

Partnership for AiR Transportation Noise and Emission Reduction

An FAA/NASA/TC-sponsored Center of Excellence

PARTNER Research on Air Quality and Health Impacts due to Aviation-Related Air Pollutants

Mohan Gupta, Ph.D. Office of Environment & Energy Federal Aviation Administration

Presented at the ANERS 2007 Meeting, La Baule (France) June 25, 2007 Acknowledgement

Research Team

Health Impact Analysis

Profs. Jon Levy and Jack Spengler Harvard School of Public Health Harvard University

Air Quality Simulation and Analysis

Drs. Sarav Arunachalam and Adel Hanna Center for Environmental Modeling for Policy Development Institute for the Environment University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Emissions Simulation and Analysis Ted Thrasher CSSI, Inc.

Washington, DC



Research Sponsor

Various impact research projects are funded by the US FAA Office of Environment and Energy and managed by Dr. Mohan Gupta.



Outline

- Introduction
- Key Questions Identified
- Research Motivation
- Present Gaps and Needs
- Approach
- Current Focus
- Summary



Background

- There are known direct emissions of hydrocarbons, CO, NOx, SOx, particulate matter (PM) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from aviation activities
- These emissions interact among themselves and with background air to form other air pollutants such as ozone, PM, etc.
- There are growing concerns about potential health impacts of aviation emissions
- Aviation emissions are small but are growing against the generally decreasing emissions from other sources

Must deal with these emissions both to enable growth and to protect our environment



Background

Known health impacts of key pollutants

- Ozone causes acute respiratory problems, aggravates asthma, impairs the immune system defenses, damages lungs
- PM causes reduced lung function, development of chronic bronchitis, premature death, asthma attacks and acute bronchitis. May increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. PM have also been linked to heart attacks.
- HAPs cause cancer and potentially non-cancer (reproductive, immune, neurological and respiratory) health problems

NO2 - may decrease lung function and increase the risk of respiratory problems, particularly in children and persons.

Note that these pollutants are regulated at varying levels across the world.



Research Motivation

- Quantify and isolate 'incremental' impacts of aviation emissions on:
 - local/urban/regional air quality
 - human health
- Develop simulation and analysis capabilities, and metrics to quantify these impacts
- Incorporate findings in impact analysis tools to
 - inform policy-making decisions
 - guide impact mitigation



Key issues to be addressed

- Incremental air quality and health impacts
- Spatial extent and persistence
- Relative contributions from primary and secondary emissions
- Major uncertainties & unknowns in impact analyses
- Useful metrics to measure impacts
- Capability to predict impacts for future aviation scenario
- Incremental environmental impacts and world-wide varying air quality standards
- Health impacts specific to aviation emissions



Present gaps and limitations in quantifying impacts

- Lack of emission characterization
- Inadequacy of air quality models
 - treat all air pollutant emissions as inert
 - have limitations on spatial extent
 - do not treat interaction of emissions with background air
 - do not account for chemical and physical transformations
- Lack of coordinated modeling and measurement approach

These gaps need to be addressed for comprehensive and consistent air quality, risk exposure and health impact analyses.



Unified Research Approach for Impact Analyses Aviation System Health Risk Emission Analysis **Characterization Risk Exposure Emission Models** Analysis **EDMS & SMOKE Air Quality Measurement** & Modeling



Current Focus – Air quality and health impact analyses

- Impact study for 3 selected airports (ATL, ORD and PVD)
 - multi-scale annual air quality analysis
- Model-data air quality analysis for TF Green (PVD) airport
 - high resolution air quality monitoring and modeling
- Nation-wide study 325 airports
 - development of PM Response Surface Model
- HAPs emissions and their health impacts
 - prioritization and emission characterization

Use of incremental change in air pollutant (ozone, PM, HAPs etc.) concentrations for health risk assessment.



Current focus – Variable scale impact modeling and analysis





Summary

PARTNER is pursuing comprehensive and consistent research approach to examine air quality and health impacts of aviation emissions.

Environmental impact analyses of aviation emissions is critical component of analysis to inform policy decisions.

