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Estimation of the background PM2.5 concentrations in megacities in Iran





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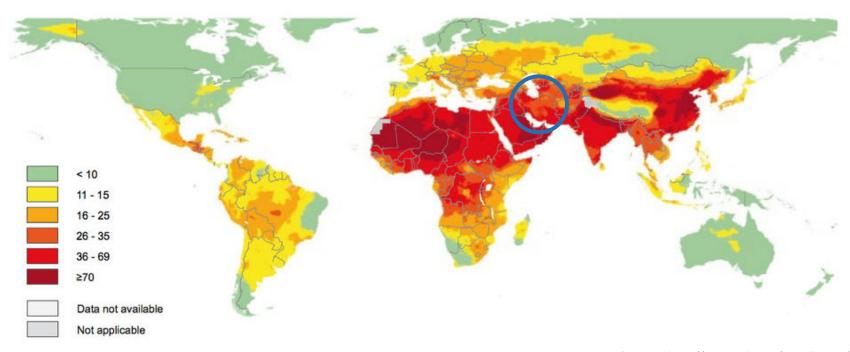


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Introduction: Air Pollution in Iran

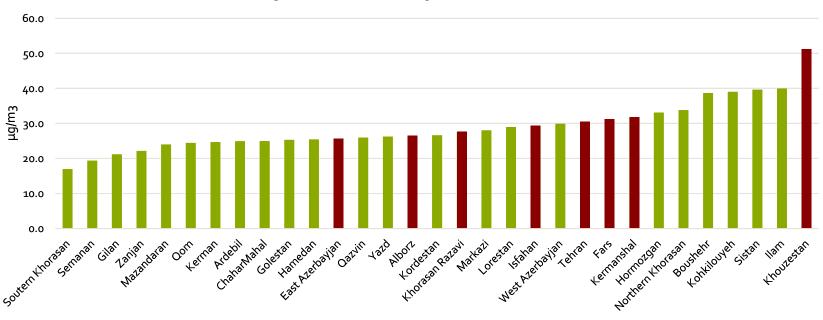


Reference: http://maps.who.int/airpollution/



Introduction: Air Pollution in Iran

3-Year Annual PM2.5 Concentration



Reference: Hassanvand M.S., et al., 2020



Selected Megacities





Methodology

- To estimate the monthly background PM2.5 concentrations in Megacities in Iran.
- Based on AOD data from satellite sensing and actual PM2.5 concentration records in the cities.
 - Correlations between inside-city AOD and reference point AODs.
 - Correlation between inside-city AOD and PM2.5 concentrations.
 - Calibrating the AOD-based PM2.5 with source apportionment results, were applicable.



Methodology

• Procedure:

- 1. Identification of a reference point around the city.
- 2. AOD data collection and manipulation at the reference point and the city average.
- 3. PM2.5 data collection and manipulation at the city average.
- 4. Estimation of the non-anthropogenic PM2.5 concentration in the city.
- 5. Calibrating the estimated background PM2.5 concentration with source apportionment results in a refence city (Tehran).
- 6. Applying the calibration factors on estimated background PM2.5 concentration in other cities.
- 7. Cross-check of the estimated background concentrations with annually averaged simulated PM2.5 and surface observations over Iran.

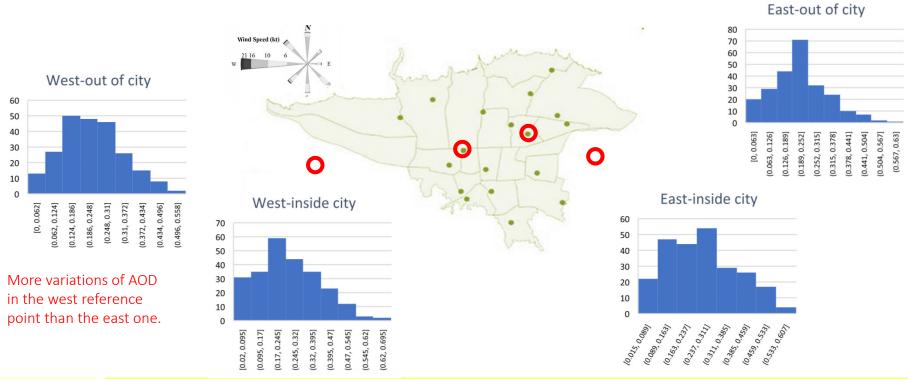


Methodology

- Identification of reference points is based on the below criteria:
 - Upstream of wind
 - Far from anthropogenic emission sources
 - Enough near to the cities
 - ⇒More variations with meteorological variations
 - Comparing the histograms of the AOD of the selected reference point



• Selection of reference points: e.g., histograms of case of Tehran

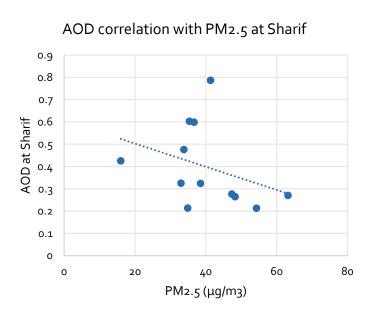


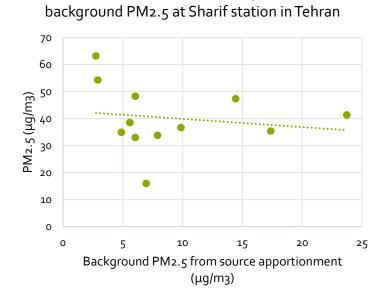


- AOD was not available for most of the cloudy days in cold months.
- Also, the PM2.5 background concentrations from SA studies are available for monthly averaged values.
- Therefore, the monthly averaged AOD and PM2.5 data were used to avoid monthly biased correlations.



PM_{2.5} concentrations at concentrated points are not correlated with AOD and background PM_{2.5} concentrations from Source Apportionment results

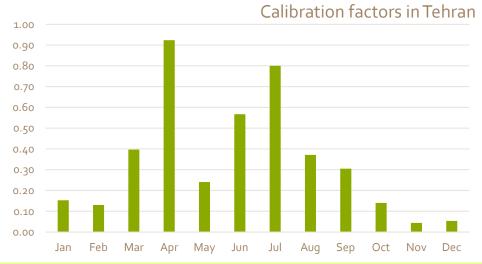




Correlation between PM2.5 and SA

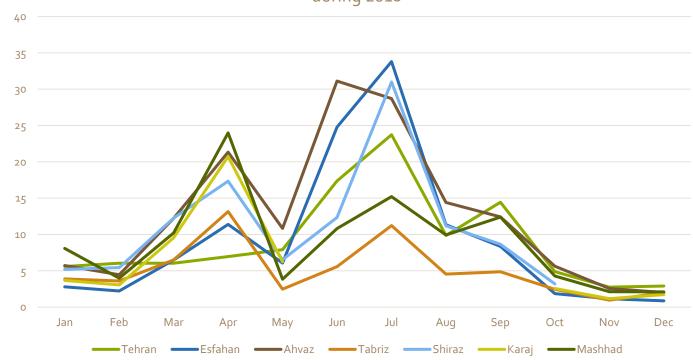


- Variation of calibration factors between warm and cold months.
- AOD-based background PM2.5 estimates are more accurate in warm months, in which sand and dust storms are more frequent.



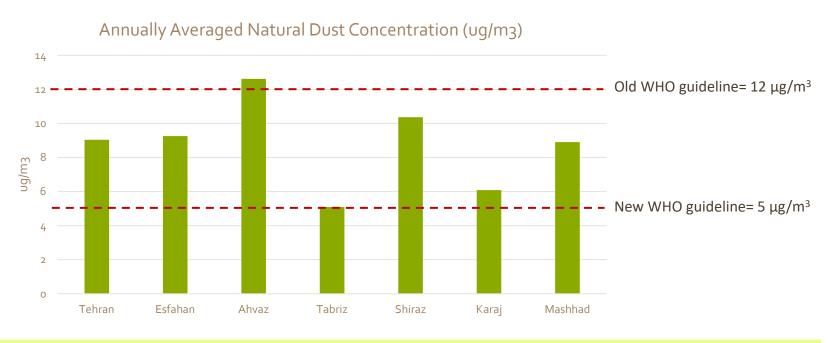


Variations of monthly averaged background PM2.5 concetrations during 2018



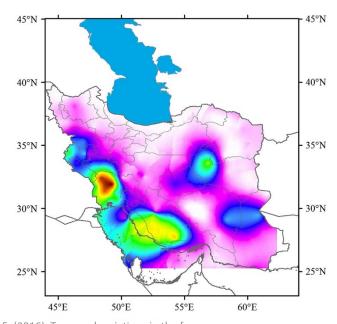


• Most of the cities do not meet WHO PM2.5 guidelines, even without any anthropogenic emissions.





Simulated natural PM2.5 concentrations over Iran, agrees with the estimated values

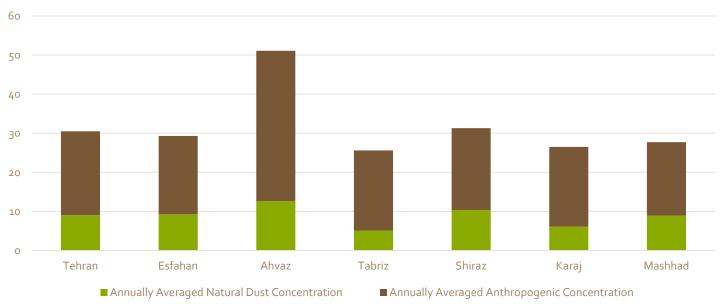


Reference: Alizadeh-Choobari, O., Ghafarian, P. and Owlad, E. (2016), Temporal variations in the frequency and concentration of dust events over Iran based on surface observations. Int. J. Climatol., 36: 2050-2062.



• Derived background PM2.5 confirms that natural sources have more shares in dry regions than the wet climates.





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Conclusions and recommendations

- This research work, for the first time, used RS data to estimate the background PM2.5 concentrations over the main Megacities in Iran.
- Lack of access to real-time background PM2.5 measurements and SA results.
- Regression of the AOD for background PM2.5 needs validation with SA observations.
- PM2.5 modeling is needed to assess precise relationship with AOD.
- In highly polluted cities, the PM2.5 and AOD are not correlated.
- First guess estimates may be helpful, but need further modeling of relationship



Thank you for your attention!

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