



# Review of NOAA Air Quality Model Performance for Maine in 2016

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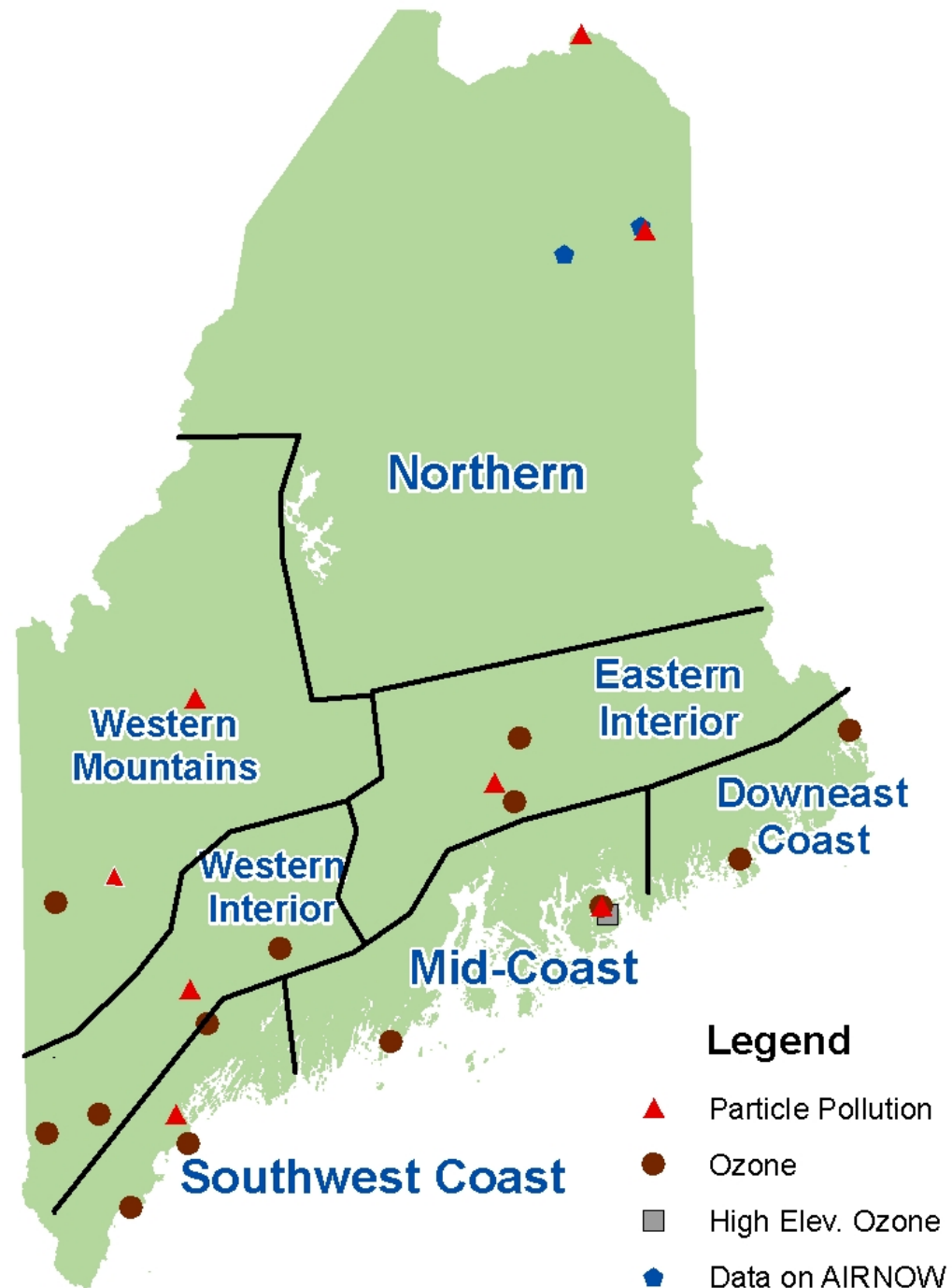
Air Quality Assessment Division

Atmospheric Science and Analysis Section

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

*Protecting Maine's Air, Land and Water*

# Maine's Air Quality Forecast regions



# OZONE

# Overview of Model Performance

- 2016 Seasonal performance in general:
  - Winter & early Spring – under predicts
  - Spring & early Summer – transitioning
  - Mid to late Summer – over predicts
- Last few years seemed fairly consistent with a rule-of-thumb being:
  - March through April add 10 ppb
  - July & August subtract 10 ppb
- Not as consistent this year for key sites



# 2016 Model Performance

- We download the 12z GRIB files for Maine for the analysis.
- When preparing forecasts we use both the GRIB files and the Northeast maps
- For some sites the model is performing fairly well and on occasion the forecast has been perfect in value and spatial coverage. (*Too bad I didn't believe it one day!*)



# 2016 Model Performance cont.

- ‘Very Good’ performance for the Western Interior region
- Inconsistent for the Southwest Coastal region for USG: sometimes it nails it and other times it is over predicting.
- ‘Good’ performance for the Mid-Coast region (still would like high elevation forecast)
- ‘Marginal’ for the Eastern Interior region. This site has been fairly clean this year but moderates not captured well (possibly due to elevation of site)



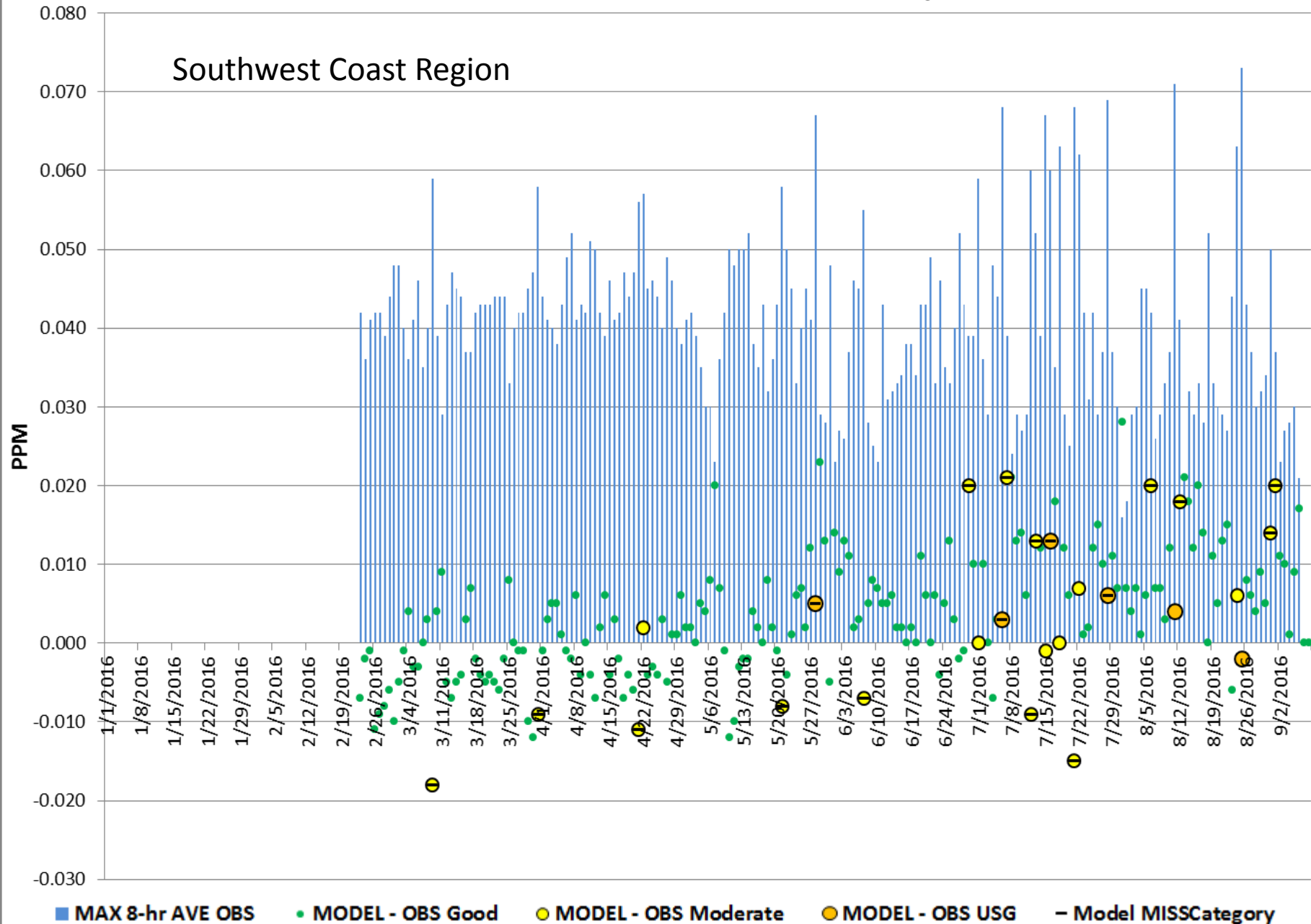
# Symbology for upcoming slides

- The color of the dot is the highest category of either the observed or the model.
- If it is above the axis it is an over prediction
- If it is below the axis it is an under prediction
- If the dot has a black hyphen the model forecast category was not correct.
- The columns display the observed 8 hour max for each day.



# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OZONE PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

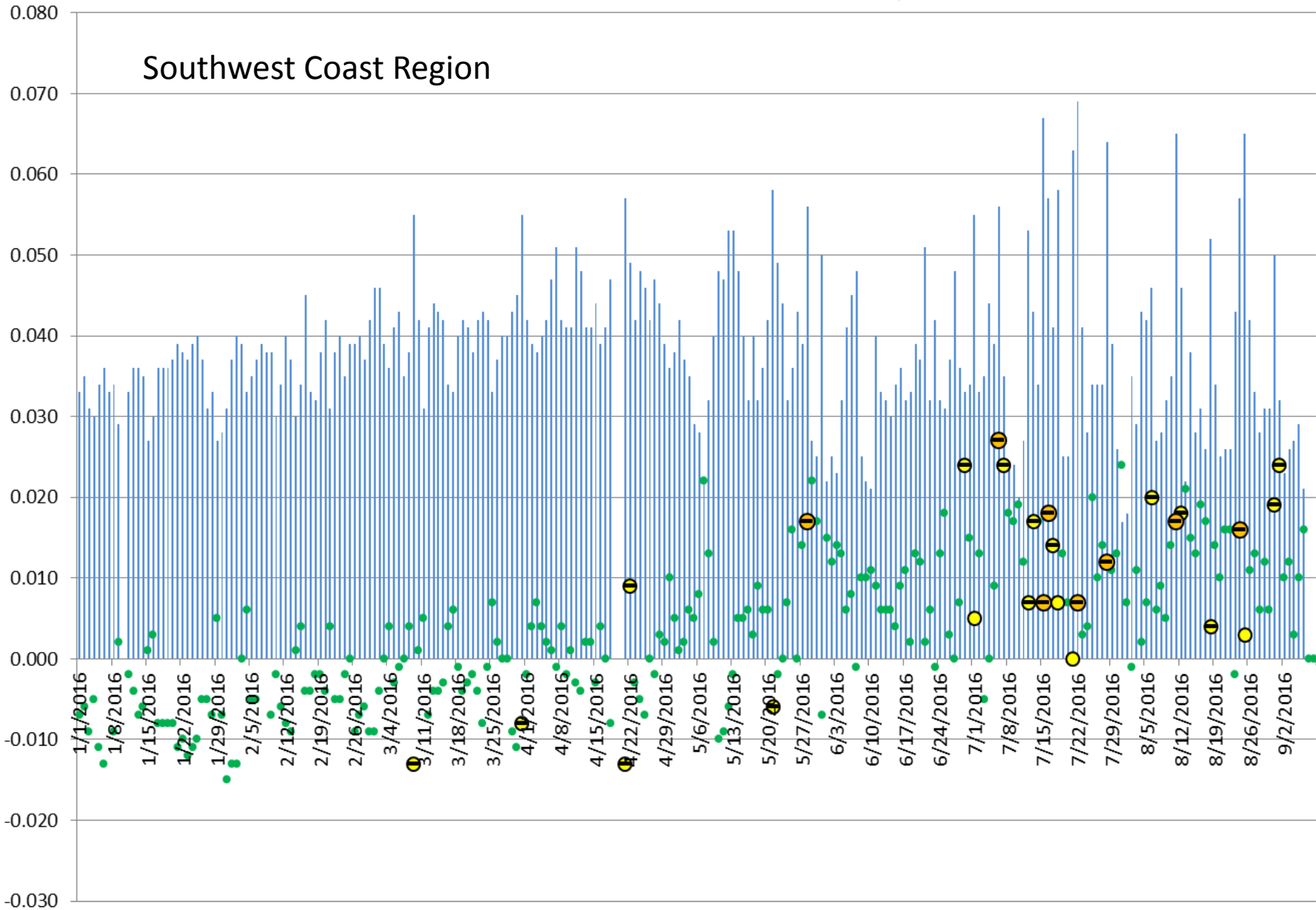
Southwest Coast Region





# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OZONE PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE

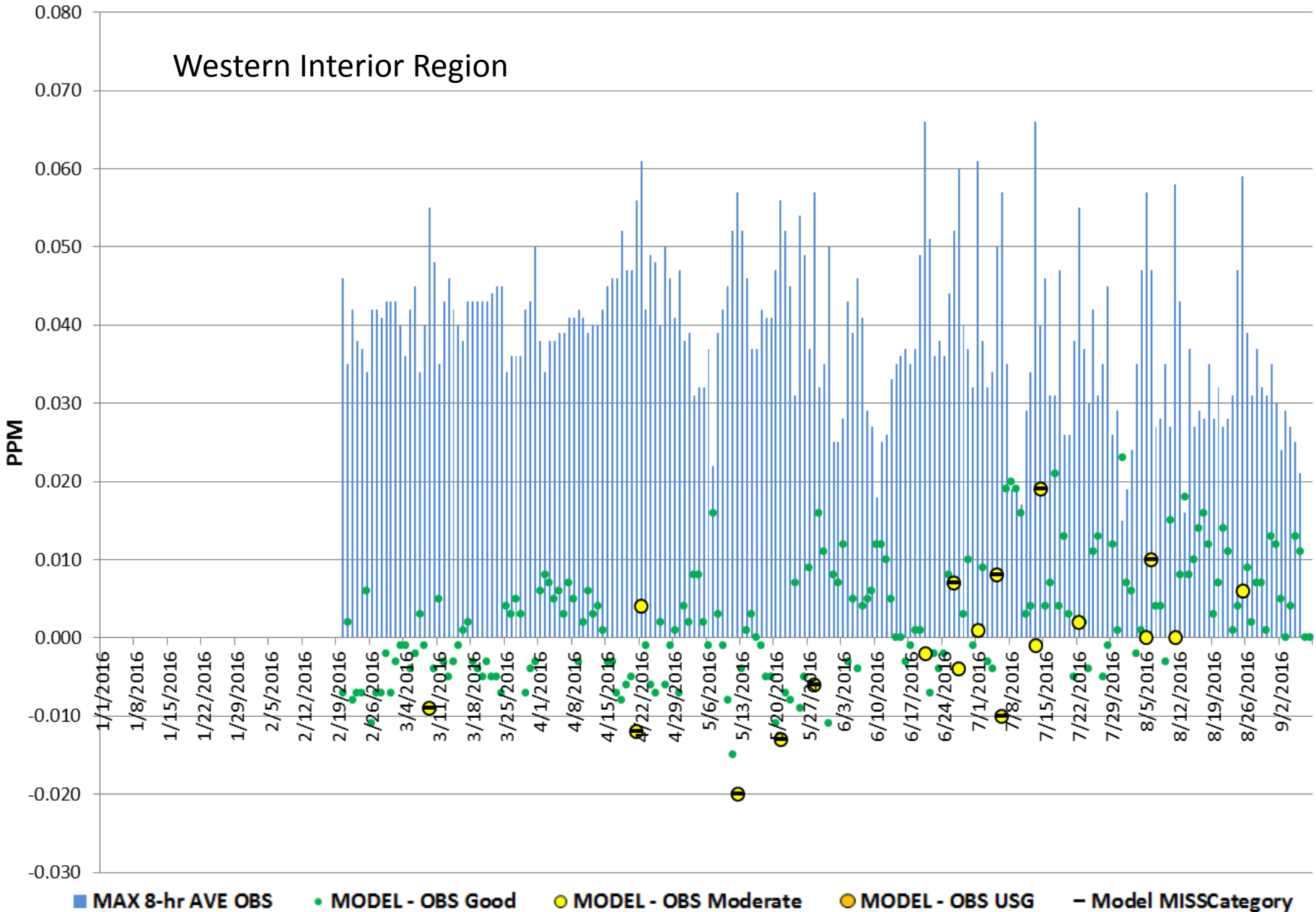
Southwest Coast Region



■ MAX 8-hr AVE OBS    ● MODEL - OBS Good    ● MODEL - OBS Moderate    ● MODEL - OBS USG    - Model MISSCategory

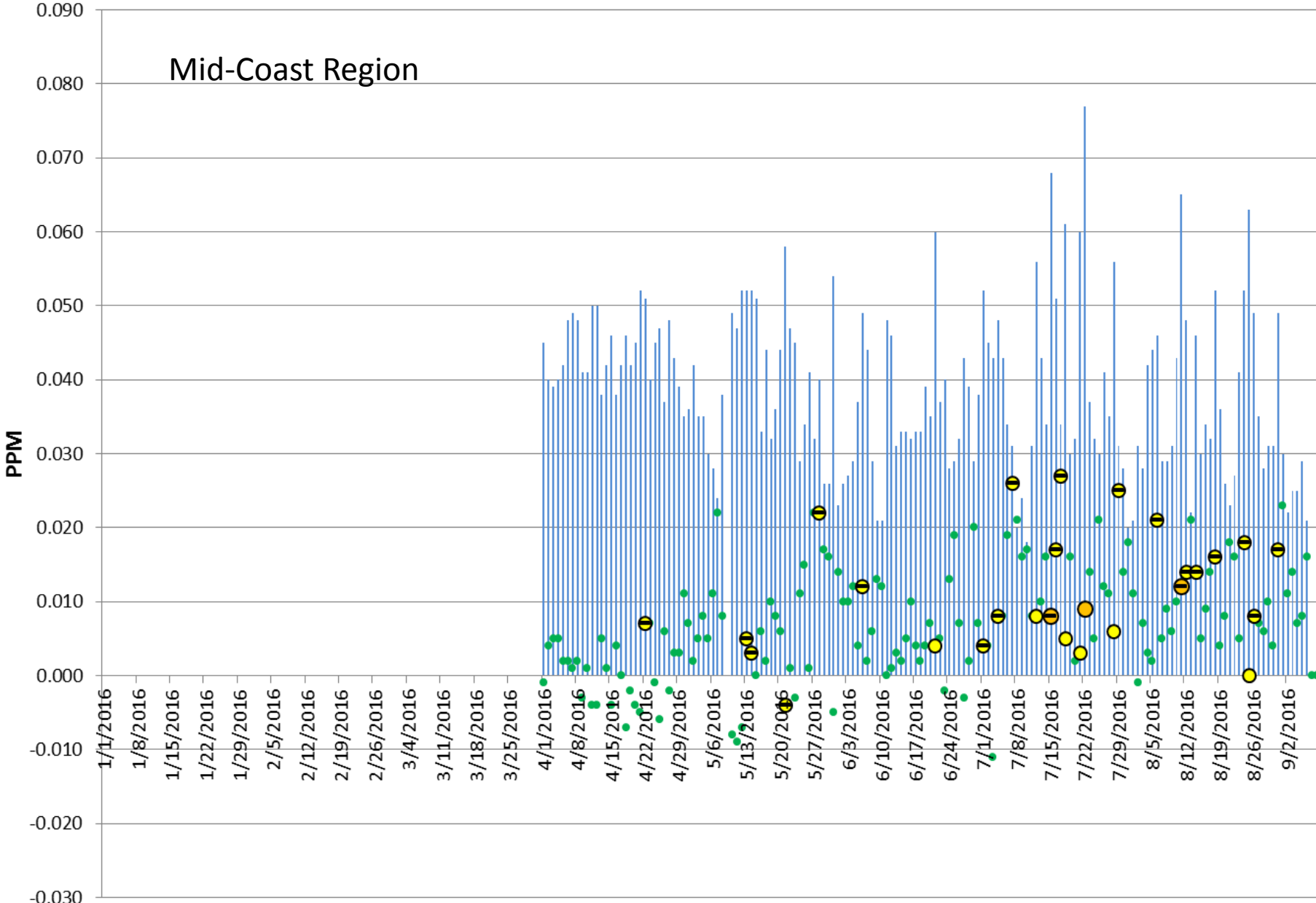
# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OZONE PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT SHAPLEIGH, MAINE

Western Interior Region



# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OZONE PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT PORT CLYDE, MAINE

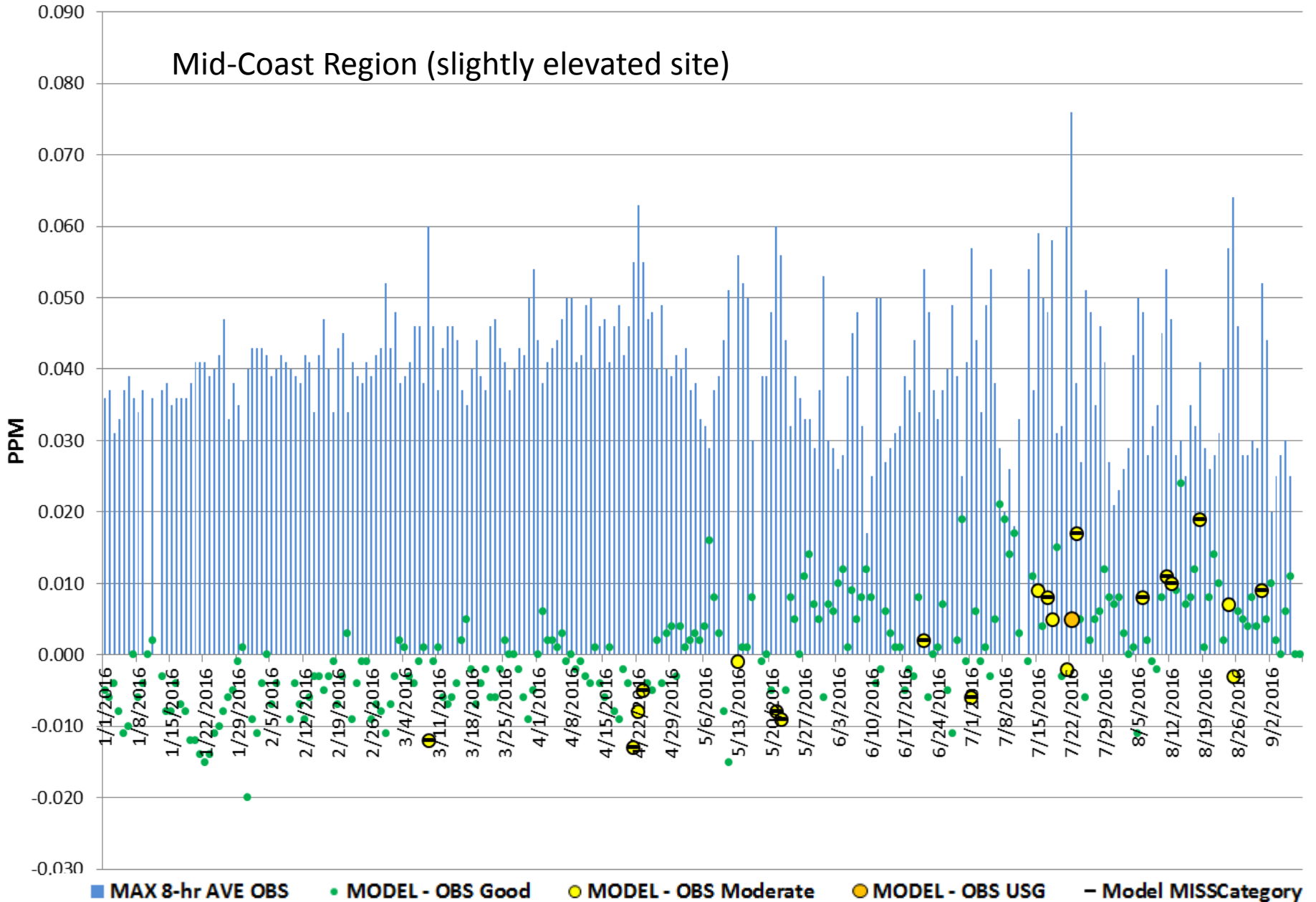
Mid-Coast Region



■ MAX 8-hr AVE OBS    ● MODEL - OBS Good    ● MODEL - OBS Moderate    ● MODEL - OBS USG    - Model MISSCategory

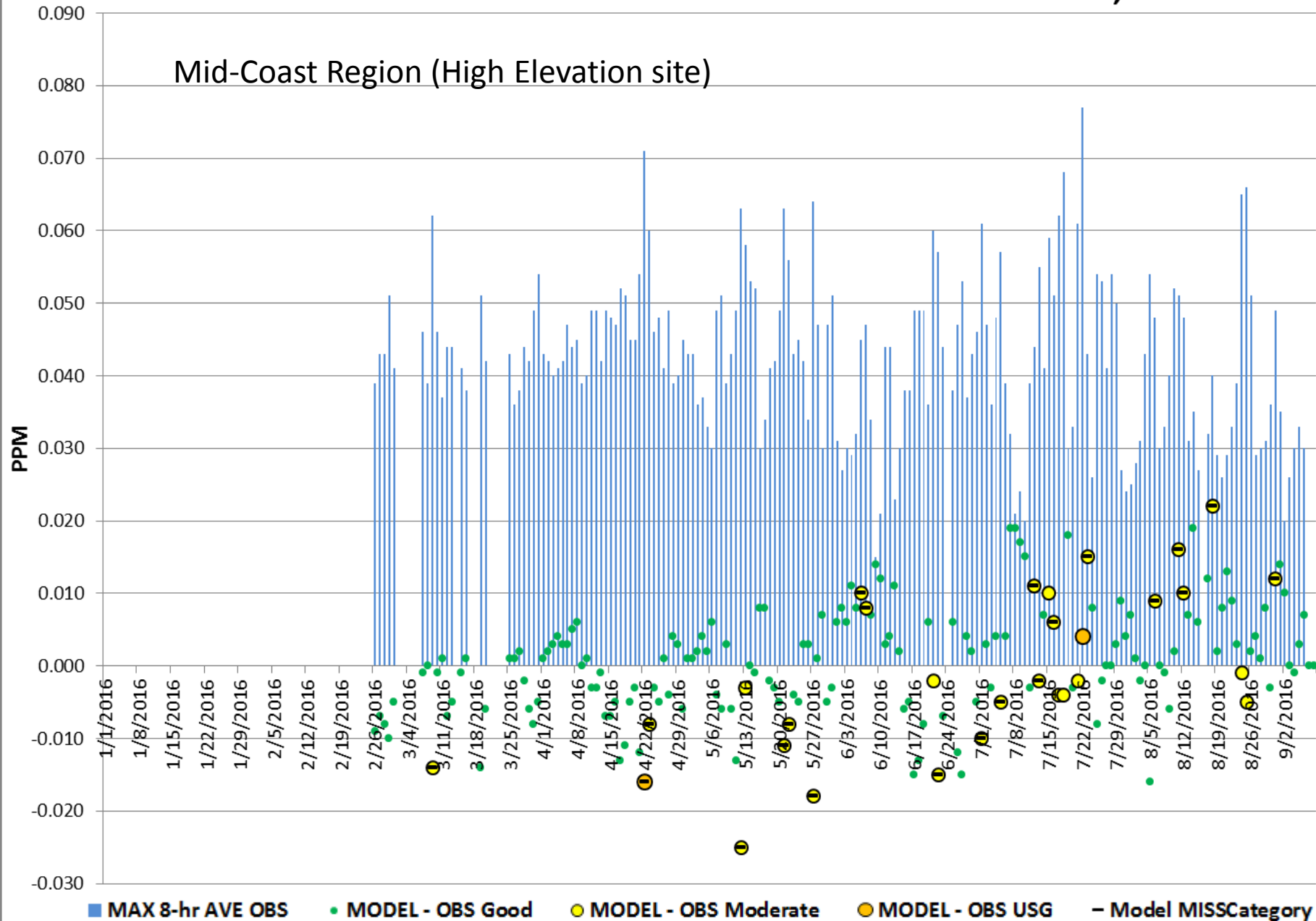
# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OZONE PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE

Mid-Coast Region (slightly elevated site)



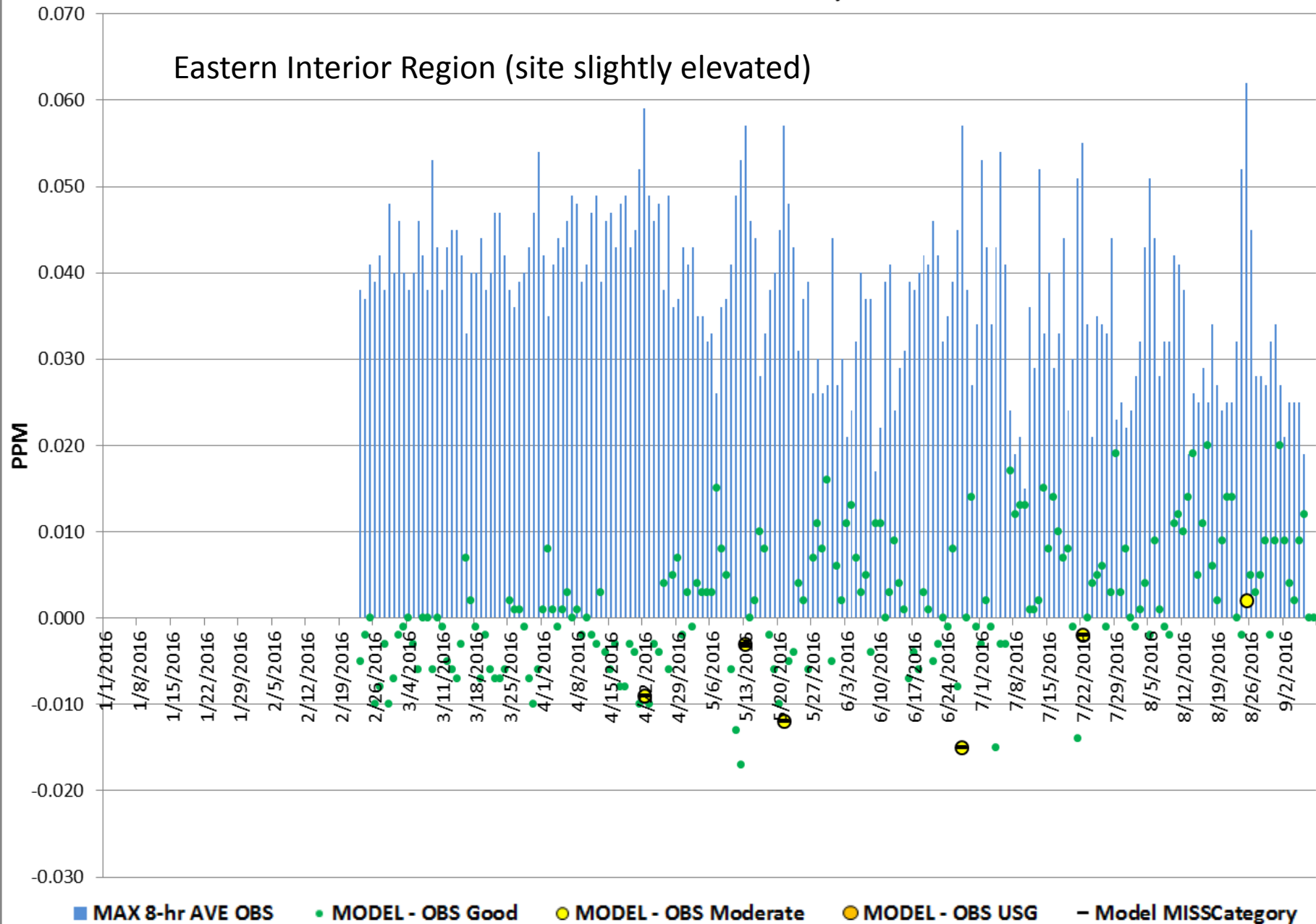
# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OZONE PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT THE SUMMIT OF CADILLAC MT, ME

Mid-Coast Region (High Elevation site)



# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OZONE PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT HOLDEN, MAINE

Eastern Interior Region (site slightly elevated)



# PARTICLE POLLUTION



# Overview of Model Performance

- As would be expected -- the model does well with regional PM<sub>2.5</sub>
- Our concerns are the valleys (6/8 of our PM<sub>2.5</sub> BAMS monitors are in valleys)
- Model doesn't do very well during the winter, especially in valleys
- Probably due to a combination of complex micrometeorology and local emissions (may be unreasonable to expect model to accurately predict winter PM on this scale)





# Overview of Model Performance Cont.

- Wood burning for winter heat is a portion of the problem and is the least predictable.
- During the cooler months often the days with the highest observed values are the days with the greatest model under predictions.
- Model forecast is a good guide on regional loading to start the forecast process



# Overview of Model Performance Cont.

Forecaster then looks at:

Winter --

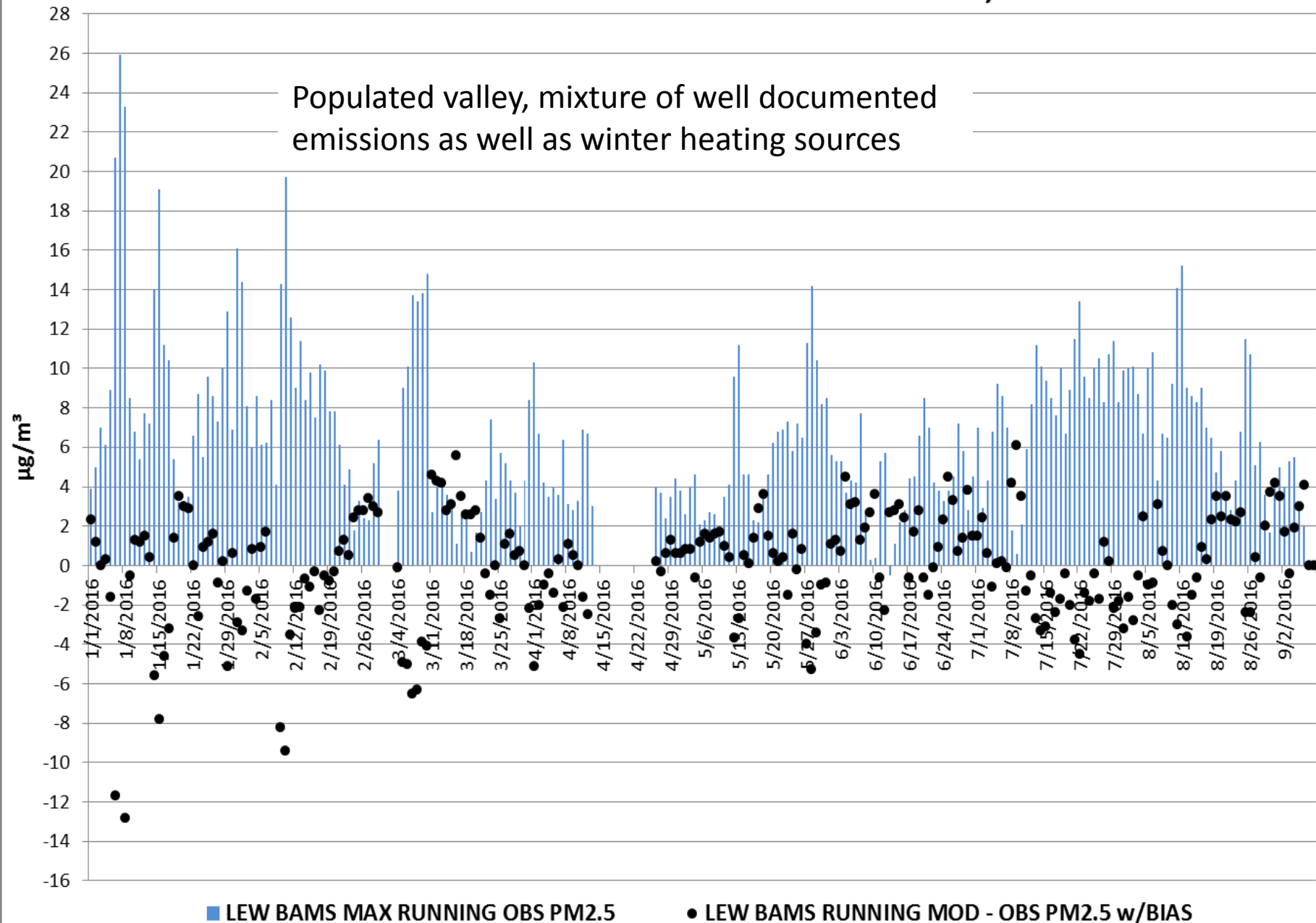
- Prediction of duration, depth and strength of nocturnal inversions
- Following morning's wind, sky condition, etc.
- Recent PM<sub>2.5</sub> values in relation to met conditions

Summer --

- Smoke and AOD

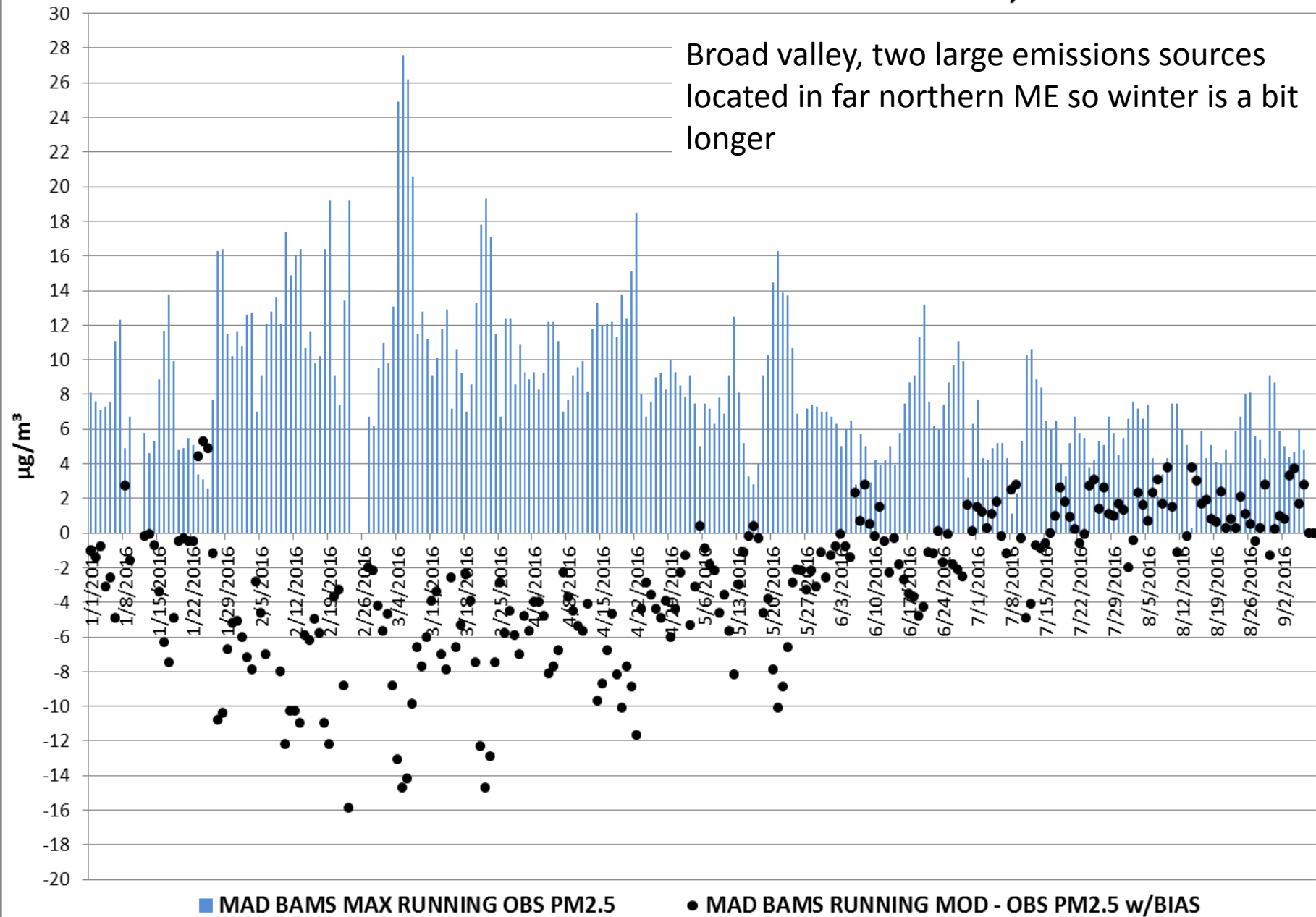


# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL PM2.5 w/bias PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT LEWISTON, MAINE



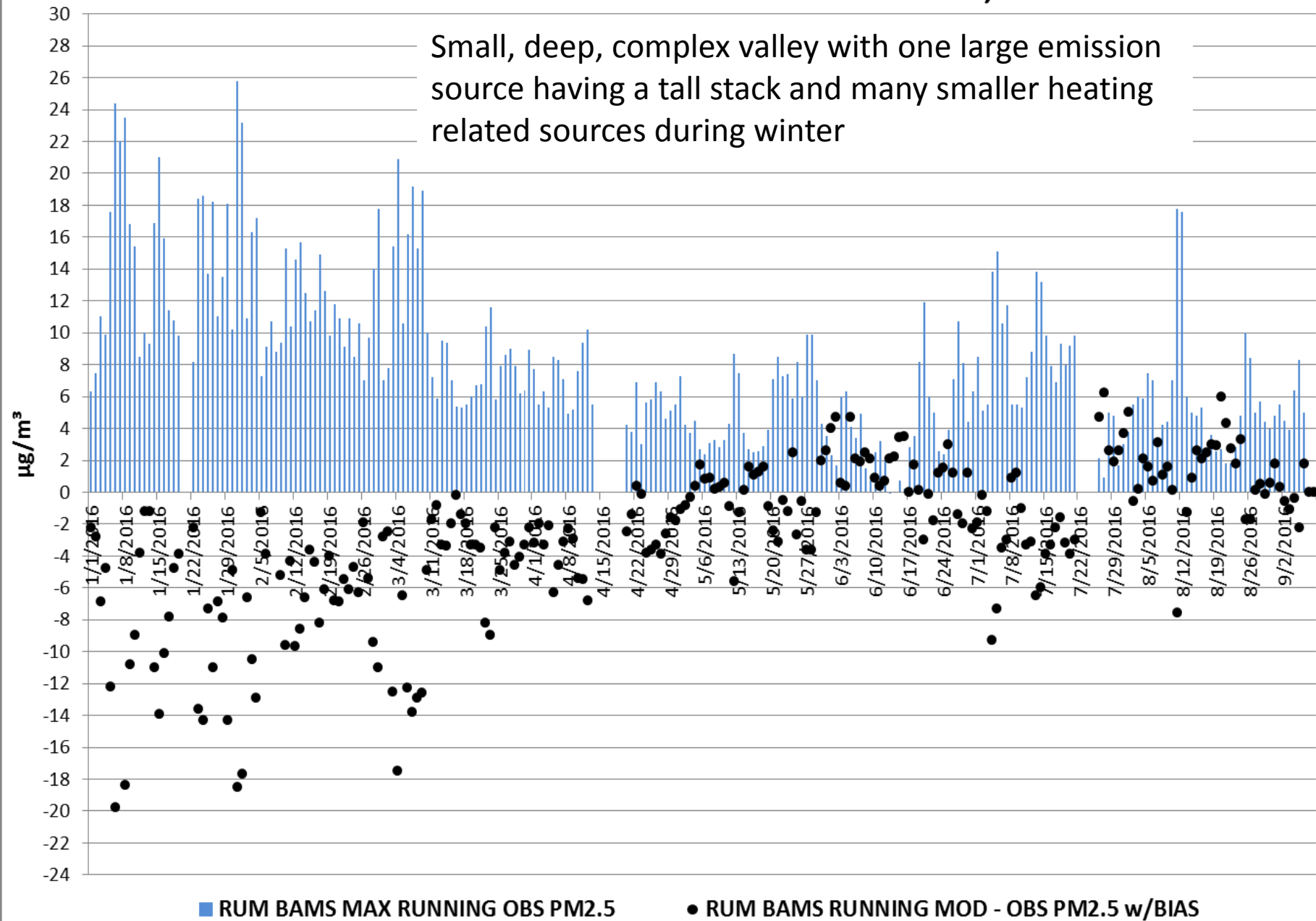
# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL PM2.5 w/bias PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT MADAWASKA, MAINE

Broad valley, two large emissions sources located in far northern ME so winter is a bit longer



# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL PM2.5 w/bias PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS AT RUMFORD, MAINE

Small, deep, complex valley with one large emission source having a tall stack and many smaller heating related sources during winter



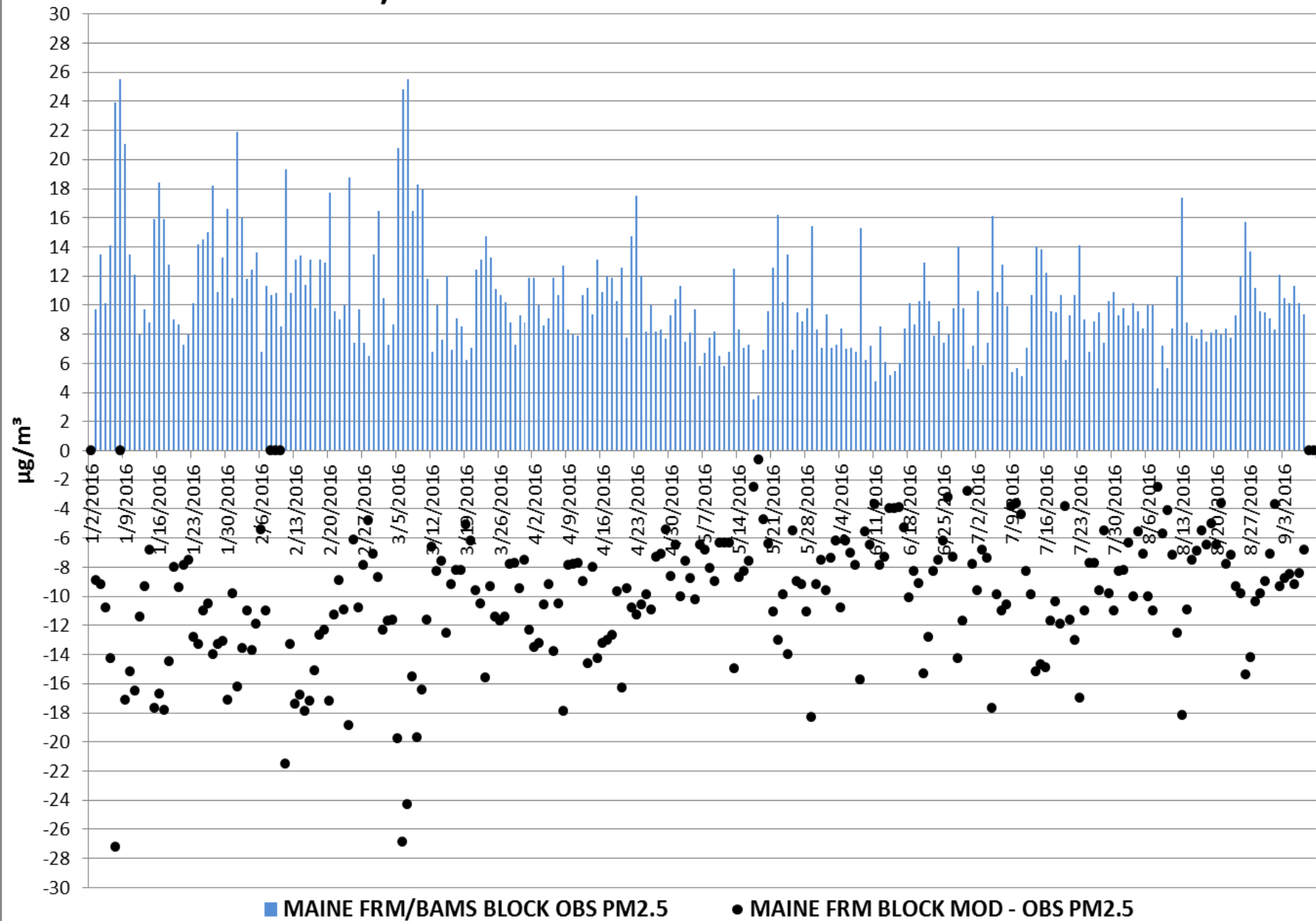
# Statewide Max Comparisons

The following charts are:

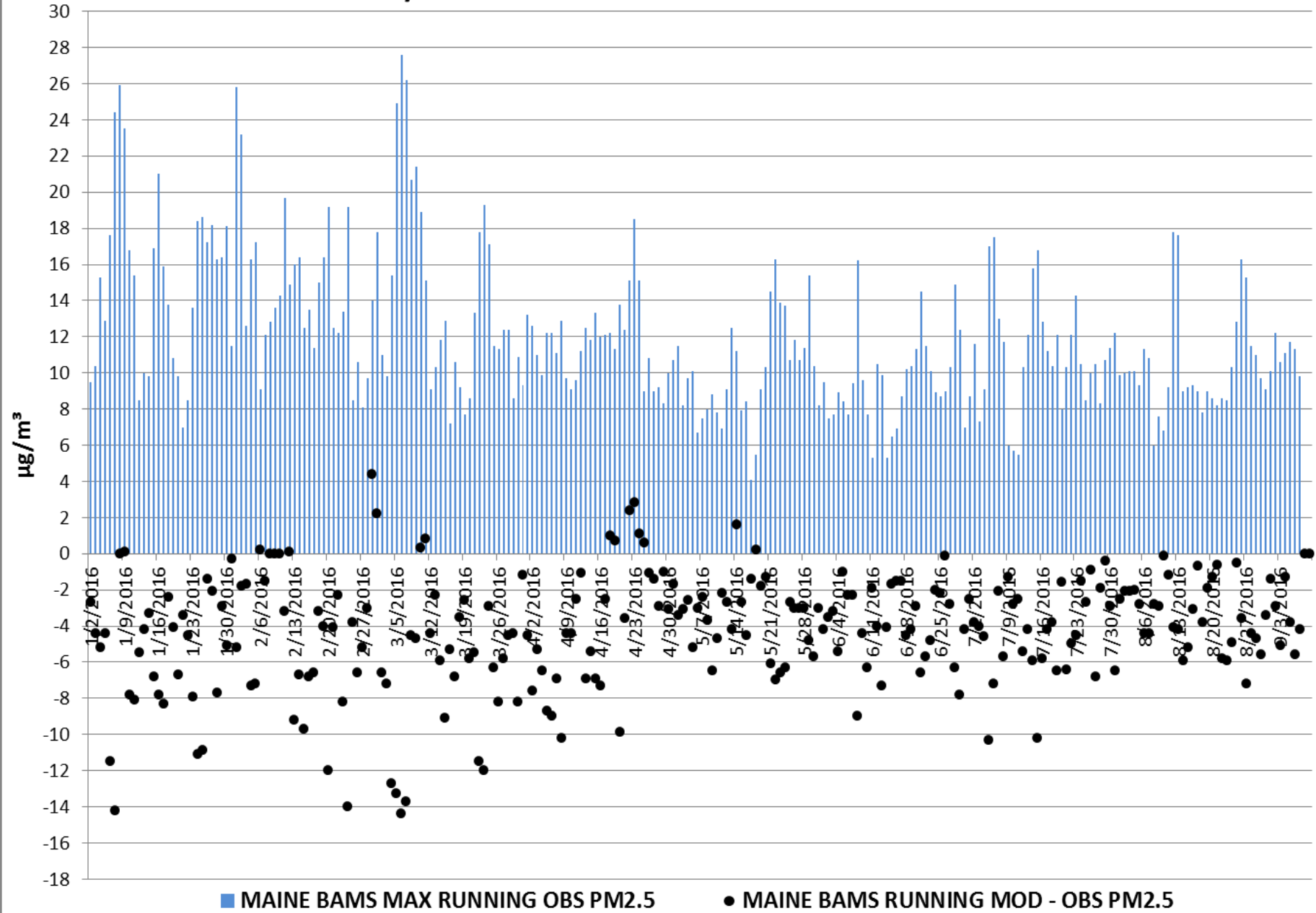
- The daily statewide maximum observed value plotted with the daily statewide maximum difference of the model minus the observed.
- These charts illustrate the difference between the block (midnight to midnight) averaging and the running 24 hour average
- They also demonstrate the improvement in the bias corrected output.



# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL PM2.5 (BLOCK 24-hr) PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS IN MAINE

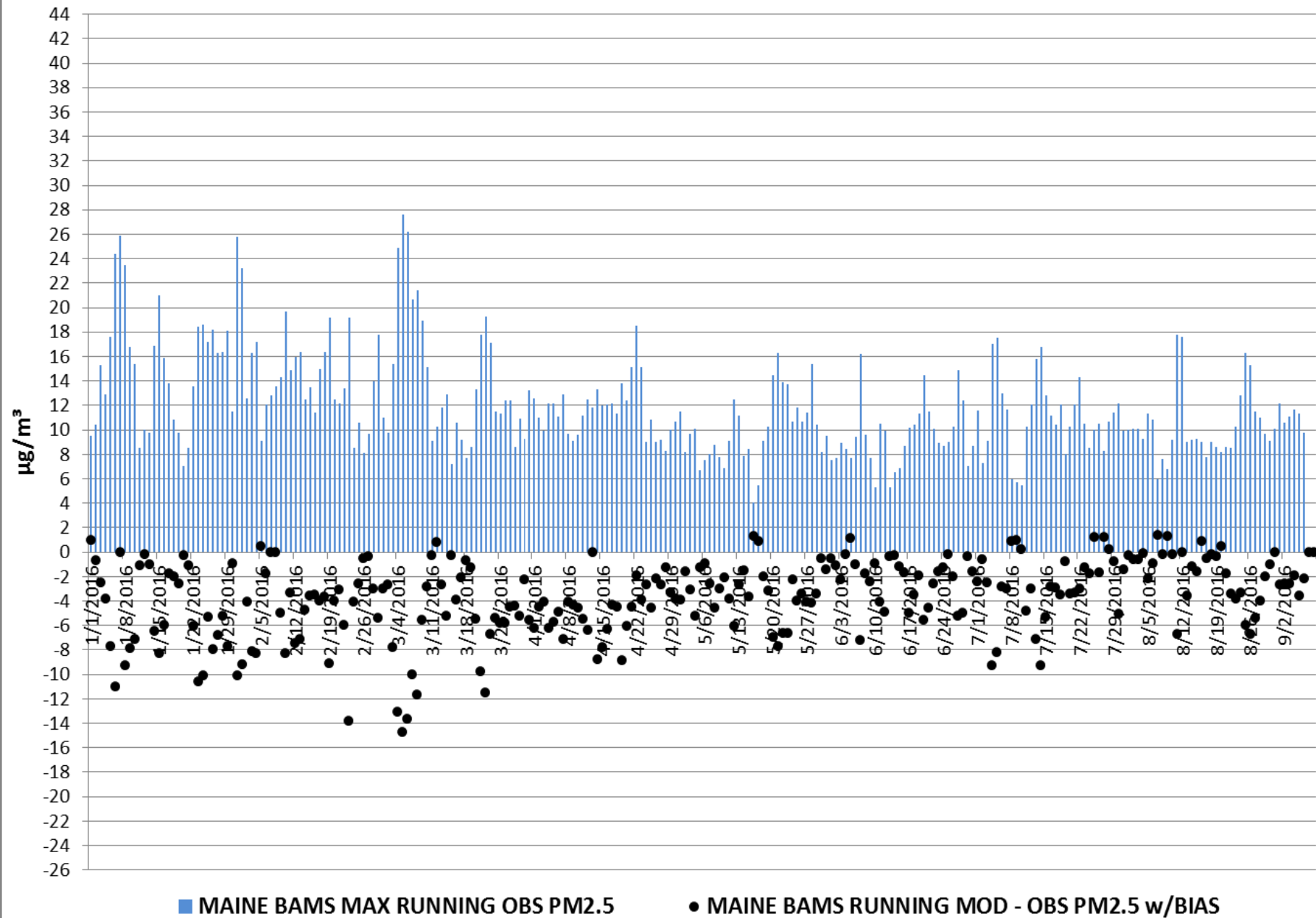


# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL PM2.5 (max running 24-hr) PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS IN MAINE





# NOAA's AQFS CMAQ V4.6.3 EXPERIMENTAL MODEL PM2.5 w/bias PREDICTIONS vs OBSERVATIONS IN MAINE



# Conclusions

- This model is currently the best of what is available to us and has been for the last few years
- We appreciate that we can analyze performance to guide our interpretation of the model output



# Requests

- Could use Day 3+ forecast for weekend forecasting
- Could use high elevation Ozone forecast to help with Cadillac Mtn (and Holden?)
- PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE – don't use Portland data to verify/compare OZONE model performance. It is not representative of the area.





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