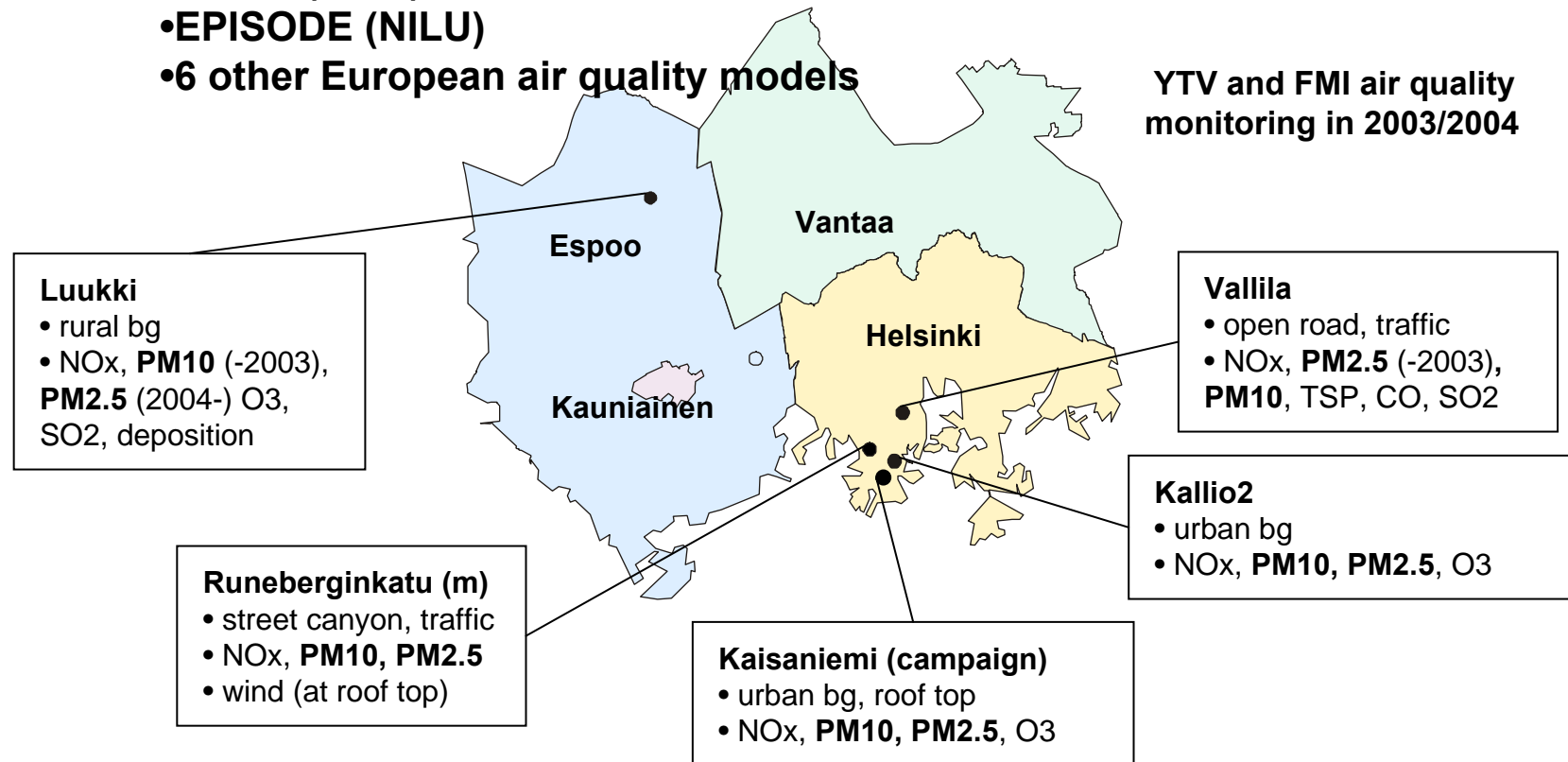


NORDIC Database, Available Validation Data on PM10/PM2.5

- Validation exercise within an EU OSCAR project:

- CAR-FMI
- OSPM (DMU)
- EPISODE (NILU)
- 6 other European air quality models



Ultrafine Particles: Emission Factors / Aerosol Dynamics Modelling (Pohjola et al.)

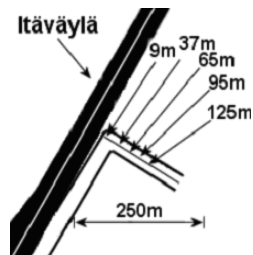
Title of the study: Influence of aerosol processes in vehicular exhaust plumes

- Objectives:

- Importance of various aerosol processes within the distance scale of 200 m from a road
- Evaluation of model predictions with measurements

- Methods:

- MONO32 aerosol process model
- CAR-FMI roadside dispersion model → dispersion factors
- Mobile laboratory van measurements: aerosol number concentrations at various distances from a major road for model evaluations
- Literature: number concentration and chemical composition of emissions



STADIA
HELSINKI POLYTECHNIC

Continues...

- Results:**

- In a street scale, atmospheric dispersion is the most important factor regarding both number and mass particulate matter concentrations (e.g. Pohjola et al., 2003)**

- The predicted concentrations showed the same dependencies as the measured data (in terms of the distance and the relative concentration values); however, the measured total number concentrations were substantially overpredicted in most cases; (e.g. Pohjola et al., 2004)**

- Work to do:**

- Particulate matter emissions – no up-to-date emission data of simultaneously measured number concentration and chemical composition → mobile laboratory measurements ($\#/cm^3$)**

- A more detailed study on the dispersion of pollution originated from the two lanes to both directions**

Local/Urban Scale PM Modelling

No satisfactory emission factors for non-exhaust PM emissions available yet but statistical models for regulatory use are developed:

- $PM_{10} = a \cdot NO_x^{tr,e} + b$ (Kukkonen et al. 2001)

$$a = 0.11 \quad (3 \text{ stations, 3 years in Helsinki})$$

$$b = 12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \quad (3 \text{ stations, 3 years in Helsinki})$$

- $PM_{2.5} = (1 + c + cs_t) PM_{2.5}^{tr,e} + dC_{ion}$ (Tiitta et al., 2002, Karpinen et al. 2004)

$$c = 1.81 \pm 0.43$$

$$d = 1.56 \pm 0.27$$

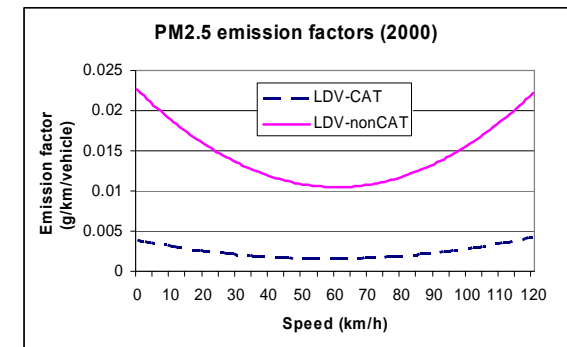
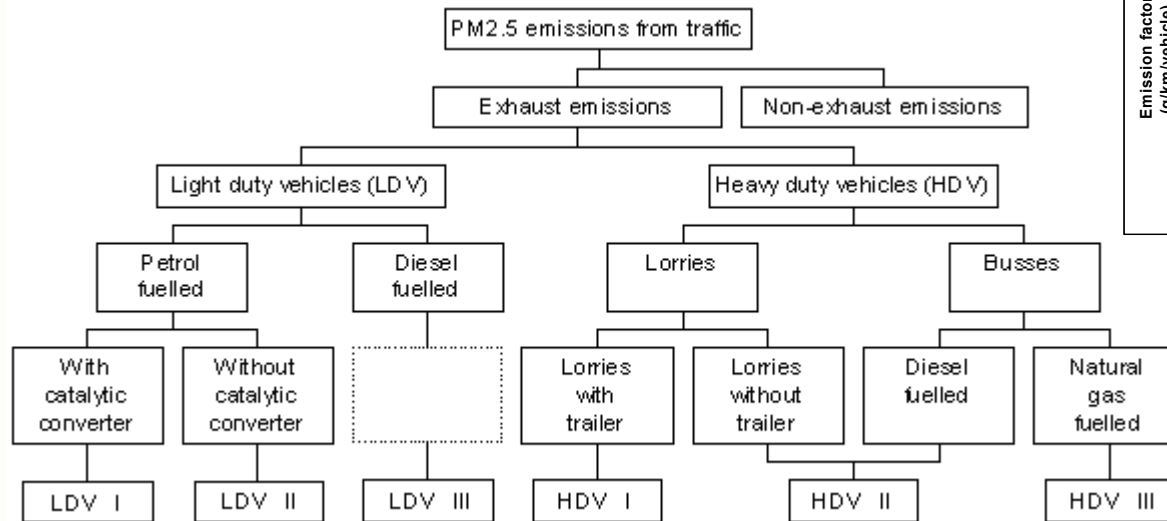
$$cs_t = 0.17 - 0.48$$

$$PM_{2.5}^{tr,e} = PM_{2.5} \text{ concentration originated from local exhaust emissions}$$

Discussion: In the model, the share of non-exhaust emission (factor c) compared to exhaust emissions is relatively high. However, this is a statistical model for regulatory use, which does not explain the actual emissions.

PM_{2.5} Emission Factors for Exhaust Emissions

- Vehicle emission model for NO_x, CO, and PM_{2.5} (only exhaust!)
- Based on nationally conducted laboratory measurements (Laurikko, 1998)
- Latest update 2003
- Polynomial or exponential fittings of the average vehicle travel velocity



References

- **Kukkonen, J., ... (2001). A semi-empirical model for urban PM10 concentrations, concentrations, and its evaluation against data from an urban measurement network. *Atm. Env.*, 35, 4433-4442.**
- **Laurikko, (1998). On exhaust emissions from petrol-fuelled passenger cars at low ambient temperatures. VTT Publications 348. Technical Research Centre of Finland, Espoo, pp. 210 + 37.**
- **Pohjola, M A, ... (2003). Modelling of the influence of aerosol processes for the dispersion of vehicular exhaust plumes in street environment. *Atm. Env.*, 37, 339-339-351.**
- **Pohjola, M., ... (2004). The influence of aerosol processes in vehicular exhaust plumes: model evaluation against the data from a roadside measurement campaign. In: Suppan, P. (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Harmonisation within Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling for Regulatory Purposes, 1–4 June 2004, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Vol. 2. pp. 142–146.***
- **Tiitta, P., ... (2002). Measurements and modelling of PM2.5 concentrations near a major road in Kuopio, Finland. *Atm. Env.* 36, 4057-4068.**