







# **Air Quality Services**



KINGDOM of SAUDI-ARABIA by SGS-GAF-DLR-TPZ













# Air Quality Monitoring and Forecasting – Overview

PME Air Quality Training
November 2009



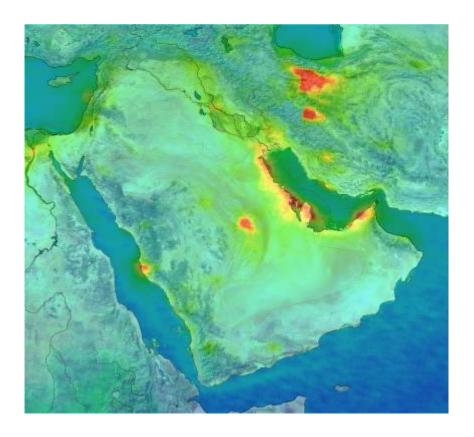




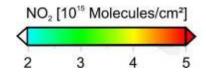


## **Objective**

Implementation of a remote sensing based Air Quality
 Monitoring and Forecasting Service for KSA



Tropospheric NO2, Dec 2008













## Training schedule

- Day 1: Introduction and overview
- Day 2: Satellite-based data
- Day 3: Modelling System
- Day 4: Training PME Use Cases











## DLR - German Remote Sensing Data Center: www.dlr.de









## **Expertise of DLR in air quality services**

- World Data Center for Remote Sensing of the Atmosphere hosted and coordinated by DLR with mandate of
  - International Council for Science (ISCU)
  - World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
- Responsible for retrieval and processing of trace gas data from
  - METOP/GOME2 on behalf of EUMETSAT (2007 to present)
  - ENVISAT on behalf of ESA (2002 to present)
  - ERS-2/GOME on behalf of ESA (1995 to present)





## **Expertise of DLR in air quality services**

- DLR coordinates the ESA service element for AQ monitoring and forecasting for GMES
- Coordinates the EC FP7 project for future regional/local AQ services covering all major regions and cities in Europe (22 partners)
- Responsible for the implementation of the European AQ Platform for the European Environmental Agency (EEA) (consisting of 6 models)
- Coordinates for the EEA the service for European AQ Index from ground-based measurement network











## **Aims**

- Qualitative analysis of air pollutants and their distribution
- Quantitative analysis/forecasting of air pollutant levels
- Allocation of air pollution sources
- Monitoring of cross-boundary transport of air pollution
- Contribution of information to detailed reports on air quality











#### **Method**

- Exploitation of all relevant data sources
- Usage of best available remote sensing data to quantify air pollutants from space and in-situ data
- Application of cutting edge algorithms and modules
- Synergistic combination of data with modelling and forecasting capabilities by data assimilation









## **Objective**

- Implementation of an Air Quality Monitoring and Forecasting Service for KSA by combining the techniques of:
  - Satellite remote sensing
  - Ground-based air pollution monitoring
  - Emission inventories and modelling
  - Data assimilation
  - Modelling of transport
  - Modelling of chemical conversion
  - Geographic Information Systems











## **Benefits of service for PME**

- Assures leading role in environmental technology and strengthens the Kingdom's international position in dealing with environmental issues
- Increases preparedness for short term actions
- Allows early warning and alerting of people at risk
- Supports health care community and hospitals
- Contribues to reporting on concentration levels
- Supports exceedance and compliance monitoring
- Contributes to implementation of AQ directives
- Builds prerequisite for modern environmental management of traffic, health etc.











## Benefits for public use

- Improves quality of daily life
- Raises awareness of people on air pollution
- Allows early warning and alerting of people at risk
- Relief medication can be taken in advance
- Reduces number of hospital admissions
- Increases life expectancy











## **Air Pollutants**

- NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide)
- O3 (Ozone)
- SO2 (Sulphur Dioxide)
- CO (Carbon Monoxide)
- Particulate Matter
- Air Quality Index following EPA definition and colors











## **Air Quality Services for PME**

- Daily maps for AQ monitoring
- Daily maps for 72-hour AQ forecasting

#### Comprising:

- Near-real time remote sensing data (available 2 hours after overpass)
- Ground-level concentrations
- Daily maxima and means
- Coverage: KSA + Red Sea + Arabic Sea
- Spatial resolution: 25x25 km, 10x10km nests
- City level demonstrator for Jeddah (street-level resolution)



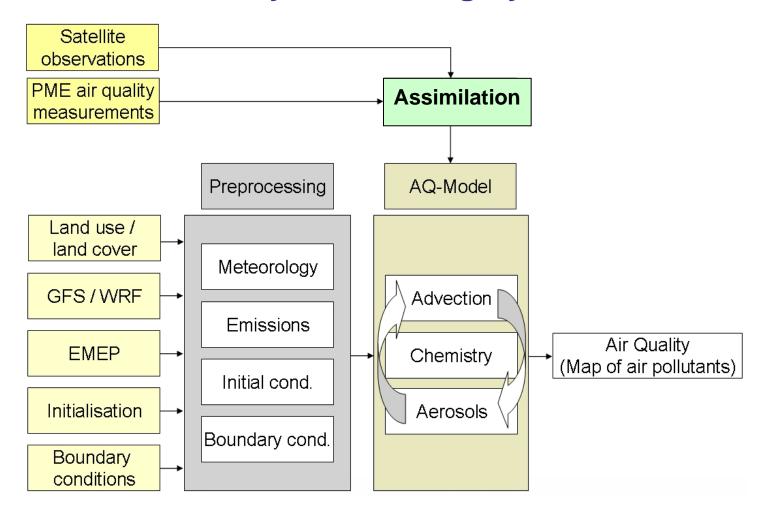








# **EIMS Air Quality Forecasting System - Overview**













## **Steps and Current Status**

- 1. Retrieve and process air pollutant data from satellites √
- 2. Implement emission inventories and modelling √
- 3. Interface to meteorological data √
- 4. Implement transport and chemical conversion modules ✓
- 5. Interface to ground-based data from PME
- 6. Assimilate all data into modelling system ( $\checkmark$ )
- 7. Perform AQ analysis and forecasting ✓
- 8. Mapping of data √

Validate products

Deliver AQ information layers to PME geoportal ✓











#### Status after 10 months

- Operational state-of-the-art system has been implemented
- Service up and running
- Daily forecasts and analyses of air pollutants for KSA available in PME Geoportal
- Service Design Document available
- 5 Use cases have been identified
- Demonstrator for Jeddah Street Level
- Additional monitoring of volcanic activity



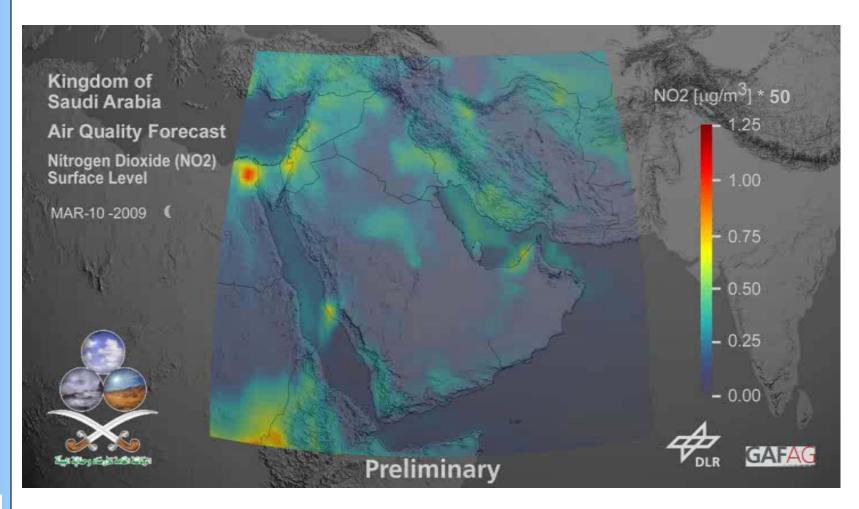








## **Air Quality Forecasting integrating observations**





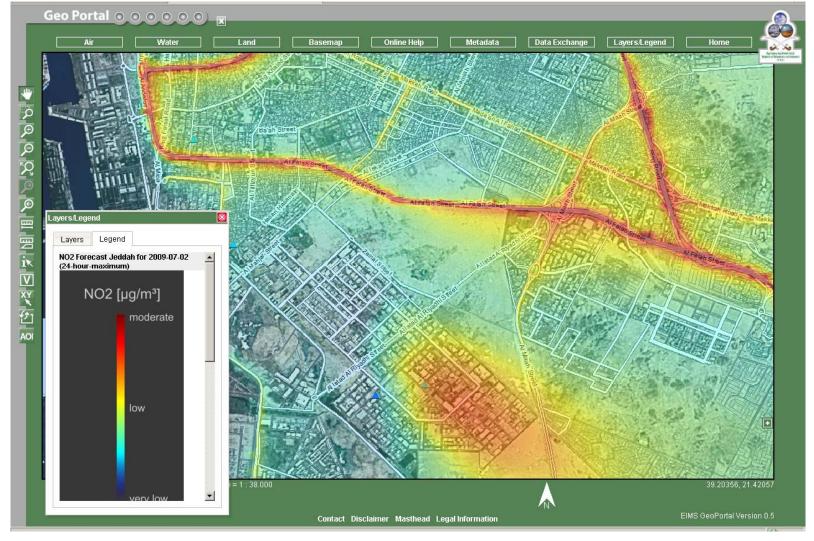








## Street Level Demo: NO2 forecast for 2009-07-02 (Fr)





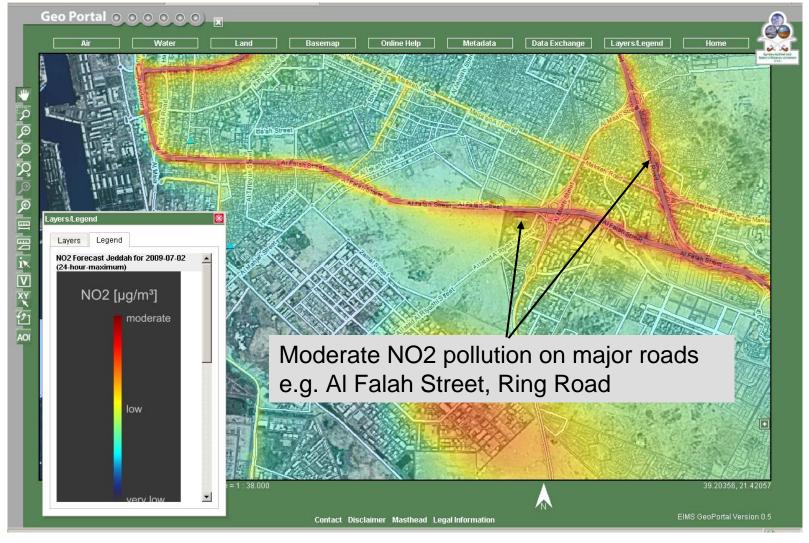








# Street Level Demo: NO2 forecast for 2009-07-02 (Fr)





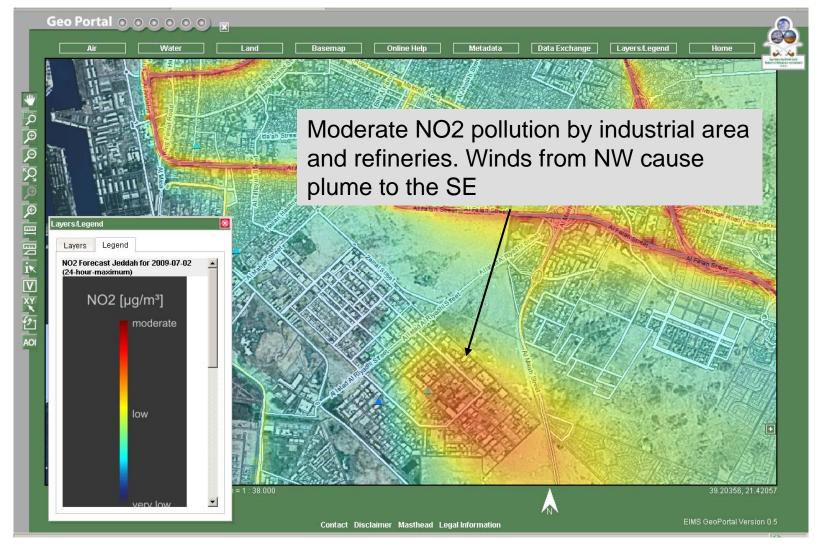








## Street Level Demo: NO2 forecast for 2009-07-02 (Fr)





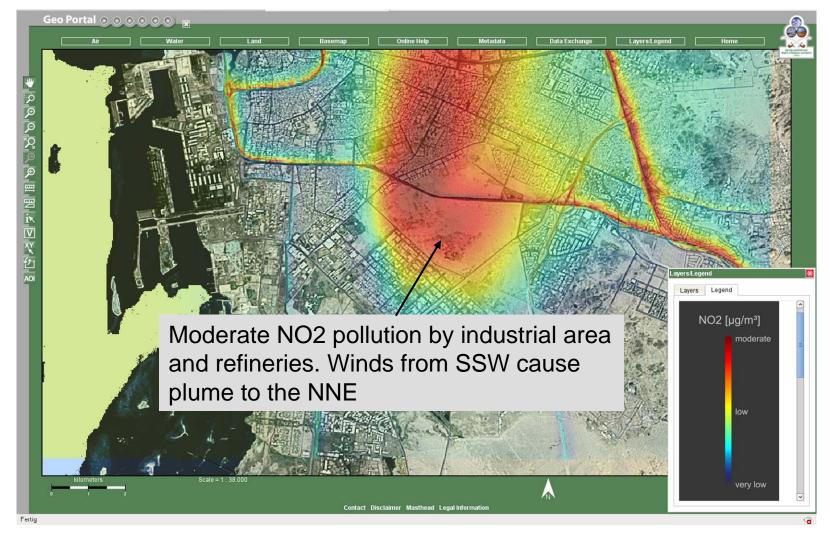








## Street Level Demo: NO2 forecast for 2009-07-05 (Mo)









## **Volcanic Activity Monitoring**

- An important indicator for volcanic and related seismic activity can be the emission of trace gases, such as sulfur dioxide (SO2)
- Changes in SO2 flux can be a precursor for the onset of volcanic activity.
- Then SO2 is degassing from the magma chamber.







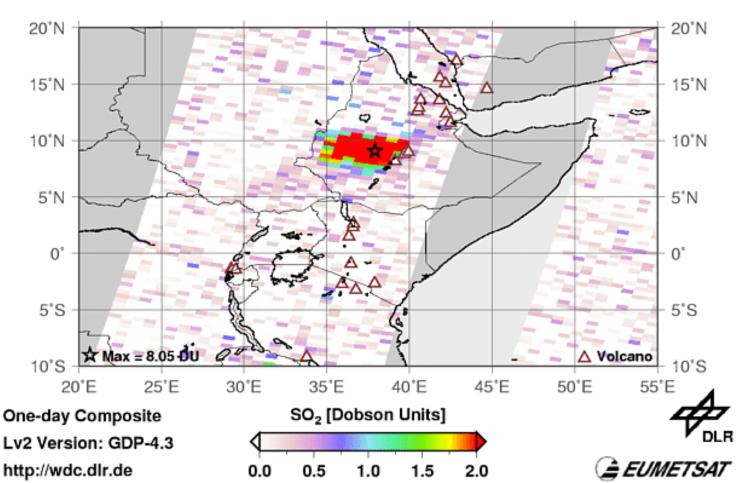




## **Volcanic Activity Monitoring**



Jun 30, 2009 Ethiopia













## **Conclusion**

- Service up and running
- Latest products available at PME Geoportal
- Everything delivered on schedule so far

