



Pollution in Paris assessed using the synergy of IASI satellite and the QUALAIR super-site ground-based observations

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Urban pollution

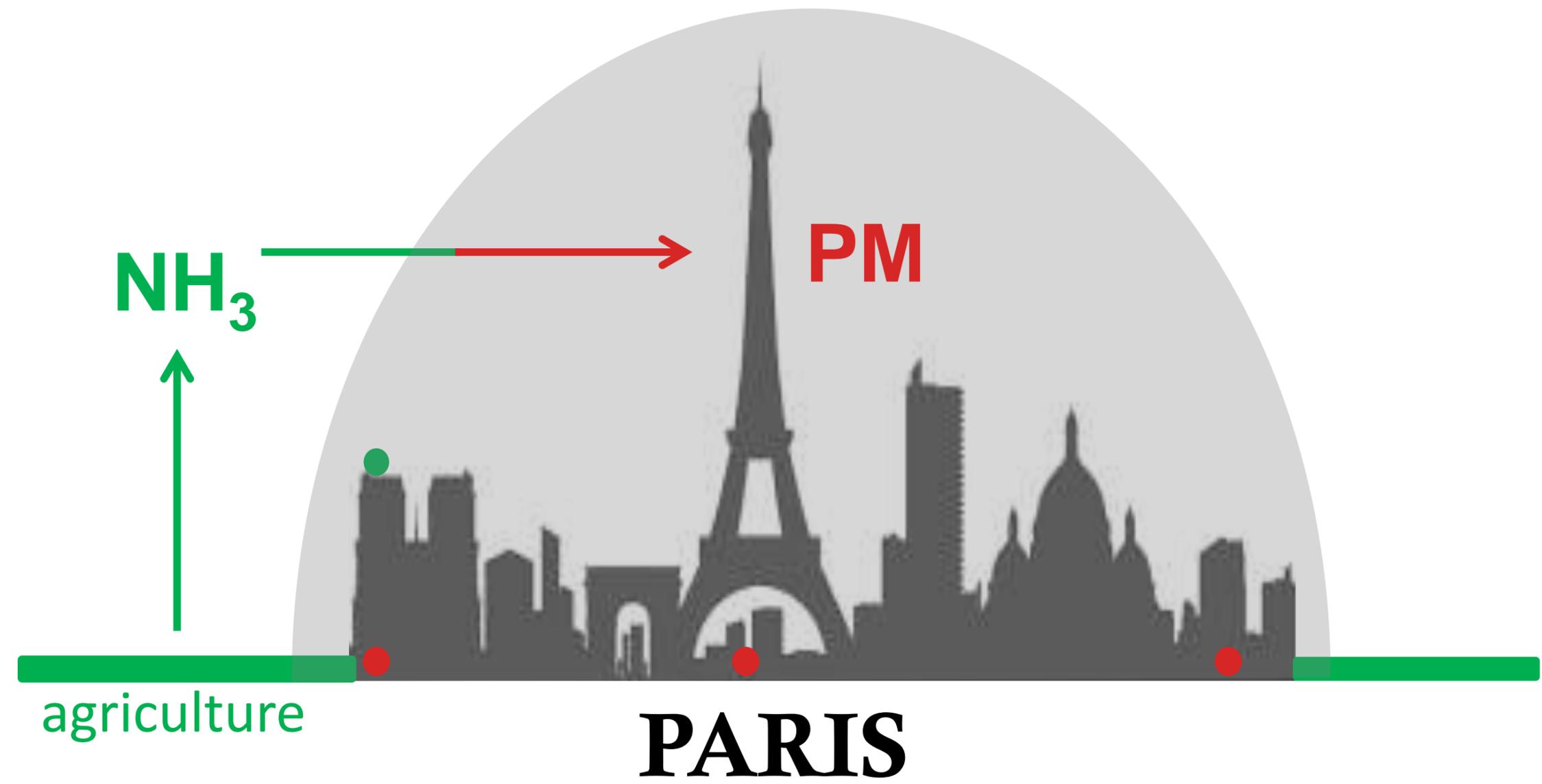
Exposure to harmful pollutant caused more than 20 000 premature deaths in Europe in 2020.

In Paris, air quality continues to improve but still nearly 90% of the residents are concerned by an exceedance of the WHO recommendations.

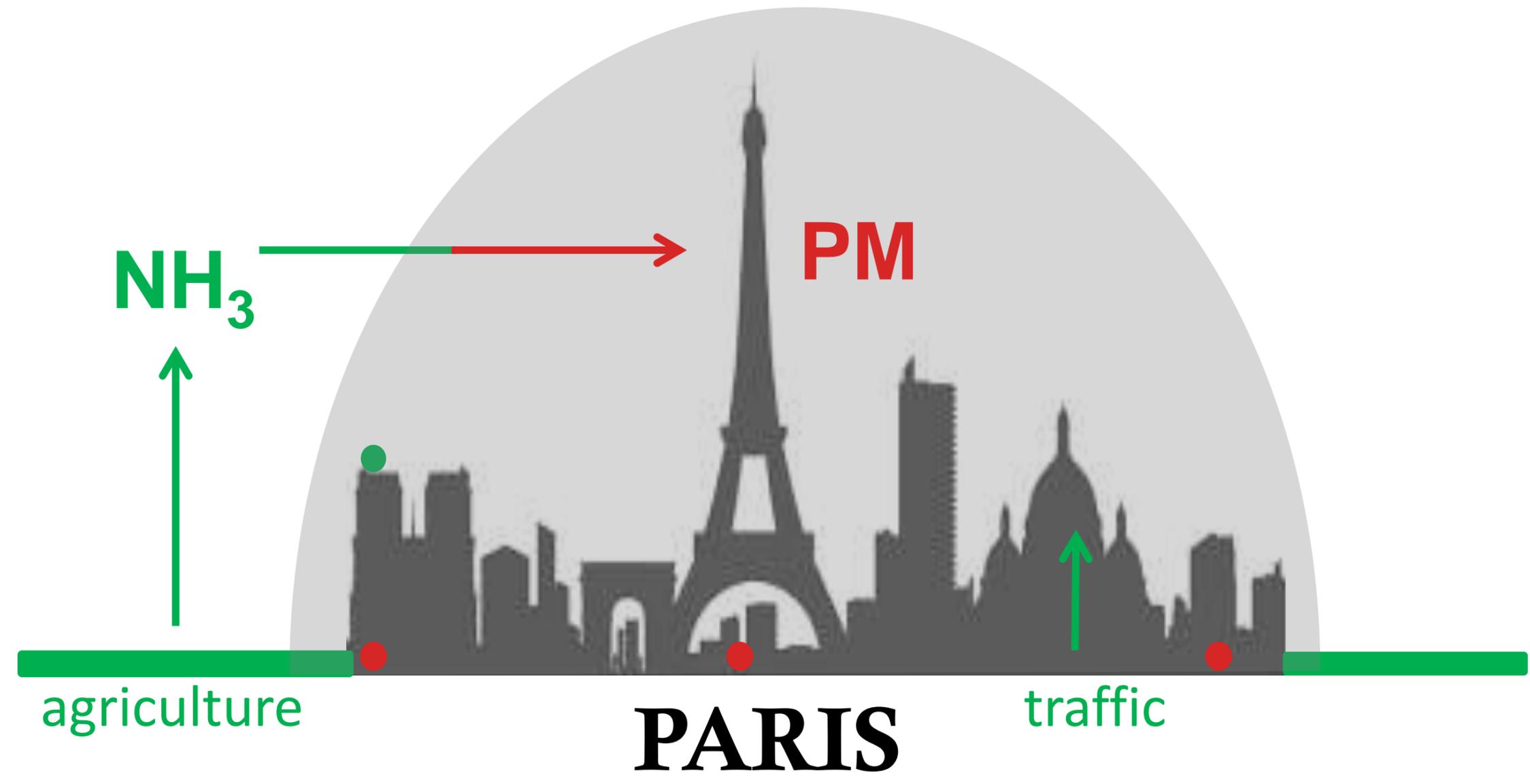


PARIS

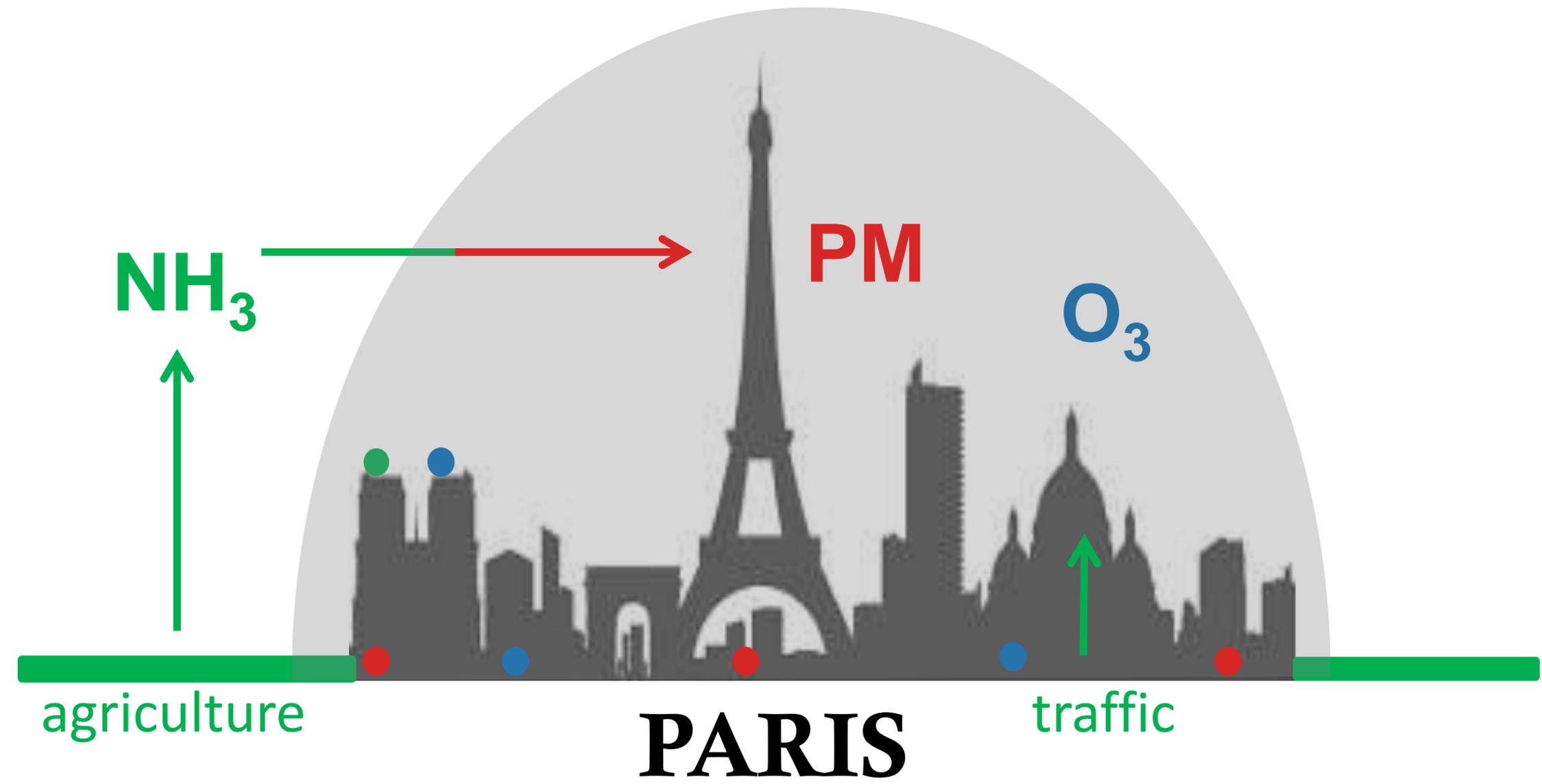
Urban pollution



Urban pollution

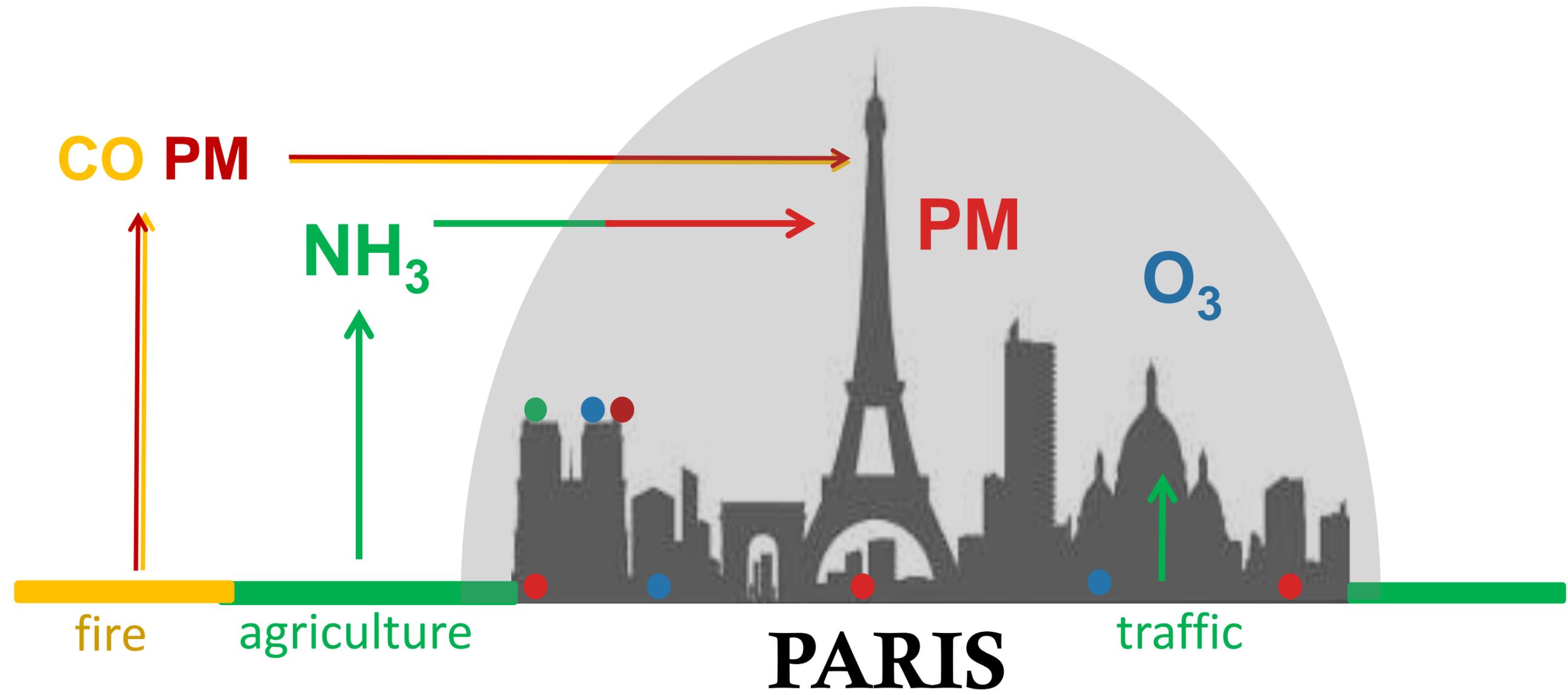


Urban pollution



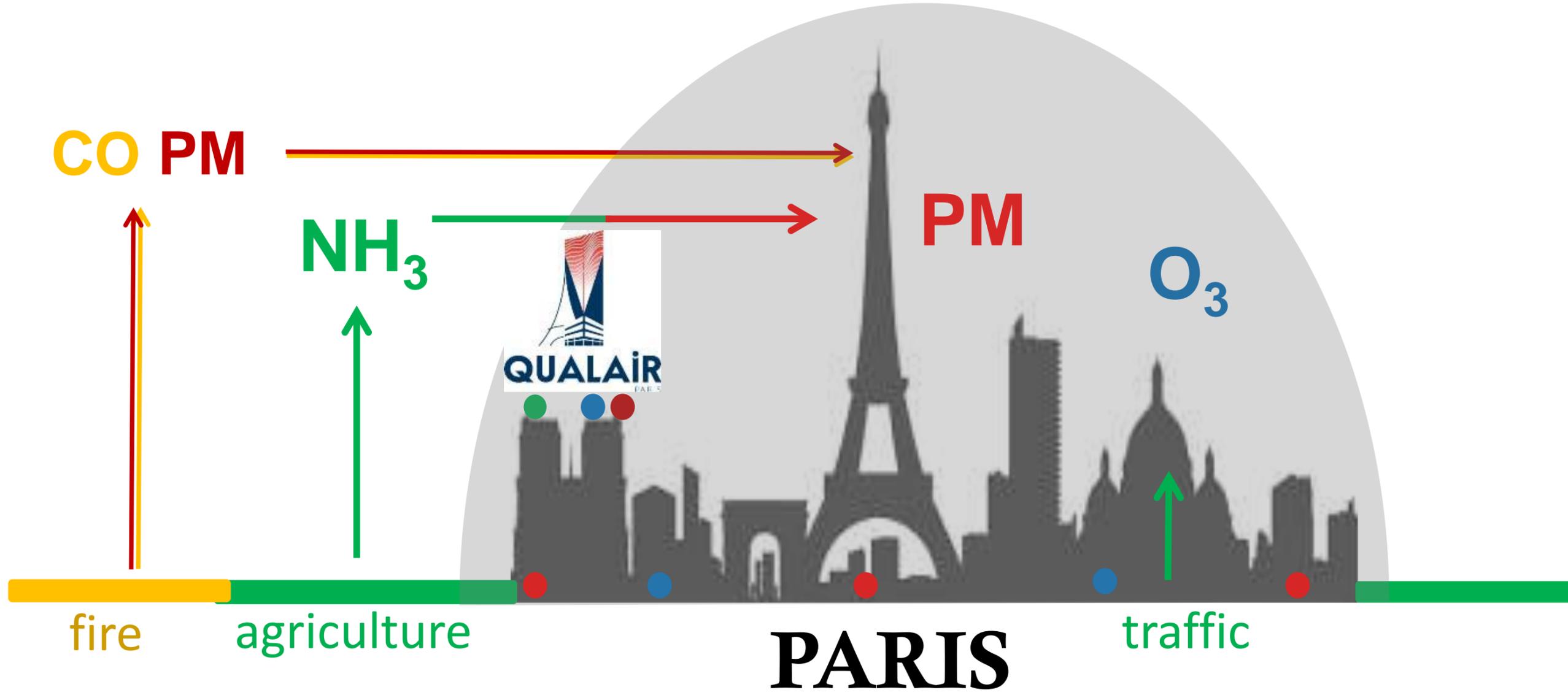
● observations

Urban pollution

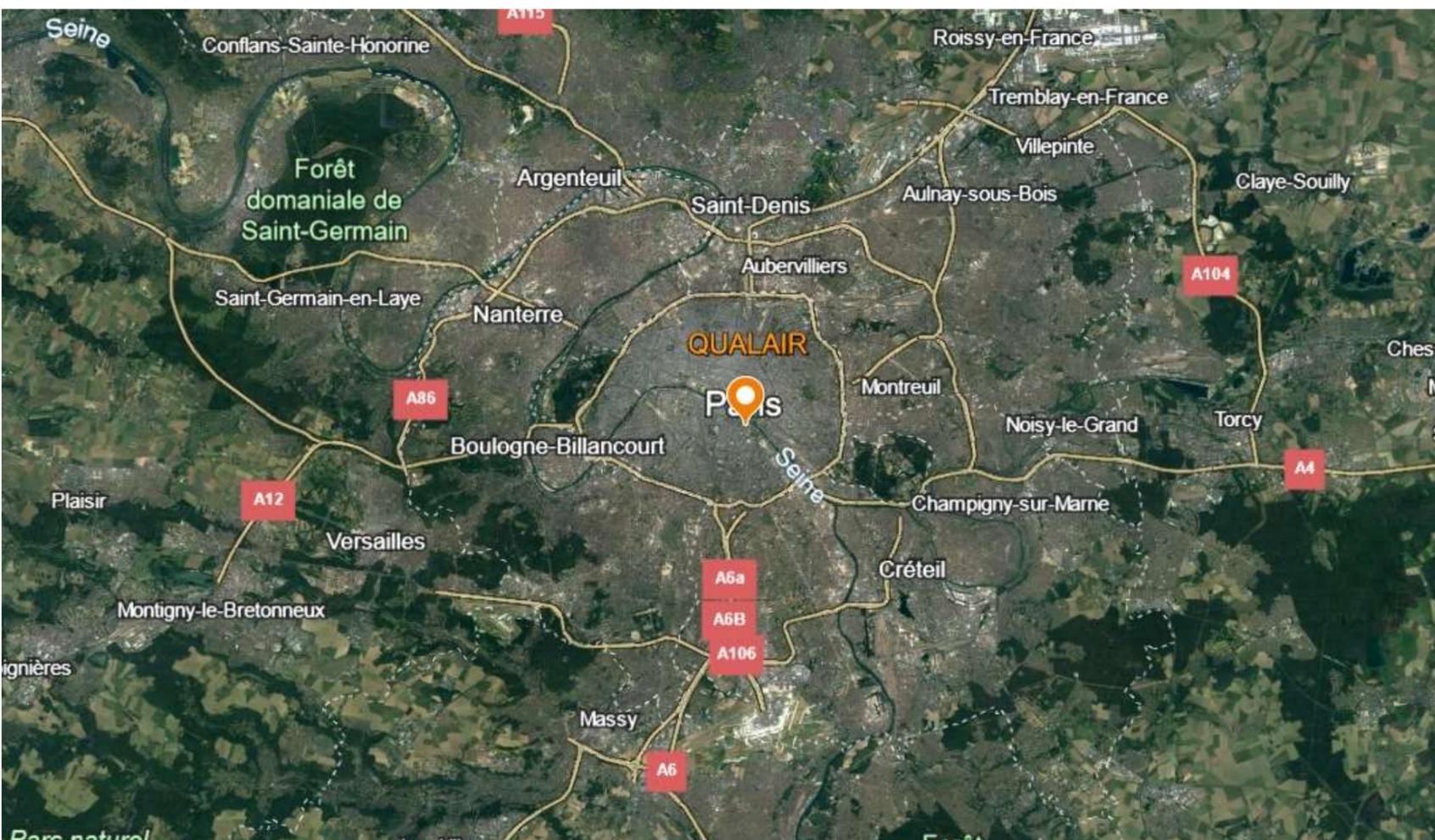


● observations

Urban pollution



● observations









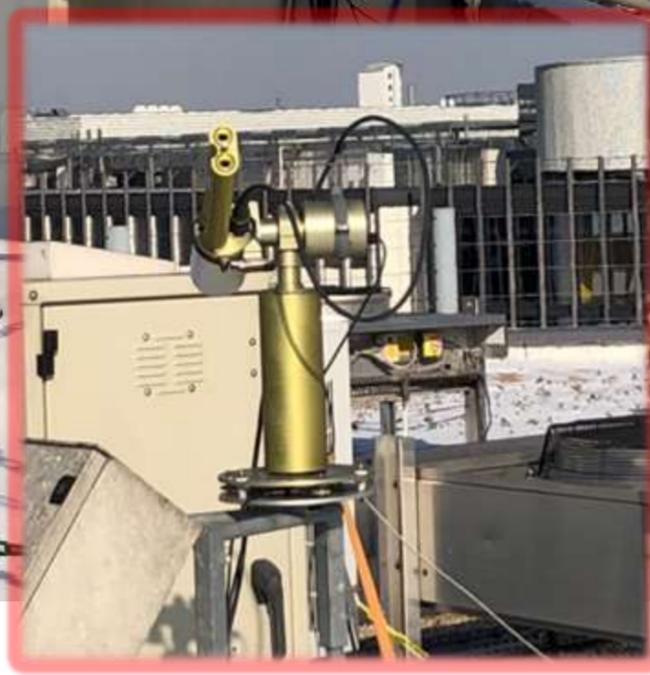
© Arjan Hensen (TNO, Pays-Bas)

Volten et al., 2012; Viatte et al., 2023





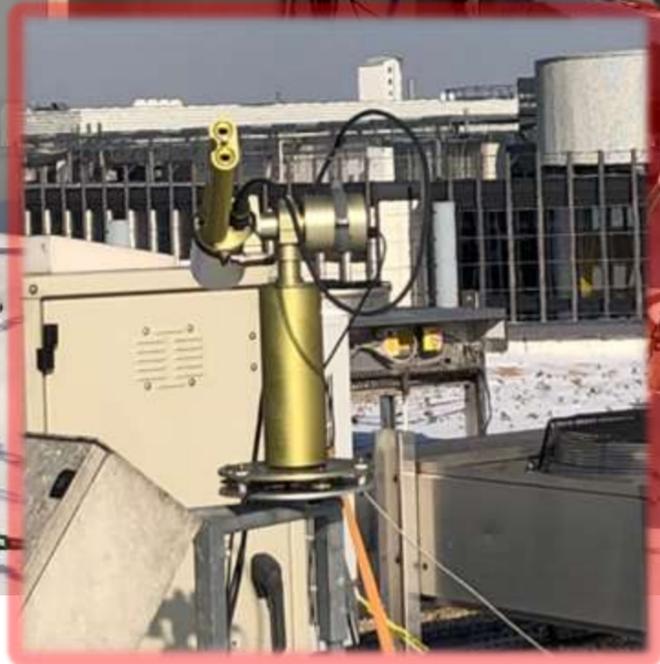
© Arjan Hensen (TNO, Pays-Bas) Volten et al., 2012; Viatte et al., 2023



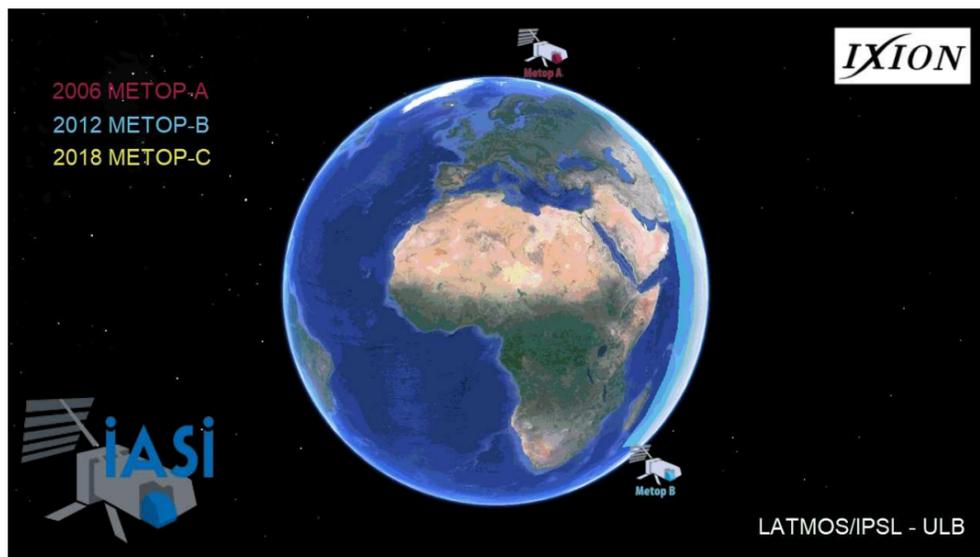


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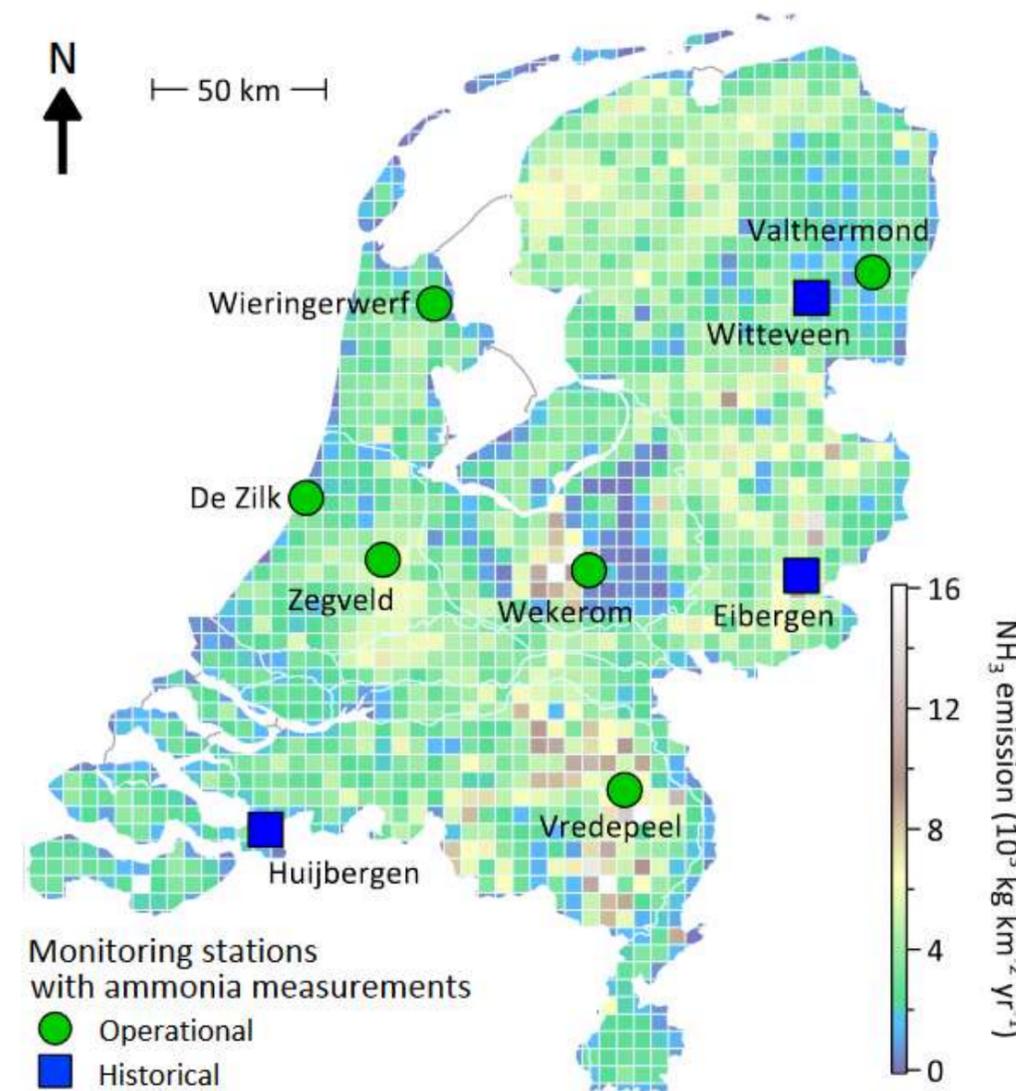
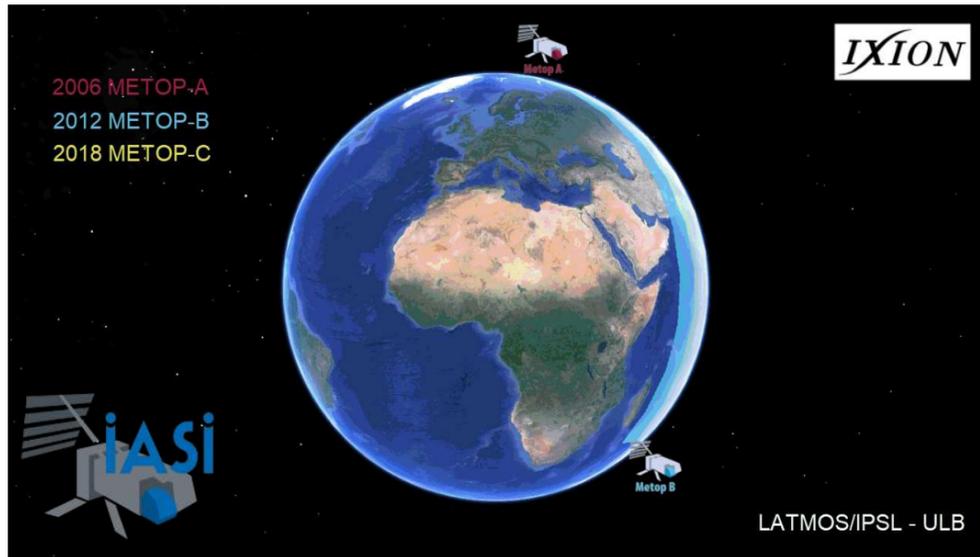
Volten et al., 2012; Viatte et al., 2023



NH₃ concentrations and variabilities over Paris



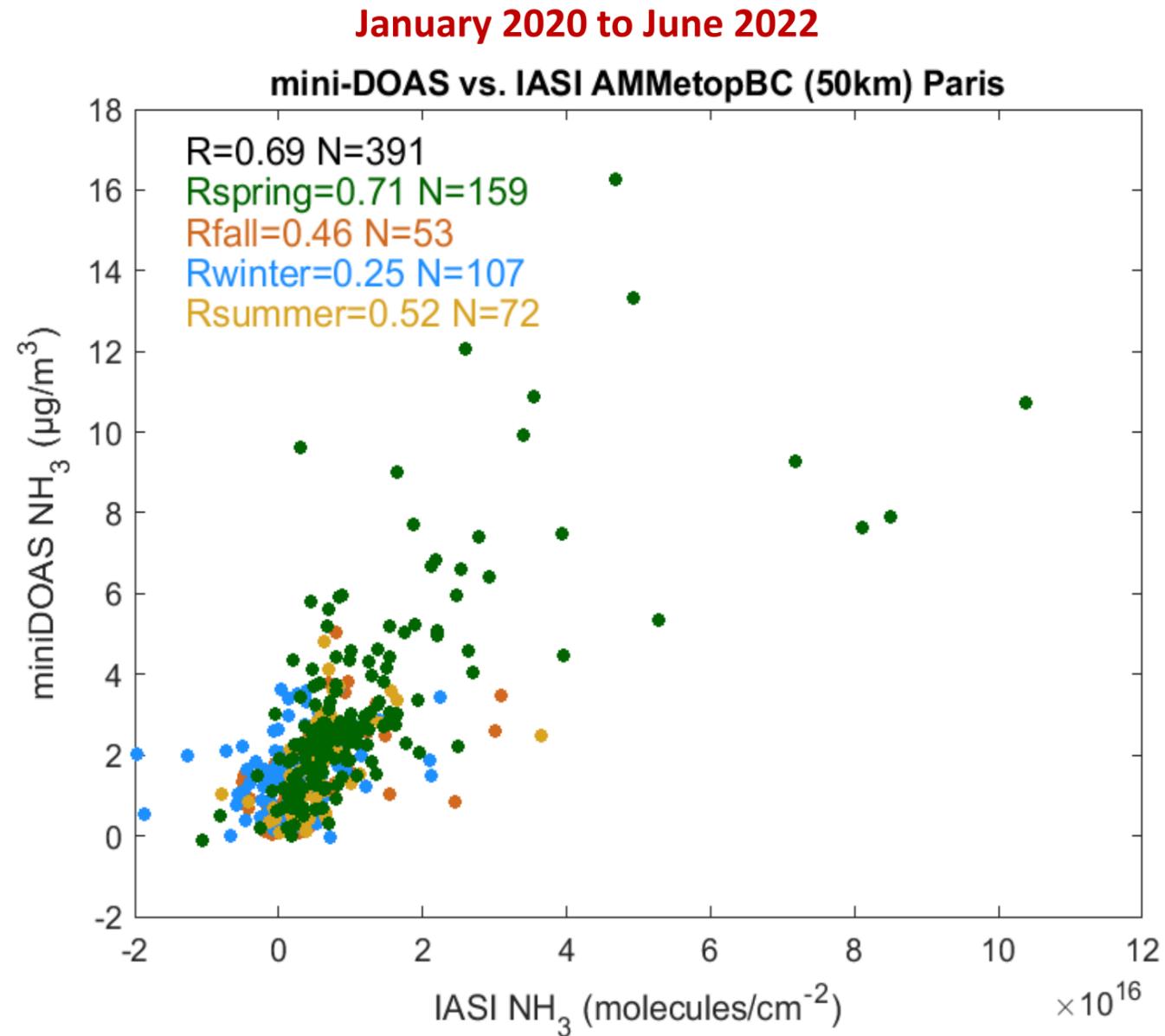
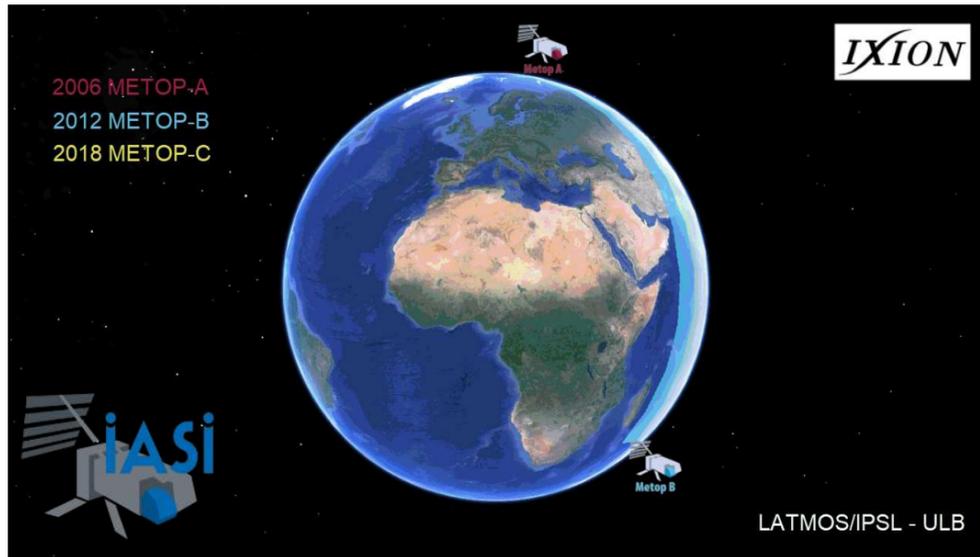
NH₃ concentrations and variabilities over Paris



Berkhout et al., 2017

The miniDOAS is a UV open-path spectrometer installed at QUALAIR since January 2020. It can measure a wide range of ammonia concentrations (from 0.5 to 200 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$) day and night. It is a suitable instrument for NH₃ monitoring and is part of the Dutch National Air Quality Monitoring Network.

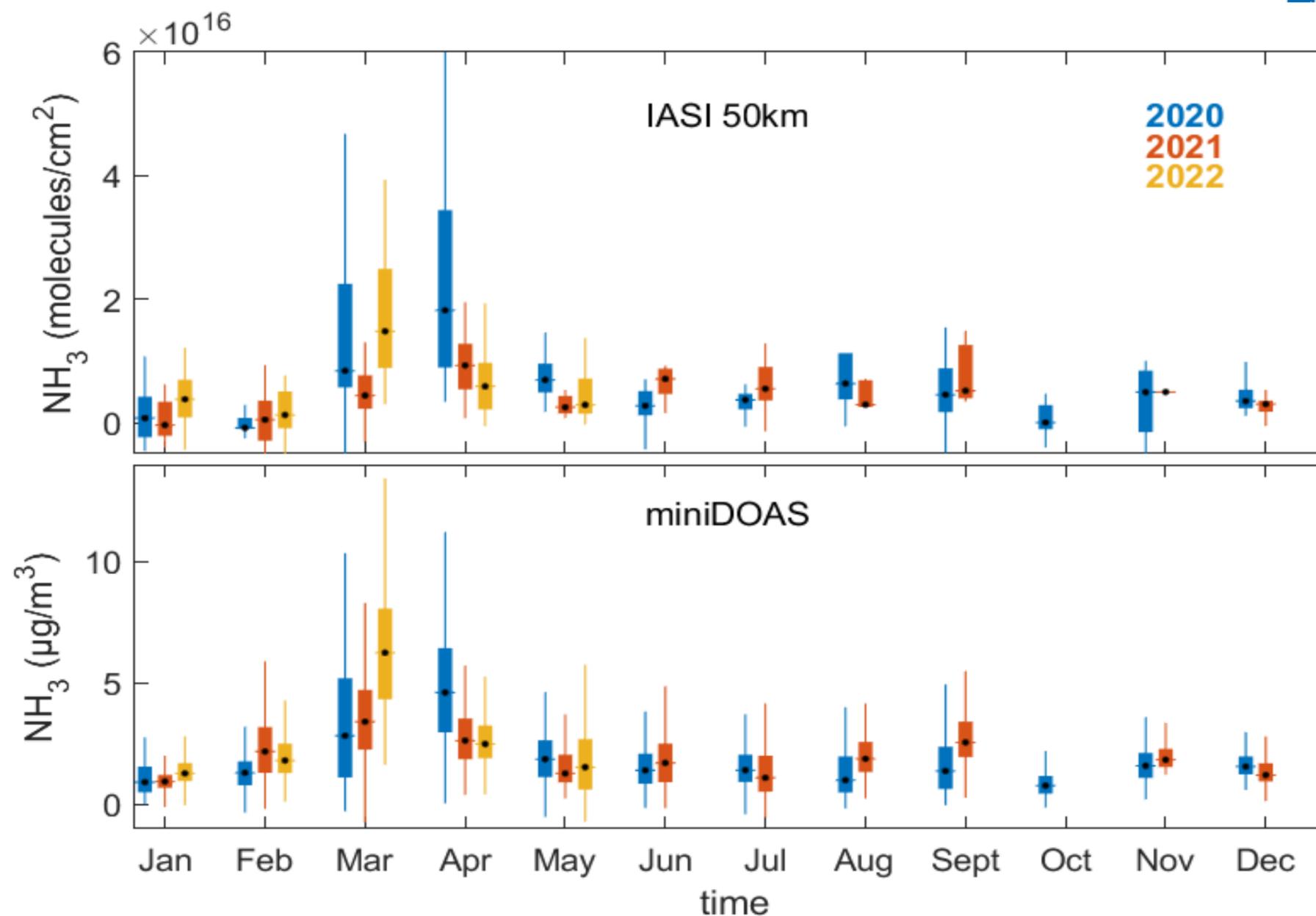
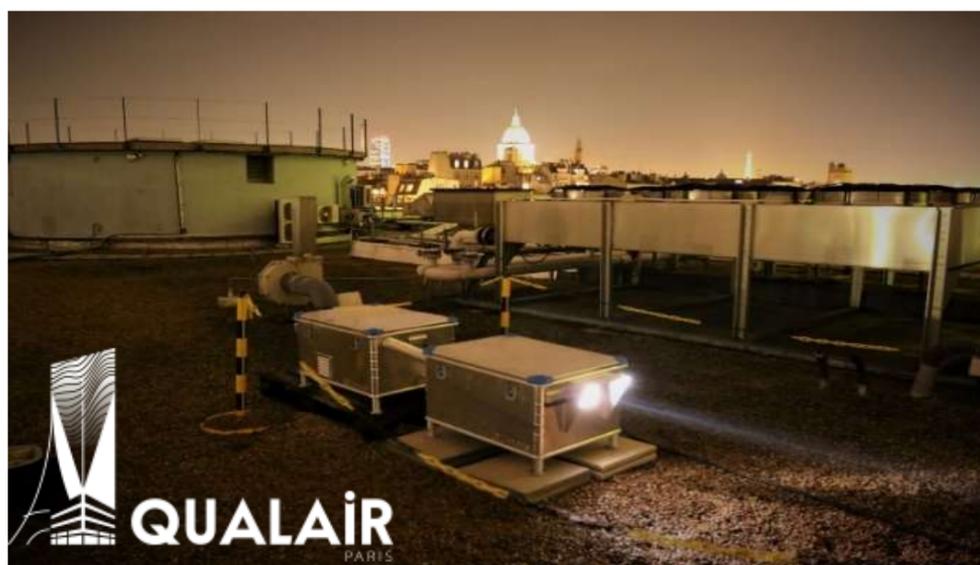
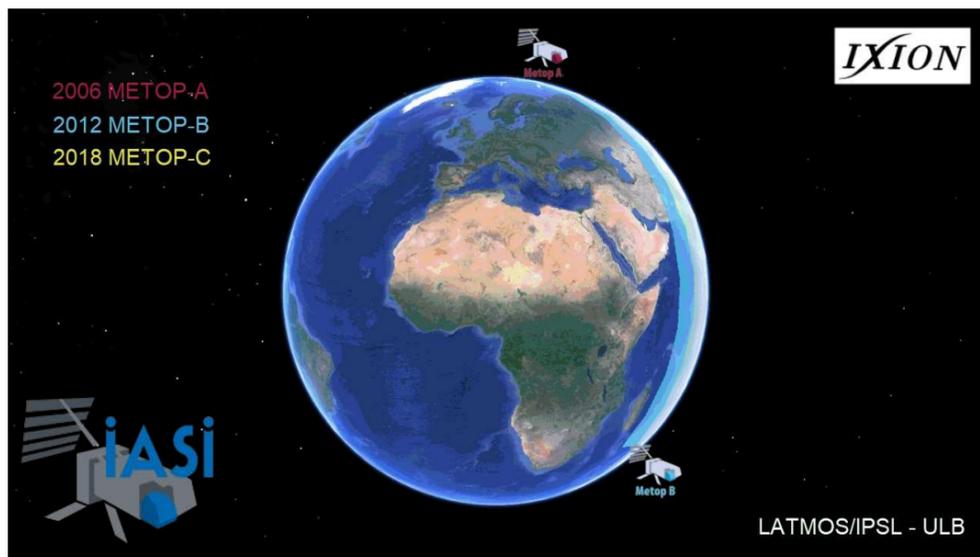
NH₃ concentrations and variabilities over Paris



We only compare miniDOAS data recorded within the same hour as the IASI morning overpass time.

- The miniDOAS and IASI are in moderate agreement with Pearson correlation of 0.69.
- The best agreement is in spring.
- The lower correlations in fall and summer could reveal specific NH₃ sources in the close vicinity of the miniDOAS.

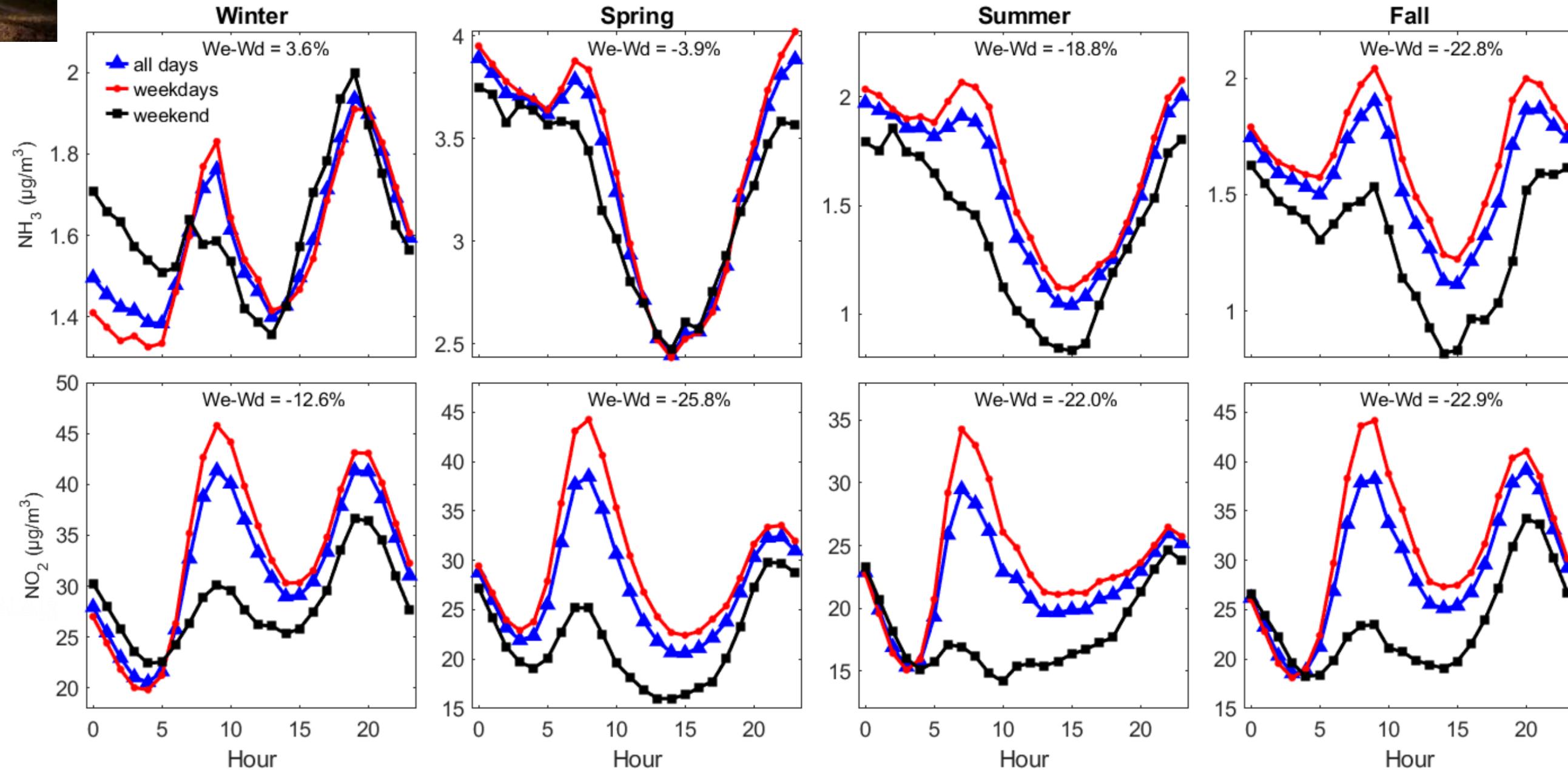
Impact of agriculture on NH₃ concentrations in Paris



- In spring, NH₃ concentrations measured in Paris are enhanced by a factor of 2 compared to the other seasons
- The inter-annual variability of peaks depends on meteorological conditions. These influence the timing of agricultural practices, the volatilization of NH₃ from the soil into the atmosphere, and the transport of NH₃ over Paris.



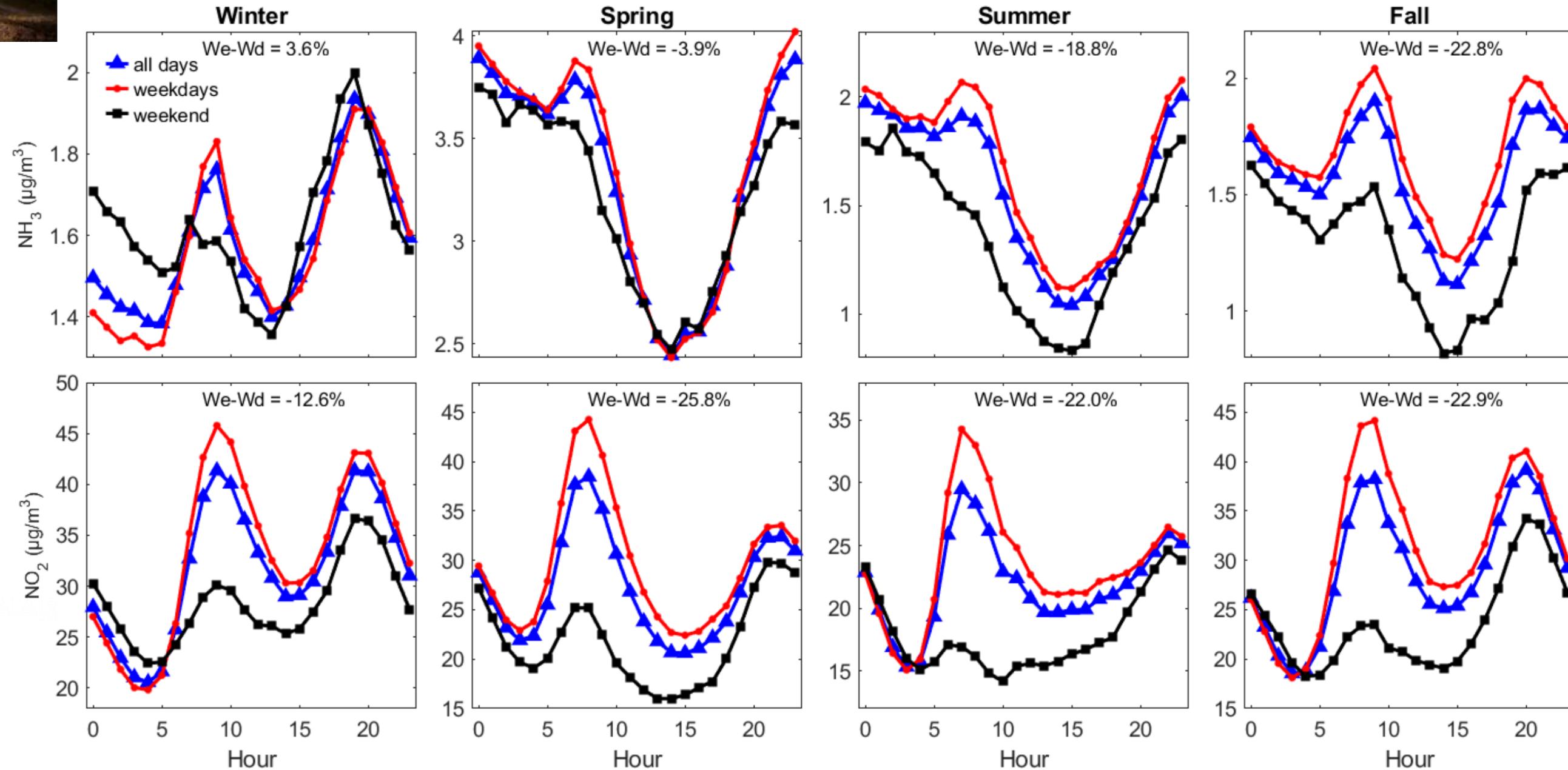
Effect of road traffic on NH₃ variability in Paris



- The diurnal variability of NH₃ concentrations shows a visible increase in the morning in all seasons. Between 5:00 and 8:00 am, road traffic in Paris increases by a factor of 4, and NH₃ concentrations rise by more than 20% in winter and fall, and by around 3% in summer and spring.

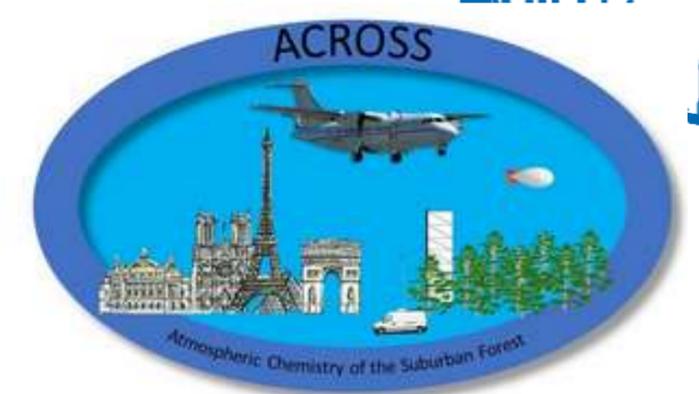


Effect of road traffic on NH_3 variability in Paris



- NO_2 concentrations are systematically lower on weekends than on weekdays, and the same is true for NH_3 concentrations in fall and summer. This would indicate a significant traffic source of NH_3 in Paris.

O₃ tropospheric column during summer pollution in Paris



We analyse various datasets to characterize summer pollution events in Paris during the 2022 ACROSS (Atmospheric ChemistRy Of the Suburban foreSt) campaign.



O₃ in situ measurements



O₃ vertical profiles from a UV DIAL LIDAR

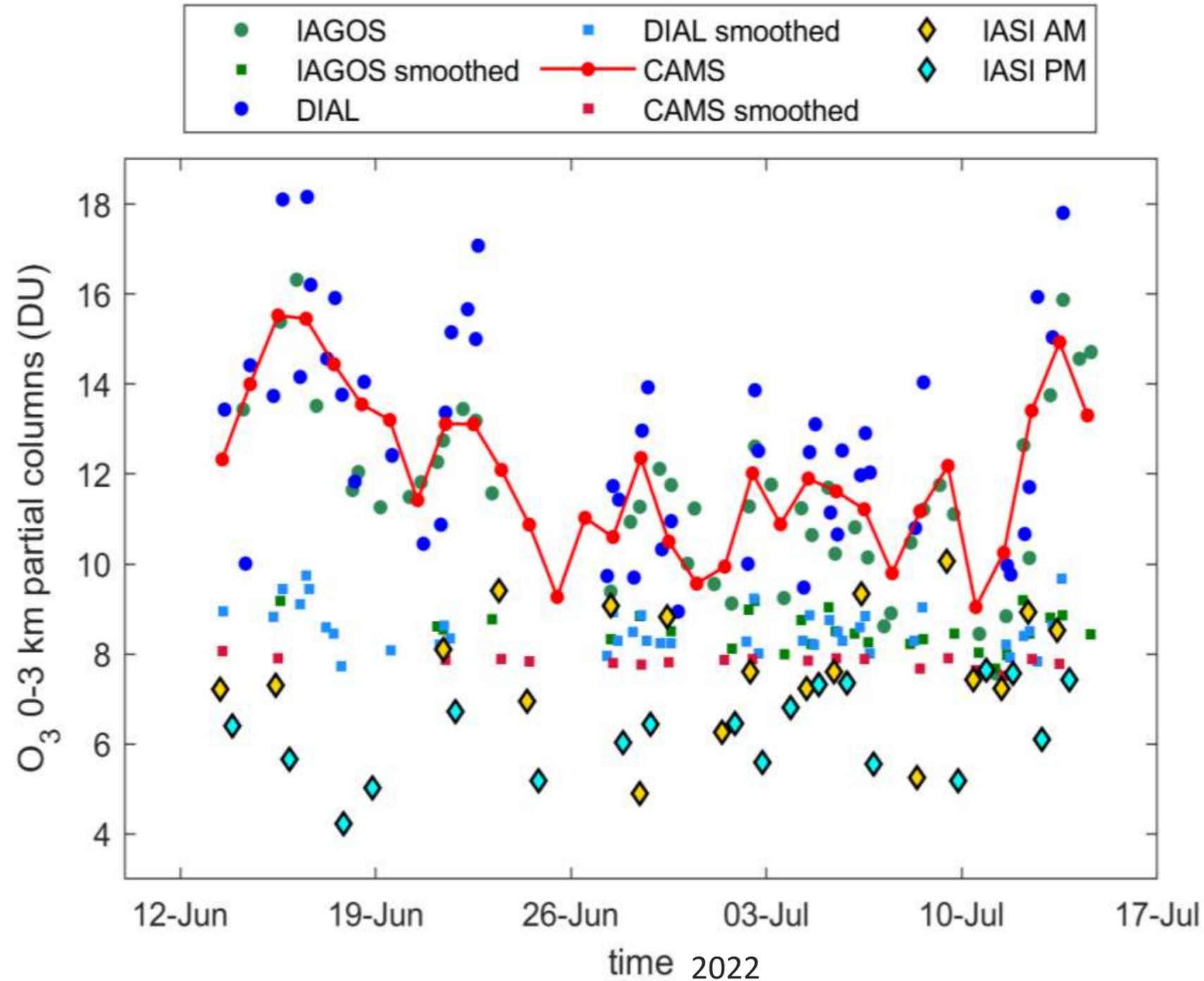


O₃ concentrations

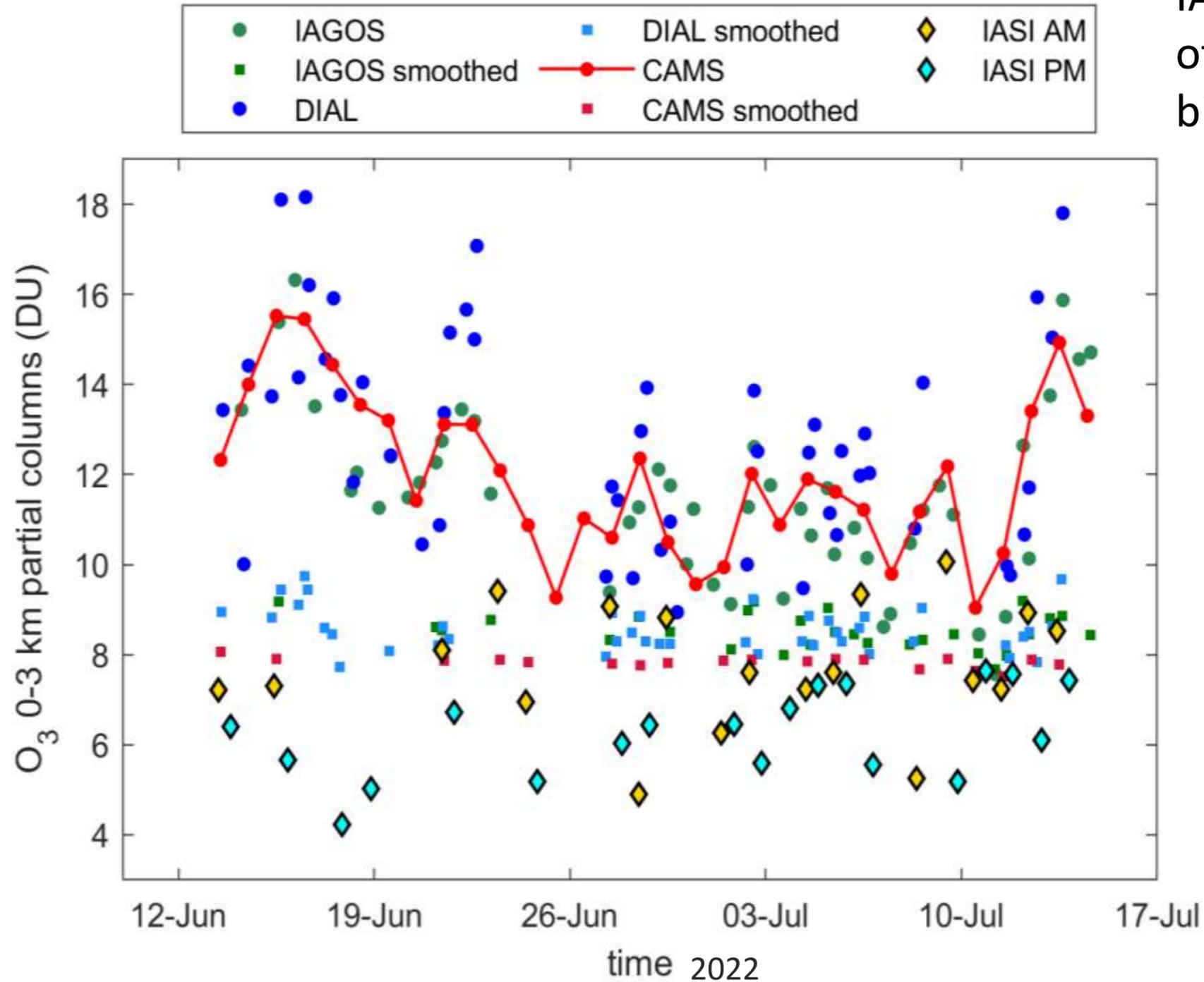


O₃ 0-3 km partial columns (AM and PM)

O₃ tropospheric column during summer pollution in Paris

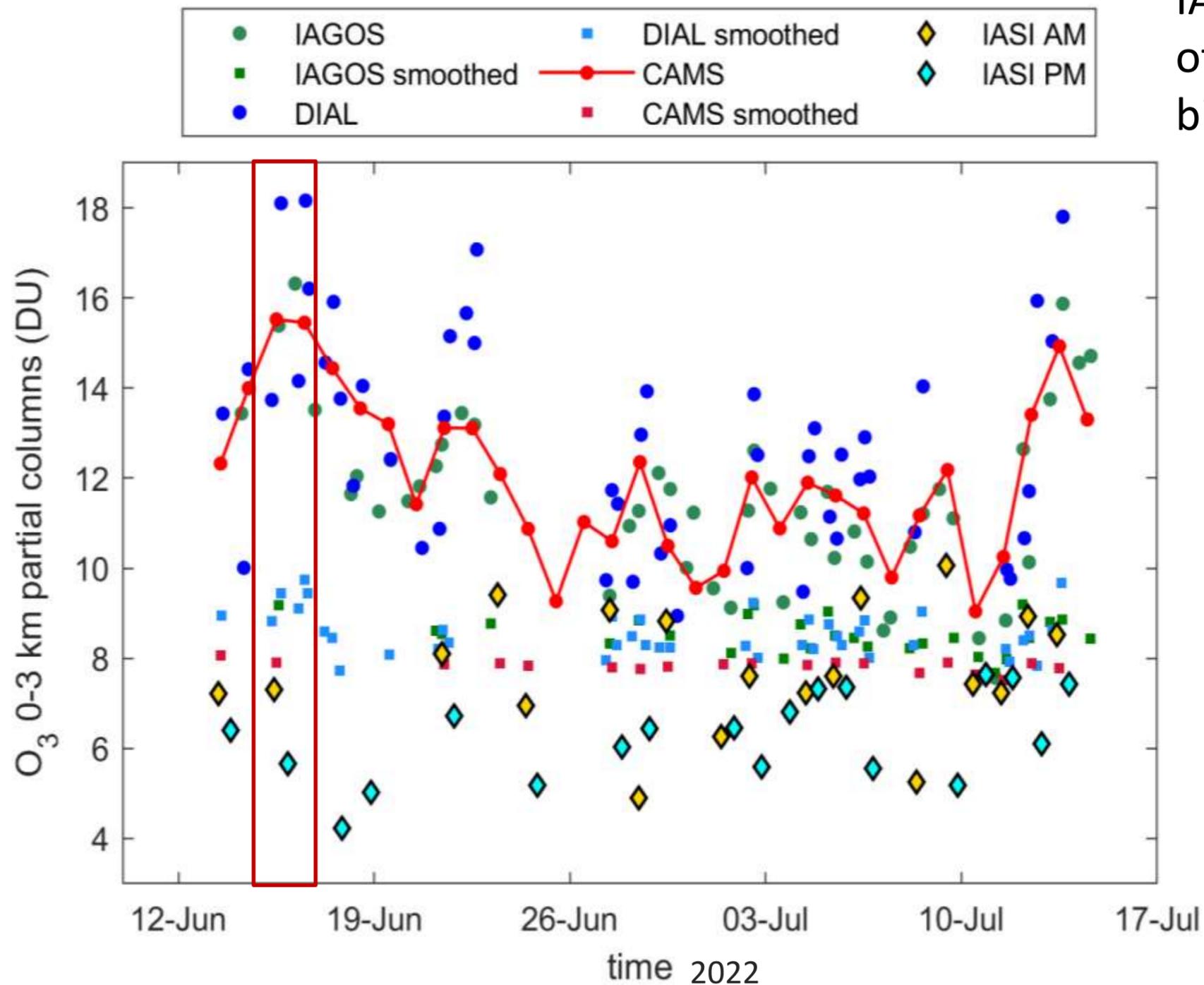


O₃ tropospheric column during summer pollution in Paris

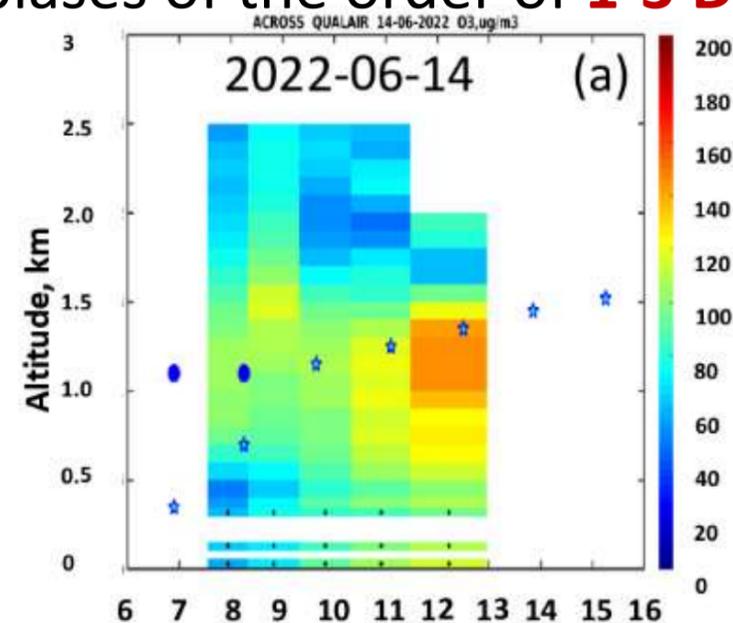


IASI O₃ partial columns are overall lower than others data raw and smoothed columns, with biases of the order of **1-3 DU**.

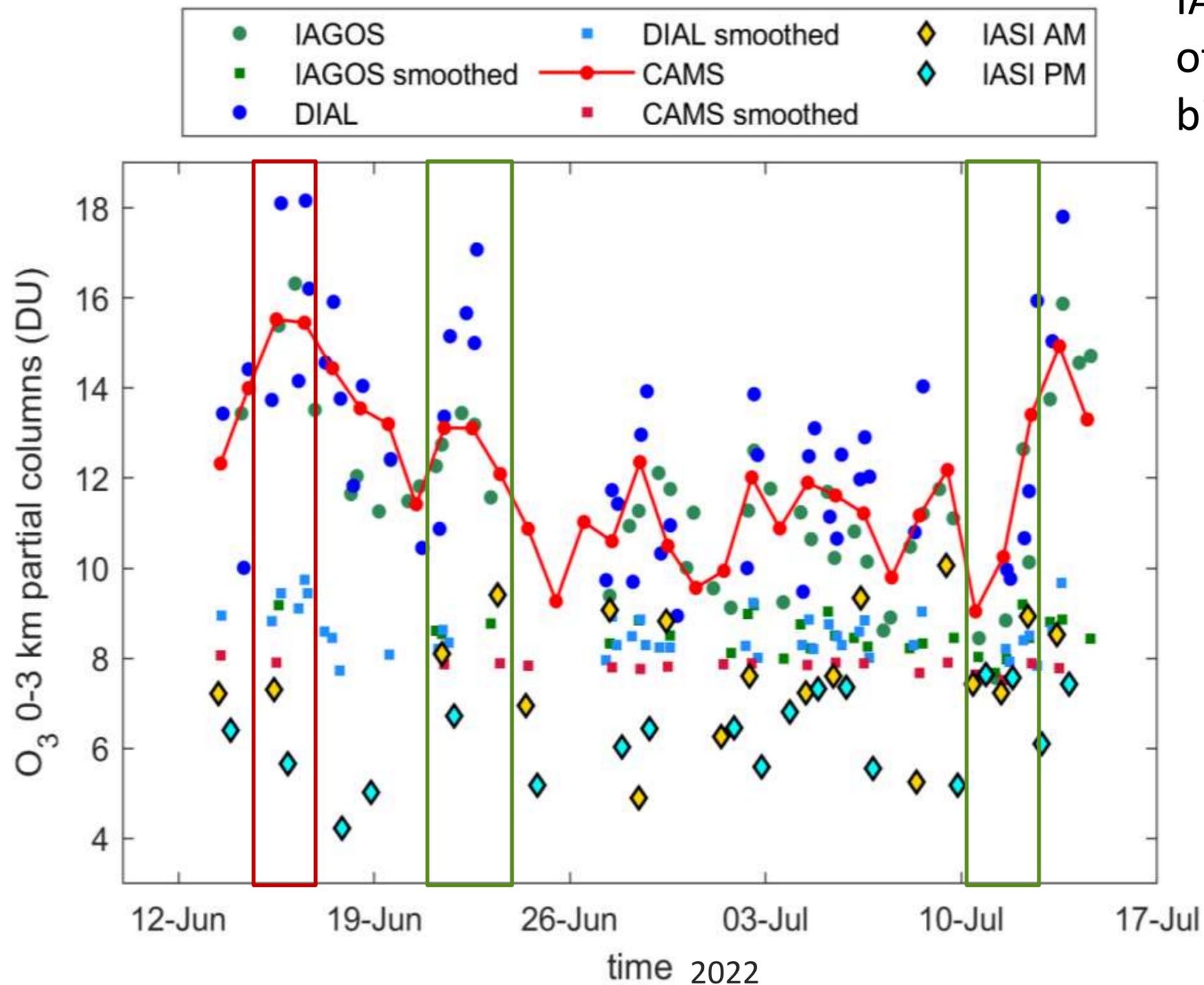
O₃ tropospheric column during summer pollution in Paris



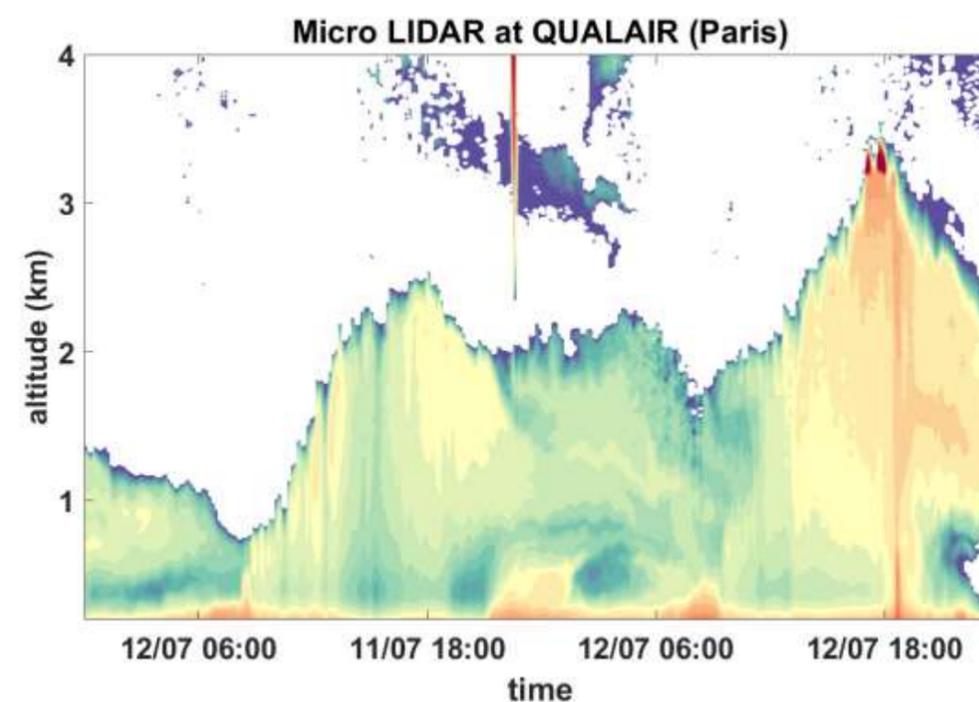
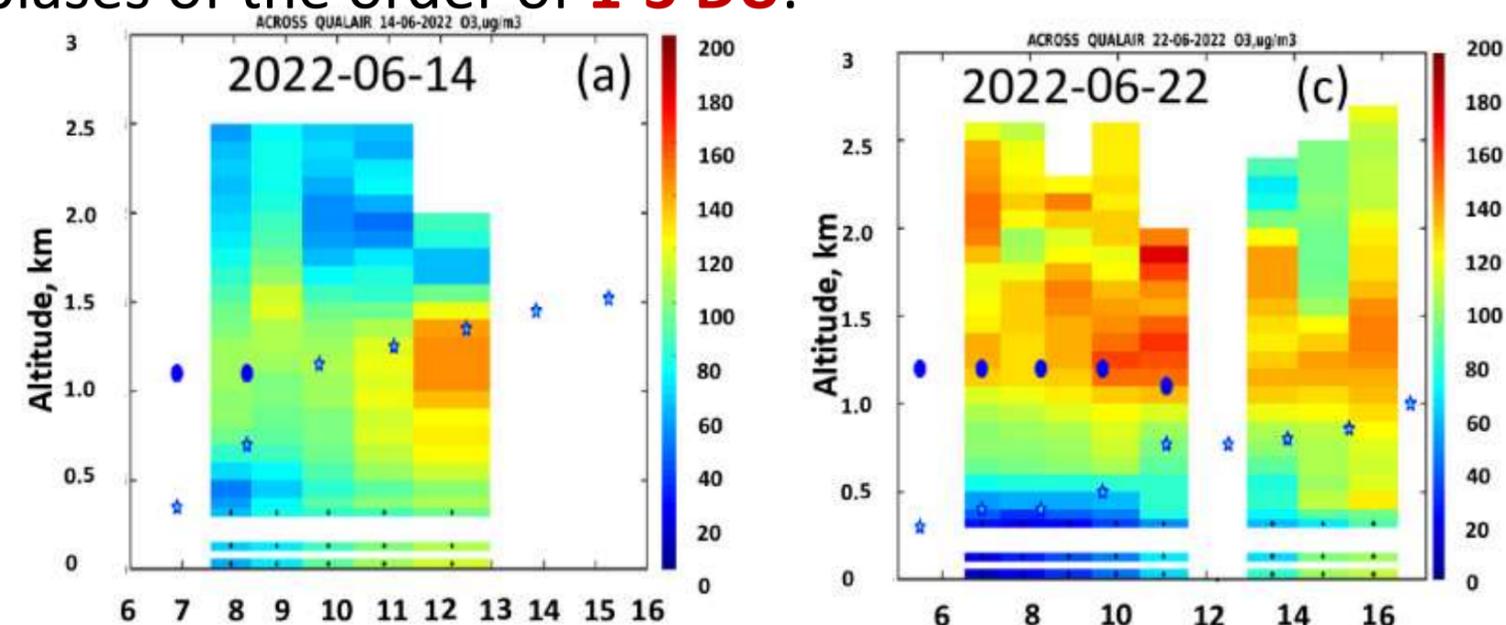
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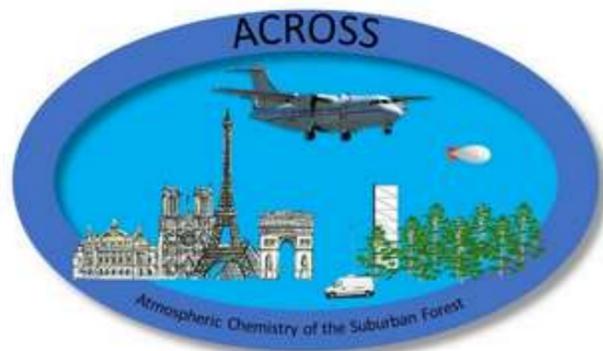
O₃ tropospheric column during summer pollution in Paris



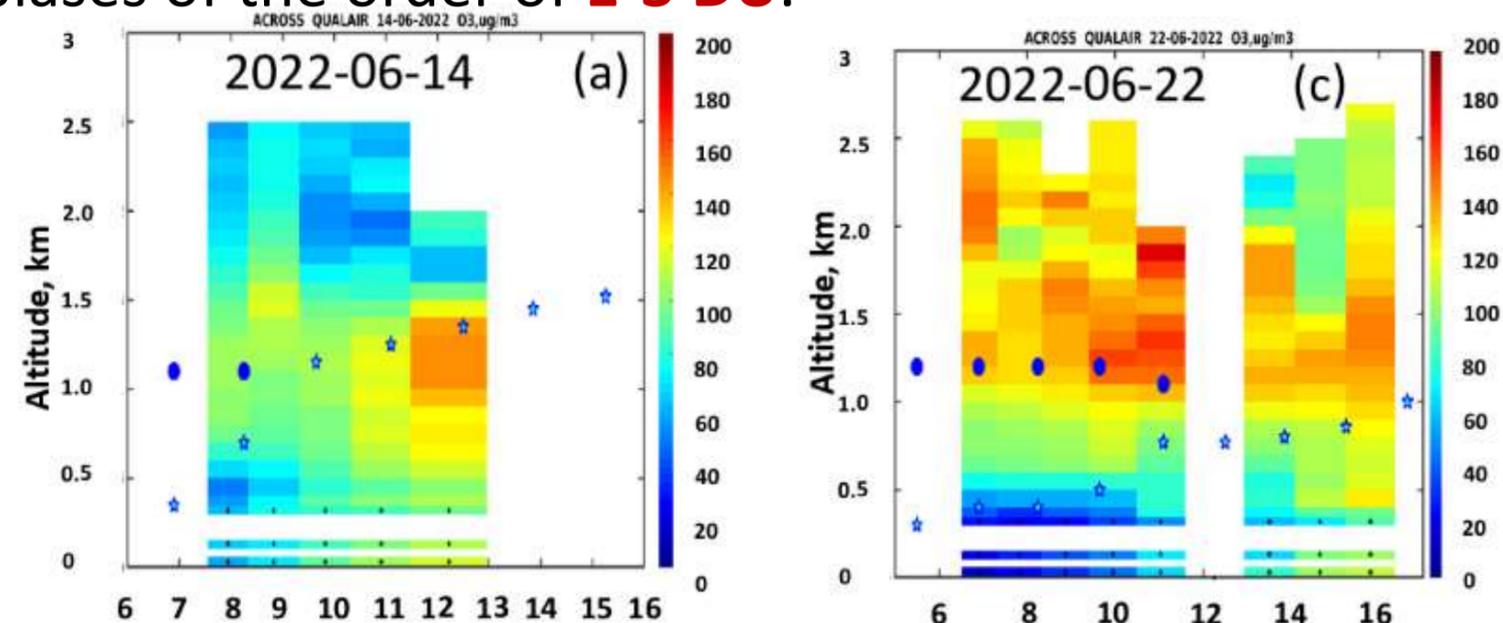
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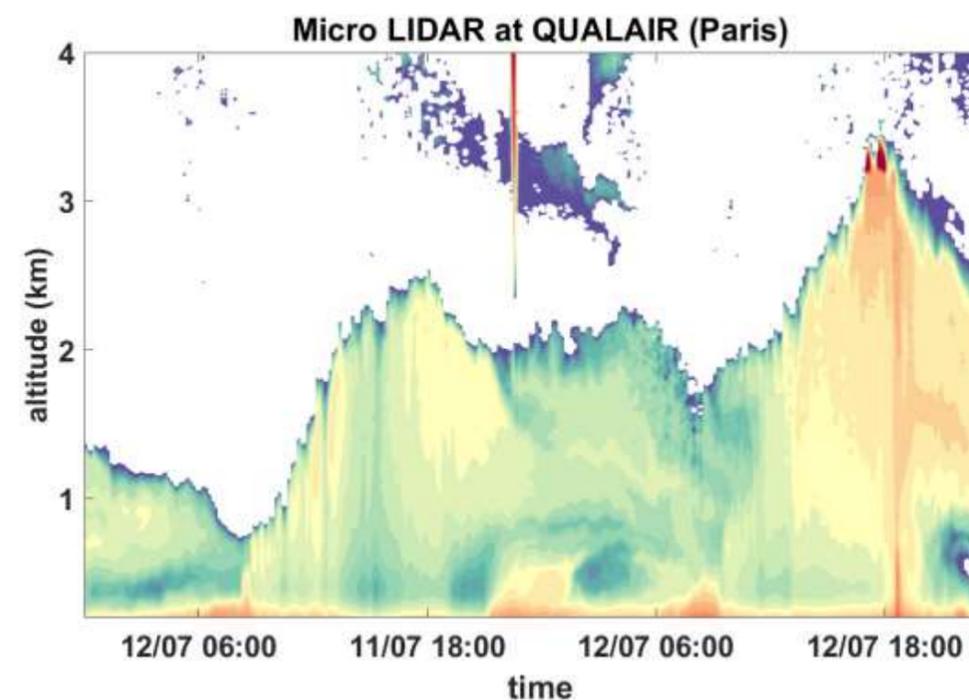
O₃ tropospheric column during summer pollution in Paris



IASI O₃ partial columns are overall lower than others data raw and smoothed columns, with biases of the order of **1-3 DU**.



IASI O₃ lowermost partial columns (0-3km) have a significant negative bias, but it can be flagged by looking at the maximum altitude level of the lower tropospheric O₃ plume, and/or the altitude of the PBL.

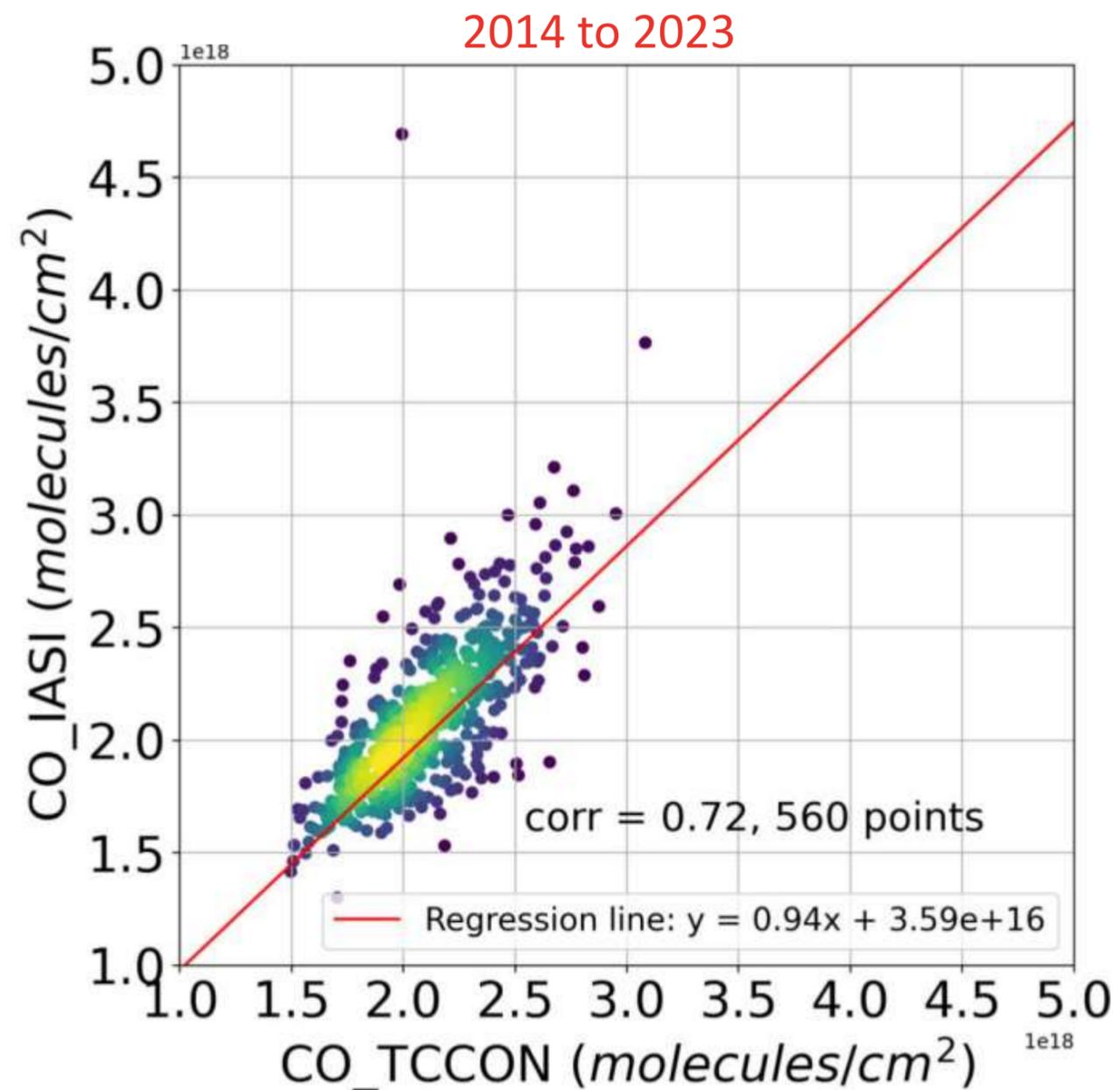


Wildfire plumes over Paris

Wildfires generate plumes which can be traced by CO because of its long lifetime.

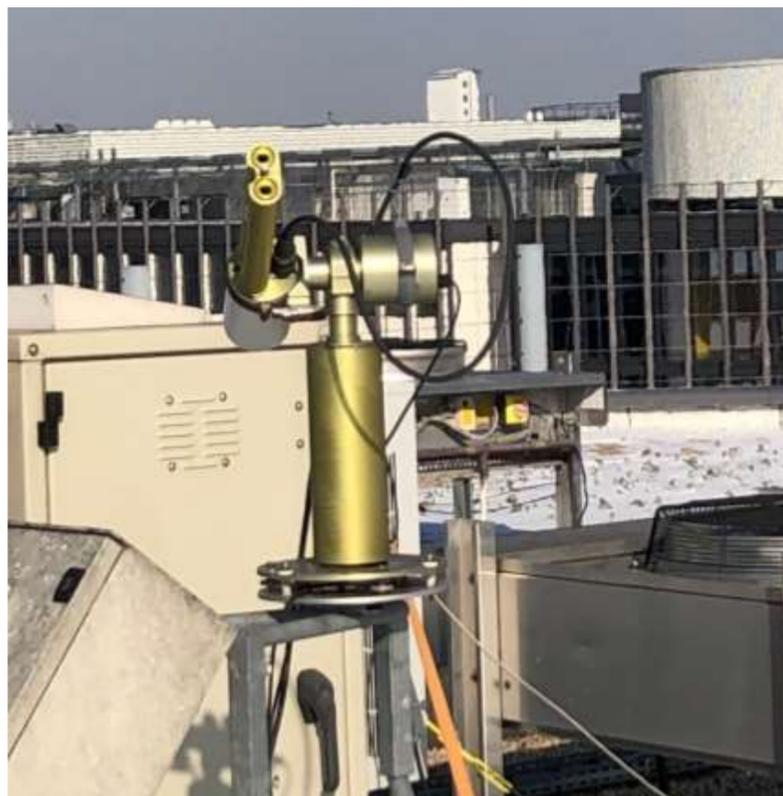
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Wildfire plumes over Paris

We have developed a methodology to automatically detect wildfires using the synergy of observations, based on :



Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD),
fine mode AOD, Volume size
distribution Hu et al.2022



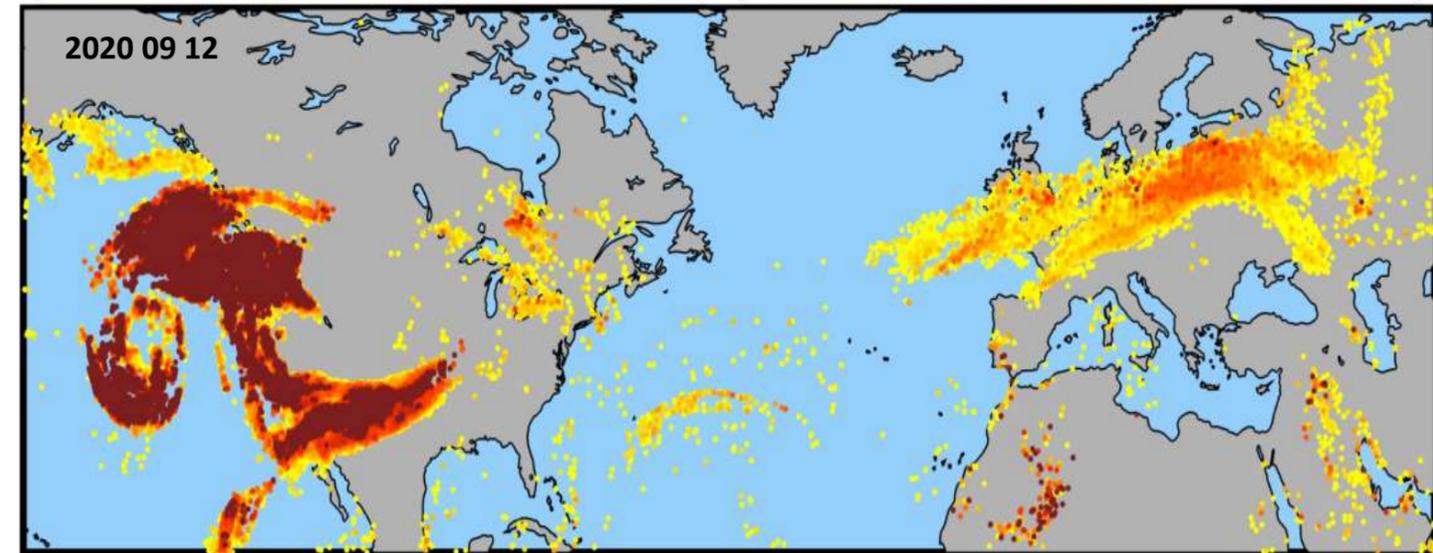
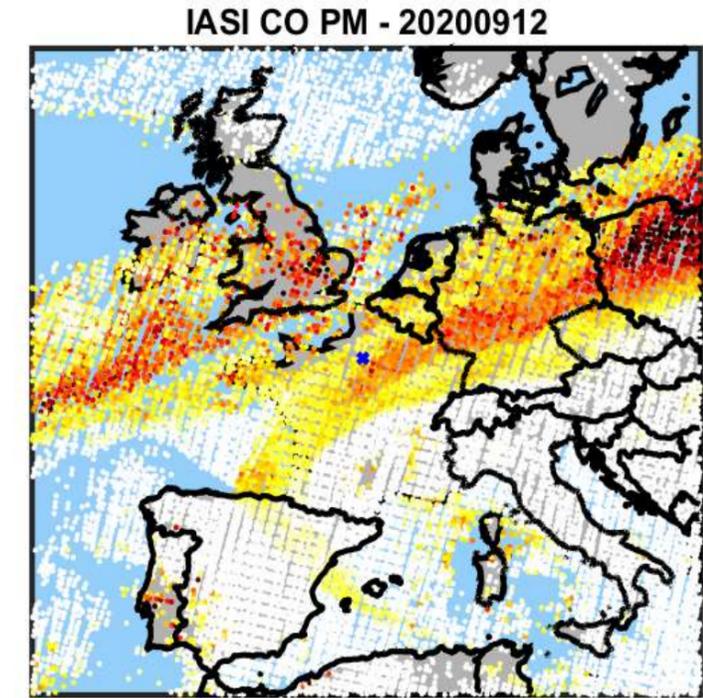
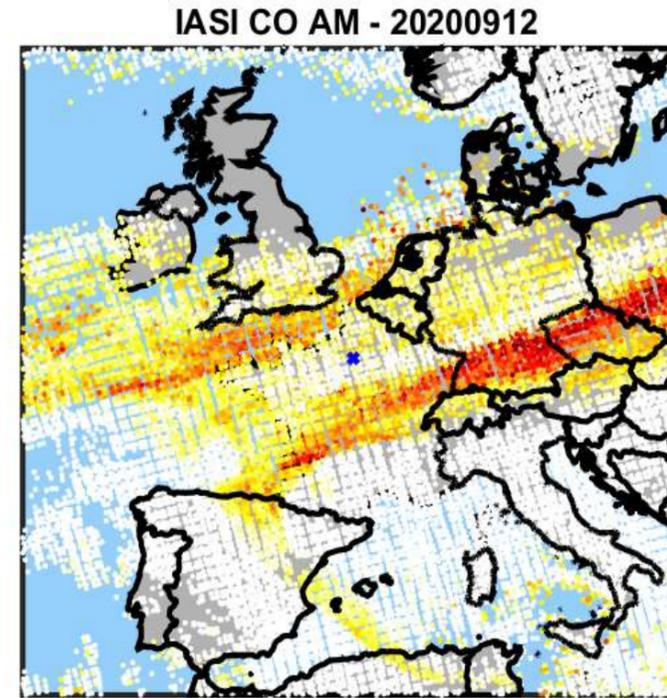
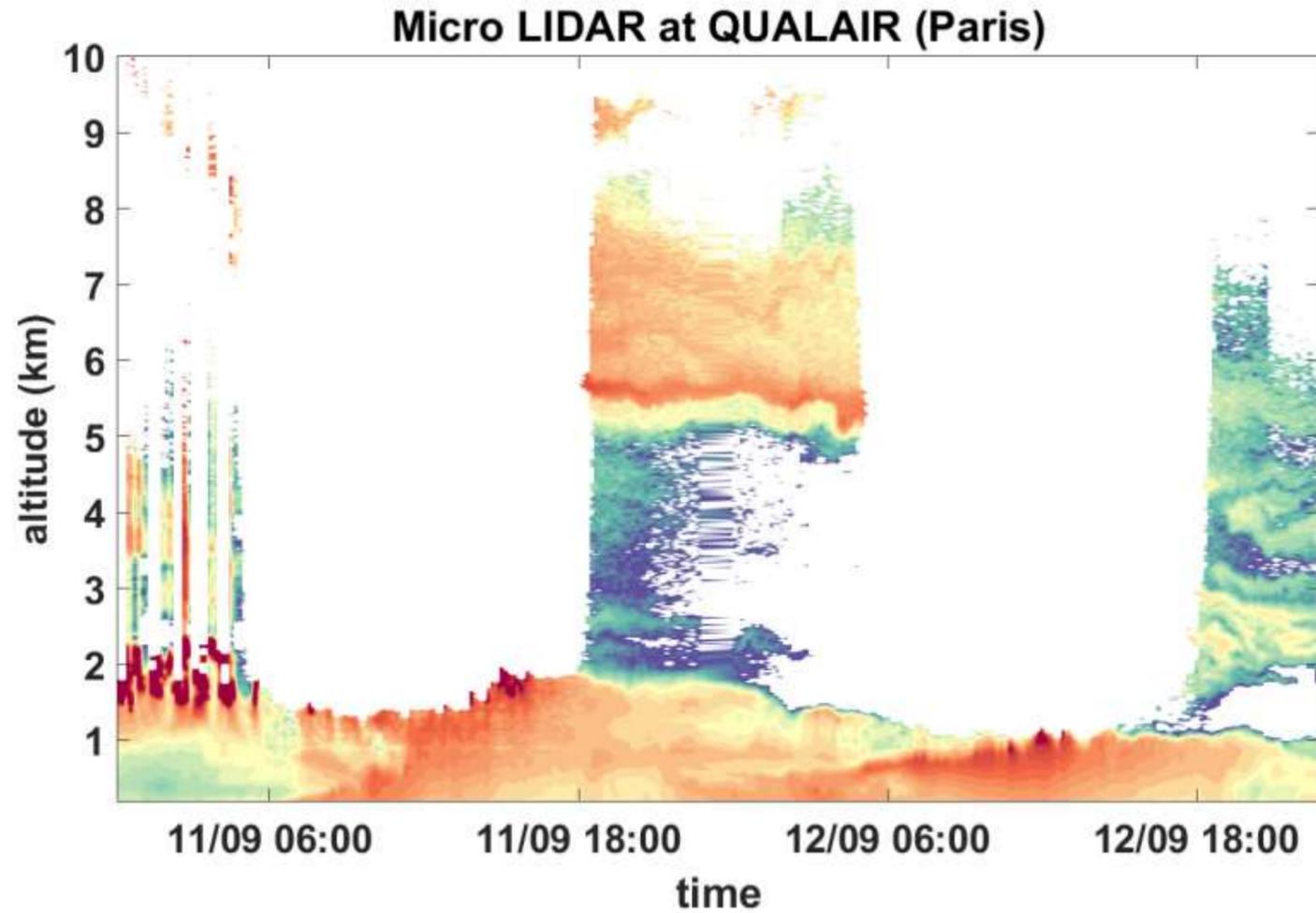
Aerosol backscatter LIDAR



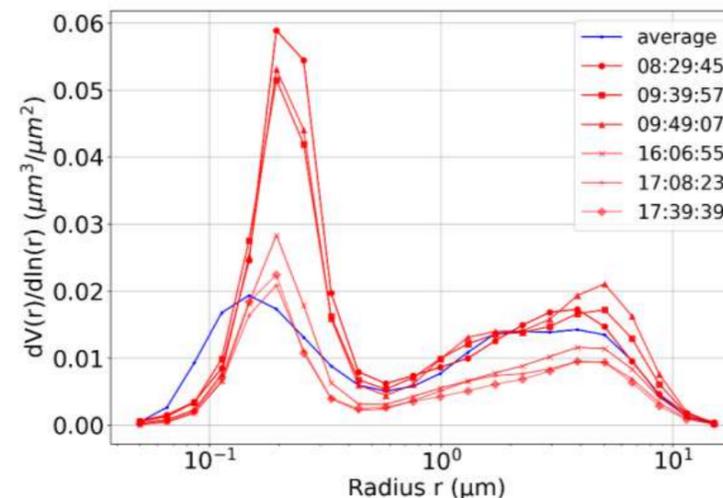
IASI CO total column over Paris

Wildfire plumes over Paris

- CO TCCON columns exceeds 1.5 times the monthly climatology.



- The volume size distribution of the aerosols shows the dominance of the small particles.

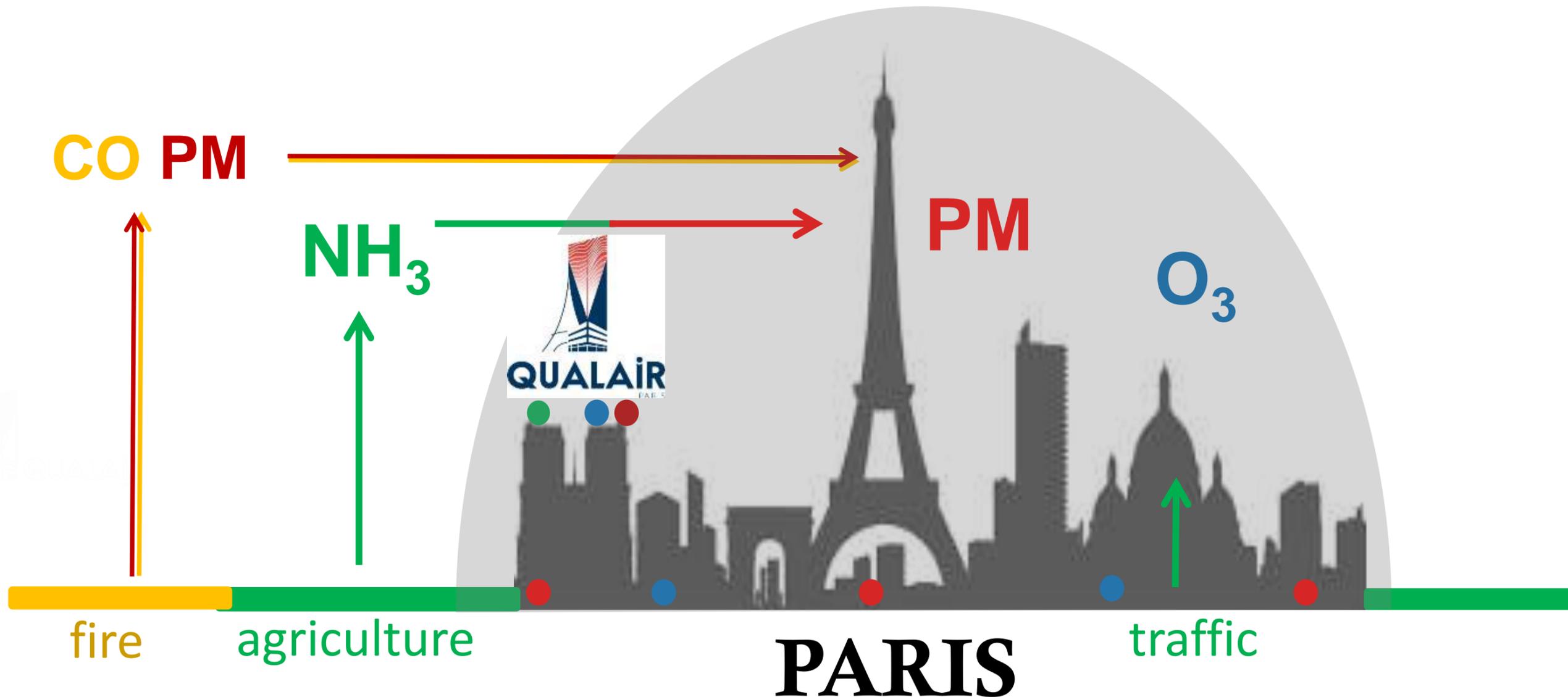


Credit Maya George

Conclusions

Ground-based measurements are used to validate satellite observations.

Using satellite observations of IASI in complement to ground-based measurements is helpful to study atmospheric processes, such as urban pollution.



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Perspectives

NH₃ concentrations have just become regulated in Europe.

In order to help building an operational network in France, we have developed a project, which aims to study the representativeness of NH₃ surface measurements in support to satellite observations.

PROJET ROSAS : 2024-2026



ROSAS

Représentativité des Observations de Surface d'Ammoniac atmosphérique en appui à l'exploitation des données Satellites

Représentativité des Observations de Surface d'Ammoniac atmosphérique en appui à l'exploitation des données Satellites



Thank you for your attention

