

# PUBLIC HEALTH APPLICATIONS IN REMOTE SENSING

**William A. Sprigg**  
The University of Arizona

**China Meteorological  
Administration  
Seminar**

**Beijing**  
**9 July 2008**



**Beijing: 10:30AM 20 March 2002**  
**(China News Agency photo)**



# Acknowledgements

**Modeling:** Slobodan Nickovic, Dazhong Yin, Zavisla Janjic, Goran Pejanovic

**Forecast Verification:** Brian Barbaris, Kurt Thome, Anna-Britt Mahler, Patrick Shaw

**Land Characteristics:** Gary Sanchez, Tom Budge, Pat Chavez

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**Product Design, WEB Page, Data Support:** Bill Hudspeth, Karl Benedict, Marvin Landis

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<http://www.atmo.arizona.edu/faculty/research/dust/dust.html>  
<http://phairs.unm.edu>



# Phoenix Arizona Dust Storm

## 7 June 2006

Photo: R. Schumacher, Arizona Republic news



<http://www.atmo.arizona.edu/faculty/research/dust/dust.html>



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# Dust Storm Forecasting

- Why Do It?
- How Do We Try?
- What Limits Our Progress?
- What Is Possible?



# Drought → Dust → Health

- Inhaled PM leads to heart failure, ...“Ambient particulate matter accelerates coagulation...” Mutlu et al., 2007
- “Inhalation of fine, airborne particulate matter (PM) has serious chronic human health effects and is a major cause of premature death worldwide.” Moreno et al., 2006
- “Coachella, California, residents’ cardiovascular mortality and heart rate variability are elevated due to high airborne PM,” Ostro et al., 2000



# Valley Fever

- **CAUSE: SOIL-DWELLING FUNGI**
- **FUNGUS RESPONDS TO WEATHER & CLIMATE**
- **INHALING SPORES MAY LEAD TO INFECTION**
  - **FLU=LIKE SYMPTOMS** (fever, cough, etc.)
  - **MAY MOVE FROM LUNGS TO OTHER PARTS OF BODY**
- **REGIONAL MORTALITY / MORBIDITY**
  - **2004 SEVERE CASES: AZ = 3,665 USA = 6,056**
  - **DEATHS: 6-10% of reported cases (in AZ)**

Adapted from A. Comrie

UA Valley Fever Center of Excellence



# Valley Fever Endemic Zone



From A. Comrie, 2000



Hector and Laniado-Laborin, 2002



# Transcontinental Transport

- Desert soils contain **bacteria, fungi, viruses, plant pollen, heavy metals** & unknown quantities of **imported toxins** <sup>1</sup>
- Tampa, Florida: **airborne PM 0.3 - 1.0** concentrations during African dust event: 10X background <sup>1</sup>
- **Fungal Diseases of Crops** (e.g. sugarcane, bananas) appear in Caribbean within days of African outbreak, and **Foot and Mouth Disease** (endemic to the Sahel) may also <sup>2</sup>
- **Bacterial Pathogens of Rice & Beans, and Bacterial Bearers of Disease of Fruit & Trees** transported from Africa to the Caribbean <sup>1,2</sup>
- **Paediatric Asthma** emergency admissions on Trinidad linked to African dust <sup>3</sup>

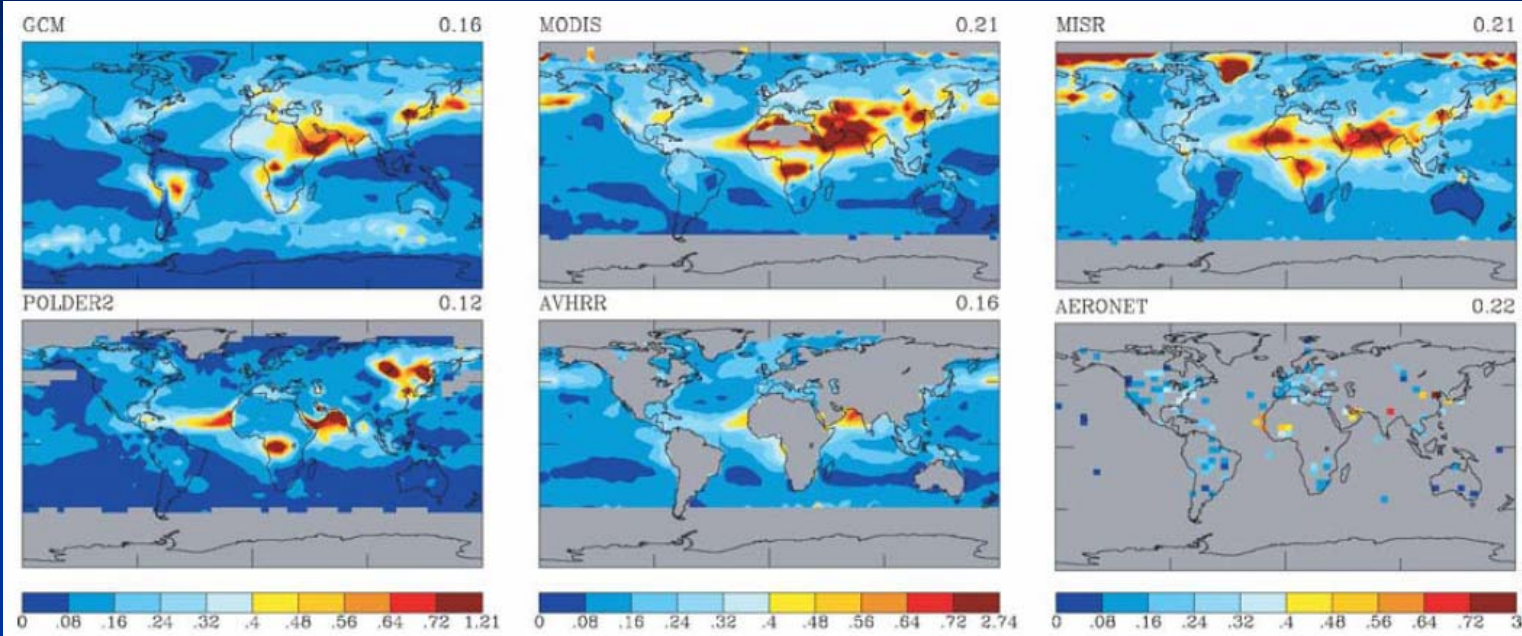
[1] Griffin, D.W. (2007); [2] Kellogg & Griffin (2005); [3] Gyan, K., et.al. (2005)



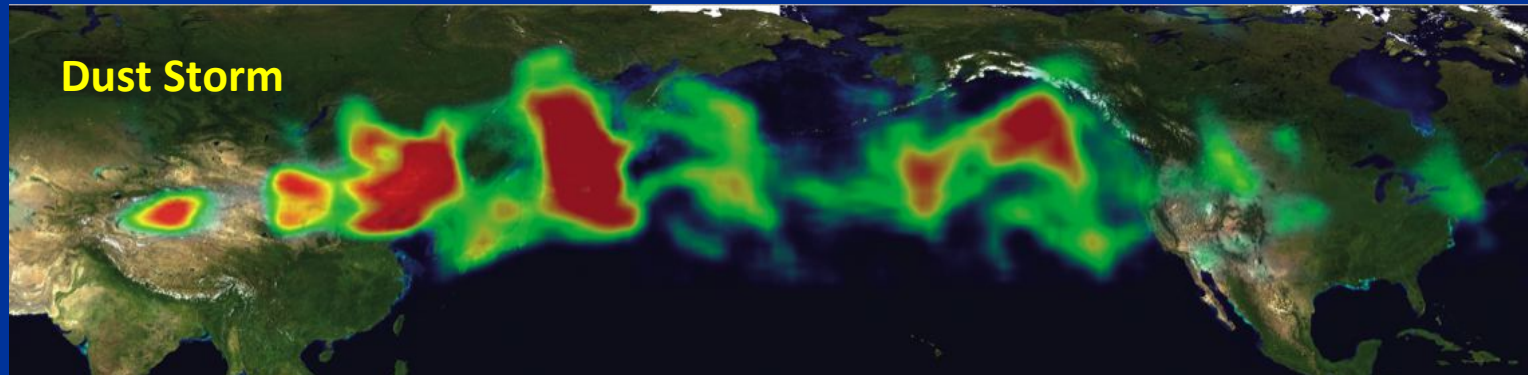


# Asian Dust Transport - April 2001

## Aerosol Optical Depth



*Liu et al., 2005*



- MODIS (Terra and Aqua)
- TOMS
- OMI
- AIRS
- METEOSAT

Composit by NASA



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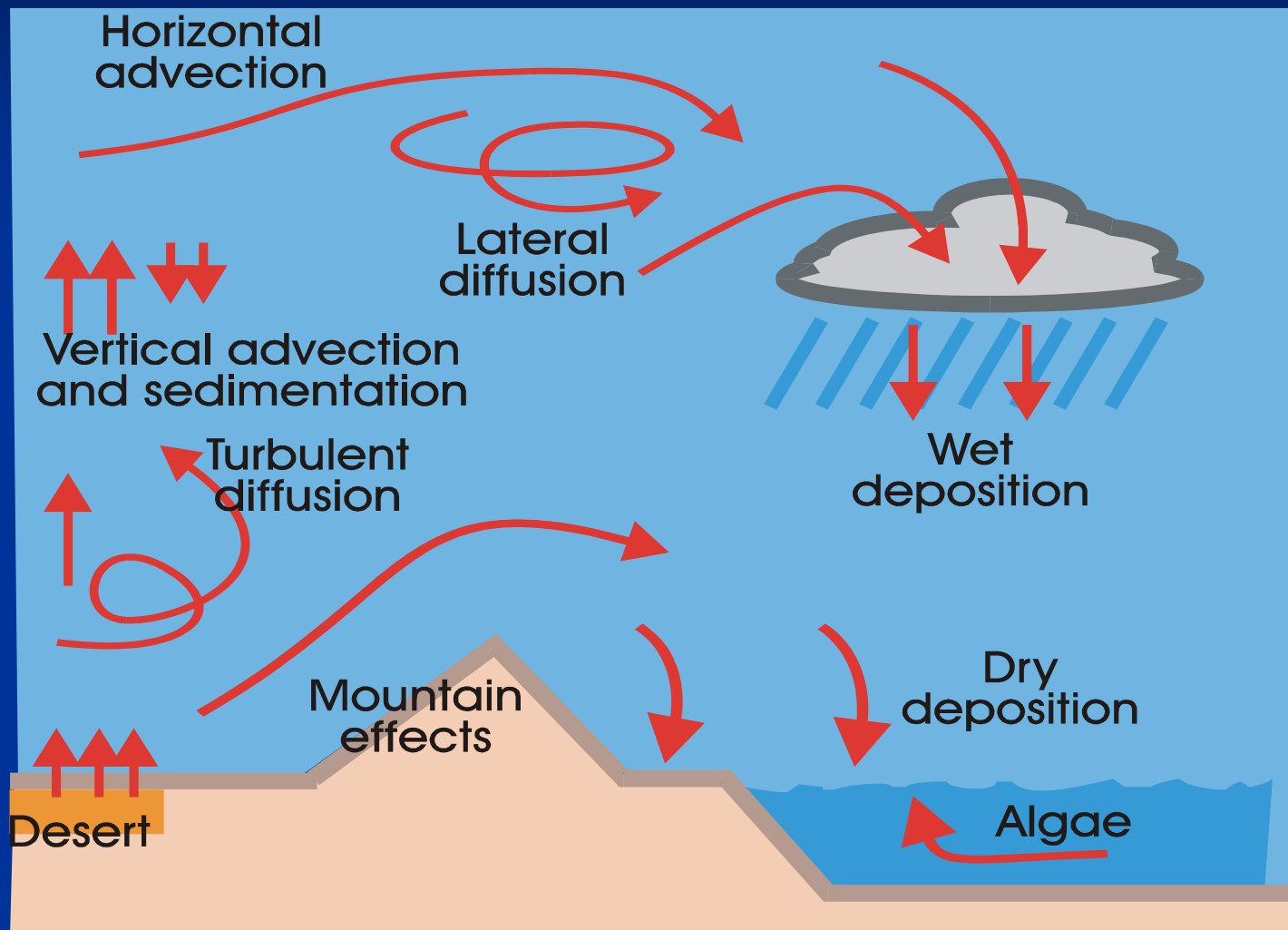
# Public Health Applications in Remote Sensing -- PHAiRS

- **Objective:** operations-capable (dust) forecast system for human health decision support
- **Principles:**
  - Numerical models: objective, adaptable & multiple use
  - NWS models: global reach, reputation & continuity
  - Model interoperability & supercomputing for globalocity
  - NASA Satellites: identifying/monitoring sources
  - High resolution, “at your ZIP code” for greater use
  - Client Selects Product
  - Public Health & AQ Advisors, for practical design

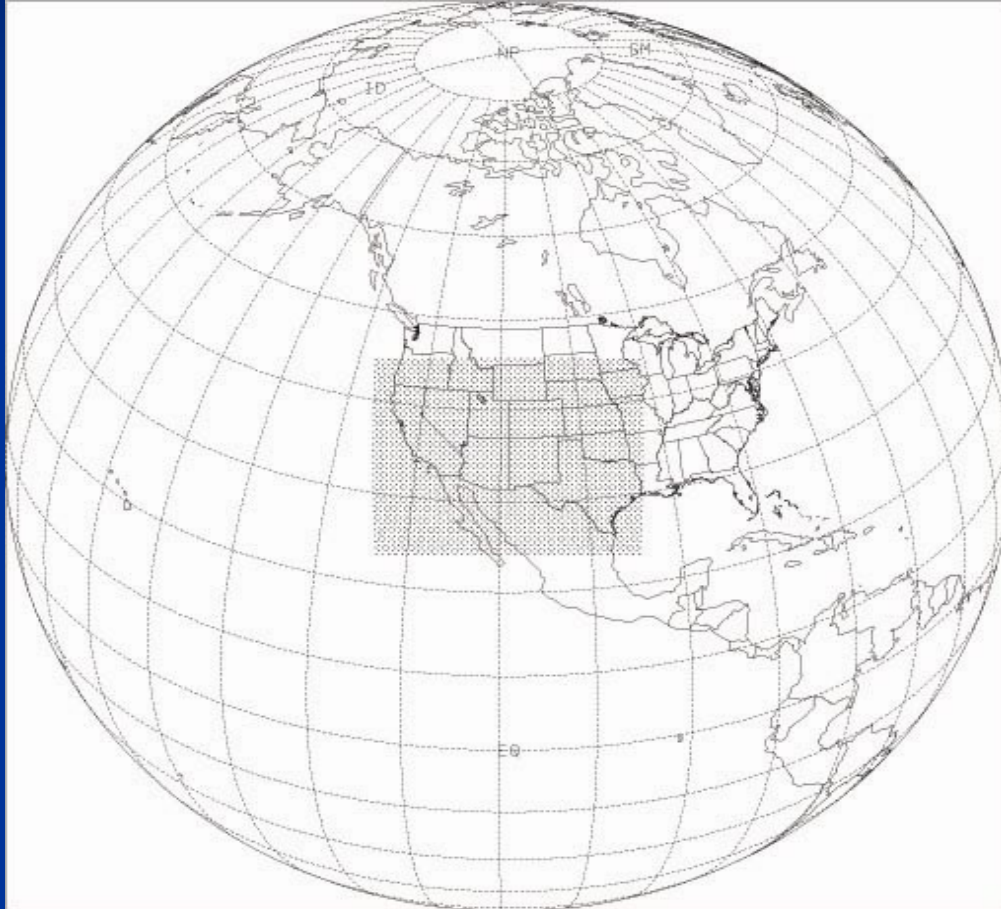


# Dust Regional Atmospheric Model (DREAM)

Slobodan Nickovic



# Model Setup



- Domain center at  $(109^{\circ}\text{W}, 35^{\circ}\text{N})$
- Horizontal grid: initial spacing  $1/3$  degree

## MODEL SYSTEM

DREAM (in-line) driven by NCEP/Eta or NCEP/NMM

## VARIABLE INPUT DATA

NCEP global weather (initial & boundary conditions)

## (SEMI) PERMANENT INPUT DATA

soil and land cover

Zobler soil texture – 1 deg – global

FAO - 4 km – global

NASA - MODIS

## DUST PRODUCTION FACTORS:

soil structure

**vegetation cover**

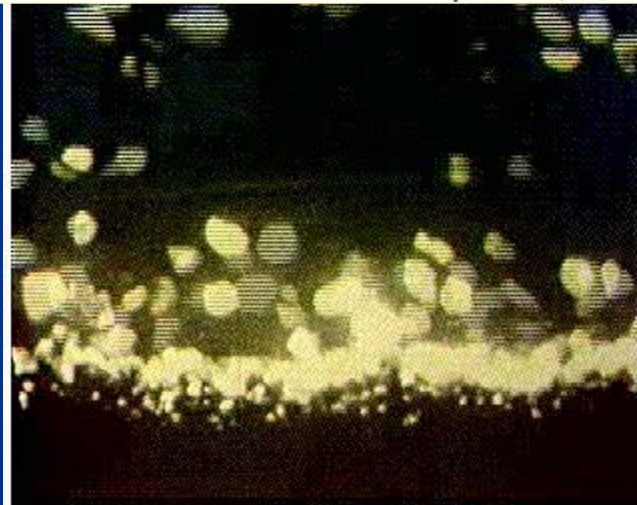
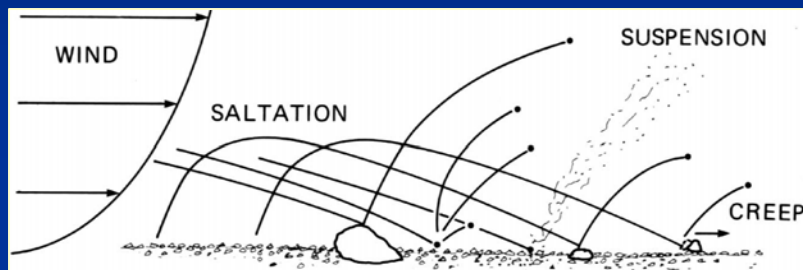
soil moisture

atmospheric turbulence



# Wind Erosion Modeling

Adapted from Betterton ppt



Saltating particles in wind tunnel

## Mass flux:

- Creep (rolling): 800-2000  $\mu\text{m D}$
- Saltation (hopping): 100-800  $\mu\text{m D}$
- Suspension (wind blown dust): <100  $\mu\text{m D}$

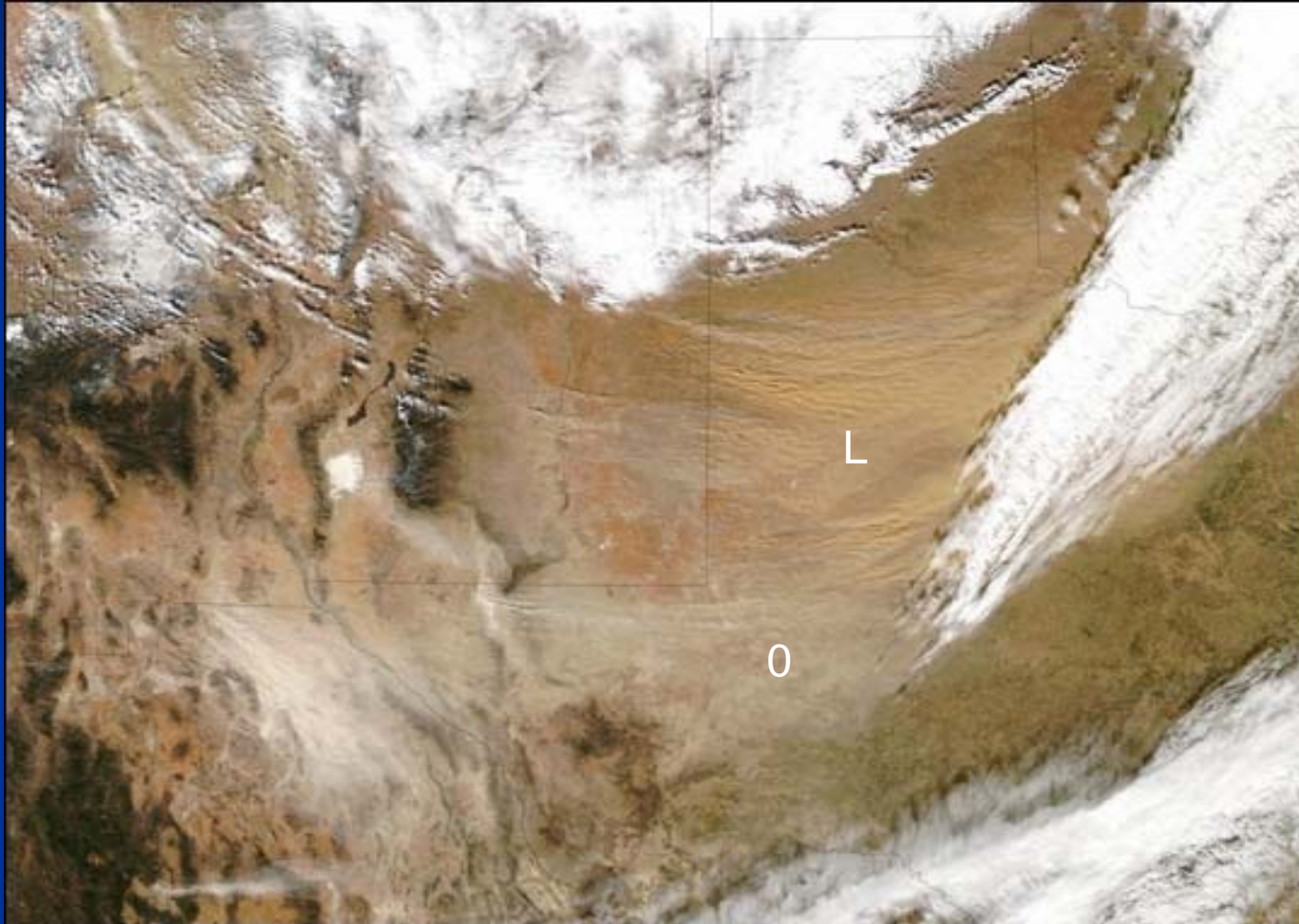
Research of  
Laboratory of Blown Sand Physics  
Cold & Arid Regions Environmental &  
Engineering Research Institute, CAS  
Lanzhou

... protects 1,000 Km of railroad in  
western China



# Typical SW Problem

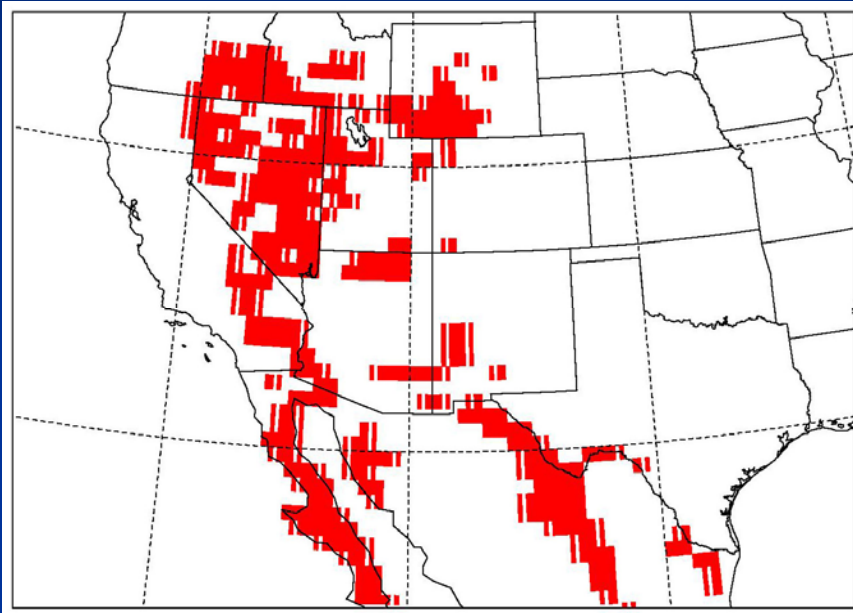
December 15-17, 2003: A FRONTAL SYSTEM SWEEPED ACROSS NEW MEXICO, TEXAS AND NORTHERN MEXICO: A DUST PROBLEM for Odessa (O) and Lubbock (L) Texas



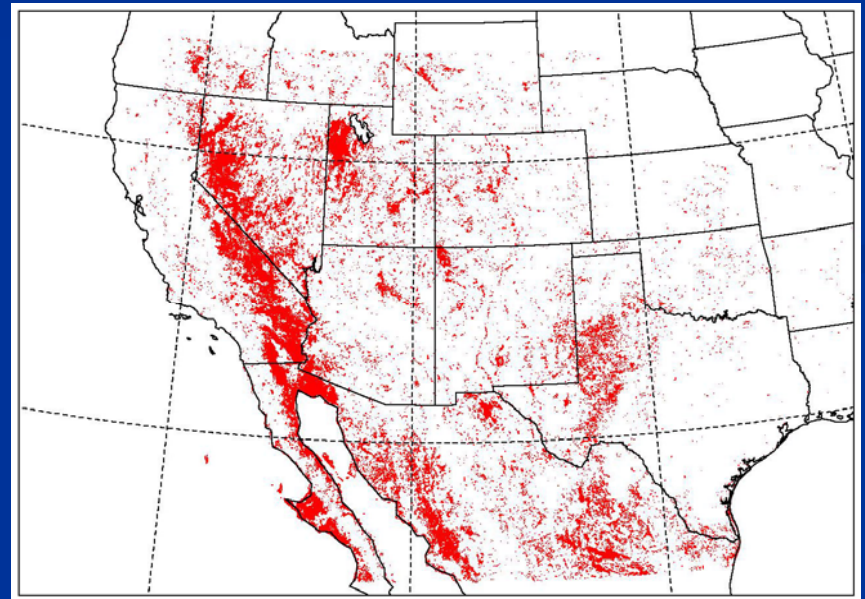
GOES 12 Vis/IR Composite, 12/15/03 @ 1426 CST

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# A Possible Solution?



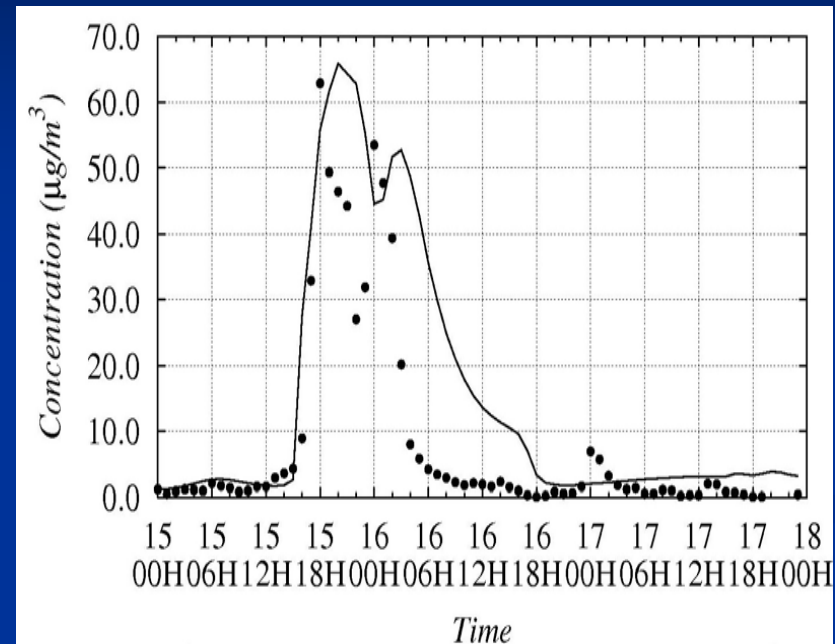
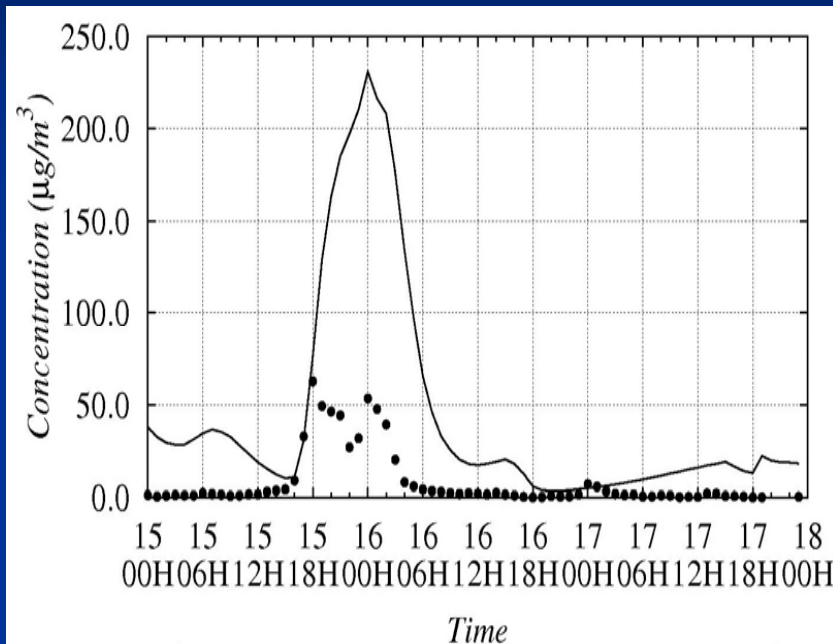
Bare ground class from Olson  
World Ecosystem Land Cover



And from NASA MODIS MOD12 product



# Modeled and Measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations at Odessa, Texas, Dec. 15, 2003



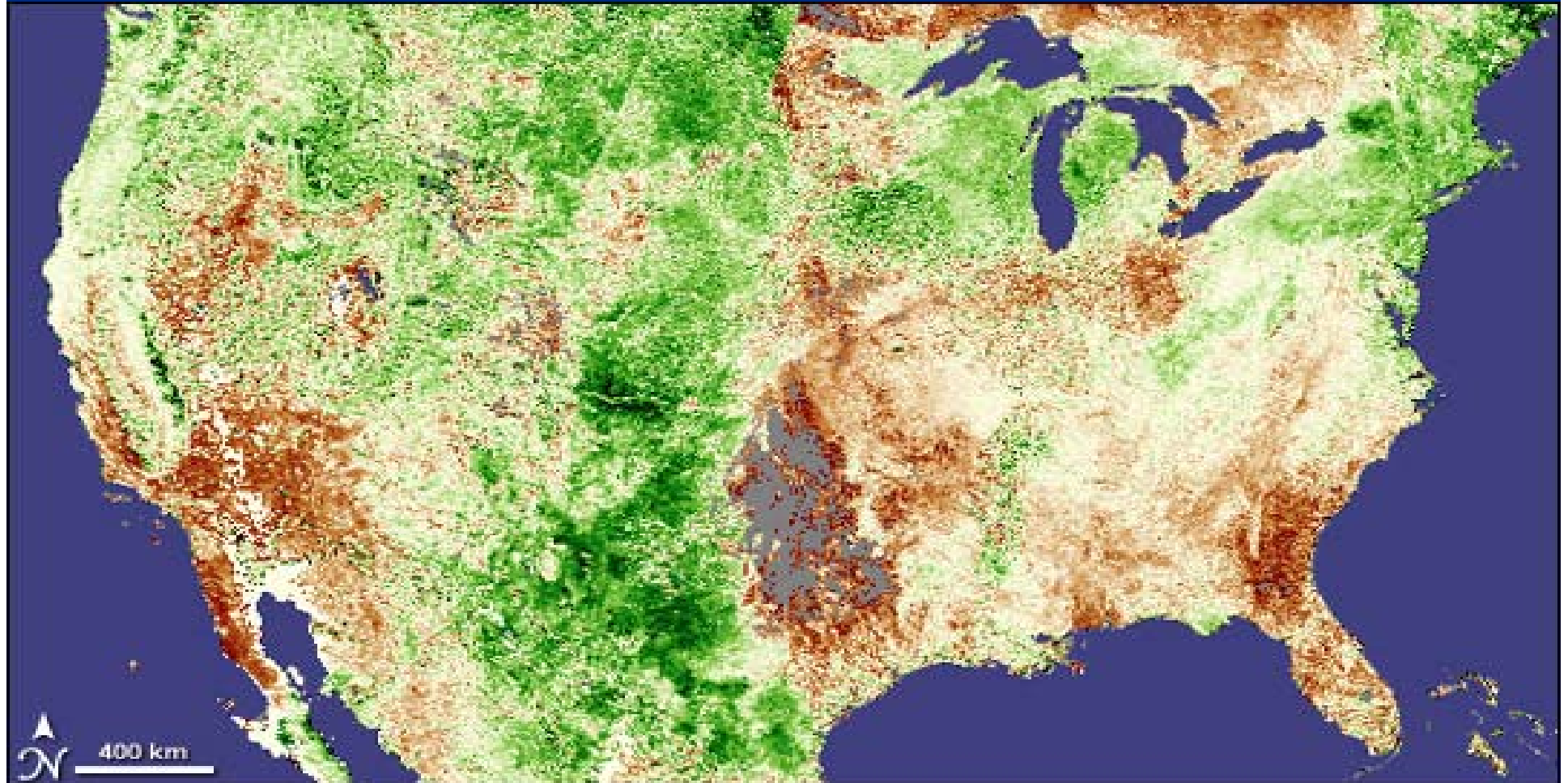
(L) with Olsen land surface data; (R) with NASA MODIS land data: measured (dots) modeled (solid lines) N.B. different scales

But, sources change



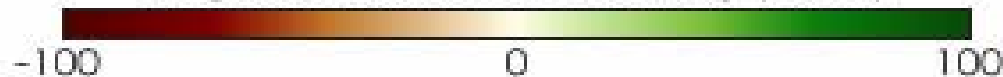
# Vegetation: May 2007 vs. average May 2000 - 2006 Courtesy:

Global Inventory Modeling & Mapping Studies Group NASA GSFC

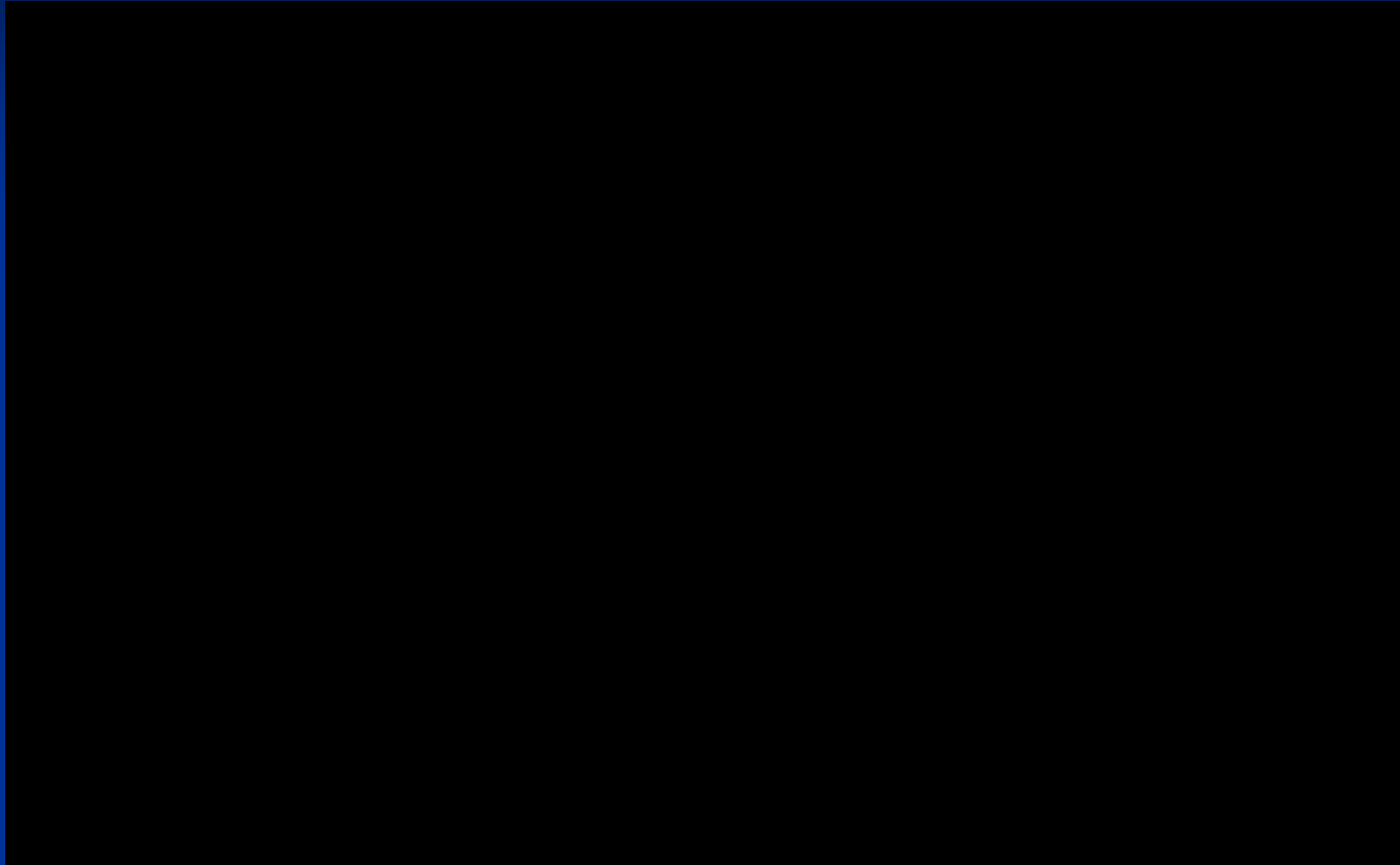


May 21-31, 2007

Vegetation Percent Anomaly (NDVI)



# Experimental Mineral Dust Source Monitoring US Geological Survey



- MODIS; Southern California & Arizona USA
- 1 January – 27 December 2005; Week Time Steps



# Phoenix, Arizona -- July 17, 2007

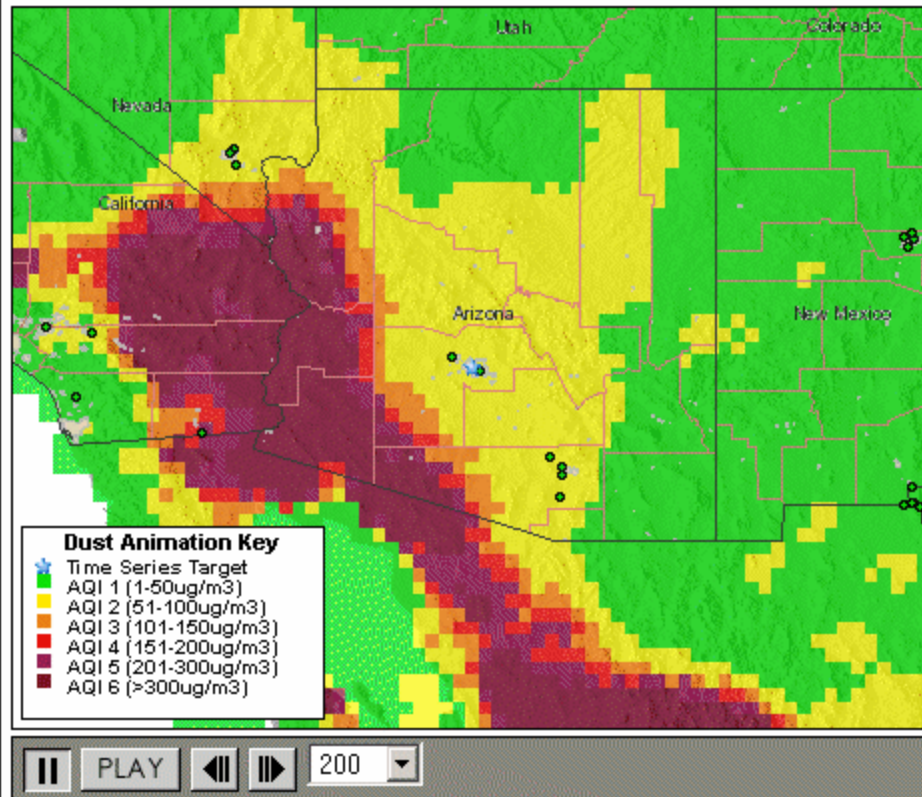


<http://www.atmo.arizona.edu/research/dust/dustmovie.html>

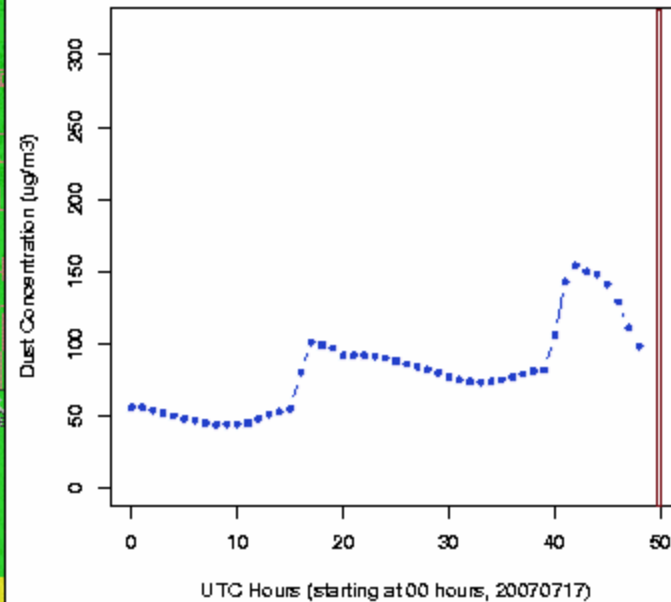


# PHAIRS Dust Animation Client

49 hr Dust Model for Supersite (pm10) beginning on 07-17-2007 at 00:00:00 hours UTC



### Dust Concentration Plot



• DREAM Model Dust Concentration  
• EPA AirNow Dust Concentration (when available)

Date: 07/19/07  
UTC Time: 00 hrs  
Particle Size Class: pm10

PM 10 DREAM (1:8,000,000 scale) Display (W. Hudspeth)  
48-Hour Animation begins July 17, 2007, 00 hours UTC  
Supersite (EPA AIRNOW Station), Phoenix, Arizona (33:30:00N, 112:05:59W)  
EPA AIRNOW data **unavailable**

<http://phairs.unm.edu>



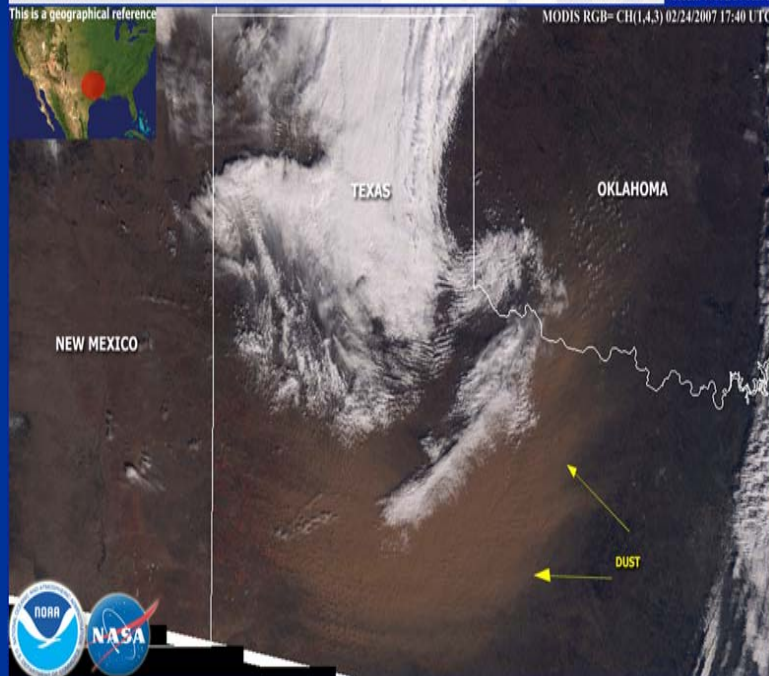
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# Airport Safety

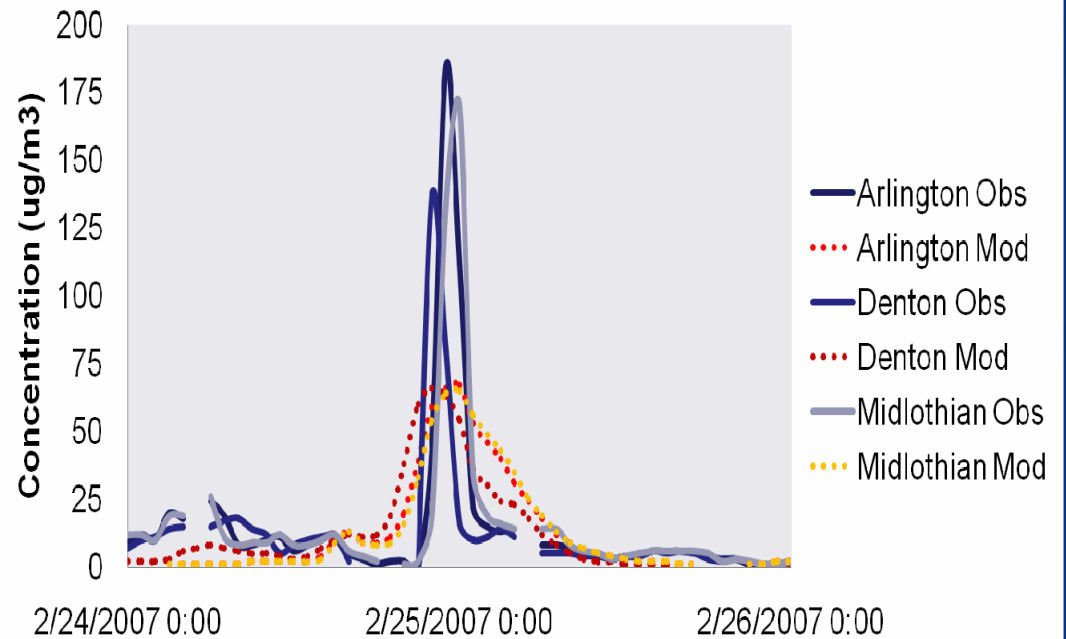
## PM<sub>2.5</sub> Forecast vs Observation

The satellite image shows a large area of dense blowing dust across middle of Texas and moving into southwestern Oklahoma. The yellow arrows show the area of dust coverage.

Credit: NOAA/NASA



### Texas February 2007 dust event PM<sub>2.5</sub> airport comparisons



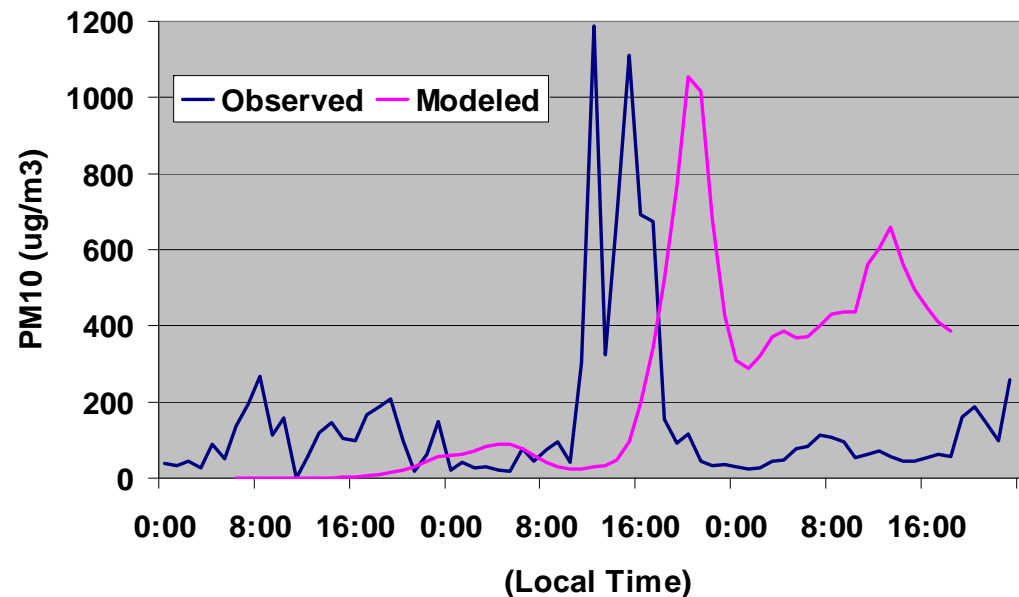
## Highway Safety

A dust storm on Highway 8 south of Phoenix left two people dead and 13 others injured on 15 February 2006.



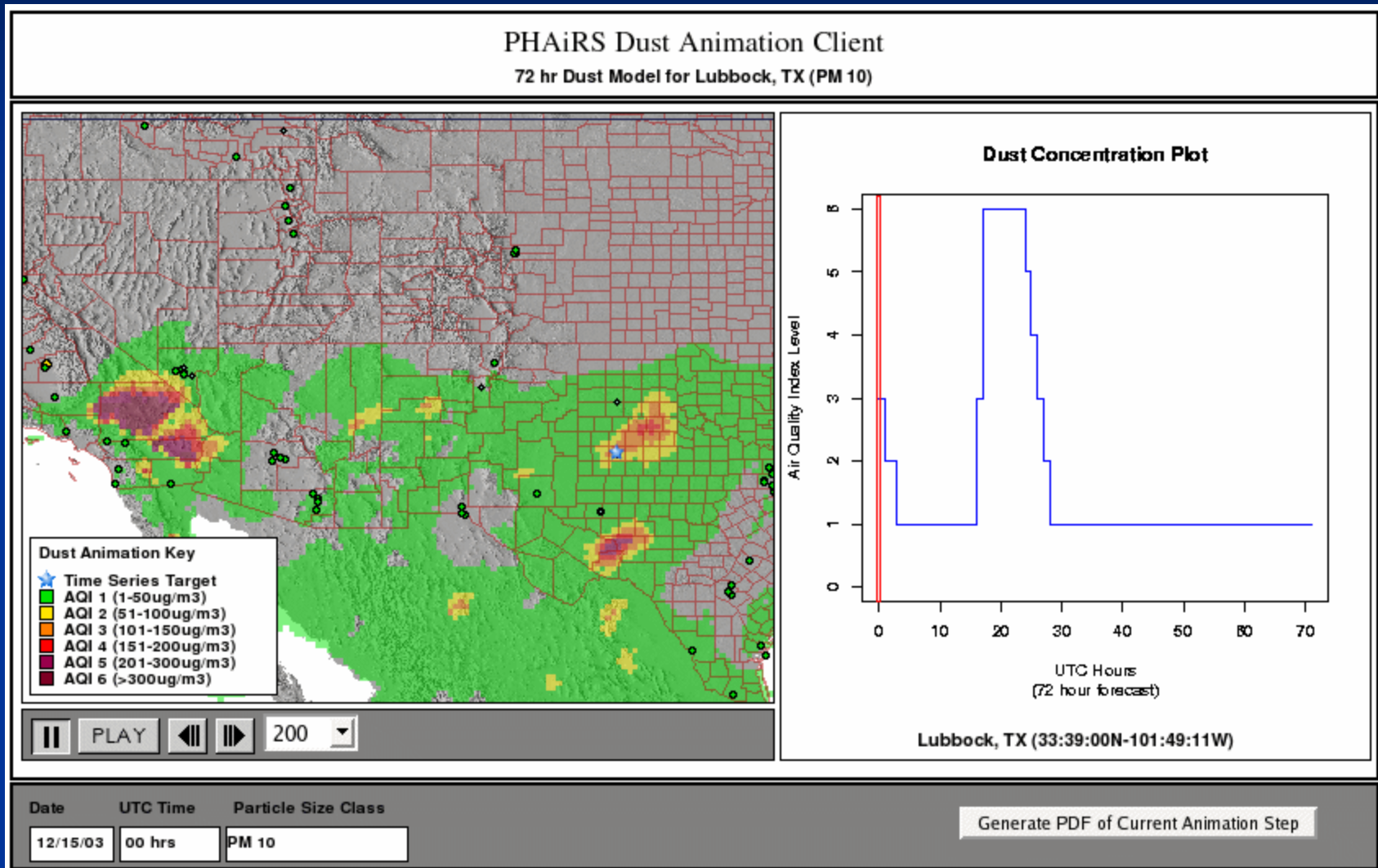
Pinal County Air Quality detected the event (in blue) at Stanfield, ~5 Km from the accident. A 72-hr hindcast simulated the event (in red).

PM10 Concentrations at Stanfield, AZ  
February 14-16, 2006



# Do You Remember the December '03 Storm?

## A test product for public health agencies ...

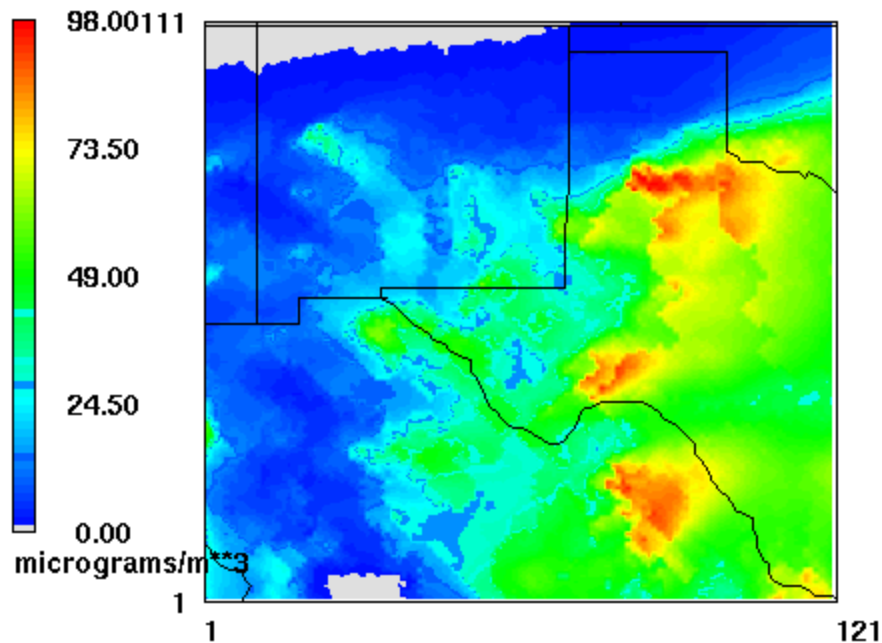




# ISOLATE DUST SOURCE IN MODEL TO ASSESS SOURCE CONTRIBUTIONS

PM2.5

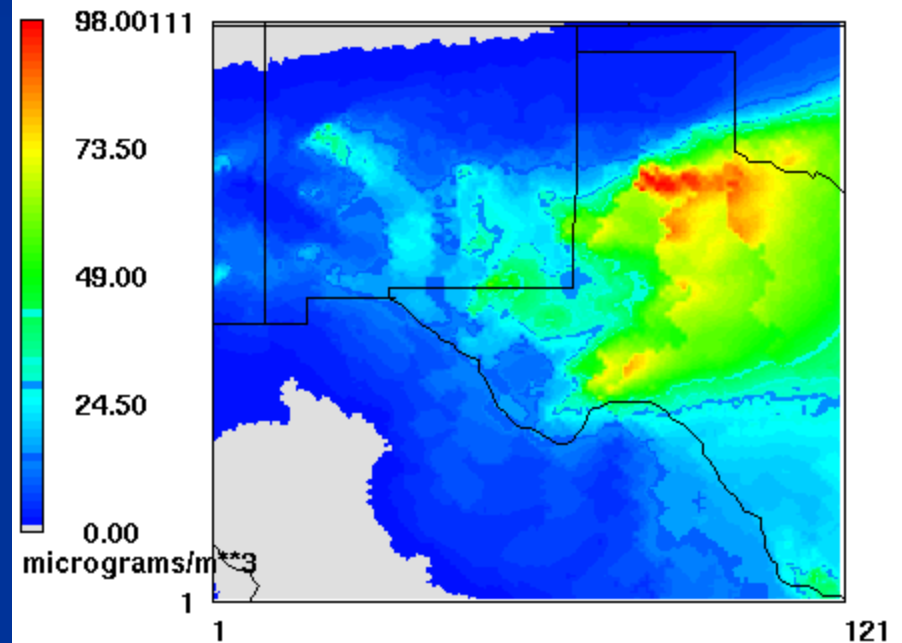
(all)



December 15, 2003 0:00:00  
Min= 0.20 at (2,111), Max= 98.28 at (87,80)

PM2.5

(no Mexican sources)

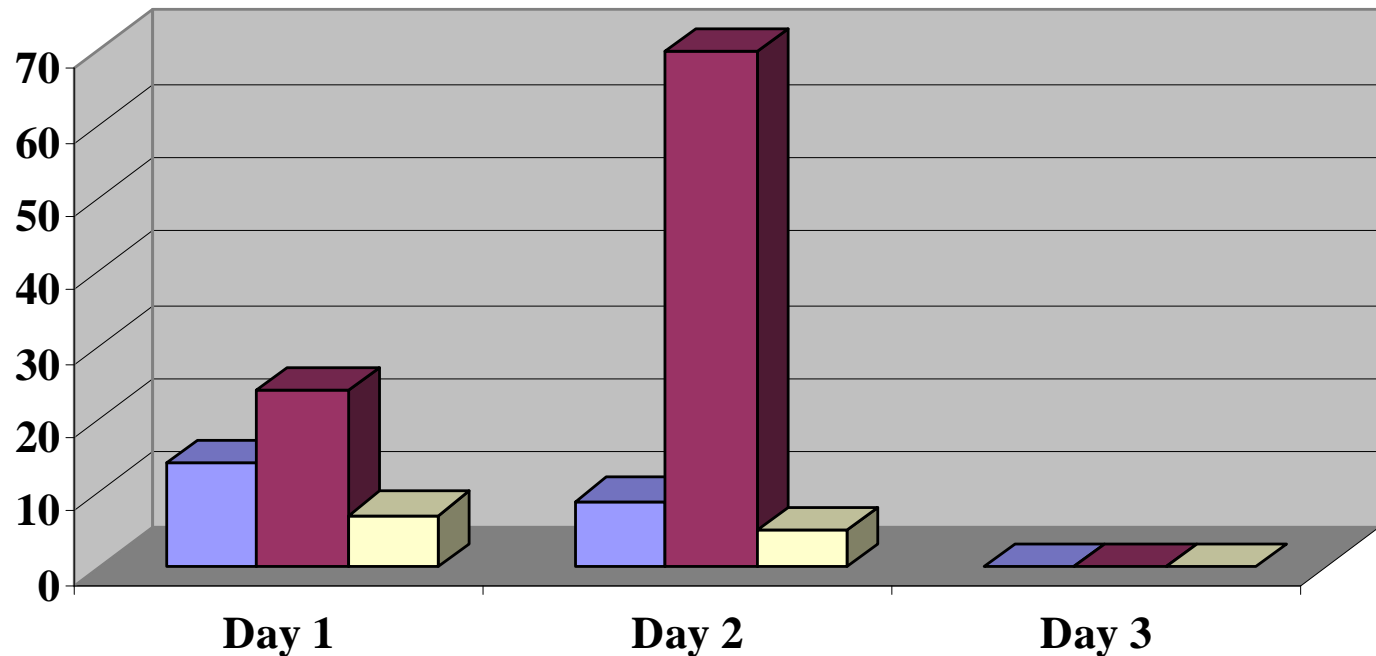


December 15, 2003 0:00:00  
Min= 0.01 at (23,1), Max= 98.00 at (87,80)



# Hours of PM2.5 exceeding daily standard ( $65 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) 40 sites 15-17 December 2003

Number of hours



■ Current climate ■ Drier climate ■ Wetter climate

**N.B. Effective Dec 17, 2006, standard is 35 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**



# Research and Operations Together

## ■ Airborne Dust Model Validation

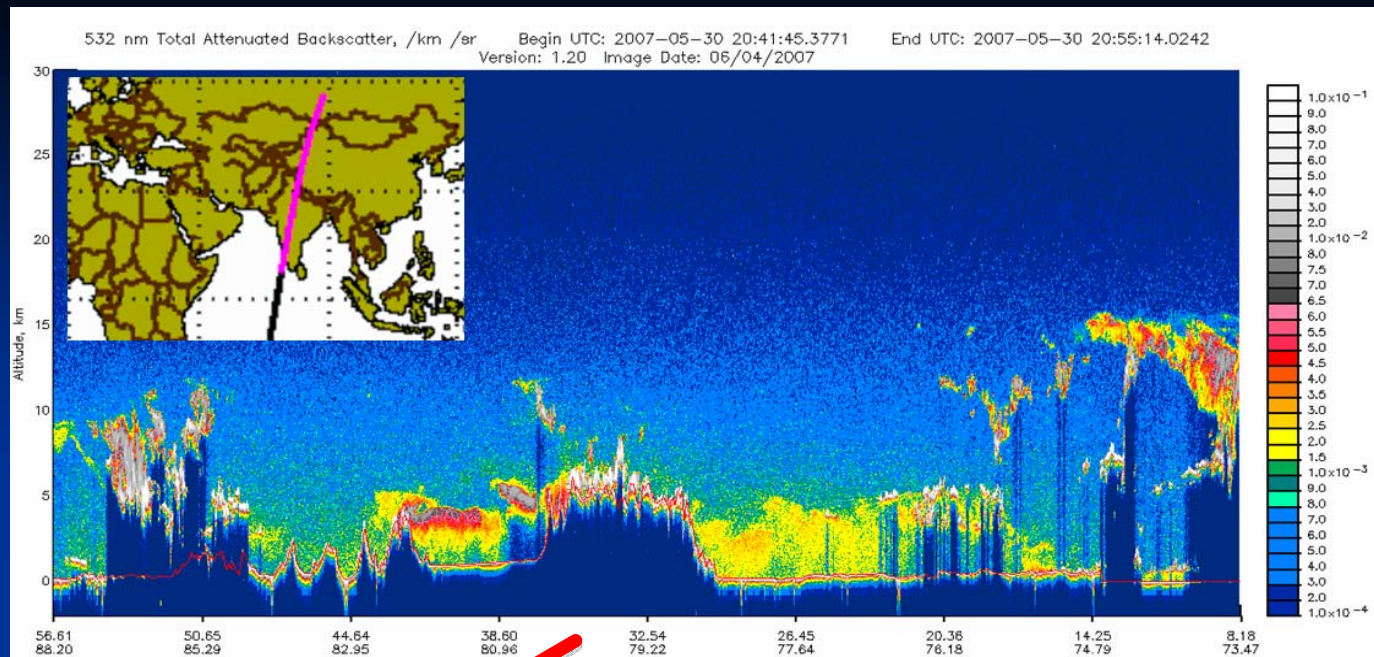
via

## Measurements & Monitoring

- AERONET
- LIDAR
- AQ Sampling Networks -- PM10 and PM2.5
- CALIPSO\*



# The A-Train's CALIPSO (vertical profile)



# Research and Operations Together

- Sand & Dust Storm Detection

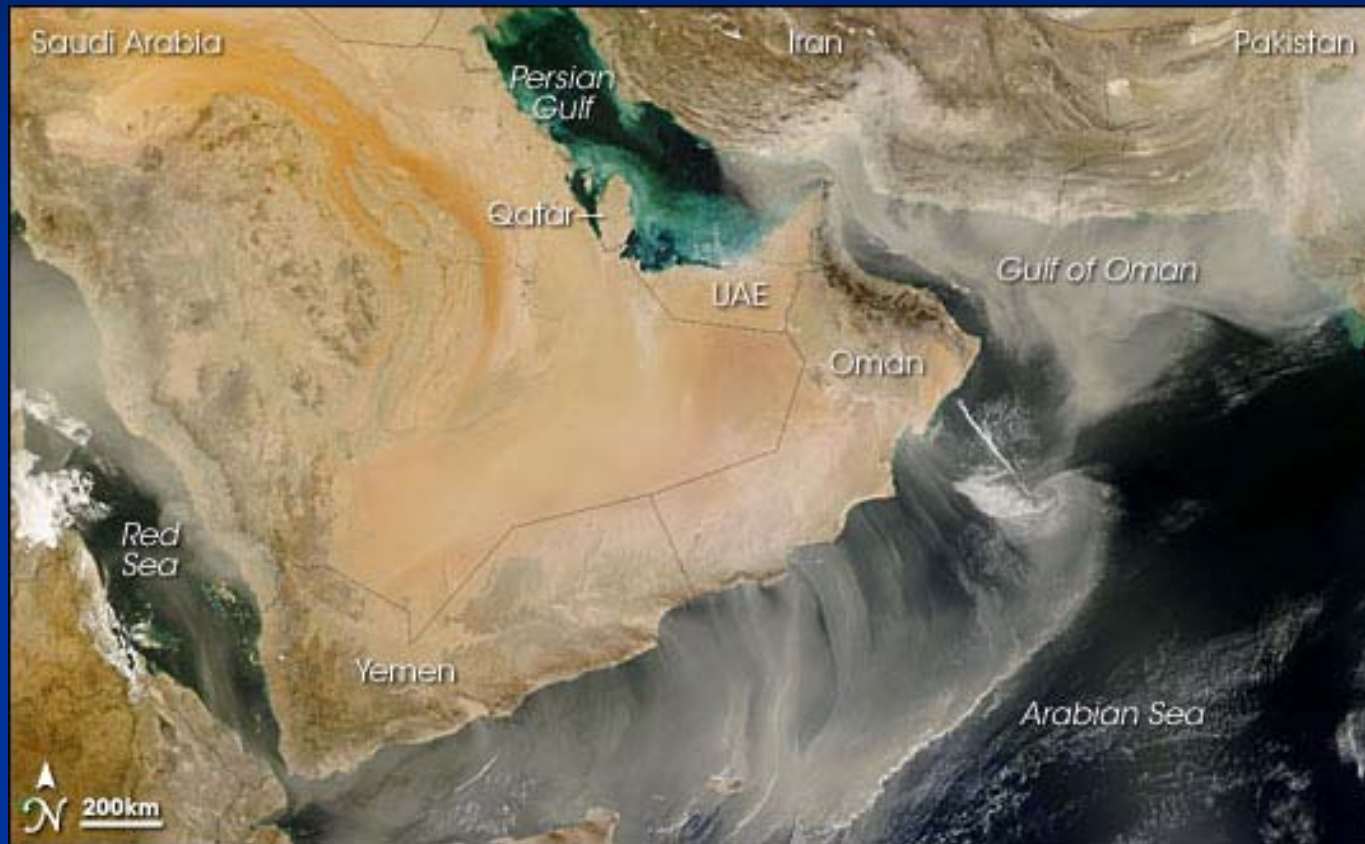
- Satellite (e.g. CMA and NASA's *Natural Hazards* \*)



# Dust Plumes from Pakistan, Iran, Oman and Yemen

## 22 February 2008

.. from MODIS on NASA's **Terra** satellite



250 meters per  
pixel

[Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer](#)

<http://naturalhazards.nasa.gov>

Courtesy Jeff Schmaltz, [MODIS Rapid Response](#) team



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# Information Access, Delivery & Dissemination

- **SERVIR – Sistema Regional de Visualizacion y Monitoreo**
  - ( <http://servir.nsstc.nasa.gov/about.html> )
  
- **PHAIRS**
  - ( <http://phairs.unm.edu> )



# SERVIR

- Geospatial Datasets
  - Search, browse, and download geospatial data and metadata from the SERVIR Data Portal <http://servir.nasa.cathalac.org/portal.html>
- Interactive Online Maps
  - View live maps from [SERVIR Data Portal](#) and the [SERVIR GeoIntegrator](#)
  - View, animate, and download near real-time satellite feeds of regional weather and ecological conditions on [SERVIR Realtime Image Viewer](#)
- Thematic Decision Support Tools
  - Receive real-time and near real time updates on environmental conditions
  - Browse customized regional climate change, land cover, and ecological data products
- 3D Interactive Visualizations
  - Compare real-time visualizations of weather and other phenomenon with framework data layers using the [SERVIR-VIZ](#)— a free, downloadable 3D Earth Viewer

Headquarters: Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean,  
Republic of Panama.

Test bed: NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama, USA





THANK YOU!

