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Monitoring Ambient Air

European Perspective on Particulates and Photo-oxidants

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Recent Developments in Modelling Urban Air Pollution and Interpreting Data

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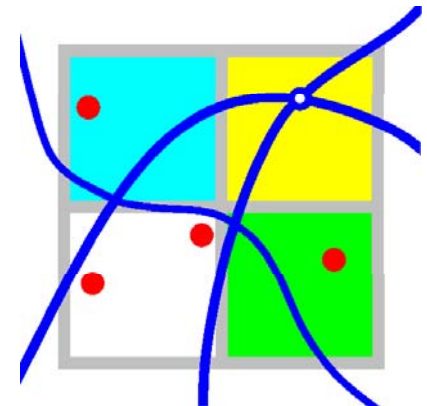
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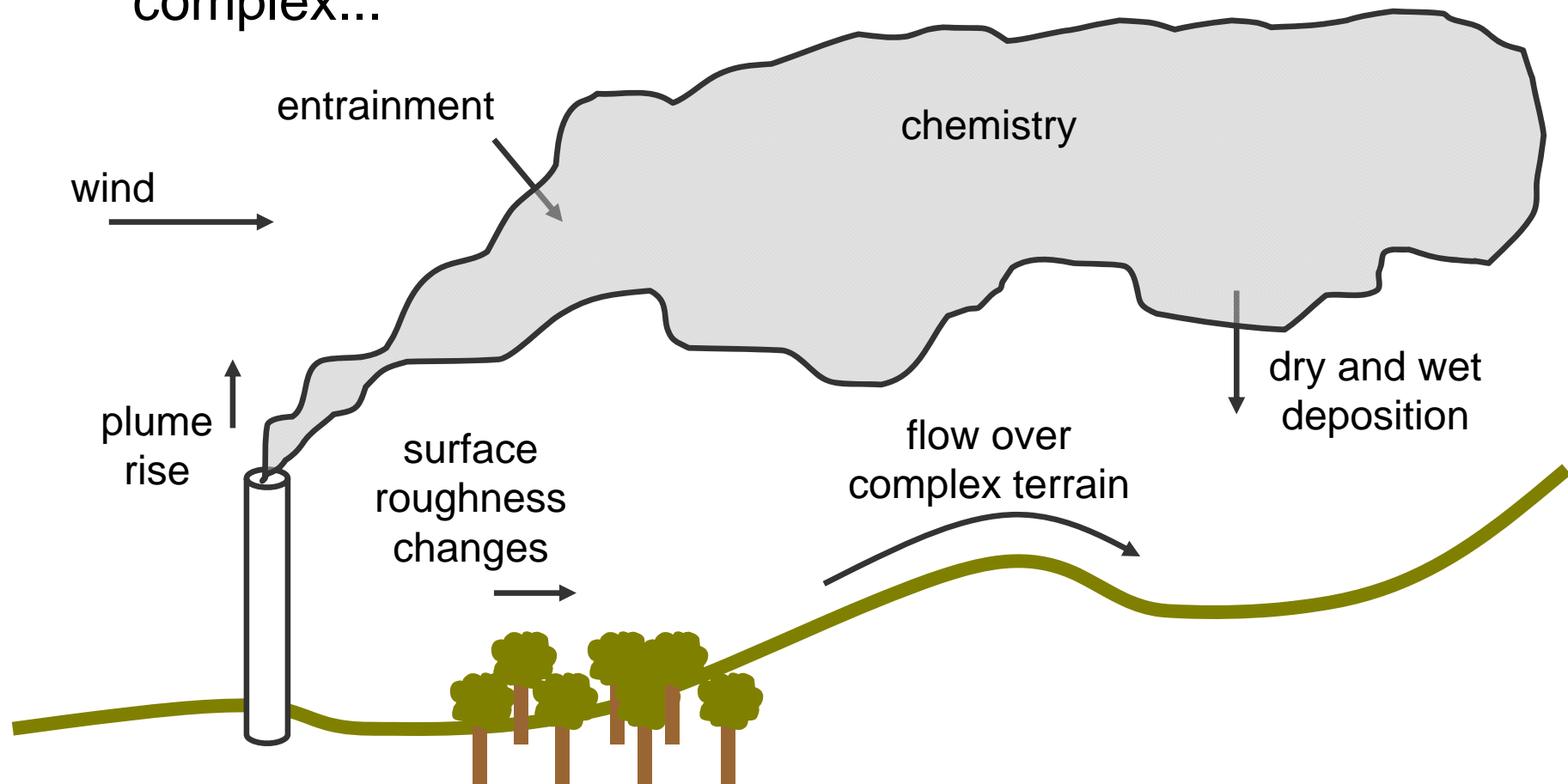
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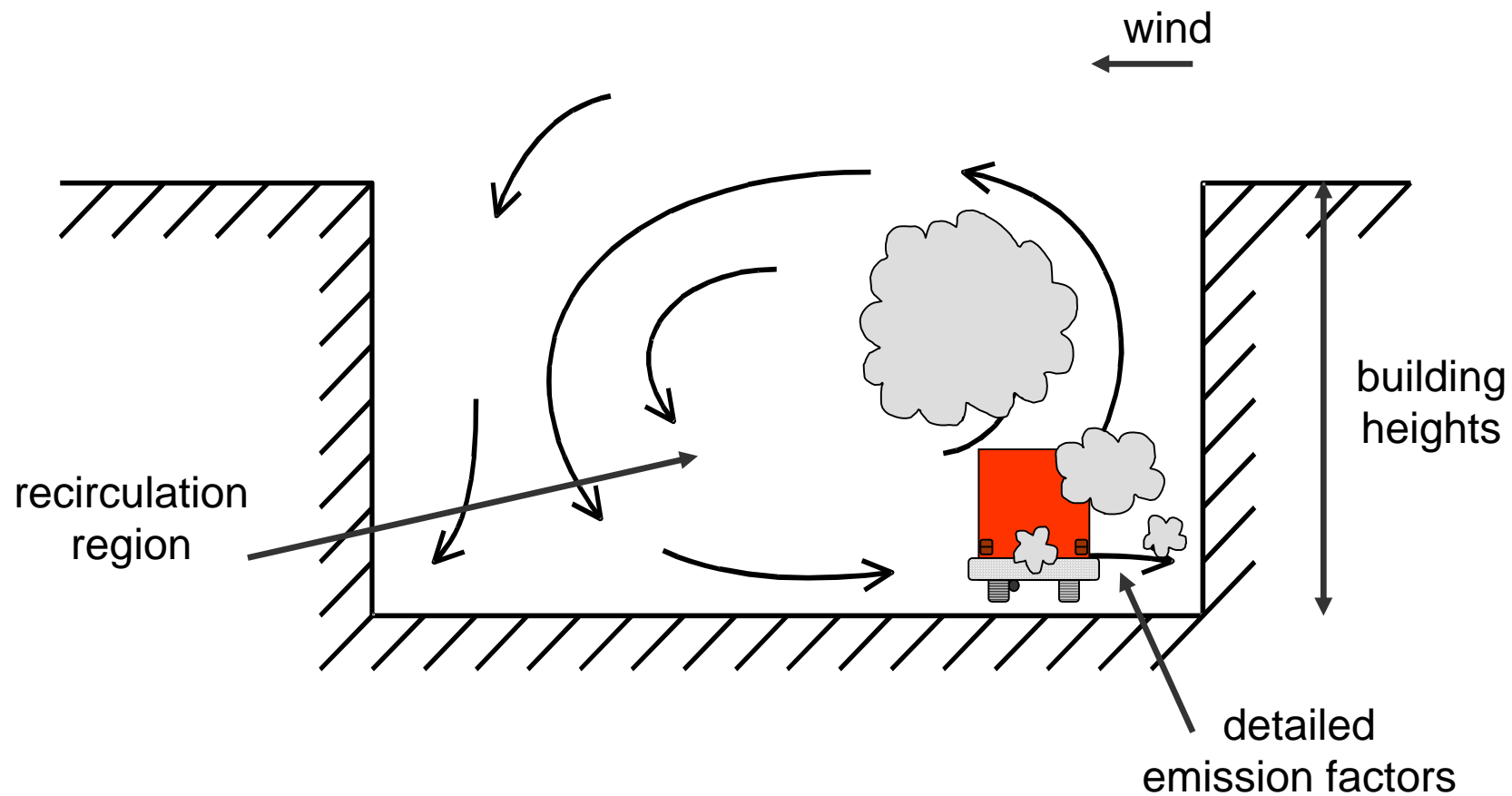


Introduction

- Gaussian plume dispersion models are increasingly complex...



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- ...but the results obtained are only as good as the source data that goes into the model.



Source data

Source of emissions		
road and rail		
industrial (point and area sources)		
commercial and domestic (gridded emissions)		



Source data

Source of emissions	Associated data	
	Physical parameters	
road and rail	locations, widths, building heights	
industrial (point and area sources)	locations, stack heights, diameters	
commercial and domestic (gridded emissions)	grid locations and dimensions	



Source data

Source of emissions	Associated data	
	Physical parameters	Emissions parameters
road and rail	locations, widths, building heights	speeds, traffic flows, fleet compositions, emissions datasets
industrial (point and area sources)	locations, stack heights, diameters	exit velocity, exit temperature, emissions profiles
commercial and domestic (gridded sources)	grid locations and dimensions	emissions

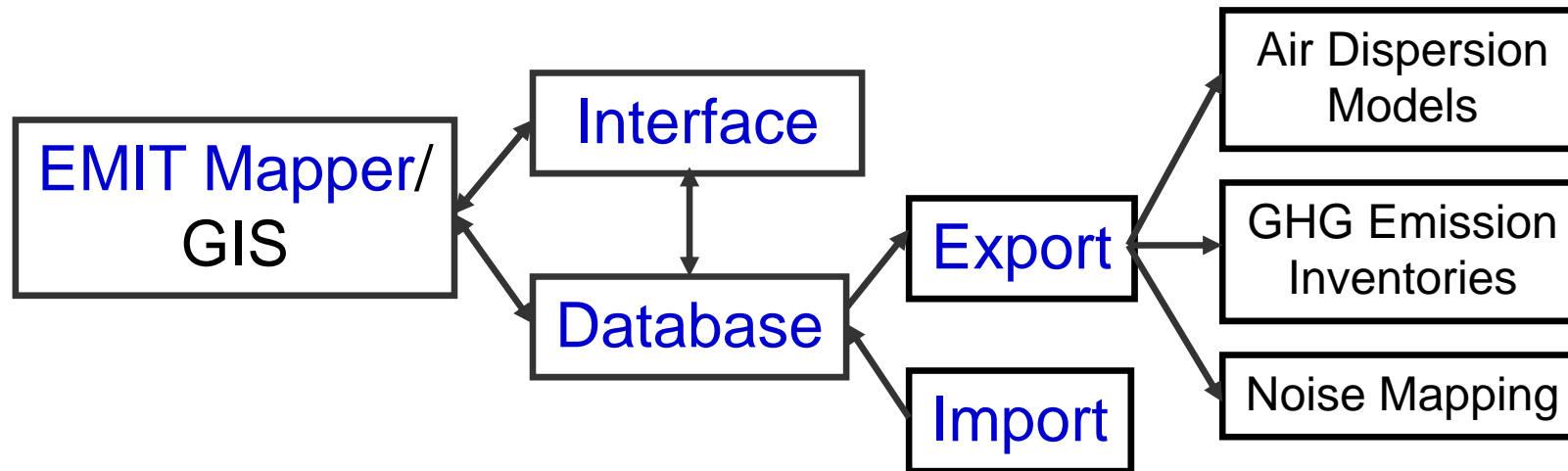


What is needed?

- all the emissions data in one place:
 - *validated prior to use* (for example, checking source parameters)
 - *manipulated* (for example, traffic management schemes)
 - *exported* (for example, into air dispersion modelling software)
 - *stored for subsequent use* (for example, greenhouse gas emissions inventories and noise mapping projects)
- **EMIT** – an atmospheric **EMissions Inventory Toolkit**



What is **EMIT**?



- User-friendly, PC-based Microsoft Windows software
- Microsoft Access database (Access 97)
- In-built visualisation tool (**EMIT** Mapper) as well as links to a Geographic Information System (GIS).



EMIT source types

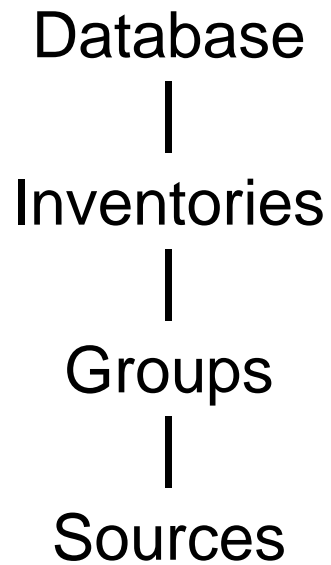
- **EMIT** is a database of pollutant sources
- 6 group types

Group type	Source type	Examples of groups
Major roads	line	Motorways, A roads, B roads
Minor roads	grid	C roads, residential areas
Rail transport	line	Passenger trains, freight trains
Point sources	point	Part A sources, Part B sources
Area sources	area	Industrial areas, car parks
Commercial and domestic sources	grid	Commercial and domestic heating emissions, industrial solvent emissions, natural emissions

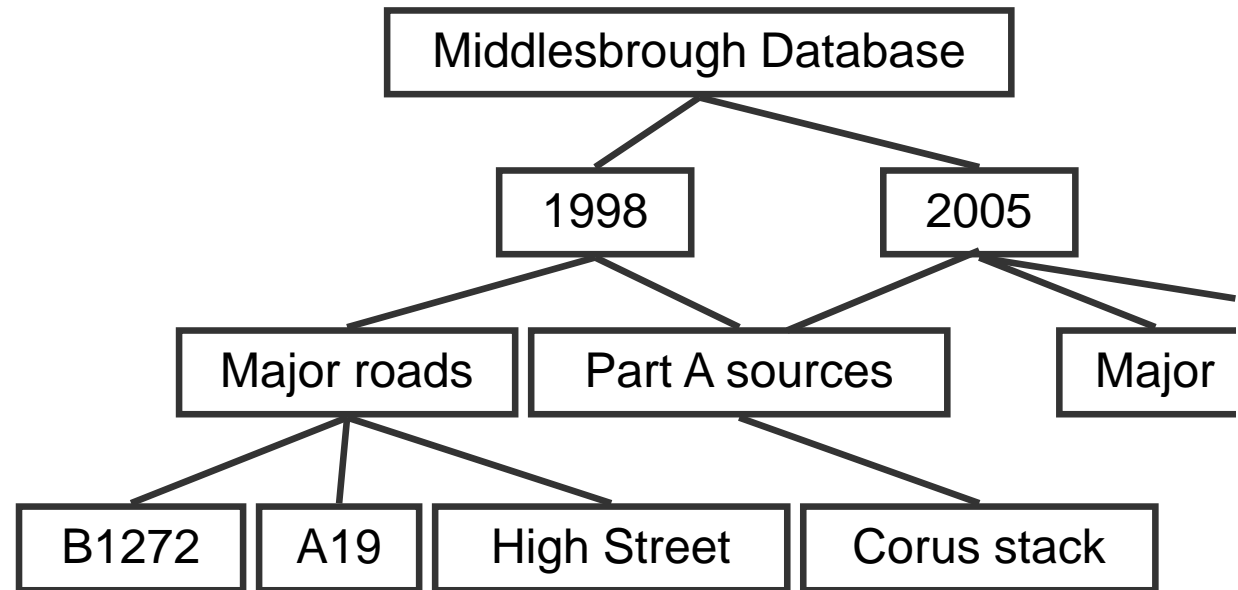


How is the data stored?

structure



example



- Tree-like database structure



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Road transport emission factors

- Road transport is major source of pollution
- Urban air dispersion modelling of NO_x, NO₂, particulates etc requires
 - detailed emission factors
 - detailed fleet composition prediction data

Emission factor set	No. of vehicle categories	Examples of categories
EURO	92	Diesel cars (small and large engine engine Pre-EURO, EURO I, EURO II, EURO III, EURO IV)
LRC	8	Petrol cars, diesel cars, petrol LGVs, diesel LGVs, rigid HGVs, articulated HGVs, buses and coaches, motorcyles
DMRB	2	Light and heavy duty vehicles



Some common tasks

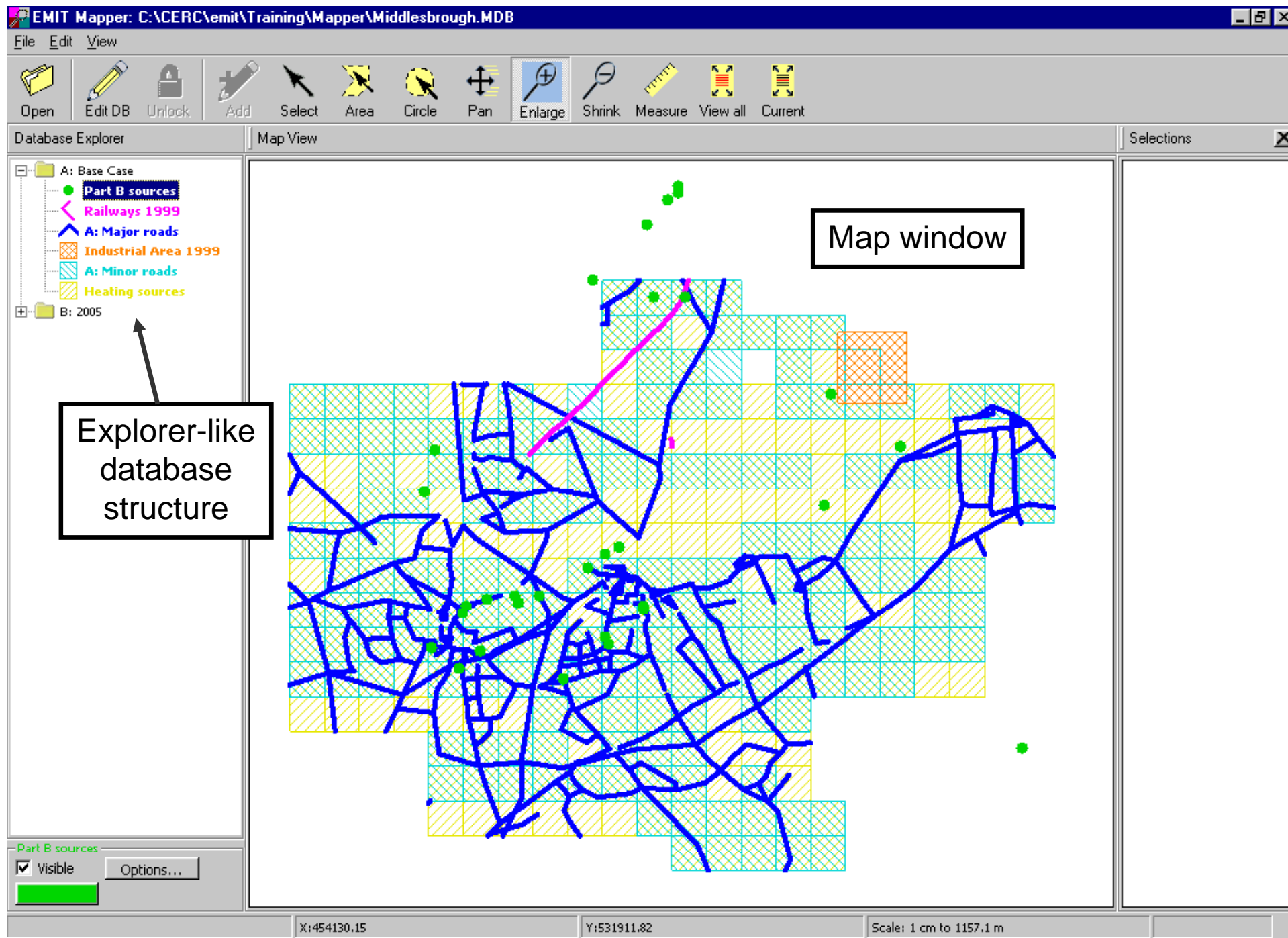
1. *Validation* of source data
 - It is useful to view sources ranked according to emissions
2. *Manipulation* of source and emissions data
 - Sources may be removed – for example an industrial plant closing down, or new sources may be created
 - Various Traffic Management schemes may be investigated, for example creation of a Low Emission Zone (LEZ)
3. *Export* of emissions data
 - For example, to an Urban air dispersion model such as ADMS-Urban

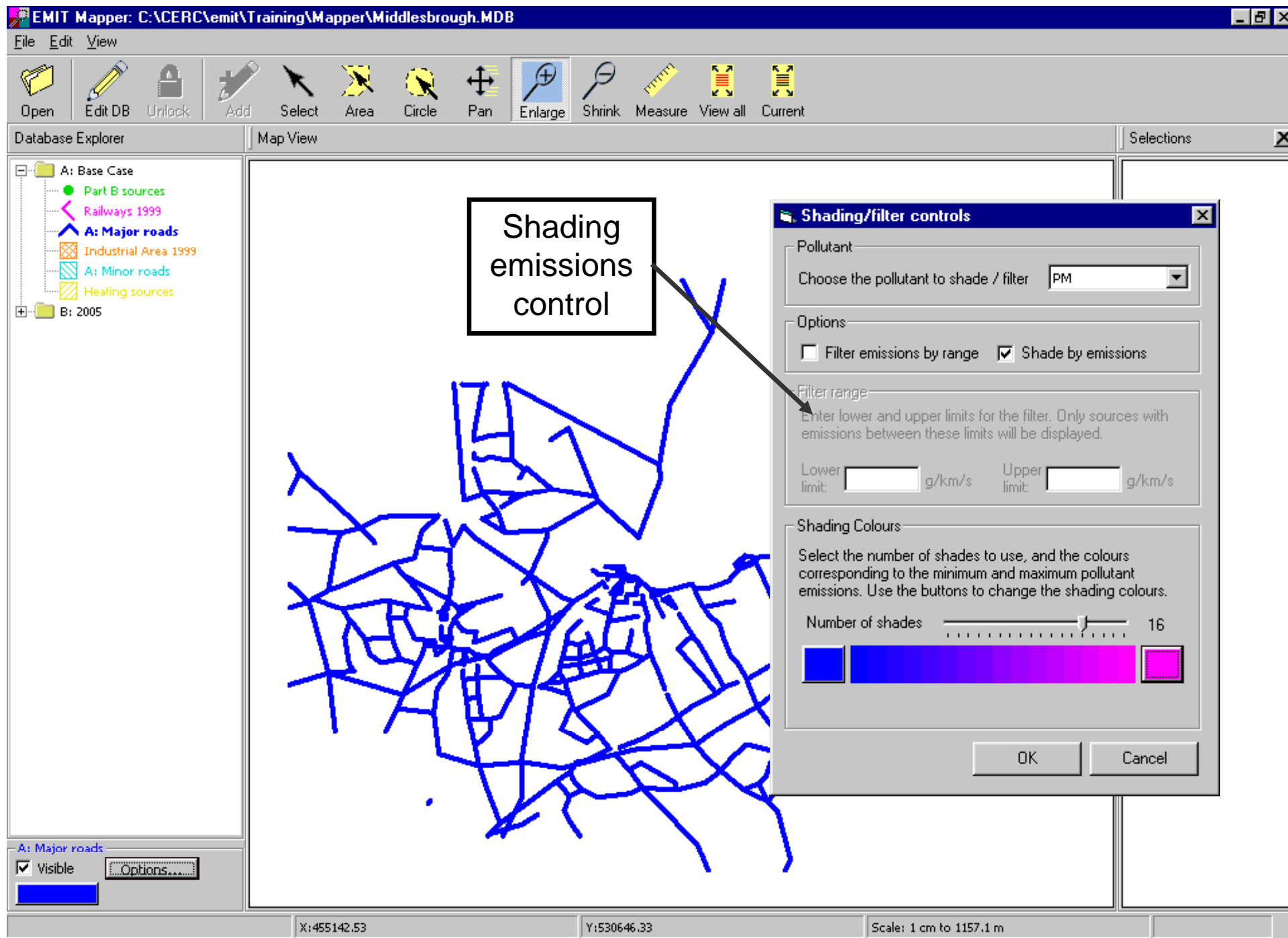


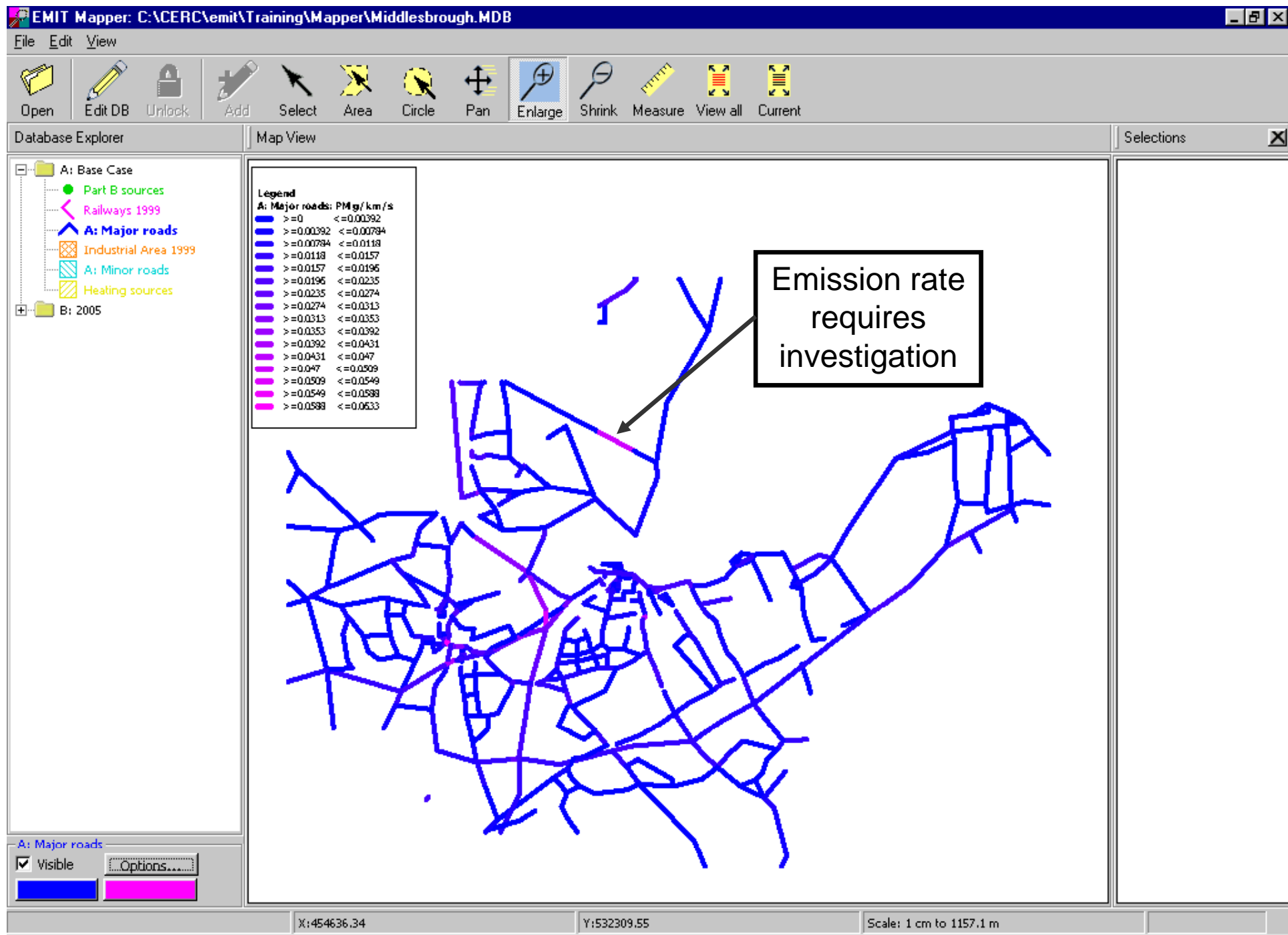
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EMIT: Major road, Source: road67, Group: , Emission Factors: EURO, Year: 1999

Data Help

Source Name	road67
Year	1999
Group	A: Major roads
Length (m)	1132
Total AADT	17112
Capacity	2400000
% Cold Start	0
Driving Cycle	(None)
Speed (km/hr)	90

Estimate Emissions ☒

Location

location descrip

Close Cancel Apply

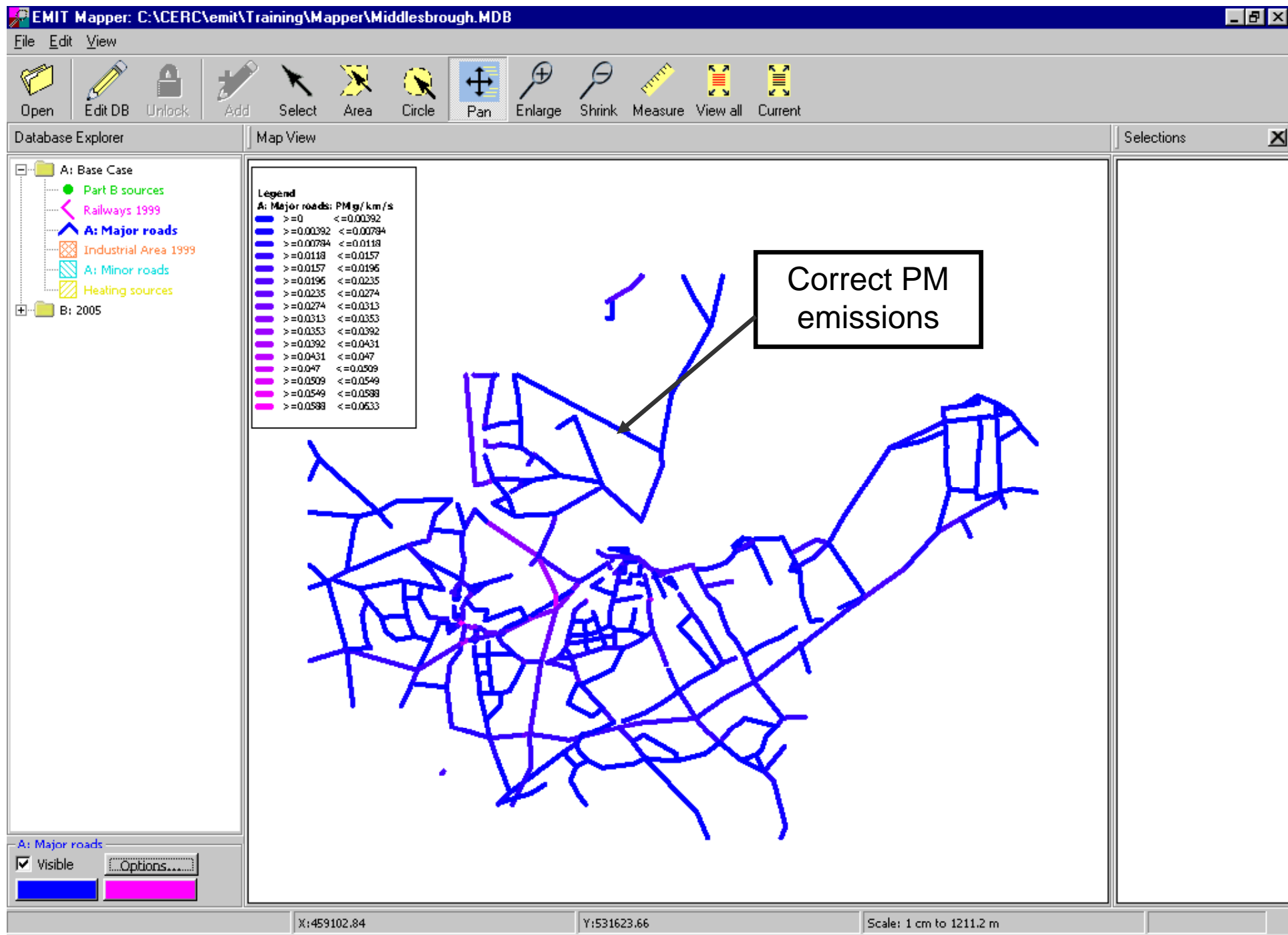
Spatial Vertices **Traffic** Emissions Profiles Notes Keywords

Route Type EURO Base Case View route type...

Fleet component	Number of vehicles/day
Motorcycles	24
Light vehicles	2688
Heavy vehicles	14400

unphysically high traffic count for HGVs



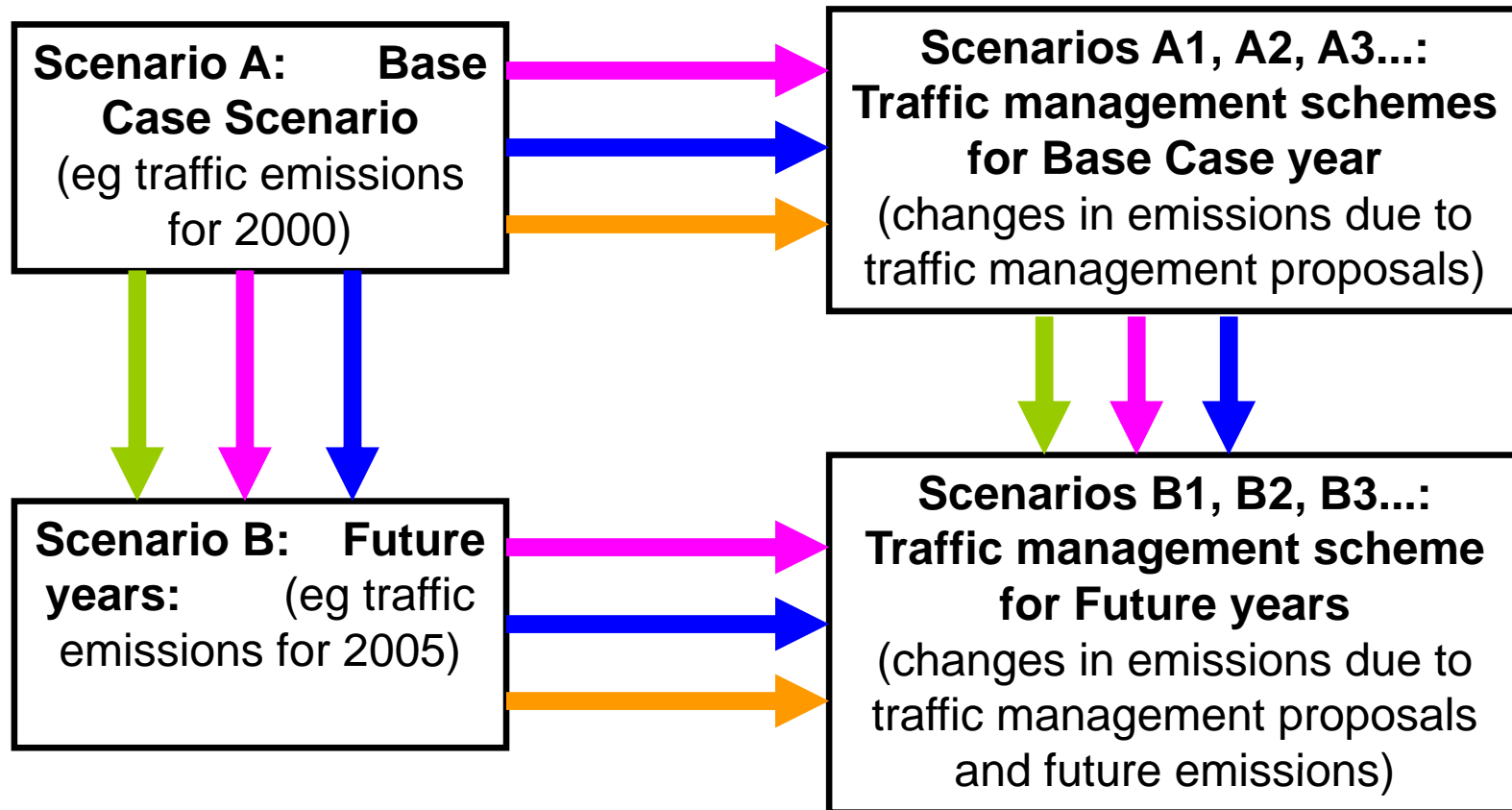


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Traffic management schemes



new emission factors



new fleet compositions

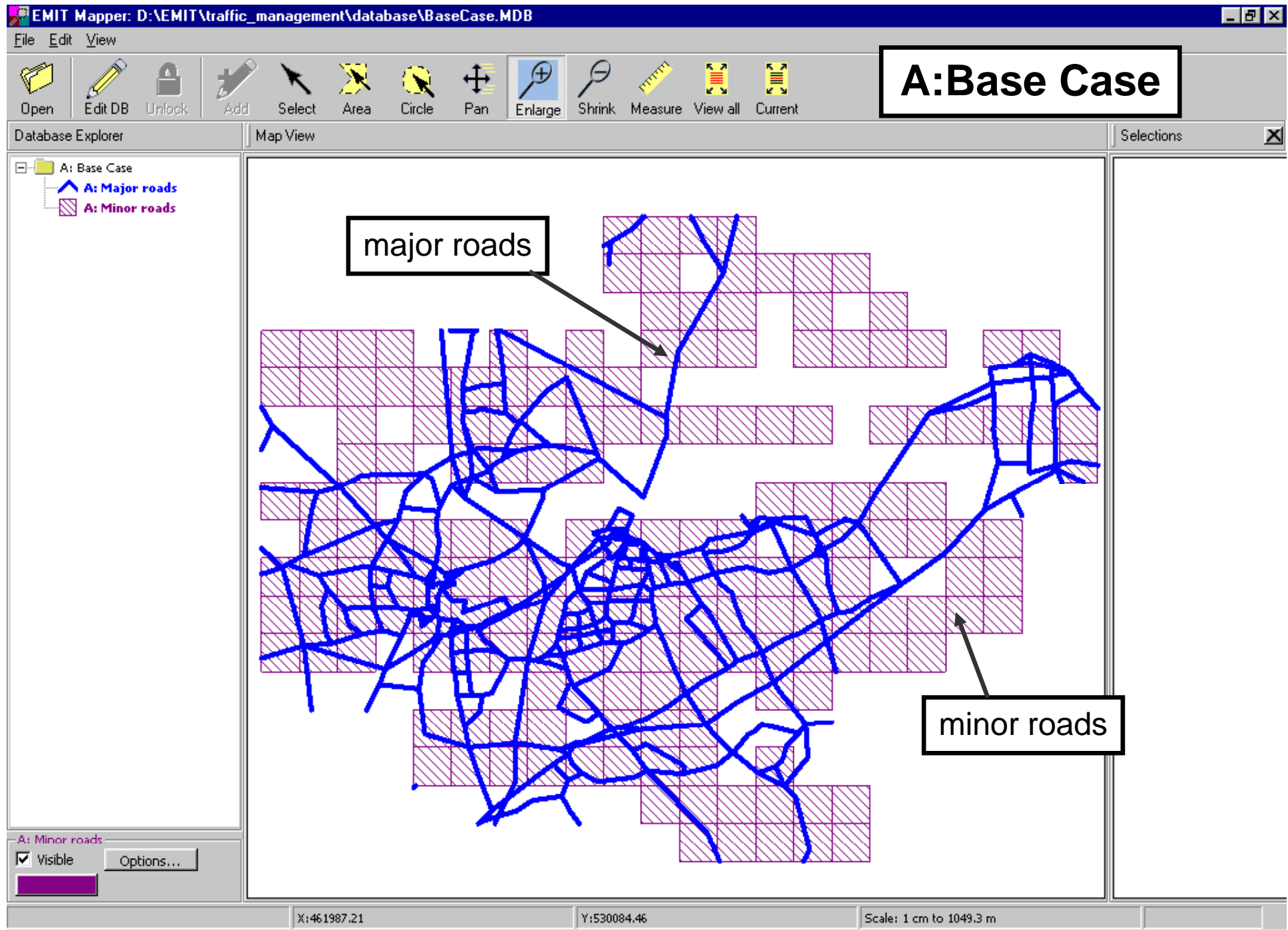


new traffic flows



new speeds

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A:Base Case**Name** A: Base Case**Description****Inventory Totals****Last recalculated on** 04/12/02 14:28:04**Calculate****View Totals****Export Totals****Changed since recalculation** ☐**Aggregate for export to ADMS-Urban** ☐**Groups****Add...****Remove...****View Totals**

Group	Source Type	Emission Factors	Year	Recalc	Changed
A: Major roads	ROAD	EURO	1999	Y	N
A: Minor roads	MINORRD	EURO	1999	Y	N

Export Group...**Modify Group...****Inventory Coverage****Open Group**☐ **Inventory Coverage****South West** ☒ 439000**North East** ☒ 463000☐ 511000☐ 529000**Close****Cancel****Apply**

List of inventory contents



Emissions Totals: Base Case

Scenario	PM ₁₀ tonnes/yr		
	Major roads	Minor roads	Total
A: Base Case	22.2	5.7	27.9
A1: Base Case + LEZ			
B: 2005			
B2: 2005 + LEZ			

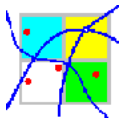
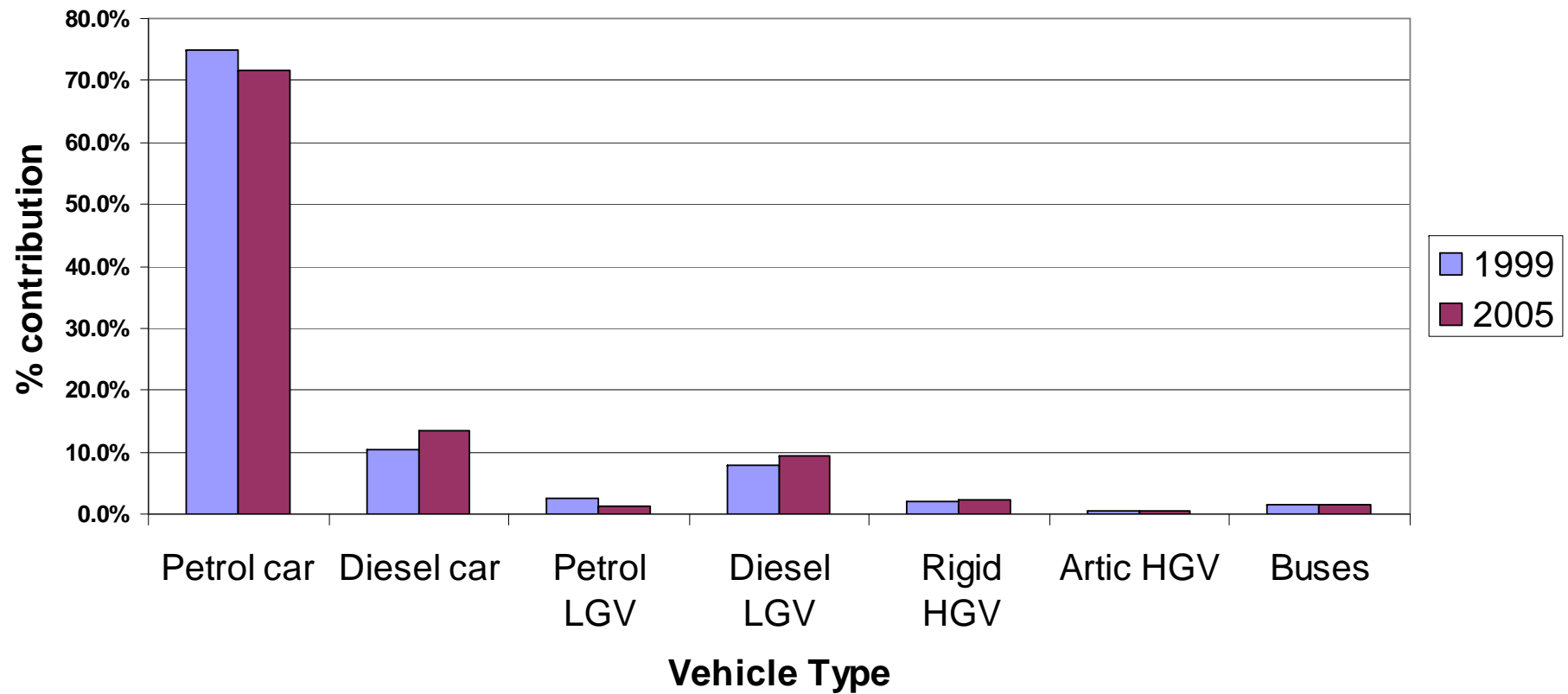


A:Base Case



B:2005

**Fraction of Traffic flows by vehicle types
- Urban roads**



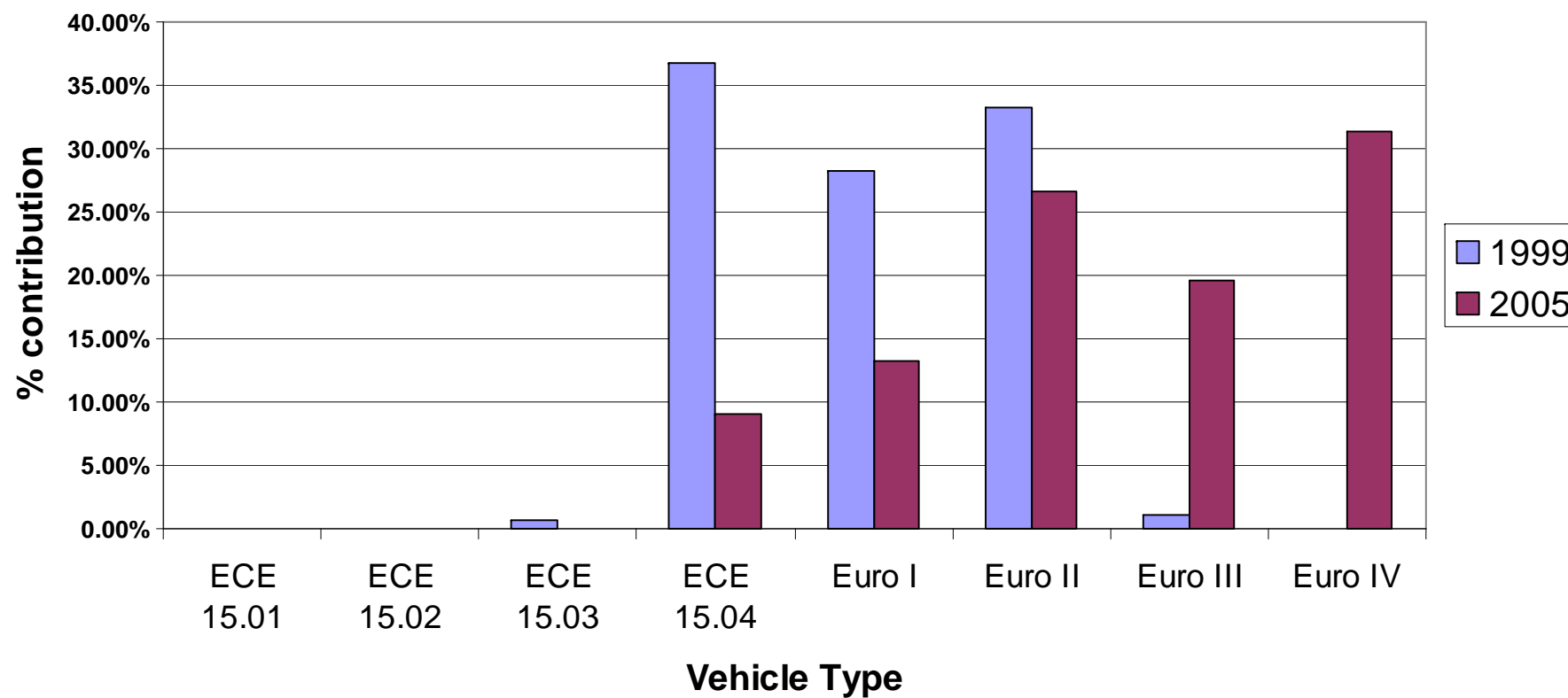
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A:Base Case



B:2005

Breakdown of Fleet composition for 1999 and 2000 - Petrol cars



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- Apply fleet composition changes
- Traffic flow
- No need to year-independence

Multiple Source Edit (2098 sources)

Data Field

- ☐ AADT
- ☐ Component AADT
- ☐ Speed
- ☐ Road Width
- ☒ Route Type
- ☐ Keywords

Select a field to change and enter the new value

New field value: EURO Base Case

EURO Base Case
EURO 2005

OK Cancel

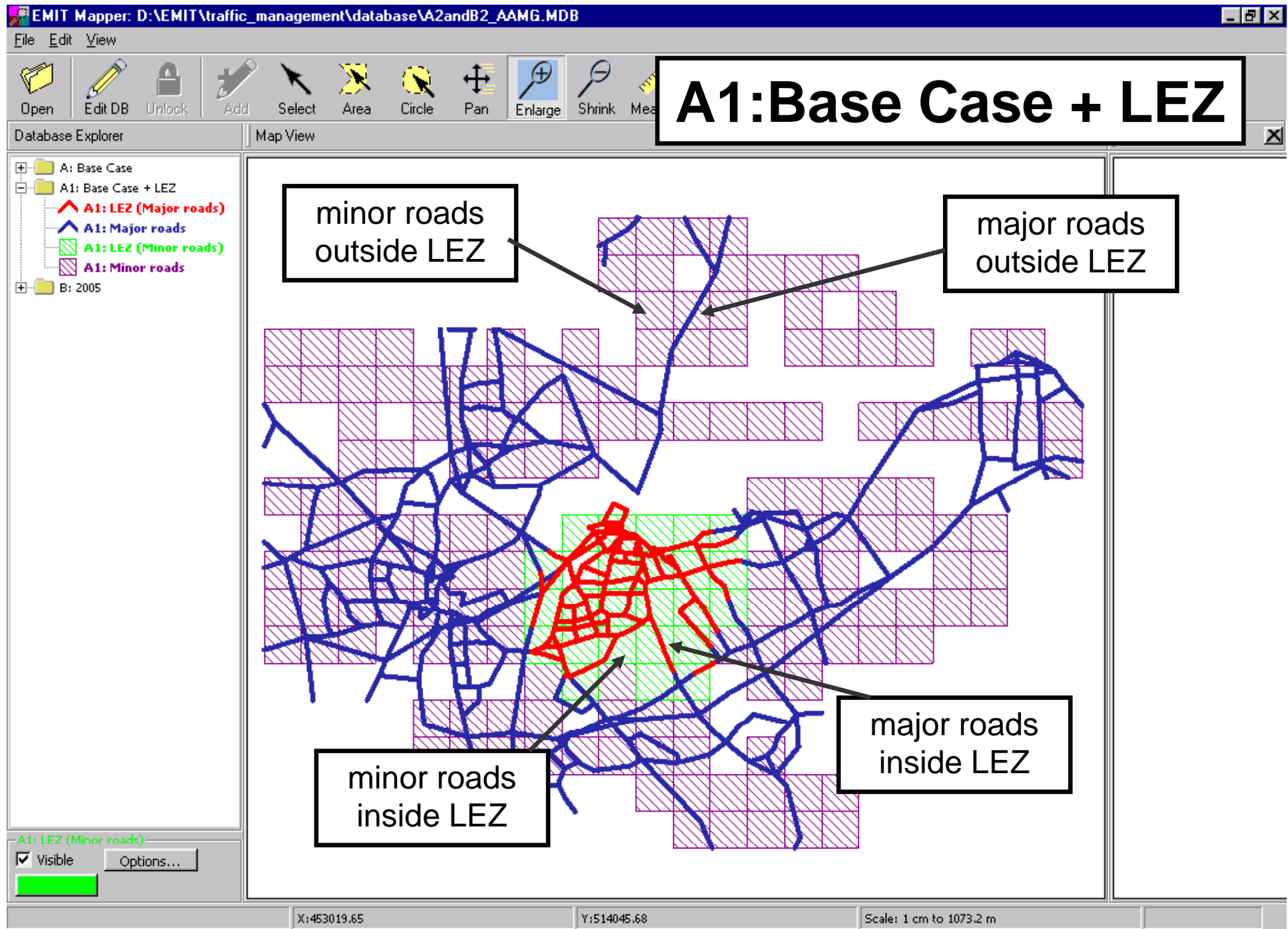
OK Cancel



Emissions Totals: Base Case and 2005

Scenario	PM ₁₀ tonnes/yr		
	Major roads	Minor roads	Total
A: Base Case	22.2	5.7	27.9
A1: Base Case + LEZ			
B: 2005	11.1	2.9	14.0
B2: 2005 + LEZ			



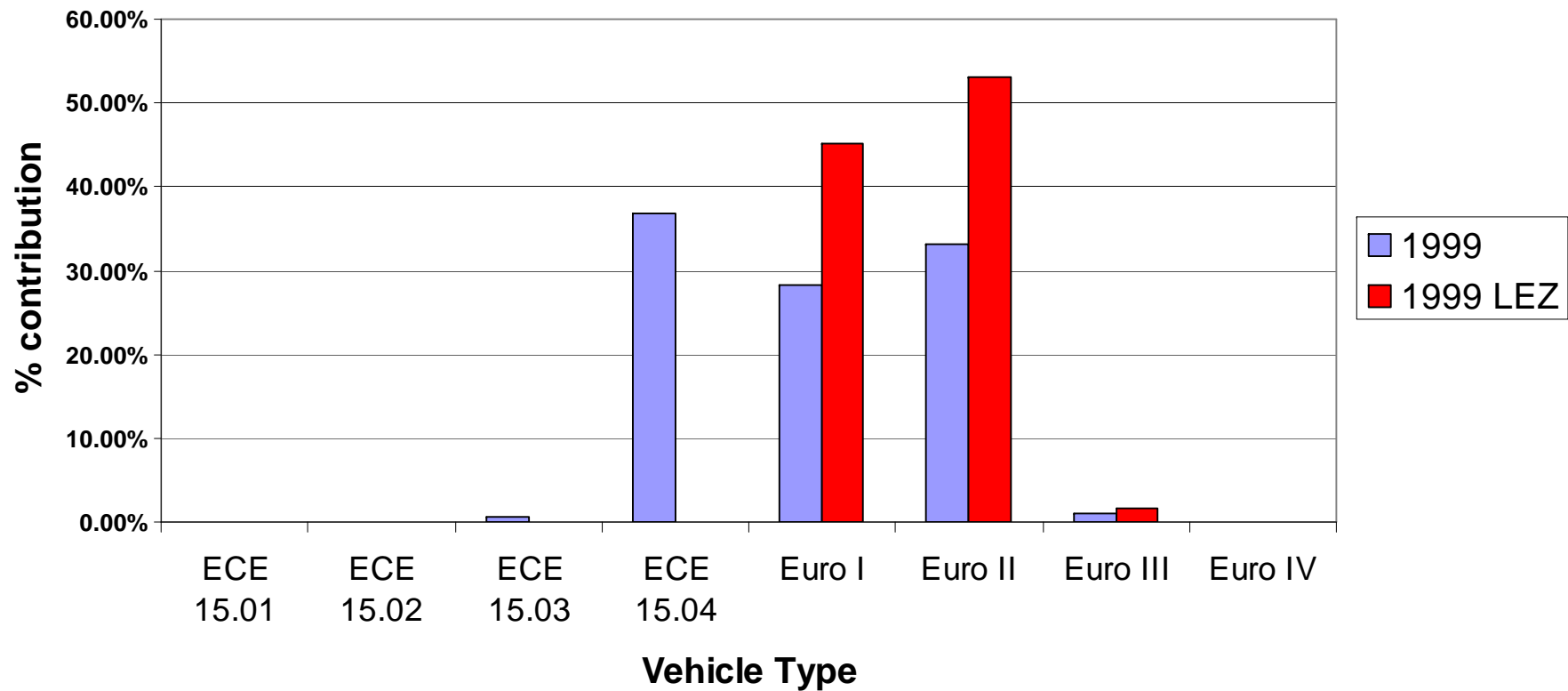


A:Base Case



**A:Base Case +
LEZ**

**Breakdown of Fleet composition for 1999 and 1999 with LEZ
- Petrol cars**



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A:Base Case



**A:Base Case +
LEZ**

- Apply new route types inside LEZ
- Increase traffic flow outside LEZ and decrease flows inside



Emissions Totals: A, A1 and B

Scenario	PM ₁₀ tonnes/yr		
	Major roads	Minor roads	Total
A: Base Case	22.2	5.7	27.9
A1: Base Case + LEZ	20.2	5.4	25.6
B: 2005	11.1	2.9	14.0
B2: 2005 + LEZ			



Emissions Totals: A, A1, B and B1

Scenario	PM ₁₀ tonnes/yr		
	Major roads	Minor roads	Total
A: Base Case	22.2	5.7	27.9
A1: Base Case + LEZ	20.2	5.4	25.6
B: 2005	11.1	2.9	14.0
B2: 2005 + LEZ	10.5	2.8	13.3



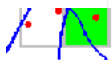
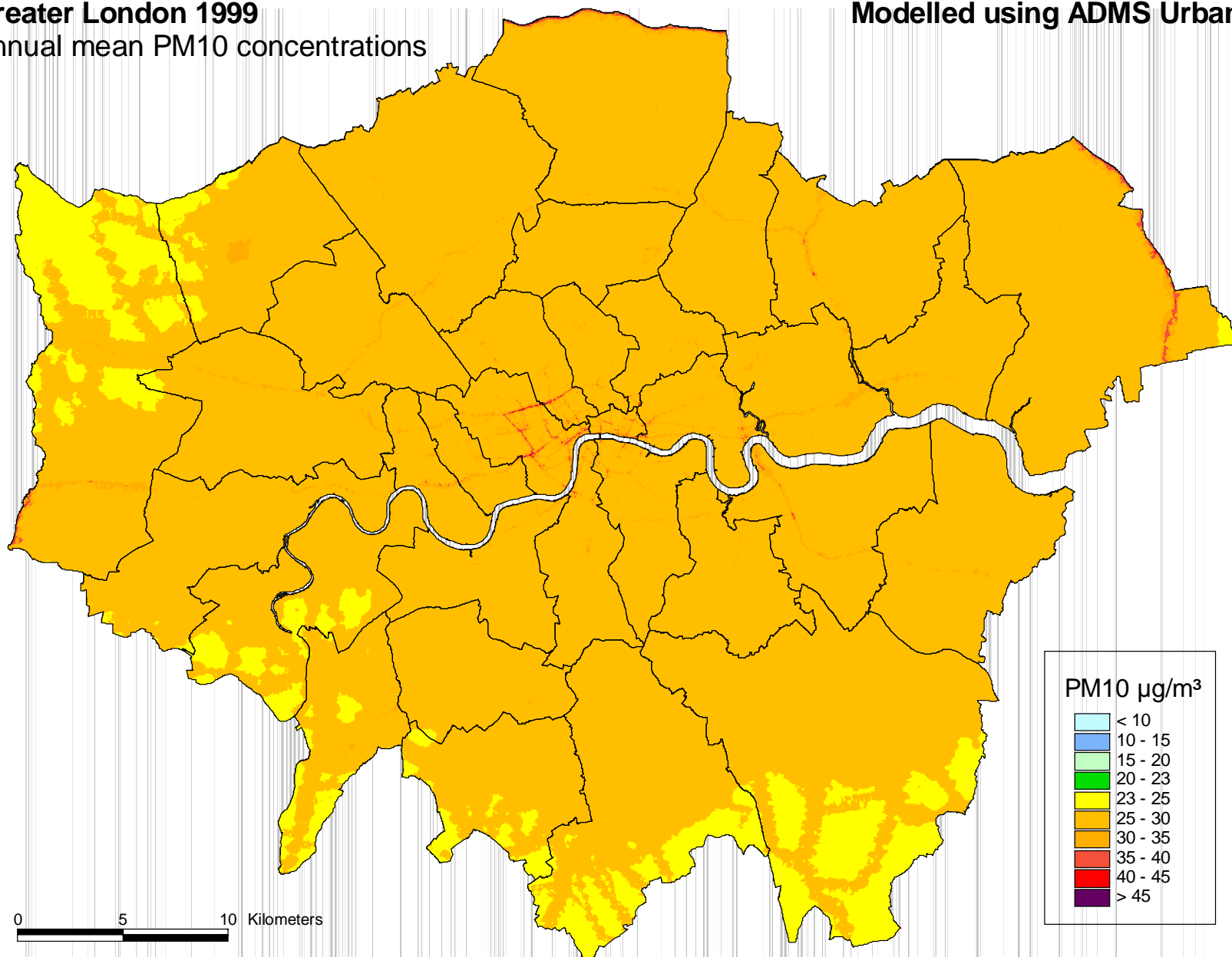
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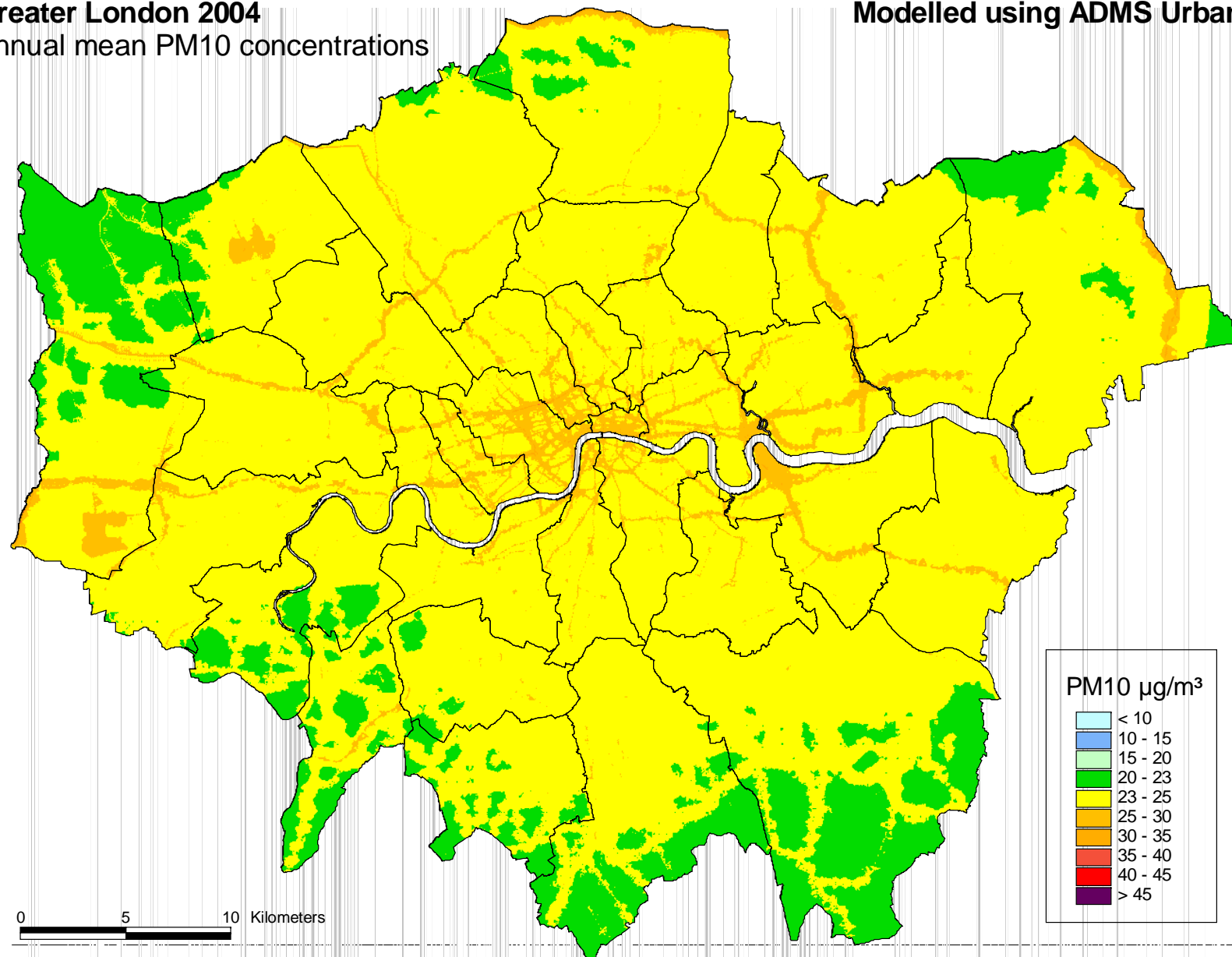
Greater London 1999
Annual mean PM10 concentrations

Modelled using ADMS Urban



Greater London 2004
Annual mean PM10 concentrations

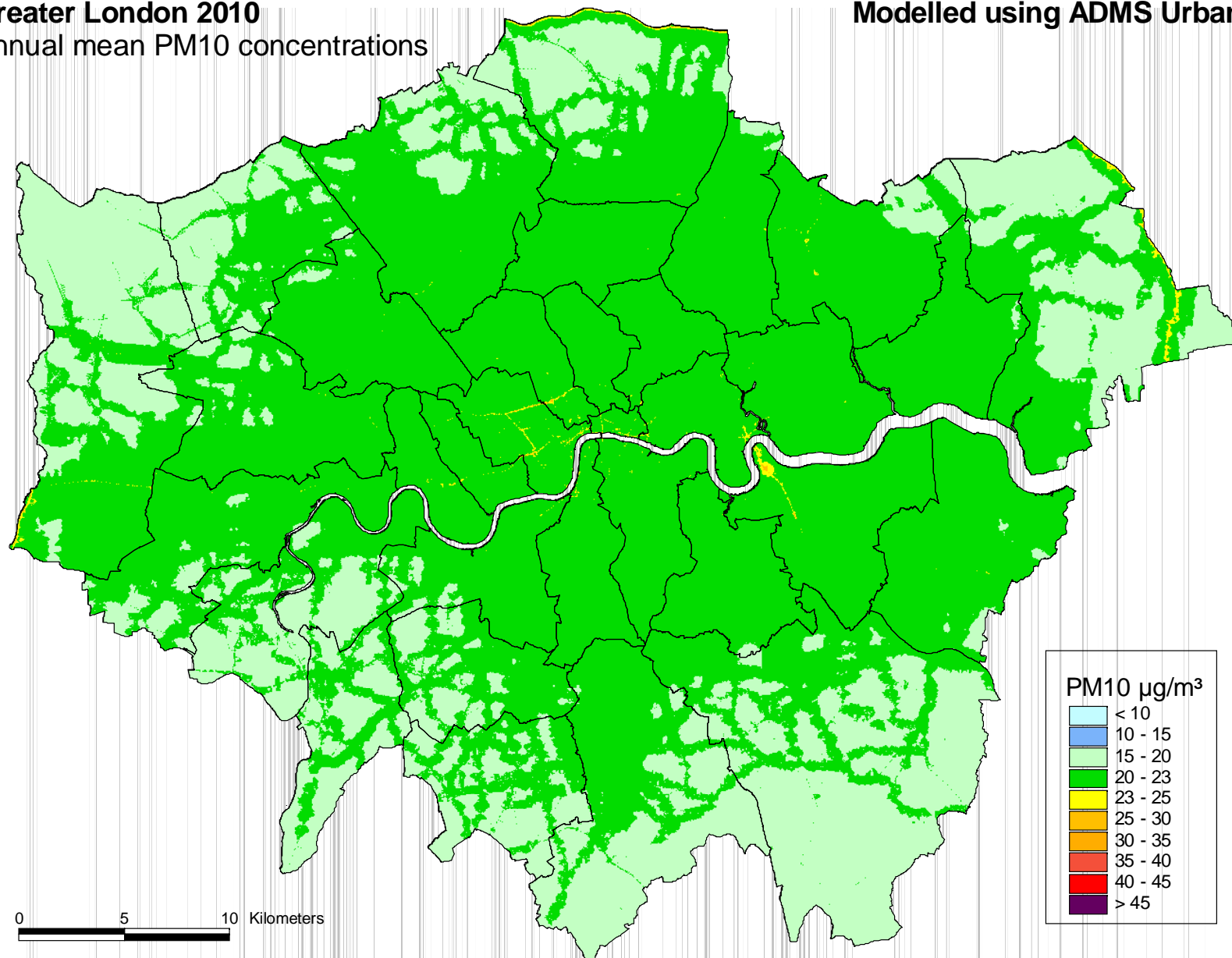
Modelled using ADMS Urban



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Greater London 2010
Annual mean PM10 concentrations

Modelled using ADMS Urban



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Summary

- Explained why it is necessary to manage emissions
- Shown how **EMIT** can be used to
 - *validate* source data
 - *manipulate* source data
 - *calculate* emissions totals for various scenarios, for example, future years and traffic management schemes
 - *export* emissions to air dispersion modelling software

