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DEVELOPMENT OF MESOSCALE AIR QUALITY
SIMULATION MODELS
VOLUME 3. USER'S GUIDE TO MESOPUFF
(MESOSCALE PUFF) MODEL

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In response to a growing national commitment to the use of indigenous coal reserves to meet energy generation demands, several regions of the country will see greatly expanded use of coal and oil shale resources for steam electric power plants and other coal-based energy resource development. But, mandated by federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and by the PSD major source review procedures, additional coal-based energy resource development (ERD) will only be permitted where consistent with the maintenance of human health, welfare, and environmental quality. Accordingly, the siting and generation capacity of such ERD facilities will be constrained by their potential impacts on regional ambient air quality.

Various plans have been proposed for regional development of multiple major new facilities and suitable air quality simulation tools are needed to assess the impacts of different energy development scenarios on regional-scale air quality. To meet this need in the public interest, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has sponsored a study by Environmental Research & Technology, Inc. (ERT) to develop, compare, evaluate, and exercise a number of alternative approaches to regional-scale ambient air quality modeling. A major objective of this study is to provide a suite of air quality simulation models that are both technically sound and computationally practical for assessing regional-scale impacts of energy development scenarios.

As described in the companion report, Volume 1 (Bass et al. 1979) three different air quality transport-diffusion modeling approaches have been developed, implemented and compared for simulation of point-source plume dispersion on the mesoscale [e.g., dispersion at ranges of 100 to 1,000 kilometers (km)].

The models are optimized for regional-scale impacts; in Volume 1, the ambient air concentrations calculated by MESOPUFF in the near field of sources, that is, less than 100 km, are not realistic. The current version of MESOPUFF (presented in this volume) has been augmented to handle near-field impacts in a more realistic manner - see Section 2.1. Both worst-case and average dispersion situations are treated, with meteorological inputs constructed from rawinsonde data that is readily available for the region. The models are computationally practical for simulating the impact of multiple point sources over periods of several days to several weeks, and are easy to use for a variety of decision-making and regulatory applications. Finally, the models are intended to serve as flexible testbeds for further research, development and simulation tasks.

The three new models are, respectively:

- MESOPLUME, a mesoscale variable-trajectory Gaussian "plume-segment" model (Benkley and Bass 1979a), adapted by ERT from the plume segment approach taken in the STRAM model (Hales et al. 1977),
- MESOPUFF, a mesoscale variable-trajectory Gaussian "puff" superposition model, adapted by ERT from the puff approach taken in the MESODIF model (Start and Wendell 1974); and
- MESOGRID, a mesoscale numerical grid model (Morris et al. 1979), adapted from the method of moments approach taken in the SULFA3D model (Egan et al. 1976).

This report, the third in a series entitled "Development of Mesoscale Air Quality Simulation Models", describes the MESOPUFF model in technical detail; illustrates its application; and provides a User's Guide to the model. However, to obtain a fuller understanding of the model's capabilities, limitations and recommended usage, the user should be familiar with the relevant materials contained in the following related reports:

- the companion report (Volume 1) describing the extensive series of comparison and model sensitivity analyses performed with these models (Bass et al. 1979);
- the companion report (Volume 6) describing the specially designed MESOSCALE meteorological preprocessor program, MESOPAC (Benkley and Bass 1979b);
- the companion report (Volume 5) describing the specially designed model postprocessing and analysis system, MESOFILE (Scire et al. 1979).

1.2 The Mesoscale Puff Element Model (MESOPUFF)

MESOPUFF is a regional-scale variable-trajectory Gaussian puff model. The MESOPUFF modeling algorithm has been adapted from that described by Start and Wendell (1974). It differs from the conventional Gaussian plume approach in that MESOPUFF simulates the deformation of a continuous plume by a temporally-varying, vertically-uniform horizontal wind field. MESOPUFF simulates a continuous point source by superposing discrete puffs. Each puff is advected in a Lagrangian sense--its time history is independent of preceding or succeeding puffs. The dimensions of an individual puff are proportional to its travel distance (or travel time). The representation of a continuous plume by the discrete puff approach is depicted schematically in Figure 1-1.

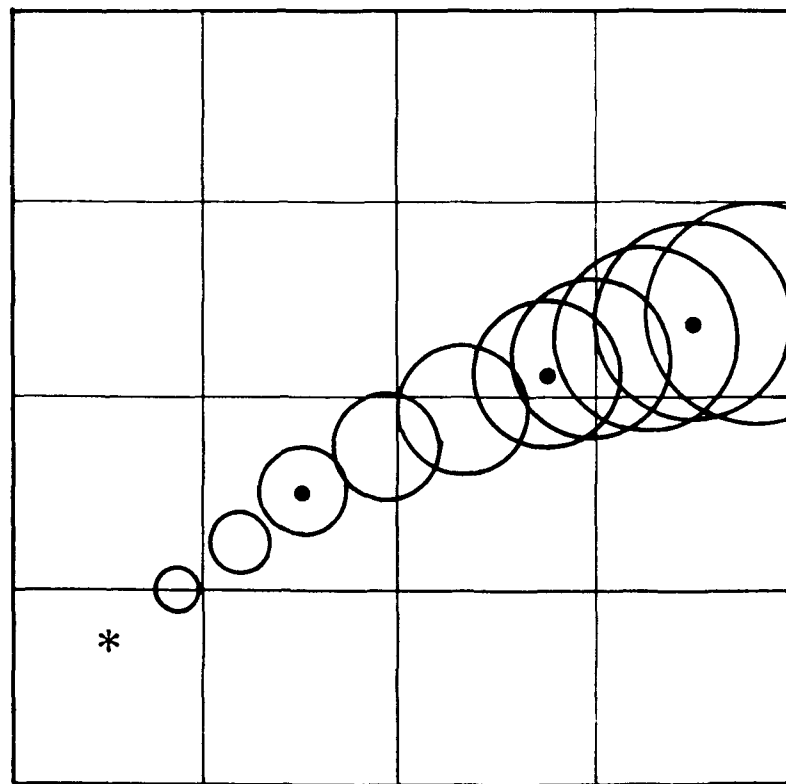


Figure 1-1 Schematic Representation of Puff Superposition Approach

MESOPUFF accommodates multiple point sources and includes modules for plume rise, plume growth, fumigation, linear conversion of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) to sulfate (SO_4) and dry deposition of SO_2 and SO_4 .

With suitable choices of input parameters, MESOPUFF can reproduce the results of a conventional Gaussian plume model in the near field of a source (as close as 5 km).

1.3 Integrated Mesoscale Modeling System

The MESOPUFF model has been incorporated as an independent model element within an efficient, easy to use integrated mesoscale modeling system. This integrated system, depicted in Figure 1-2, comprises components for meteorological preprocessing, mesoscale transport-diffusion, and post-processing. Standardizing model input/output functions in this system permits easy combination of results from two or more model runs, or direct and cost-effective comparison of simulations performed with two or more different models (see, for example, Bass et al. 1979). The meteorology preprocessor MESOPAC drives identically any of the three mesoscale transport-diffusion models. In turn, each of these models in turn identically communicates its results to the MESOFILE postprocessing system - responsible for file management, display, and statistical analysis of all model output fields.

1.4 Organization of the Report

Section 2 of this report contains a detailed technical description of the MESOPUFF model; specific user instructions are described in Section 3; a test case for the MESOPUFF model is presented in Section 4.

A complete Fortran microfiche listing of the MESOPUFF model is appended.

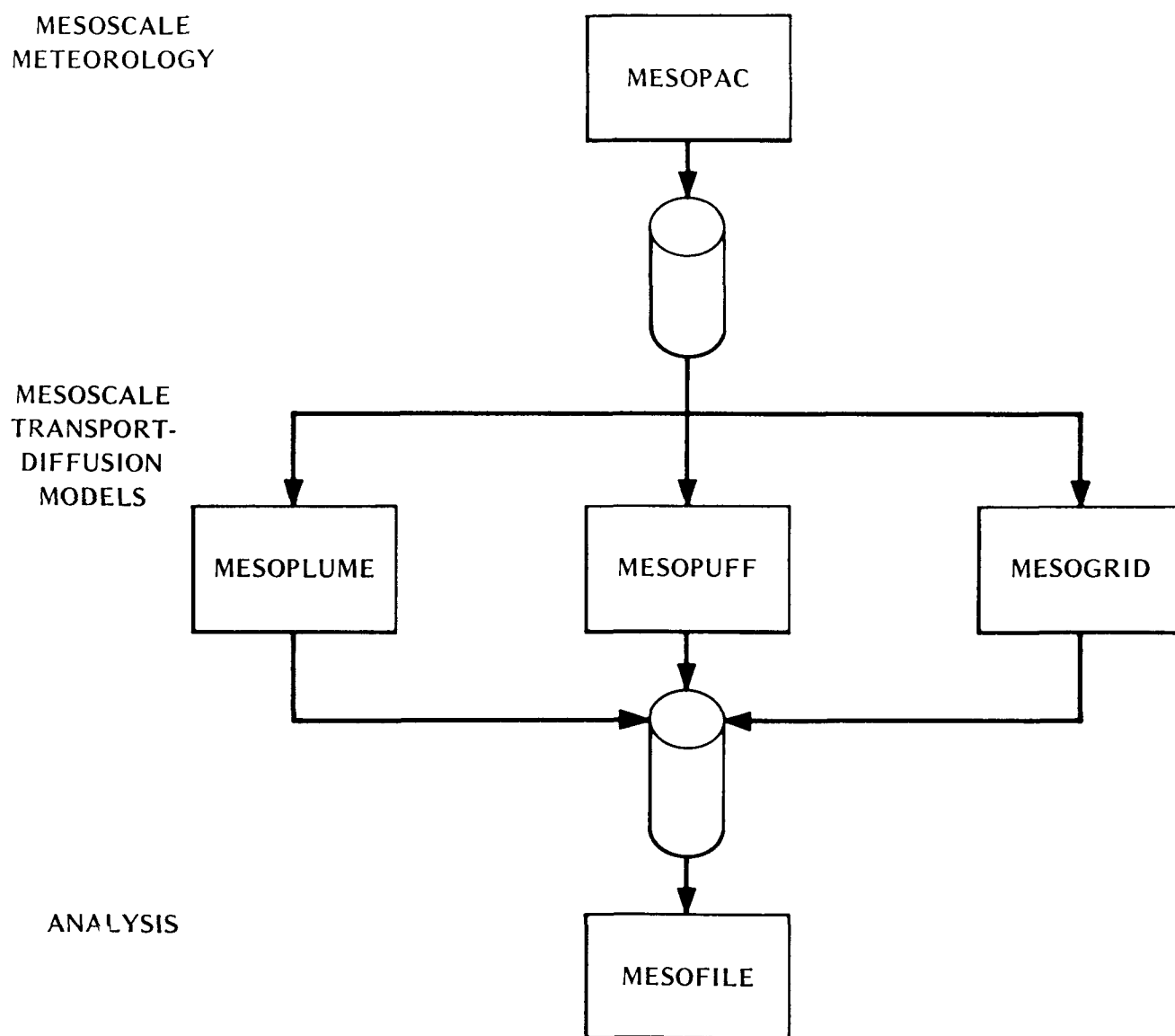


Figure 1-2 Integrated Modeling System

2. MESOPUFF TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

2.1 Basic Mass Conservation Equations

MESOPUFF, a discretized variable-trajectory version of the conventional straight-line Gaussian plume model, is designed to take into account the spatial and temporal variations in the advection, diffusion, transformation, and removal mechanisms governing plume dispersion on regional transport scales. In MESOPUFF, a continuous plume is modeled by subdivision into a sufficient number of discrete "puffs" of circular horizontal cross section. The conservation of pollutant mass in a puff transported a distance Δs is expressed by the mass balance equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Q &= \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(r, \theta, z) \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \\ &= \frac{u}{\Delta s} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \Big|_{s+\Delta s} - \frac{u}{\Delta s} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \Big|_s \end{aligned} \quad (2-1)$$

where r, θ, z define points relative to the puff center in cylindrical coordinates, $G(r, \theta, z)$ ($\text{g m}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$) is the rate of change (gain-loss) of pollutant concentration $C(r, \theta, z; s)$ (g m^{-3}), ΔQ (g s^{-1}) is the resultant rate of change of pollutant mass, and u (m s^{-1}) is the wind speed. In the MESOPUFF model u is constant from s to Δs , where s is defined as the total distance a puff has traveled since it was emitted.*

For a discrete puff lying below the mixing height H , the circularly symmetric ground-level puff concentration $C(r, 0, 0; s)$ is defined as

$$C(r, 0, 0; s) = \frac{Q(s)}{2\pi \sigma_y^2(s) g_1(z)} \exp\left(\frac{-r^2}{2\sigma_y^2(s)}\right) g_2(z) \quad (2-2)$$

where $Q(s)$ is the pollutant mass flux, and $\sigma_y(s)$ the "radial" Gaussian plume dispersion coefficient at distance s . The use of a "radial" Gaussian dispersion coefficient is a convenient computational device, nothing more. The functions $g_1(z)$ and $g_2(z)$ are dependent upon the

*By contrast in the MESOPLUME (plume segment) model, s is the current distance of a plume segment endpoint from the emitting source, measured along the plume axis; for temporally varying flows, the two definitions can yield significantly different values of s .

vertical distribution of concentration in the puff. Replacing H by H_m , the maximum mixing depth encountered by a puff (see Section 2.8), MESOPUFF permits the user to specify one of two possible algorithms for the distribution function $g(z)$, namely

- 1) a uniform vertical distribution algorithm within H_m , such that $g_1(z) = H_m$ and $g_2(z) = 1.0$, and
- 2) a Gaussian, multiple reflection algorithm where
 - for $\sigma_z < 2H_m$ $g_1(z) = \sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_z$ and $g_2(z)$ is a function that accounts for multiple reflection effects ($g_2 > 1$), and
 - for $\sigma_z \geq 2H_m$, $g_1(z) = H_m$, and $g_2(z) = 1.0$.

For regional-scale transport, e.g., at distances from 100 to 1,000 km from a source, either algorithm will produce substantially similar results, as a rule, because at travel distances ≥ 100 km σ_z is likely to be greater than $2H_m$.

Using the uniform vertical distribution function (1), the ground level puff concentration $C(r,0,0;s)$ at distance s is

$$C(r,0,0;s) = \frac{Q(s)}{2\pi \sigma_y^2(s) H_m} \exp \left(\frac{-r^2}{2 \sigma_y^2(s)} \right) \quad (2-3)$$

At distance $s+\Delta s$, the ground level concentration becomes

$$C(r,0,0;s+\Delta s) = \frac{Q(s+\Delta s)}{2\pi \sigma_y^2(s+\Delta s) H_m} \exp \left(\frac{-r^2}{2 \sigma_y^2(s+\Delta s)} \right) \quad (2-4)$$

To ensure that a series of discrete puffs overlap along the variable plume axis with sufficient density to approximate a continuous plume, an individual puff (as described by Equation 2-2), should not travel a distance Δs any larger than σ_y in one time step Δt . Where wind speeds are large enough that this condition would be violated it is necessary to subdivide further the time step used to interpolate puff concentrations to grid points.

The MESOPUFF model solves the mass balance equation (2-1) independently for both sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and sulfate (SO_4). The "gain" functions for each species include terms for the loss (gain) of SO_2

($\text{SO}_4^=$) by linear decay of SO_2 to $\text{SO}_4^=$, and also include terms for dry deposition of either species - see Sections 2.5 and 2.6.

2.2 The Grid System

To facilitate the interaction of the MESOPUFF model with a number of input and output routines and pre- and postprocessors, a simple Cartesian coordinate system has been adopted for MESOPUFF. All spatial model input data (emission source inventories and meteorological fields) are referenced to the same grid, called the "basic computational" grid. To improve the resolution of the plume sampling function (see Section 2.4.3), MESOPUFF uses a sampling grid that is a subset of the basic computational grid. The origin of the sampling grid may be placed anywhere on the basic computational grid (other than on the northern or eastern grid boundaries). The resolution of the sampling grid is a multiple of the resolution of the basic computational grid. Currently, the maximum allowable size of both the basic computational and sampling grids is 40 by 40 horizontal grid indices. Figure 2-1 illustrates one possible arrangement of basic computational and sampling grids. [More detailed instructions for defining the dimensions and resolutions of the two grids are contained in Section 3.2.] Note that the grid index of the origin (1,1) is assigned Cartesian coordinates $x = 0$, $y = 0$. The sampling grid in this example originates at ($i = 2$, $j = 2$) or ($x = 1$, $y = 1$) on the basic computational grid, and a spatial resolution four times finer than the basic computational grid.

2.3 Specification of Model Inputs

MESOPUFF is, at present, driven by the meteorological fields produced by the MESOPAC MESoScale meteorology PACkage (Benkley and Bass 1979b), but an alternative meteorological preprocessing system with appropriate grid resolution could be substituted by the user. MESOPUFF requires the following fields (usually at hourly intervals) interpolated to each model grid point:

- horizontal (u,v) wind components,
- mixing depth, and
- Pasquill-Gifford-Turner (PGT) stability class.

Examples of the MESOPAC meteorological input used by MESOPUFF are shown in Appendix A. Use of MESOPAC model output by the MESOPUFF model is straightforward - the Cartesian coordinate system is identical in both models. Note that the horizontal (u,v) wind components are considered invariant with height. Vertical wind components are not used. The fields of PGT stability class are used by MESOPUFF in doing plume rise and plume growth calculations.

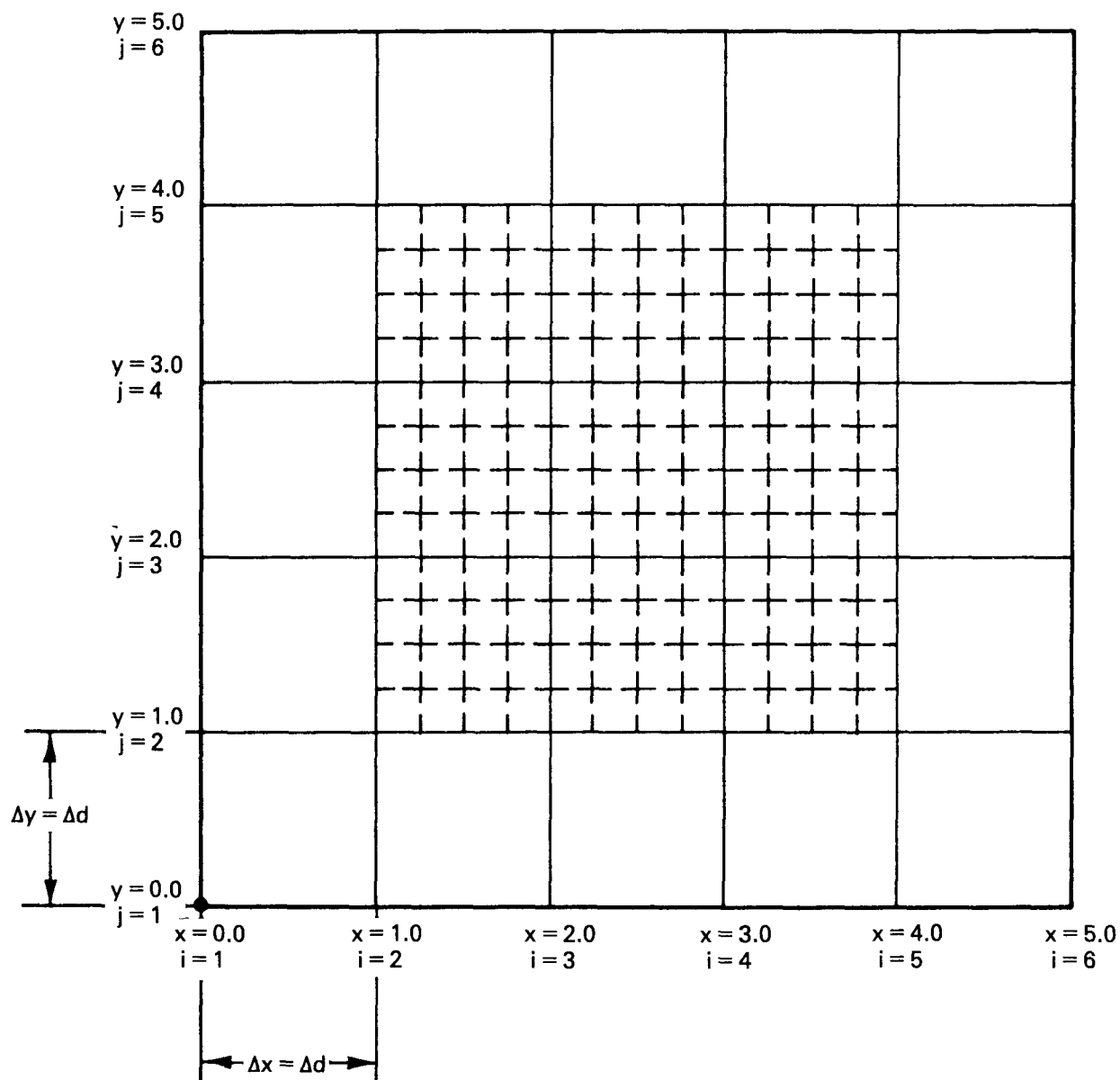


Figure 2-1 One Possible Arrangement of Sampling and Basic Computational Grids

2.4 Puff Trajectory, Dispersion and Sampling Algorithms

The computational scheme of the MESOPUFF model has three distinct functional elements: (1) a Lagrangian puff trajectory function, (2) a puff dispersion function, and (3) a puff sampling function. The Lagrangian trajectory function is used to advect the centerpoint of each puff during a basic time step. The radius of each puff is determined by the puff dispersion function. Given the size and location of each puff, the puff sampling function computes the concentration exposure received during the time interval at each grid point by summing up the individual puff contributions at each grid point.

2.4.1 Lagrangian Trajectory Function

This section describes how the centerpoint of a puff is advected during a time step, it has been adapted (but largely verbatim) from Hales et al. (1977, pages 15-18).

Let the components of the wind in the x and y grid directions along the trajectory be designated by $u[t;x(t),y(t)]$ and $v[t;x(t),y(t)]$, respectively,

where

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta d} \int_0^t u[t';x(t'),y(t')] dt'$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta d} \int_0^t v[t';x(t'),y(t')] dt'$$

$$x(0) = x_0 ; y(0) = y_0$$

$$u(0;x(0),y(0)) = u(x_0,y_0)$$

$$v(0;x(0),y(0)) = v(x_0,y_0)$$

and x_0, y_0 are the initial coordinates (origin) of a trajectory of total length s . (The grid space unit Δd is used in the program to convert to nondimensional spatial units on the computational grid.) The vectors $u(t;...)$ and $v(t;...)$ provide a Lagrangian description of the velocity field. Increments of advection over a further time interval Δt are therefore given by

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{\Delta d} \int_t^{t+\Delta t} u[t';x(t'),y(t')] dt' ; \quad (2-5a)$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{1}{\Delta d} \int_t^{t+\Delta t} v[t'; x(t'), y(t')] dt' . \quad (2-5b)$$

After the new coordinates $x(t+\Delta t)$ and $y(t+\Delta t)$ are calculated for each incremented puff centerpoint, a check is made to see if any of these values are off the grid. If so, the affected puff is deleted from further consideration.

The integration of the wind components over the trajectory is approximated by a two-step iteration method involving bilinear interpolation in space and in time (see Figure 2-2).

The various positions in Figure 2-2 are best defined by equations:

$$x_1 = x(t) + u[t; x(t), y(t)] \Delta t ; \quad (2-6a)$$

$$y_1 = y(t) + v[t; x(t), y(t)] \Delta t ; \quad (2-6b)$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + u[t+\Delta t; x_1, y_1] \Delta t ; \quad (2-6c)$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + v[t+\Delta t; x_1, y_1] \Delta t ; \quad (2-6d)$$

$$x(t+\Delta t) = 0.5[x(t) + x_2] ; \quad (2-6e)$$

$$y(t+\Delta t) = 0.5[y(t) + y_2] . \quad (2-6f)$$

Thus, the new position $(x(t+\Delta t), y(t+\Delta t))$ is found by adding the vector average of two advection increments to the former position $(x(t), y(t))$. The first advection increment is calculated by advecting the plume increment for the entire interval Δt using the wind effective at $[x(t), y(t)]$ at time t . The addition of this increment to the position $[x(t), y(t)]$ yields the position (x_1, y_1) . However, (x_1, y_1) is not assumed to be the actual end of the advection increment because the wind may change along the trajectory. A second advection increment is calculated using (x_1, y_1) as the starting point and the wind at that point effective at the end of the time increment. The addition of this advection increment to position (x_1, y_1) yields position (x_2, y_2) . Then the new puff position $(x(t+\Delta t), y(t+\Delta t))$ is taken to be the point halfway along the line from $(x(t), y(t))$ to (x_2, y_2) .

The bilinear interpolation by which the effective wind components $u(t)$, and $v(t)$ are calculated works as follows. Let t_n and t_{n+1} be the effective times of the two gridded wind fields closest to time t . Time interpolation weights t_1 and t_2 are defined by:

$$t_2 = \frac{t - t_n}{t_{n+1} - t_n} \quad t_n \leq t < t_{n+1} ; \quad (2-7a)$$

$$t_1 = 1 - t_2 . \quad (2-7b)$$

Next, the location of $(x(t), y(t))$ is noted on Figure 2-2. The coordinate values are between 3 and 4 for $x(t)$ and between 2 and 3 for $y(t)$. Accordingly:

$$X_q = x(t) - 3 ; \quad (2-8a)$$

$$X_p = 1 - X_q ; \quad (2-8b)$$

$$Y_q = y(t) - 2 ; \quad (2-8c)$$

$$Y_p = 1 - Y_q . \quad (2-8d)$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) = & t_1 X_p Y_p u(t_n; 3, 2) + t_2 X_p Y_p u(t_{n+1}; 3, 2) \\ & + t_1 X_q Y_p u(t_n; 4, 2) + t_2 X_q Y_p u(t_{n+1}; 4, 2) \\ & + t_1 X_p Y_q u(t_n; 3, 3) + t_2 X_p Y_q u(t_{n+1}; 3, 3) \\ & + t_1 X_q Y_q u(t_n; 4, 3) + t_2 X_q Y_q u(t_{n+1}; 4, 3) . \end{aligned} \quad (2-9)$$

Similar equations hold for $v(t)$, $u(t+\Delta t)$, and $v(t+\Delta t)$. Therefore, the advection Equation 2-5 is calculated from

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2\Delta d} \{u(t) + u(t+\Delta t)\} \Delta t ; \quad (2-10a)$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{1}{2\Delta d} \{v(t) + v(t+\Delta t)\} \Delta t . \quad (2-10b)$$

The subsequent positions are given by

$$x(t+\Delta t) = x(t) + \Delta x ; \quad (2-11a)$$

$$y(t+\Delta t) = y(t) + \Delta y . \quad (2-11b)$$

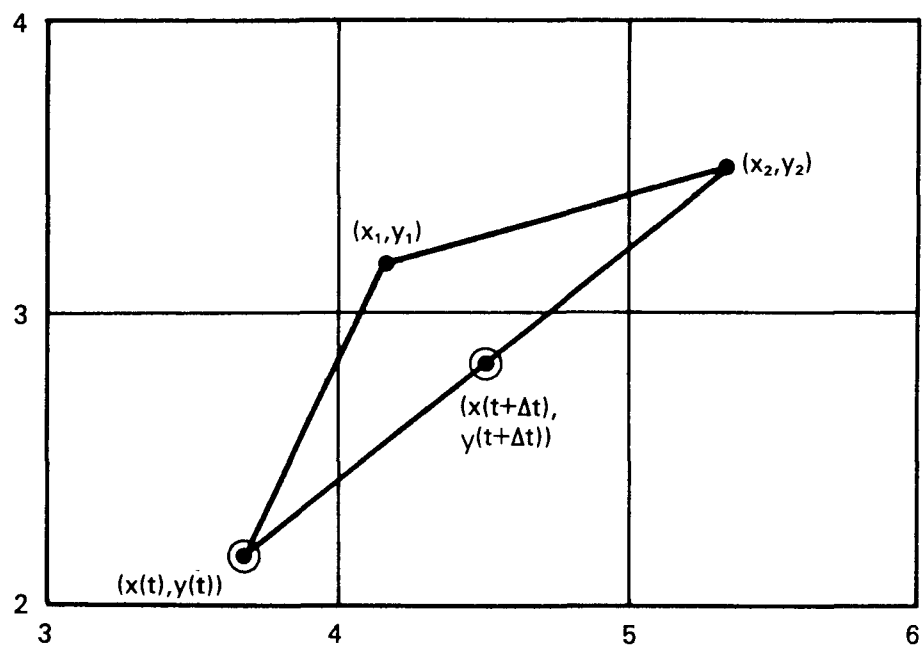


Figure 2-2 Calculation of the Trajectory of a Puff Centerpoint

2.4.2 The Puff Dispersion Function

This section, describing the evaluation of the puff dispersion parameters, has been taken largely verbatim, with modifications, from Hales et al. (1977, pp. 23-24). The puff dispersion parameters σ_y and σ_z are calculated for distances out to 100 km using plume growth formulas fitted to the curves of Turner (1970). For distances greater than 100 km the plume growth rates given by Heffter (1965) are used. The growth of a puff with travel time t or along the plume trajectory distance s from the source is represented by

$$\sigma_y(s+\Delta s) = \sigma_y(s) + \Delta s \left. \frac{d\sigma_y}{ds} \right|_{s+\Delta s/2}; \quad (2-12)$$

$$\sigma_y(t+\Delta t) = \sigma_y(t) + \Delta t \left. \frac{d\sigma_y}{dt} \right|_{t+\Delta t/2}. \quad (2-13)$$

Similar equations for σ_z are used. These terms allow for spatial and temporal changes in stability class to be included, without violating the entropy principle (puff centerpoint concentrations cannot increase with downwind distance).

The integral formulas for σ_y and σ_z for travel distances less than 100 km are of the following forms

$$\sigma_y(s, \alpha) = Y_\alpha s^{0.9} \text{ (meters);} \quad (2-14)$$

$$\sigma_z(s, \alpha) = Z_\alpha s^{b_\alpha} \text{ (meters).} \quad (2-15)$$

Here α is a stability index designated as A, B, C, D, E, or F corresponding to the PGT stability categories. The coefficients Y_α , Z_α , and b_α are given in Table 2-1 as a function of stability index α and yield values of σ_y and σ_z in meters when s is specified in meters. Because the integral formulas are not valid if the stability class changes over the travel distance s , the differentiated forms of 2-14 and 2-15 are actually used to carry out the computations in 2-12.

$$\frac{d\sigma_y}{ds} = 0.9 Y_\alpha s^{-0.1}; \quad (2-16)$$

TABLE 2-1
COEFFICIENTS FOR DISPERSION PARAMETER FORMULAS

Stability Index α	Puff Growth Coefficients		
	Y_{α}	Z_{α}	b_{α}
A	0.36	0.00023	2.10
B	0.25	0.058	1.09
C	0.19	0.11	0.91
D	0.13	0.57	0.58
E	0.096	0.85	0.47
F	0.063	0.77	0.42

$$\frac{d\sigma_z}{ds} = b_\alpha Z_\alpha s^{(b_\alpha - 1)} \quad (2-17)$$

MESOPUFF assumes that $\sigma_y, \sigma_z = 0$ at the origin ($s = 0$).

The derivative formulas used to grow σ_y and σ_z for travel distances greater than 100 km are those given by Heffter (1965):

$$\frac{d\sigma_y}{dt} \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)} = 0.5 \quad (2-18)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_z}{dt} \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)} = 0.5 (2K_z)^{1/2} t^{-1/2} \quad (2-19)$$

2.4.3 The Plume Sampling Function

Each puff resident on the grid is sampled, using the plume sampling function, to evaluate the average concentration experienced at each sampling grid intersection during the previous time step. For example, consider the hypothetical puff depicted in Figure 2-3. The puff center-point is at (x,y) and the puff radius is truncated at $3\sigma_y$. This is a reasonable simplification - much less than 1% of the area under a Gaussian distribution function lies beyond $3\sigma_y$ from the peak value. During the time step considered, the grid point intersections (21,12), (22,12), and (22,13) are each impacted by the hypothetical puff; each grid point is assigned a certain average concentration resulting from the presence of the puff during the time step Δt . The grid point concentration $C(i,j)$ calculated at (22,12) is computed by Equation 2-2:

$$C(22,12) = \frac{Q(x,y)}{2\pi \sigma_y^2(x,y) g_1(z)} \exp \left(\frac{-r^2}{2 \sigma_y^2(x,y)} \right) g_2(z) \quad (2-20)$$

If a continuous plume has been properly simulated, a grid point impacted by the plume will receive individual doses from more than one puff (as was previously depicted in Figure 1-1). It is also possible that two plumes overlap; in this case, puffs from both plumes can impact a grid point. The total concentration, $C_T(i,j)$ at each grid point is therefore computed as the sum of individual puff contributions:

$$C_T(i,j) = \sum_{M=1}^{M_T} C_M(i,j) \quad (2-21)$$

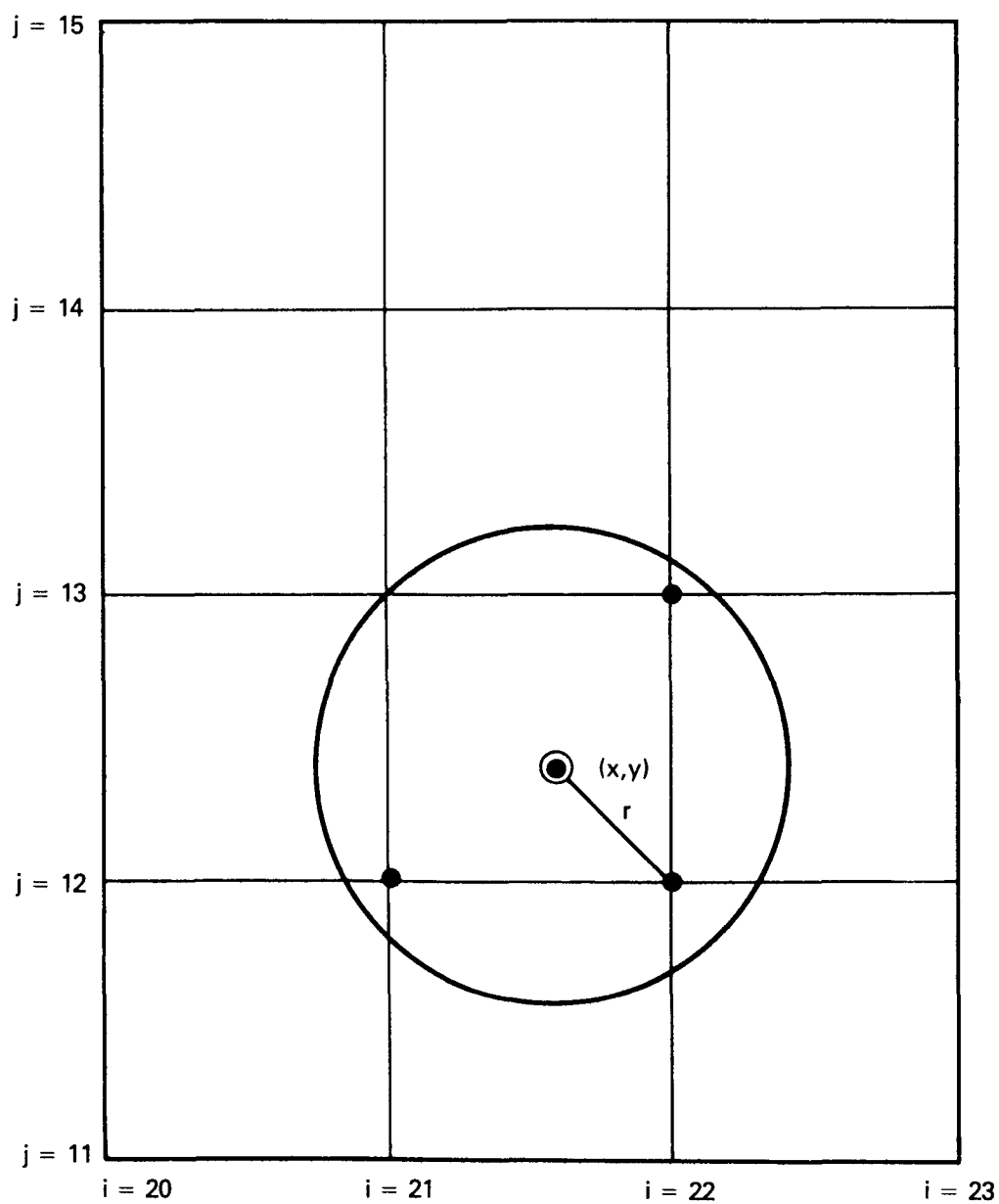


Figure 2-3 Calculation of the Concentration $C(i,j)$ by the Sampling Function

where M_T is the total number of puffs impacting the grid intersection (i,j) during the time step of interest.

2.5 Conversion of Sulfur Dioxide to Sulfate

MESOPUFF represents the conversion of SO_2 to $SO_4^{=}$ as a simple linear rate function--the changes in mass of each pollutant in one time step Δt are given by the time-discretized equations:

$$\Delta Q^n(SO_2) = k_1 Q^n(SO_2) \Delta t \quad (2-22a)$$

$$\Delta Q^n(SO_4^{=}) = -1.5 k_1 Q^n(SO_2) \Delta t \quad (2-22b)$$

where $Q^n(SO_2)$ is the mass of SO_2 at the beginning of the nth time step and $k_1(s^{-1})$ is the conversion rate constant. MESOPUFF uses the nominal value $k_1 = -5.56 \times 10^{-6}$ (that is, 2% per hour) - suggested by Hales et al. (1977), unless otherwise specified by the user.

Note that the conversion of SO_2 to $SO_4^{=}$ represented by Equation 2-22 is (1) independent of the vertical or horizontal distribution of SO_2 within a plume and (2) independent of whether a plume lies above or below the mixing height.

For the solutions to be adequate representations of the continuous exponential equations (e.g., $\dot{Q}(SO_2) = k_1 Q(SO_2)$), Q should not change appreciably over the time interval Δt . Since this is frequently not the case, the time interval Δt is optionally subdivided into as many subintervals $\Delta t'$ as are required to ensure that no more than a specified fraction ΔQ_f of the mass Q is removed by decay during a subinterval $\Delta t'$. This process is described further in the next section.

2.6 Dry Deposition of Sulfur Dioxide and Sulfate

The changes of mass $\Delta Q^n(g)$ of each pollutant resulting from dry deposition are given by:

$$\Delta Q^n(SO_2) = -(v_d(SO_2) Q^n(SO_2) \Delta t) / H_m \quad (2-23a)$$

$$\Delta Q^n(SO_4^{=}) = -(v_d(SO_4^{=}) Q^n(SO_4^{=}) \Delta t) / H_m \quad (2-23b)$$

where $Q^n(SO_2)$ and $Q^n(SO_4^{=})$ are the masses of SO_2 and $SO_4^{=}$, respectively, in the puff at the beginning of the nth time step, $v_d(SO_2)$ and $v_d(SO_4^{=})$ are the deposition velocities of each pollutant, and H_m is the vertical depth of the puff element (see Section 2.8). MESOPUFF uses the nominal

values $v_d(\text{SO}_2) = 0.01$ (m/s) and $v_d(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = 0.001$ (m/s), as suggested by Hales et al. (1977), unless otherwise specified by the user.

As described before, MESOPUFF can optionally ensure that the mass Q does not change within one subinterval $\Delta t'$ by more than a user-specified fraction ΔQ_f . Taking into account both SO_2 removal mechanisms (decay and deposition), the expression used by MESOPUFF to specify the subinterval $\Delta t'$ is

$$\Delta t' = \text{MIN} \left\{ \frac{\Delta Q_f(\text{SO}_2)}{-k_1}, \frac{\Delta Q_f(\text{SO}_2) H_m}{v_d(\text{SO}_2)} \right\} \quad (2-24)$$

In other words, the subinterval size $\Delta t'$ can optionally be chosen by MESOPUFF at the beginning of each basic interval Δt such that no more than a specified fraction ΔQ_f of SO_2 mass is removed by either mechanism (or, no more than $2\Delta Q_f$ by both mechanisms combined) within $\Delta t'$. It should be emphasized that the conversion and removal rates are not affected by this restriction. Further discussion of the optional sampling mechanism is contained in Section 2.9.

2.7 Plume Rise

The effective emission height h_e of each plume segment is computed as $h_e = h_s + h_p$, where h_s is the stack height (m) and h_p is the plume rise (m). The plume rise equations used by the MESOPUFF model are those described by Briggs (1975) for equilibrium (final) plume rise. For unstable and neutral conditions with $h' \leq H$ (i.e., the plume does not rise into an elevated stable layer)

$$h_p = h' = 1.6 F^{1/3} (3.5 x^*)^{2/3} u^{-1}; \quad (2-25a)$$

For unstable and neutral conditions with $h' > H$ (i.e., the plume penetrates into an elevated stable layer)

$$h_p = \text{MIN} \{ h', (1.8 z_b^3 + 18.75 F u_m^{-1} S^{-1})^{1/3} \}; \quad (2-25b)$$

for stable conditions when $u \geq 1.37$ m/s

$$h_p = 2.6 F^{1/3} S^{-1/3} u^{-1/3}; \quad (2-25c)$$

for stable conditions when $u < 1.37$ m/s

$$h_p = 5.0 F^{1/4} S^{-3/8}. \quad (2-25d)$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \text{buoyancy flux (m}^4/\text{s}^3) \\
 x^* &= 34.49 F^{0.4} \text{ for } F > 55 \\
 &= 14.0 F^{0.625} \text{ for } F \leq 55 \\
 S &= (g/T) (\partial\theta/\partial z) \\
 g &= 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2} \\
 T &= 290^\circ\text{K} \\
 \partial\theta/\partial z &= 0.0137^\circ\text{K m}^{-1} \\
 H &= \text{mixing depth (m)} \\
 z_b &= H - h_s \text{ (m)} \\
 u &= \text{wind speed (m s}^{-1}) \\
 u_m &= \text{MAX } \{u, 1.37\}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.8 Treatment of Plume Fumigation

When the "uniform vertical distribution" option is elected, MESOPUFF takes the spatial and temporal variations in the mixing height into consideration to determine the extent of ground level impact.

- (a) For a puff element emitted at an effective stack height which is less than the mixing height, MESOPUFF assigns the element a height of zero and immediately mixes the entire mass of the puff uniformly through the mixing depth (the mixing lid acts as a perfect reflector). Equations 2-3 and 2-4 are then applied to compute ground level concentrations.
- (b) For a puff element which is emitted at an effective stack height greater than the mixing height, no effect of the puff is felt at ground. However, if subsequently the mixing height becomes greater than the height of the puff centerpoint, the entire puff element is immediately mixed uniformly through the mixing depth, the puff height is set equal to zero, and Equations 2-3 and 2-4 again apply. The mixing depth encountered by a puff element is likely to change over time and space. MESOPUFF assumes that a puff element residing in the mixed layer is mixed through the maximum mixing depth H_m encountered by the puff in its progression through the computational space-time grid.

The restriction of a uniform puff through a characteristic depth such as H_m is imperative for a one-layer model such as MESOPUFF - so that parcels of material, once entrained, are not bifurcated in the

vertical when the height of the mixing lid changes (as sensed by a parcel in transport). Therefore, in the MESOPUFF model a puff, once entrained, is uniformly mixed through a realistic height, consistent with the following assumptions:

- (a) When convection ceases in the late afternoon, turbulent energy in the afternoon mixed layer dissipates. Once the energy of the large convective cells is completely damped, the remaining small scale energy is not sufficient to yield a vertical entrainment rate comparable to the daytime entrainment rate produced by large convective eddies.
- (b) The stable lid capping the convective layer most likely maintains some integrity after convection ceases, and acts to prohibit any additional vertical entrainment of plume material.
- (c) A modeling approach that redistributes mass into a shallower layer when the mixing depth decreases will violate the second law of thermodynamics.

Since no mechanism remains for turbulent transfer of pollutant material either upwards or downwards once the mixing depth decreases, it is asserted that the height most appropriate to define the extent of vertical mixing of a puff is the maximum mixing height that the puff encounters during any portion of its travel.

To schematically illustrate the interaction of the MESOPUFF vertical distribution algorithm and the mixing depth progression algorithm used by MESOPAC (Benkley and Bass (1979b), Benkley and Schulman 1979)) a hypothetical example is given in Figure 2-4.

Here, consider two puffs of material released at different times from a source with an effective stack height of 250 m; the first puff release is made at 0300 GMT on the first day, the second puff release at 0300 GMT on the second day. Assume that the hypothetical source is located in the western United States so that 0000 GMT corresponds to late afternoon--the usual time of maximum mixing depth.

The first puff is entrained at 0600 GMT on Day 1 as the nocturnal boundary layer oscillates slightly upward in height. MESOPUFF immediately mixes the puff uniformly throughout this mixing depth.

This puff is mixed uniformly through 900 m by 0000 GMT on Day 2, and remains mixed through 900 m subsequent to that time, even though the height of the mixed layer collapses. The second puff, emitted at 0300 GMT on Day 2 is fumigated at 1500 GMT and is mixed uniformly through 700 m by the end of the afternoon. Therefore, the first puff, emitted at 0300 GMT on Day 1, remains uniformly mixed through a deeper vertical layer than the second puff; this is consistent with the greater extent of mixing on the first day as compared to the second day.

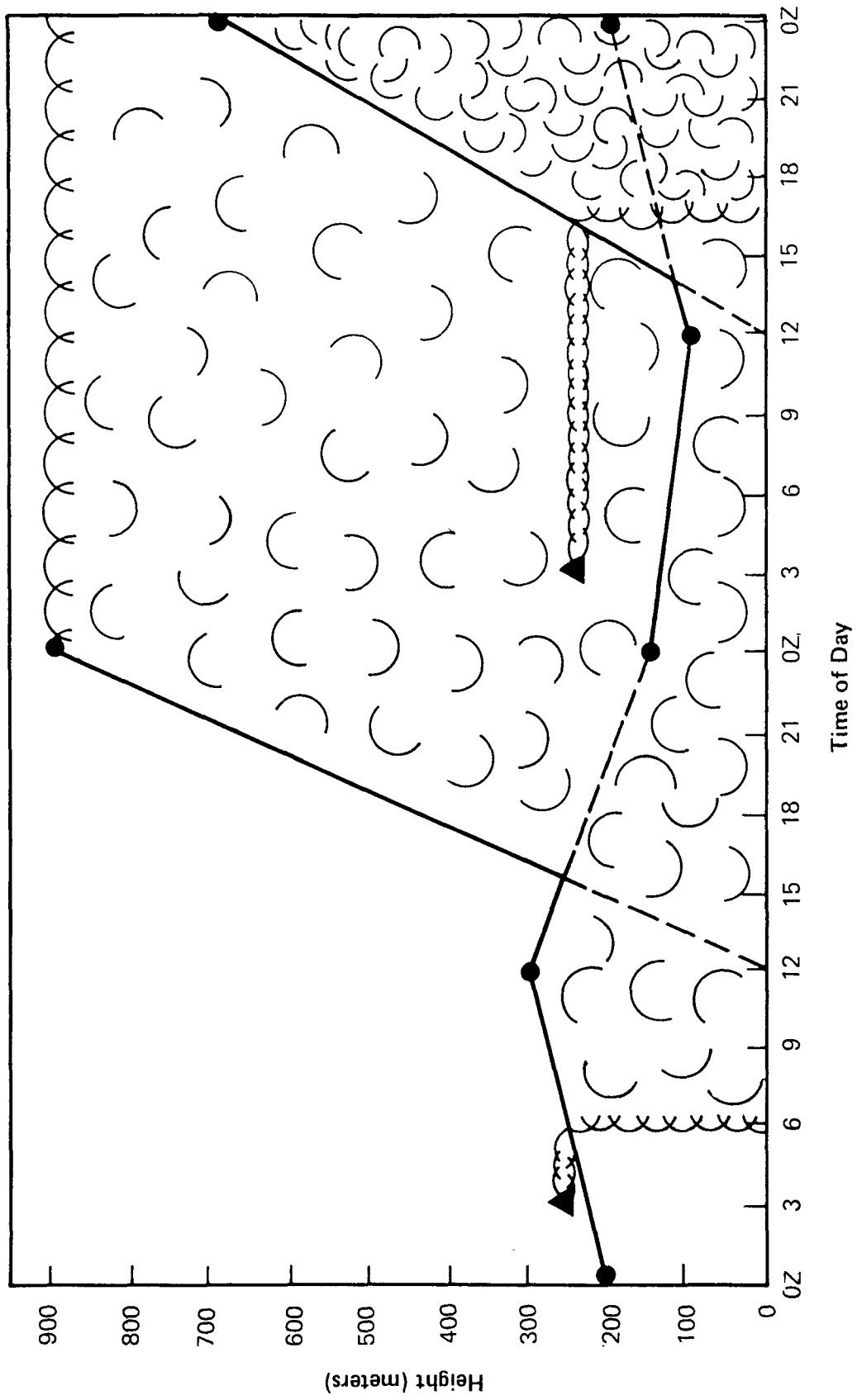


Figure 2-4 Response of Two Plume Elements to Changes in Mixing Depth

Both options can be exercised jointly; however, the larger of (n_p , n_s) should be an even multiple of the smaller. As an example, suppose the basic time step is 1 hour, with $n_p = 2$ and $n_s = 4$; puffs will be released every half-hour from each source, puff trajectories will also be updated every half-hour, and puffs will be sampled every quarter-hour, or twice per puff release step.

If the dynamic sampling step option is invoked in MESOPUFF (see Section 2.6) the actual sampling frequency n_p used by MESOPUFF during any basic model time step will be taken as the larger of (a) the user-specified n_p and (b) the dynamically-computed n_p .

Some guidance in selecting the appropriate puff release and sampling rates for a MESOPUFF simulation is provided by Figure 2-5, which depicts the strong effect of increasing the distance between adjacent puff centerpoints upon the ability of MESOPUFF to recreate a continuous plume. It is seen that when adjacent puff centerpoints are separated by $2 \sigma_y$, concentrations computed by MESOPUFF will differ by no more than about $\pm 2\%$ from concentrations as computed by MESOPUFF in the limit as puff separation distances go to zero; by contrast, if the centerpoint of adjacent puffs are separated by about $4 \sigma_y$, deviations can be as large as 50% or more.

Because puffs are assigned zero width when released, it follows that for a given combination of puff release rate, sampling rate, and wind speed, a certain amount of time must elapse before adjacent puffs have grown wide enough to provide the degree of overlap necessary to simulate a continuous plume. But, because high rates of puff release and puff sampling quickly becomes cost-prohibitive (see Section 3.5), some near-field inaccuracies must be tolerated if long-distance transport is to be modeled in a cost-effective manner. Therefore, if one wishes to model plume impact at distances greater than 100 km, for example, the puff release rate and puff sampling rate should be chosen so that, for the maximum expected wind speeds, adjacent puffs will overlap sufficiently within say, a downwind range of 50-100 km.

2.10 Comparison to the Conventional Gaussian Plume Model

From the point of view of possible regulatory applications, one of the most attractive features of MESOPUFF is its ability to recreate the results of the conventional Turner Workbook plume model (using PGT coefficients). When MESOPUFF is run with appropriate uniform meteorology and fine steady-state spatial resolution, it can reproduce the Turner Workbook results to a high degree. This can be demonstrated, for example, under the following test conditions:

- The horizontal grid spacing of the model is reduced, e.g., to 5 km.

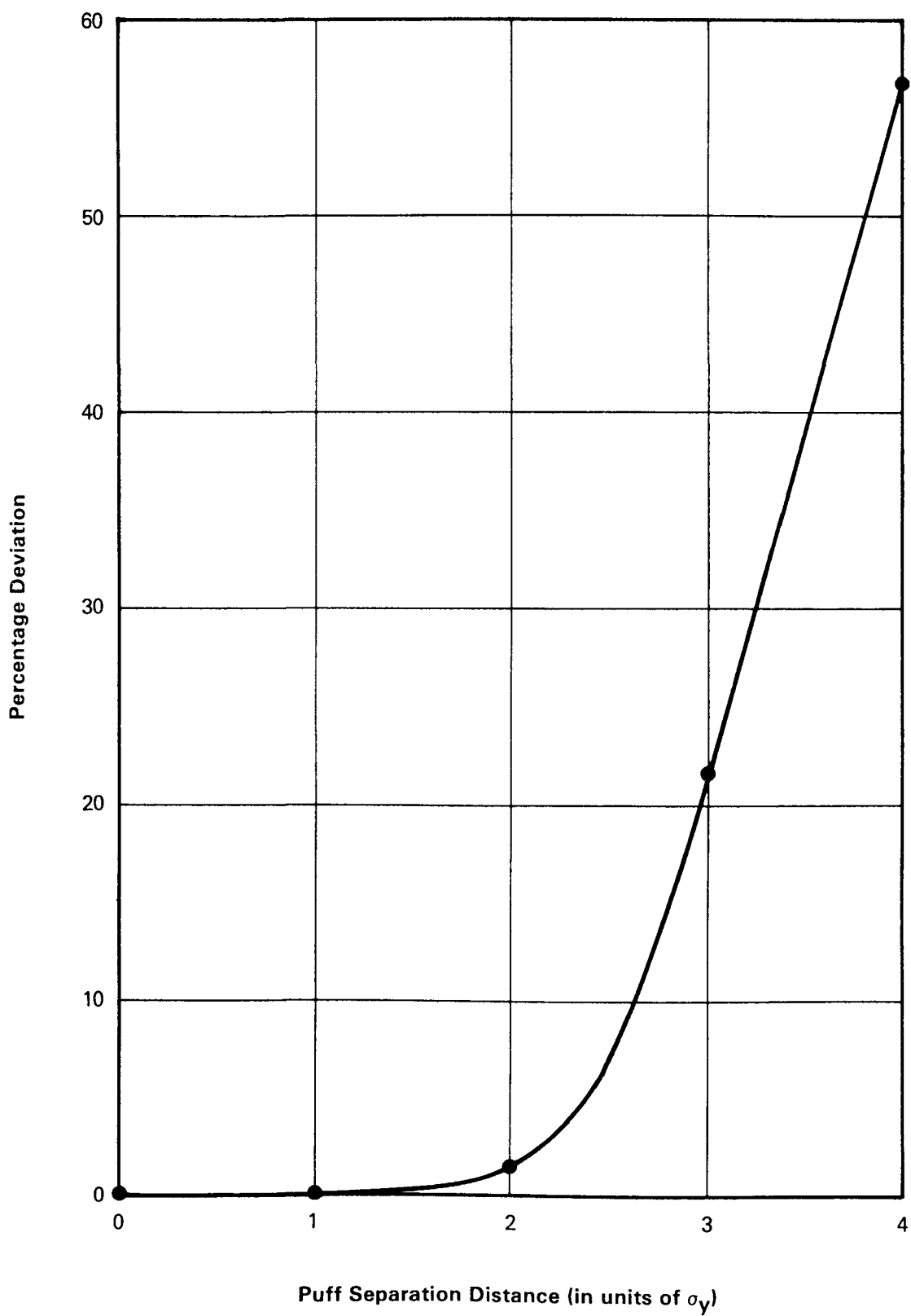


Figure 2-5 MESOPUFF Model: Percentage Deviation with Puff Separation Distance

- The meteorological fields (wind direction, wind speed, mixing height and PGT stability class) used to drive MESOPUFF are taken to be spatially uniform and constant in time.
- MESOPUFF is run with one source until quasi-steady-state conditions are well established; that is, puffs are created at the same uniform rate at which they disappear off the edge of the grid.
- Consecutive puffs are emitted (or sampled) with sufficient frequency to simulate a continuous plume (see Section 2-9).

Under these special test conditions, MESOPUFF simulates very well the Turner Workbook plume concentrations out to distances of 100 km from an emission source. (The PGT σ_y and σ_z curves, represented in the model by piecewise linear power law fits, are only defined to 100 km.) Table 2-2 and Figure 2-6 provide a representative illustration of how closely MESOPUFF results compare to those obtained for the conventional Gaussian plume model using the PGT "D" curve for σ_y , and a uniform vertical distribution. Overall, the comparison is excellent--the very small fractional differences (typically less than 2%) are attributable mostly to inexact fitting of the PGT curves by the power law functions used in MESOPUFF.

MESOPUFF includes the option for a Gaussian distribution in the vertical with multiple reflections (see Section 2.1). MESOPUFF is therefore applicable both in the near field of a source (where a vertical Gaussian profile is appropriate and in the far-field of a source (where a uniform vertical distribution can normally be assumed). The current version of MESOPUFF does not include a transitional plume rise algorithm but transitional plume rise is not important beyond 5 km, even for the largest power plants.

In sum, if input parameters are chosen appropriately, MESOPUFF can be used for dispersion calculations even as close as, say, 5 km from a source; and, importantly, MESOPUFF can reproduce a conventional Gaussian model.

2.11 The MESOPUFF Computer Program

MESOPUFF is a highly modular computer program which shares with MESOPLUME and MESOGRID standardized input/output features and, where possible, identical program modules. The computer program flow chart (Figure 2-7) outlines the order of execution of the individual modules described at length in the 'MESOPUFF Technical Discussion'.

TABLE 2-2

COMPARISON OF Cu/Q VALUES FOR MESOPUFF AND
TURNER WORKBOOK-COMPUTED VALUES

($u = 2.78 \text{ m s}^{-1}$, PGT Class = D, $H = 1000 \text{ m}$,
uniform vertical distribution)

Distance (km)	PGT σ_y (m)	Turner Workbook ($C u Q^{-1}$)	MESOPUFF ($C u Q^{-1}$)	Fractional Deviation
5	300	11.80×10^{-7}	12.01×10^{-7}	0.02
10	550	7.25	7.47	0.03
15	780	5.11	5.18	0.01
20	1,000	3.99	4.02	0.01
25	1,220	3.27	3.28	0.00
30	1,420	2.80	2.80	0.00
35	1,620	2.46	2.43	-0.01
40	1,820	2.19	2.15	-0.02
45	2,020	1.97	1.94	-0.02
50	2,200	1.81	1.77	-0.02
55	2,400	1.66	1.62	-0.02
60	2,600	1.53	1.49	-0.03
65	2,775	1.44	1.39	-0.03
70	2,975	1.34	1.30	-0.03
75	3,200	1.25	1.22	-0.02
80	3,375	1.18	1.15	-0.03
85	3,550	1.12	1.09	-0.03
90	3,700	1.08	1.04	-0.04
95	3,850	1.04	1.00	-0.04
100	4,000	1.00	0.96	-0.04

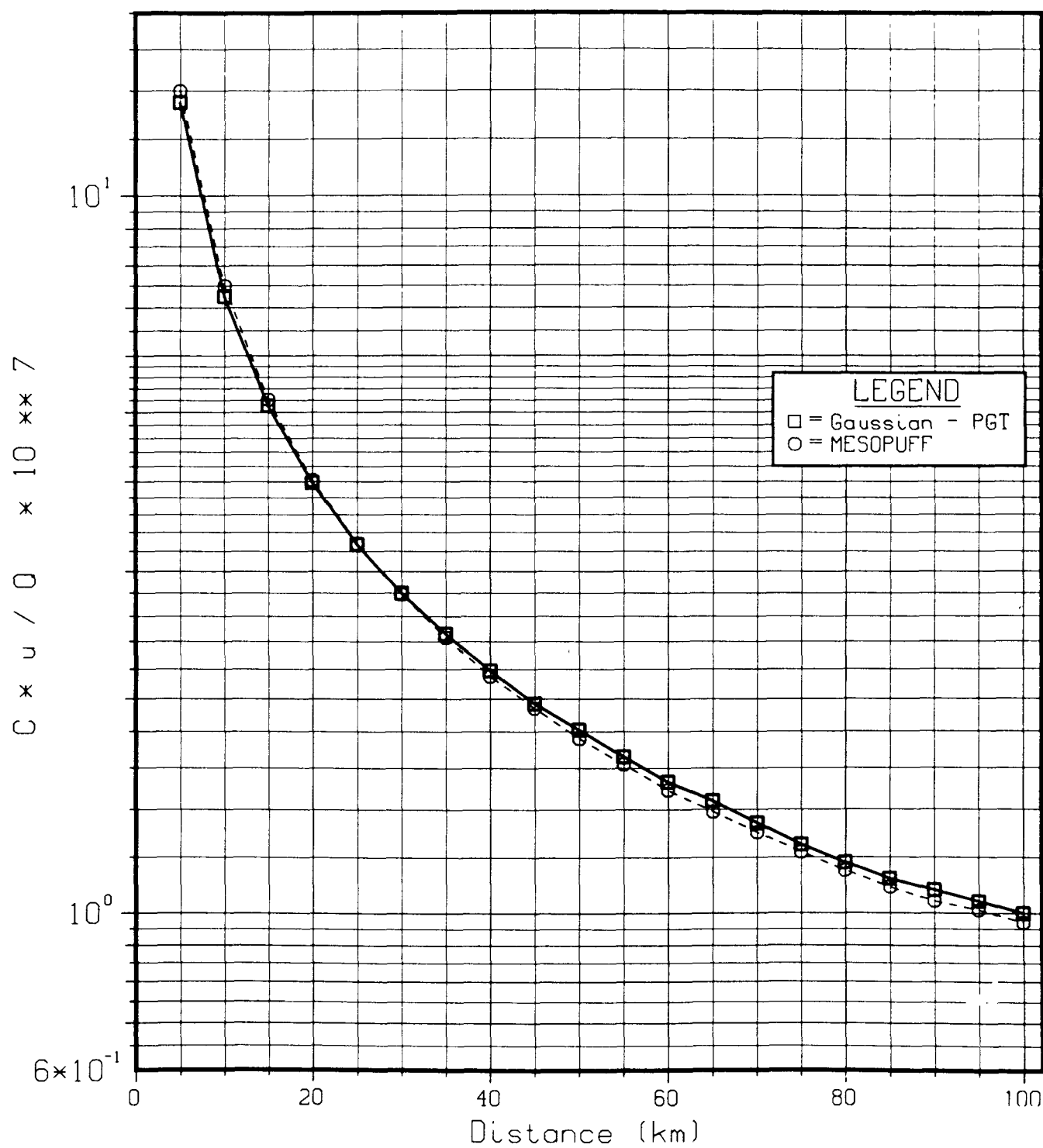


Figure 2-6 MESOPUFF vs. the Conventional Gaussian Plume

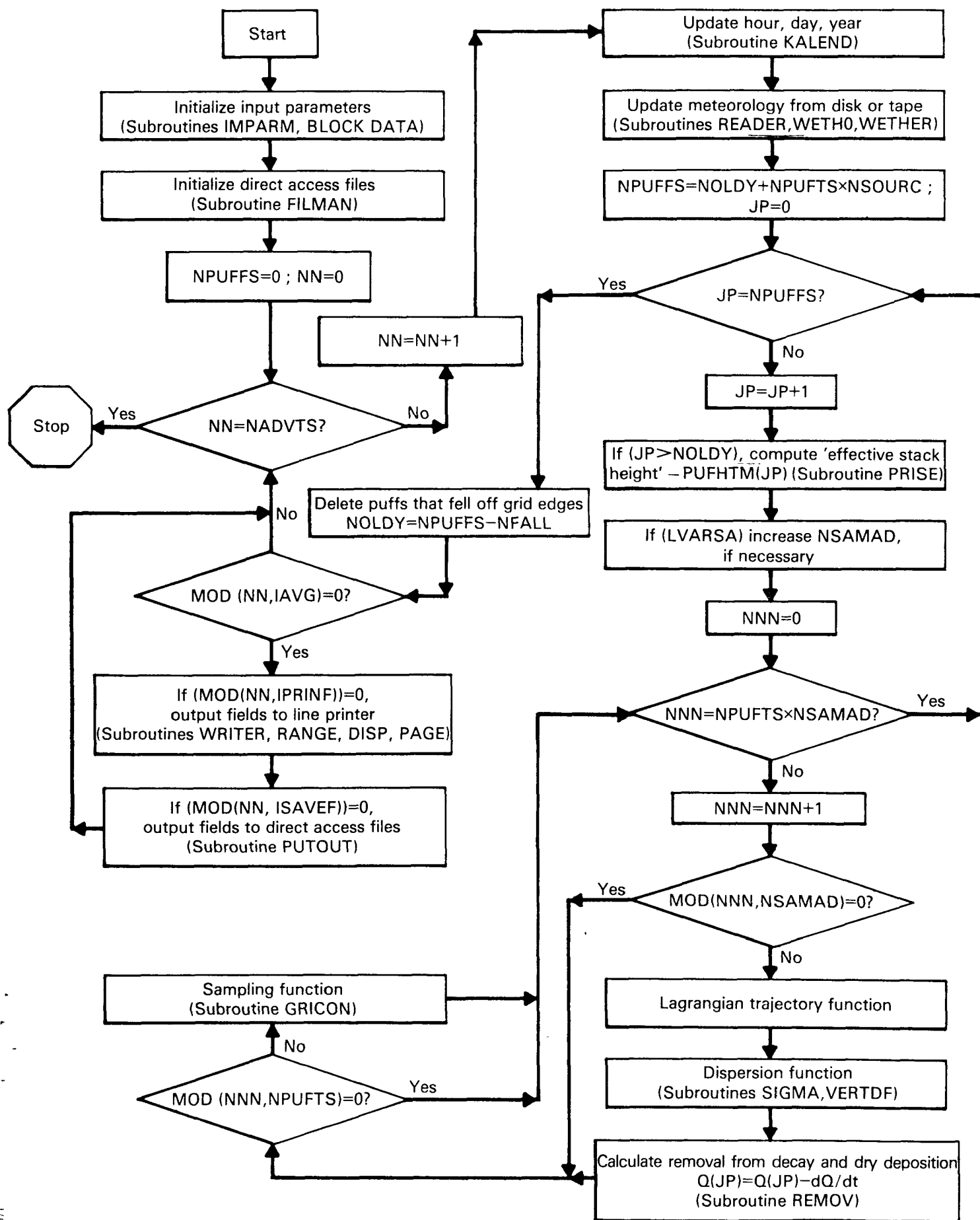


Figure 2-7 MESOPUFF Computer Program Flow Chart

3. MESOPUFF USER INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 General

A MESOPUFF model simulation requires the following two input data sets:

- meteorological fields from MESOPAC (unformatted disk or tape input via logical unit 2) and
- model simulation control parameters and emission source inventory (cards or card-image disk input via logical unit 5)

A complete description of model simulation control parameter and emission source inventory input is contained in Section 3.2.

For most convenient operation, MESOPUFF should interface with the output of the MESOPAC meteorological preprocessor (see Section 3.3). Output of a MESOPUFF simulation can be routed to either (or both) of the following:

- line printer (logical unit 6) and
- direct-access disk storage system (logical units 13, 15, 21, 22, 23, and 24).

The direct access storage system allows for automatic storage, cataloging, and easy retrieval of all output data files from MESOPUFF. Availability of on-line direct-access disk storage enables the user to invoke the powerful MESOFILE file-management system, designed especially for interface with the regional-scale models. The MESOFILE system has file management components that can produce a record of the date of the run, the run characteristics, the disk file locations of all the concentration data output, and the values of all the input parameters for the run. The MESOFILE program allows this information to be retrieved for all the previous runs made on a particular set of disk files. The MESOPUFF program contains a file management subroutine (FILMAN) which determines without further user input the proper locations for all of the various MESOPUFF disk output files. MESOFILE can then be used for flexible time averaging of any set of fields, summation of different model simulations (particularly useful when more than 10 sources are to be simulated), statistical comparison of model results, and graphical contour display.

3.2 Description of Card-Image Input

This section provides a detailed description of all the card-image input requirements of the MESOPUFF model, model simulation control parameters, and emission inventory. The input package has been designed

for use in common by all three mesoscale models (MESOPLUME, MESOPUFF, and MESOGRID) especially to facilitate intermodel comparison tests. The common input subroutine (INPARM) reads in all model simulation control parameters in Fortran NAMELIST format so that input parameters common to all three models can be included in standardized NAMELIST blocks. A few model-specific NAMELIST sets, however, are required because of certain features peculiar to each model algorithm. There are thirteen NAMELIST blocks included within the INPARM subroutine package, as follows: (1) MODEL, (2) CONTR, (3) GRID, (4) SIGMA, (5) METD, (6) PUFF1, (7) PUFF2, (8) PLUM1, (9) PLUM2, (10) GRIDY, (11) REMOV, (12) OUTPT, and (13) SOURC. NAMELIST blocks PLUM1, PLUM2, and GRIDY are not used by MESOPUFF and must be omitted from the input data runstream.

The remainder of this section provides detailed descriptions of the parameters in each NAMELIST set.* These NAMELIST sets are to be included in the input run stream in the identical sequence described above.

NAMELIST TITLE--MODEL

MODEL defines which model is to be run. Initialize LPLUME = .TRUE. for a MESOPLUME run.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
LPLUME	LOGICAL	If .TRUE., MESOPLUME is to be run	.FALSE.
LPUFF	LOGICAL	If .TRUE., MESOPUFF is to be run	.FALSE.
LGRID	LOGICAL	If .TRUE., MESOGRID is to be run	.FALSE.

NAMELIST TITLE--CONTR

CONTR initializes computational control variables.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
DTIME	REAL	Length of the basic time step (hours)	1.0
NADVTS	INTEGER	Length of the simulation in terms of basic time steps	24

*The description of certain parameters that were retained from an earlier version of MESOPUFF but not otherwise used or that were included only to perform various model sensitivity tests, are omitted from this discussion--these parameters would not be activated by the average user. However, for a complete list of possible input parameters, the interested reader should consult the documentation included as comment cards directly in subroutine INPARM.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
MTFREQ	INTEGER	Rate (in terms of 'DTIME') with which wind, mixing depth, and stability fields are updated, in terms of the basic time step. <u>'MTFREQ'*'DTIME' must be equal to or an even multiple of the MESOPAC time step 'ISTEP' (hours)</u>	1
IAVG	INTEGER	Number of basic time steps over which output concentration arrays are to be averaged	24

NAMELIST TITLE--GRID

GRID initializes parameters defining the three major grids: meteorological, basic computational, and sampling. The basic computational grid must be a subset of the meteorological grid and also must have the same grid spacing. The sampling grid must be a subset of the basic computational grid; it may have a grid spacing that is the same as the basic computation grid or denser by an integer multiple. Currently, the maximum allowable size of both the basic computational and sampling grids is 40 by 40 horizontal grid elements.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
IELMET	INTEGER	Number of elements in the x-direction of the meteorological grid--must be the same as 'IMAX' used by MESOPAC (must be ≤ 40).	26
JELMET	INTEGER	Number of elements in the y-direction of the meteorological grid--must be the same as 'JMAX' used by MESOPAC (must be ≤ 40).	26
DELTMT	REAL	Basic computational grid spacing (meters)--must be equal to the grid spacing, DX, used by the MESOPAC meteorological grid	40,000.
IASTAR	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the basic computational grid starts (x-direction).	1
IASTOP	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the basic computational grid stops (x-direction).	26

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
JASTAR	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the basic computational grid starts (y-direction).	1
JASTOP	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the basic computational grid stops (y-direction).	26
ISASTR	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the sampling grid starts (x-direction)--make sure that 'ISASTR' $\geq$ 'IASTAR'.	1
ISASTP	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the sampling grid stops (x-direction)--make sure that 'ISASTP' $\leq$ 'IASTOP'.	26
JSASTR	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the sampling grid starts (y-direction)--make sure that 'JSASTR' $\geq$ 'JASTAR'.	1
JSASTP	INTEGER	Element number of the meteorological grid where the sampling grid stops (y-direction)--make sure that 'JSASTP' $\leq$ 'JASTOP'.	26
MESHDN	INTEGER	A factor by which the basic computational grid spacing 'DELTMT' is divided to produce the sampling grid spacing.	1

NAMELIST TITLE--SIGMA

SIGMA initializes PGT stability-class-dependent coefficients that describe the differential forms of σ_y and σ_z . (σ_z is not applicable when 'LLID' = .TRUE.)

$$\sigma_y(s + \Delta s) = \sigma_y(s) + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial s} \Delta s$$

$$\text{where } \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial s} = a_y(s + \Delta s/2)^{b_y}$$

$$\sigma_z(s + \Delta s) = \sigma_z(s) + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial s} \Delta s$$

$$\text{where } \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial s} = a_z(s + \Delta s/2) b_z$$

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Defaults</u>
AY(6)	REAL ARRAY	a_y for PGT classes A-F, respectively	(.33, .22, .17, .12, .086, .057)
BY(6)	REAL ARRAY	b_y for PGT classes A-F, respectively	(-.1, -.1, -.1, -.1, -.1, -.1)
AZ(6)	REAL ARRAY	a_z for PGT classes A-F, respectively	(.00048, .063, .1, .33, .41, .32)
BZ(6)	REAL ARRAY	b_z for PGT classes A-F, respectively	(1.10, .09, -.09, -.42, -.53, -.58)

NAMLIST TITLE--METD

METD initializes parameters that identify the input meteorological data base.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
METSRT	INTEGER	Year (2 digits), Julian day (3 digits), and hour (2 digits) in the MESOPAC output data file at which the MESOPUFF run begins.	7700101
METCOD	INTEGER	4-digit serial number to identify the meteorological data used (previously assigned by the user to the MESOPAC simulation run that generated the input meteorology fields).	1001

NAMLIST TITLE--PUFF1

For MESOPUFF only, PUFF1 initializes control parameters.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
NPUFTS	INTEGER	Number of puffs released per basic model time step 'DTIME' for each source.	1

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
NSAMAD	INTEGER	Minimum number of times per basic time step 'DTIME' that puffs will be sampled by sampling grid.	1
LVARSA	LOGICAL	If .TRUE. program will dynamically increase sampling rate at any basic time step if necessary so that no more than a fraction 'CONVFR' (see NAMELIST REMOV) is removed from any puff in any sampling step.	.TRUE.
MAXSAM	INTEGER	If 'LVARSA' = .TRUE., this is the maximum number of sampling steps allowed in any basic time step.	100

NAMELIST TITLE--PUFF2

For MESOPUFF only, PUFF2 initializes computational parameters.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
NSIGMA	INTEGER	Puffs do not impact grid points further than 'NSIGMA' σ_y from the puff centerpoint.	3
LUFORM	LOGICAL	If .TRUE. fumigated puffs immediately assume a uniform vertical concentration distribution. If .FALSE. plume reflection terms are considered when appropriate.	.TRUE.

NAMELIST TITLE--REMOV

REMOV assigns values to the removal rate parameters.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
CONVFR	REAL	Maximum fractional amount of conversion or removal of SO ₂ by either decay or dry deposition in any one sampling step (limits the sampling step size, not the conversion rate).	.02
LDCAY	LOGICAL	If .TRUE., exponential decay of SO ₂ to SO ₄ is simulated; If .FALSE., no decay is simulated.	.TRUE.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
EXTNCT	REAL	If 'LDCAY' is .TRUE., conversion rate of SO ₂ to SO ₄ ⁻ (negative, for loss of SO ₂).	-5.56x10 ⁻⁶
LDEPOT	LOGICAL	If .TRUE. dry deposition is simulated for both species. If .FALSE., dry deposition is not simulated for either specie.	.TRUE.
DEPVEL(2)	REAL ARRAY	If 'LDEPOT' is .TRUE., 'DEPVEL(1)' and, 'DEPVEL(2)' are deposition velocities (m s ⁻¹) for SO ₂ and SO ₄ , respectively.	(.01,.001)

NAMelist TITLE--OUTPT

OUTPT initializes the output control parameters.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
LPRINT	LOGICAL	Is .TRUE. if line printer output of gridded concentration arrays is desired.	.TRUE.
IPRINF	INTEGER	If 'LPRINT' is .TRUE., specifies the rate (in terms of 'DTIME') of gridded concentration array output (to line printer) in terms of the basic time step. <u>Must be equal to or an even multiple of 'IAVG' (see NAMELIST CONTR).</u>	24
LSAVE	LOGICAL	If .TRUE., concentration arrays are to be saved on disk or tape.	.FALSE.
ISAVEF	INTEGER	If 'LSAVE' is .TRUE., rate (in terms of 'DTIME') of concentration array output to tape or disk. <u>Must be an even multiple of 'IAVG' (see NAMELIST CONTR).</u>	24

NAMelist TITLE--SOURC

SOURC assigns values to the parameters associated with source characteristics.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Default</u>
NSOURC	INTEGER	Number of sources (up to 10)	1
LMISS	LOGICAL	If .TRUE., a 24 hour cycle of emission rate multipliers is to be read in. If .FALSE., temporally constant emission rates are assumed.	.FALSE.
LFLUX	LOGICAL	If .TRUE., a 24 hour cycle of buoyancy flux multipliers is to be read in. If .FALSE., temporally constant buoyancy fluxes are assumed.	.FALSE.

The following formatted (non-NAMELISTED) input follows the NAMELISTED input described above: For each source (there are a total of 'NSOURC' sources) the formatted input consists of the following sequence of cards.

STACK PARAMETERS (1 card per source)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1-10	F10.2	STAKHT	Stack height (m) above ground
11-20	F10.2	XXSTAK	x-coordinate of source (meteorological grid units)
21-30	F10.2	YYSTAK	y-coordinate of source (meteorological grid units)
31-40	F10.2	EMISS(1)	Emission rate (g s^{-1}) for SO_2
41-50	F10.2	EMISS(2)	Emission rate (g s^{-1}) for SO_4^-
51-60	F10.2	BFLUX	Buoyancy flux ($\text{m}^4 \text{s}^{-3}$) for plume rise

EMISSION CYCLE (2 cards per source; needed only if LMISS = .TRUE.)

The emission rate $Q_h(P,I)$ for hour h , source I , and pollutant P ($1 = \text{SO}_2$, $2 = \text{SO}_4^-$) is computed as $Q_h(P,I) = \text{'CYCLE(h,I)'} * \text{'EMISS(P,I)'}$. Two emission cycle input cards are required for each source; the multipliers for hours 1-12 are specified on Card #1 and hours 13-24 are on Card #2. Card #1 is for each source set up as follows.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1-6	F6.2	ECYCLE (1,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 1, source N
7-12	F6.2	ECYCLE (2,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 2, source N
13-18	F6.2	ECYCLE (3,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 3, source N
19-24	F6.2	ECYCLE (4,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 4, source N
25-30	F6.2	ECYCLE (5,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 5, source N
31-36	F6.2	ECYCLE (6,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 6, source N
37-42	F6.2	ECYCLE (7,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 7, source N
43-48	F6.2	ECYCLE (8,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 8, source N
49-54	F6.2	ECYCLE (9,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 9, source N
55-60	F6.2	ECYCLE (10,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 10, source N
61-66	F6.2	ECYCLE (11,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 11, source N
67-72	F6.2	ECYCLE (12,N)	Emission multiplier for hour 12, source N

The format for Card #2 (hours 13-24) is identical.

BUOYANCY FLUX CYCLE (2 cards per source, needed only if LFLUX = .TRUE.).

The buoyancy flux $F_h(P,I)$ for hour h , source I , and pollutant P ($1 = \text{SO}_2$, $2 = \text{SO}_4$) is computed as $F_h(P,I) = \text{'BCYCLE(h,I)'} * \text{'BFLUX(P,I)'}$. Two emission cycle input cards are required for each source; the multipliers for hours 1-12 are on Card #1, and hours 13-24 are on Card #2. Card #1 is for each source is set up as follows.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1-6	F6.2	BCYCLE (1,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 1, source N
7-12	F6.2	BCYCLE (2,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 2, source N
13-18	F6.2	BCYCLE (3,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 3, source N
19-24	F6.2	BCYCLE (4,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 4, source N
25-30	F6.2	BCYCLE (5,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 5, source N
31-36	F6.2	BCYCLE (6,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 6, source N
37-42	F6.2	BCYCLE (7,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 7, source N
43-48	F6.2	BCYCLE (8,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 8, source N
49-54	F6.2	BCYCLE (9,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 9, source N
55-60	F6.2	BCYCLE (10,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 10, source N
61-66	F6.2	BCYCLE (11,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 11, source N
67-72	F6.2	BCYCLE (12,N)	Buoyancy flux multiplier for hour 12, source N

The format for Card #2 (hours 13-24) is identical.

3.3 Other Considerations

3.3.1 Meteorological Considerations and MESOPAC Input

The meteorological input for the MESOPUFF model is specified as a time sequence of spatially variable, gridded fields of horizontal (u,v) wind components, mixing depth, and PGT stability class. These fields are generated and written to off-line storage (disk or tape) by the MESOPAC* Meteorological Preprocessing Program (see Benkley and Bass 1979b). As mentioned in Section 3.1, MESOPUFF retrieves the meteorological data set from logical unit 2.

Direct compatibility of MESOPUFF input with MESOPAC output is ensured if the successive runs of MESOPAC and MESOPUFF jointly satisfy the following constraints on respective run parameters.

- The four-digit serial number 'METCOD' used to identify the meteorological data sets requested by MESOPUFF must match the 'METCOD' assigned when MESOPAC created and tagged its output meteorological data set.
- The grid spacing 'DELTMT' used by MESOPUFF must be identical to the grid spacing 'DX' used by MESOPAC; of course, the number of horizontal grid elements 'IELMET' and 'JELMET' used to specify the met data array sizes in both models must be identical.
- The geographical area covered by the MESOPUFF basic computational grid must be identical to, or a subset of the area covered by the MESOPAC meteorological grid.
- The chronological time period over which the MESOPUFF simulation run is performed must be a subset of the time period used by MESOPAC to define the meteorological fields.
- The interval at which the meteorological fields are updated by MESOPUFF is specified by the product 'DTIME' * 'MTFREQ' (hours). This time interval must be equal to or an even multiple of the time interval 'ISTEP' (hours) used by MESOPAC to generate and output successive sets of meteorological fields.

3.3.2 Array Size Considerations

Currently, MESOPUFF allows for the basic computational grid to be as large as 40 elements in each horizontal direction. However, since most of the large arrays in MESOPUFF are related to the total number of puffs from all sources combined, the size of the grid could be increased without a substantial increase in the core required by MESOPUFF. The user can specify up to 10 sources; if a larger source inventory is needed, the user can run MESOPUFF with up to 10 sources at a time and

*If desired, another meteorological preprocessing routine can be substituted to drive the MESOPUFF model.

then aggregate results with MESOFILE. MESOPUFF allows for up to 500 puffs (from all sources combined) to be resident on the grid at any time; thus, for example, for a 1-hour puff emission interval ('DTIME'/'NPUFTS' = 1.0), the MESOPUFF simulation is prematurely terminated if the average puff residence time becomes greater than 50 hours.

3.4 MESOPUFF Model Output

MESOPUFF output can be specified in either (or both) of two media depending on further user needs. The results can be output directly to the line printer, and/or routed for storage on the direct-access disk storage system for subsequent postprocessing. This section describes the types of output data that can be routed through each system. In most cases, the user may specify whether a certain type of output data will be received.

3.4.1 Line Printer Output

The following is a complete list of the line printer output options available from a MESOPUFF simulation:

- a table that lists the values of all input parameters used in the run (this output is always generated);
- arrays of ground-level concentrations for SO₂ and SO₄⁼ block averaged over time intervals of 'IAVG' * 'DTIME' hours and output at intervals of 'IPRINF' * 'DTIME' hours during the run (these fields are printed only if 'LPRINT' = .TRUE.); and
- if, at any time, data for more than 400 puffs are being held in the puff arrays, MESOPUFF will delete all data in core for puffs that have previously fallen off the edge of the basic computational grid. A message will be output informing the user how many puffs have been deleted and how many puffs remain on the grid.

3.4.2 Direct Access Disk Output

Table 3-1 describes the logical unit file structure of the direct access disk storage system expected by MESOPUFF. (Model outputs are only directed to direct access disk storage when 'LSAVE' = .TRUE.) As indicated, six distinct direct access files are used, each with independent size characteristics; these file characteristics are currently frozen within the MESOPUFF code itself via Fortran "Define File" statements and may require specific modification for adaptation to the user's host system.

TABLE 3-1
LOGICAL UNIT FILE STRUCTURE

<u>Device Logical Unit Number</u>	<u>File Name</u>	<u>Record Structure</u>
13	Library	25 records, 14 words/record
15	NAMELIST	25 records, 800 words/record
21	SO ₂ Concentration	1,800 records, 1,610 words/record
22	SO ₄ ⁼ Concentration	1,800 records, 1,610 words/record
23	Run Number	1 record, 2 words
24	Pointer	1 record, 4 words

Concentration Files 21 and 22 contain the SO_2 and $\text{SO}_4^=$ concentration fields for each output time step. An identifying header record identical to the format used for File 15 (see File 15 description below) precedes the concentration fields. Files 21 and 22 can accommodate a maximum of 1,800 records each; therefore, for example, the results of 10 independent model simulations, each of 179 hours duration with hourly output, will fit exactly within the 1,800 records allotted.

The library file (13) contains a single-record descriptor for each model run; File 13 can accommodate a maximum of 25 independent model runs. A hard copy printout of the library file produced by MESOFILE is shown in Figure 4-2 in the next section. The parameters defining each model simulation run are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| INUMB | - A model run number which is automatically assigned by the direct access disk output subroutine. |
| DATFLD | - The date of execution (day, month, and year) of the model run [<u>not</u> the day (or days) simulated]. |
| MODEL | - The particular mesoscale dispersion model chosen from the integrated modeling mesoscale system--in this case, MESOPUFF. |
| YR/DAY/HR | - The year, Julian day, and hour on which the model simulation begins (Note that the first gridded concentration field is not output until 'ISAVEF'*'DTIME' hours subsequently, where 'DTIME' is the basic MESOPUFF time step (hours) and 'ISAVEF' is defined below). |
| NGRIDS | - The total number of concentration arrays output for each pollutant during the model simulation ('NGRIDS' = 'NADVTS'/'ISAVEF' where 'NADVTS' is the total number of time steps in the model simulation.) |
| IAVG | - The concentration array averaging frequency in terms of the basic time step, 'DTIME'. |
| ISAVEF | - The concentration array direct-access disk output frequency in terms of the basic model time step, 'DTIME'. |
| ISAFE | - The direct access address of the duplicate File 15 record. |
| IBEGIN | - The direct access address of the first of the 'NGRIDS' number of arrays output to File 21 for SO_2 and File 22 for $\text{SO}_4^=$. |
| ISTOP | - The direct access address of the last of the 'NGRIDS' number of arrays to File 21 for SO_2 and File 22 for $\text{SO}_4^=$. |

ICHECK - The run termination status indicator 'ICHECK' = 1 indicates the model simulation terminated normally; 'ICHECK' = 0 indicates it terminated abnormally. In the latter case, the results of this run must be deleted from the file management system using the program BACKUPØ1 (see Scire et al. 1979) before another run is made.

NAMELIST File 15 contains a one-record detailed description of the parameters used for each model run. Each record in File 15 contains:
 (1) a duplicate of the corresponding FILE 13 record for the run and
 (2) the NAMELIST parameters used to make the run (also output to the line printer).

Finally, the Run Number and Pointer Files (23 and 24) preserve information between runs necessary to maintain proper archival sequencing of run outputs--they are invisible to the user.

3.5 Execution Time and Core Requirements

The time required for a MESOPUFF simulation depends on:

- the number of time steps N ,
- the number of puff releases n_p per source per time step,
- the number of puff samples n_s per time step,
- the number of sources S , and
- various meteorological factors that control the average number of puffs resident on the grid.

For a single source, the following relationship for MESOPUFF execution time was found useful for estimating run time for typical meteorological conditions in the Four Corners area:

$$t(\text{sec}) = 20 + 0.5N + 0.003 (n_p - 1) N^2 + 0.002 (n_s - 1) N^2 \quad (3-1)$$

Note that while both n_p and n_s can be varied to simulate a continuous plume, frequent sampling is often less costly than frequent puff releases. For one puff release per time step ($n_p = 1$) and sampling frequency dynamically determined, a useful relationship describing the execution time (on an IBM 370/158) of MESOPUFF with multiple sources and the computational grid and typical meteorological conditions used is given by:

$$t(\text{sec}) = 0.38 (S) (N) + 0.43 (N) \quad (3-2)$$

For runs with more than a few sources (so that the second term on the right hand side of (3-2) is negligible), the MESOPUFF model is about twice as expensive to run as MESOPLUME.

On the same computer installation, MESOPUFF required 230k bytes of core during execution.

4. TEST CASE FOR MESOPUFF

A test case is provided in this section to familiarize the user with the operation of the MESOPUFF model and to verify that the model is running properly on the host system. The test case included here is a 3-day sequence of MESOPUFF model output for the time period 0000 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) June 14, 1978 through 0000 GMT June 17, 1978 in the Four Corners area of the southwestern United States see Bass et al. (1979)]. A 10-source partial emission inventory was selected from the full set of energy-related major point sources of SO₂ in the Four Corners area.

Figure 4-1 contains the run control parameters and emission source inventory (input on logical unit 5) for this test case. Note that most of the model input variables assume their default values. Appendix A contains the entire input data set used by the MESOPAC preprocessor to generate the meteorological fields that were subsequently read in by MESOPUFF (on logical unit 2). Appendix A also contains a very small portion of the MESOPAC model output--included to aid the user in verifying the full test case.

The full set of line printer output for this MESOPUFF test case is included in Appendix B. Descriptions of the model output fields assigned to the direct access disk storage system (as echoed in hard copy form by the MESOFILE system) are shown in Figure 4-2 (the library file) and in Appendix C (the NAMELIST file). In this example, the results from the MESOPUFF test case are stored together with the results from the MESOPLUME and MESOGRID test cases as discussed in the MESOPLUME user's manual (Benkley and Bass 1979) and the MESOGRID user's manual (Morris et al. 1979). Appendix C also shows the NAMELIST file; there, the library record NAMELIST input parameters and emission source data are stored for future reference.

The MESOFILE postprocessing system (Scire et al. 1979) operates on the direct access disk output files produced by MESOPUFF, to produce various forms of result analyses. Figure 4-3 illustrates one such option--a Calcomp contour plot of the 24-hour average ground-level SO₂ concentration field for June 16, 1978 as obtained from the test case. (Concentration isopleth values are not printed directly on the contour plot, but the user can generate an equivalent line printer plot, as illustrated in Figure 4-4, which does include the actual isopleth values.) Figure 4-5 illustrates the bulk statistical descriptors (described by Bass et al. 1979) used to compare, for example, two time sequences of model result fields. In this example, the base case 24-hour average ground-level SO₂ concentration fields for June 16 computed by the MESOGRID model are compared to those computed by the MESOPUFF model.

```

&MODEL LPUFF=.TRUE. &END
&CONTR NADVTS=72 &END
&GRID &END
&SIGMA &END
&METD METSRT=7816500,METCOD=1003 &END
&PUFF1 &END
&PUFF2 &END
&REMOV &END
&OUTPT LSAVE=.TRUE. &END
&SOURC NSOURC=10 &END
236.      8.8      8.8      2560.      0.      6397.
152.      23.4     14.0     343.8      0.      1503.
152.      17.2     18.9     633.4      0.      2847.
152.      23.7     13.0     488.      0.      3353.
183.      13.5     1.2      53.7      0.      3016.
229.      10.0     15.1     320.      0.      6222.
76.2      8.0      19.5     146.9     0.      240.
183.      9.7      15.2     1310.8    0.      3016.
175.      0.9      8.0      268.8     0.      1047.
152.      1.5      4.1      1011.     0.      11144.

```

Figure 4-1 MESOPUFF Test Case Parameter and Emission Source Inventory Input

INUMB	DATE	MODEL	YR/DAY/HR	NGRIDS	IAVG	ISAVEF	ISAFE	IBEGIN	ISTOP	ICHECK
1	12 FEB 1979	MESOPPLUM	78/165/ 0	3	24	24	1	2	4	1
2	12 FEB 1979	MESOPUFF	78/165/ 0	3	24	24	5	6	8	1
3	12 FEB 1979	MESOGRID	78/165/ 0	3	24	24	9	10	12	1

Figure 4-2 Test Case Library File (MESOFILE)

Day 167 MESOPUFF

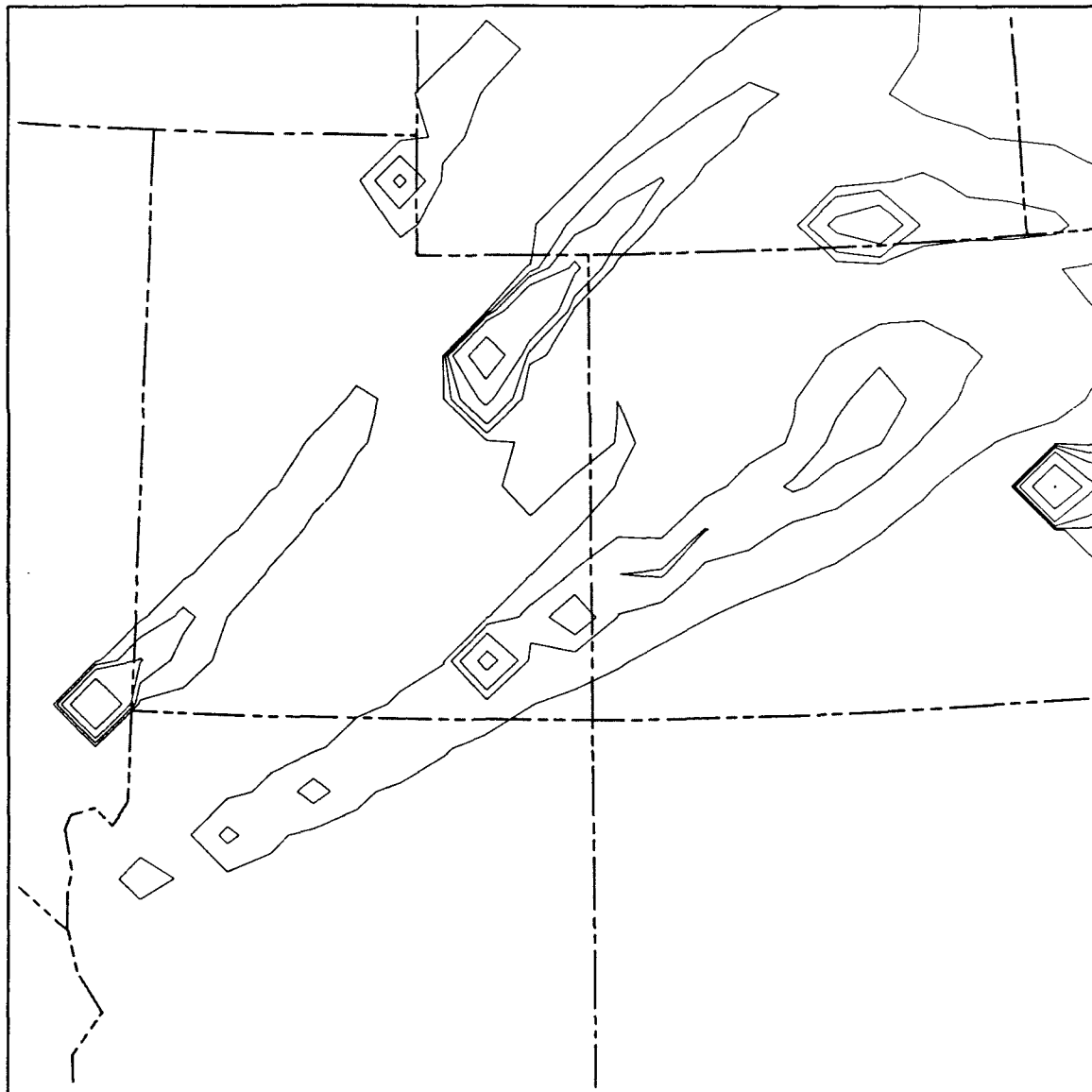


Figure 4-3 MESOPUFF 24-Hour Average SO₂ Concentration Calcomp Plot, 16 June, 1978 (from MESOFILE)

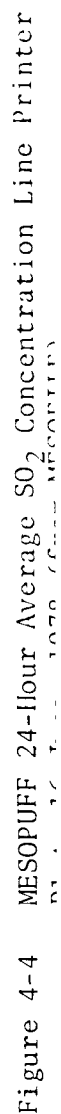


Figure 4-4 MESOPUFF 24-hour Average SO₂ Concentration Line Printer

THE FOLLOWING RECORDS WERE USED AS THE BASE FIELD:
 FIRST RECORD = 31 LAST RECORD = 31
 THE FOLLOWING RECORDS WERE USED AS THE PERTURBED FIELD:
 FIRST RECORD = 34 LAST RECORD = 34

STATISTICS FOR THE SET OF ALL GRID POINTS:

AVERAGE BASE FIELD VALUE (AVEB) = 0.16300E-06
 AVERAGE PERTURBED FIELD VALUE (AVEP) = 0.19558E-06
 AVERAGE DEVIATION (AD) = -0.32577E-07
 AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DEVIATION (AAD) = 0.19679E-06
 MAXIMUM LOCAL DEVIATION (XMLD) = 0.84354E-05
 DIFFERENCE OF MAXIMA (DLM) B-P = 0.59659E-05
 FRACTIONAL DIFFERENCE OF MAXIMA (FDLM) B-P = 0.58229E+00
 MAXIMUM BASE FIELD VALUE (XMBF) = 0.10246E-04
 MAXIMUM PERTURBED FIELD VALUE (XMPF) = 0.42797E-05

STATISTICS FOR THE SET OF POINTS WITHIN THE UNION OF THE TWO PLUMES:

AVERAGE DEVIATION (ADU) = -0.54241E-07
 AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DEVIATION (AADU) = 0.32767E-06
 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT (RBA) = 0.27

STATISTICS FOR THE SET OF POINTS WITHIN THE INTERSECTION OF THE TWO PLUMES:

AVERAGE DEVIATION (AD0) = -0.11859E-06
 AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DEVIATION (AAD0) = 0.38715E-06
 AVERAGE FRACTIONAL DEVIATION (AFD0) = -0.44175E+01
 AVERAGE ABSOLUTE FRACTIONAL DEVIATION (AAFD0) = 0.47745E+01
 MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE FRACTIONAL DEVIATION (XMLF00) = 0.11390E+03

PLUME CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL NUMBER OF GRID POINTS = 676
 NUMBER OF GRID POINTS CONTAINED IN THE INTERSECTION OF THE BASE AND PERTURBED PLUMES = 288
 NUMBER OF NON-ZERO CONCENTRATIONS (BASE OR PERTURBED) = 406
 NUMBER OF GRID POINTS IN THE BASE PLUME = 356
 NUMBER OF GRID POINTS IN THE PERTURBED PLUME = 338
 AVERAGE BASE PLUME VALUE (AVEB0) = 0.30952E-06
 AVERAGE PERTURBED PLUME VALUE (AVEP0) = 0.39116E-06
 FRACTIONAL DEVIATION OF THE MEANS (FDM) = -0.26376E+00

Figure 4-5 Bulk Statistical Comparison of MESOGRID to MESOPUFF,
 16 June, 1978 (from MESOFILE)

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APPENDIX A

TEST CASE MESOPAC INPUT AND OUTPUT

[illegible]

INW	855.	16.0	17.4	11.6	-7.1	5.9	5.0
ABQ	842.	18.8	999.0	13.8	-11.1	6.5	-3.0
AMA	895.	18.2	19.8	11.0	-8.1	7.1	-1.3
SAN	1000.	17.0	15.8	11.2	-7.3	14.0	6.5
TUS	924.	23.0	27.2	14.2	-6.5	5.5	5.5
ELP	884.	21.2	22.2	13.2	-9.7	999.0	999.0
MAF	918.	18.8	21.4	12.4	-8.5	2.6	-0.2
016678	18						
BOI		23.8				10.4	2.8
RAP		29.4				4.8	10.3
WMC		25.0				8.3	6.9
LND		999.0				999.0	999.0
SLC		30.6				2.4	13.7
LBF		33.2				3.3	5.8
ELY		28.0				4.6	9.8
GJT		31.0				3.3	5.8
DEN		32.2				-2.9	2.9
ODC		33.8				6.6	-1.2
UCC		999.0				999.0	999.0
INW		35.0				7.3	7.3
ABQ		35.0				3.2	2.6
AMA		31.0				7.6	4.4
SAN		23.8				19.3	7.0
TUS		40.0				8.6	1.5
ELP		36.6				-1.1	2.9
MAF		999.0				999.0	999.0
1216678	18						
BOI		917.	8.2	9.0	3.5	-19.1	8.2
RAP		999.0	999.0	999.0	999.0	999.0	999.0
WMC		870.	6.6	7.6	2.3	-17.1	5.1
LND		825.	10.6	999.0	11.4	-10.1	8.7
SLC		868.	15.6	17.4	8.2	-12.1	4.6
LBF		911.	17.8	23.2	15.6	-9.9	1.9
ELY		807.	8.4	999.0	8.4	-12.3	3.5
GJT		851.	20.6	22.4	10.8	-9.9	7.6
DEN		836.	18.8	999.0	13.2	-9.1	9.9
ODC		921.	21.6	25.8	14.2	-7.1	14.7
UCC		999.0	999.0	999.0	999.0	999.0	999.0
INW		853.	20.0	19.8	13.0	-8.3	12.6
ABQ		840.	17.2	999.0	13.4	-5.9	999.0
AMA		891.	20.0	22.8	14.6	-7.3	6.1
SAN		1002.	16.0	17.6	11.6	-7.7	3.4
TUS		924.	23.2	24.4	13.6	-7.5	.8
ELP		882.	24.8	27.0	15.4	-5.9	6.7
MAF		917.	20.6	22.0	13.8	-7.1	-2.5
016778	18						
BOI			19.4				11.4
RAP			29.4				10.6
WMC			22.8				5.0
LND			27.2				7.3
SLC			26.6				4.7
LBF			999.0				9.2
ELY			23.8				8.6
GJT			33.2				6.5
DEN			34.0				9.7

DDC	36.0			12.9	7.5
UCC	999.0			999.0999.0	
INW	33.2			10.3	4.8
ABQ	35.6			10.6	1.9
AMA	35.0			9.7	6.8
SAN	22.0			15.2	2.7
TUS	999.0			999.0999.0	
ELP	999.0			999.0999.0	
MAF	33.2			2.3	-4.0
1216778	18				
BOI	918.	6.6	10.8	3.5-20.5	7.6 -5.3
RAP	904.	13.8	13.4	6.8-11.9	5.5 -1.5
WMC	870.	6.6	8.0	-0.9-23.5	1.4 3.9
LND	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
SLC	870.	13.8	13.8	5.4-12.7	2.6 7.3
LBF	910.	18.8	21.8	15.0 -9.1	4.7 -4.0
ELY	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
GJT	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
DEN	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
DDC	920.	23.2	26.6	15.6 -6.9	11.6 4.2
UCC	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
INW	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
ABQ	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
AMA	890.	21.6	27.4	16.2 -7.7	8.5 4.9
SAN	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
TUS	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
ELP	999.999.0999.0999.0999.0999.0				
MAF	916.	21.0	25.2	14.6 -6.3	-1.5 -0.3
016878	18				
BOI	20.6			9.1	-1.6
RAP	22.2			4.3	5.1
WMC	21.6			3.6	-0.3
LND	999.0			999.0999.0	
SLC	25.6			10.8	0.9
LBF	28.8			6.2	3.6
ELY	21.6			8.0	5.6
GJT	31.6			12.5	7.2
DEN	31.6			0.2	-1.0
DDC	36.6			10.5	10.5
UCC	999.0			999.0999.0	
INW	32.8			9.8	5.7
ABQ	34.4			11.8	-0.0
AMA	34.4			5.5	3.8
SAN	23.4			18.4	1.6
TUS	38.4			3.8	-2.7
ELP	38.0			4.5	-1.2
MAF	34.4			2.9	-2.1

***** MESOPAC *****
 STATION DATA FOR 0 166 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR)

STATION	U	V	DEPTH	STAB
INW	7.3	7.3	130.	3
UCC	999.0	999.0	999.	9
ABQ	3.2	2.6	4265.	1
GJT	3.3	5.8	2656.	2
IUS	8.6	1.5	3534.	2
DEN	-2.9	2.9	3861.	1
LND	7.1	4.1	9999.	9
SLC	2.4	13.7	1578.	3
ELY	4.6	9.8	3743.	3
BQI	18.4	2.8	1982.	3
WMC	8.3	6.9	2815.	3
RAP	4.8	10.3	1442.	3
LBF	3.3	5.8	1019.	2
DDC	6.6	-1.2	2612.	2
AMA	7.6	4.4	2029.	2
MAF	2.6	-0.2	9999.	9
ELP	-1.1	2.9	5264.	1
SAN	19.3	7.0	1088.	4

ONLY NON-MISSING DATA IS USED TO CONSTRUCT ALL FIELDS AT EACH TIME STEP

```

***** MESOPAC ***** 9.8 GRID SPACES ***** FIELD IN UNITS OF 10** -1 *****
U-FIELD FOR 0 166 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) 2 ITERATIONS SCAN RADIUS= 9.8 GRID SPACES *****
78 85 78 82 78 71 65 59 56 53 55 53 58 61 66 68 70 68 65 62 55 49 44
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
64 71 69 70 64 59 54 51 49 51 50 52 56 60 63 64 62 59 55 51 46 42
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
51 62 64 63 57 52 47 43 42 40 43 44 50 54 57 55 52 47 41 39 34
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
48 57 59 58 53 45 42 38 37 35 37 39 42 46 45 44 41 39 35 29 26
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
47 55 56 54 48 41 37 33 31 32 32 33 36 40 38 37 35 30 28 25 19 14
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
45 53 53 52 47 40 35 31 29 28 29 31 33 34 31 31 26 23 18 14 8 5
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
43 51 51 50 46 41 34 32 29 28 28 29 30 28 27 26 21 17 11 3 1 6
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
40 48 48 49 45 42 36 32 29 29 29 29 26 26 27 24 19 15 7 1 6 13
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
38 45 45 47 46 45 43 40 39 34 31 29 29 28 28 28 20 14 7 1 9 16
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
39 44 45 46 45 43 40 36 33 29 27 28 28 29 29 27 22 15 4 4 12 17
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
39 44 46 46 46 43 40 37 33 31 29 28 29 29 31 29 25 17 8 1 10 14
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
40 43 44 46 45 44 41 37 34 31 31 29 30 31 32 31 25 19 11 3 6 10
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
42 44 44 46 45 43 43 40 39 36 35 35 34 34 32 31 26 20 14 8 1 3
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
42 48 45 46 46 45 46 42 41 40 38 38 36 36 33 29 26 21 16 10 7 3
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
40 48 47 47 45 44 47 45 44 43 43 43 40 37 35 31 28 24 18 15 11 11
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
44 49 52 54 53 51 50 49 48 46 47 43 43 43 39 38 32 28 25 20 18 17
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
48 49 51 56 59 59 60 61 61 56 54 48 48 49 45 42 39 31 29 23 24 22
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
49 59 55 58 59 60 61 61 61 60 57 56 55 53 49 46 42 39 32 28 28 32
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
50 54 61 63 62 64 64 65 63 61 61 61 59 56 52 48 44 41 38 36 35 35
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
87 69 68 69 65 67 67 68 67 67 67 66 65 60 53 48 45 41 38 36 37 39
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

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[illegible]

***** MESOPAC *****

40	39	38	37
+	+	+	+
37	36	31	27
+	+	+	+
30	29	23	20
+	+	+	+
21	20	15	11
+	+	+	+
12	10	6	3
+	+	+	+
0	1	7	7
-	-	-	-
11	12	15	15
-	-	-	-
18	18	20	19
-	-	-	-
20	20	21	19
-	-	-	-
20	19	20	18
-	-	-	-
18	17	15	13
-	-	-	-
14	13	14	10
-	-	-	-
7	6	8	0
-	-	-	+
1	3	9	14
+	+	+	+
8	18	18	23
+	+	+	+
20	25	22	31
+	+	+	+
26	28	27	34
+	+	+	+
30	33	33	37
+	+	+	+
32	36	36	42
+	+	+	+
40	47	49	52
+	+	+	+

***** MESOPAC *****

40	46	47	49
+	+	+	+
36	41	39	44
+	+	+	+
35	37	36	39
+	+	+	+
32	36	35	37
+	+	+	+
28	31	31	31
+	+	+	+
23	26	28	31
+	+	+	+

***** MESOPAC *****										***** FIELD IN UNITS OF 10** -1 *****												
V-FIELD FOR 0 166 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR)										***** 9.8 GRID SPACES *****												
***** 2 ITERATIONS *****										***** SCAN RADIUS= *****												
***** 59 70 77 87 96 101 107 110 116 113 108 101 84 70 62 58 *****										***** 57 60 62 63 67 69 71 *****												
59	70	77	87	96	101	107	110	116	113	108	101	84	70	62	58	57	60	62	63	67	69	71
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
60	69	77	87	96	101	107	110	110	109	104	99	84	71	60	55	53	53	55	53	56	59	61
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
67	73	77	84	94	102	109	112	113	113	110	102	90	77	67	60	53	52	53	52	52	55	56
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
71	74	78	85	95	103	110	116	115	112	108	108	95	82	72	60	54	54	52	45	47	49	50
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
77	78	82	88	97	108	117	121	122	119	111	111	100	87	76	65	58	55	54	52	44	46	46
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
81	83	87	92	101	111	119	125	127	123	115	103	91	78	65	61	56	56	50	44	42	44	44
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
86	87	90	95	102	112	122	126	128	124	115	103	91	75	66	62	58	56	52	42	41	39	39
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
90	91	92	96	104	111	119	126	127	122	113	101	87	73	65	62	60	57	47	42	39	36	36
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
94	94	96	98	104	109	117	122	123	119	108	96	81	69	64	61	60	57	49	41	37	32	32
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
96	96	97	99	104	107	113	117	116	112	103	91	77	65	62	60	59	56	46	40	34	31	31
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
97	98	99	100	103	104	108	110	109	104	96	86	73	64	61	59	58	52	44	40	35	32	32
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
98	98	99	100	103	102	103	105	104	99	91	82	71	64	61	58	56	51	44	37	33	32	32
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
96	99	99	99	102	100	98	98	96	93	86	78	69	64	60	57	54	49	43	37	33	31	31
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
93	93	97	99	97	96	95	94	91	87	82	76											

[illegible]

***** MESOPAC *****

71	73	72	80
+	+	+	+
63	66	68	73
+	+	+	+
59	61	63	67
+	+	+	+
51	53	54	57
+	+	+	+
46	48	48	49
+	+	+	+
43	42	42	43
+	+	+	+
38	37	37	40
+	+	+	+
34	33	34	34
+	+	+	+
31	31	32	32
+	+	+	+
30	30	31	29
+	+	+	+
30	30	30	27
+	+	+	+
30	32	31	25
+	+	+	+
31	30	31	26
+	+	+	+
30	29	32	28
+	+	+	+
30	35	34	26
+	+	+	+
33	35	32	29
+	+	+	+
34	32	33	33
+	+	+	+
34	30	32	33
+	+	+	+
29	29	31	33
+	+	+	+
28	29	31	35
+	+	+	+

*****	28	31	31	30	*****	MESOPAC	*****
*****	+	+	+	+	*****		*****
*****	30	30	29	29	*****		*****
*****	+	+	+	+	*****		*****
*****	28	28	30	29	*****		*****
*****	+	+	+	+	*****		*****
*****	24	25	25	25	*****		*****
*****	+	+	+	+	*****		*****
*****	24	24	26	23	*****		*****
*****	+	+	+	+	*****		*****
*****	22	21	25	20	*****		*****
*****	+	+	+	+	*****		*****

```

***** MESOPAC ***** FIELD IN UNITS OF 10** 0
***** 0 166 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) *****
2192 2197 2215 2223 2209 2172 1734 1703 1683 1671 1578 1578 1989 2037 1578 2621 2571 2506 2422 2320
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
2349 2325 2310 2281 2229 2153 1988 1928 1648 1642 1578 1816 1875 1939 2001 2057 2644 2463 2720 2708 2654 2581
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
2501 2457 2409 2341 2242 2119 1924 1845 1806 1692 1734 1795 1870 1949 2023 2526 2664 2798 2842 2852 2850 2868
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
2633 2584 2515 2409 2257 2075 1905 1749 1754 1774 1704 1780 1874 1971 2394 2543 2687 2831 3339 2997 3037 3062
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
2754 2719 2642 2502 2294 2045 1818 1679 1641 1688 1791 1776 1894 2014 2417 2567 2712 2861 3019 3441 3204 3272
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
2892 2887 2815 2650 2388 2069 1807 1616 1578 1646 1773 1797 1944 2086 2457 2597 2733 2883 3053 3452 3577 3452
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3073 3109 3054 2875 2570 2191 1849 1660 1617 1684 1823 1999 2036 2367 2511 2627 2744 2889 3071 3456 3610 3720
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3295 3373 3340 3161 2882 2456 2054 1834 1769 1820 1949 2120 2170 2459 2570 2651 2740 2873 3232 3445 3633 3761
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3542 3632 3618 3464 3150 2726 2335 2094 2000 2020 2122 2268 2320 2547 2618 2661 2721 2838 3164 3411 3630 3776
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3632 3743 3743 3593 3324 2947 2593 2350 2234 2222 2289 2399 2442 2608 2646 2661 2696 2795 3089 3352 3591 3751
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3633 3710 3706 3598 3381 3070 2770 2546 2421 2384 2416 2489 2510 2634 2656 2656 2681 2826 3028 3282 3519 3685
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3574 3628 3618 3529 3398 3109 2867 2674 2551 2498 2659 2541 2530 2609 2655 2659 2683 2818 2996 3318 3435 3596
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3643 3524 3509 3481 3348 3100 3059 2940 2855 2801 2766 2740 2651 2659 2697 2713 2818 2953 3132 3320 3483 3604
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3610 3634 3465 3398 3400 3222 3125 3043 2978 2927 2883 2839 2720 2813 2857 2946 3020 3062 3213 3364 3495 3594
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3743 3743 3743 3451 3408 3254 3197 3148 3106 3067 3023 2873 2996 2969 3076 3152 3212 3306 3332 3451 3551 3626
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3743 3743 3836 3852 3874 3430 3285 3268 3252 3230 3195 3225 3400 3342 3309 3313 3417 3488 3568 3578 3649 3699
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3743 3743 3870 3890 3915 3944 3709 3708 3698 3676 3617 3662 3608 3562 3537 3543 3582 3670 3731 3735 3780 3804
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3743 3888 3905 3928 3954 3984 4013 3801 3815 3826 3861 3830 3788 3748 3727 3737 3777 3836 3890 3928 3925 3695
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
3743 3918 3938 3962 3989 4018 4045 4069 3941 3957 3981 3960 3924 3887 3869 3883 3928 3989 4044 4076 4079 3837
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
2899 3945 3966 3990 4017 4044 4130 4130 4080 4018 4040 4023 3986 3982 3966 3984 4035 4099 4152 4178 4175 4077
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

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***** MESOPAC *****
2324 2600 4130 4130 4130 4006 4035 4065 4092 4114 4120 4083 4042 4000 3982 4048 4103 4168 4218 4276 4265 4274 4284 4198
+
2186 2483 2799 4130 3966 3994 4027 4062 4095 4121 4130 4122 4109 4101 4112 4233 4262 4297 4276 4265 4274 4274 4225
+
2031 2343 2682 3157 3944 3971 4004 4043 4082 4114 4130 4116 4098 4087 4194 4237 4269 4280 4284 4271 4282 4282 4235
+
1865 2187 2813 3086 3912 3934 3964 4000 4039 4078 4091 4084 4067 4149 4194 4244 4283 4299 4324 4311 4324 4324 4250
+
917 2402 2722 3011 3255 3885 3903 3928 3957 3983 4012 4012 4094 4134 4192 4256 4309 4341 4354 4404 4438 4477
+
914 2296 2636 2939 3189 3826 3828 3832 3839 3848 3886 3991 4038 4104 4187 4275 4354 4413 4453 4481 4612 4638
+ +

***** MESOPAC *****

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2001 | 1898 | 1800 | 1717 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 2212 | 2108 | 1994 | 1881 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 2469 | 2368 | 2237 | 2062 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 2764 | 2674 | 2528 | 2329 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3028 | 3010 | 2861 | 2625 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3308 | 3292 | 3207 | 2954 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3646 | 3577 | 3512 | 3267 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3772 | 3803 | 3735 | 3583 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3845 | 3861 | 3800 | 3664 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3828 | 3825 | 3770 | 3661 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3773 | 3804 | 3672 | 3539 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3693 | 3736 | 3746 | 3428 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3682 | 3725 | 3680 | 3418 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3662 | 3704 | 3478 | 3397 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3678 | 3447 | 3402 | 3299 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3472 | 3426 | 3475 | 3221 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3522 | 3439 | 3436 | 3263 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3606 | 3609 | 3423 | 3208 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3840 | 3661 | 3436 | 3177 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 3932 | 3708 | 3409 | 3065 |
| + | + | + | + |

***** MESOPAC *****

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 4007 | 3779 | 3466 | 3101 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 4141 | 3984 | 3743 | 3143 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 4165 | 4027 | 3809 | 3513 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 4192 | 4074 | 3883 | 3621 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 4251 | 4147 | 3979 | 3749 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 4366 | 4262 | 4106 | 3898 |
| + | + | + | + |

[illegible]

[illegible]

***** MESOPAC *****

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

TEST CASE MESOPUFF OUTPUT

[illegible]

[illegible]

***** MESOPUFF *****
24.0-HOUR CONCENTRATION (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) ENDING 0 166 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) FOR
POLLUTANT 1: SULFUR DIOXIDE

THERE FOLLOWS 1 TABLE(S):

- 1) A 4 PAGE GRID OF CONCENTRATIONS, EXPRESSED IN INTEGER UNITS OF AN APPROPRIATE EXPONENT
PAGE 1: NW CORNER, PAGE 2: SW CORNER, PAGE 3: NE CORNER, PAGE 4: SE CORNER

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

***** MESOPUFF *****

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| 1 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| 1 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |

***** MESOPUFF *****

24.0-HOUR CONCENTRATION (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) ENDING 0 166 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) FOR
POLLUTANT 2: SULFATES

THERE FOLLOWS 1 TABLE(S):

- 1) A 4 PAGE GRID OF CONCENTRATIONS, EXPRESSED IN INTEGER UNITS OF AN APPROPRIATE EXPONENT
PAGE 1: NW CORNER, PAGE 2: SW CORNER, PAGE 3: NE CORNER, PAGE 4: SE CORNER

[illegible]

FACSIMILE

| ***** MESOPUFF ***** | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|--|
| 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | + | + | + | + | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | + | + | + | + | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| + | + | + | + | + | |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | + | |
| + | + | + | + | + | |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | + | |
| + | + | + | + | + | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| + | + | + | + | + | |
| 211 PUFFS DROPPED | 189 PUFFS LEFT | 189 PUFFS LEFT | | | |

***** MESOPUFF *****
24-HOUR CONCENTRATION (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) ENDING 0 167 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) FOR
POLLUTANT 1: SULFUR DIOXIDE

THERE FOLLOWS 1 TABLE(S):

- 1) A 4 PAGE GRID OF CONCENTRATIONS, EXPRESSED IN INTEGER UNITS OF AN APPROPRIATE EXPONENT
PAGE 1: NW CORNER, PAGE 2: SW CORNER, PAGE 3: NE CORNER, PAGE 4: SE CORNER

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| 11 | 13 | 11 | 4 |
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| 26 | 32 | 19 | 7 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 56 | 35 | 20 | 9 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 54 | 33 | 25 | 13 |
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| 57 | 43 | 31 | 15 |
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| 35 | 29 | 22 | 12 |
| + | + | + | + |
| 31 | 23 | 15 | 8 |
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24.0-HOUR CONCENTRATION (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) ENDING 0 167 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) FOR
POLLUTANT 2: SULFATES

THERE FOLLOWS 1 TABLE(S):

- 1) A 4 PAGE GRID OF CONCENTRATIONS, EXPRESSED IN INTEGER UNITS OF AN APPROPRIATE EXPONENT
PAGE 1: NW CORNER, PAGE 2: SW CORNER, PAGE 3: NE CORNER, PAGE 4: SE CORNER

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| 116 | 116 | 94 | 42 | + | + |
| 205 | 227 | 150 | 67 | + | + |
| 315 | 243 | 168 | 91 | + | + |
| 324 | 274 | 240 | 149 | + | + |
| 390 | 375 | 314 | 192 | + | + |
| 402 | 366 | 287 | 174 | + | + |
| 360 | 287 | 201 | 111 | + | + |
| 242 | 163 | 98 | 48 | + | + |
| 107 | 59 | 33 | 32 | + | + |
| 28 | 13 | 56 | 12 | + | + |
| 4 | 6 | 55 | 15 | + | + |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | + | + |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | + | + |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | + | + |
| 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | + | + |

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***** MESOPUFF *****
24.0-HOUR CONCENTRATION (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) ENDING 0 168 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) FOR
POLLUTANT 1: SULFUR DIOXIDE

THERE FOLLOWS 1 TABLE(S):

- 1) A 4 PAGE GRID OF CONCENTRATIONS, EXPRESSED IN INTEGER UNITS OF AN APPROPRIATE EXPONENT
PAGE 1: NW CORNER, PAGE 2: SW CORNER, PAGE 3: NE CORNER, PAGE 4: SE CORNER

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***** MESOPUFF *****
24.0-HOUR CONCENTRATION (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) ENDING 0 168 78 (HOUR, DAY, YEAR) FOR
POLLUTANT 2: SULFATES

THERE FOLLOWS 1 TABLE(S):

- 1) A 4 PAGE GRID OF CONCENTRATIONS, EXPRESSED IN INTEGER UNITS OF AN APPROPRIATE EXPONENT
PAGE 1: NW CORNER, PAGE 2: SW CORNER, PAGE 3: NE CORNER, PAGE 4: SE CORNER


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66 60 51 34
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117 100 80 52
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247 222 192 104
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327 381 379 205
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146 134 123 83
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322 249 185 106
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521 349 239 128
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380 229 155 84
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139 77 54 31
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38 18 301 125
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APPENDIX C
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| TECHNICAL REPORT DATA | | |
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| 16. ABSTRACT
MESOPUFF is a variable-trajectory regional-scale Gaussian puff model especially designed to simulate the air quality impacts of multiple point sources at long transport distances. It has been developed to answer the need for a simple, computationally practical, easy to use and flexible mesoscale point source model - suitable for decision-making and regulatory applications - particularly at transport distances beyond the range of applicability of the conventional (Turner Workbook) straight-line Gaussian plume model. MESOPUFF is a natural generalization of the conventional Gaussian model to situations in which transport and diffusion may be dominated by spatial and temporal variations in mesoscale meteorology.

Highly user-oriented, MESOPUFF provides a range of flexible options, and its clean, modular structure permits further modifications with ease. It is designed to be driven by user-specified meteorological scenarios, of arbitrary duration, constructed by a suitable meteorological preprocessor model (e.g., MESOPAC). It outputs spatially-gridded concentration arrays averaged over arbitrary time intervals of one hour or more and is designed to be coupled to a postprocessor model (e.g., MESOFILE) to provide additional graphical and statistical analyses. Routines are provided for: plume rise; plume growth; fumigation; linear conversion of SO ₂ to SO ₄ ; and dry deposition of SO ₂ and SO ₄ . | | |
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* Algorithms
* Atmospheric Models
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* Transport Properties | | 13B
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