Scientific publication

Contents

2 papers?

How to organize the writing?

Journal?

Title possibilities

- How to compute long-term average air pollutant concentration map in urban hot spots using dispersion models? An intercomparison exercise for a case study in Antwerp
- How good are the modelling applications for computing long-term average air concentration pollutant map in urban hot spots? An intercomparison exercise for a case study in Antwerp
- Intercomparison exercise of modelling applications for computing long-term average air pollutant concentration map in urban hot spots.
- The FAIRMODE CT4: Intercomparison Exercise of Urban Microscale Models and Methodologies for deriving annual pollutant concentrations distribution with very high spatial resolution

Authors and affiliation

<u>F. Martín¹</u>, S. Janssen², J. Sousa², P. Thunis³, K. Cuvelier^{3*}, J.L. Santiago¹, J. Stocker⁴, R. Jackson⁴, F. Russo⁵, M.G. Villani⁵, G. Tinarelli⁶, Daniela Barbero⁶, R. San José⁷, J.L. Pérez Camanyo⁷, G. Souza Santos⁸, John Bartzis⁹, I. Sakellaris⁹, N. Masey¹⁰, Scott Hamilton¹⁰, Z. Horváth¹¹, L. Környei¹¹, B. Liszkai11, Á. Kovács¹¹, Xavier Jurado¹², Nicolas Reiminger¹², Vera Rodrígues¹³

- 1 CIEMAT. Research Center for Energy, Environment and Technology, Avenida Complutense 40, 28040 Madrid, Spain,
- 2 VITO NV, Flemish Institute for Research and Technology. Boeretang 200, 2400 Mol, Belgium
- 3 European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, Italy,
- 3* Ex-scientist of European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, Italy, *
- 4 Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants (CERC), UK
- 5 ENEA, Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development, 40129, Bologna, Italy.
- 6 ARIANET S.r.l., via Crespi 57 20159 Milano, Italy
- 7 Computer Science School, Technical University of Madrid (UPM, Campus de Montegancedo, s/n,28660 Madrid, Spain
- 8 NILU, Norwegian Institute for Air Research, Norway.
- 9 University of Western Macedonia (UOWM), Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Sialvera & Bakola Str., 50132, Kozani, Greece.
- 10 Ricardo Energy & Environment, 18 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, G2 4BG, UK
- 11 SZE, Széchenyi István University, Győr, Hungary
- 12 AIR-D. Strasbourg. France
- 13 University of Aveiro. Portugal

Introduction

- State of art of microscale urban modelling
- Short description of FAIRMODE
- Short description of WG4 Microscale Modelling
- Motivation (related to AAQD, need of good urban microscale modelling tools for AQ assessment, etc)
 - Motivation and the novelties of this study

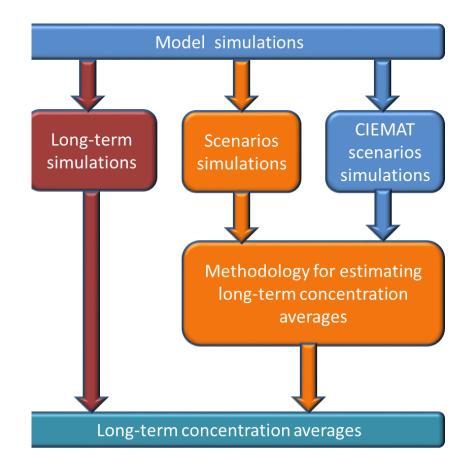
Objectives

• In the framework of FAIRMODE, an intercomparison exercise of high spatial resolution air quality modelling applications has been carried out for an urban district of Antwerp (Belgium). The objectives of this exercise are:

- To describe the main approaches/methodologies for computing long-term average air pollutant concentration maps in urban hot spots
- To find out what methodologies provides more reliable long-term average air pollutant concentration maps in urban hot spots focused on air quality assessment following AAQD and their limitations.
- Applications of these methodologies to estimate air quality standard exceedance area and spatial representativeness area of air quality stations at high spatial resolution in real urban hotspots.

Methodology

- Description of the modelling domain and measuring campaign data
- Passive Samplers
- Description of the modelling applications 10 groups participating:
 - ENEA, VITO, NILU, RICARDO, CERC, University of West Macedonia (UOWM), Széchenyi István University (SZE), UPM, AIR-D and CIEMAT
- Models and methodologies: How detailed information?
 Model names?
- Ways of participating in the exercise

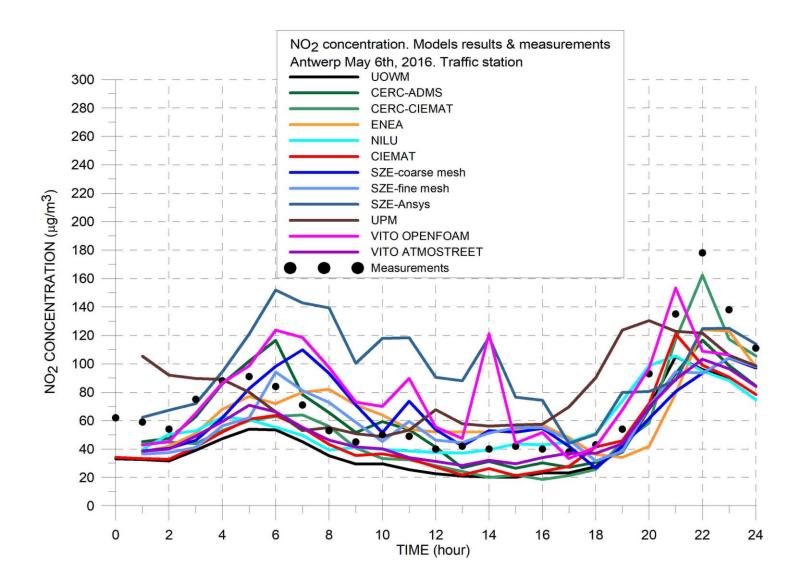


Description of the intercomparison exercise

- <u>Step 1</u>: To simulate one day from the one-month passive sampler campaigns. May 6th, 2016 selected to simulate. The model results would be compared with AQ stations data. Models results would be intercompared.
- <u>Step 2:</u> To compute averages (concentration maps) for the <u>campaign period</u> (April 30 May 28). Comparison with passive samplers' data and AQ station data Intercomparison among models results (2D maps).
- <u>Step 3:</u> To compute averages (concentration maps) for <u>2016 year</u> applying the methodologies of each group.
 Intercompare results from every methodology (2D maps).
- <u>Step 4</u>: To intercompare the NO₂ annual limit exceedance areas computed from the obtained NO₂ annual concentrations maps coming out of the modelling applications.
- <u>Step 5:</u> To intercompare the representativeness areas of the two air quality stations computed from the obtained NO₂ annual concentrations maps coming out of the modelling applications.

Results

- <u>Step 1:</u> Hourly data for a day with high NO2 concentration
 - Traffic station
 - Background station
- <u>Step 2:</u> Monthly data of NO2 concentrations
 - <u>Concentration</u>
 - Gradients
- <u>Step 3:</u> Annual NO2 concentration maps



Results: discussion

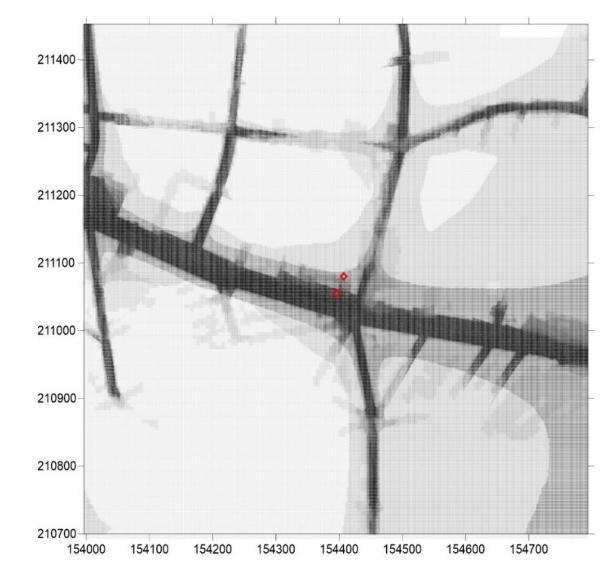
- What is the impact of the emissions data? Lack of emission data in some streets strongly influences on the CFD model performance but no in NOCFD model one
- What type of models are more suitable? Gaussian, NO Gaussian?
- How many simulations (scenarios) could be needed to provide good results? 4, 8, 16, 32
- Long term simulations versus methodologies based on limited scenarios? Analysis of last SZE results
- Other questions? Chemistry?

Results

- <u>Step 4:</u> NO2 annual limit value Exceedances
- <u>Step 5:</u> Spatial representativeness of air quality stations

Should we go for a 2nd paper on this topic?

ALL MODELS LVEA ANNUAL NO2



Discussion & Conclusions

- Timeline?
- Contributions from each partner?
 - We will send to all participants a table to be filled with the description of their model and methodologies. In the next weeks, months.
 - We also have all this information but probably it would be good that it is updated.