

The Project for the Sustainable Development of Heathrow: Model Intercomparison Study

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Outline

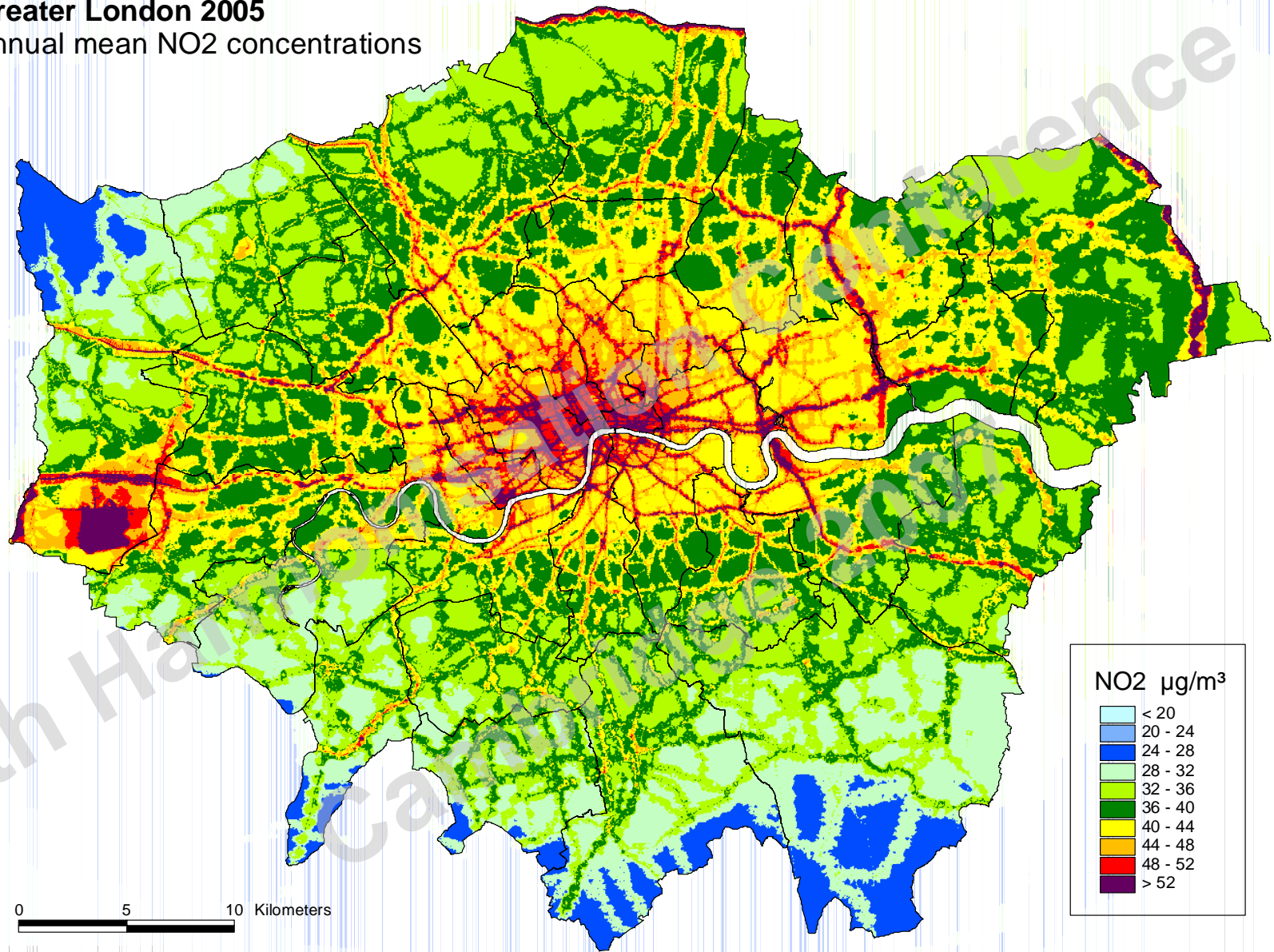
- Background and why
- Model intercomparison study
- Results
- Where are we now? Reflections...
- Conclusions

Background and why

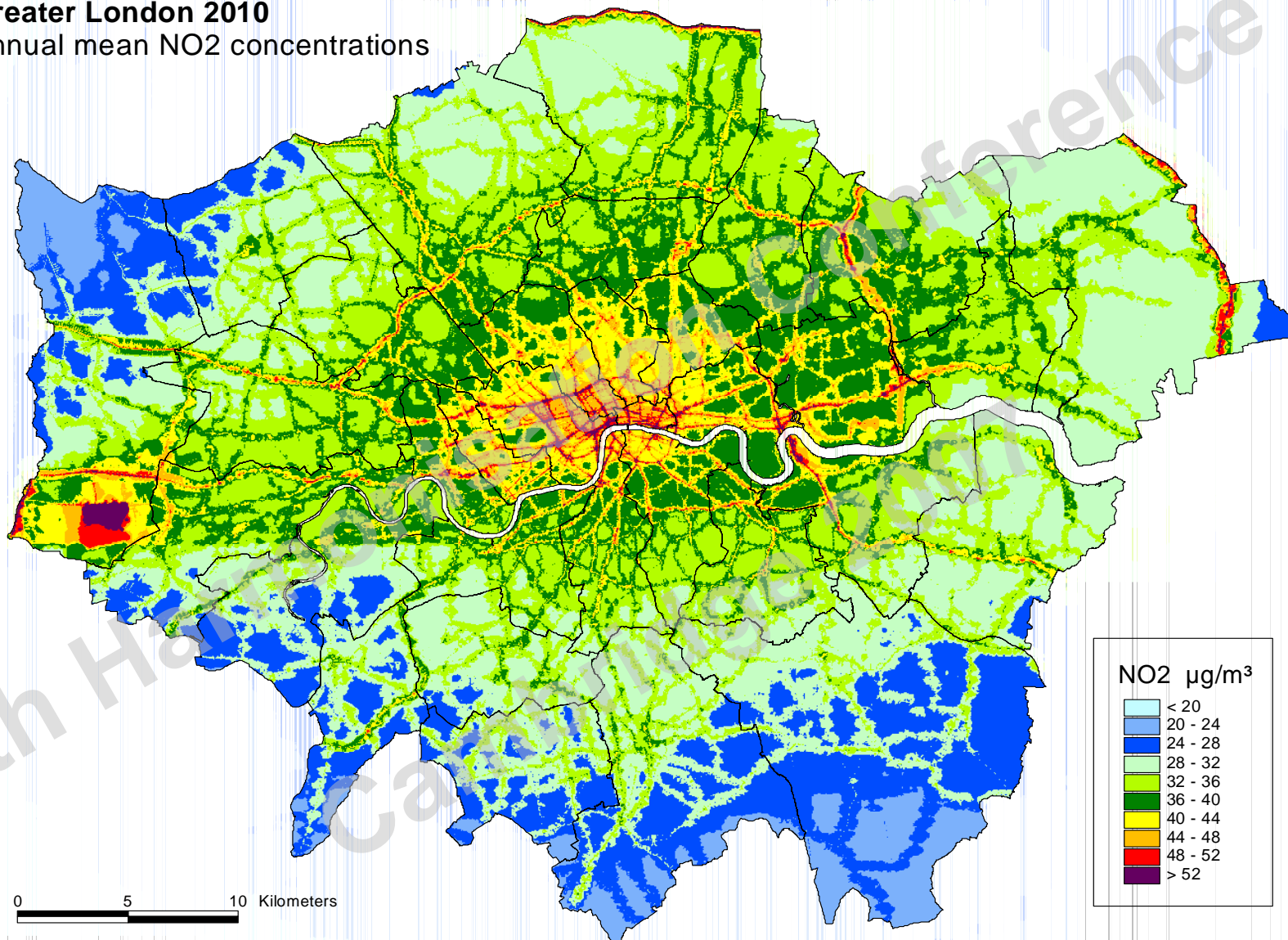
Pollutant	Monitored	Concentration	Enforced by
NO ₂	Annual Mean	40 µg/m ³	1st Jan 2010
	1 Hour Mean	200 µg/m ³ (18 times)	1st Jan 2010
PM ₁₀	Annual Mean	40 µg/m ³	2005
	24 Hour Mean	50 µg/m ³ (35 times)	2005
Ozone	Daily max 8 Hour Mean	100 µg/m ³ (10 times)	2005

UK/EU METRICS

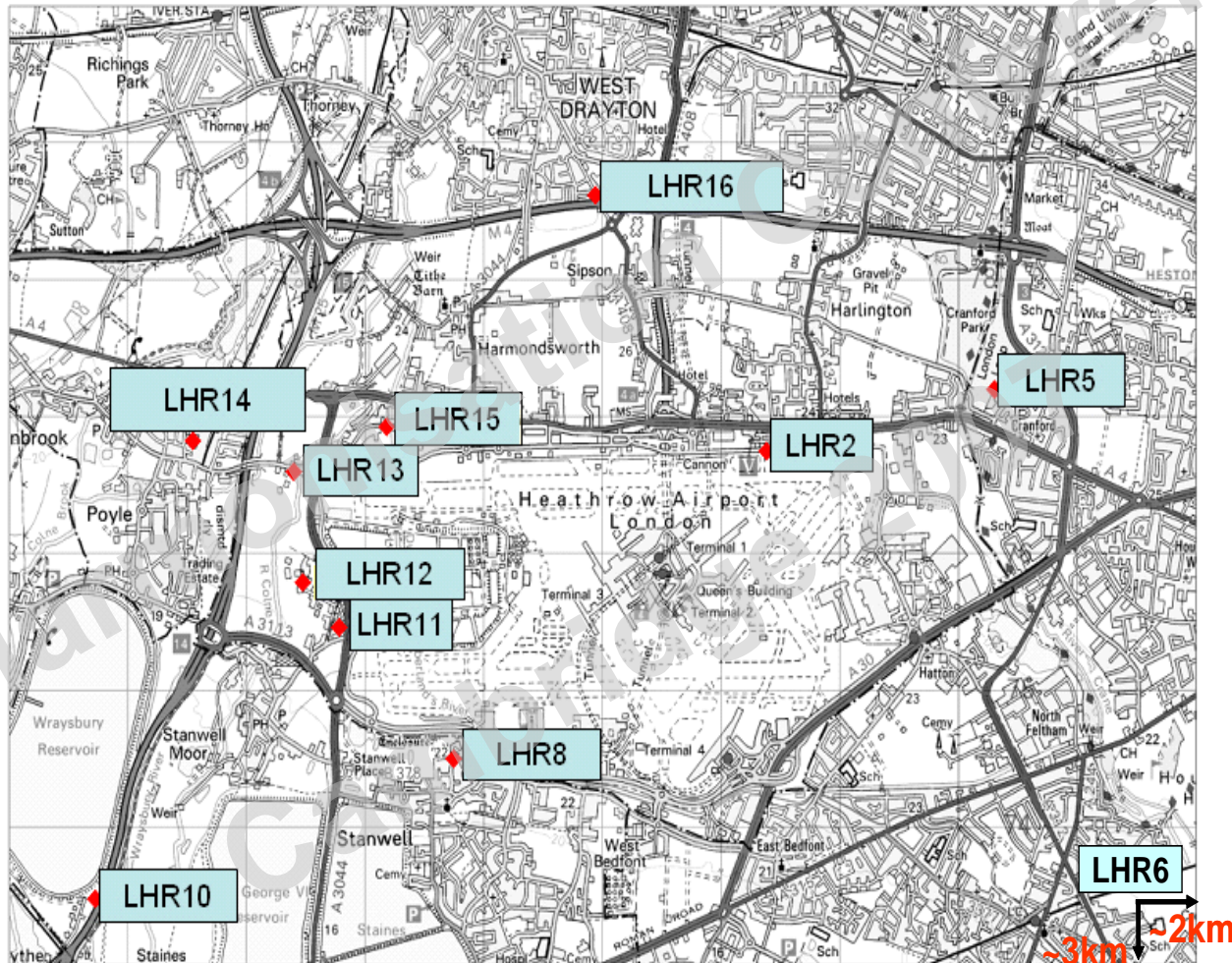
Greater London 2005
Annual mean NO₂ concentrations



Greater London 2010
Annual mean NO₂ concentrations



Background and why



MONITORING SITES NEAR HEATHROW

Background and why

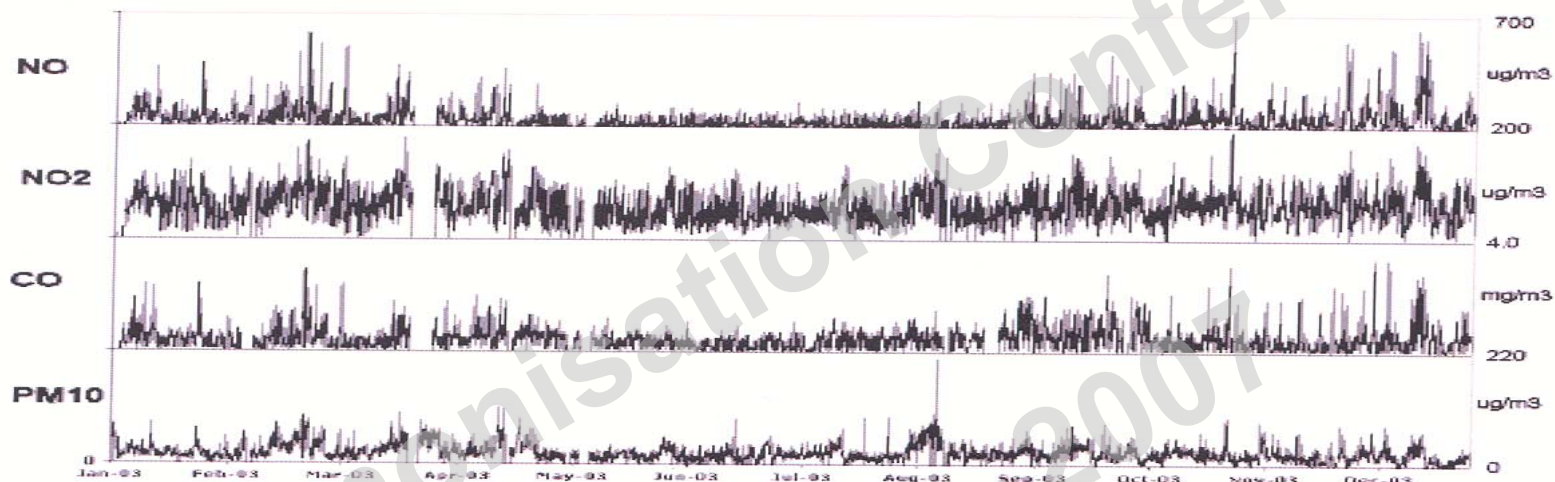


Figure 4. Time Series of Hourly Averaged Concentrations at LHR2 – 2003

Table 5. Monthly Average Air Pollutant Concentrations at LHR2 and Harlington, 2003

	LHR2											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
NO $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	59	68	54	43	21	23	26	29	53	59	59	87
NO ₂ $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	57	67	65	63	47	47	49	57	64	63	63	64
NO _x $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	147	171	148	128	79	82	89	102	146	153	154	197
CO mgm^{-3}	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
PM ₁₀ $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (TEOM)	21	31	30	29	17	18	21	31	27	23	21	21

WHITE PAPER "THE FUTURE OF AIR TRANSPORT" DECEMBER 2003

- Government support for third runway at Heathrow if compliance with air quality limits can be met
- Timing 2015-2020
- Action to be taken to tackle NO₂ problem
- Government would institute a programme of action to consider how these conditions can be met
- This commitment carried forward through project for the sustainable development of Heathrow (PSDH)

PROJECT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HEATHROW (PSDH)

Three panels of air quality-related experts:

- **Dispersion modelling**
- Monitoring of air pollution
- Emission source data

- Each panel balanced membership
- Human health related air quality standards
- Primary focus on annual average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide NO₂ and secondly by particulate matter PM₁₀
- PSDH report from DfT July 2006, submitted to parliament July 19 2006; openly available

Model Intercomparison

PANEL 1: Modelling

- What is current status of airport modelling?
- Is this adequate for making predictions of consequence?
- Model quality (fitness-for-purpose) and its communication
- How might the model quality be improved?
- Centred around a model intercomparison based on the year 2002 for which emissions inventories existed and extensive monitoring data was available

Models employed

- ADMS AIRPORT
 - EDMS
 - LASPORT
 - AEA/NETCEN
 - ENV RES GROUP ERG
KINGS COLLEGE LONDON
- ADMS-URBAN
 - AERMOD
 - LASAT
 - USES ADMS3 AS A KERNEL
 - LONDON TOOLKIT AIRPORT
MODEL
- ❖ These have similar components but with some slight differences e.g. initial sigma.
 - ❖ Some phenomena included in some models but not in others e.g. buoyant plume rise, vortex driven descent

EMISSIONS AND DISPERSION MODELLING SYSTEM (EDMS)

- From US Federal Aviation Administration
- Comprehensive model - integrated emission database for large variety of aircrafts + AERMOD dispersion model
- Comprehensive list of most types of APU/GSE's in US
- Data input requirements are different from those currently in use in the UK (Europe)

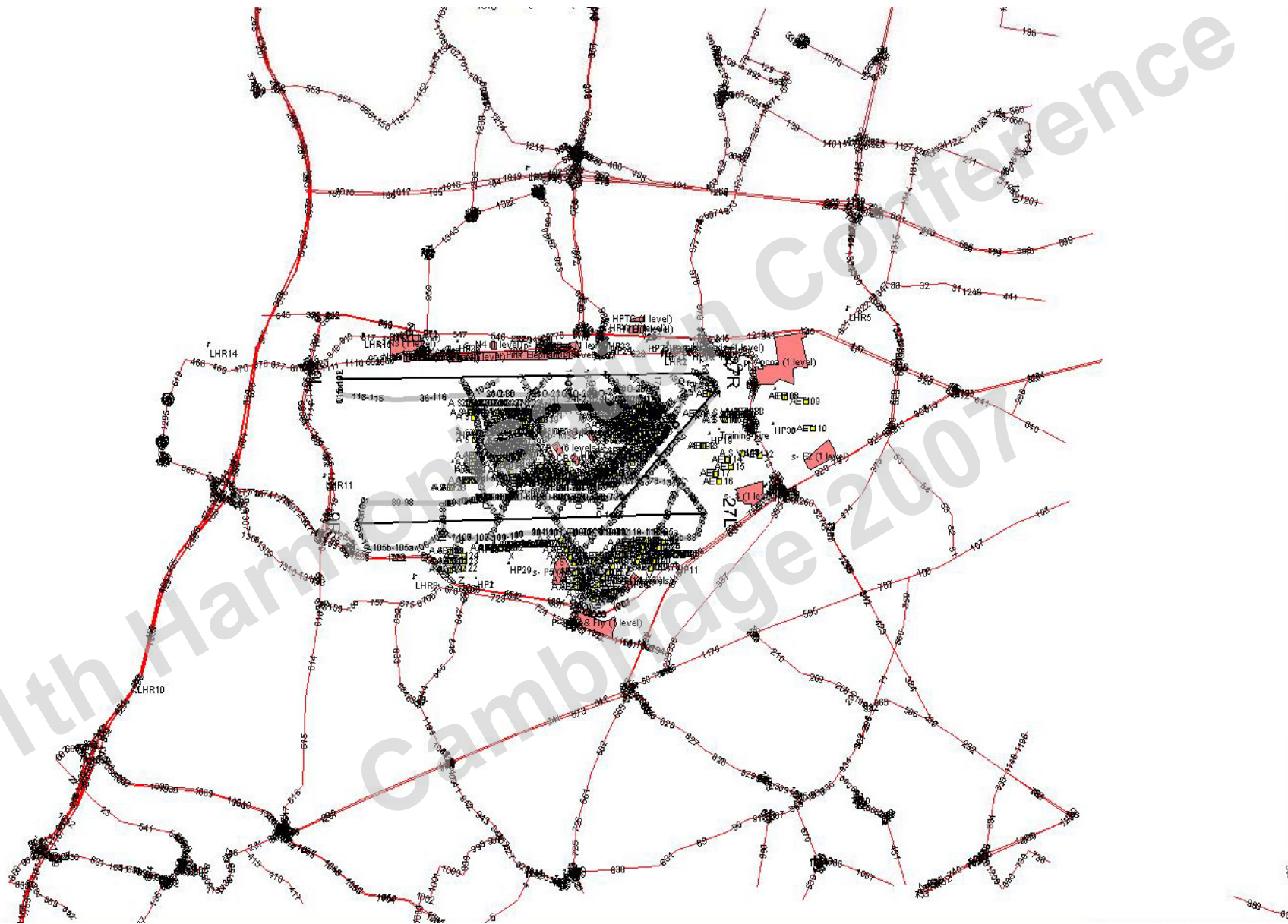
Met data: EDMS requires upper level measurements

All sources require extra data than currently available

Workarounds are currently necessary

EDMS Simulation setup

- Roads cut down network (from CERC)
- Airport layout from Heathrow Inventory (2002)
- Buildings not modelled explicitly
- Aircrafts from Heathrow Inventory (2002)
- Meteorology modified (2002) data set. Roughness length of 0.5 m to compensate for not modelling buildings. Sensitivity tests with different roughness length values.
- Background from relevant monitoring sites
- Other from Heathrow Inventory (2002)



Further comments on EDMS

- NO₂ IS NOT PREDICTED BY THE MODEL
- EDMS IS INTENDED FOR OPERATIONAL USE AT A PARTICULAR AIRPORT - ONCE SET UP IT IS PROBABLY STRAIGHT FORWARD TO USE
- LOW COST (AVAILABLE FOR \$50)
- LIMITED INTEGRATED GRAPHIC TOOLS
- RUN TIME INCREASES SUBSTANTIALLY WITH THE NUMBER OF RECEPTORS (7 DAYS FOR ~ 800 RECEPTORS ON A PENTIUM 4 PROCESSOR AND 1GB RAM)

Emission Inventory

	Estimated airport-related annual NO _x emissions for 2002 (tonnes/year)	EDMS NO _x modelled emissions (tonnes/year)
AIRCRAFTS (all modes)	4459.2	4460
APU/GSE	312.2	314.5
Engine testing	8.6	16.5
Airside vehicles	236.8	237.3
Car parks and taxis	26.4	23.6
Heating plant	178.8	178.6
Fire training ground	0.14	0.14
Network non-airport road vehicles*	2750.3	2619.2
Airport roads*	902	900

* Only around 350 roads with about 1300 links explicitly modelled. All remaining roads were treated as background;

* Modelled as an area source

Background concentrations for NO_x, NO₂, and PM₁₀

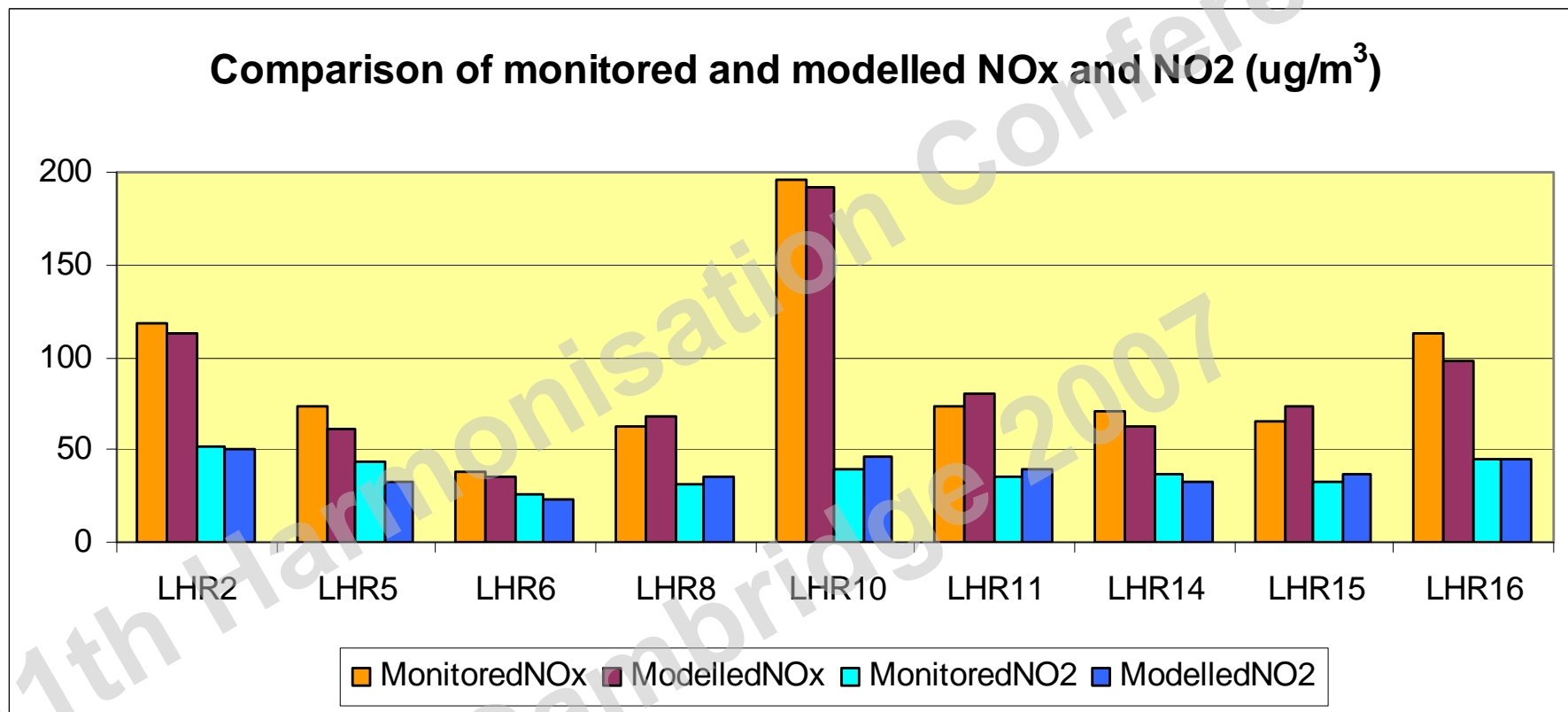
		2002
NO _x as NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Annual average	31
	Maximum hourly average	592
	99.79 th percentile	348
NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Annual average	19
	Maximum hourly average	134
	99.79 th percentile	103
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Annual average	26
	Maximum hourly average	130
	90.41 st percentile of 24 hour averages	54
	98.08 th percentile of 24 hour averages	80

Results

Receptor ID	NO _x (µg/m ³)		NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	
	Monitored	Modelled	Monitored	Modelled
LHR2	118.9	113.4	52.0	50.2
LHR5	73.1	61.1	43.2	32.8
LHR6	38.6	35.9	25.3	22.7
LHR8	62.8	67.8	31.7	35.2
LHR10	196.1	191.2	39.1	46.8*
LHR11	73.3	80.8	35.6	39.8
LHR14	70.4	62.4	36.1	33.3
LHR15	65.7	73.9	32.1	37.4
LHR16	112.9	98.2	45.2	45.4

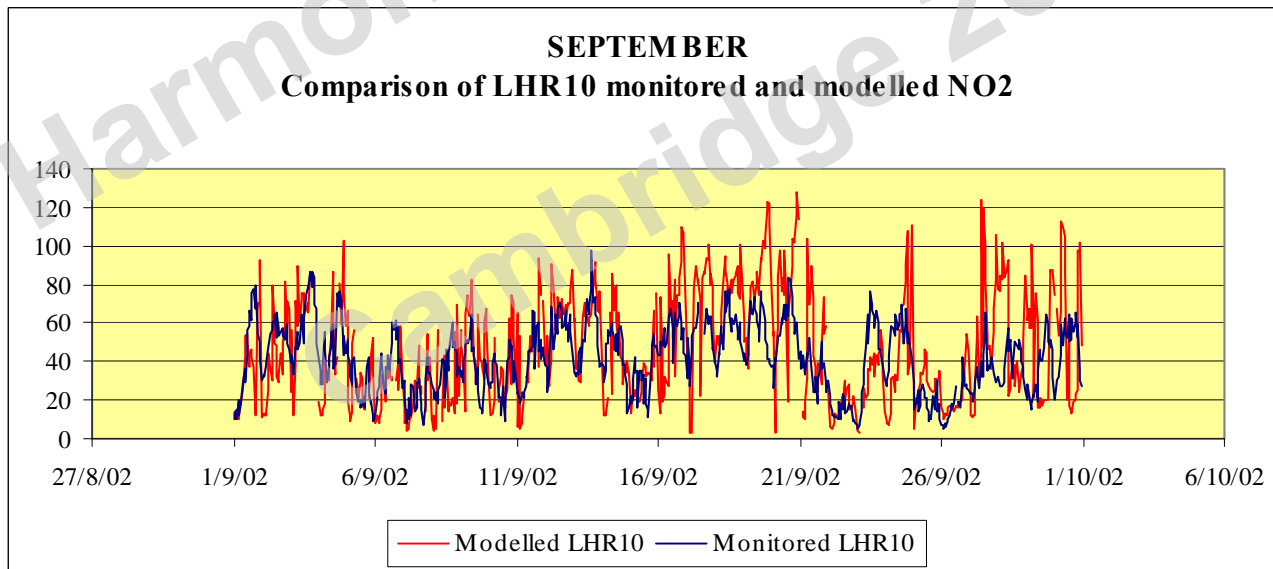
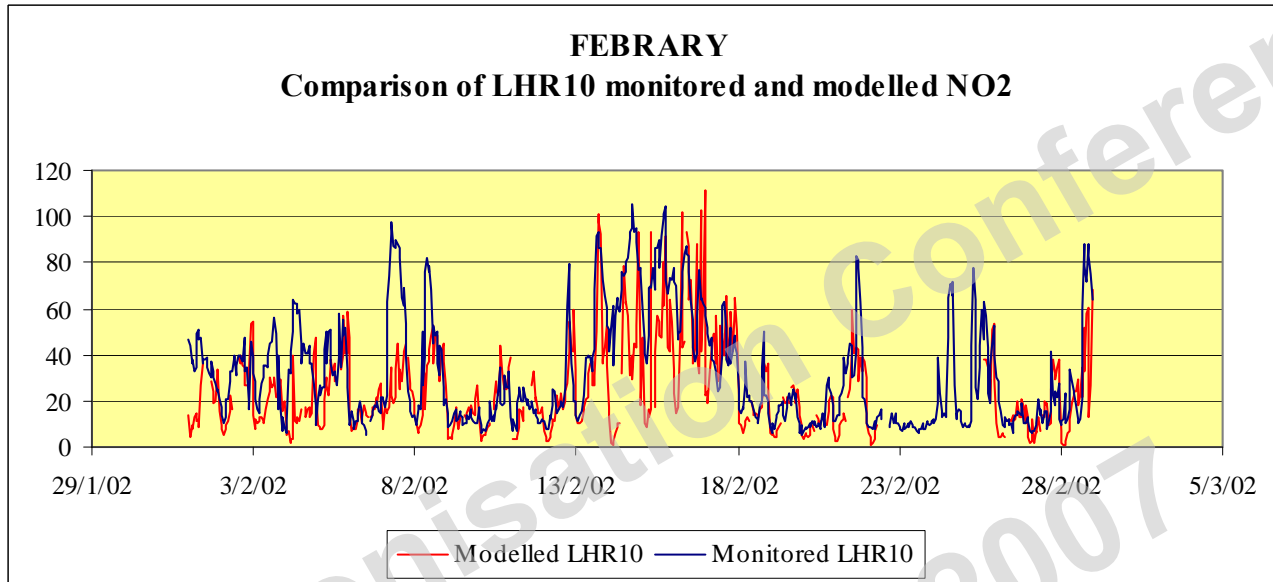
COMPARISON OF ANNUAL AVERAGE MODELLED AND MONITORED CONCENTRATIONS

Results



COMPARISON OF ANNUAL AVERAGE MODELLED AND MONITORED CONCENTRATIONS

NO₂ TIME SERIES FOR LHR10



RMS Error for Annual Mean NO₂ Predictions

Model/Group	RMS error ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	RMS error without the M25 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Netcen	14.5	6.7
Cambridge University	5.2	4.8
CERC	8.5	4.1
ERG	16.9	4.6
MMU	5.9	5.3

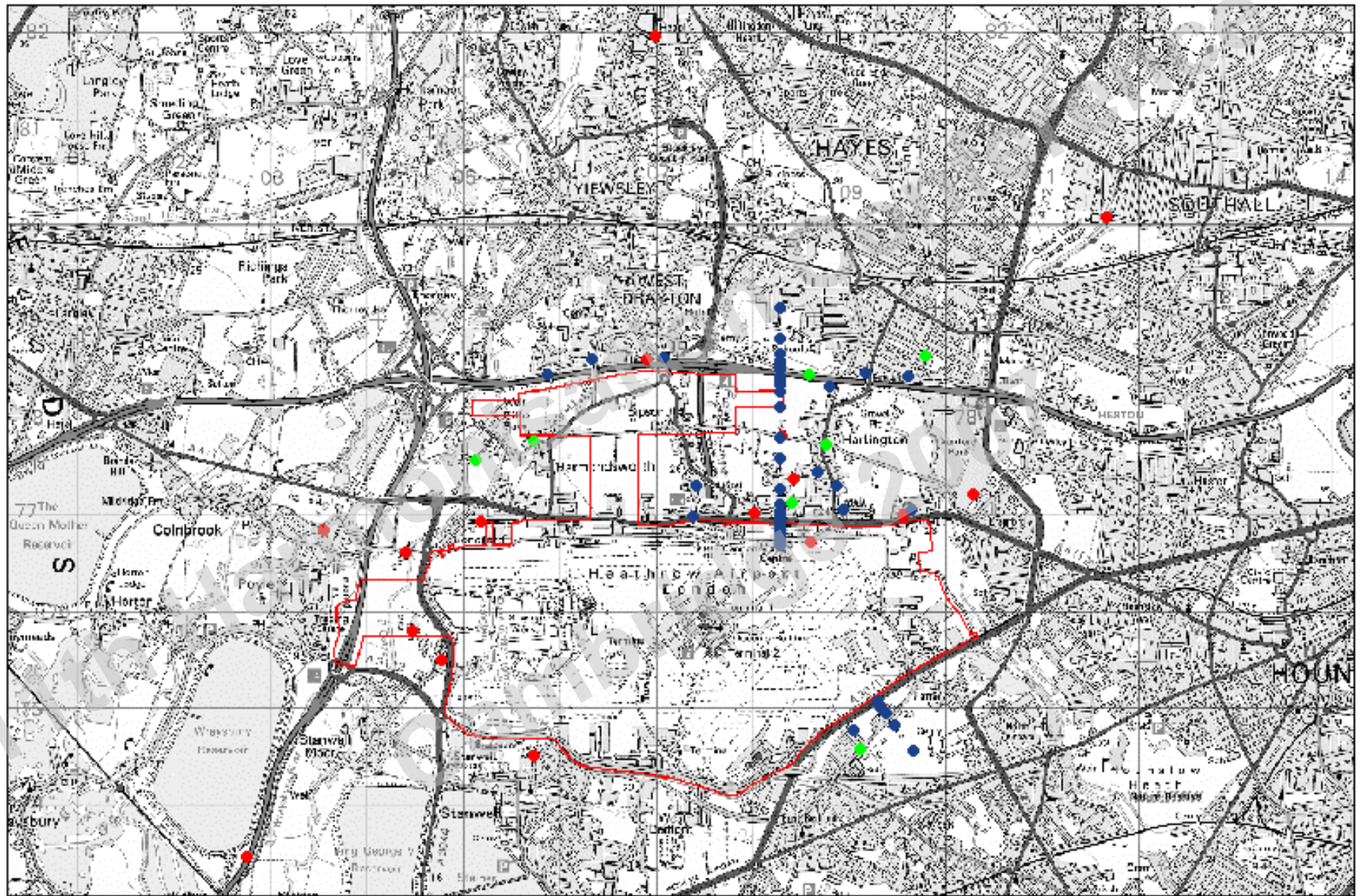
Results

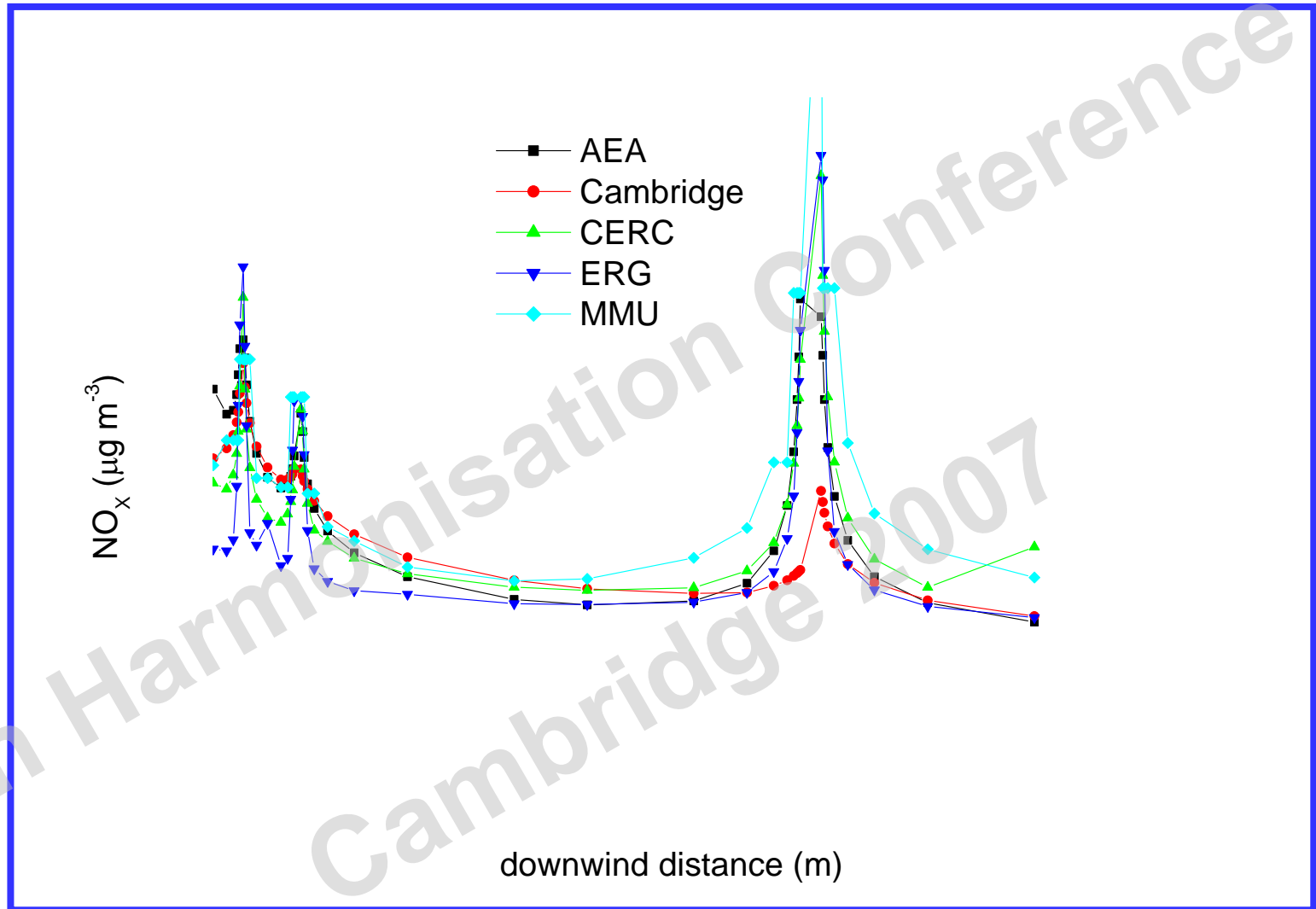
Receptor ID	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)		Modelled (without background)	Background
	Monitored	Modelled (total)		
LHR2	27.7	27.4	1.4	26.0
LHR5	22.9	26.4	0.4	26.0
LHR8	19.1	26.5	0.5	26.0
LHR10	29.9	29.0	3.0	26.0
LHR11	27.4	26.6	0.6	26.0
LHR12	22.6	26.1	0.1	26.0
LHR13	25.8	26.5	0.5	26.0
LHR14	24.0	26.3	0.3	26.0
LHR15	19.0	26.5	0.5	26.0
LHR16	24.4	26.8	0.8	26.0

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL AVERAGE MODELLED AND MONITORED CONCENTRATIONS

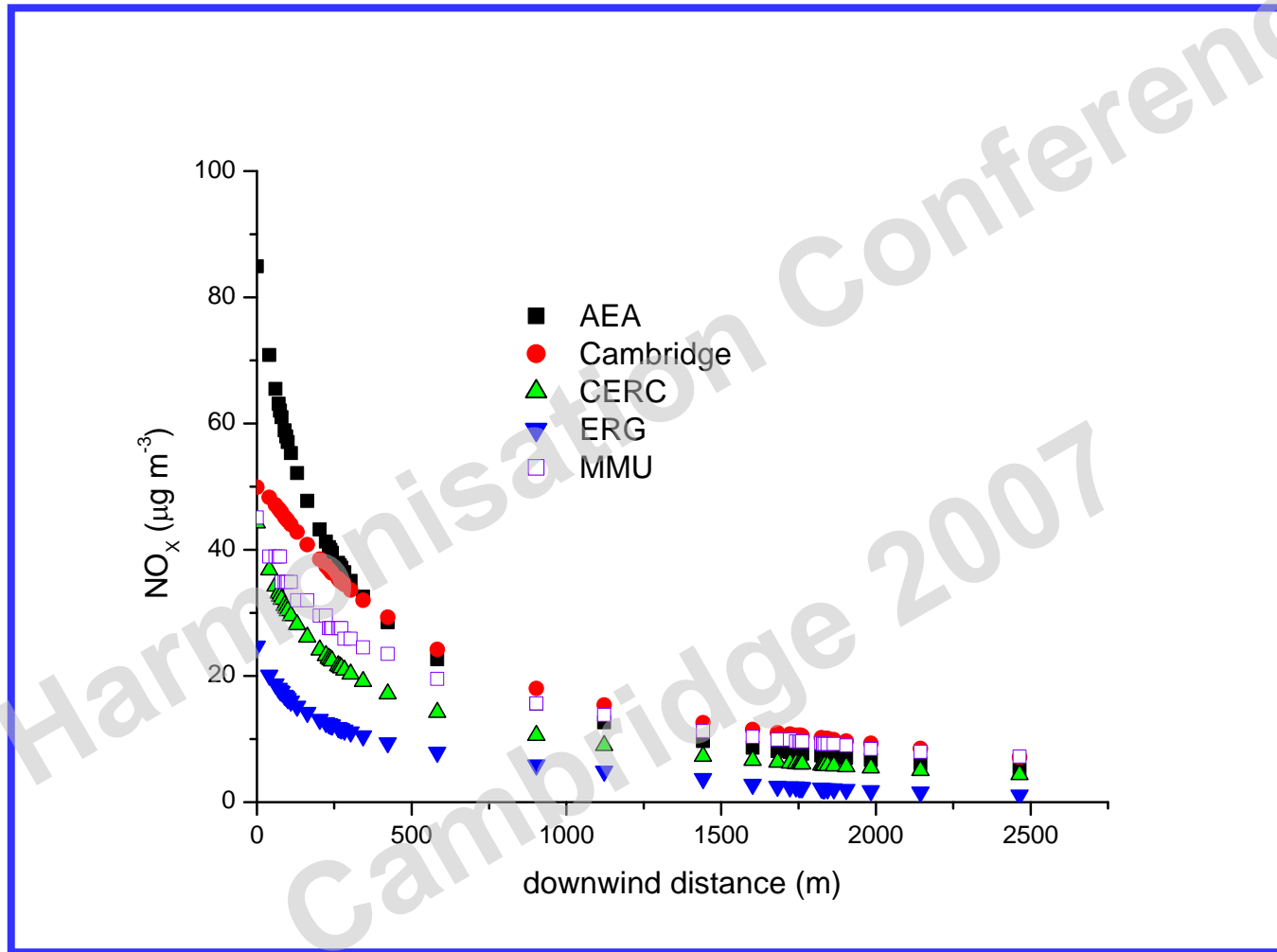
Source Apportionment

Receptor ID	NO _x – All Modelled Sources	NO _x - Aircraft	NO _x - Roadways	NO _x - Background	NO _x - Other Sources	NO _x Total	NO ₂ Total
LHR2	82.4	46.4	25.1	31.0	10.9	113.4	50.2
LHR3	15.1	3.6	10.6	31.0	0.9	46.1	27.0
LHR4	42.3	17.0	21.3	31.0	3.9	73.3	37.2
LHR5	30.1	8.6	19.4	31.0	2.1	61.1	32.8
LHR6	4.9	0.9	3.7	31.0	0.3	35.9	22.7
LHR7	56.8	18.8	33.5	31.0	4.5	87.8	42.1
LHR8	36.8	17.4	16.8	31.0	2.6	67.8	35.2
LHR10	160.2	2.4	157.3	31.0	0.5	191.2	71.9
LHR11	49.8	12.9	35.2	31.0	1.7	80.8	39.8
LHR12	46.1	8.7	36.0	31.0	1.4	77.1	38.5
LHR13	63.9	6.1	56.6	31.0	1.2	94.9	44.4
LHR14	31.4	4.0	26.6	31.0	0.8	62.4	33.3
LHR15	42.9	9.2	31.8	31.0	1.9	73.9	37.4
LHR16	67.2	7.6	57.4	31.0	2.2	98.2	45.4
LHR17	19.3	2.6	16.0	31.0	0.6	50.3	28.7
LHR18	38.3	15.2	18.9	31.0	4.2	69.3	35.8
LHR19	45.5	21.4	18.3	31.0	5.8	76.5	38.3

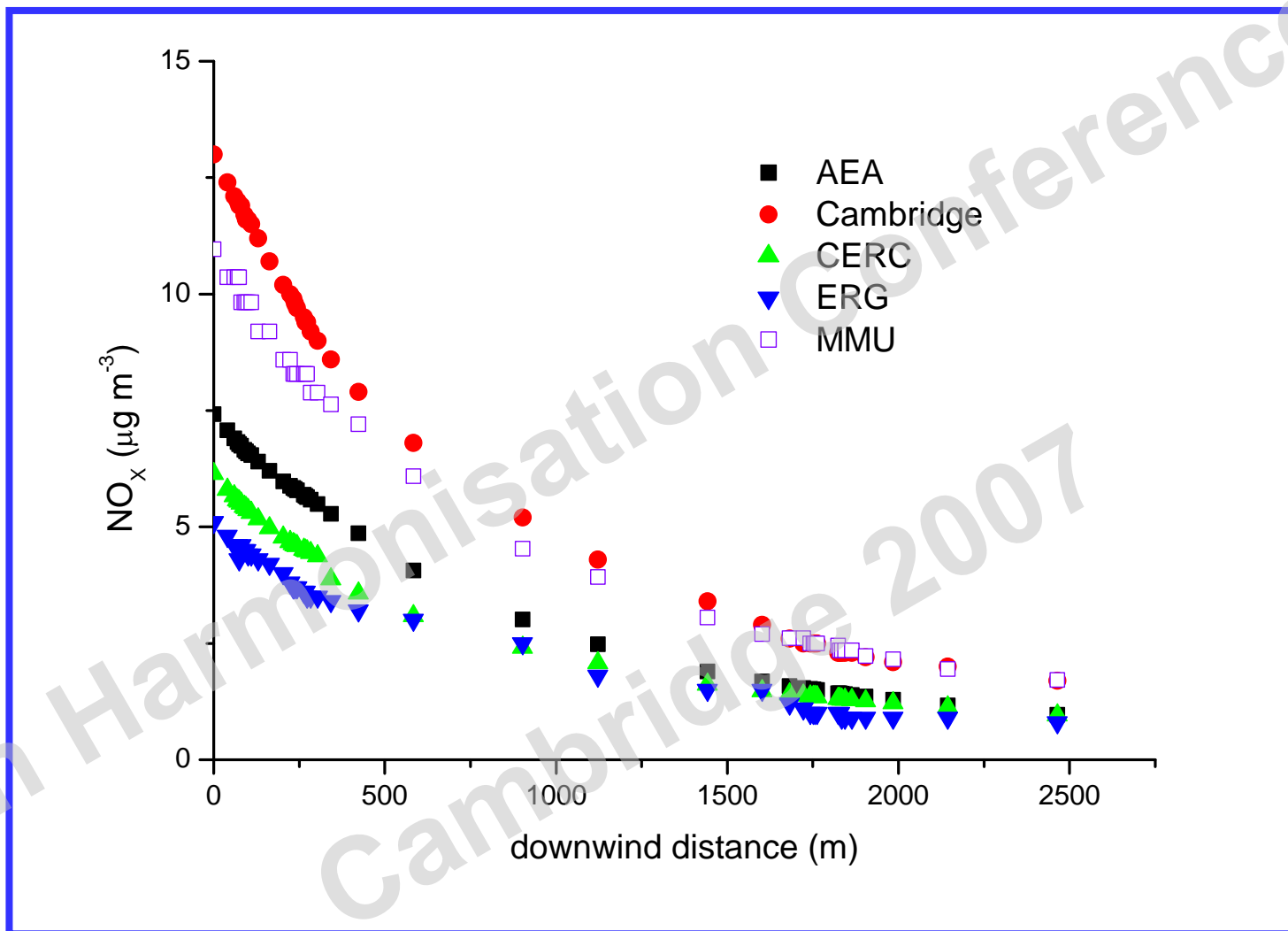




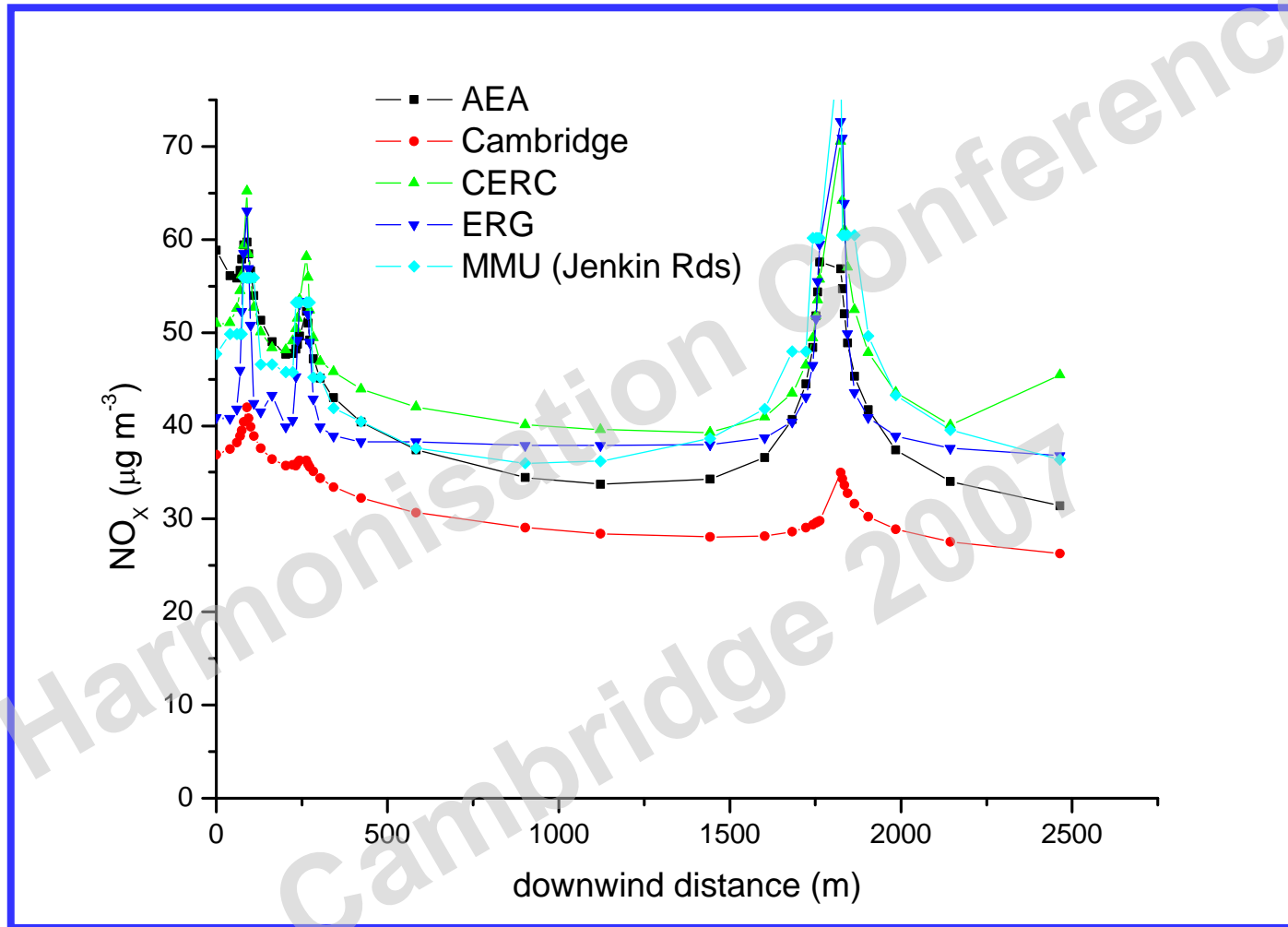
TOTAL NO_x



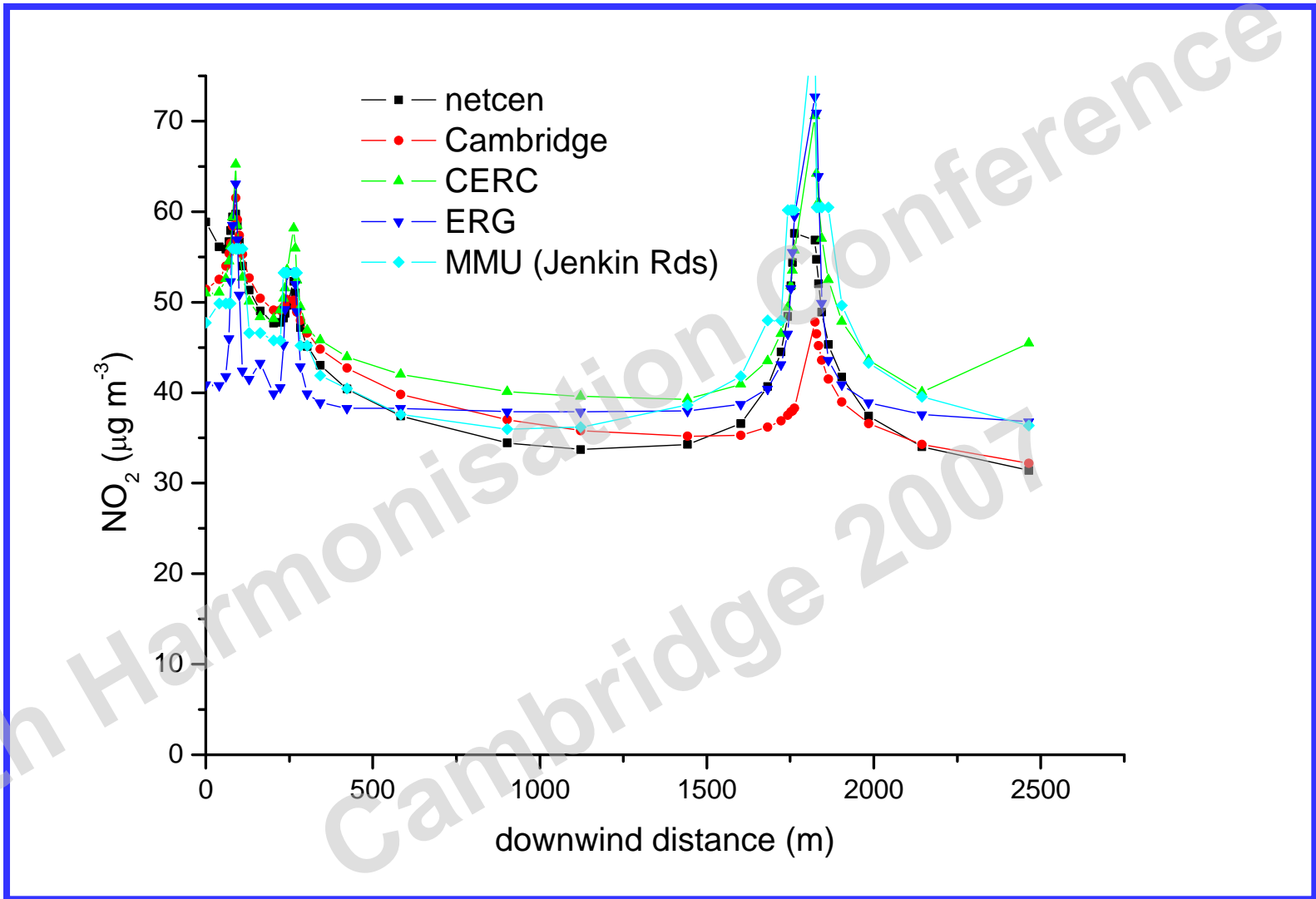
AIRCRAFT NO_x



NON-AIRCRAFT, AIRPORT RELATED NO_x

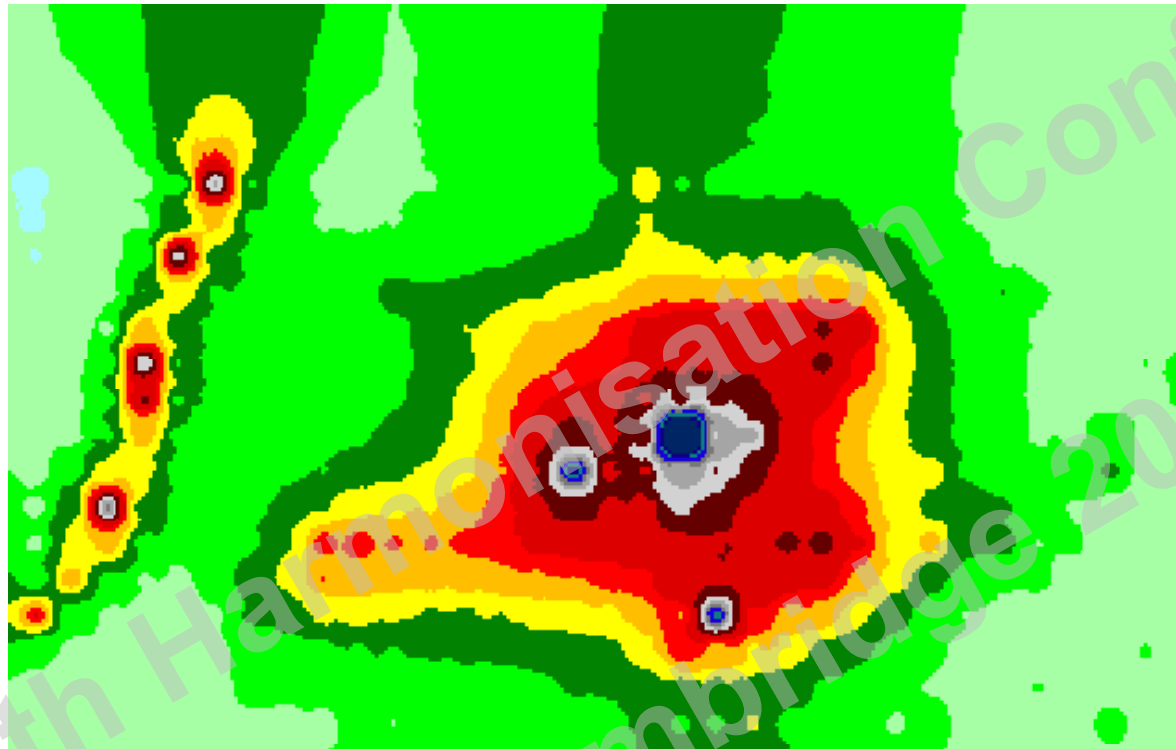


ALL VEHICLES ROADS NO_x (NOT JUST AIRPORT RELATED TRAFFIC)

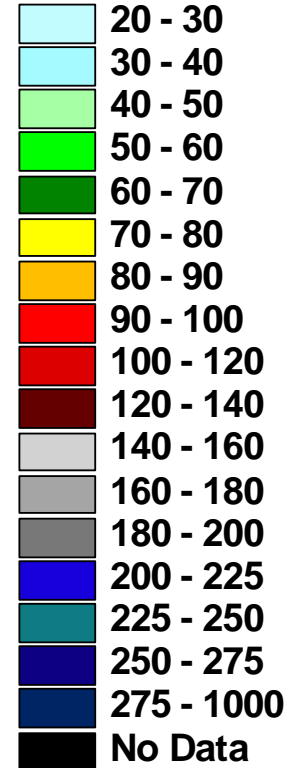


TOTAL NO₂ ; ANNUAL AVERAGE

EDMS TOTAL NO_x

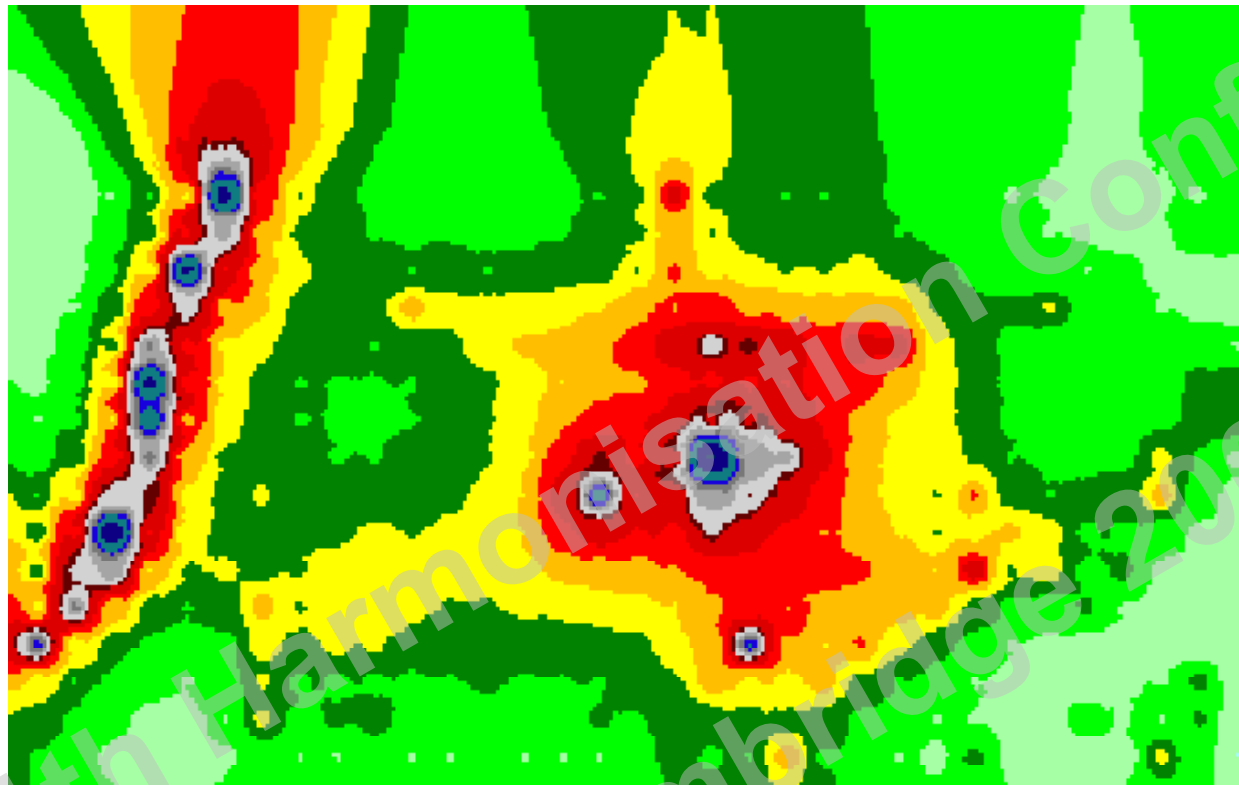


Total Nox ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)



0 2 4 6 Kilometers

EDMS TOTAL NO₂



Total NO₂ (ug m⁻³)

20 - 24

24 - 28

28 - 32

32 - 36

36 - 40

40 - 44

44 - 48

48 - 52

52 - 58

58 - 60

60 - 65

65 - 70

70 - 75

70 - 80

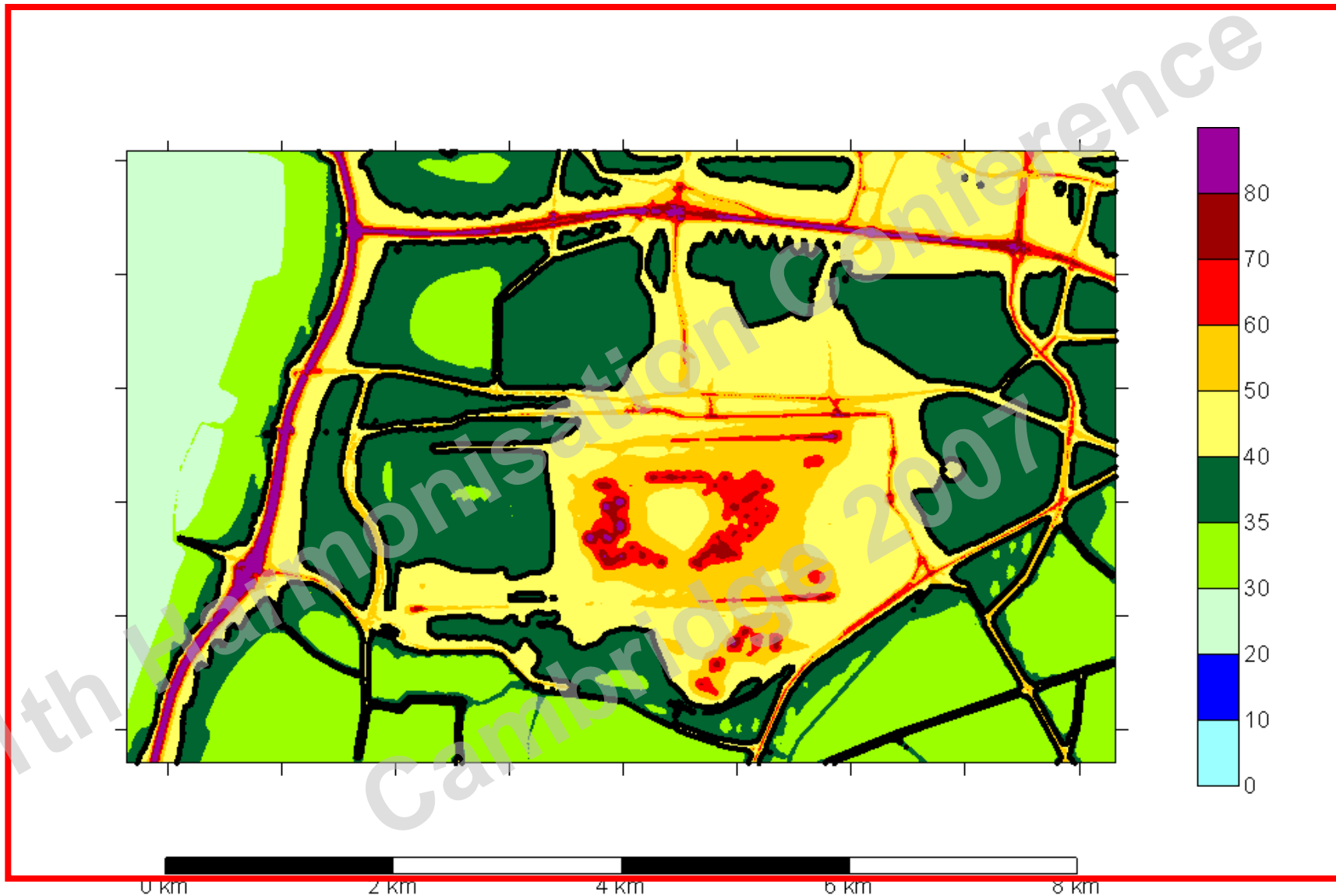
80 - 100

100 - 150

150 - 250

No Data

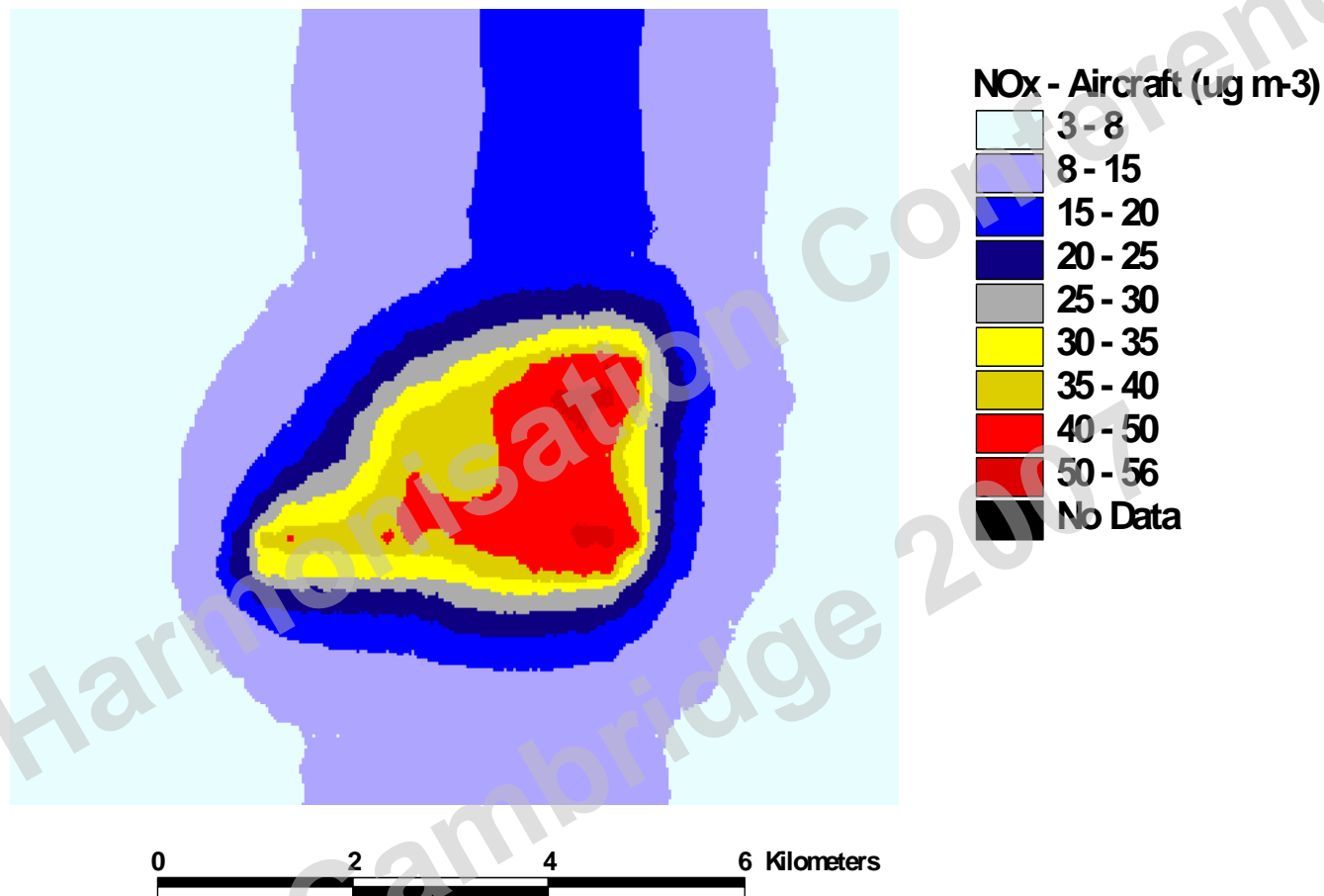
0 2 4 6 Kilometers



TOTAL NO₂

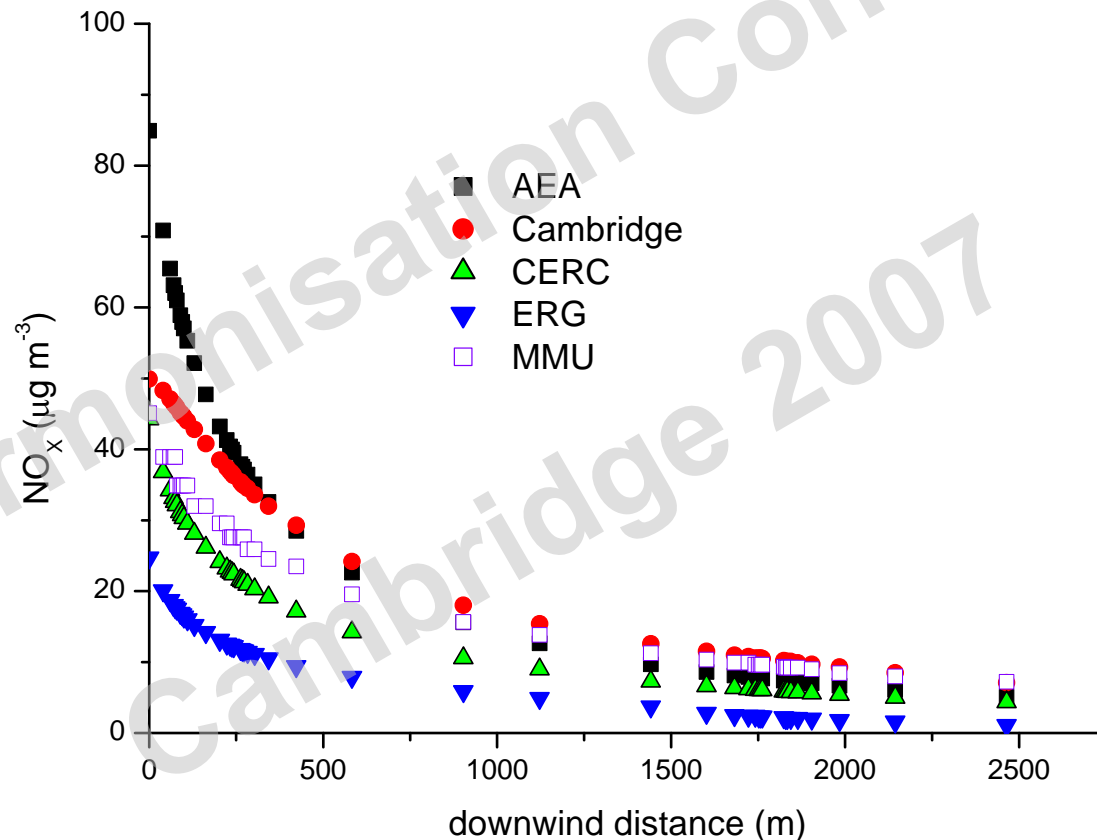
Model	% area > 40 µg/m³ NO₂
Netcen	32
Cambridge University	39
CERC	47
ERG	31
MMU	49

PREDICTED PERCENTAGE AREA > 40 µg/m³ ANNUAL AVERAGE NO₂



ANNUAL AVERAGE NO_x FROM AIRCRAFT BUT WITHOUT APU AND GSE CONTRIBUTION

Where are we now?



Aircraft NO_x contribution along the northern transect. Comparison with the other models.

Reflections

Activity

Emissions (control based on NO_x)

Dispersion/Reaction/Deposition

Concentrations (control based on NO_2)

Exposure

Health Effects

Conclusions

- Long term mean concentrations seem well-predicted and this is critical regulatory parameter for NO₂
- Note that annual mean regulatory standard is 40 µg m³. London has great difficulty in meeting this standard. This is less than half the annual mean federal regulatory standard in the US.
- We are probably looking at the wrong problem...

• **WHY?**

THANK YOU!