

Traffic-Related Air Pollution (TRAP) – Modeling, Monitoring and Health Effects

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CENTER FOR ADVANCING RESEARCH IN
Transportation Emissions, Energy, and Health
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Need for an Integrated and Holistic Approach



In recent years, the need for a holistic and integrated approach to understand transportation externalities has increased



Shift from single-disciplinary to multi-disciplinary approach



Methods and models to address gaps between traditionally evolved domains

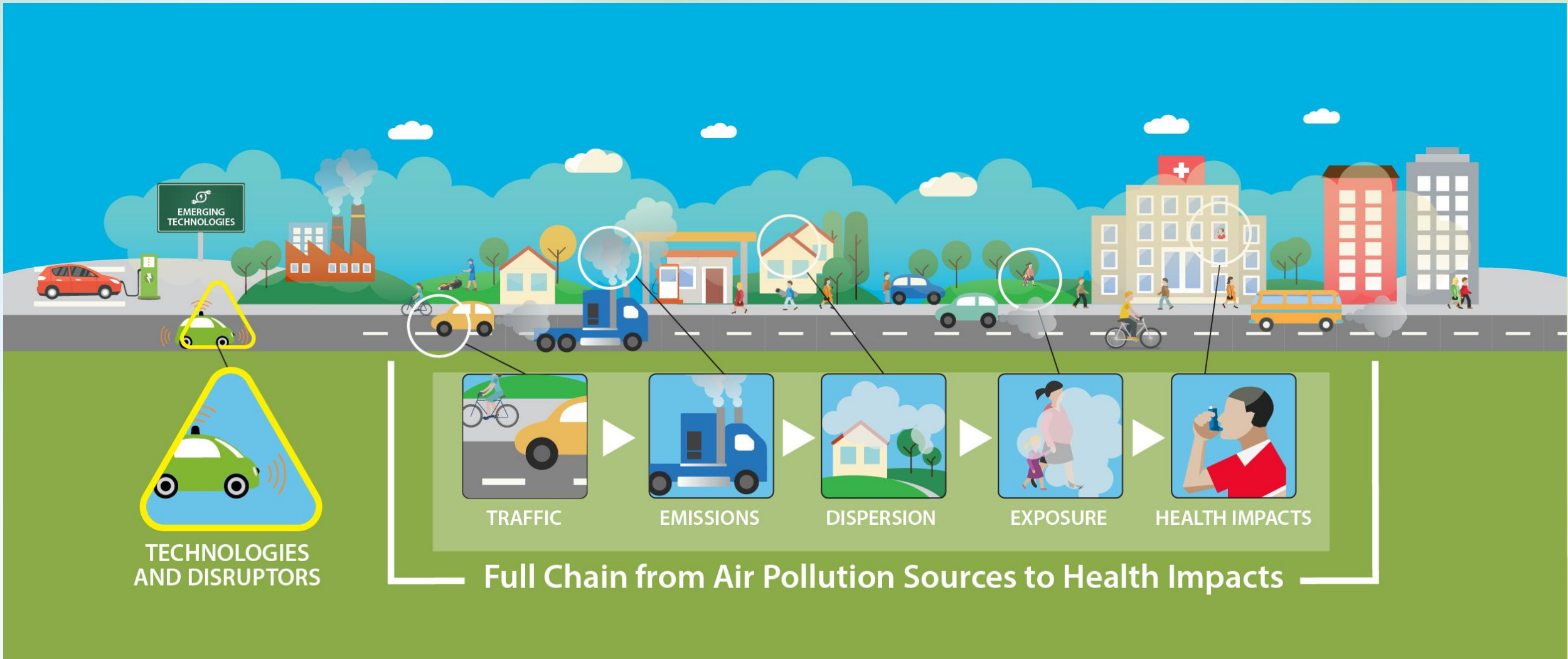


Map out the entire “Tailpipe to Lungs” Spectrum



Understand environmental implications for Emerging Technologies (Electric Vehicles, Connected Automated Vehicles, Shared Mobility etc.)

Transportation Emissions and Health Spectrum



“Top-down” Approach

Monitoring network



Ambient measurements



Collection of samples



Speciation, and source profiles



Exposure and health effects

Approaches to assess TRAP and associated health effects

Exposure and health effects



Combine with other source



Modeling: Characterize dispersion based on emissions, meteorology



Quantify source emission strength



Identify Pollutant Sources

“Bottom-up” Approach

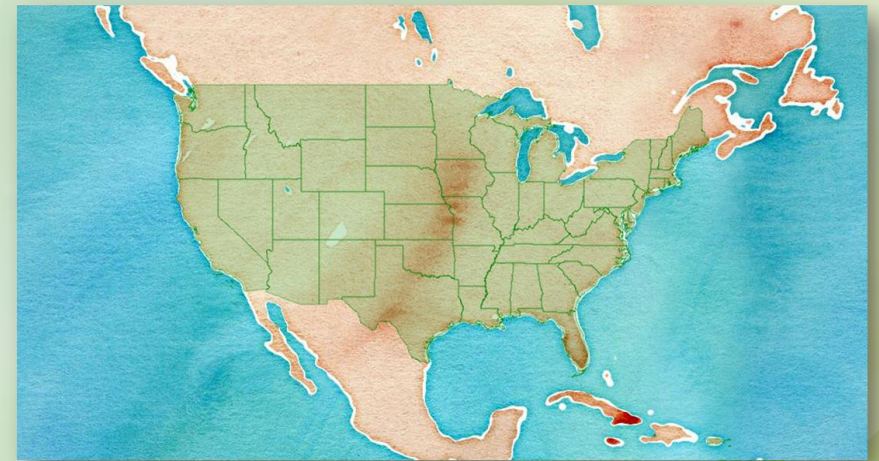


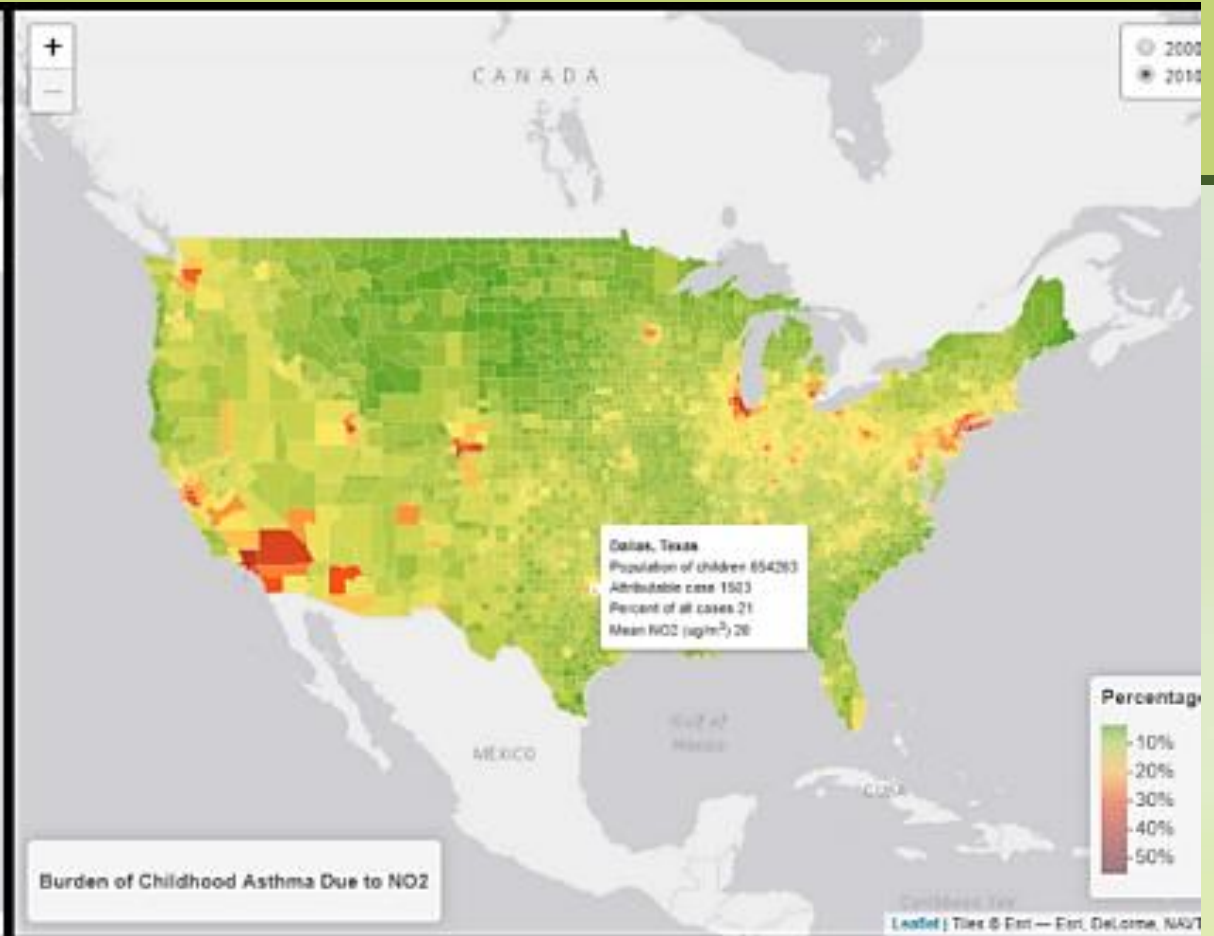
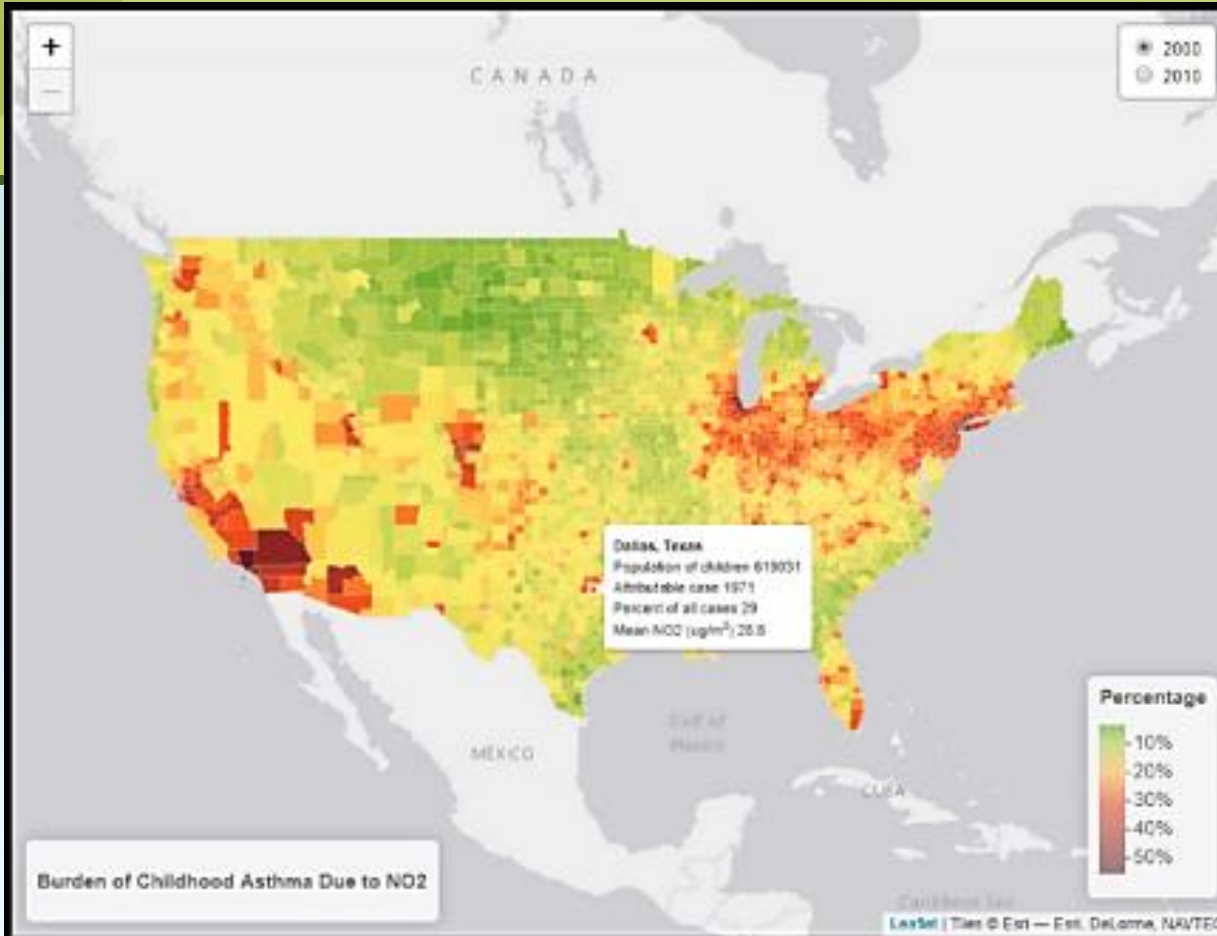
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TRAP and the Burden of Childhood Asthma

“Top-down” Approach

- ❑ Estimate the number and percentage of childhood asthma cases attributable to traffic-related air pollution (TRAP)
- ❑ Two years (2000 and 2010)
- ❑ Study Setting
 - 48 states and District of Columbia
 - TRAP: NO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀
 - Census block level
- ❑ Combination of population counts, monitoring data, land-use regression, spatial interpolation and burden of disease estimates





TRAP and the Burden of Childhood Asthma

Online Interactive Maps

Results

Attributable Cases and Percentage of Childhood Asthma Cases by Year

Pollutant	Attributable to TRAP		% of all cases		Change (%)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	AC	% of all cases
NO ₂	210,000	140,000	27%	18%	-32%	-33%
PM _{2.5}	25,000	190,000	31%	24%	-23%	-24%
PM ₁₀	330,000	290,000	42%	36%	-13%	-14%

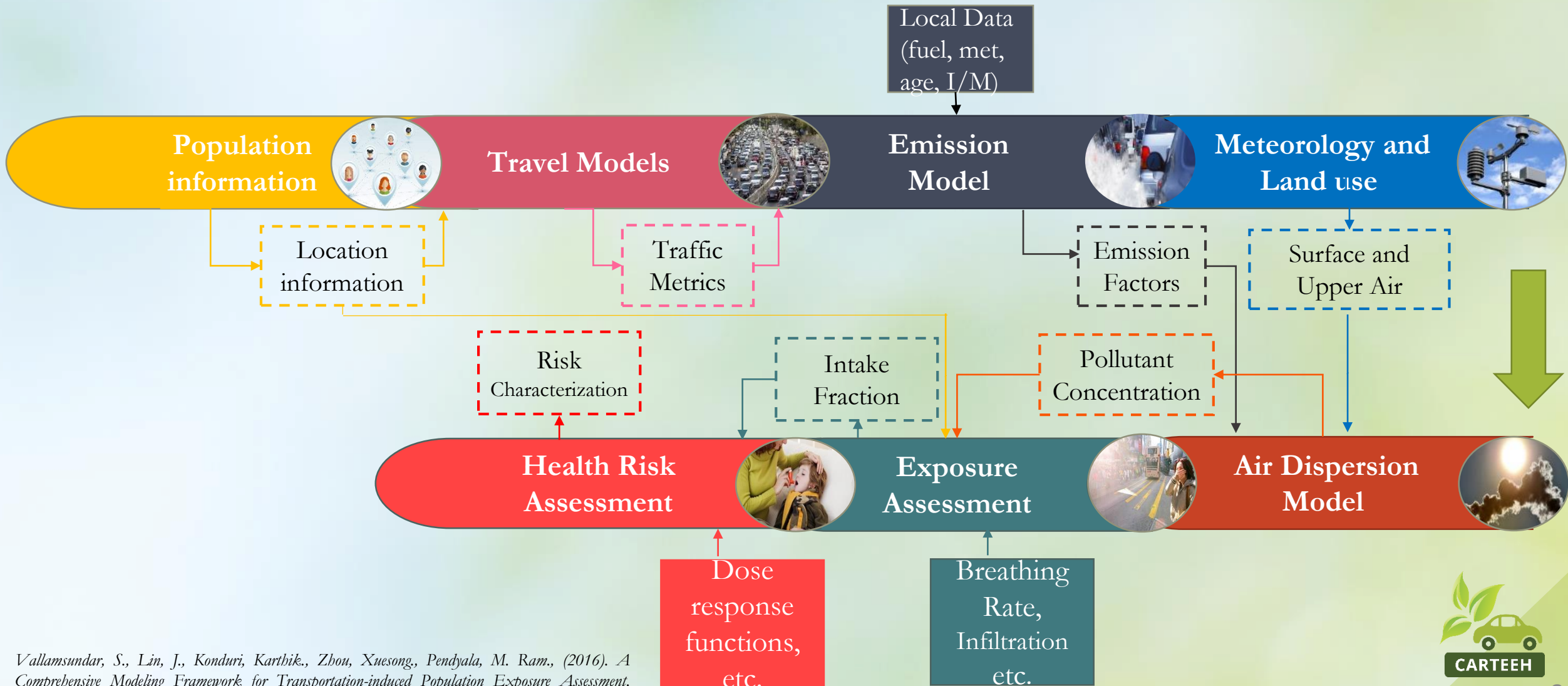
Percentage of cases attributable to air pollution were higher

1. In urban areas than rural areas, and
2. In block groups with lowest median household income
3. Number and Percentage of cases (NO₂)

209,068 → 141,931 (attributable cases)
 27% → 18% (% of all asthma cases)

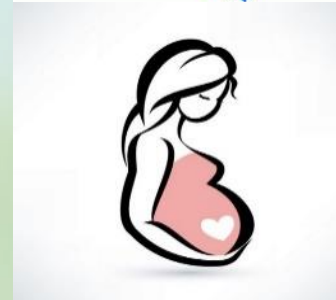
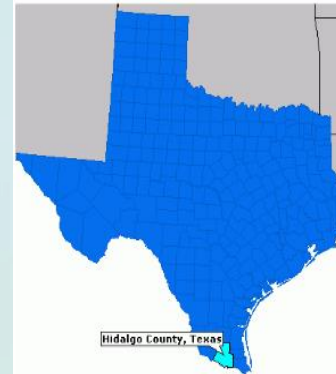
Integrated Modeling Framework

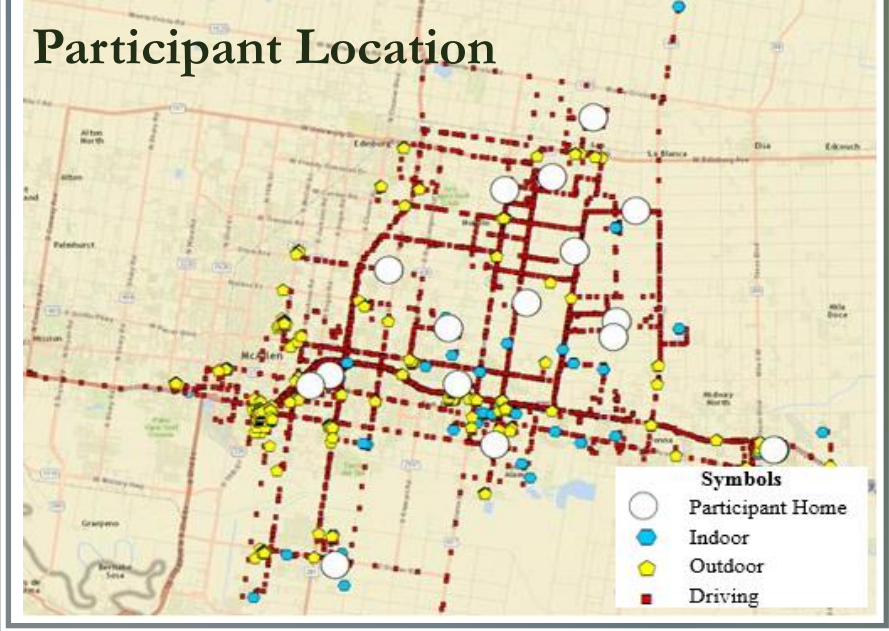
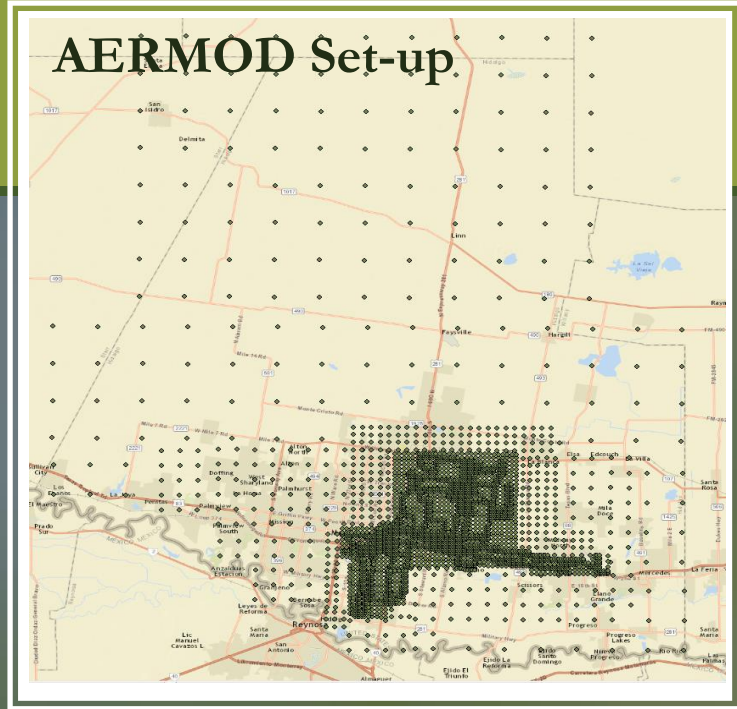
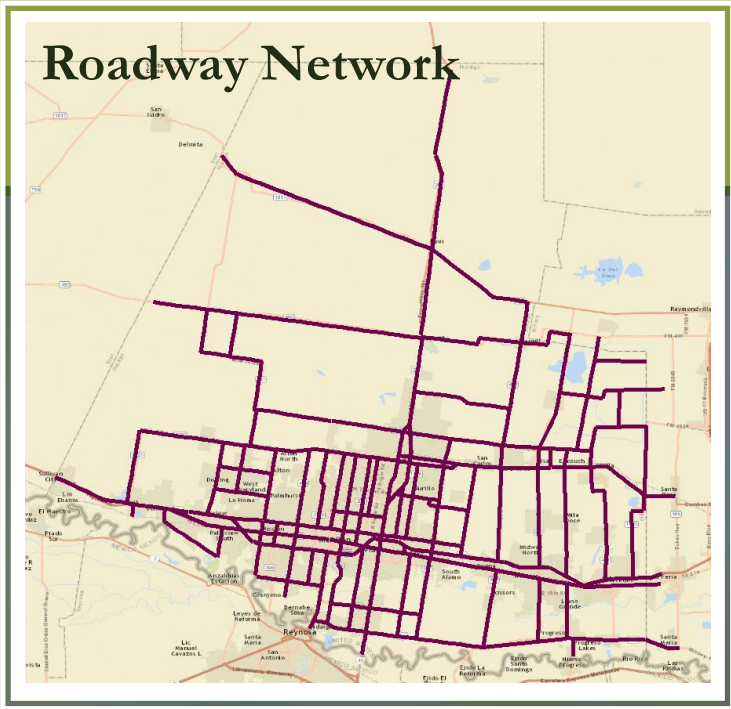
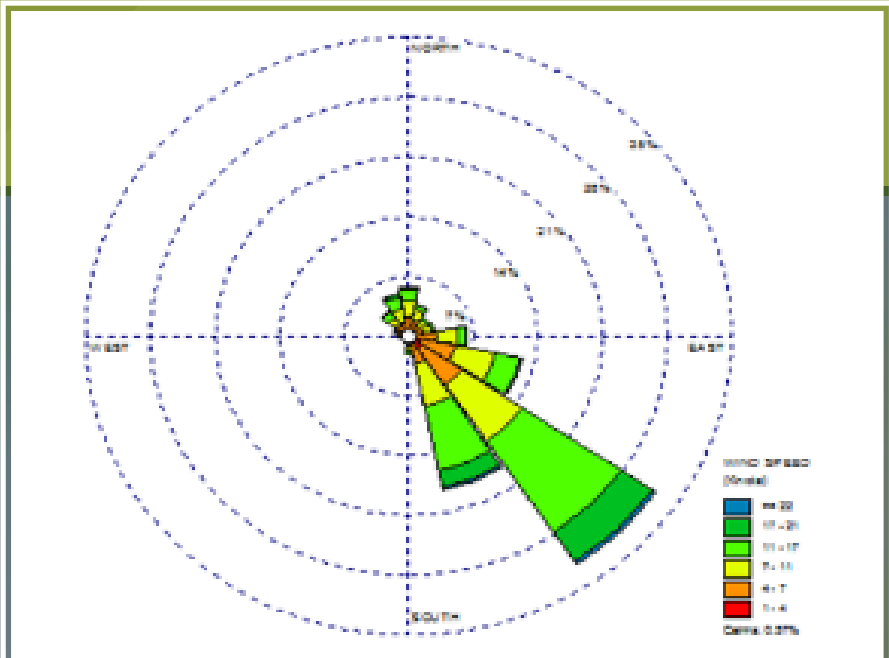
“Bottom-up” Approach



Maternal Exposure to TRAP

- ❑ Assess in-utero exposure to TRAP (PM_{2.5}, black carbon), and association between prenatal exposure and increased susceptibility to Asthma
- ❑ One of the early studies focusing on a group of pregnant women in South Texas
- ❑ Personal Monitoring, Modeling and biological sample (blood, hair and urine) collection
- ❑ Collaborative Study conducted with Johns Hopkins University, and TAMU Health Science Center





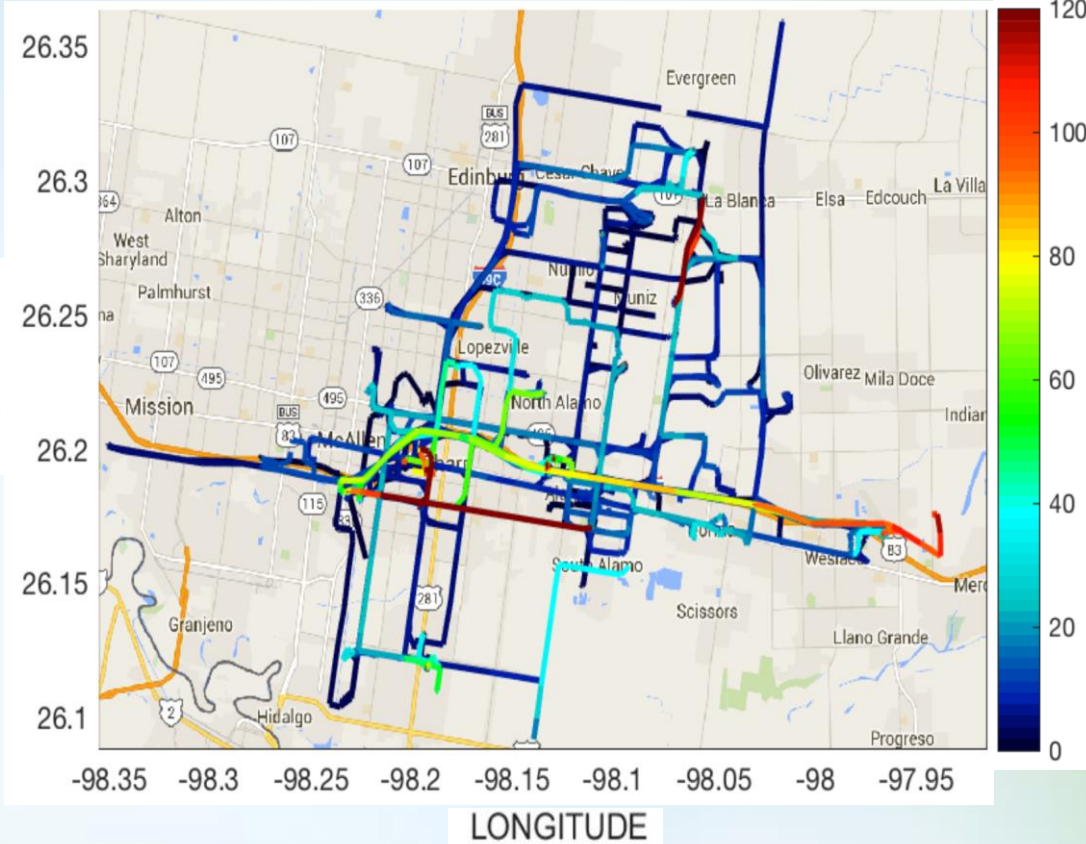
Maternal Exposure to Air Pollution

- Askariyeh, M.H., Vallamsundar, S., Zietsman, J., Ramani, T (2019). *Assessment of Traffic-related Air Pollution: Case Study of Pregnant Women in South Texas. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 16(13).
- Zamora, M.L., Pulczynski, J.C., Johnson, N., Garcia-Hernandez, R., Rule, A., Carrillo, G., Zietsman, J., Sandragorsian, B., Vallamsundar, S., and Askariyeh, M.H., Koehler, K. (2018). *Maternal exposure to PM2.5 in south Texas, a pilot study. Science of Total Environment. Vol. 628, 1497–1507.*



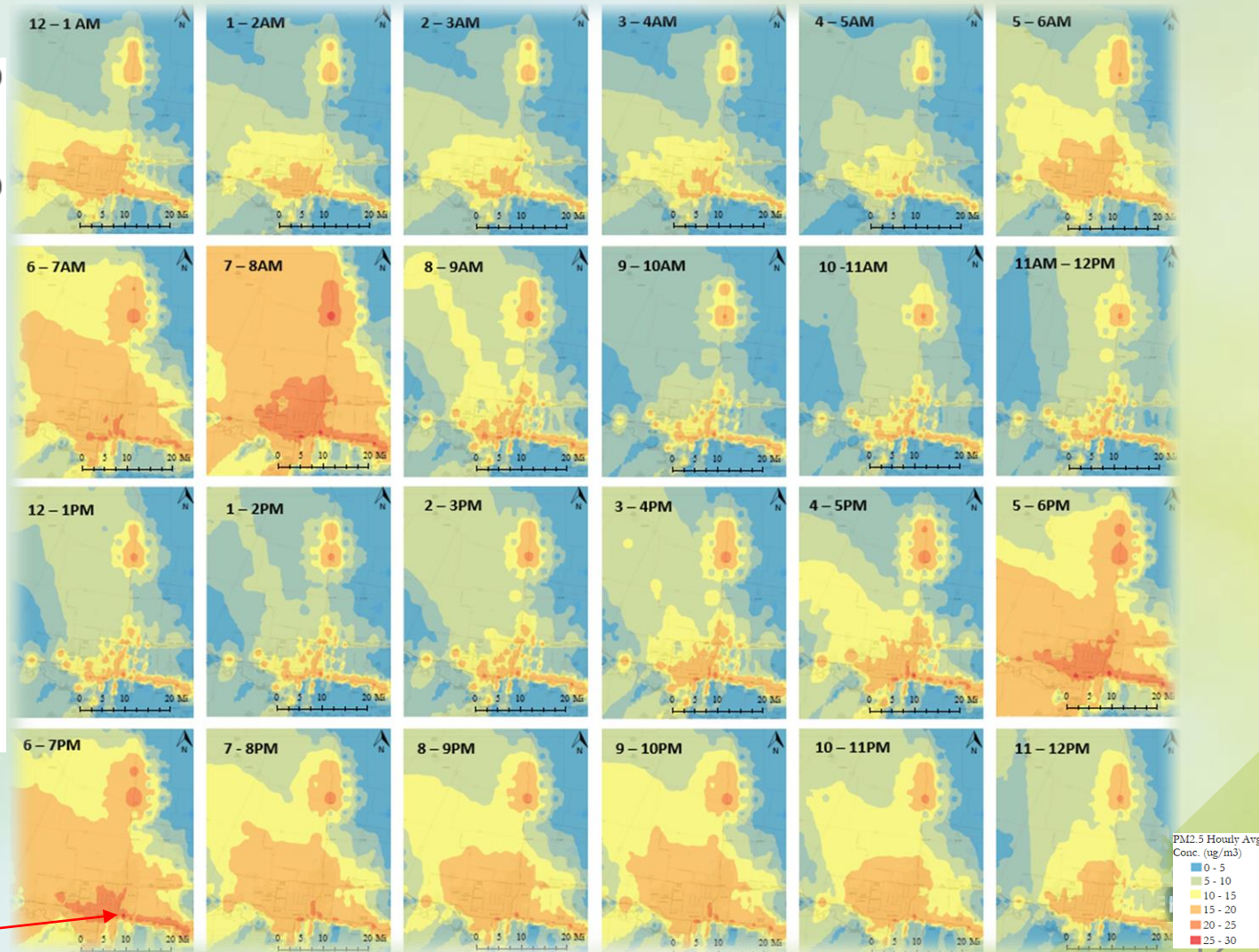
Maternal Exposure to Air Pollution

Monitored Exposure



U.S.-Mexico
border highway

Modeled Exposure



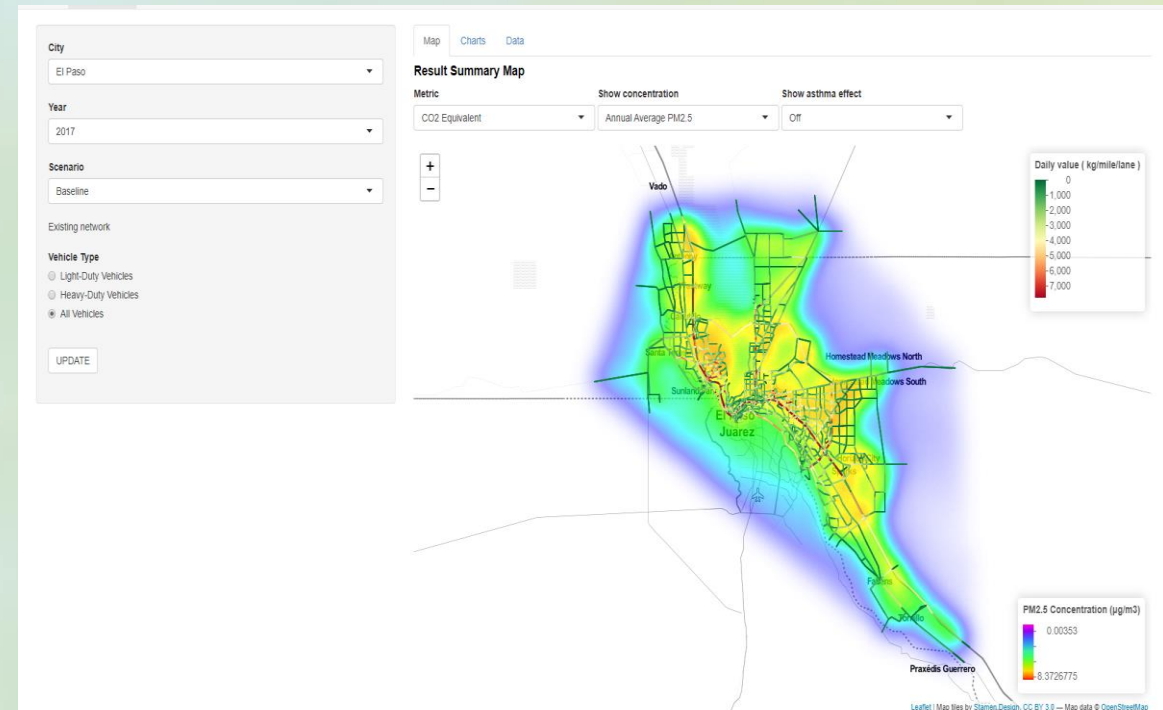
PM2.5 Hourly Avg
Conc. (ug/m3)

- 0 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 30

Integrated Modeling Platform, TEMPO-H

□ TEMPO-H

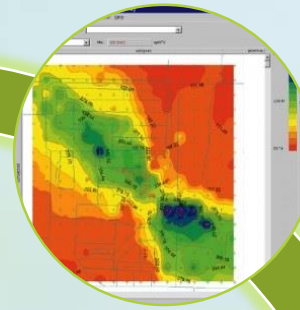
- An integrated **transportation and emissions modeling platform** for **optimization in health**
- Interface based on an automated pipeline deployed in the cloud
- Several Metrics
- For more details, refer to the link below
 - <https://tempo-dashboard.io/>



Sparse Ambient
Monitoring
Network



Use data to
inform models



Air Quality Maps



Low-Cost Sensors Initiative

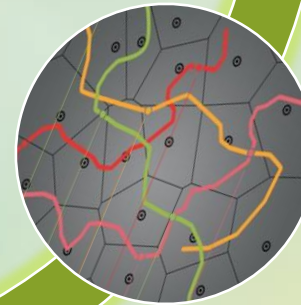
Expensive



Low-Cost Sensors



Crowdsourced
Information



Calibration



Future Research

❑ Expand Network of AQ Measurements

- Strengthen and expand the current monitoring network
- Emerging low-cost sensors (both field and wearables)
- Understand existing trends, and assess effectiveness of control measures

❑ Integrated Modeling Platforms

- Assess the complete chain from source to impacts
- Critical as we prepare for revolutionary change in form of transportation disruptors

❑ Combination of “top-down” and “bottom-up” approaches

- Identifying hot-spots for monitoring via dispersion modeling
- Validating models, and identifying missing pieces using measurements

Thank you!

Contact Information

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