

Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., author comment AC1
<https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2021-273-AC1>, 2022
© Author(s) 2022. This work is distributed under
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

Reply on RC1

Drew C. Pendergrass et al.

Author comment on "Continuous mapping of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) air quality in East Asia at daily 6° × 6° km² resolution by application of a random forest algorithm to 2011–2019 GOCI geostationary satellite data" by Drew C. Pendergrass et al., Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2021-273-AC1>, 2022

The authors try to create continuous daily PM maps from the GOCI satellite in East Asia. They only applied the well-known RF model, and I didn't see much innovation and surprise in terms of method or conclusions. In addition, we did not see any discussion and validation in AOD gap filling, which significantly reduced the reliability of follow-up work. The authors also ignored many key factors in modeling. Below are my comments and hope they are useful for improving the paper.

- Response: We thank the reviewer for their helpful feedback, which has improved the paper and helped shape our plans for future work.

Specific comments:

Introduction:

Random forest is a well-known and widely used machine learning model. Please summarize the related studies on PM_{2.5} predictions using the RF model.

- Response: The reviewer is correct to point this out, and we have added a paragraph in the introduction summarizing PM_{2.5} prediction using the RF model (lines 63-69).

Also, the authors are suggested to summarize recent studies on PM_{2.5} estimates from different geostationary satellites (e.g., GOCI, Himawari-8) since you focus on East Asia.

- Response: We have added additional information and citations regarding the use of geostationary satellites to estimate PM_{2.5} over East Asia (lines 75-80).

Data and methods

Line 91: 8x?

- Response: We removed this term and revised the text to more clearly communicate that AOD is measured every hour from 00:30-07:30 UTC and that we average this into

a daily mean (lines 107-112).

Line 93-95: how about the accuracy of GOCI AOD in your study domain?

- Response: We elaborated how the GOCI AOD compares favorably with AERONET with no significant variation across the study domain of East Asia (lines 115).

Line 122: Why not use the ERA5 reanalysis at a higher resolution of 0.1 degrees?

- Response: The reviewer makes an excellent point. We have added a paragraph at the end of the conclusion about current limitations of this product and future work to improve it, and include a discussion of meteorology (lines 547-549).

Line 125: Several main meteorological (e.g., precipitation) and land-related variables (e.g., NDVI, DEM, ...) are neglected.

In addition, the authors did not consider any humanistic factors (e.g., population, emissions) that have a large influence on PM_{2.5} in East Asia.

- Response: The reviewer is right to bring up these datasets. We address why we do not include population within this particular modeling framework on lines 264-266 and added a mention of emissions and elevation in lines 267-268, but agree that in a future modeling paradigm should include these factors and include a discussion in the future work paragraph (lines 544-550). That discussion also includes mention of additional meteorological factors to test.

Results and discussion:

First, the authors need to show and discuss the accuracy of gap-filled AODs to ensure that they are reliable to be used for PM_{2.5} estimation in the next stage.

- Response: We thank the reviewer for pointing out this issue. We added a paragraph discussing the ability of the gap-filled AODs, together with a length scale parameter, to accurately predict PM_{2.5} without introducing new bias (lines 290-296). We also added a new supplemental figure S1 which shows predicted and observed PM_{2.5} on days with and without AOD retrieval, demonstrating how our methodology recovers observed PM_{2.5} distributional differences when AOD retrieval fails.

Figure 3: I am supervised that the maximum value of daily PM_{2.5} only is 250 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ since it can be easy to exceed $> 600 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in heavily polluted conditions in East Asia.

- Response: The author is certainly correct that very high PM_{2.5} values occur regularly in East Asia. We modified to extend the range of the figure to 600 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and added a comment to the caption on the 0.002% of values that were excluded even in this large range (lines 304-305). We also extended the range of the annual PM panel to incorporate all data.

Figure 5: The authors are suggested to compare and discuss their results with previous studies. Are they consistent or different?

- Response: We expand our discussion of how our results compare to the literature on lines 282-287.

In addition, I also suggest adding an annual PM_{2.5} map for each year in your study domain.

- Response: This is shown in supplemental figure S2, added in response to this comment.

Figure 6: How do your derived PM maps compare with the surface network in the other two countries?

- Response: We added supplemental figures S3 and S4 to show these comparisons in China and Japan, respectively.

Figure 7: Similarly, how about PM2.5 changes in the other two countries? Please show and discuss the results.

- Response: We added supplemental figure S5 to show the trends across the entire domain and briefly discuss in the main text how the North China Plain sees the largest PM2.5 improvement (lines 406-407).