

Air quality monitoring issue and some study results of Ulaanbaatar city

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This study is discussed to air quality monitoring issues and challenges of Ulaanbaatar city which is a capital city of Mongolia. Air monitoring is one technique used to measure and assess the status of ambient air quality. Air pollutants are all very different in terms of chemical composition, reaction properties, emission sources, and fate and transport in the environment. Six of these pollutants are well studied and ubiquitous in our daily lives, including carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ground level ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM) and lead (Pb). Currently, the air pollution data at locations without monitoring stations are obtained by air quality models or estimations. However, the data from the air quality models lack of cross-validation and verification. The low-cost portable ambient sensors provide a huge opportunity in increasing the spatio-temporal resolution of the air pollution information and are even able to verify, fine-tune or improve the existing ambient air quality models.

Primary author: Mrs BADRAKH, Otgonsuvd (Institute of Physics and Technology, MAS)

Presenter: Mrs BADRAKH, Otgonsuvd (Institute of Physics and Technology, MAS)

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