

# EPA “RARE” Project:

*Testing CMAQ air quality model  
for wintertime Fairbanks episodes*



Source: Javier Fochesatto

# Fairbanks ‘RARE’ Project

- **RARE = Regional Applied Research Effort**
  - Internal EPA program to match ORD scientists to Regional needs
  - Collaboration between EPA-R10, EPA-ORD, ADEC, and Fairbanks North Star Borough
- **Model meteorological inversions and PM<sub>2.5</sub>**
  - Develop emission inventory ← Sierra Research
  - Test WRF options ← Penn State
  - Test aerosol chemistry ← EPA-R10 and EPA-ORD
- **Rely on field measurements by FNSB and ADEC**

Table III.C.3-1  
Base Fairbanks CO Emissions Inventory: Nonattainment Area Totals by Year

Table III.C.3-1  
s Inventory: Nonattainment Area Totals by Year (cont.)

	CO (tpd)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Nonroad Sources</b>							
Aircraft, excluding Ground Support Equipment	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470
Airport Ground Support Equipment	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.042
Aerial Lifts	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Air Compressors	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016
Forklifts	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.035	0.036	0.036	0.036
Gas Compressors	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006
Other General Industrial Equipment	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Other Material Handling Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Railroad Operations (Locomotives)	0.044	0.044	0.044	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.046
Railway Maintenance*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Snowmobiles	0.276	0.278	0.280	0.281	0.284	0.286	0.288
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001
Terminal Tractors	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.87</b>
<b>Area Sources</b>							
Residential Wood Burning	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
Fuel Oil	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Propane	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coal	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Natural Gas	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Structural Fires	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>
<b>Point Sources</b>							
MAPCO (Williams)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45
Eielson							
Fort Wainwright	1.73	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.80	1.81
GVEA/North Pole	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
GVEA/Fairbanks (Illinois St.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
University of Alaska - Fairbanks	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57
Petro - Star	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fairbanks M/S (Aurora)	1.64	1.65	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71
Alyeska Pump Station 8							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.55</b>
<b>Mobile Sources</b>							
Initial Idle Emissions	8.17	7.46	7.10	6.97	6.17	5.61	5.40
Traveling Emissions	21.00	20.37	19.66	19.27	16.48	15.17	14.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.17</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>26.77</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>20.77</b>	<b>19.68</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>38.21</b>	<b>36.96</b>	<b>35.87</b>	<b>35.54</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>30.22</b>	<b>29.19</b>

	CO (tpd)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aircraft, excluding Ground Support Equipment	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470	1.470
Airport Ground Support Equipment	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.042	2.177
Aerial Lifts	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Air Compressors	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.019
Forklifts	0.037	0.037	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.039	0.039
Gas Compressors	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007
Other General Industrial Equipment	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001
Other Material Handling Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Railroad Operations (Locomotives)	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.048
Railway Maintenance*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Snowmobiles	0.290	0.293	0.293	0.297	0.299	0.301	0.303
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Terminal Tractors	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.18</b>
<b>Area Sources</b>							
Residential Wood Burning	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
Fuel Oil	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Propane	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coal	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Natural Gas	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Structural Fires	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.10</b>						
<b>Point Sources</b>							
MAPCO (Williams)	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47
Eielson							
Fort Wainwright	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.90
GVEA/North Pole	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
GVEA/Fairbanks (Illinois St.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
University of Alaska - Fairbanks	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.58
Petro - Star	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fairbanks M/S (Aurora)	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.80
Alyeska Pump Station 8							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>4.77</b>
<b>Mobile Sources</b>							
Initial Idle Emissions	5.15	4.93	4.70	4.59	4.52	4.46	4.38
Traveling Emissions	13.51	12.98	12.41	12.06	11.80	11.61	11.39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.66</b>	<b>17.91</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>16.65</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>15.77</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>27.57</b>	<b>26.85</b>	<b>26.47</b>	<b>26.22</b>	<b>26.05</b>	<b>25.82</b>

# Emissions Inventory (Sierra)

- Update and refine point, area, and mobile sources

- Residential home heating

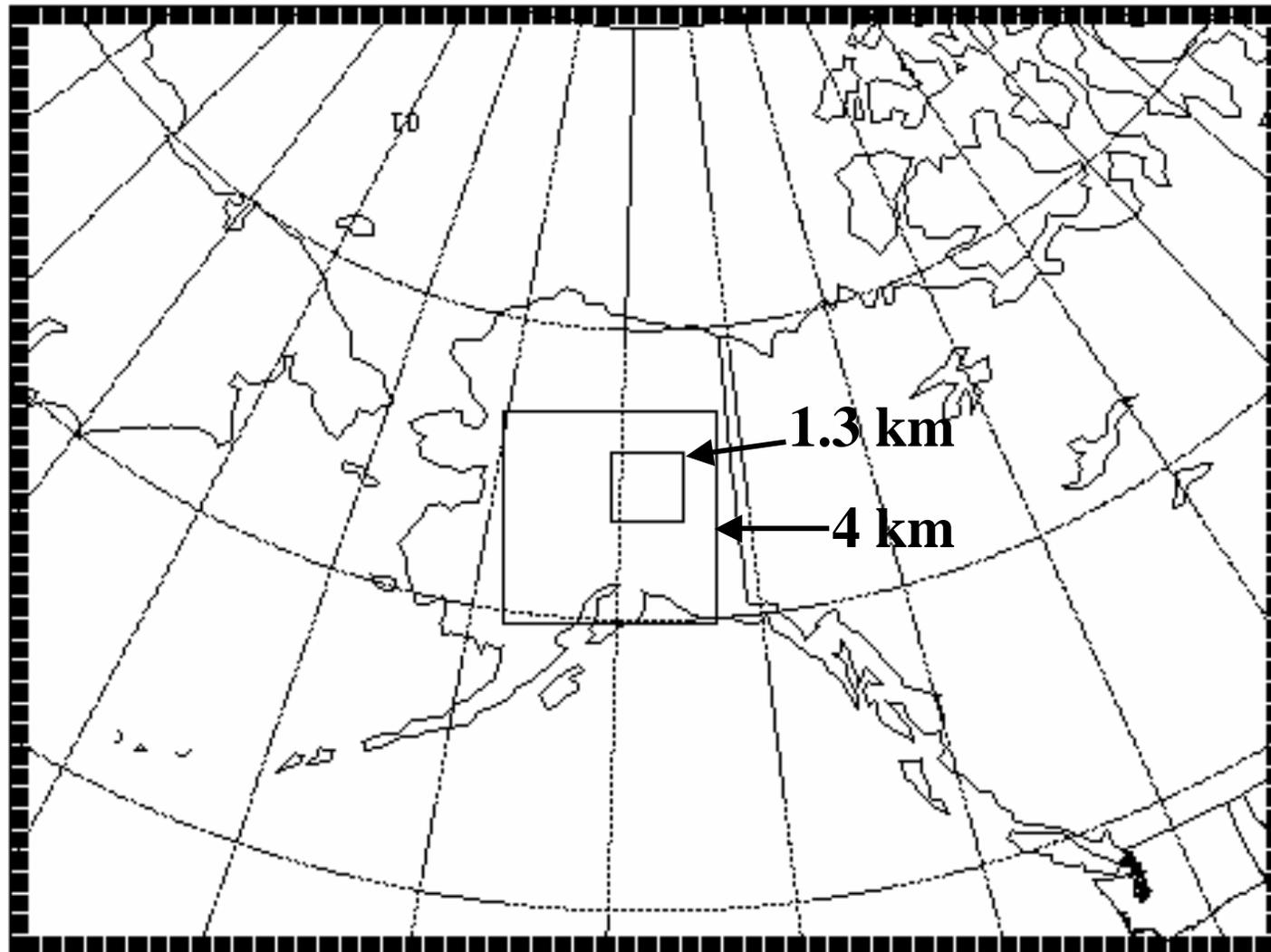
- Mobile emissions

- Results to come after SMOKE processing

– Next few months

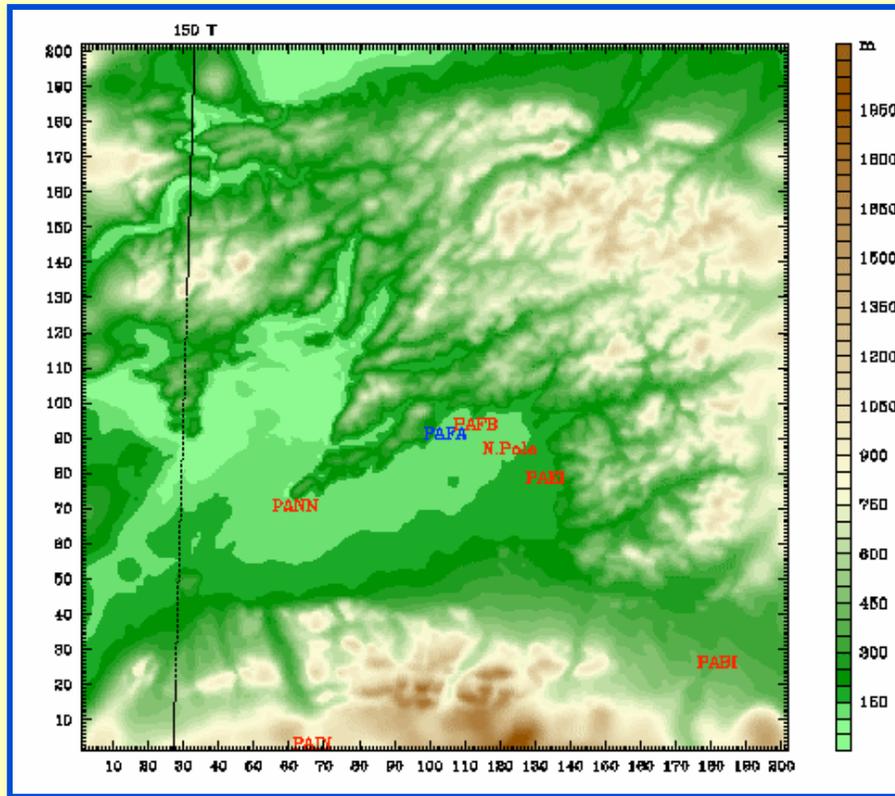
# WRF Domains (Penn State)

12 km

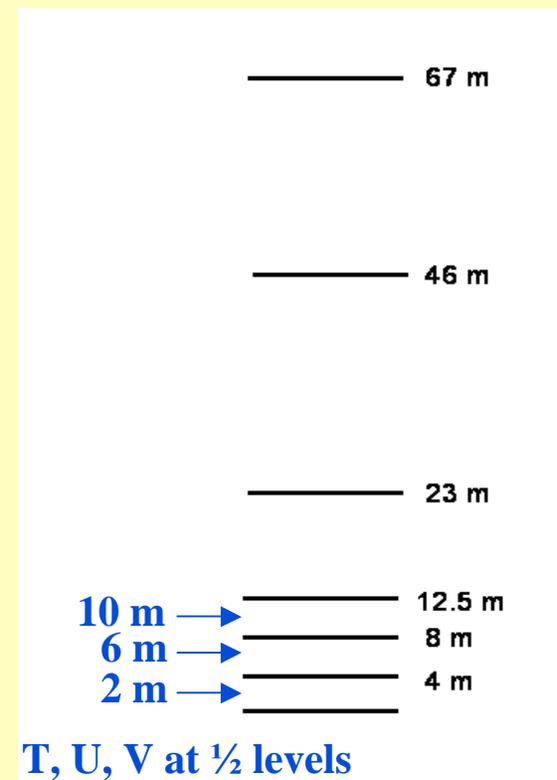


# WRF Domains

## WRF 1.3 km Domain



## WRF Vertical Levels



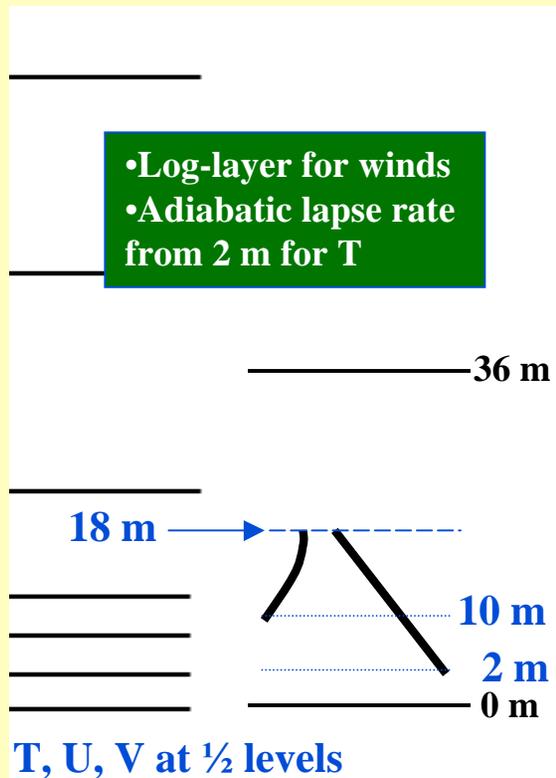
- Lowest 1/2-level for temperature, humidity and winds at 2 meters
- Third 1/2-level at 10 meters

# High Vertical Resolution Presents Challenges to Modeling

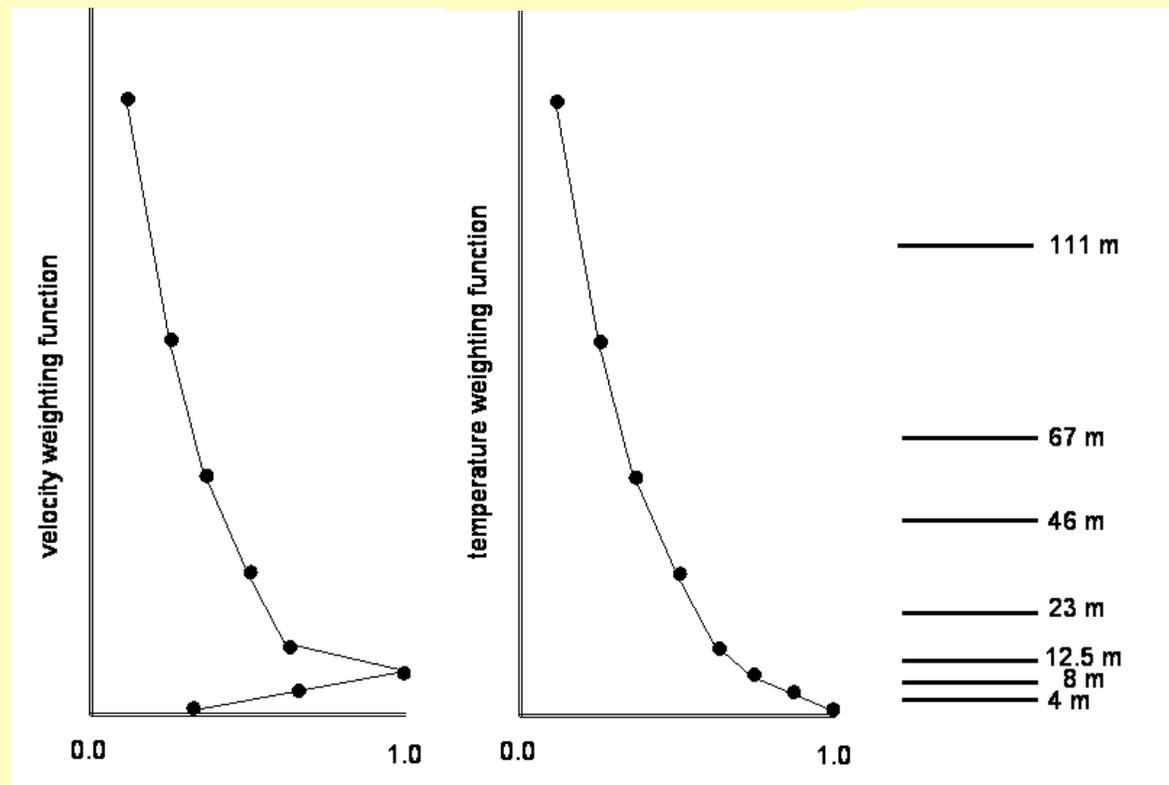
- **WRF**
  - **Nudging**
  - **Comparison to observations**
- **Pollutant emissions into CMAQ**

# High Vertical Resolution and Nudging

## Normal Scenario



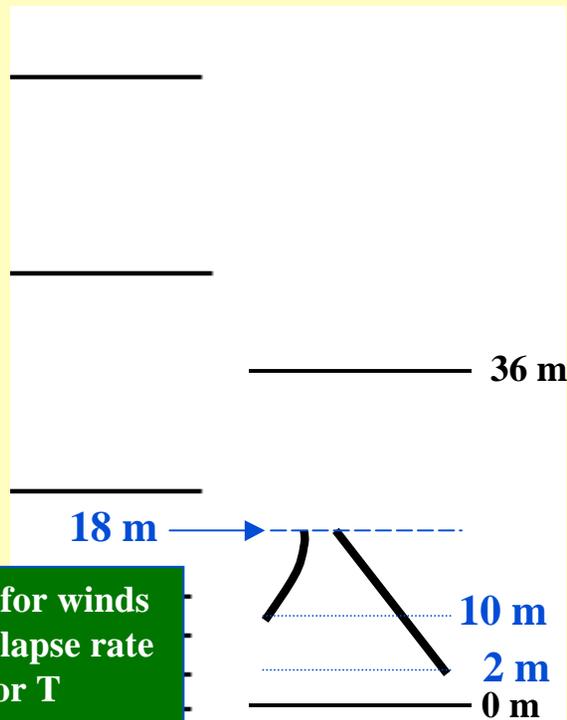
## High Vertical Resolution



- Normally use neutral log layer to extrapolate from 10 and 2 meters
- Need to change nudging and verification to use explicit WRF levels

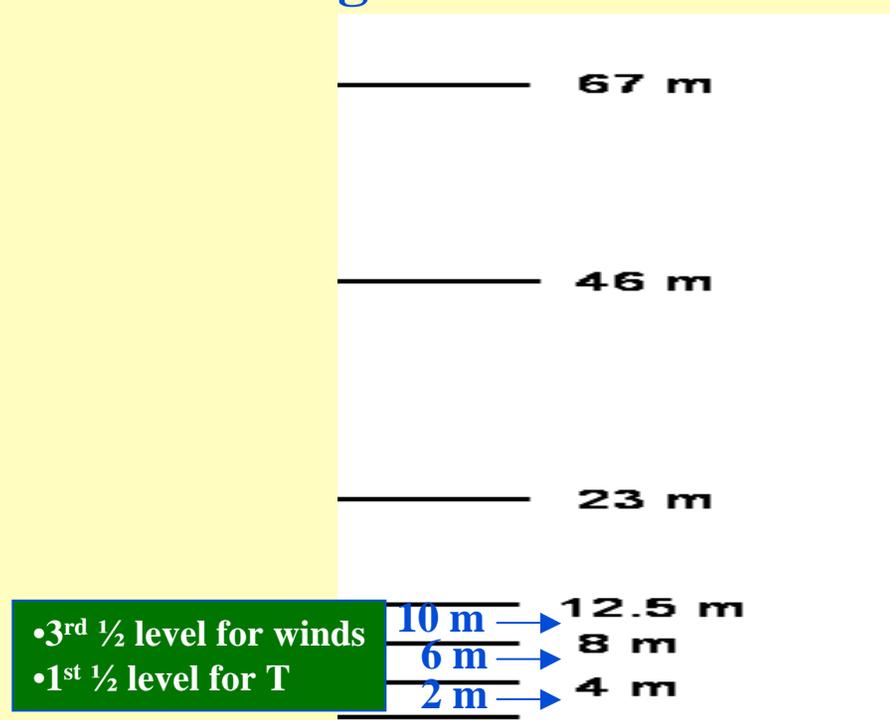
# High Vertical Resolution and Comparison to Observations

## Normal Scenario



T, U, V at ½ levels

## High Vertical Resolution

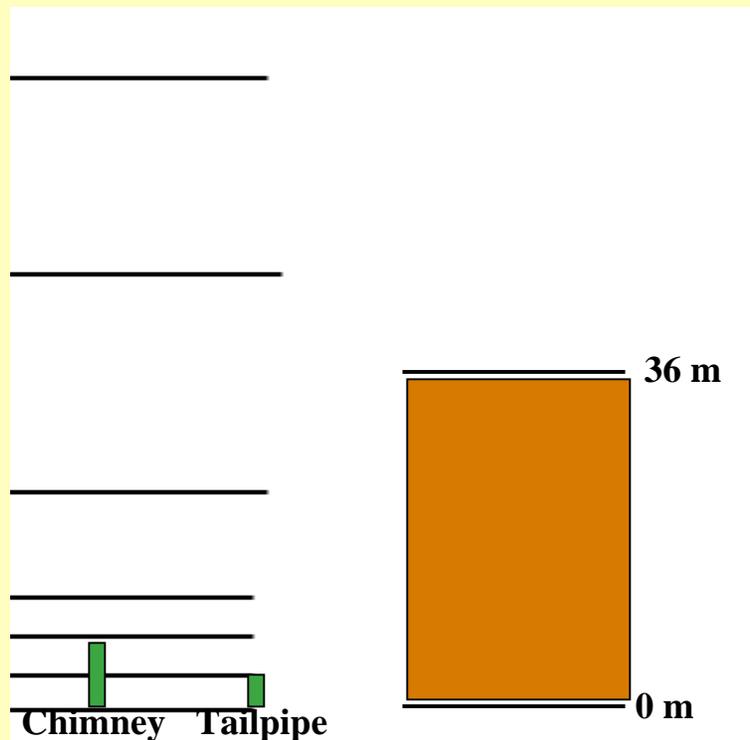


T, U, V at ½ levels

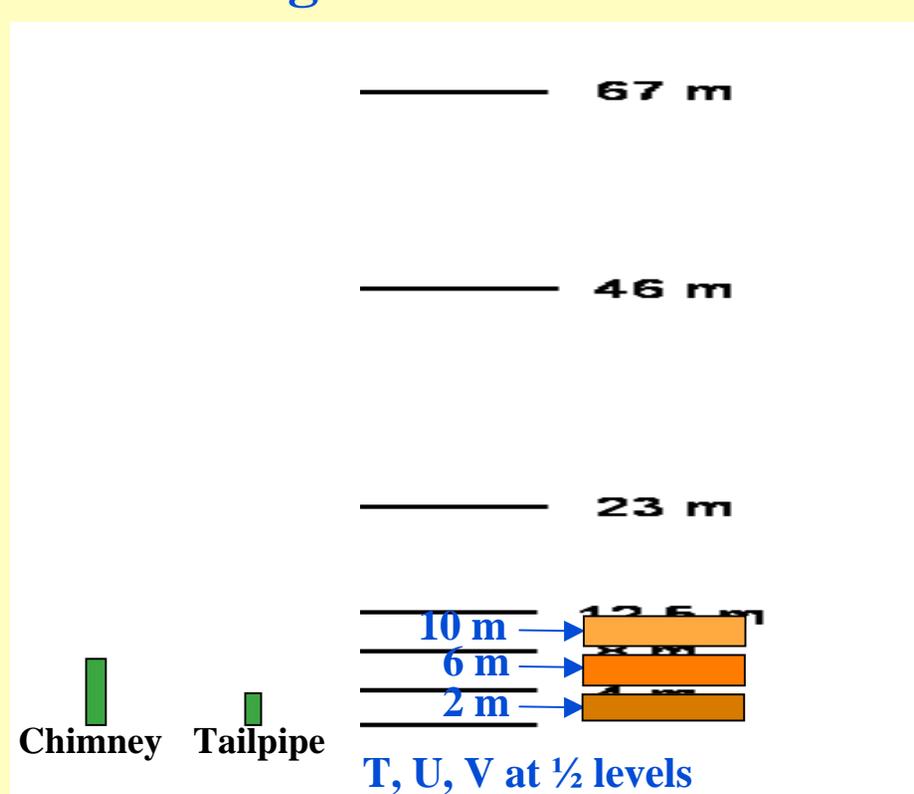
- Normally use neutral log layer to extrapolate from 10 and 2 meters
- Need to change nudging and verification to use explicit WRF levels

# High Vertical Resolution and Pollutant Emissions

## Normal Scenario



## High Vertical Resolution



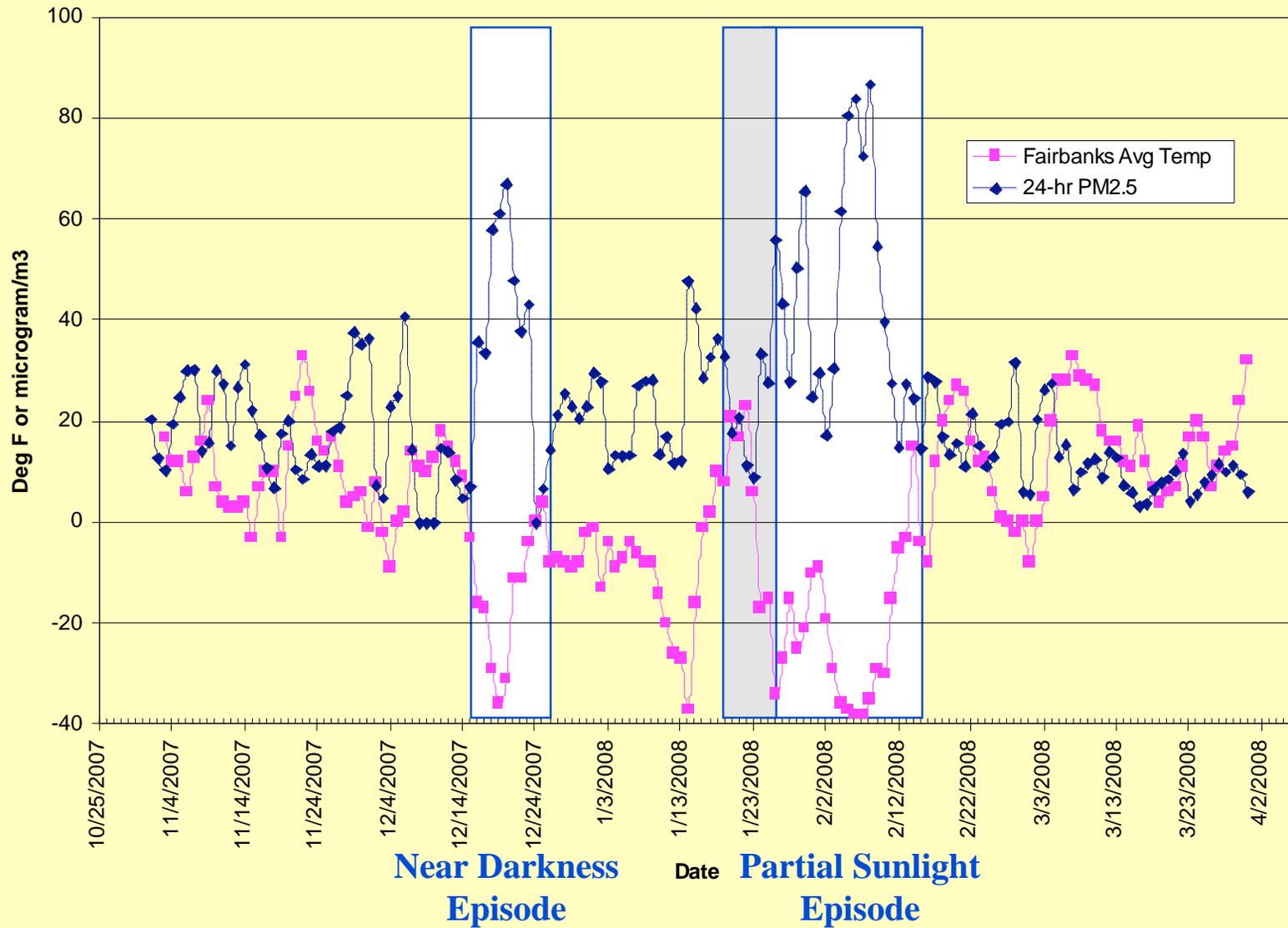
- Emissions are now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> layer of CMAQ
- Roadway turbulence must be parameterized

# High Vertical Resolution Presents Challenges to Modeling

- **WRF**
  - **Nudging** ←———— Penn State
  - **Comparison to observations** ←———— Penn State
- **Pollutant emissions into CMAQ** ←———— **EPA-ORD**

# Time Periods

Daily Average Temp and Daily PM2.5 in Fairbanks



# WRF Configurations

Experiment Name	Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL)	Land Surface Model (LSM)	Radiation
MND (Baseline)	Mellor -Yamada -Janji _ (MYJ)	Noah	Dudhia Shortwave / RRTM Longwave
MNR	Mellor -Yamada -Janji _ (MYJ)	Noah	RRTMG Shortwave / RRTMG Longwave
QNR	Quasi -Normal Scale Elimination (QNSE)	Noah	RRTMG Shortwave / RRTMG Longwave
MRR	Mellor -Yamada -Janji _ (MYJ)	Rapid Update Cycle (RUC)	RRTMG Shortwave / RRTMG Longwave

**New Baseline**



# PBL Schemes

- **Mellor-Yamada-Janjić**
  - Janjić, 2002, NCEP Office Note
  - Turbulent Kinetic Energy (TKE) 2.5 order closure
  - Penn State decreased the minimum TKE by order of magnitude ( $0.1 \Rightarrow 0.01 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$ )
- **Quasi-Normal Scale Elimination**
  - Sukoriansky and Galperin, 2008, Phys. Scr., vol T132
  - Turbulence becomes anisotropic as stability increases
  - No critical Ri (can get more realistic transition to stable)
  - Includes gravity waves

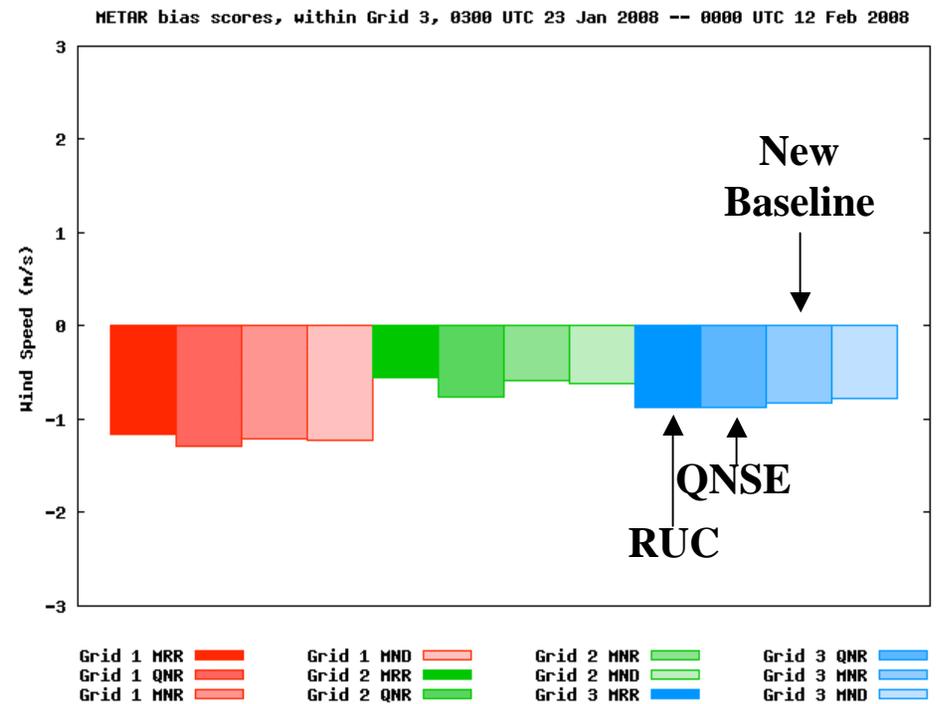
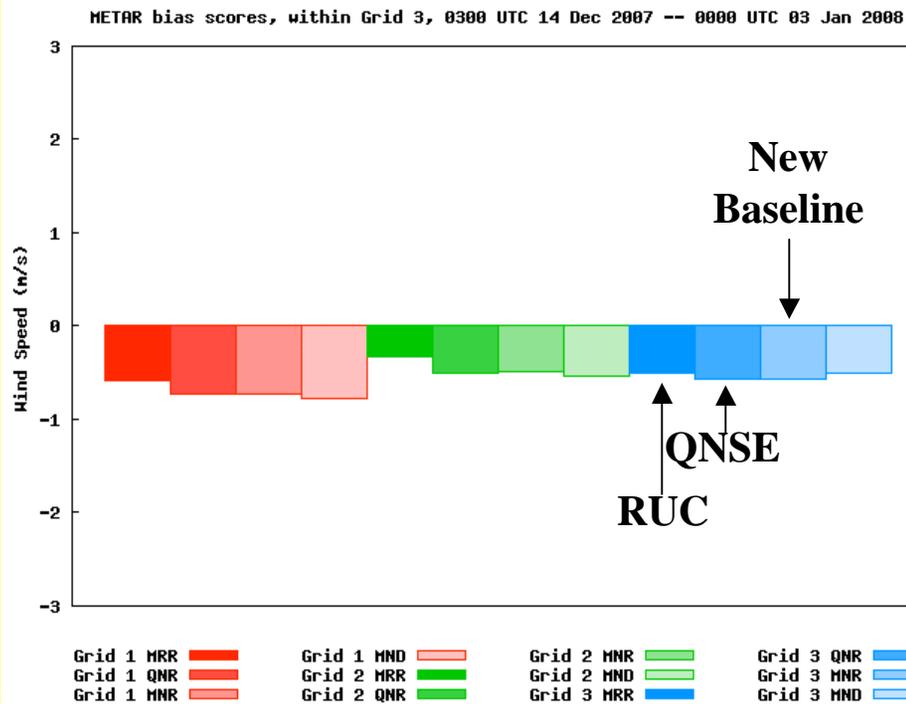
# Land Surface Models

- **Noah**
  - Typical LSM in WRF studies
  - 4 soil levels
  - Dynamic land surface based on simulation rain/snow
- **Rapid-Update Cycle (RUC)**
  - Similar idea as Noah
  - Allows for multiple snow layers
  - Therefore better characterization of unique snow radiation characteristics
  - More LW cooling and thus stronger inversion

# Wind Speed Bias

## Near Darkness Episode

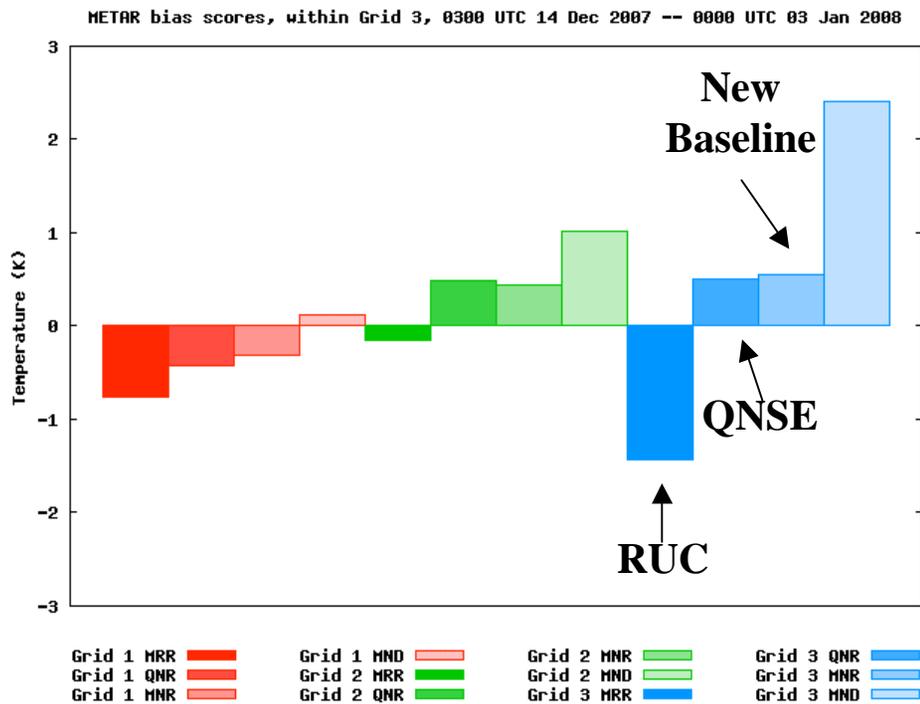
## Partial Sunlight Episode



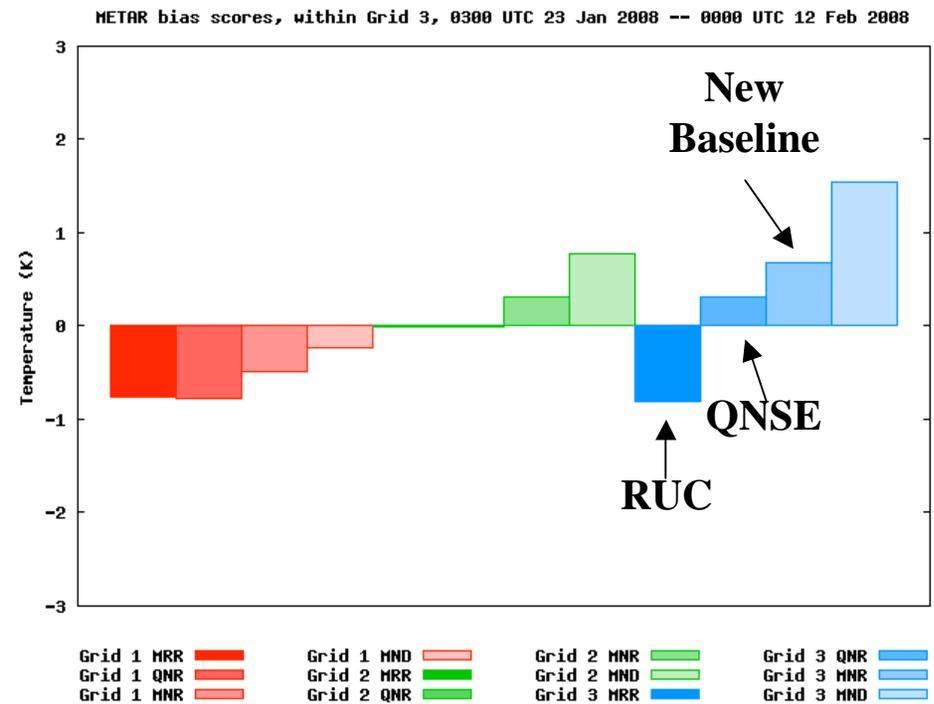
- No major difference between all simulations at a given resolution

# Temperature Bias

## Near Darkness Episode



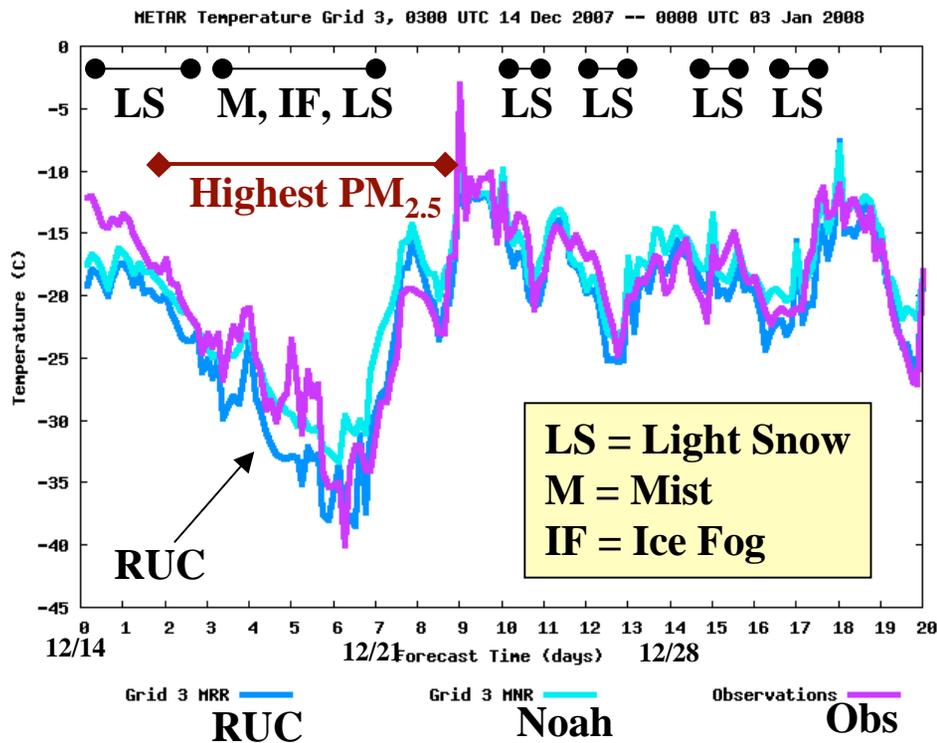
## Partial Sunlight Episode



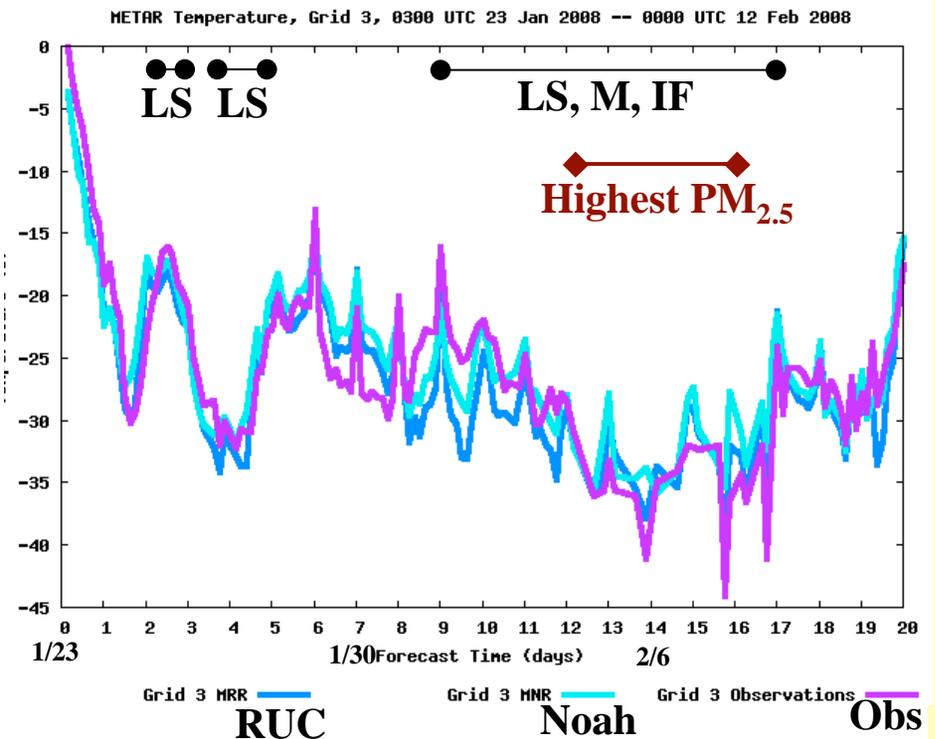
- QNSE slightly less warm-biased than MYJ\*
- RUC has cold bias

# Temperature Bias

## Near Darkness Episode



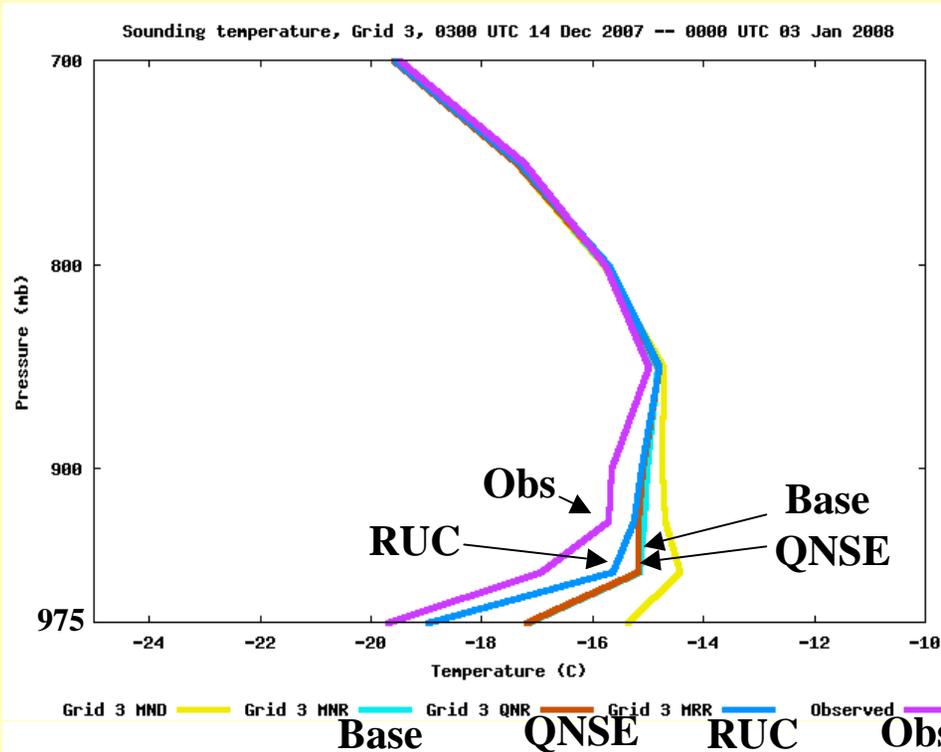
## Partial Sunlight Episode



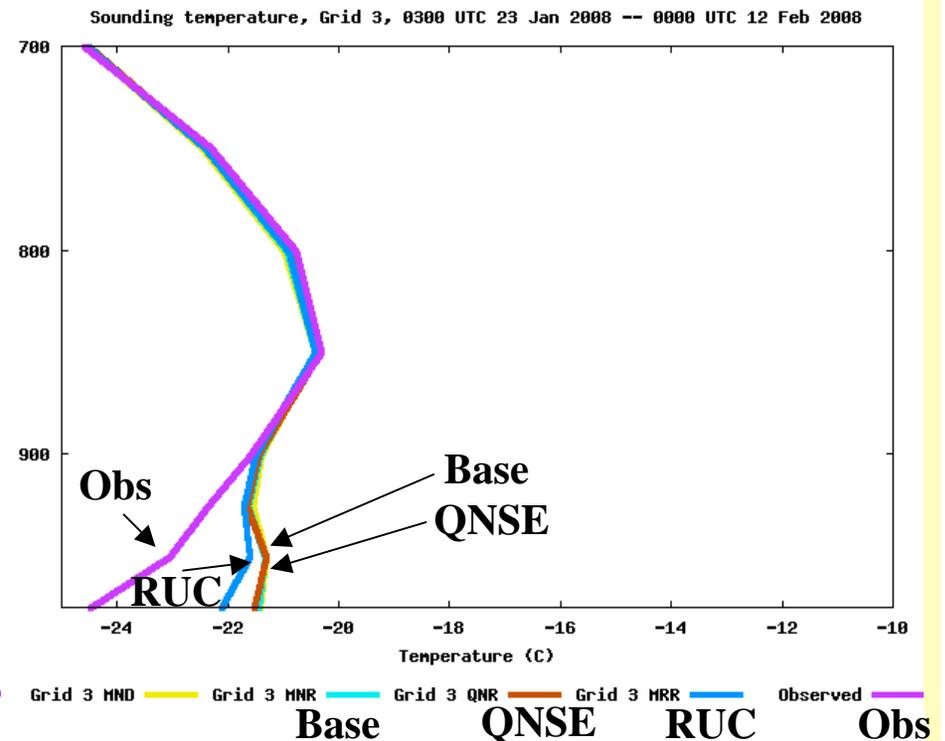
- RUC's cold bias occurs during cooling periods with light snow and ice fog
- During coldest periods, RUC performs the best because it has the least positive bias

# Vertical Temperature Sounding

## Near Darkness Episode



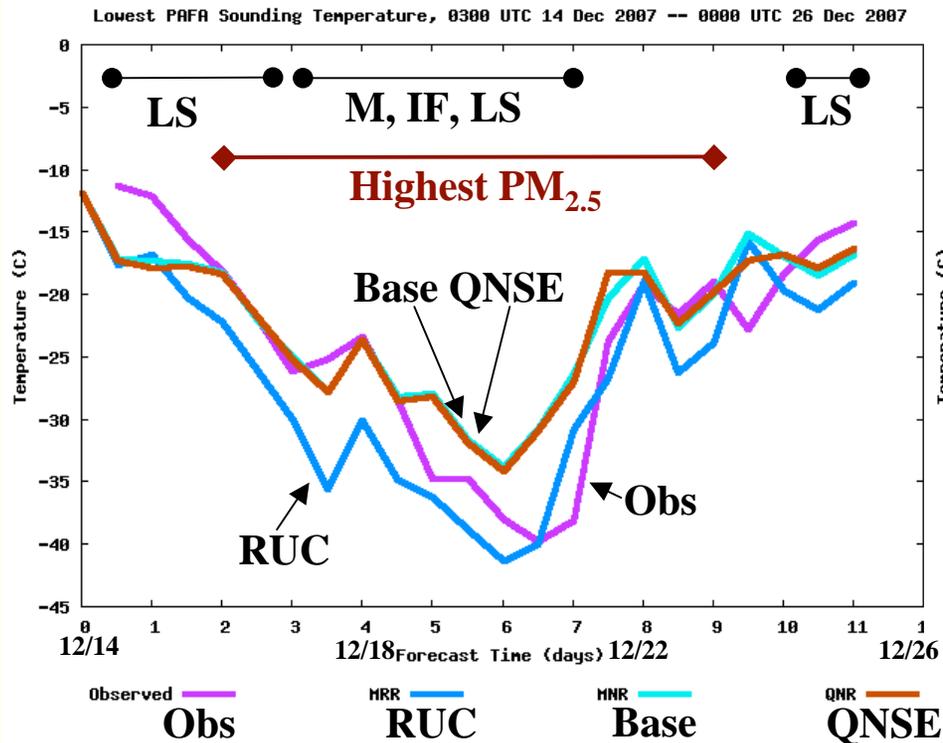
## Partial Sunlight Episode



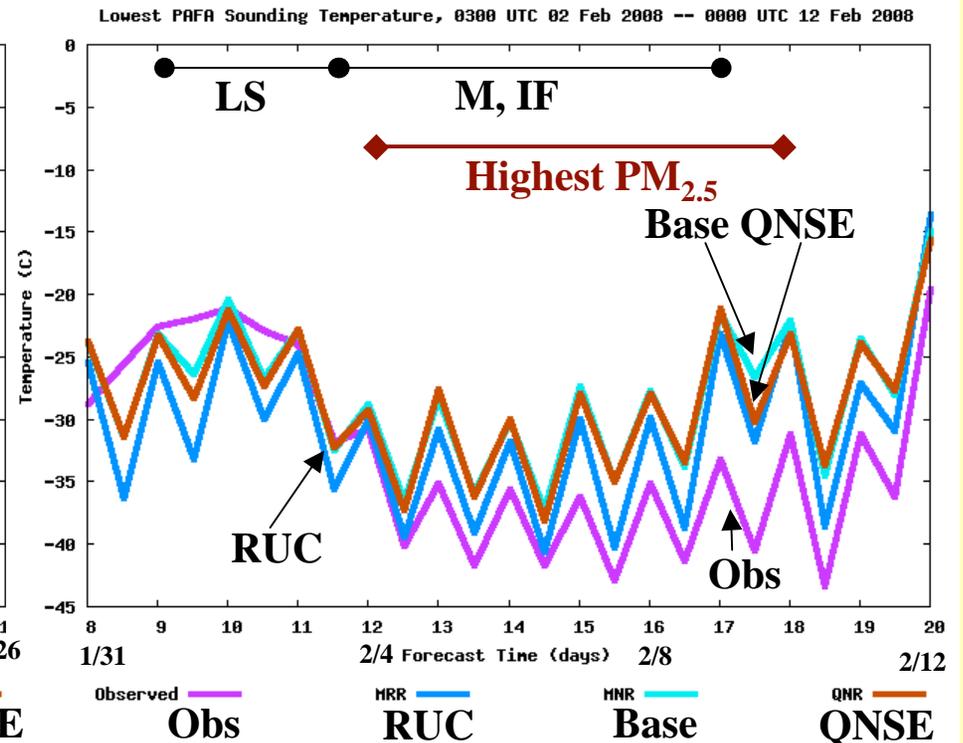
- RUC is closest to observed Fairbanks airport sounding
- RUC is still warm in lowest layers, as an average
- QNSE is not much different than MYJ\*

# 975 mb Sounding Temperature

## Near Darkness Episode

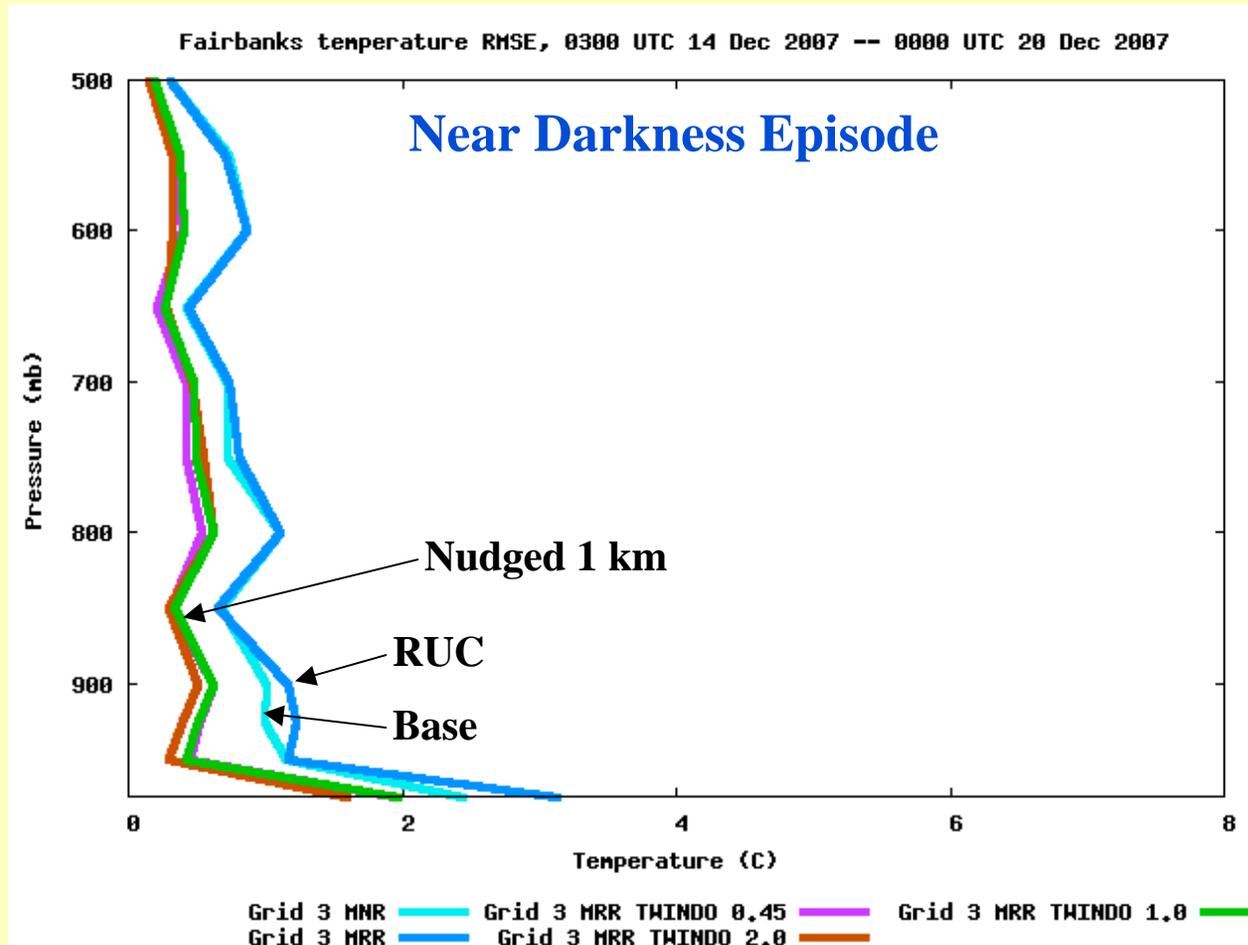


## Partial Sunlight Episode



- *Near Darkness:*
  - RUC develops cold bias during light snow (microphysics?)
  - RUC is best during coldest period
- *Partial Sunlight:*
  - Base and QNSE have best diurnal range but 7 °C warm
  - RUC too cold when snowy (microphysics?)
  - RUC is best at night but too much diurnal range (radiation)

# Nudging on 1 km Domain: *Sounding Temperature RMSE*



**Nudging on 1 km has large effect**

# Summary

- **WRF can model strong Fairbanks inversions**
- **High vertical resolution requires modifications**
  - **Nudging Methodology, verification routines, CMAQ emissions**
- **QNSE PBL is not much different than MYJ\***
- **RUC LSM is better overall than Noah for the coldest periods of this case study**
  - **Cold bias during period of cooling temps and light snow possibly due to microphysics**
  - **Strong diurnal cycle in Feb. and coldest inversions possibly a result of better resolved snow radiation flux**
- **Nudging at 1 km is still useful and perhaps necessary**