



28/07/2015

Dynamic Evaluation

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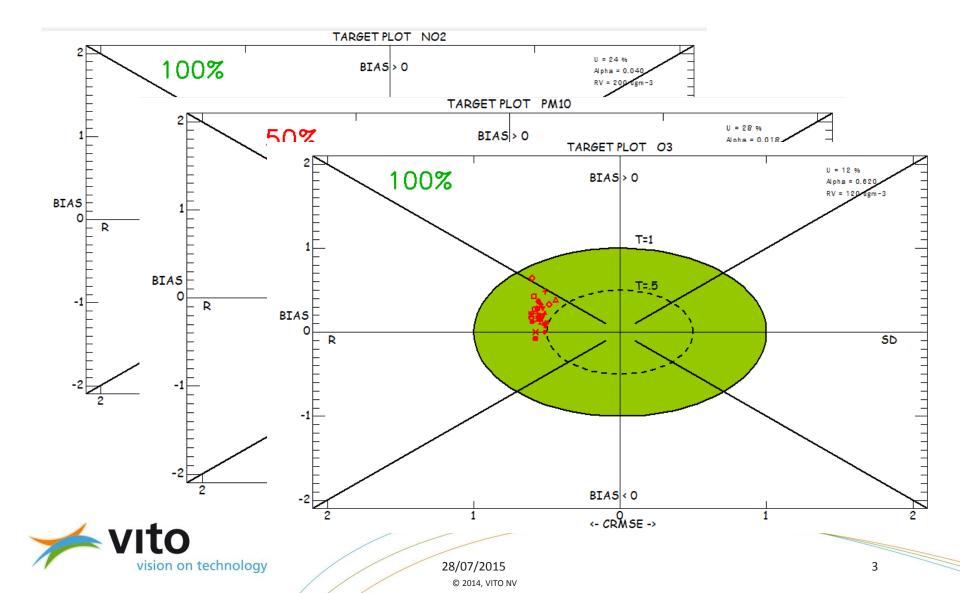
AURORA Modelling setup

- » 3D Eulerian Chemical Transport Model
- » MDS Model Documentation System: http://pandora.meng.auth.gr/mds/showlong.php?id=167
- » Mensink et al. ,2001, Computational aspects of air quality modelling in urban regions using an optimal resolution approach (AURORA). Large-Scale Scientific Computing – Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2179, 299-308.
- » Lauwaet, et al., 2013, Impact of nesting resolution jump on dynamical downscaling ozone concentrations over Belgium Atmospheric Environment, Volume 67, 46-52.

Gas phase chemistry	CB V mechanism
Heterogeneous chemistry	N ₂ O ₅ hydrolysis: RH dependent
Aerosol size distribution	2 bins: < 2.5 μm and 2.5 – 10 μm
Inorganic aerosols	Thermodynamic equilibrium with ISORROPIA
Organic aerosols	Not included
Secondary aerosols in the coarse fraction?	No
Aqueous chemistry	RH dependent sulfuric acid formation
Dry deposition/sedimentation	Resistance approach
Wind blown dust	Not included
Sea salt	Not included
Biogenic emissions	MEGAN v. 2.04
Boundary conditions coarse domain	nested inside CHIMERE



AURORA Modelling setup

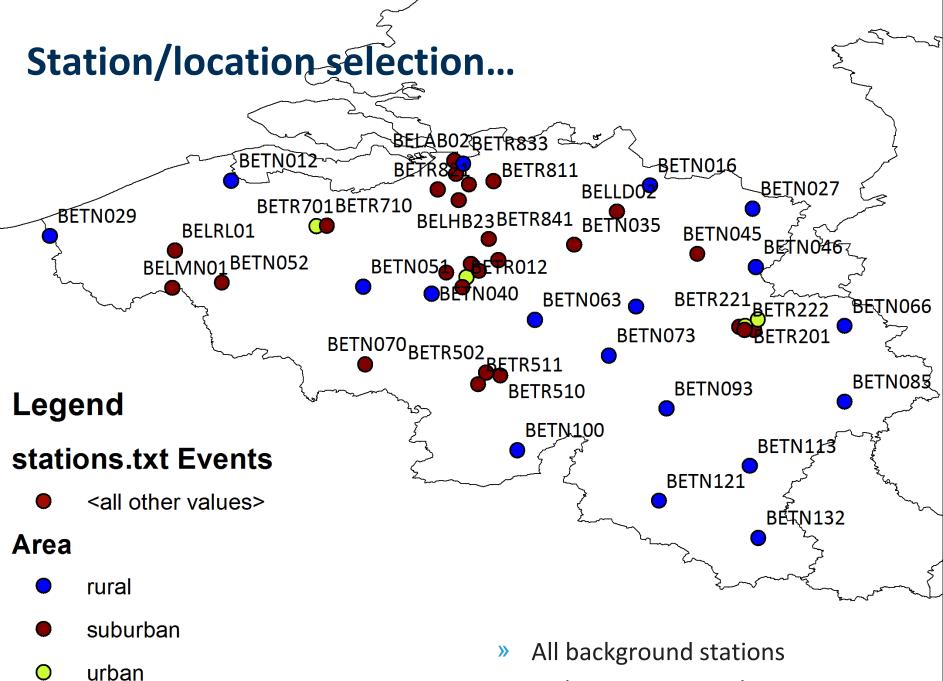


AURORA run setup

- » 20 % and 40 % reduction scenario
- » Comparisons total emission density AURORA modelling vs test using EMEP (presentation Alain Clapier) :
- » NH3#NOx#PPM#SOx#VOC # : 2.10#7.81#1.01#2.27#4.27#

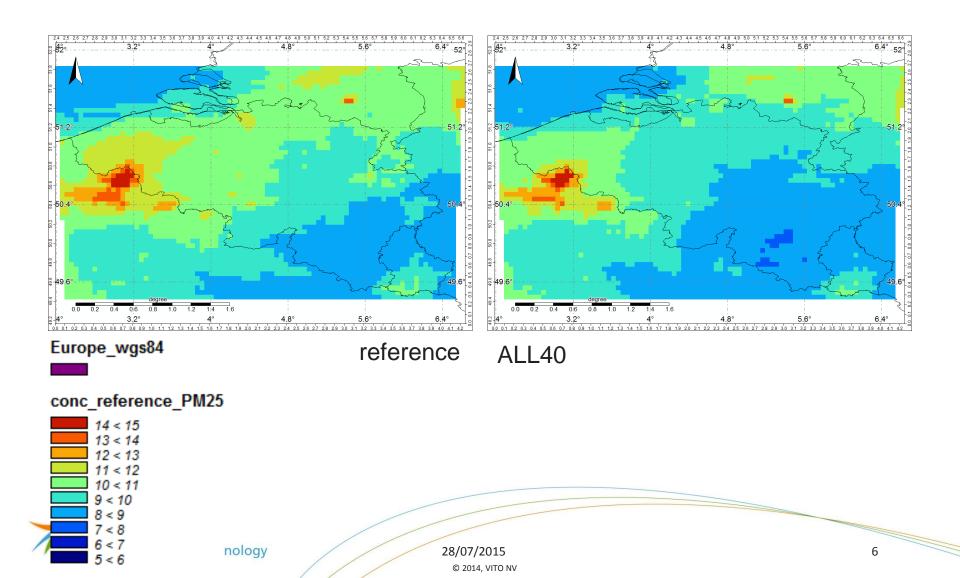
	kTon/1000 km2						/
NOX	7.81		IT	FR	DE	UK	
SOX	2.27	PPM10	0,51	0,40	0,61	0,46	
PPM	1.01	NH3	1,34	1,01	1,53	1,14	
		SO2	0,59	0,35	1,20	1,75	
VOC	4.27	NOx	2,80	1,46	3,57	4,35	
NH3	2.10	VOC	2,84	1,06	2,67	3,41	1
ALL	17.45		•	-	•	•	
	\uparrow						



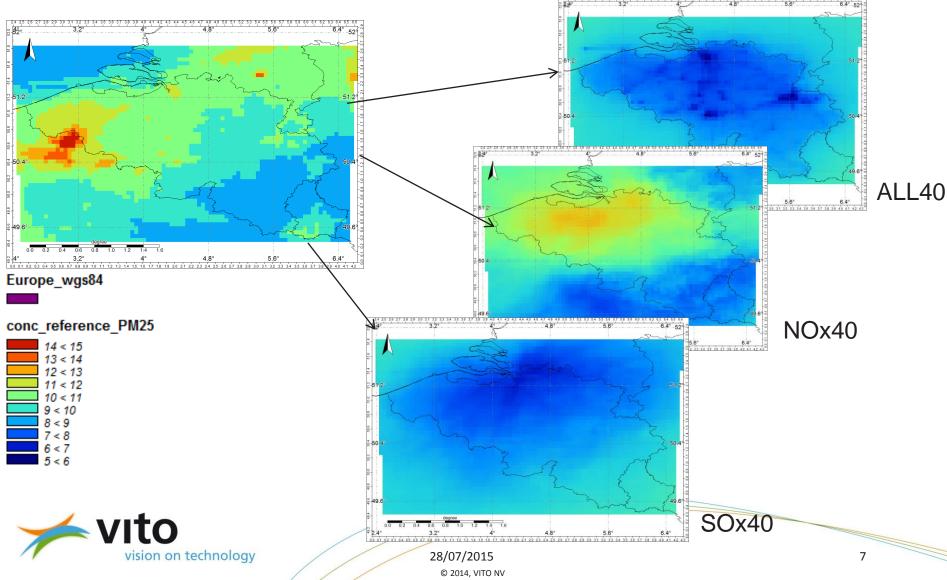


» 48 locations in total

Emission reduction scenario's

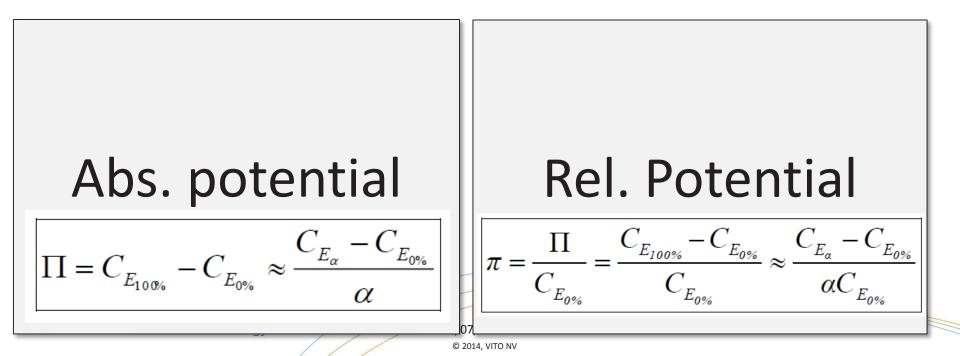


Emission reduction scenario's Differences

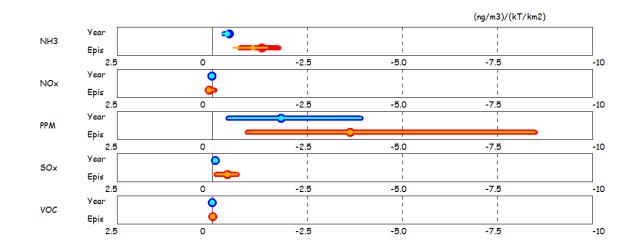


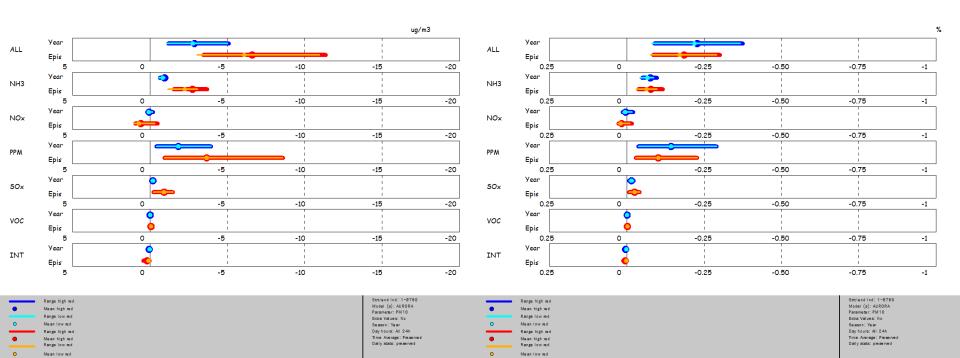
Results (4 km)

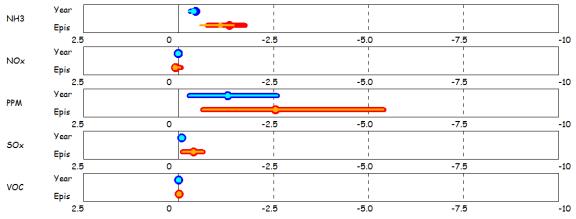
Abs. potency
$$P = -\frac{dC}{dE} \approx -\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta E} = -\frac{C_{E_{\alpha}} - C_{E_{0\%}}}{E_{\alpha} - E_{0\%}}$$







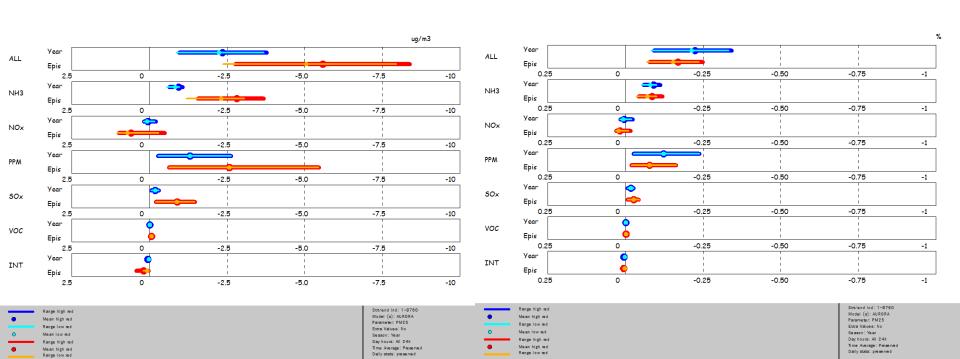






0

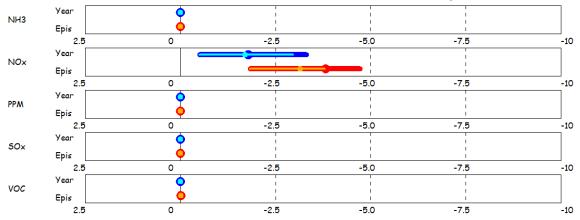
Mean low ad

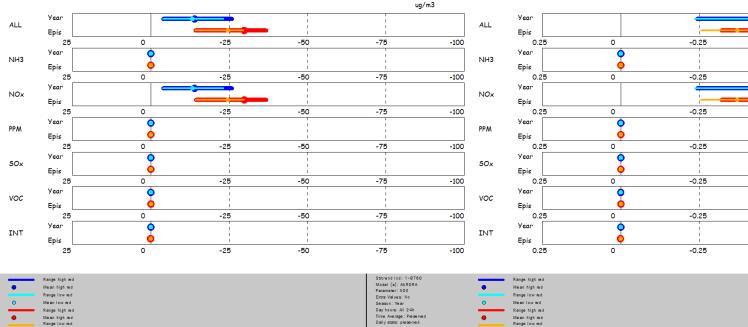


Mean low red

0

(ng/m3)/(kT/km2)





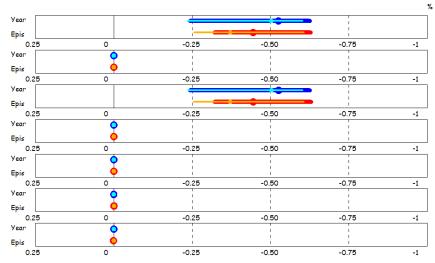
0

Mean low red

NO₂

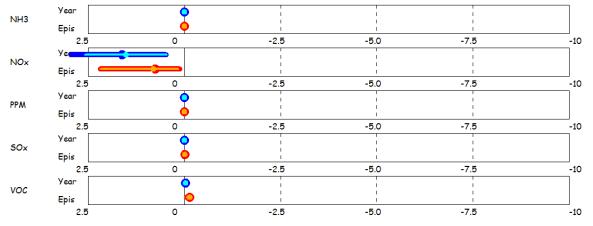
0

Mean low red



Strt/end Ind: 1-8760 Model (s): AURORA Parameter: NO2 Extra Values: No Season: Year Day hours: All 24h Time Average: Preserved Daily stats: preserved

(ng/m3)/(kT/km2)

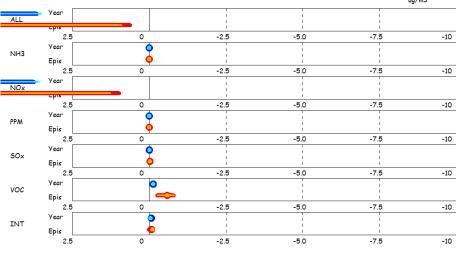


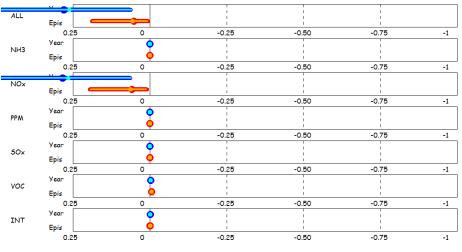
ug/m3

Extra Values: No

Day hours: All 24h

Season: Year





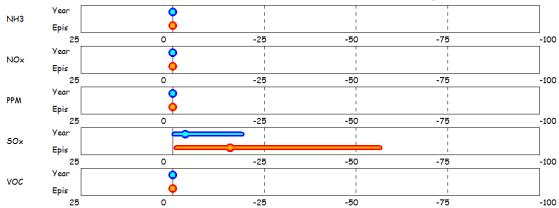
Range high red • Mean high red Range low red ٥ Mean low red Range high red ٠ Mean high red Range low red 0 Mean low red

03



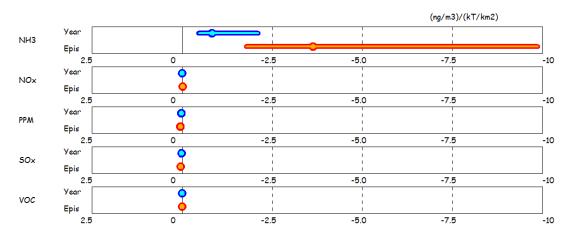
Strt/end Ind: 1-8760 Model (s): AURORA Parameter: 03 Extra Values: No Season: Year Day hours: All 24h Time Average: Preserved Daily stats: preserved %

(ng/m3)/(kT/km2)



SO₂

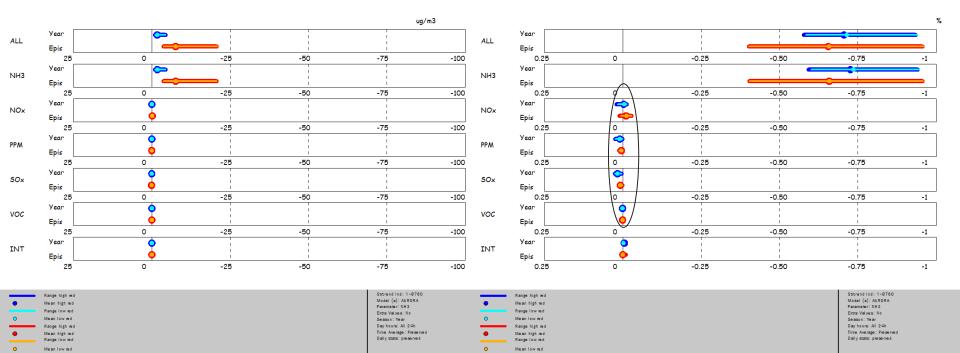




» Reduction of PPM, SO_x \rightarrow increase in NH₃?

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NH₃



PPM 2.5 split

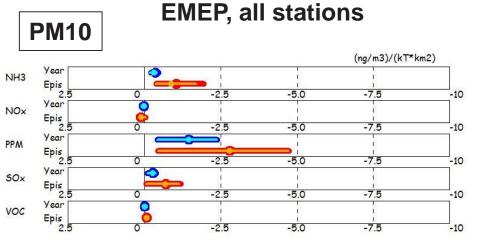
SNAP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PPM_25	0.51	0.15	0.28	0.8	0	0.46	0.07	0.06	0.76	0.13
SO4_25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	0
NH4_25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIT_25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EC_25	0.11	0.21	0.25	0	0.85	0	0.48	0.52	0.004	0.17
OC_25	0.33	0.5	0.33	0	0.15	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7
CRUST_25	0	0.09	0.09	0.18	0	0.09	0	0	0.09	0

Small amount of SO4 (< 2.5 μ m) introduced by PPM

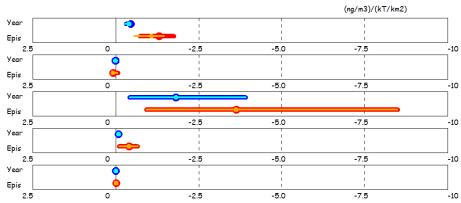
 $\mathsf{PPM} \downarrow => \mathsf{SO}_4 \downarrow => (\mathsf{NH}_4)_2 \mathsf{SO}_4 \downarrow => \mathsf{NH}_3 \uparrow$



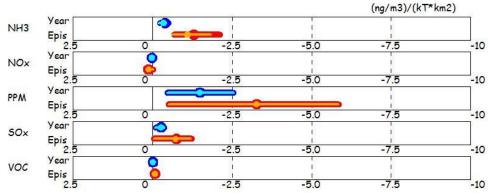
Abs. Potency

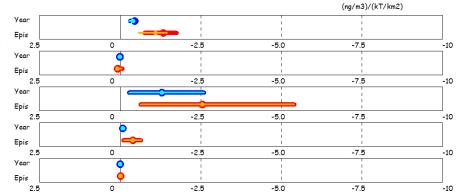


AURORA, all stations



PM2.5







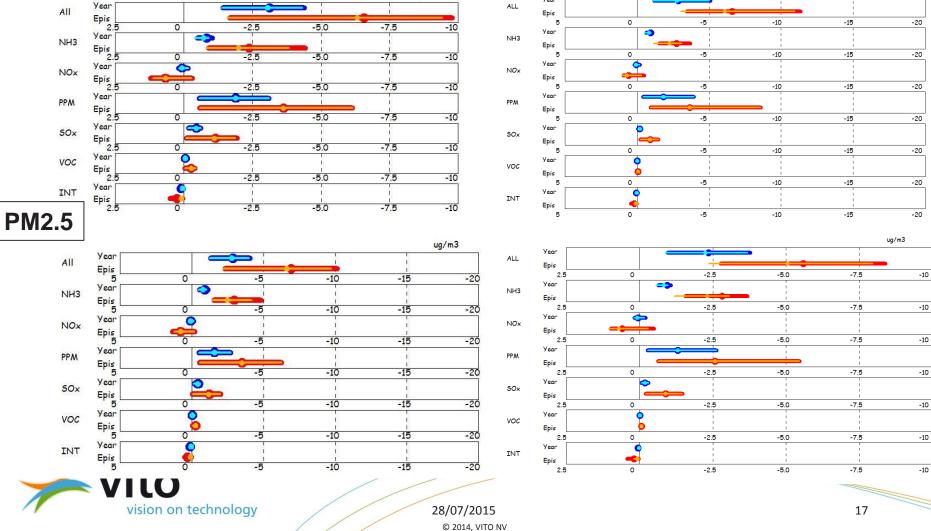
Abs. Potential

PM10

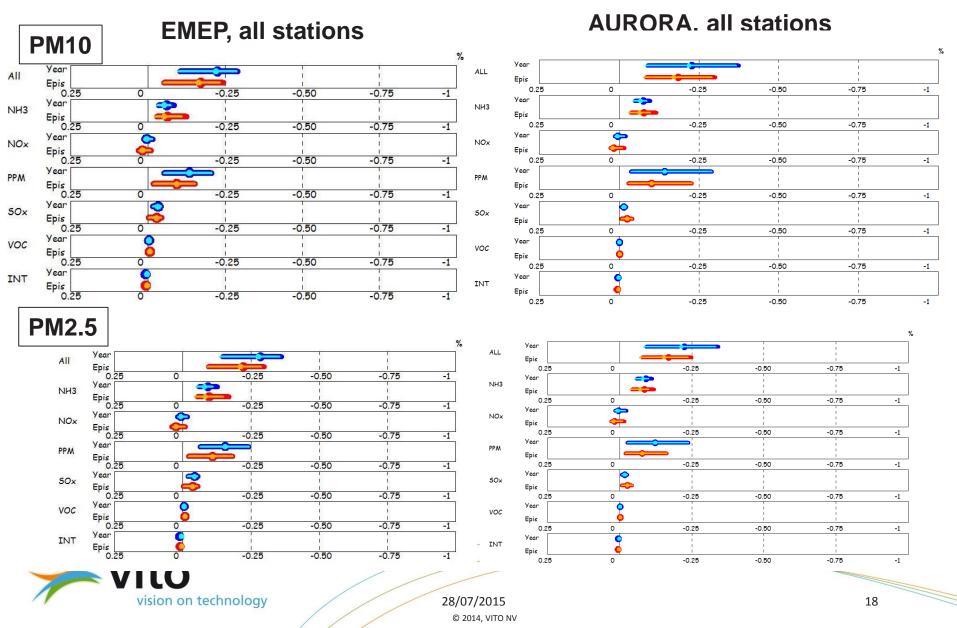
Note axis scale !!

AURORA, all stations **EMEP**, all stations ug/m3 Year ALL Epis 0 -5 5 -5.0 -7.5 -2.5 -10 Year • -> NH3 Epis 2.5 5 0 -5 -5.0 -7.5 -10 Year NOx Epis -2.5 -5.0 -7.5 -10 5 0 -5 Year PPM Epis

ug/m3

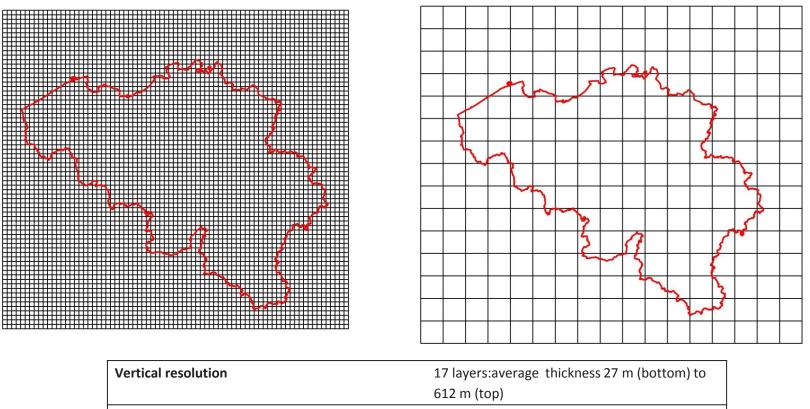


Rel. Potential



AURORA Modelling setup

 $\Delta x = \Delta y = 4 \text{ km}$ 77 x 71 cells $\Delta x = \Delta y = 20 \text{ km}$ 17 x 15 cells



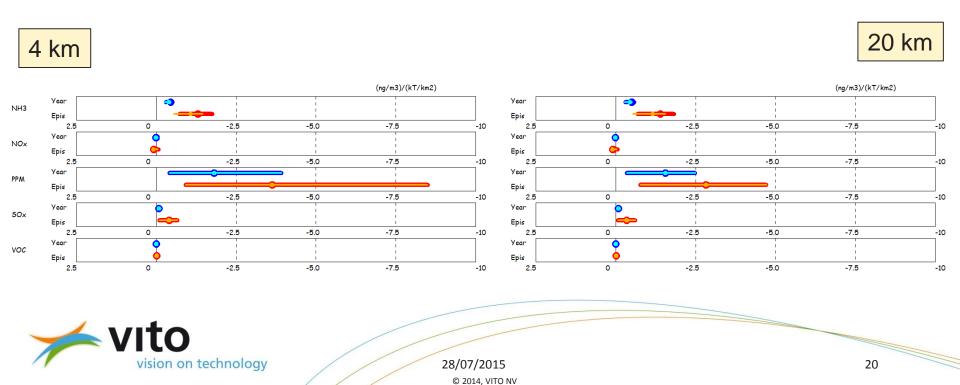
Projection

Lambert Conformal Conic



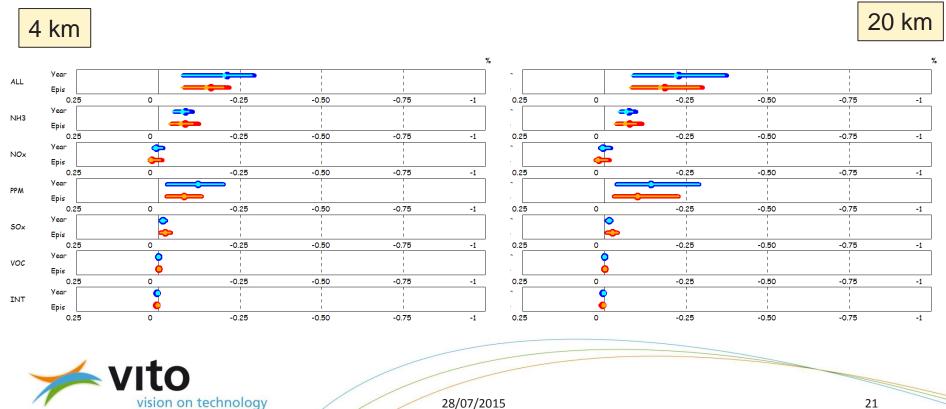
Impact of spatial resolution on non-linearity ? Abs. Potency PM₁₀

- » Non linearity seems to be equally present
- » Potency seems stronger for PPM at higher resolution



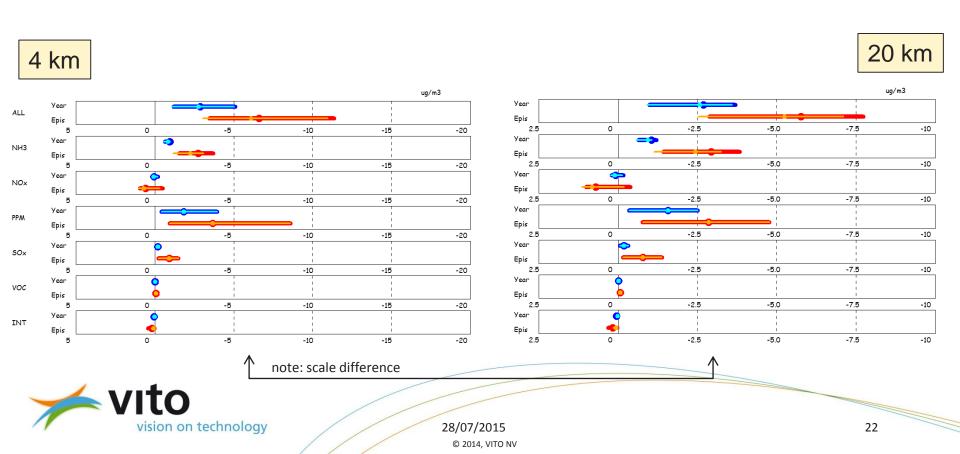
Impact of spatial resolution on non-linearity ? Rel. potential PM₁₀

» Non linearity seems to be equially present



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Impact of spatial resolution on non-linearity ? Abs. Potential PM_{10}



PM_c increase with reduced NH₃

 Fagerli, H., Aas, W., 2008. Trends of nitrogen in air and precipitation: Model results and observations at EMEP sites in Europe, 1980-2003. Environ. Pollut. 154. 448–461. doi:10.1016/j.envpol.2008.01.024

 $2\mathrm{NH}_3(g) + \mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{SO}_4(g) \rightarrow (\mathrm{NH}_4)_2\mathrm{SO}_4(s) \qquad \mathrm{NH}_3(g) + \mathrm{HNO}_3(g) \leftrightarrow \mathrm{NH}_4\mathrm{NO}_3(s)$

 $NH_3(g) + H_2SO_4(g) \rightarrow NH_4HSO_4(s)$

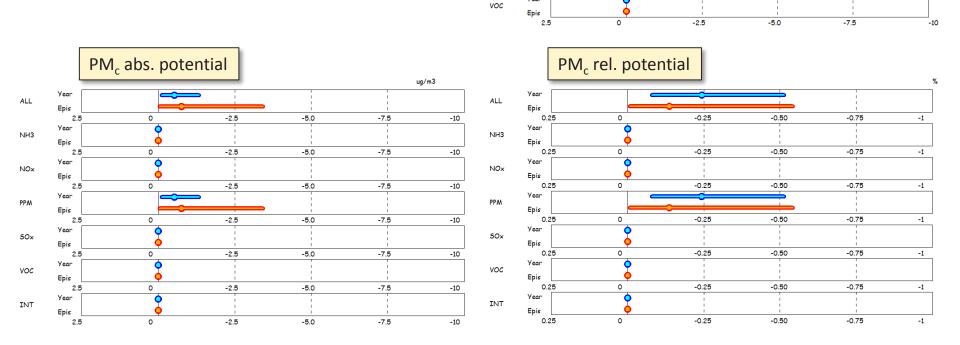
constant. Furthermore, reactions of gaseous nitric acid on soil and sea salt particles produce coarse nitrate-containing particles (Pakkanen, 1996).

» AURORA : doesn't contain this process \rightarrow no effect on PM_c.



PM_{coarse} results

- » Postproc. as PM₁₀-PM_{2.5}
- » Only impact of PPM in AURORA



PM_c abs. potency

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0

0

0

0

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-2.5

-2.5

-2.5

-2.5

-5.0

-5.0

-5.0

-5.0

Year

Epis

Epis

Epis

Year

Epis

Year

2.5 Year

2.5 Year [

2.5

2.5

NH3

NOx

PPM

50×



28/07/2015 © 2014, VITO NV (ng/m3)/(kT/km2)

-10

-10

-10

-10

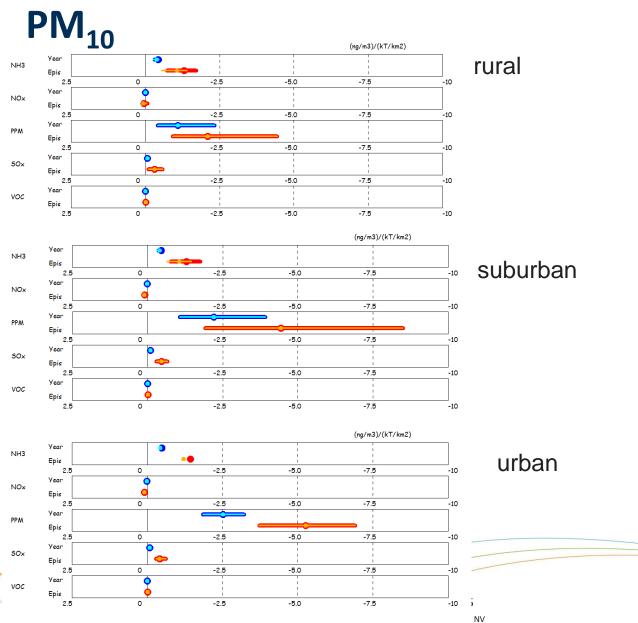
-7.5

-7.5

-7.5

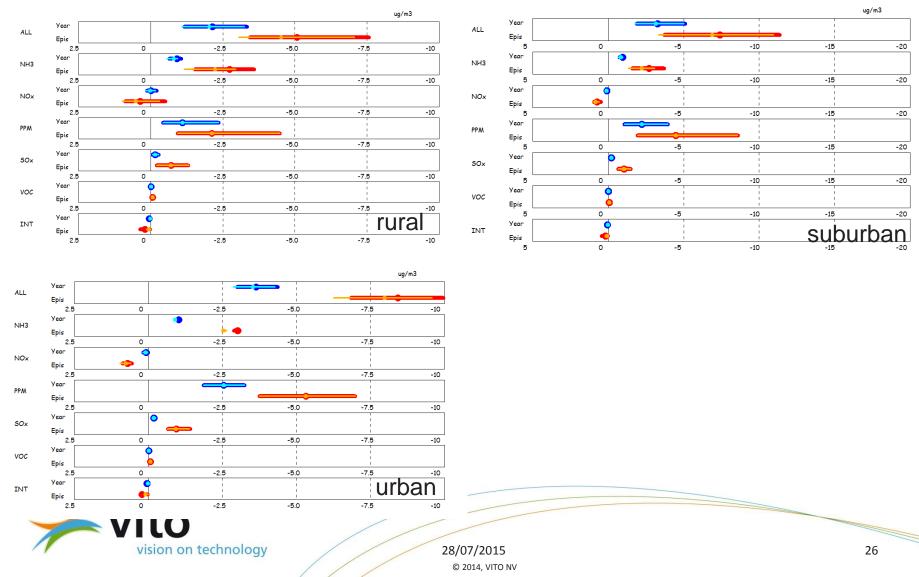
-7.5

Abs. potency - rural/suburban/urban

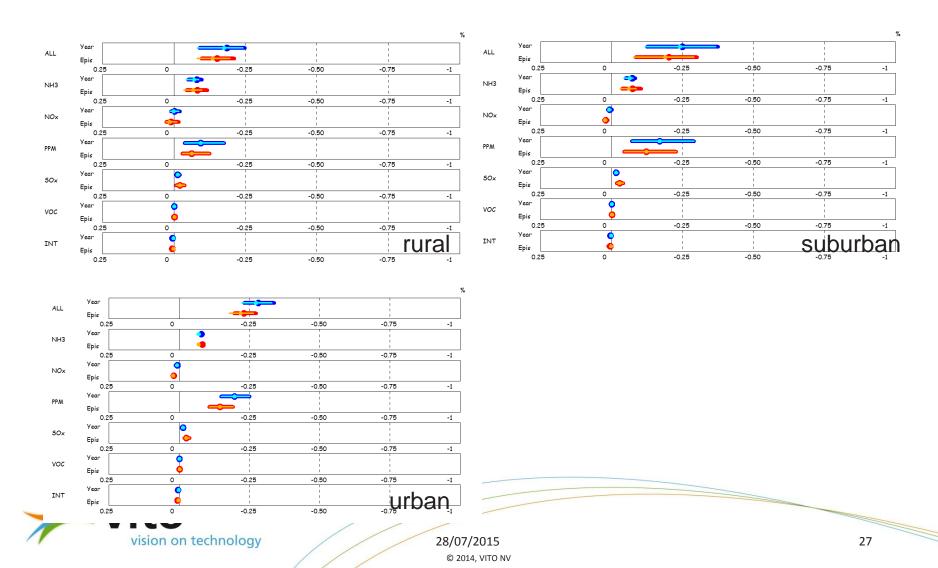


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Abs. Potential – rural/suburban/urban PM₁₀



Rel. Potential – rural/suburban/urban PM₁₀



Additional remarks

- Interesting perhaps to look at effect of emission reduction during episodes..
 - » Now emission reduction over entire year & look afterwards to episodes.

