

Telematics Data to Estimate the impacts of Calendar and Meteorological Events on Transport Emissions at High Spatial-Temporal Resolutions

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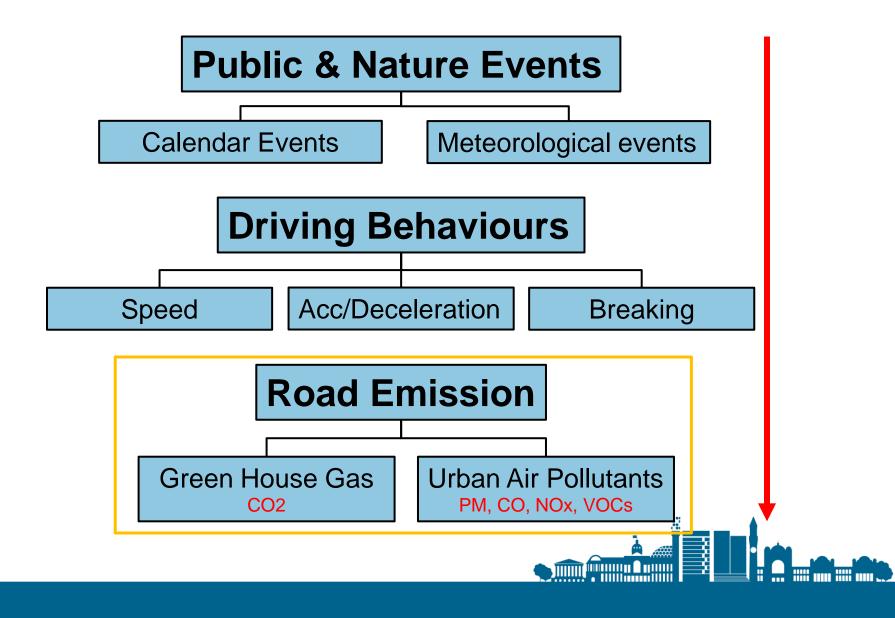
Presenter : Junjun Xiang



1. Background & Introduction

- 2. Research Objects & Methodology
- 3. Impacts on Urban Transport
- 4. Impacts on Road Emission
- 5. Conclusion



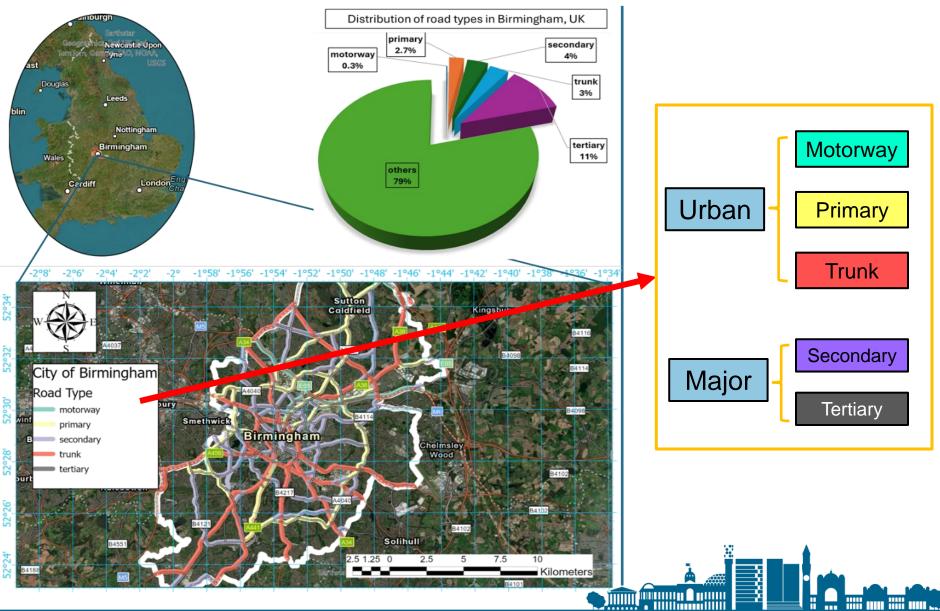


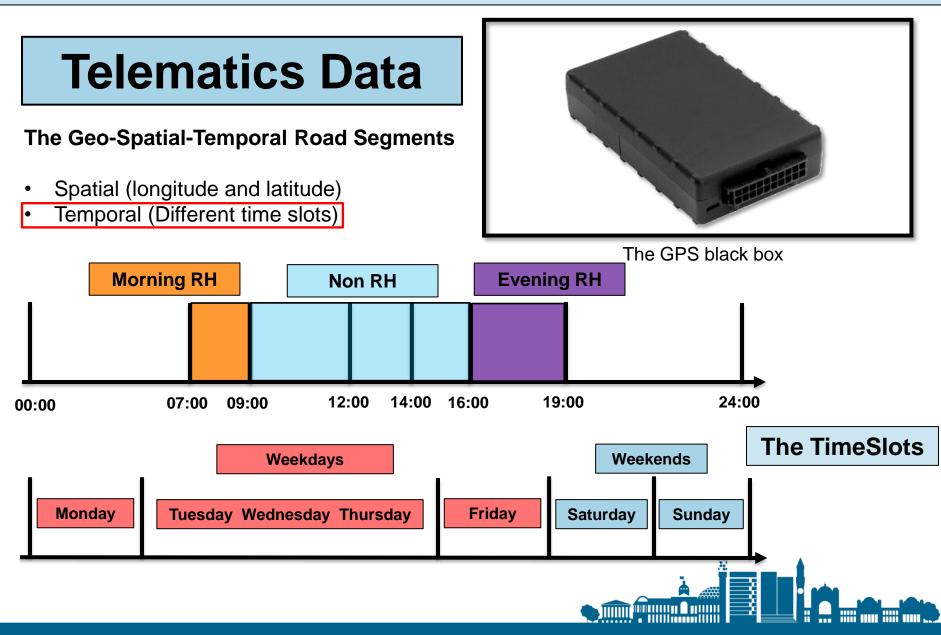
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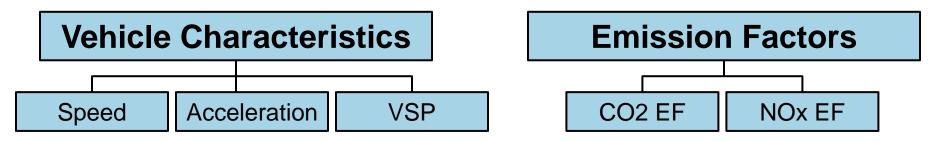
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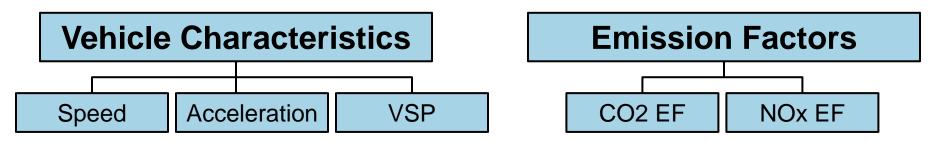


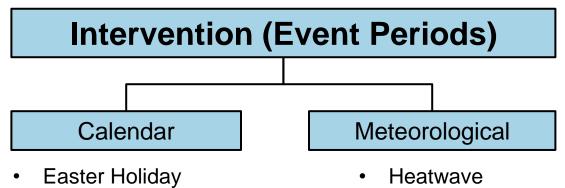
Intervention (Event Periods)

VS.

Non-Intervention (Annual Average Level)



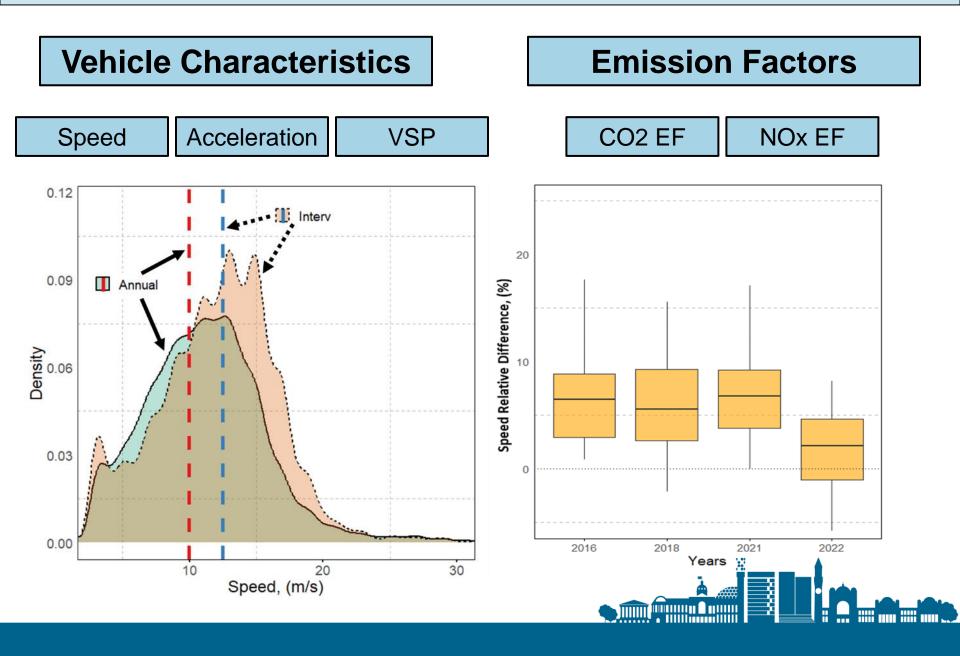




Summer School Holiday

- Coldwave
- Flooding

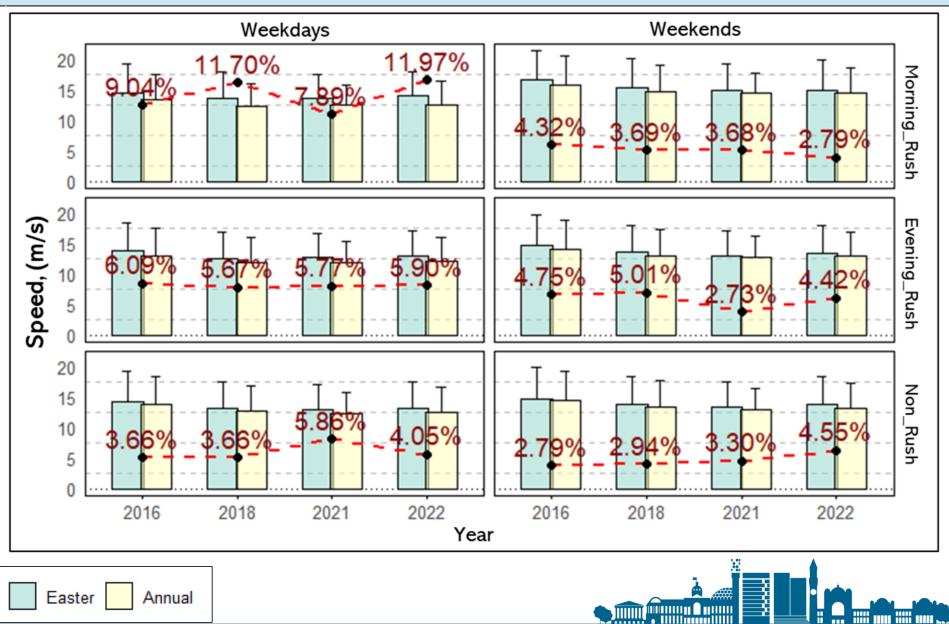




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(e.g.)Easter Holiday



(e.g.)Easter Holiday

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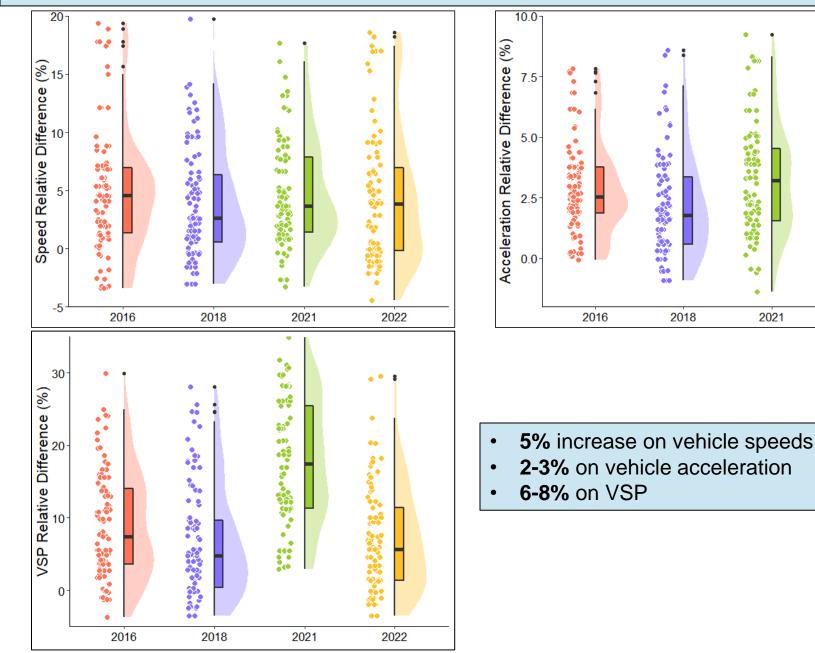
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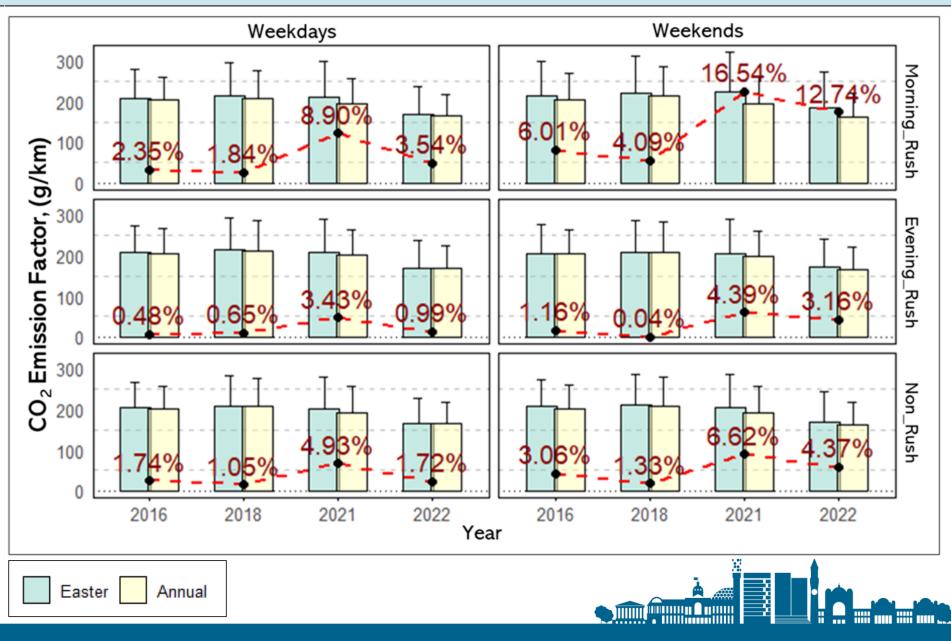
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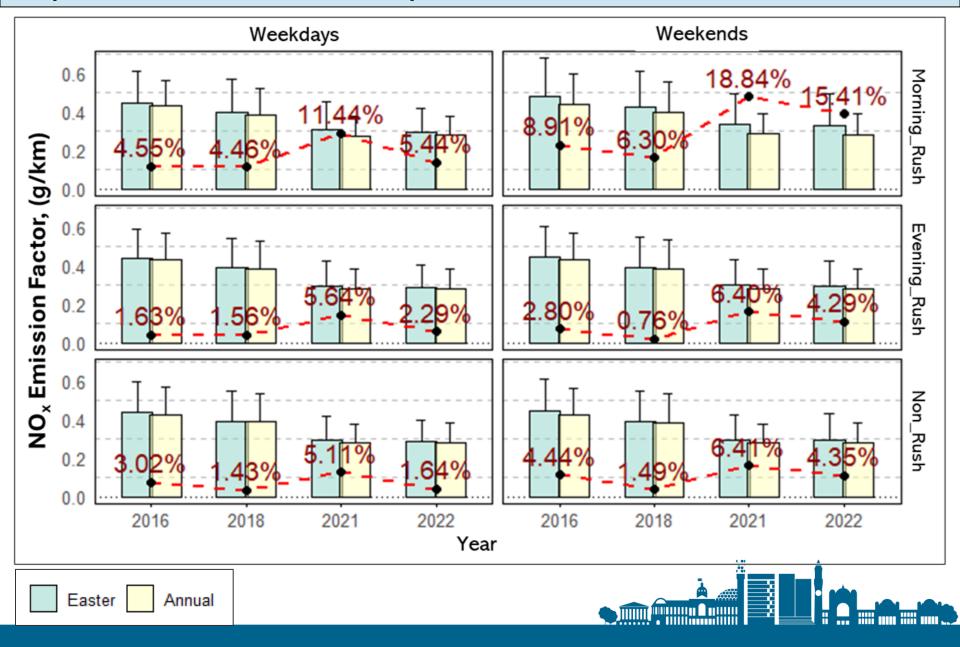
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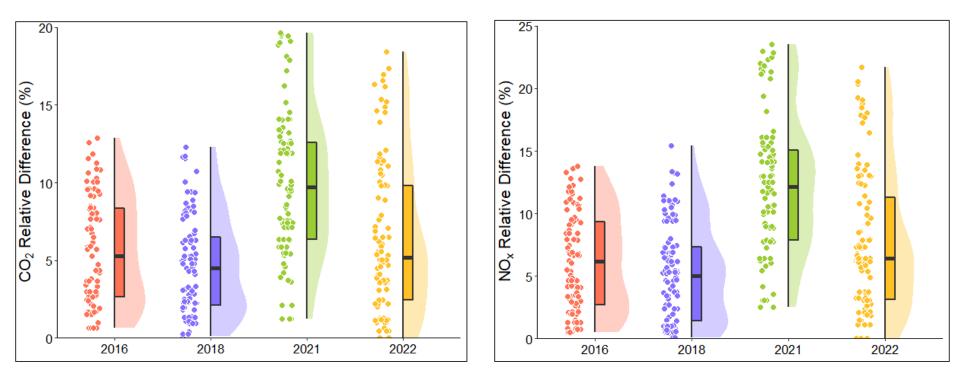
(e.g.)Easter Holidays



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(e.g.)Easter Holidays



- CO2 and NOx EFfollow Vehicle Specific Power (VSP) patterns
- CO2 EF increased by 5% (10 g/km)
- NOx EF increased a 5-7% (0.025- 0.034 g/km)



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Conclusion

The average number of cars during Easter





Conclusion

- This study assessed the impact of calendar events (e.g., holidays) and meteorological events (e.g., heatwaves) on urban transport and vehicular emissions in Birmingham, UK.
- Both calendar and meteorological events led to increased vehicle speeds and more dynamic driving behaviours compared to regular traffic conditions.
- Emission factors for pollutants like CO₂ and NOx were consistently higher during these events, indicating a clear impact on urban air quality.
- Reduced congestion during certain events, such as holidays, contributed to higher emissions per vehicle despite lower traffic volumes.
- The findings highlight the sensitivity of urban mobility and air quality to changes in driving patterns, reinforcing the need for adaptive traffic management strategies to mitigate environmental impacts.



Thank you!

Q & A Time

