

Development of a Fine-Scale, On-Road, Mobile Source Emissions Inventory for the San Francisco Bay Area

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Sonoma Technology, Inc.

Air Quality Research and Innovative Solutions

Outline

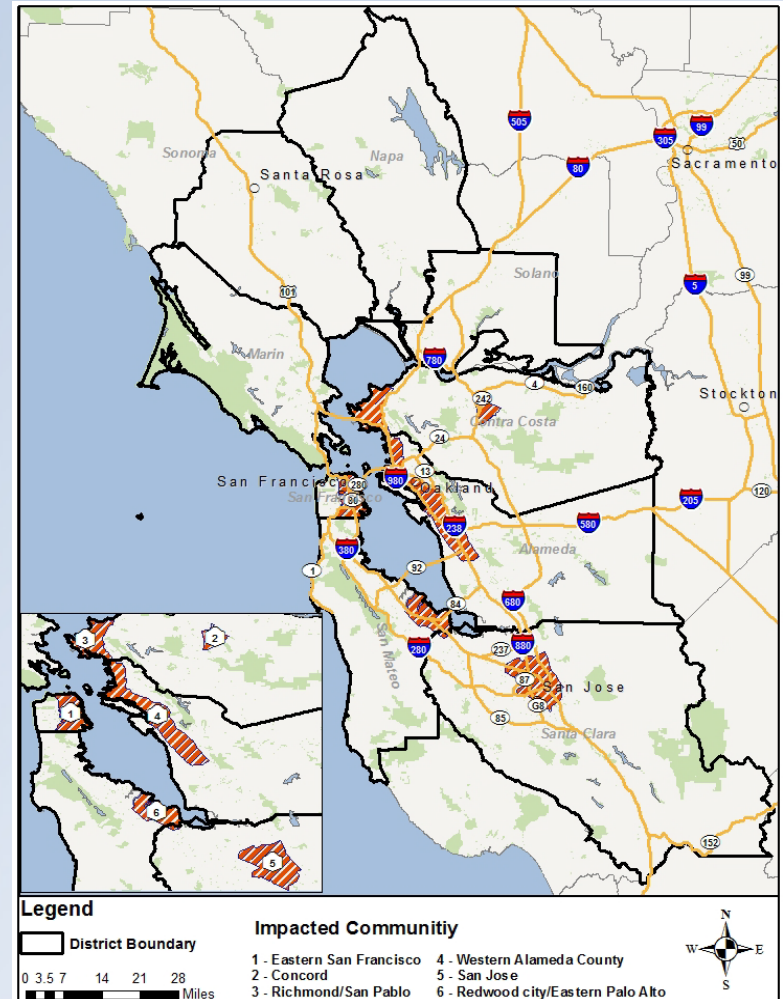
- Background
- Emissions Inventory Development
 - Data acquisition and processing
 - Composite emission factors development
 - Emission calculations
- Application: Dispersion Modeling
- Results and Conclusions
- Questions and Discussion

Background (1 of 2)

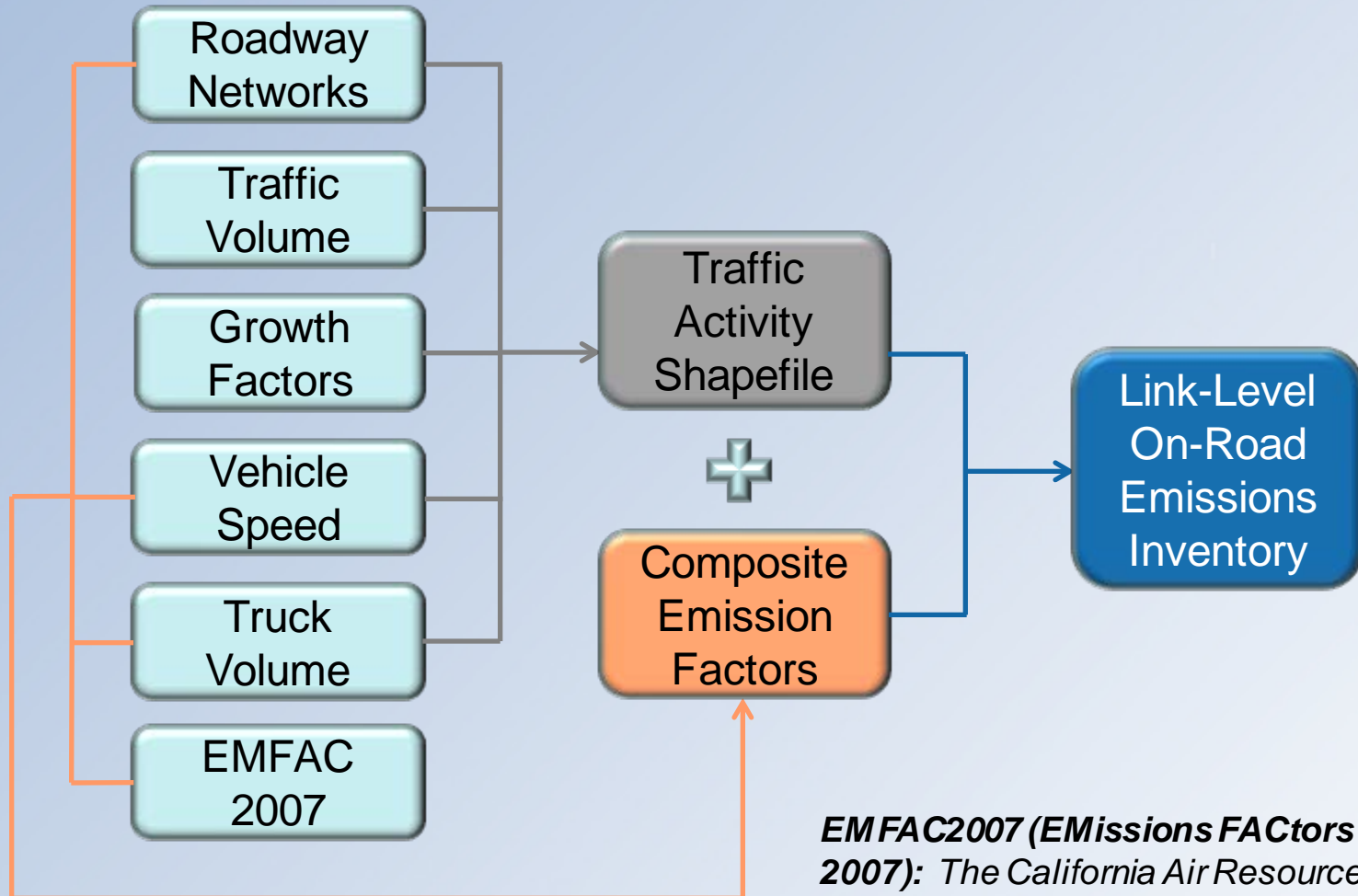
- The San Francisco Bay Area Air Quality Management District (the District) is developing guidance on preparing Community Risk Reduction Plans (CRRPs) for toxic air contaminants (TACs) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})
- These plans will allow for a comprehensive, community-wide approach to reducing local air pollutant emissions and exposures

Background (2 of 2)

- The District worked with Sonoma Technology, Inc. (STI) to generate the detailed emissions inventories (EI) needed for CRRPs
- Fine-scale on-road mobile source emissions inventories
 - State highways and major arterials
 - 2012–2082
 - Six communities



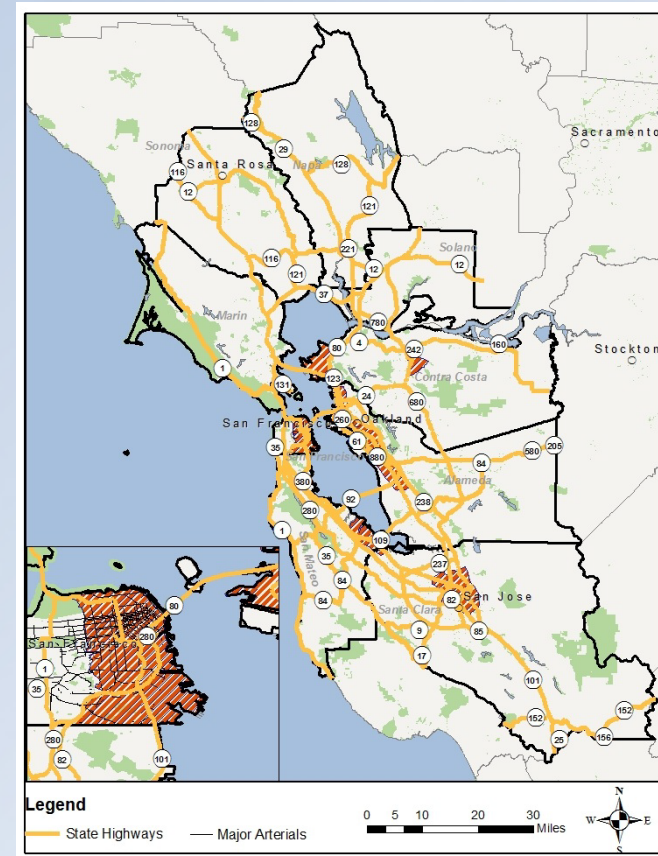
Emissions Inventory Development: Data Acquisition and Processing (1 of 4)



EMFAC2007 (EMissions FACTors model 2007): The California Air Resources Board (ARB) model for motor vehicles

Emissions Inventory Development: Data Acquisition and Processing (2 of 4)

- Road network
 - National Highway Planning Network (NHPN) shapefile
 - 2008 TIGER/Line shapefile
- Traffic volumes
 - 2009 annual average daily traffic (AADT) counts from Caltrans
 - Traffic count data from local agencies
 - BAYCAST-90 TDM and SF-CHAMP



TIGER: The U.S. Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing database

Caltrans: California Department of Transportation

BAYCAST-90 TDM: Travel Demand Models for the San Francisco Bay Area

SF-CHAMP: San Francisco Chained Activity Modeling Process

Emissions Inventory Development: Data Acquisition and Processing (3 of 4)

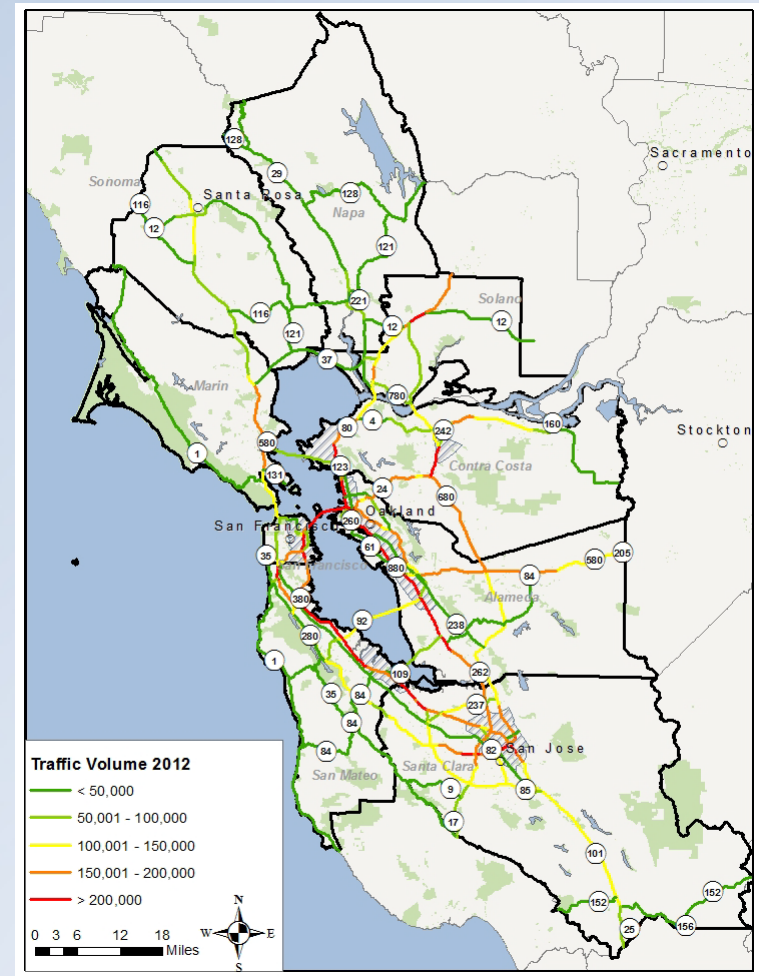
- Vehicle speed
 - BAYCAST-90 TDM and SF-CHAMP

Period #	BAYCAST-90		SF-CHAMP	
	Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
1	6MOR	Early Morning (0000-0600)	EA	Early Morning (0300-0600)
2	4AMPK	AM Peak (0600-1000)	AM	AM Peak (0600-0900)
3	5MID	Midday (1000-1500)	MD	Midday (0900-1530)
4	4PMPK	PM Peak (1500-1900)	PM	PM Peak (1530-1830)
5	5EVE	Evening (1900-2400)	EV	Late (1830-0300)

- Truck volume
 - Caltrans' 2009 truck AADT, local truck counts
 - BAYCAST-90 TDM and SF-CHAMP
 - Motor Vehicle Stock Travel and Fuel Forecast (MVSTAFF) report
 - Truck restrictions

Emissions Inventory Development: Data Acquisition and Processing (4 of 4)

- Adjustment factors
 - County specific
 - Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) data from ARB's EMFAC2007 model (2000–2012)
- Geospatial processing
 - Traffic activity was associated with road links in roadway networks
 - Road name, start/end nodes, and geographic proximity



Emissions Inventory Development: Composite Emission Factors Development (2 of 5)

Truck/non-truck classification

Vehicle Class ID	Vehicle Class	Abbr.	Truck Designation
1	Passenger Car	LDA	Non-truck
2	Light-Duty Trucks (0-3750 lb)	LDT1	
3	Light-Duty Trucks (3751-5750 lb)	LDT2	
4	Medium-Duty Trucks	MDV	
5	Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks (8501-10,000 lb)	LHDT1	Truck
6	Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks (10,000-14,000 lb)	LHDT2	
7	Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks	MHDT	
8	Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks	HHDT	
9	Other Buses	OBUS	Non-truck
10	Urban Buses	UBUS	
11	Motorcycles	MCY	
12	School Buses	SBUS	
13	Motor Homes	MH	

Emissions Inventory Development: Composite Emission Factors Development (3 of 5)

- Truck only

$$EF_{Truck} = \sum_{vec=5}^{vec=8} EF_{vec} \times vmtTF_{vec}$$

$$vmtTF_{vec} = relativeVMT_{vec} / \sum_{vec=5}^{vec=8} relativeVMT_{vec}$$

where

EF_{Truck} = composite truck emission factor for the link average speed

EF_{vec} = emission factor by vehicle class

$vmtTF_{vec}$ = vehicle class travel fraction relative to all trucks

$relativeVMT_{vec}$ = vehicle class travel fraction relative to the whole fleet

vec = vehicle class ID, with trucks defined as classes 5-8

- Non-truck: same method

Emissions Inventory Development: Composite Emission Factors Development (4 of 5)

- Diesel truck emission factors

$$EF_{DSLTruck} = \sum_{vec=5}^{vec=8} EF_{vec,DSL} \times vmtTF_{vec,DSL}$$

$$vmtTF_{vec,DSL} = relativeVMT_{vec,DSL} / \sum_{vec=5}^{vec=8} relativeVMT_{vec,DSL}$$

where

- $EF_{DSLTruck}$ = composite diesel truck emission factor for the link average speed
- $EF_{vec,DSL}$ = emission factor by diesel vehicle class
- $vmtTF_{vec,DSL}$ = vehicle class travel fraction relative to all diesel trucks
- $relativeVMT_{vec,DSL}$ = vehicle class travel fraction relative to the whole fleet
- vec = vehicle class ID, with trucks defined as the diesel-fueled portion of classes 5 to 8

- Diesel non-truck: same method

Emissions Inventory Development: Composite Emission Factors Development (5 of 5)

- All-vehicle emission factors

$$EF_{fleet} = EF_{Truck} \times TruckPect + EF_{NonTruck} \times NonTruckPect$$

where

EF_{fleet}	=	fleet-average composite emission factor for the link average speed
$TruckPect$	=	link-specific truck percentage
$NonTruckPect$	=	link-specific non-truck percentage
EF_{Truck}	=	composite truck emission factor for the link average speed
$EF_{NonTruck}$	=	composite non-truck emission factor for the link average speed

- Diesel vehicle only: same method

Emissions Inventory Development: Emission Calculations

$$Emis = EF_{fleet} \times VMT$$

$$TREmis = EF_{truck} \times VMT \times TruckPect$$

where

Emis = emissions in grams per day from all vehicles traveling on the road link

TREmis = emissions in grams per day from all trucks traveling on the road link

VMT = daily vehicle miles traveled on the road link, the product of traffic volume and length of the link

Diesel vehicles only: same method

Application: Dispersion Modeling

The fine-scale on-road mobile source emissions inventory was then used to model pollutant concentrations from vehicles:

- State highways
 - Rcaline (v0.95)
 - Meteorology
 - Keyhole Markup Language (KML) format
- Major arterials
 - AERMOD
 - Meteorology, dimension, and heights

Results and Conclusions (1 of 5)

Emissions inventory

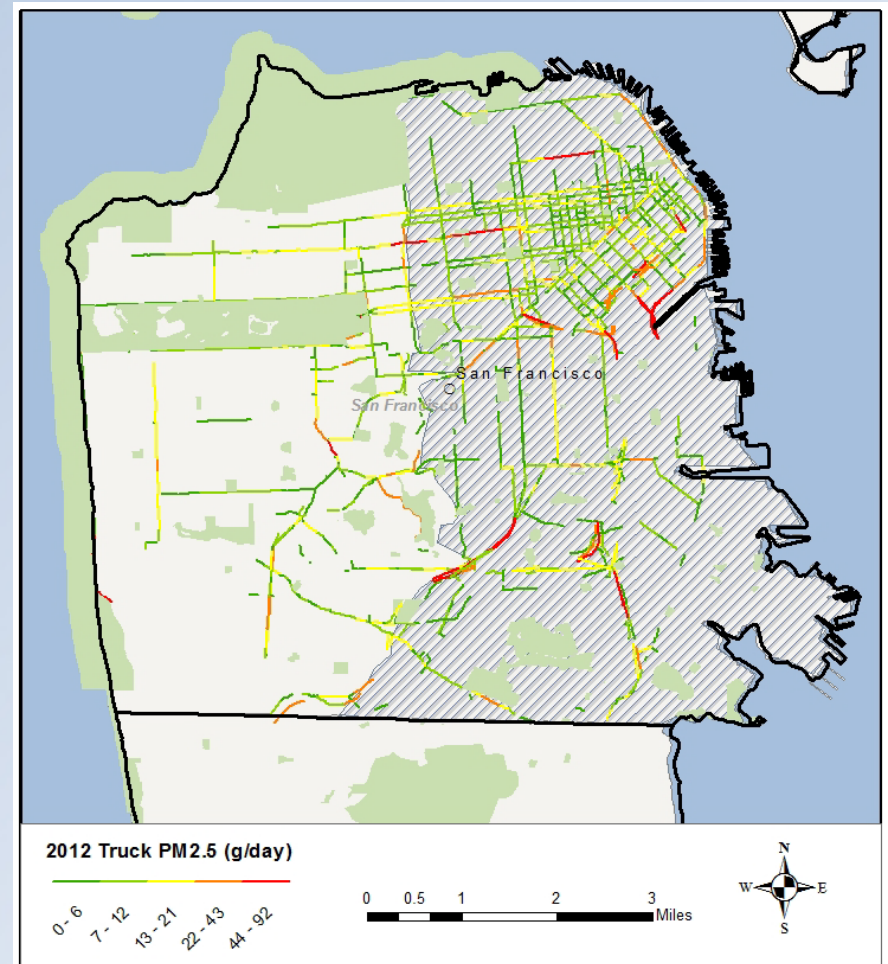
- Average day
- Link specific
- All-vehicle and truck-only
- 2012–2082
- Microsoft Access database
- Quality assurance:
compared with ARB's
statewide EI and UC
Berkeley's fuel-based EI

State Highways (Tons/day)

Pollutant	All Vehicles	Trucks	Truck Percentage
CO	252.52	13.30	5%
CO ₂	44,006	5,737	13%
DEOG	1.74	1.51	87%
DPM ₁₀	1.13	1.01	89%
DPM _{2.5}	1.04	0.93	89%
NO _x	70.59	33.28	47%
PM ₁₀	2.29	1.02	45%
PM _{2.5}	2.11	0.94	45%
SO ₂	0.43	0.05	13%
TOG	19.15	1.94	10%

DEOG: diesel organic gases
DPM: diesel particulate matter

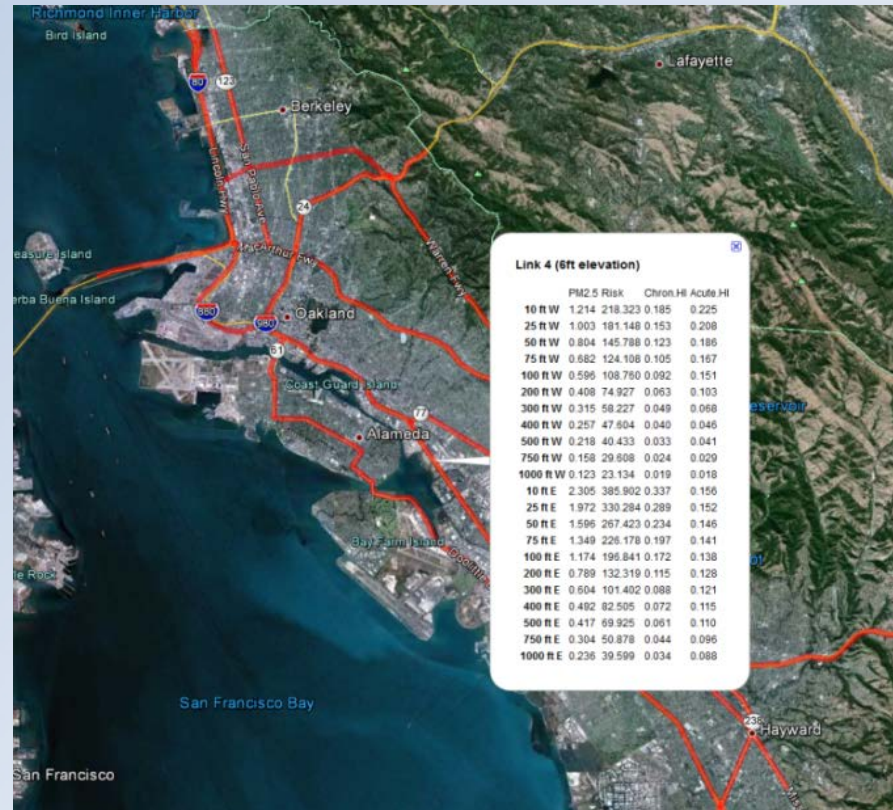
Results and Conclusions (2 of 5)



Results and Conclusions (3 of 5)

Dispersion modeling: Rcaline

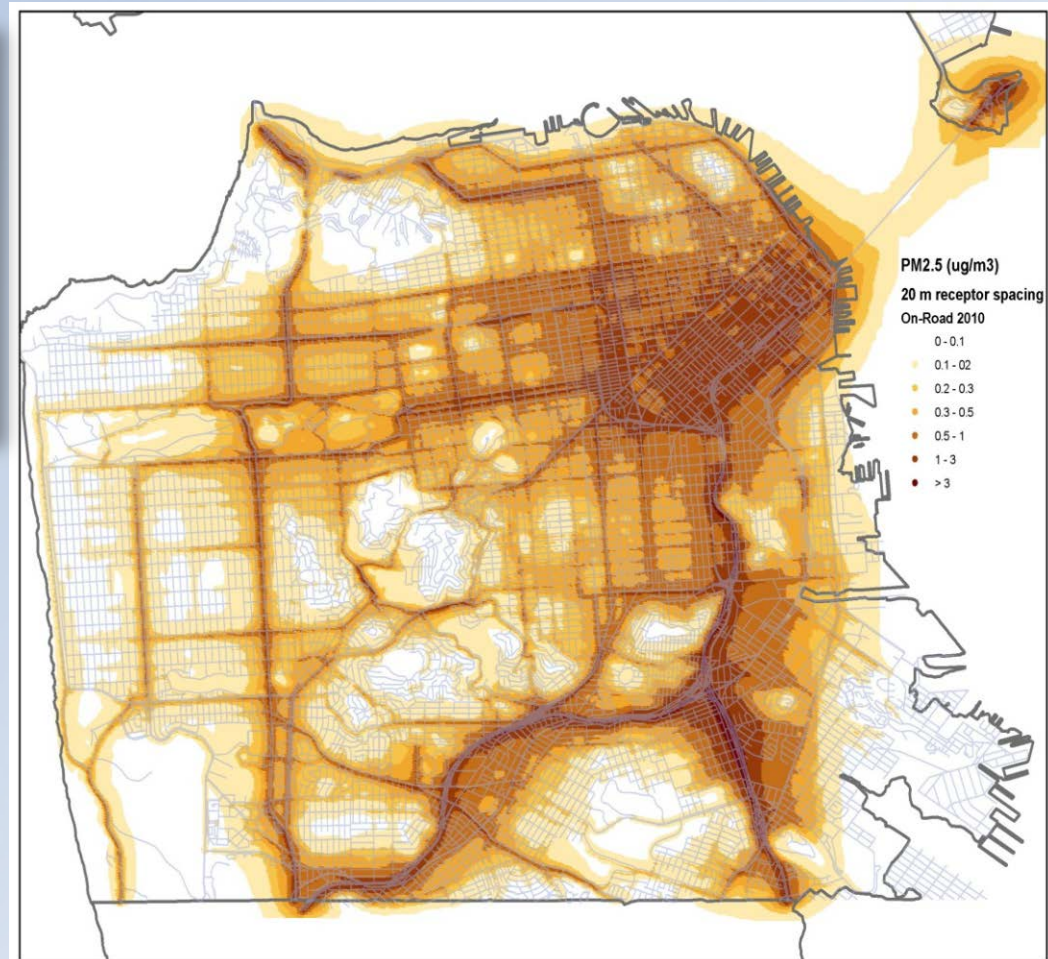
- Near-road $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, cancer risk, chronic/acute hazard index
- On both sides of each link at distances of 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 750, and 1,000 ft.



Results and Conclusions (4 of 5)

Dispersion modeling: AERMOD

Direct contribution of on-road mobile PM_{2.5} concentration and cancer risk on a dense network of receptor locations



Results and Conclusions (5 of 5)

Fine-scale emission inventories become increasingly important

- Input to city-level air pollution dispersion modeling
- Fine-scale spatial mapping, detailed activity data and composite emission factors, plus compilation into modern database structures accessible to automated programming tools are key to generating detailed maps of air quality risk at the city scale
- Detailed air pollution maps help health and planning agencies identify areas with high risk and the sources that contribute to them to protect public health from exposure to local air pollution sources

Questions and Discussion

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