

UH Energy Electric Vehicle Webinar Series
October 20, 2020

The Air Quality Impacts of COVID-19 on the Houston Region and United States

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Presentation Outline

- HARC Overview
- Mobility
- Energy Usage
- Air Quality



About HARC



- The Houston Advanced Research
 Center (HARC) is an independent
 research hub helping people thrive and
 nature flourish
- Founded by George P. Mitchell in 1982
- A 501(c)(3) organization located in The Woodlands
- We provide objective, unbiased, non-advocacy approach to finding meaningful answers to complex questions



HARC (härk), n.

an independent research hub helping people thrive and nature flourish.

Mission

Providing independent analysis on energy, air, and water issues to people seeking scientific answers.

Operating as a research hub finding solutions for a sustainable future.

CLEAN ENERGY



Accelerating clean, efficient and sustainable energy

WATER MANAGEMENT



Protecting water resources and ecosystems

CLIMATE RISK



Understanding, mitigating and adapting to climate change

AIR QUALITY



Improving air quality through research



HARC's Headquarters

- 18,601 SF office building
- Completed in March of 2017
- 88.2 kW rooftop PV solar plant







- Certified LEED Platinum and Energy Star 99/100
 - Energy use intensity (EUI) 15.4 kBTUs/sqft/yr
 - One of only 10 energy star 99 office buildings in Texas
- In 2020, certified as Zero Energy by the International Living Future Institute (ILFI)
 - First and only net zero energy office building in Texas and one less than 50 in the U.S.
 - Net zero energy simply means that more renewable (solar) power was produced on-site than the power consumed by the building over the past 12 months

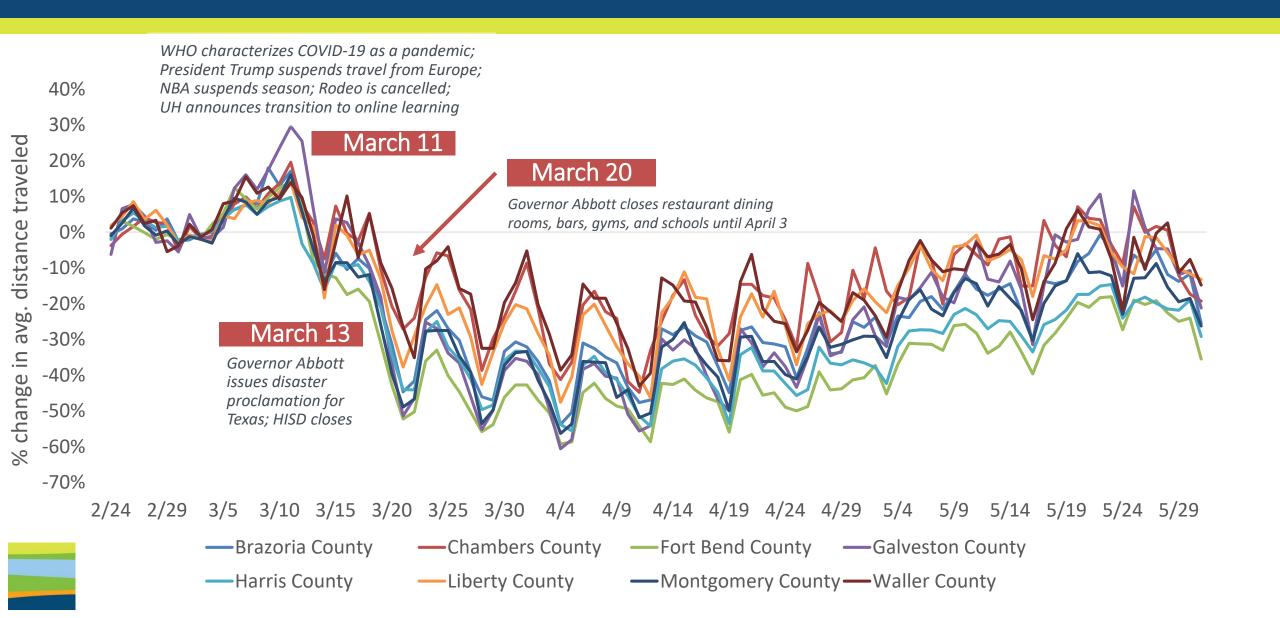




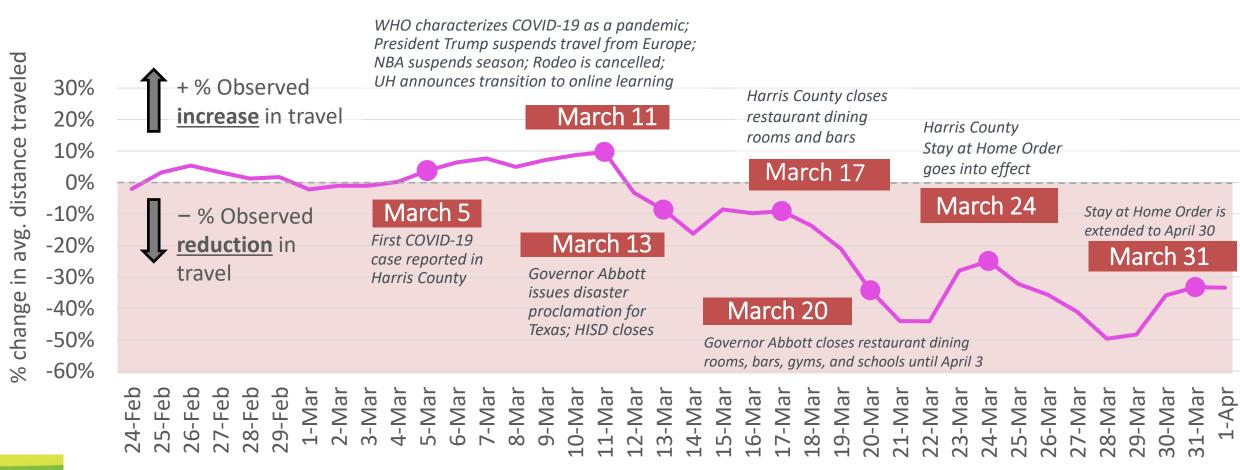
Mobility



Regional Shift in Mobility from February to June

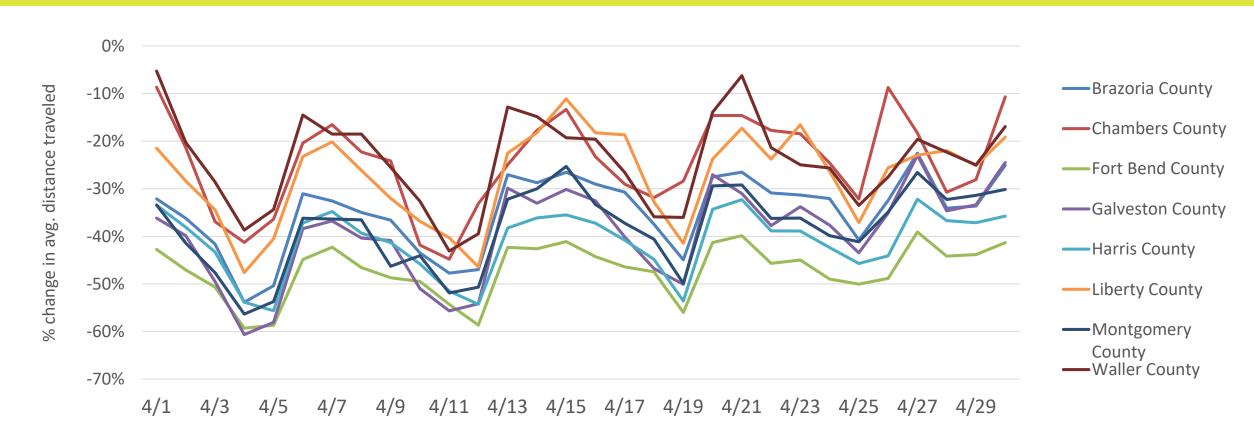


Local, State and Federal Declarations Impact on Harris County





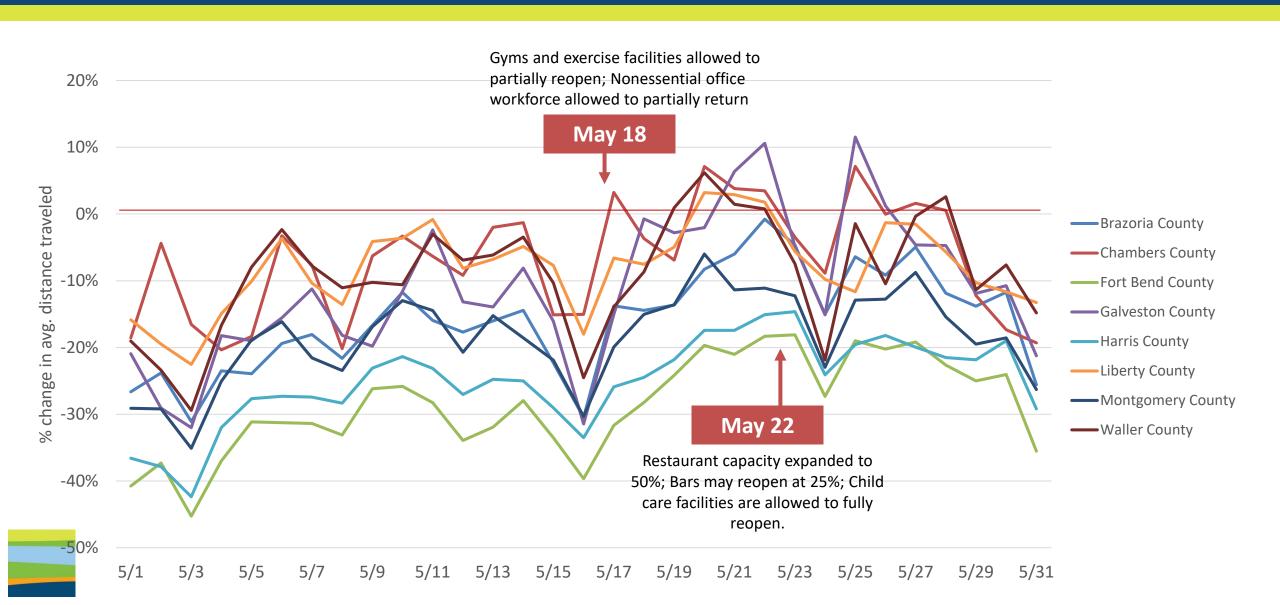
April Sees Steady Pattern Across Region



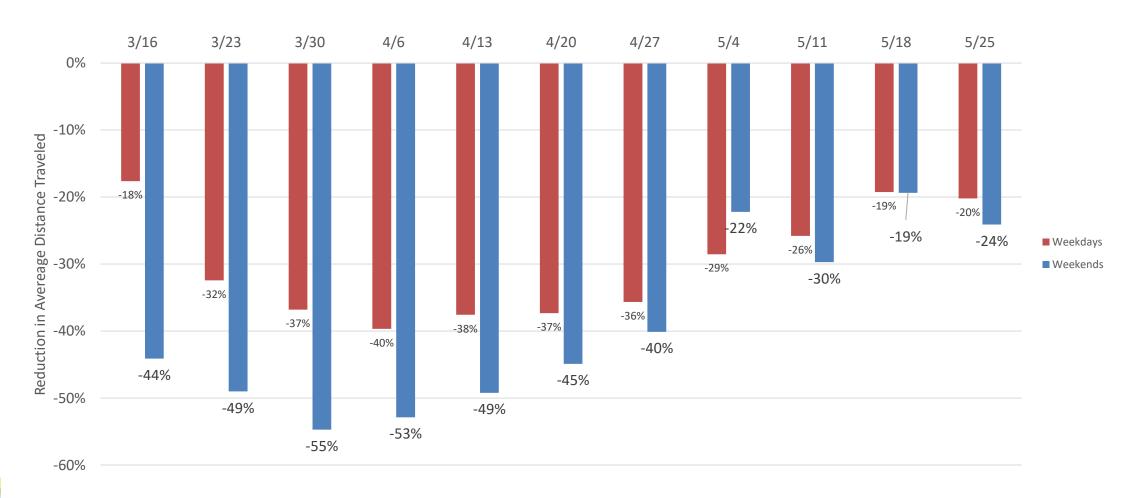
- Relative to "normal" mobility patterns, the trend in reduction of average distance traveled continues throughout the region under the statewide stay at home order (issued March 31).
- The extent that counties reduce mobility is likely related to factors such as the population density and the unique profile of the workforce for that county.



May Sees Movement to Normal Travel

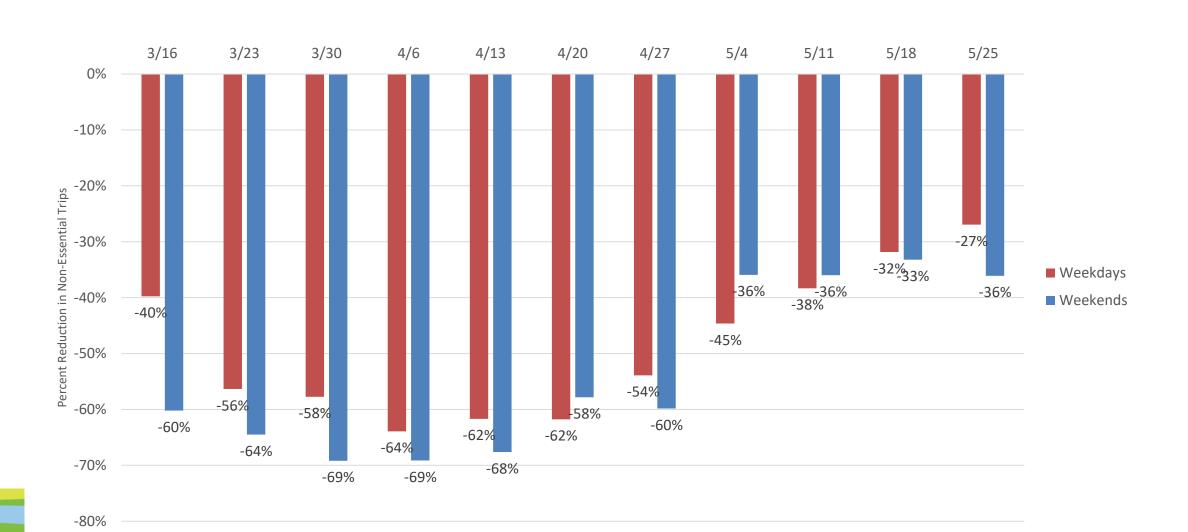


Weekly Reduction in Average Distance Traveled in Harris County during COVID-19

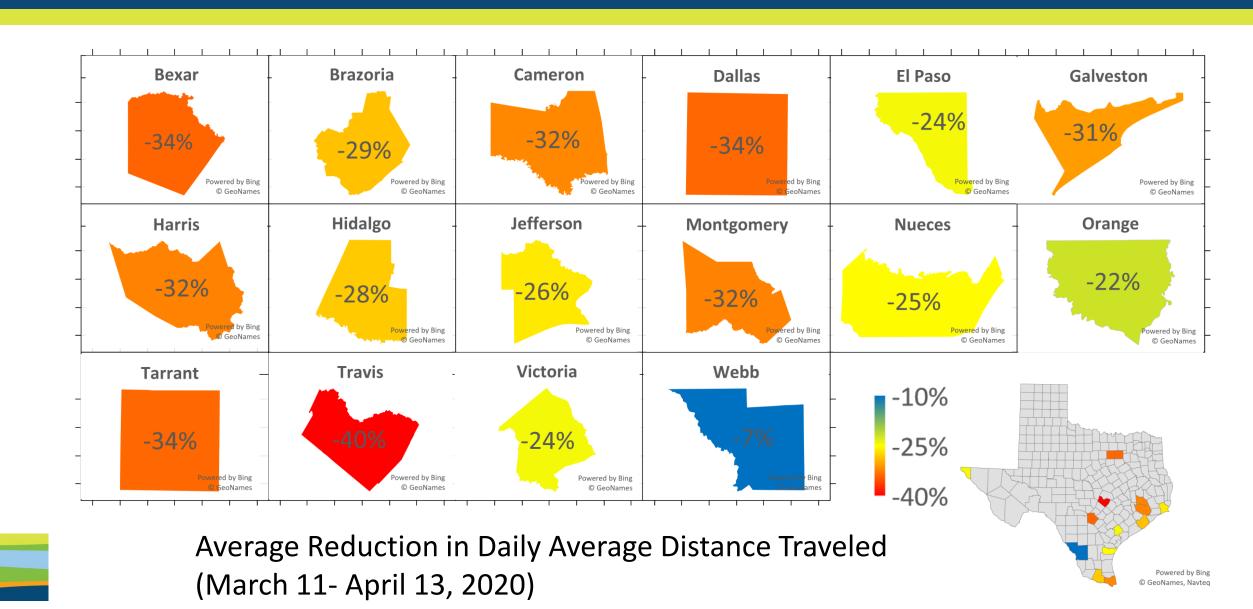




Weekly Reduction of Nonessential Trips in Harris County



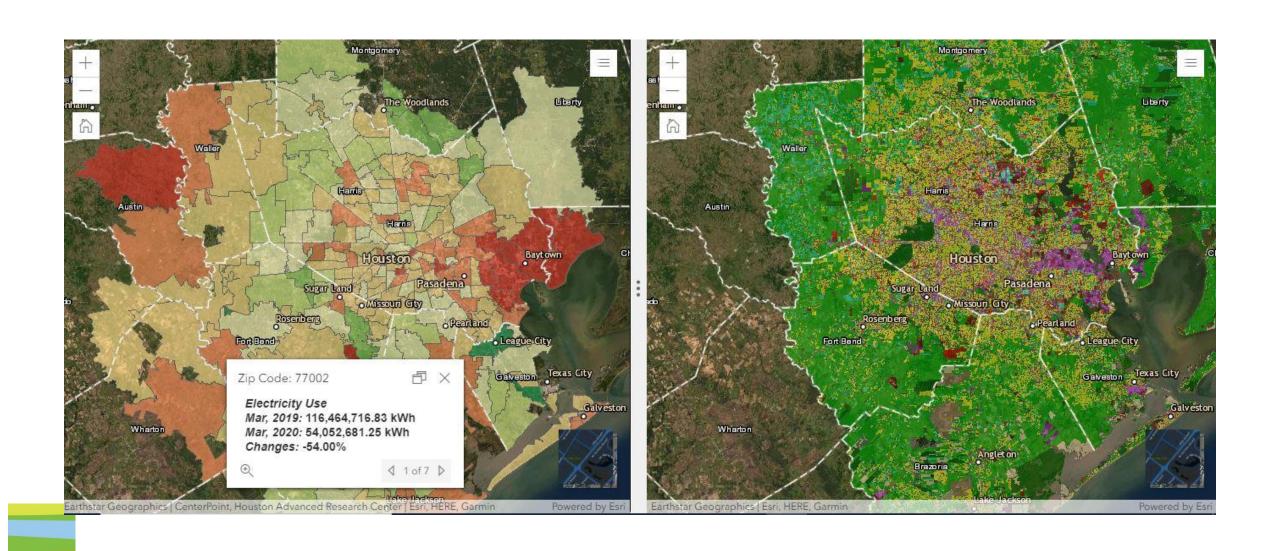
COVID-19: Comparison of Average Distance Traveled Across Texas Counties



Energy Usage



Shift in Electric Power Consumption



Air Quality



HGB COVID-19 Air Quality Improvements

Ambient air pollution **reductions** during COVID-19 time periods vs. historical (2014-2019) data for the same time period

	March 11-April 13	March 11-April 30	March 11-May 21	March 11-June 11
NOx	46% ↓	18% ↓	15% ↓	14% ↓
BTEX	39% ↓	32% ↓	26% ↓	21% 🗸
Total VOC	9% ↓	~3% ↓	Unchanged	Unchanged
Ozone	17% ↓	7% ↓	~1% ↓	9% 个

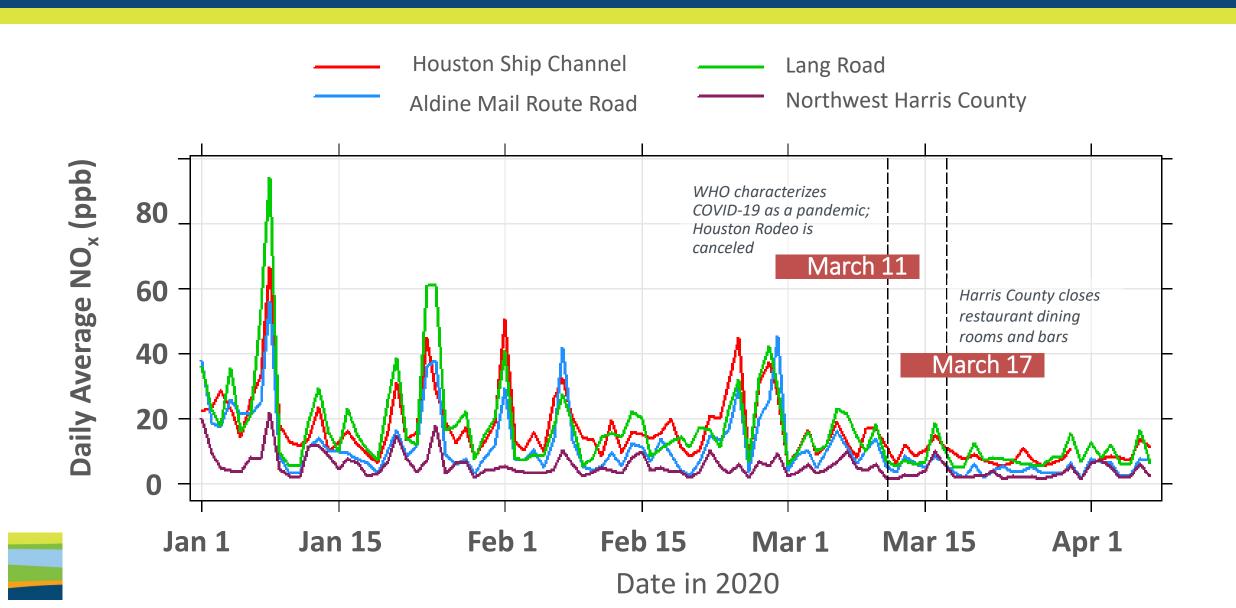


HGB COVID-19 Weather

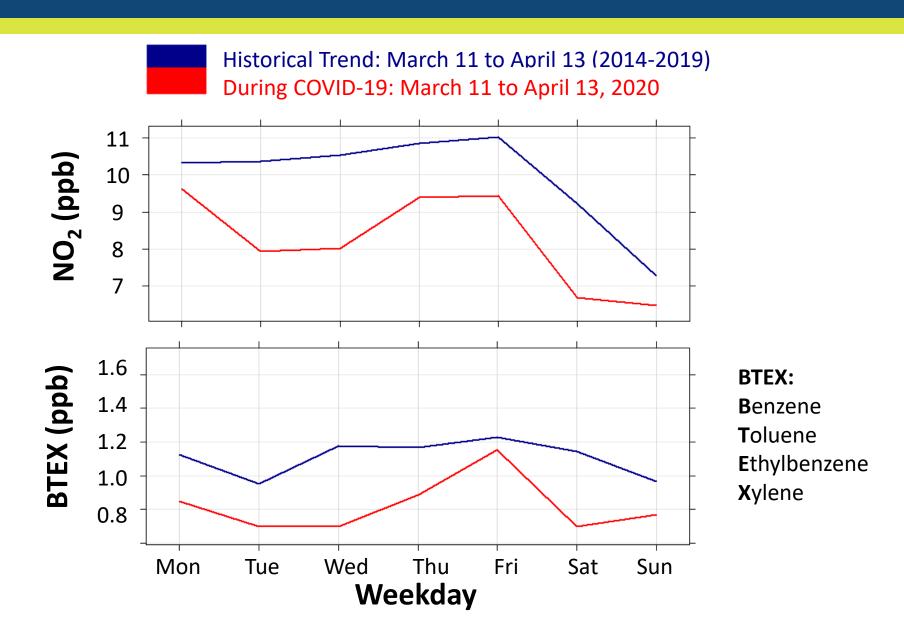
- We had ~13% stronger winds during the COVID-19 period
 - 2.93 m/s vs 2.59 m/s
 - May explain pollution transport theory for increased PM values in Houston and in many part of the state
- We had ~10% warmer weather
 - 22.7 Celsius vs 20.6 Celsius
 - Ozone chemistry should be more efficient during the COVID-19
 - Initial impact of COVID-19 on ozone is even higher than the data show



COVID-19: Average Daily Harris County NO_x Levels (Jan – Apr, 2020)



Houston Air Pollution during COVID-19

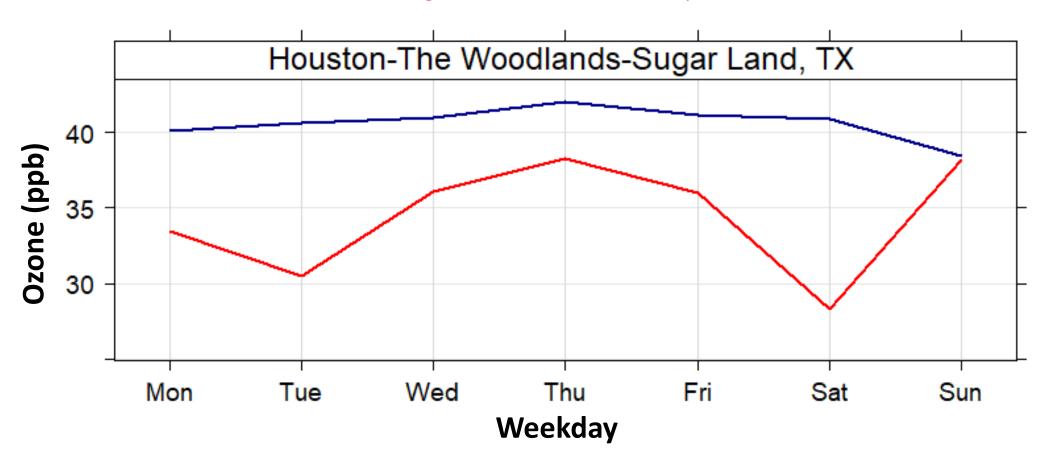


COVID-19: Harris County Ozone Levels



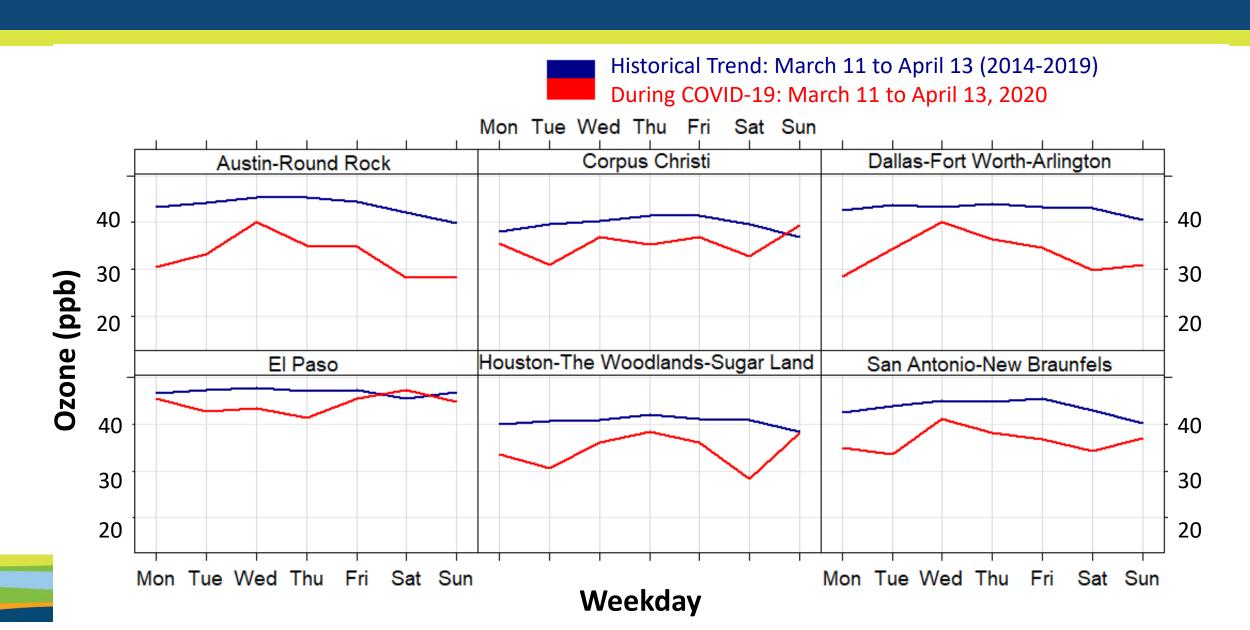
Historical Trend: March 11 to April 13 (2014-2019)

During COVID-19: March 11 to April 13, 2020

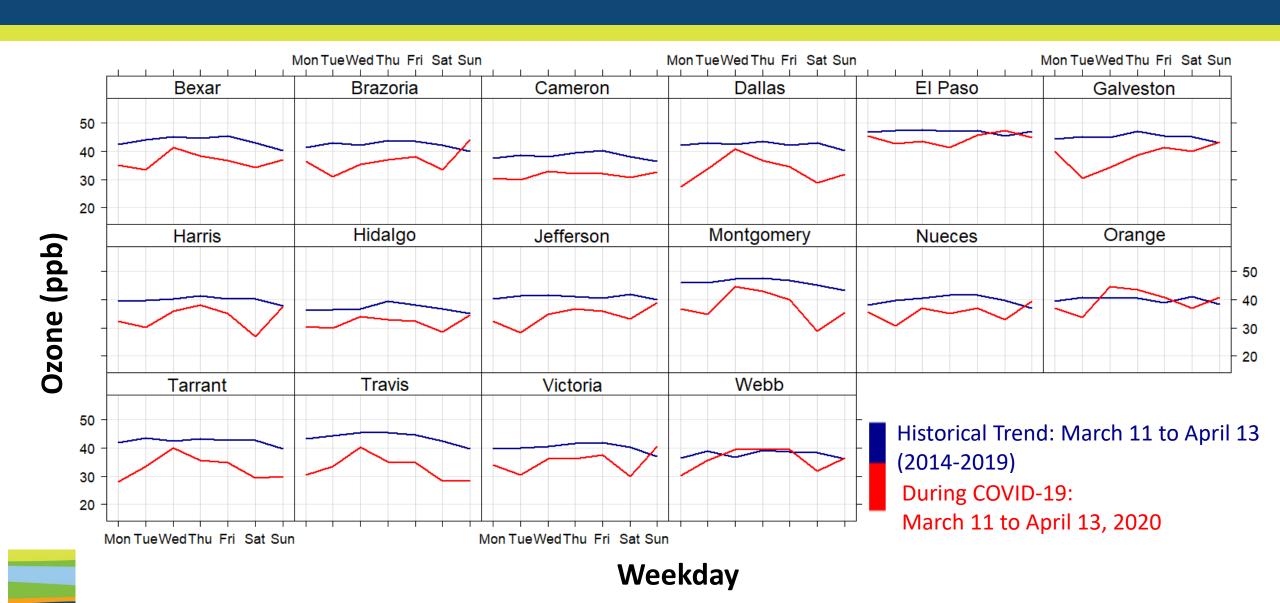




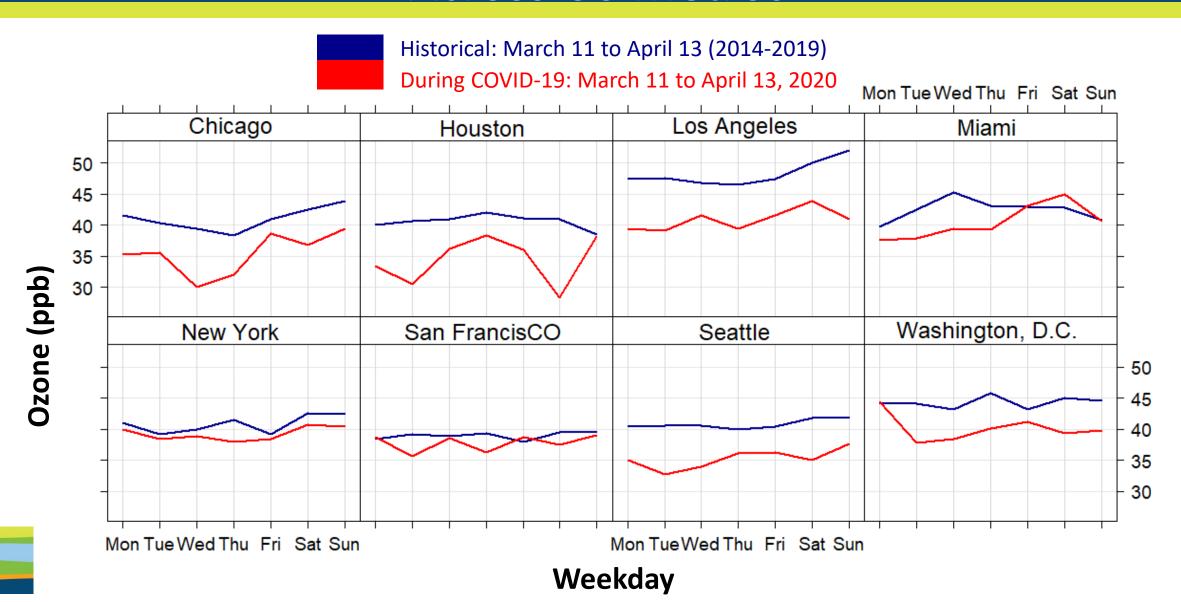
COVID-19: Comparison of Changing Ozone Levels Across Texas Metros



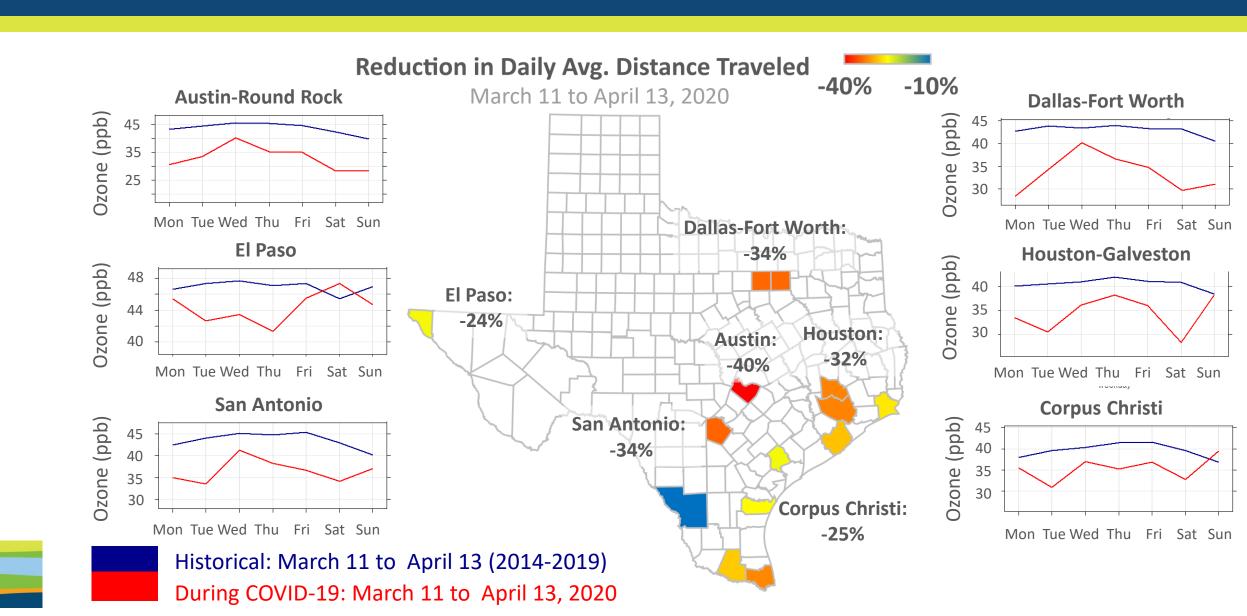
COVID-19: Comparison of Changing Ozone Levels Across Texas Counties



COVID-19: Comparison of Changing Ozone Levels Across US Metros



COVID-19: Changes in Mobility and Ozone Concentrations Across Texas

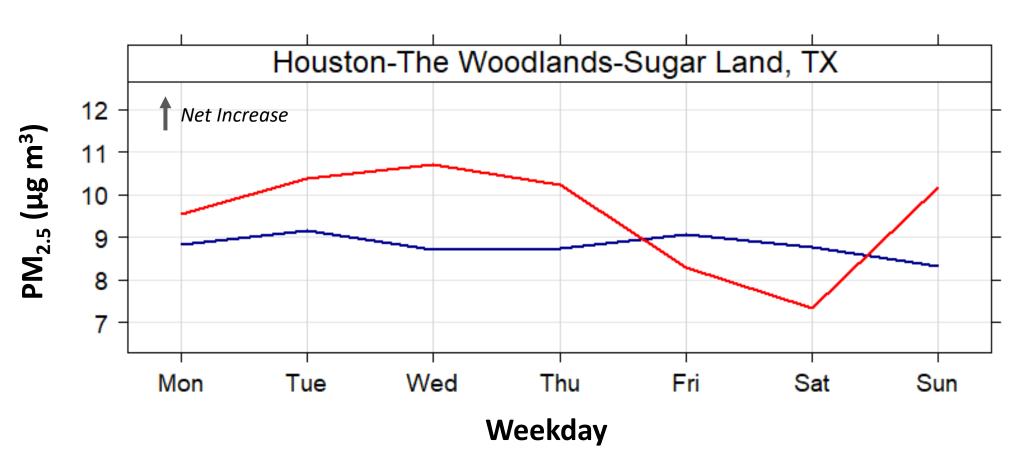


COVID-19: Harris County PM_{2.5} Levels



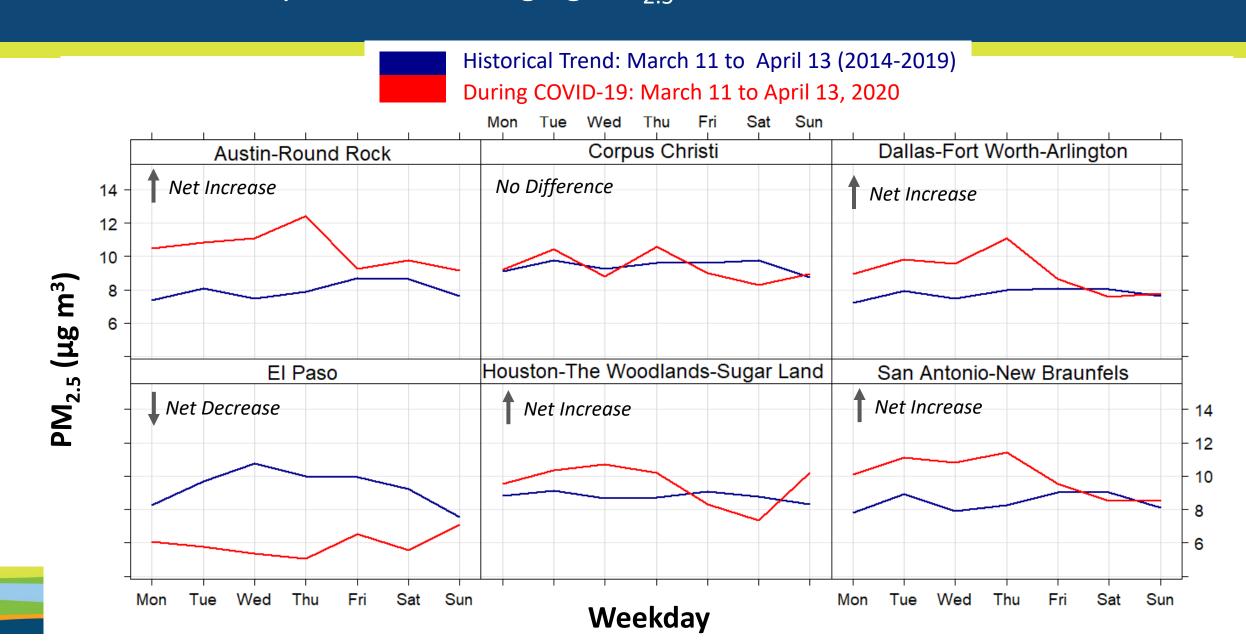
Historical Trend: March 11 to April 13 (2014-2019)

During COVID-19: March 11 to April 13, 2020





COVID-19: Comparison of Changing PM_{2.5} Levels Across Texas Metro Areas

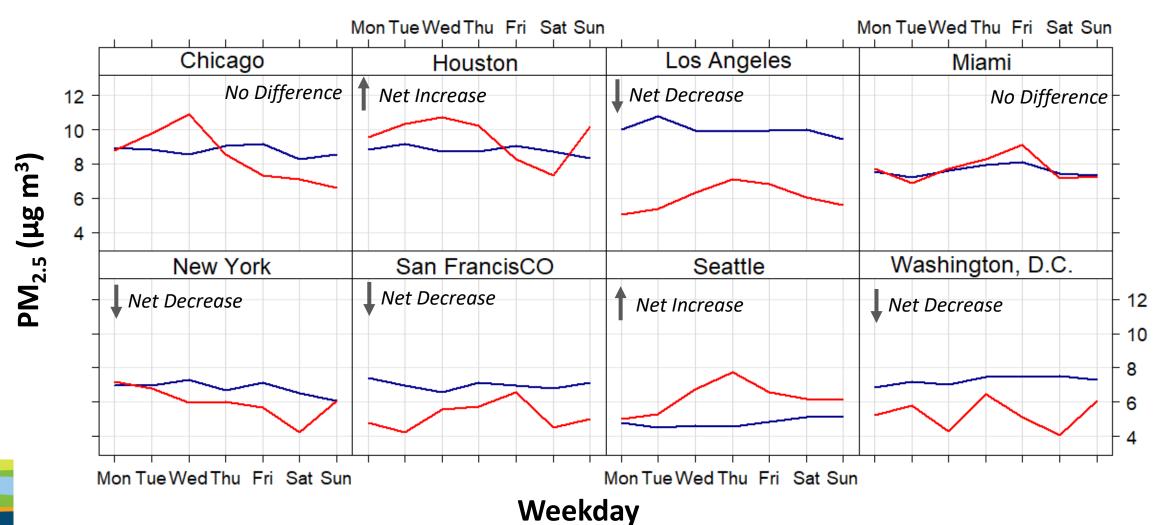


COVID-19: Comparison of Changing PM_{2.5} Levels Across US Metro Areas

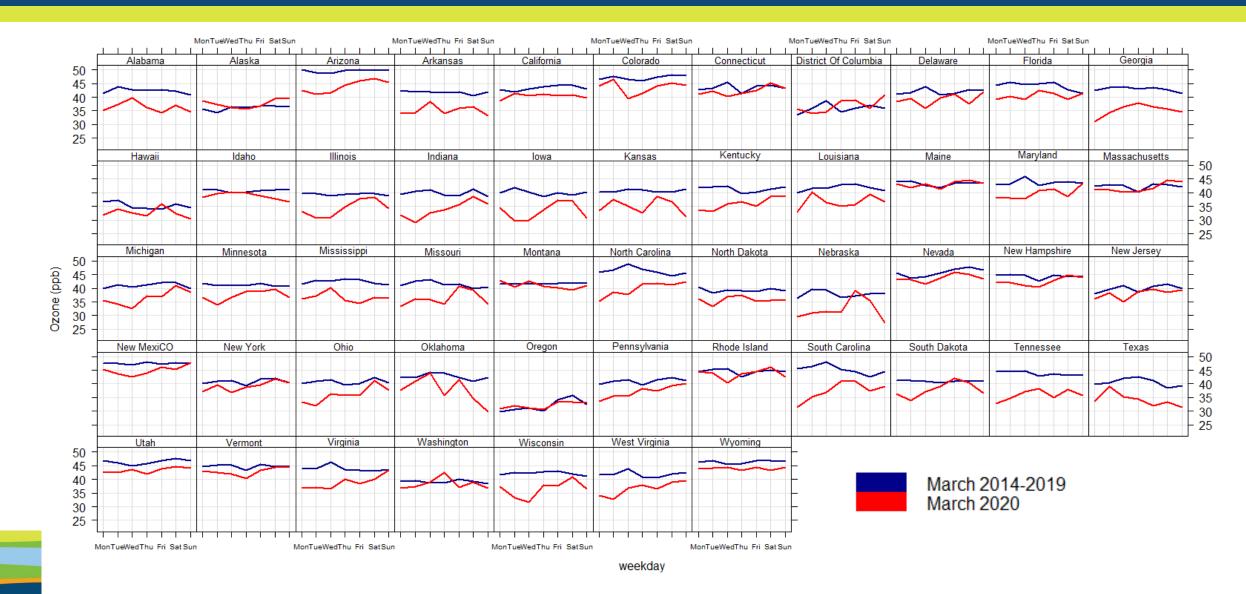


Historical Trend: March 11 to April 13 (2014-2019)

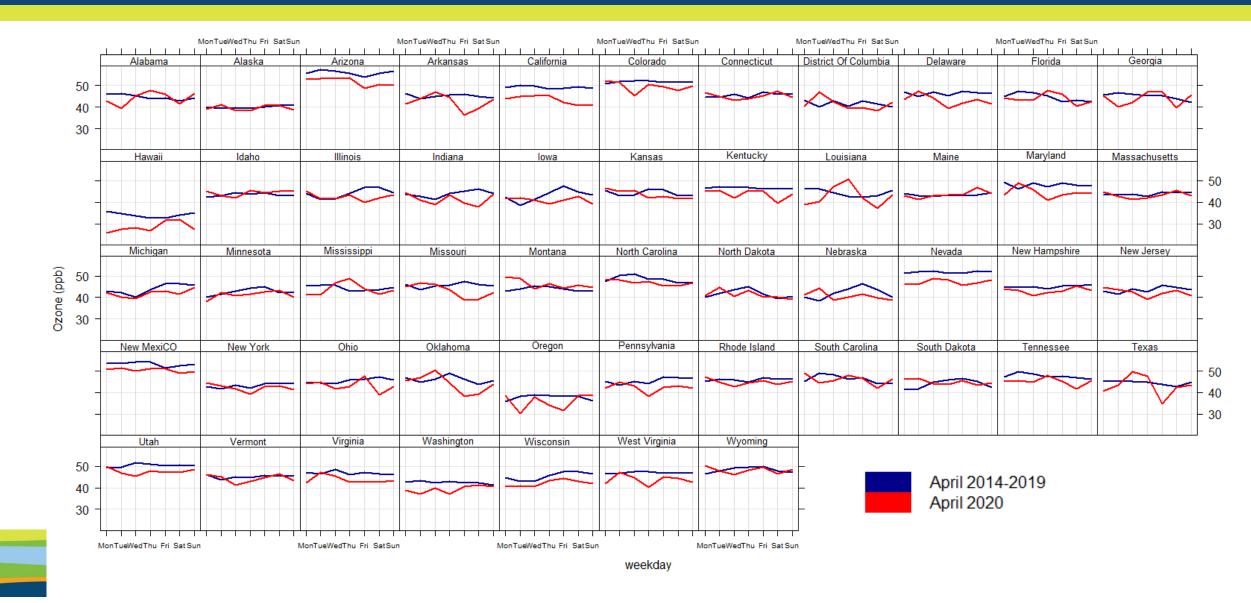
During COVID-19: March 11 to April 13, 2020



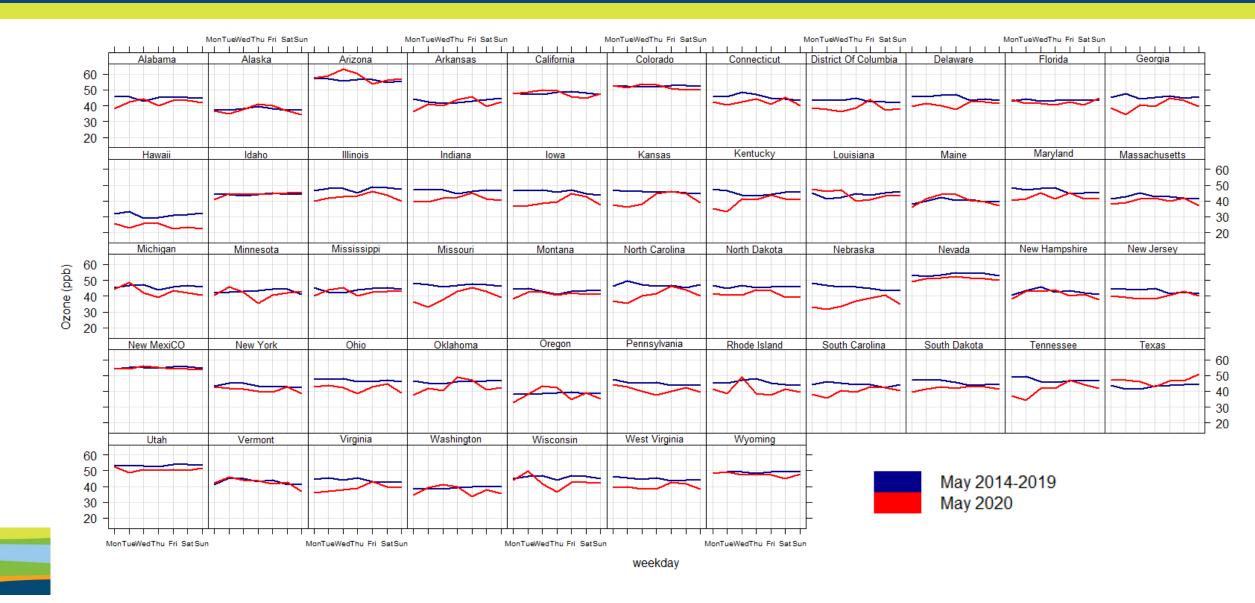
National Ozone Data by Weekday - March



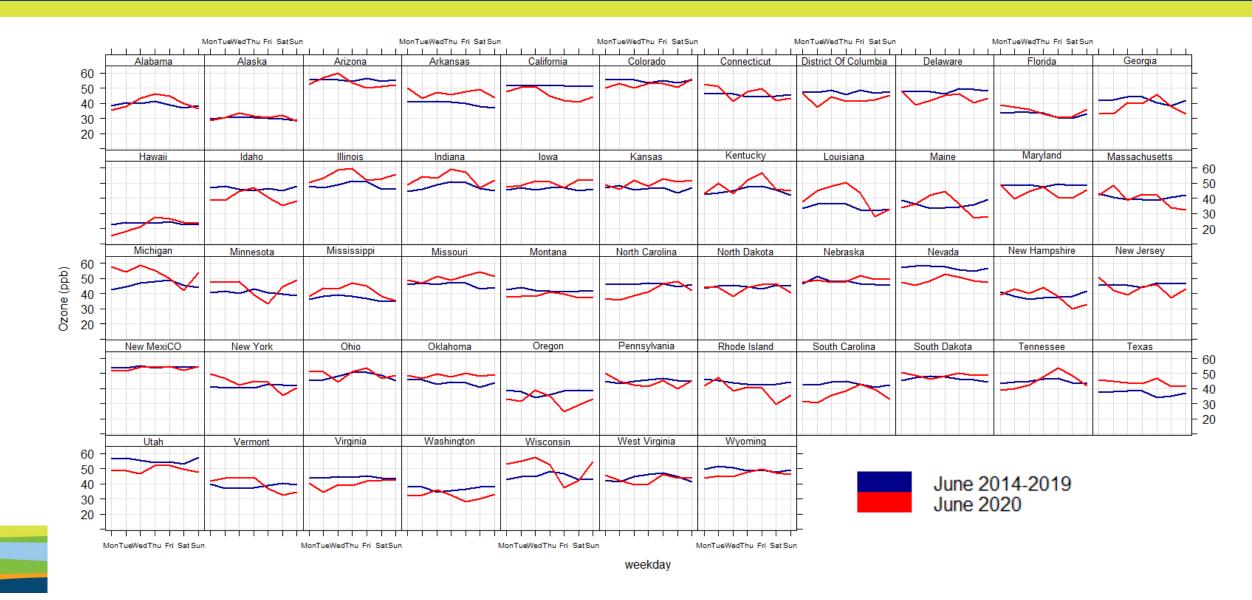
National Ozone Data by Weekday - April



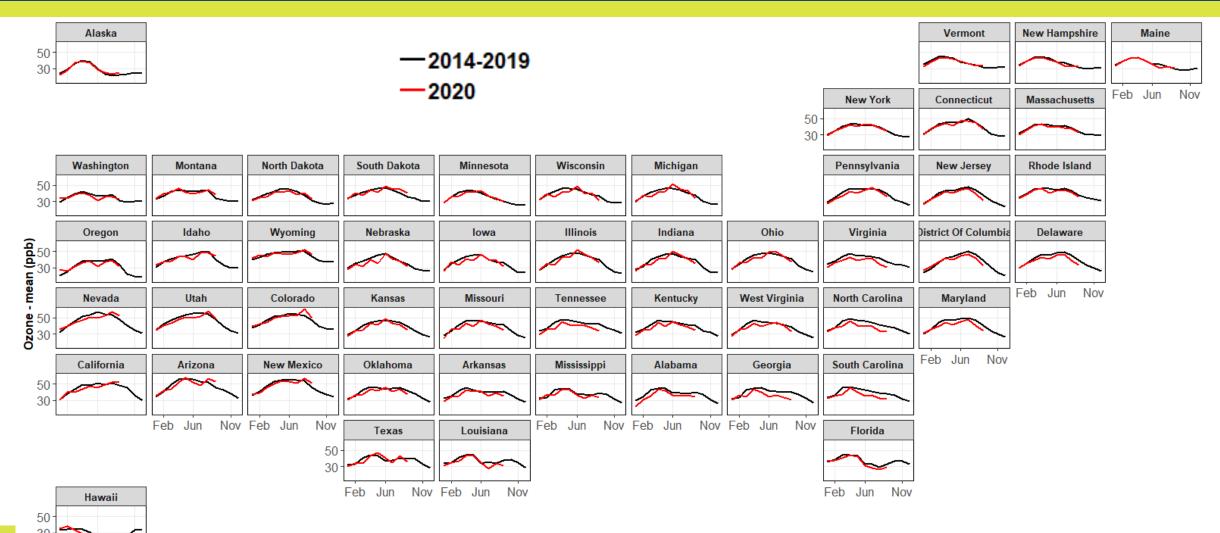
National Ozone Data by Weekday - May



National Ozone Data by Weekday - June



Ozone Annual Comparison by Month

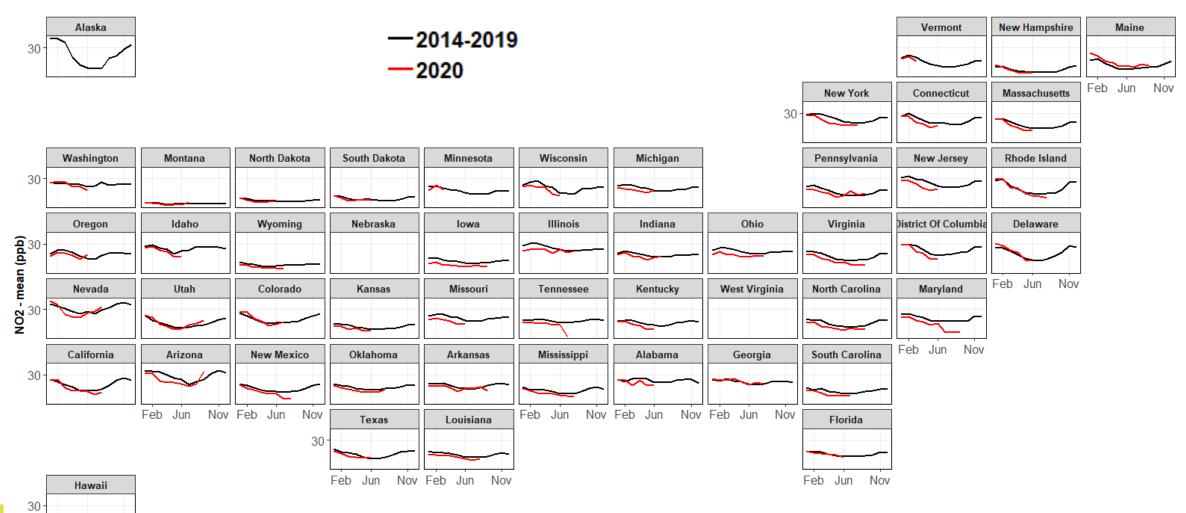




Nov

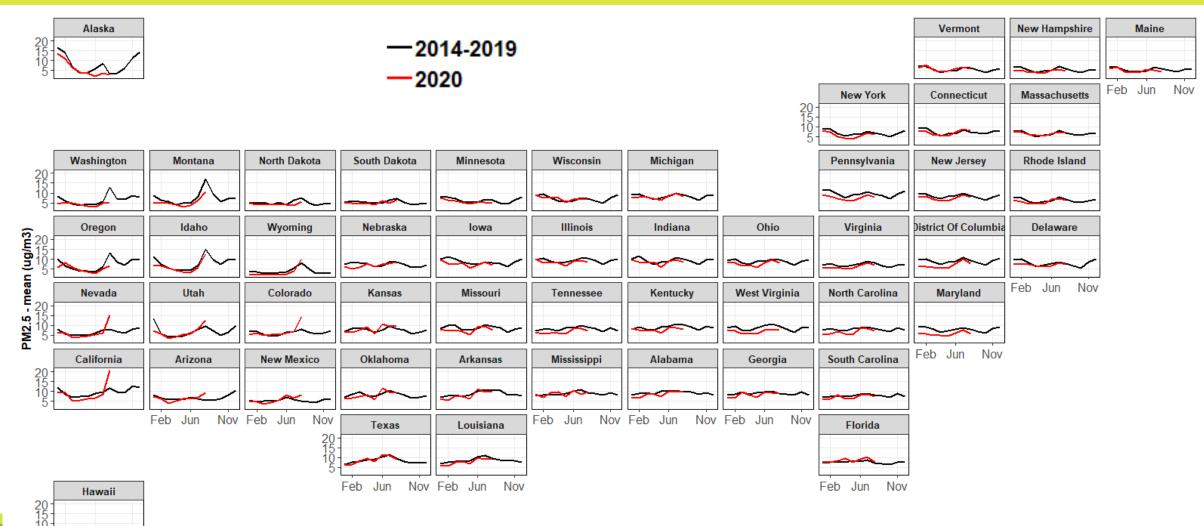
Feb Jun

NO2 Annual Comparison by Month





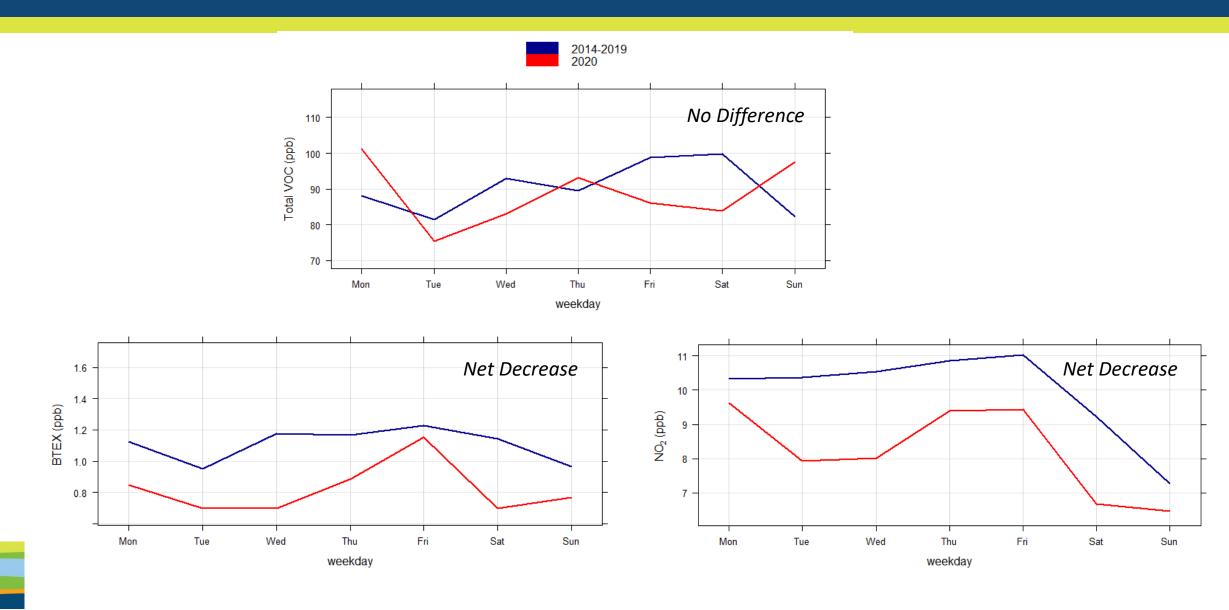
PM2.5 Annual Comparison by Month





Jun

Houston Air Pollution during COVID-19



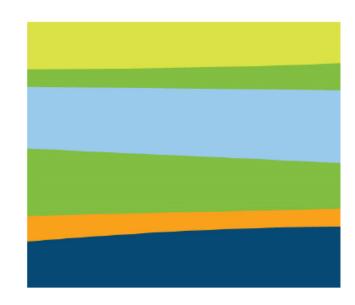
Houston Air Pollution during COVID-19

 Air pollution change in different COVID-19 time periods compared to the same historical time period (2014-2019):

	March 11-April 13	March 11-April 30	March 11-May 21	March 11-June 11
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BTEX	39% ↓	32% ↓	26% ↓	21% ↓
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