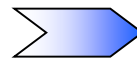


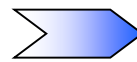
# Air Pollution Modeling





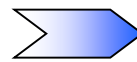
# Air Pollution Modeling

- Why Air Pollution Modeling?
- Scale of Modeling
- Air Quality Forecasting Techniques
- Grid-based Eulerian Air Pollution Modeling



# Why Air Pollution Modeling?

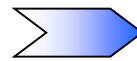
- Increasing awareness of the health aspects of air pollution exposure, especially by subpopulations most sensitive such as children and the elderly
- Models provide a cause-effect link between emissions into the air and the resulting ambient concentrations.
- models can be used to predict the future concentration of a particular pollutant after the implementation of a new pollution control program.
- The results of the modeling are then used to estimate the effectiveness of the control program
- In some countries the air quality forecasts have been routinely featured on television as well as weather forecasts
- Investigation of the effect of different condition (land-use, topography and ... ) on air pollution using a model



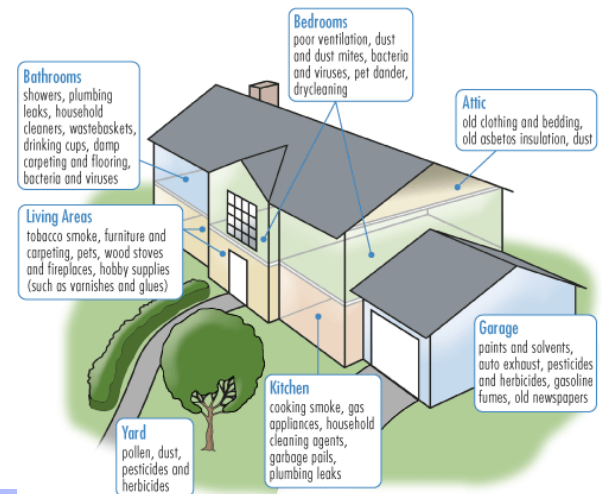
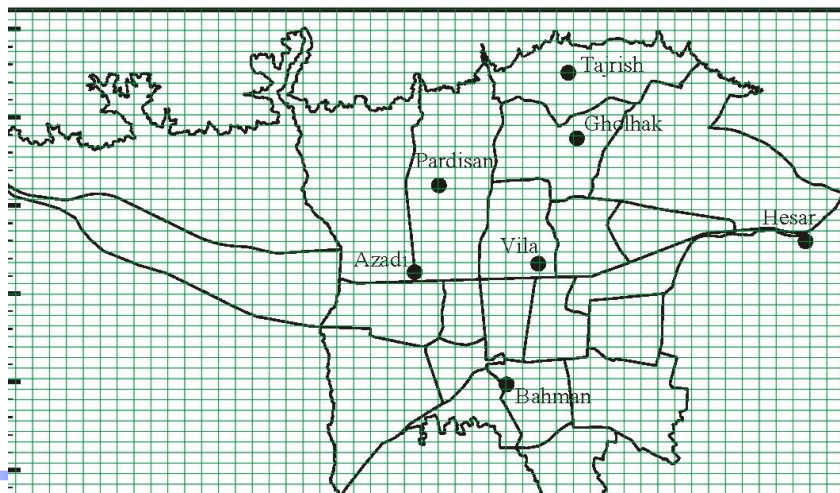
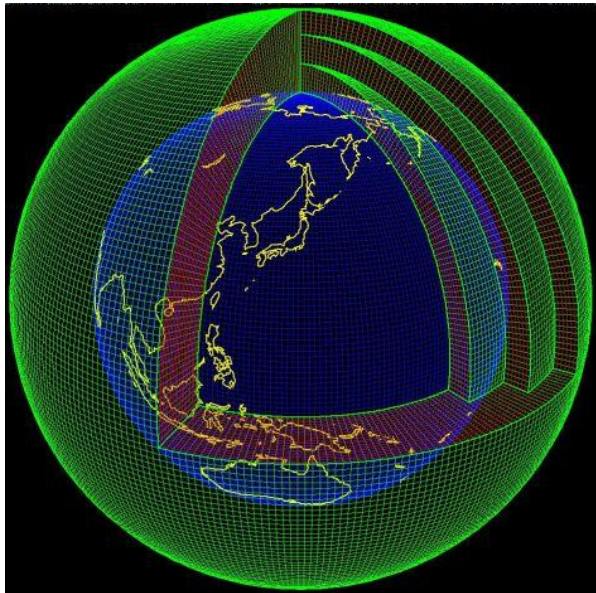
# Scale of Modeling

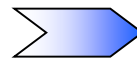
Type of Problem	Horizontal Scale	Vertical Scale	Temporal Scale	Type of Organization
I {	Indoor	Up to $10^{-1}$ km	$10^{-1}$ – $10^0$ hr	Family/business
	Local	Up to 3 km	$10^{-1}$ –10 hr	Municipality/county
	Urban	Up to 3 km	$10^0$ – $10^2$ hr	Municipality/county
II {	Regional	Up to 15 km	10– $10^3$ hr	State/country
	Continental	Up to 30 km	$10^2$ – $10^4$ hr	Country/world
III {	Hemispheric	Up to 50 km	$10^3$ – $10^5$ hr	World
	Global	Up to 50 km	$10^3$ – $10^6$ hr	World





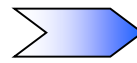
# Scale of Modeling



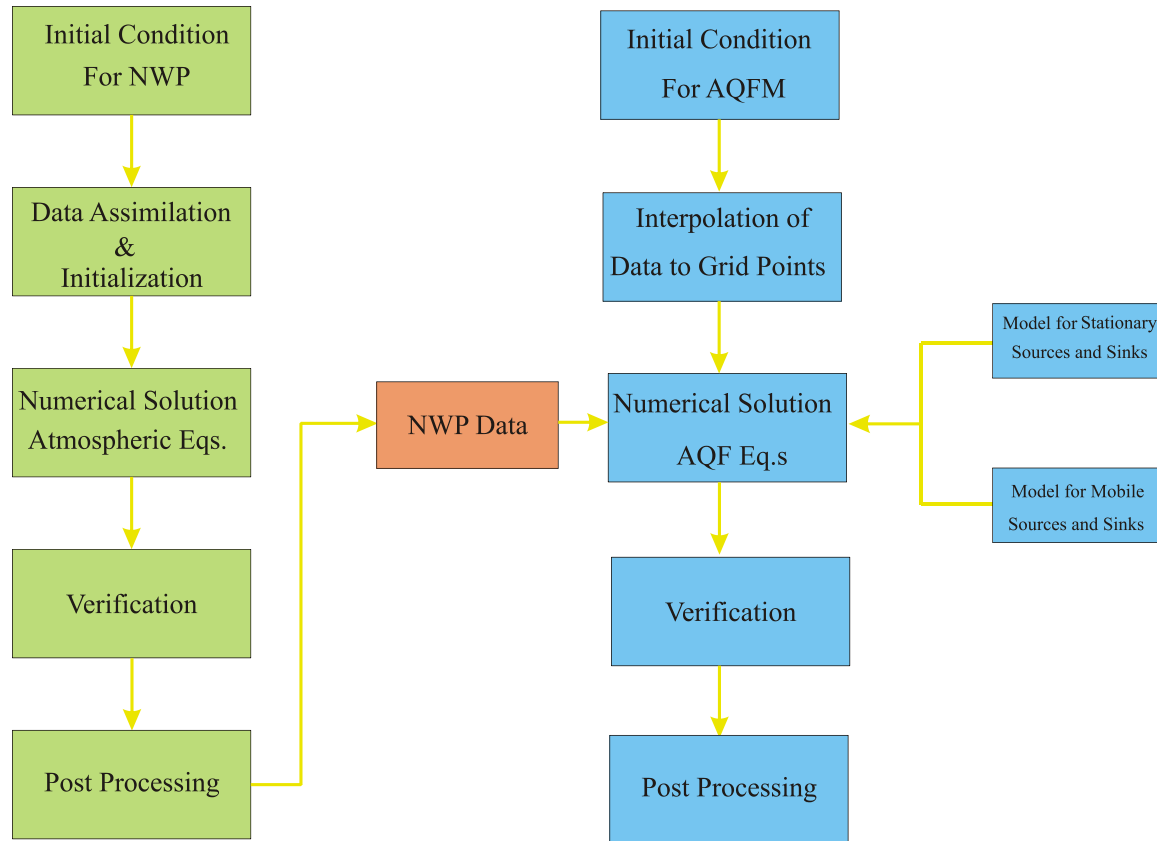


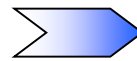
# Air Quality Forecasting Techniques

- Criteria schemes
- Parametric Methods
  - ◆ Statistical
  - ◆ Neural Networks
  - ◆ Fuzzy logic
- Deterministic Methods
  - ◆ Gaussian method
  - ◆ Lagrangian method
  - ◆ Eulerian method (Our goal)
  - ◆ Hybrid Eulerian-Lagrangian method



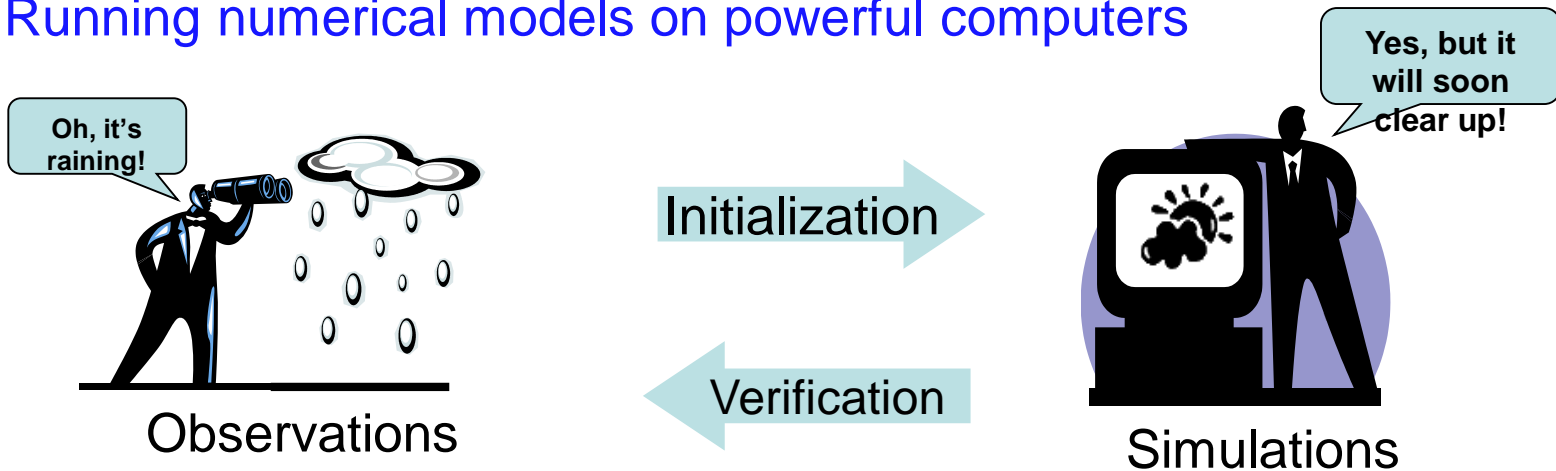
# Development of a Grid-based Eulerian Air Pollution Modeling





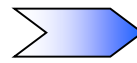
# Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)

- Observing the atmosphere
- Running numerical models on powerful computers

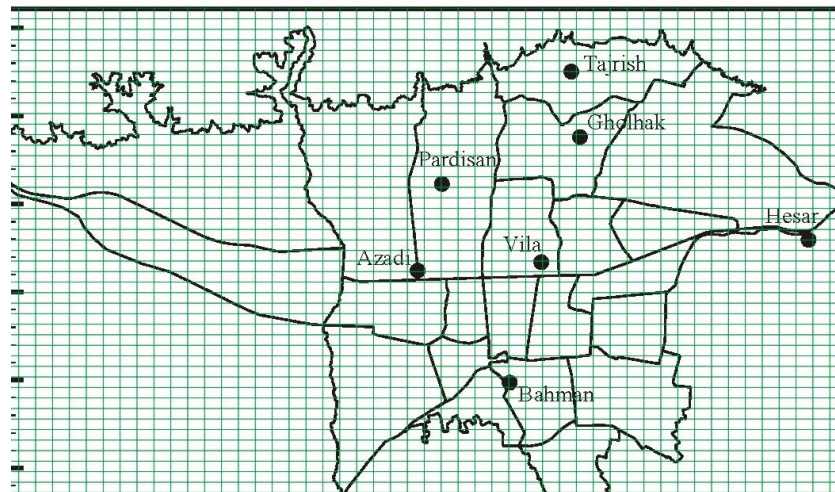
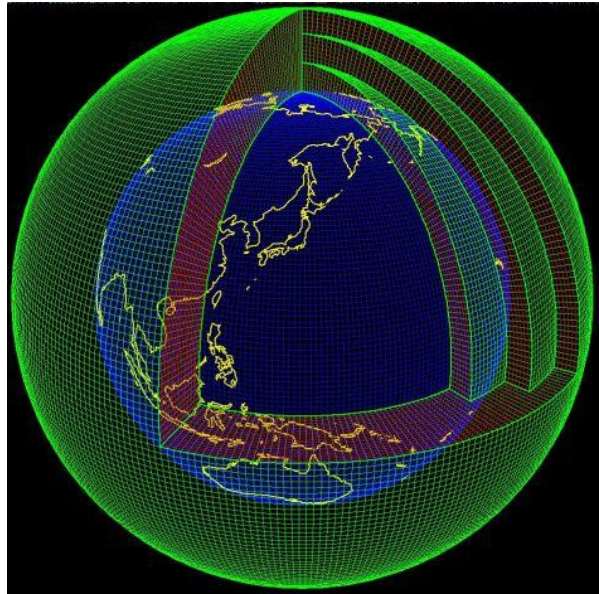


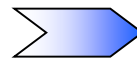
- We solve a set of nonlinear equations which describe the motion of the atmospheric fluid as well as process such as precipitation
- The nonlinearity requires a numerical treatment on “big” computers
- Observations are needed to initialize and verify the model forecast





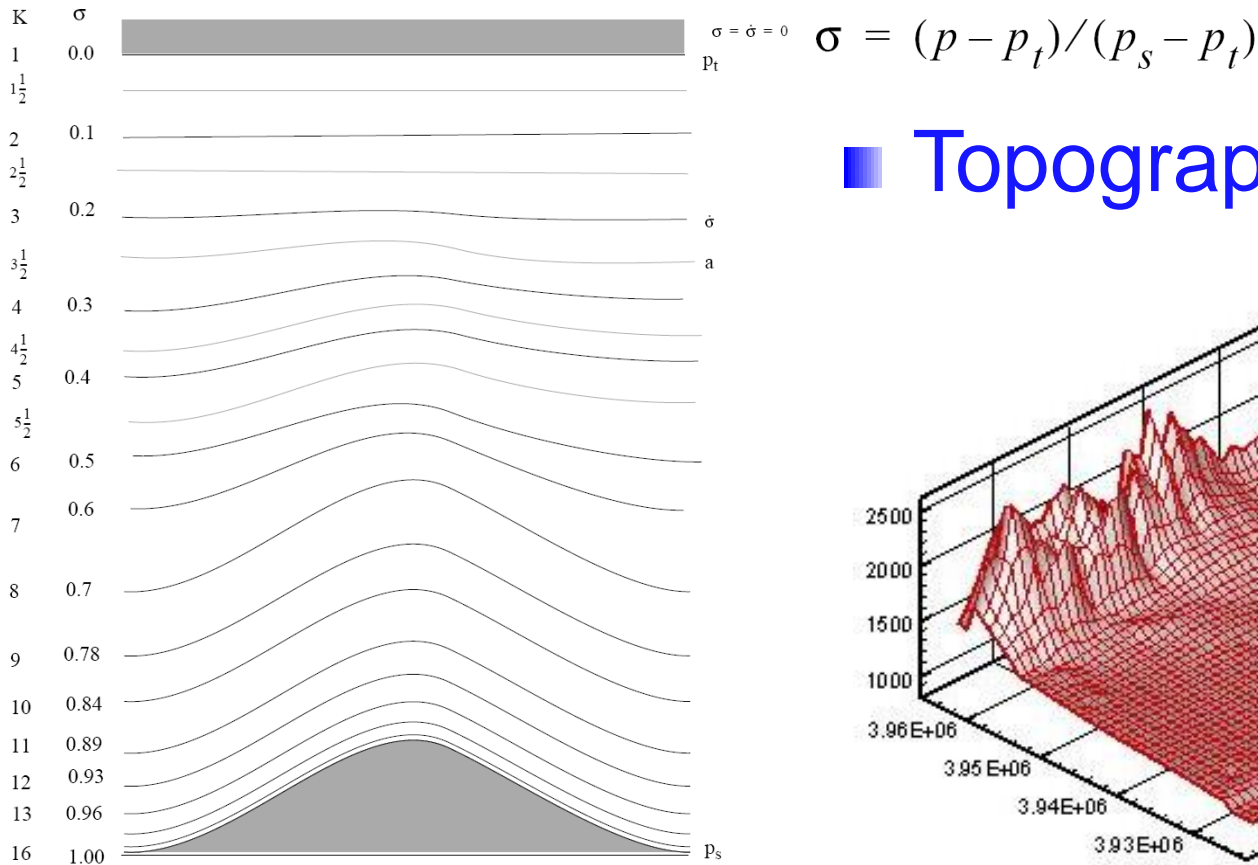
# Nested Grids in NWP



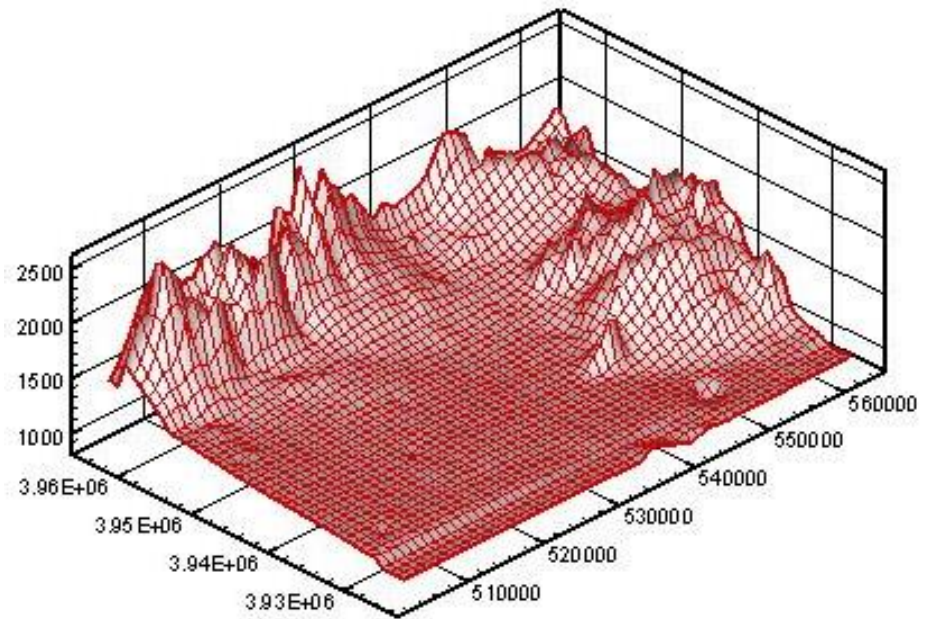


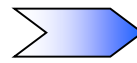
# Numerical Weather Prediction (cont.)

## Vertical descretization



## Topography of Tehran





# Numerical Weather Prediction

- Three equations of motion
- One thermodynamic equation
- Several continuity equations for water species
- One mass continuity equation
- Local tendencies are derived base on
  - ◆ Advection
  - ◆ Pressure gradient
  - ◆ Coriolis force
  - ◆ Gravit. acceleration
  - ◆ Turbulent diffusion
  - ◆ Radiation
  - ◆ Divergence

Equations of motion:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \theta \frac{\partial \pi'}{\partial x} + f_v + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( K_m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( K_m \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_m \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \theta \frac{\partial \pi'}{\partial y} - f_u + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( K_m \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( K_m \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_m \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - \theta \frac{\partial \pi'}{\partial z} - \frac{g \theta'_v}{\theta_0} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( K_m \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( K_m \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_m \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$$

Thermodynamic equation:

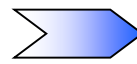
$$\frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( K_h \frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( K_h \frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_h \frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial z} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial \theta_{il}}{\partial t} \right)_{rad}$$

Water species mixing ratio continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial r_n}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial r_n}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial r_n}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial r_n}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( K_h \frac{\partial r_n}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( K_h \frac{\partial r_n}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_h \frac{\partial r_n}{\partial z} \right)$$

Mass continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial \pi'}{\partial t} = - \frac{R \pi_0}{c_v \rho_0 \theta_0} \left( \frac{\partial \rho_0 \theta_0 u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho_0 \theta_0 v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \rho_0 \theta_0 w}{\partial z} \right)$$



# Air Quality Modeling

$$\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\bar{U} c_i) = \nabla \rho D_i \nabla \left( \frac{c_i}{\rho} \right) + R_i(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n, T, t) + S_i(\bar{x}, t)$$

$i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

$c_i$  : concentration of species i.

$\bar{U}$  : wind velocity vector

$D_i$  : molecular diffusivity of species i

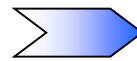
$R_i$  : rate of concentration change of species i by chemical reaction

$S_i$  : source/sink of i

$\rho$  : air density

$n$  : number of predicted species

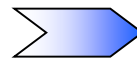




# Computer System for Model Running

- ~~Super Computer~~
- Parallel Processing System





# Boundary Conditions

## ■ Physical parameterization of boundary layer

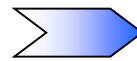
- ◆ Surface roughness and heat flux
- ◆ Mixing height depth
- ◆ Mean wind profile
- ◆ Stability
- ◆ Turbulence

## ■ Land use

- ◆ Urban
- ◆ Industry
- ◆ Forestry
- ◆ Agriculture

## ■ Boundary condition from numerical weather prediction





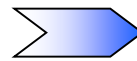
# Sources and Sinks

## ■ Mobile Sources

- ◆ Road Traffic;
- ◆ Rail Traffic;
- ◆ River Traffic;
- ◆ Aircraft.

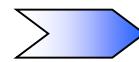
## ■ Stationary Sources

- ◆ Large Industrial Processes;
- ◆ Small Industrial Processes;
- ◆ Large Boiler Plant.
- ◆ Gas Combustion (domestic and commercial);
- ◆ Oil Fuel Combustion (domestic and commercial);
- ◆ Coal Combustion (domestic and commercial);
- ◆ Agriculture and Nature;
- ◆ Other.



# Emission Sources





# Mobile Sources

## ■ Traffic Volume

- ◆ Function of time (day time and days of week)
- ◆ Function of space

## ■ Fleet Composition

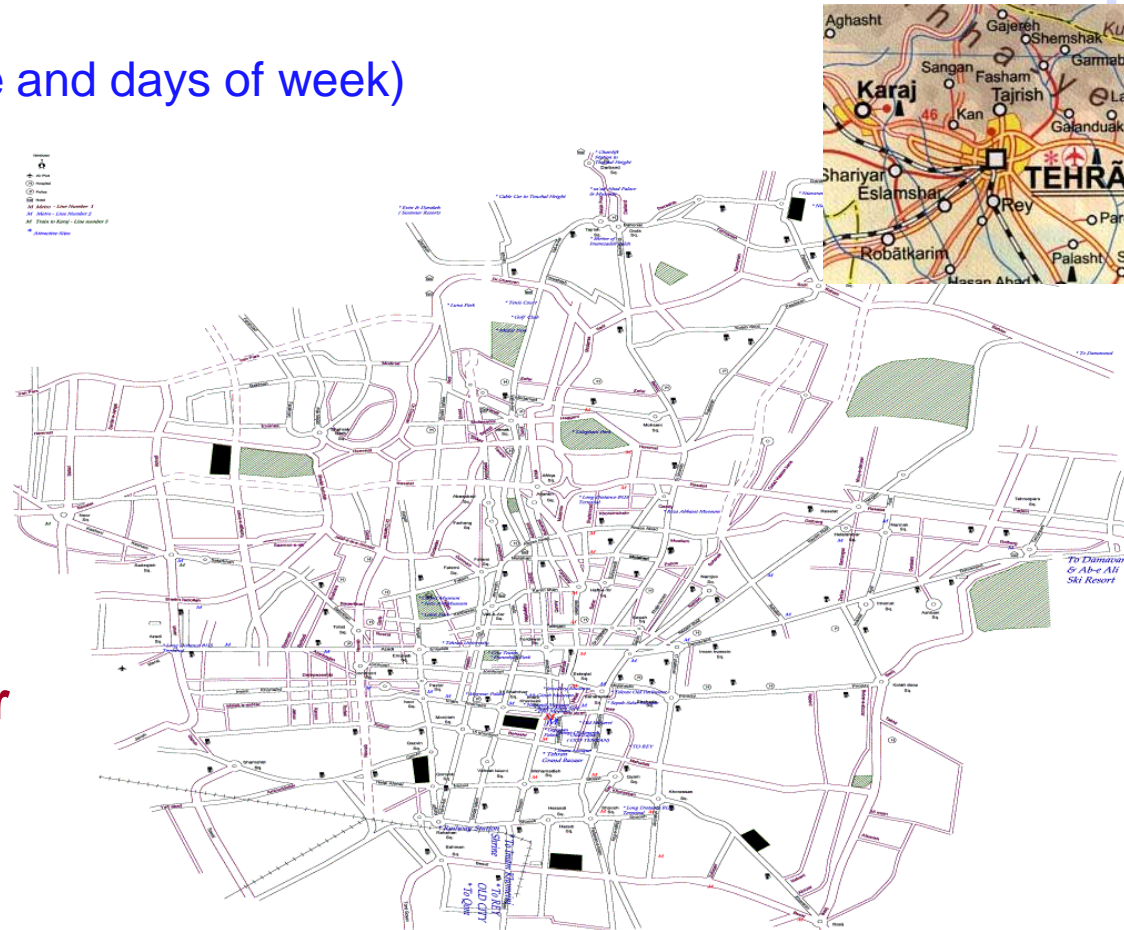
- ◆ Light duty vehicles
- ◆ Heavy duty vehicles

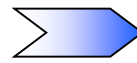
## ■ Average Vehicle Speed

- ◆ Function of time
- ◆ Function of space

## ■ Vehicles Emission Factor

- ◆ Types of cars
- ◆ Driving Cycles

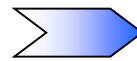




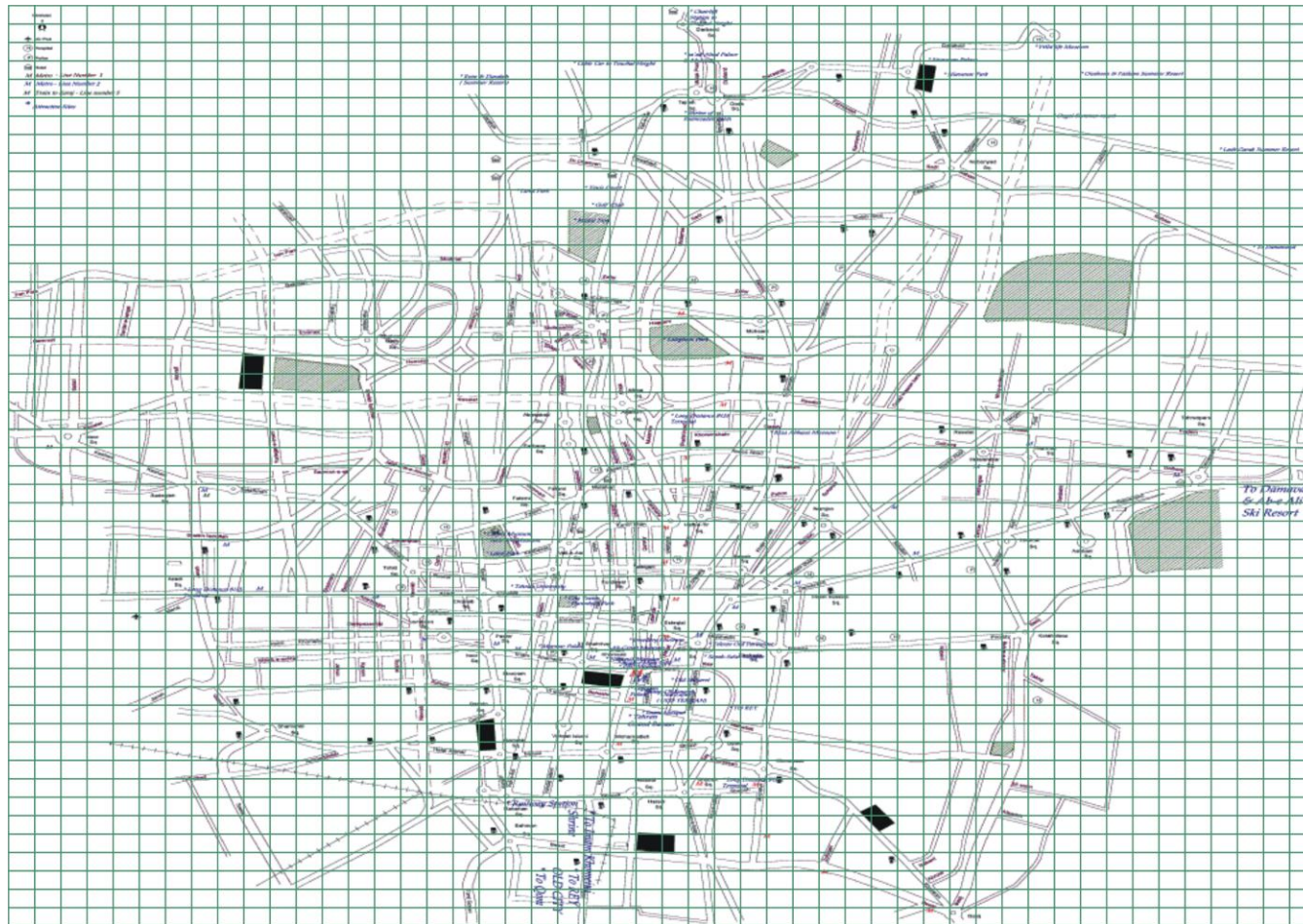
# Stationary Sources

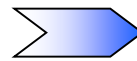
- **Stake Parameters (height, diameter, flue gas velocity, temperature)**
  
- **Air Pollution Factors for Domestic and Commercial Areas**
  - ◆ **Energy consumption**
  
  - ◆ **Fuel types**
  
- **Air Pollution Factors for Agriculture and Nature Sources**





# Interpolation to Grids

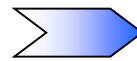




# Project Management

ID	WBS	Task Name	Duration	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year			
				Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1		
1	1	<b>AIR QUALITY MODELLING</b>	<b>36 mons</b>																
2	1.1	<b>Phase 00:</b>	<b>3 mons</b>																
3	1.1.1	Preliminary Studies	3 mons																
4	1.2	<b>Phase 01:</b>	<b>12 mons</b>																
5	1.2.1	Selection of a Mesoscale Weather Model	3 mons																
6	1.2.2	Governing Equation	6 mons																
7	1.2.3	Selection of Proper Method of Discretization	6 mons																
8	1.3	<b>Phase 02:</b>	<b>24 mons</b>																
9	1.3.1	Running The Weather Prediction Model	3 mons																
10	1.3.2	Parallel Running	3 mons																
11	1.3.3	Weather Prediction Model Verification	3 mons																
12	1.3.4	Providing Needed Data for Air Quality Model	3 mons																
13	1.3.5	Linkage Between Weather Prediction Model and Air Quality Model	3 mons																
14	1.4	<b>Phase 03:</b>	<b>27 mons</b>																
15	1.4.1	Studies for Air Pollution Sources in Tehran	3 mons																
16	1.4.2	Model Development for Stationary Sources	12 mons																
17	1.4.3	Model Development for Mobile Sources	12 mons																
18	1.4.4	Linkage Between Air Pollution Sources Model and Air Quality Model	3 mons																
19	1.5	<b>Phase 04:</b>	<b>21 mons</b>																
20	1.5.1	Air Quality Model Development	9 mons																
21	1.5.2	Model Verification	3 mons																
22	1.5.3	Post Processing	3 mons																
23	1.5.4	Report Preparation	3 mons																





# Thank you