

Local, national and regional contributions to PM_{2.5} pollution in Leicester



1st July 2021



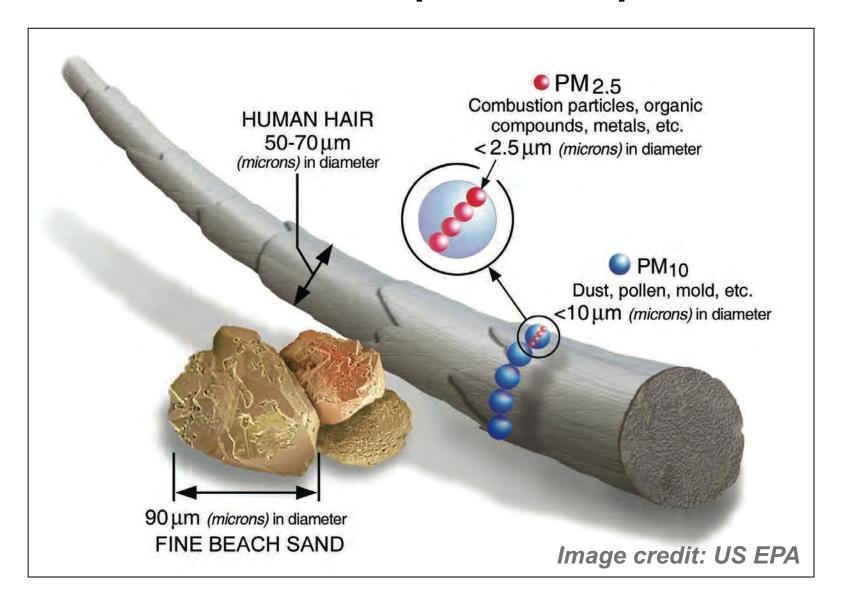


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The impact of air pollution on health



Most hazardous is **fine** particles

Small particles penetrate deep into our lungs

Many health consequences from exposure to fine particles. Most severe is premature mortality

Fine particles last in the atmosphere for **1-2 weeks**, so can be transported long distances

Many different emission sources of PM_{2.5}

Traffic



Construction



Agriculture



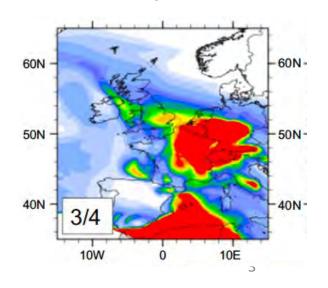
Saharan Dust



Shipping

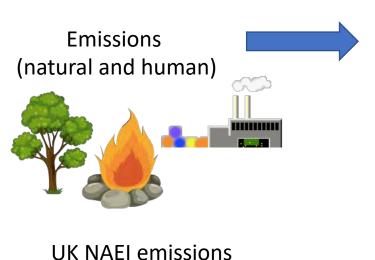


European



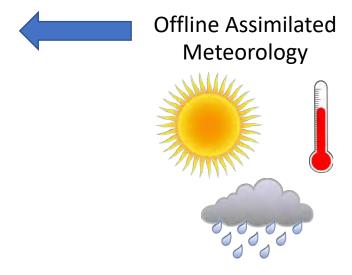
3D atmospheric chemistry transport model (GEOS-Chem)

Time period: January 2019 – December 2019



(with temporal information)

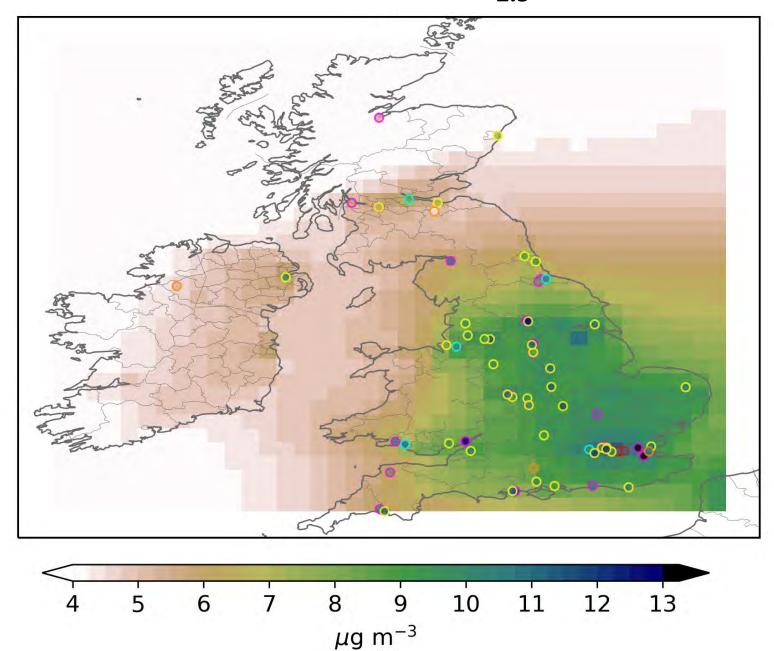
GE S-Chem Europe Nested Domain: 0.25 x 0.3125 or ~25-30 km



Chemistry, transport, wet/dry deposition GEOS-Chem version 12.1.0

(doi:10.5281/zenodo.1553349)

Annual-average PM_{2.5} across the UK and guideline values



All sites:

Measured = $10.0 \mu g m^{-3}$ Modelled = $8.4 \mu g m^{-3}$ Normalised mean bias = -16 %

Leicester:

Measured = 11.4 μ g m⁻³ Modelled = 9.4 μ g m⁻³



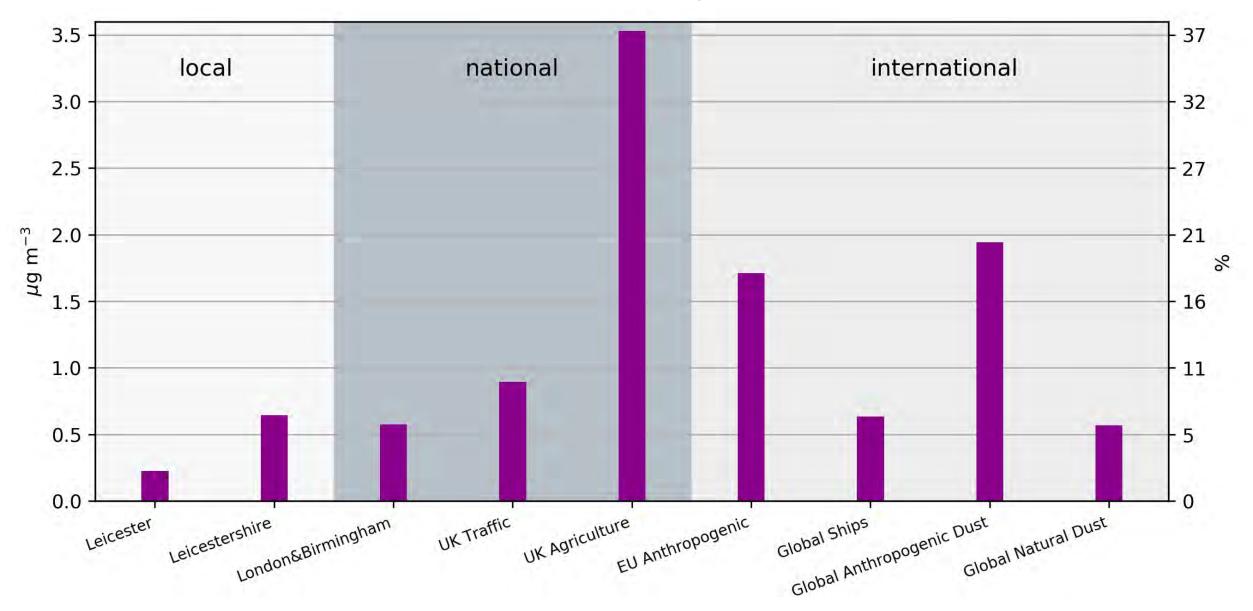
National guideline: 25 μg m⁻³



WHO guideline: 10

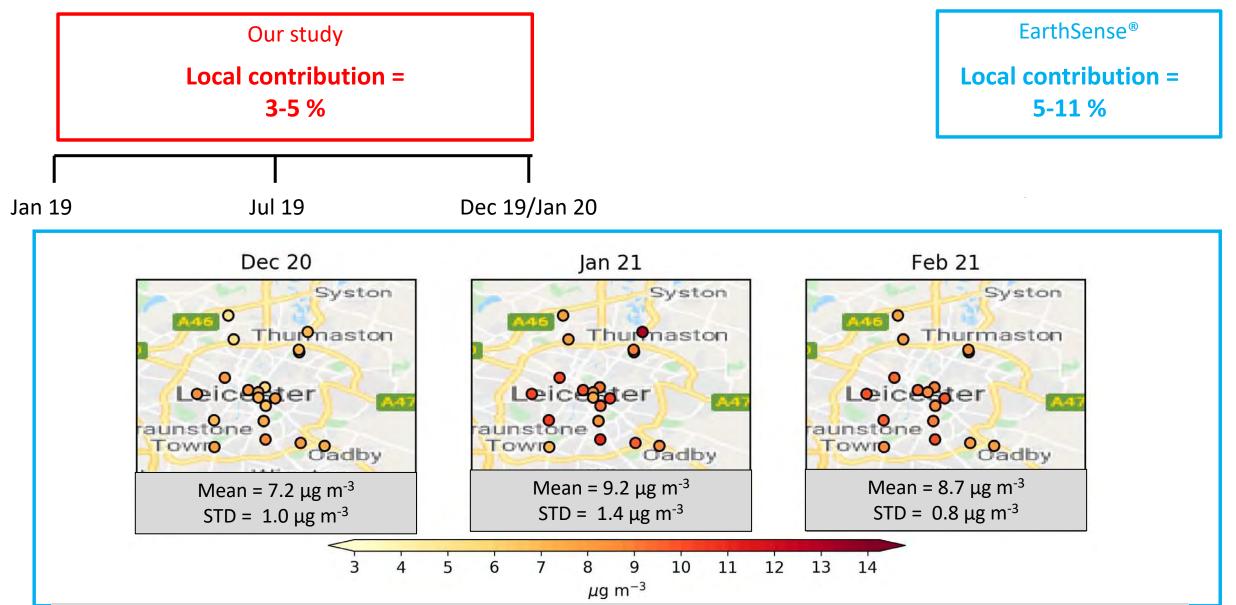
 $\mu g \ m^{-3}$

Contributors to PM_{2.5} in Leicester



PM_{2.5} is controlled by agriculture, as opposed to local emission sources within the city/county

Validating against a sensor network (EarthSense®)



Both the model and sensors agree that local emissions have a low contribution to PM_{2.5} in Leicester

Concluding remarks



- 1. UK **agricultural** emissions have a **large (37 %)** influence on PM_{2.5} in Leicester
- Transboundary emissions from continental Europe have a large (18 %) influence on PM_{2.5} in Leicester
- 3. Local emissions have small (< 5 %) influence on $PM_{2.5}$ in Leicester
- 4. UK **traffic** emissions both have **small (10 %)** influence on $PM_{2.5}$ in Leicester









