



## NOAA's National Air Quality Forecast Guidance Capability: Reaching 50 States

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## Background on NAQFC Progress in 2010

- Operational products
- Experimental products
- Developmental testing

## **Coordination with Partners**

Looking Ahead



## National Air Quality Forecast Capability Current and Planned Capabilities 1/11



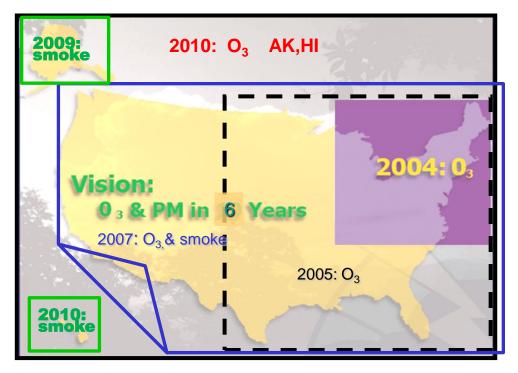
- Improving the basis for AQ alerts
- Providing AQ information for people at risk

### **FY10** Prediction Capabilities:

- Operations:
  Ozone nationwide
  Smoke nationwide
- Experimental testing: Ozone upgrades Dust predictions
- Developmental testing: Components for particulate matter (PM) forecasts

#### Near-term Operational Targets:

- Higher resolution prediction (4km)
- CONUS dust prediction



#### Longer range:

- Quantitative PM<sub>2.5</sub> prediction
- Extend air quality forecast range to 48-72 hours
- Include broader range of significant pollutants



## National Air Quality Forecast Capability End-to-End Operational Capability



# Model Components: Linked numerical prediction system

**Operationally integrated on NCEP's supercomputer** 

- NCEP mesoscale NWP: WRF-NMM
- NOAA/EPA community model for AQ: CMAQ Observational Input:
- NWS weather observations; NESDIS fire locations
- EPA emissions inventory

#### Gridded forecast guidance products

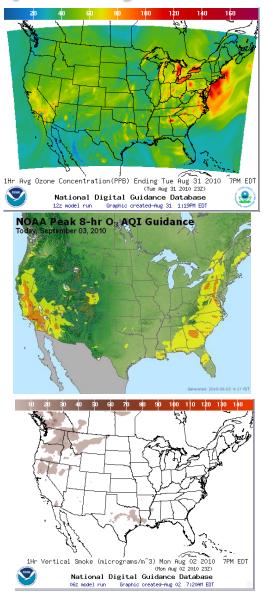
- On NWS servers: www.weather.gov/aq and ftp-servers
- On EPA servers
- Updated 2x daily

#### Verification basis, near-real time:

- Ground-level AIRNow observations
- Satellite smoke observations

#### Customer outreach/feedback

- State & Local AQ forecasters coordinated with EPA
- Public and Private Sector AQ constituents



## **Progress in 2010**



Ozone, Smoke Operational Nationwide; Dust Testing

# Ozone: Expanded Forecast Guidance to Alaska and Hawaii domains in NWS operations (9/10)

- <u>Operations, 2010</u>: Updates for CONUS (emissions), new 1, 8-hour daily maximum products
- <u>Developmental testing</u>: changing boundary conditions, dry deposition, PBL in CB-05 system

# Smoke: Expanded Forecast Guidance to Hawaii domain in NWS operations (2/10)

- <u>Operations</u>: CONUS predictions operational since 2007, AK predictions since 2009
- <u>Developmental testing</u>: Improvements to verification

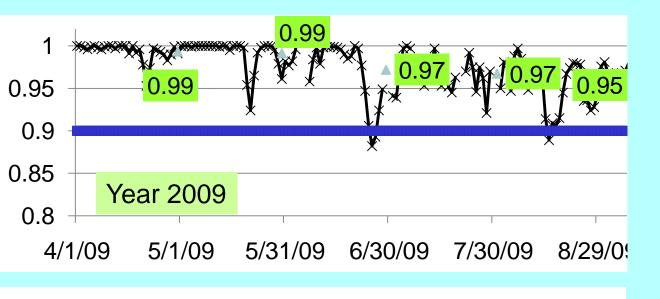
# Aerosols: Developmental testing providing comprehensive dataset for diagnostic evaluations. (CONUS)

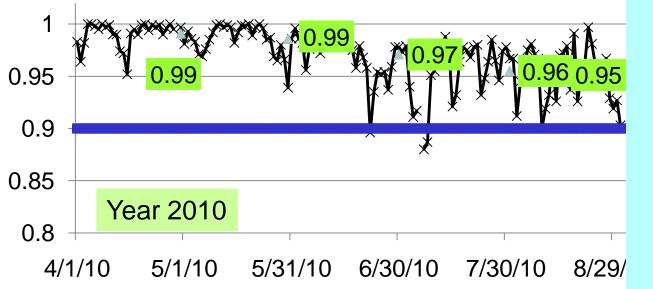
- CMAQ (aerosol option), testing CB-05 chemical mechanism with AERO-4 aerosol modules
  - Qualitative; summertime underprediction consistent with missing source inputs
- Dust and smoke inputs: testing dust contributions to PM2.5 from global sources
  - Real-time testing of combining smoke inputs with CMAQ-aerosol
- Testing experimental prediction of dust from CONUS sources
- Developing prototype for assimilation of surface PM2.5 measurements
- R&D efforts continuing in chemical data assimilation, real-time emissions sources, advanced chemical mechanisms



## **Ozone Prediction: Recent Performance**







CONUS ozone prediction operational since 2007

Fraction correct with respect to 75ppb threshold for operational prediction over 48 contiguous states

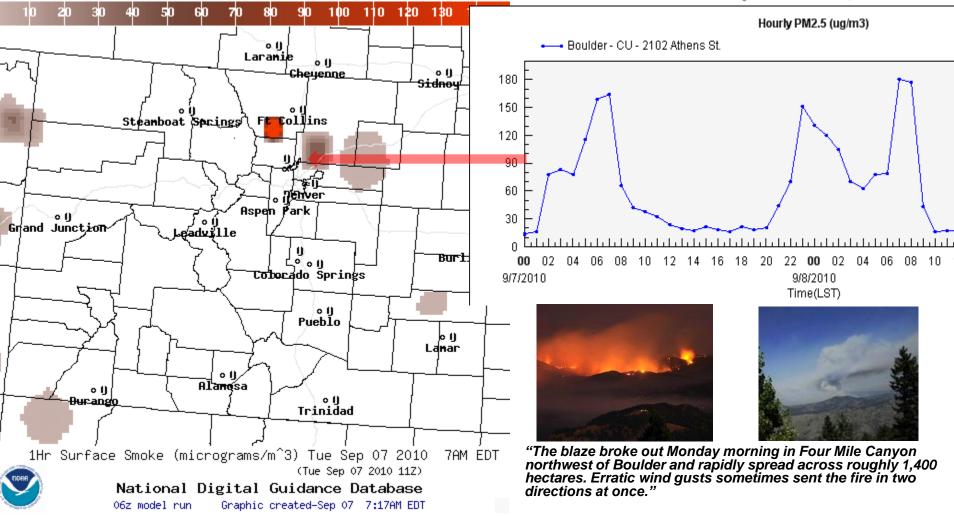
skill target: fraction correct ≥ 0.9



## Smoke Prediction Example: Four Mile Canyon Fire



September 7-8, 2010

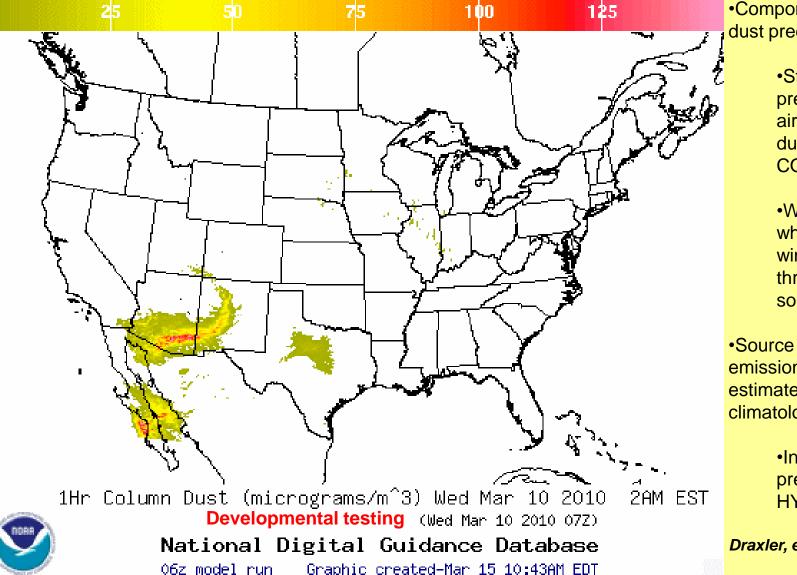


"The 11-square-mile blaze had destroyed at least 92 structures and damaged at least eight others by Tuesday night, Boulder County sheriff's Cmdr. Rick Brough said."



### CONUS Dust Predictions: Experimental Testing since June 2010





•Components of CONUS dust predictions include:

> •Standalone prediction of airborne dust from dust storms over CONUS

•Wind-driven dust where surface winds exceed thresholds over source regions

•Source regions w/ emission potential estimated from monthly climatology (2003-2006)

> Incorporated into predictions via
>  HYSPLIT transport

Draxler, et al, 2010, JGR



## Chemical Mechanism Sensitivity Analysis



#### Experimental ozone predictions

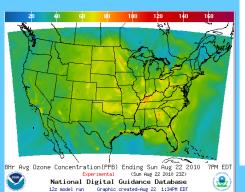
- CMAQ with advanced gasphase chemical mechanism CB05
  - More volatile organic compound (VOC) reactions

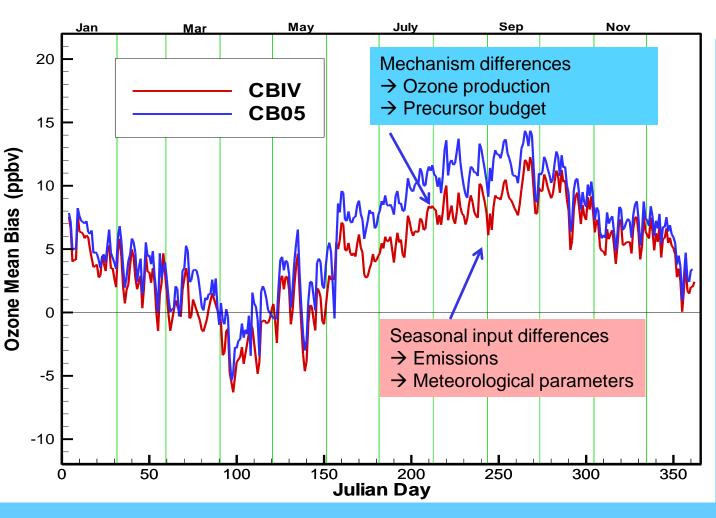
Shows larger biases than CBIV

- Summertime
- Eastern US

Sensitivity studies in progress:

- Chemical speciation
- Indicator reactions



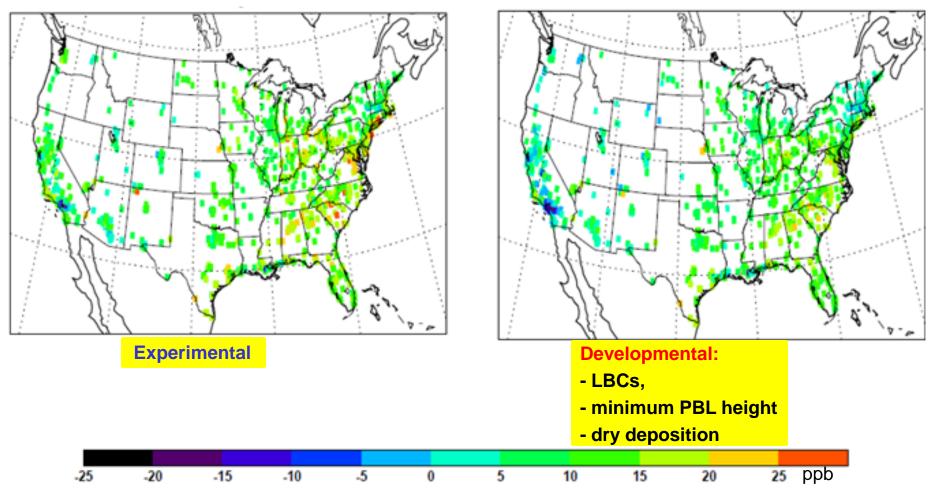


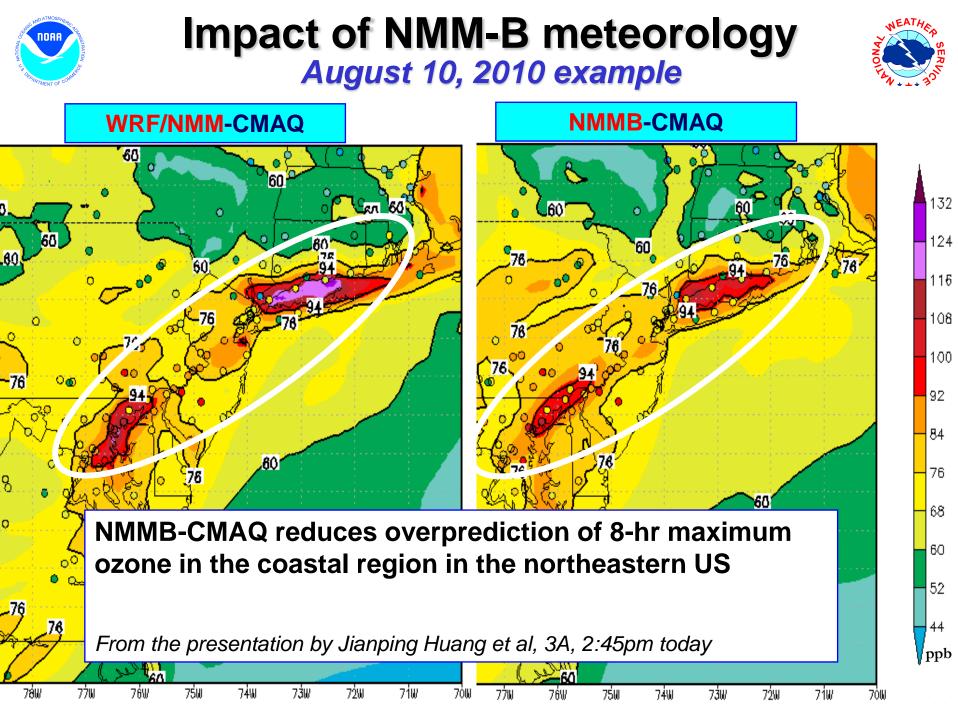


## Developmental Testing of CB05 Ozone Predictions



Model-minus-AIRNow observations: mean for daytime in August 2009

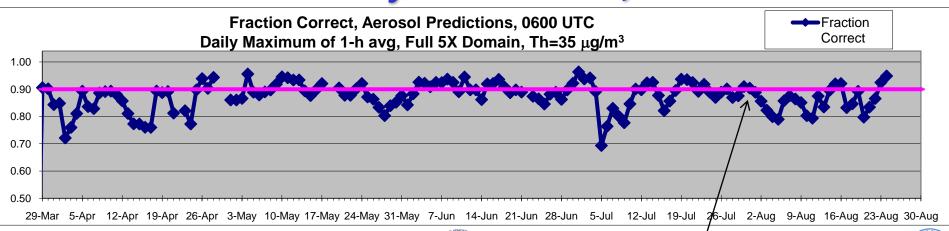






## Developmental Aerosol Predictions: Summary Verification, 2010



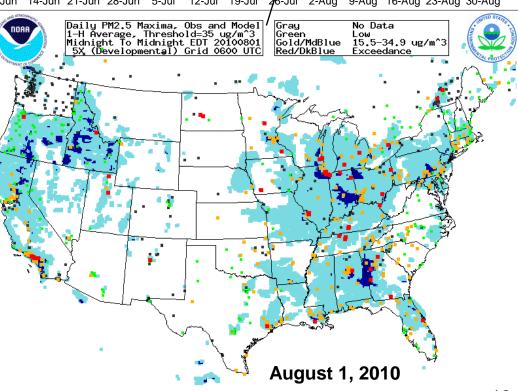


# Focus group access only, real-time as resources permit

### Aerosols over CONUS

•CMAQ: CB05 gases, AERO-4 aerosols •sea salt emissions and reactions

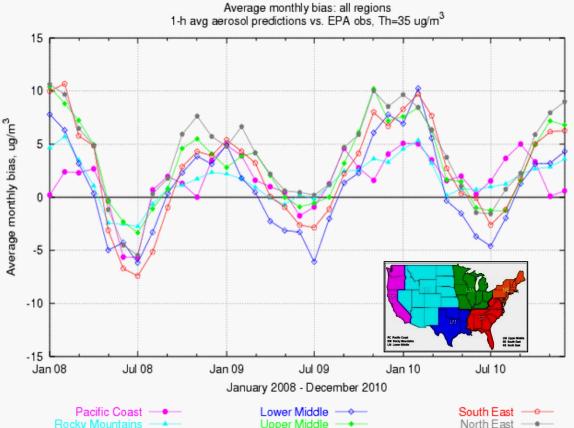
Testing of real-time wildfire smoke emissions in CMAQ



# **Quantitative PM Performance**

## Forecast challenges

- Aerosol simulation using emission inventories:
- Show seasonal bias-winter, overprediction; summer, underprediction
- Intermittent sources
- Chemical boundary conditions/trans-boundary inputs







## **Example Feedback**



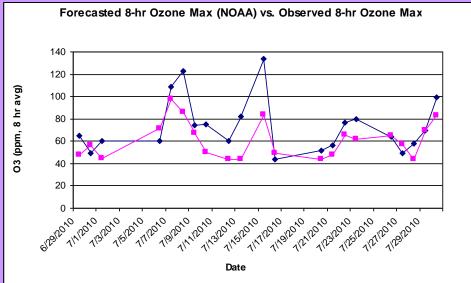
### From Nyasha Dunkley, Georgia AQ Forecaster

"...looking at the values, it appears that the NOAA model has a slight tendency to overpredict the 8hr ozone values, as well as PM2.5 (though the PM overprediction is not quite as dramatic as the ozone)..."

"...noticed about the experimental model (as can be seen in the graph), is that although it's overpredicting a fair amount, it seems to be catching the trend in concentrations fairly well (especially considering how much trouble moisture has made forecasting for this season)..."

\*Looking at June-July data\*





#### Forecasted 24 hr. PM2.5 (NOAA) vs. Observed 24 hr. PM2.5



## National AQF Capability: Summary



#### US national AQ forecasting capability status:

- Ozone predictions nationwide
- Smoke predictions nationwide
- Experimental testing of dust predictions over contiguous 48 states
- Testing of CMAQ aerosol predictions with NEI sources

#### Next steps:

- •Transition to predictions driven by NMM-B met. model: testing in progress
- •Continued testing and implementation of predictions of dust from CONUS sources

#### Towards quantitative PM predictions:

- Integration of NEI, smoke and dust sources; inventory updates
- Data assimilation, bias correction; starting with surface PM monitor data
- Inclusion of lateral boundaries from global model predictions
- Testing advanced chemical mechanisms; evaluation of PM speciation
- Closer coupling of meteorological and chemical models; higher resolution

# Target operational implementation of initial quantitative total PM2.5 forecasts for northeastern US in 2015



### Acknowledgments: AQF Implementation Team Members



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<u>NWS/OST</u> NESDIS/NCDC

#### NWS/NCEP

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<u>NESDIS/OSDPD</u> Matt Seybold, Mark Ruminski

#### EPA/OAQPS partners:

Chet Wayland, Phil Dickerson, Scott Jackson, Brad Johns

NAQFC Manager Acting OST Program Manager for NAQFC NOAA AQ Matrix Manager Outreach, Feedback Data Communications Dev. Verification, NDGD Product Development

Program Support Product Archiving

AQF model interface development, testing, & integration

Global data assimilation and feedback testing WRF/NAM coordination

Smoke Product testing and integration NCO transition and systems testing HPC coordination and AQF webdrawer

CMAQ development, adaptation of AQ simulations for AQF

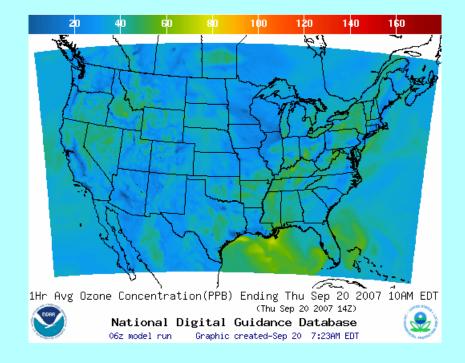
HYSPLIT adaptations Smoke Verification product development HMS product integration with smoke forecast tool

AIRNow development, coordination with NAQFC



## Operational AQ Forecast Guidance www.weather.gov/aq

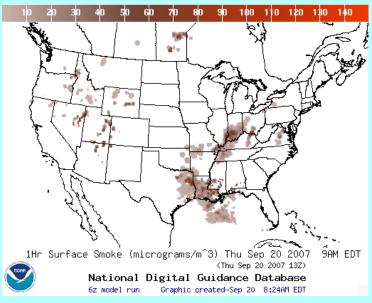




Smoke Products CONUS implemented in March 2007 AK implemented September 2009 HI implemented in February 2010

#### **CONUS Ozone**

Expansion Implemented in September 2007 AK and HI implemented in September 2010



Further information: www.nws.noaa.gov/ost/air\_quality









## Smoke Forecast Tool: What is it?



### Overview

 Passive transport/dispersion computed with HYSPLIT & WRF-NAM (or GFS, OCONUS). 24-hr spin-up, 48-hour prediction made daily with 6Z cycle

## Fire Locations

NESDIS/HMS: Filtered ABBA product (only fires with observed associated smoke)

## Emissions

• USFS' BlueSky algorithm for emitted PM2.5

### Smoke Transport/dispersion

 HYSPLIT (Lagrangian); plume rise based on combustion heat and meteorology

### Verification

 Based on satellite imagery for footprint of extent of observed smoke in atmospheric column exceeding threshold of detection





#### **Continuing R&D required**

 OAR and EPA working actively with NWS to provide prototype capabilities for pre-operational development, testing experimental production, and implementation

#### Assuring quality with science peer reviews:

- Design review of major system upgrades (initial, yearly upgrades)
- Diagnostic evaluations with field campaigns and evaluations
- Publication of T&E in peer-reviewed literature

#### **Ozone Capability**

- Otte et al. Weather and Forecasting, 20, 367-385 (2005)
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- Lee et al., J Applied Meteorology and Climatology (2007)
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#### Smoke Tool

- Prados, A et al., J. of Geophys. Res., 112, D15201, doi:10.1029/2006JD007968 (2007)
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- Rolph et al., Weather and Forecasting, Volume 24, pp 361-378 (2009)
- Stein et al., Weather and Forecasting, Volume 24, pp. 379-394 (2009)

Dust prediction: Draxler et al., JGR, J. Geophys. Res., 115, D16212, doi:10.1029/2009JD013167 (2010) PM Assimilation: Pagowski et al., QJRMS, Volume 136, pp 2013-2024 (2010)

#### Fraction correct of daily 8 hr Max ozone for next day predictions over CONUS for August 2010



