Covid-19 and air pollution: A case study of a London street

Daisy Thomas
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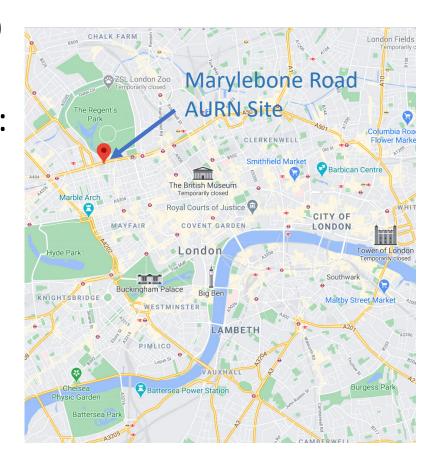


Introduction

In March 2020, the UK entered it's first Covid-19 lockdown. As this led to a sudden reduction in road traffic, it is a good time to ask the question:

Does reduced traffic lead to better air quality?

This presentation will study the air quality at Marylebone road in central London. Data was gathered from the Marylebone AURN air quality monitoring site¹ and compared with national traffic usage data².

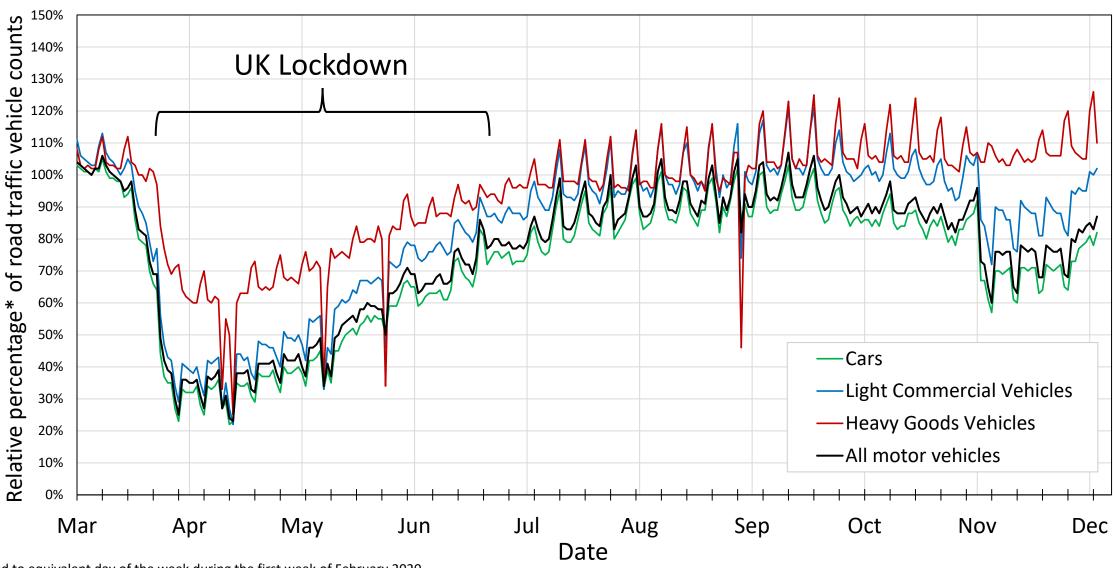


¹ available at https://www.airqualityengland.co.uk/

² available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/transport-use-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic



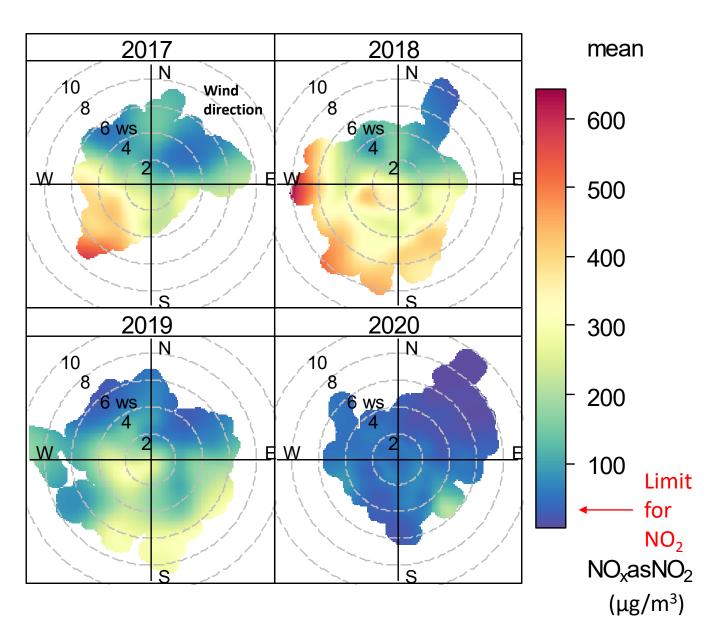
Transport use during the Coronavirus pandemic



NOx from 2017-2020

Average NOx concentrations at Marylebone Road Air Quality monitoring site from 23rd March – 27th April for years 2017-2020.

Concentrations of NOx are lower for the period in 2020 compared to previous years.



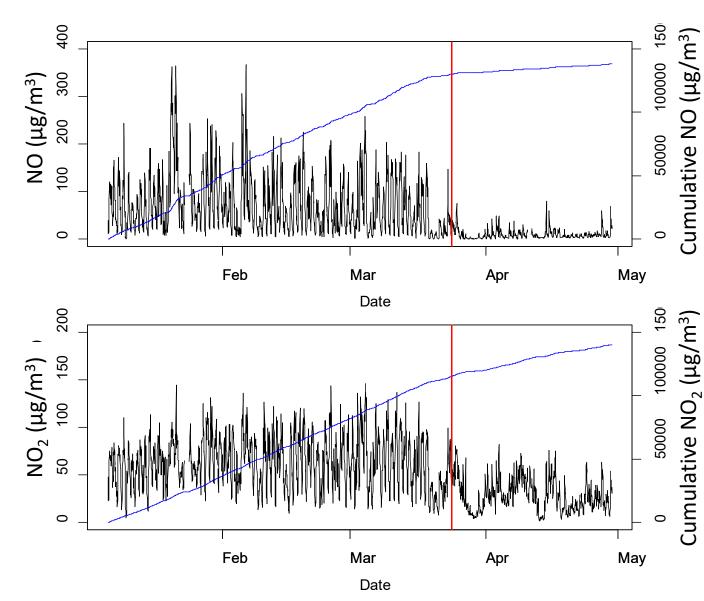


NO and NO₂ concentrations during lockdown

NO and NO₂ concentrations at Marylebone Road for January – May 2020.

Significant decrease in NO and small decrease in NO₂ during the lockdown.

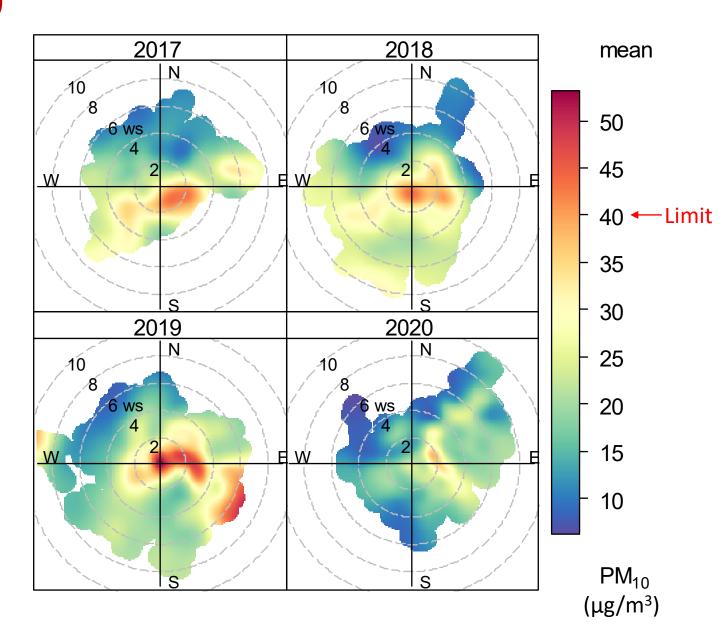
NO₂ decreased less than NO because HDV use did not decrease as much as LDV use.



PM₁₀ from 2017-2020

Average PM_{10} concentrations at Marylebone Road Air Quality monitoring site from 23^{rd} March -27^{th} April for years 2017-2020.

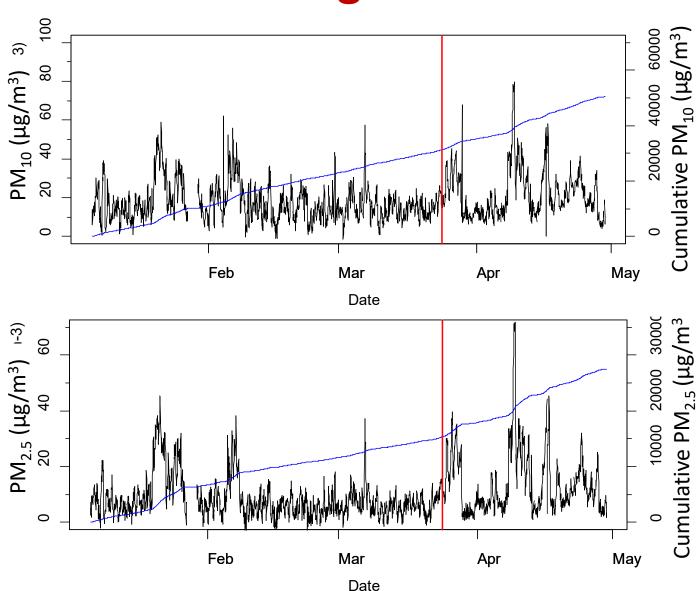
Concentrations of PM₁₀ appear only slightly lower for the period in 2020 compared to previous years.



PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations during lockdown

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} pollutant concentrations at Marylebone Road for January – May 2020.

Less decrease in PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} seen during the lockdown.





Summary

This presentation has shown how the lockdown affected motor traffic use across the UK, and the effects of this on air pollution in a busy urban centre:

- Road traffic decreased, more for light duty vehicles than heavy duty;
- NOx drastically decreased, -88% for NO and -62% for NO₂ for the first month of lockdown compared to previous years;
- PM did not decrease as much as NOx, -20% for PM₁₀ and -26% for PM_{2.5}.

These results show the potential for drastic action to improve our urban air quality. However, it has also demonstrated that it is not a simple problem to solve: A targeted approach is needed.

It should be remembered that the pollutant concentrations discussed are only representing a single air quality monitoring site, so not wholly representative.

Final Thoughts

Many researchers around the world are linking increased levels of pollution to increased covid-19 mortality:

- Many of the diseases such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD) – that are known to be associated with increased air pollution also increase the risk of mortality from covid-19^{1,2}.
- Particulate matter air pollution may also be a vector for the spreading of covid-19, by providing a surface onto which the virus can stay suspended in the air for longer periods, and be transported deeper into the lungs³ (research is ongoing⁴).

... Therefore there are now even more reasons to improve our air quality!

¹ Wu et al. 2020, Science Advances. 6(45). doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abd4049

² Pozzer et al. 2020. Cardiovascular Research, 116. doi:10.1093/cvr/cvaa288

³ Comunian et al. 2020. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 17(12). doi:10.3390/ijerph17124487

⁴ https://airqualitynews.com/2020/12/01/study-to-investigate-link-between-covid-19-and-air-pollution/

Thank you for listening!

If you found this presentation interesting, please see the full blog post article for more detail:

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/daisy-b-thomas iscovid-19-solving-our-air-pollution-problem-activity-6665891175058284546-GLQm

Contact info

Dr. Daisy Thomas

Email: daisythomas@3datx.com

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/daisy-b-thomas/



numbers of premature deaths are attributable annually to certain specific pollutants -

412,000 attributed to PM 2.5 particulates 71,000 attributed to NO2