

# Multi-Agency Ensemble Wildfire PM<sub>2.5</sub> Forecast: Towards Community Consensus

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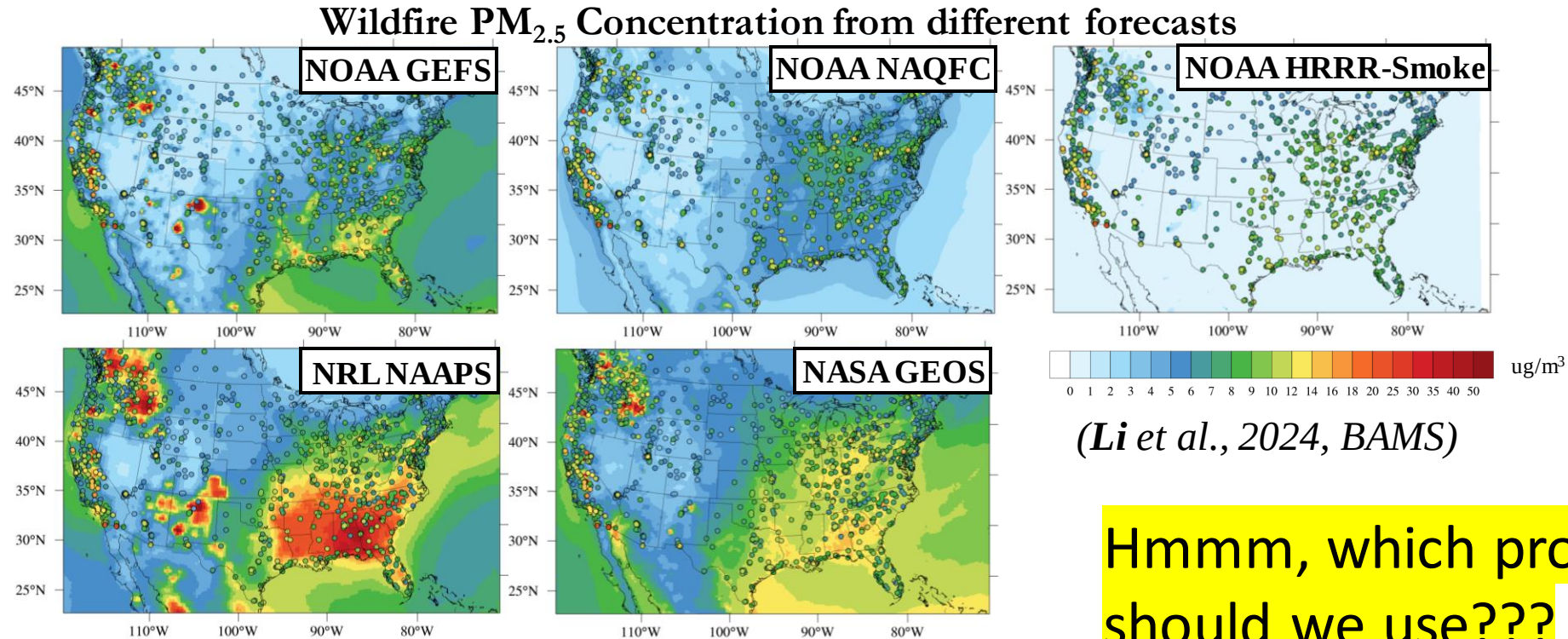
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1 – GMU; 2 – NOAA ARL; 3 – NRL; 4 – NOAA NESDIS/STAR; 5 - NASA GSFC; 6 - UMBC/JCET; 7 - NOAA GSL; 8 – NOAA NWS/EMC

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# Wildfire Air Quality Forecasts

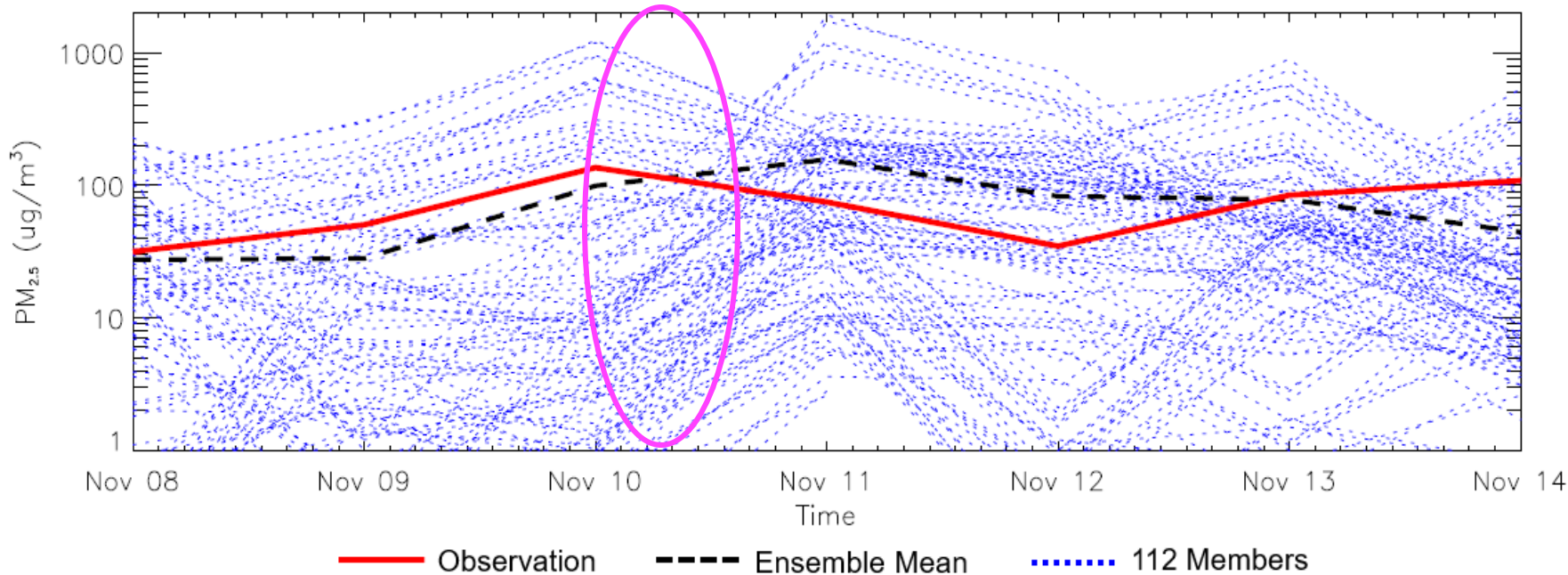
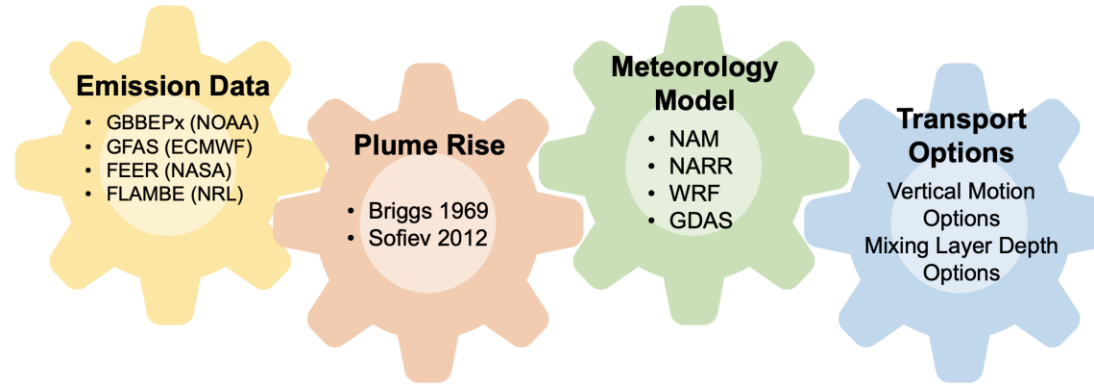
- Air quality forecasting is a key tool to inform air quality and health managers to mitigate the damages caused by wildfires.
- Great uncertainties in wildfire air quality forecast.



**GEFS:**Global Ensemble Forecast System Aerosols; **NAQFC:** National Air Quality Forecasting Capability; **HRRR-Smoke:**NOAA High-Resolution Rapid Refresh-Smoke; **NAAPS:** Navy Aerosol Analysis and Prediction System; **GEOS:**Goddard Earth Observing System

# Single Model Ensemble Forecast

- 112 simulations with NOAA **HYSPLIT** model at 0.1-degree.

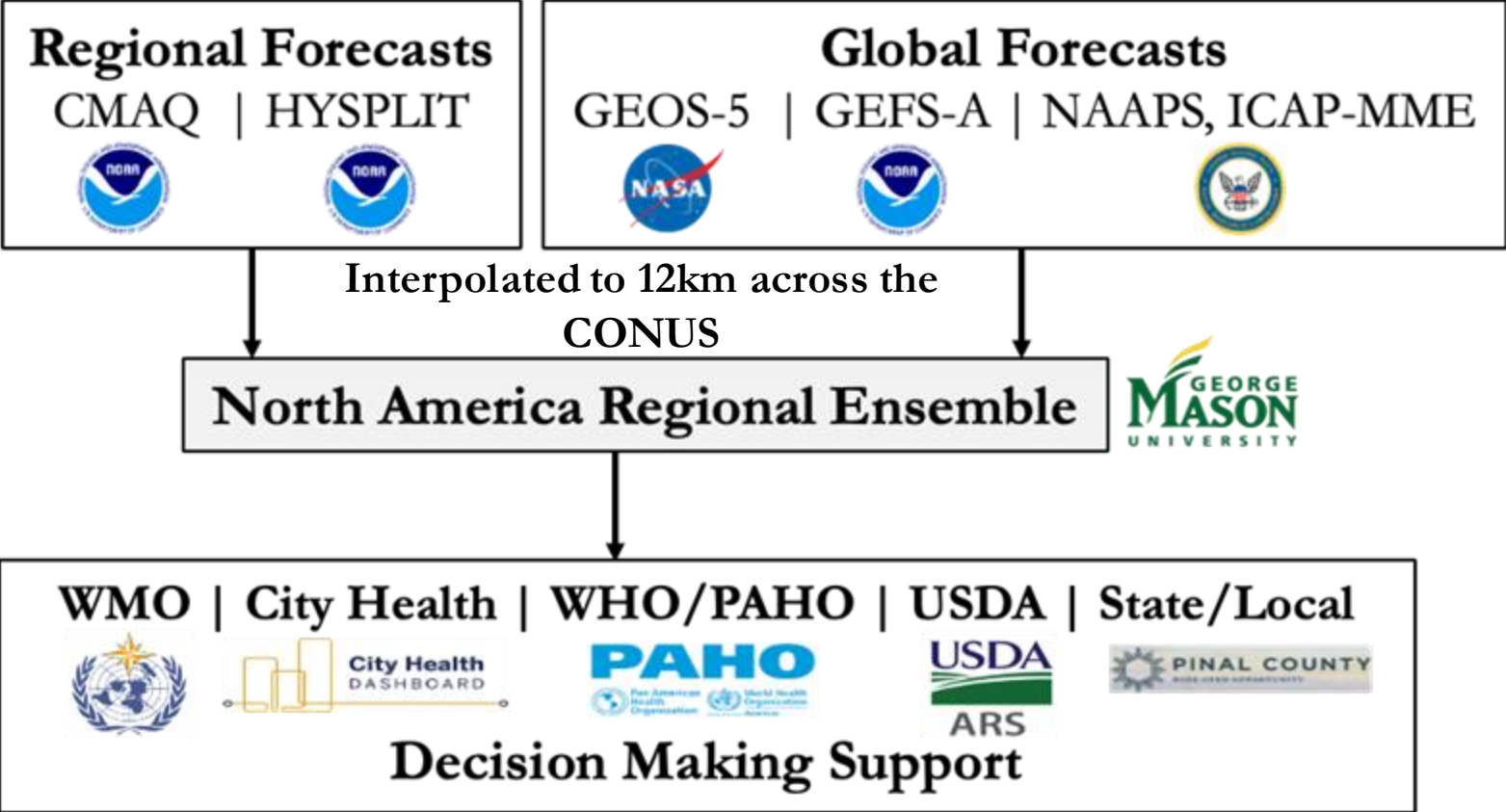


- Large ensemble spread
- Ensemble showing best performance

(Li et al., JGR-A, 2020)



# Hazardous Air Quality Ensemble System (HAQES)



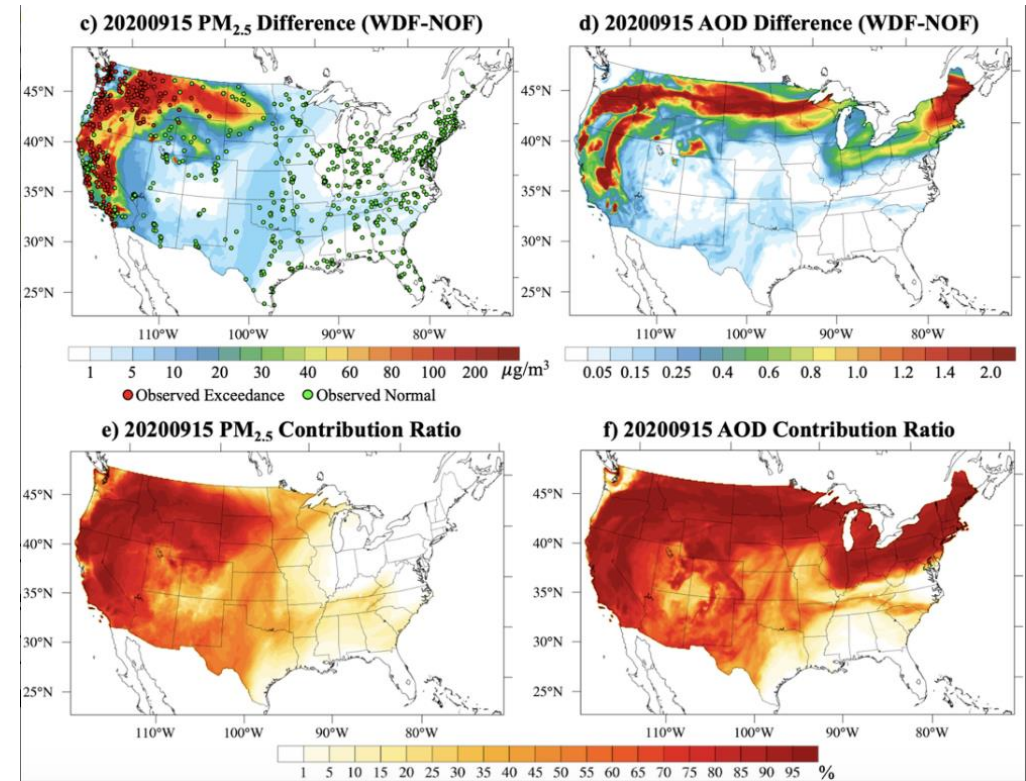
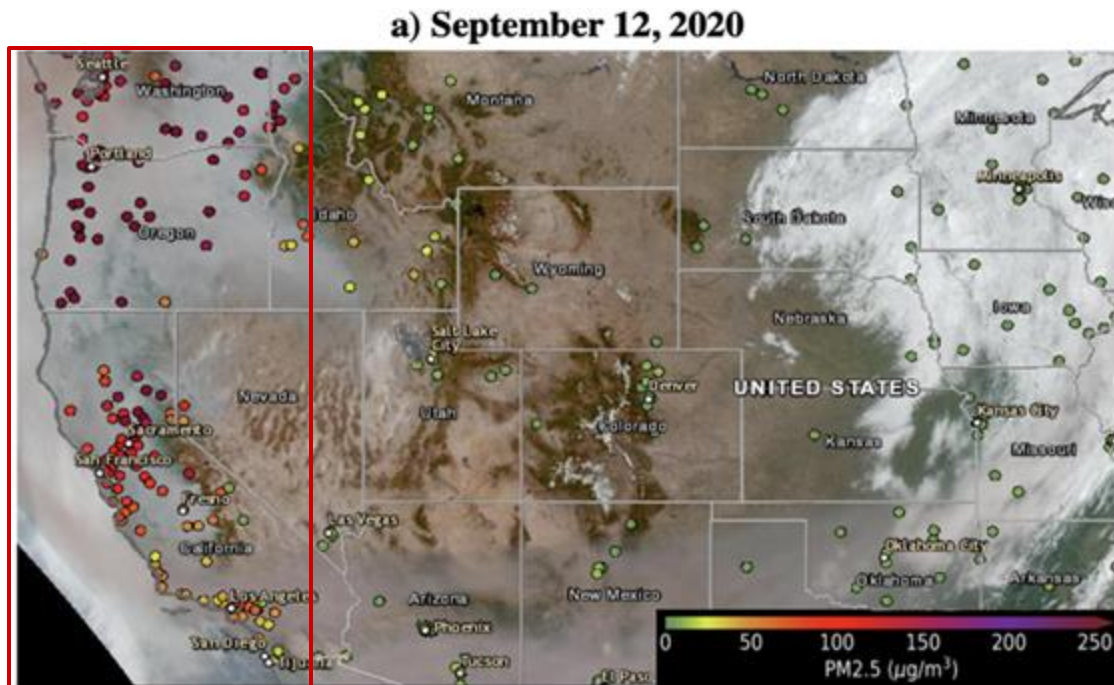
- CMAQ: Community Multiscale Air Quality
- HYSPLIT: Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory
- GEFS-A: Global Ensemble Forecast System Aerosols
- GEOS: NASA Goddard Earth Observing System
- ICAP-MME: International Cooperative for Aerosol Prediction Multi-Model aerosol forecasting Ensemble
- NAAPS: Navy Aerosol Analysis and Prediction System



# Ensemble Forecast for the 2020 “Gigafire”

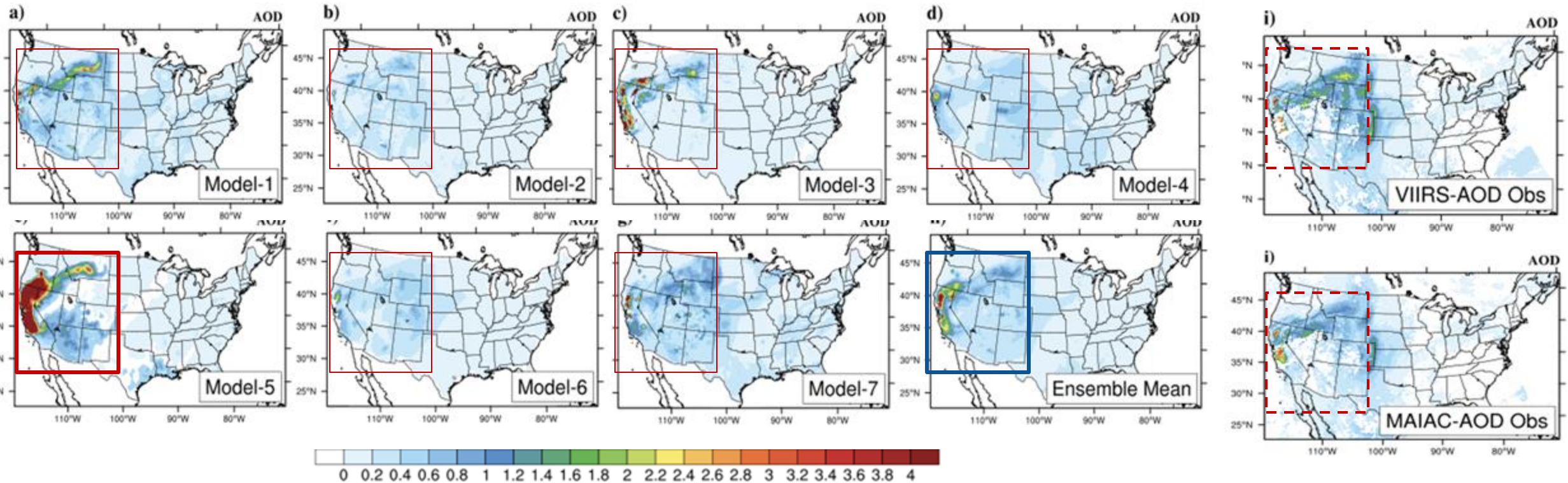
## The 2020 Gigafire events in the Western U.S. (August-September 2020)

- Since August 16<sup>th</sup>, many large fires contributed to the August Complex fire burning > 1 million acres in California.
- Wildfires were the primary contributor to the 3,720 observed exceedances.



(Li et al, GRL, 2021)

# AOD Simulations vs. VIIRS and MAIAC AOD



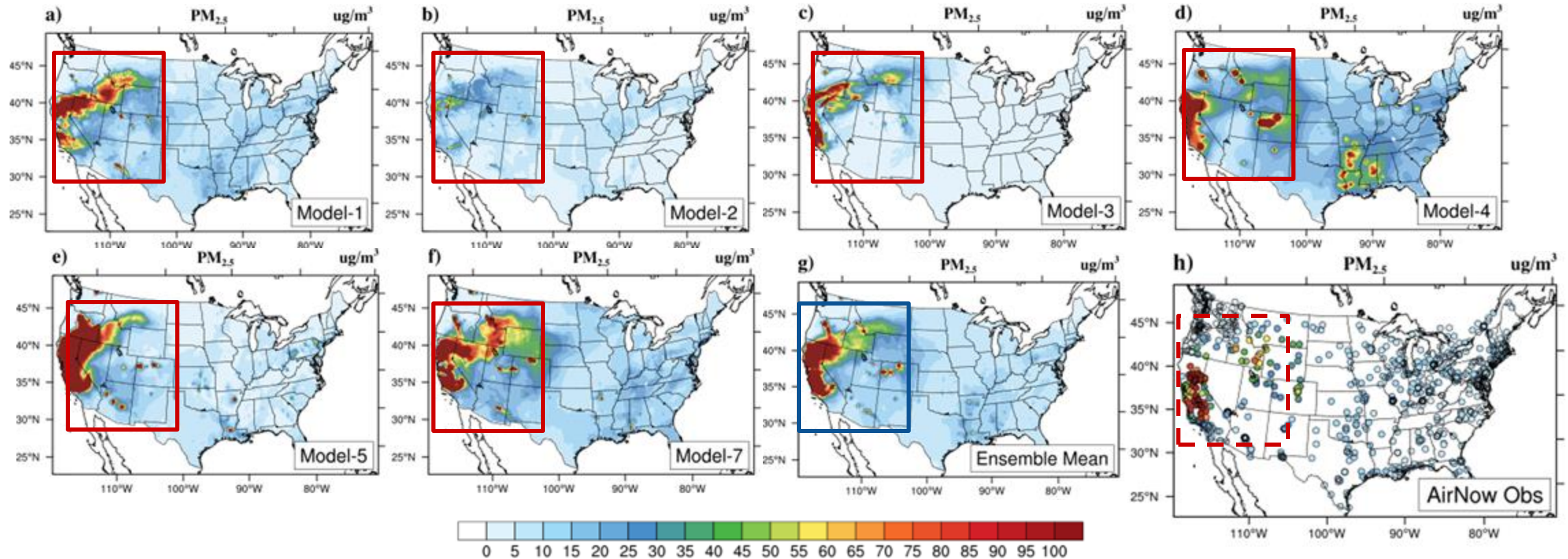
*AOD predicted by seven individual models (a-g) and the ensemble mean (h), compared with VIIRS Dark Target (DT) and MAIAC AOD retrievals (i) for Aug 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020.*

- Most models underestimated AOD in CA and downwind regions except Model-5.
- The ensemble forecast matched the VIIRS and MAIAC AOD the most.

Note: Gaps in VIIRS and MAIAC AOD observations are missing data after quality control. (Makkaroon et al, JGR, 2023)



# Simulated PM<sub>2.5</sub> vs. AirNow PM<sub>2.5</sub>



Surface PM<sub>2.5</sub> predicted by six individual models (a-f) and the ensemble mean (g), compared with surface AirNow PM<sub>2.5</sub> (h).

- Individual models overestimated PM<sub>2.5</sub> largely in the western US and partially in the Central US (except Model-2)
- **Ensemble forecast** matched the AirNow PM<sub>2.5</sub> observations the most.

(Makkaroon et al, JGR, 2023)

# PM<sub>2.5</sub> Forecasts vs. AirNow PM<sub>2.5</sub>

Best performer in **bold**

| Models               | <i>RMSE</i> | <i>CORR</i> | <i>MB</i>  | <i>FB</i>  | <i>aH</i> (%) | <i>aFAR</i> (%) | <i>RANK</i> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Model-1              | 25.6        | 0.5         | <b>3.4</b> | 0.5        | 69.1          | 44.3            | 2.81        |
| Model-2              | <b>17.0</b> | 0.5         | -4.9       | 0.6        | 39.7          | <b>23.7</b>     | 2.74        |
| Model-3              | 21.0        | 0.4         | -4.7       | 1.3        | 71.7          | 45.4            | 2.40        |
| Model-4              | 52.0        | 0.5         | 19.8       | 0.9        | 79.2          | 75.6            | 2.38        |
| Model-5              | 52.0        | 0.4         | 13.0       | 0.8        | 81.0          | 68.7            | 2.50        |
| Model-7              | 40.0        | 0.5         | 12.3       | 0.7        | 80.789        | 62.5            | 2.63        |
| <b>Ensemble Mean</b> | 26.0        | <b>0.6</b>  | 7.4        | <b>0.5</b> | <b>87.0</b>   | 60.5            | <b>2.83</b> |

- The ensemble performs the best with strongest correlation, best *FB*, highest *aH*, and the best *RANK*.

(Makkaroorn et al, JGR, 2023)



# Ensemble Probability Forecast of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Exceedances

**Ensemble** provides probabilistic forecasts of health-based PM<sub>2.5</sub> exceedances ( $>35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

**Six Members:** GMU-CMAQ, NACC-CMAQ, GEFS-Aerosols, GEOS-5, HYSPLIT, and NAAPS.

$P(A) = \text{Number of models that forecast the exceedances} / \text{Total number of models}$

**(Very Likely to Occur)**

**100%** : All models forecast the exceedances

**83%**

**67%**

**50%**

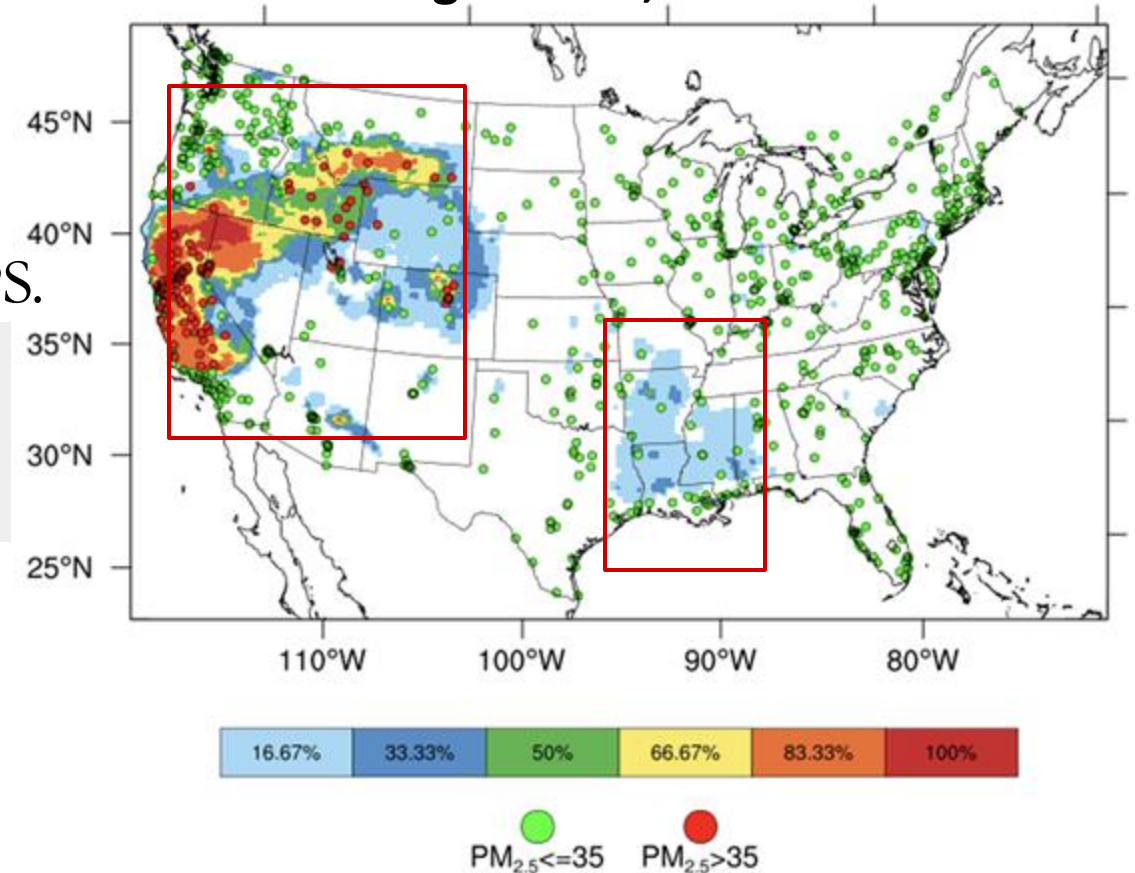
**33%**

**17%**

**0%** : None of models forecast the exceedances

**(Very Unlikely to Occur)**

August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020



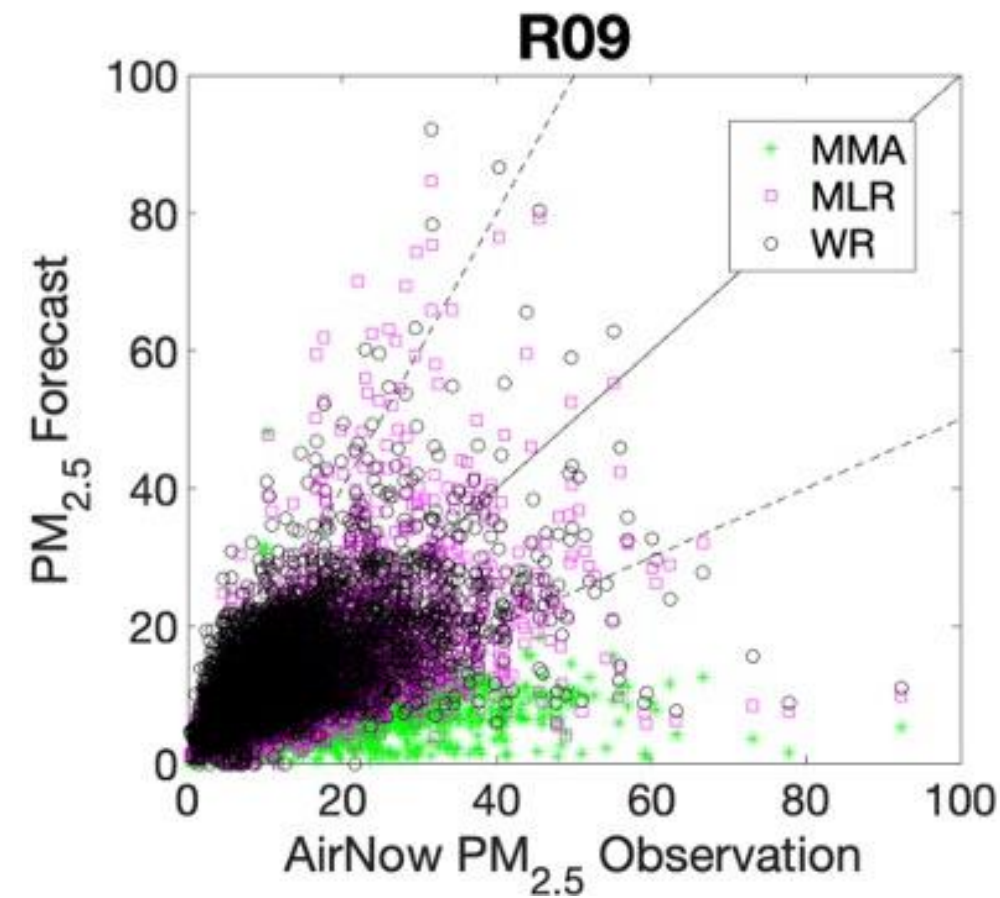
- **High exceedance probability values (83%-100%)** were predicted in CA and MT.
- False exceedances predicted in LA, MS, and AR (17%)

# Multi-Model Average (Unweighted) vs Weighted Ensemble

## Weighing Approaches

- 1. Multi-linear Regression (MLR)
- 2. Ridge Regression (RR)
- 3. Quantile Regression (QR)
- 4. Weighted Regression (WR)

|                                   | MMA | MLR | QR  | WR  |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bias ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Hit Rate (%)                      | 56  | 65  | 87  | 70  |
| False Alarm (%)                   | 29  | 8   | 33  | 15  |



(Li et al, BAMS, 2024)

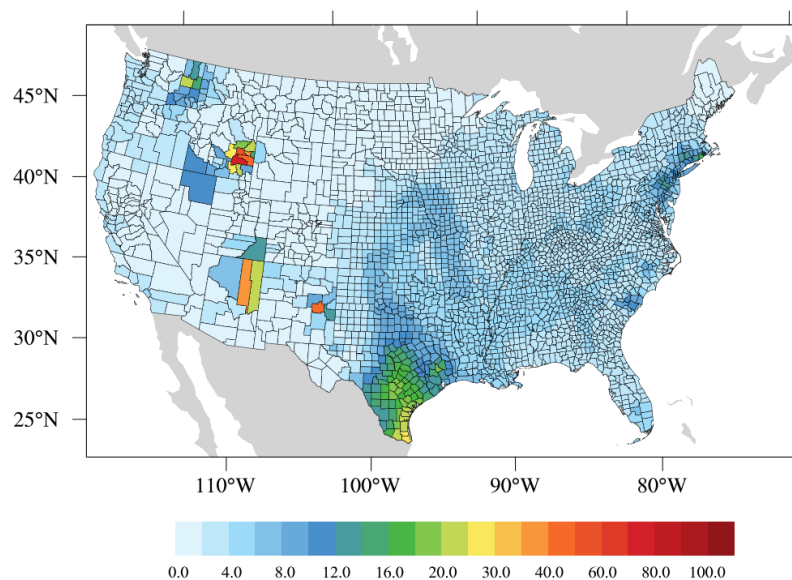


# HAQES Data Access

- Wildfire  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ , OC, EC, AOD
- $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  Exceedance Probability
- netCDF and ASCII (County/Census Tract)
- Download data from NASA GES DISC (see Xiaohua Pan's Poster)

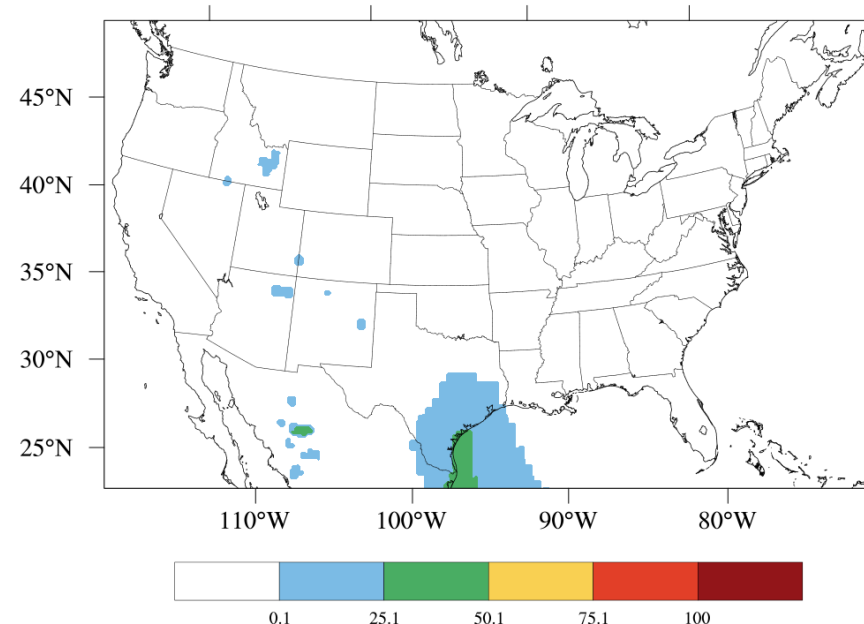
County-/Census-tract-level Forecasts

20240604 00 UTC  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  Forecast ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )



$\text{PM}_{2.5}$  Exceedance Probability

20240604  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  Exceedance Probability



Project website: <http://air.csiss.gmu.edu/haqes/>

Data access: [https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets/HAQES\\_NA\\_PM25\\_OC\\_COUNTY\\_1/summary](https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets/HAQES_NA_PM25_OC_COUNTY_1/summary)