BlueSky Canada: evaluation and recent research

Rosie Howard & Roland Stull

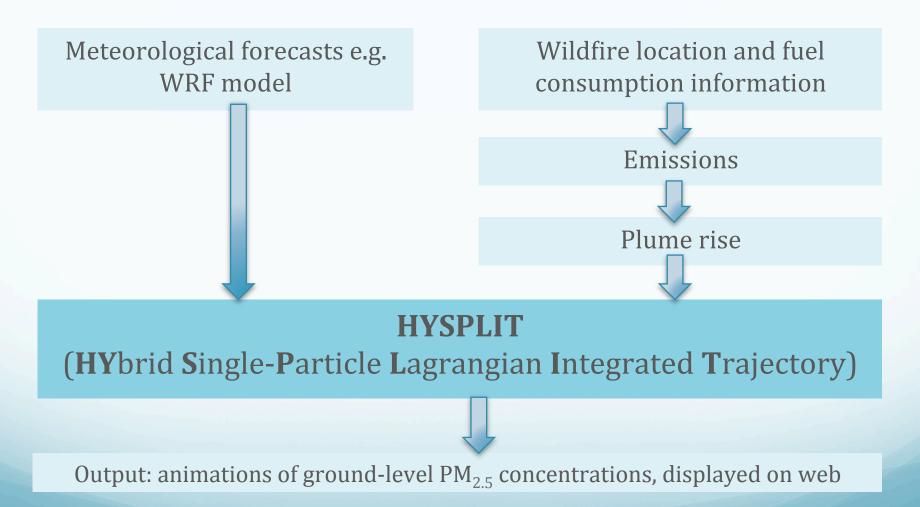
10 October 2014

Earth, Ocean & Atmospheric Science Department

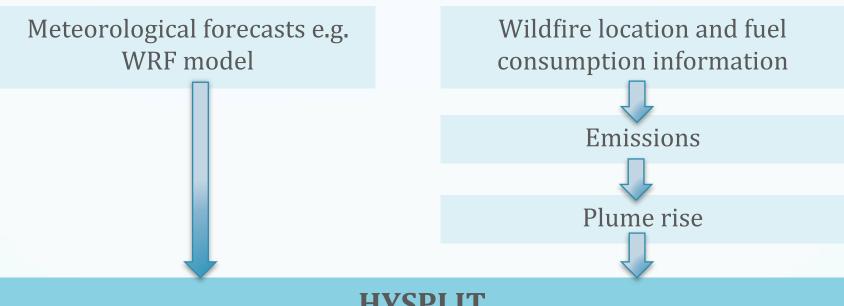
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada



BlueSky Framework (simple version)



BlueSky Framework (simple version)



HYSPLIT

(**HY**brid **S**ingle-**P**article **L**agrangian **I**ntegrated **T**rajectory)

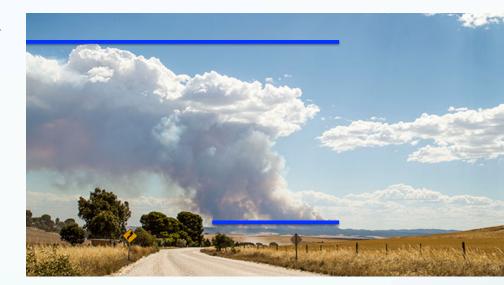


Output: any nations of ground-level PM_{2.5} concentrations, displayed on web

- Qualitative verification comparing with satellite images
- Quantitative verification of downscaled point forecasts

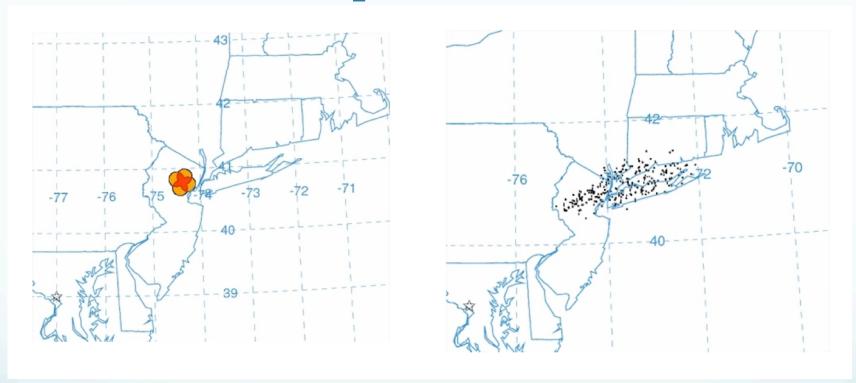
Qualitative verification

- Current BlueSky operational output shows ground-level concentrations of PM_{2.5}
- Not a fair comparison with satellite images
- NEW: added column-integrated output – currently shows in KMZ and netCDF files in test cases



- Case study:
 - Northwest Territories: 23 July 2014
 - BlueSky v3.5.1
 - Particle mode (puff mode used operationally)

Puff vs. particle mode



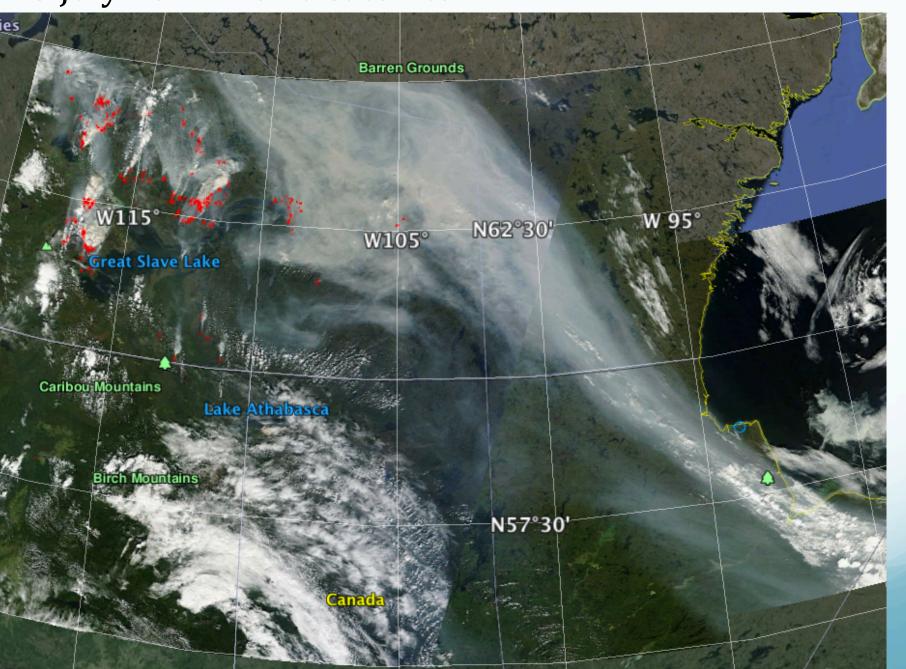
Puff mode:

Advects with mean wind at centre + size/shape expands with turbulence

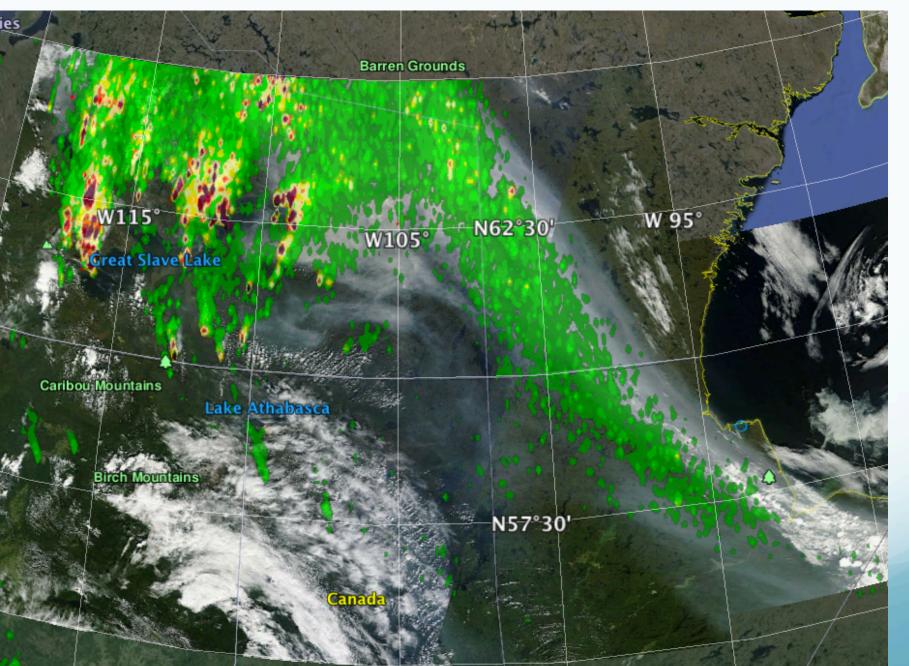
Particle mode:

Advects with mean wind + random (turbulent) component

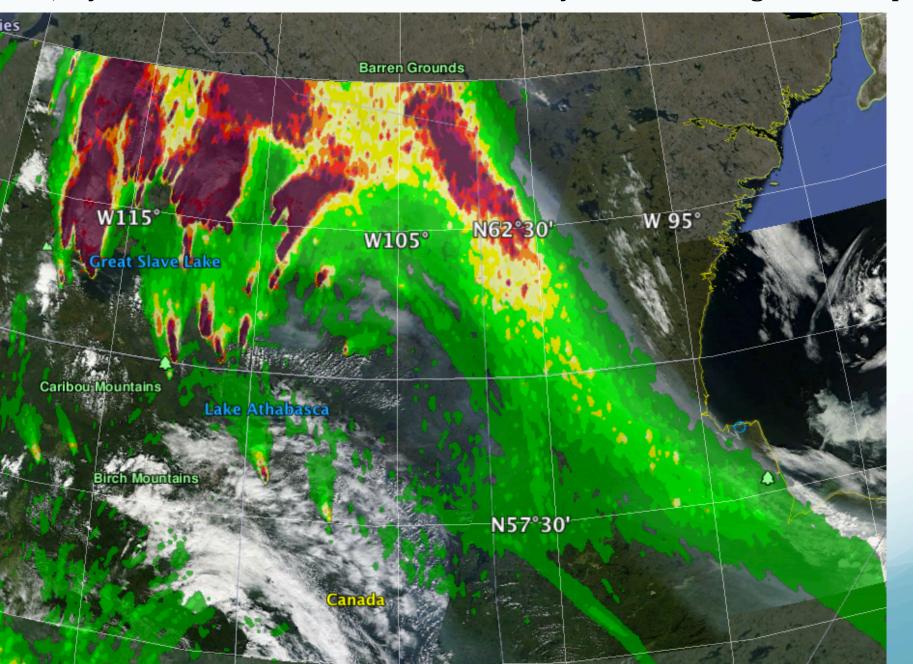
23 July 2014: Terra satellite



23 July 2014: Terra satellite with BlueSky ground-level output



23 July 2014: Terra satellite with BlueSky column-integrated output



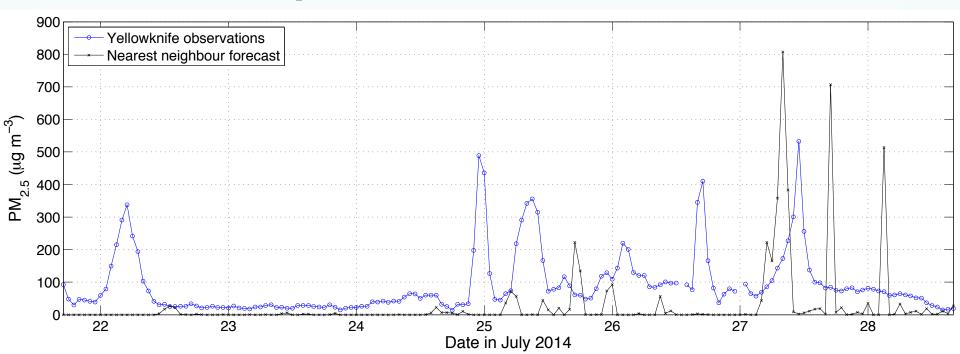
Quantitative verification

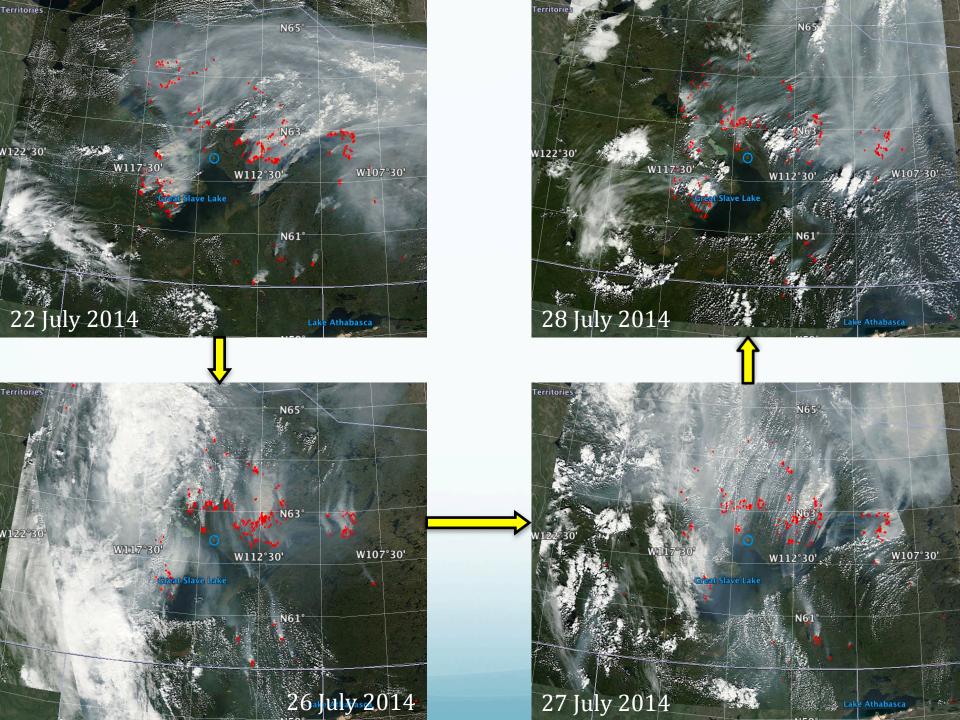
 Comparison of nearest-neighbour point forecasts of PM_{2.5} with observations

- Case study:
 - Yellowknife, NWT: 22-28 July 2014
 - 24-hour BlueSky forecasts initialized at 00 UTC
 - Particle mode
 - Carryover smoke

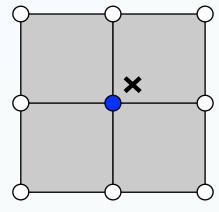
Observations vs. forecast

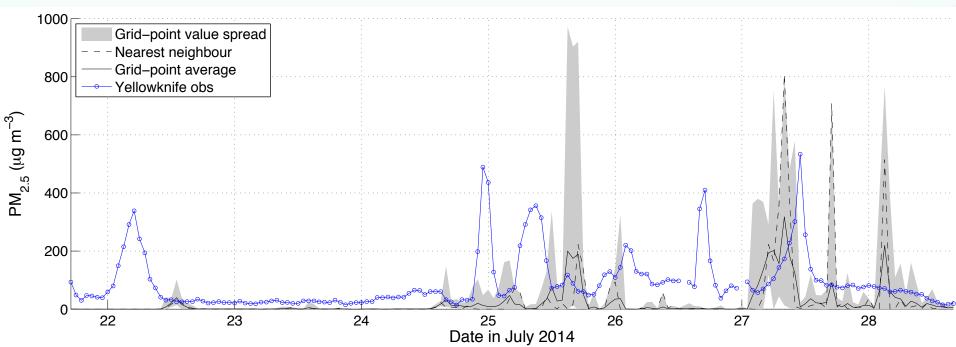
- Forecasts follow general increase in smoke presence
- Timing and magnitude of events
- Why?
- How can we improve?



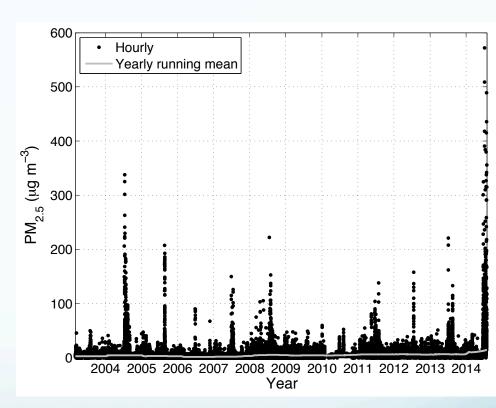


- Output techniques:
 - Nearest neighbour
 - Grid-point average
 - Grid-point value spread

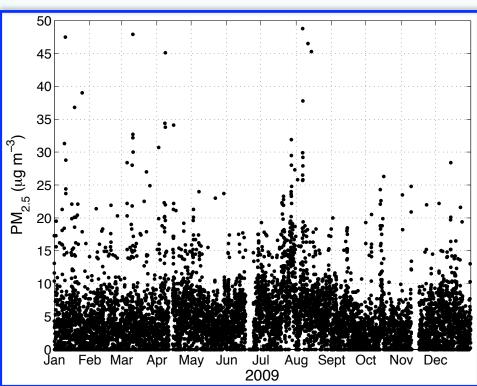


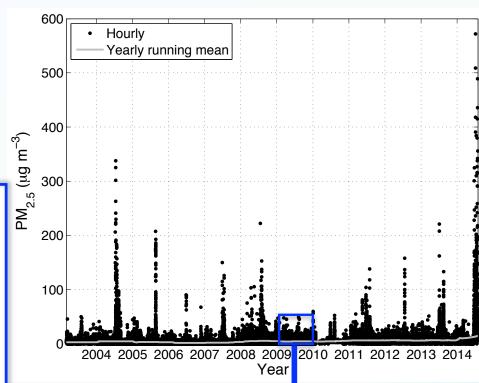


 Add background PM_{2.5} to smoke forecast

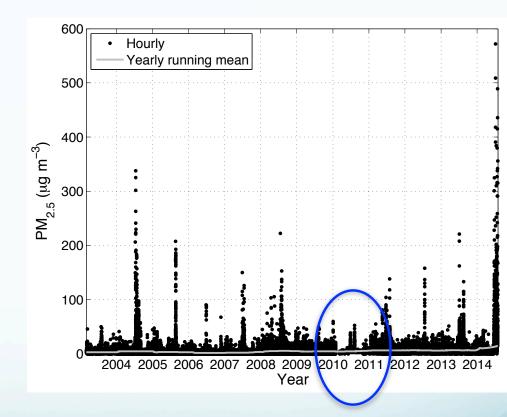


- Add background PM_{2.5} to smoke forecast
 - Use summer with "minimal smoke" e.g. 2009

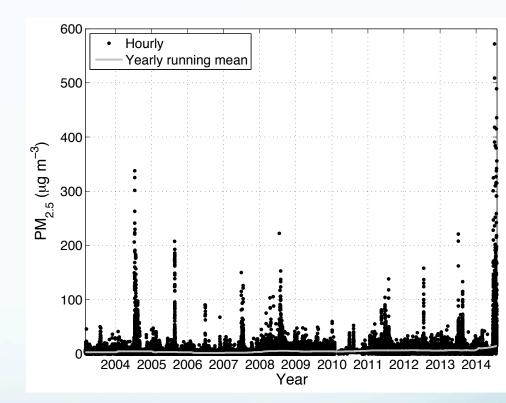


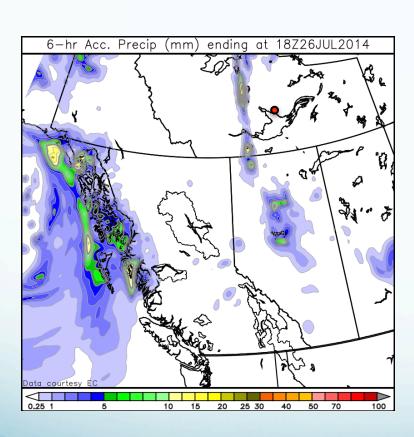


- Add background PM_{2.5} to smoke forecast
 - Use summer with "minimal smoke" e.g. 2009
 - Normalize observation records for different sensors

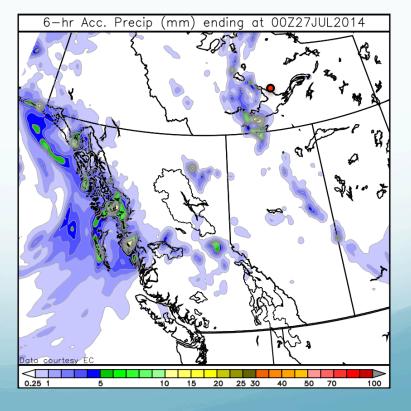


- Add background PM_{2.5} to smoke forecast
 - Use summer with "minimal smoke" e.g. 2009
 - Normalize observation records for different sensors
 - Isolate forest fire smoke using ratio of PM_{2.5} to other constituents, e.g. carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, etc.



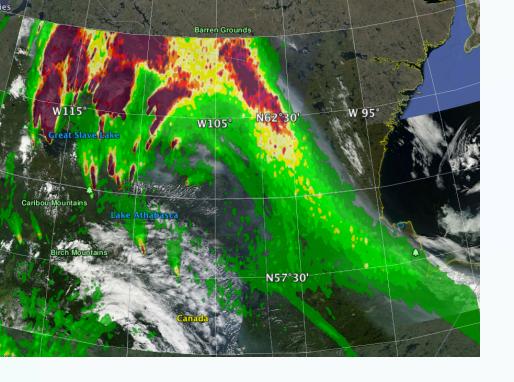


Model rainout/washout



Summary and future work

- New column-integrated smoke output for qualitative verification
- Point forecast improvements:
 - Increasing information: nearest neighbour, grid-point average, grid-point value spread
 - Calculating background PM_{2.5}
 - Researching/testing wet deposition parameters for PM_{2.5}
- Different downscaling methods for point forecasts, e.g. cubic spline
- Plume rise model → Kerry Anderson/Roland Stull



Questions?

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Canadian Safety and Security Program



Natural Resources

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Environment Environnement Canada

