

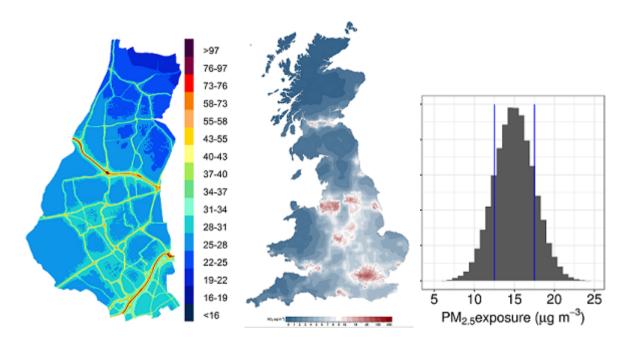
# PM<sub>2.5</sub> on the London Underground

Dr James David Smith 8 January 2020

# Introduction

#### About me

- MSc in GIS at UCL
- PhD / Researcher at King's College London
- · The London Hybrid Exposure Model / Air quality GIS 'stuff'



Now at Guy Carpenter (Model development, Re-insurance)

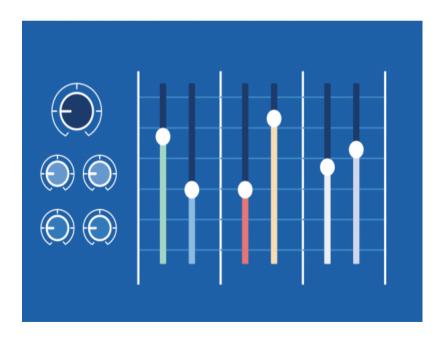
## Why measure air on the tube

- Exposure to particles on subway systems > important
- · Seaton et al 2005, but ...
  - Tox. mechanisms
  - Susceptible populations
  - Analytical techniques

# Aims

#### What we tried to do

- Measure variations in PM<sub>2.5</sub> between lines and stations
- · Characterise the chemical composition
- Calculate calibration factors for optical instruments
- Provide a spatially resolved dataset for future analysis



# Method

## Mobile Measurement campaign

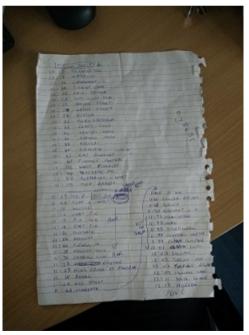
- TSI AM510 SidePak (PM2.5)
- Philips Aerasense (numbers and size of particles)
- · 31 hours
- · All lines
- 89% of stations (NE Central, SW Piccadilly)



#### **Geo-tagging data**

- Need to link air quality measurements to locations
- No GPS signal on large sections of the network
- · Considered using timetables / interpolating between known locations
- Ended up using a notepad

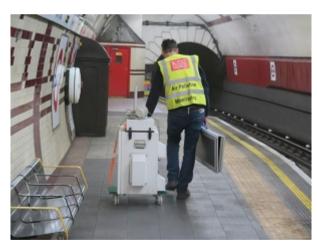






#### **Characterisation & Calibration**

- Tricky installation at Hampstead
- Particles collected on filters over 5 days measuring composition & amount
- · High time resolution equipment installed
  - Aethalometer / TSI Dustrak / 2 TSI Sidepaks / Micro-aethalometer



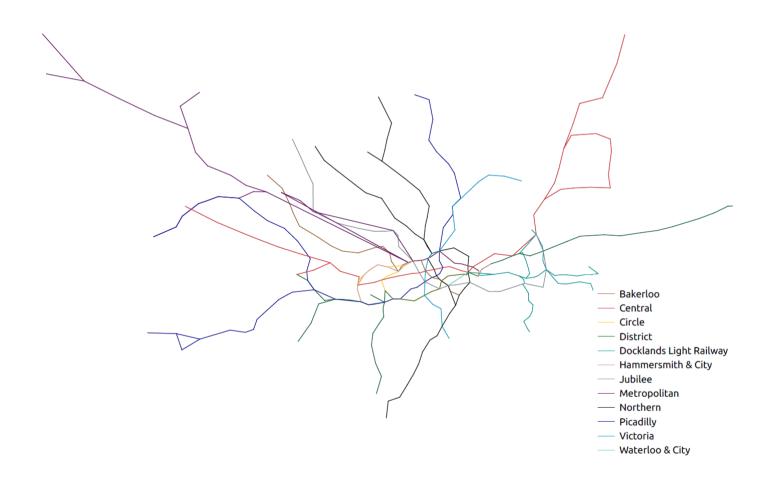


## Passenger-weighted stations

- · 2015 tap in/tap out, Underground performance report
- Annual in/out for each station
- Mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> measured at each station
- Passenger rank \* air quality rank = passenger-weighted ranking



## Spatial representation of the tube

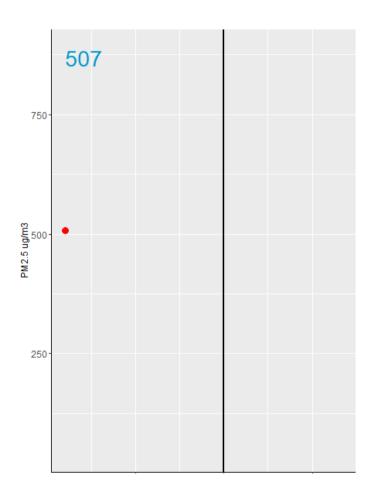


# Results

#### **Calibration factors**

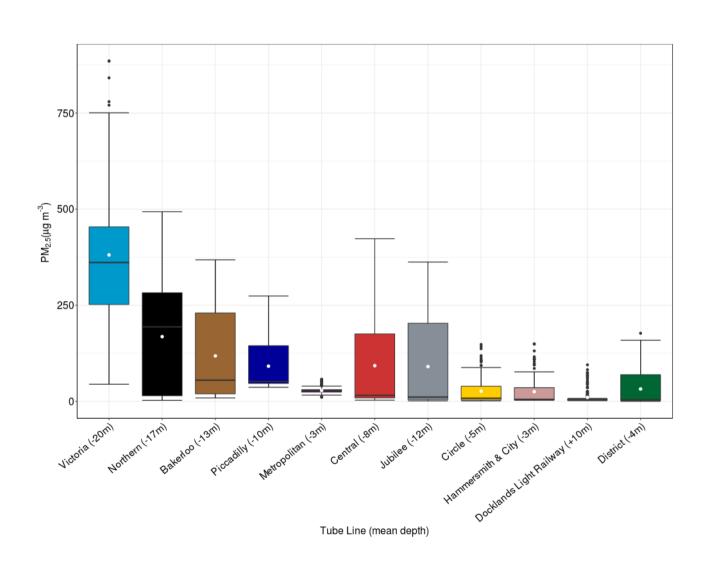
- · Linear model to calculate correction factors for mobile monitoring equipment
- · Mobile monitoring equipment co-located in tube station v. outdoor

#### The Victoria Line

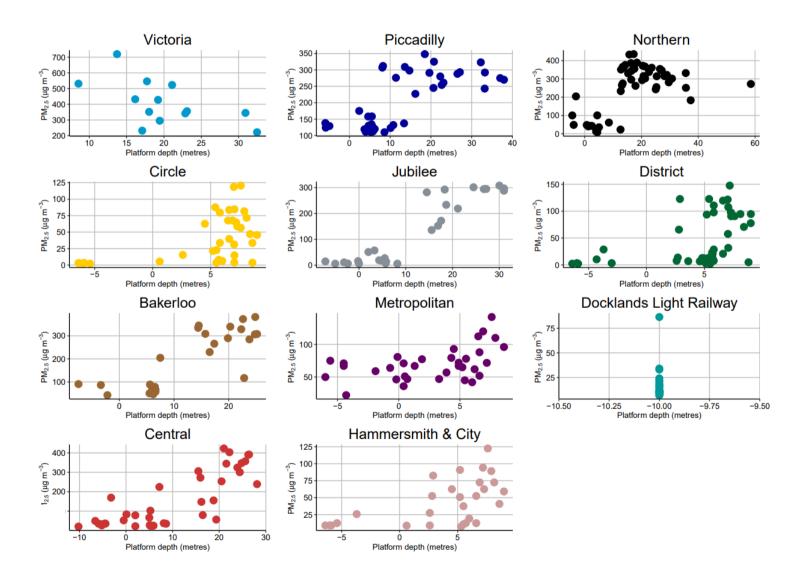




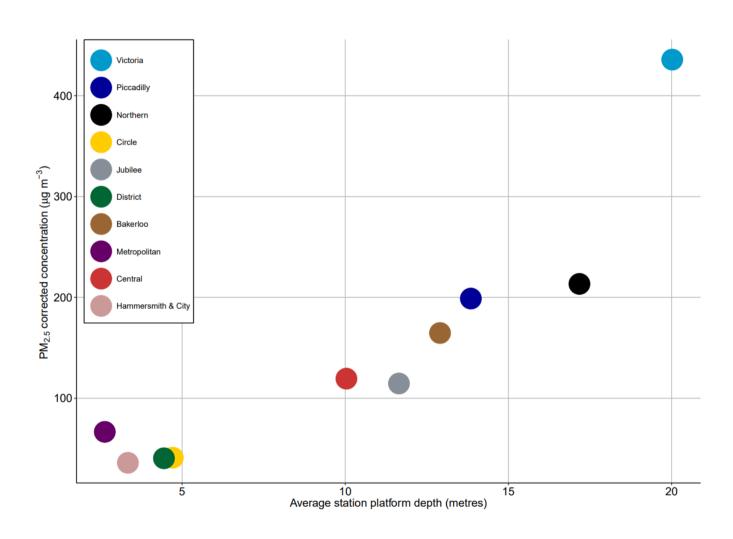
## Line averages



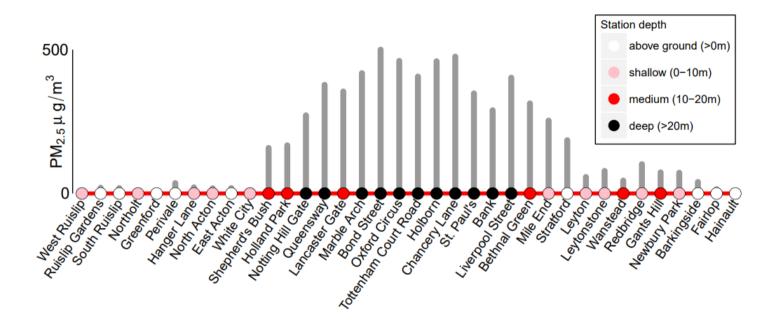
## Station depth 1



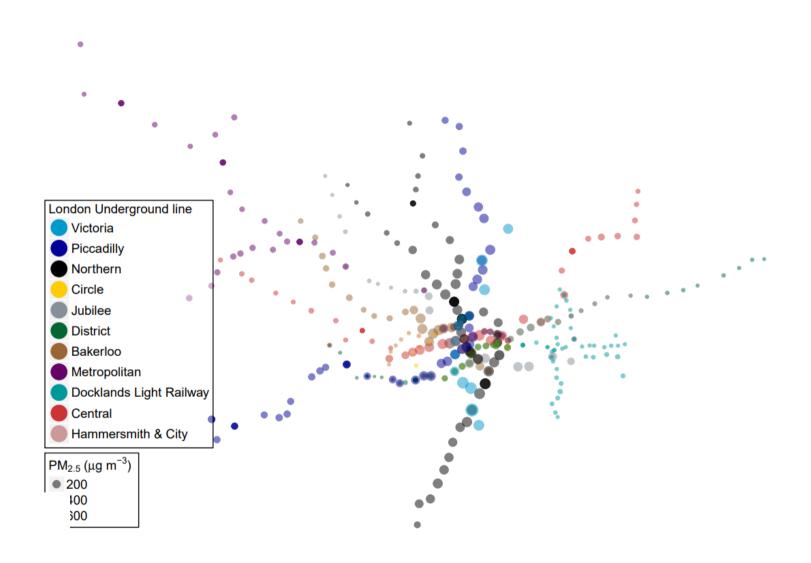
## Station depth 2



#### Depth on the Central Line



## PM<sub>2.5</sub> Map



## PM<sub>2.5</sub> online map

#### Online

#### London Underground PM<sub>2.5</sub>

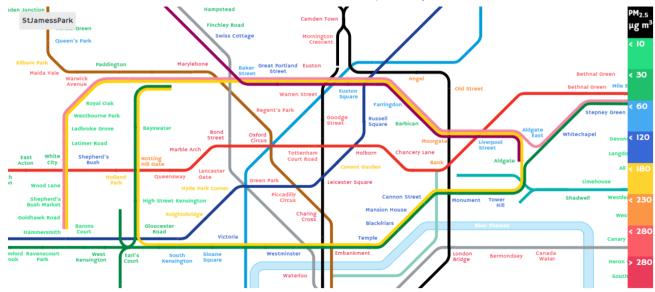
The following is an interactive map of the London Underground transportation network. The stations are coloured based upon their measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> value and where they fall on our colour scale (right).

- · Use the mouse wheel to control the zoom
- You can click on any Tube Line or Station to enable/display their colouring
- Hovering over a station will display the raw PM<sub>2.5</sub> values for each line at a station

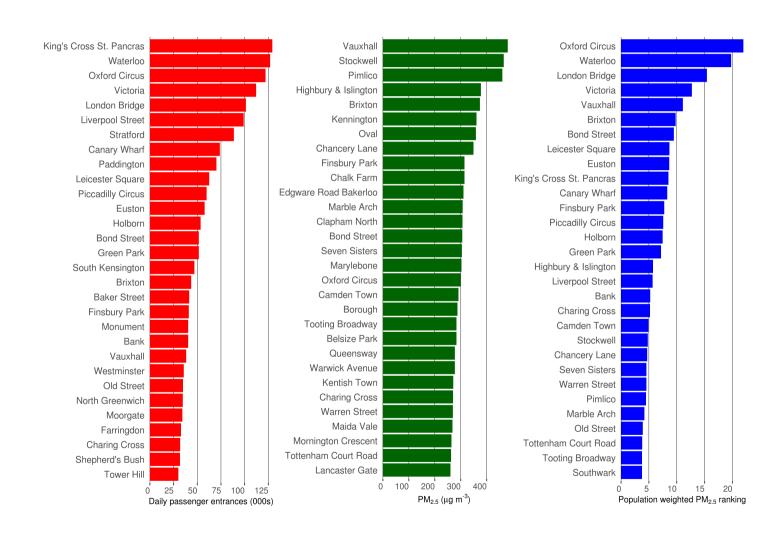
The full paper can be found at https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412019313649?via%3Dihub.

The dataset is available at <a href="https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/tv56txbpcw/1">https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/tv56txbpcw/1</a>.

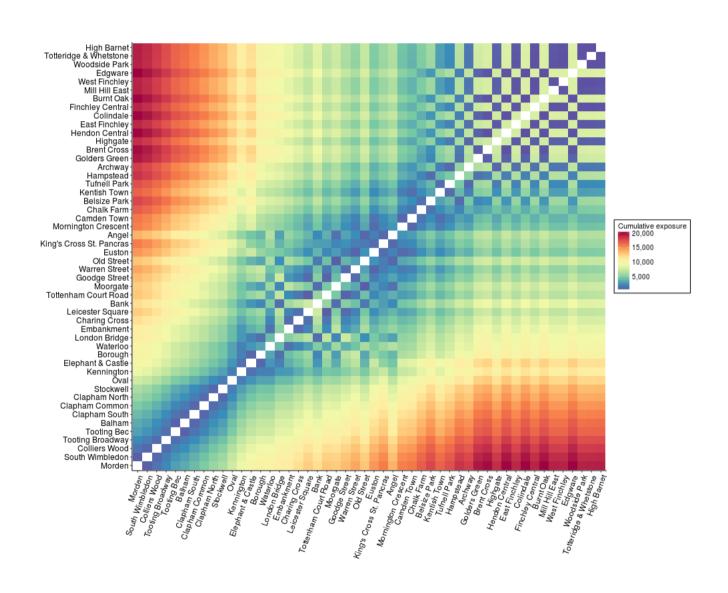
Please note: Data was recorded over 31 hours of travel in 2015 with each station measured on 2-5 occasions, this data may not reflect current concentrations.



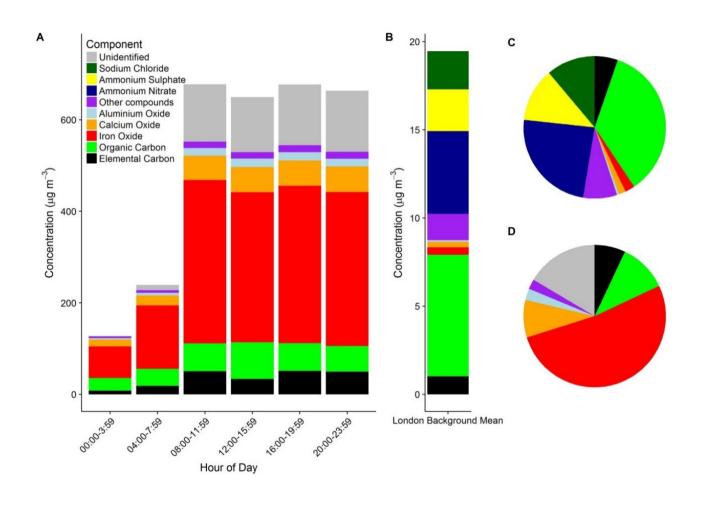
#### Passenger-weighted stations



## **Origin-Destination matrix**



#### Characterisation



# Conclusions

#### **Conclusions**

- Particles tend to be larger in diameter than those at background or roadside environments
- More particles
- PM<sub>2.5</sub> varied between lines & locations
  - lowest Hammersmith & City (Mean 25 μg/m3), similar to roadside
  - highest Victoria (381 μg/m3), 15 x higher than roadside

#### **Conclusions 2**

- · General relationship between 'depth' and air quality
- Oxford Circus, Waterloo, London Bridge, Victoria and Vauxhall at top of passenger-exposure ranking
- 79% of PM<sub>2.5</sub> characterised
  - 47% iron oxide, 7% elemental carbon, 11% organic carbon, 14% metallic and mineral oxides
- Previous studies using light-scattering may under-report PM



# What next

#### What was planned

- Characterise the remaining 11%
- More measurements accross the network to improve understanding
  - train frequency
  - passenger numbers
  - time of year
- · Interventions?
- · Develop inclusion in exposure modelling

## What happened





# The end

#### **Publication, Contact & Data**



#### Environment International

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#### PM<sub>2.5</sub> on the London Underground

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**⊞** Show more

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CSV of data

available at: https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/tv56txbpcw/1

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