

# 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.

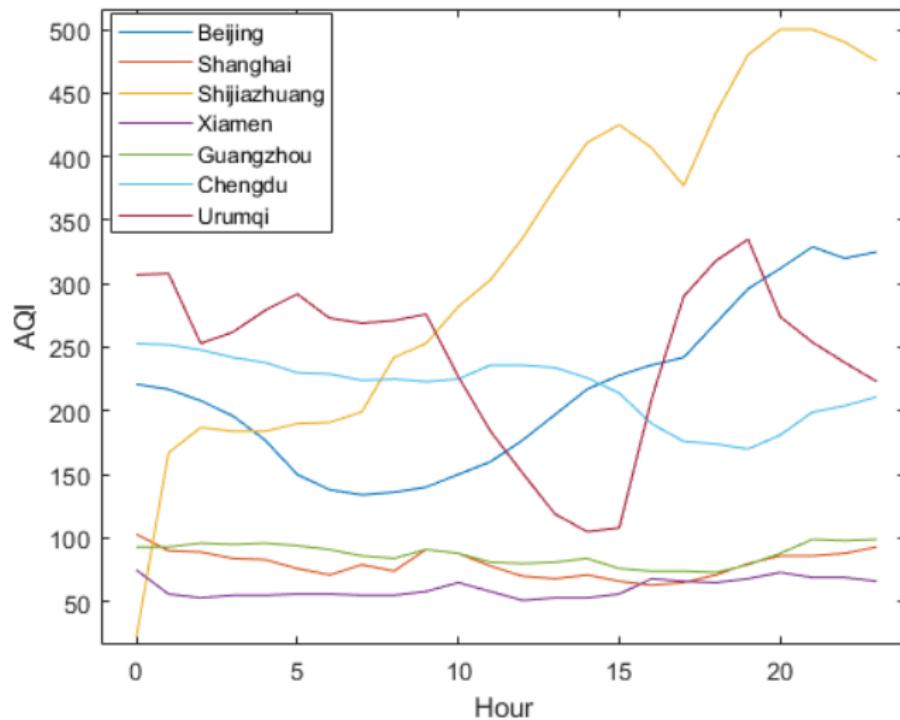


Figure: AQI of seven representative cities in China.

# DATA

Table: Descriptive Statistics

|   | (1)<br>N | (2)<br>mean | (3)<br>sd | (4)<br>min | (5)<br>max |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| AQI per hour in 7 representative cities |          |             |           |            |            |
| Beijing                                 | 8,497    | 102.0       | 82.36     | 9          | 500        |
| Shijiazhuang                            | 8,560    | 132.7       | 102.2     | 15         | 500        |
| Shanghai                                | 8,559    | 65.88       | 41.98     | 9          | 452        |
| Xiamen                                  | 8,558    | 46.31       | 23.04     | 7          | 221        |
| Guangzhou                               | 8,559    | 54.63       | 26.73     | 9          | 264        |
| Chengdu                                 | 8,559    | 89.98       | 48.91     | 14         | 310        |
| Urumqi                                  | 8,559    | 107.9       | 88.55     | 9          | 500        |
| Average AQI over year for 285 cities    |          |             |           |            |            |
| AQI                                     | 285      | 74.22       | 20.42     | 29.15      | 132.7      |

Progress

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# CITY LOCATION

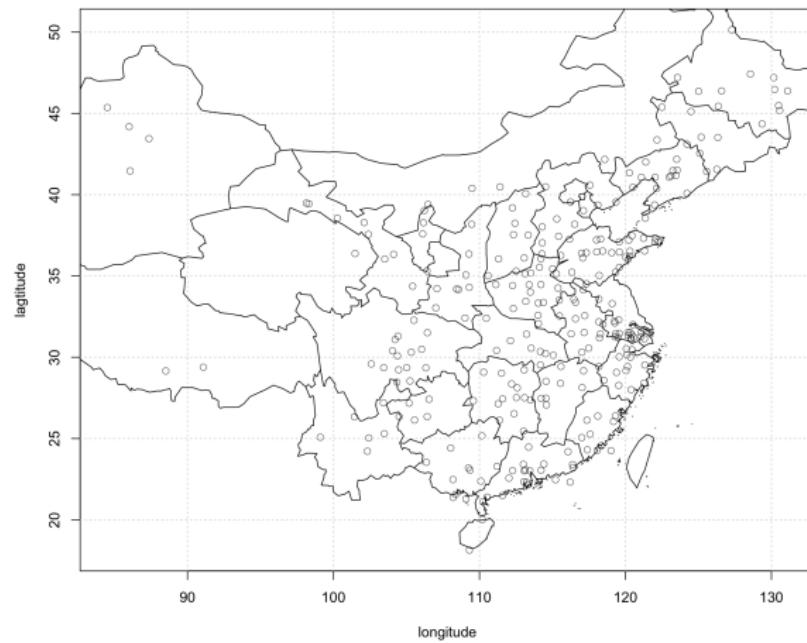


Figure: City location

## METHODS

- Gaussian process and Local constant kernel regression

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

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

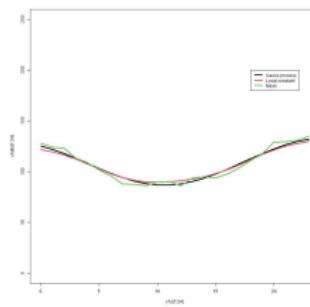
$$f(x^*) \mid x^*, x, y \sim \mathcal{N} \left( k(x^*, x) [k(x, x) + \sigma_u^2 I]^{-1} y, k(x^*, x^*) - k(x^*, x) k(x, x)^{-1} k(x, x^*) \right)$$

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

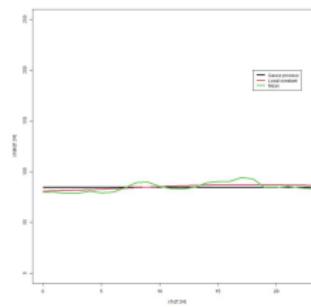
Hyper-parameters  $\hat{\theta} = (\sigma_f, \sigma_n, l)$  are chosen by,

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

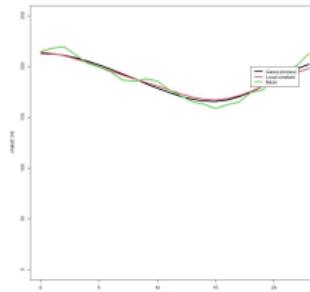
# RESULT: HOURLY TREND



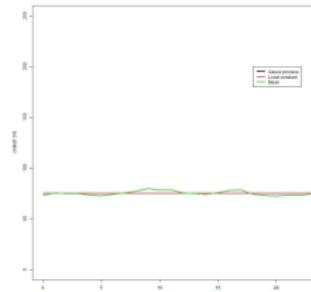
(a) Beijing Winter



(b) Beijing Summer



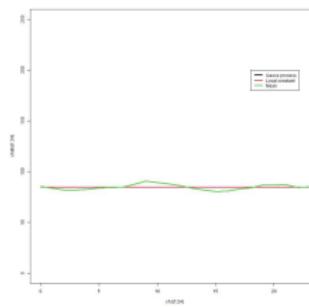
(c) Shijiazhuang Winter



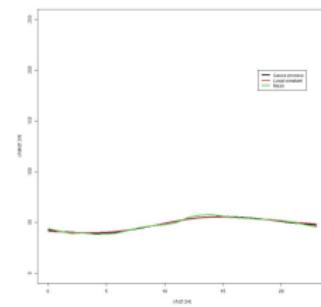
(d) Shijiazhuang Summer

Figure: AQI hourly trend: Northern cities

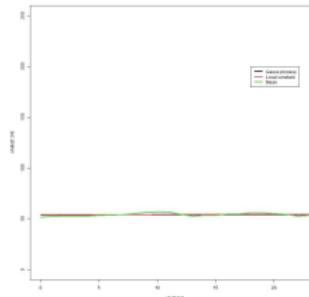
# RESULT: HOURLY TREND



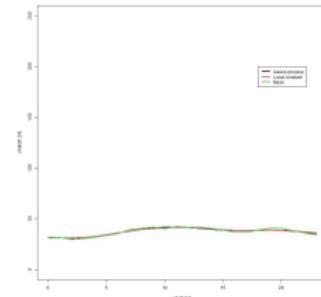
(a) Shanghai Winter



(b) Shanghai Summer



(c) Xiamen Winter



(d) Xiamen Summer

Figure: AQI hourly trend: Southern cities

# RESULT: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

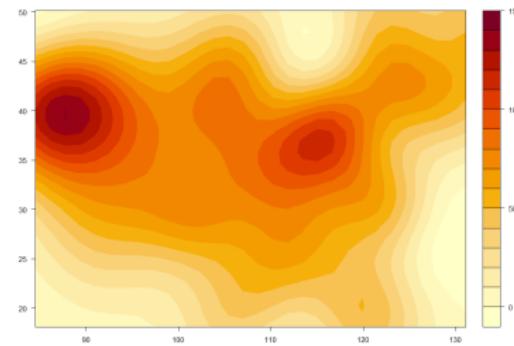
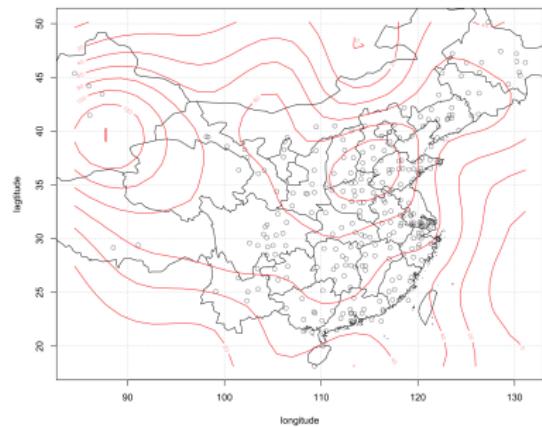


Figure: Spatial distribution of air pollution

Progress



– Thanks –