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# Impacts of urban spatial structure on air quality an integrated modeling approach

Arthur Elessa, Julie Prud'homme, Isabelle Coll, Vincent Viguié, Nicolas Coulombel

Work in progress !



JARDIN TROPICAL 45 BIS AVENUE DE LA BELLE GABRIELLE 94736 NOGENT-SUR-MARNE CEDEX - FRANCE

#### **Urban form and environment**

- Urban forms matter for greenhouse gas emissions
  - Transport, housing, ...
- Urban forms matter for climate-change vulnerability
  - Urban heat island
  - Urbanization in flooding prone areas...
- Urban forms matter for many other policy objectives, e.g., related to social and spatial inequalities, competitiveness...
- Wat can we say about the link with pollution issues?
  - > Air pollution levels remain a concern in many parts of Europe
  - Transportation is a major contributor to NOx (55%) and fine PM (30%) emissions. It also generates very close proximity to emissions.



What are the impacts of the form of urban growth on air quality ?

#### A confrontation of several mechanisms

- 1. In a compact urban form, pollutant emissions can be **lower** than in a sprawled city (*higher public transport/non-motorized travel modal share*)
- 2. In a compact urban form, pollutant emissions can be **higher** than in a sprawled city (*increased congestion*)
- 3. In a compact urban form, everybody leaves closer to emission sources...



#### **Project goals**

#### Several works have investigated into this issue

- E.g. Borrego et al. 2006, De Ridder et al. 2008, Martins 2012, Schindler et Caruso 2014...
- The result of the confrontation of the 2 mechanisms depends on the type of pollutant, and on the city
- ➤ Also depends on the type of vehicles → technological change can have an important impact

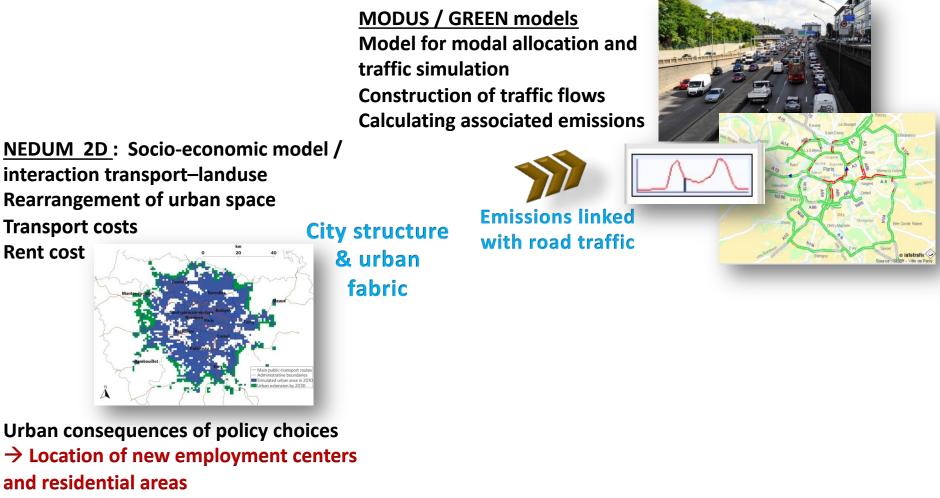
#### Many questions still need to be addressed

- What result for the case of Paris?
- To what extent can mitigation policies (e.g. vehicle efficiency increases, electric vehicles...) influence this issue?
- To what extent can adaptation policies (e.g. city greening) influence this issue?
- Are there thresholds? Non-linear relationships ?
- Is there an optimal density/urban form when considering both CO2 emissions and air pollution?
- Is the link between urban shape and air quality significant enough to play a role in the public debate?

▶ ...

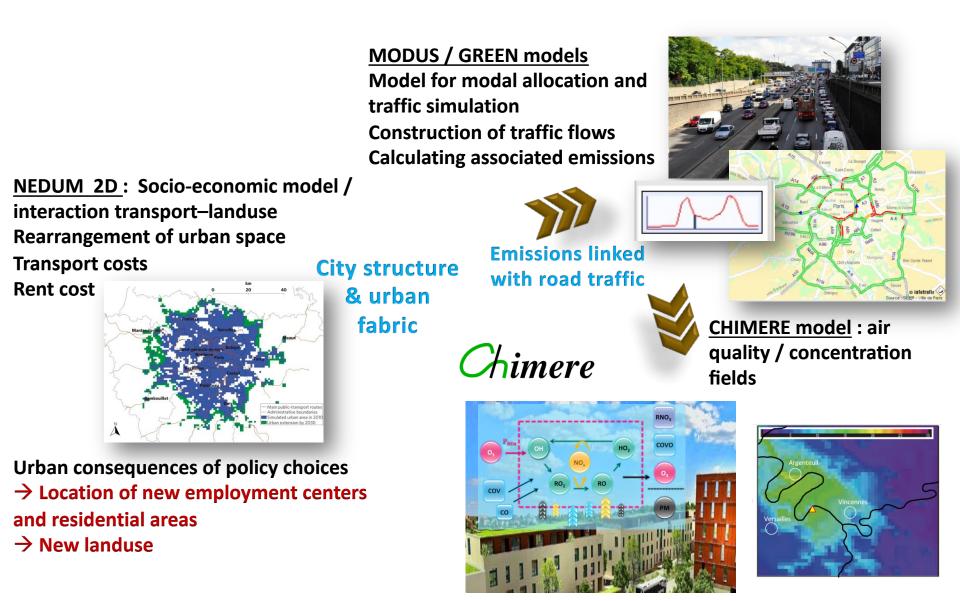


### **Proposed approach: Integrated city modelling**



 $\rightarrow$  New landuse

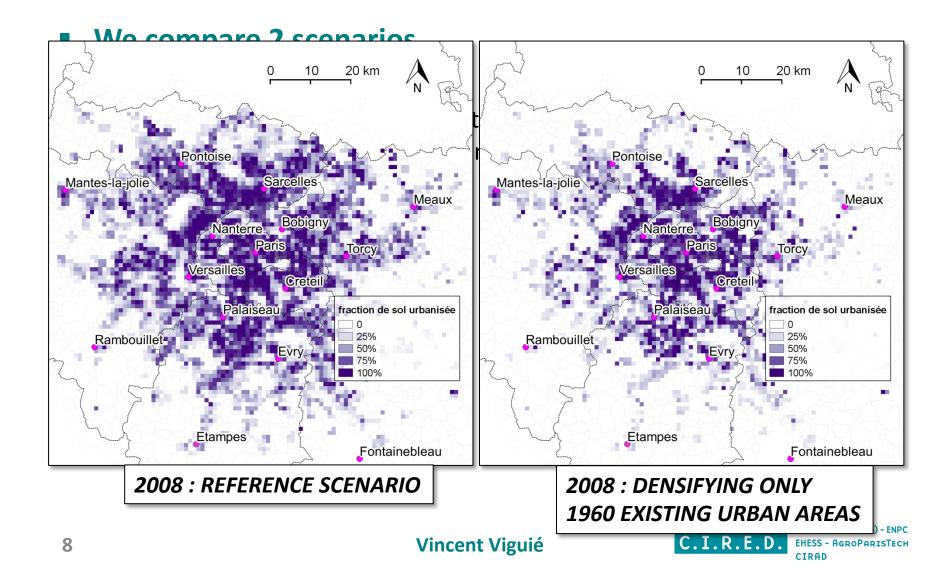
## **Proposed approach: Integrated city modelling**

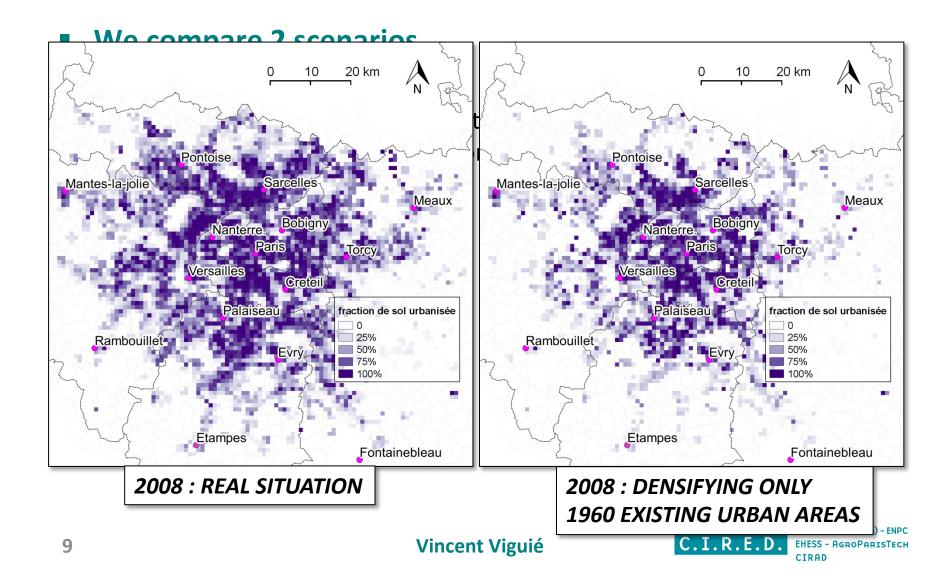


#### We compare 2 scenarios

- Paris today (reference case)
- Compact scenario: Paris, as if strong land-use policies had been implemented since 1960 to promote a compact city development







#### We compare 2 scenarios

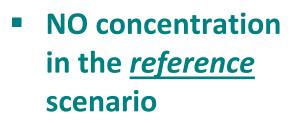
- Paris today (reference case)
- Compact scenario: Paris, as if strong land-use policies had been implemented since 1960 to promote a compact city development

# Apart from transport related emissions, all emissions are the same

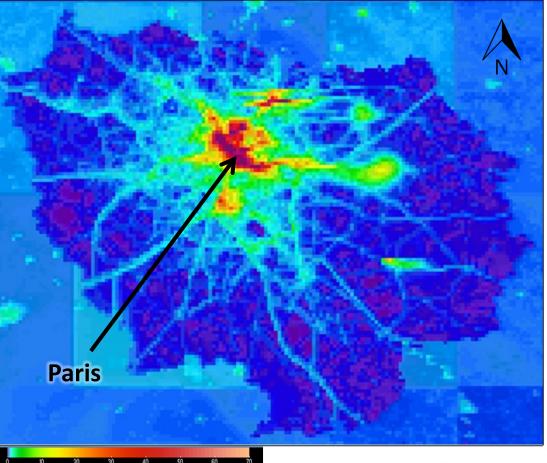
- > NB: we only simulate emissions due to commuting trips
- We make here no difference between week days and weekend

#### Simulation for the weather of the first week of January 2009





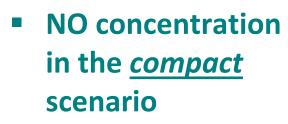
7 a.m. at the end of a week corresponding to the first week of January 2009 NO Concentration (ppb vol)





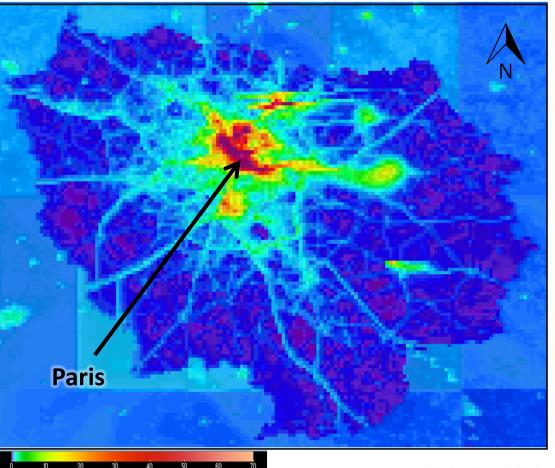


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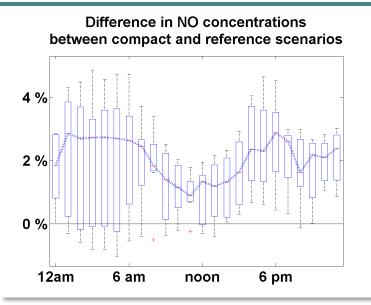
#### NO Concentration (ppb vol)

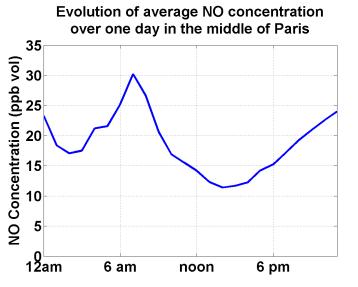






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- In the middle of the city, NO concentration appears higher, in average, in the compact scenario
- But the difference is very small...
- Work in progress ! (issue with congestion ?...)

ncent Viguié



#### **CHIMERE TOOL : Chemistry Transport Model**

