



Smart Urban Solutions on Air Quality (including health aspects) - what is there and where do we want to be in 5 years from now?

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Context and motivation

- Over half of the world's population lives in urban areas,
- Although in most EU cities AQ has improved over the past decades for some pollutants, air pollution is still a concern
- City administrations must find appropriate measures against air pollution
- This requires appropriate information e.g. on spatial distribution and source contribution of air pollution
- Smart technologies offer exciting possibilities







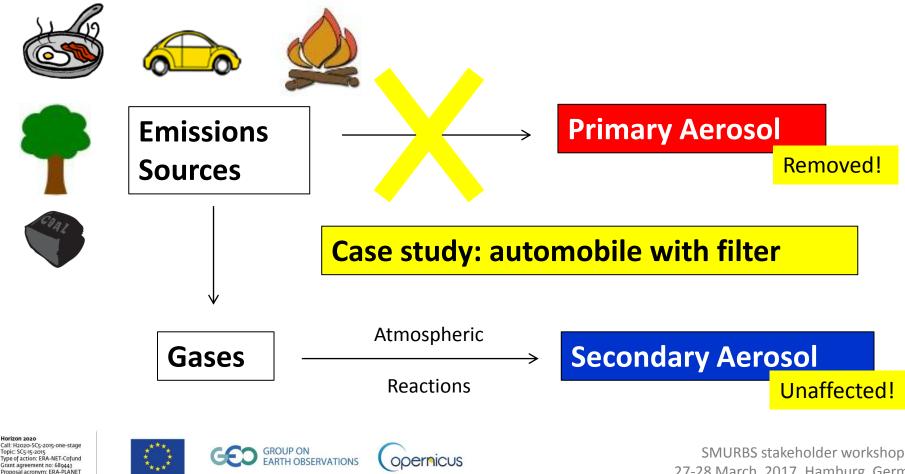




Scientific issues

Need to know what pollutants are and where they come from

EXAMPLE: AEROSOL PARTICLES



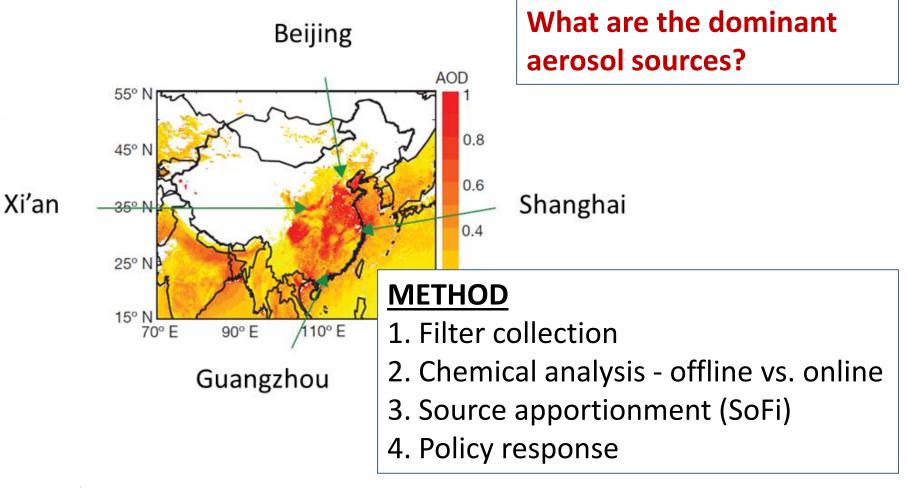
27-28 March, 2017, Hamburg, Germany





Extreme haze in China

Winter 2013: Satellite measurements show extreme haze affecting much of eastern China





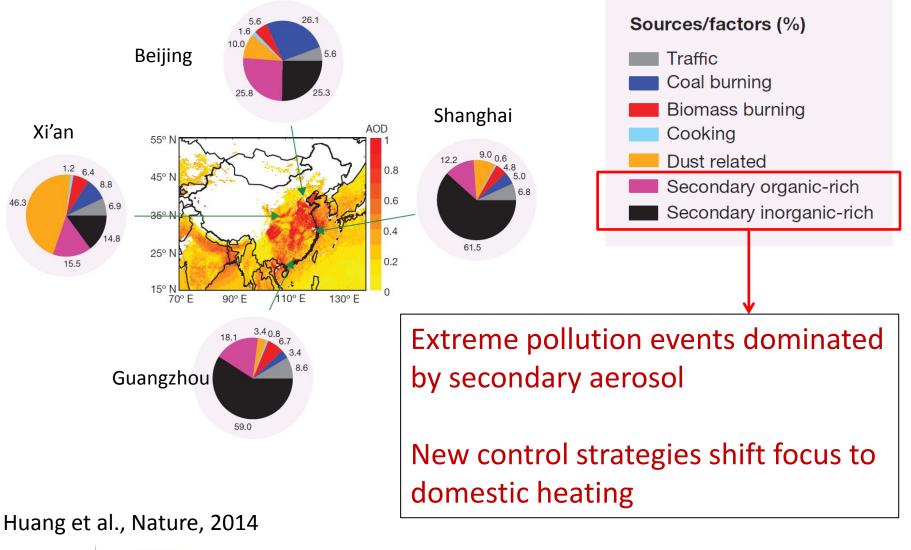


RTH OBSERVATIONS





Extreme haze in China



Horizon 2020 Call: H2020-SC5-2015-one-stage Topic: SC5-15-2015 Type of action: ERA-NET-Cofund Grant agreement no: 689443 Proposal acronym: ERA-PLANET







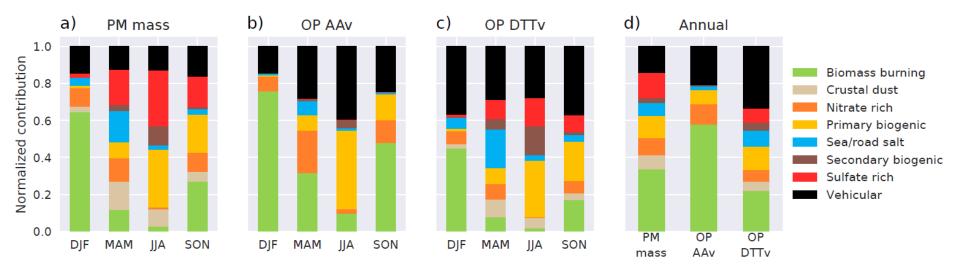




Aerosols and health

Oxidative potential (OP) as surrogate measurement for toxicity

Chamonix-Mont Blanc, France



Sources weighted towards adverse health effects

Samuel et al., ACPD, 2017

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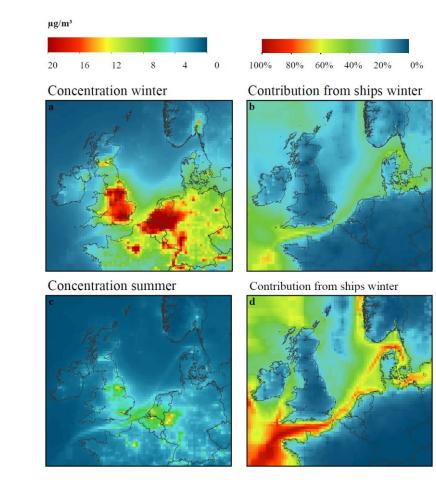
Modeling and policy

CURRENT Shipping emissions in North and Baltic Seas

- Example: NO₂
- Left: Modelled average NO₂ concentration in winter and summer

 Right: Contribution of shipping to the average NO₂ concentration in %

www.shipemissions.eu Aulinger at al., ACP, 2016











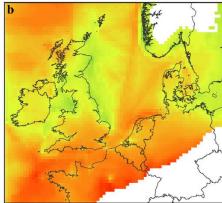




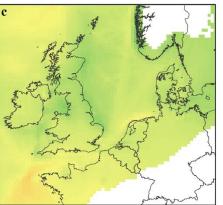
Modeling & policy

PROJECTED effects of proposed emissions controls

No ECA



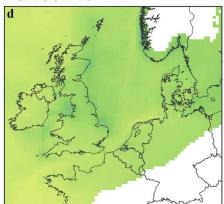
ECA SCR 21

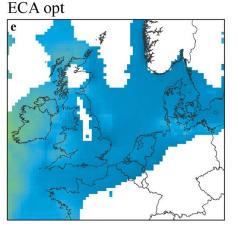


Change in NO₂ concentration from ships, summer 2030

100%	60%	2.0%	-20%	-60% -100%

ECA SCR 16





From 2021: Implementation of NECA in North and Baltic Seas

www.shipemissions.eu Aulinger at al., ACP, 2016

SMURBS stakeholder workshop 27-28 March, 2017, Hamburg, Germany







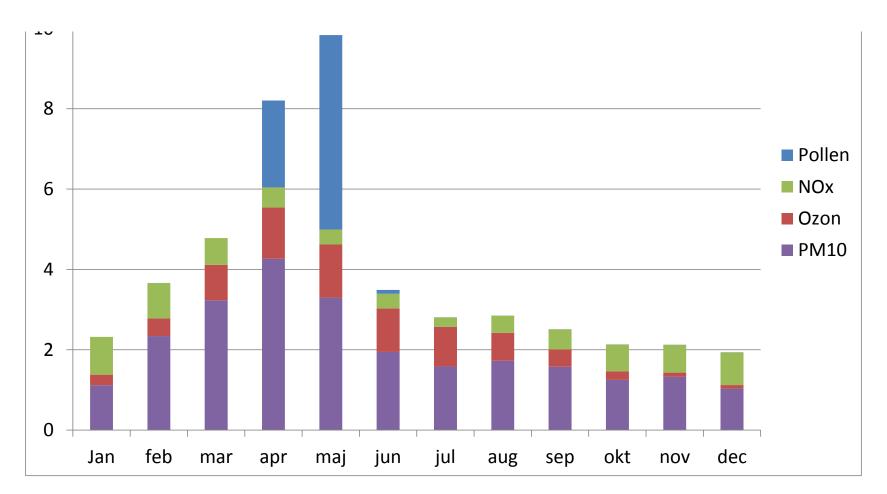
opernicus





Links to health outcomes

Pollutant contribution to hospital admissions (2006-2011)



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Towards a smart city

Local prognoses (hourly)

CAMS prognoses (Ensemble of 7 air quality models) www.regional.atmosphere.copernicus.eu

Averaging and health risk calculations

Web-presentation App-presentation

Validation and adjustment with on-site measurements





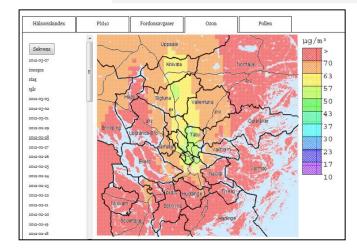




 PM10 år
 PM10 dygn
 NQ, år
 NQ, dygn
 NQ, timme

 Beräknad halt av kvävedloxid (NO₂) för den 176:e värsta timmen för utsläppsåret 2015. Normvärdet som ska klaras är 90 ug/m³ (mikrogram per kublikmeter). Miljökvalletsmålet är 60 ug/m³ (mikrogram per kublikmeter).
 0.10
 10-20
 20-30
 30-40
 40-54
 54-60
 60-72
 72-90
 > 90 ug/m³

 Terr World Geocoder
 O
 0
 10-20
 20-30
 30-40
 40-54
 54-60
 60-72
 72-90
 > 90 ug/m³







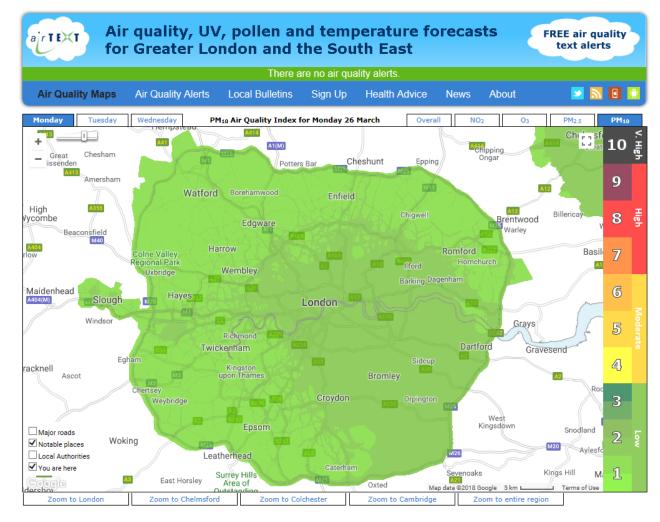


airTEXT: online map projections of air quality

Four pollutants (NO₂, O₃, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ + overall index)

www.airtext.info

Example: London















Validation

opernicus

Pollutant	Number of	Statistic	Number of valid data points		
	monitoring stations		Day 0	Day 1	Day 2
NO ₂	70	Daily maximum	22486	22486	22486
03	20	Daily maximum of 8-hour rolling mean	5992	5992	5992
PM ₁₀	62	Daily mean	18828	18828	18828
PM _{2.5}	22	Daily mean	6486	6486	6486

Spatially dense monitoring network

Confidence metrics for public & decisionmakers

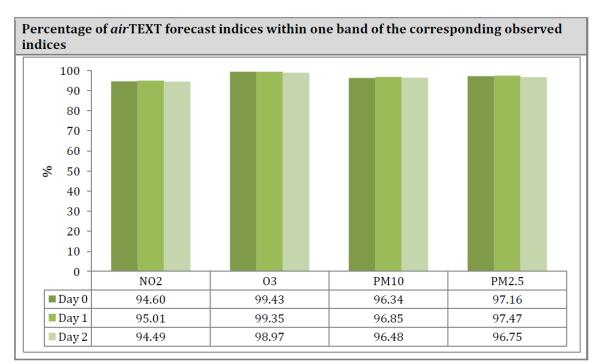
Built-in model/measurement feedback

www.airtext.info













Conclusions

- Many tools to address urban AQ
 - Direct measurements, modeling, remote sensing
- What variables are most relevant?
 - Regulatory (current & suggested), decisionoriented

- **Optimization &** integration
 - Spatial & temporal scales
 - Infrastrucutre, expertise, cost
 - Data availability and timeliness
- Tailoring & locating AQ data within decisionmaking process

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!





