Beijing Air Pollution Study from Multi-Satellite Measurements

Dr. Yong Xue London Metropolitan University United Kingdom

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AIR POLLUTION IN CHINA

- China's environmental protection ministry published a report in November 2010 which showed that about a third of 113 cities surveyed failed to meet national air standards.
 - The northeast industrial town of Benxi is so polluted that it once disappeared from satellite photos. Its residents have the highest rate of lung disease in China.
- Coal is the number one source of air pollution in China. China gets 80 percent of electricity and 70 percent its total energy from coal, much of it polluting high-sulphur coal.
 - Around six million tons of coal is burned everyday to power factories, heat homes and cook meals.
- Expanding car ownership, heavy traffic and low-grade gasoline have made cars a leading contributor to the air pollution problem in Chinese cities.



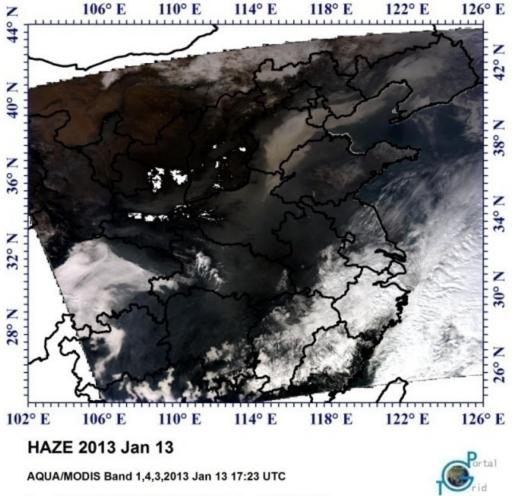
Introduction

- Haze is traditionally an atmospheric phenomenon where dust, smoke and other dry particles obscure the clarity of the sky.
- Haze has great effects to regional climate system such as monsoon and atmoerpheric environment such as air quality and visibility, thus affect human health, especially the old and children, even the new-born children.
- Local and transporting emission densities together with the synoptic patters complex dominate the occurace of haze episodes.



Introduction

A prolonged haze event attacked the northeast part of China in January 2013

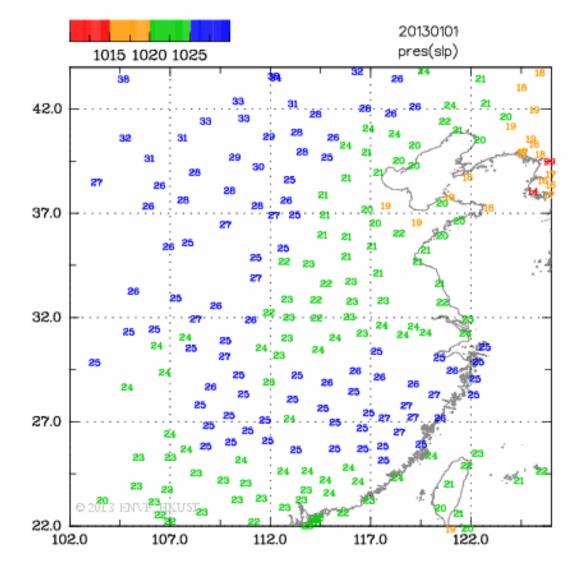






Copyright(C) NASA & IRSA/TGP (2013 Jan 27 23:26 UTC)

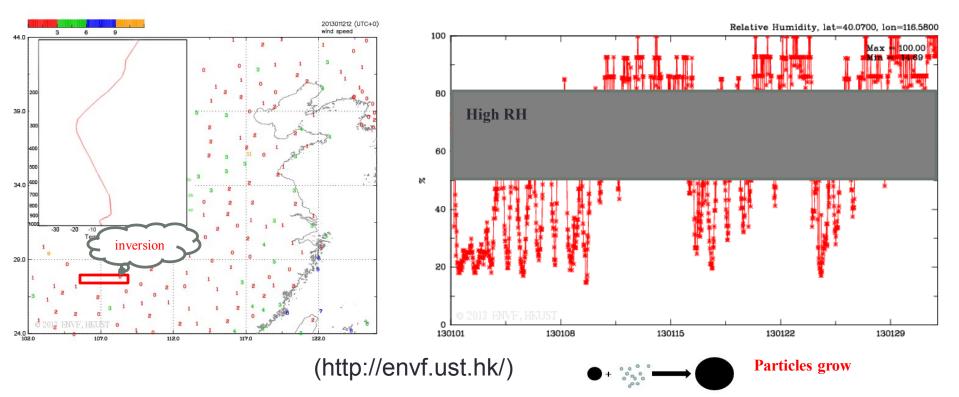
Formation of the 2013 Beijing haze



Low pressure dominate Beijing compared with surround, which is not benefit for the pollutant dispersion

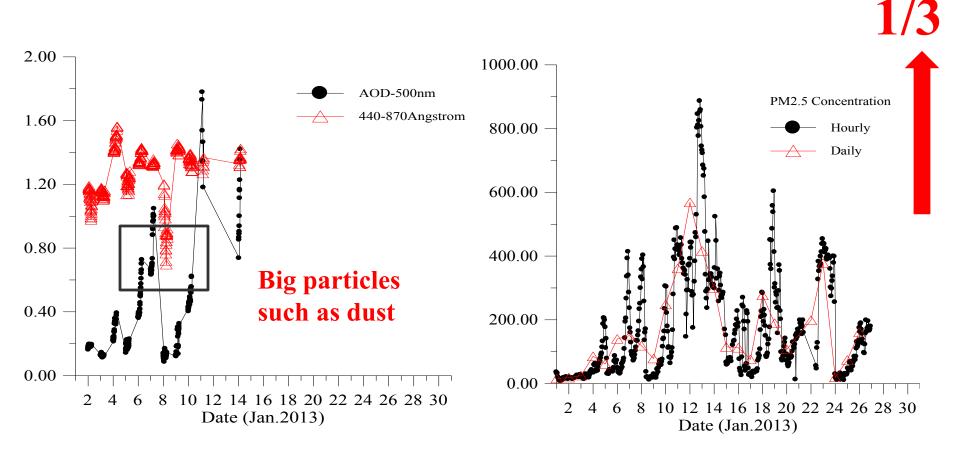
http://envf.ust.hk/

Formation of the 2013 Beijing haze



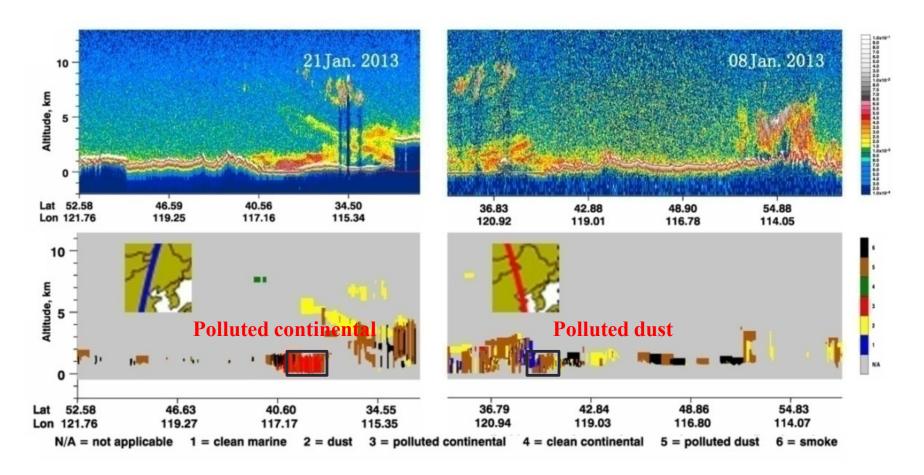
- (1) Particles from North China Plain regions
- (2) Local emssions
- (3) The stable meterological condition (No wind and temperature inversion)
- (4) High relative humidity.

Haze effect on Environment/Human



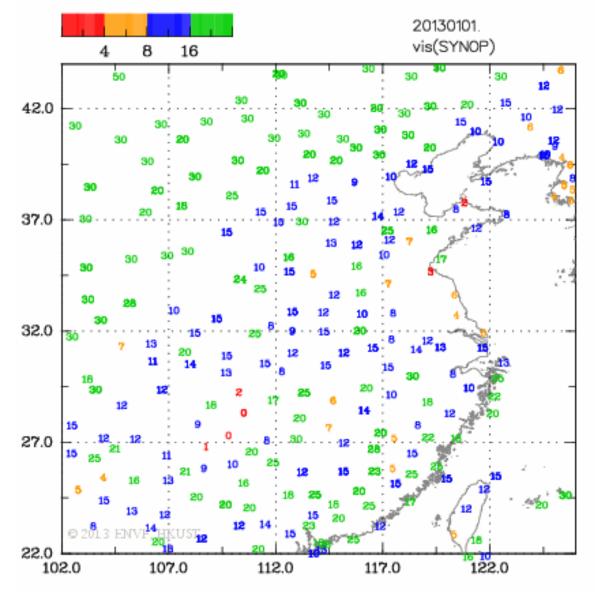
AOD and PM_{2.5} time series from ground-based measurement

Haze effect on Environment/Human



CALIPSO Total Backscatter at 532nm and Aerosol Subtype on 8 and 21 Jan. 2013. The blue and red line in the map represents the orbit track

Formation of the 2013 Beijing haze

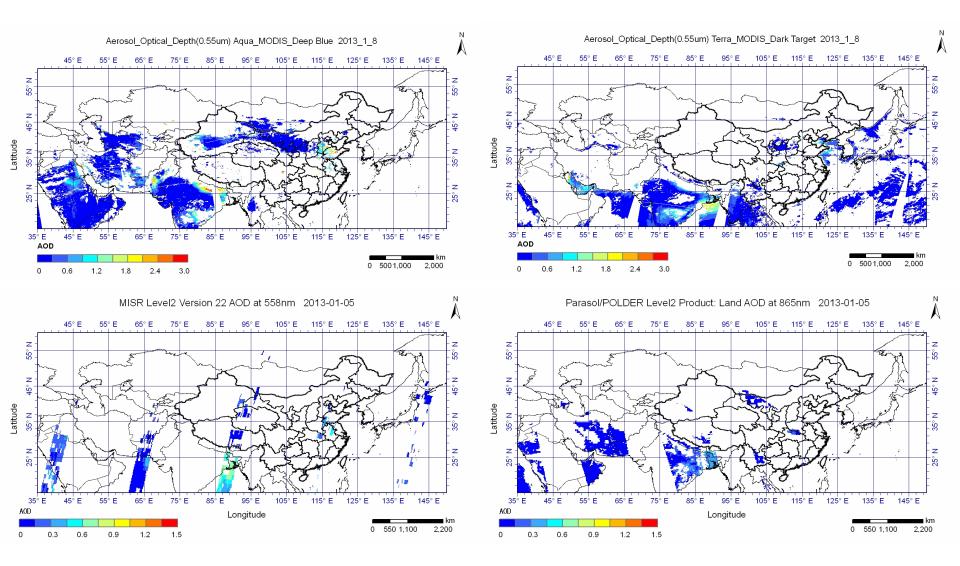


Red and Yellow means low visibility





AOD Products

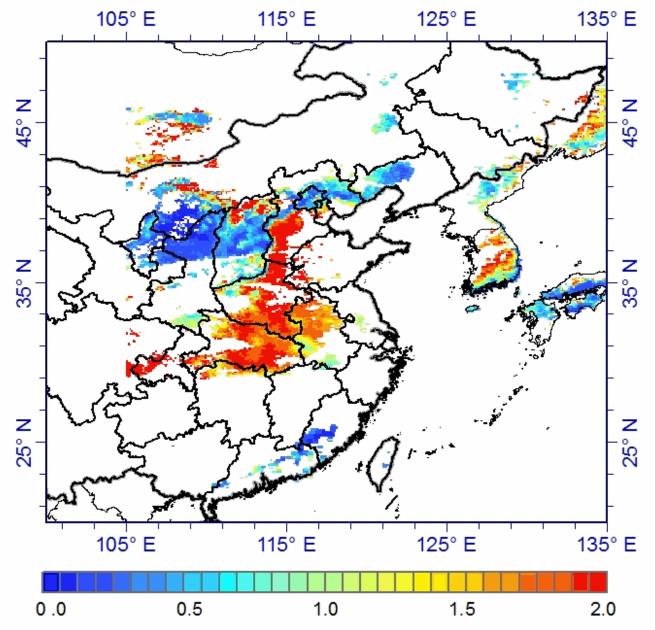


TERRA_MODIS AOD at 0.55um 2013-01-08

AOD – China Collection 2.0

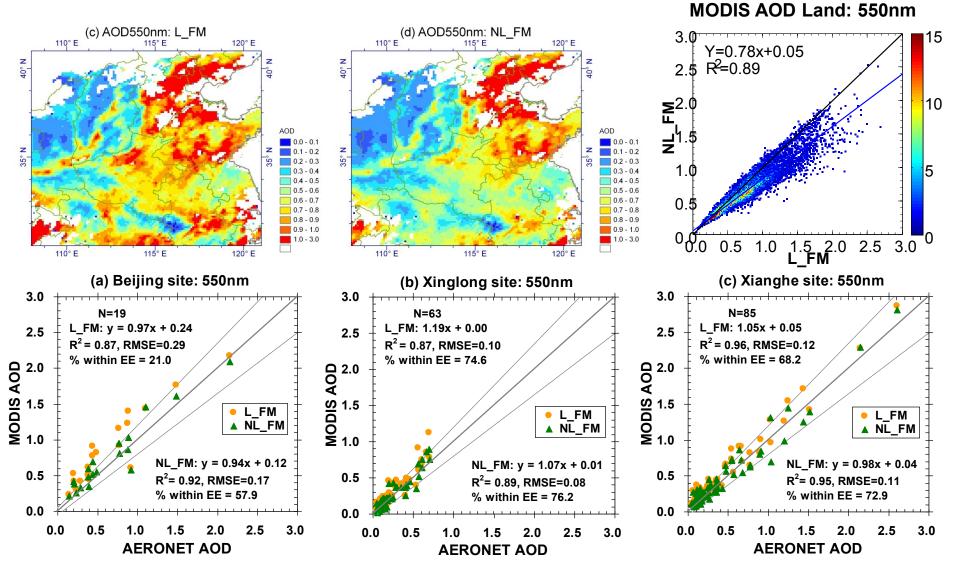
NASA Cloud Mask: p0.47>0.4 or std>0.0025 or p1.35>0.01 or std>0.025

New Cloud Mask: p0.47>0.3 or p1.35>0.01 or std>0.025





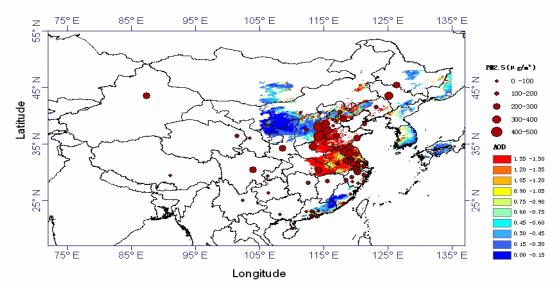
AOD Retrieval from MODIS with Non-Lambertian Ground Model





AOD – China Collection 2.0

AQUA_MODIS_AOD_550_and_PM2.5 2013_1_8



Aerosol_Optical_Depth(0.55um) Terra_MODIS_2013_3_4 Ν A 105° E 110° E 115° E 120° E 125° E z z 35° ິດ Latitude å z PM2.5 0 - 35 35 - 75 75 - 115 100° E 105° E 110° E 115° E 120° E 125° E 115 - 150 150 - 250 longitude AOD 250 - 350 350 - 500 1,000 Kilometers 250 500 0

0.6 0.9

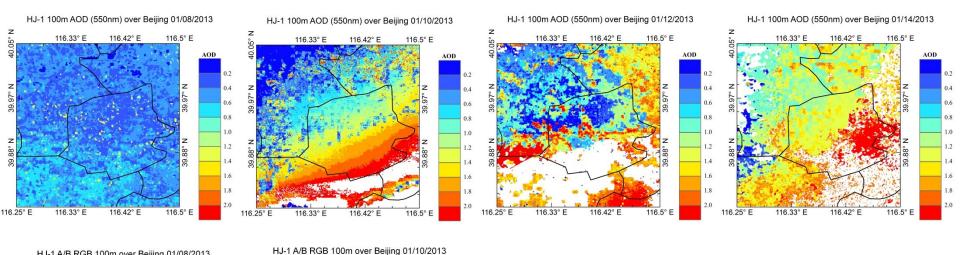
0.3 0

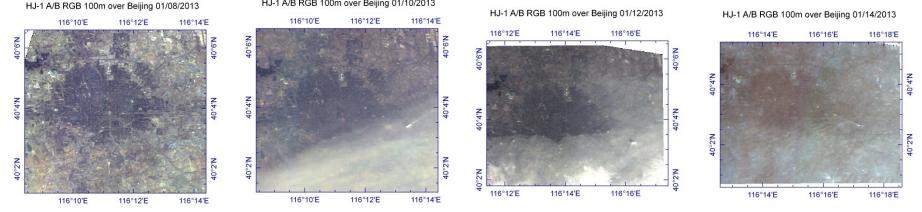
1.2 1.5



Recent Haze cases in Beijing AOD at 100 m resolution from HJ-1 A/B CCD

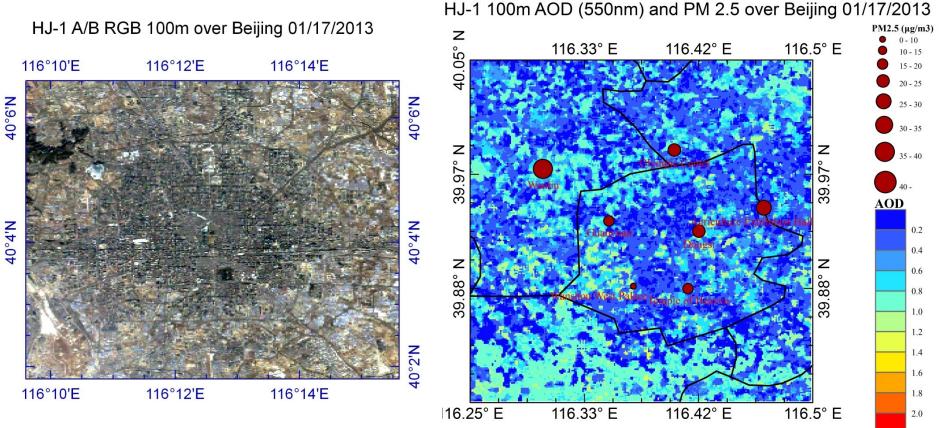
2013 January 08 —> 10 —> 12 —> 14





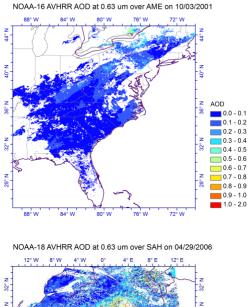
Yingjie Li, Yong Xue, Xingwei He, Jie Guang, 2012, High-Resolution Aerosol Remote Sensing Retrieval over Urban Areas by Synergetic use of HJ-1 CCD and MODIS Data. *Atmospheric Environment*, 46, 173-180.

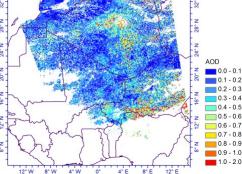
AOD and PM2.5 at 100m Resolution from HJ-1 Data

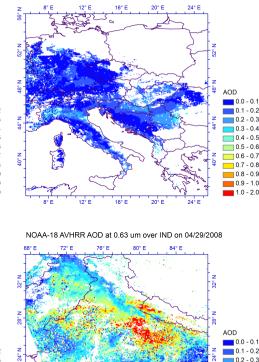




AOD Retrieval from AVHRR Data







0.3 - 0.4

0.4 - 0.5

0.6 - 0.7

07-08

08-09

09-10

10-20

0.5 - 0.6

NOAA-15 AVHRR AOD at 0.63 um over EUR on 08/15/2001

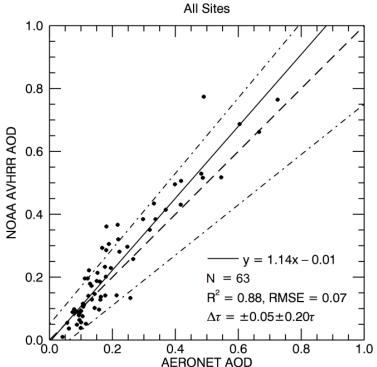
 ROI
 SSA
 ASYM

 AME
 0.9748
 0.5906

 EUR
 0.9011
 0.6650

 SAH
 0.9241
 0.6795

 IND
 0.8621
 0.6315

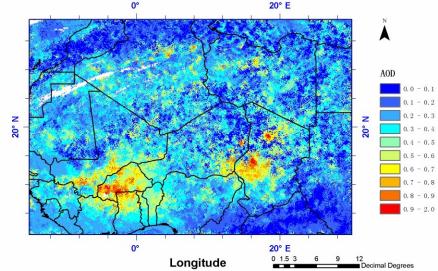


Yingjie Li, Yong Xue, Gerrit, de Leewu, Chi Li, Leiku Yang, Tingting Hou, Farhi Marir, Retrieval of Aerosol Optical Depth and Surface Reflectance over Land from NOAA AVHRR Data. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 133, 1-20, 2013.

72° E

Hourly AOD from Geostationary Satellite Data

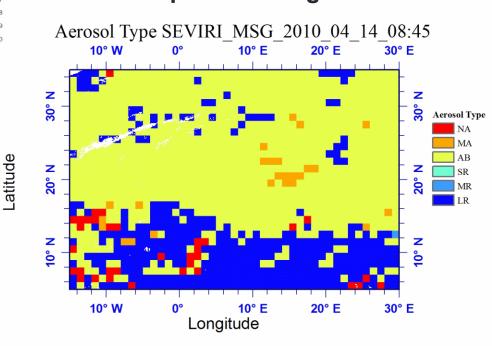
AOD_10KM_TS(0.8µm) SEVIRI_MSG_2010_04_14_08:45



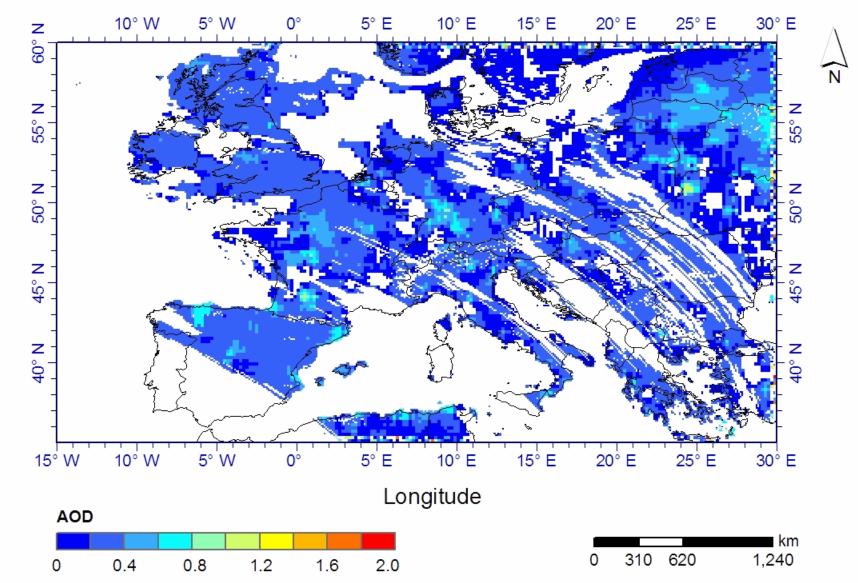
Mei, L., Xue, Y., et al..: Retrieval of aerosol optical depth over land based on a time series technique using MSG/SEVIRI data, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 12, pp9167-9185, 2012. (impact factor: 5.520)

factor: 5.520)

NA: Spherical Non Absorbing MA: Spherical Moderately Absorbing AB: Spherical Absorbing SR: Non Spherical Small MR: Non Spherical Medium LR: Non Spherical Large



Aerosol Optical Depth at 0.6 µm from MSG SEVIRI 2010-04-14 08:00 UTC



Latitude

Conclusion

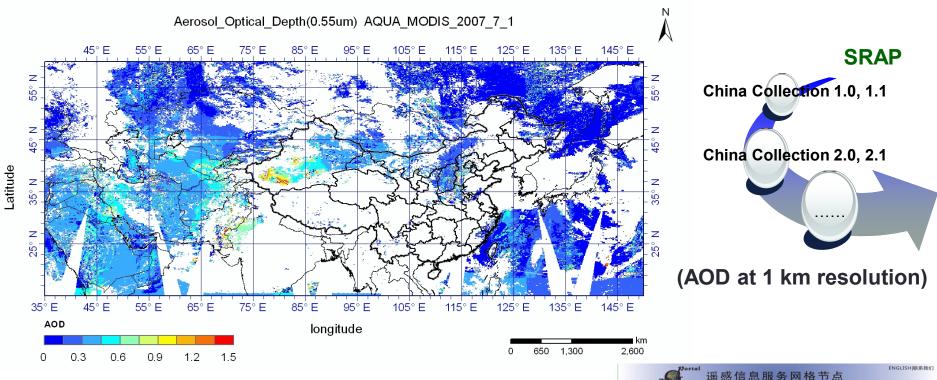


- The current cloud mask algorithm blocks the AOD retrieval for most haze area;
- High resolution satellite data can show more details of air pollution, especially for urban regions;
- Geostationary satellite could be useful for monitor those air pollution events;
- AVHRR (MetOp) could provide long-term (over 30 years) AOD data?
- Dust particles from NCP play a very important role at the beginning of the haze (8 January 2013) and local emission dominate the haze event latter.

AOD data collection over Mainland China

China Collection 1.0 & 1.1

Spatial Resolution: 10km, 1km, 100m (regions) Temporal Scale: from August 2002



Dr. Yong Xue

Email: y.xue@londonmet.ac.uk website: <u>www.tgp.ac.cn</u>



