

 **Atmospheric Physics** 
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

*The 2007 Noble Lecture
Series*

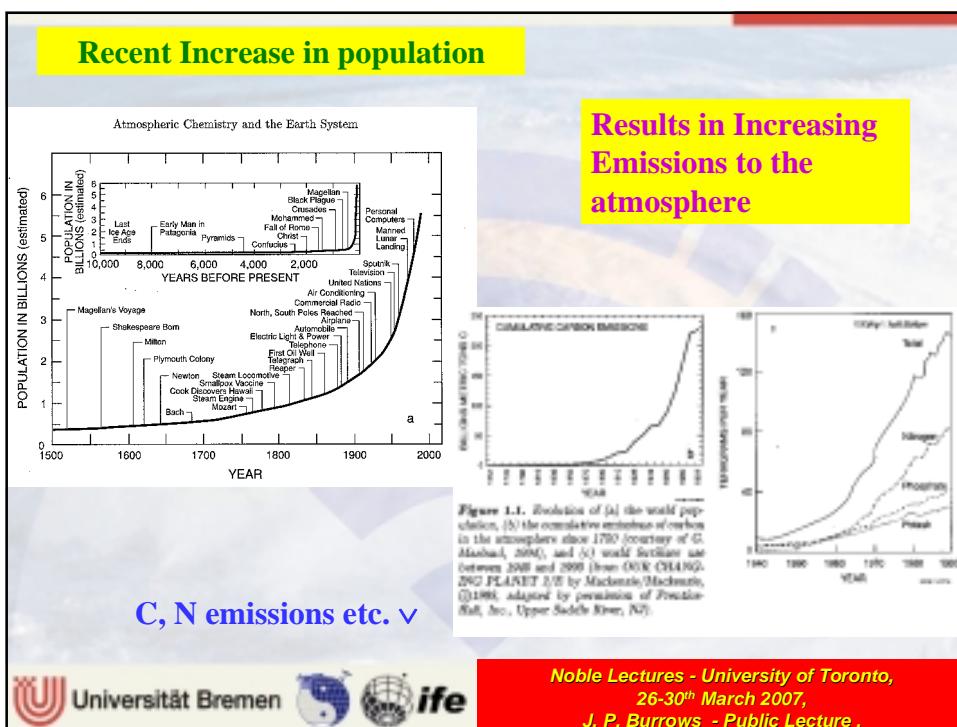
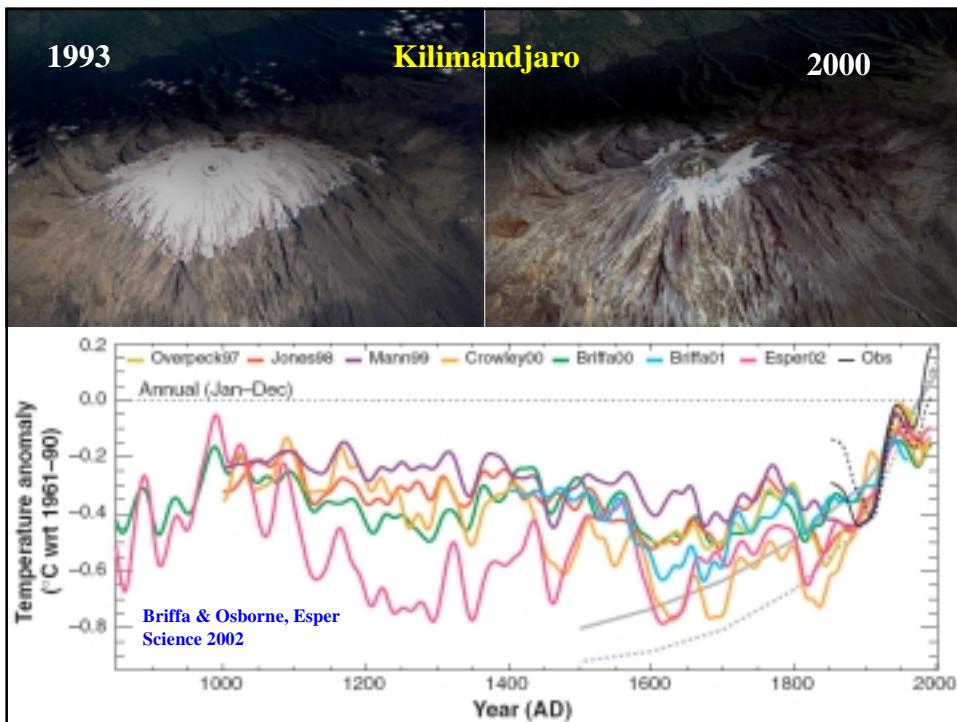
**Atmospheric Chemistry and the Remote Sensing
of the Global Atmosphere**
March 26-30th 2007.

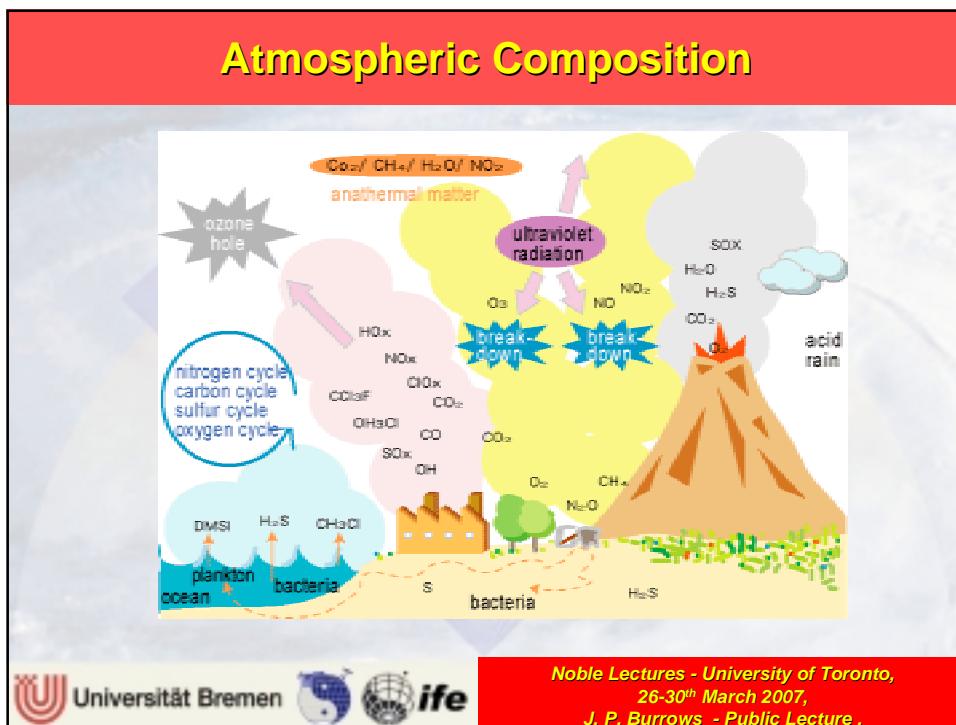
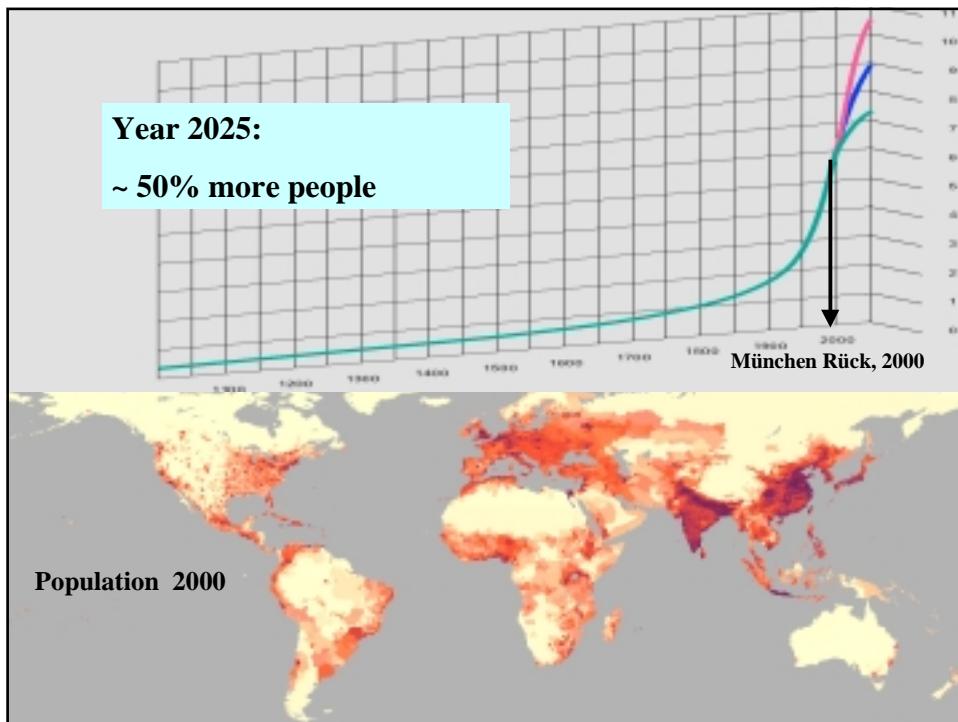
**Air Pollution and Climate Change viewed
from Space**

John P. Burrows
Department of the Physics and Chemistry of the Atmosphere
Institute of Environmental Physics and Remote Sensing
University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany

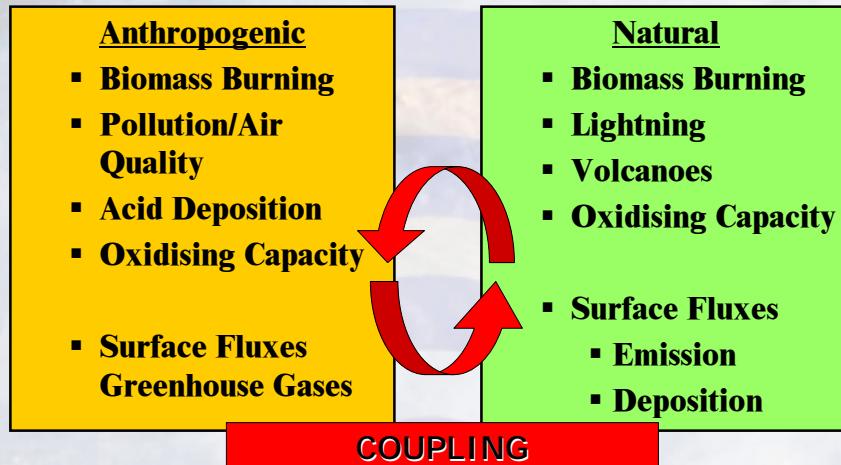
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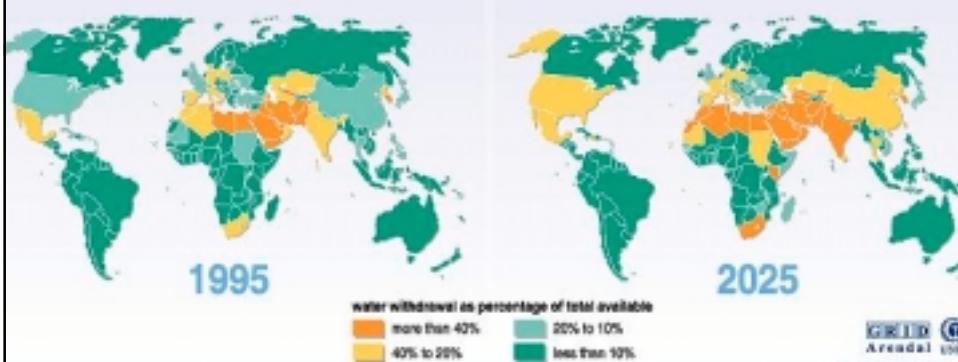


Anthropogenic vs. Natural ?



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We expect Freshwater stress



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Are there climate changes ?

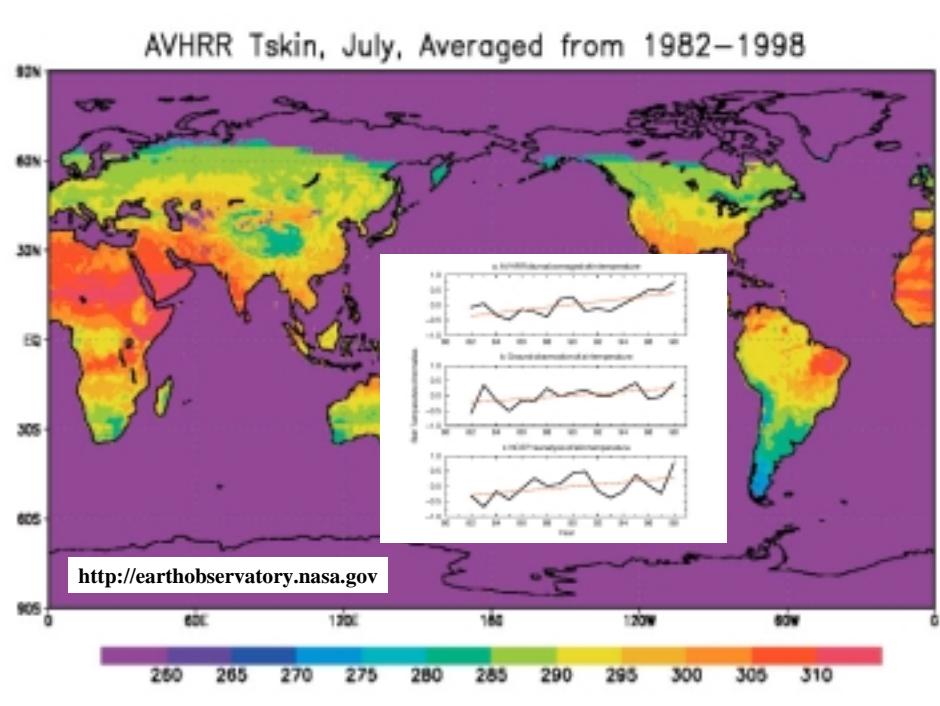
We observe trends in
Temperature (snow, ice fields)
Sea level (heat content, melting?)
Precipitation
Vegetation (biosphere)
Radiation at ground

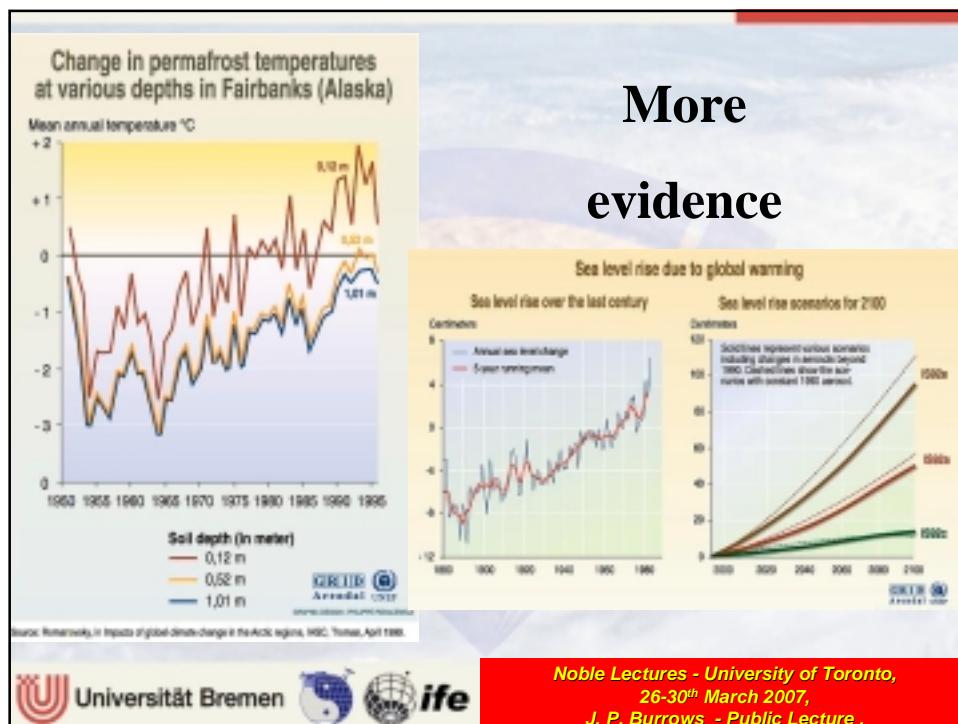


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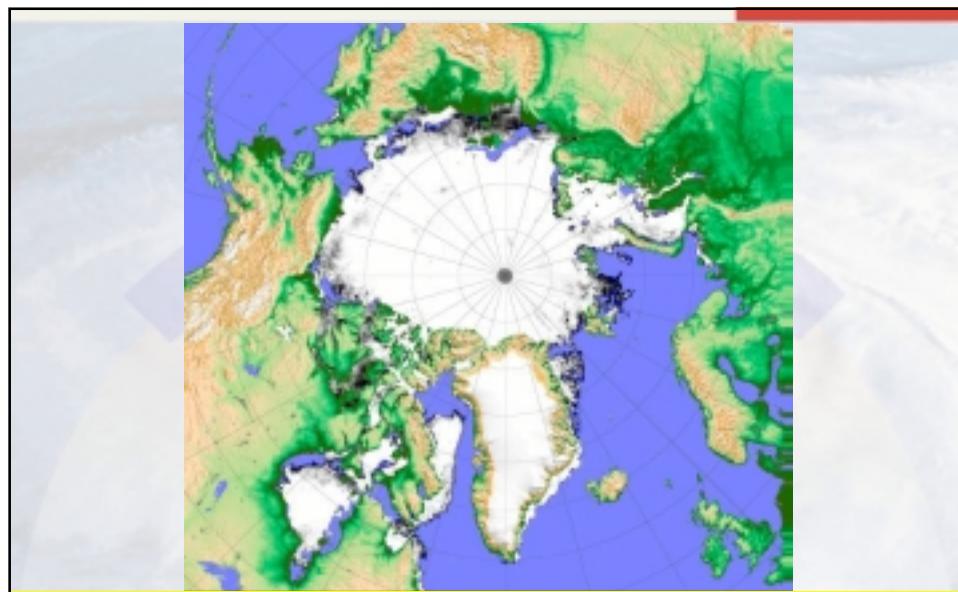
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Gunnar Spreen and Prof. Dr. L. Kaleschke University of Hamburg and
IUP University of Bremen Meereseis 2002-2005

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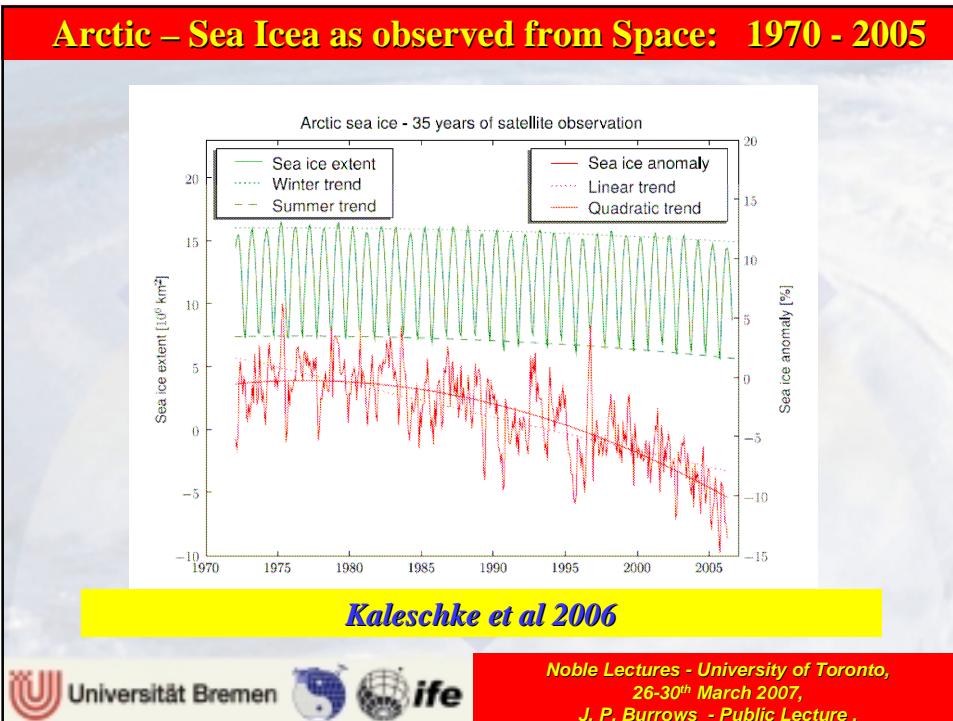
ACSYS Historical Ice Chart Archive

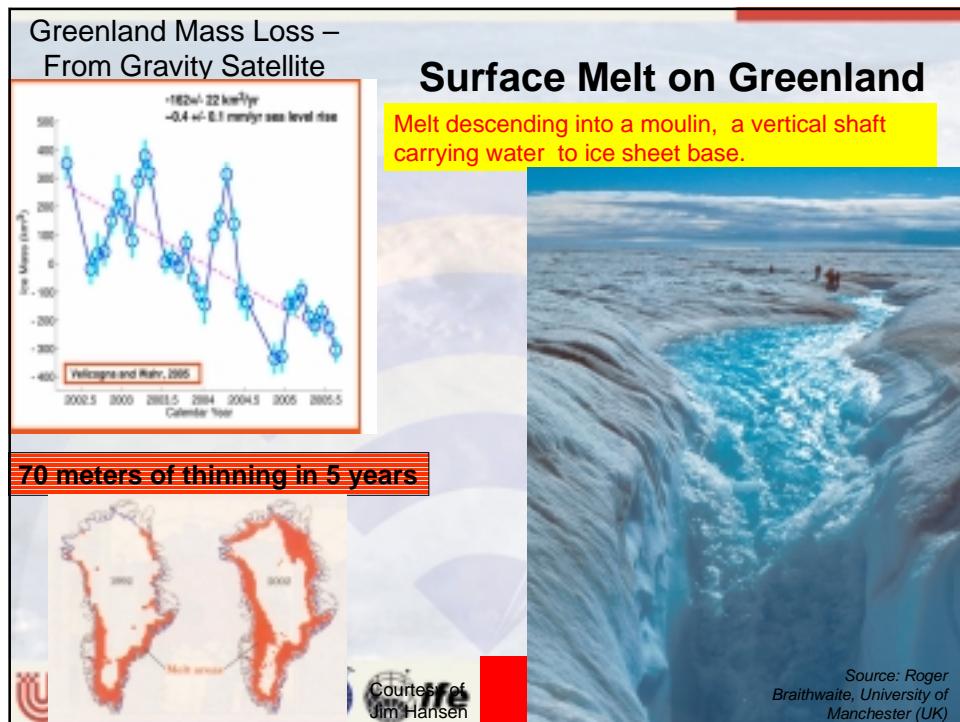
22 April 1866 22 April 2002

- Effort started 15 years ago by Torgny Vinje at NP; WWF funded final digitisation, quality control and publication
- Charts cover 70°E to 30°W
- Years 1553 to 2002
- Variety of sources, including ships logbooks, diaries, year-books, hand-drawn charts, electronic charts

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Are there climate changes ?

What forces climate (changes) ?

Anthropogenic forcing ?

Impact on human society ?

What can and must we do ?

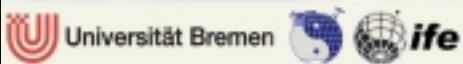
On Thursday 31st October Sir Nicholas Stern published his report on [The Economics of Climate Change](#). This review is a bitter pill to swallow but I suspect no surprise to you if you have kept up with this blog. But climate change isn't the only thing effecting the ability of our earth to support life. We're killing forests, poisoning our rivers, fishing out the seas - the entirety of which is raining hell on Earth.

Julian Hector BBC Blog



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What do we understand or consider to be Air Pollution??



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Google - Hit Parade – Top 20 Bilder



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BAD AIR DAYS

Pollution is blamed for thousands of deaths every year, but the truth is, we don't know what is killing us – cooking, Tube travel, hiking on the South Downs. Are we as much in the dark as in the great smog of 1952? Richard Girling reports. Photograph: Amelia Troubridge





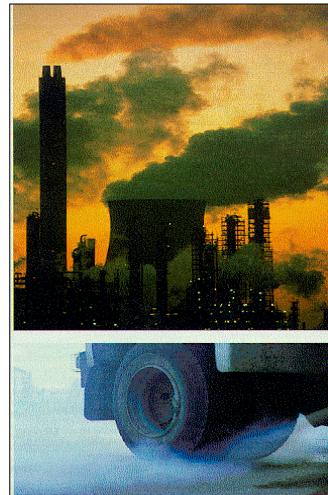
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Which is more Polluted?



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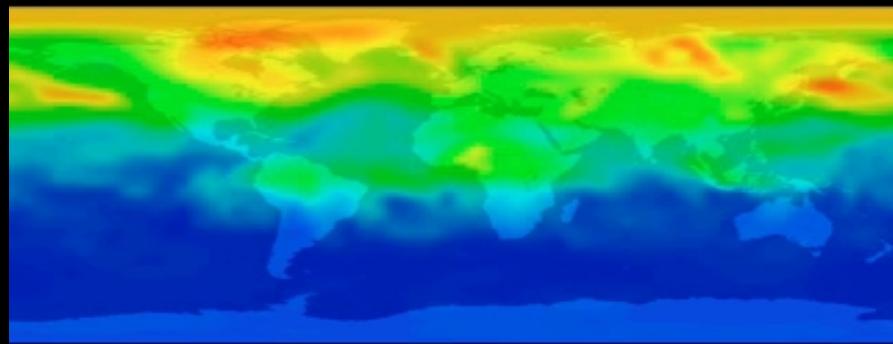


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Is it a larger scale problem?
Global Air Pollution?

E.g. Carbon Monoxide, CO, from fossil fuel
combustion and biomass burning - Mopit



1 Mar 2000

What are some of the consequences of Air Pollution?



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Effects of Air Quality



Health



Heritage

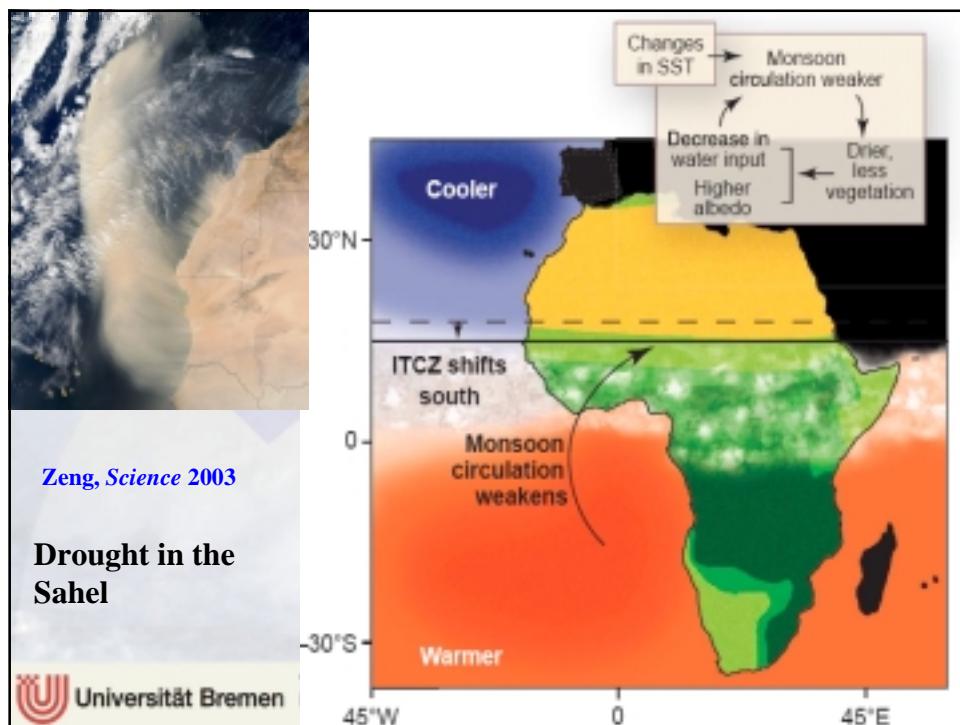
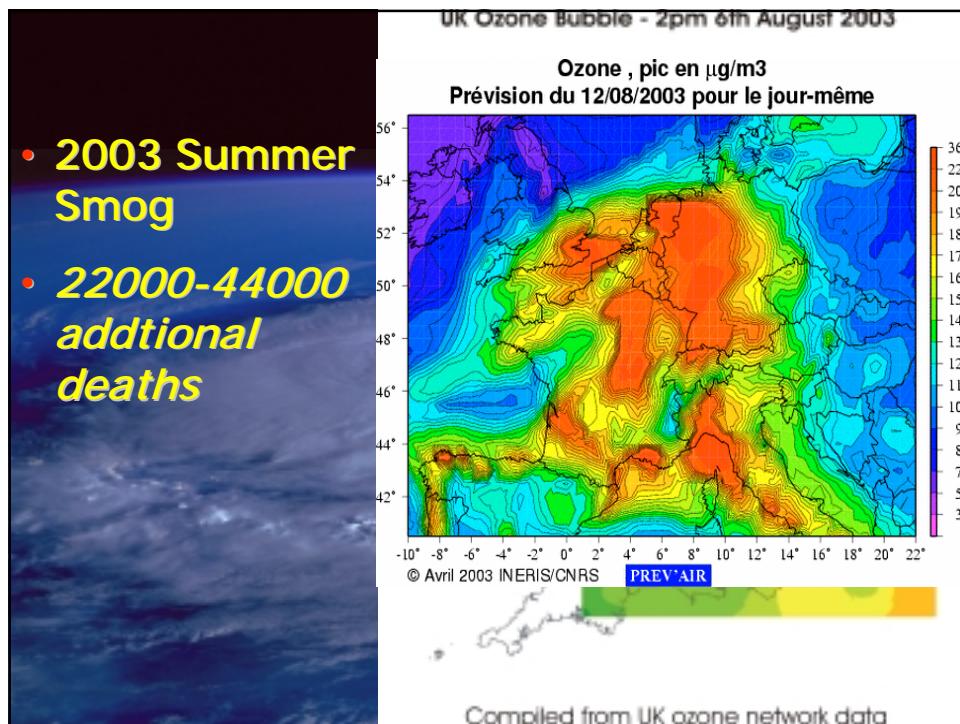


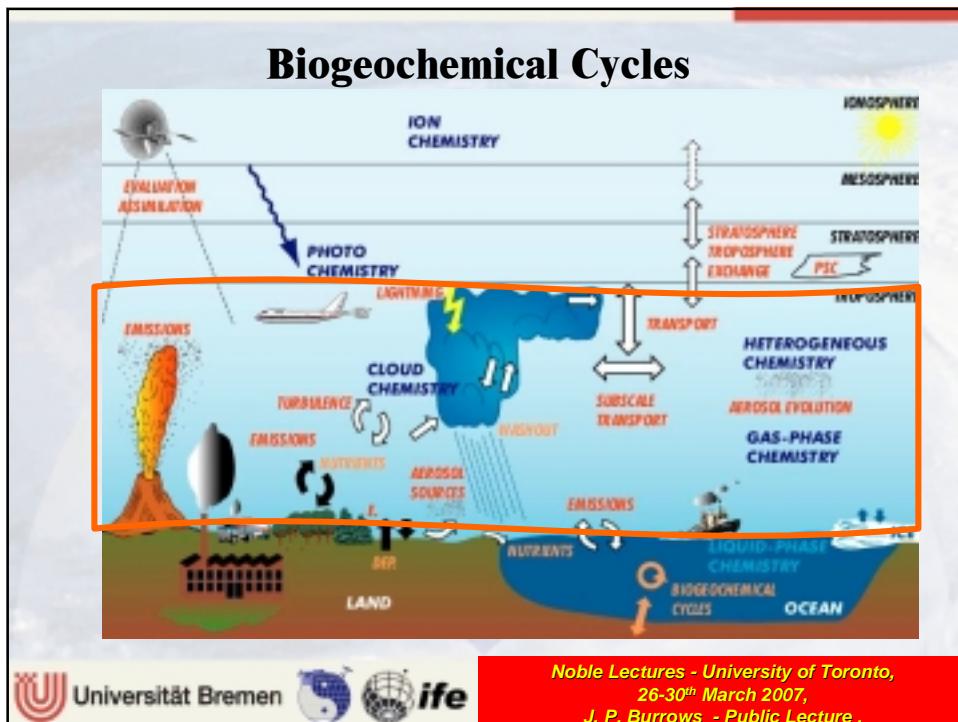
Ecosystems



Climate

- 2003 Summer Smog
- 22000-44000 additional deaths



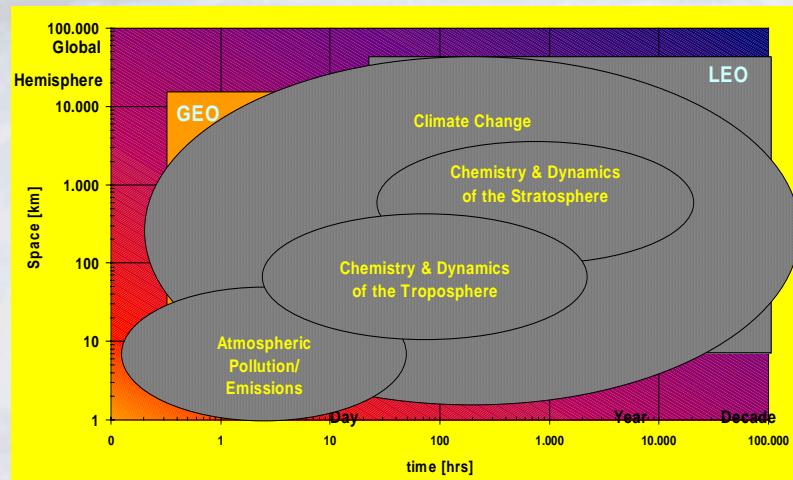


Motivation for the Atmospheric Sounding from Space

Instruments observing from satellite platforms offer unique spatial and temporal coverage



Spatial and Temporal Scales accessible from LEO and GEO!

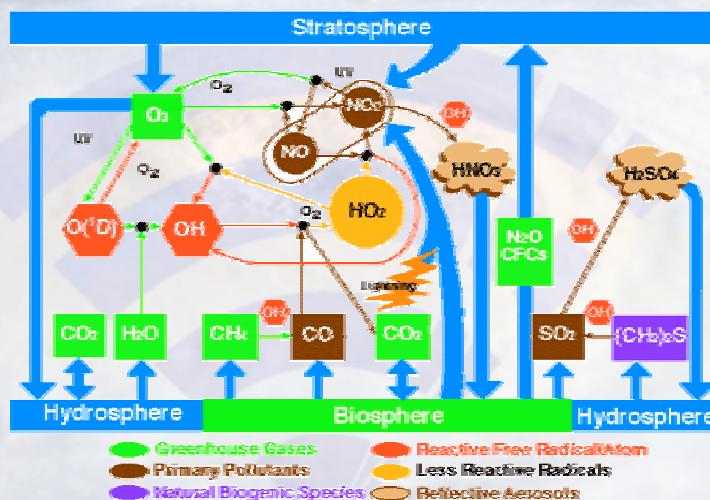


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Tropospheric Chemistry



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SOME (PRE-) HISTORY

- 1920s Dobson et al develop a Spectrophotometer and technique for atmospheric O₃ column
- 1957 International Geophysical Year – Dobson network -Singer and Wentworth propose BUV technique
- 1960s Soviet make first attempts to measure O₃ from space
- 1974 – 1979 BUV launched aboard NASA Nimbus 4
- 1975 – 1990 Development of DOAS (Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy)
- 1979 – 1991 SBUV and TOMS launched on NASA Nimbus 7
- 1991- 1994 TOMS on Russian Meteor
- 1996 - TOMS on ADEOS and EPTOMS
- 1979-2006 SAM-II, SAGE, I, II and III occultation



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The unabridged History of SCIAMACHY - GOME – GeoSCIA-GeoTROPE

- 03-1985 MAP (Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution) proposal idea to ESA for EURECA *not selected*
- 05-1985 Stratospheric Ozone hole observed by Farman et al (Nature).
- 1985 – 1988 Submission of the *SCIAMACHY proposal*, supported by Germany to ESA for the Polar Platform, now ENVISAT.
- 1988 Proposal of SCIA-mini for ERS-2
- 1989 Descope of *SCIA-mini to GOME (Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment)*
- 1989 – 2002 Selection, Design and Development of *SCIAMACHY as German/Dutch/Belgian contribution to ENVISAT*
- 20.04.1995 Launch of ERS-2 with GOME



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The unabridged History of SCIAMACHY - GOME – GeoSCIA-GeoTROPE

1997-1998	Development of GeoSCIA C0ncept
12.1998	Proposal of GeoSCIA to ESA – recommended for further study
1997-2000	Selection of GOME-2 for the EUMETSAT operational series Metop.
2000	GeoSCIA++ - Geostationary Idea for ESA Earth Explorer
2000-2001	Development of GeoFIS
01.2002	Proposal of <i>GeoTROPE(GeoSCIA+GeoFIS) Geostationary TROPospheric Explorer</i> to ESA for EEOM-2 recommended for further study -
28.02.2002	Launch of ENVISAT with SCIAMACHY on board.
12.2003	Proposal GeoSCIA-Lite – small sat for national EO programme Germany – not selected
15.08.2005	Proposal GeoTROPE-R for the ESA Earth Explorer - not selected for Phase A
17.10.2006	Launch of Metop-A with GOME-2 and IASI on board.

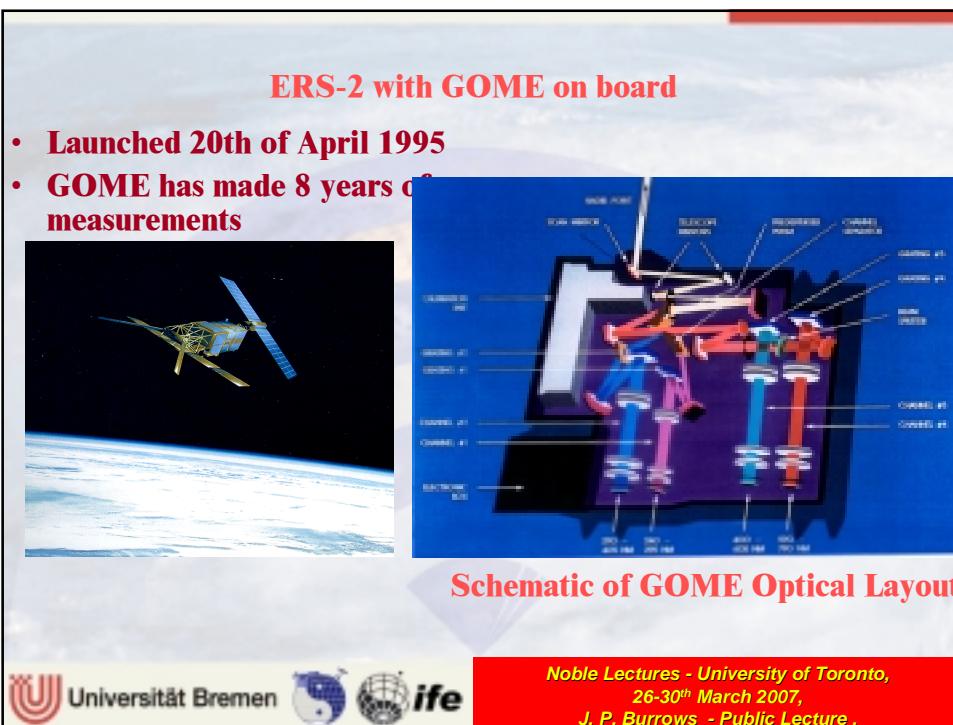
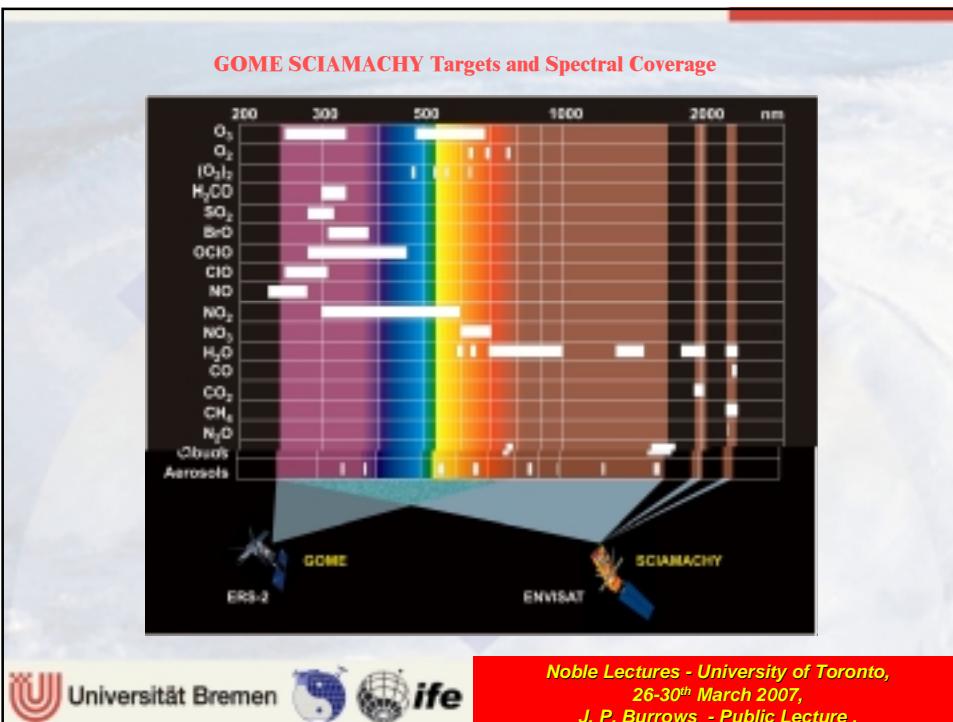


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ENVISAT and Launch



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ENVISAT Launch: 1st March 2002, 2:07 CET Response in Bremen

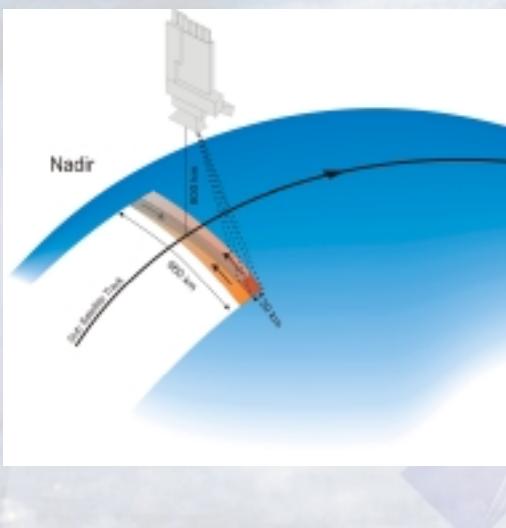


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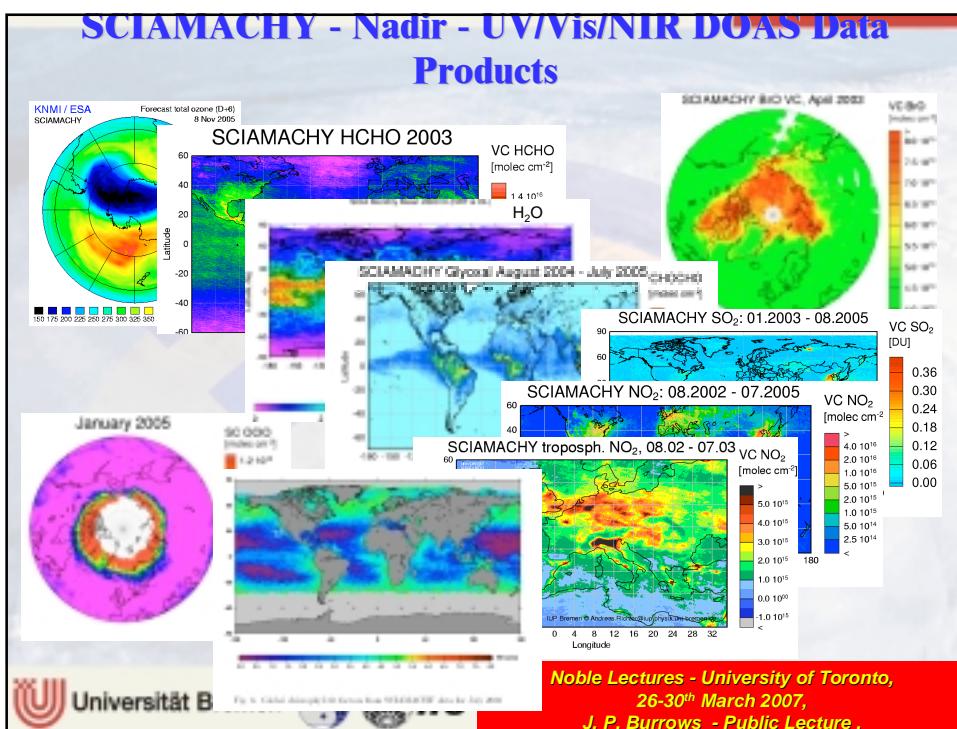
SCIAMACHY: Nadir Viewing Geometry Examples

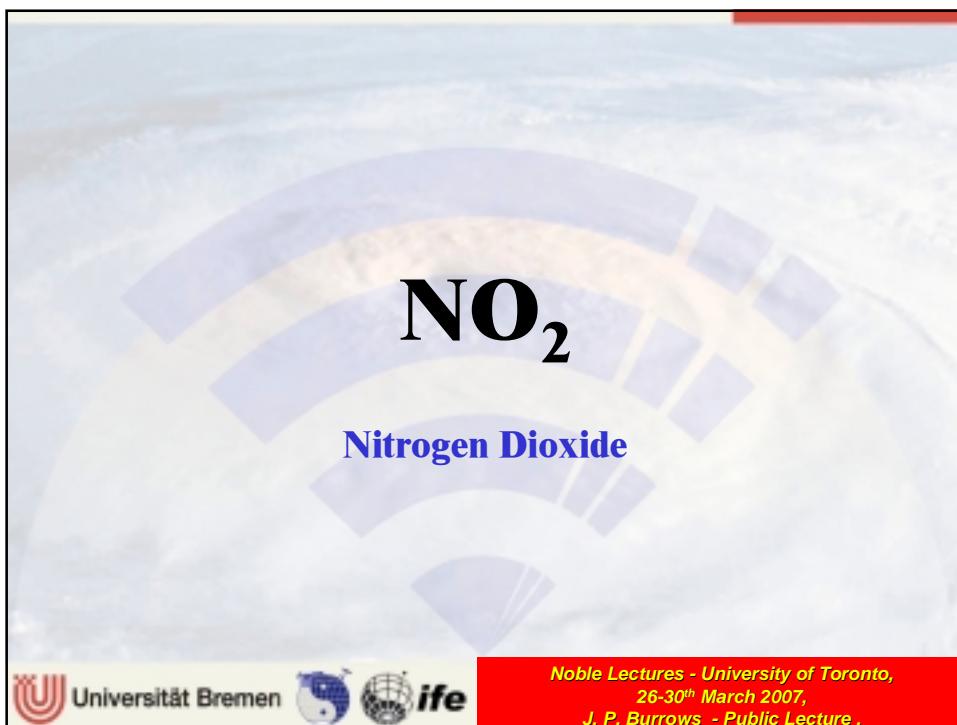
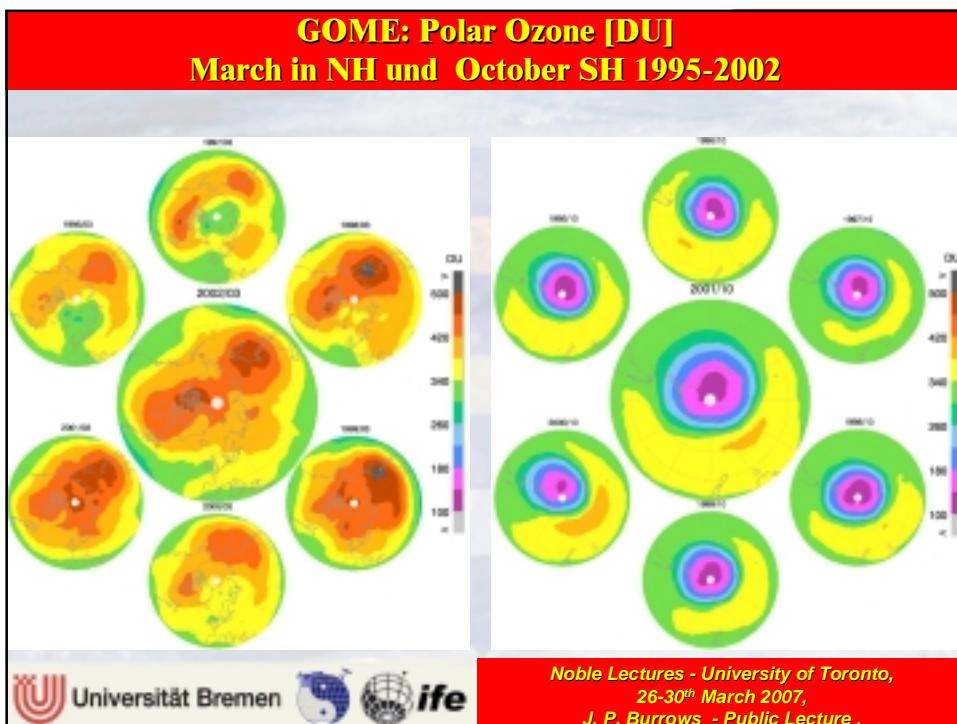


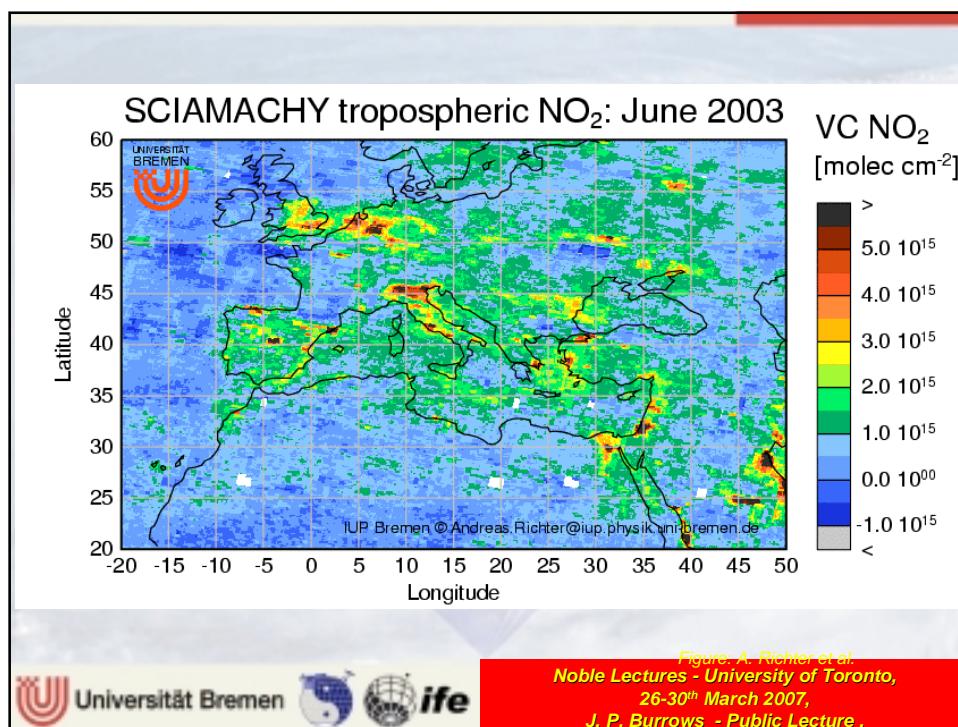
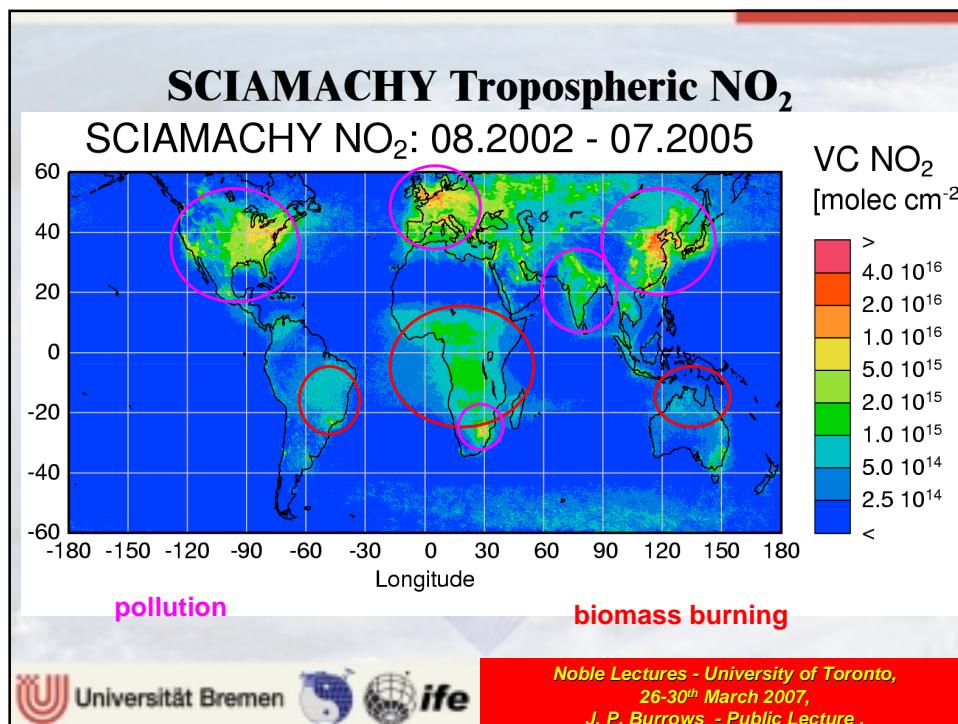
- horizontal resolution in across track:
 - GOME-1 80 and 320 km global 1995-2003 partial 2003- present
 - SCIAMACHY 30-240 km global 2002- present
 - GOME-2 40-80 km
 - 960 km swath
- horizontal resolution in along track:
 - GOME 40 km
- Global coverage:
 - GOME-1 3 days at the equator
 - SCIAMACHY 6 days at the equator
 - GOME-2 ~1 day at the equator

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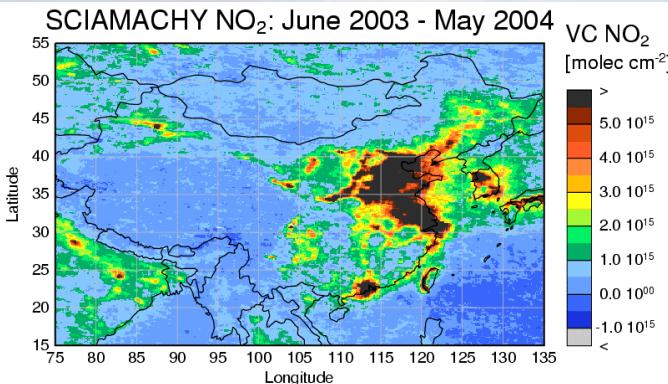
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GOME and SCIAMACHY Tropospheric NO₂ - China



GOME:

- large values
- clear signature of swath pattern

SCIAMACHY:

- even larger columns
- much more detail

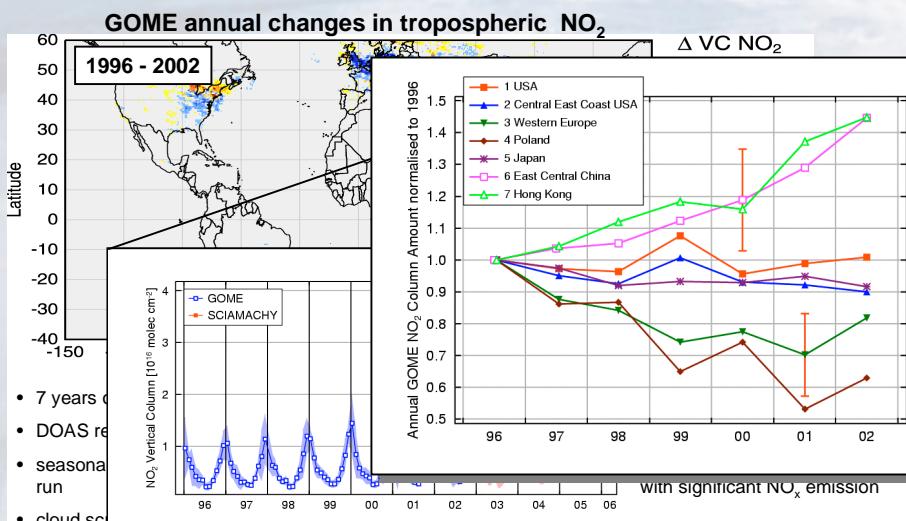


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Trop. NO₂: Trends



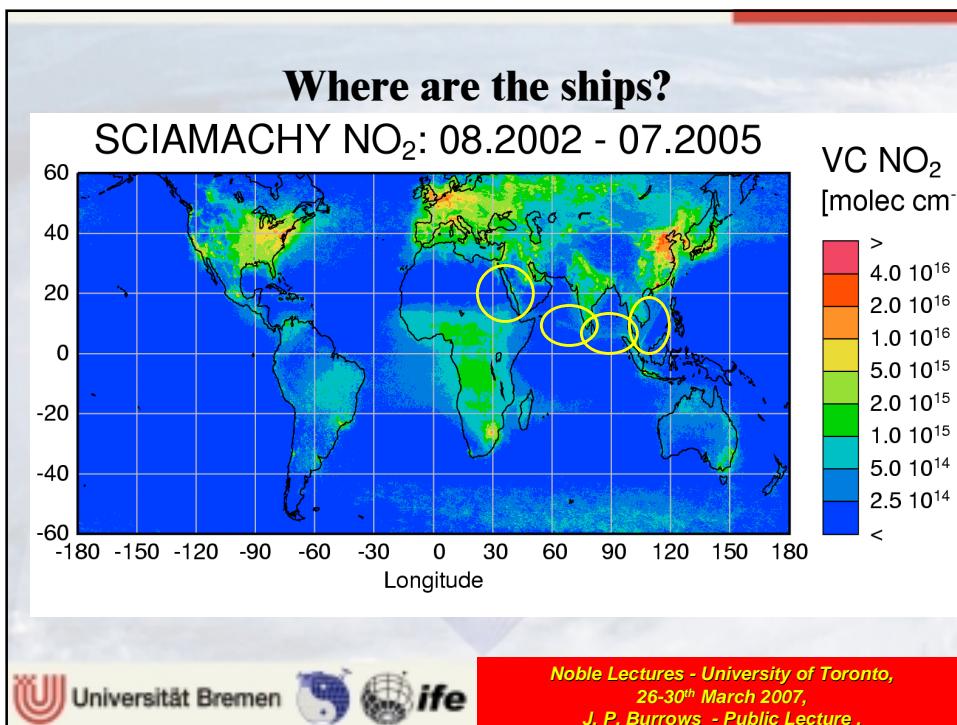
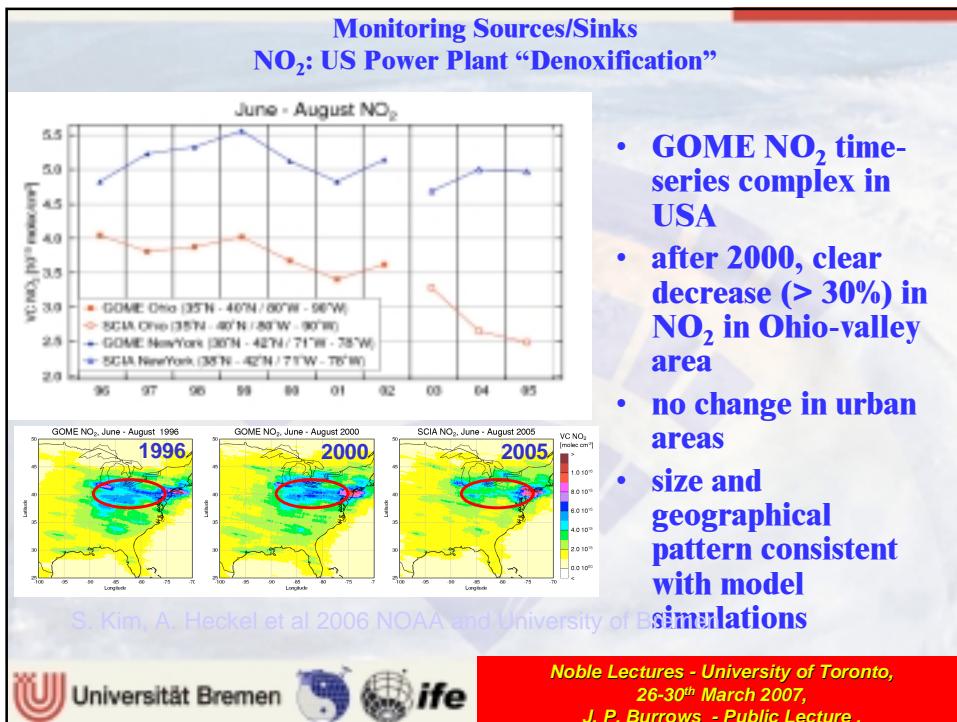
A. Richter et al., Increase in tropospheric nitrogen dioxide over China observed from space, *Nature*, 437 2005

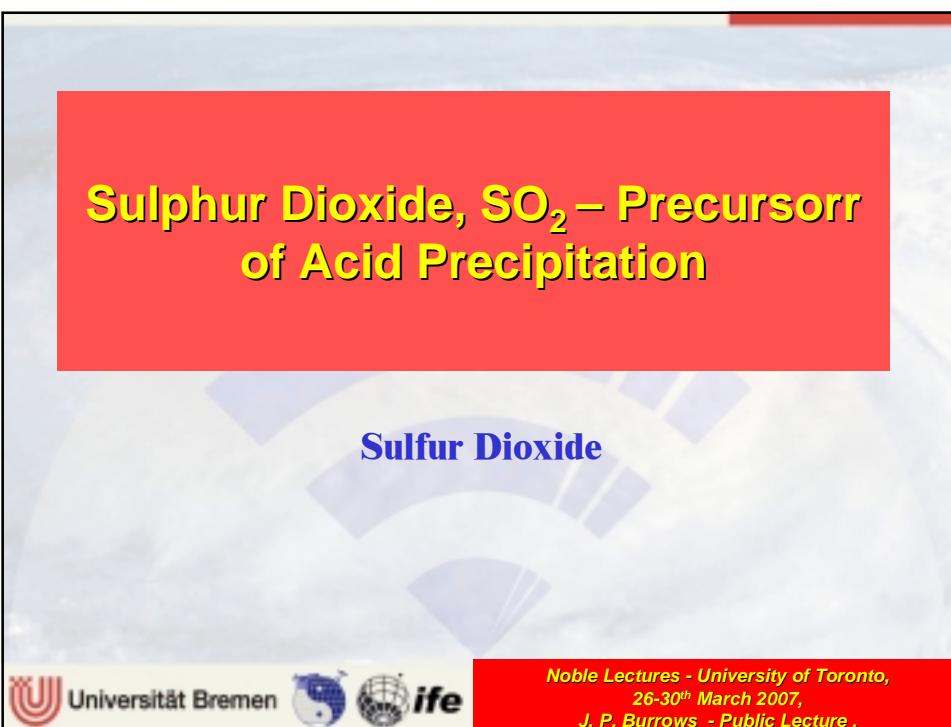
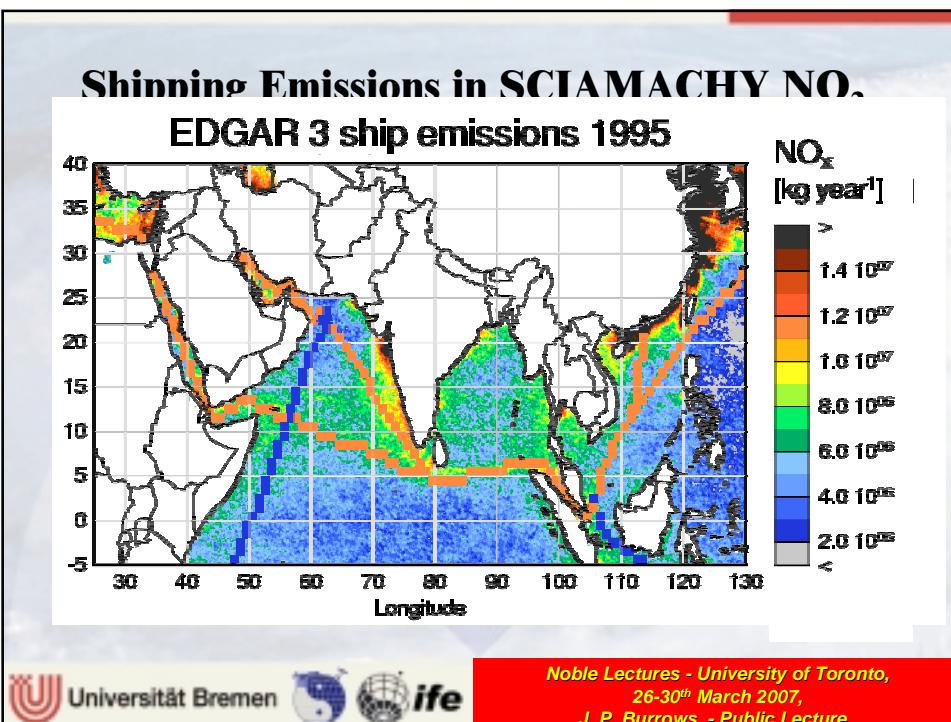


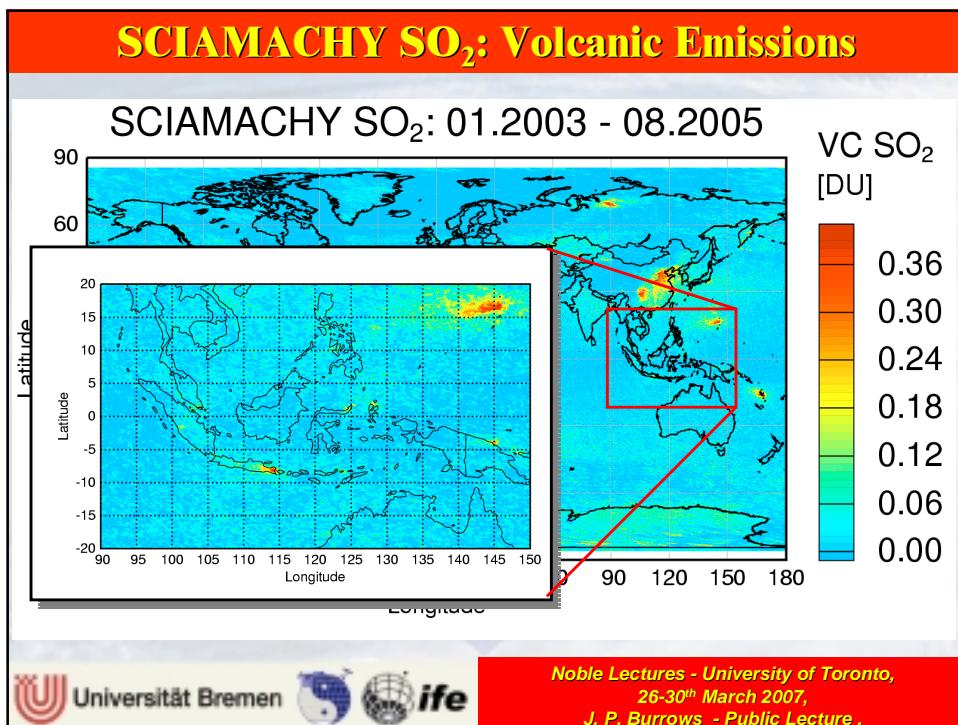
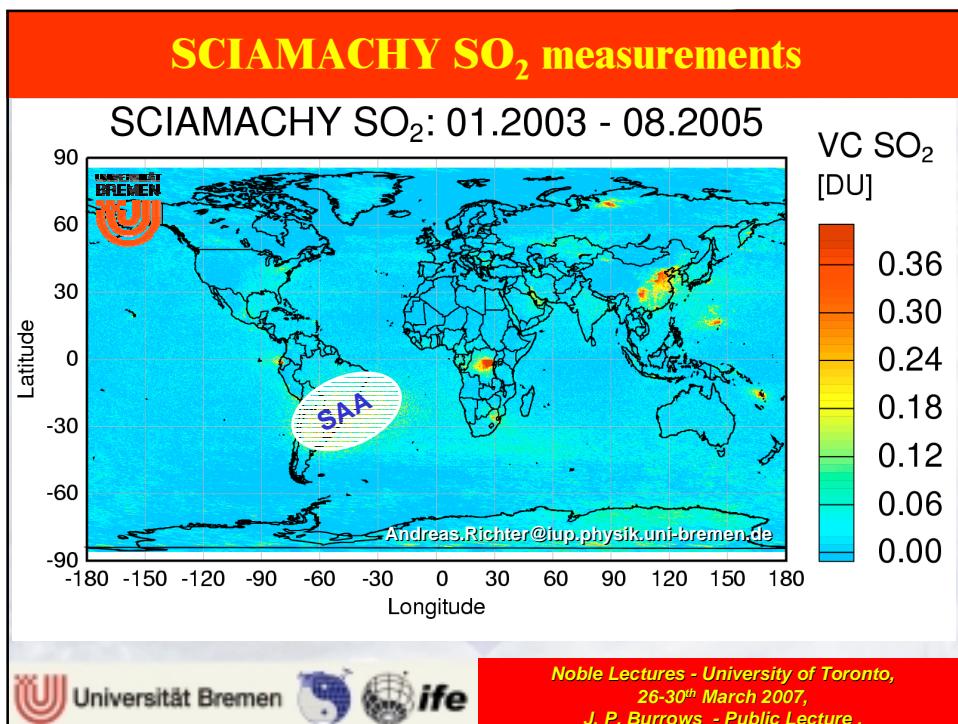
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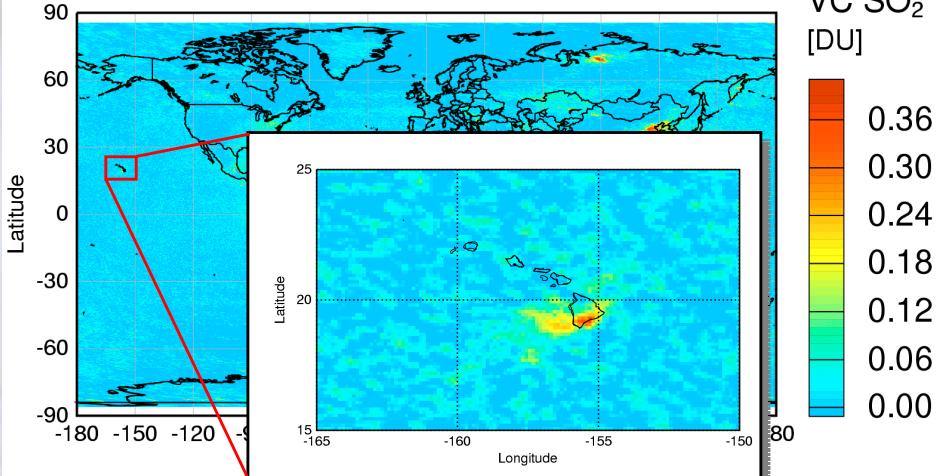






SCIAMACHY SO₂: Volcanic Emissions

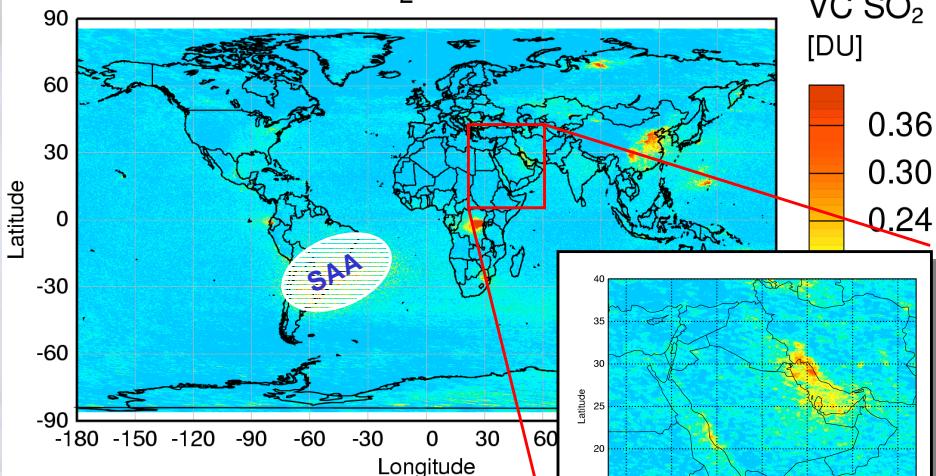
SCIAMACHY SO₂: 01.2003 - 08.2005



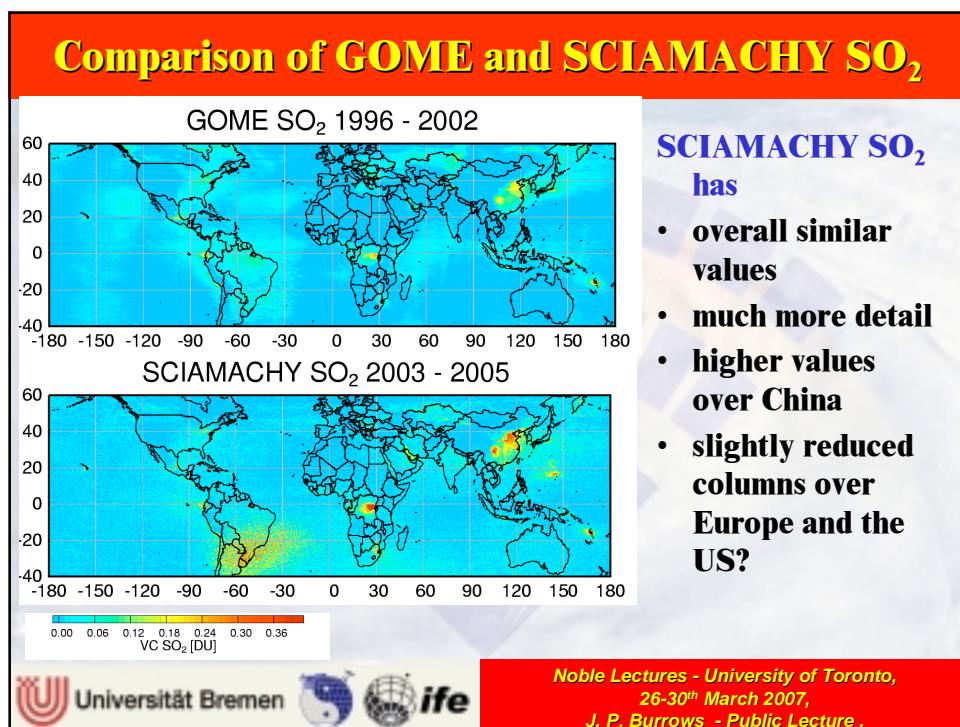
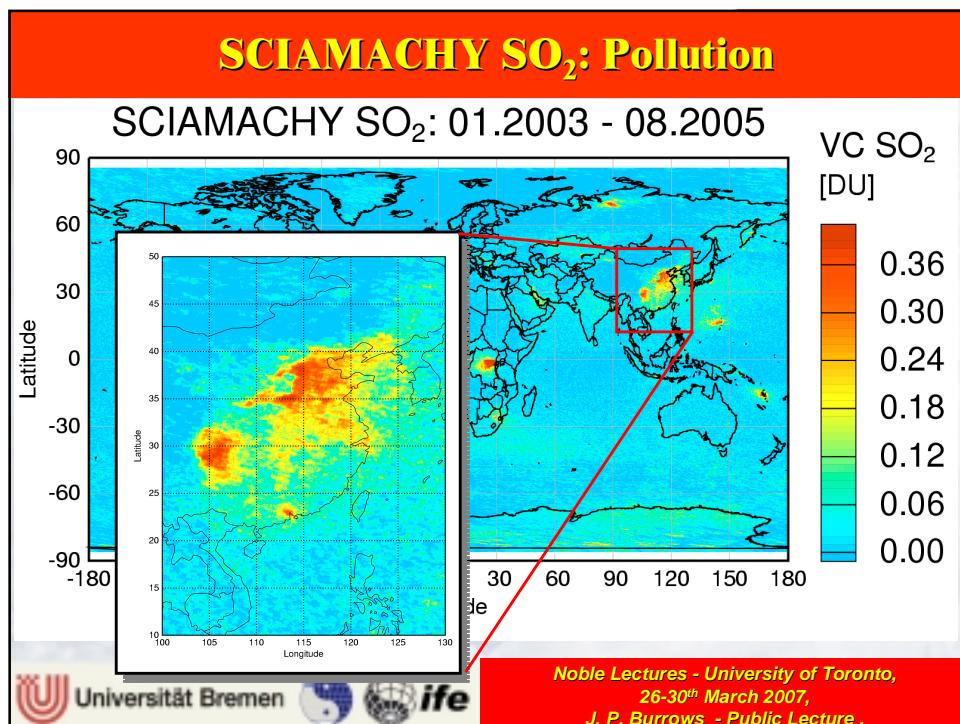
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SCIAMACHY SO₂: Pollution

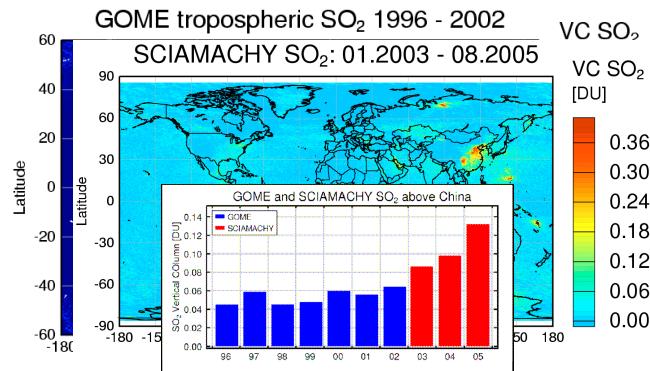
SCIAMACHY SO₂: 01.2003 - 08.2005



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Tropospheric SO₂: The global View

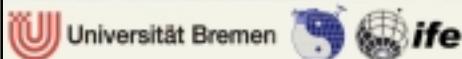


SO₂ sources:

- volcanic eruptions
- coal fired power plants
- coal mine fires
- DMS (small)

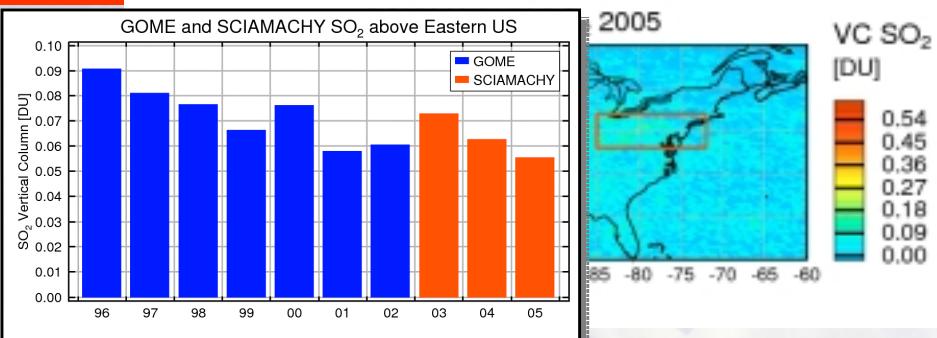
Compared to NO₂, SO₂ columns have larger uncertainties:

- low signal (UV)
- small sensitivity to boundary layer
- strong interference by O₃ absorptions



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Changes of SO₂ above Eastern US



- indication for a decrease in SO₂ above Eastern US
- high bias in SCIAMACHY measurements?
- this is not yet a quantitative result!

all values still based
on "volcanic profile"!

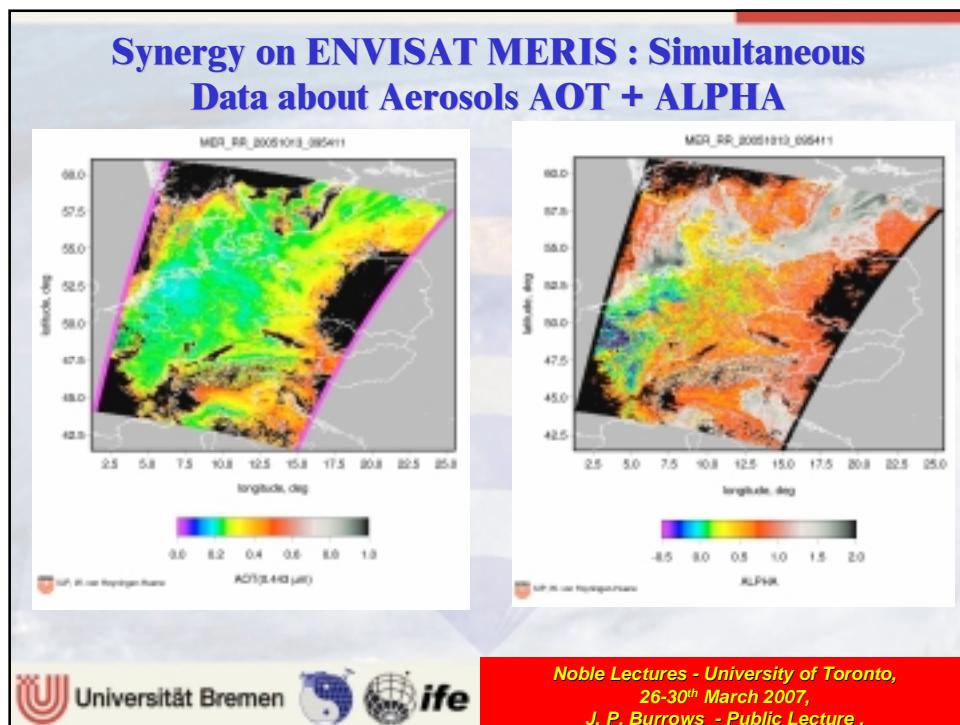


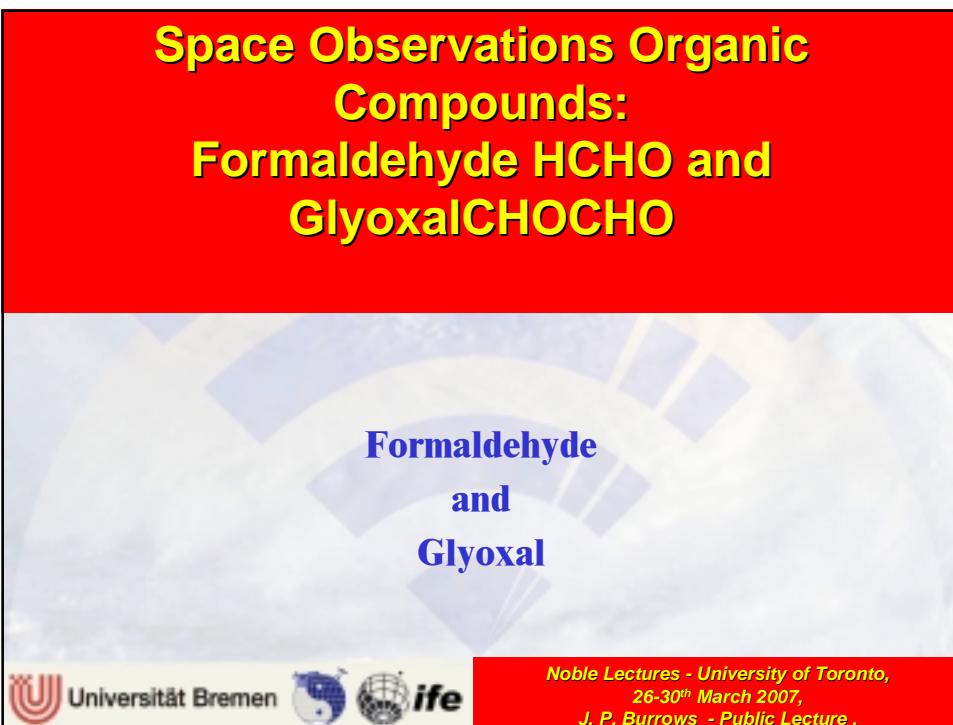
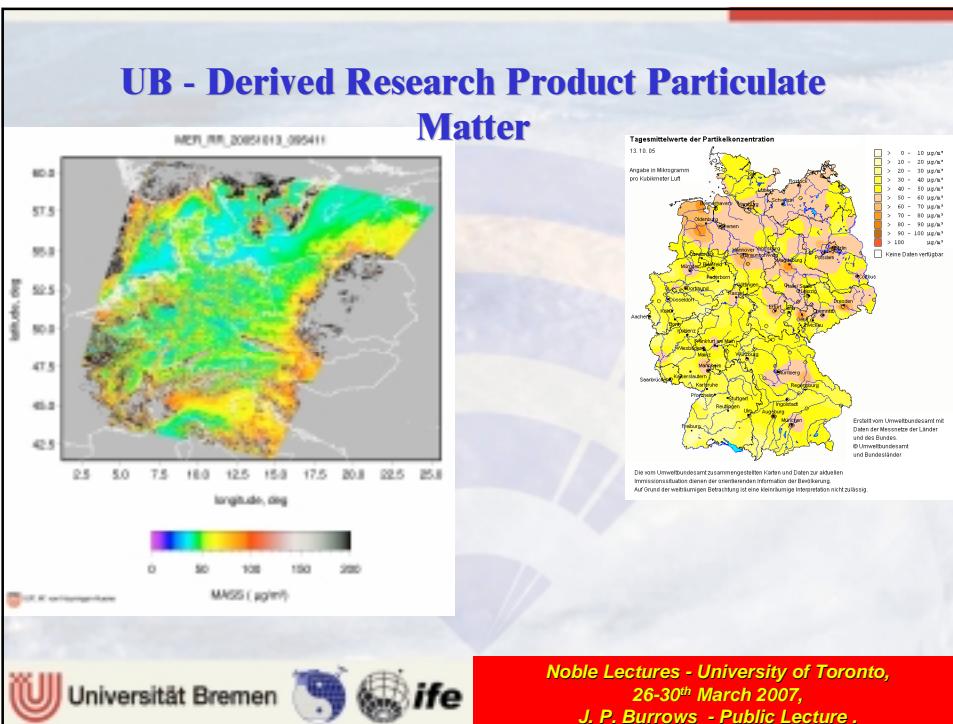
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Aerosol

PM10 and PM2.5 from space

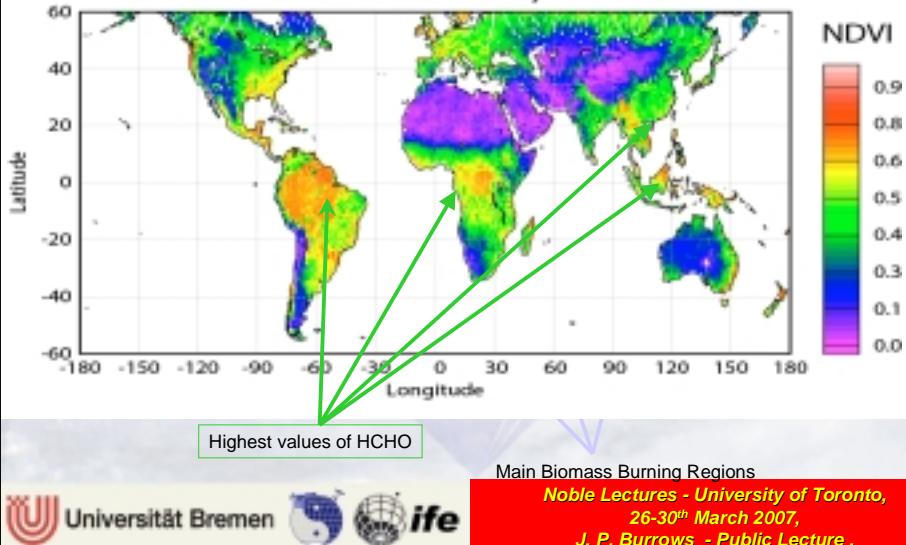
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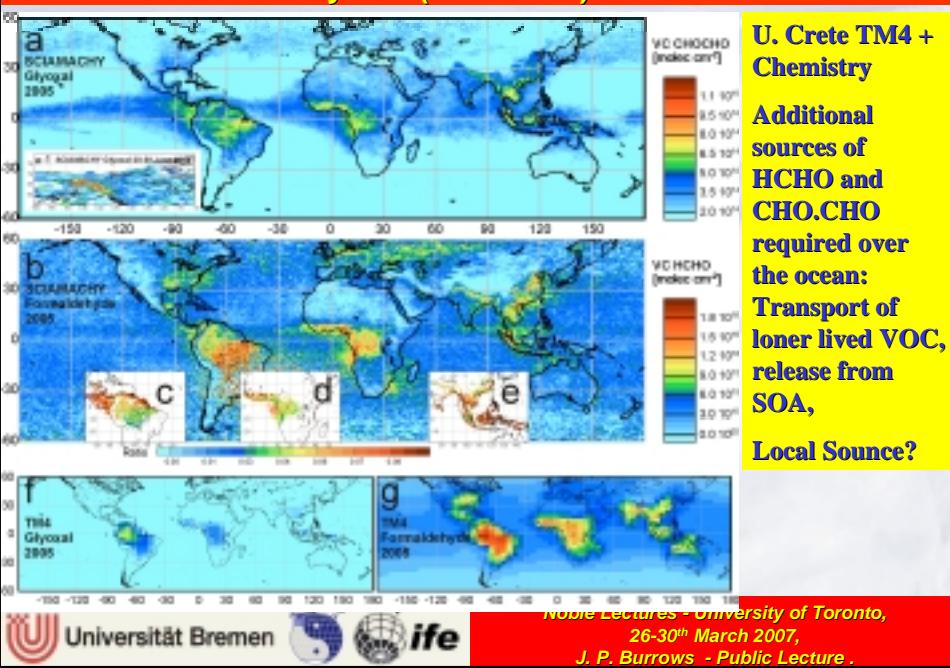


What are the sources of HCHO?

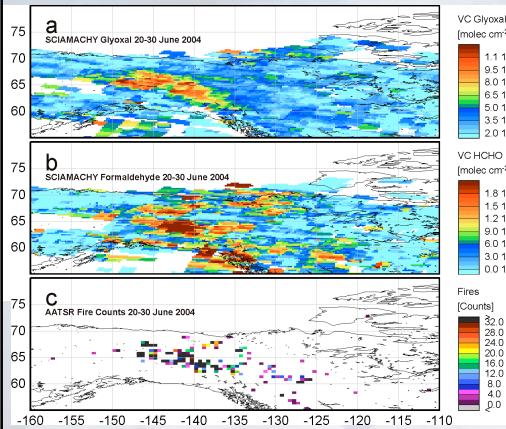
NDVI from AVHRR, 1997



SCIAMACHY: Glyoxal (CHO,CHO) and HCHO in 2005



SCIAMACHY: CHOCHO and HCHO Asia and from a Fire



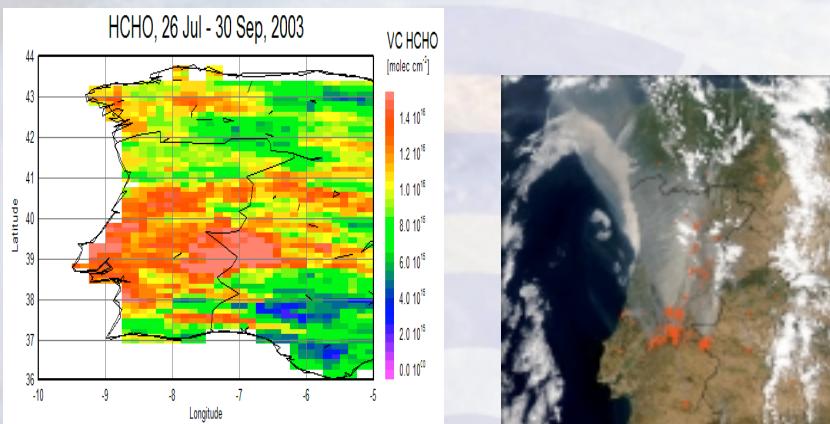
- biogenic emissions result in large CHO, CHO and HCHO
- anthropogenic sources and biomass burning can also be identified
- CHOCHO / HCHO ratios coupled NO₂ and O₃ yields valuable information on the oxidation of VOC and O₃ production
- overall broad agreement with model predictions

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Forest Fires in Portugal 2003

MODIS, 3 Aug 2003



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Observations of the most Important Greenhouse Gases from space: Carbon Dioxide CO₂ and Methane CH₄

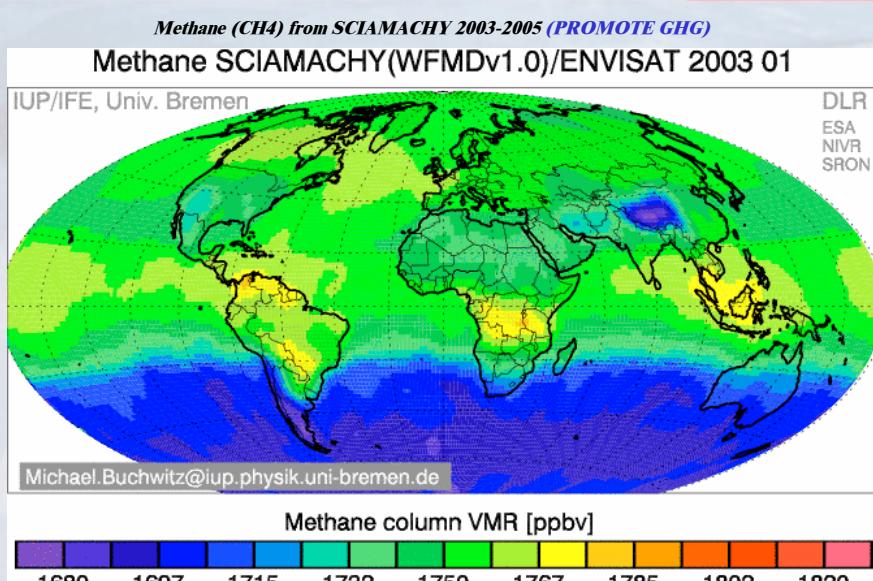
Note the concept of dry column
 $XCO_2 = CO_2/O_2$
 $XCH_4 = CO_2/O_2$



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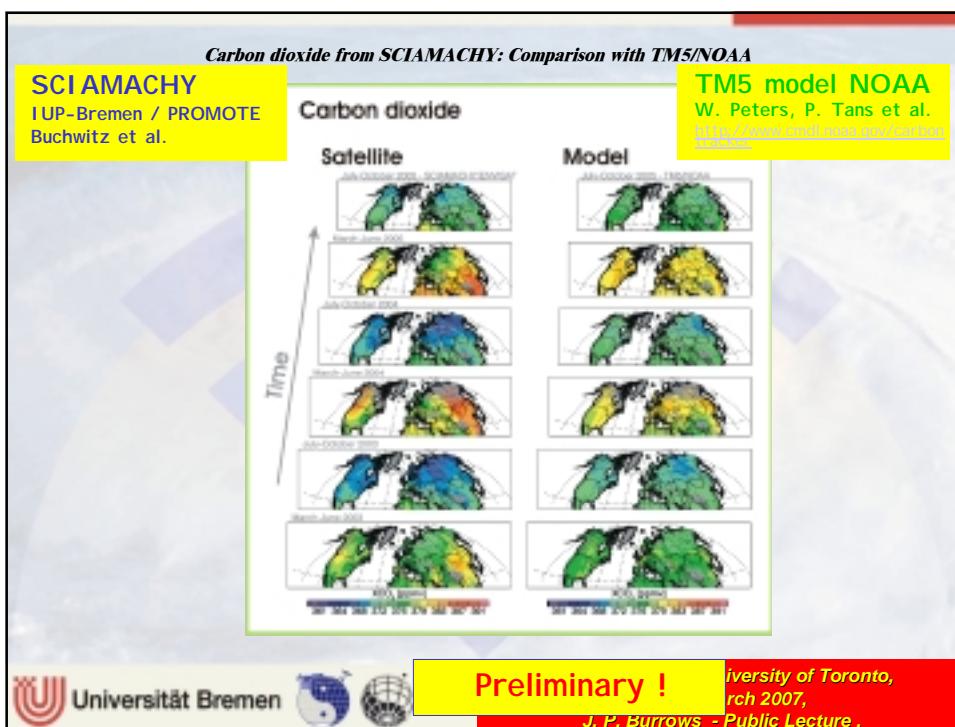
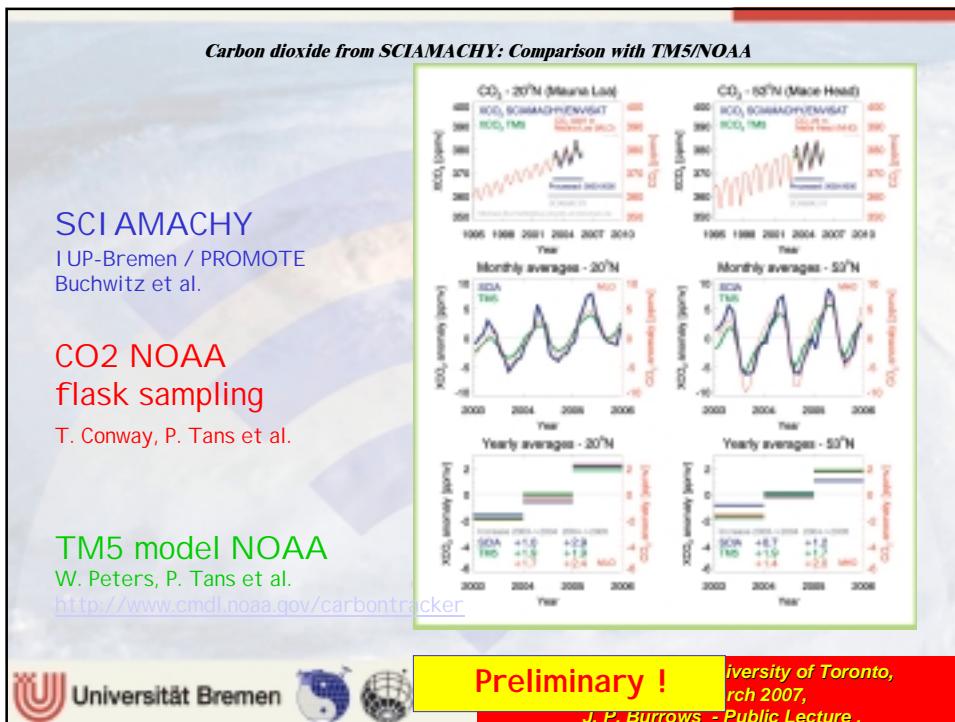
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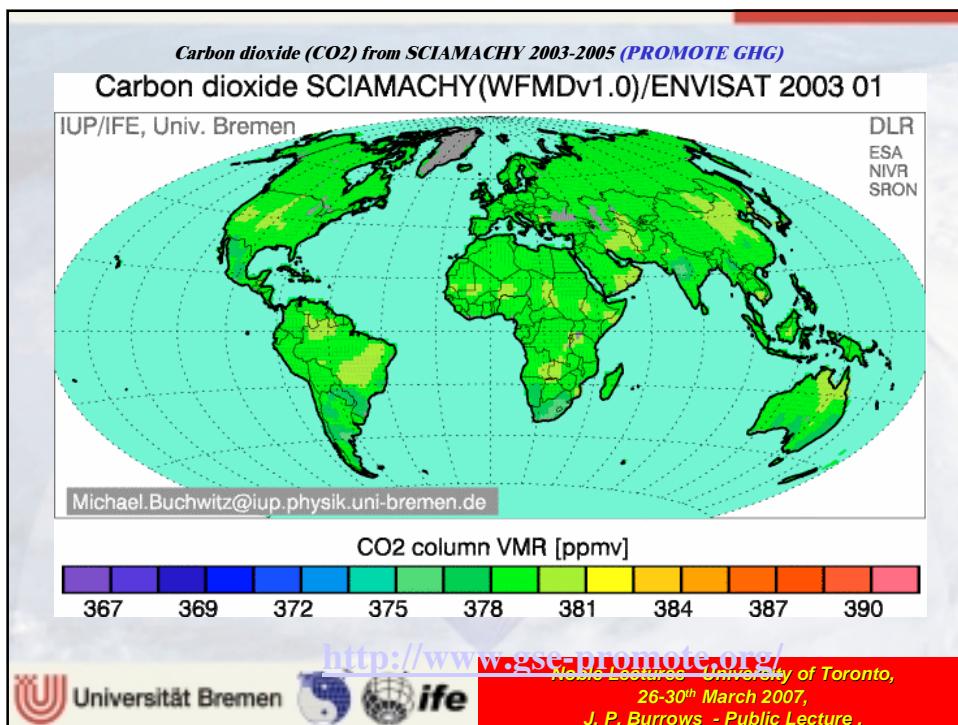
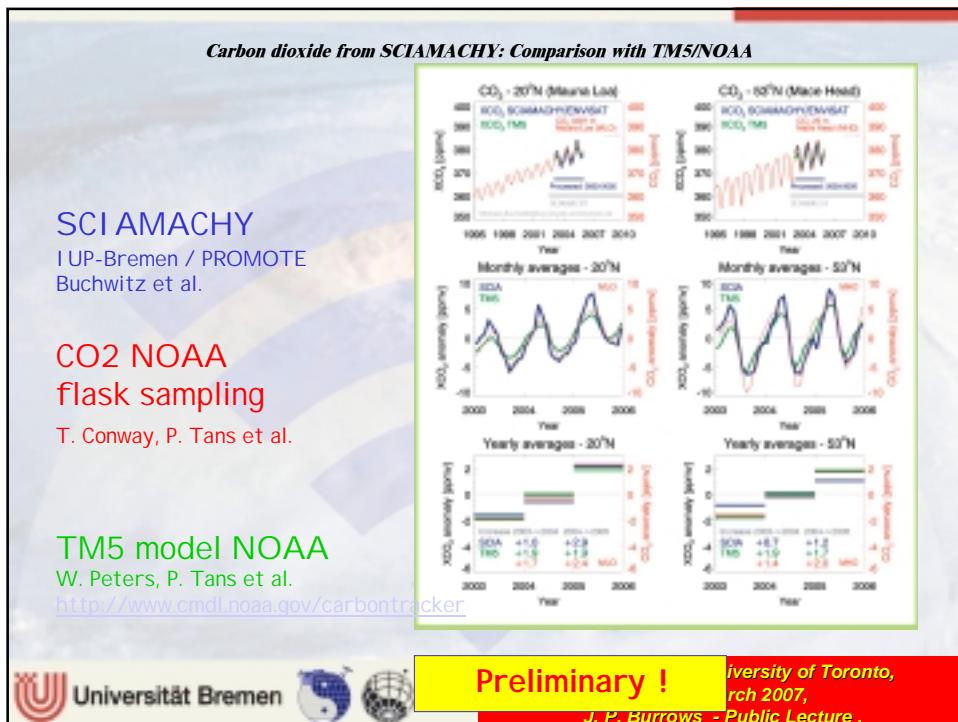


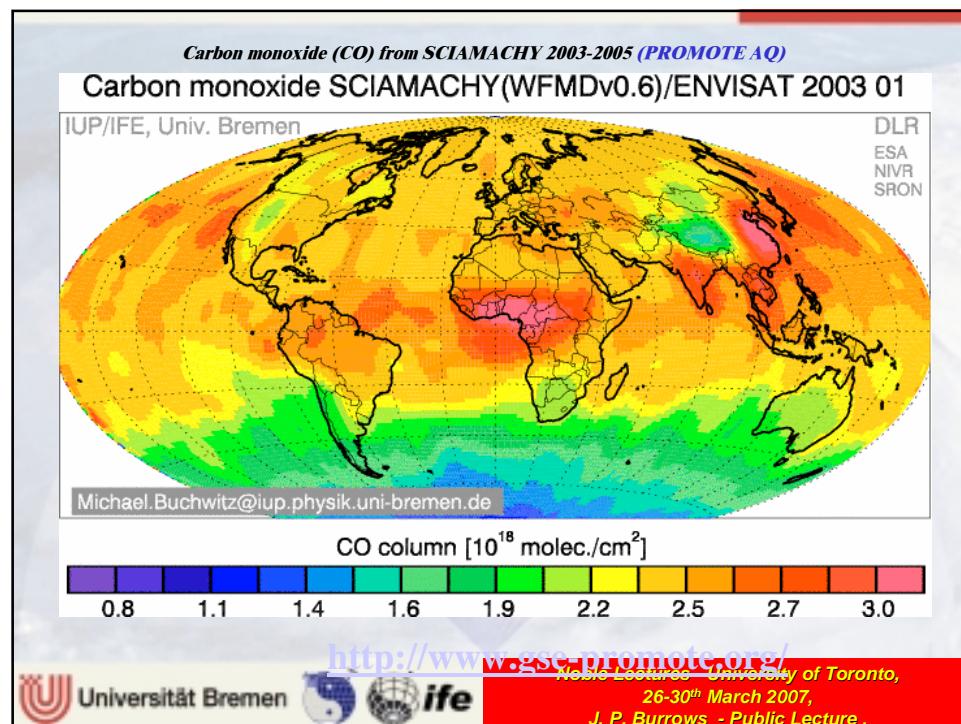
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<http://www.astro.utoronto.ca/~jpb/>
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Summary and Conclusions

- Air Pollution and Climate Change are significant threats and require study and action.
- Remote Sensing from space is cost effective and unique success, now a proven concept!!!
- Remote sensing of atmospheric composition from space provides the global information required to study and follow global climate change.
- New initiatives urgently needed to follow and build on the success of the first pioneering instruments addressing tropospheric research and applications: Geo etc.

<http://www.wsg.psu.promote.org/>

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Noble Lectures - University of Toronto,
26-30th March 2007,
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