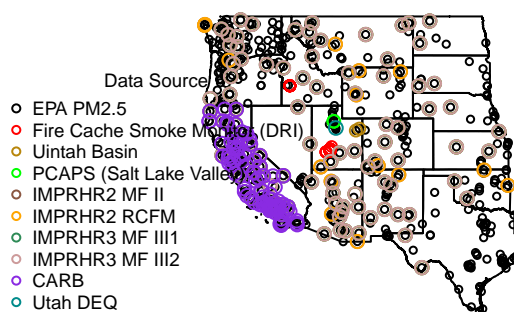


Figure 5: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations during 2010.

## PM2.5 Observation Locations, 2011

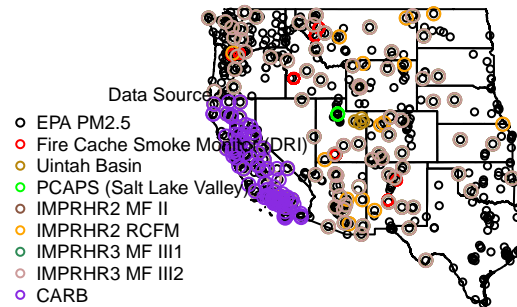


Figure 6: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations during 2011.

## PM2.5 Observation Locations, 2012

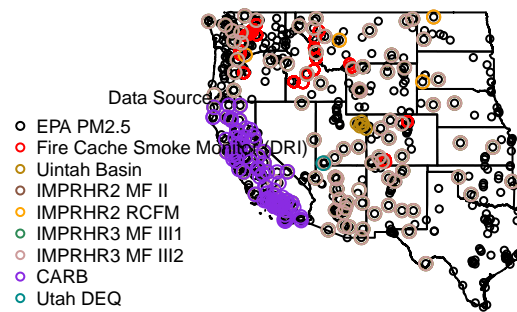


Figure 7: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations during 2012.

## PM2.5 Observation Locations, 2013

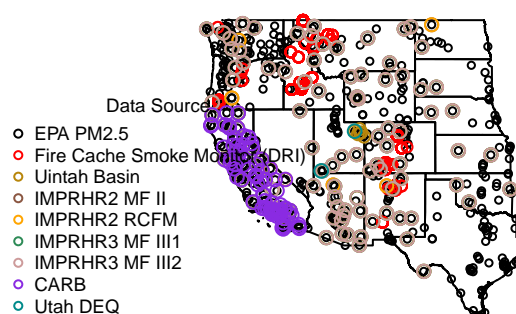


Figure 8: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations during 2013.

## PM2.5 Observation Locations, 2014

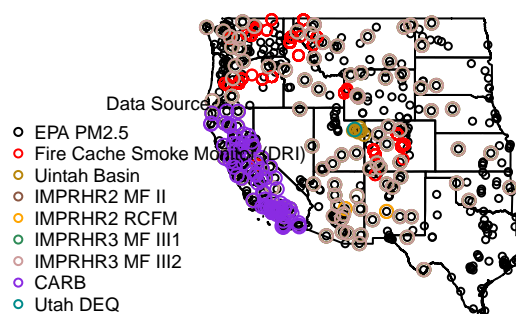


Figure 9: Map of locations of PM2.5 observations during 2014.



## 2.1 PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monitor data from US EPA AQS Air Data Query Tool

### Data Source

- **Contact**

Can email the Air Quality Analysis Group (U.S. EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards) on their website at <https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/forms/contact-us-about-outdoor-air-quality>

- **Citation/Link**

United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Pre-Generated Data Files: Daily Summary Files, PM<sub>2.5</sub> FRM/FEM Mass (88101) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> non FRM/FEM Mass (88502), 2008-2014*. [https://aqs.epa.gov/aqsweb/airdata/download\\_files.html#Daily](https://aqs.epa.gov/aqsweb/airdata/download_files.html#Daily)

- **Data (local)**

- **Geographic Extent**

- **Temporal Extent** 2008 through 2014

- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will download PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from both the US EPA AQS Air Data Query Tool (US EPA, 2017c) and the IMPROVE monitors that capture air quality information in more rural areas (US EPA, 2017e) for the 11-state region (Figure 1) including any of the following parameter codes: 88101, 88500, 88502, 81104 (US EPA, 2017a,d,f).

### Notes

#### File Format

#### Data Filtering and Processing

#### Final Variable(s)

#### Methods

- 1.

- 2.

### Quality Control

#### Script Names

- 1.

### Data File Names

1. daily\_88101\_2008.csv

2. daily\_88101\_2009.csv

3. daily\_88101\_2010.csv

4. daily\_88101\_2011.csv

5. daily\_88101\_2012.csv

6. daily\_88101\_2013.csv

7. daily\_88101\_2014.csv

8. daily\_88502\_2008.csv
9. daily\_88502\_2009.csv
10. daily\_88502\_2010.csv
11. daily\_88502\_2011.csv
12. daily\_88502\_2012.csv
13. daily\_88502\_2013.csv
14. daily\_88502\_2014.csv



Figure 10: Map of 88101 and 88502 PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monitors.

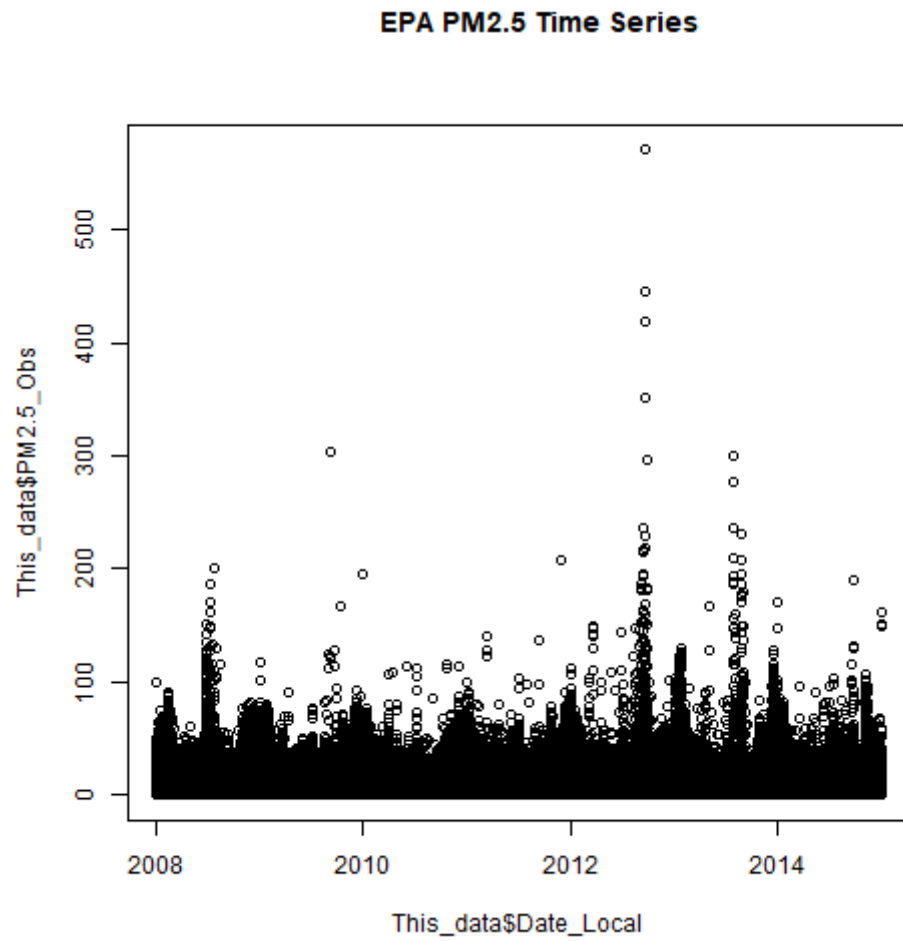


Figure 11: EPA PM2.5 time series.

## 2.2 EPA PM2.5 Plots

## 2.3 PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from the Federal Land Manager Environmental Database

### Data Source

- **Contact** Tom Moore directed us to the website
- **Citation/Link** <http://views.cira.colostate.edu/fed/DataWizard/Default.aspx>
- **Download Date** March 15, 2018
- **Data (local)** PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from the Federal Land Manager Environmental Database
- **Geographic Extent** Nationwide
- **Temporal Extent** January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2014
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will download PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from both the US EPA AQS Air Data Query Tool ([US EPA, 2017c](#)) and the IMPROVE monitors that capture air quality information in more rural areas ([US EPA, 2017e](#)) for the 11-state region (Figure 1) including any of the following parameter codes: 88101, 88500, 88502, 81104 ([US EPA, 2017a,d,f](#)).

Downloading IMPROVE Aerosol, RHR II (New Equation) data (one parameter at a time):

1. Reports: Raw data
2. Datasets: “IMPROVE Aerosol, RHR II (New Equation)”
3. Sites: select all
4. Parameters:
  - (a) Mass, PM<sub>2.5</sub> (Fine): Code MF, Type PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Units ug/m<sup>3</sup> LC AQS ID 88101
  - (b) Mass, PM<sub>2.5</sub> Reconstructed (Fine): Code RCFM, Type PM<sub>2.5</sub> Units ug/m<sup>3</sup> LC, AQS ID 88401
5. Select Dates: By Years and Months: 2008-2014; select all months
6. Aggregations: Non-aggregated
7. Fields: Select All
8. Options: Text File; Generate one file containing all the data; Comma delimited, Standard (“wide” format); Data & Metadata, Display Column Headers, Don’t Display Section Titles, String Quotes: Double Quotes, Missing Values (blank); Date Format: 3/14/2002; Display Results: In a separate browser window; Show Report Log
9. Submit

Repeat the downloading steps above, except replace step #2 with these Datasets and parameters:

1. IMPROVE Aerosol, RHR III (DRAFT - Preliminary Most Impaired Days dataset)
  - (a) Mass, PM<sub>2.5</sub> (Fine) is listed twice, download one at a time - referred to as ‘first param’ and ‘second param’ in file names

## **Notes**

Data sets in this database that don't work for this project:

1. "SEARCH FRM" is only available 1998-2005
2. "SEARCH Best Estimate" is only available 1998-2005

## **File Formats**

csv

## **Data Filtering and Processing**

### **Final Variable(s)**

### **Methods**

- 1.
- 2.

## **Quality Control**

### **Script Names**

- 1.

## **Original Data File Names**

1. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_IMPROVE\_RHR\_II\_88101\_20183151757452922Mvw0s.csv
2. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_IMPROVE\_RHR\_II\_88401\_20185113533660420xLwJ.csv
3. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_RHR\_III\_88101\_first\_param\_201851152033932P22My0.csv
4. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_RHR\_III\_second\_param\_2018511545575622rOMxr.csv

## **Processed/Cleaned Data File Names**

1. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_IMPROVE\_RHR\_II\_88101\_20183151757452922Mvw0s\_top\_removed.csv
2. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_IMPROVE\_RHR\_II\_88401\_20185113533660420xLwJ\_top\_removed.csv
3. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_RHR\_III\_88101\_first\_param\_201851152033932P22My0\_top\_removed.csv
4. Federal\_Land\_Manager\_RHR\_III\_second\_param\_2018511545575622rOMxr\_top\_removed.csv

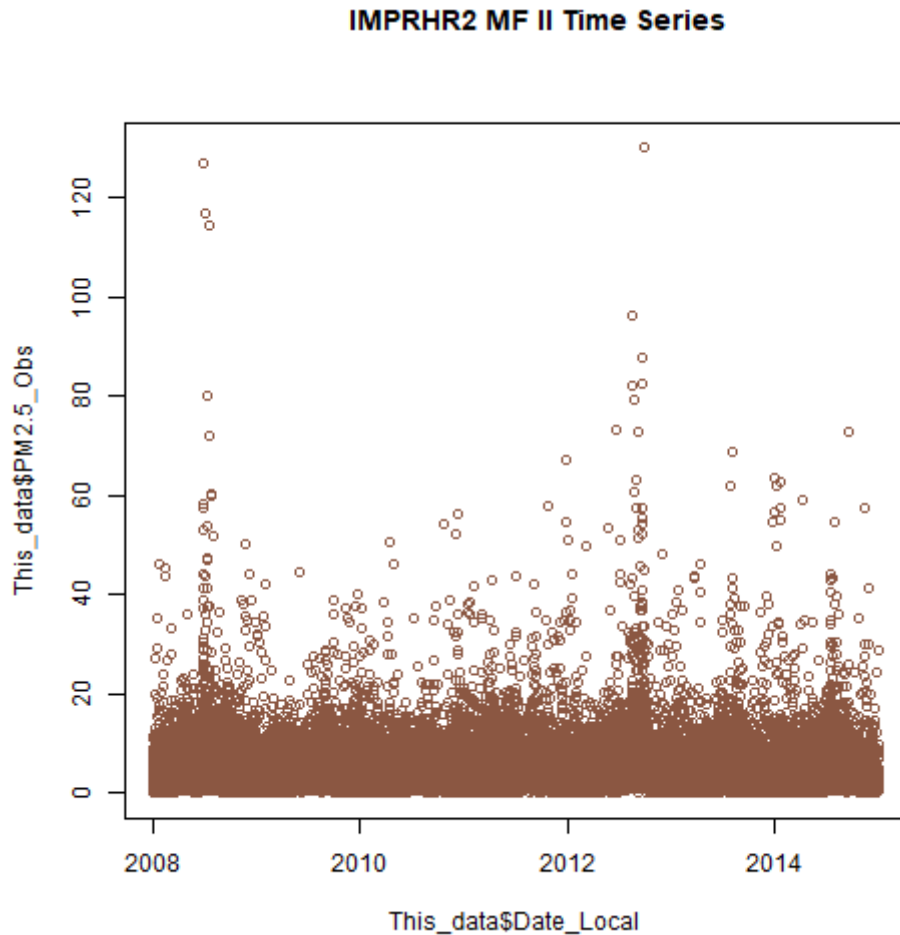


Figure 12: IMPRHR2 MF II time series.

## 2.4 IMPRHR2 MF II Plots

## 2.5 IMPRHR2 RCFM Plots

## 2.6 IMPRHR3 MF III1 Plots

## 2.7 IMPRHR3 MF III2 Plots

## 2.8 PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from the Fire Cache Smoke Monitor Archive

### Data Source

- **Contact** Josh Walston at 775-673-7624; Amber Ortega directed us to the website and Scott Landis suggested that a good person to contact about the page would be Mike Broughton from the US Forest Service ([michaelbroughton@fs.fed.us](mailto:michaelbroughton@fs.fed.us))
- **Citation/Link** <https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/smoke.pl>
- **Data (local)** PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from the Fire Cache Smoke Monitor Archive
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

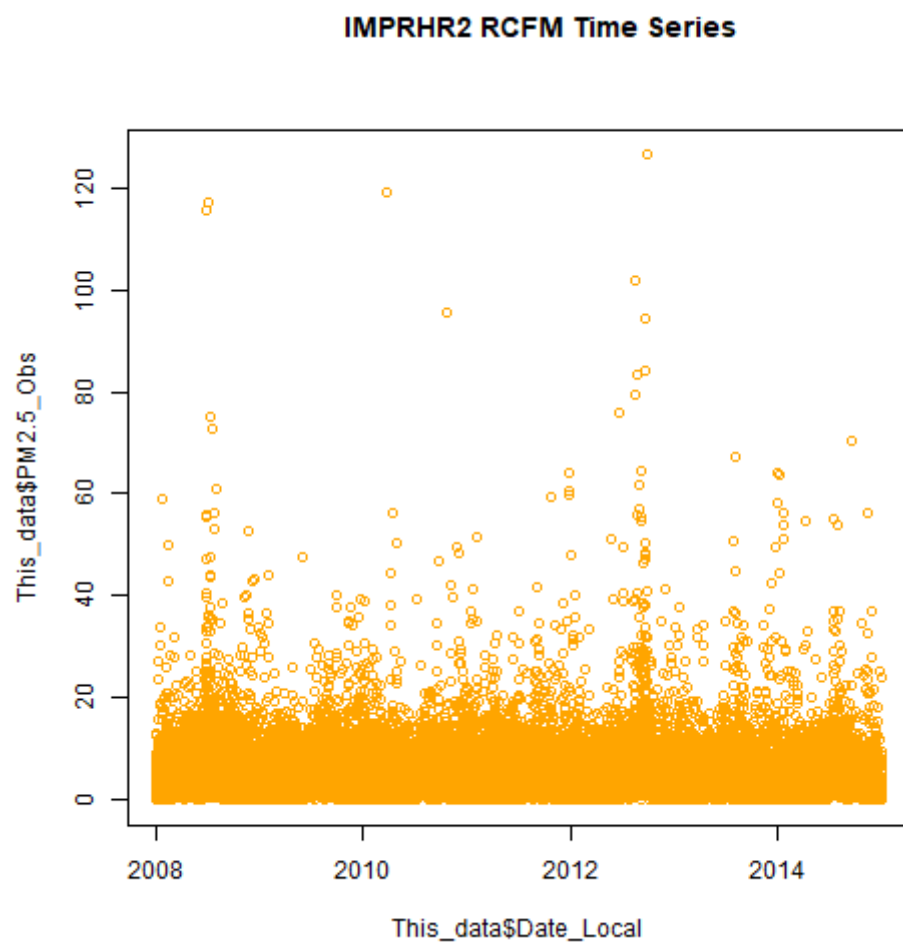


Figure 13: IMPRHR2 RCFM time series.

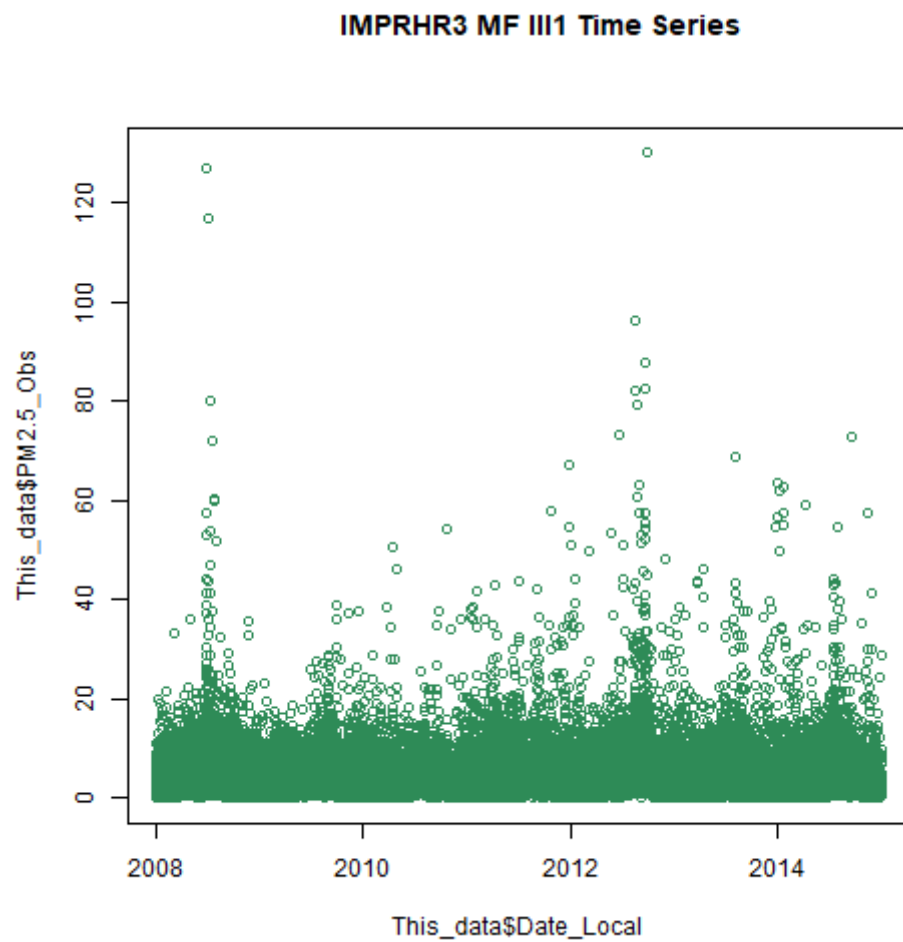


Figure 14: IMPRHR3 MF III1 time series.



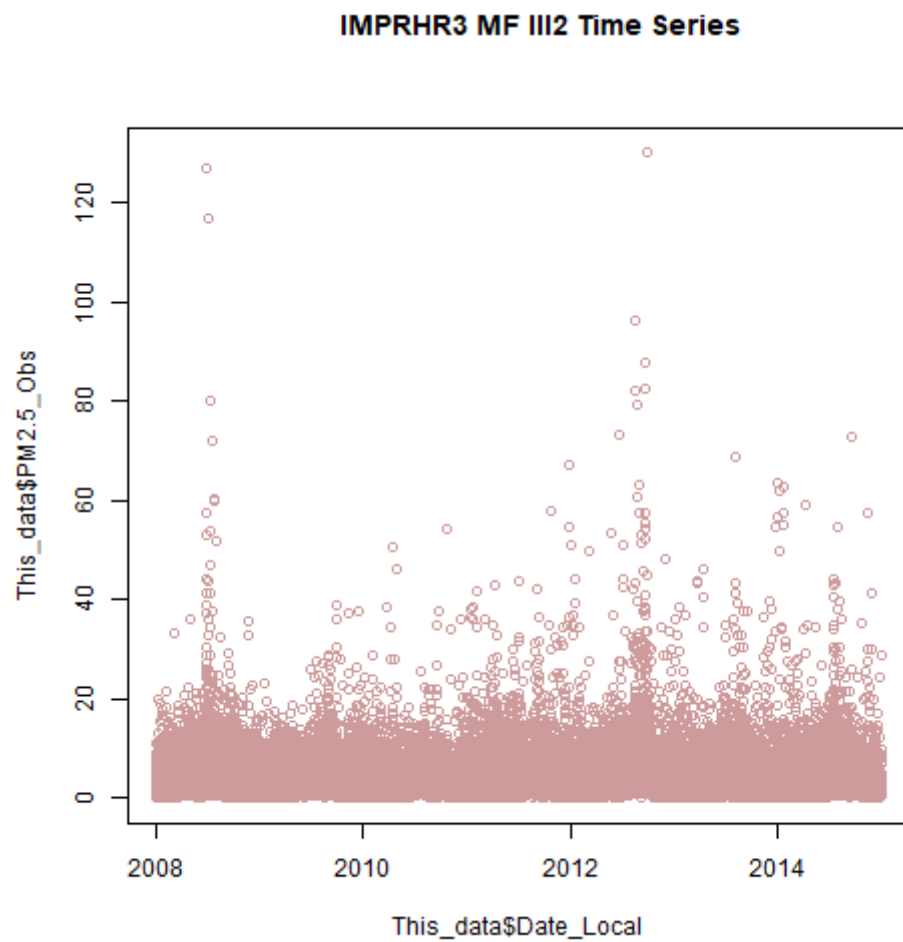


Figure 15: IMPRHR3 MF III2 time series.

## **Brief Description**

### **Notes**

Several of the files were password protected, so we contacted Josh and they were able to unlock most of them. As of March 20, 2018, only "Smoke NCFS E-BAM # 3 is still password protected. (Need to try calling Josh again.) Here are some comments that the system administrator passed along to us (via Josh): the data does not get quality controlled, so we should do our own qa/qc. The monitors/data were designed for the fire community to see data in real time, not for research purposes. If we want to speak with the people who ran the monitors, we should contact Josh and the director can probably put us in contact.

These monitors were not included because the website indicated that it did not have data during our study period (January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2014):

1. Smoke E-BAM 418
2. Smoke E-BAM 591
3. Smoke E-BAM 592
4. Smoke E-BAM 882
5. Smoke E-BAM 969
6. Smoke USFS R2-922
7. Smoke USFS R2-923
8. Smoke USFS R2-924
9. Smoke USFS R8-34
10. Smoke USFS R8-35
11. Smoke USFS R8-55
12. Smoke USFS R8-56
13. Smoke USFS 3015
14. Smoke USFS 3016
15. Smoke USFS R9-3017
16. Smoke USFS R9-3018
17. RSF Smoke Monitor 1
18. Lolo NF Smoke Monitor #1
19. Lolo NF Smoke Monitor #2

### **File Formats**

.csv

## **Data Filtering and Processing**

### **Final Variable(s)**

### **Methods**

- 1.
- 2.

## **Quality Control**

### **Script Names**

- 1.

## Original Data File Names

1. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_FWS\_Smoke\_N1.csv
2. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N11.csv
3. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N13.csv
4. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N15.csv
5. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N16.csv
6. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N17.csv
7. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N19.csv
8. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N20.csv
9. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N21.csv
10. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N22.csv
11. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N23.csv
12. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N24.csv
13. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N25.csv
14. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N65.csv
15. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N66.csv
16. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N67.csv
17. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N68.csv
18. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N69.csv
19. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N84.csv
20. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N86.csv
21. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N215.csv
22. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N216.csv
23. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N217.csv
24. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_E\_BAM\_52.csv
25. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_E\_BAM\_65.csv
26. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_E-BAM\_231.csv
27. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_E-BAM\_840.csv
28. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_E-BAM\_866.csv
29. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_E-BAM\_925.csv
30. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_NCFS\_E-BAM\_N1.csv
31. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_NCFS\_E-BAM\_N2.csv
32. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R1-39.csv
33. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R1-52.csv
34. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R1-53.csv
35. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R1-306.csv
36. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R1-307.csv
37. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R2-69.csv
38. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R2-78.csv
39. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R2-264.csv
40. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R2-265.csv
41. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R3-28.csv
42. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R3-86.csv
43. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R5-39.csv

44. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R5-49.csv
45. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R8-33.csv
46. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R9-15.csv
47. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R9-16.csv
48. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R9-17.csv
49. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_USFS\_R9-60.csv
50. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_NPS\_Yosemite\_01\_California.csv

### **Processed/Cleaned Data File Names**

- 1.
- 2.

### **Download instructions**

1. <https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/smoke.pl>
2. Hover over the appropriate drop-down menu and click on the monitor you want to download e.g., “Cache Monitors” then “Smoke #11”
3. On the left-side menu, click on “Data Details”
4. Set the starting date: January 1, 2008 (or as far back as it goes if it doesn’t go back to 2008)
5. Set the ending date: December 31, 2014 (or the last date possible if it ends before 2014)
6. Elements (ignore - default is to include all elements)
7. Options
8. Excel (.xls) (It had html code in the file if I chose other options.)
9. Data Source: Original
10. Represent missing data as: -9999.
11. Include data flags: Yes
12. Date format: MM/DD/YYYY hh:mm
13. Time format: LST 0-23
14. Table Header: Column header short descriptions
15. Field Delimiter: comma (,)
16. Select the Units: Metric
17. Leave Sub interval windows set to: January 01, December 31, Hours: 00 and 24
18. Submit Info
19. Open in excel
20. Save as: Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_\*.csv Where \* is the monitor name with spaces replaced with underscore and # symbols replaced with the letter N, e.g., the file name for monitor “Smoke #11” is “Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_N11.csv”
21. Upload file to S3 bucket: <https://732215511434.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>
22. Click on S3
23. Earthlab-reid-group
24. Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI (folder)
25. Check the following:
26. The name of the monitor is in cell A1
27. The header is spread across rows 2-4
28. There are 34 columns of data (goes through columns “AH” in excel)
29. Concentration in the 11th (“K”) columns

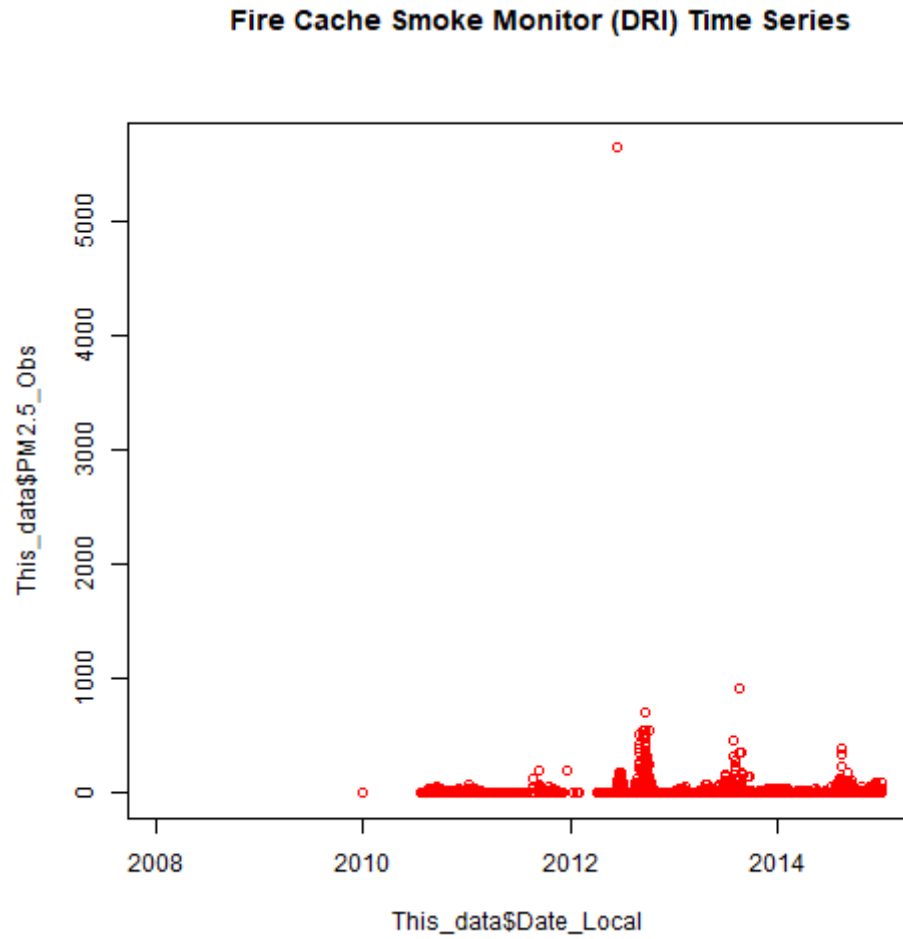


Figure 16: Fire Cache Smoke Monitor (DRI) time series.

30. List the file names in the overleaf documentation (PM25\_Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_Monitor\_Archive.tex)

## 2.9 Fire Cache Smoke Monitor (DRI) Plots

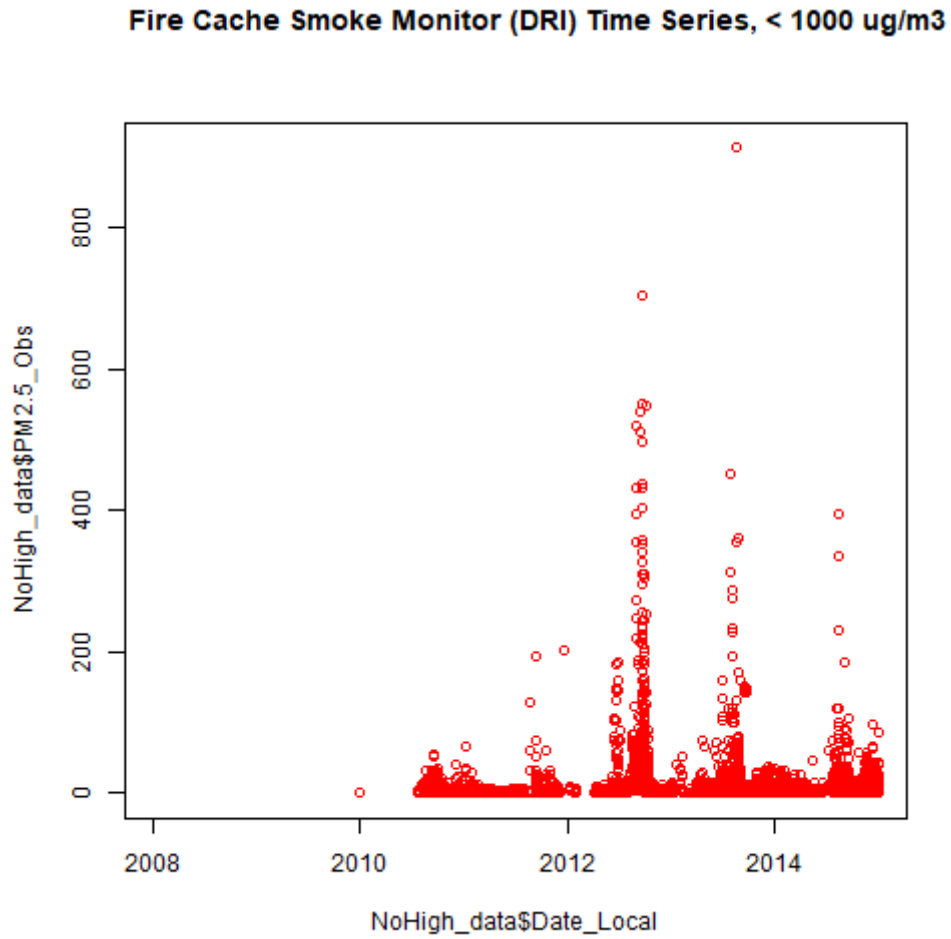


Figure 17: Fire Cache Smoke Monitor (DRI) time series without data above 1000 ug/m3 so that the majority of data can be seen.

## 2.10 California State Air Quality and Meteorological Information System (AQMIS)

### Data Source

- **Contact** Denise Odenwalder, Denise.Odenwalder@arb.ca.gov
- **Citation/Link To AQMIS:** <https://www.arb.ca.gov/aqmis2/aqmis2.php>
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent** Whole state of California, wherever there are monitors
- **Temporal Extent** 2008-2014, daily averages
- **Acknowledgment** California Air Resources Board was very helpful in gathering and sending us this data.

### Brief Description

- PM2.5 measurements at all monitoring stations in CA
- Some entries are 24-hour measurements while others are the average of hourly measurements
- One entry per 3 days

### Notes

Reached out to [aqmis@arb.ca.gov](mailto:aqmis@arb.ca.gov) after determining that there was data being collected in CA that is not published on the EPA AQS website. They emailed us within a week, with a file of the data we requested.

### File Formats

xlsx spreadsheet

### Data Filtering and Processing

#### Final Variable(s)

#### Methods

- 1.
- 2.

### Quality Control

#### Script Names

- 1.

### Original Data File Names

- 1.
- 2.

### Processed/Cleaned Data File Names

- 1.
- 2.

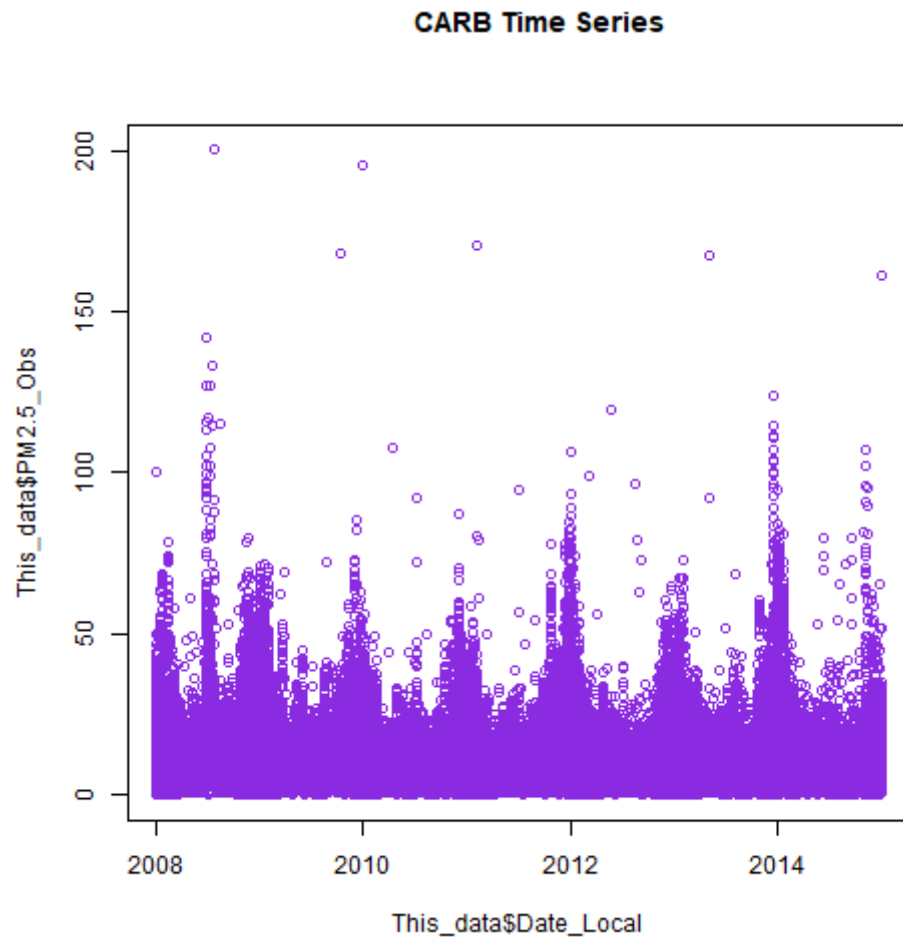


Figure 18: CARB time series.

## 2.11 CARB Plots



## 2.12 PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monitor data from Uintah Basin

### Data Source

- **Contact** Seth Lyman
- **Citation/Link** seth.lyman@usu.edu
- **Data (local)** PM<sub>2.5</sub> measurements from 10 sites in Uintah Basin, Utah
- **Geographic Extent** Uintah Basin, Utah
- **Temporal Extent** October 2009 - March 2017
- **Acknowledgment** PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from the Uintah Basin were provided by Seth Lyman at Utah State University.

### Brief Description

PM<sub>2.5</sub> data were provided by Seth Lyman at Utah State University via email on January 16, 2018. The .xlsx file has PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from 10 stations during 2009-2017. The .png file has the longitude and latitude of each site.

### Notes

Additional information from Seth's email:

"I've attached most of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> observations that have ever been collected in the Uintah Basin. What are in the Excel file are 24-hr average data. Data from Roosevelt, Vernal, Ouray, Red Wash, Myton, and Rangely are from the EPA AQS database.

Data from Horsepool are from a BAM 1020 monitor that we operate every winter. Data in Ft. Duchesne and Randlett are 24-hr filter samples that were analyzed gravimetrically. Data from Rabbit Mountain are from a BAM 1020, and data through mid-2013 are in the AQS database.

I have hourly data from Horsepool and Rabbit Mountain if you'd rather have that.

Site locations are given in the list of monitoring stations for the Basin below."

The .png file is easier to read in some programs than others, e.g., it looks fine in "Paint," but not "Photos."

### File Formats

Excel and png

### Data Filtering and Processing

FinalPM2.5\_multiyear\_thruwint2017\_sheet1.csv is the first sheet of FinalPM2.5\_multiyear\_thruwint2017.xlsx converted to .csv, and the second row of the header was merged into the first (24hr avg PM<sub>2.5</sub>).

FinalPM2.5\_multiyear\_thruwint2017\_GISsheet.csv is the third sheet of FinalPM2.5\_multiyear\_thruwint2017.xlsx converted to .csv and gives the latitude and longitude of each site. This sheet originally did not have location information from the Rangely site, so this was filled in by hand with the numbers from UintahBasinSiteLocations.png.

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

- 1.

2.

## **Quality Control**

### **Script Names**

1.

### **Original Data File Names**

1. FinalPM2.5\_multiyear\_thruwint2017.xlsx
2. UintahBasinSiteLocations.png

### **Processed/Cleaned Data File Names**

1. FinalPM2.5\_multiyear\_thruwint2017\_sheet1.csv
2. UintahBasinSiteLocations.png

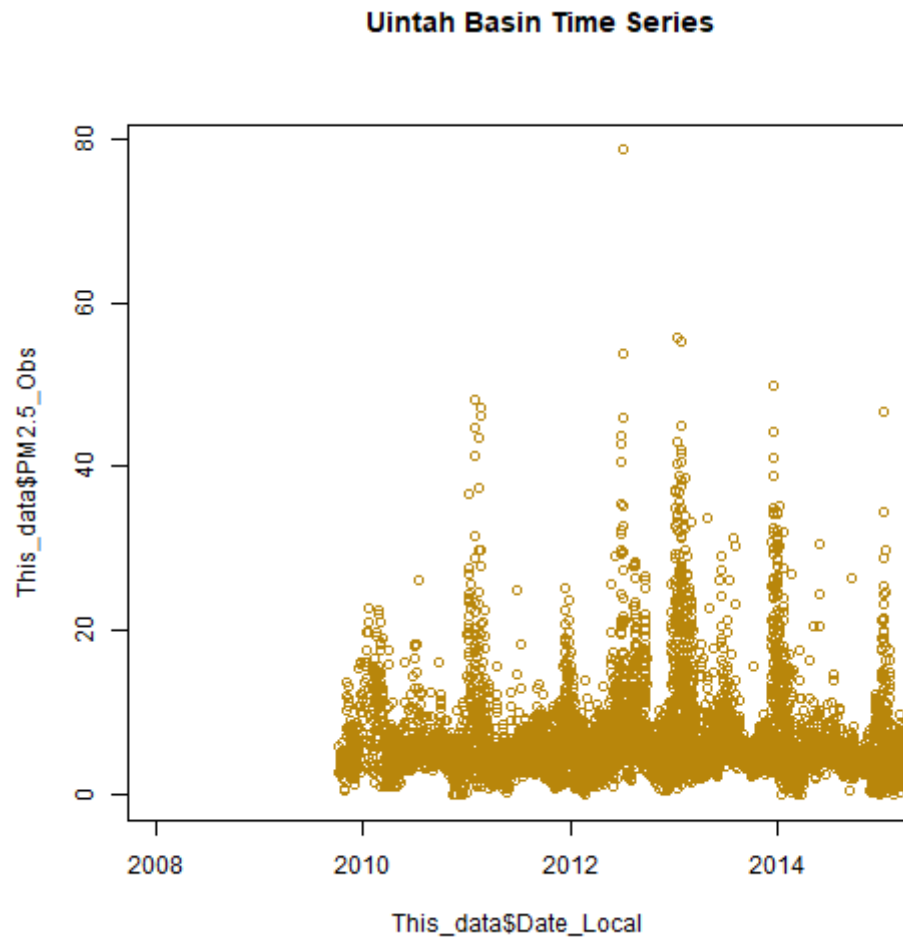


Figure 19: Uintah Basin time series.

## 2.13 Uintah Basin Plots

## 2.14 PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from PCAPS in the Salt Lake Valley

### Data Source

- **Contact** Dr. Geoff Silcox in Chemical Engineering at the University of Utah ([geoff@chemeng.utah.edu](mailto:geoff@chemeng.utah.edu))
- **Citation/Link** Publication: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231011011204>  
(Data was received from Dr. Silcox via email on February 6, 2018.)
- **Data (local)** PM<sub>2.5</sub> data from the Persistent Cold Air Pool Study (PCAPS)
- **Geographic Extent** Salt Lake Valley
- **Temporal Extent** January - February, 2011
- **Acknowledgment** Dr. Geoff Silcox

### Brief Description

#### Notes

#### File Formats

.xlsx

### Data Filtering and Processing

PCAPS\_Site\_Locations.csv is the same data as Table 1 of final\_publication.pdf, and has the site locations and elevation.

### Final Variable(s)

#### Methods

- 1.
- 2.

### Quality Control

#### Script Names

- 1.

### Original Data File Names

1. final\_publication.pdf (Publication of paper)
2. MiniVol\_data.xlsx

### Processed/Cleaned Data File Names

1. MiniVol\_data.csv
2. PCAPS\_Site\_Locations.csv

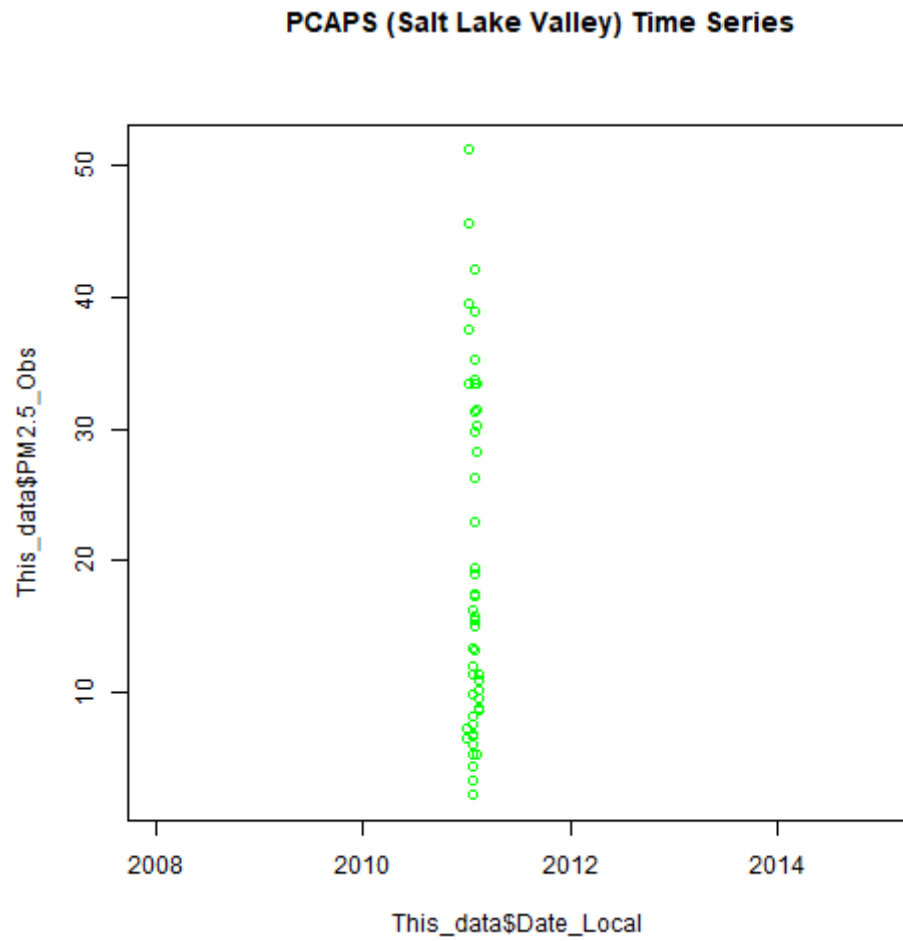


Figure 20: PCAPS (Salt Lake Valley) time series.

## 2.15 PCAPS (Salt Lake Valley) Plots

## 2.16 Nevada Department of Environmental Quality

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link** <http://nvair.ndep.nv.gov/>
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent** Ranchos Site (820 Lyell Way (Aspen Park Maintenance Yard), Gardnerville; GPS: +38.897557, -119.732507) <https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/air-aqm-docs/2017-air-monitoring-pdf> (page 49)
- **Temporal Extent** 2008-2009
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

Pm2.5 measures; daily average

### Notes

### File Formats

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

- 1.
- 2.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

- 1.

### Original Data File Names

- 1.
- 2.

### Processed/Cleaned Data File Names

- 1.
- 2.

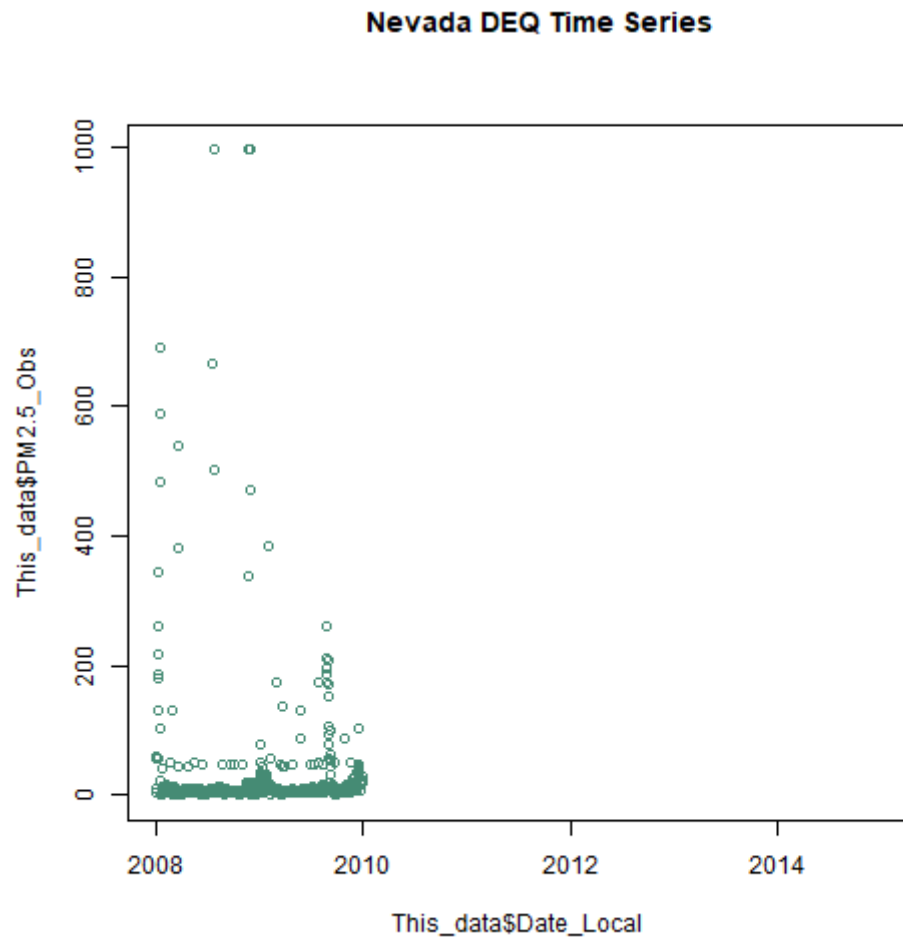


Figure 21: Nevada DEQ time series.

## 2.17 Nevada DEQ Plots

## 2.18 Utah Department of Environmental Quality

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link** <http://www.airmonitoring.utah.gov/dataarchive/archpm25.htm>
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent** Varies...
- **Temporal Extent** Hourly Value CSVs
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

PM2.5 data from all monitoring stations in Utah

### Notes

There was a lot of overlap with the EPA AQS data, so we took data only from the PM2.5 stations not reported by the EPA. This ended up being one or more of three stations (NP, HC, and RS) for 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2013.

Information about the monitoring stations: <http://www.airmonitoring.utah.gov/network/Counties.htm>

Meta information about monitors obtained from <http://www.airmonitoring.utah.gov/dataarchive/2016DailyMaxPM25.pdf>

### File Formats

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

- 1.
- 2.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

- 1.

### Original Data File Names

- 1.
- 2.

### Processed/Cleaned Data File Names

- 1.
- 2.



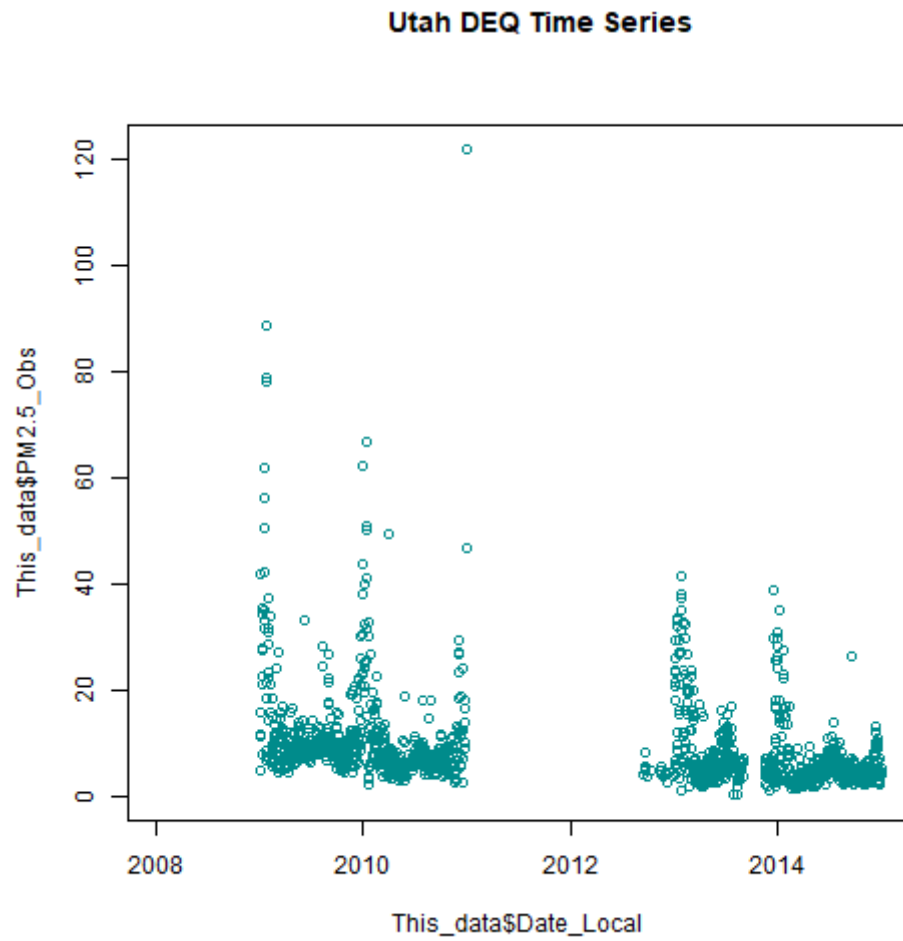


Figure 22: Utah DEQ time series.

## 2.19 Utah DEQ Plots

## 2.20 MODIS AOD

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will use AOD estimates from the Deep Blue retrieval algorithm for AOD from the MODIS instrument on the NASA Terra and Aqua satellites (MOD04\_L2 and MYD04\_L2) ([Sayer et al., 2013](#)). The MODIS product is available twice daily at a 10 km spatial resolution for cloud-free scenes and is available longer than our 2008-2014 study period ([NASA LAADS DAAC, 2017a,b](#)).

AOD products use cloud filtering algorithms that often remove pixels in the center of the smoke plumes because they are assumed to be clouds due to high reflectivity ([Kondragunta and Seybold, 2009](#)). Given that these can be in the middle of smoke plumes, often the locations most heavily impacted by smoke have missing data for a key variable, AOD. In our previous work in summer in California when rain clouds are incredibly rare, we could be confident that missing values not along the coast were not clouds. However, for this larger study region and time period, this will be a bigger challenge. We will attempt to isolate smoke plumes from true clouds using satellite imagery and smoke plume polygons from NOAA's Hazard Mapping System Fire Smoke Product ([NOAA OSPO, 2017](#)). We will then estimate missing values within validated smoke plumes, but not within clouds, using radial basis functions as was done in our previous work ([Reid et al., 2015](#)). Radial basis functions are exact interpolation functions that will return observed AOD values where they exist but can interpolate higher values than nearby observations in missing locations, which is needed since the missing values were removed due to their high reflectivity ([Reid et al., 2015](#)).

### Notes

### File Format

.hdf

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. Step 1: Download the MODIS AOD data sets from both Terra and Aqua sensors:

Using the [NASA EarthData online search tool](#), search for the 'MOD04' (Terra) data set. Set temporal extent by drawing polygon and set spatial extent by adjusting the appropriate filter on the web interface. Select the collection and proceed to download data. For data download options, specify "Stage for Delivery" through the "FTPPull" distribution option. Specify the email address for orders to be sent to. Orders will be sent to your email with instructions on how to connect to the FTP server and pull the ordered data into your local workspace through the command line. Because the amount of data being requested is large, the orders will come through several separate emails. Repeat this step for the 'MYD04'

(Aqua) data set. All of the raw downloaded data from this step will be in .hdf file format.

2. Step 2: Set up file system for data processing:

Create a directory locally named 'collected\_data'. In this directory, make two child directories named "MOD04\_terra" and "MYD04\_aqua". Follow instructions in email to download data through FTP into the appropriate MODIS directory ('MOD04\_terra' or 'MYD04\_aqua') depending on whether the order is from the Terra or Aqua sensor.

3. Step 3: Extract lat, long, and aod values from .hdf files and save into .csv files

Run script 'modis\_aod\_create\_csv\_file.py'. This script will take all the .hdf files that you have downloaded and store the lat, long and aod value for non-null pixels from the 'Deep\_Blue\_Aerosol\_Optical\_Depth\_550\_Mid\_Resolution' SDS. A .csv file will be created for each corresponding .hdf file.

4. Step 4: Create .shp file for each .csv file

Run 'modis\_aod\_convert\_csv\_to\_shapefile.py'. This script will read in the .csv files and convert them to .shp files using multiprocessing, which speeds up the process.

5. Step 5: Project .shp files to US Albers Equal Area Conic

Run 'modis\_aod\_project\_to\_albers.py'. This script will reproject the .shp files to be US Albers Equal Area Conic (ESRI:102003).

6. Step 6: Combine .shp files for same date and convert to raster with 10km resolution

Run 'modis\_aod\_create\_daily\_averages.py'. This will combine all .shp files from the same date and then produce a raster for each with a 10km resolution. Then, the interpolated grids are clipped to the 11 western states (our study area) with a 100km buffer.

7. Step 7: Extract MODIS AOD value at EPA monitor locations

Using ExtractValuesToPoints tool in ArcGIS.

## **Quality Control**

### **Script Names**

1. modis\_aod\_create\_csv\_file.py
2. modis\_aod\_convert\_csv\_to\_shapefile.py
3. modis\_aod\_project\_to\_albers.py
4. modis\_aod\_create\_daily\_averages.py

### **Data File Names**

1. western\_states\_merge.shp

## 2.21 GASP-West AOD

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will use AOD estimates from the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite West (GOES-West) Aerosol Smoke Product (GASP-West AOD). The GASP product is available at a 4 km resolution at nadir with retrievals every 30 minutes during daylight hours and is available from 2006 onward ([NOAA NCEI, 2017](#)).

AOD products use cloud filtering algorithms that often remove pixels in the center of the smoke plumes because they are assumed to be clouds due to high reflectivity ([Kondragunta and Seybold, 2009](#)). Given that these can be in the middle of smoke plumes, often the locations most heavily impacted by smoke have missing data for a key variable, AOD. In our previous work in summer in California when rain clouds are incredibly rare, we could be confident that missing values not along the coast were not clouds. However, for this larger study region and time period, this will be a bigger challenge. We will attempt to isolate smoke plumes from true clouds using satellite imagery and smoke plume polygons from NOAA's Hazard Mapping System Fire Smoke Product ([NOAA OSPO, 2017](#)). We will then estimate missing values within validated smoke plumes, but not within clouds, using radial basis functions as was done in our previous work ([Reid et al., 2015](#)). Radial basis functions are exact interpolation functions that will return observed AOD values where they exist but can interpolate higher values than nearby observations in missing locations, which is needed since the missing values were removed due to their high reflectivity ([Reid et al., 2015](#)).

### Notes

### File Format

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

#### 1. Download Data

Navigate to NCEI's [Archive Information Request System \(AIRS\)](#). Scroll down and click on 'Satellite' to expand menu. Click on 'Goes Products' to expand menu. Click on 'Order Data'. Select GOES-West for satellite ID, GASP-AOD-GZ for data type, and appropriate start and end date. Select "Yes" for Submit Batch. Enter email address and submit order. You will get emails later on with FTP links to your data. Run 'Generic\_FTP\_download\_to\_S3.py' on an EC2 instance passing in the FTP url as the argument. This will download the data and upload it to S3 (and then delete it off the EC2 instance).

## **Quality Control**

### **Script Names**

1. Generic\_FTP\_download\_to\_S3.py

### **Data File Names**

- 1.

## **2.22 MERRA-2**

### **Data Source**

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### **Brief Description**

### **Notes**

### **File Formats**

### **Data Filtering and Processing**

### **Final Variable(s)**

### **Methods**

- 1.
- 2.

### **Quality Control**

### **Script Names**

- 1.

### **Original Data File Names**

- 1.
- 2.

### **Processed/Cleaned Data File Names**

- 1.
- 2.

## 2.23 MAIAC

### Data Source

- Contact
- Citation/Link
- Data (local)
- Geographic Extent
- Temporal Extent
- Acknowledgment

### Brief Description

### Notes

### File Format

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

- 1.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

1. Contacted NASA DeepBlue team via email and was given the [FTP](#) site for their research data output. Public data set not yet available. But should be in several months under the name 'MCD19'.

### Data File Names

1. n/a

## 2.24 MODIS Thermal Anomalies/Fire Daily L3 Global 1km (MOD14 and MYD14)

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will collect data about fire detection locations, size, and fire radiative power from the MODIS Thermal Anomalies/Fire Daily L3 Global 1km (MOD14 and MYD14) ([Giglio et al., 2006](#); [Hawbaker et al., 2017](#)). Using GIS techniques, we will create daily clusters of fire points and use these to calculate: (1) the distance to the nearest fire cluster by day and (2) the sum of Fire Radiative Power (FRP) of the nearest clusters of fires by day as it is likely that smoke levels are higher closer to fires. The MODIS product spans longer than our study period (2008-2014) at daily temporal resolution and has a spatial resolution of 1 km.

### Notes

### File Format

.hdf

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. Run script and pass two arguments: the first is the data set name and the second is the local directory path to save files to (i.e. "MOD14" "C:/Users/User/MOD14\_Downloads")

### Quality Control

### Script Names

1. MODIS\_FTP\_Download.py

### Data File Names

1. n/a



## 2.25 Landsat-derived burned area essential climate variable (BAECV) fire activity data

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will collect data about fire detection locations, size, and fire radiative power from the Landsat-derived burned area essential climate variable (BAECV) fire activity data, ([LP DAAC, 2017](#)). Using GIS techniques, we will create daily clusters of fire points and use these to calculate: (1) the distance to the nearest fire cluster by day and (2) the sum of Fire Radiative Power (FRP) of the nearest clusters of fires by day as it is likely that smoke levels are higher closer to fires. The BAECV can detect fires larger than 4 km<sup>2</sup> and provides an estimate of the date of the fire and is available from 1984-2015.

### Notes

### File Format

.shp

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. BAECV data set already downloaded by EarthLab fire group. Navigate to the ‘earthlab-ls-fire’ S3 bucket, then the v1.1 subdirectory. Here you will find yearly .tar.gz files. Have not spent time decompressing files and exploring data yet but my guess is that within each yearly file, we will find more detailed, daily burn data.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

1. n/a

### Data File Names

1. n/a

## 2.26 MODIS/Terra and Aqua Burned Area Monthly L3 Global 500 m SIN Grid V006 (MCD64A1)

### Data Source

- Contact
- Citation/Link
- Data (local)
- Geographic Extent
- Temporal Extent
- Acknowledgment

### Brief Description

We will collect data about fire detection locations, size, and fire radiative power from MODIS/Terra and Aqua Burned Area Monthly L3 Global 500 m SIN Grid V006 (MCD64A1) ([Schroeder et al., 2014](#)). Using GIS techniques, we will create daily clusters of fire points and use these to calculate: (1) the distance to the nearest fire cluster by day and (2) the sum of Fire Radiative Power (FRP) of the nearest clusters of fires by day as it is likely that smoke levels are higher closer to fires.

### Notes

### File Format

.hdf

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. Run script 'Generic\_FTP\_download\_to\_local.py' and pass two arguments: the first is the data set name and the second is the local directory path to save files to (i.e. "MCD64A1" "C:/Users/User/MCD64A1\_Downloads")

### Quality Control

### Script Names

1. MODIS\_FTP\_Download.py

### Data File Names

- 1.

## 2.27 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (VNP14IMGTDL\_NRT)

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will collect data about fire detection locations, size, and fire radiative power from the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (VNP14IMGTDL\_NRT) ([Schroeder et al., 2014](#)). Using GIS techniques, we will create daily clusters of fire points and use these to calculate: (1) the distance to the nearest fire cluster by day and (2) the sum of Fire Radiative Power (FRP) of the nearest clusters of fires by day as it is likely that smoke levels are higher closer to fires. The MODIS product spans longer than our study period (2008-2014) at daily temporal resolution and has a spatial resolution of 1 km. VIIRS was launched in 2011 and has 12 h temporal resolution with 750 m resolution. The BAECV can detect fires larger than 4 km<sup>2</sup> and provides an estimate of the date of the fire and is available from 1984-2015.

### Notes

### File Format

.csv

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. Go to the [NASA EarthData Fire Information for Resource Management System \(FIRMS\) online tool](#) and navigate to the Archive section. Click 'Create New Request' and specify spatial and temporal resolution. Also choose 'VIIRS' from Fire Data Source. Choose 'csv' as file type and enter email address. Wait for email, which will contain a .zip file with the data.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

1. n/a

### Data File Names

1. fire\_archive\_V1\_2770.csv

## 2.28 Classified land cover information from the Landsat-derived NLCD 2011

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

Classified land cover information from the Landsat-derived NLCD 2011 ([Homer et al., 2017](#)) will be used to calculate estimates of the percentage of urban development (codes 22, 23, and 24), agriculture (codes 81 and 82), and vegetated area other than agricultural land (codes 21, 41, 42, 43, 52, and 71) within buffer radii of 100 m, 250 m, 500 m, and 1000 m around each monitor. The buffer distance that is most highly correlated with  $PM_{2.5}$  will be entered into each model. NLCD 2011 has a spatial resolution of 30 m and uses circa 2011 Landsat satellite data.

### Notes

### File Format

.shp

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. Go to the [NLCD Download Page](#) and click ' NLCD 2006 Land Cover (2011 Edition)'. This will begin the download process. Once finished, save and unzip the file.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

1. n/a

### Data File Names

- 1.

## 2.29 MODIS Snow Cover Daily L3 Global 500m Grid, Version 6 (MOD10A1 and MYD10A1)

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will use snow cover data from the MODIS Snow Cover Daily L3 Global 500m Grid, Version 6 (MOD10A1 and MYD10A1) ([Hall and Riggs, 2016](#)) because snow coverage is a known contributor to wintertime PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in mountain valleys ([Whiteman et al., 2014](#)). Daily MOD10A1 and MYD10A1 data are available since 2002 and have 500 m spatial resolution.

### Notes

### File Format

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. Step 1: Download the MODIS AOD data sets from both Terra and Aqua sensors:

Using the [NASA EarthData online search tool](#), search for the 'MOD10A1' (Terra) data set. Set temporal extent by drawing polygon and set spatial extent by adjusting the appropriate filter on the web interface. Select the collection and proceed to download data. For data download options, specify "Stage for Delivery" through the "FTPPull" distribution option. Specify the email address for orders to be sent to. Orders will be sent to your email with instructions on how to connect to the FTP server and pull the ordered data into your local workspace through the command line. Because the amount of data being requested is large, the orders will come through several separate emails. Repeat this step for the 'MYD10A1' (Aqua) data set. All of the raw downloaded data from this step will be in .hdf file format.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

- 1.

### Data File Names

- 1.

## 2.30 Elevation

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

Elevation can influence  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations; for example,  $PM_{2.5}$  can accumulate in mountain valleys during persistent cold air pools (commonly referred to as inversions) during winter ([White-man et al., 2014](#)). We will get elevation data from the 3D Elevation Program, which has resolution of 1/3 arc-second. This resolution is approximately 10 m north/south and varies east/west with latitude ([USGS, 2017](#)).

### Notes

### File Format

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

1. Step 1: Download Data for Study Area

Navigate to the [3D Elevation Program \(3DEP\) The National Map Viewer](#). Only the "1/3 arc-second DEM" filter should be selected. The file format should be ArcGrid. Click "Find Products". Click "results" for the Elevation Products (3DEP). Add all results to cart. Click "View Cart". Click "Export Items to CSV". Save downloaded CSV. Run script "NED\_bulk\_download.py". Pass the location of the CSV file as the first argument and the desired save path as the second argument.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

1. NED\_bulk\_download.py

### Data File Names

1. NED\_bulk\_download\_file\_list.csv

## 2.31 Meteorological Data

### Data Source

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### Brief Description

We will obtain meteorological data from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR) ([Mesinger et al., 2006](#); [NCEP, 2005](#)) because it includes all of the standard meteorological variables but also has planetary boundary layer height, which has proved to be an important variable for converting AOD to PM<sub>2.5</sub> ([Liu et al., 2005](#)). We will calculate 24-hour averages from 3-hourly data for temperature, relative humidity, sea level pressure, surface pressure, planetary boundary layer height, dew point temperature, precipitation, and the U and V components of wind speed. NARR has 32 km resolution and is available from 1979 onward.

### Notes

### File Format

### Data Filtering and Processing

### Final Variable(s)

### Methods

- 1.
- 2.

### Quality Control

### Script Names

- 1.

### Data File Names

- 1.

## **2.32 Dust Storms**

### **Data Source**

- **Contact**
- **Citation/Link**
- **Data (local)**
- **Geographic Extent**
- **Temporal Extent**
- **Acknowledgment**

### **Brief Description**

Dust storm records will be included in the machine learning algorithm because they can be a significant indicator of airborne particulate matter from sources other than fires. Dust storm records are available from 1993-2017. The spatial resolution varies, but includes either forecast zone or county ([US National Weather Service, 2017b,c,a](#)).

### **Notes**

### **File Format**

### **Data Filtering and Processing**

### **Final Variable(s)**

### **Methods**

- 1.
- 2.

### **Quality Control**

### **Script Names**

- 1.

### **Data File Names**

- 1.



### 3 Data Sources for CAMx Modeling of Source-Attributed Air Quality Modeling

For meteorological inputs, the CAMx modeling will use archived daily 27-km Advanced Research Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF-ARW) grids available via NOAA Real-time Environmental Applications and Display sYstem (READY) servers for the entire study area and time period (Wang et al., 2007; Rolph et al., 2017). For the study years 2008-2012 and 2014, we will use fire emissions datasets prepared by the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) and the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) (US EPA, 2017b) based on aggregated source-tagged fire occurrence data sources, the FCCS (Ottmar et al., 2007), and Consume (Prichard et al., 2009) modeling. For the study year 2013, we will prepare a fire emissions dataset using the same aggregated source-tagged fire occurrence data sources and FCCS/Consume modeling framework in the NASA-funded Wildland Fire Emissions Information System (WFEIS) (MTRI, 2017) developed by Co-I's French and Billmire (French et al., 2014). Fire occurrence datasets include MODIS (MOD14/MYD14 and MCD64A1) and VIIRS (VNP14IMGTDL\_NRT) fire data products (Giglio et al., 2006; LP DAAC, 2017; Schroeder et al., 2014). For non-fire emissions during the entire study period, we will use the dataset prepared by WRAP for year 2008.

Look into using spot forecasts to help distinguish between wild and prescribed fires: <http://www.weather.gov/spot/monitor/>

## **4 CAMx Modeling**

## 5 Compiling Data

### 5.1 Processing PM2.5 data

These are the scripts that process and compile the PM2.5 data:

1. Script1\_Install\_Pkgs.R » install packages
2. Define\_directories.R » clears all variables and defines directories. Needs to be ran between each of the following scripts. (Want to automate this eventually.)
3. Create\_ML\_Input\_File.R » compiles the various PM2.5 data sources into a single data frame. The only eliminations of data are geographic, to remove states that are neither in our study area nor adjacent to it.
  - (a) For DRI data, put in flags for voltage data outside the range 11-17 V. (These thresholds are somewhat arbitrary, but it was noticed that when the voltage was outside this range, the PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations were often absurdly high, e.g., greater than 24,000 ug/m<sup>3</sup>.)
4. Clean\_ML\_Input\_File.R » cleans the data. The following is a list of the quality cuts made on the data: clean data, e.g., negative concentrations
  - (a) negative and NA concentrations (this includes removing all data for a monitor on a given day if any of the hourly observations were negative)
  - (b) For the hourly data, remove monitor-days that do not have at least 18/24 observations
  - (c) For DRI data, remove data with voltage flags (which includes flags that came with the data and flags that were put in because the battery voltage was outside the range 11-17 V.
  - (d) June 6, 2014 24-hr average PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration from monitor “Smoke NCFS E-BAM #1” (Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smoke\_NCFS\_E\_BAM\_N1.csv) is 24,203 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. There’s nothing apparent wrong with the hourly data, however, this is the only day of data that made it through the other quality checks from this data file. This suggests that this monitor is suspect, and will be removed.
  - (e) Remove data points with lat/lon outside this box: (50,-126) to (25,-93)
  - (f) **To Do** make cuts on air flow in DRI data - at least get rid of negative air flow and think about tighter thresholds
  - (g) **To Do** think about making cuts on any unrealistic air temperatures for DRI data
  - (h) **To Do** why are some of the Site\_Num values not integers?
  - (i) **To Do** why is there a longitude value of -349?
  - (j) **To Do** need to convert missing values that have a -9999 etc to NA value
  - (k) **To Do** figure out why some latitudes have a negative value
  - (l) **To Do** figure out why PM2.5 Lon has value of 0 sometimes
  - (m) **To Do** merge "24-HR BLK AVG" and "24 HOUR" data together in Sample Duration variable
  - (n) **To Do** figure out why Observation percent has a max value of 200%
  - (o) **To Do** figure out why PM2.5 Obs has a max value of 349000 ug/m<sup>3</sup> and remove it
  - (p) **To Do** remove unrealistic PM2.5 data values
  - (q) **To Do** figure out if max AQI value of 546 is reasonable
  - (r) **To Do** remove data from after 2014
  - (s) **To Do** Some DRI files looked like they had hour 20:00 data shifted a couple of columns - look into this and fix it.

(t) **To Do** look over summary() output and plots of every variable and determine if any other cuts are necessary

5. **to be written** » composite replicate data

6. Plot\_ML\_Input\_File.R » create plots, maps, and statistical summary

7. **to be written** » merge with satellite and other data

#### 5.1.1 Notes about very high data points

June 15, 2012 24-hr average PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration from monitor “Smoke #22” (Fire\_Cache\_Smoke\_DRI\_Smok is 5,638 ug/m3 - can’t find any reason, so far, to remove this data point, though it’s very odd that the concentrations were low single-digits except for two hours which were extremely high (123,000 and 1000 ug/m3).

### 88101 and 88502 Time Series

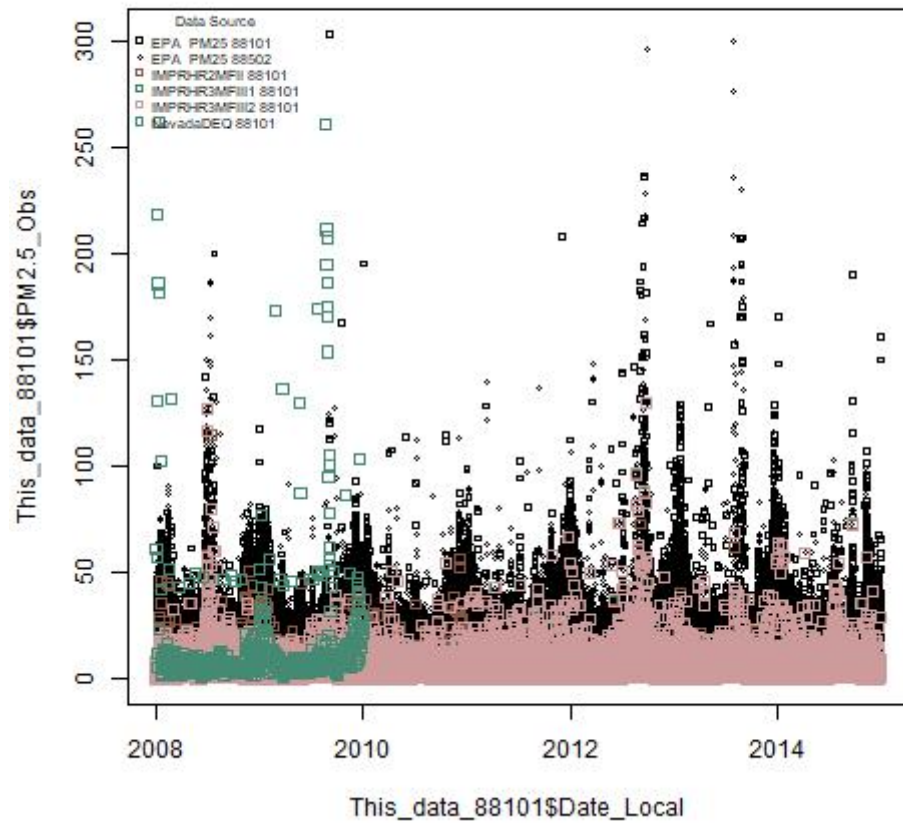


Figure 23: Time series of 88101 and 88502 PM2.5 data.

## 5.2 Compare 88101 to 88502 PM2.5

## 6 Machine Learning Methods

setting aside a portion of the PM2.5 data set and then doing 10-fold cross validation on the rest of the data

see <http://www.cvent.com/events/nasa-aist-machine-learning-workshop/event-summary-1f5144a5d1734ca.aspx> and particularly the very end of <https://global.gotomeeting.com/public/recording-player.html?id=owZDmUustOjaW9sJGQ5u9cUG2pBa4D> for list of resources and papers to read.

## 7 Machine Learning Results

[Currently, results below are derived from the example data/code from Colleen.]

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