

Ammonia and PM_{2.5} Air Pollution in Paris during the 2020 COVID Lockdown

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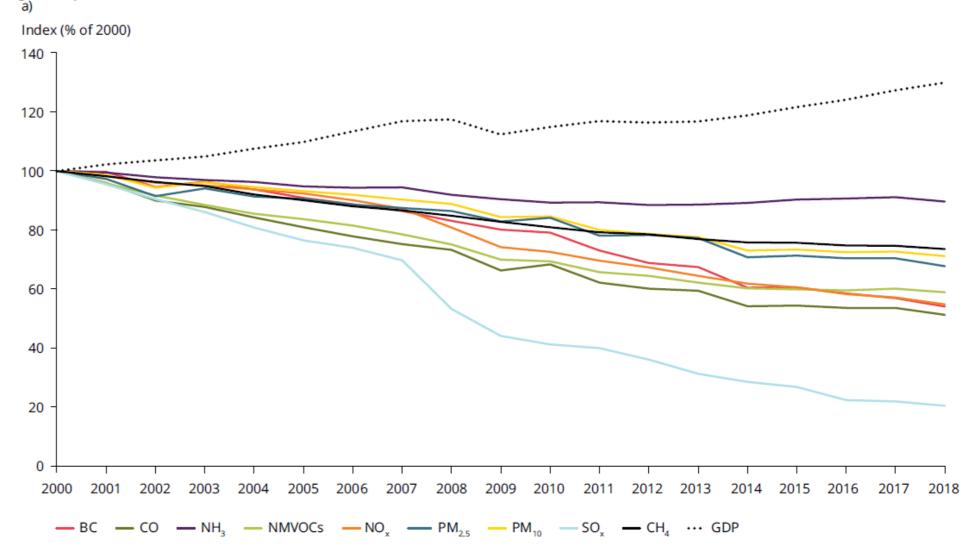


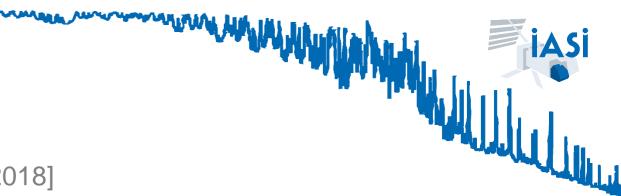




Ammonia

- 94% of NH₃ emission is coming from the agriculture sector [CITEPA, 2018]
- Over Europe, the Gothenburg Protocol set a reduction of 19% in 2030, but emissions have increased between 2013 and 2017 [European Environment Agency, 2020].

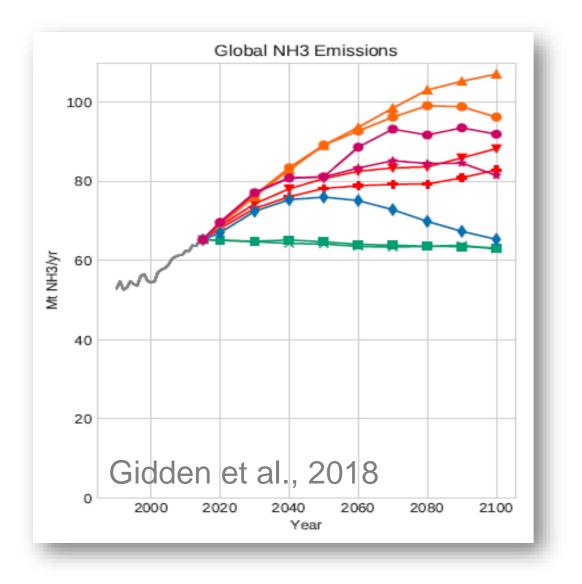


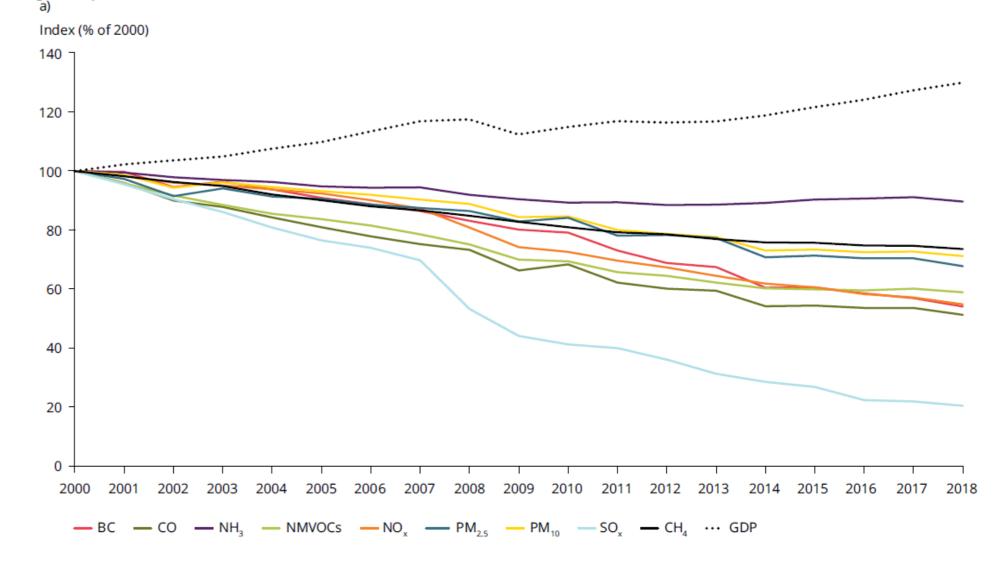


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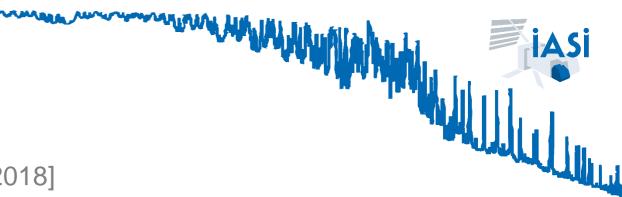
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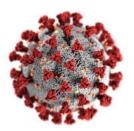


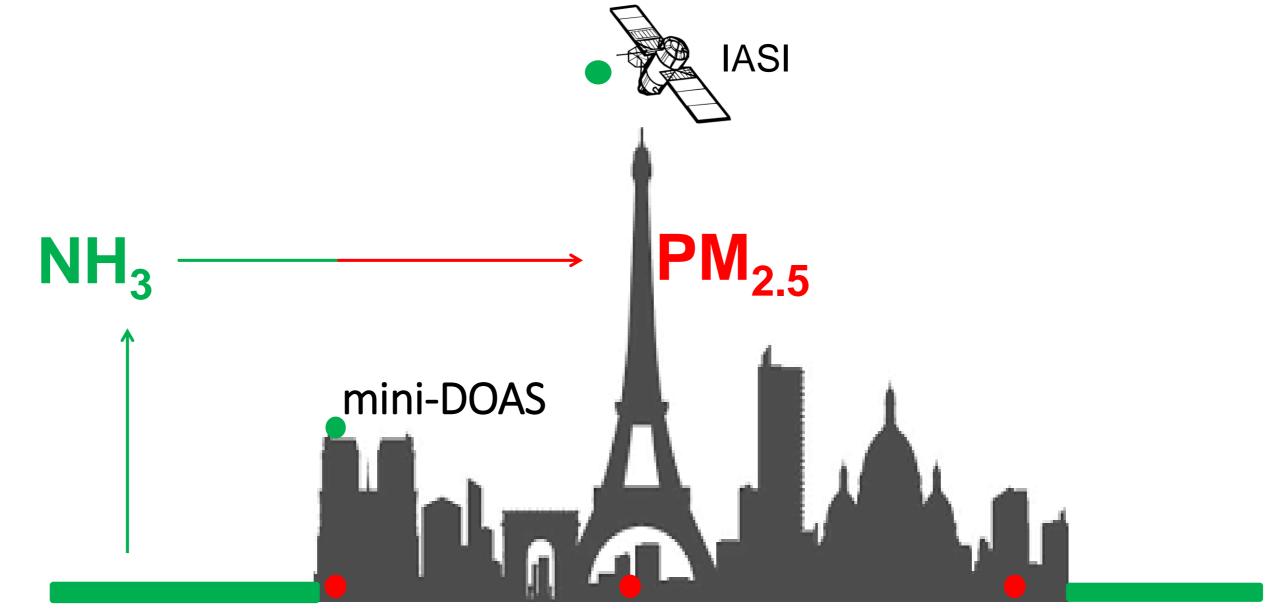


 NH_3 emissions are projected to increase in the future \rightarrow Most unknown precursor of harmful particulate matter $(PM_{2.5})$ 07/06/2022 **IASI LATMOS - ULB**

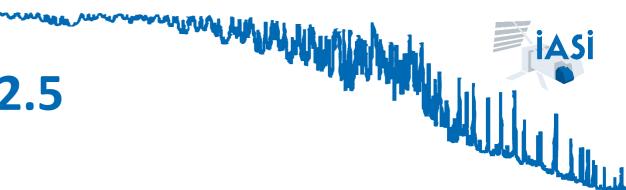


Ammonia and PM_{2.5}

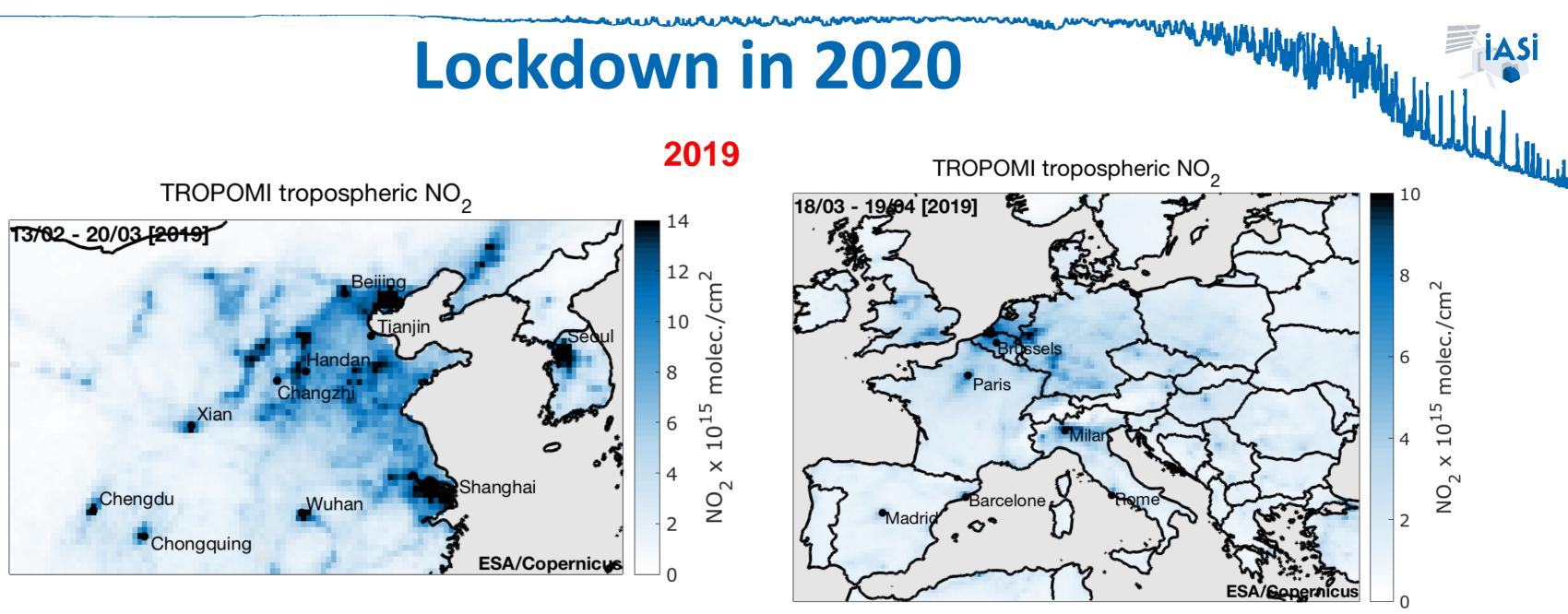




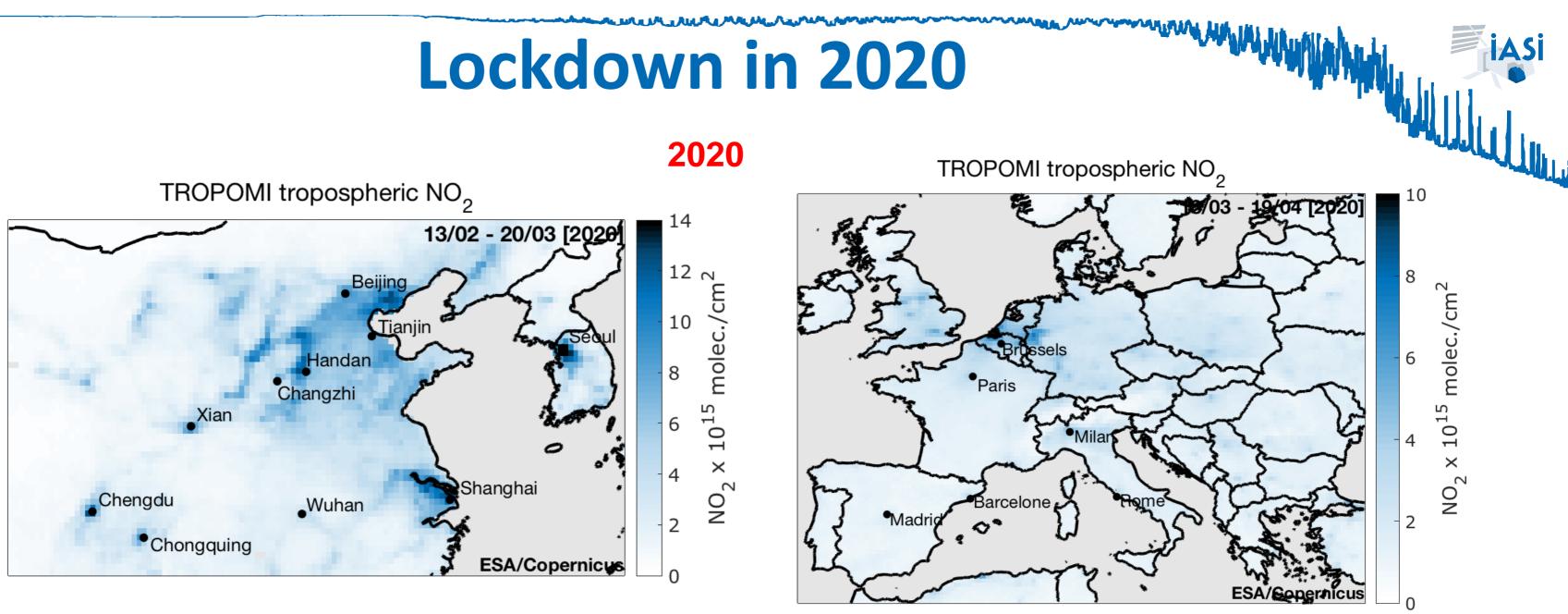




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Credit Anne Boynard



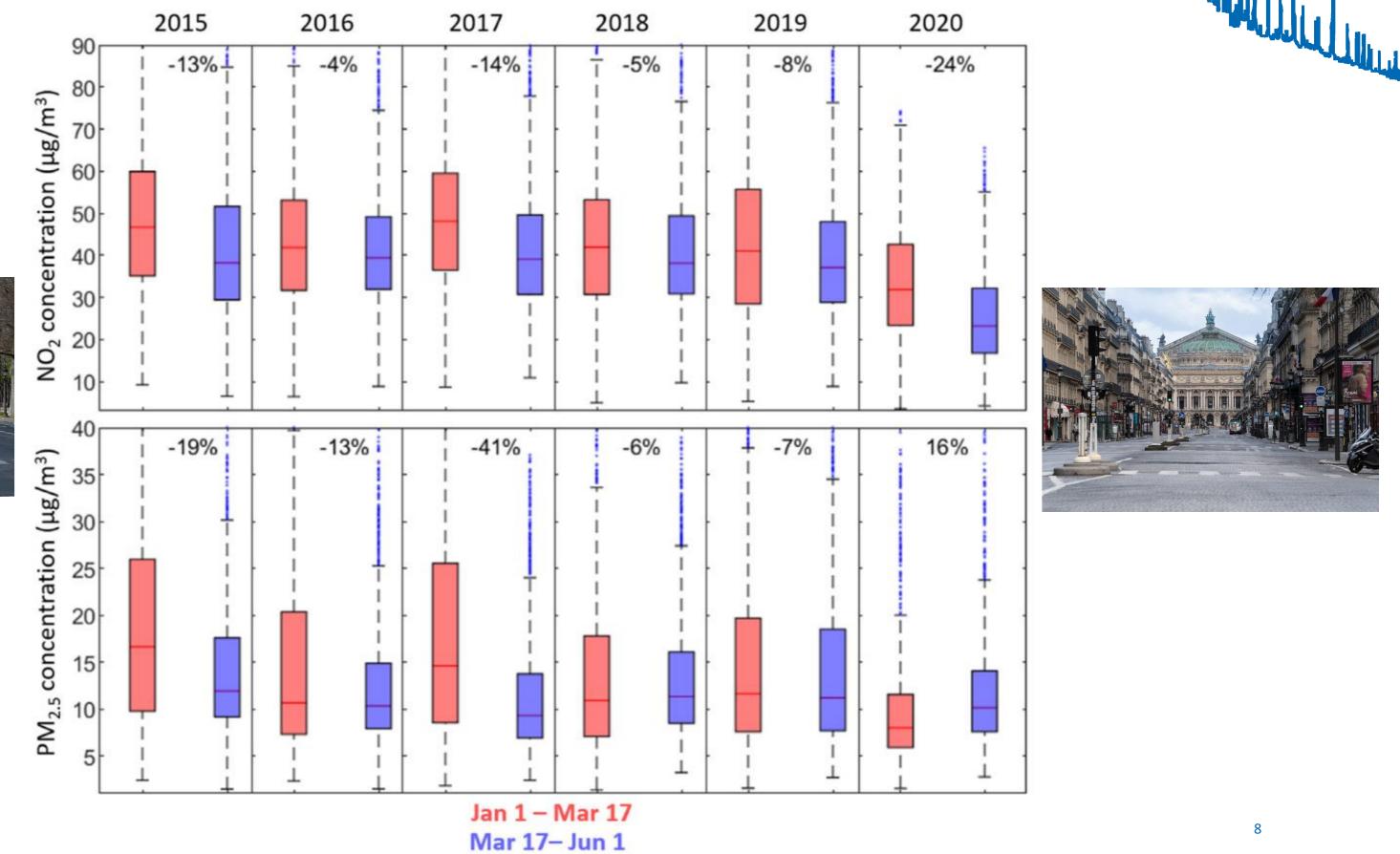
Credit Anne Boynard

The average NO₂ columns decreased by 40% across Chinese cities and ~20% in Western Europe compared to the same period in 2019 [Bauwens et al., 2020]



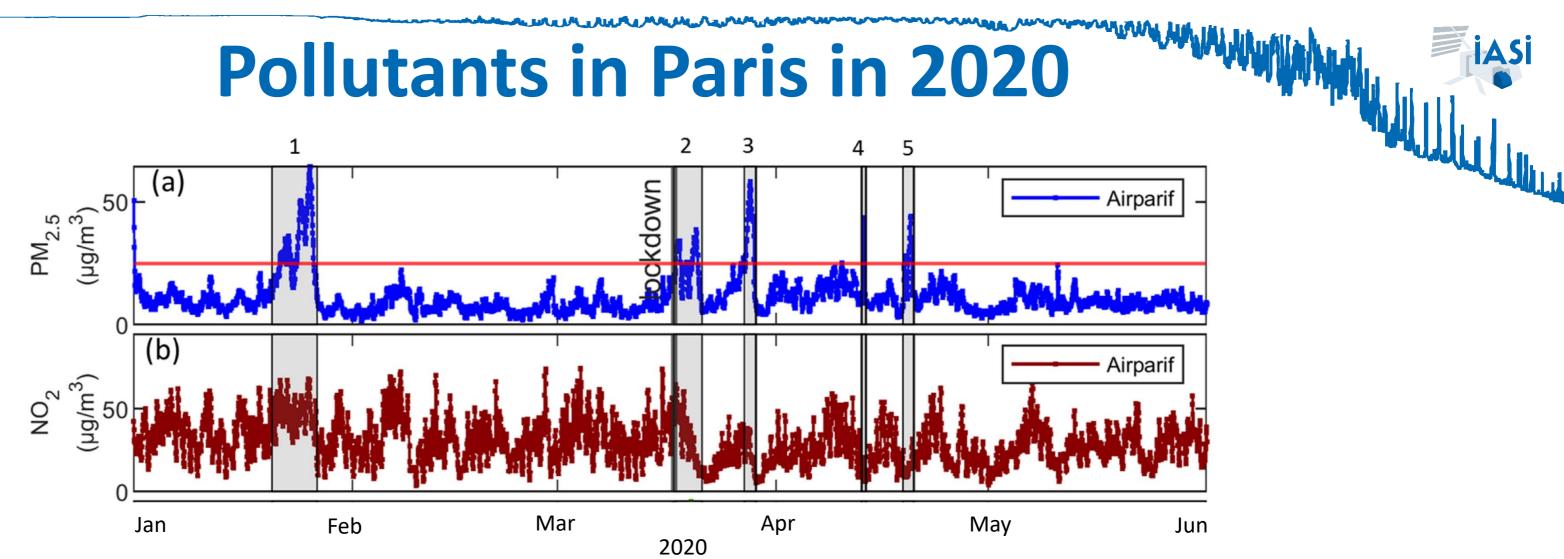
In Paris, the usual 15.5 million of motorized trips were severely restricted, leading to reduce by half the daily NO₂ emissions for three weeks after lockdown [Airparif, 2020]

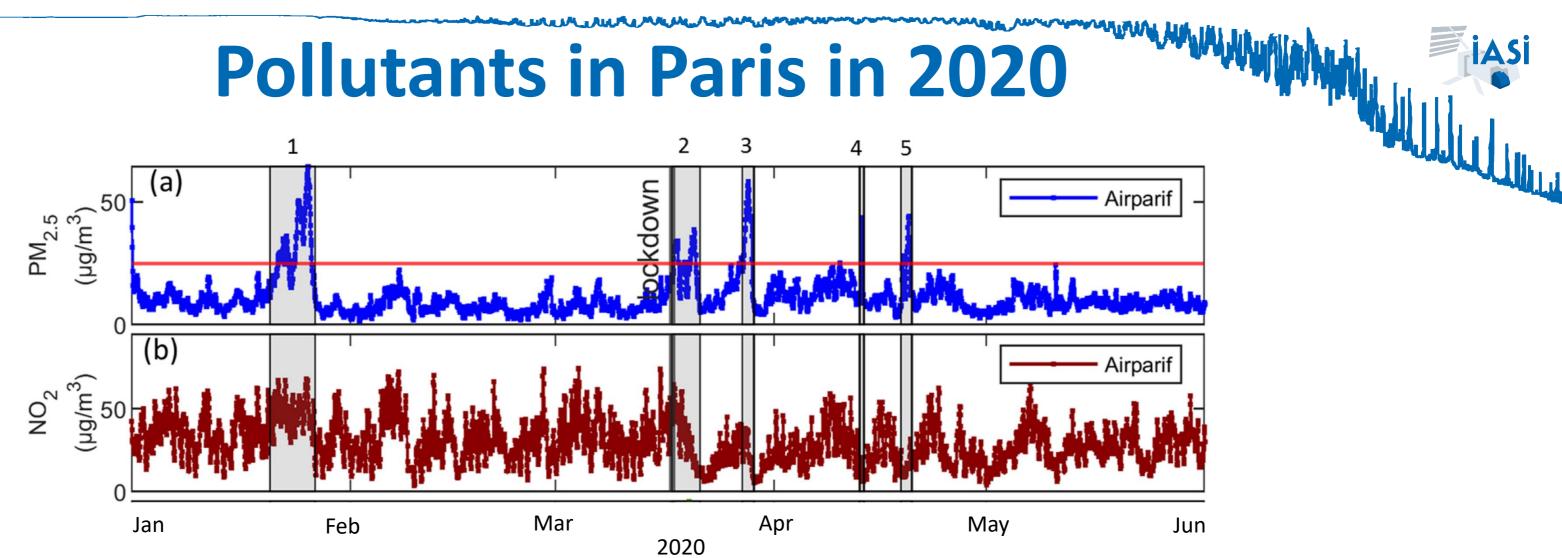
M. M. Marine **Pollutants in Paris in 2020**





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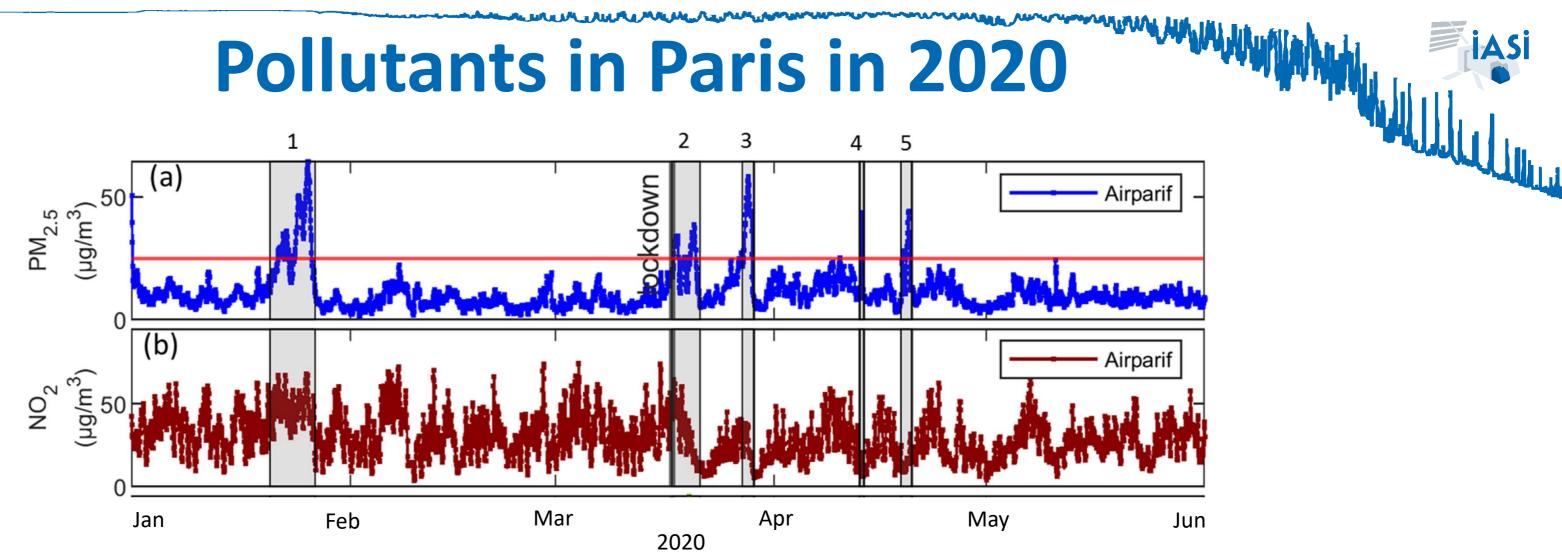


Mini-DOAS







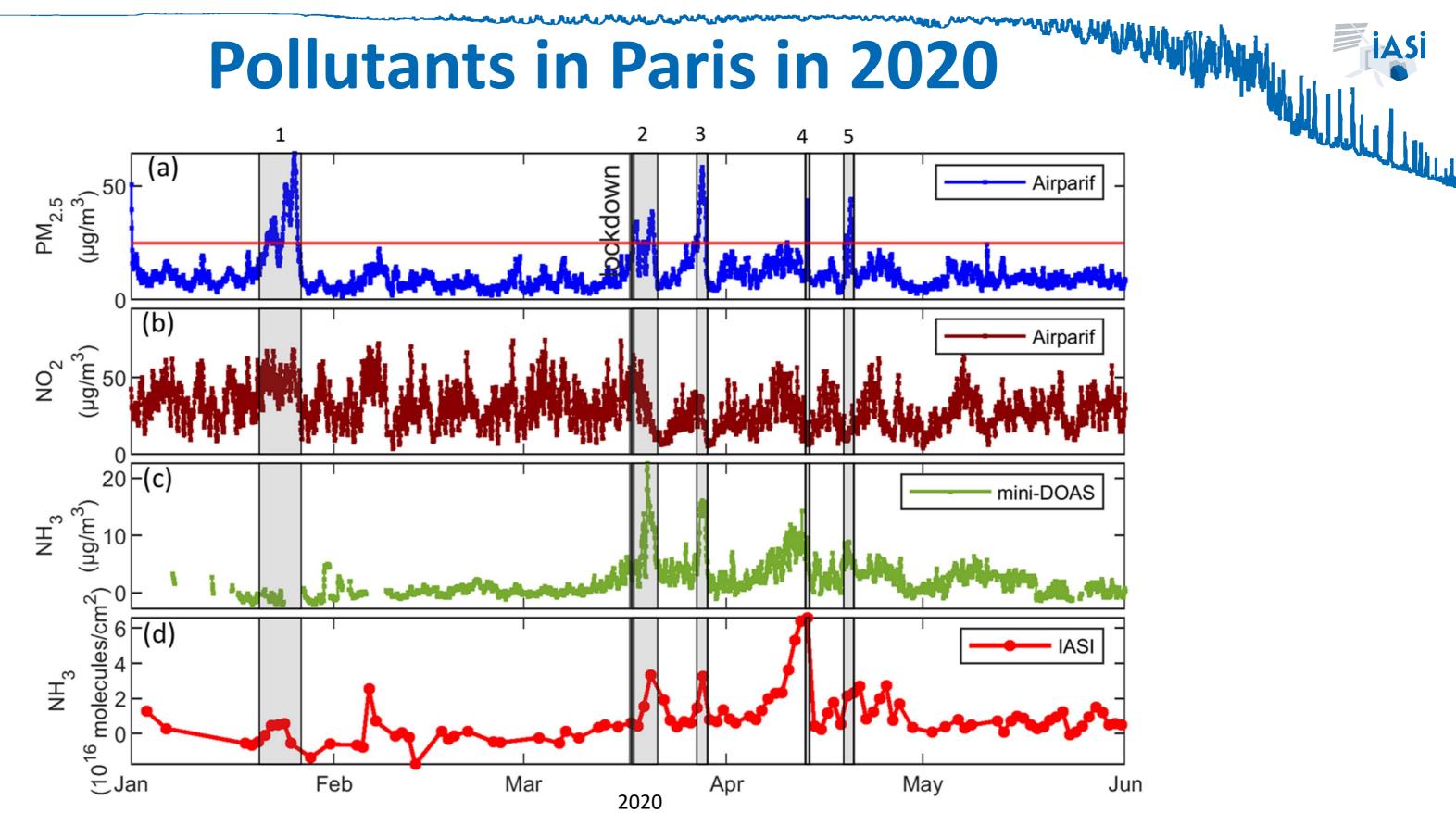


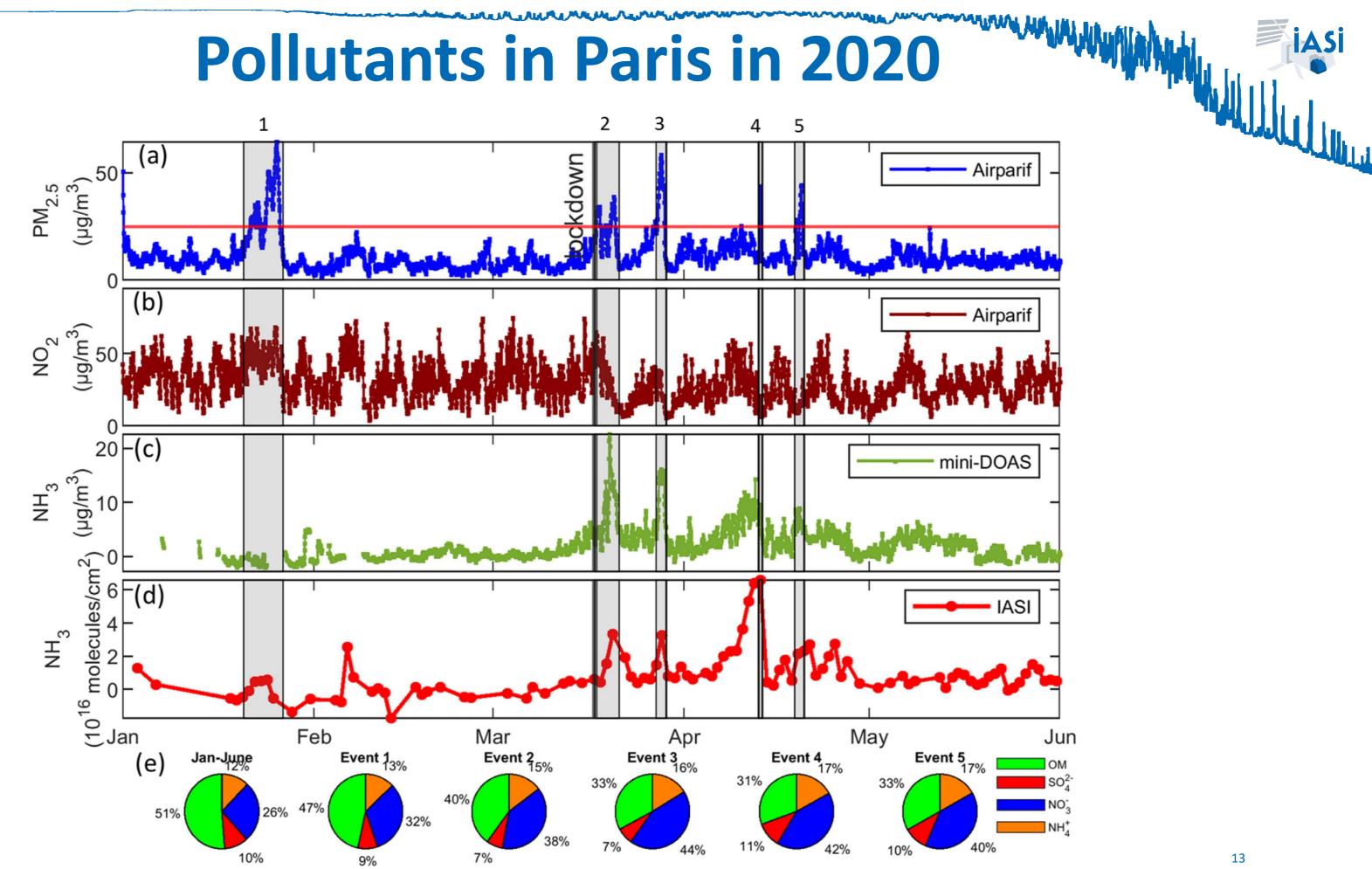
Mini-DOAS



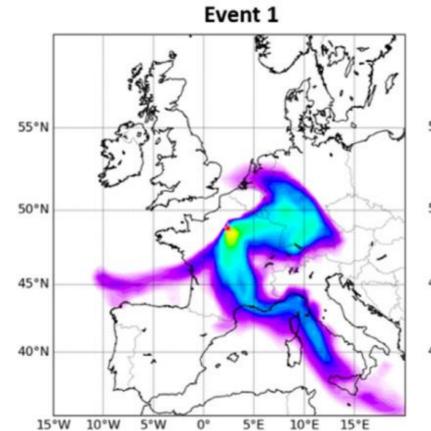








iASi **FLEXPART** Transport of pollutants in Paris in 2020 ALLULL'



55°N

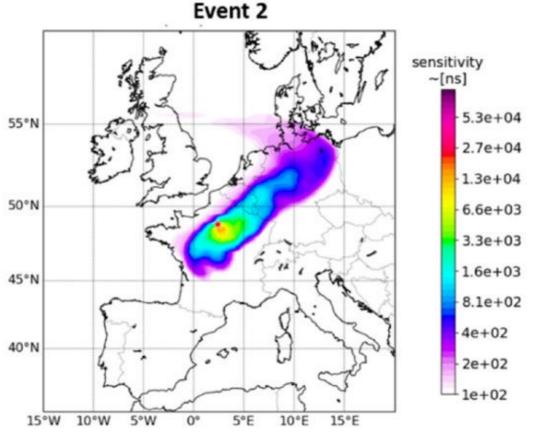
50°N

45°N

40°N

15°W 10°W

5°W







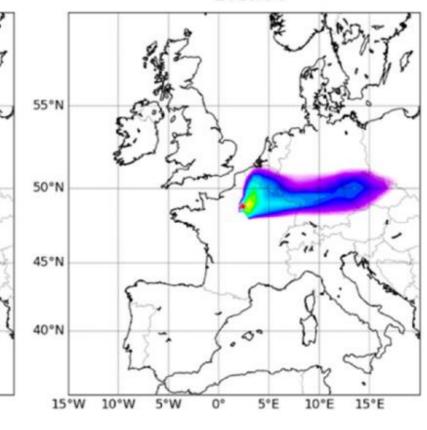
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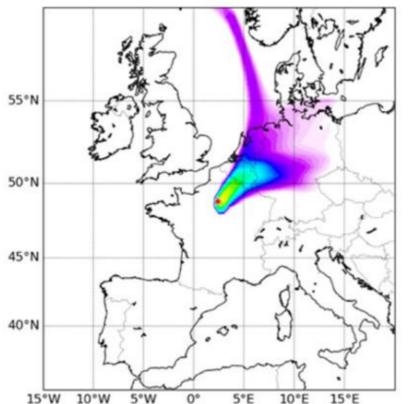
5°E

10°E

15°E

0°



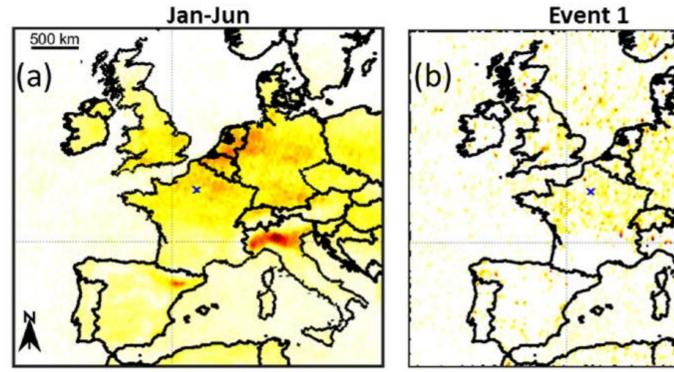






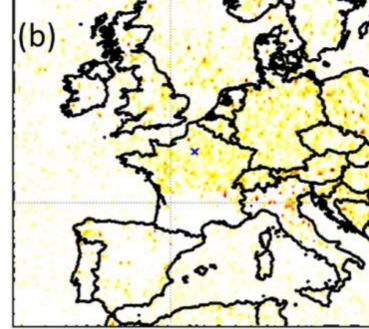
Event 5

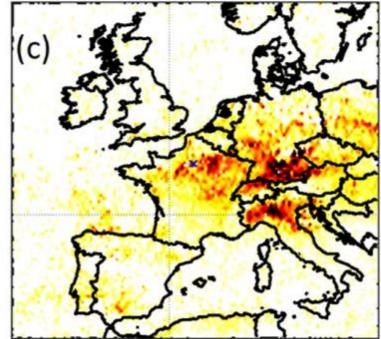
FLEXPART Transport of pollutants in Paris in 2020



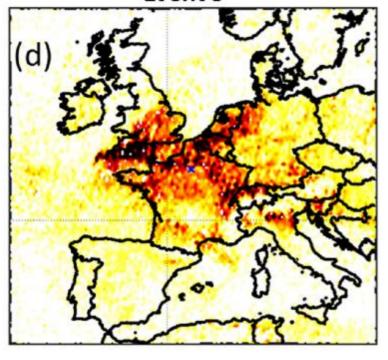
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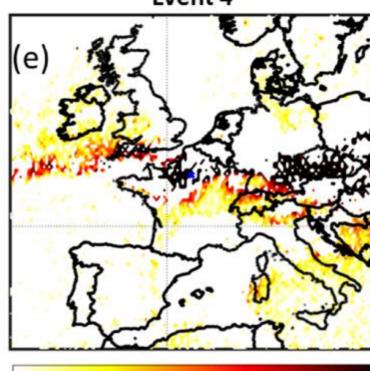
Event 3

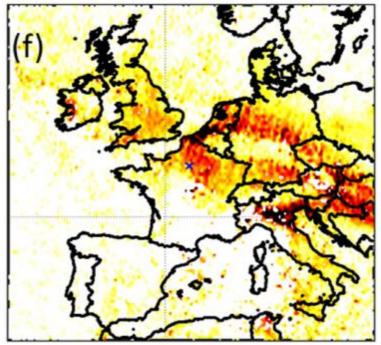


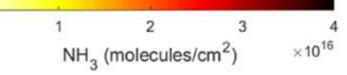


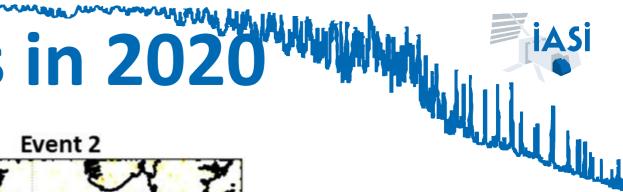
Event 4





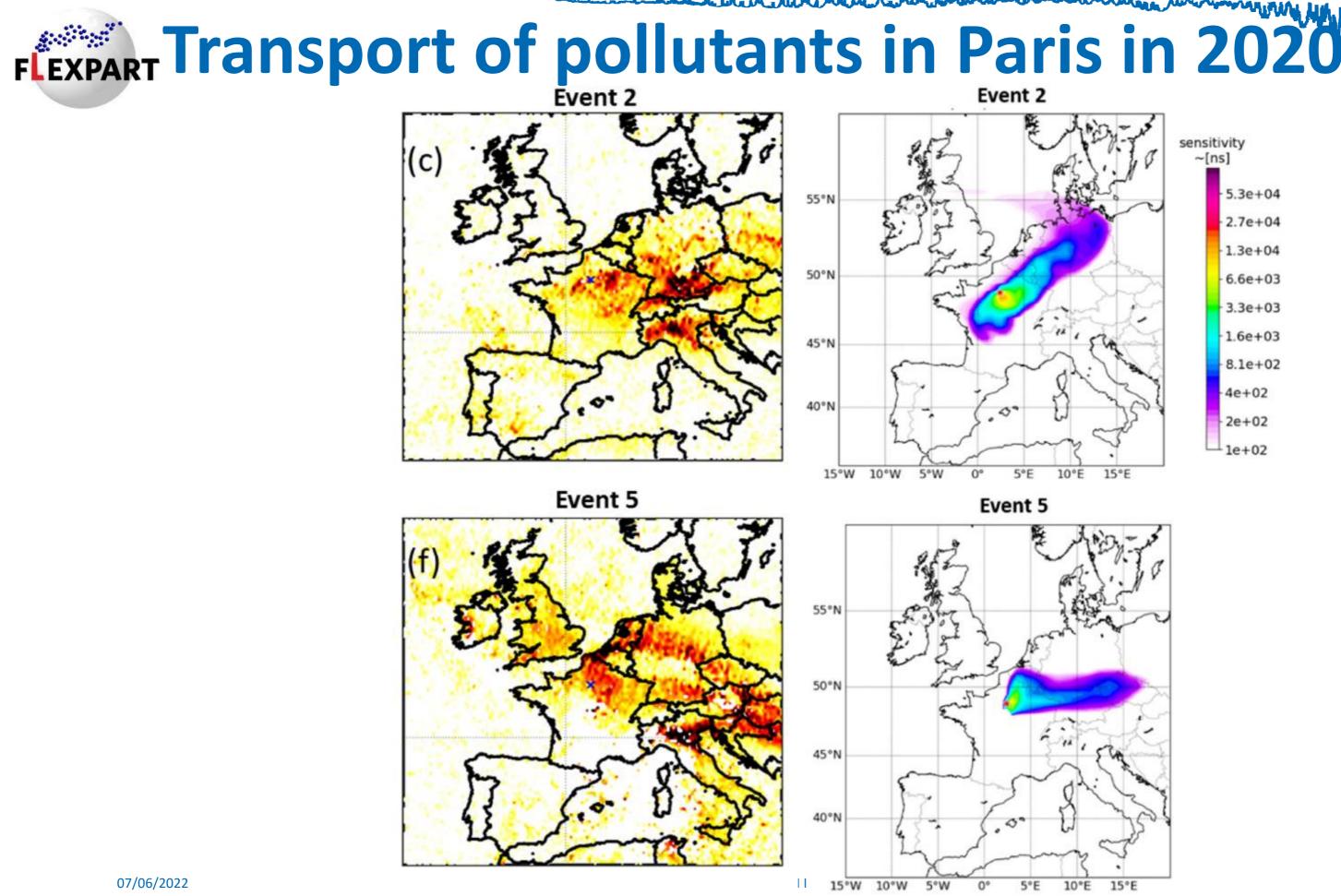






Event 2

Event 5



sensit ~[n	
	-5.3e+04
	2.7e+04
	-1.3e+04
	6.6e+03
	3.3e+03
	1.6e+03
	8.1e+02
	4e+02
	2e+02
	1e+02

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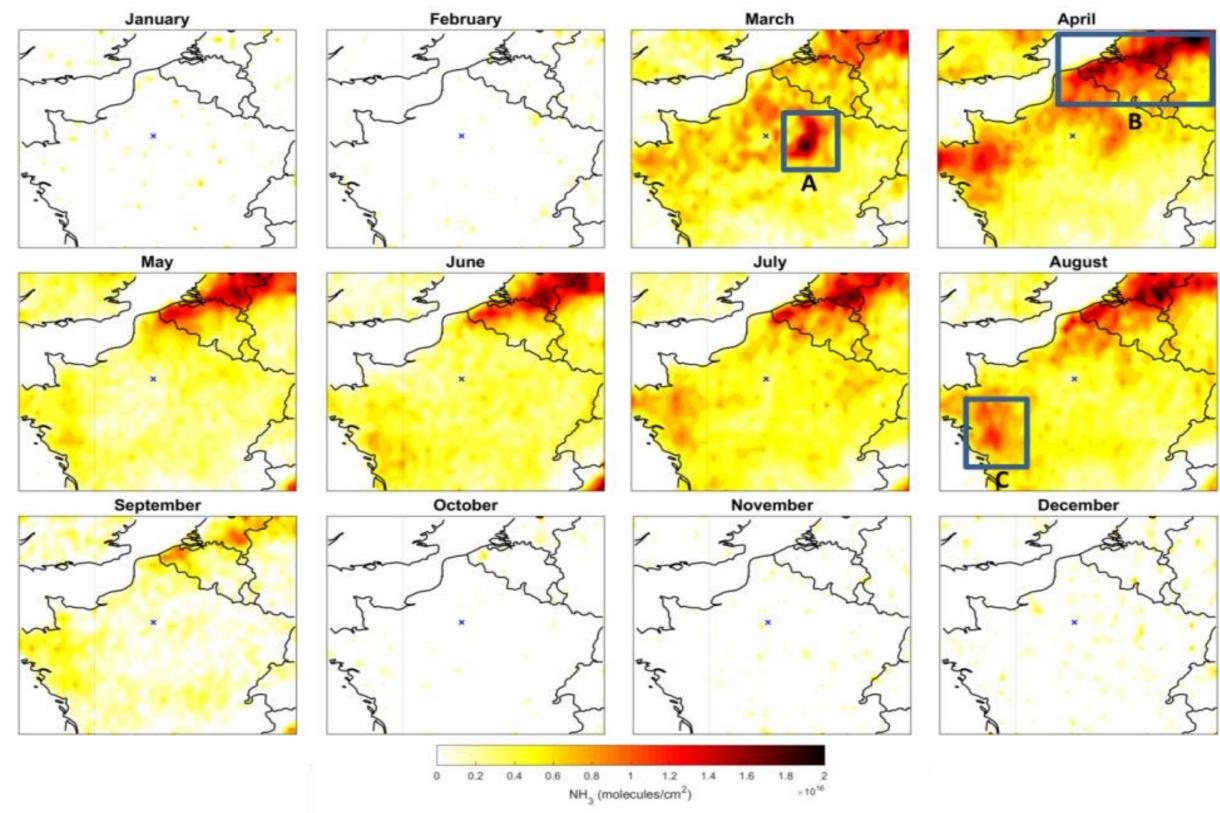
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iASi **Spatio-temporal variabilities of NH**₃ Aller'

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10-years (2008-2017) ~9h30



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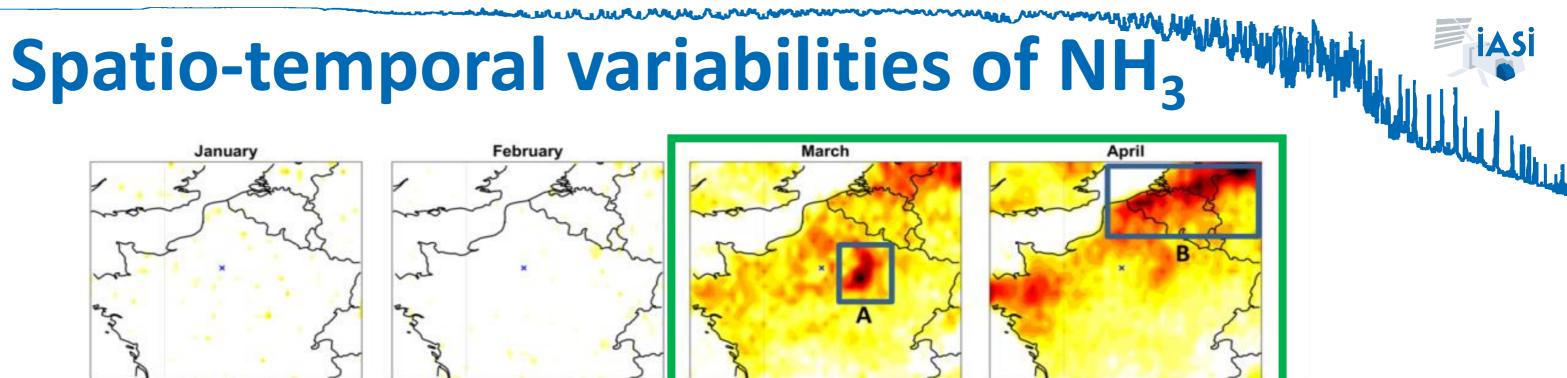
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Viatte et al.: Atmospheric ammonia variability and link with particulate matter formation: a case study over the Paris area, Atmos. Chem. Phys. (2020)

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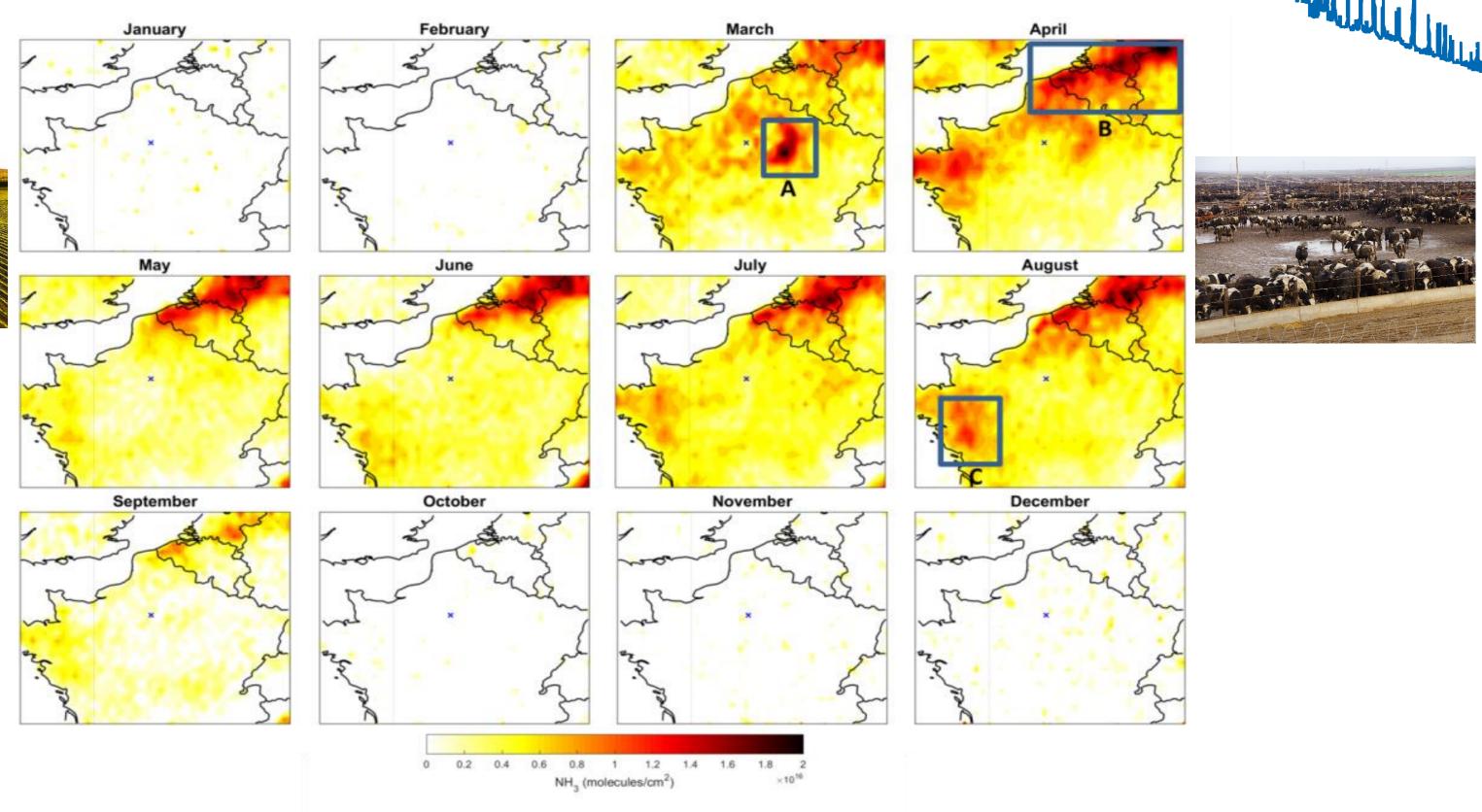
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Spatio-temporal variabilities of NH³

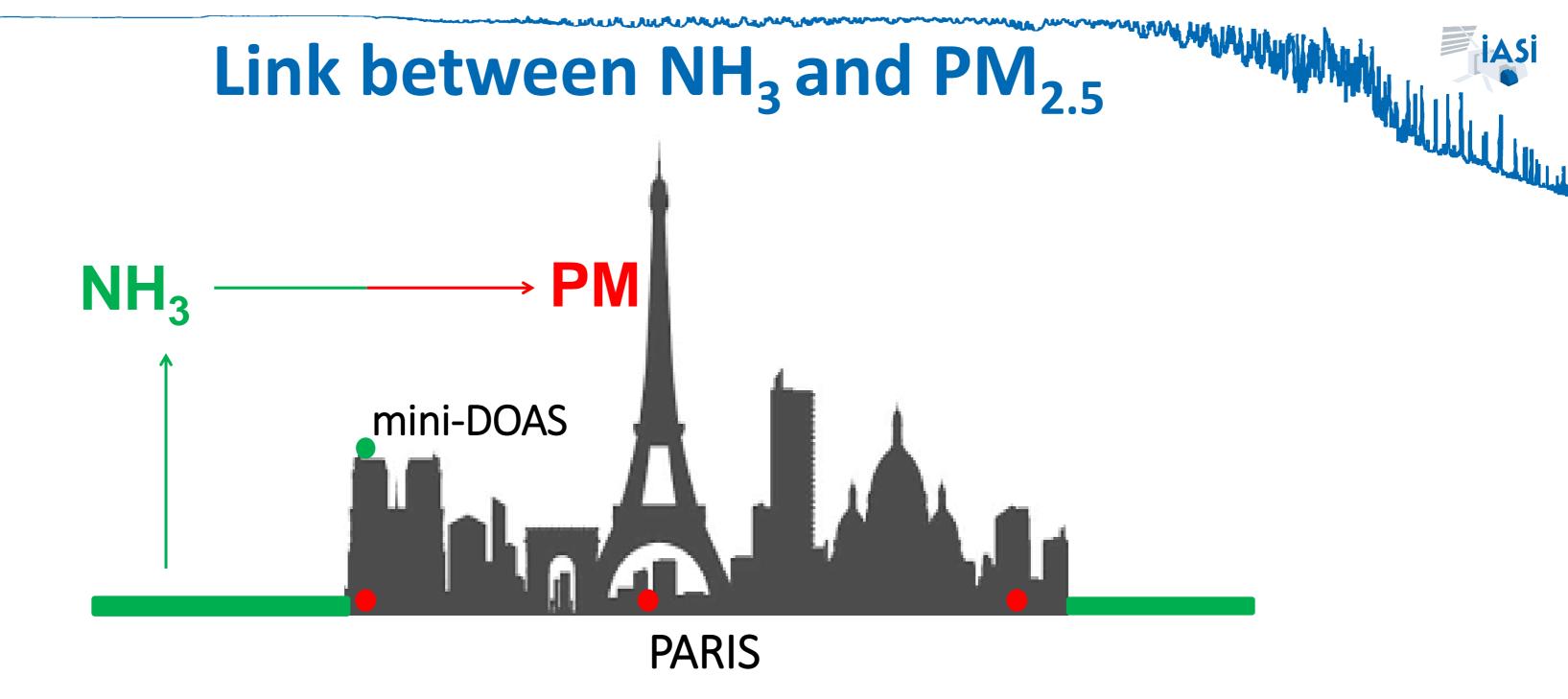




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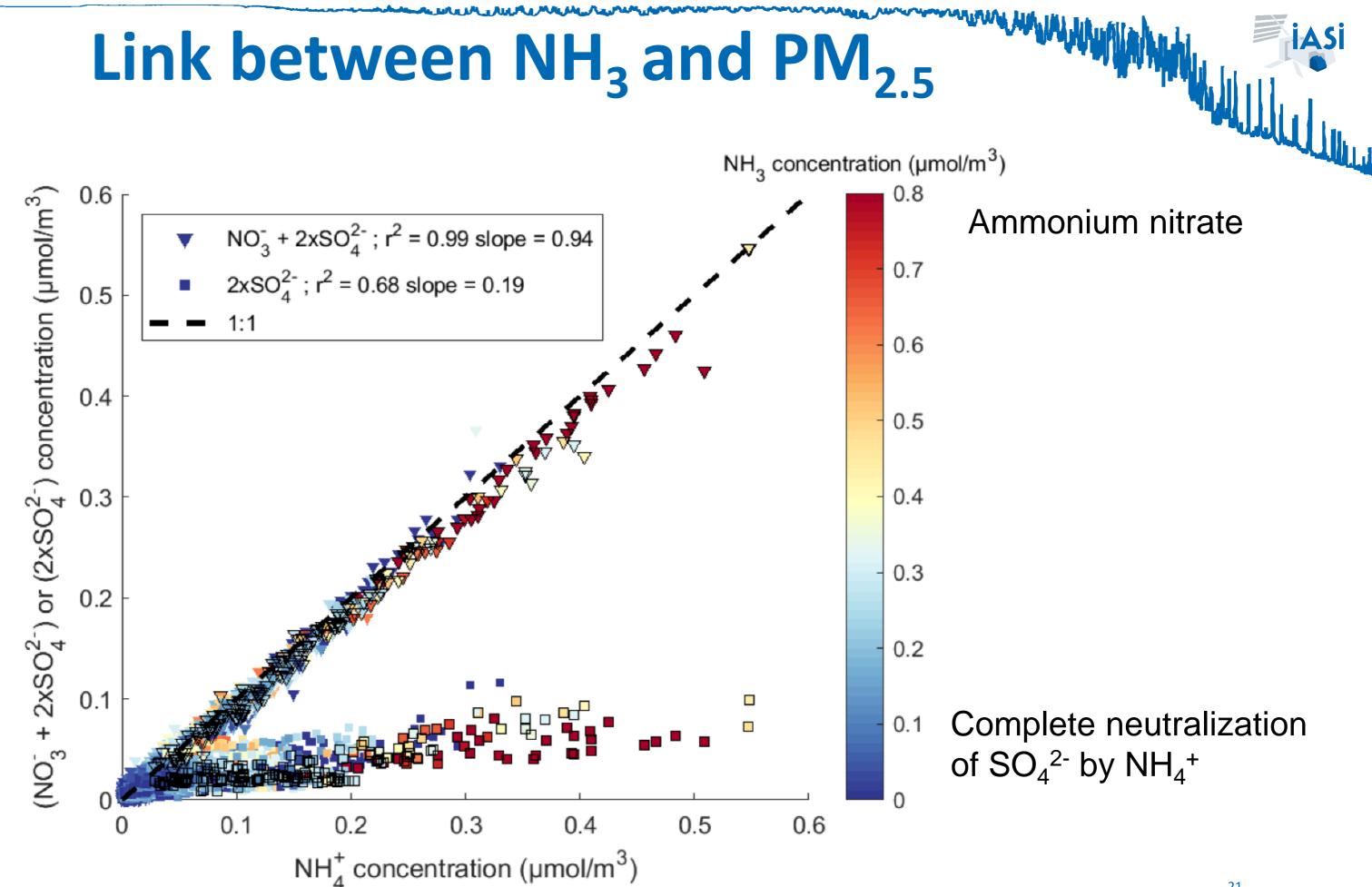
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In the troposphere, NH₃ neutralizes sulfuric acid before reacting with nitric acid to condense on aerosols as ammonium nitrate

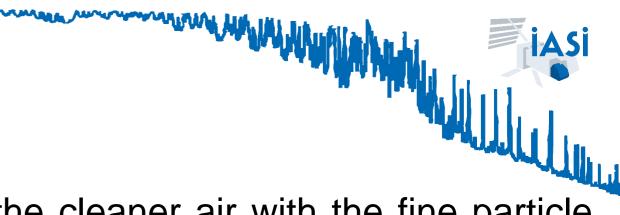
In Paris, local ammonium nitrate formation has been shown to be minor overall [Petetin et al., 2016], although it can be significant for specific episodes [Petit et al., 2017] **IASI LATMOS - ULB**



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Conclusions

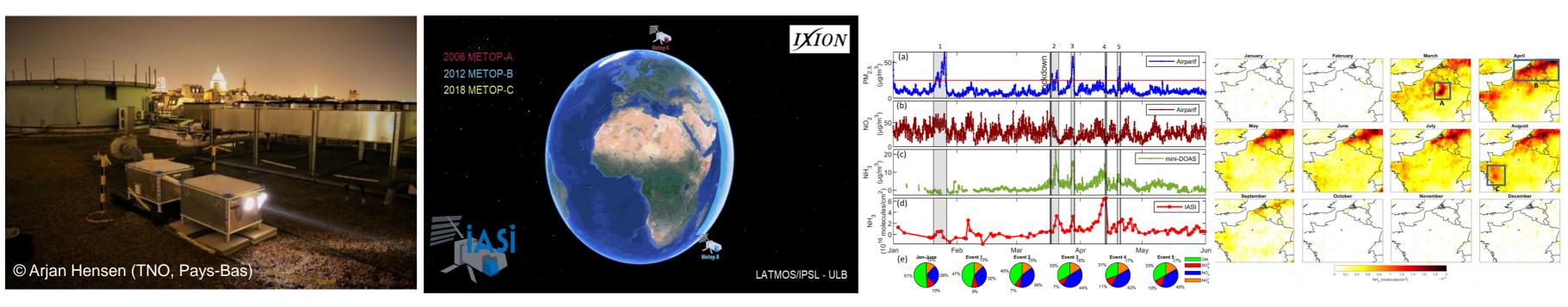
During the March 2020 lockdown, Parisians did not necessarily breathe cleaner air with the fine particle pollution events



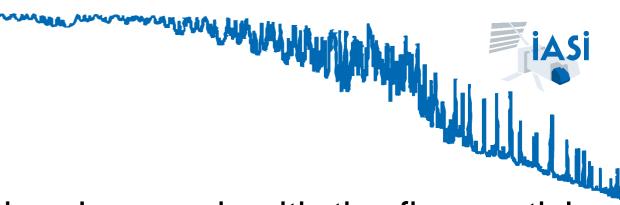
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Conclusions

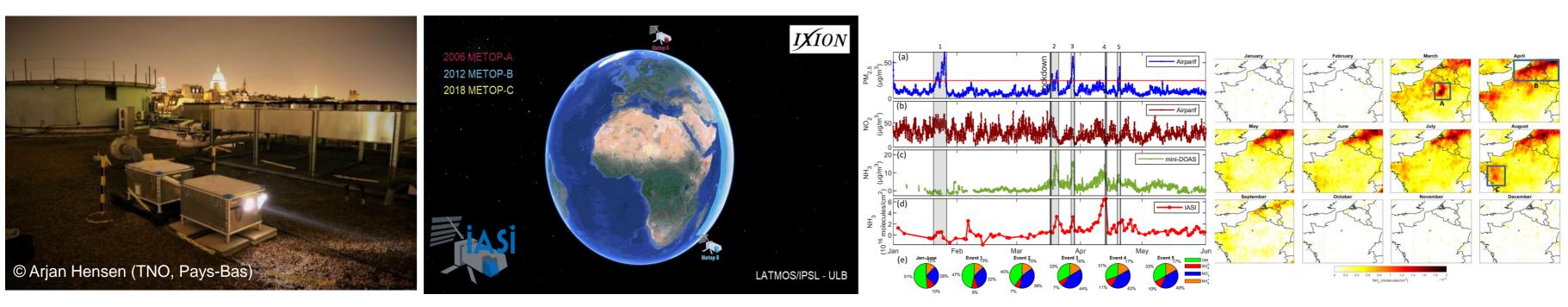
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By combining multi-platform and multi-species observations, we can access additional information and improve our knowledge of air pollution sources and transport

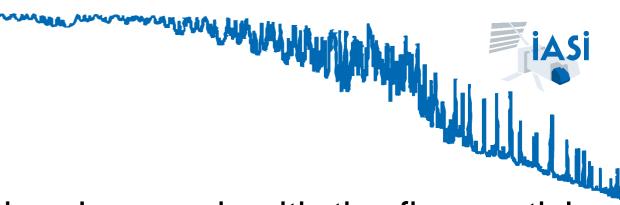


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In 2023, the launch of a geostationary IRS-MTG satellite will provide a better understanding of the spatial and temporal variability of NH_3 (evaporation and the lifetime)



Thank you for your attention

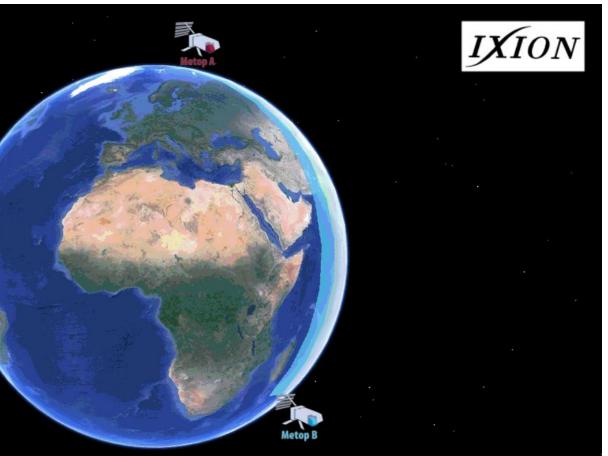
Mini-DOAS



2006 METOP-A 2012 METOP-B 2018 METOP-C

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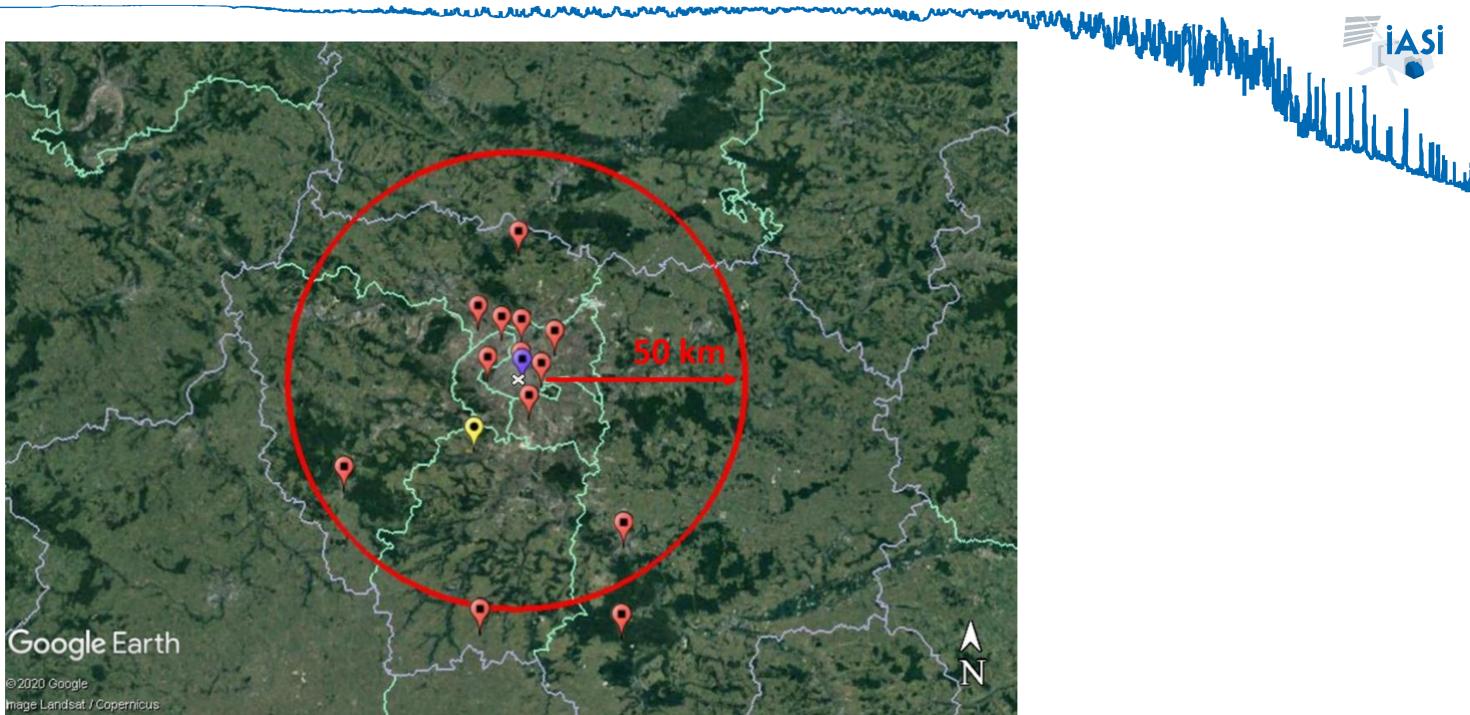
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The domain of study around Paris (white cross) showing locations of the PM_{2.5} and NO₂ observations from the Airparif stations (red pins), PM composition observations at SIRTA (yellow pin), as well as NH₃ observations derived from the mini-DOAS instrument (blue pin) and from the IASI satellite instrument (inside the red circle). Map provided by Google Earth V7.3.2.5776, US Dept. of State Geographer, ©Google, 2020, Image Landsat/Copernicus, Data SIO, NOAA, US, Navy, NGA, and GEBCO.