TESTING THE SHERPA TOOL TO SUPPORT AIR QUALITY PLANS OVER PORTUGAL

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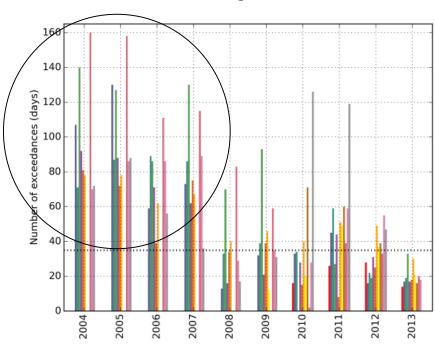




AIR QUALITY PLANS OVER NORTHERN REGION OF PORTUGAL



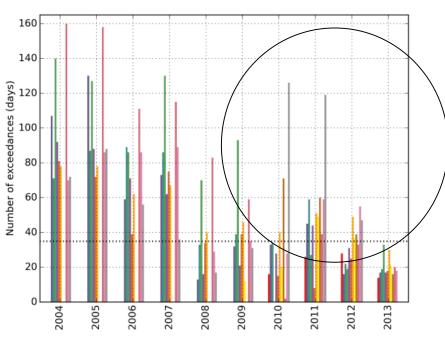
exceedances to PM10 daily limit over Porto region 2004-2013



AIR QUALITY PLANS OVER NORTHERN REGION OF PORTUGAL

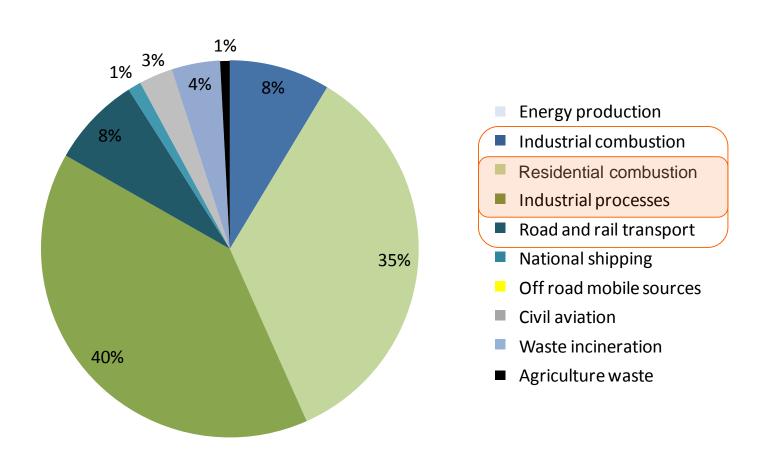


exceedances to PM10 daily limit over Porto region 2004-2013



AIR QUALITY PLANS OVER NORTHERN REGION OF PORTUGAL

PM10 emissions per activity sector for the Great Porto area



THE AIR QUALITY PLANS OVER NORTHERN REGION

Criteria used for the selection of the measures:

- (i) relative contributions of each activity sector
 - residential combustion, industry and traffic
- (ii) type of monitoring sites (traffic; background...)
 - urban and traffic sites
- (iii) actions already planned by municipalities authorities

measures were tested with TAPM modelling system

AIR QUALITY PLANS OVER NORTHERN REGION List of measures



Measures designed in the Air Quality Plan	Costs (€)
Introduction of low-emission vehicles for transport of passengers and goods	13,668,042
Improvement of public transport network	147,928,092
Car sharing	
Renewal of the fleet of taxis and vehicles for waste collection	525,186
Decrease the percentage of heavy goods vehicles in circulation	
Car parks peripheral construction	
Strengthening the monitoring of illegal parking	4,800
Low Emission Zones (LEZ)	
Cut-off streets to traffic	14,316,996
Introduction of public fueling stations for natural gas	
Promote the implementation / improvement of industrial air cleaners	12,500,000
Enhanced surveillance of stationary sources	67,500
Emissions reduction from residential combustion	
Reduction of particle emissions from agriculture and forests	1,772
Street sweeping and washing	465,821
Dust emissions reduction on construction sites	
Environmental advection and recommendation	444.050

SHERPA

A tool to support the design of regional air quality plans

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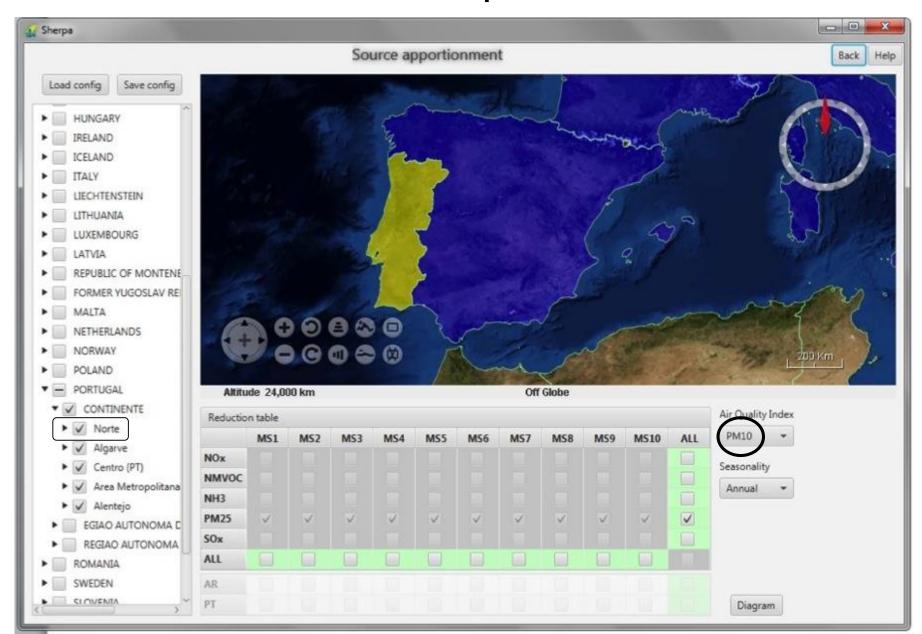


Applying SHERPA | Source apportionment



to assess the relative contribution of the various emission sectors/precursors to the overall impact of an emission reduction strategy. SHERPA produces source apportionment estimates in terms of sectors and/or precursors.

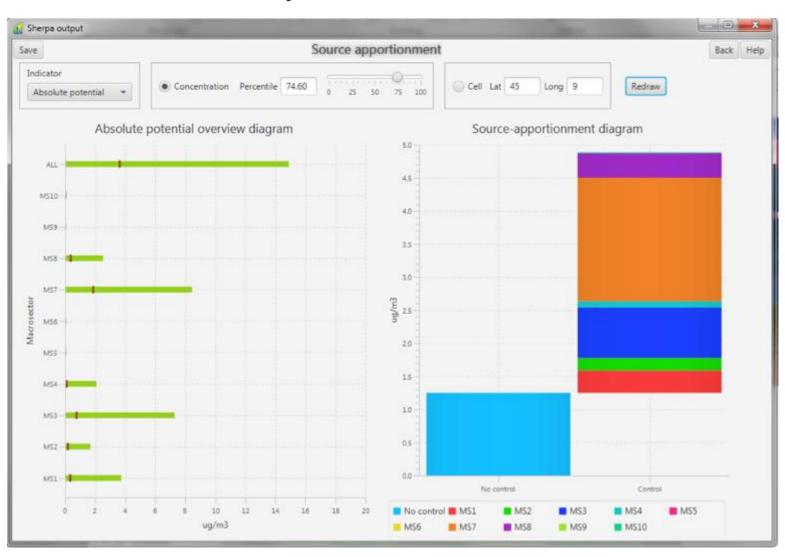
WHAT can I control? WHICH sectors/precursors?



WHAT can I control? WHICH sectors/pollutants?

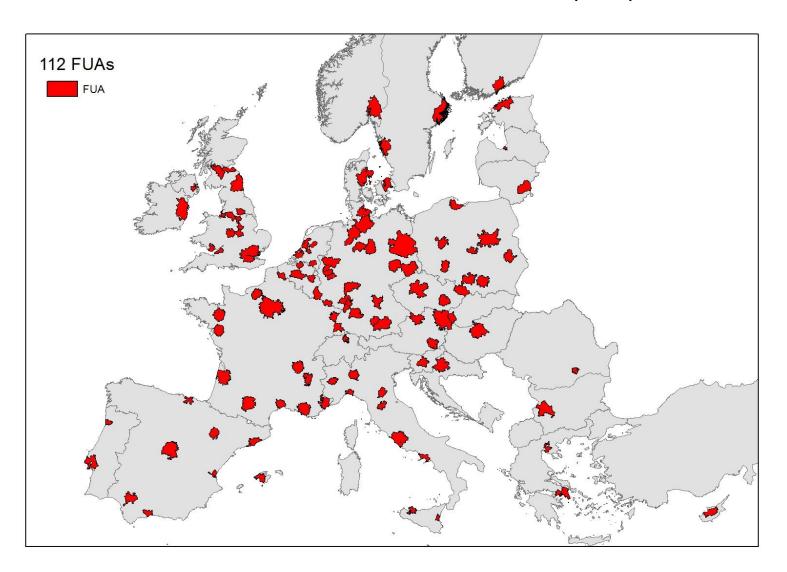


NO₂ source apportionment very different results!

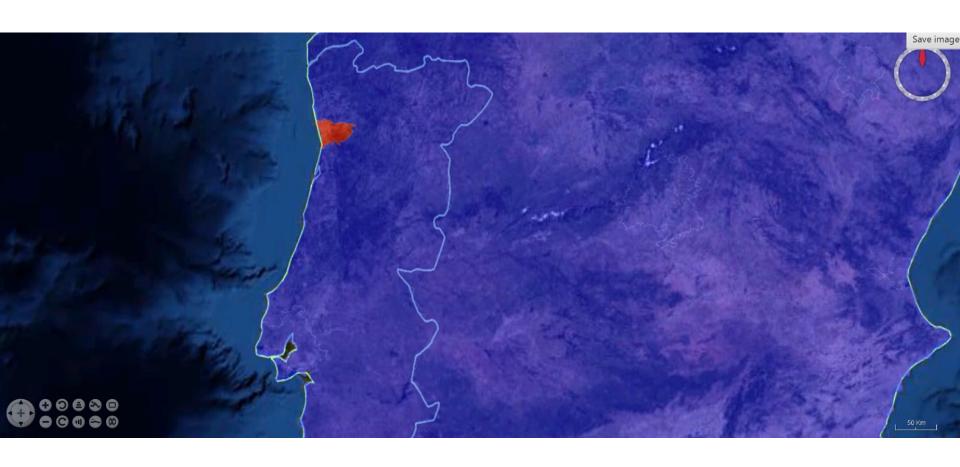


The new version of SHERPA

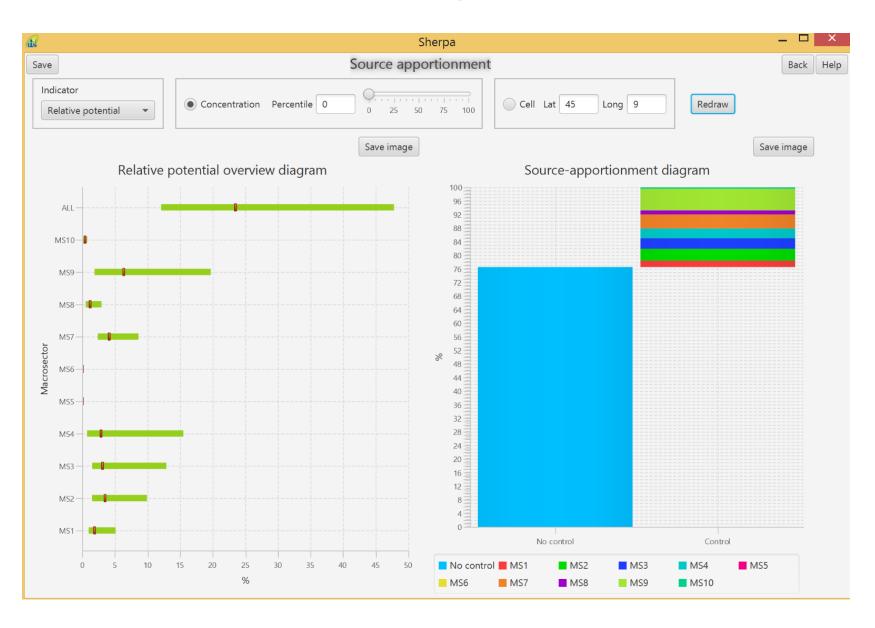
With 112 Functional Urban Areas (FUA)



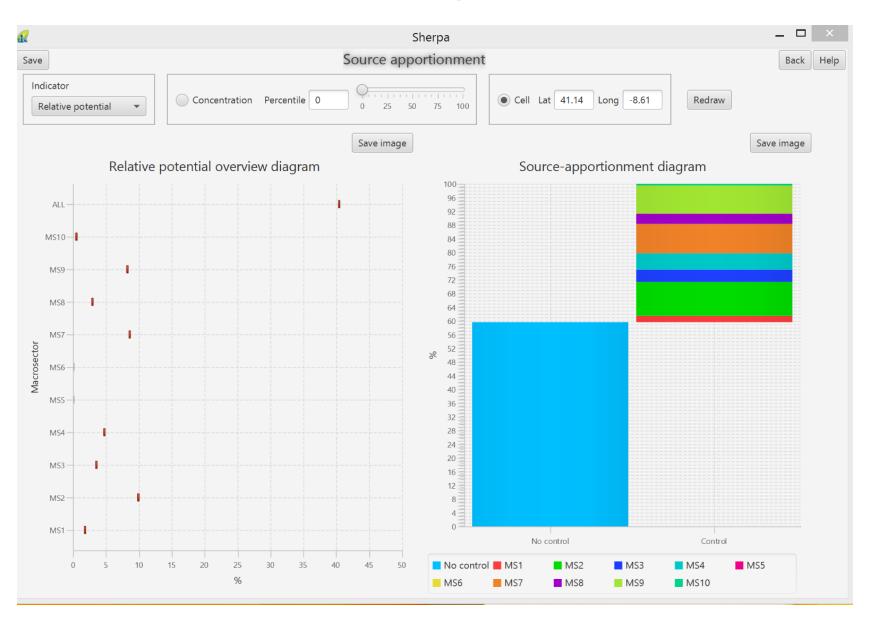
And Porto is one of the 112 FUA...



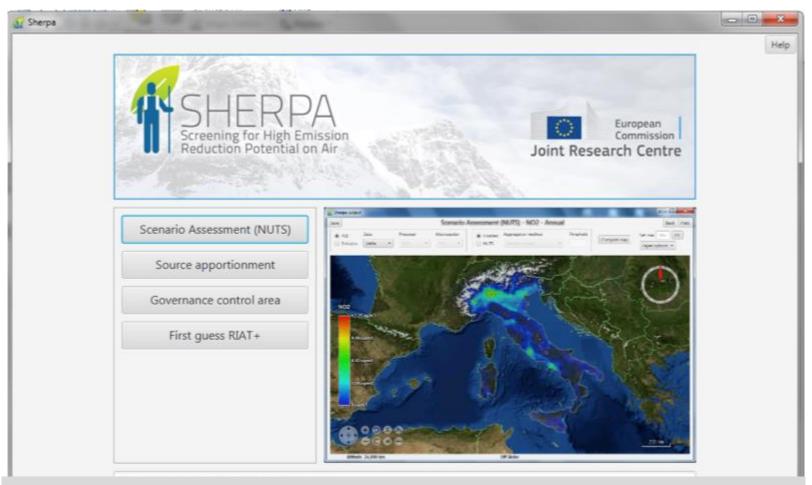
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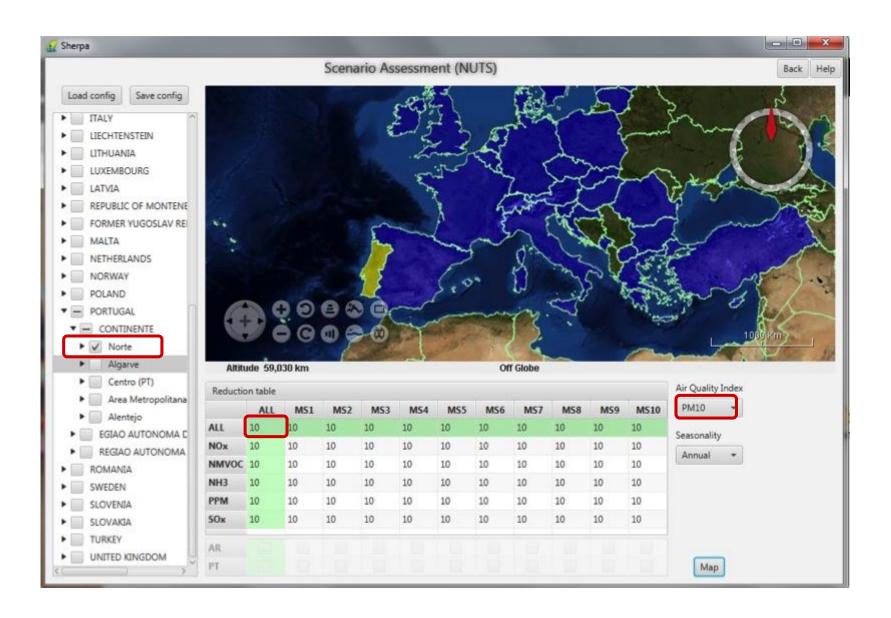


Applying SHERPA | Scenario assessment

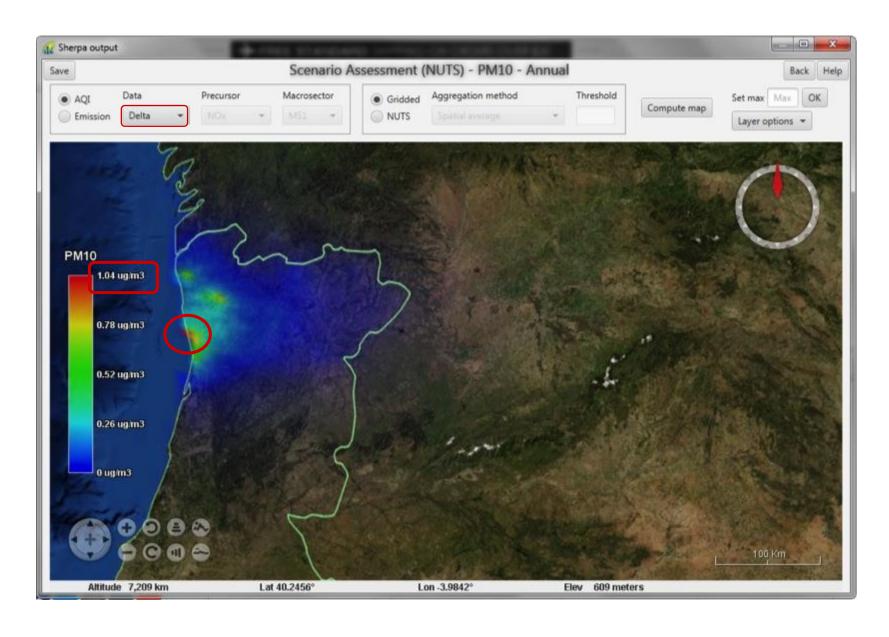


to assess the impact of a given emission reduction scenario (e.g. a specific AQP) on air quality in one region. SHERPA produces an air quality impact map over the selected region and surrounding areas.

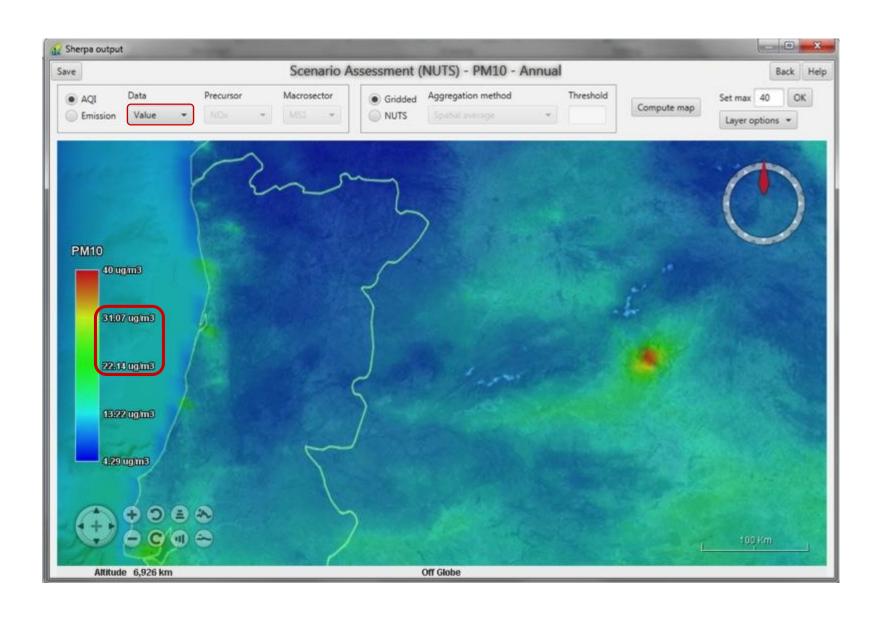
How much impact on air quality?



How much impact on air quality?



How much impact on air quality?



What have we learned with SHERPA?



The new FUEL version of SHERPA has the detail necessary to better investigate the problem of urban areas



Highest fraction is non-controllable sources (external/natural sources) of PM10 (critical for AQP!!)



Different sectors are responsible: not only residential and industrial combustion sectors and traffic! Waste management also appear as an important contributor...



Missing cost-benefits analysis