Loss of Life Expectancy related to temporal evolution of PM2.5 considered within energy scenarios in Europe
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Fine particulates: a major pollutant for human health

EnerGEO project: simulation of energy scenarios and impact assessment on environment and human health: [http://www.energeo-project.eu](http://www.energeo-project.eu)

Loss of Life Expectancy: a key indicator to compare impacts from energy scenarios

- Baseline scenario: current European legislation with the objective to reduce some pollutants and more specifically PM$_{2.5}$, fine particulates of 2.5 µm size.
- Evaluation of different electricity energy scenarios compared to the baseline, studying their impacts on life expectancy.
- **Static** standard evaluation: PM$_{2.5}$ concentration is considered constant during the exposed lifetime of the population.

Necessity to integrate the temporal dimension of scenarios

- Energy scenarios horizon: 2050.
- Important variation of PM$_{2.5}$ exposure during the population whole lifetime.
- Proposal of a **dynamic** method to compare scenarios accounting for their temporal dimension.

Maps of impacts on human health

Data sources

- IIASA$^{(1)}$ for PM$_{2.5}$ concentration maps derived from GAINS model for the baseline scenario in years 2005, 2030, 2040 and 2050.
- United Nations$^{(2)}$ for the 5-years cohorts size and mortality rates per country, from 1950 to 2100. The population under concern is people older than 30 years in year 2005.
- SEDAC$^{(3)}$ for density maps of population in years 2005, 2010 and 2015.
- Pope (2002)$^{(4)}$ for the relative risk value for a population older than 30 years exposed to PM$_{2.5}$.

Accounting for the dynamic of the scenario

- Algorithm based on the approach recommended by the « Task Force on Health »$^{(5)}$ and IIASA$^{(1)}$: loss of life expectancy is the difference between life expectancy calculated with PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations observed along the population lifetime, and life expectancy without exposure.
- Temporal interpolations of PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations performed in the scenarios (from 2005 to 2050) along the population lifetime.

Conclusions

- Significant difference in results of about 20% with lower impacts for the **dynamic** model which takes into account the temporal evolution of the pollutant concentrations.
- More realistic approach in the framework of scenarios comparison.
- Tables and maps for different energy scenarios available on line at the Platform of Integrated Assessment (PIA) of the European EnerGEO project: [http://viewer.webservice-energy.org/energeo_pia/index.htm](http://viewer.webservice-energy.org/energeo_pia/index.htm)

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