

# FluxSAP 2010 experimental campaign over an heterogeneous urban zone

## Part 2: quantification of plume vertical dispersion during a gas tracer experiment using a mast and a small tethered balloon

**IRSN**

INSTITUT  
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Faire avancer la sûreté nucléaire

Agence Nationale de la Recherche  
**ANR**



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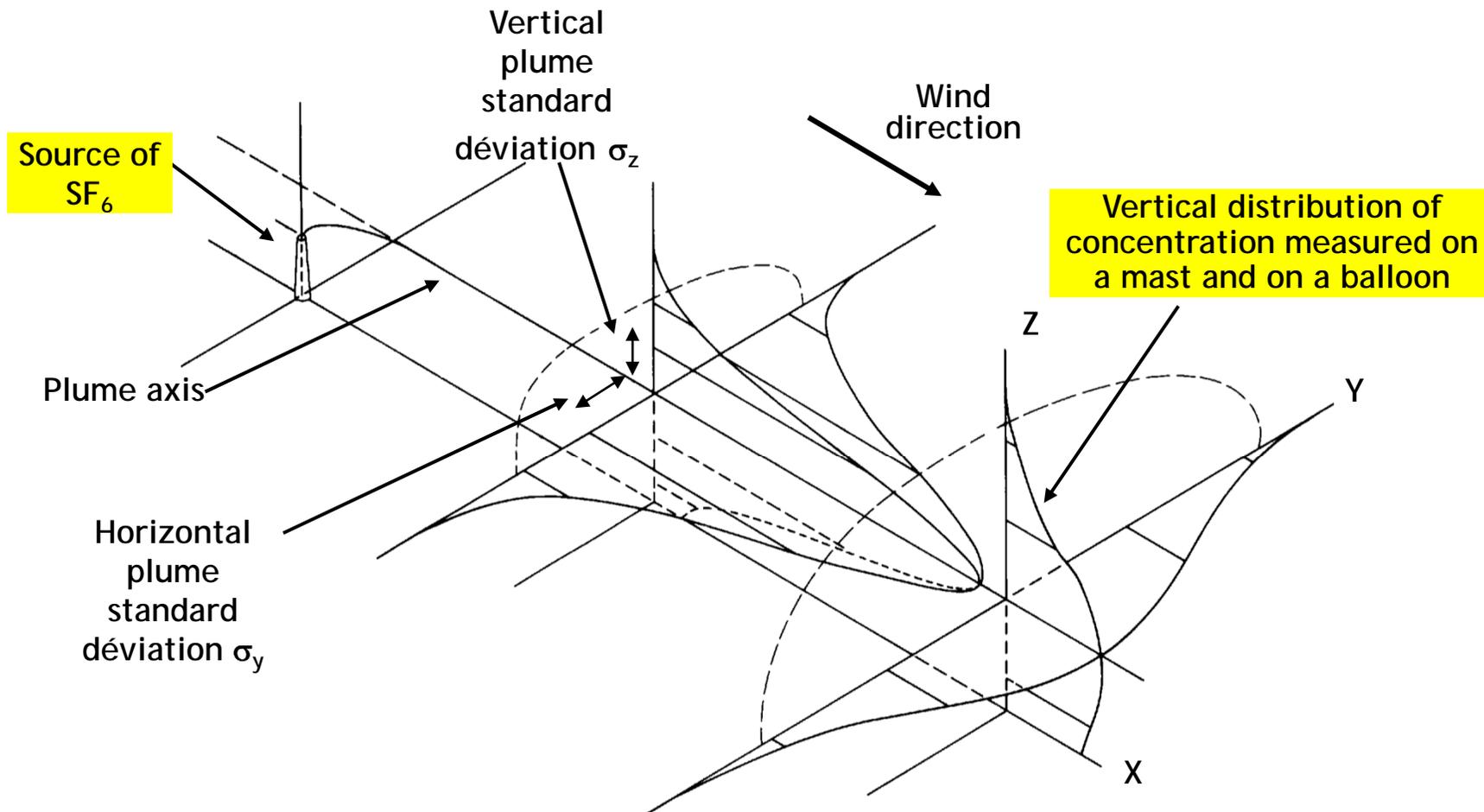
HARMO 14

Monday, October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2011

## ✧ Context & Objectives

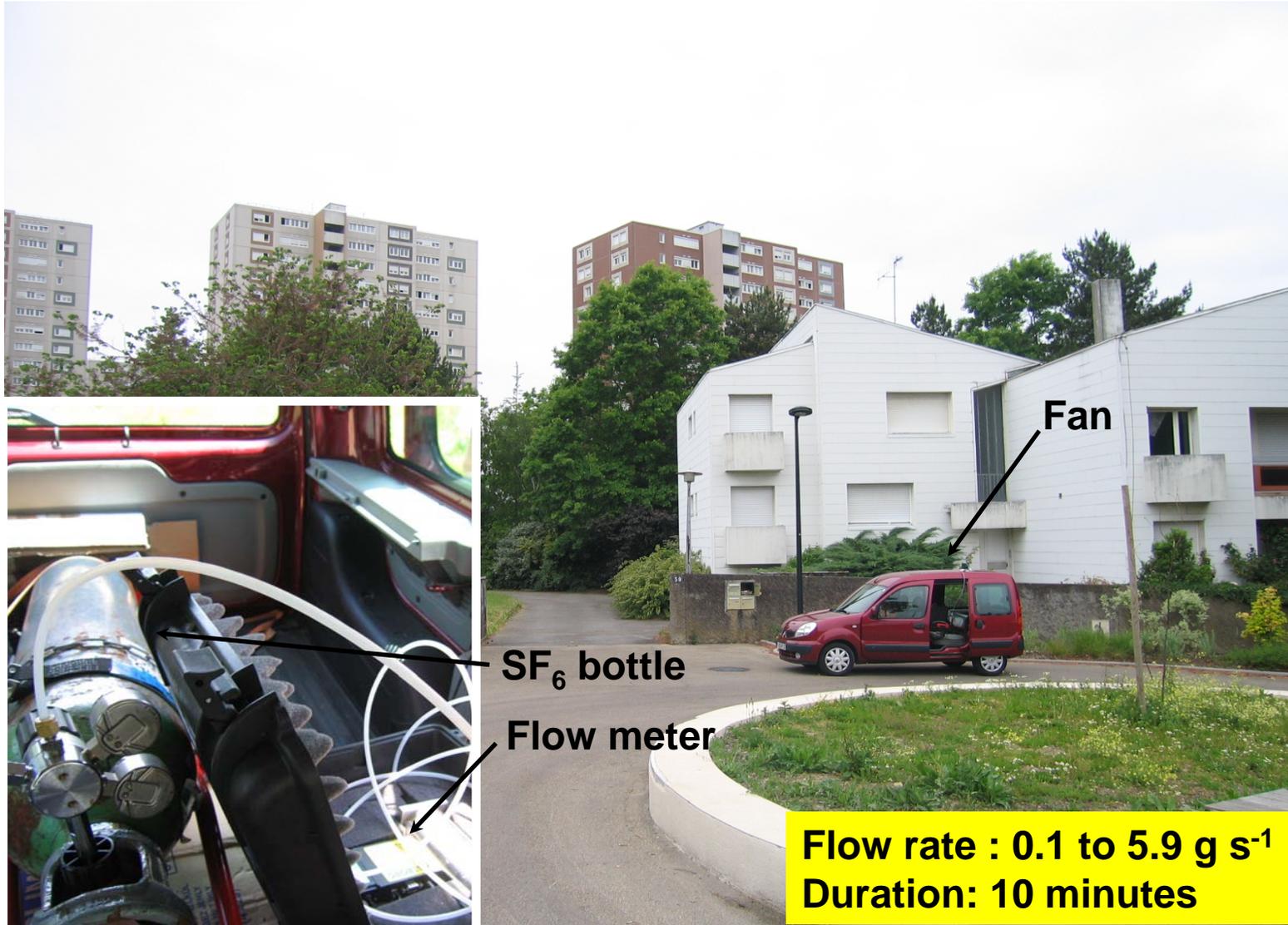
- Need of experimental campaign due to a lack of available field data on vertical plume dispersion in urban environment.
  - The first objective of this experiment is to better understand and quantify the vertical dispersion of the plume in an urban area as a function of the atmospheric turbulence.
  - The second objective is to assess atmospheric dispersion models and footprint models in urban area.
- Here we report the original methodology used and an intercomparison with three Gaussian models, two from the first generation (Briggs-urban; Doury) and one from the second generation, ADMS 4.0.

## ✧ Methodology : experimental setup

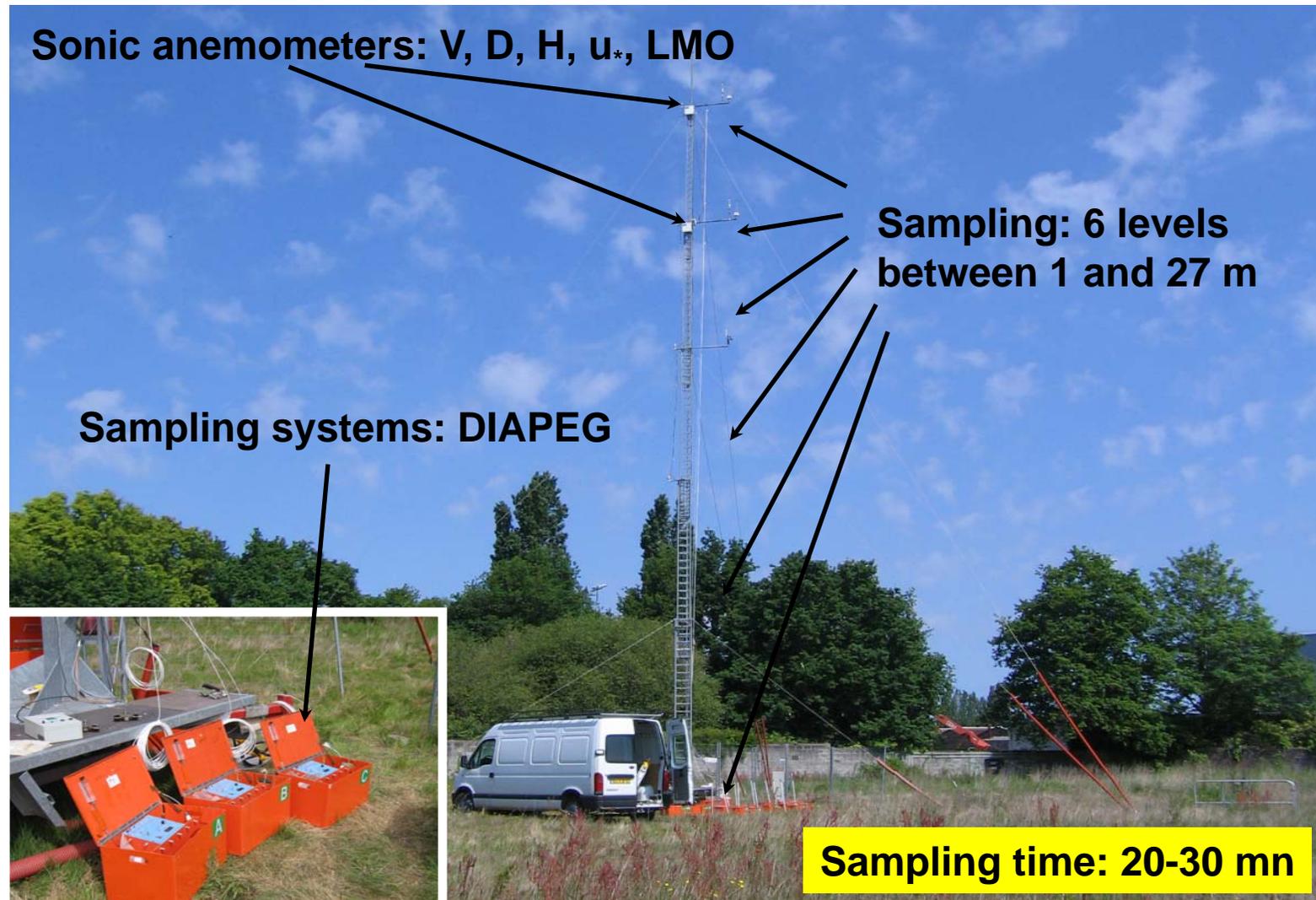


- **Field tracer experiments using SF<sub>6</sub>: 30 emissions and measurements between May 18 and 27, 2010, in the city of Nantes.**
- **Distance from the source to the sampling systems: 20 to 1150 m.**

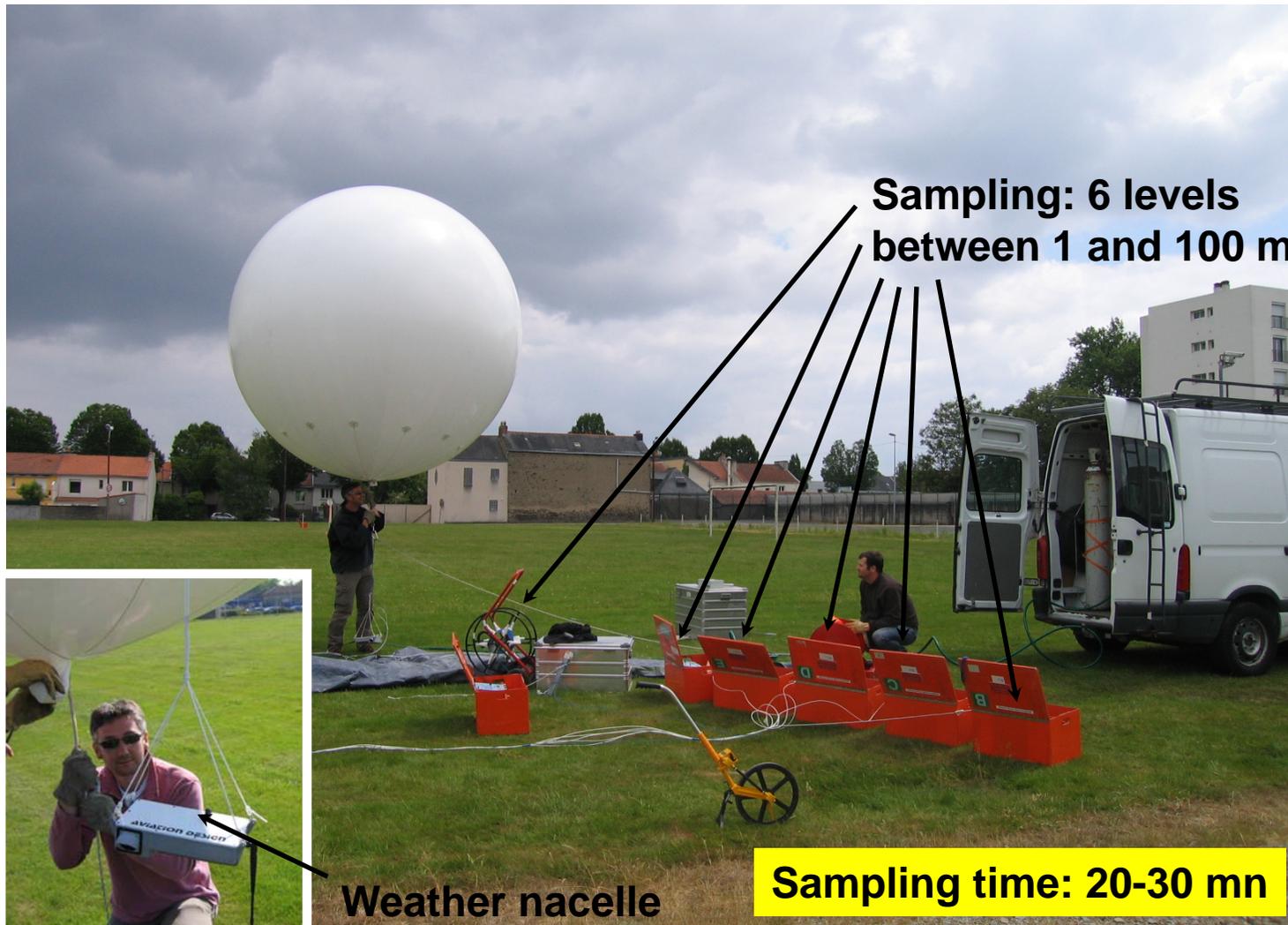
✧ Methodology : source of SF<sub>6</sub>



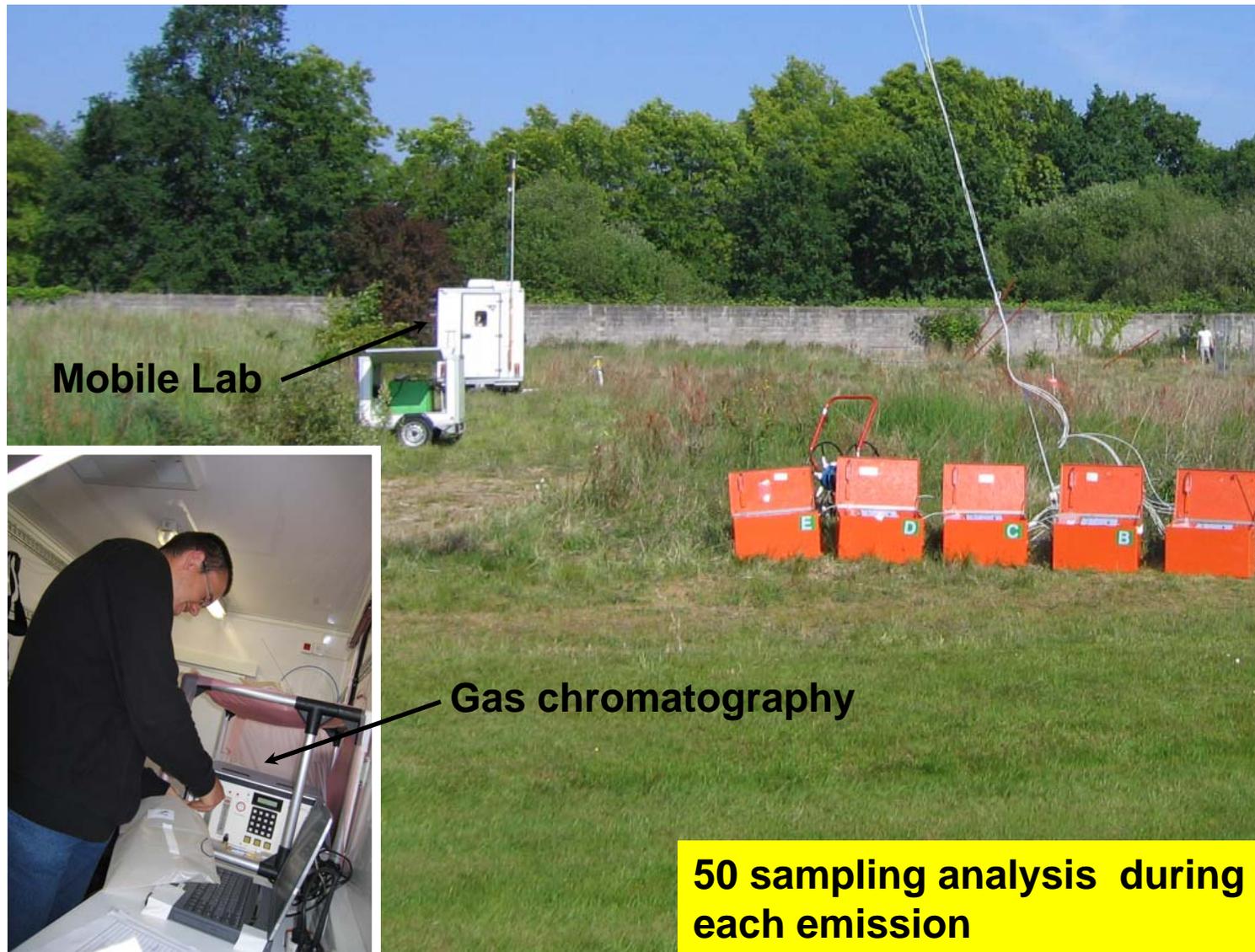
✧ Methodology : sampling on mast for the short distances



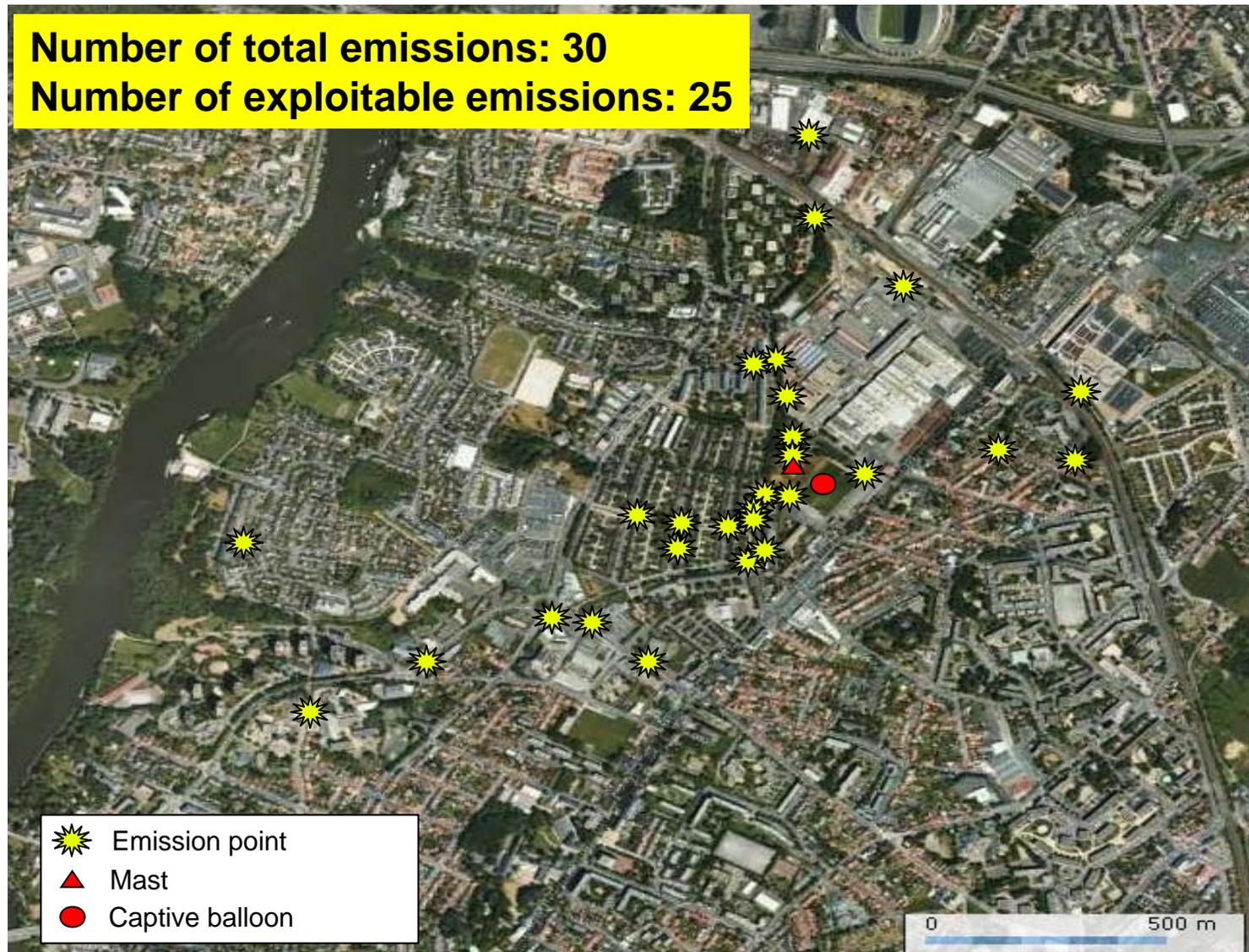
✧ Methodology : sampling under captive balloon for the long distances



## ✧ Methodology : measurement in mobile lab



## ✧ Results and discussion: affected area (Nantes)



## ✧ Results and discussion: meteorological conditions

Distance from emission (m) (min/ave/max)	U (m s <sup>-1</sup> ) (min/ave/max)	u <sub>*</sub> (m s <sup>-1</sup> ) (min/ave/max)	H (W m <sup>-2</sup> ) (min/ave/max)	Pasquill stability class (number of occurrence)
20/356/1150	2.3/3.5/5.2	0.3/0.6/0.9	17/154/299	B(9), C(9), D(7)

- **The campaign started with anticyclonic conditions (May 18) and ended with a depression system (May 27).**
- **Started with unstable atmospheric stability (B) and ended with neutral atmospheric stability (D) .**

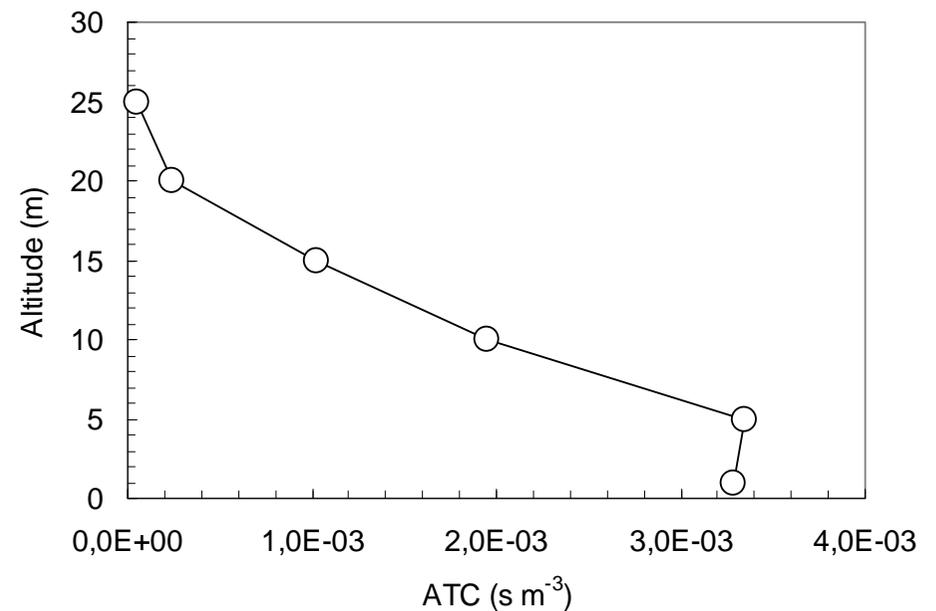
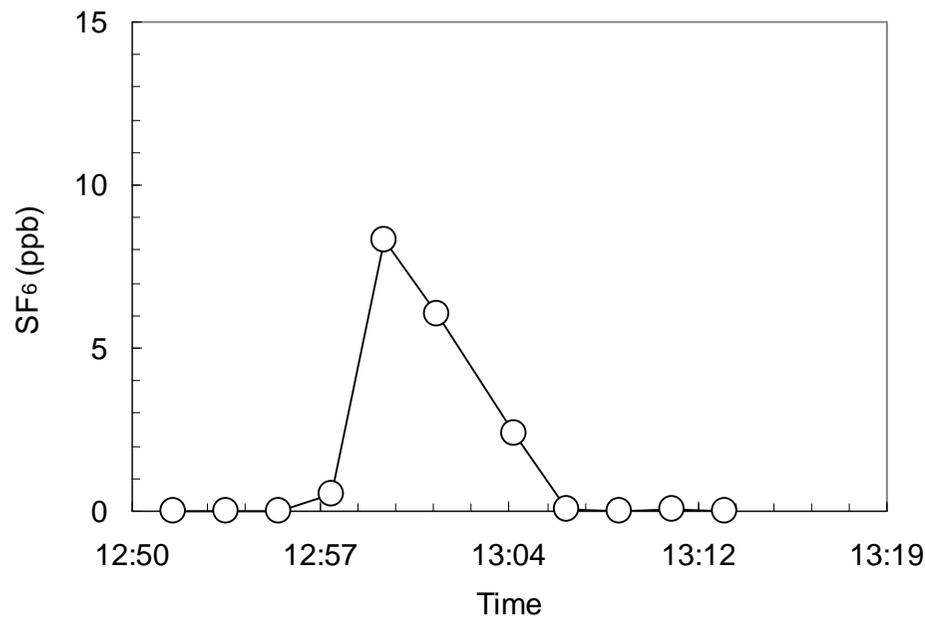
## ✧ Results and discussion: comparison between model predictions and measurements

- Intercomparison with three Gaussian models, two from the first generation (Briggs-urban; Doury) and one from the second generation, ADMS 4.0.

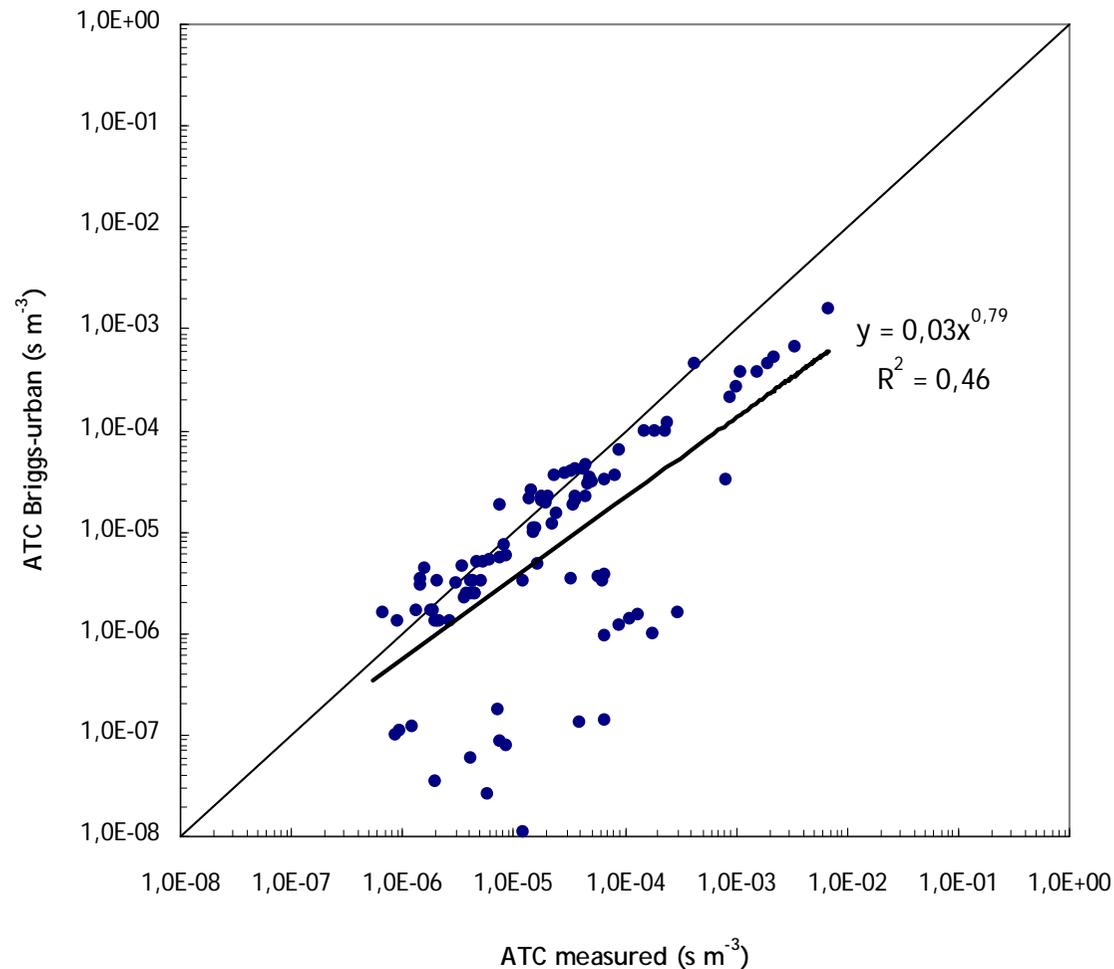
$$ATC = \frac{\int_{t_0}^{t_1} X(M,t).dt}{\int_{t_0}^{t_1} q(t).dt}$$

- $X(M,t)$ :  $\text{SF}_6$  concentration ( $\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$ ), at point M;
- $q(t)$ :  $\text{SF}_6$  release rate ( $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ );
- $t'_0, t'_1$ : time of beginning and end of source emission;
- $t_0, t_1$ : time of beginning and end of measurement at M.

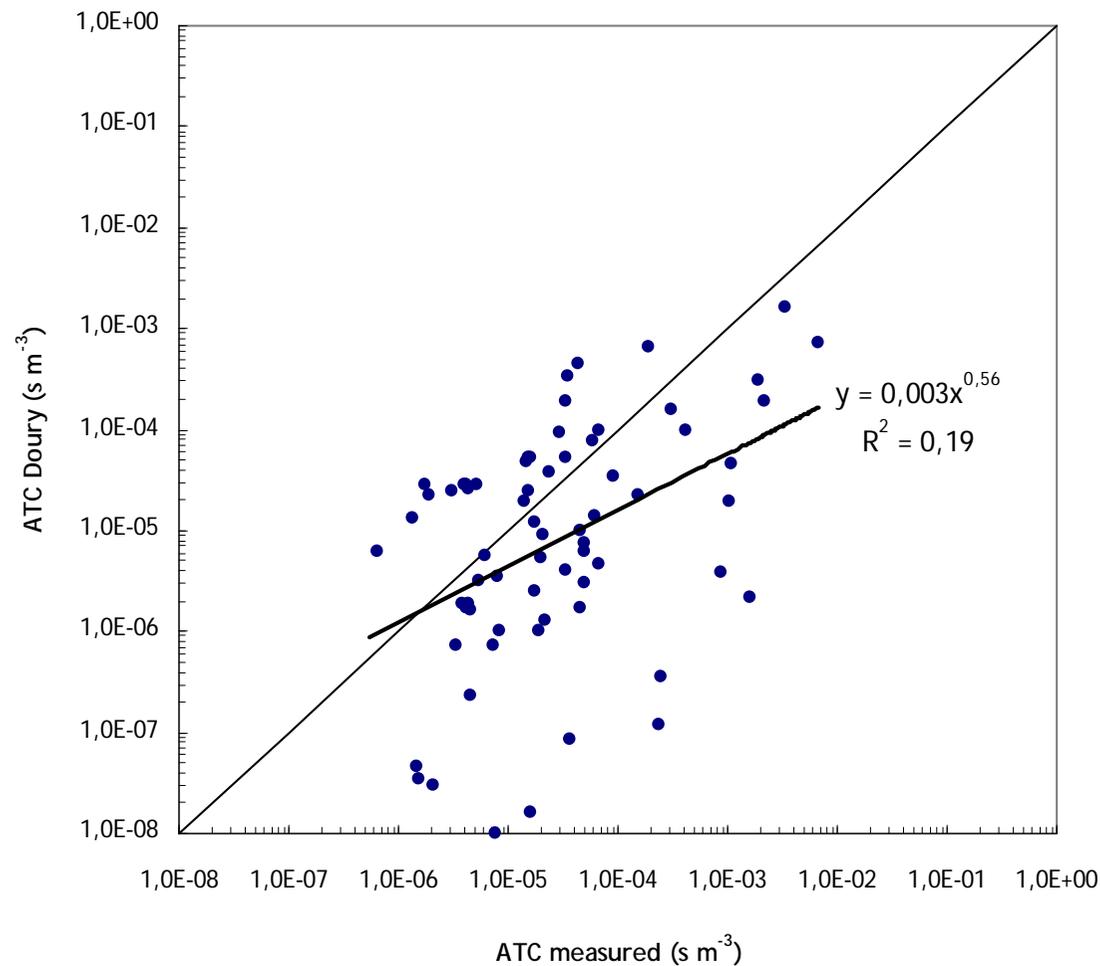
✧ Results and discussion: typical evolution of the concentrations on the site and typical vertical profile of the ATCs over the terrain



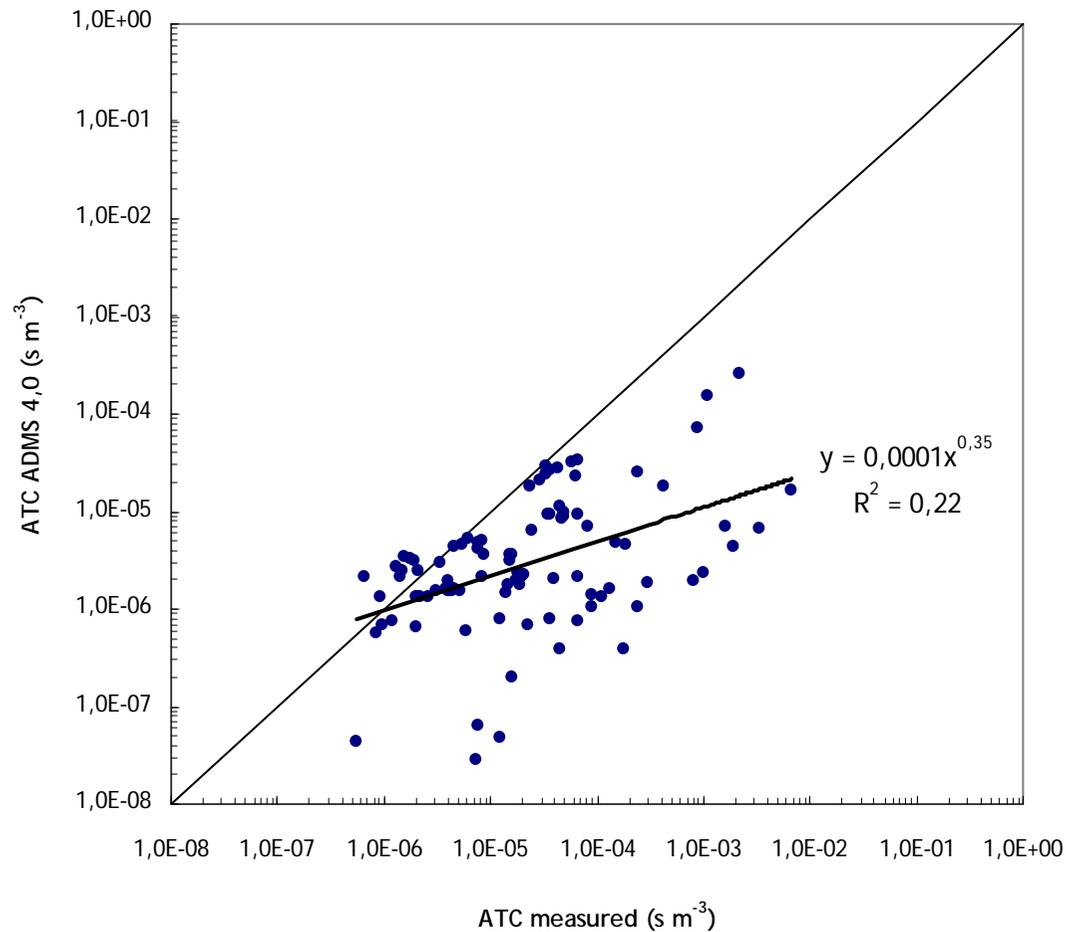
## ✧ Results and discussion: comparison using Briggs-urban model



## ✧ Results and discussion: comparison using Doury model



## ✧ Results and discussion: comparison using ADMS 4.0 model



## ✧ Results and discussion: benchmarking models

Model	Number of ATC values above $10^{-8}$ s m <sup>-3</sup> (total: 107)	Average ratio (measurement / prediction)	FAC 2 (%)	FAC 5 (%)
Briggs-urban	99	35	57	77
Doury	69	91	16	43
ADMS 4.0	99	51	29	55

$$\begin{aligned}
 FAC2: \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{C_p}{C_o} \leq 2 & \qquad FAC5: \frac{1}{5} \leq \frac{C_p}{C_o} \leq 5 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} - C_p: \text{ATC predicted.} \\ - C_o: \text{ATC observed.} \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

- In our case the best predictions are with Briggs-urban, then ADMS 4.0 and Doury.

## ✧ Conclusion

- A new methodology has been developed to quantify the plume vertical dispersion in a complex urban area: SF<sub>6</sub> emission, sampling on a mast or tethered balloon.
- The results has been compared with three Gaussian models, two from the first generation (Briggs-urban; Doury) and one from the second generation, ADMS 4.0: Briggs-urban best fitted the data.
- In the next future, a Large Eddy Simulation model ARPS (Advanced Regional Prediction System) will be used to estimate the concentration and the scalar fluxes of pollutants.
- To quantify the scalar fluxes and assess footprint models, Relaxed Eddy Accumulation (REA) will be developed and used during the next experimental campaign (FluxSap2012).



**Thank you for your attention**



**REA system**