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| Air Pollution in Chiang Mai, Thailand |
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# Key Messages

In this report, we studied air pollution in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The major pollutants are PM2.5 and PM10. The pollutions are high during winter season (October – April). Factors contributed to the pollutions level, such as weather patterns, effect of global warming and agricultural burning are considered.

The first section of this report provides geographical background about the Chiang Mai. In the section 2, we first understand behaviors of different pollutants and their relationship. In section 3-5, effect of weather pattern, fire hotspots and human activities are studied. These sections will serve as a robustness check for our machine learning model.

The last section provides detail about definition of AQI, data sources and how the data are put together for modeling.

Contents

[Air Pollution in Chiang Mai, Thailand 1](file:///C:\Users\Benny\Documents\Fern\aqi_thailand2\reports\chiang_mai_report.docx#_Toc39996850)

[Key Messages 2](#_Toc39996851)

[1 About Chiang Mai 4](#_Toc39996852)

[1.1 Geography 4](#_Toc39996853)

[1.2 Industry 4](#_Toc39996854)

[2 Pollutions since 2001 4](#_Toc39996855)

[3 Effect of Temperatures 4](#_Toc39996856)

[4 Effect of Human Activities 4](#_Toc39996857)

[5 Agricultural Burning 4](#_Toc39996858)

[6 Technical Details 4](#_Toc39996859)

[6.1 Pollution Data 4](#_Toc39996860)

[6.2 Weather Data 4](#_Toc39996861)

[6.3 Hotspot Data 4](#_Toc39996862)

[6.4 Other Data 4](#_Toc39996863)

# About Chiang Mai

## Geography

Chiang Mai one of the biggest city in the northern part of Thailand. Figure 1 shows a map of Chiang Mai and the surrounding province. Chiang Mai also shares boarder with Myanmar in the north western direction. Laos is located on the north eastern direction. China is in the north with Yunan as the nearest big city. These neighbors countries still practice agricultural burning, which could be a contribute factor for air pollutions.

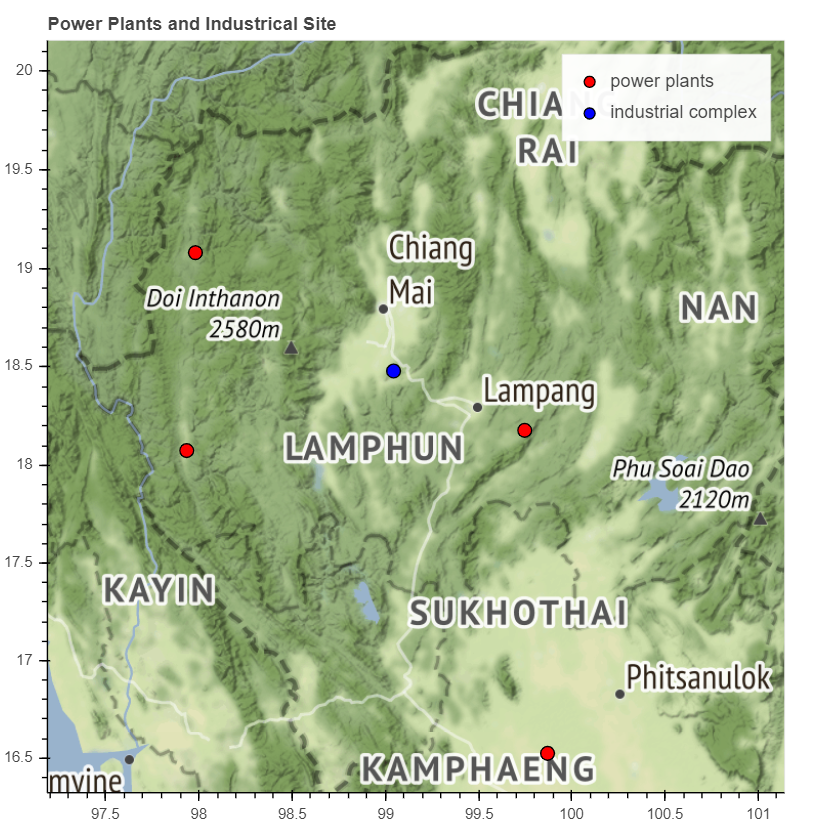


Figure 1: map of Chiang Mai with nearby industrial complex and power plants, which could potentially generate pollutions. The dash line indicates Thailand-Myanmar boarder.

Notice that Chiang Mai is a valley surrounded by high mountain ranges, thus stagnant air and extreme weather patterns could have a multiplication effect on the existing air pollution problems.

There are four power plants in Chiang Mai neighbor provinces as shown as red dots in Figure 1. The controversial coal power plant is in Mae Moh, Lampang, which is about 50 km. This power plants used to cause air pollution problem especially sulfur dioxide pollutants. Currently, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand states that this problem has been resolved by adding air filtration system during 1995 – 1998. The other three power plants are oil and natural gas power plants.

The closet industrial complex is shown as a blue dot in Figure 1. It is 25 km away from downtown Chiang Mai. The type of industries in this region are food, sugar and jewelry industries. There are also electronics industries.

## Pollution Monitoring Stations

Figure 2 and Figure 3 are maps of the pollution monitoring stations. In Thailand, the Pollution Control Department (PCD) is in charge of monitoring pollutions. PCD has two monitoring stations both in the downtown area shown as magenta dots in Figure 2 and Figure 3. The station in the north is near the City Hall, and the station in the south is by Yupparaj Wittayalai School. These stations start collecting the data since June, 1995 with measurement of carbon monoxide gas (CO), ozone (O3), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulfur dioxide (SO2), and coarse particle pollutant (PM10). These stations started monitoring small particle pollution (PM2.5) at different times in mid-2005 (Yupparaj Wittayalai School station) and mid-2016 (City Hall station). Because major air pollution problem in Chiang Mai is from the small particle pollution. We will focus on analyzing the data from Yupparaj Wittayalai School station.

Since mid-2018, Chiang Mai University started setting up monitoring stations across Chiang Mai shown as yellow dots in Figure 2 and Figure 3. These stations focus on measuring the particle pollutions, i.e. PM2.5 and PM10. So far, there are about 40 monitoring stations across the downtown area and outside the city. These stations can provide spatial distribution of the pollutions and their relationship with local traffic.

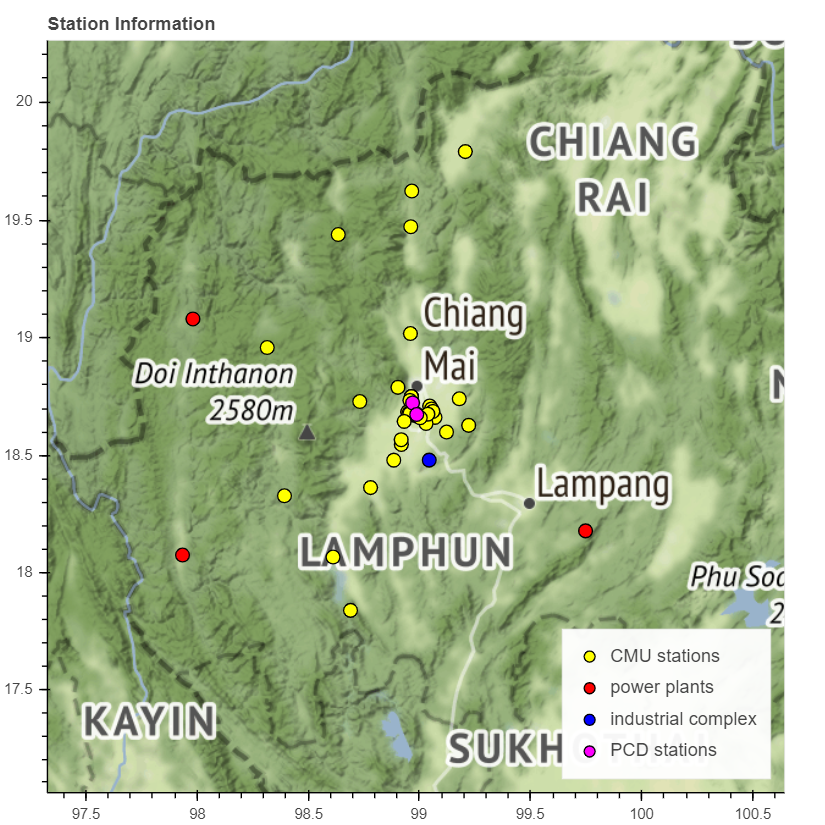


Figure 2: a map of pollution monitor stations in Chiang Mai, nearby industrial complex and power plants

# Air Pollutions Data

## Air Pollution Overtime

Figure 3 and Figure 4 show hourly pollution levels from Yupparaj Wittayalai School station since 1996. The pollutants with the most AQIs are in Figure 3 with the worse value for PM2.5, PM10 and O3 accordingly. These values often exceed unhealthy level (AQI=150) and sometimes reach very unhealthy level (AQI>200) in winter. For the other pollutants, CO, NO2 and SO2, the pollution levels are well within the good-moderate limit.

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Figure 3: Daily maximum pollution level for PM2.5, PM10 and O3 from Yupparaj Wittayalai School station. The pollution levels have seasonal pattern with high values in winter. In 2011, 2016and 2017, the pollution levels are relatively low. The horizontal yellow, red and purple lines indicate the transition to moderate, unhealthy, and very unhealthy levels accordingly.

Note that, for PM2.5, the data is missing between 2007 and 2011. Including the PM2.5 before 2007 could affect the accuracy of the model, thus the values after 2011 should be used for modeling. Alternatively, one could build a model for PM10 and infer PM2.5 from the PM10 value. Interestingly, in 2011, 2017 and 2018 the air pollution levels for PM2.5, PM10 and O3 are noticeably lower. These years could serve as case studies to the identify major pollution sources.

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Figure 4: Daily maximum pollution levels for CO, NO2 and SO2 from Yupparaj Wittayalai School station. The horizontal yellow and red lines indicate the transition to moderate and unhealthy levels accordingly.

## Correlation Between Pollutants

Except for SO2, the pollutions have seasonal pattern with high value during winter (Oct – April and their levels are highly correlated. This is shown by the plot of correlation coefficients among the pollutants in Figure 5. PM2.5, PM10, NO2 and O3 have correlation coefficient above 0.5. The same seasonal patterns and the high correlation coefficients indicate similar chemical composition of the air pollutions, which in turn suggests that the air pollutions may be generated from the same reoccurring sources.

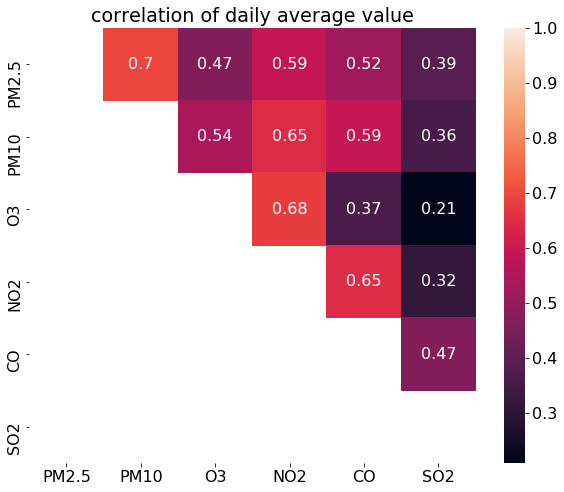


Figure 5: Spearman correlation coefficient among pollutants. Red color indicates high correlation coefficients, which is the cases for PM2.5, PM10, NO2 and O3.

The high correlation behavior among the pollutants also help infer the missing data. As mention earlier, PM10 can be used to infer PM2.5. In addition, since the NO2 concentrations can be seen from the satellites, such map can also be used to understand the spatial distribution of the particle pollutions.

## Winter Season

Official winter season start on a different day every year. Here, we define our own winter months, which is the month where the average value on that date from a different year exceed healthly limit. Because the pollution level has seasonal pattern with high value in winter, the yearly trend should be group by winter season not by year.

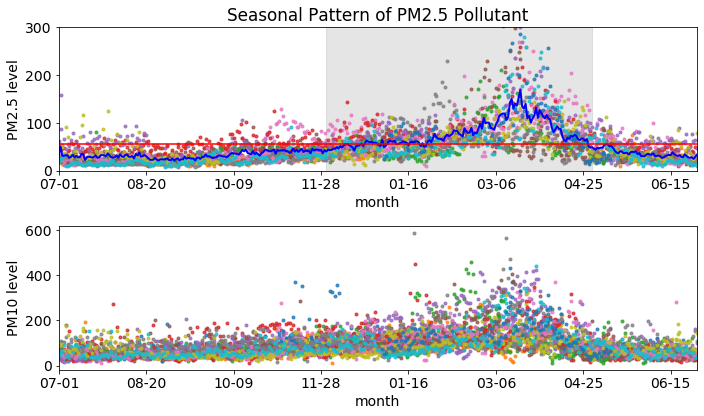


Figure 6:

## Air Pollution Overtime

For the reason justified in the section 2.2, PM10 levels can be used to represent the trend of the pollution overtime. Figure 5 plot the average PM10 levels during winter season over the year. Although the average level has decrease slightly from 1995. The average from 2004 the average values fluctuates between 80 and 45, which are in a good AQI level. In short, this indicates no major improvement nor worsening of the situation. We emphasize that the low average values are often misleading because they are much lower than the hourly or daily average values, which can reach the unhealthy limit.

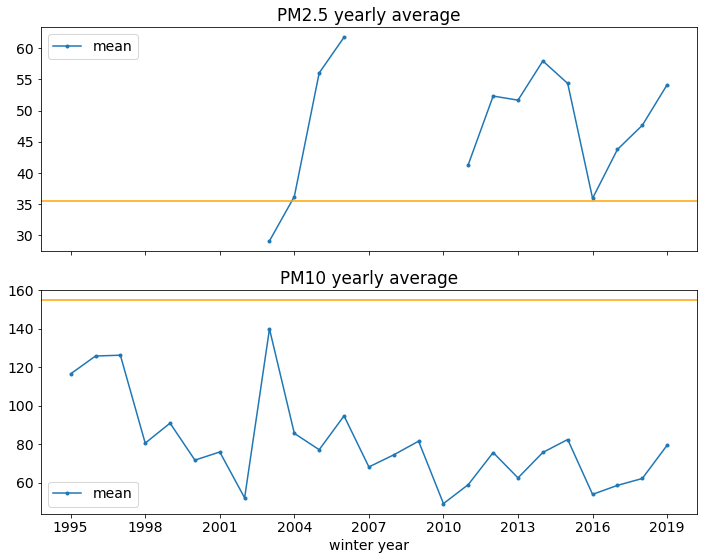


Figure 7: yearly average of PM10 value for different winter year. Winter year account for the data between October to April of the next year. For example, winter year 2016 means the data between Oct, 2016 to April 2017. The yellow line indicate the transition from good to moderate limit.

# Effect of Temperatures

# Effect of Human Activities

# Agricultural Burning

# Technical Details

## Definitions of AQI

This report uses US AQI for pollution standard. Sometimes the local government pollution standard is lower compared to those in developed countries, therefore it is helpful to compare the US and Thailand AQI standards. Figure 4 compares the AQI standard for the US and Thailand for different pollutants. The pollution levels are on the horizontal axis, while the hazard levels are color coded. For each pollutant, the corresponding AQI values do not scale linearly across different hazardous level, but AQI below 50 means very good air quality, and above 200 AQI means unhealthy.

Although Thailand and the US has slightly different cut off values. The values considered hazard level are in agreement for most pollutants, except for SO2. For SO2, the value 200 ppb is still considered healthy, while this exceed healthy limit for the US standard.

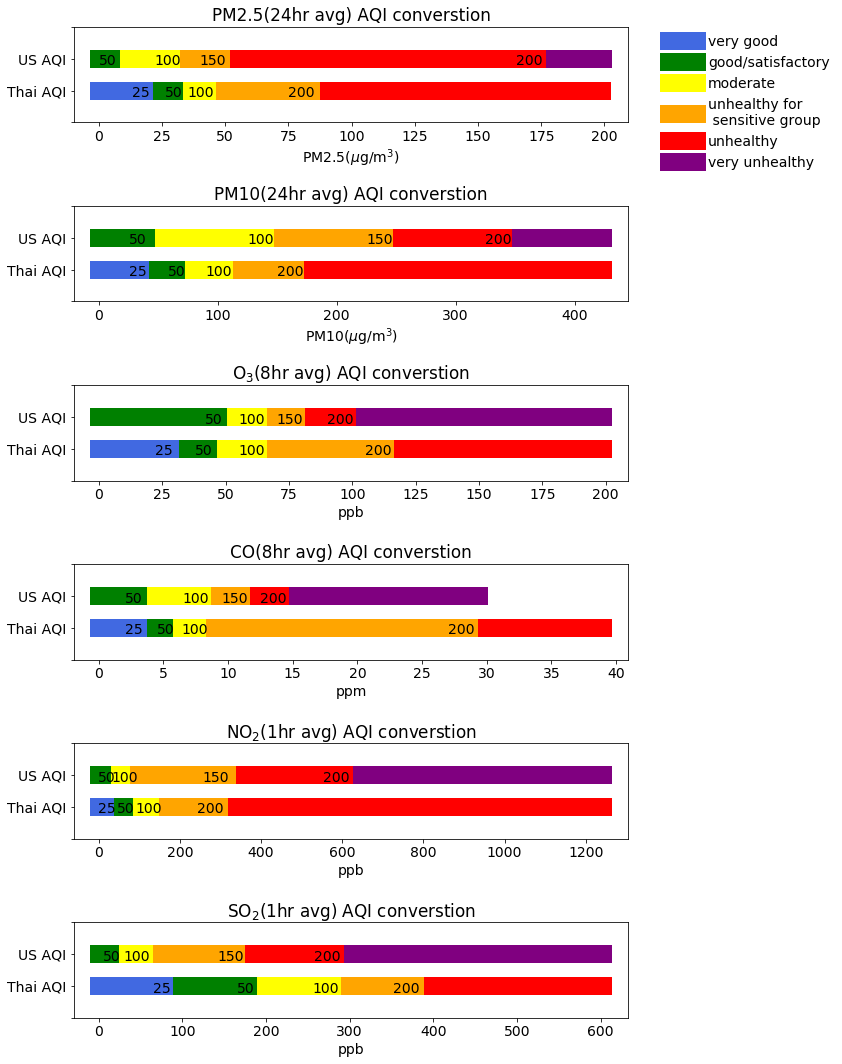


Figure 8: Comparison between US and Thailand AQI standards. The text on the plot indicate the maximum AQI for that range.

## Weather Data

Data preprocessing

## Hotspot Data

<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earth-observation-data/near-real-time/firms/c6-mcd14dl>

## Other Data

US AQI standard <https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.calculator>

Thailand AQI standard <http://air4thai.pcd.go.th/webV2/aqi_info.php>

Holiday information in Thailand are complied from <https://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/thailand/>

El Niño index is from <https://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI_v5.php>