First simultaneous space measurements of atmospheric pollutants in the boundary layer from IASI: a case study in the North China Plain

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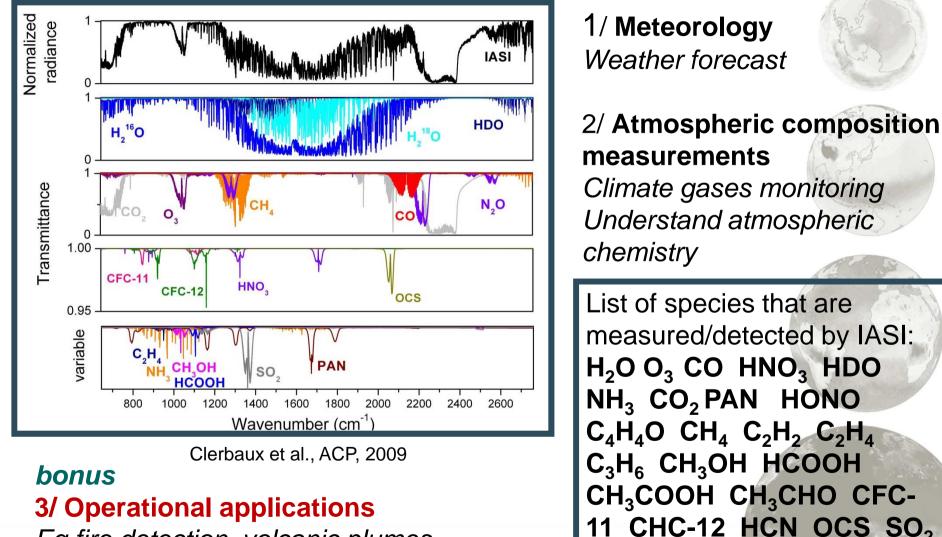
L. Clarisse, S. Bauduin, M. Van damme, D. Hurtmans and P.-F. Coheur Spectroscopie de l'Atmosphère, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium







Aims of the IASI mission



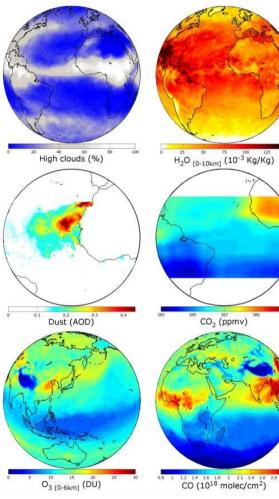
Eg fire detection, volcanic plumes T + 2.5 heures LATM S U

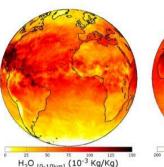
Climate gases monitoring Understand atmospheric

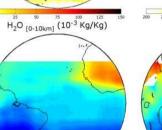
List of species that are measured/detected by IASI: H₂O O₃ CO HNO₃ HDO NH₃ CO₂ PAN HONO C_4H_4O CH_4 C_2H_2 C_2H_4 C₃H₆ CH₃OH HCOOH CH₃COOH CH₃CHO CFC-11 CHC-12 HCN OCS SO₂ H₂S + particles

[Clarisse et al., GRL, 2011]

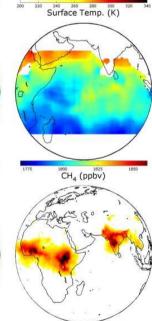
What do we measure with IASI?



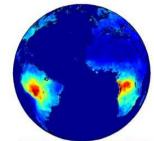




CO₂ (ppmv)

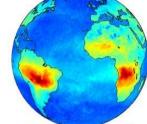


0.02 0.04 0.0 NH₃ (α)

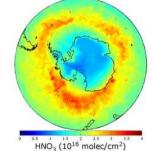


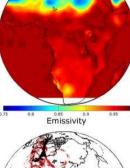
05 1 15 2 25 3 15 4 45 HCOOH (10¹⁶ molec/cm²)

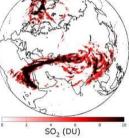
²⁵⁰ 300 350 O₃ (DU)



CH₃OH (10¹⁶ molec/cm²)







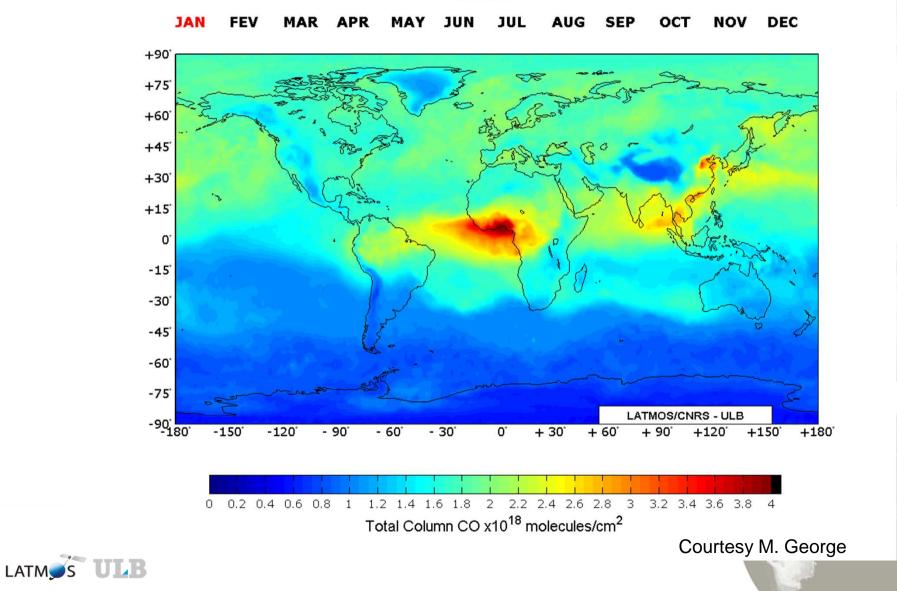
[Clerbaux et Crevoisier, Atm. Env., 2013]





IASI CO Total Column on a global scale

2009

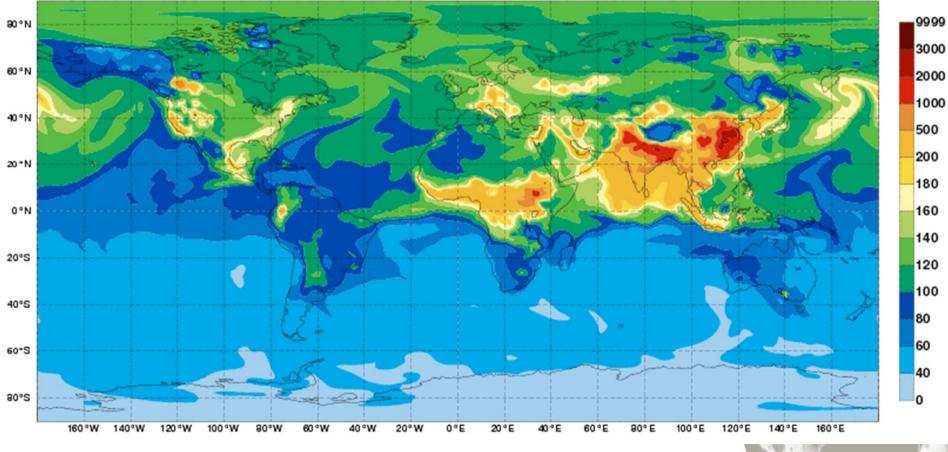


IASI CO Total Column on a global scale





Sunday 26 January 2014 00UTC MACC-II Forecast t+042 VT: Monday 27 January 2014 18UTC Surface Carbon Monoxide [ppbv]





Air pollution in China

Air Pollution is a major issue in China:

- expansion of industrialization
- economic growth
- expansion of car ownership





Coal burning:

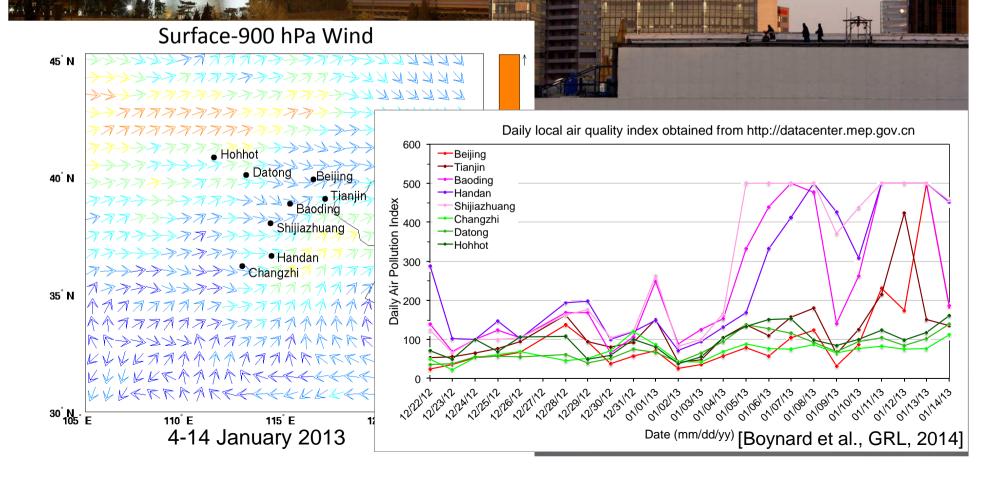
- major source of CO, SO2 and PM
- main source of air pollution in China (>70% of its total energy consumption)

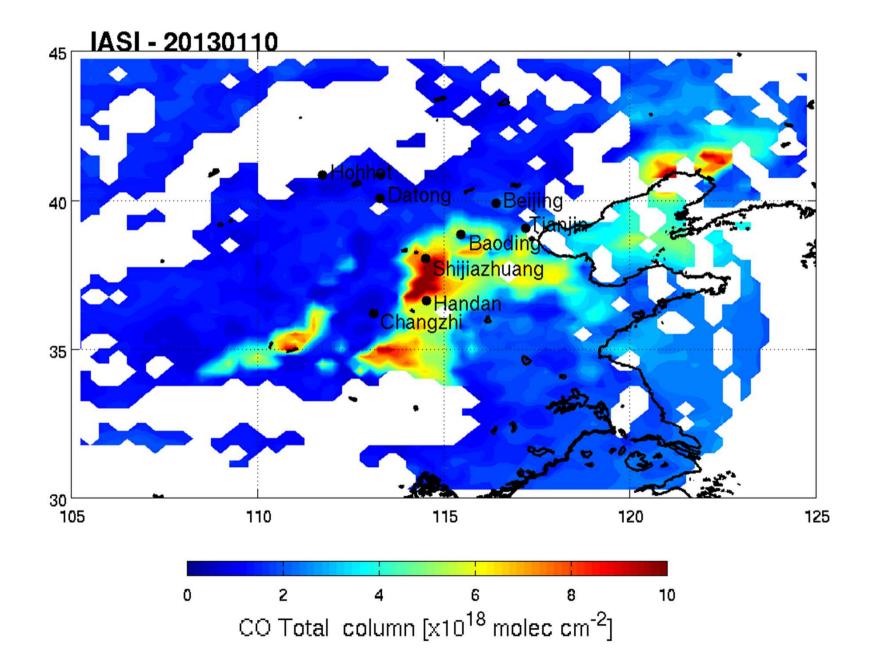
~500 000 premature deaths each year according to the former China's Health Minister (Chen Xhu)

=> Important public health issue impacting both environment and climate

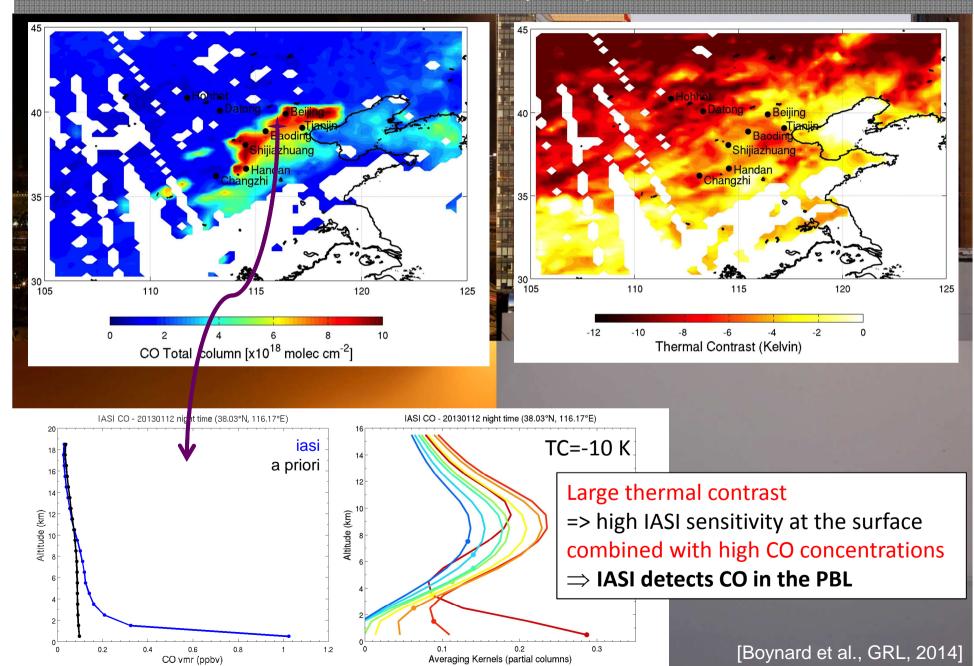
The January 2013 Air Pollution episode

- In January 2013, China faced to an unprecedented pollution episode due to
 - o seasonal coal consumption
 - unfavorable weather conditions (weak wind + temperature inversion)
- Air pollution levels reached values considered harmful to human health (exceeding the daily threshold recommended by the World Health Organization by a factor of nearly 40)

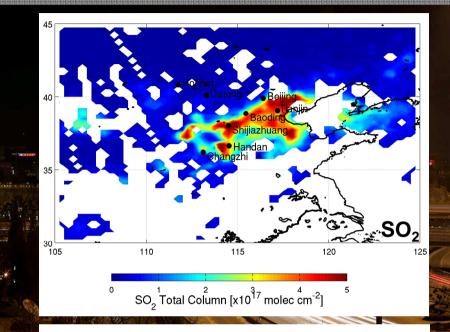




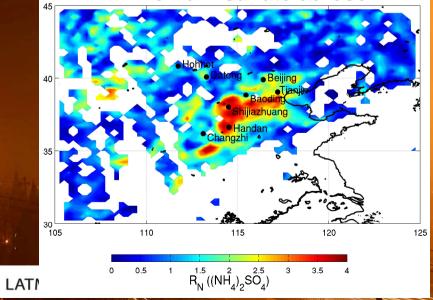
Detection of CO in the PBL (January 12)

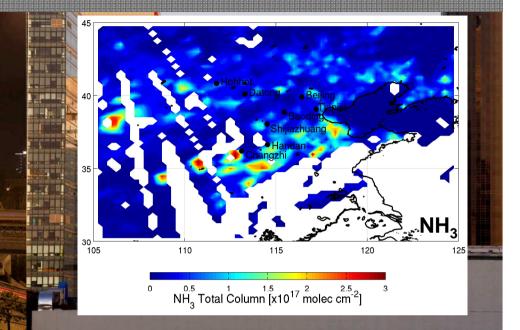


Can IASI see other pollutants?



Ammonium sulfate aerosol



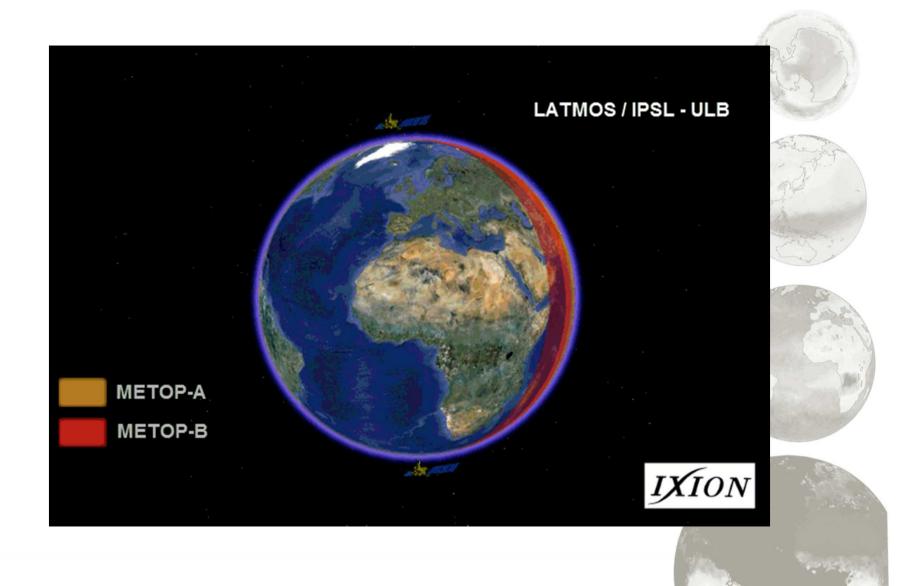


- Detections of NH₃, SO₂, and ammonium sulfate (major component of anthropogenic aerosols).
- Emission signatures in the spectra
 => enhanced loadings in the PBL

=> First time that plumes of several anthropogenic pollutants located near the surface over China have been detected from IASI

[Boynard et al., GRL, 2014]

MetOp-B





Summary

LATM

- IASI is suitable to monitor high anthropogenic pollution over China
- Stable meteorological conditions and large thermal contrast favor detection of boundary layer pollutants
- High CO, SO2, NH3 and ammonium sulfate aerosol are measured in January 2013
- IASI-B on MetOp-B is now operational => twice as much information available
 - Monitoring pollution episodes associated with stable weather conditions more accurately and regularly
- PANDA project (Europe/China)

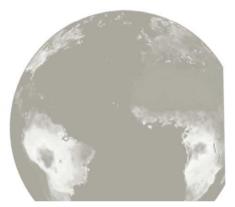




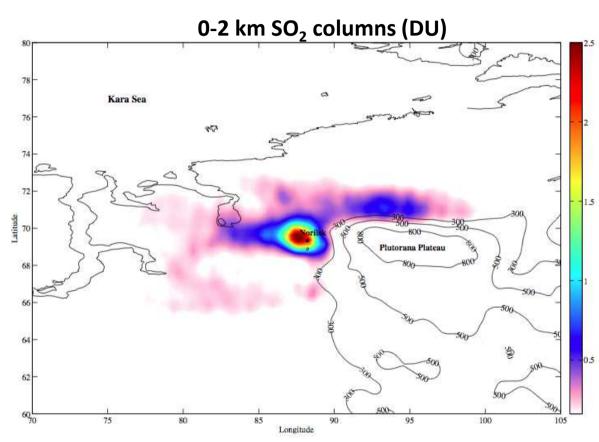








IASI boundary layer SO₂ in Norilsk



NORILSK, RUSSIA



Norilsk: one of the most polluted cities in the world largely because of intense mining and heavy metals



=> Capability of IASI to measure near-surface anthropogenic SO2 in winter (large temperature inversion + low humidity)

[Bauduin et al., JGR, in revision]