Air Pollution Exposure And Impacts Research

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What is NCAS?

- NERC's research centre for atmospheric science
- ~I20 permanent staff, ~ £20M pa budget
- Long-term strategic research programmes:
 - Air Pollution
 - Climate Science and High Impact Weather
 - Global Change



FAAM research aircraft

Data Centres / JASMIN HPC

Measurement facilities











Air Quality Challenge – Health Context



Estimated average reduction in life expectancy due to air pollution in Europe

In the UK air pollutants reduce lifespan on average by around 9 months, and by up to 8 years for the most vulnerable groupings, inducing respiratory and pulmonary diseases that affect disproportionately the elderly and children, with health costs (~£15B pa) estimated to be comparable to that of alcohol misuse.

House of Commons environmental audit committee report: http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmselect/cmen vaud/229/22906.htm#a11



Global scale problem



Large complex data problem

Thousands of individual chemical pollutants





10,000's of surface measurement locations

Millions of point and diffuse sources





Billions of unique receptors

Re-analysis of public data holdings

- Huge ongoing public collection of air quality data (~£5M pa)
- Collected to support compliance with legal standards
- \circ Massively under-exploited
- \circ Defra archives are terrible to use
- $\,\circ\,$ EEA data-holdings are even worse







Rapid SO₂ improvements from reduced shipping sulfur content (UK Coastal monitors)

Understanding emissions

Nitrogen Oxides (kilotonne)



The UK has been effective in cutting many pollution emissions... just not where most people live.







- York is home to the global reference 'Master
 Chemical Mechanism'
- >12,000 reactions describe almost all we know about atmospheric reactions
- Example: MCMv3.2 isoprene scheme contains 1428 reactions of 447 species



Understanding the physics



- Exposure = Emissions x chemistry x mixing/dilution
- Meteorology is complex in high-density and high-rise cities



National Centre for

Atmospheric Science

NCAS Urban observatories



J.D Lee et al., Environ. Sci & Technol. 2015, Measurement of NOx fluxes from a tall tower in central London, UK and comparison with emissions inventories



National Centre for Atmospheric Science

Mapping pollution from the air

- London has one of the worlds most dense air quality networks, one monitor / 100,000 people.
- Surface monitors still leave many gaps where little is known
- Siting of surface monitors follows legal requirements, not research needs





Earth Observation







- Hugh multi-billion euro investments in Sentinel satellites, but exploiting this data is in its infancy
- Some issues: clouds, surface vs column, spatial resolution...

Modeling and forecasting



- Rebalancing of emphasis to other UK cities outside London
- London not always the optimal case study for pollution/health research

Personal exposure

- Increased emphasis on indoor air as a route to exposure
- Changing chemical blends
- Energy efficiency vs indoor air quality
- Decoupling of indoor and outdoor pollution

Sensors and citizen science

- Lots of hype and new sensor products
- Very questionable data quality
- Publication bias
- Lack of research engagement
- But huge longer term research opportunity









Pigeon patrol takes flight to tackle London's air pollution crisis

> ck of facing pigeons equipped with pollution sensor and Twitter account to he skies in bid to raise awareness of capital's illegally dirty air



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Air pollution monitors fitted to schools

NCAS research to policy and advice

• An established range of local, national, regional and international mechansims.

