

Norwegian Meteorological Institute met.no MSC-W

uEMEP in the emep model From regional to urban scales AirQuip, Oslo, April 2017

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#### Local fraction

- The model computes the fraction of a pollutant that has its origin in each gridcell
- For a particular emitted pollutant and sector

## $Local fraction = \frac{Local pollutant}{Total pollutant}$



#### Local fraction: time average

• The averaging must be done over the pollutants, not the fraction!

# $Local fraction = \frac{\sum Local pollutant(t)}{\sum Total pollutant(t)}$



#### SR comparison

•Local fraction can also be computed by the «source-receptor method»: reducing the emission of one gridcell, and taking the difference.

•The SR method also include local pollutants leaving the gridcell and coming back

•Gives a robust method to compare with!



#### Method 1, local fraction update. emissions

Local emissions increase the local fractions





#### Method 2, local fraction update. Advection

Advection decreases the local fractions

$$Local fraction = \frac{(1-C)*local fraction*xn}{C*xn_{up}}$$

xn: pollutant  $xn_{up}$ : upstream pollutant C: Courant number = v\*dt/dx



#### Method 3, local fraction update. vertical diffusion

$$Local fraction = \frac{diffused(Local pollutant)}{diffused(Total pollutant)}$$



#### Method 4, local fraction update. Chemistry, deposition, other

### Local fraction = Local fraction

We assume that the local and the non-local parts of the pollutant change in the same proportions



#### Applications

Downscaling

- •Different vertical profiles for local and background pollutants
  - Better modelling of depositions
  - Better estimation of surface concentrations (health effects)
- •Better understanding of origin of pollutants



#### Generalization: Neighbor local fraction

- •Contributions due to emissions in the neighboring gridcell
- •Local pollutants from the neighboring gridcell i+1 are advected into gridcell i and accounted for separately
- •Iterate neighbor's-neighbor...