Growing Importance of Air Quality Modeling in Environmental Science & Management



WMO: GAW Urban Research Meteorology and Environment Project -- GURME

Topics Covered:

- ✓ Role of Models
- ✓Key Applications
 - ✓ Forecasting
 - ✓ Source Receptor Analysis
- ✓Key Needs
 - ✓ Observations
 - ✓ Improved Emissions

✓Integration

Models Play a Critical Role in Linking Emissions to Aerosol and Trace Gas Distributions and Subsequent Effects



Models are an Integral Part of Air Quality Studies

- Field experiment planning
- Provide 4-Dimensional context of the observations
- Facilitate the integration of the different measurement platforms
- Evaluate processes (e.g., role of biomass burning, wet removal, heterogeneous chemistry....)
- Evaluate emission estimates (bottom-up as well as top-down)
- Scenario analysis/attribution studies
- Air quality forecasts and management

Regional and Global Perspectives of Megacity Air Pollution

Urban Environments Involve Complex Interactions from Local to Global Scales



Where problems and solutions occur first!

Impact of Aerosols on Mexico City Photochemistry – MILAGRO Period



J-NO2

% Difference (without aerosol – with)/with

Mena et al., ACP, 2009

Mega City Detection – The Beijing Olympics Case Study



Satellite Detection of Emissions (OMI)



OMI Satellite Analysis of NO2 And SO2 Columns Were Able To Detect The Emission Changes



Over what scales can we detect the signal? To what extent can we attribute the signal to emissions vs meteorology?

A Few Surprises SO2 Columns



Krotkov et al., NASA GODDARD

Source Attribution at Global (and All) Scales is Becoming More Important (We need better tools)



Distance/Time From Sources



Regional Transport Is a Major Fraction of PM_{2.5} and Ozone



12-month average PM2.5 mass from speciation samplers

Reference: 2002 EPA Trends Report http://www.epa.gov/air/airtrends/chem_spec_of_pm2.5_b.pdf

Estimates of S-R relationships for surface O₃ pollution

Annual mean surface O₃ change from 20% Perturbation in NOx+CO+NMVOC regional anthrop. emissions

(20% of Emissions Approximates Megacity Contributions)

Source region: NA EU EA EA SA sum of 3 foreign regions



Through Better Models and Observations We Can Better Quantify The Long Reach Of Pollutant Transport



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
- Website monitoring



Slide provided by Paula Davidson

Intensive field experiments provide opportunities for comprehensive evaluations

Average Ozone Concentration (ppbv) ct 3 km layer



Current CTMs Do Have Appreciable Skills In Predicting A Wide Variety Of Parameters INTEX B – STEM Forecasts



DC8 C130



What's wrong with these pictures?





PM2.5

O3

Common Measurement Needs Threads

Sector()/griphle	Weather and	Energy	Public Health	Transportation	Food and
Sector/ variable	Climate	Energy	and Salety	Transportation	vvaler
Sunace wind speed and direction	X	×	X	X	X
	X	x	X	X	X
	X	x	X	X	X
Surface pressure	X		X	×	
VISIDIIITY	X		X	×	
Precipitation rate	X		X	X	X
Snow cover and depth	X			X	X
Precipitation amount	X	X	X	×	X
Precipitation type	X	x		X	X
sea-surface temperature	X				
Lightning	x		X	X	
planetary boundary layer height	X	x	X	X	
Soil-moisture and soil-temperature profiles	x	×	×	×	×
Direct and diffuse radiation	X	x	x	x	
Vertical wind profiles	X	х	X	X	
Vertical temperature profiles	x	x	X	X	
Vertical humidity profiles	X	х	X	X	
Hydrometeor mixing ratios	x				
Reservoir temperature/water temperature		x			x
Stream flow		×		X	x
Ag climate variables		x			х
lcing near surface		x		x	
Air quality—surface	x	x	X		
Air quality—aloft	X		×		
Cloud cover/ sky view		x	X	X	
Surface turbulence parameters		x	X	X	
Roadway temperature				X	
Subsurface temperatures				x	x
Low-level shear	X	x		X	
Marine swell heights/water depth/ currents/air gaps				x	
Evapotranspiration					×
Water quality					x

X important gaps may exist;

so inadequate that no network can be said to exist.

Observations Priorities Stemming from Common Threads

MOST NEEDED:

- Height of the planetary boundary layer
- Soil moisture and temperature profiles
- High resolution vertical profiles of humidity
- Measurements of air quality and atmospheric composition above the surface layer

NEEDED:

- Direct and diffuse radiation
- Vertical profiles of wind
- Sub-surface temperature profiles (e.g., under pavement)
- Icing near the surface
- Vertical profiles of temperature
- Surface turbulence parameters

Many Meteorological Services Already Supply Operational Chemical Weather Products (e.g., FMI)



Growing Importance of Air Quality Modeling in Environmental Science & Management



unu ueriveu venejiis.

EXPO 2010 Shanghai China WMO (GURME) Pilot Project MHWS

- Theme: Better City, Better Life
- Period: May 1 to Oct. 31, 2010

China Pavilion

Meteorology Pavilion "Cloud drop"



