Review of: "[Commentary] India’s steps towards carbon dioxide monitoring in public assembly spaces for ventilation measurement for airborne infection control and other factors"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The monitoring of carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions believed to be already existed in India. In the Expression of Interest pilot study project, there are more monitoring stations located in diverse domains such as urban and rural samples collected such as air, soil, and water. These monitoring stations cover a wide range of environments. Satellite and ground-based integrated methods to spatial carbon stock and the carbon capability of completely different country uses.

However, when the paper explores the link between intensity and the probability of transmission of disease, the text is rather concise and needs to delve into deeper depth. The article outlines India's regulations on the control of indoor air quality. I believe that one method to improve the quality of the air within a building is to eradicate or significantly reduce the many sources of pollution.

There is an increasing intention across a number of cities to mitigate their greenhouse gas emissions, which are caused by CO2, CH4, N2O, and fluorinated gases. Given that the vast majority of human-caused emissions are produced in urban areas, this is an essential component of both national and international efforts to mitigate climate change. At the moment, cities rely on methods that are based on inventories to evaluate their emissions. These approaches typically involve estimating the total CO2 emissions for the city as a whole for each source sector on an annual basis.
Satellite images shall be a better option to provide Earth's surface and atmosphere, which can then be used to obtain information regarding emissions of greenhouse gases. In specific, observations of the Earth's surface offer information on land cover, fires, population increase and construction, biofuels and biological activity of vegetation, and more. The use of such inputs allows for the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions caused by changes in land use and the burning of biomass, pattern of the combustion of fossil fuels, and flows of global warming from marine and other ecosystems.