

# SHERPA

A tool to support the design of regional air quality plans

*P. Thunis, E. Pisoni, D. De Marchi, A. De Meij, S. Zauli, A. Rey Pommier, R. Vignotto*



SHERPA  
Screening for High Emission  
Reduction Potential on Air



 Software developed by Terraia  
under the Contract Procedure  
no. JRC/IPR/2014/H.2/0023/NC

# Agenda

## INTRODUCTION

- 10:00 Introduction (E. Pisoni, JRC)

## WHAT IS SHERPA? HOW DOES IT WORK?

- 10:05: SHERPA methodology: what it is and how it works (P. Thunis, E. Pisoni, JRC)
- 10:30: SHERPA demo (D. De Marchi, JRC)

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

- 10:45: SHERPA future development: downscaling (A. Rey-Pommier, JRC)
- 11:00: How to construct a “local” version of SHERPA (E. Pisoni, JRC)

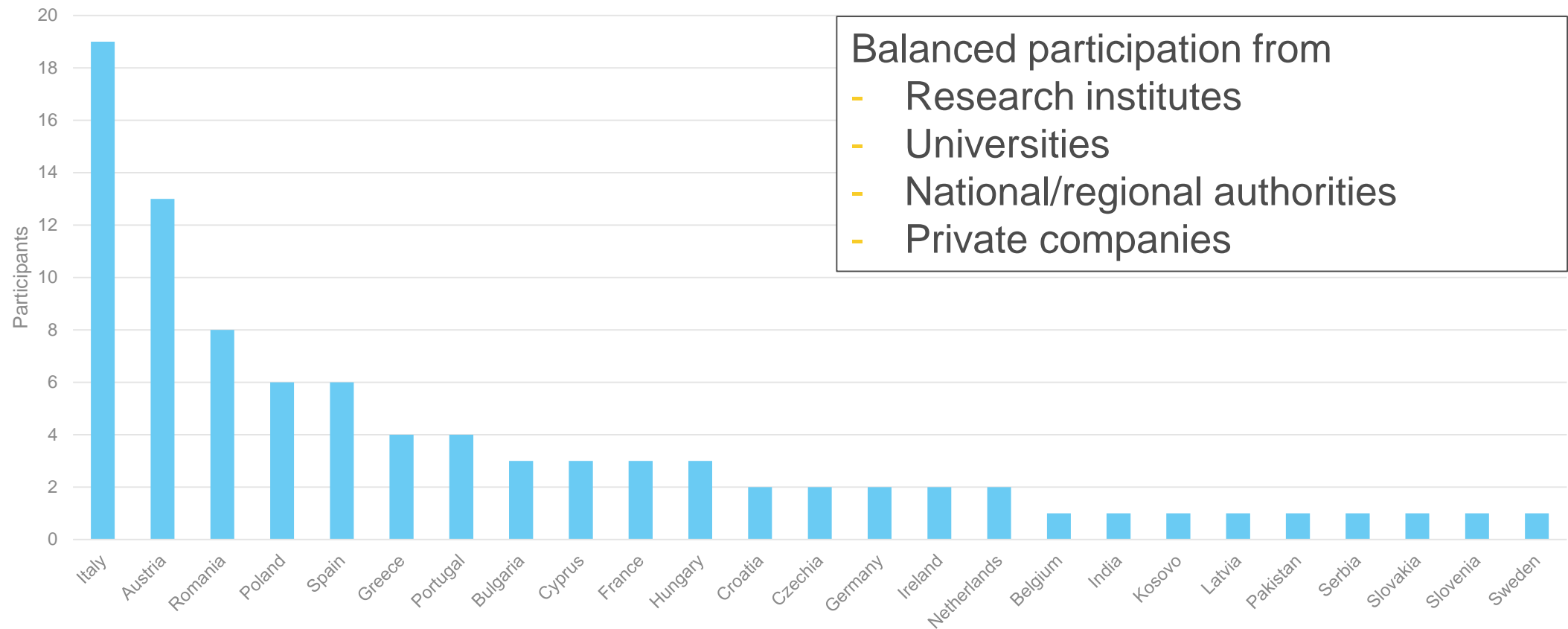
## APPLICATIONS OF SHERPA

- 11:15: SHERPA Asia (B. Bessagnet, LMD-IPSL)
- 11:30: SHERPA DE (A. Pseftogkas, TNO)
- 11:45: SHERPA NL (E. van der Swaluw, RIVM)
- 12:00: SHERPA–SALURBAL (O.L. Sarmiento Dueñas, Universita de los Andes)

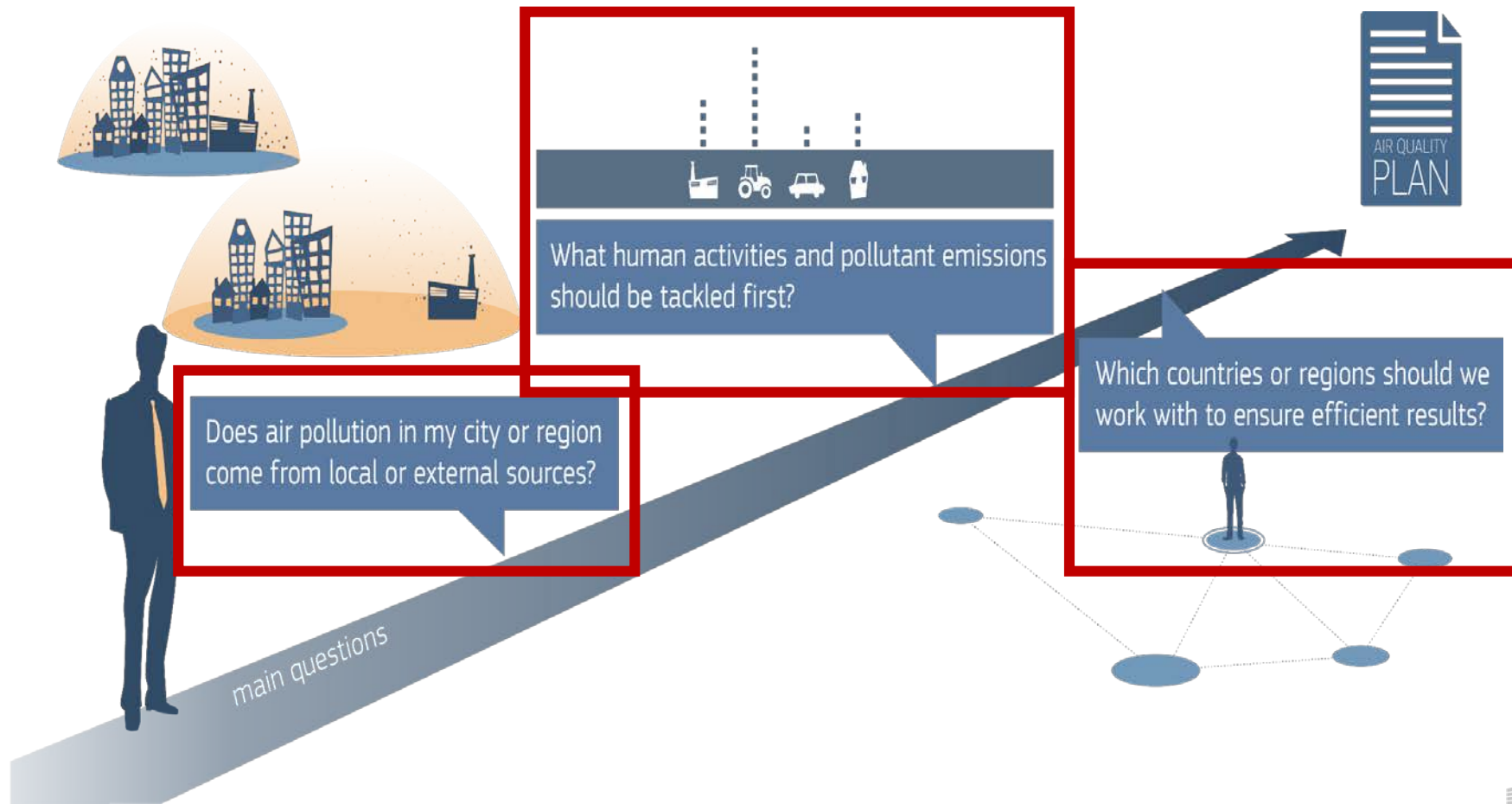
## Q/A AND CONCLUSIONS

- 12:15: Q/A and conclusions

# Participants (92 participants)

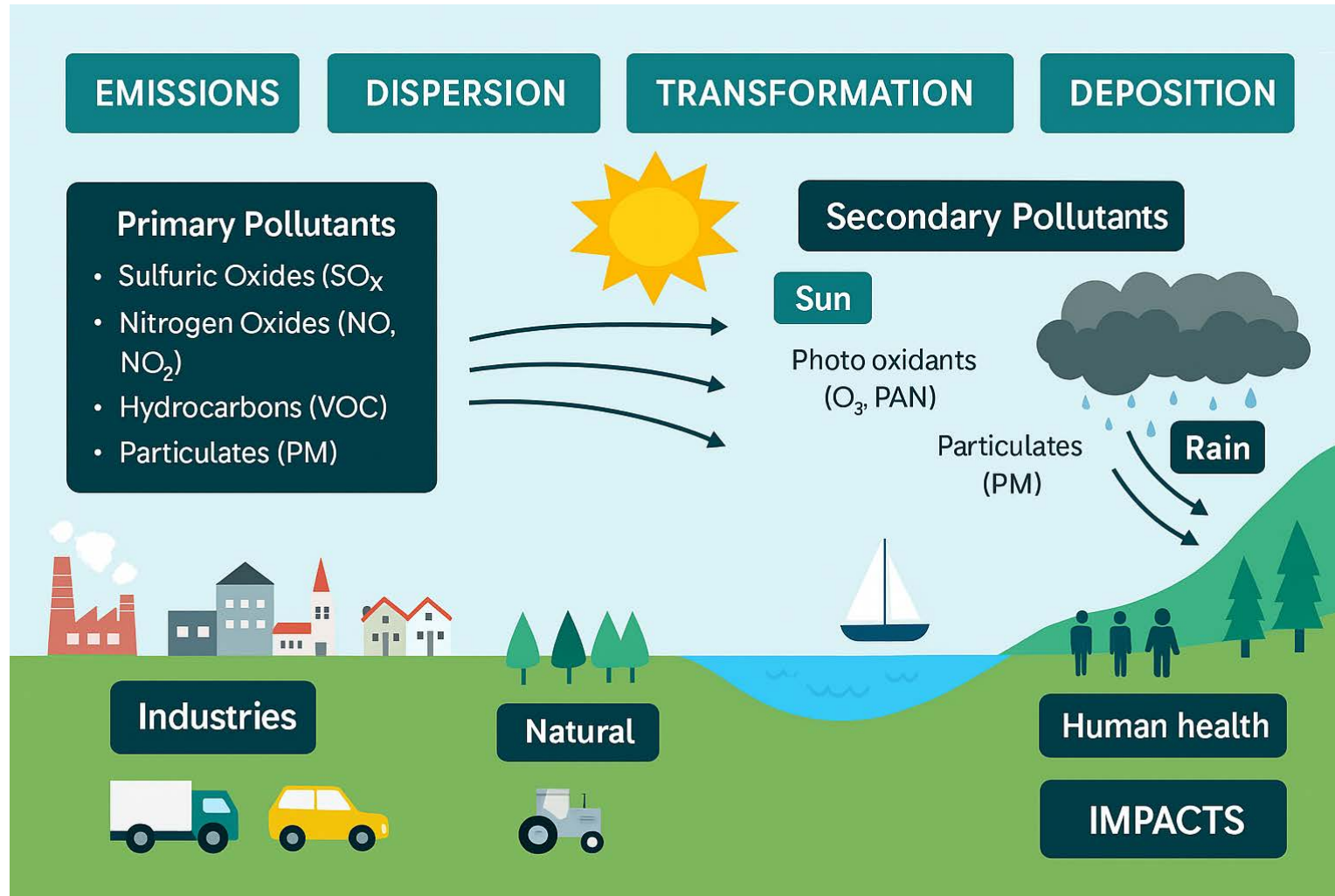


# A tool to support the design of air quality plans

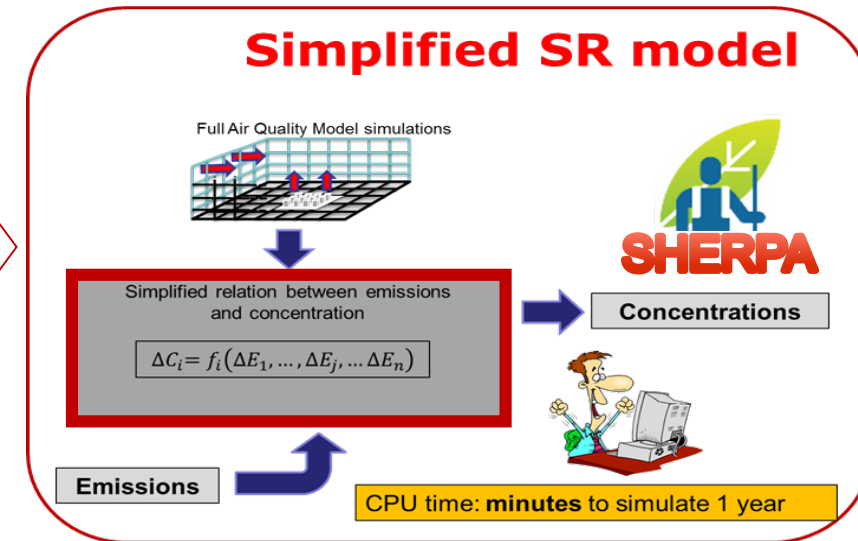
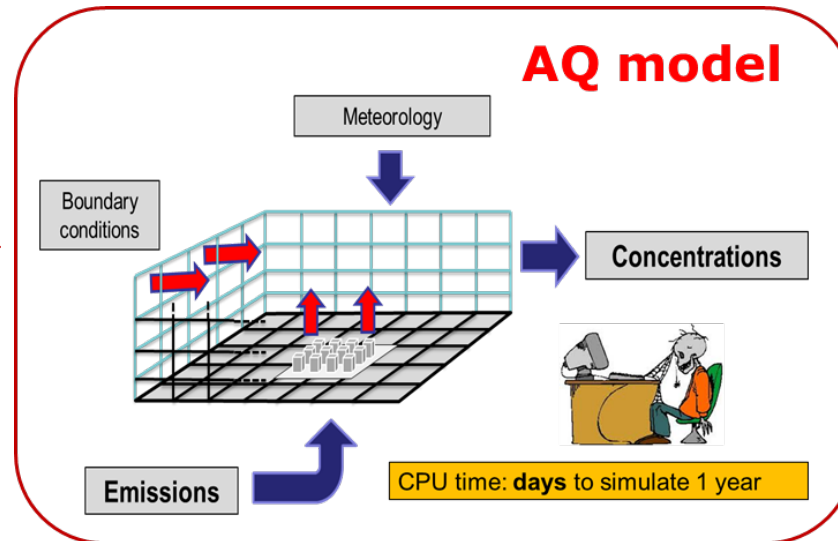
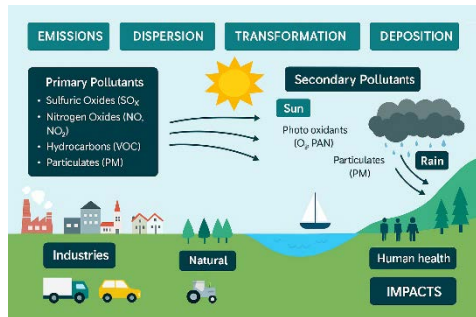




# Air Quality is a complex issue



# Main challenges and response tools



Environmental Modelling & Software  
Volume 176, May 2024, 106031



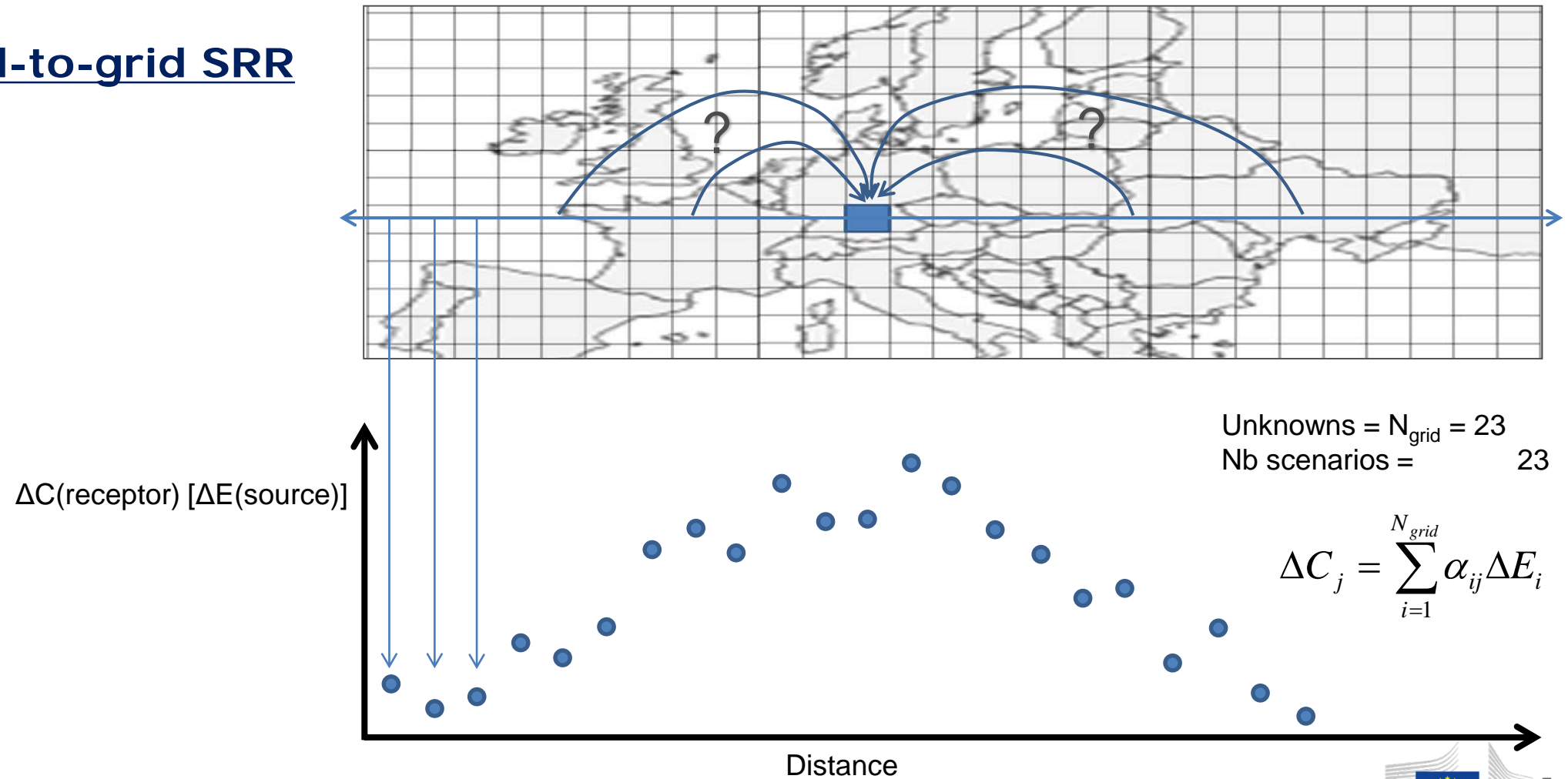
Position Paper

## SHERPA-Cloud: An open-source online model to simulate air quality management policies in Europe

Enrico Pisoni <sup>a</sup>, Davide De Marchi <sup>a</sup>, Alberto di Taranto <sup>b</sup>, Bertrand Bessagnet <sup>a</sup>, Stefano Zauli Sajani <sup>a</sup>, Alexander De Meij <sup>c</sup>, Philippe Thunis <sup>a</sup>

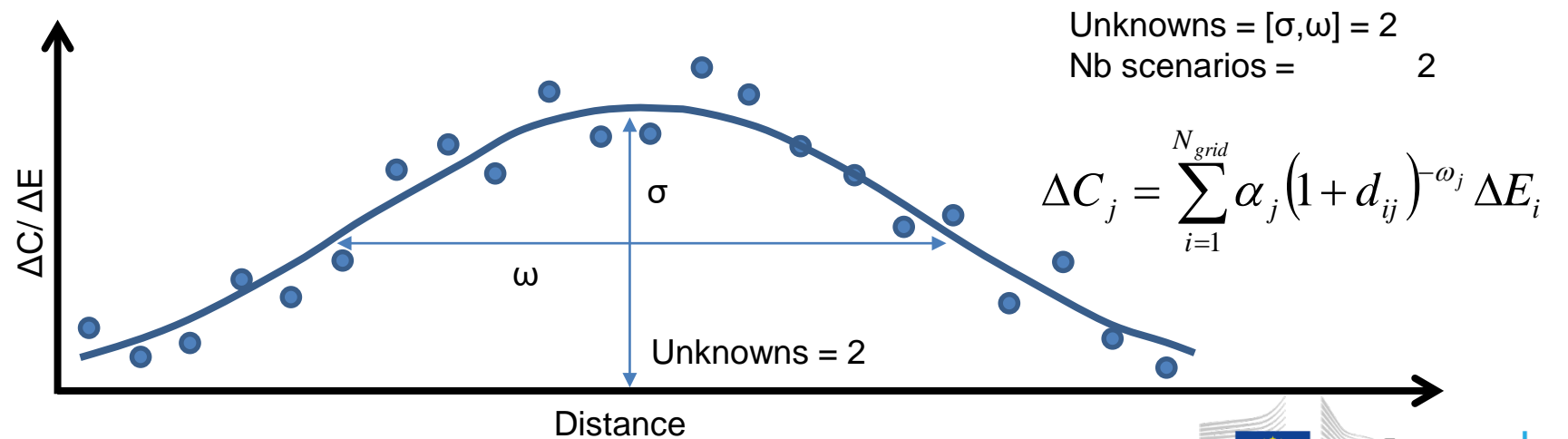
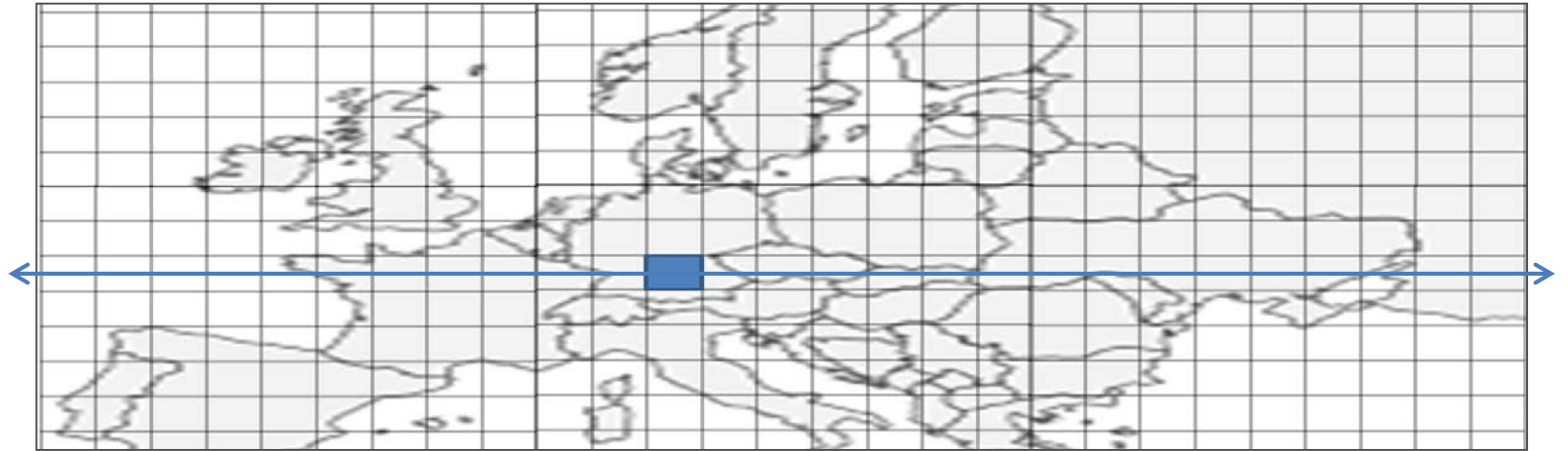
# SHERPA SRR – A simplified approach

## Grid-to-grid SRR



# SHERPA SRR – A simplified approach

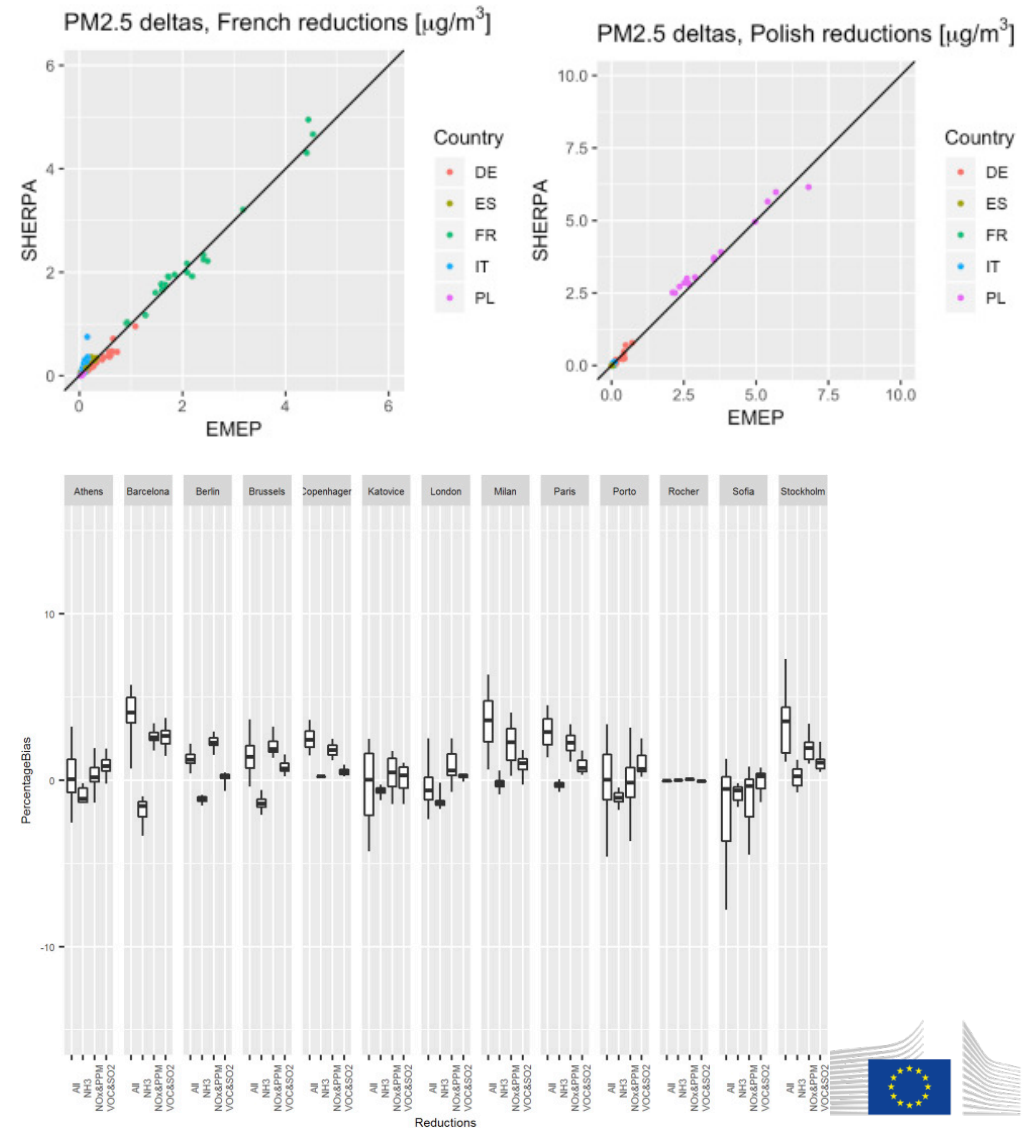
## SHERPA grid-to-grid SRR





The figure consists of four scatter plots arranged in a 2x2 grid, each comparing SHERPA delta values (y-axis) against CTM delta values (x-axis) for a specific region. Each plot includes a dashed diagonal line representing the 1:1 relationship and statistical metrics for the fit.

- French "national":** The x-axis (CTM, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and y-axis (SHERPA, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) both range from 0 to 10. The plot shows a strong positive correlation with  $r^2 = 0.95$  and  $\text{rmse} = 0.13$ .
- Poland "national":** The x-axis (CTM, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and y-axis (SHERPA, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) both range from 0 to 10. The plot shows a strong positive correlation with  $r^2 = 0.98$  and  $\text{rmse} = 0.22$ .
- London "regional":** The x-axis (CTM, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and y-axis (SHERPA, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) both range from 0 to 5. The plot shows a strong positive correlation with  $r^2 = 0.98$  and  $\text{rmse} = 0.09$ .
- Berlin "local":** The x-axis (CTM, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and y-axis (SHERPA, delta values  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) both range from 0 to 5. The plot shows a strong positive correlation with  $r^2 = 0.91$  and  $\text{rmse} = 0.09$ .



# For further aspects on methods / validation

- SHERPA-Cloud: An open-source online model to simulate air quality management policies in Europe (2024), Environmental Modelling and Software, Volume 176, 106031 (Enrico Pisoni, Davide De Marchi, Alberto di Taranto, Bertrand Bessagnet, Stefano Zauli Sajani, Alexander De Meij, Philippe Thunis)
- Design and implementation of a new module to evaluate the cost of air pollutant abatement measures (2022) Journal of Environmental Management, Volume 317, 115486 (Bessagnet, B., Pisoni, E., Thunis, P., Mascherpa, A.)
- Application of the SHERPA source-receptor relationships, based on the EMEP MSC-W model, for the assessment of air quality policy scenarios (2019) Atmospheric Environment: X, 4, art. no. 100047 (Pisoni, E., Thunis, P., Clappier, A)
- PM2.5 source allocation in European cities: A SHERPA modelling study (2018) Atmospheric Environment, 187, pp. 93-106 (Thunis, P., Degraeuwe, B., Pisoni, E., Trombetti, M., Peduzzi, E., Belis, C.A., Wilson, J., Clappier, A., Vignati, E)
- Adding spatial flexibility to source-receptor relationships for air quality modeling (2017) Environmental Modelling & Software, Volume 90, Pages 68-77 (Pisoni, E., Clappier, A., Degraeuwe, B., Thunis, P.)
- A new approach to design source-receptor relationships for air quality modelling (2015) Environmental Modelling & Software, Volume 74, Pages 66-74 (Clappier, A., Pisoni, E., Thunis, P.)

# Conclusions

- ❑ Sherpa mimics the behavior of a CTM for emission scenarios over given area/sector with an accuracy of 5 to 10% -> use as screening tool
- ❑ Simulation time for one scenario is 1-2 minutes (vs. days for a CTM)
- ❑ SHERPA covers the entire EU at 7/10 km resolution with default data but it can be fed by other AQ model /emissions. Effort ~ 10 CTM runs
- ❑ It currently works for yearly averaged PM10, PM2.5 and NO2 concentrations, using CAMS v8 (2022 emissions) and EMEP v4.45.
- ❑ On request: low and high level source, seasonal SRR
- ❑ More info: [https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/fairmode/sherpa\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/fairmode/sherpa_en)

# SHERPA

Scenario analysis







# SHERPA

Screening for High Emission  
Reduction Potential on Air

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## Area specific analysis

### SCENARIO ANALYSIS



Assess the impact of simple/complex emission reduction strategies over your selected domain

### SECTORAL ALLOCATION



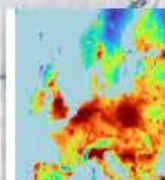
Compute the sectorial apportionment of concentrations over your selected domain

### PRECURSORS ALLOCATION



Compute the precursor apportionment of concentrations over your selected domain

## EU-wide overviews



Compare the impact of a given AQ measure across the EU



Access source apportionment results for 700 pre-selected cities in Europe



# Module 1: Scenario Analysis



What is the impact of a given set of emission reduction on concentration / exposure?



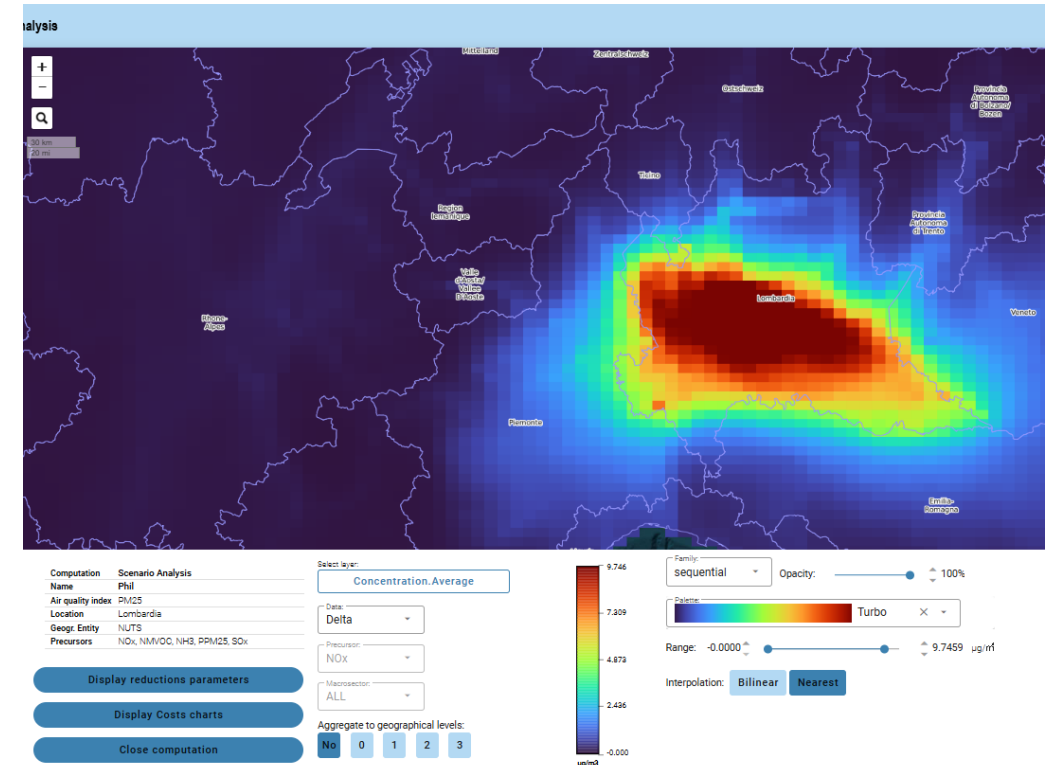
- ❖ Source area (NUTS, FUA, CNC)
- ❖ Emission reduction strategy (precursors, sectors)
- ❖ Pollutant (NO2, PM2.5, PM10)



- ❖ Gridded concentrations (and deltas)
- ❖ Gridded population exposure (and deltas)
- ❖ Gridded health benefits (and delta)
- ❖ Gridded technical costs (based on BAT)



- ❖ Best suited for users who wish to define their test cases precisely for the source area and strategy



# SHERPA

Source apportionment





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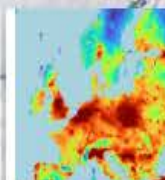
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# Module 2: Source apportionment

(example for sectoral)



What are the priority sectors/pollutants to act on for abating air pollution?



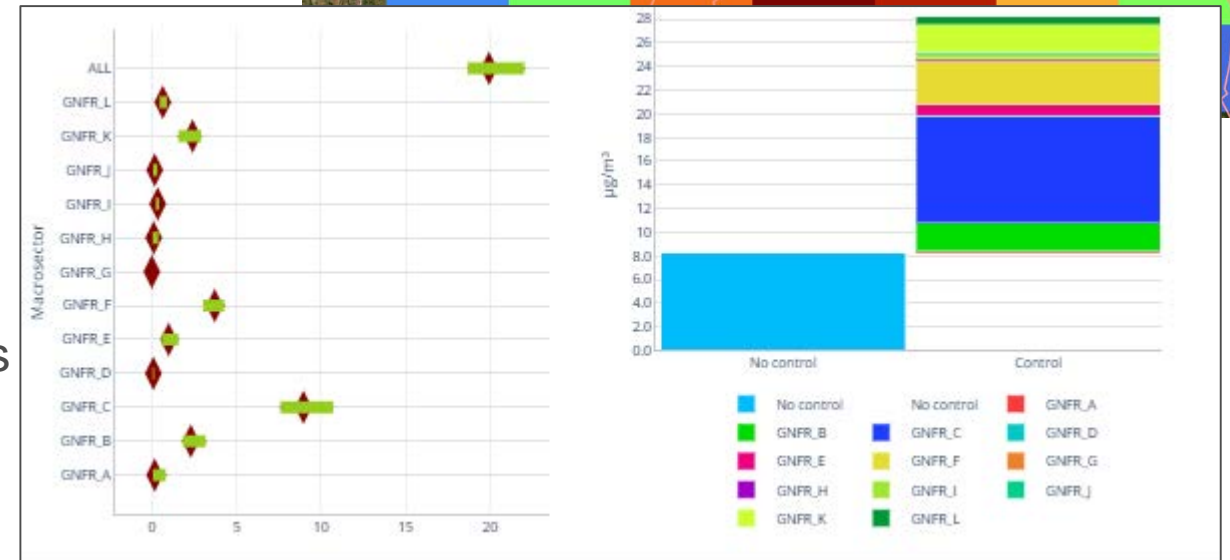
- ❖ Source area (NUTS, FUA, CNC)
- ❖ Precursor(s)
- ❖ Pollutant (NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>)



- ❖ Gridded sectorial src. apport.
- ❖ Domain min/average/max potential impacts
- ❖ Control vs. no-control



- ❖ Best suited for users who wish to define their test cases precisely for the source area





# SHERPA

Interactive SA maps







# SHERPA

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## Area specific analysis

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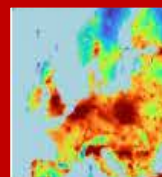
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# Module 3: Interactive SA maps



How do AQ strategies impacts compare across Europe?



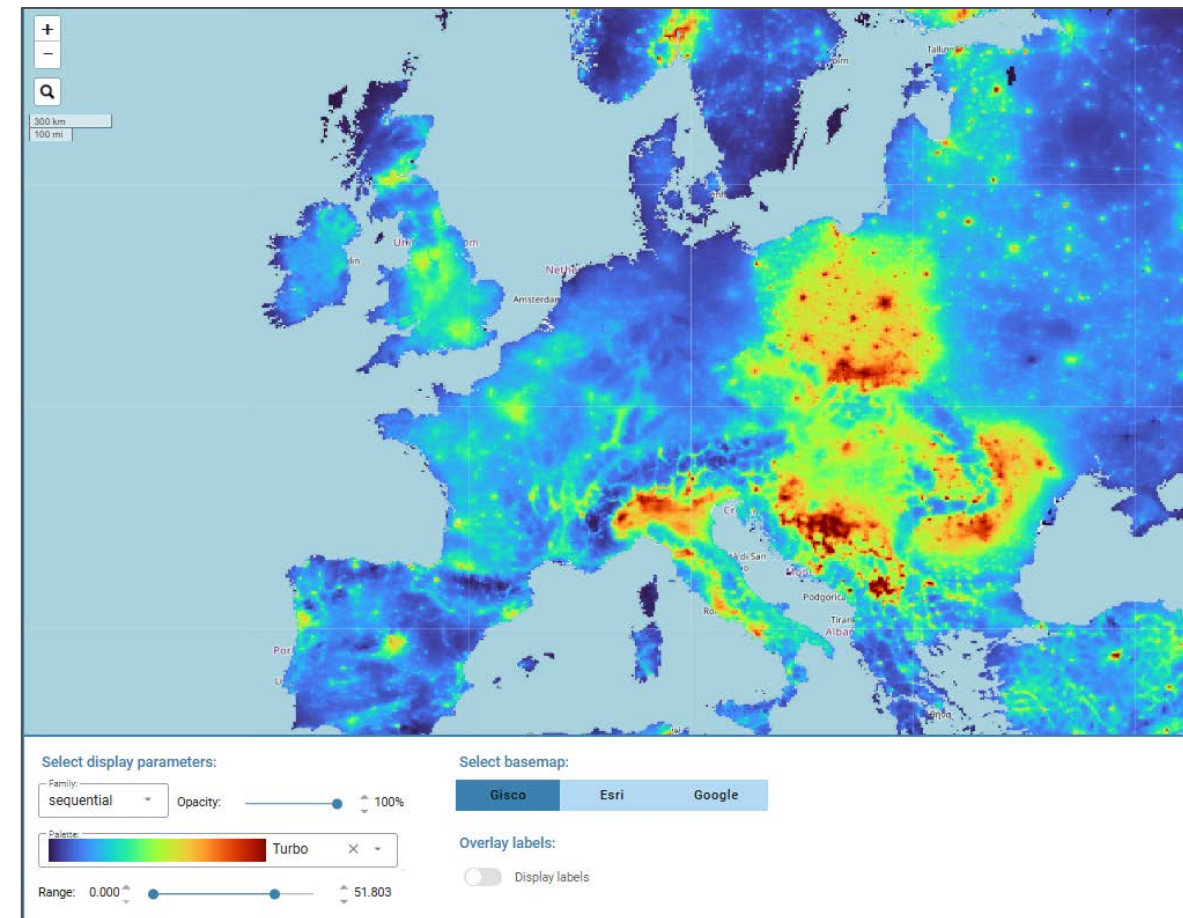
- ❖ Source areas (from 7x7 to 1800x1800 km<sup>2</sup>)
- ❖ Specific sector (or all)
- ❖ Specific precursor (or all)



- ❖ EU gridded potential impacts harmonized in terms of source area / sector and precursor



- ❖ As it is designed with simplified default settings (source area), it is better suited for screening



# SHERPA

Urban PM<sub>2.5</sub> Atlas







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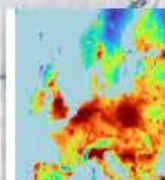
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# Module 4: Urban PM<sub>2.5</sub> Atlas



How does source apportionment compares across cities?



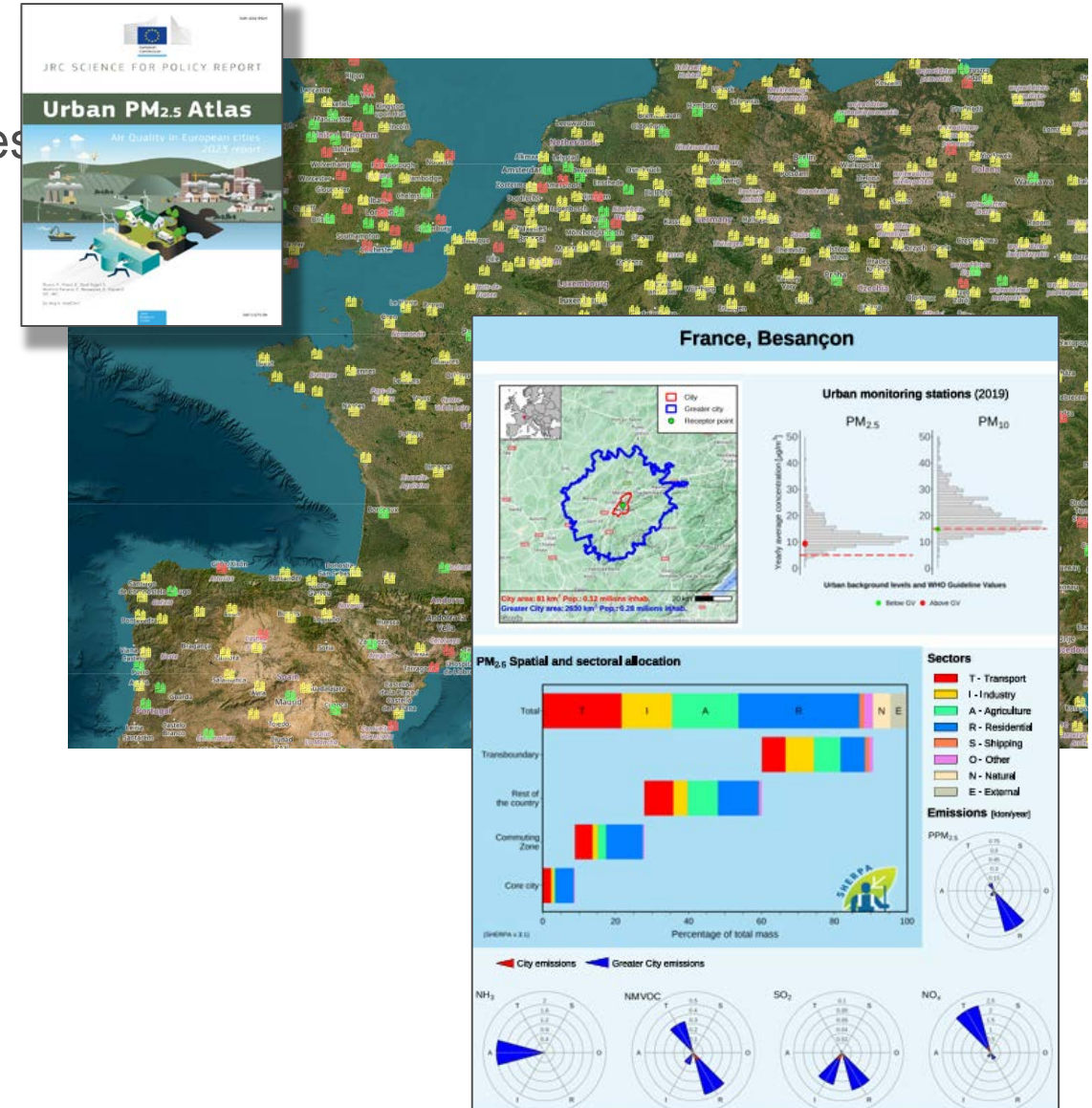
❖ City (about 700 are available)



❖ Source allocation overview including sectorial and spatial details



❖ Pre-computed results only! Best suited for city comparisons





# Thank-you