

CITY-DELTA

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**A European model-intercomparison study
in support to the
CAFE programme
on EU environmental legislation**

organised by

JRC-IES_(coordinator), IIASA, EMEP, TNO-MEP



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Science for
Global Insight



An activity in support to the CAFE programme
(<http://rea.ei.jrc.it/netshare/thunis/citydelta>)

Objective:

Exploring changes in urban air quality (**CITY**) predicted by different atmospheric chemistry-transport (CTM) dispersion models in response to changes in urban emissions (**DELTA**).

Output:

Identifying the **range of responses** of models towards emission reductions (deltas in emissions) and providing recommendations on how to include urban air-quality into **integrated assessment modelling**.

Focus:

Assessments of health as well as of vegetation impacts require information about the **long-term** exposure. **O3 and PM** are currently considered.



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Addressed questions

- What is the influence of **local versus regional** emission (reductions) on health-relevant matrices for fine particles (PM10, PM2.5) and ozone in urban air?
- How are predictions derived from regional models (e.g. with a spatial resolution of 50*50 km) different from predictions obtained with finer resolved models?
- What is the **range of agreement** between different scale dispersion models on the level of responses to emission changes?



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Cities:

Comparisons are conducted for a number of European cities with distinct differences in climatic conditions, geographical setting and emission densities.

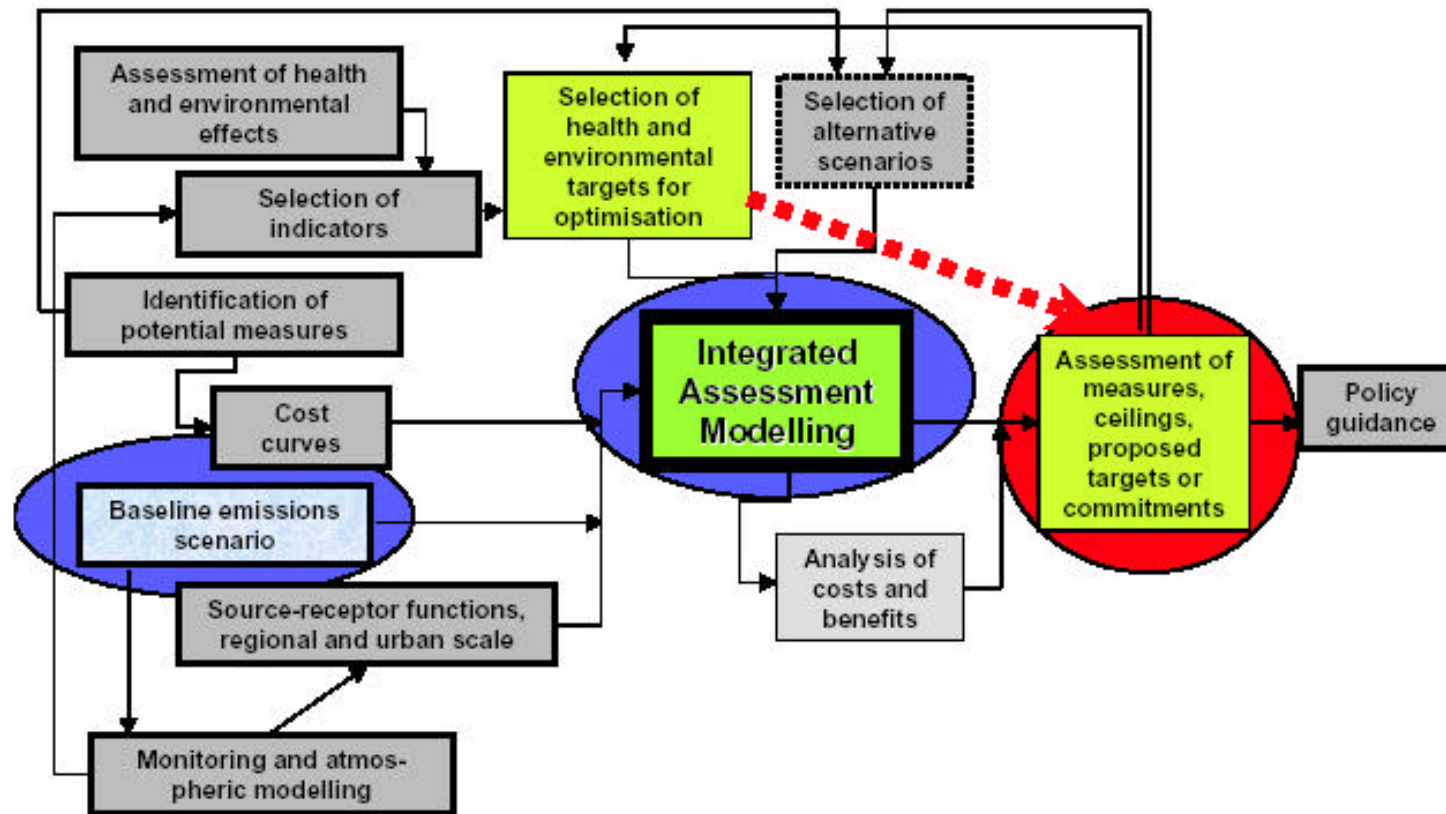


CAFE's interest in urban air quality

- **Compliance with limit values of AQ DD, revision of limit values (?)**
- **Health impact assessment for future air quality scenarios**
- **Balancing cost-effectiveness between EU-wide and urban emission controls as a basis for revised national emission ceilings and source-specific legislation**

The CAFE assessment process of DG-ENV

Development of a Baseline as part of Integrated Assessment



The RAINS model

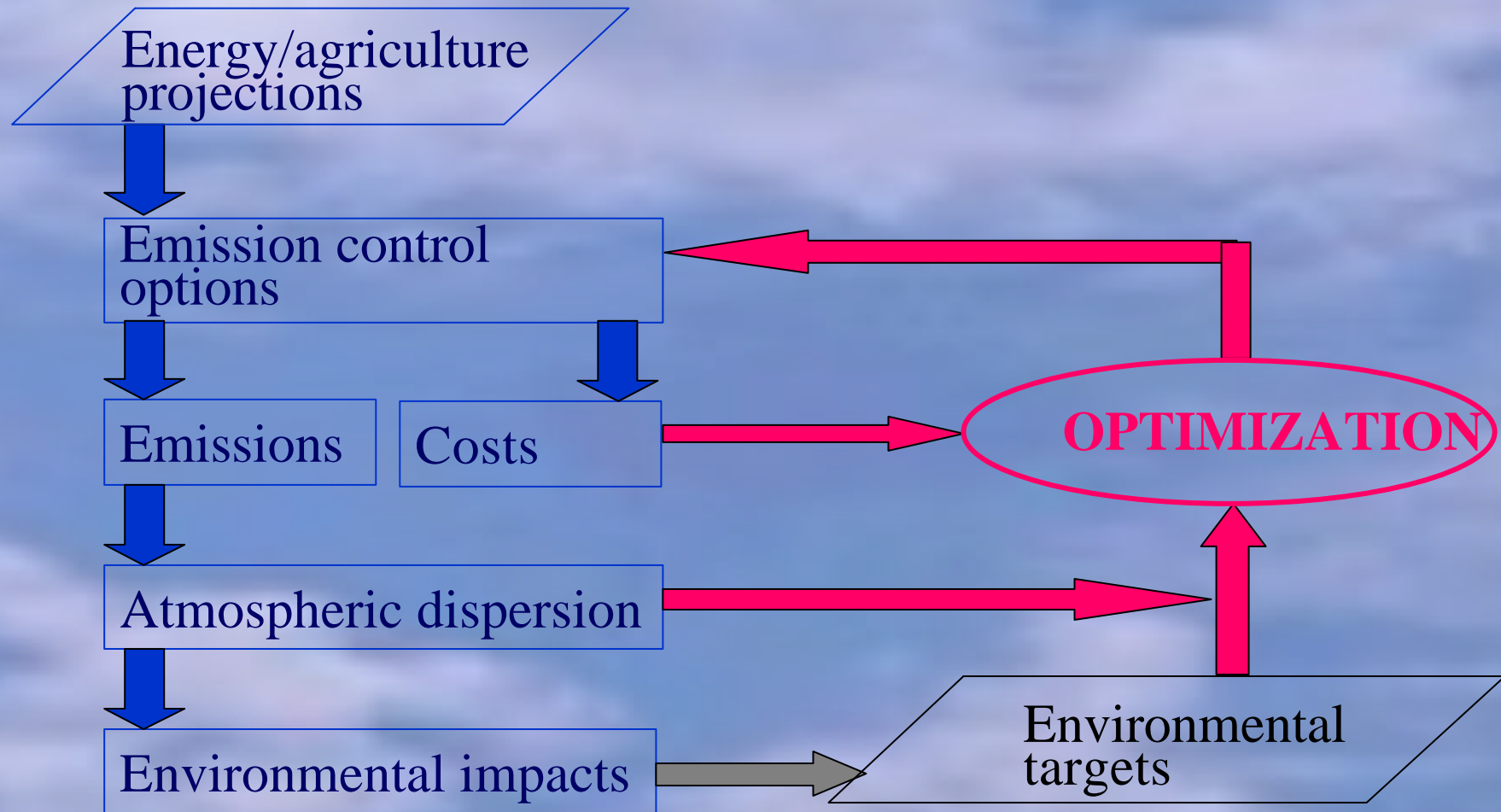
Purpose:

Integrated assessment of options to control air pollution in Europe

- **Model the full chain from sources to impacts**
- **Multi-effects: acidification, health (O₃, PM), eutrophication, vegetation (O₃)**
- **Grasp full picture, cover all sectors (stationary, mobile, agriculture, industry)**
- **Includes all Europe (48 countries)**
- **Multi-pollutant**

The model: RAINS

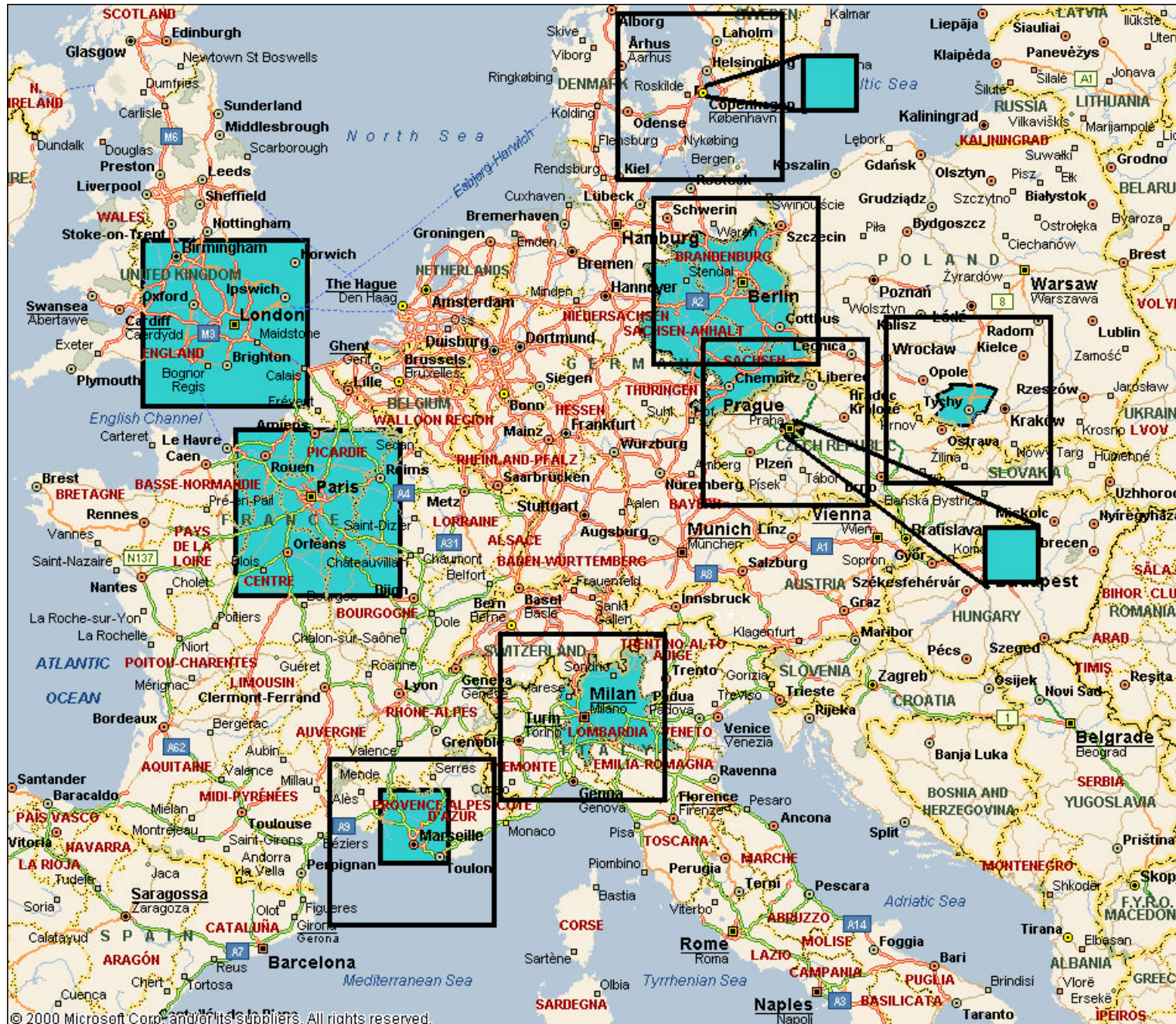
developed by IIASA





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	Res	Clim. Zone	Sectors	Months	Days	Pollutants	PM	Ref. year	VOC split	Bio	Availability
Milan	5 km	2	CORINAIR (11)	4	3	CO, Nox, SO ₂ , NH ₃ , NMVOC, CH ₄	PM ₁₀ PM _{2.5} PM ₁	1997	SAROAD	yes	Yes 07/2002
Paris	3 km	1	SNAP	6	3	CO, CO ₂ , Nox, SO ₂ , CH ₄ , NH ₃ , NMHC		1998 & 1994	GENEMIS	yes	Yes 03/2002
Katowice	5 km	yes	SNAP2	yes	yes	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, NMVOC, NH ₃ , CH ₄ , CO ₂ , N ₂ O	TSP PM ₁₀	1999	1991 VOC protocol	yes	Yes 03/2002
Marseille	1 km + 10 km	?	SNAP	yes	yes	SO ₂ , NO, NO ₂ , HNO ₂ , N ₂ O, CO, CO ₂ , CH ₄		1998	+/- 40 VOC	yes	Escompte > 03 – 06 2002 (?)
Berlin	2 km	Variable	SNAP/ CORINAIR	Temp. dep.	2	All	PM ₁₀	1997	CORINAIR / CBM-IV / SAPRC	yes	On request
London	10 km	no	8	factors	factors	Nox, VOC, CO, SO ₂		1998	10 based on reactivity and struct.	yes	In principle
Prague	1 km		NFR/SNAP	Yearly values		SO ₂ , Nox, PM, VOC, CO	partly	2000	partly	yes	partly
Copenhagen	2 km		traffic		yes	Nox, CO, Benzene	?	1999	CBM-IV	no	yes



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Model – City - Scenario

Moussiopoulos
 Builtjes
 Brocheton
 Provano
 Vautard
 Ferreira
 Berkowicz
 Mensink
 De Leeuw
 De Leeuw
 Bedogni
 Helmuth
 Hass
 Memmesheimer
 Andronopoulos
 Gabusi
 Schaedler
 Graff
 Philippe
 Moussiopoulos

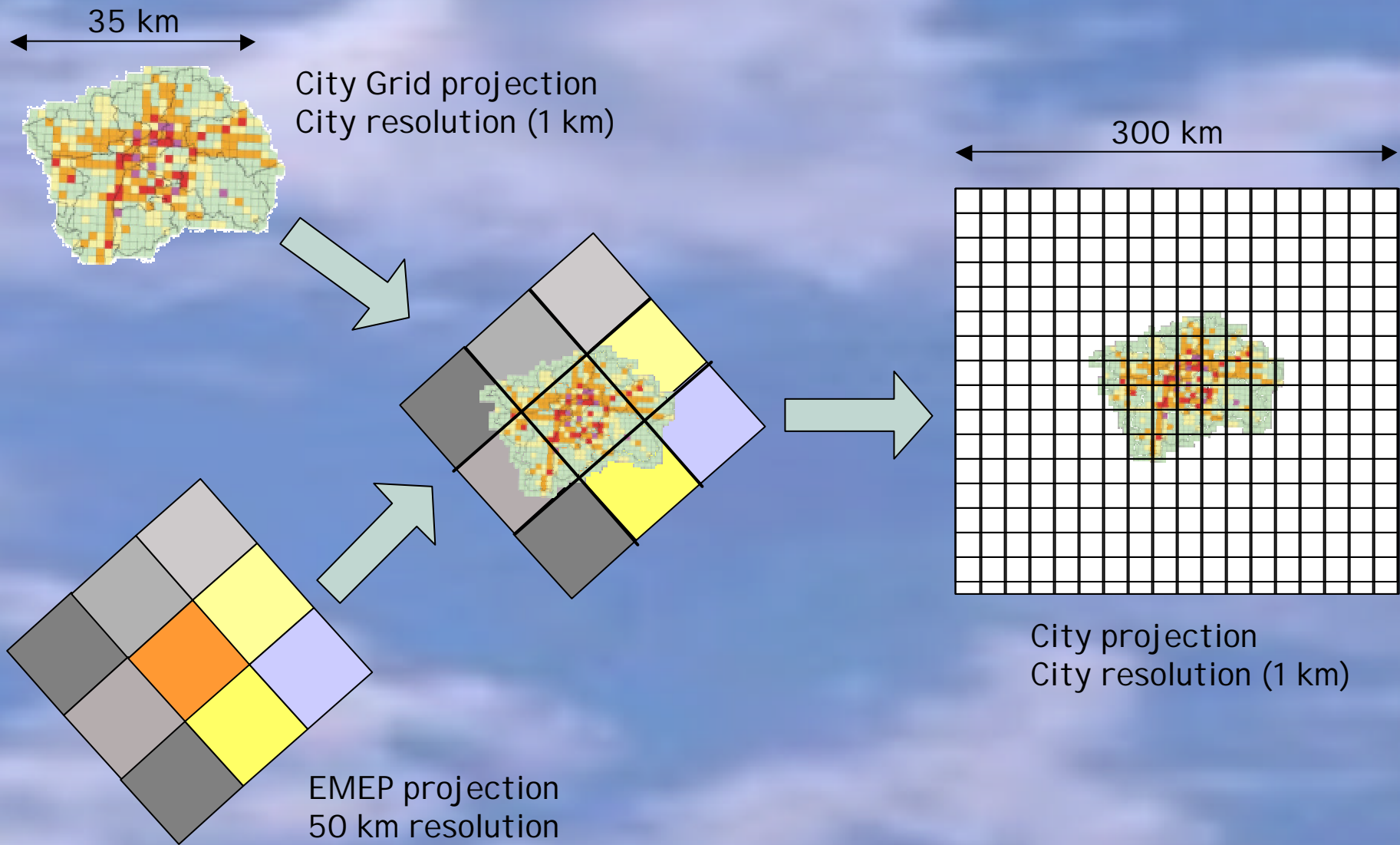
	OFIS	LOTOS	MOCAGE	STEM	CHIMERE	CMAQ	THOR	AURORA	EUROS	UAQAM	CMAQ-CAMX	MUSCAT	EURAD-FFA	EURAD	UAM-IV	CALGRID	MCCM	REM3	TRANSCHIM	MARS	
Berlin																					11
																					10
Copenhagen																					8
																					8
Katowice																					8
																					8
London																					8
																					6
Marseille																					9
																					9
Milan																					10
																					9
Paris																					10
																					7
Prague																					7
																					7

City - Meteo

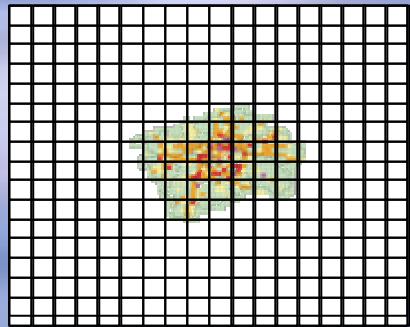
Schaedler
 Bultjes
 Memmesheimer
 Brocheton
 Hass
 Helmuth
 Vautard
 Ferreira
 Berkowicz
 Graff
 Mensink

	NCAR (1 deg)	FUB (0.25 x 0.5 deg)	MM5 (TBD)	ALADIN (10 km)	MM5 (2 km)	DWD-LM (30-? km)	ECMWF (40 km)	NCEP (2.5 deg)	ETA (39 km)	TRAMPER (2 km)	ARPS (4 km)
Berlin	●R		●Y	●R	●Y	●R	●R		●Y	●R	
Copenhagen		●R	●Y	●R	●Y		●R		●Y		
Katowice	●R			●R	●Y	●R	●R		●Y		
London		●R		●R			●R		●Y		
Marseille	●R			●R			●R	●N	●Y		●?
Milan		●R		●R		●R	●R		●Y		
Paris		●R	●Y	●R	●Y		●R		●Y		
Prague		●R	●Y	●R			●R		●Y		

Aggregation



Emission format



$$\times f_{\text{clim}}^{(3)} \times f_{\text{season}}^{(4)} \times f_{\text{day}}^{(3)} \times f_{\text{hour}}^{(24)}$$

N sectors x M pollutants

(11)

(10)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{One chemical speciation profile from VOC (11) to SAROAD} \\ \text{One chemical speciation profile for each PM class (4)} \end{array} \right.$

Milan: for each of the 110 grids, $3 \times 4 \times 3 \times 24 = 864$ factors plus 1 climatic grid

Each 300 x 300 km city grid with FS resolution and projection
 Format: ASCII, SAROAD VOC speciation, EPA PM speciation

Intercomparison scenarios

Comparison between	EMEP model run	and city model run using	
	European emissions	regional (200 km) emissions	city emissions
1	CLE	CLE	CLE
2	CLE+NO_x	CLE+NO_x	CLE+NO_x
3	CLE+VOC	CLE+VOC	CLE+VOC
4	CLE+NO_x+VOC	CLE+NO_x+VOC	CLE+NO_x+VOC
5	CLE+PM_{2.5}	CLE+PM_{2.5}	CLE+PM_{2.5}
6	CLE+PMcoarse	CLE+PMcoarse	CLE+PMcoarse
7	CLE	CLE	CLE+NO_x
8	CLE	CLE	CLE+VOC
9	CLE	CLE	CLE+NO_x+VOC

CLE: Emissions in 2010 with current legislation

Output format

O3

Surface hourly values

period: 6 months (April to September)

=> daily max 8-hr mean

=> AOT_x (AOT₄₀, AOT₆₀, AOT₃₀)

PM2.5 & PM10

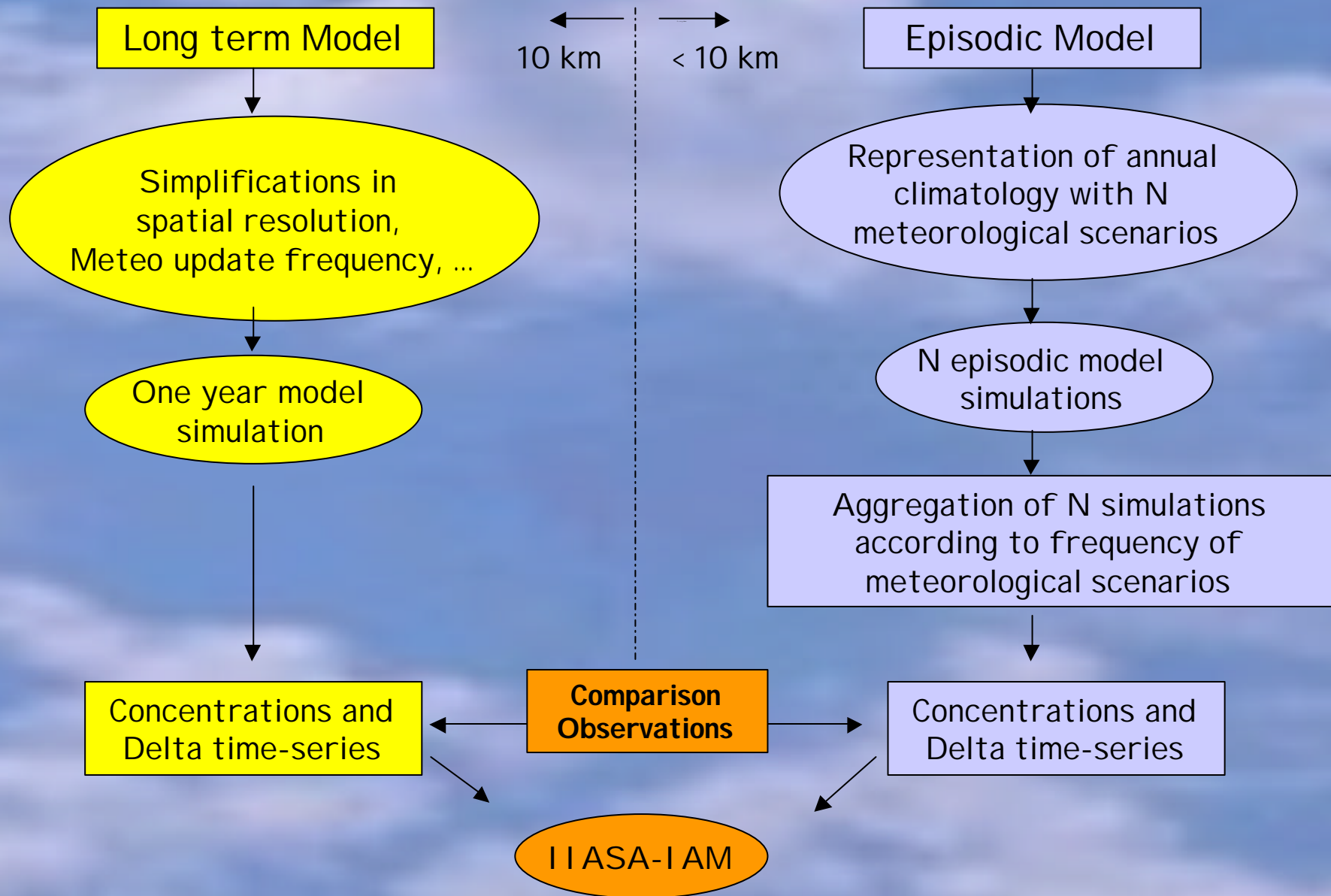
Surface daily values

period: 12 months

One file per pollutant, per scenario and per city in a predefined lat-lon Grid with 10 km spatial resolution. Disk space (O₃: 16Mb ; PM: 1.3Mb)

Format: netCDF (Fortran scripts provided by JRC)

Long vs short term



Validation

- Selection of representative measurement stations
- Comparison of model results with EU legislation indicators (O₃ 8h average, alert and information thresholds, number of exceedance days,...)
- Inter-comparison of model deltas on same indicators
- Visualisation on Web site
- More specific validation according to modellers discussion & suggestions