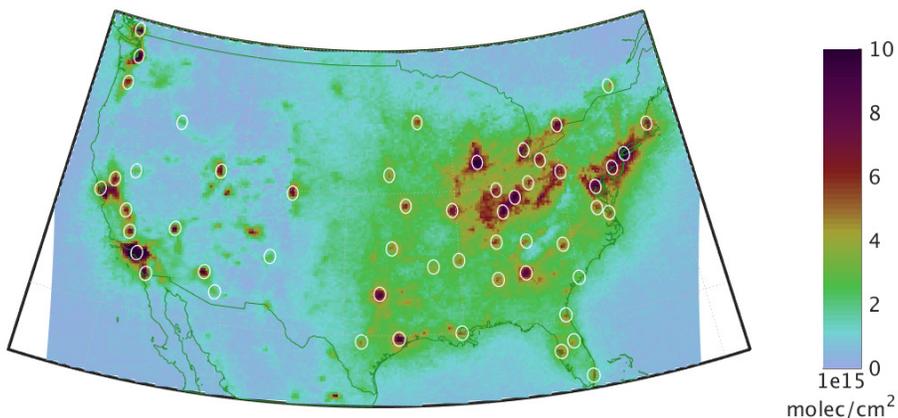
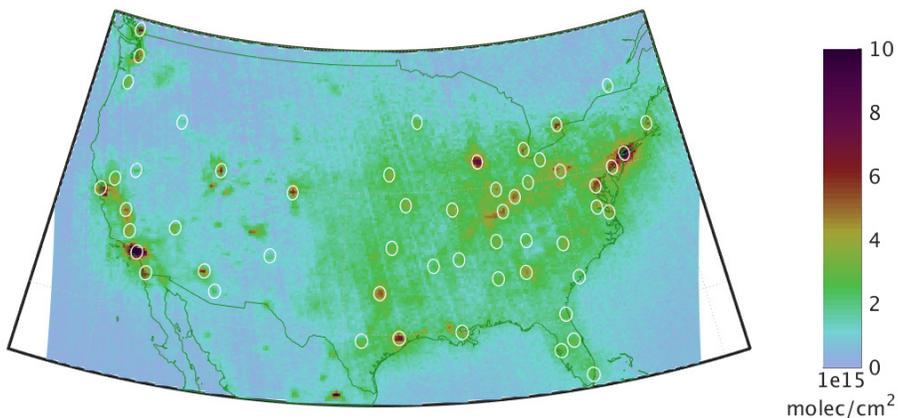


OMI NO₂ over the USA - 2005



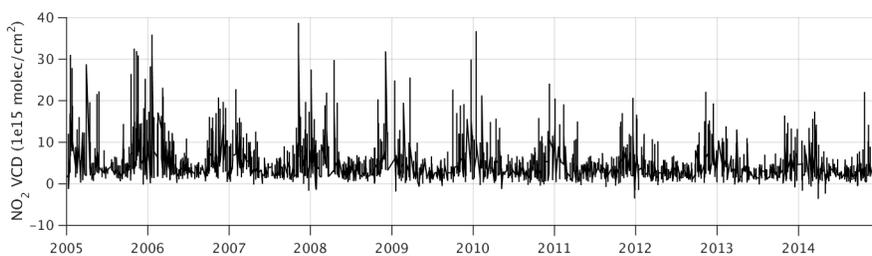
Benjamin de Foy, Zifeng Lu, David G. Streets:
Impacts of control strategies, the Great Recession and weekday variations on
NO₂ columns above North American cities, Atmospheric Environment, 2016

OMI NO₂ over the USA - 2014



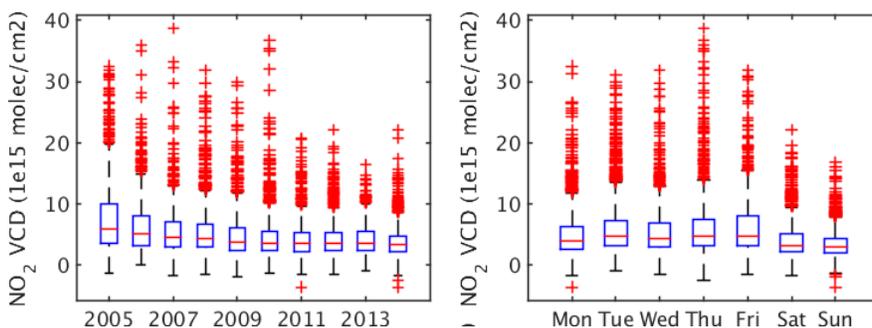
Benjamin de Foy, Zifeng Lu, David G. Streets:
Impacts of control strategies, the Great Recession and weekday variations on
NO₂ columns above North American cities, Atmospheric Environment, 2016

Atlanta: 8,500 OMI Pixels over 10 years Clear trend, but lots of variability



Benjamin de Foy, Zifeng Lu, David G. Streets:
Impacts of control strategies, the Great Recession and weekday variations on
NO₂ columns above North American cities, Atmospheric Environment, 2016

Boxplots by Different Time Windows over Atlanta: Clear long term trend and weekend effect, but considerable data variability masks detailed changes



Benjamin de Foy, Zifeng Lu, David G. Streets:
Impacts of control strategies, the Great Recession and weekday variations on
NO₂ columns above North American cities, Atmospheric Environment, 2016

Factors Contributing to Variation in OMI NO₂ Columns

Annual	Seasonal	Weekday	Meteorology	Pixel Resolution
Linear Trend	Sin 1 year	Monday	Wind Speed	Pixel Size
and/or	Cos 1 year	Tuesday	Wind Direction	Pixel Distance from Urban Center
Annual Factors	Sin 6 months	Wednesday	Temperature	
	Cos 6 months	Thursday		
		Friday		
		Saturday		
		Sunday & Holidays		

Multiple Linear Regression to Estimate Combined Contribution from Different Factors

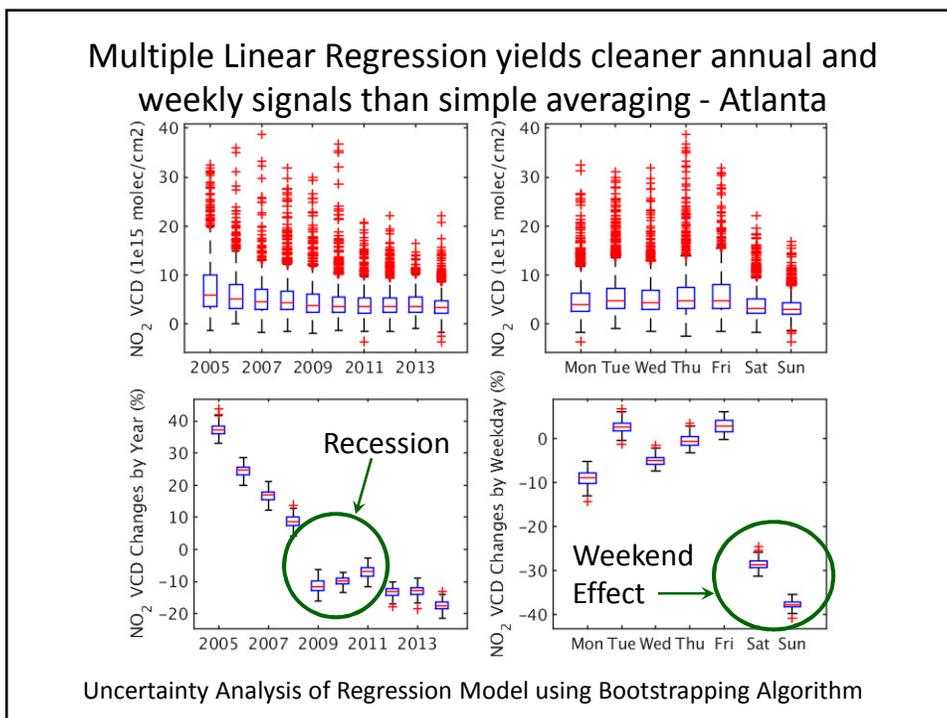
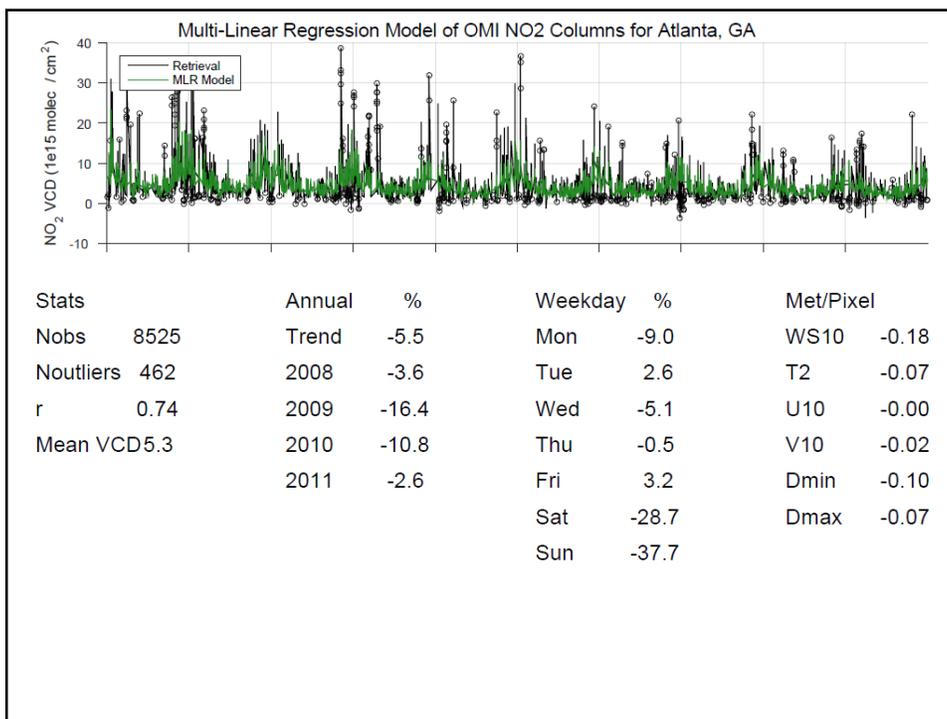
$$\log(C) = c_{lin}t_{lin} + \sum_{yr=2008}^{2011} c_{yr}t_{yr} + \sum_{wd=Mon}^{Sun} c_{wd}t_{wd} + f(\text{other}) + \epsilon$$

$f(\text{other})$

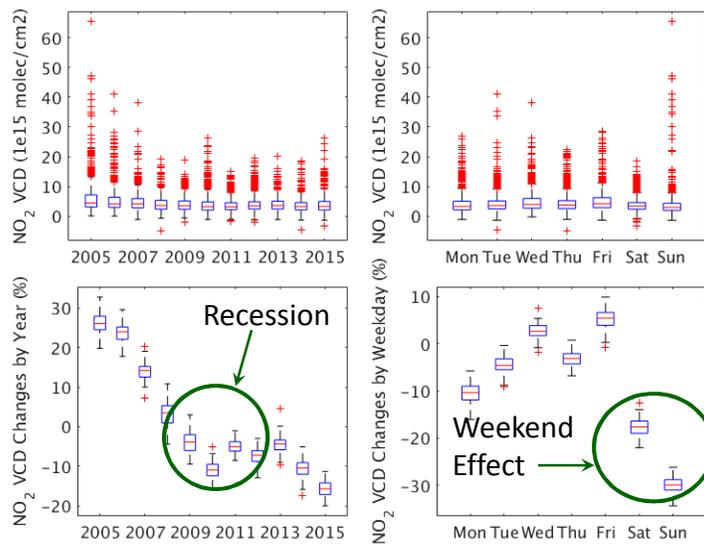
$$f(\text{seasons}) = \sum_{j=1}^2 c_{sj} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi jt}{365.25}\right) + c_{cj} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi jt}{365.25}\right)$$

$$f(\text{meteorology}) = c_{ws} (\log(W S + 3))' + c_{t2} T_2' + c_{u10} U_{10}' + c_{v10} V_{10}'$$

$$f(\text{resolution}) = c_{dmin} D'_{min} + c_{dmax} D'_{max}$$

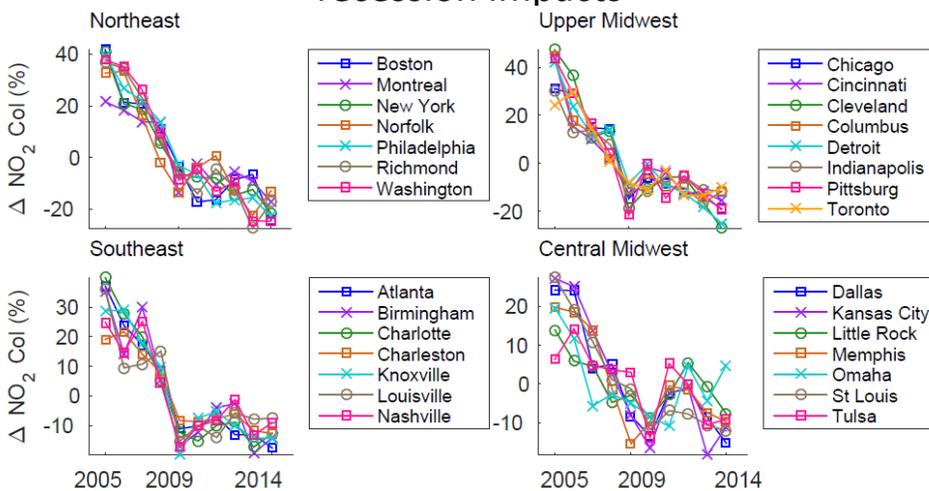


Multiple Linear Regression yields cleaner annual and weekly signals than simple averaging – St. Louis

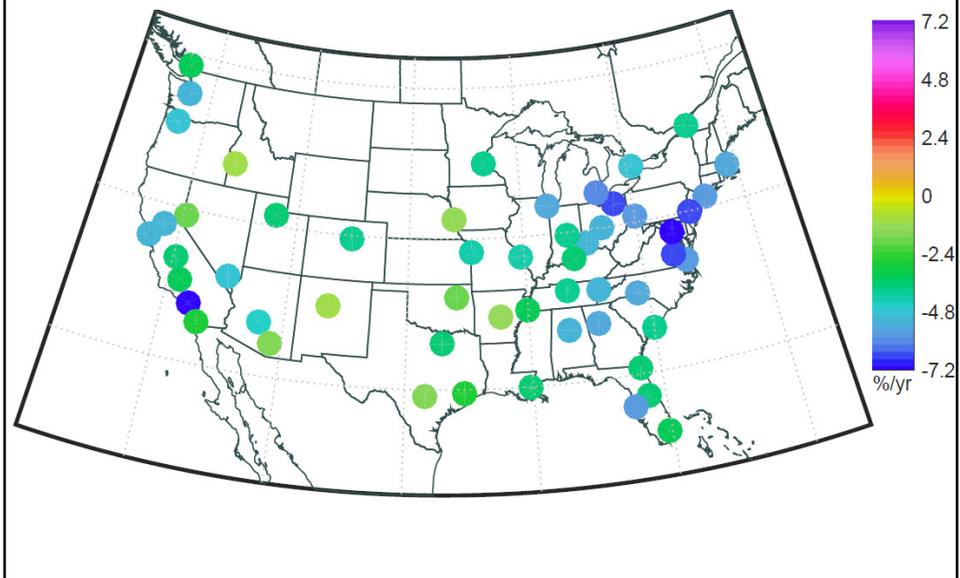


Uncertainty Analysis of Regression Model using Bootstrapping Algorithm

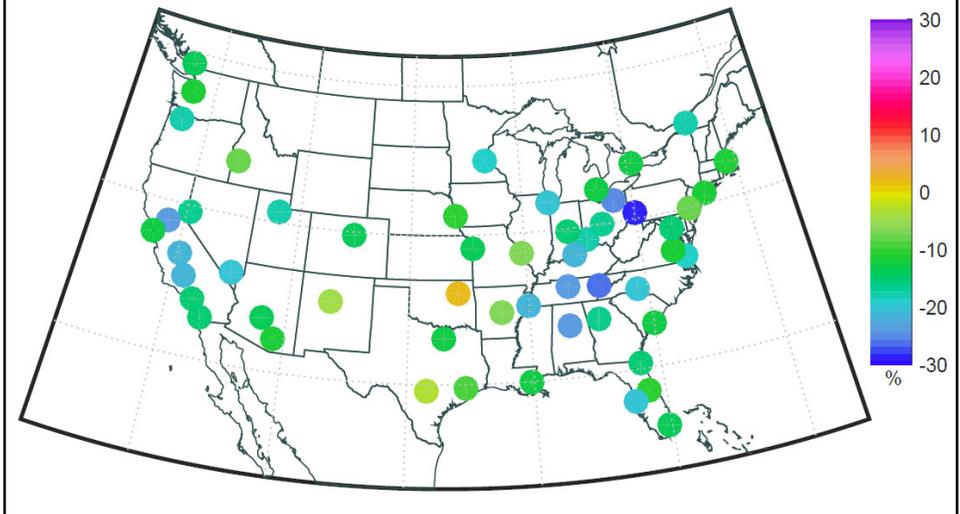
North American Metropolitan Areas: Strong long-term reductions, temporary recession impacts

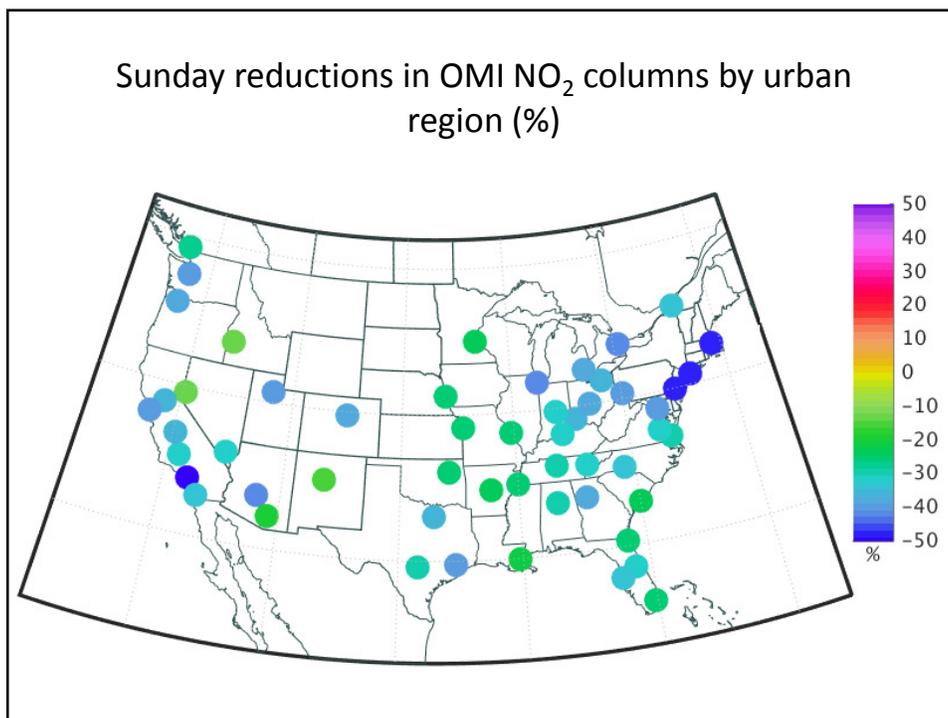
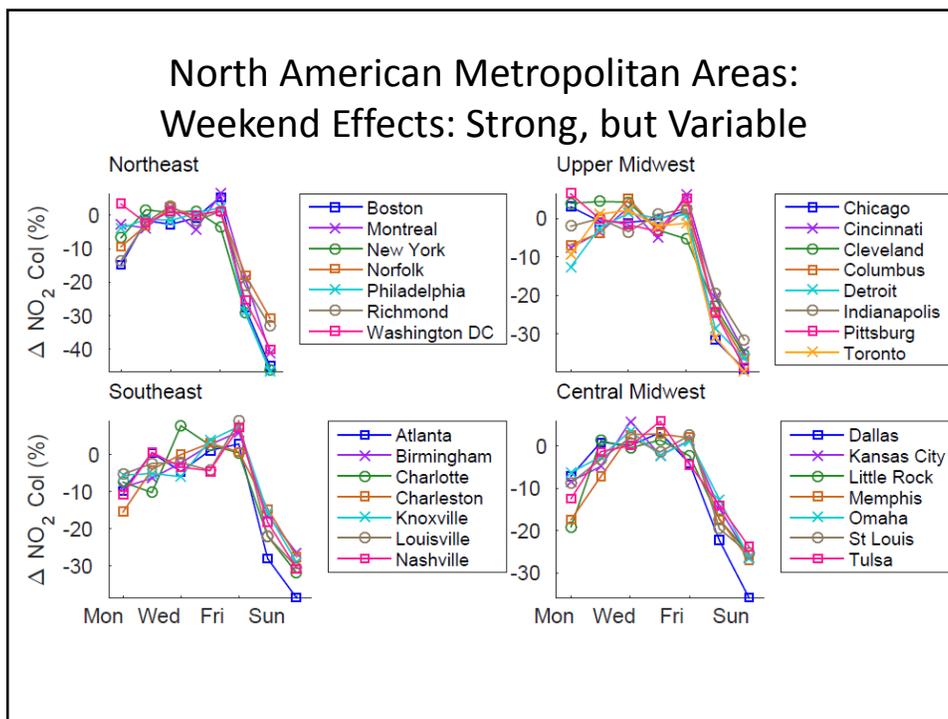


Map of 10-year Trends: Reductions of up to 7% per year

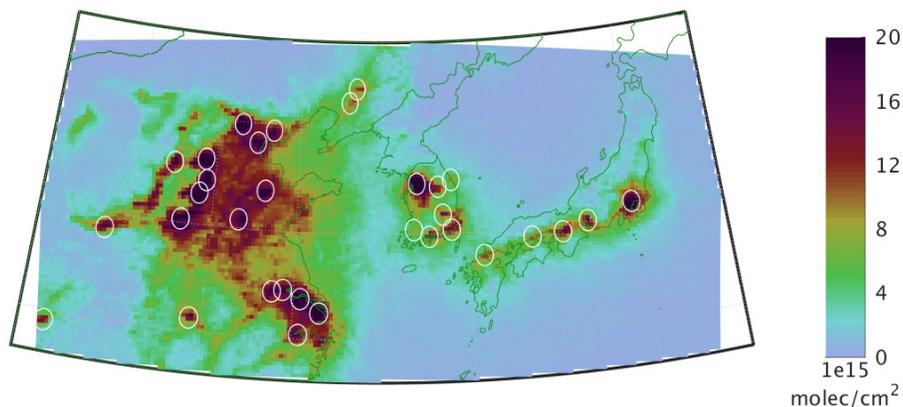


Reductions in 2009: Some urban areas had NO₂ columns 30% lower than the linear trend would have predicted

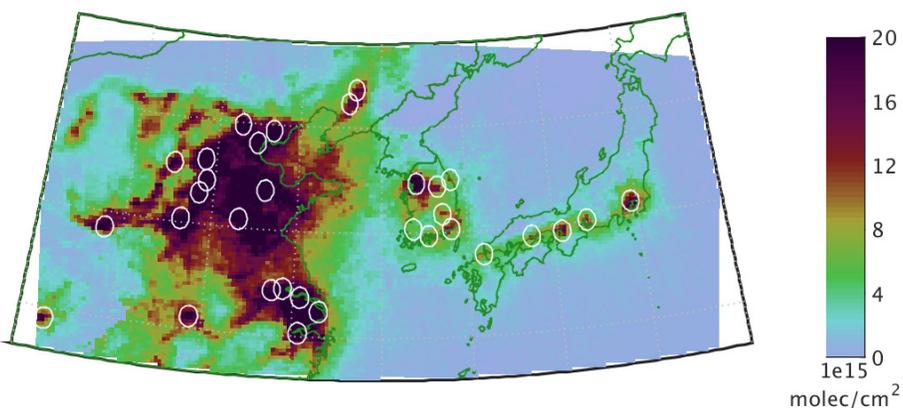




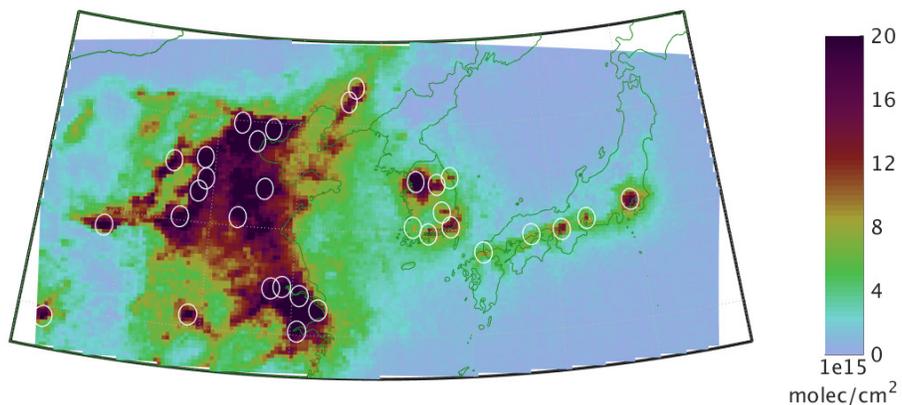
OMI NO₂ over NE Asia - 2005



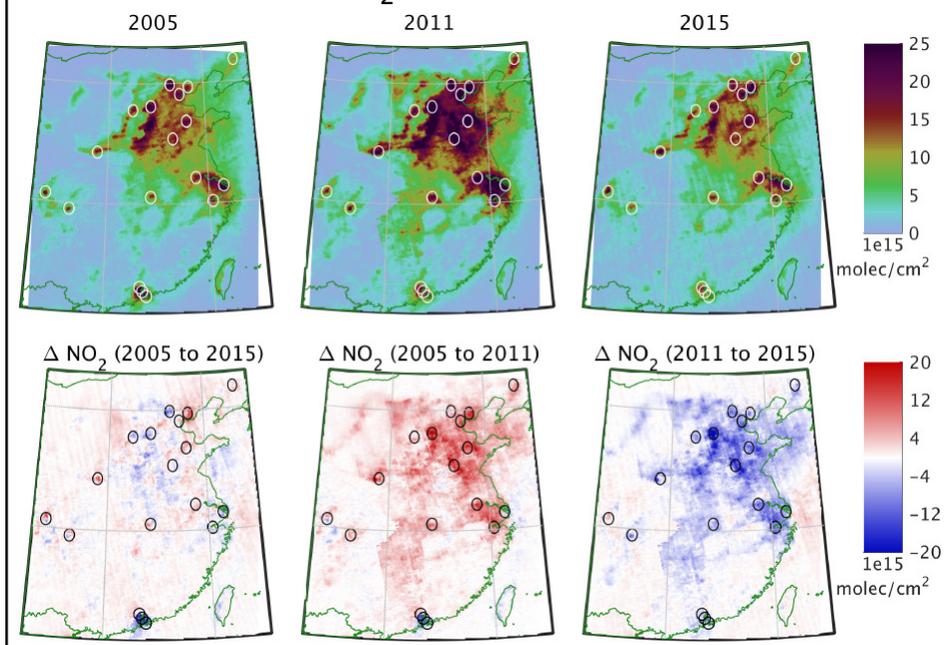
OMI NO₂ over NE Asia - 2011

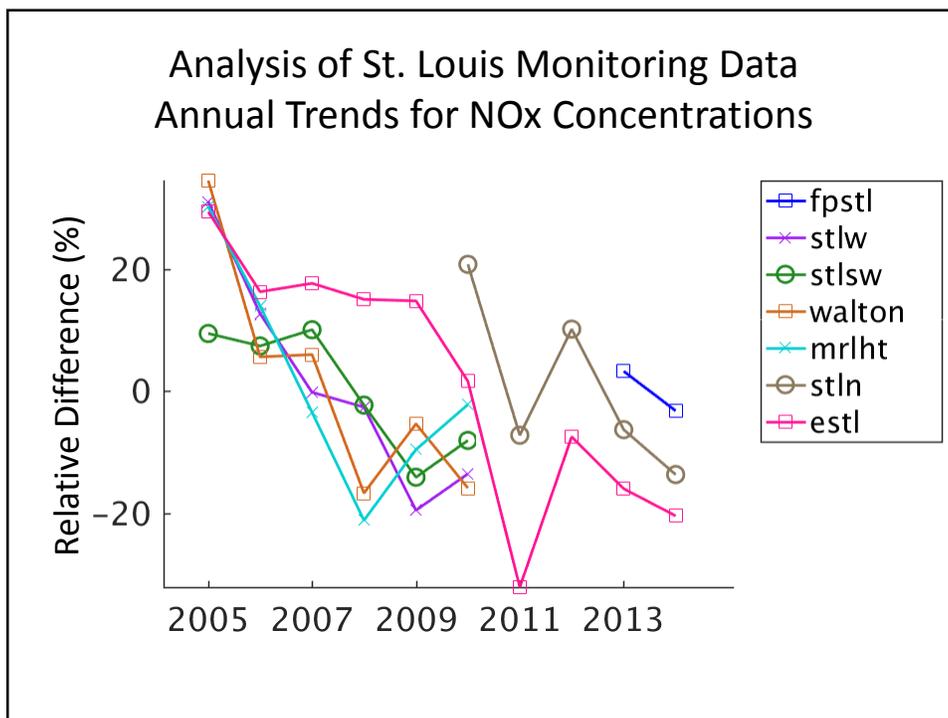
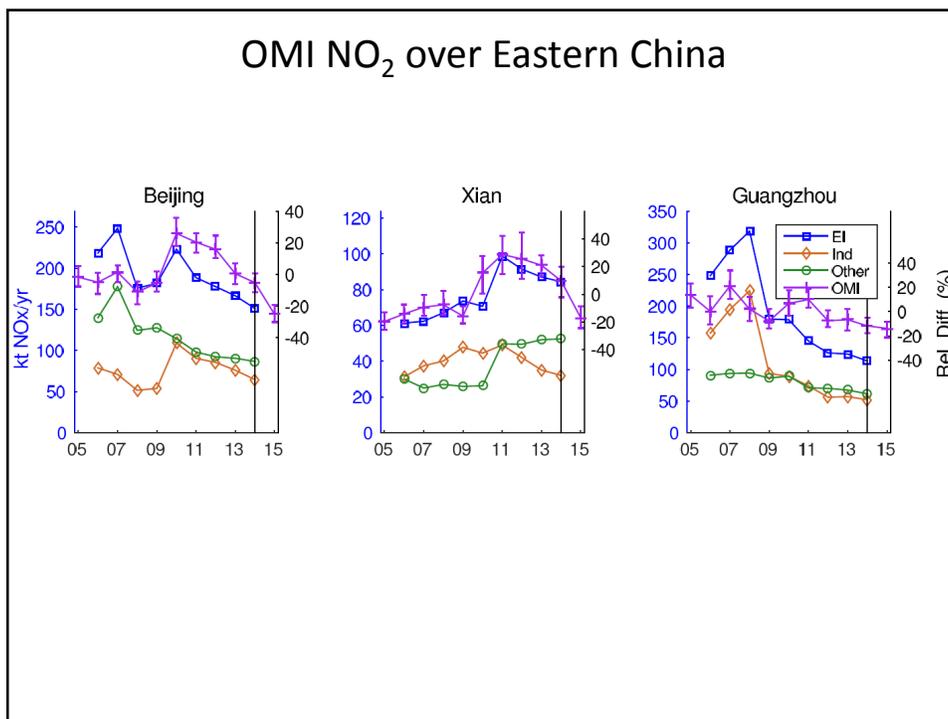


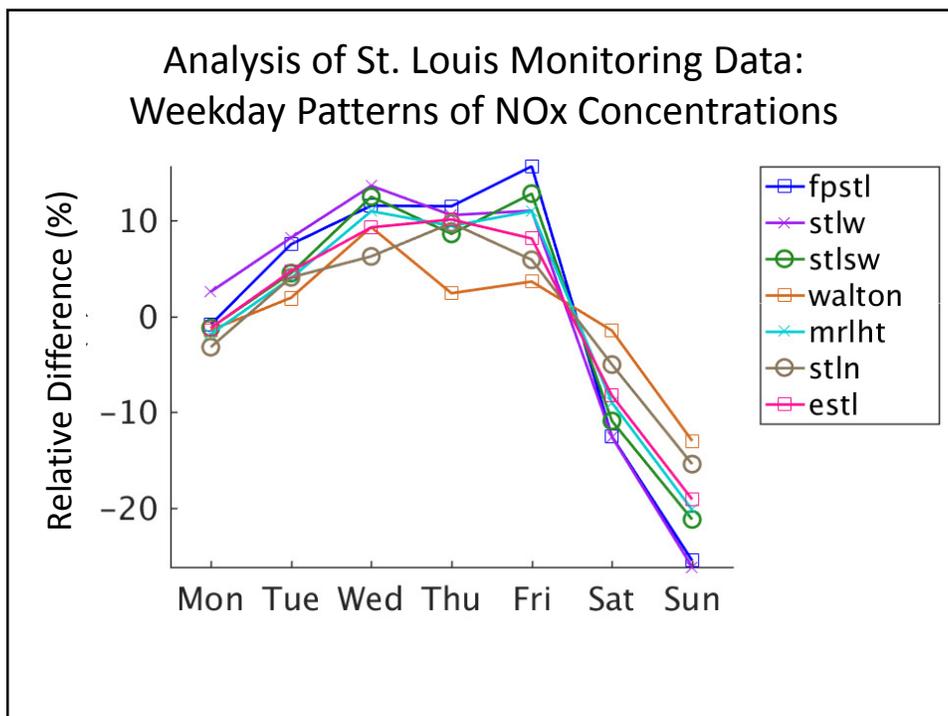
OMI NO₂ over NE Asia - 2014



OMI NO₂ over Eastern China









SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
— EST. 1818 —

OMI NO₂ Columns for Emission Inventories Development

Benjamin de Foy, Saint Louis University



AQAST
NASA AIR QUALITY APPLIED SCIENCES TEAM

- Policies for reducing NO₂ have had large impacts in both North America and Northeast Asia
- Reductions at the time of the Recession vary in intensity
- Weekend effect is strong in the USA but weak in China, and can differ from city to city
- Multiple Linear Regression Analysis accounts for variations from multiple factors and hence gives clearer estimates of temporal signals in the data

NO₂ VCD Changes by Year (%)

NO₂ VCD Changes by Weekday (