



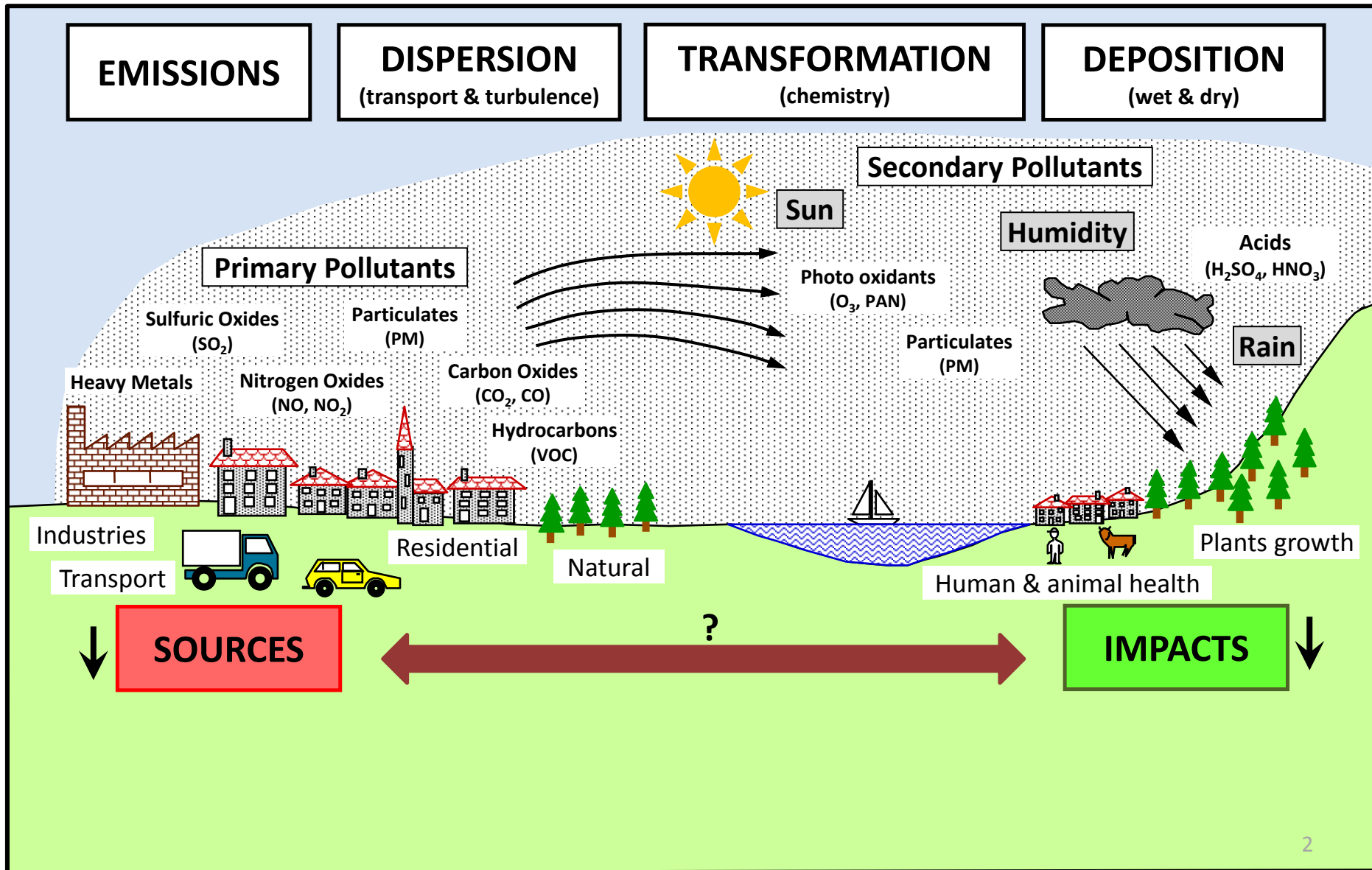
Operational Procedure for Emission
Reduction Assessment

The challenge of defining optimal air quality policies at regional and local level

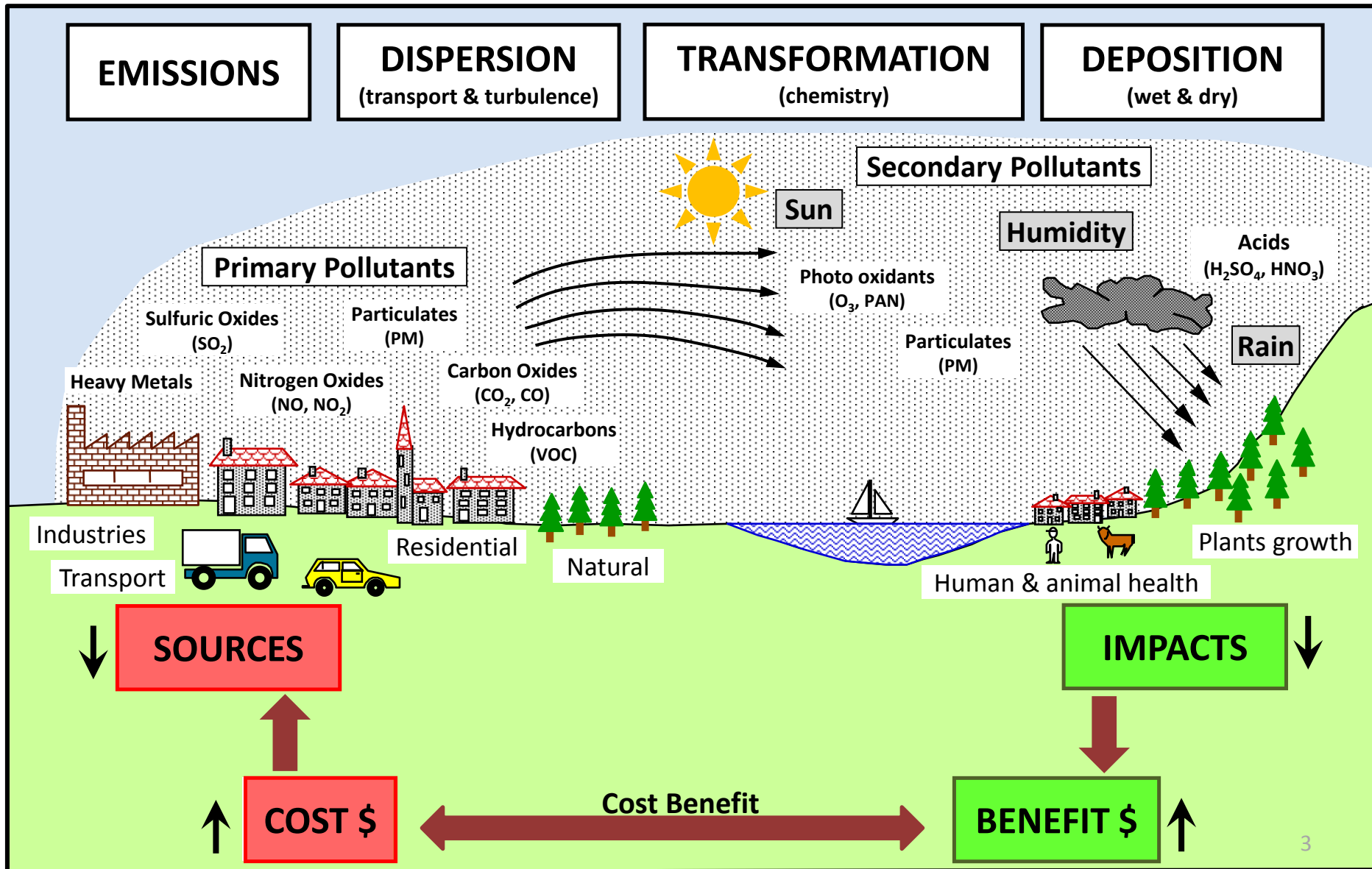
Clappier A. (UDS) , Markl-Hummel L., Blond N.(CNRS),
Bernard J., Clair P., Deprost R., Perron G., Riviere E., Schneider C., Vasbien F. (ASPA)
Carnevale C., Finzi G., Pisoni E., Volta M. (Uni Brescia), Gianfreda R., Maffeis G. (Terraria)



Air Quality Management

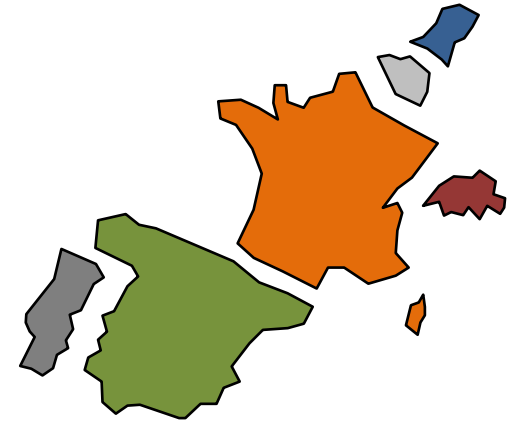


Cost & Benefit

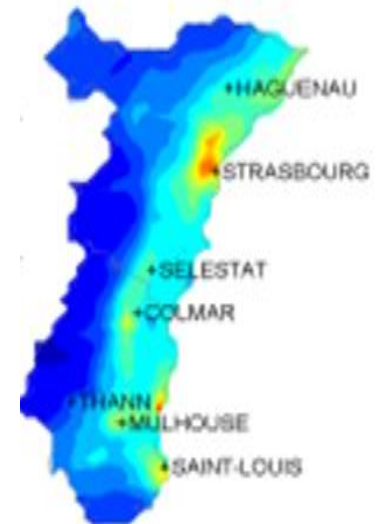


Integrated Assessment Models

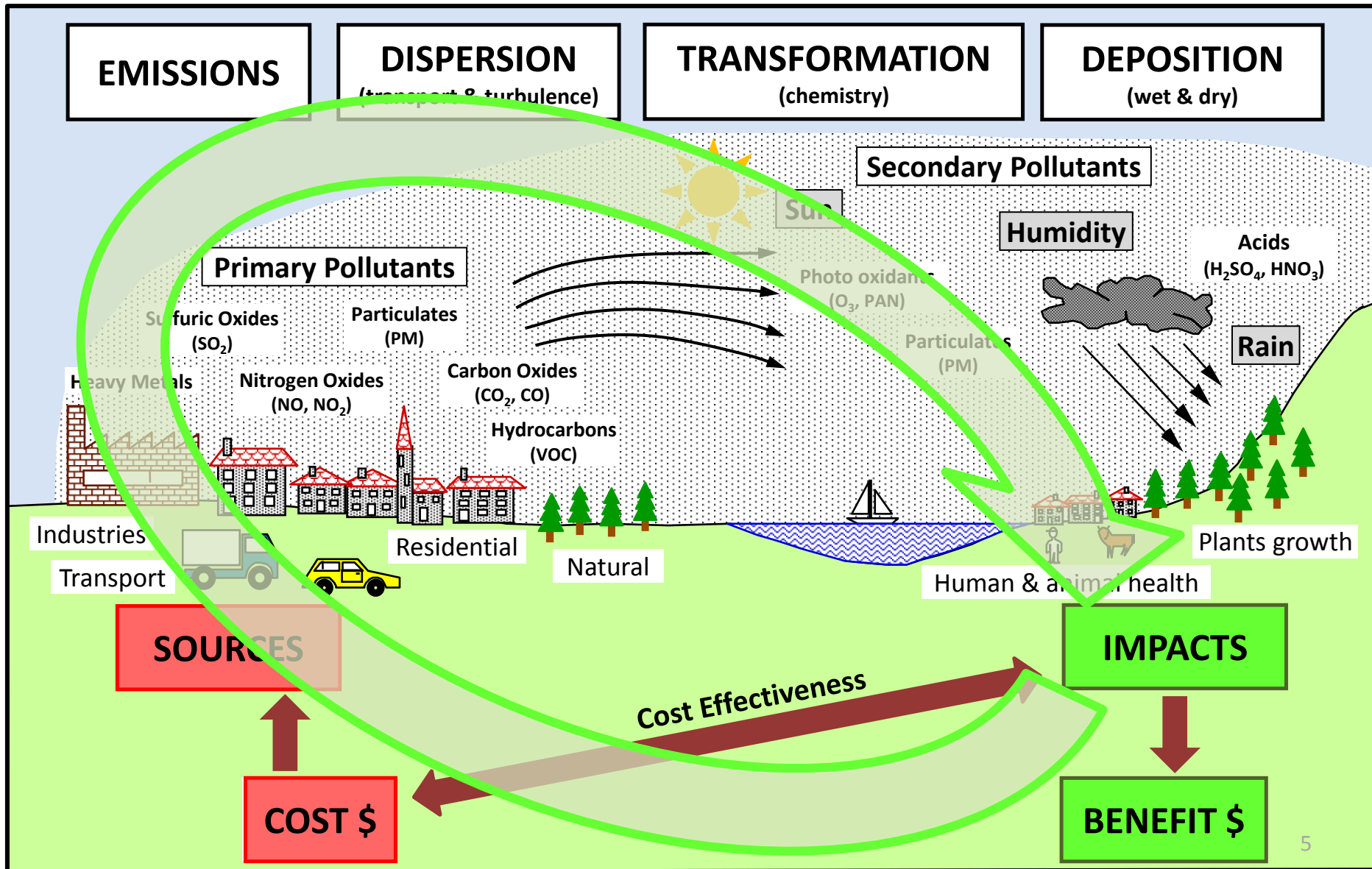
- **GAINS** (Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies) have been developed by IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) in order to estimate the best abatement strategies **for different countries**.



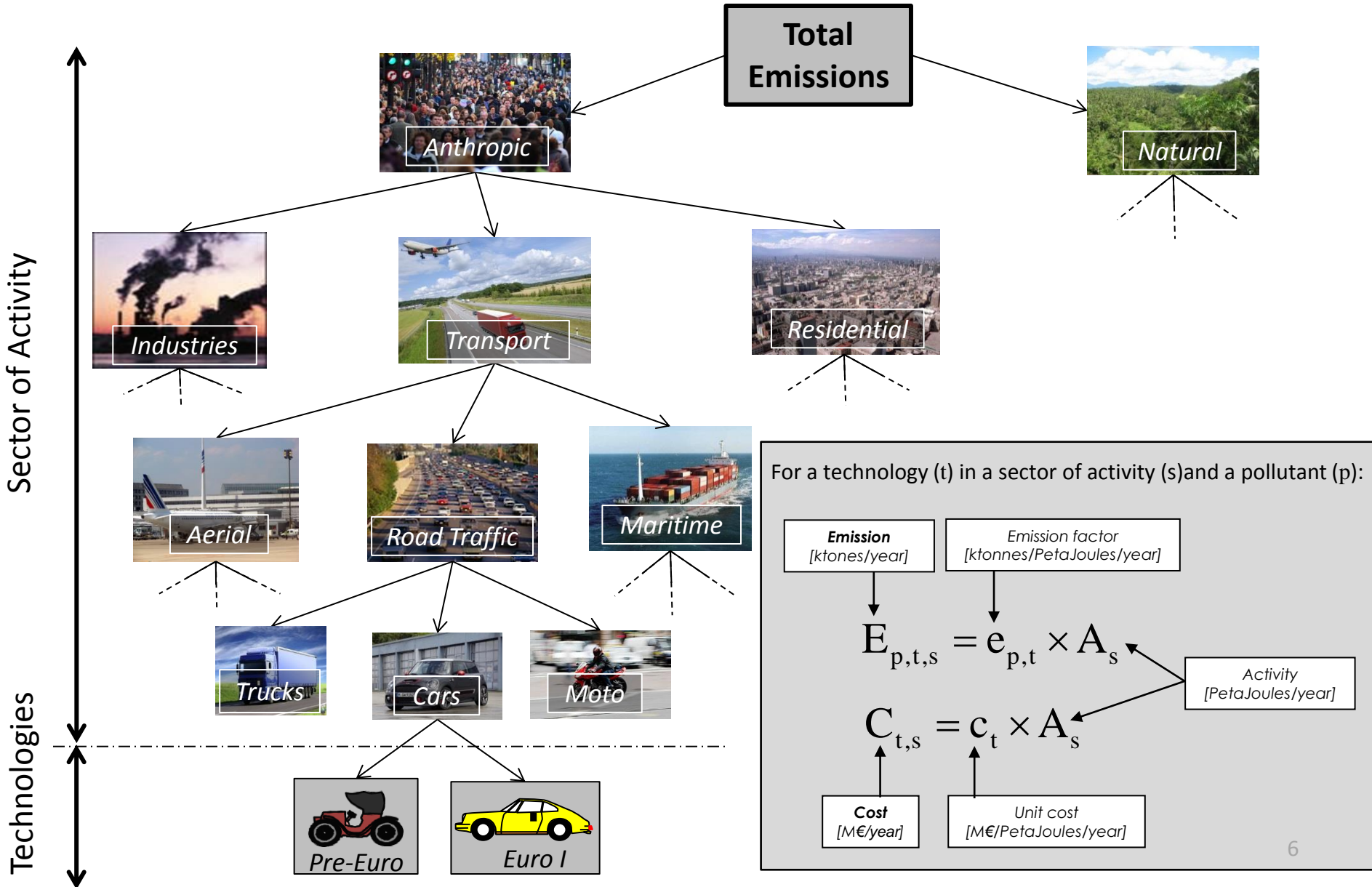
- **RIAT+** (Regional Integrated Assessment Tool) have been developed in the framework of the OPERA project in order to estimate the best abatement strategies **for small regions or cities**.



Cost Effectiveness



Emission Segregation



For a technology (t) in a sector of activity (s) and a pollutant (p):

Emission
[ktonnes/year]

$E_{p,t,s}$

Cost
[M€/year]

$C_{t,s}$

Emission factor
[ktonnes/PetaJoules/year]

$e_{p,t}$

Unit cost
[M€/PetaJoules/year]

c_t

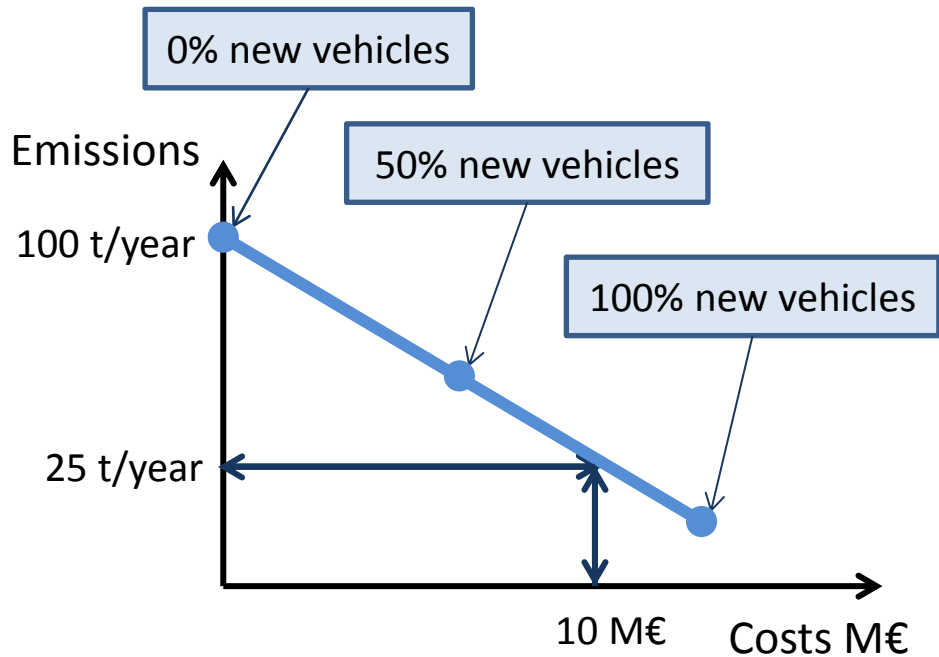
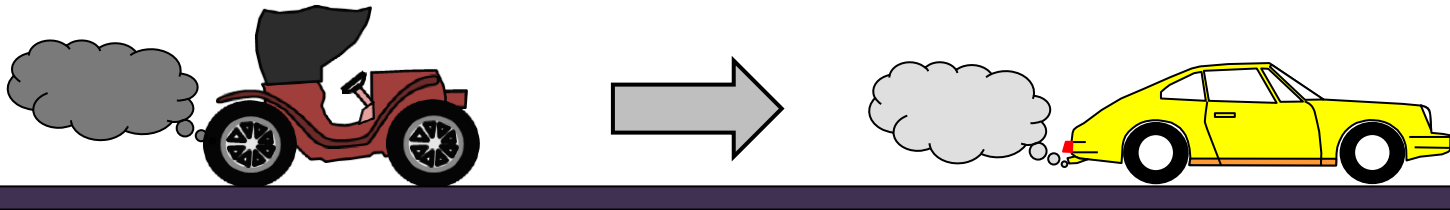
Activity
[PetaJoules/year]

A_s

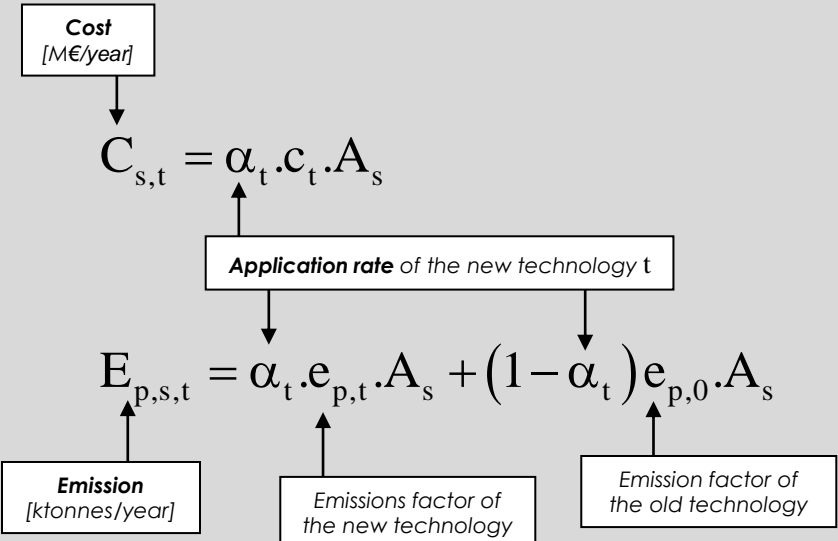
$$E_{p,t,s} = e_{p,t} \times A_s$$

$$C_{t,s} = c_t \times A_s$$

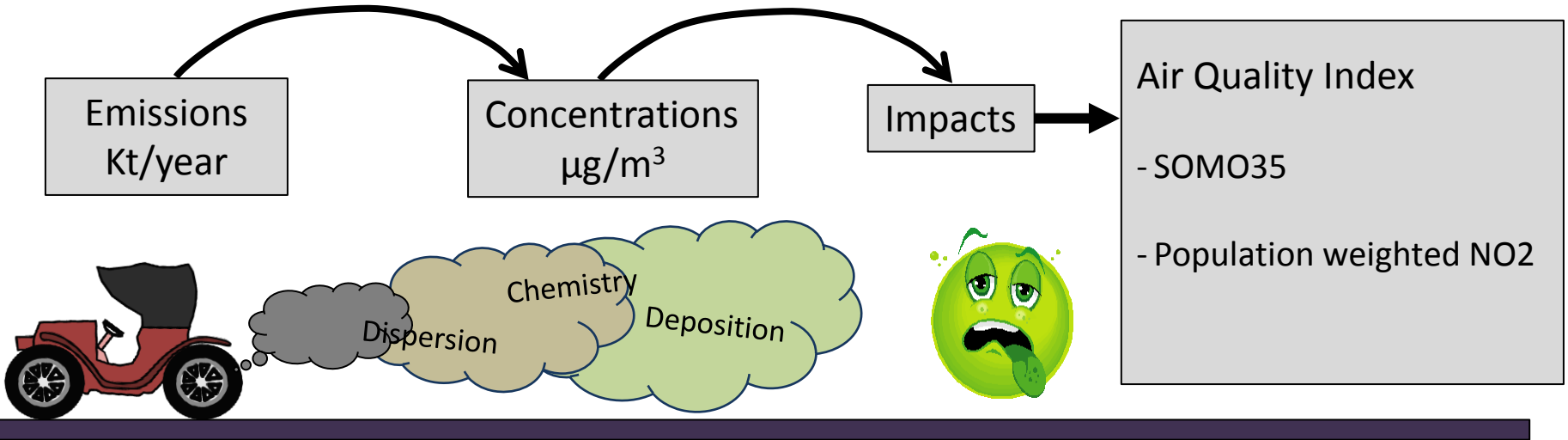
Application Rate



When a new technology (t) replace an old technology (0) in a sector of activity (s):



Source Receptor Relationship

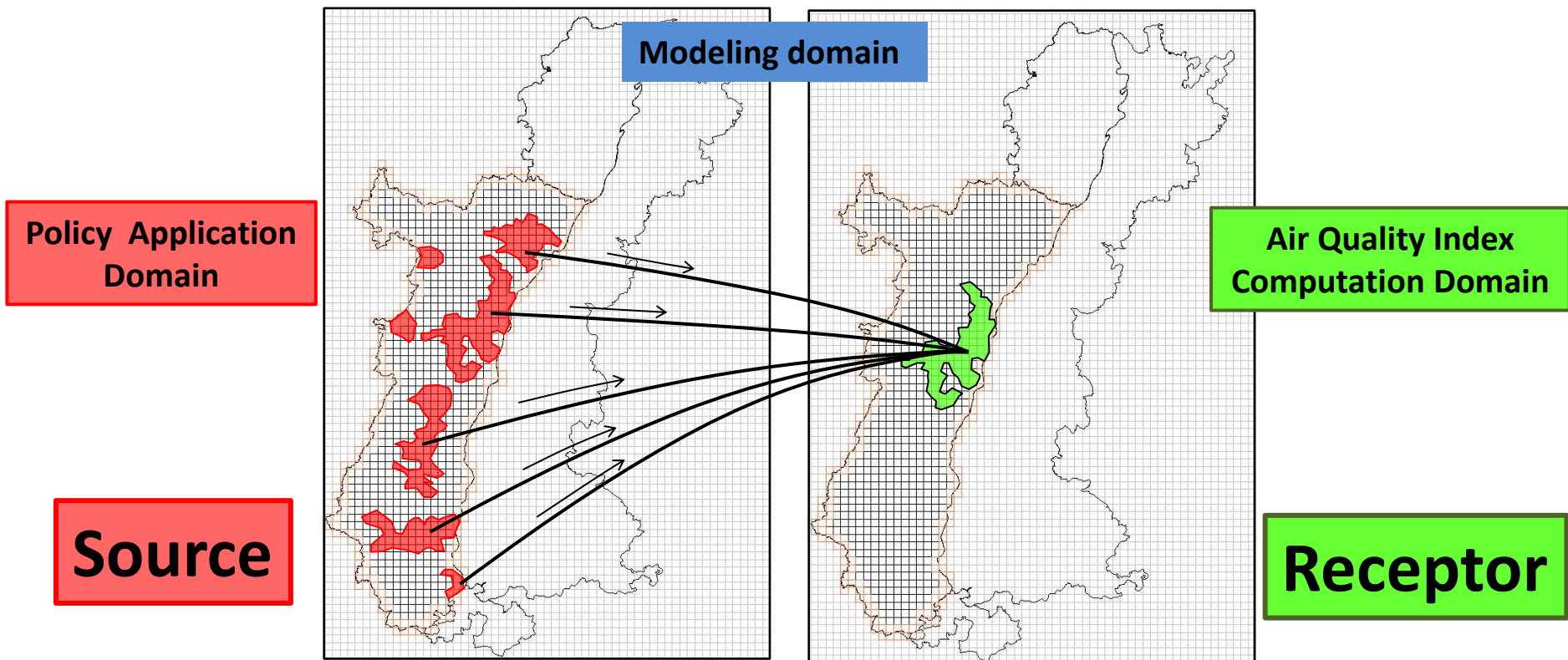


Source

Receptor

$$\text{AQI} = \text{fct}(E_1, E_2, \dots)$$

Source Receptor Relationship



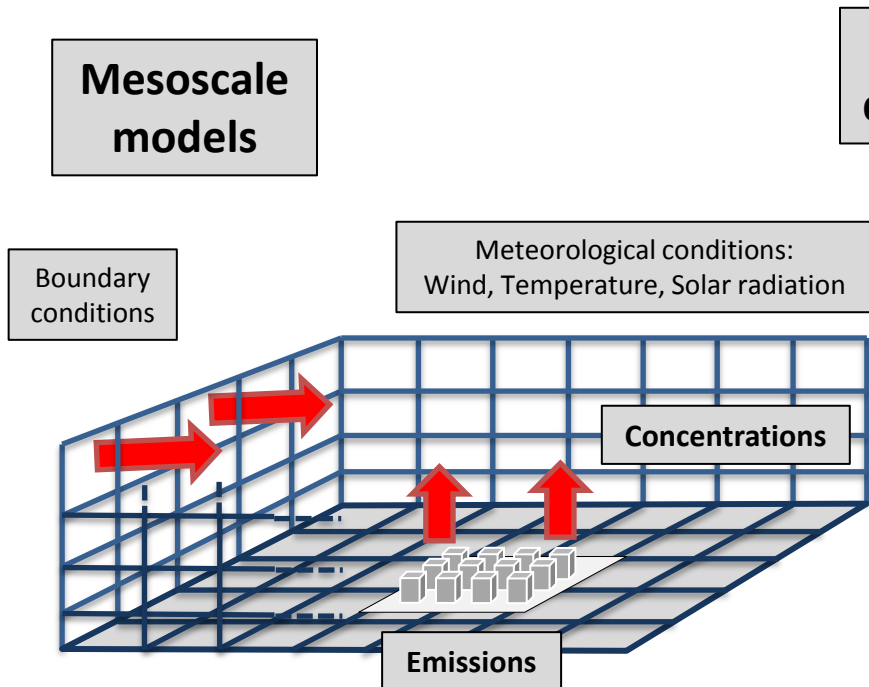
Source/Receptor relationship = relation between the AQI and any kind of emission reduction (i.e. any kind of application rates).

$$AQI(x, y) = \text{fct}(E_1, E_2, \dots)$$

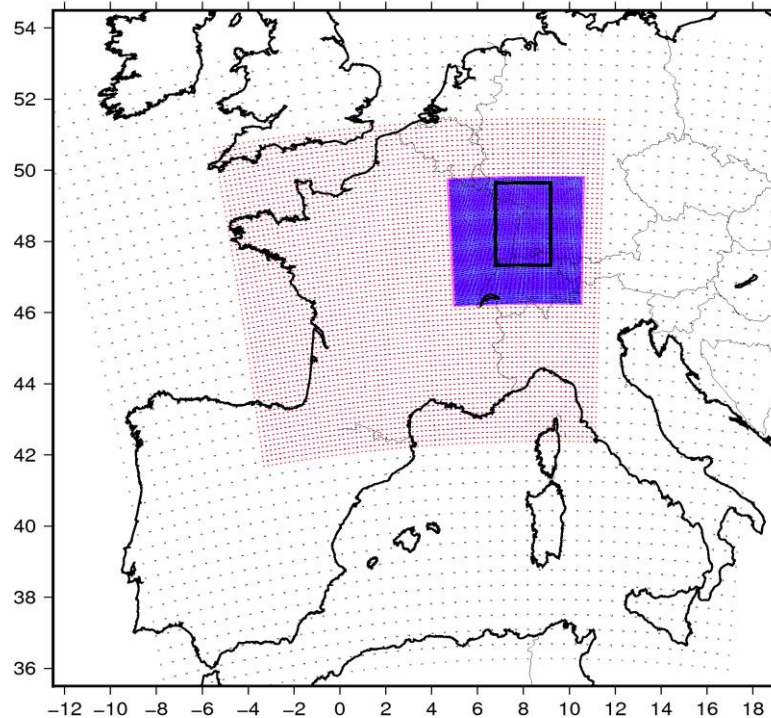
AQI in each cell of the receptor domain

Emissions of all the precursors in the source domain

Source Receptor Relationship



Domains WRF and CHIMERE – OPERA Project

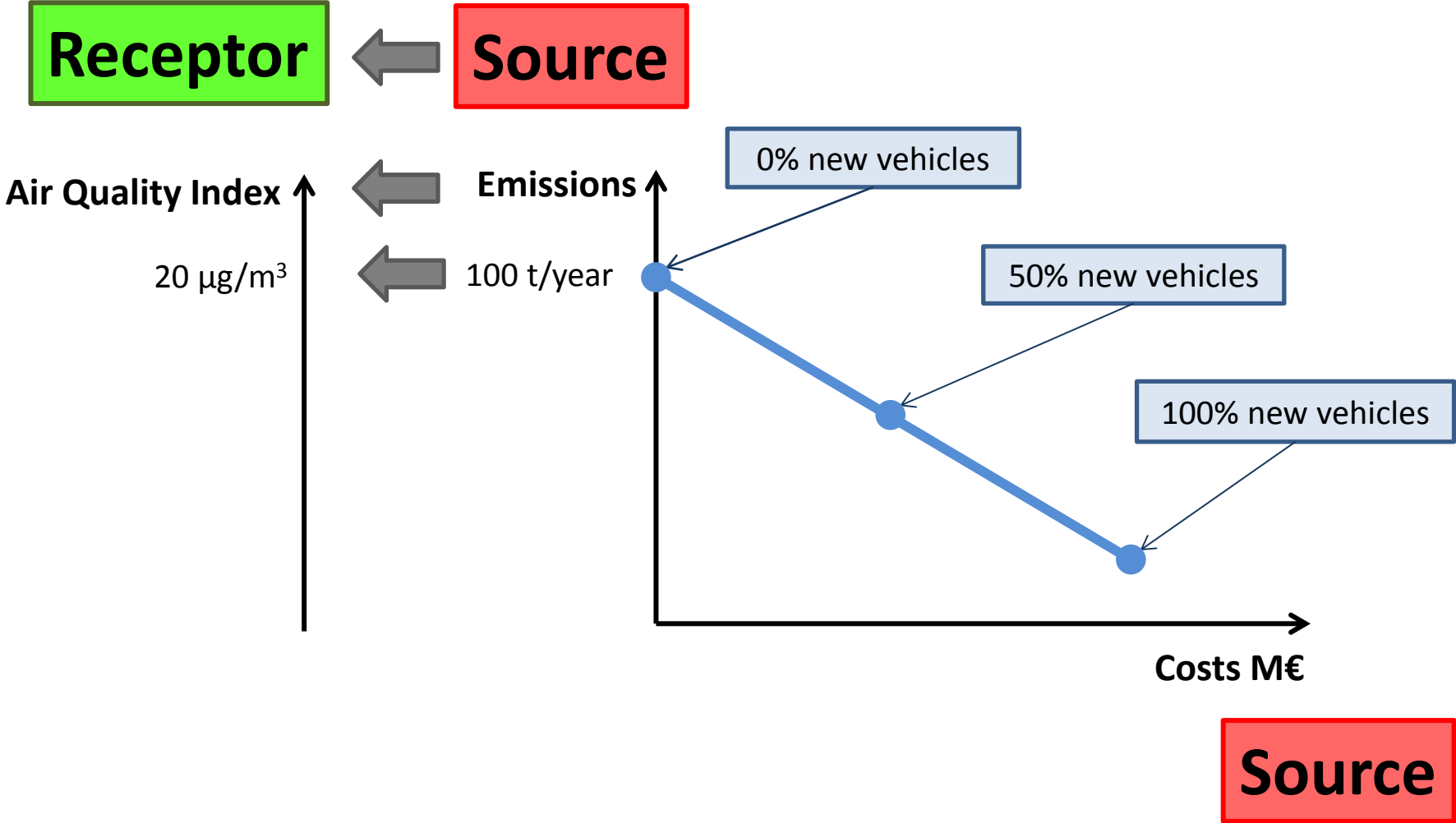


Meteorological and Chemical Transport models are used to simulate the effect of emission reduction on concentrations and then on Air Quality Indexes.

A limited number of scenarios (22) are performed reducing successively all the precursors of 3 different percentage.

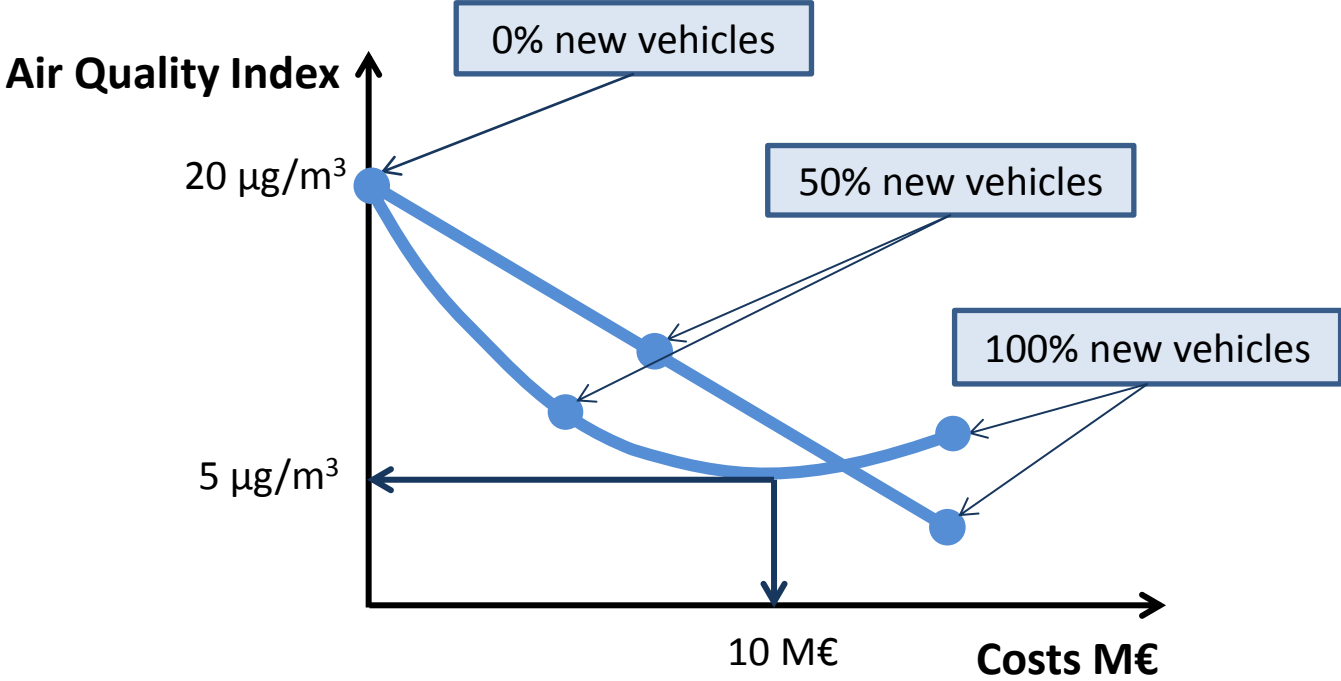
The results of the different scenarios are used by a neural network to calculate the Source/Receptor relationship (=relation between the AQI and any kind of emission reduction).

Source Receptor Relationship



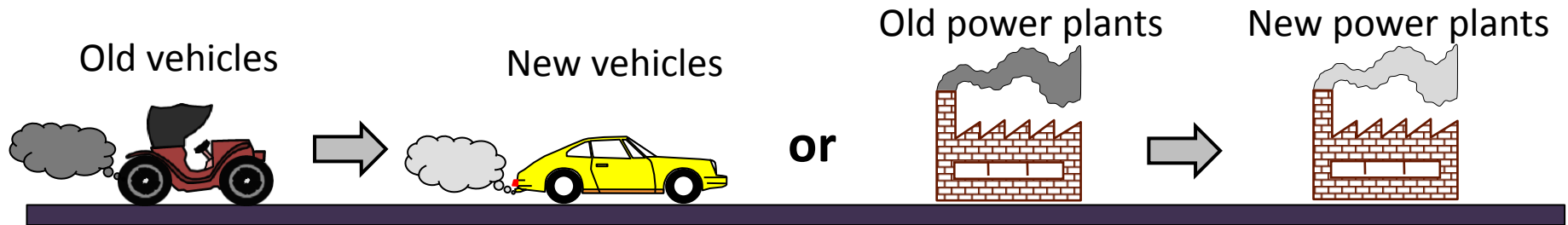
Source Receptor Relationship

Receptor

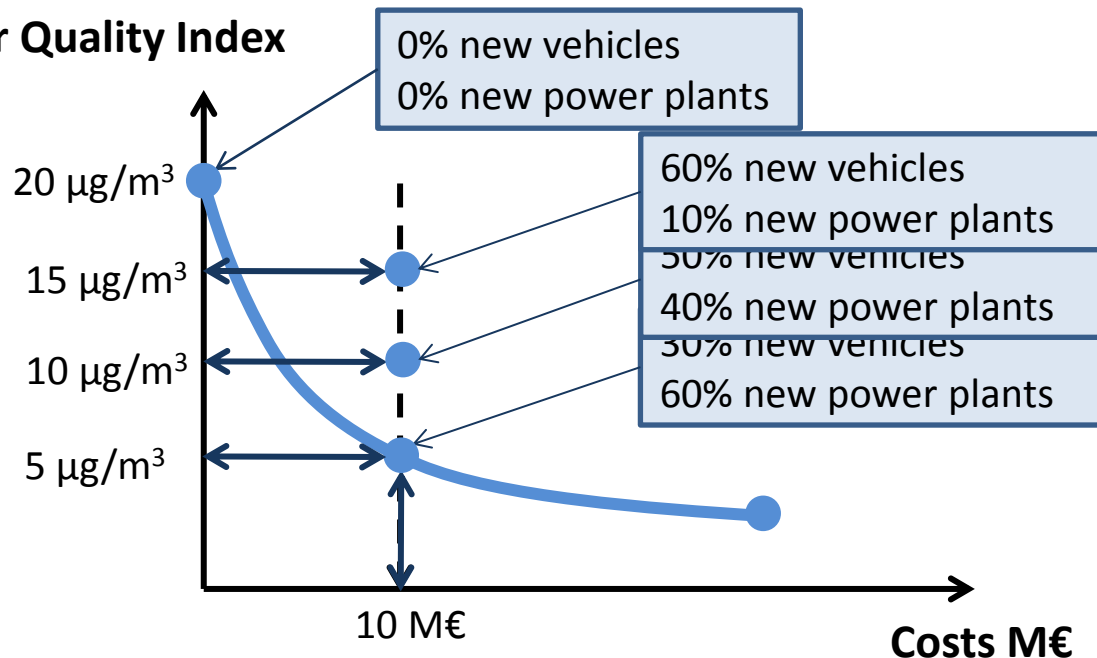


Source

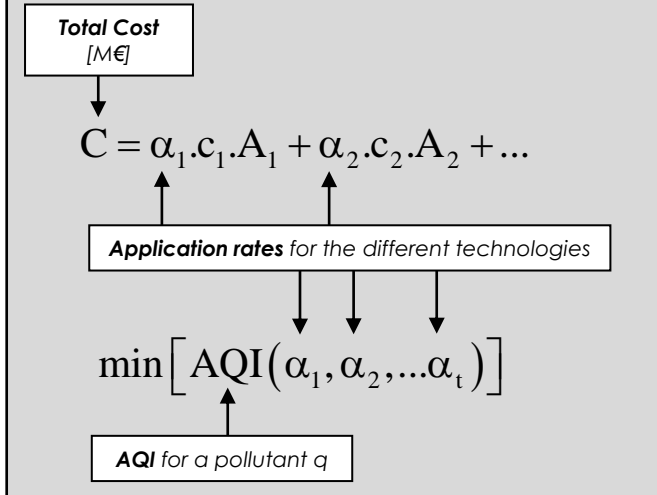
Optimization



Air Quality Index

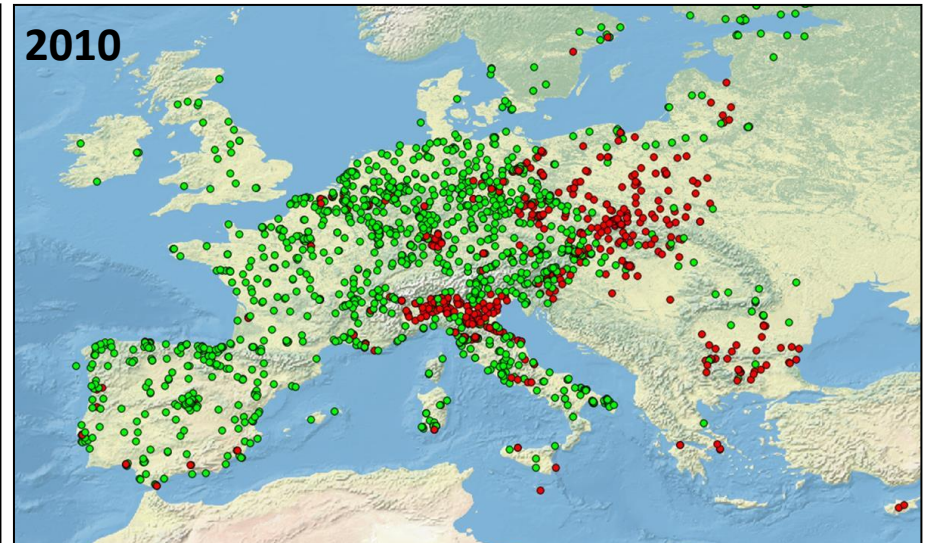
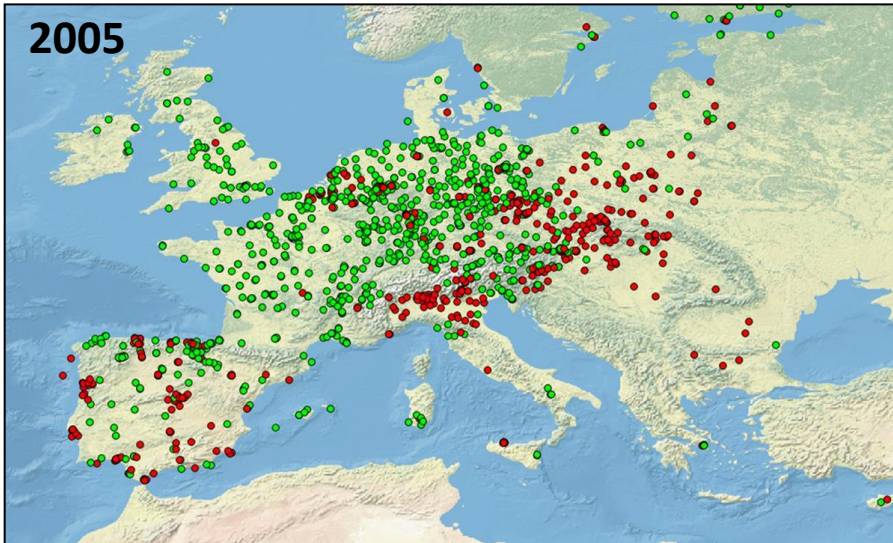


Optimization: Find the set of Application Rates which minimize the Air Quality Index for a given cost.



Global & Local Measures

Compliance with 24h PM Exceedance Limit (>50):
Situation Urban Background Stations

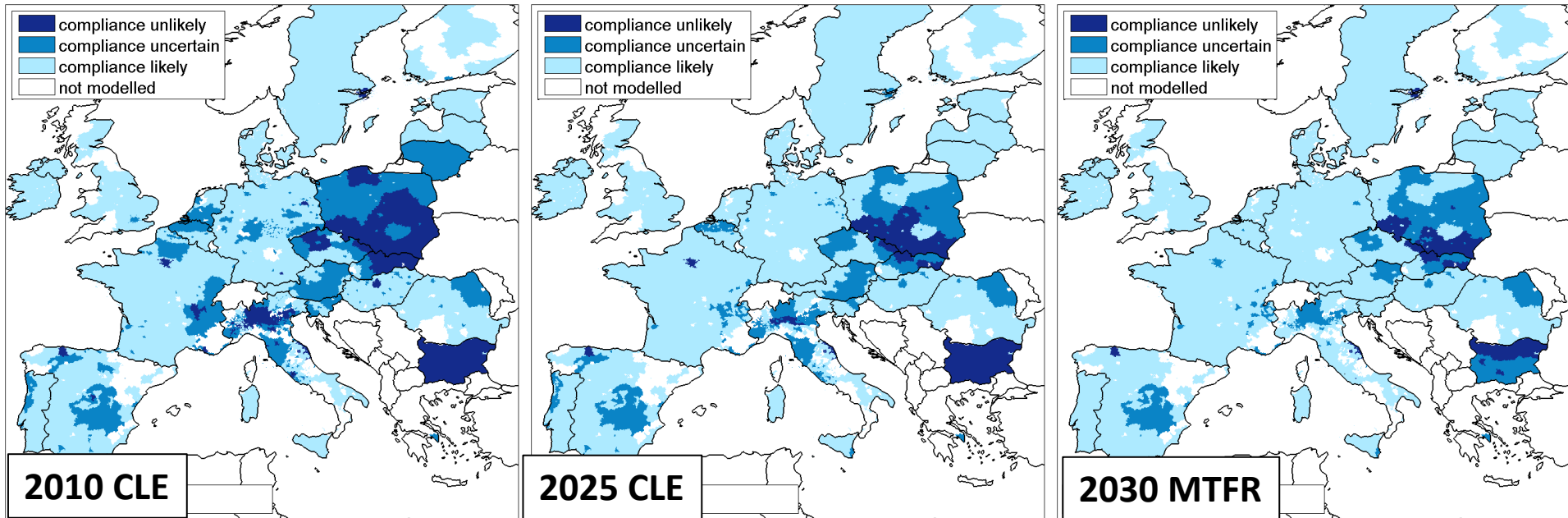


Green = Stations in Compliance
Red = Stations not in Compliance

Global & Local Measures

Compliance with 24H PM10 Exceedance Limit

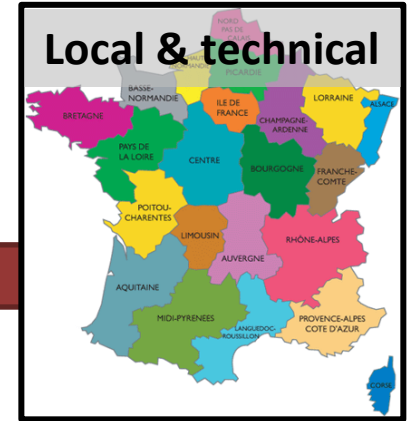
IIASA GAINS Perspective



Abatement Measures



Optimization: Find the best application rates of 3000 different technologies.



legislation

Air Quality Index

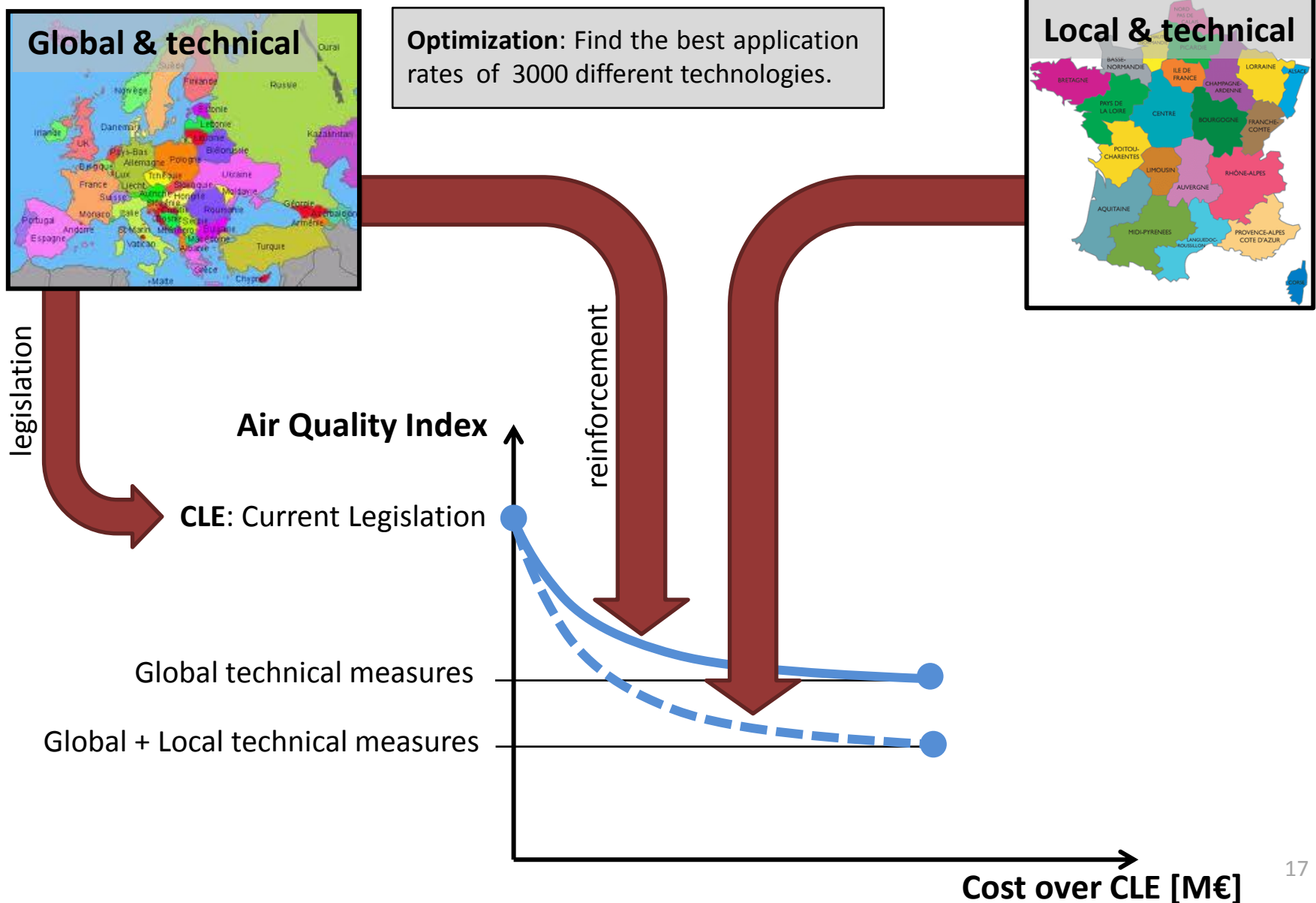
CLE: Current Legislation

Global technical measures

Global + Local technical measures

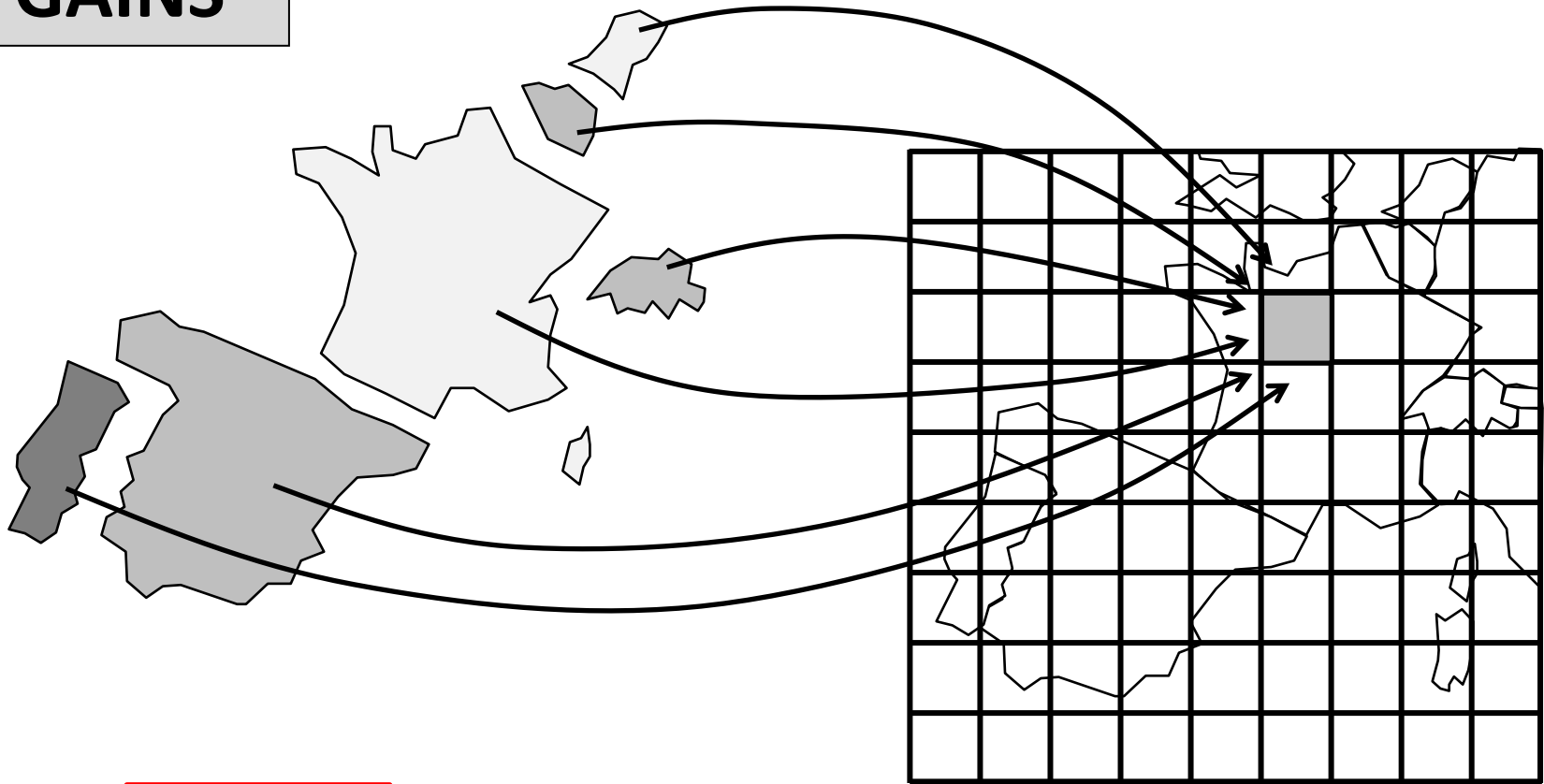
reinforcement

Cost over CLE [M€]



Adapted S/R Relationship

GAINS

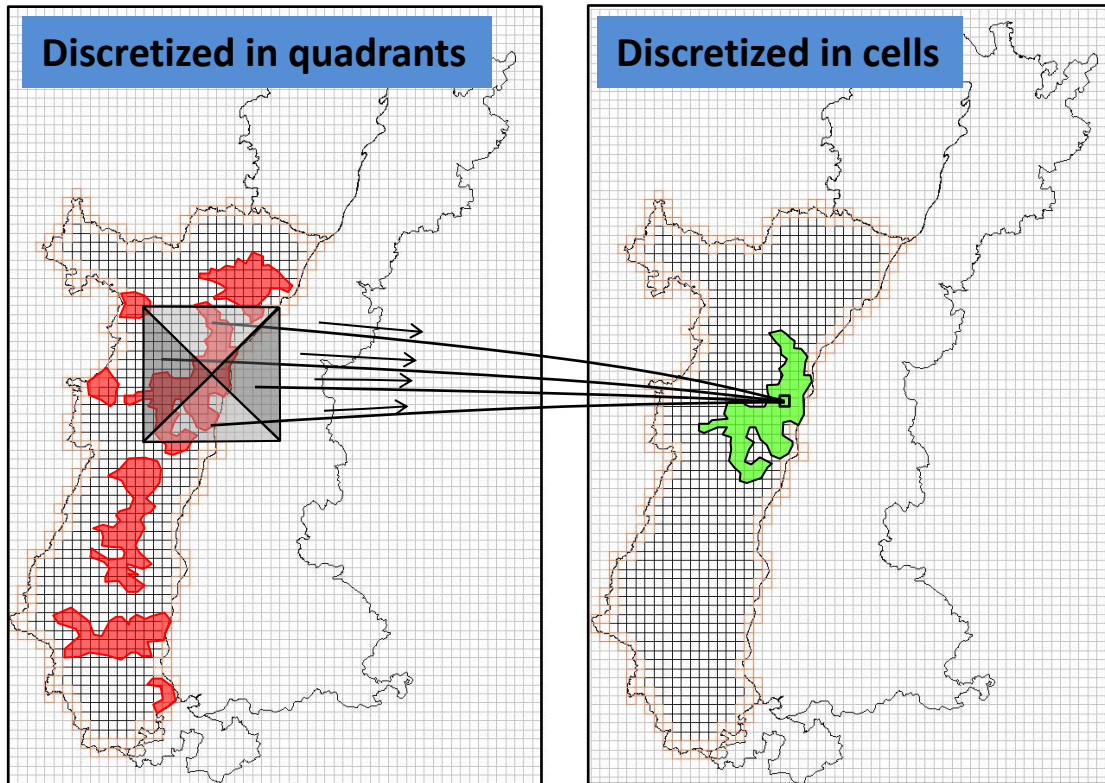


Source

Receptor

Adapted S/R Relationship

RIAT



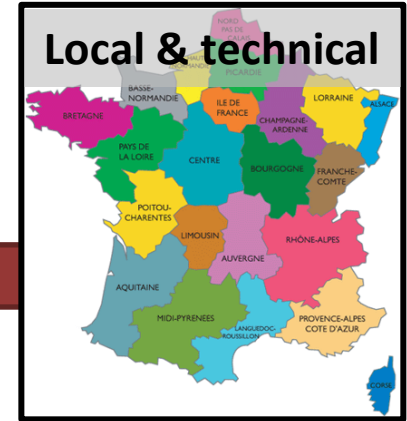
Source

Receptor

Non Technical Measures



Optimization: Find the best application rates of 3000 different technologies.



legislation

Air Quality Index

CLE: Current Legislation

reinforcement

Global technical measures

Global + Local technical measures

All measures

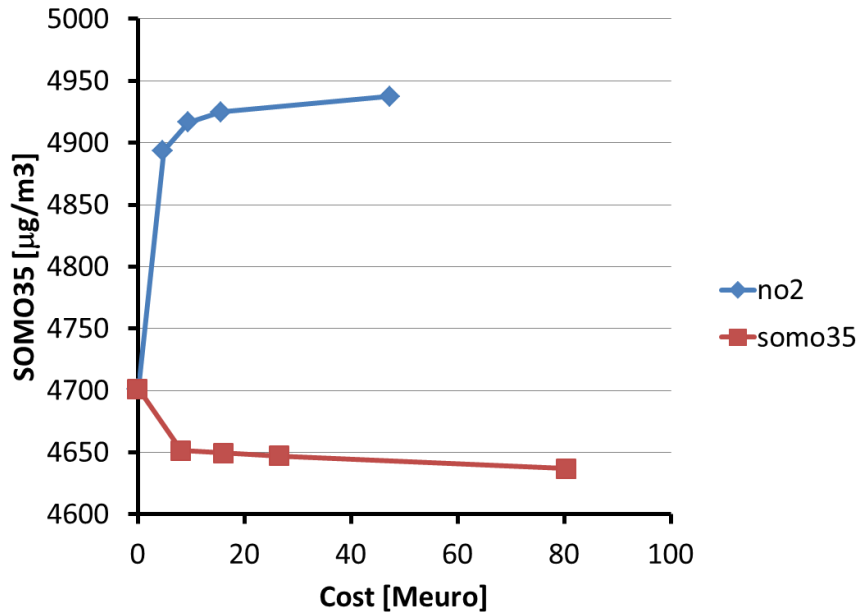
Cost over CLE [M€]



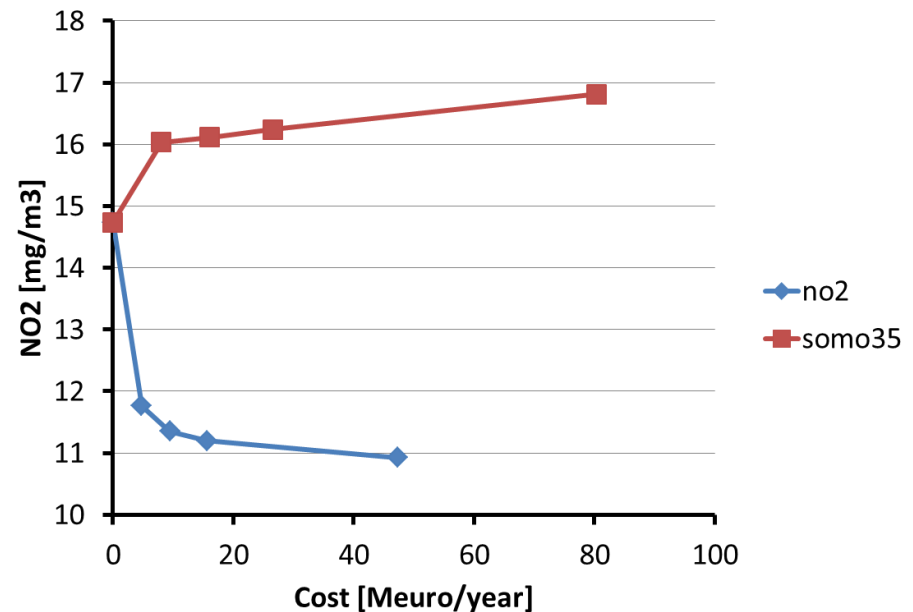
Multi-objectives

O₃ & NO₂ over Alsace

Average SOMO35 (summer)



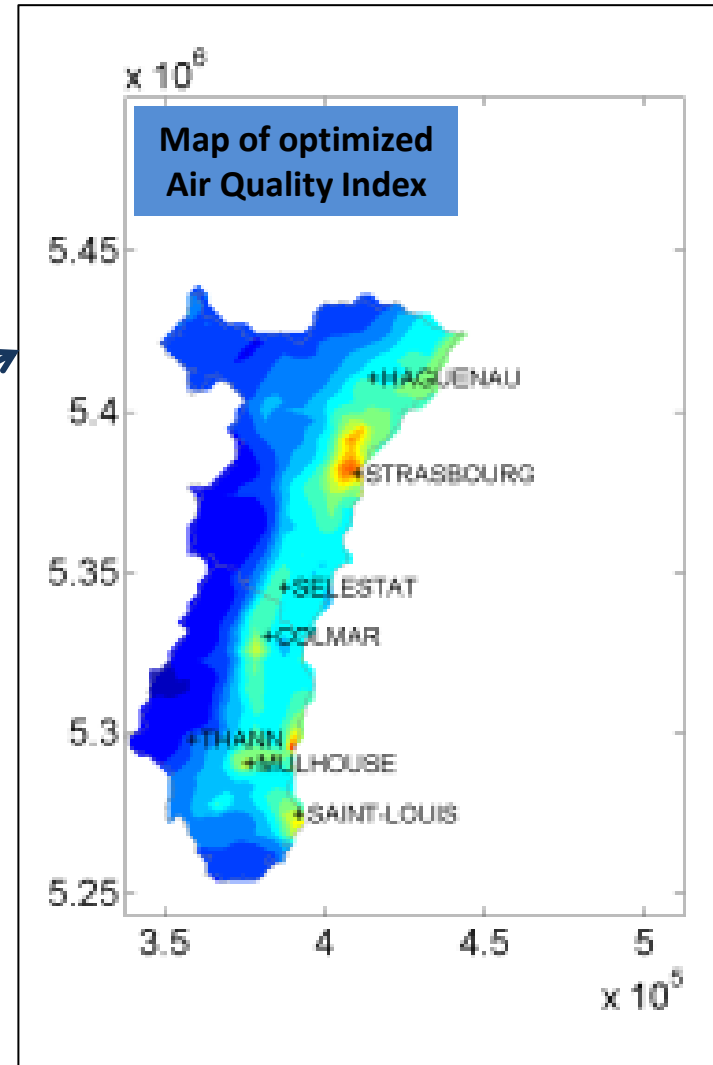
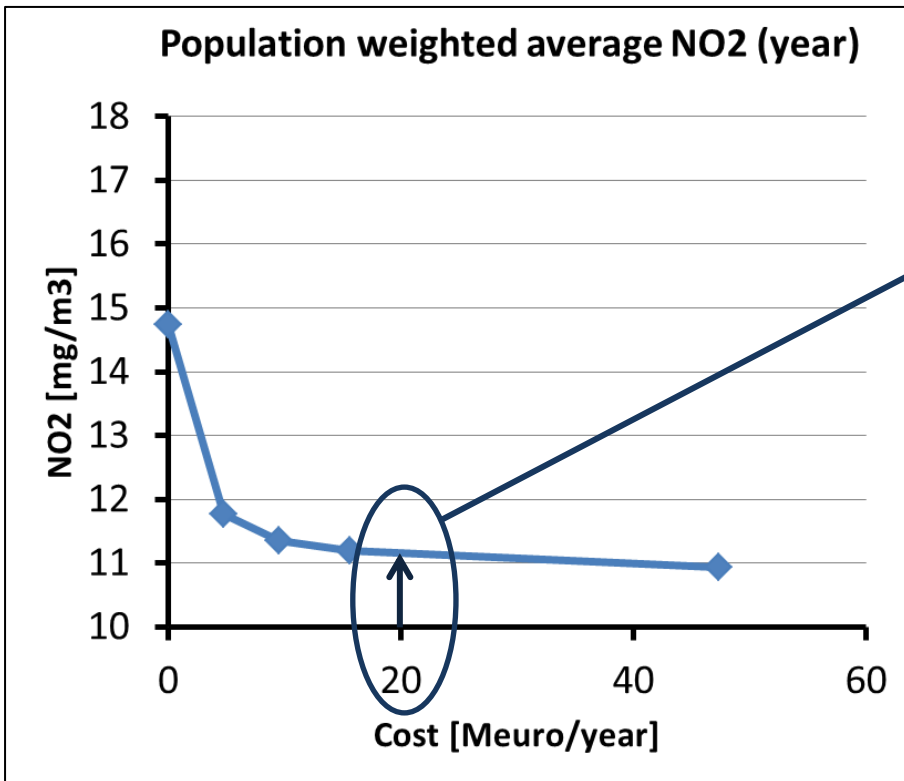
Population weighted average NO₂ (year)



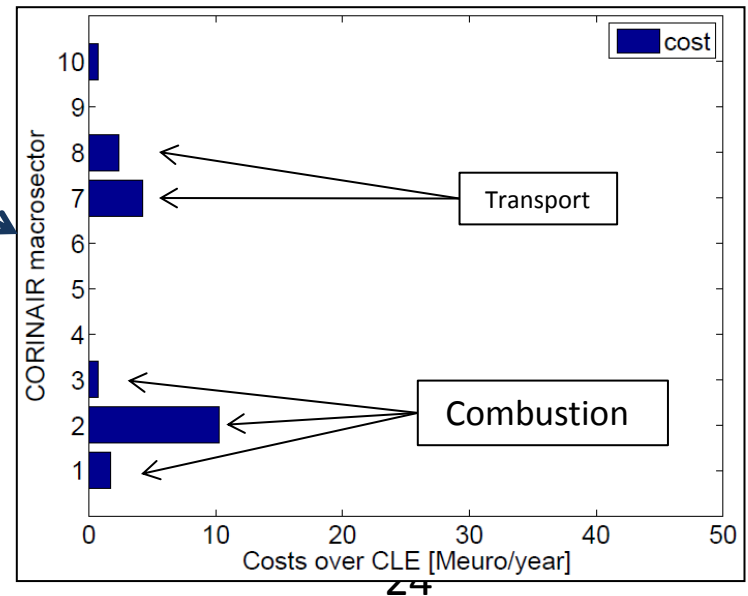
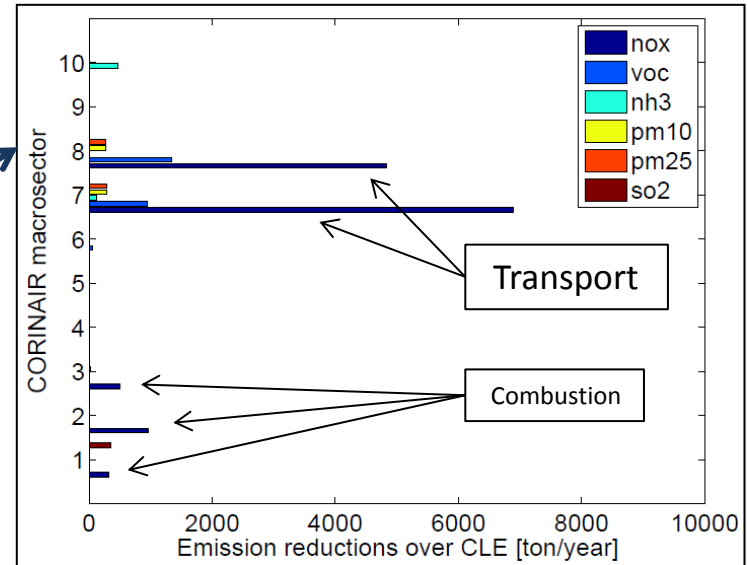
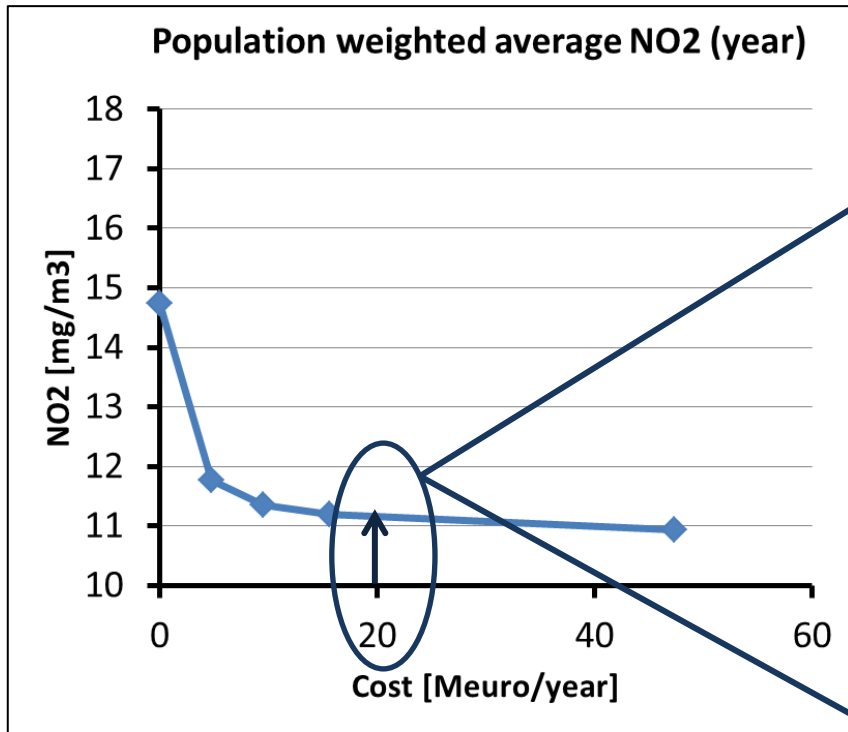
An aerial photograph of Paris, France, featuring the Eiffel Tower as the central focus. The tower stands prominently in the middle ground, surrounded by lush green parks and manicured lawns. In the background, the dense urban landscape of Paris is visible, including numerous apartment buildings and the modern skyscrapers of the La Défense district. The sky is clear and blue. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "Thank you!" in a large, bold, red font.

Thank you!

NO₂ over Alsace



NO₂ over Alsace

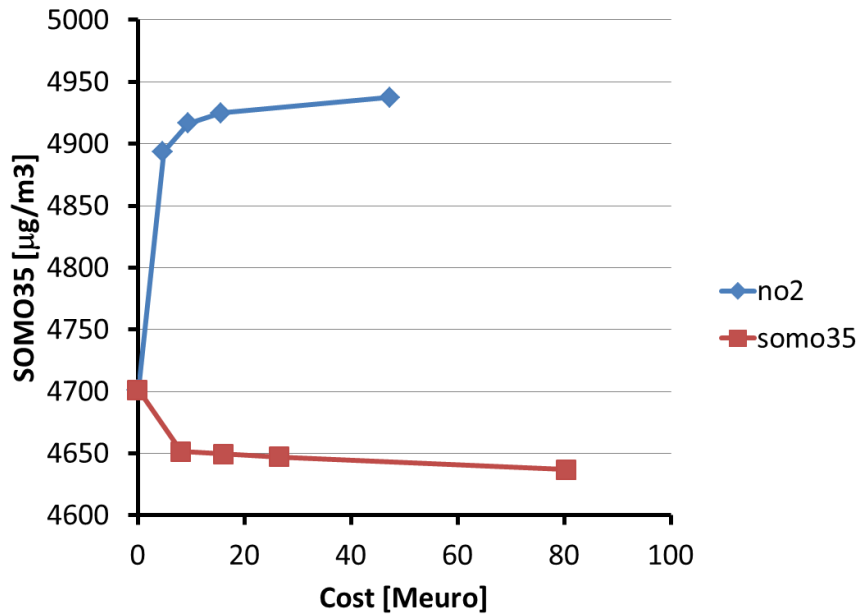


CORINAIR macrosectors:

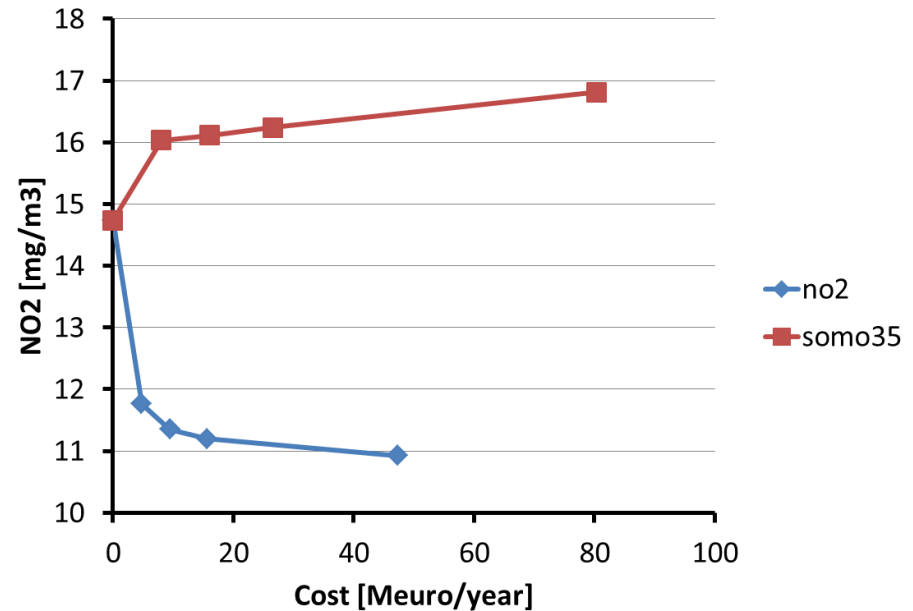
- 1: Combustion in energy and transformation industries
- 2: Non-industrial combustion plants
- 3: Combustion in manufacturing industry
- 4: Production processes
- 5: Extraction & distribution of fossil fuels and geothermal energy
- 6: Solvent and other product use
- 7: Road transport
- 8: Other mobile sources and machinery
- 9: Waste treatment and disposal
- 10: Agriculture
- 11: Other sources and sinks

O₃ & NO₂ over Alsace

Average SOMO35 (summer)

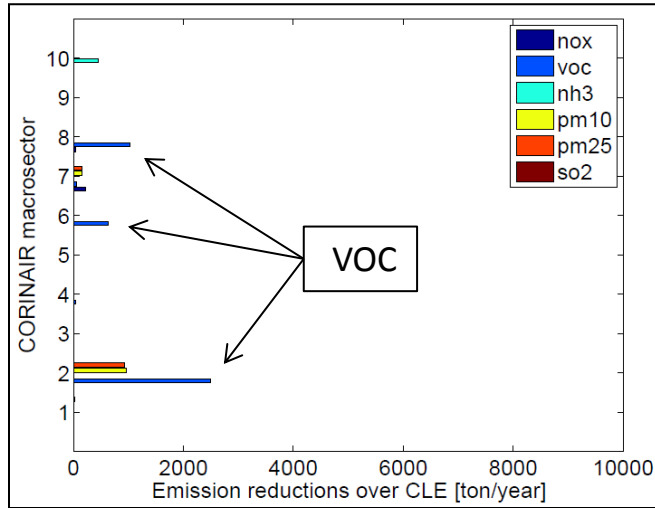


Population weighted average NO2 (year)

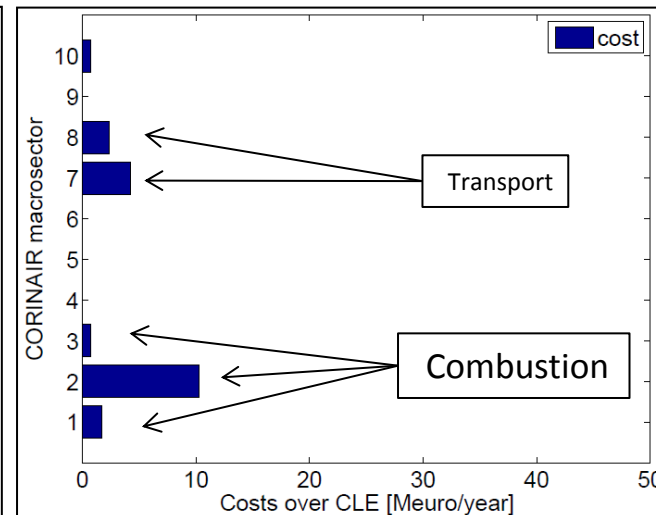
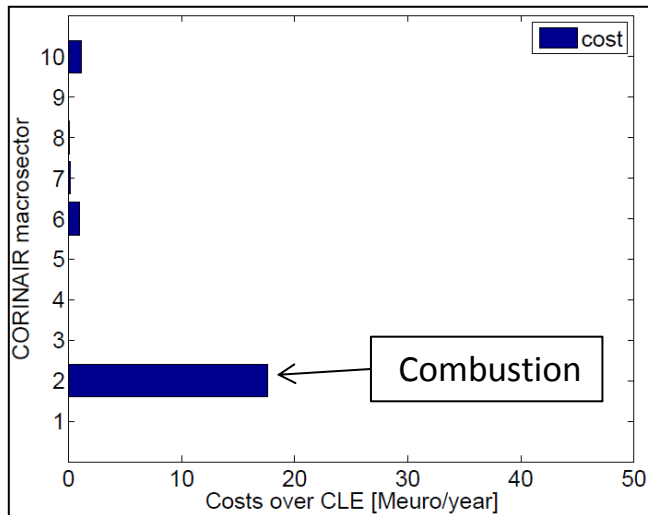
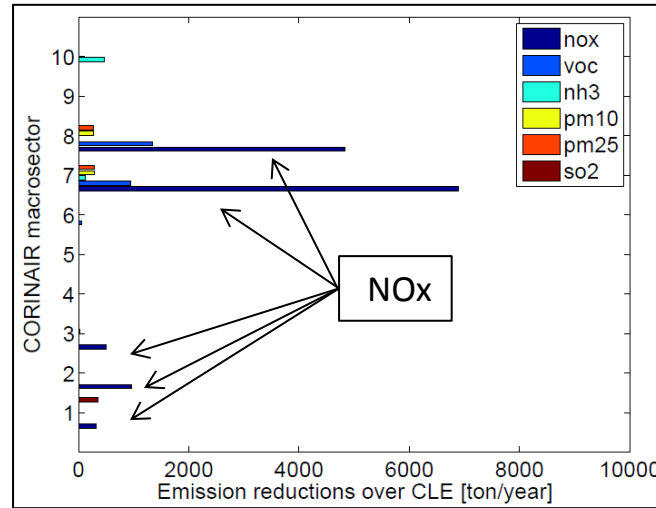


O₃ & NO₂ over Alsace

SOMO35



Population weighted average NO₂



CORINAIR macrosectors:

- 1: Combustion in energy and transformation industries
- 2: Non-industrial combustion plants
- 3: Combustion in manufacturing industry
- 4: Production processes
- 5: Extraction & distribution of fossil fuels and geothermal energy
- 6: Solvent and other product use
- 7: Road transport
- 8: Other mobile sources and machinery
- 9: Waste treatment and disposal
- 10: Agriculture
- 11: Other sources and sinks

O₃ & NO₂ over Alsace

Weighted Air Quality Index

