# Dispersion Modeling vs Reality: Tips for Plant Design

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# Agenda

- Stack design
- Dominant wind direction
- Downwash and stack heights
- Ambient air access
- Limit operation
- Early coordination with modeler





#### **Emergency Generator**

#### **Coal-fired Boiler**

# More Than Just Emissions



# **AERMOD** Version Change

Change to downwash (BPIP-PRIME) algorithm

How Accurate Do Modeling Inputs Need to Be? (My Personal Tolerance Rules of Thumb)

- Height
- Diameter
- 1 foot or < 10% 6 inches or < 5% < 5%

5 feet

1 feet

2%

- Velocity
- X,Y location
- Elevation
- Temperature 20°F
- Emissions





### Initial Stack Dispersion



#### Rain Caps are Evil

Throttling the stack is not allowed







#### Examine the meteorological data to determine which time period is the high concentration

Hour	1	2	3
Wind Speed (m/s)	0	0	0
Wind Direction	0	0	0
Temperature (K)	275.9	276.4	274.9
Precip Code	0	0	0
Precip Rate (mm/hr)	0	0	0
Relative Humidity (%)	78	75	81
Cloud Cover (tenths)	0	0	0
Surface Roughness (m)	0.1494	0.1494	0.1494
Bowen Ratio	0.83	0.83	0.83
Albedo	1	1	1
Convective Mix Height (m)	-999	-999	-999
Mechanical Mix Height (m)	-999	-999	-999
Sensible Heat Flux (W/m2)	-999	-999	-999
Surface Friction Vel (m/s)	-9	-9	-9
Convective Vel Scale (m/s)	-9	-9	-9
Vert Potential Temp (K/m)	-9	-9	-9
Monin-Obukhov Length (m)	-99999	-99999	-99999
Wind Ref Height (m)	10	10	10
Temp Ref Height (m)	2	2	2
Station Pressure (mb)	949	950	950

"When" is the high concentration?

How High Does My Stack Need To Be? (My Personal Tolerance Rules of Thumb)

- At least 10 feet higher than the nearest, tallest building
  - The dominant structure might not be the building on which the stack is located
- NOT equal to GEP
  - Or you'll end up with overly tall stacks
- You can't find out the best height without modeling



Good Engineering Practice (GEP) stack height



- <u>Maximum</u> stack height allowed in model
- Roughly 2.5 times building height
- Dominant building can be a building on which the stack is not located
- BPIP-Prime algorithm





## Receptors



- Fence line
  - Physical barrier
  - Not the same as the property line
- Keep sources as far from fence as possible
- Ambient Air defined in 40 CFR 50.1(e) as
  - "that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access"

#### What is Ambient Air?

#### <u>Ambient Air</u>

- Accessible to the general public
- Three-strand barbwire fence and "no trespassing" signs
- Roads where access is not controlled

#### Not Ambient Air

- Unfenced boundary along a river that is clearly posted and regularly patrolled by security guards
- A fence or physical barrier prevents public from entering
- Fenced pieces of plant property, even if noncontiguous
- Privately-owned space





# Limiting the Operation of Sources

- Wind speed > threshold (piles)
- Hour of day
  - Emergency equipment
- Season
- Month
- Day of week
- Combination of the above

Each limit becomes a permit condition

## Make Full Use of Modeling Options

- Ambient ratio method
- Beta options
- Intermittent operation policy
- Scrutinize provided data for neighboring plants
  - Work with neighbors
- Add controls to avoid modeling or to stay under significance levels

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