

Economic Crisis Detected from Space:



Trends in Air Quality of Athens/Greece.



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PRESCRIBE 2013



ACCENT Plus
ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION CHANGE
THE EUROPEAN NETWORK





The Energy, Environment and Water
Research Center (EEWRC): The Cyprus
Institute, Nicosia,
Cyprus.

M. Vrekoussis, L. Barrie,
J. Lelieveld and N. Mihalopoulos



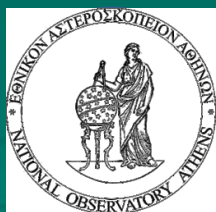
Institute of Environmental Physics and
Remote Sensing, University of Bremen,
Germany

M. Vrekoussis, A. Richter,
A. Hilboll and J.P. Burrows



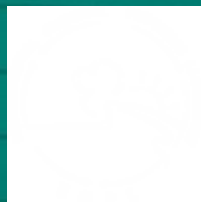
Research Centre for Atmospheric Physics
and Climatology, Academy of Athens,
Greece.

M. Vrekoussis, C. Zerefos



Institute for Environmental Research and
Sustainable Development, National
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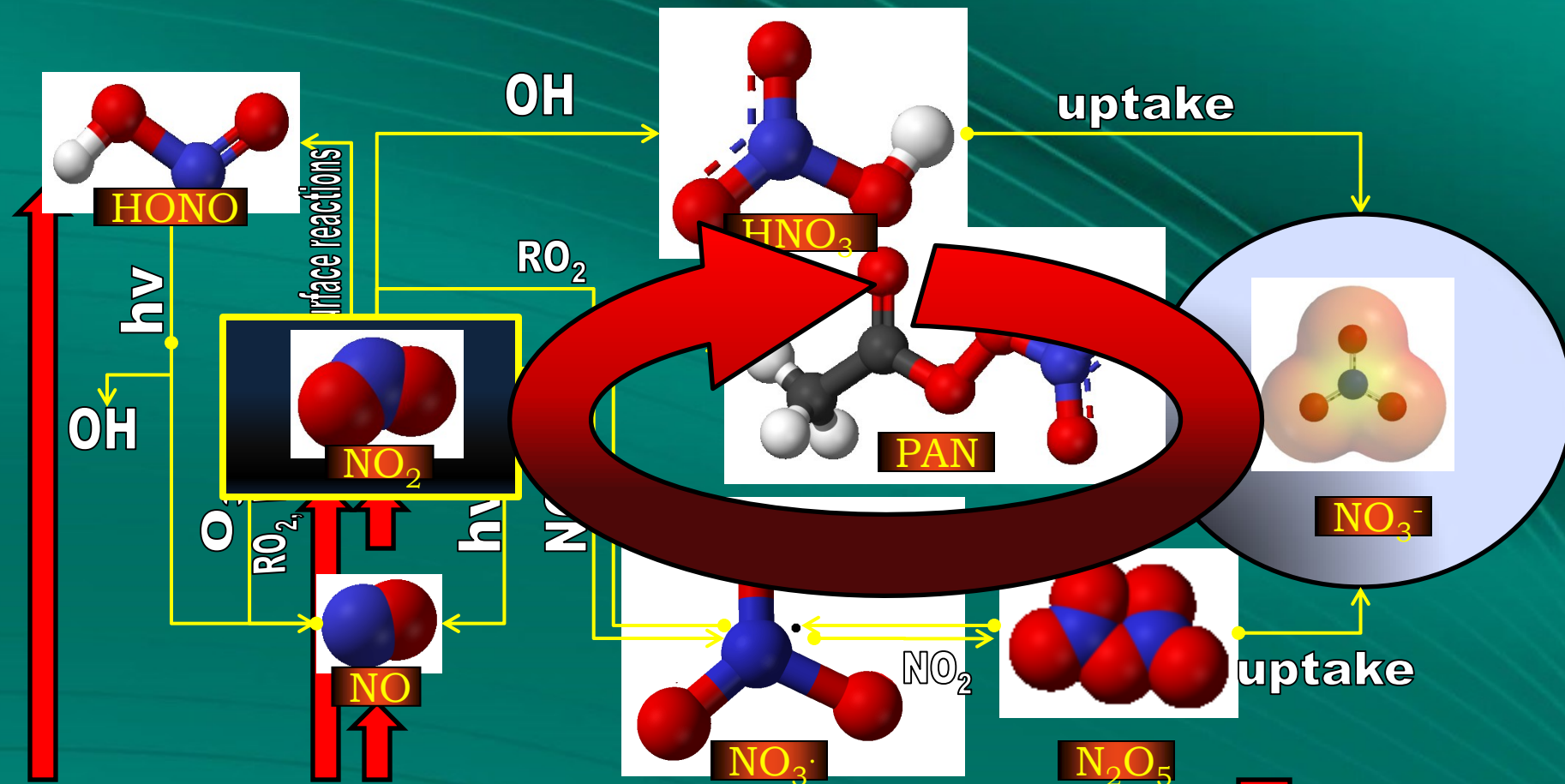
N. Mihalopoulos



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Mainz,
Germany

J. Lelieveld

Importance



Emissions

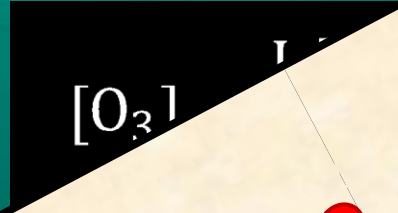
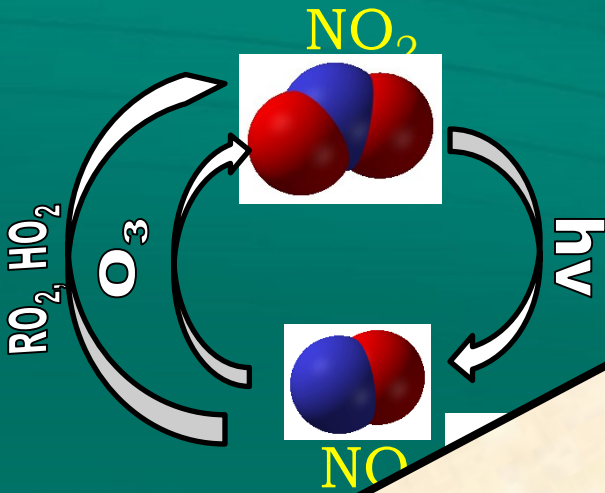


(51%) (27%)

deposition



Why should we care about NO_x in the Troposphere?

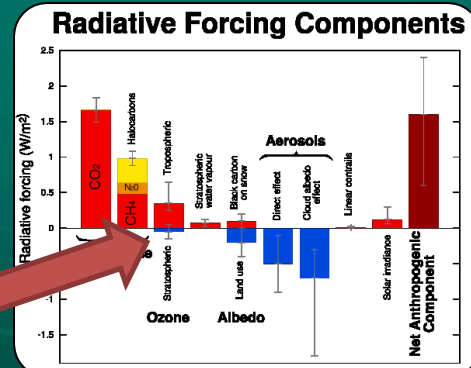


Impact on climate and human health

...ation, NO₃⁻
 ...OH, NO₃ → N₂O₅)
 → Acid rain, changes in eutrophication

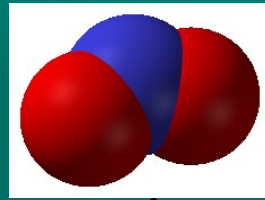
...ges in radiative forcing by absorbing sunlight (locally)

Production of O₃: Greenhouse gas



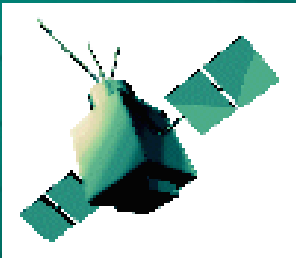
Emissions vs. observations

Short lifetime
(small background
concentrations)



GOAL of the study

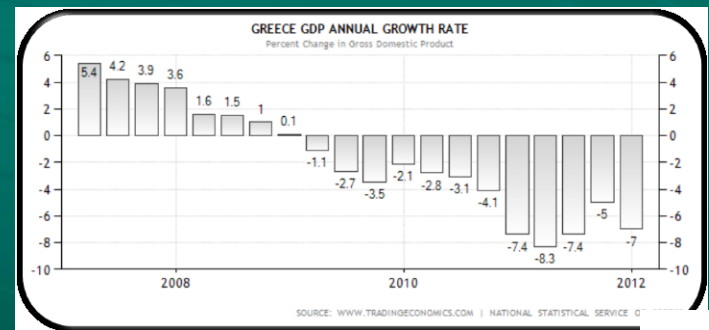
$$\frac{d(\text{Image of a car on a road})}{dt} = f(\text{Image of a magnifying glass over a downward-trending line graph})$$



+

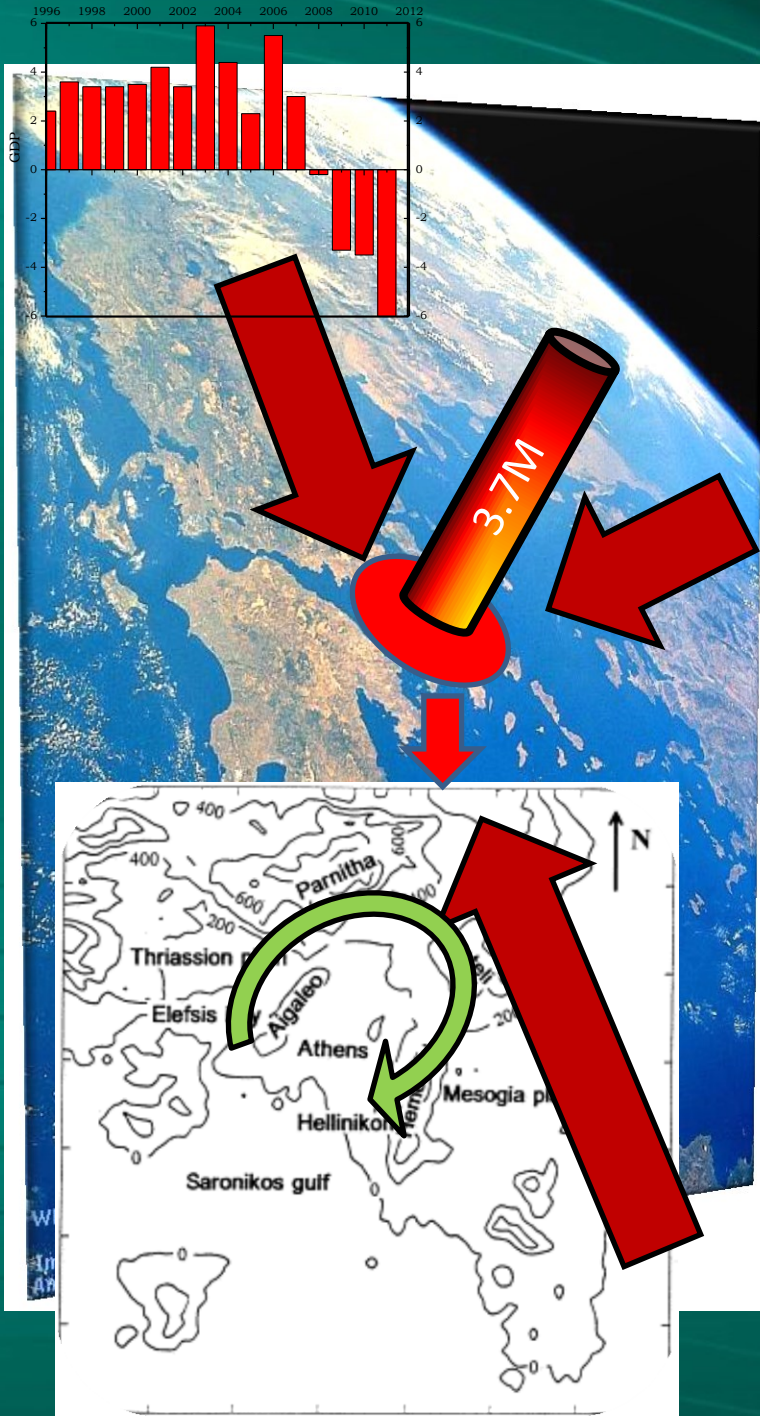


+



LOCATION





GREECE :

Economic recession still continues (2008-today)

ATHENS:

Heavily polluted city

Gathers ~40% of total population with high populated density (up to 16k/km²)

Extensive number of registered vehicles

- 2.7M private cars,
- 0.3M professional trucks
- 0.7M motorcycles.

Industrial regions nearby

Complex topography-City surrounded by mountains

Belongs to East Mediterranean, an area of high photochemical activity and the crossroad of transported air masses of different origin.

Instrumentation

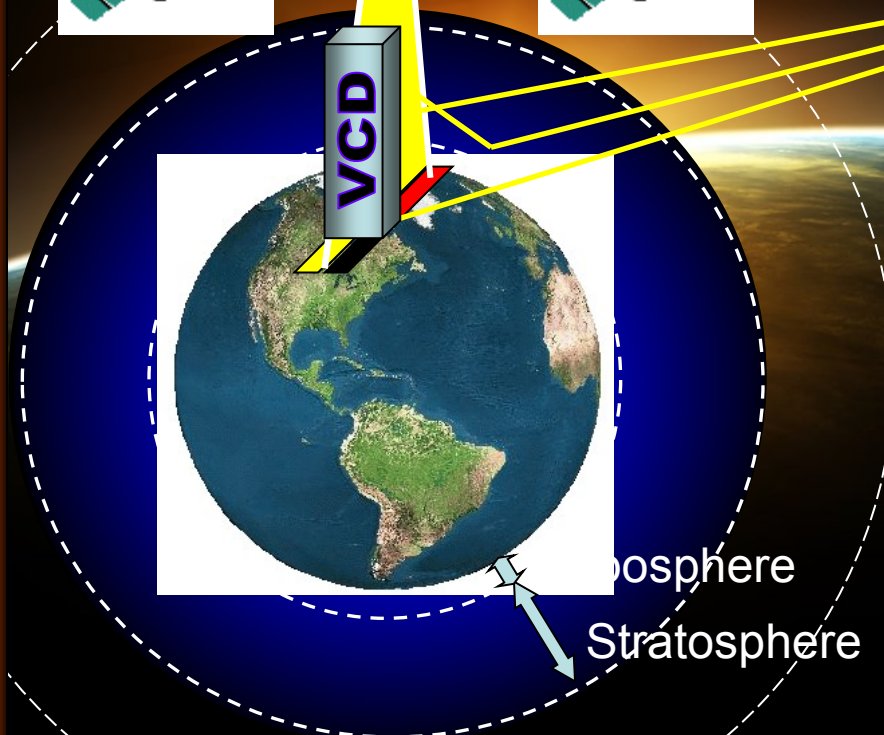
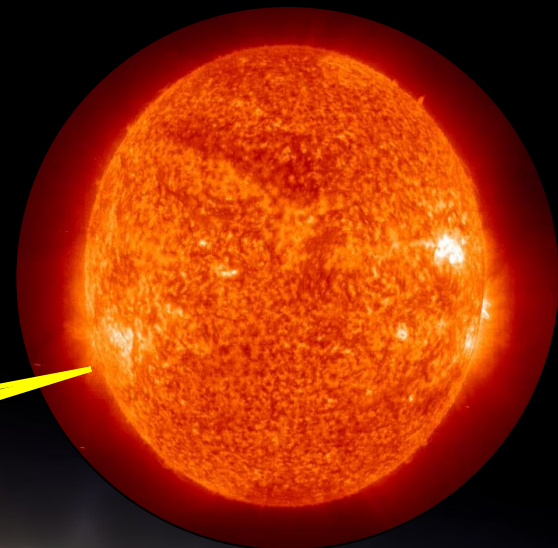


Remote sensing

GOME-2
(09:30LT)

SCIAMACHY
(10:00LT)

OMI
(13:40LT)



VCD = Vertical Column Density
(molecules·cm⁻²)



In-situ measurements (Monitoring stations)

Data collected at 10
monitoring stations

Urban and suburban
sites.

Commercial
instruments:

NO, NO₂^{*}:

Chemiluminescence

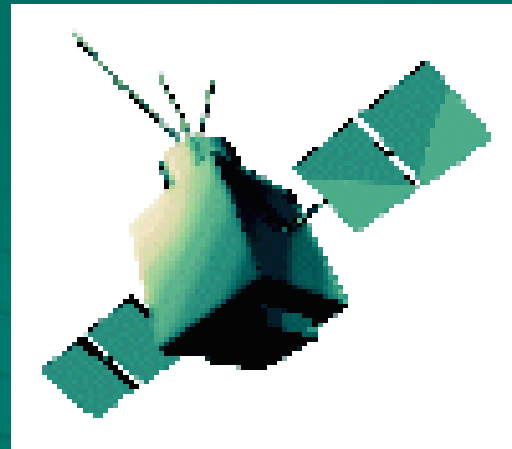
O₃: UV-absorption

CO: IR absorption

SO₂: UV-fluorescence



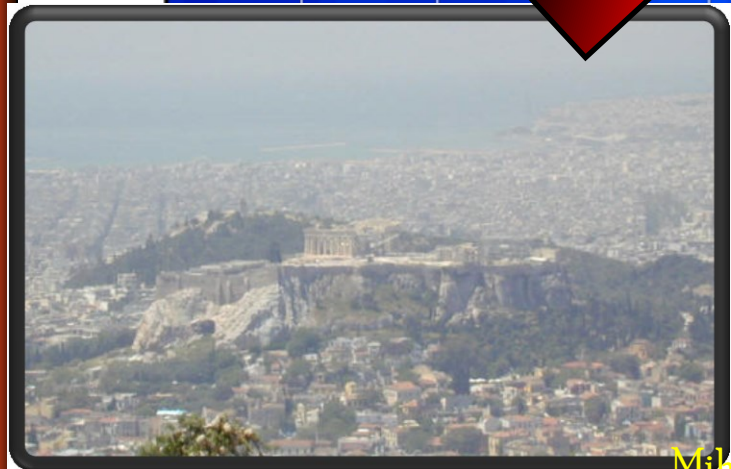
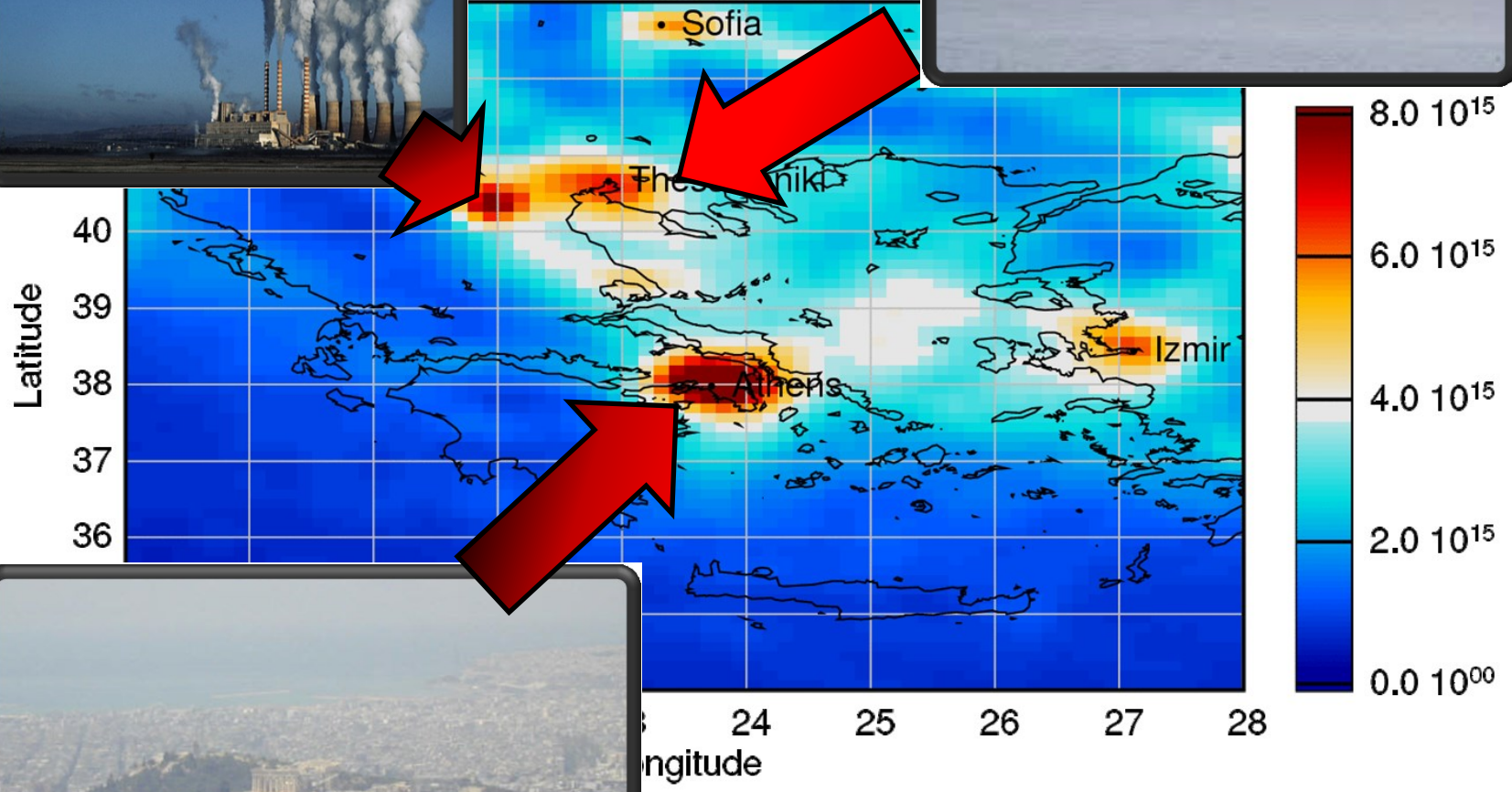
1. Results (satellites)



Results (satellite observations)

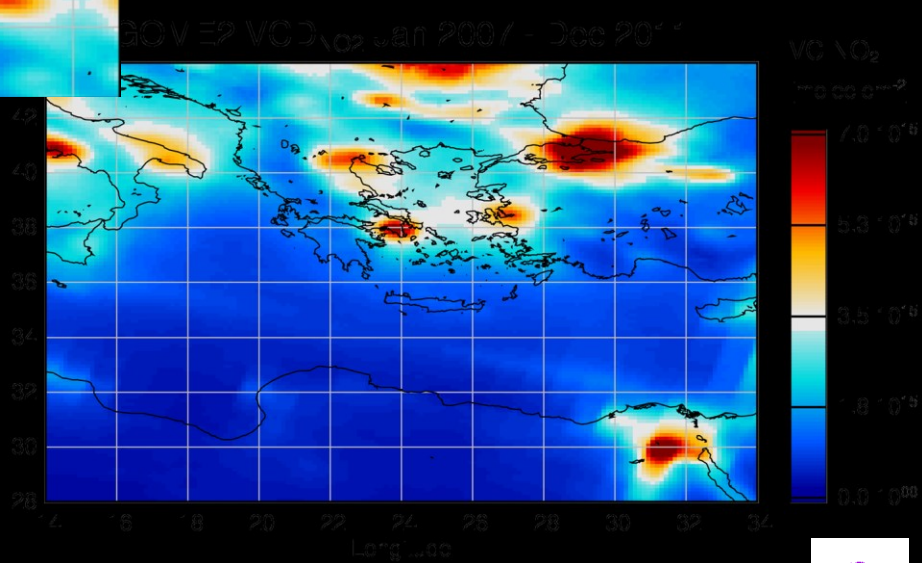
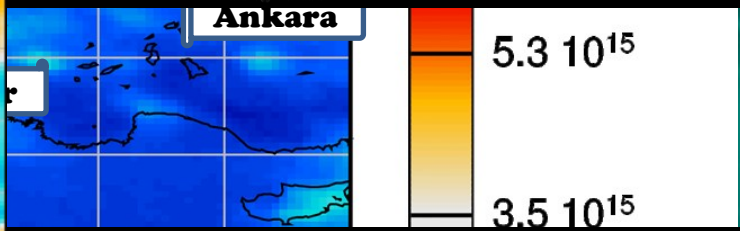
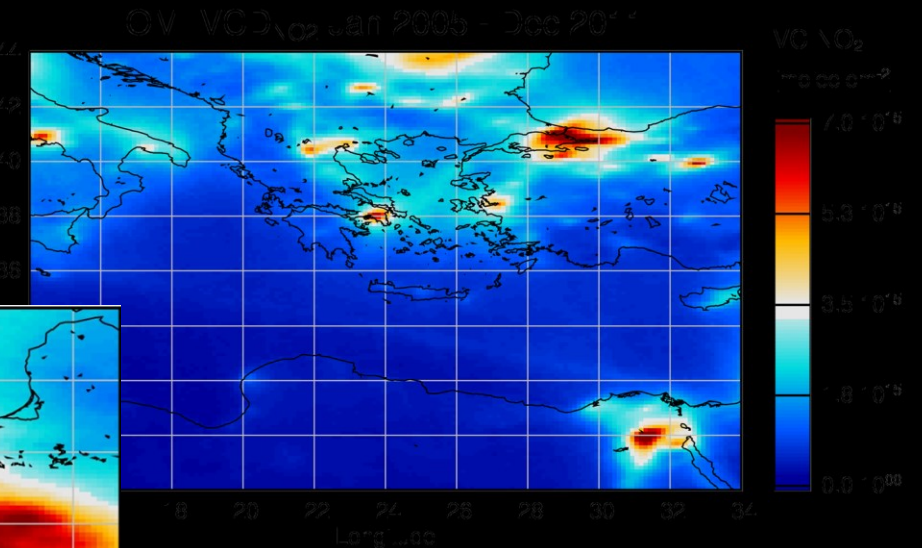
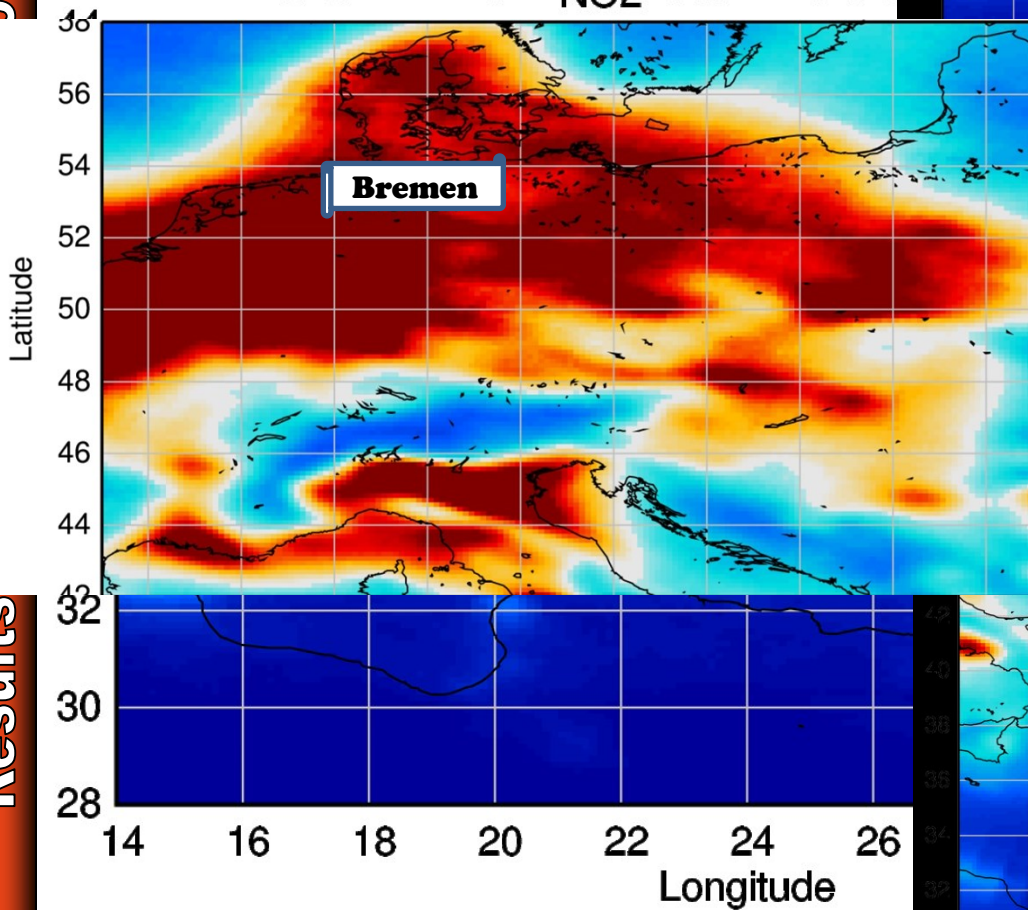
Prop. VCD NO₂ SCIAMAC

SCIA VCD_{NO₂} 2006



ons)

SCIA VCD_{NO2} Jan 2003

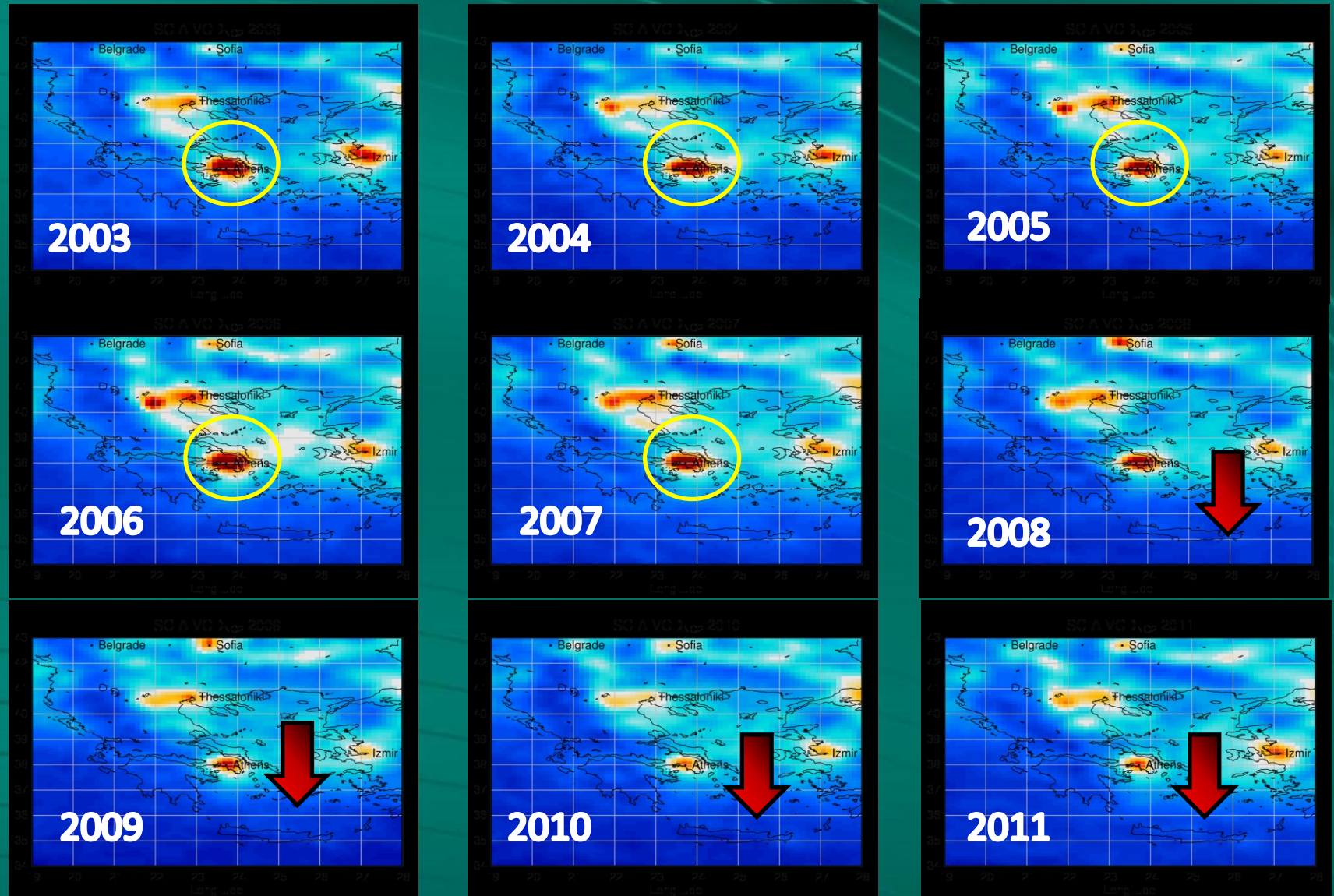


Results



Annual composite VCD NO₂ maps: SCIAMACHY

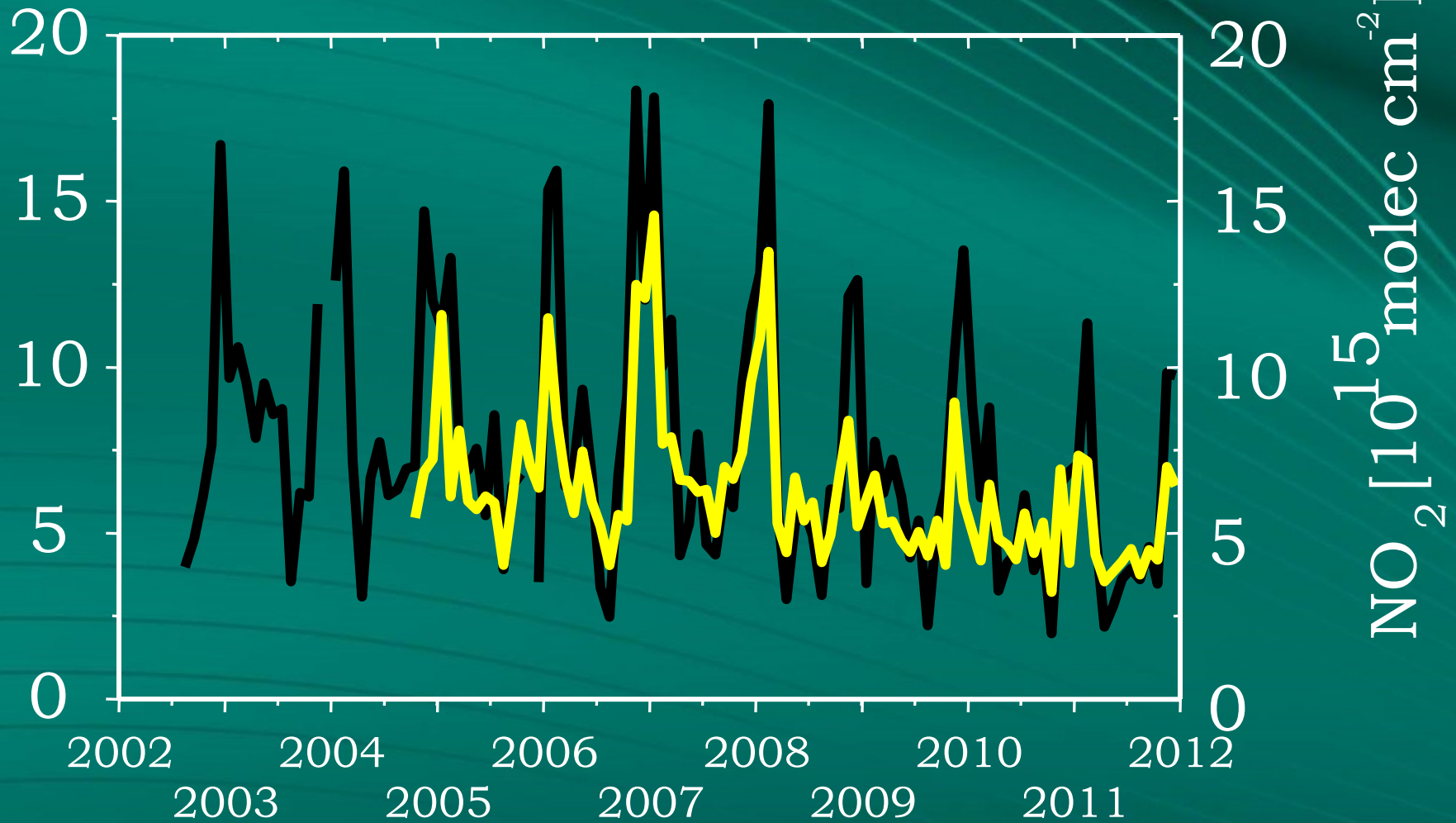
Results (satellite observations)



VC NO₂ [molec cm⁻²]

VCD_{NO2} over Athens

— SCIA VCD_{NO2} — OMI VCD_{NO2}



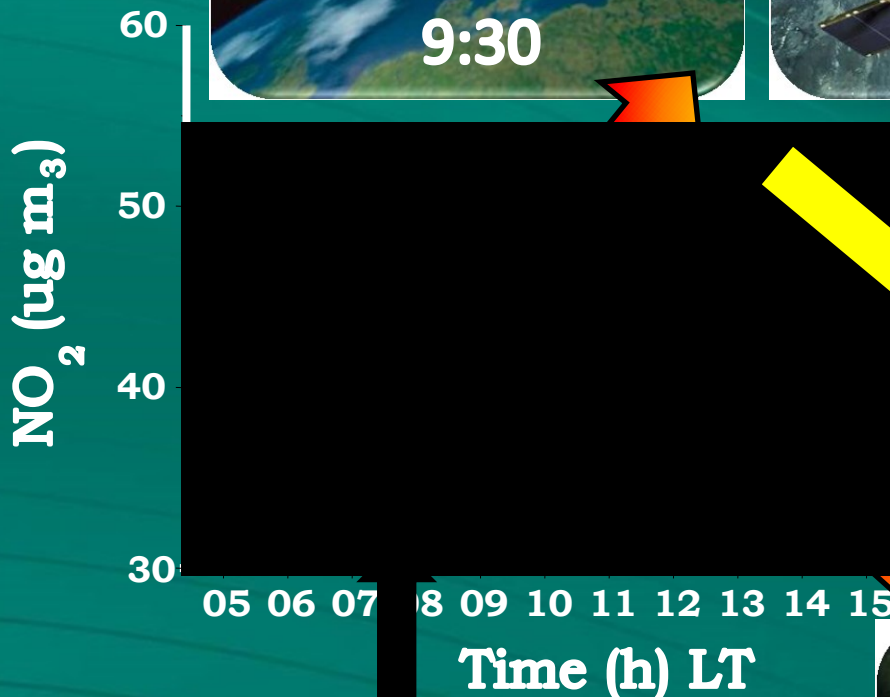
SCIA VCD_{NO2} > OMI VCD_{NO2} (35%)

Mihalis Vrekoussis, PRESCRIBE, Bremen, 15-16 May 2013



Results (satellite observations)

Temporal (diel) dependence



High OH,
NO₂+OH->HNO₃

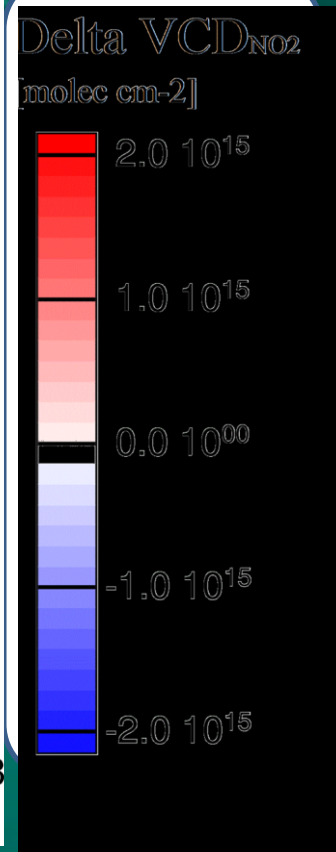
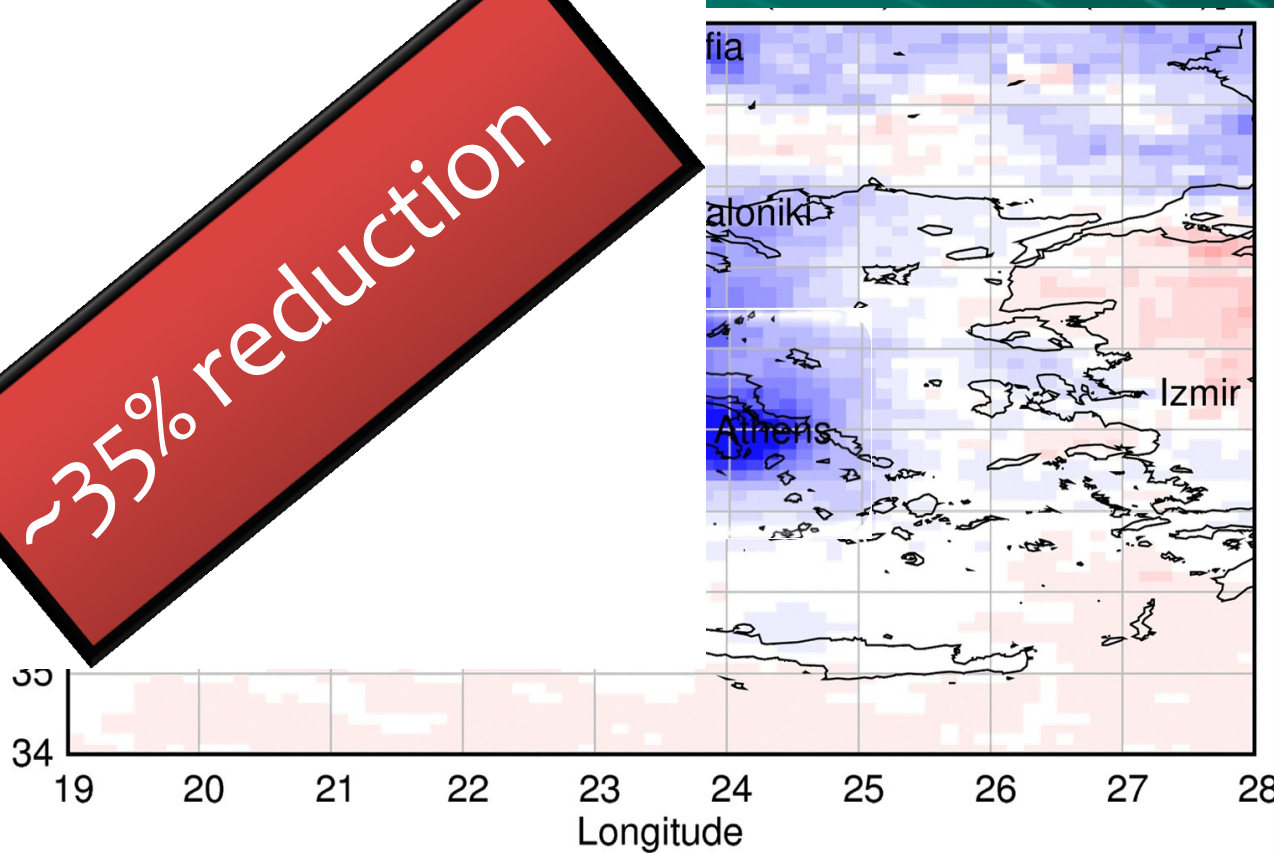
OH radicals



Delta of the GOME2 VCD_{NO_2} [2011] – [2007]

Results (satellite observations)

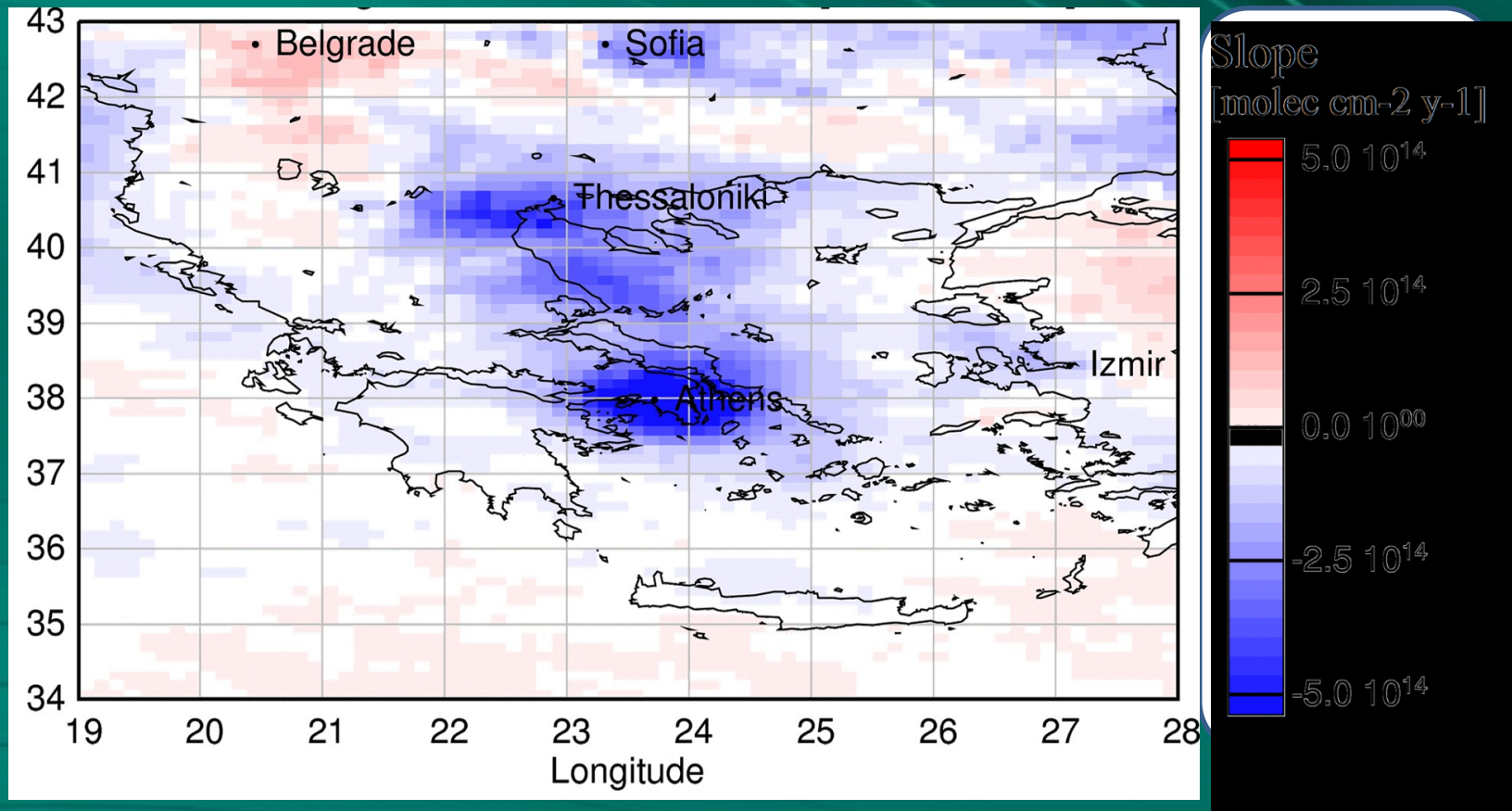
~35% reduction



Reduction > $3 \cdot 10^{15}$ molec cm⁻²

Linear regressions of the GOME2 VCD_{NO₂} 2007 to 2011

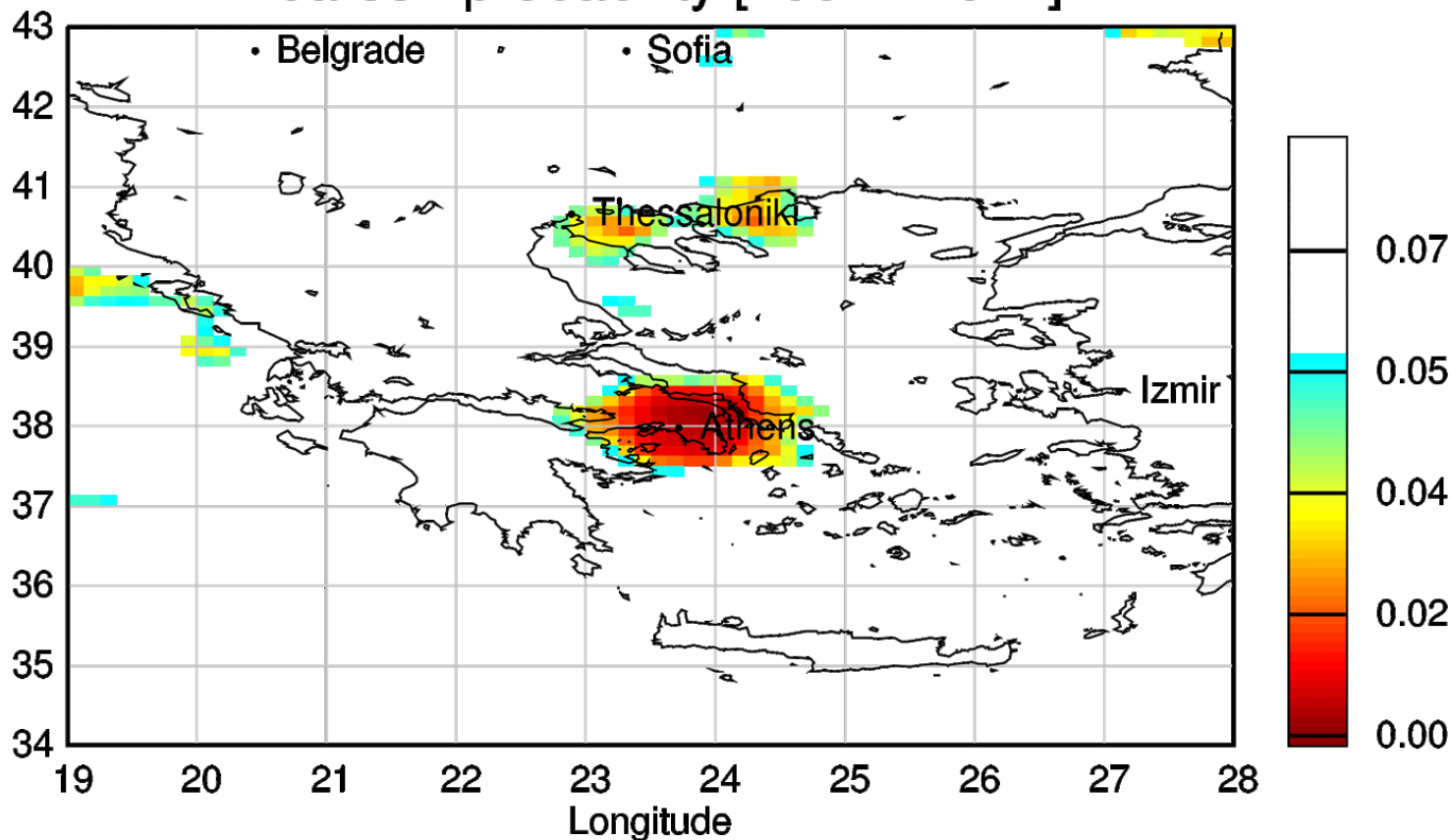
Results (satellite observations)



**Reduction per year
~1·10¹⁵ molec cm⁻²y⁻¹**

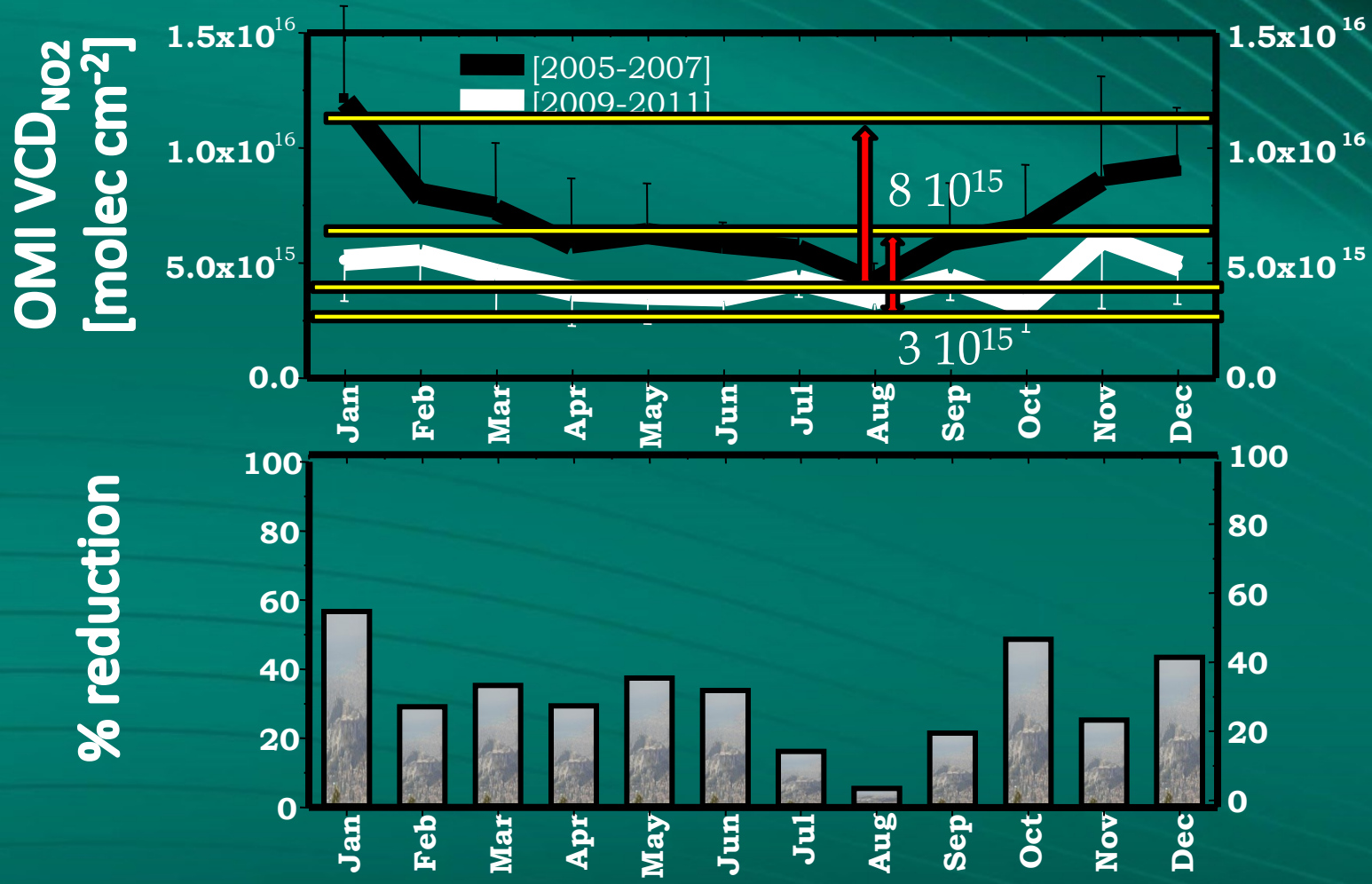
Significance?

Pearson probability [2007 - 2011]



**Significant trend at 95% confidence level
(Pearson test)**

Seasonal changes in VCD levels before and during economic recession

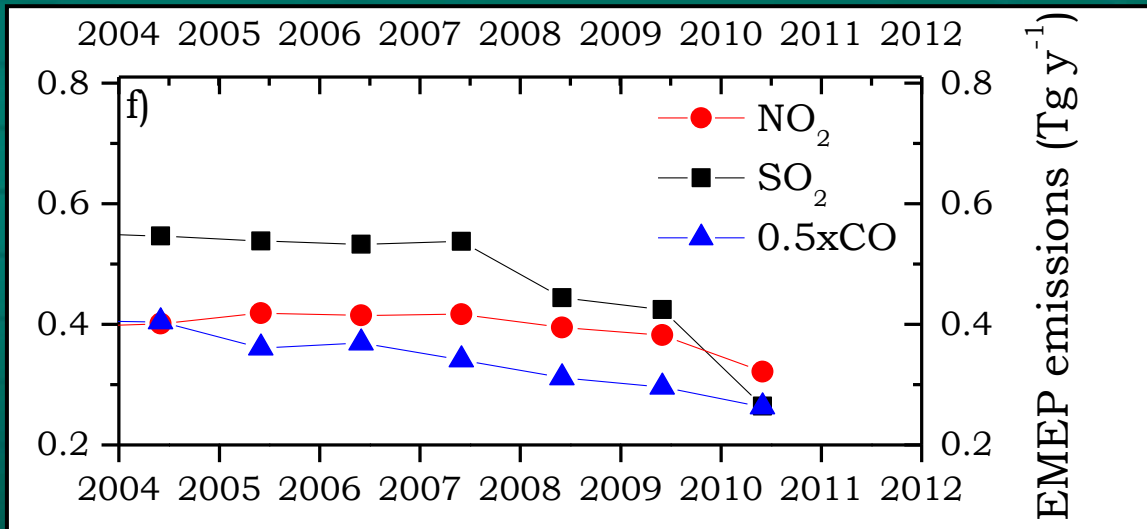
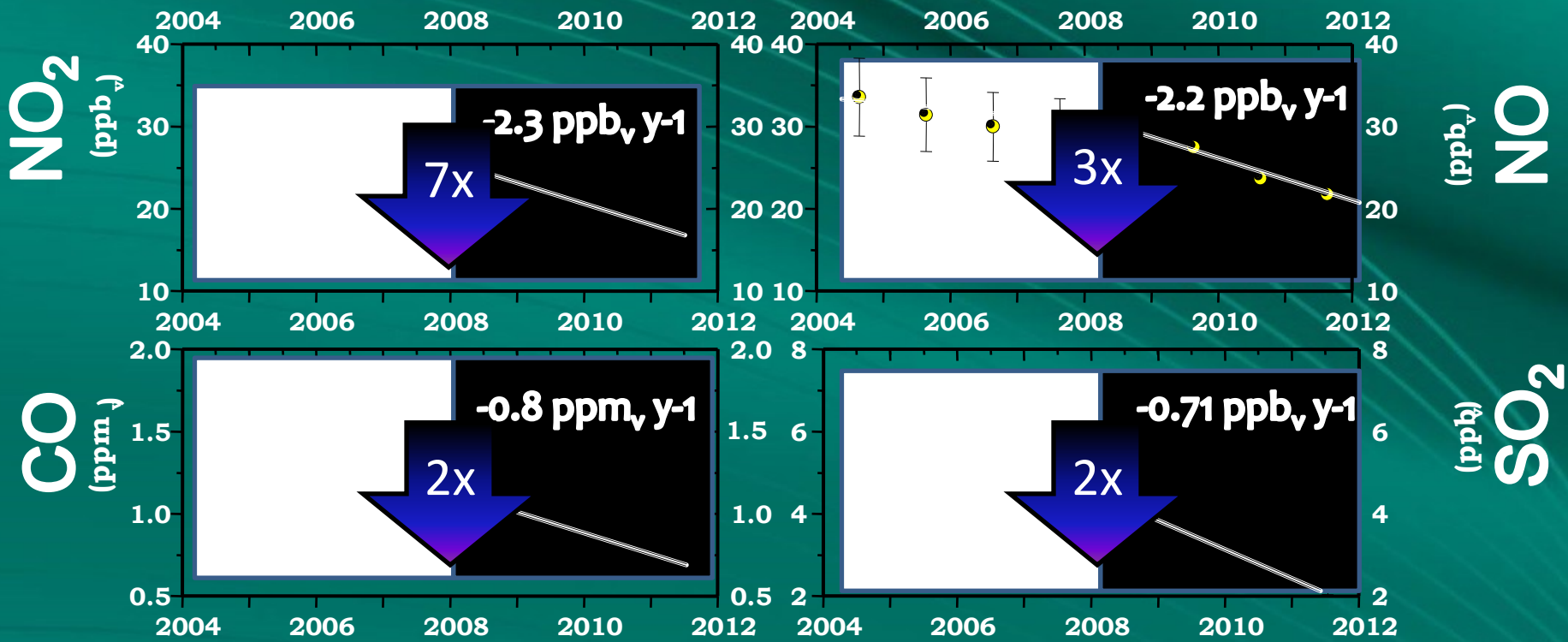


2. in situ NO_2 measurements in Athens



in situ measurements

Results (ground-based observations)



3. Economic metrics.

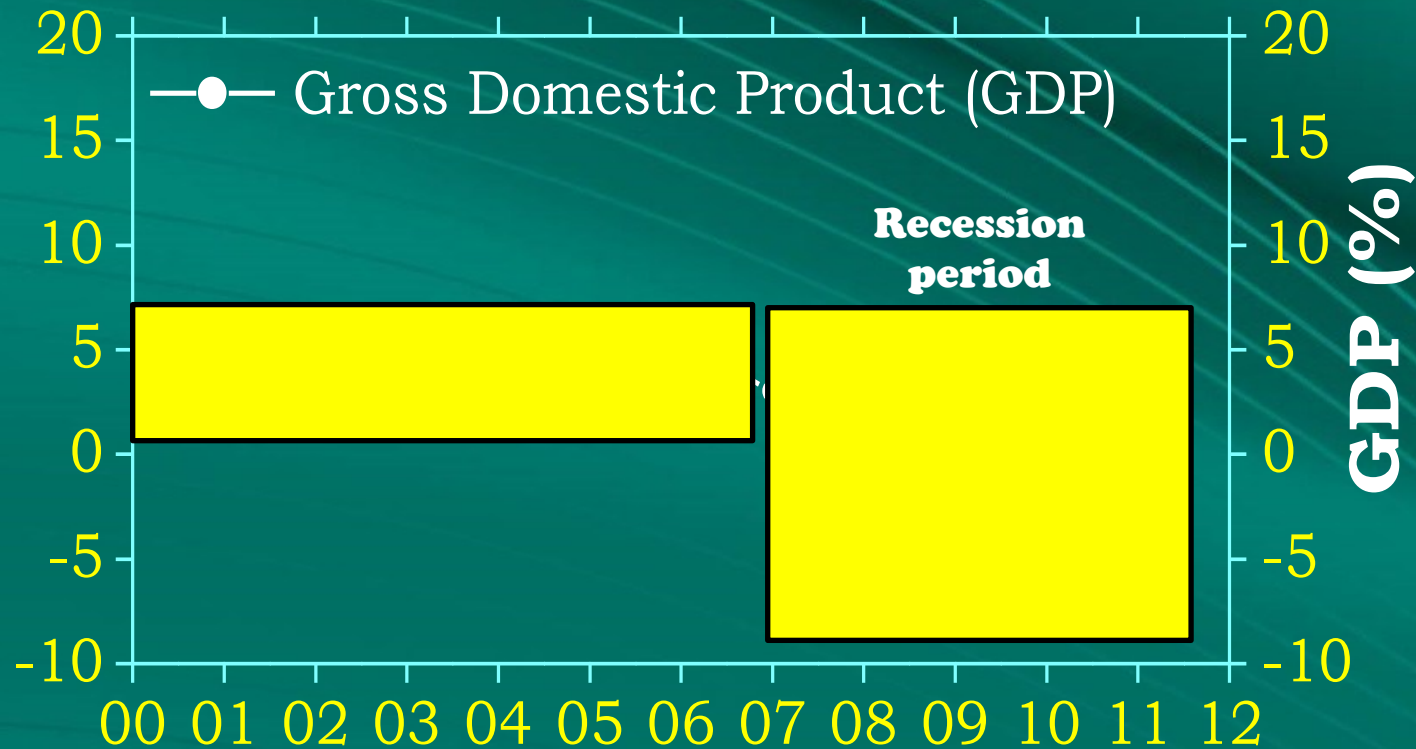


Indicator 1:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The GDP is a primary indicator to gauge a country's standard of living. "The total value of all the goods and services produced within a country's borders is described as its gross domestic product."

(Dictionary of Financial Terms)



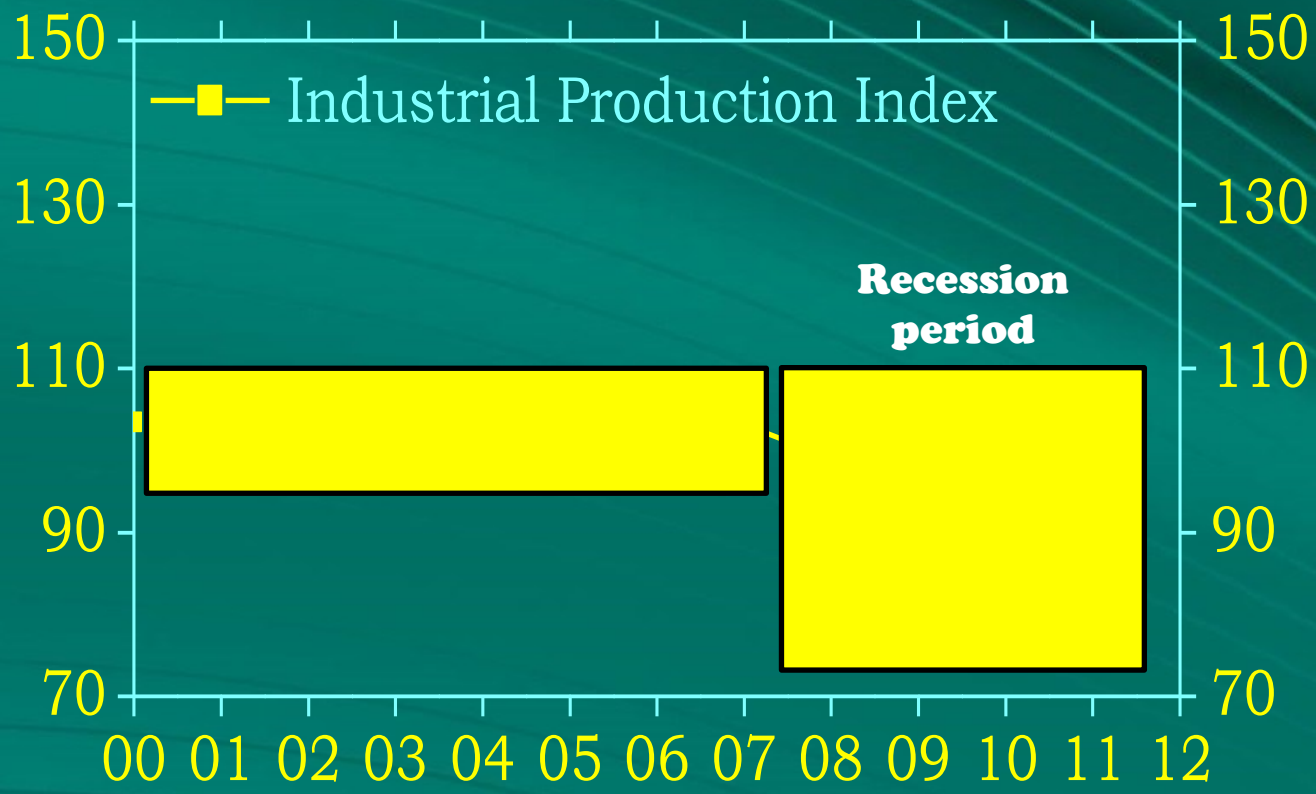
Source: European Commission Statistics, Eurostat,
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/>



Indicator 2:

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The IPI is an economic indicator which measures **real production output**, which includes manufacturing, mining, and utilities. It is expressed as a percentage of real output with base year currently at 2005.



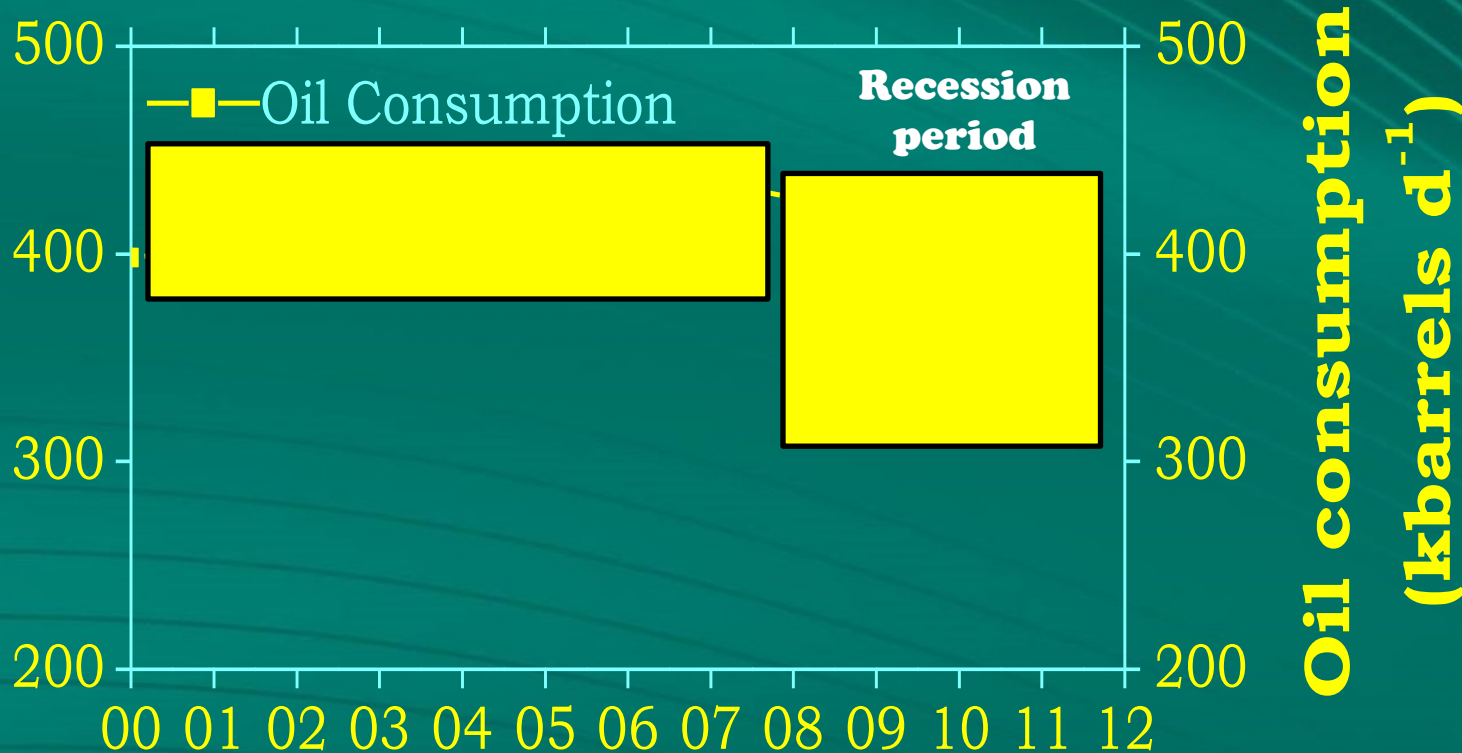
IPI (100%)
base year = 2005

Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority (El-stat):
<http://www.statistics.gr>



Indicator 3:

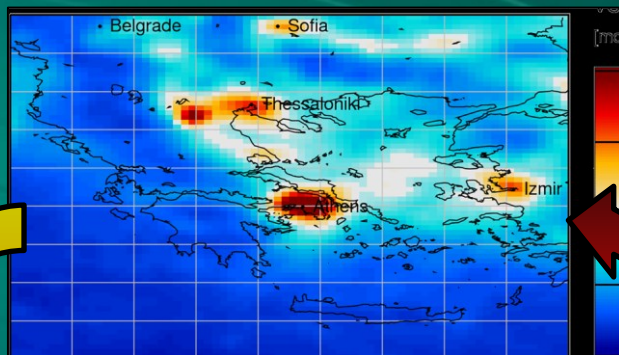
Oil Consumption (in k barrels d⁻¹)



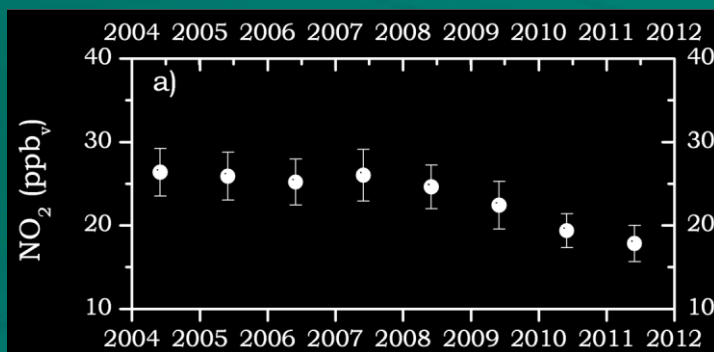
source: Statistical review of world Energy,
<http://www.bp.com>

Observations vs. economic metrics

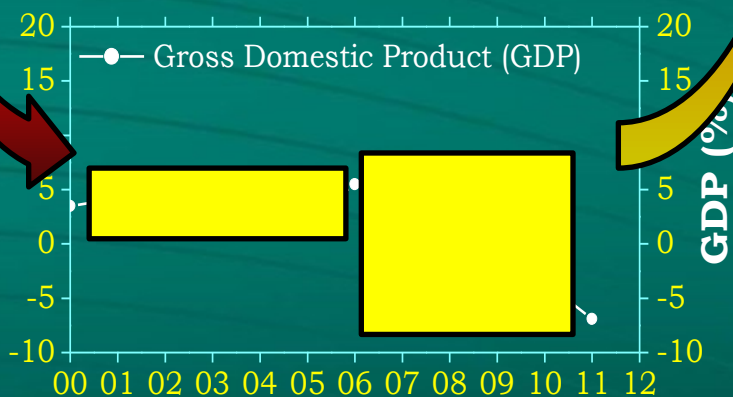
Results



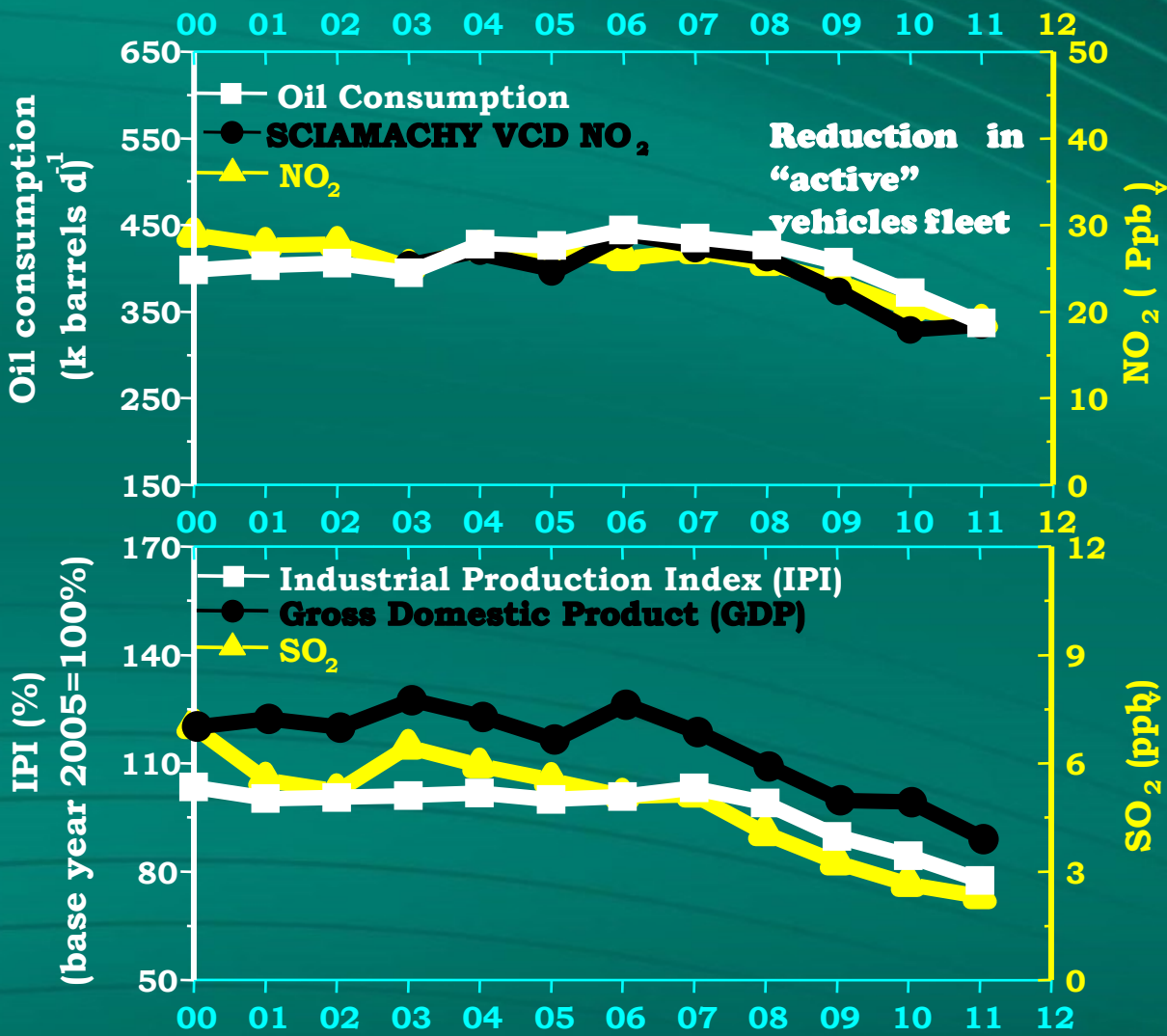
Space-based observations



Ground-based observations



Economic metrics



Turn in of license plates

Car recycling



GDP still drops:

↓

Distinct change in anthropogenic activities

↓

Lower local pollutant emissions



Conclusions



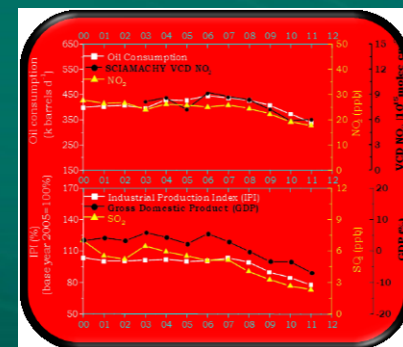
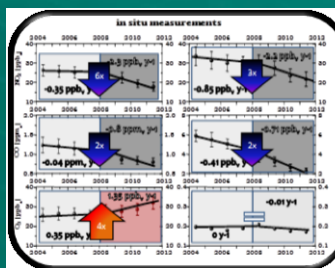
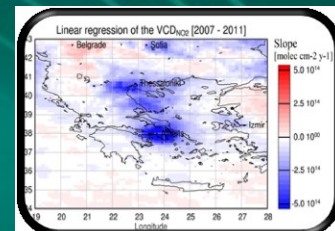
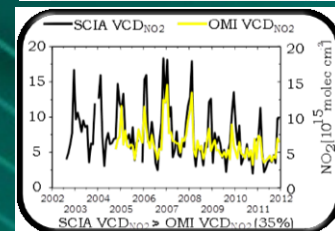
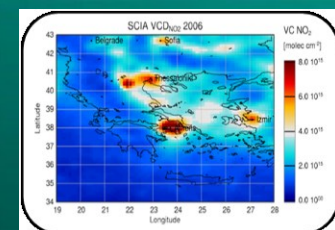
● Pollution (**over Athens**) is traceable from space.

Since 2008 onward, NO₂ tropospheric levels dropped **by 30-40%**

A significant reduction of **~1·10¹⁵ molec cm⁻² y⁻¹** is computed over Athens.

During the recession period, annual reduction of NO₂ and SO₂ concentrations **accelerated by 7 and 2 times respectively compared to 2004-2007 period.**

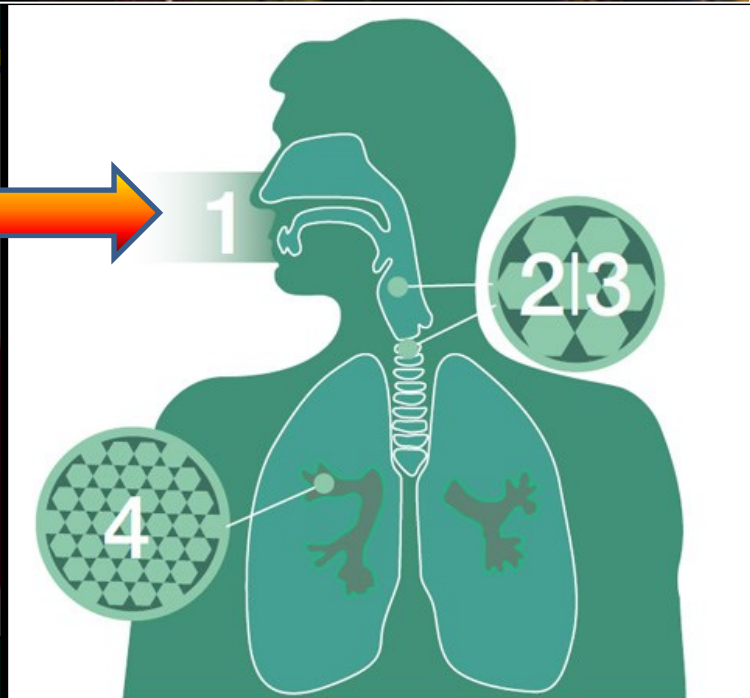
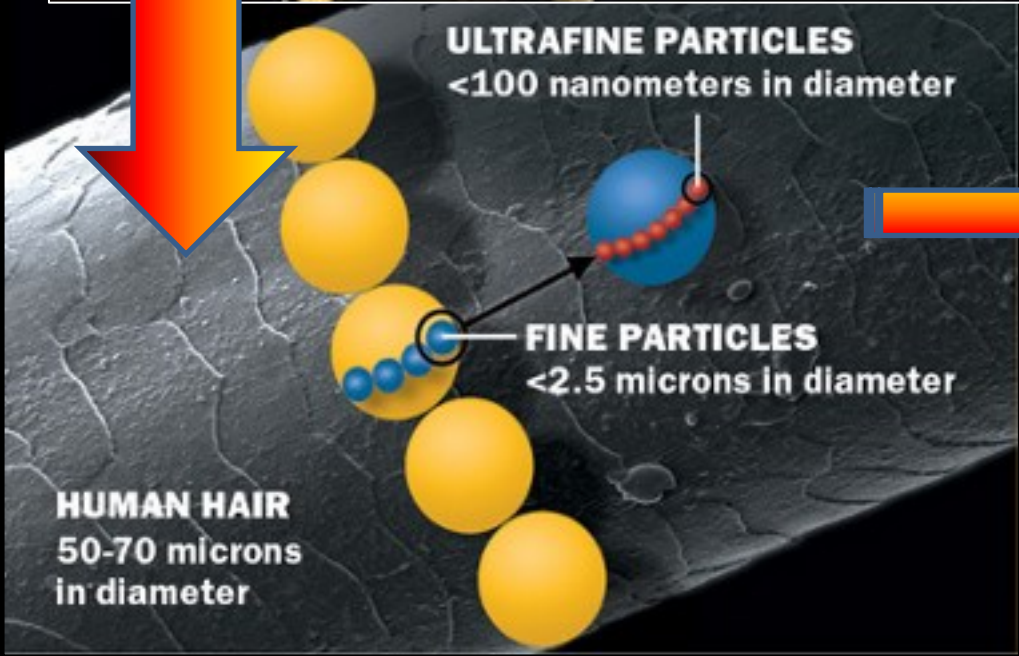
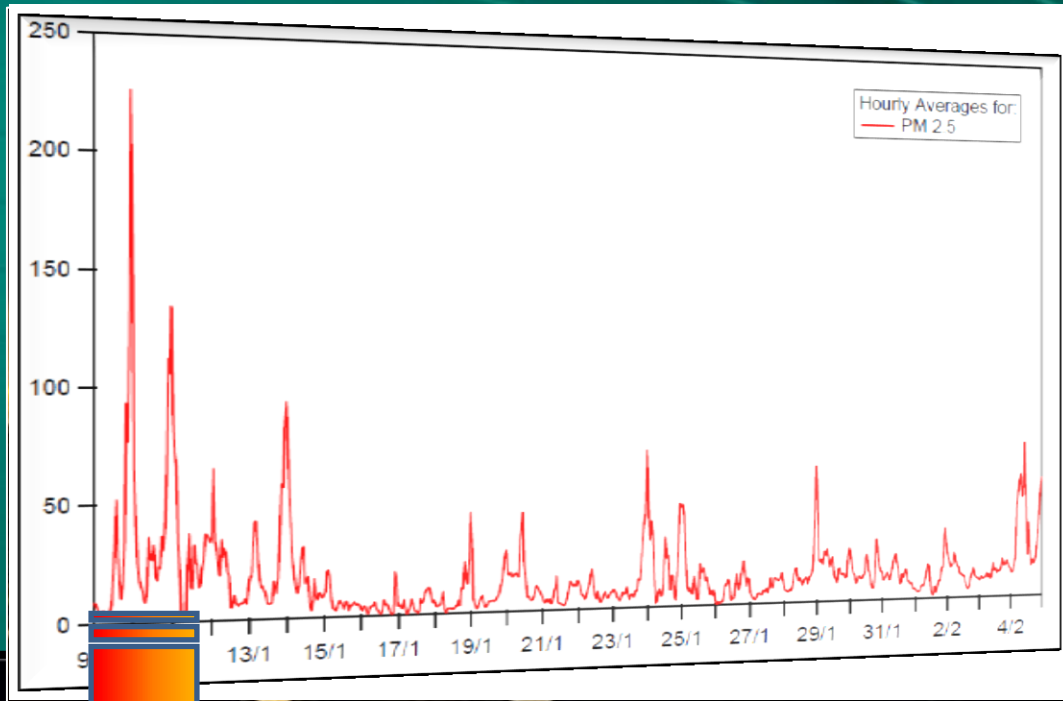
Economic metrics used as proxies of anthropogenic activities **significantly correlate with the observed reductions** in NO₂ and SO₂ emissions, tracked via the in-situ observations.



Reduction in **NO_x** and **SO_x** emissions led to improved environmental conditions thus lowered the potential of health risks



BUT...



Thank you for your attention

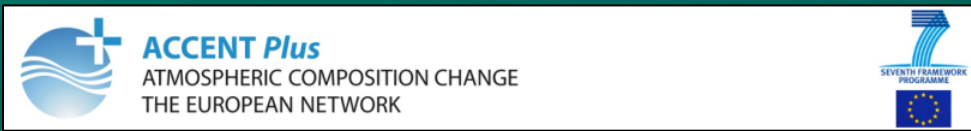
Sponsors

PARTHENO2N

C8



& megaCITY – Zoom for the Environment
(CITYZEN)



GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LETTERS, VOL. 40, 1-6, doi:10.1029/2012GL051118, 2013

Economic crisis detected from space: Air quality observations over Athens/Greece

M. Vrekoussis,^{1,2,3} A. Richter,² A. Hilloll,² J. P. Burrows,² E. Gerapopoulos,⁴ J. Lelieveld,⁵ L. Barrie,¹ C. Zerefos,² and N. Mihalopoulos^{1,6}

Received 30 November 2011; accepted 24 December 2011

(1) Using both satellite observations of tropospheric NO₂ columns and a number of economic metrics, we investigate the impact of the economic crisis (from 2008 onward) on air quality over Greece, and Athens in particular. The multivariate analysis shows that NO₂ columns over Athens have been significantly reduced in the range 30–60%. This decline is further supported by surface measurements of tropospheric NO₂ mixing ratios. Additionally, the declining local concentrations of NO₂, CO, and SO₂ are associated with an increase in ozone due to reduced titration by NO in nitrate radical formation (Wayne et al., 1991; Vrekoussis et al., 2007), and (iv) affecting the radiative forcing of the atmosphere (Solomon et al., 1999), either directly, when high levels of NO_x are reached, or indirectly, through ozone formation and by changing the lifetime of several reactive greenhouse gases. When emitted into the atmosphere, SO₂ is rapidly oxidized leading to aerosol formation thus affecting climate (Ramanathan et al., 2001). High levels of these pollutants may lead to adverse human health effects. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), expo-

(ii) contributing to nitric acid (HNO₃) formation (e.g., Vrekoussis et al., 2004, 2006; Mihalopoulos, 2005; Sioridis and Fountis, 2004) that leading to acidification, (iii) controlling the nighttime oxidizing capacity of the atmosphere through

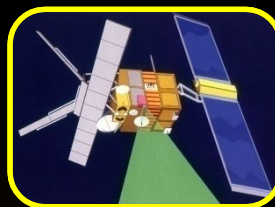
by satellite (e.g., Lelieveld and Pöhlker et al., 2007; Zerefos et al., 2009; Kavouras et al., 2011) and in situ observations (e.g., Kavouras et al., 2002; Gerapopoulos et al., 2006). Complementary to in situ observations, satellite data are used to reveal the spatial and temporal distribution of pollutants on regional and global scales to infer their impact on atmospheric chemistry. For example, satellite observations have been used to identify the increasing NO₂ trends over China due to the rapid economic and industrial development (Richter et al., 2003) or the decline in NO_x emissions during the Beijing summer Olympic Games due to abatement measures by the local authorities (Möller et al., 2009). More recently, Costabile and Borraero (2012) reported huge reductions of at least 20% throughout Europe for the period 2005–2010, attributed to the economic recession period and the applied environmental emission controls. Similarly, huge reductions in NO_x concentrations have been detected across the US during the respective US economic recession period (2007–2009) and over urban areas and power plants (Russell et al., 2012).

**GRL: VOL. 40
(Jan), 1–6, 2013**

1

Extra slides

SCIAMACHY, GOME-2, OMI



OMI

SCIAMACHY

GOME-2

Jul 2004
-today

Aug 2002
-Apr 2012

Jan 2007
-today

Aura

Envisat

Metop

1

6

1.5 days

(260-504nm)

(240-2400 nm)

(240-790nm)

(nadir)

(nadir, limb,
occultation)

(nadir)

2600km

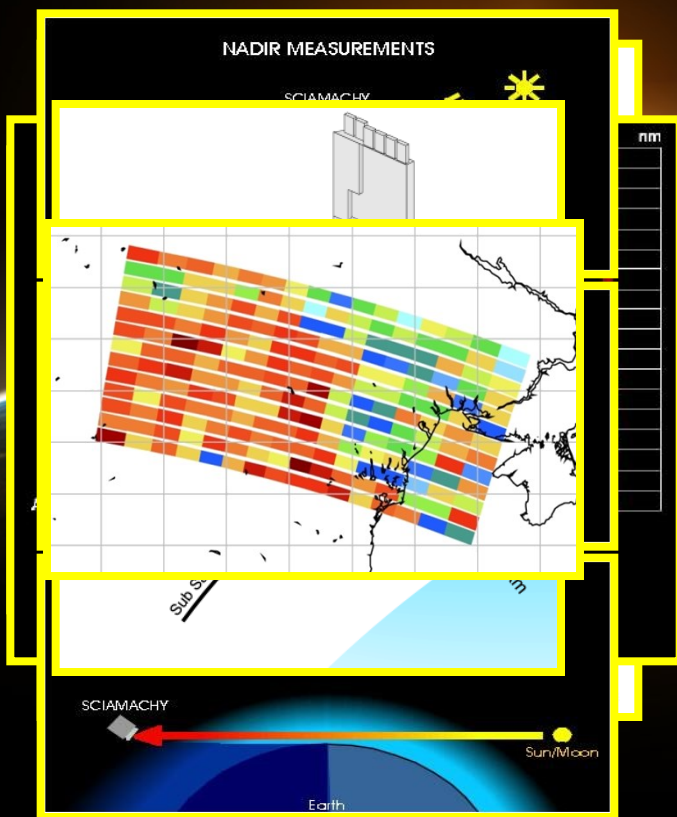
960 km

1920km

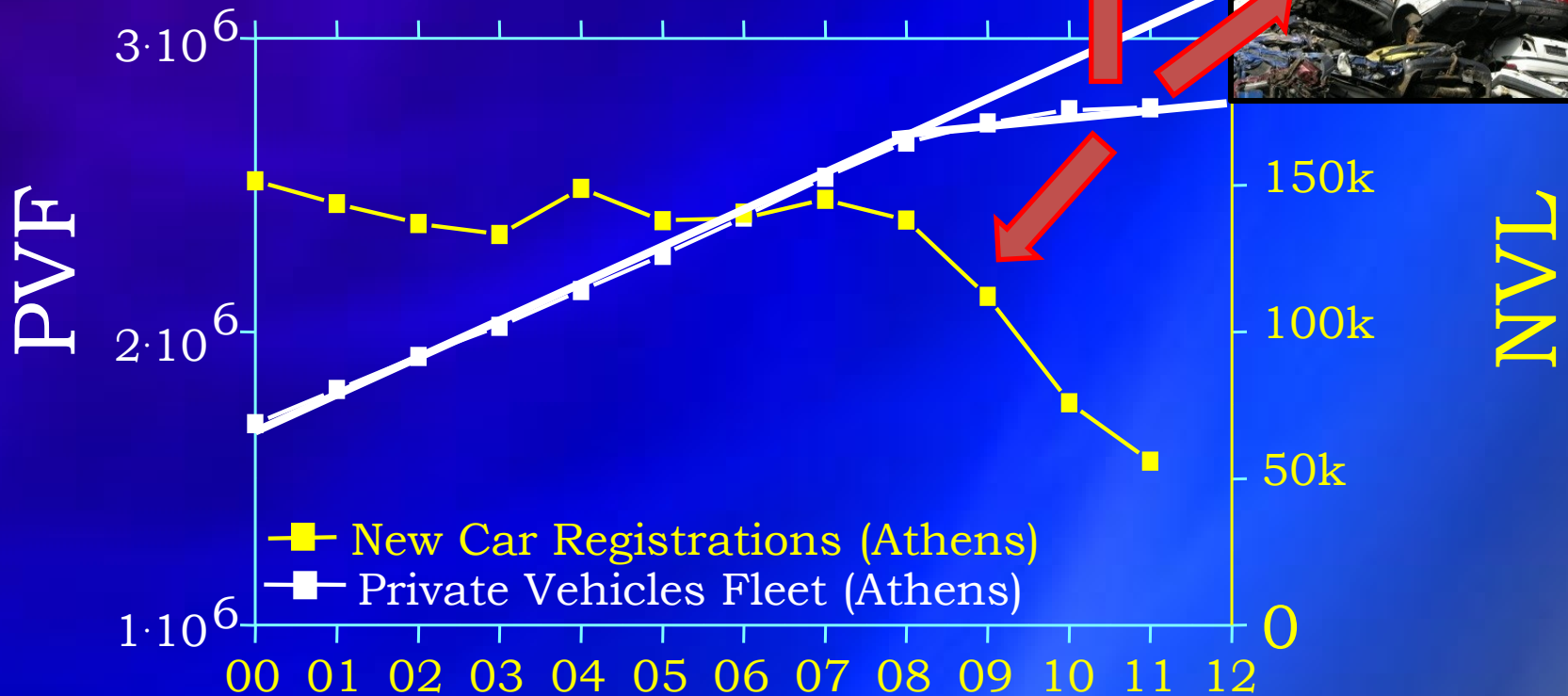
(13 x 24 km²)

(30 x 60 km²)

(40 x 80 km²)



Indicator 4: Private Vehicles Fleet New vehicle licensing



Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority (El-stat):
<http://www.statistics.gr>

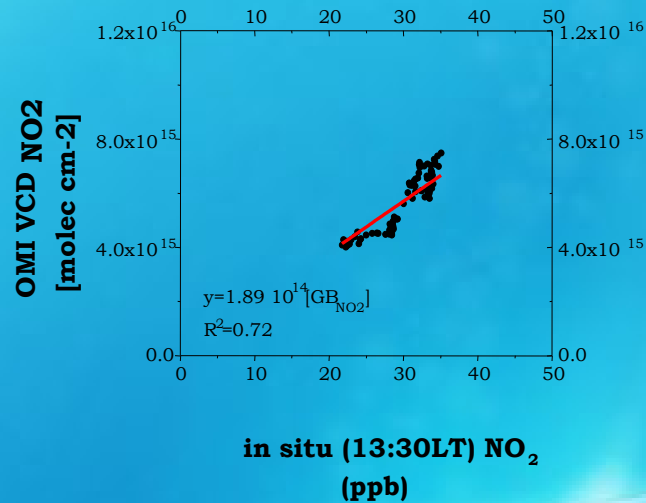
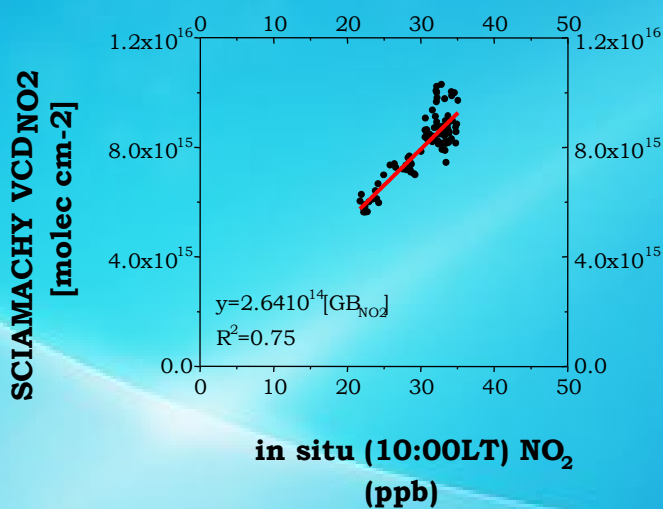
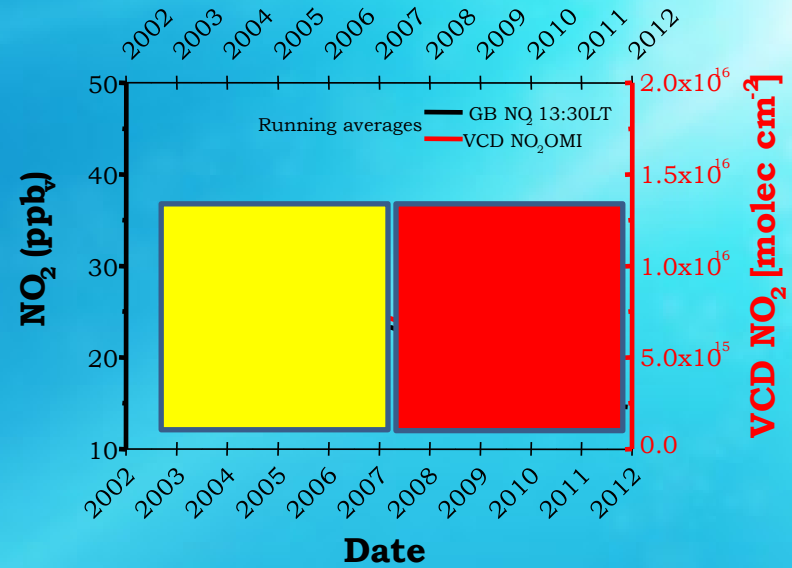
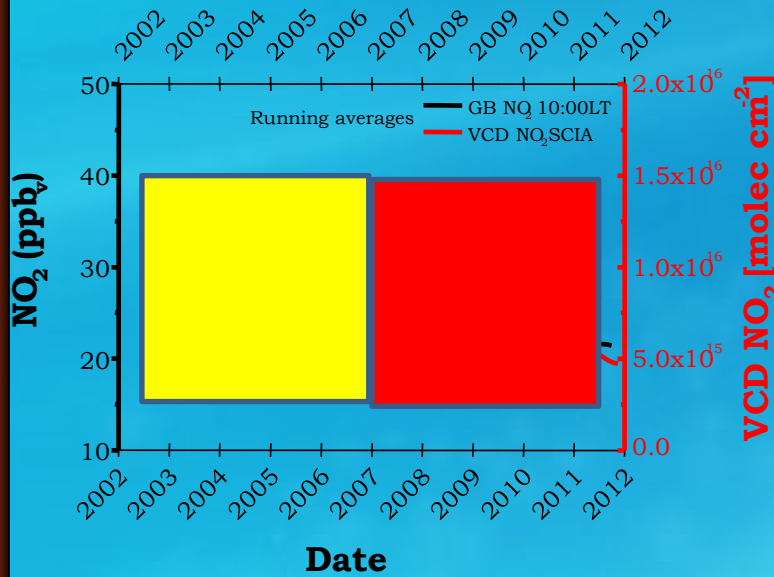
Comparison of satellite and in situ

In situ NO₂ (10:00 LT)
vs. SCIAMACHY VCD NO₂ observations

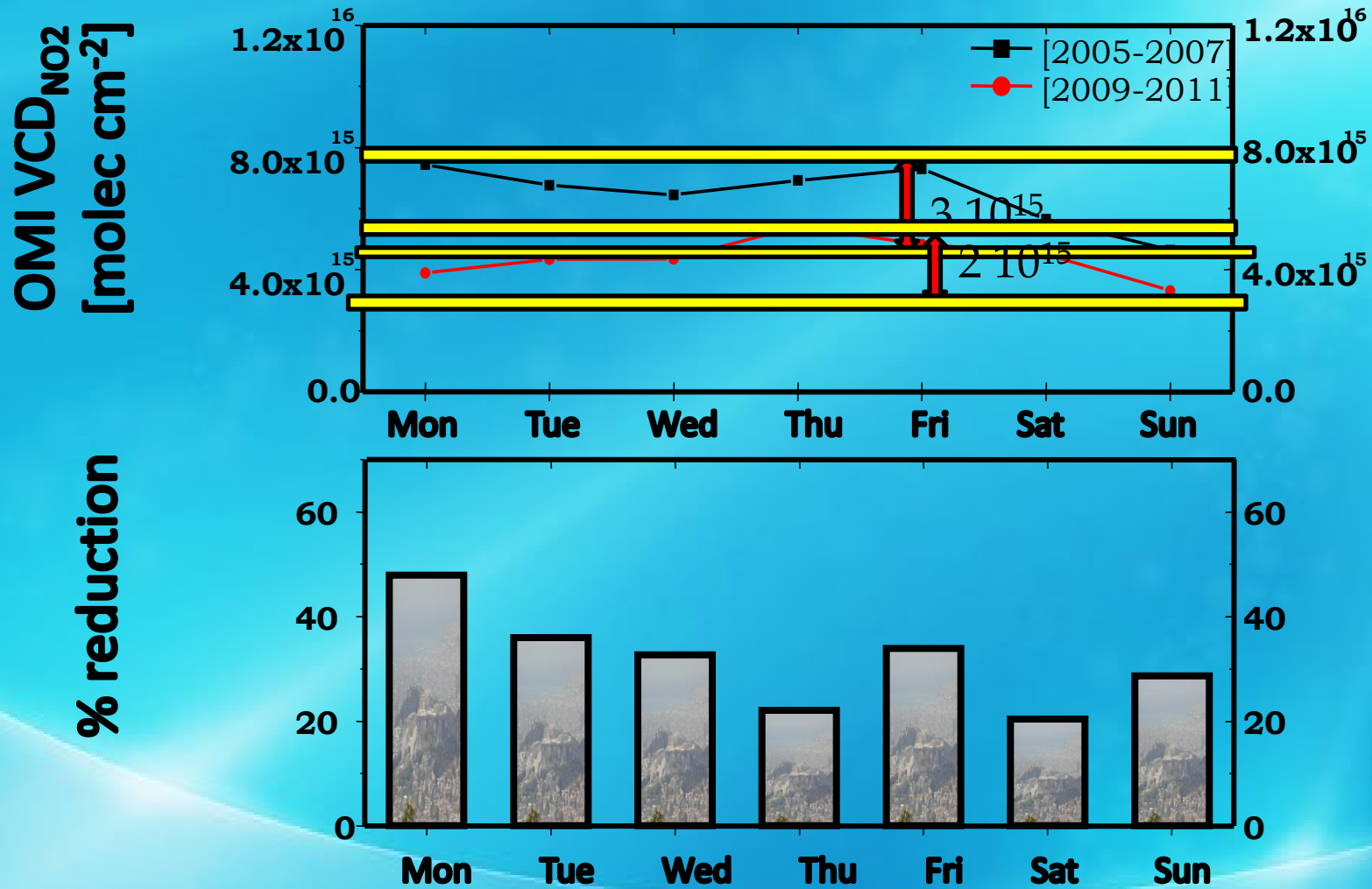
In situ NO₂ (13:30 LT)
vs. OMI VCD NO₂ observations

Observations

Results (ground-based observations)

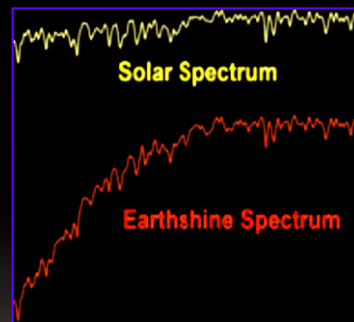
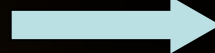
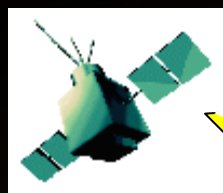


Weekend effect: VCD changes during economic recession



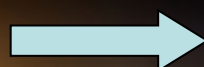
DOAS technique

Differential optical absorption spectroscopy



Solar irradiance, reference

Earthshine spectrum



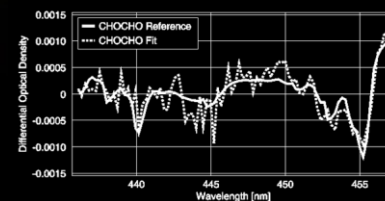
$$\ln \left(\frac{\text{Earthshine Spectrum}}{\text{Solar Spectrum}} \right)$$

Lambert-Beer law



HCHO reference and fit

CHOCHO reference and fit



Species of interest

Sources of NO_x in $\text{Tg N}\cdot\text{y}^{-1}$ (Troposphere)



Fossil fuel combustion

**22
(51%)**

**Aircraft
0.5 (1%)**

Soil emissions/ NH_3 oxidation

**6.0
(14%)**

Biomass burning

11.6 (27%)

**Oceans
0.1**

**Stratosphere
0.1**

**Lightning
3.0 (6%)**

