

### Appendix 7.3: Model Verification

7.1.1 RPS undertook a six-month monitoring scheme monitoring roadside NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations passively using diffusion tubes at ten locations in the vicinity of the Application Site. Note that data from only eight of these locations was used for the purpose of model verification, due to difficulties with calculating a suitable fractional bias when including the entire dataset. The approach was taken to remove the two locations where, following adjustment, the modelled outputs remained markedly dissimilar from the monitoring data (suggesting local variation not compensated for by the verification procedure itself).

7.1.2 The concentrations monitored over recent years are provided in Table 7.3.1.

**Table 7.3.1 Measured Annual-mean NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations (µg.m<sup>-3</sup>)**

Monitoring Site	Measured Annual-mean NO <sub>2</sub> Concentrations (µg.m <sup>-3</sup> )
7	19.8
8	9.0
9	13.6
13	15.1
14	10.8
15	17.8
16	22.3
17	17.4

7.1.3 The monitored annual-mean NO<sub>x</sub> road contributions have been derived from the monitored annual-mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations using the LAQM.TG22 calculator. The monitored annual-mean NO<sub>x</sub> road contributions have then been compared with the modelled annual-mean NO<sub>x</sub> road contributions. This comparison is provided in Table 7.3.2 below.

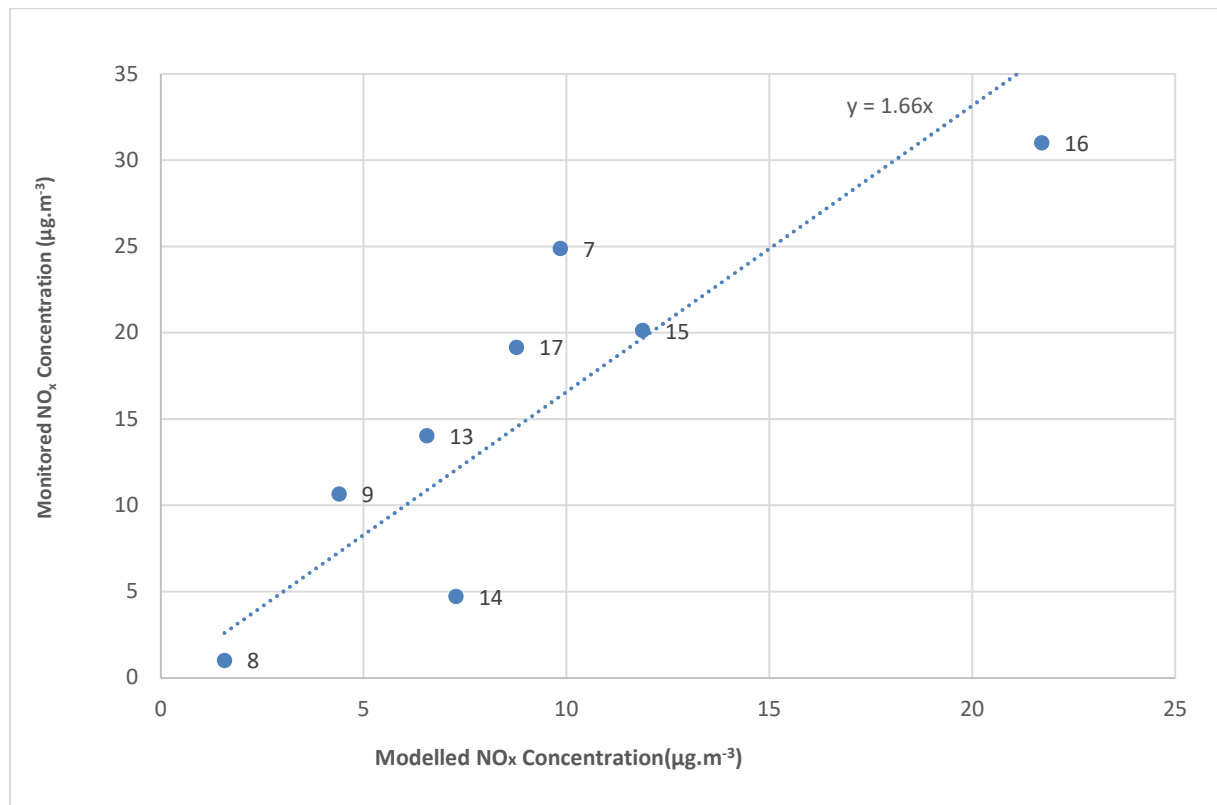
**Table 7.3.2 Comparison of Monitored and Modelled Annual-mean Road NO<sub>x</sub> Contribution (µg.m<sup>-3</sup>)**

Monitoring Site	Annual-mean Road Nox Concentration (µg.m <sup>-3</sup> )	
	Monitored	Modelled
7	24.9	9.8
8	1.0	1.6
9	10.7	4.4
13	14.0	6.6
14	4.7	7.3
15	20.1	11.9
16	31.0	21.7
17	19.2	8.8

7.1.4 It should be borne in mind that the monitored concentrations are themselves only estimates to the true concentrations at each point; the EU Directive on air quality [1] designates passive NO<sub>2</sub> samplers indicative measures with a potential uncertainty of +/-30 %. Ignoring any uncertainty errors in the monitoring results, the table above indicates that the model is under-predicting.

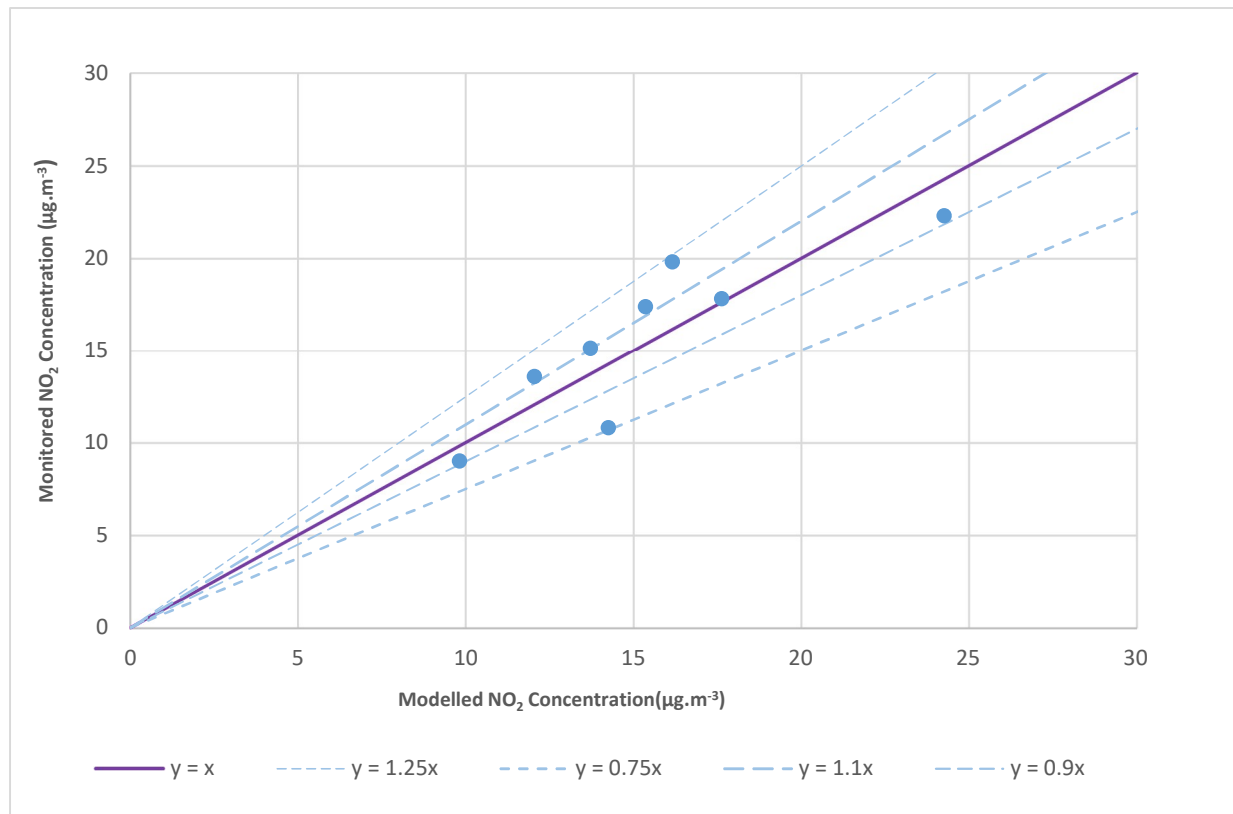
7.1.5 The modelled annual-mean NO<sub>x</sub> road contributions have been plotted against the monitored annual-mean NO<sub>x</sub> road contributions in Graph 1.

**Graph 1 Monitored Annual-Mean Nox Road Concentrations**



7.1.6 The modelled NO<sub>x</sub> contributions have been multiplied by the gradient of the trend line (1.66) to determine the corrected NO<sub>x</sub> contributions. Modelled annual-mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have been derived from the corrected modelled annual-mean NO<sub>x</sub> road contributions. The corrected modelled annual-mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have been plotted against the monitored annual-mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in Graph 2.

**Graph 2 Corrected Modelled Annual-Mean NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations**



- 7.1.7 The corrected modelled annual-mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are all within 25% of the monitored annual-mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. The correction factor therefore improves the modelled concentrations and has been applied to all predictions used within the assessment.
- 7.1.8 The fractional bias can also be used to determine whether the corrected model has a tendency to over or under-predict. The fractional bias is calculated as:
- 7.1.9 
$$\frac{(\text{Average Monitored NO}_x \text{ Concentration} - \text{Average Predicted NO}_x \text{ Concentration})}{0.5 \times (\text{Average Monitored NO}_x + \text{Average Predicted NO}_x \text{ Concentration})}$$
- 7.1.10 Fractional bias values vary between +2 and -2 and has an ideal value of zero. A negative value suggests a model over-prediction and a positive value suggests a model under-prediction.
- 7.1.11 Table 7.3.3 sets out the average monitored concentration and the average predicted concentration.

**Table 7.3.3 Comparison of Monitored and Adjusted Modelled Annual-mean Road NO<sub>x</sub> Contribution (µg.m<sup>-3</sup>)**

Monitoring Site	Annual-mean Road Nox Concentration ( $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$ )	
	Monitored	Corrected Modelled
7	24.9	16.3
8	1.0	2.6
9	10.7	7.3
13	14.0	10.9
14	4.7	12.1
15	20.1	19.7
16	31.0	36.0
17	19.2	14.5

7.1.12 The fractional bias for this study is therefore  $(15.7 - 14.9) / (0.5 \times (15.7 + 14.9)) = 0.05$ . As the fractional bias is close to zero, the adjusted model is working well.

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i Council Directive 2008/50/EC of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe