



Atmospheric Science

10:15

Ally Lewis

Joining Forces to Improve Air Quality and Health

Air Quality and atmospheric science – key issues, future requirements

Prof. Alastair Lewis



750 years of UK air pollution science in one slide



Edward I (1239 – 1307),
the first air pollution regulator



Air pollution and the industrial
Revolution 1750 - 1900



London smog, Clean Air Act 1956



Acid rain and trans-boundary
pollution (1960 - 1970s)

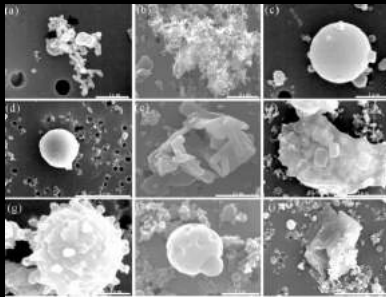


Diesel Euro5 emissions and Nitrogen
Dioxide (2010-2020?)



The net zero future? 2020 – 2050

What are the pollutants of concern?



Particulate matter – PM_{2.5} – particles smaller than 2.5 microns diameter



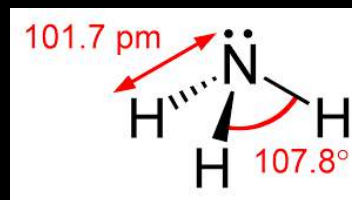
Nitrogen Dioxide – a brown toxic gas from high temperature combustion



Ozone – a blue-ish highly unstable gas formed in the lower atmosphere from other pollutants



Sulfur Dioxide – a colourless gas, from mainly from burning coal and heavy oil, & occasional volcanos



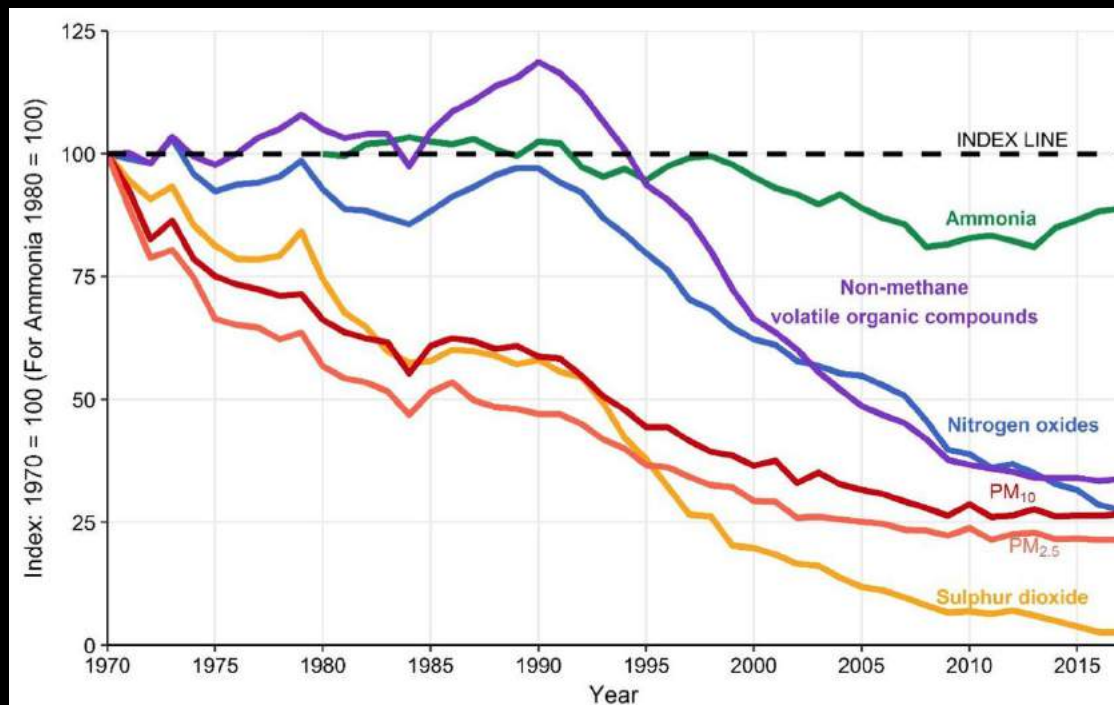
Ammonia – an unstable 'sticky' gas, predominately from farming emissions



VOCs – a group of organic chemicals, from fuels, paints, products and many more

What factors create poor air quality in the UK?

- Simplistically: **Air Pollution** = **emissions** x **weather** x **chemistry** x **toxicity**
- Only the **emissions** component is under policy / regulatory control

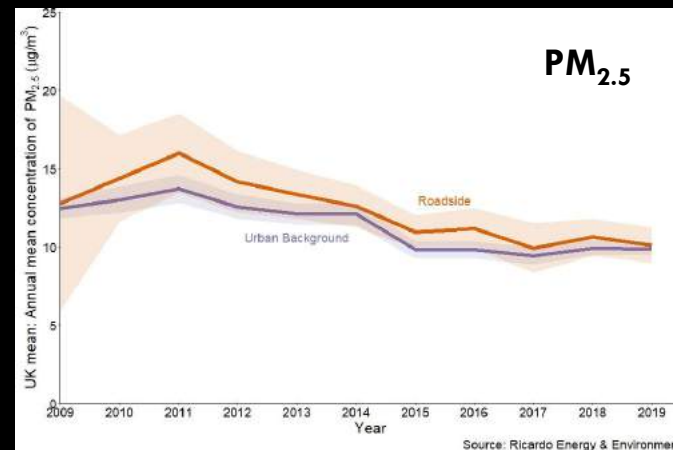
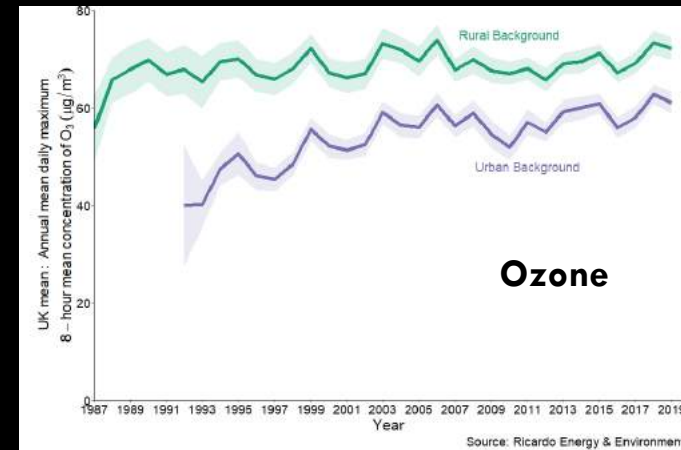
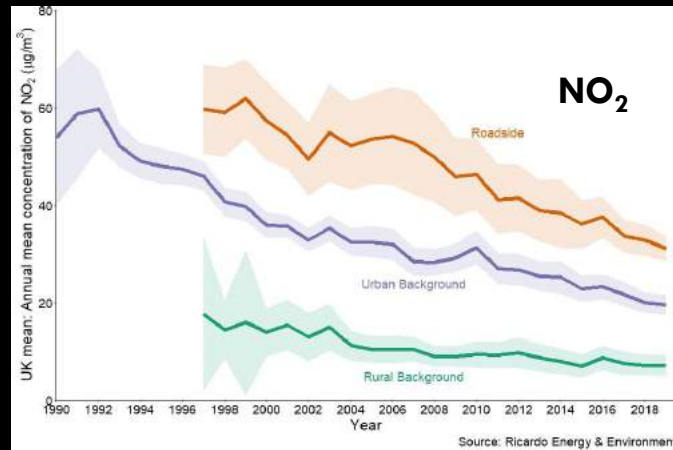


Changes in UK emission totals for various pollutants.

Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Defra/Ricardo 2018



UK air quality trends on the ground



A future challenge for the UK will be improving air quality for those pollutants that have significant secondary / non-local sources.

Non-linear atmospheric chemistry makes the job more difficult

Changing perceptions of pollution

Public perceptions of AQ



Future critical sectors



Science and horizon scanning

Skepticism of atmospheric and health science evidence



Atmospheric "solutions pseudo-science"



The post-COVID world

