

Estimating global climatological $PM_{2.5}$ from MODIS and MISR AOD

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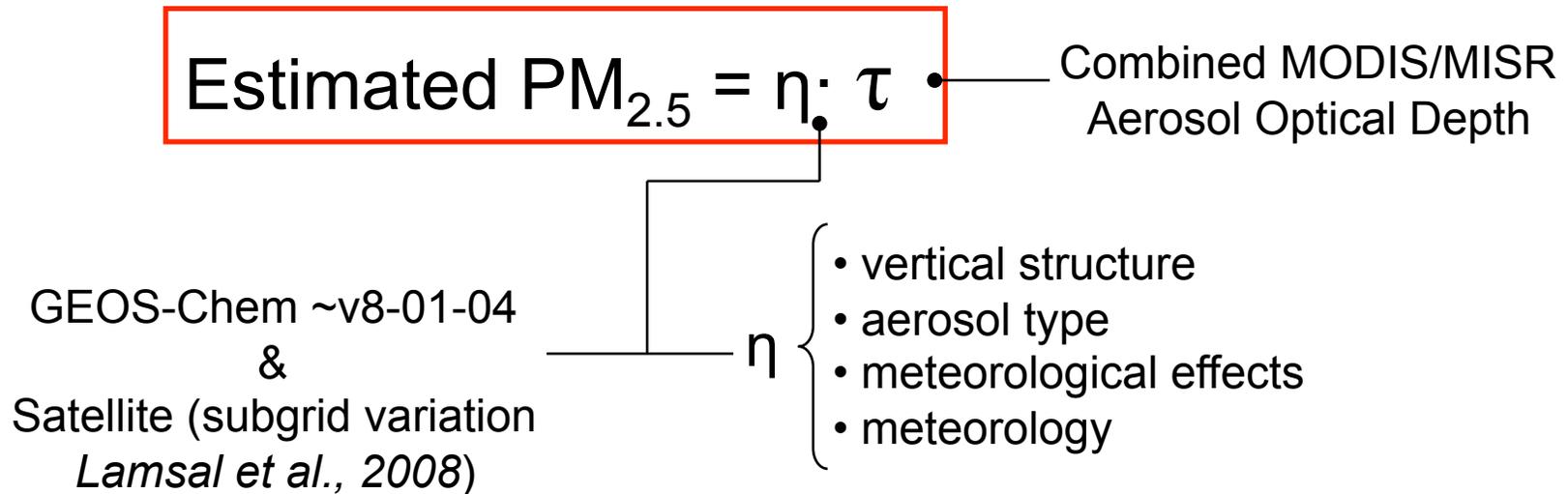
April 2009



Approach

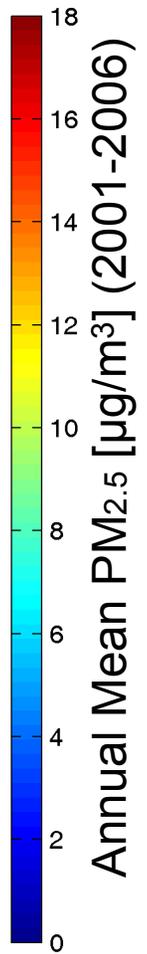
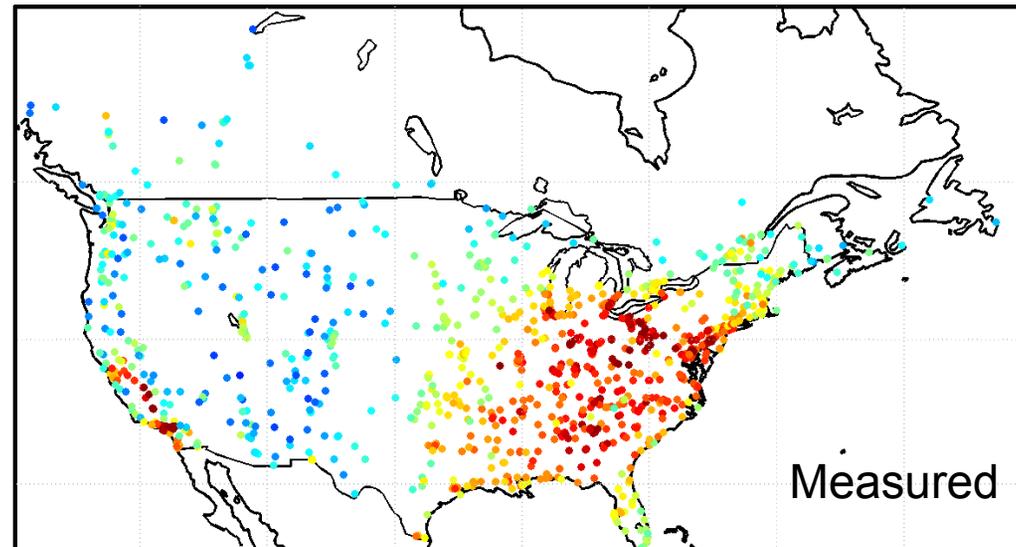
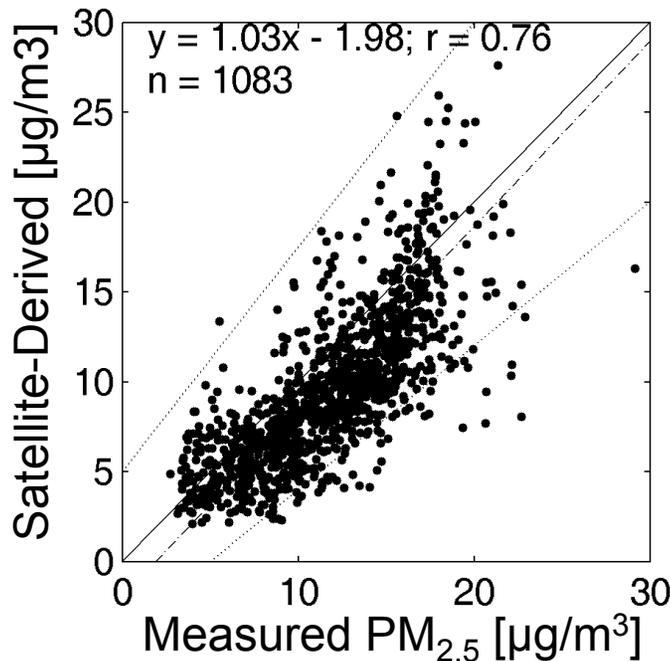
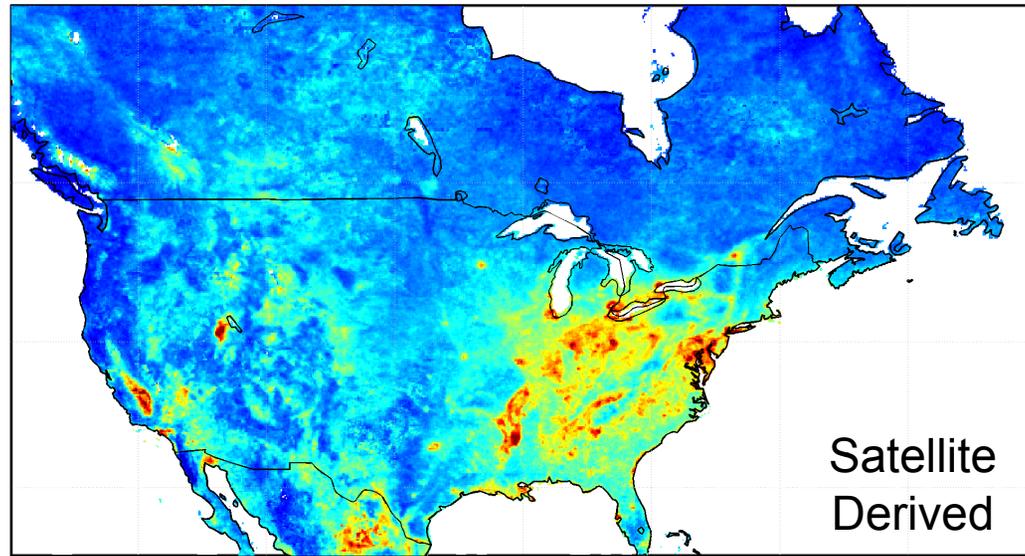
Health impacts of PM_{2.5} motivate measurements beyond the current, sparse networks outside North America

Following *Liu et al.*, 2004:

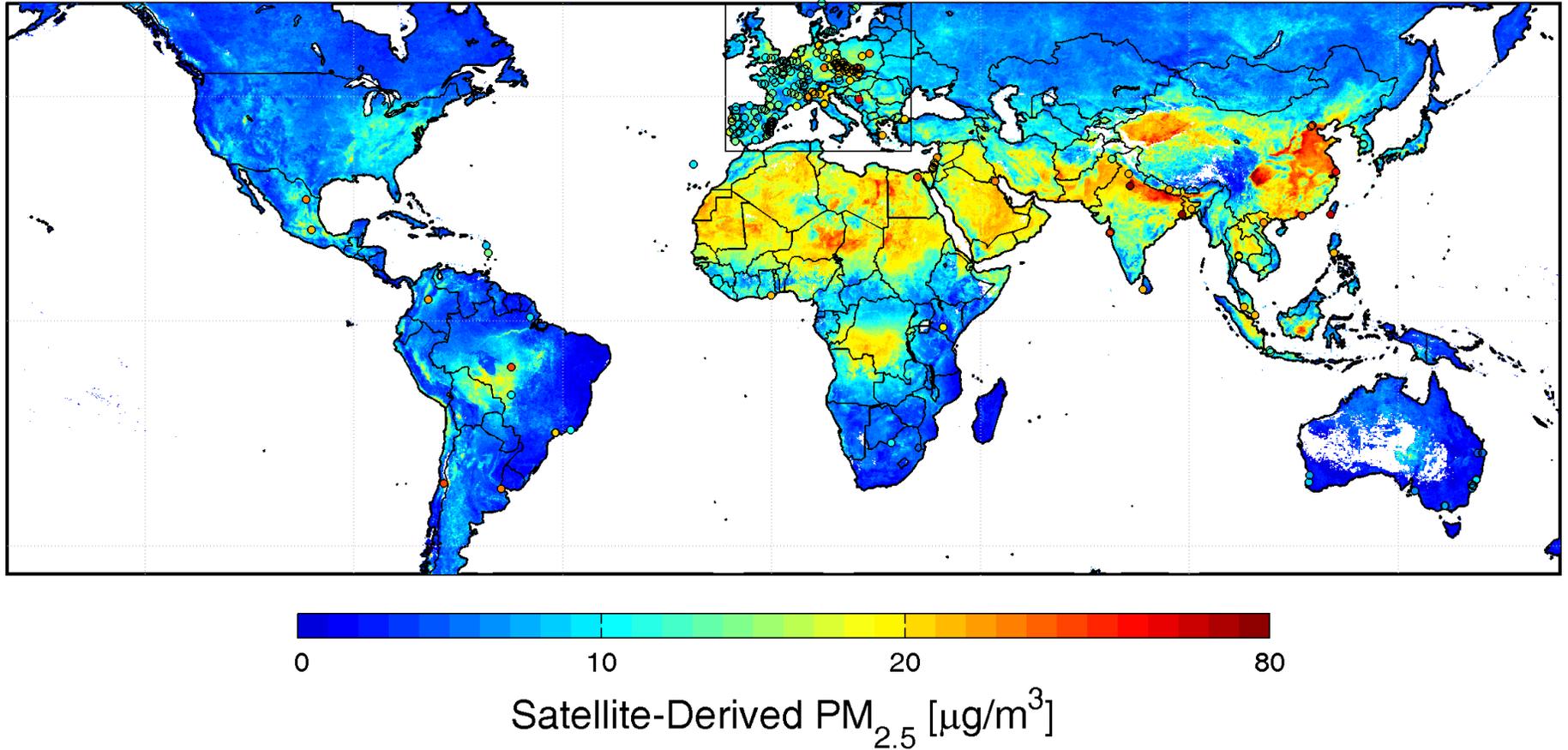


Significant agreement with coincident ground measurements over NA

	r
MODIS τ	0.40
MISR τ	0.54
Combined τ	0.63
Combined PM _{2.5}	0.76

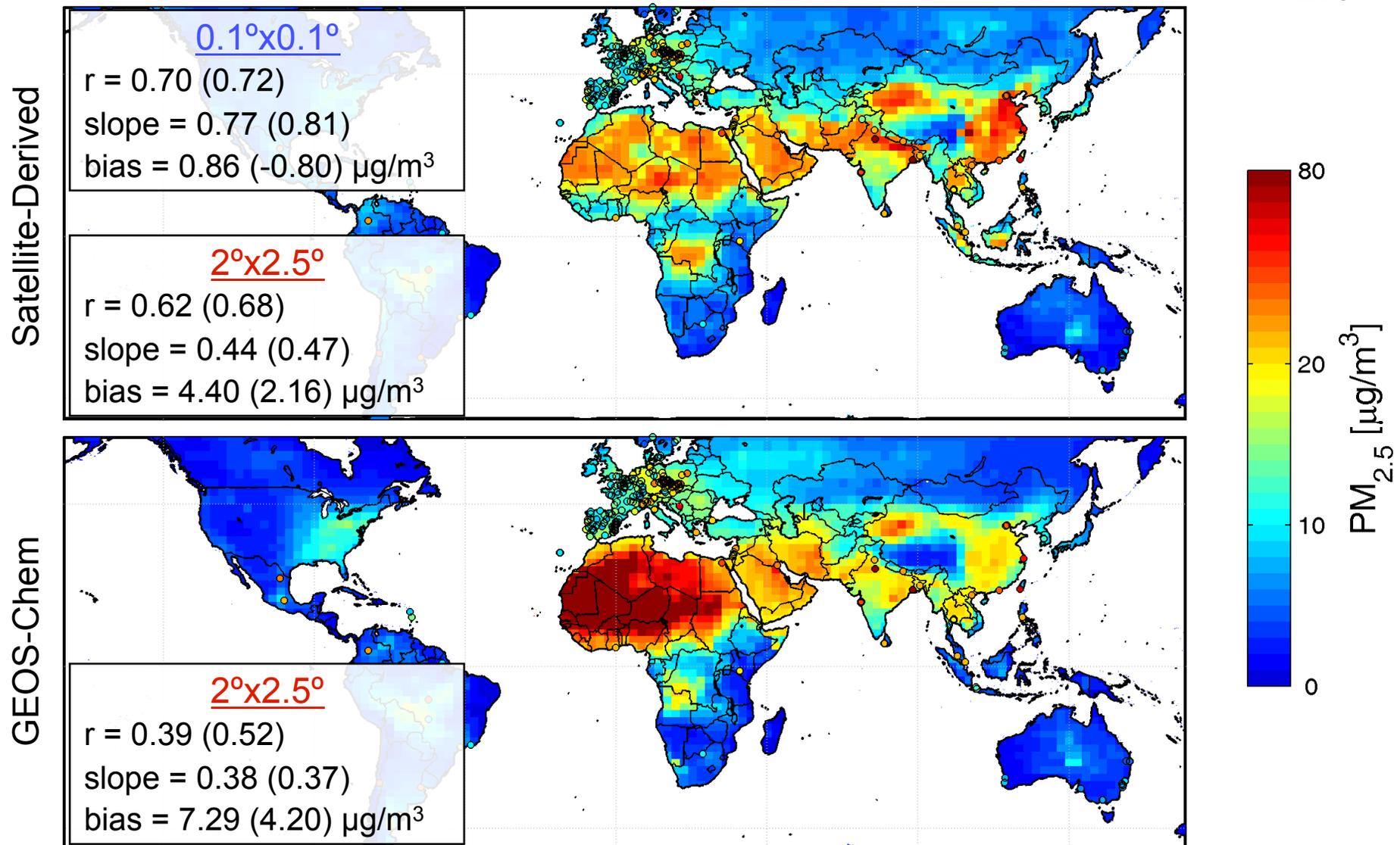


Agreement is global



- Annual mean measurements
 - Outside Canada/US
 - 295 sites (105 non-EU)
- $r = 0.70$ (0.72)
- slope = 0.77 (0.81)
- bias = 0.86 (-0.80) µg/m³

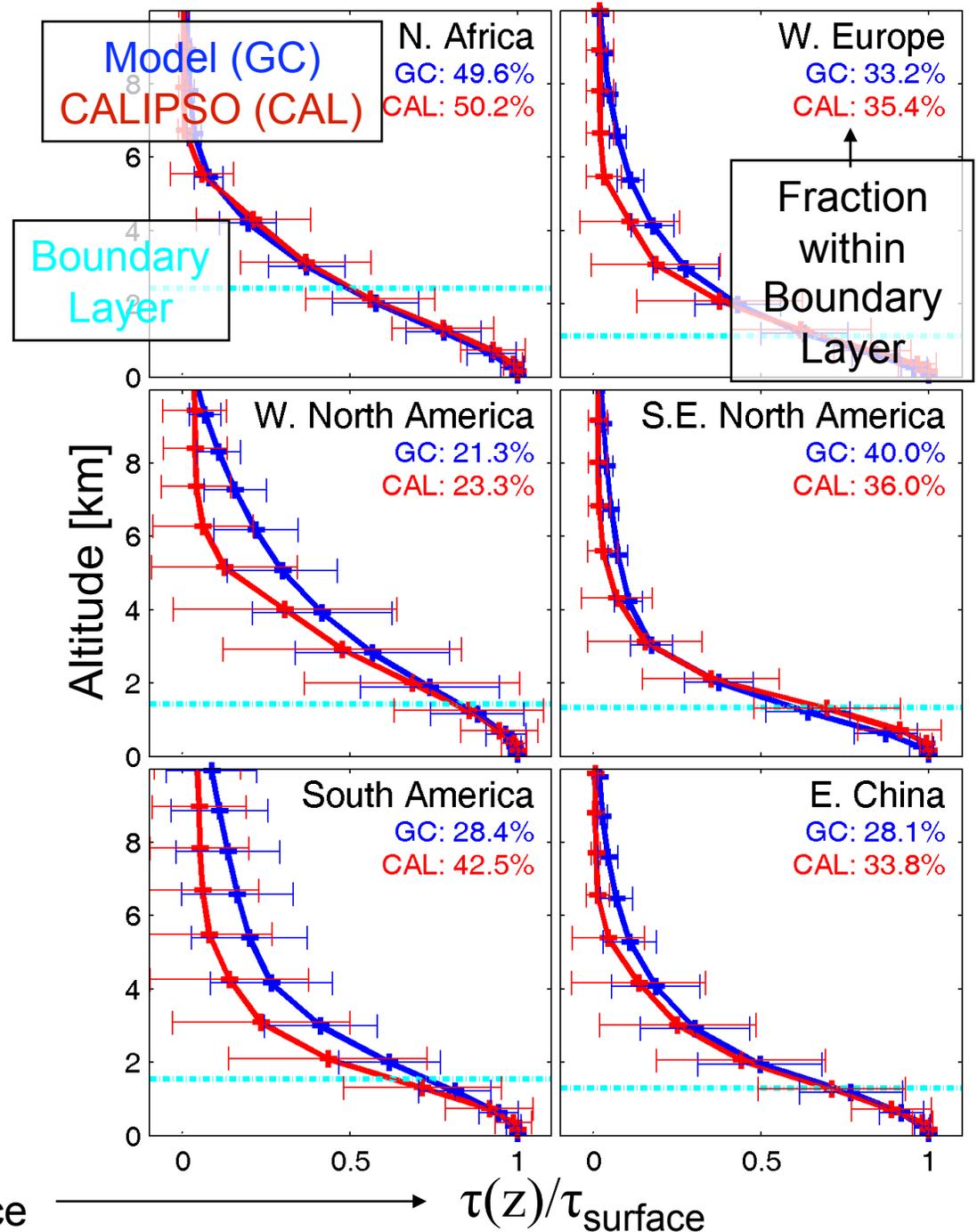
In-situ agrees better with satellite-derived PM_{2.5}



- Annual mean measurements
 - 295 sites (105 non-EU)

Error Estimate

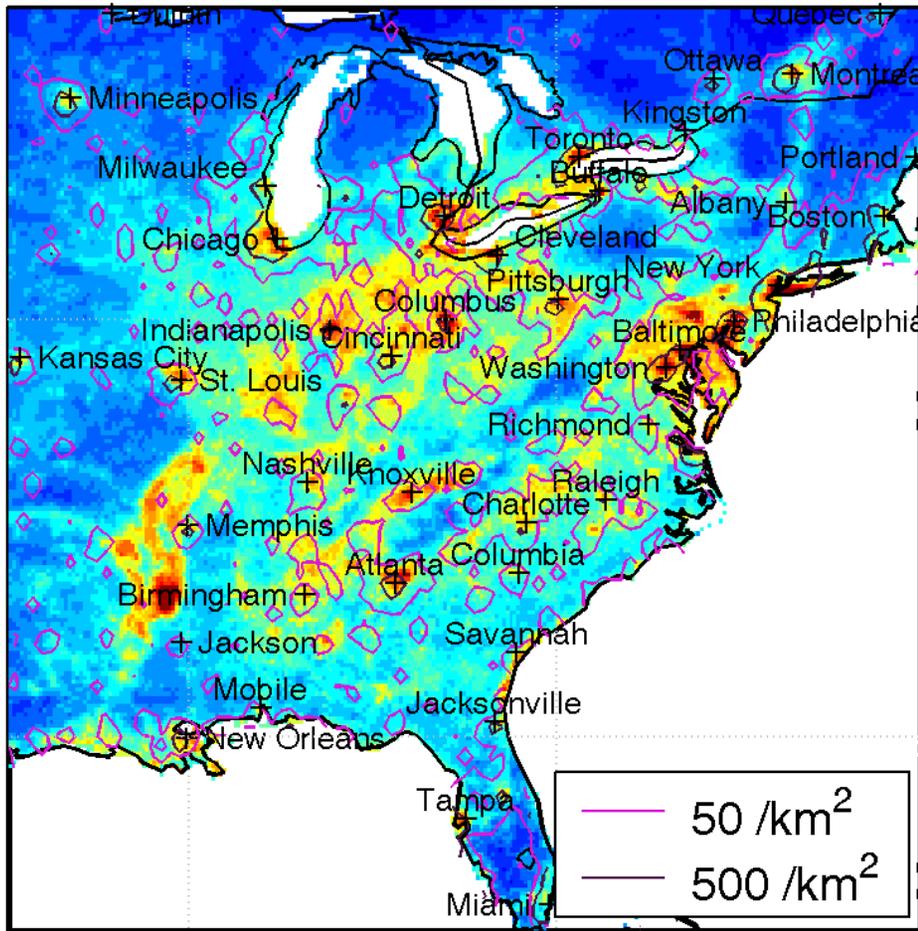
- Two sources
 - Satellite (0.1 + 25%)
 - Model (vertical profile)
- Compare CALIPSO and model extinction profile
 - Jun-Dec 2006
 - Compare % within boundary layer
- Mean coincident error of $\pm(5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 + 25\%)$
- Contains 95.1% of NA data



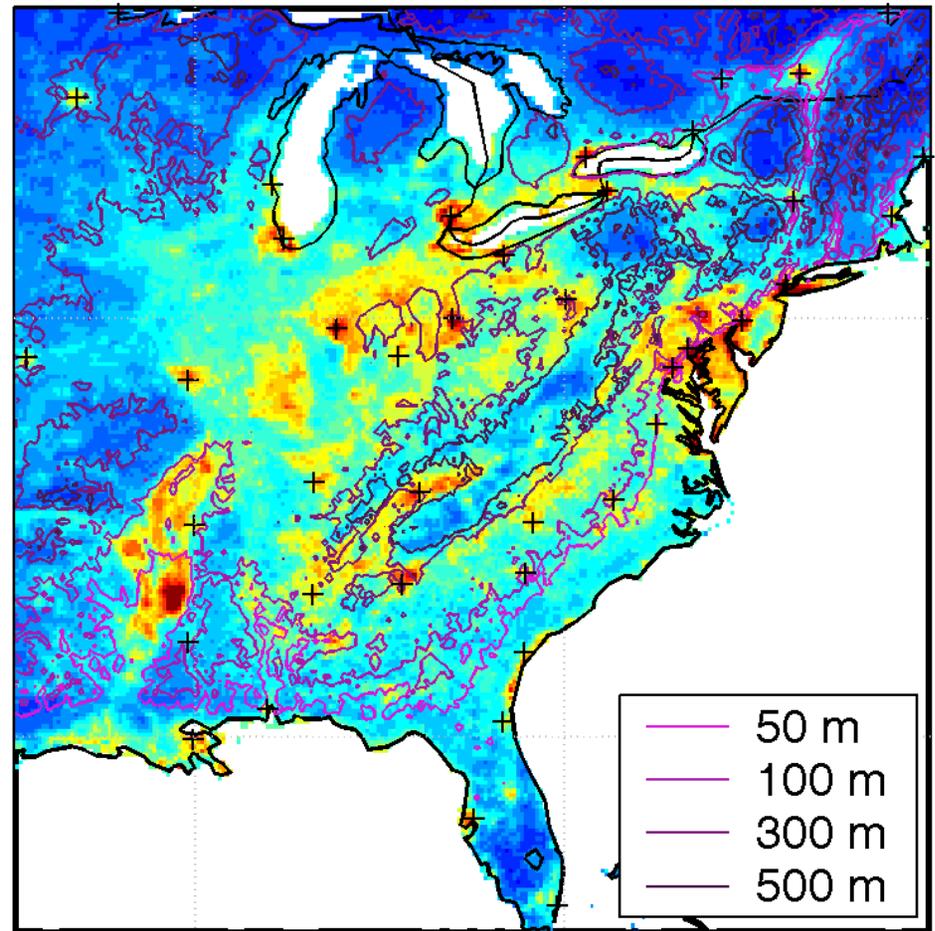
Optical Depth from TOA
 Optical Depth from TOA to surface

$$\tau(Z)/\tau_{\text{surface}}$$

Population Density



Altitude



Satellite-Derived PM_{2.5} [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]

Satellite-PM_{2.5} can assess global impact of PM_{2.5}

- PM_{2.5} exposure related to life expectancy
 - 0.61±0.20 years lost per 10 µg/m³ [*Pope et al., 2009*]
- Satellite-PM_{2.5} + population map + lost-life relationship →
 - Global estimate of decreased life expectancy due to PM_{2.5} exposure

