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Air quality modelling

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Earth Sciences Department at BSC



Objective and outline

Objective: to introduce air quality and climate modelling systems to explore their potential applications at urban scales.

Outline:

- Introduction to:
 - BSC activities
- Air quality
 - Urban areas
 - Air quality in Europe
 - Case studies
- Future work



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Introduction

- Created in 2005; 350 employees
- Research, develop and manage information technology
- Facilitate scientific progress and its application in society

Earth Science Department

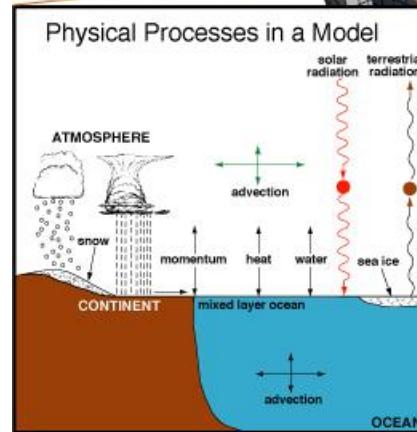
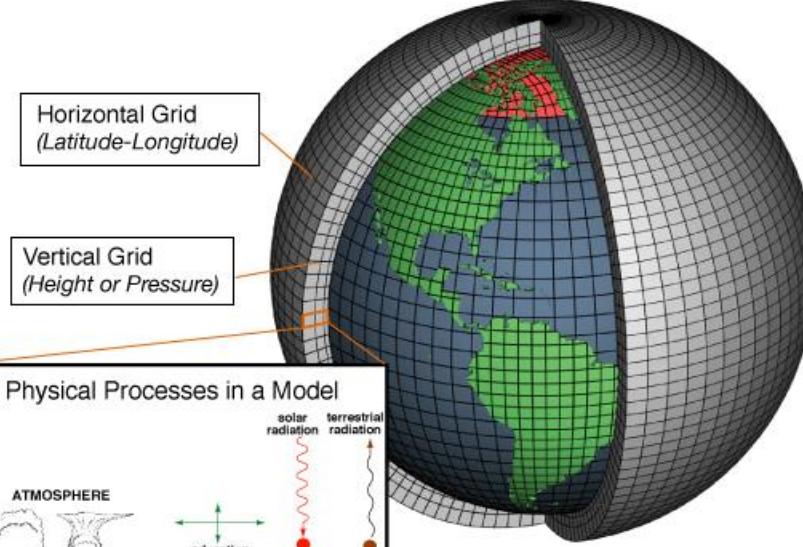
- Atmospheric composition modelling
- Climate prediction modelling
- Computational Earth Sciences
- Earth Sciences Services



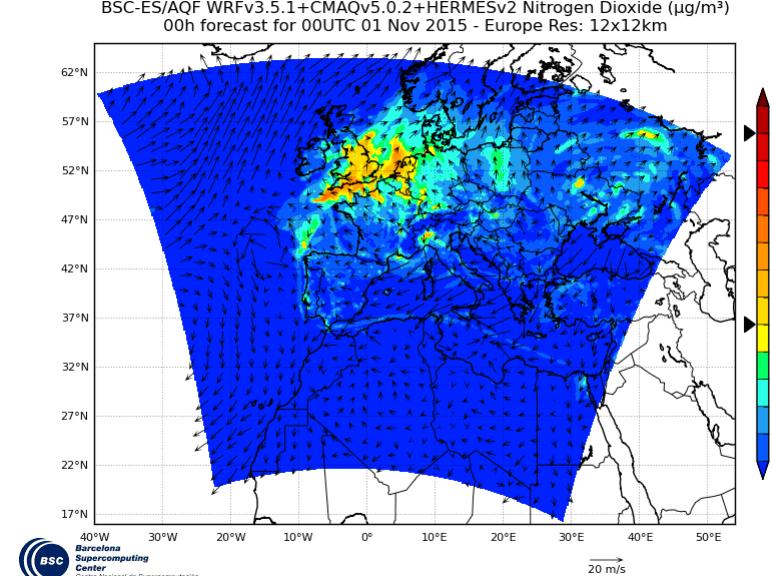
Earth sciences modelling: climate and air quality modelling



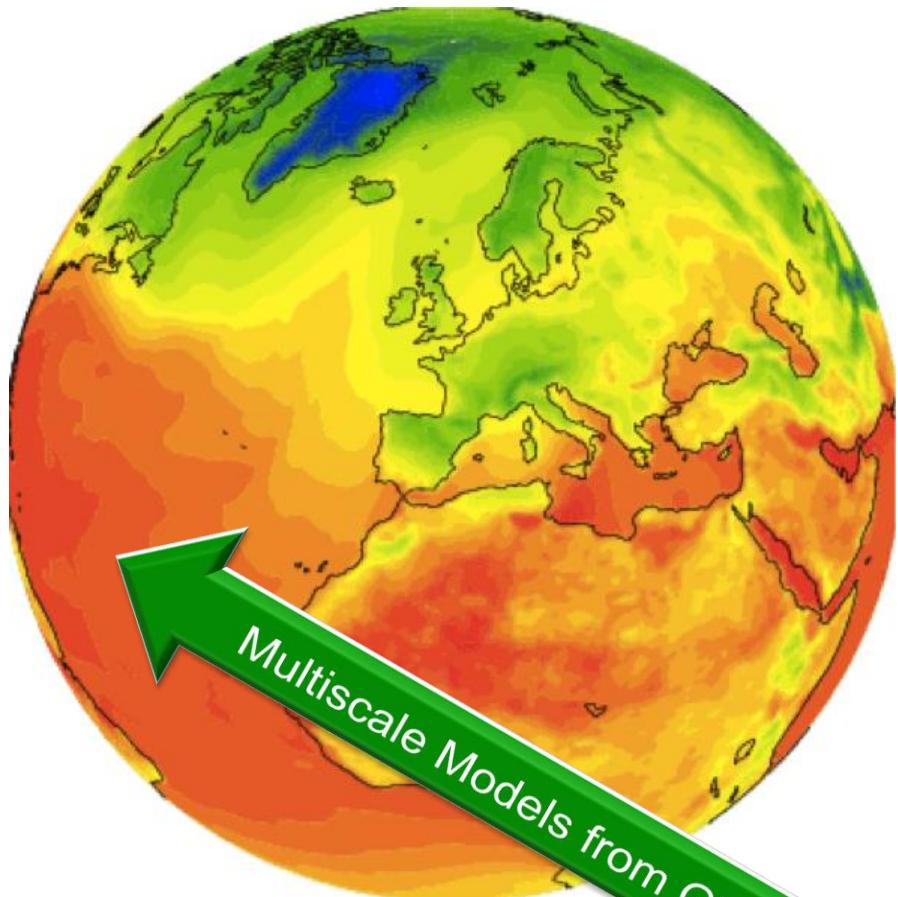
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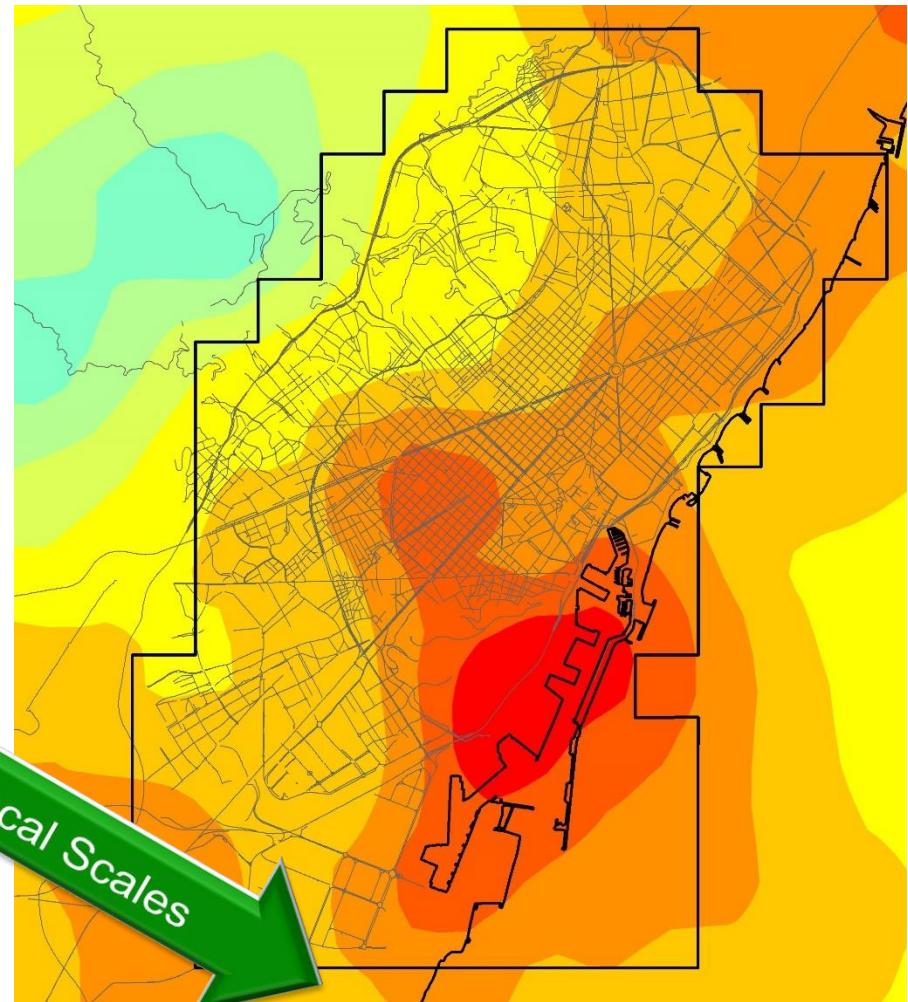
Towards modelling the Earth system



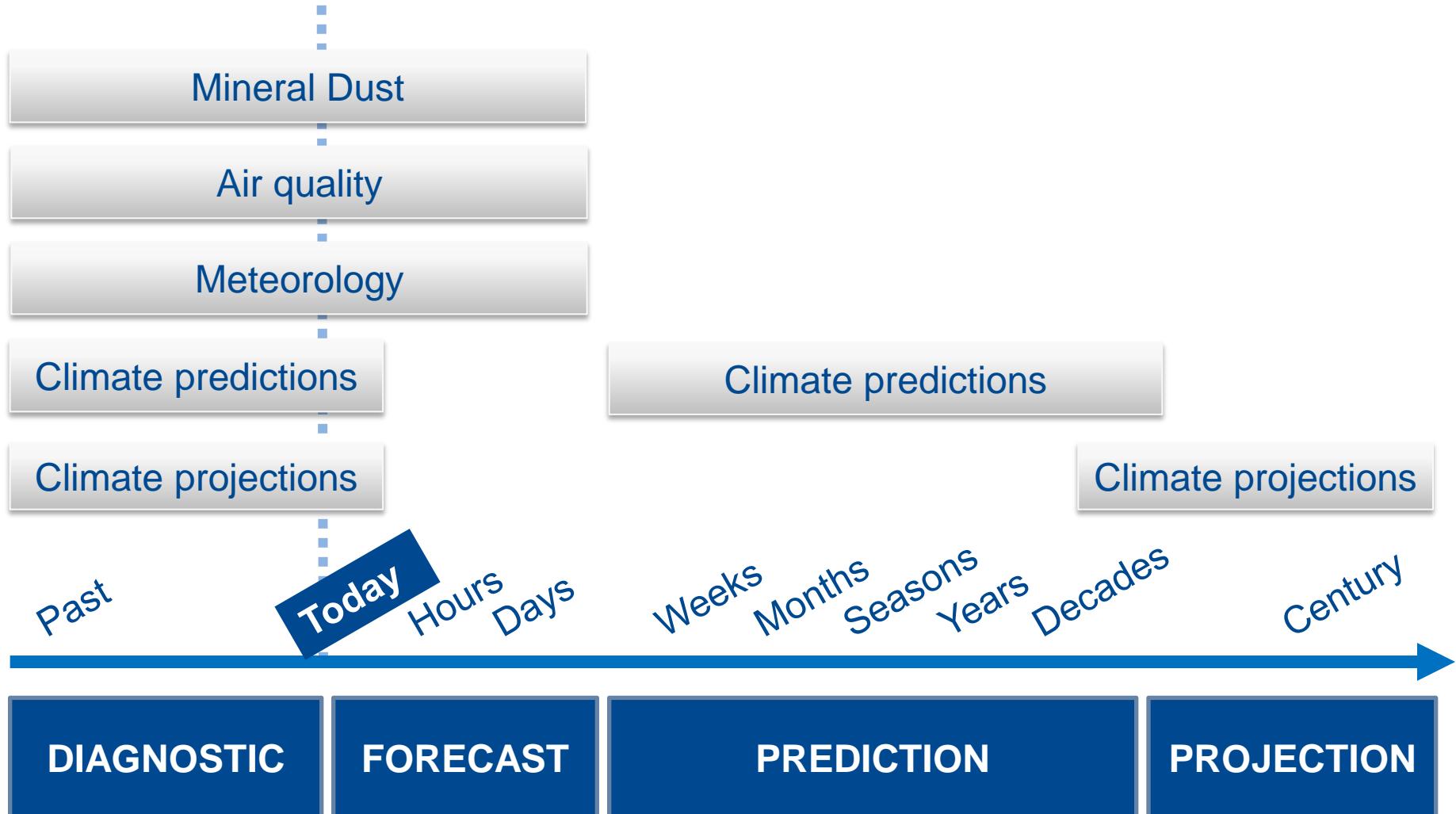
Spatial scales



**Multi-scale models from
global to local scales**



Temporal scales



Air quality and climate modelling systems in urban areas. Framework at BSC



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Air quality modelling systems

Air quality diagnostic studies:
the case of Santa Cruz de Tenerife

Air quality forecast system: CALIOPE

Air quality management measures

Road transport:
e.g. the use of cleaner fuels and
technologies. Fleet electrification.

Industrial emissions

Port emissions, etc.



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Air quality

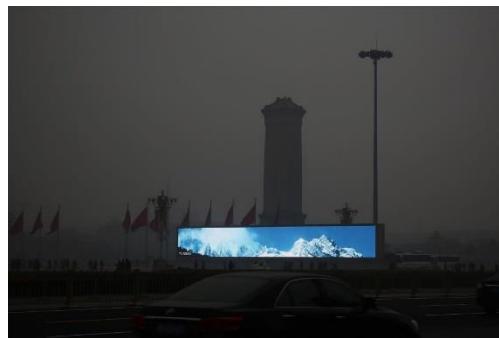
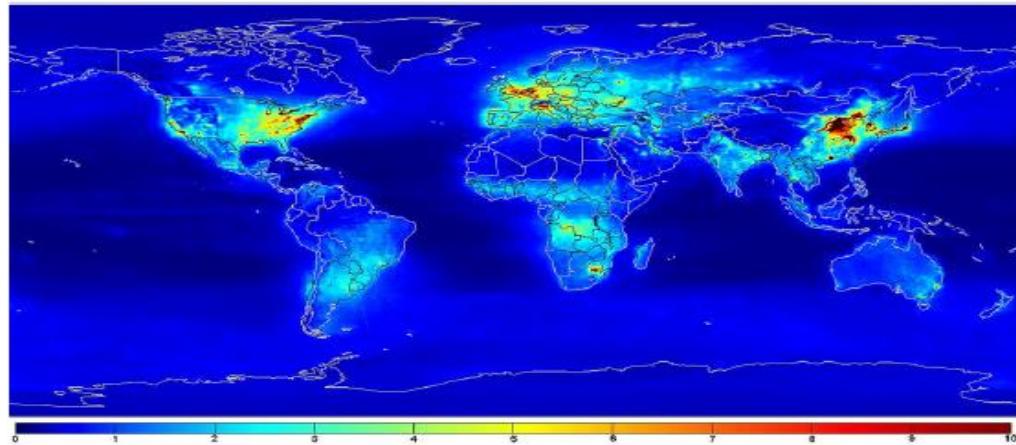
Air pollution in urban areas



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OMI tropospheric NO₂ vertical column densities, 2005 average (1015 molecules/cm²) (Wenig et al., 2008).



Beijing



Barcelona



Madrid



Istanbul



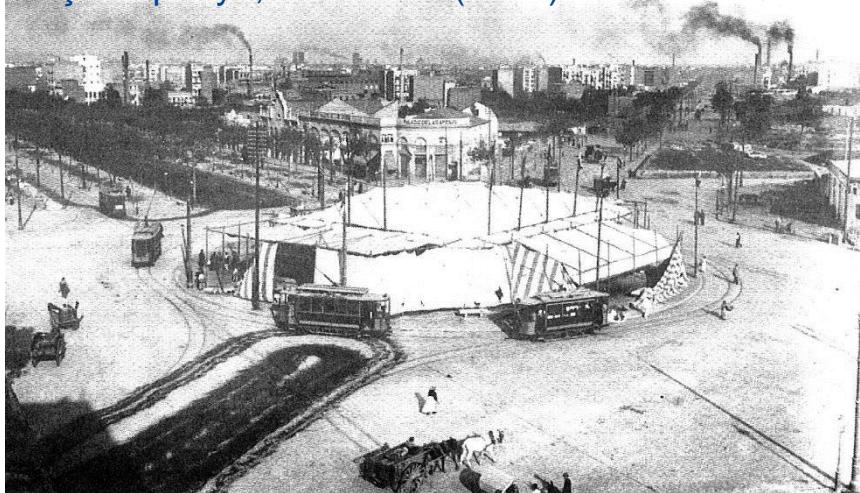
Mexico DF



Santiago de Chile

Air pollution and urban areas: causes

Plaça Espanya, Barcelona (1908)



Plaça Espanya, Barcelona (2014)



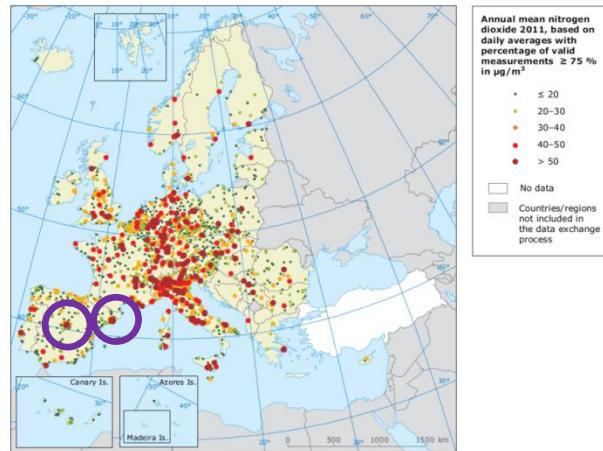
C/ Gran de Gràcia, Barcelona (1908)



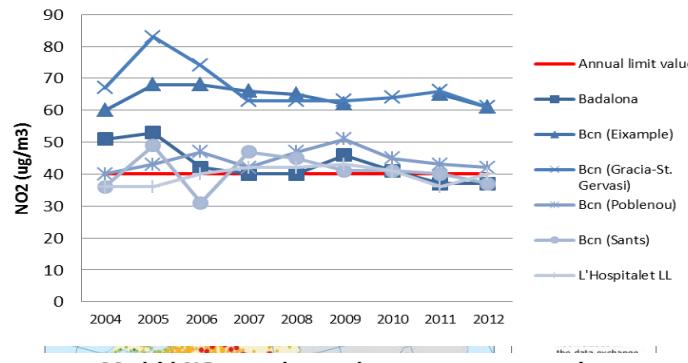
C/ Gran de Gràcia, Barcelona (2014)



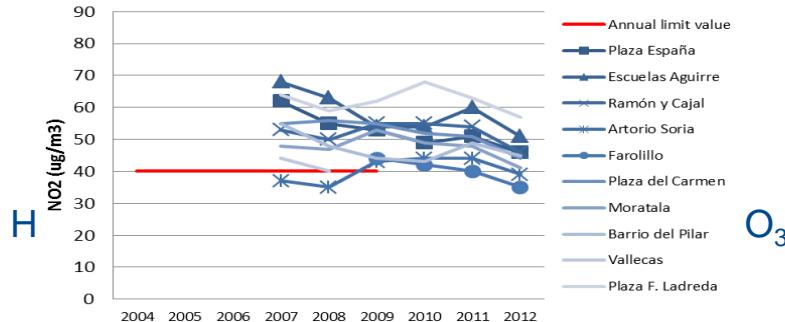
Air pollution in Europe



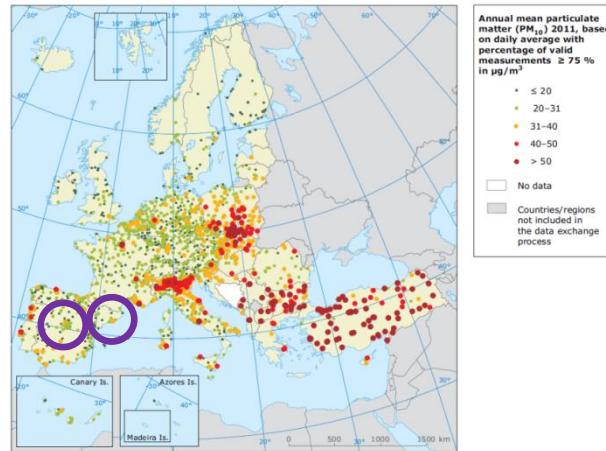
Barcelona NO₂ trends; yearly average concentration



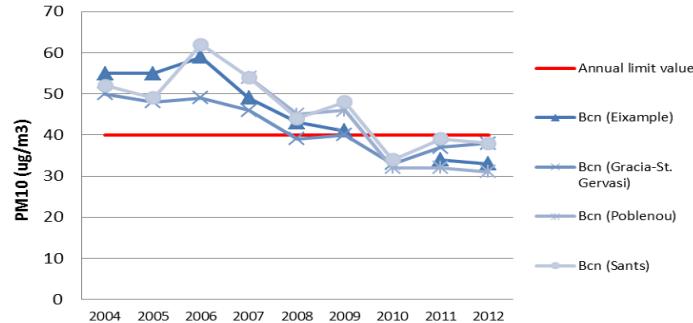
Madrid NO₂ trends; yearly average concentration



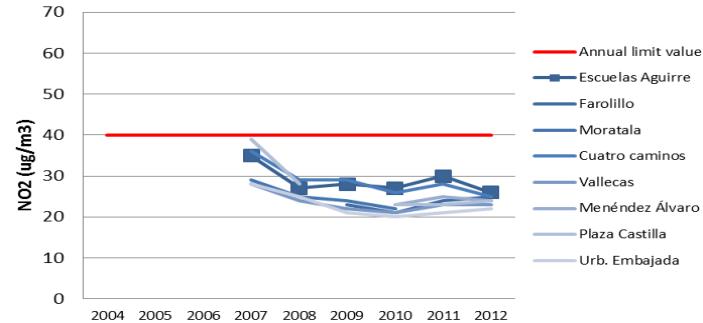
O₃



Barcelona PM₁₀ trends; yearly average concentration



Madrid PM₁₀ trends; yearly average concentration



Year 2011
EEA, 2013

Methodology: air quality modelling system

Air quality modelling system:

- Meteorological model (e.g. WRF-ARW)
- Emission model (e.g. HERMES)
- Air quality model (e.g CMAQ)
- Others: mineral dust model (e.g. NMMB/BSC-Dust), etc.

Configuration:

- High spatial (1×1 km)

HERMES: Bottom-up emission



Baldasano et al., 2008; Guevara et al.,

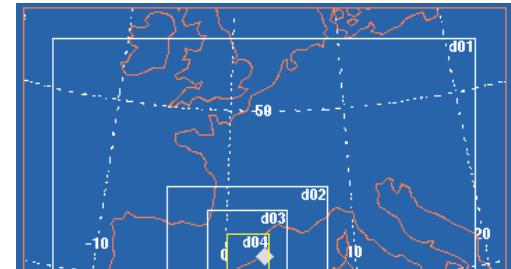


Table 2. Reactions added to CB05 for inorganic sulfur species and their reaction products.

(Source: Mueller et al., 2011)

Reactants	Products	Rate Constant ($\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	Reference
$\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{OH}$	$\text{SH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$6.0 \times 10^{-12} \exp(-80/T)$	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{NO}_3$	$\text{SH} + \text{HNO}_3$	1.0×10^{-15}	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{Cl}$	$\text{SH} + \text{HCl}$	$3.7 \times 10^{-11} \exp(208/T)$	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SH} + \text{O}$	$\text{SO} + \text{H}$	1.6×10^{-10}	NASA (1997)
$\text{SH} + \text{O}_2$	$\text{SO} + \text{OH}$	4.0×10^{-19}	NASA (1997)
$\text{SH} + \text{O}_3$	$\text{HSO} + \text{O}_2$	$9.5 \times 10^{-12} \exp(-280/T)$	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SH} + \text{NO}_2$	$\text{HSO} + \text{NO}$	$2.9 \times 10^{-11} \exp(240/T)$	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SH} + \text{NO} + \text{M}$	$\text{HSNO} + \text{M}$	$k_0 = 2.4 \times 10^{-31} (T/300)^{-3} [\text{M}]$ $k_\infty = 2.7 \times 10^{-11}^a$	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SH} + \text{Cl}_2$	$\text{ClSH} + \text{Cl}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-11} \exp(690/T)$	NASA (1997)
$\text{HSO} + \text{NO}_2$	$\text{HSO}_2 + \text{NO}$	9.6×10^{-12}	NASA (1997)
$\text{HSO} + \text{O}_2$	$\text{HSO}_2 + \text{O}$	2.0×10^{-17}	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{HSO} + \text{O}_3$	$\text{HSO}_2 + \text{O}_2$	1.1×10^{-13}	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SO} + \text{OH}$	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}$	8.6×10^{-11}	NASA (1997)
$\text{SO} + \text{O}_2$	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-13} \exp(-2280/T)$	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SO} + \text{O}_3$	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2$	$4.5 \times 10^{-12} \exp(-1170/T)$	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SO} + \text{NO}_2$	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{NO}$	1.4×10^{-11}	Atkinson et al. (2004)
$\text{SO} + \text{ClO}$	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{Cl}$	2.8×10^{-11}	NASA (1997)
$\text{HSO}_2 + \text{O}_2$	$\text{HO}_2 + \text{SO}_2$	3.0×10^{-13}	NASA (1997)

Air quality and climate modelling systems in urban areas. Framework at BSC



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Air quality modelling systems

Air quality diagnostic studies:
the case of Santa Cruz de Tenerife

Air quality forecast system: CALIOPE

Air quality management measures

Road transport:
e.g. the use of cleaner fuels and
technologies. Fleet electrification.

Industrial emissions

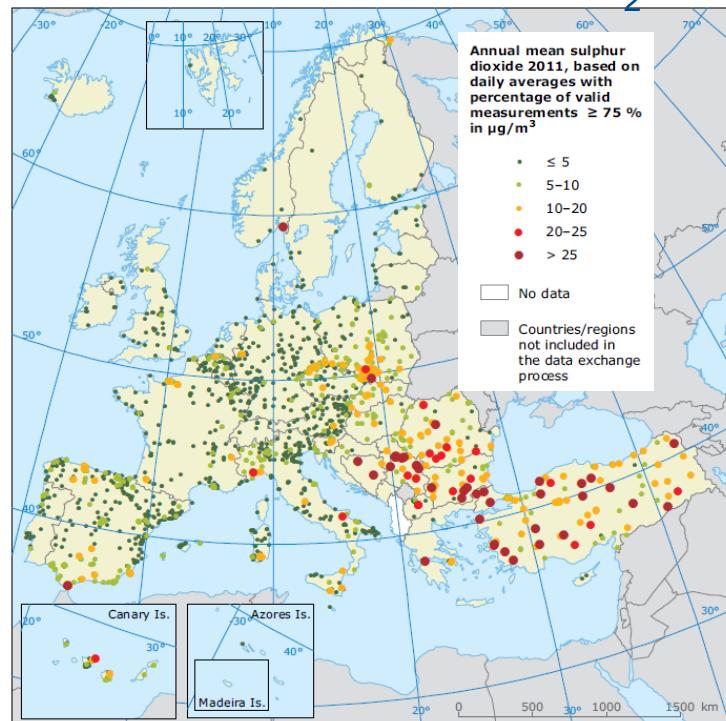
Port emissions, etc.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, atmospheric dynamics

Singular characteristics of Santa Cruz de Tenerife:

- The interaction between the complex topography of the island of Tenerife (3718m) and trade winds.
- Breezes cycles due to the coastal location.
- Thermal inversion at relatively low altitudes that hinders convective motions.

Annual mean concentration of SO₂ in 2011

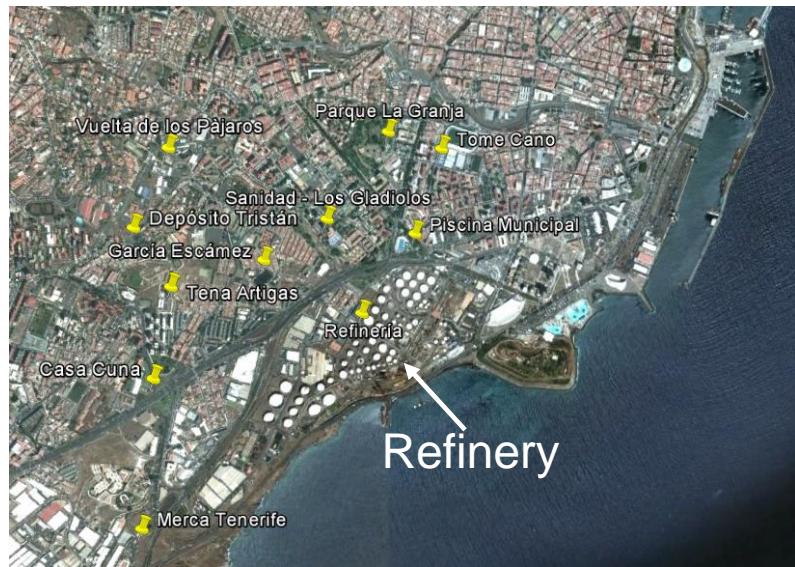


Dust storm over Canary Islands

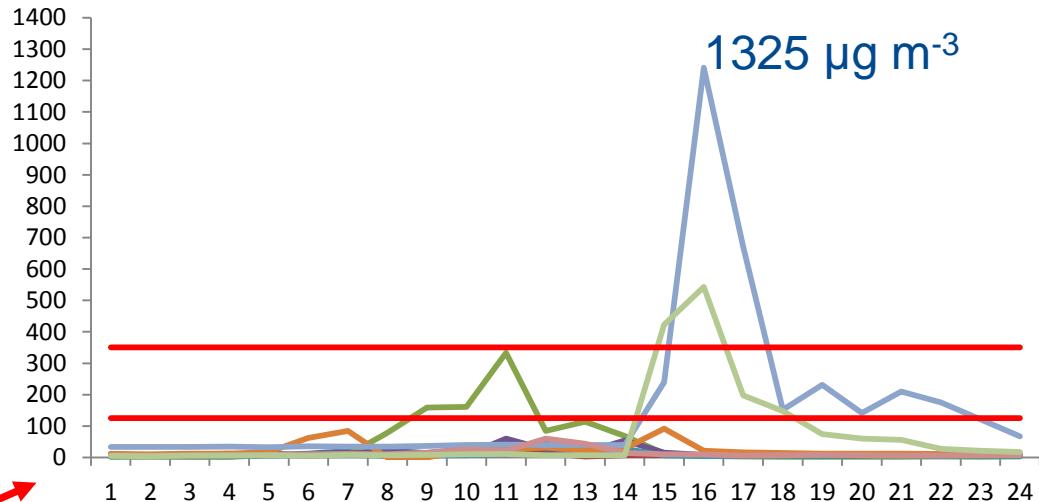


Source: Terra-MODIS

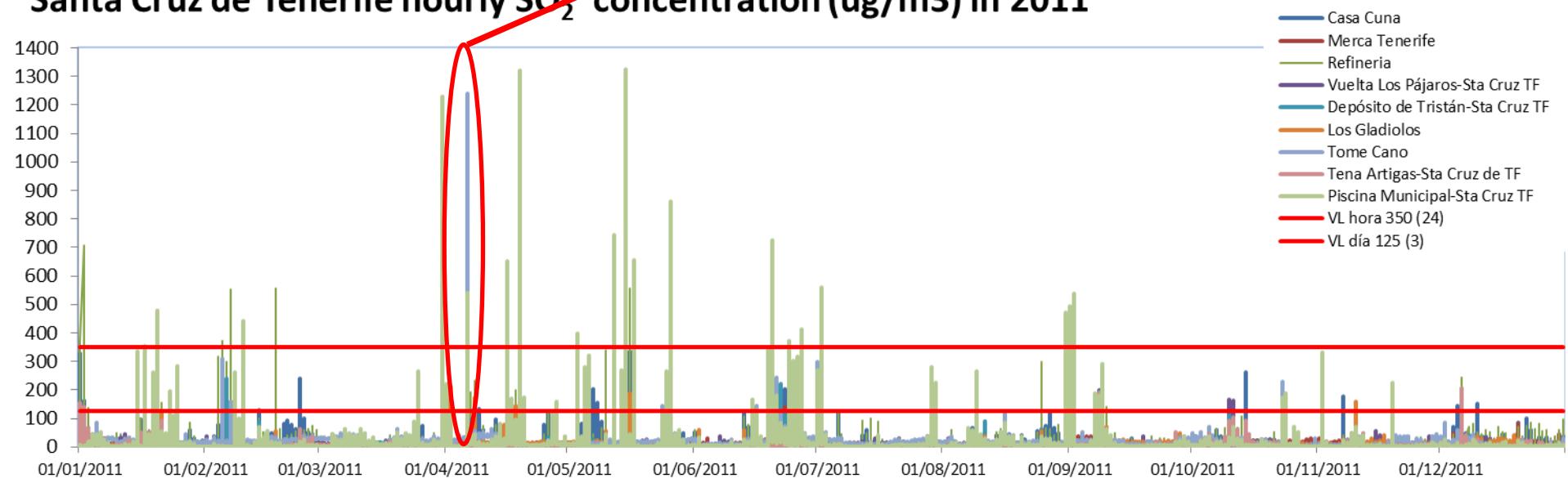
Measured air quality concentration. SO₂.



Hourly SO₂ concentration (ug/m³) April 6, 2011



Santa Cruz de Tenerife hourly SO₂ concentration (ug/m³) in 2011



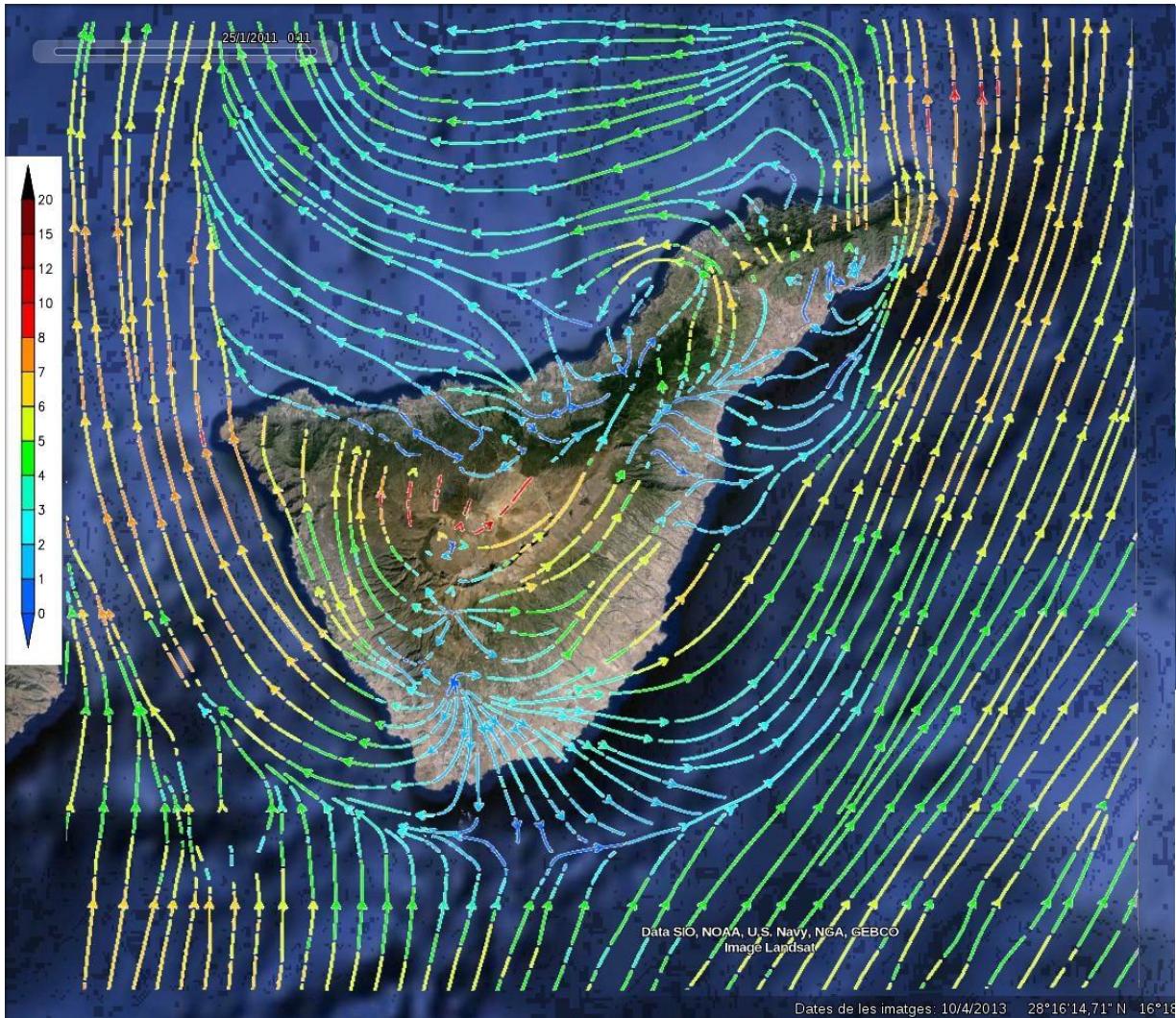
Results. Air quality levels. The impact of the refinery



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23 UTC WRF-ARW ($1 \times 1 \text{ km}^2$)



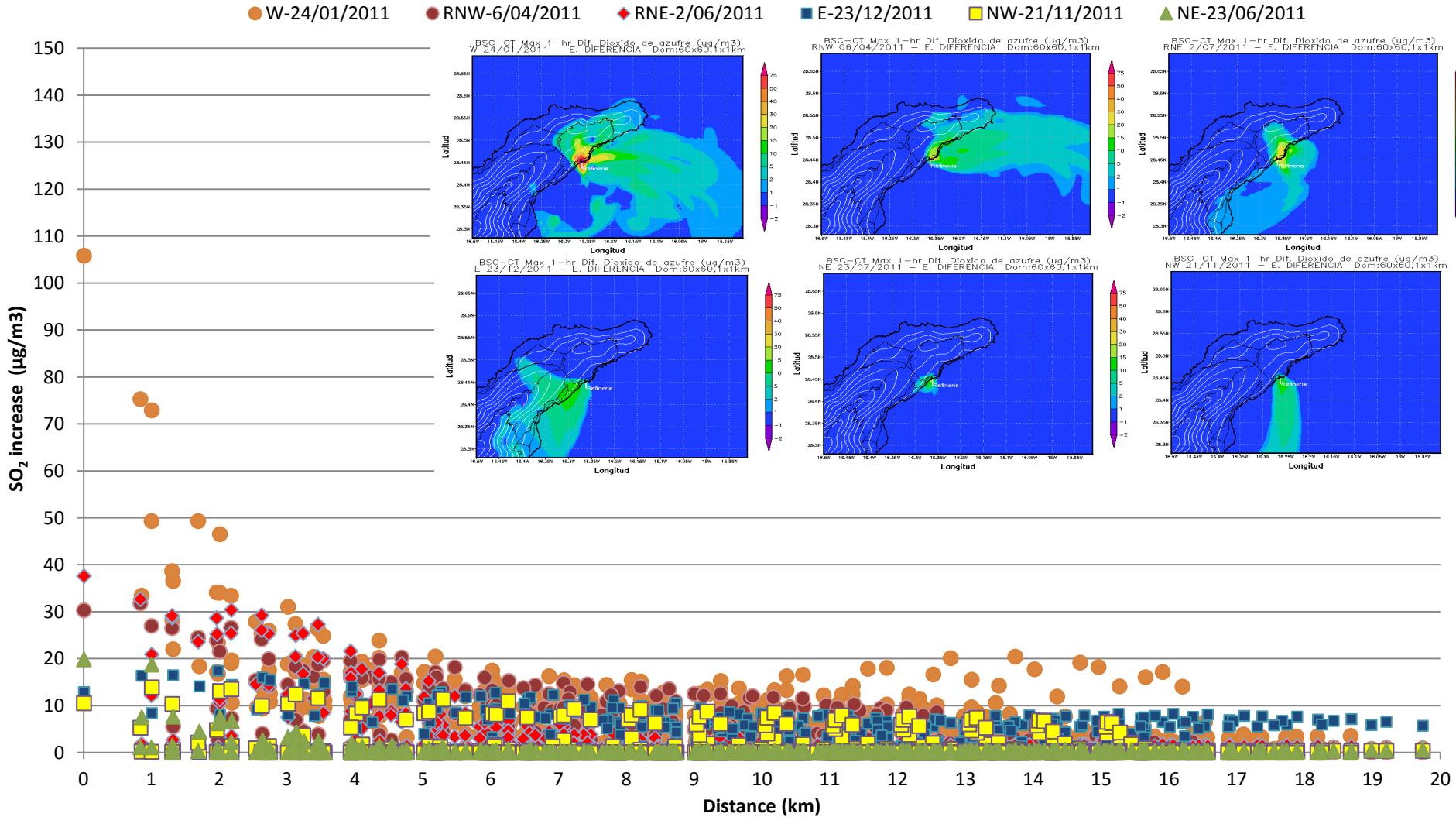
West (24th January 2011)



Air quality results. Primary area of influence of the refinery



Maximum hourly increases of SO₂ due to the emission from the Tenerife refinery against distance to the refinery



(Baldasano et al., 2014)

Air quality and climate modelling systems in urban areas. Framework at BSC



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Air quality modelling systems

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Air quality forecast system: **CALIOPE**

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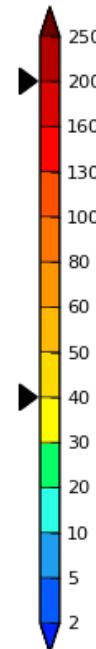
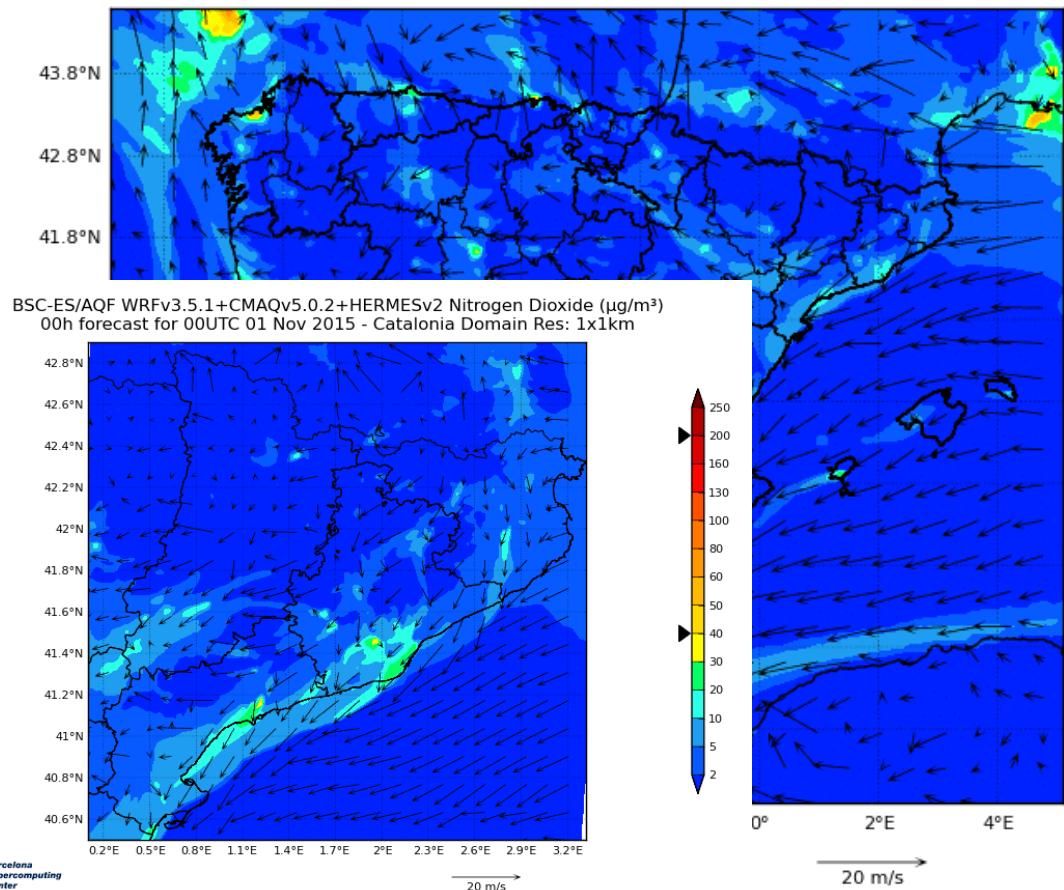
CALIOPE air quality operational forecasts

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Provides air quality related information for the coming days and for the application of short term action plans for air quality managers.

BSC-ES/AQF WRFv3.5.1+CMAQv5.0.2+HERMESv2 Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
00h forecast for 00UTC 01 Nov 2015 - Iberian Peninsula Res: 4x4km



Information is delivered using both online or custom applications:

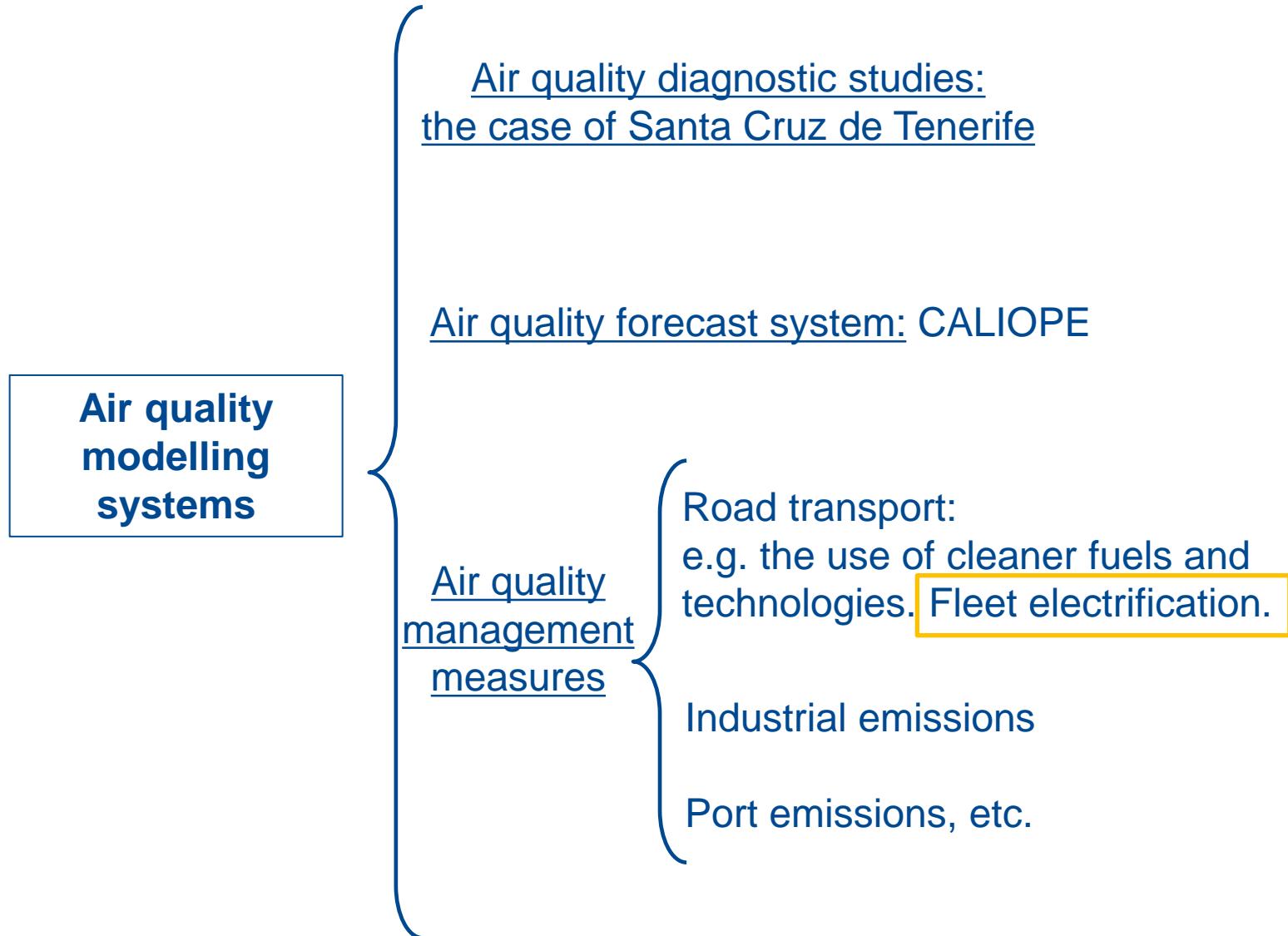
www.bsc.es/caliope



Air quality and climate modelling systems in urban areas. Framework at BSC

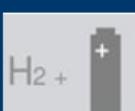


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Fleet electrification

Fleet electrification: Replacement of internal combustion vehicles by electric vehicles

Fuel red. Autonomy		
Micro-hybrid	5-10%	
Mild-hybrid	10-20%	
Full-Hybrid (HEV)	20-30%	2 km 
PHEV	35-85%	20-80 km 
Range Extender	65-100%	50-120 km 
BEV	100%	80-300 km 
Fuel cell vehicle (FCEV)	H2	400-600 km 

Hybrid electric vehicles (HEV)



e.g. Van Hool Exquicity

Plug-in electric vehicle (PHEV)



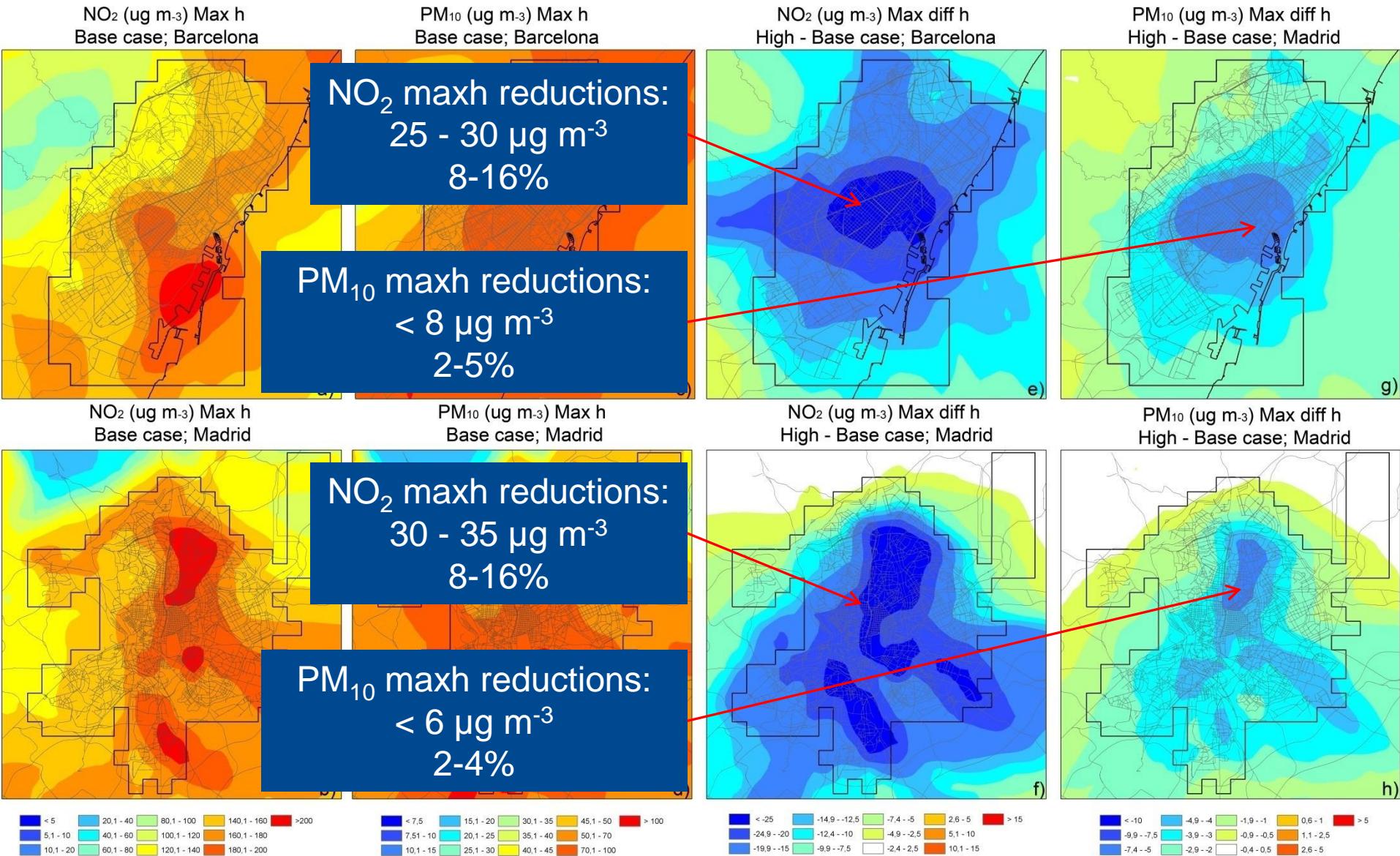
e.g. Piaggio MP3 Hybrid 300

Battery electric vehicle (BEV)



e.g. BMW i3

Fleet electrification. Air quality impacts





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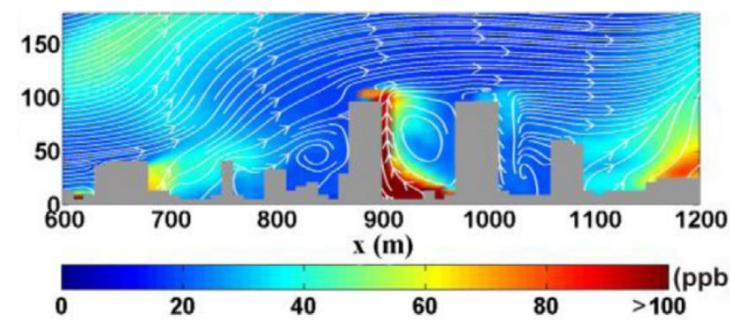
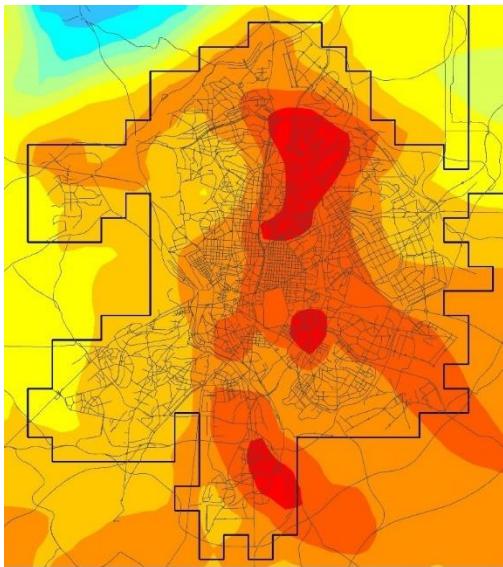
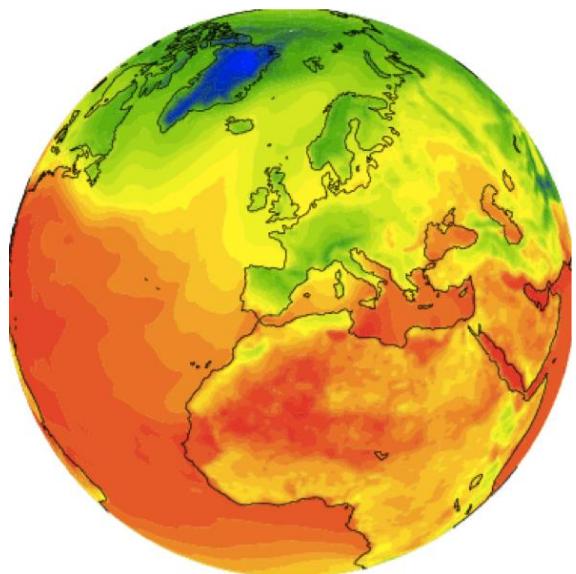


Future work

Further understanding of urban processes.

Further understanding of local scales processes to allow the assessment of sustainable management of urban areas within the SmartCities context by using two key-elements:

- microscale atmospheric models
- observations from smart infrastructures



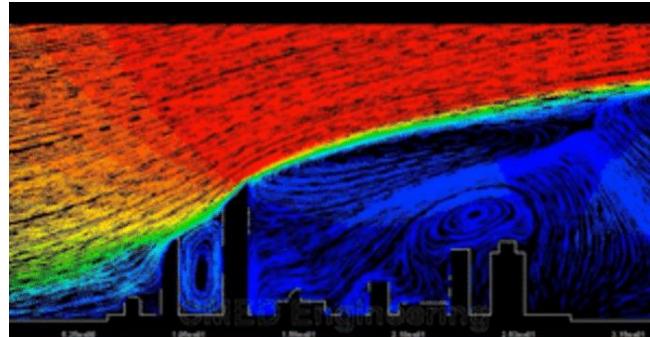
From global to regional scales

Next step: microscale

Air quality assessment at urban scales. Strategy: interdisciplinar approach



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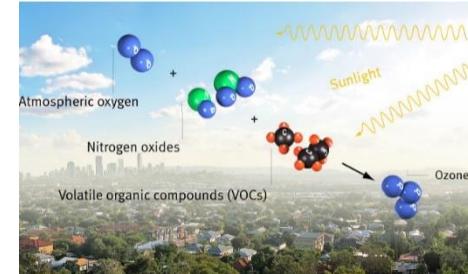
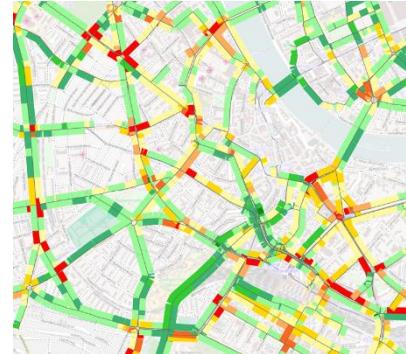
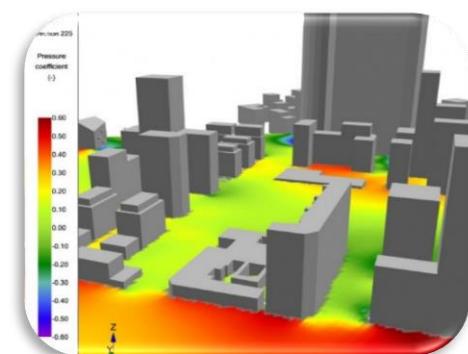
Proof of concept: modelling tool to monitor and forecast air urban quality (Smart Cities applications)

Meteorological core

Emission module

Air quality module

Smart infrastructures



CASE dep. + Earth Sciences dep. + Computer dep.

National and International collaborations



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EXCELENCIA
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Research centers



Local administrations and international organizations



Meteorological offices



National and International collaborations



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Industrial partners. Air quality



Industrial partners. Energy



Industrial partners. Agriculture





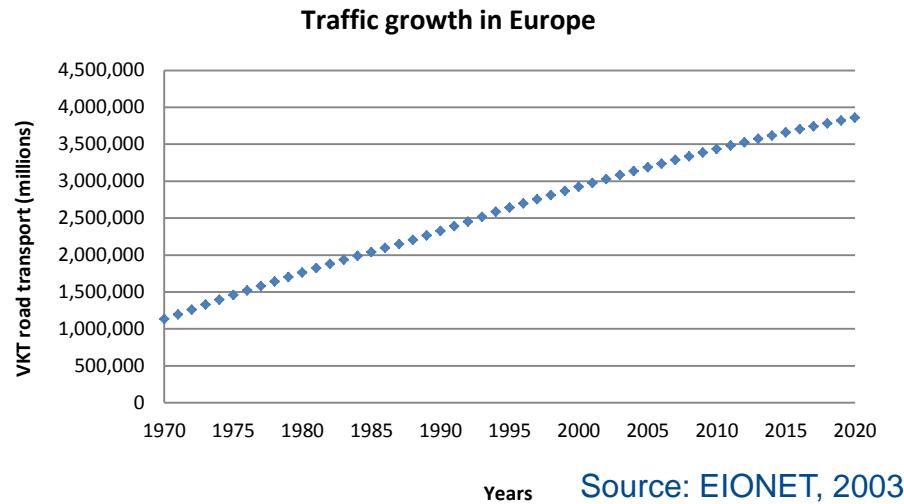
Source: NASA

Satellite view of Earth at night. 1-4% of land surface is urban.
More than 50% of world's population lives in urban areas.

Thank you!

For further information please contact
albert.soret@bsc.es

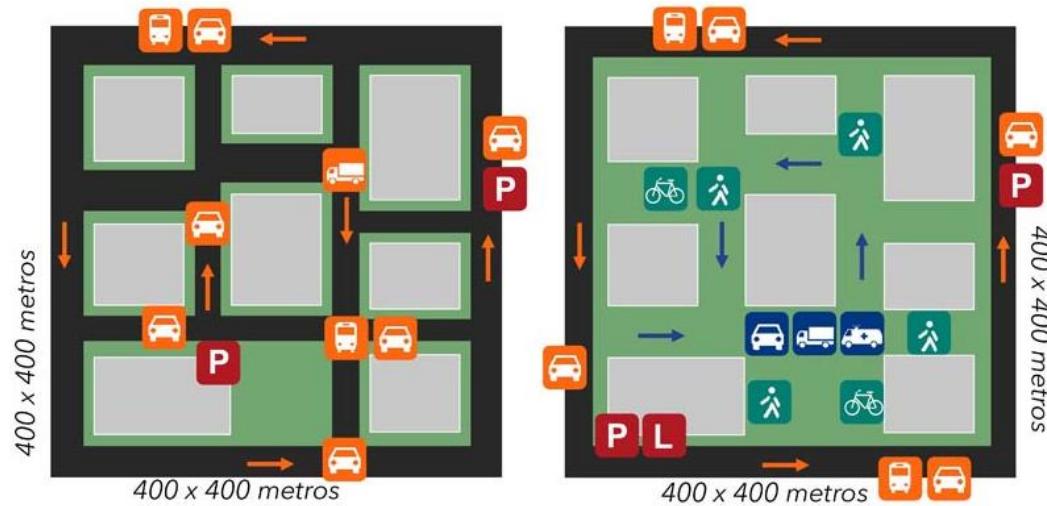
Mobility management



Implementation of Superblocks in Barcelona

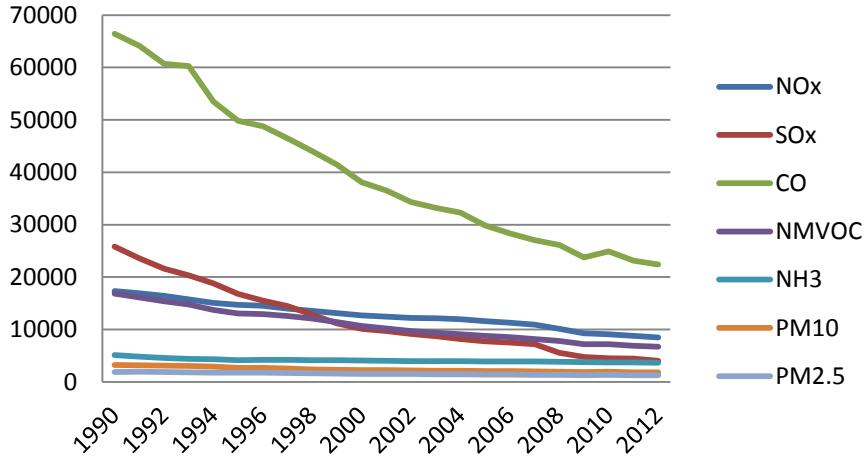


Source: BCNEcología



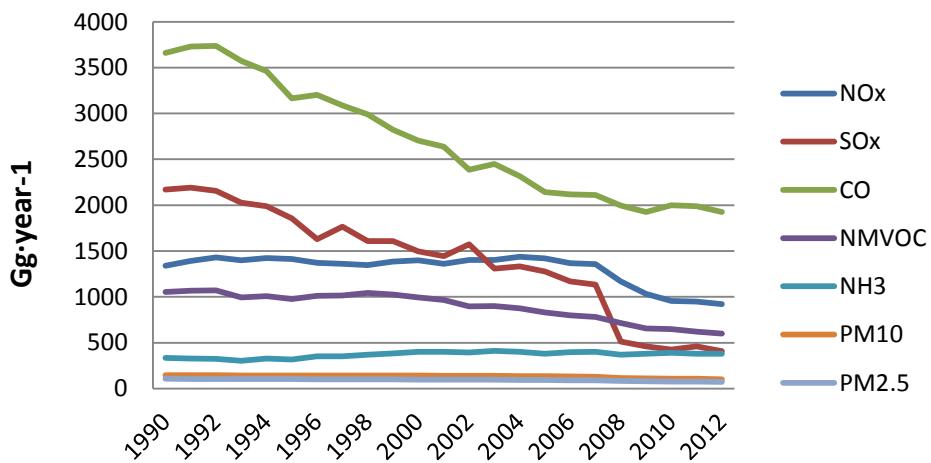
Emission trends

Emission trends in Europe (EU-28)



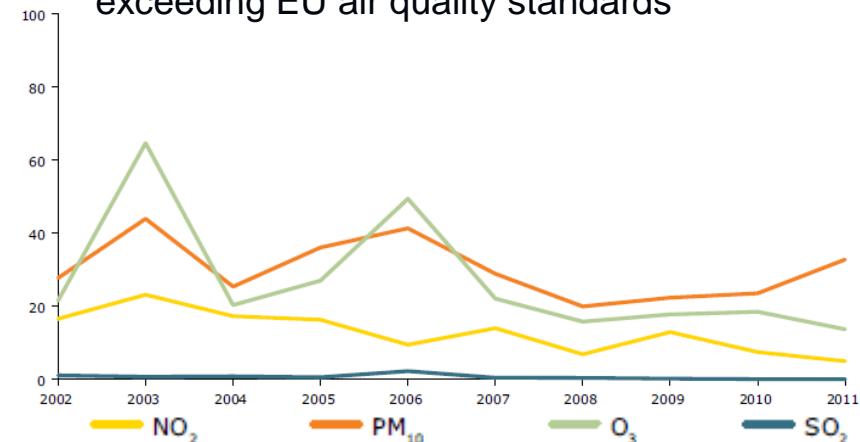
Emissions have dropped considerably but air quality still needs to improve

Emission trends in Spain



A significant proportion of urban population is exposed to air quality concentrations exceeding EU air quality standards

% of urban population exposed to air pollution exceeding EU air quality standards



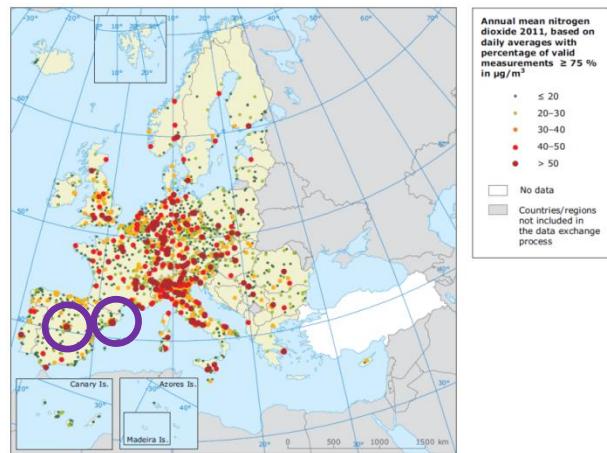
Source: EEA, 2013

Air quality in Europe

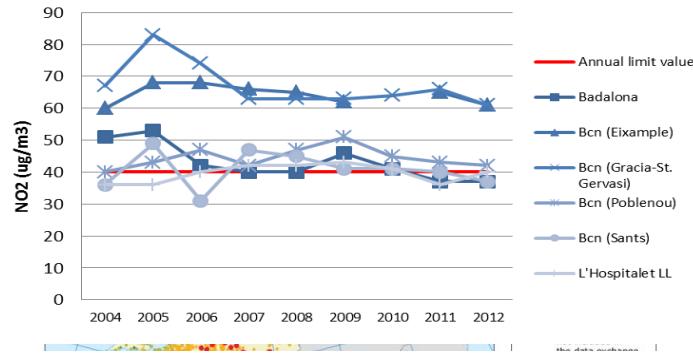


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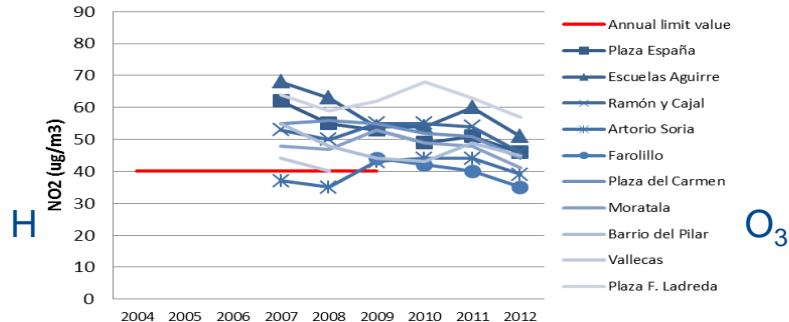
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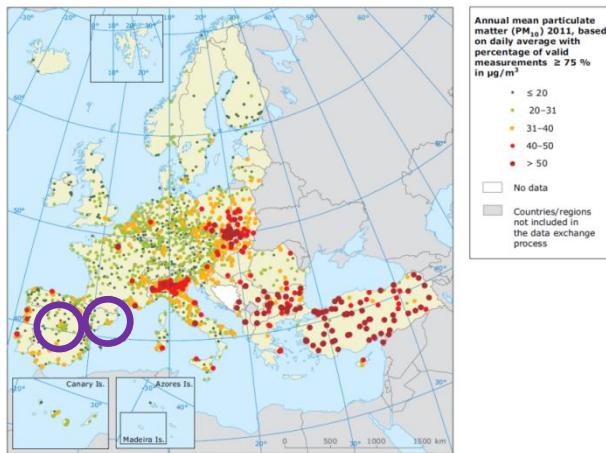
Barcelona NO₂ trends; yearly average concentration



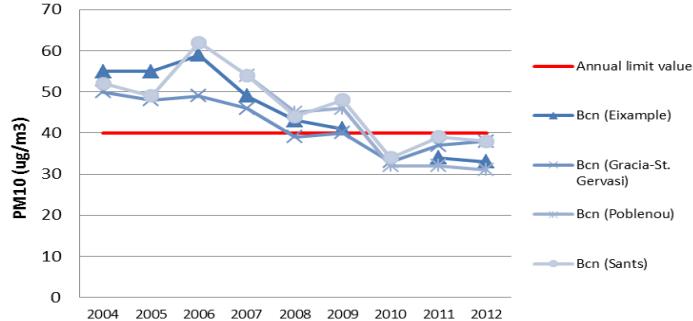
Madrid NO₂ trends; yearly average concentration



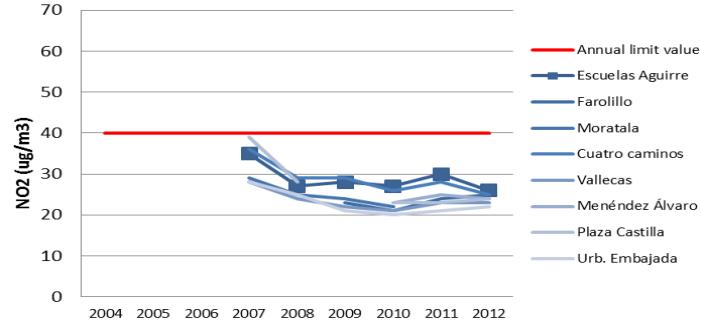
O₃



Barcelona PM₁₀ trends; yearly average concentration



Madrid PM₁₀ trends; yearly average concentration



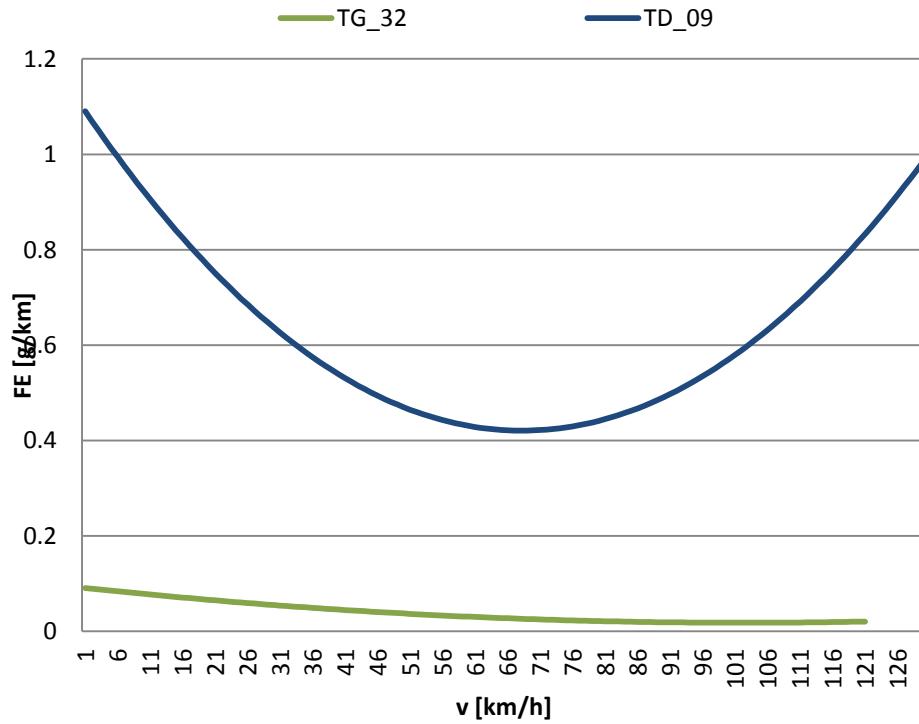
Year 2011
EEA, 2013

Emission factors. Diesel and gasoline

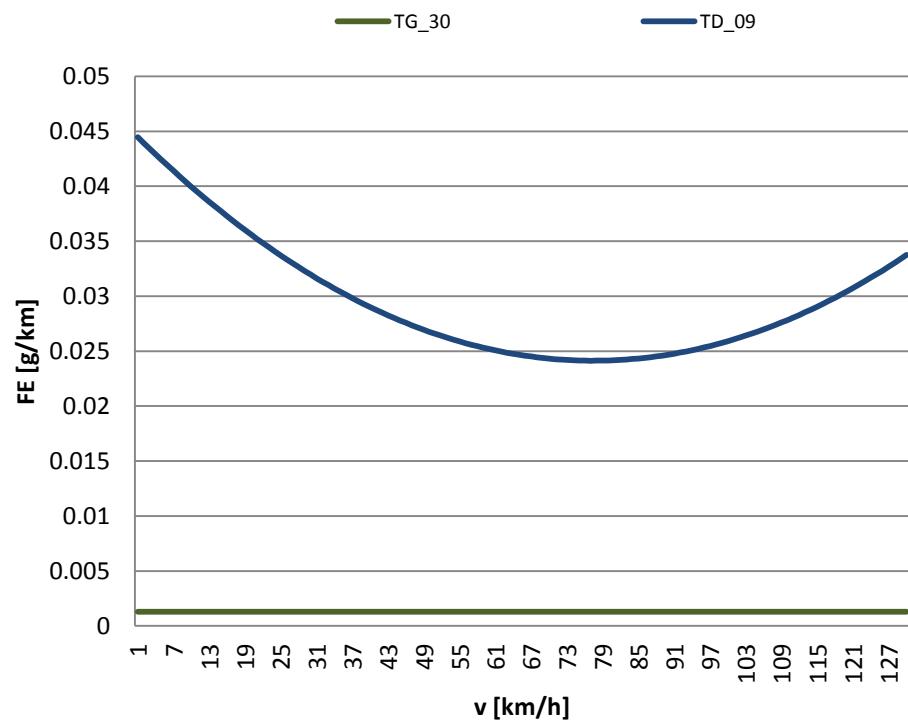
The Mayor of Paris has announced radical plans to ban diesel cars from the French capital by 2020 due to concerns about how much pollution the cars cause (France has the highest number of diesel cars in Europe). And the Mayor of London is also considering similar solutions.

She also said that the city would have more semi-pedestrianised areas with special zones introduced at weekends.

NOx PC Gasoline and Diesel



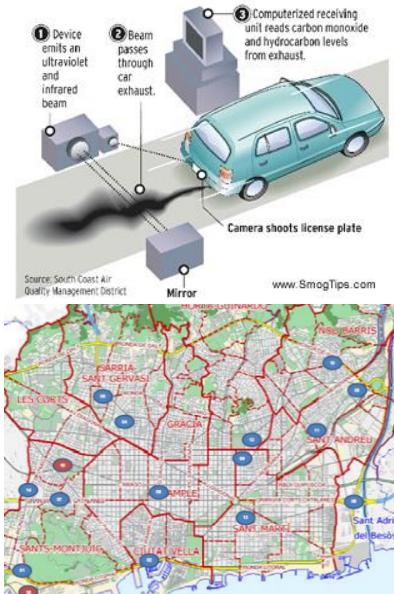
PM- PC Gasoline and Diesel



Improvements for the road transport emissions



Remote Sensing Device



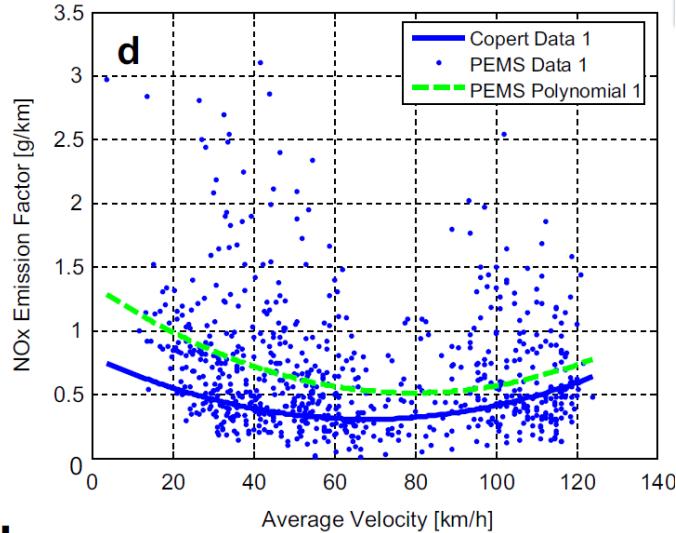
Portable Emission Measurement System



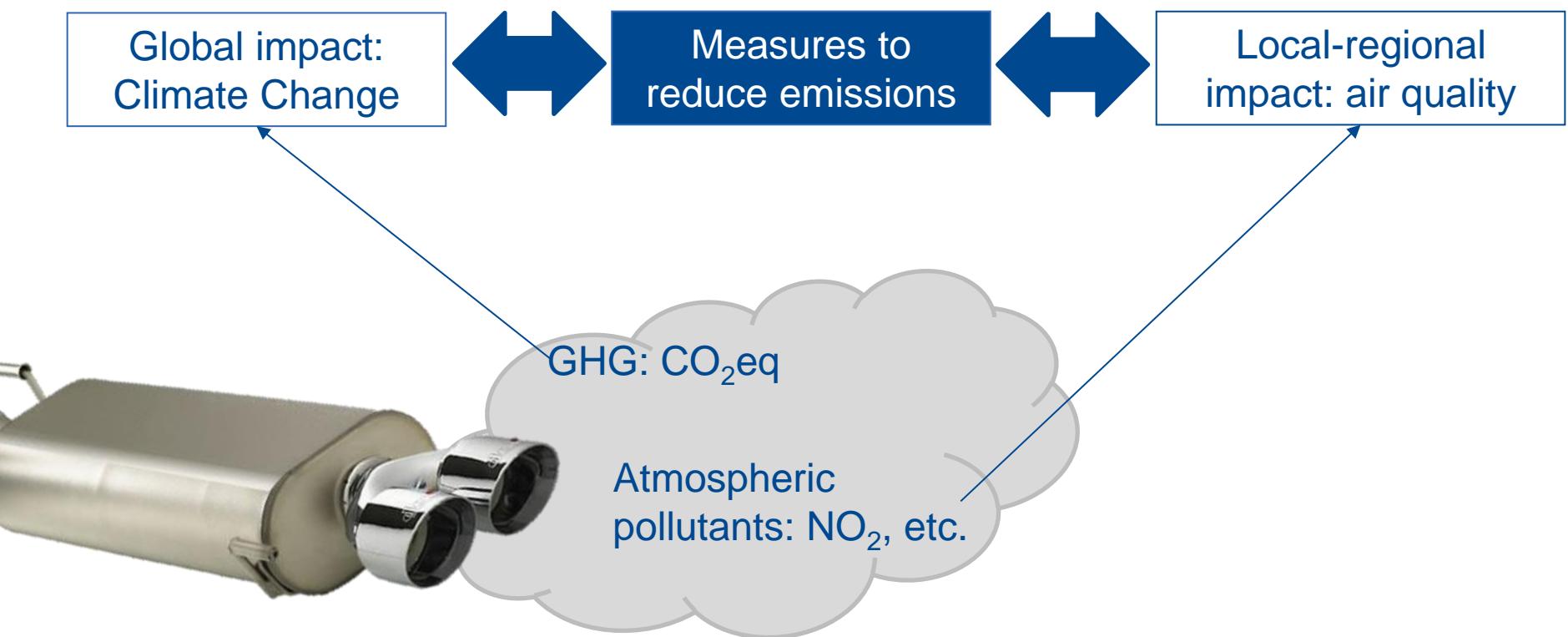
	RSD [g/km]	COPERT [g/km]	RSD/COPERT [%]
NO_x	1,172	1,005	+16,6%
PM₁₀	0,124	0,070 (*)	+75,5%

AB (2010)

EF NO_x - Euro 5 diesel PC

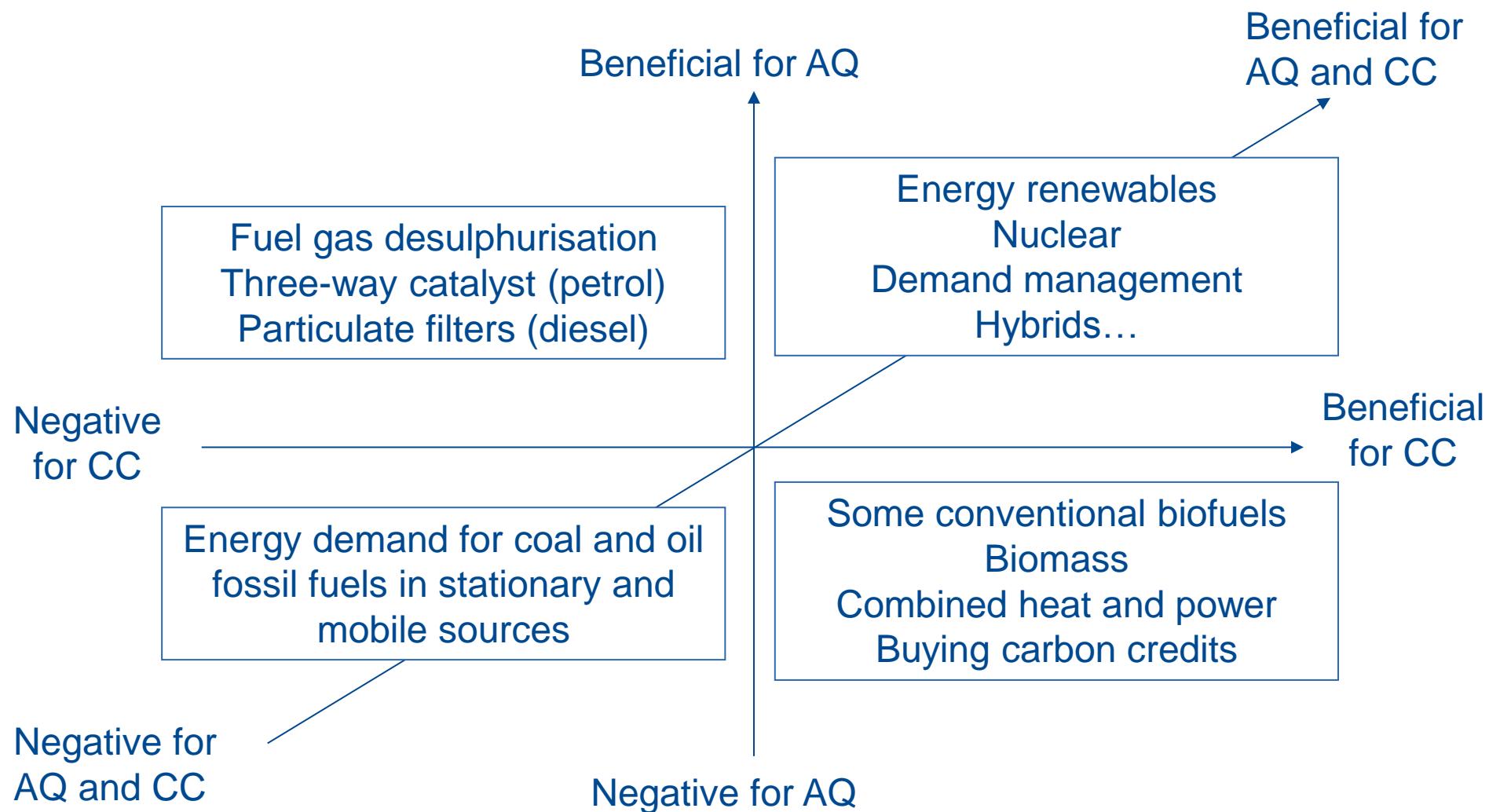


Kouridis et al. (2013)

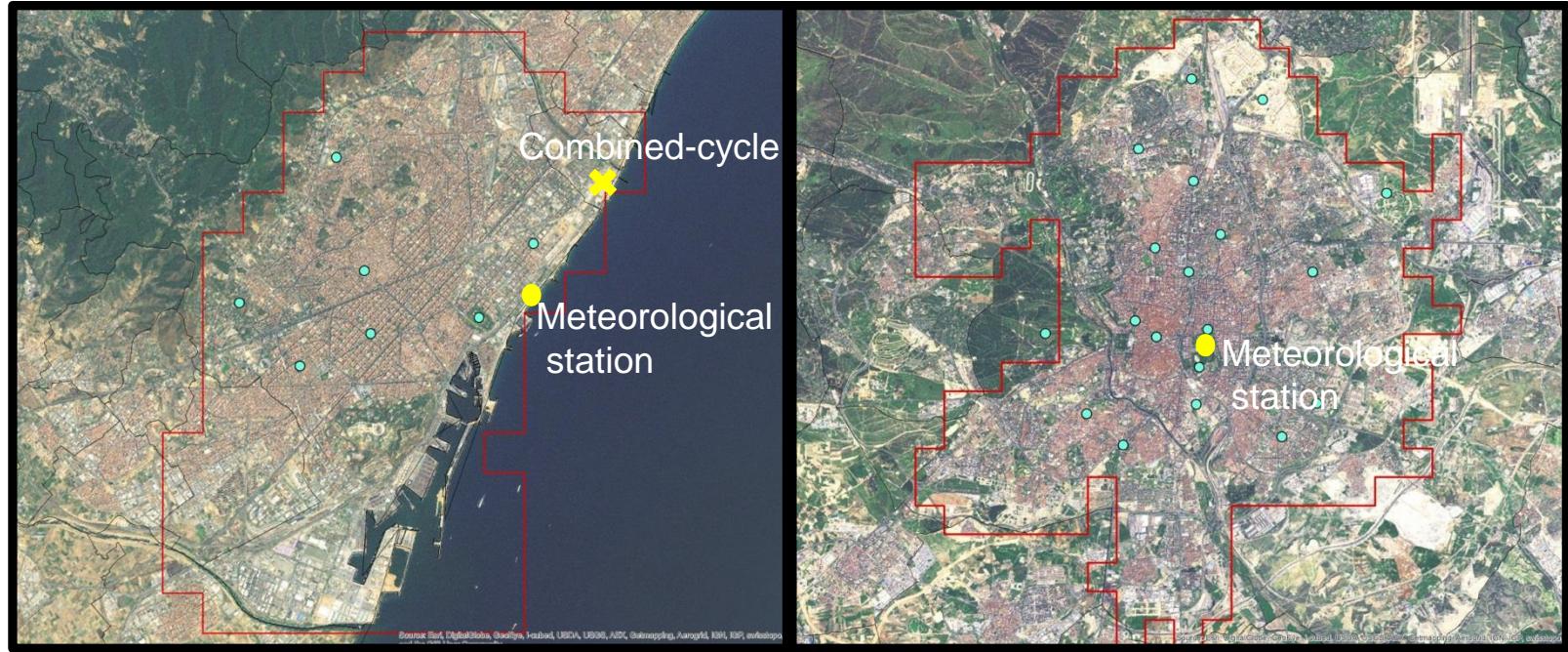


Air quality and climate change. Measures to reduce emissions

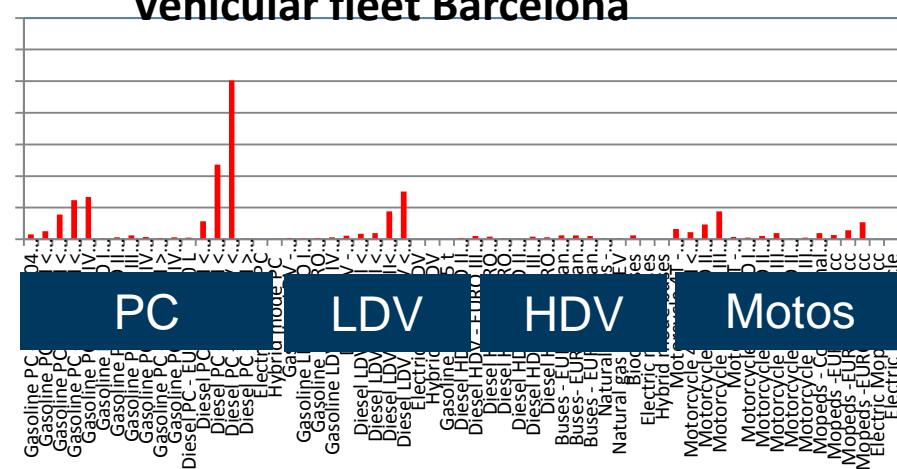
Air quality (AQ) and climate change (CC) synergies and trade-offs



Areas of study: Barcelona and Madrid



Vehicular fleet Barcelona



Vehicular fleet Madrid

