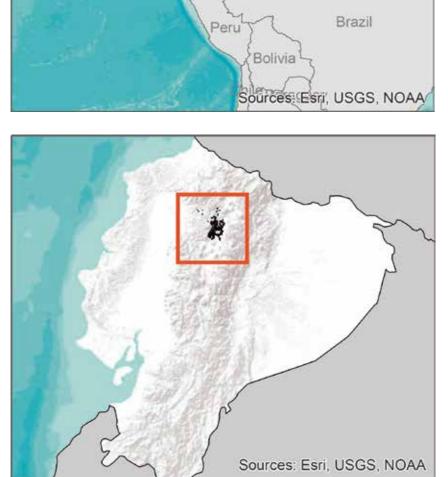
How does densification versus urban sprawl affect air pollution?



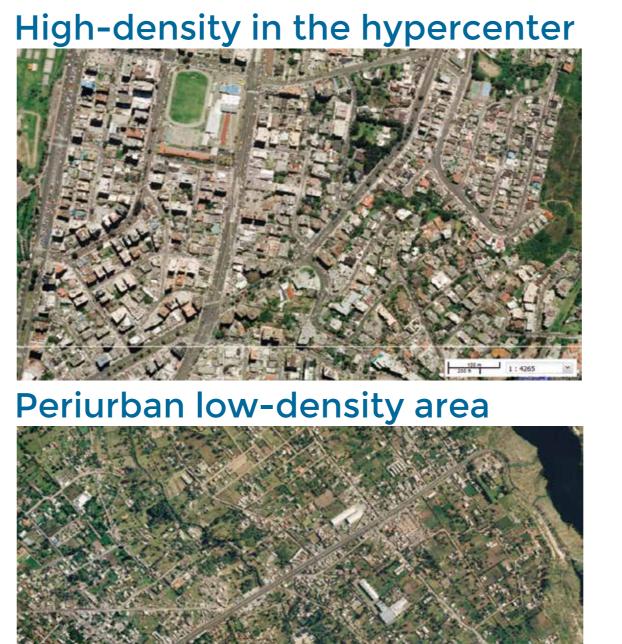
PhD Thesis, Victor Valencia victor.valencia@envs.au.dk Department of Environmental Science, Aarhus University, Roskilde, Denmark

context





Changes of urban spatial pattern Historic urban growth Year 1760





Hypercenter, higher buildings are being constructed

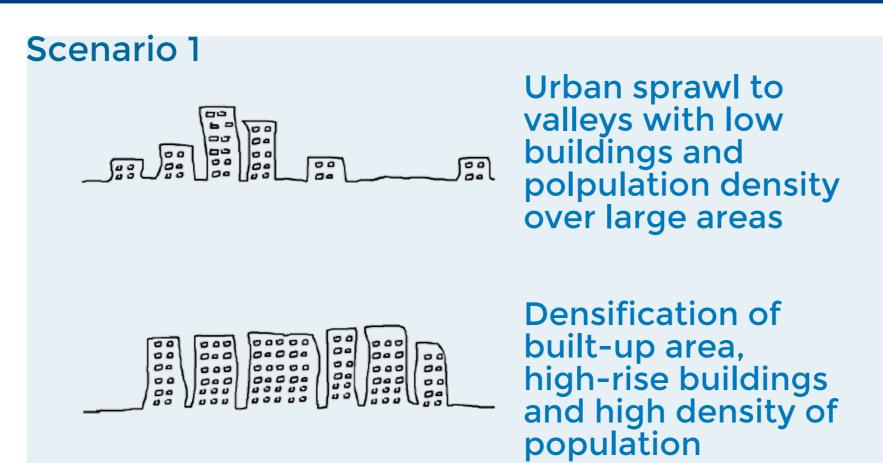


Vehicles and especially diesel busses are the main source of air pollution

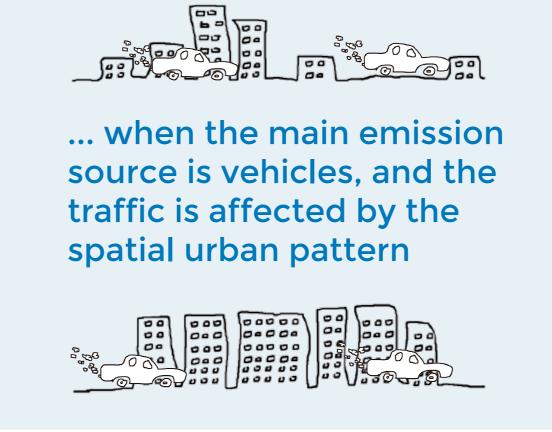
Quito is in a region with complex topography that restricts urban growth along valleys and river canyons **Currently there are about 2 million inhabitants**

method

By 2050 the population estimated to be more than 3,000,000 inhabitants







Two extreme scenarios: Scenario 1

Urban Sprawl (business as usual)

Air pollution

Mapping of

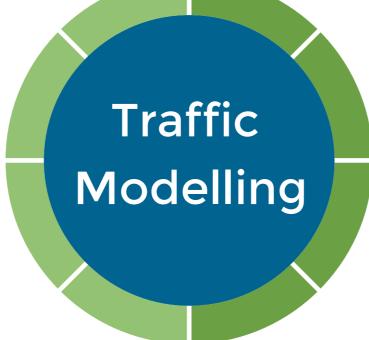
air pollution

Scenario 1 & Scenario 2

Scenario 2 **Urban Densification**

Urban growth Mapping of urban land use and population density Scenario 1 Urban sprawl LUCIA (CA based model) Scenario 2 Urban densification **GIS** modelling

Scenario 2



Spatial Analysis

What are the

between air

etc.)?

pollution and

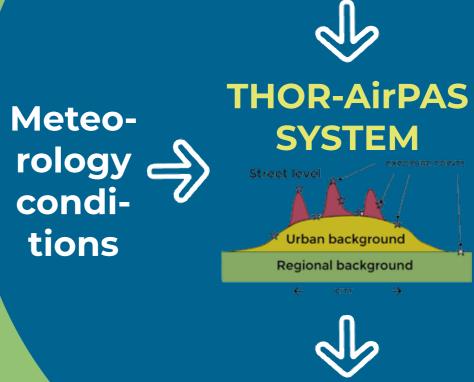
urban features

(streets, blocks,

spatial relations







Air pollutants emissions Regional background

air pollu-

tion Maps of air pollution concentration



Spatial modelling of urban growth and its influence on air pollution: Evaluation of vertical versus horizontal growth of the city of Quito **Supervisors:** Matthias Ketzel, Gregor Levin

Sources

Location maps: ESRI, USGS, NOAA. Historic Urban Growth map: Municipality of Quito, Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Aerial photographs: Ministery of Agriculture and Farming of Ecuador. City photograph: author. Bus photograph: Mario Egas / El Telégrafo digital edition July 27, 2016.

Urban Transitions 2018 November 25-27 Sitges, Spain