CityZen – Bridging the scales with focus on megacities



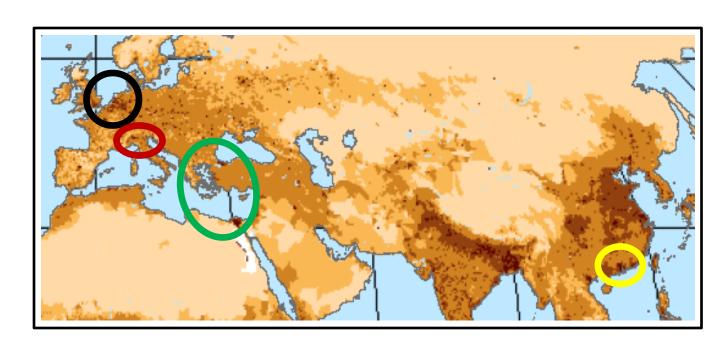
Hermann Jakobs, FRIUUK
Michael Gauss, met.no
and the CityZen team

Geneva, 26 February 2010

Outline

- The CityZen project
- Progress during the 1st year
- Contribution and first results from FRIUUK





Gridded Population of the World Persons per km²



1 - 4

5 - 24

25 - 249

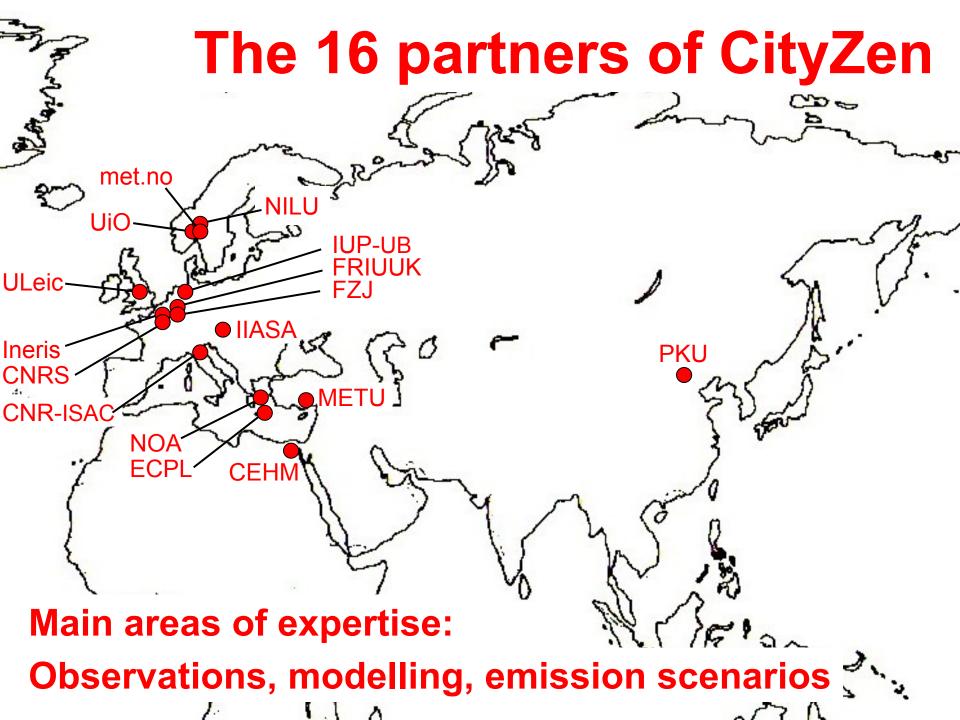
250 - 999

1,000 +





Copyright 2005. The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York. Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University; and Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Gridded Population of the World (GPW), Version 3. Palisades, NY: CIESIN, Columbia University. Available at: http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw.



Objectives of CityZen

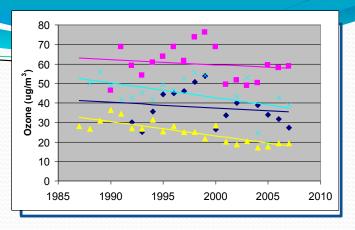
- Quantify and understand <u>current air pollution</u> in and around selected megacities
- Development of tools to estimate interactions between different spatial scales
- Estimate how megacities influence air quality and climate, locally and globally
- Estimate how megacities are responding to climate change
- Estimate the impact of future emission change, including mitigation options
- Provide technical underpinning of policy work

Progress during the 1st year

- Observations
- Emission scenarios
- Modeling

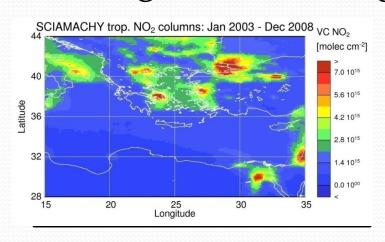
Observations

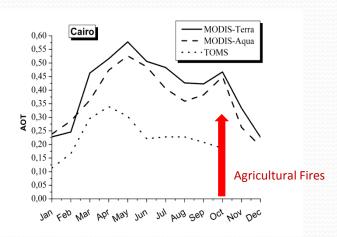
 Ground-based: new network, and maintenance of existing networks



O₃ at different stations Athens

- Satellites: combining data from different instruments into consistent multi-year data set (GHG now available)
- Detecting trends and megacity signals

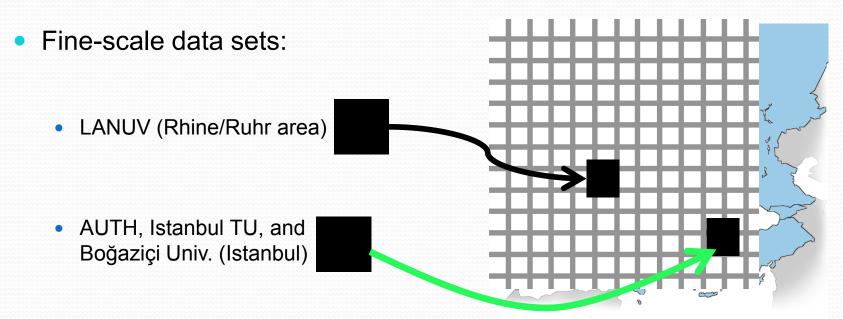




MODIS: anthr.+nat, TOMS: dust(nat.)

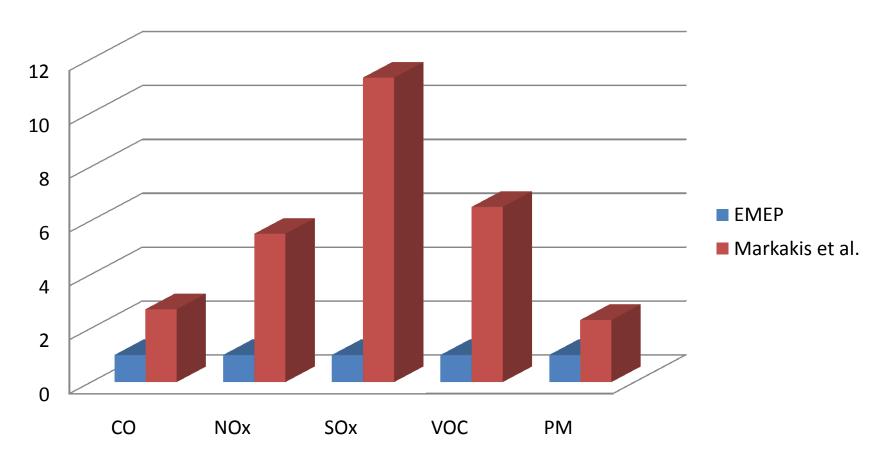
CityZen emission inventories

 1998-2007 Europe: EMEP (50×50 km²) spatially regridded to 10×10 km² using GLOBCOVER data: INERIS (→ "INERIS-EMEP")



- 1998-2007 global: based on the RCP scenarios produced for IPCC-AR5 (0.5°×0.5°) and 'INERIS-EMEP': CNRS
- Not ready yet: 2030/2050 scenarios from IIASA based on RCP scenarios but different assumptions in terms of AQ measures

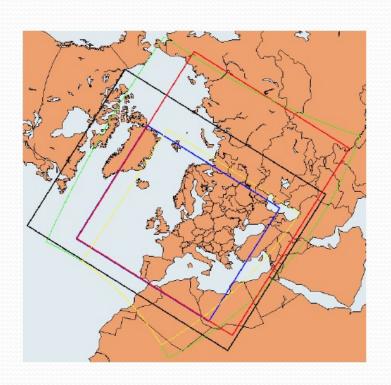
Emissions in Istanbul (EMEP emissions = 1)



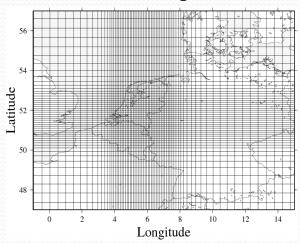
Based on data from Markakis, K., U. İm, A. Unal, D. Melas, O. Yenigün, S. İncecik: Compilation of a GIS based high spatially and temporally resolved emission inventory for the Greater Istanbul area, Science of the Total Environment, 2009, submitted.

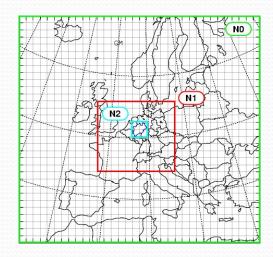
Modeling

- Nesting approach (FRIUUK)
- Zooming approach (INERIS)
- Nudging (CNR-ISAC)
- Improvement of model resolution with different domains (EMEP)
- Ongoing trend study (all)



- CNR-ISAC have done nudging experiments: Low resolution (European scale) model is nudged towards high resolution output from a smaller domain model within Po Valley
- INERIS have done zooming experiments by gradually increasing grid resolution towards selected hot spot region (BeNeLux)
- FRIUUK have done nesting experiments with 3 different model resolutions (Rhine/Ruhr)
- 10-year trend study led by INERIS with focus on all four selected hot spots, to be presented at EGU





External collaboration

- CityZen MEGAPOLI
 - IGAC Assessment on the Impacts of Megacities on Air Quality and Climate (many partners from both projects involved)
 - MILAGRO MEGAPOLI CityZen
 - Joint megacity session at EGU general assembly in Vienna in May 2010. Welcome!
- Considered:
 - COST ESo6o2 MEGAPOLI CityZen
 - Modeling Paris (measurement campaign)
 - MACC / EuroDelta / ... CityZen
 - Emission scenarios (TNO)

Summary

- Good progress on observational data
- Emission data created for the last decade downscaled from EMEP
- Modeling studies underway
- Mid-term report (Sep 2008 Feb 2010) being written in February and March 2010
- Please visit http://www.cityzen-project.eu or https://wiki.met.no/cityzen/start

Contribution and first results from FRIUUK, Rhenish Institute for Environmental Research, University of Cologne, Germany

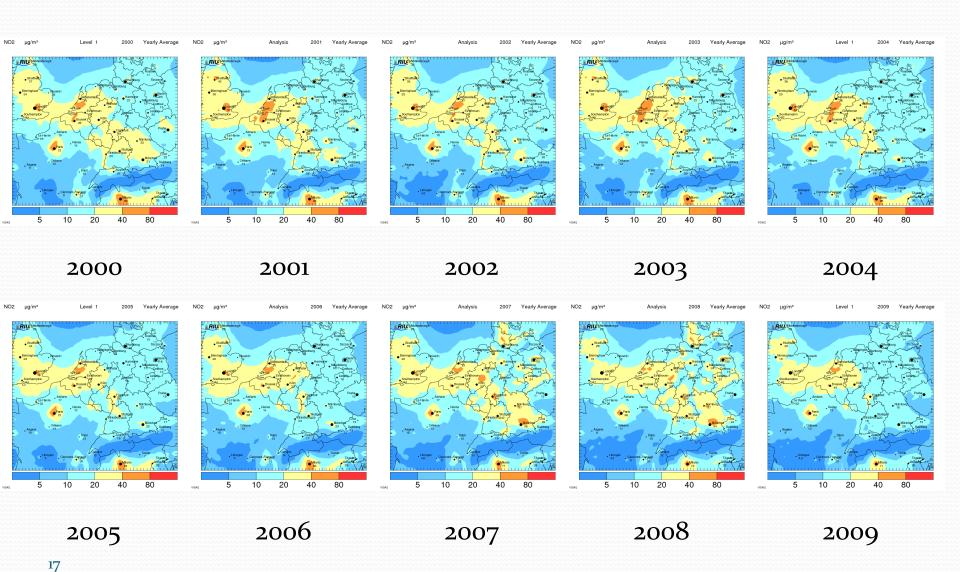
INTRODUCTION, MOTIVATION

- Development of air quality in Megacities regions in the 2000 2009
- How important are variations from year to year ?
- Focus on BeNeLux NRW-Rhine-Ruhr (as a mega-city like area)
- Calculations of horizontal fluxes
- Using The EURAD Modeling System

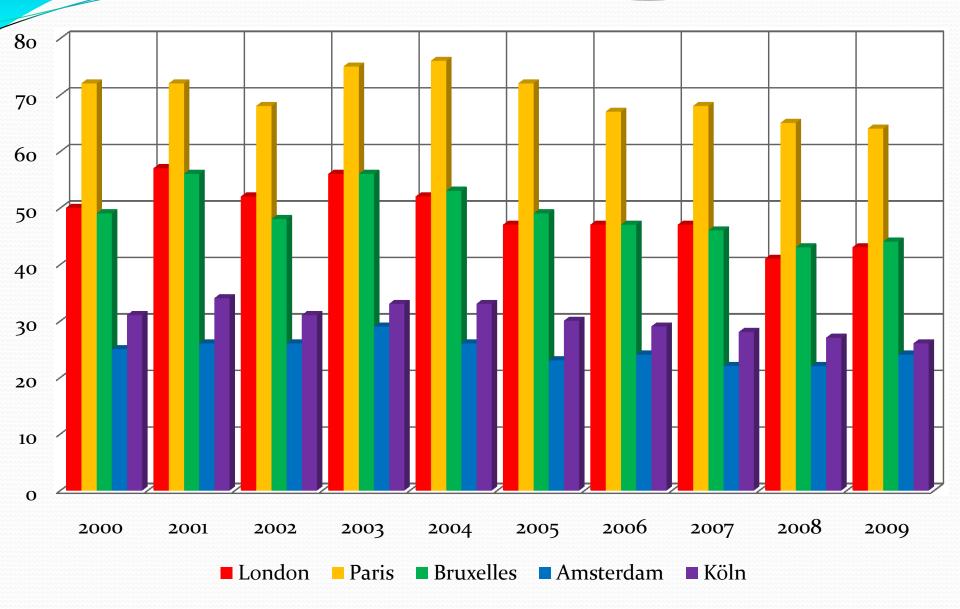
EURAD Model setup for CityZen

- 4 domains: Europe -> Ruhr area (125 1 km gridsize)
- All year calculations on all domains for 2000 2009
- Calculation of annual means, number of exceedances
- Horizontal flux calculations

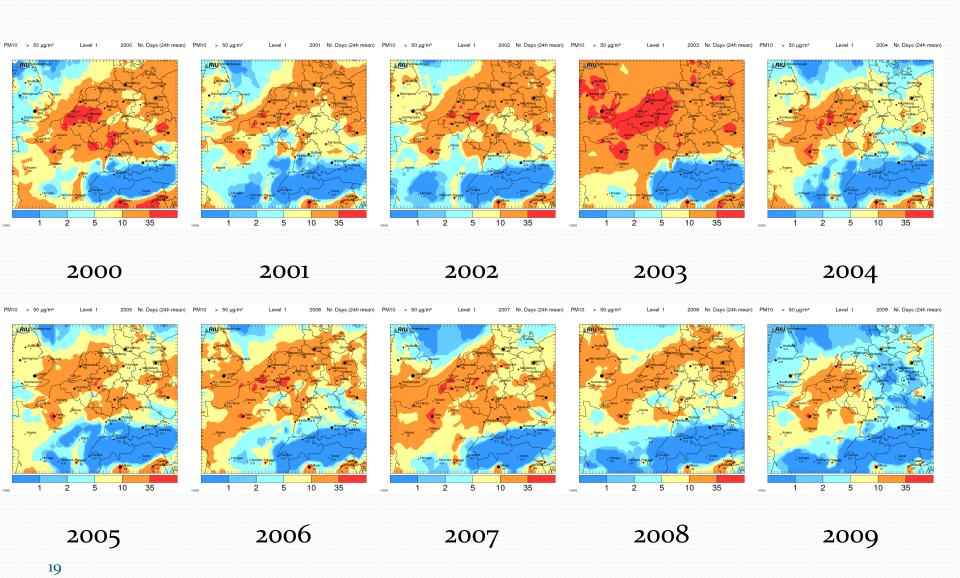
NO2, Annual Mean, near surface level



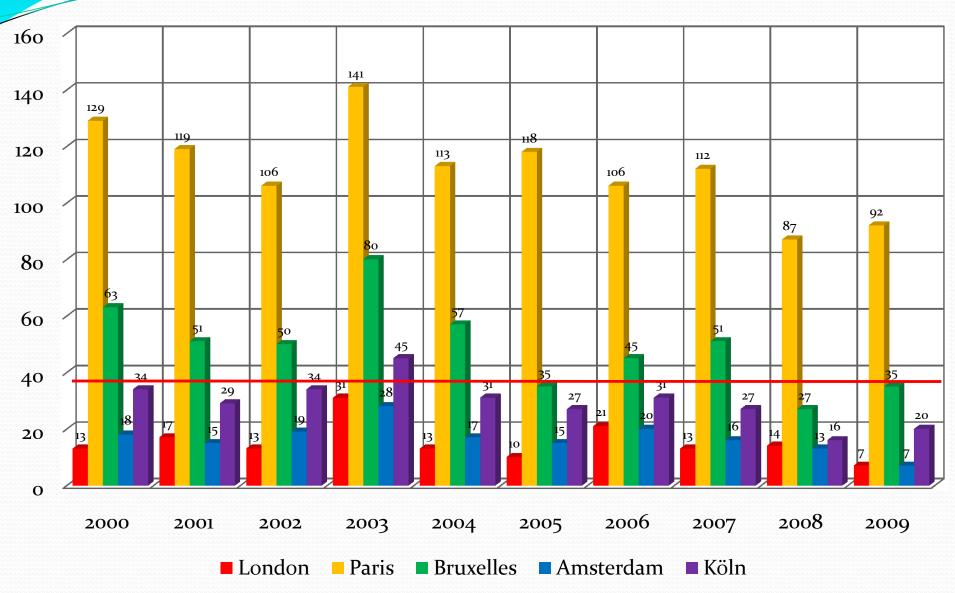
NO₂ Annual Mean



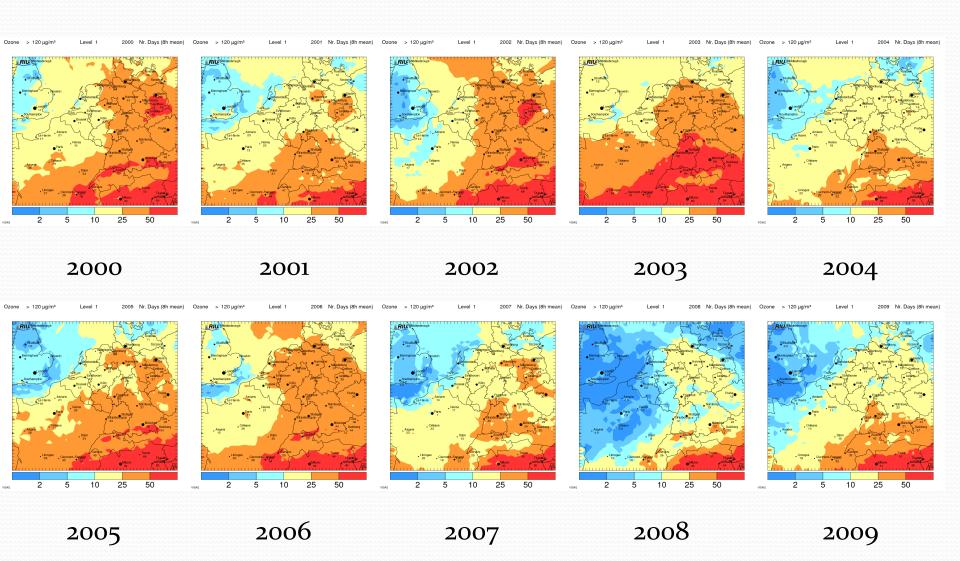
PM10, Nr of days daily mean > 50 μ g/m³, near surface level



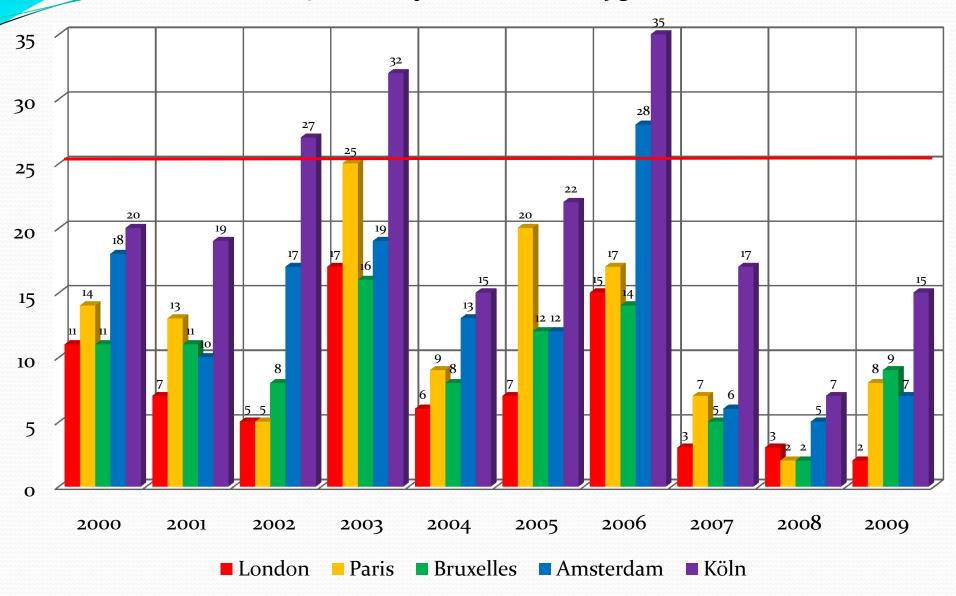
PM10 Nr of Days daily mean $> 50 \mu g/m^3$



O3, Nr of days 8 hour mean > 120 $\mu g/m^3$, near surface level





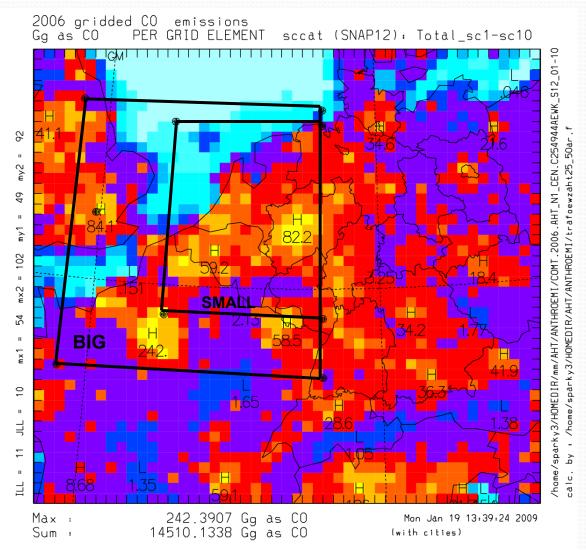


Hot Spot region: BeNeLux/Ruhr

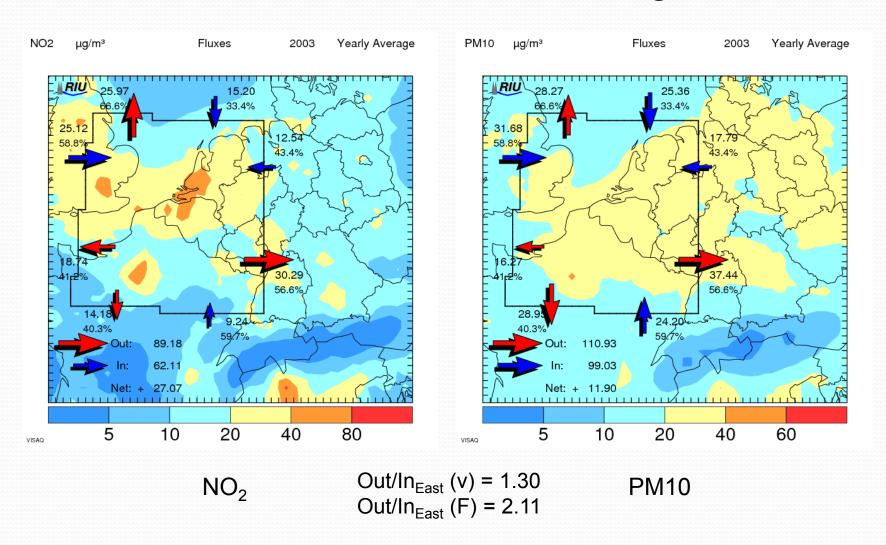
BeNeLux Small

BeNeLux Big

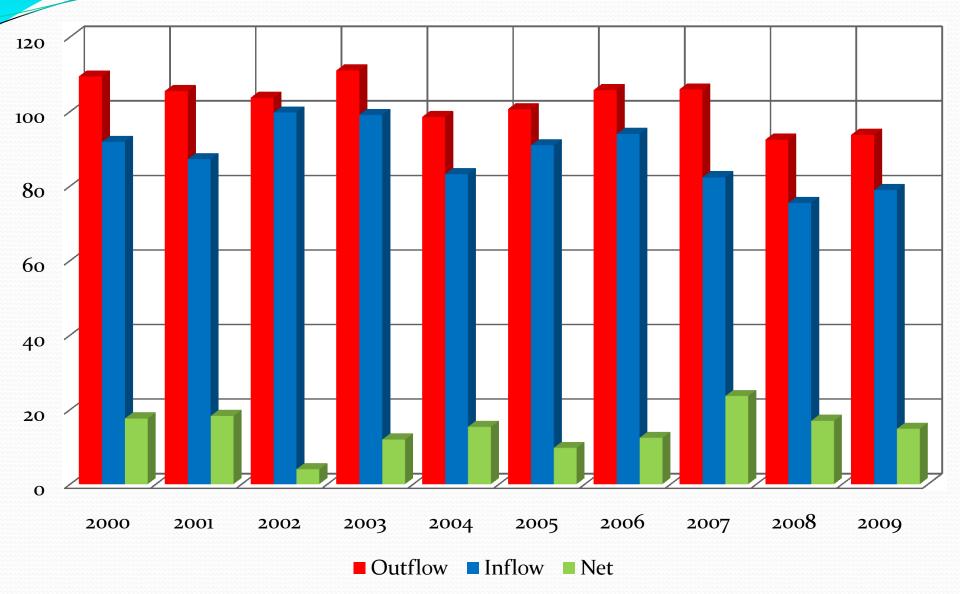
(including London and Paris)



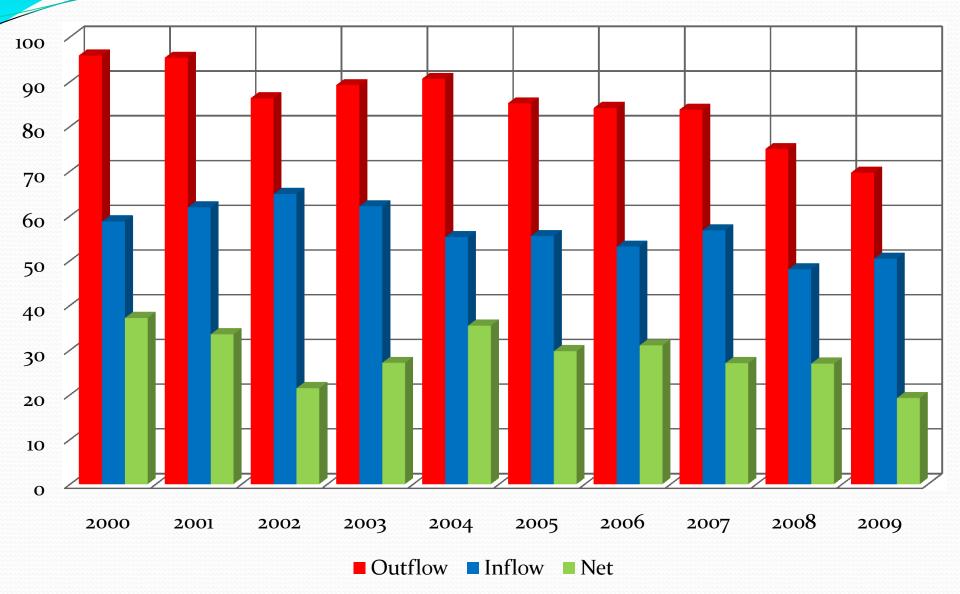
Horizontal fluxes, BeNeLux Big, 2003



PM10 Fluxes (µg/m²s) BeNeLux Large

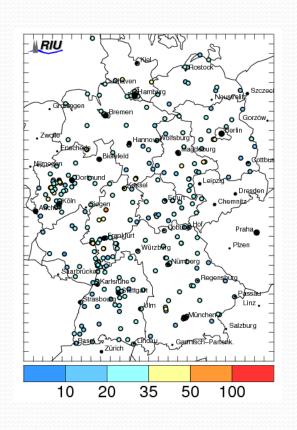


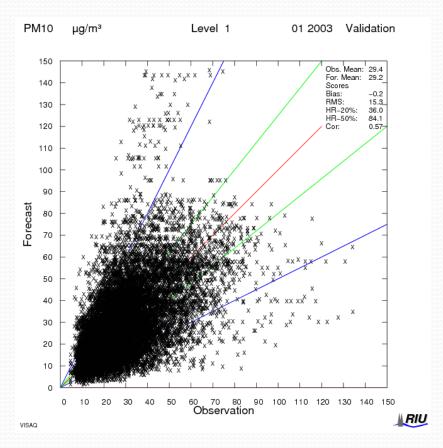
NO₂ Fluxes (µg/m²s) BeNeLux Large



A few remarks on observations

• complete observational data set available from UBA/LANUV for more than 350 station within Germany





Outlook

- Model setup for a finer grid European domain to include the other European CityZen hot spots
- Model interaction global -> regional scale