

Dense networks and geostationary satellites: A vision for the future of NO_x and air quality observations

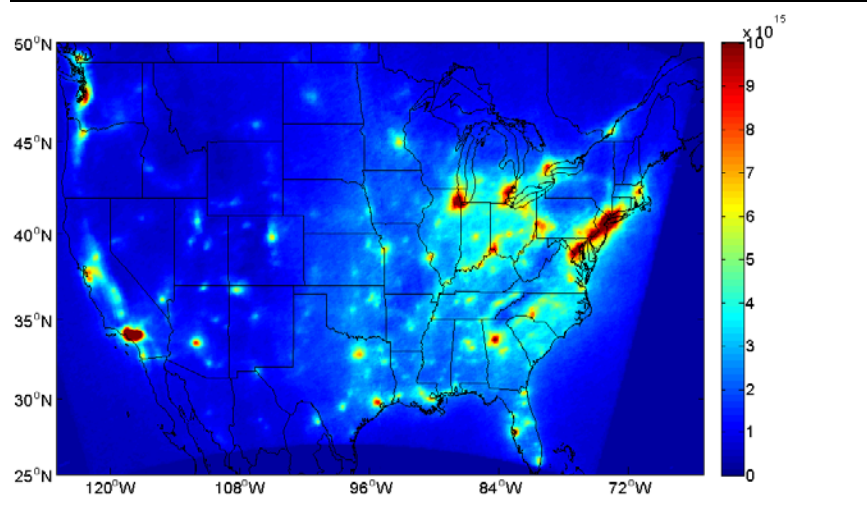
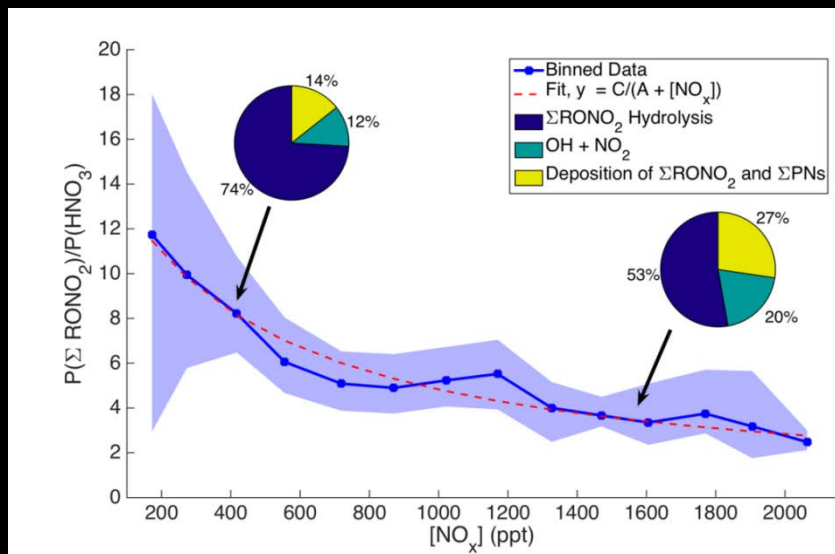


Ronald C. Cohen
UC Berkeley

\$ BAAQMD, NSF, NASA, UC Berkeley, HEI,
Koret Foundation

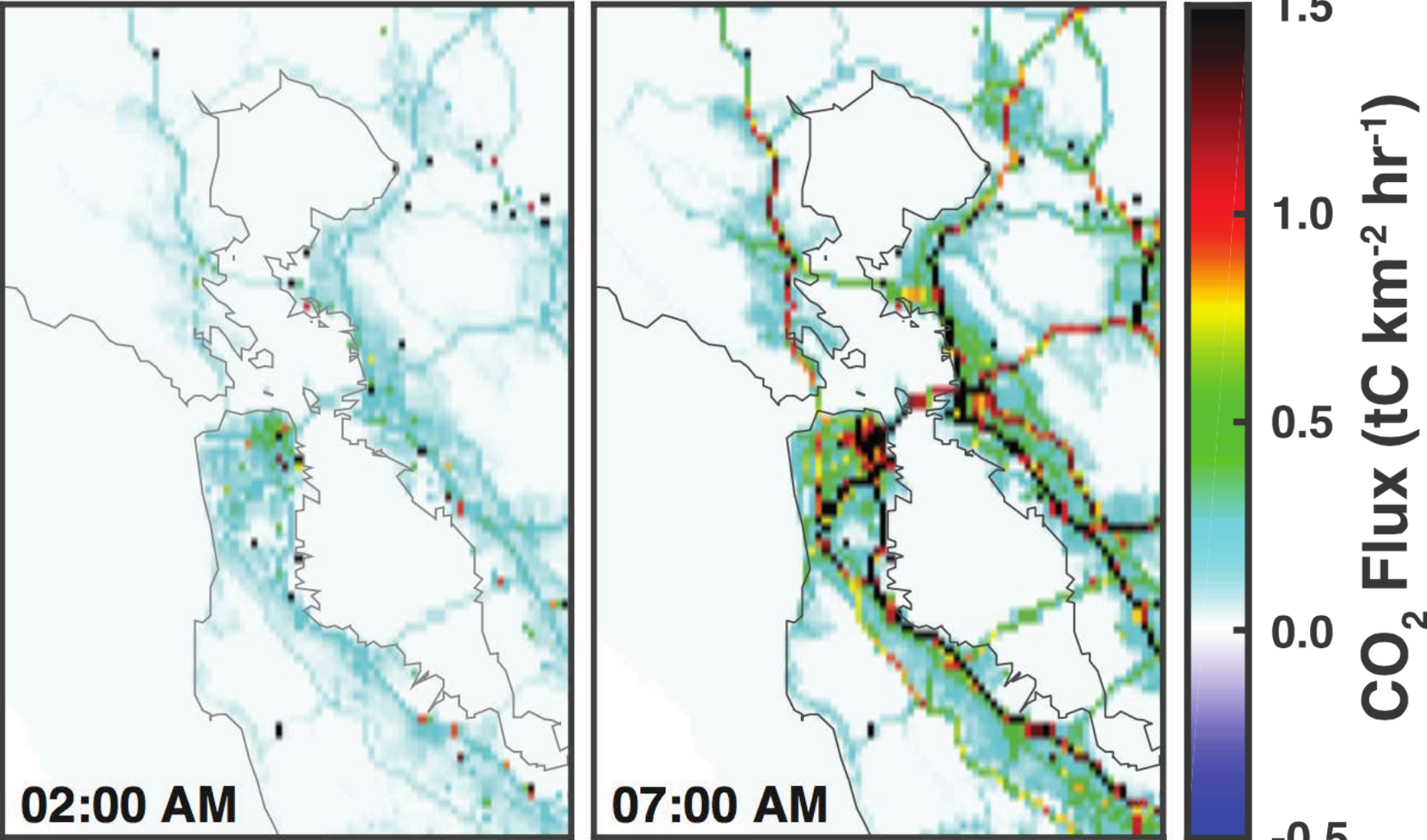
A different talk

RONO₂ chemistry (Day 2/3; night 1/3) governs the lifetime of NO_x and HNO₃ and is a major source of aerosol.

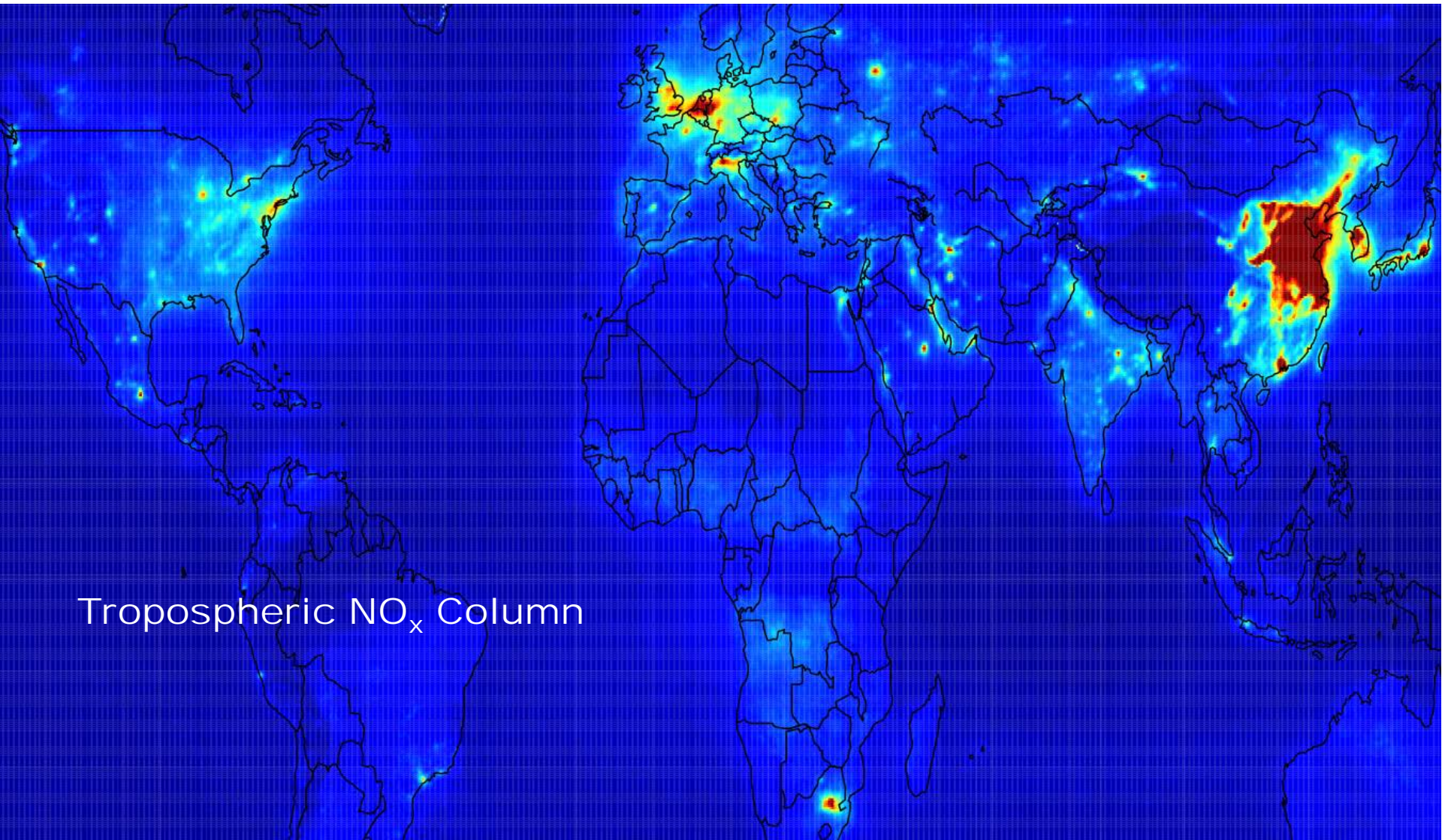


Current models of emissions have few parts that respond to day-to-day variations in human behavior or weather.

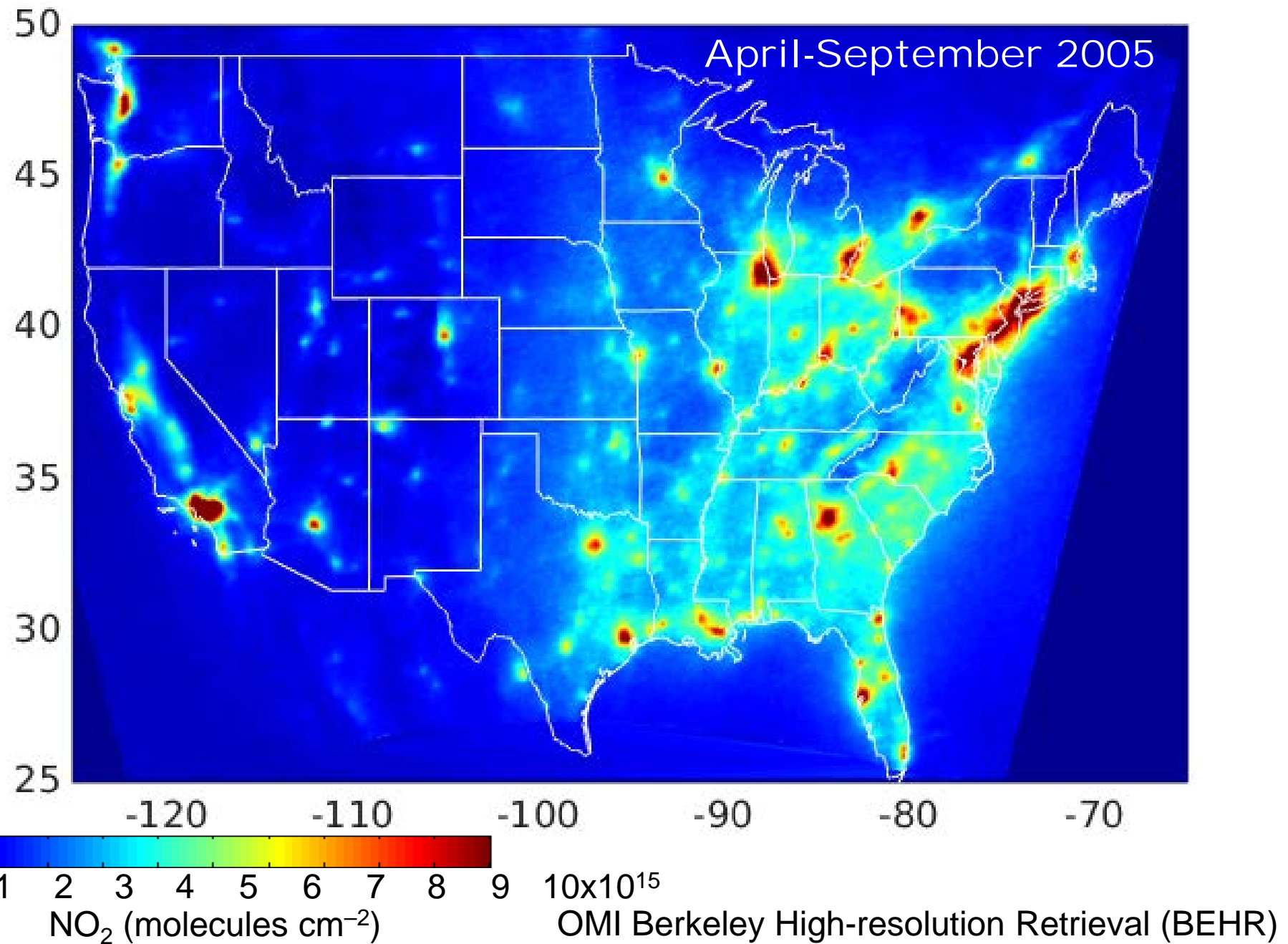
CO₂ Emission Inventory



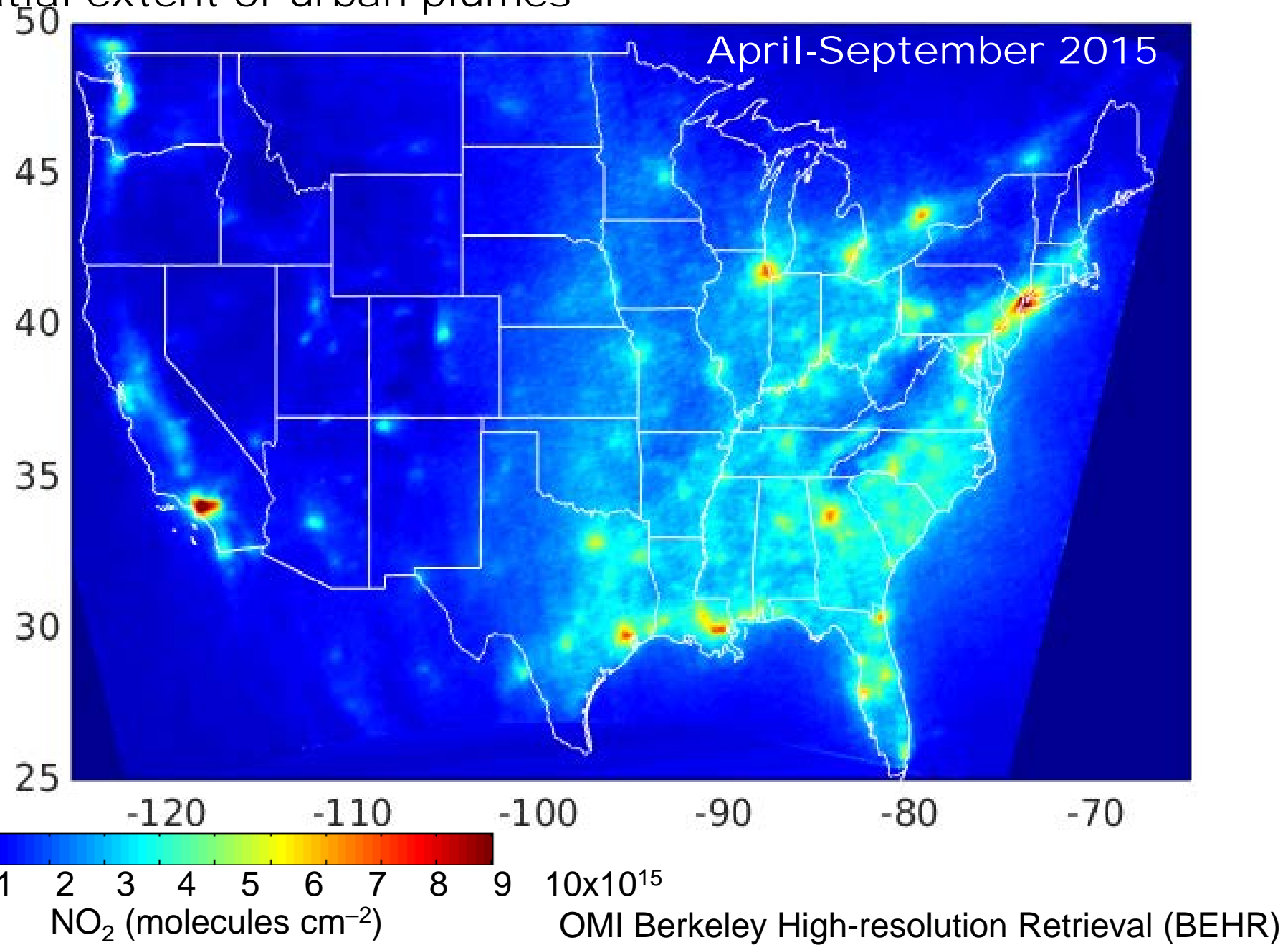
Satellite remote sensing is changing how we think about emissions and air quality



Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are concentrated over cities



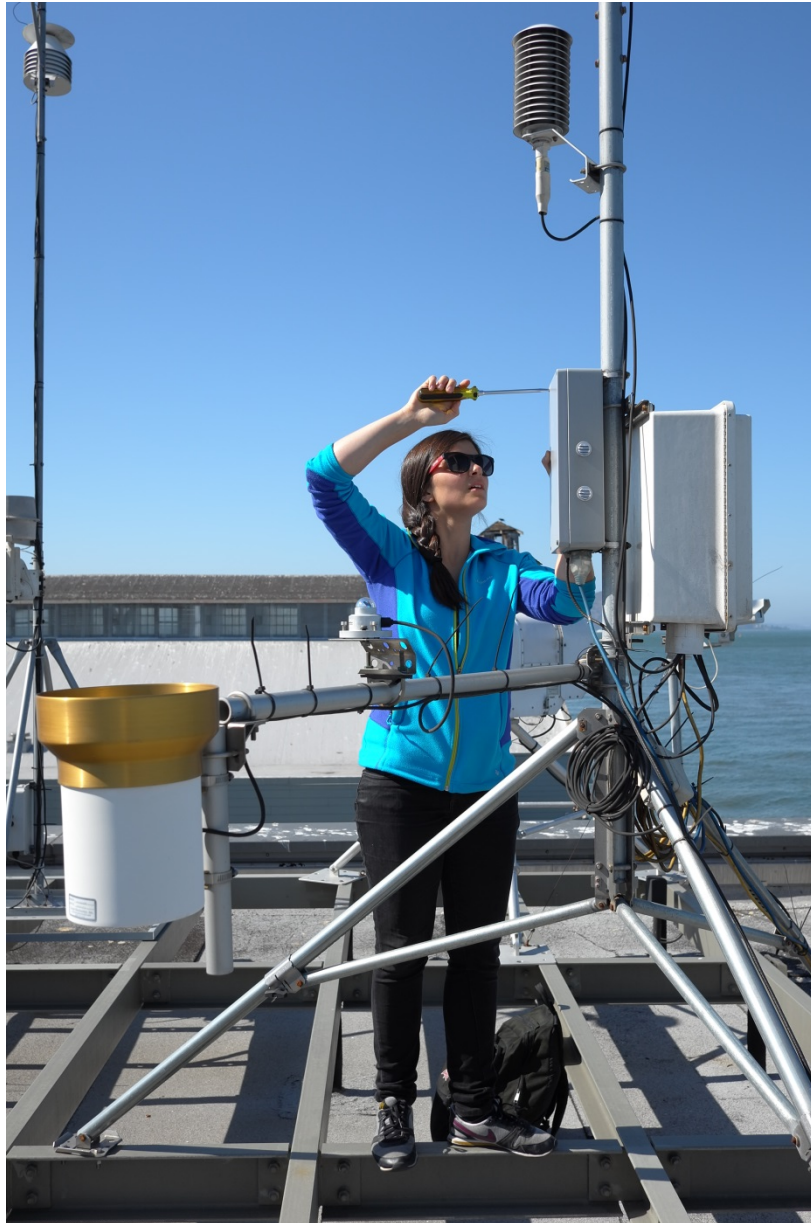
Large decreases over the last decade in U.S. result in smaller spatial extent of urban plumes



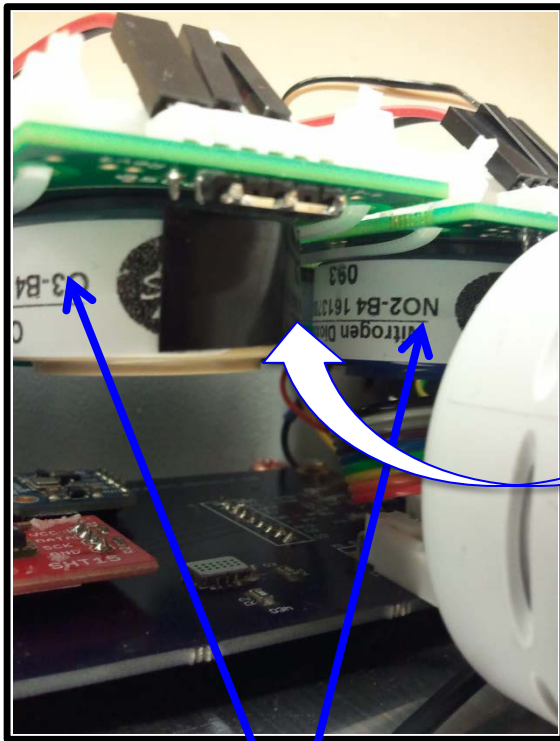
On a neighborhood scale inexpensive sensing might change how we think about emissions and air quality



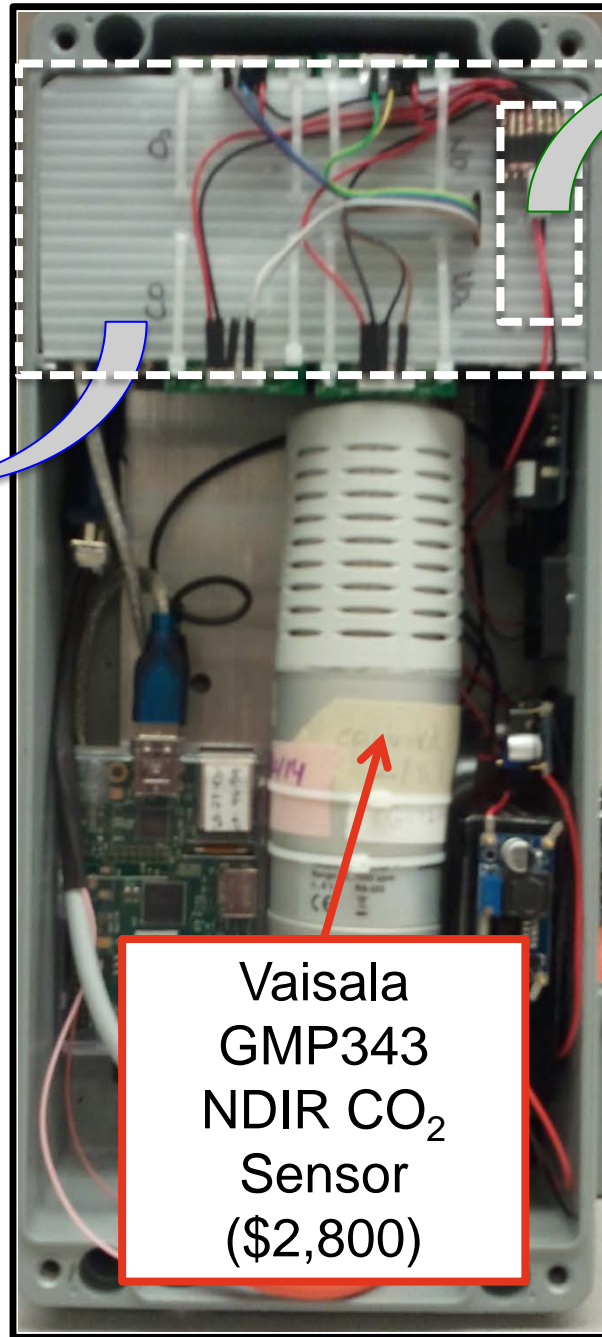
BEACO₂N: 2.5m – 130m AGL







Alphasense B4
Electrochemical
O₃, CO, NO &
NO₂ Sensors
(\$216 ea.)

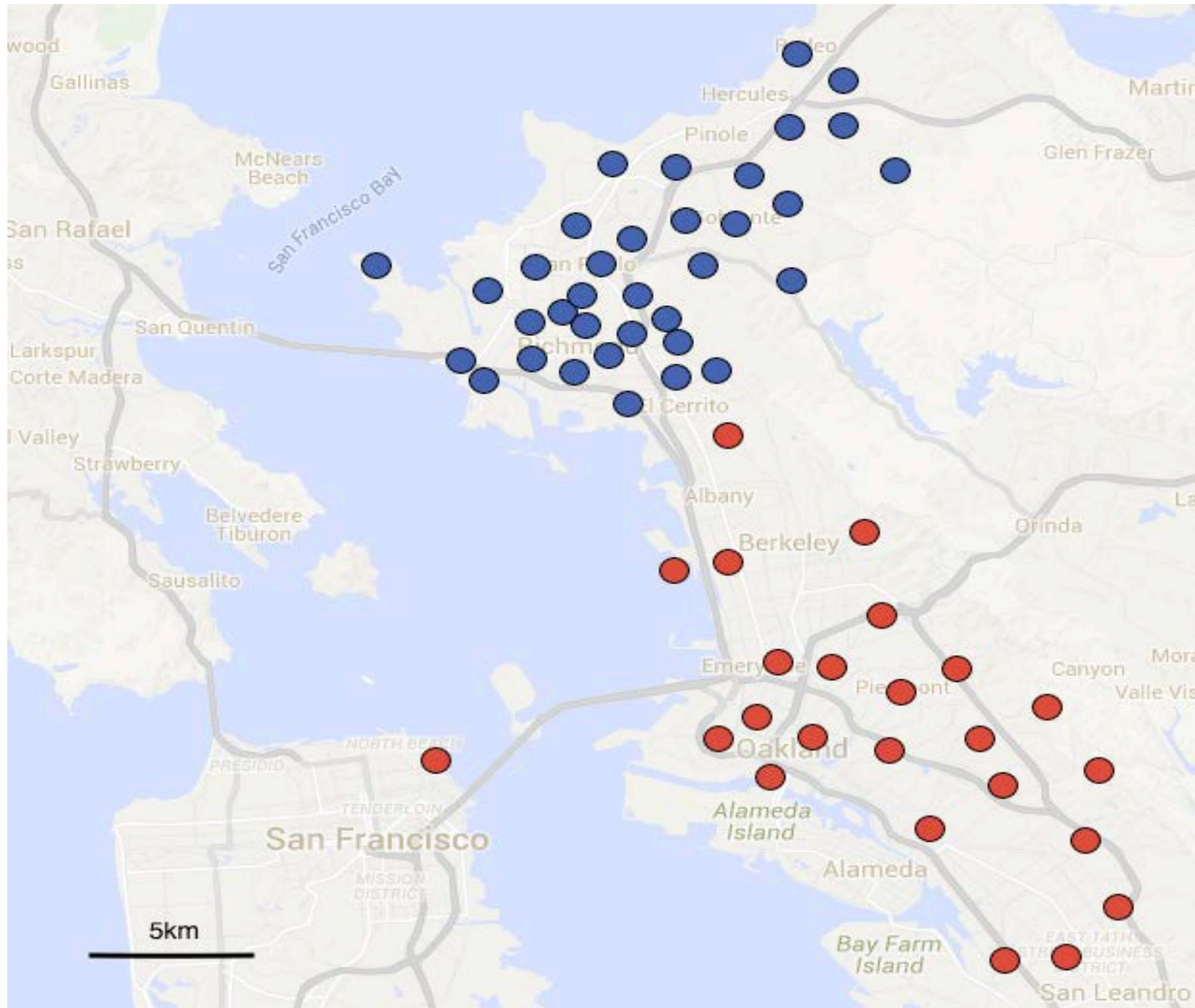


Vaisala
GMP343
NDIR CO₂
Sensor
(\$2,800)

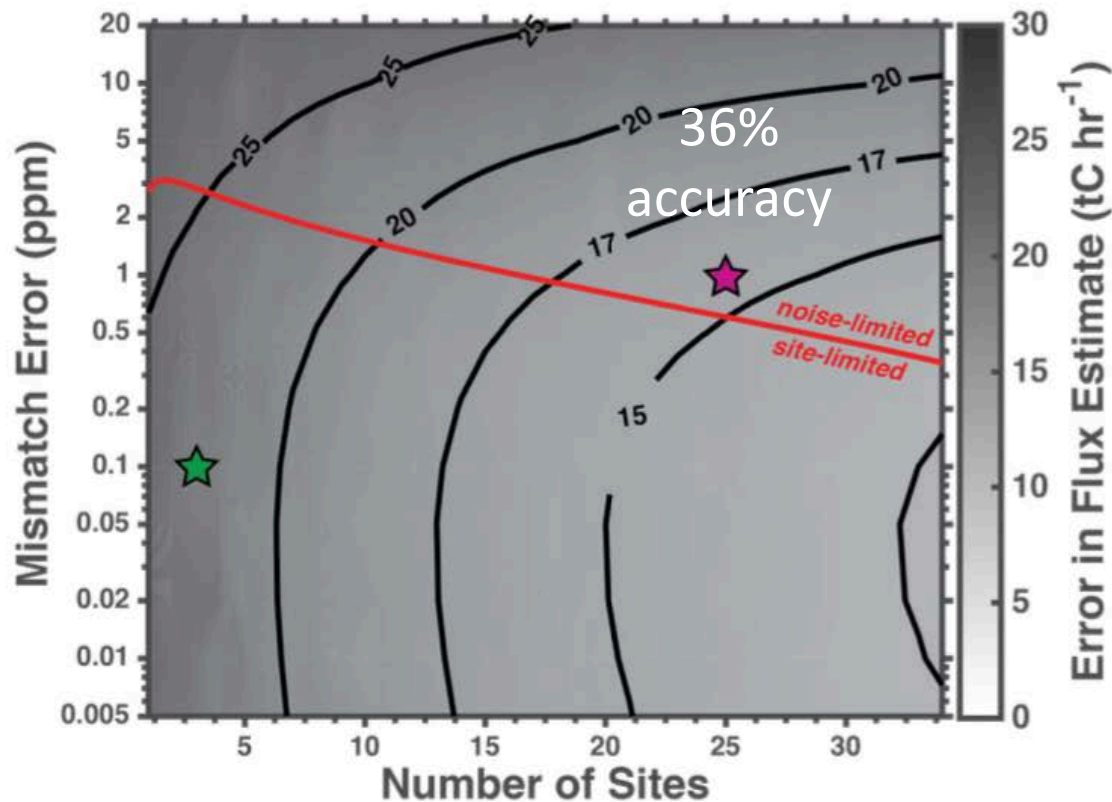


Shinyei PPD42NS
nephelometric
particulate matter
sensor
(\$16)

BEACO₂N

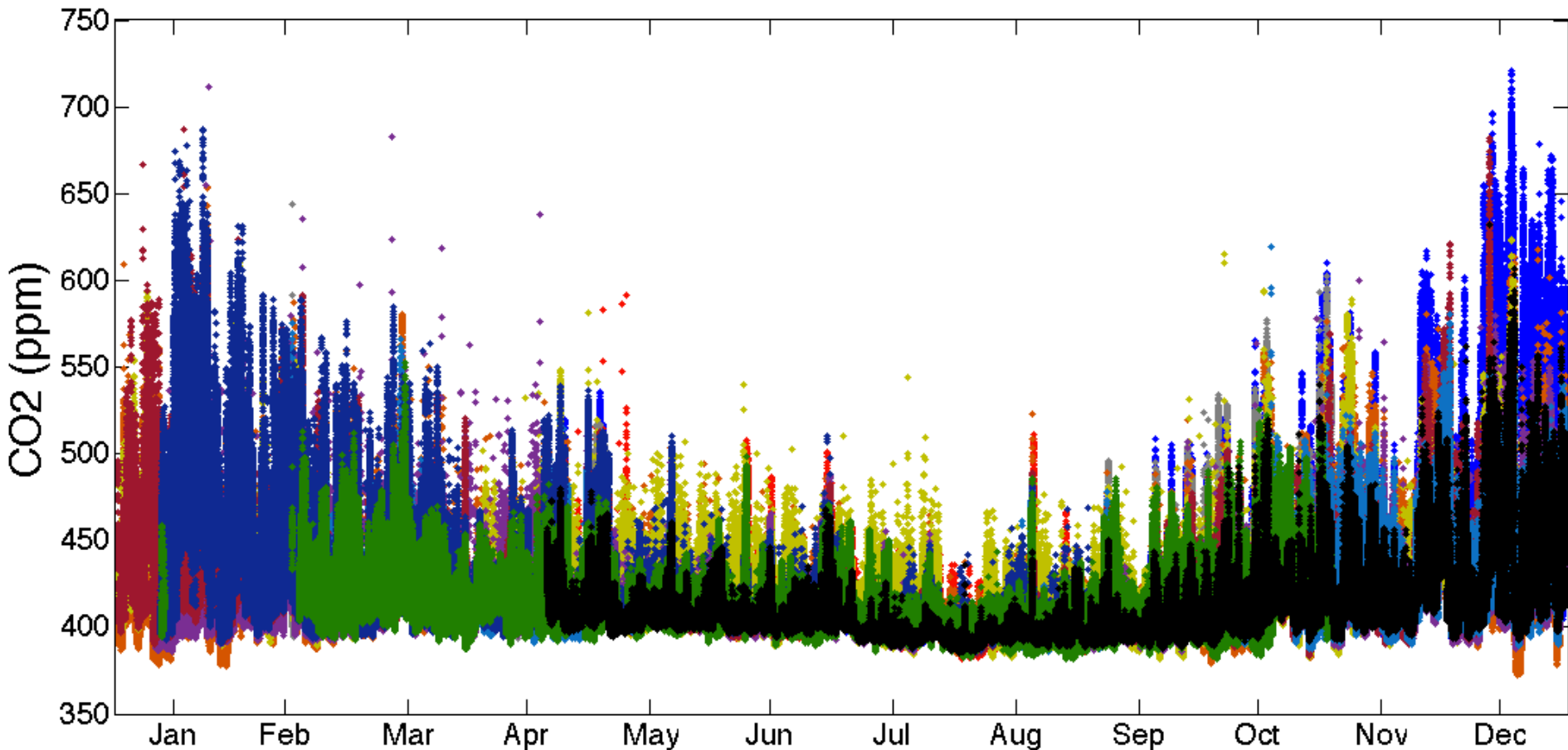


Quality vs. Quantity



- ★ Network of roughly BEACO₂N's size (25) & precision (1ppm)
- ★ Network of three much more precise instruments (0.1ppm)

BEACO₂N CO₂ 2013



Sites:

Burckhalter

Prescott

Laurel

Kaiser

CollegePrep

Korematsu

ODowd

StLiz

HeadRoyce

EICerrito

NOakland

Question

What can we do to understand the processes affecting air quality at the neighborhood scale?

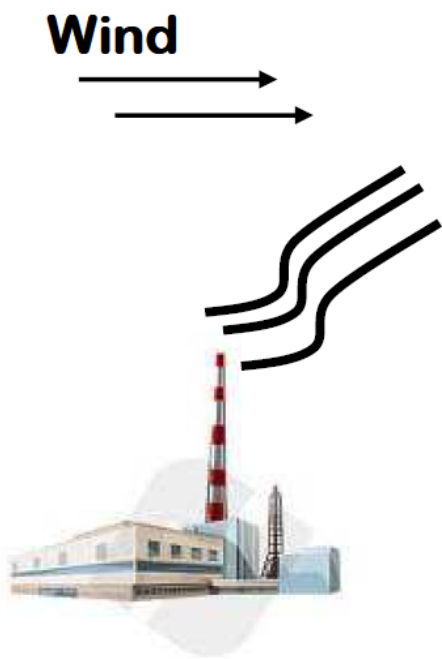
Viewed (mostly) through a lens of NO_x



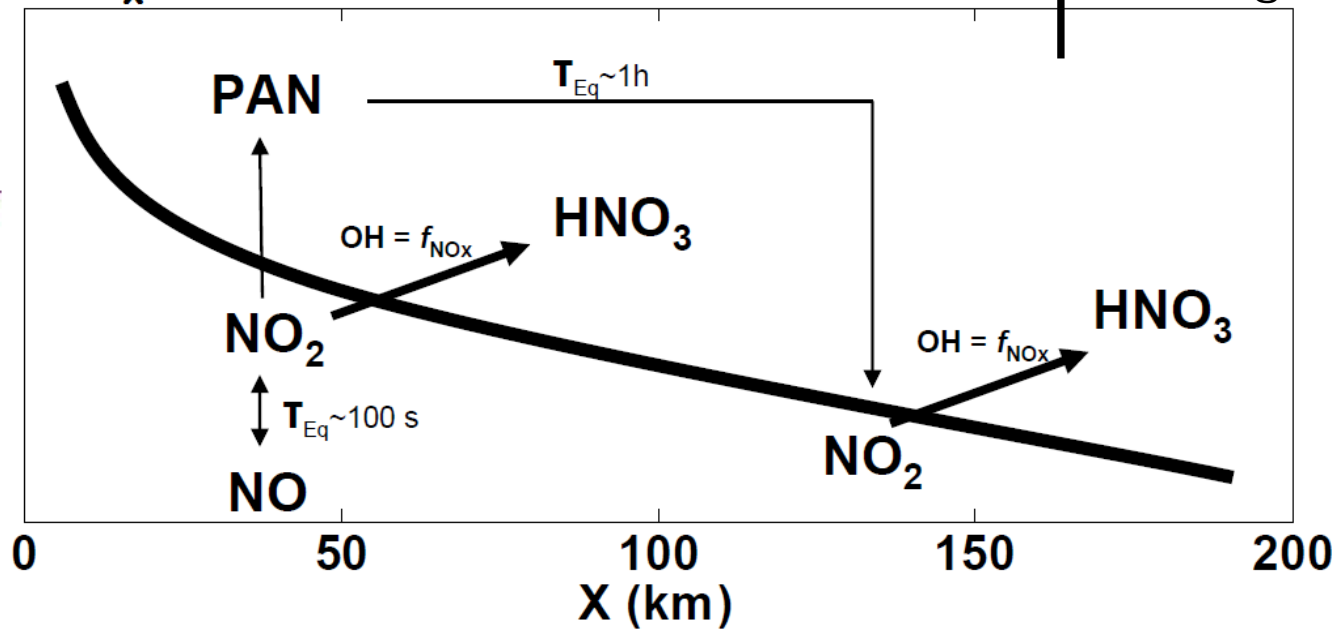
$$d[\text{NO}_x]/dt \sim$$

Emissions – Chemistry

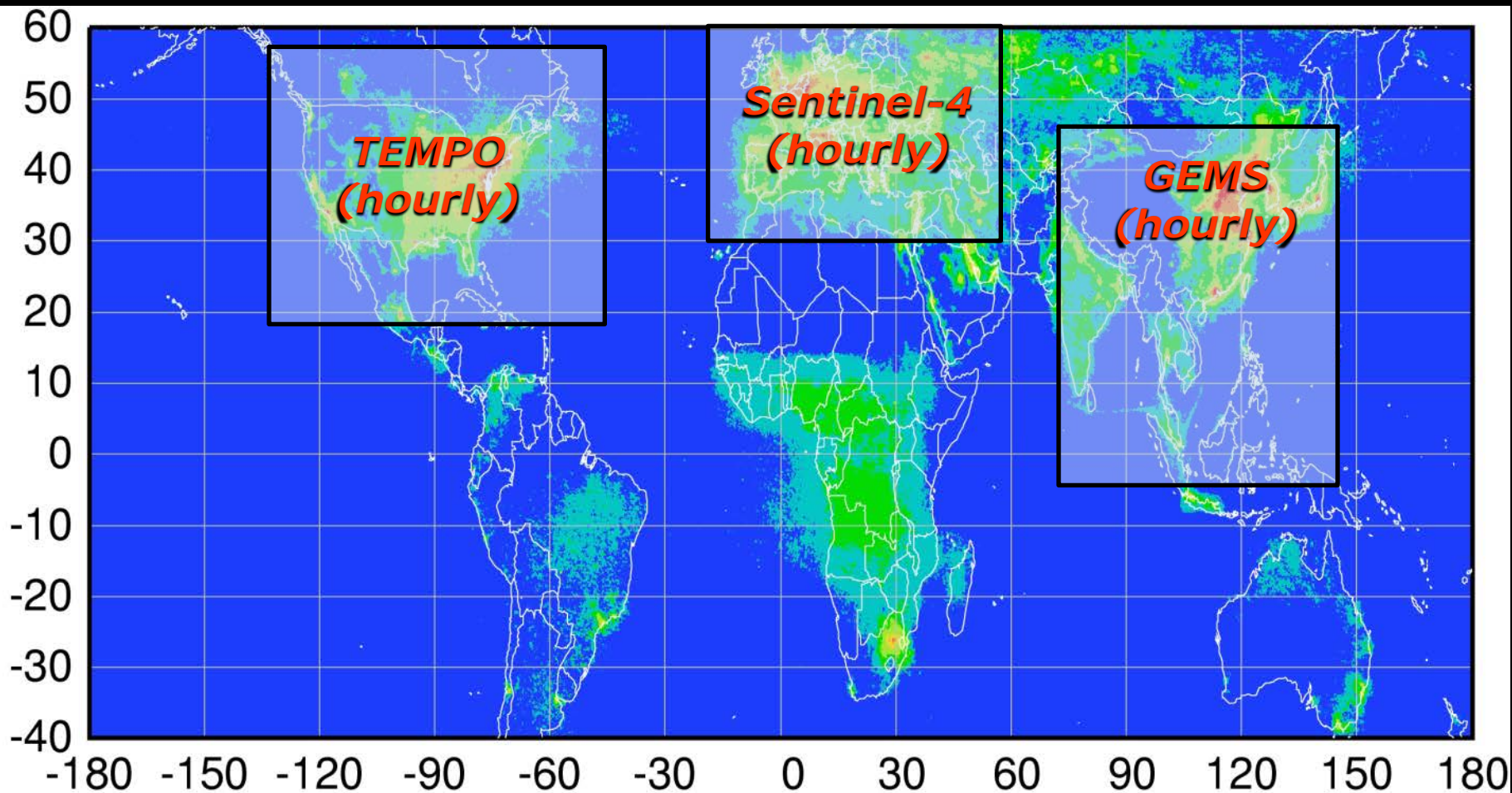




NO_x concentration

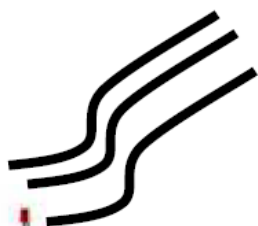
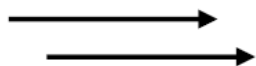


High space and time resolution measurements of NO_2 , H_2CO and O_3 will soon (3-4 years?) be routinely available

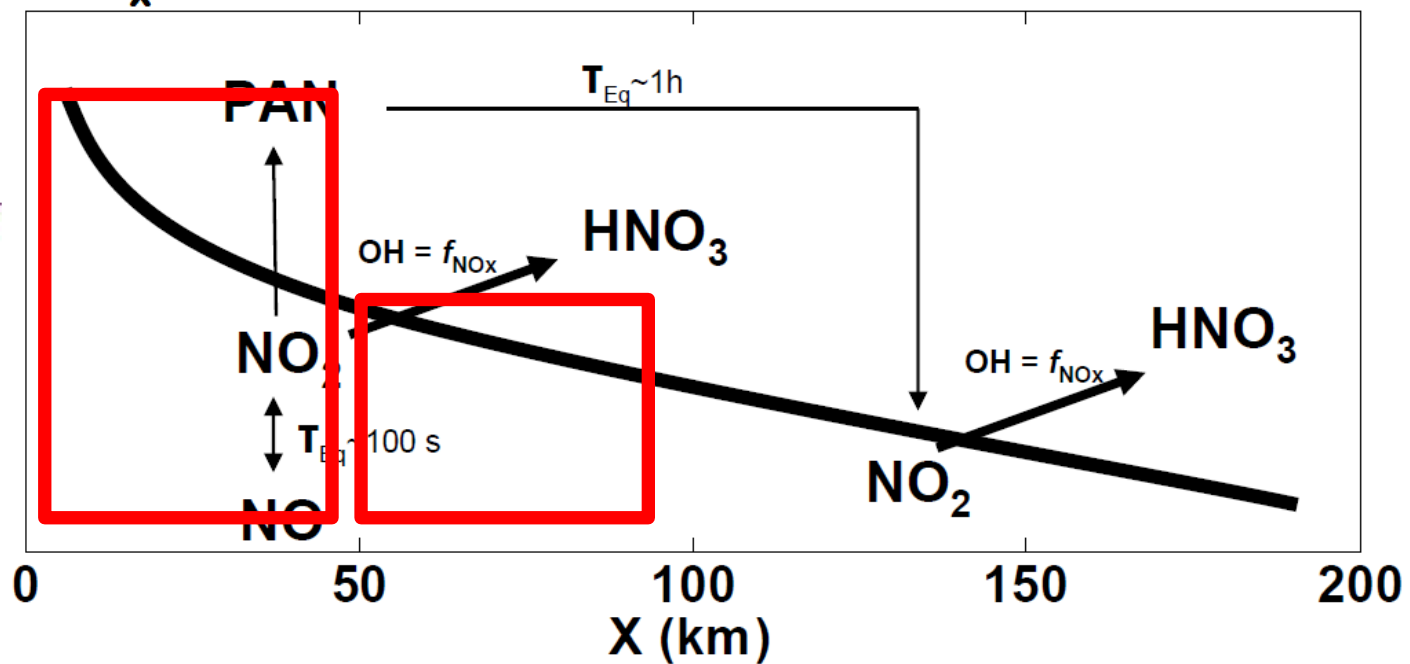


GOME-2

Wind



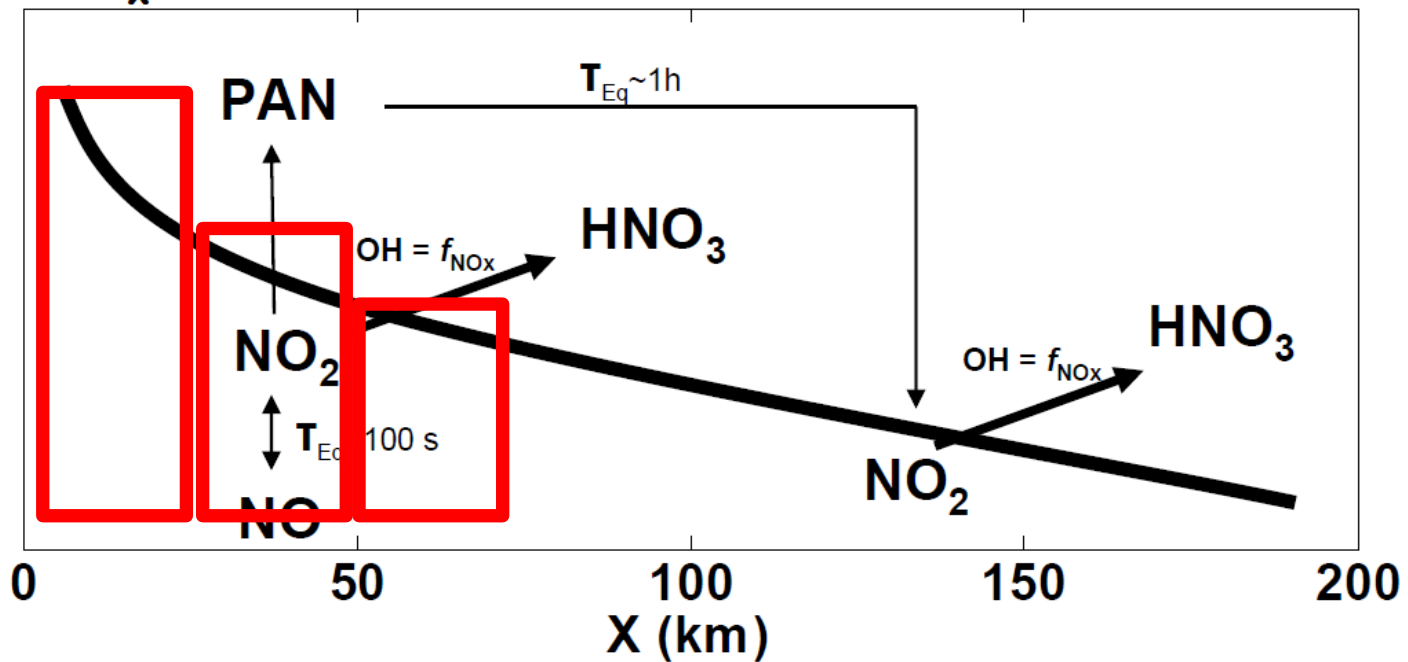
NO_x concentration



OMI

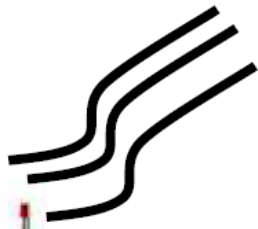
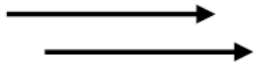
Wind

NO_x concentration

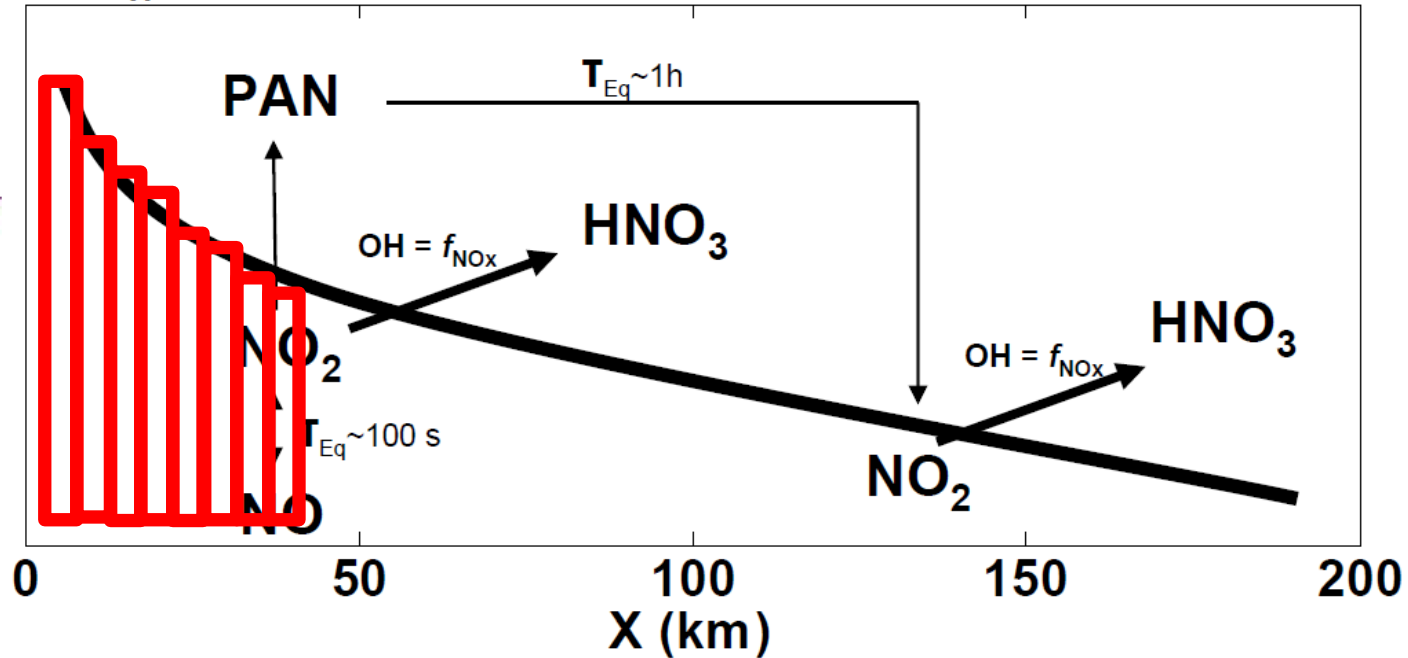


TEMPO – Actual is twice resolution shown

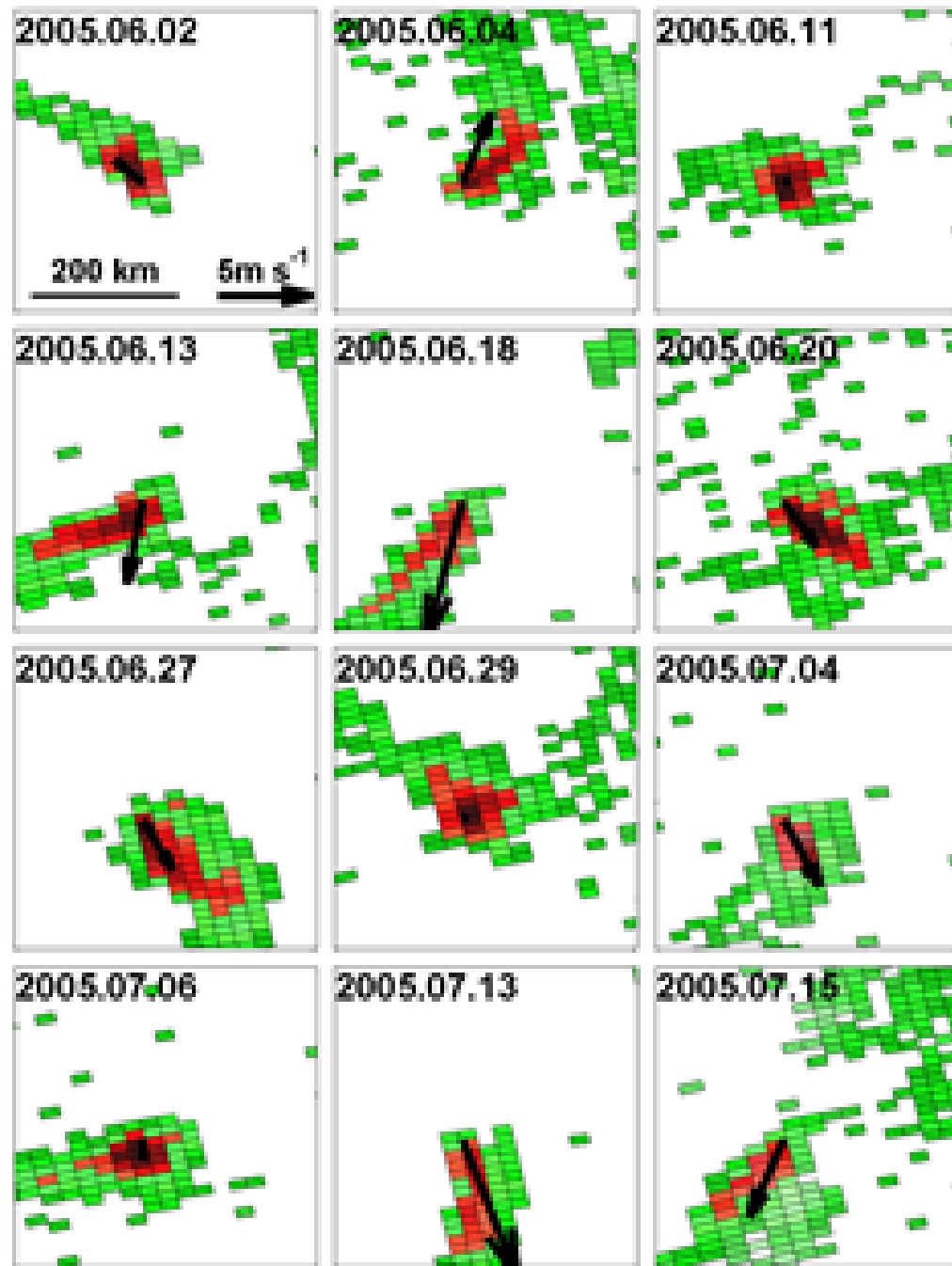
Wind



NO_x concentration

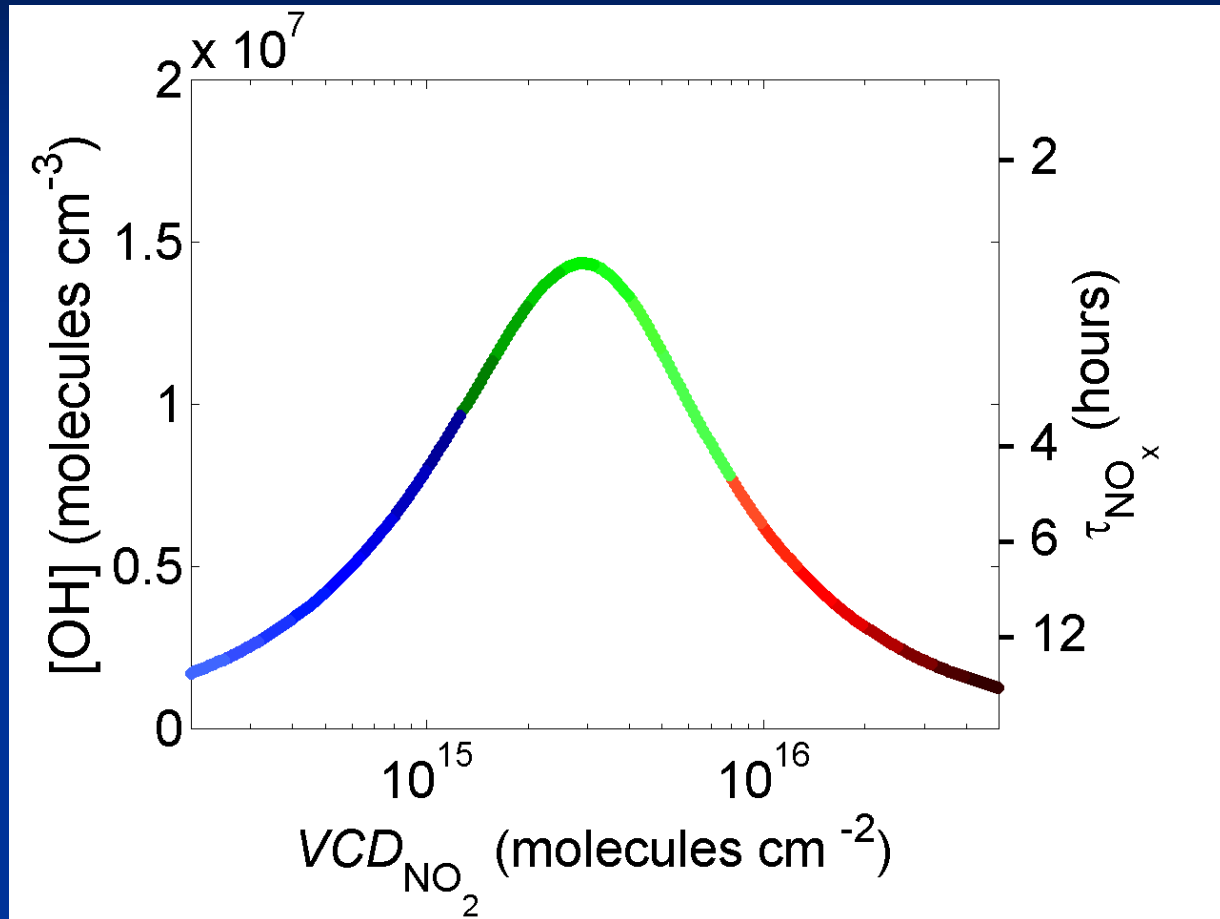


Riyadh



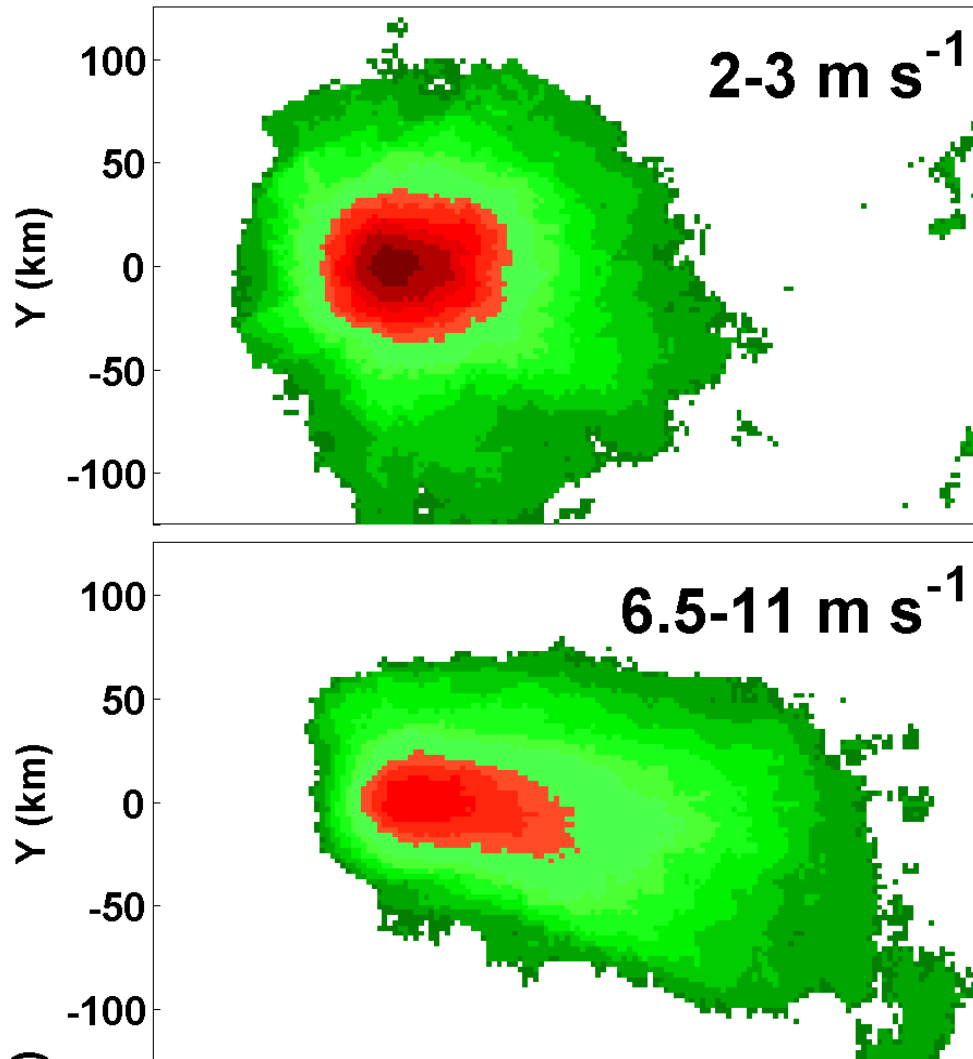
NO_x regulates its own
removal rate through
its effect on OH

OH (or PO₃) vs. NO_{2(x)}

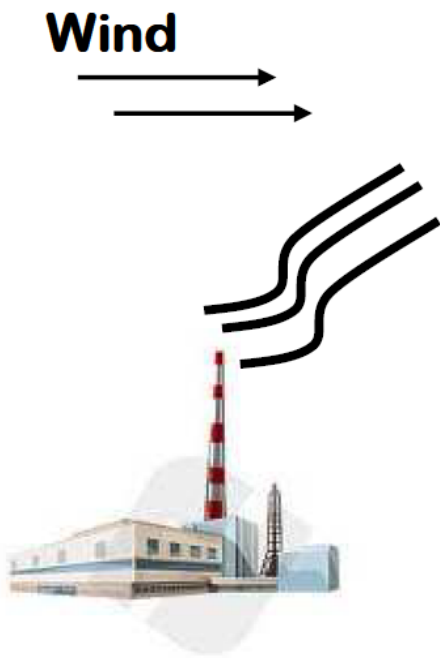


Rural — Suburban — Urban

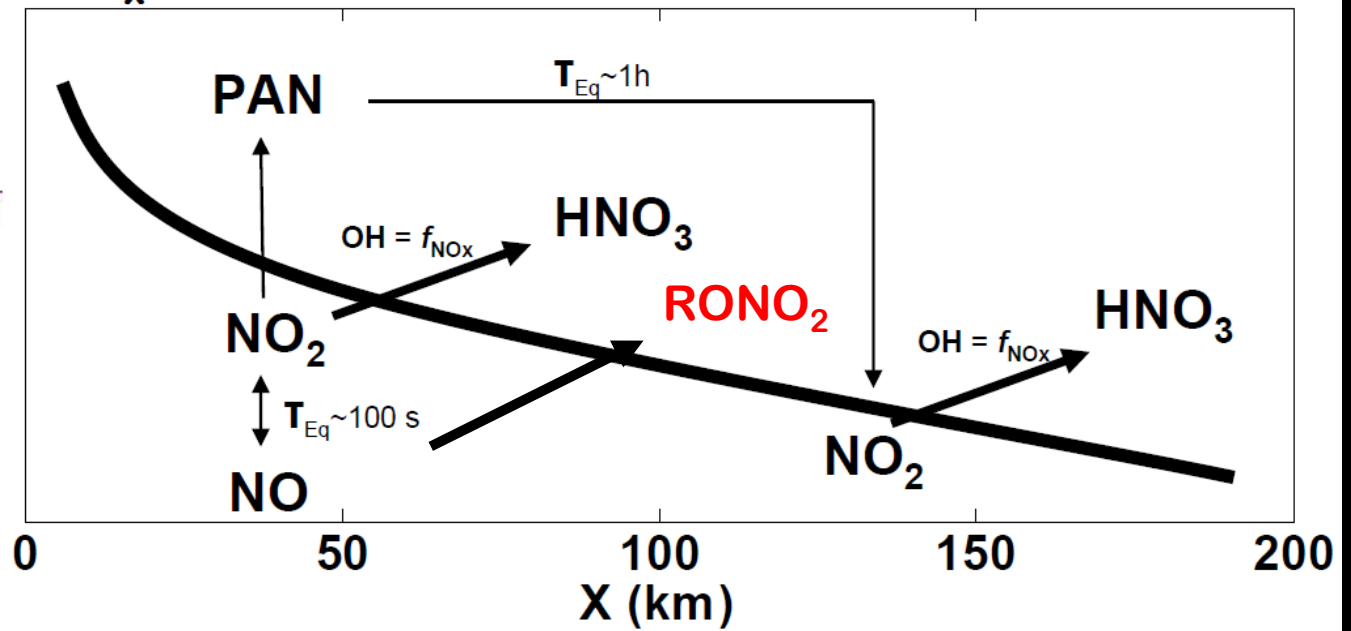
Emissions don't depend on winds;
the burden and lifetime does



Daytime



NO_x concentration



slow

fast

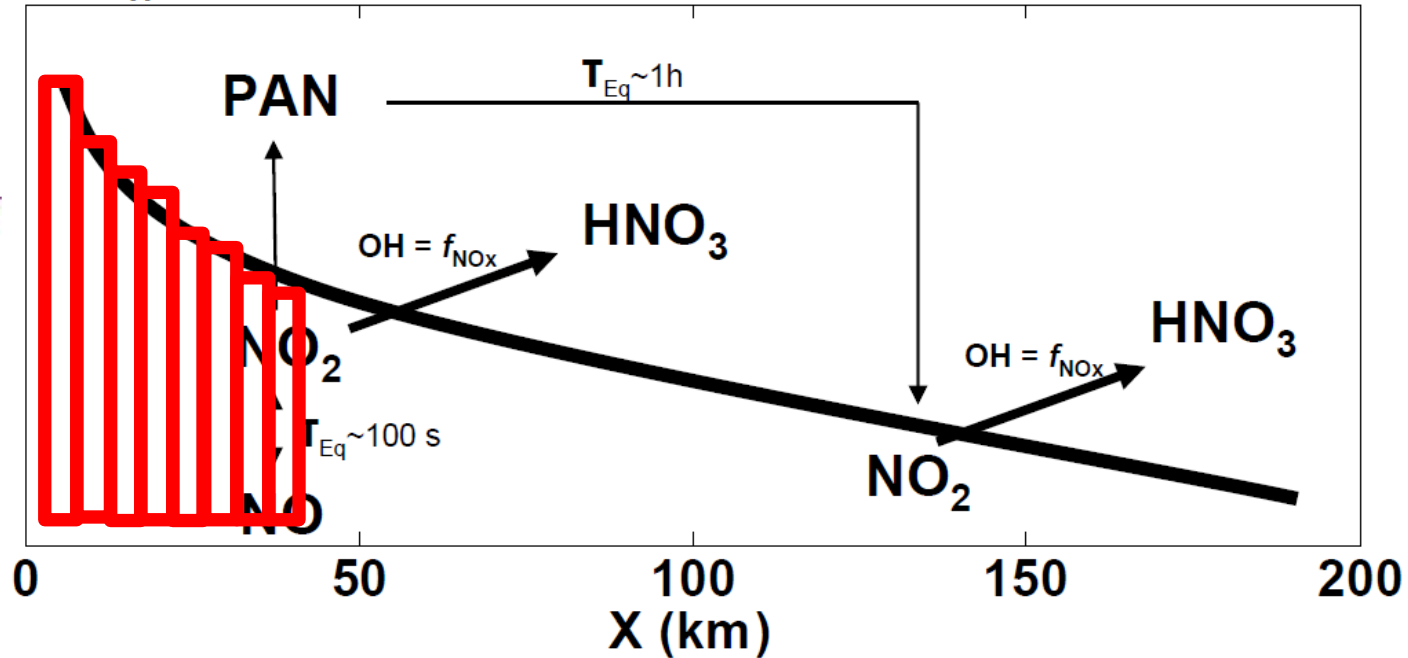
slow

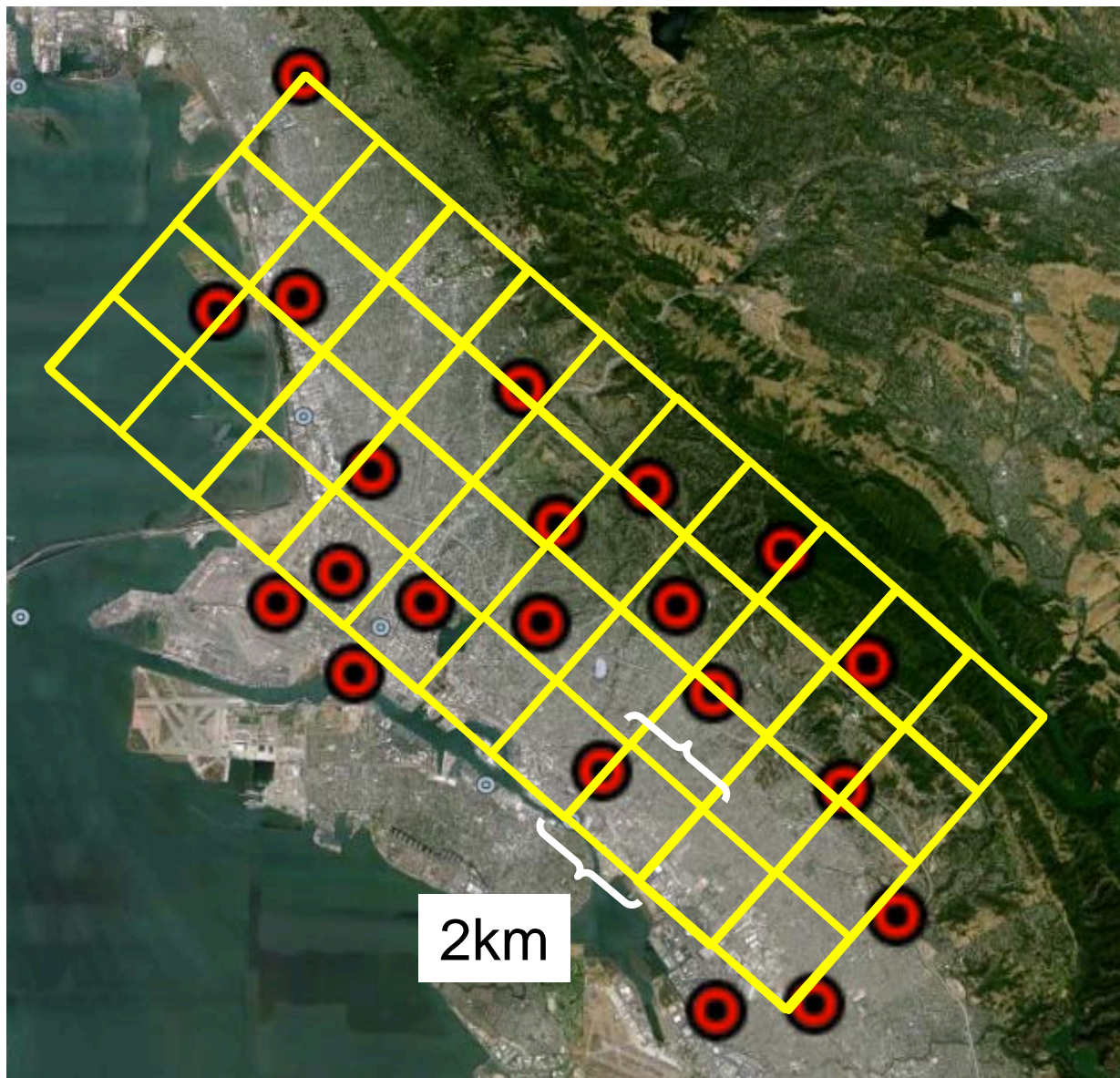
$$\langle xy \rangle \neq \langle x \rangle \langle y \rangle$$

$$x = \text{NO}_2; y = \text{OH}$$

Wind

NO_x concentration

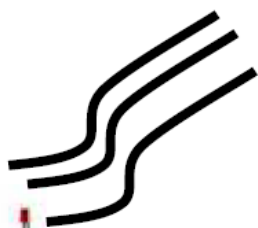
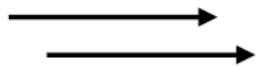




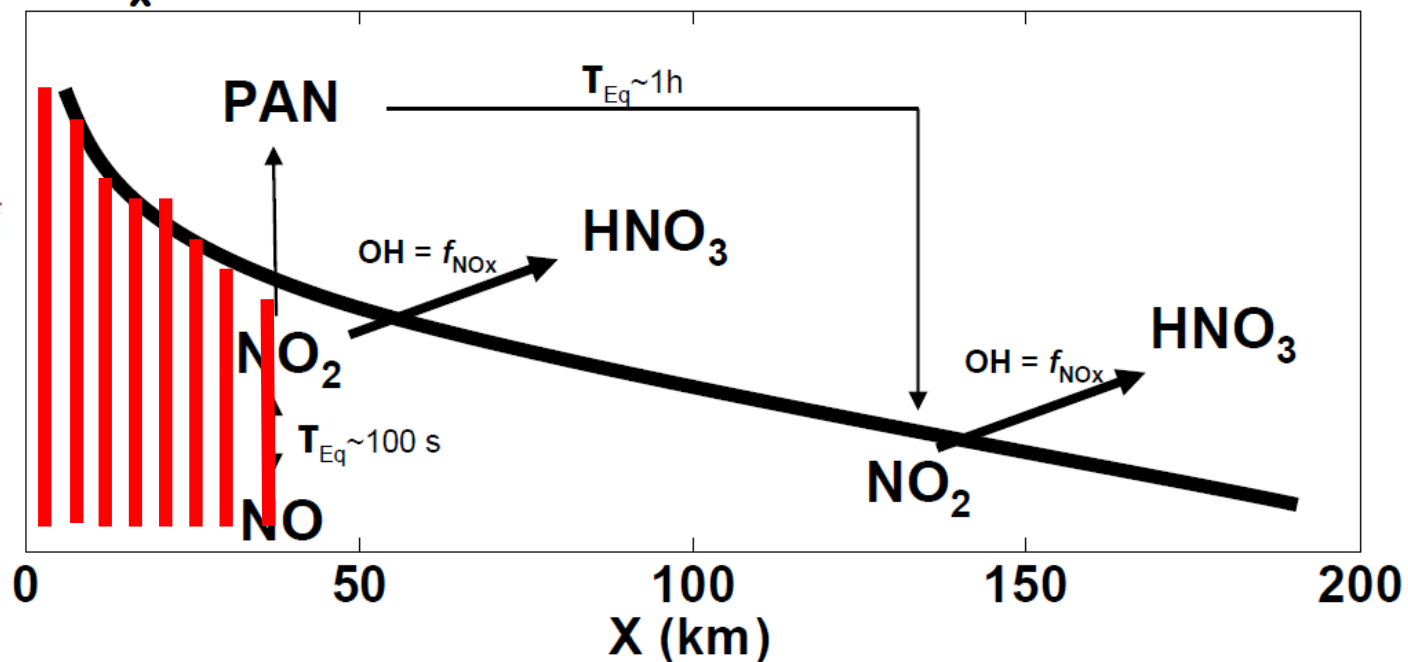
BErkeley
Atmospheric
CO₂
Observation
Network

BEACO₂N— pointwise surface network at ~2km resolution

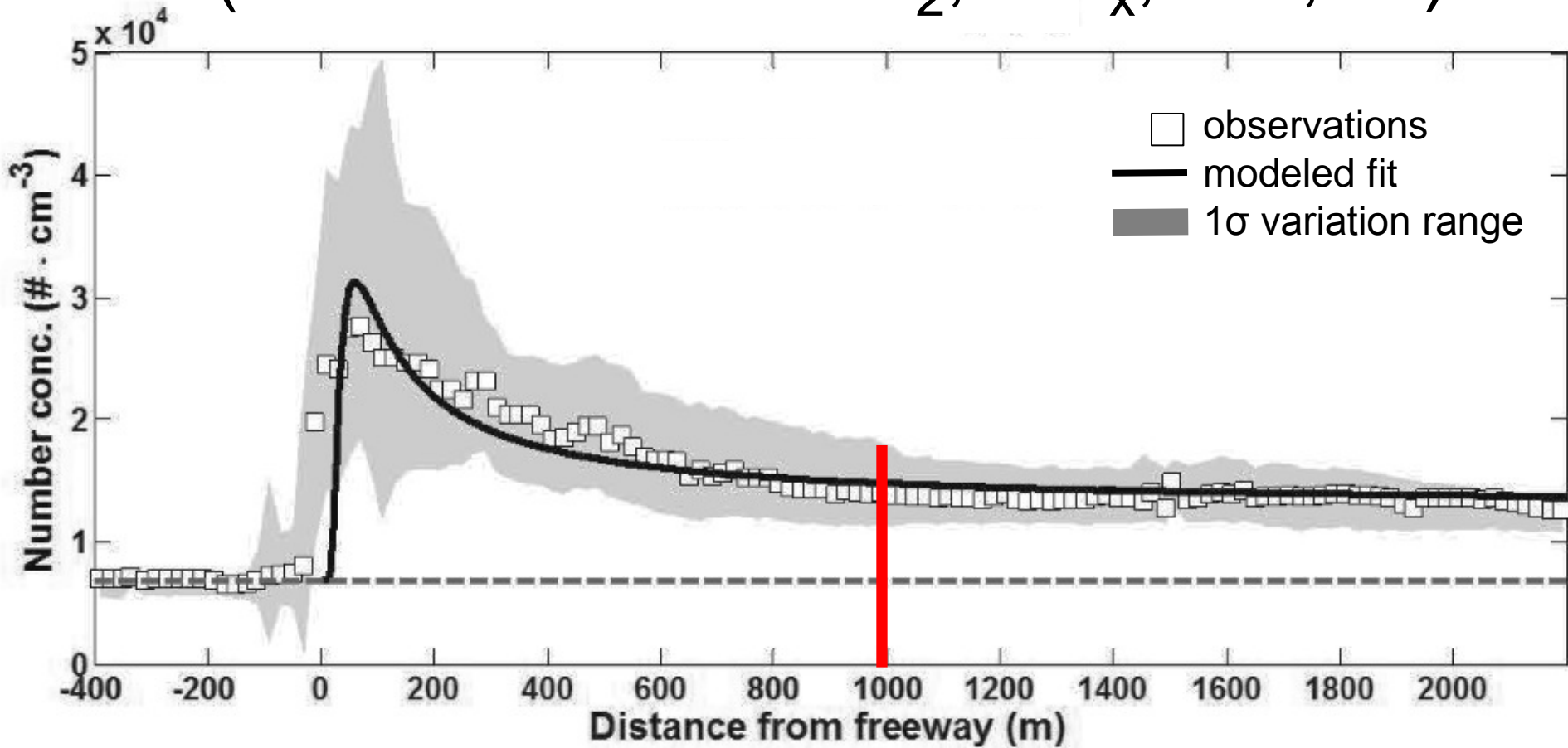
Wind

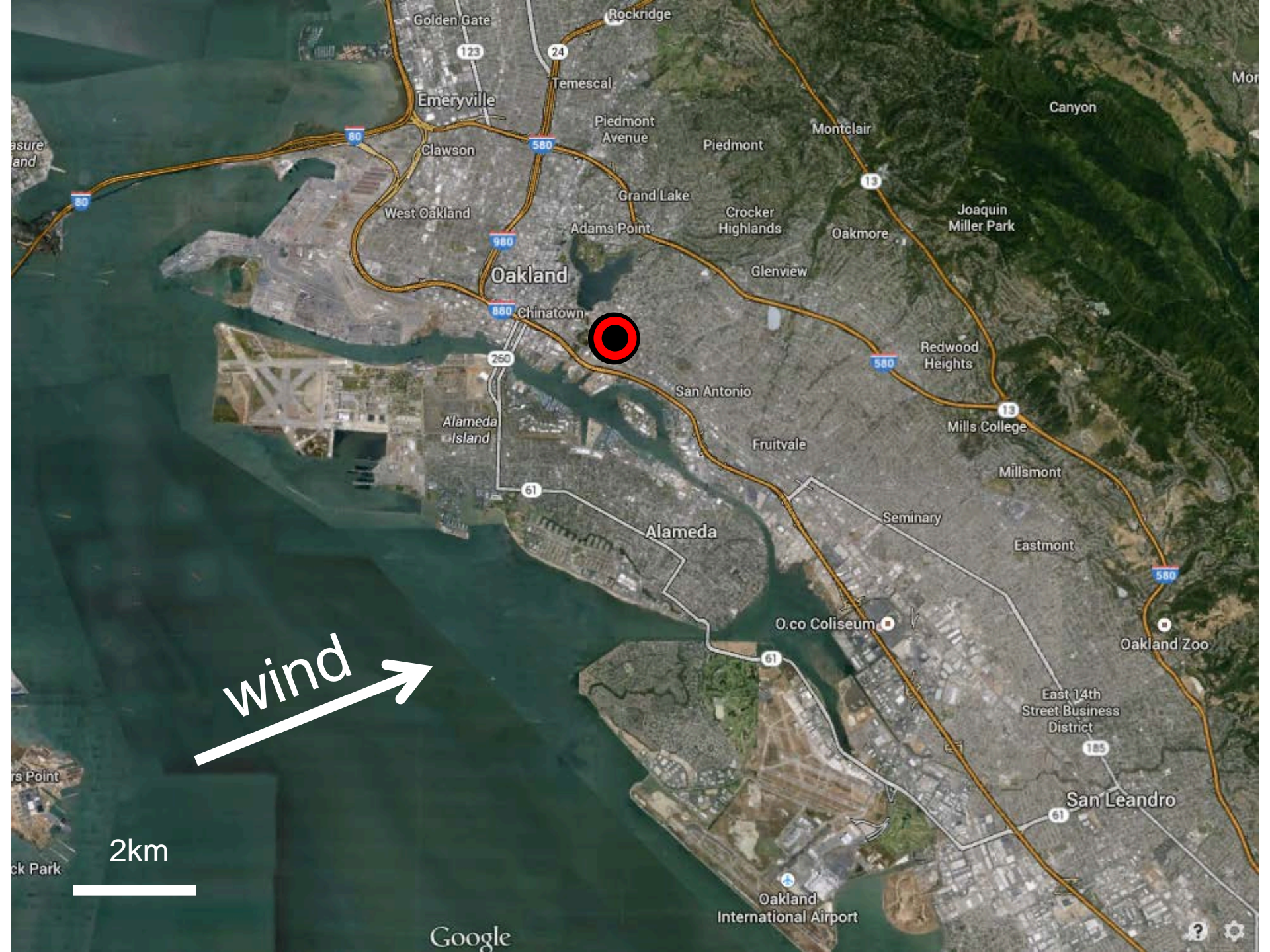


NO_x concentration



Particulate Matter (co-emitted with CO₂, NO_x, CO, ...)





Golden Gate

Rockridge

123

24

Emeryville

Temescal

Piedmont Avenue

Piedmont

Montclair

Canyon

80

Clawson

580

13

asure land

West Oakland

Grand Lake

Crocker Highlands

Oakmore

Joaquin Miller Park

Oakland

Chinatown

980

880

580

Redwood Heights

13

Mills College

Alameda Island

260

San Antonio

Fruitvale

Millsmont

61

Alameda

Seminary

Eastmont

O.co Coliseum

Oakland Zoo

wind

rs Point

2km

ck Park

East 14th Street Business District

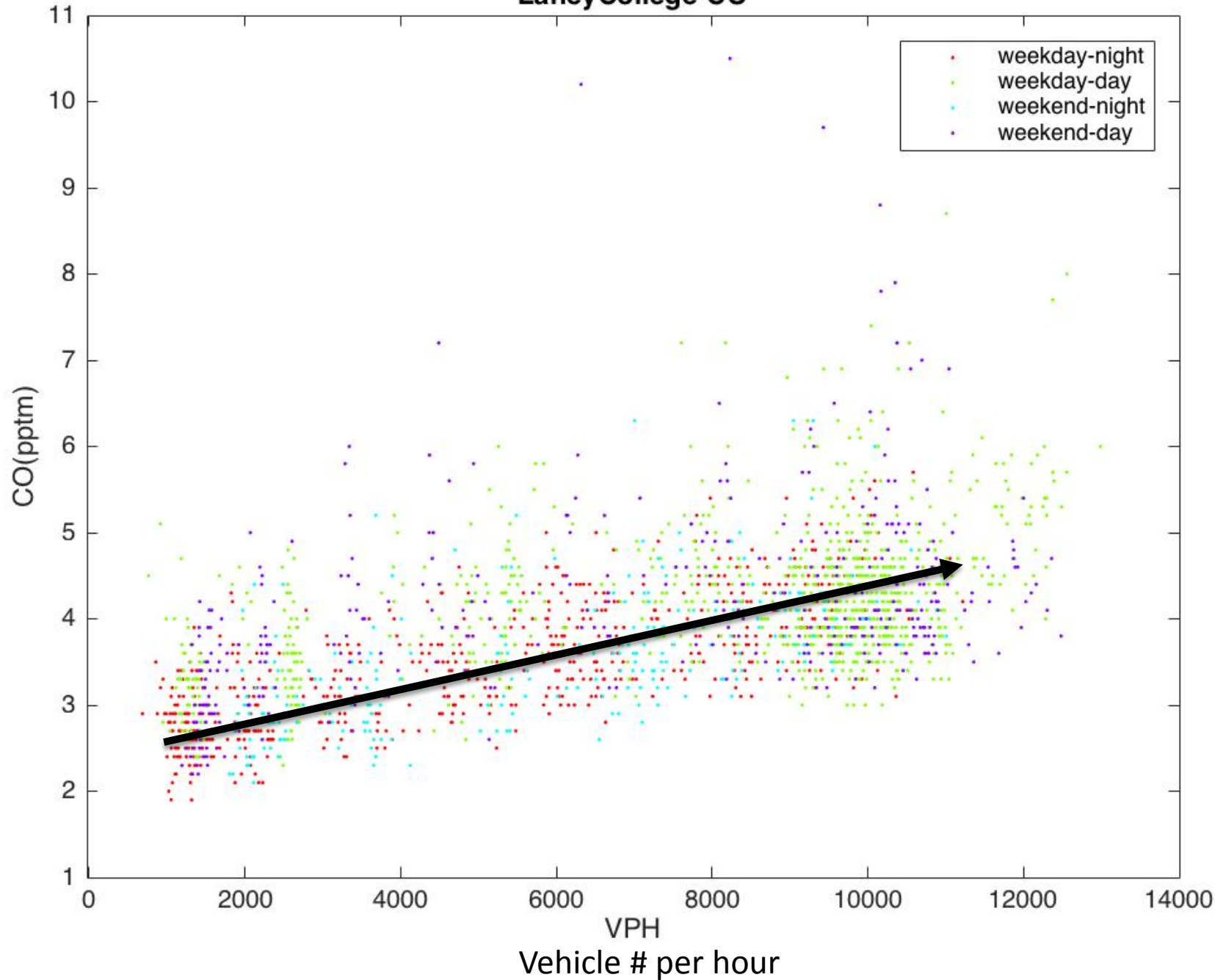
San Leandro

Oakland International Airport

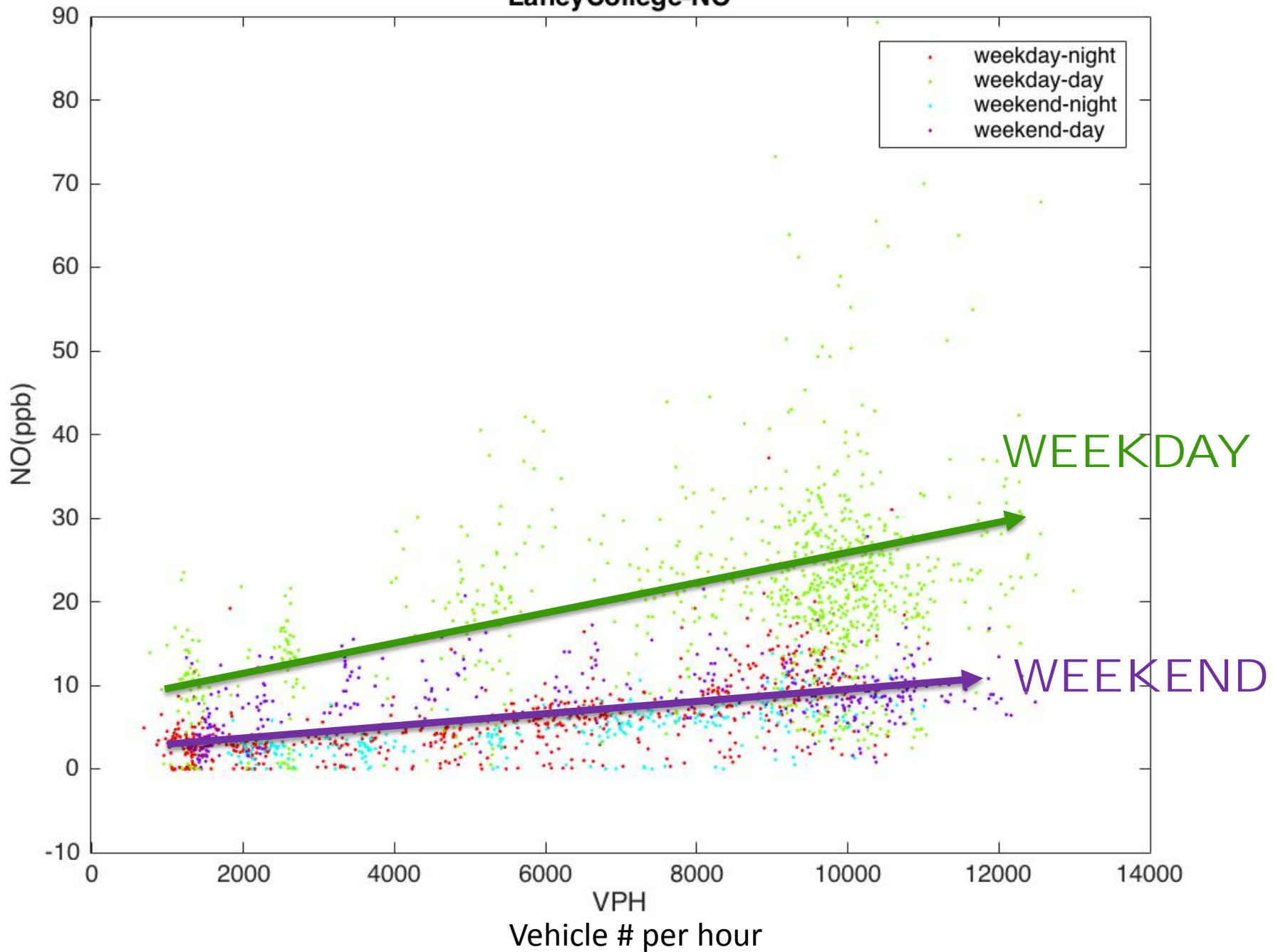
Google



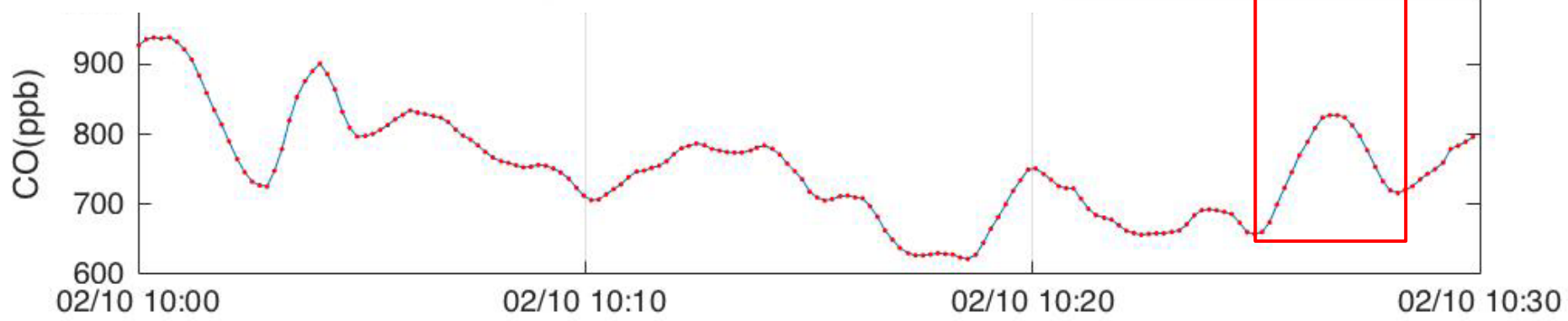
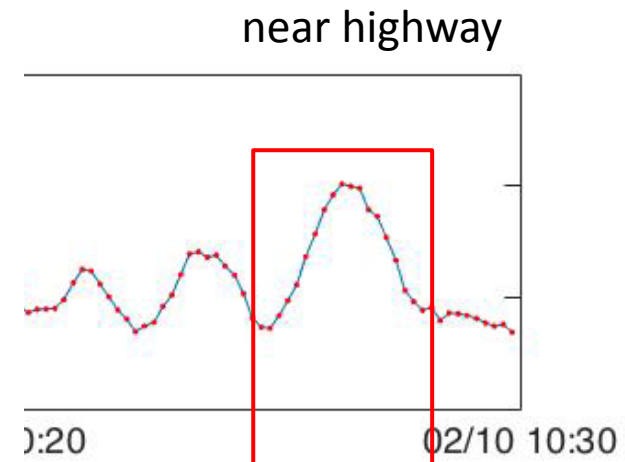
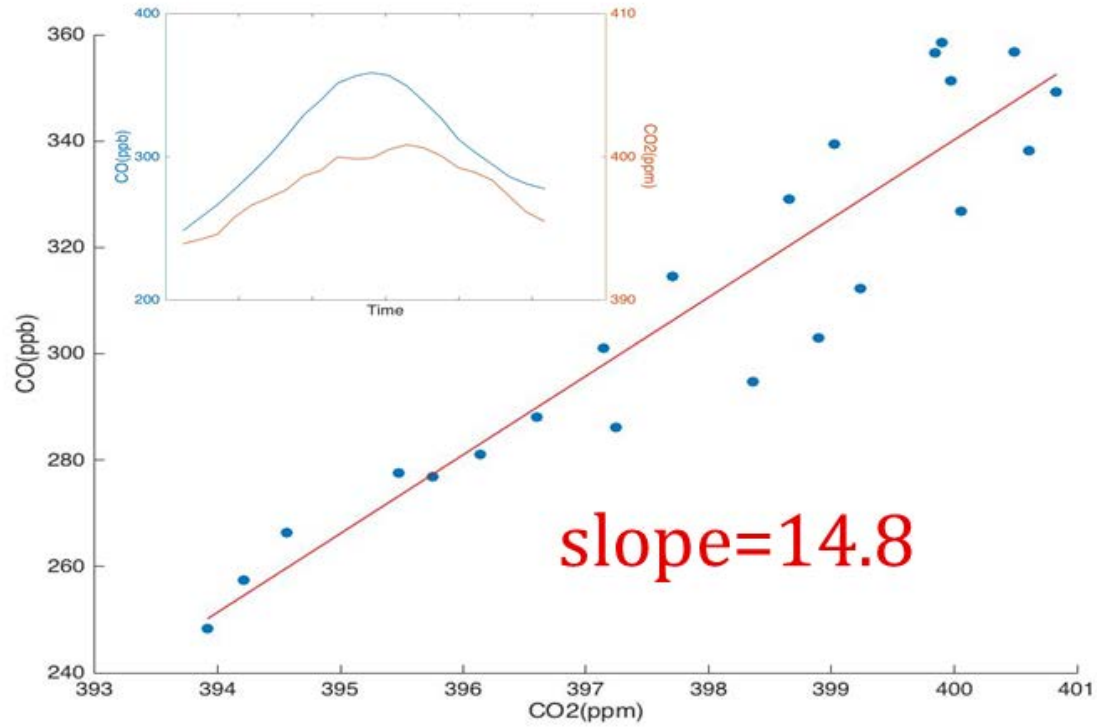
LaneyCollege-CO



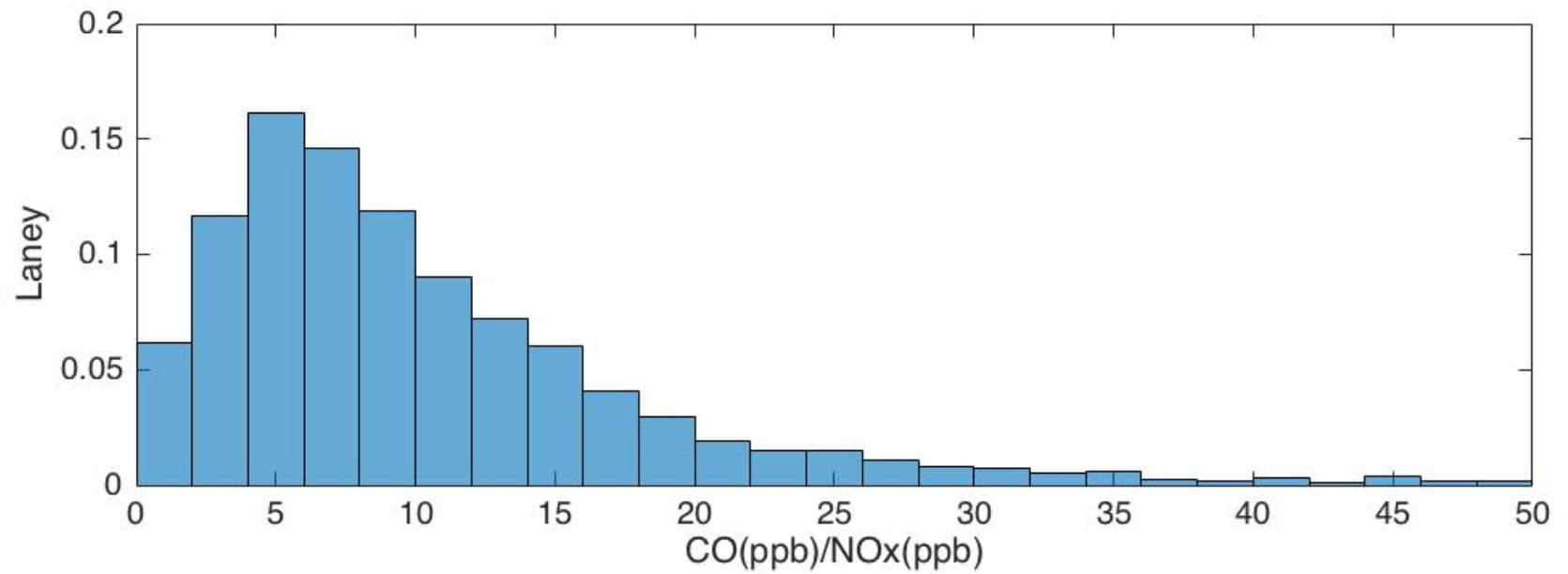
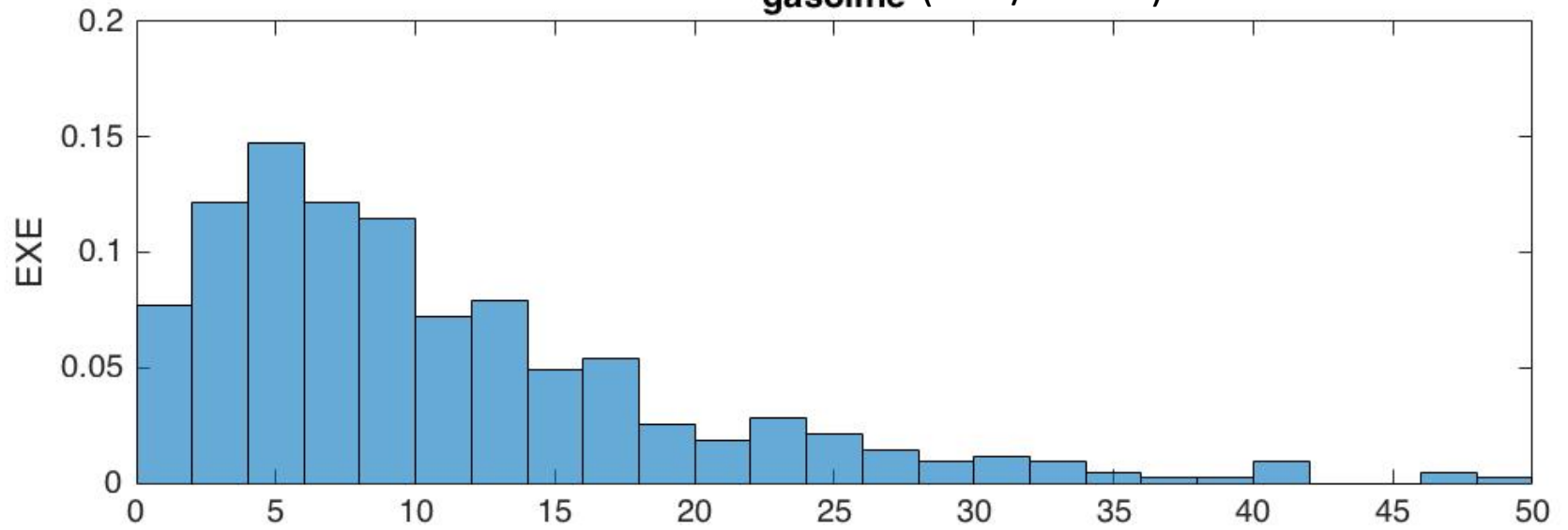
LaneyCollege-NO

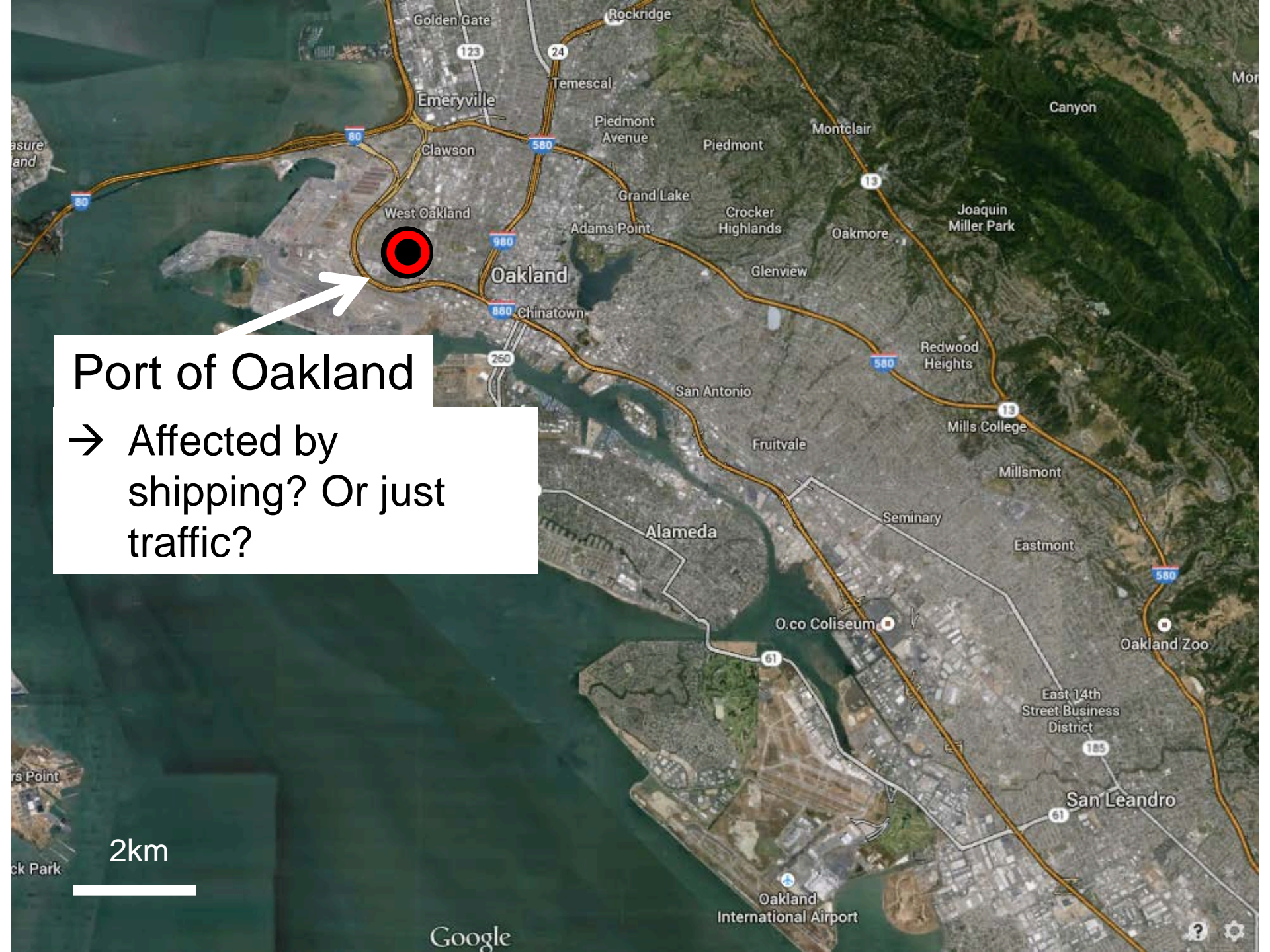


Analyze every plume



gasoline (NOx/CO2<2)



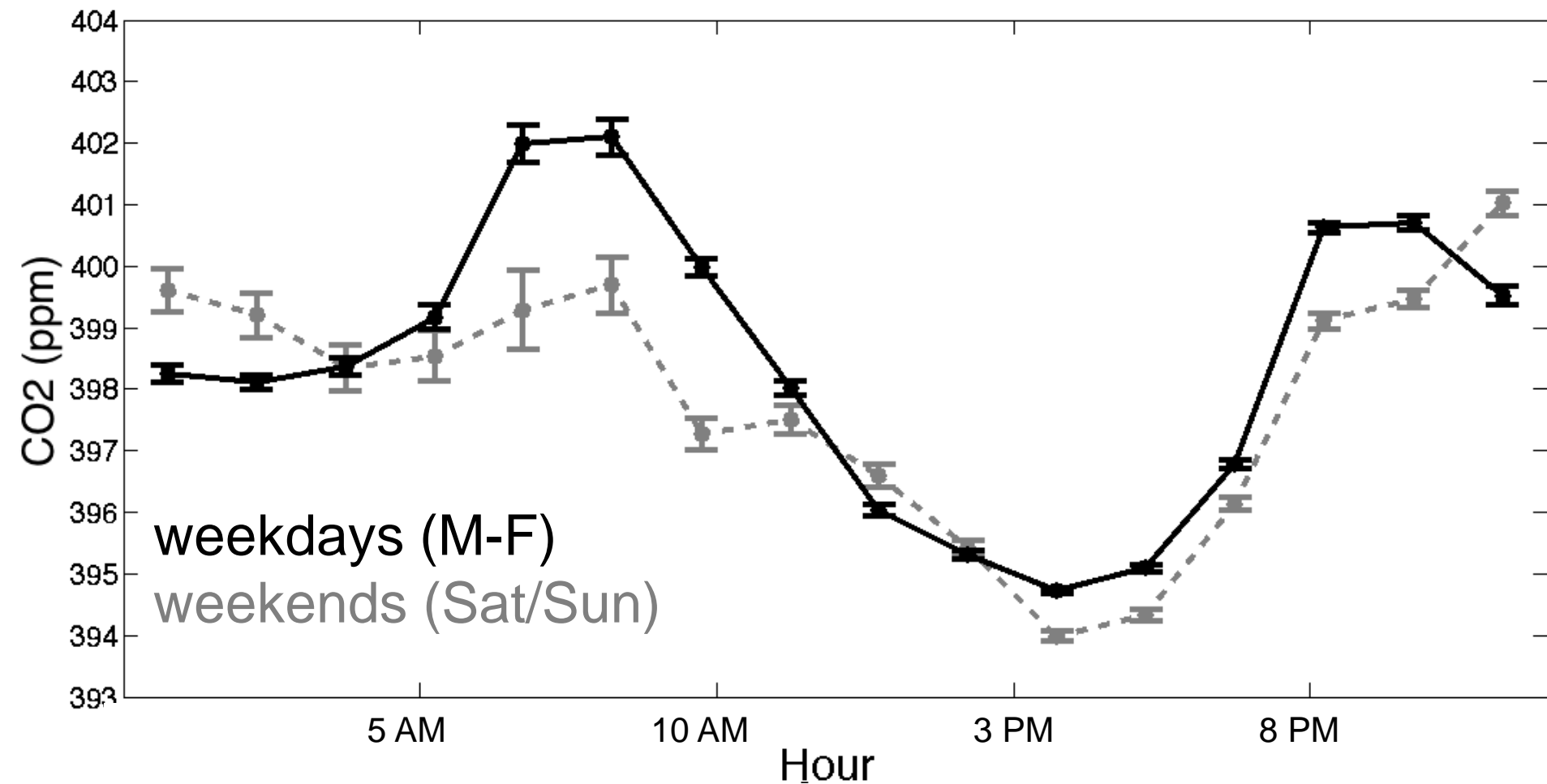


Port of Oakland

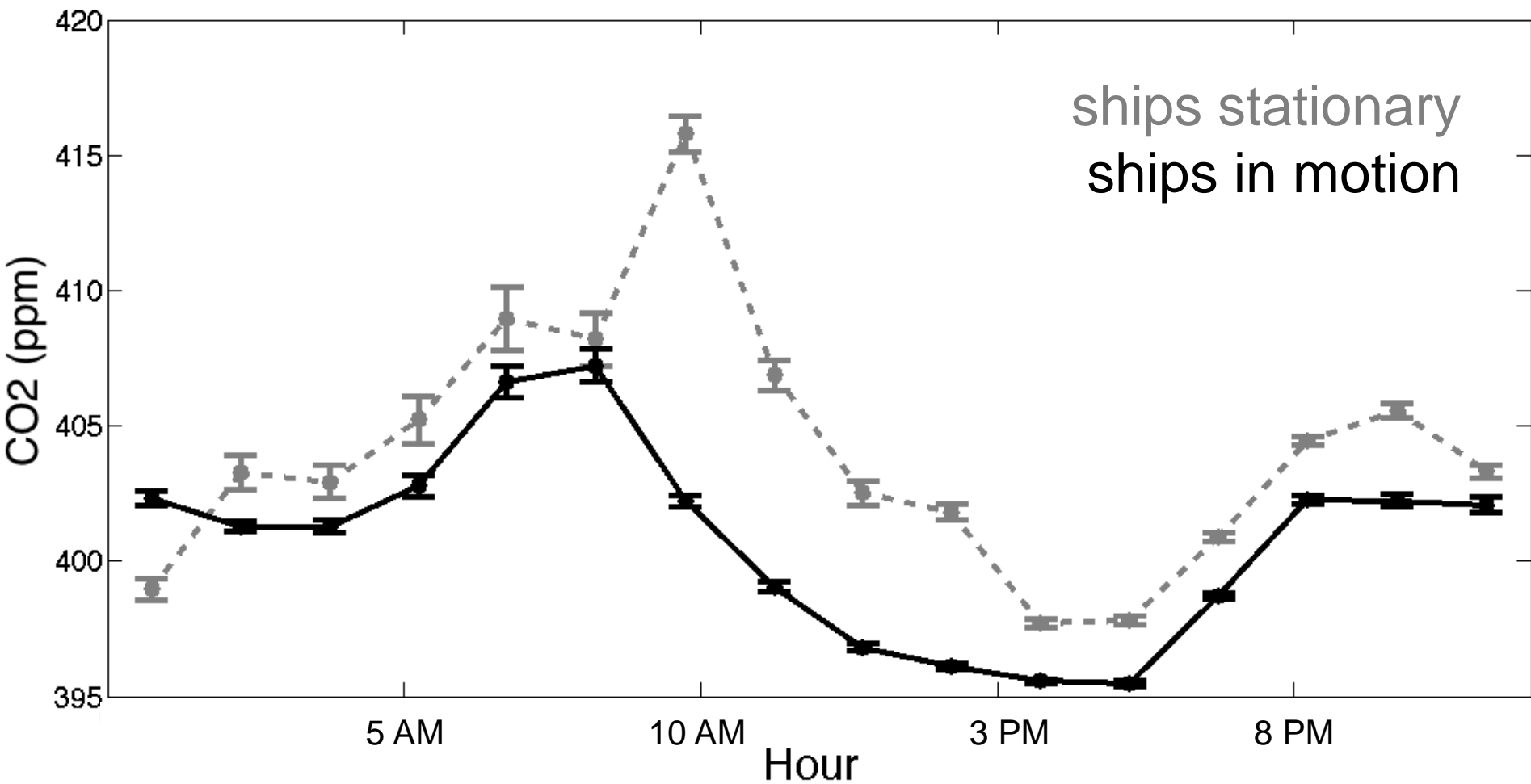
→ Affected by shipping? Or just traffic?

2km

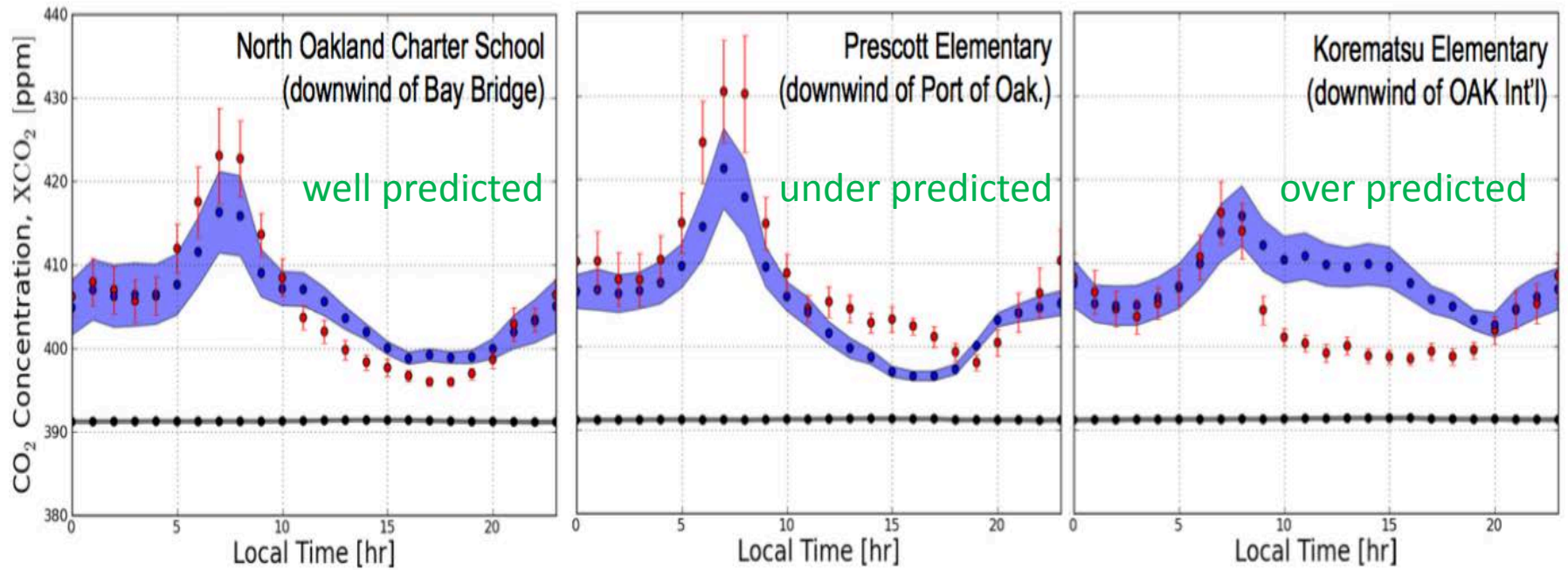
Port Aug/Sept Diurnal Cycle



Port Diurnal Cycle by Ship Movement



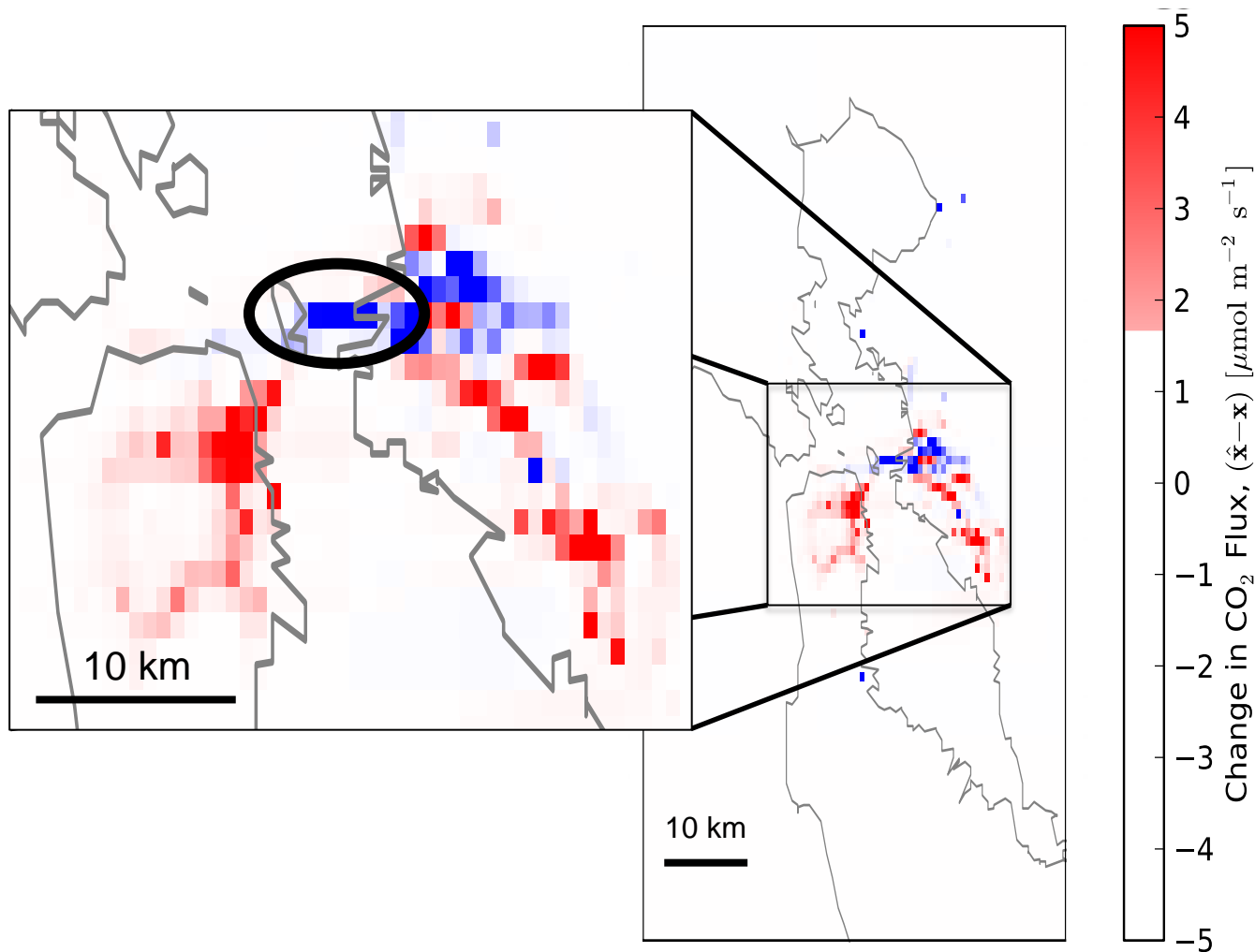
Comparing observations 1 node at a time to a model of emissions and transport with 1 km spatial resolution and sub-hourly time resolution



● BEACO₂N observations (September averages)

■ WRF forecasts (given 1km bottom-up emissions inventory)

Inverse model using all BEACO₂N nodes as a single instrument





BEACO₂N: A high spatial resolution observing system for GHGs (CO₂) and air quality (CO, O₃, NO, NO₂, particles)

CO₂

A.A. Shusterman, V. Teige, A.J. Turner, C. Newman, J. Kim, and R.C. Cohen: *The Berkeley Atmospheric CO₂ Observation Network: initial evaluation*, Atmos. Chem. Phys., doi:10.5194/acp-2016-530, 2016.

A.J. Turner, A.A. Shusterman, B.C. McDonald, V. Teige, R.A. Harley and R.C. Cohen, *Network design for quantifying urban CO₂ emissions: Assessing tradeoffs between precision and network density* Atmos. Chem. Phys. Disc., 2016.

AQ gases

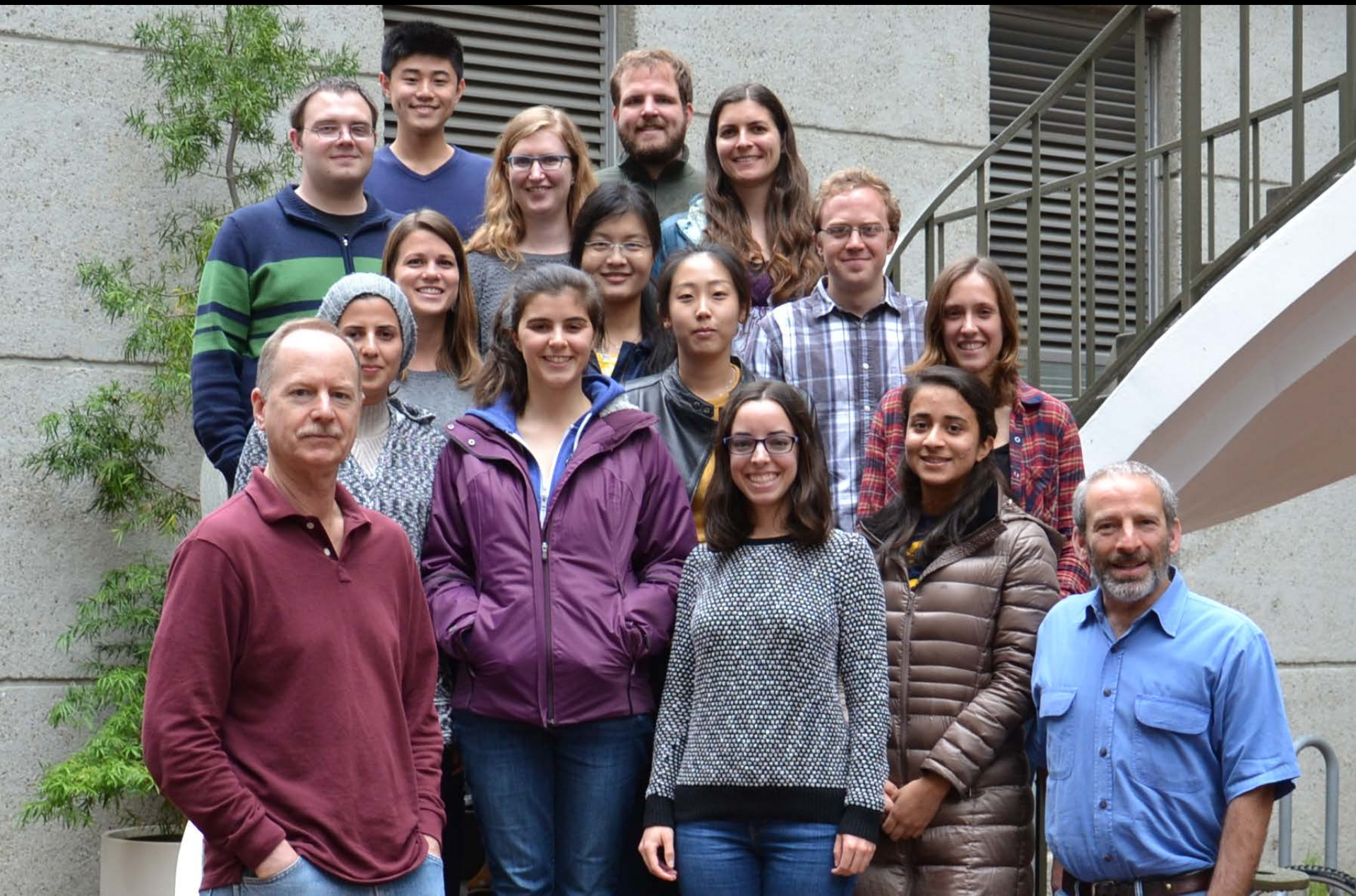
J. Kim, and above team, Network of AQ sensors, in prep

Conclusions

High space and time resolution observations from in situ and space based platforms will offer a new window into mechanisms affecting emissions and chemistry in cities.

Challenges will be:

- 1) learning to Interpret dense networks as more than the sum of individual instruments.
- 2) Learning to think about daily variability in ways that teach us about processes.



Thank you!



