## Scottish Air Quality Mapping – a devolved model



Modelling & mapping of  $NO_X$ ,  $NO_2$  and  $PM_{10}$  for 2009, and projections for 2010, 2015 & 2020



Justin Lingard – March 2011

### Outline



**Overview** 

#### Modelling and mapping method

#### Model results for NO<sub>X</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>

- Base year = 2009
- Forward projections for 2010, 2015 and 2020

## Scottish air quality modelling



#### Policy advice to the Scottish Government

Brings together information from ambient measurements, emission inventories and models

#### Modelling approach

GIS-based model

#### **Outputs and reporting**

- Mapping current concentrations
- Baseline & scenario based projections
- Health impact assessment for scenarios

#### Basis for this approach

- Established, peer-reviewed approach used by Defra for modelling, mapping and reporting AQO pollutant concentrations in the UK to the Commission
- Modelling approach meets DQO set by the Commission



# Method

## **General modelling approach**



#### Maps built up from many layers, e.g.,

- Regional (interpolated from rural measurements)
- Point sources modelled using dispersion model
- · Area sources modelled using a dispersion kernel approach
- Roadside increment model

#### Scottish meteorology (RAF Leuchars)

#### 1 km grid resolutions + major urban road links

#### Seperate approaches for large and small point sources:

- Large point sources of primary pollutant emissions (>200 tonne per annum, modelled using emissions estimates from the NAEI & dispersion kernel)
- Small point sources of primary pollutant emissions (<200 tonne per annum, modelled using emissions estimates from the NAEI & the small points model)

#### Point source emissions come from SEPA database



#### **PM<sub>10</sub>: components not included in National Emissions**

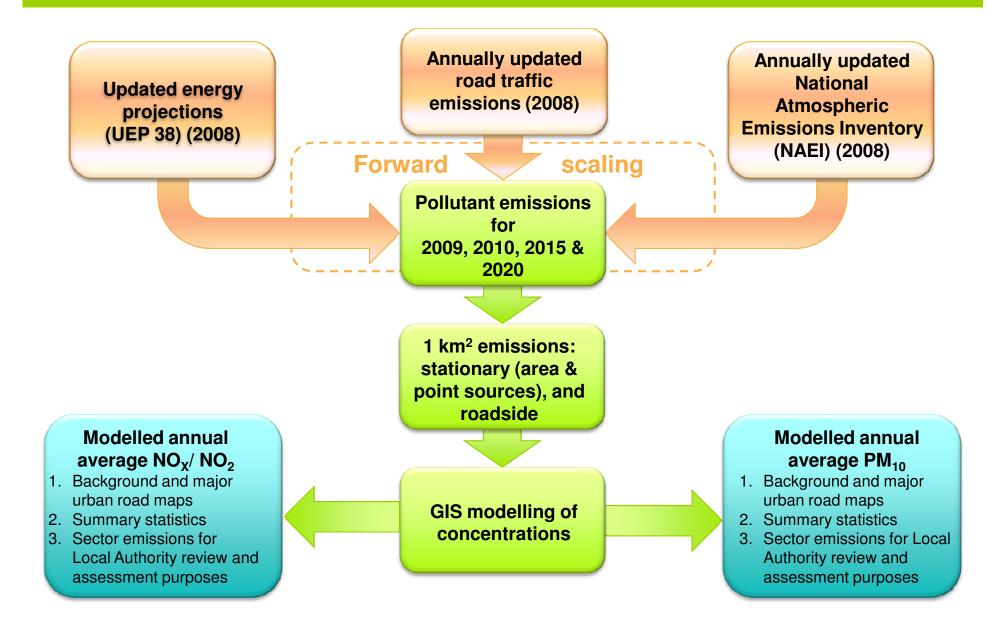
- Regional primary particles (from results from the TRACK model and emissions estimates from the NAEI and EMEP)
- Secondary inorganic aerosol (derived by interpolation and scaling of measurements of SO<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub> at rural sites)
- Secondary organic aerosol (semi-volatile organic compounds formed by the oxidation of non-methane volatile organic compounds. Estimates derived from results from the ELMO model)
- Iron and calcium rich dusts (estimated from a combination of measurements made in Birmingham and surrogate variables for the spatial distribution of the emission associated with these dusts)
- Sea salt (derived by interpolation and scaling of measurements of chloride at rural sites)

#### $NO_{\chi}/NO_{2}$

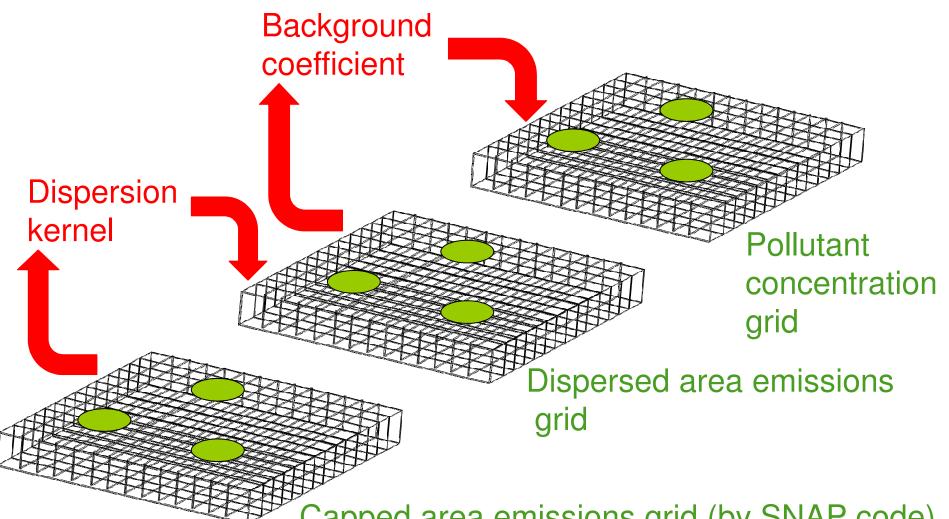
- NO<sub>2</sub> calculated from NO<sub>X</sub> using 'oxidant partitioning model' developed by Mike Jenkins (2004a &b)

#### **Modelling inputs and outputs**





## **Background primary pollutant emissions**



Capped area emissions grid (by SNAP code)

**AEA** 



Area sources (by sector) of primary pollutant emissions estimates from the NAEI

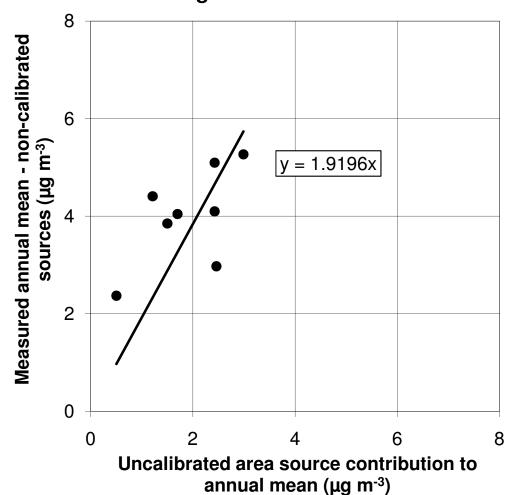
Dispersion kernel applied, emissions capped where necessary

Total background emissions =  $\Sigma$ (Area sources emissions) +  $\Sigma$ (Point source emissions) +  $\Sigma$ (Any other emissions [pollutant specific])

Primary pollutant emissions converted to a concentration

Modelled total background concentration compared against background automatic monitoring data from the SAQN to derive background coefficient





#### Background model calibration



Increment model approach: Roadside concentration =  $\Sigma$ (Background concentration) +  $\Sigma$ (Roadside increment)

Roadside increment pollutant specific  $NO_X = primary emissions from road traffic$  $PM_{10} = primary emissions from road traffic + btw$ 

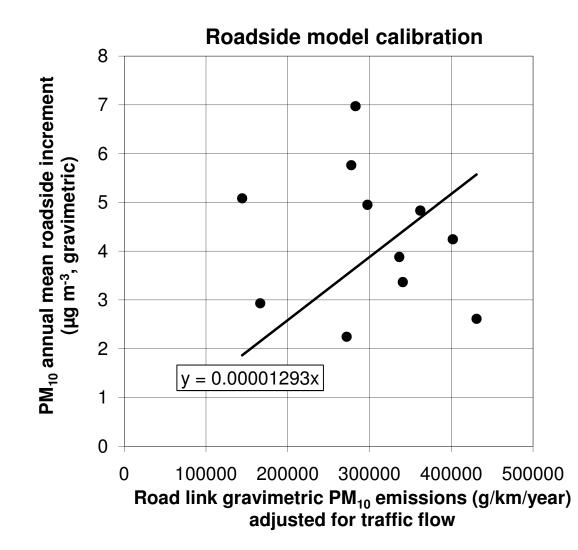
Dispersion kernel applied, emissions capped where necessary

Primary emissions calculated on the basis of vehicle flows at censusid points in close proximity to roadside monitoring sites in SAQN

Primary pollutant emissions converted to a concentration

Modelled total roadside concentration compared against roadside automatic monitoring data from the SAQN to derive roadside coefficient









Modifications since last year...

- Use of verification sites
  - Types and number of sites which are verification sites



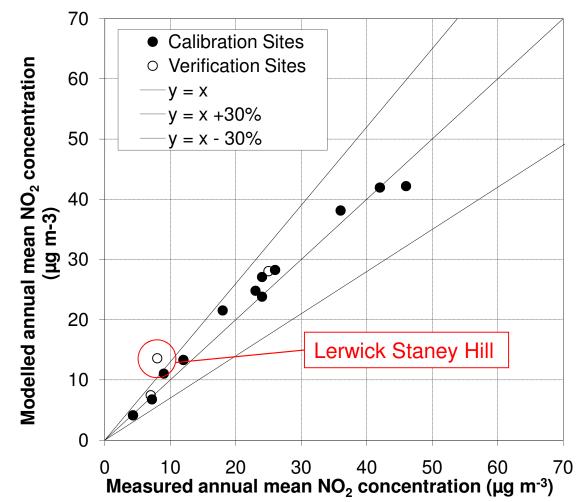
# Results



# $NO_2$

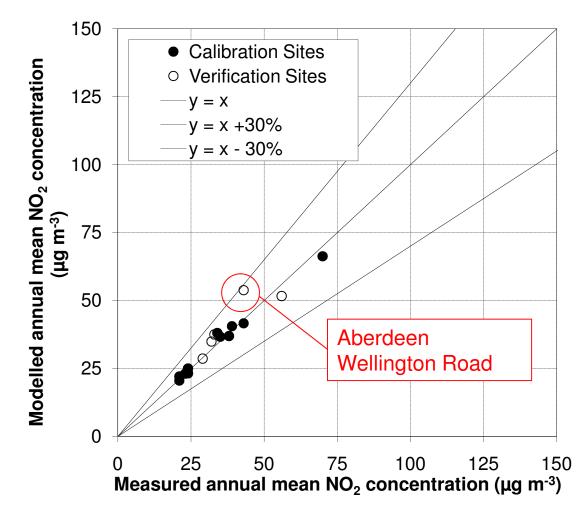




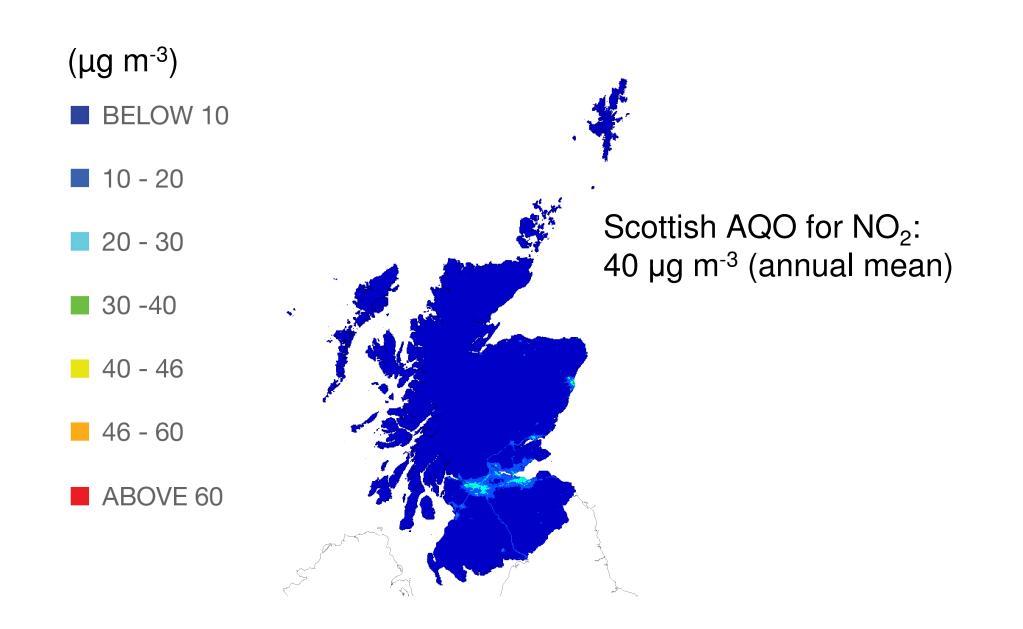




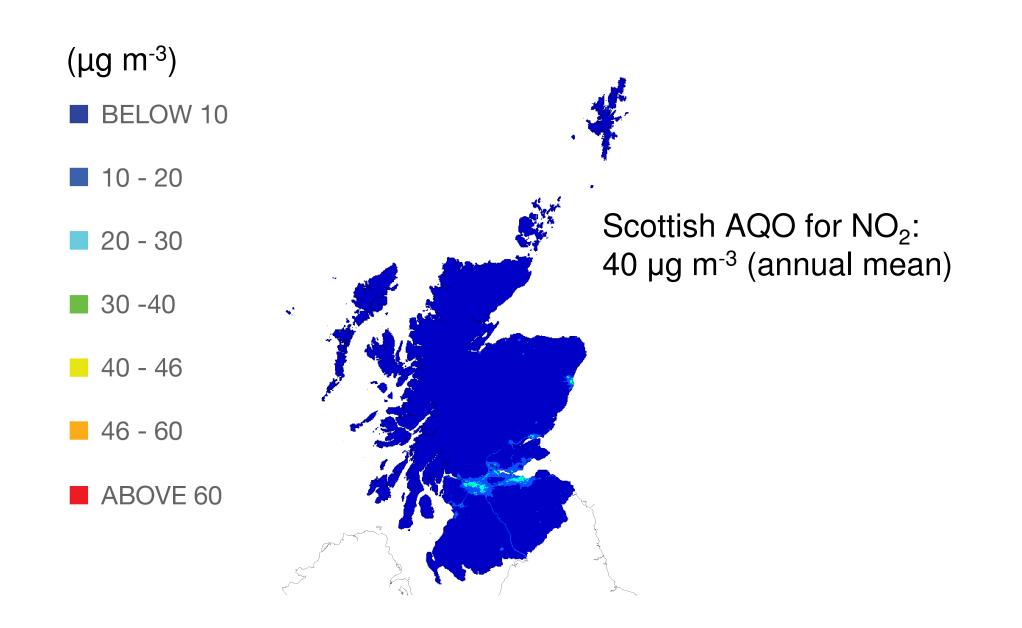
#### NO22009\_4 (NO<sub>2</sub> calculated using measured NO<sub>x</sub>)



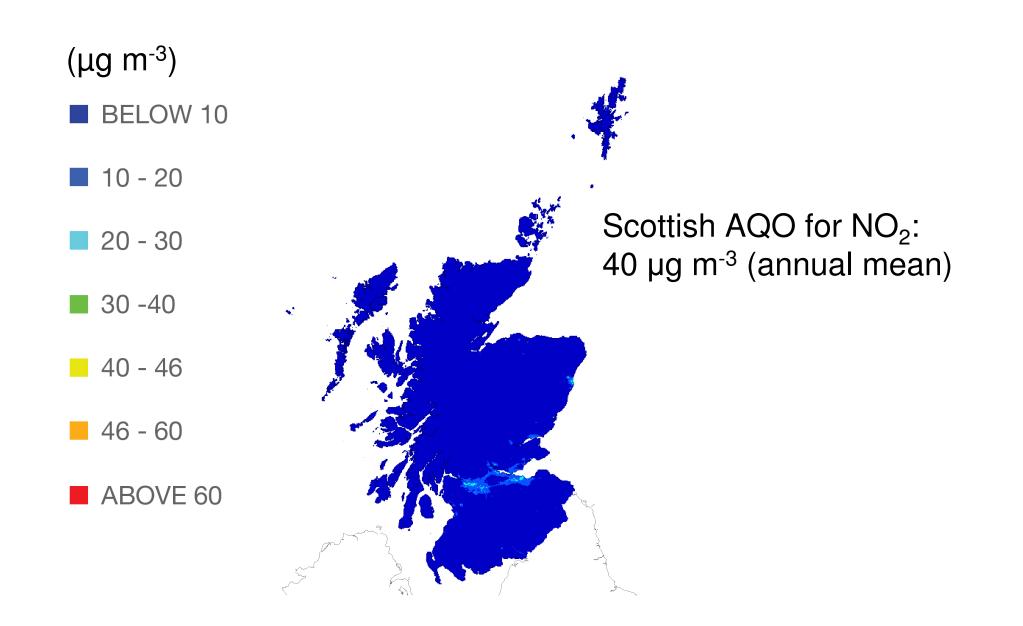




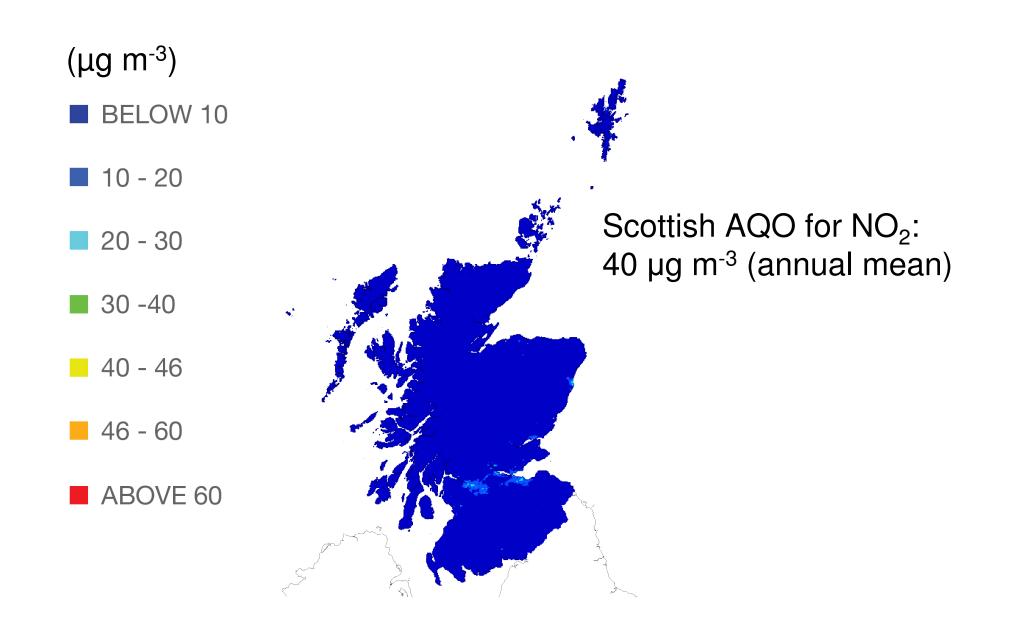






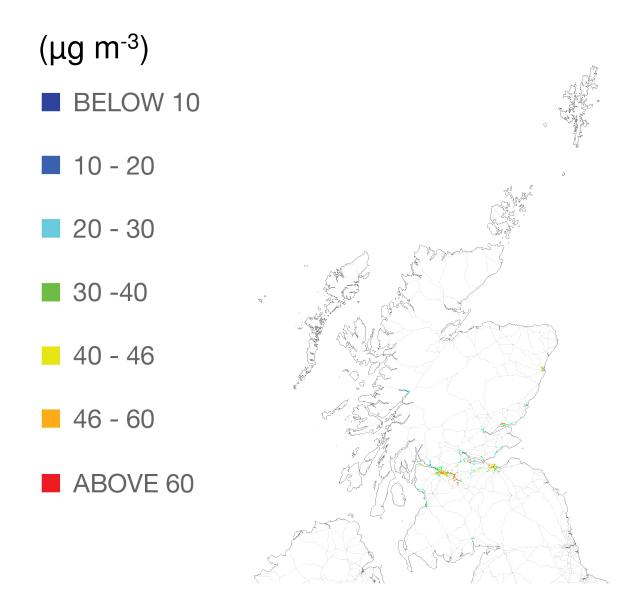




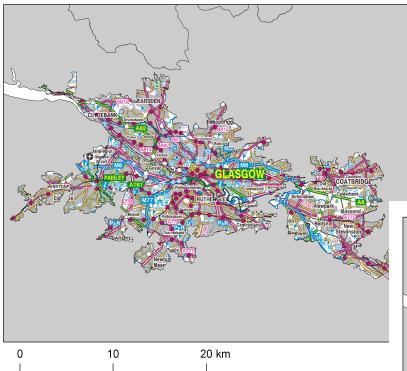


### 2009 annual mean roadside NO<sub>2</sub>





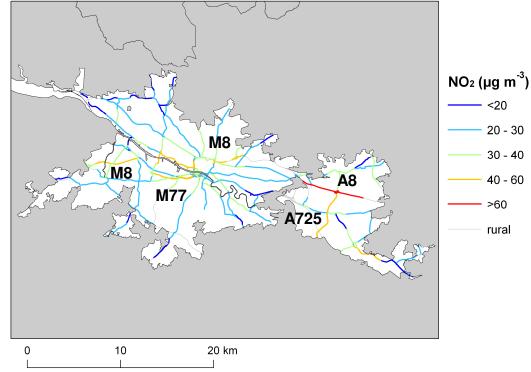
## 2009 annual mean roadside NO<sub>2</sub>: Glasgow AEA



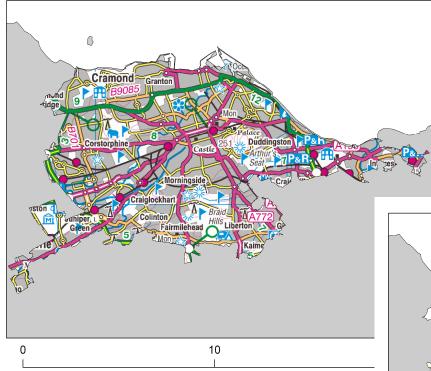
#### Scottish AQO for $NO_2$ : 40 µg m<sup>-3</sup> (annual mean)

#### Glasgow

Only major roads in built-up areas are included in the assessment



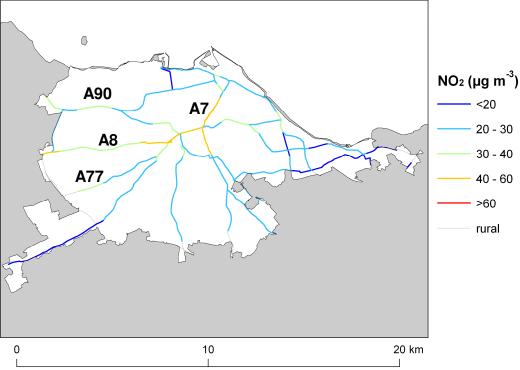
## 2009 annual mean roadside NO<sub>2</sub>: Edinburgh AEA



#### Scottish AQO for $NO_2$ : 40 µg m<sup>-3</sup> (annual mean)

### Edinburgh

Only major roads in built-up areas are included in the assessment



## 2009 summary: background & roadside NO2 AEA

Year	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total population exposed
2009	1	1547
2010	0	0
2015	0	0
2020	0	0

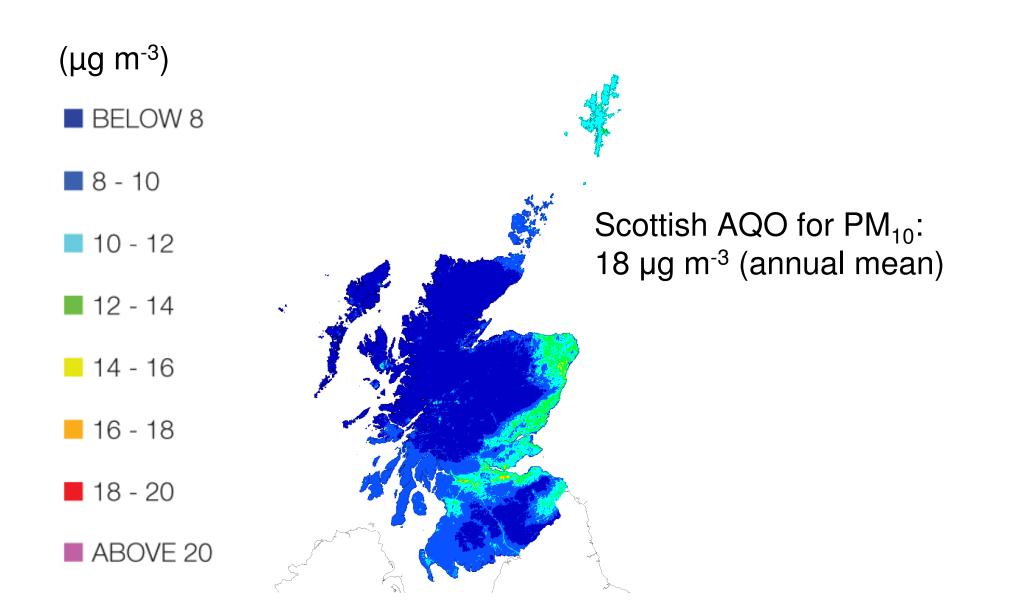
Year	Road links	Road length (km)
2009	255	401
2010	147	229
2015	37	69
2020	0	0

Modelled and projected results show a progressive decrease in exceedences of the Scottish AQO for background & roadside NO<sub>2</sub> between 2009 and 2020

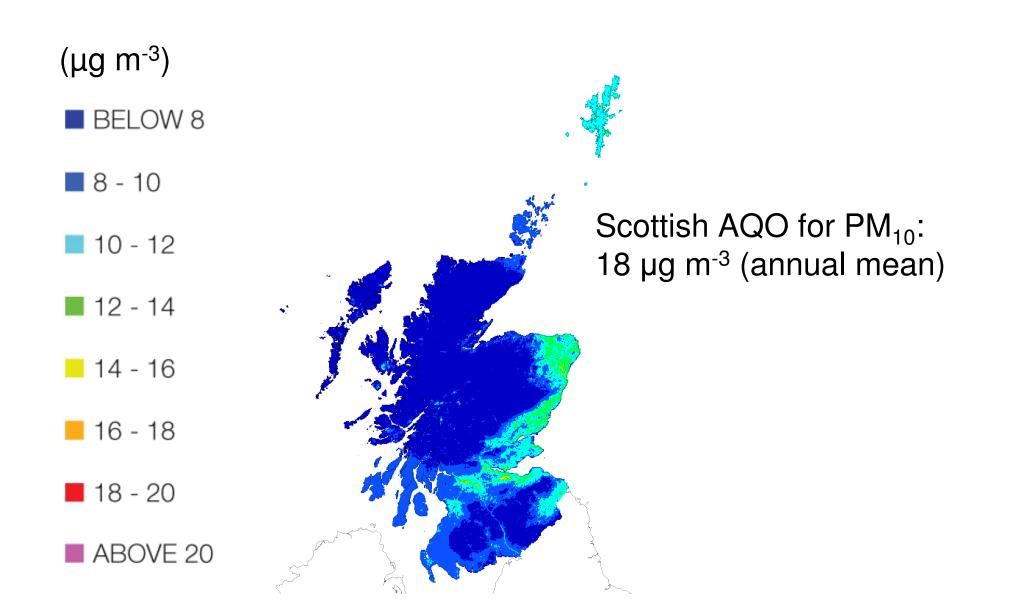


# $PM_{10}$

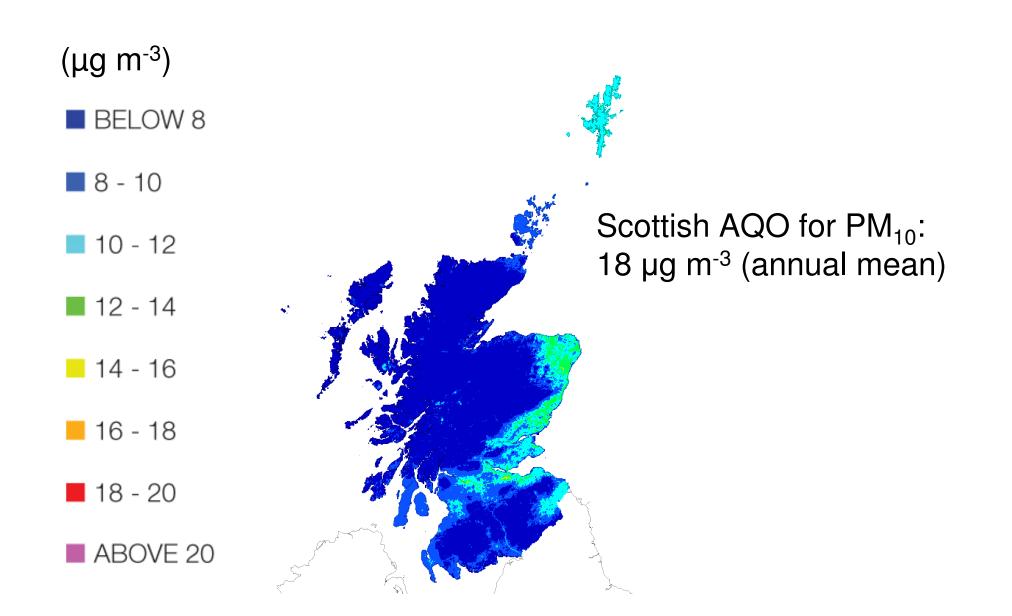




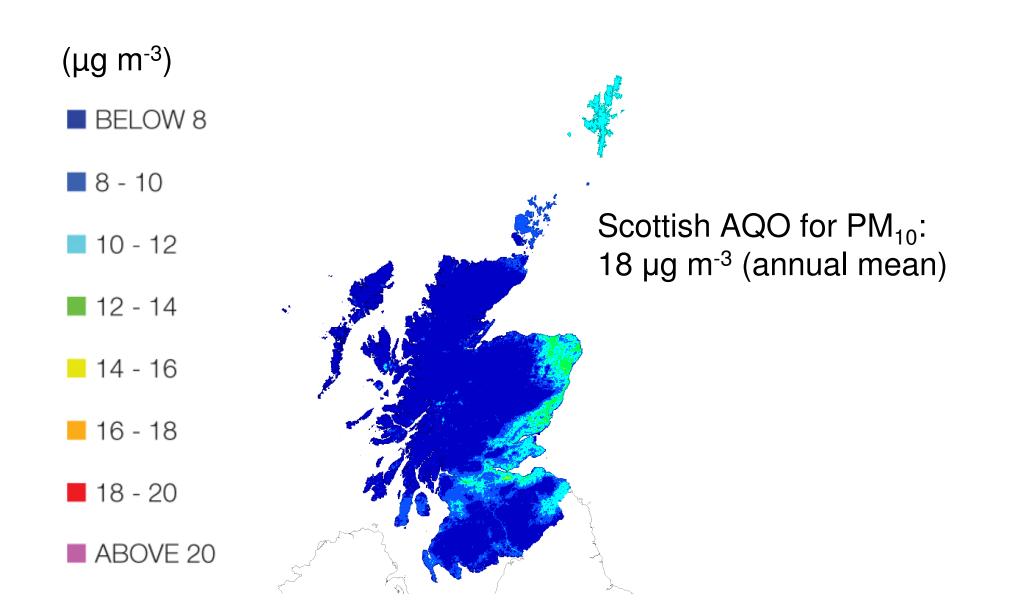






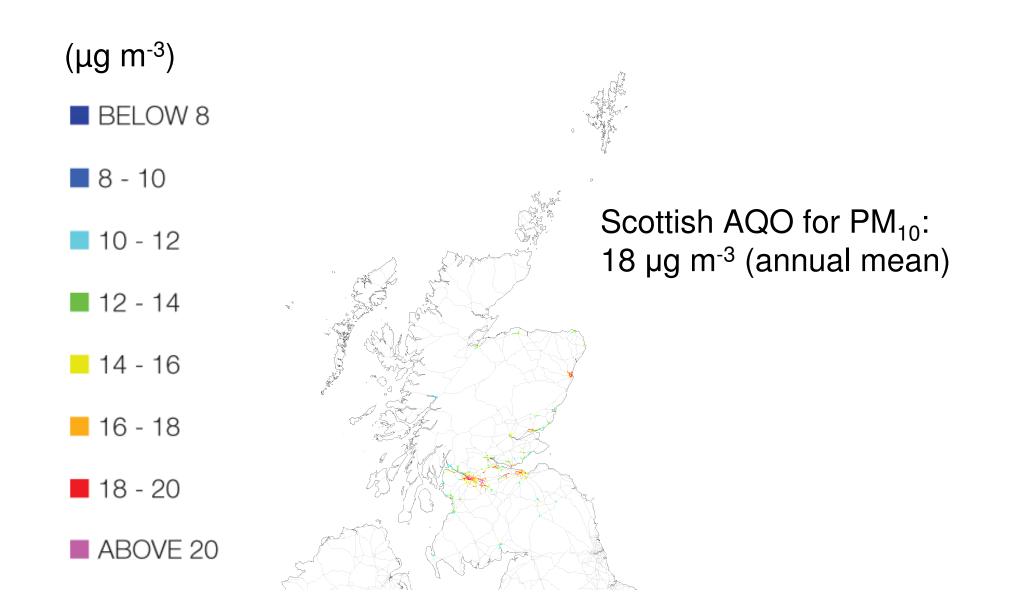






### 2009 annual mean roadside PM<sub>10</sub>





## 2009 summary: background & roadside PM

Year	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total population exposed
2009	2	114
2010	1	29
2015	0	0
2020	0	0

Year	Road links	Road length (km)
2009	133	179
2010	Not calculated	Not calculated
2015	Not calculated	Not calculated
2020	Not calculated	Not calculated

Modelled and projected results show a progressive decrease in exceedences of the Scottish AQO for background PM<sub>10</sub> between 2009 and 2020



Scottish background and roadside maps of:

- NO<sub>2</sub>
- PM<sub>10</sub> for 2009 for the SG

Provide ability to predict exceedences of Scottish Air Quality objectives

Forward projections for 2010, 2015 and 2020 for the SG

• Projections dependent on the scaling factors applied

Data for Local Authority Review and Assessment purposes



- Scottish background NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> maps for 2009, 2010, 2015 are now available on the SAQD, see: <u>http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/</u> <u>maps.php</u>
- Background map data (disaggregated by emission) sector now available for Local Authority review and Assessment purposes, see: <u>http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/maps.php?n\_action=data</u>
- Scottish air quality modelling for 2008 and projected concentrations for 2010, 2015 and 2010: annual mean PM<sub>10</sub>, NO<sub>X</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> published on SAQD, see:

http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/documents/reports2/296100915 ScottishAQmapping2008\_Issue1.pdf

 Scottish air quality modelling for 2009 and projected concentrations for 2010, 2015 and 2010: annual mean NO<sub>X</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> will be published in the coming months



# Any questions

## 2008 summary: background & roadside NO2 AEA

Year	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total population exposed
2008	0	0
2010	0	0
2015	0	0
2020	0	0

Year	Road links	Road length (km)
2008	80	123
2010	40	65
2015	2	5
2020	0	0

## 2008 summary: background & roadside PM

Year	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total population exposed
2008	1	29
2010	0	0
2015	0	0
2020	0	0

Year	Road links	Road length (km)
2008	101	128
2010	Not calculated	Not calculated
2015	Not calculated	Not calculated
2020	Not calculated	Not calculated