



Regional Modeling Center Sensitivity Modeling Analyses

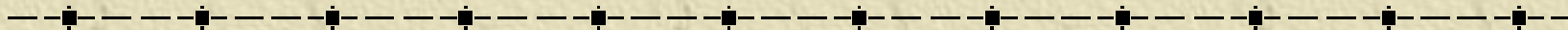
Inter-RPO Modeling Discussion Group

June 9, 2005

Tom Moore, WGA/WRAP

Work of Tonnesen, et. al.

WRAP RMC Sensitivity Modeling



✦ **Natural Emissions**

✦ **Fire**

✦ **Windblown Dust**

✦ **Future work**

WRAP Modeling Domains

Grid Family GUI for Grid Domains

File Edit

Map Projection: LAM_40N_97W Edit

Grids

- RPO Unified US
- WRAP 12K
- WRAP_36K

Add New Delete

Rename Duplicate

Show

Overview

Regular Grid: WRAP 12K Order: 1 Color: ■

Edit Description

LL and UR Units: Projected Lat-Lon

Lower Left X, Y: -2376000, -936000 Calc

Upper Right X, Y: 108000, 1296000 Calc

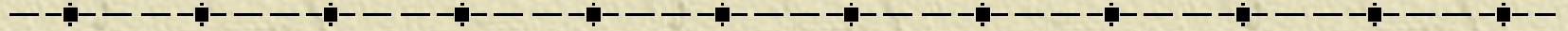
Num Cells X, Y: 207, 186 Calc

DX, DY (meters): 12000, 12000 Calc

Show Grid Thin Lines By 3 Nest Grid

Set LL&UR Print Zoom ROI Layers XY LL

Natural Emissions Sensitivity Modeling



✦ WRAP RMC ran sensitivity simulation for natural emissions during Summer 2002

✦ Emissions sources

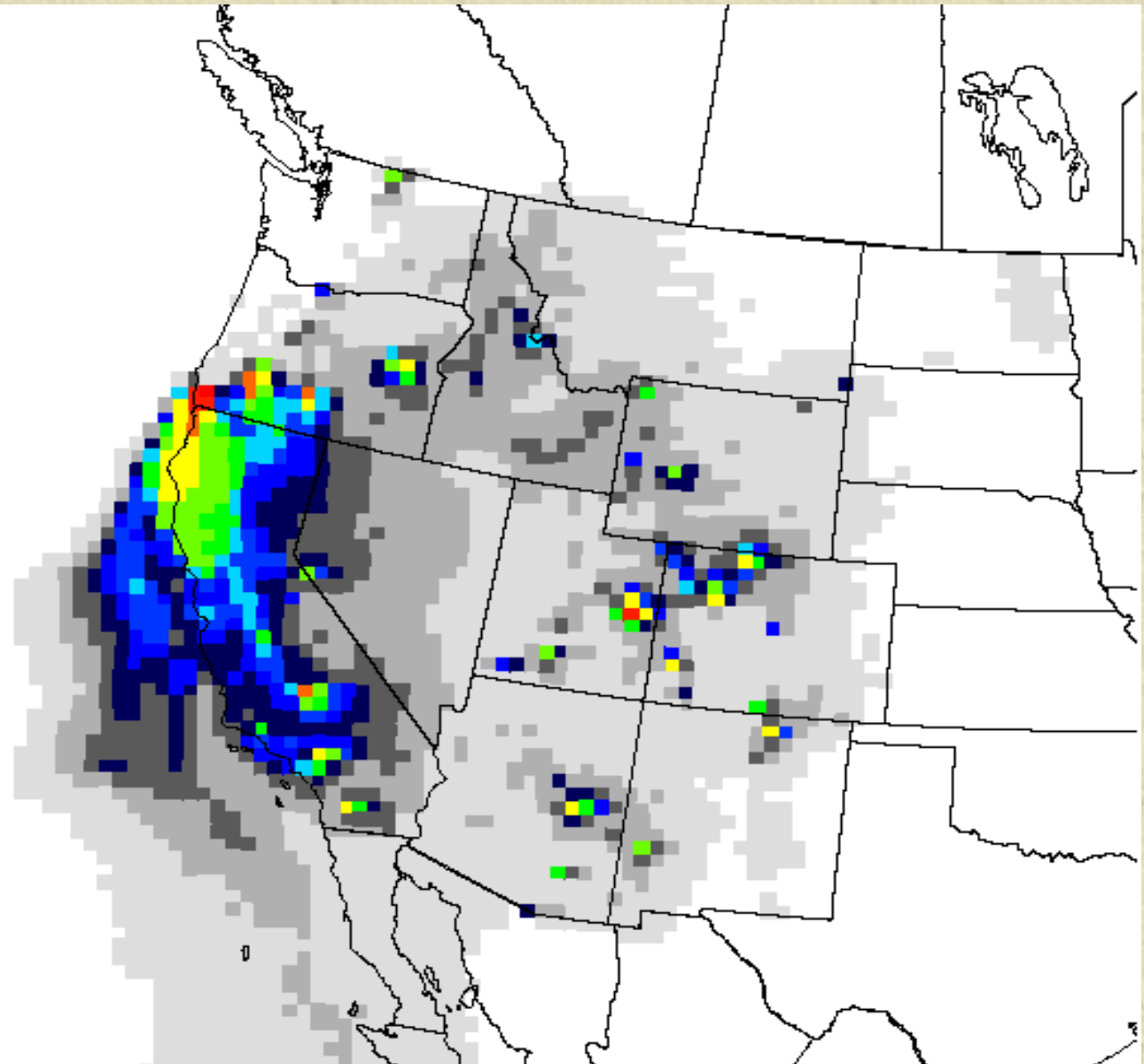
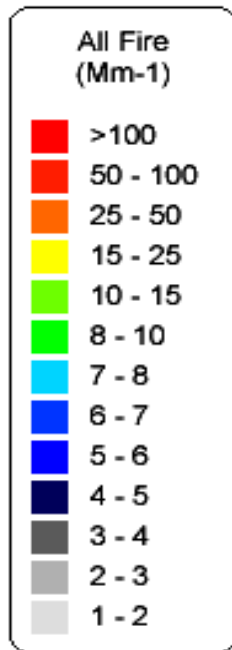
- ✦ Typical 30-year average wildfire
- ✦ Biogenics
- ✦ Ammonia
- ✦ Clean Boundary Conditions

Natural Emissions Modeling Results

-
- ✦ **Highest ozone was 100 ppb, associated with fires**
 - ✦ **Sulfate:**
 - ◆ **Dominated by boundary conditions**
 - ◆ **Decreased rapidly away from domain boundaries**
 - ✦ **Extinction $\sim 10 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$ including Rayleigh for most areas, i.e., zero contribution from PM**
 - ✦ **Maximum modeled reconstructed extinction:**
 - ◆ **Ranged up to $\sim 40 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$ in areas with large biogenic emissions and/or near fires**
 - ◆ **Boundary effects show up near boundaries, but do not appear to affect interior WRAP region**

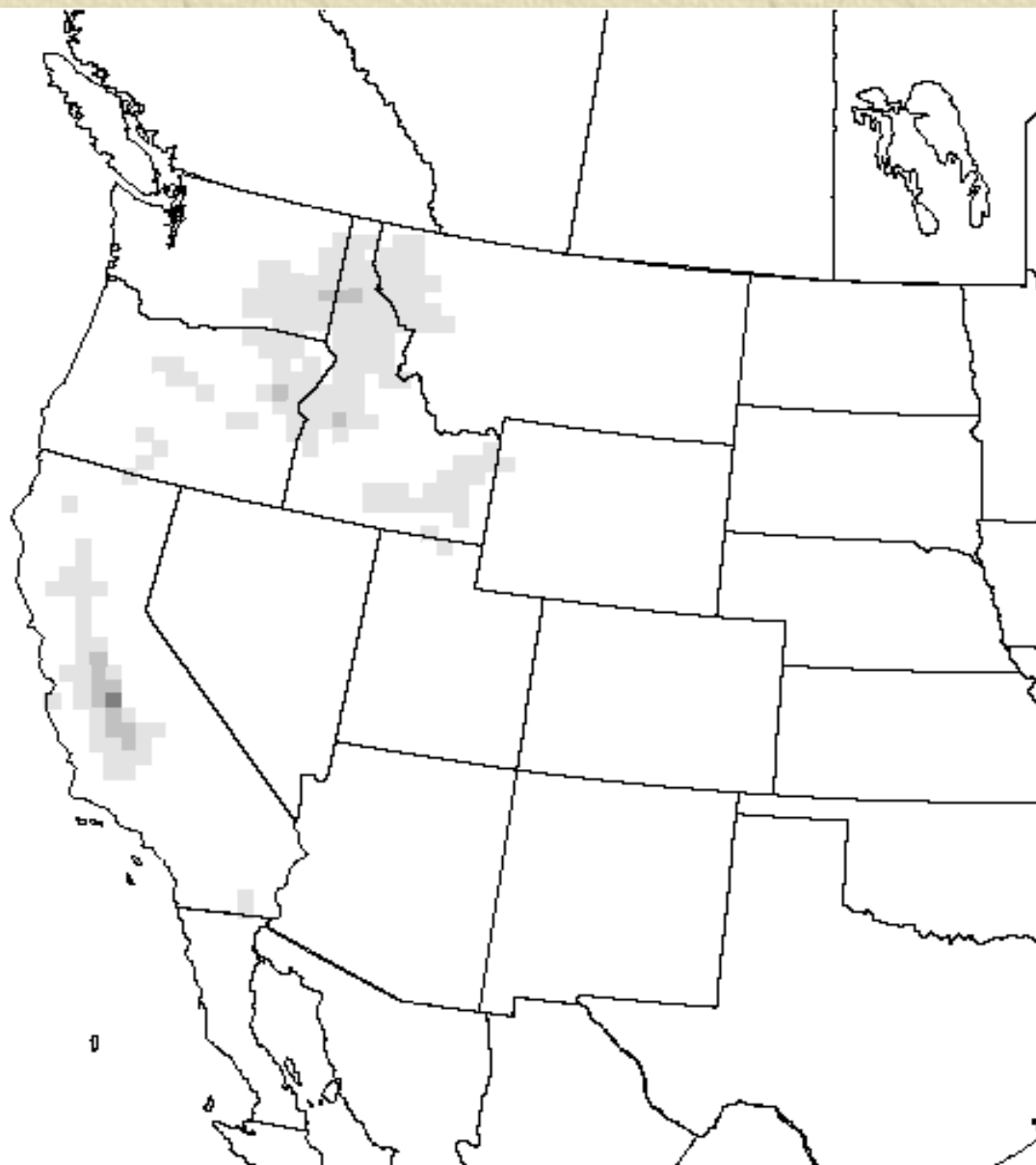
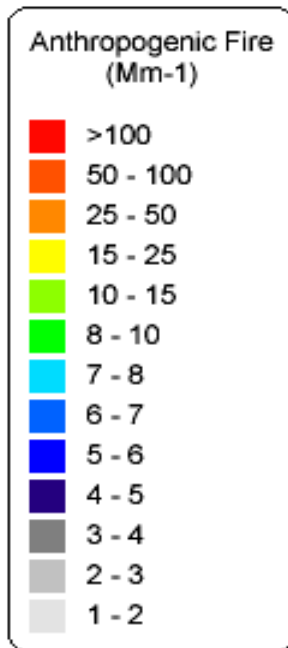
Visibility Impact of All 2002 Fire Emissions

Annual Average



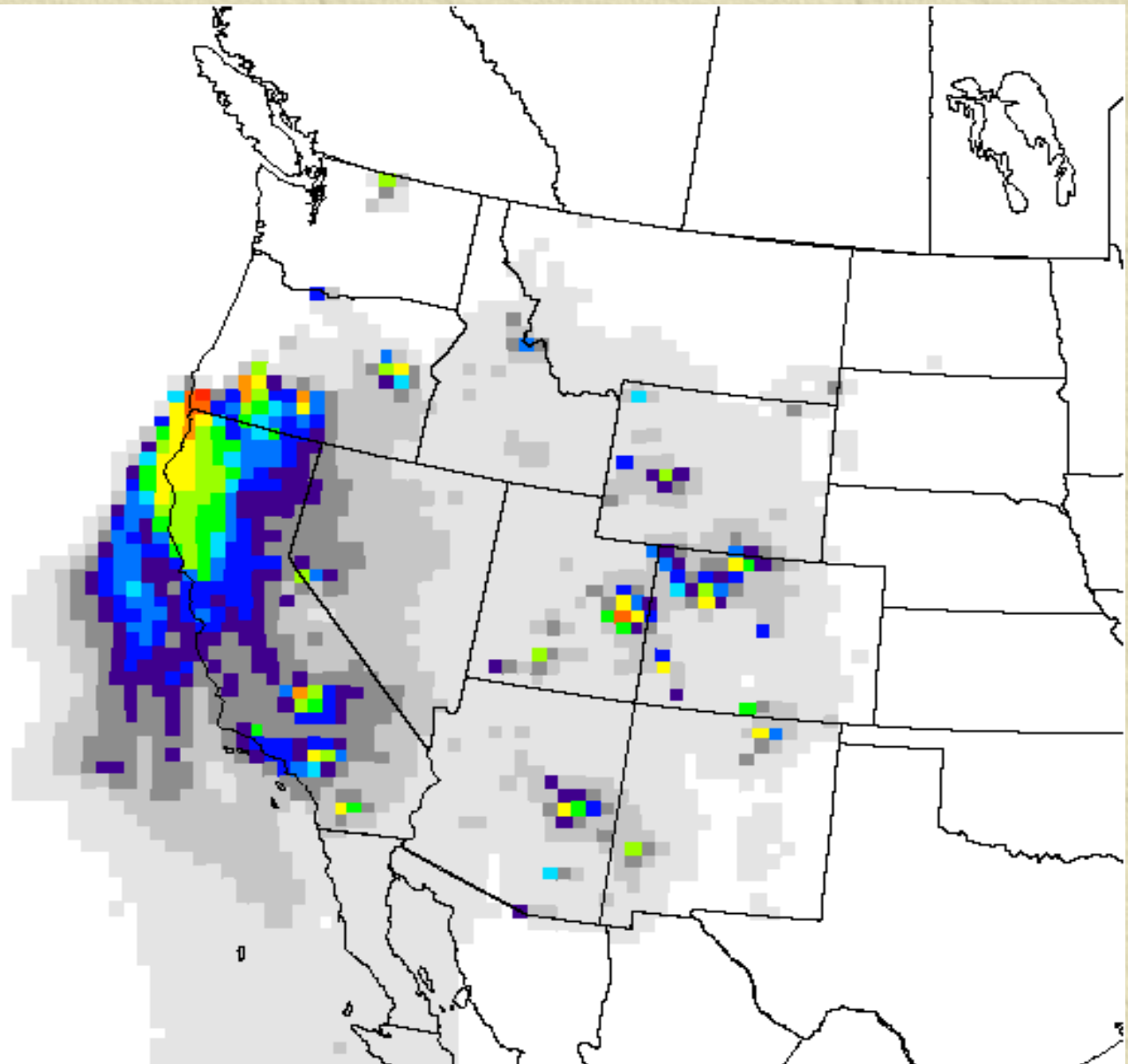
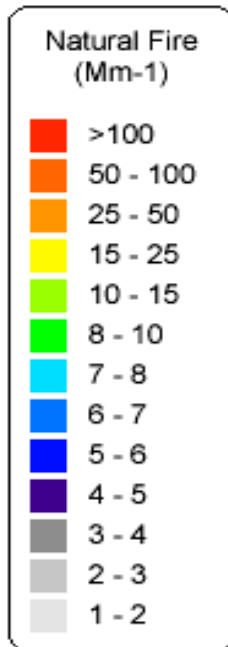
Visibility Impact of 2002 Anthropogenic Fire Emissions

Annual Average

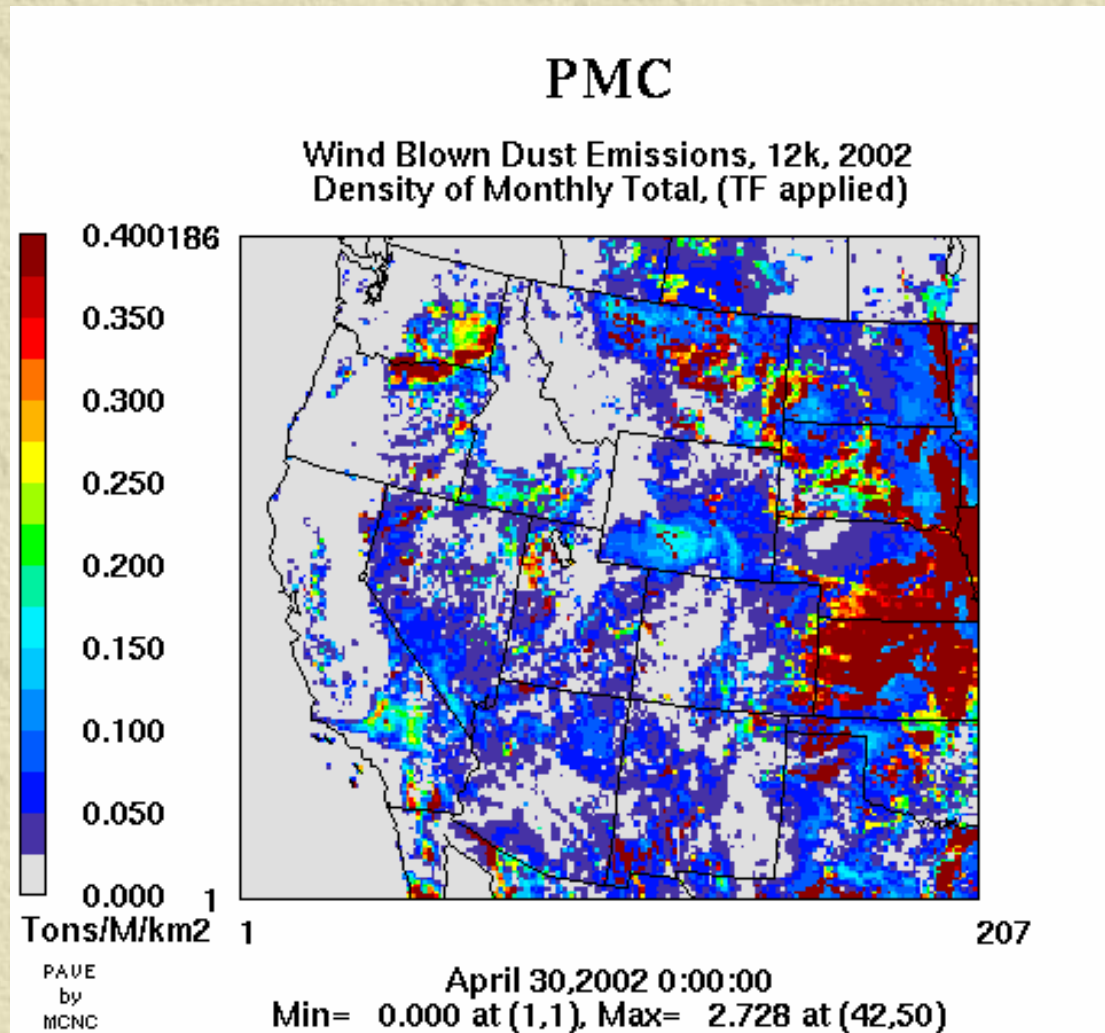


Visibility Impact of 2002 Natural Fire Emissions

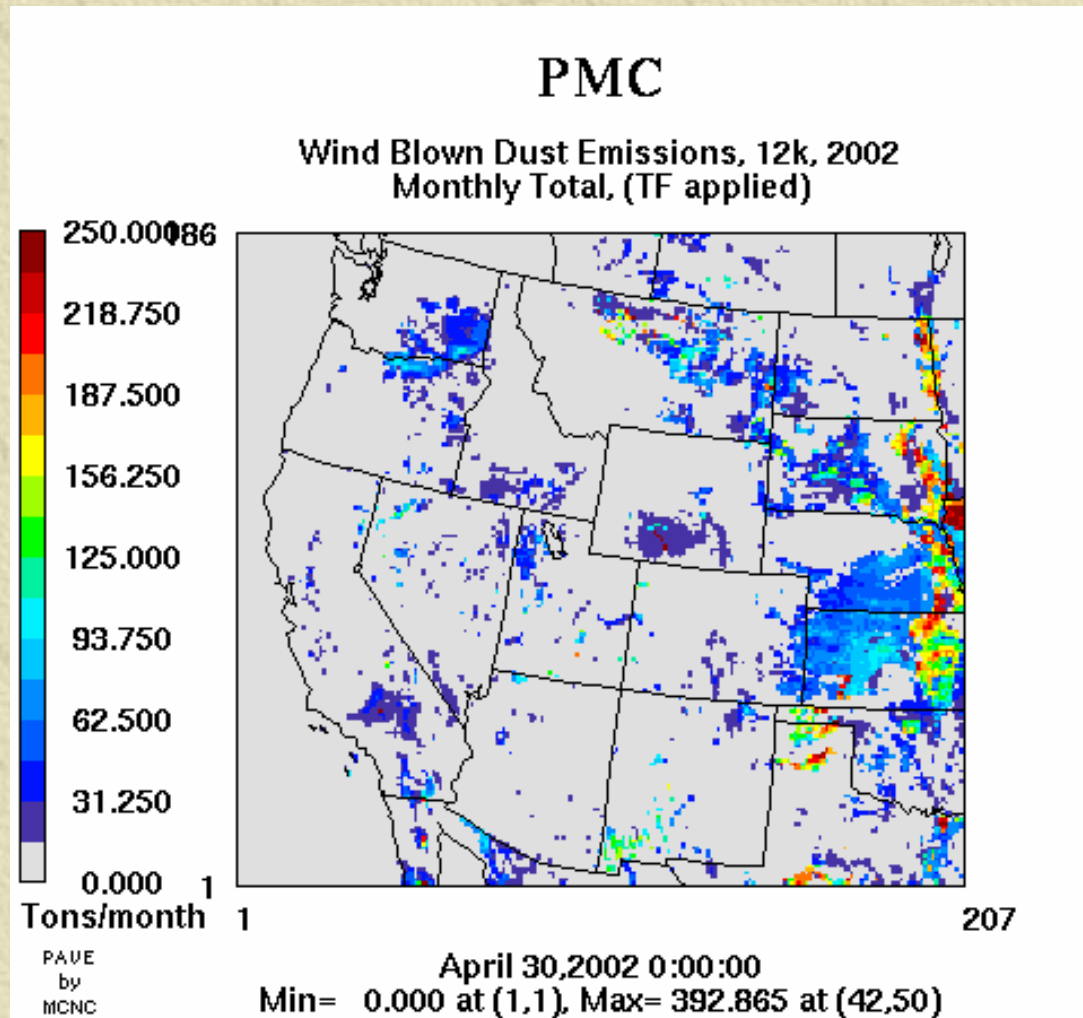
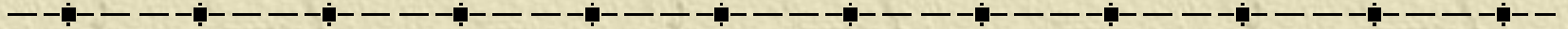
Annual Average



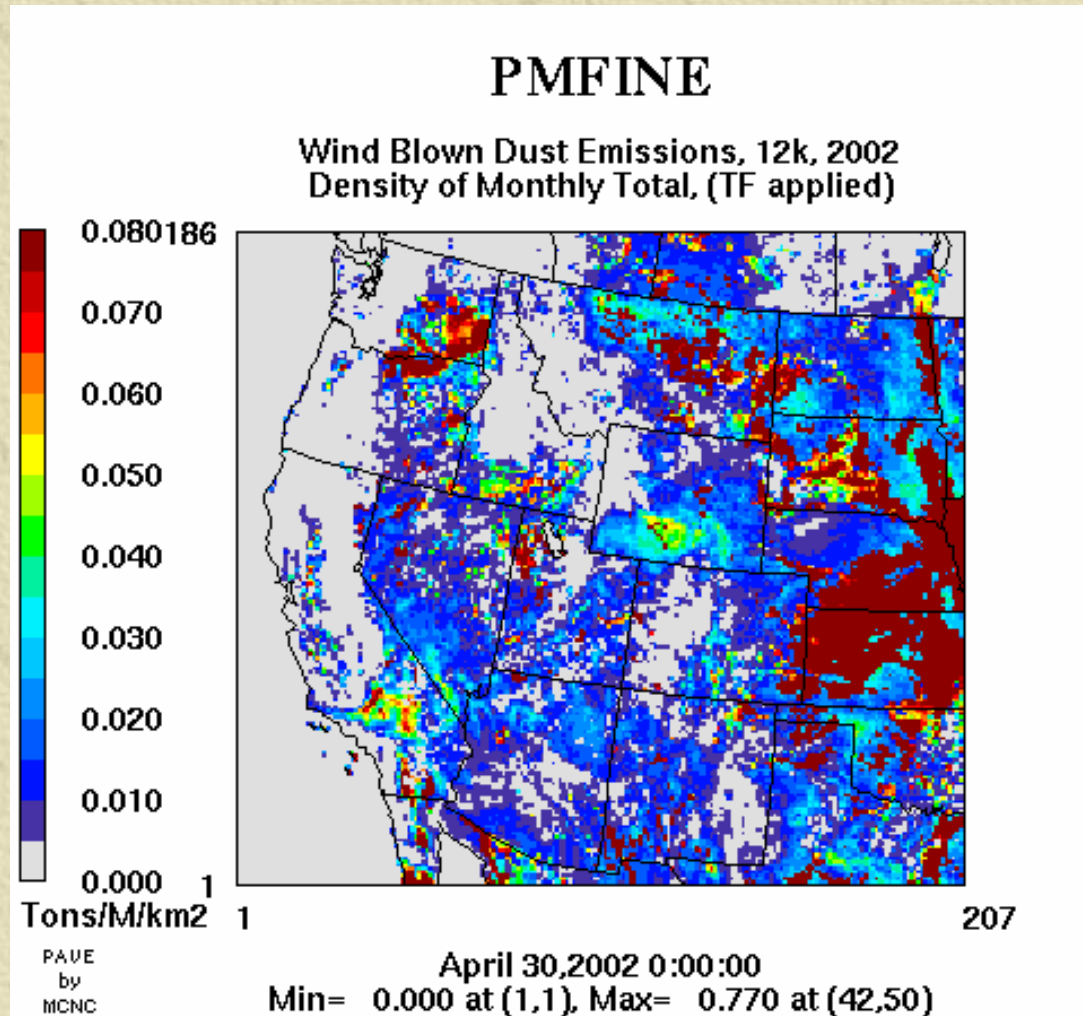
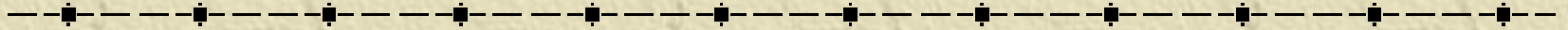
PM Coarse Windblown Dust Densities



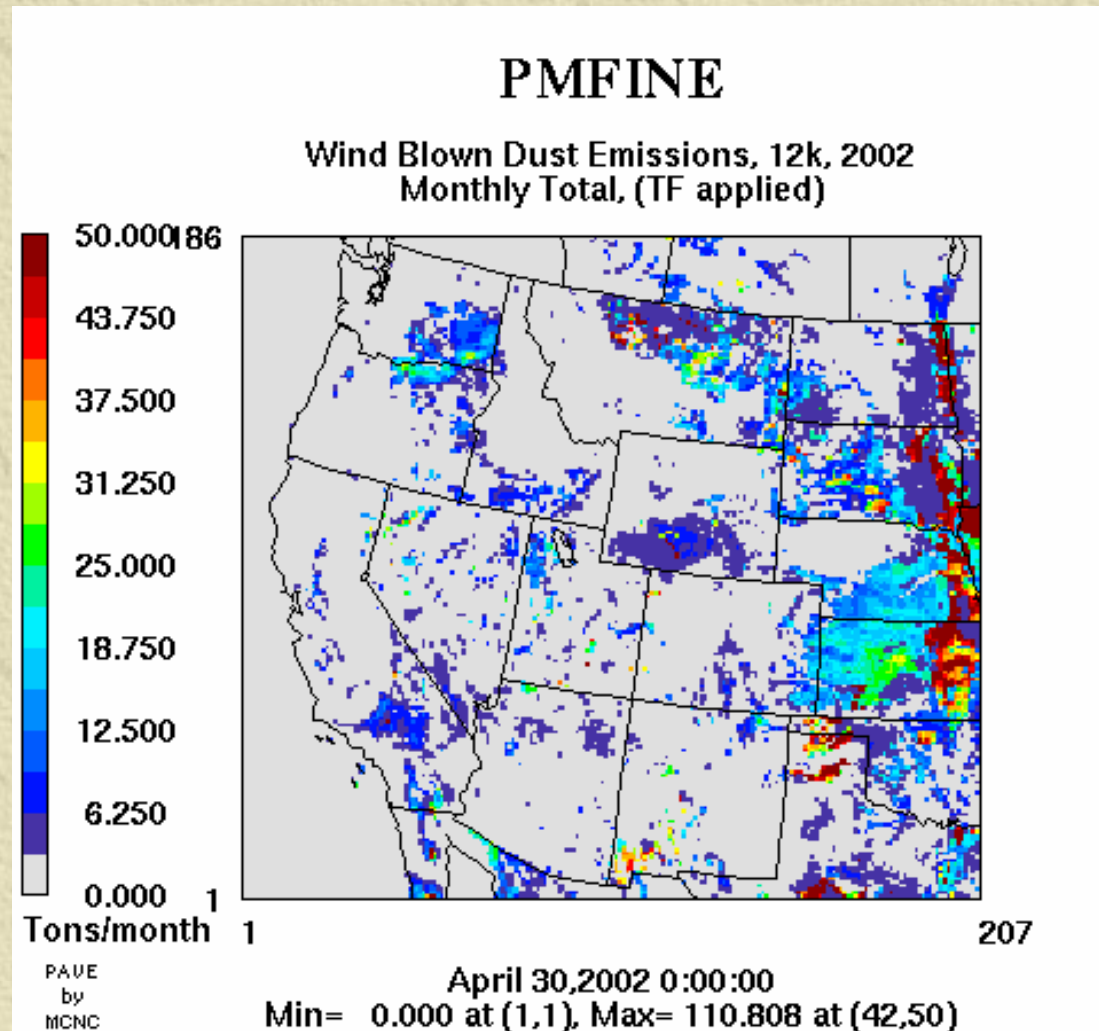
PM Coarse Windblown Dust Densities



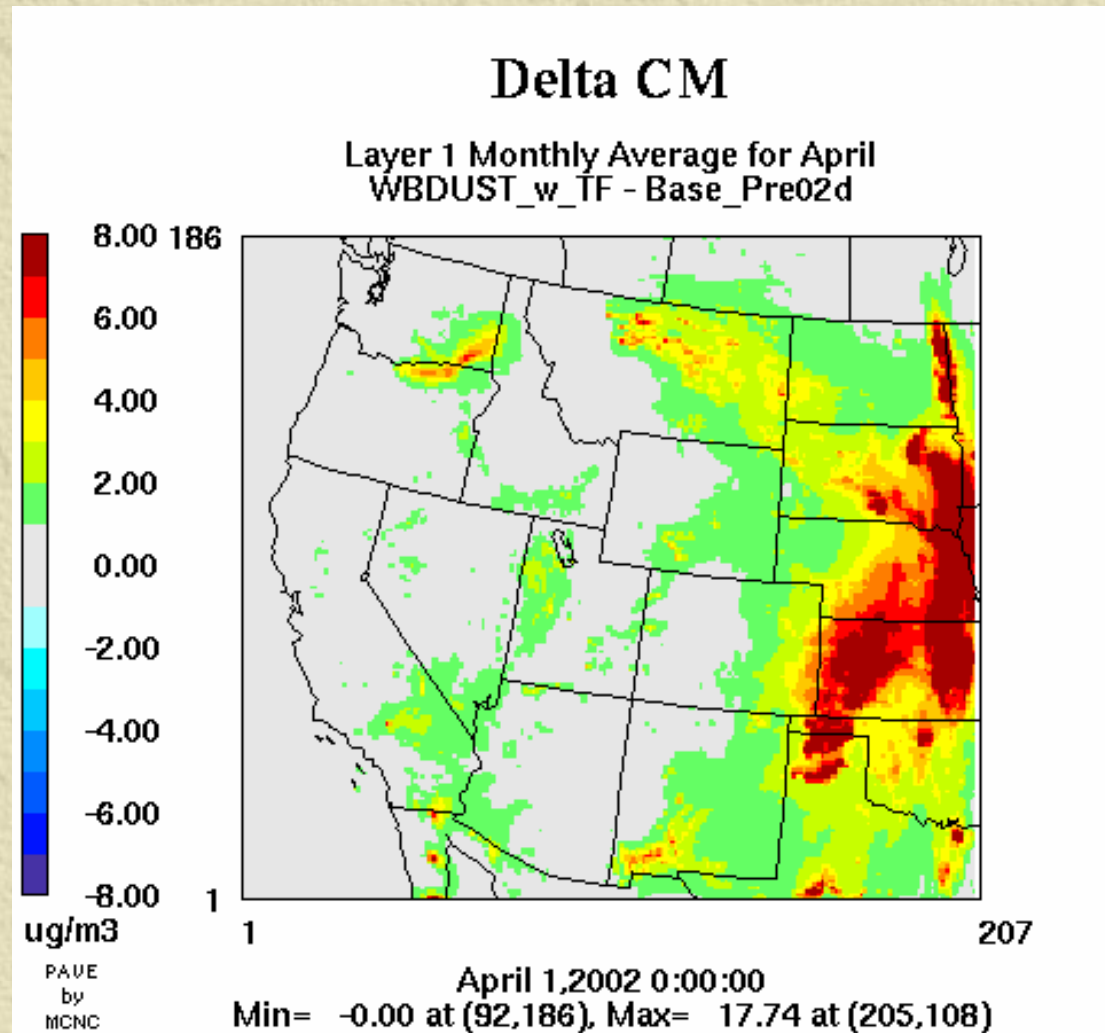
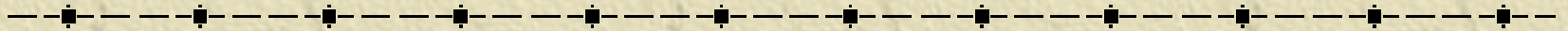
PM Fine Windblown Dust Densities



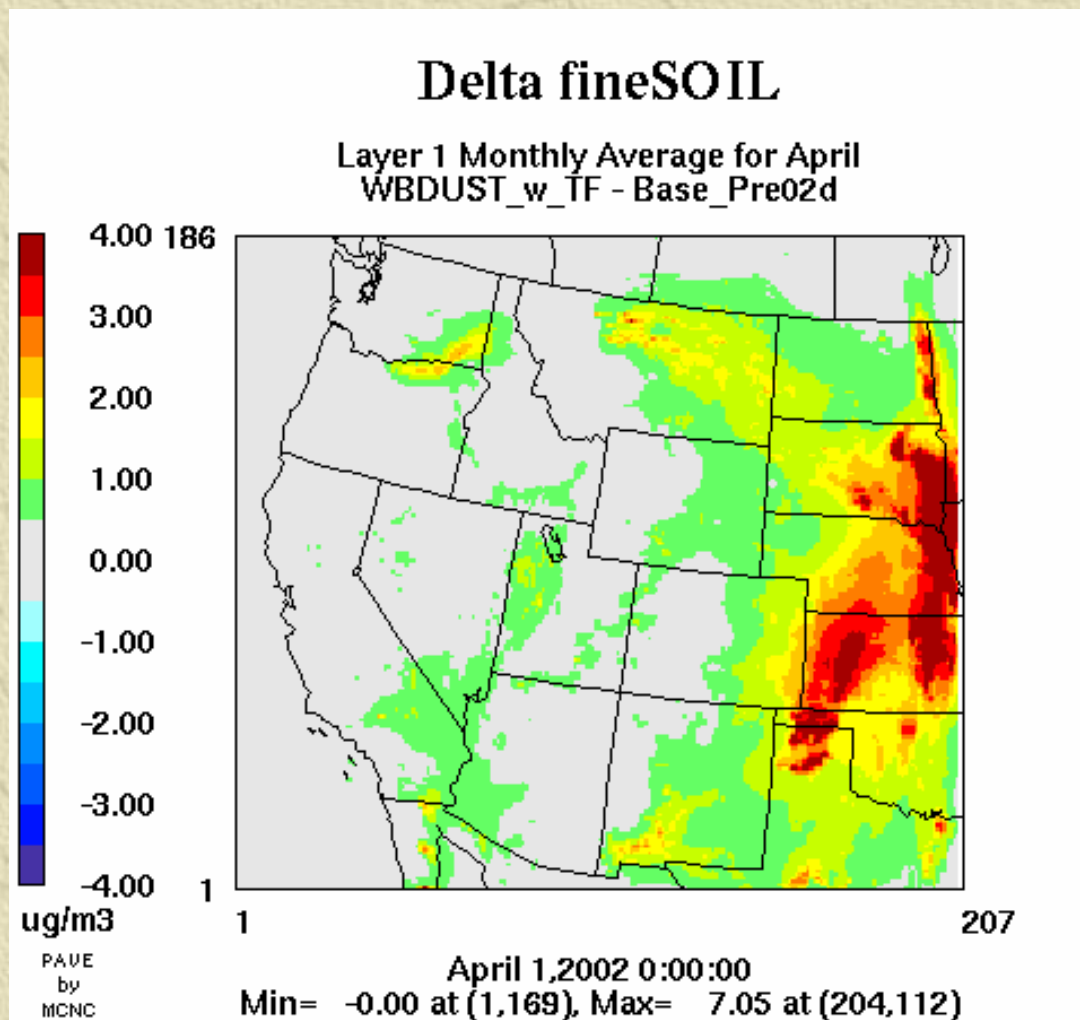
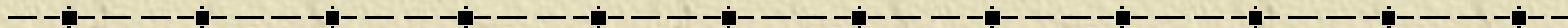
PM Fine Windblown Dust Densities



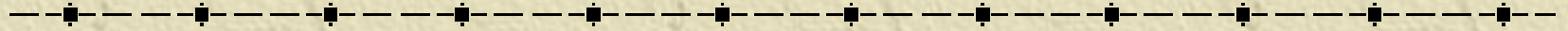
Coarse Dust PM w/ Transport Fractions



Fine Dust PM w/ Transport Fractions



Future Sensitivity Work



✦ **Off-Shore Commercial Marine**

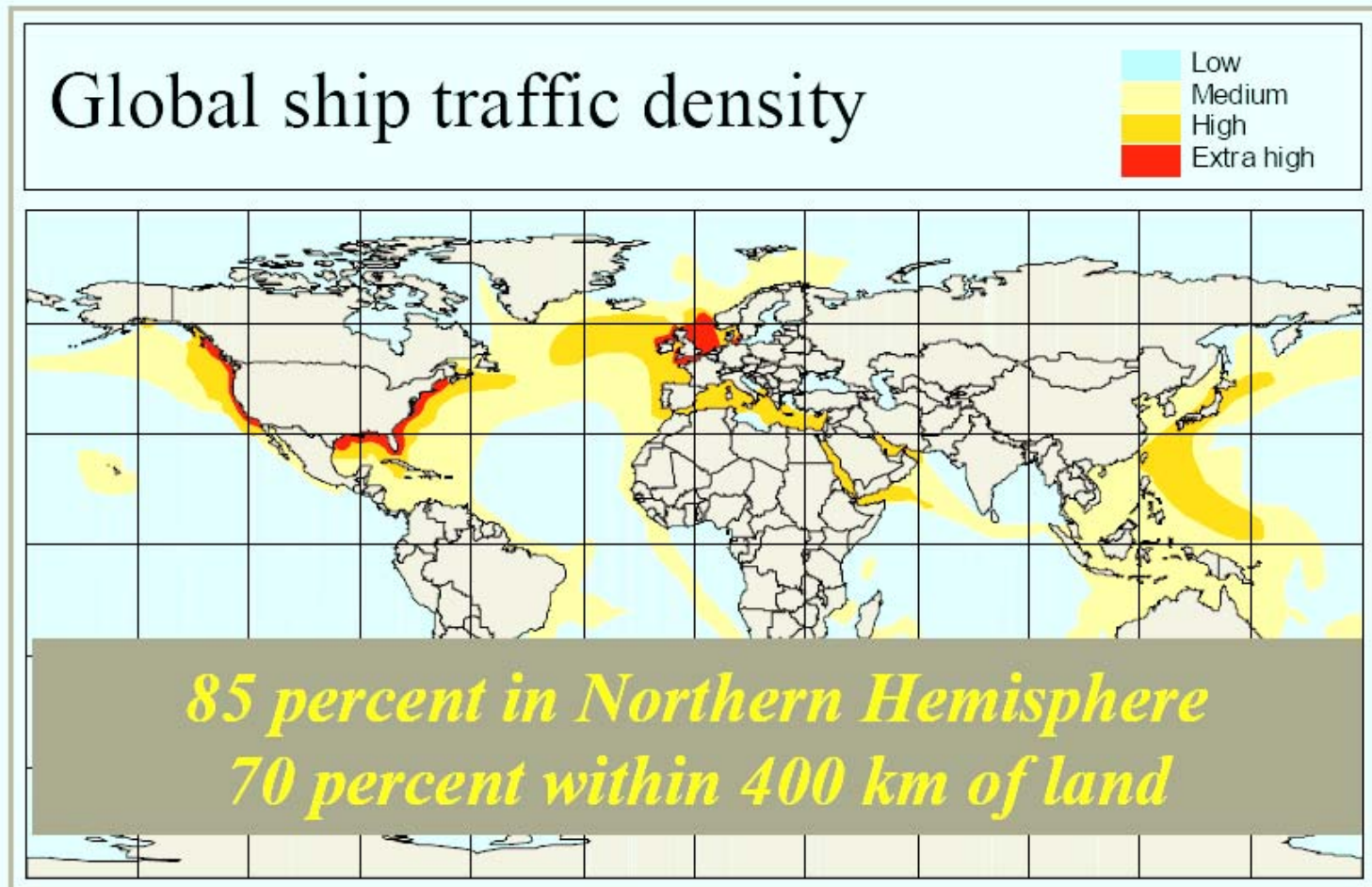
✦ **Small fires**

✦ **Fire plume rise**

✦ **More Dust work**

✦ **Others?**

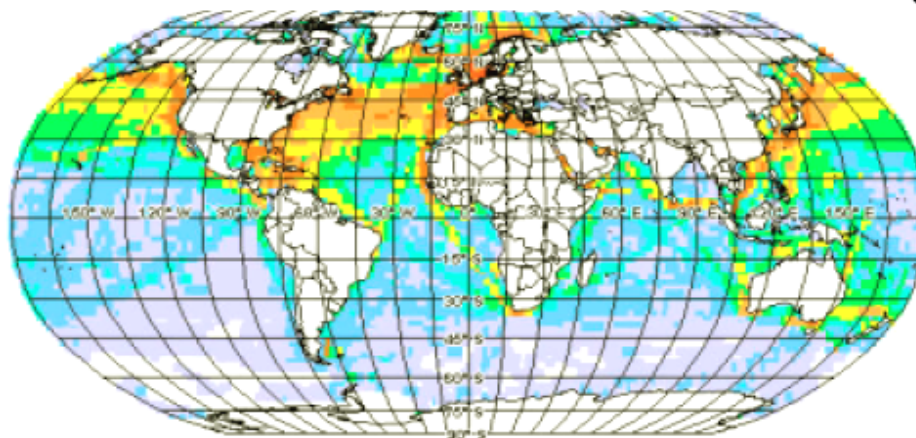
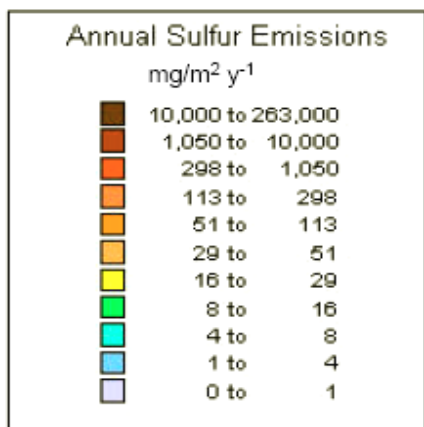
Off-Shore Shipping Emissions Inventory Source Data



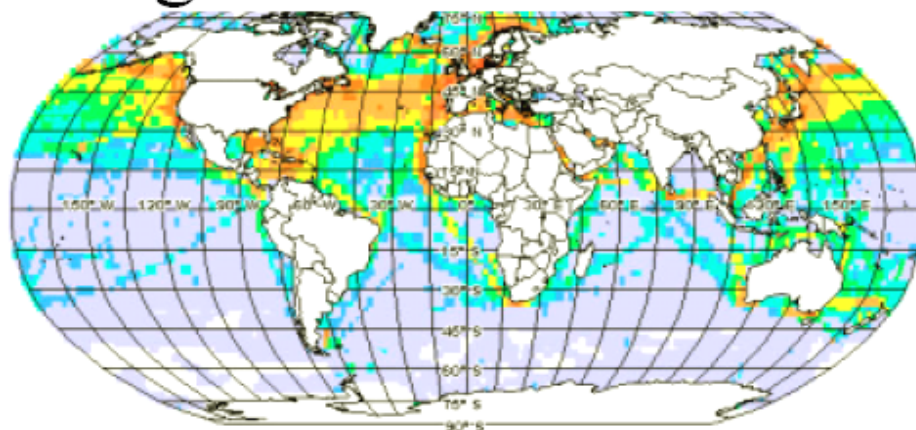
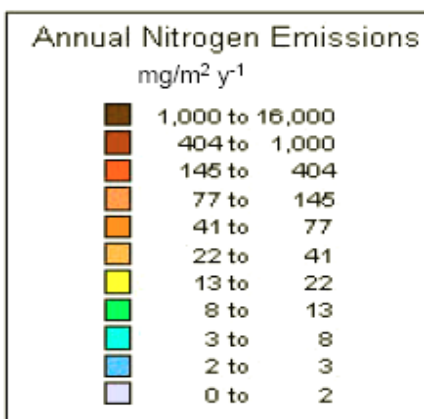
Source: IMO Study on Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Ships, MEPC 45(8), 2000.

Off-Shore Shipping Emissions

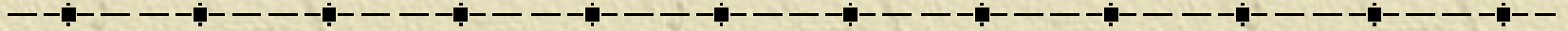
Global Ship Sulfur Emissions: 4.24 Tg/yr



Global Ship Nitrogen Emissions: 3.08 Tg/yr



Fire Sensitivity Modeling



✦ Visibility impacts of small fires – subtracted from all fires:

- What level of fire activity needs to be tracked?
- How does the model respond?

✦ Impacts of small fires – subtracted from all fires:

- Less than ~100 acres, considering fuel loading/emissions
- Less than ~50 acres, considering fuel loading/emissions

✦ Fire plume rise:

- FEJF “hard-wired” vs. SMOKE “event-specific” approach
- Will consider fuel loading and amount of emissions above Layer 1
- Will test actual 2002 fire data for 5-10 selected events