

# Drivers, users & approaches for Smarter Air-Quality analysis

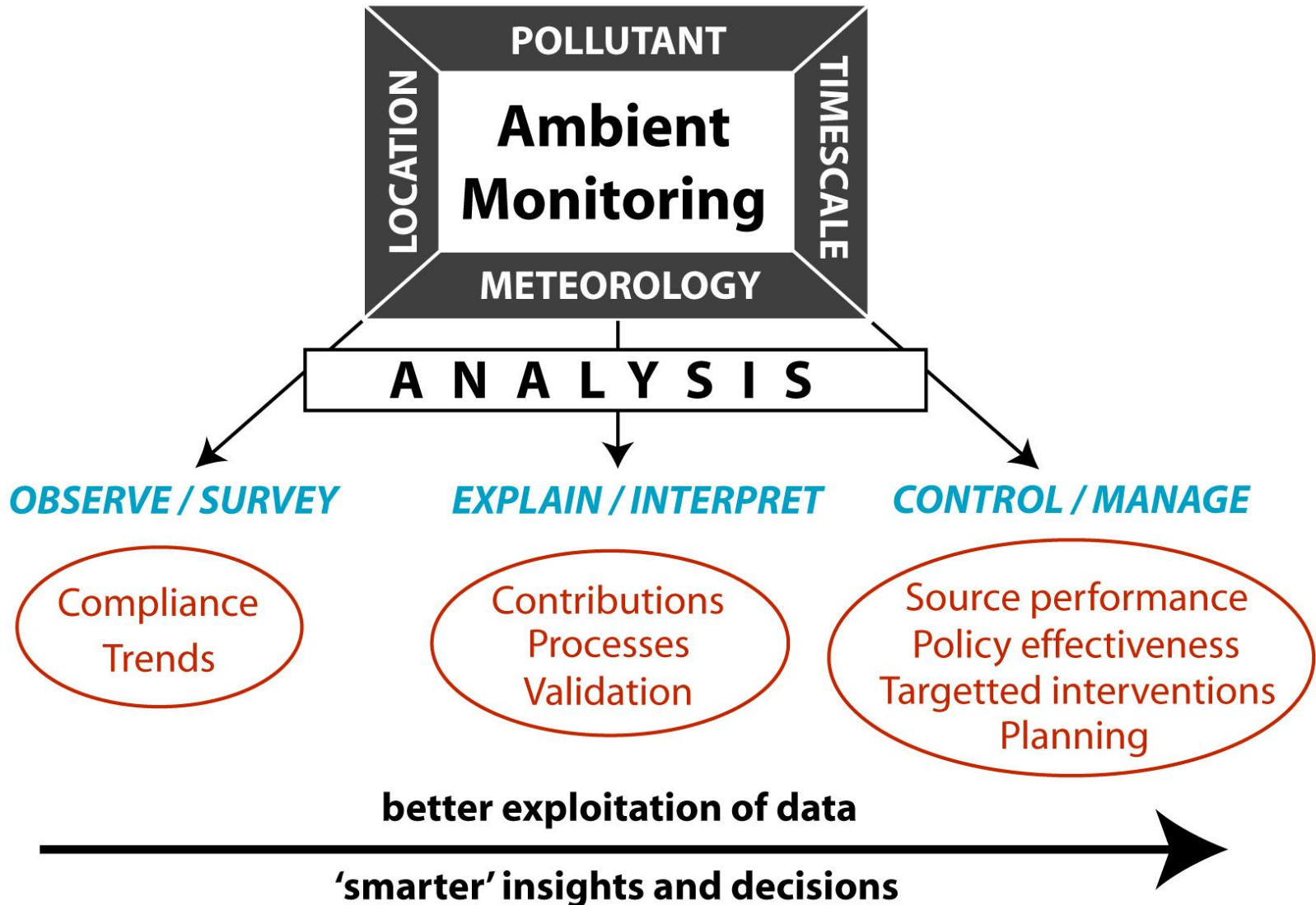
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TSAQA, Institute of Physics, 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009

# Outline: Getting more from AQ data

- **Introduction**
  - Purposes of monitoring
  - Levels of analysis
  - Scales & pollutants
- **Examples**
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  - Bivariate plots
  - Conditional tracking
  - Change-Point Analysis
  - Conditional validation
- **Drivers**
  - Legislation & issues
- **Requirements**
  - Software, procedures, cases
- **Conclusions**
  - Benefits
  - Beneficiaries

# Purposes of Monitoring & Analysis



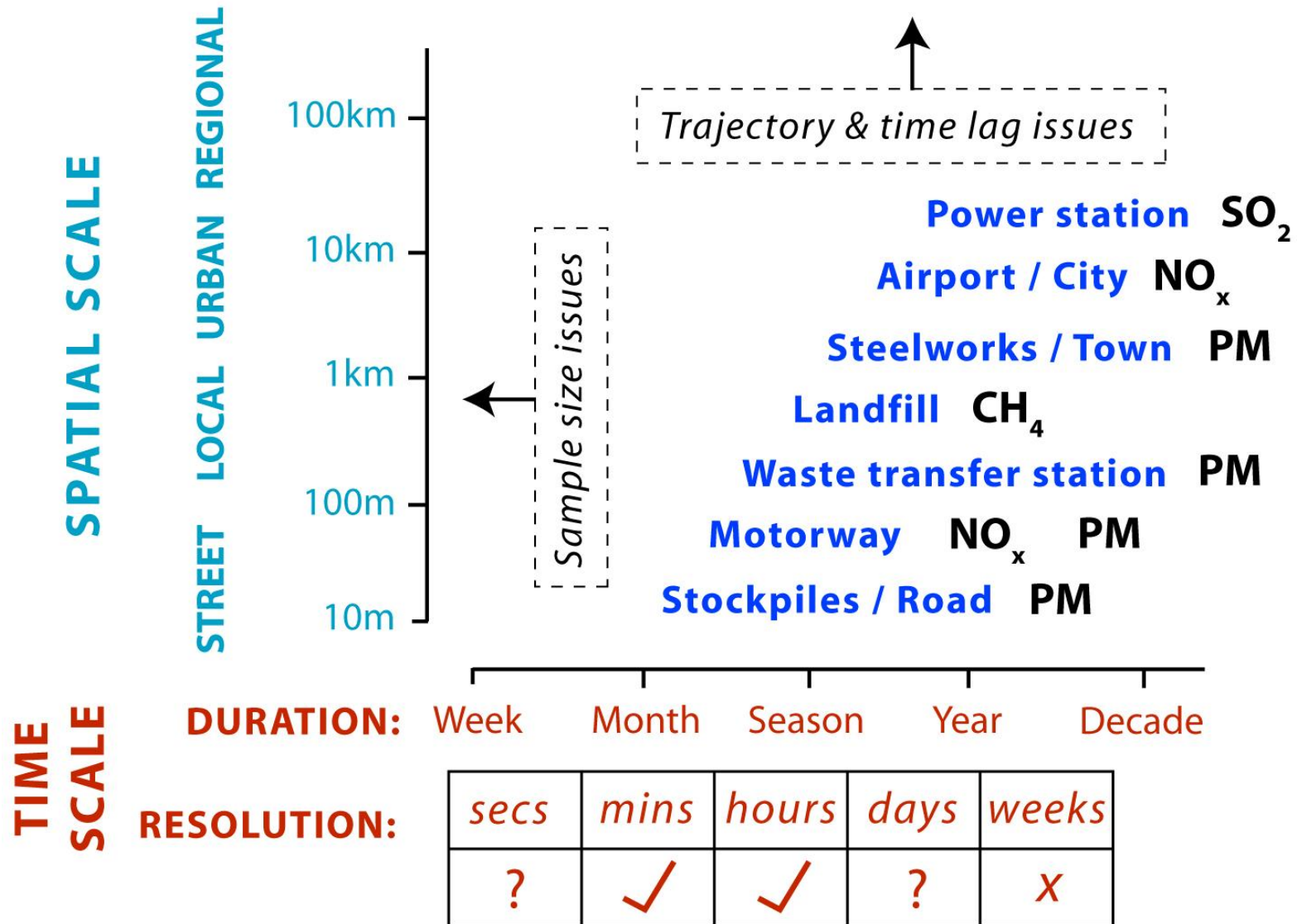
# Levels of AQ Monitoring & Analysis

ASPECT	BASIC	INTERMEDIATE		ADVANCED
Pollutant	Single	Single	C O N D I T I O N A L  A N A L Y S I S	Multiple; Ratios
Position	Hot-spot	Wind-optimised		Source separation; triangulation
Compliance	Final	Rolling exceedances		Normalised exceedances
Background	Embedded	Embedded		Resolved w.r.t. Foreground
Plots	-	Pollution rose		Bivariate; Binomial smoothing
Trends	Annual	Rolling		CUSUM; Normalised %iles
Attribution	-	Sectors		Finger-printed contributions
Interventions	-	Annual assessment		Normalised tracking of effect
Meteorology	-	Directionally resolved		Normalised for dispersion
Modelling	-	Validation		Conditional validation
Cycles	-	-		Diurnal, rush-hour, weekly
Emissions	-	-		Fugitive; De-seasonalised
Policy & Management	Weak S:N Uncertain	Better S:N Improved		Strong S:N; Early warning; Targeting; Optimised networks

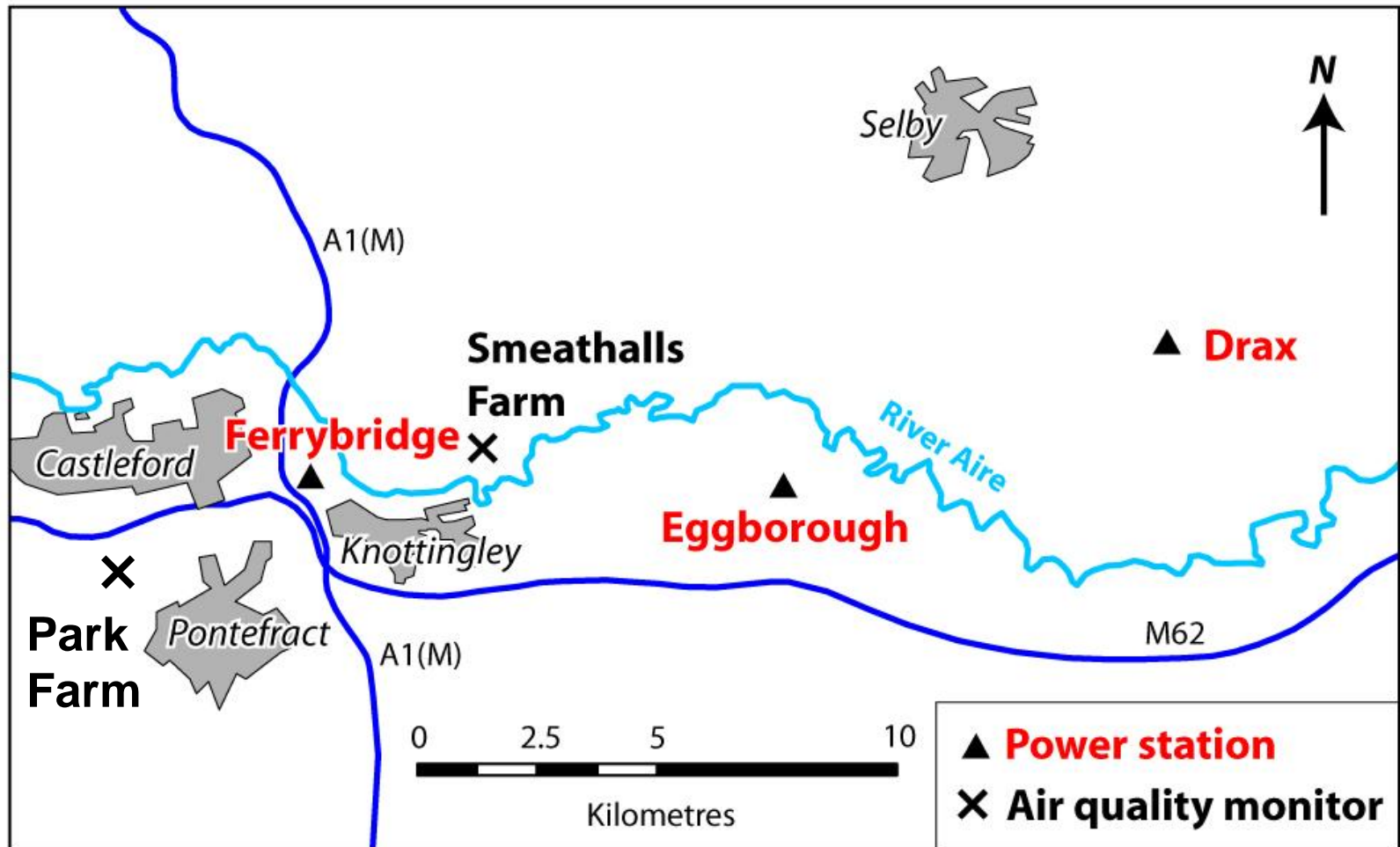
# Conditional fingerprinting of sources

- **Geography**
  - direction, triangulation
- **Species**
  - pollutant type, ratio
- **Meteorology**
  - wind speed, dispersion class, soil moisture (?)
- **Activity profile**
  - diurnal e.g. rush hour
  - weekly, e.g. weekday vs. Sunday
  - seasonal, e.g. degree-days

# Scales & Pollutants for Conditional Analysis



# Example: Ferrybridge SO<sub>2</sub>, Aire Valley, N. Yorks.



## Example: Basic Analysis, Aire Valley SO<sub>2</sub>

<b>Monitor</b>	<b>Smeathalls Farm</b>		<b>West Bank</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Annual mean µg/m <sup>3</sup>	10	9	9	7
99.9 %le (15 min) µg/m <sup>3</sup>	239	222	327	245
No 15 min >266 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	22	20	72	26
Compliant?	Y	Y	N	Y



# Fuel management of Ferrybridge power station: Information from the operators

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>High-sulphur heavy fuel oil used to reduce stocks</i>		<i>High sulphur coal used to reduce stocks</i>	

**1 Jan 2003**

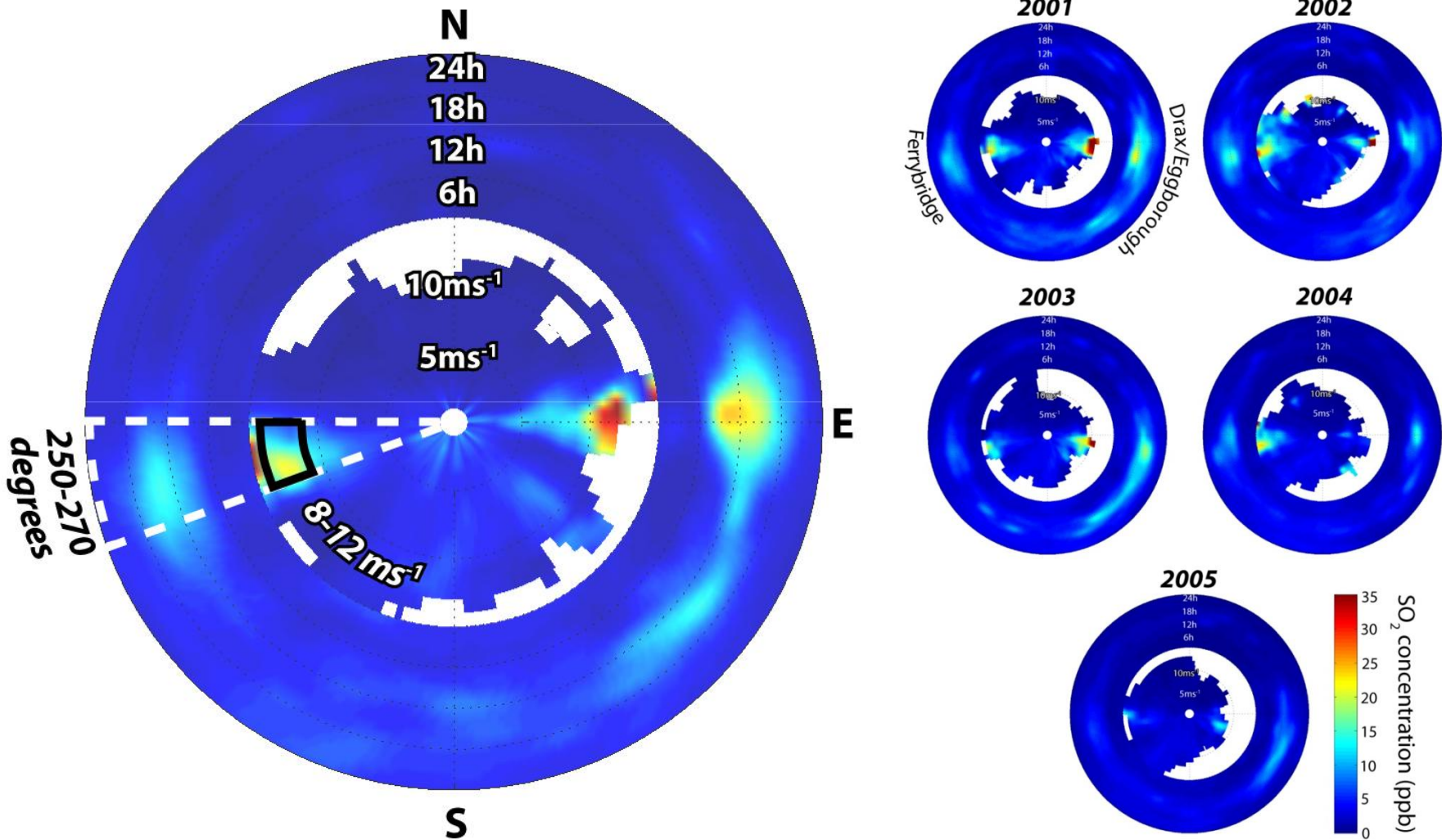
**1 Jan 2005**

**Enforcement of EU directive on the Sulphur content of heavy-fuel oil**

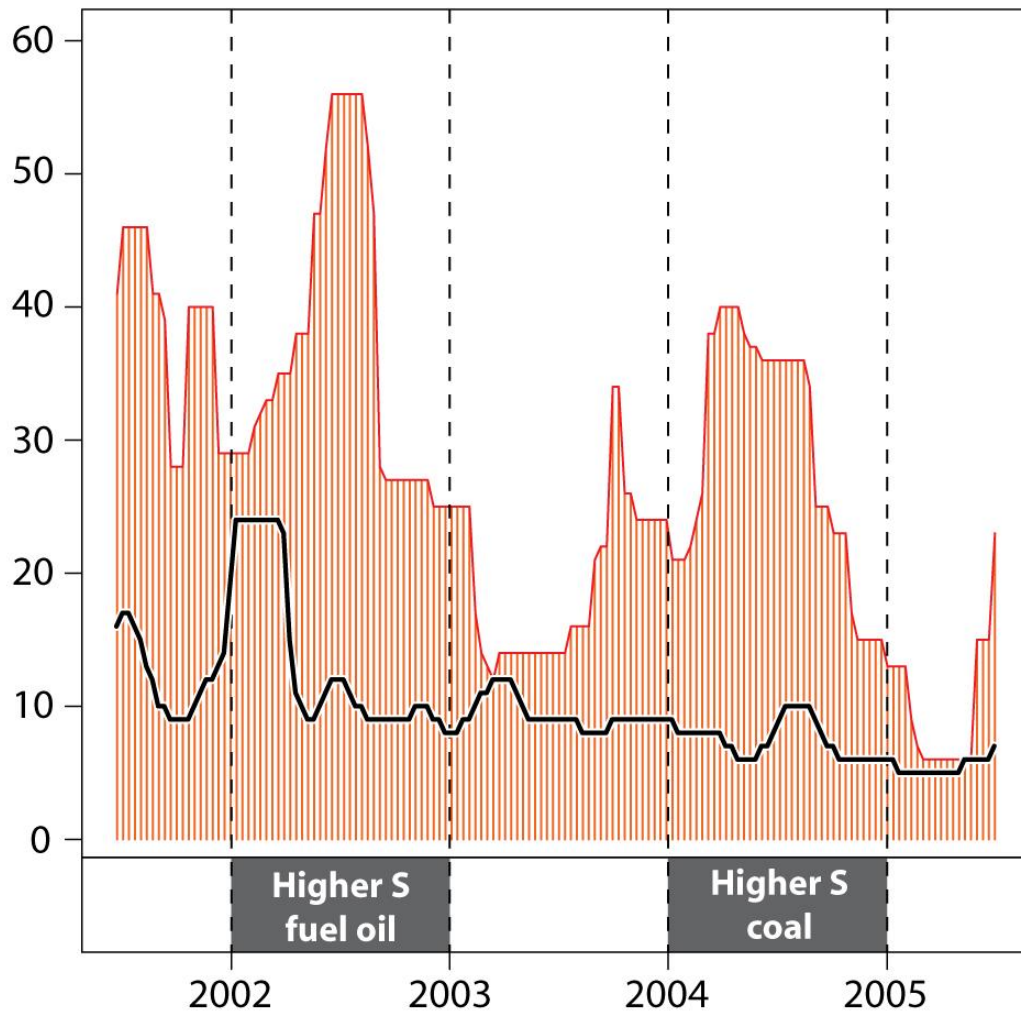
**Introduction of NAQS 15-min SO<sub>2</sub> objective (100 ppb not be exceeded > 35 times per year)**

# Example: Smeathalls Farm SO<sub>2</sub>

Conditional signal 250-270 degrees; 8-12 m s<sup>-1</sup>



# Smeathalls Farm SO<sub>2</sub>: Percentile Analysis



Overlapping 1-year analyses:



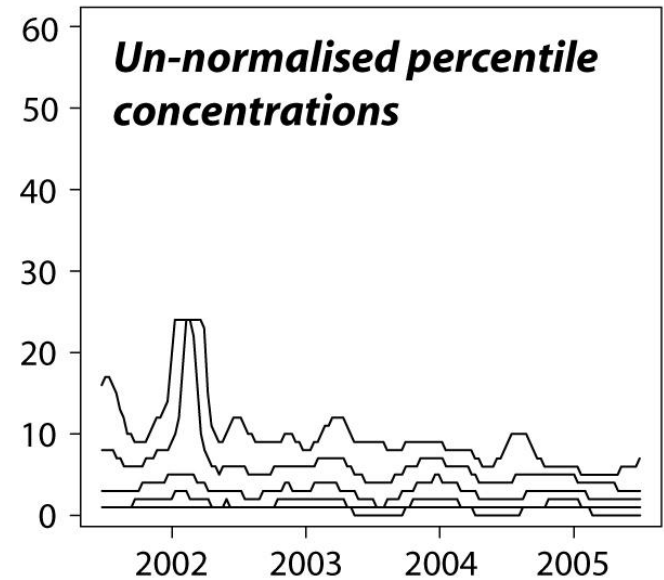
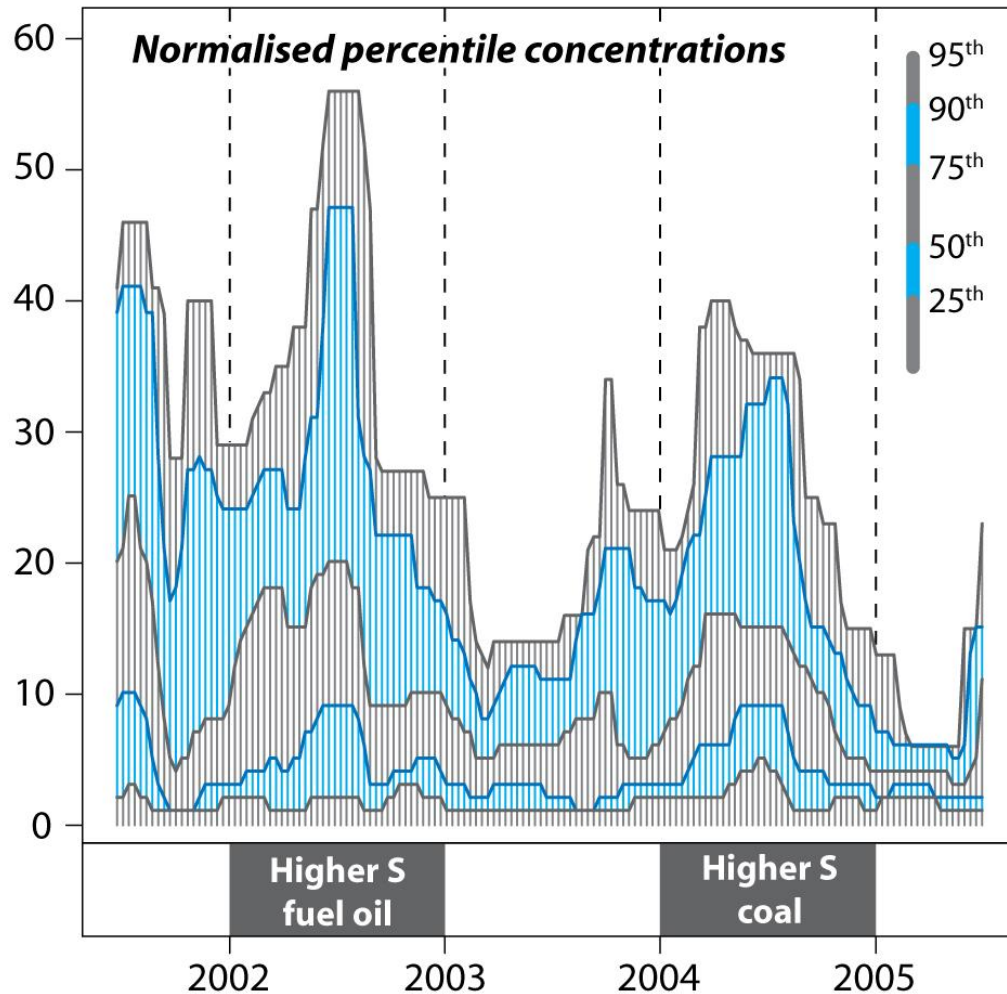
Normalised 95<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations



Un-normalised 95<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations

# Smeathalls Farm SO<sub>2</sub>:

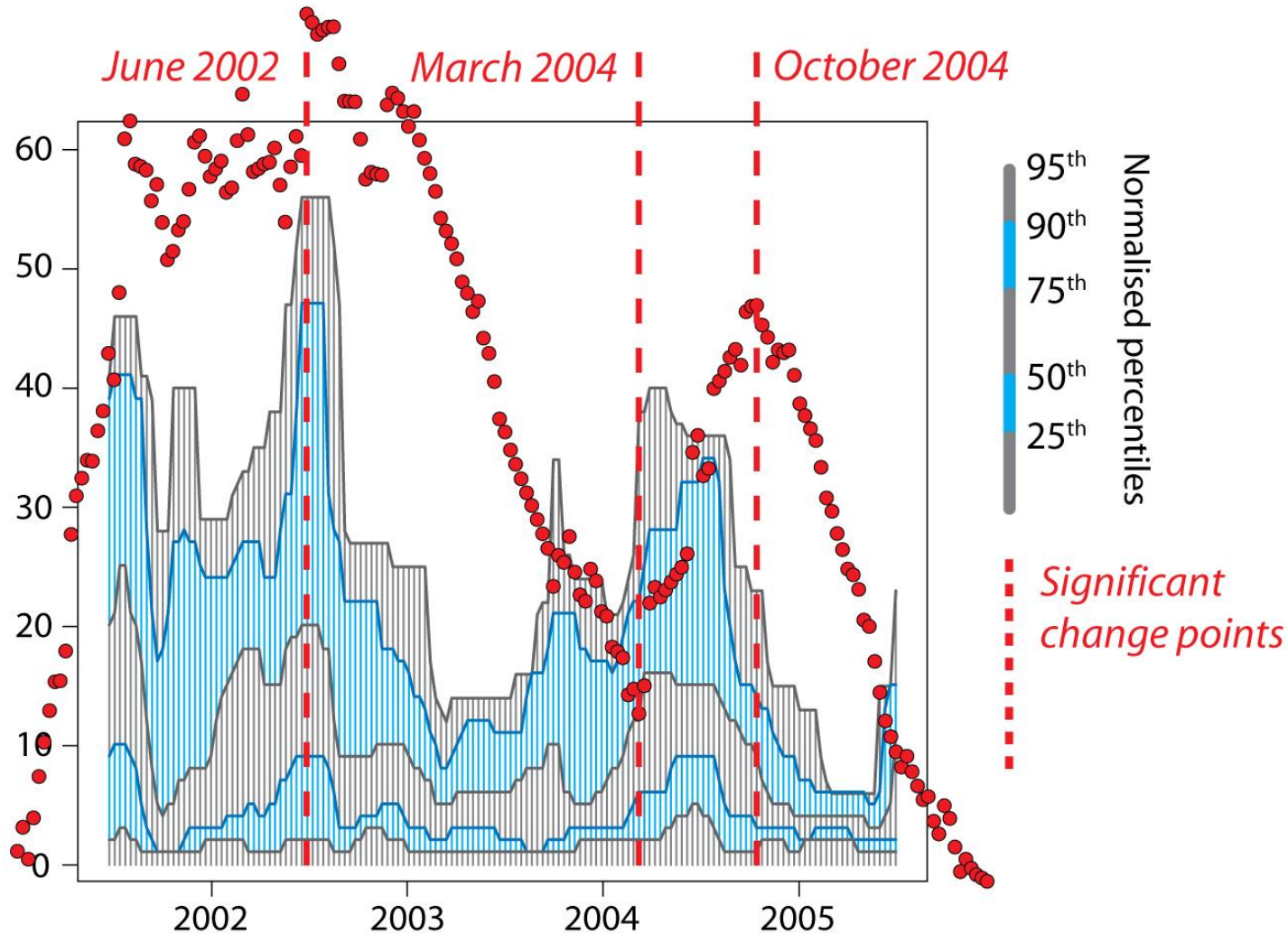
## Percentile Tracking (overlapping 1-year periods)



**Coherent behaviour between normalised percentiles - indicates strategic management interventions**

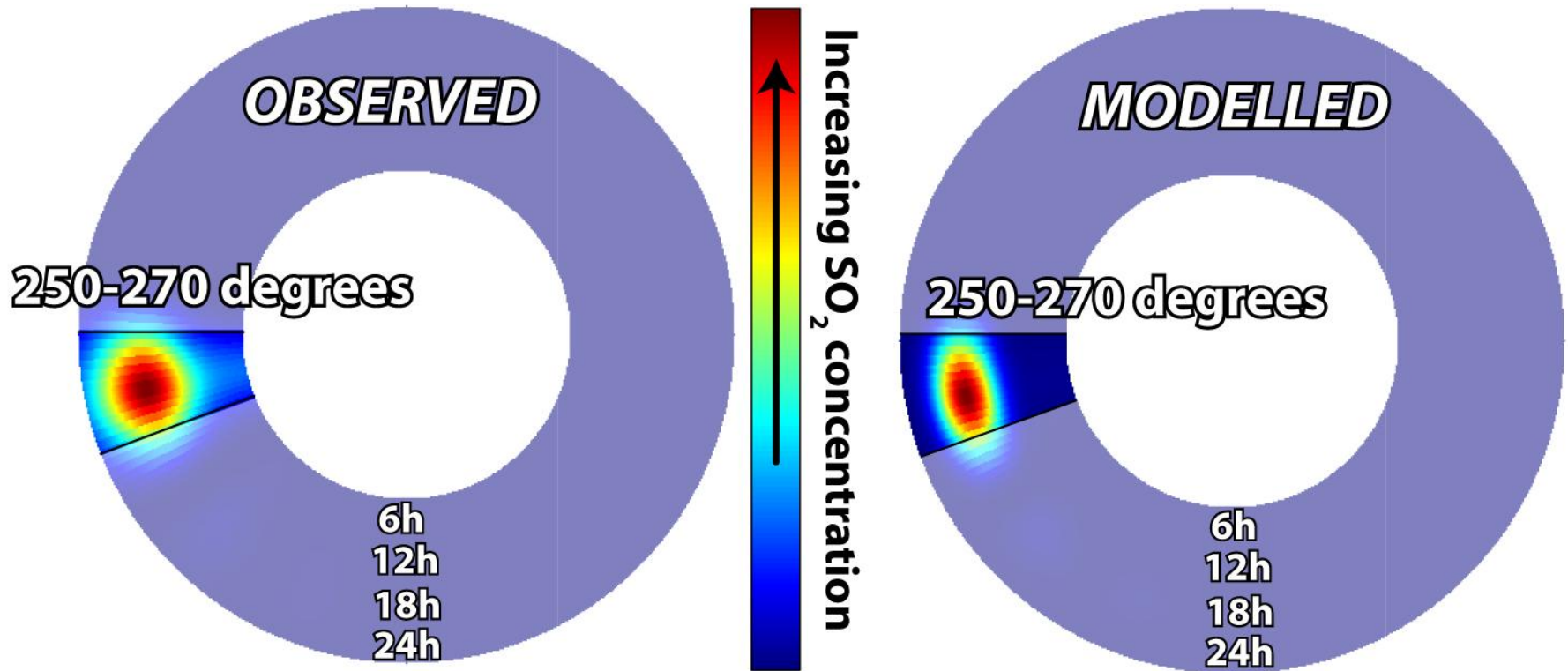
# Smeathalls Farm SO<sub>2</sub>:

## Percentile Tracking & Change-Point Analysis



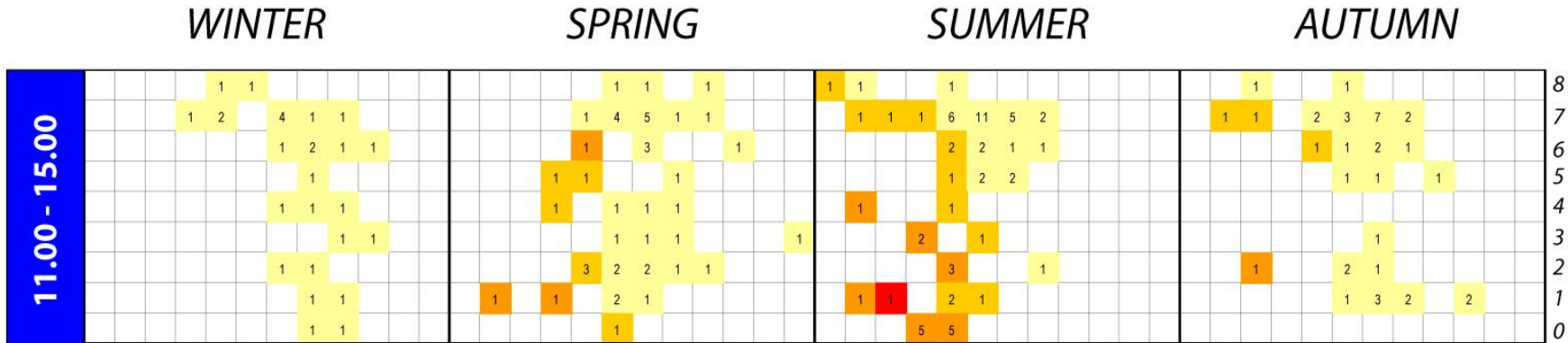
# Model Verification: Ferrybridge SO<sub>2</sub> (2002-05)

Does the model get the 'right answer for the right reasons?'

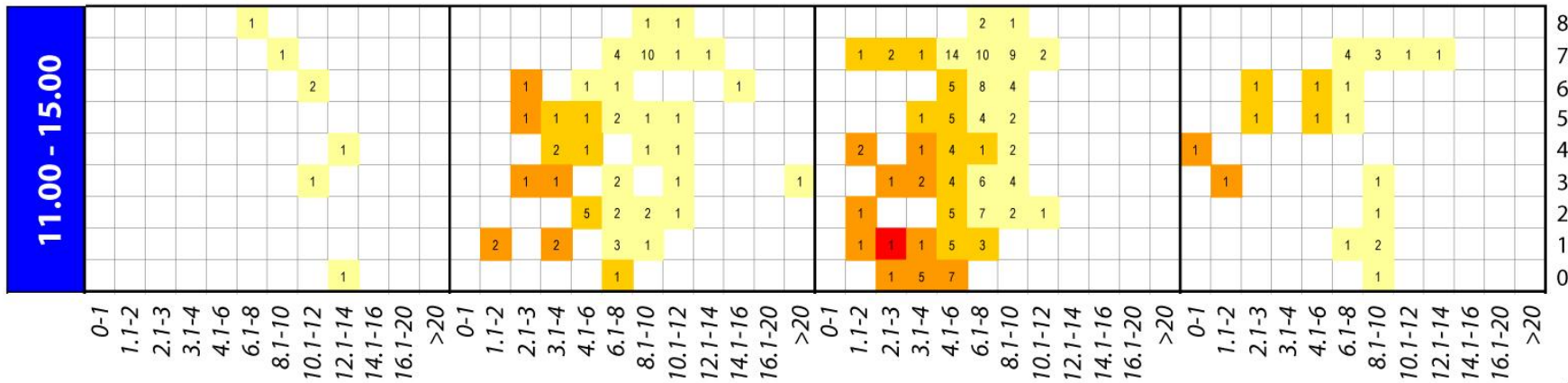


# Comparison of top-decile dispersion climates from monitoring and modelling of Ferrybridge SO<sub>2</sub>, 2002-05

**MONITORING**



**MODELLING**



Wind (ms<sup>-1</sup>)

Cloud (oktas)

Pasquill-Gifford Stability classification



Convective

Hybrid

Knock-down

# Drivers: Legislation & Issues

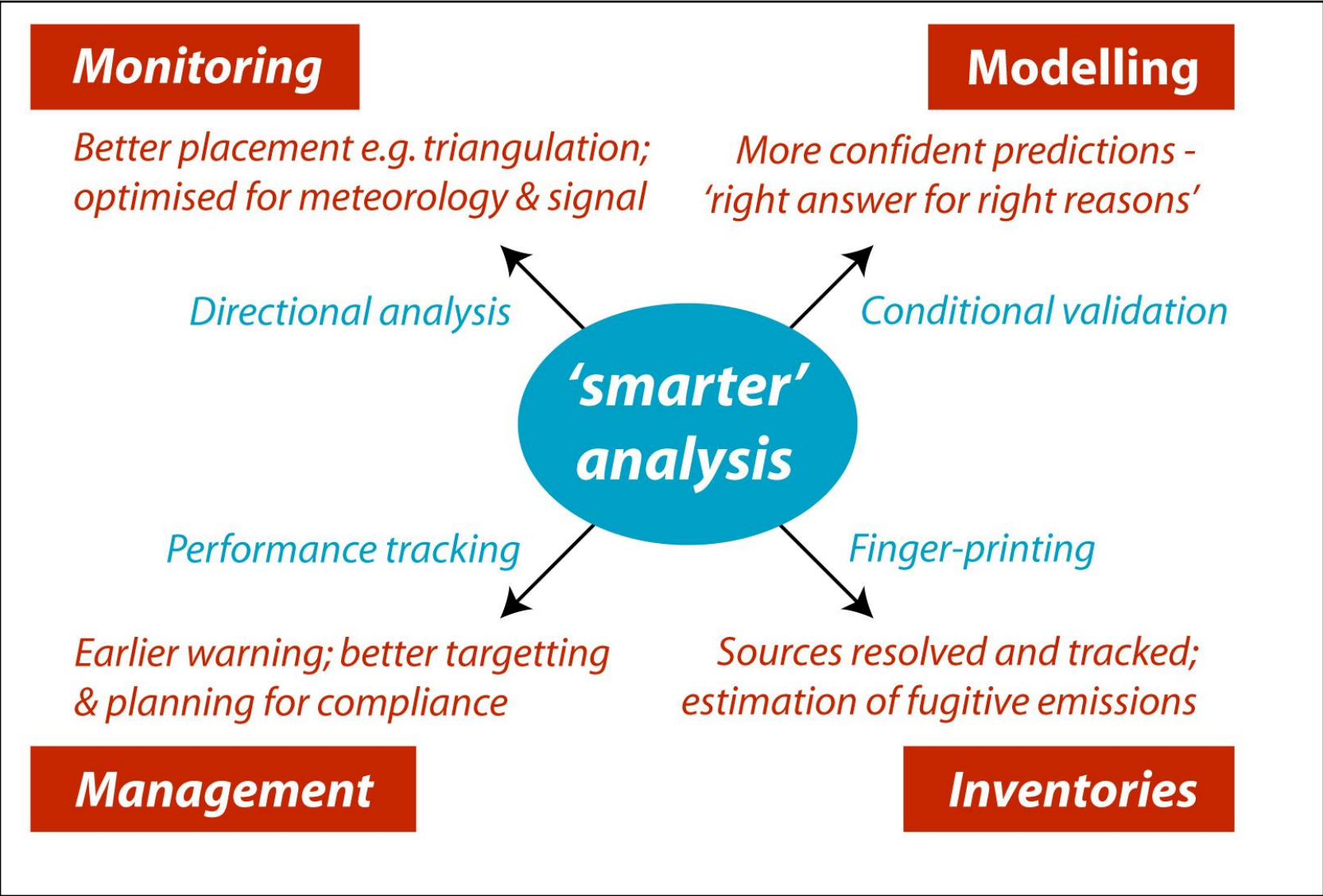
- **Tighter headroom/compliance**
  - Confirm progress
  - Explain setbacks
  - Negotiate extensions
- **Exposure reduction**
  - No-threshold pollutants
  - Wider impact patterns
  - Efficient coverage
- **Diffuse emitters**
  - Increasing % area sources
  - Fugitive impacts/controls
  - Background contributions
- **Infrastructure planning**
  - AQ-critical
  - Sustainable airsheds/transport
  - Source-specific performance



# Requirements for 'Smarter' Analysis

- **Accessible & Systematic methods**
- **Shared & auditable software e.g. 'R'**
- **Case studies showing added value**
- **Software**
  - Data inspection
  - Statistics & trends
  - Plotting & reporting
- **Cases**
  - Decision support
  - Source performance
  - Intervention & policies
- **Uptake partnership: 'developers' & 'users'**
- **Smarter Networks: AQ & Meteorology**

# Conclusions (1): Benefits of 'Smarter' AQ Analysis



## Conclusions (2): Beneficiaries

- Policy makers - Defra; EC
- Regulators - EA; LAs
- Industries - Steel; Power
- Planners - Roads; Airports
- Env. Groups - NGOs; Residents
- Public - Health; Life Quality

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