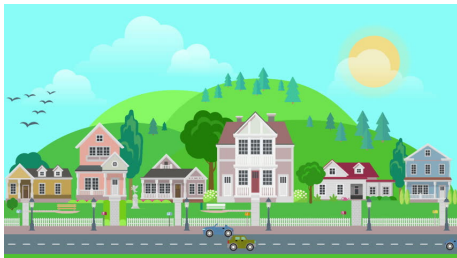


Physical model for air quality prediction

Laura Oporto, Joshua Inoue, Carlos Galeano, Dirk Denger, Nick McCullen

University of Bath
ITT10

Use a physical model to predict pollutant concentrations and use data to calibrate the model



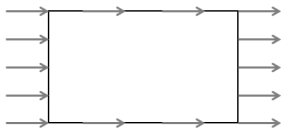
Fluid model

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\eta u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\eta v) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}$$

Boundary condition: fixed wind direction and velocity



u = velocity component in x direction

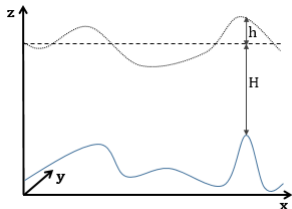
v = velocity component in y direction

$\eta = H + h$

H = height from the city profile to the reference level

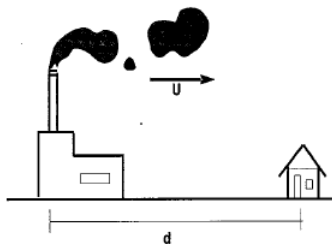
h = height variation from the reference level

g = gravity



Advection - diffusion

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla C = D \nabla^2 C + f$$



Use data to calibrate the model:

- Predict the sensors measurements based on model
- Calculate the error
- Make adjustments to the model

Diffusion coefficients are initially unknown.