TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF MODELS ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION
GIVEN IN SECTION III (van den Hout and van Dop, 1981)

Model	Pollutant[1]	Scale[2]	Type[3]	Mathematical framework[4]	Averaging time[5]	Costs of operation[6]
ARL	1	s/m	c/d	h	e	l
ASTRAP	2	s	c/d	h	l	l
BNL	2	s	c/d	h	l	l
Bolin and P.	1	s	c/d	h	l	l
Carmichael/P.	3	s	c/d	e	e	h
CEGB (SS)	1	m	c	a	e/l	l
CEGB (TD)	2	s	c	l	e/l	l
CIT	3	m	c	e	e	h
EPA	2	s	c/d	l	e	l
EPRI/ERT	3	s	c/d	e	e	h
EURMAP/ENAMAP	2	s	c/d	l	l	m
Fisher	2	s	d	a	l	l
Gillani	2	m	c	l	e	l
KNMI	3	m	c/d	e	e	h
Liraq	3	m	c	e	e	m
Mesoplume	2	s/m	c/d	l	e	l
Mesopuff	2	s/m	c/d	l	e	l
Mesogrid	2	s	c/d	e	e	m
Mesos	4	s	dos	l	e	l
OECD	2	s	c/d	l	e/l	m
PNL	2	s	c/d	l	l	l
Pseudo Spectral	2	s	c/d	e	e/l	l
SAI	3	m	c	e	e	h
SAI/EPA	2	s	c/d	e	e	m
Tald	4	s	dos	l	l	l
TDMB	1	m	c	e	e	m
Teknetron	2	s	c/d	e	e	l
TNO	2	m	c	a	l	l
Veltischeva	2	s	c/d	e	e	m

[1] 1 = inert pollutants, 2 = chemically reactive pollutants modeled with conversion rates or decay constants, 3 = various pollutants including (photo)chemical reactions, 4 = radioactive pollutants.

[2] s = synoptic, m = mesoscale.

[3] c = determines ambient concentrations, d = deposition oriented, dos = dosage oriented.

[4] a = analytic, e = eulerian, h = hybrid, l = lagrangian.

[5] e = episodic, l = long term.

[6] l = low, m = medium, h = high.