



The Role Of Urban Density And Morphology In The Air Pollution Of Tehran Metropolitan

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ARTICLE INFO:

Article history:

Received 08 April 2018

Accepted 10 May 2018

Available online 05 June 2018

Keywords:

Urban density;

Air Pollution;

Morphology;

Tehran Metropolis.

ABSTRACT

Today, regard for the wellbeing of the group and the earth is on the plan of most nations on the planet, and one of its imperative viewpoints is the contamination of the air and figuring out how to diminish it. Without a doubt, a standout amongst the most vital ranges that assume an unequivocal part in decreasing or expanding this parameter is the city and urban morphology. Tehran, which is viewed as the capital and vital city of Iran, has experienced this issue for a long time, and there are no legitimate arrangement found to decrease its air contamination. Then again, the city has movement from different parts of the nation consistently that makes this issue harsher. The most vital issue in such manner is the city's range, and in addition the city's extension, which decides the thickness of the city. The greater part of this must be joined by the wear and tear of a low standard, which includes a high level of contamination. The failure of the vast majority to purchase houses inside the city has made satellite towns nearby Tehran. Then again, the presence of tremendous local locations around Tehran and the area of workplaces in the downtown area are among alternate issues tended to in this investigation. This examination endeavored to utilize the explanatory expressive technique to think about the part of pressure and morphology of Tehran and its effect on air contamination and give answers for diminishing air contamination and movement.

JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY URBAN AFFAIRS (2019), 3(1), 38-43.

<https://doi.org/10.25034/ijcua.2018.4680>

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1. Introduction

The city is a logical issue since its target and physical measurements in all social, monetary, physical, and spatial fields can be measured by logical criteria. Then again, the city is a spatial-worldly marvel created in a specific point in space and created after some time. Urban areas are considered as an imperative piece of the spatial viewpoints of sustainability and advancement in progress in urban communities, so they can be considered as the most vital stage for economic improvement. Then again, the huge deluge of populaces into substantial urban communities and the quest for

meeting fundamental human needs and urban requirements is a standout amongst the most critical worries in the present urbanization. As indicated by UN gauges, in the vicinity of 2000 and 2025, with the multiplying of the quantity of urbanists, their extent is required to increment from 47% to over 61% (Hall and Fifeffer, 2009; 35). With the fast development of the total populace and its focus in urban communities, suburbia of urban areas have been quickening and

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