

# Evaluation of air quality within different states in the US

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# Project Description

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## Description of data set:

*The dataset consists of*

1. Air pollutants (O<sub>3</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM10) in different states (Illinois, California, Florida, North Dakota). of the US
- CSV file 1 Rows: 463,218 // Cols: 7

A data set shows air pollutant concentrations for 5 criteria i.e. O<sub>3</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and PM10. The variable "pred\_weight" shows concentrations of pollutants in µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The title lat and lon represent the latitude and longitude of the specific place where the data were measured and noted. O<sub>3</sub> and CO are measured as parts per million (ppm) whereas NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> are measured as parts per billion (ppb).

Threshold for pollutants:

O<sub>3</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and PM10 concentration thresholds are based on standards set by WHO (World Health Organization) and EPA (Environmental Protection Agency).

- O<sub>3</sub>: 0.070 ppm exposure for 8 hours.
- CO: 9 ppm (8 hours) and 35 ppm (1 hour). > Not to be exceeded more than once per year
- SO<sub>2</sub>: 75 ppb (1 hour, 3 years average) and 0.5 ppm (3 hours, year)
- NO<sub>2</sub>: 100 ppb (1 hour, 3 years average) and 53 ppb (year, annual mean)
- PM10: 150 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (24 hours, 3 years average)

*Dataset:* <https://www.caces.us/data> [Accessed: 09/19/2024] In a CSV file

2. Temperature variation of the above states over years (using NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information dataset from 1991 to 2020).

- CSV file 1 (Bismarck 2.4 NNW, ND, US) Rows: 13 // Cols: 313
- CSV file 2 (Springfield Capital AP, IL, US) Rows: 13 // Cols: 413
- CSV file 3 (Tallahassee AP, FL, US) Rows: 13 // Cols: 413
- CSV file 4 (Sacramento, CA, US) Rows: 13 // Cols: 385

*A data set of 4 cities i.e. capital cities of four selected states of the US. The information of capital cities of selected states is given below*

<b>Regions</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>City</b>
1	North Dakota (ND)	Bismarck
2	Mid Illinois (IL)	Springfield
3	South Florida (FL)	Tallahassee
4	California (CA)	Sacramento

The dataset consists of temperature variations in the abovementioned cities from 1991 to 2020. CSV file includes daily max, daily min, mean, standard deviation, cooling degree days, heating degree days, and mean number of days. The data are given in every month from 1991 to 2020.

*Dataset:* Palecki, Michael; Durre, Imke; Applequist, Scott; Arguez, Anothony; Lawrimore, Jay. 2021: U.S. Climate Normals 2020: U.S. Hourly Climate Normals (1991-2020). [indicate subset used]. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. <https://doi.org/>. Accessed [09/19/2024] In a CSV file

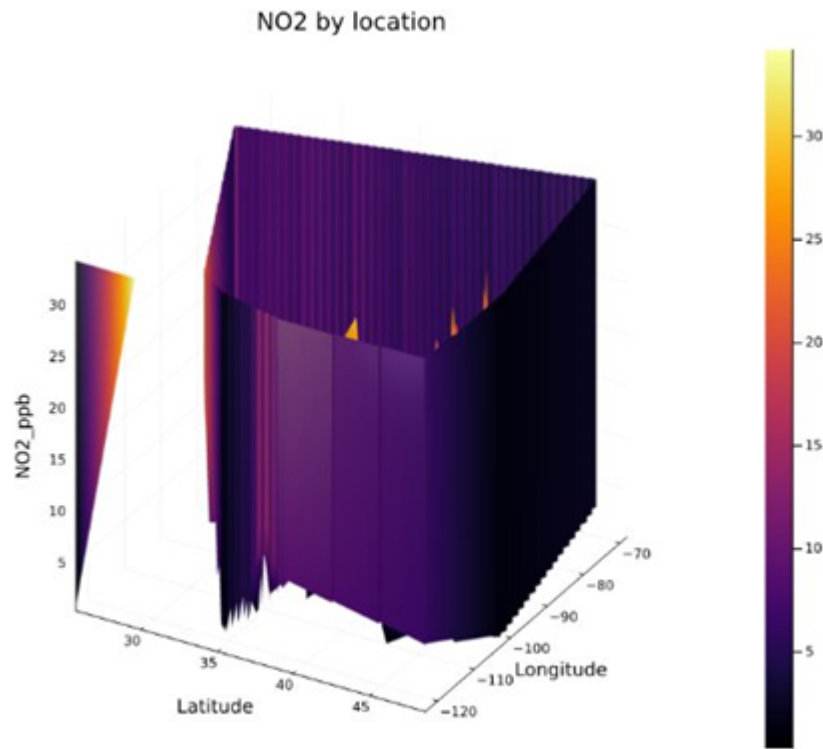
## Proposal:

1. In this research, our team will track the air pollutants in different states of the US.  $O_3$ , CO,  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ , and PM10 are the subjects of the investigation. The five states of the US, North Dakota (north), Illinois (mid), Florida (south), and California (west) are the regions for measuring air pollutants.
2. The historical trend (temperature change) of the air pollutants will also be investigated along with the US State data. From 1991 to 2020, the variation of climate (such as mean temperature by months) and air pollutants will be compared to evaluate their correlation.
3. The ultimate goal of this research will be to alert each investigated States of increasing air pollutant and to come up with ideas for mitigating them. Also, the monthly temperature and air pollutants will be compared to notice when the air pollutants are maximized with an understanding of their distribution.
4. Exploratory Data Analysis

### 1.1 Description and Characterization of Dataset

The dataset we are going to use is obtained from Bechle et al. [1] which was used for estimating air pollution in terms of  $NO_2$  from 2000 to 2010. The dataset contains spatial and temporal concentration of  $NO_2$  in ppb at different locations of the different states in US. It also contains Geographic Information System (GIS) data on land-use features such as impervious surfaces, population density, length of different types of roads-residential, major and total etc. These are commonly used as proxies for different pollution sources [2]. Based on the dataset,  $NO_2$  concentration varies significantly from state to state depending on different land-use pattern and the value range between 0.31~34.21 ppb for different states. The distribution of the  $NO_2$  pollutants across the US based on location are shown in Figure 1. Some of the explanations of the dataset are provided below:

Impervious\_100: This represents the percentage of impervious surfaces such as roads, buildings etc. within a 100-meter buffer around the measuring station. Major\_1000: It refers to the length of the major roads within a 1-kilometer radius around the measuring location. Resident\_500: This indicates length of the roads within 500-meter radius of the monitoring station. Total\_100: It represents the length of all the roads including major, minor and residential within a 100-meter buffer zone around the measuring station. Population\_100: It denotes the population density within the 100-meter buffer area around the measuring station.

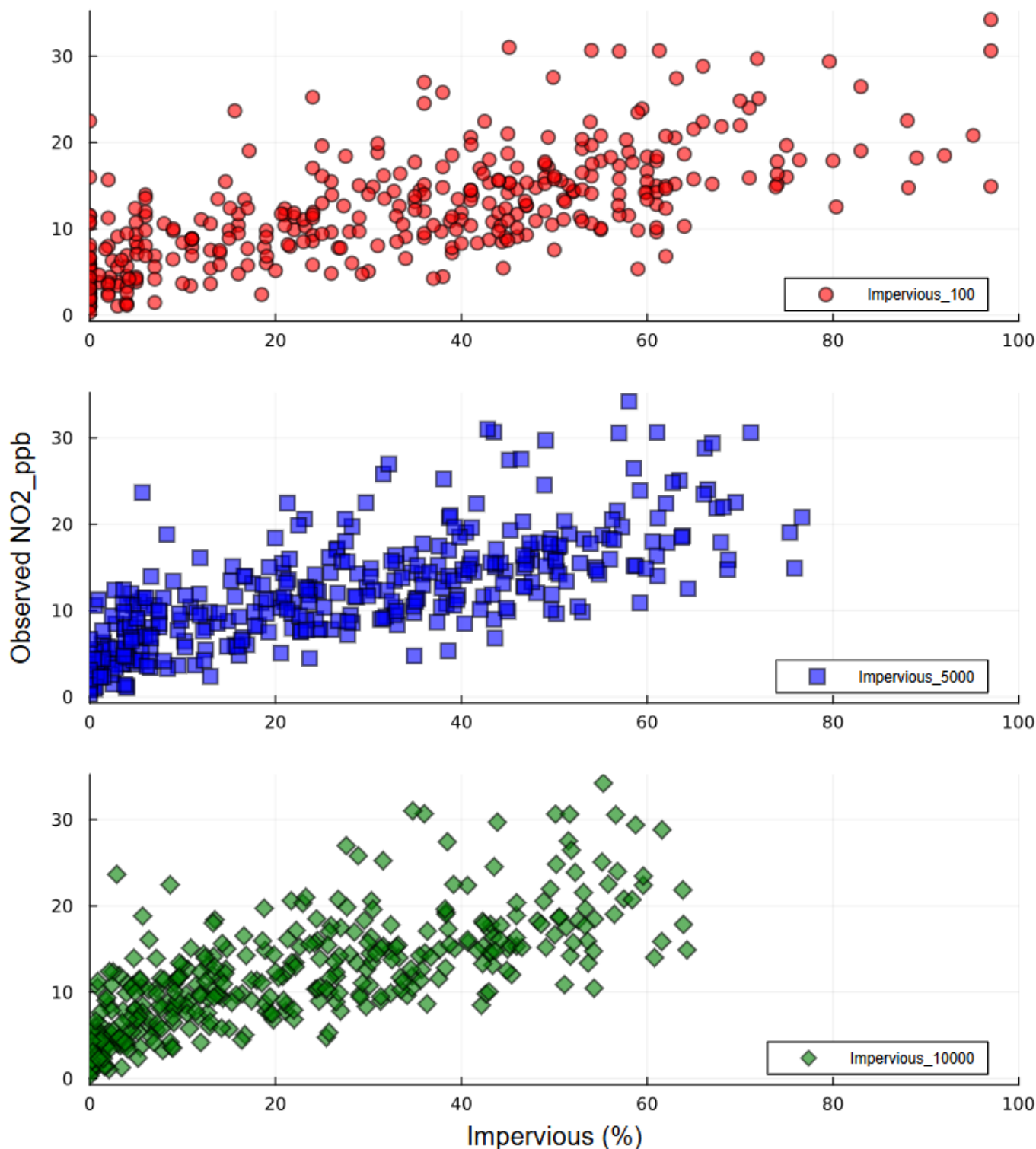


**Figure 1:** Distribution of NO<sub>2</sub> pollutants across the US based on latitude and longitude of monitoring stations.

## 1.2 Preliminary Analysis and Plots

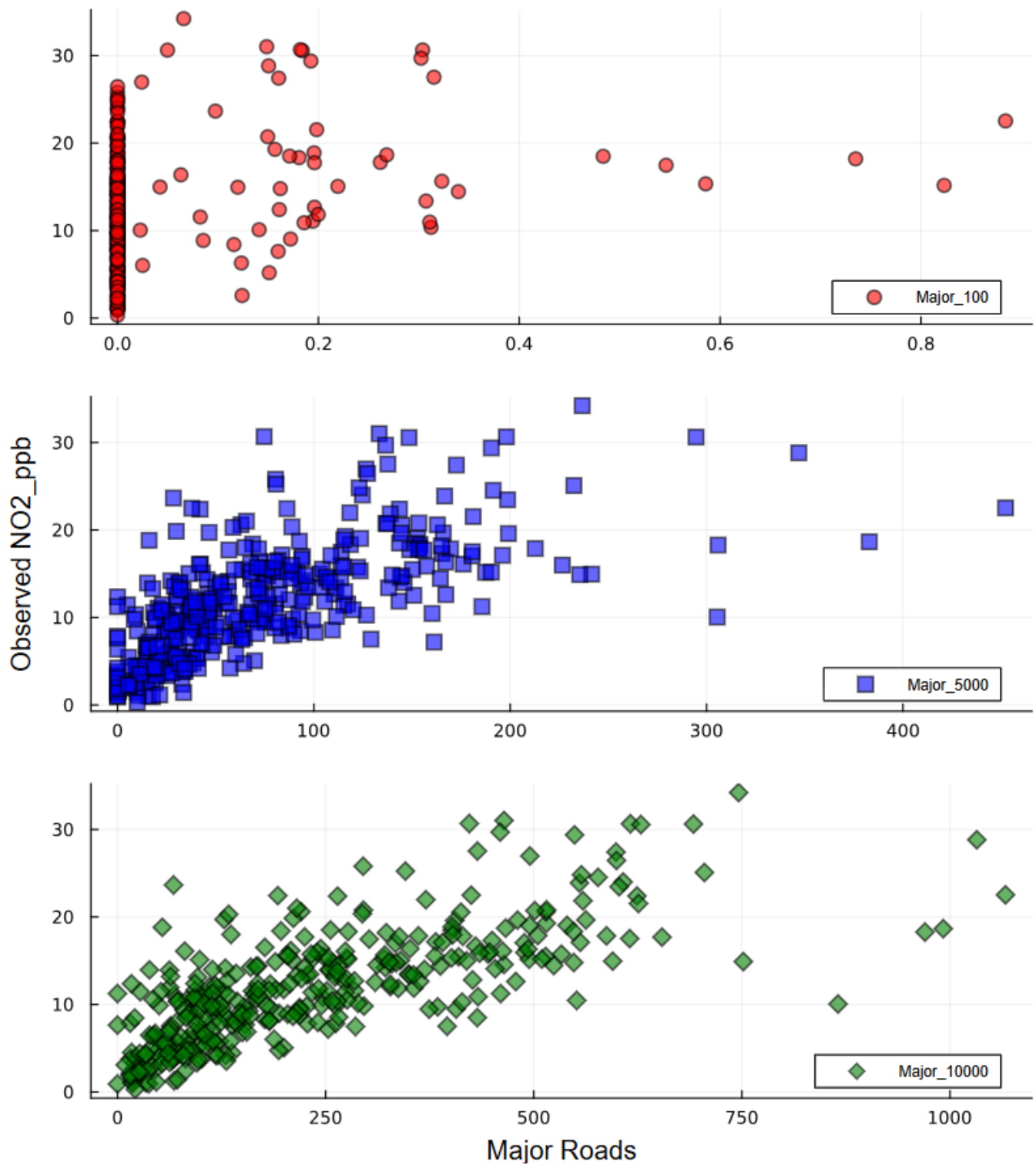
From the given dataset, we did some preliminary analysis to visualize the dataset and the summary of the observations are described briefly: First, we tried to find out if there is any direct relationship between any of the land use characteristics and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations measured at the monitor station. For this preliminary analysis, we considered the effect of this land use pattern within 100m, 5000m and 10000m radius of the station. The reason for selecting these three radii was to cover short, medium and long-distance land use behavior around the station. Figure 2-7 presents the effect of different land-use characteristic on the NO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

For impervious surfaces, for all three cases, we can clearly see there is a trend that with the increase of impervious surfaces around the station, the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> increases gradually (Figure 2). As the impervious surface increases, it indicates there is increase in roads, sidewalks, parking lots, buildings, traffic and also there is decrease in vegetation areas and soil surface. Therefore, all these impervious surfaces are kind of indicator of high volume of vehicles, high population density which contributes to high NO<sub>2</sub> emission and also the absence of natural filtration effect with the absence of vegetation is another major source of NO<sub>2</sub> emission.

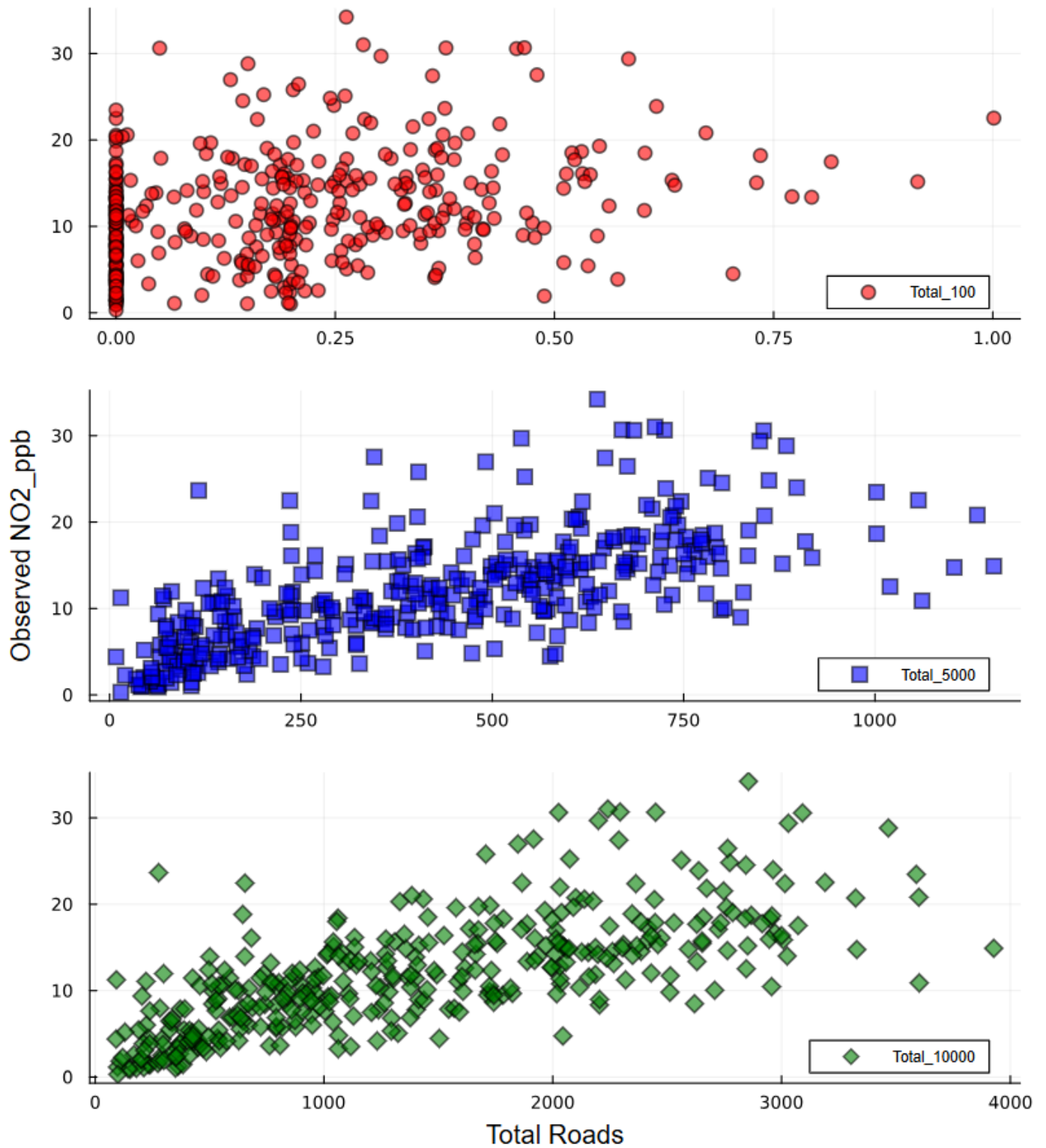


**Figure 2:** Variation of measured NO2 concentration with the impervious surface at 100m, 5000m and 10000m radius around the monitor station.

In case of Major roads, we clearly see with the increasing length of major roads, there is clear increase in the concentration of NO2 (Figure 3). Moreover, visually, it looks like there is a steep increase in the concentration of NO2 initially with the increase of major roads, but the rate of increase slows down as the length of major roads increases further. The reason of such increase is understandable since the production of NO2 is directly influenced by the volume of traffic and high traffic areas will release more NO2 as the more diesel vehicles will be on the road contributing to high NO2 emissions. Similar trend is observed for the relationship between NO2 concentration and residential roads and total roads (Figure 4-5).

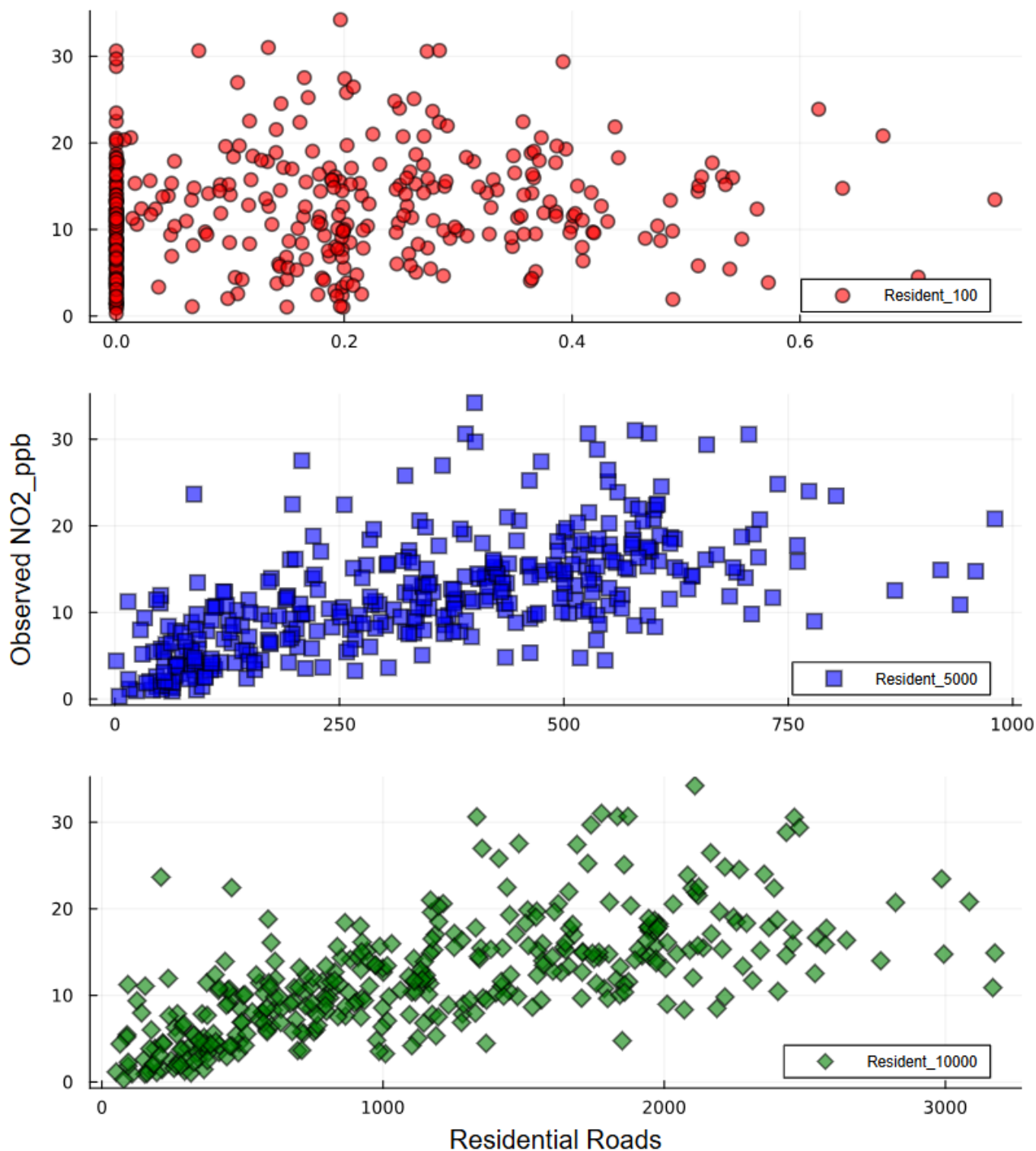


**Figure 3:** Variation of measured NO<sub>2</sub> concentration with the length of major roads at 100m, 5000m and 10000m radius around the monitor station.



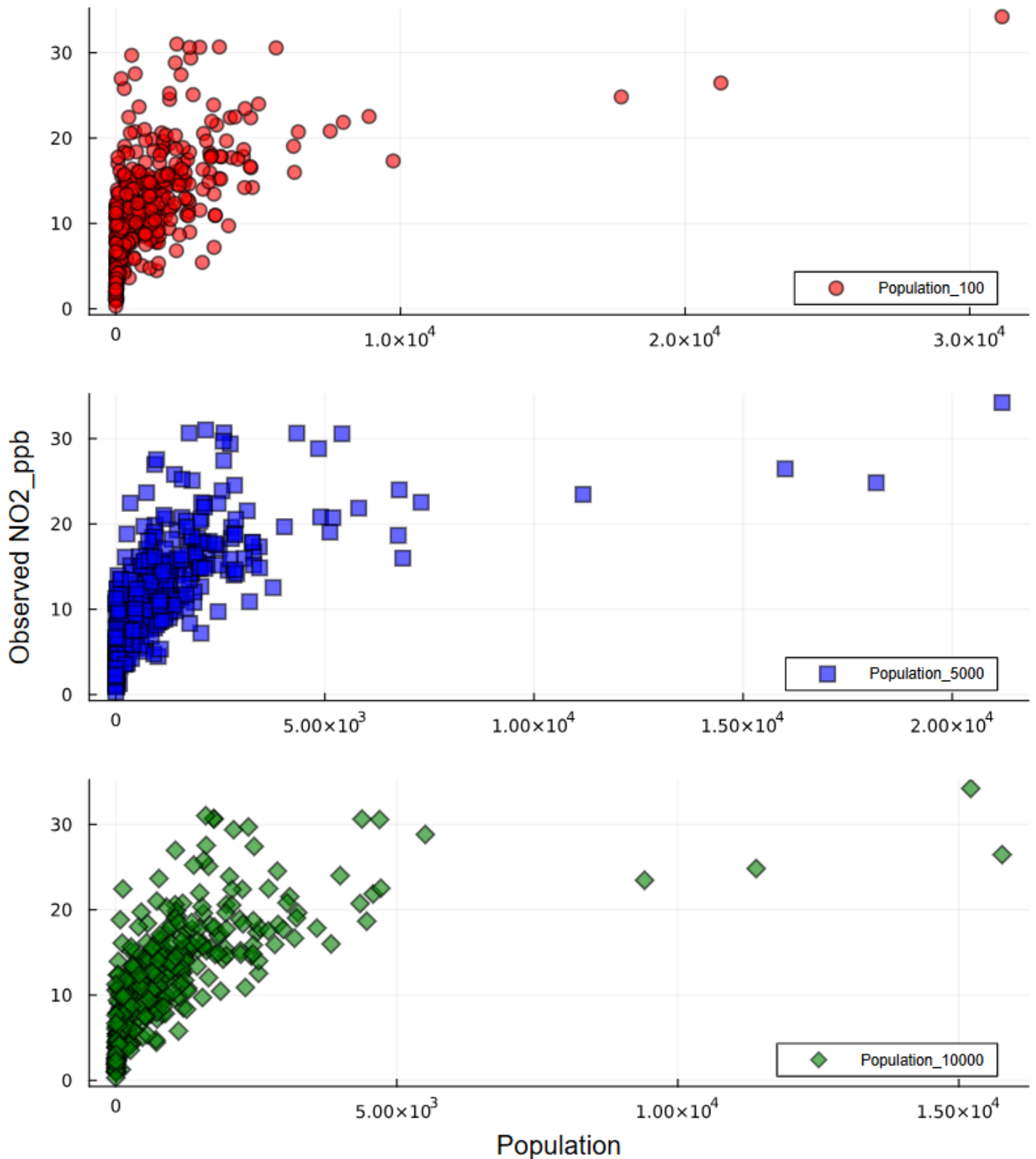
**Figure 4:** Variation of measured NO2 concentration with the length of total roads at 100m, 5000m and 10000m radius around the monitor station.





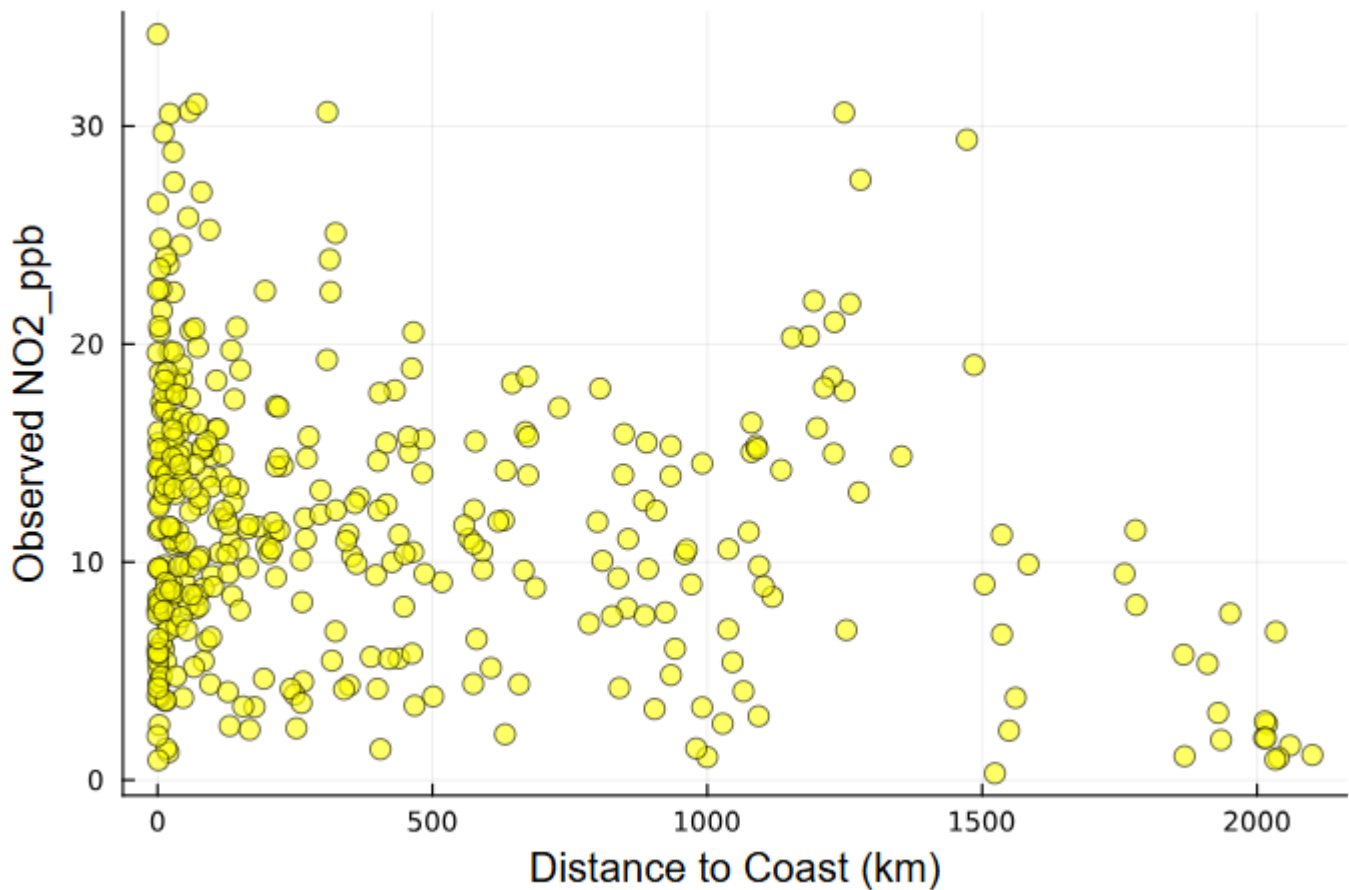
**Figure 5:** Variation of measured NO<sub>2</sub> concentration with the length of residential roads at 100m, 5000m and 10000m radius around the monitor station.

In case of population, it looked like an exponential curve which might describe the pattern very well where initially with the increase in population there is a drastic increase in NO<sub>2</sub> concentration which saturates at a certain point (Figure 6).



**Figure 6:** Variation of measured NO2 concentration with the population at 100m, 5000m and 10000m radius around the monitor station.

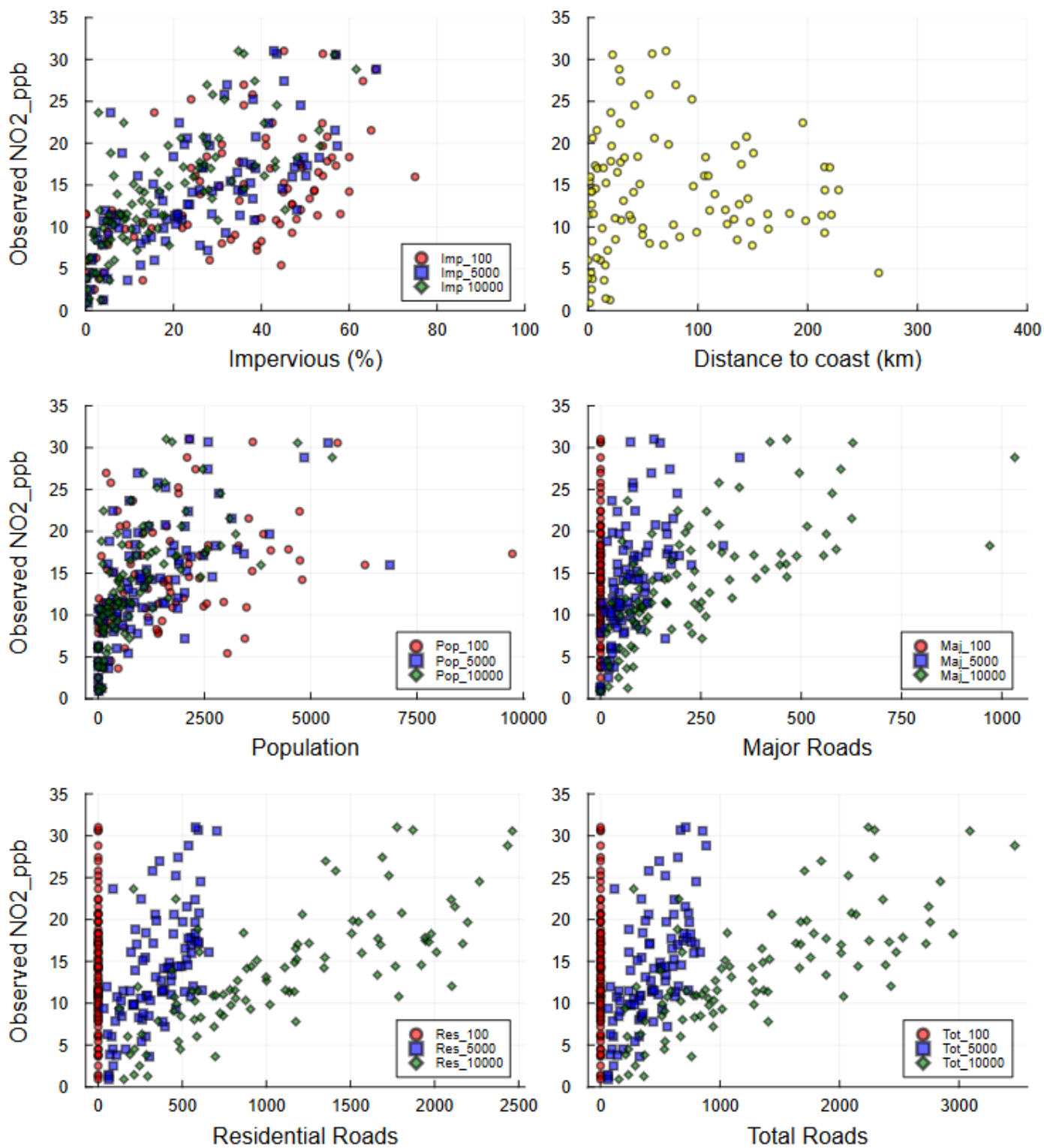
Figure 7 shows the relationship between NO2 concentration and the distance from the coast. In general, as the distance from the coast will be less, there should be lower concentration of NO2 due to the ventilation from the winds. However, in the figure we can clearly see higher concentration of NO2 in some of the places which are closest to coast. It indicates that although coastal distance have effect on NO2 but it should be analyzed in combination with other land use pattern because even if the place is closer to coast but if there is high population density and roads, it will have higher NO2. Overall, all of these land-use characteristics have their own effect on the NO2 concentration and in some cases, there is strong relationship with NO2.



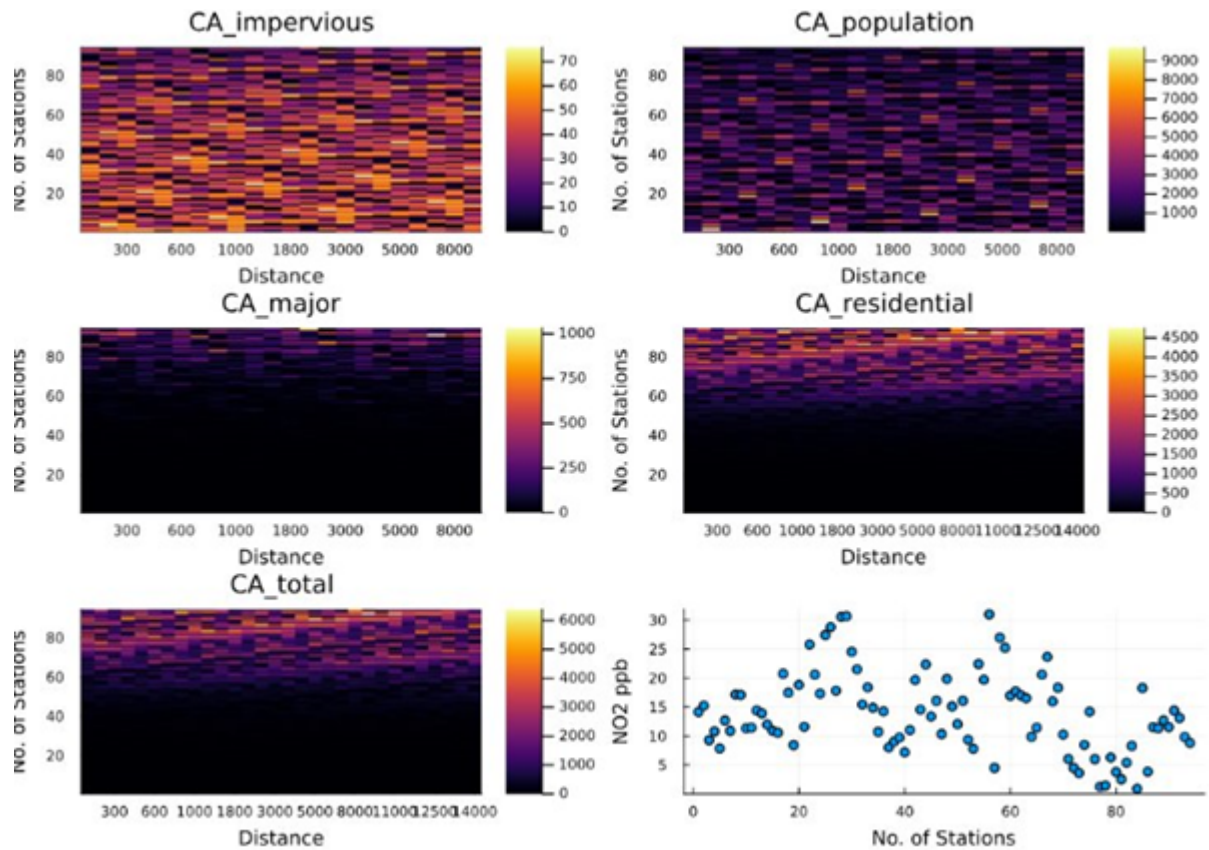
**Figure 7:** Variation of measured NO<sub>2</sub> concentration with the distance to coast from the monitor station.

As a next step, we also investigated the scenario of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration at individual state level and for the preliminary analysis we selected four states- IL, CA, FL and ND. The reason of selecting these four states was to capture the diverse representation of factors that might influence the NO<sub>2</sub> level which might be helpful for generalizing our analysis in future. CA is a highly urbanized and densely populated state with around 94 station available at the given dataset which is the reason we considered CA for our analysis. IL offers a perspective in the NO<sub>2</sub> pattern of Midwest's urban and suburban areas whereas FL is a coastal state which might help to understand the effect of breeze and humidity on NO<sub>2</sub>. Lastly, ND is a low-population and rural environment with minimal urbanization which might help us to understand the effect of such characteristics on NO<sub>2</sub>. The effect of the land use characteristics described earlier on NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are summarized in Figure 8-15. Figure 16 presents the distribution of NO<sub>2</sub> pollutants of these states by monitoring station.

For CA state, visually we can clearly see there exists a correlation among impervious surface, population, length of the roads and NO<sub>2</sub> concentration (Figure 8-9). Interesting to see, although some of the places are very closer to the coast but it has significant concentration of NO<sub>2</sub>. As discussed earlier, although the coastal distance is lower but other factors such as impervious area, population and length of the roads are so high that it affects the NO<sub>2</sub> significantly compared to the coastal distance from measuring station.

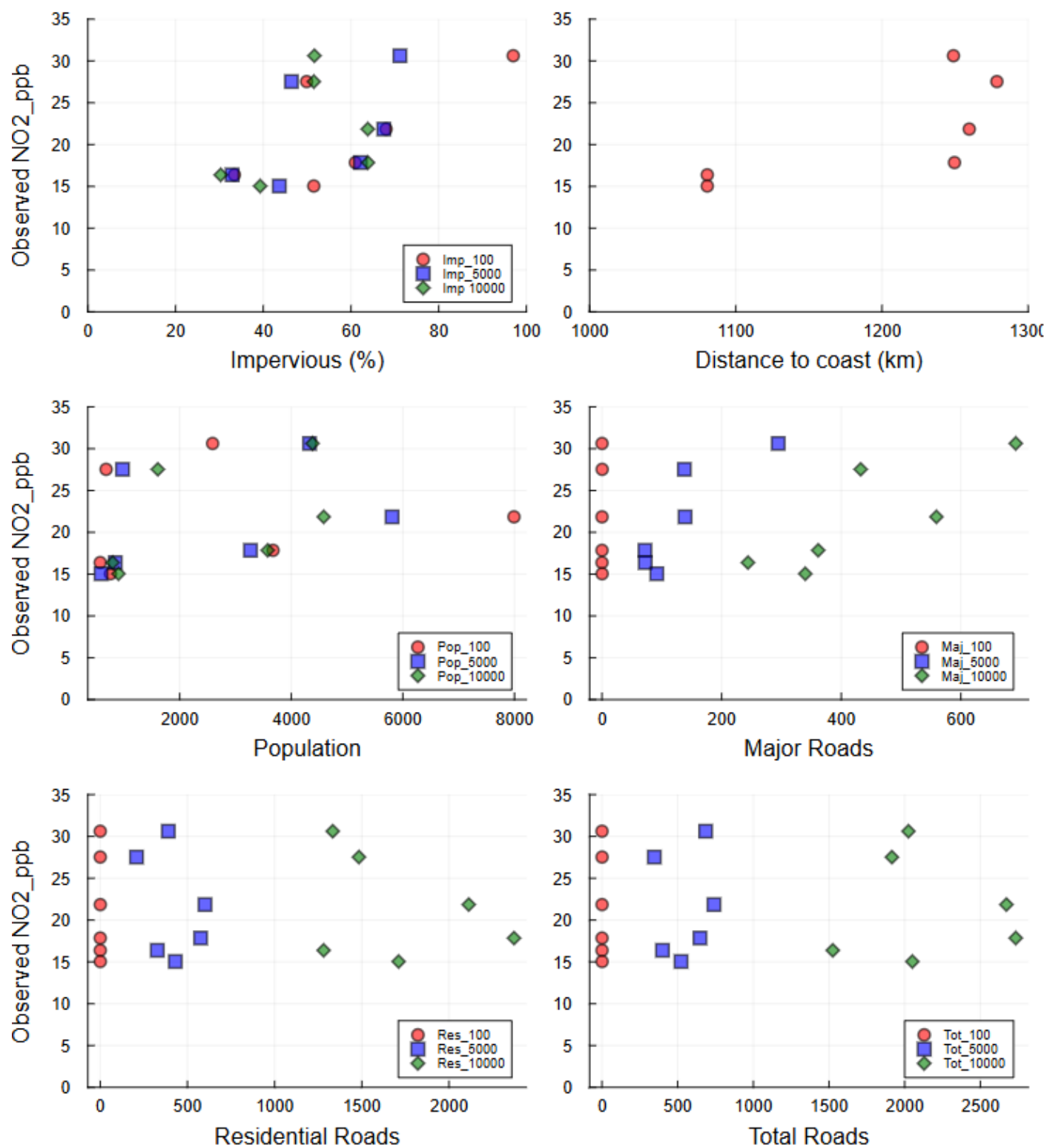


**Figure 8:** Effect of different land use characteristics on NO2 concentration of CA state.



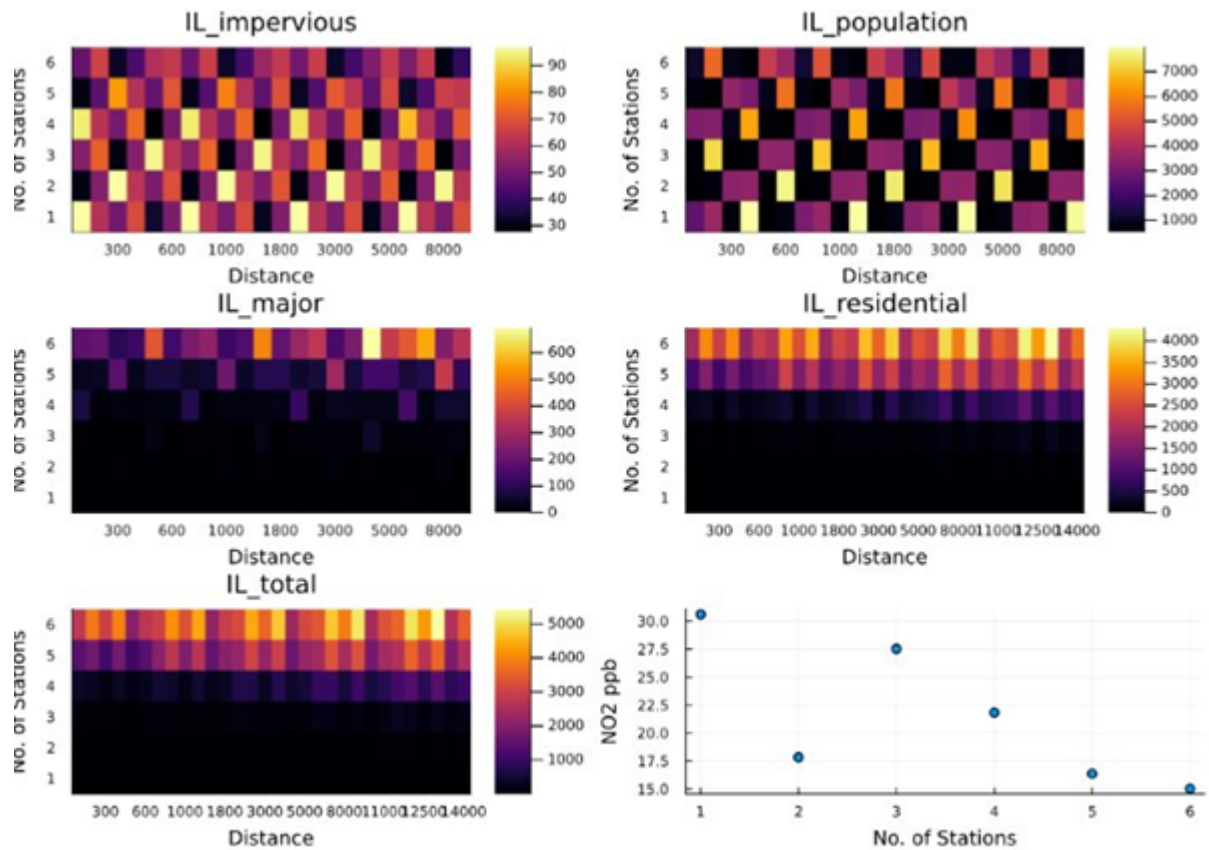
**Figure 9:** Heatmap to understand the effect of different land use characteristics on NO2 concentration of CA state.

For IL state, there were only 6 stations, and the results suggests that there is a good relationship between impervious surface and NO2 concentrations (Figure 10-11) . Also, since IL is far away from the coast it is clearly seen that NO2 concentration has kind of linear relationship with coastal distance. Population and residential roads don't reveal any clear pattern but with the major roads, it is clearly visible that increase in the length of major roads correlates well with the increase in NO2 concentrations.



**Figure 10:** Effect of different land use characteristics on NO2 concentration of IL state.





**Figure 11:** Heatmap to understand the effect of different land use characteristics on NO2 concentration of IL state.

For FL state, impervious surface, population, roads all these parameters have kind of steady linear relationship with NO2 concentration and with the increase in these parameters NO2 increase is not that significant (Figure 12-13). For example, in IL state, some of the places with 70-80% impervious area has around 30 ppb NO2 concentration whereas in FL, places with 60-80% impervious area has around 12 ppb NO2. One of the major reason of this observed lower values could be due to the fact that all the stations in FL area are very close to the coast showing the noticeable effect of it on NO2.

## References

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- <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table>
- <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/status-of-air-quality-in-Europe-2022/europes-air-quality-status-2022/world-health-organization-who-air>