

Cleaner Air, Better Health

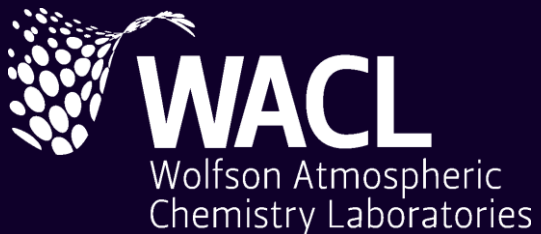
Air pollutant emissions in the Yorkshire and Humber Region

Will Drysdale

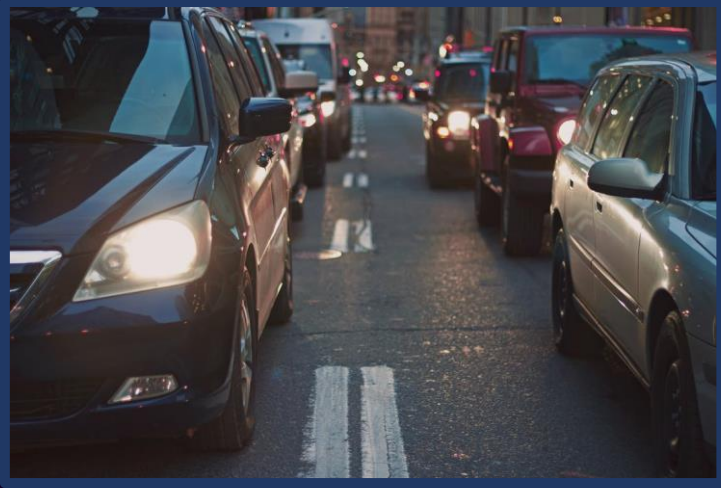
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Rhianna Evans

James Lee



Overview

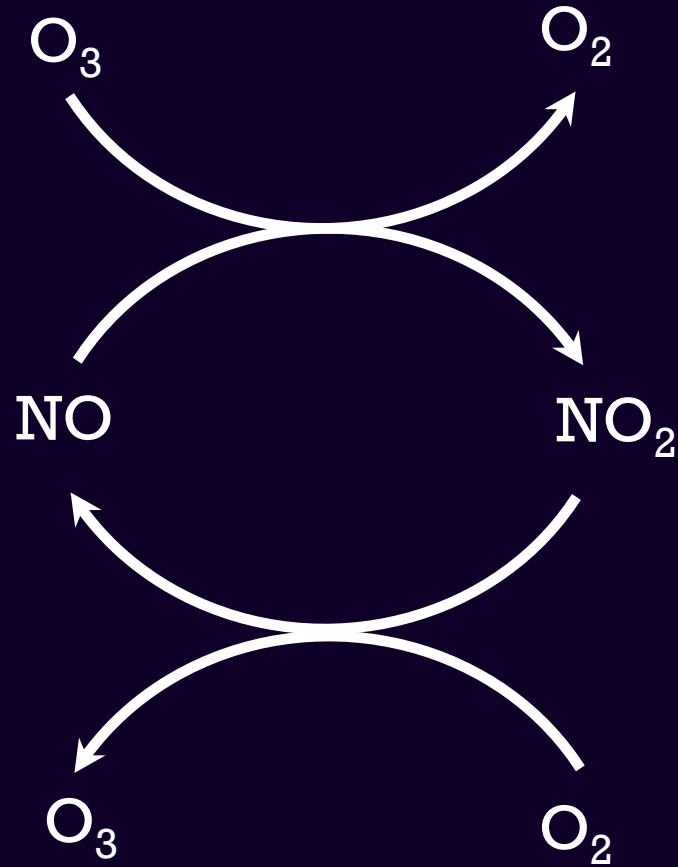


Nitrogen Oxides – NO_x ($\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$)

- Primarily emitted from combustion process as NO
- Inter conversion to nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) through reaction with ozone (O_3) (+other oxidants)
- The effects of acute exposure to NO_2 included with poor pulmonary function, inflammation of airways and increased risk of stroke
- Increased risk to those with pre-existing conditions
- Linked with O_3 and Particulate Matter (PM) formation



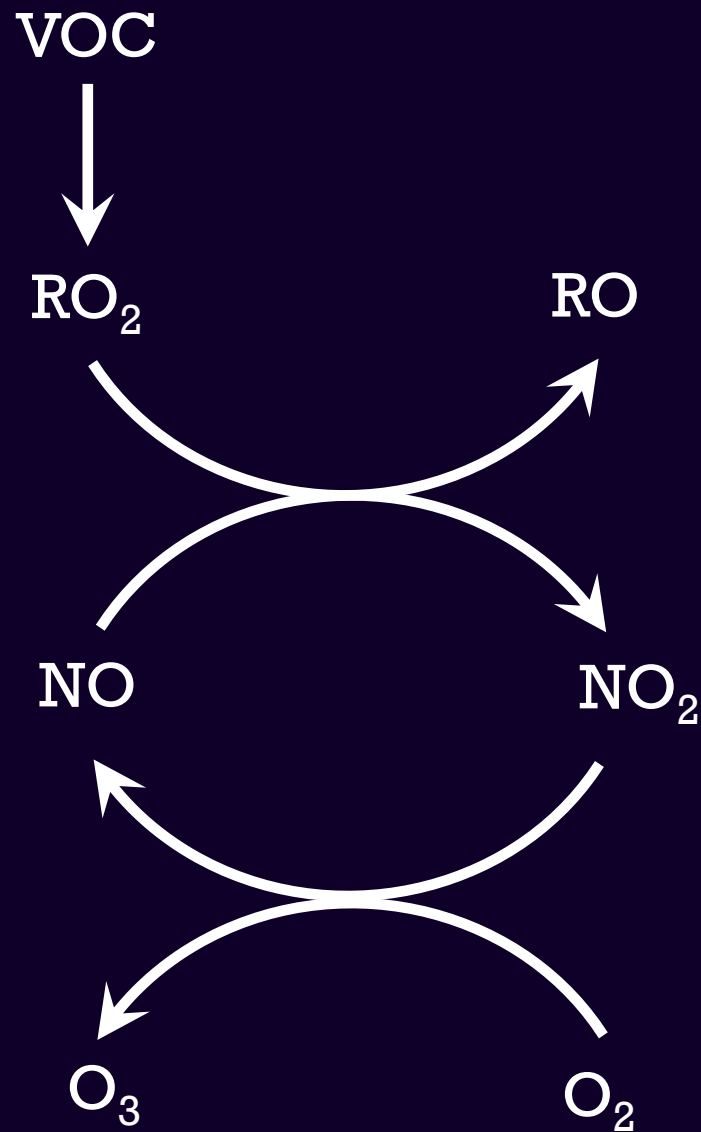
Overview



Ozone – O₃

- Secondary air pollutant, formed from NO₂ + O₂
- Has acute and chronic impacts on human health, along with environmental damage to crops
- Repeated exposure can lead to the development of asthma and the exacerbation of other cardio-pulmonary conditions

Overview



Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs

- Includes a wide range of organic molecules from a variety of sources
- Examples include
 - 1,3-butadiene – released from vehicle exhausts
 - Limonene – a common ingredient of household cleaning products
 - Isoprene – released from trees
- Important for net production of O₃

Overview

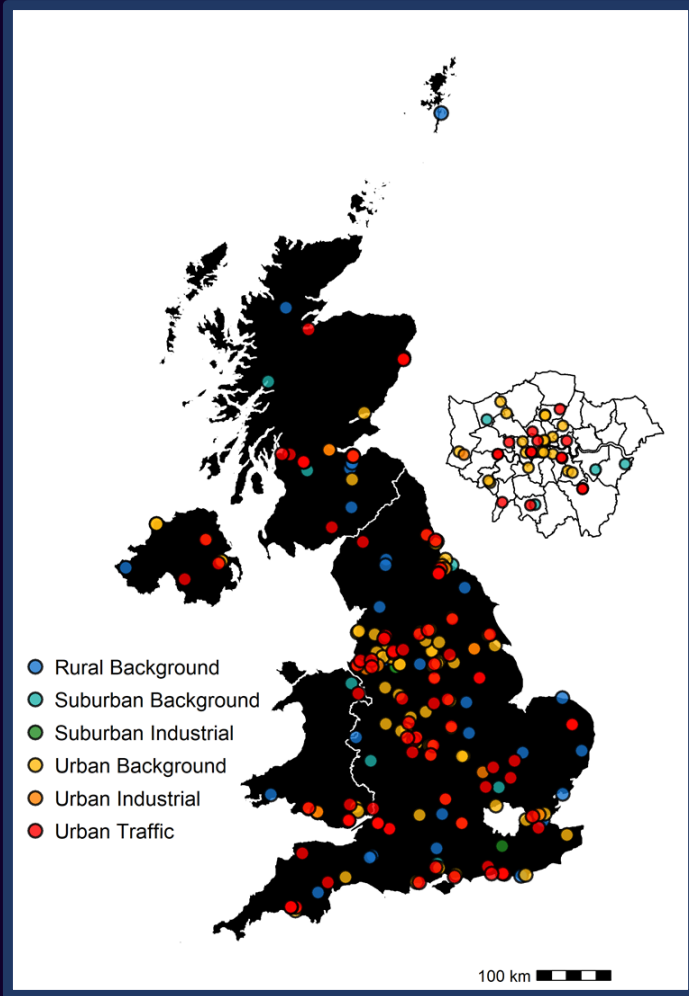


Particulate Matter – PM

- Emitted from various combustion sources
- Also produced secondarily from NO_x and VOCs
- Generally longer lived, leading to increased contribution from long range transport
- Classified by particle diameter: PM_{10} , diameter less than $10 \mu\text{m}$, $\text{PM}_{2.5} < 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ etc
- Fine modes are more respirable, being drawn deep into the lungs

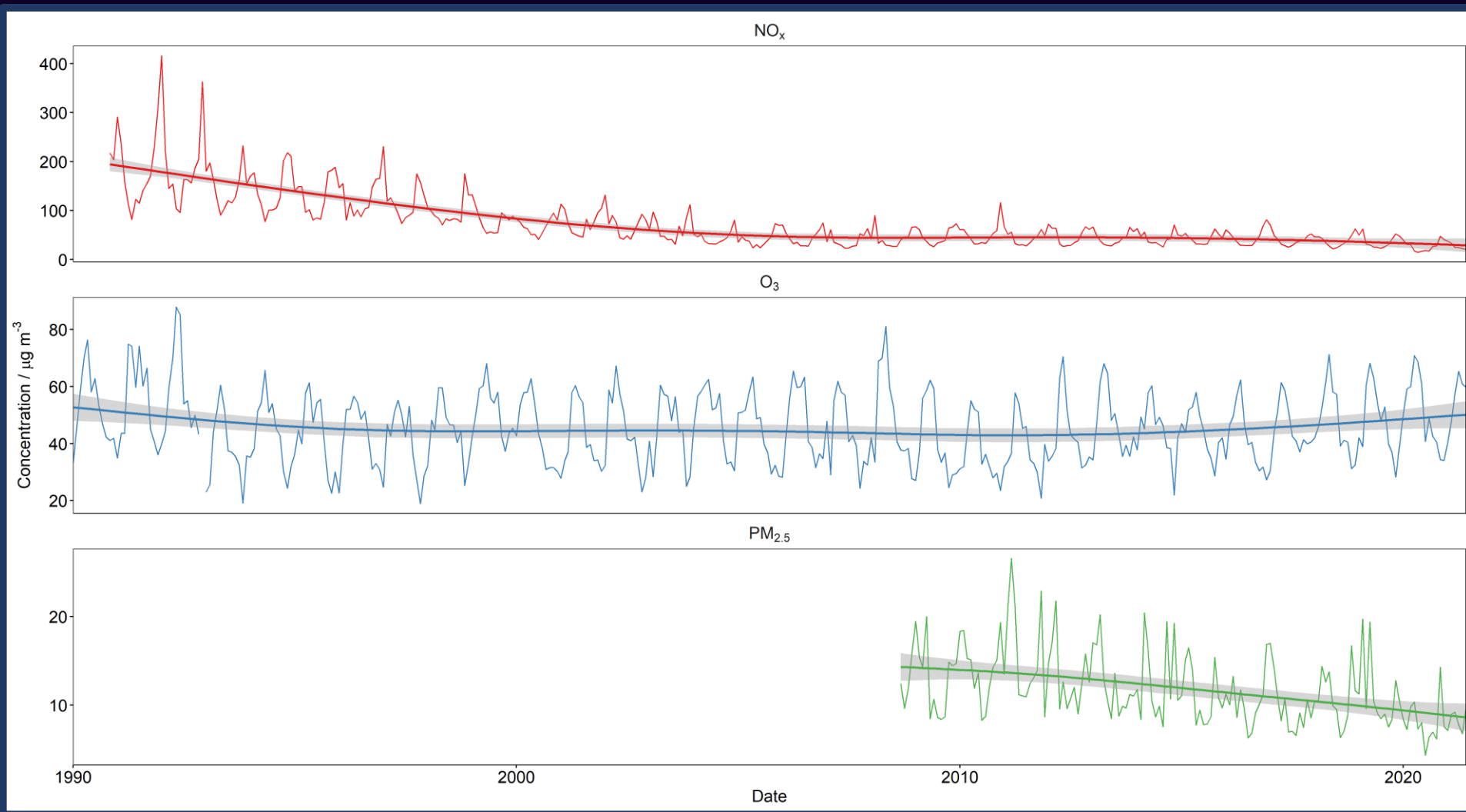


Monitoring



Trends

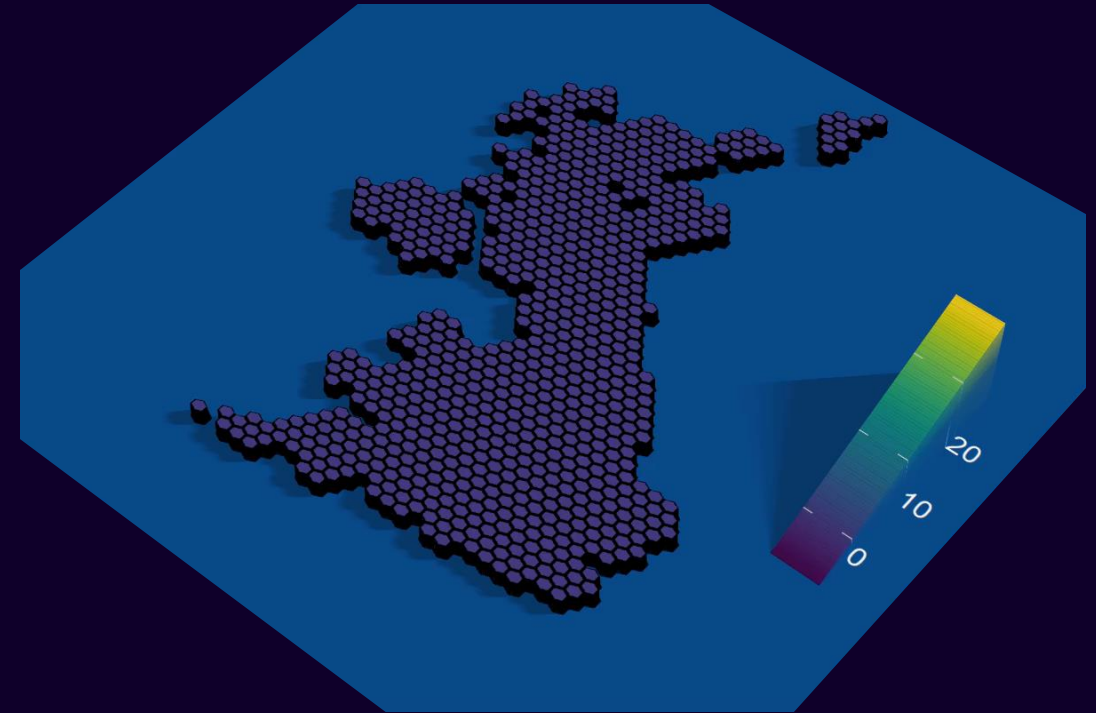
Concentrations



Trends

Emissions

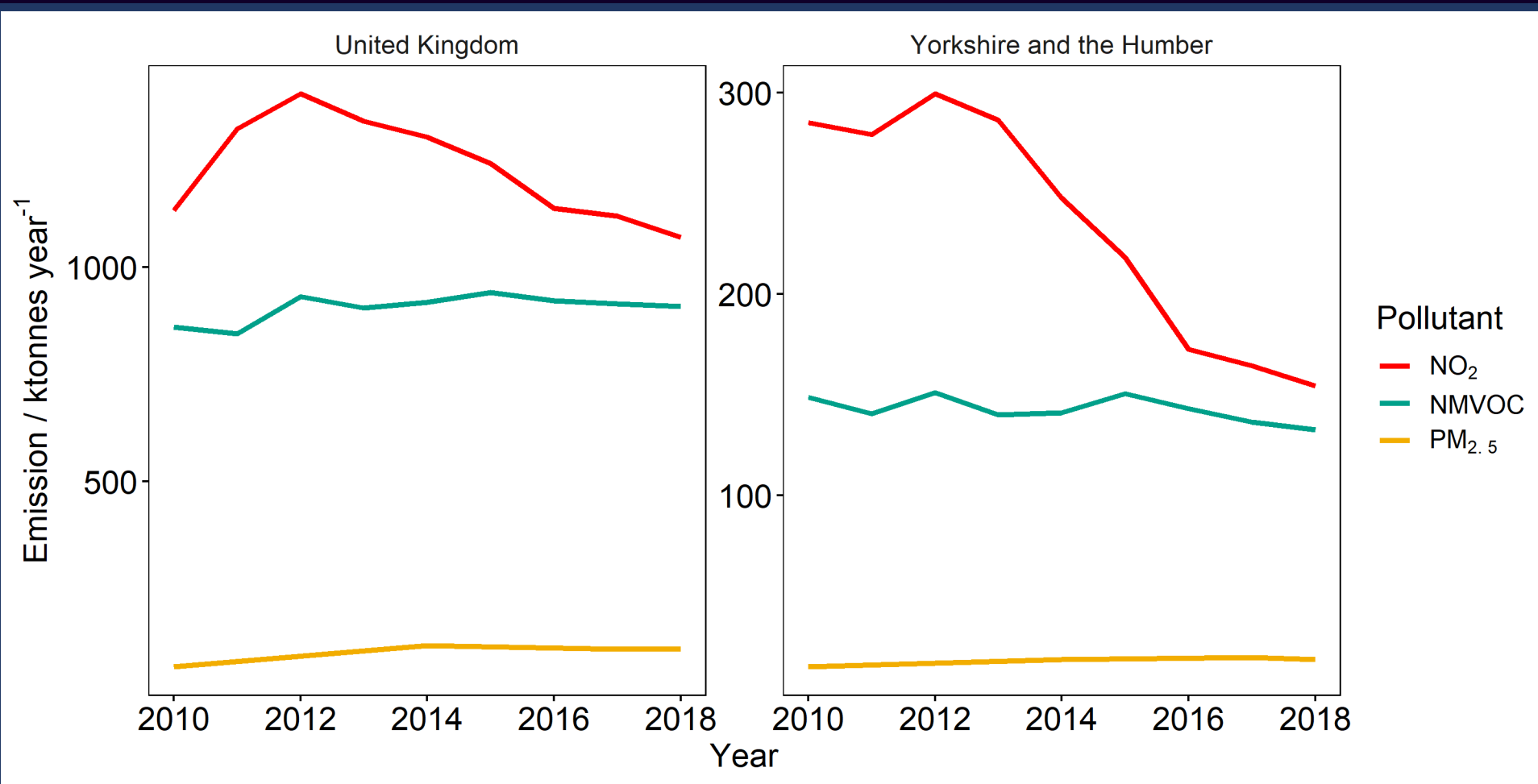
- UK Emissions are estimated in the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI)
- It is produced for a wide variety of air pollutants and green house gases
- Based on activity data and emissions factors from a wide variety of sources



NAEI for Road Transport

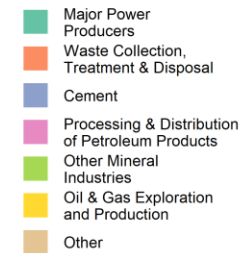
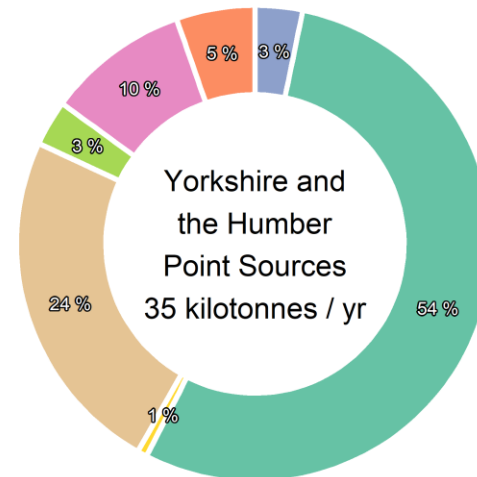
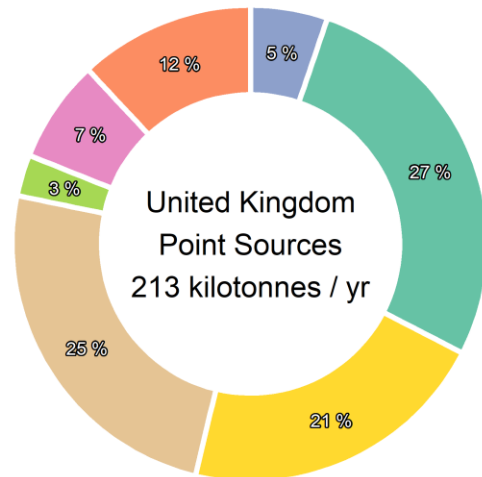
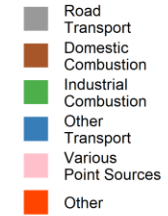
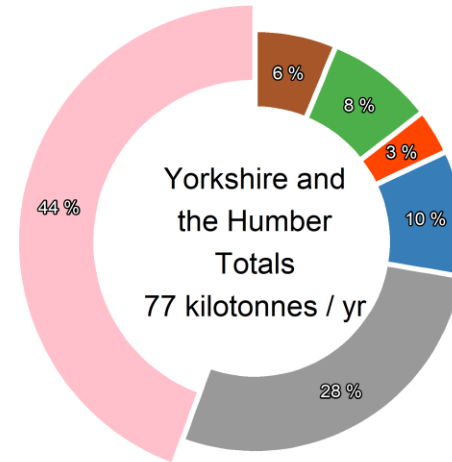
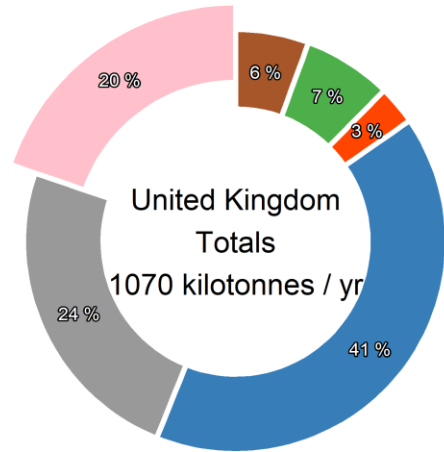
Trends

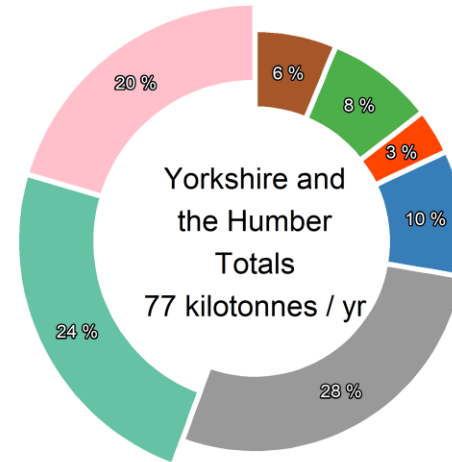
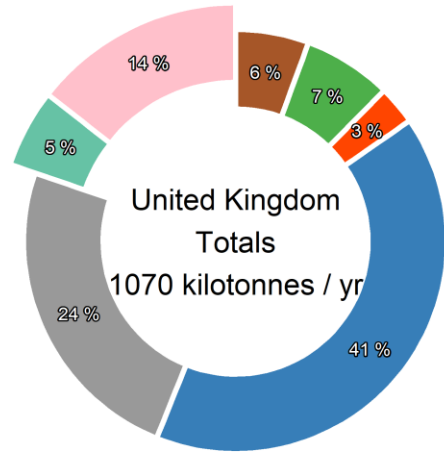
Emissions



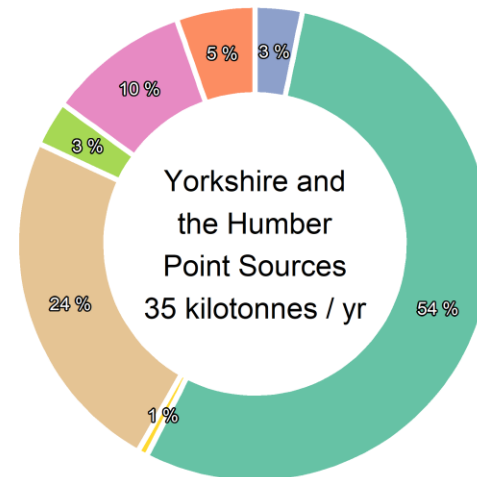
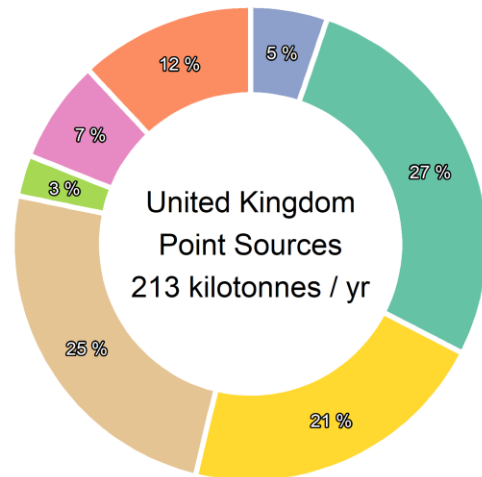
Trends

Emissions





- Road Transport
- Domestic Combustion
- Industrial Combustion
- Other Transport
- Various Point Sources
- Other
- Major Power Producers



- Major Power Producers
- Waste Collection, Treatment & Disposal
- Cement
- Processing & Distribution of Petroleum Products
- Other Mineral Industries
- Oil & Gas Exploration and Production
- Other

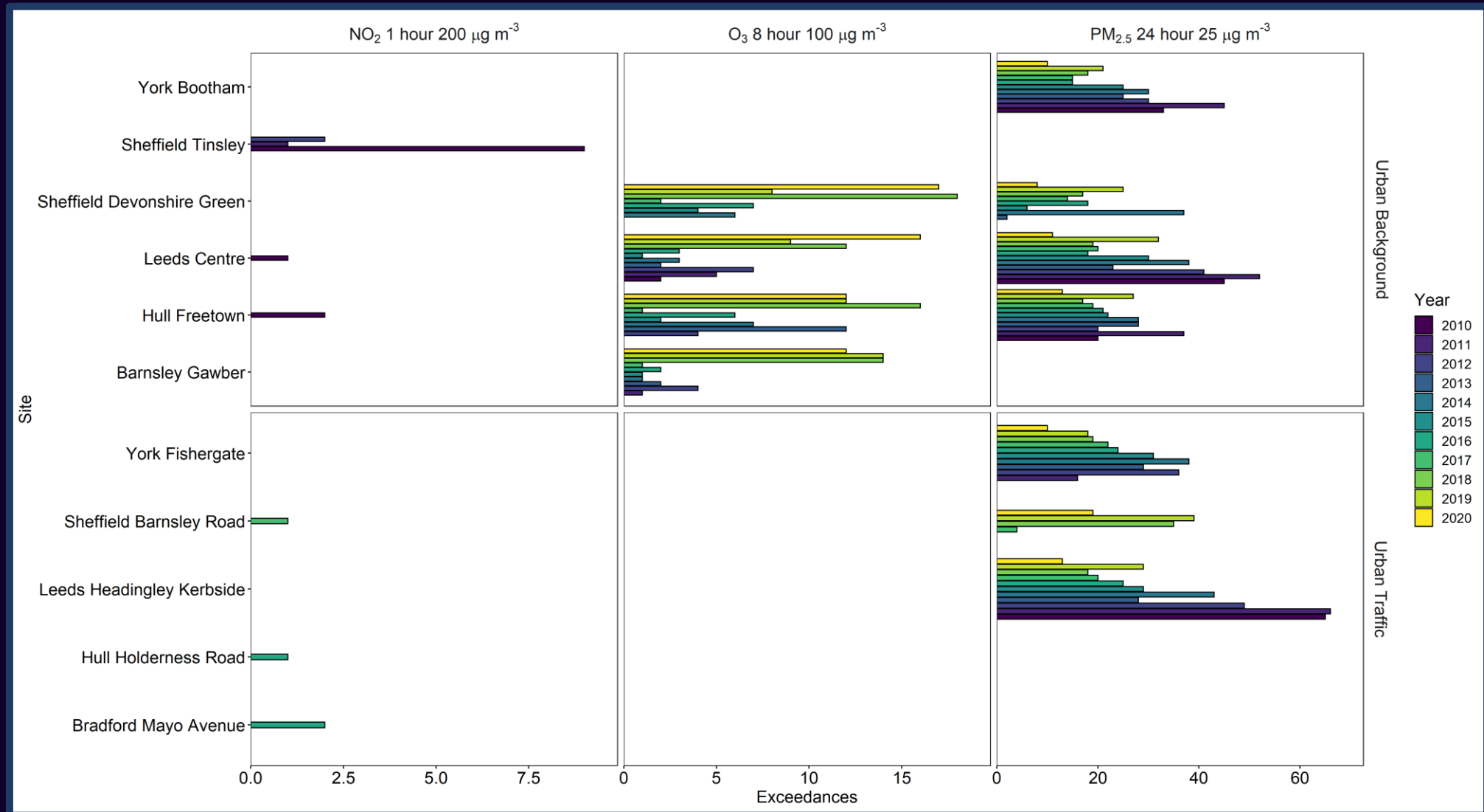
Exceedances

UK Air Quality Objectives

| Pollutant | Objective / μgm^{-3} | # of allowed exceedances / yr^{-1} | Averaging Period |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| NO_x | 200 | 8 | Hourly |
| $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ | 25 | - | Annual |
| O_3 | 100 | 10 | 8 hourly |

The World Health Organisation also suggests a 24 hour objective of $25 \mu\text{gm}^{-3}$ for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$

Exceedances



Twenty-Twenty

THE PRESS

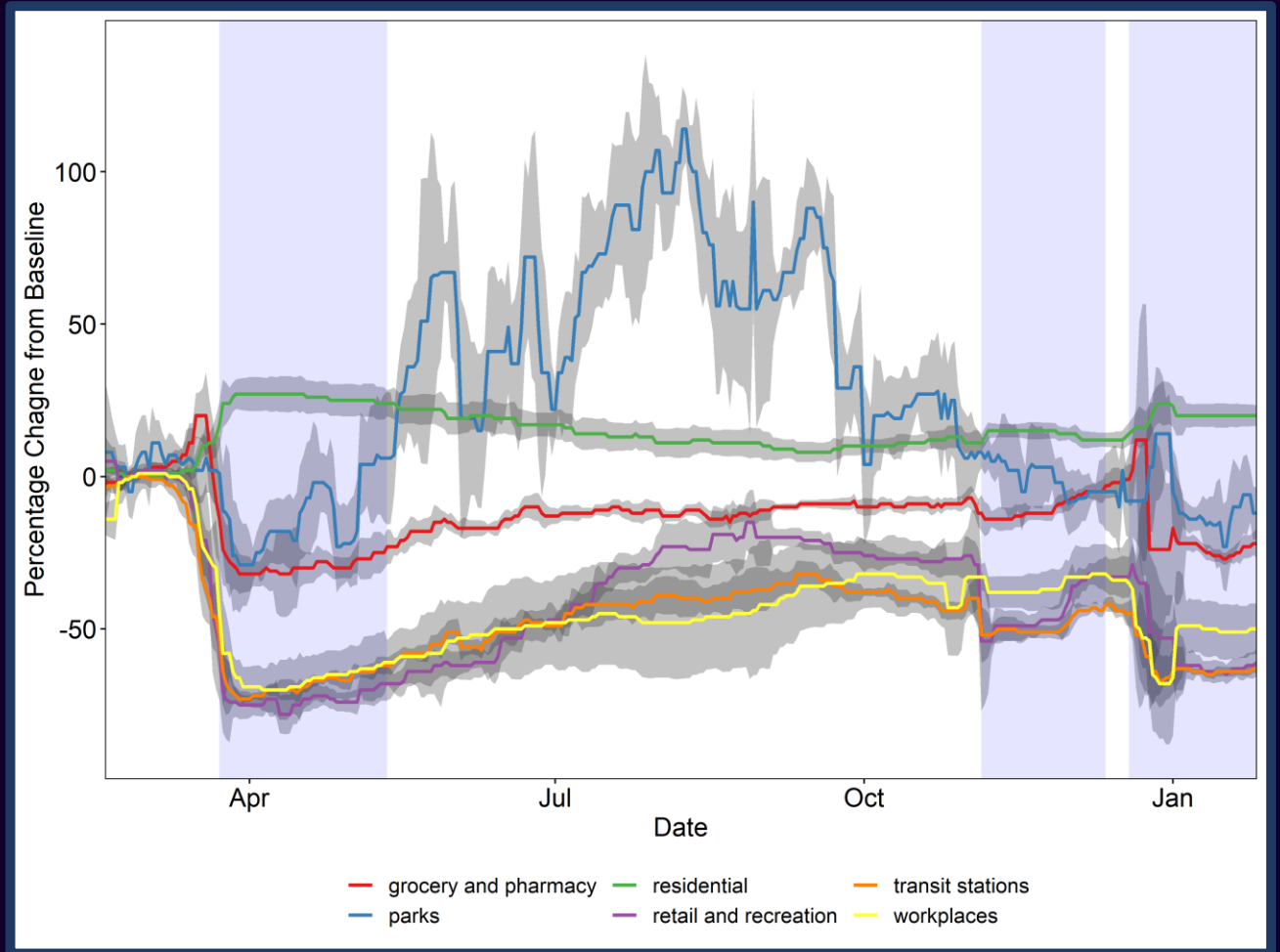
York in lockdown is an eerie sight



18th April 2020

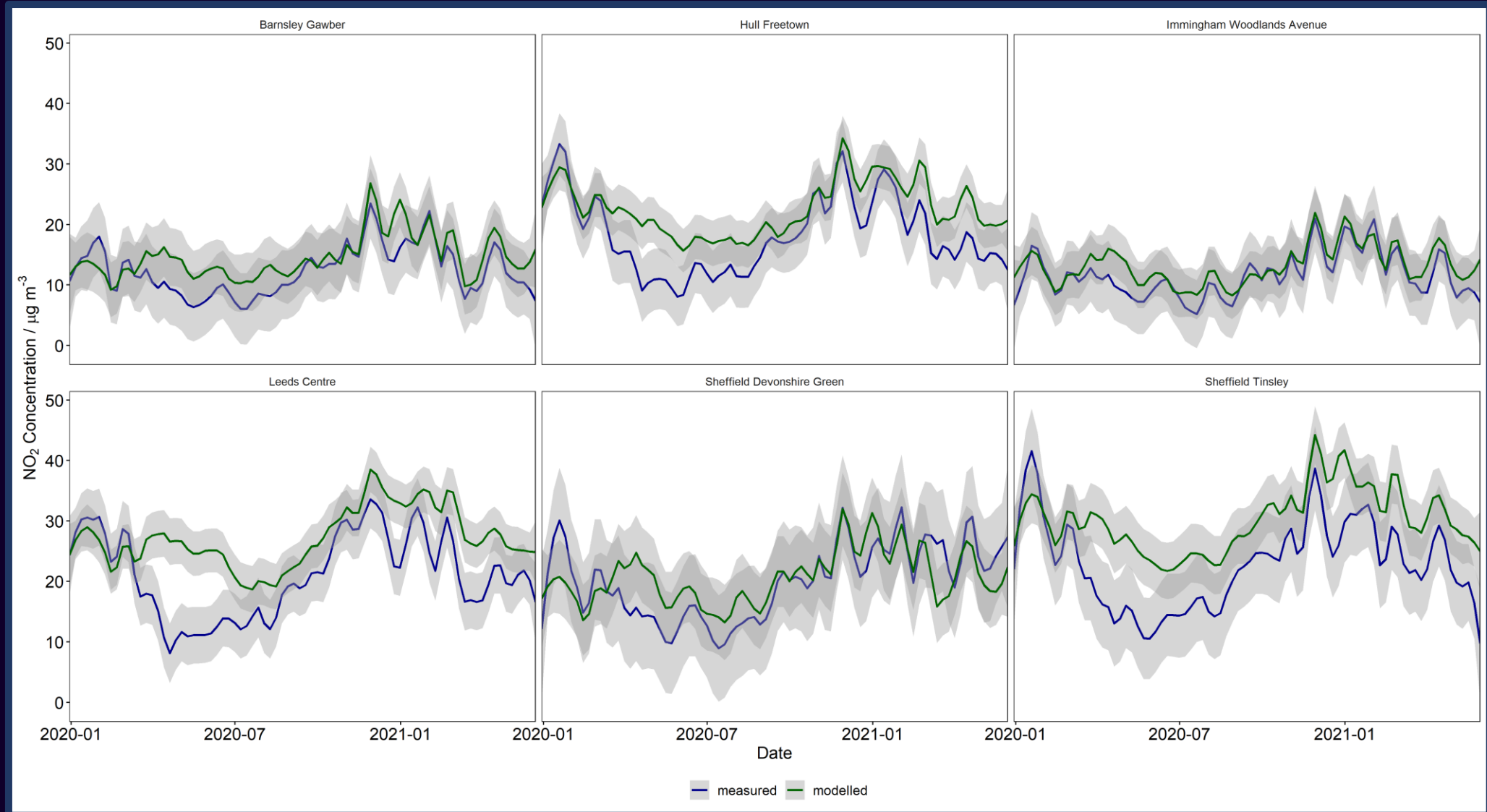
By Megi Rychlikova

Photos - Michelle Sorrell



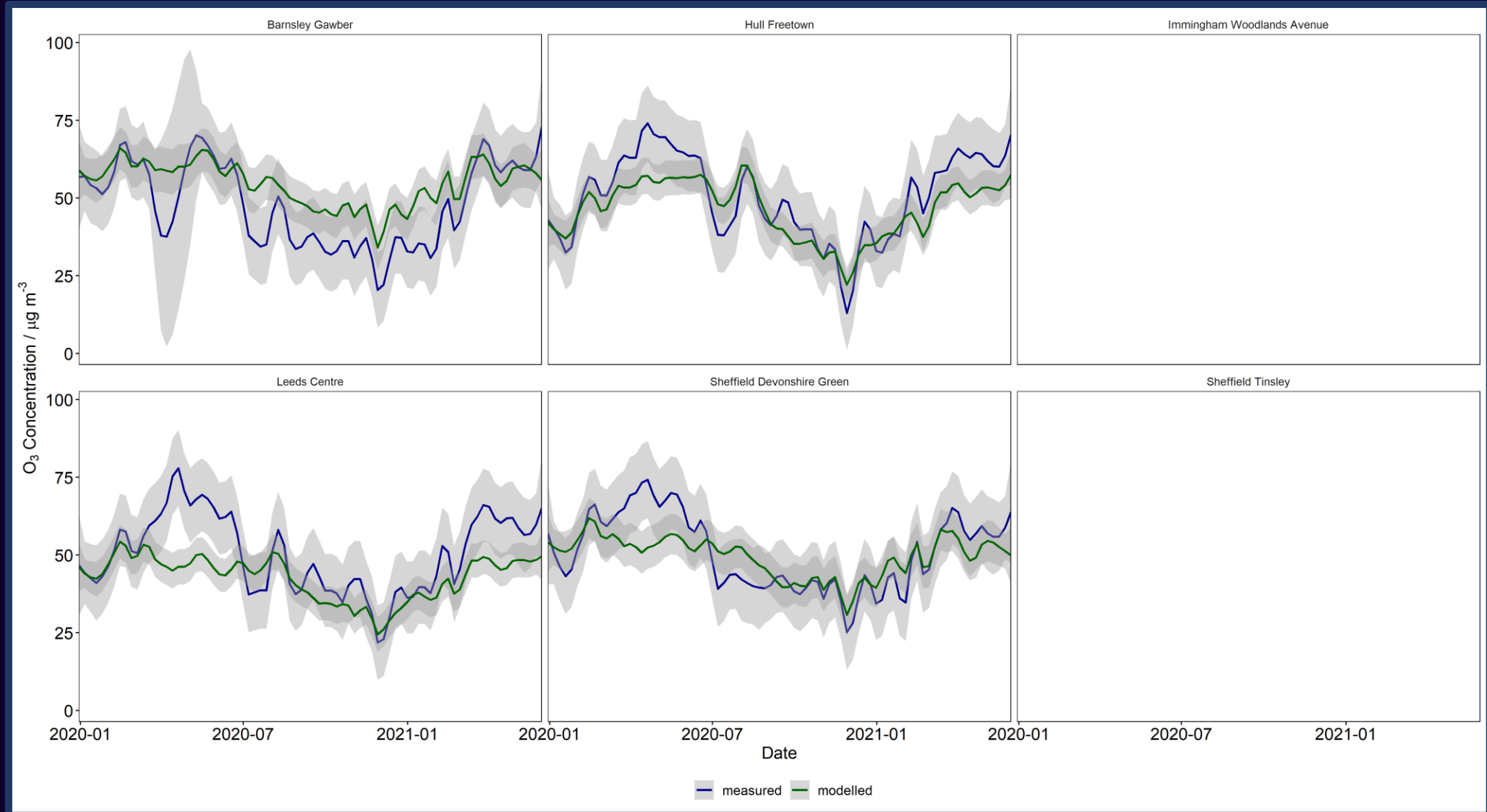
Twenty-Twenty

Urban Background



Twenty-Twenty

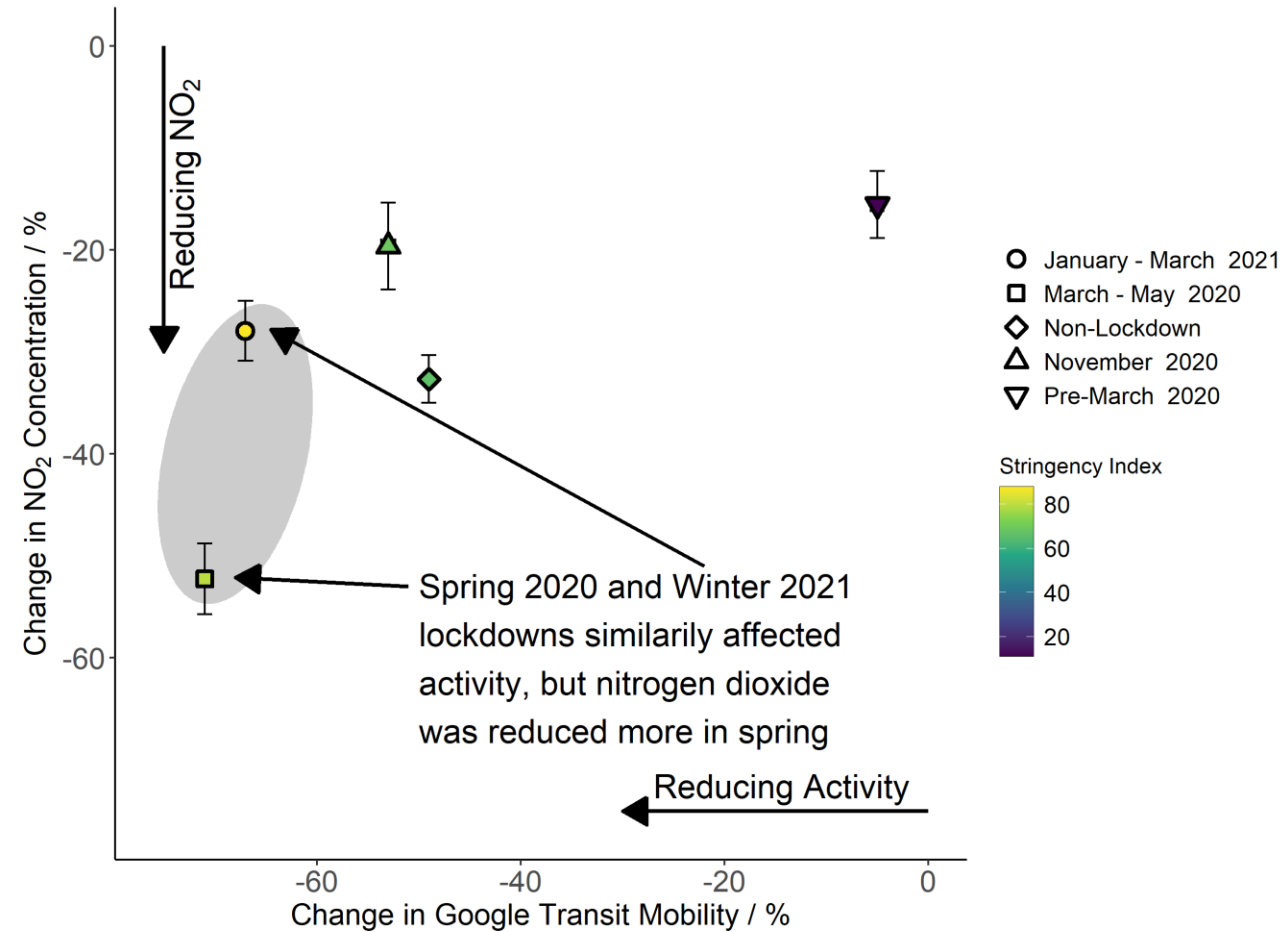
Urban Background



Twenty-Twenty

UK Urban NO₂ During Varying COVID-19 Restrictions

Nitrogen Dioxide Levels Reduced More by Spring Lockdown



Analysis by Rhianna Evans and Will Drysdale
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Air quality data from the Automatic Urban and Rural Network - Defra
Stringency Index - OxCGR, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford
COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports - Google

Thanks For Listening

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