



WHAT STARTS HERE CHANGES THE WORLD
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN



Development and Evaluation of the FINNv.2.2 Global Model Application and Fire Emissions Estimates for the Expanded Texas Air Quality Modeling Domain

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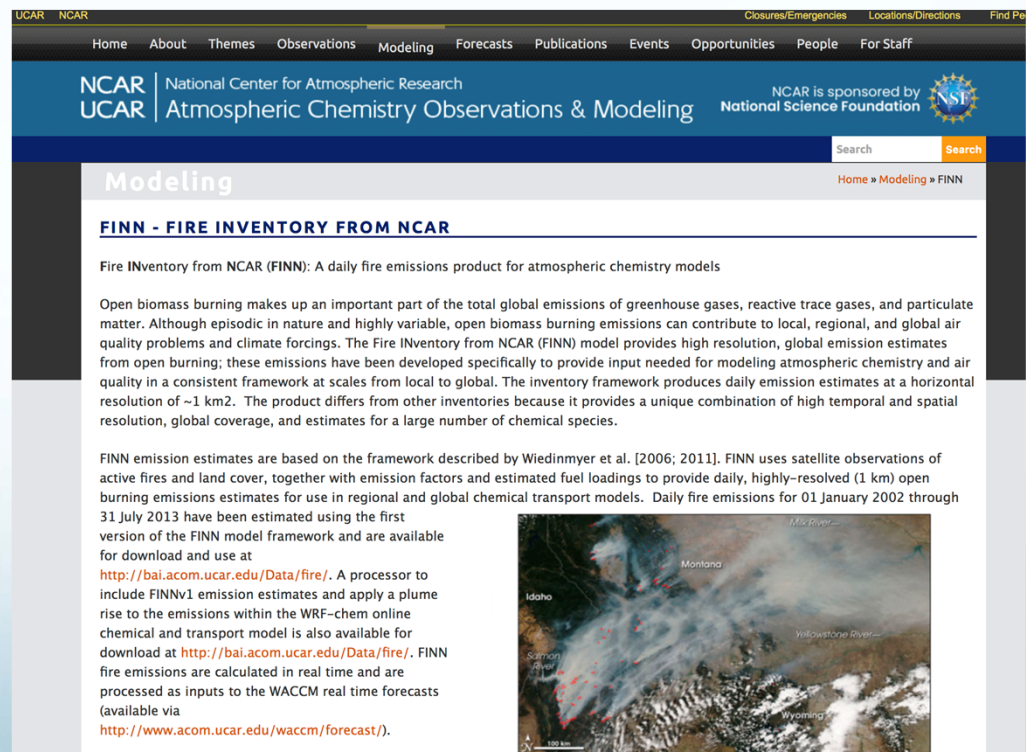
AQRP Project 18-022
Texas Air Quality Research Program Workshop
August 22, 2019

FINN Fire Emissions Model

- Designed for atmospheric chemical transport modeling:
 - Emissions estimates for particulate matter and trace gases with high spatial/time resolution across local to global scales
 - Speciation of NMOCs for chemical mechanisms
- FINNv1 released in 2010
- FINNv1.5 released in 2014

NCAR hosts central repository for global FINN v1.5 emissions files spanning 2002-2018:

<https://www2.aocom.ucar.edu/modeling/finn-fire-inventory-ncar>



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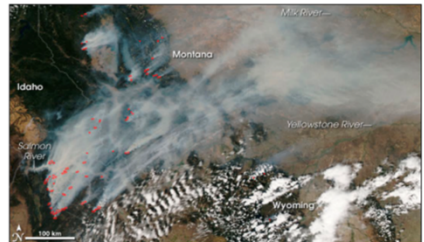
Modeling

FINN - FIRE INVENTORY FROM NCAR

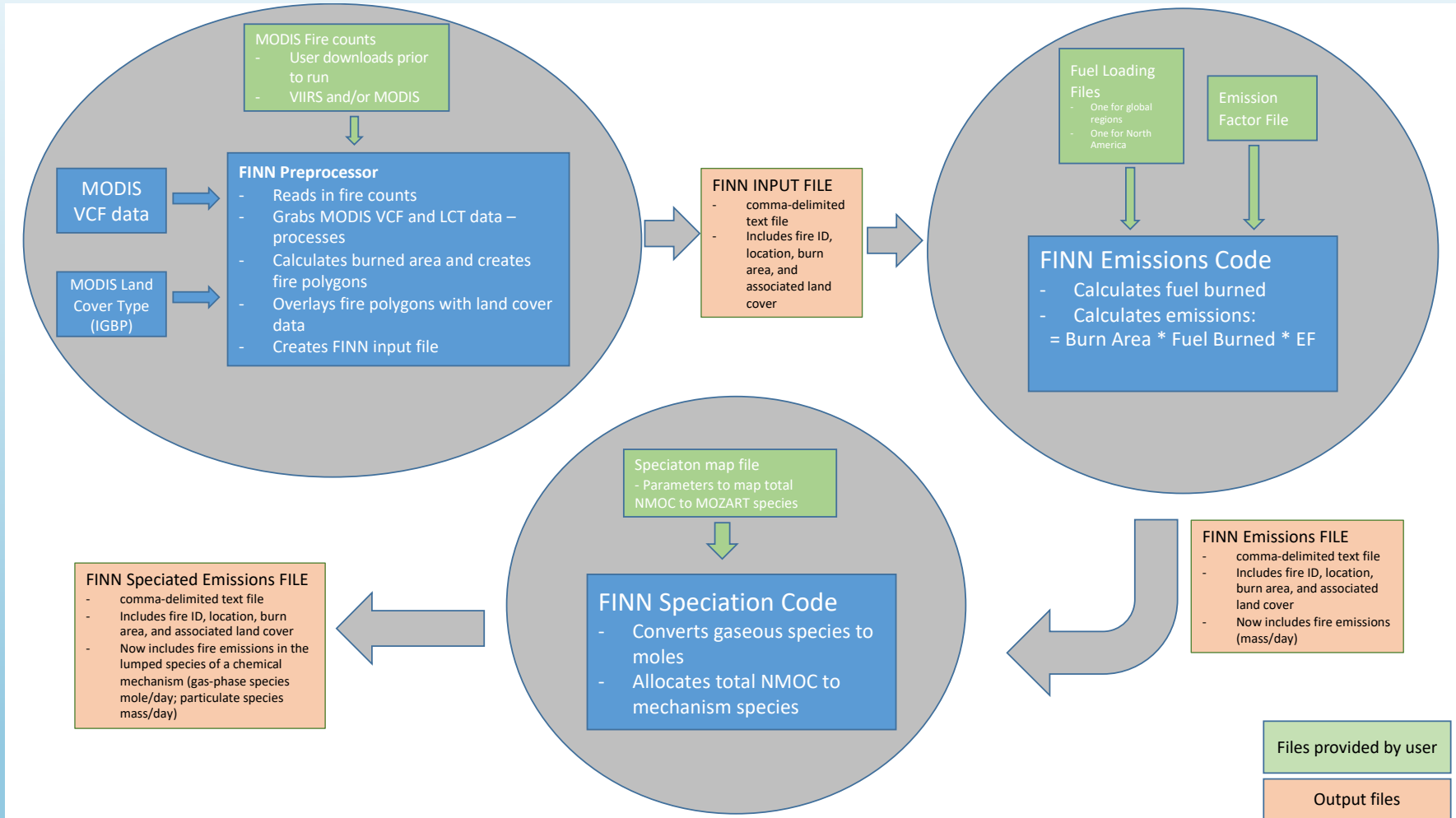
Fire INventory from NCAR (FINN): A daily fire emissions product for atmospheric chemistry models

Open biomass burning makes up an important part of the total global emissions of greenhouse gases, reactive trace gases, and particulate matter. Although episodic in nature and highly variable, open biomass burning emissions can contribute to local, regional, and global air quality problems and climate forcings. The Fire INventory from NCAR (FINN) model provides high resolution, global emission estimates from open burning; these emissions have been developed specifically to provide input needed for modeling atmospheric chemistry and air quality in a consistent framework at scales from local to global. The inventory framework produces daily emission estimates at a horizontal resolution of ~1 km². The product differs from other inventories because it provides a unique combination of high temporal and spatial resolution, global coverage, and estimates for a large number of chemical species.

FINN emission estimates are based on the framework described by Wiedinmyer et al. [2006; 2011]. FINN uses satellite observations of active fires and land cover, together with emission factors and estimated fuel loadings to provide daily, highly-resolved (1 km) open burning emissions estimates for use in regional and global chemical transport models. Daily fire emissions for 01 January 2002 through 31 July 2013 have been estimated using the first version of the FINN model framework and are available for download and use at <http://bai.aocom.ucar.edu/Data/fire/>. A processor to include FINNv1 emission estimates and apply a plume rise to the emissions within the WRF-chem online chemical and transport model is also available for download at <http://bai.aocom.ucar.edu/Data/fire/>. FINN fire emissions are calculated in real time and are processed as inputs to the WACCM real time forecasts (available via <http://www.aocom.ucar.edu/waccm/forecast/>).



FINN v2.2 Modeling System

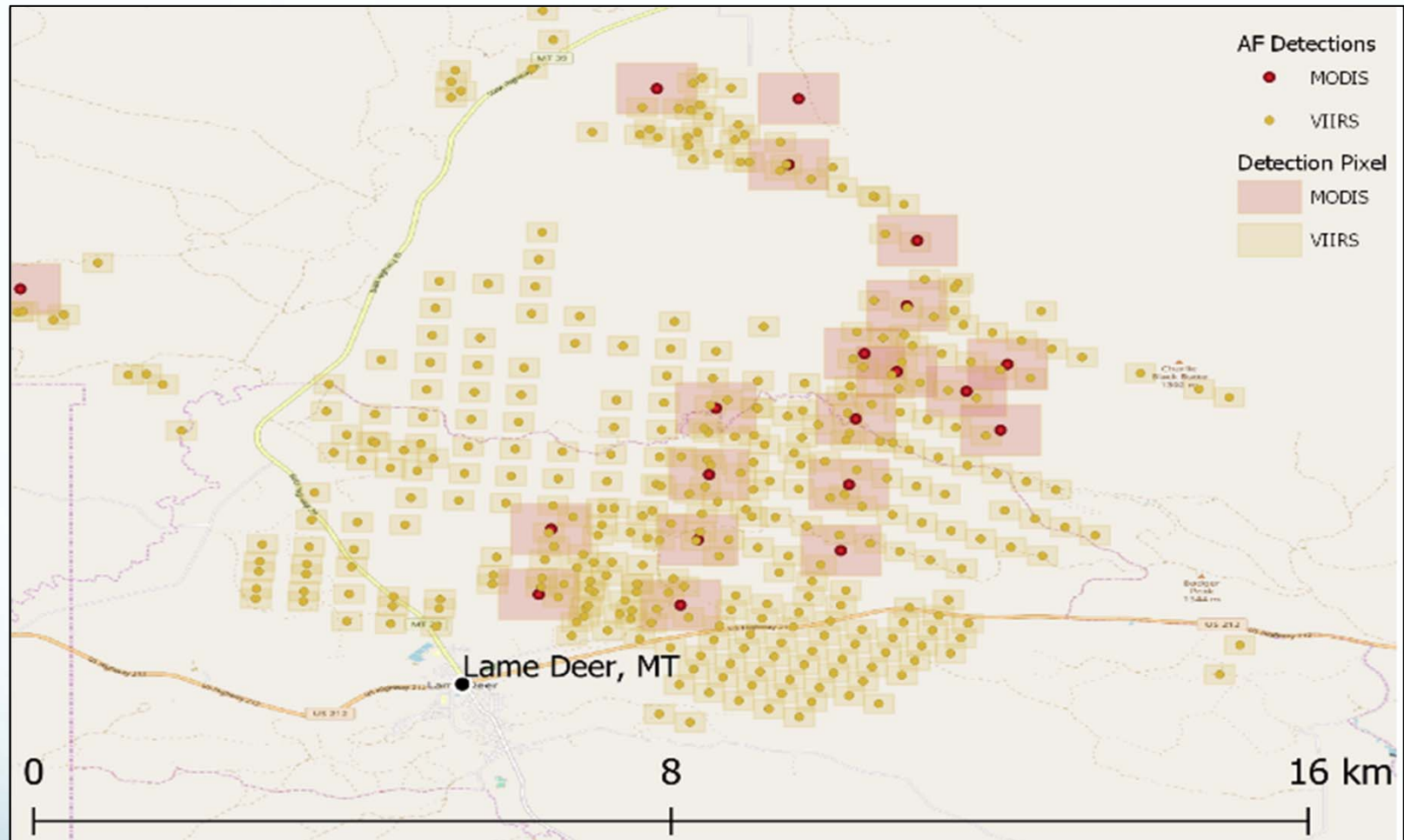


- AQRP 12-018, 14-011, 18-022 instrumental to **FINNv2.2** development
- STI conducting FINNv.2.2 evaluations using Multi-Angle Implementation of Atmospheric Correction (MAIAC) AOD product

Preprocessor: Active Fire Detections

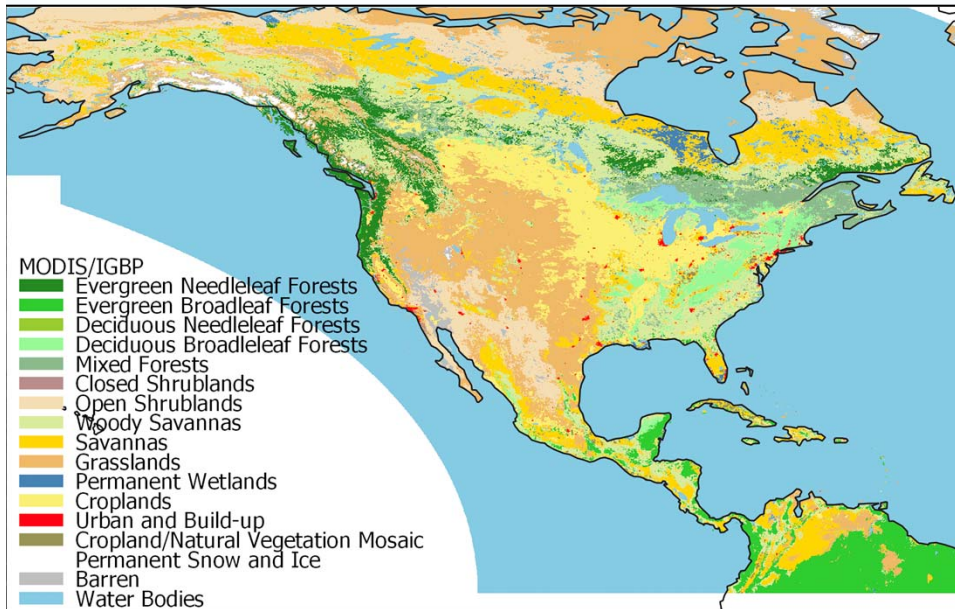
- Preprocessor estimates burned area from daily satellite detections of active fires and characterizes underlying land cover
- Previous versions used MODIS active fire products as default
- Added **option to use VIIRS (375m) active fire product** alone or in combination with MODIS Collection 6 (MCD14DL) product
- Uses **local time** to specify date of fire detection for easier comparisons with observations

Preprocessor: New Approach for Burned Area Estimation



Each detection assigned square area (0.14 km^2 VIIRS or 1 km^2 MODIS)
Detection rectangles formed from scan and track sizes of satellite pixel
Convex hulls from detection clusters joined to form “**fire polygon**”

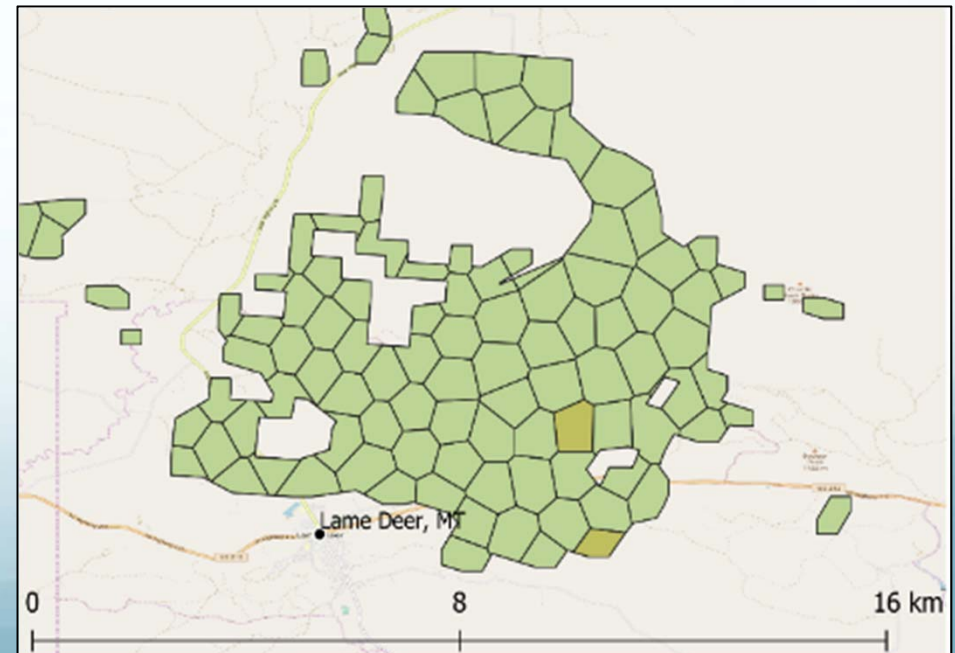
Preprocessor: New Approach for Land Cover Characterization



Terra and Aqua combined MODIS Land Cover Type (MCD12Q1) Version 6 data product with the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) classifications

Fire polygon subdivided to analyze underlying land cover

MOD44B v006 MODIS/Terra Vegetation Continuous Fields (VCF) yearly product used to determine tree, grass, and bare cover



Emissions Model and Chemical Speciation: Highlights

Emission Factors

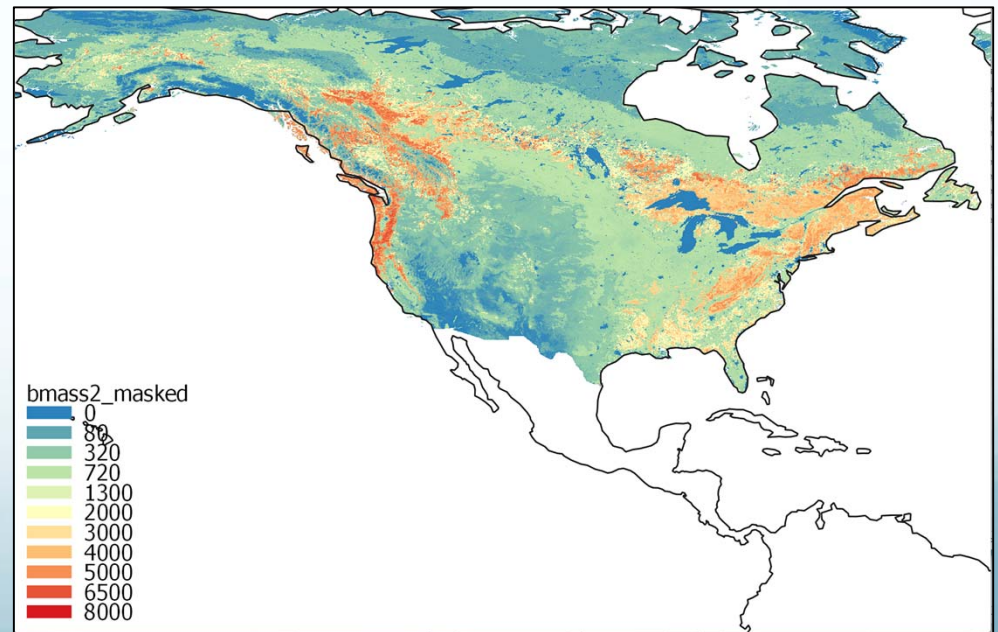
- 16 IGBP classes mapped to seven vegetation types
- Akagi et al (2011) and updates in 2015
- New studies* between 2014-2018 for **forests and croplands**
- **NMOC** includes identified and unidentified compounds; new NMOC emissions mapping for MOZART-T1 chemical mechanism

Fuel Loadings

- Updated regional defaults†
- USFS Fuel Characteristic Classification System (**FCCS**) supersedes regional defaults for **North American region**

*Liu et al (2017), Urbanski (2014), and Paton-Walsh (2014); Liu et al (2017), Fang et al. (2017), Santiago De La Rosa et al. (2018), Stockwell et al. (2015)

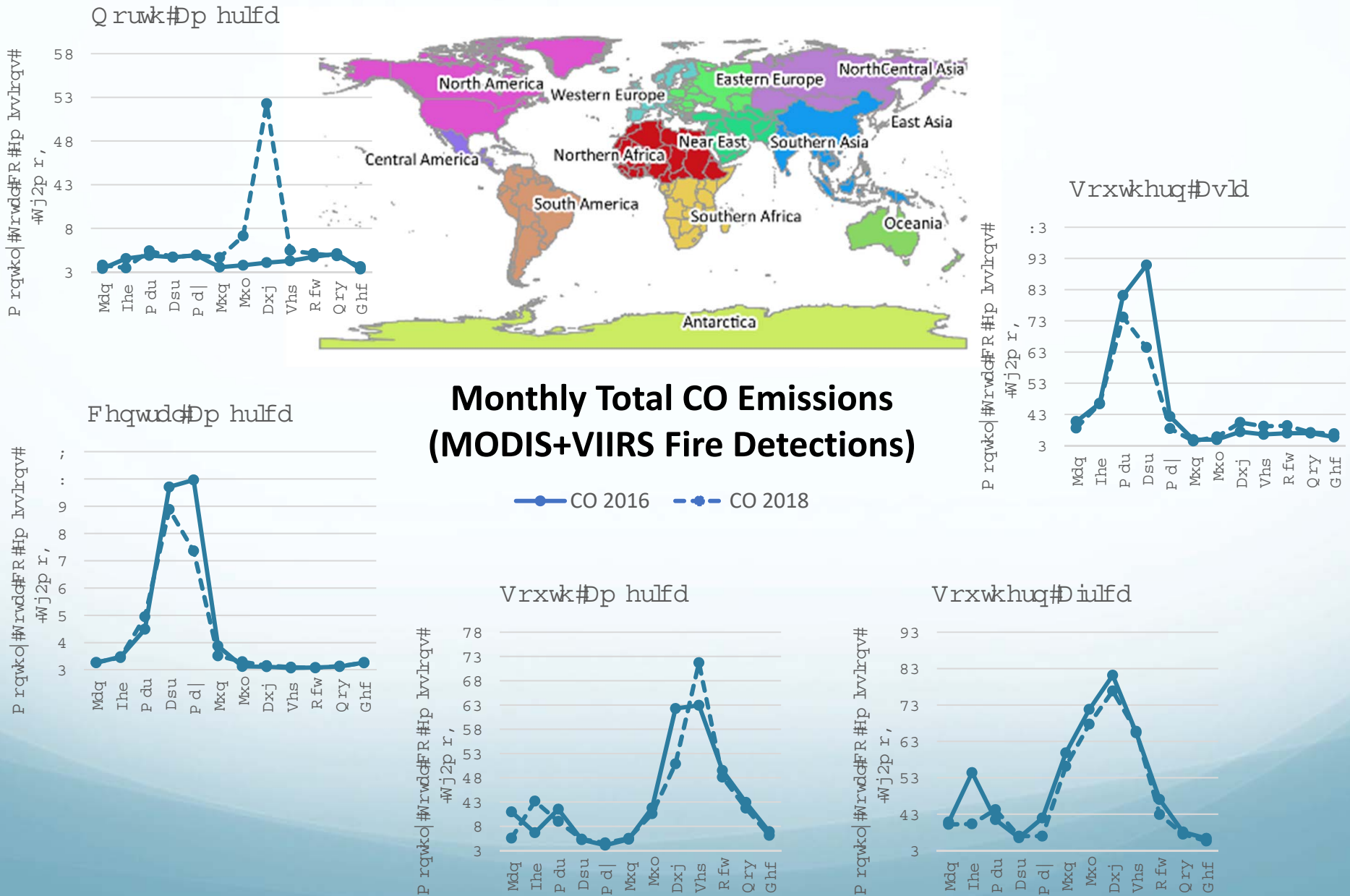
†Hoelzemann et al. (2004); van Leeuwen et al. (2014); Akagi et al. (2011); Pouliot et al. (2017)



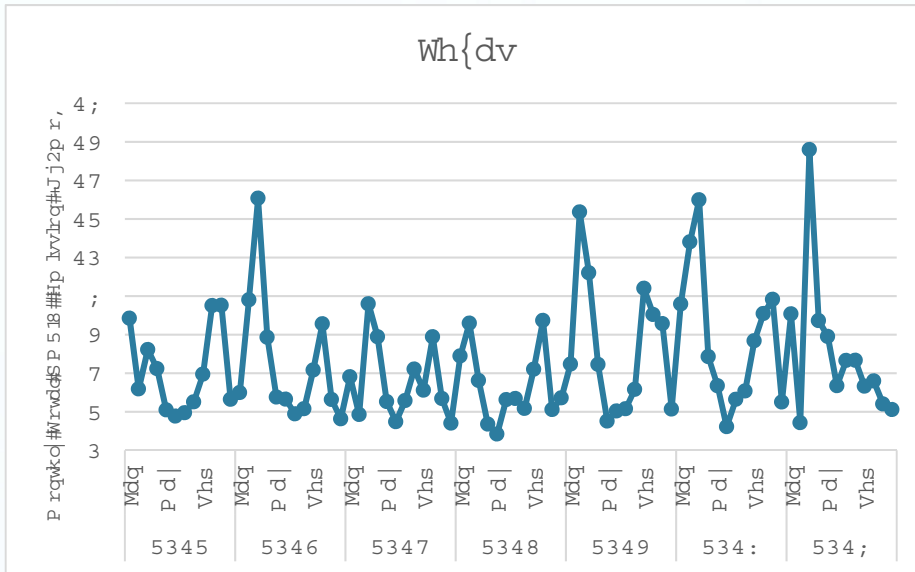
FINN v2.2 Computing Environment

- Open source
- Preprocessing algorithm implemented in PostGIS to improve performance (i.e., shorter execution time)
- Docker environment houses FINN preprocessor tools
- Emissions model and chemical speciation codes written in IDL, but new versions in Python are being developed in a separate effort

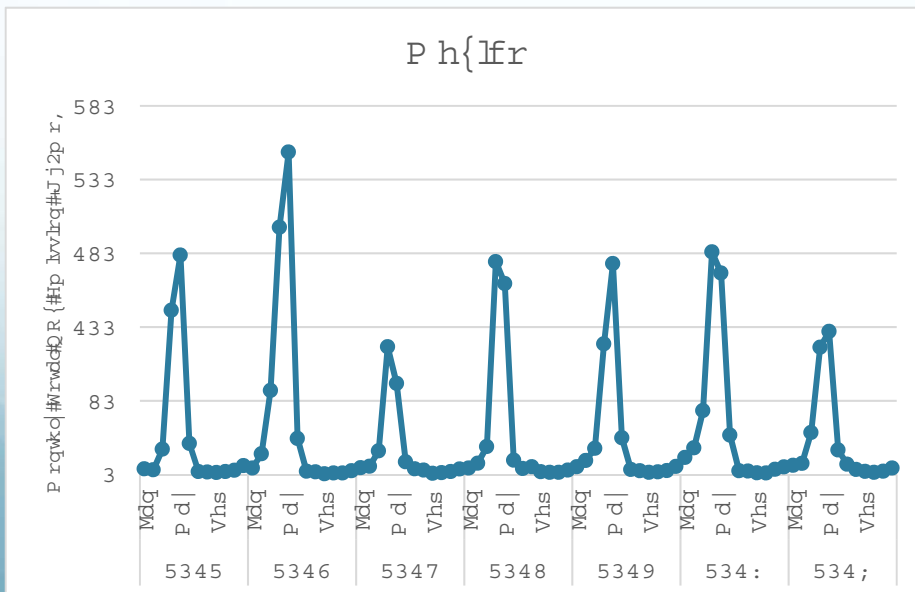
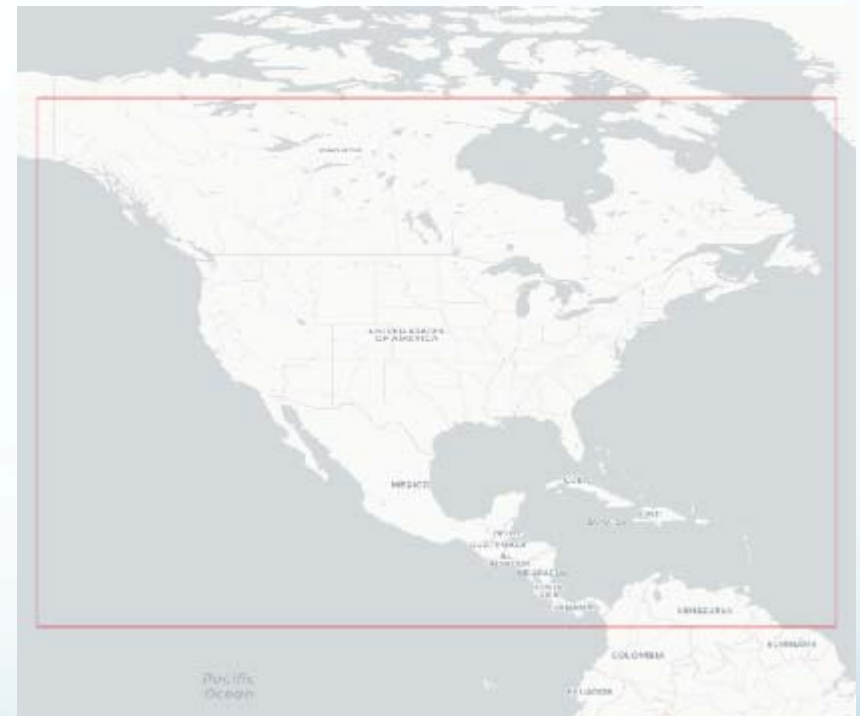
FINN v2.2 Global Simulations: 2016 and 2018



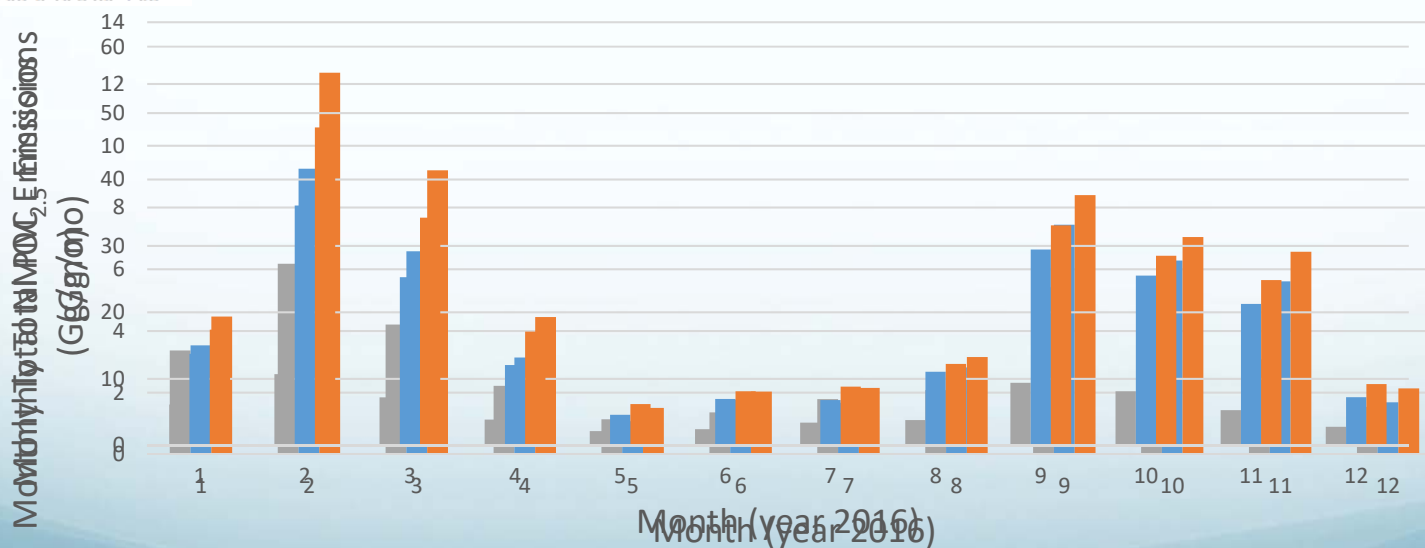
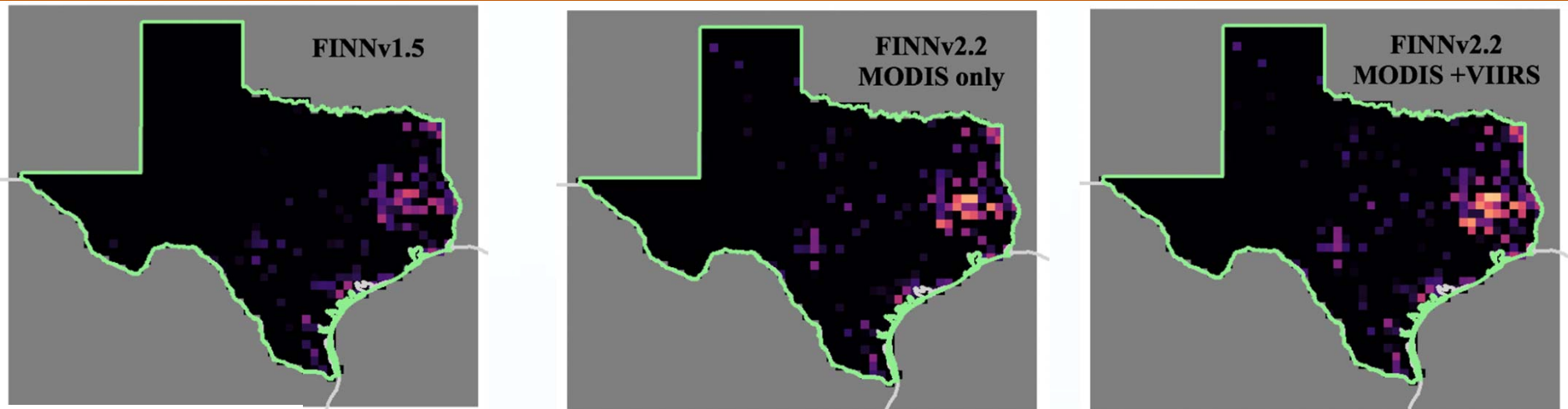
FINNv2.2 North American Simulations: 2012-2018



Monthly Total CO Emissions
(MODIS+VIIRS Fire Detections)

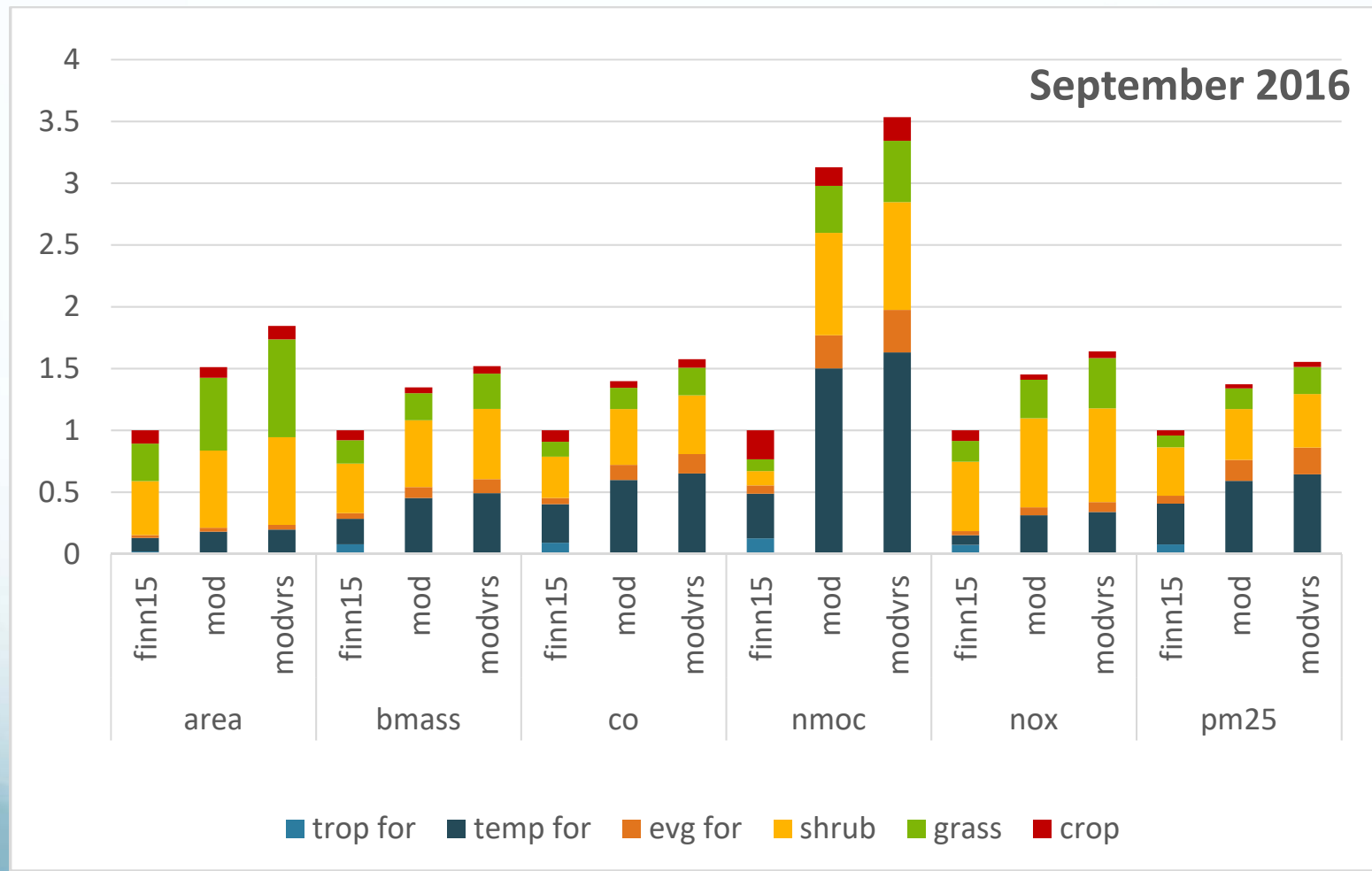


Monthly Total PM_{2.5} and NMOC Emissions in Texas in 2016: FINN 1.5, FINN v2.2 (MODIS only, MODIS+VIIRS)

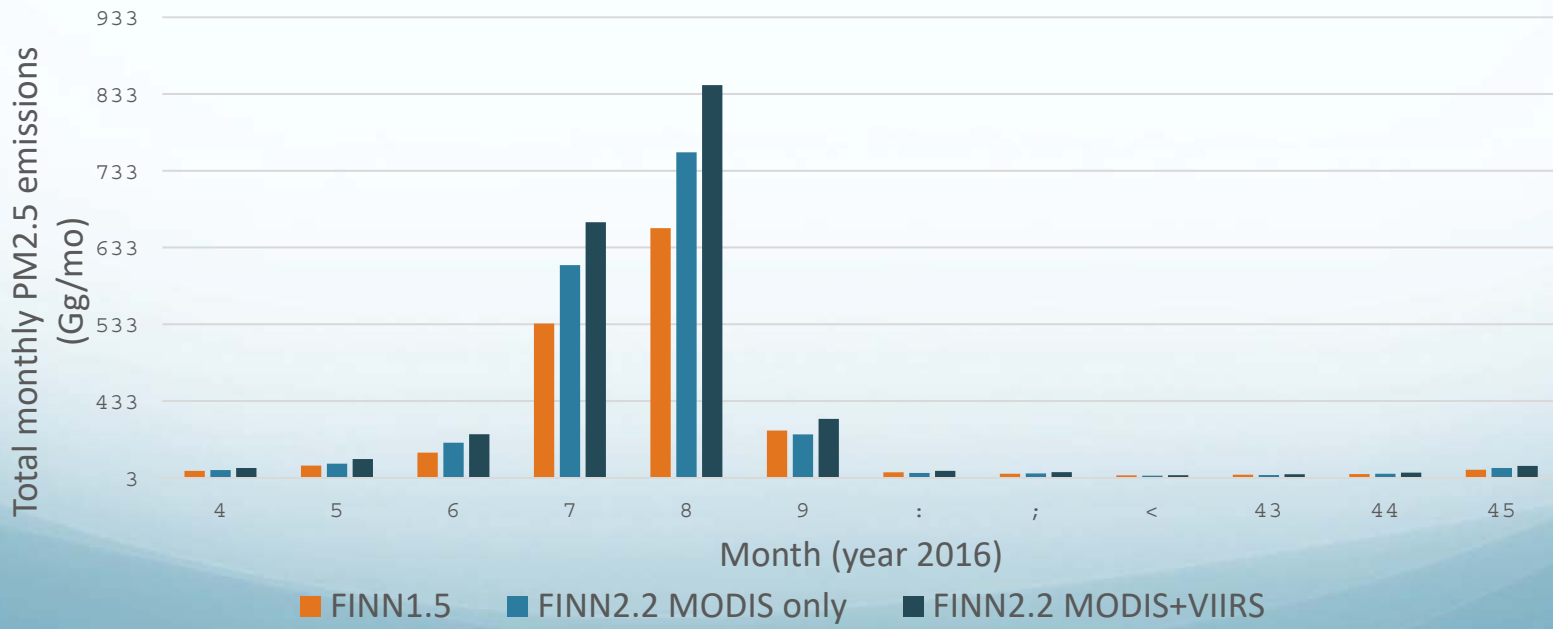
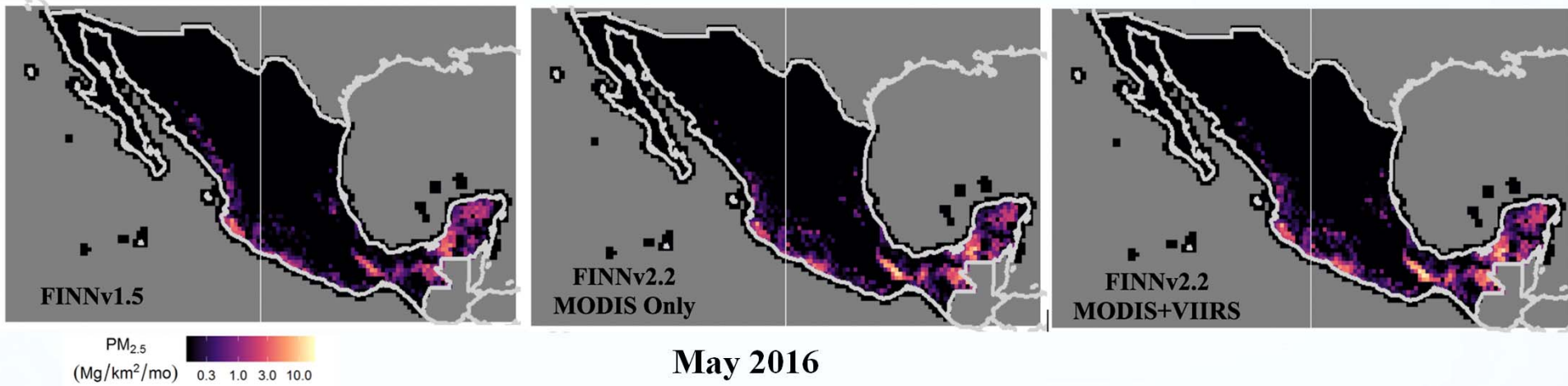


■ FINN1.5 ■ FINN2.2 MODIS only ■ FINN2.2 MODIS+VIIRS

Contributions by land cover type to area burned, biomass loading, and total monthly emissions during September and February 2016 in Texas from FINN v2.2 normalized by v1.5



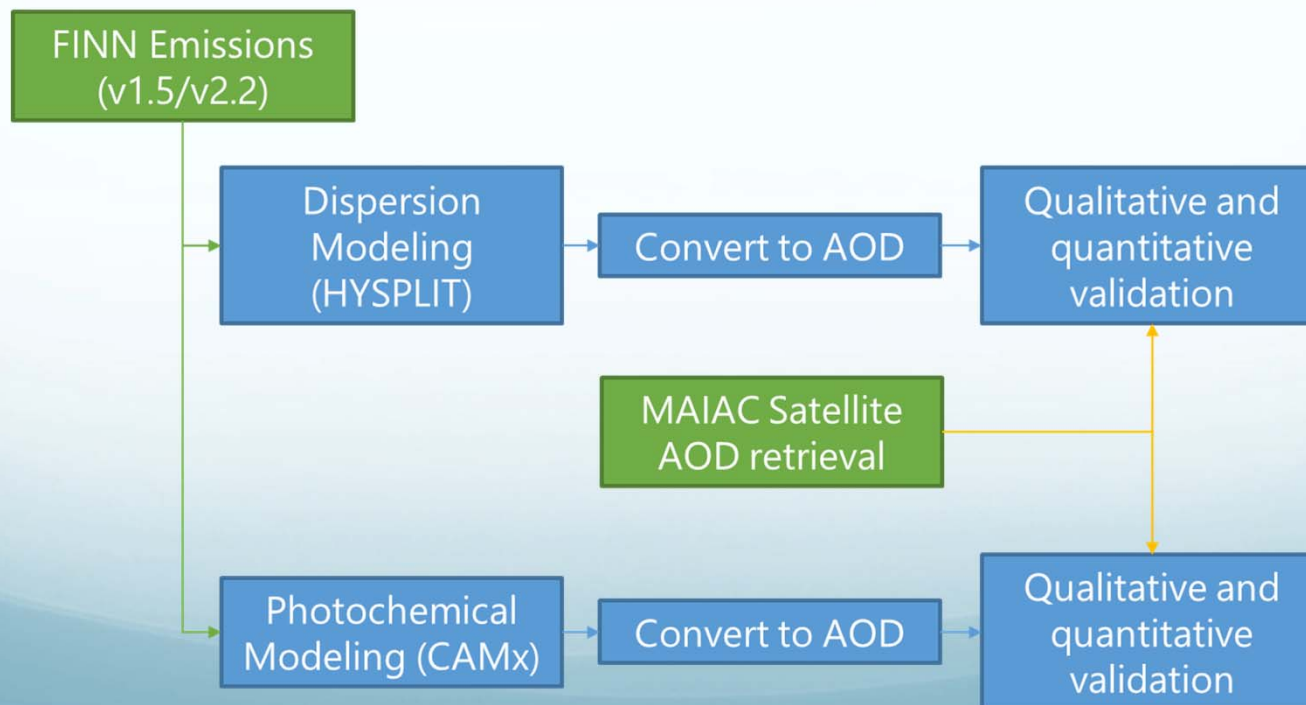
Monthly Total PM_{2.5} Emissions in Mexico Valley in 2016: FINN 1.5, FINN v2.2 (MODIS only, MODIS+VIIRS)



Evaluation Objectives

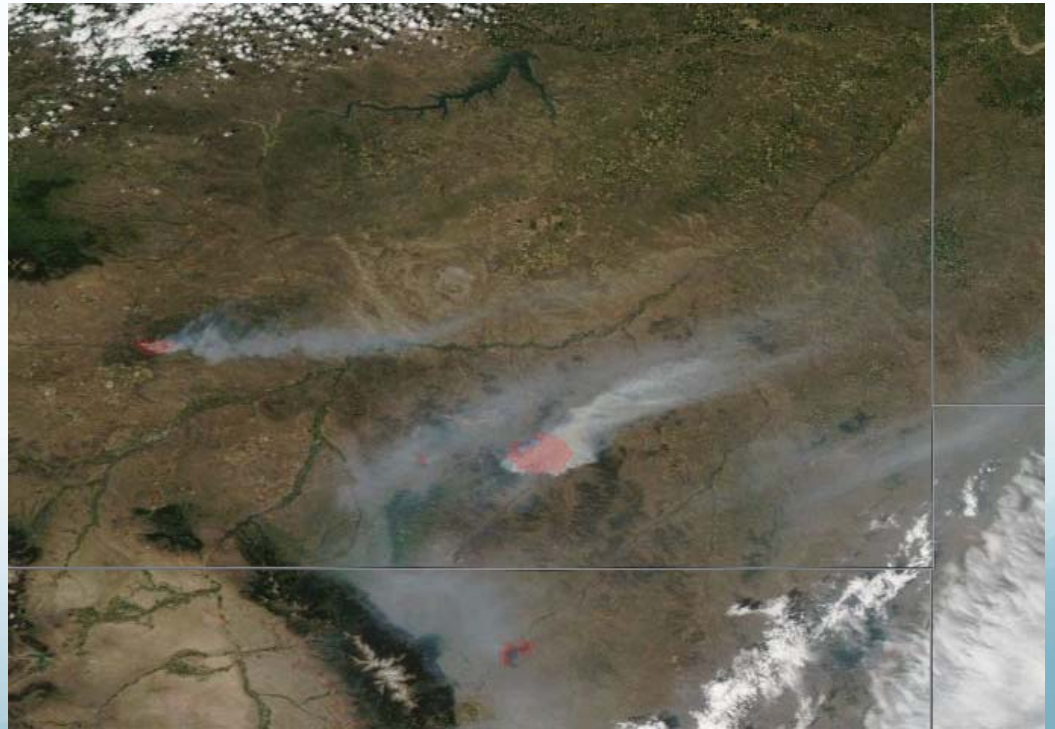
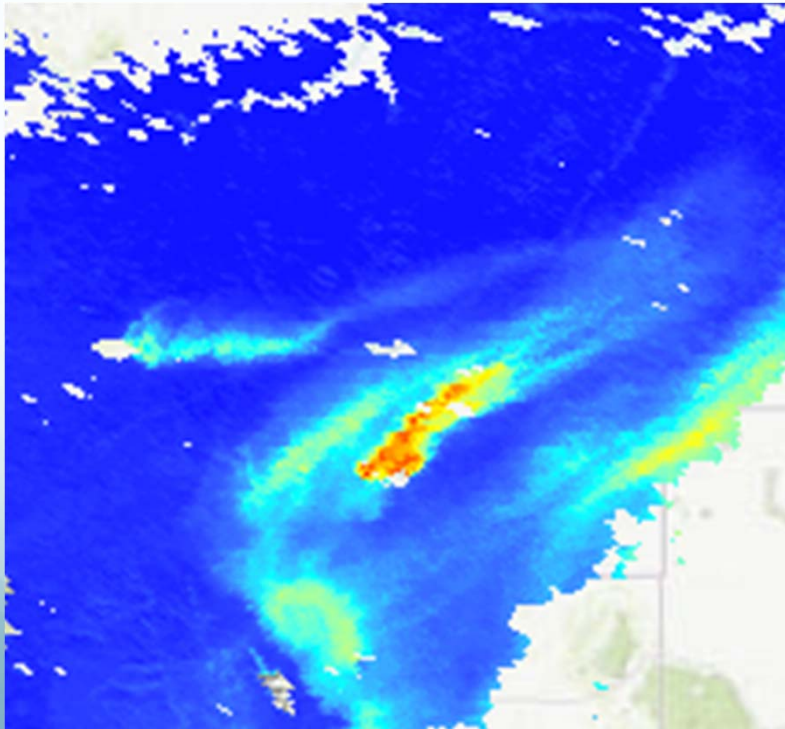
Use independent remote sensing data to evaluate FINN emissions results:

- Estimate aerosol optical depths calculated from photochemical and dispersion modeling with FINN emissions
- Compare to Multi-Angle Implementation of Atmospheric Correction (MAIAC) aerosol optical depth (AOD) retrievals from MODIS onboard NASA Aqua and Terra satellites. All comparisons conducted at time of satellite overpass



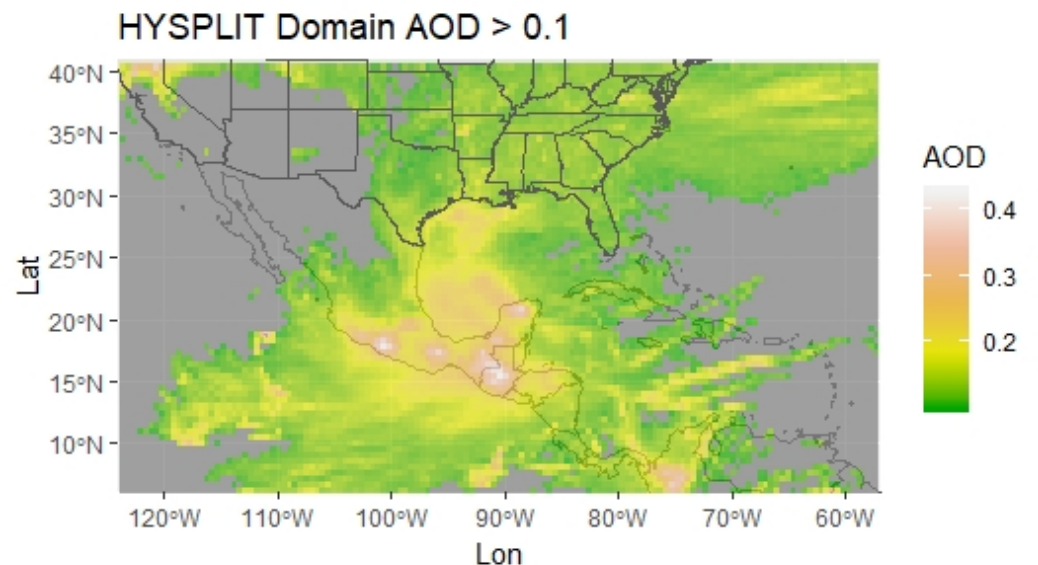
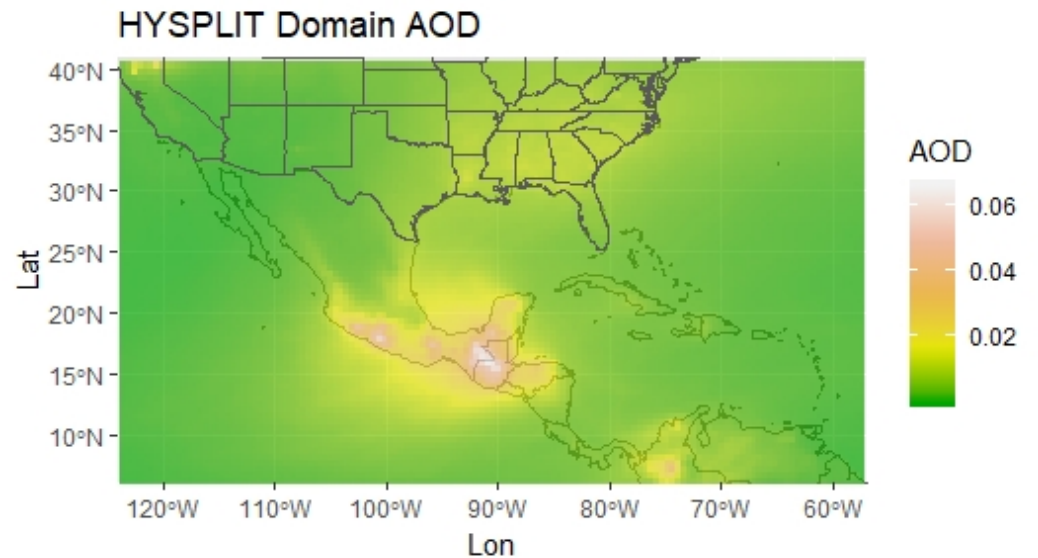
MAIAC AOD (MCD19A2)

- Satellite data retrieval at 1-km resolution
- Provides twice-daily snapshot of total-column aerosols
- Uses time series of MODIS images to retrieve AOD



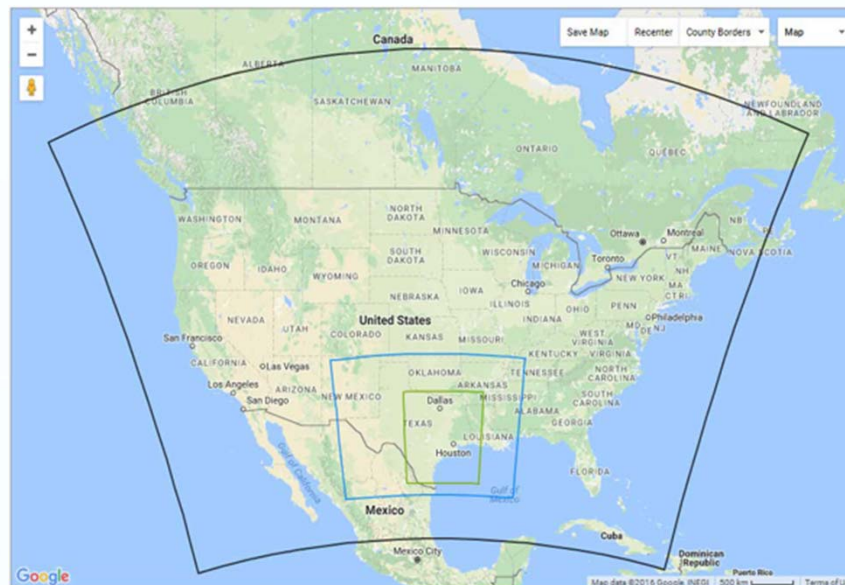
Dispersion Modeling: HYSPLIT (2 of 2)

- Large domain
- GDAS05 3-hourly meteorology at half degree resolution
- 50-km resolution receptor grid
- AOD calculated using second IMPROVE equation (Pitchford et al., 2007) with MERRA-2 reanalysis relative humidity
- AOD represents smoke contribution only



Photochemical Modeling: CAMx (1 of 2)

- CAMx v.6.5
- May 1 – October 1, 2012, episode from Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
- Modeled using three emissions scenarios:
 - No Fire
 - FINN v1.5 (“CAMx1”)
 - FINN v2.2 (“CAMx2”)
- Chemical Mechanisms:
 - Gas-phase: CB6r4
 - Particulate matter: CF/SOAP2.1/ISORROPIA
- WRF v.3.7.1 meteorological model
- Emissions inventories for anthropogenic and biogenic sources from TCEQ except for fire emissions



CAMx Nested Modeling Grids:
36 km (black)/12 km (blue)/4 km (green)

Photochemical Modeling: CAMx (2 of 2)

- EPS v3.22
- Mapping of chemical speciation from MOZART-T1 to CB6r4
- Sensitivity studies with Randerson et al. (2012) and WRAP-FEJF (2005) diurnal emissions profiles
- Hourly vertical allocation from WRAP-FEJF approach* by classes based on burned area

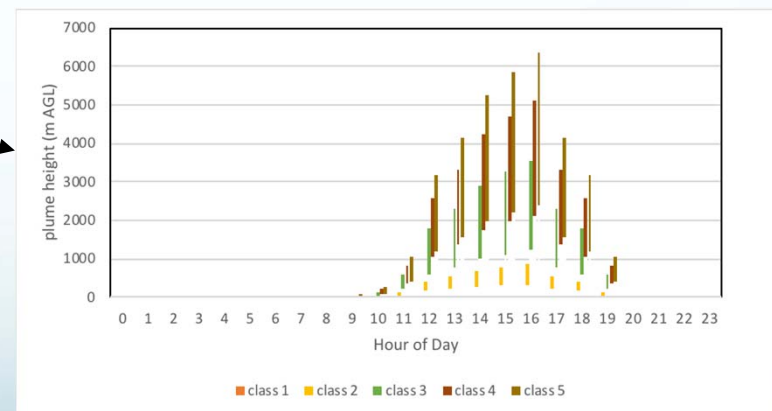
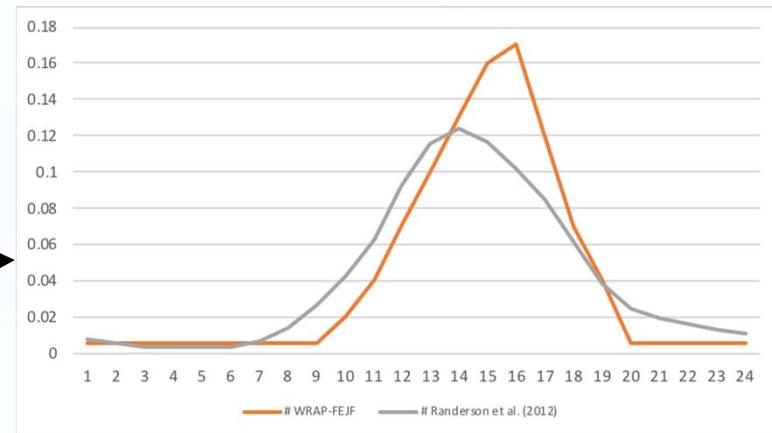
Class 1: < 10 acres

Class 2: 10 – 100 acres

Class 3: 100 – 1000 acres

Class 4: 1000 – 5000 acres

Class 5: > 5000 acres

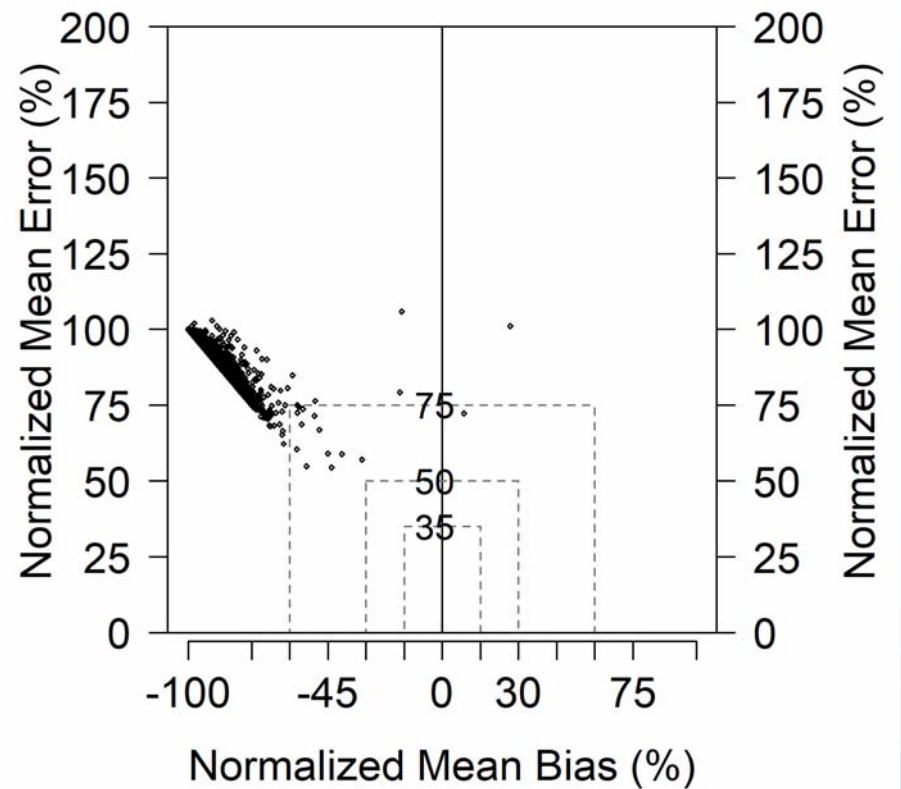
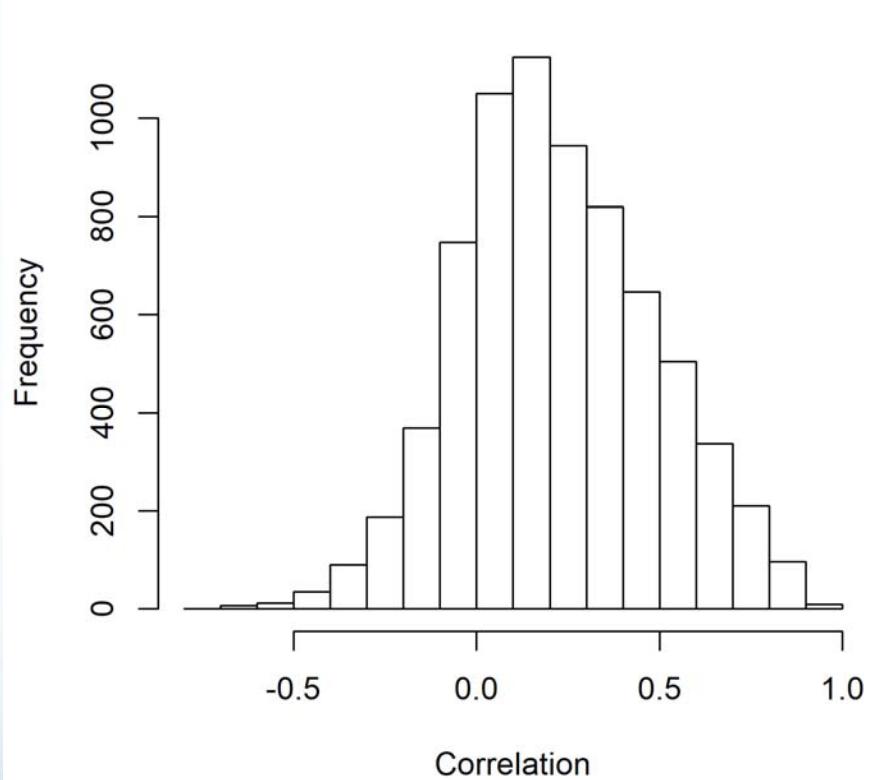


*Air Sciences, 2005, Morris et al., 2012; Ramboll, 2016

Validation Statistics

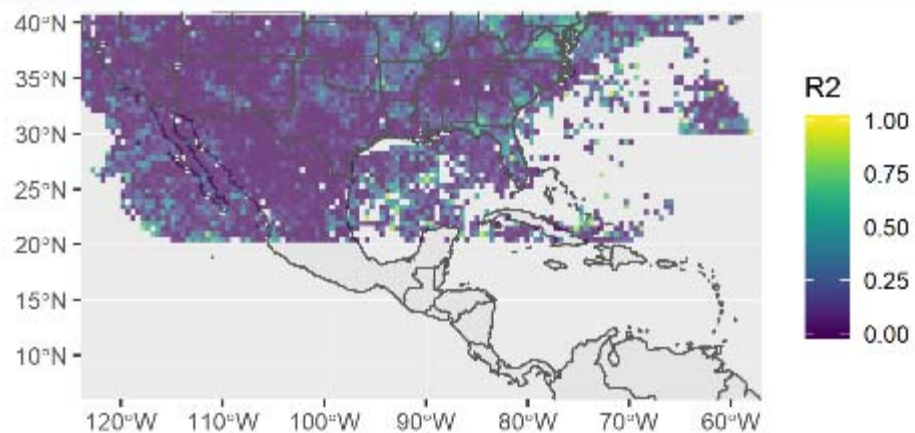
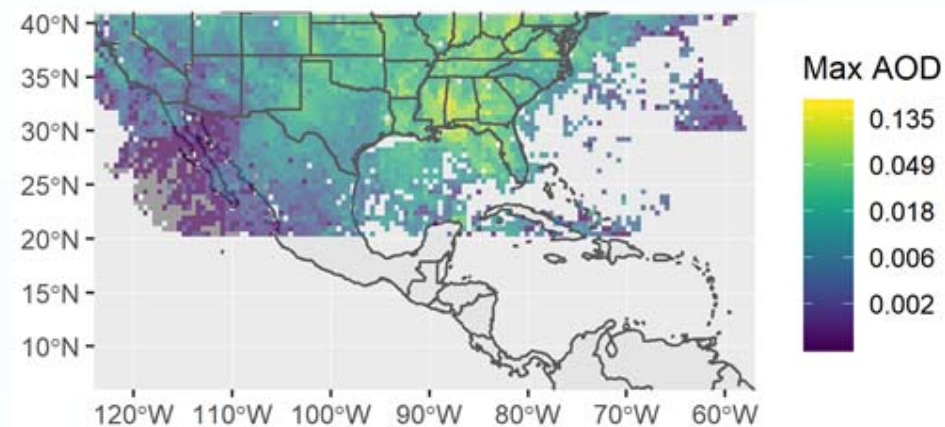
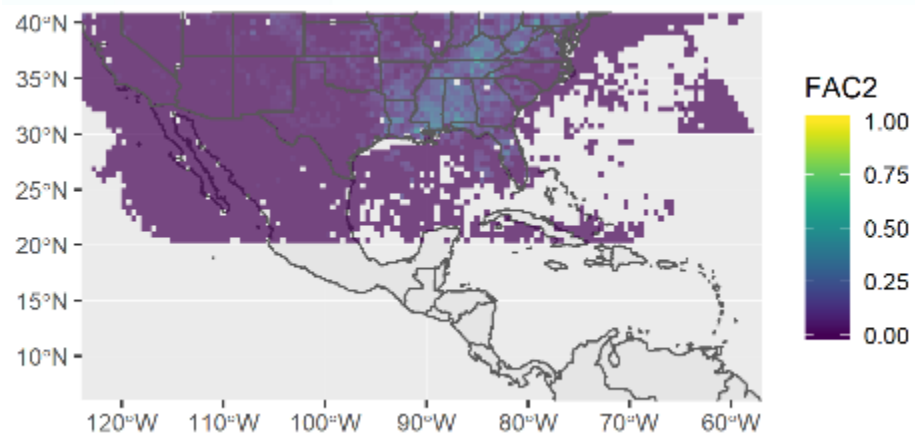
Type	P rghc# Frp sduvrq# #Rev2P rgho,	Years	Resolution (km)	P hdq# Q	P hdq# DRG	ev P rghc# DRG	P hdq# P hdq# J P hdq# J ⁵	P hdq# IE#(,	P hdq# Q P VH#	P hdq# IDF 5	
Wildfire	FDP {42K \VSOIW	2012	50	655# 4	31338# 31337	31343# 31345	315<4# æ 315:6	3148<# 31489	5;1;# 8917	61<# :13	316:5# 31775
	FDP {52K \VSOIW	2012	50	655# 4	3133;# 3133;	31343# 31345	31655# æ 315:<	314;4# 31497	615# 9419	617# 918	316;9# 31789
Total AOD	P DIDF2FDP {4	2012	4	:584# æ 9<;6	3148:# 3139<	31589# 31369	3146:# æ 315;5	313<;# 31463	8;1;# 6;16	31:# 31;	3188;# 3175<
	P DIDF2FDP {5	2012	4	:584# æ 9<;6	3148:# 3139<	3158<# 3136;	31467# æ 315:9	313<7# 31458	8<19# 6;18	31:# 31;	31885# 3175;
Mixed	P DIDF2K \VSOIW	2012-2017	50	74<# 63;	3144<# 3137;	31339# 3133<	31558# æ 31598	31454# 3148;	04;818# æ4815	48:19# :9719	31349# 31444

HYSPLIT Correlation, Bias and Error



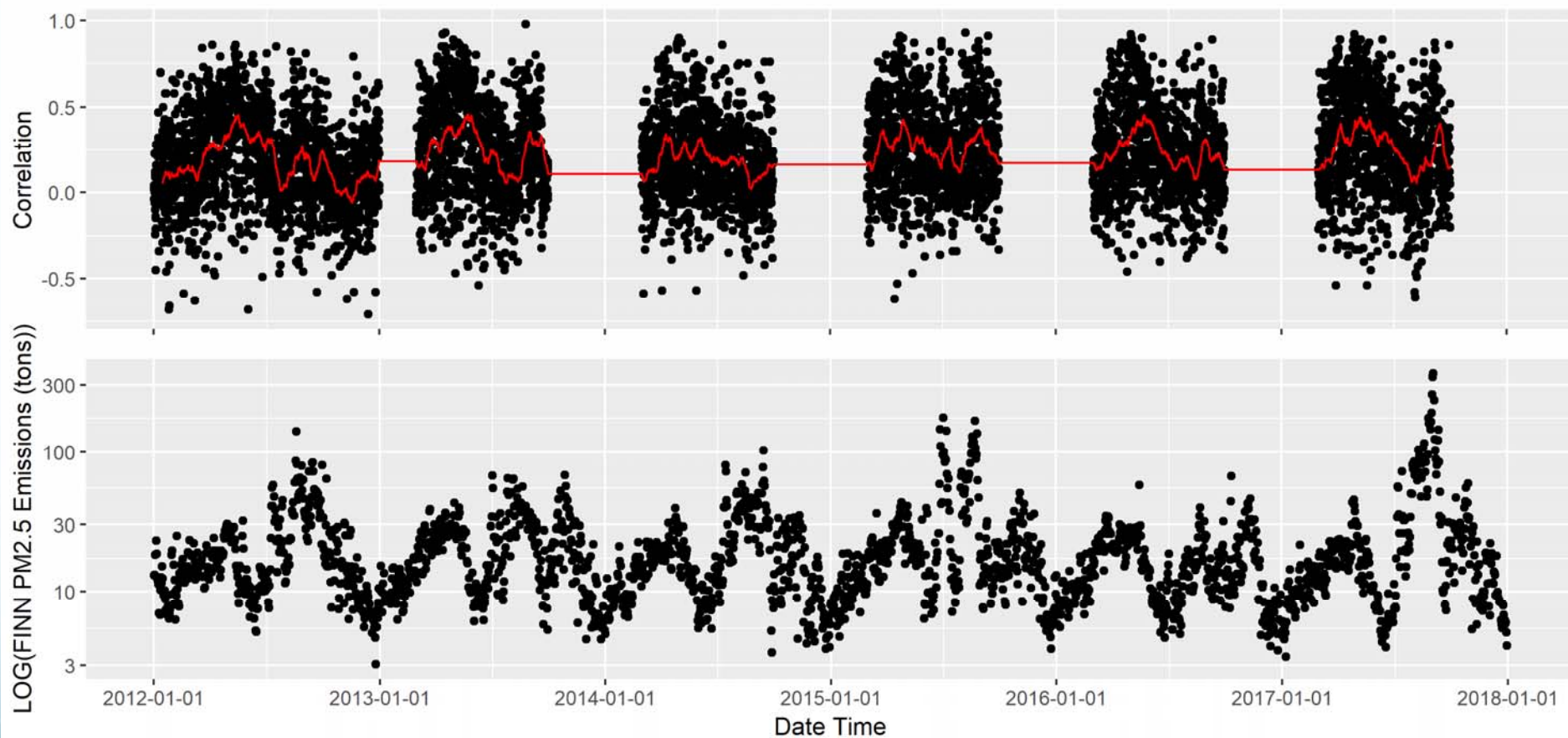
Statistics shown relative to MAIAC

HYSPLIT Comparison with MAIAC



- MAIAC comparison with HYSPLIT results shows higher agreement in locations with higher AOD
- October 2012 shown above

HYSPLIT Correlation with MAIAC



Red line indicates daily mean correlation

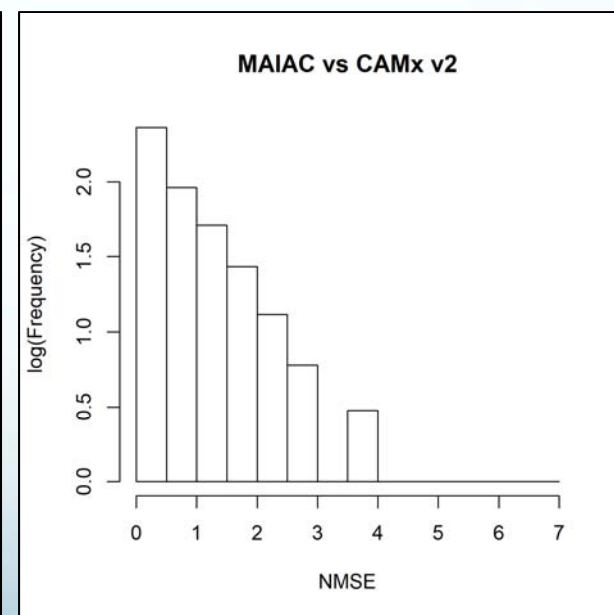
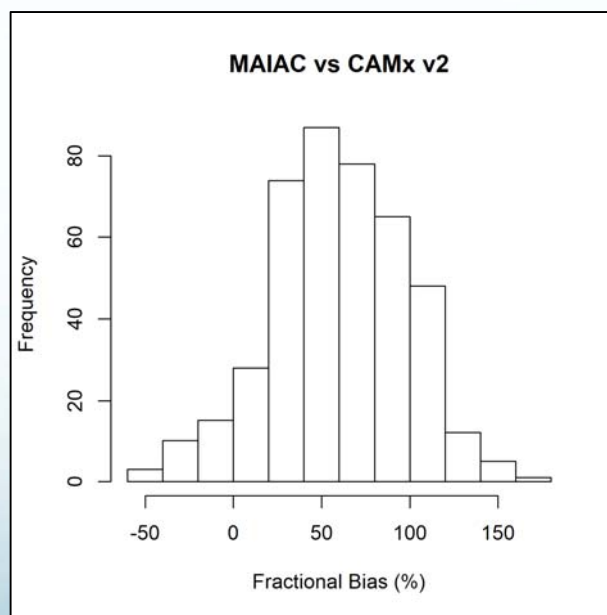
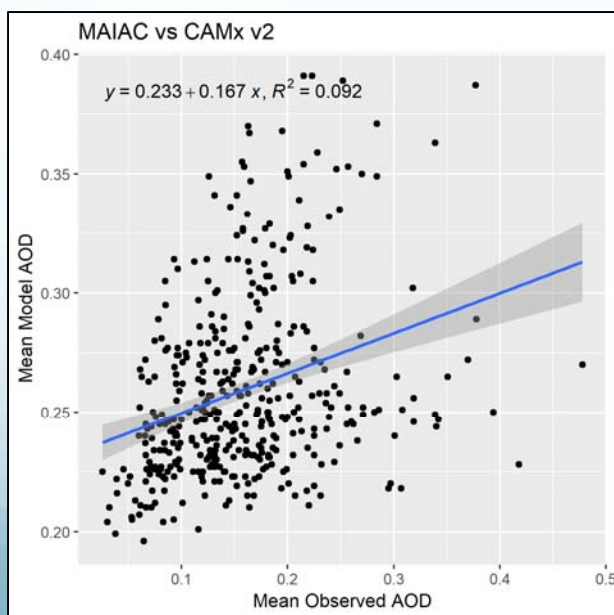
Validation Statistics

Type	Product	Years	Resolution (km)	Q	Rev	DRG	U	U ⁵	IE#(, QP VH#	IDF5	
Wildfire	FDP {42K\VSOLW	2012	50	655	31338	31343	315<4	3148<	5;1;	61<	316:5
	FDP {52K\VSOLW	2012	50	655	3133;	31343	315:6	31489	8917	:13	31775
Total AOD	P DIDF2FDP {4	2012	4	:584	3148:	31589	3146:#	313<;	8;1;	31:	3188;
	P DIDF2FDP {5	2012	4	:584	3148:	3158<	315;5	31463	6;16	31;	3175<
Mixed	P DIDF2K\VSOW	2012-2017	50	74<	3144<	31339	31558#	31454	04;818#	48:19	31349
					3137;	3133<	31598	3148;	4815	:9719	31444

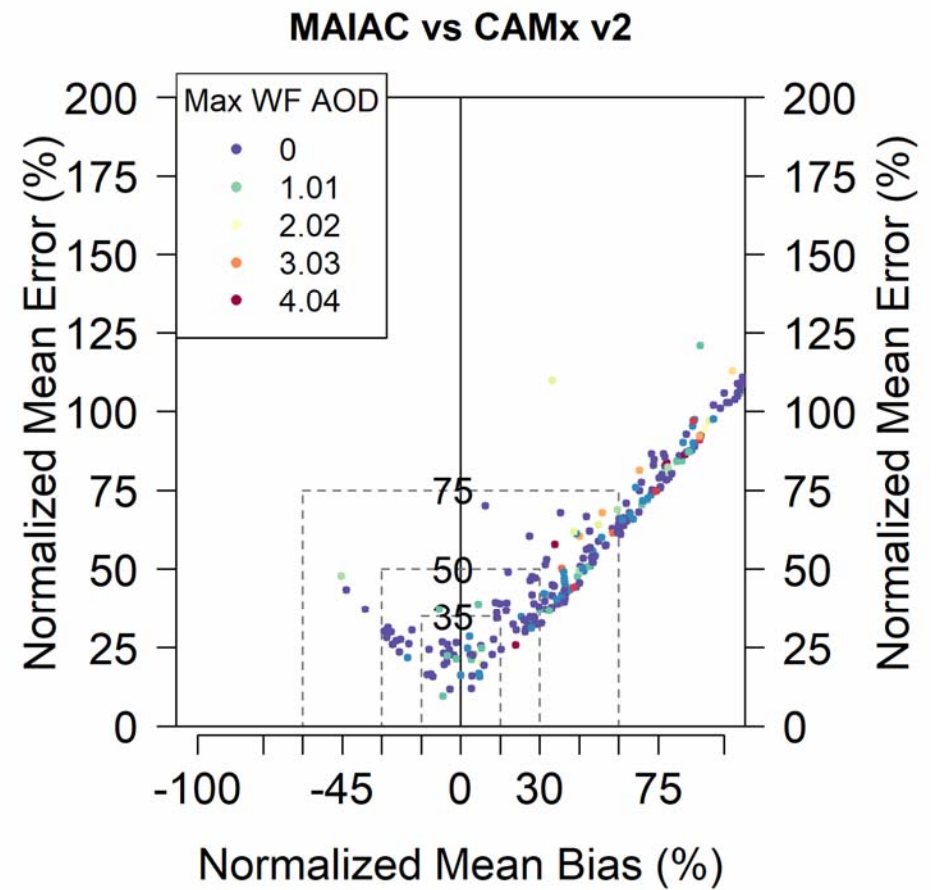
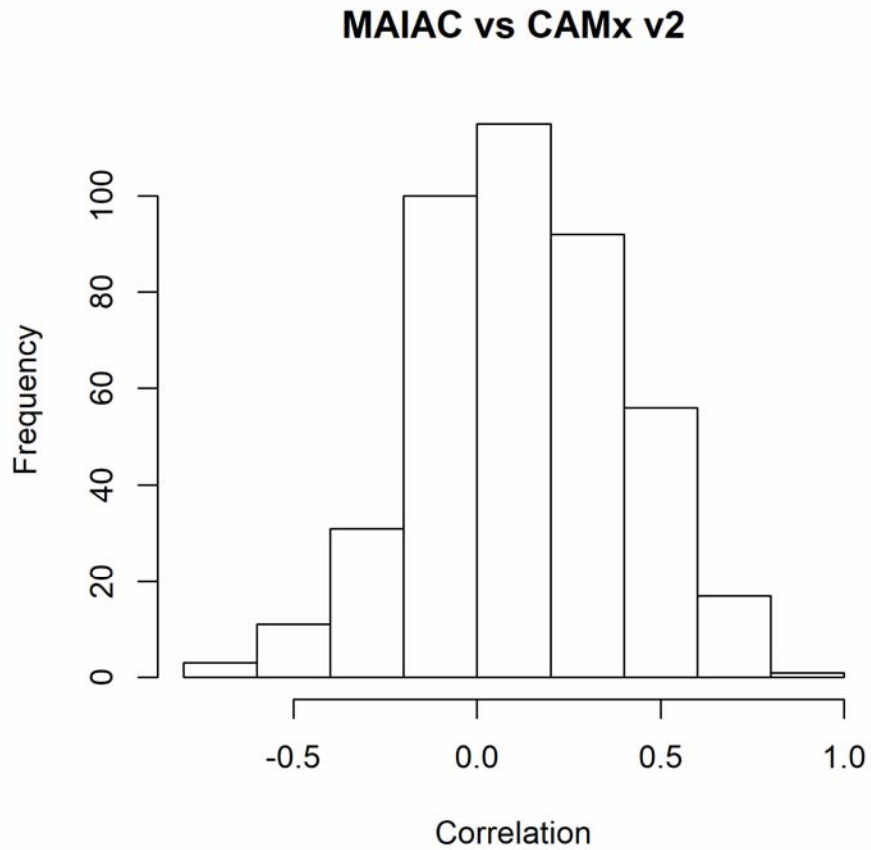
Targets: FAC2 is greater than 50%, the relative mean bias is within 30% or less, and the normalized mean square error is less than a factor of three (Chang and Hanna, 2004).

CAMx2 Validation Statistics by Month

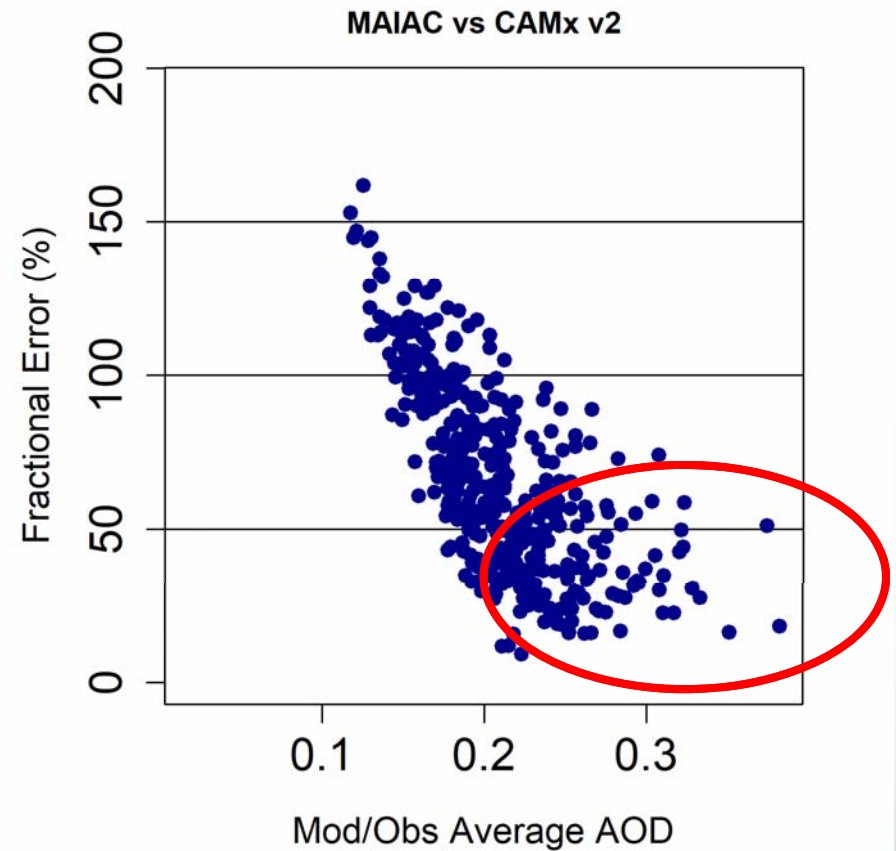
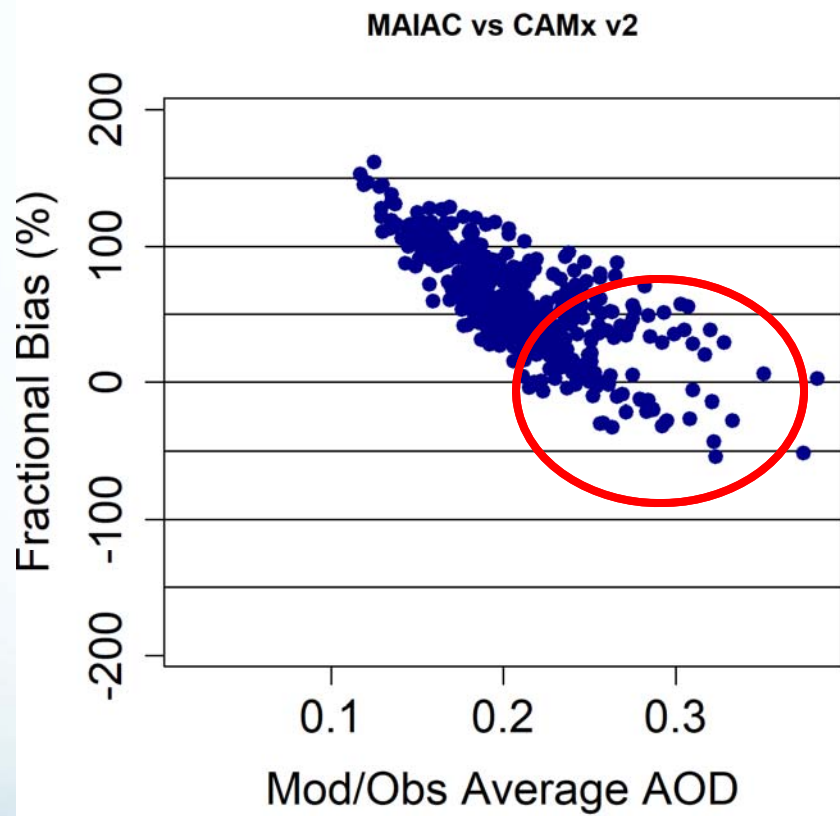
Prqwk	Q	P hdq#P DIDF#DRG	P hdq#DP {5# DRG	U	U ⁵	IE#(,	Q P VH	IDF5
5	6710	0.179 ± 0.066	0.266 ± 0.038	0.137 ± 0.294	0.104 ± 0.142	48 ± 37	0.517 ± 0.510	0.587 α 3 17 < 5
6	6613	0.169 ± 0.068	0.275 ± 0.040	0.164 ± 0.290	0.110 ± 0.150	57 ± 34	0.569 ± 0.513	0.567 α 3 17 < 8
7	5436	0.155 ± 0.082	0.244 ± 0.031	0.061 ± 0.264	0.073 ± 0.100	60 ± 43	0.778 ± 0.856	0.379 α 3 17 ; 8
8	7430	0.152 ± 0.054	0.248 ± 0.027	0.120 ± 0.256	0.079 ± 0.095	56 ± 33	0.576 ± 0.533	0.534 α 3 17 < <
9	10635	0.123 ± 0.056	0.265 ± 0.042	0.202 ± 0.257	0.106 ± 0.129	82 ± 33	1.197 ± 1.148	3 15 9 : α 3 17 7 5



CAMx2 vs MAIAC Validation

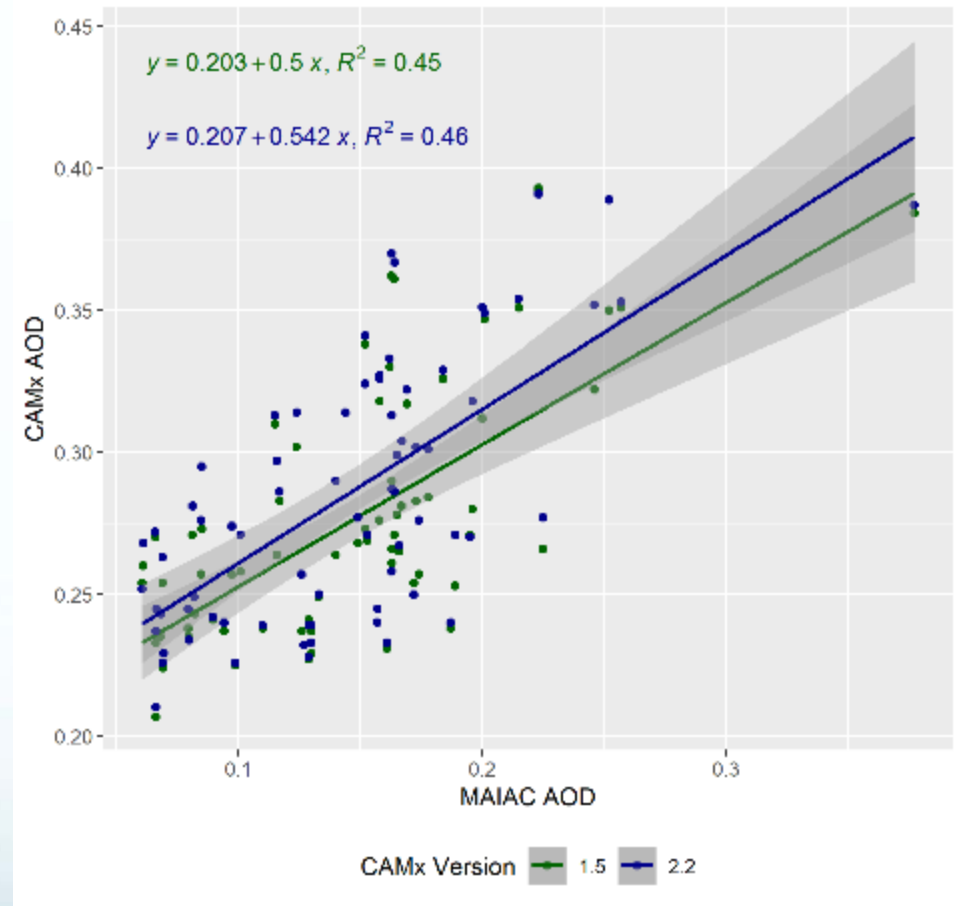


CAMx2 Fractional Bias and Error

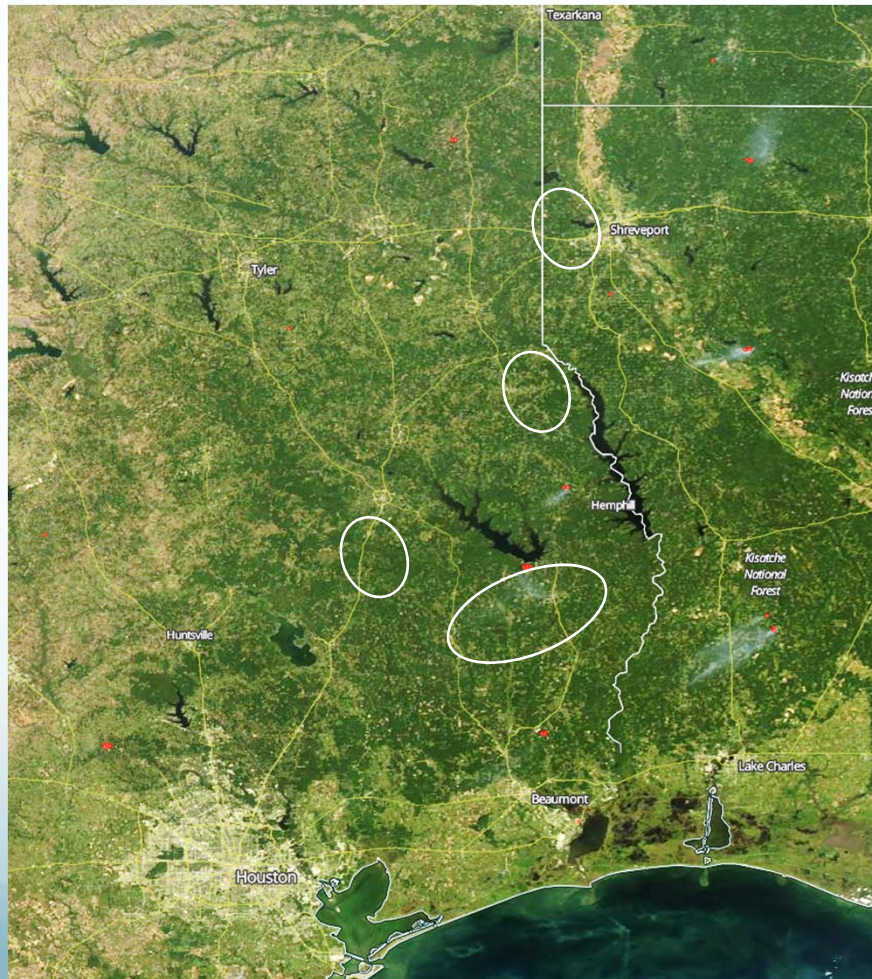


Model Results for High-Smoke Periods

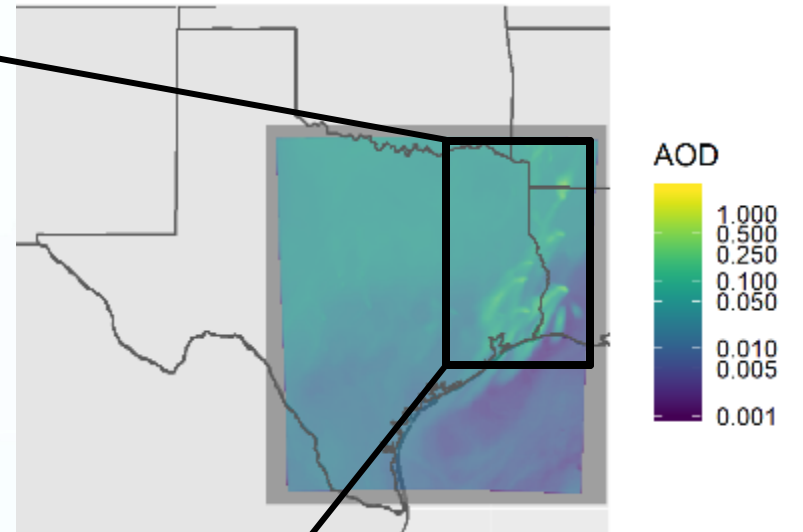
- Calculate “wildfire-only AOD” by subtracting No Fire results from CAMx2
- Identify days when “wildfire-only AOD” was above 75th percentile
- Compare hourly domain-average (mean) total AOD from CAMx2 and MAIAC



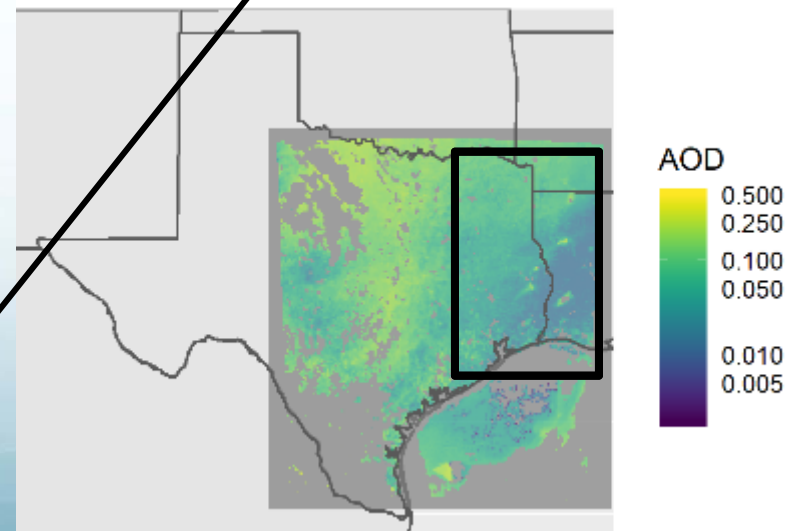
Case Study: September 20, 2012



CAMx2



MAIAC



Summary

- **FINN v2.2 Development:**

- Addresses improvements to earlier versions (e.g. burned area estimates, detection of smaller fires)
- Incorporates recent data (e.g., land cover, fuel loading, emission factors, chemical speciation)

- **Evaluation:**

- Photochemical modeling using FINN v2.2 shows reasonable agreement with independent satellite data (FB ~50%, FAC2 ~55%)
- Agreement for dispersion and photochemical modeling improves at higher AOD levels and when models predict smoke is present
- CAMx model results using FINN v2.2 show improvement in agreement with satellite data over FINN v1.5 for smoke-impacted cases (R2 0.46 vs 0.45, slope 0.54 vs 0.5, case studies show additional strengths)

Recommendations and Plans for Model Availability

- **Plans for Availability:**
 - Open source code: NCAR GitHub
 - FINNv2.2 code and global-scale simulations released via NCAR data portal currently serving as repository of FINNv1.5 files
 - **We encourage community feedback**
- **Recommendations for Future Work:**
 - Continued evaluation across different regions of the world
 - On-going field campaigns should inform future evolution

The preparation of this presentation was funded by a grant from the Texas Air Quality Research Program (AQRP) at The University of Texas at Austin through the Texas Emission Reduction Program (TERP) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The findings, opinions and conclusions are the work of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent findings, opinions, or conclusions of the AQRP or the TCEQ.

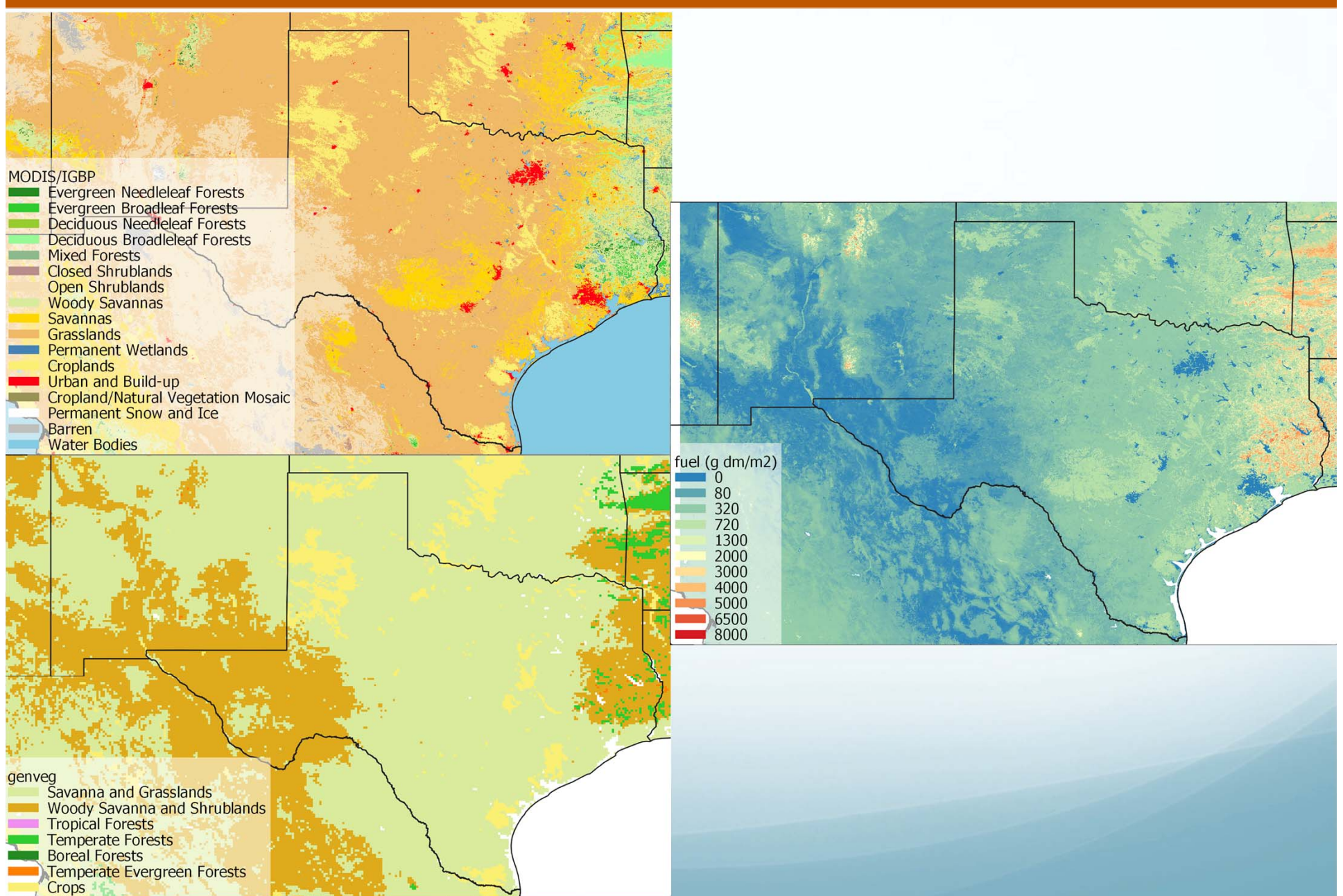
Emissions Factors: FINN v1.5 and v2.2

Fkhp lfd# Vshflhv	IIQ Q #y4 18 #lqg#IIQ Q #y5 15 #ip lvvlrq#ldfwrv# #ddqg#F ryhu#W sh# +j#ij#elrp dvv#exuqhg ⁻⁴ ,													
	Wurs lfd# Iruhvw ⁴		Whp shudwh# Iruhvw ⁵		Whp shudwh# Hyhuj uhhq# Iruhvw ⁵		E ruhd ⁶		Z rrg # Vdydqgd# Vdydqgd# J udvvødqgv ⁴		Vdydqgd#lqg# J udvvødqgv ⁴		Fursv ⁸	
	y4 18	y5 15	y4 18	y5 15	y4 18	y5 15	y4 18	y5 15	y4 18	y5 15	y4 18	y5 15	y4 18	y5 15
FR ₅	4976	4976	4843	4843	497:	4956	47;<	4898	4:49	49;4	49<5	49;9	486:	4777
FR	<5	<6	455	455	;;	445	45:	444	9;	9:	8<	96	444	<4
FK ₇	814	814	8194	8194	6169	617	9	9	519	6	418	5	9	81;5
Q P R F ⁹	59	841<	5;18	89	5618	7<16	5<16	7;18	71;	571;	<16	5;15	8:	8417
K ₅	617	617	5	5	5	5	516	516	31<:	31<:	31<:	41:	517	518<
Q R { dv# Q R	519	519	4137	4137	41<5	41<9	31<	31<8	61<	6198	51;	61<	618	5176
VR ₅	317	317	414	414	414	414	4	4	319;	319;	317;	31<	317	317
SP ₅₁₈	<14	<1<	48	48	451<	4:1<	4816	4;17	<16	:14	817	:14:	81;	9176
WSP	4;18	4;18	4;	4;	4;	4;	4;	4;17	4817	4817	;16	;16	46	46
WSF	815	815	<1:	<1:	<1:	<1:	;16	;16	:14	:14	6	6	7	7
RF	71:	71:	:19	:19	:19	:19	:1;	:1;	919	61:	519	519	616	5199
EF	3185	3185	3189	3189	3189	3189	315	315	318	4164	316:	316:	319<	3184
Q K ₆	4166	416	517:	517:	31;7	414:	51:	41;	415	415	317<	3189	516	5145
QR	31<4	31<	3167	31<8	3167	31<8	418	31;6	417	31::	31:7	5149	41:	414;
QR ₅	619	619	51:	5167	51:	5167	6	3196	417	518;	615	6155	61<	51<<
Q P K F	41:	41:	81:	81:	81:	81:	81:	81:	617	617	617	617	:	:

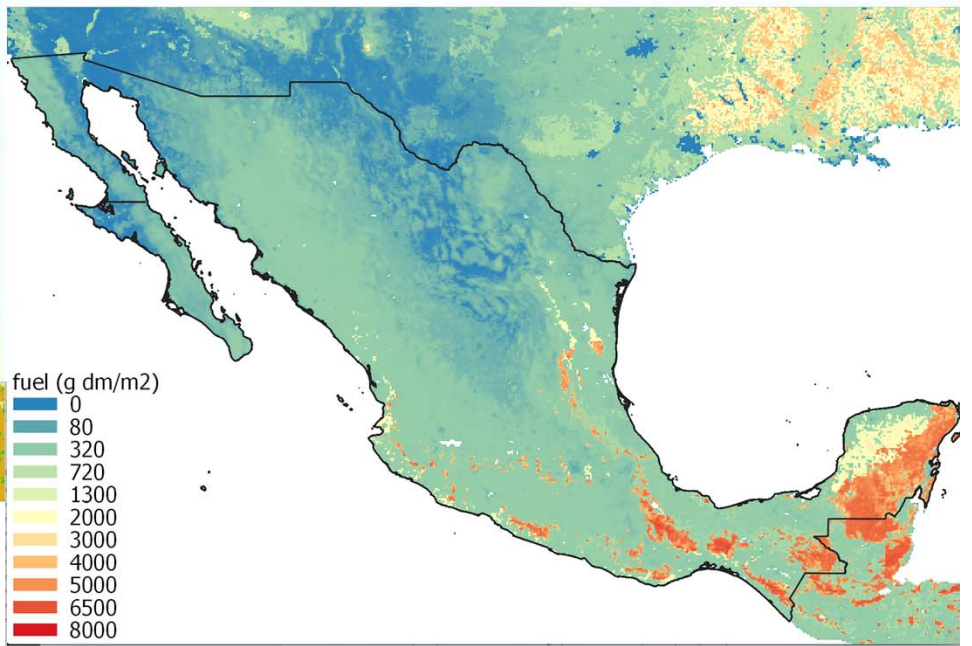
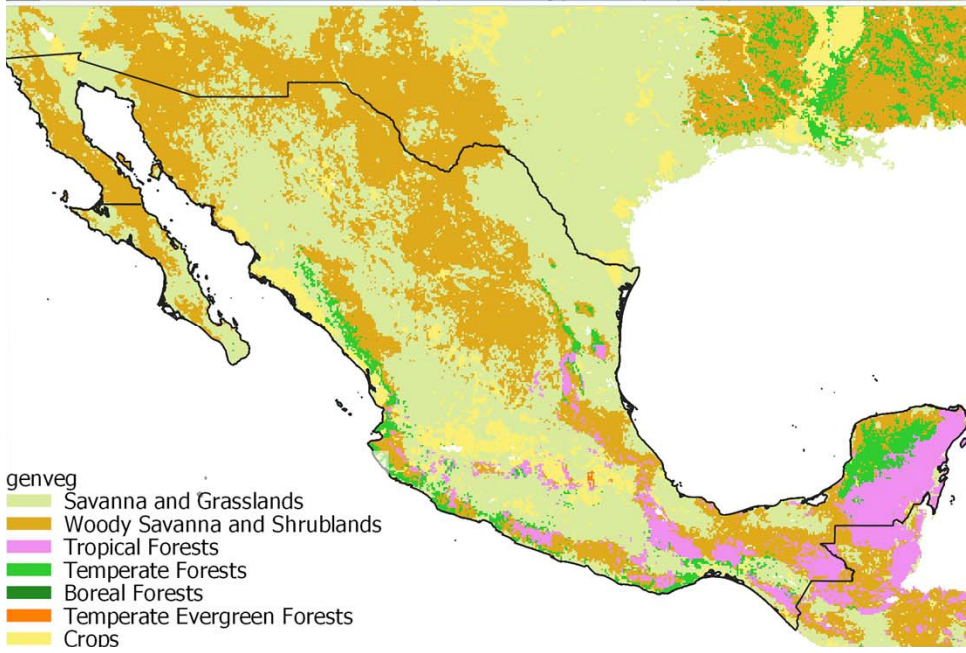
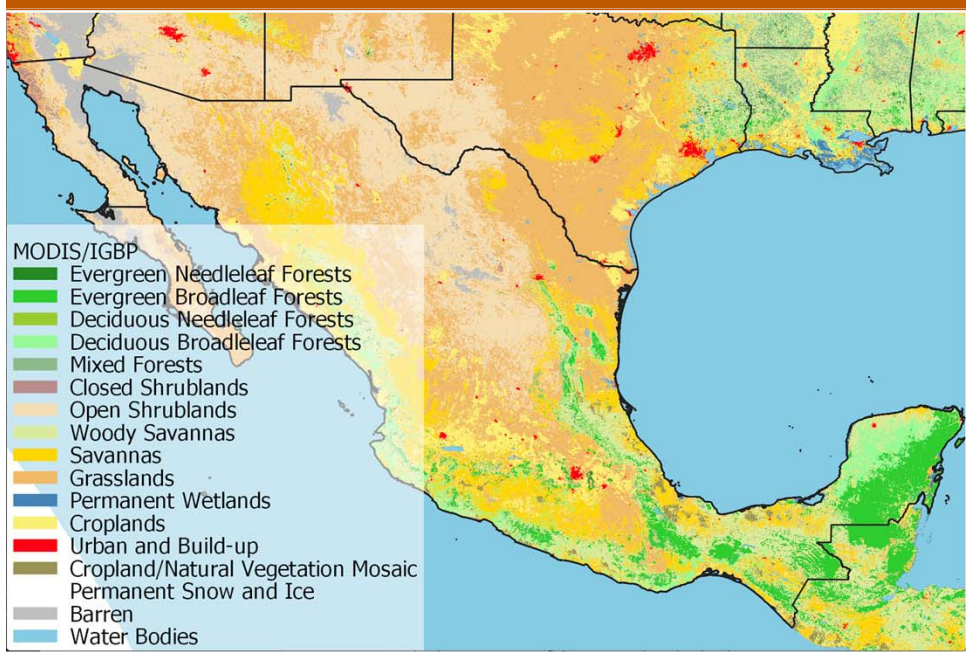
FCCS Biomass Loadings

Odgq#Fryhu#W sh	E lrp dvv#Ordglqj +j# ⁰⁵ ,	
	Frduvh2Z rrg	Khuedfhrxv
Z dwhu	3	3
Hyhuj uhhq#Q hhgchndi#Iruhvw	5 ; /<63	76 :
Hyhuj uhhq#E urdgchdi#Iruhvw	4 < /<4 :	983
Ghflgxr xv#Q hhgchndi#Iruhvw	48 /986	874
Ghflgxr xv#E urdgchdi#Iruhvw	4 < /< ;5	<97
P l{hg#Iruhvw	53 /66<	:99
F arvhg#Vkuxe adqgv	8 /469	55<
R shq#Vkuxe adqgv	5 /; ; <	49<
Z rrg #Vdydqgdv	45 /<3 :	99 ;
Vdydqgdv	43 /<3 :	:97
J udvv adqgv	5 /; 55	73 :
Shup dqhqw#Z hw adqgv	; /83<	:45
F urs adqgv	3	<35 ^d
X uedq#dqg#E xlawX s	3	3
F urs adqg2Q dwkud#Yjhwdwlrq	< /3 ; 3	; 55
Vqrz #dqg#fh	3	3
E duhg#ru#Vsdvho #Yjhwdwhg	4 /688	437

Land Cover and Fuel Loading in Texas



Land Cover and Fuel Loading in Mexico



VIIRS Active Fire Products: Screening for Non-Fires Sources

Type

Type attributed to thermal anomaly:

0 = presumed vegetation fire

1 = active volcano

2 = other static land source

3 = offshore detection (includes all detections over water)

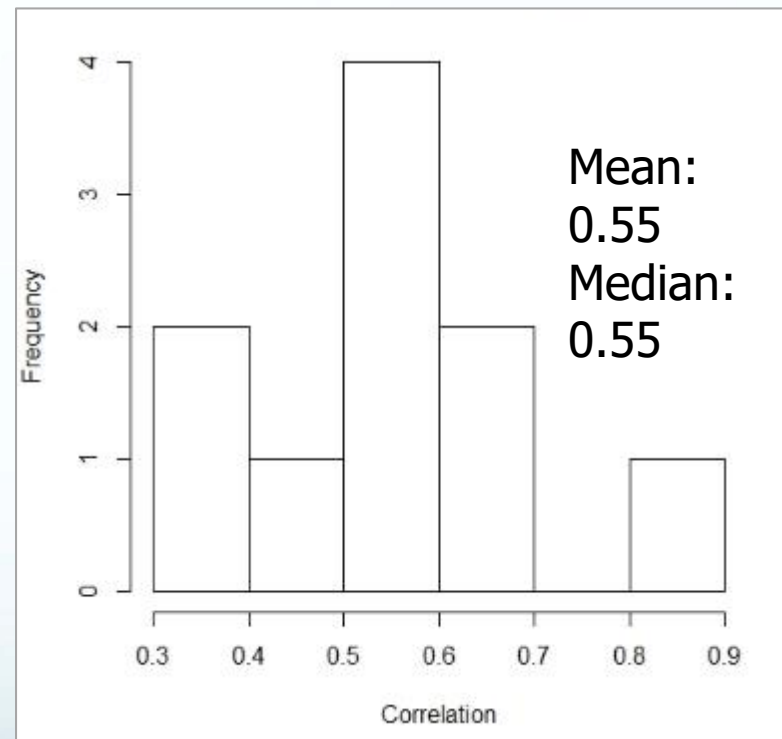
IGBP to FINN land Cover Mapping

IGBP Land Cover		IIQ Q #P dsslqj				
IG	Ghvfulswlrq		aw# 5 6 18	5 6 18 08 3	aw#A #8 3	
4	hyhujuhq# qhhgchhd.# iruhvw		9	9	8	
5	hyhujuhq# eurdgchd.# iruhvw		6	7	7	
6	ghflgxrqv# qhhgchhd.# iruhvw		7	7	8	
7	ghflgxrqv# eurdgchd.# iruhvw		7	7	7	
8	p l(hg#iruhvw		6	7	8	
9	fcrvh# vkuxealqgv	5				
:	rshq# vkuxealqgv	5				
;	zrrg # vdydqqd	5				
<	vdydqqd	4				
43	judvvalqg	4				
44	shup dqhqw# zhvalqg	4				
45	fursalqg	<				
46	xuedq					ghshqgv#r#uhh#ryhu/# 73# @A# /#73 09 3#@A# /#A 93#@A# +6 /7 /8 /ghsgqh r#d#wxgh,
47	furs2qdwudd p rvdlf	4				
48	vqrz 2lfh					
49	eduhq	4				

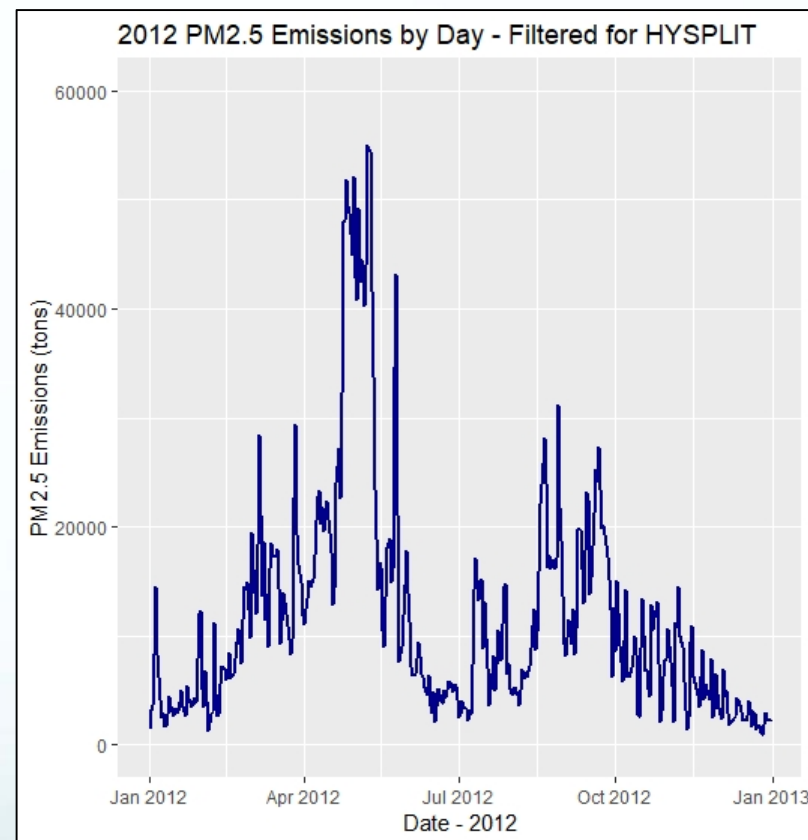
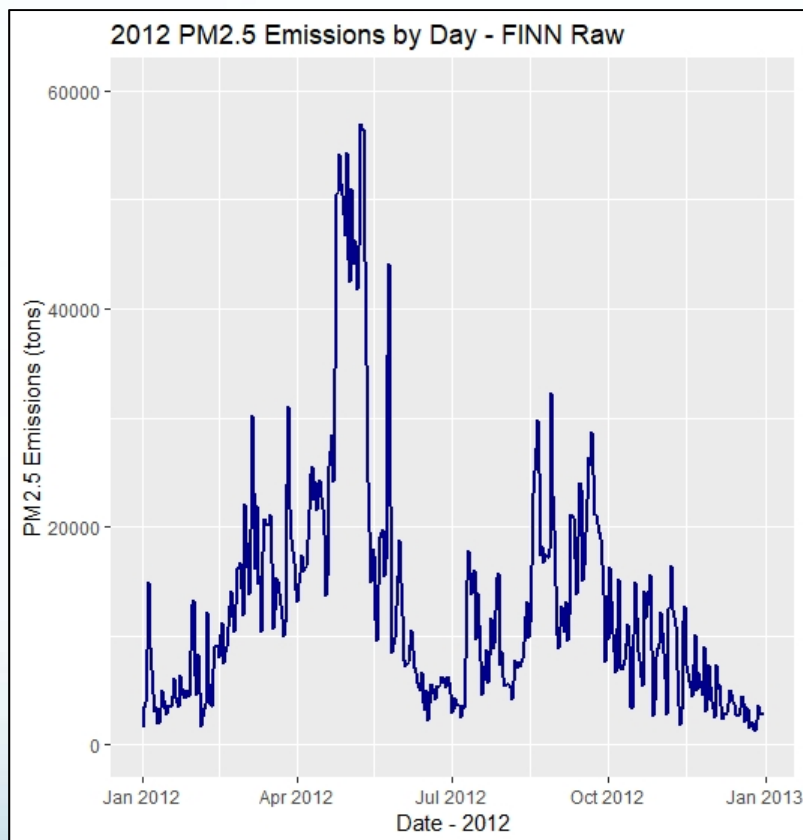
IIQ Q #IG	Fdwjru
4	judvvalqg
5	vkuxealqg
6	wrs lfd# iruhvw
7	whp shudwh# iruhvw
8	eruhd# iruhvw
9	Hyhujuhq# iruhvw
<	furs

HYSPLIT Results Ground Validation

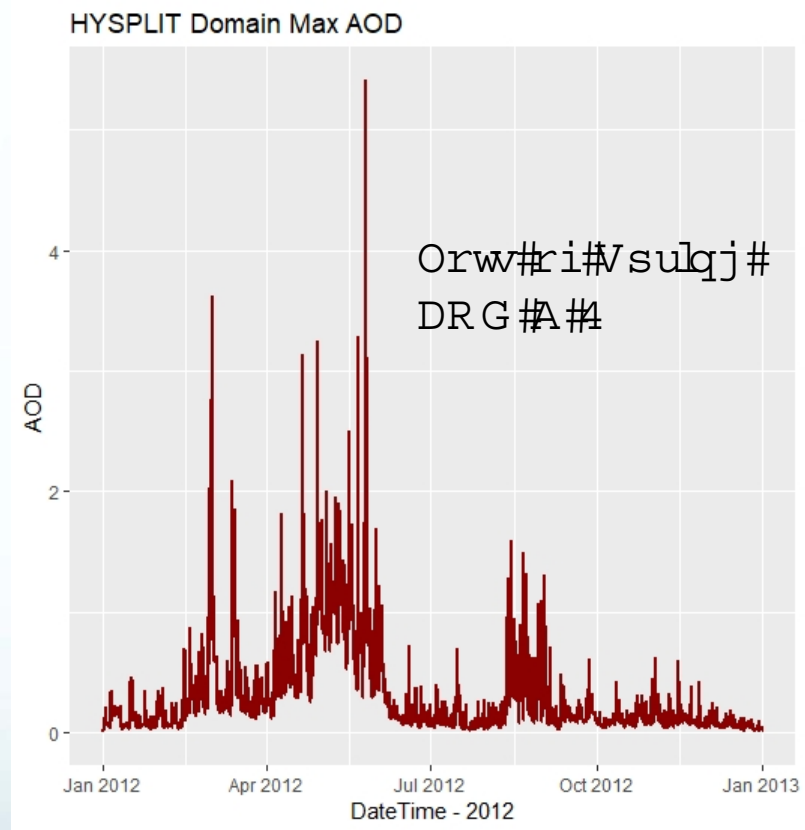
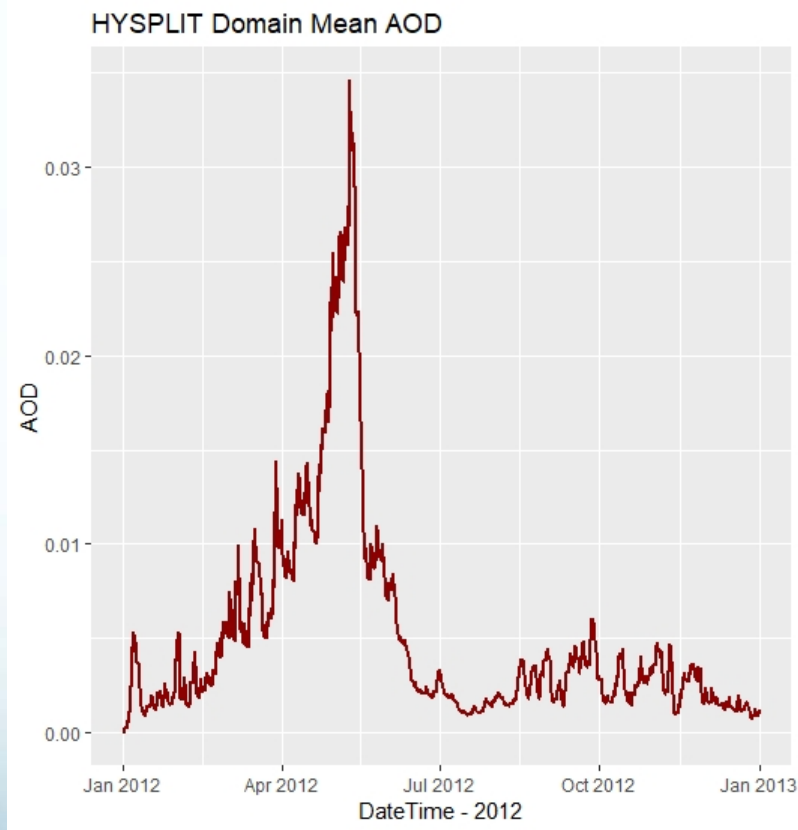
- Xvh#Wrwd#Fduerq#WF,#dv#d#sur{|#iru#E#E#
srwlrq#ri#SP₅₁₈ ehfdxvh#z lqjih#SP #lv#
frp sulvhg#ri#ks#wr#; 3 (#R F #F dlnh#hw#d/#
533 : *XV#HSD#JKU#J xlgdqfh/#5349 #
P fF αuh#lqg#Mdi#h/#534 ; ,
- Wrwd#Fduerq#fdq#eh#fdxfxwng#xvlqj#HF#
dqg#R F #Frqfhqwdwlrqv
WF#@#HF#.#1; -R F ,
- 43#P SURYH#v#lvh#durxqg#Wh{dv/#lqfαg lqj#
QP /#RN/#DU/#lqg#DD
- Fdfxfwng#Shdvrq#Fruhαwlrq#ehwz h#h#
K\VSOW#fdxfwng#lqg#P SURYH#iru#
vxp p hu#5345



2012 Emissions Time Series



HYSPLIT Domain AOD



DRG #F dcfxøwhg#iurp #P SURYH#5 #Htq