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Enhancing modelled PM mass closure with CAMx model in the context of the REMY project

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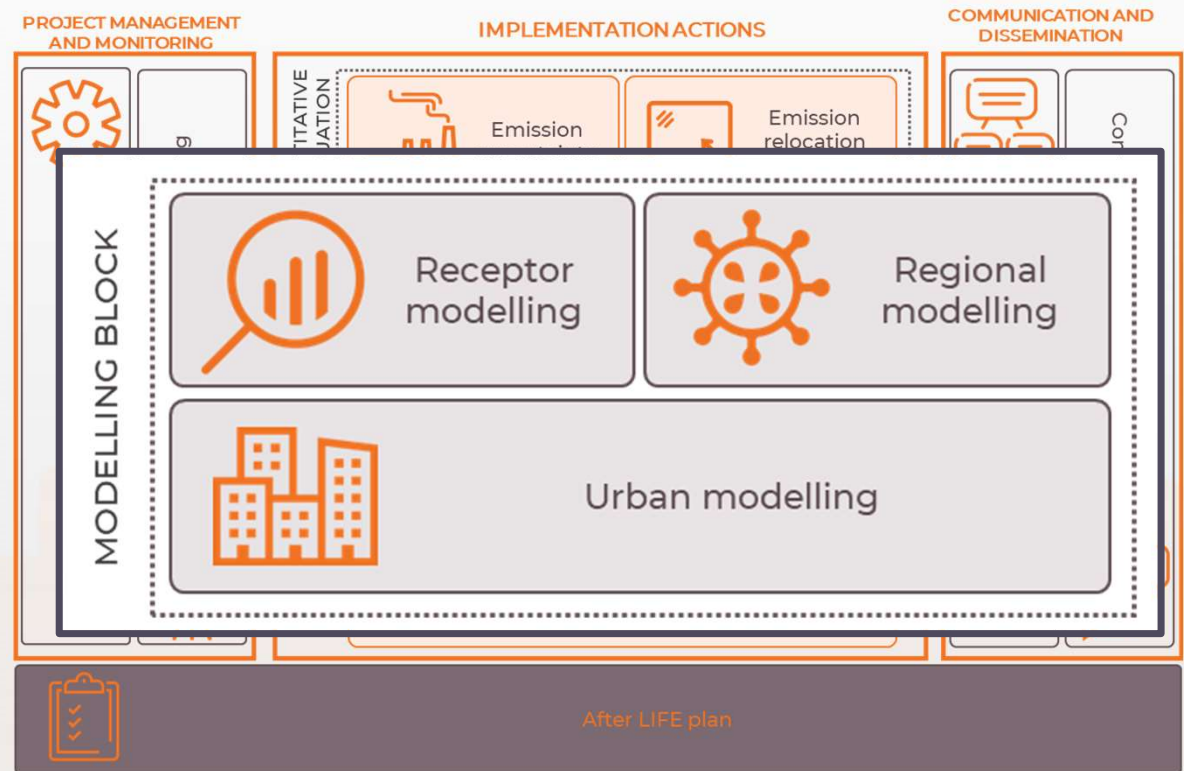


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LIFE REMY Project

REMY: Reducing Emission Modelling uncertainty

The final goal of the project is to provide recommendations and guidelines for the compilation of emission inventory with the specific aim to improve air quality model performances for assessment, source apportionment and planning.



CAMx Modelling setup

Domain	POV-MIL
CTM	CAMx v7.2
Baseline year	2017

Time period	2017
Meteo	WRF 2017
Boundary conditions	CHIMERE PREV'AIR
Gas Chemical mechanism	CB06r5
Inorganic Aerosol chemistry	ISORROPIA/RADM
OA mechanisms	SOAP2.2; SOAP3
Domains	2 nested domains: POV 4x4 km, MIL 1x1 km, 14 vertical levels
Emissions	INEMAR2017 ISPRA2015 EMEP
Biogenic emissions	MEGAN



ITA POV MIL

Road dust resuspension

The estimation of road dust resuspension emissions is based on A1 analysis that carried out an experimental campaign in Milan and Barcelona.

The measured road dust resuspension emission factor in Milan was **21.4 mg/v km**, a unique value for all the traffic vehicles and all type of roads.

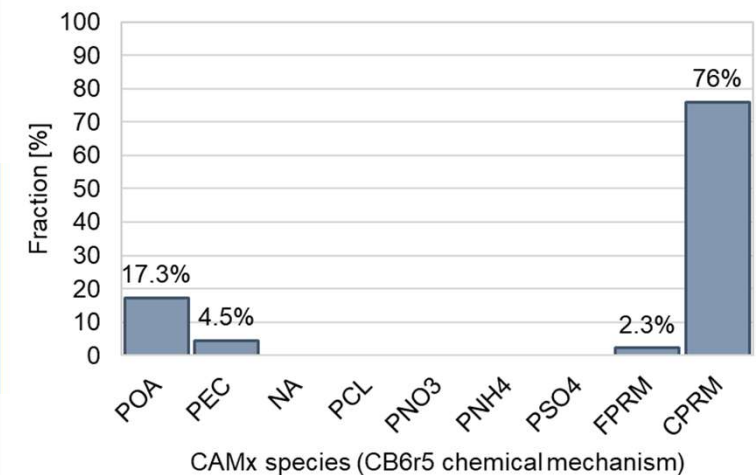
Resuspension emissions were estimated under the following assumptions:

- PM2.5 resuspension emission factor to 24% of total particulate matter (based on US EPA data)
- Elemental carbon and organic carbon fractions: OC=19% and EC=5%
- CAMx model treats EC and OC as fine particulate matter. In the traffic monitoring stations 25% of OC and 16% of EC is measured as coarse fraction, therefore the speciation profile for resuspension emission has been adapted allocating part of EC and OC to the coarse fraction.

Milano campaign: vertical profile method

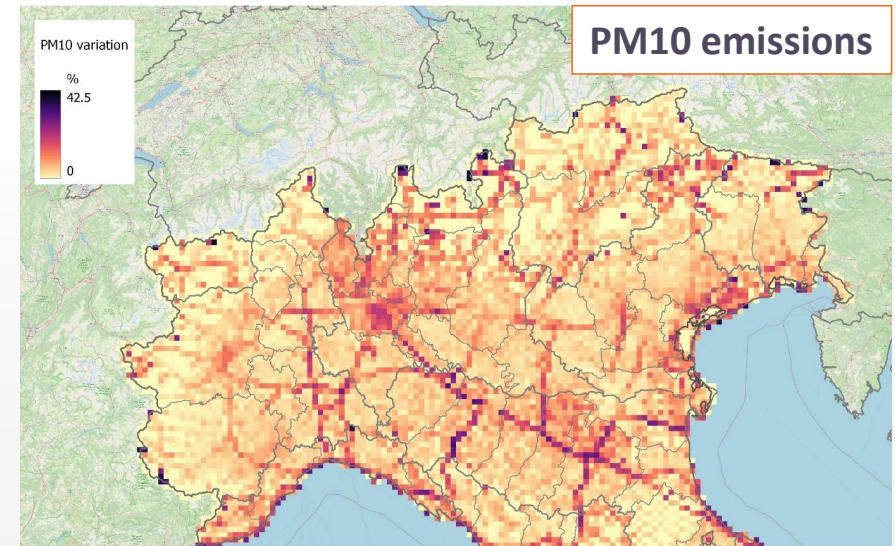


PM speciation profile

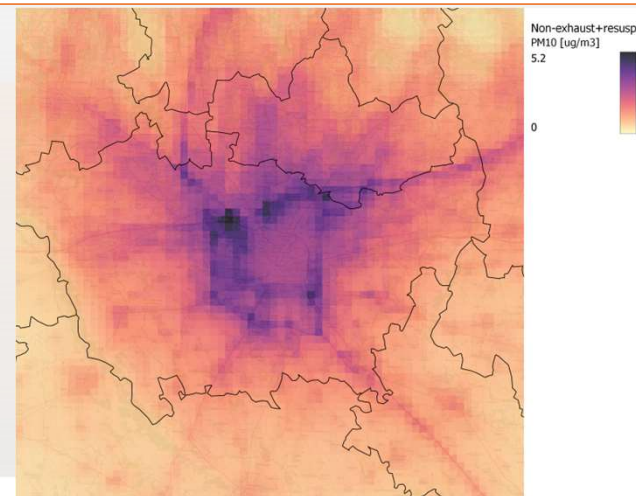
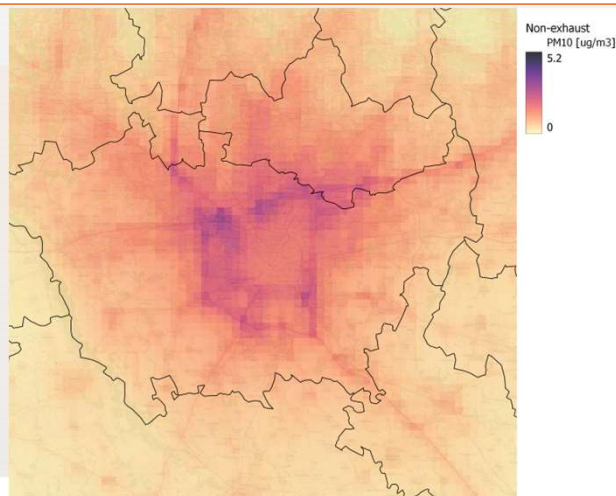


Road dust resuspension

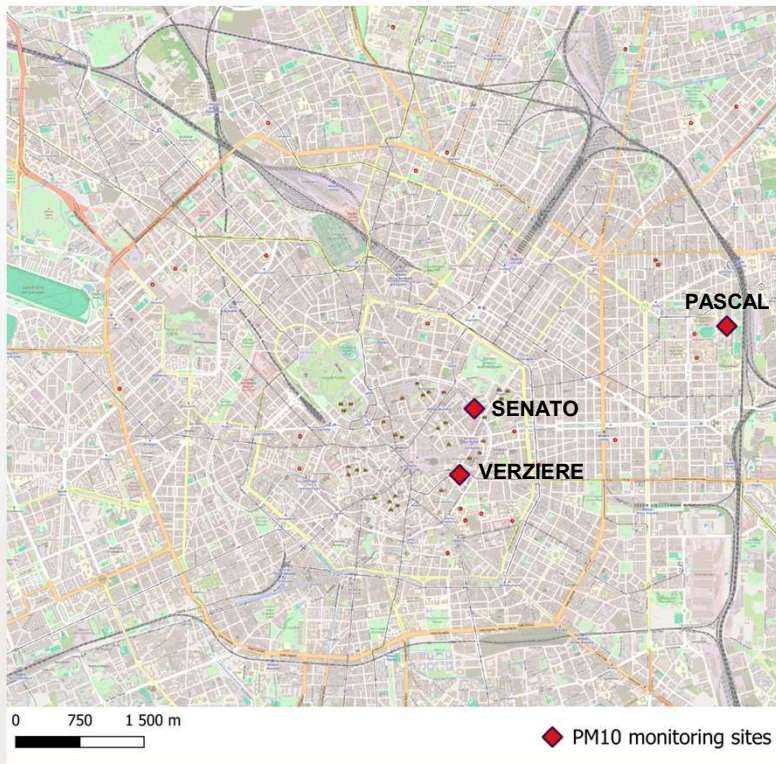
- Estimation of road transport PM10 emission increase equal to +44% (based on the Lombardy region inventory)



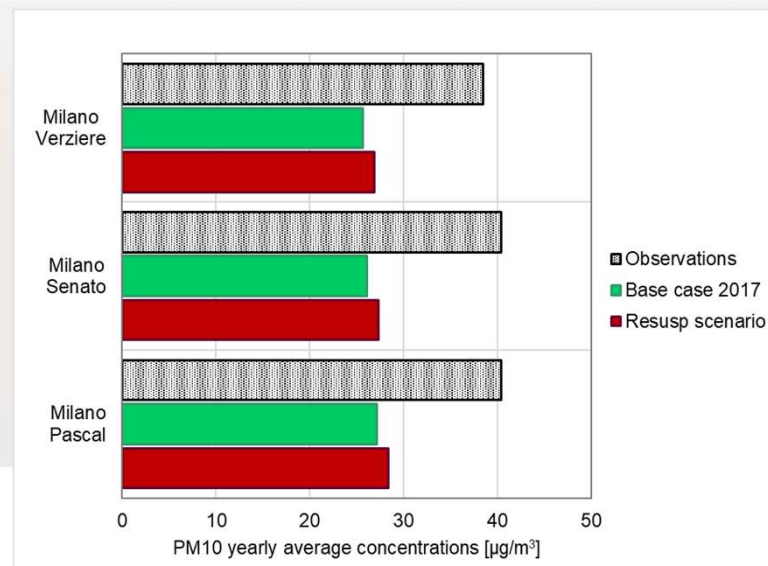
Non-exhaust PM10 yearly average concentration contribution BASE CASE vs RESUSPENSION SCENARIO



Road dust resuspension



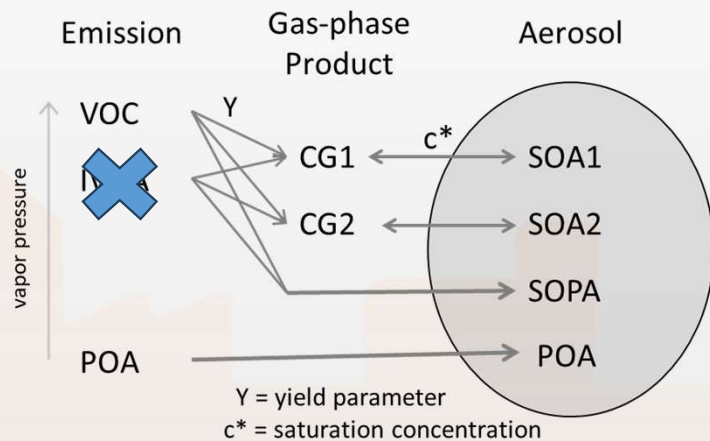
	Scenario	Bias [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]	Mean Average Error [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]	Fractional Bias [%]	Fractional Error [%]	Correlation [-]
Verziere	CAMx BASE	-12.83	12.83	-38.80	45.30	0.788
	CAMx RESUSPENSION	-11.39	11.39	-34.10	42.00	0.803
Senato	CAMx BASE	-14.26	14.26	-42.10	48.60	0.757
	CAMx RESUSPENSION	-12.71	12.71	-37.30	45.20	0.780
Pascal	CAMx BASE	-13.26	13.26	-34.40	44.50	0.771
	CAMx RESUSPENSION	-11.67	11.67	-29.60	41.50	0.788



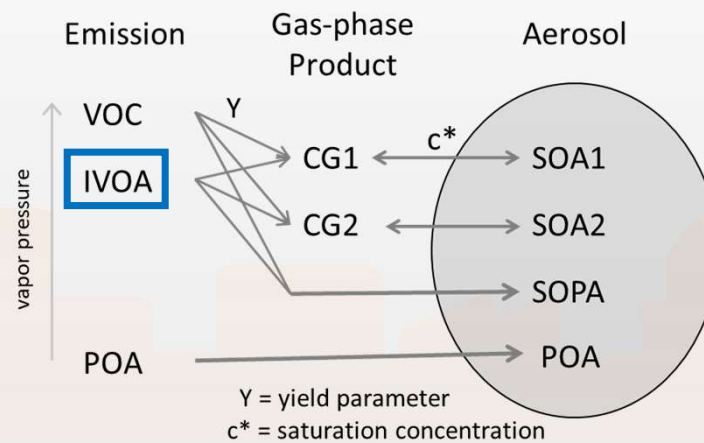
CAMx – OA modelling



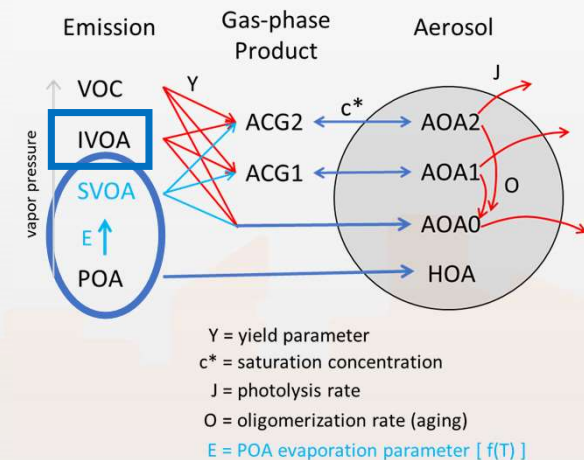
SOAP2 (Basecase)



SOAP2 + IVOC

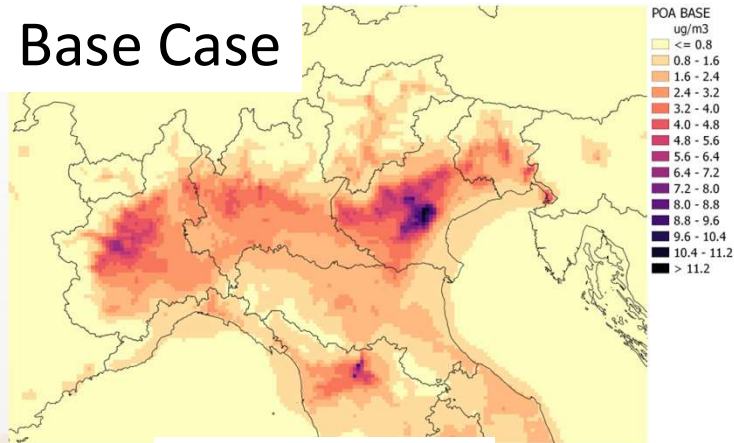


SOAP3

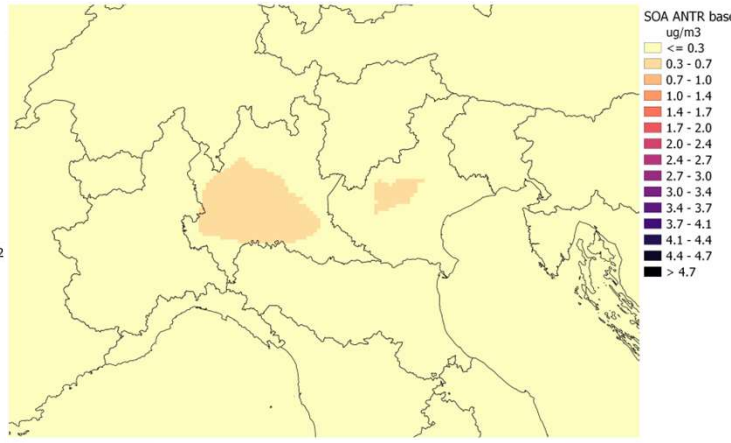


CAMx – OA modelling - Yearly mean concentration

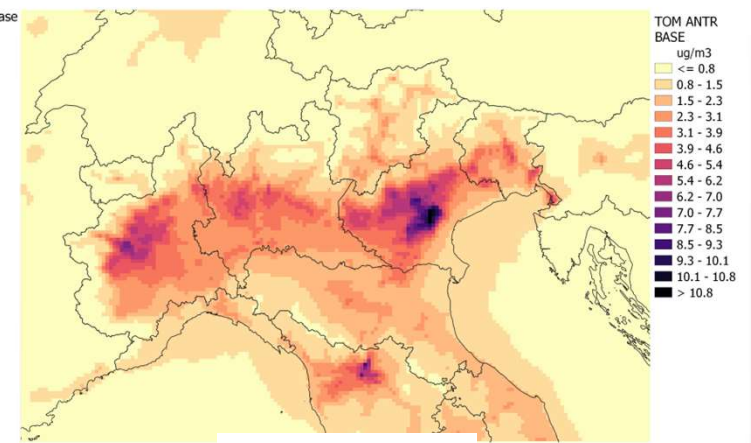
Base Case



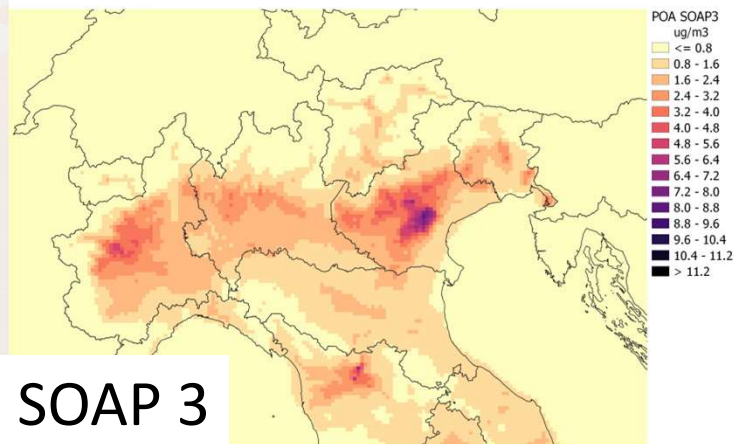
Primary OA



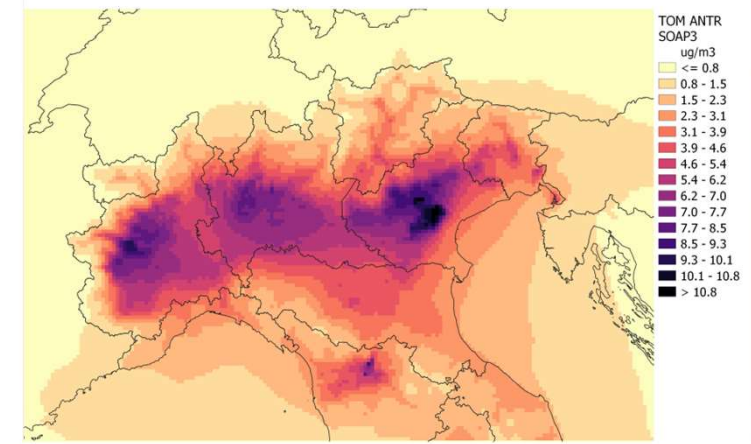
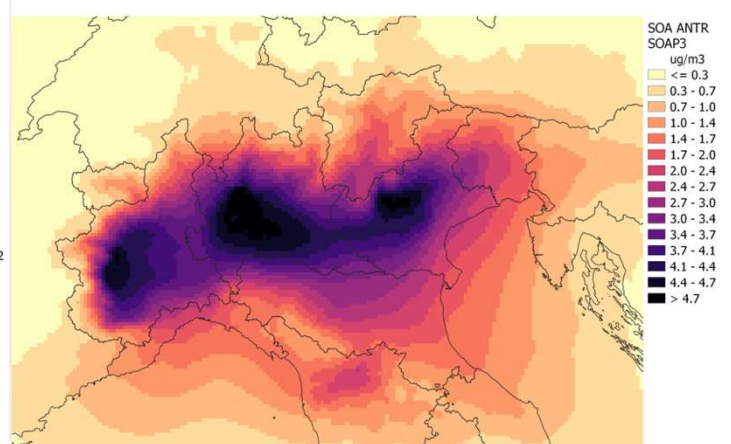
Secondary OA



Total OA



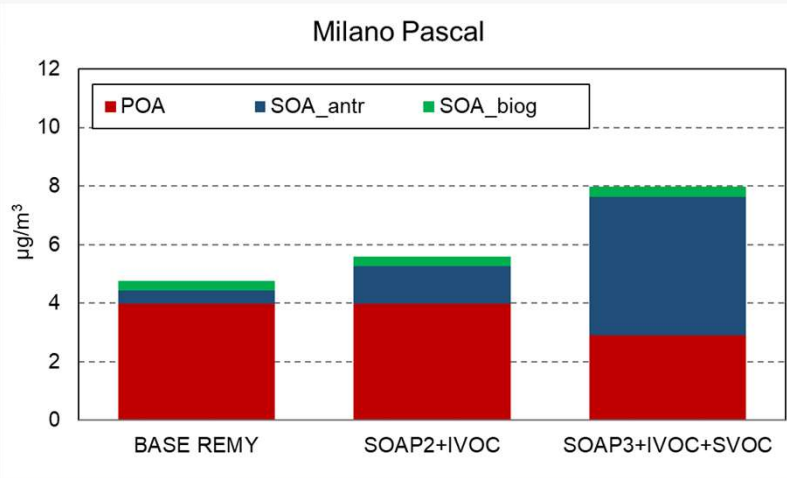
SOAP 3



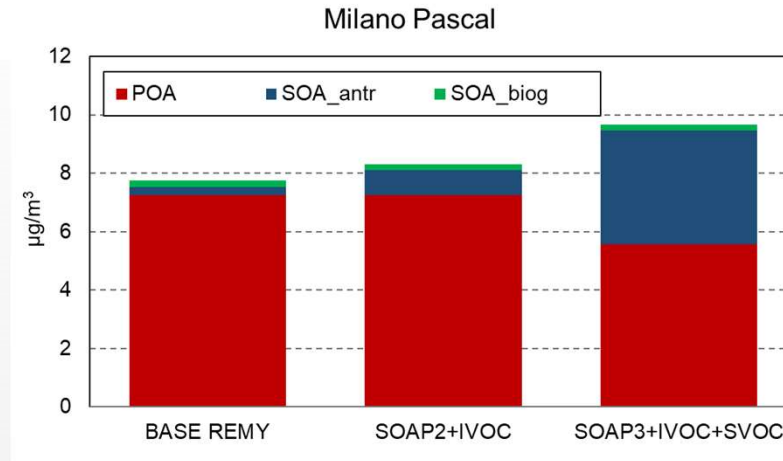
CAMx results - Milano Pascal (UB site)



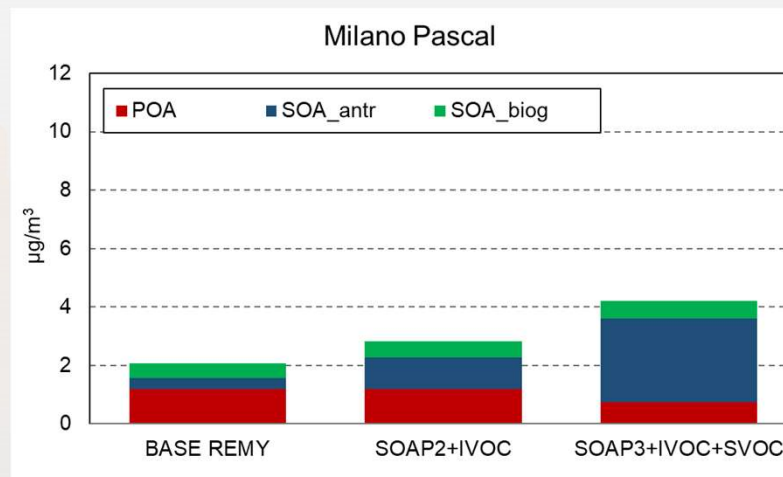
TOM2.5



YEAR

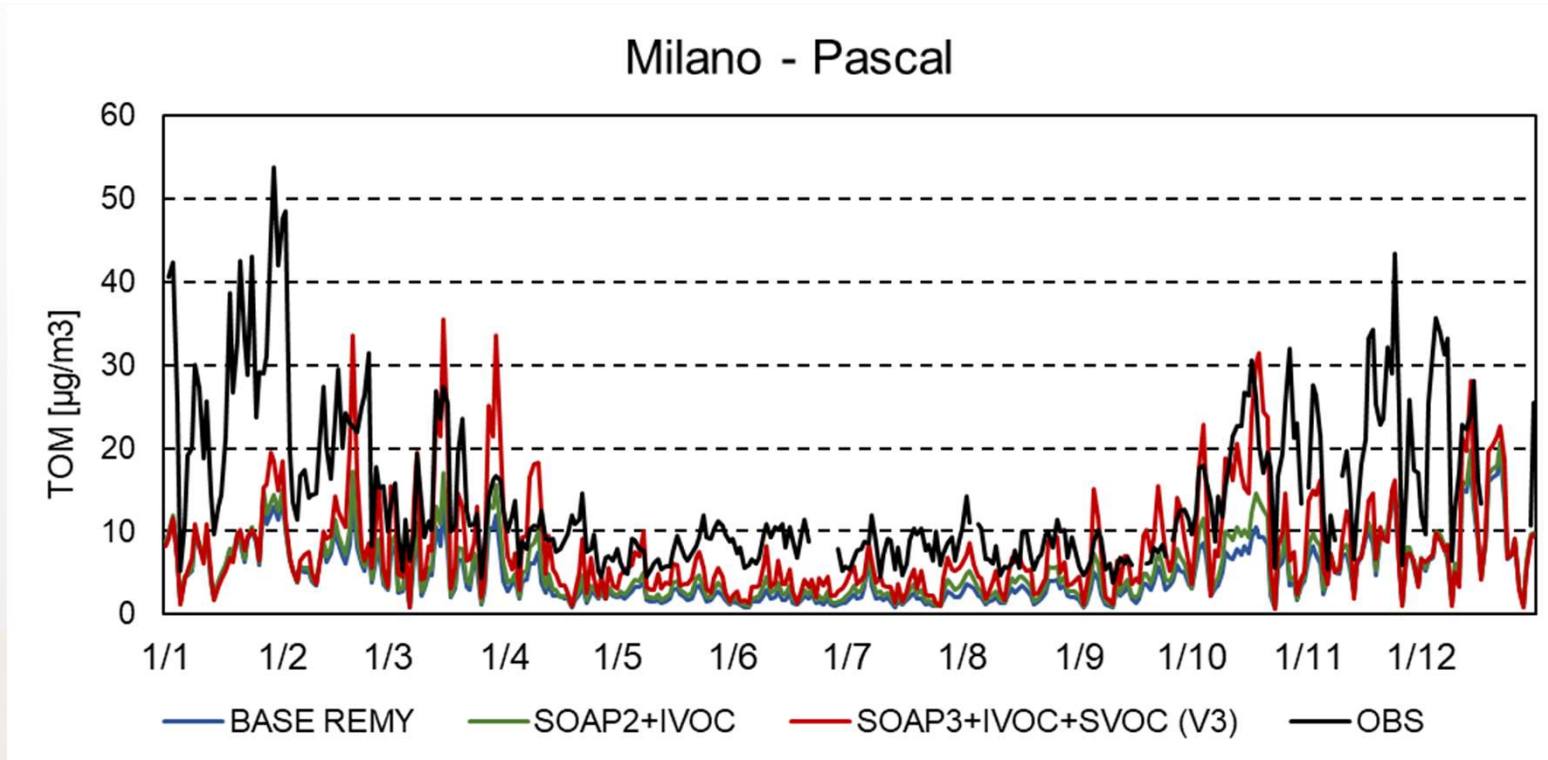


WINTER



SUMMER

CAMx results - Milano Pascal (UB site)



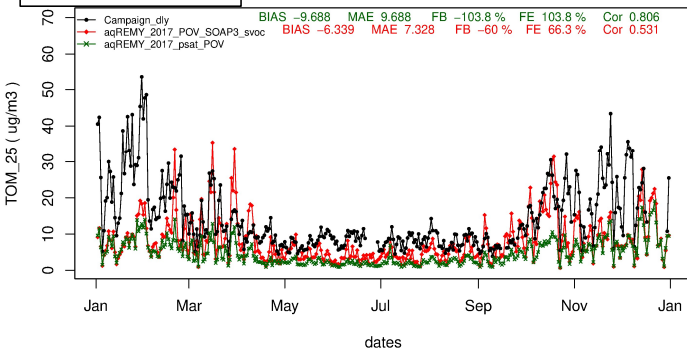
TOM2.5 - DAILY MEAN

CAMx results - Daily mean

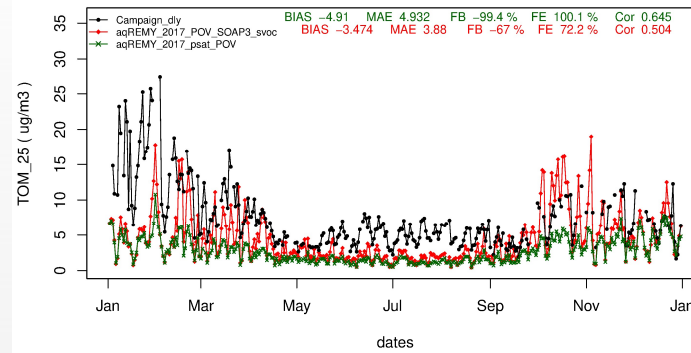


TOM2.5

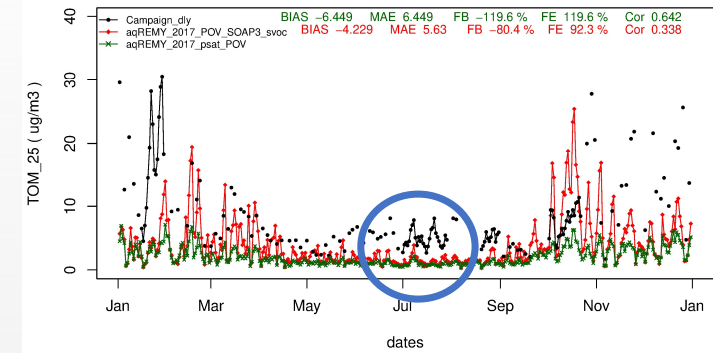
Milano Pascal (UB)



Bologna (UB)

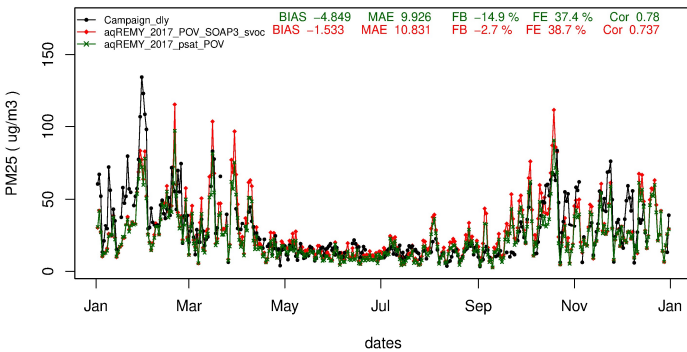


San Pietro Capofiume (RB)

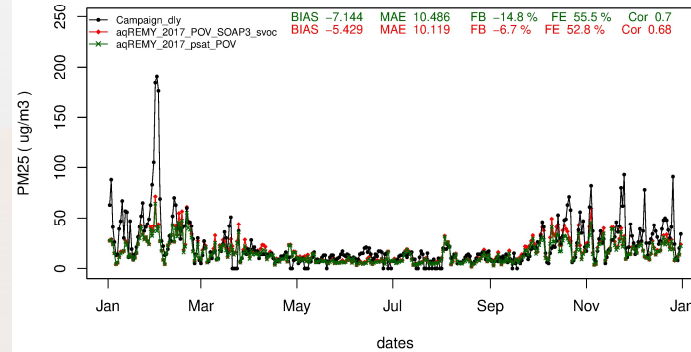


PM2.5

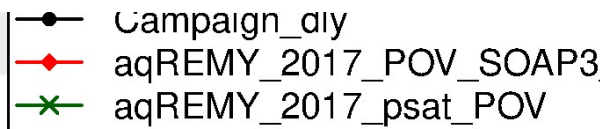
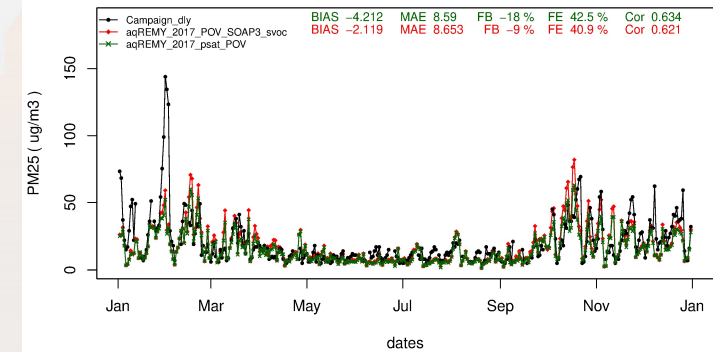
Milano Pascal (UB)



Bologna (UB)



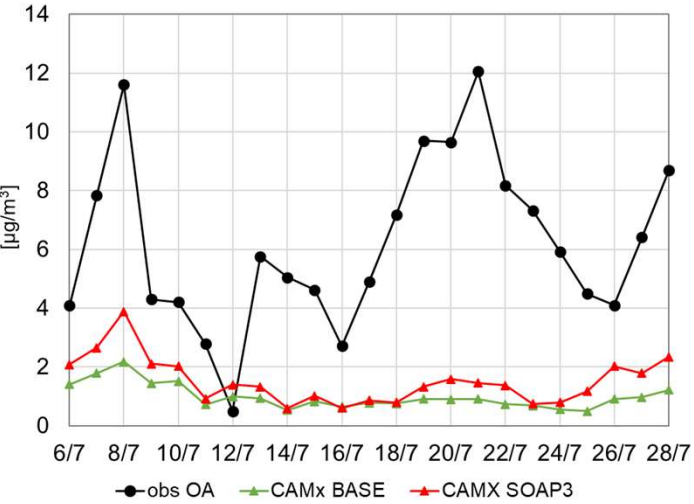
San Pietro Capofiume (RB)



CAMx results - Comparison with ACSM

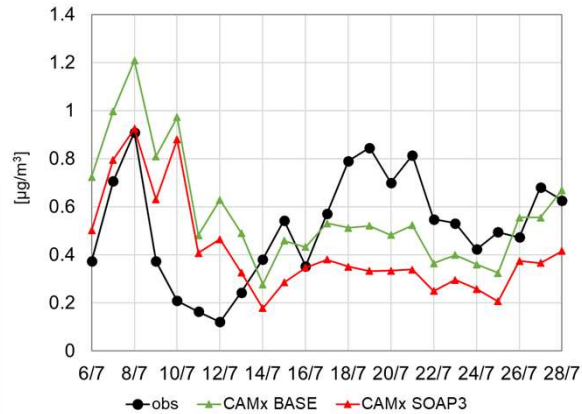


OA

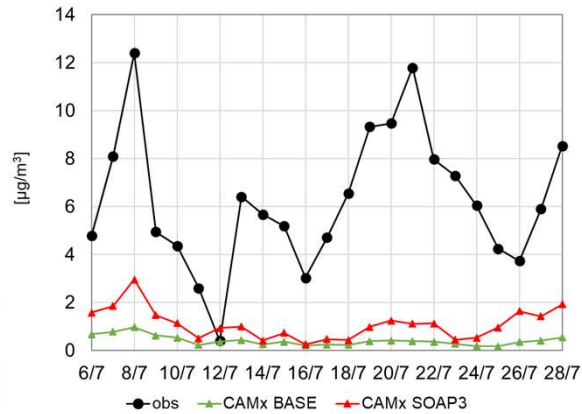


—●— Obs —▲— CAMx BASE —▲— CAMx SOAP3

HOA

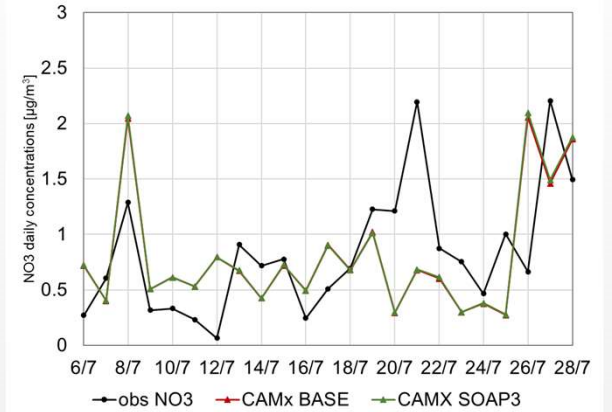


SOA tot



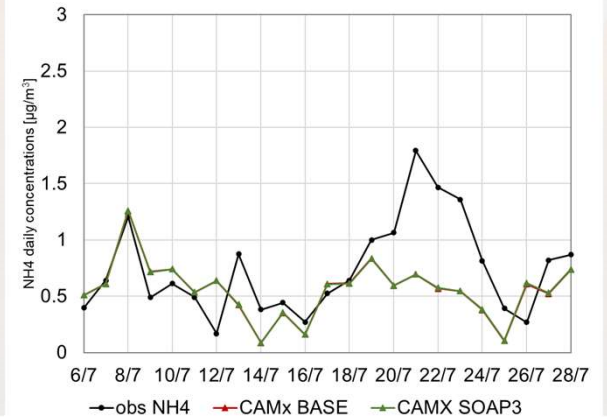
—●— obs —▲— CAMx BASE —▲— CAMx SOAP3

NO3



—●— obs NO3 —▲— CAMx BASE —▲— CAMx SOAP3

NH4



—●— obs NH4 —▲— CAMx BASE —▲— CAMx SOAP3

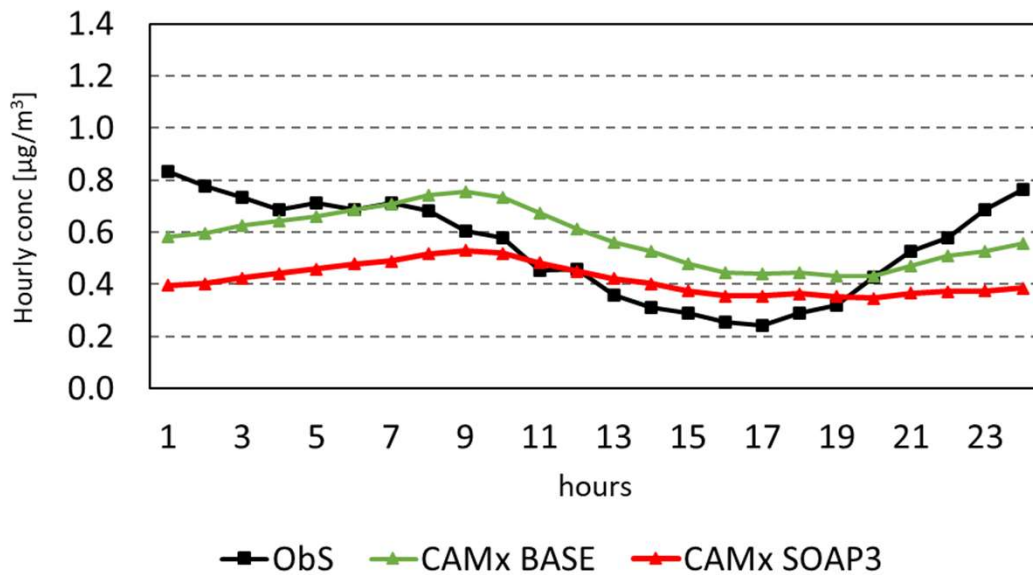
SAN PIETRO CAPOFIUME - DAILY MEAN

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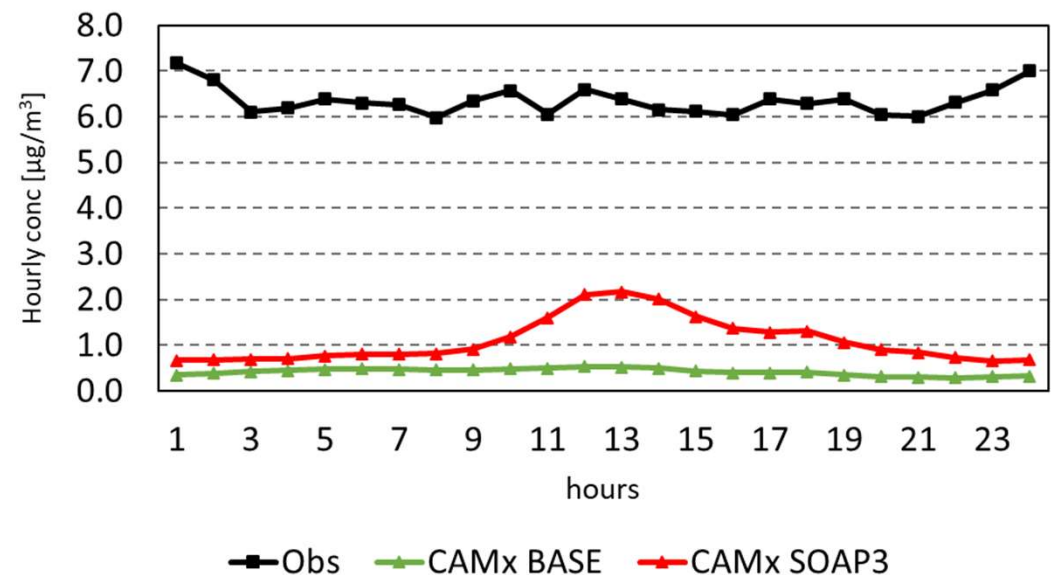
CAMx results - Comparison with ACSM



HOA/POA



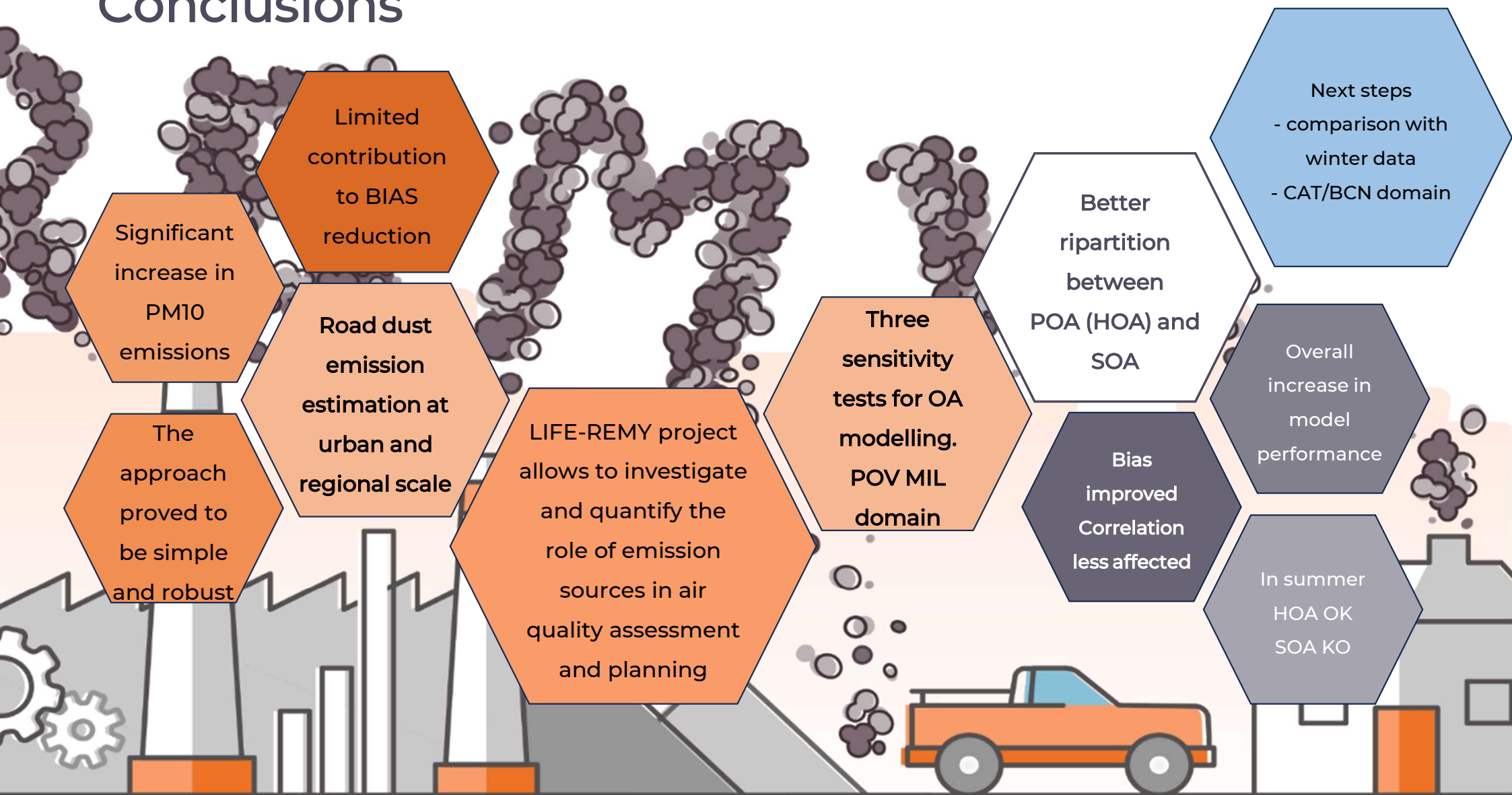
SOA



SAN PIETRO CAPOFIUME – MEAN DAY

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Conclusions



Significant increase in PM10 emissions

Limited contribution to BIAS reduction

Road dust emission estimation at urban and regional scale

The approach proved to be simple and robust

LIFE-REMY project allows to investigate and quantify the role of emission sources in air quality assessment and planning

Three sensitivity tests for OA modelling. POV MIL domain

Better ripartition between POA (HOA) and SOA

Bias improved
Correlation less affected

Overall increase in model performance

Next steps
- comparison with winter data
- CAT/BCN domain

In summer
HOA OK
SOA KO

Un ringraziamento particolare a:

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Grazie per l'attenzione!

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