

Air Quality Forecasting and Related Services

Noel Nelson
The Met Office, U.K.



Contents

- Principles of air quality forecasting
- The Met Office tools
- Applications
- Problems



Air Quality Management

- Emissions Inventory / Assessment
- Measurements, monitoring
- Modelling
- Mitigation
 - AQ Forecasts - useful tool

Emissions

The weather



Cannot control the weather!

Forecasting Air Quality

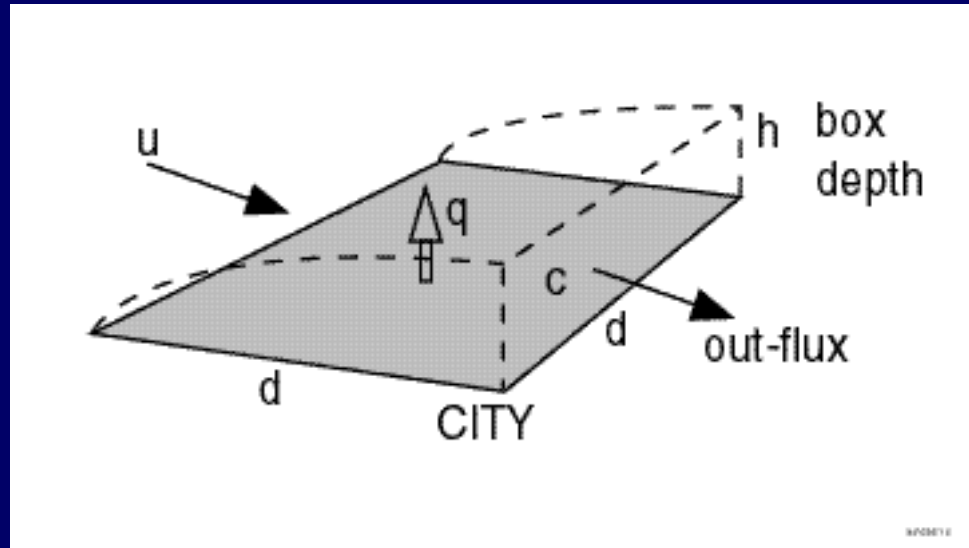
- Knowledgeable weather forecaster
 - Synoptic situation
 - Emissions
 - Monitored data i.e. current pollution levels
 - Local met forcing due to coastal or topographic features.
- Little infrastructure and/or low labour costs.
- Other tools - stability, back trajectories, dispersion indices.

Forecasting Air Quality

■ Modelling

- simple box model approach
- esp. useful if emissions are known but not well defined.
- Does not incorporate chemistry

Box model (mass balance)



$$C = \frac{qd}{hu} x$$

Inputs = forecast/synoptic

wind speed/cloud:– diagnose stability

Forecasting Air Quality

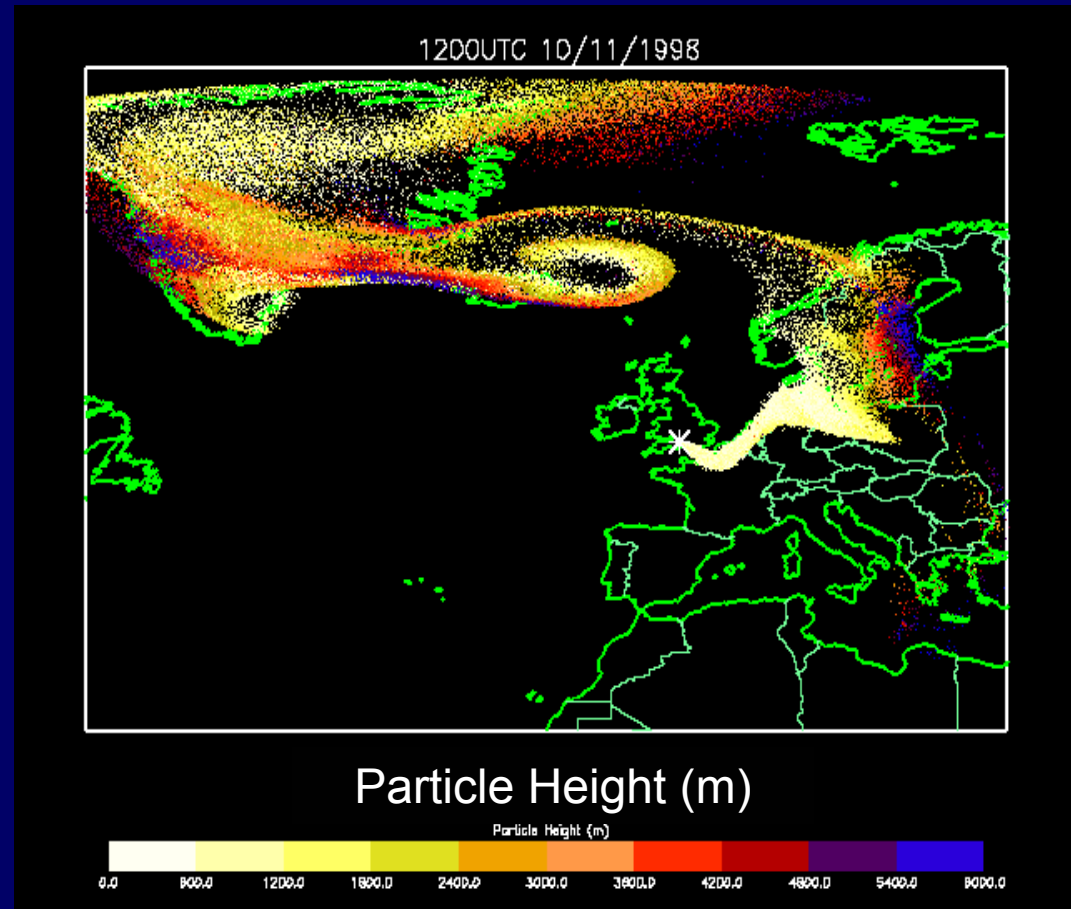
- Short Range Dispersion Modelling
- 3rd Gen Models i.e. ADMS, AERMOD
- Handle local pollutants
 - NO_x, CO, Local PM₁₀
- Emission details must be well defined
- Cannot accommodate imported pollution

Forecasting Air Quality

- Long Range Dispersion Modelling
 - 3D Numerical Models e.g. Models 3, NAME
 - Lagrangian / Eulerian
 - Provides analysis of
 - » 3D Mesoscale to global transport of airborne material
 - » atmospheric dispersion - incl. calm conditions
 - » atmospheric loss processes - wet and dry
 - » can represent chemical transformations, radioactive decay and biological hazards

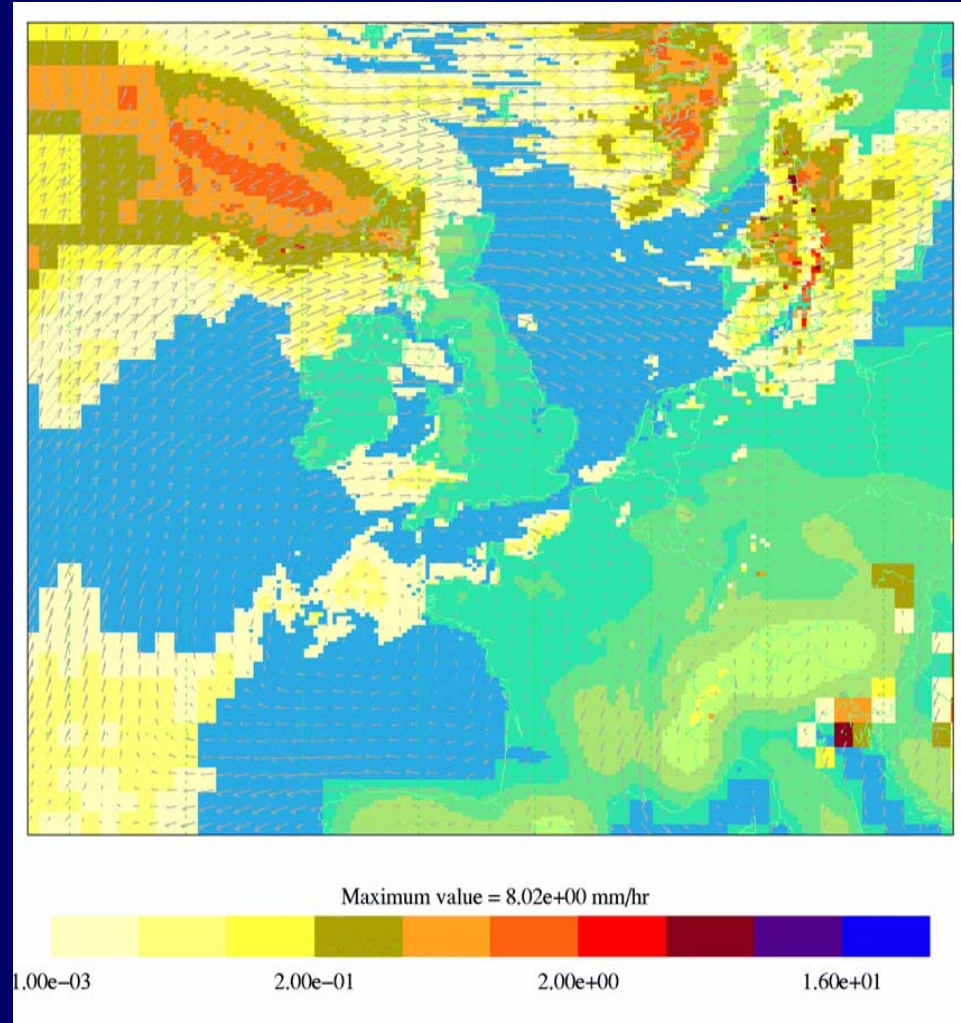
The NAME dispersion model

- Lagrangian particle model
 - Air concentrations and deposition
 - 1-10000km, hours-days
 - 3D met data from Unified Model
 - Emergency response
 - Air Quality
 - Estimating source strengths
- verify greenhouse and ozone depleting gas inventories



NAME - Met Data

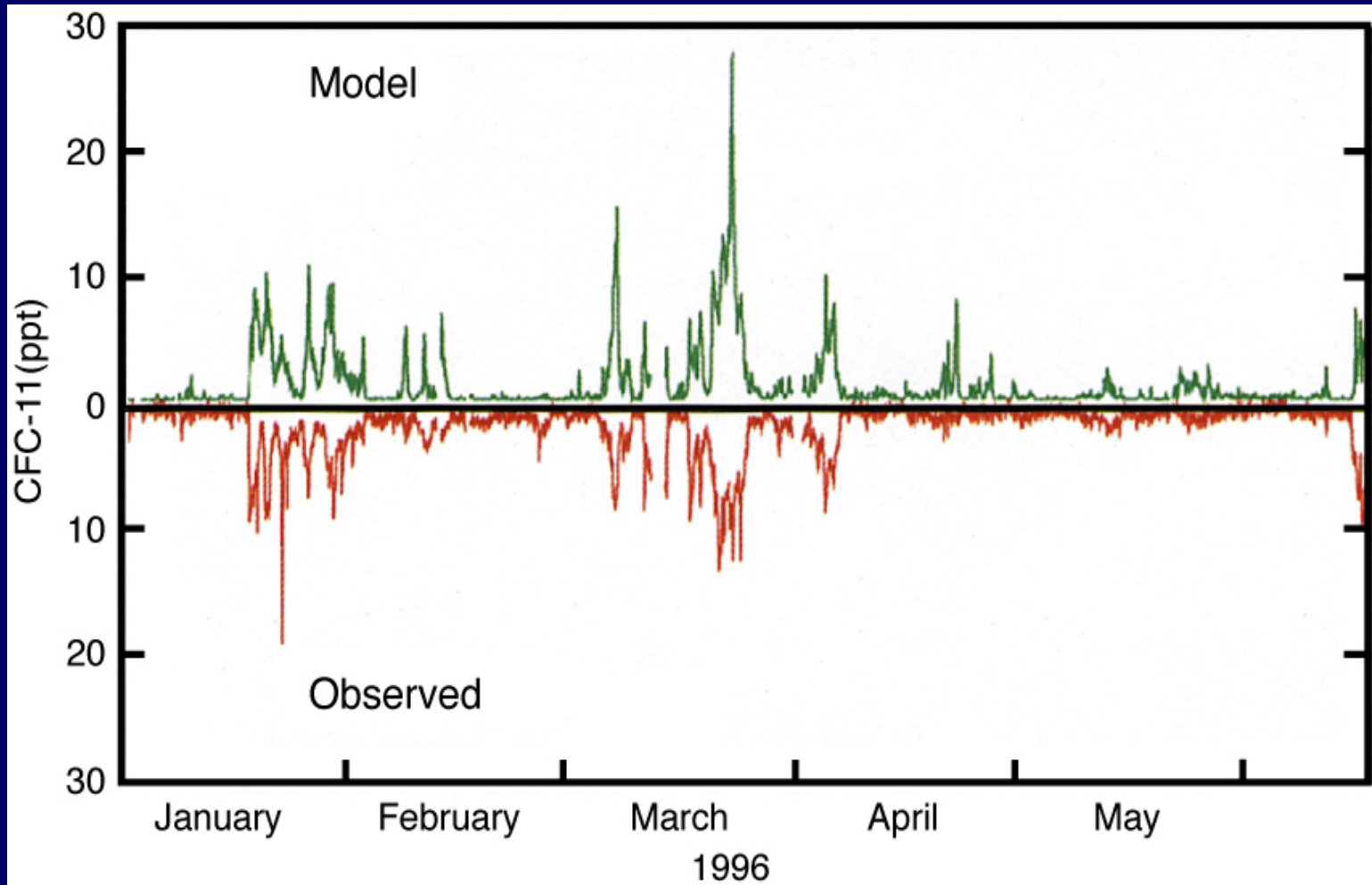
- Met data from Unified Model
- Global - 60km, 34 levels
 - 3 hourly fields to T+72
 - 6 hourly to T+144
- Mesoscale 12km, 34 levels
 - hourly fields to T+48
- Updated four times daily
 - 00Z, 06Z, 12Z and 18Z
- Nested structure (spatially and temporally)
- 6 year analyses archive (Europe)
- Can use ECMWF data



NAME - verification

- Limited data available to test long range dispersion models - no 'ideal' datasets
- Confidence derived from range of applications
- Case studies
 - Chernobyl, Petrol plume (1997), ETEX experiment, Volcanic plumes, Saharan dust
- Mace Head
 - Estimating source strengths and comparing with inventories
 - Model vs observations at Mace Head given UK/European emissions
- Air Quality
 - Forecast skill
 - Episode studies (eg high SO₂)

Mace Head CFC Comparison



Applications

- Emergency Response
- National + Local A.Q. Forecasts
- Impact Assessments
- Events Analysis
- Research

Emergency Response

- Nuclear Releases
- Chemical Releases
- Foot and Mouth spread
- Volcanic Ash Advisory Service

Air Quality Forecasts

- National
 - Forecasts on regional basis
 - All pollution species
- Local
 - Hourly pollution forecasts
 - 3-5 days ahead
 - All major pollution species
 - Client specific locations

Forecast for Cambridge

Period	Particulates	Nitrogen Dioxide
Today	Moderate	Low
Tonight	Low	Low
Tomorrow	Moderate	High

[CLOSE THIS WINDOW](#)

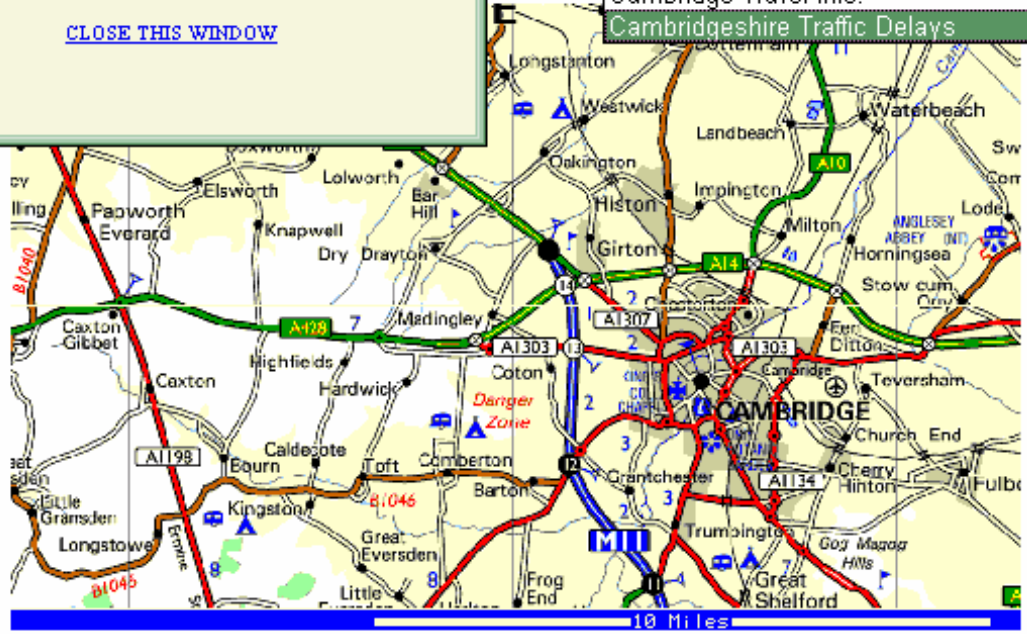
Poor Air Quality is Forecast

[Useful links...](#)

----- CHOOSE FROM BELOW -----

----- CHOOSE FROM BELOW -----

- [Cambridge Air Quality Info.](#)
- [UK Rail Timetable](#)
- [Cambridge Travel Info.](#)
- [Cambridgeshire Traffic Delays](#)

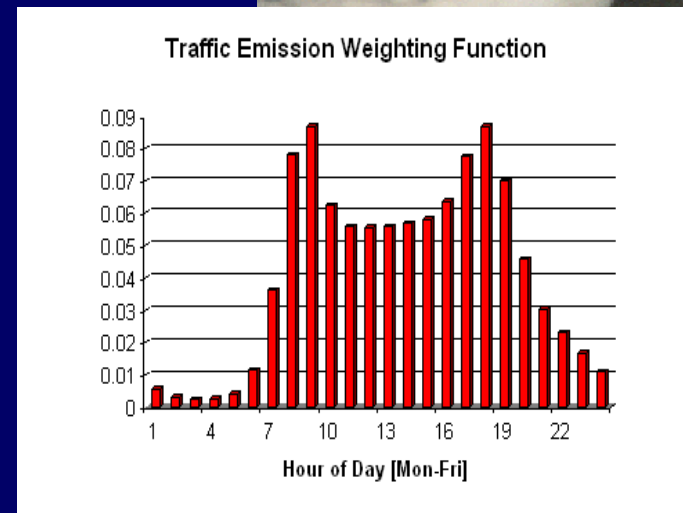


The Met Office



Emissions

- National Emissions Inventory
- Detailed Local Emissions
- European Emissions



Applications contd

■ Impact Assessments

- Offered to Industry to help meet regulatory requirements.
- Forecasts sometimes offered as management tool.

■ Events Analysis

- Investigations of specific pollution episodes.

■ Research

- Models used as research tools and are continually being improved.

Air Quality Challenges

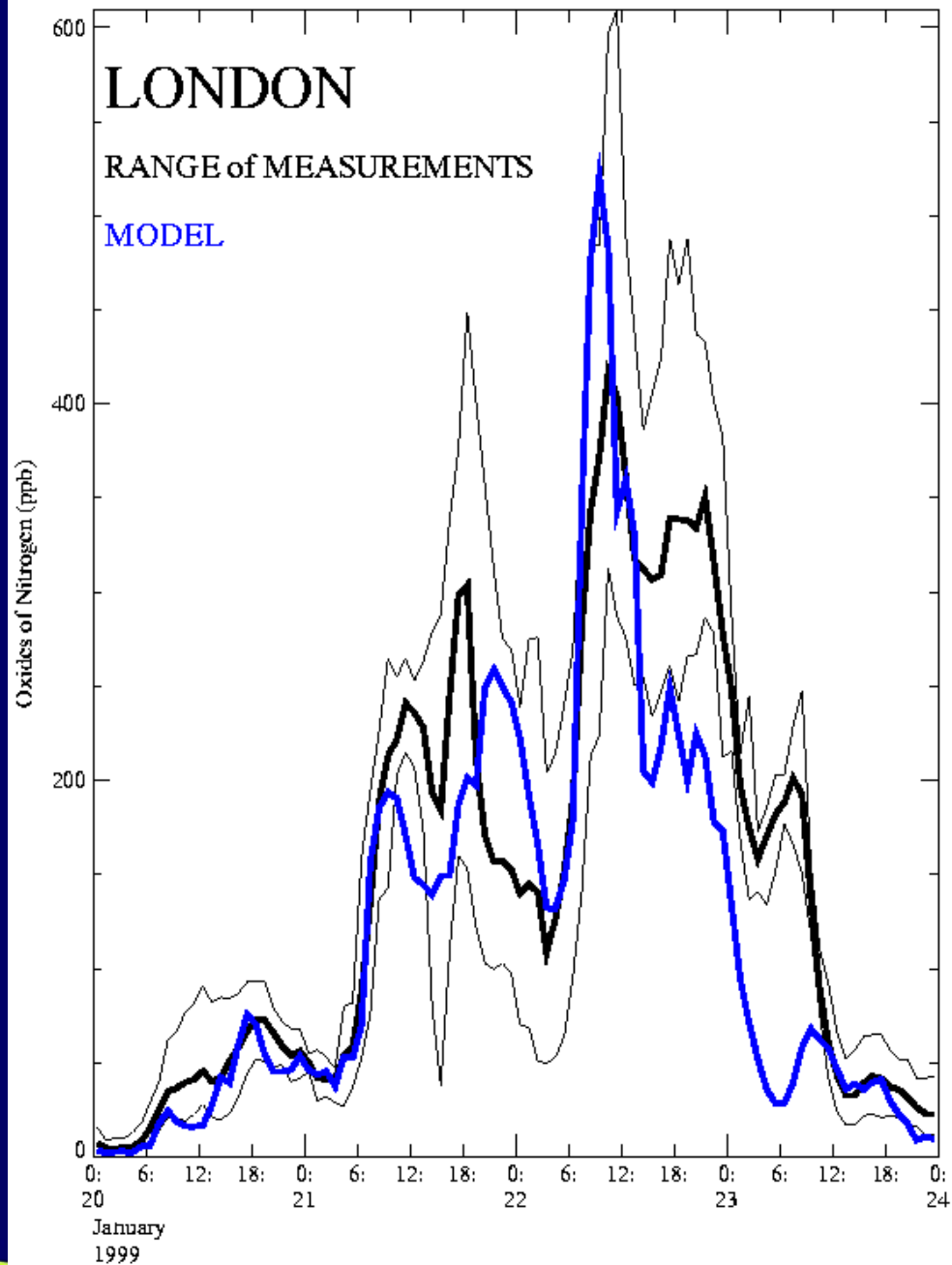
- Emissions
- Measurements
- Meteorology + Dispersion
- Chemistry

Emissions

- Pollution emitted from a wide range of activities
- Spatial resolution
- Spatial coverage
- Current emission data
- Temporal resolution

Measurements

- How good is the air quality model?
 - Need to compare with observations
- Observations: single point in space and time - averaged
- Modelled data: Volume and time averaged
- NOT a comparison of like with like values
 - Obs could be effected by local feature or source
 - » subject to turbulent fluctuations
 - » ideally requires many obs in the modelled volume



Meteorology and Dispersion

- Spatial and temporal resolution of 3D meteorology
 - Are local (to source or receptor) features captured? (terrain, urbanisation, coastal)
 - How well resolved is the Day to Night transition?
 - Long range transport of pollutants requires accurate modelling of evolving synoptic picture
- Features important to atmospheric dispersion
 - 3D wind (mean flow)
 - Boundary Layer Depth
 - Atmospheric Stability and Surface Roughness (turbulence)

Chemistry

- Atmospheric Chemistry
 - non-linear and complex
 - Some reactions occur in the aqueous phase (requires cloud information)
 - All primary species and their products need to be modelled (formation of sulphate and nitrate, components of secondary PM₁₀, requires the primary species SO₂, NO and NH₃ to be modelled)

Useful Websites

- Air Quality Forecasts:

<http://www.metoffice.com/environment/aq/index.html>

- Boxurb (Box Model):

<http://www.metoffice.com/environment/boxurb/index.html>

Aeolius (Street Canyon):

<http://www.metoffice.com/environment/aeolius1.html>

UV Forecasts:

<http://www.metoffice.com/weather/gsuvi.html>

Noel Nelson e-mail: noel.nelson@metoffice.com