City Sustainability with Satellites







Dr Eloise A Marais

eloise.marais@le.ac.uk/maraisresearchgroup.co.uk

Future Cities Catapult

22 October 2018

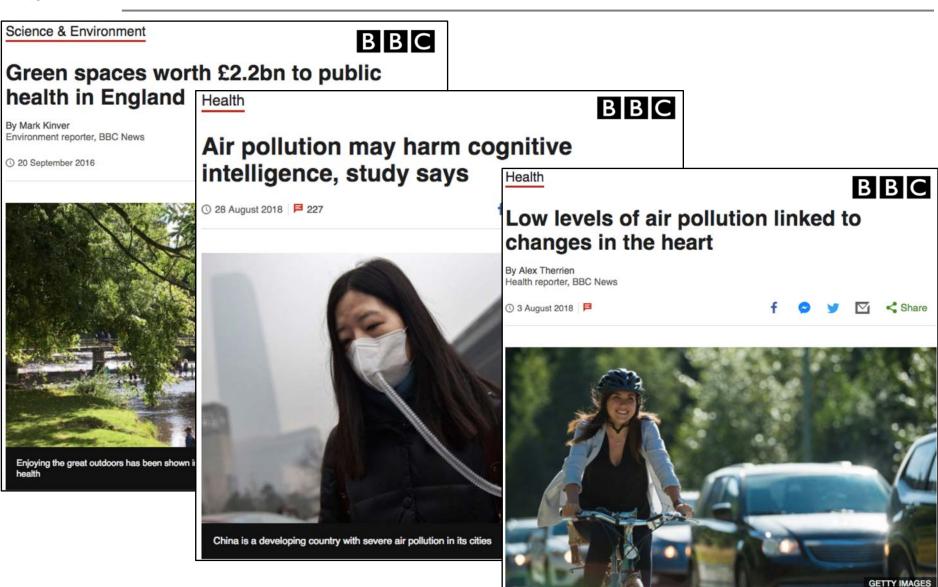








The Problem



Worldwide, air pollution attributed to 9 million premature deaths each year



The Expertise

Track Record:

Associate Professor in EO at the UK EO hub Expertise in air quality modelling, atmospheric chemistry, data analytics



Harvard PhD and postdoc

Fulbright scholar

5 years experience

NERC-funded academic residency at the Catapult

26 academic publications (4 Highly Cited)

Support:

University: business training

East Midlands
Centre of Excellence in Satellite Applications

PhD student: data analysis (current PhD student is Karn Vohra)

End Users: city councils, national agencies, air quality consultants

Catapult: design, access to the market and end users



The Current Approach

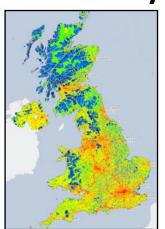
Shortcomings:

- Austerity (need to do more for less)
- Costly (£52k-£173k per monitor)
- Laborious
- Large gaps (space, time, frequency, pollutants)
- Large uncertainties (emissions, trends)
- EO cumbersome (large, complex, challenging to access and visualise)
- No or little in-house expertise to use EO
- Limited validation of air quality tools (models and inventories)

UK network



UK inventory



Impacts efficacy of policy and leads to large fines (>£60M)



The Solution

Earth observations are the only viable solution to address this global challenge!



Tool for Recording and Assessing the City Environment



The Solution

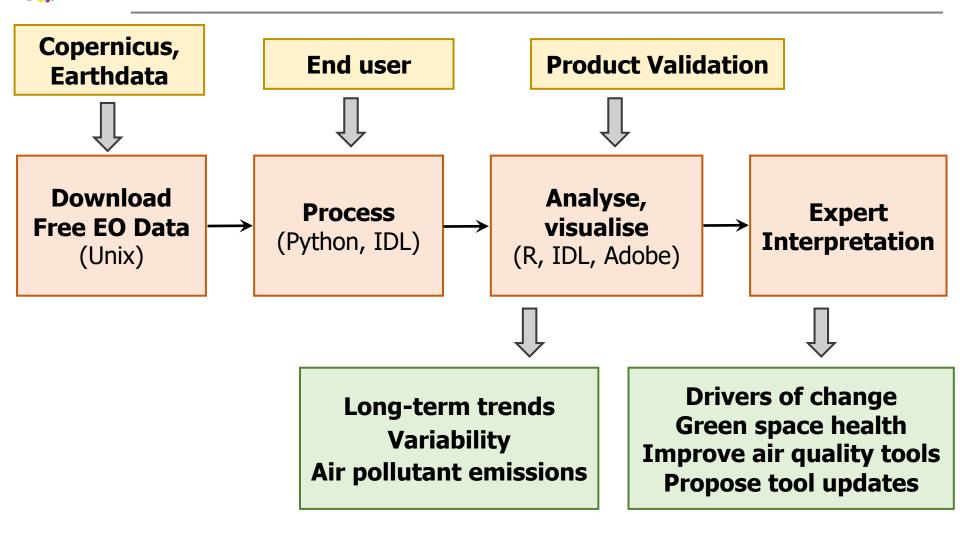


Unique Selling Point:

A data transformation and interpretation service that I provide to convert large and cumbersome EO into useful information that end users can use to understand and interpret air quality and green space health.



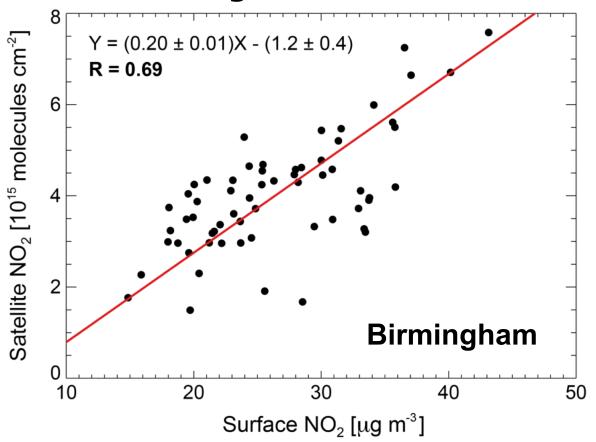
The Value Chain



Efficient, versatile, near fully automated Substantial added value

Validate:

Regress satellites against surface observations

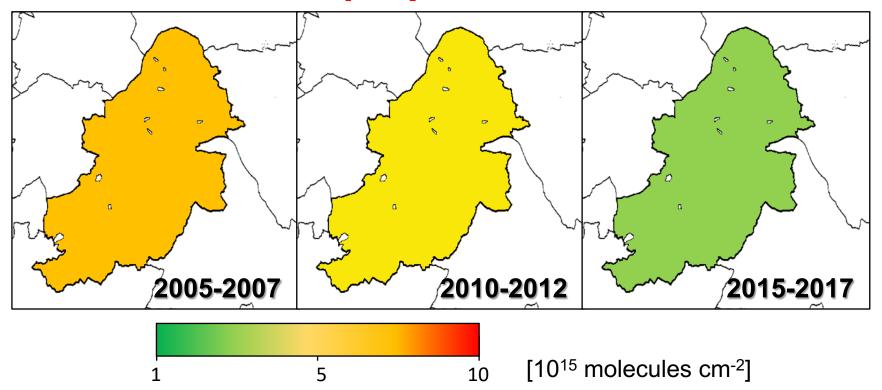


Pearson's correlation coefficient (R = 0.69) indicates consistency



Obtain Long-term Trends:

Decline in the air pollutant NO₂ over Birmingham 3.4% per year decrease

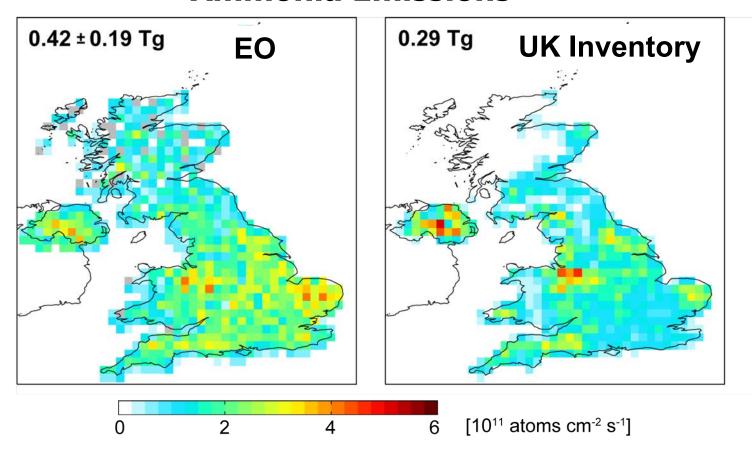


NO₂ is toxic at high concentrations and reacts to form secondary pollutants



Estimate Emissions:

Ammonia Emissions



Ammonia is mostly from agriculture and is a precursor of fine particles



Interpret:

 Satellite observations reproduce month-to-month variability in the surface observations, giving us confidence we can use EO to assess changes in air quality in cities

Confidence in the product Value for money

 Large and significant decline in nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and its precursor emissions (NO_x) in Birmingham (and London)

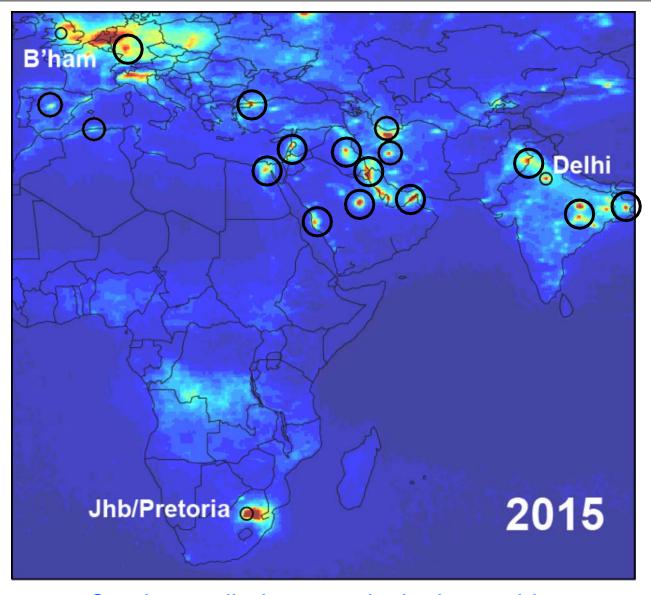
> Demonstrate effective policy Improve air quality models

 UK national emission inventory, used to make policy decisions, underestimates agricultural emissions of ammonia at locations with intensive crop, pig, horticulture and poultry farming

Improve inventories
Assess individual sources



Scalable Solution



Can be applied to any city in the world



The End Users

Environmental consultants | Continued market growth

Benefits: Add value to existing products and services, expand international reach

Local Authorities

Air quality top priority

Benefits: Widespread monitoring, redirect resources, mitigate fines, enhance productivity, demonstrate effective policy

National Government

Emphasis on uptake of EO

Benefits: Develop effective policies, use superior tools, mitigate fines, reduce national health burden

Global development community

Benefits: Address monitoring deficits in developing nations

Space Sector

Strategic growth area

Benefits: Direct development of next-generation instruments

Data Transformation Services

Benefits: Advise on increasing accessibility and enhancing user experience with open data



Thank you for your time!

