



# WM Air Quality Modelling

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CERC

### WM-AIR CLEAN AIR SCIENCE FOR THE WEST MIDLANDS

## WM-Air AQ model development

- State-of-the-art modelling technologies
  - The ADMS models (hundreds of ADMS licences worldwide)
  - CMAQ regional model a US EPA model; UK Defra commissioned an assessment of its performance
- CERC Expertise (Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants, a leading air quality model developer and consultancy)
- Best approach adopted to set up the models, to evaluate the model output, and to run scenarios
- Best support from WMCA and LAs with comprehensive local knowledge and experience (TfWM, WBC, BCC, CCC, et al.)
- Best datasets used to develop the baseline year model
  - Traffic and non-traffic: PRISM (TfWM) + Saturn (BCC); traffic counts (TfWM, DfT); NAEI
  - Air quality: LAs + AURN



## Expertise, model configuration and evaluation

### **Expertise involved in model configuration**

- CERC: Jenny Stocker, Christina Hood, Kate Johnson, Steve Smith, ...
- WMCA and LAs:
  - Jake Thrush, Helen Ursell (TfWM)
  - John Grant, Curtis Dean (WBC)
  - Mark Wolstencroft, Laura Li, Peter Porter, Peter Bethell (BCC)
  - Nadia Inglis, Neil Chaplin, Steve Dewar (CCC)
  - Paul Fisher, Nick Taylor (Sandwell)
  - Beverley Hill, Amanda Clover (Solihull)
  - Tim Glews, Ian Grove (Dudley)
  - Dean Gooch (Wolverhampton)
  - ...

## **Evaluation of model performance**

- Comparison of modelled and measured concentrations (statistics, graphs; one example shown here)
- Analysis of emissions and other model inputs

Example roadside NO2 annual average concentrations



## Capability of the model (1)

- Annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> [figure below], PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> etc across the WM
- AQ maps for the LSOA levels [figure on the right side]





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## Capability of the model (2)

- Street-scale resolution, hourly air quality values at all locations (maps, time series) for many applications, e.g.:
  - concentrations or number of exceedances at given sites
  - evaluation of local air quality management
  - assessment of health impact

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- [figure on the right side]
   Identify locations and contributions of sources
   (footprint) for a hotspot
- Identify sector contributions for a AQ site



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## Scenario modelling (1): the approach

## Identify scenarios of interest

- Air pollution levels annual averages? time period? what area?
- Health impacts (under development) – to what population?

## **Design representation of** scenarios

- 10% reduction in HGV traffic on M6 from Year x to Year y
- 20% cut in all traffic within WM from 2025 onwards
- AQ impact of the carbon trajectories in the 2041 plan

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Yes

#### Translate model output

(e.g. analysing model output – various ways to interrogate, plot, and / or visualise) Implement scenario in model & run model

#### Assess technical feasibility

- ✓ Can model represent it?
- ✓ Data available?
- ✓ Assumptions justifiable?

## Scenario modelling (2): Tested scenarios

Scenario	Feature	Description
<ol> <li>Impacts of <u>Covid-19</u></li> <li><u>Lockdown</u> in 2020</li> </ol>	Short-term temporally varying emissions	A natural experiment to assess impacts of behaviour change upon air quality and health, with lessons for future policy choices.
2. Impact of <u>30% traffic</u> <u>activity drop</u>	Long-term projection scenarios	Change of emissions is spatially uniform across the whole West Midlands area. Many future scenarios fit this type.
<ul> <li>3. Impact of</li> <li>a) 'removing' A38 in CAZ</li> <li>b) 'removing' A45 in Tyseley;</li> <li>c) reducing speed limit for motorway</li> </ul>	Spatially varying emissions	<ul> <li>a) &amp; b) Assumes 'no through-traffic' along A38 in CAZ or A45 in Tyseley whilst others are unchanged.</li> <li>c) Assumes the speed limit between J6 and J7 of M6 is reduced from 70 mph to 60 mph</li> </ul>

### Scenario 1: Impacts of Covid-19 Lockdown in 2020

Real world vehicle NOx emissions from fleet-weighted traffic data and assumed Recovery Trajectories



## Scenario 2: Impact of 30% traffic activity reduction

#### (a) Drop in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map



#### (b) Relative drop (%) in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map





## Scenario 3a: Impact of removing A38 in CAZ

#### (a) Drop in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map



#### (b) Relative drop (%) in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map



#### Note: re-routing of traffic is NOT considered.



## Scenario 3b: Impact of removing A45 in Tyseley

## (a) Annual NO<sub>2</sub> map for 2016 BAU case



Note: re-routing of traffic is NOT considered.

#### (b) Drop in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map



### (c) Relative drop (%) in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map



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## Scenario 3c: Impact of speed limit change for motorway

### M6 (J6-J7): Speed limit is changed from 70 mph to 60 mph

### (a) Drop in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map



### (b) Relative drop (%) in annual NO<sub>2</sub> map





## Ongoing: set up and evaluate the regional AQ model

- To set up and to evaluate the regional AQ model, CMAQ
- To set up the ADMS-Urban RML (Regional Model Link)
- The outputs obtained from the validated regional modelling in CMAQ will be used to provide boundary conditions for the local modelling made with ADMS-Urban.
- Aims to improve the predictive capability, particularly for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>.



## Opportunities: to contact WM-Air

Scenario	Feature	<b>Opportunities?</b>
<ol> <li>Impacts of <u>Covid-19</u></li> <li><u>Lockdown</u> in 2020</li> </ol>	Short-term temporally varying emissions	School vacation periods, public holiday periods etc.
<ol> <li>Impact of <u>30% traffic</u> <u>activity drop</u></li> </ol>	Long-term projection scenarios	The WM2041 climate plan, post-EV world etc.
<ul> <li>3. Impact of</li> <li>a) 'removing' A38 in CAZ</li> <li>b) 'removing' A45 in Tyseley;</li> <li>c) reducing speed limit for motorway</li> </ul>	Spatially varying emissions	Clean Air Strategy 2019, local-scale planning, etc.
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# **Thank you!**

