

Using ECMWF's Forecasts Event (UEF2026)

1 - 4 June 2026 | ECMWF | Reading, UK



Climate and Environmental Digital Twins for Human Health: Leveraging Earth Observation for Compound Climate and Air Quality Extremes Early Warning

Ana Oliveira, on behalf of the AIR4health Team
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AIR4health is under a programme of, and funded by, the European Space Agency. Views expressed do not reflect the official opinion of the European Space Agency.

AIR4health Motivation: WHY?



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Activities Topics News Resources Community About WMO

Home / Unlocking East-West Collaboration for Early Warnings for All in Europe

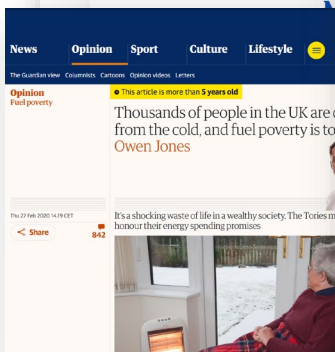
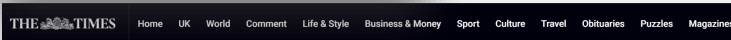
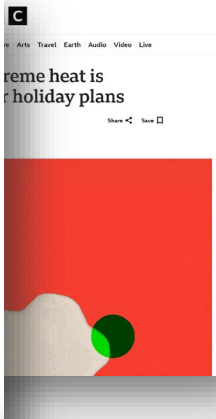
← WMO Bulletin 74(I) - WMO Marks 75 Years Delivering Science for Action

Unlocking East-West Collaboration for Early Warnings for All in Europe

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

13 June 2025

When implementing hazard c
resource for innovation, know



Over half of deaths attributed to ground-level ozone in Europe are due to ozone that originated outside the region

Issue #14: Ground level ozone (O₃) is a harmful air pollutant that can travel long distances from its source. New research has estimated that 56.7% of deaths attributed to this air pollutant in Europe are due to O₃ transported from outside the region.

Motivation

Climate and Environmental Hazards are
LOCAL

Forecasts and projections **ARE NOT**

✓ **OK** regarding **WHEN**

! **NOK** regarding **WHY/WHERE**



AIR4health Objectives: TO WHOM?



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AIR4health Usage Scenarios

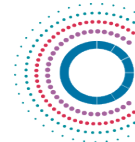
2 Workshops were held:

- In 20th of May of 2025: User Needs and Requirements.
- In 13rd of January of 2026: Demonstration and Validation.



DGS desde 1899
Direção-Geral da Saúde

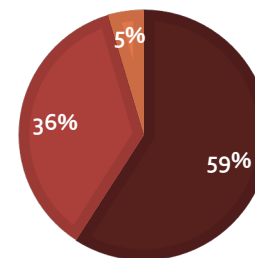
esa



U LISBOA
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

M
Faculdade de Medicina

PARTICIPANTS SECTORS



- Academia
- Public Sector
- Private Sector

AIR4health Usage Scenarios



Resident checks health

- Geolocated risk level & health advice.
- Shares key info with family.



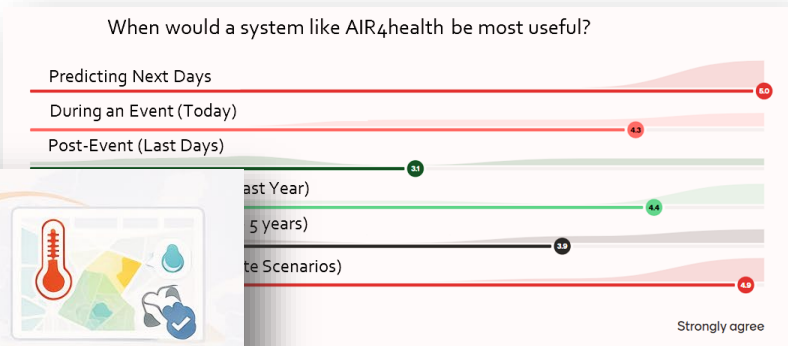
Health areas prioritised

- Duty officer monitors vulnerable neighbourhoods.
- Reports SitRep to management.



Municipal actions targeted

- Local planner overlays risk and cool spaces.
- Sends targeted SMS alerts.



Integrated AIR4health Seasonal Surveillance System







AIR4health Approach: HOW?



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AIR4health Objectives



**Local-relevant
FITNESS FOR PURPOSE**

Empirical Approach to
Hazard Mapping



**COST-EFFICIENT
for All Users**

Open-Science Approach and
Reproducibility

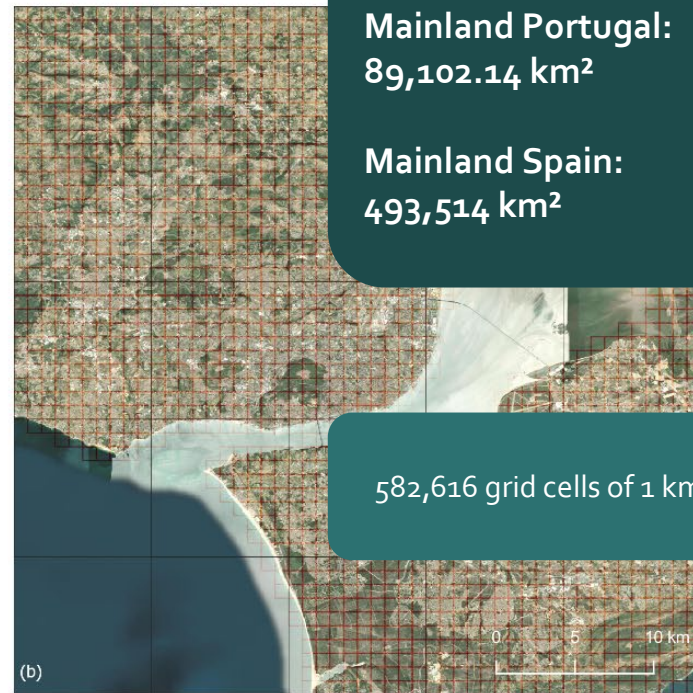


**SCALABILITY
Across Urban Areas**

Wide Coverage and
Scalability

THE AIM is: A Digital Twin Solution for Compound Climate and Air Quality Monitoring and Forecasting Service for Human Health

AIR4health Approach



Mainland Portugal:
89,102.14 km²

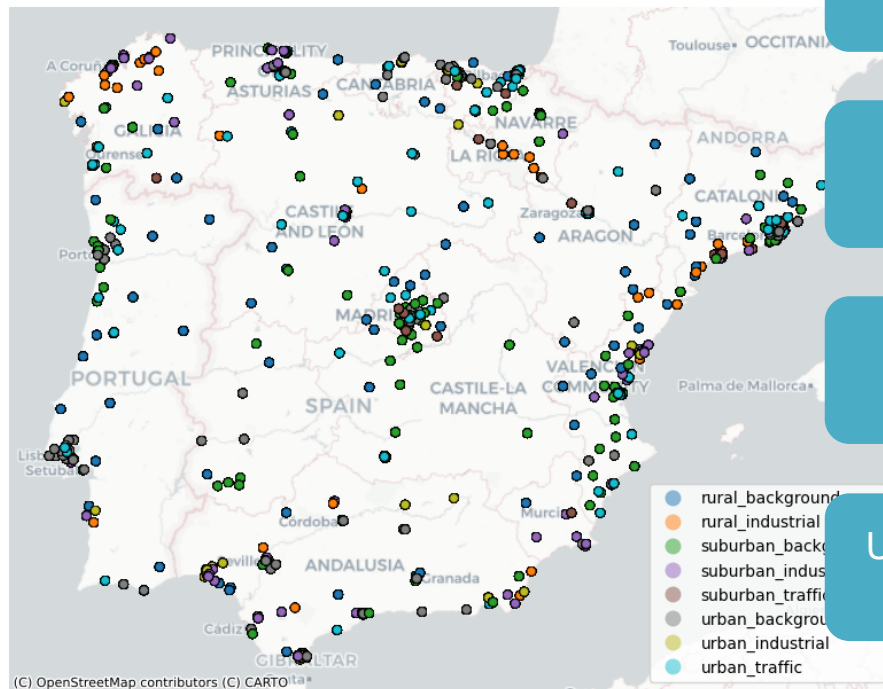
Mainland Spain:
493,514 km²

582,616 grid cells of 1 km²

- Outline of the Area of Interest (Aoi), corresponding to the mainland Iberian Peninsula
- AIR4health Experimental Dataset, high resolution 0.01x0.01° grid (v2.1)
- AIR4health Experimental Dataset, low resolution 0.10x0.10° grid (v1.1)
- Mainland Portugal Aoi

AIR4health Approach

In-situ Stations by Category



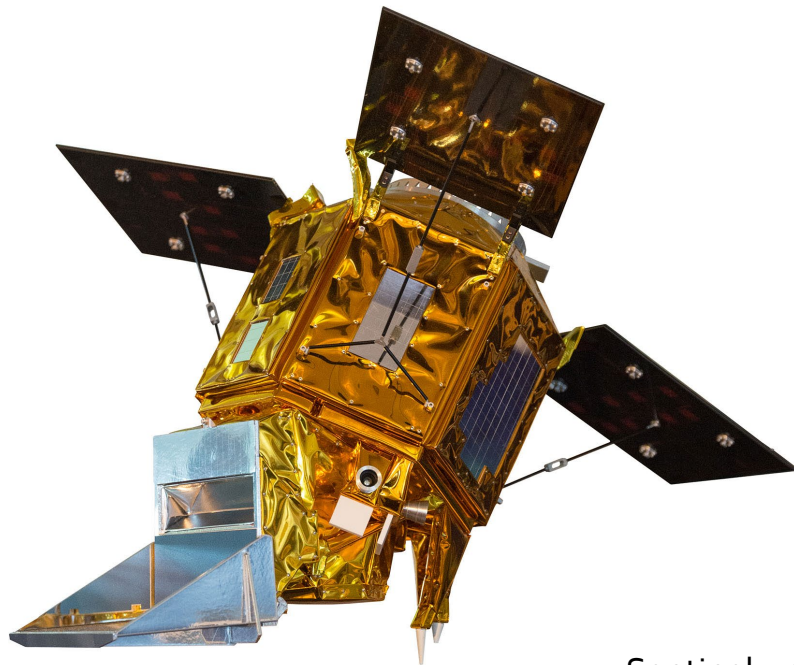
~680 stations

Uneven across site typologies

Inhomogenous in terms of spatial coverage

Unbalanced between Portugal and Spain

AIR4health Approach



Sentinel-5p

2 x daily revisits in adjacent orbits over the AoI

Even across site typologies

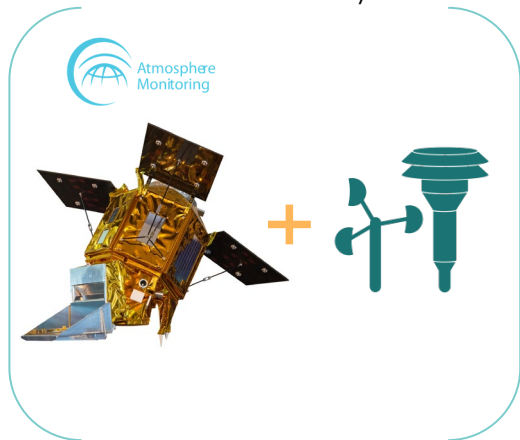
Homogenous in terms of spatial coverage

Balanced between Portugal and Spain

AIR4health Approach

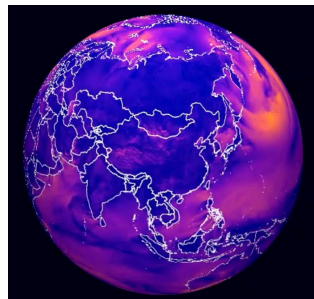
Observations

Sensors, Sentinel-5p,
CAMS Reanalysis



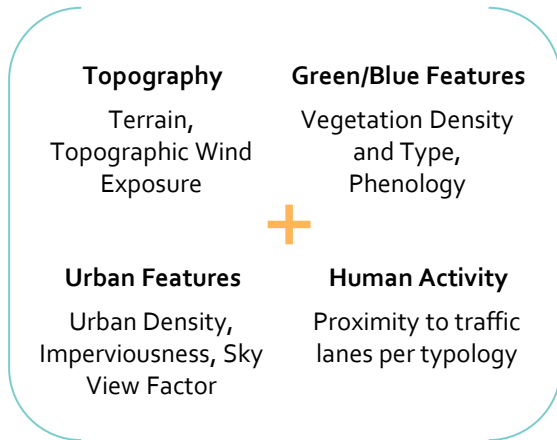
Synoptic (Background) Conditions

CAMS Reanalysis
(CAMS Forecasts)



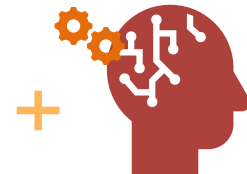
Local (Time-Fixed) Predictors

Landscape and Urban
Features



Machine Learning

Domain-Informed Data-
driven Downscaling



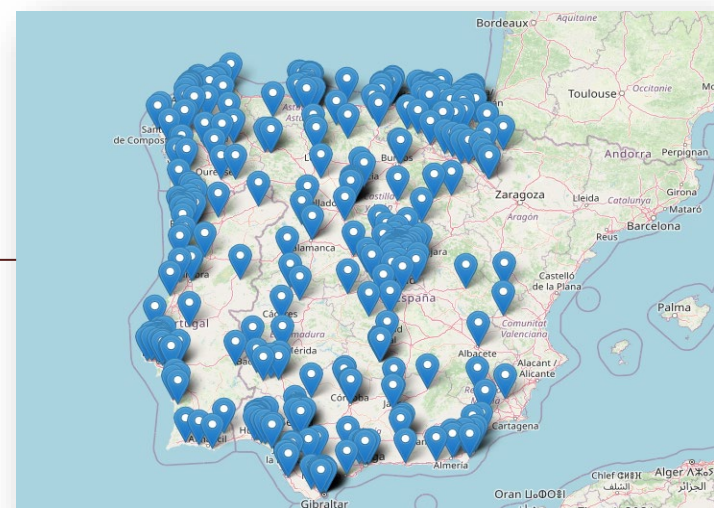
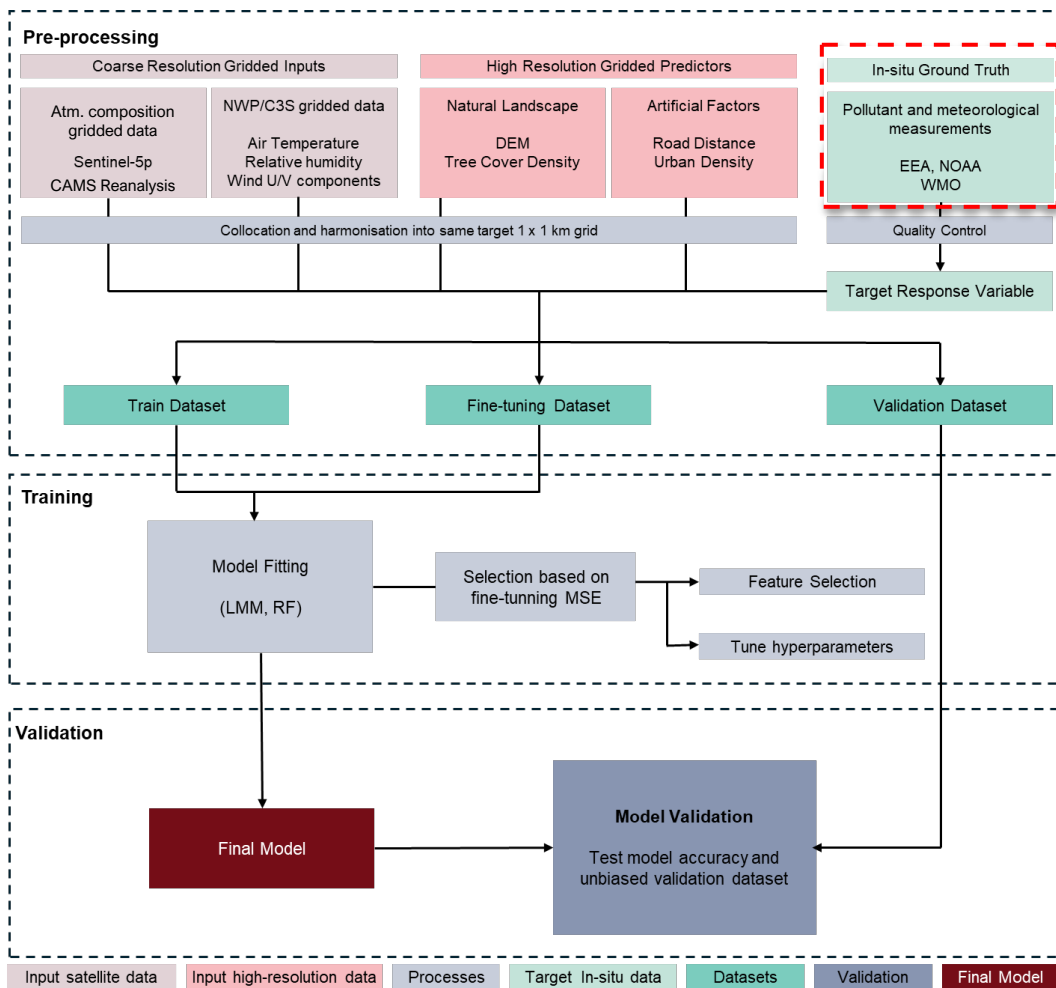
Informed decision-making

- ✓ What?
- ✓ When?
- ✓ **WHERE?**

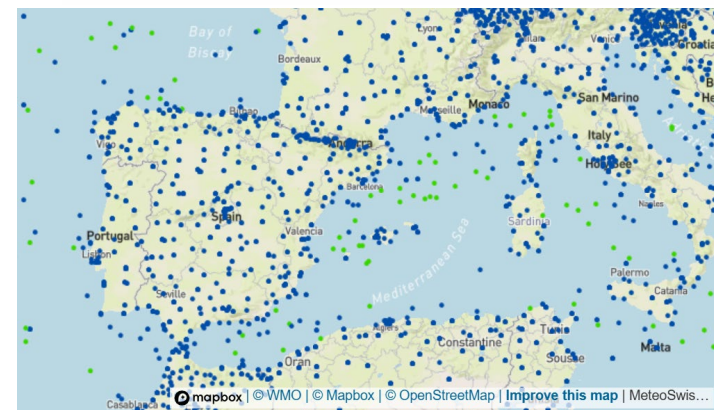
AIR4health Use Case I: Compound CW + NO₂ Events



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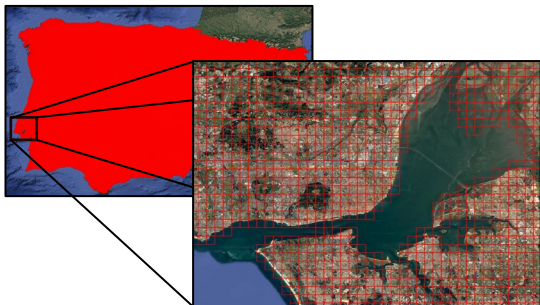


Station of In-situ, European Environment Agency (EEA), Verified hourly data (E1a)

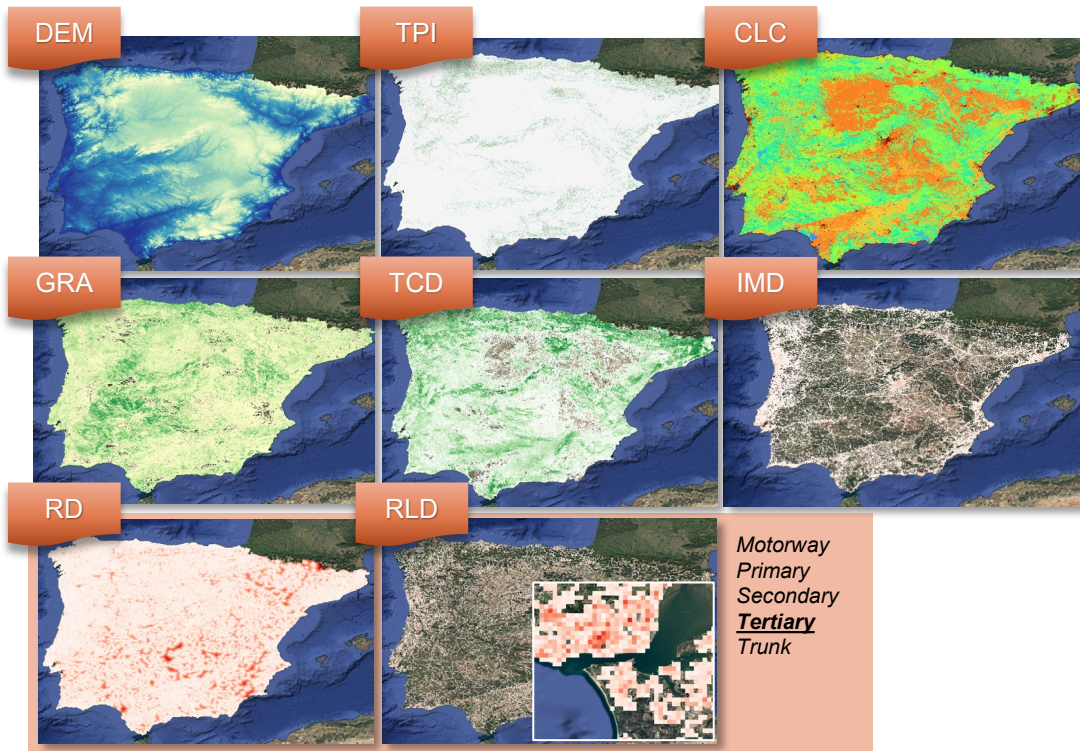


Station of In-situ, OSCAR/Surface, World Meteorological Organization

AIR4health Approach



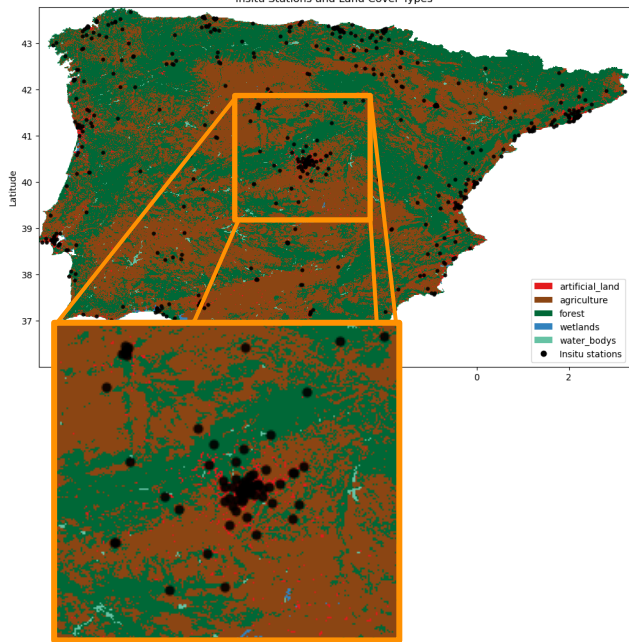
Layer	Source	Method
Elevation (DEM)	Copernicus	Mean
Topographic Position Index (TPI)	DEM-Copernicus	Mean
Corine Land Cover (CLC)	CLMS	Majority
Grasslands (GRA)	CLMS	Mean
Tree Cover Density (TCD)	CLMS	Mean
Imperviousness Density (IMD)	CLMS	Mean
Roads Length Density (RD)	OSM	NA
Roads Distance (RP)	OSM	NA



AIR4health Approach

Input

Insitu Stations and Land Cover Types



Stratified Weighted Sampling Equation

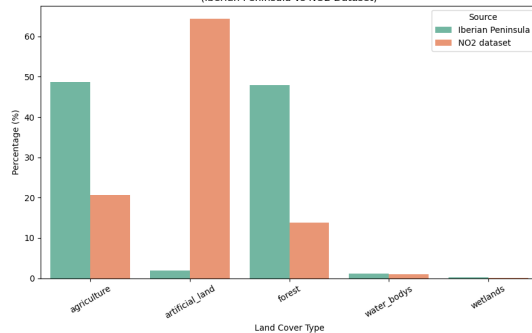
$$\omega_c = (\rho_c^\beta) \cdot (\sigma_c^\alpha) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{d_c}\right)^\gamma$$

(ρ_c^β) = Proportions of each LC type

(σ_c^α) = Prioritise classes with higher MAD

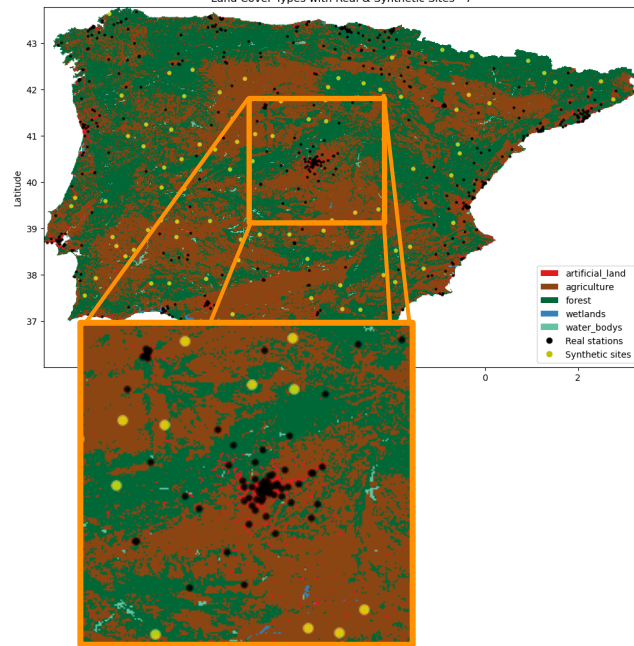
$\left(\frac{1}{d_c}\right)^\gamma$ = Proportions of stations in each LC type

Comparison of Land Cover Distribution (Iberian Peninsula vs NO2 Dataset)



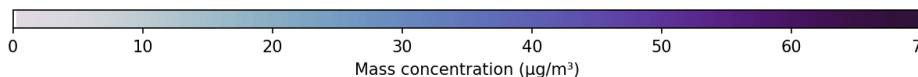
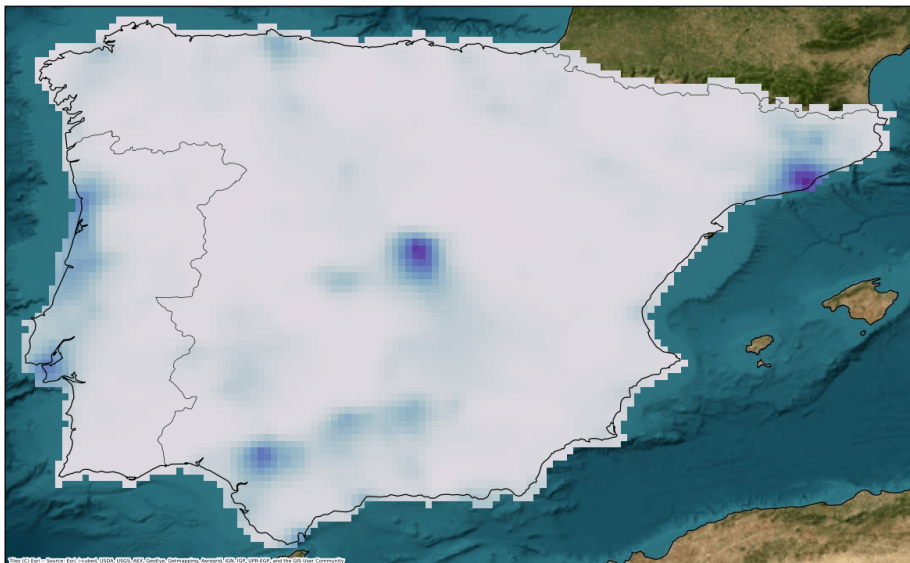
Output

Land Cover Types with Real & Synthetic Sites - 7

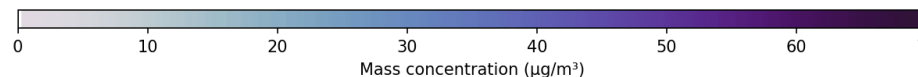
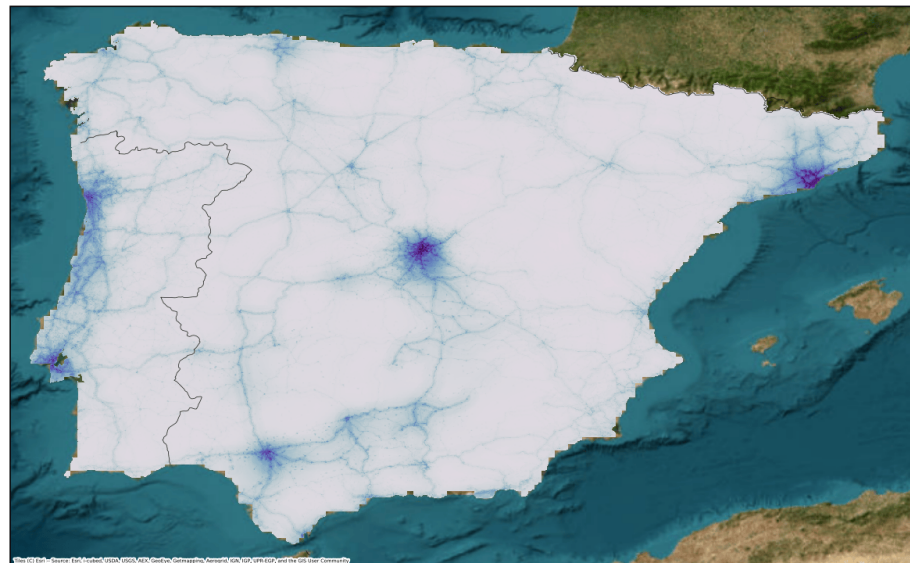


AIR4health Results: Compound CW+NO₂ Events

CAMS NO₂ mass concentration 10km
2017-01-16



Downscaling NO₂ mass concentration
2017-01-16



AIR4health Results: Compound CW+NO₂ Events

In-situ versus CAMS: the added-value of SENTINEL-5P for NO₂ downscaling

- CAMS underestimates peak values seen in stations' data
- CAMS versus in-situ depend on station types, with urban underestimation
- Sentinel-5p shows the "hotspots" in more detail



(2013-2023)	In-situ	CAMS EU	Downscaling
Nr. Observations	348896	348896	348896
Nr. Exceedances	72416	33036	70983
% Exceedances	20.756	9.469	20.345

Difference between In-situ and CAMS NO₂ in test set



Difference between In-situ and Predicted NO₂ in test set



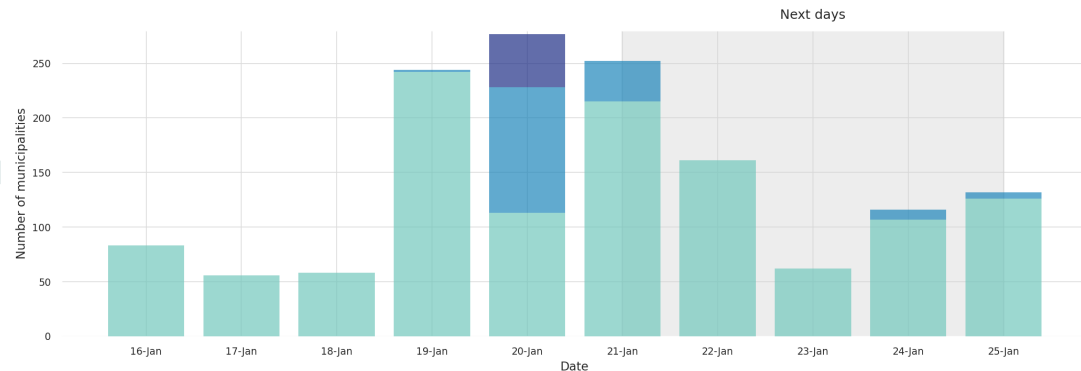
EU Directive: daily average should not exceed 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

WHO Guideline: daily average should not exceed 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

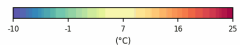
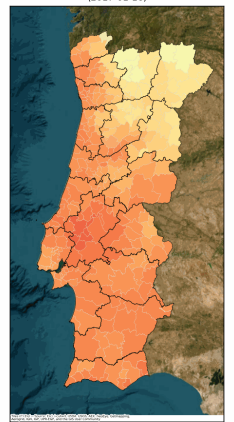
AIR4health Results: Compound CW+NO₂ Events

Case in Point: [January 2017 Compound CW+NO₂ Event]

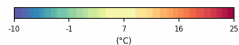
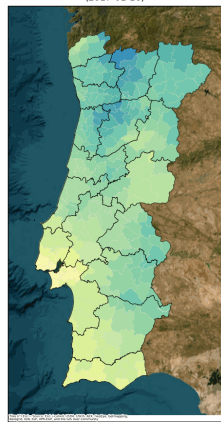
- Start Date: 19-01-2017
- End Date: 25-01-2017
- Duration: 7 consecutive days
- Max. CW intensity: -8.5°C^2
- Max. NO₂ Exceedance: $11.9\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



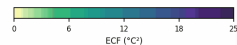
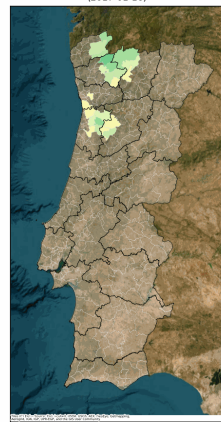
Daily Maximum Temperature
(2017-01-16)



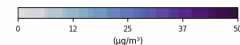
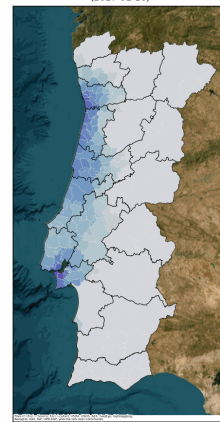
Daily Minimum Temperature
(2017-01-16)



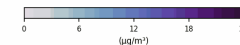
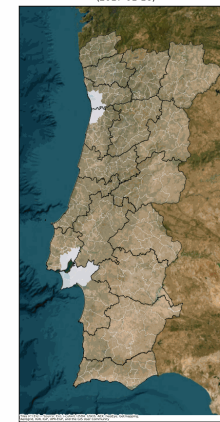
Excess Cold Factor
(2017-01-16)



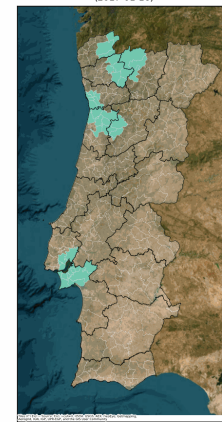
NO₂ Concentrations
(2017-01-16)



NO₂ Exceedances
(2017-01-16)



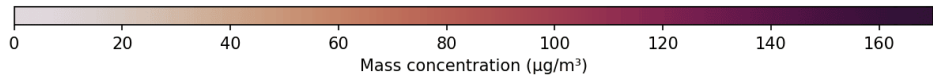
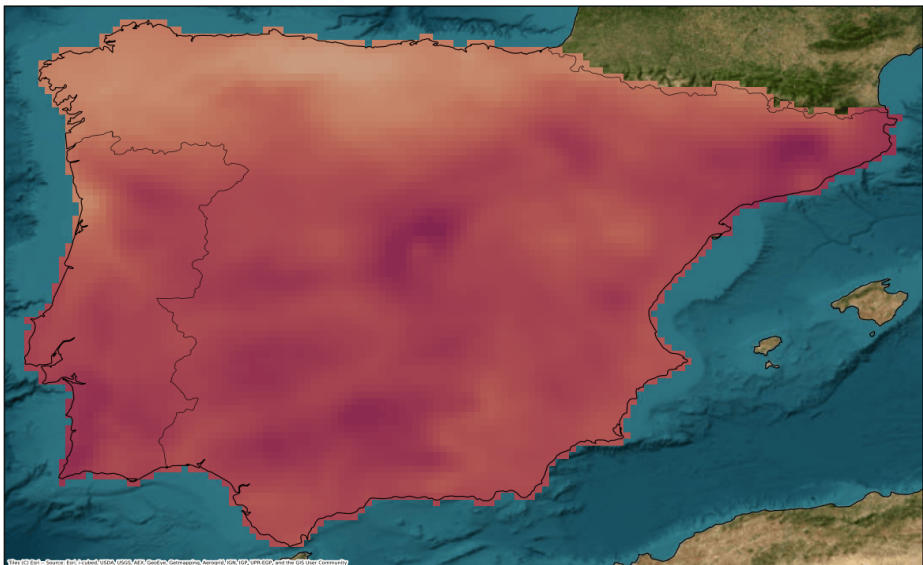
Compound risk Index
(2017-01-16)



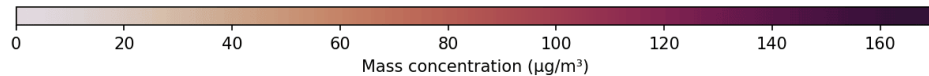
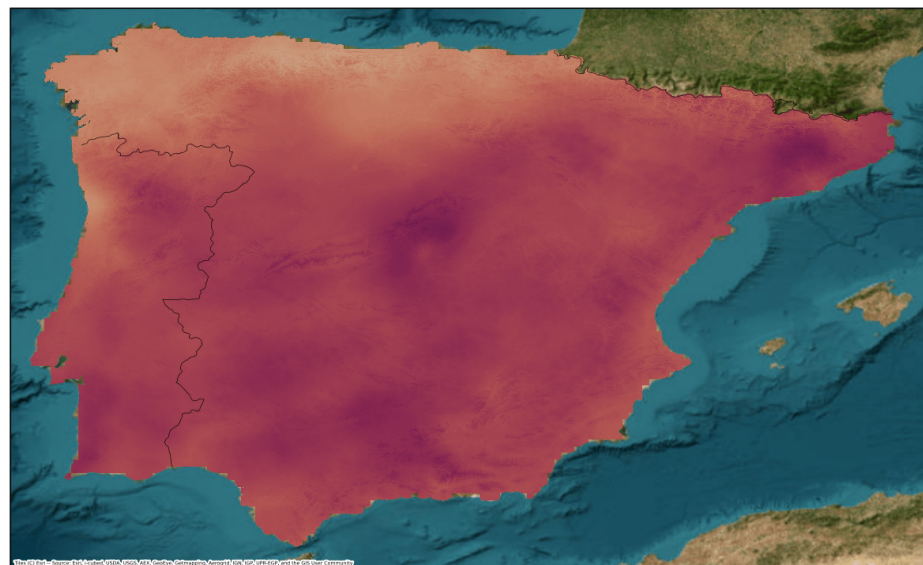
AIR4health Use Case II: Compound HW+O₃ Events

AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

CAMS O₃ mass concentration (10 km)
2013-07-01

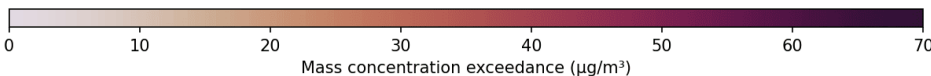
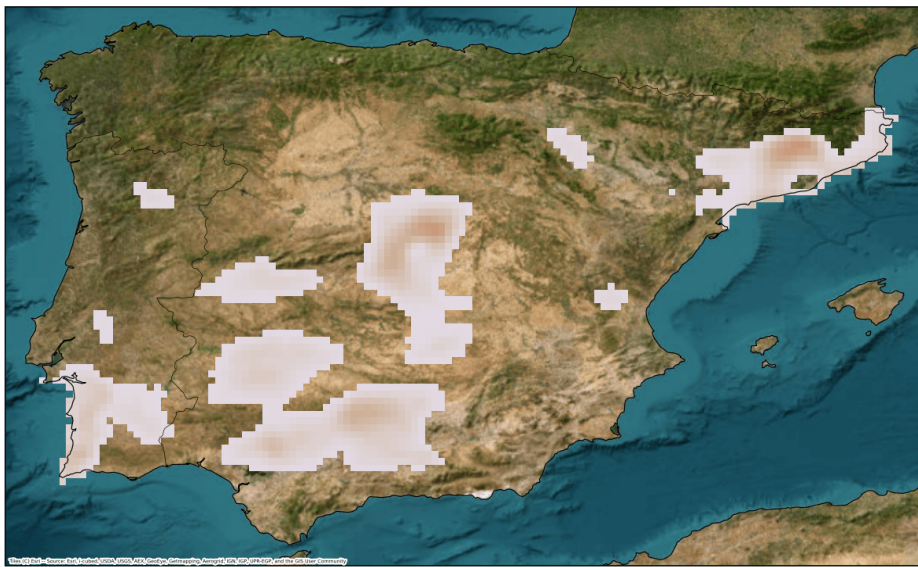


Downscaled O₃ mass concentration
2013-07-01

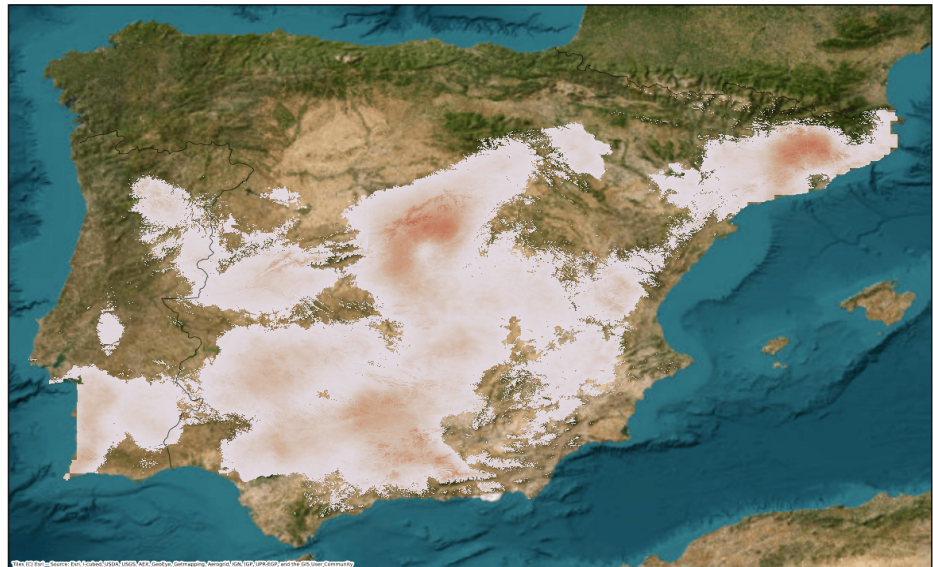


AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

CAMS O₃ mass concentration exceedance (10 km)
2013-07-01

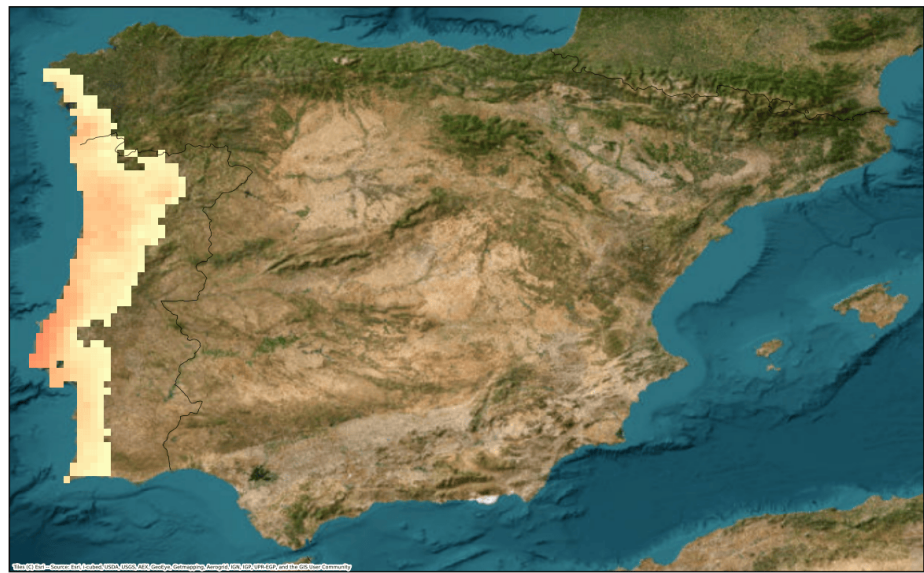


Downscaled O₃ mass concentration exceedance
2013-07-01

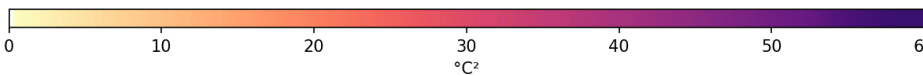
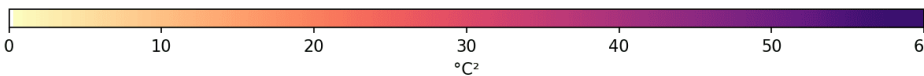
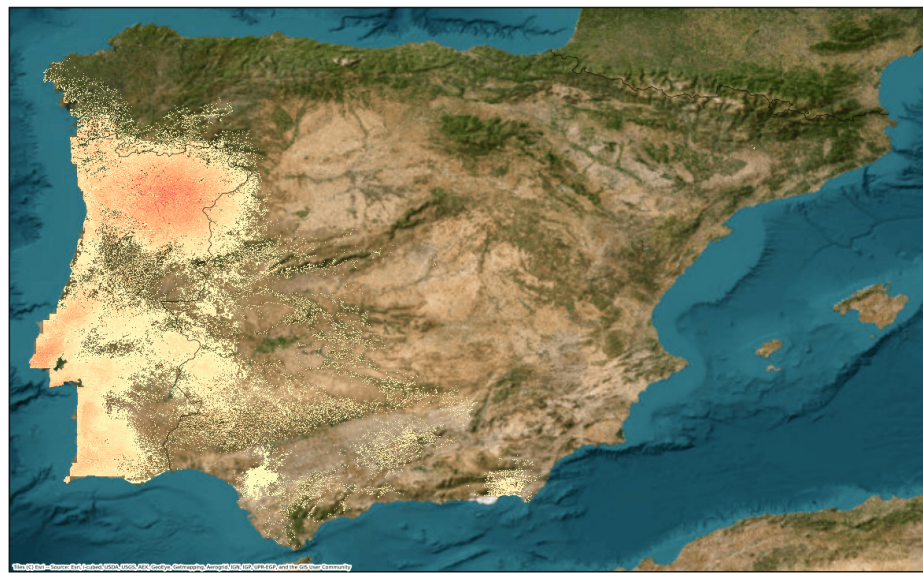


AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

EHF (EOBS original grid)
2013-07-01



EHF (Downscaled model)
2013-07-01



AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

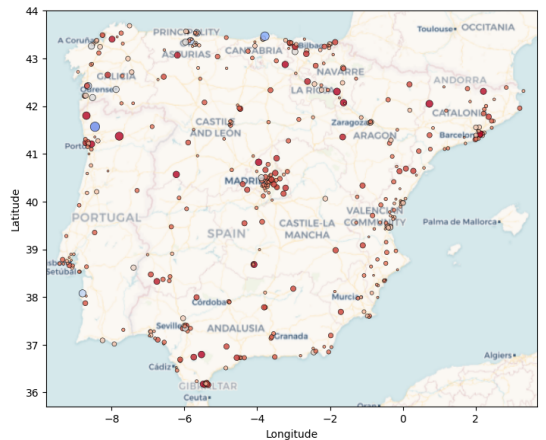
In-situ versus CAMS: the added-value of SENTINEL-5P for O₃ downscaling

- CAMS underestimates peak values seen in stations' data
- CAMS versus in-situ depend on station types, with rural underestimation
- Sentinel-5p shows the NO₂-to-O₃ urban "sinks" in more detail



(2013-2023)	In-situ	CAMS EU	Downscaling
Nr. Observations	337188	337188	337188
Nr. Exceedances	55.469	40.314	45.071
% Exceedances	16.45	11.95	13.36

Mean difference between in-situ and CAMS O₃ mass concentrations in the test set



Mean difference between in-situ and downscaled O₃ mass concentrations in the test set



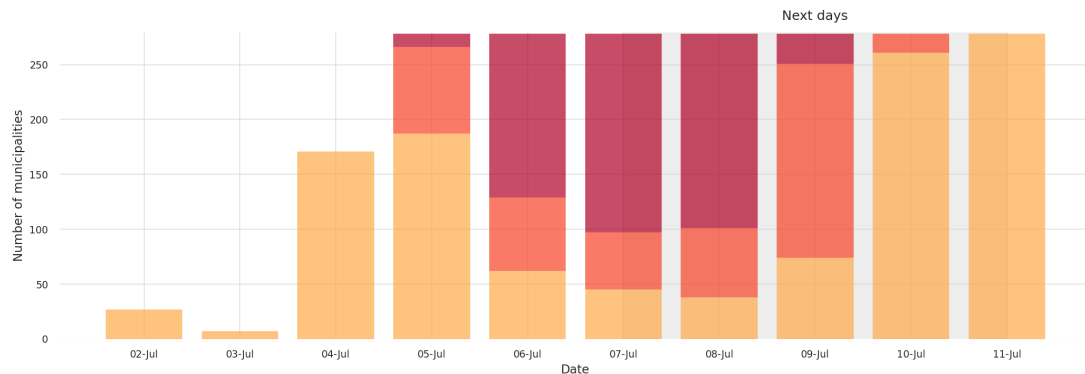
EU Directive: daily max. of 8-hour moving average should not exceed 120 µg/m³.

WHO Guideline: daily max. of 8-hour moving average should not exceed 100 µg/m³.

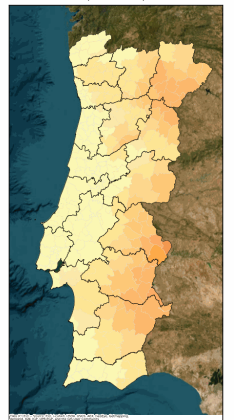
AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

Case in Point: [July 2013 Compound HW+O₃ Event]

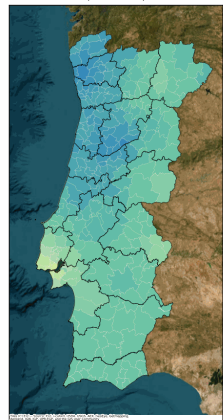
- Start Date: 05-07-2013
- End Date: 10-07-2013
- Duration: 6 consecutive days
- Max. HW intensity: 49.0°C²
- Max. O₃ Exceedance: 40.7µg/m³



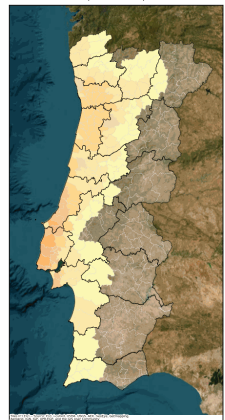
Daily Maximum Temperature
(2013-07-01)



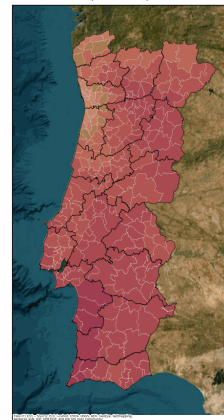
Daily Minimum Temperature
(2013-07-01)



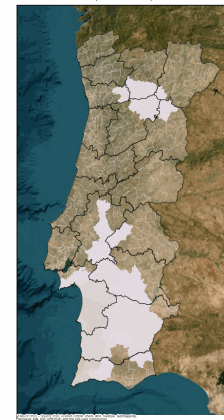
Excess Heat Factor
(2013-07-01)



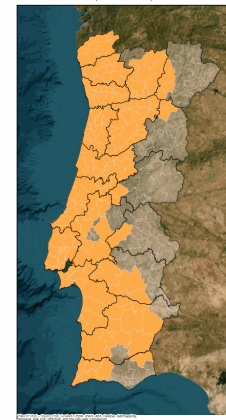
O₃ Concentrations
(2013-07-01)



O₃ Exceedances
(2013-07-01)



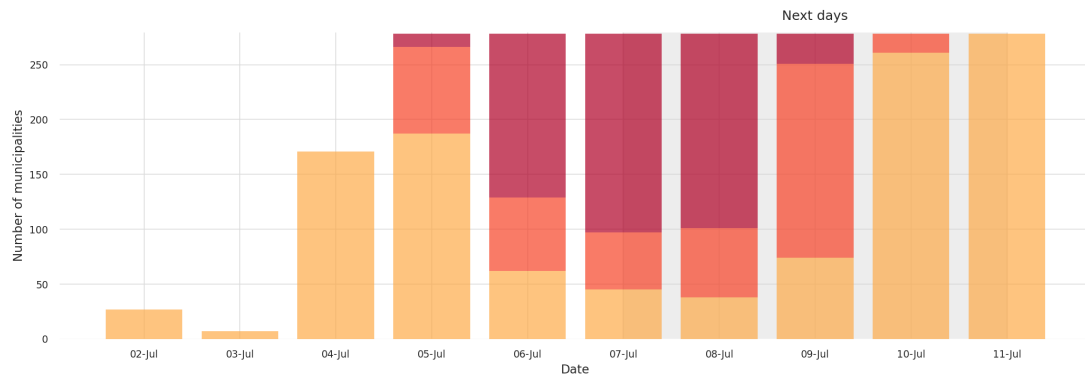
Compound Risk Index
(2013-07-01)



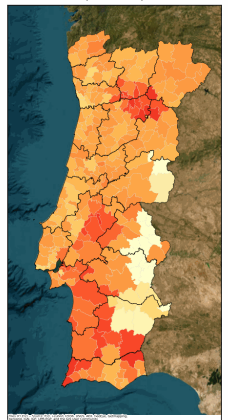
AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

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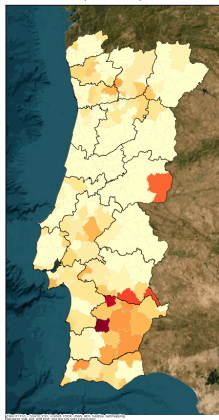


Mortality
(2013-07-01)



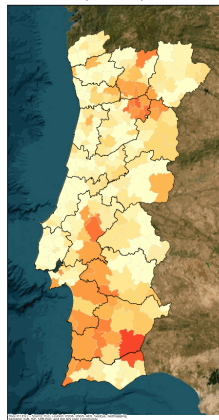
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions
(2013-07-01)



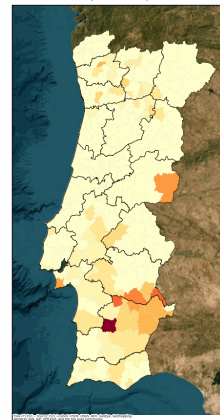
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (<18 years)
(2013-07-01)



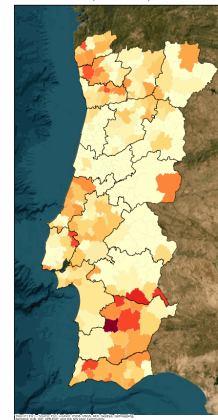
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (18-64 years)
(2013-07-01)



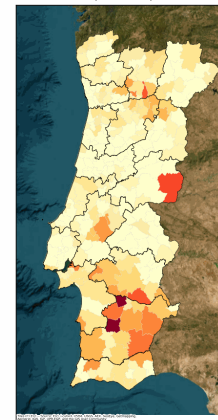
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (≥65 years)
(2013-07-01)



IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (>24 hr stay)
(2013-07-01)

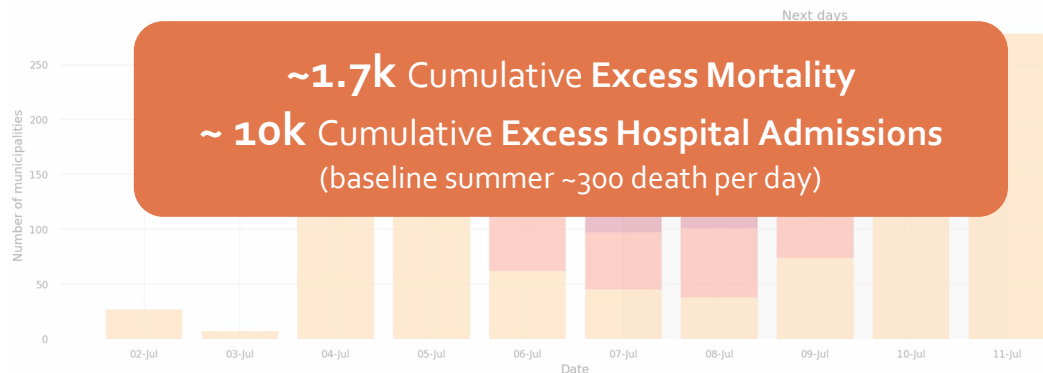


IRR (%)

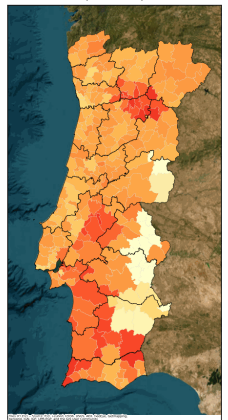
AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

Case in Point: [July 2013 Compound HW+O₃ Event]

- Start Date: 05-07-2013
- End Date: 10-07-2013
- Duration: 6 consecutive days
- Max. HW intensity: 49.0°C²
- Max. O₃ Exceedance: 40.7µg/m³

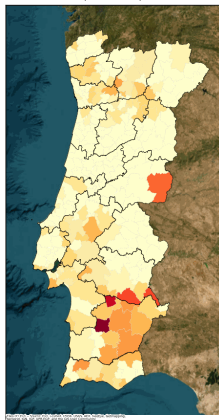


Mortality
(2013-07-01)



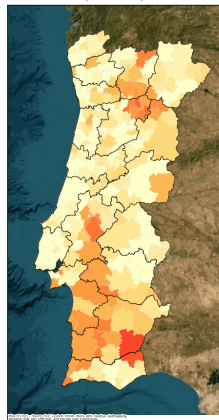
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions
(2013-07-01)



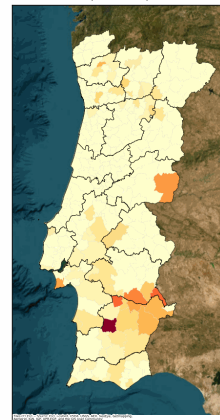
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (<18 years)
(2013-07-01)



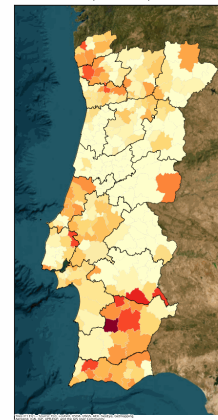
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (18-64 years)
(2013-07-01)



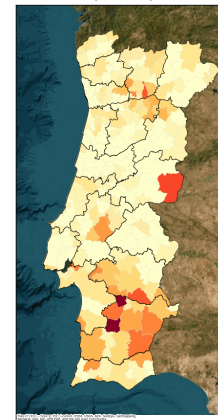
IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (≥65 years)
(2013-07-01)

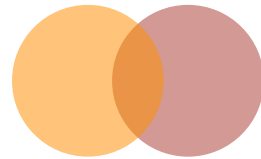


IRR (%)

Hospital Admissions (>24 hr stay)
(2013-07-01)



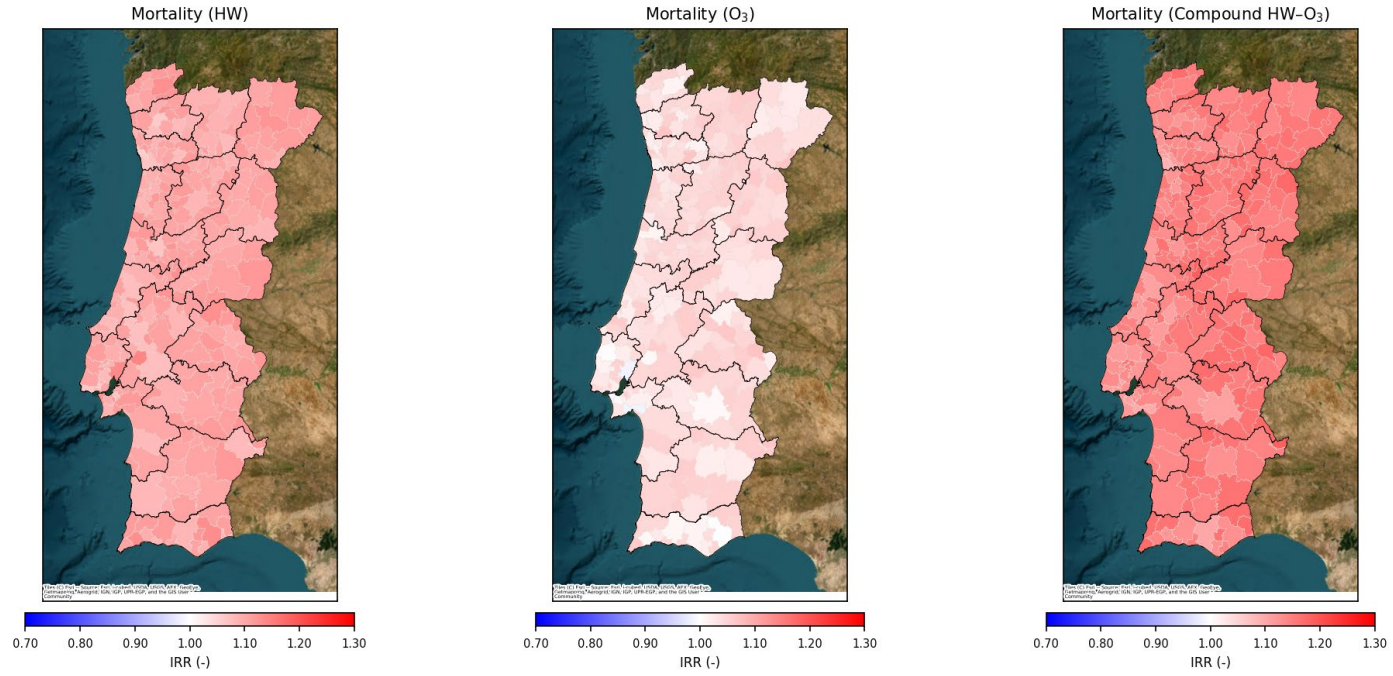
IRR (%)



Use Case 1: Heat and Ozone:

AIR4health Results: Compound HW+O₃ Events

Health Outcome	EHF	Excess Ozone
All-cause mortality	1.102 (1.081 – 1.123)	1.042 (1.024 – 1.061)



AIR4health Approach: WHERE TO?



AIR4health is under a programme of, and funded by, the European Space Agency. Views expressed do not reflect the official opinion of the European Space Agency.



Language

Compound Risk Index

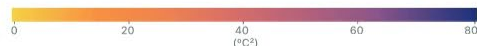
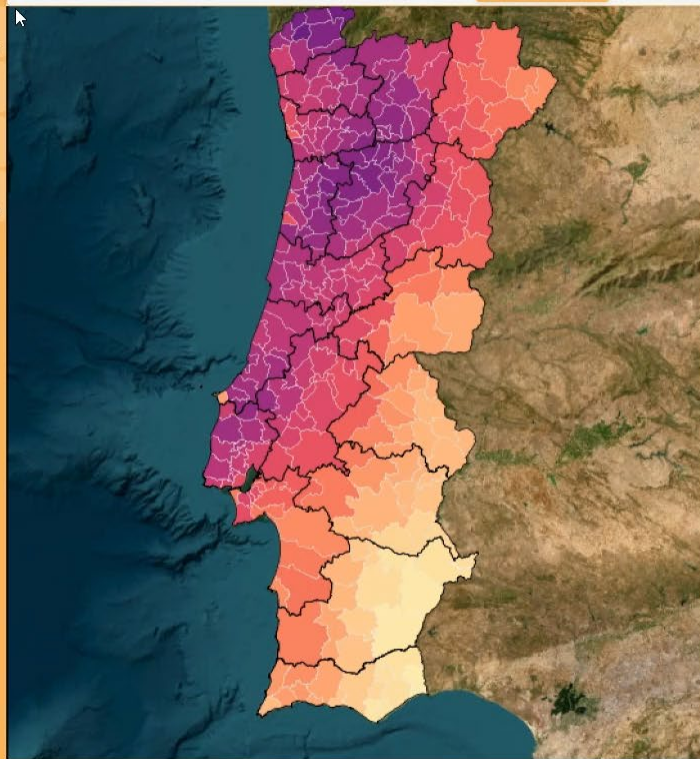
Excess Heat Factor

Daily Maximum Temperature

Daily Minimum Temperature

O3 Concentration

O3 Exceedances



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Mainland

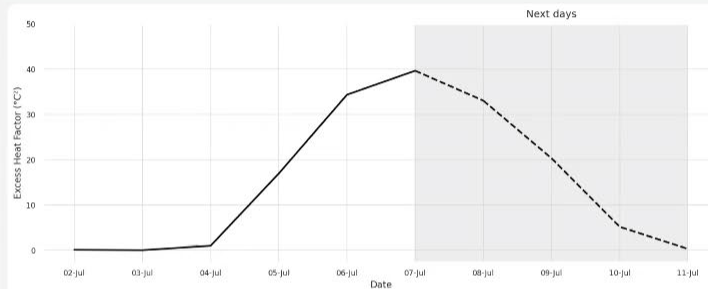
Portugal

Excess Heat Factor
40°C²

O3 Exceedance:
20 µg/m³

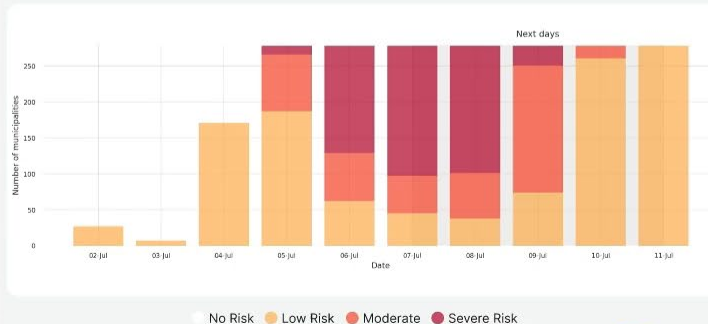
Compound Risk Index:
SEVERE

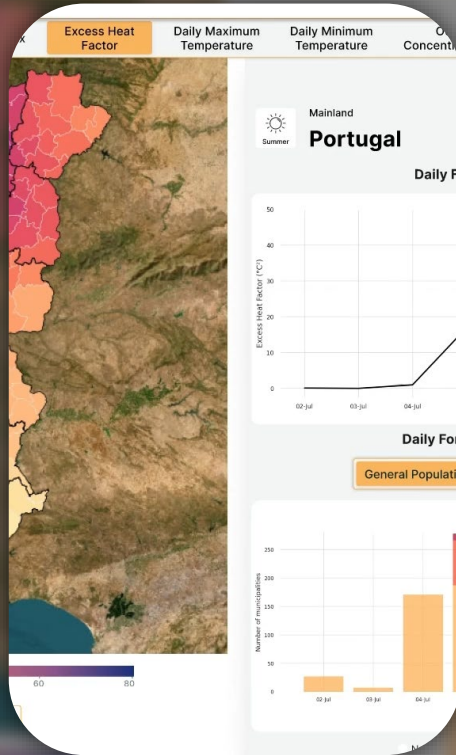
Daily Forecast of Excess Heat Factor



Daily Forecasts of Compound Risk Index

General Population Age >= 65 Years Age < 18 Years



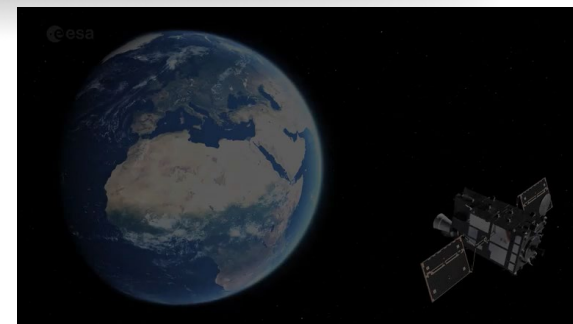
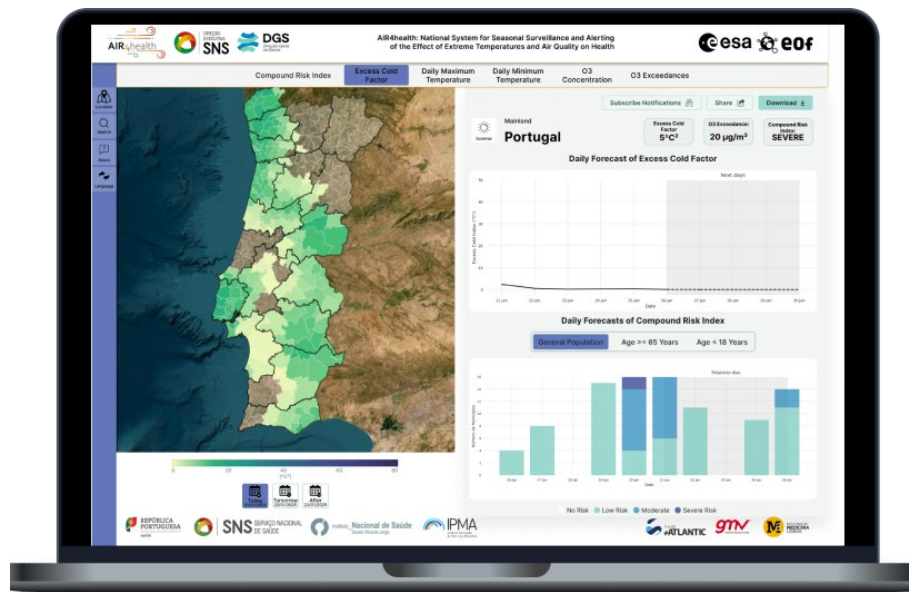


AIR4health Next Steps

- ➔ ✓ User Requirements Confirmed
- ✓ User Willingness to Join Confirmed

➔ Design an Integrated Seasonal Surveillance System Software Development Roadmap

➔ Evolution and Scalability by Integrating Multiple Data Sources, including NWP (AROME? IFS? AIFS?), upcoming satellite missions (Sentinel-4, Sentinel-5)



Thank You! Obrigada!



AIR4health

Ana Oliveira, on behalf of the **AIR4health Team**

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