

Integrated Hazard Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Air Pollution Indices in Tehran County (2018–2024)

Integrated Hazard Analysis of Spatiotemporal NO₂ Distribution in Tehran County (2018–2024)

Ali Asghar Abdollahi¹ , Sadegh Karimi¹ , Naser Bay² , Masoud Ahmadi¹ ,
Hadi Ghanizadeh¹  Nader Oveisi³ 

Received: 15 Sep.2025

Accepted: 26 Oct.2025

Original Article

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Urban air pollution, particularly in densely populated metropolitan areas such as Tehran, has become a major environmental and public health challenge. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), a key pollutant generated by anthropogenic activities, tends to accumulate in the lower atmosphere, especially during cold seasons and under temperature inversion conditions. This study presents an integrated hazard analysis of the spatiotemporal distribution of NO₂ across Tehran County during the winters of 2018–2024, with a particular focus on the interaction between anthropogenic and natural factors influencing its distribution.

METHODS: This descriptive–analytical study employed an integrated approach using daily NO₂ concentration data derived from Sentinel-5P satellite imagery (TROPOMI sensor) for the winter seasons from 2018 to 2024. Spatial extraction and processing were conducted within a GIS environment, including seasonal averaging, raster-to-vector conversion, and spatial analysis to identify and visualize spatiotemporal patterns of NO₂ distribution.

FINDINGS: The results reveal significant spatial and temporal variations in NO₂ concentrations over the seven-year study period. During 2018 and 2019, the highest concentrations were concentrated in central Tehran and northeastern districts. A substantial decline was observed in 2020 and 2021, coinciding with mobility restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. From 2022 onward, NO₂ concentrations increased again, with notable growth in southern and eastern areas by 2024. These changes indicate a shift in pollution hotspots from the city center toward peripheral zones, followed by a partial re-centralization pattern, reflecting ongoing urban expansion and intensified human activities in suburban areas.

CONCLUSION: The findings demonstrate that NO₂ pollution in Tehran constitutes a compound environmental hazard resulting from the interaction of anthropogenic drivers, including traffic emissions, industrial activities, and urban development, with natural factors such as topography and atmospheric inversion conditions. The observed changes in NO₂ distribution patterns reflect broader transformations in urban morphology, land-use dynamics, and environmental management practices. These results highlight the need for integrated urban and environmental policies to mitigate air pollution and enhance urban resilience.

Keywords: Air pollution; Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂); Sentinel-5P; GIS; Tehran County.

**This work has been published under CC BY-NC-SA license.*

Copyright © Authors

How to cite this article: Abdollahi AA, Karimi S, Bay N, Ahmadi M, Oveisi N, Ghanizadeh H. **Integrated Hazard Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Air Pollution Indices in Tehran County (2018–2024).** J Rescue Relief 2025; 17(4):202-212.

Introduction

In the contemporary era, large cities—serving as primary hubs of population, industry, and transportation—have witnessed a dramatic increase in human

activity. While these developments have driven progress, they have also intensified environmental hazards. Among these challenges, urban air pollution has emerged as one of the most critical environmental and public health crises,

1.Department of Geography, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran

2.PhD in Climatology, Red Crescent Society of Golestan Province, Golestan, Iran

3.PhD in Environmental-Pollutions, Iran Helal Higher Education Institute of Applied Science & Technology, Tehran, Iran

Correspondence to: Sadegh Karimi, Email: karimi.s.climatologist@uk.ac.ir

particularly in densely populated metropolises such as Tehran. With an urban agglomeration exceeding 15 million inhabitants, over 3.5 million registered vehicles, and a high concentration of industrial facilities, Tehran is widely recognized as one of the world's most polluted cities (1). This situation has not only incurred significant economic and environmental costs, but has also severely affected public health, leading to increased rates of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) is one of the most important air pollutants, produced primarily through the combustion of fossil fuels in motor vehicles, industrial processes, and heating systems. Beyond acting as a key precursor in the formation of tropospheric ozone and particulate matter, it directly penetrates the respiratory system and exacerbates diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, and chronic cough (4). In addition, numerous studies have linked long-term exposure to high concentrations to histopathological changes in the kidneys, liver, and heart, decreased immune system resistance, and an increased risk of premature mortality (8).

During cold seasons, this hazard is further amplified by stable atmospheric conditions—particularly temperature inversions. Under such conditions, warmer air layers overlay cooler surface air, inhibiting the vertical dispersion of pollutants. Although this phenomenon has a natural origin, its interaction with anthropogenic factors—including increased heating fuel consumption, heavy traffic congestion, and unbalanced urban expansion—leads to persistent and widespread accumulation of NO_2 in the lower atmosphere. This interplay between natural elements (e.g., temperature inversions, topography, and a semi-arid climate) and urban drivers (e.g., population density, transportation networks, and industrial activity) renders Tehran a paradigmatic example of a “compound hazard”—a risk that, while anthropogenic in origin, is significantly modulated in intensity and duration by natural conditions (2).

Air pollution remains a major challenge in large industrial cities, profoundly impacting human life. Tehran, in particular, faces a severe air pollution crisis due to rapid population growth, a sharp increase in vehicle numbers, and the dense concentration of industrial facilities. Research indicates that approximately one in every three days in Tehran is affected by air pollution (2).

Daily air quality in cities is commonly reported using the Air Quality Index (AQI), which integrates measurements of five key pollutants: particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), tropospheric ozone (O_3), and NO_2 . The AQI is scaled from 0 to 500 (6). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), AQI levels in most major global cities consistently exceed recommended thresholds, prompting urban authorities to implement air pollution mitigation strategies. Unfortunately, many of these management plans have proven short-term and episodic, largely due to insufficient integration of spatiotemporal forecasting, thereby limiting their effectiveness in achieving sustained air quality improvements (7).

The excessive concentration of industries and factories within Tehran's geographical boundaries—combined with the region's unique topography, geography, and climate—has placed Tehran among the world's seven most polluted cities (2).

Numerous studies have demonstrated a strong association between air pollution and respiratory as well as cardiovascular diseases. Consequently, assessing air pollution levels and communicating their health implications can motivate both the public and policymakers to reduce pollution-generating activities. In recent years, growing public and policy interest has emerged regarding air quality assessment and its indexing. Clean air is a fundamental requirement for human health—a concern that has preoccupied the WHO for over five decades (8).

Fine particulate matter, which reduces visibility and damages the lungs and heart, is one of the pollutants that has a major impact on urban populations. The main sources of NO_2 emissions include vehicle exhaust, fossil fuel combustion, power plants, industrial boilers, waste incinerators, residential heating systems, as well as natural phenomena such as lightning and volcanic activity (3). Furthermore, NO_2 reacts with ammonia, moisture, and other compounds to form fine secondary particles that penetrate deep into the lungs, causing or worsening respiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis and increasing the frequency of coughing. Other health effects include tissue changes in the kidneys, liver, and heart; weight loss; and increased susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections (4).

Abdolazimi et al. (2023) conducted a study titled “Monitoring nitrogen dioxide concentrations

during the COVID-19 pandemic using Sentinel-5 satellite data: a case study of Shiraz metropolitan area” which examined the spatiotemporal distribution of NO₂ using Sentinel-5P satellite data and analyzed its relationship with environmental variables over a 24-month period in Shiraz. Their findings indicated that the highest monthly average NO₂ concentrations occurred during autumn in 2019 and 2020, with district 2 of Shiraz identified as the most polluted area across both years. These results can inform urban livability strategies and crisis management planning(3).

In another study, Shami et al. (2020) assessed the spatiotemporal distribution of atmospheric pollutants (CO, NO₂, and O₃) across Iran using Sentinel-5P satellite data for Farvardin (March–April) 2020 and the corresponding period in 2019—coinciding with the onset of the coronavirus pandemic. Spatial analysis identified Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan, and Tabriz as the most polluted cities. To validate satellite-derived results, ground-level measurements from Tehran’s air quality monitoring stations—the most populous city in Iran—were utilized. Time-series analysis of station data revealed a consistent decline in CO, NO₂, and O₃ concentrations in Farvardin 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 (11).

Shahmohammadi et al. (2011), in a study titled “Synoptic analysis of Tehran’s air pollution episodes” concluded that Tehran has become one of the world’s most polluted cities, emitting over one million tons of air pollutants annually. Key contributing factors include geographical elements such as topography, wind patterns, and pressure systems—particularly during cold seasons. High-pressure systems (anticyclones) over Tehran’s atmosphere suppress vertical air movement, trapping pollutants near the surface. Using daily pollution data from monitoring stations between 2003 and 2005, the study identified 31 days with unhealthy air quality. The period of 4–7 December 2005 marked by severe and persistent pollution, was selected for synoptic analysis, confirming atmospheric pressure as a critical driver of pollution intensity (14).

Lelieveld et al. (2018) investigated age-specific health risks from air pollution and modeled data on child mortality in low- and middle-income countries. Their findings attributed 0.695 million premature deaths and preterm births globally to air pollution, identifying it as the fifth leading cause of death in India in 2010(9).

Xiao et al. (2016) examined surface ozone and nitrogen oxides at urban, suburban, and rural sites in Ningbo, China. Results showed that peak daily surface ozone levels occurred in the afternoon, while nitrogen oxide concentrations peaked in the morning. Surface ozone exhibited a positive correlation with temperature but a negative correlation with relative humidity and ambient nitrogen oxides (10).

Previous studies employing satellite data have explored the spatiotemporal dynamics of atmospheric pollutants. For instance, Shami et al. (2020) used Sentinel-5P data to document a temporary decline in NO₂ concentrations across Iran’s major cities during the COVID-19 lockdown, underscoring the direct influence of human activity on this pollutant. Similarly, Abdolazimi et al. (2023) in Shiraz identified a distinct seasonal pattern in NO₂, with peak concentrations occurring in autumn. In another context, Xiao et al. (2016) in Ningbo, China, demonstrated that NO₂ levels peaked during early morning hours—a pattern aligned with traffic rhythms and meteorological conditions. (3,10&11)

Tehran’s high population density, expanding ground transportation network, and industrial growth have created unique conditions conducive to the accumulation of NO₂. Given the rising incidence of respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses in recent years, understanding the dispersion patterns of NO₂—particularly during cold seasons when meteorological conditions suppress pollutant dispersion—is critically important.

The specific objectives of this study are: a) to investigate and analyze the compound risk associated with NO₂ concentrations in different parts of Tehran metropolis and its suburbs during cold seasons and b) to prepare spatial distribution maps of NO₂ to support environmental and public health planning by identifying urban air quality conditions.

Accordingly, the present study aims to conduct an integrated hazard analysis of the spatial distribution of NO₂ during cold seasons across the Tehran metropolitan area and its suburban zones. This study seeks to answer the question of what are the spatiotemporal patterns of NO₂ distribution across Tehran and its peri-urban areas during cold seasons, and which natural and urban factors contribute to the formation of this compound hazard?

The study area

Tehran is located between $51^{\circ}09'$ and $51^{\circ}60'$ east longitude and $35^{\circ}37'$ and $35^{\circ}83'$ north latitude. The city lies on the central plateau, on the southern slopes of the Alborz Mountains, with a general slope direction from north to south, situated on a relatively flat plain. It covers an area of approximately 730 square kilometers and has a population of about 13.2 million. Tehran features a semi-arid climate, primarily influenced by the central Alborz mountain ranges. The average annual precipitation in this region is 333 millimeters(1). According to the 2016 National Population and Housing Census (1395 in the Iranian calendar), Tehran County had a population of 8,737,000. Including the populations of other counties within Tehran province (4,530,000) and Alborz province (2,712,000), the total population reaches at least 15,979,000. Given Tehran's area of 730 square kilometers, this results in a population density of approximately 21,889 persons per square kilometer. Despite this extremely high population density, Tehran has only 540 kilometers of highways and arterial roads (covering an area of 22,662,000 square meters), around 3,000 traffic routes, and 231 kilometers of

metro lines. With approximately 18 million trips and 23.1 million passenger movements occurring daily, public transportation (buses and metro) accounts for only 36.4% of total trips, while roughly 3,500,000 vehicles operate within the city (5).

Given the close interrelationship among human activities, urban development, and air pollution, the scope of this study is confined exclusively to Tehran County. This selection is justified by the fact that Tehran not only serves as the country's primary metropolitan and demographic center but also functions as the core of the regional urban system due to its rapid population growth, high concentration of industrial and service-sector activities, extensive transportation network expansion, and pivotal role in traffic patterns and pollutant emissions. Consequently, examining the spatiotemporal variations of NO_2 concentrations within Tehran County enables a more precise analysis of air pollution trends and their linkages with urban form, demographic dynamics, and transportation-related factors.

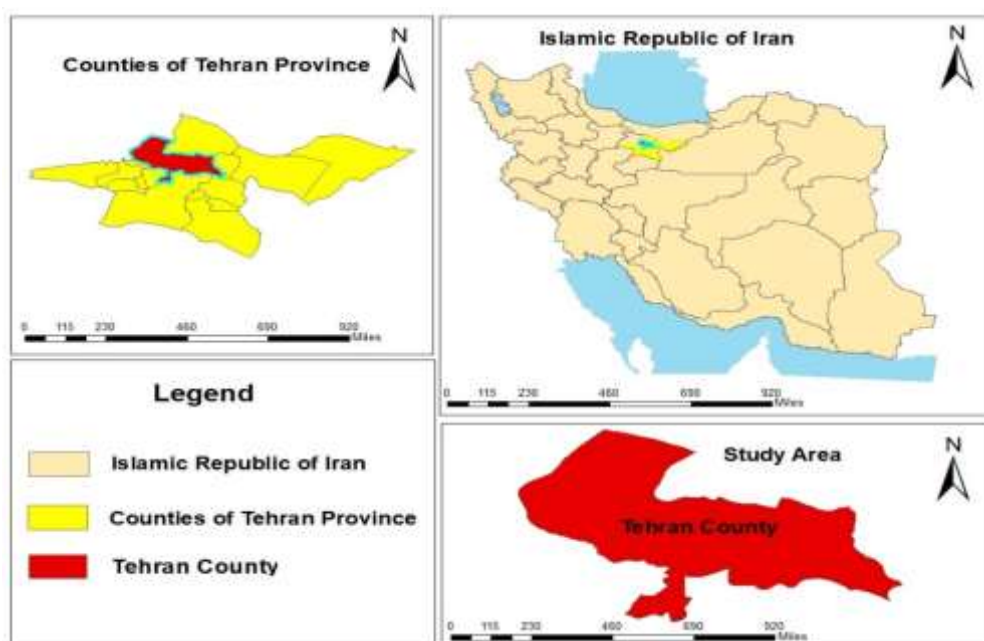


Figure 1. Geographic location of the study area (authors: 2025)

Methods

This research employs a mixed-methods approach and is of a descriptive-analytical nature. It aims to investigate the spatiotemporal variations in NO_2 concentrations across Tehran County during the winter season over a seven-year period

(2018–2024). The primary objective of the study is to analyze the long-term trends of this key air pollutant as an indicator of urban air quality and to assess the influence of anthropogenic activities and environmental conditions over the past decade.

The data used in this study consist of surface-level NO₂ concentrations derived from Sentinel-5P satellite imagery acquired by the TROPOMI sensor. These data are publicly available through the Copernicus Open Access Hub platform. The temporal scope of the study encompasses the winter season (from December 22 to March 20) for each year within the specified period. The spatial extent is limited to Tehran County, which serves as the capital of Tehran province and is among the most populous metropolitan areas globally.

Satellite images were provided in raster format as daily GeoTIFF files. Following acquisition, the data were processed within a Geographic Information System (GIS) environment. To precisely delineate the study area, a vector layer representing the official administrative boundaries of Tehran County was employed. This boundary layer—compiled from data provided by Iran's National Cartographic Center and Tehran Municipality—was used as a spatial mask to ensure that only pixels falling within Tehran County were included in the analyses.

Subsequently, daily NO₂ values for each year were aggregated into monthly averages and then further averaged across the winter months to obtain seasonal means. To conduct statistical analyses at the county level, the zonal statistics operation was applied, enabling the calculation of descriptive statistics—including mean, maximum, minimum, and standard deviation of NO₂ concentrations. This process facilitated the examination of temporal trends and the identification of intra-urban spatial patterns.

To visualize the spatial distribution of NO₂ concentrations, seasonal average raster data were converted into vector layers. In this conversion, adjacent pixels with similar values were grouped into homogeneous polygons, with the mean NO₂ concentration assigned as an attribute to each polygon. Finally, seasonal average NO₂ distribution maps were generated for each year of the study period. Using color classification techniques, these maps were analyzed to interpret both spatial and temporal variations in pollutant concentrations across Tehran County.

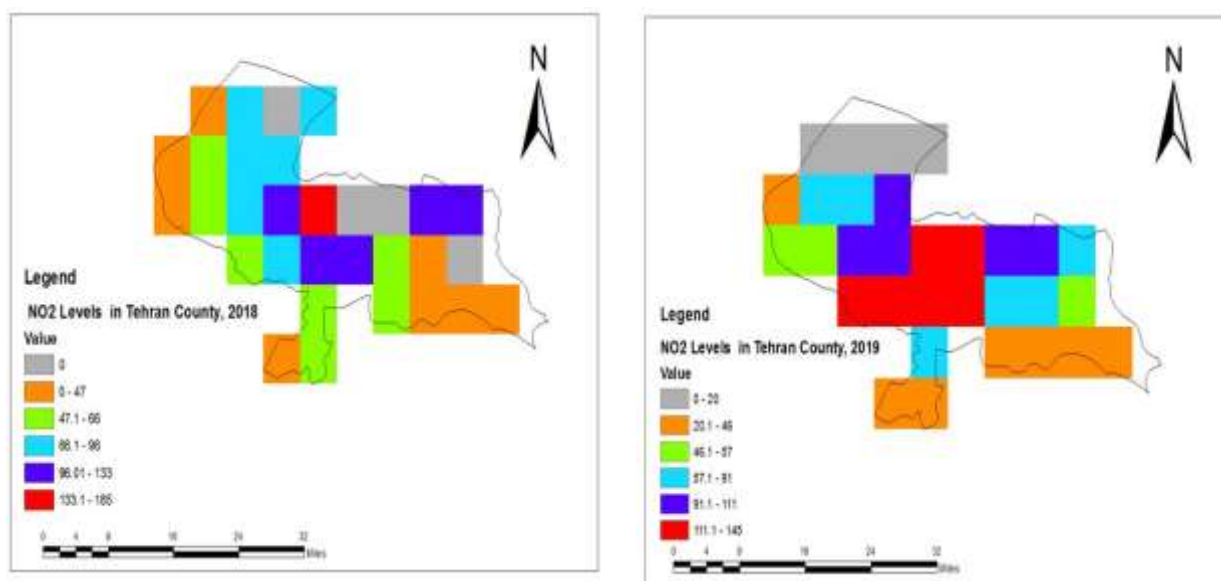


Figure 2. Spatial distribution maps of seasonal average NO₂ concentrations in 2018 and 2019 (authors: 2025).

Findings

This section presents the results obtained from the analysis of Sentinel-5P satellite data, aimed at identifying the spatial and temporal patterns of NO₂ concentrations during the winter season over a seven-year period (2018–2024) in Tehran County. Using raster image processing

techniques—including spatial clipping, seasonal averaging, and conversion to vector layers—the NO₂ data were analyzed specifically for Tehran County. The findings are presented as maps illustrating the seasonal average spatial distribution of NO₂ for each year, enabling the identification of distinct spatial patterns and temporal variations in pollution levels.

Figure 2 illustrates the spatial distribution maps of seasonal average NO₂ concentrations for the years 2018 and 2019 in Tehran County. A detailed analysis of these maps reveals a significant transformation in the pollution pattern between these two years.

In 2018, NO₂ concentrations ranged from 0 to 185 µg/m³ and were classified into six color-coded categories: gray (0–47), light blue (48–66), green (67–91), orange (92–111), purple (112–133), and red (134–185). The highest concentrations—indicated by red hues (134–185 µg/m³)—were predominantly observed in the central districts of Tehran County. This reflects the intense concentration of pollution sources such as dense transportation networks, industrial zones, and commercial hubs in the urban core. Moderate to high pollution levels (purple: 112–133 µg/m³; orange: 92–111 µg/m³) also appeared in parts of the northern and eastern regions. In contrast, the southern and western areas of the county were represented by green (67–91 µg/m³), light blue (48–66 µg/m³), and even gray (0–47 µg/m³), indicating significantly lower NO₂ concentrations. Overall, the spatial pattern in 2018 exhibited a centralized, core-periphery structure, with pollution levels decreasing from the city center toward the southern and western peripheries.

By 2019, the maximum NO₂ concentration range had decreased to 0–145 µg/m³, with the following color classification: gray (0–20), light blue (20.1–46), green (47–66), orange (67–91), purple (92–111), and red (112–145). Despite this overall reduction in concentration range, the spatial pattern of pollution underwent a profound shift. The central area of Tehran County no longer exhibited the highest NO₂ levels; instead, it was depicted in purple and orange, corresponding to concentrations of 92–111 µg/m³ and 67–91 µg/m³, respectively. This relative decline in the city center may be attributed to traffic control policies, temporary industrial restrictions, or changes in commuting patterns.

Conversely, a new hotspot emerged in the northwestern part of the county—encompassing sections of the northern and western districts—which was identified as the area with the highest NO₂ concentrations in 2019. Marked in red, this zone recorded values between 112 and 145 µg/m³. Although this region already experienced elevated pollution levels in 2018 (112–185 µg/m³), it exhibited a notable spatial expansion toward the west and north in 2019, suggesting a shift or

intensification of emission sources within the county. Simultaneously, the southern and eastern regions also experienced a marked increase in NO₂ concentrations. Areas that were previously shown in green or light blue (indicating low pollution) in 2018 had transitioned to purple and even red in 2019, reflecting a substantial rise in pollution levels. These changes are likely driven by population growth, urban expansion, increased vehicular traffic, and intensified industrial activities across broader parts of the county.

In summary, the comparison between 2018 and 2019 reveals a clear transition in the spatial distribution of NO₂ in Tehran County—from a centralized pattern focused on the urban core and northeastern sectors in 2018 to a more dispersed and widespread pattern in 2019. Under this new configuration, northwestern, southern, and eastern districts now account for a significant share of air pollution. This evolution underscores that air pollution is no longer confined to the city center but has become a pervasive spatial challenge affecting multiple regions across Tehran County. These findings strongly highlight the need for a fundamental reassessment of urban air quality management strategies and urban planning policies. Measures targeting only the central city are no longer sufficient; instead, integrated, region-wide interventions must be implemented across the entire county to effectively address this growing environmental concern.

Figure 3 presents the spatial distribution maps of seasonal average NO₂ concentrations for the years 2020 and 2021 in Tehran County. A comparative analysis of these maps reveals substantial shifts in both the magnitude and spatial configuration of NO₂ pollution between the two years.

In 2020, NO₂ concentrations in Tehran County ranged from 7 to 27 µg/m³ and were classified into six color categories: gray (7–8 µg/m³), orange (8.1–10 µg/m³), green (10.1–15 µg/m³), light blue (15.1–18 µg/m³), purple (18.1–22 µg/m³), and red (22.1–27 µg/m³). The highest concentrations—depicted in red and purple—were concentrated in the central districts and northeastern parts of the county, indicating levels between 22.1 and 27 µg/m³ and 18.1–22 µg/m³, respectively. This pattern reflects the presence of dense pollution sources such as heavy traffic corridors, industrial activities, and commercial centers in the urban core and northeastern sectors. In contrast, the southern and western peripheries

exhibited lower concentrations, represented by green ($10.1\text{--}15\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and orange ($8.1\text{--}10\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), with the lowest values (gray: $7\text{--}8\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) observed at the extreme southern and western edges of the

county. Overall, the 2020 spatial pattern was centralized and core-dominated, with peak pollution levels clearly anchored in the central and northeastern zones.

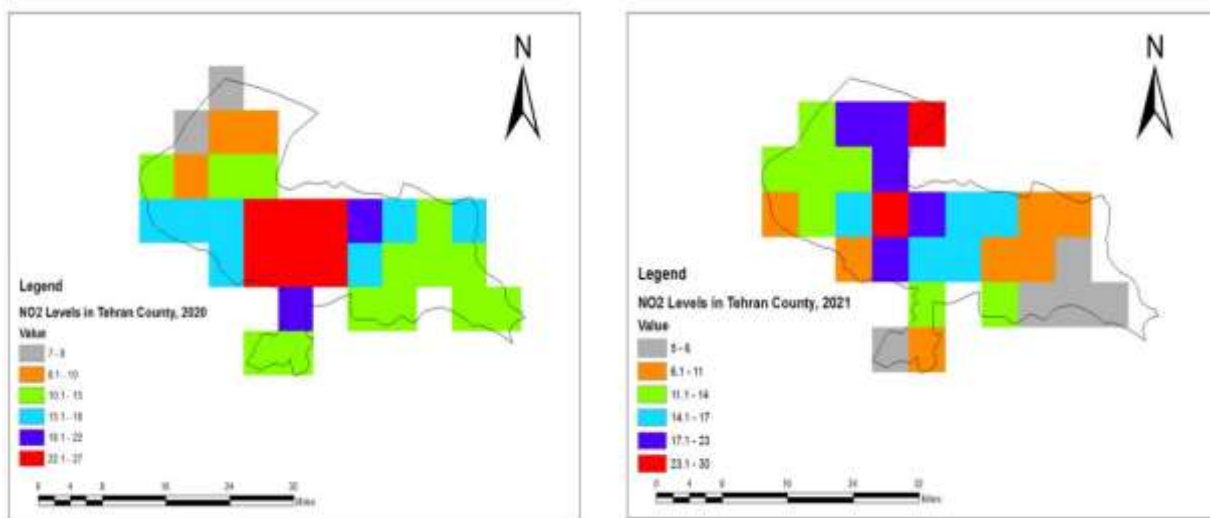


Figure 3. Spatial distribution maps of seasonal average NO_2 concentrations in 2020 and 2021 (authors: 2025).

By 2021, the NO_2 concentration range expanded slightly to $5\text{--}30\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with the following classification: gray ($5\text{--}6\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), orange ($6.1\text{--}11\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), green ($11.1\text{--}14\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), light blue ($14.1\text{--}17\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), purple ($17.1\text{--}23\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and red ($23.1\text{--}30\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Despite the higher maximum value compared to 2020, the spatial distribution of pollution underwent a dramatic transformation. Most of Tehran County was now represented by orange ($6.1\text{--}11\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and green ($11.1\text{--}14\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), indicating generally low to moderate NO_2 levels. Notably, the central area—previously a major pollution hotspot in 2020 (red and purple)—shifted to orange and green in 2021, reflecting a sharp decline in NO_2 concentrations (from $22.1\text{--}27\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ down to $6.1\text{--}14\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

However, limited zones in the northwestern and southeastern parts of the county emerged as areas with relatively higher concentrations, displayed in light blue ($14.1\text{--}17\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), purple ($17.1\text{--}23\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and red ($23.1\text{--}30\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Although these values represent a significant reduction compared to 2020 levels in the city center, they remain above the county-wide average, suggesting persistent localized emission sources. Overall, the 2021 pattern is more dispersed and characterized by generally lower pollution levels across most of the county.

A detailed comparison of the 2020 and 2021 maps highlights a major shift: in 2020, peak NO_2 concentrations (up to $27\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) were concentrated

in the central and northeastern districts; by 2021, these areas experienced a drastic reduction (to $6.1\text{--}14\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), while pollution became more diffused, with isolated hotspots appearing in the northwest and southeast (reaching up to $30\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). This transformation likely reflects a temporary decline in anthropogenic activities—particularly in transportation and industrial sectors—possibly due to factors such as pandemic-related restrictions, reduced mobility, temporary shutdowns, or targeted air quality control measures.

Nevertheless, the persistence of elevated NO_2 levels in specific peripheral zones underscores that certain areas remain under significant pollution pressure despite the overall improvement. These findings emphasize the critical need for continuous monitoring and adaptive, intelligent urban air quality management in Tehran County. A general decline in average concentrations should not lead to complacency; instead, attention must be directed toward sensitive and residual hotspots to ensure equitable and effective environmental governance across all urban districts.

Figure 4 displays the spatial distribution maps of seasonal average NO_2 concentrations for the years 2022 and 2023 in Tehran County. A comparative analysis of these maps reveals a striking contrast in both pollution intensity and spatial structure between the two years.

In 2022, NO₂ concentrations across Tehran County ranged from 0 to 189 µg/m³ and were classified into six color categories: gray (0 µg/m³), orange (0–45 µg/m³), green (45.1–63 µg/m³), light

blue (63.1–81 µg/m³), purple (81.1–129 µg/m³), and red (129.1–189 µg/m³).

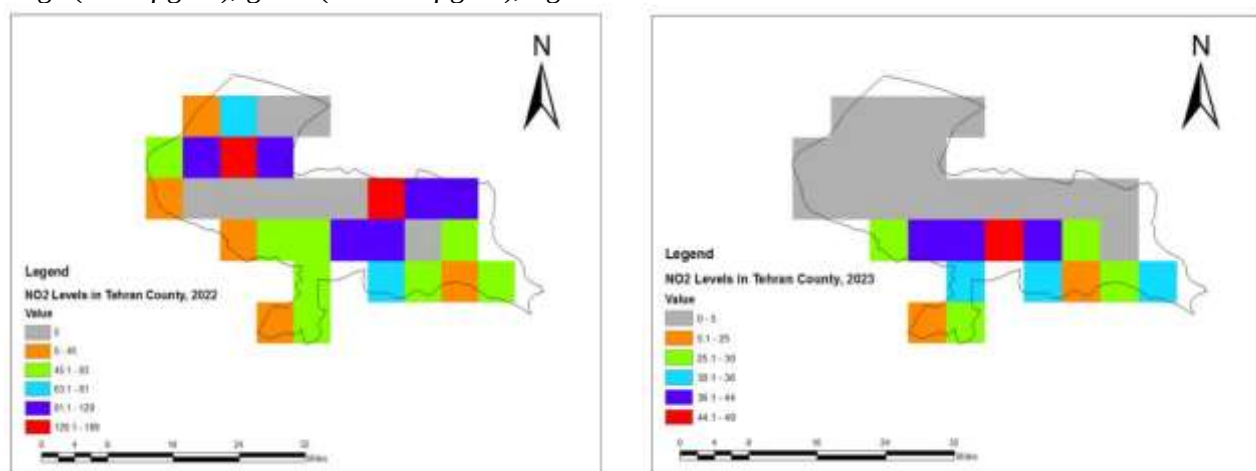


Figure 4. Spatial distribution maps of seasonal average NO₂ concentrations in 2022 and 2023 (authors: 2025)

This pattern reflects the persistent influence of dense anthropogenic sources, including heavy traffic networks, industrial operations, and commercial activity in the urban core and northeastern sectors. In contrast, the southern and western peripheries exhibited lower concentrations, represented by green (45.1–63 µg/m³) and orange (0–45 µg/m³), with some areas at the extreme edges shown in gray (0 µg/m³), indicating minimal or undetectable NO₂ levels. Overall, the 2022 spatial pattern was strongly centralized, with peak pollution levels anchored in the central and northeastern zones.

By 2023, NO₂ concentrations dropped dramatically, with a new range of 0–49 µg/m³ and the following classification: gray (0–5 µg/m³), orange (5.1–25 µg/m³), green (25.1–30 µg/m³), light blue (30.1–36 µg/m³), purple (36.1–44 µg/m³), and red (44.1–49 µg/m³). Despite the significantly reduced upper limit compared to 2022, the spatial configuration of pollution underwent a profound transformation. The majority of the county was now depicted in orange (5.1–25 µg/m³) and green (25.1–30 µg/m³), indicating generally low to moderate NO₂ levels. Notably, the central area—previously a major hotspot in 2022 (red and purple)—shifted to orange and green in 2023, reflecting a drastic decline in NO₂ concentrations.

Only limited zones in the southeastern part of the county exhibited relatively higher values, displayed in light blue (30.1–36 µg/m³), purple (36.1–44 µg/m³), and red (44.1–49 µg/m³). These

areas recorded concentrations between 30.1 and 49 µg/m³—substantially lower than 2022 levels but still above the county-wide average. Overall, the 2023 pattern is markedly more dispersed and characterized by significantly lower pollution levels across nearly all districts.

A detailed comparison between 2022 and 2023 highlights a dramatic shift: in 2022, NO₂ concentrations peaked in the central and northeastern districts (up to 189 µg/m³), forming a classic core-periphery pollution structure. By 2023, this pattern collapsed—central concentrations plummeted to 5.1–30 µg/m³, and pollution became more evenly distributed, with only minor hotspots remaining in the southeast (up to 49 µg/m³). This sharp decline may be attributed to a combination of factors, including stricter traffic regulations, reduced industrial emissions, improved fuel standards, or broader environmental policies implemented during this period.

Nevertheless, the persistence of elevated NO₂ levels—even at reduced magnitudes—in specific southeastern zones indicates that localized emission sources remain active and warrant targeted attention. These findings underscore the importance of sustained air quality monitoring and adaptive, spatially informed policy interventions. While the overall improvement in 2023 is encouraging, it should not lead to the neglect of residual hotspots. Effective urban air quality management in Tehran County requires a balanced strategy that maintains progress in central areas while proactively addressing

emerging or persistent pollution challenges in peripheral districts.

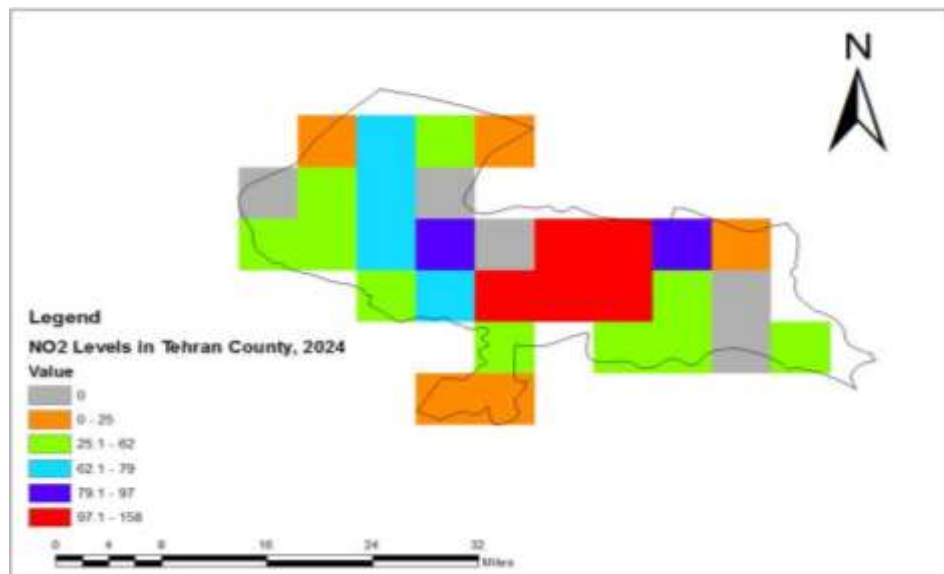


Figure 5. Spatial distribution map of seasonal average NO₂ concentrations in 2024 (authors: 2025)

Figure 5 illustrates the spatial distribution of seasonal average NO₂ concentrations across Tehran County in 2024. NO₂ levels ranged from 0 to 158 µg/m³ and were classified into six color categories: gray (0 µg/m³), orange (0–25 µg/m³), green (25.1–62 µg/m³), light blue (62.1–79 µg/m³), purple (79.1–97 µg/m³), and red (97.1–158 µg/m³). The highest concentrations—depicted in red and purple—were concentrated in the central districts and northeastern parts of the county, corresponding to levels of 97.1–158 µg/m³ and 79.1–97 µg/m³, respectively. This pattern reflects the persistent presence of dense anthropogenic emission sources, including heavy traffic networks, industrial activities, and commercial hubs in the urban core and northeastern sectors. In contrast, the southern and western peripheries exhibited lower concentrations, represented by green (25.1–62 µg/m³) and orange (0–25 µg/m³), with some areas at the extreme edges shown in gray (0 µg/m³), indicating minimal or undetectable NO₂ levels. Overall, the 2024 spatial pattern is strongly centralized, with peak pollution levels clearly anchored in the central and northeastern zones—reminiscent of pre-pandemic conditions.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study analyzed Sentinel-5P satellite data to identify the spatiotemporal patterns of NO₂ concentrations during the winter season across a seven-year period (2018–2024) in Tehran County. Using raster image processing, spatial clipping,

seasonal averaging, and vector conversion techniques, seasonal average NO₂ maps were generated for each year, revealing distinct spatial configurations and temporal trends in pollution levels.

In 2018, NO₂ concentrations ranged from 0 to 185 µg/m³, with the highest values (134–185 µg/m³, red) concentrated in the central districts—driven by dense transportation networks, industrial zones, and commercial activity. Northern and eastern areas showed moderate-to-high levels (purple and orange), while southern and western peripheries exhibited lower concentrations (green, light blue, and gray). The pattern was distinctly core-centered.

By 2019, the maximum concentration decreased to 145 µg/m³, and the spatial structure shifted significantly. The city center no longer held the highest values; instead, it appeared in purple and orange (67–111 µg/m³), suggesting reduced emissions—possibly due to traffic control policies or temporary industrial restrictions. A new hotspot emerged in the northwestern sector (112–145 µg/m³, red), with notable spatial expansion toward the west and north. Simultaneously, southern and eastern districts experienced rising pollution levels, indicating urban sprawl, population growth, and increased vehicular and industrial activity. This marked a transition from a centralized to a more dispersed pollution pattern.

The years 2020 and 2021 witnessed a dramatic decline in NO₂ levels—ranging from 7–

27 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 5–30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively—coinciding with pandemic-related restrictions. In 2020, the central and northeastern zones remained the primary hotspots (22.1–27 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), maintaining a core-periphery structure. However, in 2021, the entire county shifted to low-to-moderate concentrations (mostly orange and green), with only limited elevated zones in the northwest and southeast (up to 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). This sharp reduction reflects the temporary suppression of human activities, particularly in transport and industry—a finding consistent with studies by Shami et al. (2020) and Abdolazimi et al. (2023) (3,11)

In 2022, NO_2 levels surged again, reaching up to 189 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a return to a strongly centralized pattern—red and purple zones reappeared in the center and northeast. This resurgence signals a post-pandemic rebound in urban activity, traffic volume, and industrial operations. By 2023, concentrations dropped significantly (0–49 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and the spatial pattern became more diffuse, with only minor hotspots in the southeastern periphery (e.g., Eslamshahr and Qods), reflecting ongoing urban expansion into these areas.

In 2024, NO_2 concentrations rose once more—peaking at 158 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ —with the central and northeastern districts again emerging as dominant hotspots. Concurrently, elevated levels extended into southern and eastern suburbs, confirming the spatial expansion of pollution sources beyond the urban core.

Collectively, these findings indicate that NO_2 pollution in Tehran County has transitioned from a localized urban issue to a widespread spatial challenge affecting multiple districts. This shift highlights the significant role of anthropogenic activities—particularly transportation and industrial emissions—in shaping air quality patterns. The problem is further exacerbated by Tehran's semi-arid climate and frequent winter temperature inversions, which trap pollutants in the lower layers of the atmosphere and inhibit their dispersion. The interplay between these natural meteorological constraints and sustained human pressures positions Tehran as a textbook example of a “compound hazard.”

Therefore, a fundamental reassessment of urban air quality management and spatial planning strategies is urgently needed. Policies focused solely on the city center are no longer sufficient. Instead, integrated, region-wide interventions must be implemented across the entire county.

Continuous satellite-based monitoring, intelligent zoning, and proactive identification of emerging hotspots are essential to address residual pollution and ensure equitable environmental protection for all residents.

In conclusion, it must be said that the seven-year analysis (2018–2024) reveals that NO_2 pollution in Tehran County is highly dynamic, shaped by the interplay of human activity and seasonal meteorological conditions. While temporary declines occurred during pandemic years, long-term trends show a concerning return—and even intensification—of pollution, now extending beyond the urban core into suburban districts. This evolution demands a paradigm shift: from reactive, center-focused policies to proactive, integrated, and spatially inclusive strategies that recognize air pollution as a metropolitan-scale challenge.

The findings suggest that satellite data should be systematically integrated into urban planning, with Sentinel-5P and similar remote sensing datasets incorporated as scientific tools for air quality management, spatial planning, and environmental policy design. Expanding public transport and reducing traffic volumes are also essential, as increasing the share of clean and efficient systems—particularly metro and electric bus networks—can significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions and alleviate congestion. In parallel, industrial activities should be more strictly regulated, with enhanced environmental controls in sensitive and peripheral areas, especially in industrial clusters located in the southern and eastern suburbs. Finally, strengthening public awareness and citizen participation is critical, as the regular dissemination of air quality data and health guidance can encourage behavioral change and foster support for pollution mitigation initiatives.

Compliance with Ethical Guidelines

There were no ethical considerations in this research.

Funding/Support

This article is not received any financial support.

Author's Contributions

This article is based on the initial idea proposed by Naser Bay at the Red Crescent Society (RCS) in Golestan Province, who was responsible for conducting the research, as well as collecting and analyzing the data. The other

authors—Ali Asghar Abdollahi, Sadegh Karimi, Masoud Ahmadi, Nader Oveisi, and Hadi Ghanizadeh—contributed to the study design, supervision, and methodological development. In addition, Sadegh Karimi served as the corresponding author and was responsible for editing and finalizing the manuscript submitted to the journal.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to Dr. Miri (PhD in Climatology, University of Tehran) for his valuable guidance and support and also extend their appreciation to all individuals who contributed to this research in any capacity.

References

1. Qanbari A., Isazadeh, V. [Modeling the concentration density of ozone and nitrogen oxide pollutants in GIS and comparison of these pollutant concentrations with Sentinel-5 product in Google Earth: Case study of Tehran (Persian)]. *Journal of Geographical Data (SEPEHR)*, 2021; 30 (118):1-20. <https://doi.org/10.22131/sepehr.2021.246154>
2. Rahimi J., Rahimi S. [Investigating the impacts of urban spatial development on air pollution in Tehran metropolis (Persian)]. In *Proceedings of the 4th Conference on Engineering Geology*. Tehran, Iran. 2010:115-124.
3. Abdolazimi, H., Hadi F., Rousta H., Mokhtari, N. [Monitoring the concentration of nitrogen dioxide during the COVID-19 period using Sentinel-5 satellite data (Case study: Shiraz metropolis) (Persian)]. *Journal of Natural Environmental Hazards*, 2023;12(38): 1-20.
4. Shahmohammadi A., Bayat A., Meshkatizadeh Maleki S. [Investigation of air pollution in Tabriz city using estimation of nitrogen dioxide from OMI sensor (Persian)]. *Geography and Urban Planning Journal*, 2020; 24(71): 201-219.
5. Sheybazi, H. [Optimal level of public transportation fare subsidy (Case study: Tehran metropolis) (Persian)]. *Journal of Transportation Research*, 2024; 21(1): 78-92.
6. Mintz D. Technical assistance document for the reporting of daily air quality-the air quality index (AQI) (EPA-454/B-12-001). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 2012
7. Sajadian, N. [Prediction of air pollution caused by urban transport in Tehran metropolis using the combination of GIS with LUR model and artificial neural network (Persian)]. *Journal of Geographical Data (SEPEHR)*, 2015; 24(95):108-120 <https://doi.org/10.22131/sepehr.2015.15556>
8. Ruggieri M., Plaia A. An aggregate AQI: Comparing different standardizations and introducing a variability index. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2012; 420: 263-272. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2012.01.028>
9. Lelieveld J., Haines A., Pozzer A. Age-dependent health risk from ambient air pollution: A modelling and data analysis of childhood mortality in middle-income and low-income countries. *Lancet Planetary Health*, 2018; 2(7): e292-e300 [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196\(18\)30147-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(18)30147-5)
10. Xiao H., Lei T., Huliing Z., Yu J, et al. Characteristics of surface ozone and nitrogen oxides at urban, suburban and rural sites in Ningbo, China. *Atmospheric Research*, 2016; 183: 236-249. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2016.09.005>
11. Shami S., Khoshlahjeh M., Ghorbani Z., et al. [Evaluation of air pollution contributes for the COVID-19 pandemic in Iran using Sentinel-5 satellite data (Persian)]. *Iranian Journal of Space Science and Geomatics (JGST)*, 2021;10(3): 35-146 Available from: <http://jgst.issge.ir/article-1-962-fa.html>
12. Ruggieri M. Air pollution and health: A global concern. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 2012; 120(1): A12-A13 <https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.1104550>
13. Statistical Center of Iran. [National Population and Housing Census (Persian)]. 2016 Available from: <https://amar.org.ir>
14. Bay N, Bahiraei H, Abbasi Semnani A., Kargar B. [Synoptic analysis of air pollution days in Tehran city (Persian)]. 11th Congress of Iranian Geographers, 2011