



Rapid Emission Updates With Satellite Observations

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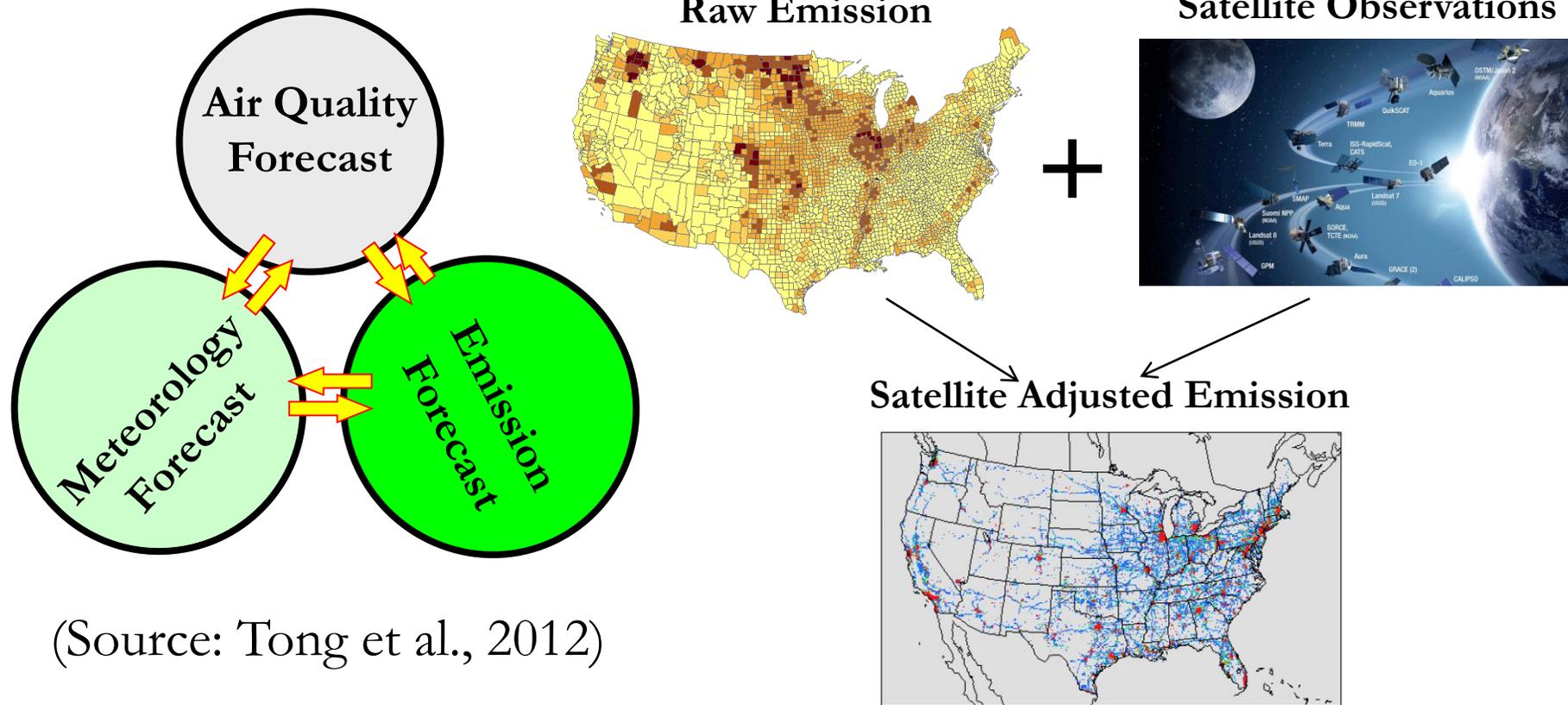
Contributions from Yunyao Li (GMU), Barry Baker (GMU/NOAA), Rick Saylor (NOAA), Shobha Kondragunta (NOAA), Xiaoyang Zhang (SDSU), Ralph Kahn (NASA)

NASA ACCP Air Quality Virtual Workshop
March 16-18, 2020

Emission and Chemical Data Assimilation

Chemical Data Assimilation (CDA): Use satellite observations to improve chemical fields, including initial concentrations.

Emission Data Assimilation (EDA): Assimilate satellite observations to reduce emission uncertainties;



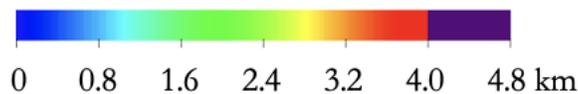
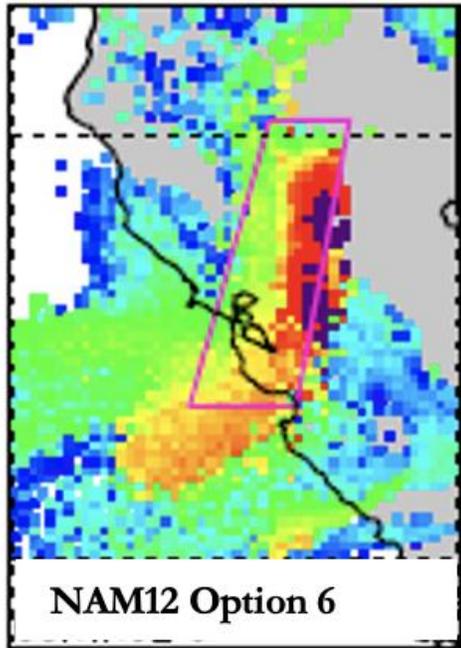
EDA provides rapid emission refresh for air quality forecasting.

Ensemble Wildfire Forecasting: Camp Fire

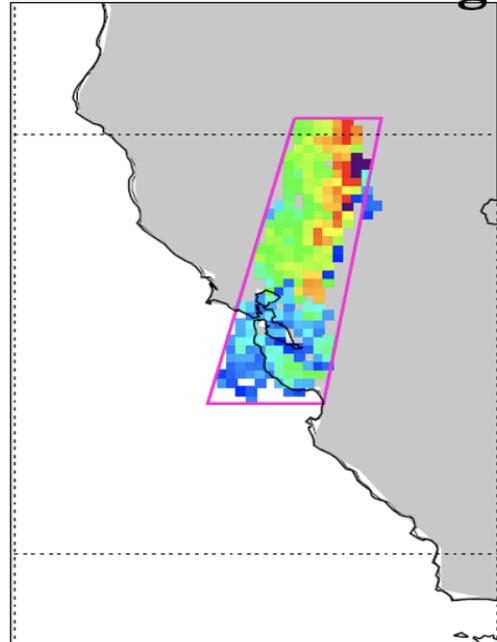
(Li, Tong, et al., 2020)

- FRP (MODIS/VIIRS): wildfire emissions and plume rise modeling;
- MISR plume height, MODIS/VIIRS AOD, TROPOMI CO/NO₂ for model validation;

**HYSPLIT Plume Height
During Camp Fire**

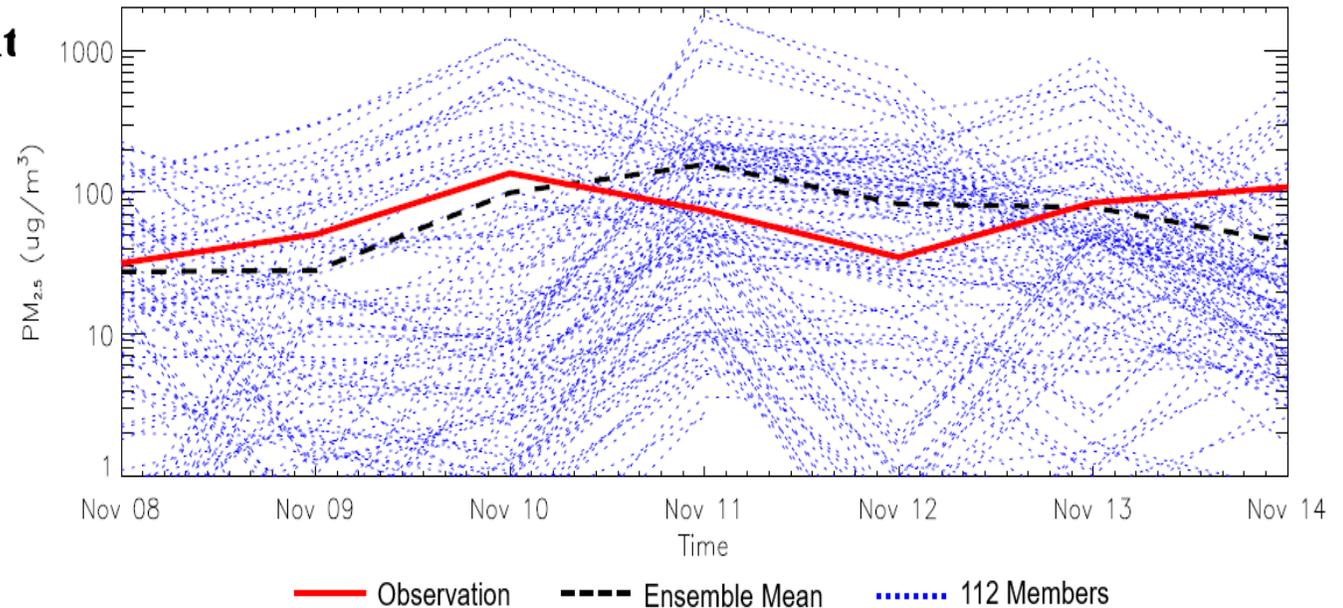


**201811091900 UTC
MISR Plume Height**



(Ralph Kahn,
NASA)

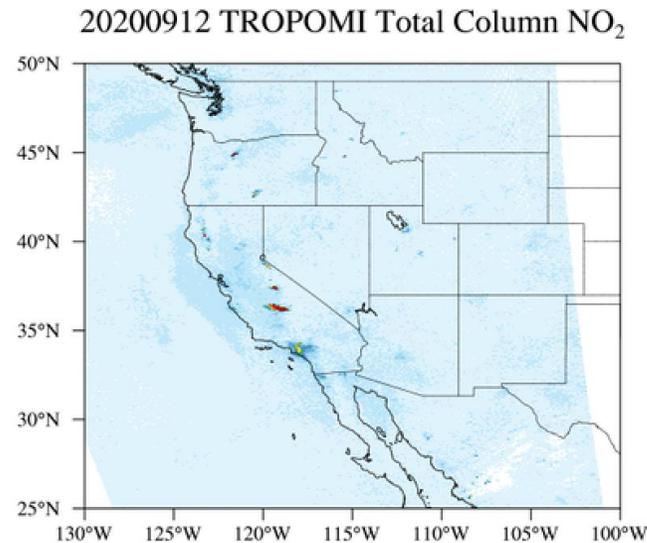
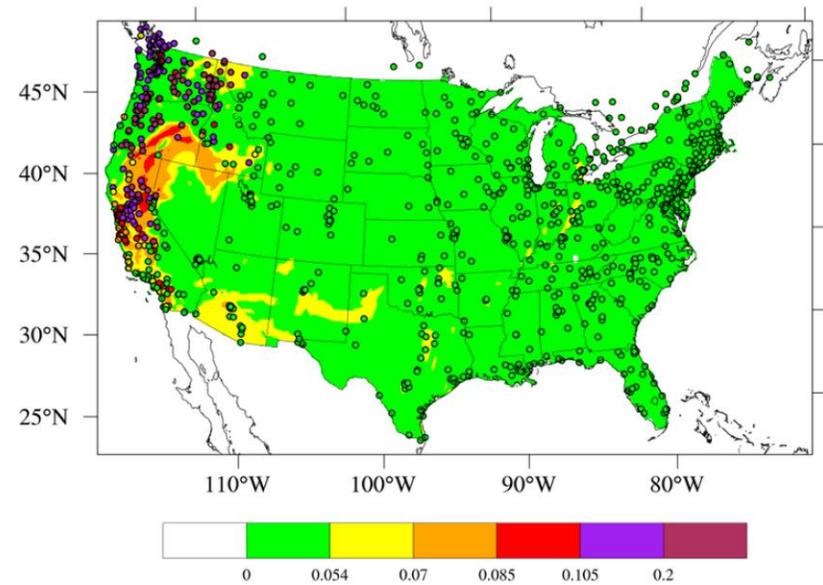
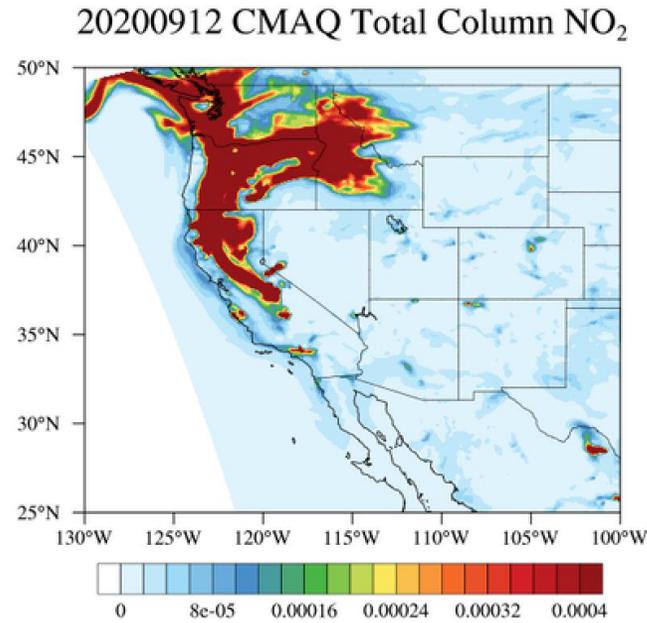
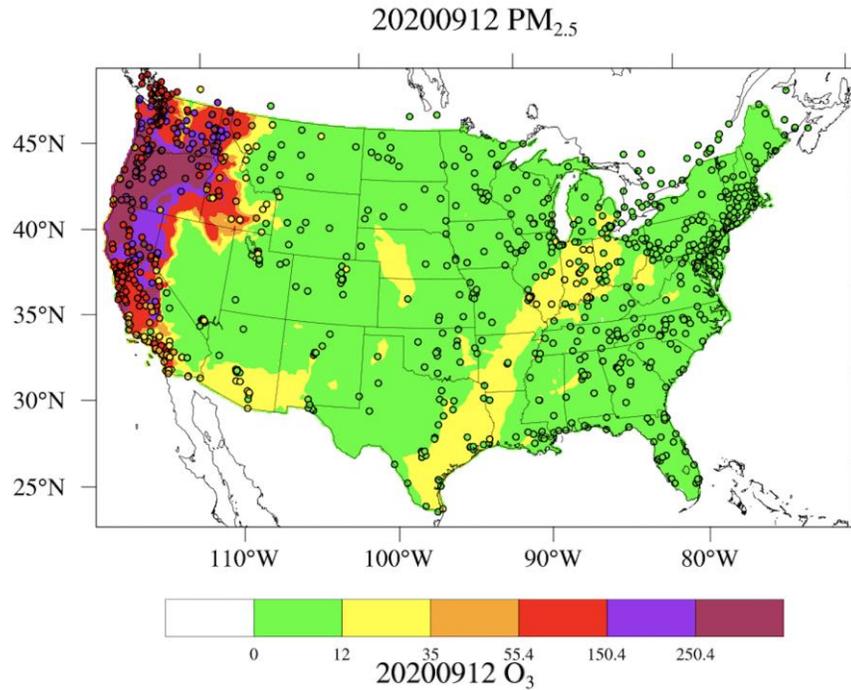
Ensemble PM_{2.5} Forecasts



- Emissions differ 10x;
- Predicted surface PM2.5 differ 1000x;
- Thick smoke → biased FRP/emission/plume rise

2020 “GigaFire”, Ozone and PM_{2.5} Exceedance

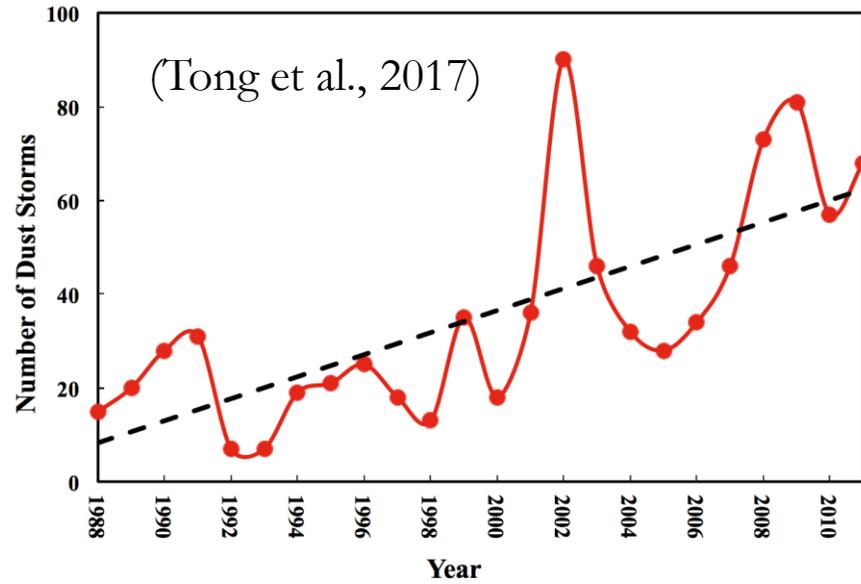
(Yunyao Li)



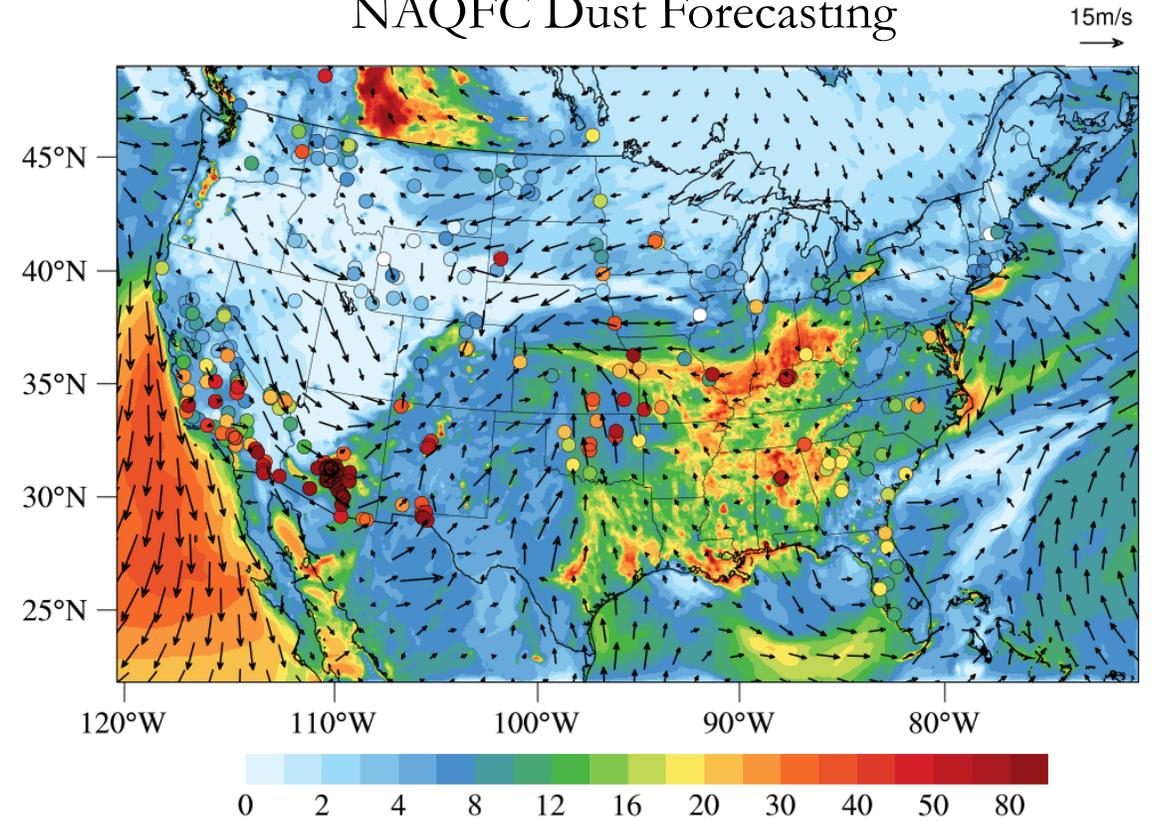
- Wildfire NO_x emissions (and VOCs) are highly uncertain;
- More challenging to predict O₃ exceedance than PM_{2.5};
- When there is a big fire, it rules!

Predicting Dust Storms

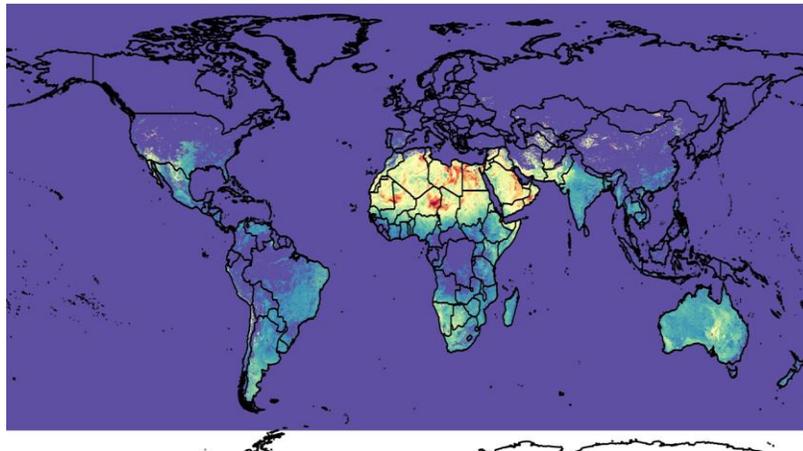
Dust Trend



NAQFC Dust Forecasting



Albedo-based Dust Source Map



(Barry Baker, GMU/NOAA)

Satellite products used:

**Source: MODIS/VIIRS NDVI, BRDF/Albedo;
Validation: MODIS/VIIRS AOD, Dust Mask**

Concluding Thoughts

- Air quality improves, extreme events increase;
- Some pressing needs in forecasting air quality extreme events:

Topics	Challenges
Wildfire Forecasting	High-opacity retrievals; Plume height (more often, better vertical resolution); Burning stage (emission factors; hygroscopicity etc). Data Latency;
Dust Forecasting	Observing time (NA dust peaks in late afternoon; Fatal dust accidents at 5PM); Dust source detection; Aerosol type (dust mask); Better dust retrievals with cloud;