

Developing a local air quality public information service

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outline

The forecasting system - from mesoscale to local scale

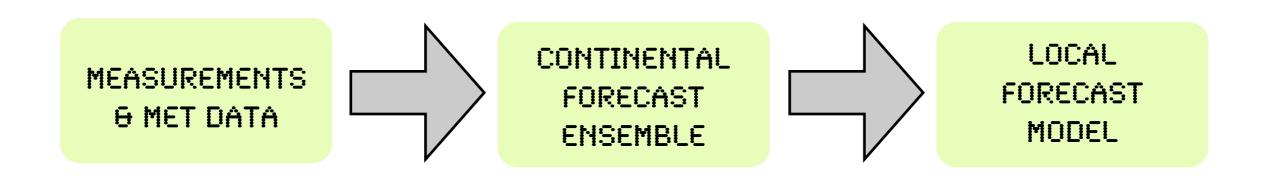
PROMOTE, MACC & GAS - a digression

Turning forecasts into public information

The results - validation and user feedback







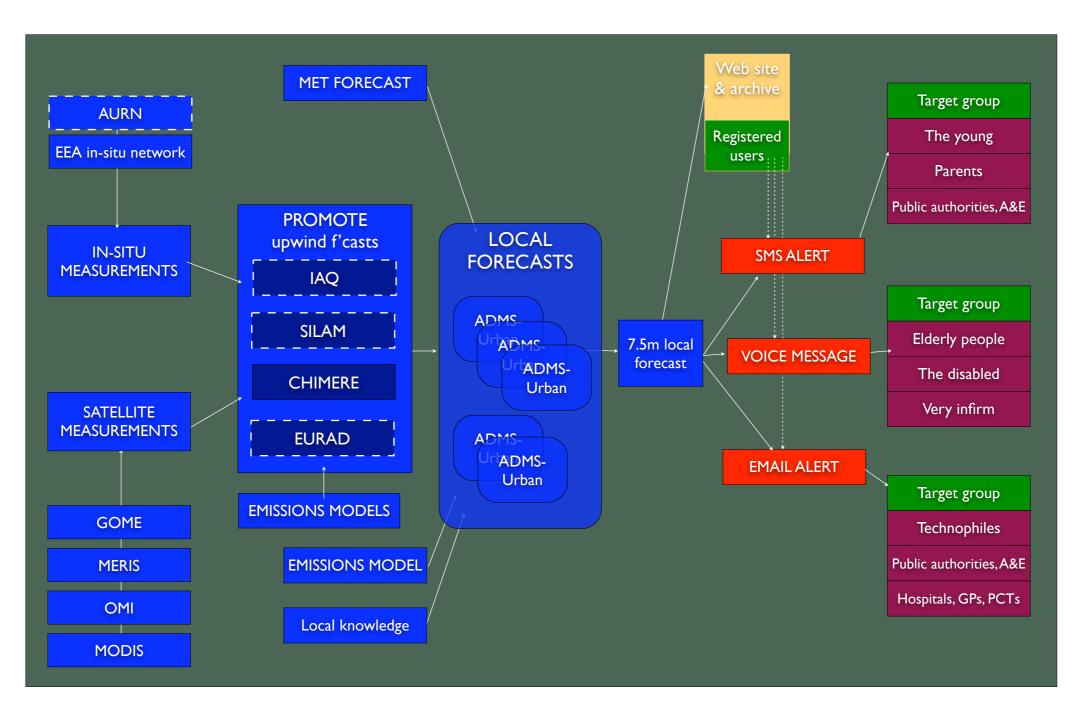






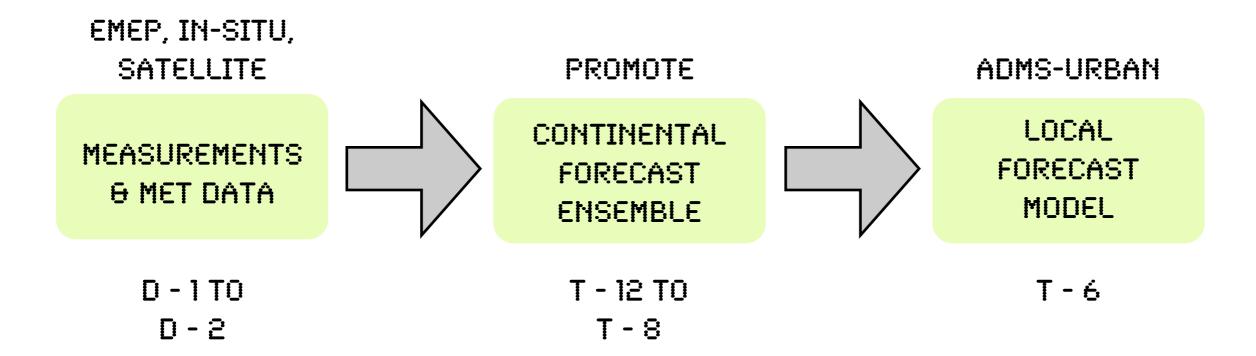






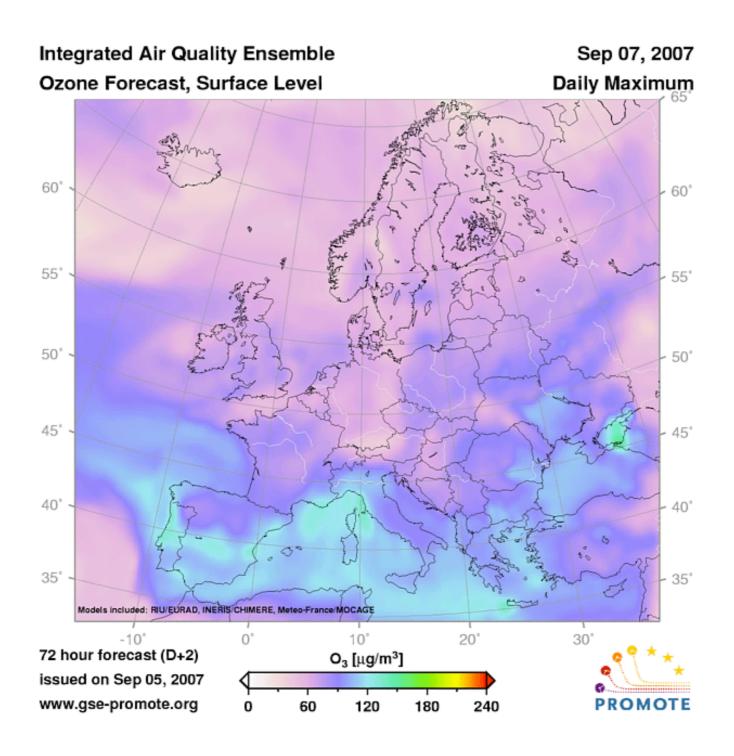
















PROMOTE, MACC, GAS - a digression

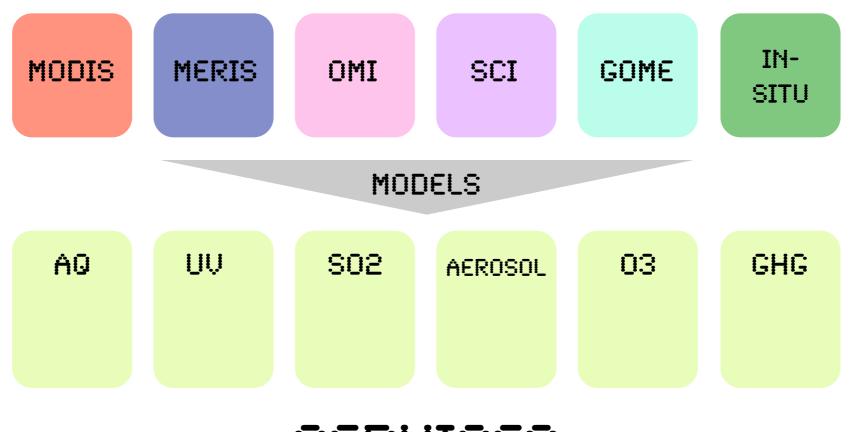
- PROMOTE protocol monitoring for the environment 2004-2009
- ESA project to establish operational demonstration atmospheric information services as part of the joint EU-ESA GMES programme.
- Service assimilates satellite and in-situ measurements into models to generate over 40 public services, from many providers including CERC.
- Currently serves 80 millions people in 14 regions of the EU27.
- www.gse-promote.org
- Final goal is a atmospheric forecasting and composition service for the EU.





PROMOTE

MEASUREMENTS



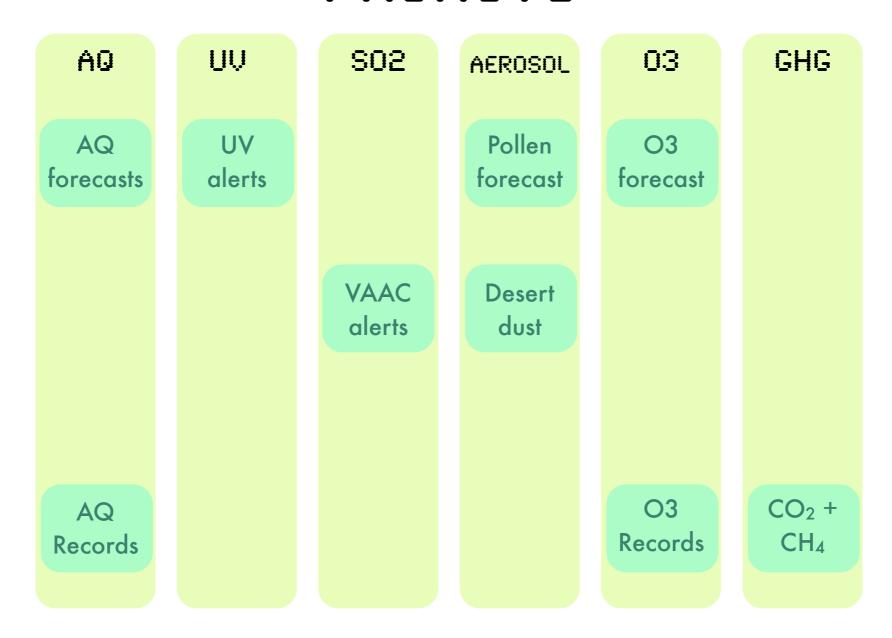
SERVICES





PROMOTE

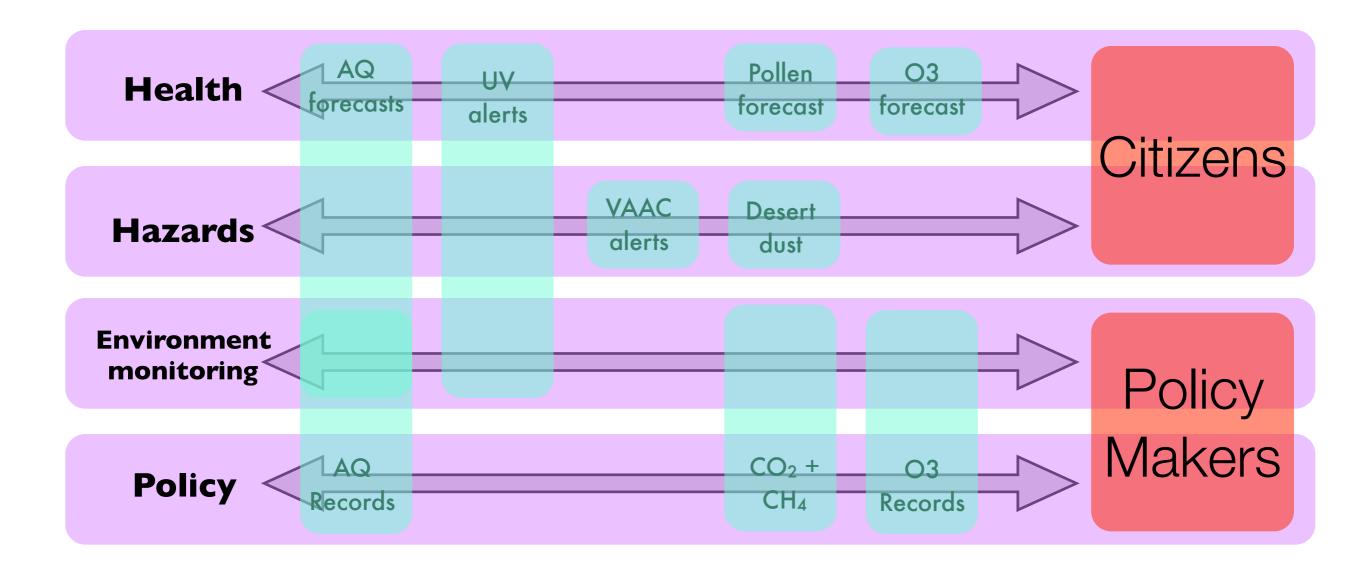
PROMOTE







PROMOTE







PROMOTE, MACC, GAS - the future

CHEMICAL WEATHER WORKSHOP DLR OBERPFAFFENHOFEN, 2003

PROMOTE 2004-9 DLR LED, ESA GMES

GEMS 2005-8 ECMWF LED, FP6

"DOWNSTREAM" 2009-12, FP7 MACC 2008-12 "CORE SERVICES" FP7

DOWNSTREAM SERVICES

GAS FP7, 2012 ONWARDS





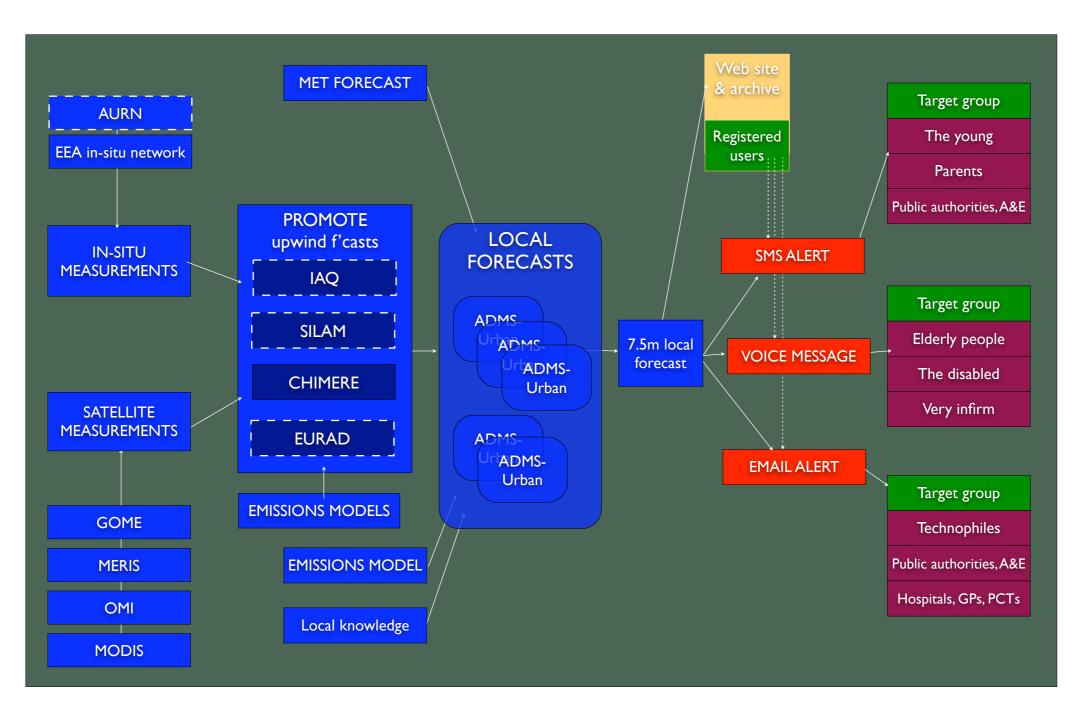
The PROMOTE legacy

- PROMOTE's legacy for MACC, GAS & "downstream" is a system that's
 - An open network
 Always open to new users, services and service providers.
 - Independently validated
 Validation methodology and results are audited by Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy.
 - User oriented
 Services demanded by users, not scientific or regulator "hobbying."
 - Many working "downstream" services, like airTEXT.





The forecasting system







In operation - airTEXT service

- airTEXT London system is funded by PROMOTE, uses yourair system.
- LAEI is the base emissions inventory for local modelling, with diurnal variation for weekdays, Saturday and Sunday. Some 60,000 sources are modelled.
- Forecasts issued at 7 am for today and 7 pm for tomorrow.
- Forecasts are for today (now to T+18) and tomorrow (T+6 to T+30).
- LHR met forecasts from MeteoGroup used to drive ADMS-Urban.





In operation - airTEXT service

- NO₂, O₃ and PM₁₀ forecast at variable resolution down to 5m clustered around the sources.
- Interpolated to uniform 7.5m x 7.5m resolution across 2,500 km² of Greater London and Slough.
- Converted to UK AQI values. Summaries generated for each London borough.
- If > 5% of the borough area has MODERATE AQ forecast, an alert is issued.





- yourair & airTEXT developed in conjunction first with LB Croydon, then with a consortium of 25 London boroughs & agencies.
- In London alone, 1000 people die earlier each year from AQ, while 300 are killed in road accidents.
- System to be specifically targeted at the most vulnerable people, going directly to them.





Why broadcast directly?



SPECIALIST KNOWLEDGE

UNDERSTANDING OF THE HAZARD

LITTLE OR NO KNOWLEDGE

FACTS RE-INTERPRETED
AS A "STORY"

USUALLY EITHER BURIED
OR SENSATIONALISED

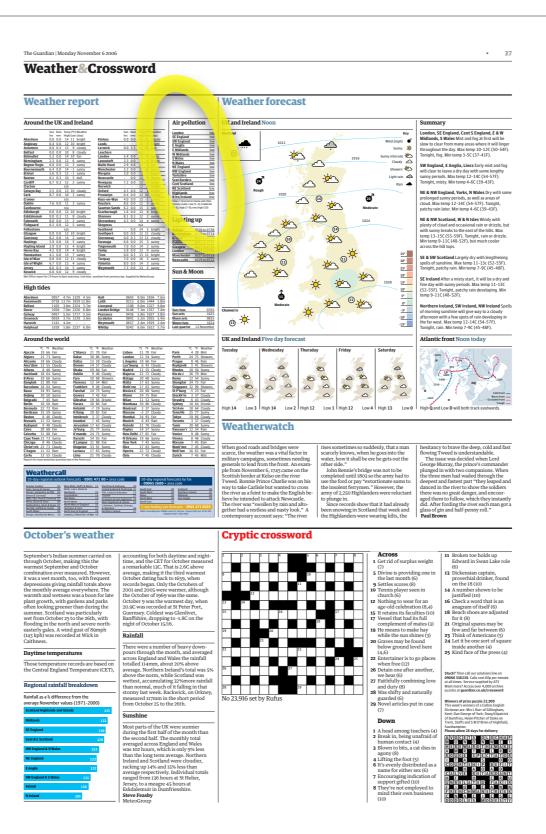
HIGH LEVEL OF CONCERN

NO UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF THE HAZARD

NO OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE OUTCOMES

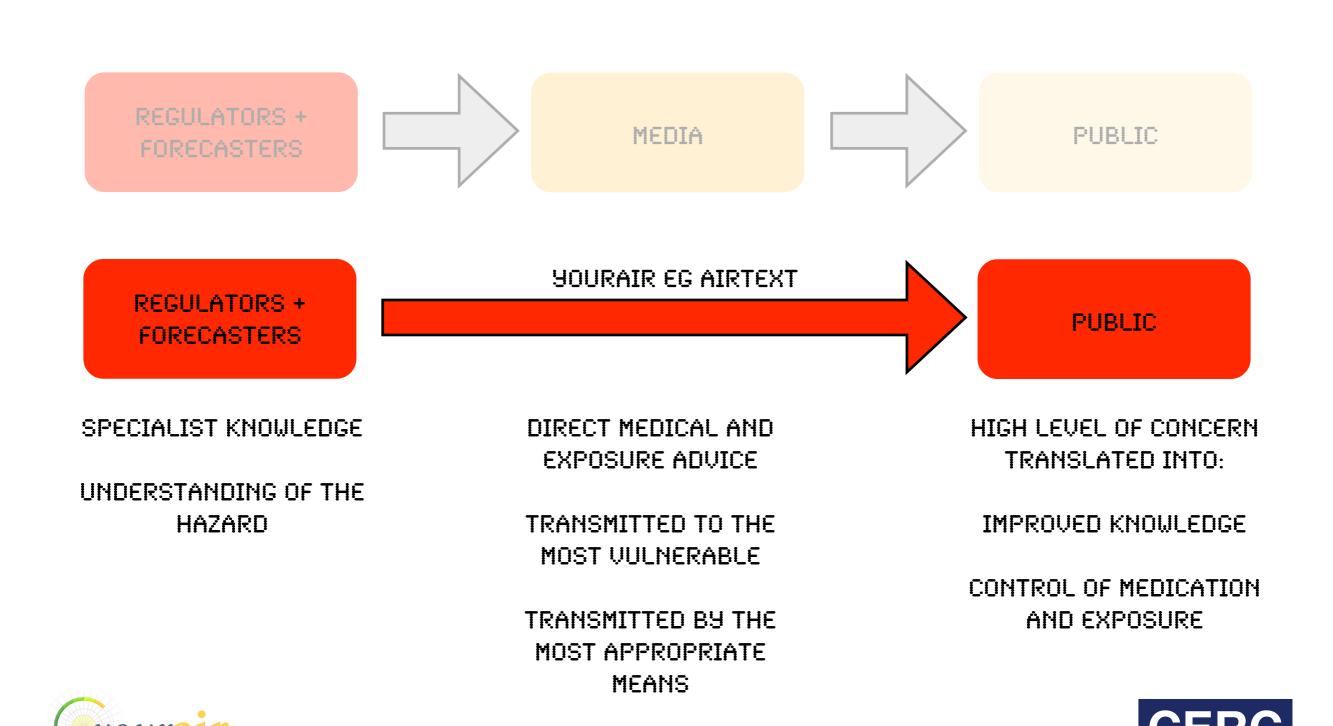








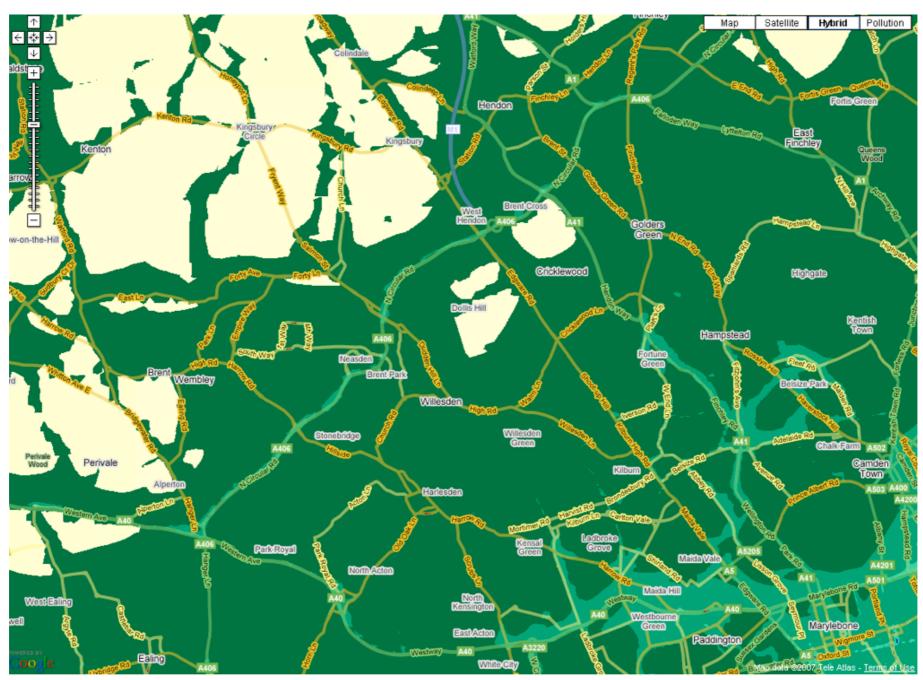






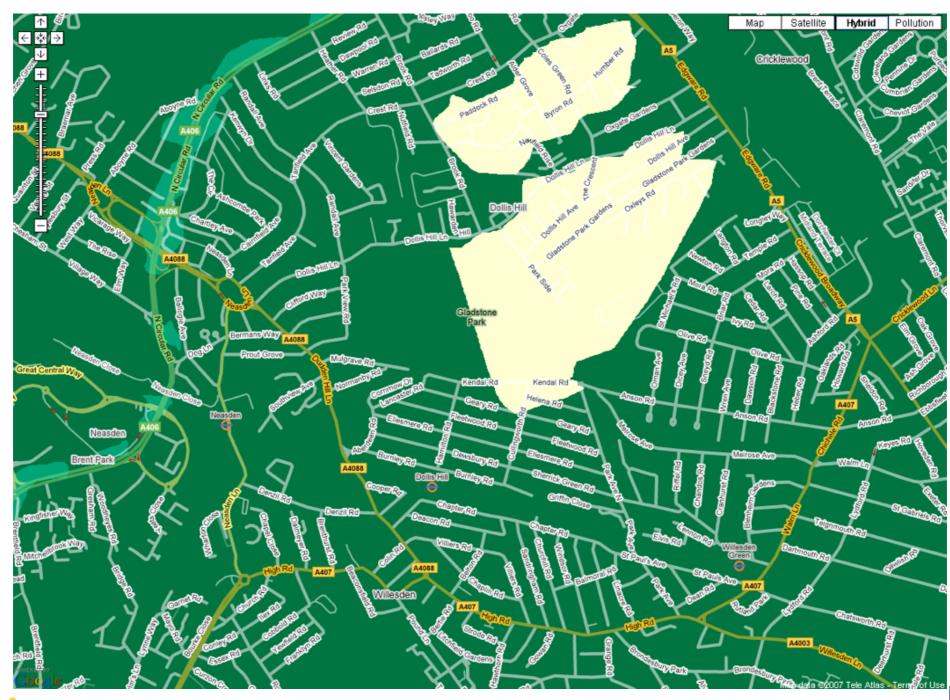
















Getting the message out

- When a moderate or higher episode is forecast, an alert is issued to subscribers.
- The alert content is based on the DoH COMEAP air quality index recommendations.
- Alerts are transmitted directly to subscribers, by voicemail, SMS or e-mail.





Getting the message out

- sms alerts good for parents and the young, but of limited length: "HIGH air pollution Friday. If affected consider reducing exposure, spend less time outdoors & take reliever medication. If unwell contact your GP.
- voice alerts good for the elderly or people with certain disabilities "High air pollution is forecast for Friday. If affected consider reducing your exposure, spend less time outdoors and take your reliever medication. If unwell, contact your GP."
- email alerts good for authorities, nurses, GPs.





- airTEXT stage 1 used statistical upwind calculation, not PROMOTE.
- Over period 5.5.05-28.3.07, 23 moderate alerts issued. 22 were correct, but this was a major underestimate, should have been 65.
- However, Croydon satisfied with overall approach and results. Conservative approach to alerts was preferred main goal was testing user response.





- Some 200 users recruited, about 50% asthmatic, 25% with COPD, 20% multiple illnesses.
- Many housebound elderly people or parents of asthmatic children.
- Most potentially vulnerable to moderate air pollution.





• End of year 1, users were surveyed for their reaction to the system. 63 users responded.

Of these:

- ▶ 80% reported changing their behaviour on receiving an alert.
- ▶ 97% reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the service.





"The airTEXTs help me immensely, especially as my heart and lung condition has worsened over the last 18 months and my exercise tolerance is very poor. So thank you for the continuing hard work and keeping people like myself informed."

"When I get the alerts in the evening I stay indoors next day.

I only go out two days a week."

"I think airTEXT is a great service and has helped my daughter a great deal."

"I am grateful to you all for all you do to help us."





- Service began on 28.3.07
 - ▶ So far 1200 London subscribers from general public.
- Over April, May, June & July 2007:
 - ▶ 26 moderate alerts were issued (mainly O₃), 25 correct. Provisional measurements from 25 stations say 40 moderate episodes occurred.
 - ▶ 96% alert accuracy, but only 63% moderate forecast accuracy.
 - ▶ Combining local and mesoscale data gives a more accurate forecast.





- Re-analyses show these underestimates are due to:
 - ▶ VOCs underestimated in initial set up. System modified in August to correct this. Re-analyses suggest 6% improvement in forecast accuracy, but reduction in alert accuracy of similar amount.
 - Assimilation of UK measurements and move from CHIMERE upwind data to IAQ will improve both upwind ozone and aerosols by 2-3%.
 - ▶ Emissions often overestimate NO using only 3 diurnal traffic profiles is too simplistic. Improved profiles should give 2-3% improvement.
 - Model experiments suggest 75% forecast accuracy, 80% of correct alerts and a near symmetric bias are achievable.

Summary

- Demand for an alert based AQ forecast system indicates a change in thinking from emissions reduction measures to a more sophisticated approach to exposure reduction.
- Direct alerts appear to be very effective at changing behaviour.
- This places the onus on the forecast accuracy. So far accuracy meets "acceptable" user criteria, but not "good."
- But do we really need 7.5m resolution and what does it really mean would 50m or 100m be more "truthful"? Also, contradictions between AQ annual standards & air quality index.



