Air Quality Monitoring using satellites and reanalysis data

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Sources of Air Pollution

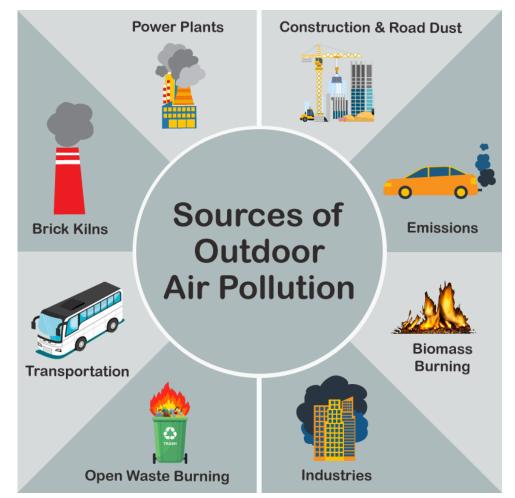
- Air pollutants
 - Airborne particles and gases that occur in concentrations that endanger the health and well-being of organisms.

Primary Pollutants

- Emitted directly from the identifiable source
- Pollutes the air immediately after being emitted

Secondary Pollutants

 Are produced in the atmosphere by chemical reactions between primary pollutants (i.e. smog)

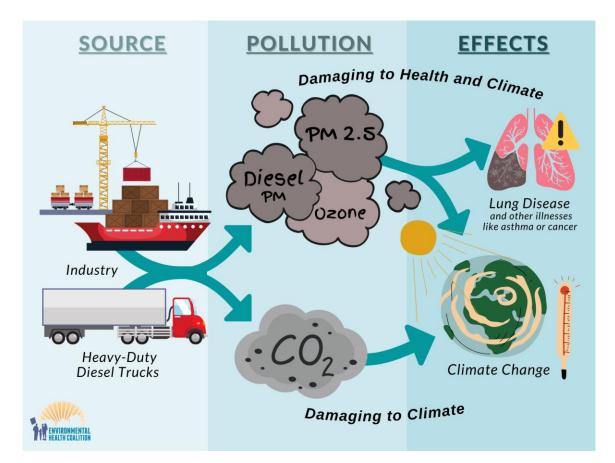


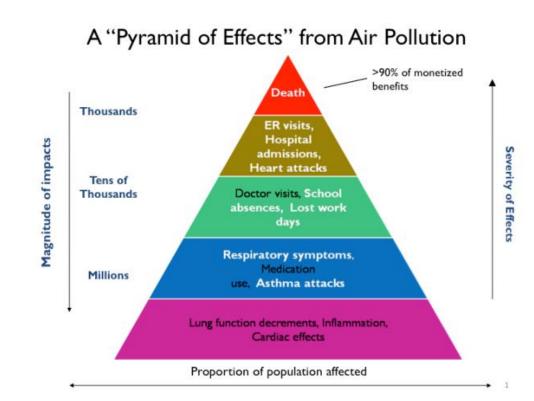
https://shan.org.in/air-pollution.html





Effects of air pollution



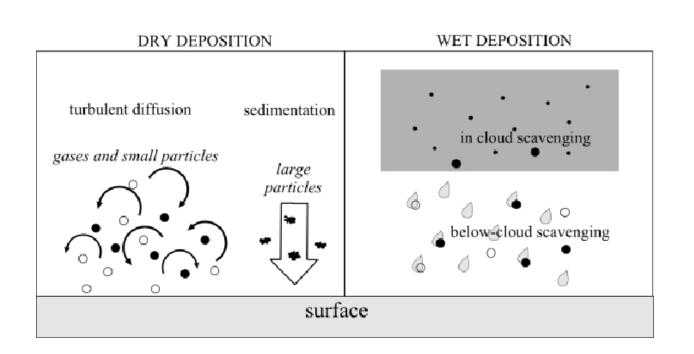


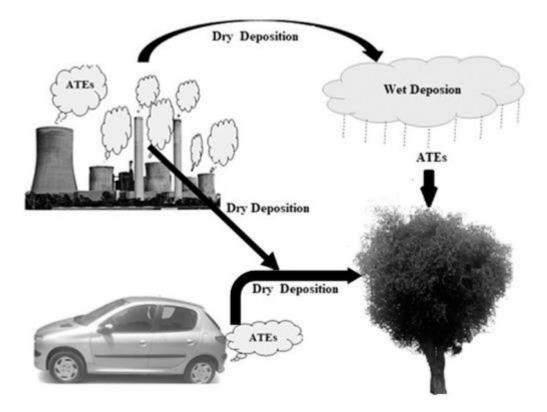
https://www.epa.gov/benmap/how-benmap-ce-estimates-health-and-economic-effects-air-pollution





Atmospheric deposition is an important transport process for gases and particles



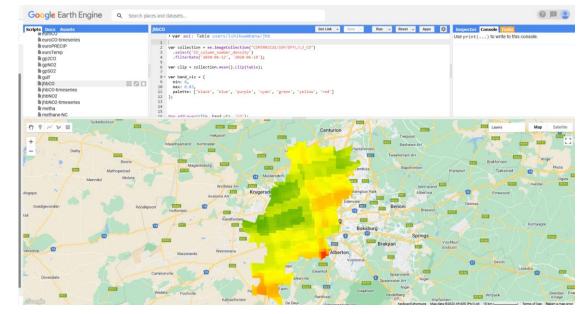






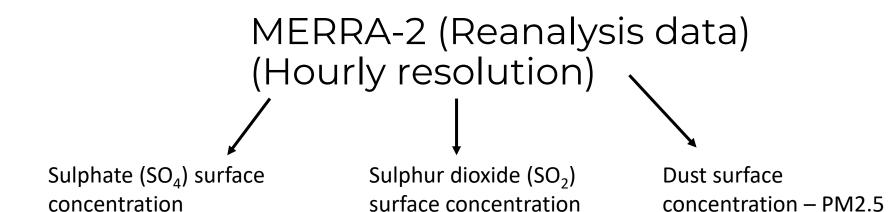
Some data used for air pollution studies

Data	Spatial resolution	Temporal resolution	Products
Merra-2	0.5° × 0.625°	Daily	Black Carbon concentration
TROPOMI	0.01 × 0.01 arc degrees	1-day	Cabon Monoxide
CALIPSO	0.5° × 0.625°	Monthly	Smoke and Polluted dust AOD 532 nm
MODIS	1 km	Daily	AOD (550 nm)





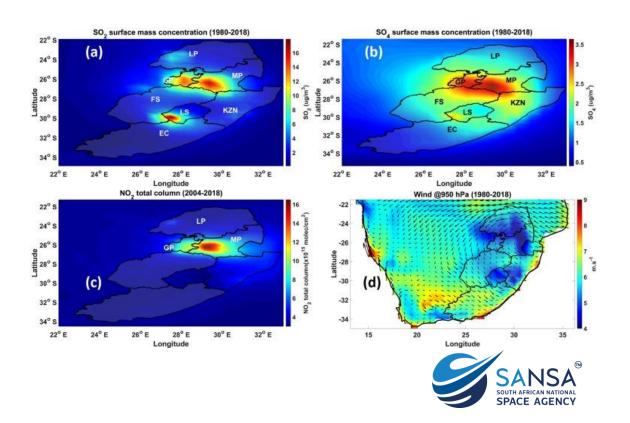




Spatial resolution 0.5 x 0.625°

**Each degree of latitude is approximately 111 km apart.

Data availability 1980 to present



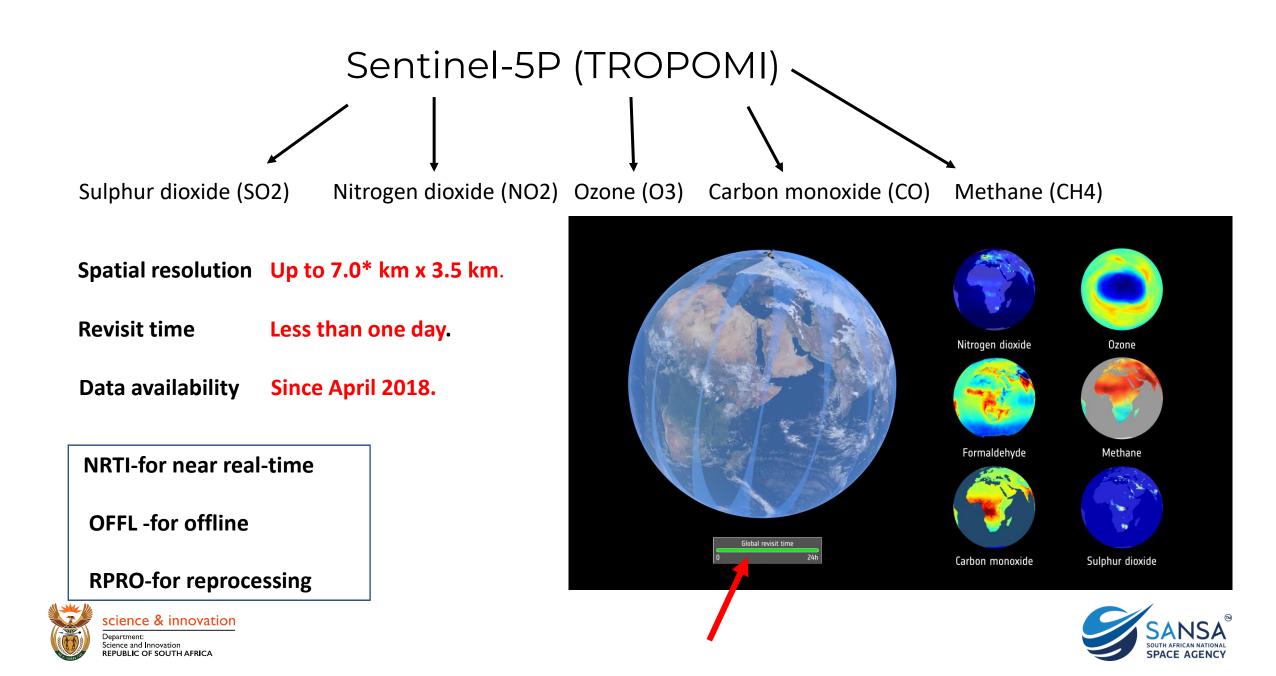


SENTINEL-5P (TROPOMI)

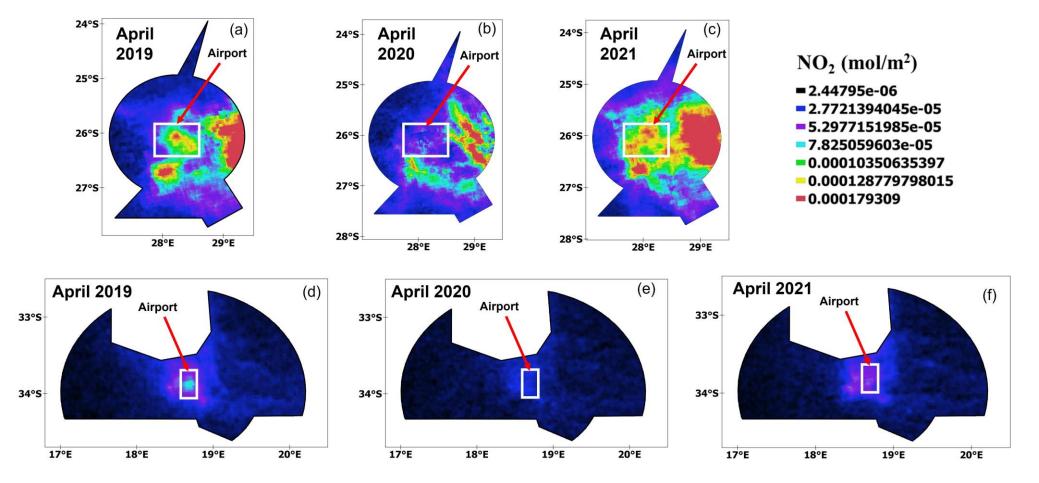
- Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) is the first of the atmospheric composition Sentinels. It was launched on 13 October 2017
- Sentinel-5P satellite carries a single payload instrument: TROPOMI (TROPOspheric Monitoring Instrument)
- Sentinel-5 Precursor mission instrument collects data useful for assessing air quality.
- The TROPOMI instrument is a multispectral sensor that records reflectance of wavelengths important for measuring atmospheric concentrations of ozone, methane, formaldehyde, aerosol, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulphur dioxide, as well as cloud characteristics at a spatial resolution of 0.01 arc degrees (latitude 1 arc degree= ~ 111 km => 0.01 arc degree=~1.11 km)







Example data from GEE: NO_2 emissions from aircrafts at ORTIA and CPIA

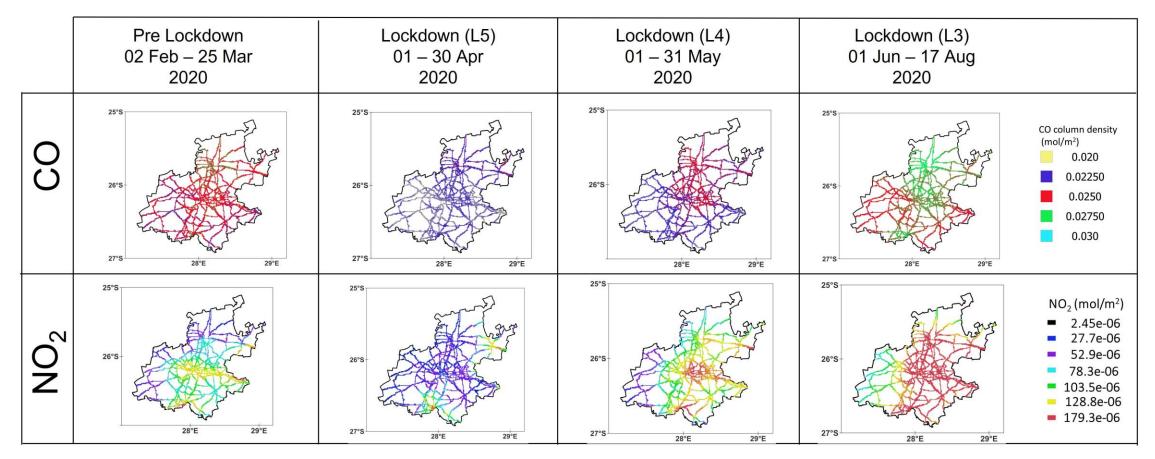




Shikwambana, L.; Kganyago, M. Assessing the Responses of Aviation-Related SO2 and NO2 Emissions to COVID-19 Lockdown Regulations in South Africa. Remote Sens. **2021**, 13, 4156. https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13204156



Example data from GEE: Measurements of emissions from major highways in Gauteng Province, South Africa



Shikwambana, L., Kganyago, M., Mhangara, P. (2023). TROPOMI Utilized for the Monitoring of Emissions on Major Road Networks: A Case Study in South Africa During the COVID-19 Lockdown. In: Li, P., Elumalai, V. (eds) Recent Advances in Environmental Sustainability. EESIWC 2021. Environmental Earth Sciences. Springer.









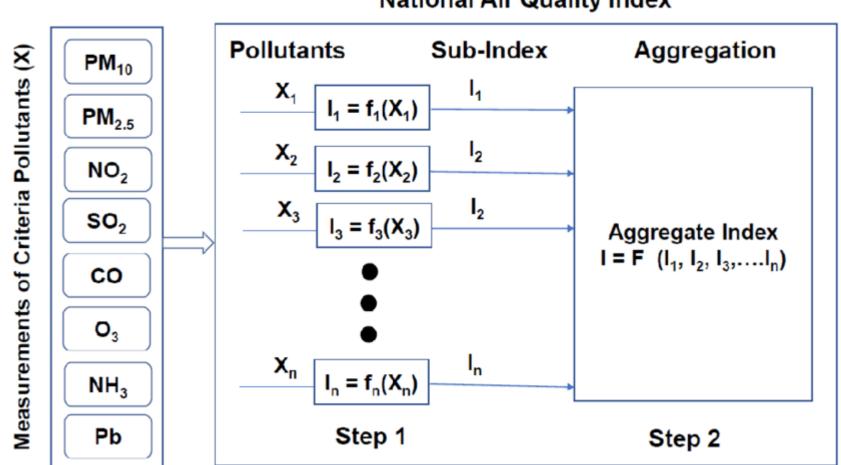


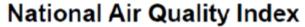






AQI calculation

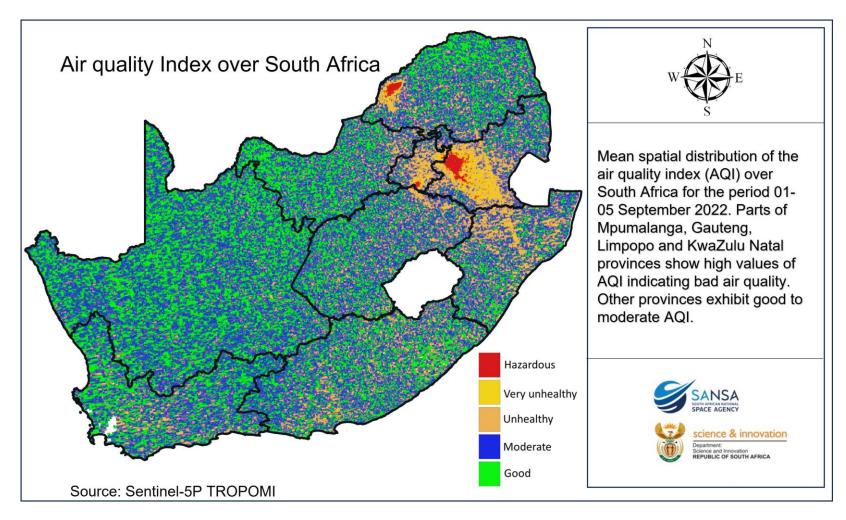








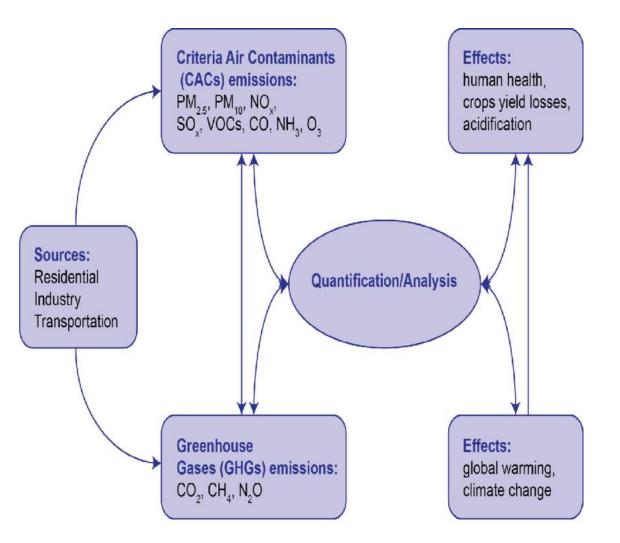
Calculated Air Quality Index over South Africa using GEE







Conclusion



Laskar, Imranul. (2019). Literature Review and Quantitative Analysis of Community Impacts on Local Air Quality





THANK YOU

<u>www.sansa.org.za</u>

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