

Delhi Air Quality Daily Report

25 July 2026 · Analysis window: 24h to 10 AM IST, 25 July 2026 · Compared with the same ± 7 days of 2025, matched stations

Delhi's average PM_{2.5} today is **29.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** and PM₁₀ is **70.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** . **42 of 46 stations** breached the WHO limit for PM_{2.5}; **38 of 42** breached it for PM₁₀. Gas monitoring was down on this date, so this edition reports the two particulate pollutants directly, in micrograms per cubic metre, and publishes no composite index figure. Today's reading itself is weather-flattered by about 16 points.

29

City average PM_{2.5},
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 2.0x the WHO
limit of 15

70

City average PM₁₀,
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1.6x the WHO
limit of 45

42/46

Stations over the WHO
limit for PM_{2.5}

38/42

Stations over the WHO
limit for PM₁₀

1 • The last 30 days

No 30-day index trend is shown in this edition, because no index figure is published today. The equivalent particulate trends are on pages 2 and 3, and in Annexure C.

Stations by air-quality category (count of stations, today)

How to read this report

The **weather-corrected** number removes rain, wind and mixing effects using a model trained on five years of hourly data. It shows what the city's own emissions justify. A gap between the two numbers is the weather's contribution, in either direction.

2 • Station detail

The worst station today is **Wazirpur**, at 72.5 µg/m³ of PM_{2.5}, which is 4.8 times the WHO limit. Observed peaks on a single day can be weather-driven; the weather-corrected hotspot below is the sturdier fact.

Against the world standard: even after removing the weather's help, Delhi's fine-particle level (PM_{2.5}) is **36 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³)**, which is **2.4× the WHO safe limit of 15**. The worst weather-corrected hotspot is **Wazirpur** at 50 µg/m³, which is **3.3× the WHO limit**.

How widespread: after weather correction, **35 of 35** comparable stations are worse than last year. This is a city-wide rise, not a few bad spots.

Worst stations today by PM_{2.5}: top 8 of 46 reporting

Station	PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	Multiple of WHO	PM ₁₀ µg/m ³
Wazirpur	72.5	4.8x	164.2
Prashant Garden	50.3	3.4x	78.4
Chandni Chowk	50.2	3.3x	84.4
Jahangirpuri	47.5	3.2x	109.3
Anand Vihar	45.2	3.0x	94.0
Ashok Vihar	41.3	2.8x	94.5
Sonia Vihar	41.1	2.7x	73.5
Air Check	41.0	2.7x	no data

Concentrations in µg/m³, 24 hours to 10 AM. No index figure is published today: the gas channels the index also depends on were not reporting. Full station list in the day's data file.

3 · Weather or policy? The attribution

After weather correction, the city's own pollution against the same days last year: **PM2.5 +12%, PM10 +13%**. That is the policy-relevant change, with the weather's contribution removed.

Real (weather-corrected) change vs last year, by pollutant



Bars right of the line = genuinely worse than last year after weather correction; left = genuinely better. Same-station comparison, ± 7 -day 2025 baseline.

The weather evidence

Weather driver	Last year (same weeks)	Today	Fairness check
Rain	4.3 mm	0 mm	last year was unusual for the season, so we don't lean on this one
Wind speed	6.5 km/h	18 km/h	last year was unusual for the season, so we don't lean on this one
Mixing height	549.9 m	576.5 m	last year was unusual for the season, so we don't lean on this one
Inversion	1.9 °C	no data	typical, a fair comparison
Temperature	29.8 °C	29.7 °C	typical, a fair comparison

“Fairness check” compares last year's baseline weather with the 2021 to 2024 history for these same calendar days; a comparison is never built on a freak baseline.

Honesty box: On days it has never seen, the weather-correction model explains about 38% of the variation, so we treat its outputs as estimates, not exact points. The weather-corrected year-on-year change for fine particles is measured to within roughly ± 1 percentage points of sampling error, before model uncertainty. Percentages compare the same stations in both years; single-day observed spikes are never used as the headline.

4 · Weather's share vs the city's own pollution in 2026 so far

This is the most important picture in the report: it separates **how much of Delhi's change in pollution was the weather** from **how much was the city's own doing** (its traffic, dust, burning and industry).

What the two lines are. Both are **residuals**: this year's level minus the average of the same ± 7 days last year, in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The weather our model removes is wind, rain, temperature and mixing height, so what the **red line** leaves behind is the city's own emissions. Every chart carries its own key, directly under its heading.

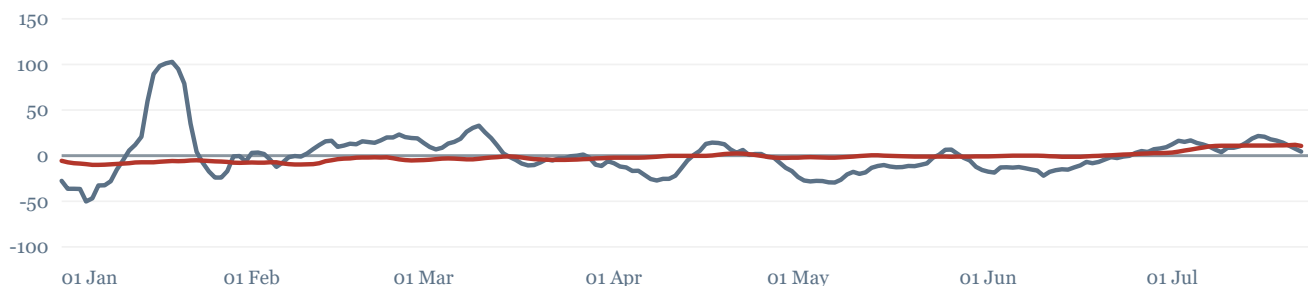
Why it matters. A calm, still year makes the air look worse and a windy, wet year makes it look better; neither is anyone's policy, so raw numbers flatter or punish a government for the sky's luck. The red line is the accountability signal: it answers "did the city's own pollution actually go up or down?" The **vertical gap between the lines is the weather's estimated share** of the change. When the red line sits *above* the blue, the weather was *helping* and hiding a real worsening; when it sits below, the weather was making a genuine improvement look worse than it was.

What de-weathering is pointing to here. Read the red line's shape across the year: where it climbs, the city's own pollution rose regardless of the weather. That is the part policy is responsible for.

PM2.5 residual: this year minus the same days last year ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 7-day average)

■ Blue: the observed actual residual, weather included. ■ Red: the de-weathered residual, weather removed.

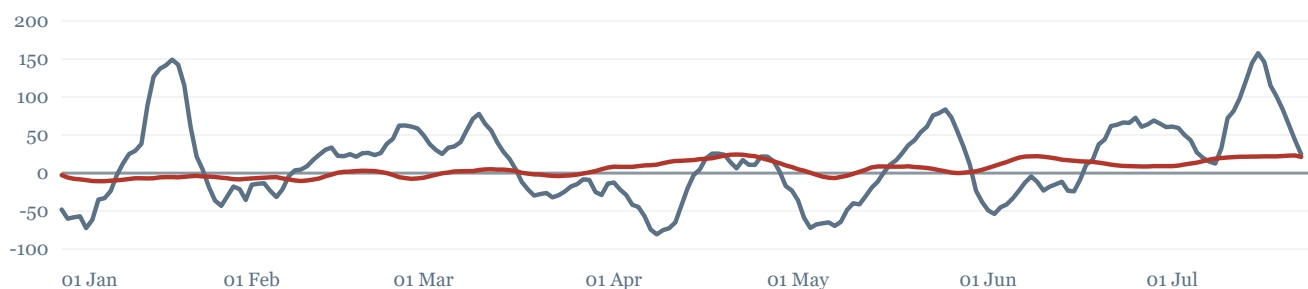
Above the zero line, pollution was higher than last year; below the zero line, it was lower.



PM10 residual: this year minus the same days last year ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 7-day average)

■ Blue: the observed actual residual, weather included. ■ Red: the de-weathered residual, weather removed.

Above the zero line, pollution was higher than last year; below the zero line, it was lower.



This chart is per pollutant in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and is **retrospective** (recomputed now with our current model); the report's headline is today's city PM2.5 and PM10 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, on the model as it stood today. The quantities, windows and engines differ, so the newest point here need not equal the headline.

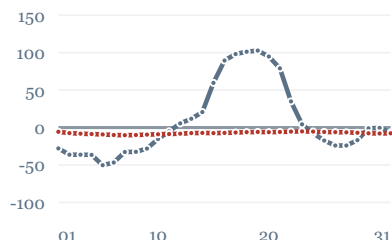
'Last year' is the average of the same ± 7 days in 2025 (a 15-day average, not a single day). This year view is a **retrospective re-estimate**: every 2026 day was recomputed now with our current weather-correction model (trained through 2026-07-24). These are **not** the figures we published on those days. One consistent model removes week-to-week refit jumps so the whole year reads on one basis; the trade-off is that early-2026 points use a model that also saw later-2026 data (a look-ahead re-estimate, fine for a descriptive year view but not a forecast). Where a day's archived figure differs, the archived figure is the one published that day: 10 July was published at about $37 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ PM2.5 de-weathered on that day's model; this retrospective line puts it near 44. The red line is a model estimate (typical margin $\approx \pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ PM2.5 / $\pm 15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ PM10 on these weekly averages), so the gap between the lines is an estimate too. Additionally smoothed with a 7-day centered average (needs ≥ 3 reconstructed days; 206 days existed, 206 usable after the full-network floor).

5 • PM2.5 residual, month by month (2026): this year's level minus the same days last year, in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

■ Blue: the observed actual residual, weather included. ■ Red: the de-weathered residual, weather removed.

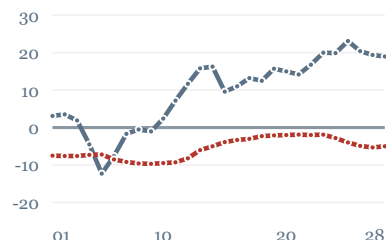
Above the zero line, pollution was higher than last year; below the zero line, it was lower.

January · scale ± 110



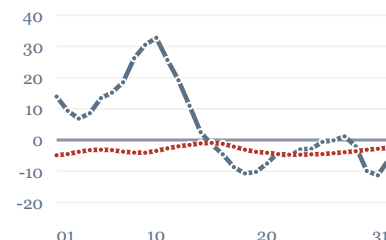
within the $\pm 11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ margin, but ran lower than last year on 31 of 31 days (stations 41)

February · scale ± 30



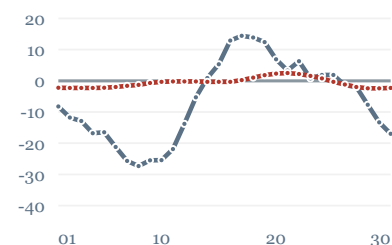
within the $\pm 11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ margin, but ran lower than last year on 26 of 28 days (stations 41 to 44)

March · scale ± 40



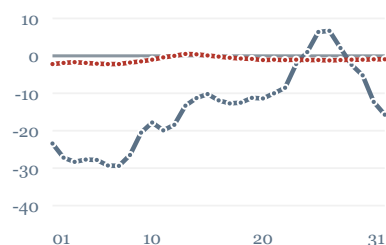
about level with last year, within the $\pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 46 to 47)

April · scale ± 30



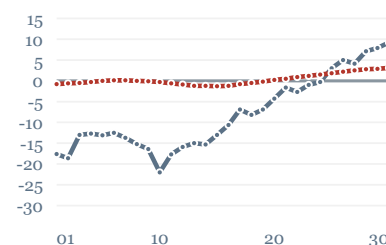
about level with last year, within the $\pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 46 to 47)

May · scale ± 30



about level with last year, within the $\pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 47 to 54)

June · scale ± 30



about level with last year, within the $\pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 52 to 54)

July · scale ± 30



within the $\pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ margin, but ran higher than last year so far on 25 of 25 days (stations 52 to 54)

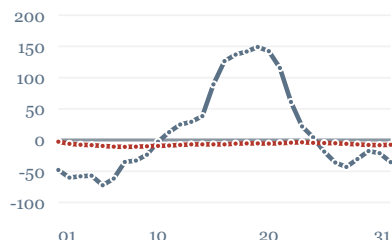
Each small chart is one calendar month; the 7-day average is centered and continuous, so a month's first and last few days blend into the neighbouring months. Blue = the observed actual residual, red = the city's own (de-weathered) residual, both against the same ± 7 days in 2025; above the zero line is worse than last year, below it is better. The current month's last three days are not shown until they can be centered (a centered average needs three days either side).

6 · PM10 residual, month by month (2026): this year's level minus the same days last year, in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

■ Blue: the observed actual residual, weather included. ■ Red: the de-weathered residual, weather removed.

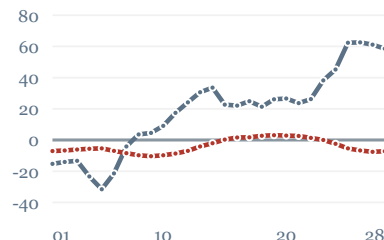
Above the zero line, pollution was higher than last year; below the zero line, it was lower.

January · scale ± 150



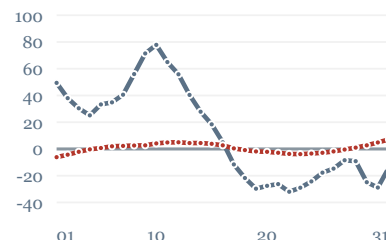
about level with last year, within the $\pm 17 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 40)

February · scale ± 70



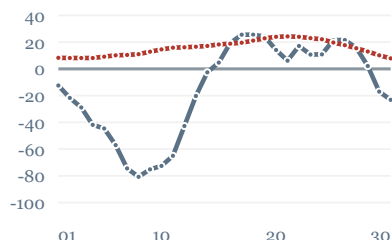
about level with last year, within the $\pm 17 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 40 to 43)

March · scale ± 80



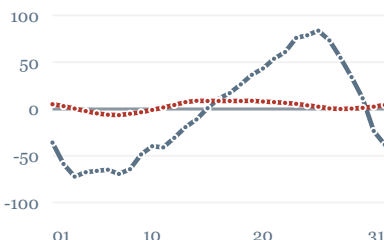
about level with last year, within the $\pm 16 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 45 to 46)

April · scale ± 90



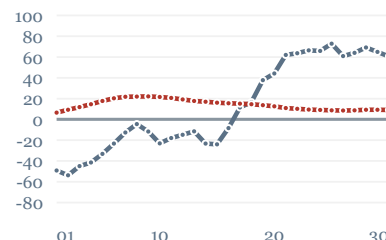
within the $\pm 16 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ margin, but ran higher than last year on 30 of 30 days (stations 45 to 46)

May · scale ± 90



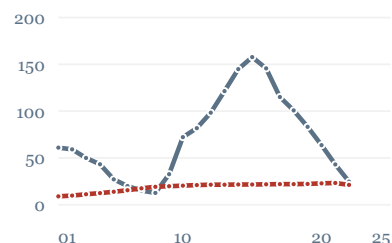
about level with last year, within the $\pm 15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ model margin (stations 45 to 53)

June · scale ± 80



within the $\pm 15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ margin, but ran higher than last year on 30 of 30 days (stations 51 to 53)

July · scale ± 160



the city's own pollution averaged about $+19 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above last year so far, which clears the ± 15 model margin (stations 51 to 53)

Each small chart is one calendar month; the 7-day average is centered and continuous, so a month's first and last few days blend into the neighbouring months. Blue = the observed actual residual, red = the city's own (de-weathered) residual, both against the same ± 7 days in 2025; above the zero line is worse than last year, below it is better. The current month's last three days are not shown until they can be centered (a centered average needs three days either side).

Annexure A • Every reporting station

All 46 stations that reported in today's window, worst first. Concentrations in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours to 10 AM; no index figure is published today.

#	Station	PM _{2.5} $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Vs WHO limit	Hours reported
1	Wazirpur	72.5	4.8x WHO	22
2	Prashant Garden	50.3	3.4x WHO	22
3	Chandni Chowk	50.2	3.3x WHO	21
4	Jahangirpuri	47.5	3.2x WHO	17
5	Anand Vihar	45.2	3.0x WHO	22
6	Ashok Vihar	41.3	2.8x WHO	22
7	Sonia Vihar	41.1	2.7x WHO	22
8	Air Check	41.0	2.7x WHO	23
9	NSIT Dwarka	37.1	2.5x WHO	22
10	DTU	35.1	2.3x WHO	22
11	Sirifort	34.5	2.3x WHO	20
12	Anand Lok	33.1	2.2x WHO	23
13	Santushti Apartments	32.5	2.2x WHO	23
14	Nehru Nagar	30.7	2.0x WHO	20
15	IHBAS	30.5	2.0x WHO	20
16	Rohini	30.4	2.0x WHO	21
17	ITO	29.1	1.9x WHO	22
18	Alipur	28.9	1.9x WHO	22
19	Burari Crossing	28.8	1.9x WHO	22
20	Talkatora Garden	28.7	1.9x WHO	19
21	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	28.2	1.9x WHO	22
22	Commonwealth Sports Complex	28.1	1.9x WHO	21
23	Vivek Vihar	27.6	1.8x WHO	22
24	North Campus	26.3	1.8x WHO	22
25	New Delhi	26.0	1.7x WHO	23
26	Lodhi Road	25.8	1.7x WHO	22

Annexure A • Every reporting station (continued)

#	Station	PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	Vs WHO limit	Hours reported
27	CRRI Mathura Road	25.2	1.7x WHO	22
28	Punjabi Bagh	23.8	1.6x WHO	18
29	Mundka	23.6	1.6x WHO	22
30	JNU	23.4	1.6x WHO	21
31	Patparganj	23.0	1.5x WHO	21
32	Pusa	22.8	1.5x WHO	22
33	Okhla Phase-2	22.0	1.5x WHO	22
34	Pusa	21.6	1.4x WHO	22
35	IIT Delhi	21.4	1.4x WHO	21
36	Aya Nagar	20.4	1.4x WHO	22
37	Shadipur	20.4	1.4x WHO	21
38	R K Puram	20.1	1.3x WHO	20
39	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	19.0	1.3x WHO	20
40	Sri Aurobindo Marg	18.0	1.2x WHO	21
41	Dwarka-Sector 8	17.6	1.2x WHO	19
42	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	15.3	1.0x WHO	19
43	IGI Airport (T3)	14.6	1.0x WHO	19
44	Cantonment Area	10.6	0.7x WHO	21
45	IGNOU_Maidan Garhi	8.5	0.6x WHO	21
46	GK1 (Oberoi Terrace)	6.2	0.4x WHO	23

Annexure B • Pollutant-by-pollutant (all seven)

Every pollutant we track is listed below, observed AND weather-corrected. That includes the ones we deliberately never build claims on, so the reader sees the whole picture and the rules we bind ourselves with.

Pollutant	Today (obs, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ *)	Today (weather-corr.)	Obs. change vs last yr	Weather-corr. change [range]	Model skill	Role in our claims
PM2.5	27.8	35.9	-0.2%	+12% [+11.4 to +12.8]	38%	Claims-eligible
PM10	67.8	86.2	-7.8%	+12.6% [+11.9 to +13.3]	37%	Claims-eligible

*Concentrations are $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, except NOx, which the monitors report in ppb. CO is $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ too, not mg/m^3 . “Model skill” = share of variation the weather model explains on days it has never seen (honest, out-of-sample). Ranges are the model’s sampling ranges; a range spanning zero means “too close to call”.

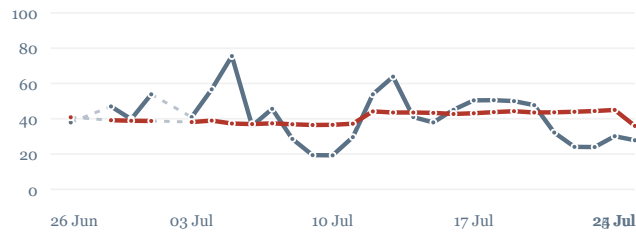
PM2.5: weather-corrected claims allowed (model skill adequate) · **PM10:** weather-corrected claims allowed (model skill adequate)

Above the world standard today: **PM2.5:** 37 of 40 stations above the WHO daily limit as observed; even after weather correction, 40 of 40 remain above it. **PM10:** 38 of 42 stations above the WHO daily limit as observed; even after weather correction, 42 of 42 remain above it. (Weather-model matched panel.)

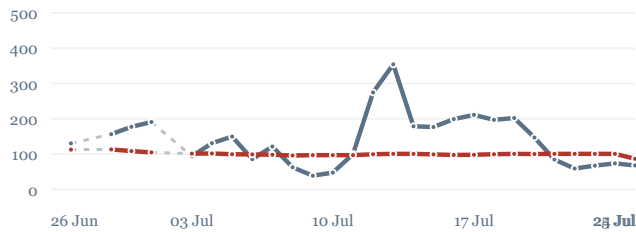
Annexure C · 30-day trends: levels, not residuals

These are levels, not residuals. These lines plot the actual daily concentration, so there is no zero line to read: higher on the chart means more pollution that day. **Blue** = the observed actual level, weather included. **Red** = the de-weathered level, which is what the city's own emissions justify once the weather is taken out. Dashed pale bridges = days without a model run. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24h city means to 10 AM.

PM2.5 · daily level, not a residual



PM10 · daily level, not a residual



Annexure D • The weather evidence, in full

Each driver's value today, in last year's baseline window, and against the 2021 to 2024 normal for these same calendar days. “z” measures how unusual last year's baseline was (beyond ± 1.5 = unusual → we don't rest comparisons on that driver).

Driver	Last year (same weeks)	Today	2021 to 2024 normal	z	Verdict
Rain	4.3 mm	0 mm	12.4	-2.55	unusual last year, so not leaned on
Wind speed	6.5 km/h	18 km/h	8.4	-2.03	unusual last year, so not leaned on
Mixing height	549.9 m	576.5 m	433.7	2.97	unusual last year, so not leaned on
Inversion	1.9 °C	no data	1.7	0.19	typical and fair
Temperature	29.8 °C	29.7 °C	29.3	0.46	typical and fair
Wind direction	S (158 deg)	E (100 deg)	143	0.96	typical and fair

Weather: ERA5/Open-Meteo hourly, aggregated over the same 24h-to-10AM window as the air data. Inversion: Safdarjung soundings (when current).

Annexure E • How this report is made

Where the numbers come from

Air readings come from the Central Pollution Control Board's station network in Delhi, of which 41 stations reported in today's window (24 hours ending 10 AM). Station figures are the measured concentration in micrograms per cubic metre, averaged over that window. No composite index is published in this edition.

How we compare with last year, and why the window is 15 days

“Last year” is never a single day: it is the average of the same date ± 7 days of 2025 (15 days), using only stations present in both years (34 matched today). There is a firm reason for the window. Delhi's day-to-day air is driven by weather systems (passing western disturbances, stagnant high-pressure spells and the mixing they control) that come and go every three to seven days; a 15-day window spans two to three of those cycles, so no single storm, calm night or shower can define “normal”. Because neighbouring days are correlated, the 15 days act like about seven independent readings, enough to cut the baseline's one-day noise roughly two-and-a-half-fold, while staying narrow enough to stay inside the same pollution season (a month-long window would blur the sharp changes at the monsoon's arrival and the late-autumn crop-burning surge). A single-date comparison would be more sensitive to one day's weather, not less, so the window is deliberately the harder-to-game choice: the same “anomaly from normal” method used for a temperature “departure from normal”. One honest limit: festival and crop-burning emissions are real pollution and stay in the numbers by design, so where a moving festival like Diwali falls at different calendar positions across the two years, its spike can sit inside one year's window and not the other's. Comparisons for October and November therefore carry that caveat.

What “population-weighted” means: the technical detail

Delhi's monitors are not spread evenly over its people: the leafy centre has many stations covering few residents, while single outer-Delhi stations stand for lakhs. A plain average therefore over-hears the well-monitored centre. The population-weighted figure fixes this: the city is divided into zones, one per station. Each zone is the part of Delhi closest to that station (a Voronoi map of the 39 active monitors, clipped to the NCT boundary). Each zone's population is estimated from the 70 Assembly Constituencies: the 2025 electoral rolls (≈ 15.61 million electors, from ECI turnout data) scaled by one ratio to the official 2025 NCT population projection (20.94 million, Registrar General of India), split by area where an AC straddles zones. A station's weight is its zone's share of Delhi's population; each day the weights of the stations that actually reported are re-scaled to sum to one, and the city figure is the weight-multiplied average. Honest limits: residents without voter registration (informal settlements) are under-counted by the elector scaling; stations added after March 2026 (e.g. JNU, Talkatora Garden) are not yet in the zone map, so they count in the plain average but not the weighted one; and no weighting can fix roadside-vs-residential siting or a monitor's own calibration.

Annexure E · How this report is made (continued)

What “weather-corrected” means

A machine-learning model (random forest), trained on five years of hourly data, learns how wind, rain, temperature and mixing height move pollution. Subtracting that effect shows what the city's own emissions justify. Honesty: on days it has never seen, the model explains about 38% of the variation, so we treat outputs as estimates, quote ranges, and never claim precision the model doesn't have.

The fairness check

Before we cite any weather driver, last year's baseline weather is compared with the 2021 to 2024 history for the same calendar days. If last year was freakish for that driver, we don't build an argument on it. That holds in either direction.

The rules we bind ourselves with

The headline always states the WORSE of the observed and weather-corrected numbers (never the flattering one). One number, one engine: the same quantity is never quoted from two sources. A change whose range spans zero is “too close to call”, whether it helps us or hurts us. Gas levels are never the basis of a claim (documented unit inconsistencies); gas directions may be cited when statistically clear. Ozone is the exception: it rises when traffic emissions fall, and is therefore permanently excluded from our claims.

Words used

AQI: the air-quality index, which runs from 0 to 500, where higher is worse (0 to 50 is ‘Good’, 301 to 400 is ‘Very Poor’, and over 400 is ‘Severe’). $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$: micrograms per cubic metre, the weight of pollutant in each cubic metre of air. Range: the span within which the true value very likely lies.

Report auto-generated daily from the same data files as the video, so the two can never disagree. Reviewed by the design panel on 13 July 2026.