

Building Capacity to Monitor and Assess Air Quality in Africa



Eloise Marais



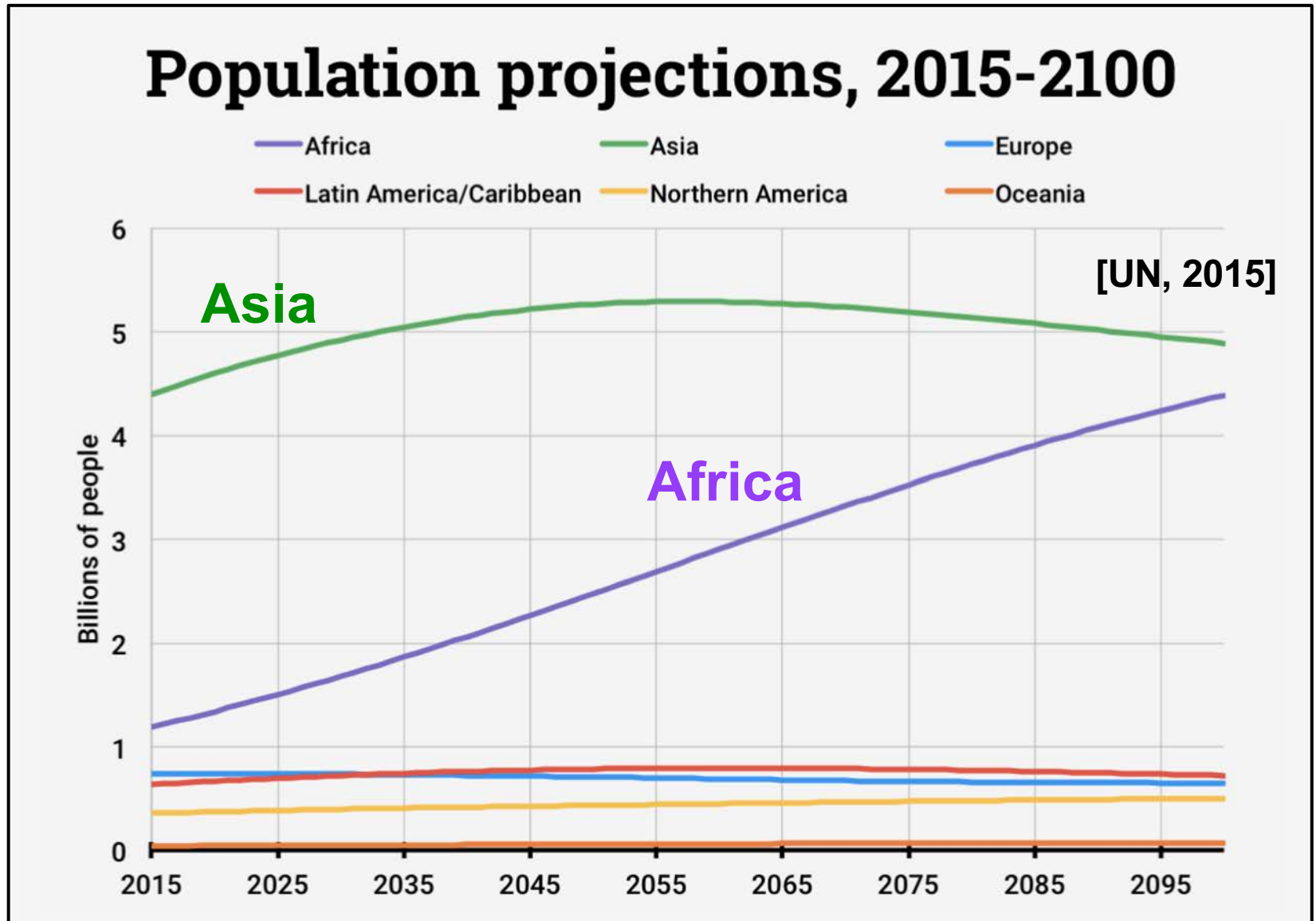
UNIVERSITY OF
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Air Pollution Extremes Workshop

Columbia University

1 November 2018

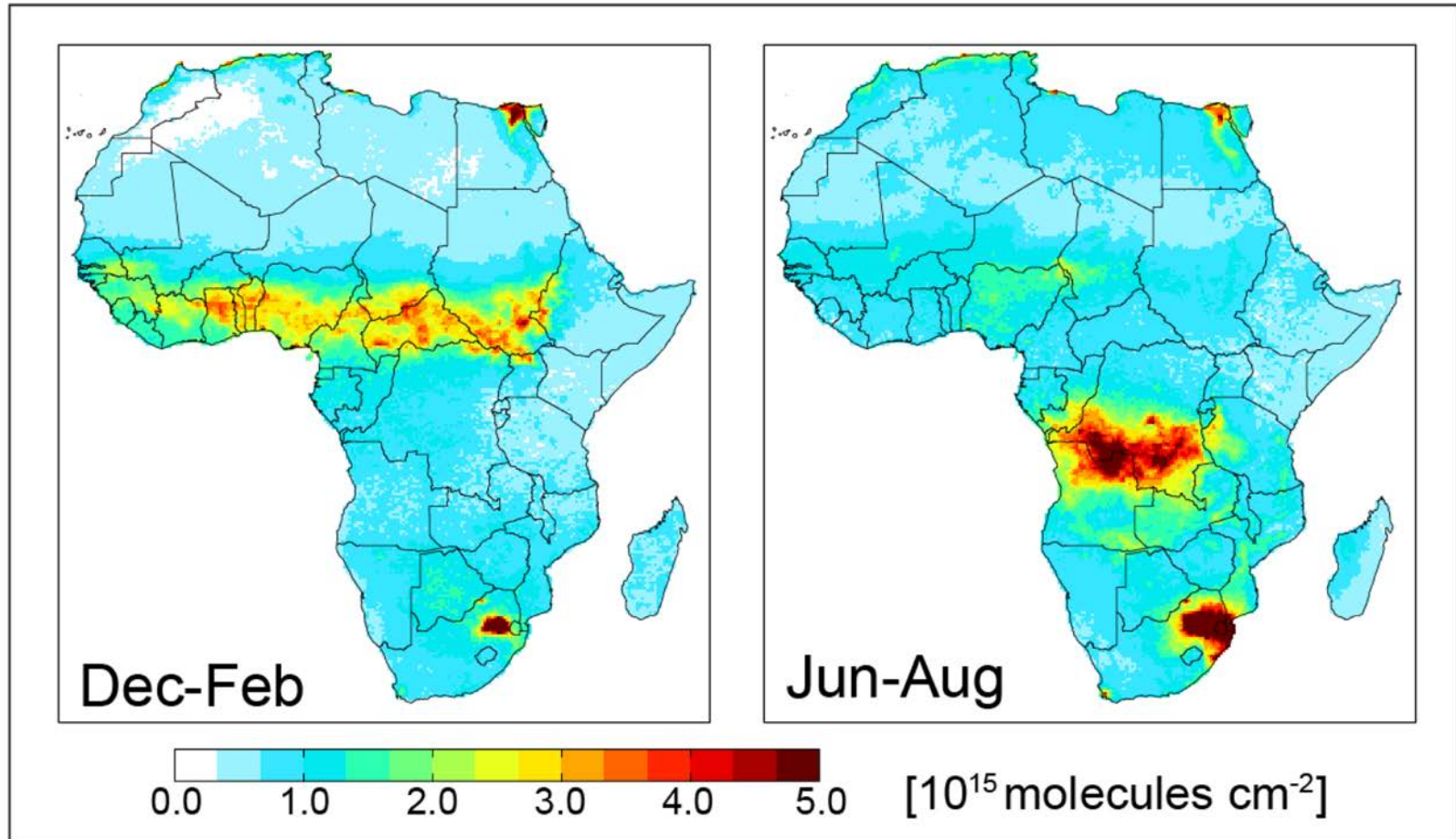
Africa's Population is Growing Rapidly



Africa's population will rival that in Asia by 2100

... but the continent is slow to industrialize

Seasonal mean tropospheric NO₂ column densities for 2006-2007

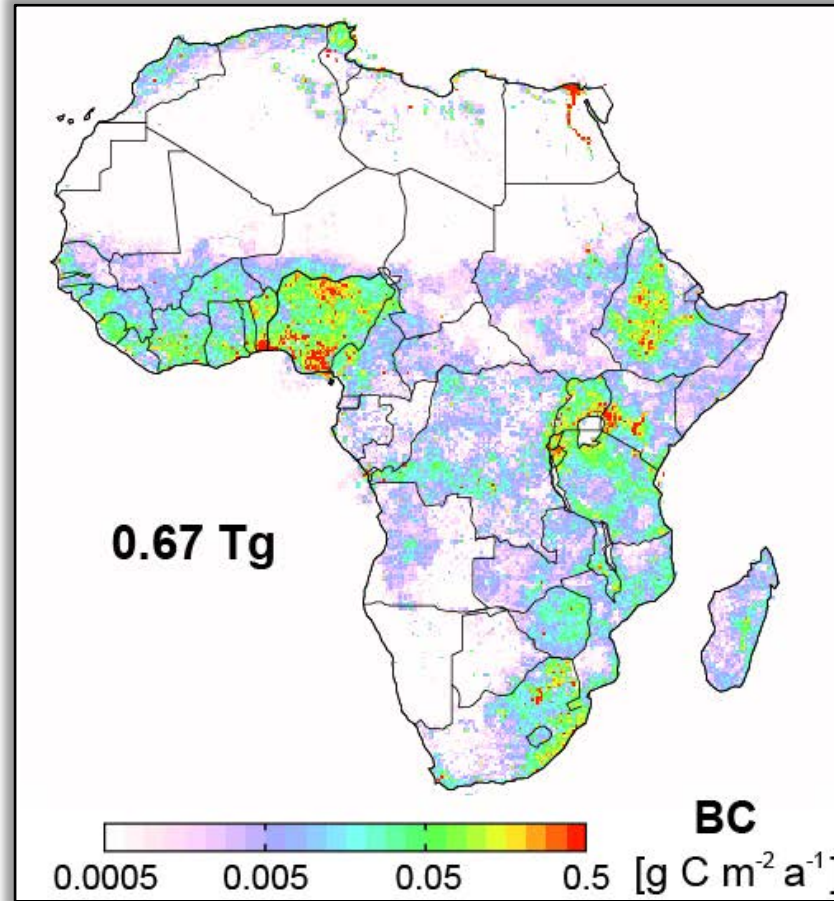


[Marais and Chance, 2015]

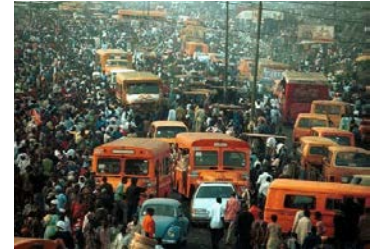
Anthropogenic sources dominated by diffuse, inefficient combustion

Diffuse and Inefficient Combustion Emissions (DICE-Africa)

Black Carbon



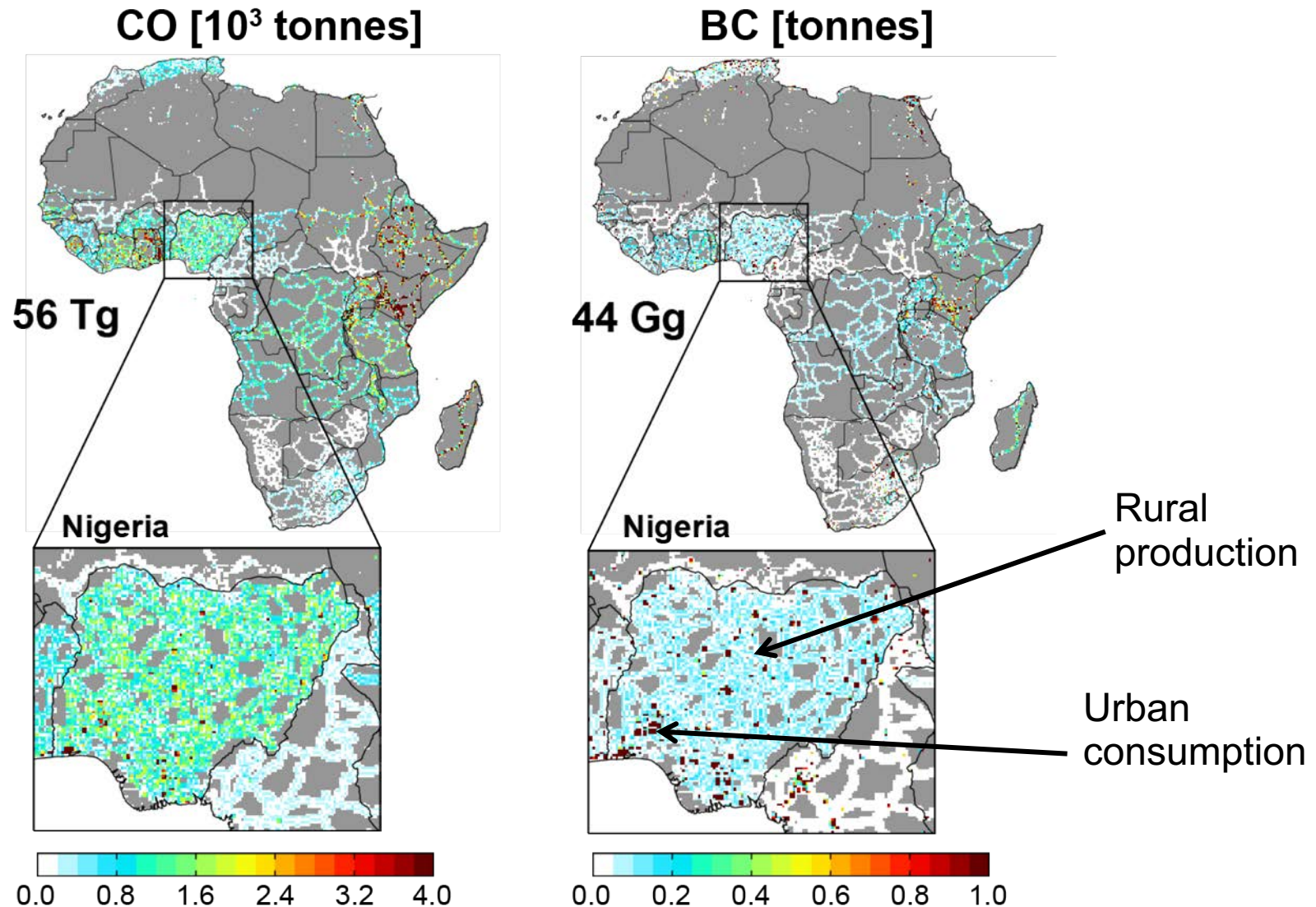
[Marais and Wiedinmyer, 2016]



DICE and open fire emissions similar for many pollutants

Improved representation of charcoal emissions

Pollutant emissions from charcoal production, use and transport



Rural production nearby roads and charcoal use in dense urban centres

Air Quality Monitoring in Cities

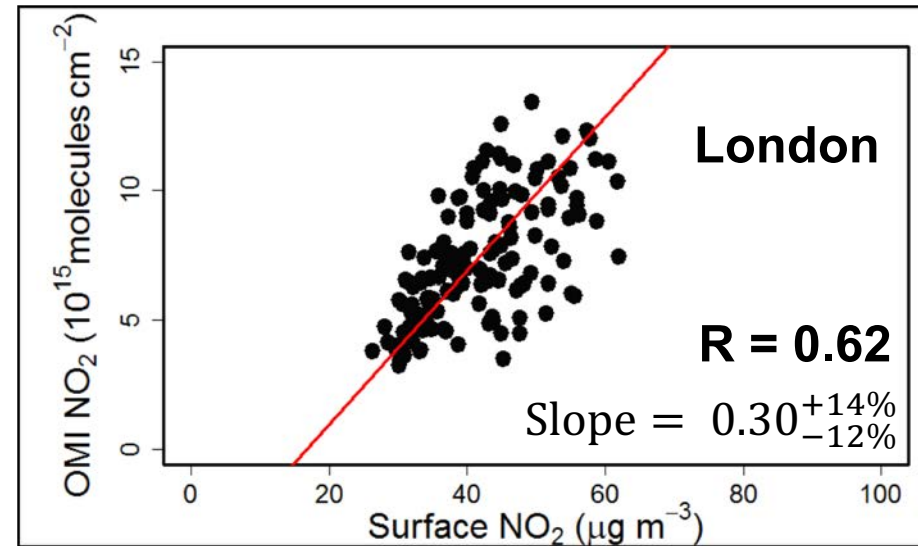
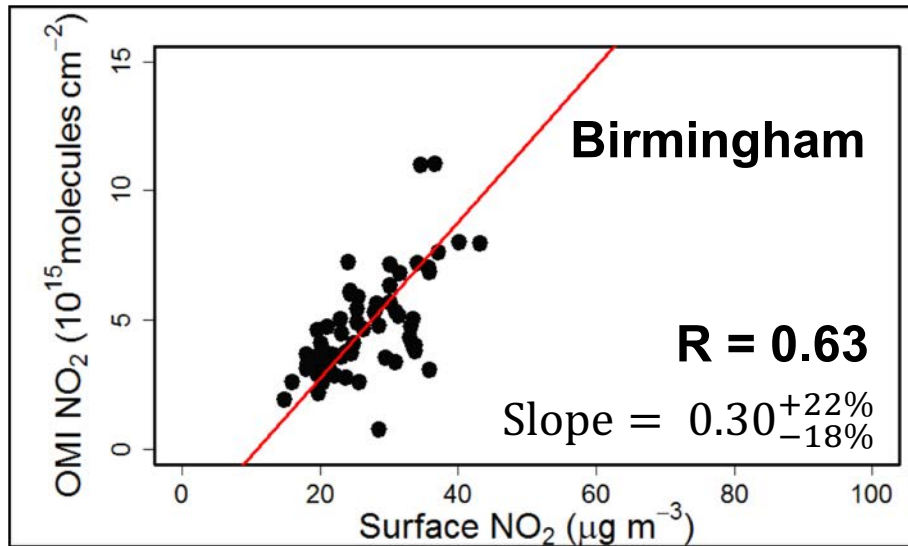
Tool for Recording and Assessing the City Environment



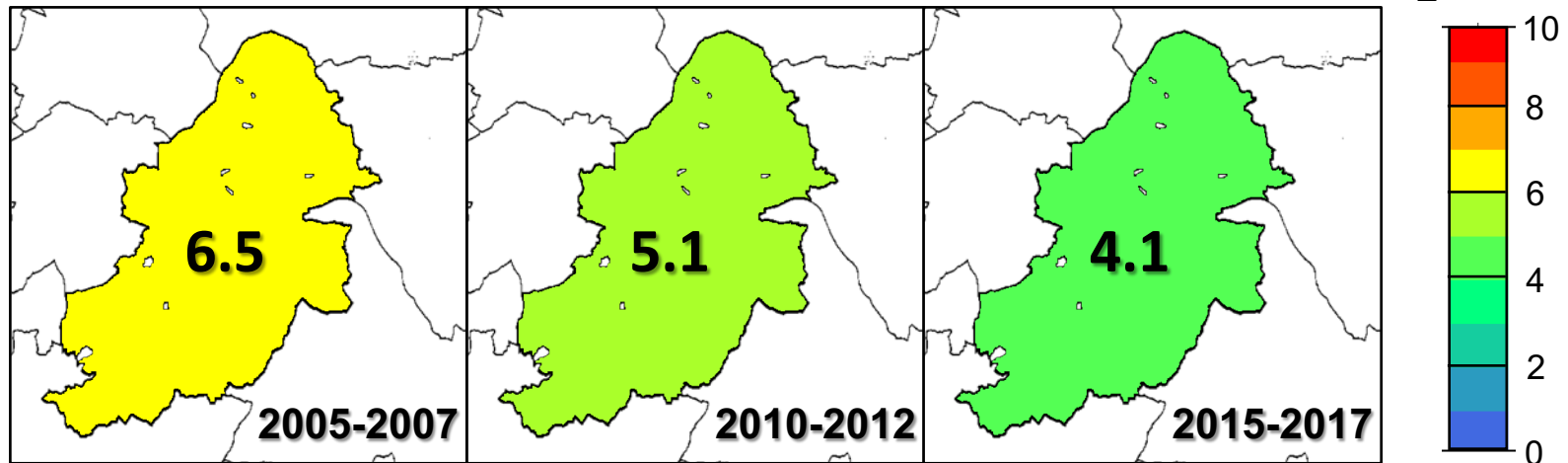
Data transformation and interpretation of Earth observations into information about air quality in cities

Validation of Satellite Observations

OMI NO₂ validation with Surface Measurements



Estimate long-term changes in air quality using OMI NO₂

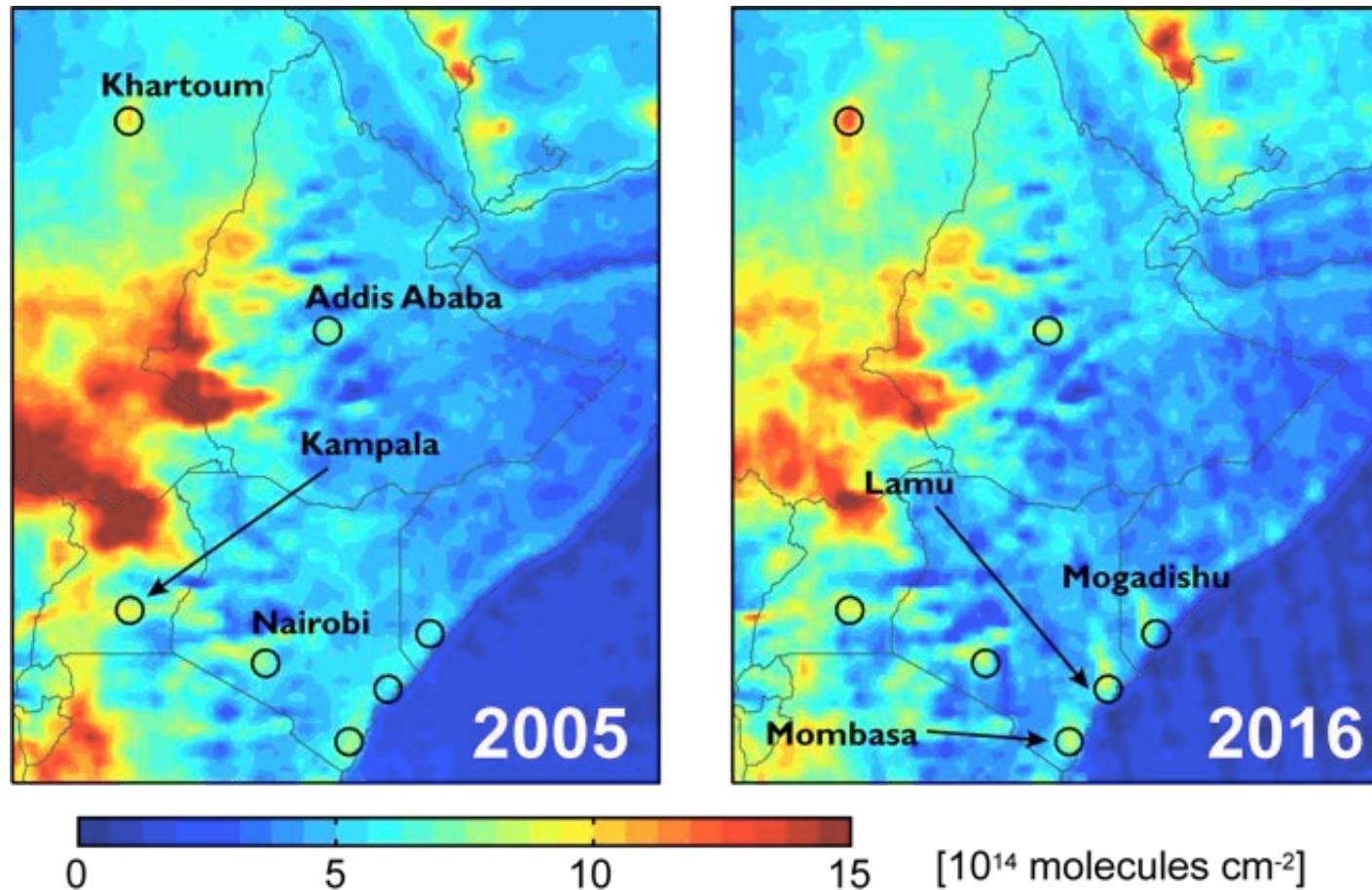


Birmingham (UK): 3.1% decline per year

[10¹⁵ molecules cm⁻²]

Some evidence of increases in NO₂

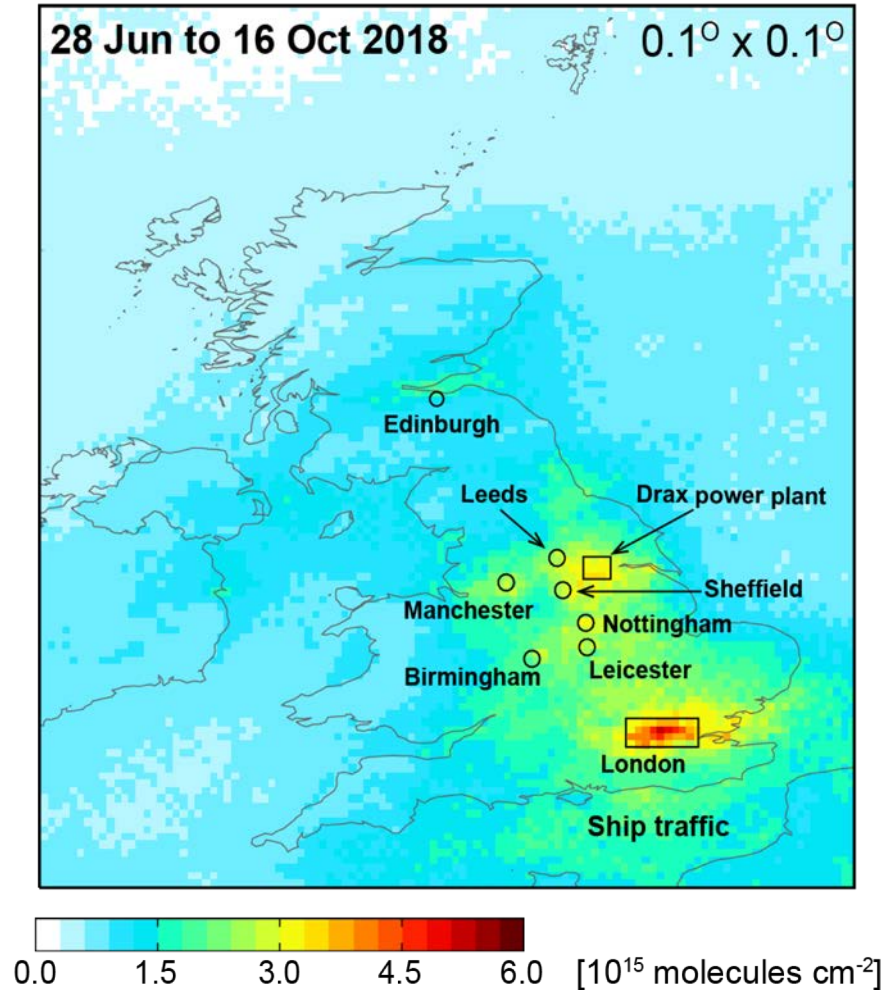
East Africa annual mean OMI NO₂



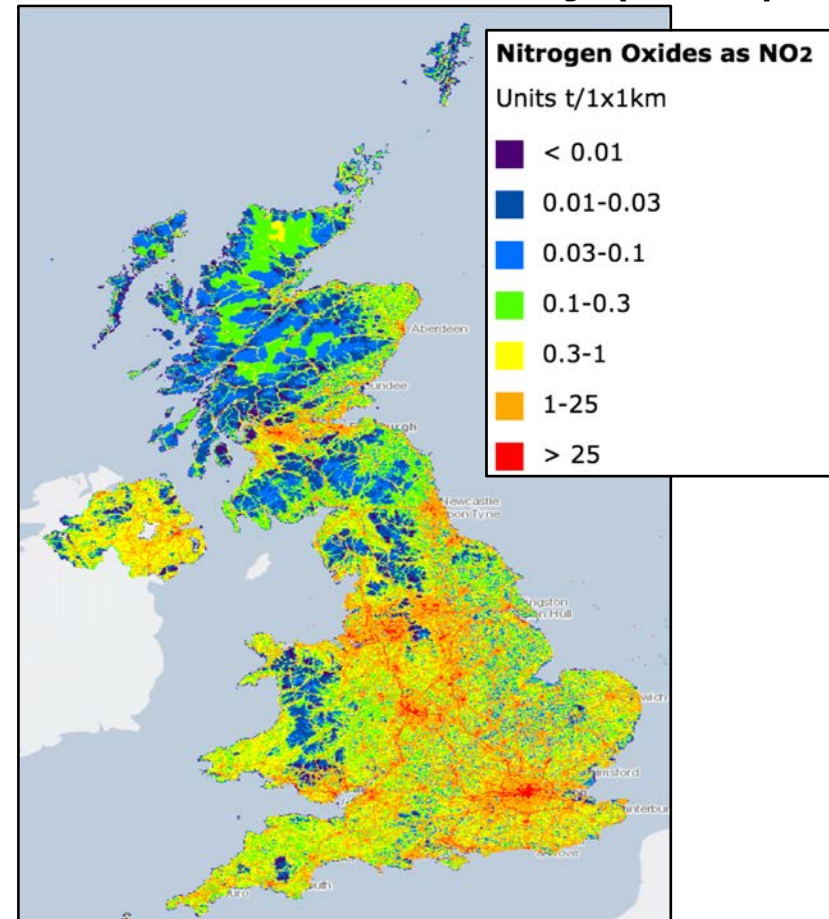
Increase in OMI NO₂ in cities and at ports, but column concentrations are low.

Exploit high spatial resolution of TROPOMI

TROPOMI NO₂ over the UK



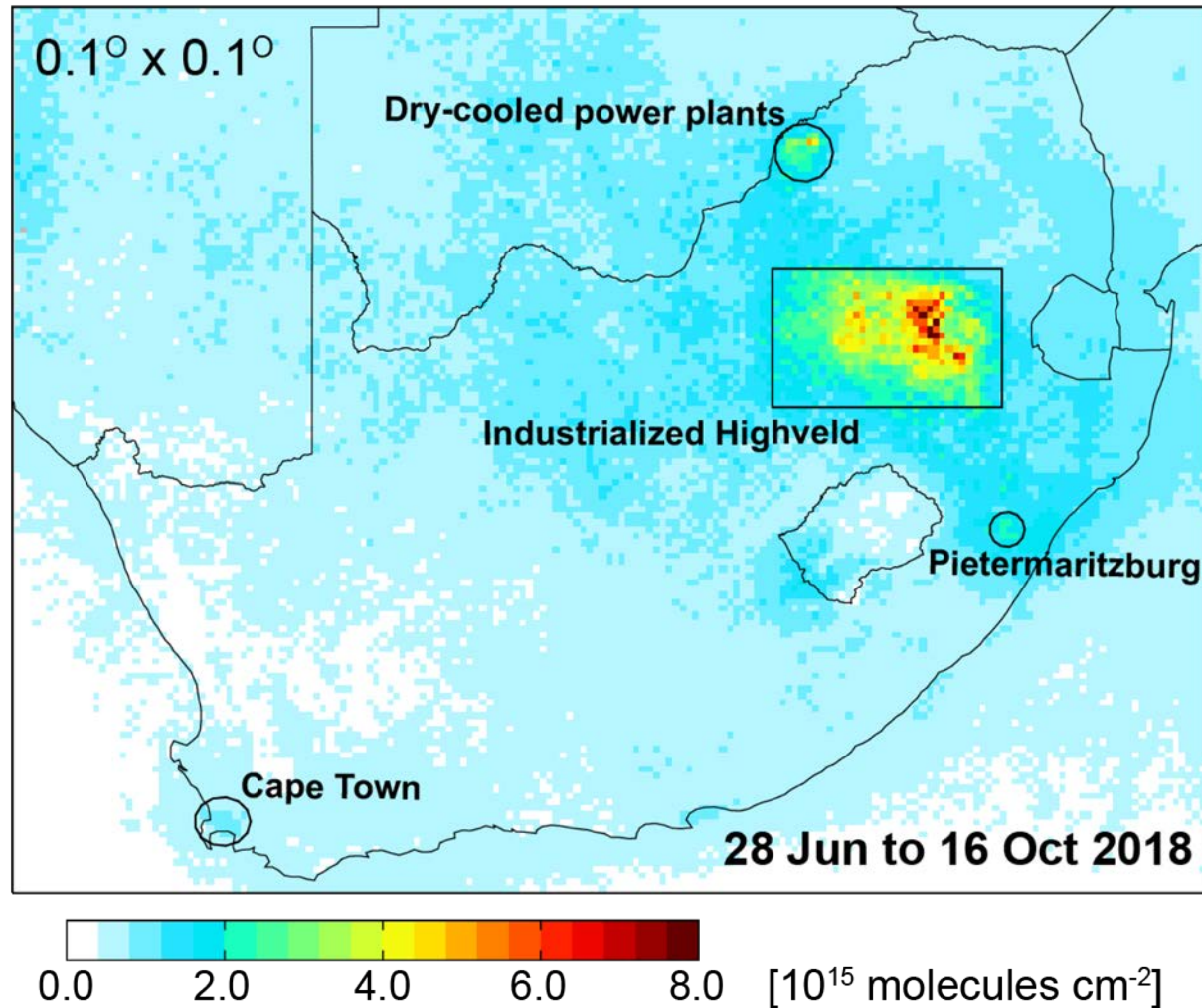
National Atmospheric Emission Inventory (NAEI)



Evaluate high-resolution emission inventory and air quality models

Exploit high spatial resolution of TROPOMI

TROPOMI NO₂ over South Africa



Resolves cities and point sources not possible with OMI

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