

Development & Application of Advanced Plume-in-Grid PM Models

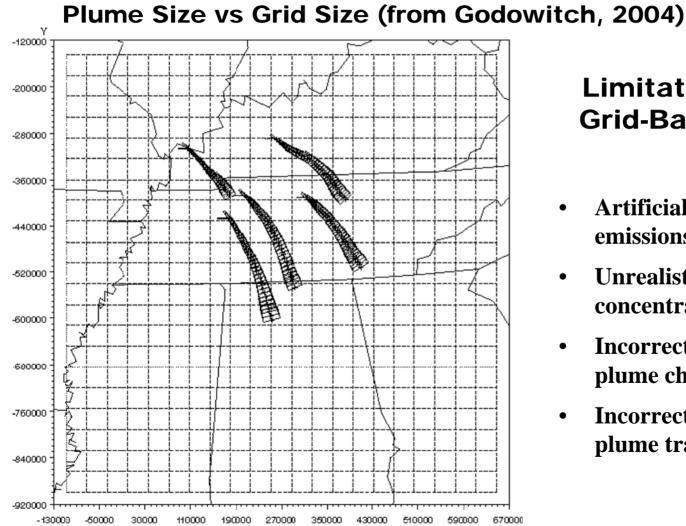
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CMAS Workshop 2005 Chapel Hill, NC



Why Use Plume-in-Grid Approach?

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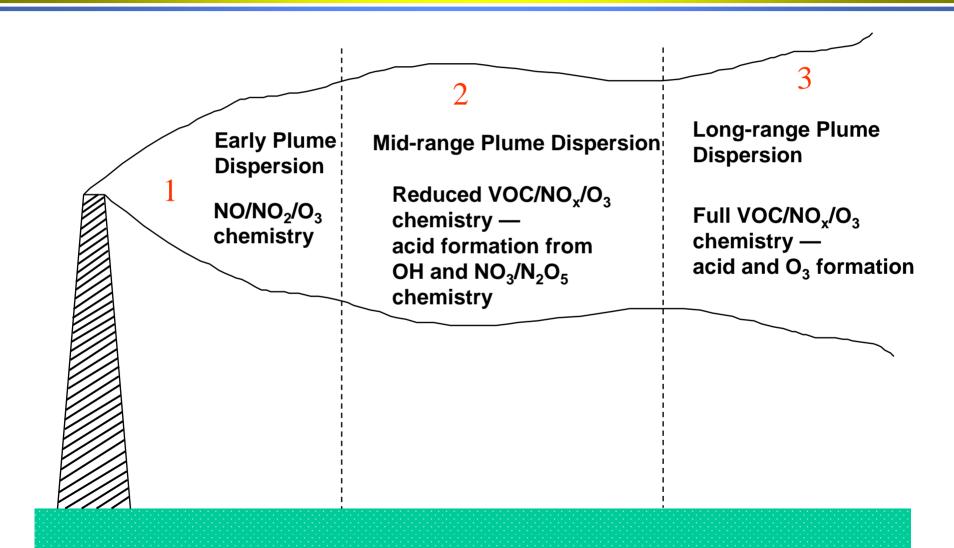
Limitations of Purely Grid-Based Approach

- Artificial dilution of stack emissions
- Unrealistic near-stack plume concentrations
- Incorrect representation of plume chemistry
- Incorrect representation of plume transport



Plume Chemistry & Relevance to PM Modeling





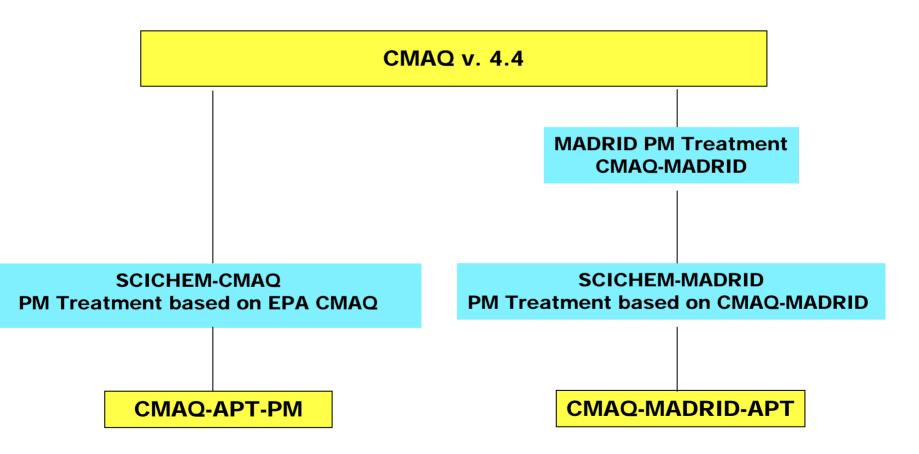


CMAQ-APT-PM & CMAQ-MADRID-APT

- Based on CMAQ v 4.4, October 2004 release
- APT: Advanced Plume Treatment
- MADRID: Model of Aerosol Dynamics, Reaction, Ionization and Dissolution
- Host Models:
 - CMAQ for CMAQ-APT-PM
 - CMAQ-MADRID for CMAQ-MADRID-APT
- Embedded Plume Model: SCICHEM (state-of-the science treatment of stack plumes at the sub-grid scale)



Model Components





SCICHEM

- Three-dimensional puff-based model
- Second-order closure approach for plume dispersion
- Puff splitting and merging
- Optional treatment of building downwash
- Non-linear chemical kinetics based on commonly used gasphase chemistry mechanisms (e.g., CBM-IV)
- Optional treatment of turbulent chemistry
- PM and aqueous-phase chemistry treatments consistent with host model



Model Interaction Diagram

Domain, grid information **Geophysical data** Meteorological data **Deposition velocities** Control File **I/O** Emissions, API IC/BC **I/O Chemical** API Point concentrations **CMAQ SCICHEM** source **I/O** emissions API **I/O** Standard Output API Output Dump **SCICHEM** concentrations, puff **Chemical** puffs output Deposition, information concentrations **Puff diagnostics**

Puff diagnostics



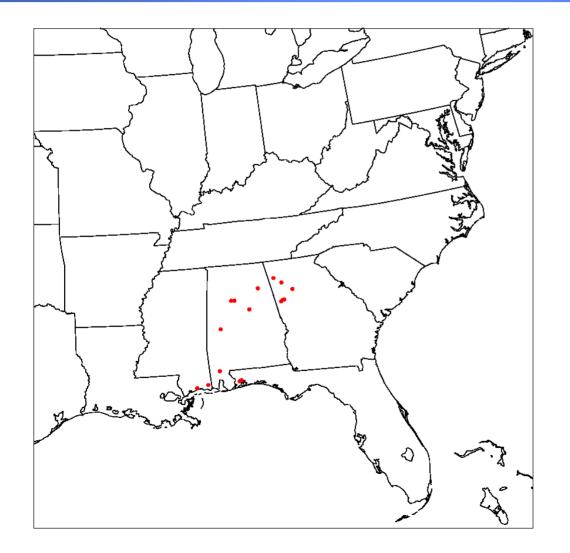
Application to Southeastern U.S.

- Study designed to supplement RPO modeling being conducted by the Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast (VISTAS)
- 2 months simulated (January and July 2002) with Base CMAQ v 4.4 and CMAQ-APT-PM
- 14 Southern Company (SoCo) power plant plumes explicitly simulated with plume-in-grid approach
- Model performance: Base CMAQ vs. CMAQ-APT-PM
- Power plant contributions to PM_{2.5} components calculated and compared for Base CMAQ and CMAQ-APT-PM



Modeling Domain and Locations of SoCo PinG sources

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Alabama Barry Gadsden Gaston Gorgas Greene County Miller

Florida Crist

Georgia Bowen Hammond McDonough Wansley Yates

Mississippi Daniel Watson



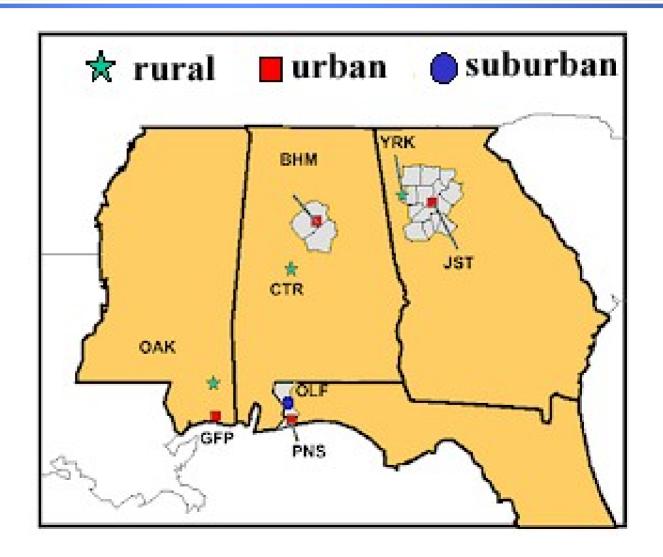
Model Performance Comparison

- SEARCH (8 sites)
- AQS (~25 sites for PM components)
- CASTNet (~45 sites)
- IMPROVE (~35 sites)
- Comparisons for AQS, CASTNet and IMPROVE networks show very small differences in model performance between Base CMAQ and CMAQ-APT-PM
- Larger differences noted for the SEARCH network where monitoring sites are located in the region of interest



Monitoring Stations in SEARCH network (from ARA web site)

operated by Atmospheric Research & Analysis, Inc. (ARA)





Performance Statistics for SEARCH Network, July 2002

	Sulfate		Nitrate		Total PM _{2.5}	
	BASE	ΑΡΤ	BASE	ΑΡΤ	BASE	ΑΡΤ
Mean Observed Value (µg/m ³)	4.9		0.4		16.1	
Mean Modeled Value (µg/m³)	6.3	5.8	0.1	0.1	11.7	11.2
Mean Normalized Bias (%)	30	19	-90	-90	-31	-34
Mean Normalized Error (%)	60	53	90	90	42	43
Coefficient of Determination (r ²)	0.46	0.49	0.24	0.24	0.52	0.54



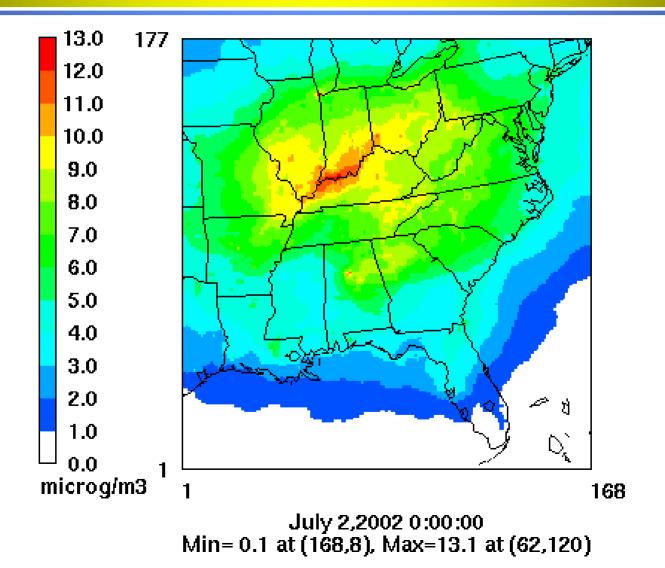
Performance Statistics for SEARCH Network, January 2002

	Sulfate		Nitrate		Total PM _{2.5}	
	BASE	ΑΡΤ	BASE	ΑΡΤ	BASE	ΑΡΤ
Mean Observed Value (µg/m ³)	2.2		1.1		11.2	
Mean Modeled Value (µg/m³)	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	11.8	11.7
Mean Normalized Bias (%)	12	7	13	15	7	6
Mean Normalized Error (%)	43	42	76	77	34	34
Coefficient of Determination (r ²)	0.09	0.08	0.54	0.54	0.51	0.51

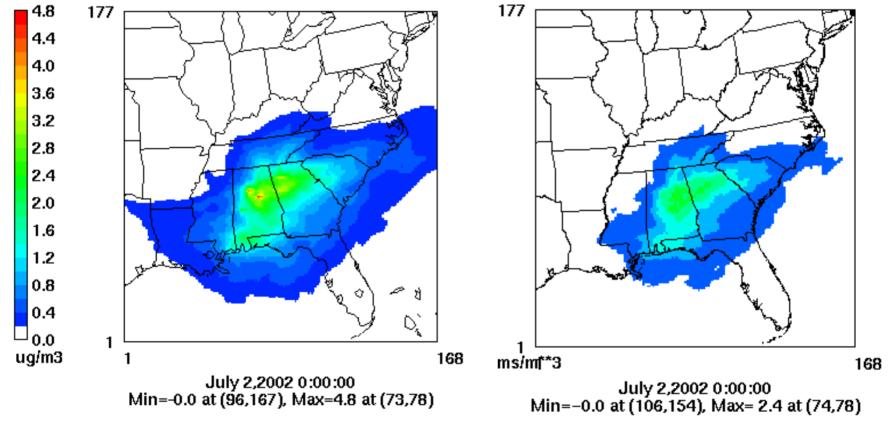


Average PM_{2.5} Sulfate Concentrations During July 2-31, 2002 (Base CMAQ)

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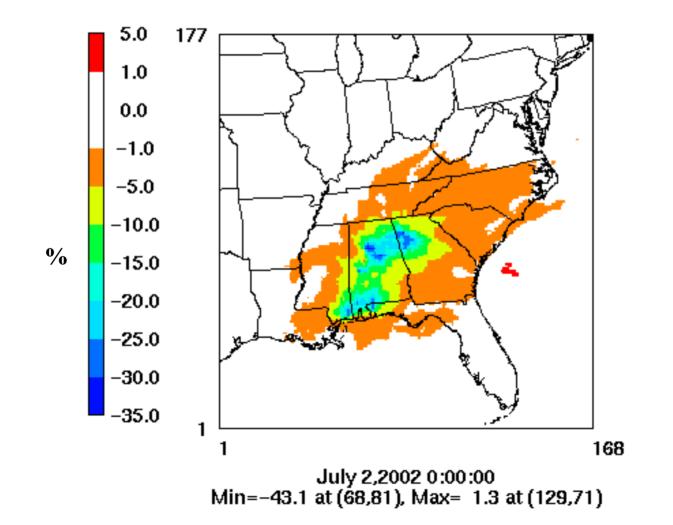
Base CMAQ

CMAQ-APT-PM

Change in SoCo Power-Plant Contributions to PM_{2.5} Sulfate Concentrations When a Plumein-Grid Approach is Used

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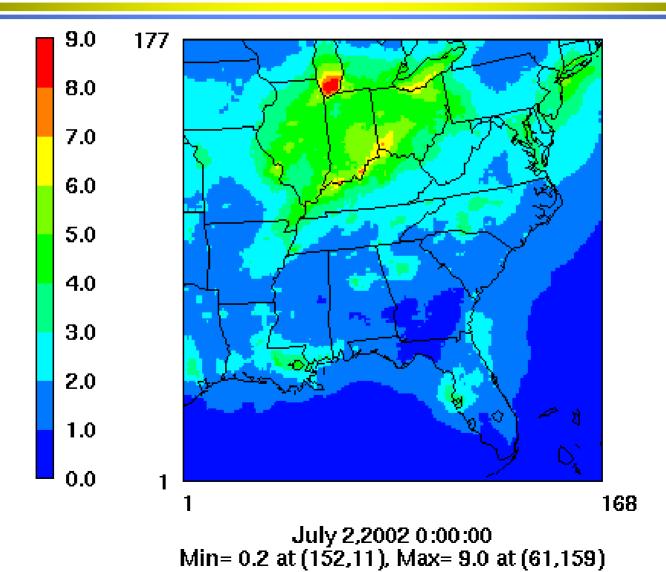
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Average Total Nitrate Concentrations During July 2-31, 2002 (Base CMAQ)

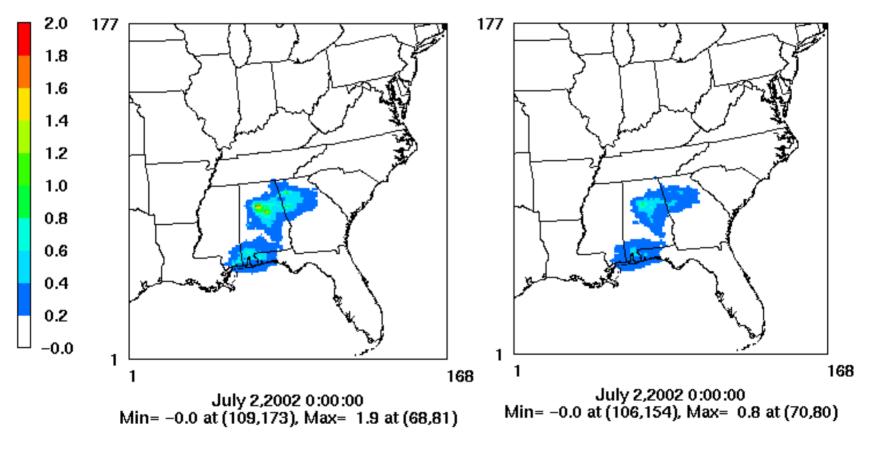
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SoCo Power-Plant Contributions to Average July Total Nitrate Concentrations

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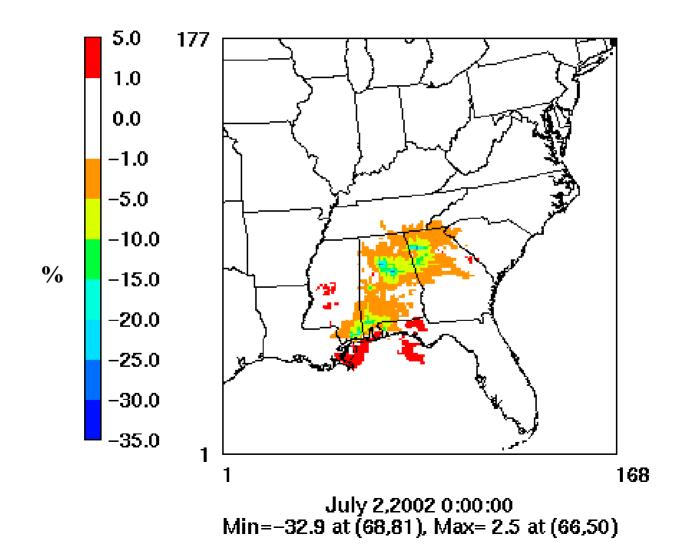


CMAQ-APT-PM

Change in SoCo Power-Plant Contributions to Total Nitrate Concentrations When a Plumein-Grid Approach is Used

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Conversion of SoCo Power Plant SO₂ Emissions

Domain-wide mass-budget analysis performed for SO_2 and sulfate attributable to SoCo power plant emissions

Sulfate to Total Sulfur Ratios (%)

	Emissions	Base CMAQ	CMAQ-APT
January	2.25	17.8	15.6
July	2.35	75.5	67.4

Approximate SO₂ Conversion (%)

	Base CMAQ	CMAQ-APT	Change
January	15.9	13.7	-14%
July	74.9	66.6	-11%



Conclusions

- Using a purely gridded approach will typically overestimate power plant contributions to PM because SO₂ to sulfate and NO_x to nitrate conversion rates are overestimated
- Plume-in-grid PM modeling provides a better representation of the near-source transport and chemistry of point source emissions and their contributions to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations
- Base CMAQ predicts larger power plant contributions than CMAQ-APT-PM to sulfate and total nitrate, particularly in summer



Ongoing Work & Next Steps

- Development of CMAQ-MADRID-APT (completed)
- Application of CMAQ-MADRID and CMAQ-MADRID-APT for July and January 2002 VISTAS episodes (ongoing)
- Implementation of mercury modules in CMAQ-MADRID-APT (ongoing, see Knipping and Vijayaraghavan presentations in this session)



Acknowledgements

- EPRI
- Southern Company
- VISTAS