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| **Figure: Urban built-up area in select Indian cities between 1990 and 2014, extracted from the global human settlement (GHS) layer of landsat imagery (Pesaresi et al., 2016)** | | | | |
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| Figure: Projected annual PM2.5 emissions (in tons/year) between 2015 and 2030 for 20 Indian cities under the business as usual scenario (RESI = cooking, heating, and lighting; TRAN = road, rail, shipping, and aviation; DUST = on-road resuspension and construction; INDU = all excluding brick kilns and including thermal power plants; WAST = open waste burning; DGST = diesel generator sets; BRIC = brick kilns in the selected airshed; this graph does not include any natural emissions) | | | |
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| **Figure: Estimated gridded annual PM2.5 emissions (in tons/year/grid) for 20 Indian cities in 2015** | | | | |
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| **Figure 7: WRF-CAMx modeled annual average PM2.5 concentrations (in g/m3) for 20 Indian cities in 2015 (in the figures, urban average = average of grids designated as urban)** | | | | |
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| Figure 8: WRF-CAMx modeled monthly variation in PM2.5 concentrations (in g/m3) for 20 Indian cities in 2015 (the shaded area corresponds to 5th and 95th percentile average of all the urban grids in the city airshed) | | | |
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