

Delhi Air Quality 2025: Verifying CAQM's Claims and What the Data Really Shows

An independent reconciliation of CAQM's Annual Report 2024-25 and its 31 December 2025 Press Release, a like-for-like station comparison, and a de-weathered (meteorology-removed) re-analysis.

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1 Executive summary

On 31 December 2025 the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) issued a press release — “2025 — Air Quality Perspective in Delhi” — announcing that Delhi's air had seen “**marked improvement**”, a “**record**” number of clean-air days, and the “**lowest**” annual average AQI and PM levels in seven years (barring COVID-2020). This report tests those claims independently, using only **CREA station data** (the same source on which our de-weathering models are trained) and **CPCB's own published daily AQI**.

We do three things: **verify** CAQM's published numbers (both the Annual Report 2024-25 and the December press release); **re-compute** the 2024→2025 change on a **fixed set of stations** present in both years (so a changing network cannot distort it); and **remove the weather** (de-weathering) to see whether any improvement reflects **lower emissions** or merely a **kinder year**.

Key findings:

1. **CAQM's numbers are arithmetically sound — we reproduce them.** Independently from CREA, our annual PM_{2.5} matches CAQM to within ~2 µg/m³ every year, including 2025 (CAQM 96; ours 98.2). CAQM's headline AQI is simply CPCB's published daily-AQI averaged over the year — no station-matching, no weather adjustment.
2. **The 2025 PM_{2.5} “improvement” was mostly weather.** On a fixed panel of 38 stations, annual PM_{2.5} fell **7.4%** (106.1 → 98.3 µg/m³). But after weather adjustment, both independent model engines put the real, emissions-driven change at only **–2.1%**

- (BRT) and -2.8% (ranger)** — a best estimate of **2–3 percent**, with no defensible specification above **about 6 percent**. The raw meteorological record explains why, independent of any model: **January 2024 was the most stagnant January in at least five years** (average wind 6.6 km/h against 8.2–9.4 km/h in every other January since 2021; seventeen near-calm days against three to nine; a single rain day), so much of 2025’s “improvement” is simply the unwinding of that extreme base. And in **July–December — the half-year containing the entire GRAP season — there was no improvement at all** (observed +1.2%, weather-adjusted +0.8 to +1.0%).
3. **The “marked improvement” fails across pollutants.** PM10’s observed fall (–6.4%) is also mostly weather (real –1.0%); on the raw record 2025 is the lowest PM10 since 2021, but what that reflects is the weather, not policy. Meanwhile, on the same stations, **nitrogen dioxide — the gas that comes mainly from vehicles and combustion — worsened (+7.1% observed; +7.7% real — none of the rise is weather)**. SO2 edged down slightly (–2.1%). Delhi’s air did not broadly improve.
 4. **CAQM applies weather selectively — and the consistent test reverses its story.** The release blames December-2025’s very high AQI (351) on “still wind and unfavourable meteorological conditions” while claiming policy credit for the annual average. Applied consistently, weather adjustment shows the opposite: the **annual headline was mostly weather**, while **December’s spike was only about half weather** — roughly **24 AQI points of real deterioration** remain, making December 2025, together with December 2023, the most polluted December since at least 2021 on the observed basis, and the highest outright on the weather-adjusted basis (Section 7.2).
 5. **The level remains a public-health emergency.** “Record” 2025 still means annual PM2.5 of ~96 µg/m³ — about **19–20× the WHO guideline** — an average AQI of 201 (“Poor”), and **286 of 365 days worse than “Satisfactory.”** The 2025 “record” is a small step down from a hazardous plateau, not a turnaround.

Table 1: Table 1. CAQM’s own published figures (Annual Report + 31 Dec 2025 press release). 2025 improves on 2024 but stays in the ‘Poor’ band at ~20x WHO.

Year		Avg AQI	PM2.5 (ug/m3)	PM10 (ug/m3)	Good-Satisfactory days	Severe+ days
2023	204		100	205	61	15
2024	209		104	212	66	17

Table 1: Table 1. CAQM's own published figures (Annual Report + 31 Dec 2025 press release). 2025 improves on 2024 but stays in the 'Poor' band at ~20x WHO.

Year	Avg AQI	PM2.5 (ug/m3)	PM10 (ug/m3)	Good-Satisfactory days	Severe+ days
2025	201	96	197	79	8

2 What CAQM claimed

CAQM has made two public quantitative statements on Delhi's air:

(i) **Annual Report 2024-25** (Chapter 9) — a table of Avg AQI, day-counts and PM for **2018-2024**. Its latest year is its worst recent year for the headline pollutant: PM_{2.5} 100→105 and AQI 204→209 (2023→2024). It contains **no 2025 figure**.

(ii) **Press Release, PIB, 31 December 2025** — “2025 — Air Quality Perspective in Delhi”. This adds the 2025 numbers and a celebratory narrative:

“...a **record 79 days** during 2025 with the AQI of 100 or below... the **second lowest** number of ‘Severe to Severe+’ AQI days... the average AQI for 2025 has been the **lowest in last 7 years** since 2018 (barring COVID-2020)... the year 2025 has thus witnessed the **lowest ever** average values for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations, barring 2020.”

Table 2: Table 2. CAQM Press Release (PIB, 31 Dec 2025), verbatim: annual AQI, PM concentrations and category-day counts, 2018-2025.

Year	Avg AQI	PM2.5	PM10	Good-Sat (0-100)	Good-Mod (<200)	Poor-V.Poor	Severe+ (>400)
2018	225	113	241	53	159	186	20
2019	215	107	217	61	182	159	24
2020	185	94	180	100	227	124	15
2021	209	105	211	73	197	144	24
2022	209	98	211	68	163	196	6
2023	204	100	205	61	206	144	15
2024	209	104	212	66	209	140	17
2025	201	96	197	79	200	157	8

The release also notes that **December 2025's** high monthly AQI (351) was due to “absolutely still / very low speed wind conditions and unfavourable meteorological conditions” — an explicit appeal to weather. We return to this in §7.

3 Methodology and data

Observed data — CREA only. Per the instruction to align with the de-weathering, every observed concentration in this report comes from the **CREA** hourly station archive (AQI_Data_Download/CREA_Downloads), 2021-2025 — the same source on which the de-weathering models were trained. CREA has **complete, even coverage** for 2024 and 2025 (including the high-pollution winter months). For the **AQI** series we use **CPCB's CCR official** published daily AQI (2018-2024) — this is the series CAQM published — plus CREA-computed AQI for 2025 (CPCB's CCR-2025 city file was only partial at the time of writing).

AQI computation. Exact CPCB National AQI formula; city AQI = mean of station AQIs (independently verified to reproduce CPCB's published city series). AQI is reproduced only to reconcile CAQM; the scientifically primary metric is PM2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

De-weathering. Random-forest (ranger) and boosted-tree (BRT) models trained on ~1.5 million station-hours of CREA pollutant data + ERA5 meteorology (2021-2025) predict each

pollutant from weather and time. To de-weather, we hold the calendar and station fixed and substitute the long-run **climatological** weather, isolating emissions from luck. Both engines are reported as a robustness band; particulate (PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀) results are anchored on the higher-skill ranger engine. Weather-adjusted values carry **model-choice uncertainty** of roughly $\pm 2\text{--}3$ percentage points on annual changes (and $\pm 5\text{--}16$ AQI points on single-month values), so adjusted point estimates are presented as ranges or labelled estimates.

4 Reconciliation: do CAQM's numbers hold up?

AQI. CAQM's published Avg AQI is identical to CPCB's CCR daily-AQI annual mean (Figure 1) — exact for 2019-2024. CAQM applied no independent processing.

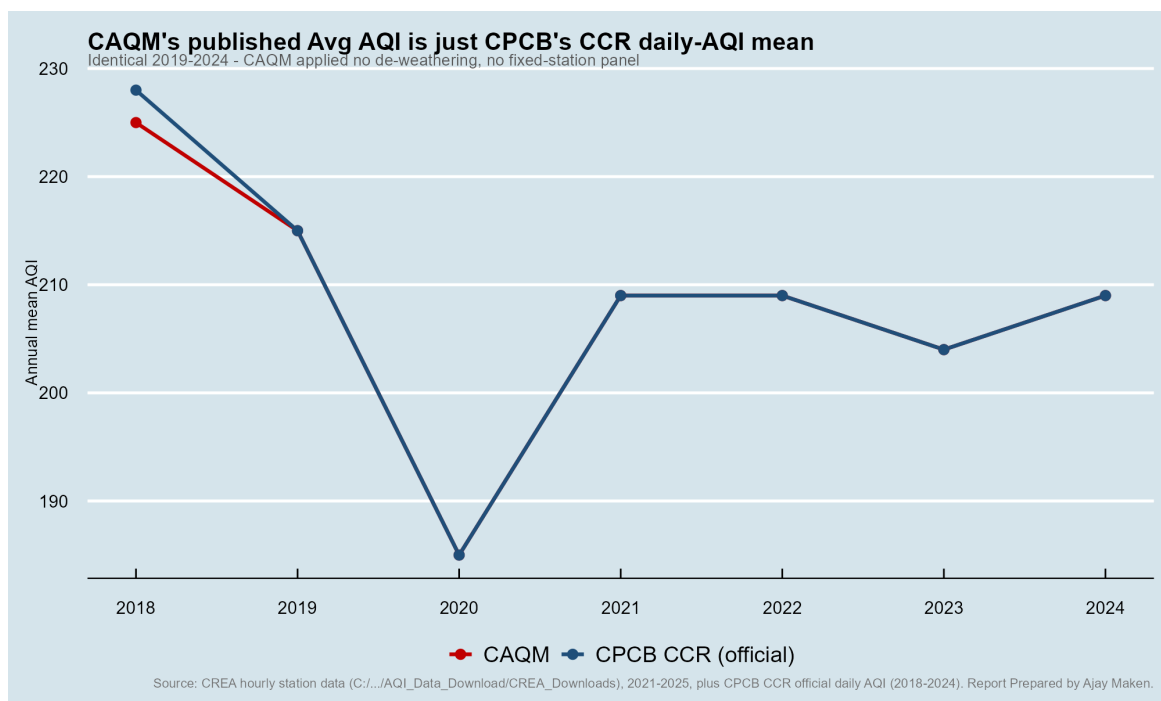


Figure 1: Figure 1. CAQM's published Average AQI equals the CPCB CCR daily-AQI annual mean.

PM_{2.5} / PM₁₀ / 2025. Computing independently from CREA, we reproduce CAQM's press-release concentrations to within $\sim 1\text{--}3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ every year, **including 2025**:

Table 3: Table 3. Reconciliation of the CAQM press release against CREA. CAQM_AQI = press-release annual AQI; CCR/CREA_AQI = CPCB official (2021-24) / CREA (2025). dPM = CREA minus CAQM. Agreement is within ~1-3 ug/m3 throughout, including the 2025 claim.

Year	CAQM_AQI	CCR/CREA_AQI	CAQM_PM25	CREA_PM25	dPM25	CAQM_PM10	CREA_PM10	dPM10
2021	209	209	105	106.5	1.5	211	214.4	3.4
2022	209	209	98	99.0	1.0	211	212.7	1.7
2023	204	204	100	102.5	2.5	205	207.7	2.7
2024	209	209	104	105.7	1.7	212	212.6	0.6
2025	201	206	96	98.2	2.2	197	199.8	2.8

The month-by-month 2025 figures also align (Figure 2): our independent computation tracks CAQM's claimed monthly AQI across the whole year (the small offset is the known ~5-point city-AQI bias).

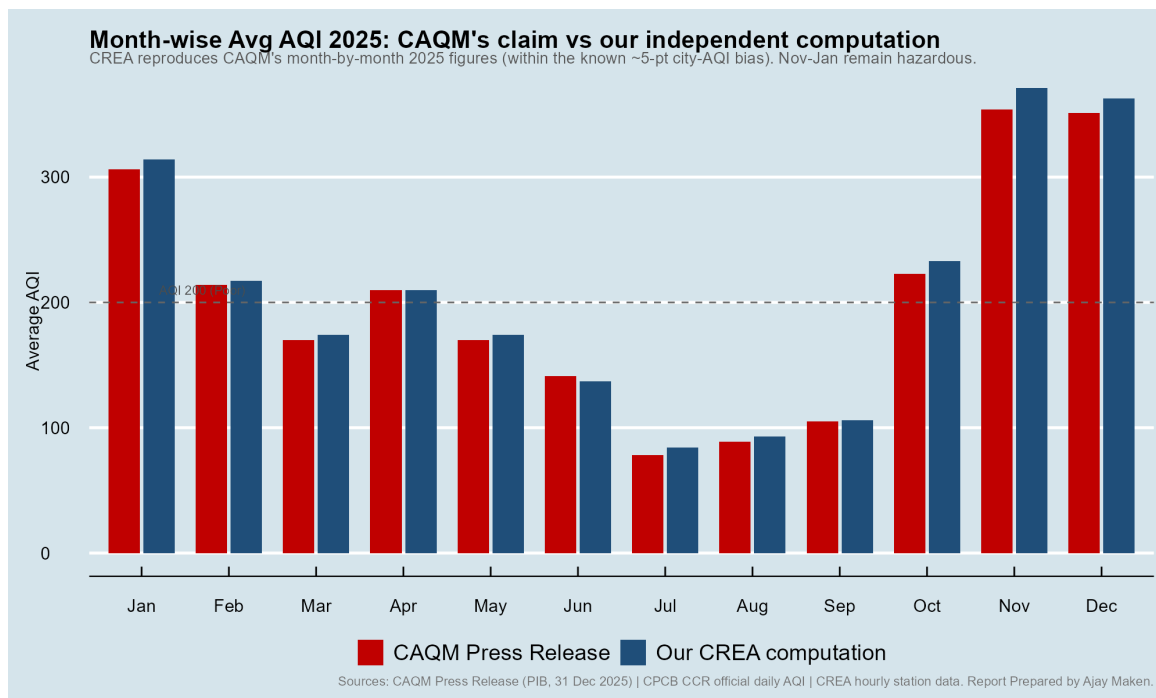


Figure 2: Figure 2. Month-wise Avg AQI 2025: CAQM's claim vs our independent CREA computation. The two agree month by month; winter (Nov-Jan) stays hazardous.

Table 4: Table 4. CAQM’s 2025 category-day claims vs our CREA computation. Day-counts agree closely; CREA’s slightly higher ‘Severe’ count reflects the ~+6 AQI computation bias (CPCB’s official count is authoritative).

Metric	CAQM_PR_2025	CREA_2025
Good-Satisfactory (AQI 0-100)	79	75
Good-Moderate (AQI <200)	200	203
Poor-Very Poor (201-400)	157	146
Severe-Severe+ (>400)	8	15
Annual Avg AQI	201	206

Verdict: CAQM’s published figures — including the 2025 press-release claims — are **arithmetically faithful** to the underlying monitoring data. The question is therefore not whether the numbers are right, but what they mean. That is what §6-§7 address.

5 CAQM’s own series, 2018-2025

Plotting CAQM’s own figures (Figure 3) shows the shape of the claim: 2025 is the lowest recent year, but every year 2018-2025 sits in the “**Poor**” AQI band, and PM2.5 never falls below ~16× the WHO guideline.

6 The right comparison: same stations, both years

A year-on-year change computed over a shifting set of stations conflates real change with changes in which places are measured. The CREA network is stable (~38 stations, Figure 5), and we further restrict to stations present in **both** compared years.

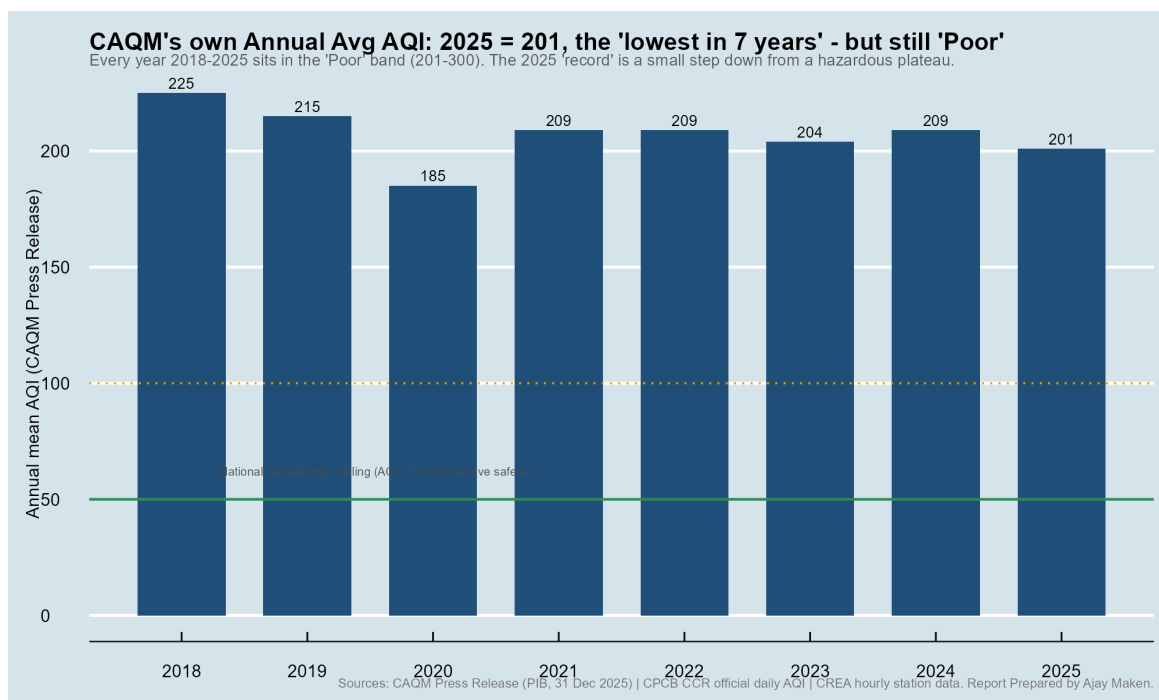


Figure 3: Figure 3. CAQM's own Annual Avg AQI, 2018-2025. The 2025 'record' (201) is still firmly in the 'Poor' band - a small step down from a hazardous plateau.

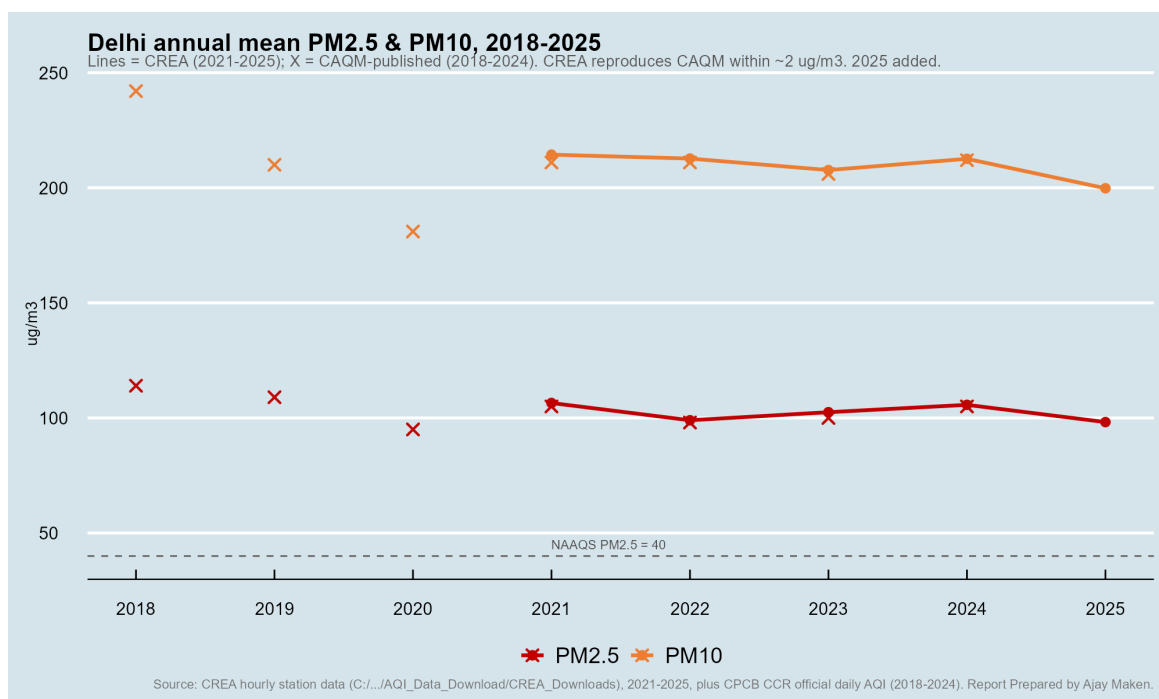


Figure 4: Figure 4. Annual mean PM2.5 and PM10. Lines = our CREA computation (2021-2025); X = CAQM-published. Independent and official figures coincide; 2025 is the lowest recent year but remains 20x WHO for PM2.5.

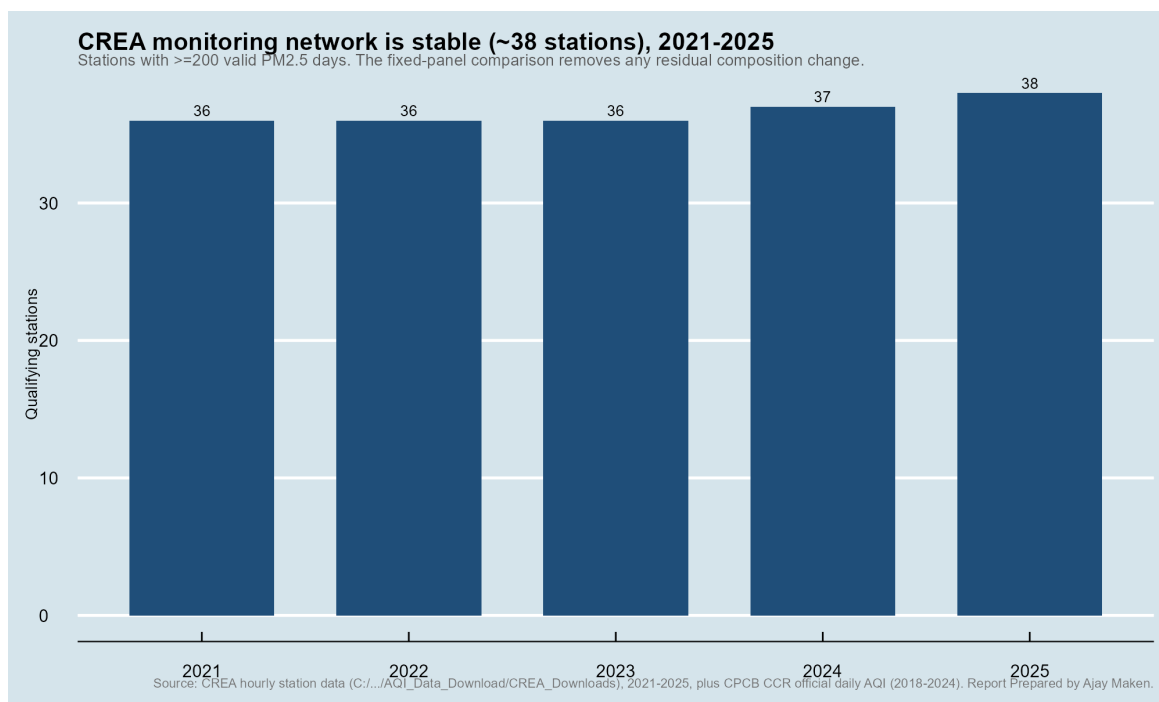


Figure 5: Figure 5. The CREA monitoring network is stable at 38 qualifying stations, 2021-2025 - the fixed-panel comparison removes any residual composition effect.

Table 5: Table 5. Matched-station year-on-year change (CREA). 2023->2024 is flat/worse (consistent with CAQM's own data); 2024->2025 is a large observed PM2.5 decline — shown in Section 7 to be mostly weather.

Comparison	Metric	Common stns	From	To	YoY %	95% CI
2021->2022	PM2.5	35	107.0	98.6	-7.8	-14.2 to -1.5
2022->2023	PM2.5	36	99.2	102.2	3.0	-4.0 to 10.0
2023->2024	PM2.5	36	102.2	105.4	3.1	-3.1 to 9.4
2024->2025	PM2.5	37	106.0	98.0	-7.6	-14.1 to -1.0
2021->2022	PM10	34	212.4	212.4	0.0	-7.6 to 7.5
2022->2023	PM10	36	212.1	207.7	-2.1	-9.6 to 5.4
2023->2024	PM10	36	207.7	213.3	2.7	-5.0 to 10.3
2024->2025	PM10	37	212.8	199.5	-6.3	-13.4 to 0.9
2023->2024	AQI	36	213.5	217.0	1.7	-3.5 to 6.8

Table 5: Table 5. Matched-station year-on-year change (CREA). 2023->2024 is flat/worse (consistent with CAQM's own data); 2024->2025 is a large observed PM2.5 decline — shown in Section 7 to be mostly weather.

Comparison	Metric	Common stns	From	To	YoY %	95% CI
2024->2025	AQI	38	217.2	208.4	-4.1	-8.5 to 0.4

On the fixed panel, 2024→2025 PM2.5 falls about 7–8% on the observed record (Table 5: –7.6% on full-year station means; –7.4% date-matched on the 38-station de-weathering panel used in §7). Per station, almost every monitor improved (Figure 6). Whether that observed fall reflects lower emissions or friendlier weather is the question §7 answers.

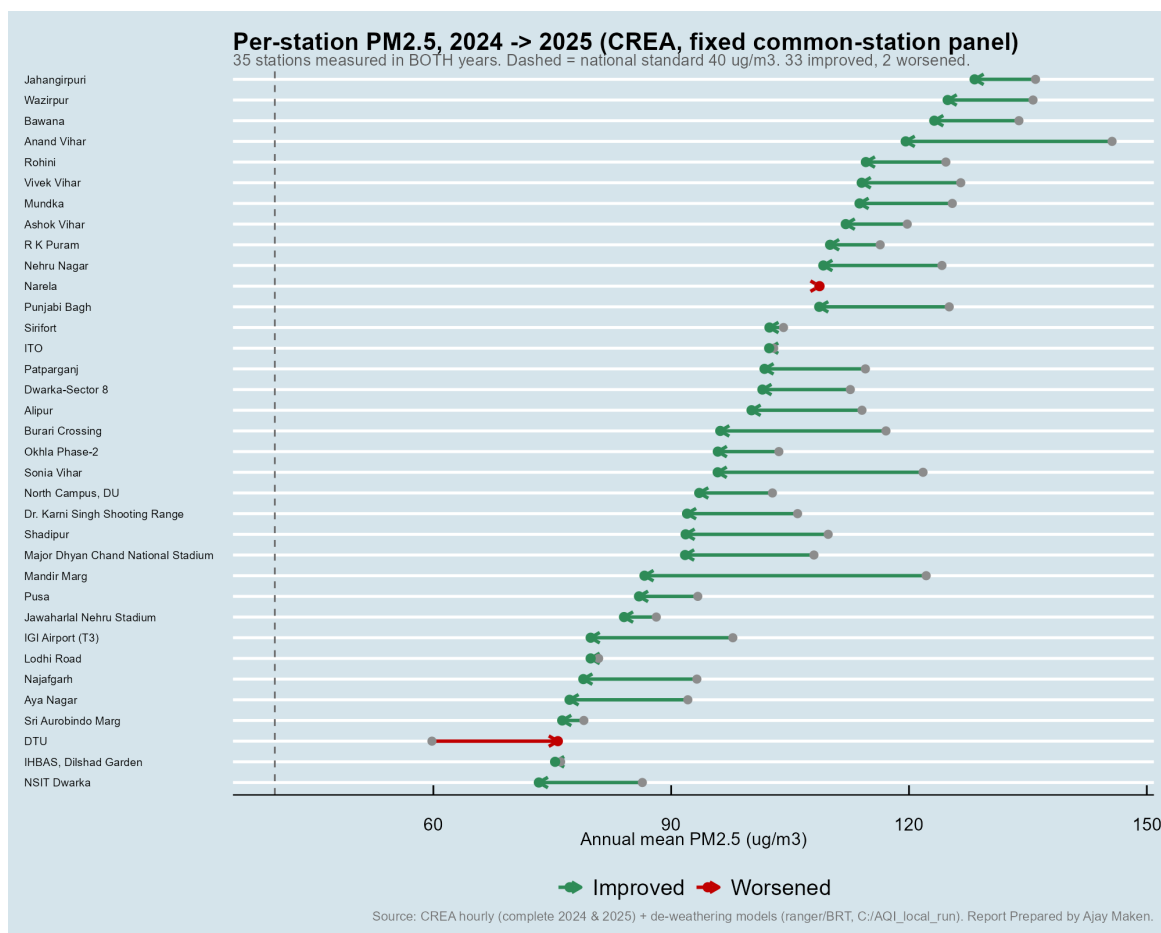


Figure 6: Figure 6. Per-station PM2.5, 2024 vs 2025 (CREA, fixed common-station panel). Almost every station improved on the observed record - an apples-to-apples result, not a network artefact. Section 7 shows most of this common movement was weather.

7 Removing the weather: was the improvement real?

CAQM's release invokes weather to explain December 2025's spike but not the annual average. De-weathering applies the test **consistently** — across pollutants, across seasons, and across the whole year.

7.1 The annual headline: mostly weather

The decisive evidence is in the raw meteorological record, before any model is consulted. **January 2024 was the most stagnant January in at least five years:** average wind 6.6 km/h against 8.2 to 9.4 km/h in every other January since 2021; seventeen near-calm days against three to nine; a single rain day. January 2025 was a normal month. A large part of the 2024→2025 “improvement” is therefore simply the unwinding of that extreme base — exactly the kind of thing annual averages hide and de-weathering exists to catch. (Annual wind medians for the two years are nearly identical; the January extreme is a distribution tail that annual summaries conceal.)

The two independent engines agree tightly: on the fixed 38-station panel the observed **−7.4%** becomes a weather-adjusted change of only **−2.1% (BRT)** and **−2.8% (ranger)**. The best estimate of the real, emissions-driven improvement is **2–3 percent**; the ceiling across every defensible specification is **about 6 percent**. Given the model-choice uncertainty of roughly ± 2 –3 points, a 2–3 percent point estimate is statistically difficult to distinguish from no real change at all.

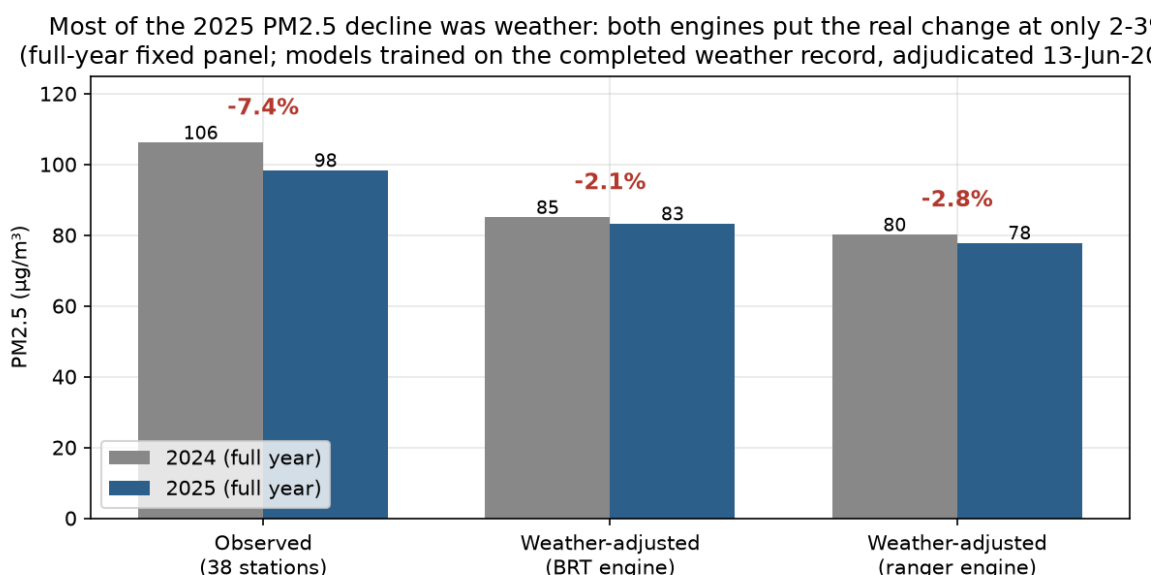


Figure 7: Figure 7. Full-year fixed-panel PM_{2.5}, 2024 vs 2025: observed and weather-adjusted under both engines. The observed -7.4% shrinks to -2.1% / -2.8% once weather is removed.

What does not depend on any model at all: in **July–December** — the half of the year that contains the entire GRAP season — there was **no improvement at all**, observed (+1.2%) or weather-adjusted (+0.8 to +1.0%), and October–December was slightly worse than 2024 (+2.4% observed). The entire annual gain is concentrated in January–June 2025.

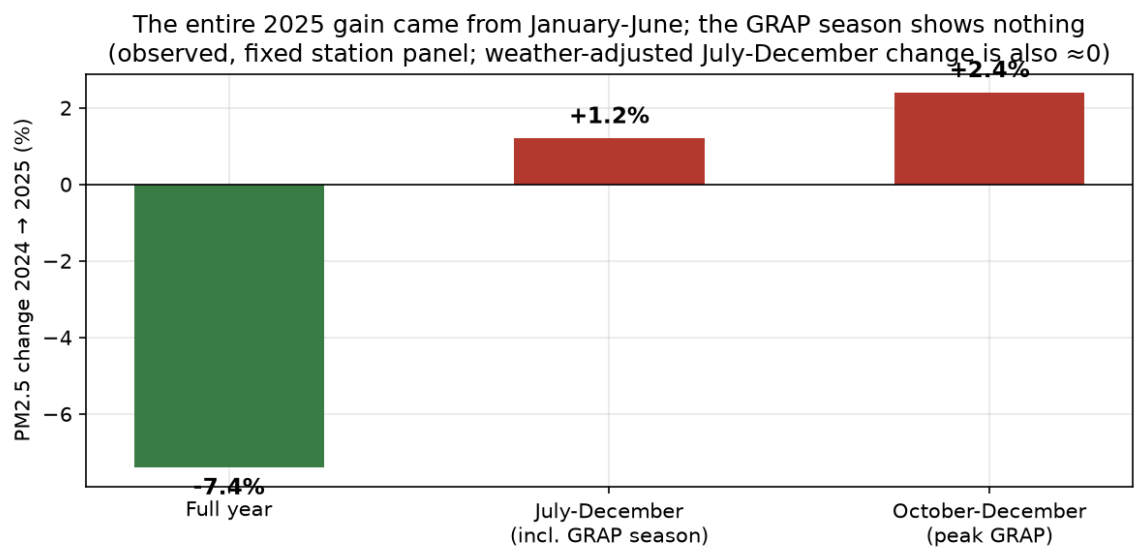


Figure 8: Figure 8. Where the 2025 'gain' lives: the full-year fall comes entirely from January-June; July-December (the GRAP season) shows no improvement, and peak GRAP (Oct-Dec) was slightly worse.

The defensible summary sentence: on a fixed panel of 38 monitoring stations, Delhi's annual average PM2.5 fell 7.4% in 2025 — but most of that decline was weather, not policy: after weather adjustment the improvement is only 2–3 percent, January 2024's record stagnation accounts for much of the apparent gain, and in the GRAP season itself there was no improvement at all.

The full pollutant picture (fixed panels, full-year, both engines where used):

Table 6: Table 6. Observed vs weather-adjusted 2024->2025 change, every pollutant. 'Obs YoY %' = observed change; 'Real YoY %' = weather-adjusted (real) change; 'Wx effect (pp)' = observed minus real, in percentage points (negative = the weather made 2025 look better than the underlying reality, a bigger apparent fall for the particulates). Particulates are anchored on the ranger engine. NOx is omitted pending unit harmonisation across stations.

Pollutant	Engine	Common stns	Obs 2024	Obs 2025	Obs YoY %	Real YoY %	Wx effect (pp)
PM2.5 (ug/m3)	BRT	38	106.1	98.3	-7.4	-2.1	-5.3
PM2.5 (ug/m3)	ranger	38	106.1	98.3	-7.4	-2.8	-4.6
PM10 (ug/m3)	BRT	37	213.3	199.7	-6.4	-1.0	-5.4
PM10 (ug/m3)	ranger	37	213.3	199.7	-6.4	-1.0	-5.4
NO2 (ug/m3)	BRT	38	42.0	44.9	7.1	7.7	-0.6
SO2 (ug/m3)	BRT	32	15.1	14.8	-2.1	-3.0	0.9
SO2 (ug/m3)	ranger	32	15.1	14.8	-2.1	-2.5	0.4
CO (8h max, ug/m3)	BRT	38	1,807.9	1,813.1	0.3	-3.3	3.6

What this shows:

- **PM2.5 — mostly weather.** The observed 7.4% fall shrinks to a real 2–3% once weather is removed (ceiling ~6%). What credit exists is small — and none of it sits in the GRAP season, which showed no improvement at all.
- **PM10 — also mostly weather, but the published record stands.** Observed –6.4%, weather-adjusted –1.0%. On the observed record, 2025 is the lowest PM10 of 2021–2025 on a 30-station fixed panel, so CAQM's "lowest ever" wording is not contested — what is contested is the implication that policy produced it.
- **Nitrogen dioxide went the wrong way, and that is real.** NO2 — the gas that comes mainly from vehicles and combustion — rose 7.1% observed and **+7.7% in real terms — none of the rise is weather.** SO2 edged down slightly (–2.1% observed; –2.5 to –3.0% real). CO was essentially flat (+0.3% observed; about –3% real).
- **The weather argument cuts both ways.** CAQM blames meteorology for Decem-

ber’s bad number; consistently applied, meteorology also produced most of the annual headline. You cannot bank the wind when it helps and blame it when it hurts.

7.2 December 2025: the weather alibi, tested

The press release attributes December 2025’s monthly AQI of 351 to “absolutely still / very low speed wind conditions.” This is the one claim that fails outright — though it fails by half rather than completely.

Table 7: Table 7. December mean city AQI, observed and weather-adjusted (fixed panel). December 2025 is the highest weather-adjusted December outright.

	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Dec 2025
Observed city AQI	329.0	359.2	306.5	362.1
Weather-adjusted	334.6	332.0	324.2	348.2

December 2025 was, together with December 2023, the **most polluted December since at least 2021** on the observed basis — and the **highest on the weather-adjusted basis outright**, by a clear margin (348 against a next-highest of 335). Of the 56-point observed jump over December 2024, roughly **24 points survive weather adjustment**, with high statistical confidence. In plain terms: still winds explain about **half** of the December the government blamed entirely on the weather. The rest was a real worsening — inside the same year the release celebrates.

7.3 The seasons, briefly

Applied season by season, the same weather-consistent test shows: after weather adjustment the winters of 2023 through 2026 sit in a fairly narrow band — **no sustained real winter improvement**. Winter 2025-26 was **29 observed AQI points worse** than the winter before — that is measured data — with the real component estimated at about 7 points (an estimate, within statistical noise). **Post-monsoon — the GRAP season proper — shows no real improvement in five seasons**, with the best estimate pointing to a deterioration of roughly 20 points (an estimate, not a statistically firm result).

8 Synthesis — the verdict on CAQM’s claim

December 2025: highest December on both bases — "still winds" explain about half of panel; weather-adjusted Dec-2025 vs Dec-2024: ~+24; highly significant on both model ger

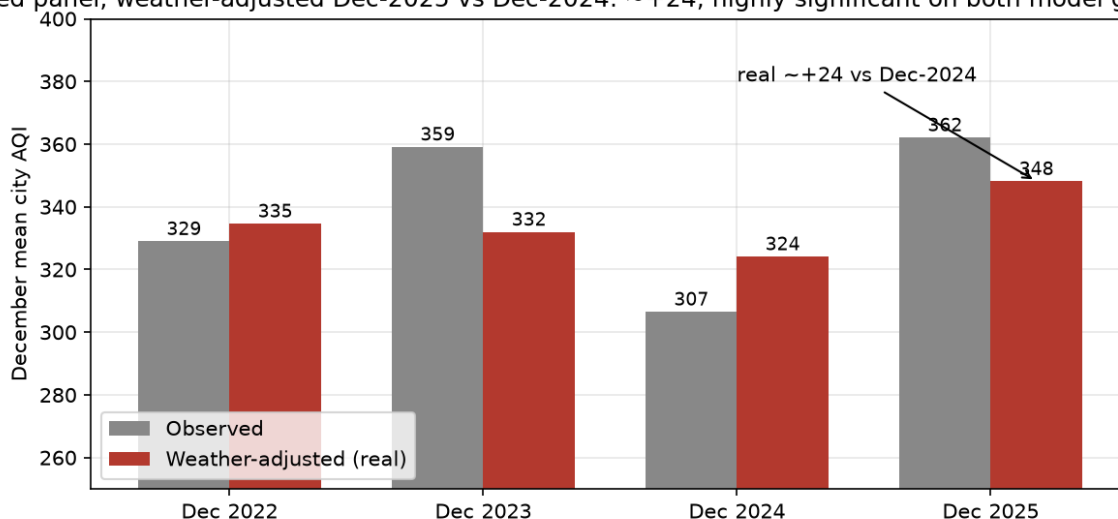


Figure 9: Figure 9. December city AQI, observed vs weather-adjusted, 2022-2025. 'Still winds' explain about half of December 2025's spike; roughly 24 AQI points of real deterioration remain.

CAQM's claim (Dec 2025)

What the data show

"Marked improvement in air quality"

Mostly weather. Real PM2.5 change only **2–3%** (at most ~6%); PM10's fall also mostly weather; **NO2 worsened in real terms**; no improvement in the GRAP season

"Lowest AQI/PM in 7 years (barring COVID)"

True arithmetically — but still "Poor" (AQI 201) and ~20× WHO for PM2.5

"Record clean-air days"

79 of 365 "Good–Satisfactory" — i.e. **286 days (78%) worse than that**

December spike blamed on weather

Half-true at best. Weather explains only ~half; ~24 AQI points of real deterioration remain — the highest weather-adjusted December on record

The honest headline for Parliament: CAQM's numbers are accurate — and they describe a year whose improvement was mostly delivered by the weather. Once meteorology is removed, the celebrated PM2.5 decline reduces to a real, emissions-driven change of about 2–3 percent, much of it the unwinding of January 2024's record stagnation; the GRAP season itself shows no improvement after five seasons; nitrogen dioxide worsened in real terms; and the year ended with the most polluted weather-adjusted December on

record, of which the “still winds” CAQM blamed explain only about half. Delhi’s air in 2025 remained a **public-health emergency** — about twenty times the WHO guideline. Delhi has not turned the corner; the wind turned it for a season.

9 Limitations and robustness

- **AQI vs concentration.** AQI is reproduced only to reconcile CAQM; PM2.5 µg/m³ is primary. CPCB AQI caps at 500, understating the worst days.
- **AQI computation bias.** Our city AQI runs ~+5-6 points above CPCB’s published series; we therefore use CPCB’s official AQI/category counts as authoritative and CREA AQI only where the official 2025 file is incomplete.
- **De-weathering domain.** Models trained on 2021-2025 (CREA + ERA5 meteorology), applied in-domain to 2024-2025; two engines bracket model uncertainty, with particulates anchored on the higher-skill ranger engine.
- **Model-choice uncertainty.** Weather-adjusted annual changes carry roughly ±2–3 percentage points across modelling choices; single-month adjusted values ±5–16 AQI points. All adjusted figures here are presented within that discipline (ranges or labelled estimates); the December finding is published because its signal is several times the band and reproduces on both engines.
- **Coverage.** CREA has complete, even 2024/2025 coverage including winter; the fixed-panel results are network-controlled. NOx is excluded from the pollutant table pending unit harmonisation across stations.
- **History.** CREA begins 2021; 2018-2020 concentrations are shown from CAQM’s own published figures.

10 Annexures

Table 8: Annex A. Per-station PM2.5, fixed 2024 & 2025 panel (CREA, observed changes only; most of this movement is weather, not policy - see Section 7).

Station	PM2.5 2024	PM2.5 2025	Change	% change
Shadipur	124.4	91.8	-32.6	-26.2
NSIT Dwarka	101.3	73.3	-28.0	-27.6
Anand Vihar	141.3	119.6	-21.7	-15.4

Table 8: Annex A. Per-station PM2.5, fixed 2024 & 2025 panel (CREA, observed changes only; most of this movement is weather, not policy - see Section 7).

Station	PM2.5 2024	PM2.5 2025	Change	% change
Mandir Marg	106.7	86.6	-20.0	-18.8
Sonia Vihar	110.9	95.9	-15.0	-13.5
CRRI Mathura Road	102.3	89.1	-13.2	-12.9
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	104.9	91.8	-13.2	-12.6
New Moti Bagh	127.9	115.7	-12.2	-9.5
IGI Airport (T3)	91.4	79.8	-11.6	-12.7
Punjabi Bagh	119.9	108.7	-11.2	-9.4
Aya Nagar	88.4	77.2	-11.2	-12.7
Burari Crossing	107.4	96.2	-11.2	-10.4
North Campus, DU	103.8	93.5	-10.3	-9.9
Nehru Nagar	119.3	109.2	-10.1	-8.5
Mundka	123.5	113.8	-9.7	-7.9
Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	101.5	92.0	-9.5	-9.4
Pusa	95.2	85.8	-9.4	-9.9
Dwarka-Sector 8	110.3	101.5	-8.8	-8.0
Sri Aurobindo Marg	84.9	76.3	-8.6	-10.2
Najafgarh	86.6	78.9	-7.7	-8.9
Sirifort	108.3	102.4	-5.9	-5.5
R K Puram	115.8	110.0	-5.7	-4.9
Okhla Phase-2	100.7	95.9	-4.9	-4.8
Vivek Vihar	118.5	114.0	-4.5	-3.8

Table 8: Annex A. Per-station PM2.5, fixed 2024 & 2025 panel (CREA, observed changes only; most of this movement is weather, not policy - see Section 7).

Station	PM2.5 2024	PM2.5 2025	Change	% change
Jahangirpuri	131.0	128.3	-2.7	-2.1
Rohini	116.9	114.6	-2.3	-2.0
Bawana	125.4	123.2	-2.2	-1.7
Patparganj	103.8	101.8	-2.0	-1.9
Lodhi Road	78.0	76.2	-1.8	-2.4
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	85.3	84.0	-1.2	-1.4
IHBAS, Dilshad Garden	76.4	75.4	-1.0	-1.4
Wazirpur	125.6	124.9	-0.7	-0.6
Alipur	100.6	100.1	-0.5	-0.5
Narela	106.8	108.7	1.9	1.8
ITO	99.8	102.4	2.5	2.5
DTU	72.7	75.7	3.0	4.2
Ashok Vihar	105.9	112.0	6.2	5.8

Reproducibility. All numbers trace to CSVs in CAQM_Reconciliation_2024_25/outputs/, generated by scripts in scripts/ (build_store_crea.R, analyze_tracks.R, reconcile_pr.R, track_c_deweather.R) from CREA hourly data, CPCB CCR official AQI, the two CAQM documents, and the de-weathering models, using the project CPCB-AQI library (CPCB_AQI_Analysis/aqi_cpcb.R).

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