

Comparison and Evaluation of **Fire Emissions** in a Global Chemistry Model with **SEAC⁴RS** Observations

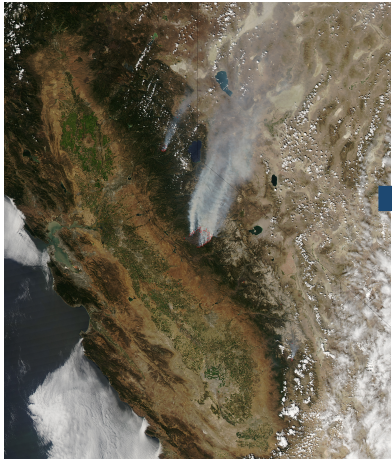
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National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO

SEAC⁴RS Science Team Meeting, April 28 – May 1, 2015

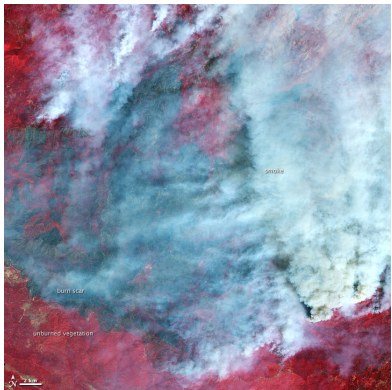


Wildfires - major sources of trace gases

Rim Fire (Aug, 2013)



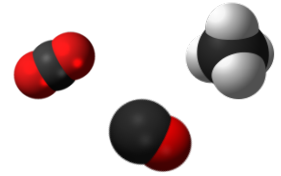
MODIS on Aqua



ASTER on Terra

Tropospheric chemistry & Air pollution

- Greenhouse Gases (CO_2 , CH_4 and N_2O)
- **CO, NMVOC and NO_x**
- Fine and Coarse Particulate Matter (PM)



Fire Emissions Estimates

- the use of fire hot spots
- assumed area burned, land cover maps
- biomass consumption estimates
- emission factors [Wiedinmyer et al., 2011]

uncertainties

Q. How to Better Estimate Emissions and Their Impact on Chemistry and Climate?

-> *In-situ* Measurements

-> Global Chemistry Transport Models

Fire Emissions Inventories

	method	resolution	reference
FINN (v1.5) (v2.0-beta)	MODIS active fire detection	1 x 1 km	Wiedinmyer et al. [2011]
QFED (v2.4)	MODIS FRP	0.25°x0.3125°	Darmenov and da Silva [2013]

CAM-chem
(Community Atmosphere Model with
Chemistry)
GEOS-5, 1.9°x2.5°, 56 levels

FINN

Also AG Fire Only

QFED

NOFIRE

NASA SEAC⁴RS
(Aug-Sep 2013)

DC-8 measurements

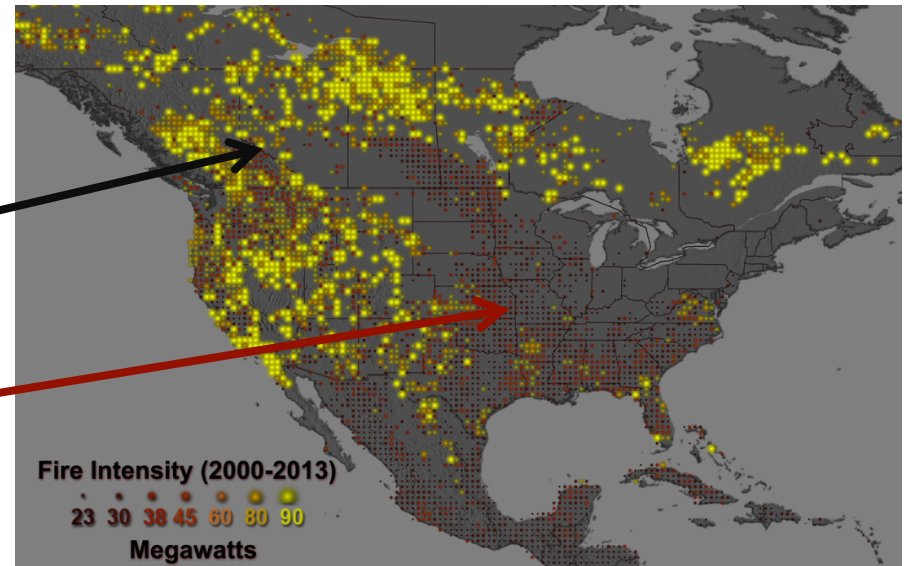


Fire Activity – N. America

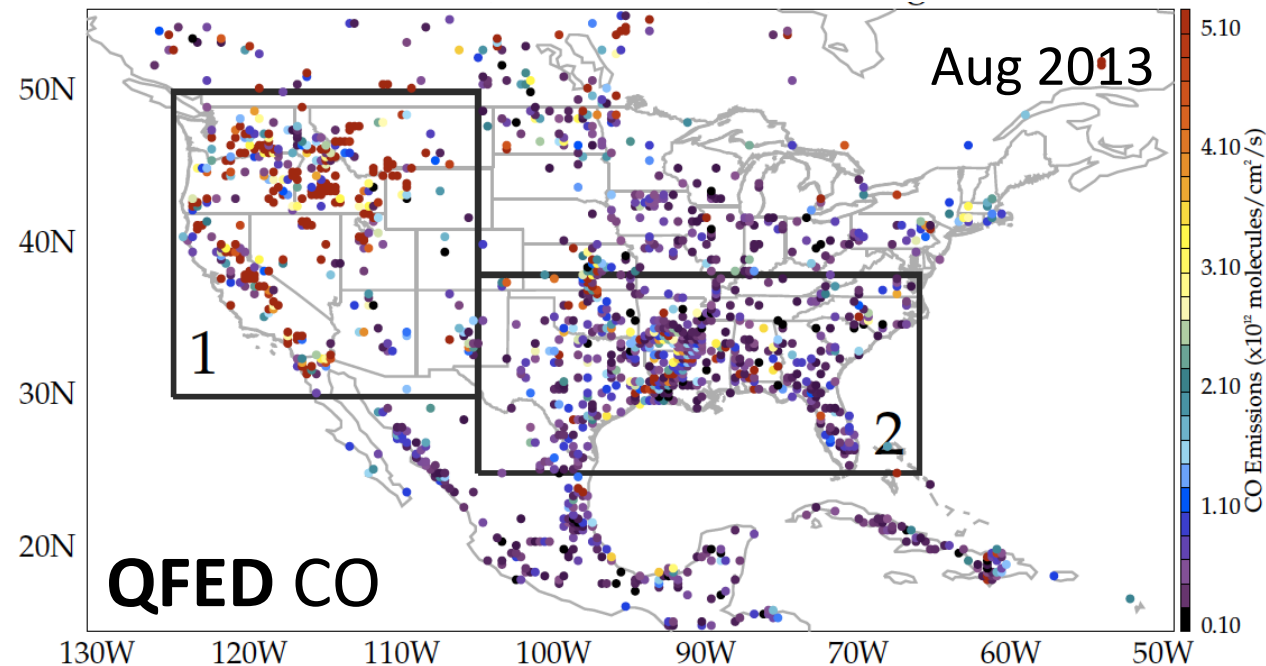
MODIS Mean FRP

(high) – Western US (yellow)

(low) – Prescribed &
Agricultural Fires (red)



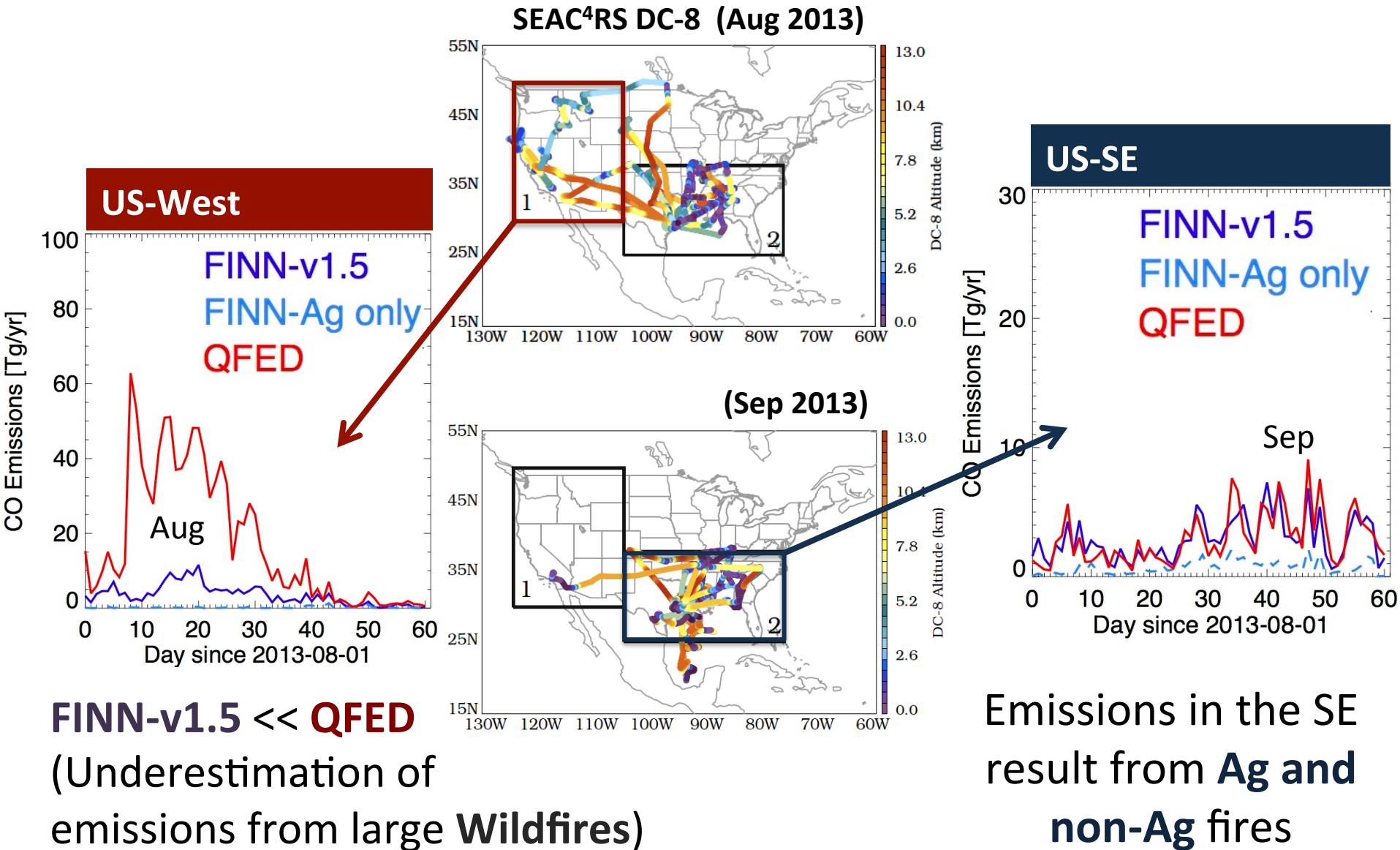
<http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov>



**1. US-West
(Forest Fires)**

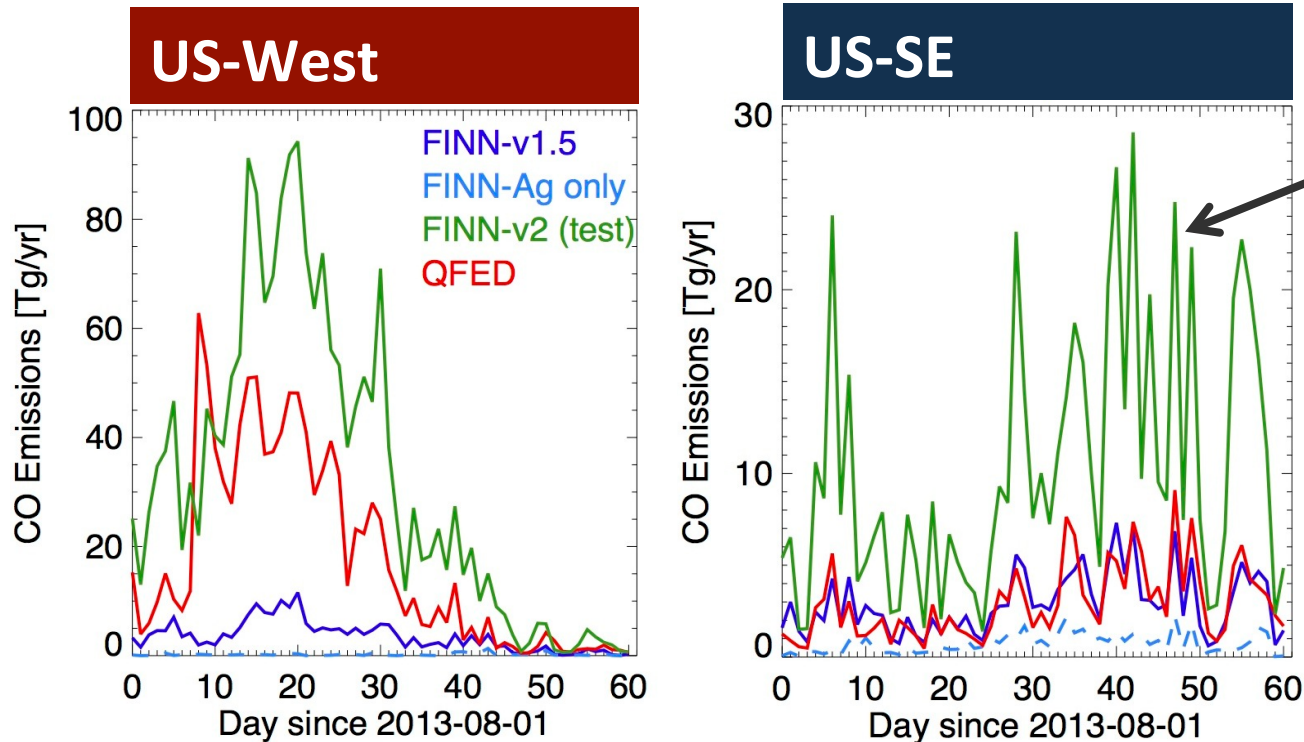
**2. US-SE
(Ag fires + Other)**

CO Daily Emissions (US)



FINN-v2

(under development)



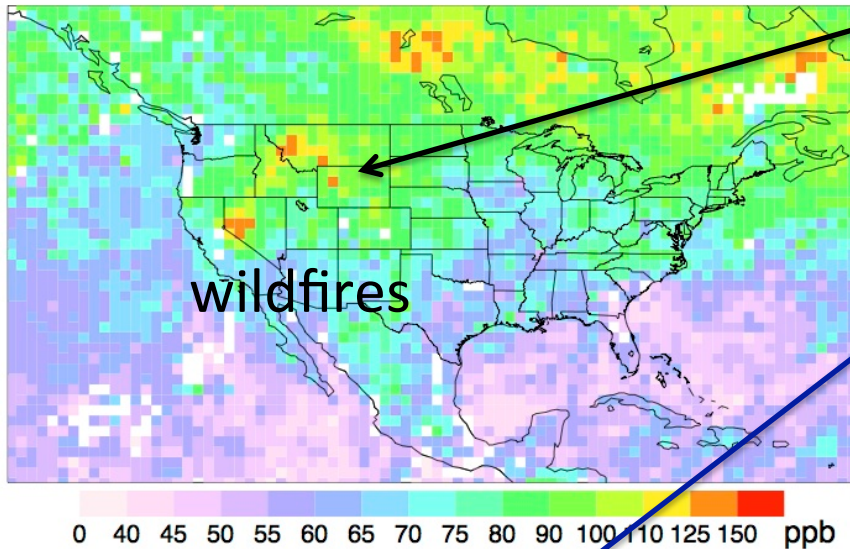
FINN-v2 CO
much higher
than **FINN-v1.5**
& **QFED**

FINN-v2

- Improved estimate of fire size (particularly important for large fires)
- Used different vegetation map (correctly identifies forests instead of shrubs - *e.g.*, in California)
- Emission estimates will be finalized and released in the next few months

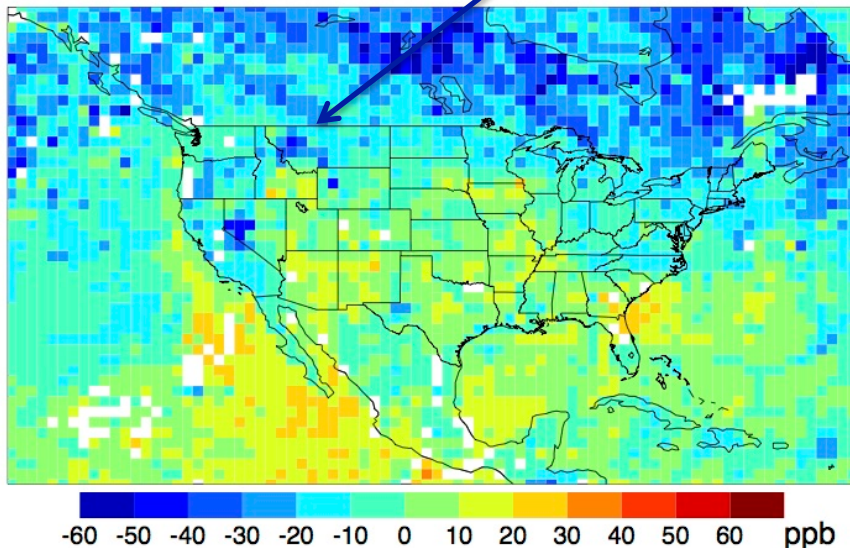
CAM-chem CO bias (MOPITT-700 hPa)

MOPITT V6J CO at 700 hPa Aug

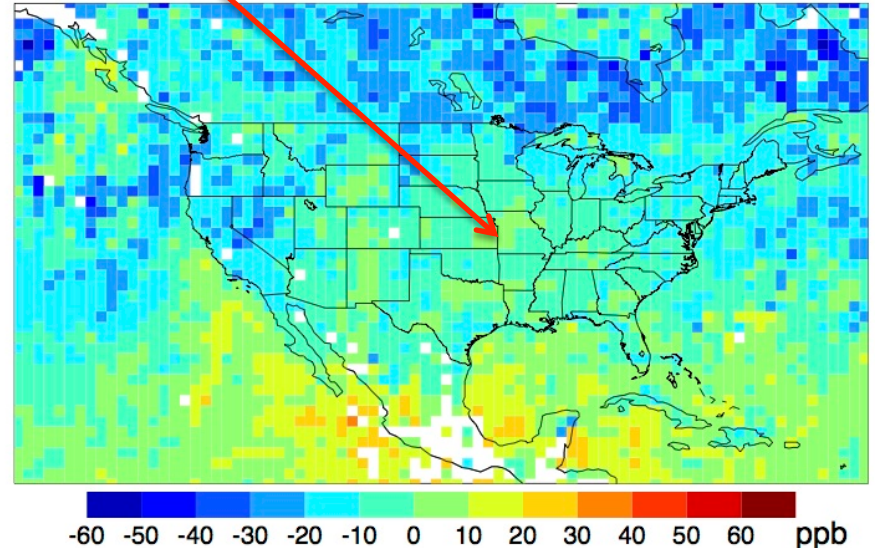


- **MOPITT** - Joint TIR & NIR retrievals
- Model profiles transformed with MOPITT averaging kernels and a priori
- CAM-chem underestimates CO in **US-West** (forest fires)
- CO over **US-SE** is within +/- 10 ppb

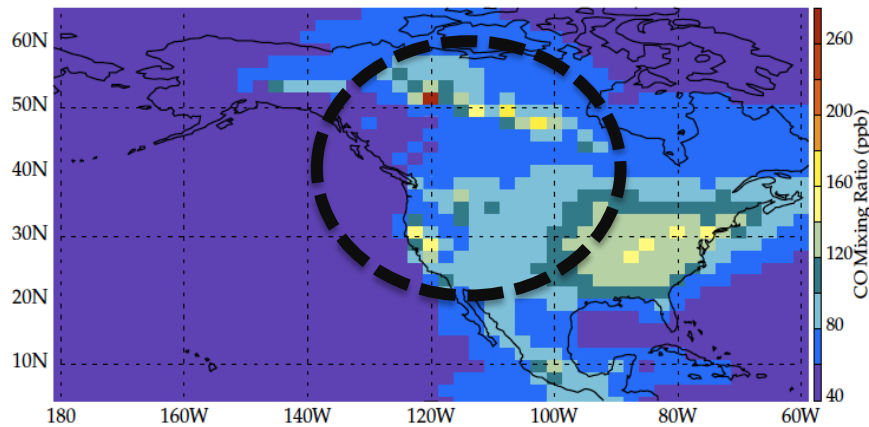
CAMchem-QFED CO bias Aug



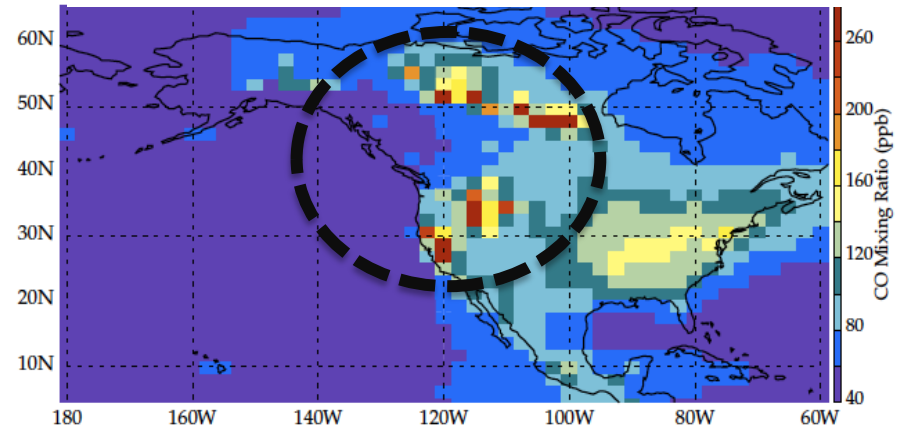
CAMchem-QFED CO bias Sep



CAM-chem CO (FINN)



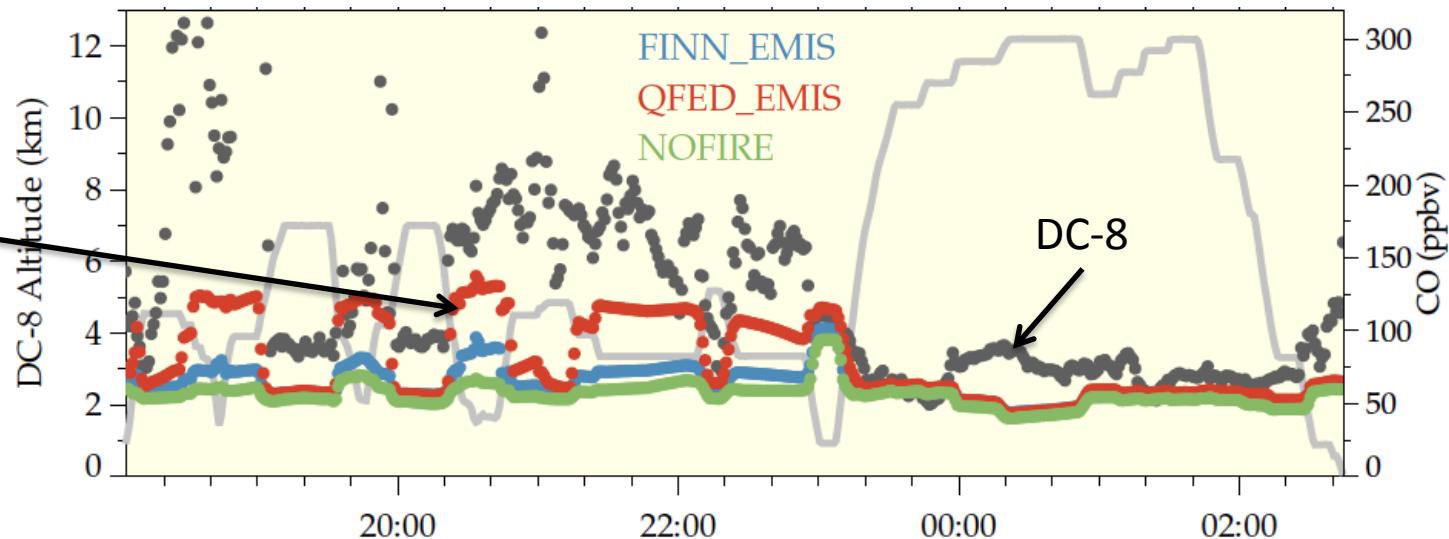
CAM-chem CO (QFED)



CAM-chem simulates wild fires over US-West (QFED>FINN)

SEAC⁴RS (DC-8)/CAM-chem CO

(Aug 27, Rim Fire)

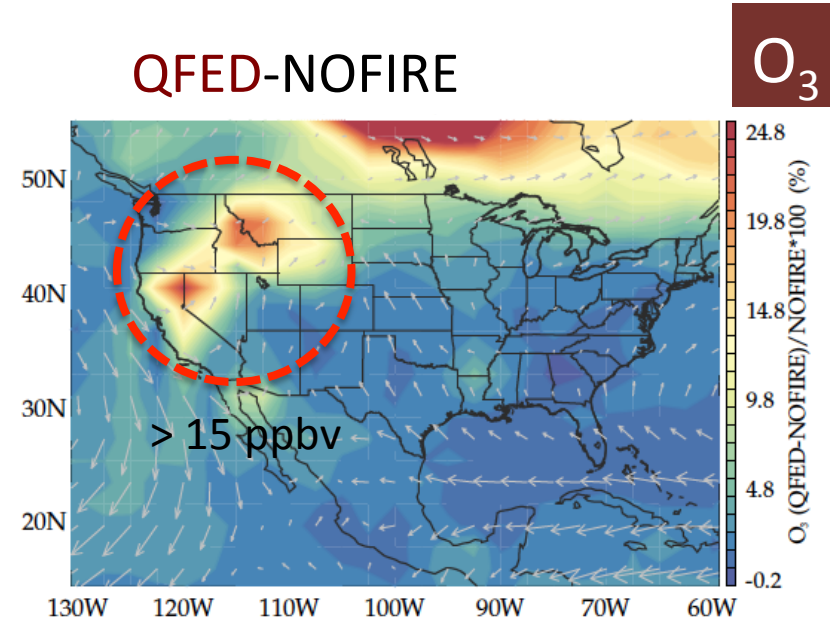
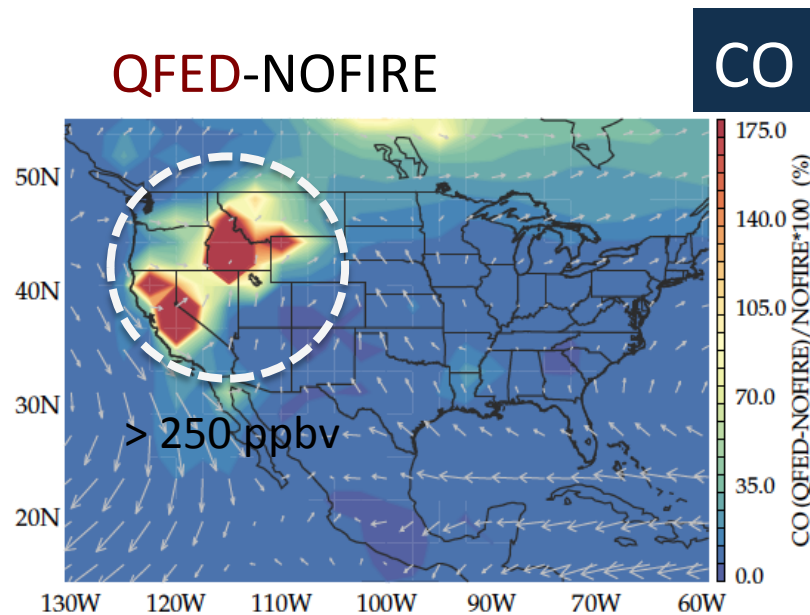


CAM-chem
underestimates
CO from
wildfires

CO & O₃ Diff. – CAM-chem (US-West)

Aug 2013
(surface)

(QFED-NOFIRE)
/NOFIREx100 (%)



CO increase (wild fires) -> O₃ increase (US-West)

CAM-chem (FINN-NOFIRE) has smaller differences in CO & O₃ over US-West
(due to lower emissions of CO)

CAM-chem (FINNv1.5 & AG fire) – Sep 2013

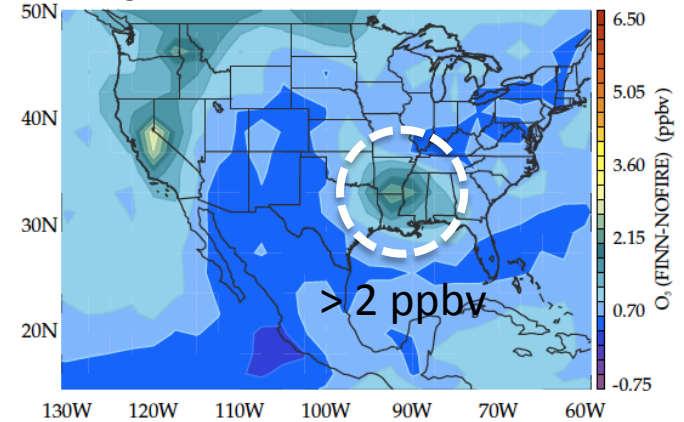
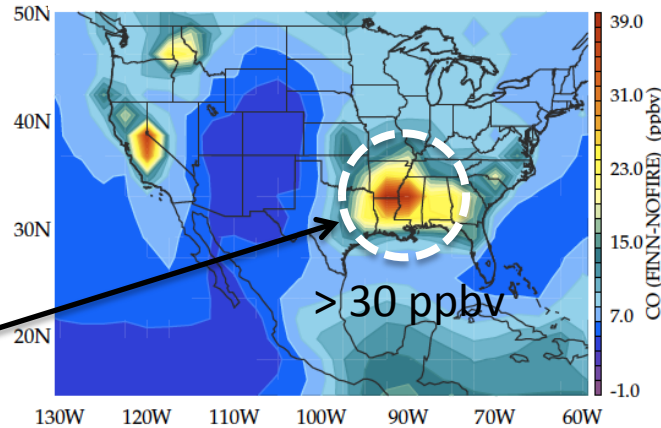
Sep 2013
(surface)

CO

O₃

CO (FINN-NOFIRE)

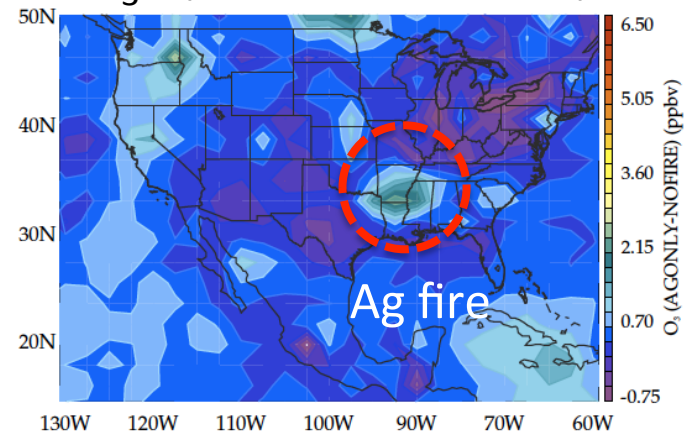
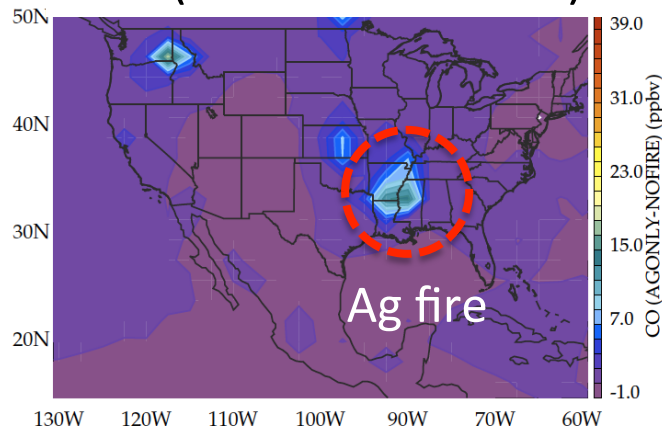
O₃ (FINN-NOFIRE)



CO, VOCs, NO_x (fire) → O₃

CO (AGONLY-NOFIRE)

O₃ (AGONLY-NOFIRE)

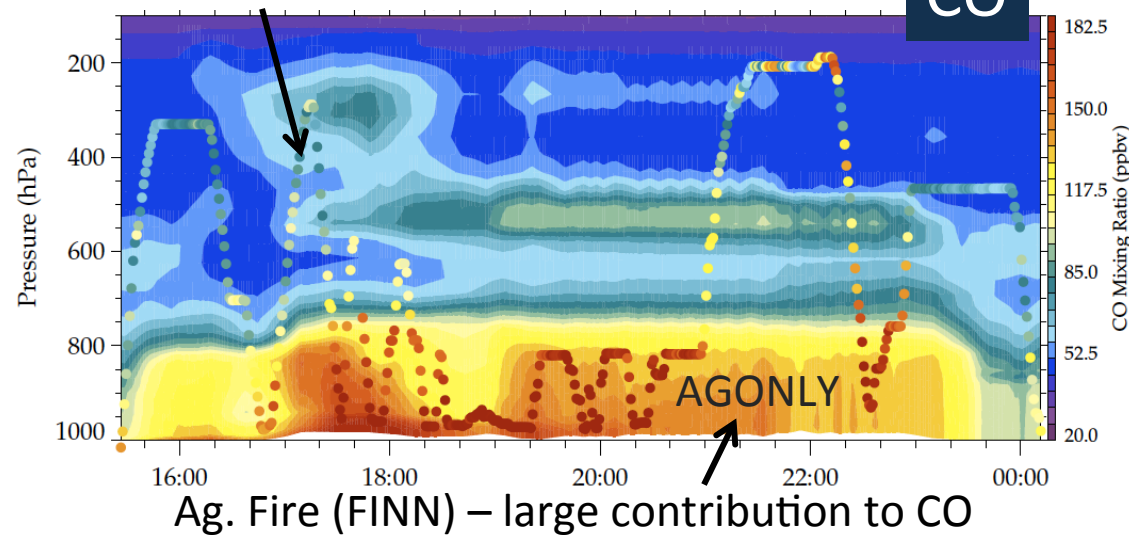


Ag fires from FINN can be used to quantify impact of Ag fire only

AG Fires - CAM-chem & DC-8 (Sep 11, 2013)

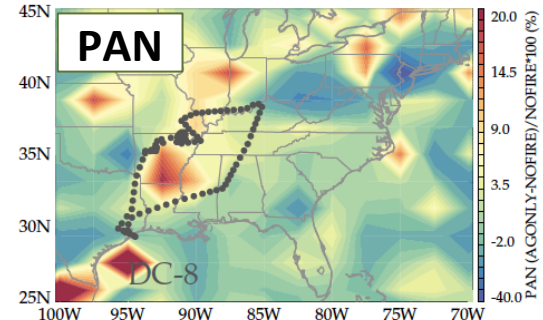
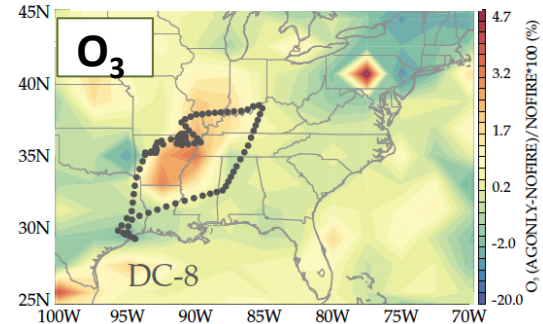
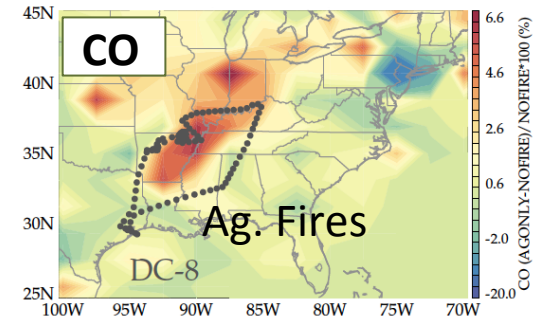
SEAC⁴RS (DC-8)/CAM-chem (AGONLY)

CO



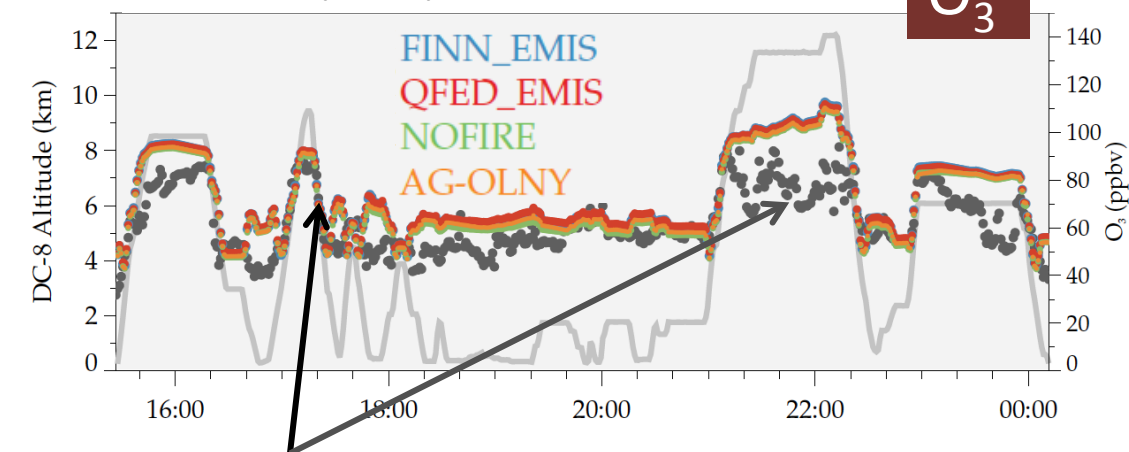
CAM-chem (sfc, 18Z)

(AGONLY-NOFIRE)/NOFIREx100 (%)



SEAC⁴RS (DC-8)/CAM-chem

O₃



CAM-chem & DC-8 O₃ (some agreement/differences)

Ag fires-> CO, O₃ and PAN

Summary

1. FINN-QFED inter-comparison
 - FINN-v1.5 agrees with QFED in **US-SE**
 - FINN-v1.5 lower than QFED in **US-West** (forest fires)
 - FINN-v2 (test) significantly higher than v1.5
2. CAM-chem (QFED, FINN, and NOFIRE)
 - Differences in emissions have direct impact on simulated CO (& other tracers) $\rightarrow$ O₃
3. CAM-chem (FINN - Ag Fire only)
 - Large contribution from Ag fires to CO $\rightarrow$ O₃ (**US-SE**)