

Documentation for the  
Global Annual PM2.5 Grids from MODIS, MISR and SeaWiFS  
Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD), 1998-2019, V4.GL.03

**January 2022**

Melanie S. Hammer<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Aaron van Donkelaar<sup>1,2</sup>, Chi Li<sup>2,3</sup>, Alexei Lyapustin<sup>4</sup>, Andrew M. Sayer<sup>4,5</sup>, N. Christina Hsu<sup>4</sup>, Robert C. Levy<sup>4</sup>, Michael J. Garay<sup>6</sup>, Olga V. Kalashnikova<sup>6</sup>, Ralph A. Kahn<sup>4</sup>, Michael Brauer<sup>7,8</sup>, Joshua S. Apte<sup>9</sup>, Daven K. Henze<sup>10</sup>, Li Zhang<sup>11,12</sup>, Qiang Zhang<sup>13,14</sup>, Bonne Ford<sup>15</sup>, Jeffrey R. Pierce<sup>15</sup>, and Randall V. Martin<sup>1,2,16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy, Environmental & Chemical Engineering, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, 63130, USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics and Atmospheric Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H3JS, Canada

<sup>3</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, California, 94720, USA

<sup>4</sup> Earth Sciences Division, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, 20771, USA

<sup>5</sup> Goddard Earth Sciences Technology and Research, Universities Space Research Association, Greenbelt, Maryland, 20771, USA

<sup>6</sup> Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, 91125-0002, USA

<sup>7</sup> School of Population and Public Health, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6T1Z3, Canada

<sup>8</sup> Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 98121, USA

<sup>9</sup> Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, 78712, USA

<sup>10</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, 80309, USA

<sup>11</sup> Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES), University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 80309, USA

<sup>12</sup> Global Systems Divisions, Earth System Research Laboratory, NOAA, Boulder, Colorado, 80309, USA

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Earth System Modeling, Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China

<sup>14</sup> Collaborative Innovation Center for Regional Environmental Quality, Beijing, 100084, China

<sup>15</sup> Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, 80523-1019, USA

<sup>16</sup> Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138, USA

\*Correspondence: [melanie.hammer@wustl.edu](mailto:melanie.hammer@wustl.edu)

## **Abstract**

The Global Annual PM2.5 Grids from MODIS, MISR and SeaWiFS Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD), 1998-2019, V4.GL.03 consists of annual concentrations (micrograms per cubic meter) of all composition ground-level fine particulate matter (PM2.5). This data set combines AOD retrievals from multiple satellite algorithms including the NASA MODerate resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Collection 6.1 (MODIS C6.1), Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer Version 23 (MISRv23), MODIS Multi-Angle Implementation of Atmospheric Correction Collection 6 (MAIAC C6), and the Sea-Viewing Wide Field-of-View Sensor (SeaWiFS) Deep Blue Version 4. The GEOS-Chem chemical transport model is used to relate this total column measure of aerosol to near-surface PM2.5 concentration. Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) is used with global ground-based measurements from the World Health Organization (WHO) database to predict and adjust for the residual PM2.5 bias per grid cell in the initial satellite-derived values.

These estimates are primarily intended to aid in large-scale studies. Gridded data sets are provided at a resolution of 0.01 degrees to allow users to agglomerate data as best meets their particular needs. Data sets are gridded at the finest resolution of the information sources that were incorporated, but do not fully resolve PM2.5 gradients at the gridded resolution due to influence by information sources at coarser resolution. The data are distributed as GeoTIFF files and are in WGS84 projection.

**Data set citation:** Hammer, M. S., A. van Donkelaar, C. Li, A. Lyapustin, A. M. Sayer, N. C. Hsu, R. C. Levy, M. J. Garay, O. V. Kalashnikova, R. A. Kahn, M. Brauer, J. S. Apte, D. K. Henze, L. Zhang, Q. Zhang, B. Ford, J. R. Pierce, and R. V. Martin. 2022. Global Annual PM2.5 Grids from MODIS, MISR and SeaWiFS Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD), 1998-2019, V4.GL.03. Palisades NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center. <https://doi.org/10.7927/fx80-4n39>. Accessed DAY MONTH YEAR.

**Suggested citation for this document:** Hammer, M. S., A. van Donkelaar, C. Li, A. Lyapustin, A. M. Sayer, N. C. Hsu, R. C. Levy, M. J. Garay, O. V. Kalashnikova, R. A. Kahn, M. Brauer, J. S. Apte, D. K. Henze, L. Zhang, Q. Zhang, B. Ford, J. R. Pierce, and R. V. Martin. 2022. Documentation for the Global Annual PM2.5 Grids from MODIS, MISR and SeaWiFS Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD), 1998-2019, V4.GL.03. Palisades NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center. <https://doi.org/10.7927/thr9-xe64>. Accessed DAY MONTH YEAR.

We appreciate feedback regarding this data set, such as suggestions, discovery of errors, difficulties in using the data, and format preferences. Please contact:

NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC)  
Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)  
Columbia University  
Phone: 1 (845) 365-8920  
Email: [ciesin.info@ciesin.columbia.edu](mailto:ciesin.info@ciesin.columbia.edu)

## Contents

I.	Introduction.....	3
II.	Data and Methodology.....	3
III.	Data Set Description(s).....	4
IV.	How to Use the Data.....	4
V.	Potential Use Cases.....	4
VI.	Limitations.....	4
VII.	Acknowledgments.....	5
VIII.	Disclaimer.....	5
IX.	Use Constraints.....	5
X.	Recommended Citation(s).....	6
XI.	Source Code.....	6
XII.	References.....	6
XIII.	Documentation Copyright and License.....	7
	Appendix 1. Data Revision History.....	7
	Appendix 2. Contributing Authors & Documentation Revision History.....	7

## I. Introduction

The Global Annual PM2.5 Grids from MODIS, MISR and SeaWiFS Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD), 1998-2019, V4.GL.03 data set utilizes NASA’s MODIS C6.1, MISR v23, MAIAC C6, and SeaWiFS Optical Aerosol Depth (AOD) data to produce a collection of 22 gridded data files of annual concentrations (micrograms per cubic meter) of all composition ground-level fine particulate matter (PM2.5). There is one grid for each year for the period 1998 to 2019, at a spatial resolution of 0.01 degrees (i.e., grid cells 1.1 km on a side at the equator). The annual estimates were generated following a Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) technique (van Donkelaar et al., 2016). The grids were developed from the ASCII data files for each year in Esri ArcGIS.

## II. Data and Methodology

A detailed description of the methodology is provided in Hammer et al. (2020) available at: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c01764>.

Detailed description of satellite AOD sources, GEOS-Chem simulation, and the algorithm for calculating PM2.5 estimates is available at: [https://pubs.acs.org/doi/suppl/10.1021/acs.est.0c01764/suppl\\_file/es0c01764\\_si\\_001.pdf](https://pubs.acs.org/doi/suppl/10.1021/acs.est.0c01764/suppl_file/es0c01764_si_001.pdf).

CIESIN converted All Composition Satellite-Derived PM2.5, at 35% RH [ug/m3] at 0.01° × 0.01° w/GWR adjustment [.asc.zip] to GeoTIFF for the years 1998 to 2019.

### **III. Data Set Description(s)**

**Data set description:**

The PM2.5 grids consist of concentrations (micrograms per cubic meter) of all composition ground-level fine particulate matter (PM2.5) per 0.01 degree grid cells for each of the twenty-two years for the period 1998 to 2019.

**Data set web page:**

SEDAC URL: <https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/sdei-global-annual-gwr-pm2-5-modis-misr-seawifs-aod-v4-gl-03>

Permanent URL: <https://doi.org/10.7927/fx80-4n39>

**Data set format:**

The data are available in GeoTIFF format as downloadable zip files. Each downloadable is a compressed zip file containing: 1) GeoTIFF for the year, and 2) PDF documentation.

**Data set downloads:**

sdei-global-annual-gwr-pm2-5-modis-misr-seawifs-aod-v4-gl-03-YYYY-geotiff.zip

where YYYY are years 1998 through 2019.

### **IV. How to Use the Data**

The raster data in GeoTIFF format can be used directly in mapping and geospatial analysis.

### **V. Potential Use Cases**

Prior versions of these data have been used extensively in public health applications, especially in conjunction with population data to estimate exposure levels.

### **VI. Limitations**

The current data set has all composition PM2.5 concentration values for the benefit of researchers focusing on anthropogenic sources of PM2.5. However, there is higher uncertainty in the PM2.5 values in regions (especially Central Asia and North Africa) with high contributions from mineral dust, mostly a result of sparse ground-based monitoring and challenging conditions for measurement retrieval and simulation. Hence, there are higher degrees of uncertainty in these regions compared to other parts of the world, even after excluding the natural sources.

Note that these estimates are primarily intended to aid in broad area studies. Gridded data sets are provided to allow users to aggregate data to spatial units that suit their needs. Data sets are gridded at the finest resolution of the information sources that were incorporated. These data are not intended for studies examining intra-urban differentials in PM2.5, for example, or other small area research. In situ data are more appropriate at those scales.

## **VII. Acknowledgments**

Funding for dissemination of this data set was provided under the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) contract 80GSFC18C0111 for the continued operation of the Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC), which is operated by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) of Columbia University.

## **VIII. Disclaimer**

CIESIN follows procedures designed to ensure that data disseminated by CIESIN are of reasonable quality. If, despite these procedures, users encounter apparent errors or misstatements in the data, they should contact SEDAC User Services at [ciesin.info@ciesin.columbia.edu](mailto:ciesin.info@ciesin.columbia.edu). Neither CIESIN nor NASA verifies or guarantees the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of any data provided. CIESIN provides this data without warranty of any kind whatsoever, either expressed or implied. CIESIN shall not be liable for incidental, consequential, or special damages arising out of the use of any data provided by CIESIN.

## **IX. Use Constraints**

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>).



Users are free to use, copy, distribute, transmit, and adapt the work for commercial and non-commercial purposes, without restriction, as long as clear attribution of the source is provided.

## X. Recommended Citation(s)

### Data set(s):

Hammer, M. S., A. van Donkelaar, C. Li, A. Lyapustin, A. M. Sayer, N. C. Hsu, R. C. Levy, M. J. Garay, O. V. Kalashnikova, R. A. Kahn, M. Brauer, J. S. Apte, D. K. Henze, L. Zhang, Q. Zhang, B. Ford, J. R. Pierce, and R. V. Martin. 2022. Global Annual PM2.5 Grids from MODIS, MISR and SeaWiFS Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD), 1998-2019, V4.GL.03. Palisades NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center. <https://doi.org/10.7927/fx80-4n39>. Accessed DAY MONTH YEAR.

### Scientific publication:

Hammer, M. S., A. van Donkelaar, C. Li, A. Lyapustin, A. M. Sayer, N. C. Hsu, R. C. Levy, M. J. Garay, O. V. Kalashnikova, R. A. Kahn, M. Brauer, J. S. Apte, D. K. Henze, L. Zhang, Q. Zhang, B. Ford, J. R. Pierce, and R. V. Martin. 2020. Global Estimates and Long-Term Trends of Fine Particulate Matter Concentrations (1998–2018). *Environmental Science & Technology* 54 (13): 7879–7890. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c01764>.

## XI. Source Code


No source code is provided.

## XII. References

Hammer, M. S., A. van Donkelaar, C. Li, A. Lyapustin, A. M. Sayer, N. C. Hsu, R. C. Levy, M. J. Garay, O. V. Kalashnikova, R. A. Kahn, M. Brauer, J. S. Apte, D. K. Henze, L. Zhang, Q. Zhang, B. Ford, J. R. Pierce, and R. V. Martin. 2020. Global Estimates and Long-Term Trends of Fine Particulate Matter Concentrations (1998–2018). *Environmental Science & Technology* 54 (13): 7879–7890. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c01764>.

van Donkelaar, A., R. V. Martin, M. Brauer, N. C. Hsu, R. A. Kahn, R. C. Levy, A. Lyapustin, A. M. Sayer, D. M. Winker. 2016. Global Estimates of Fine Particulate Matter using a Combined Geophysical-Statistical Method with Information from Satellites, Models, and Monitors. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 50 (7), 3762–3772. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.5b05833>.

### **XIII. Documentation Copyright and License**

Copyright © 2022. The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York. This document is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). 

#### **Appendix 1. Data Revision History**

No revisions have been made to this data set. However, it supersedes the Global Annual PM2.5 Grids from MODIS, MISR and SeaWiFS Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) with GWR, 1998–2016 data set.

#### **Appendix 2. Contributing Authors & Documentation Revision History**

Revision Date	ORCID	Contributors	Revisions
January 11, 2022	0000-0002-8875-4864	T. Chai-Onn, A. de Sherbinin	This document is the 1 <sup>st</sup> instance of documentation.