







Satellite information downscaled to urban air quality in Bulgaria

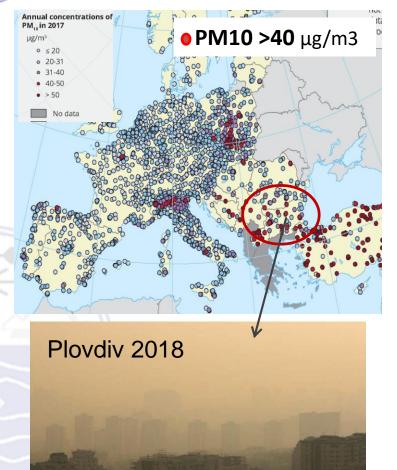
Overview of SIDUAQ project

National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology - NIMH Space Research and Technology Institute, SRTI-BAS Period: 2018 - 2020

Emilia Georgieva (NIMH) & SIDUAQ team

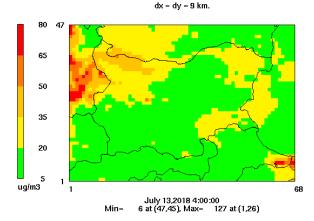
Motivation

1.EEA - OBS. PM10 in 2017



2. BgCWFS - operational chemical weather forecast system @ NIMH





http://info.meteo.bg/cw2.1/

PM10 by BgCWFS are underestimated



To use satellite data for atmospheric chemistry (AOD, VCD NO2, SO2) for improvement of <u>air</u> quality modeling & management at national (Bulgaria) and local level (city of Plovdiv)

How to achieve the goal: synergetic use of data from:

- ESA satellites (MetOp, Sentinel 5P)
- in situ air quality monitoring
- air pollution dispersion models

Main activities

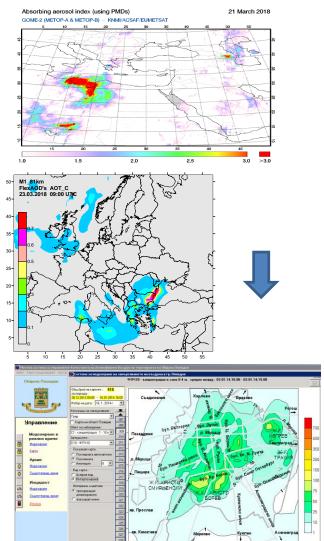
Identification of appropriate satellites

Assimilation of satellite retrieved data for AOD, NO2, SO2 in BgCWFS

Downscaling of BgCWFS outputs (9x9km) for the local AQ Management System (LAQMS) in Plovdiv (300x300m)

LAQM & Elaboration of expert analysis module suitable for the local AQ authorithy in Plovdiv

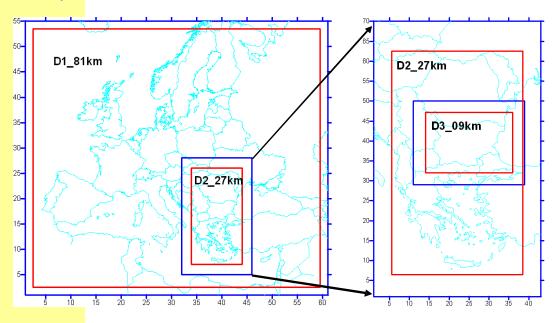
based on ground based measurements data and inter- comparison to other models (e.g. EMEP/CAMS regional)



BgCWFS model

- Based on WRF CMAQ
- 5 domains 81km
 27km, 9km,
- [3km, 1km x Sofia]
- Operational runs since 2012; 72h forecast

NO DUST sources



 for satellite data assimilation the off-line (non-operational) version of BgCWFS as this is the first attempt to use data assimilation in BgCWFS



BgCWFS maps

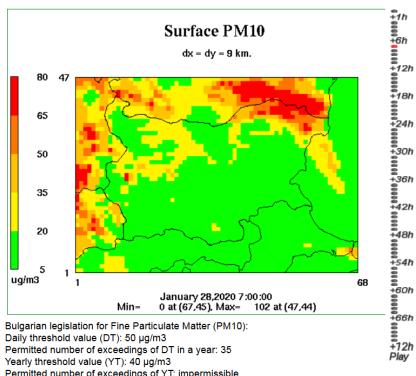
http://info.meteo.bg/cw2.2 http://info.meteo.bg/cw2.1



National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology



(ver. 2.1)(PDF)



DOMAINS EUROPE BALKANS BULGARIA Funded by the National Science Fund of Bulgaria

Chemical Weather Forecast and Information System Permitted number of exceedings of YT: impermissible

Surface maps: hourly SO2, NO2, O3, PM10

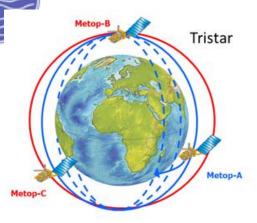
NIMH



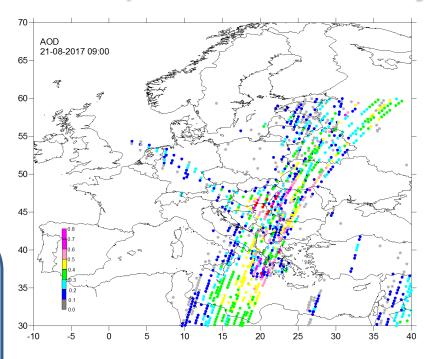
Challanges for BgCWFS

- * Which satellite data in which model region to assimilate
- * Assimilation procedure
- * How to treat nested domains
- * How to estimate AOD by the model -it is not a routine model parameter 5 different algorithms have been tested, (CMAQ embedded + 1 external FlexAOD software (Curci, 2012)

Satellite data for atmospheric chemistry



- GOME 2 instruments on MetopA, MetopB & MetopC satellites:
- -AAI aerosol absorbing index
- -Vertical column densities of NO2 and SO2

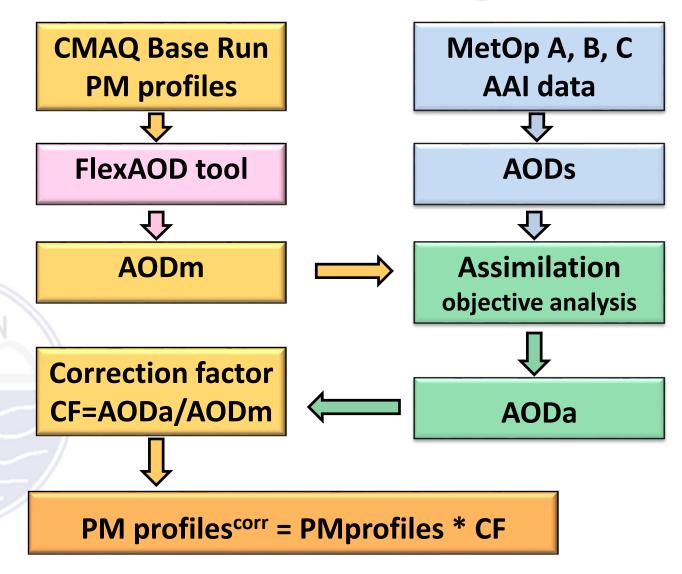


AOD from 3 satellites on 21.Aug17 overpass time over BG~09:00 UTC

AAI is converted into AOD (aerosol optical depth) ~ Aerosol mass concentration



Modification of BgCWFS

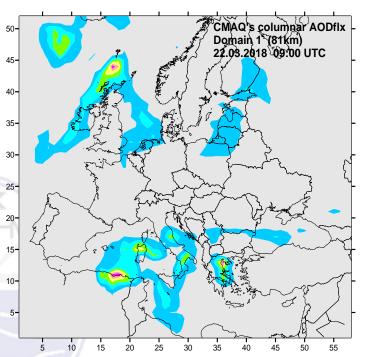


NIMH

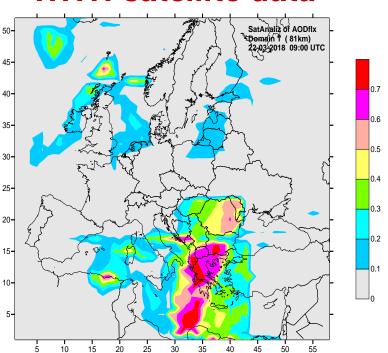


BgCWFS - AOD 22.03.2018





WITH satellite data



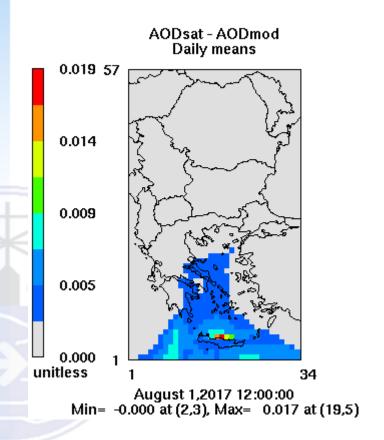
Saharan Dust outbreak towards BG captured with assimilation of satellite data

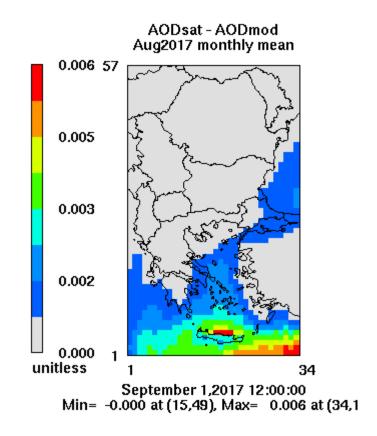


Simulations – August 2017

2 model runs: base case (m) & sat case (s)

Diff AOD = AODs-AODm





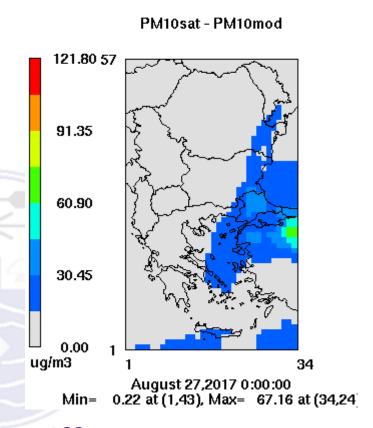
Diff AOD - daily

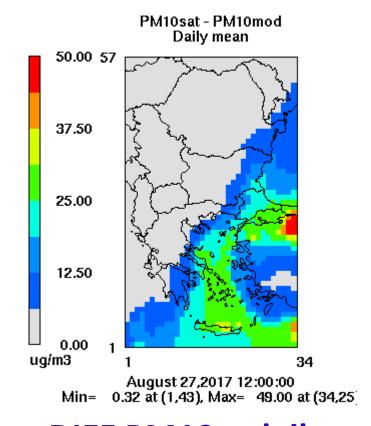
Diff AOD – mean monthly



Simulations – August 2017

2 BgCWFS model runs: base case (m) & sat case (s) Diff PM10 = PM10s-PM10m for 27.Aug 2017





Diff PM10s -PM10m

DIFF PM10 – daily mean



Work in progress

- ➤ Simulations for another month (February 2019) by both BgCWFS (Bulgaria) and LAQMS (Plovdiv)
- Evaluation using in-situ measurements,
 AERONET data (1 station in BG),
 comparison to CAMS global model for
 AOD, VCD NO2, VCD SO2



Acknowledgments

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THANK YOUR FOR THE ATTENTION!

БЛАГОДАРЯ за ВНИМАНИЕТО!

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