Commuter Exposure to Vehicle Air Pollution in New Delhi





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Study and Measurements

• Motivation:

 Pollution in traffic is generally much higher than ambient levels, but few data available for Indian cities

Study design:

- Measure pollution inside vehicles and in ambient air
- Auto-rickshaws, non-AC cars, AC cars
- Consistent sampling route (40 km)
- 75 weekday trips: 200 hours in AM & PM commutes (Feb-May 2010)

• 3 pollutants measured:

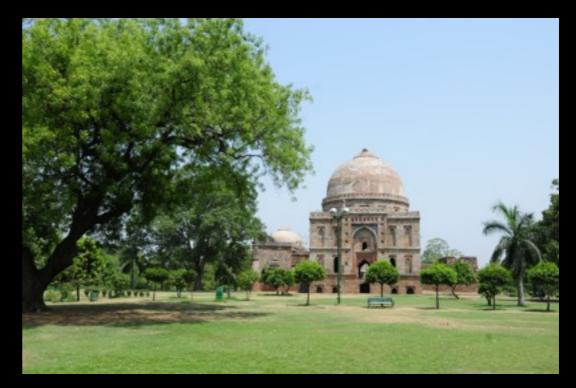
- Particulate matter: Fine, ultrafine and black carbon particles
- Associated with respiratory, heart diseases and premature death



Results: In-vehicle vs. ambient levels



In-vehicle: auto-rickshaw



Ambient site 1: Lodhi Garden

Pollutant	In-vehicle		Ambient	Ratio
Fine particles (PM _{2.5})	190	VS.	130 μg / m³	1.5 ×
Black carbon	42	VS.	$12 \mu g / m^3$	3.6 ×
Ultrafine particles	280,000	VS.	35,000 # / cm ³	8.4 ×

Results: Comparison of vehicle types

- Pollution especially high in unenclosed vehicles
 - Auto-rickshaws & open-window (non-AC) cars have similar levels
 - AC cars: pollution 35-55% less with windows closed

- International Perspective:
 Pollution in unenclosed vehicles is very high in Delhi!
 - Concentrations in Delhi auto-rickshaws are \sim 2-10 × higher than measured in other megacities around the world

Results: Extreme peaks

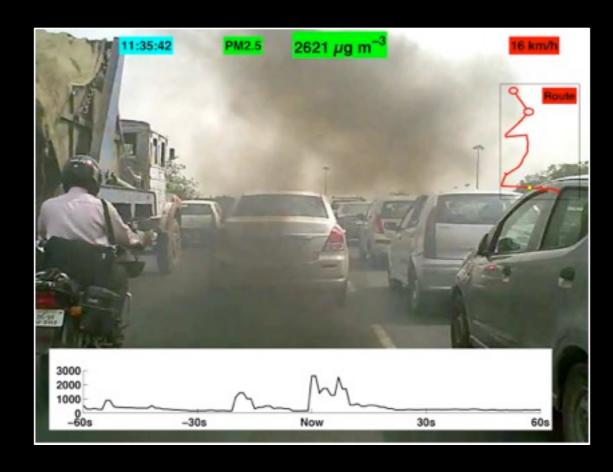
- Short-term peak concentrations in auto-rickshaws
 - $-4 10 \times$ higher than average in-vehicle levels
 - $-6-50 \times$ higher than ambient levels



Videos show sources of extreme peaks









Lessons Learned



- Exposure in Delhi vehicles is not well represented by ambient air pollution monitors
- Very high concentrations inside "open" vehicles
- Watch out for the peaks!

Key step: reduce emissions of vehicle fleet

For further information:

- Journal article published in Atmospheric Environment last month
 - Apte JS, Kirchstetter TW, Reich AH, Deshpande SJ, Kaushik G, Chel A, Marshall JD, and Nazaroff WW. 2011. Concentrations of fine, ultrafine, and black carbon particles in autorickshaws in New Delhi, India. Atmospheric Environment. Vol. 45 (26), p. 4470-4480.
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