

Temporal and spatial forecasting of chemical phenomena for data collection and sampling by airplane (& ozonesonde, & Ronald H. Brown, & satellite)

Chemical model designed entirely for purposes of flight planning during ICARTT



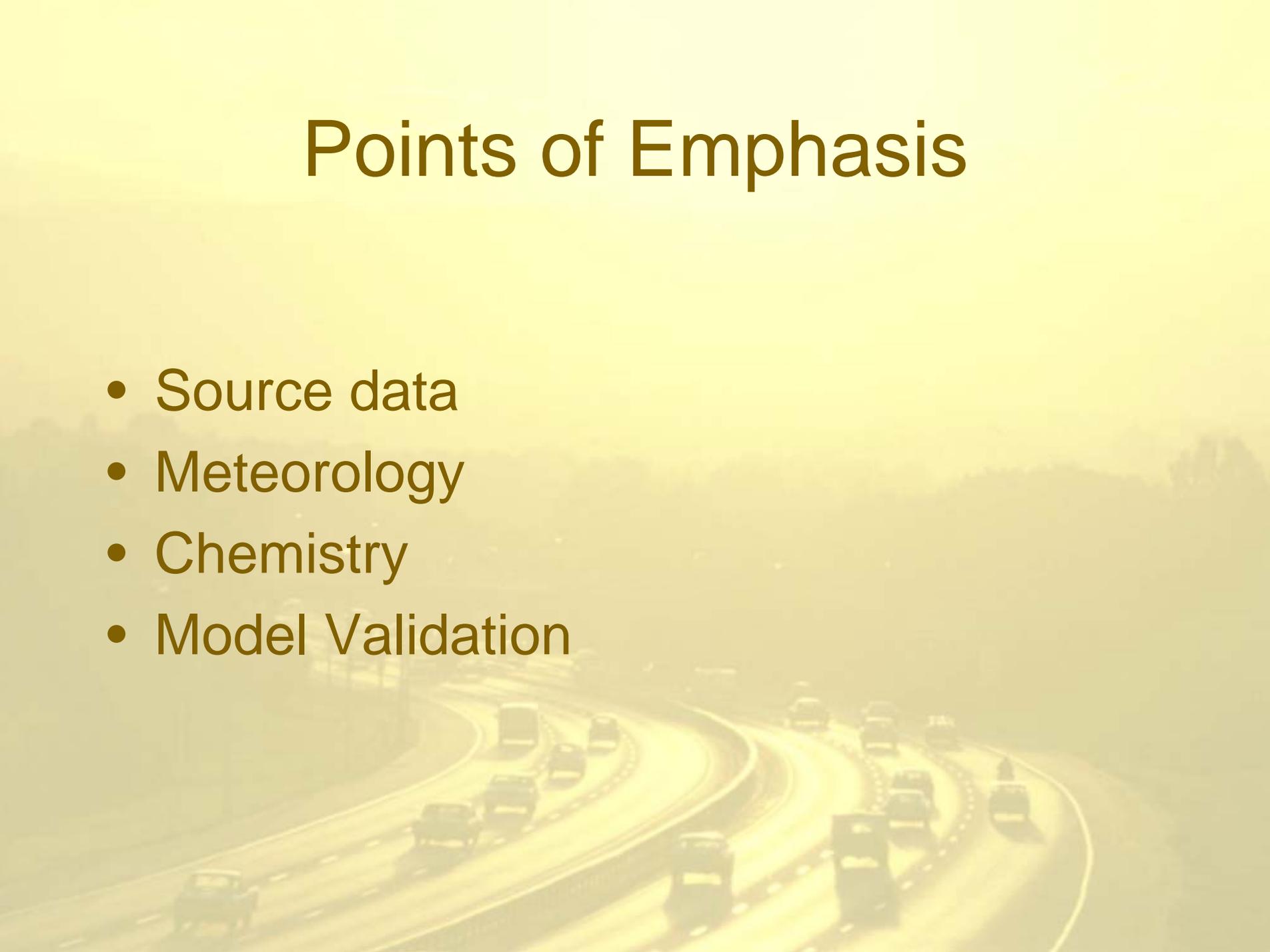
ICARTT – International Consortium for Atmospheric Research on Transport and Transformation

- NASA - Intercontinental Chemical Transport Experiment - North America (INTEX-NA)
- NOAA - New England Air Quality Study - Intercontinental Transport and Chemical Transformation (NEAQS-ITCT)
- Europeans (U.K., Germany, and France) - Intercontinental Transport of Pollution (ITOP).
- ICARTT was formed to take advantage of this synergy by planning and executing a series of coordinated experiments concerning:
 - regional air quality
 - intercontinental transport
 - radiation balance



Points of Emphasis

- Source data
- Meteorology
- Chemistry
- Model Validation



Source Data

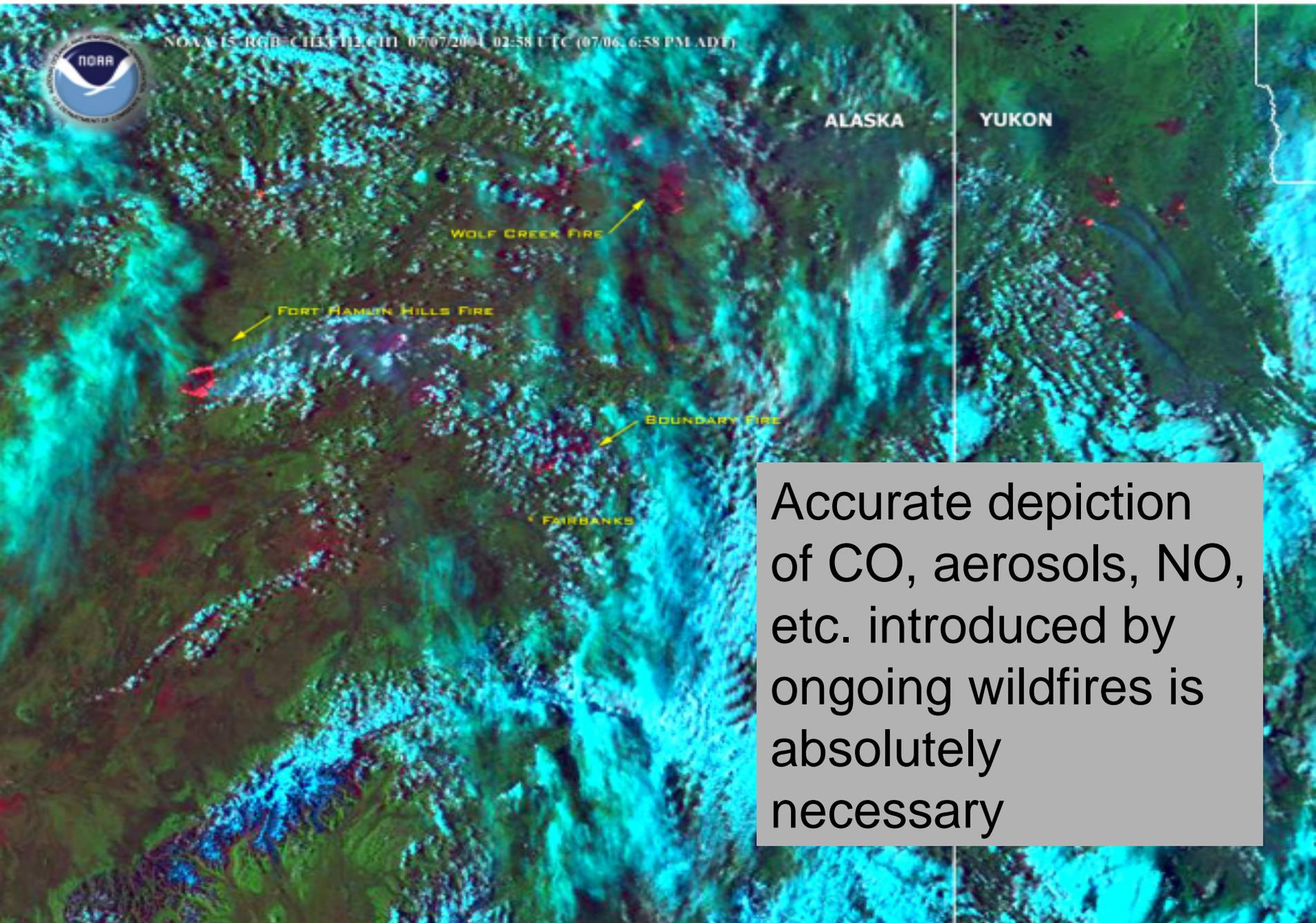
- EPA gridded emission inventory
 - 24 hours vs. workday only
 - Weekday vs. weekend
 - Land use changes
- Daily NOAA satellite wildfire area coverage
- Topography for emission heights

Heat signatures (red) and smoke plumes (light blue haze) are visible from fires burning in Alaska and Canada's Yukon. The National Interagency Fire Center's Incident Management Situation Report from 07/07/2004 reports the Wolf Creek Fire Northeast of Fairbanks has burned 200,000 acres was 0% contained. The Boundary Fire northeast of Fairbanks had burned 312,000 acres and was 27% contained. The Fort Hamlin Hills fire had burned 45,000 acres and was 5% contained.

CREDIT: NOAA



NOAA-15-RGB-CH3+H2+OH 07/07/2004 02:58 UTC (07/06, 6:58 PM ADT)



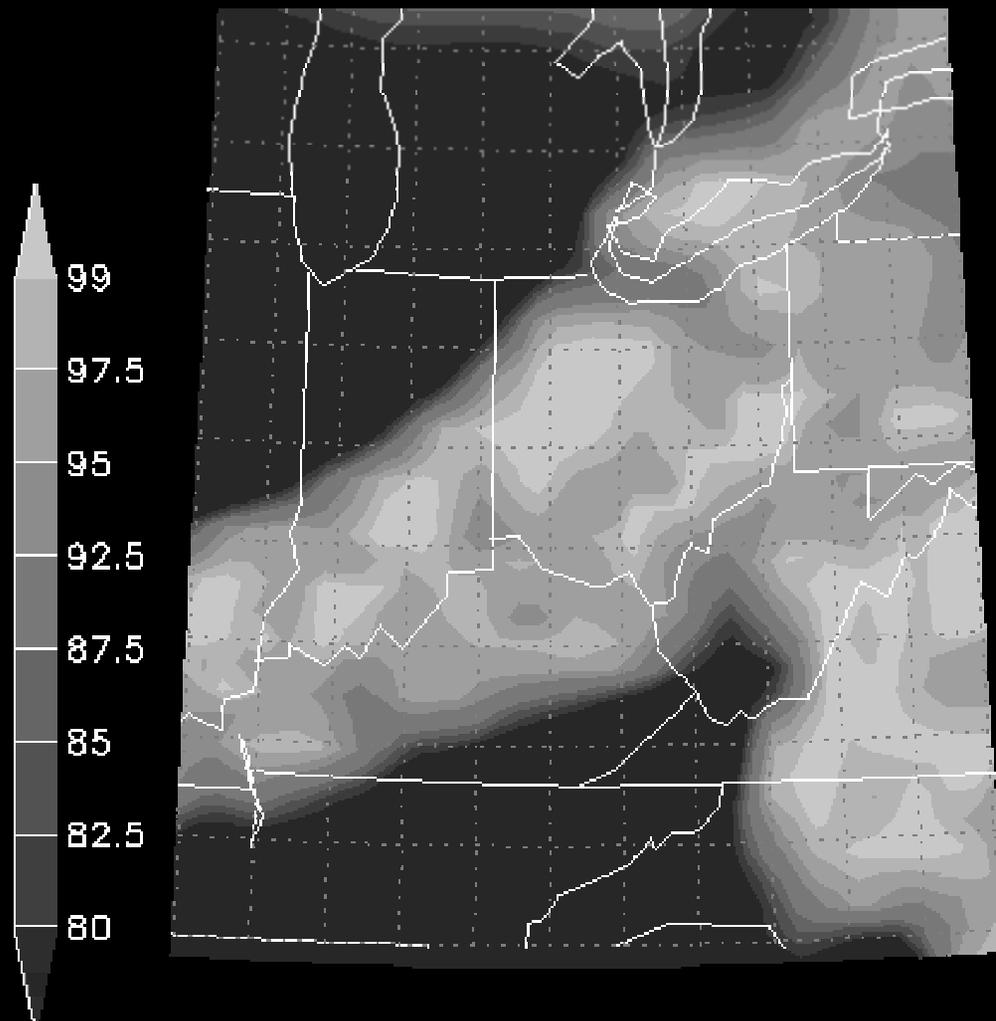
Accurate depiction of CO, aerosols, NO, etc. introduced by ongoing wildfires is absolutely necessary

Meteorology

- MM5
 - Initialized from 24 hour AVN forecast
 - Initialized at 0Z (6pm EDT)
 - 72 hour forecast
 - Nested 4km, 12km, 60km grids
 - Also used for cloud forecasting during ICARTT

- MM5 also used for regional cloud modeling (NO ONE publishes a cloud model)

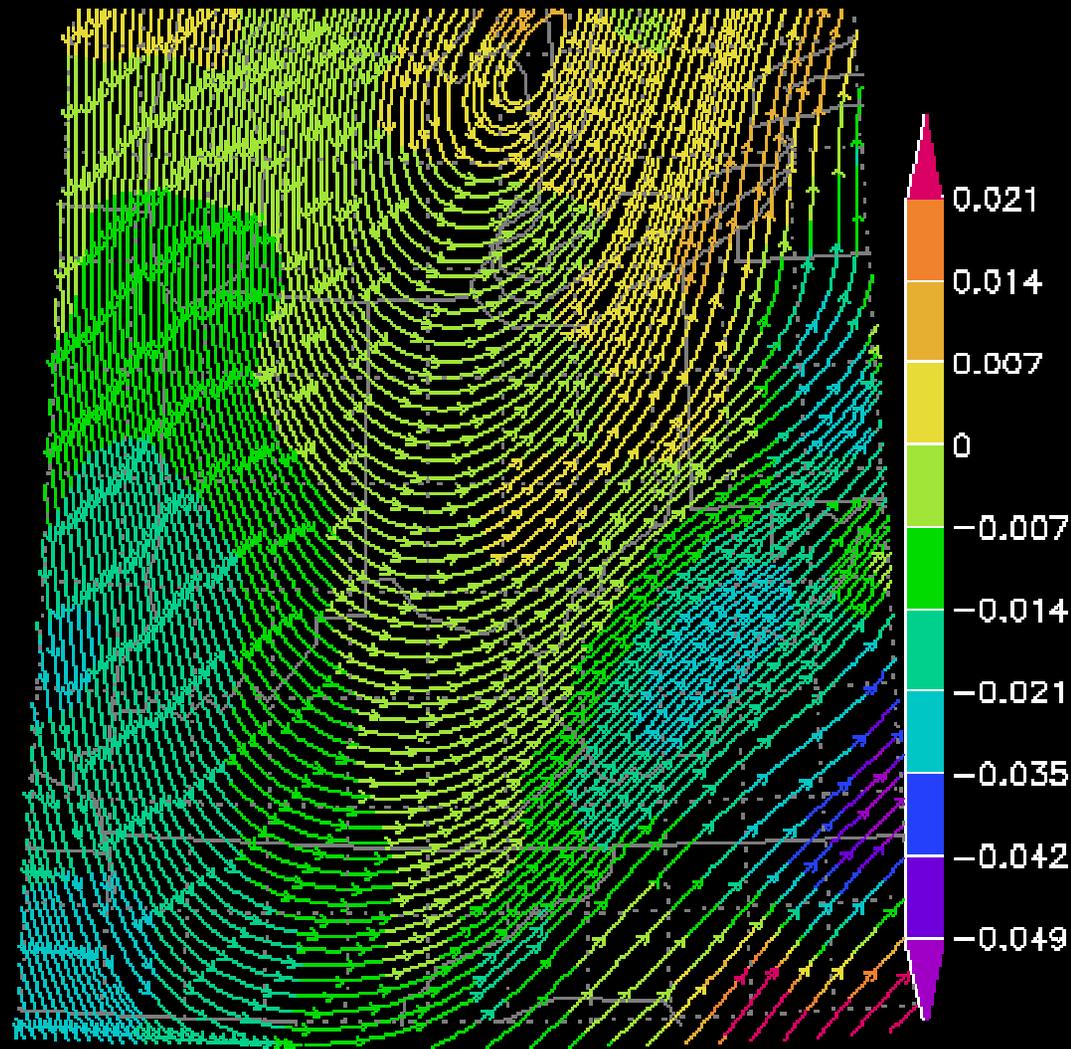
Relative Humidity(%) by MM5



Time = 18Z10AUG2004 to 18Z10AUG2004 Tue to Tue
clouds from max rh in column:
770mb (2.2km) to 590mb (~4km)
model run begins 00Z10AUG

Streamlines by MM5 (Vertical velocity in m/s)

- Another example of MM5 data used for cloud forecasting (NO ONE publishes a vertical motion forecast either)



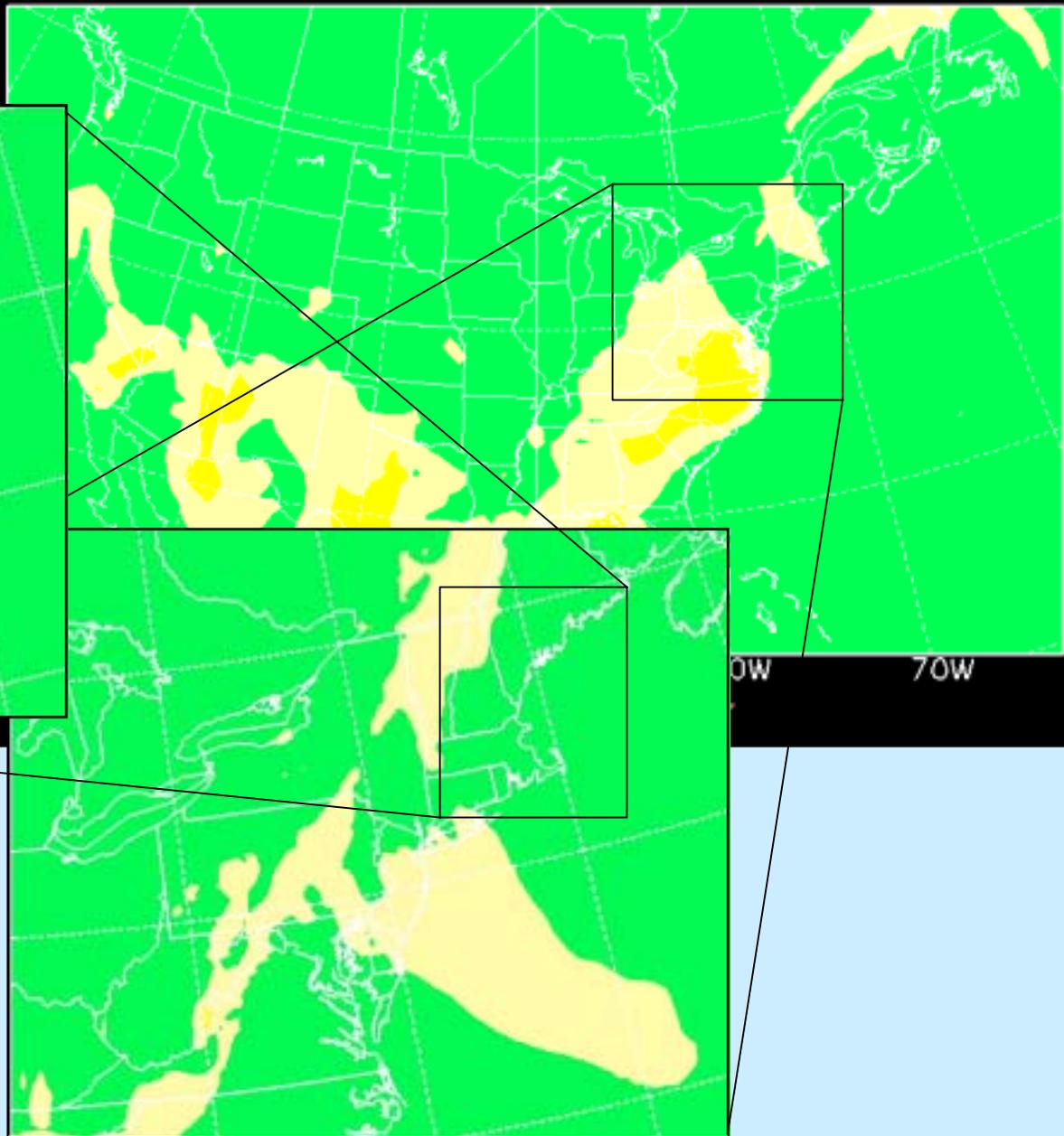
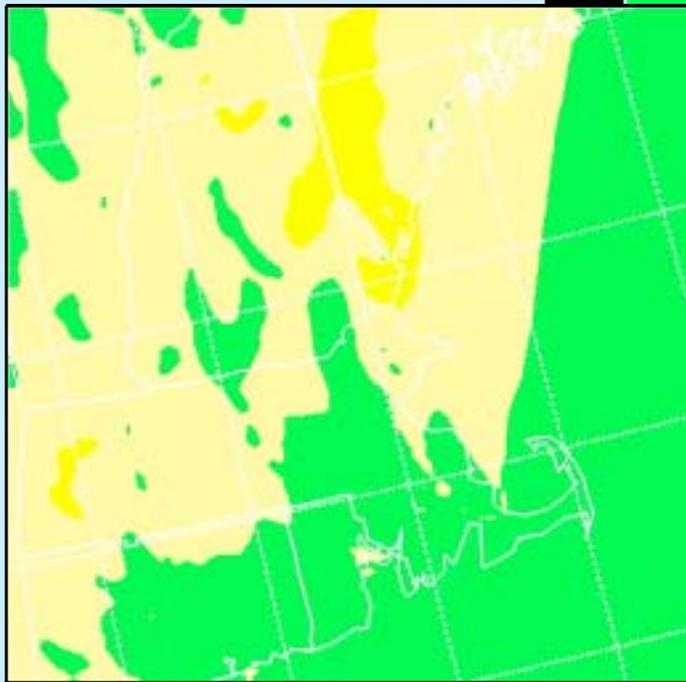
Time = 12Z13AUG2004 to 12Z13AUG2004 Fri to Fri
Streamlines at height:
710mb
model run begins 00Z12AUG

Chemistry

- Statewide Air Pollution Research Center (SAPRC) chemical mechanism (218 reactions)
- 30 photolysis rates are explicitly computed through UCAR's Tropospheric Ultra-Violet and Visible radiation model (TUV)
- Aerosol Ions are calculated by the on-line four-bin SCAPE II module
- Lateral and top boundary conditions are provided by MOZART-2

2004 to 18Z13AUG2004 Fri to Fri

O₃ (ppbv) by STEM



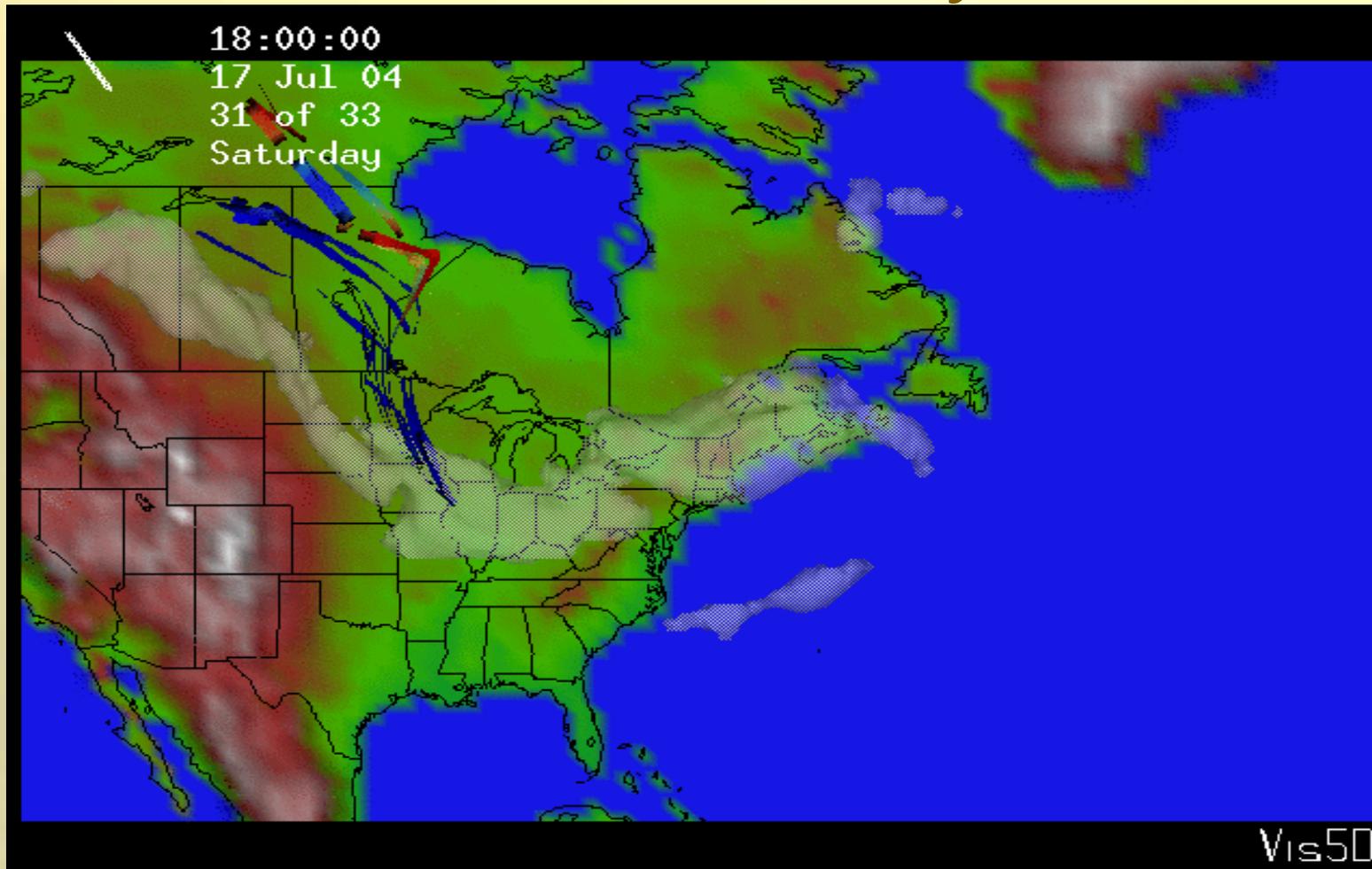
STEM2k3

- 3 NESTED DOMAINS:
60KM, 12KM, 4KM

Species Forecasted

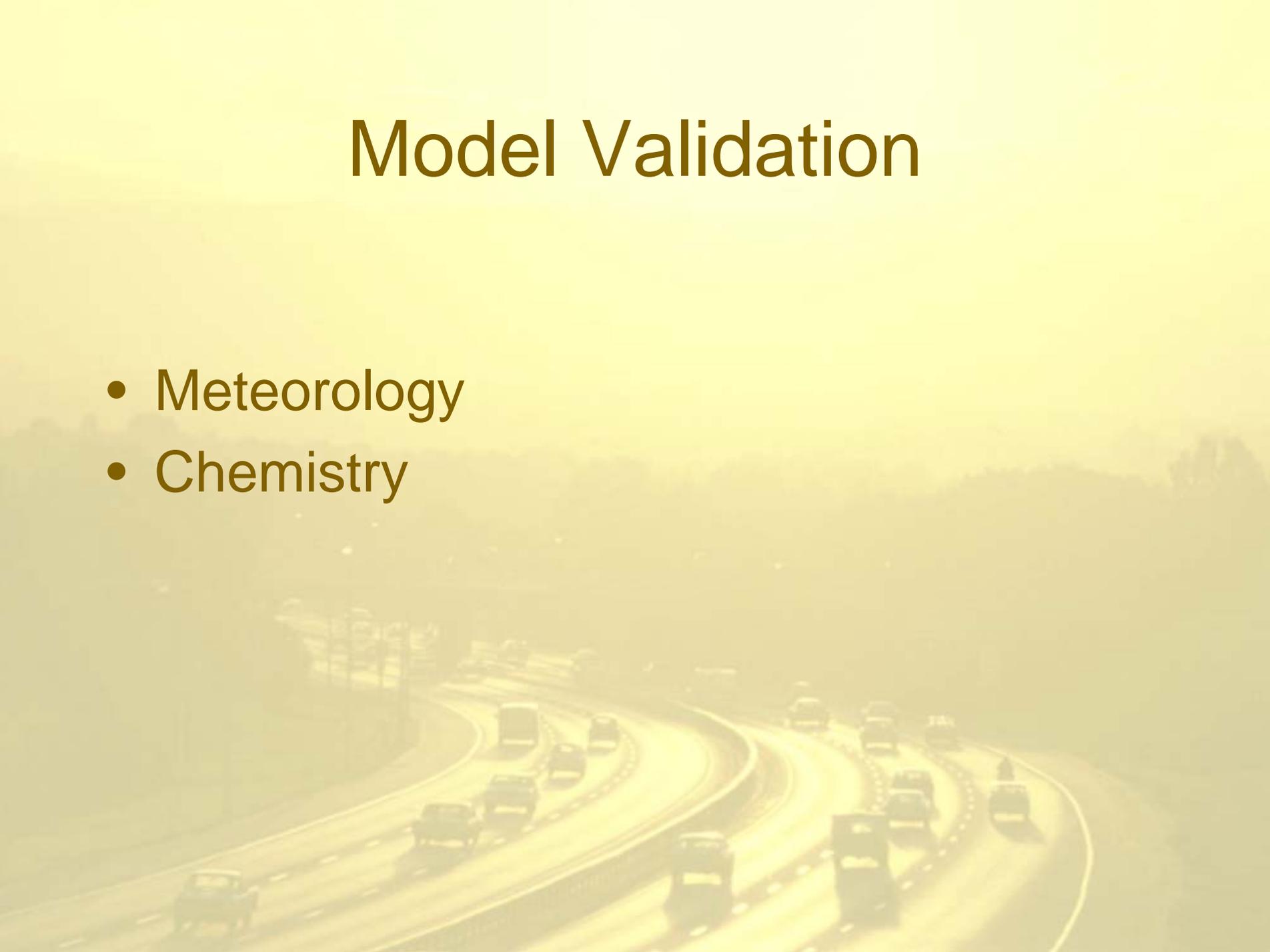
RH, SO₂, O₃, CO, NO₂, HNO₃, PAN, RNO₃, NH₃, OH, NO_y, Ethane, Propane, HO₂, H₂O₂, HCHO, Total AOE, BC AOE, OC AOE, Sulfate AOE, AOD, Single Scattering Albedo, Sulfate, Nitrate, NO₃ Aerosol Ratio, Ammonium, NH₄(3) Aerosol Ratio

Smoke Invades Midwest and Northeast on July 17



Model Validation

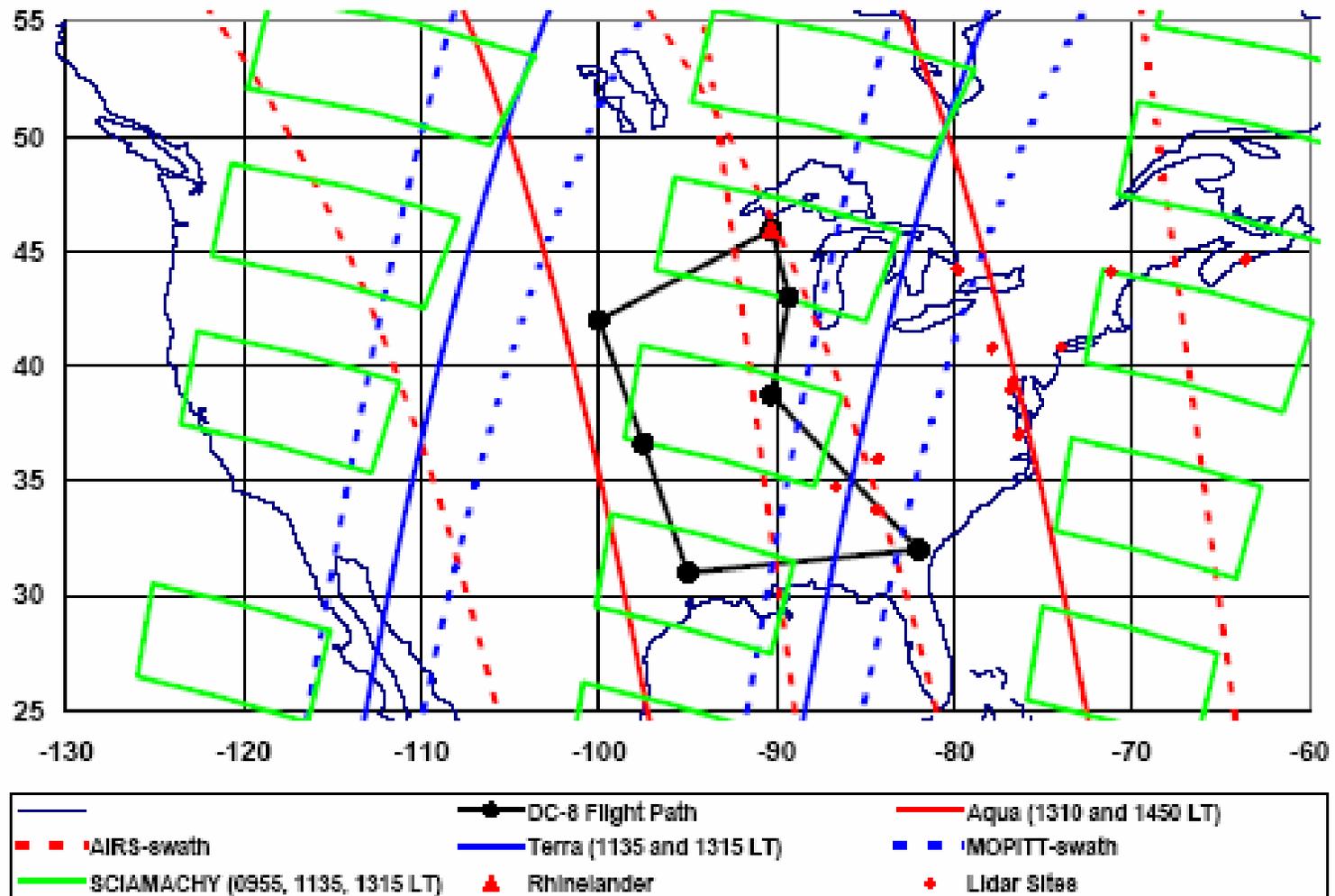
- Meteorology
- Chemistry



ICARTT DC-8



Flight #7 July 12, 2004

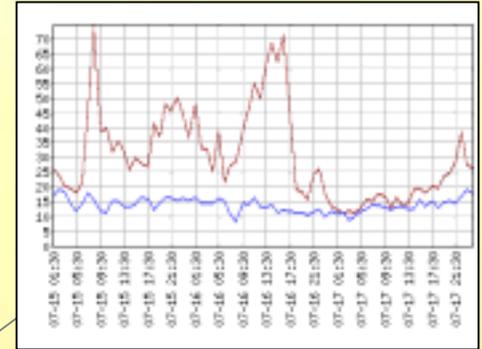
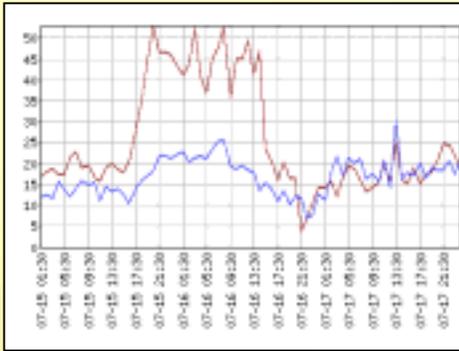


Objectives:

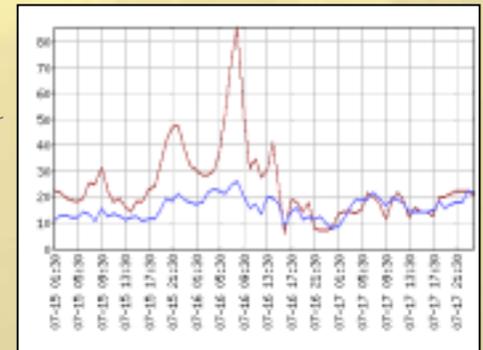
1. Boundary layer mapping of south-central U.S. (natural gas/pollution?)
2. Aged convective/lightning outflow over southeast U.S.
3. Validation of CO₂ column/Rhineland, SCIAMACHY, AIRS

Clinton

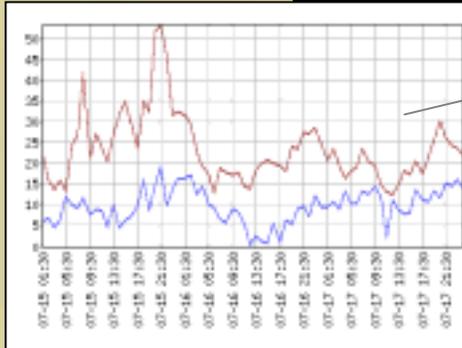
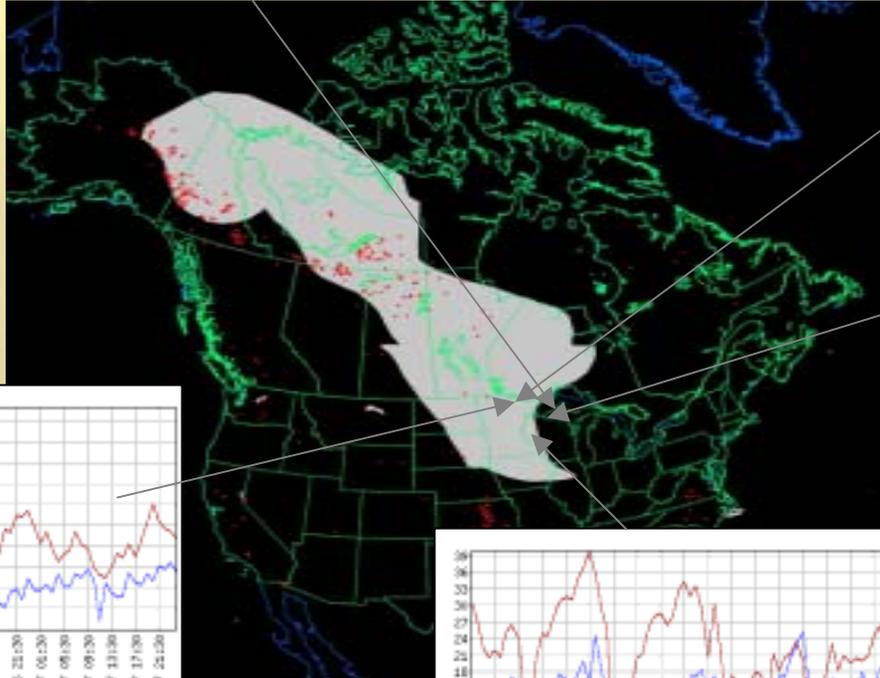
07-16. Smoke episode begins in Iowa



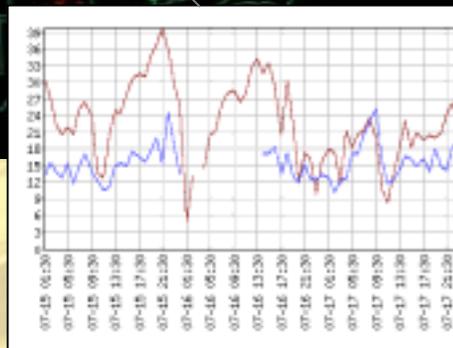
Mason City



Davenport



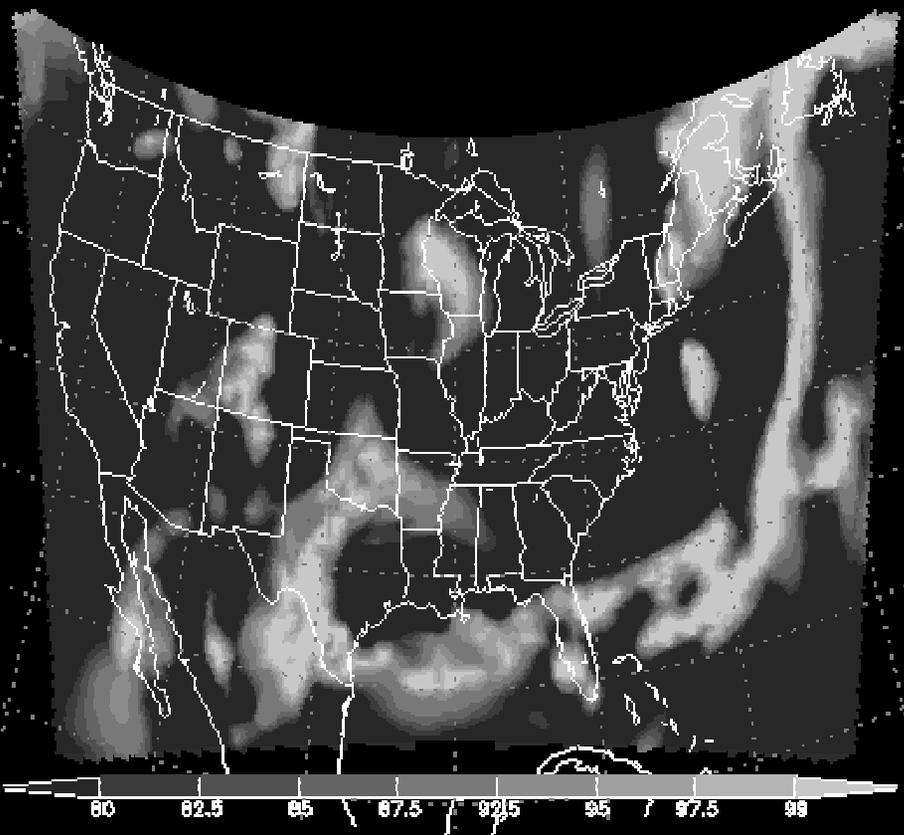
Emmetsburg



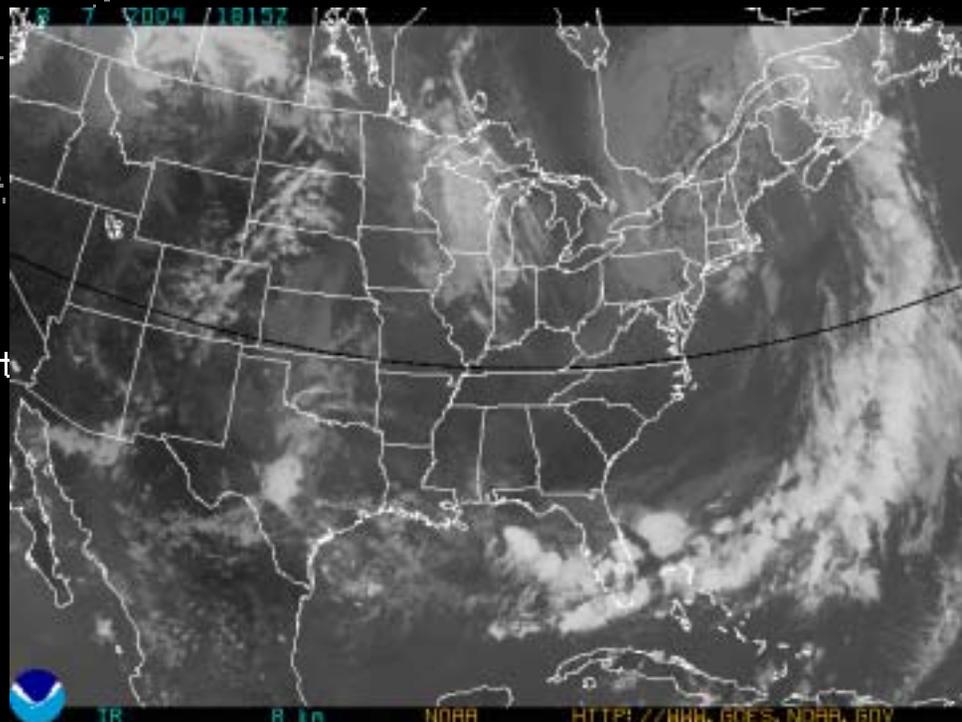
Lake Sugema

Relative Humidity(C) by MM5

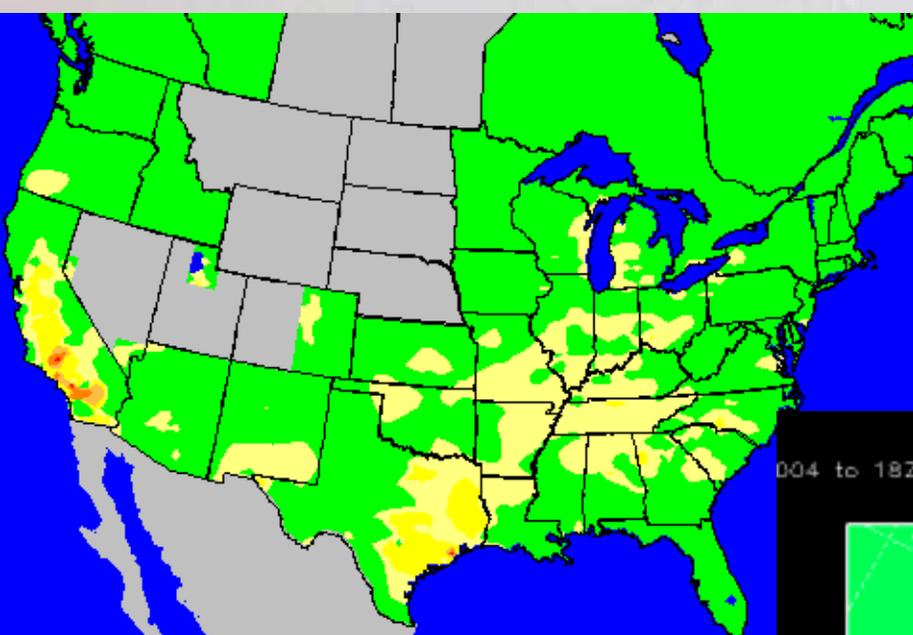
The MM5's ability to model clouds well is imperative for correct photolysis rates to be modeled



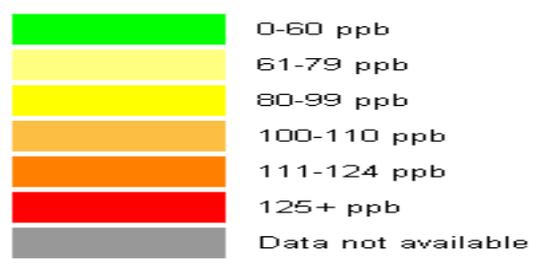
Time = 18Z07AUG2004 to 18Z07AUG2004 Sat
clouds from max rh in range:
710mb (~freezing level) to 210mb



August 8



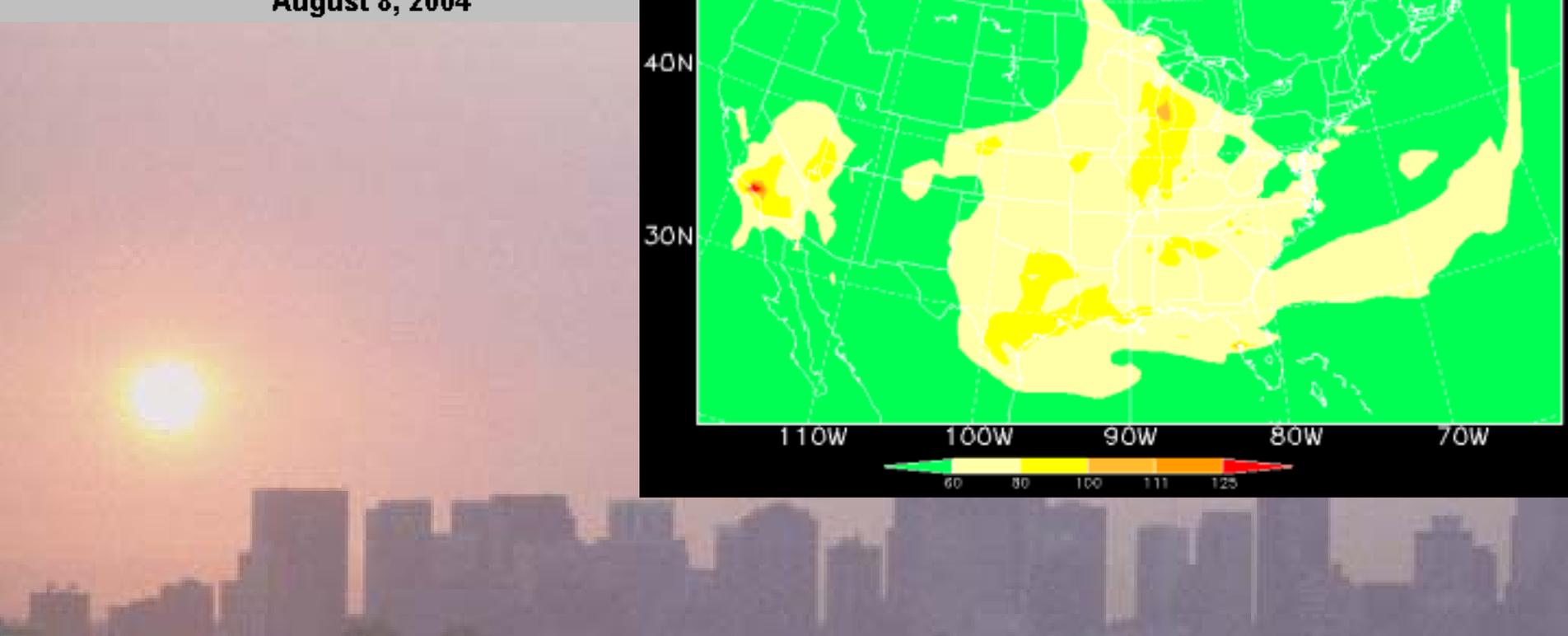
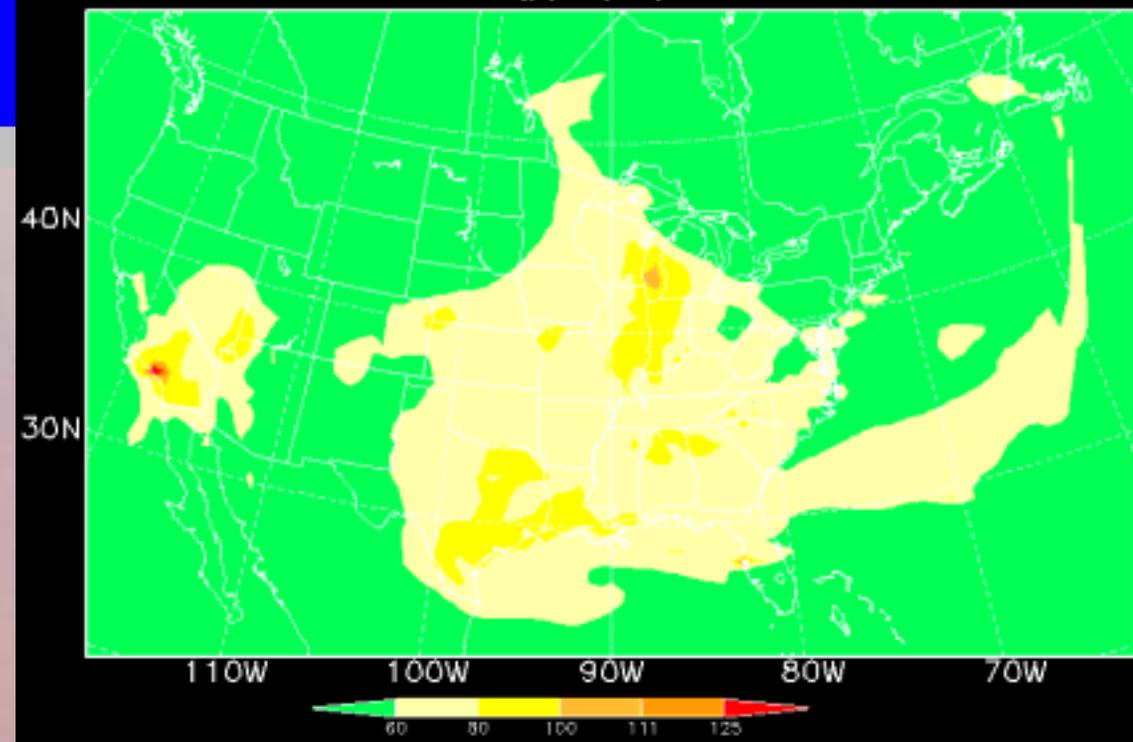
1-hour Average Peak Concentration



August 8, 2004

004 to 18Z08AUG2004 Sun to Sun

O3 (ppbv) by STEM



Temperatures continually show a 2 C discrepancy

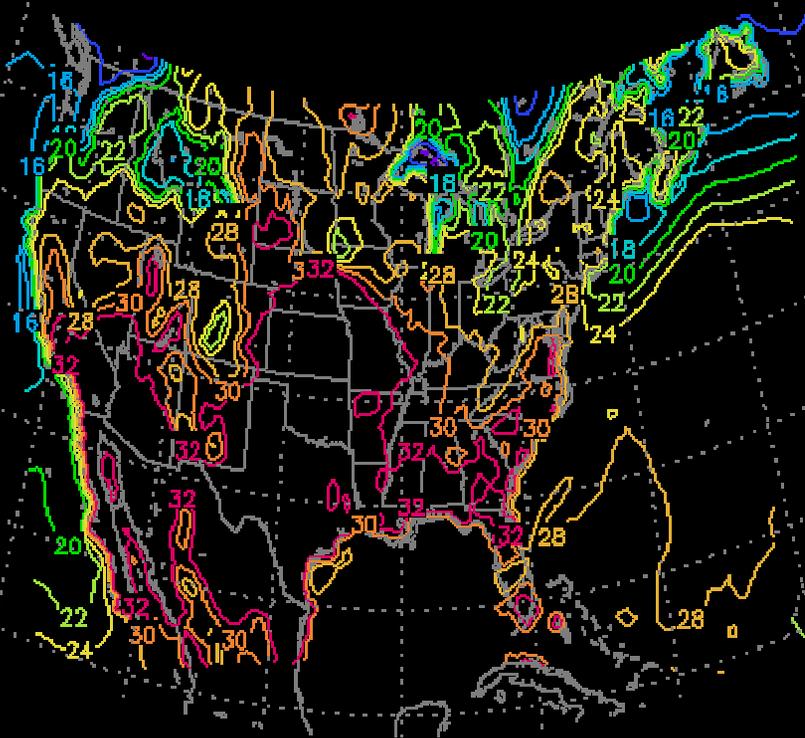
07/20

Temperature(C) by MM5

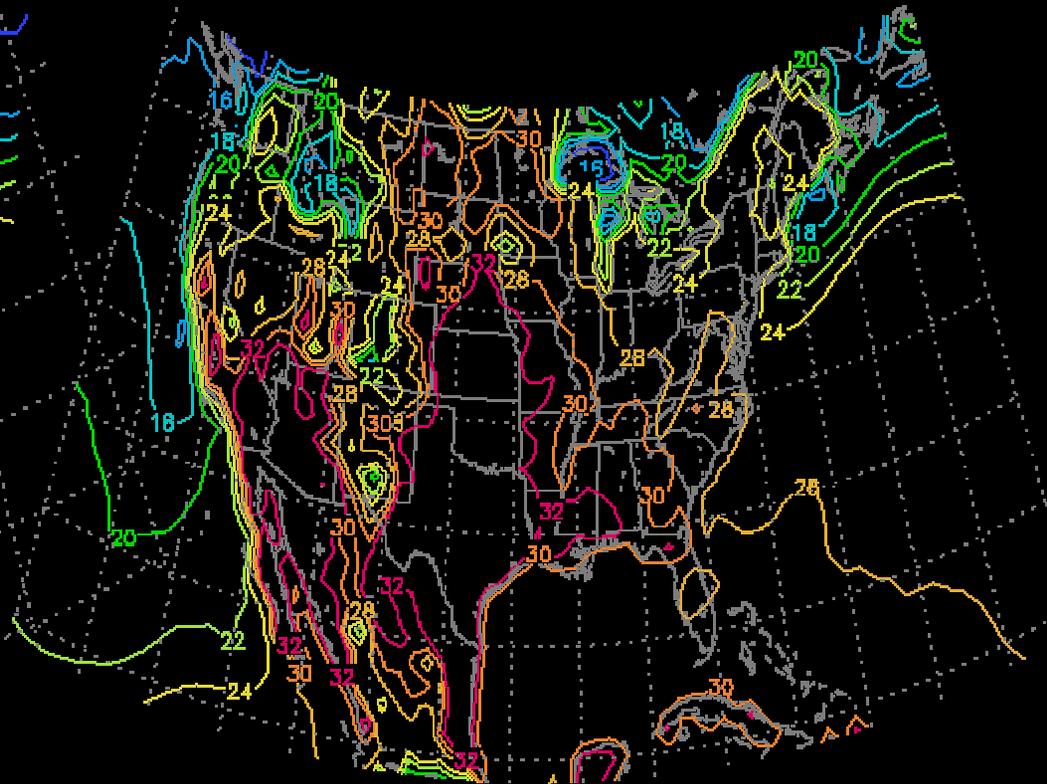
T contours@2m(C)

Temperature(C) by AVN

T contours

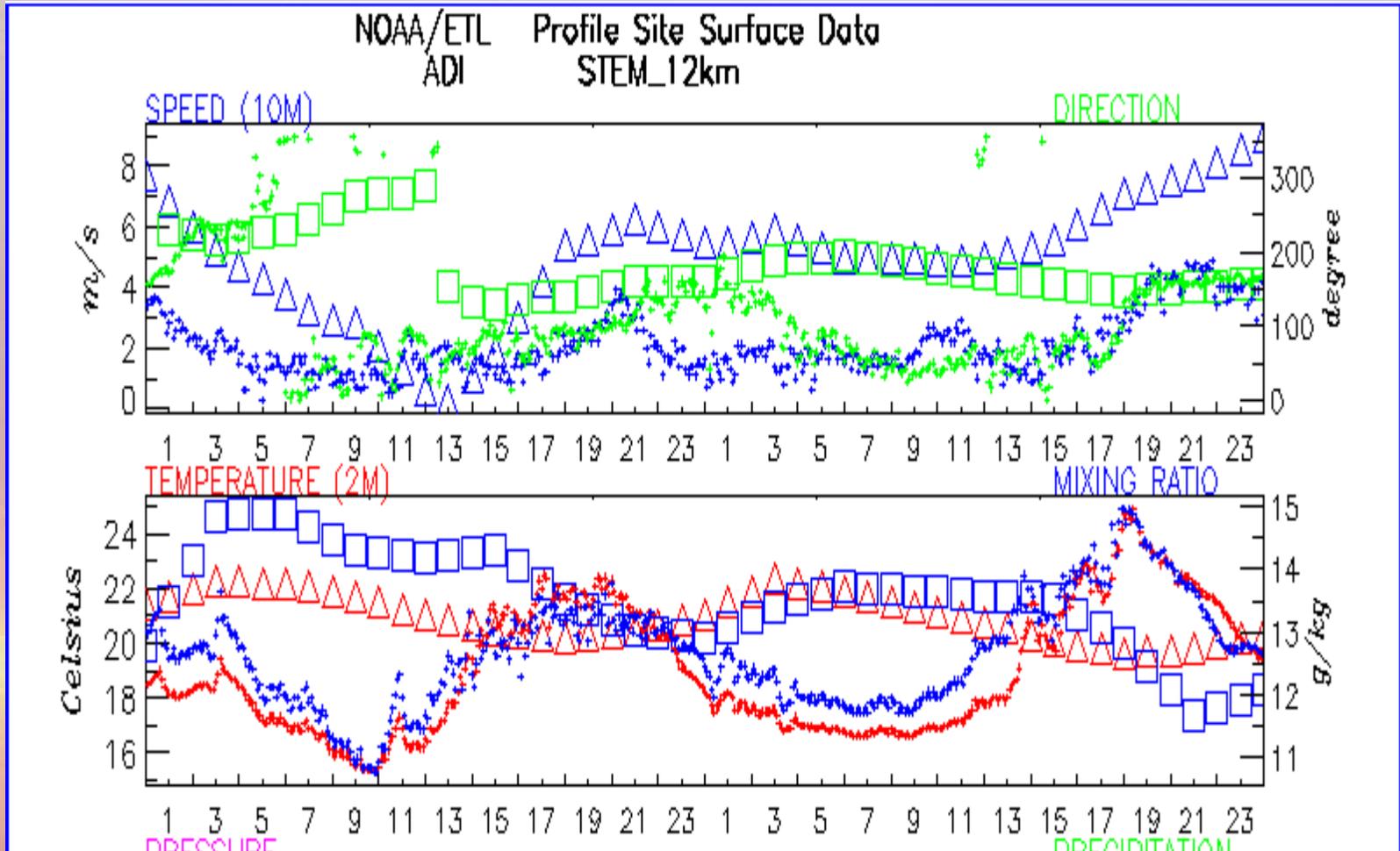


Time = 18Z 0720



Time = 18Z 0720

Temperature and wind from Appledore Island (July 21 & 22)



The Future

- Post-analysis
- Settle some arguments
- Informed policy decisions (we can only inform and encourage)
- Global transport in great evidence

Not just thank you

- Department of Energy, GCEP
- Center for Global and Regional Environmental Research, University of Iowa
- Gregory Carmichael, Narisara Nthongboonchoo, Bhupesh Adhikary, Marcelo Mena, Youhua Tang
- Renyi Zhang
- Jeff Gaffney, Milt Constantin