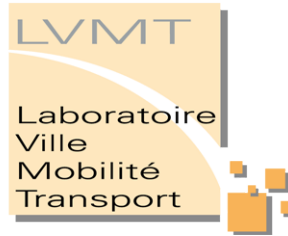




CNRS (UMR N° 8568) - ENPC
EHESS - AGROPARISTECH
CIRAD



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 !

C.I.R.E.D.

JARDIN TROPICAL

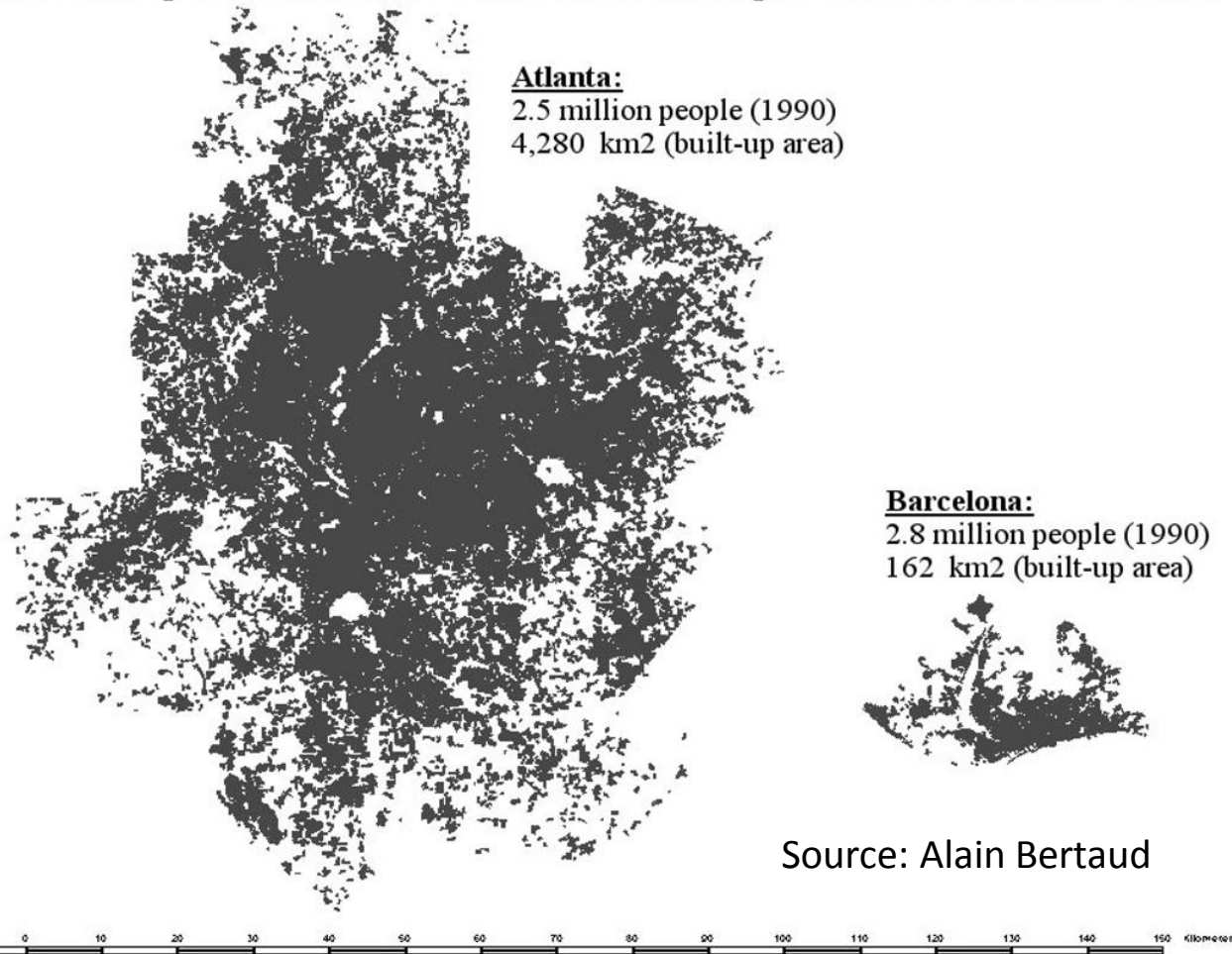
45 BIS AVENUE DE LA BELLE GABRIELLE

94736 NOGENT-SUR-MARNE CEDEX - FRANCE

29/07/2015

Urban forms matter for greenhouse gas emissions...

The Built-up Area of Atlanta and Barcelona Represented at the Same Scale



Lower emissions in Barcelona because of:

1 - Shorter travel distance;

2 – Easier use of public transport:

Barcelona has 99 km of metro line.

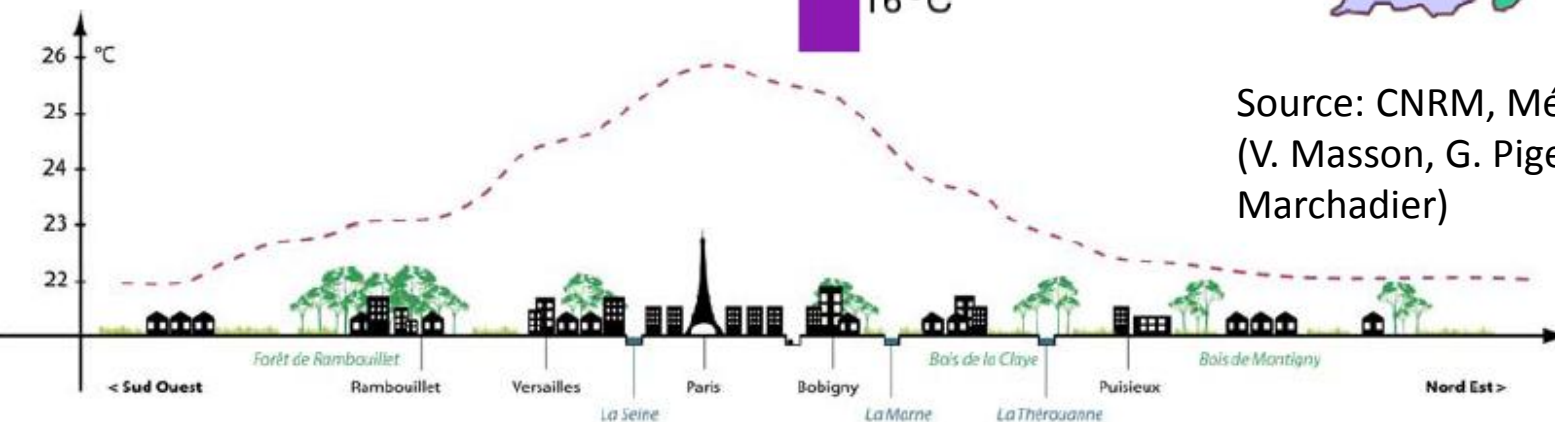
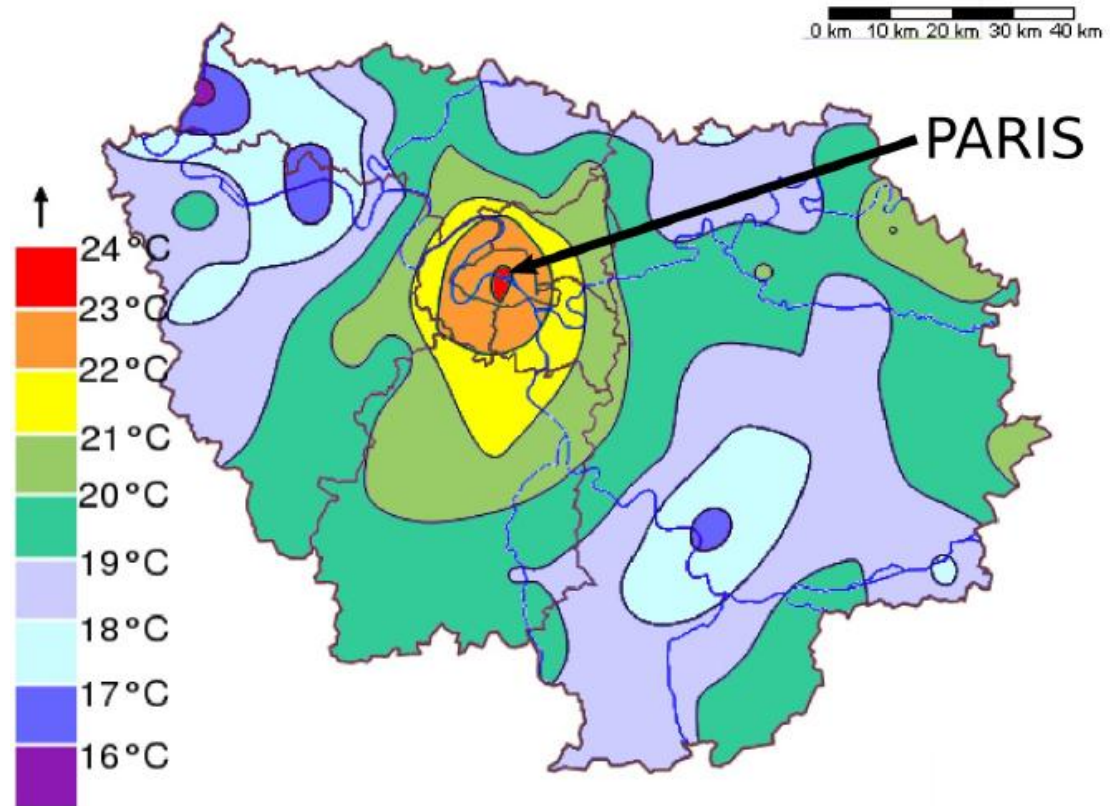
To provide the same accessibility to metro in Atlanta, 3400 km would be necessary.

Urban forms matter for climate-change vulnerability...

Urban Heat Island effect

Temperatures are higher in cities than in rural areas, especially at night.

Example of the 2003 heat wave.



Source: CNRM, Météo-France
(V. Masson, G. Pigeon, A. Lemonsu, C. Marchadier)

Cities and climate change

- **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...**
- **Urban forms cannot change rapidly, so we already need to take into account current and future constraints**
 - Unprecedented need to anticipate future constraints and objectives and to act with no delay

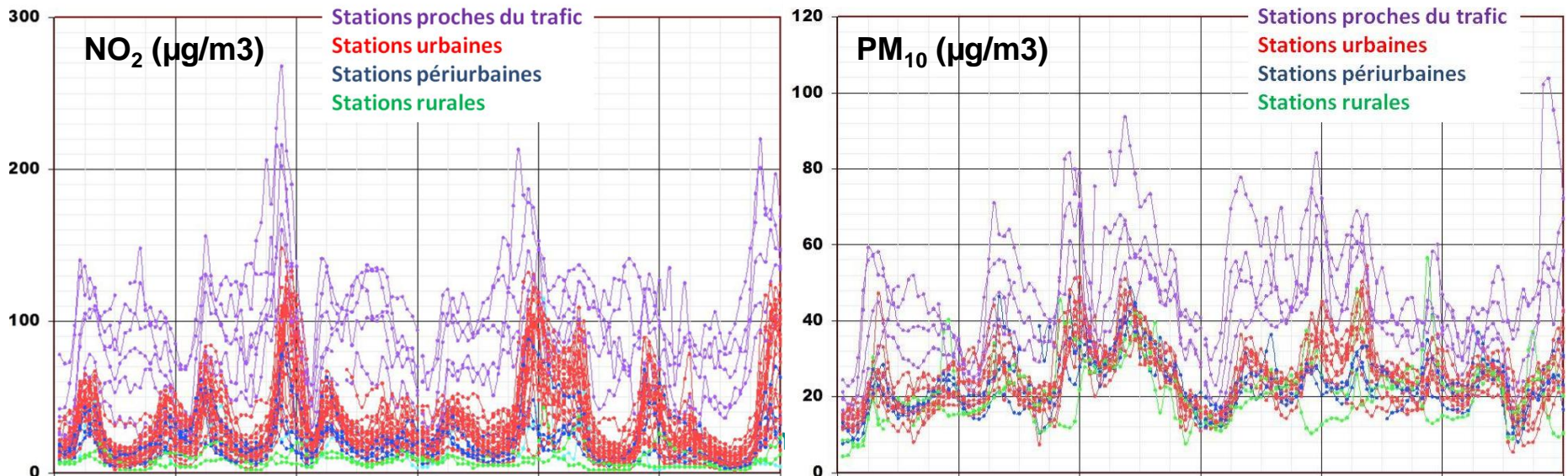
State of urban air quality in France / Europe

■ A European issue

- Air pollution levels remain a concern in many parts of Europe
- Transportation is a major contributor to NO_x (55%) and fine PM (30 %) emissions. It also generates very close proximity to emissions.

Evolution of hourly concentrations at all stations of the AIRPARIF air quality network for a week of summer 2007

Source: I. Coll



State of urban air quality in France / Europe

■ A European issue

- 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.

■ Always a key political issue in the agenda

- Epidemiological research confirms the significant long-term impact on human health
- Increasing expectations of urban populations confronted with environmental and public health issues
- ... but
- Uncertainties about the evolution of pollutant background concentrations
- Incomplete implementation of existing air quality policies
- Such trends remain incompatible with sustainable development

Research question

- **What are the impacts of the form of urban growth on air quality ?**
 - Go beyond the only consideration of emission control
 - Identify urban growth scenarios leading to low pollution levels

- **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

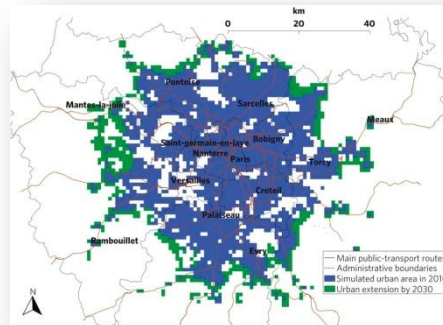
- **Integrated city modelling**
- **Build an integrated modeling chain from existing proven models**
 - Based on existing expertise rather than reinventing state-of-the-art models
 - Designed to provide new type of analyses, through thematic transversality
- **Challenges:**
 - Heterogeneity of philosophies
 - Heterogeneity of refinement degrees for a given parameter / urban component
 - Uncertainty cascade

The logo features the text 'Futurs Urbains' in a large, white, serif font against a dark red background. Below it, in a smaller, white, sans-serif font, are the words 'ARCHITECTURE AMÉNAGEMENT' and 'ENVIRONNEMENT TRANSPORT'. At the bottom, the words 'Urban Futures' are written in a large, white, serif font, with 'Urban' on one line and 'Futures' on the next.

Calculating associated emissions



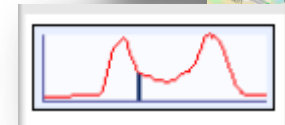
Rent cost



City structure & urban fabric



Emissions linked with road traffic



→ New landuse

Better model the interactions urban activities - Environment

Physical parameters, choice of urbanization , transport ...

Environmental policies (urban forms , economics, energy)



MODUS / GREEN models

Model for modal allocation and traffic simulation

Construction of traffic flows

Calculating associated emissions

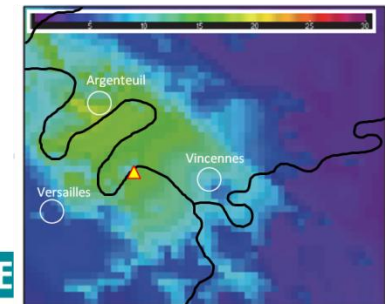
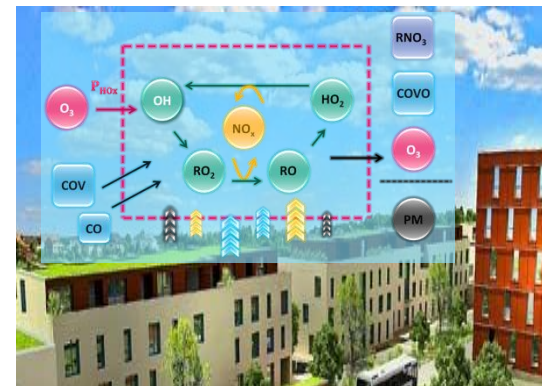


Emissions linked with road traffic



CHIMERE model : air quality / concentration fields

Chimere



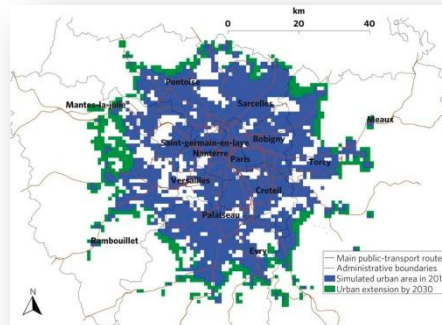
NEDUM 2D : Socio-economic model /

interaction transport–landuse

Rearrangement of urban space

Transport costs

Rent cost



City structure
& urban
fabric

Urban consequences of policy choices

→ Location of new employment centers and residential areas

→ New landuse

CHIMERE TOOL : Chemistry Transport Model

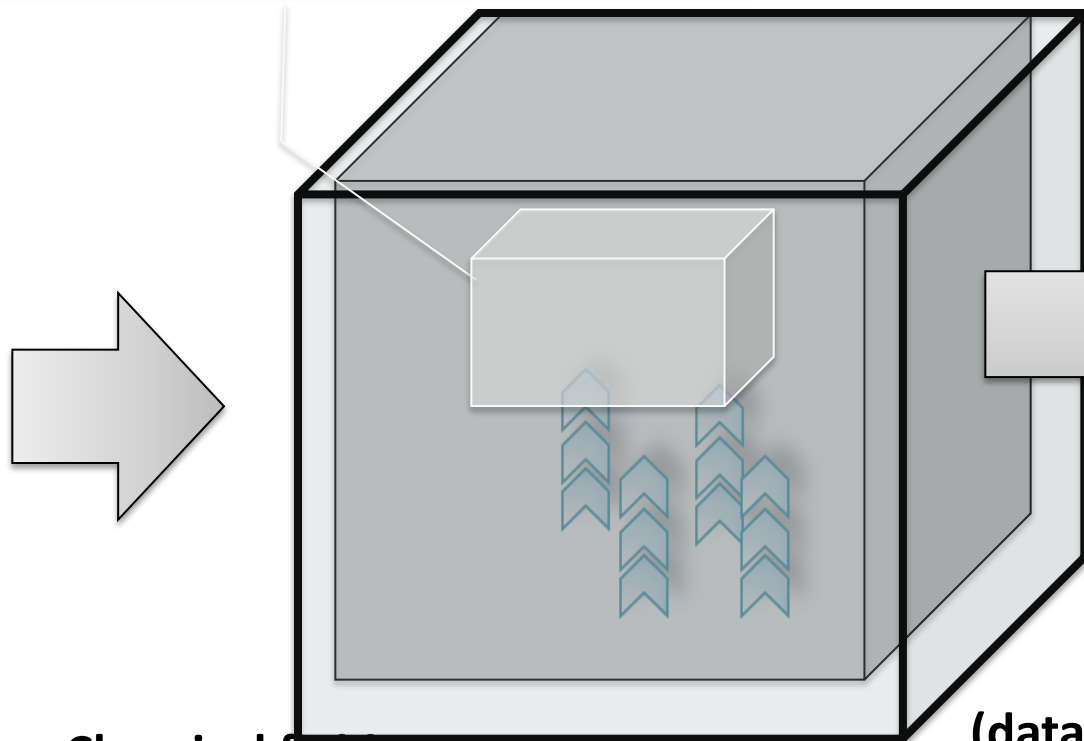
Internal modules for calculation

Chemical scheme /
Thermodynamics
Transport scheme
Solver

Meteorological
Parameters
(model)

Chimere

Gridded
concentration fields
All calculated species



Chemical fields
(large scale models)

Emissions
(database – emission
models)

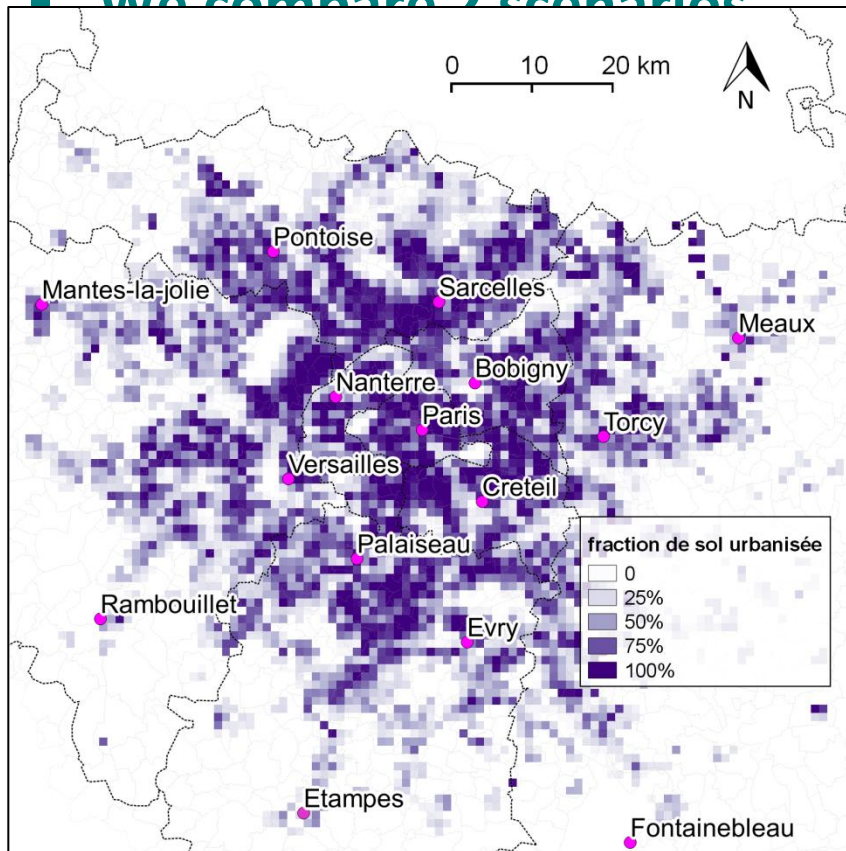
First results (work in progress)

- **We compare 2 scenarios**

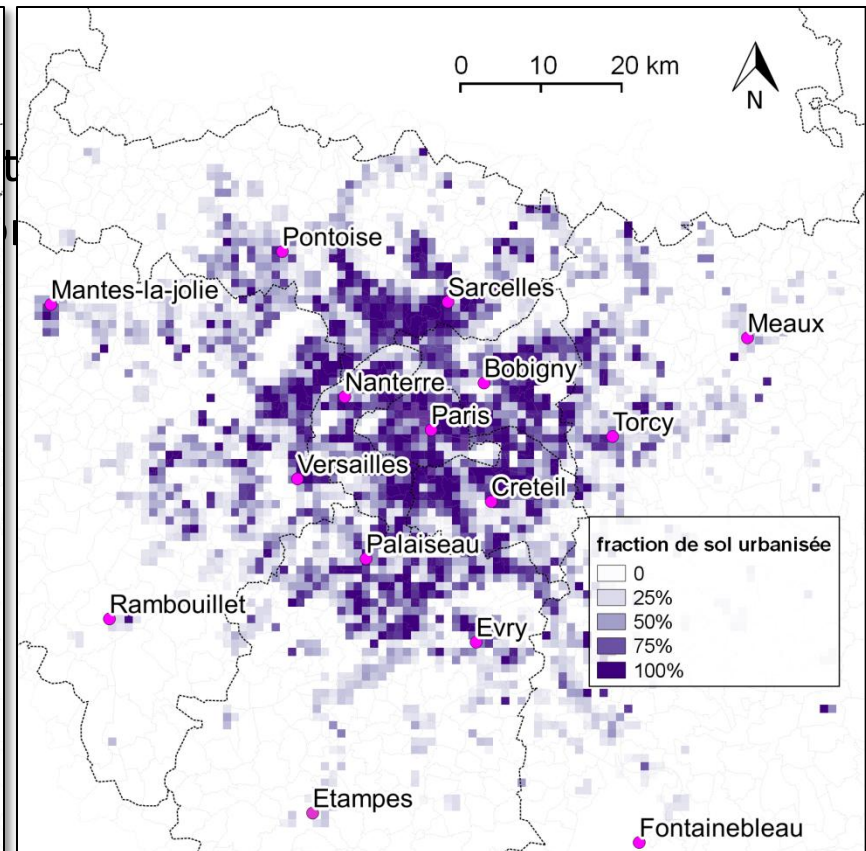
- Paris today (**reference** case)
- **Compact scenario:** Paris, as if strong land-use policies had been implemented since 1960 to promote a compact city development

First results (work in progress)

We compare 2 scenarios



2008 : REAL SITUATION



**2008 : DENSIFYING ONLY
1960 EXISTING URBAN AREAS**

First results (work in progress)

- **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**

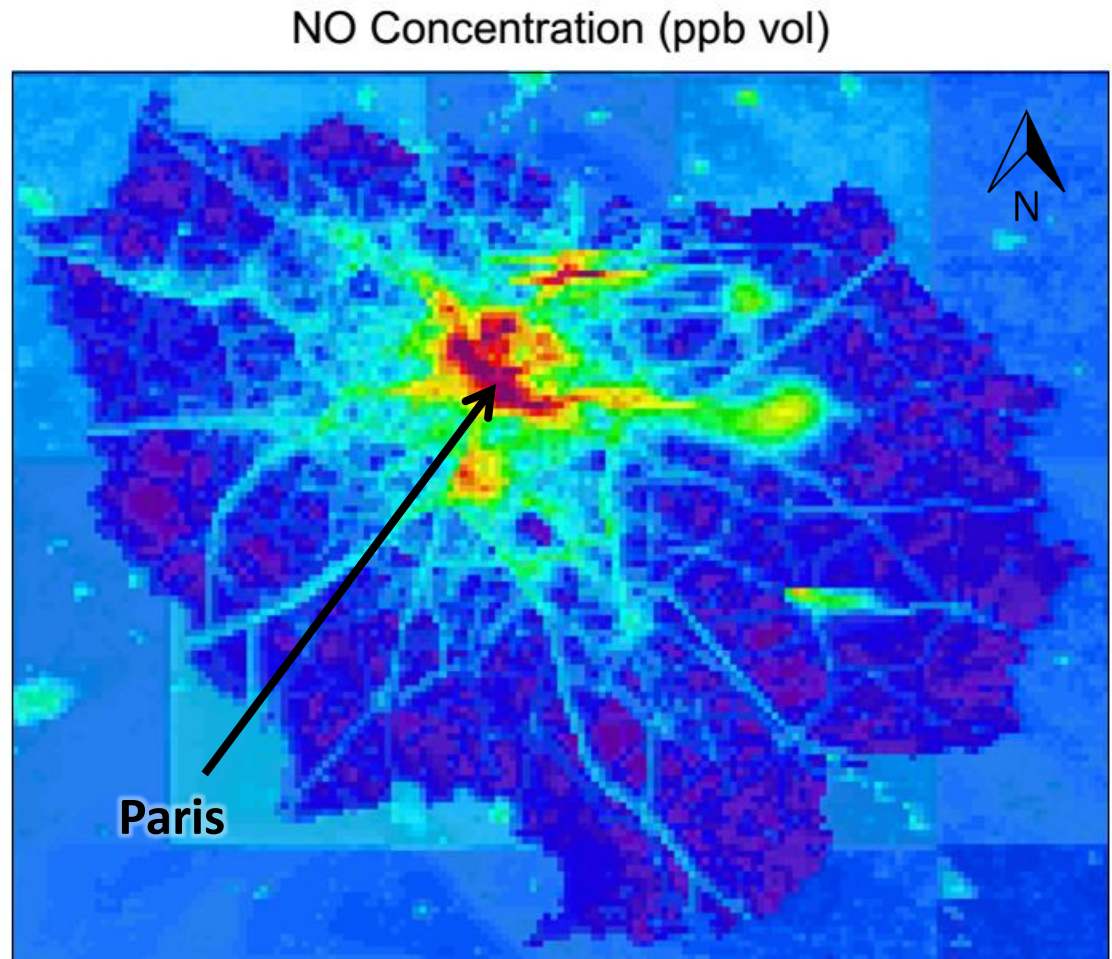
- **Simulation for the weather of the first week of January 2009**

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

First results (work in progress)

- NO concentration in the reference scenario

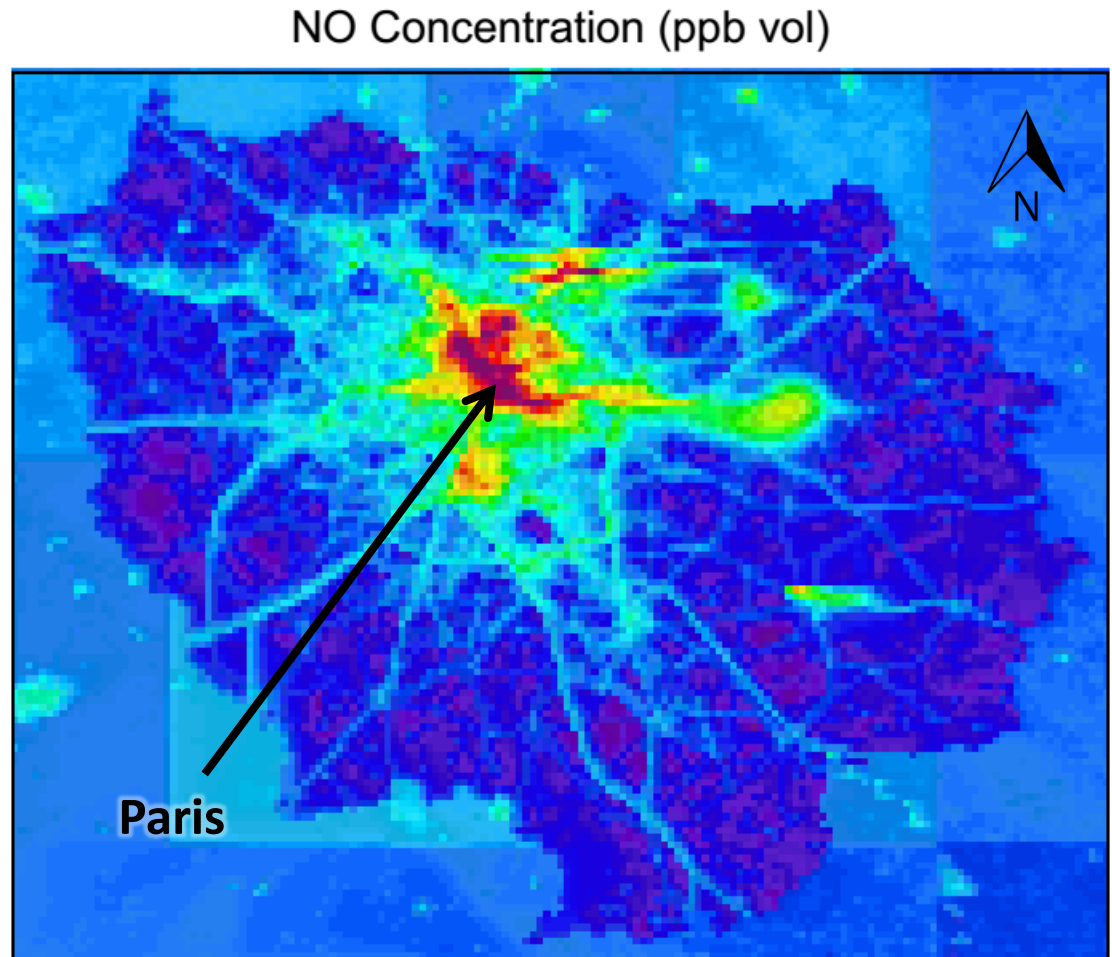
7 a.m. at the end of a week corresponding to the first week of January 2009



First results (work in progress)

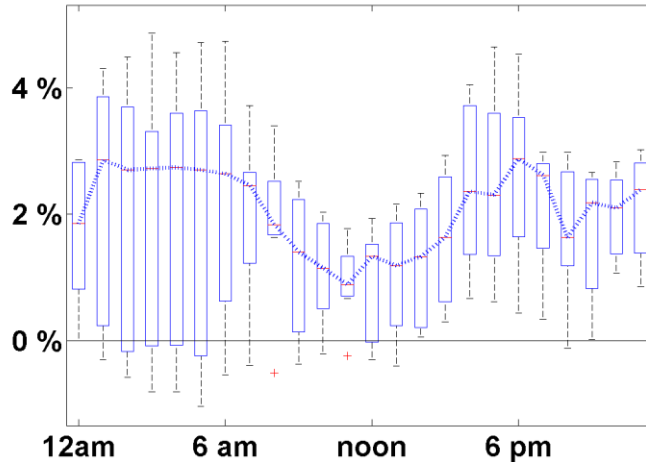
- NO concentration in the compact scenario

7 a.m. at the end of a week corresponding to the first week of January 2009

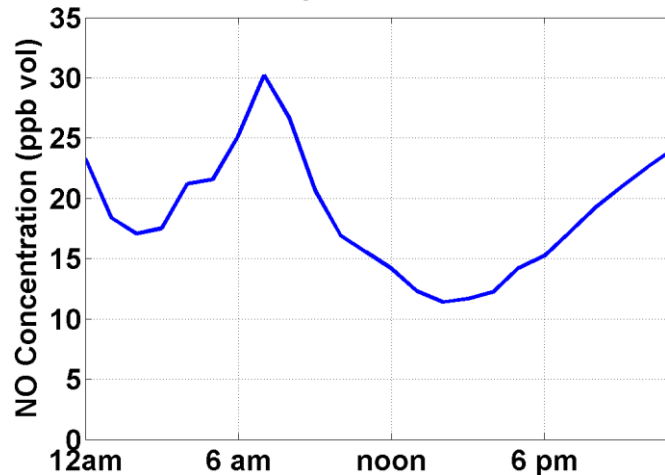


First results (work in progress)

Difference in NO concentrations
between compact and reference scenarios



Evolution of average NO concentration
over one day in the middle of Paris



- 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 ?...)*