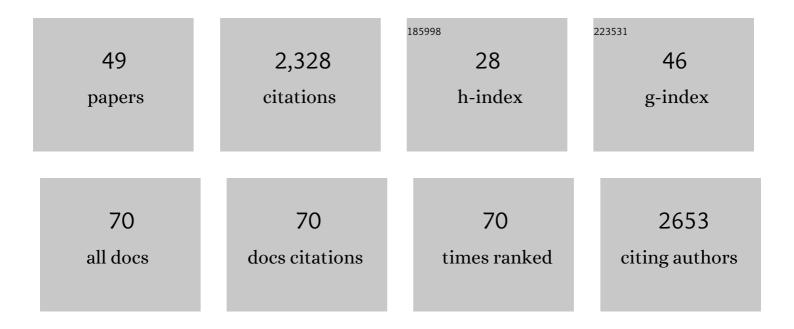
Erik Velasco

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3291174/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Atmospheric oxidation in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area (MCMA) during April 2003. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2006, 6, 2753-2765.	1.9	204
2	Distribution, magnitudes, reactivities, ratios and diurnal patterns of volatile organic compounds in the Valley of Mexico during the MCMA 2002 & 2003 field campaigns. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2007, 7, 329-353.	1.9	167
3	Does urban vegetation enhance carbon sequestration?. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2016, 148, 99-107.	3.4	151
4	Measurements of CO fluxes from the Mexico City urban landscape. Atmospheric Environment, 2005, 39, 7433-7446.	1.9	139
5	Cities as Net Sources of CO ₂ : Review of Atmospheric CO ₂ Exchange in Urban Environments Measured by Eddy Covariance Technique. Geography Compass, 2010, 4, 1238-1259.	1.5	138
6	Eddy covariance flux measurements of pollutant gases in urban Mexico City. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2009, 9, 7325-7342.	1.9	109
7	Tree effects on urban microclimate: Diurnal, seasonal, and climatic temperature differences explained by separating radiation, evapotranspiration, and roughness effects. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2021, 58, 126970.	2.3	90
8	Vertical distribution of ozone and VOCs in the low boundary layer of Mexico City. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2008, 8, 3061-3079.	1.9	85
9	An urban ecohydrological model to quantify the effect of vegetation on urban climate and hydrology (UT&C v1.0). Geoscientific Model Development, 2020, 13, 335-362.	1.3	79
10	Particle exposure and inhaled dose during commuting in Singapore. Atmospheric Environment, 2017, 170, 245-258.	1.9	71
11	The role of vegetation in the CO ₂ flux from a tropical urban neighbourhood. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2013, 13, 10185-10202.	1.9	69
12	Experience from Integrated Air Quality Management in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area and Singapore. Atmosphere, 2019, 10, 512.	1.0	66
13	Multiâ€year energy balance and carbon dioxide fluxes over a residential neighbourhood in a tropical city. International Journal of Climatology, 2017, 37, 2679-2698.	1.5	62
14	Flux measurements of volatile organic compounds from an urban landscape. Geophysical Research Letters, 2005, 32, .	1.5	60
15	Impact of urban canopy models and external parameters on the modelled urban energy balance in a tropical city. Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 2017, 143, 1581-1596.	1.0	58
16	Sources and sinks of carbon dioxide in a neighborhood of Mexico City. Atmospheric Environment, 2014, 97, 226-238.	1.9	54
17	Exploratory study of particle-bound polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in different environments of Mexico City. Atmospheric Environment, 2004, 38, 4957-4968.	1.9	53
18	Particle exposure and inhaled dose while commuting by public transport in Mexico City. Atmospheric Environment, 2019, 219, 117044.	1.9	45

Erik Velasco

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19	Particles exposure while sitting at bus stops of hot and humid Singapore. Atmospheric Environment, 2016, 142, 251-263.	1.9	43
20	Ozone's threat hits back Mexico city. Sustainable Cities and Society, 2017, 31, 260-263.	5.1	41
21	Review of Singapore's air quality and greenhouse gas emissions: Current situation and opportunities. Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association, 2012, 62, 625-641.	0.9	40
22	Evaluation of an urban canopy model in a tropical city: the role of tree evapotranspiration. Environmental Research Letters, 2017, 12, 094008.	2.2	39
23	Changes in ozone production and VOC reactivity in the atmosphere of the Mexico City Metropolitan Area. Atmospheric Environment, 2020, 238, 117747.	1.9	39
24	Comparison of aromatic hydrocarbon measurements made by PTR-MS, DOAS and GC-FID during the MCMA 2003 Field Experiment. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2010, 10, 1989-2005.	1.9	37
25	Direct observations of CO2 emission reductions due to COVID-19 lockdown across European urban districts. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 830, 154662.	3.9	37
26	Ceilometer Monitoring of Boundary-Layer Height and Its Application in Evaluating the Dilution Effect on Air Pollution. Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 2019, 172, 435-455.	1.2	33
27	Non-methane hydrocarbons in the atmosphere of Mexico City: Results of the 2012 ozone-season campaign. Atmospheric Environment, 2016, 132, 258-275.	1.9	32
28	Progress and opportunities for monitoring greenhouse gases fluxes in Mexican ecosystems: the MexFlux network. Atmosfera, 2013, 26, 325-336.	0.3	31
29	Air quality in Singapore during the 2013 smoke-haze episode over the Strait of Malacca: Lessons learned. Sustainable Cities and Society, 2015, 17, 122-131.	5.1	29
30	Energy balance in urban Mexico City: observation and parameterization during the MILAGRO/MCMA-2006 field campaign. Theoretical and Applied Climatology, 2011, 103, 501-517.	1.3	25
31	Fireworks: A major source of inorganic and organic aerosols during Christmas and New Year in Mexico city. Atmospheric Environment: X, 2019, 2, 100013.	0.8	23
32	Application of MORUSES singleâ€layer urban canopy model in a tropical city: Results from Singapore. Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 2020, 146, 576-597.	1.0	19
33	Carbon dioxide dynamics in a residential lawn of a tropical city. Journal of Environmental Management, 2021, 280, 111752.	3.8	17
34	Estimates for biogenic non-methane hydrocarbons and nitric oxide emissions in the Valley of Mexico. Atmospheric Environment, 2003, 37, 625-637.	1.9	16
35	Carbon storage estimation of tropical urban trees by an improved allometric model for aboveground biomass based on terrestrial laser scanning. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2019, 44, 126387.	2.3	15
36	Chemically-resolved aerosol eddy covariance flux measurements in urban Mexico City during MILAGRO 2006. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2012, 12, 7809-7823.	1.9	14

Erik Velasco

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37	Impact of Singapore's COVID-19 confinement on atmospheric CO2 fluxes at neighborhood scale. Urban Climate, 2021, 37, 100822.	2.4	12
38	Evaluation of an urban land surface scheme over a tropical suburban neighborhood. Theoretical and Applied Climatology, 2018, 133, 867-886.	1.3	11
39	Aerosol optical properties and brown carbon in Mexico City. Environmental Science Atmospheres, 2022, 2, 315-334.	0.9	10
40	Finding candidate locations for aerosol pollution monitoring at street level using a data-driven methodology. Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 2015, 8, 3563-3575.	1.2	9
41	Go to field, look around, measure and then run models. Urban Climate, 2018, 24, 231-236.	2.4	8
42	Commuter exposure to black carbon, carbon monoxide, and noise in the mass transport khlong boats of Bangkok, Thailand. Transportation Research, Part D: Transport and Environment, 2013, 21, 62-65.	3.2	6
43	Determining a Commuters' Exposure to Particle and Noise Pollution on Double-decker Buses. Aerosol and Air Quality Research, 2021, 21, 210165.	0.9	5
44	Assessment of a meteorological mesoscale model's capability to simulate intra-urban thermal variability in a tropical city. Urban Climate, 2021, 40, 101006.	2.4	5
45	Urban Water Storage Capacity Inferred From Observed Evapotranspiration Recession. Geophysical Research Letters, 2022, 49, .	1.5	5
46	Intensive field campaigns as a means for improving scientific knowledge to address urban air pollution. Atmospheric Environment, 2021, 246, 118094.	1.9	4
47	General discussion: Aerosol formation and growth; VOC sources and secondary organic aerosols. Faraday Discussions, 2021, 226, 479-501.	1.6	1
48	Comment on "Highâ€Resolution, Multilayer Modeling of Singapore's Urban Climate Incorporating Local Climate Zones―by Mughal et al. (2019). Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres, 2020, 125, e2020JD033301.	1.2	0
49	General discussion: Urban air quality; Meteorological influences and air quality trends. Faraday Discussions, 2021, 226, 191-206.	1.6	0