Air Quality Trends

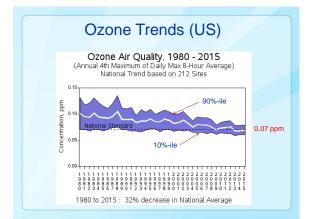
Mercer University EVE 486

Ozone (O₃) Basics

- A colorless gas (one double bond)
 - Protective in stratosphere (20-50 km)
 Biogenic
 - Toxic in troposphere (0-20 km)
 - NO₂ + VOCs + sunlight \rightarrow O₃
 - Chest pains
 - Coughing
 - Throat irritation
- · A major form of urban air pollution

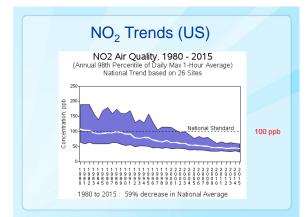
Specific O₃ Health Effects

- · A strong irritant that restricts airways
- Aggravates respiratory disease (emphysema, bronchitis, asthma)
- Lung damage
- · Wheezing, chest pain, headache, nausea
- Reduced resistance to infections
- Increased fatigue
- Reduced athletic performance



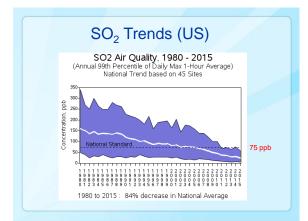
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Basics

- A reactive form of NO_x (a free radical)
 - Mostly anthropogenic
 - Emitted when fossil fuels are combusted
 - A biogenic component, too
 - Soils
 - Oceans
- Exacerbates asthma
- · Acid rain
- Health effects
 - Inflamed lining of lungs
 - Very problematic for asthmatics



Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Basics

- An important form of SO_x
- Fossil fuel combustion
- Acid rain
- Human health effects
 - Asthma exacerbation
 - General respiratory trigger
- Environmental effects
 - Decreases growth of trees, plants
 - Reduces visibility; Acid rain



Particulate matter (PM) Basics

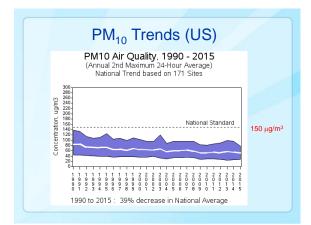
- Solid particles and liquid droplets found in air
- Wide size range
- PM₁₀
 - "Coarse," although inhalable
 - Building/road construction
- PM_{2.5}
 - "Fine"
 - Combustion

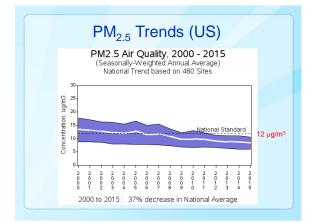
PM Health Effects

- · Short term exposure
 - Asthma attack, acute bronchitis
 - Increased susceptibility to respiratory infections
 - Exacerbates heart disease

Long term exposure

- Coughing, difficulty breathing
- Decreased lung function
- Irregular heartbeat
- Premature death (heart disease, cancer)







Worldwide Trends

Things not necessarily improving in the rest of the world (particularly developing countries)...

Yale PM25 world map (http://visuals.datadriven.yale.edu/pollution-map/)

Global data (https://ourworldindata.org/air-pollution)