

Airshed-Based Source Apportionment of Delhi Air Pollution Using WRF-Chem

and Back Trajectory Analysis



Prakriti ^{1*}, Asfa Siddiqui¹, Hareef Baba Shaeb Kannemadugu², Gokul R Kamath¹, Raghavendra Pratap Singh¹ and Prakash Chauhan² Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, ISRO, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India; ²National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

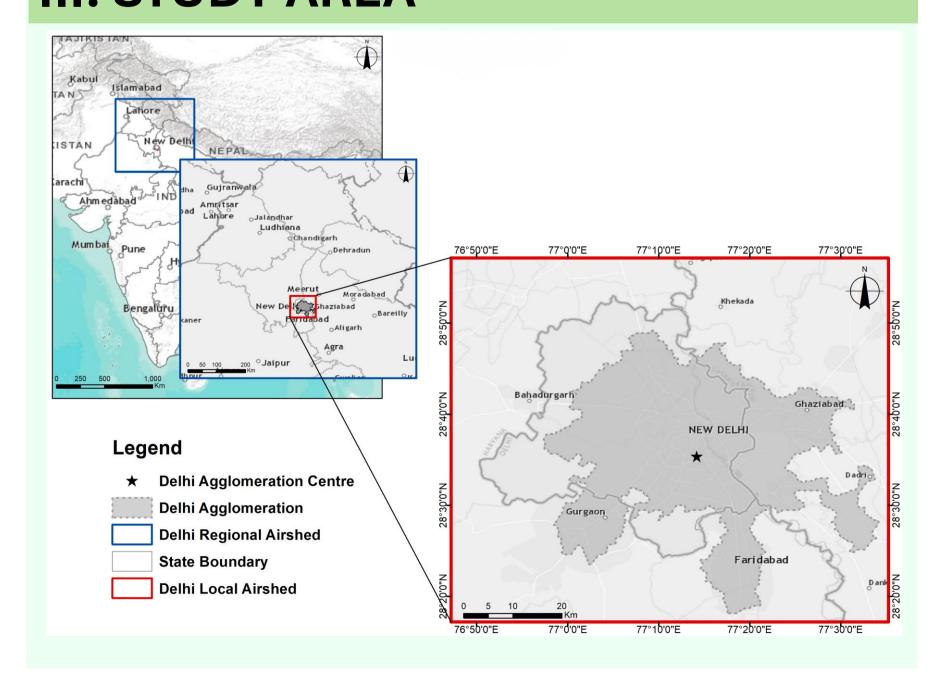
- Delhi, experience severe levels of particulate matter and other pollutants. The area's relatively enclosed nature results in a gradual internal temperature change. Additionally, the transport capacity within the planetary boundary layer (PBL) is limited, leading to temperature inversion and frequent stagnation of local air, hindering the dispersion of air pollutants. Addressing this issue requires collaborative efforts from policymakers at the local, national, and regional levels.
- Air pollution is not limited to administrative boundaries, but it is a transboundary phenomenon which transports pollutants from long-ranges to Delhi. So, it is important to identify the sources & extent of their contribution to various pollutants for more targeted and context-specific decision-making.

 Authorities can implement measures tailored to the specific sources influencing air quality within that region and in the airshed.
- Previously done source apportionment studies mainly focused on the $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} and did not consider the airshed but this study does and focus on CO, NO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$.

II. OBJECTIVES

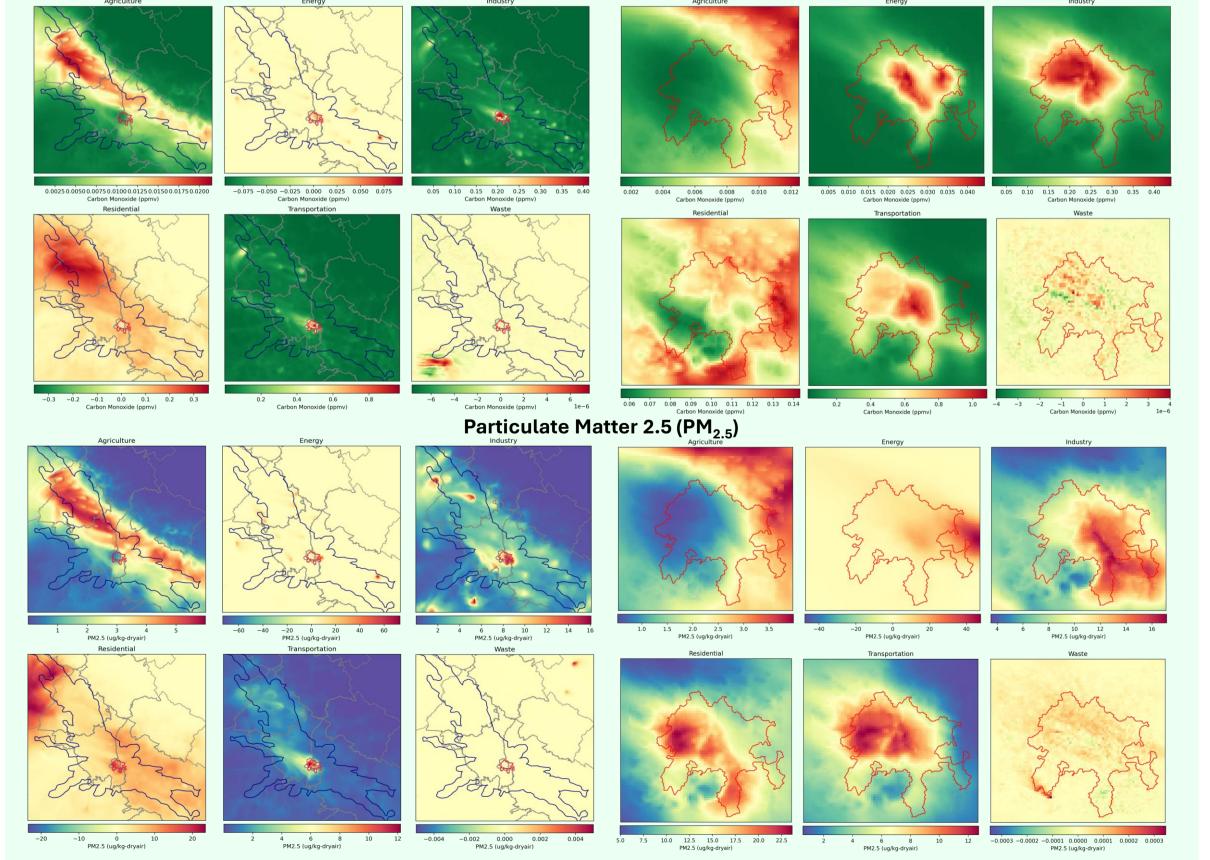
- 1. To find local and regional airshed for Delhi
- 2. To find the contribution of different sectors for CO, NO₂ and PM_{2.5} in the airsheds.

III. STUDY AREA

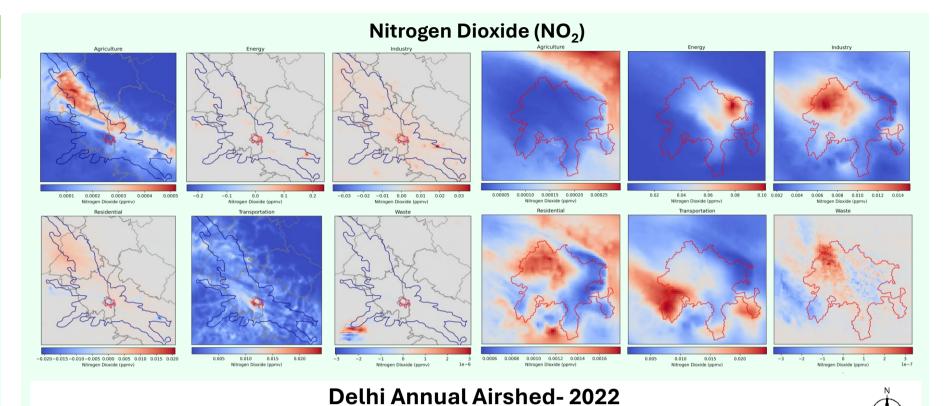


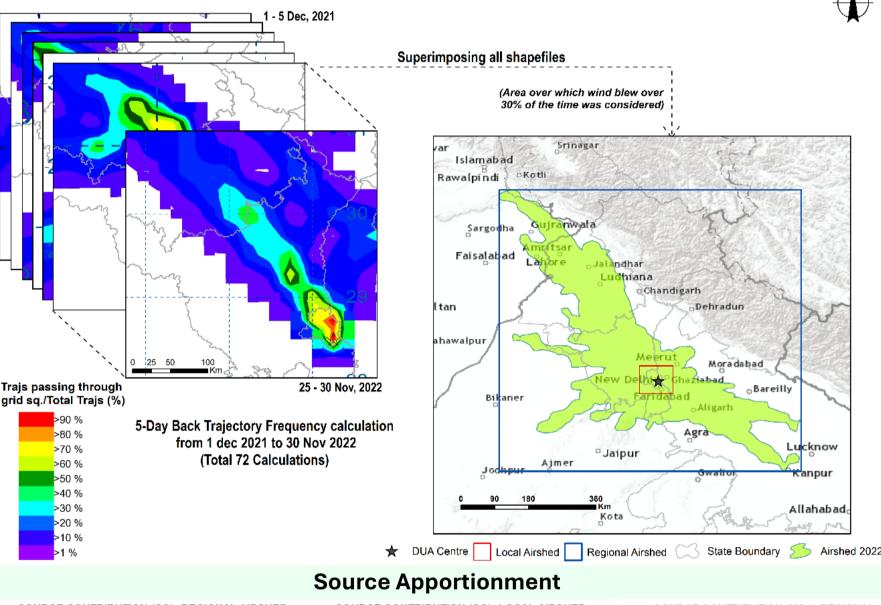
IV. METHODOLOGY An airshed is a geographical area defined by natural features like mountains, valleys, and weather patterns, which influence the movement and dispersion of All (total 72 FNL 0.25°X 0.25° Anthro emis Tool WRF Processing System (WPS) NICES LULC WRF-Chem Wind velocity; Temperature; Surface Dispersion WACCM Data Pressure; Humidity; Precipitation etc. Emission (CO, NO₂, PM_{2.5}) D02- Regional Airshed extent D03- Local Airshed extent Python processing Regional Airshed .shp NO_2 , PM_{25}) For both Regional & Local Airshed Source Apportionment OData Used OAnalysis OResult OModel used

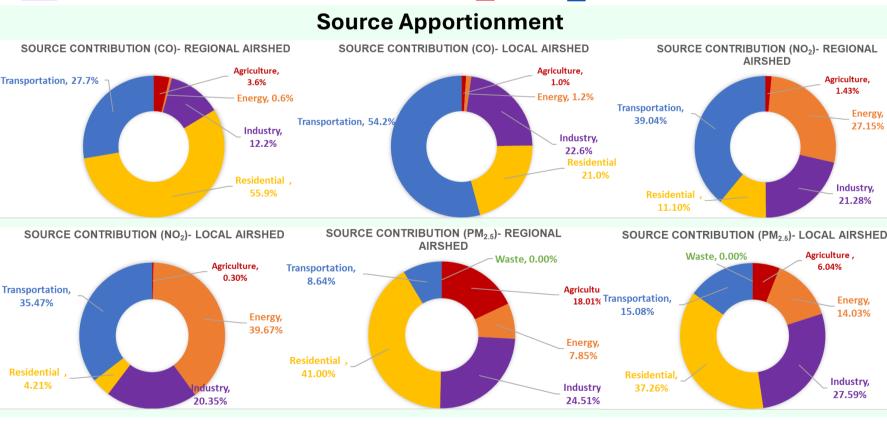
V. RESULT



Carbon Monoxide (CO)







VI. CONCLUSION

- 1. Residential sector is contributing most to CO and $PM_{2.5}$ in regional airshed highlighting the areas which needs attention. Major contributors are Punjab, Haryana and Pakistan
- 2. Stubble burning happening in Punjab, Haryana and Pakistan is contributing 18% to Delhi's PM_{2.5} concentration and 3.6% to CO.
- 3. In Local Airshed Transportation is the major source of CO whereas it is major contributor for NO₂ in regional airshed.