



Monitoring and forecasting air quality in support of health applications

Vincent-Henri.Peuch@ecmwf.int

European Centre for Medium-Range Weather
Forecasts (ECMWF)

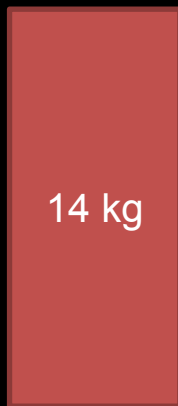




Why does air quality matter so much for our health?

On average,
each one of us

breathes...



of air

drinks...

2 kg

of water

eats...

1.5 kg

of food

daily.



Air pollution is all year round and involves different pollutants



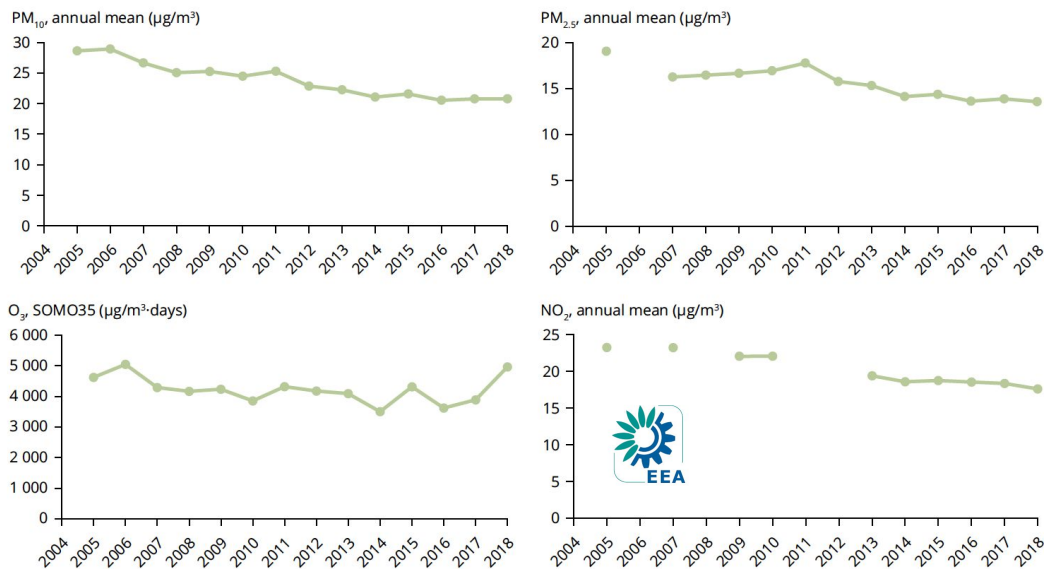
Primary pollution
(PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂...)



Secondary pollution
(O₃, PM...)



Evolution in total European population exposure to PM₁₀ (annual mean), PM_{2.5} (annual mean), O₃ (SOMO35) and NO₂ (annual mean) from 2005 to 2018



How has air pollution changed in Europe in the last 15 years?

Population-averaged concentrations (EEA, Air Quality in Europe 2020)

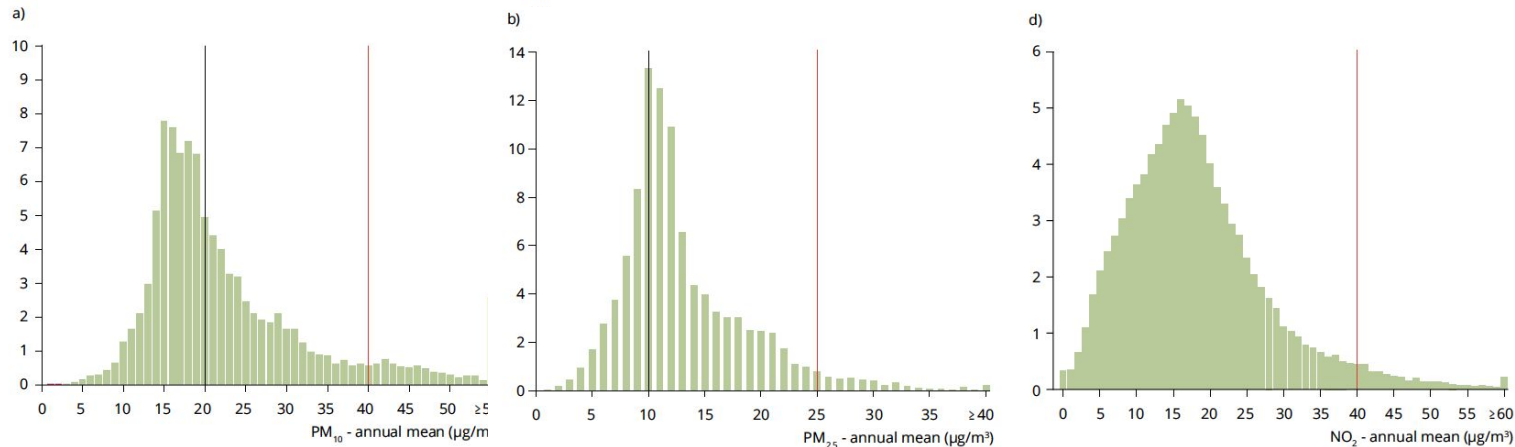


What is the fraction of the population exposed to unhealthy AQ?

Frequency distribution of the total population exposure to PM_{10} (annual mean), $PM_{2.5}$ (annual mean), O_3 (SOMO35) and NO_2 (annual mean) in 2018

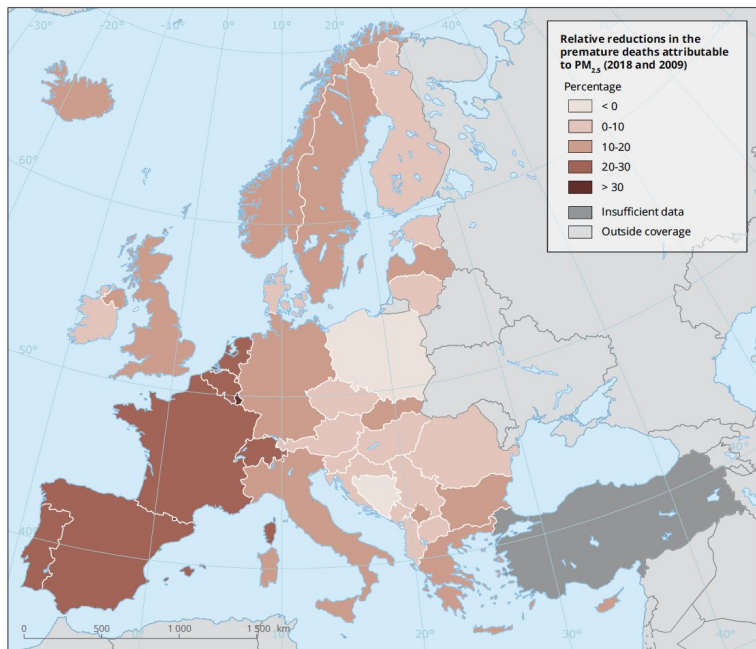


Population (%) WHO air quality guideline EU limit value





Relative reductions in the premature deaths attributable to PM_{2.5} (2018 and 2009)

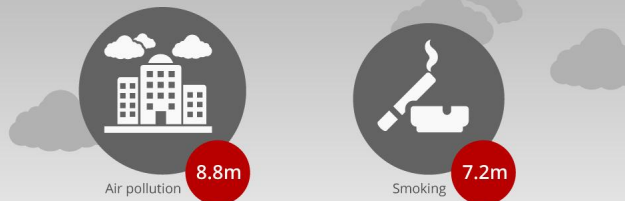


According to the EEA, in 2018, there were 452.000 premature deaths in EU-28 due to PM_{2.5} (83%), NO₂ (12%) and ozone (5%).

Worldwide, air pollution kills more people than smoking.

Air Pollution Kills More People Than Smoking

Estimated annual global deaths attributable to air pollution and smoking (2015)

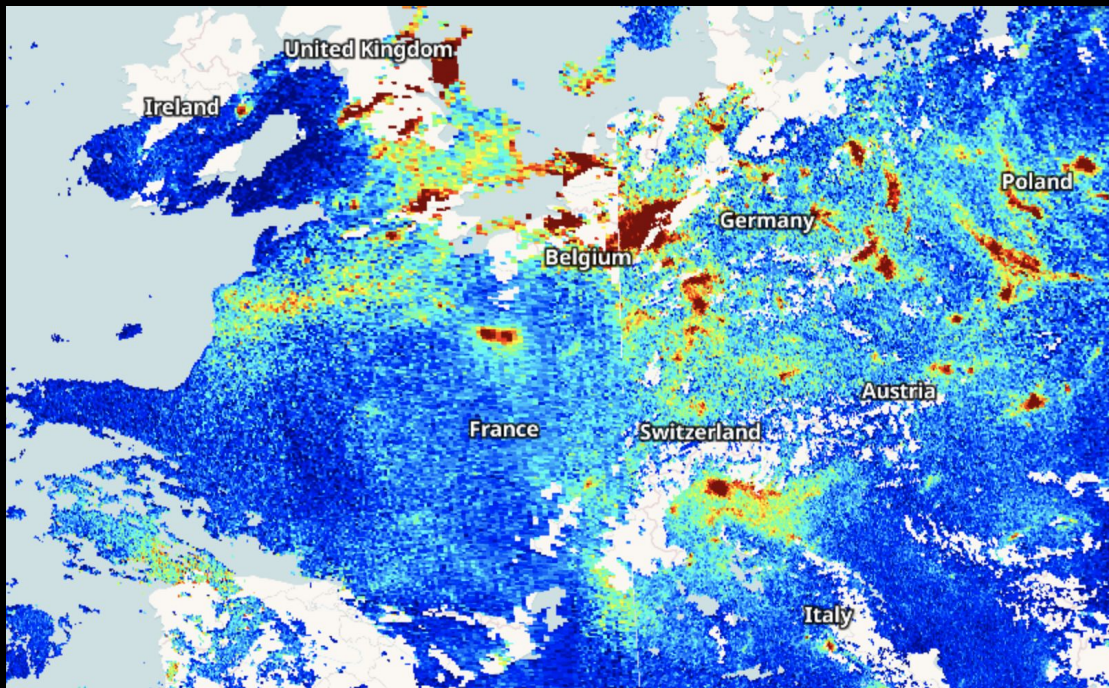




So... what can we do about it?

- Decide and enforce more deliberate policies to reduce pollutants emissions (good for carbon emissions and carbon too if implemented properly).
- Inform decision makers for launching warnings and taking appropriate measures when it is most relevant.
- Inform the general public for reducing exposure and changing own habits and consumption patterns.

...And this should be made based on facts and observational evidence



But don't we have satellites for this?

- Yes! Although it is recent
- Just like for weather, not most useful if used in isolation (clouds, 1 overpass per day...)
- It is not a mapping exercise: 3D with lots of physico-chemical processes involved!
- Need to combine satellite, surface & in situ and advanced numerical models

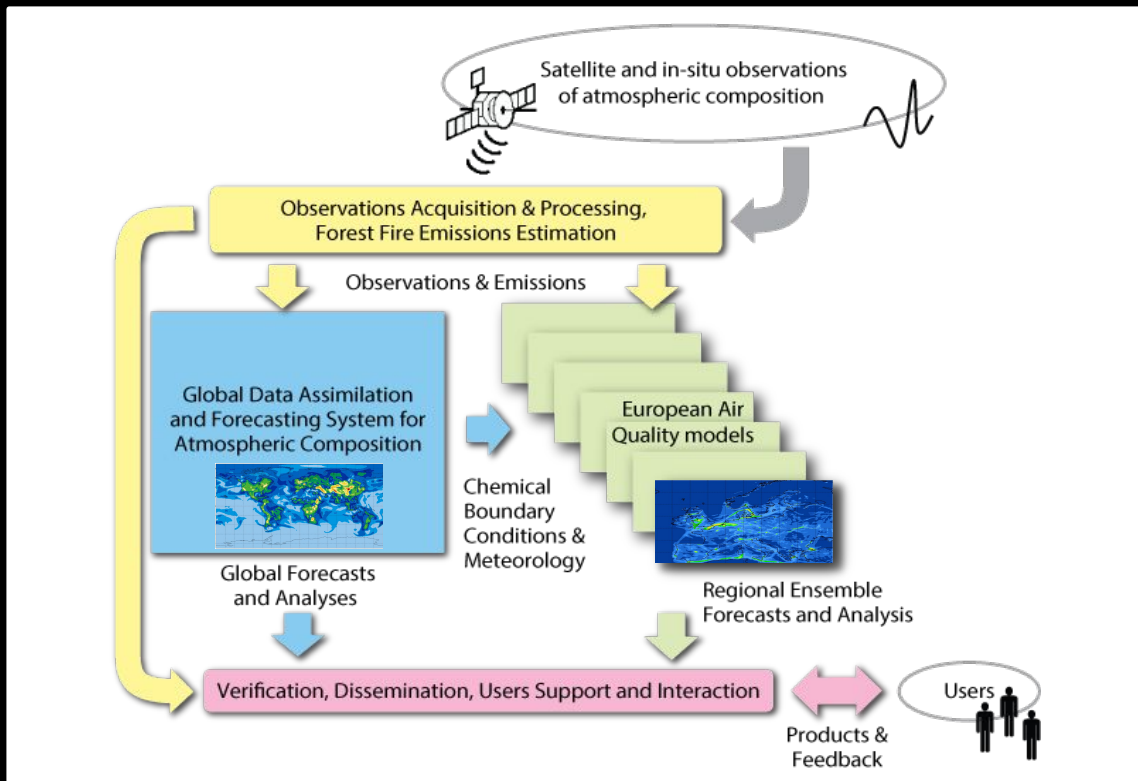
Copernicus Sentinel-5P
6 September 2021





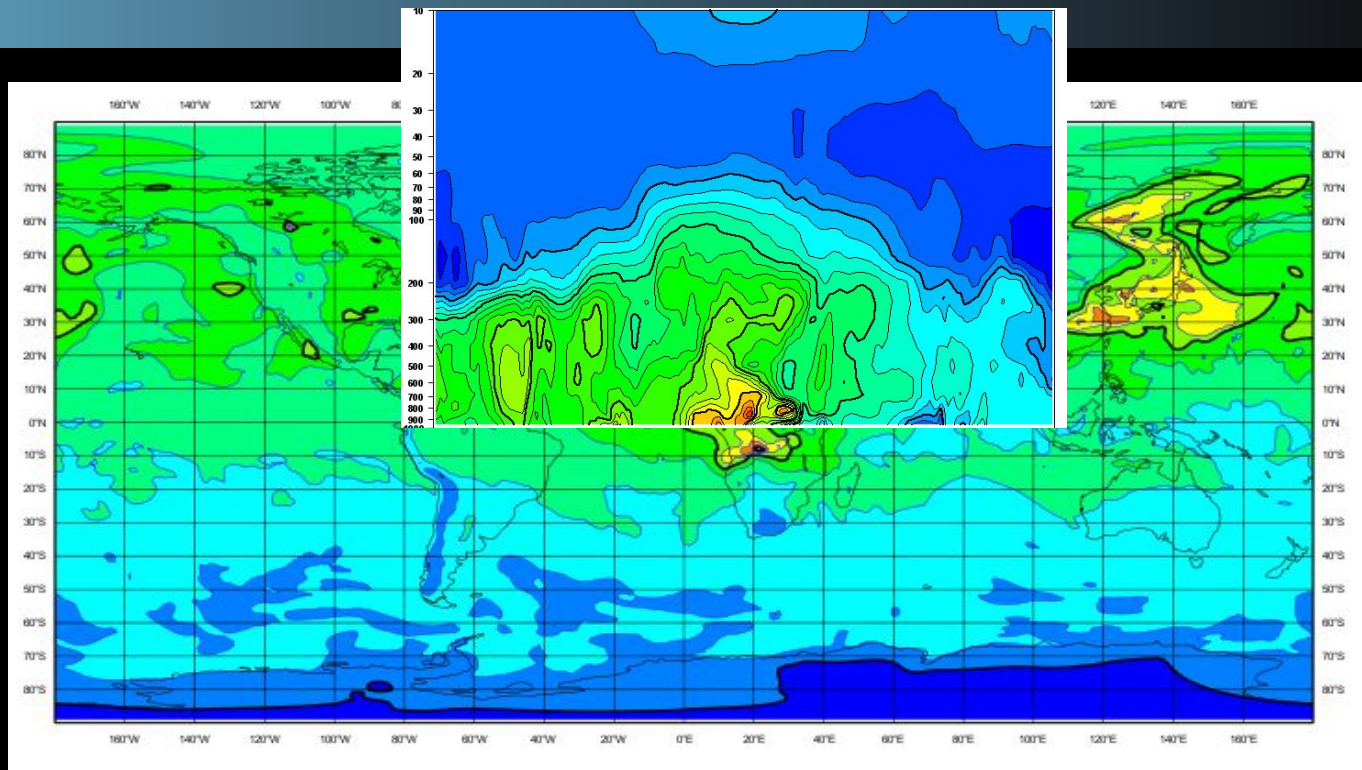
How can we do this? Example: the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) system

- Actually, it is an augmented version of ECMWF's world leading numerical weather prediction system





Data assimilation

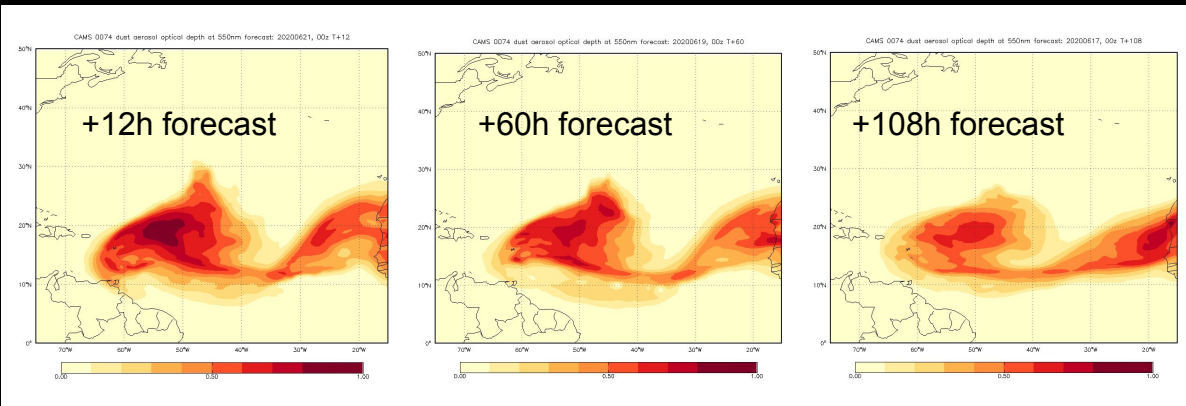
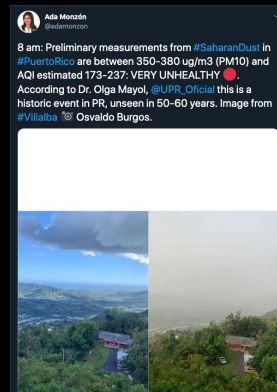


IASI CO
(LATMOS/ULB)

Carbon monoxide is a tracer of combustion
sources, which is well monitored from space



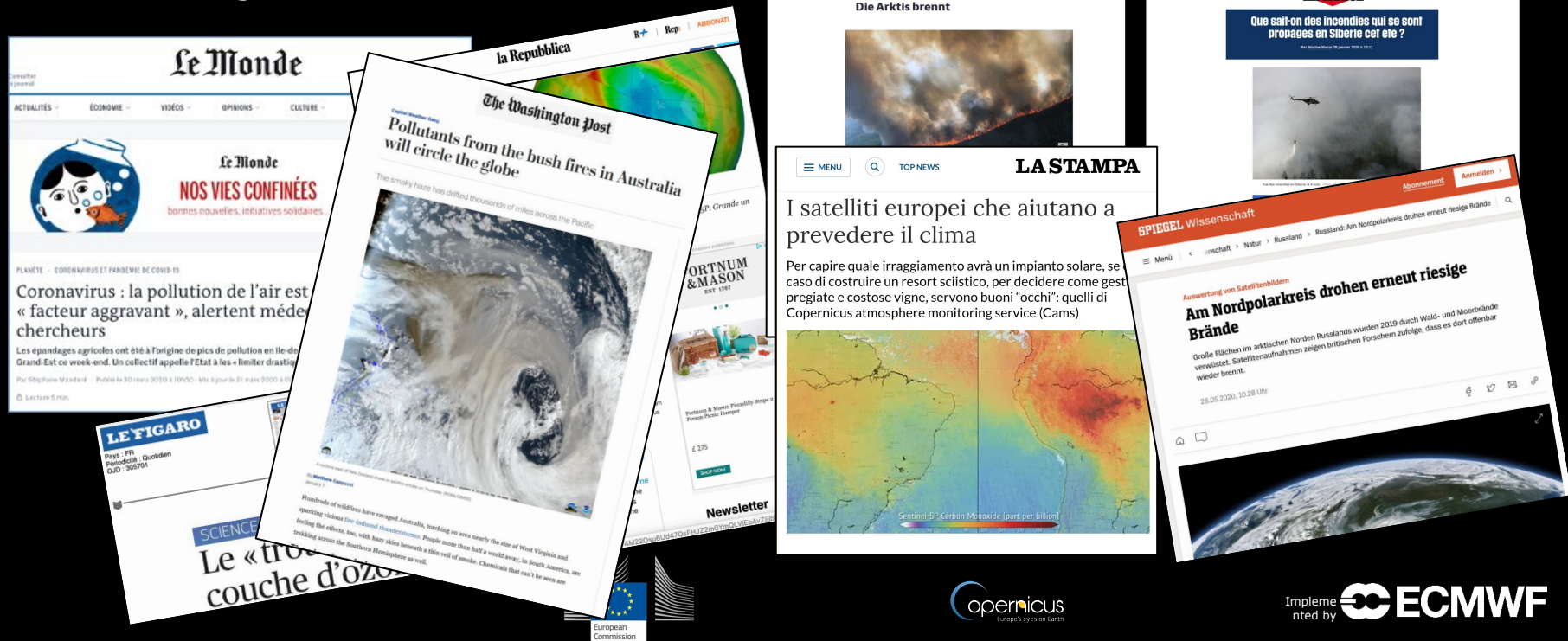
NASA/NOAA
Suomi-NPP VIIRS
imagery for 21 June
2020



*“Godzilla” dust
plume (June 2020)*

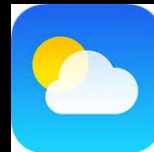
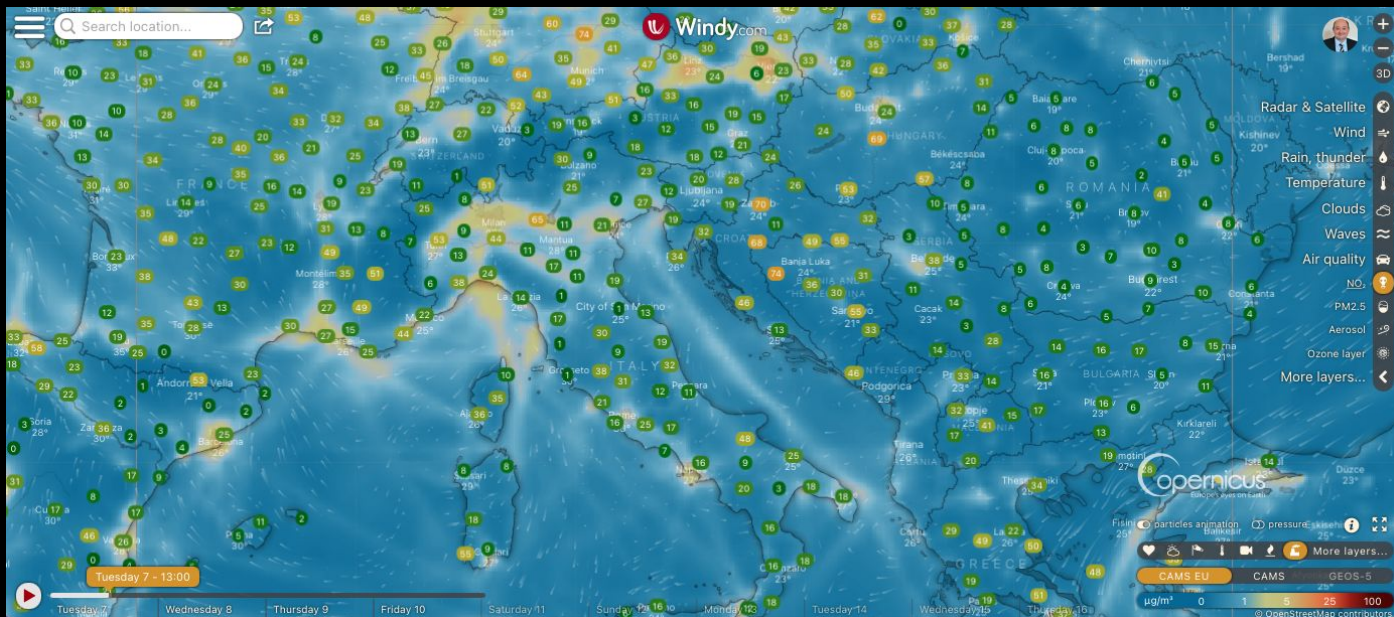


Growing media attention





AQ becoming mainstream information

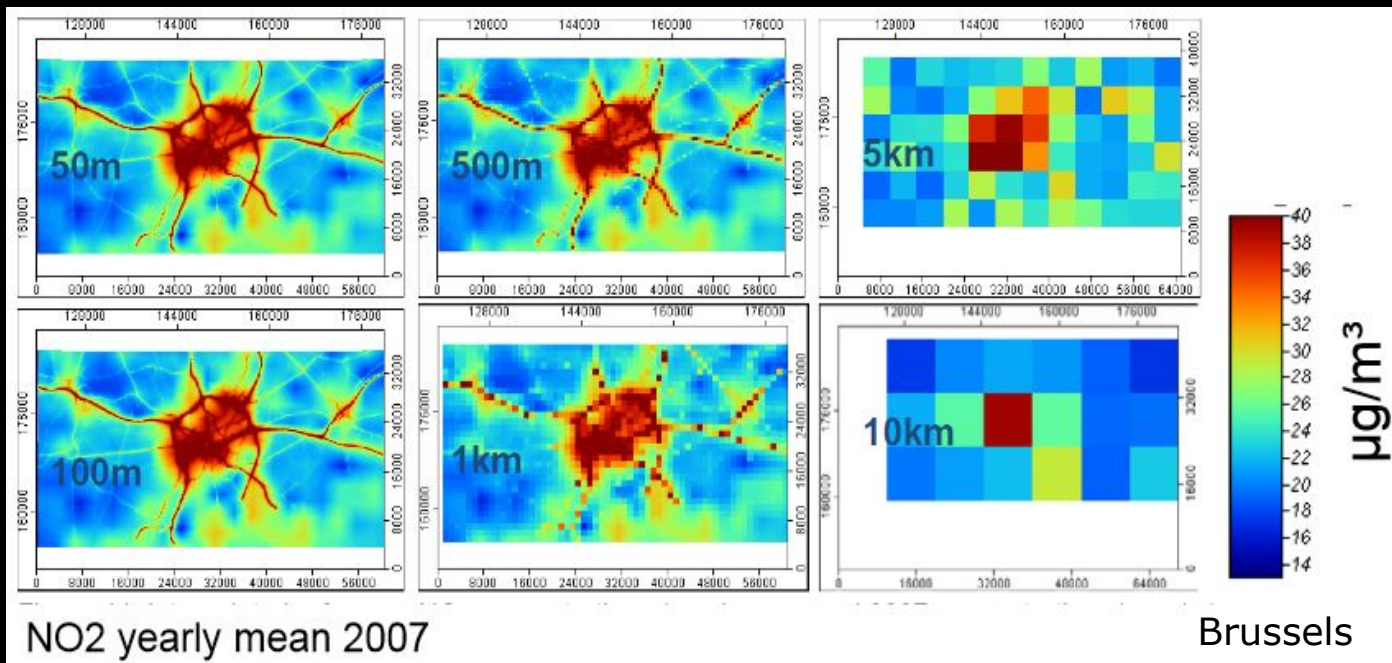


The Weather Channel





But are 10km resolution monitoring/forecast useful?

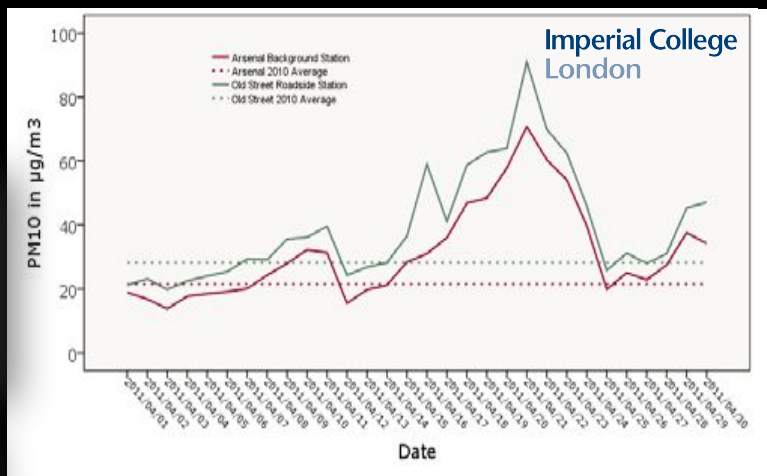
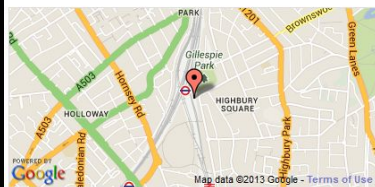




Clearly yes: information is both in space and time!



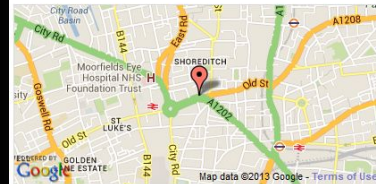
Address: Islington Ecology Centre, 191 Drayton Pk
Grid Ref: 531325, 186032
Latitude & Longitude: 51.557895000000, -0.106989000000
Click on the map to see the nearest street view (if available).



**Islington Arsenal
Urban
Background
station**



Address: Old Street
Grid Ref: 532947, 182575
Latitude & Longitude: 51.526454000000, -0.084910000000
Click on the map to see the nearest street view (if available).



**London Old
Street Roadside
station**

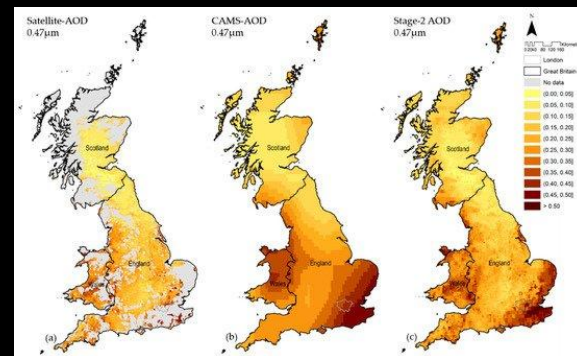
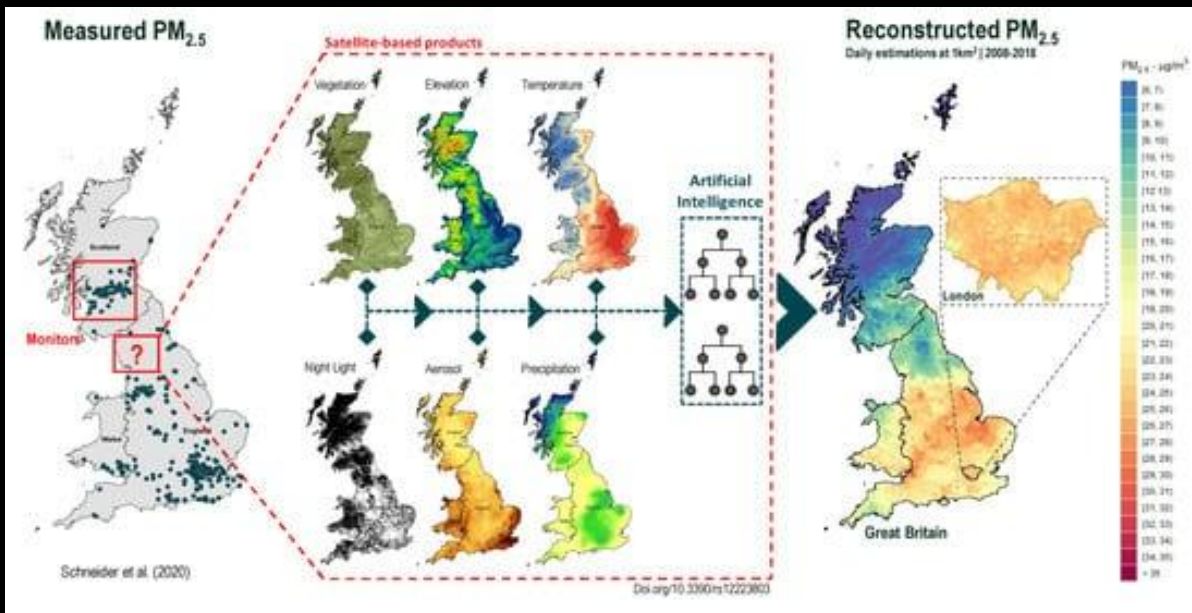


Downscaling: from globe to street-level forecasting

- High resolution is required for certain applications, including assessing health impacts
- Several approaches available, here cascade of numerical models
- No need to start from scratch: lots of processing has already been done at coarse scale



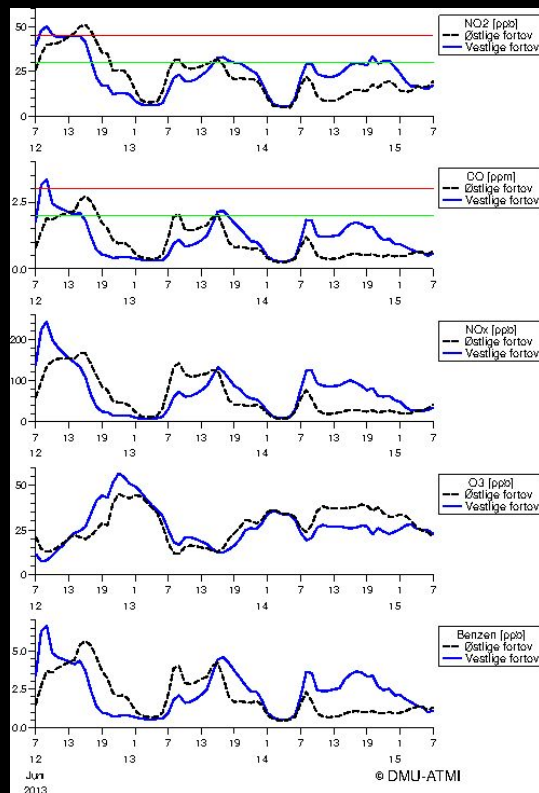
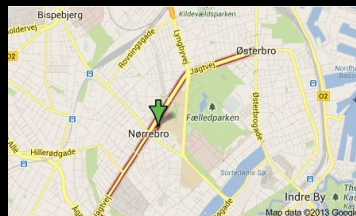
AI: very promising approaches



(R. Schneider et al., Remote Sens. 2020, 12(22), 3803;
<https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12223803>)



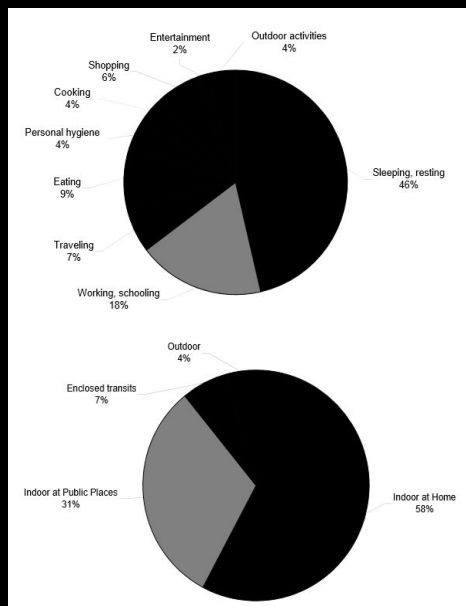
On which side of the street should I walk?



West / East side of Jagtvej (Copenhagen)



Towards personalised medicine



How do we spend our time?

In what type of environments

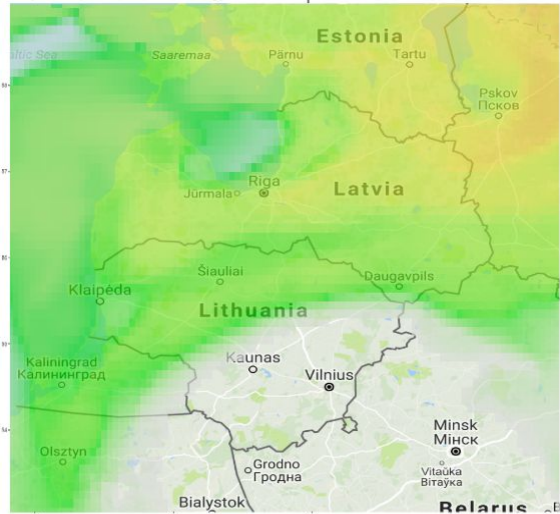
E. Tu You, "Time Budget study and total exposure assessment to air pollutants of Hong-Kong population", PhD, 2005.

And what is air quality in these environments?

Microenvironments	Air Pollutants			
	CO ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	CO ₂ (mg/m^3)	PM ₁₀ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	NO ₂ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
<i>Indoor at home</i>				
Residential building/home	943	1561.6	46.2 (119.2 ^[3])	118
<i>Indoor away from home</i>				
Office building	854.3 ^[1]	1883 ^[1]	29.7 ^[1]	18.9 ^[1]
School	187	2416.1	117	0
Industrial plant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Restaurant	3750	2370	385	718
	(3344.9 ^[1])	(2497.8 ^[1])	(323 ^[1])	(133 ^[1])
Pub/Bar/Night club	9375	2797.2	810	108
Hospital	N/A	747.8	N/A	N/A
Hotel	3500	1620.5	85.6	21.4
Indoor gym	750	1532.1	80 ^[4]	44 ^[4]
Shopping center	1660 ^[1]	1870.2 ^[1]	78 ^[1]	63.64 ^[1]
Car park/Garage	13750	1021.5	150 ^[4]	356 ^[4]

Can we forecast patient-specific allergy symptoms?

CAMS model forecast: birch pollen 2018-05-25 06:00

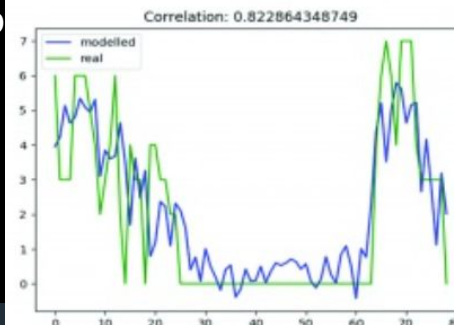
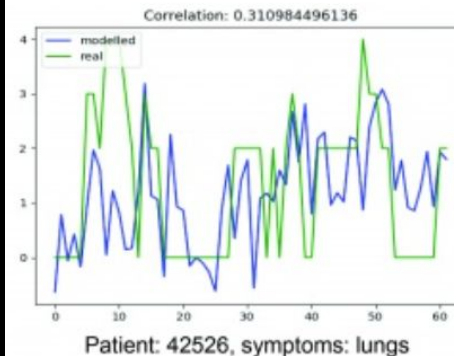
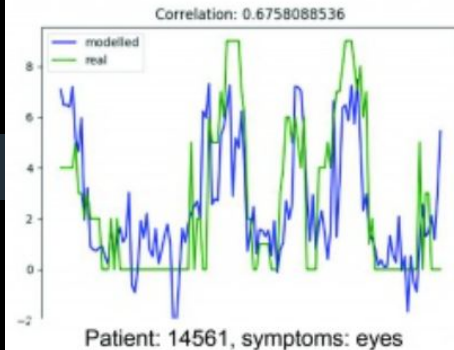


PASYFO



ŠIAULIŲ
UNIVERSITETAS

The aim of PASYFO is to provide a high-resolution regional system for predicting the personal allergy symptoms of pollen-sensitive people using personalised sensitivity information.





Up to you now!
atmosphere.copernicus.eu