

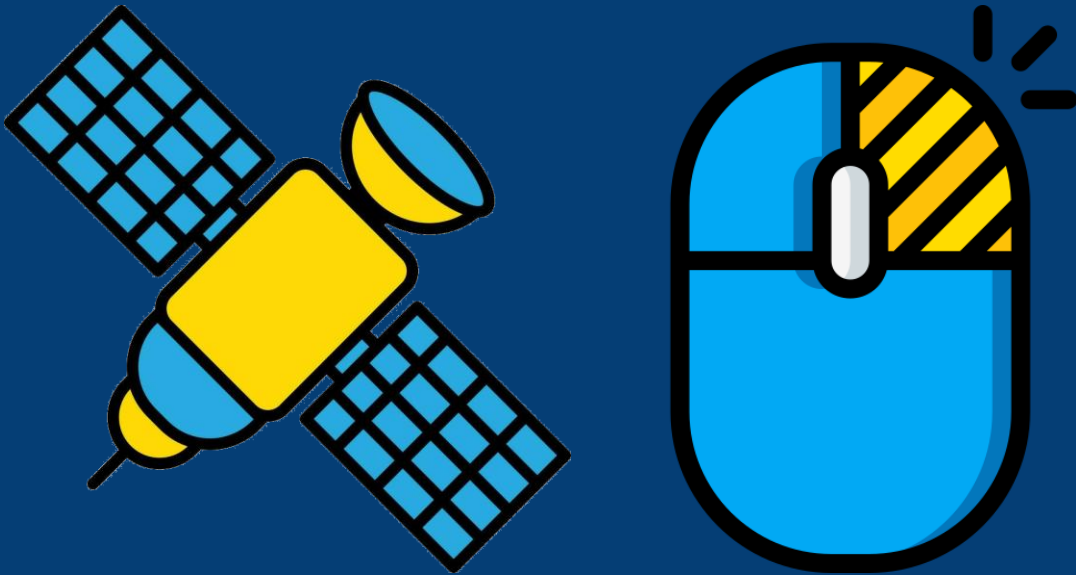
ADMS 6 Modelling Tips: Utilising alternative air quality data (and right-click options)

James O'Neill

ADMS 6 User Group Meeting

26 November 2025

Bristol



Concentration flux data

Satellite data

Right-click options

Concentration flux data

Satellite data

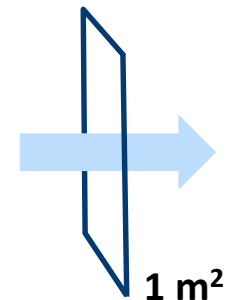
Right-click options

Concentration flux monitors

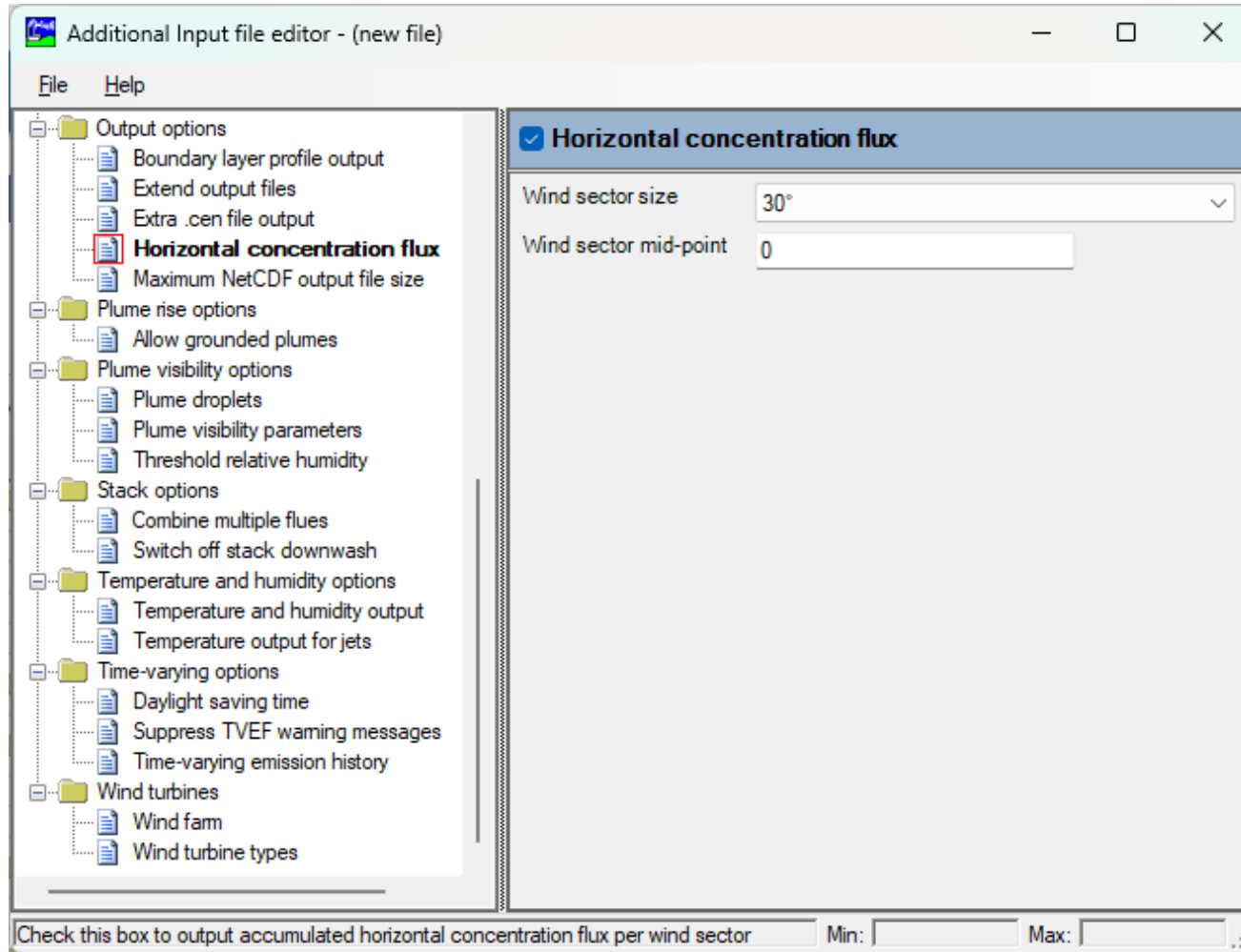
- Most air quality monitors measure **volumetric** concentration
 - mass-per-volume (e.g. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) or
 - volume fraction (e.g. ppb)
- Standard ADMS concentration output in same units to allow for direct comparison with these monitors
- Growing use of monitors that measure **accumulated horizontal concentration flux**, e.g. DPAS (Directional Passive Air Sampler¹):
 - Outer casing rotates with prevailing wind
 - Exposes 1 of 12 horizontal tubes that collects directional sample
 - Amount of pollutant in each sample (obtained via chemical analysis) used to determine concentration flux over measurement time
 - Useful for identifying direction(s) of major, potentially fugitive, pollution sources



Accumulated horizontal concentration flux:
Mass of material passing through vertical unit square over full measurement time (e.g. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$)



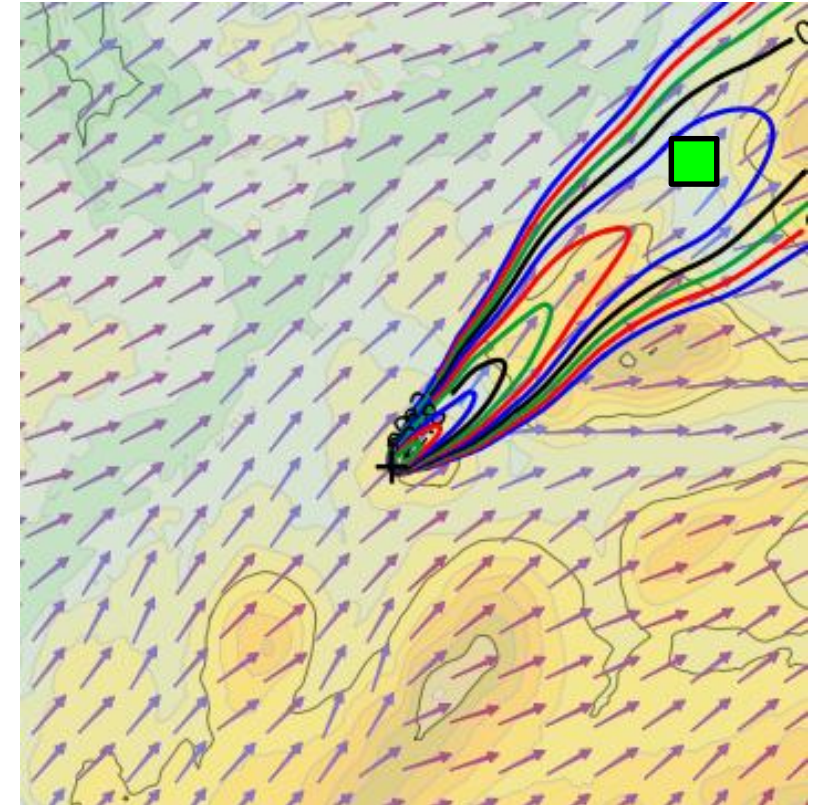
Configuring ADMS to output concentration flux



- New option (as of ADMS 6.0.2) to output accumulated horizontal concentration flux
- Tick **Horizontal concentration flux** option under **Output options** in AAI Editor
- Specify:
 - **Wind sector size** used by the flux monitor (10° or 30°)
 - **Mid-point** of one of the wind sectors

ADMS concentration flux calculations

- At each receptor (■):
 - For each met line:
 - Calculates:
 - U = **Local** horizontal wind speed, including any complex terrain effects
 - C = Hour-average concentration, including any **background** concentration
 - **Hourly flux** = $3600 \times C \times U$ (e.g. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$)
 - Value assigned to appropriate wind sector based on **local** horizontal wind direction (zero assigned to all other sectors)
 - Sums hourly flux values over all met lines to give accumulated flux over all valid met lines



ADMS concentration flux outputs

- Generates new output file with extension *.flx*
- Contains accumulated horizontal concentration flux:
 - at each **specified point**
 - for each **LT pollutant** with an averaging time ≤ 1 hr
 - for the **All sources** group only (for **Groups** output) or for the selected source (for **Source** output)

The screenshot shows the ADMS 6 software interface with the 'Output' tab selected. The 'Pollutant output (6/6)' section contains a table with columns: Name, Include, Short/Long, Av. time, Av. time unit, Extra condition, Percentiles, Exceedence thresholds, Units for output, and Validity threshold. The table lists pollutants: NOx, NOx, NO2, NO2, O3, and O3. The 'Include' column has checkboxes, and the 'Av. time' column shows values like 1 Hour and 24 Hour. The 'Group and source output' section has two sub-tables: 'Groups' and 'Source'. The 'Source' sub-table has columns: Name, Include, and a checkbox. The 'Output options' section has checkboxes for 'Comprehensive output file' and 'Output per source'. The bottom status bar says 'Select to calculate the concentration/deposition for a single source'.

Name	Include	Short/Long	Av. time	Av. time unit	Extra condition	Percentiles	Exceedence thresholds	Units for output	Validity threshold
NOx	☒	ST	1	Hour	None	(none)	(none)	ug/m³	
NOx	☒	LT	1	Hour	None	(none)	(none)	ug/m³	
NO2	☒	ST	24	Hour	None	(none)	(none)	ug/m³	
NO2	☒	LT	24	Hour	None	(none)	(none)	ug/m³	
O3	☒	ST	1	Hour	None	(none)	(none)	ug/m³	
O3	☒	LT	1	Hour	None	(none)	(none)	ug/m³	

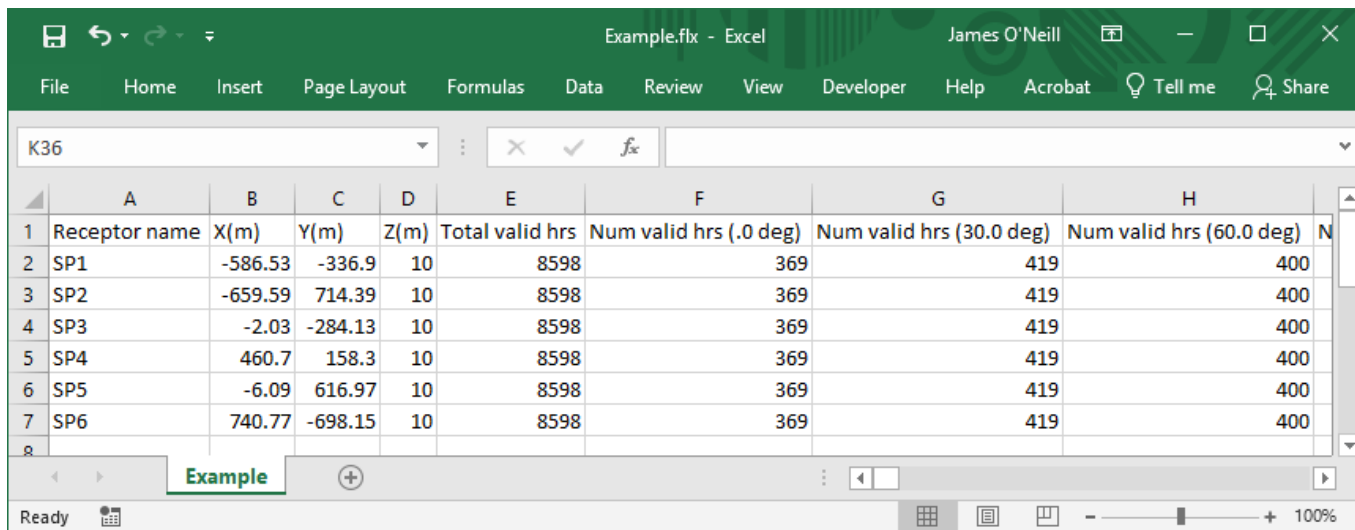
Name	Include
Group001	☒
Group002	☒

Name	Include
Source00001	☒
Source00002	☐
Source00003	☐
Source00004	☐

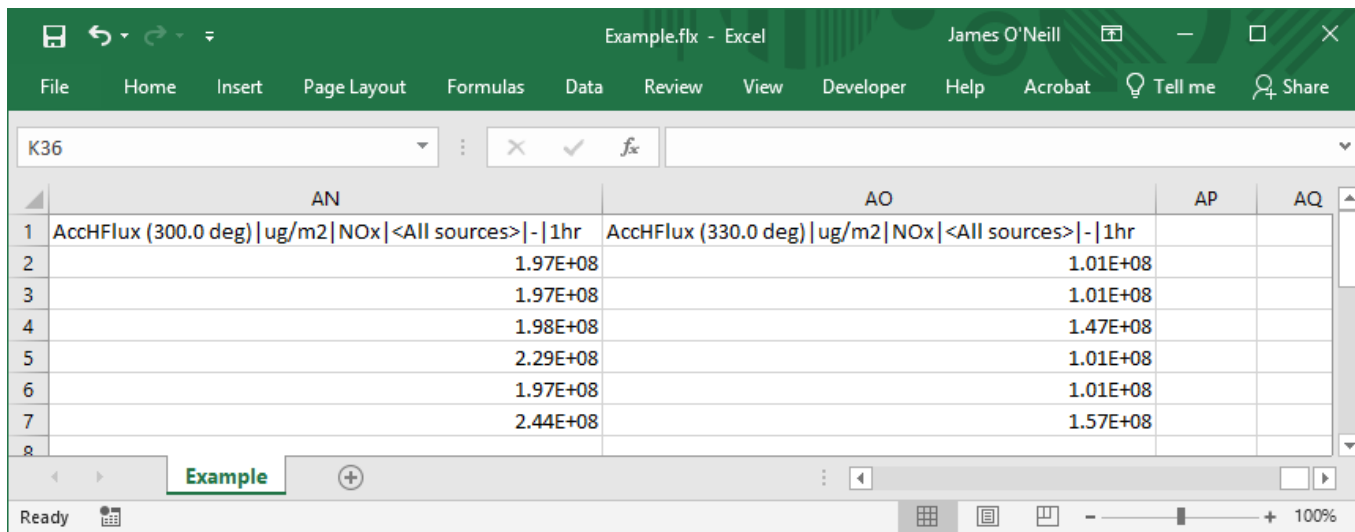
Output options:
☐ Comprehensive output file
☐ Output per source

Select to calculate the concentration/deposition for a single source

.flx output file



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Receptor name	X(m)	Y(m)	Z(m)	Total valid hrs	Num valid hrs (.0 deg)	Num valid hrs (30.0 deg)	Num valid hrs (60.0 deg)
2	SP1	-586.53	-336.9	10	8598	369	419	400
3	SP2	-659.59	714.39	10	8598	369	419	400
4	SP3	-2.03	-284.13	10	8598	369	419	400
5	SP4	460.7	158.3	10	8598	369	419	400
6	SP5	-6.09	616.97	10	8598	369	419	400
7	SP6	740.77	-698.15	10	8598	369	419	400

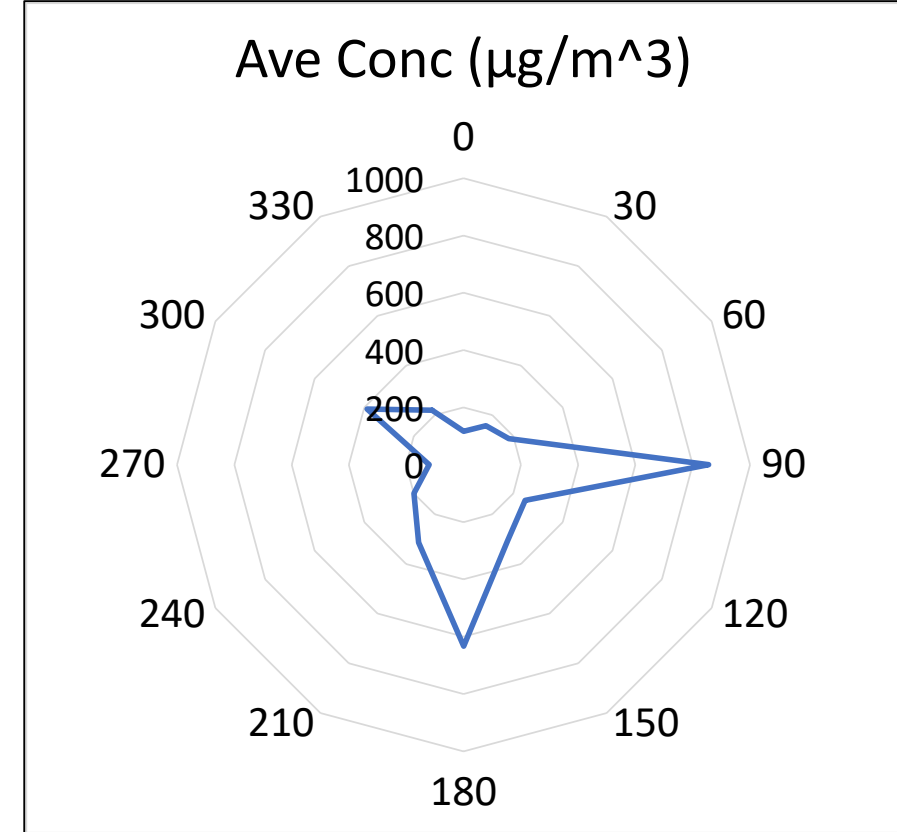
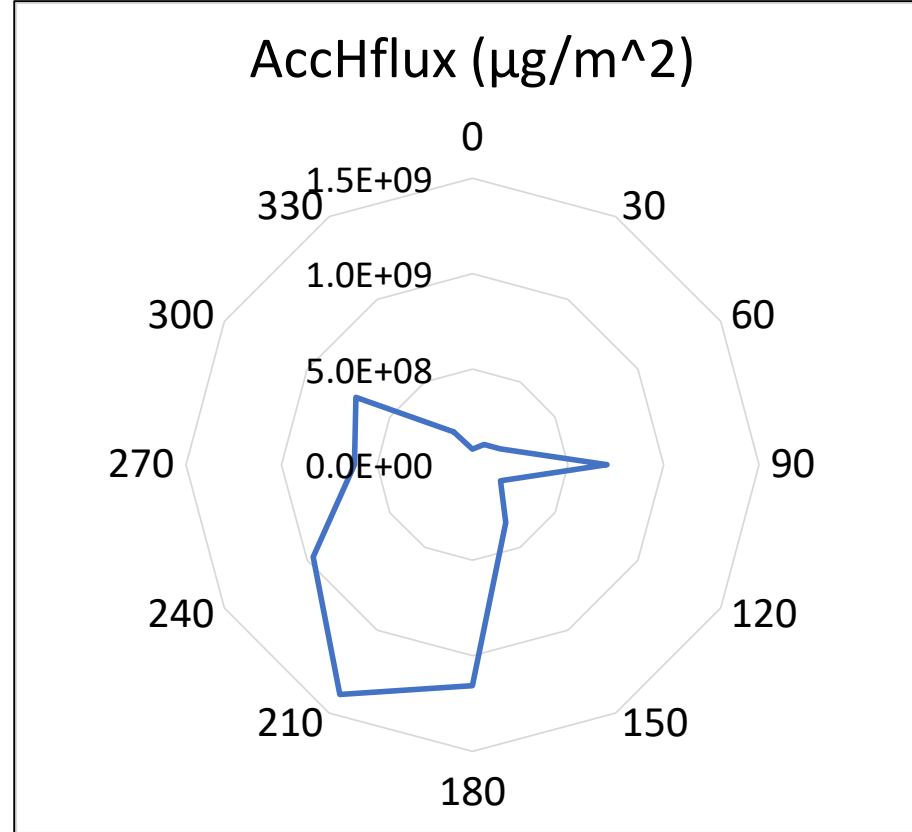
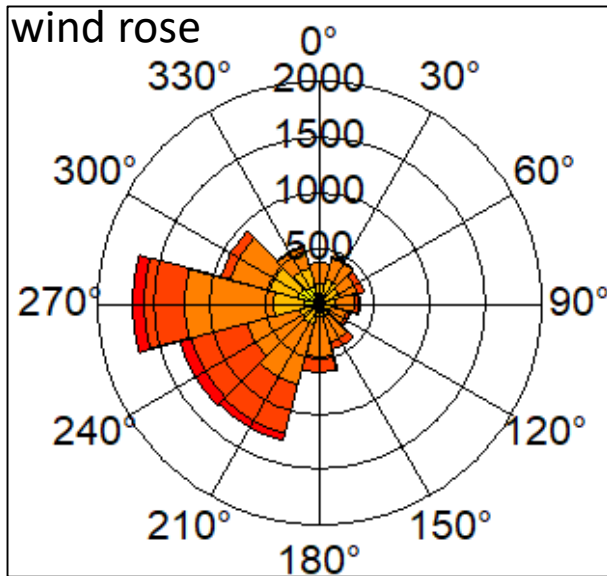
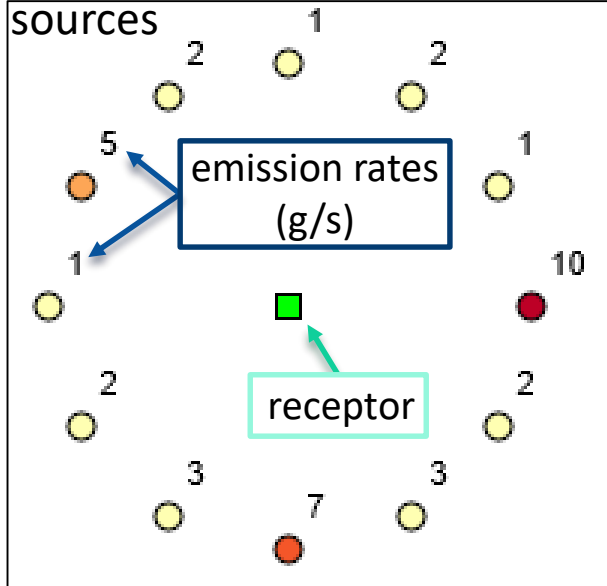


	AN	AO	AP	AQ
1	AccHFlux (300.0 deg) ug/m2 NOx <All sources> - 1hr	AccHFlux (330.0 deg) ug/m2 NOx <All sources> - 1hr		
2	1.97E+08	1.01E+08		
3	1.97E+08	1.01E+08		
4	1.98E+08	1.47E+08		
5	2.29E+08	1.01E+08		
6	1.97E+08	1.01E+08		
7	2.44E+08	1.57E+08		

Columns:

- **Receptor name**
- **X (m), Y (m), Z (m):** Receptor location
- **Total valid hrs:** Total number of valid hours used in flux calculation
- **Num valid hrs (###.# deg):** Number of valid hours when wind was blowing from that sector (sum = Total valid hrs)
- **Mean horizontal wind speed (m/s) (###.# deg):** Mean horizontal wind speed over hours when wind was blowing from that sector
- **AccHFlux (###.# deg):** Accumulated horizontal concentration flux over hours when wind was blowing from that sector. One set of columns per relevant output pollutant.

Example: Concentration flux



- Indicative average concentration over hours when wind was blowing from a given sector can be calculated as:

$$\text{Ave Conc} = \text{AccHFlux} / (\text{'Mean horizontal wind speed'} \times \text{'Num valid hrs'} \times 3600)$$

Outline

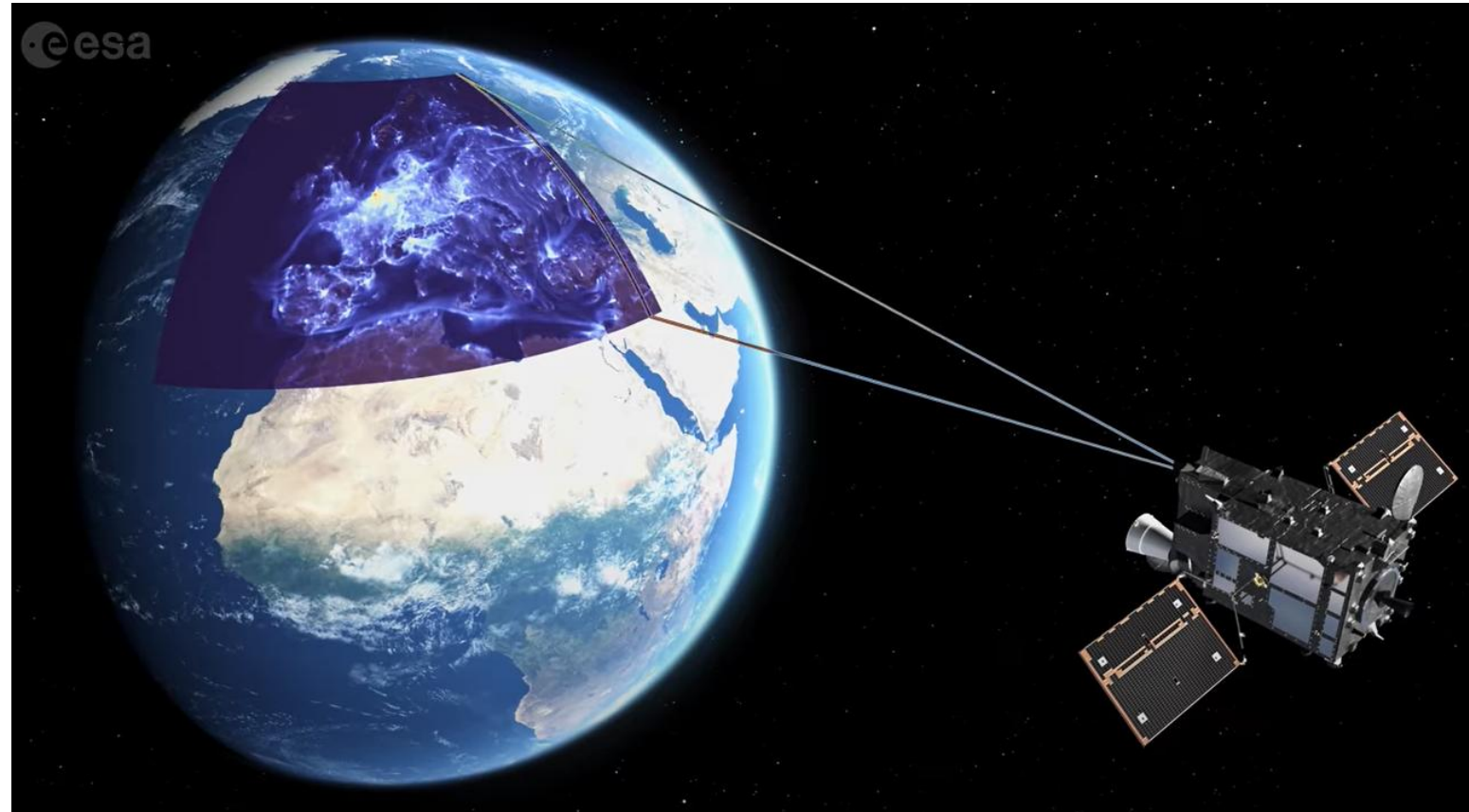
Concentration flux data

Satellite data

Right-click options

Satellite air quality data

- Satellites measure **column-integrated** concentrations
- Units of e.g. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$
- Becoming more common, e.g. Sentinel-4, TEMPO, GEMS
- Typically measure **vertical** column counts, but sometimes also **oblique** column counts
- Possible to generate ADMS outputs to compare against **vertical** column counts

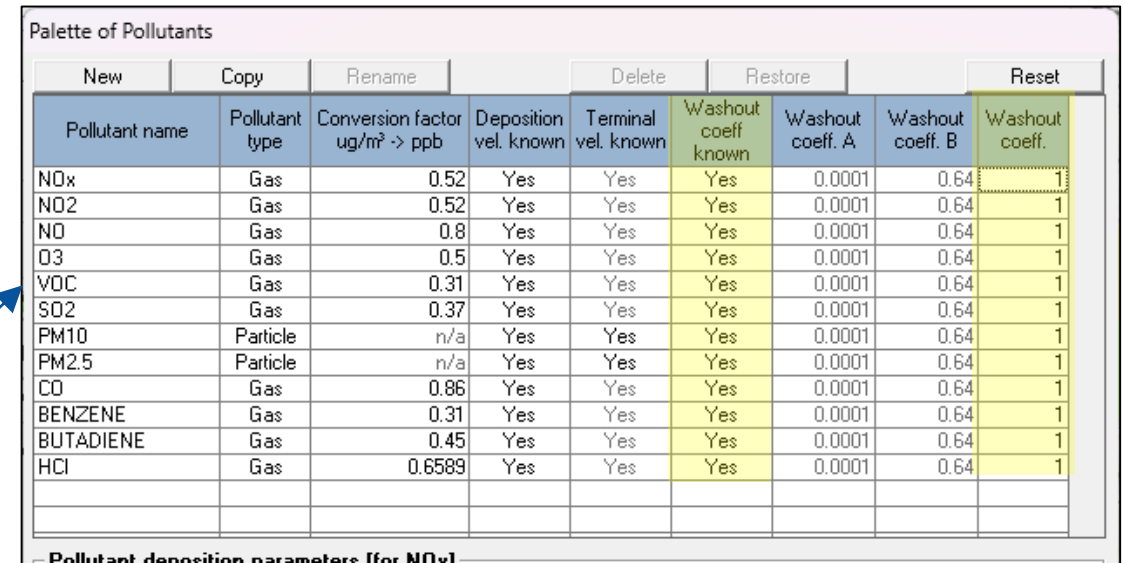
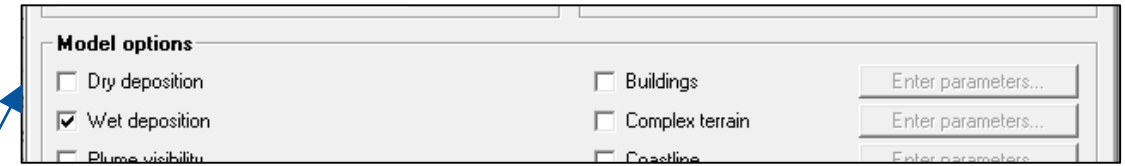


Credit: ©ESA

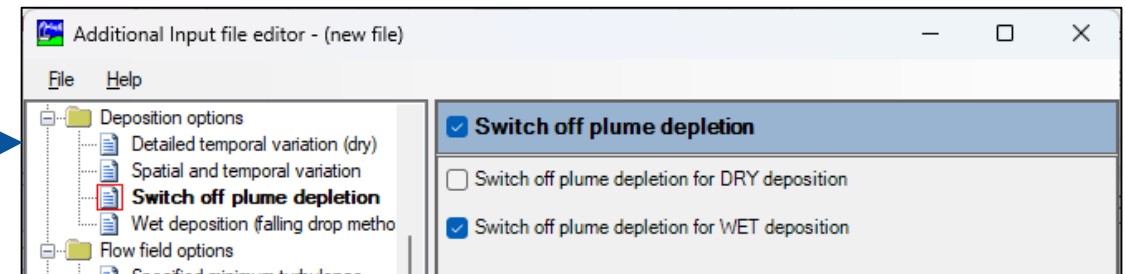
Configuring ADMS to output vertically-integrated concentrations

- ADMS not currently configured to output vertically-integrated concentrations directly
- However, can exploit the **wet deposition** module, which internally calculates vertically-integrated concentration at each output point to determine how much material is 'washed out' by precipitation:

1. Turn on **Wet deposition** in **Setup** screen
2. In **Palette of Pollutants**, set **Washout coeff known** to **Yes** and **Washout coeff. (A)** to 1 for all relevant pollutant(s)
3. Switch off plume depletion due to wet deposition via **AAI editor** to prevent wet deposition module affecting airborne concentrations



Pollutant name	Pollutant type	Conversion factor ug/m³ -> ppb	Deposition vel. known	Terminal vel. known	Washout coeff known	Washout coeff. A	Washout coeff. B	Washout coeff.
NOx	Gas	0.52	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
NO2	Gas	0.52	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
NO	Gas	0.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
O3	Gas	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
VOC	Gas	0.31	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
SO2	Gas	0.37	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
PM10	Particle	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
PM2.5	Particle	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
CO	Gas	0.86	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
BENZENE	Gas	0.31	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
BUTADIENE	Gas	0.45	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1
HCl	Gas	0.6589	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0001	0.64	1

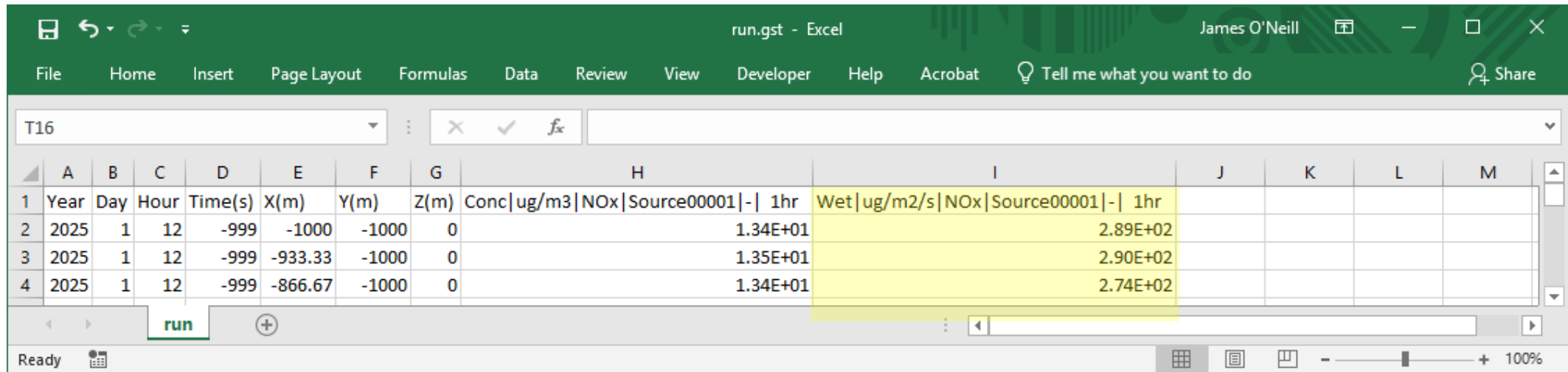


ADMS vertically-integrated concentration outputs

- The values in the relevant wet deposition columns of the ADMS output files (column headers 'Wet|ug/m2/s|...') can then be interpreted as vertically-integrated concentrations (with units $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$), since:

$$F_{wet} = \int_0^{\infty} \Lambda C dz$$

and we have set $\Lambda = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	Year	Day	Hour	Time(s)	X(m)	Y(m)	Z(m)	Conc ug/m3 NOx Source00001 - 1hr	Wet ug/m2/s NOx Source00001 - 1hr				
1	2025	1	12	-999	-1000	-1000	0	1.34E+01	2.89E+02				
2	2025	1	12	-999	-933.33	-1000	0	1.35E+01	2.90E+02				
3	2025	1	12	-999	-866.67	-1000	0	1.34E+01	2.74E+02				

ADMS vertically-integrated concentrations with chemistry

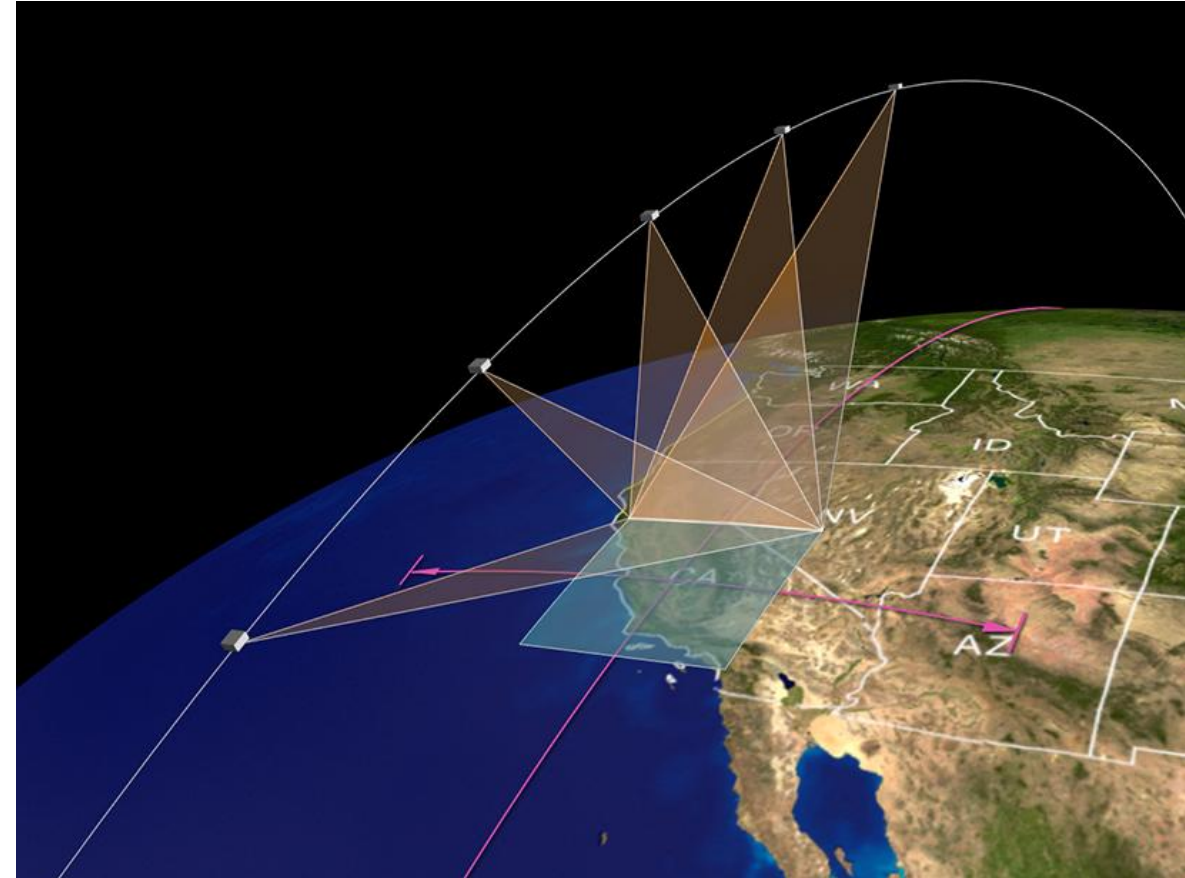
- If chemistry is being modelled and vertically-integrated concentrations of both NO_x and NO_2 are required, need two ADMS runs:
 1. Chemistry turned ON $\rightarrow$ NO_2 vertically-integrated concentrations
 2. Chemistry turned OFF $\rightarrow$ NO_x vertically-integrated concentrations
- This is because when running ADMS with chemistry turned on, the NO_x wet deposition rate is set equal to the NO_2 wet deposition rate because NO is assumed to be insoluble.

Vertically-integrated background concentrations

- Vertically-integrated concentrations on previous slides relate to **source increments** only, i.e. no contribution from background concentrations
- Defining vertically-integrated background concentrations in ADMS is not straightforward; background concentration assumed uniform everywhere
- However, for the purposes of comparing total ADMS concentrations against satellite data, it may be necessary to estimate vertically-integrated background concentrations. Two suggestions:
 1. Assume background concentration is well mixed throughout boundary layer → multiply (output) background concentration by H from *.mop* file
 2. Estimate background concentration from the satellite data itself using a location in a nearby rural area away from any major sources

Oblique column counts

- Moderate obliquity: Multiply ADMS vertically-integrated concentration by $1/\sin(\theta)$, where θ is the satellite elevation angle
- Extreme obliquity ($\theta \ll 90^\circ$): Trickier to compare against ADMS output
- One option:
 - Define 3D output grid
 - Generate 3D concentration field
 - Write a post-processing script to calculate relevant line-integral through concentration field
 - Run without background and add on in similar way to previous slide
 - Longer runtimes



Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

AND NOW FOR
SOMETHING
COMPLETELY
DIFFERENT



Outline

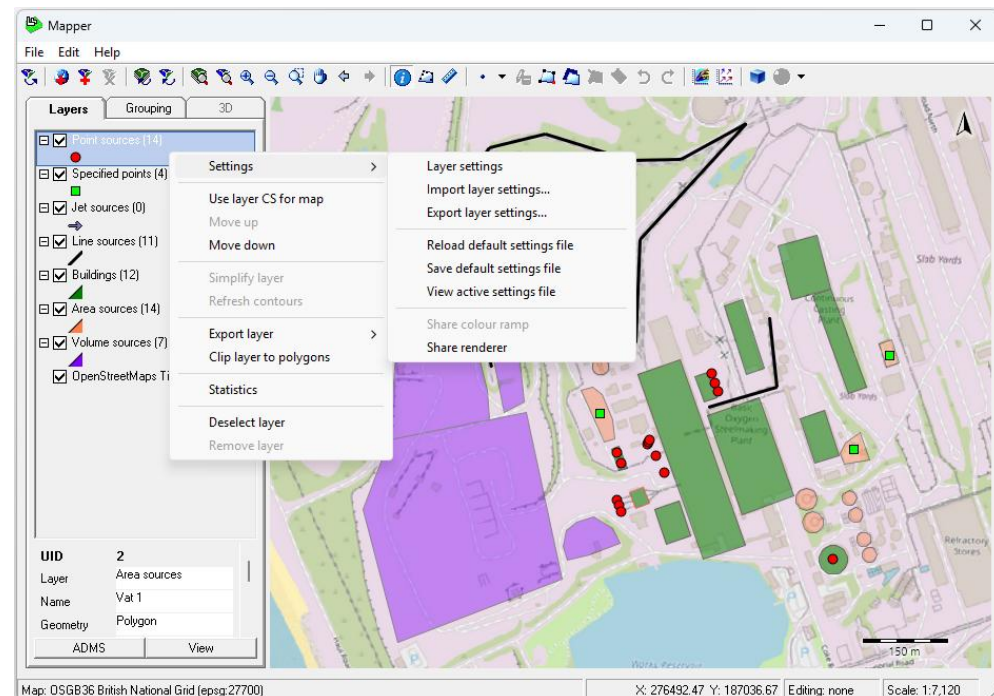
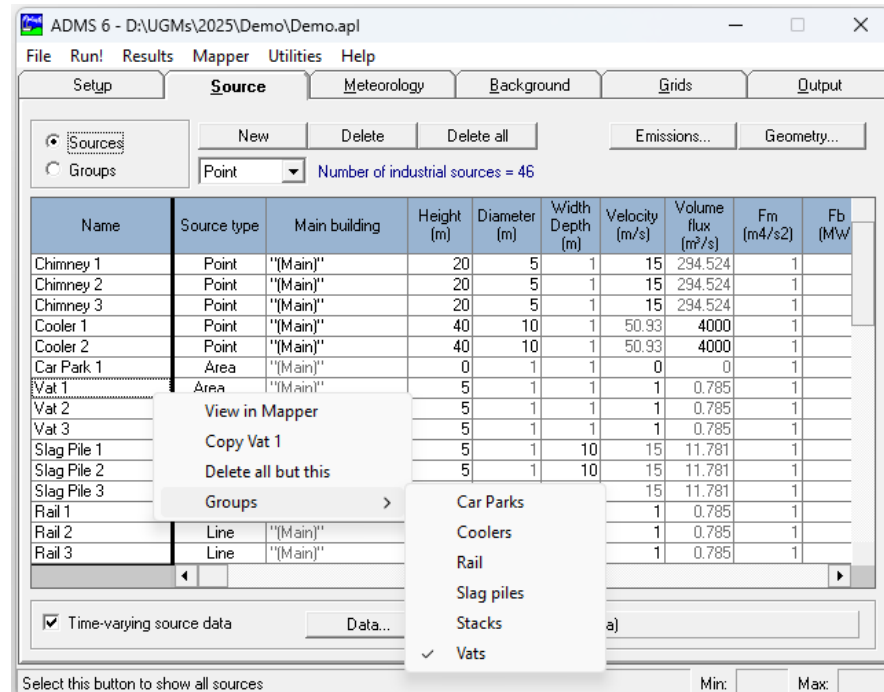
Concentration flux data

Satellite data

Right-click options

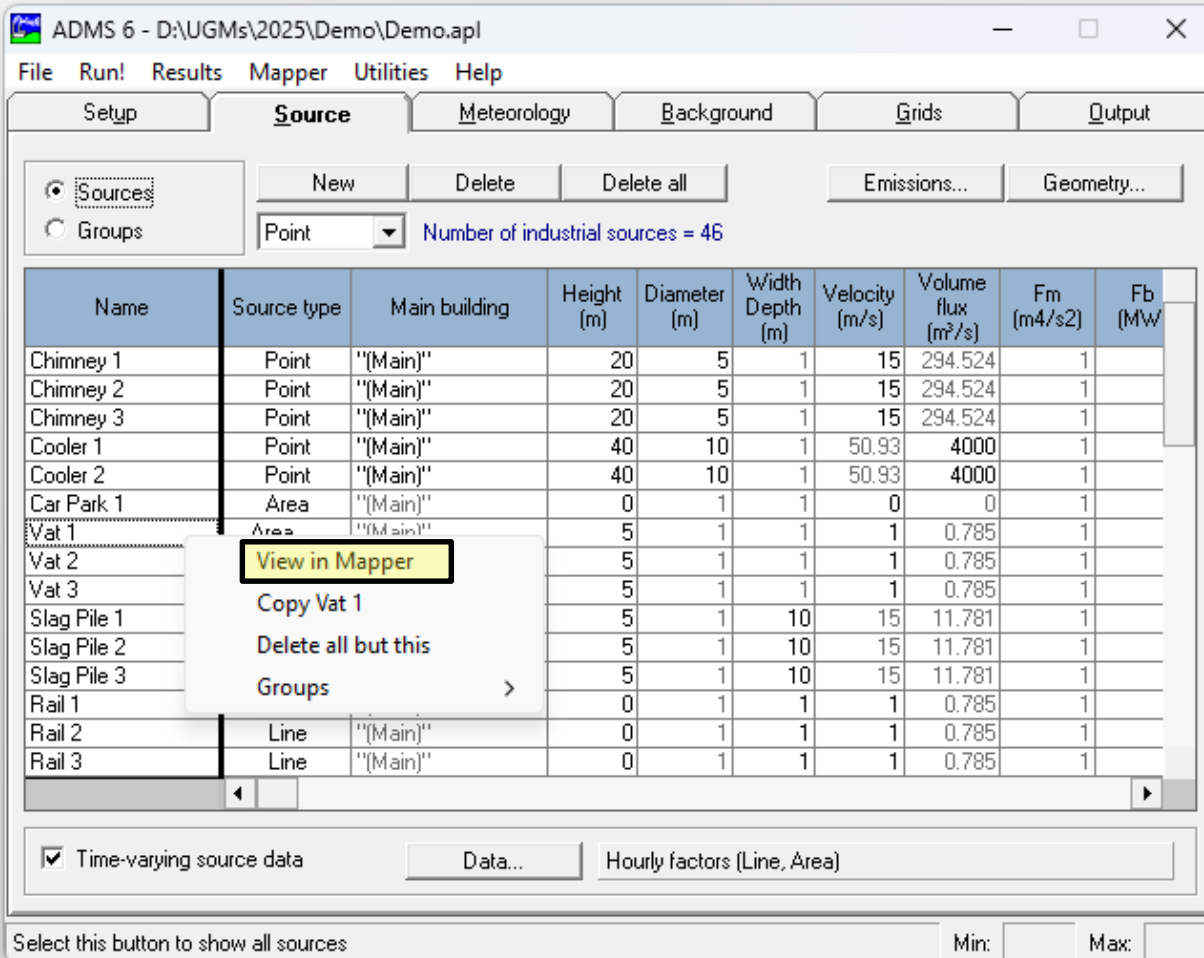
Usability tips: Right-click options

- ADMS interface contains many useful right-click context menus that many users may be unaware of
- Non exhaustive list in this presentation – if in doubt, try it out
- Also many useful right-click options in Mapper and other ADMS utilities



Sources/Buildings/Specified Points tables

- Right-click on source/building/point name:



ADMS 6 - D:\UGMs\2025\Demo\Demo.apl

File Run! Results Mapper Utilities Help

Setup Source Meteorology Background Grids Output

Sources Groups

New Delete Delete all Emissions... Geometry...

Point Number of industrial sources = 46

Name	Source type	Main building	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Width Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Volume flux (m³/s)	Fm (m4/s2)	Fb (MW)
Chimney 1	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Chimney 2	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Chimney 3	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Cooler 1	Point	"(Main)"	40	10	1	50.93	4000	1	
Cooler 2	Point	"(Main)"	40	10	1	50.93	4000	1	
Car Park 1	Area	"(Main)"	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Vat 1	Area	"(Main)"	5	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Vat 2			5	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Vat 3			5	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Slag Pile 1			5	1	10	15	11.781	1	
Slag Pile 2			5	1	10	15	11.781	1	
Slag Pile 3			5	1	10	15	11.781	1	
Rail 1			0	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Rail 2	Line	"(Main)"	0	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Rail 3	Line	"(Main)"	0	1	1	1	0.785	1	

Time-varying source data Data... Hourly factors (Line, Area)

Select this button to show all sources Min: Max:

View in Mapper

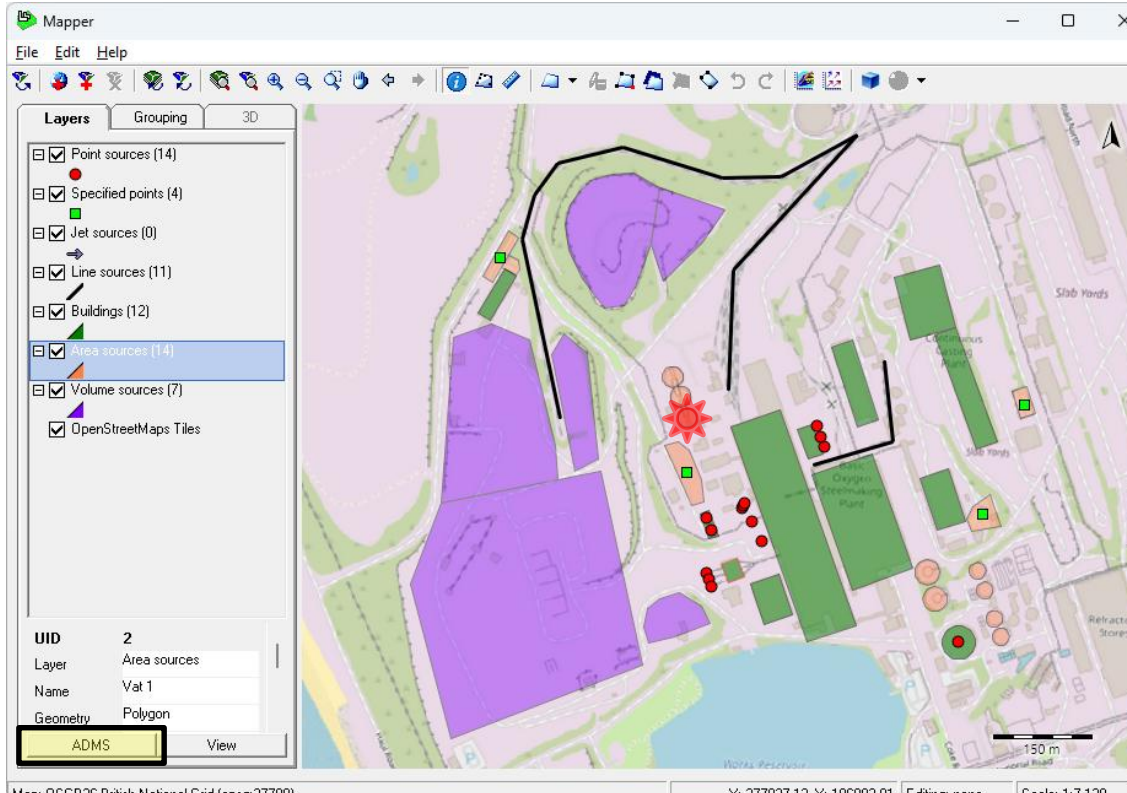
Copy Vat 1

Delete all but this

Groups >

- View in Mapper:

- Relevant item **flashes red** in Mapper
- Useful when you have lots of that thing
- Tip: 'ADMS' button in Mapper selects that item back in the ADMS interface



Mapper

File Edit Help

Layers Grouping 3D

- ☒ Point sources (14)
- ☒ Specified points (4)
- ☒ Jet sources (0)
- ☒ Line sources (11)
- ☒ Buildings (12)
- ☒ Area sources (14)
- ☒ Volume sources (7)
- ☒ OpenStreetMaps Tiles

UID 2

Layer Area sources

Name Vat 1

Geometry Polygon

ADMS View

Map: OSGB36 British National Grid (epsg:27700)

X: 277037.13 Y: 186982.01 Editing: none Scale: 1:7,120

Sources/Buildings/Specified Points tables

- Right-click on source/building/point name:

- **View in Mapper:**

- Relevant item **flashes red** in Mapper
- Useful when you have lots of that thing
- Tip: 'ADMS' button in Mapper selects that item back in the ADMS interface

- **Copy <name>:**

- Useful for e.g. rows of identical point sources; copy then **modify location**

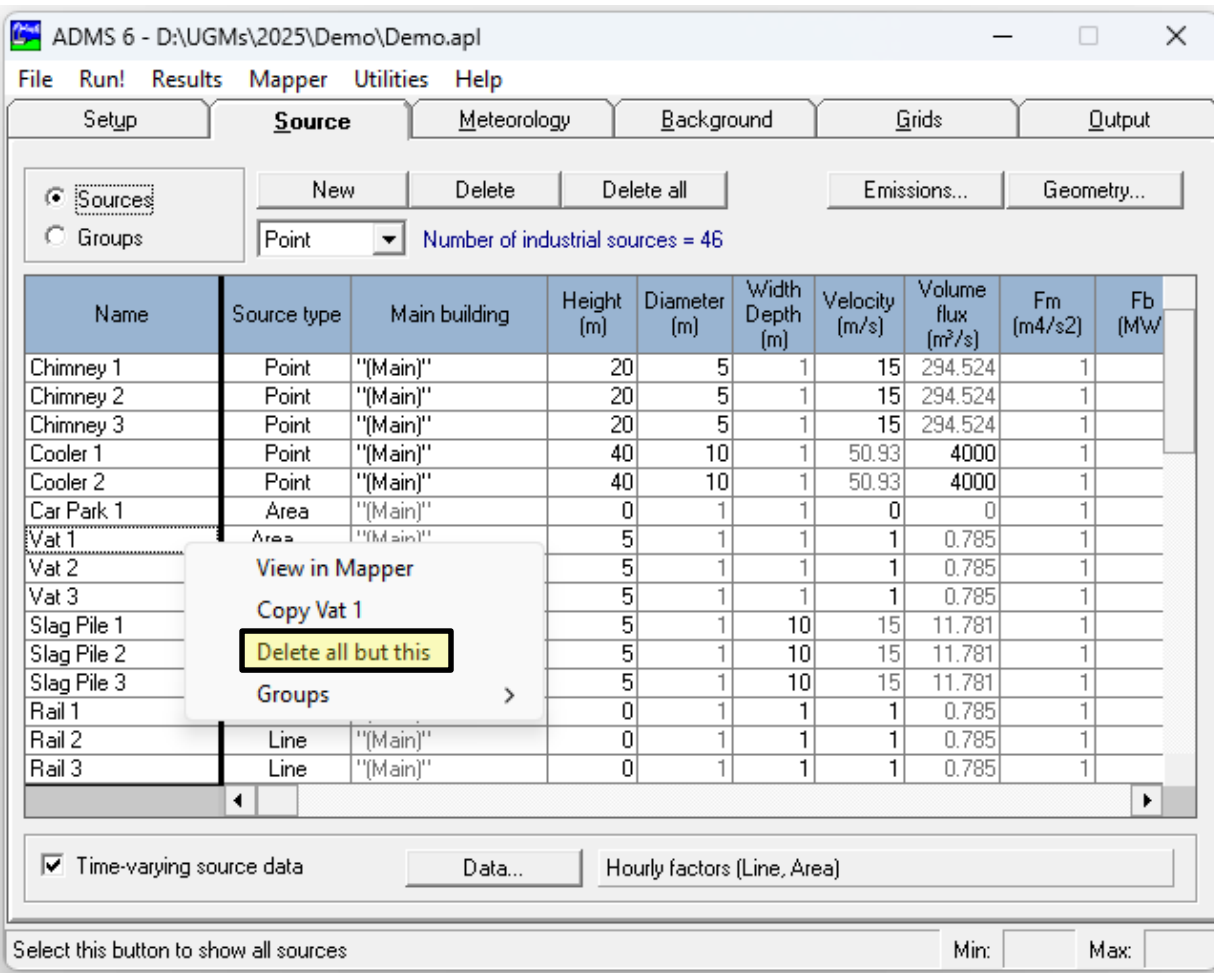
The screenshot shows the ADMS 6 interface with the 'Sources' tab selected. A table lists various sources, and a right-click context menu is open over the 'Vat 1' row. The menu options are: 'View in Mapper', 'Copy Vat 1' (highlighted in yellow), 'Delete all but this', and 'Groups'. The table data is as follows:

Name	Source type	Main building	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Width Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Volume flux (m³/s)	Fm (m4/s2)	Fb (MW)
Chimney 1	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Chimney 2	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Chimney 3	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Cooler 1	Point	"(Main)"	40	10	1	50.93	4000	1	
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Car Park 1	Area	"(Main)"	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Vat 1	Area	"(Main)"	5	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Vat 2			5	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Vat 3			5	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Slag Pile 1			5	1	10	15	11.781	1	
Slag Pile 2			5	1	10	15	11.781	1	
Slag Pile 3			5	1	10	15	11.781	1	
Rail 1			0	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Rail 2	Line	"(Main)"	0	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Rail 3	Line	"(Main)"	0	1	1	1	0.785	1	

At the bottom of the window, there is a checkbox for 'Time-varying source data' and a button for 'Data...'. The status bar at the very bottom says 'Select this button to show all sources' and has 'Min:' and 'Max:' labels.

Sources/Buildings/Specified Points tables

- Right-click on source/building/point name:



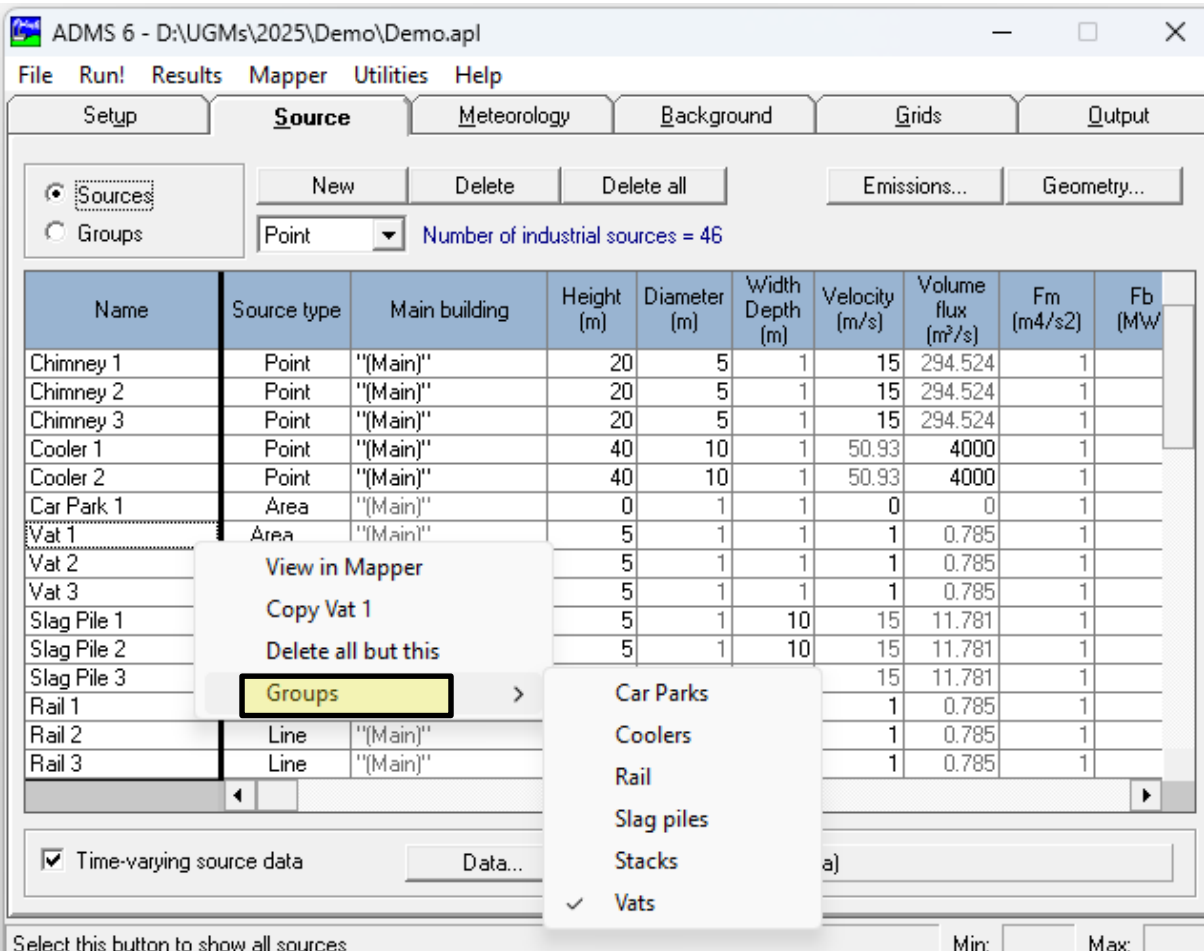
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- **View in Mapper:**
 - Relevant item **flashes red** in Mapper
 - Useful when you have lots of that thing
 - Tip: 'ADMS' button in Mapper selects that item back in the ADMS interface
- **Copy <name>:**
 - Useful for e.g. rows of identical point sources; copy then **modify location**
- **Delete all but this:**
 - Useful for cutting APL down to investigate a single item

Sources/Buildings/Specified Points tables

- Right-click on source/building/point name:



The screenshot shows the ADMS 6 interface with the 'Sources' tab selected. A table of sources is displayed, and a right-click context menu is open over the 'Vat 1' row. The menu options are: View in Mapper, Copy Vat 1, Delete all but this, Groups (highlighted), Car Parks, Coolers, Rail, Slag piles, Stacks, and Vats (checked). The table data is as follows:

Name	Source type	Main building	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Width Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Volume flux (m³/s)	Fm (m4/s2)	Fb (MW)
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- **Delete all but this:**
 - Useful for cutting APL down to investigate a single item
- **Groups (Sources table only):**
 - Add source to/remove source from particular groups without needing to go to **Groups** screen

Other Sources table options

- All four efflux columns:
 - **Use exit velocity / Use volume flux / Use Fm/Fb / Use mass flux**

The screenshot shows the ADMS 6 software interface with the 'Source' tab selected. The table lists 19 sources with columns for Name, Source type, Main building, Height (m), Diameter (m), Width Depth (m), Velocity (m/s), Volume flux (m³/s), Fm (m4/s2), and Fb (MW). A tooltip is visible over the 'Volume flux' column, offering three options: 'Use volume flux', 'Use Fm/Fb', and 'Use mass flux'.

Name	Source type	Main building	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Width Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Volume flux (m³/s)	Fm (m4/s2)	Fb (MW)
Chimney 1	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Chimney 2	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Chimney 3	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1	
Cooler 1	Point	"(Main)"	40	10	1	50.93	4000	1	
Cooler 2	Point	"(Main)"	40	10	1	50.93	4000	1	
Car Park 1	Area	"(Main)"	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Vat 1	Area	"(Main)"	5	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Vat 2	Area	"(Main)"	5	1	1				
Vat 3	Area	"(Main)"	5	1	1				
Slag Pile 1	Volume	"(Main)"	5	1	10				
Slag Pile 2	Volume	"(Main)"	5	1	10				
Slag Pile 3	Volume	"(Main)"	5	1	10				
Rail 1	Line	"(Main)"	0	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Rail 2	Line	"(Main)"	0	1	1	1	0.785	1	
Rail 3	Line	"(Main)"	0	1	1	1	0.785	1	

Use volume flux
Use Fm/Fb
Use mass flux

Velocity of release at source exit (m/s) Min: 0 Max: 1000

Other Sources table options

- All four efflux columns:
 - Use exit velocity / Use volume flux / Use Fm/Fb / Use mass flux
- Temp. and Density columns:
 - Use temperature / Use density / Use ambient
- Saves having to scroll over to **Efflux** or **T, RHO** or **ambient?** columns

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Setup Source Meteorology Background Grids Output

Sources Groups

New Delete Delete all Emissions... Geometry...

Point Number of industrial sources = 46

Name	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Volume flux (m³/s)	Fm (m4/s2)	Fb (MW)	Mass flux (kg/s)	Temp. (°C)	Density (kg/m³)	
Chimney 1	20	5	1	1	15	294.524	1	1	1	30	1.225	2
Chimney 2	20	5	1	1	15	294.524	1	1	1	30	1.225	2
Chimney 3	20	5	1	1	15	294.524	1	1	1	30	1.225	2
Cooler 1	40	10	1	1	50.93	4000	1	1	1	60	1.225	2
Cooler 2	40	10	1	1	50.93	4000	1	1	1	60	1.225	2
Car Park 1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1			
Vat 1	5	1	1	1	1	0.785	1	1	1			
Vat 2	5	1	1	1	1	0.785	1	1	1			
Vat 3	5	1	1	1	1	0.785	1	1	1	15	1.225	
Slag Pile 1	5	1	10	1	15	11.781	1	1	1	15	1.225	
Slag Pile 2	5	1	10	1	15	11.781	1	1	1	15	1.225	
Slag Pile 3	5	1	10	1	15	11.781	1	1	1	15	1.225	
Rail 1	0	1	1	1	1	0.785	1	1	1	15	1.225	
Rail 2	0	1	1	1	1	0.785	1	1	1	15	1.225	
Rail 3	0	1	1	1	1	0.785	1	1	1	15	1.225	

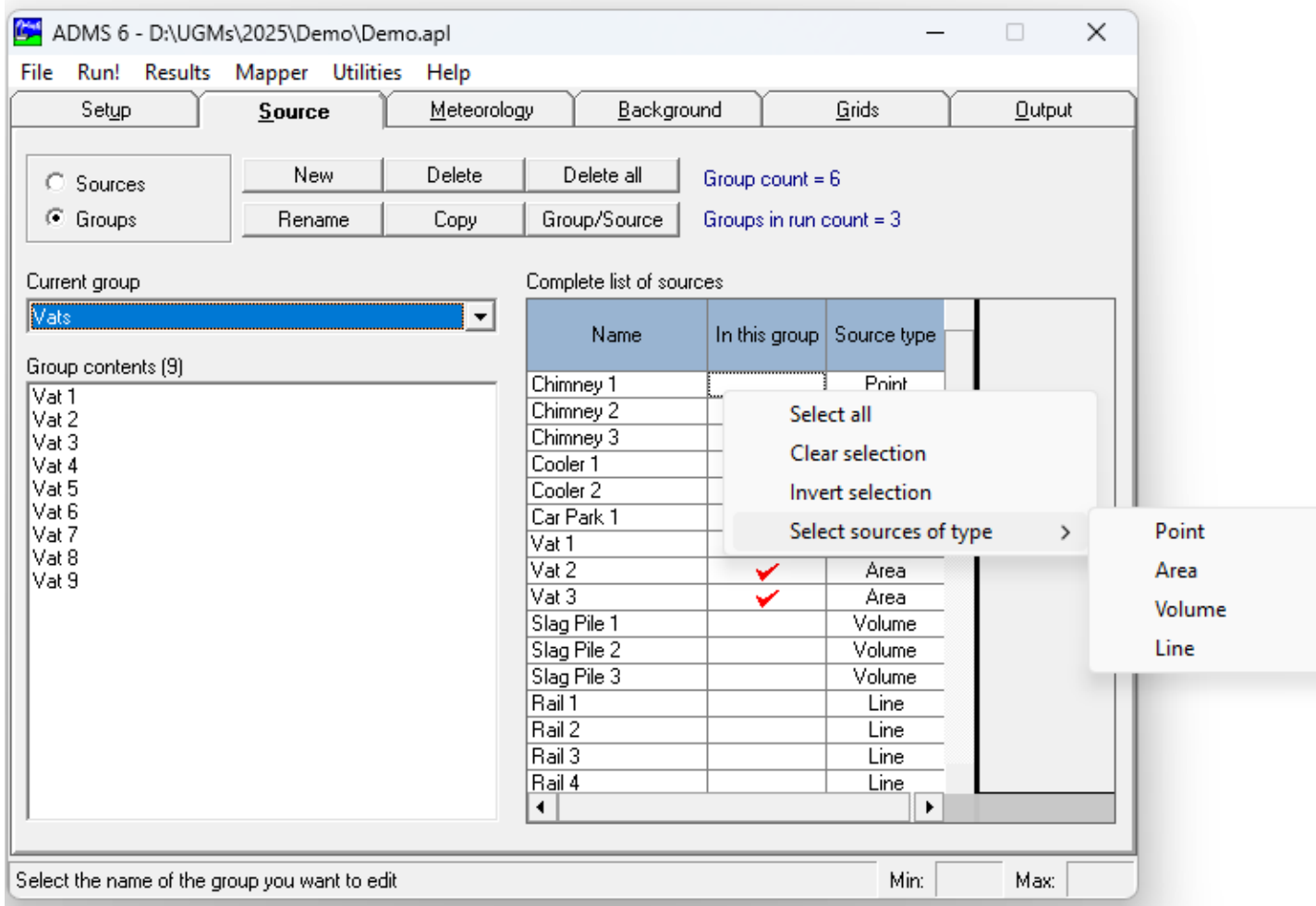
Use density
Use ambient

☒ Time-varying source data Data... Hourly factors (Line, Area)

Temperature of the release (°C) Min: -100 Max: 5000

Groups table

- Right-click on **In this group** column:



- **Select all:**
 - Can then deselect sources as appropriate
- **Clear selection:**
 - Clear all ticks
- **Invert selection:**
 - All ticks become unticked and vice-versa
- **Select sources of type:**
 - Useful way to add e.g. all point sources to a group with one click

Emissions / Geometry screens

Emissions

Chimney 1 - Point

< Back Next >

Pollutant species

New Delete Delete all

Pollutant name	Emission rate (g/s)
NOx	1.000000e+000

Add to all 'Point' sources

Delete from all 'Point' sources

Area geometry

Car Park 1

< Back Next >

Vertices (6)

New	Delete	X (m)	Y (m)
		277022.52	186941.56
		277039.54	186929.86
		277057.63	186884.1
		277060.82	186850.
		277042.73	186844.
		277001.24	186936.

Insert above

Insert below

OK Cancel

- In **Emissions** screen, right click on pollutant name:
 - **Add to all <source type> sources**
 - Does not copy current emission rate (sets to zero) – must manually edit
 - **Delete from all <source type> sources**
- In **Area/Volume geometry** screen:
 - **Insert above / Insert below:** Inserts new vertex with coordinates set to mid-point between the relevant two existing vertices

Time-varying emissions

Time-varying emissions

☐ File of time-varying source data
.var file Browse... View

☐ File of time-varying factors
.fac file Browse... View

☒ Hourly factors (applies to all selected source types)

☐ Point
☐ Jet
☒ Line
☒ Area
☐ Volume

Local time (hours)	Weekdays	Saturdays	Sundays
1	0.2		
2	0.1	0.2	0.3
3	0.1	0.2	0.2
4	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	0.2	0.1	0.1
7	0.5	0.2	0.1
8	1.5	0.5	0.3
9	1.9	0.9	0.4
10	1.7	1.4	0.8
11	1.5	1.6	1.3
12	1.5	1.6	1.4
13	1.6	1.7	1.5
14	1.6	1.6	1.4
15	1.6	1.6	1.4
16	1.7	1.5	1.4
17	1.9	1.5	1.4
18	2	1.5	1.3
19	1.7	1.4	1.1
20	1.3	1.2	1
21	0.9	0.9	0.8
22	0.8	0.7	0.6
23	0.6	0.7	0.5
24	0.4	0.6	0.3
Sum:	25.5	22.2	18.3
Average:	1.062	0.925	0.7625

Overall: 168 1

OK Cancel

Copy data to column > Weekdays Sundays

- **Weekdays / Saturdays / Sundays** columns in on-screen **Hourly factors** table:
 - **Copy data to column**
- If using .var file, **Use VAR file** tick column back in **Sources** table has same options as **In this group** column in **Groups** table:

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Setup Source Meteorology Background Grids Output

☒ Sources ☐ Groups

New Delete Delete all Emissions... Geometry...

Point Number of industrial sources = 46

Use VAR file	Name	Source type	Main building	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Width Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Volume flux (m³/s)	Fm (m4/s2)
✓	Chimney 1	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1
✓	Chimney 2	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1
✓	Chimney 3	Point	"(Main)"	20	5	1	15	294.524	1
✓	Cooler 1	Point	"(Main)"	40	10	1	50.93	4000	1
✓	Cooler 2	Point	"(Main)"	40	10	1	50.93	4000	1
				0	1	1	0	0	1
				5	1	1	1	0.785	1
				5	1	1	1	0.785	1
				5	1	1	1	0.785	1
					1	10	15	11.781	1
					1	10	15	11.781	1
					1	10	15	11.781	1
					1	1	1	0.785	1
					1	1	1	0.785	1
					1	1	1	0.785	1
	Slag Pile 3	Volume	"(Main)"						
	Rail 1	Line	"(Main)"						
	Rail 2	Line	"(Main)"						
	Rail 3	Line	"(Main)"						

Select all
Clear selection
Invert selection
Select sources of type > Point Area Volume Line

Met. data subset

The screenshot shows the ADMS 6 software interface, specifically the 'Meteorology' tab. The 'Met. data' section is active, showing options for data source and subset selection. A tooltip is visible over the 'Use a subset of met. data' checkbox, indicating the subset settings.

Site data

Latitude (°)

Dispersion site

Surface roughness (m)

☒ Enter value

☐ Use values from the met. file

☐ Use advanced options

Met. measurement site

Surface roughness (m)

☒ Use dispersion site value

☐ Enter value

☐ Use values from the met. file

☐ Use advanced options

Met. data

☒ From file

☐ Enter on screen

Height of recorded wind (m)

☒ Met. data in sectors of (degrees)

☒ Met. data are hourly sequential

☐ Vertical profiles

☒ Use a subset of met. data

Start

End

Set to end of met. file
Match subset Start date and time

Approximate latitude of the source site (°) Min: -90 Max: 90

- Use a subset of met. data options on **Meteorology** screen:

- **Start:**

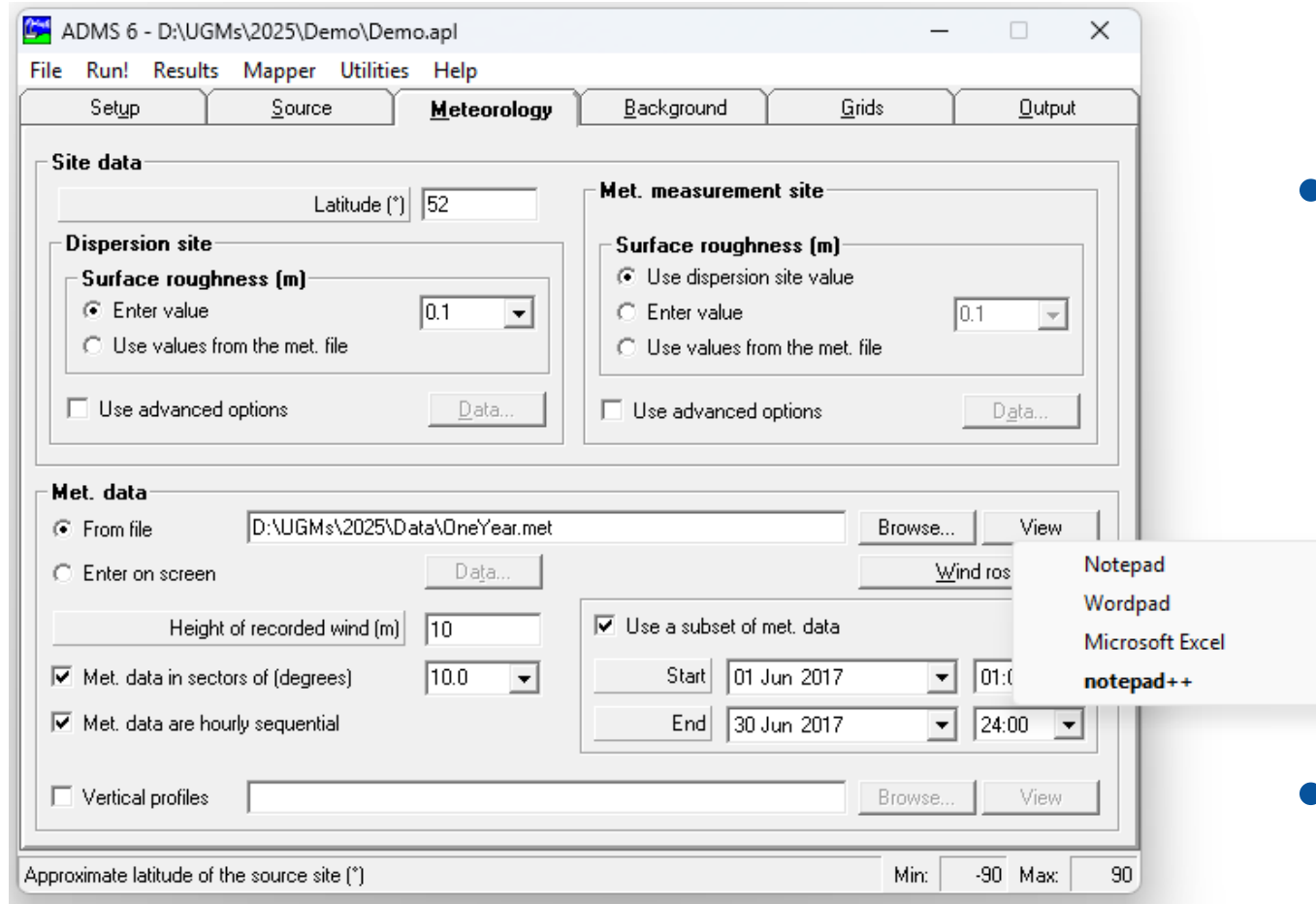
- Set to start of met. file
- Match subset End date and time*

- **End:**

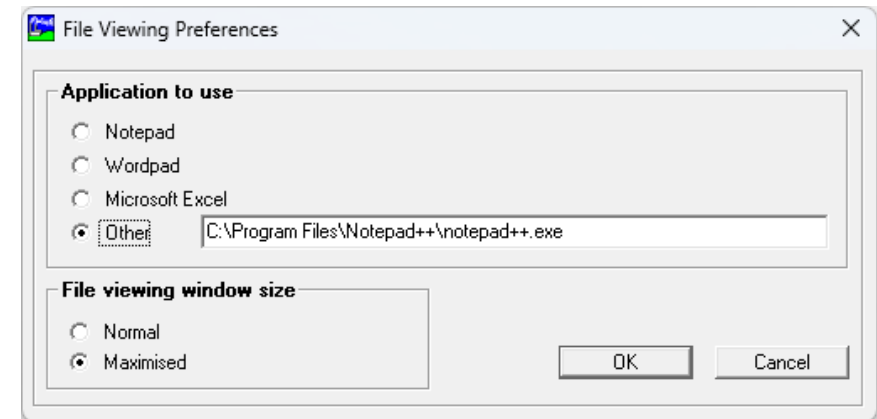
- Set to end of met. file
- Match subset Start date and time*

*Useful for quickly running a single hour

View buttons



- Default highlighted in bold, can be changed via **File** → **Preferences** → **Viewing Options** menu
- Can also set **Other** application here, e.g. Notepad++



- **Tip:** Microsoft Excel opens files assuming csv format, avoids having to do 'Text to Columns' manually

Thank you for listening

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