



Air Quality and Health

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1. *Problem Analysis*
2. *Model Setups*
3. *First results*
4. *Next steps*

Air pollution as the most significant environmental challenge,
followed by congestion issues
(Survey with 500 megacity - „stakeholders“)

but

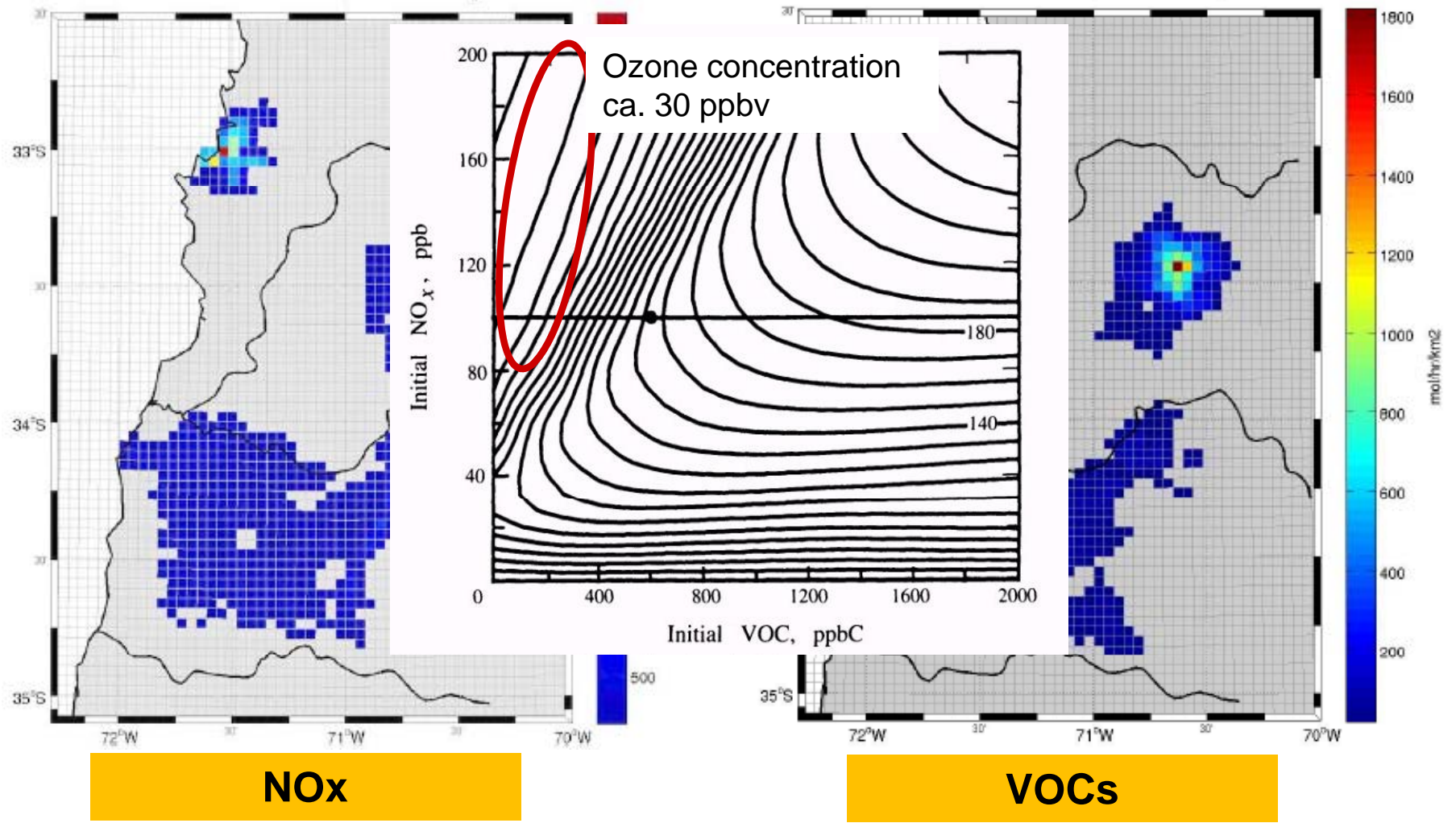
„The environment matters, but may be sacrificed for growth“

- Do we understand the **complex links** between emissions, air quality and health impact?
- How can suitable **emission inventories** for reliable air quality assessment studies be developed? What is the part of the traffic?
- How can separate **information platforms** be linked to the development of an integrated approach to air quality assessment in megacities? How can they be used for forecasting and scenario analyses?
- Which relationship exists between specific air pollutants like PM₁₀ or NO₂ and the **appearance of environment-related diseases**?

Key problems - Emissions

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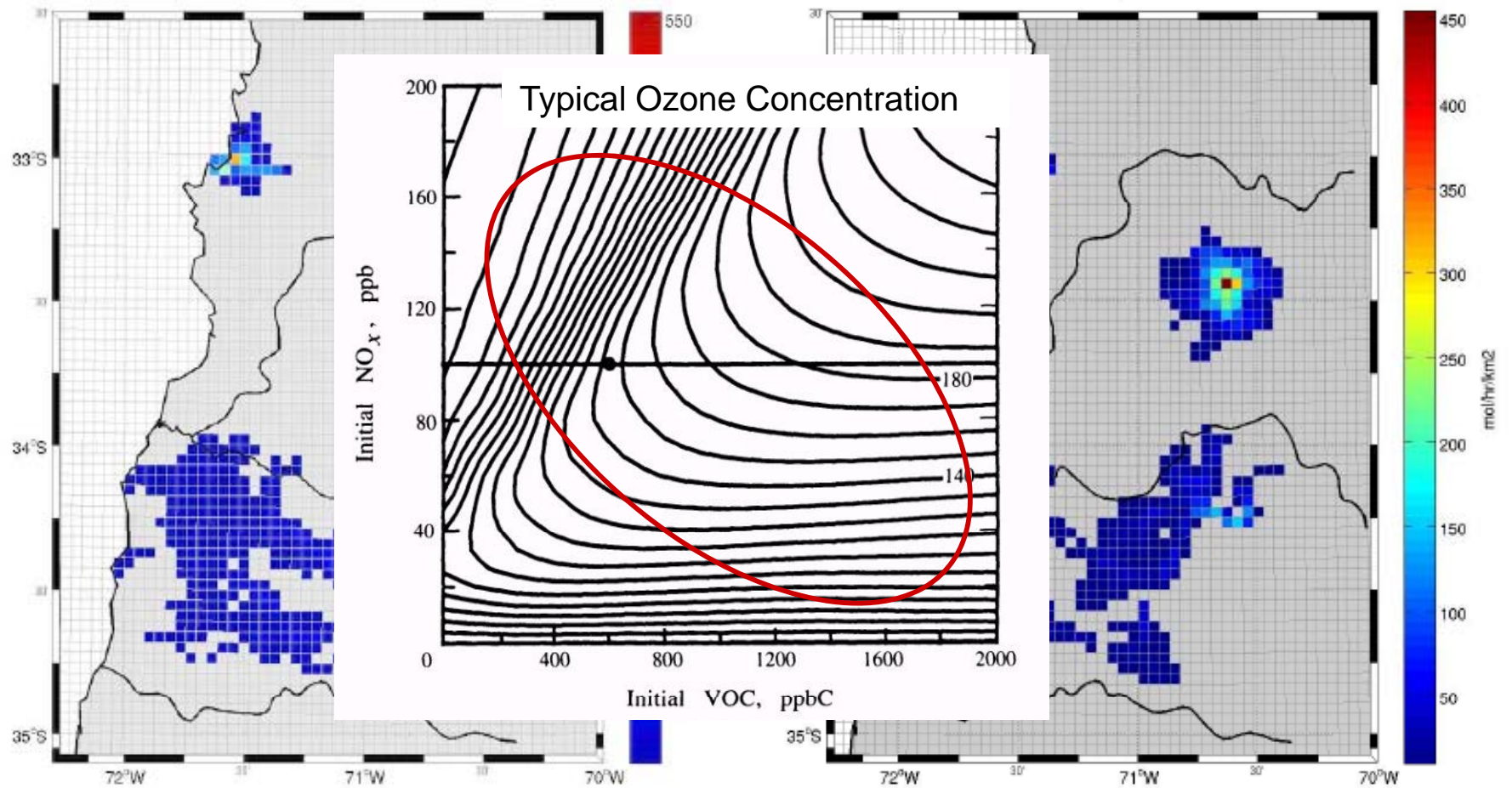
Official Emission Inventory



Key problems - Emissions

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Adapted Emission Inventory

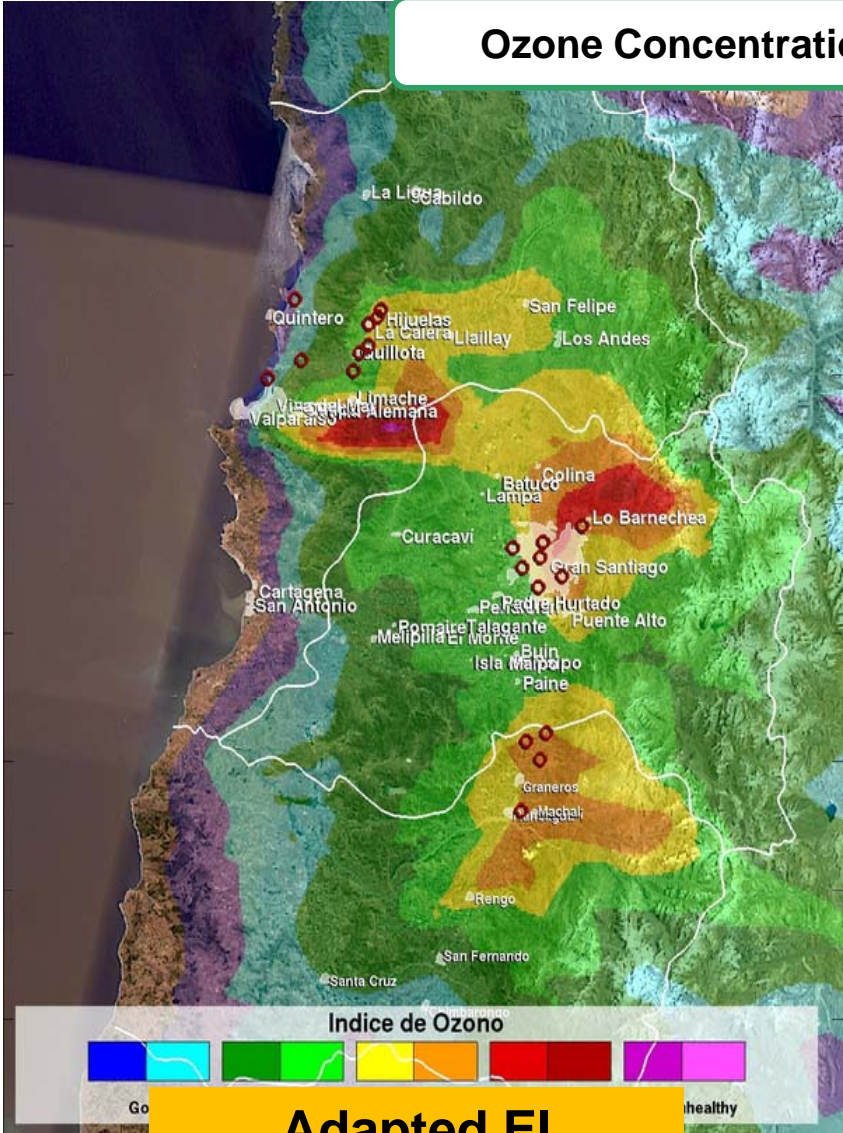
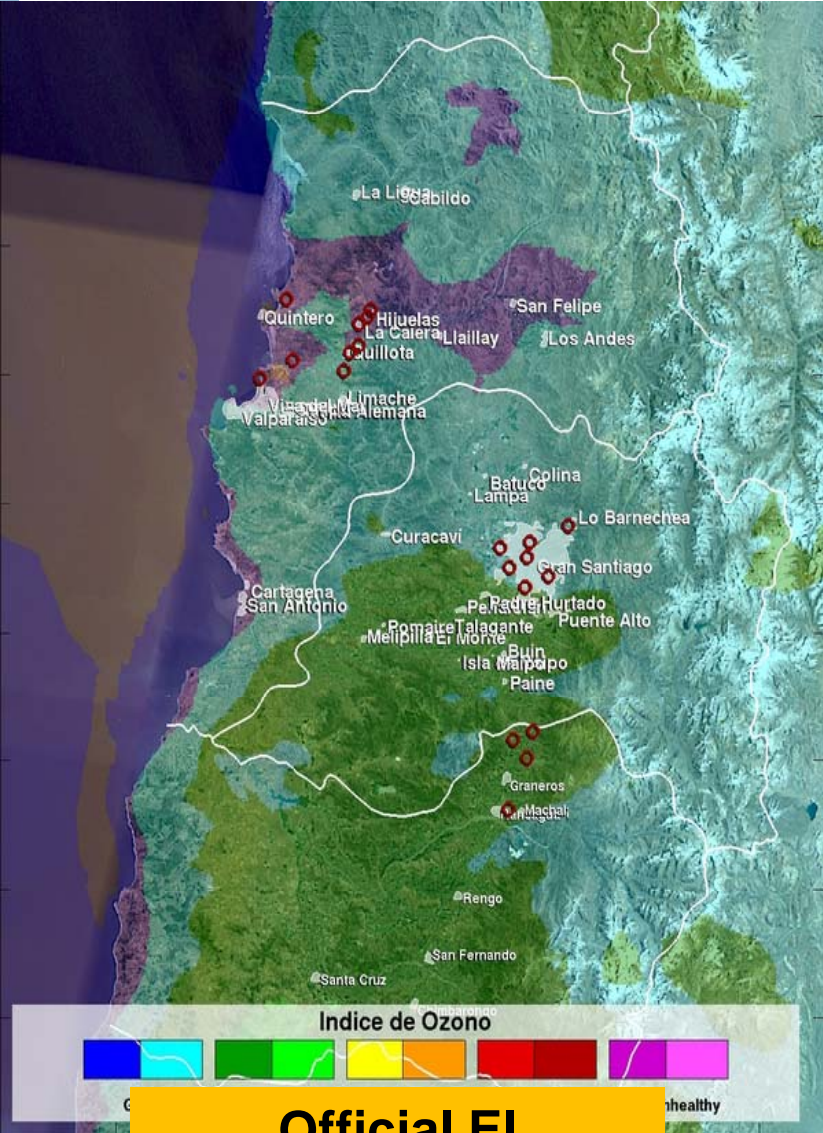


NO_x

VOCs

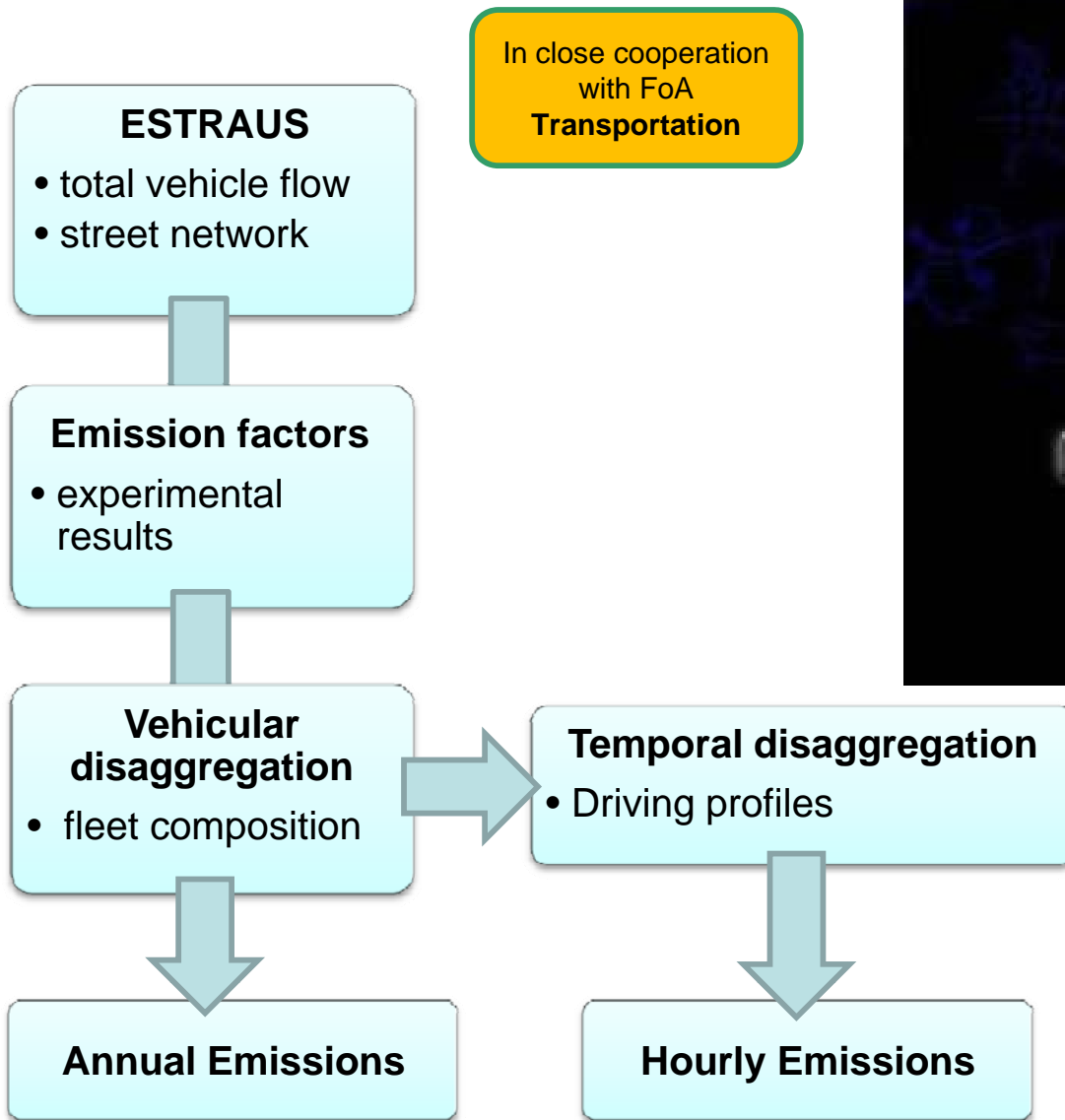
Key problems / Risks – Air Quality

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Model Applications - Traffic Emissions

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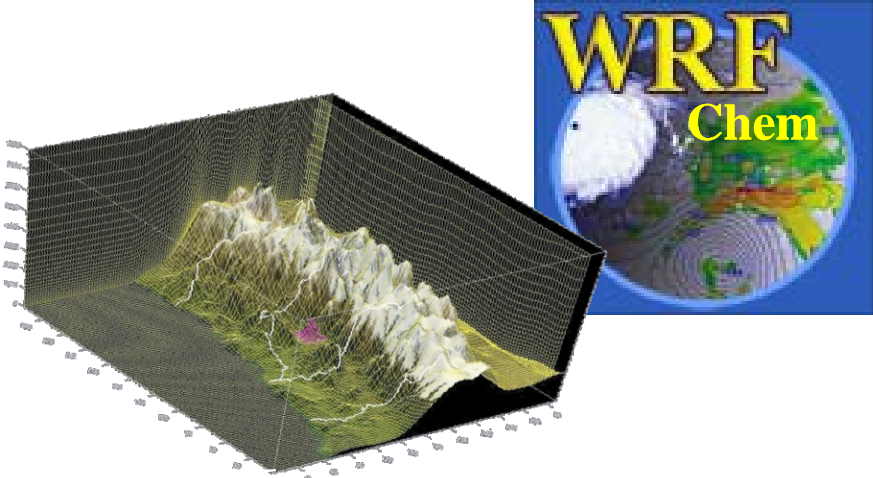
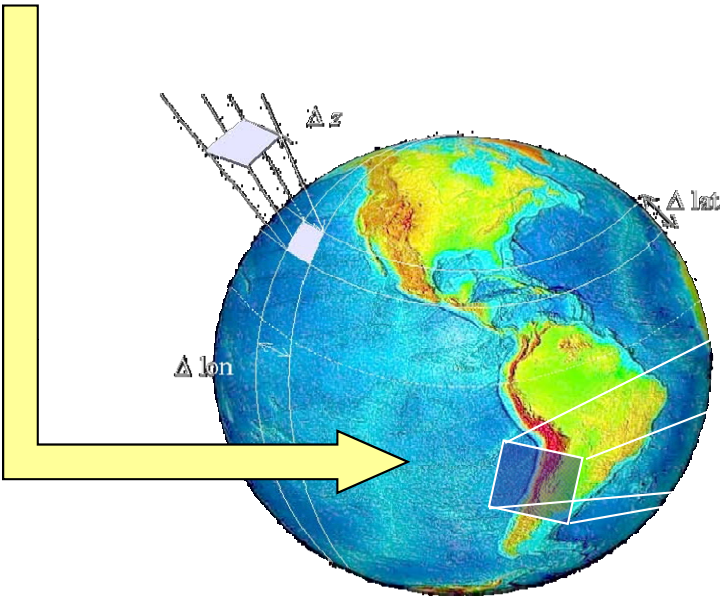
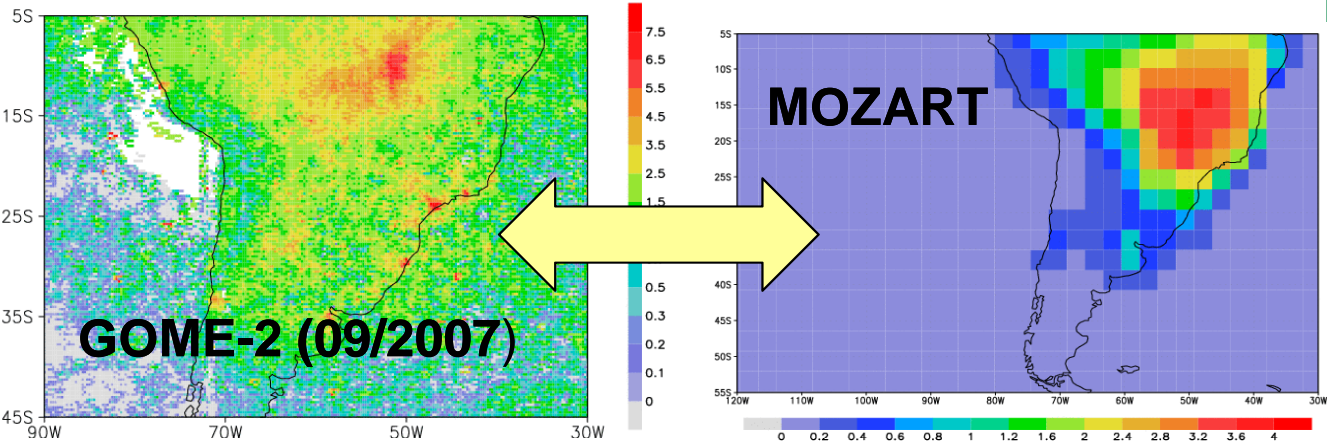
Methodology of traffic emission modeling as a basic requirement for assessing the scenarios

$$E_{ijk}[g] = TF_j[\text{veh/h}] * L_j[\text{km}] * VD_{jk} * TF_{jk} * EF[g/\text{km}]_{ik}$$

Model Applications – Mesoscale

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Comparison of different sources of satellite data show sufficient accuracy as input for regional modeling



Model box

Model Applications – Microscale

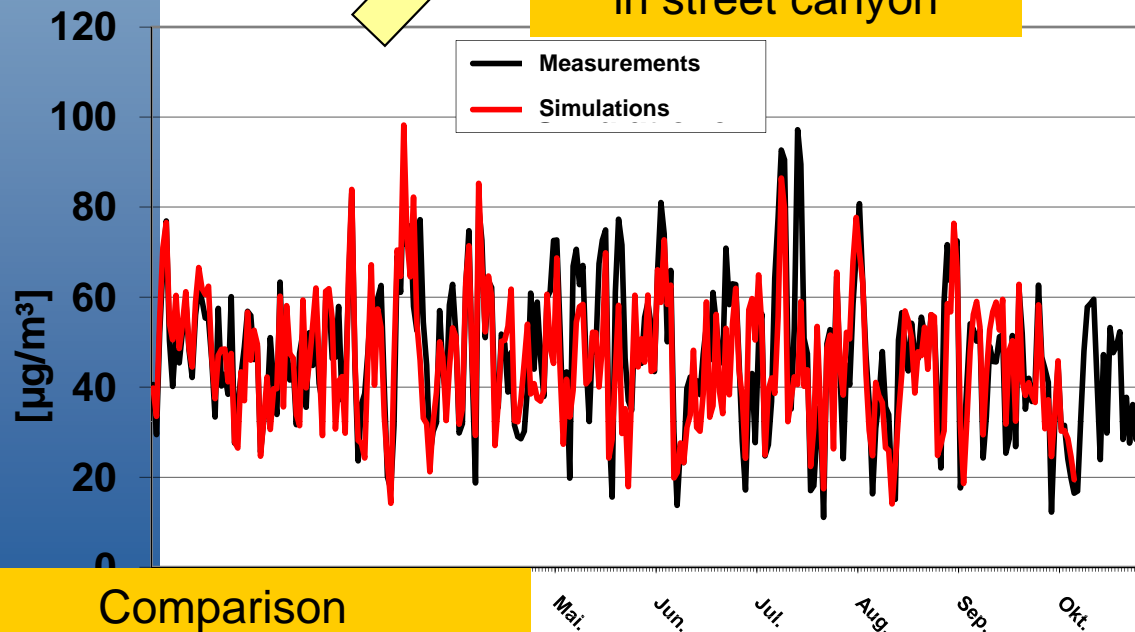
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Coupling WRF-GRAL:

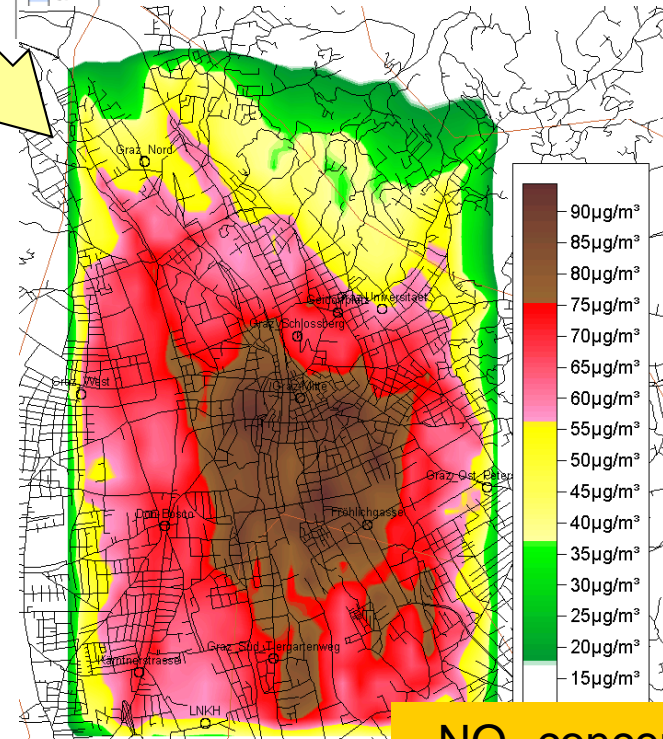
spec. humidity
pot. temperature
uvw-wind directions
geostrophic wind
non-hydrostatical pressure

- Coupling of micro-meso scale implemented
- Handover of relevant meteorological parameters from the meso (WRF) to the micro scale (GRAL) have been tested
- Simple ozone chemistry implemented and validated (GRALchem / Graz)

NO₂ concentrations
in street canyon

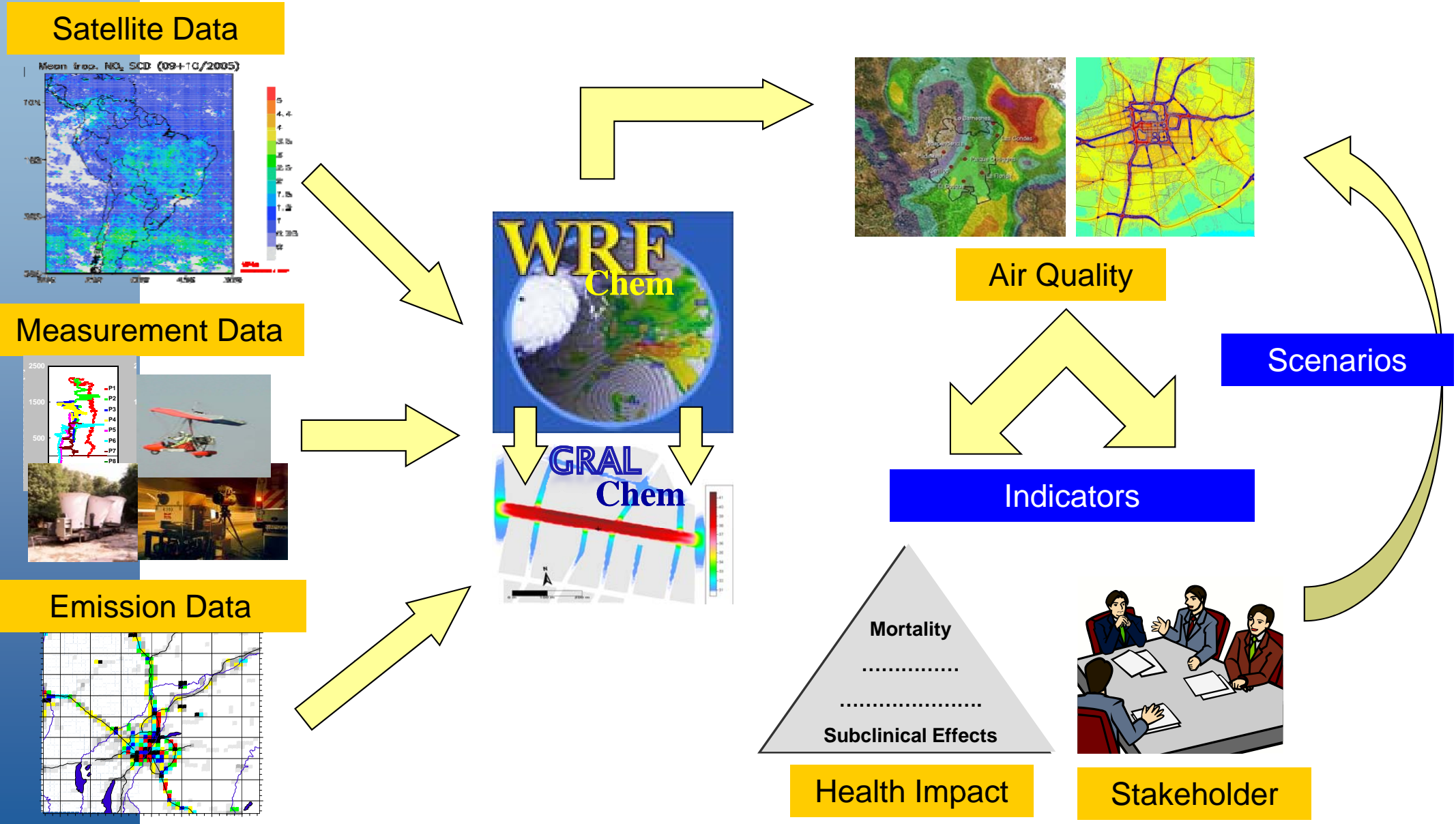


Comparison
Simulation / Measurements



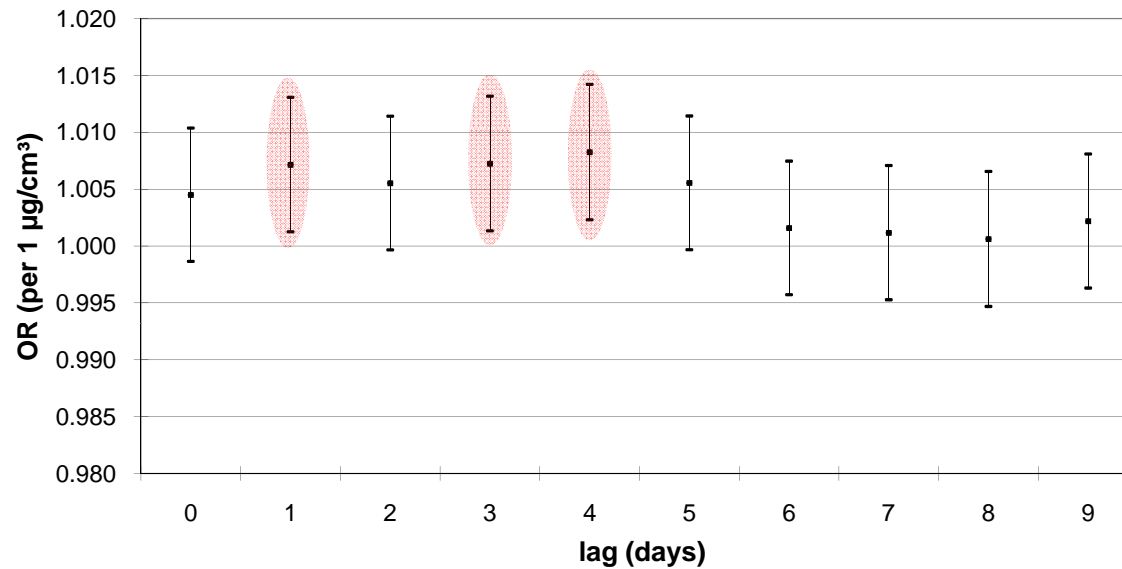
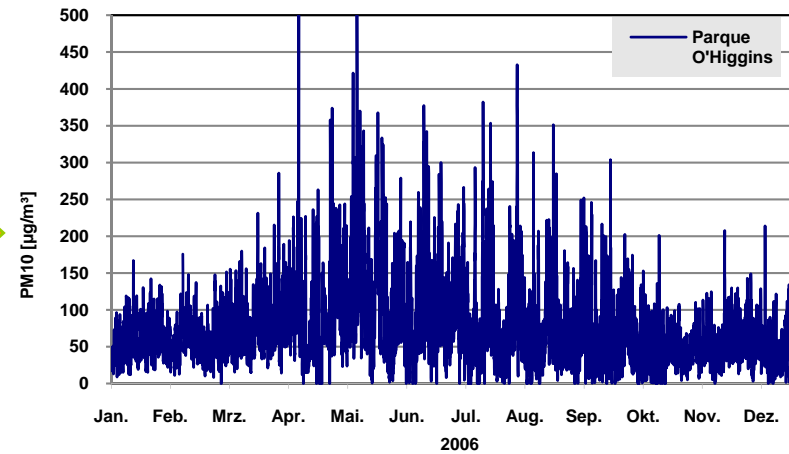
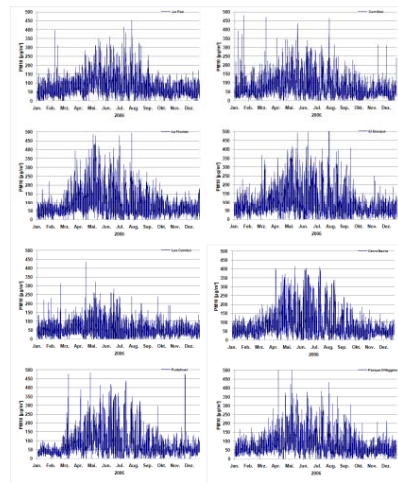
NO₂ concentrations
in the urban area

Integration of platforms / Chain of risks



Health Impact – First results

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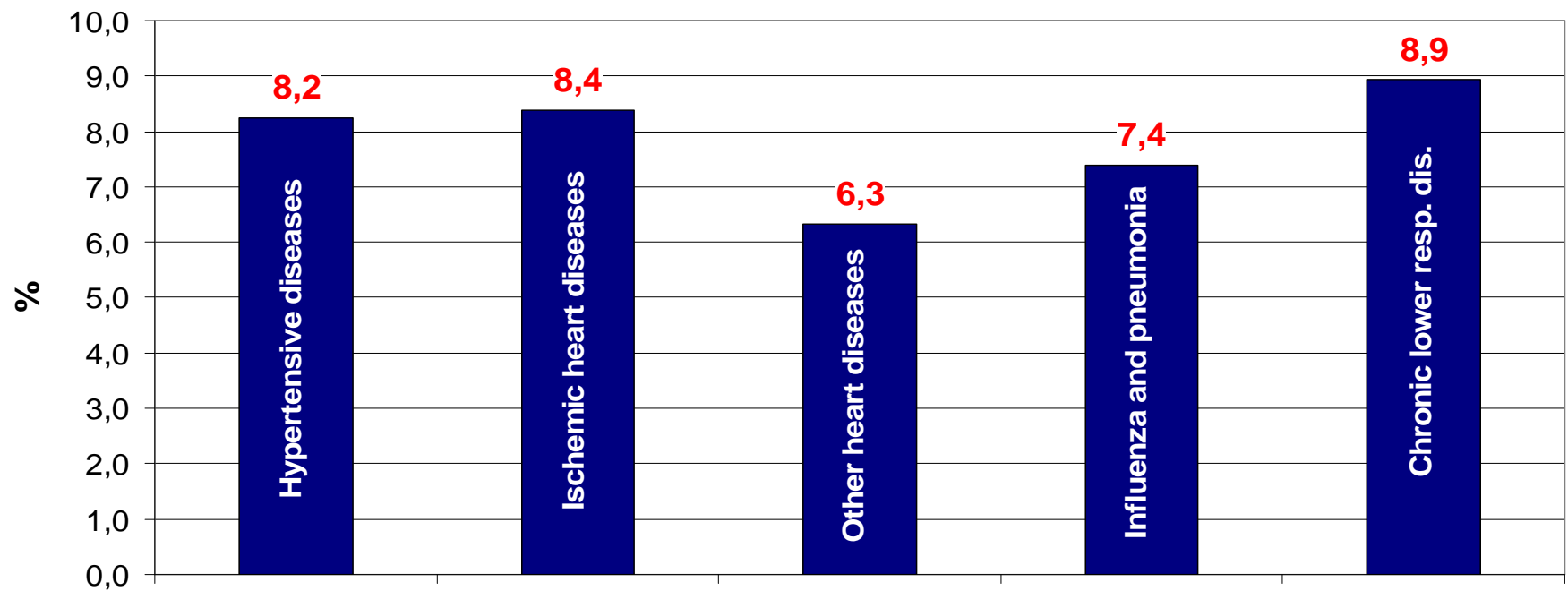


Mortality data of Santiago de Chile of 2006

Time series analysis for selected air pollutants (PM_{10}) for 2006

Health Impact – First results

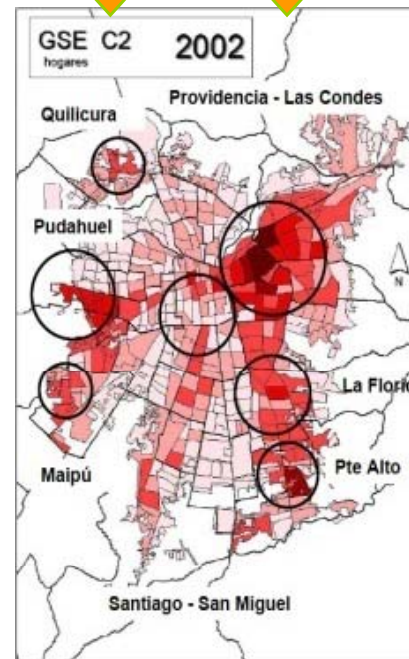
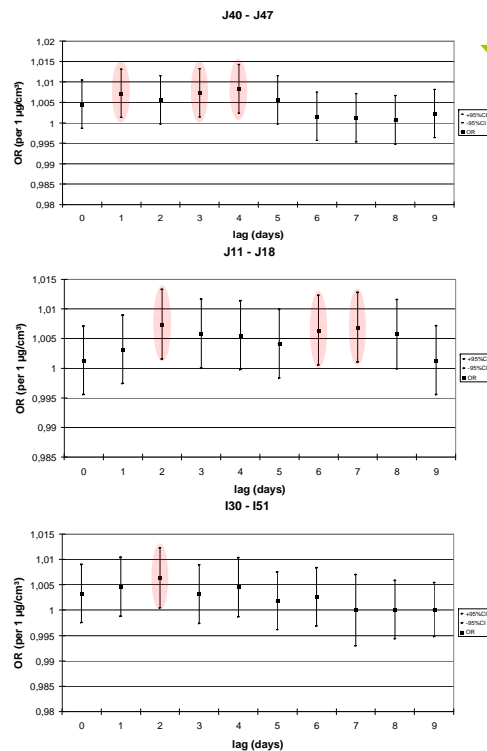
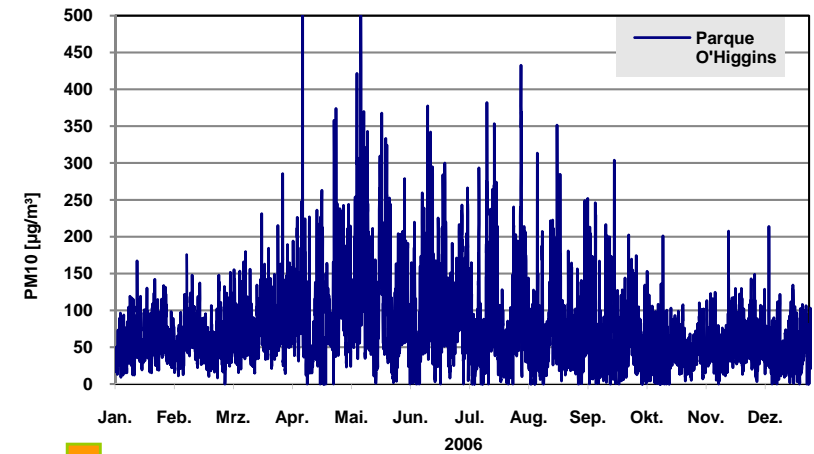
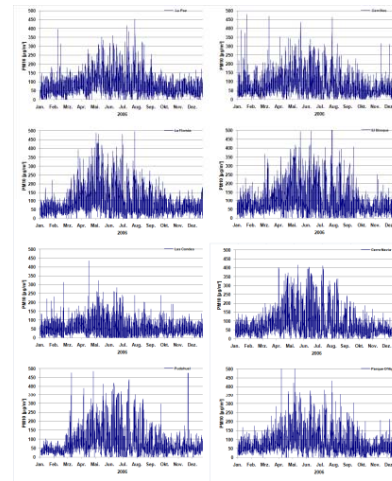
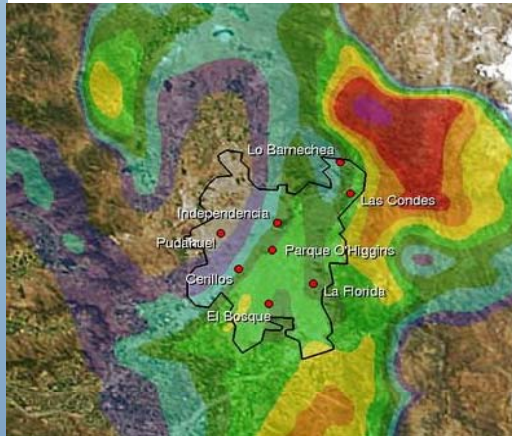
Maximal daily risk increase per 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ PM10



Health impact assessment

Next steps - Health Impact

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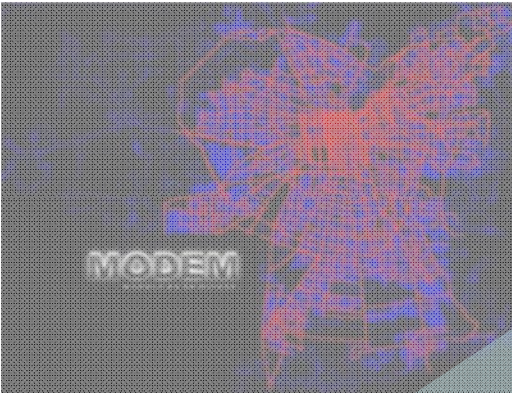
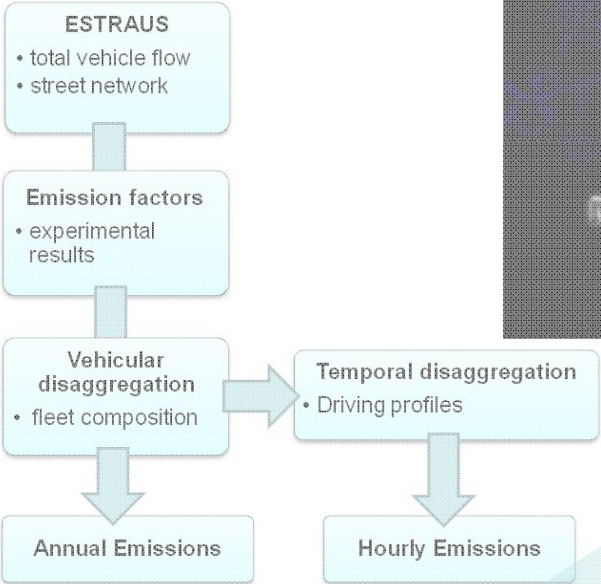


➤ Mortality data of Santiago de Chile of 2006

- Time series analysis for selected air pollutants (PM₁₀, NO₂) for 2006
- Analysis of Comunas for selected air pollutants (PM₁₀, NO₂) for 2006

Next steps – Break down of scenarios

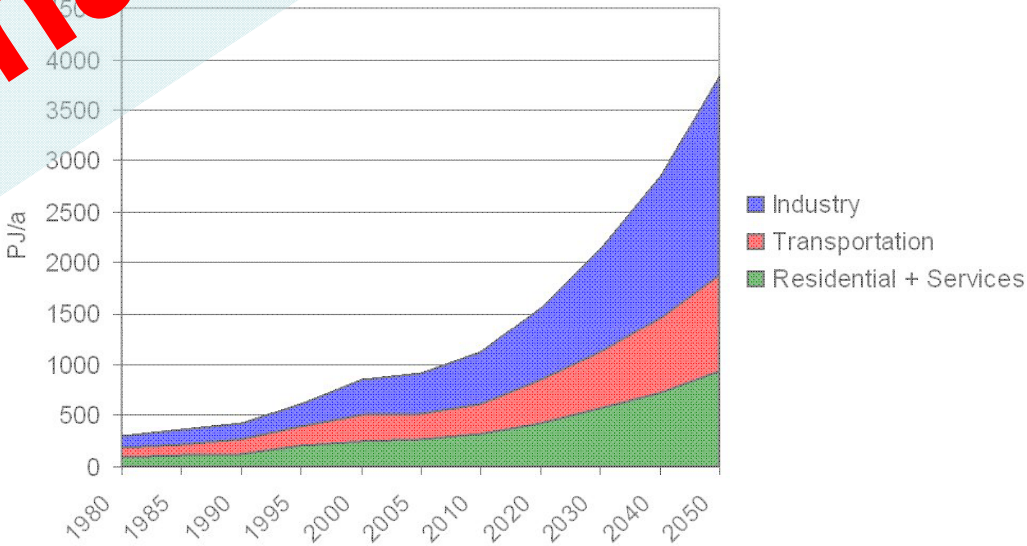
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Methodology of traffic emission modeling as a basic requirement for assessing the scenarios

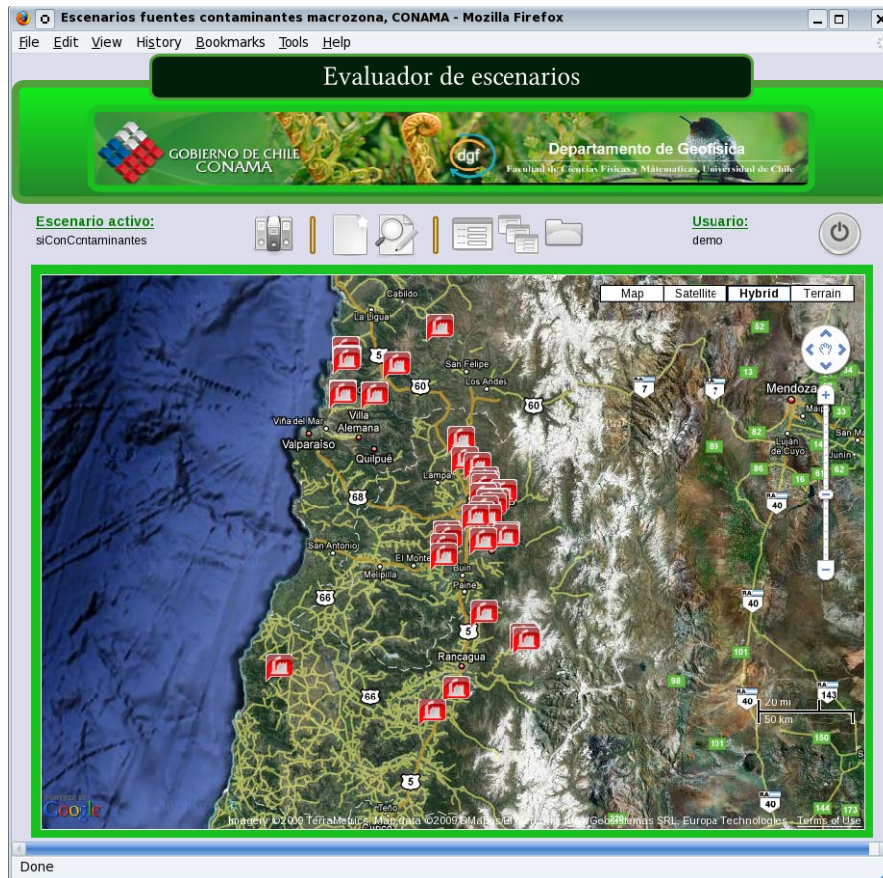
$$E_{ijk}[g] = TF_j[\text{veh/h}] * L_j[\text{km}] * VD_{jk} * TF_{jk} * EF_{ijk}$$

Scenarios

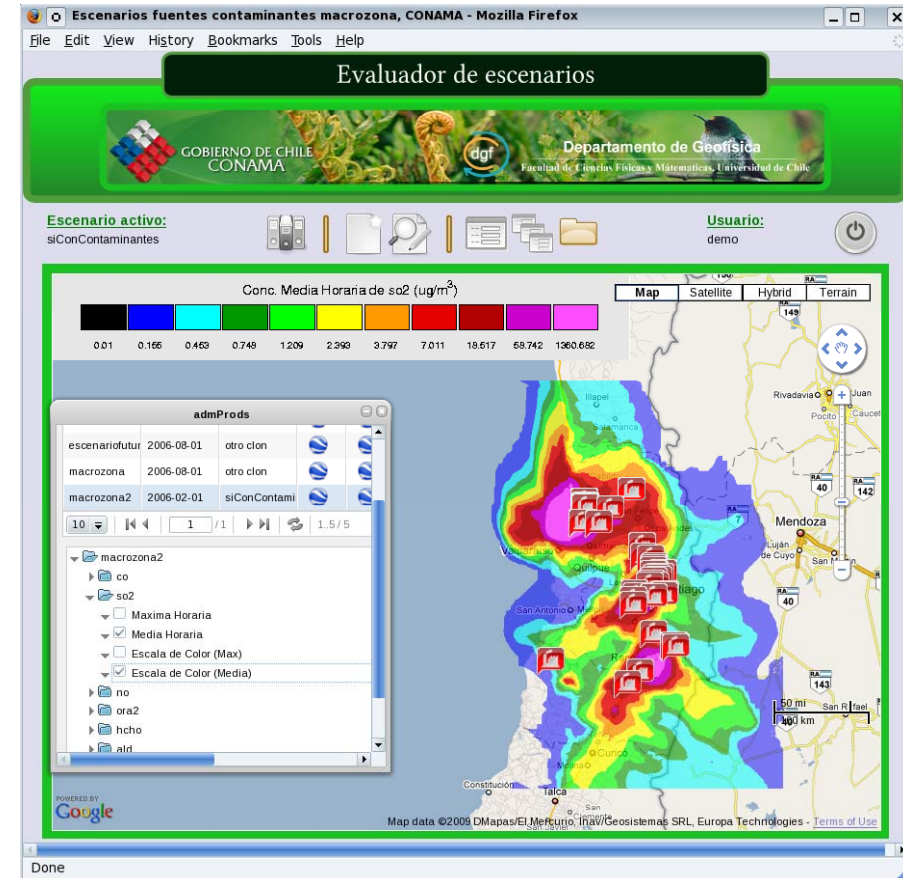


Next steps - Impact studies / Scenarios

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Emission platform



Concentrations & socio-economic impact platform

Air Quality

- Air quality simulations for 2006
- Developing / update of the traffic emissions inventory also for scenarios
- Developing / update of the general emission inventory also for scenarios
- Scenario simulations on the micro as well as on the meso scale

Health

- Transformation of the „inofficial“ health data into „official“ data sets
- Time series analysis of mortality rates in relation to NO₂- and PM₁₀-concentrations
- Social-spatial differentiated analysis of cohort studies in relation to NO₂- and PM₁₀-concentrations
- Analysis of scenarios



Thank you for your attention

