



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

Canada

AQHI Implementation Status

Canadian Update for
NOAA Forecasters
Focus Group
September 13, 2012



Commitments

- In partnership with Health Canada
- AQHI part of \$600M Clean Air Regulatory Agenda package
- Commitments over the next 5 years
 - to reach 90% of the Canadian population with the AQHI with expansion to rural areas and the North,
 - to promote the index widely with target populations in order to gain acceptance and understanding, and
 - to ensure that the science underpinning the index remains up-to-date.
 - to provide a nationally consistent program, a branding exercise will be undertaken to develop a common look and feel for outreach products and campaigns



In Canada, 74 communities receive the AQHI as of July 2012 (R1 10)

Status

- AQHI available for 61% of Canadians
- 74 forecast locations ... AQHI forecasts available in all provinces
 - AQHI adopted in 7 provinces
 - Retirement of their provincial AQI's
 - Remaining provinces pilot testing
 - Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick
 - Increased traffic for Weather Office AQHI pages
 - 55% site visits
 - 200% for page views

Air Quality Forecast Guidance for the Canadian AQHI Program



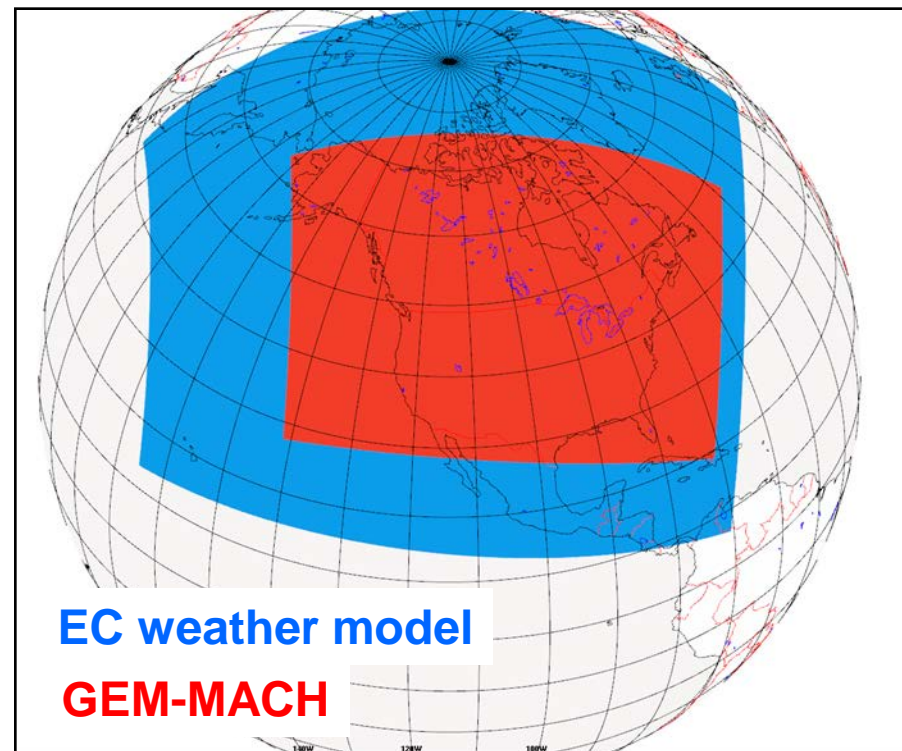
Operational AQ Forecast Model

GEM-MACH: (**G**lobal **E**nvironment **M**ulti-scale – **M**odelling **A**ir quality and **C**hemistry)

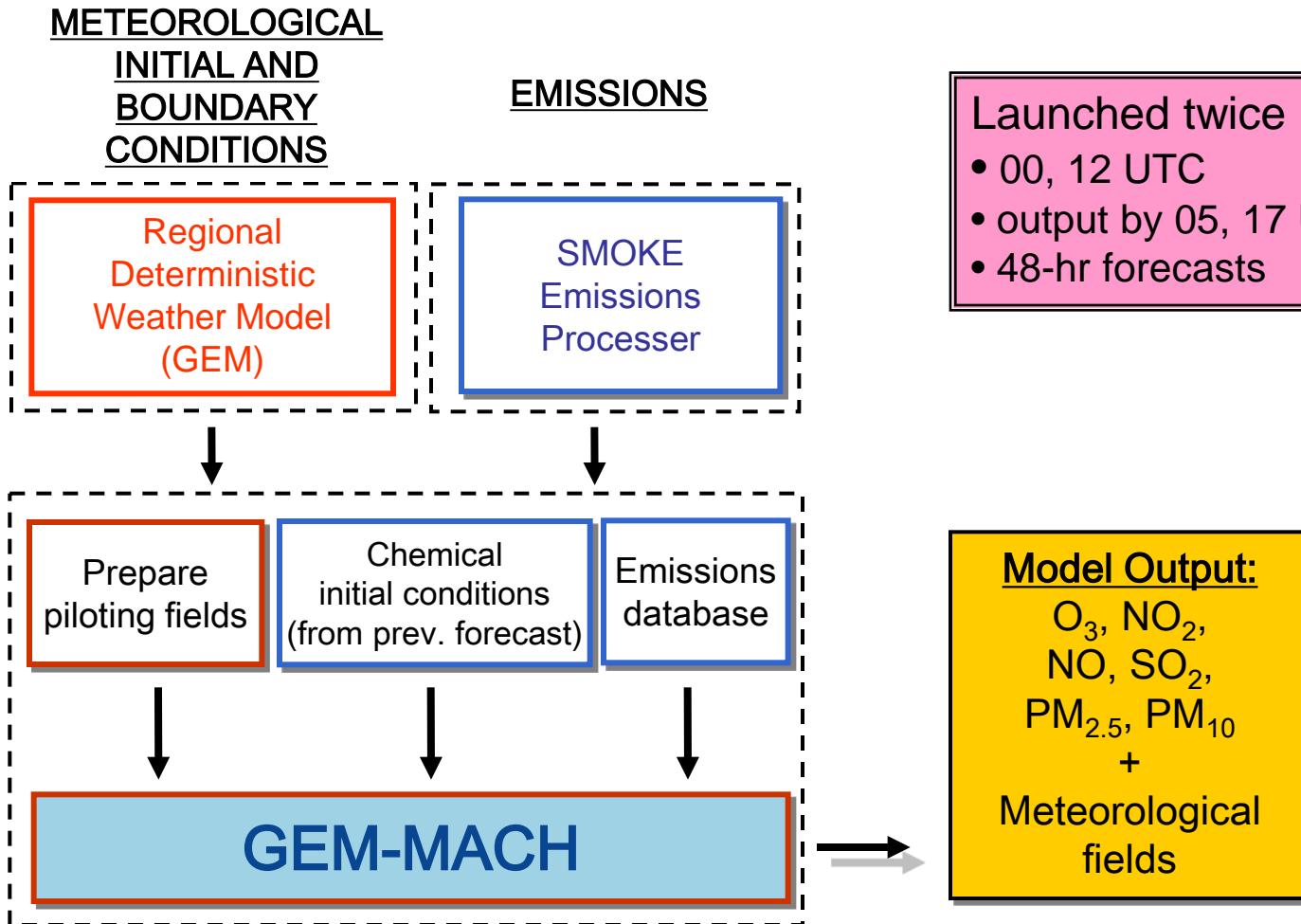
→ EC's operational weather forecast model with an [on-line](#) chemistry module

Model Configuration (as of October 2012)	
Grid Configuration	Limited area model (LAM) over North America
Horizontal Grid Spacing	10 km
Vertical Coordinate	80 hybrid levels
Model Top	0.1 hPa (~60 km)
Time Step	300 s for meteorology 900 s for chemistry
Emissions	Canada 2006 US 2012 (projected) Mexico 1999 BEIS v3.09 / BELD3
Model Output	Meteorology & Chemistry (gases and particles)

Model Domain



Model Sequencing



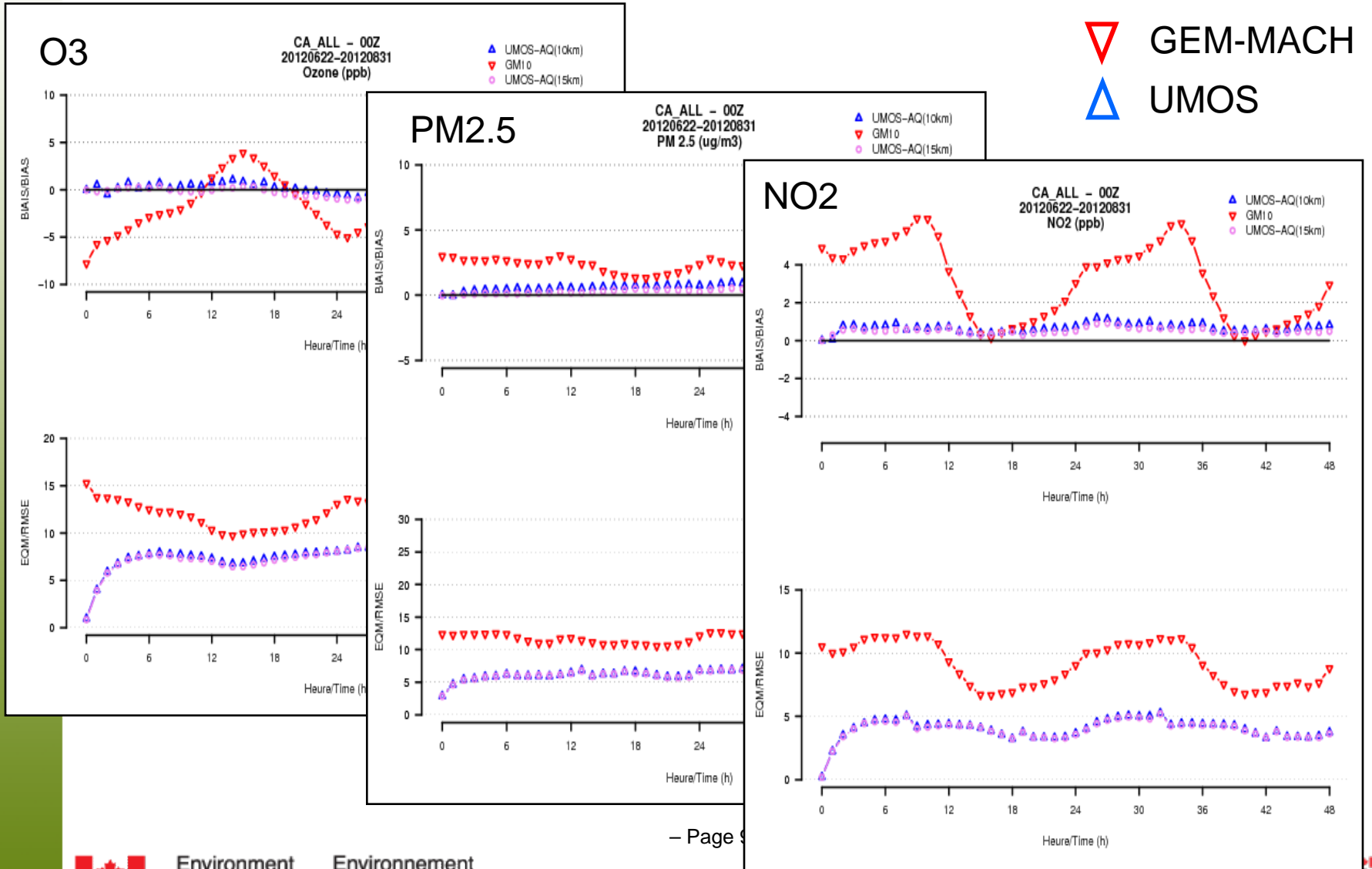
UMOS (Updateable Model Output Statistics)

- Post-processing applied to GEM-MACH raw model output
- Corrects model bias (at point locations) through multi-variate linear regression approach
 - Applied to meteorological variables since 2000
 - Adapted for air quality variables (O_3 , NO_2 , $PM_{2.5}$) in 2010
 - Predictors:
 - Meteorological and chemical variables from GEM-MACH
 - Persistence (observations at 00Z or 12Z, depending on model run)
- Strengths:
 - Consistently removes model bias for improved day-to-day predictability
 - Provides point forecast
- Weakness:
 - Method is dependent upon having a large statistical database of past events, so performance during rarely occurring, bad air quality episodes can be poor
 - Non-linear approaches are currently under investigation

GEM-MACH/UMOS Performance

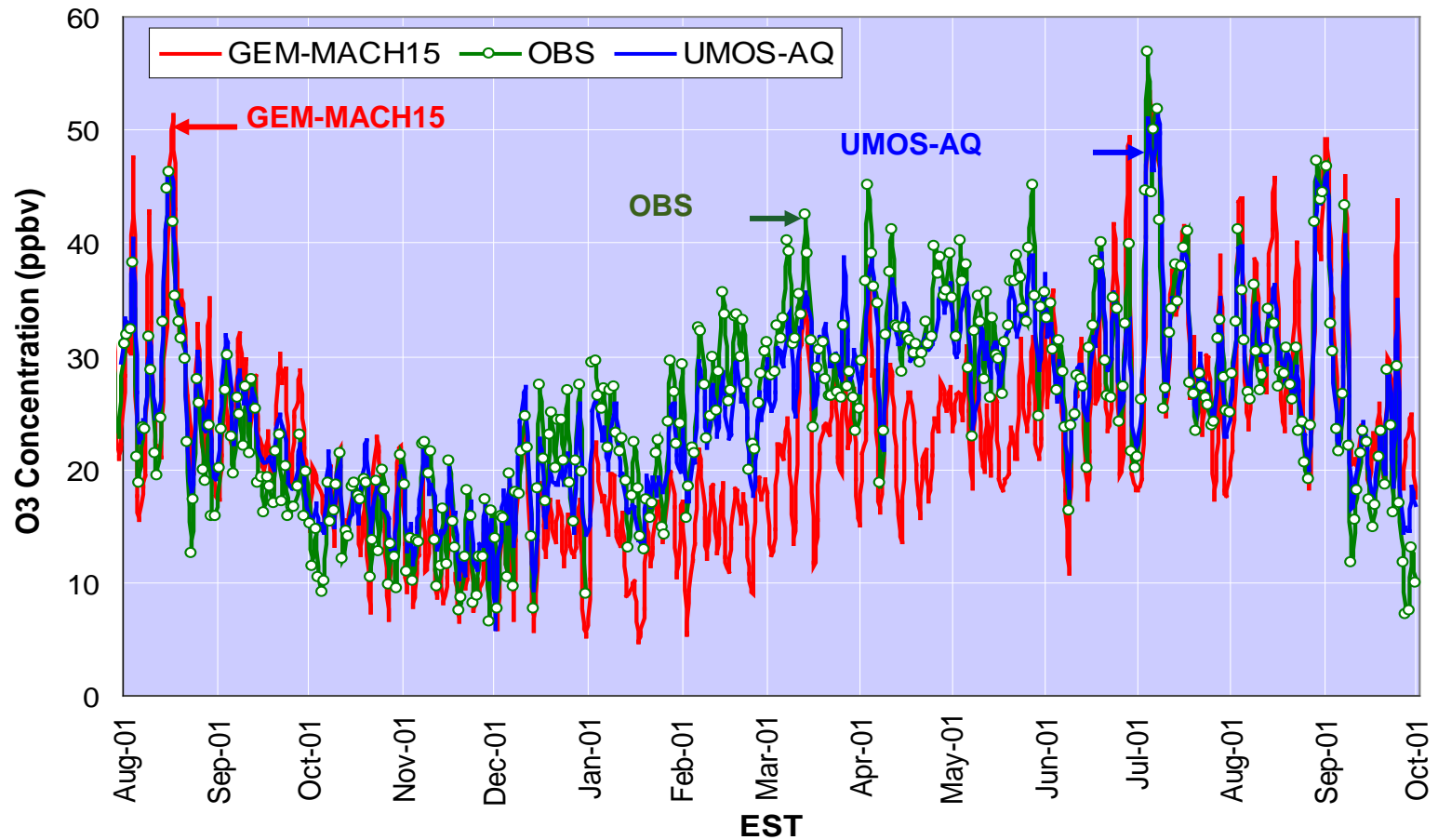
BIAS

RMSE



GEM-MACH/UMOS Performance

Ozone



Canadian Air Quality Forecast Suite: Objective Analysis at Surface

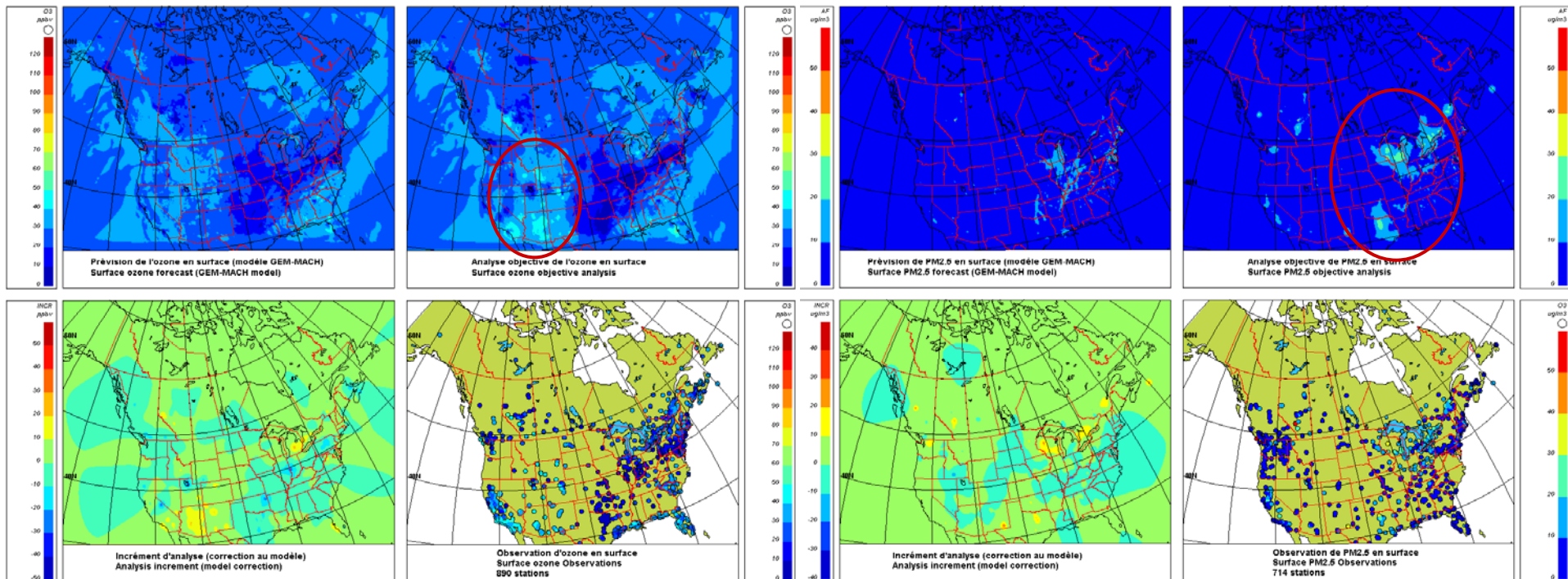
- OA for **O₃** and **PM_{2.5}**
 - Operational implementation planned for Fall 2012
 - NO₂ product in development for 2013

O₃ objective analysis

PM_{2.5} objective analysis

Lundi 21 Novembre 2011 à 22:00Z / Monday November 21 2011 at 22:00Z (EXPERIMENTAL)

Jeudi 24 Novembre 2011 à 22:00Z / Thursday November 24 2011 at 22:00Z (EXPERIMENTAL)

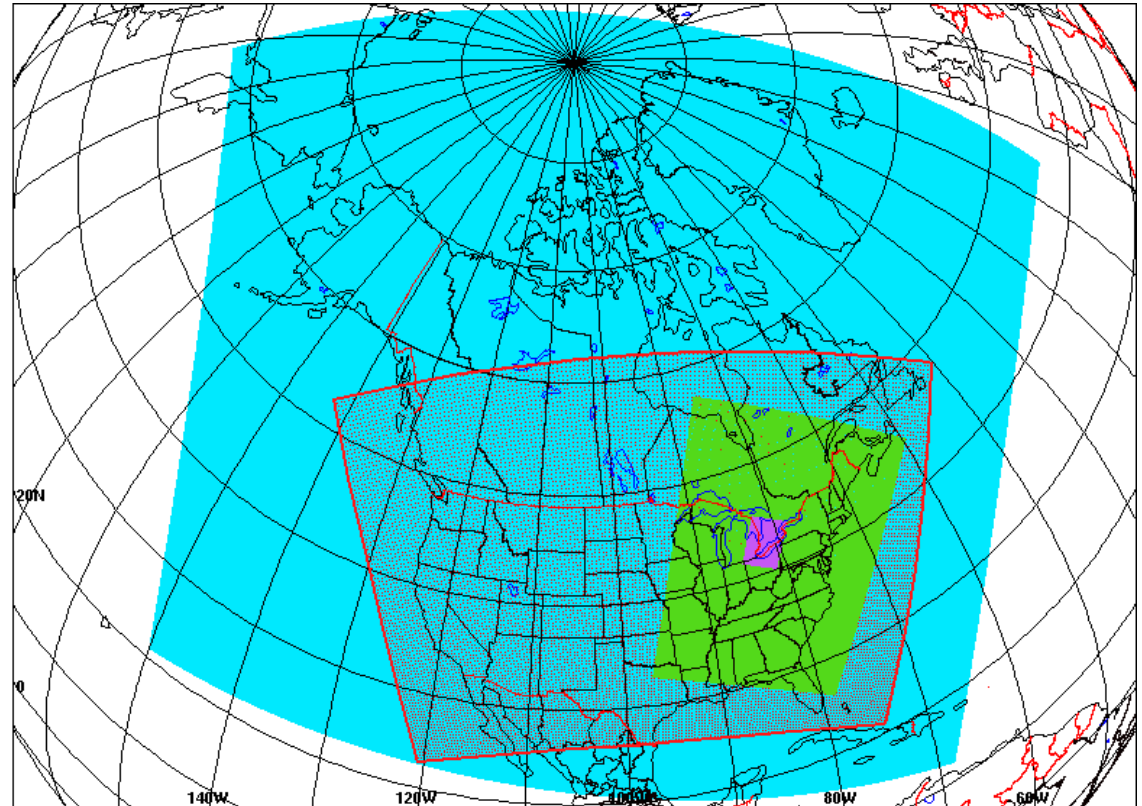


Showcasing research products for AQHI forecasting: **High-resolution window**

Capacity tested with predecessor to GEM-MACH

- 42-km → 15-km → 2.5-km nests
- 42- and 15-km AURAMS driven by 15-km GEM
- 2.5-km AURAMS driven by 2.5-km GEM.

GEM-MACH2.5 cascade currently in development

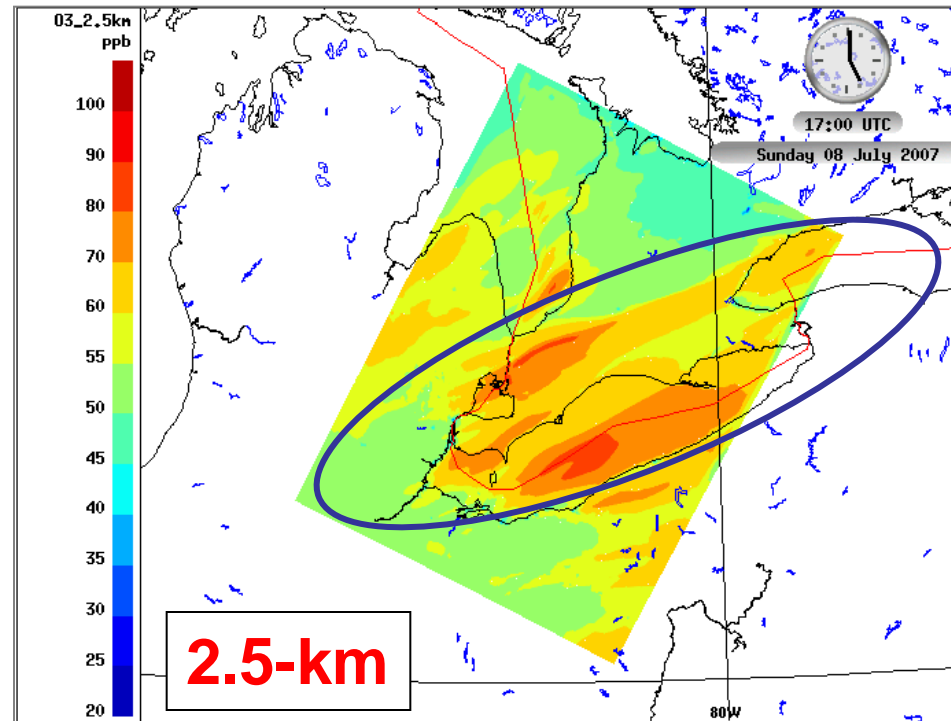
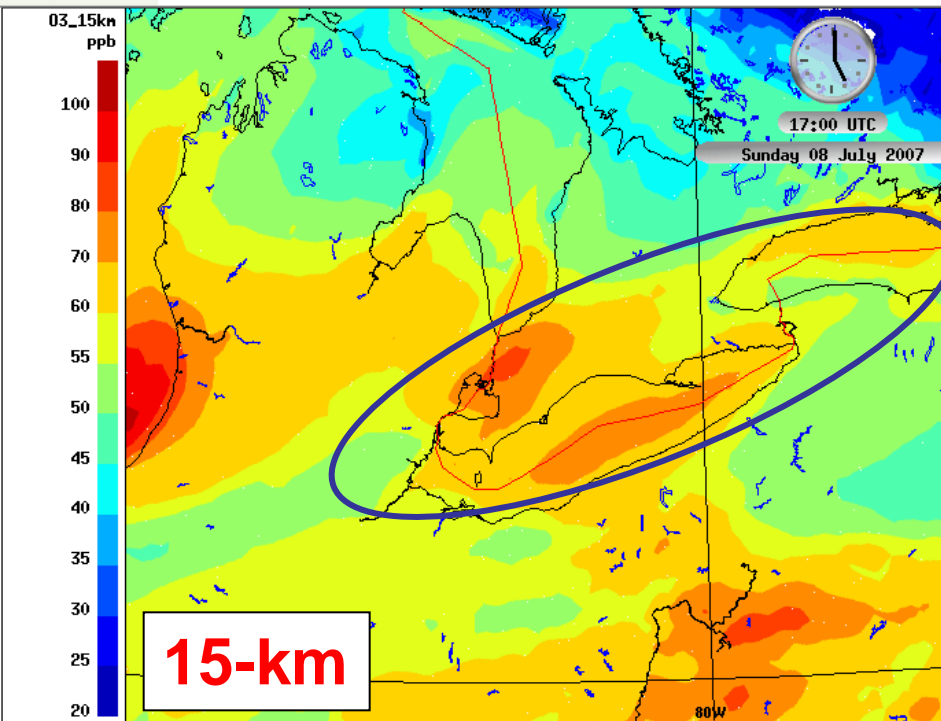


15-km GEM-LAM, 42-km, 15-km, and 2.5-km AURAMS domains (from BAQSMet study, Makar et al.)

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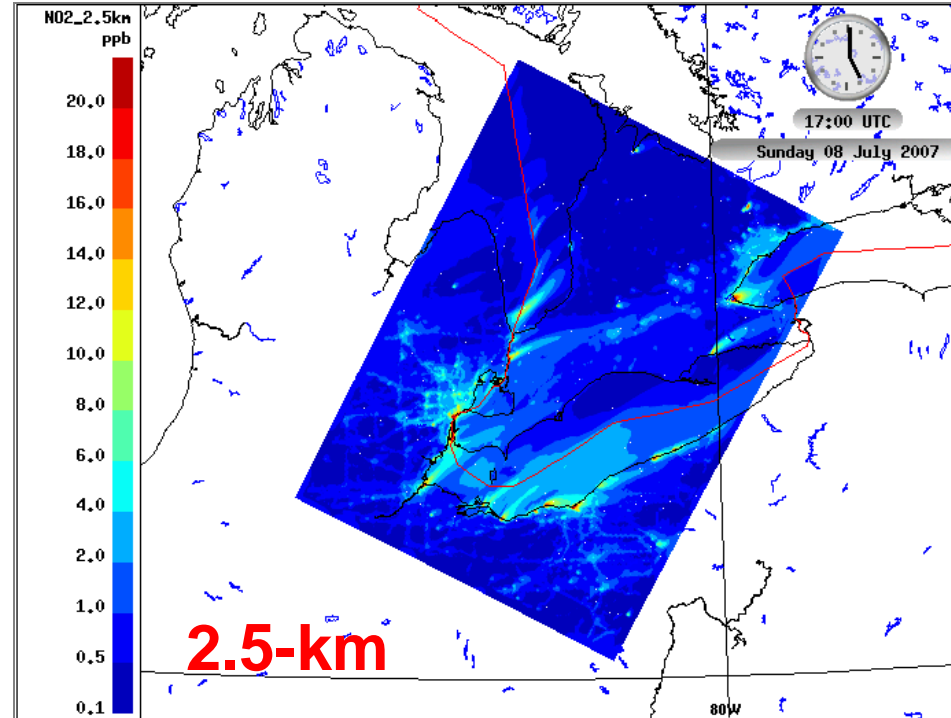
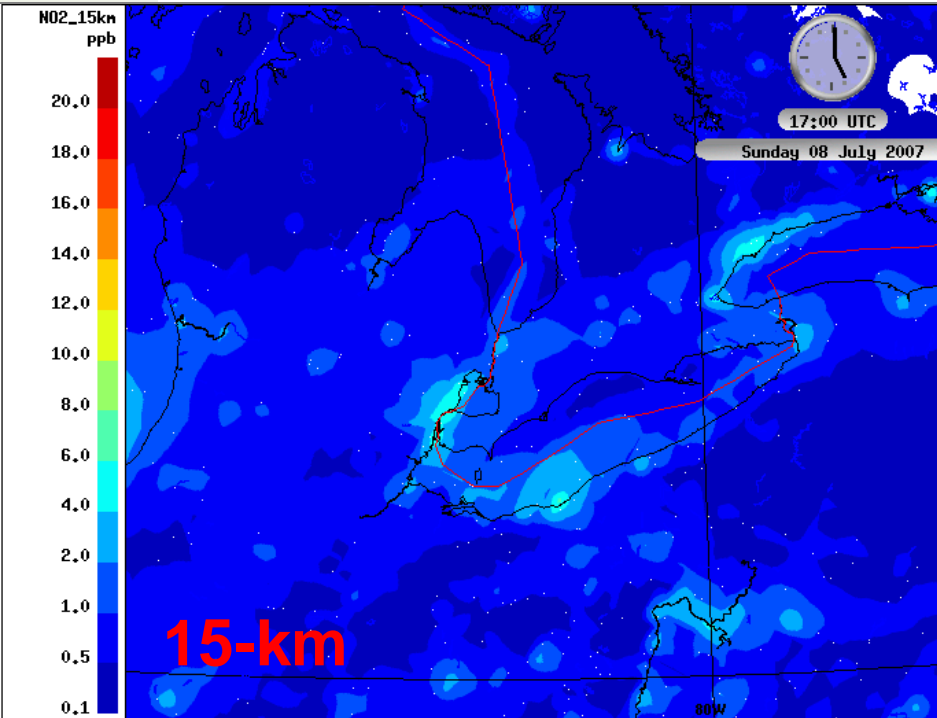
Showcasing research products for AQHI forecasting: **High-resolution window**



15- vs 2.5-km model prediction: O₃ (17 Z, July 8, 2007)- (from BAQSMet study, Makar et al.)

➔ The model captures the transport of ozone along the lake breeze frontal convergence zone better at 2.5-km resolution than at 15-km resolution

Showcasing research products for AQHI forecasting: **High-resolution window**



15- vs 2.5-km model prediction: NO₂ (17 Z, July 8, 2007) – BAQSMet Study (Makar et al.)

➔ The local emissions are also better captured by the model at higher (2.5-km) than at lower (15-km) resolution

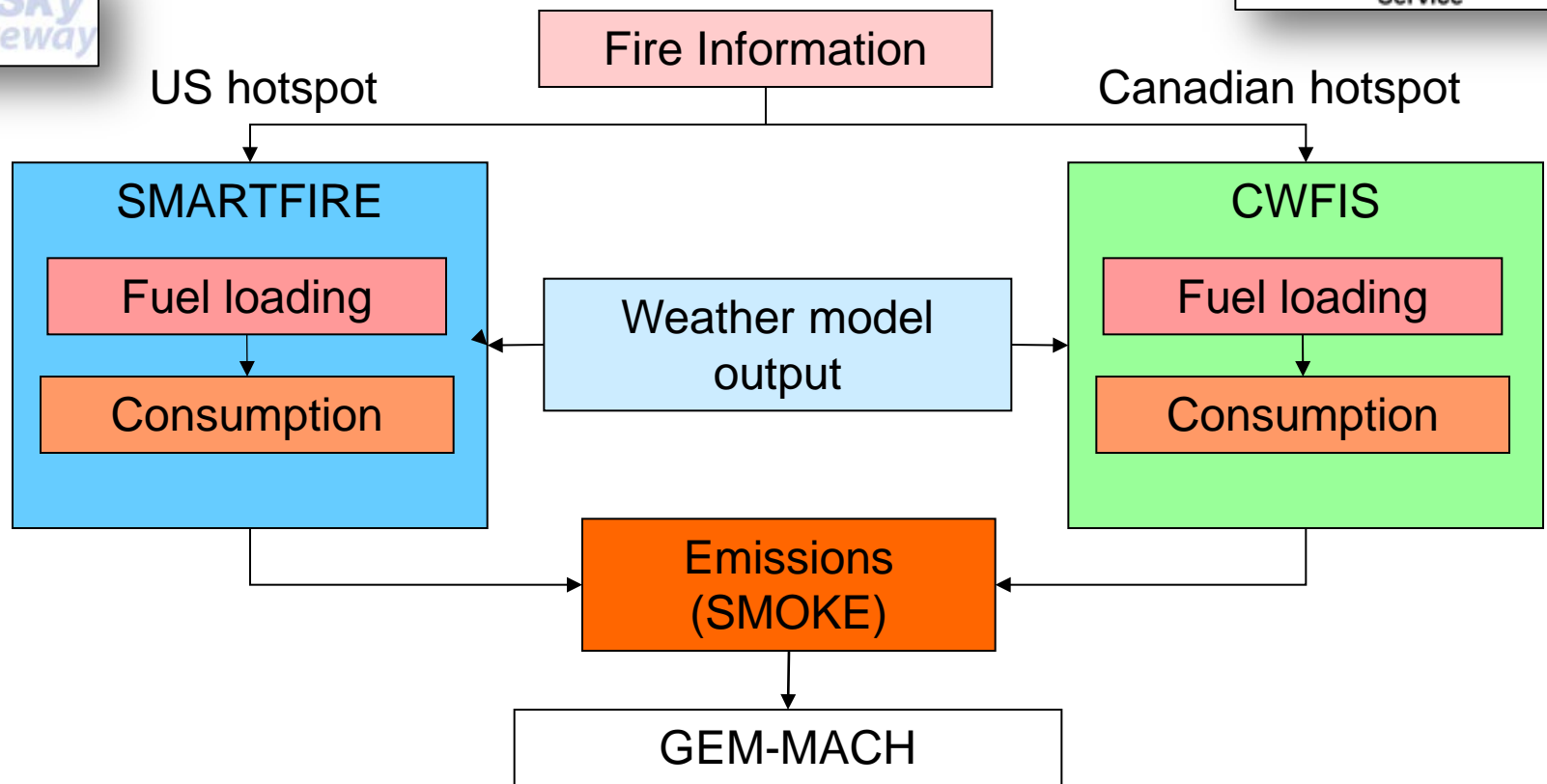
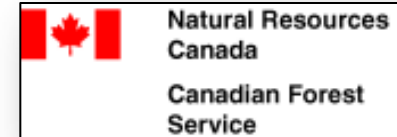
Note: spatial distribution of emissions from mobile sources will be improved by a recent update of surrogate data to better reflect the Canadian road network.

Forest Fire Smoke Forecast System: “FireWork”

A collaboration between Canadian Forest Service and Meteorological Service of Canada to

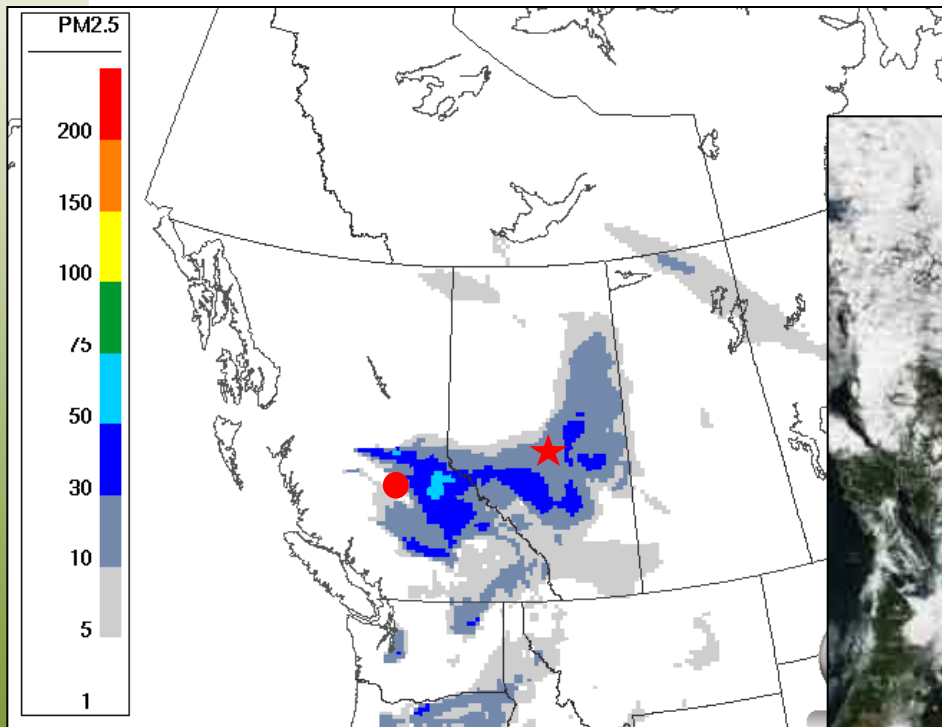
- Develop a comprehensive air quality forecasting system which includes the impact of wildfire emissions and provides
 - Input for the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI);
 - Smoke dispersion information;
 - Visibility information
- Replicate modularity of BlueSky while integrating Canadian components

Approach

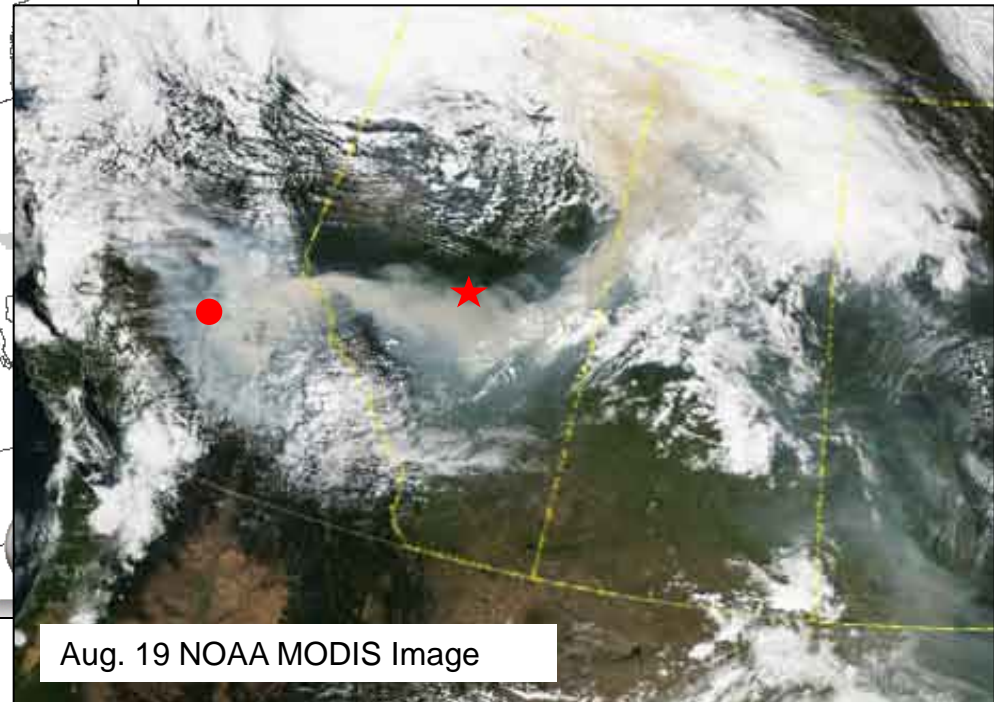


2010 Cariboo BC fire Case Study

Aug. 19 surface PM_{2.5} difference taking model forecast with fire emissions minus operational forecast without fire emissions and comparing to MODIS imagery



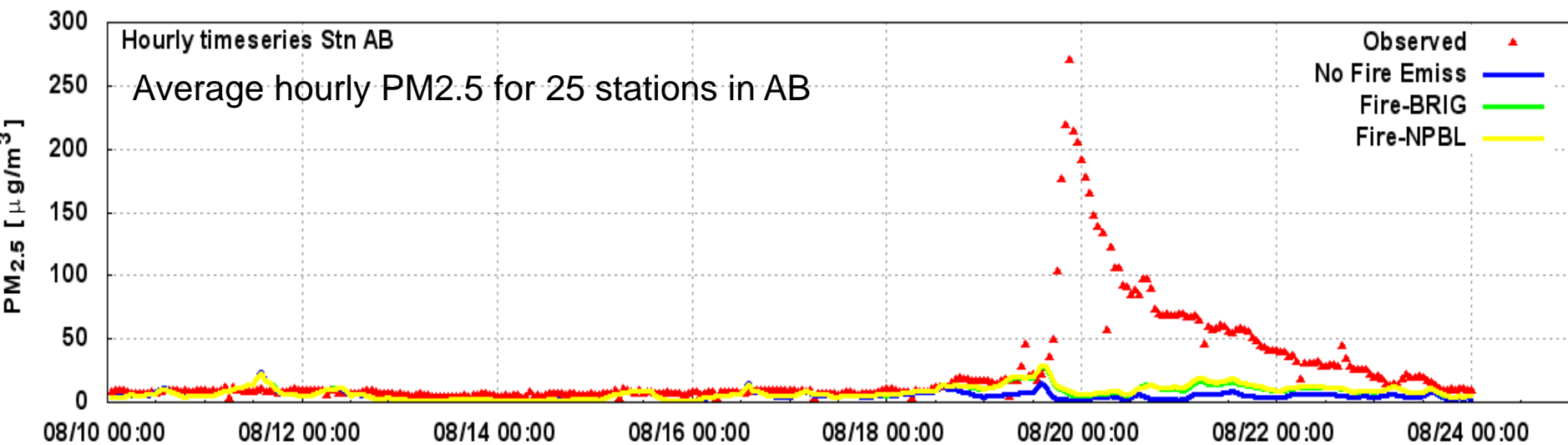
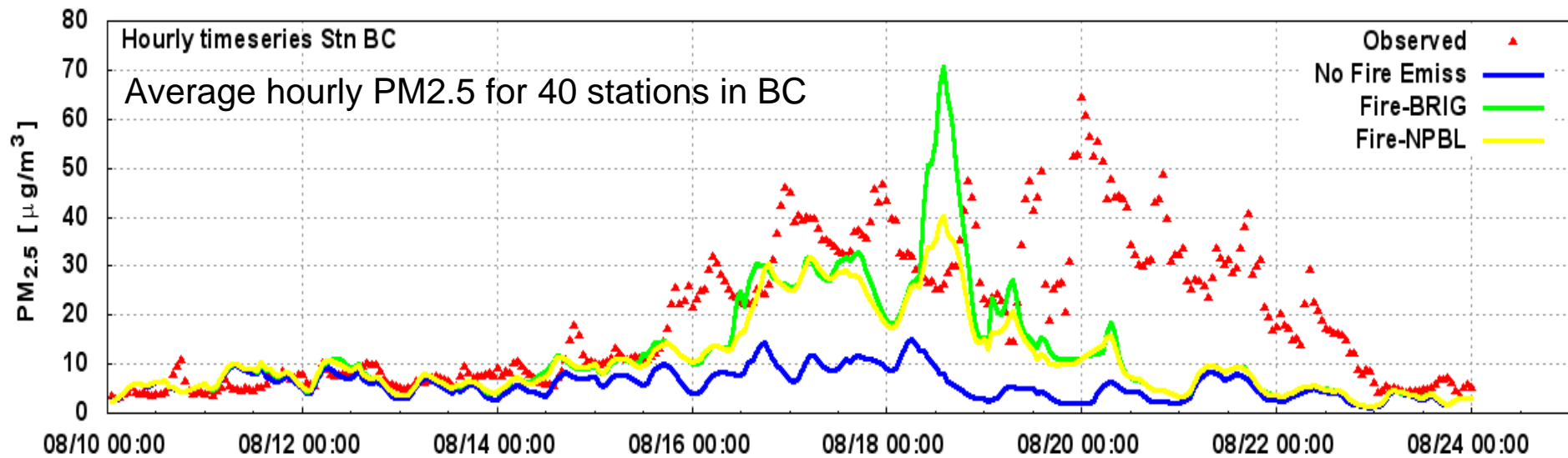
- Williams Lake, BC
- ★ Edmonton, AB



Preliminary analysis shows good spatial and temporal agreements, but details are missed in the quantitative forecasts



2010 Cariboo BC fire Case Study



Future

- Implementation of Firework (forest fire smoke forecasting component of GEM-MACH)
 - Better PM2.5 forecasts
 - Mapped service for emergency responders
- Identifying environmental benefits of AQHI awareness
- Integration of the AQHI into new MSC dissemination
 - DMS, EC Alert Me, etc
- Revamp of airhealth.ca
- Pan Am Games Summer 2015
 - Monitoring and urban-scale modelling demonstration

Challenges

- Implementation
 - Health concerns expressed by the partners delay implementation
 - Formulation questions
- Monitoring
 - Partner austerity, e.g. impacts on monitoring networks and outreach commitment
 - Transition to FEM PM2.5 monitoring
- Forecasting
 - AQHI forecast only for low population areas/regions
 - Possible synthetic observation for ‘self calibration’
- Urban scale
- Outreach
 - Sustainability of outreach commitment