

DEMONSTRATING TECHNIQUES FOR AIR-POLLUTION-SOURCE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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Outline

- Existing air-quality data – limited exploitation
- Future air-quality data – scope for better exploitation
- Air-quality knowledge transfer to practitioner bodies
- Case study approach

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- Case study 1 – Power station (Aire Valley)
 - Case study 2 – Road (M4)
 - Conclusions: Measures of success

Current air-quality data: monitoring effort

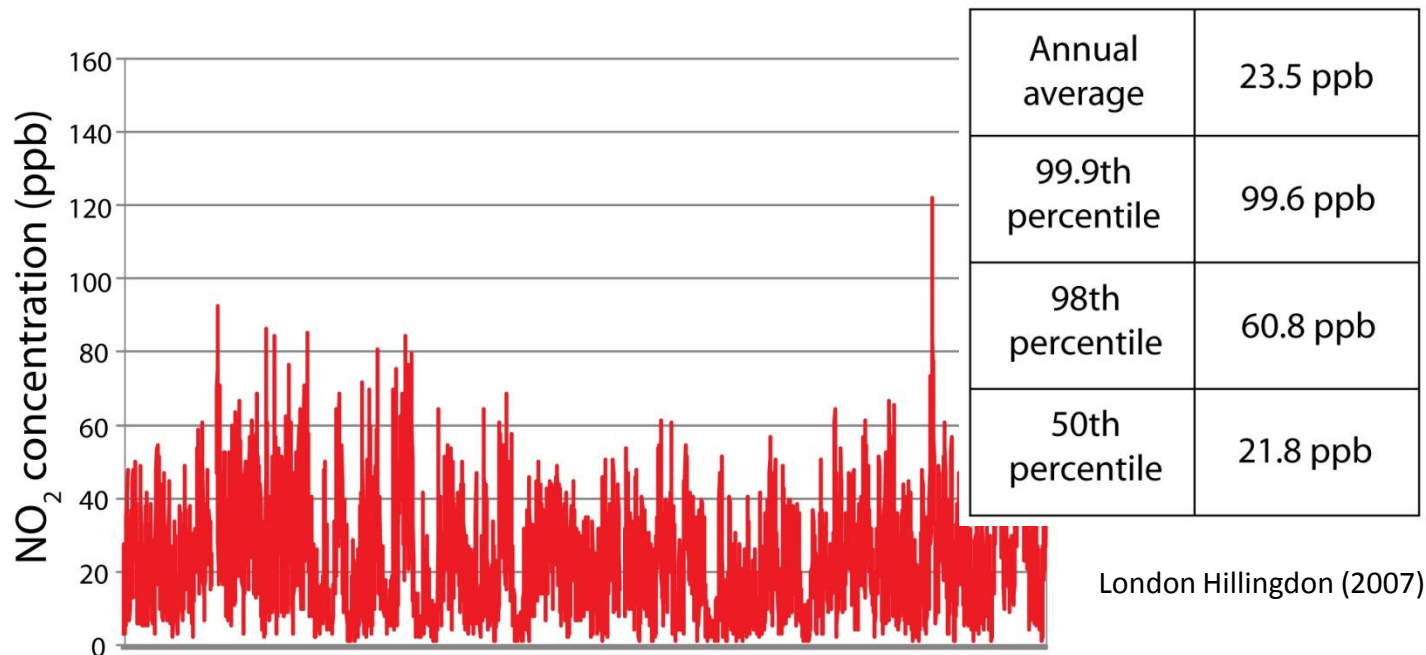
- National Air Quality Strategy 1997 →
- Local authority monitoring and air-quality management
- Automatic monitoring effort for key pollutants (2005)

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Sites</i>	<i>Areas</i>
NO ₂	111	~ urban
PM ₁₀	72	~ urban
SO ₂	76	~ rural & urban
PM _{2.5}	↑	~ urban

Current air-quality data: exploitation

Informatics potential of air-quality data not exploited:

- Ambient monitoring used to plot time-series and calculate summary statistics
- Limited data 'mining' of an expensive resource
- Greater informatics potential to be exploited, e.g. source performance trends

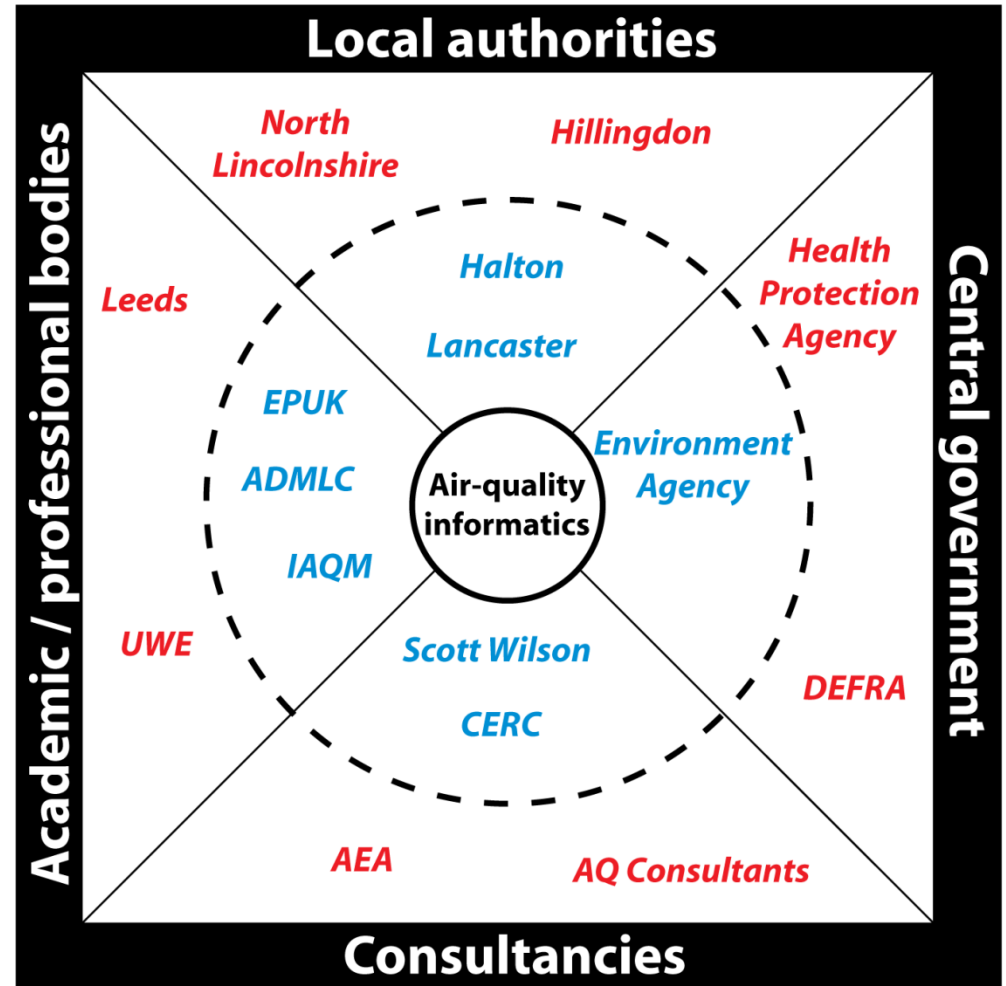


Future air-quality data exploitation

- Regular tracking of individual source impacts
- Distinguish between meteorological and source variations
- Early warning of progress on policy interventions
- ‘Smarter’ monitoring networks which are more cost effective
- Better overview for new directives, e.g. ‘exposure-reduction’

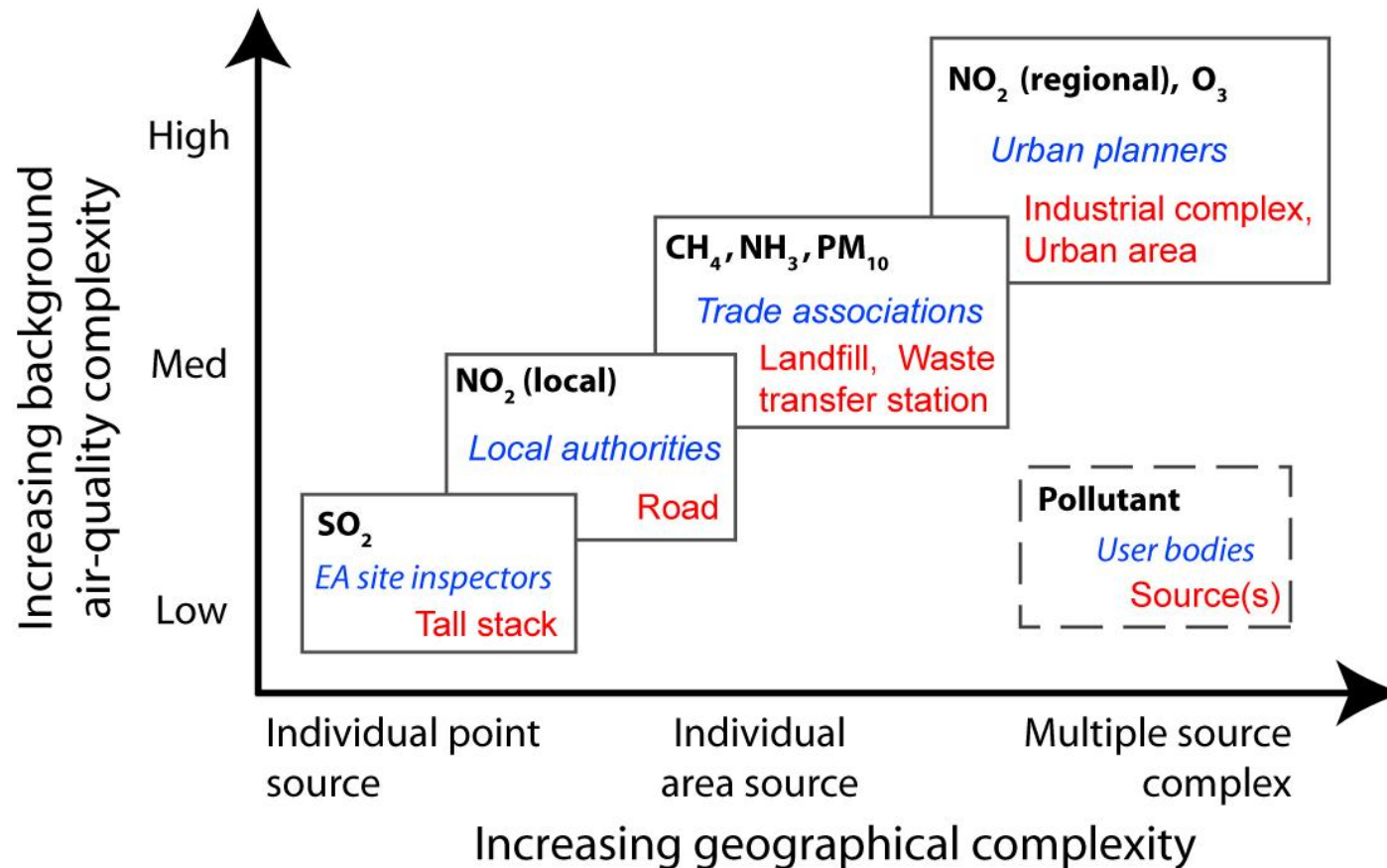
Knowledge Transfer (1)

- Engagement with users - our approach:
- Share real-world case studies:
 - Existing portable and representative cases
 - New investigations
 - Partnerships with field teams
 - More informed air-quality management decisions
- Disseminate through:
 - existing user-group networks
 - a designated website

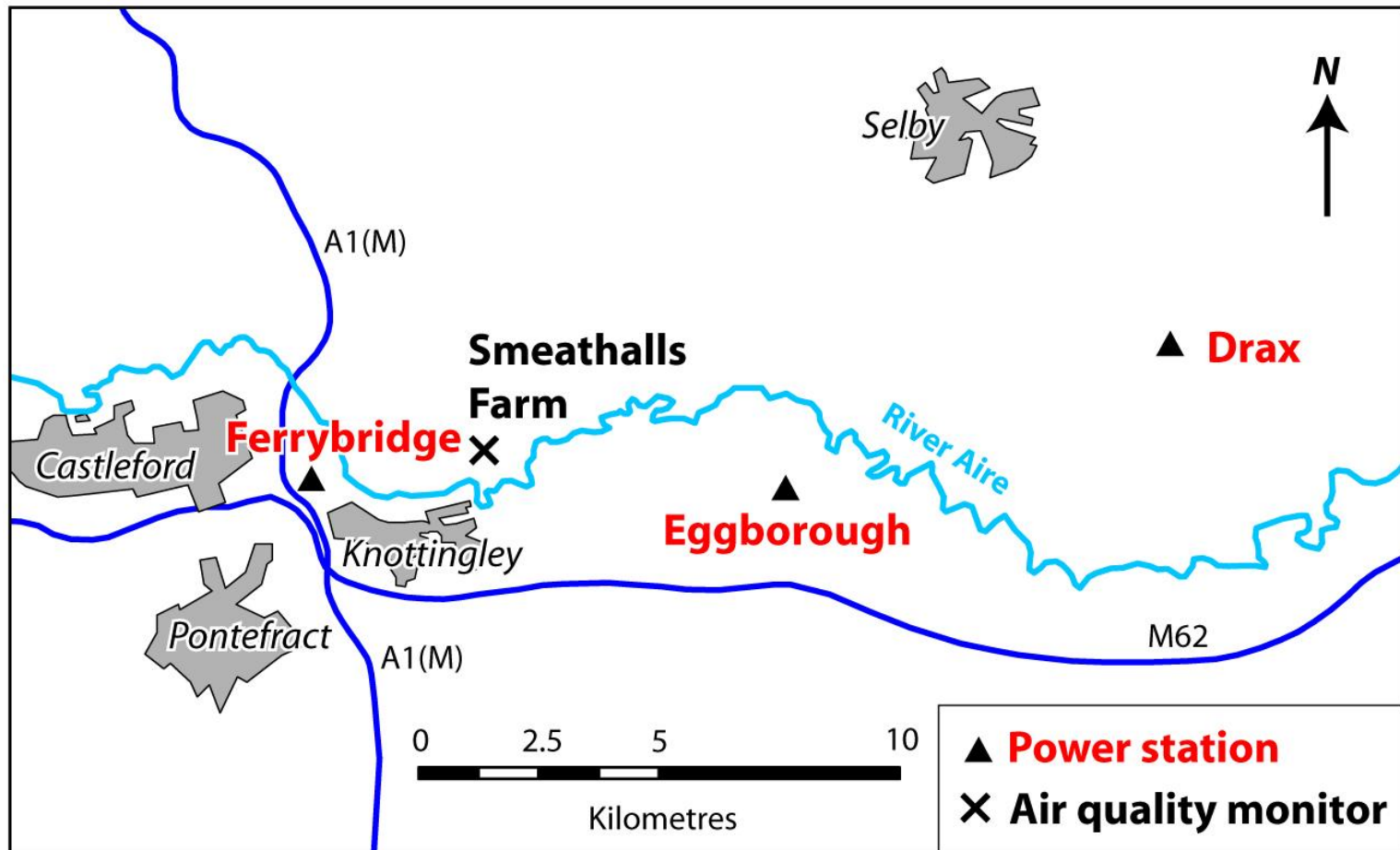


Knowledge Transfer (2)

- Better aerometric analysis: simple → complex cases:

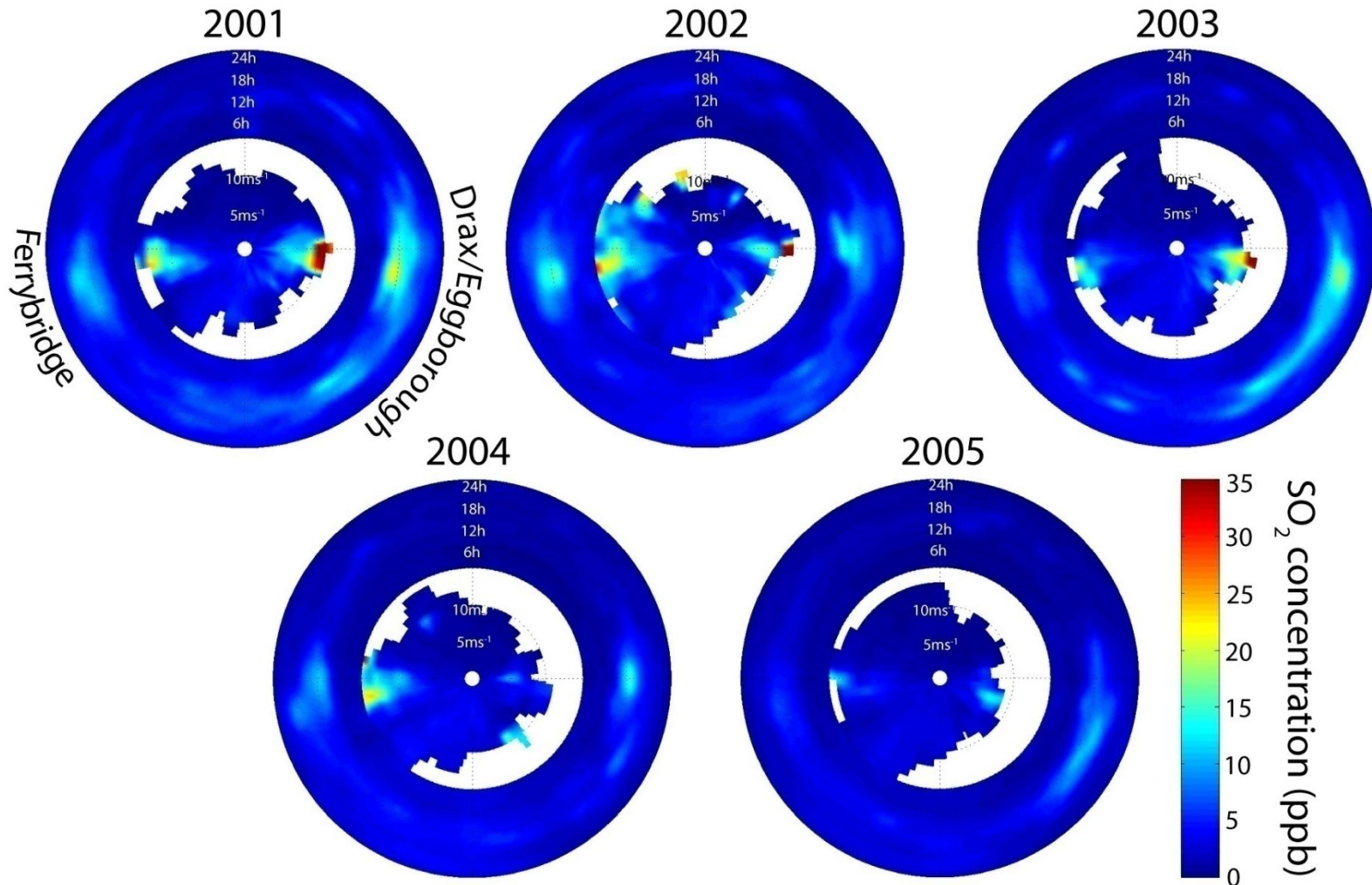


Case Study 1: Ferrybridge Power Station



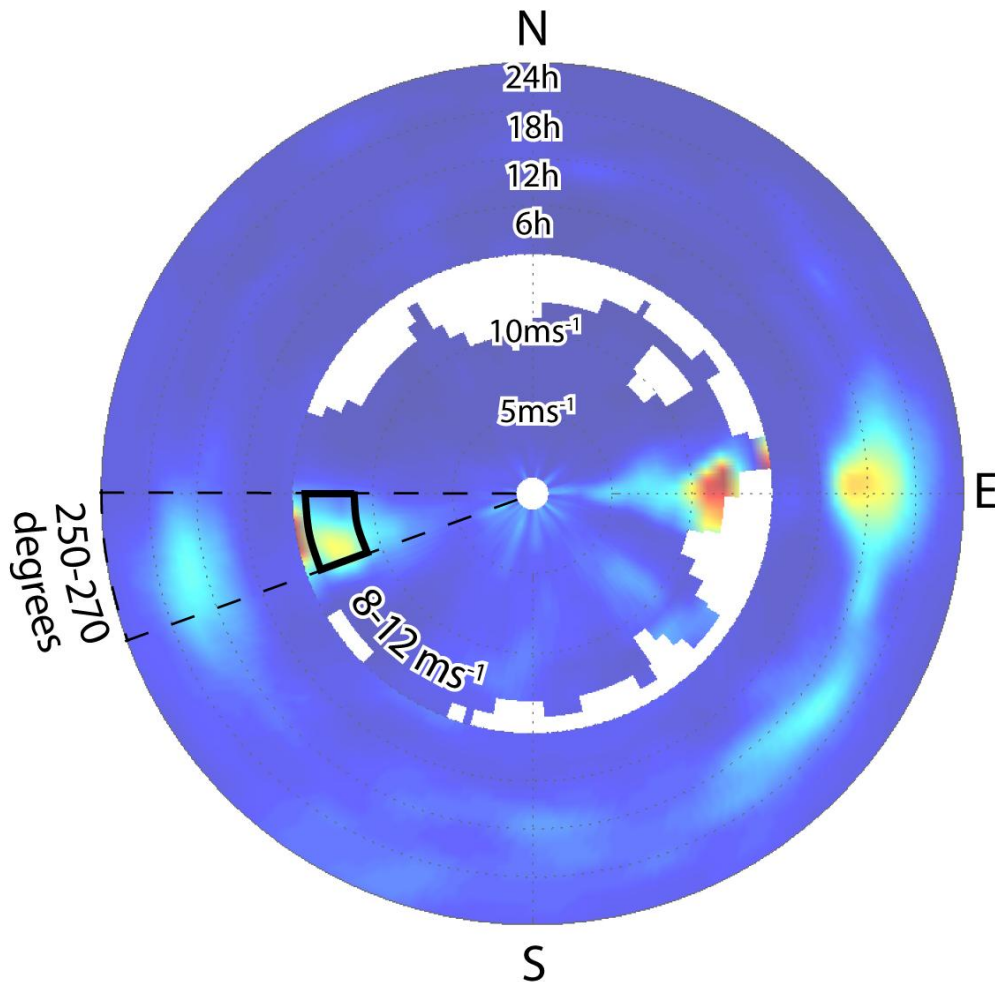
Case Study 1:

Ferrybridge Power Station: Smeathalls Farm monitor



Case Study 1:

Ferrybridge Power Station: Smeathalls Farm SO₂



Conditional 'window'
defined by:

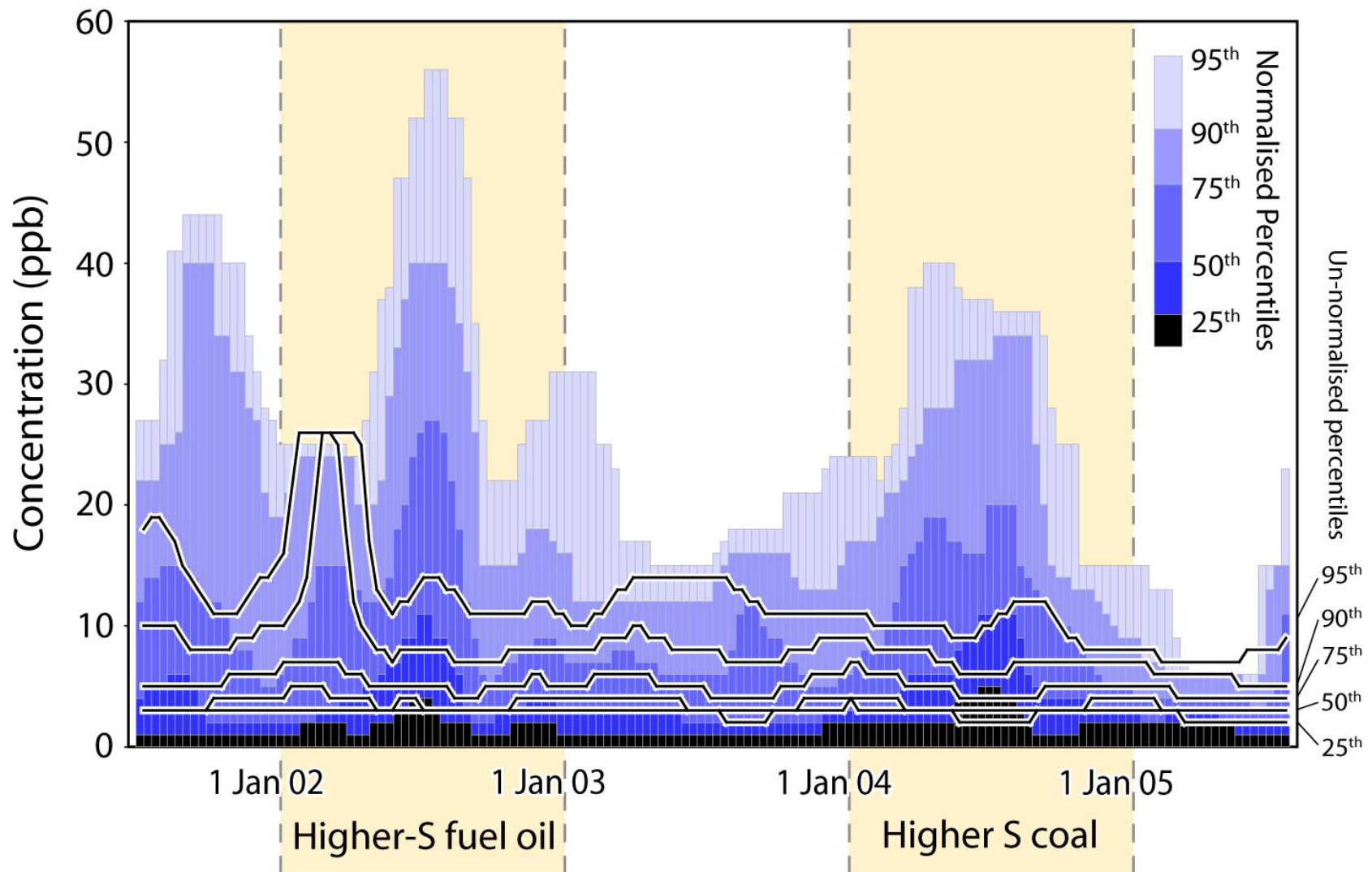
a) wind direction

(250-270 degrees)

b) wind speed

(8-12ms⁻¹)

Case Study 1: Ferrybridge Power Station

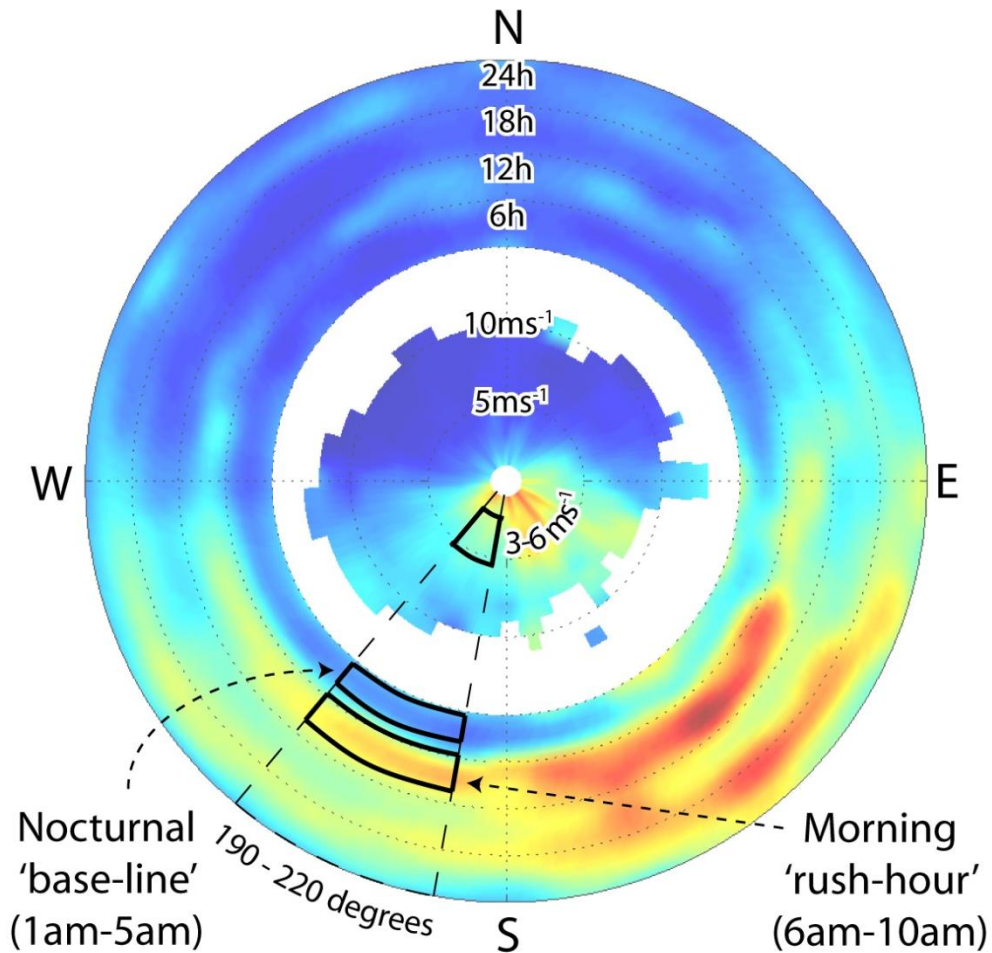


Case Study 2: M4 traffic



NO_x and NO₂ near
the M4 motorway,
London Hillingdon

Case Study 2: M4 traffic: London Hillingdon NO₂



Conditional 'window'
defined by:

a) Time-of-day

(nocturnal 'base-line' 1-5am)
(morning 'rush-hour' 6-10am)

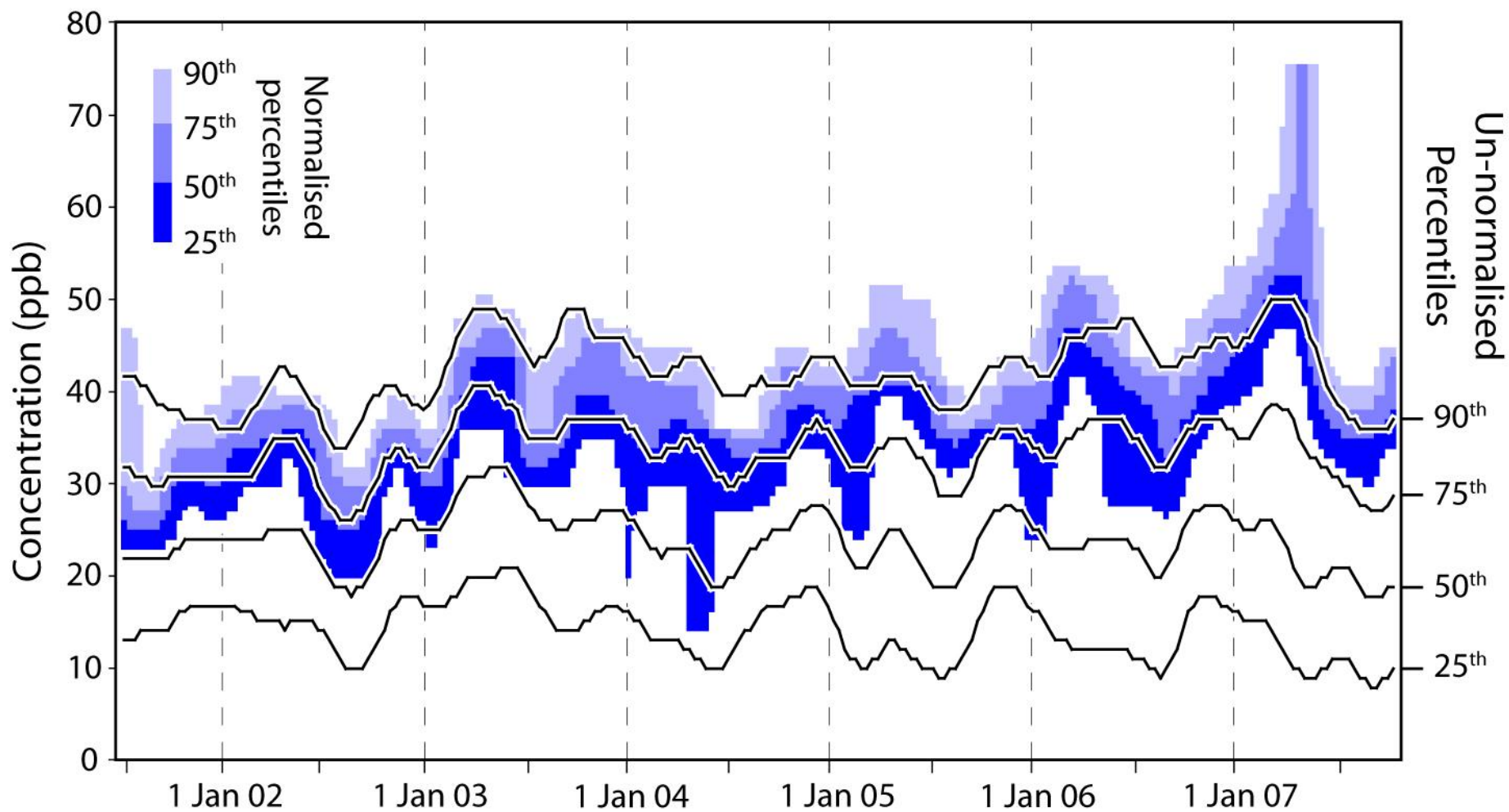
b) Wind direction

(190-220 degrees)

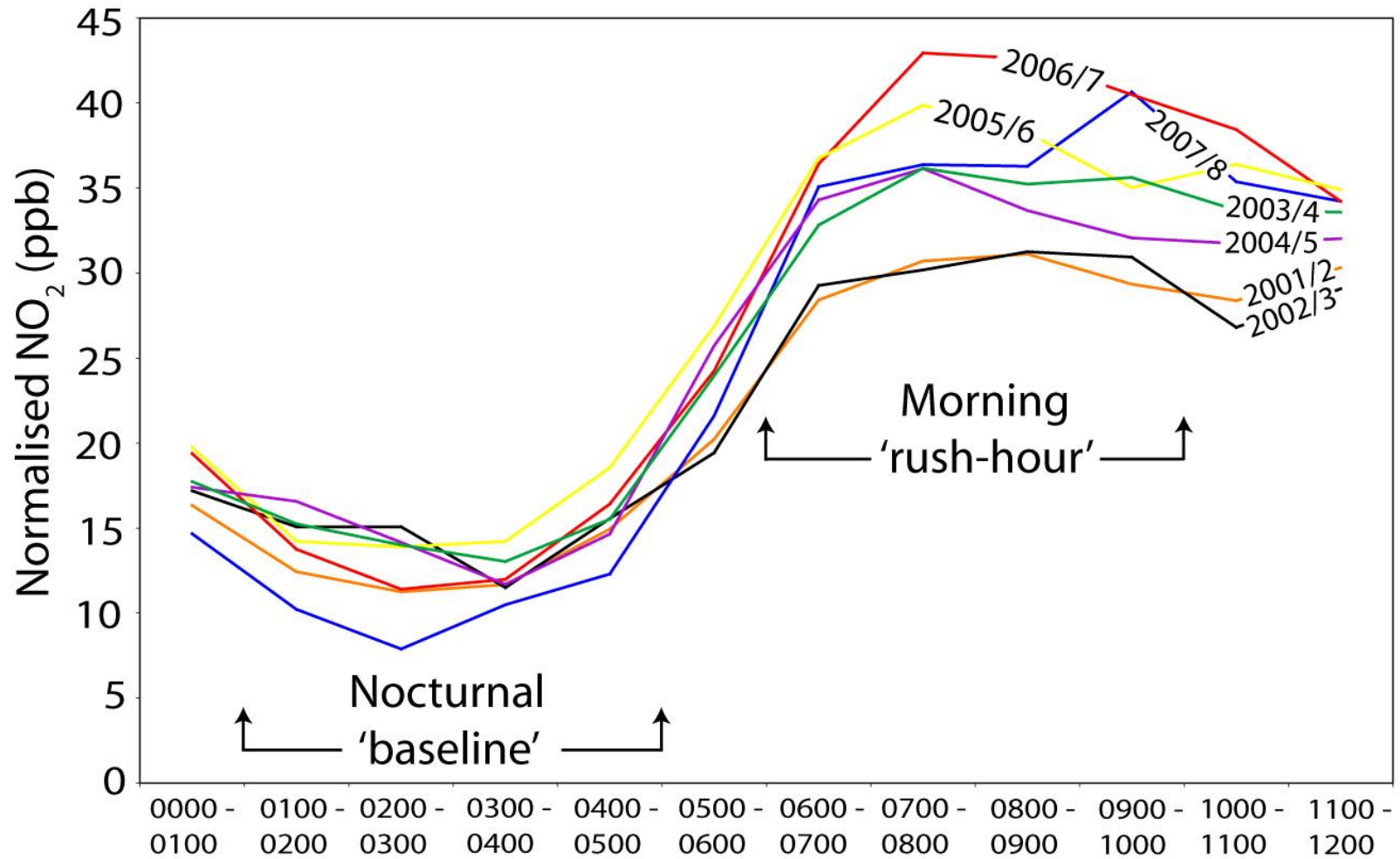
c) Wind speed

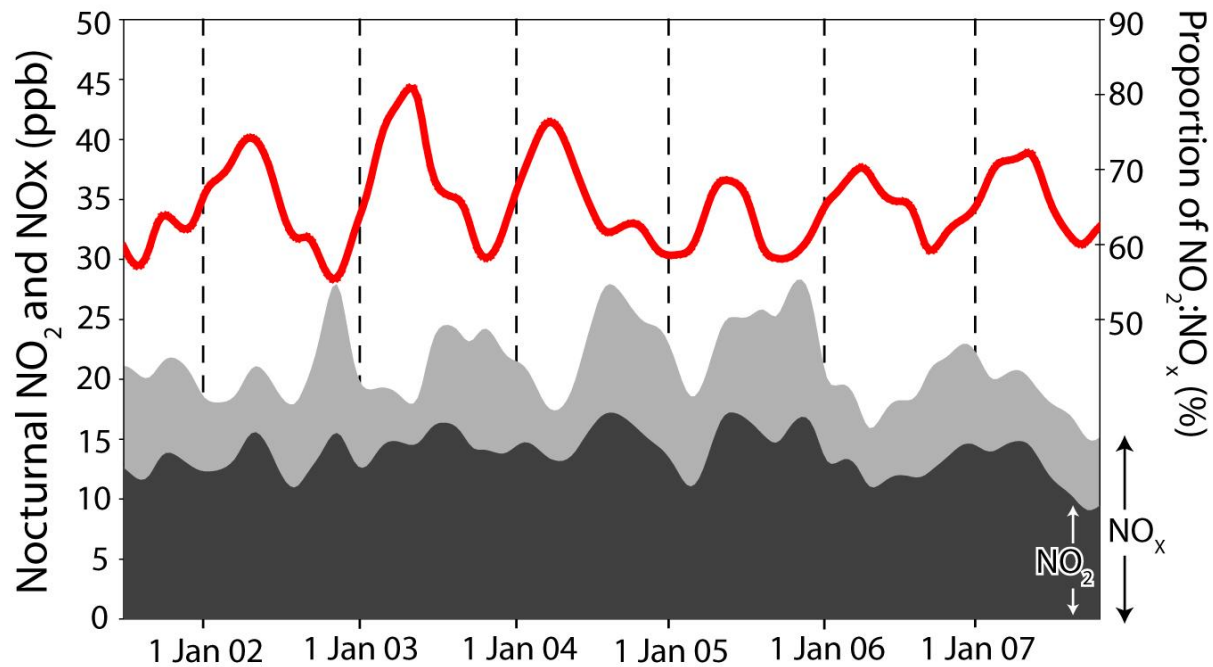
(3-6 ms^{-1})

Case Study 2: M4 traffic

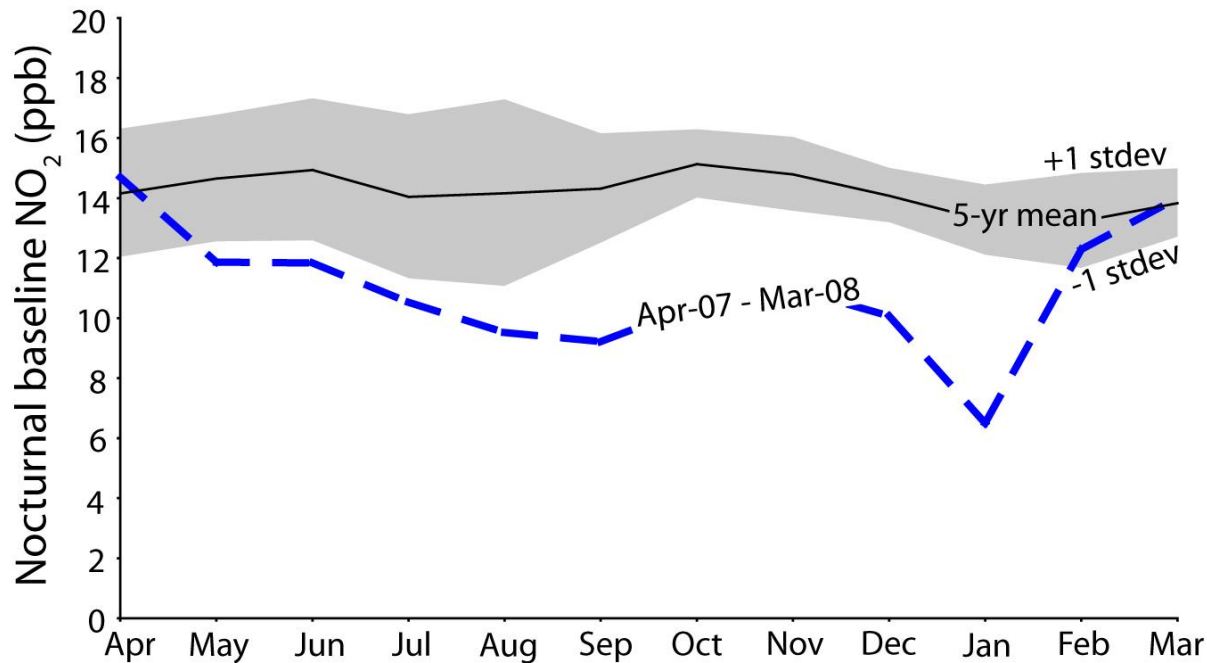


Case Study 2: M4 traffic

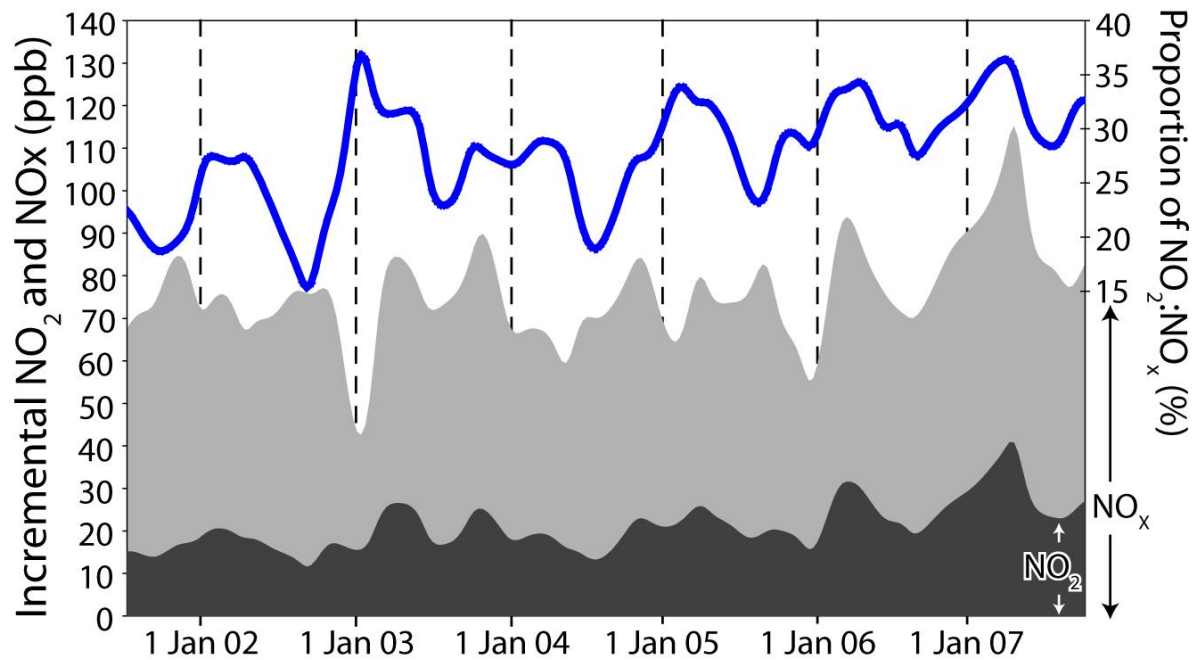




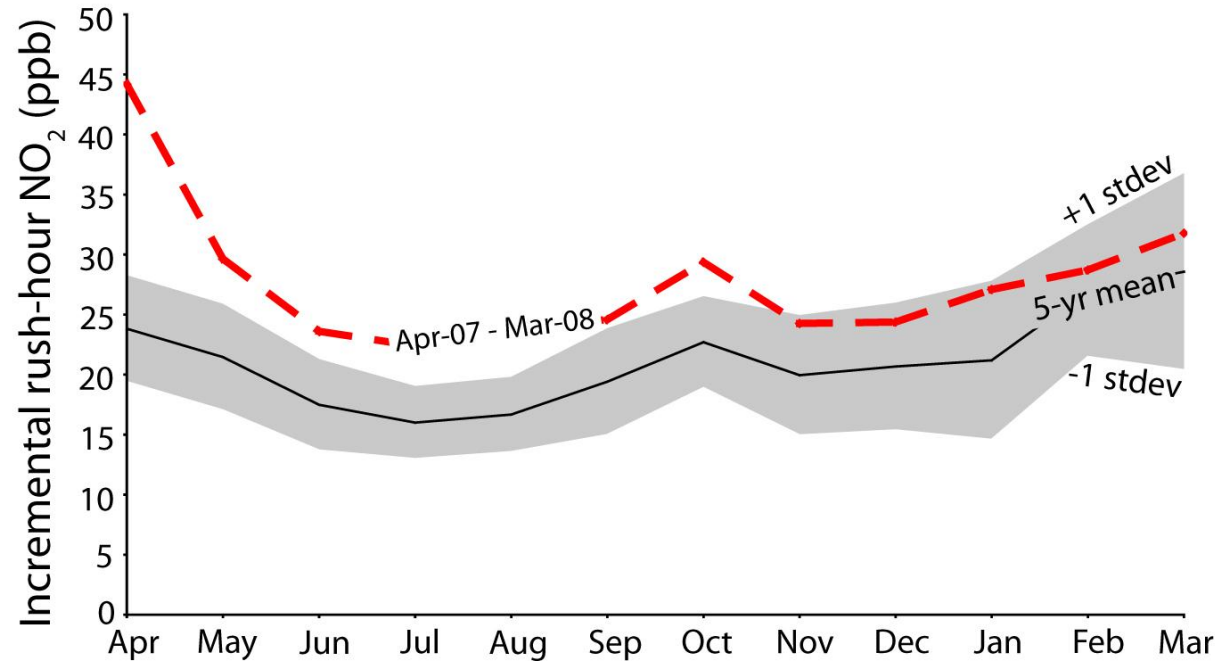
Trends in normalised (absolute) nocturnal 'base-line' NO_x, NO₂ and NO₂:NO_x ratio



Monthly variation and performance tracking of nocturnal NO₂



Trends in normalised incremental 'base-line' NO_x , NO_2 and $\text{NO}_2:\text{NO}_x$ ratio



Monthly variation and performance tracking of incremental NO_2

Other case studies:

- BT Tower – platform surveillance
- Landfills – inferred emissions
- Shipping – air quality in ports
- CMAQ – conditional validation of new ‘one-atmosphere’ models

Conclusions: Measures of success

- Practitioners aware
- Example archive
- Explanatory documentation
- Professional bodies engaged
- Systematic informatics
- Users take ownership
- Services under development
- Routine adoption
- Optimised networks
- Disseminated to user-communities
- Embedded into 'best-practise' guidance
- Extension to EU

Acknowledgements

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