



# National Air Quality Forecast Capability: Progress in 2012

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# Background on NAQFC Progress in 2012

- Ozone
- Smoke
- Dust
- PM2.5

## Feedback and outreach

# Summary



## National Air Quality Forecast Capability Current Capabilities, 9/2012



- Improving the basis for air quality alerts
- Providing air quality information for people at risk

## Prediction Capabilities:

#### • Operations:

**Ozone nationwide**: expanded from EUS to CONUS (9/07), AK (9/10) and HI (9/10)

<u>Smoke nationwide</u>: implemented over CONUS (3/07), AK (9/09), and HI (2/10)

Dust over CONUS: (3/12)

- Experimental testing: Ozone predictions
- Developmental testing:

Components for particulate matter (PM) forecasts





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



## Model: Linked numerical prediction system

#### **Operationally integrated on NCEP's supercomputer**

- NOAA NCEP mesoscale numerical weather prediction
- NOAA/EPA community model for air quality: CMAQ
- NOAA HYSPLIT model for smoke and dust prediction Observational Input:
- NWS weather observations; NESDIS fire locations
- EPA emissions inventory

### Gridded forecast guidance products

- On NWS servers: <u>airquality.weather.gov</u> and ftp-servers
- On EPA servers
- Updated 2x daily

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

- Ground-level AIRNow observations of surface ozone
- Satellite observations of smoke and dust

## Customer outreach/feedback

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





# Progress in 2012



#### North American Meteorological model was upgraded to Non-hydrostatic Multi-scale Model (NMMB)

These meteorological predictions are used for all air quality predictions (October 2011)

#### Ozone Updates:

- Substantial emission updates:
  - Mobile6 used for mobile emissions, but with emissions scaled by growth/reduction rate from 2005 to 2012
  - Non-road area sources use Cross State Rule Inventory
  - Canadian emissions use 2006 inventory

#### Dust updates:

- Dust predictions implemented operationally in March 2012
- Dust emissions are modulated by real-time soil moisture
- Testing use of a longer time step to speed up dust predictions

#### Smoke updates:

• Testing of updates to plume rise and deposition parameters



# **Operational Nationwide Ozone**



Operational predictions at http://airquality.weather.gov







# Operational and experimental predictions show similar performance



## Fraction correct with respect to 76ppb threshold





Operational predictions at http://airquality.weather.gov









- Began on June 23, west of Colorado Springs<sup>1</sup>
- Moved eastward from winds, destroying 346 homes
- Peak of fire June 26-27
- Evacuations reached 32,000 on June 27
- Over 17,000 acres destroyed
- The cause of the fire is under investigation
- Smoke plume reached heights of 20,000 feet<sup>2</sup>
- High winds in region have fueled rapid spread of fire; dry conditions persistent; consecutive Red Flag Warning days



- 1. Inciweb Reports, http://www.inciweb.org/incident/2929/
- 2. Waldo Canyon fire reaches 'epic proportions', http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Latest-News-Wires/2012/0627/Waldo-Canyon-fire-reaches-epic-proportions-video
  - AirNOW tech data, www.airnowtech.org

3.

4. NWS Air Quality Predictions, http://airguality.weather.gov



06z model run





# Verification of smoke predictions





- Figure of merit in space (FMS), which is a fraction of overlap between predicted and observed smoke plumes, threshold is 0.08 marked by green line
- NESDIS GOES Aerosol/Smoke Product is used for verification



# **CONUS Dust Predictions**





#### Surface Dust

**Vertical Dust** 

Predictions at http://airquality.weather.gov



## **CONUS Dust Predictions**

Operational Predictions at http://airquality.weather.gov/





Standalone prediction of airborne dust from dust storms:

- •Wind-driven dust emitted where surface winds exceed thresholds over source regions
- Source regions with emission potential estimated from monthly MODIS deep blue climatology (2003-2006).

•HYSPLIT model for transport, dispersion and deposition (Draxler et al., JGR, 2010)

•Emissions now modulated by real-time soil moisture.

•Developed satellite product for verification (Zeng and Kondragunta)



## Prediction of dust from dust storms over CONUS End-to-End Capability



# Model Components: Linked numerical prediction system

#### **Operationally integrated on NCEP's supercomputer**

NCEP mesoscale NWP: NAM (NMMB, 12km resolution) NOAA/OAR HYSPLIT dispersion for dust transport

#### **Observational Input:**

NWS real-time weather observations assimilated in NAM

#### Gridded forecast guidance products

On NWS Telecommunications Gateway and NDGD Updated 2 times per day: 6z and 12z

#### **Routine verification basis**

Near real-time NOAA/NESDIS dust-column product

#### **Customer outreach/feedback**

NOAA/NWS field forecasters State & Local AQ forecasters, coordinated with EPA Public and Private Sector AQ constituents





## **Texas dust event on November 2, 2011**





A widespread dust event occurred on Nov 2 beginning around 18Z in west central Texas. This event was the result of ~25kt synoptic scale winds ahead of a cold front. Through 0Z (Nov 3) the dust blew south covering all of west Texas and parts of southeast New Mexico.

#### Predicted dust concentration (ug/m3) at the surface



Current model: emissions modulated by soil moisture





Previous model: emissions not modulated by soil moisture

# **Dust predictions** testing of longer time step



Column average concentration



Longer time step reduces prediction run time by over 30%

## Verification of dust predictions with 10 min and 6 min time step











# **PM2.5 Developmental Predictions**





# **Developmental predictions, Summer 2012**

Focus group access only, real-time as resources permit

Aerosols over CONUS

From NEI sources only

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

Wildfire smoke emissions not included



# **Quantitative PM performance**

# Forecast challenges

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









# **Partnering with AQ Forecasters**



# Focus group, State/local AQ forecasters:

- Participate in real-time developmental testing of new capabilities, e.g. aerosol predictions
- Provide feedback on reliability, utility of test products
- Local episodes/case studies emphasis
- Regular meetings; working together with EPA's AIRNow and NOAA
- Feedback is essential for refining/improving coordination

http://www.epa.gov/airnow/airaware/





# Summary



#### Current US national AQ forecasting capability status:

- Ozone prediction nationwide (AK and HI since September 2010)
- Smoke prediction nationwide (HI since February 2010)
- Dust prediction for CONUS sources (operational since March 2012)
- Developmental testing of CMAQ aerosol predictions with NEI sources



## Acknowledgments: AQF Implementation Team Members



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\* Guest Contributors



# Operational AQ forecast guidance <u>airquality.weather.gov</u>





Smoke Products Nationwide since 2010 Dust Products Implemented 2012 Ozone products Nationwide since 2010



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