

COMBINED USE OF SPACE-BORNE OBSERVATIONS OF NO₂ AND REGIONAL CTM MODELS FOR AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN NORTHERN ITALY

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QUITSAT : integration of satellite, ground-based and mathematical modelling data (2006 – 2009)



Monitoring

PM and gaseous pollutants (O_3 , NO_2 , SO_2 , HCHO) monitoring

Forecast

Real time gaseous and PM forecast

Planning

Sustainable emission scenarios assessment



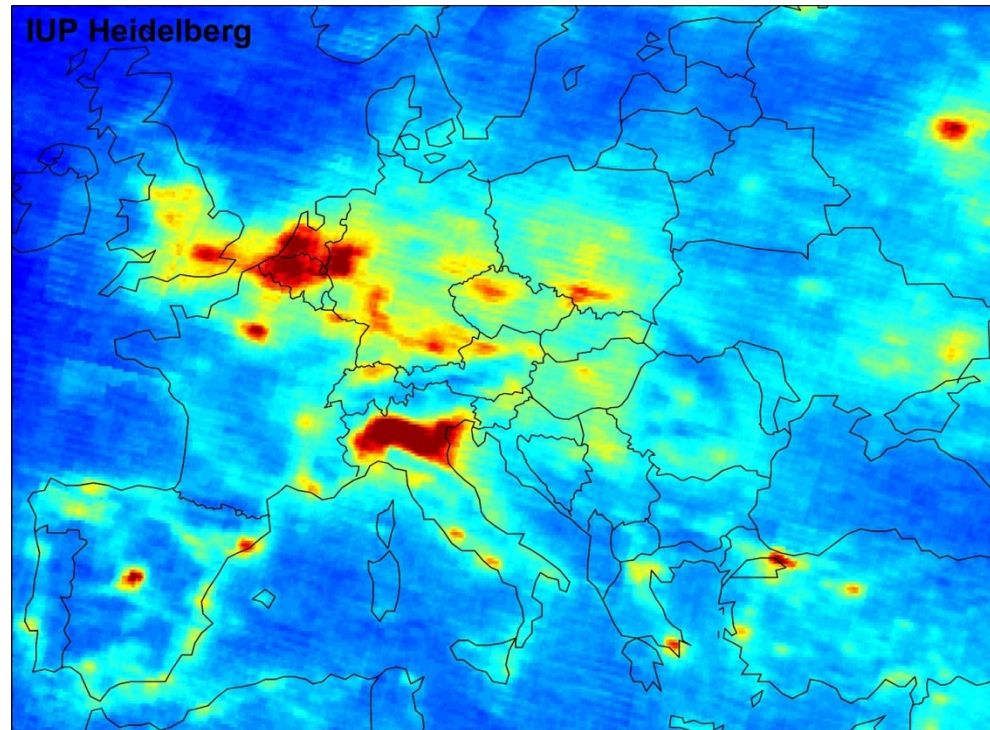
QUITSAT : integration of satellite, ground-based and mathematical modelling data

- Basic idea:
 - To merge satellite data column measurement of NO₂ and CTM simulated column, in order to provide a consistent NO₂ ground level concentration map.
- Methodology:
 - Satellite data retrieved NO₂ column
 - CTM simulated NO₂ column
 - Merging of the two dataset
 - Ground level concentration map



Methodology: Satellite data

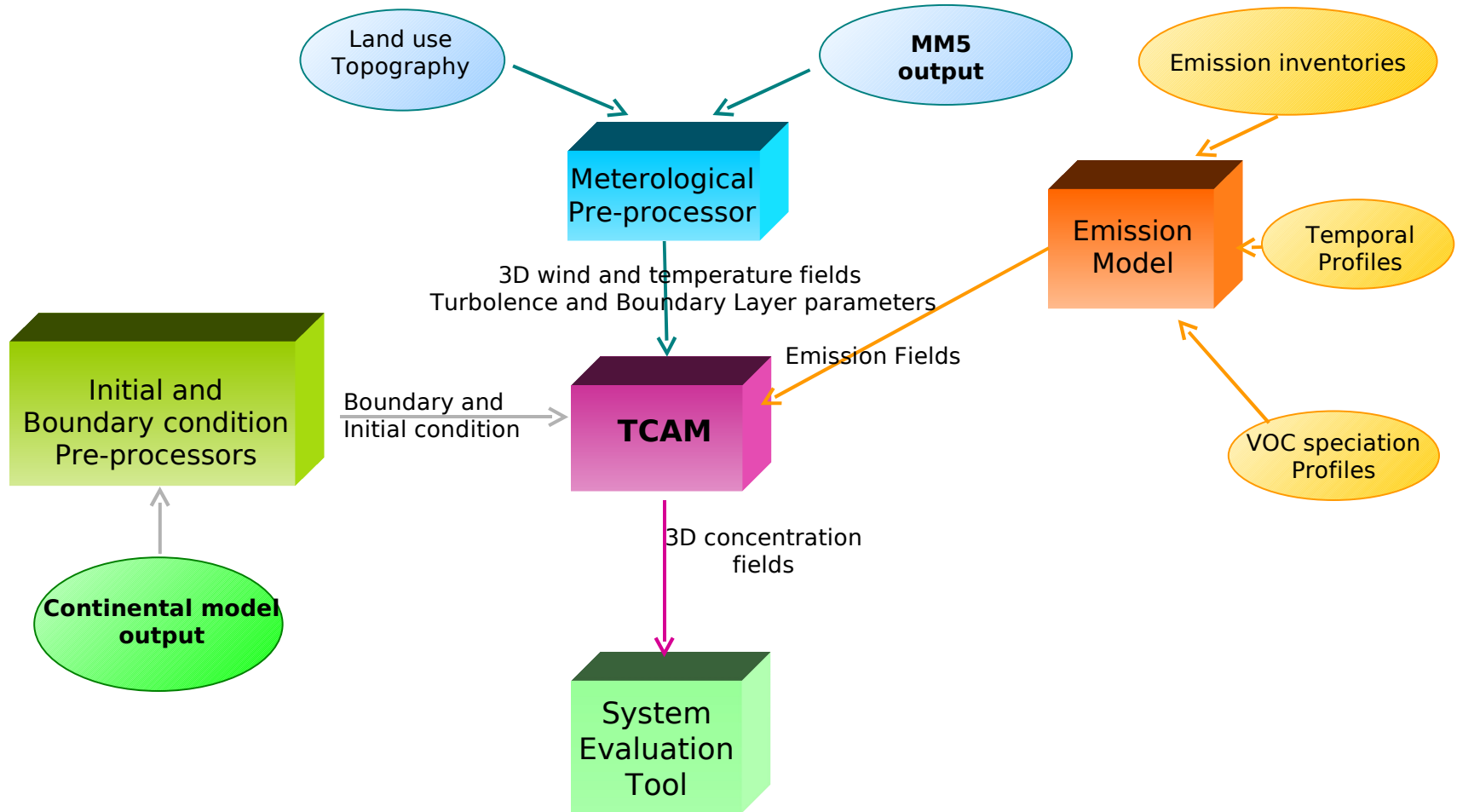
- **SCIAMACHY** (*SC*anning *I*maging *A*bsorption spectro*M*eter for *A*tmospheric *C*artograph*Y*) is a passive remote sensing spectrometer observing backscattered, reflected, transmitted or emitted radiation from the atmosphere and Earth's surface
- the instrument flies on board **ENVISAT** which was launched on 1 March 2002.



- **SCIAMACHY** retrieved **NO₂** column:
 - Nadir observation of NO₂ slant column using DOAS (Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy) technique
 - Stratospheric contribution is removed using clean air values
- Features of **SCIAMACHY** data:
 - 30x60 km²
 - Overpass time at 10:30 local time
 - Limitation due to cloud presence in the instrumental field of view



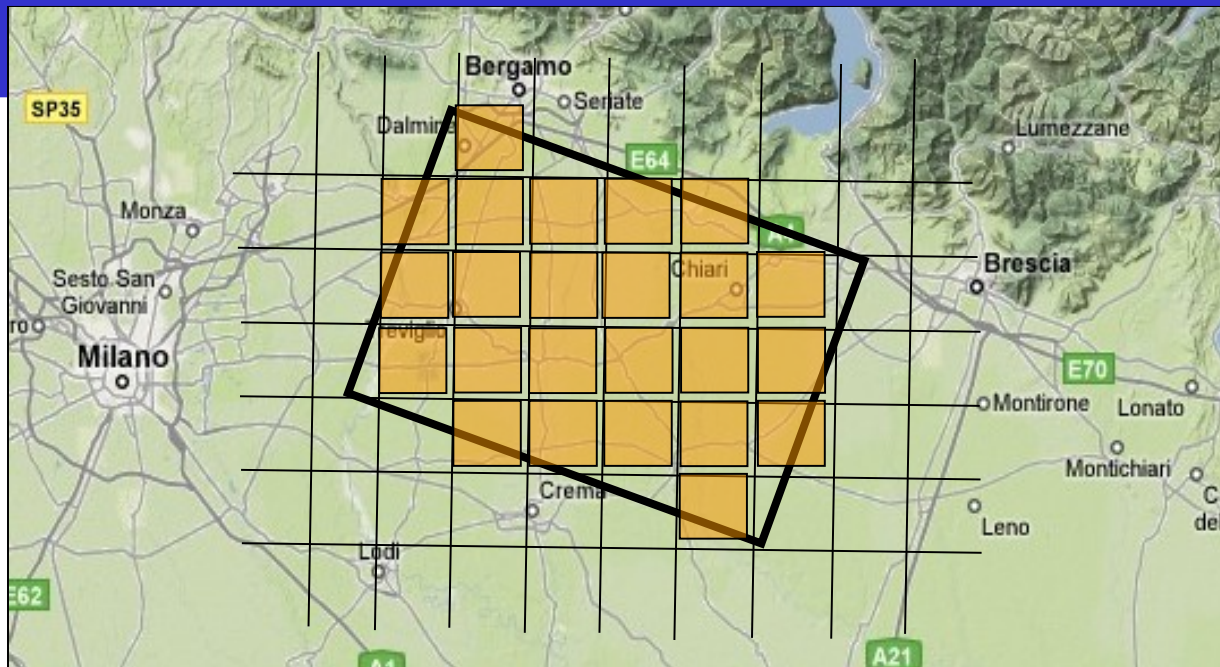
Methodology: GAMES simulation system



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- **GAMES** simulation features:
 - Domain: the Po Valley (640 x 480 km)
 - Spatial resolution of 10 x 10 km (64 x 48 cells)
 - Emission model: CTN-ACE Italian modelling intercomparison project
 - Meteorological model: MM5
- Merging with **SCIAMACHY**:
 - only concentrations at satellite passing hours have been used.





- SCIAMACHY ground pixel
- CTM grid
- Selected cells to average



A corrected column is then calculated as a weighted average between satellite and model columns.

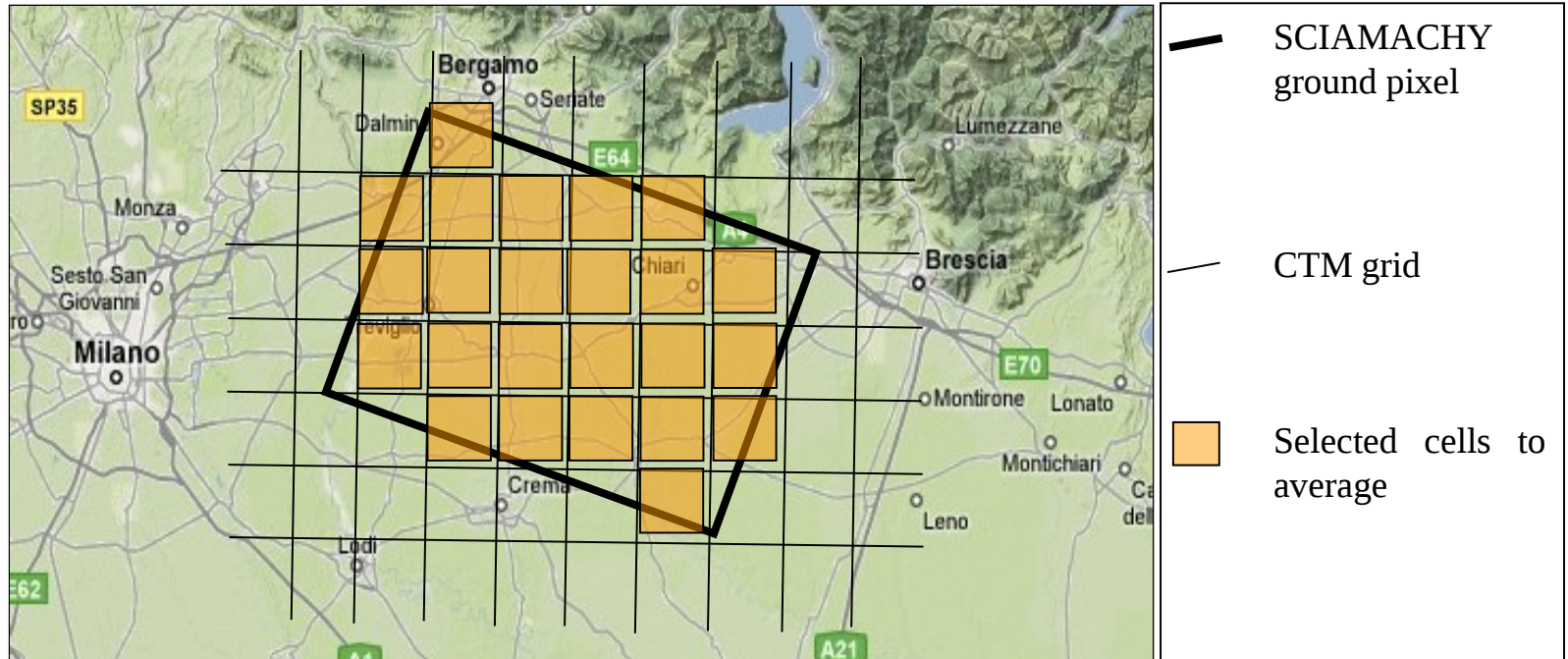


The NO₂ profile is properly scaled.



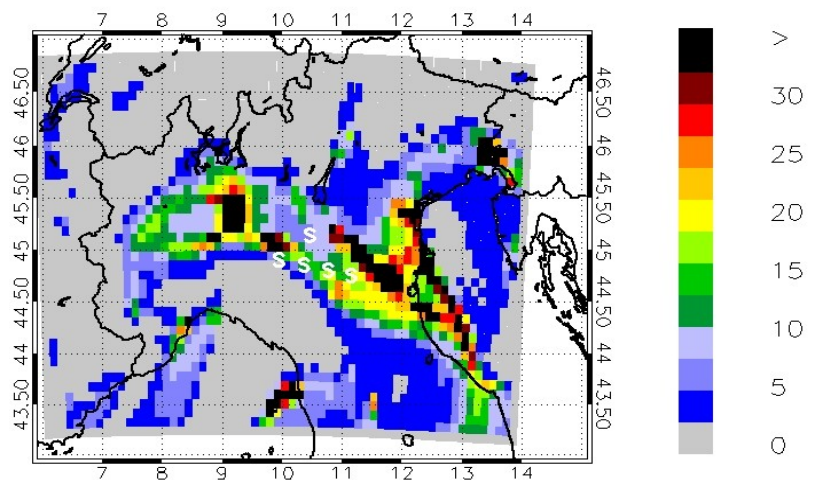
The ground level concentration map is the final output.

Methodology: merging the two data

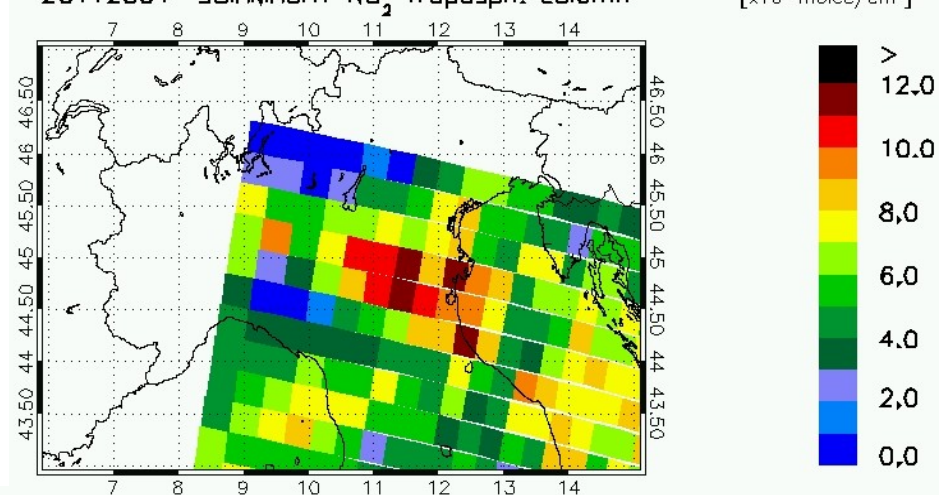


Case study application: 20th november 2004

20041120 TCAM surface NO2 @ 10

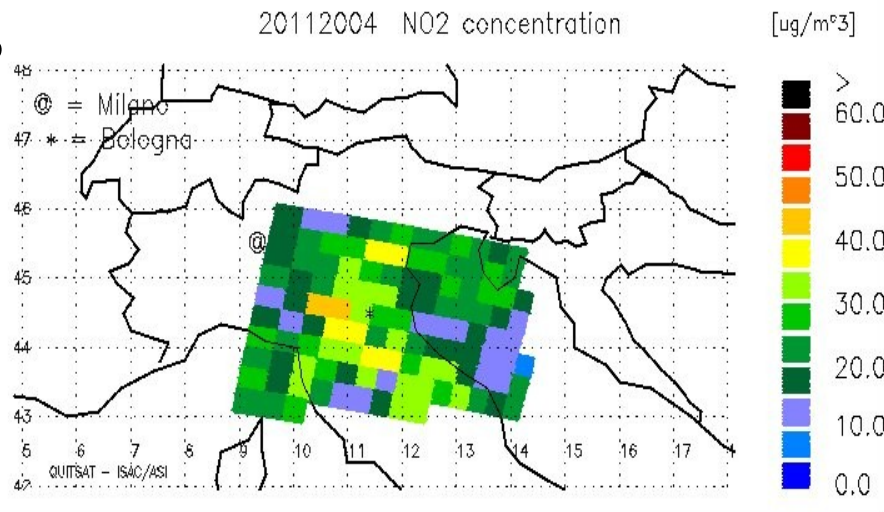


20112004 SCIAMACHY NO₂ Troposph. column



GAMES

20112004 NO2 concentration



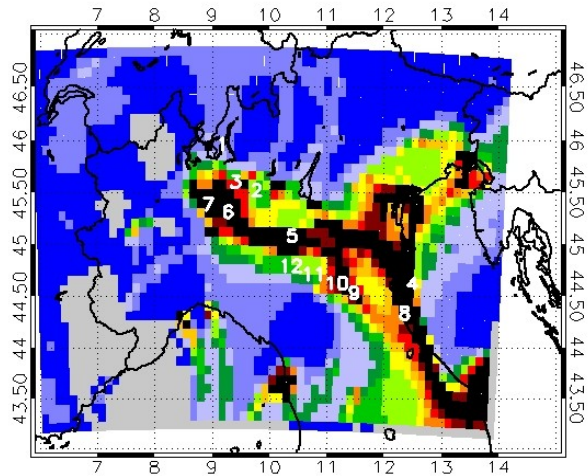
SCIAMACHY

Ground level map



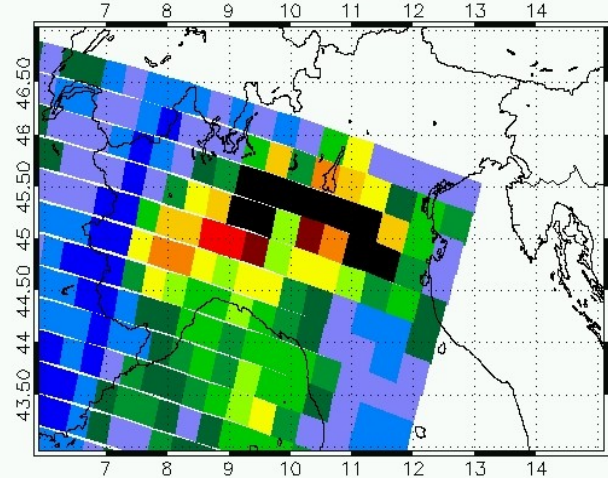
Case study application: 28th January 2004

20040128 TCAM surface NO2 @ 10



[ug/m³]

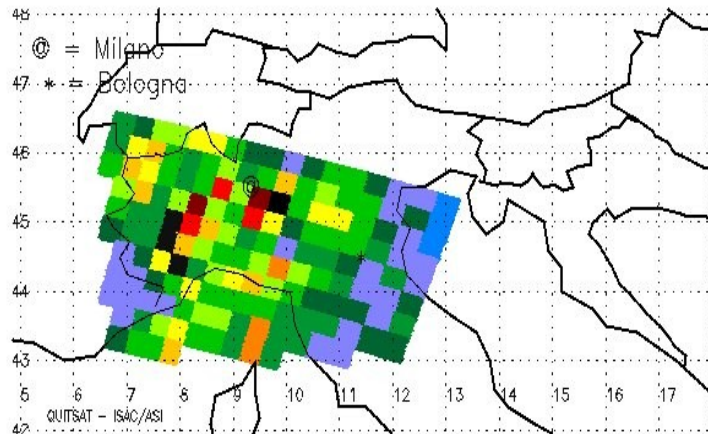
28012004 SCIAMACHY NO₂ Troposph. column



[x10¹⁵ molec/cm²]

GAMES

28012004 NO₂ concentration



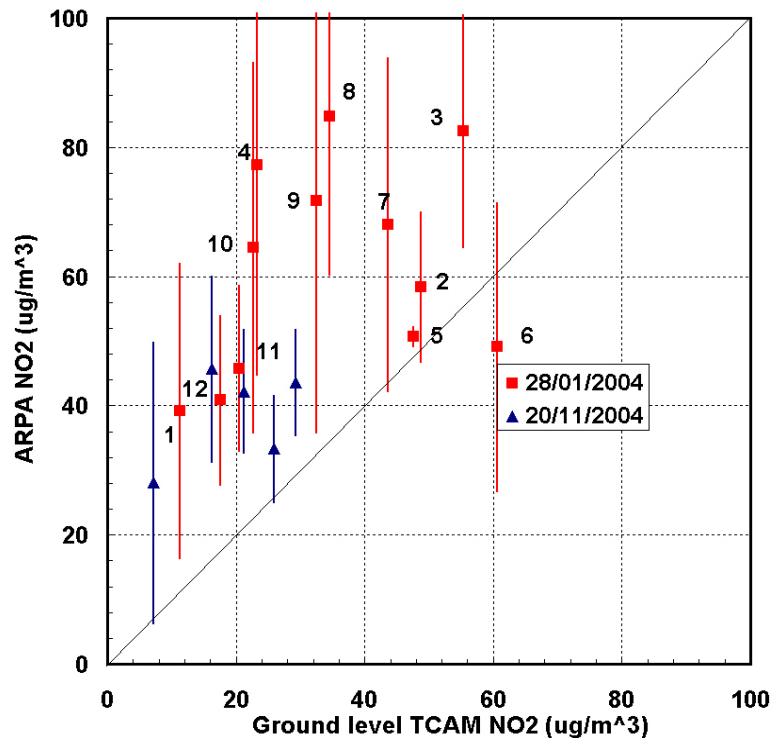
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SCIAMACHY

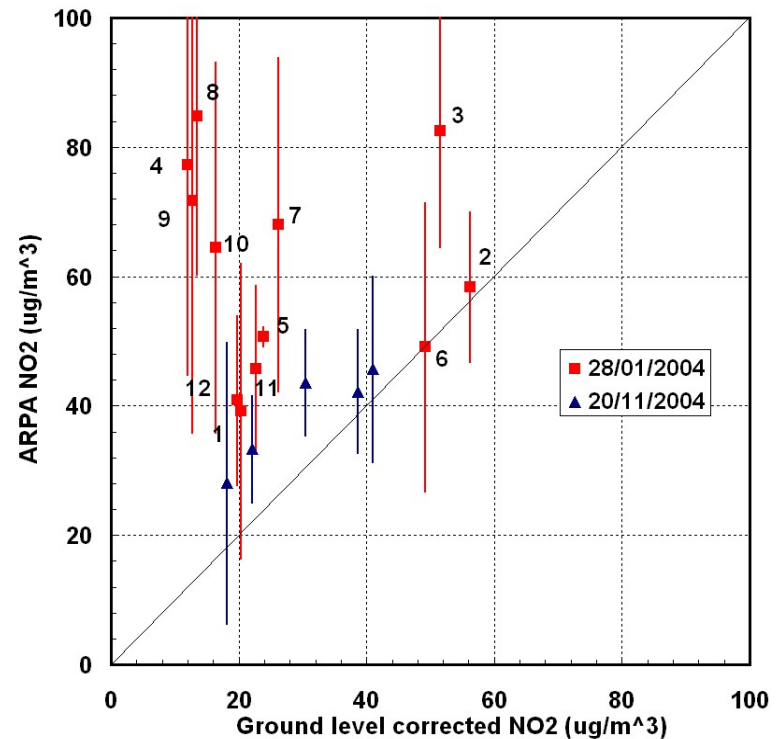
Ground level map



- Comparison with ARPA ground measurements:



GAMES ground level NO2



Final ground level NO2

- A method for merging SCIAMACHY with GAMES:
 - fast (suitable to be used for NRT monitoring);
 - giving good results in terms of validation of the ground level NO₂ concentrations;
 - perspective use with sensors (like OMI) overcoming the spatial scale limitations of SCIAMACHY
- Considering the high maintenance costs of ground instrumentations, this synergy seems a promising way to follow for air quality monitoring.



- The authors would like to thank:
 - ARPA Emilia Romagna and ARPA Lombardia for providing in situ measurements;
 - CETEMPS (University of L'Aquila) for the initial and boundary conditions from CHIMERE simulations.
- The research has been developed in the framework of the scientific project **QUITSAT** (<http://www.quitsat.it>), sponsored and funded by the Italian Space Agency (ASI).

