

# Retour sur le projet SYMEXPO

*Pierre Aumond, Arnaud Can*

[pierre.aumond@univ-eiffel.fr](mailto:pierre.aumond@univ-eiffel.fr)

[arnaud.can@univ-eiffel.fr](mailto:arnaud.can@univ-eiffel.fr)

*JTAV, 24/06/2026*



# FICHE D'IDENTITÉ DU PROJET



*Approche systémique pour évaluer l'impact de la mobilité urbaine sur l'exposition aux pollutions environnementales*

*Équipe :*      

*Financement :*  **anr** <sup>©</sup>  
agence nationale  
de la recherche  
AU SERVICE DE LA SCIENCE

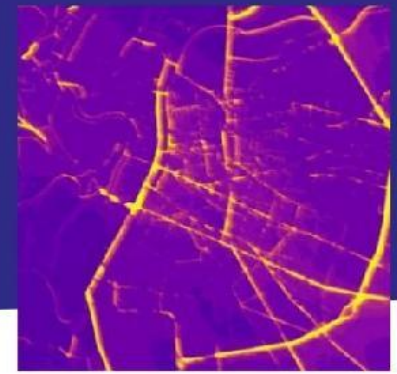
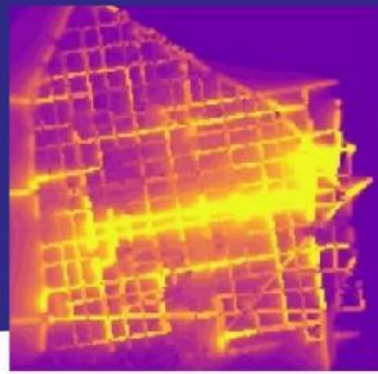
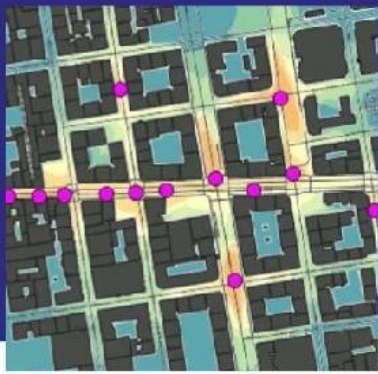
PRC - CE22 - Sociétés urbaines, territoires, constructions et mobilité  
Budget total : 1398€ ; aide ANR accordée : 601878€

*Coordination :* UMRAE (coord. Arnaud Can)

*Dates :* 01/11/2021 – 28/02/2026

*Pôle de compétitivité :* 





# Simuler les habitants et leurs mobilités pour évaluer l'exposition au bruit

Pierre Aumond, Arnaud Can  
[pierre.aumond@univ-eiffel.fr](mailto:pierre.aumond@univ-eiffel.fr)  
[arnaud.can@univ-eiffel.fr](mailto:arnaud.can@univ-eiffel.fr)

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# CONTEXTE SOCIÉTAL

- Mobilité urbaine vs. environnement et santé
- Interactions entre les politiques de mobilité et la répartition des expositions



Luc Schuiten – Les cités végétales



# CONTEXTE SOCIÉTAL

- Mobilité urbaine vs. environnement et santé
- Interactions entre les politiques de mobilité et la répartition des expositions

Outils d'aide à la décision nécessaires pour :

- Évaluer les solutions de mobilité
- Intégrer les nuisances sonores et la pollution atmosphérique
- Prendre en compte la justice environnementale

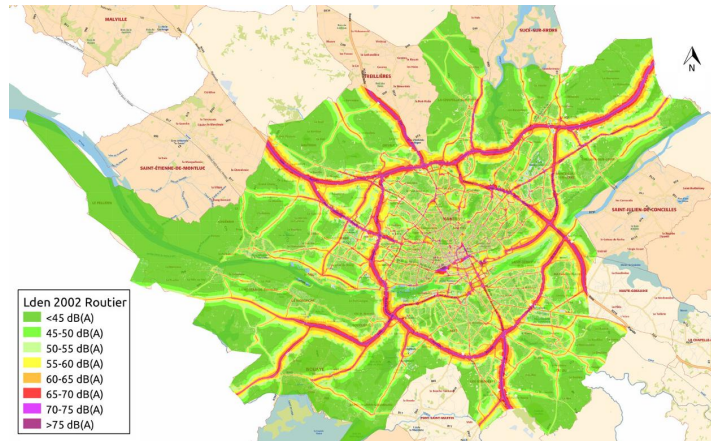


Luc Schuiten – Les cités végétales

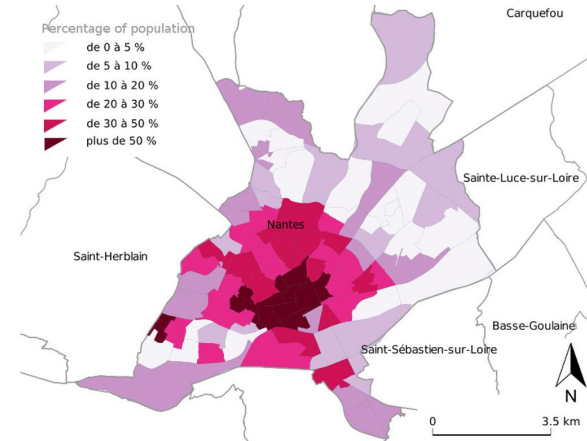


# CONTEXTE SCIENTIFIQUE

- Approches standard pour l'évaluation des impacts



Carte stratégique de bruit  
(réalisée avec NoiseModelling)

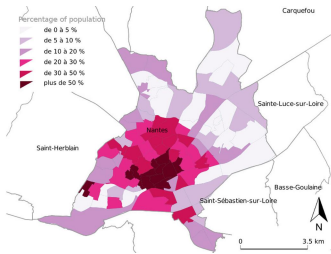
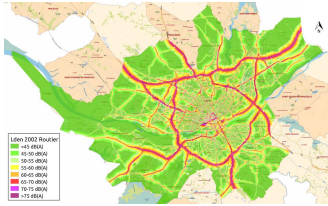


Pourcentage de la population exposée à des niveaux  
de bruit nocifs

# CONTEXTE SCIENTIFIQUE

- Approches standard pour l'évaluation des impacts

## Limites:

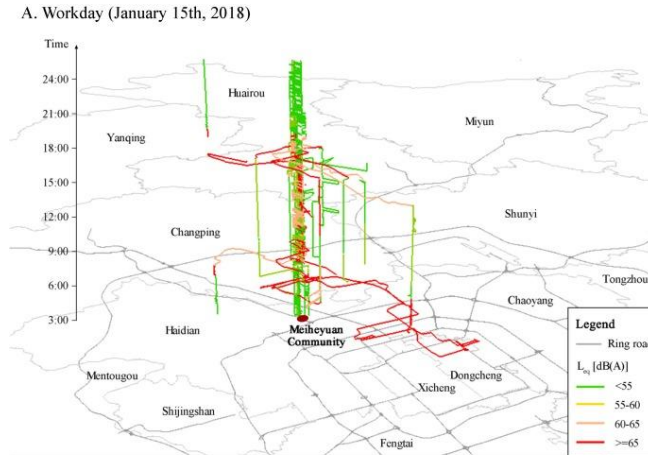
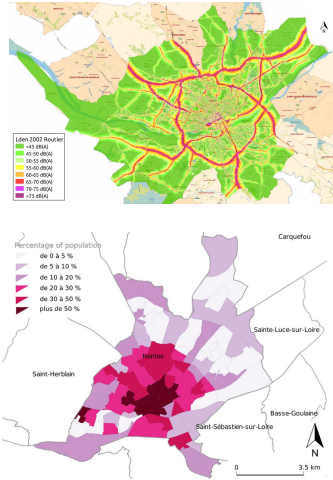


# CONTEXTE SCIENTIFIQUE

- Approches standard pour l'évaluation des impacts

## Limites:

- Négligent la mobilité des agents



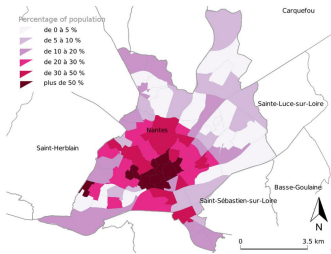
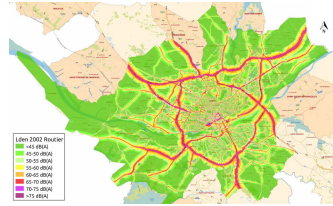
Visualisation 3D géolocalisée de l'exposition individuelle au bruit intégrant les trajectoires spatio-temporelles des individus (Ma et al., 2020)

# CONTEXTE SCIENTIFIQUE

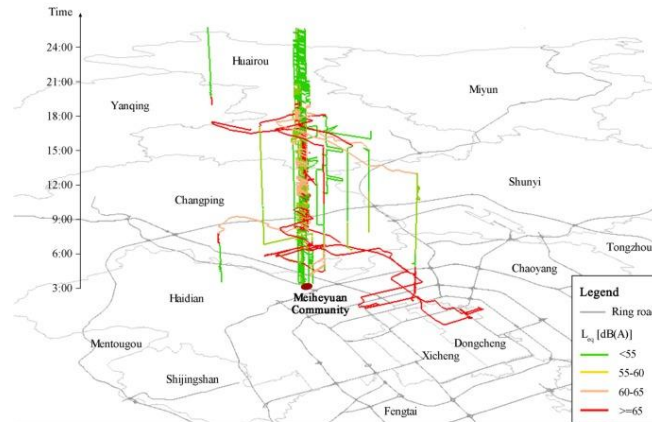
- Approches standard pour l'évaluation des impacts

## Limites:

- Négligent la mobilité des agents
- Négligent les variations temporelles des polluants



A. Workday (January 15th, 2018)



Visualisation 3D géolocalisée de l'exposition individuelle au bruit intégrant les trajectoires spatio-temporelles des individus (Ma et al., 2020)

# OBJECTIFS SCIENTIFIQUES & TECHNIQUES



*Approche systémique pour évaluer l'impact de la mobilité urbaine sur l'exposition aux pollutions environnementales*

Analyse de données : mobilité et expositions

Modèles open-source:

- Bruit & pollution atmosphérique
- Deux échelles spatiales d'intérêt : quartier & aire métropolitaine

Campagnes de mesures

Cadre d'évaluation multicritères

- Mobilité des agents / Indicateurs dédiés / Justice environnementale
- Etudes de cas



# OBJECTIFS SCIENTIFIQUES & TECHNIQUES



*Approche systémique pour évaluer l'impact de la mobilité urbaine sur l'exposition aux pollutions environnementales*

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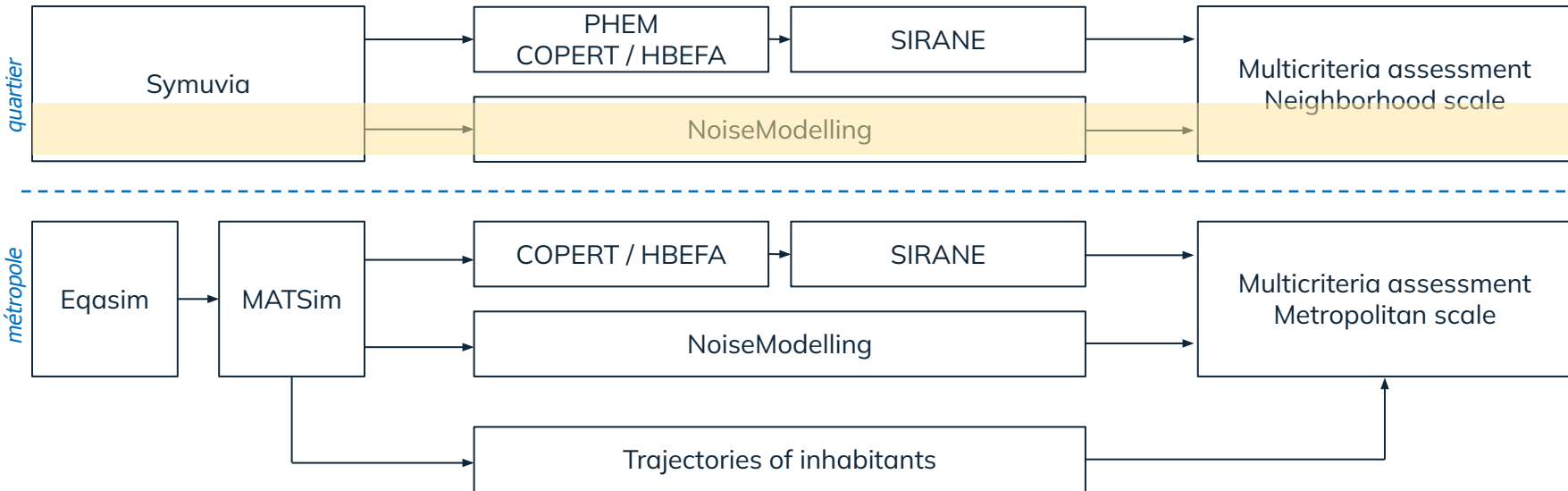
Cadre d'évaluation multicritères

- Mobilité des agents / Indicateurs dédiés / Justice environnementale
- Etudes de cas



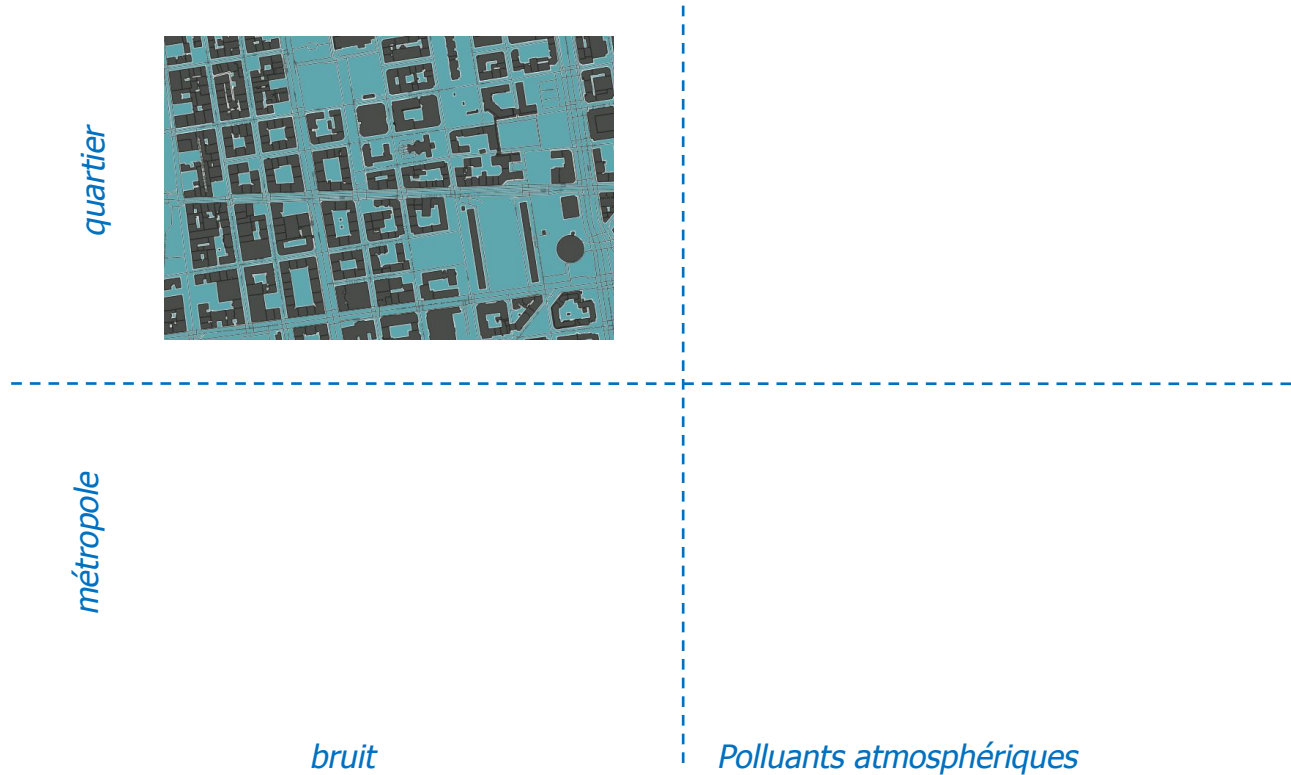
# RÉSULTATS

## 4 chaînes de modélisation open-source :



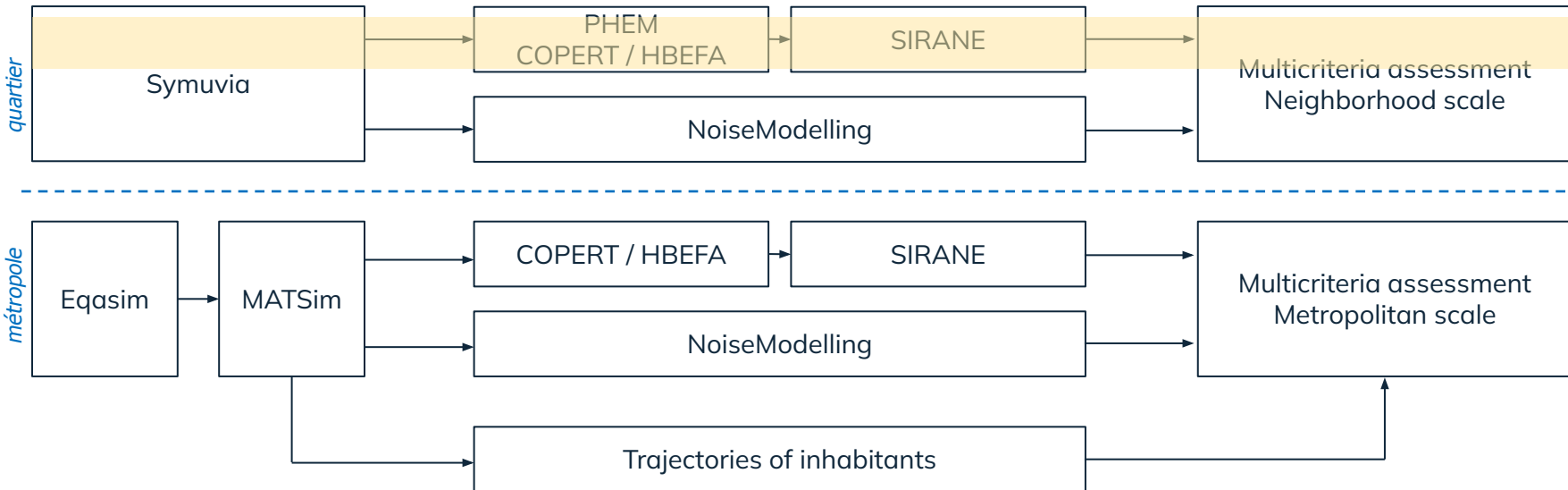
# RÉSULTATS

4 chaines de modélisation open-source :



# RÉSULTATS

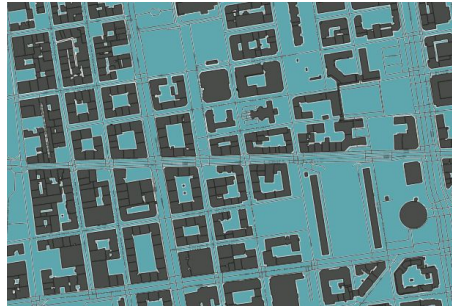
## 4 chaînes de modélisation open-source :



# RÉSULTATS

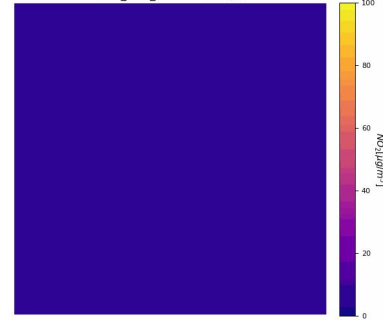
4 chaines de modélisation open-source :

*quartier*



*métropole*

Conc\_NO2\_2008020205.grd

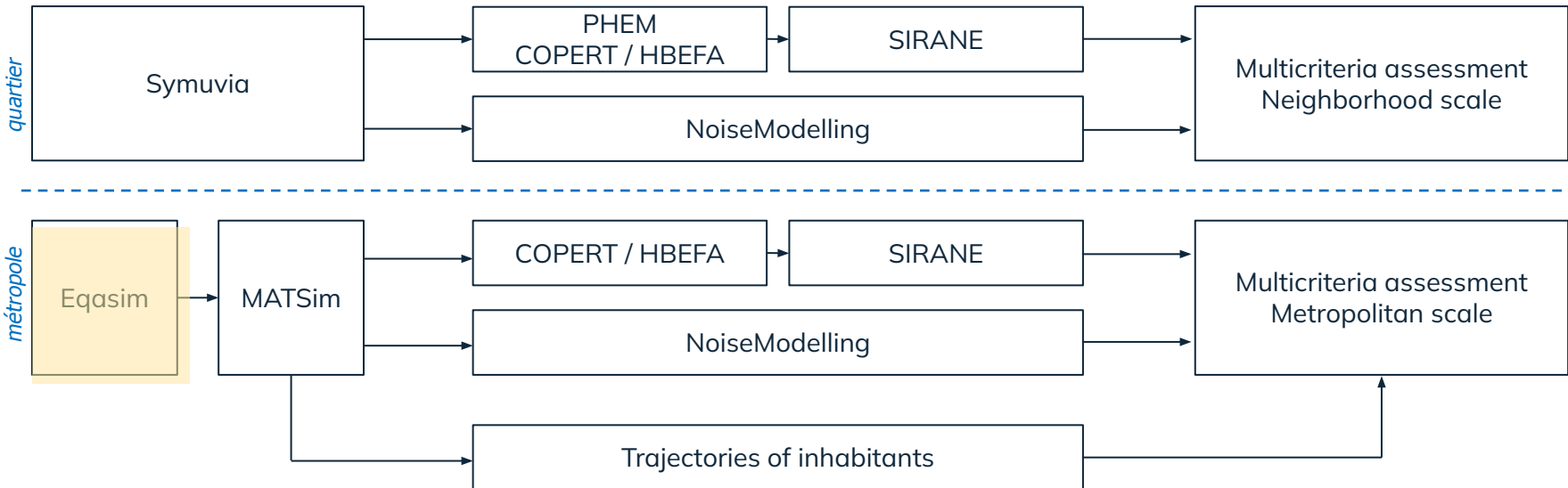


*bruit*

*Polluants atmosphériques*

# RÉSULTATS

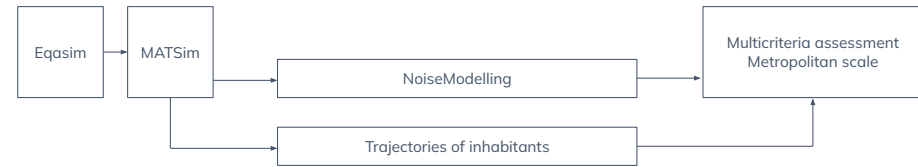
## 4 chaînes de modélisation open-source :



# Methods

## Agent-based transport models:

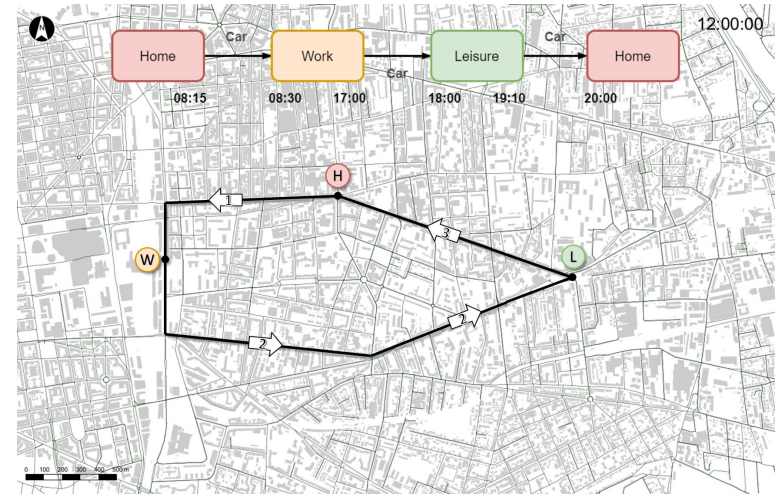
Individual-traveler who attempts to perform his daily activities



## Synthetic population

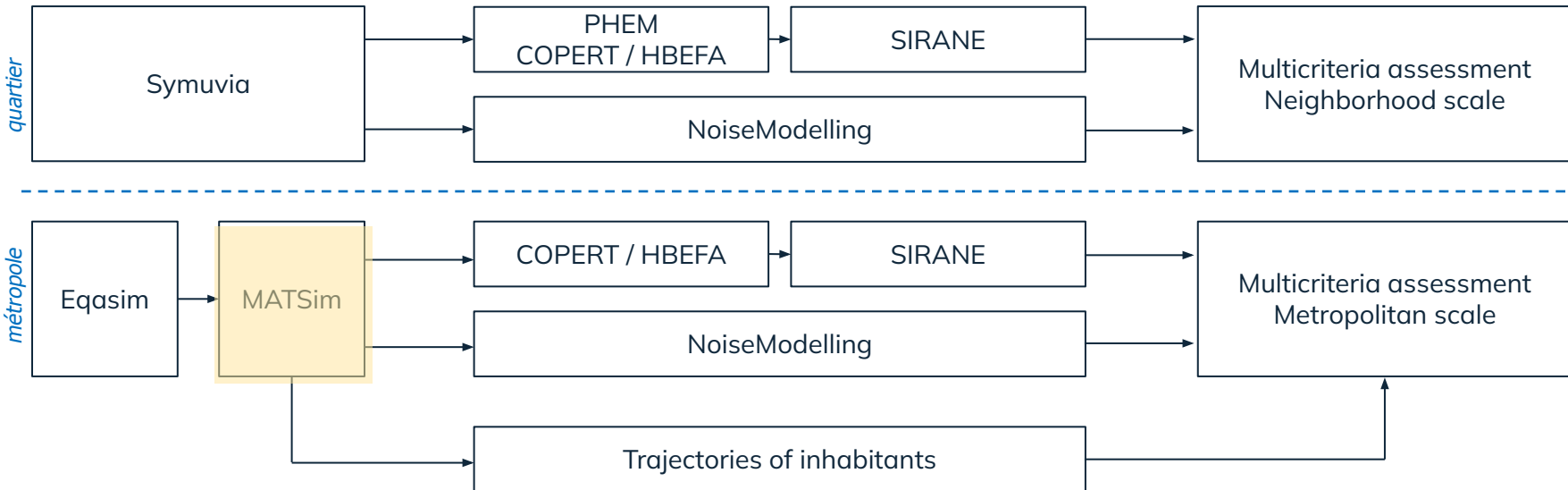


## Activity plan



# RÉSULTATS

## 4 chaînes de modélisation open-source :



## Agent-based transport simulation

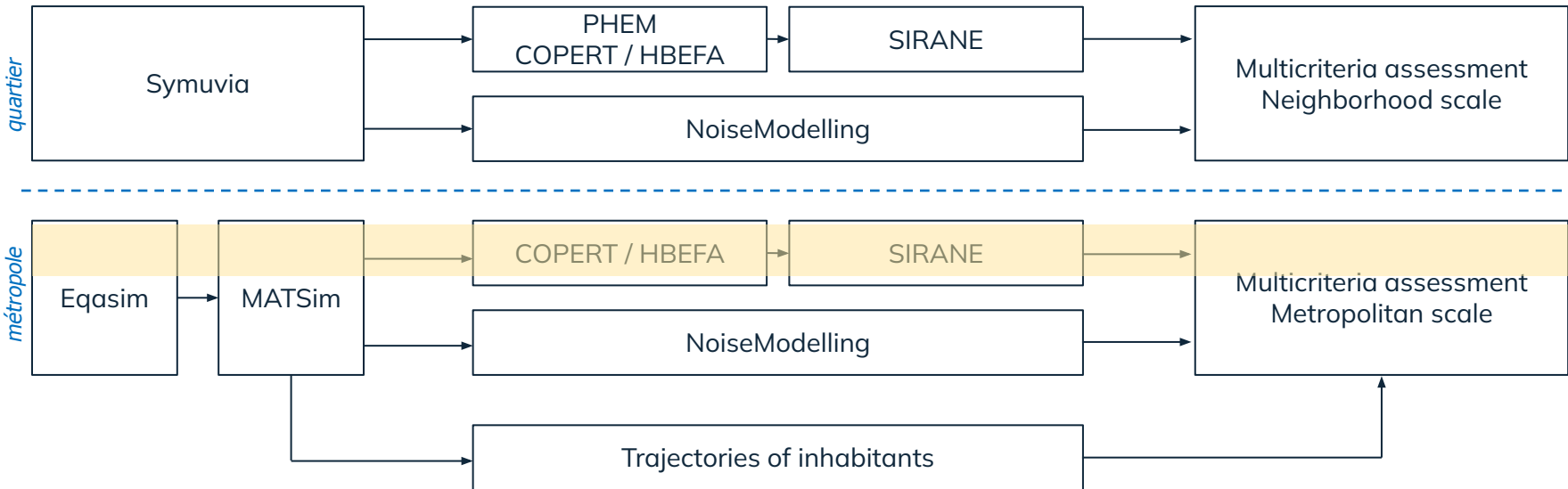


**Modes:** car, public transport, bike, walk

**Activities:** home, work, education, shop, leisure, others.

# RÉSULTATS

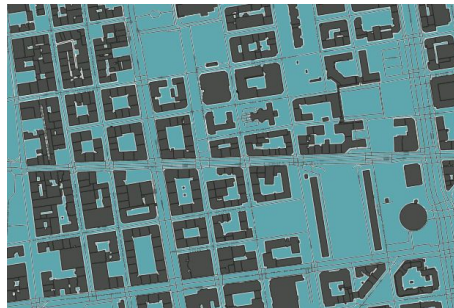
## 4 chaînes de modélisation open-source :



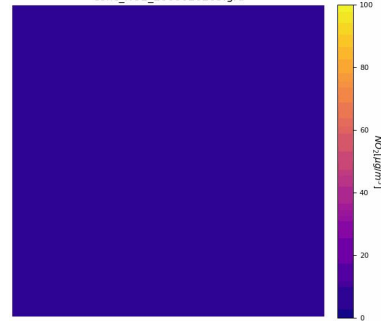
# RÉSULTATS

4 chaines de modélisation open-source :

*quartier*

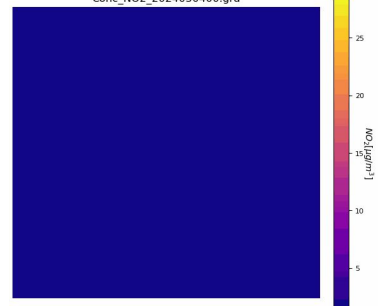


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*métropole*

Conc\_NO2\_2024030400.grd

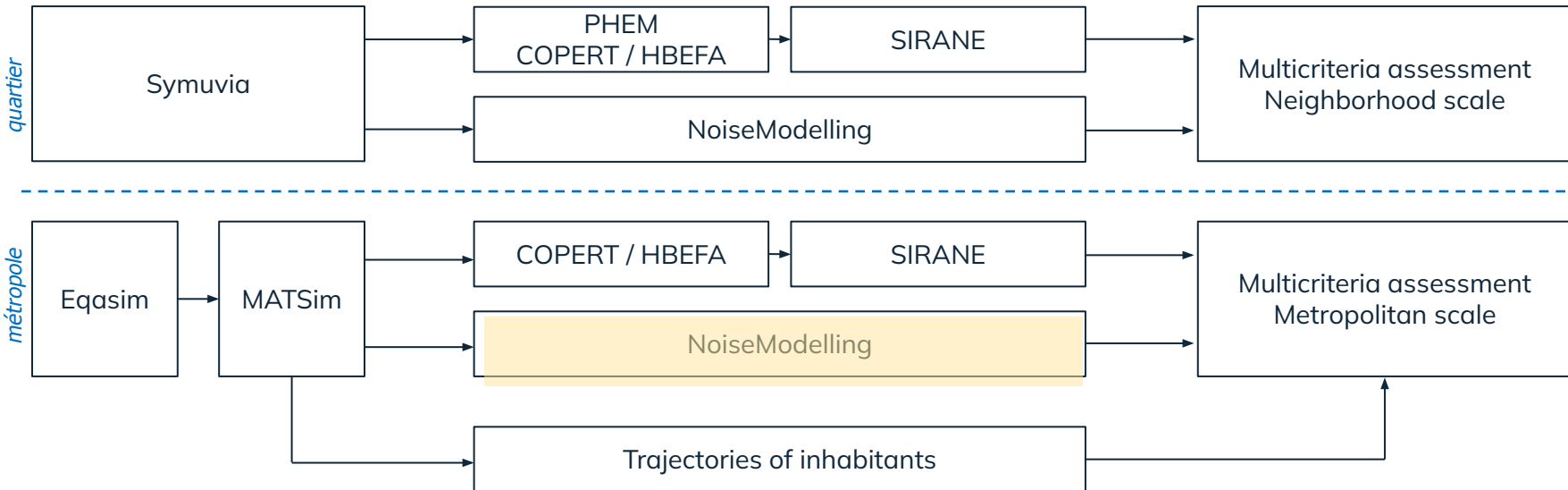


*bruit*

*Polluants atmosphériques*

# RÉSULTATS

## 4 chaînes de modélisation open-source :

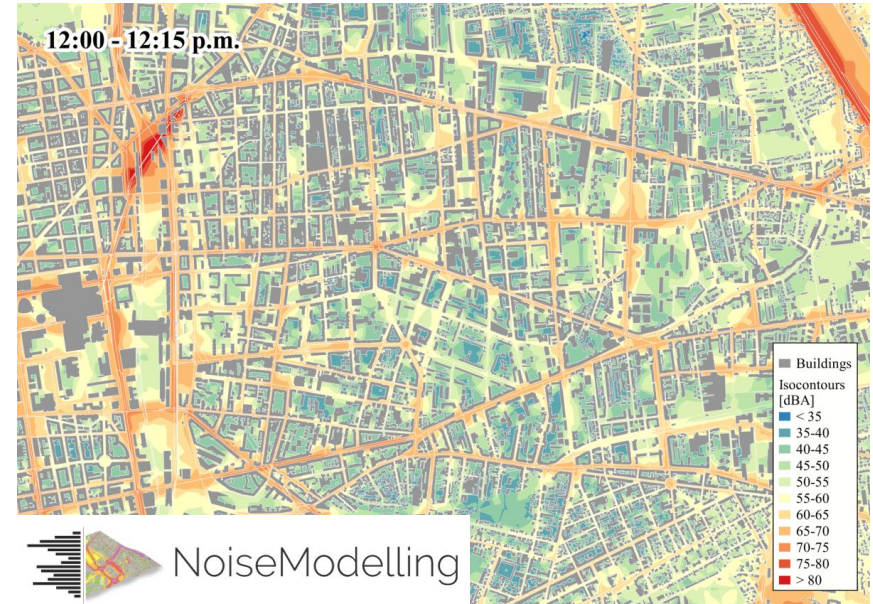


## Agent-based transport simulation



**Modes:** car, public transport, bike, walk  
**Activities:** home, work, education, shop, leisure, others.

## Dynamic noise maps

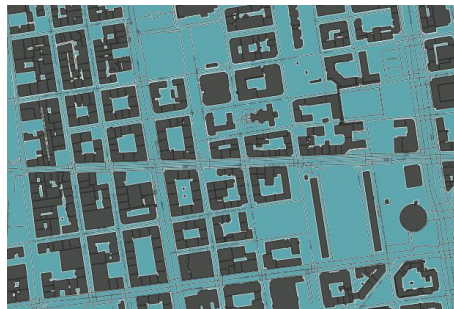


**Road traffic noise:** LAeq,15-min

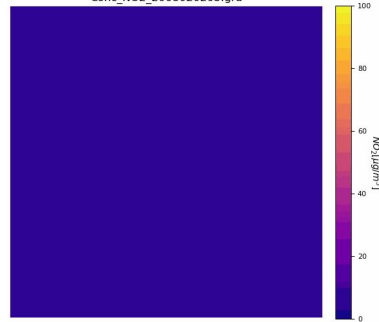
# RÉSULTATS

## 4 chaines de modélisation open-source :

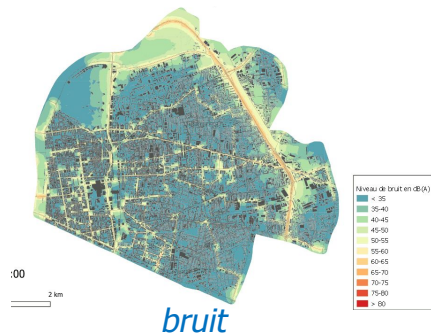
*quartier*



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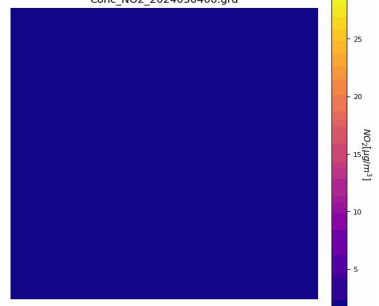


*métropole*



*bruit*

Conc\_NO2\_2024030400.grd

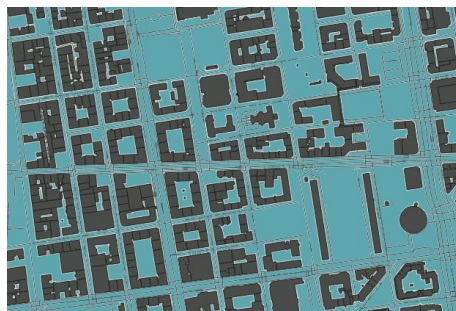


*Polluants atmosphériques*

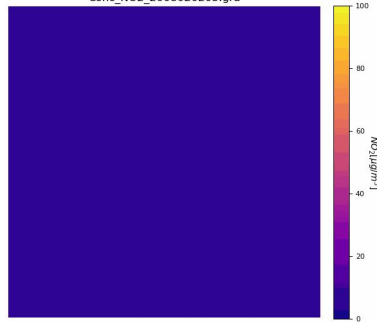
# RÉSULTATS

## 4 chaines de modélisation open-source :

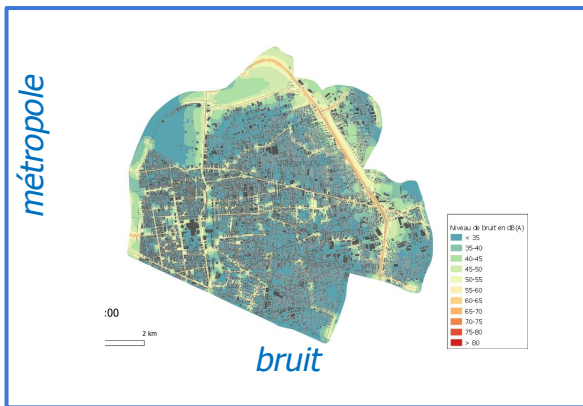
*quartier*



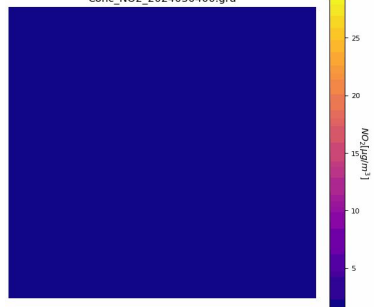
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*métropole*

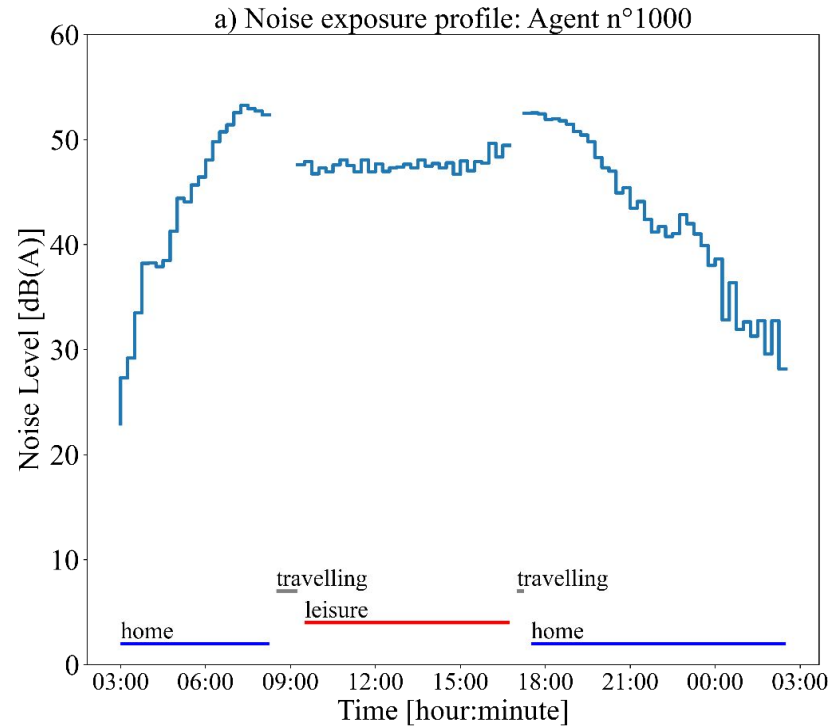


Conc\_NO2\_2024030400.grd



*Polluants atmosphériques*

## Profil d'exposition au bruit routier d'un agent simulé





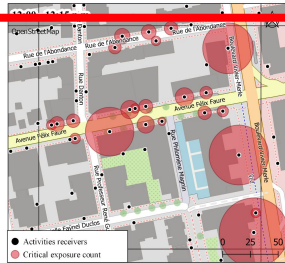
# Everyday mobility into exposure assessment



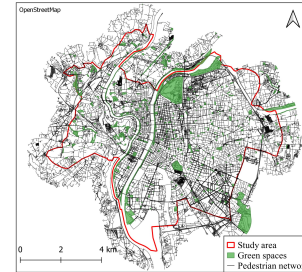
Negative effects  
on health

Positive effects  
on health

## Critical noise exposure areas



## Population access to quiet areas



# Assessing critical exposure areas

## a) Definition of critical exposure:

Selected indicator:

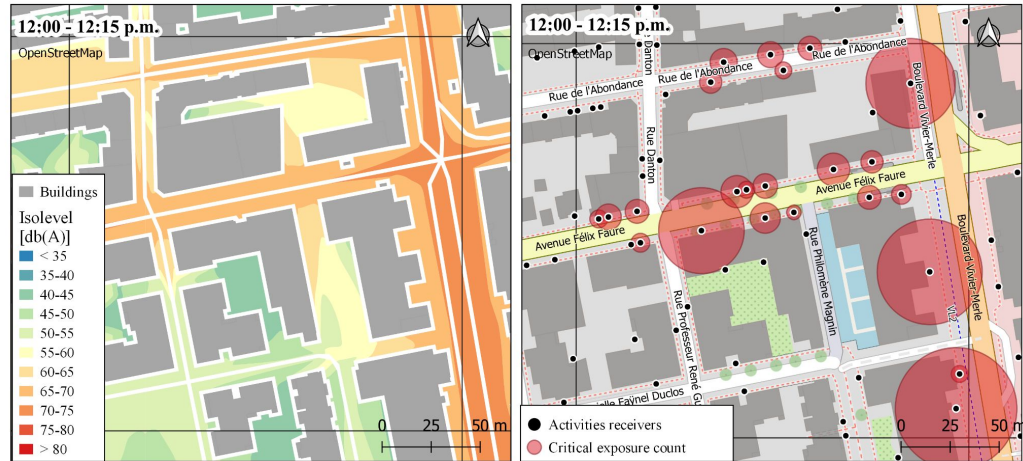
$L_{Aeq,15 \text{ min}} \geq 65 \text{ dB(A)}$

## b) Definition of critical areas:

Selected indicator:

Occurrence of critical exposure in a 15-minute interval.

Noise map and number of agents in facilities exposed to critical noise levels ( $L_{Aeq,15\text{min}} \geq 65$ ) between 12:00 and 12:15



L.G. Luquezi et al. 2025

## Lyon Metropolitan Area application

### Model area:

Lyon Metropolitan Area.

### Population:

1.4 million inhabitants.

### Synthetic population:

100% sampling rate.

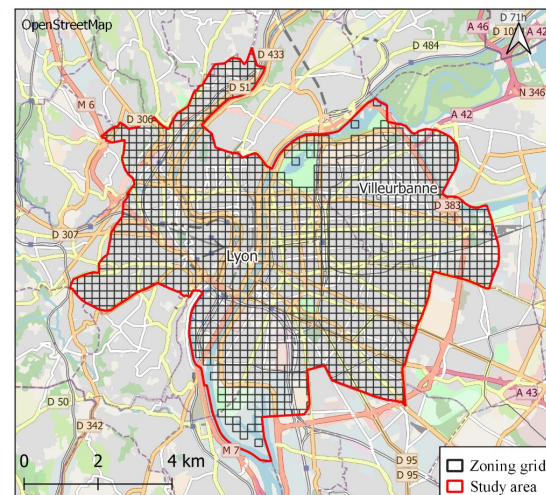
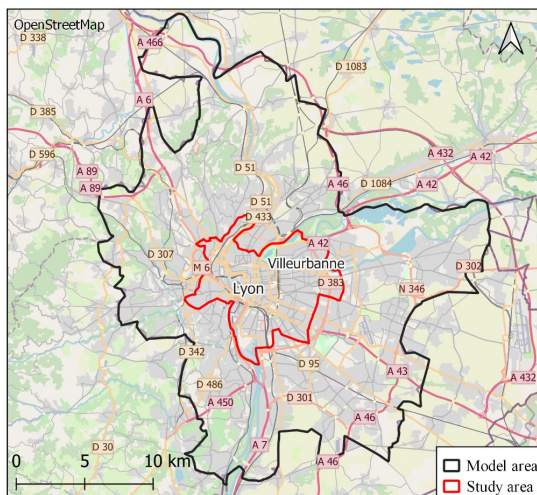
### Study area:

Lyon and Villeurbanne.

### Period:

06h00 to 22h00

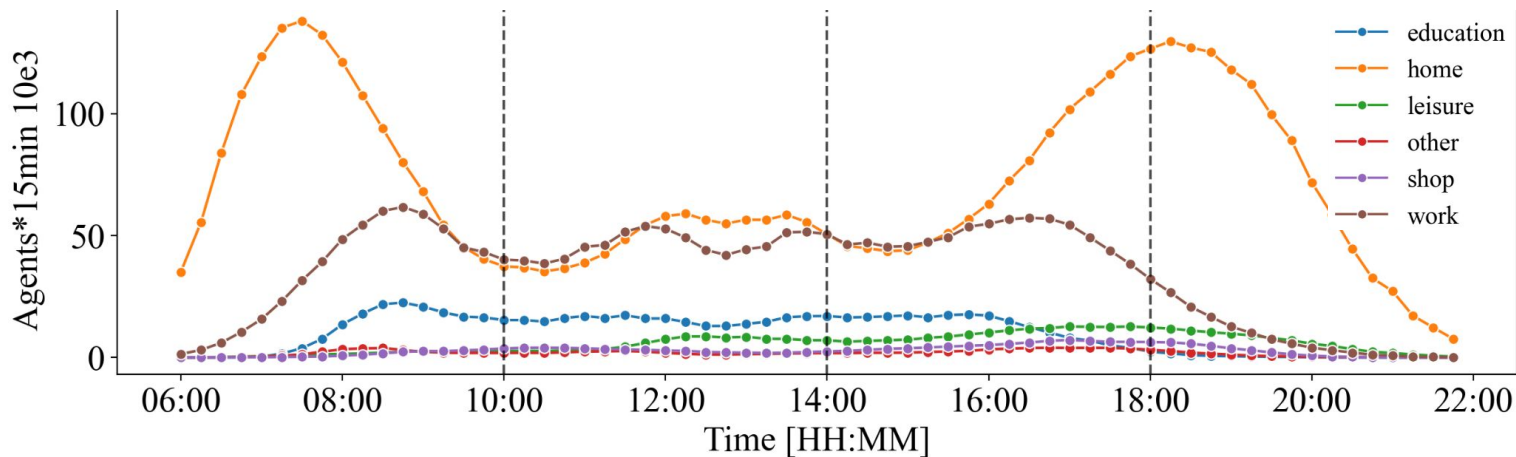
Model area, study area, and zoning grid of the agent-based framework of Lyon Metropolitan Area.



Homogeneous-grid: cell 200x200 meters

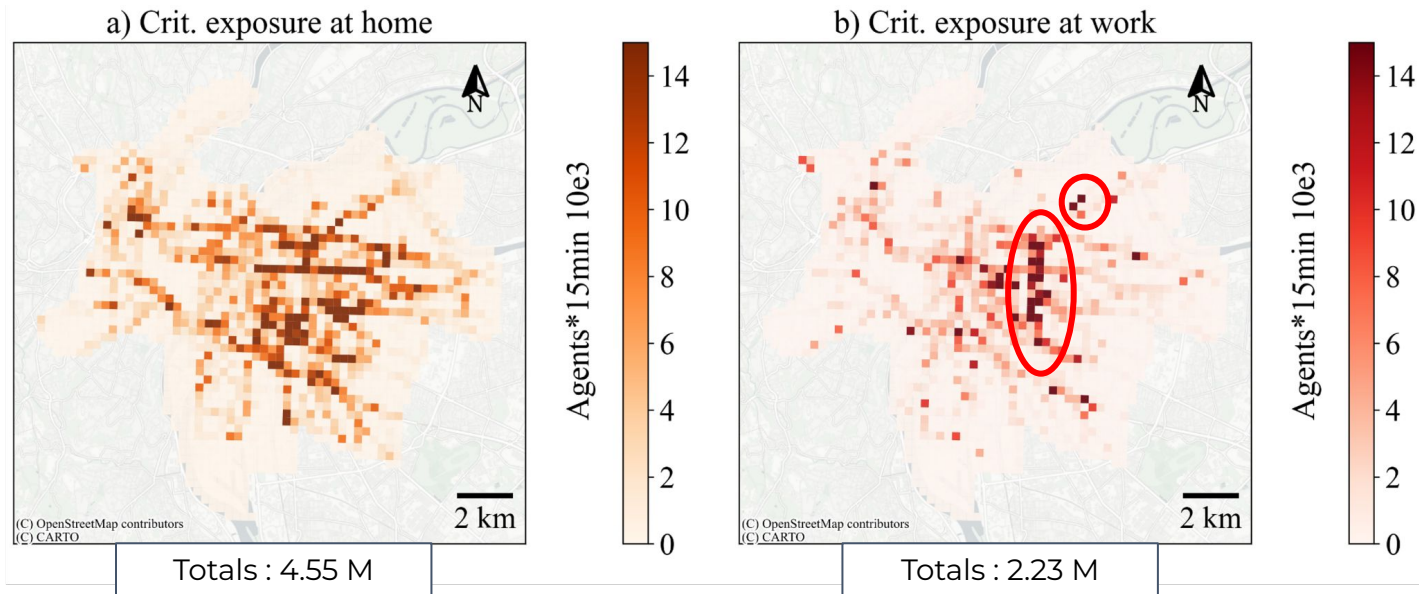
## Temporal distribution of critical exposure occurrences by activity

Number of agents critically exposed to road noise ( $LA_{eq,15min} \geq 65dB(A)$ ) by activity in the study area



## Spatial distribution of critical exposures

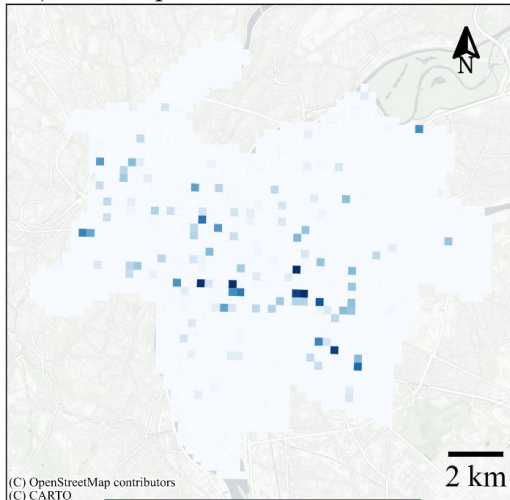
Critical exposure areas between 06:00 and 22:00 segmented by activities



## Critical exposures of young agents

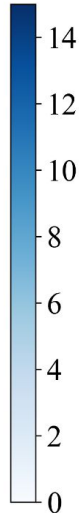
Critical exposure areas for agents with an age range of 0–15 years between 06:00 and 22:00 segmented by activity

a) Crit. exposure: 00-15 at education

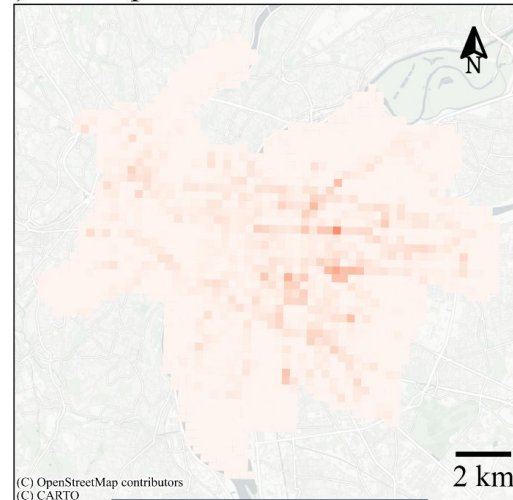


Totals : 0.52 M

Agents\*15min 10e3

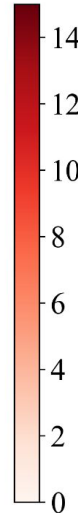


b) Crit. exposure: 00-15 at other activities



Totals : 0.61 M

Agents\*15min 10e3



# Everyday mobility into exposure assessment



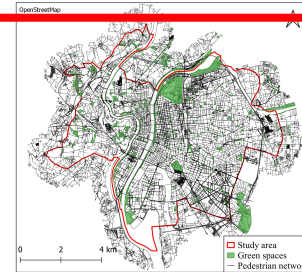
Negative effects  
on health

## Critical noise exposure areas



Positive effects  
on health

## Population access to quiet areas



## Metrics for quiet areas accessibility

**a) Eligible spaces :** green spaces

**b) Definition of quiet area:**

Selected indicator :

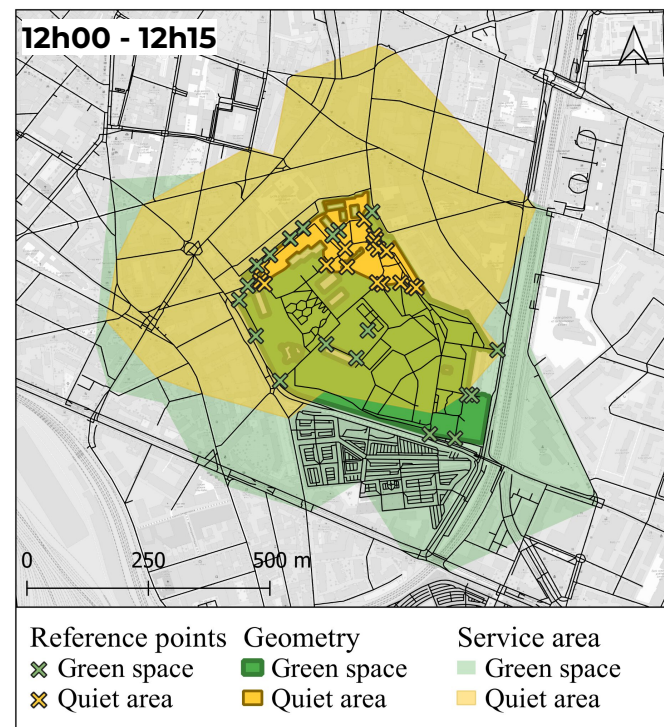
- $LA_{eq,15\text{-min}} \leq 50 \text{ dB(A)}$
- Minimum size of  $100 \text{ m}^2$

**c) Definition of accessibility:**

Selected indicator:

- 'Within 5 minutes walk'

Service areas of green space and its quiet areas for a 5-minute walk at 4.5 km/h



Python OSMnx

## Lyon Metropolitan Area application

Open and green spaces and pedestrian network of the study area of Lyon

### **Model area:**

Lyon Metropolitan Area.

### **Population:**

1.4 million inhabitants.

### **Synthetic population:**

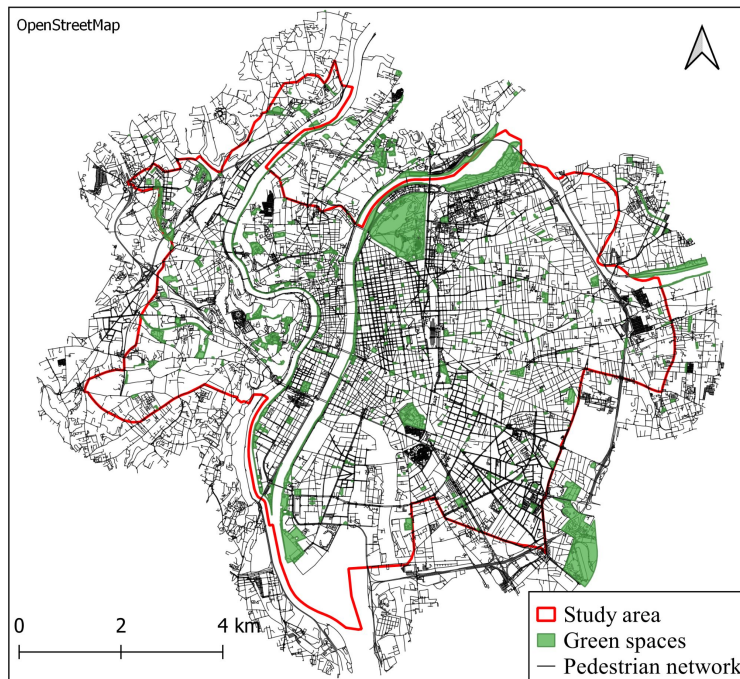
100% sampling rate.

### **Study area:**

Lyon and Villeurbanne.

### **Period:**

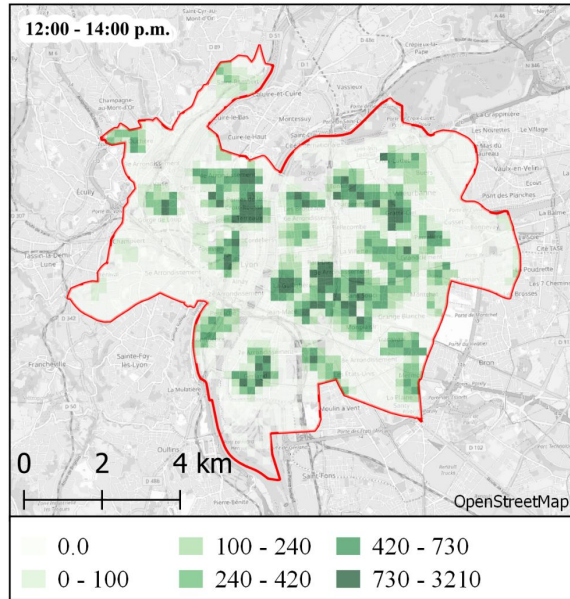
12h00 to 14h00 (lunch break)



# Spatialization of accessibility

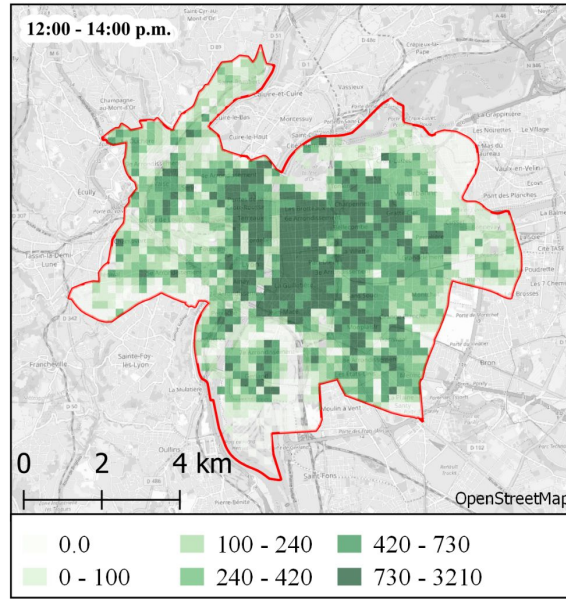
Temporal average of the no. of agents with access to a quiet area or to a green space between 12:00 - 14:00

a) Number of agents with access to a quiet area



30 % of moving agents  
with access

b) Number of agents with access to a green space



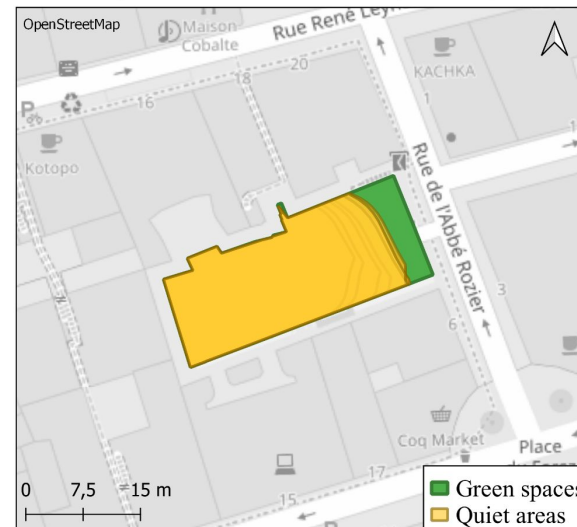
80 % of moving agents  
with access

## Quiet areas with high accessibility

Green spaces ordered by temporal average of the number of agents with access to their current quiet areas between 12:00 and 14:00.

Name	Category	$\bar{n}$ [No.]	$\bar{s}$ [m <sup>2</sup> ]
→ Jardin Dalle Rozier	Garden	9,177	354
Jardin Saint Michel	Garden	7,941	1,637
Jardin Clos Carret	Garden	7,786	2,920
Jardin de la Grande Côte	Garden	7,145	3,870
Jardin d'Essling	Garden	6,965	320

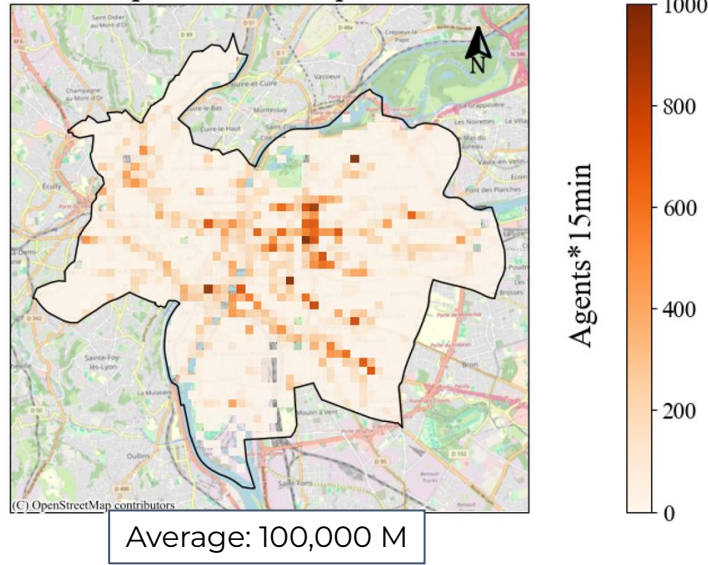
a) Jardin Dalle Rozier (Garden)



# Cross-analysis: environmental impact and opportunities.

Temporal average between 12:00 and 14:00 of the number of agents critically exposed without access to at least one quiet area

Critical exposure without quiet area access



# PERSPECTIVES

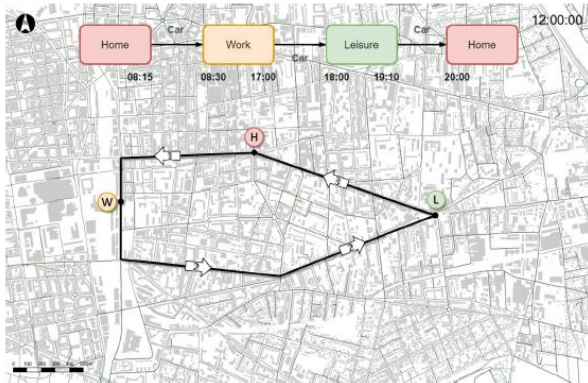
#1 Améliorer l'estimation des expositions :

- Prendre en compte les micro-environnements

# PERSPECTIVES

## #1 Améliorer l'estimation des expositions :

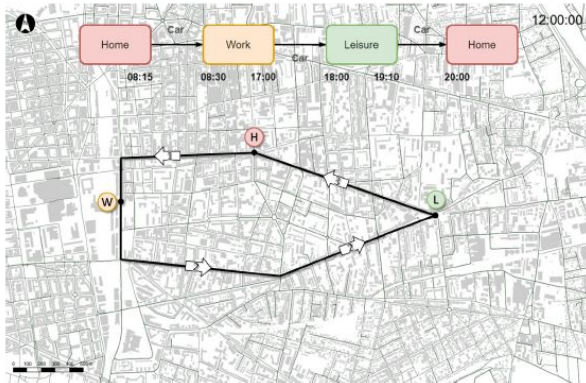
- Prendre en compte les micro-environnements



# PERSPECTIVES

## #1 Améliorer l'estimation des expositions :

- Prendre en compte les micro-environnements

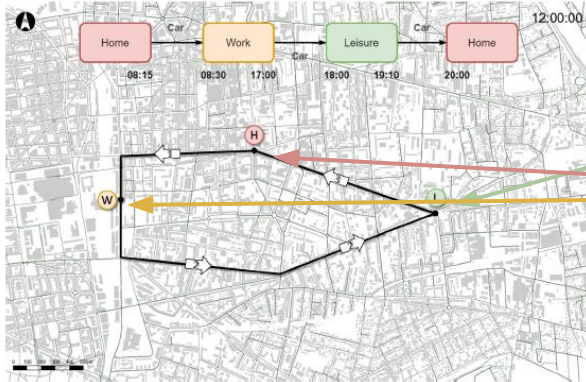


	$L_{Aeq,activity}$ Median (SD)
Food and commerce services	69 (12)
Leisure, cultural, and social activities	70 (13)
Residence	58 (9)
Work	64 (8)
Car and motorcycle	70 (12)
Walking	70 (8)
Outdoor public transport	71 (9)
Underground public transport	74 (8)
Bicycle, scooter, other	72 (11)

# PERSPECTIVES

## #1 Améliorer l'estimation des expositions :

- Prendre en compte les micro-environnements



	$L_{Aeq,activity}$ Median (SD)
Food and commerce services	69 (12)
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Walking	70 (8)
Outdoor public transport	71 (9)
Underground public transport	74 (8)
Bicycle, scooter, other	72 (11)

# PERSPECTIVES

## #1 Améliorer l'estimation des expositions :

- Prendre en compte les micro-environnements
- **Mieux inclure l'hétérogénéité du trafic :**

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# PERSPECTIVES

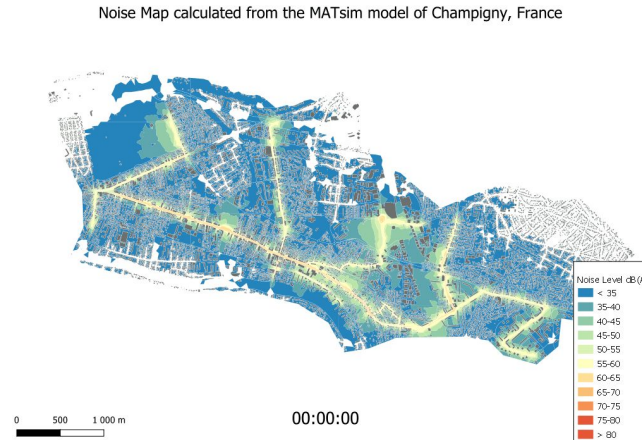
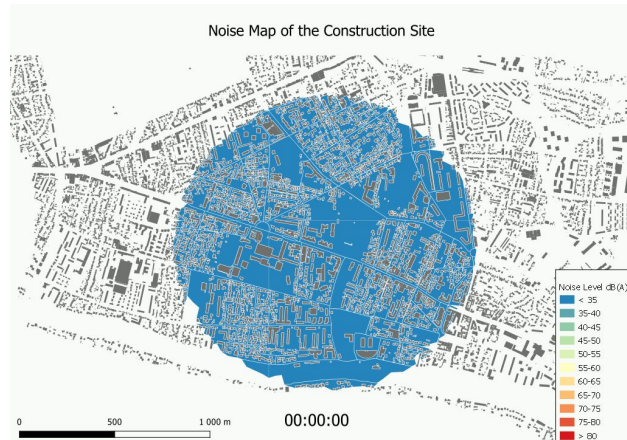
## #2 Affiner les études d'impact multidimensionnelles :

- **Affiner les indicateurs utilisés**

# PERSPECTIVES

## #2 Affiner les études d'impact multidimensionnelles :

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# PERSPECTIVES

## #2 Affiner les études d'impact multidimensionnelles :

- Affiner les indicateurs utilisés



### Nouveaux indicateurs :

- Nombre d'individus exposés, toutes les 15 minutes, à des niveaux de bruit dépassant 65 dB(A) du fait du site de construction, excluant ceux déjà exposés à 65 dB(A) à cause du bruit de trafic

# PERSPECTIVES

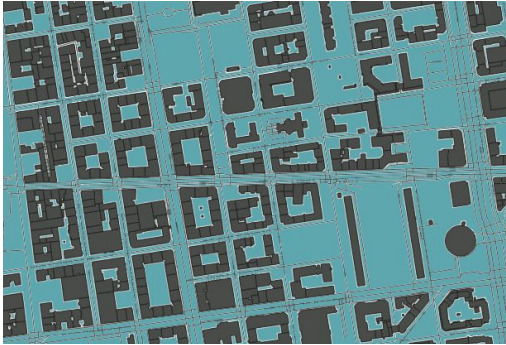
## #2 Affiner les études d'impact multidimensionnelles :

- **Affiner les indicateurs utilisés :**
  - Acoustique : indicateurs décrivant plus finement les environnements sonores
  - Pollution de l'air : Taux d'inhalation

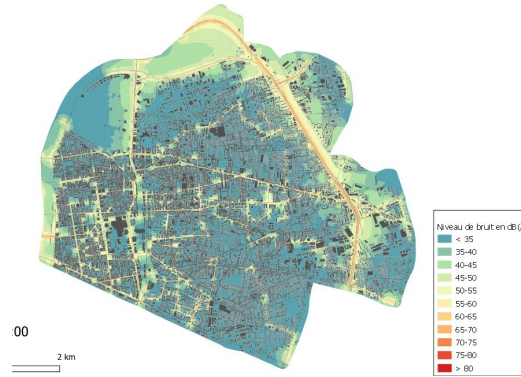
# PERSPECTIVES

## #2 Affiner les études d'impact multidimensionnelles :

- Affiner les indicateurs utilisés
- **Proposer des représentations hybrides**



VS.



# PERSPECTIVES

## #2 Affiner les études d'impact multidimensionnelles :

- Affiner les indicateurs utilisés
- Proposer des représentations hybrides
- **Déployer de nouvelles études d'impact :**
  - Questions de justice environnementale
  - Scénarios de logistique urbaine, etc.

Arnaud Can\*, P. Gastineau, B. Chaix, D. Sengelin, L. Soulhac, P. Muñoz, J. Cozic, P. Aumond, N. Fortin, Galassi-Luquezi, Y. Gao, B. Gauvreau, A. Beziat, M. Koning, V. Le Bescond, P.O. Vandanjon, G. Fancello, C. Bécarie, M. Tirico, P. Charvolin-Volta, S. Carra and B. Vincent  
[arnaud.can@univ-eiffel.fr](mailto:arnaud.can@univ-eiffel.fr)

## GitHub repositories :

<https://noise-planet.org/noisemodelling.html>;

[https://noisemodelling.readthedocs.io/en/latest/Matsim\\_Tutorial.html](https://noisemodelling.readthedocs.io/en/latest/Matsim_Tutorial.html)

**MATSim:** <https://www.matsim.org/>

**NoiseModelling:** <https://noise-planet.org/noisemodelling.html>

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Giovanna Fancello  
Junior Professor



Leonardo Galassi-Luquezi  
Post-Doc Researcher



Michèle Tirico  
Post-doc researcher



Valentin Le Bescond  
Engineer