

Reconstructing long-term (1980-2022) daily ground particulate matter datasets in India (LongPMInd)

Shuai Wang¹, Mengyuan Zhang¹, Hui Zhao², Peng Wang^{3,4}, Sri Harsha Kota⁵, Qingyan Fu⁶, Cong Liu⁷, Hongliang Zhang^{1,4,8*}

¹Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Fudan University, Shanghai 200438, China

²School of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Jiangsu University of Technology, Changzhou 213001, China

³Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, and Institute of Atmospheric Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200438, China

⁴IRDR ICoE on Risk Interconnectivity and Governance on Weather/Climate Extremes Impact and Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

⁵Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, 110016, India

⁶ Shanghai Academy of Environmental Sciences, Shanghai 200003, China

⁷School of Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200032, China

⁸Institute of Eco-Chongming (IEC), Shanghai 200062, China

Correspondence to: Hongliang Zhang (zhanghl@fudan.edu.cn)

Figure

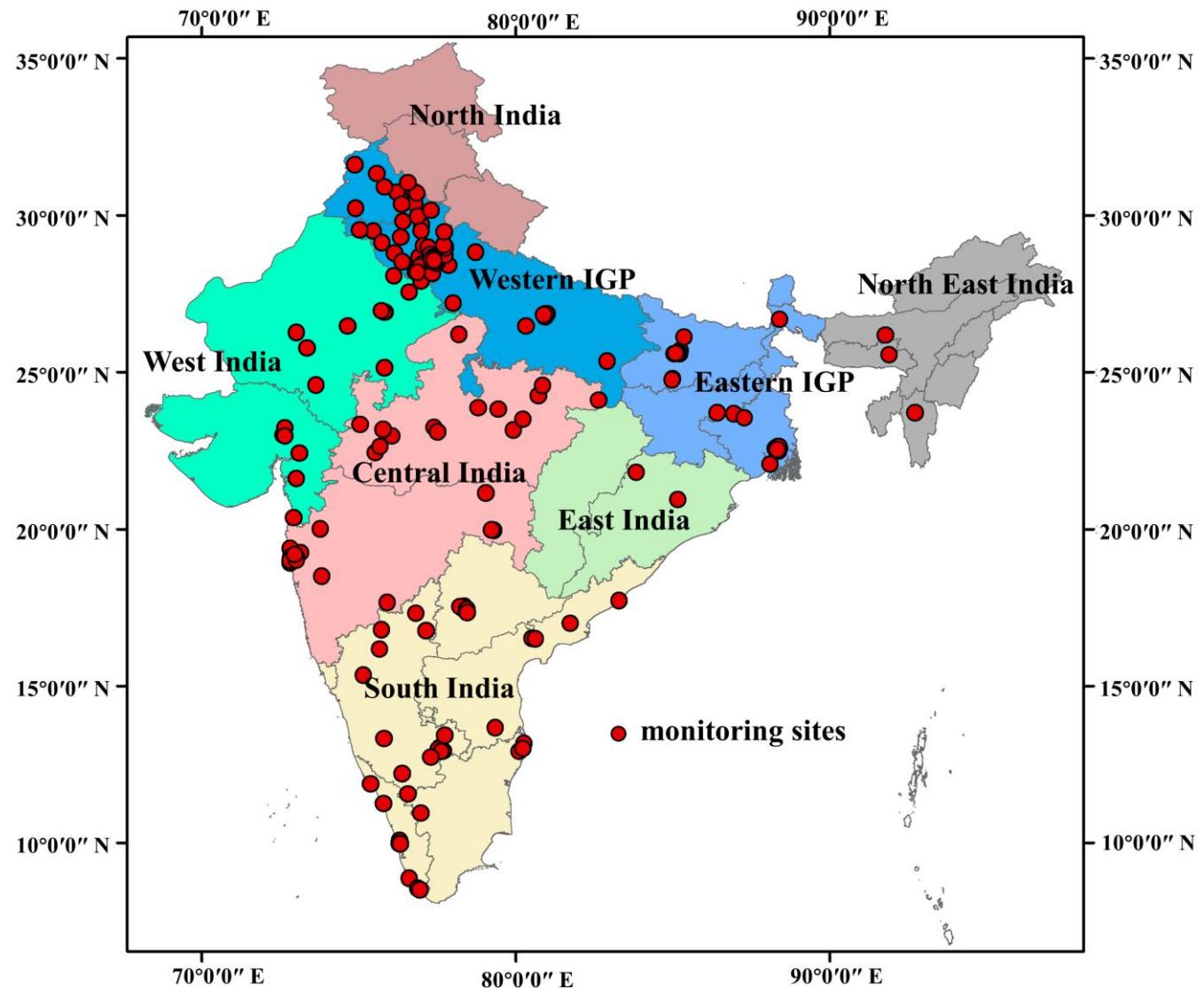


Figure S1: Research domain and location of monitoring sites in India.

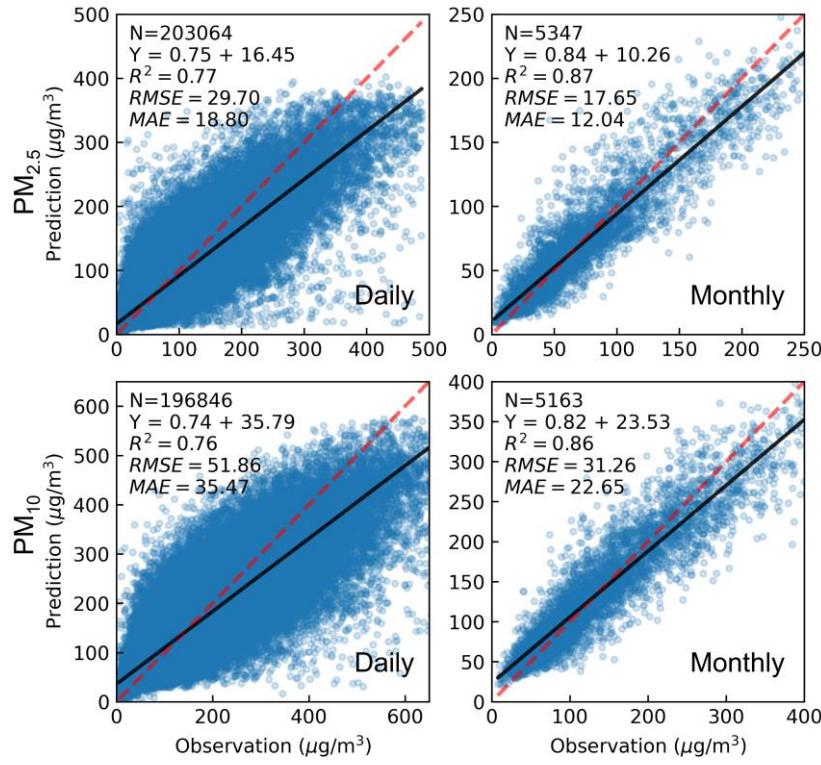


Figure S2: Comparison between observations and predictions of out-of-sample CV for daily and monthly PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. Dashed lines denote 1:1 line. Solid lines denote linear regression fitting. The sample numbers (N), linear regression function, R₂, RMSE, and MAE are also shown. Units of RMSE and MAE are $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

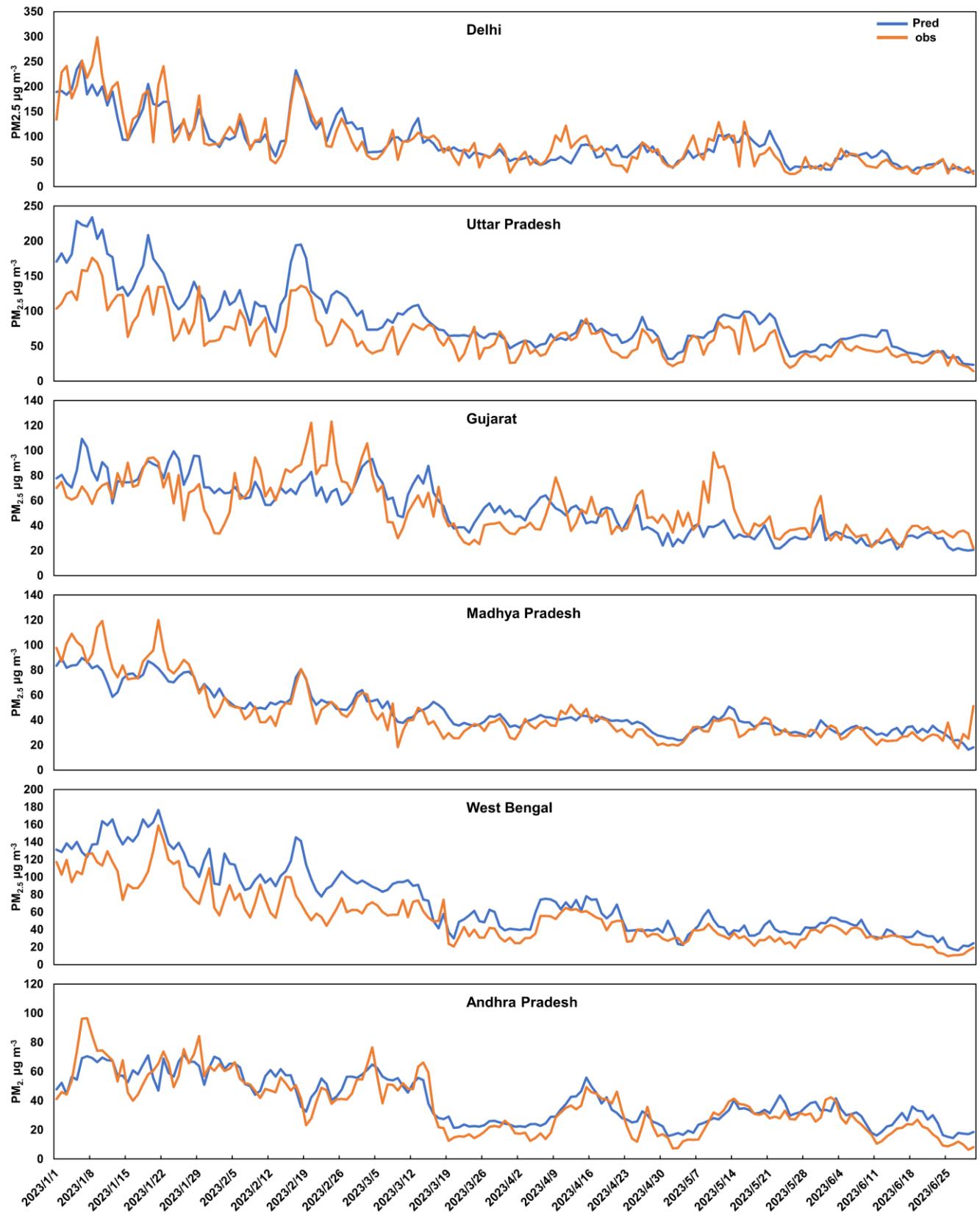


Figure S3: Comparison between observations and predictions of daily PM_{2.5} for January - June in 2023.

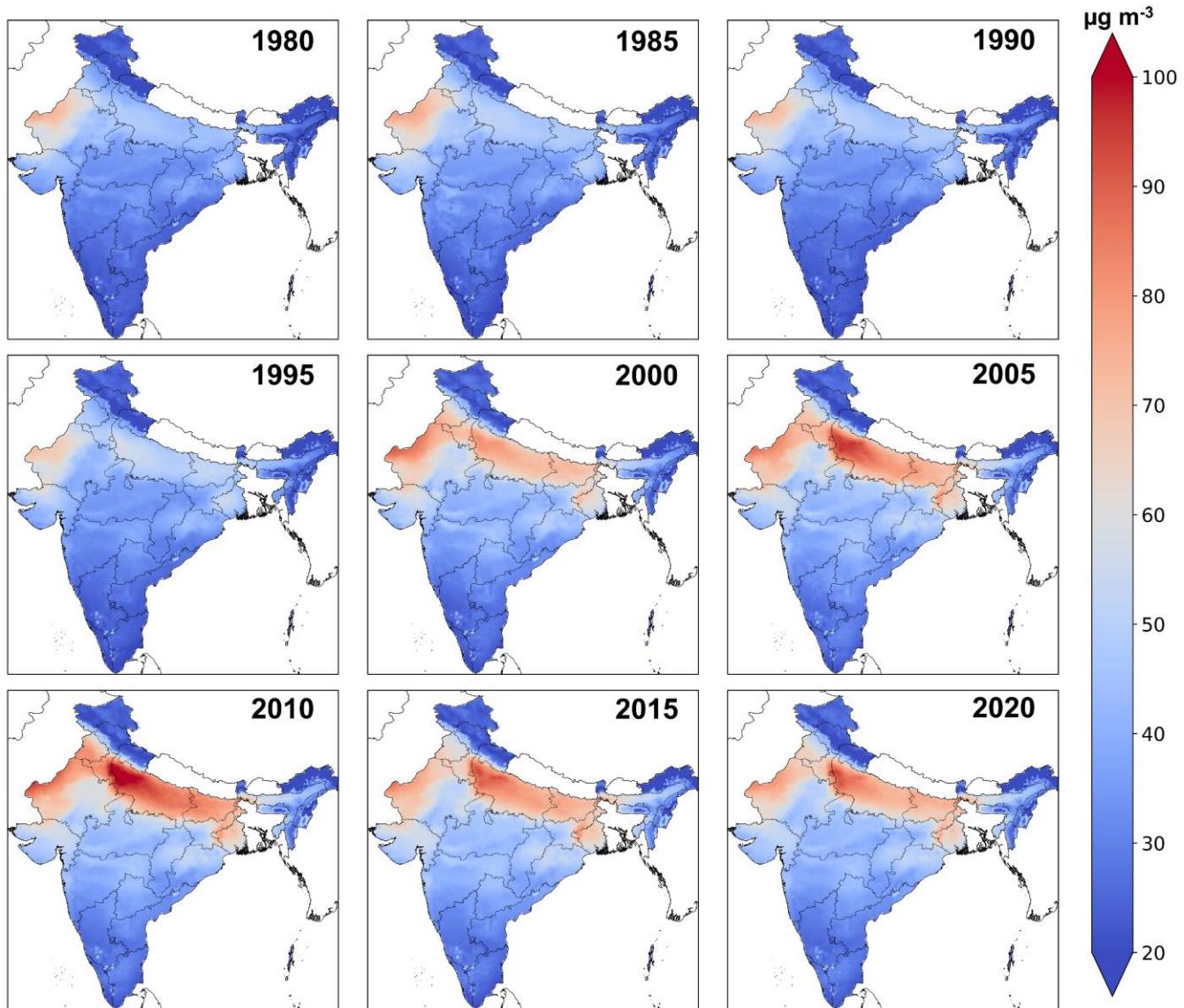


Figure S4: The spatial patterns of annual PM_{2.5} in India during 1980-2022.

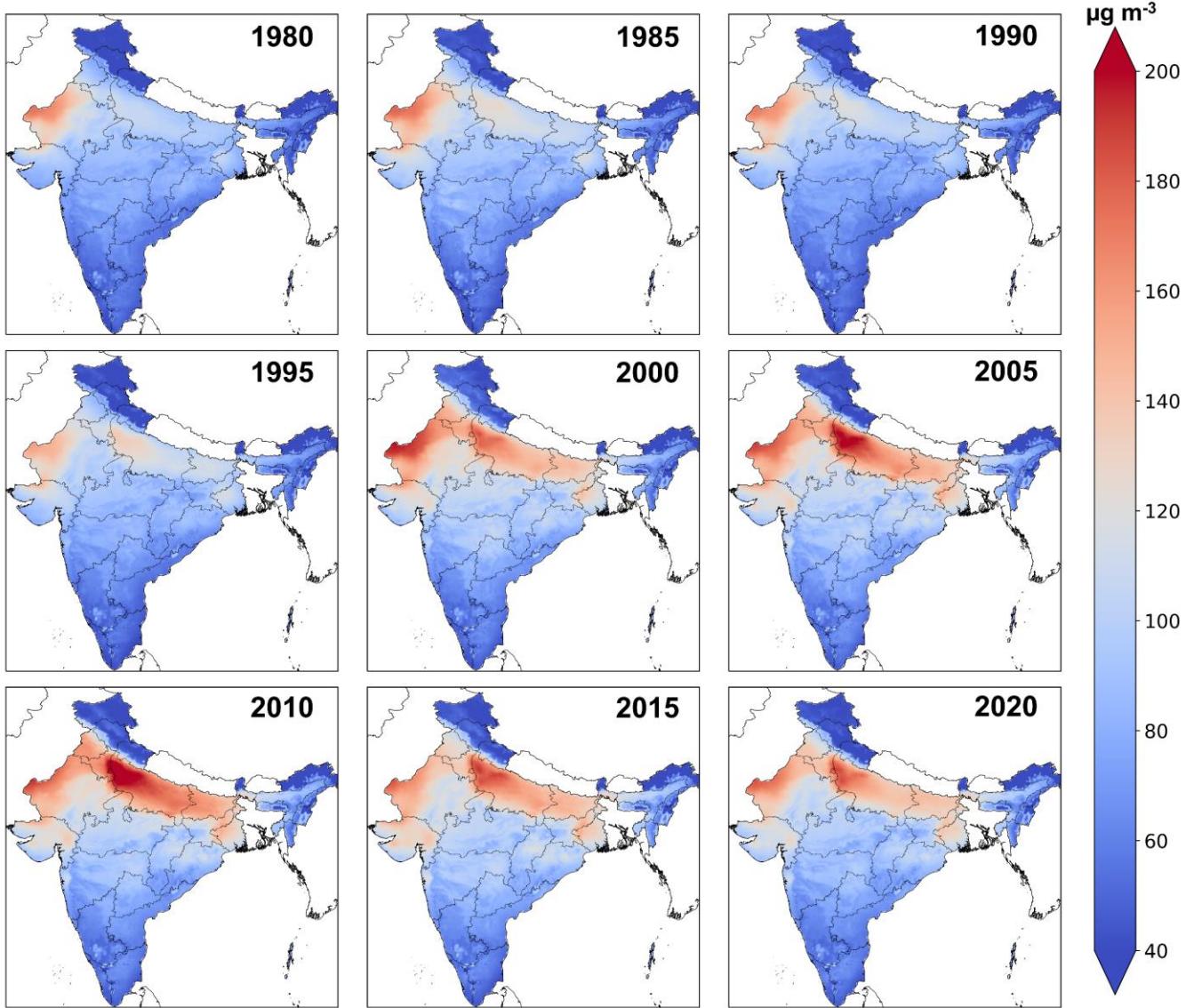


Figure S5: The spatial patterns of annual PM₁₀ in India during 1980-2022.

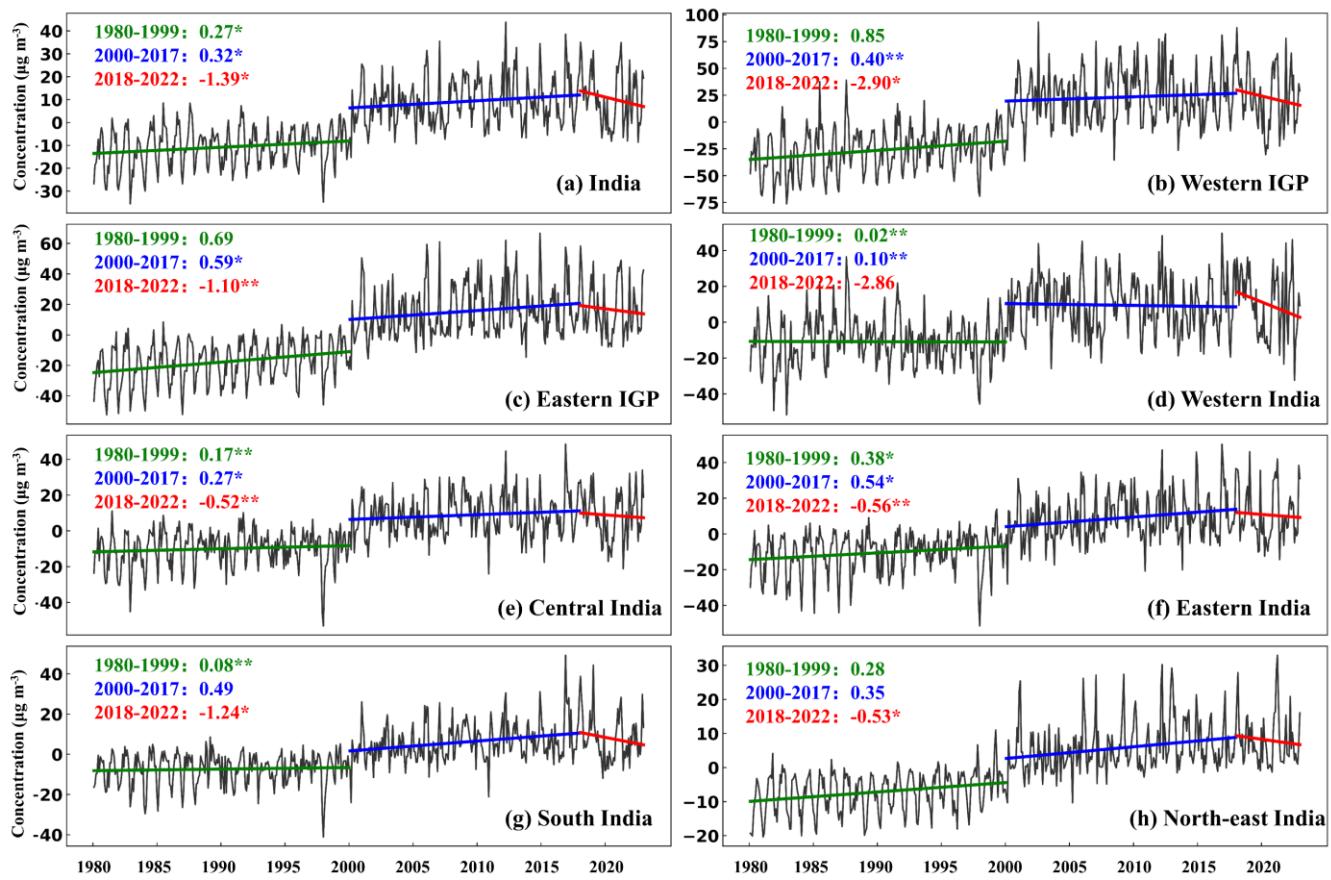


Figure S6: Time series of monthly PM₁₀ anomaly from 1980 to 2022 in India and typical regions. The colored straight lines are the linear regression trend ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3/\text{yr}$) for different period in China, and * represent the significance of the trends (*mean $p < 0.05$ and ** mean $p < 0.01$).

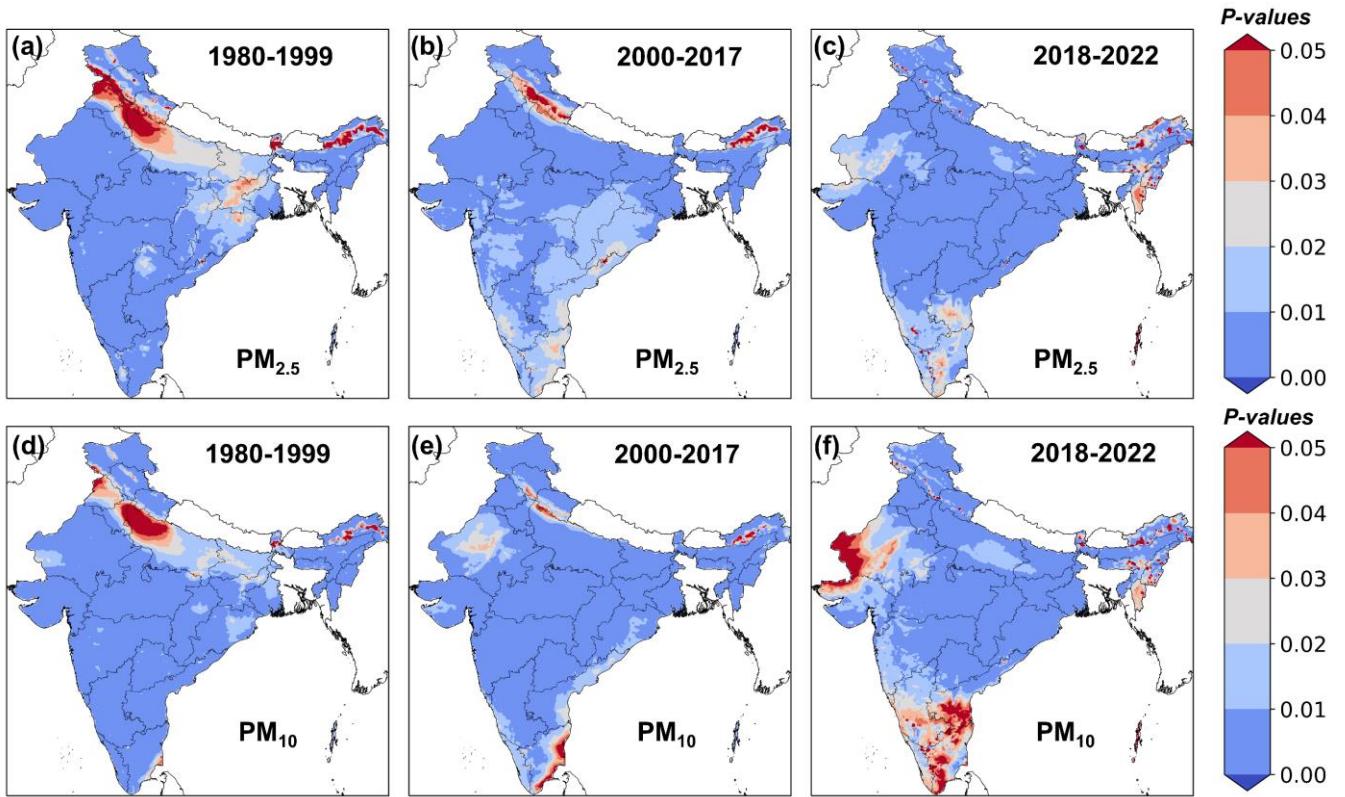


Figure S7: Spatial patterns of the significance of the trends for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3/\text{yr}$) during different period (1980-1999, 2000-2017, and 2018-2022).

Table**Table S1: Daily PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ test results (not involved in training) for January - June in 2023. RSME and MAE unit: µg/m³.**

Species	Region	R	RMSE	MAE
PM _{2.5}	India	0.77	33.58	23.96
	Delhi	0.90	24.04	17.15
	Uttar Pradesh	0.91	32.72	25.67
	Gujarat	0.69	16.95	13.06
	Madhya Pradesh	0.92	10.03	7.28
	West Bengal	0.94	24.25	19.02
	Andhra Pradesh	0.92	8.34	6.71
PM ₁₀	India	0.72	64.25	46.69
	Delhi	0.80	50.79	37.26
	Uttar Pradesh	0.85	54.05	44.15
	Gujarat	0.60	37.05	28.87
	Madhya Pradesh	0.88	19.31	14.40
	West Bengal	0.94	40.42	33.08
	Andhra Pradesh	0.87	16.62	13.36

Table S2: Uncertainty of estimated annual mortalities due to PM_{2.5}-induced diseases for India and typical regions during 2000-2019.

year	cvd_ihd	cvd_stroke	lri	neo_lung	resp_copd	t2_dm	all
2000	0.24 (0.22, 0.26)	0.17 (0.15, 0.19)	0.13 (0.12, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.15 (0.12, 0.17)	0.03 (0.02, 0.03)	0.73 (0.65, 0.8)
2001	0.26 (0.23, 0.28)	0.18 (0.16, 0.19)	0.13 (0.12, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.16 (0.13, 0.18)	0.03 (0.02, 0.03)	0.76 (0.68, 0.84)
2002	0.27 (0.25, 0.29)	0.18 (0.17, 0.2)	0.13 (0.12, 0.15)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.17 (0.14, 0.2)	0.03 (0.03, 0.03)	0.8 (0.72, 0.88)
2003	0.26 (0.24, 0.29)	0.18 (0.16, 0.2)	0.13 (0.11, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.16 (0.14, 0.19)	0.03 (0.03, 0.03)	0.77 (0.69, 0.85)
2004	0.26 (0.24, 0.28)	0.17 (0.16, 0.19)	0.12 (0.11, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.16 (0.13, 0.18)	0.03 (0.03, 0.03)	0.75 (0.68, 0.83)
2005	0.27 (0.25, 0.29)	0.18 (0.16, 0.2)	0.12 (0.11, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.17 (0.14, 0.19)	0.03 (0.03, 0.03)	0.78 (0.7, 0.87)
2006	0.29 (0.27, 0.31)	0.19 (0.17, 0.2)	0.12 (0.11, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.18 (0.15, 0.2)	0.03 (0.03, 0.04)	0.82 (0.74, 0.9)
2007	0.31 (0.29, 0.34)	0.2 (0.18, 0.21)	0.12 (0.11, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	0.19 (0.16, 0.21)	0.04 (0.03, 0.04)	0.87 (0.78, 0.95)
2008	0.34 (0.31, 0.37)	0.21 (0.19, 0.23)	0.13 (0.12, 0.14)	0.01 (0.01, 0.02)	0.21 (0.17, 0.24)	0.04 (0.03, 0.04)	0.94 (0.84, 1.03)
2009	0.34 (0.31, 0.36)	0.2 (0.19, 0.22)	0.12 (0.11, 0.13)	0.01 (0.01, 0.02)	0.2 (0.17, 0.22)	0.04 (0.03, 0.04)	0.91 (0.82, 0.99)
2010	0.35 (0.32, 0.37)	0.2 (0.18, 0.22)	0.12 (0.11, 0.13)	0.02 (0.01, 0.02)	0.2 (0.16, 0.22)	0.04 (0.03, 0.04)	0.91 (0.82, 1)
2011	0.37 (0.34, 0.4)	0.21 (0.19, 0.23)	0.11 (0.1, 0.13)	0.02 (0.01, 0.02)	0.2 (0.17, 0.23)	0.04 (0.04, 0.04)	0.95 (0.85, 1.05)
2012	0.39 (0.36, 0.42)	0.22 (0.2, 0.24)	0.12 (0.11, 0.13)	0.02 (0.02, 0.02)	0.22 (0.18, 0.25)	0.04 (0.04, 0.05)	1.01 (0.91, 1.1)
2013	0.4 (0.37, 0.43)	0.22 (0.2, 0.24)	0.11 (0.1, 0.13)	0.02 (0.02, 0.02)	0.23 (0.19, 0.25)	0.05 (0.04, 0.05)	1.03 (0.92, 1.12)
2014	0.41 (0.38, 0.44)	0.23 (0.21, 0.25)	0.11 (0.1, 0.13)	0.02 (0.02, 0.02)	0.24 (0.19, 0.27)	0.05 (0.04, 0.05)	1.06 (0.95, 1.16)

2015	0.42 (0.38, 0.45)	0.23 (0.21, 0.25)	0.11 (0.1, 0.12)	0.02 (0.02, 0.02)	0.24 (0.19, 0.27)	0.05 (0.05, 0.05)	1.06 (0.95, 1.17)
2016	0.44 (0.4, 0.48)	0.25 (0.22, 0.27)	0.11 (0.1, 0.12)	0.02 (0.02, 0.02)	0.25 (0.2, 0.29)	0.05 (0.05, 0.06)	1.12 (0.99, 1.24)
2017	0.46 (0.42, 0.51)	0.25 (0.23, 0.29)	0.11 (0.1, 0.12)	0.02 (0.02, 0.02)	0.26 (0.21, 0.3)	0.05 (0.05, 0.06)	1.16 (1.01, 1.31)
2018	0.48 (0.42, 0.55)	0.27 (0.23, 0.31)	0.11 (0.1, 0.13)	0.02 (0.02, 0.03)	0.28 (0.22, 0.33)	0.06 (0.05, 0.06)	1.23 (1.05, 1.41)
2019	0.49 (0.42, 0.56)	0.27 (0.23, 0.31)	0.11 (0.09, 0.12)	0.02 (0.02, 0.03)	0.28 (0.21, 0.33)	0.06 (0.05, 0.07)	1.22 (1.03, 1.41)
mean	0.35 (0.32, 0.38)	0.21 (0.19, 0.23)	0.12 (0.11, 0.13)	0.02 (0.01, 0.02)	0.21 (0.17, 0.24)	0.04 (0.04, 0.04)	0.94 (0.84, 1.05)

Algorithm

Algorithm 1. HyperparametersSelect

```

1: param_range = hyperparameters range
2: delta_rmse0 = 9999
3: rmse _test0 = 9999
4: model = lightGBM(param)
5: for param in param_range do
6:     model.train(train_x_data, train_y_data)
7:     rmse_train = rmse (model.predict(train_x_data), train_y_data)
8:     rmse _test = rmse (model.predict(test_x_data), test_y_data)
9:     delta_rmse = rmse_train - rmse_test
10:    if rmse_test0 / rmse_test > 1.01 then
11:        rmse_test0 = rmse_test
12:    else then
13:        return param
14:    if delta_rmse / delta_rmse0 < 1.05 then
15:        delta_rmse0 = delta_rmse
16:    else then
17:        return param
18: end for

```
