

MODELING THE AIR POLLUTION IN CHINA

— BASED ON NONPARAMETRIC METHODS

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MOTIVATION

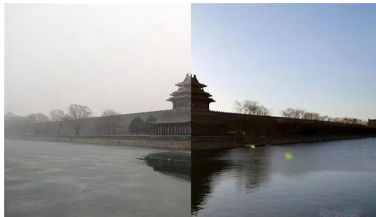


Figure: Air quality in Beijing

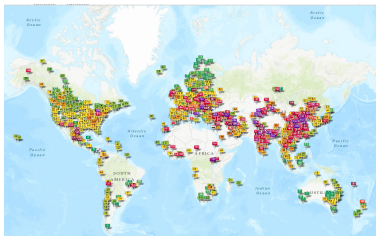


Figure: World map with AQI

DATA

- Hourly city AQI from the National Environmental Monitoring Center (CNEMC).
- City location data.

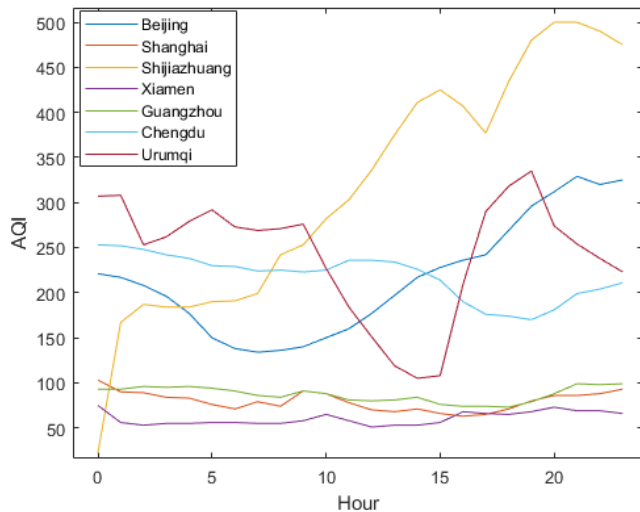


Figure: AQI of seven representative cities in China.

CITY LOCATION

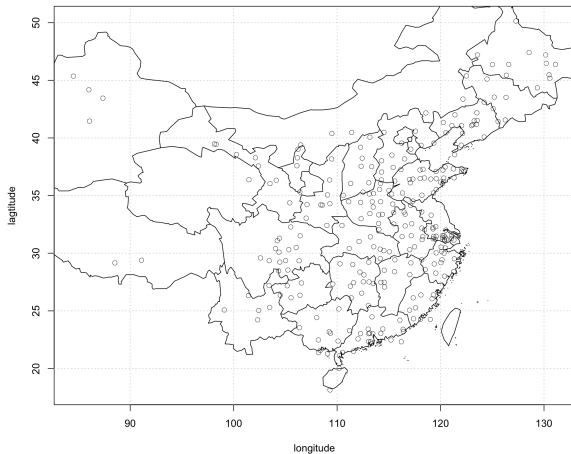


Figure: City location

METHODS

- Gaussian process and Local constant kernel regression

$$y = f(x) + \epsilon$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ f(x^*) \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(0, \begin{bmatrix} k(x, x) + \sigma_n^2 I & k(x, x^*) \\ k(x^*, x) & k(x^*, x^*) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

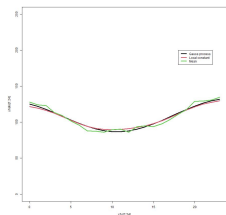
$$f(x^*) \mid x^*, x, y \sim \mathcal{N} \left(k(x^*, x) [k(x, x) + \sigma_u^2 I]^{-1} y, \right. \\ \left. k(x^*, x^*) - k(x^*, x) k(x, x)^{-1} k(x, x^*) \right)$$

, where $k(x, x') = \sigma_f^2 \exp \left(- (x - x')^2 / (2l^2) \right)$

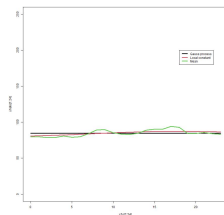
Hyper-parameters $\hat{\theta} = (\sigma_f, \sigma_n, l)$ are chosen by,

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log p(y \mid x, \theta) = -\frac{1}{2} y^T K_y(\theta)^{-1} y - \frac{1}{2} \log |K_y(\theta)| - \frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi$$

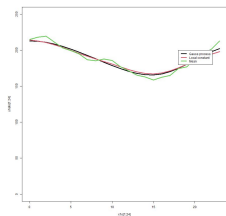
RESULT: HOURLY TREND



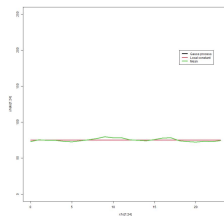
(a) Beijing Winter



(b) Beijing Summer



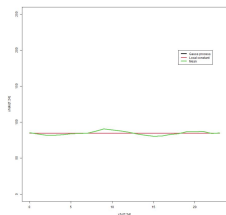
(c) Shijiazhuang Winter



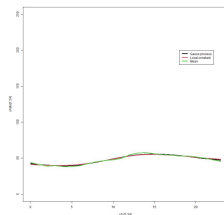
(d) Shijiazhuang Summer

Figure: AQI hourly trend: Northern cities

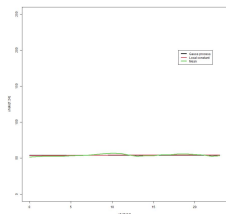
RESULT: HOURLY TREND



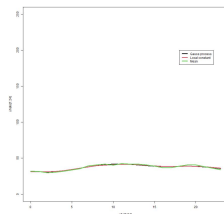
(a) Shanghai Winter



(b) Shanghai Summer



(c) Xiamen Winter



(d) Xiamen Summer

Figure: AQI hourly trend: Southern cities

RESULT: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

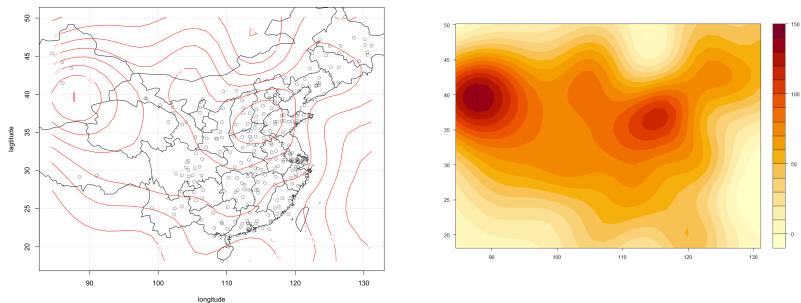


Figure: Spatial distribution of air pollution

– Thanks –