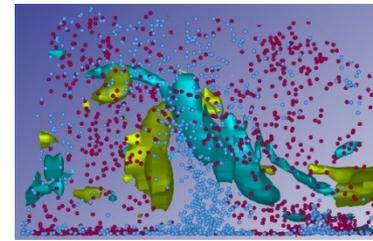




Università degli Studi di Udine
Centro Interdipartimentale di Fluidodinamica e Idraulica



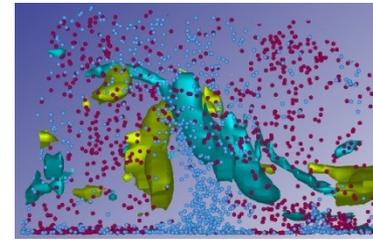
Modellistica ambientale per il controllo e la gestione dell'impatto inquinante di impianti produttivi: inquinamento dell'aria

M.Campolo

2011



Impianto & Impatti



Impianto

Serie di processi

Insieme di apparecchiature

Flussi di materia/energia
entranti e uscenti

Impatti

Rifiuti solidi (fanghi),

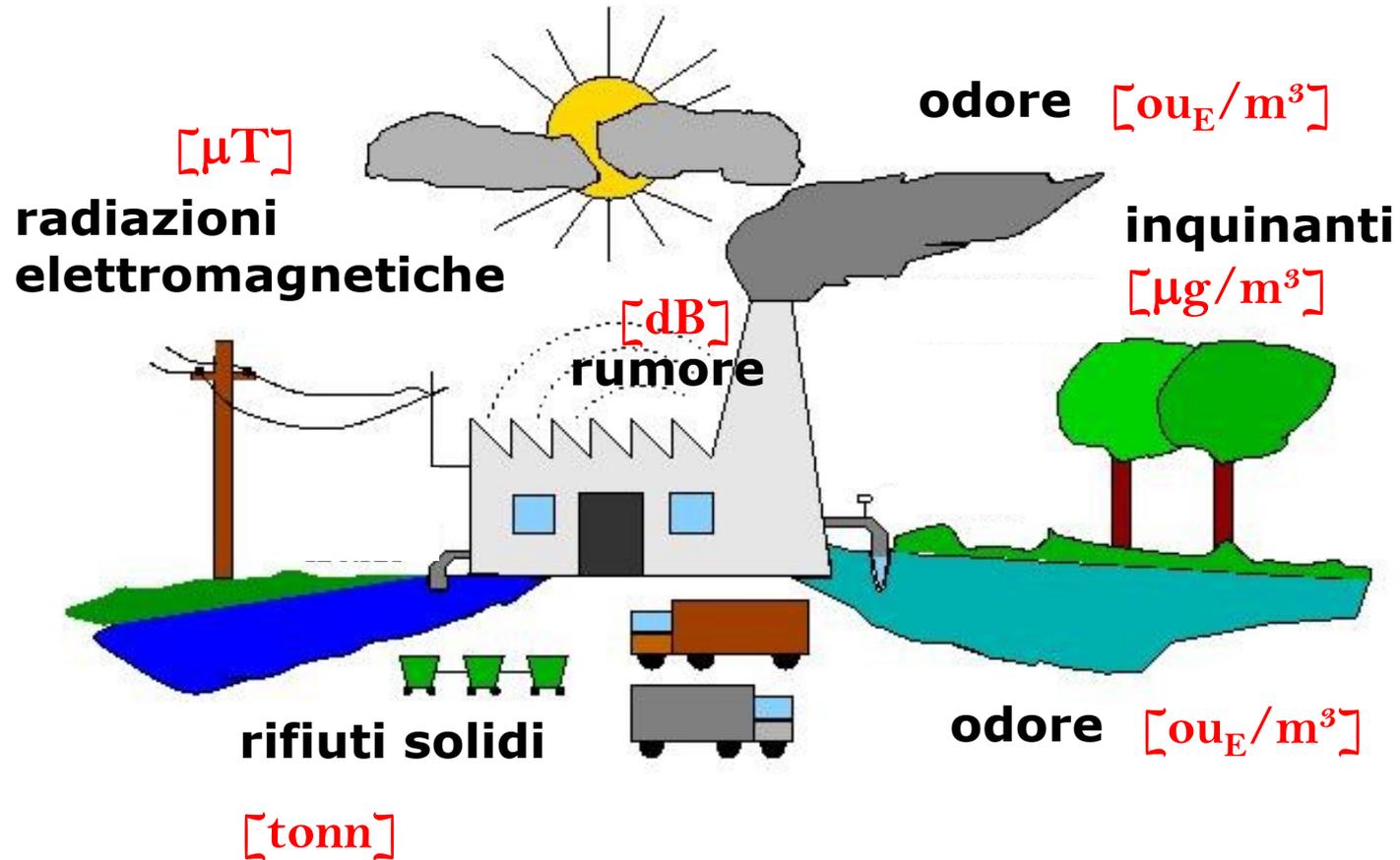
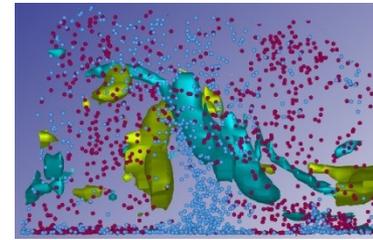
liquidi (reflui),

gassosi (vapori, **emissioni
odorigene**),

radiazioni elettromagnetiche,
rumore ...

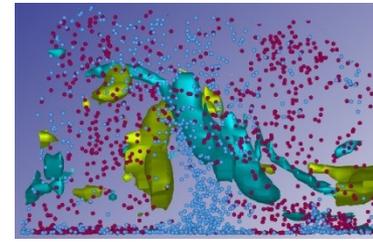


Identificazione delle sorgenti... e misura





Trend legislazione ambientale



Consapevolezza

Best management practice

Pro-active approach:
Waste minimization at source

Integrated Pollution
Prevention & Control
(PPC)

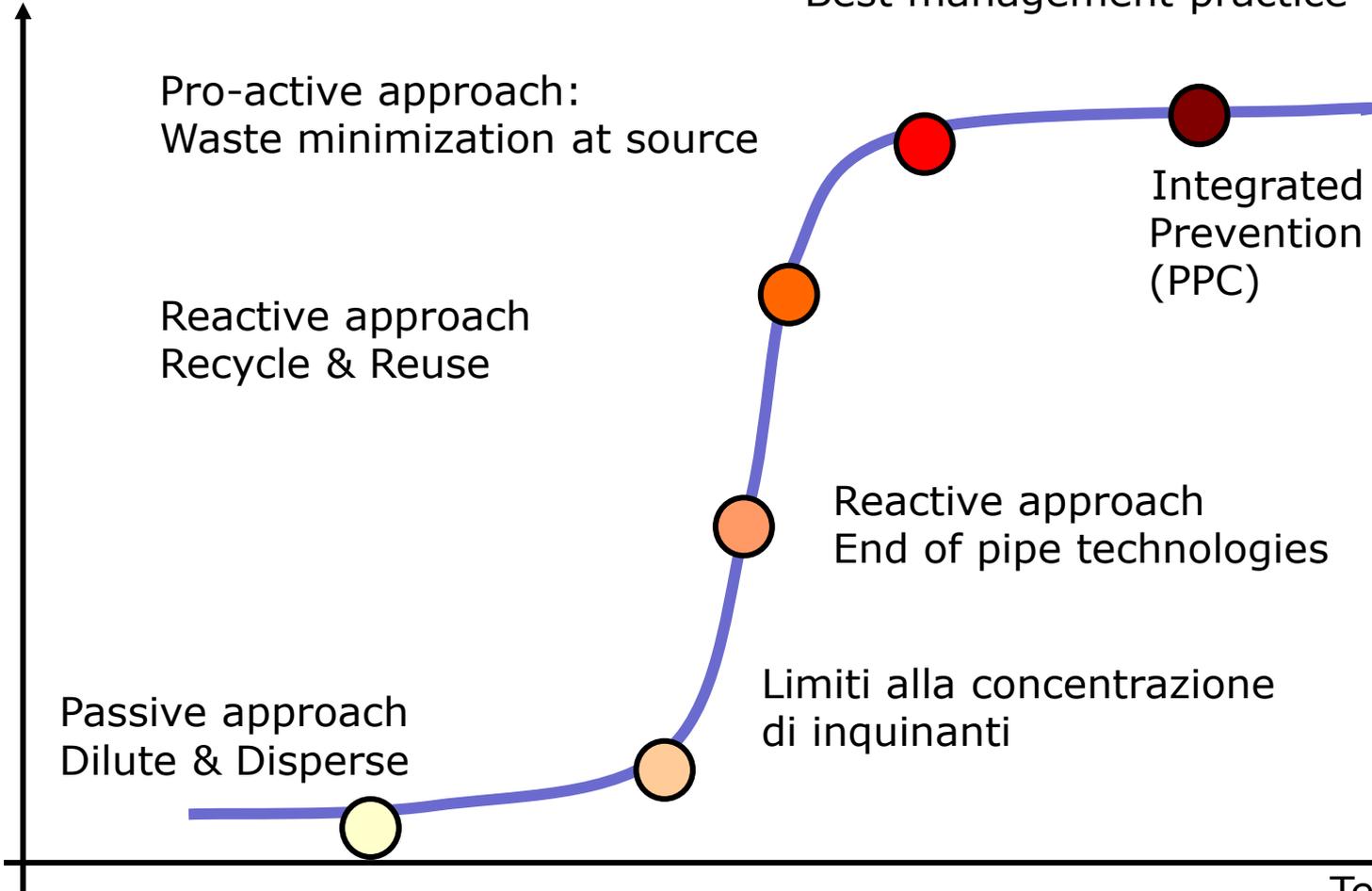
Reactive approach
Recycle & Reuse

Reactive approach
End of pipe technologies

Passive approach
Dilute & Disperse

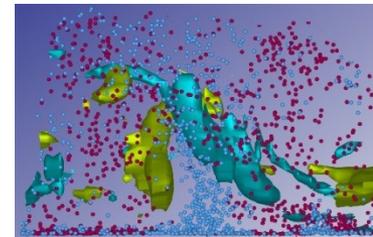
Limiti alla concentrazione
di inquinanti

Tempo





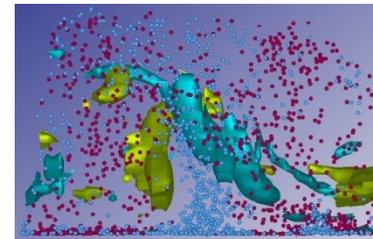
Evoluzione legislazione ambientale



	Europa	Italia
Approccio particolare	74/442/EC (rifiuti) 76/464/EC (sostanze tossiche in acqua) 86/609/EC (grandi impianti combustione) 87/217/EC (amianto) 91/271/EC (impianti trattamento reflui) 94/67/EC (rifiuti pericolosi) 94/67/EC (incenerimento rifiuti pericolosi)	L 615/66 (Provvedimenti contro l'inquinamento atmosferico) DPR 203/88 (emissioni inquinanti in atmosfera originate da attività produttive)



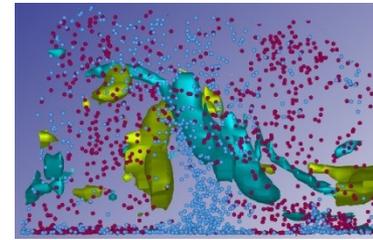
Evoluzione legislazione ambientale



Approccio Integrato	93/1836/EC (EMAS) 96/61/EC (IPPC) 96/62/EC (Qualità ambientale dell'aria) 99/30/EC (Valori limite per qualità dell'aria – 1) 2000/69/EC (Valori limite per qualità dell'aria – 2) 2001/81/EC (Valori limite per qualità dell'aria – 3) 2004/42/EC (Emissioni COV)	DL 351/99 DM 60/2002 L 143/2004, DM 44/2004
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Evoluzione legislazione ambientale



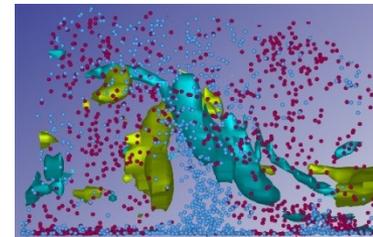
In particolare, con la Direttiva 96/62/EC, l'Unione Europea ha espresso le linee politiche generali "in materia di valutazione e di gestione della qualità dell'aria", individuando le azioni fondamentali che gli Stati Membri devono attuare per definire e stabilire obiettivi di qualità dell'aria finalizzati a prevenire o ridurre effetti nocivi sulla salute e sull'ambiente nel suo complesso.

I principi di base della strategia per la qualità dell'aria fissati nella Direttiva 96/62/EC, recepita in Italia con decreto legislativo n.351 del 4 agosto 1999 (DL 351/99), comprendono:

- la definizione e la fissazione di obiettivi per la qualità dell'aria, per la protezione della salute e degli ecosistemi;
- la definizione di metodi di valutazione della qualità dell'aria in base a criteri comuni;
- l'acquisizione di informazioni sulla qualità dell'aria da rendere accessibili alla popolazione;
- il mantenimento e, ove necessario, il miglioramento del livello di qualità dell'aria.



Air quality standards



European commission: Environment

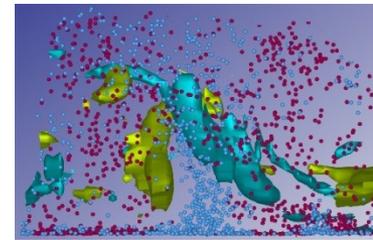
Humans can be adversely affected by exposure to air pollutants in ambient air. In response, the European Union has developed an extensive body of legislation which establishes **health based standards** and **objectives** for a number of pollutants in air.

These standards and objectives are summarised in the table below. These apply over differing periods of time because the observed health impacts associated with the various pollutants occur over different exposure times.





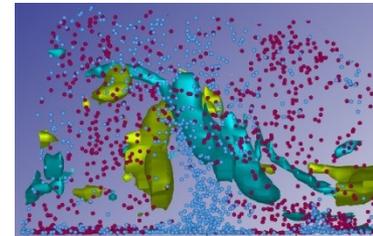
Air quality standards



Pollutant	Concentration	Averaging period	Legal nature	Permitted exceedences each year
Fine particles (PM2.5)	25 µg/m ³ ***	1 year	Target value entered into force 1.1.2010 Limit value enters into force 1.1.2015	n/a
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	350 µg/m ³	1 hour	Limit value entered into force 1.1.2005	24
	125 µg/m ³	24 hours	Limit value entered into force 1.1.2005	3
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³	1 hour	Limit value entered into force 1.1.2010	18
	40 µg/m ³	1 year	Limit value entered into force 1.1.2010*	n/a
PM10	50 µg/m ³	24 hours	Limit value entered into force 1.1.2005**	35
	40 µg/m ³	1 year	Limit value entered into force 1.1.2005**	n/a



Air quality standards



Direttiva Quadro 96/62/EC, 1-3 Direttive figlie 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.

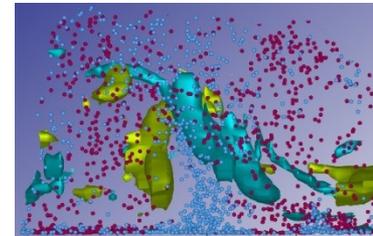
[Direttiva 2008/50/EC](#) , adottata il 21 Maggio 2008.

Principi:

1. Divisione del territorio in zone e agglomerati;
2. Accertamento del livello di qualità dell'aria usando misurazioni, **modelli** e altre tecniche empiriche.
3. Dove i livelli di inquinamento sono elevati, preparazione di piani di qualità dell'aria/programmi di risanamento per garantire il rispetto dei limiti prima della data in cui i limiti entreranno formalmente in vigore
4. Disseminazione/comunicazione delle informazioni sulla qualità dell'aria al pubblico



Air quality standards

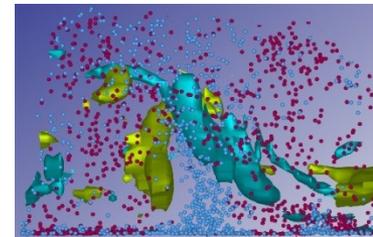


Elementi chiave:

- Approccio unificatore (unire la legislazione esistente in una singola Direttiva senza modificare gli obiettivi di qualità dell'aria)
- Nuovi obiettivi di qualità dell'aria per le polveri fini (PM2.5) comprensivi di valore limite e valore obiettivo
- Possibilità di detrarre le sorgenti naturali di inquinamento quando si valuta il rispetto dei limiti
- Possibilità di estendere di tre (PM10) /cinque anni (NO2, benzene) il periodo entro cui adeguarsi ai limiti previsti per la qualità dell'aria di determinati inquinanti



Modellistica ambientale

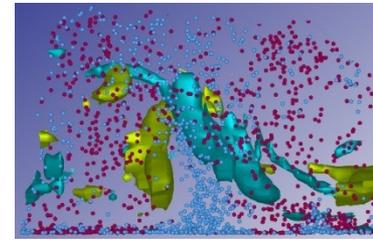


Valutazione della qualità dell'aria: impiego di metodologie per misurare, calcolare, prevedere o stimare il livello di un inquinante nell'aria-ambiente

Valutazione di impatto ambientale (VIA): strumento di supporto per l'autorità decisionale finalizzato a individuare, descrivere e valutare gli effetti dell'attuazione o meno di un determinato progetto.



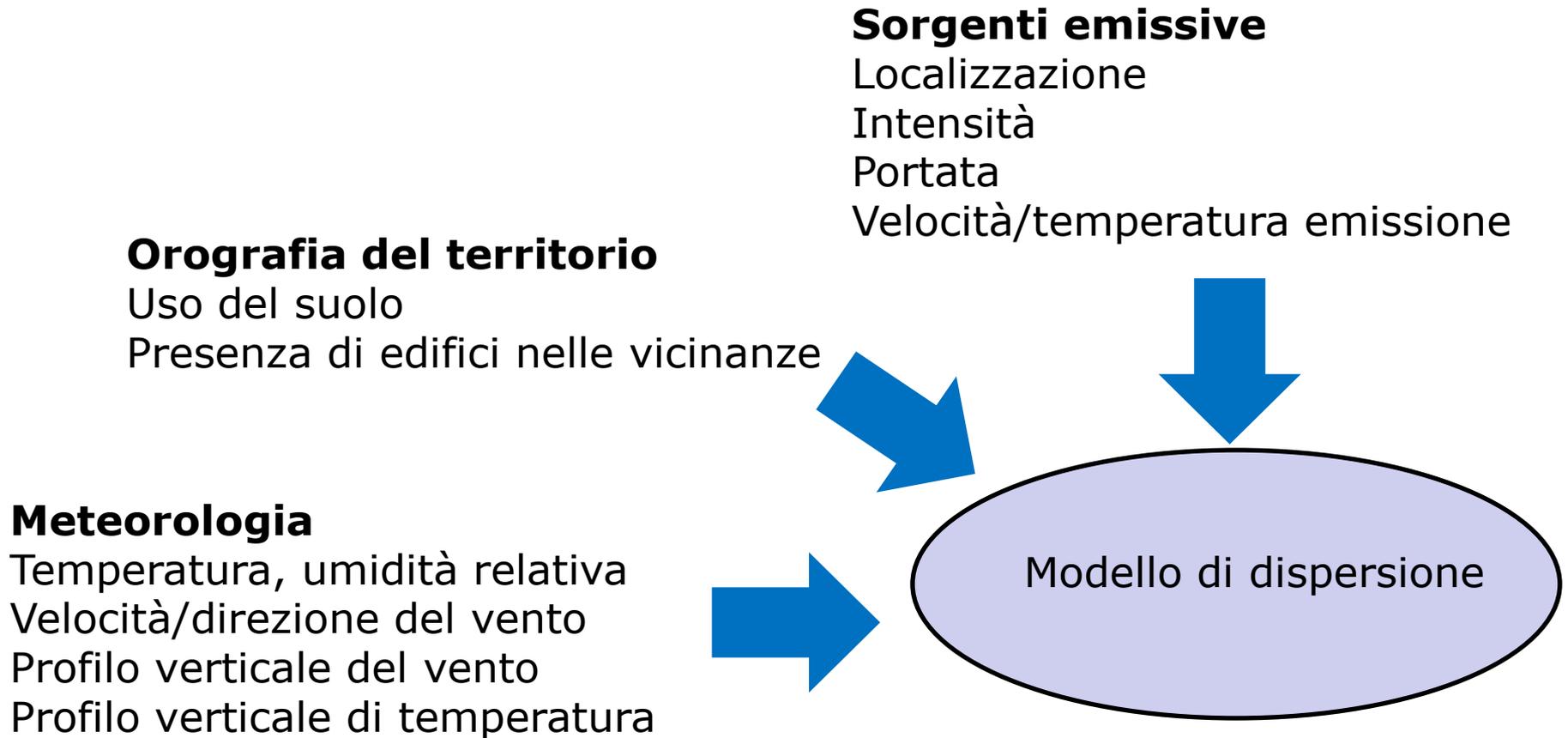
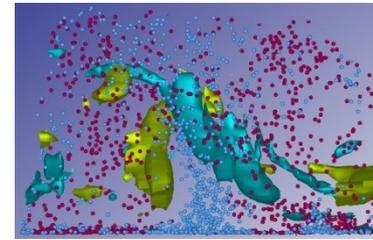
Valutazione di impatto



1. Schematizzare il processo/impianto
2. Identificare le sorgenti (convogliate/fuggitive)
3. Misurare le emissioni
4. Caratterizzare l'ambiente di emissione
5. Modellare il trasporto/dispersione/trasformazione
6. Quantificare l'impatto
7. Confrontarlo con (**eventuali**) limiti esistenti

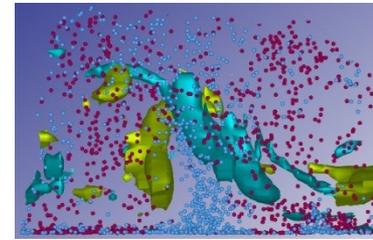


Modellazione impatto





Come modellare?



Equazione di trasporto (ADE)

convezione

$\longleftrightarrow dx$

$$Au_x C_x$$

$$Au_{x+dx} C_{x+dx}$$

$$K_x dC/dx|_x$$

$$K_x dC/dx|_{x+dx}$$

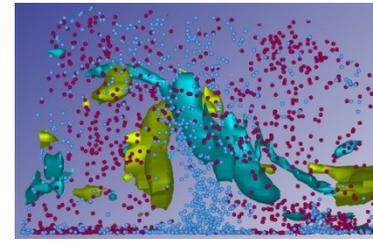
diffusione

Diffusione/dispersione

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}$$



Cosa ci serve?



$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}$$

$u, v, w = f(x, y, z, t)$ campo di moto

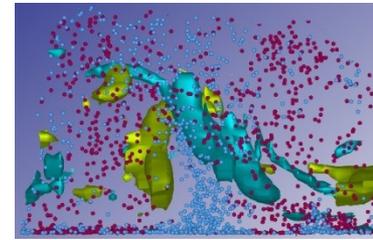
$K_x, K_y, K_z = g(x, y, z, t)$ campo di dispersione

$C(x, y, z, 0) = h(x, y, z)$ condizioni iniziali

$C(x, y, z, t)|_{\partial\Omega}$ condizioni al contorno

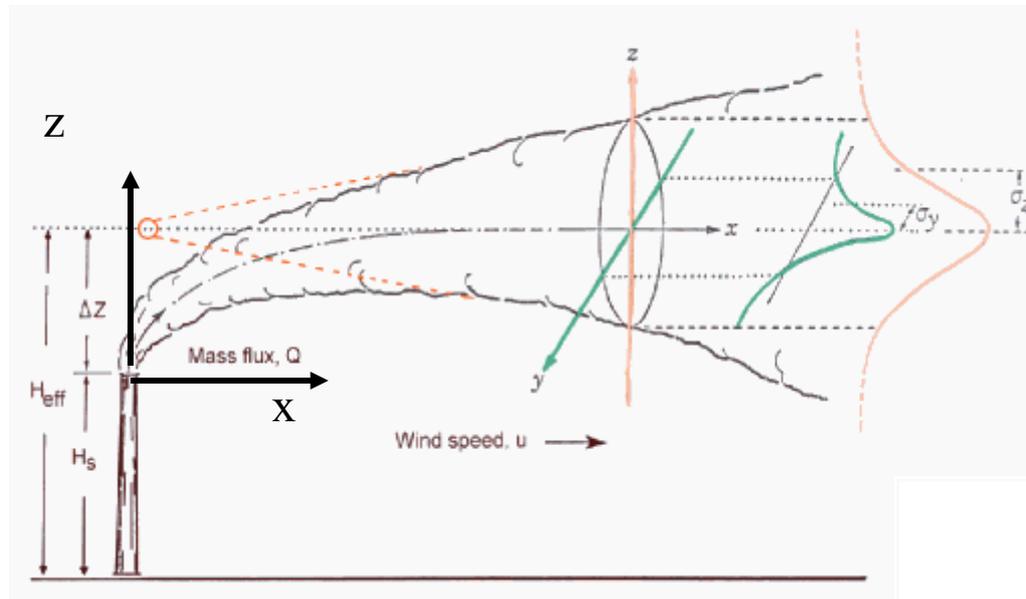


1. Modelli di riferimento: Gaussiani



Ipotesi: X=direzione prevalente vento ($v=w=0$)

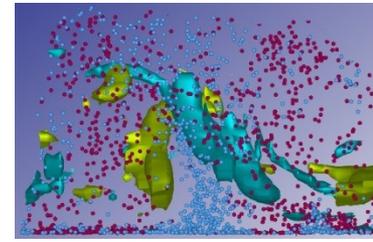
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}$$



Variabili da determinare: u, K_x, K_y, K_z

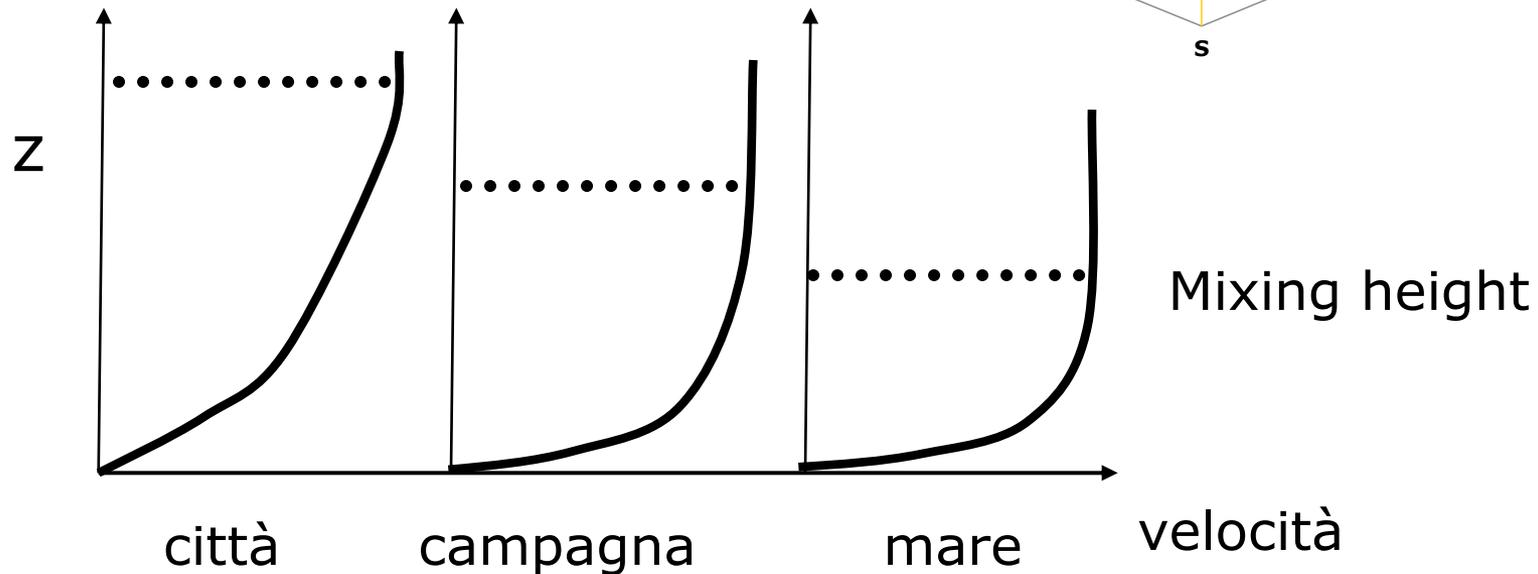
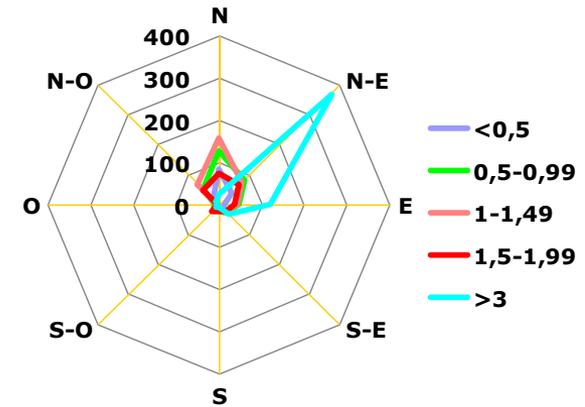


Fattori meteo



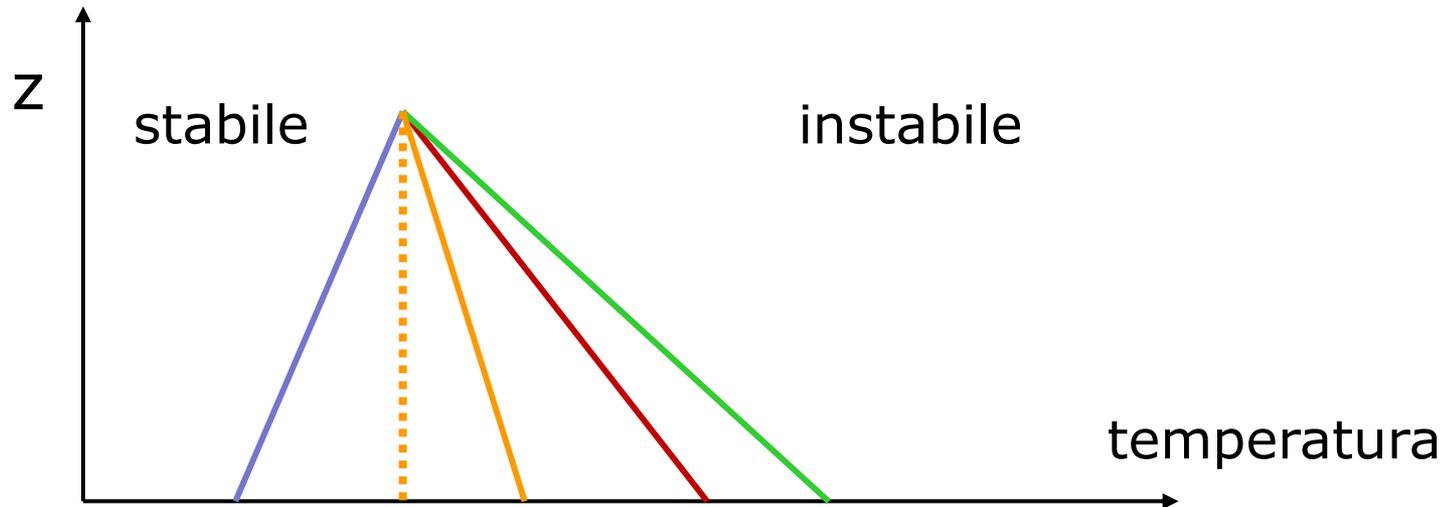
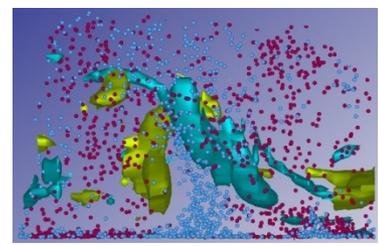
Vento: Direzione;
Profilo verticale;
Persistenza;
Turbolenza.

ROSA DEI VETTORI DI DIREZIONE DEL VENTO - INVERNO





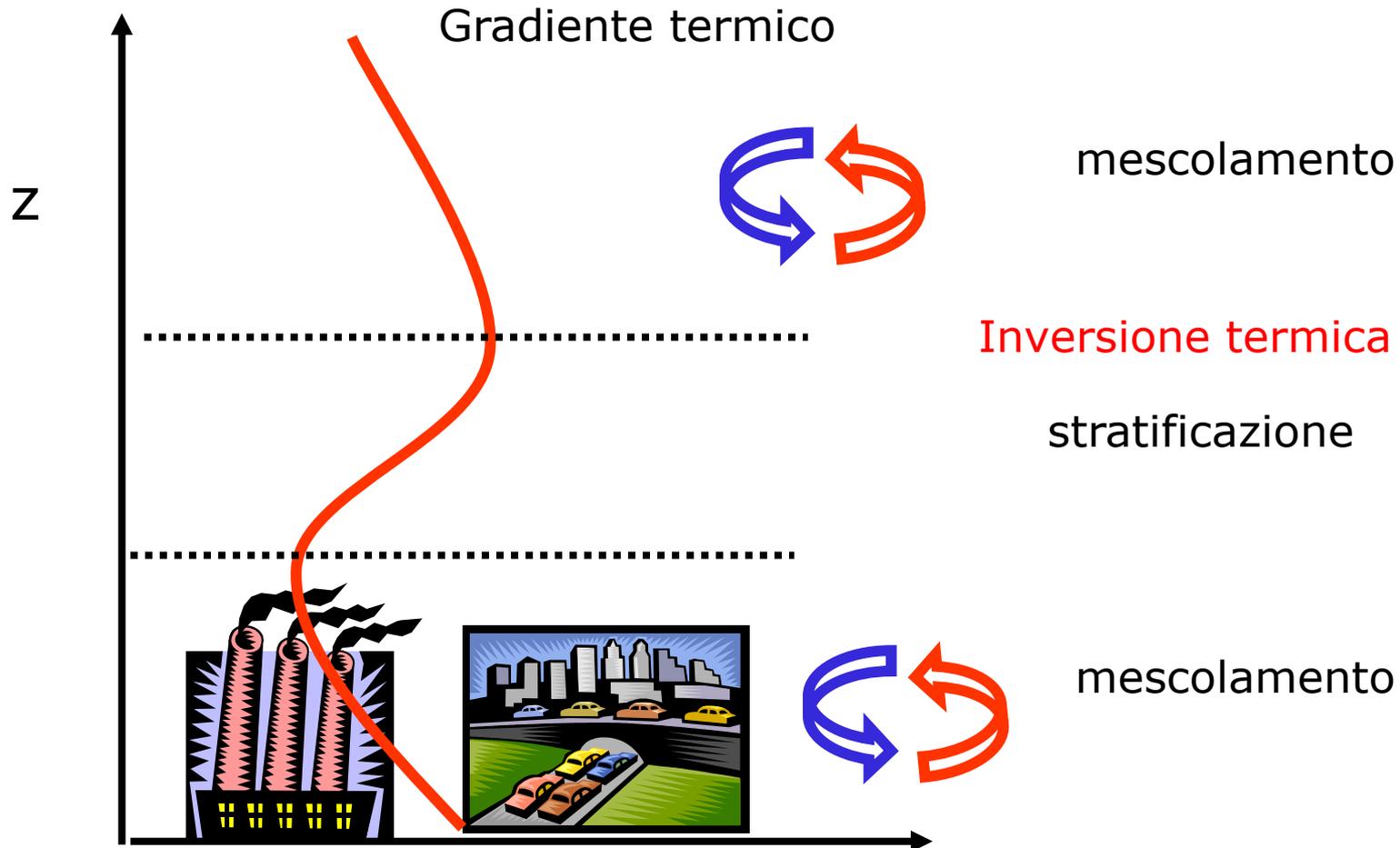
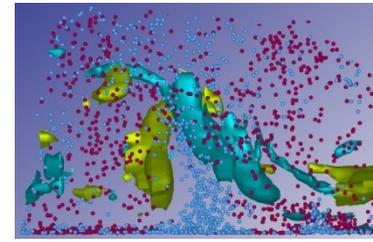
Gradiente termico



-  Gradiente adiabatico: $dT/dz = -0.01 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/m}$
-  Gradiente super adiabatico: $dT/dz < -0.01 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/m}$
-  Gradiente sub adiabatico: $dT/dz > -0.01 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/m}$
-  Isotherma
-  Inversione termica

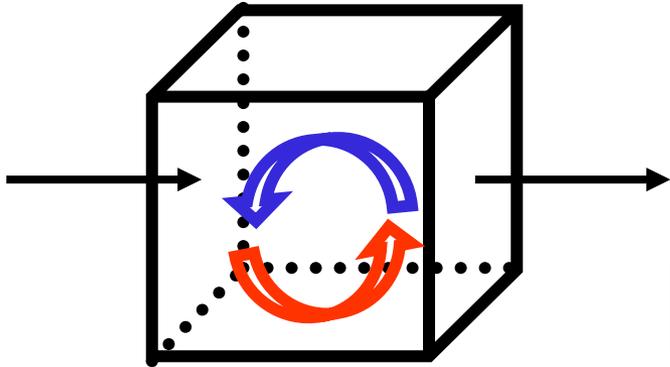
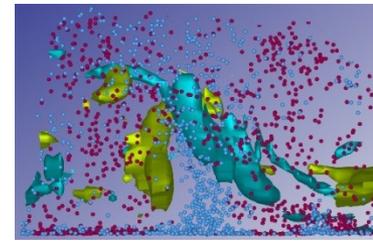


Inversione termica





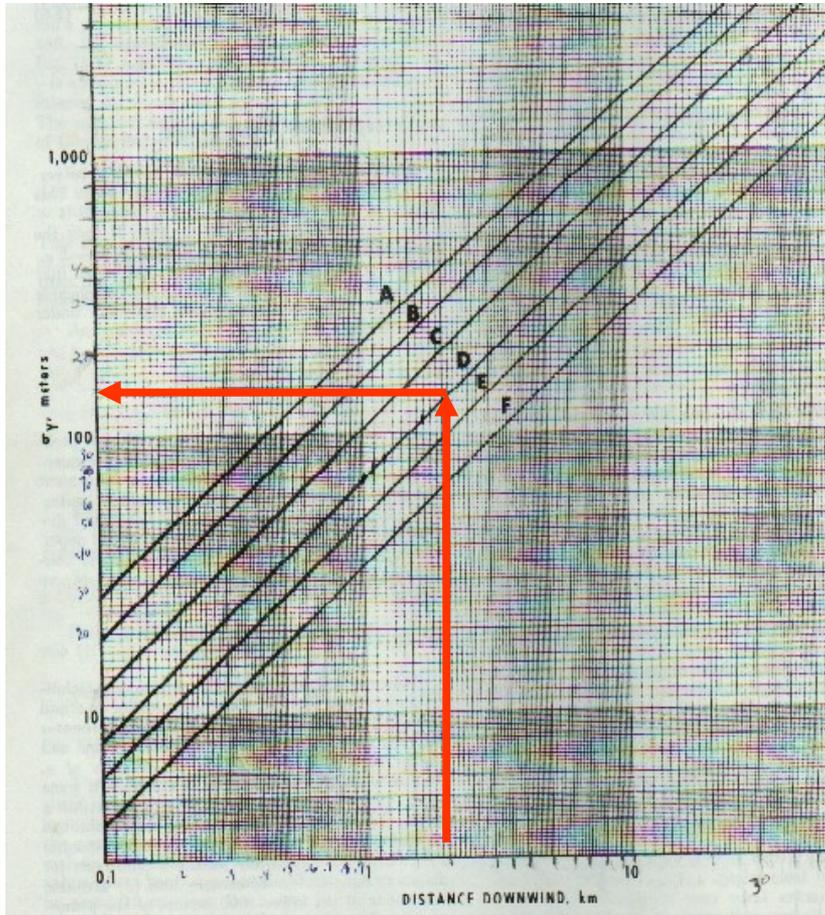
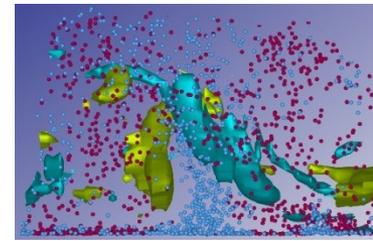
Classi di stabilità (Pasquill)



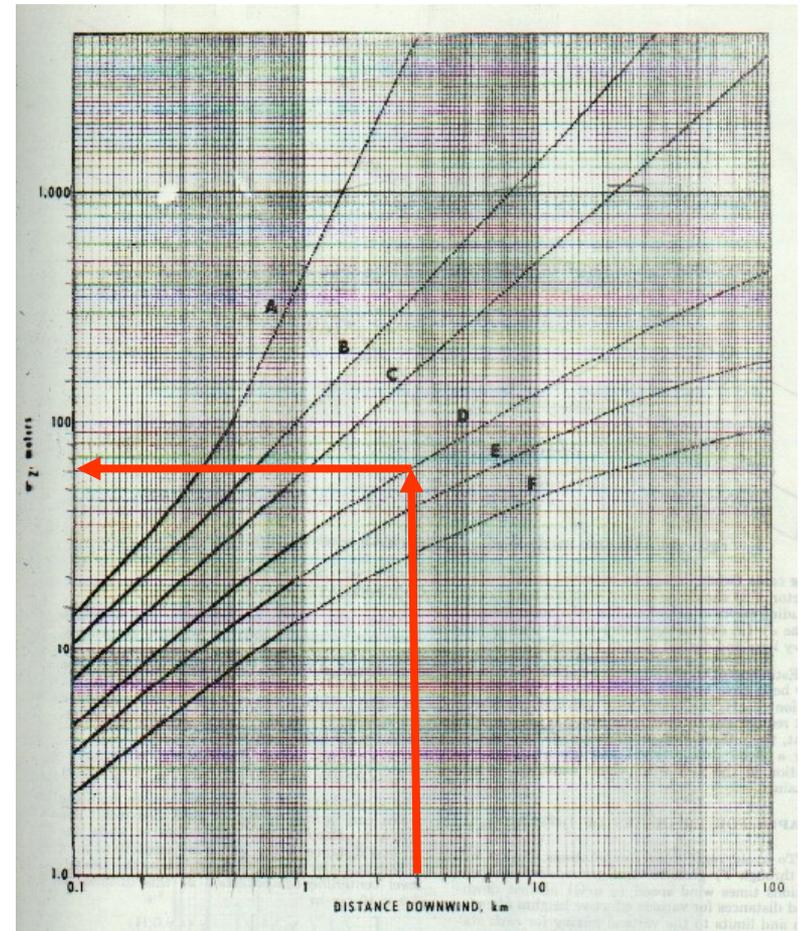
		Insolazione				
		Forte	Moderata	Leggera	Molto coperto	Nuvolo
Velocità vento	<2m/s	A	A-B	B	-	-
	2-3m/s	A-B	B	C	E	E
	3-5m/s	B	B-C	C	D	E
	5-6m/s	C	C-D	D	D	D
	>6m/s	C	D	D	D	D



Modello di Pasquill



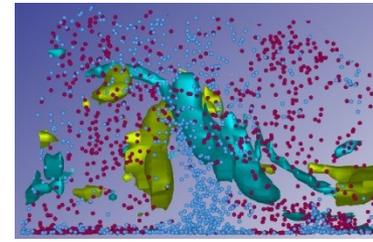
$$K_y = f(x)$$



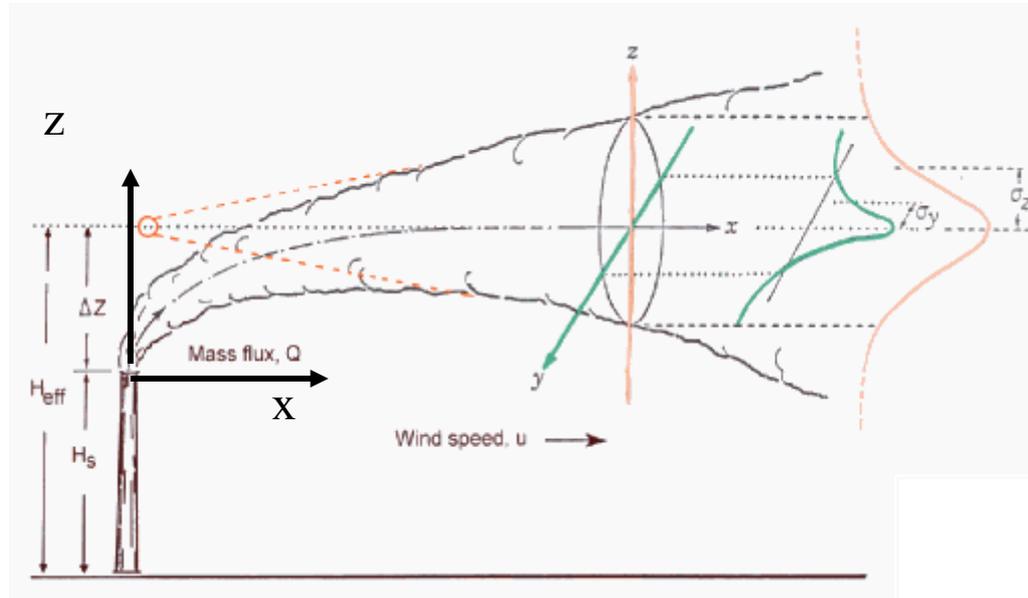
$$K_z = f(x)$$



Pennacchio Gaussiano

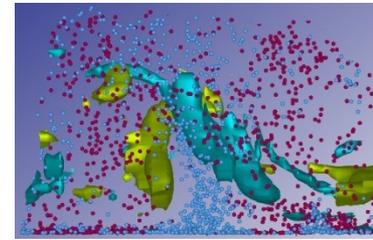


$$C(x, y, z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi x (K_y K_z)^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{u}{4x} \left(\frac{y^2}{K_y} + \frac{z^2}{K_z} \right) \right]$$





2. Modello di riferimento: Lagrangiano



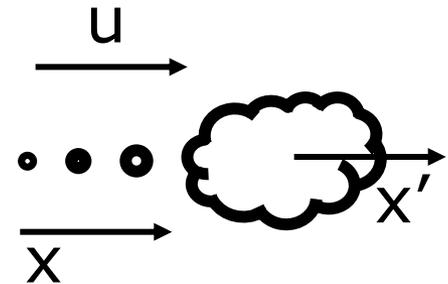
Sorgente istantanea, non confinata (puff)

sistema di riferimento mobile

$$x' = x - ut$$

Equazione:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}$$



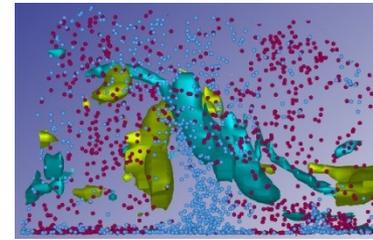
Soluzione:

$$C(x, y, z, t) = \frac{Q^*}{8(\pi t)^{3/2}(K_x K_y K_z)^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{4t} \left(\frac{x'^2}{K_x} + \frac{y^2}{K_y} + \frac{z^2}{K_z} \right) \right] \quad \text{In } x'$$

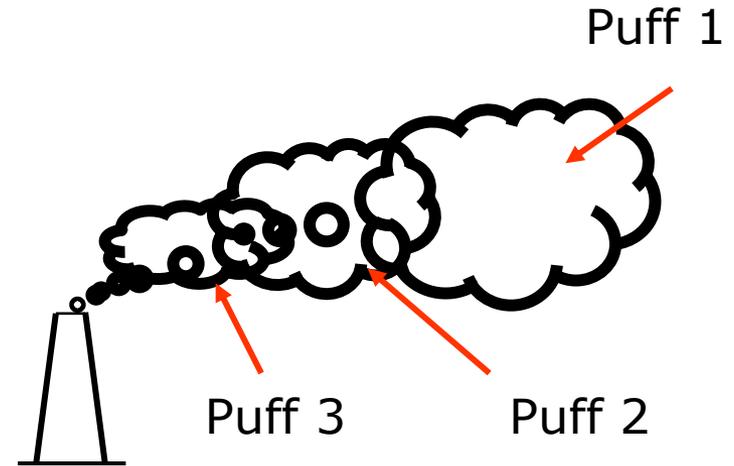
$$C(x, y, z, t) = \frac{Q^*}{8(\pi t)^{3/2}(K_x K_y K_z)^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{4t} \left(\frac{(x - ut)^2}{K_x} + \frac{y^2}{K_y} + \frac{z^2}{K_z} \right) \right] \quad \text{In } x$$



Soluzioni analitiche di riferimento



Sorgente continua, non confinata
(plume)



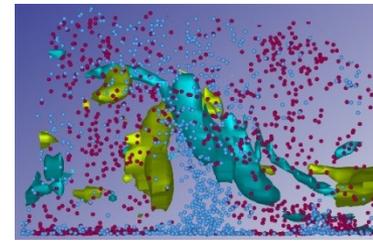
Soluzione:
$$C(x, y, z) = \int_0^\infty C(x, y, z, t) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau =$$

Convoluzione di puff emessi a istanti diversi

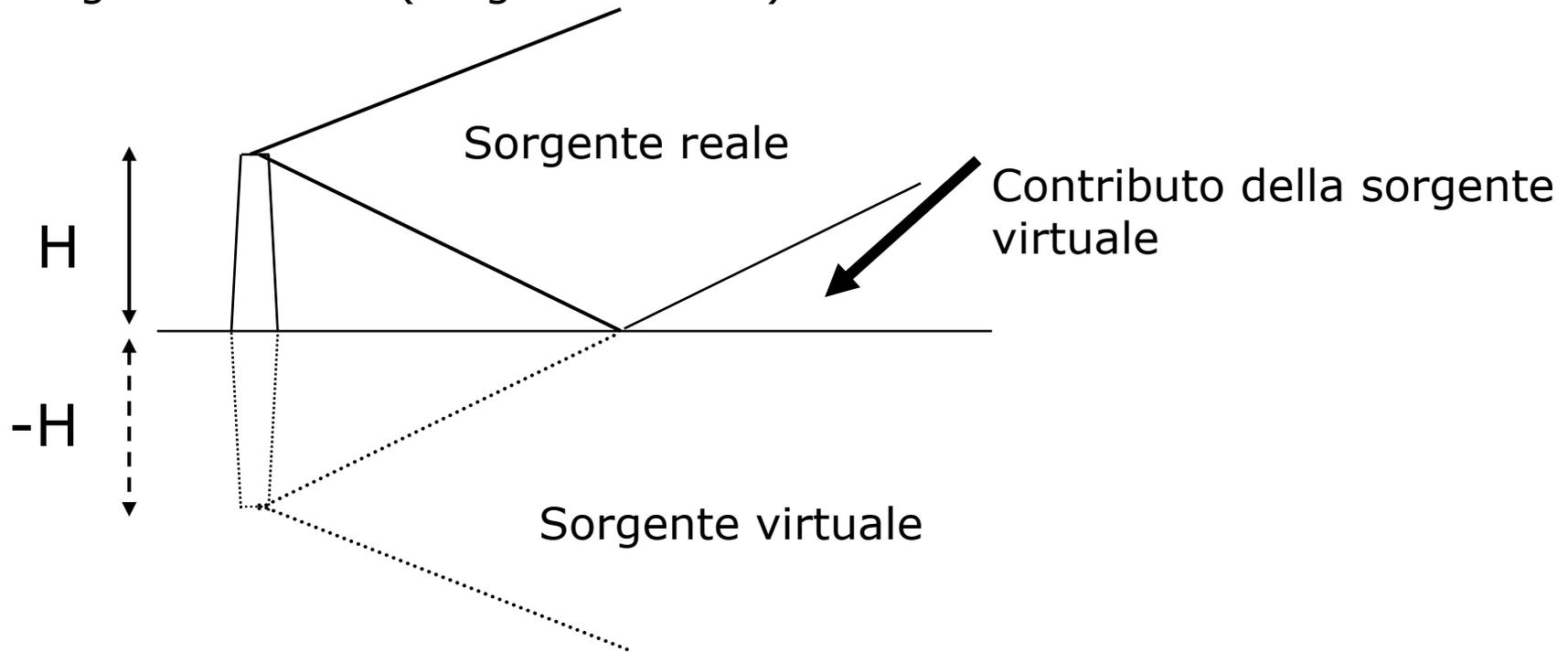
$$\frac{Q}{4\pi x (K_y K_z)^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{u}{4x} \left(\frac{y^2}{K_y} + \frac{z^2}{K_z} \right) \right]$$



3. Effetto delle boundary



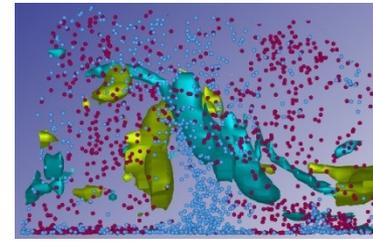
Sorgente elevata (sorgenti virtuali)



$$C(x, y, z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi x (K_y K_z)^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{u}{4x} \left(\frac{y^2}{K_y} \right) \left(\exp \left[-\frac{u}{4x} \left(\frac{(z - H)^2}{K_z} \right) \right] + \exp \left[-\frac{u}{4x} \left(\frac{(z + H)^2}{K_z} \right) \right] \right) \right]$$



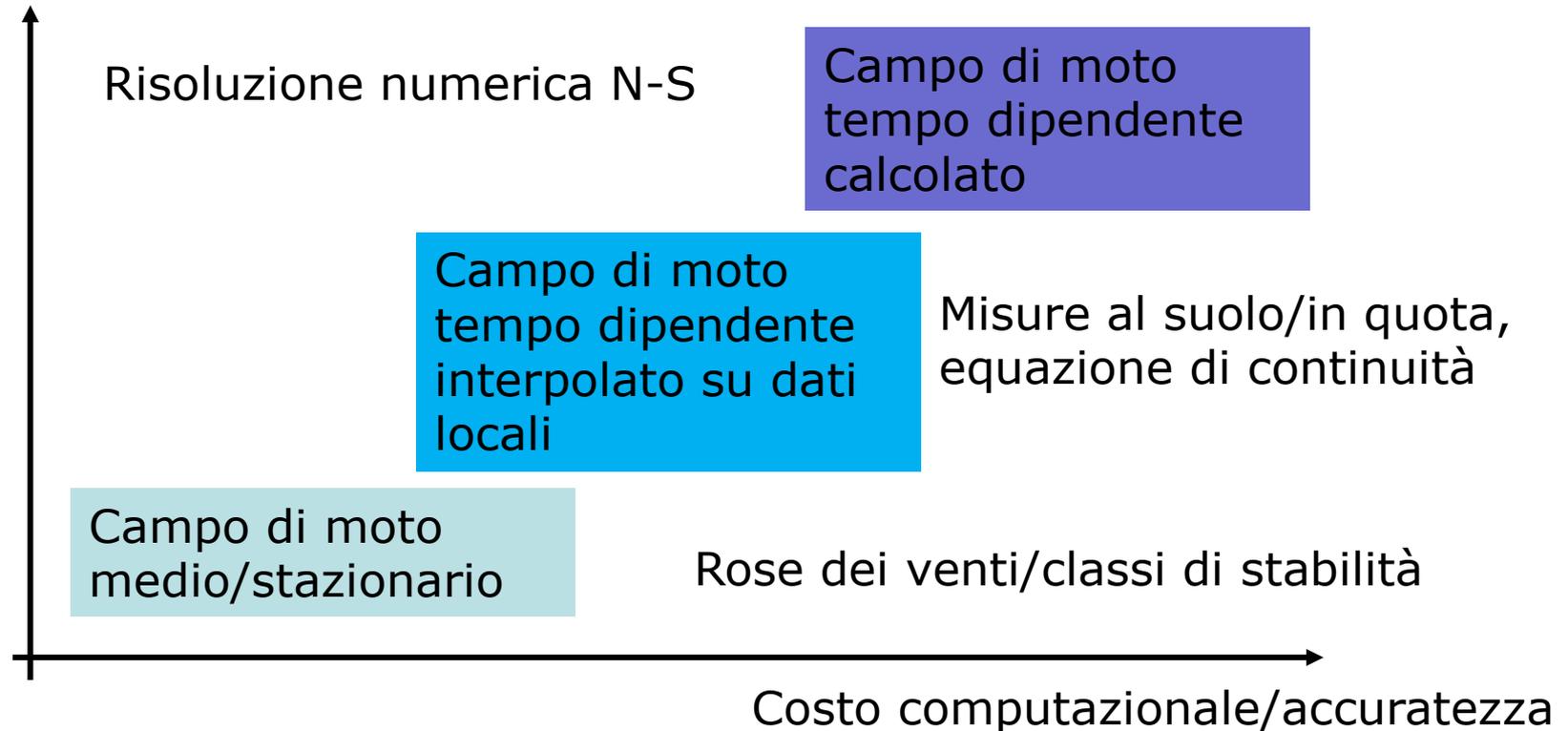
Campo di moto/dispersione



$u, v, w = f(x, y, z, t)$ campo di moto

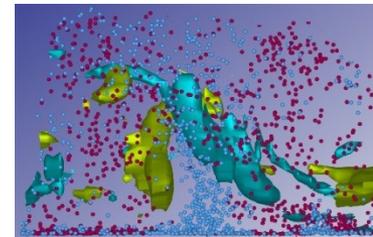
$K_x, K_y, K_z = g(x, y, z, t)$ campo di dispersione

Qualità dati input





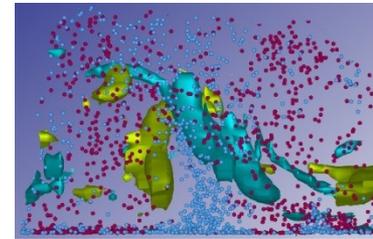
Scelta del modello



	VANTAGGI	SVANTAGGI
MODELLI GAUSSIANI (DIMULA, ISC, CRSTR...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Semplicità utilizzo• Dati meteo facili da reperire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No condizioni meteo evolutive• No calma di vento• No orografie complesse
MODELLI LAGRANGIANI (CALPUFF, SAFE_AIR...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gestione condizioni stazionarie• Meteorologia non omogenea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dati meteo molto dettagliati



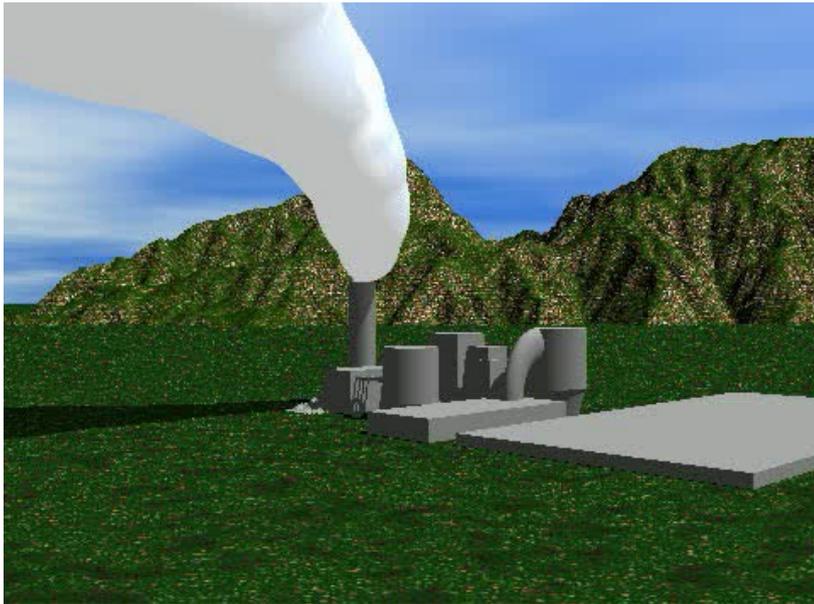
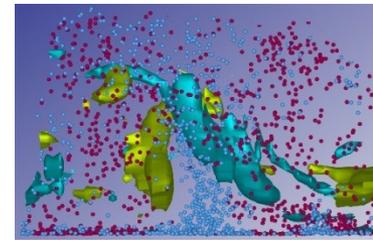
Scelta del modello



COSTI		
MODELLO		DATI METEO
DIMULA	~ 400 € www.maind.it/software/windimula.htm	~ 800 € per dati orari di un anno (una stazione di terra) profili verticali www.weather.edu/upperair/europe.html
ISC	scaricabile liberamente www.cee.odu.edu/air/isc3/odu_isc3.html	
CRSTR	scaricabile liberamente	
CALPUFF	scaricabile liberamente www.src.com/calpuff/calpuff1.htm	

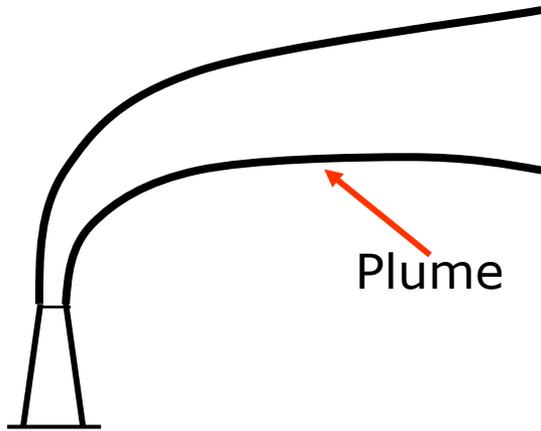
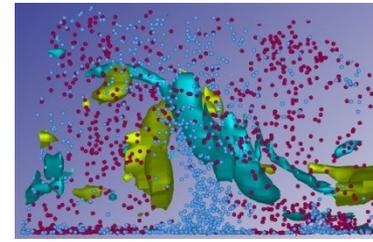


Plume Gaussiano/Puff Lagrangiano



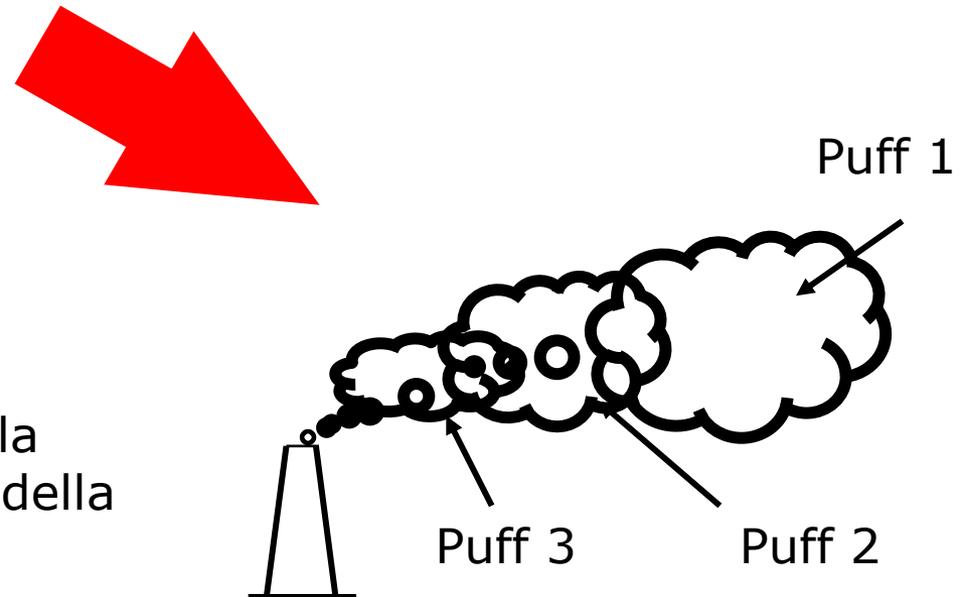


Trend modellistica dispersione per l'impatto



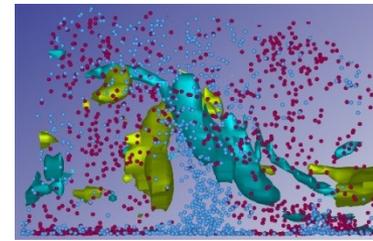
Pennacchio Gaussiano:
Effetto **medio** della variabilità meteorologica

Puff Lagrangiano:
Effetto complesso della variabilità **istantanea** della meteorologia

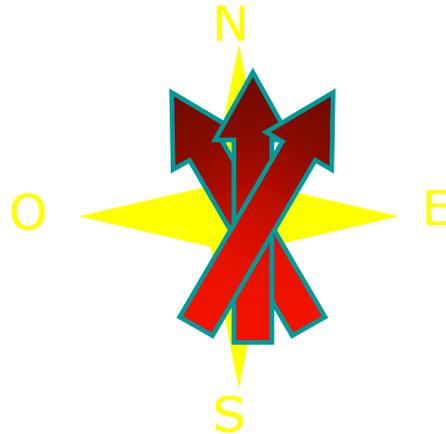
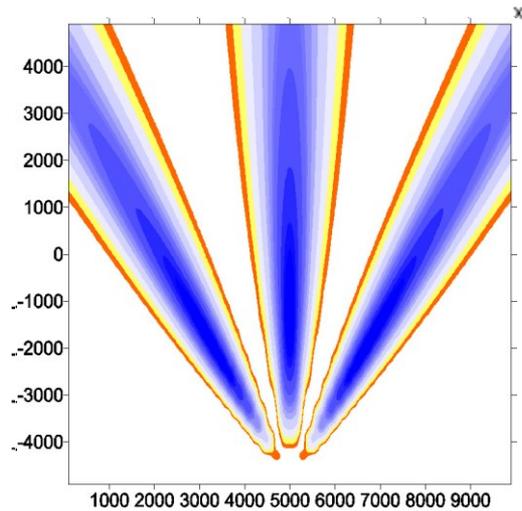
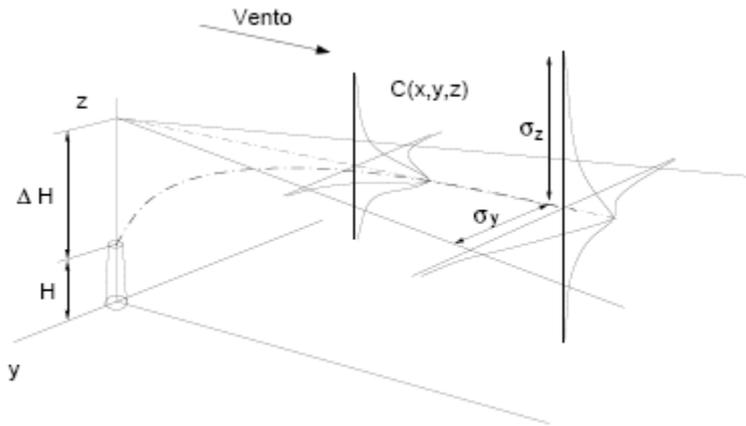




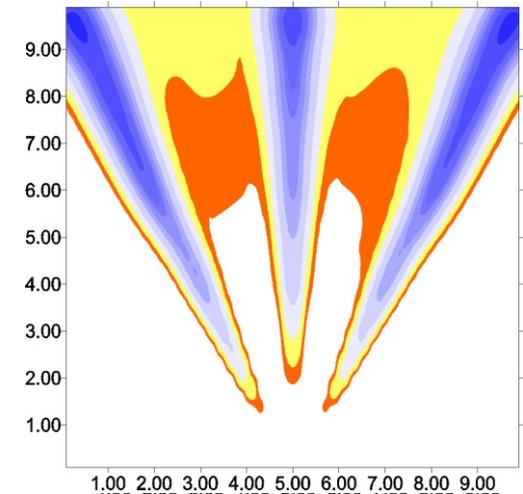
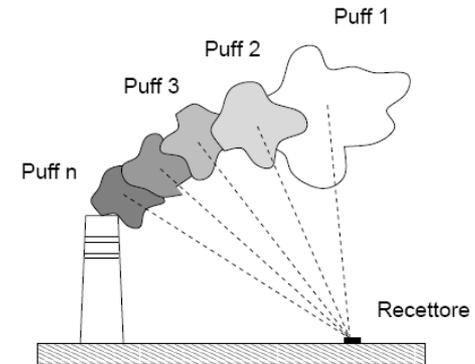
Plume Gaussiano/Puff Lagrangiano



Modelli Gaussiani

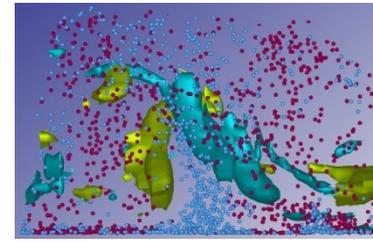


Modelli Lagrangiani

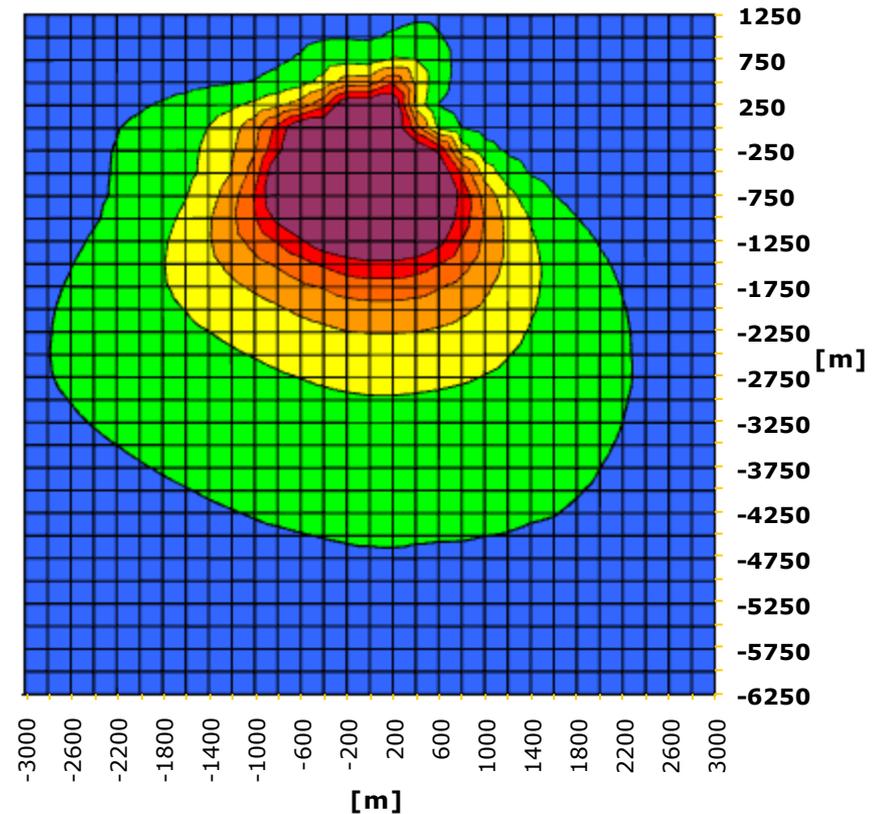
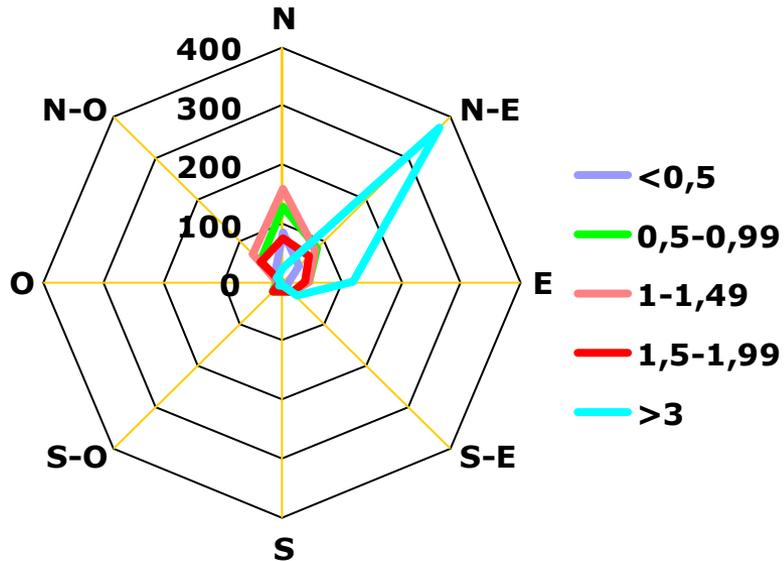




Prime applicazioni



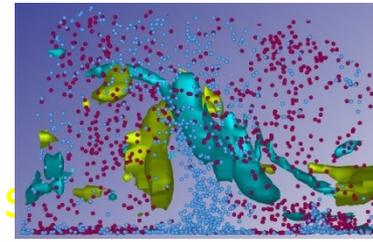
ROSA DEI VETTORI DI DIREZIONE DEL VENTO - INVERNO



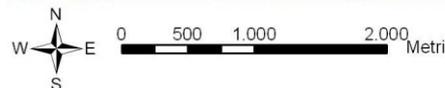
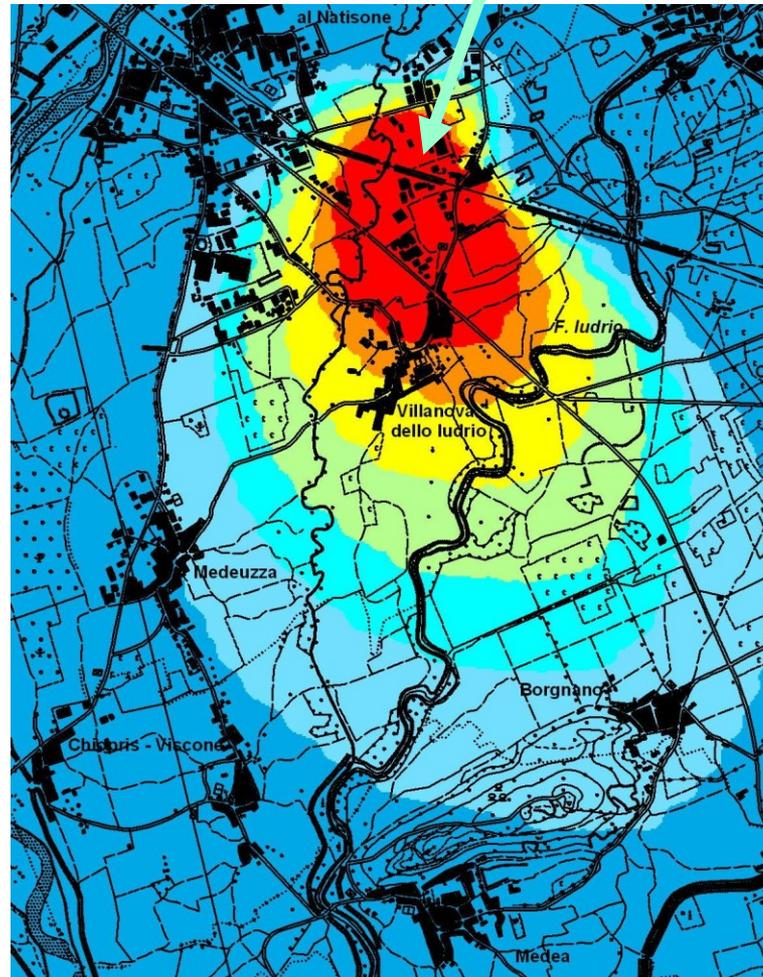
Pennacchio Gaussiano:
Effetto medio della variabilità
meteorologica (inverno)



Prime applicazioni: rendering & pseudo transitorio

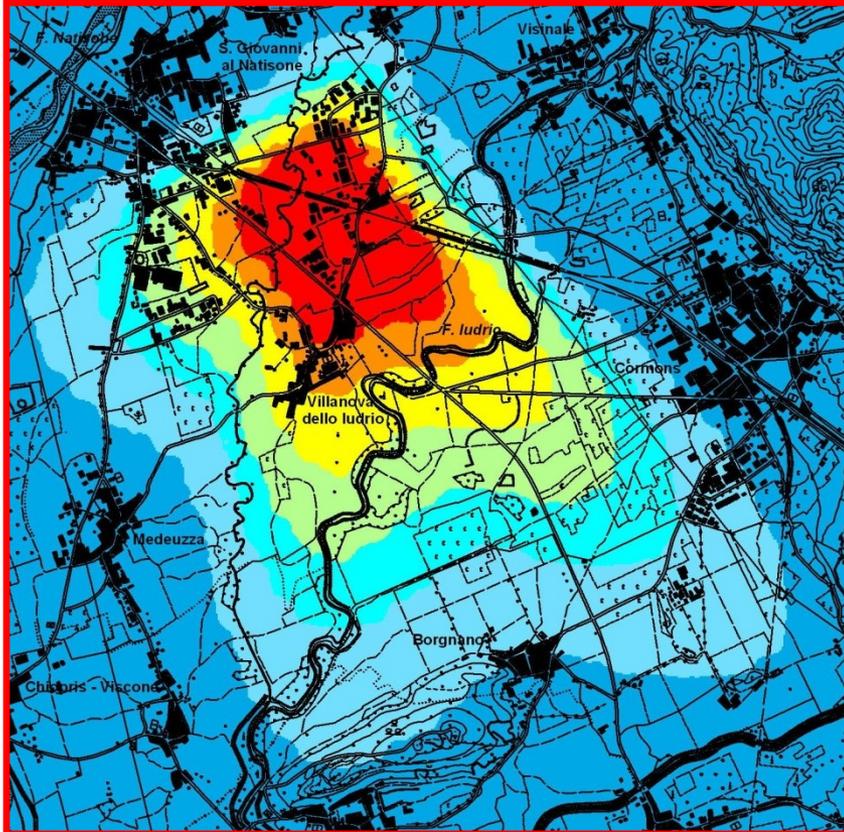
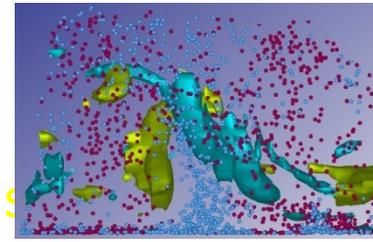


Variazione del pennacchio
Gaussiano:
Effetto medio della variabilità
meteorologica (mensile)

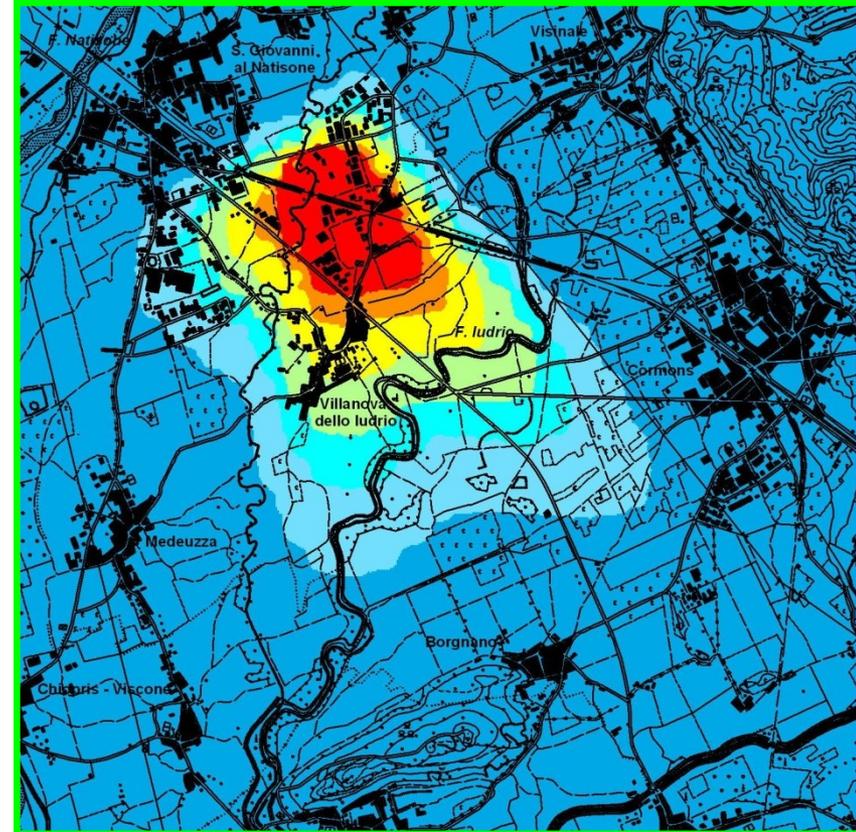




Confronto alternative di abbattimento



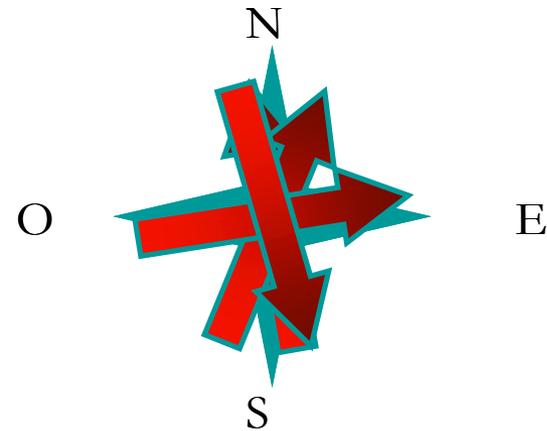
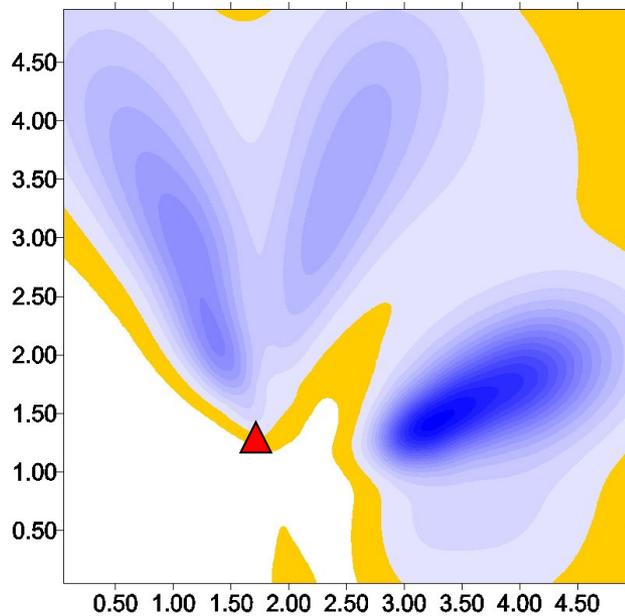
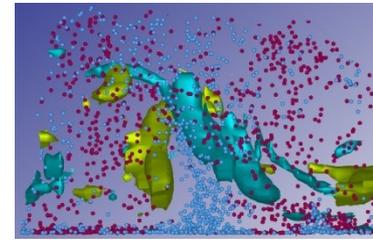
Senza controllo dell'emissione



Con controllo dell'emissione



Altre applicazioni: puff Lagrangiano

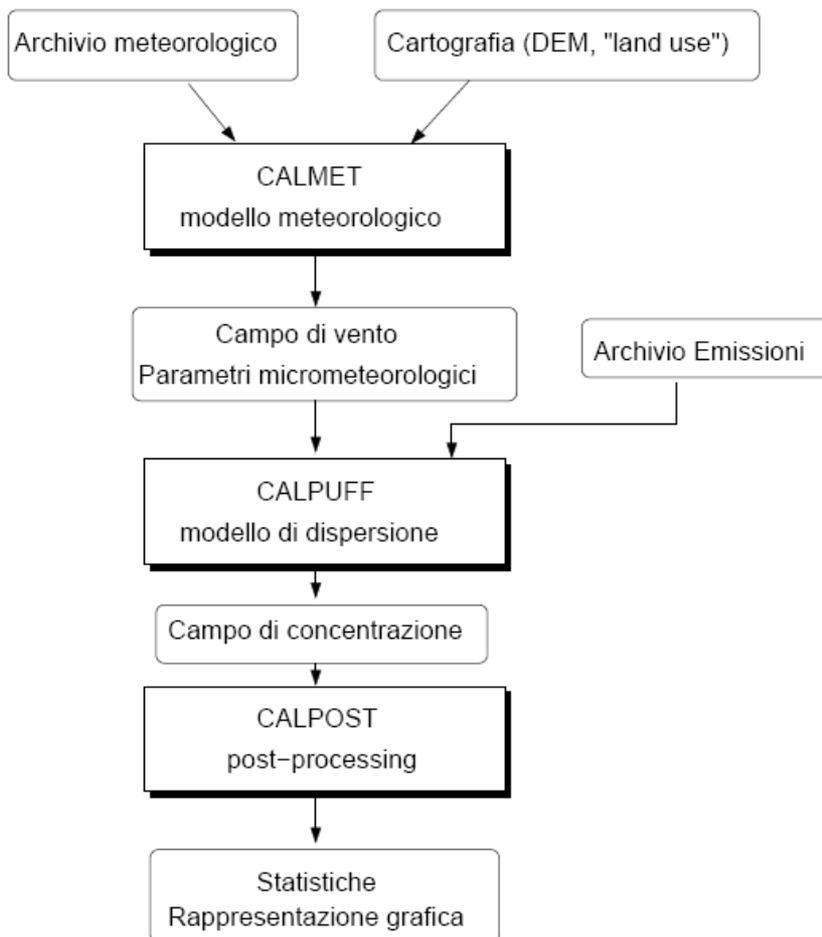
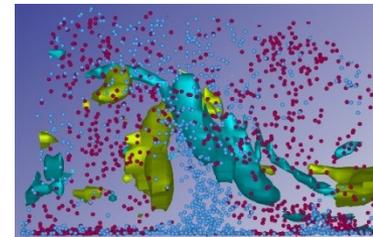


Variazione del pennacchio generato da puff Lagrangiani:

Effetto istantaneo della variabilità meteorologica (scala oraria!!)



Modello di riferimento: Calpuff



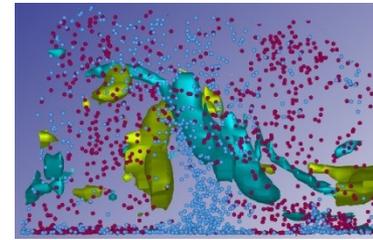
Pre-processore METEO

Modulo DISPERSIONE

Modulo POST-PROCESSING

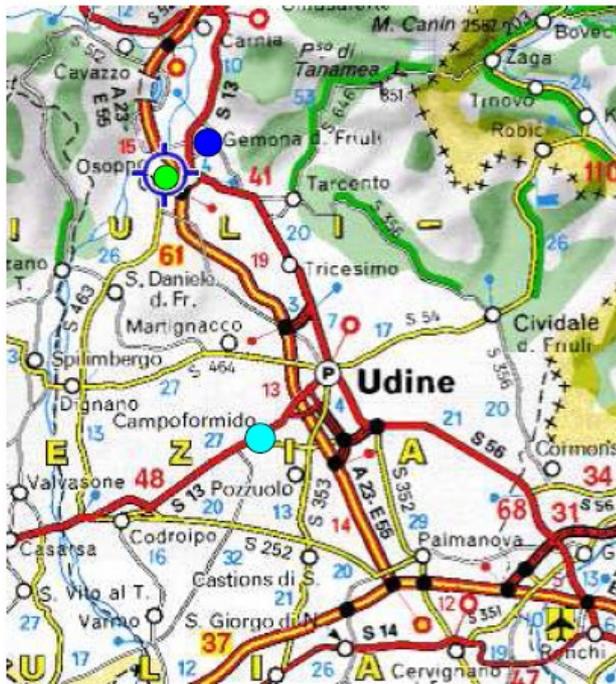


Es: Valutazione qualità aria



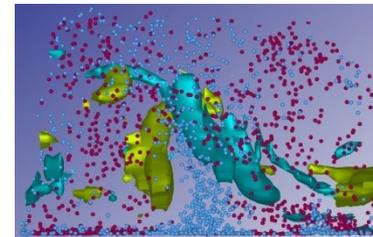
Impianto produzione MDF (pannello di legno)

Principali emissioni: polveri/formaldeide

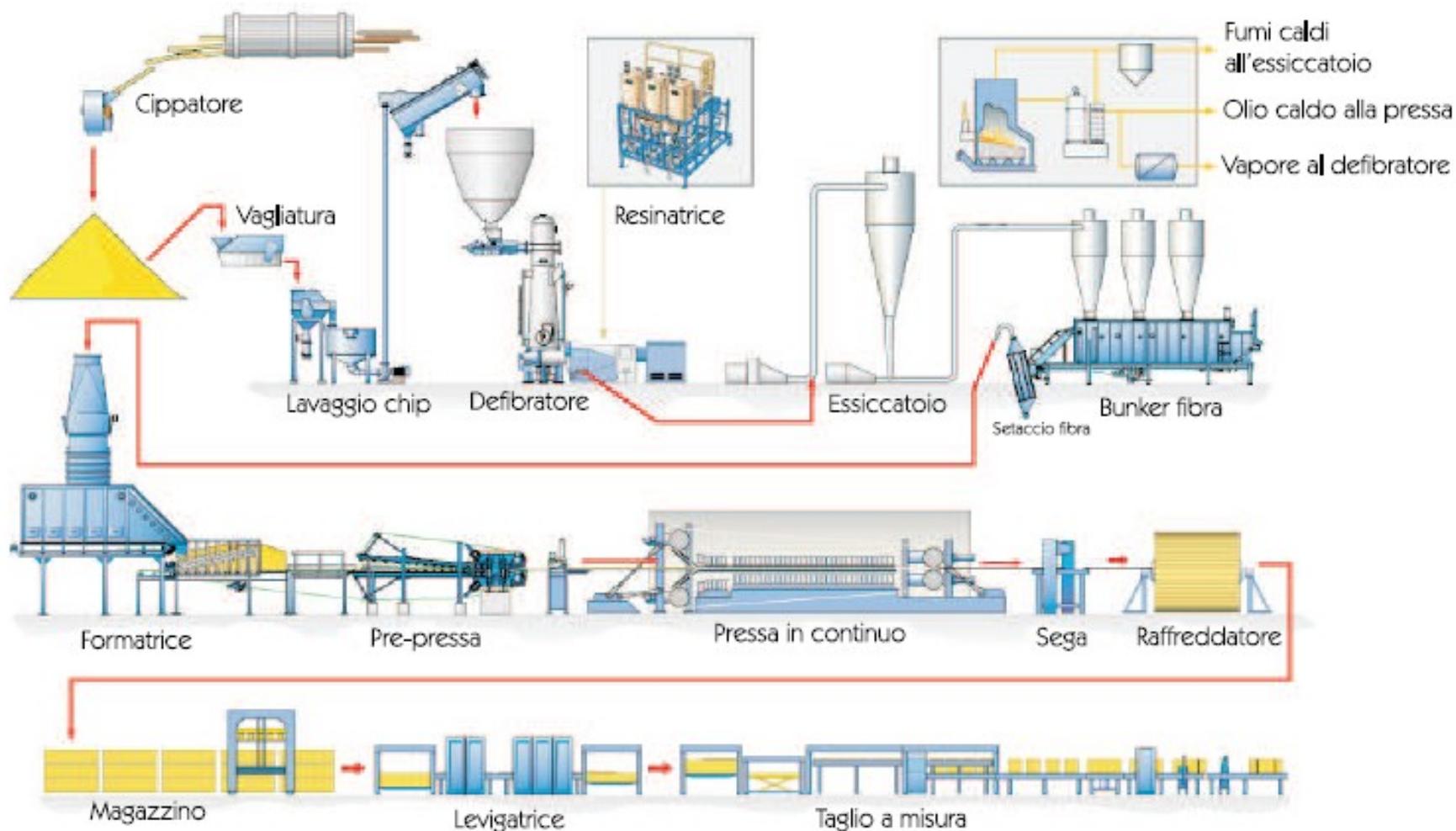




Analisi del processo

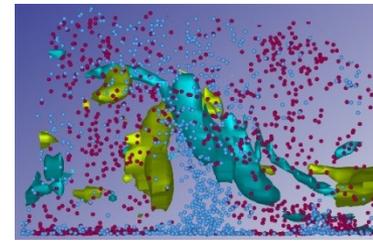


1. Schematizzazione del processo

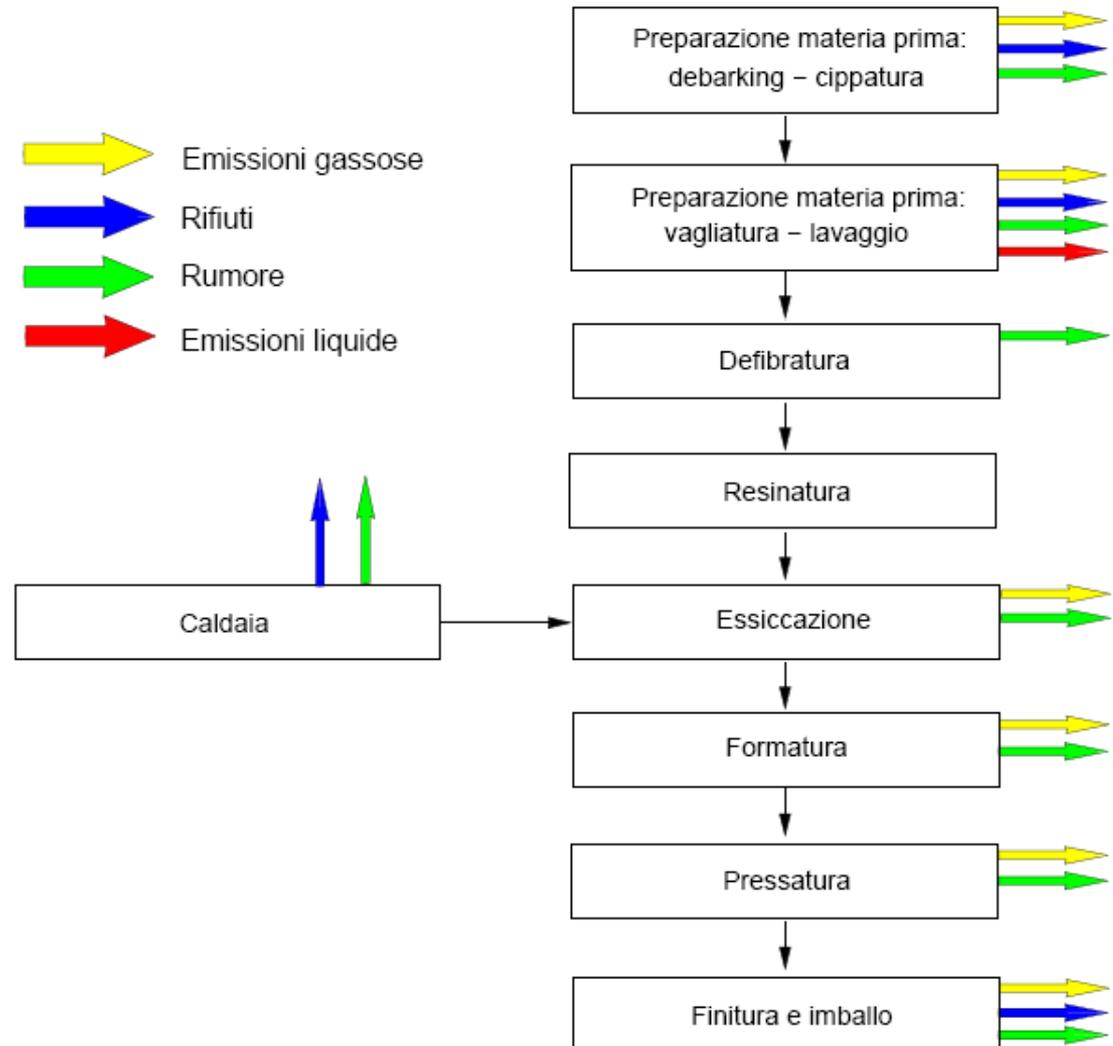
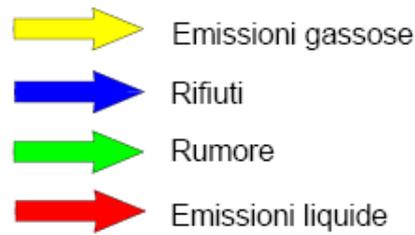




Impianti/impatti

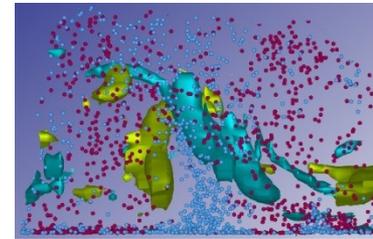


2. Identificazione effluenti inquinanti/ sorgenti potenziali

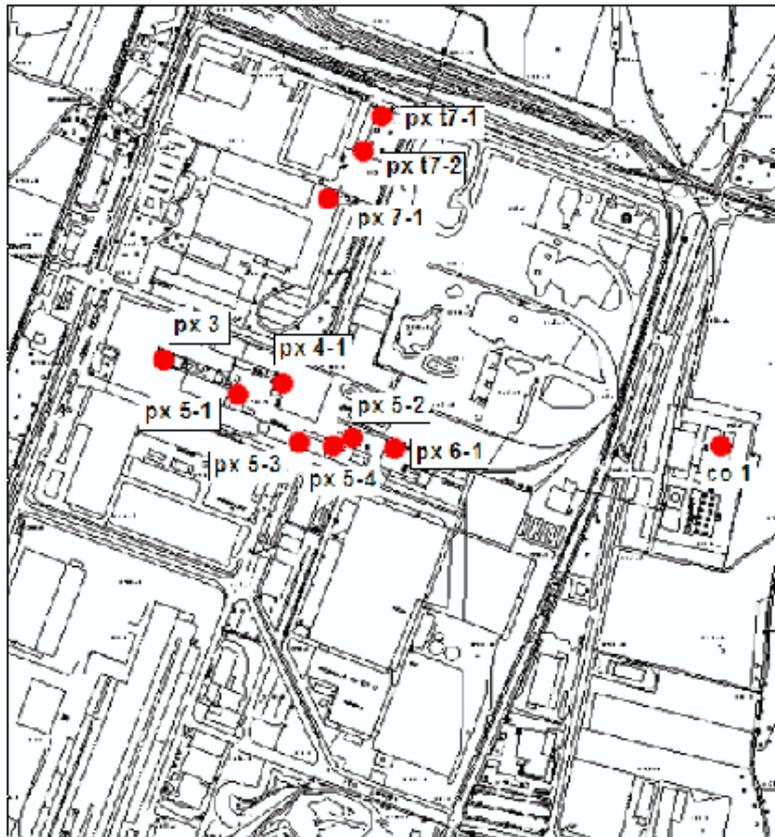




Scenario emissivo



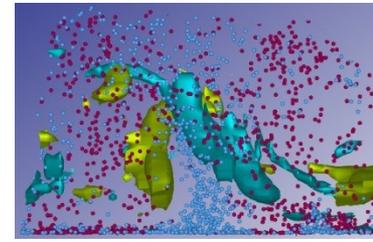
3. Localizzazione/quantificazione delle emissioni



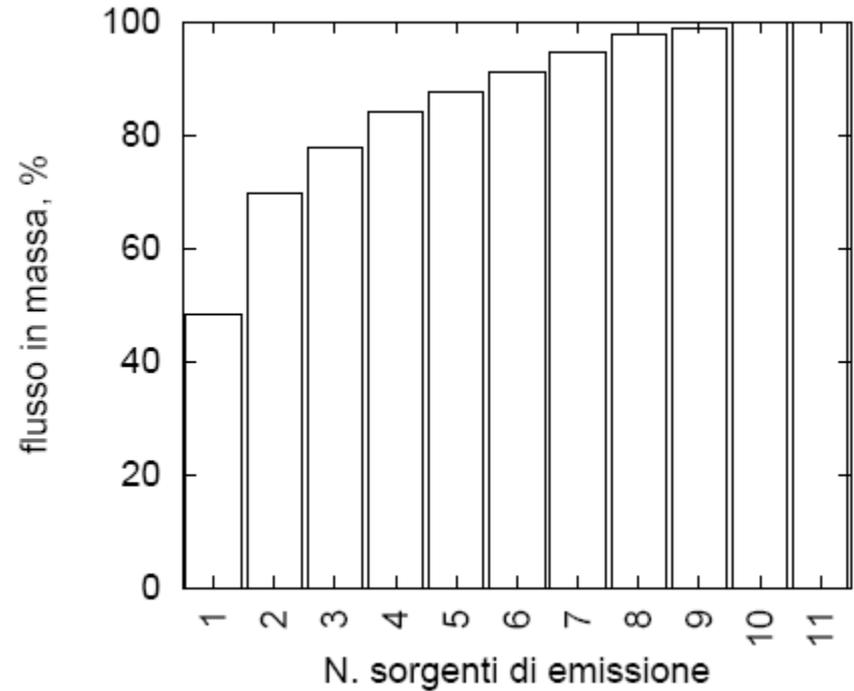
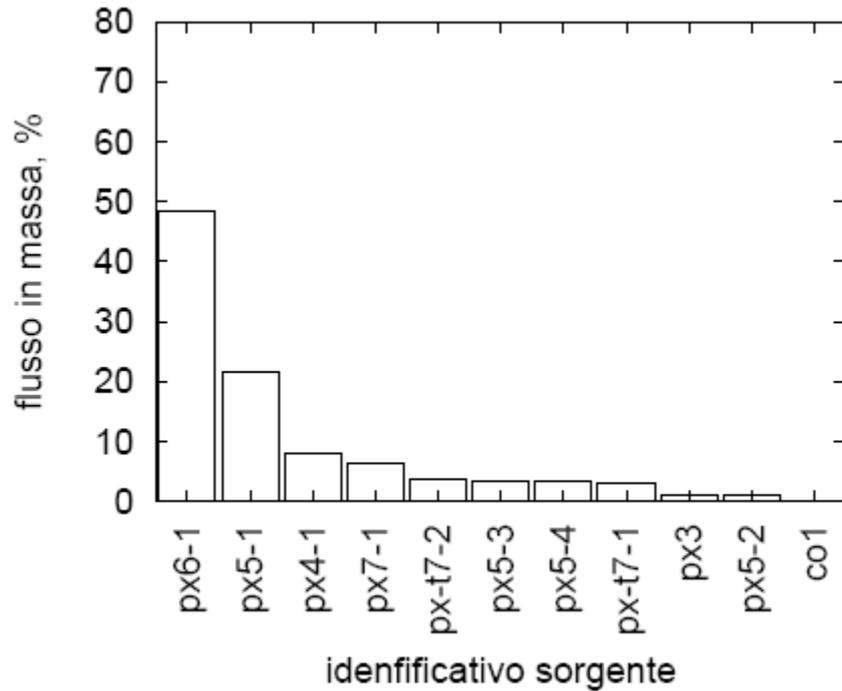
Identificativo sorgente	Tipo sorgente
px6-1	essiccatoio
px5-1	essiccatoio I stadio
px4-1	essiccatoio
px7-1	essiccatoio
px-t7-2	pressa
px5-3	pressa
px5-4	pressa
px-t7-1	raffreddamento
px3	cappa pressa
px5-2	essiccatoio II stadio
co1	colla



Scenario emissivo

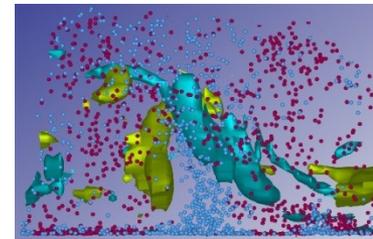


4. Importanza relativa delle sorgenti



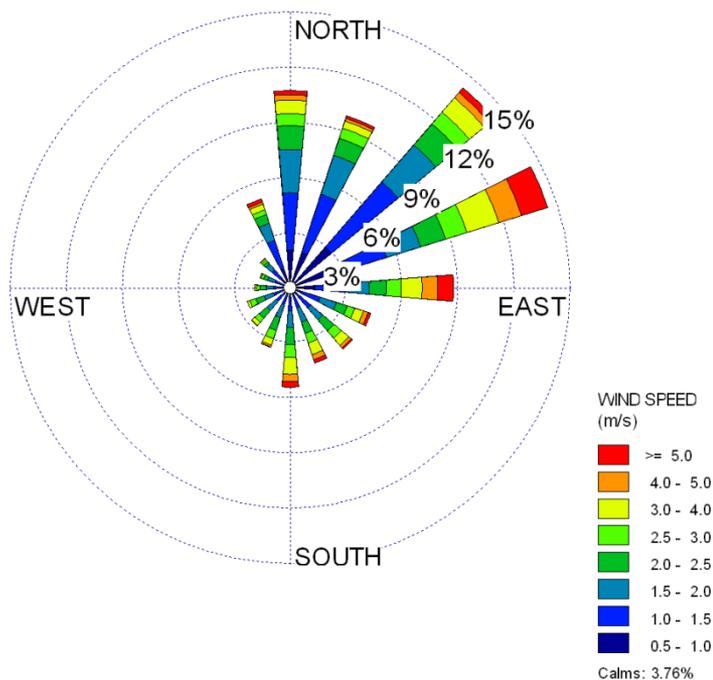


Contesto meteorologico

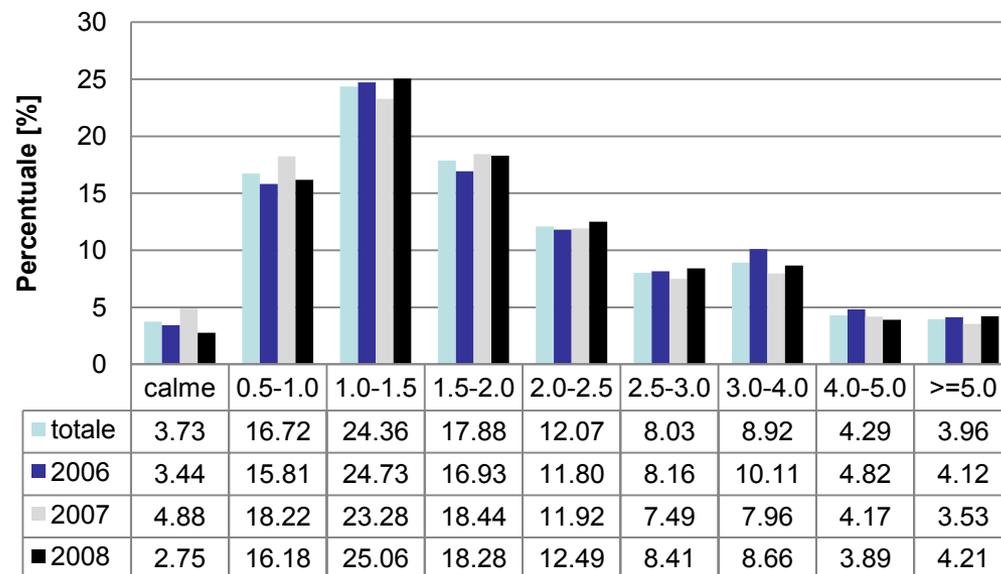


5. Caratterizzazione ambiente di emissione

- dati anemometrici (ARPA)
- dati radiosondaggi (Aeronautica militare)

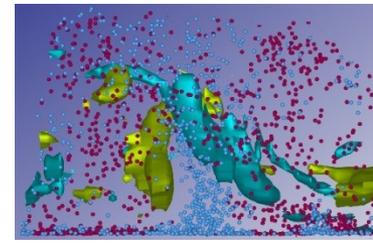


Rosa dei venti annua, rose dei venti stagionali, frequenza calme di vento ...

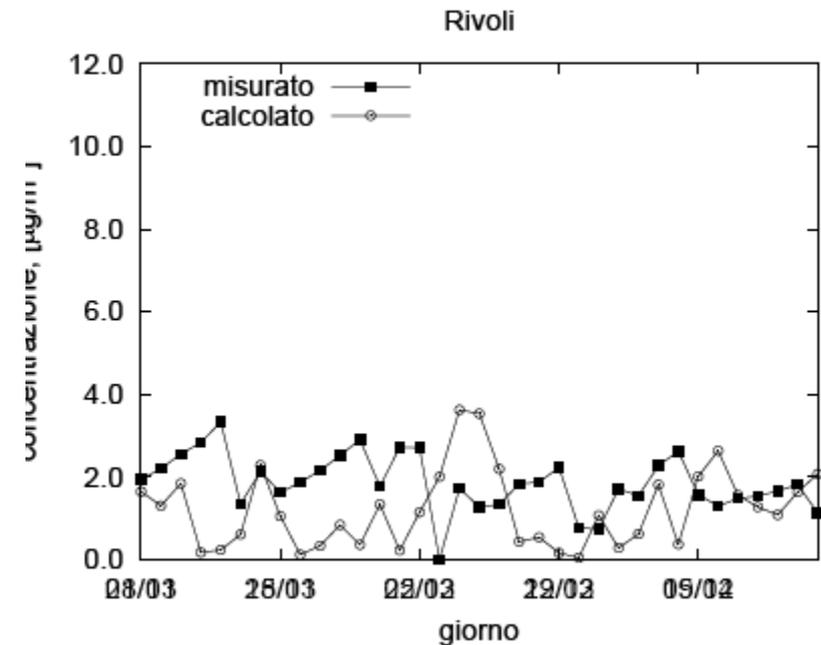
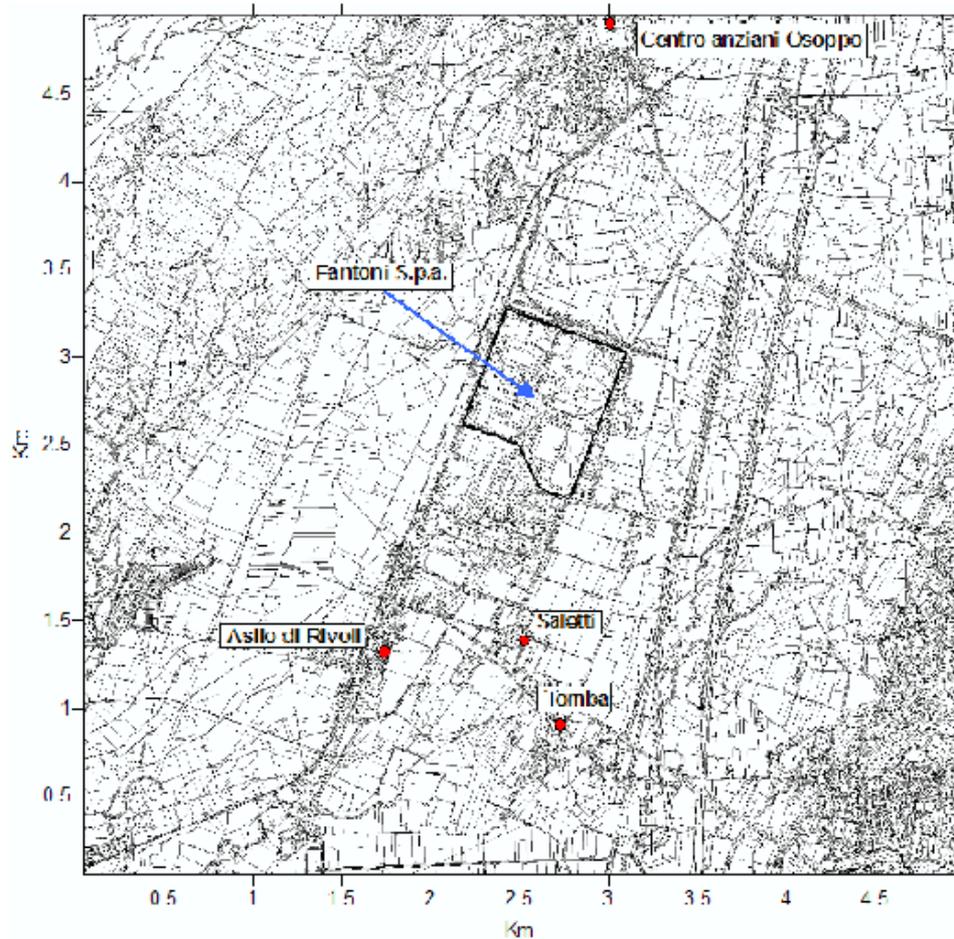




Validazione modello

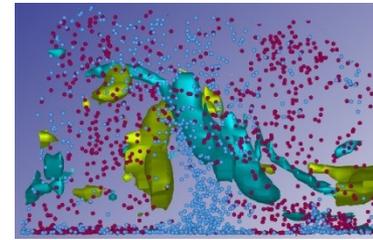


Raccolta dati (localizzazione centraline monitoraggio, identificazione contesto meteo/produttivo)

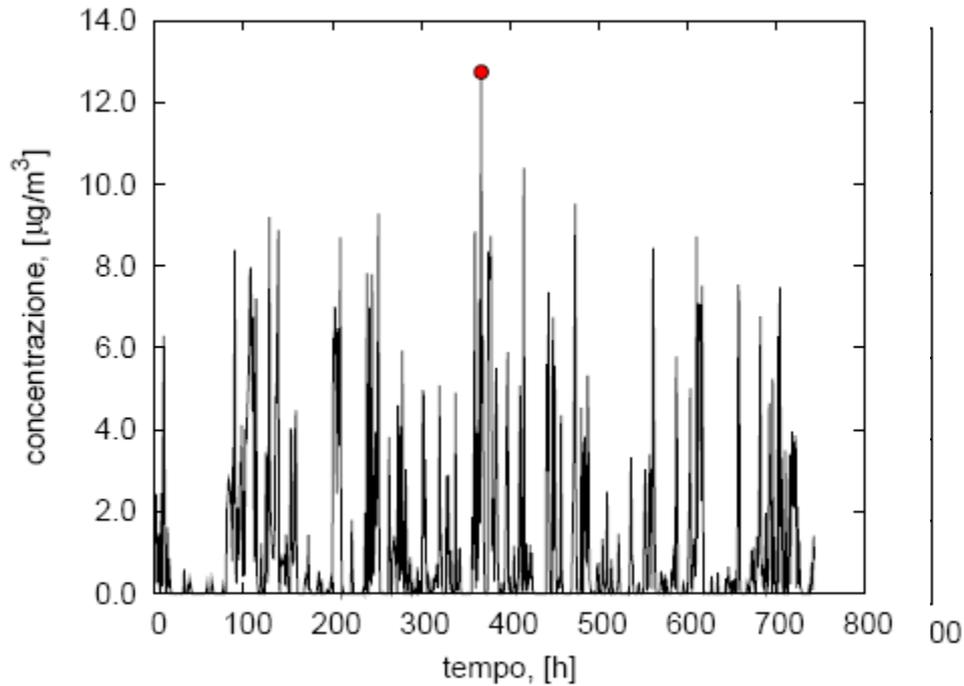




Post processing dati: statistiche

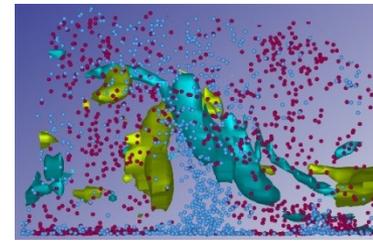


Concentrazione
tempo





Impatto



Isocontorni di ricaduta al suolo di formaldeide: valore medio annuo (1-2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Limite: 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
(concentrazione media giornaliera)

