Accepted Manuscript

Impact of temporal upscaling and chemical transport model horizontal resolution on reducing ozone exposure misclassification

Yadong Xu, Marc L. Serre, Jeanette M. Reyes, William Vizuete

PII: S1352-2310(17)30474-0

DOI: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2017.07.033

Reference: AEA 15447

To appear in: Atmospheric Environment

Received Date: 11 April 2017

Revised Date: 13 July 2017

Accepted Date: 17 July 2017

Please cite this article as: Xu, Y., Serre, M.L., Reyes, J.M., Vizuete, W., Impact of temporal upscaling and chemical transport model horizontal resolution on reducing ozone exposure misclassification, *Atmospheric Environment* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2017.07.033.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



$1 \qquad {\rm Title: Impact \ of \ Temporal \ Upscaling \ and \ Chemical \ Transport \ Model \ Horizontal \ Resolution \ on}$

- 2 Reducing Ozone Exposure Misclassification
- 3

4 Yadong Xu^a

- 5 yadongx@live.unc.edu
- 6
- 7 Marc L. Serre^a
- 8 <u>marc_serre@unc.edu</u>
- 9
- 10 Jeanette M. Reyes^a
- 11 <u>reyesjm@live.unc.edu</u>
- 12
- 13 William Vizuete^a*
- 14 <u>airquality@unc.edu</u>
- 15
- ¹⁶ ^aDepartment of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, UNC, 135 Dauer Drive, Chapel Hill,
- 17 NC27599-7431, USA
- 18 *Corresponding author: email: <u>vizuete@unc.edu; telephone:919 966 0693; fax:919 966 7911</u>
- 19 Keywords: Bayesian Maximum Entropy; ozone; data fusion; Chemical Transport Model
- 20 Highlights:
- A BME framework that integrates ozone observations and CTM model predictions
- Compared the impact of multiple temporal upscaling methods
- Finer CTM horizontal resolution can improve BME estimates
- BME estimates improved estimation accuracy and spatial variability
- 25 Abstract:

26 We have developed a Bayesian Maximum Entropy (BME) framework that integrates 27 observations from a surface monitoring network and predictions from a Chemical Transport Model 28 (CTM) to create improved exposure estimates that can be resolved into any spatial and temporal 29 resolution. The flexibility of the framework allows for input of data in any choice of time scales and CTM 30 predictions of any spatial resolution with varying associated degrees of estimation error and cost in 31 terms of implementation and computation. This study quantifies the impact on exposure estimation 32 error due to these choices by first comparing estimations errors when BME relied on ozone 33 concentration data either as an hourly average, the daily maximum 8-hour average (DM8A), or the daily 34 24-hour average (D24A). Our analysis found that the use of DM8A and D24A data, although less 35 computationally intensive, reduced estimation error more when compared to the use of hourly data. 36 This was primarily due to the poorer CTM model performance in the hourly average predicted ozone. 37 Our second analysis compared spatial variability and estimation errors when BME relied on CTM 38 predictions with a grid cell resolution of 12x12km² versus a coarser resolution of 36x36km². Our analysis 39 found that integrating the finer grid resolution CTM predictions not only reduced estimation error, but 40 also increased the spatial variability in daily ozone estimates by 5 times. This improvement was due to Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5752860

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/5752860

Daneshyari.com