

# **Coupling a sub-grid scale plume model for biomass burns with adaptive grid CMAQ: part 2**

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# Motivation

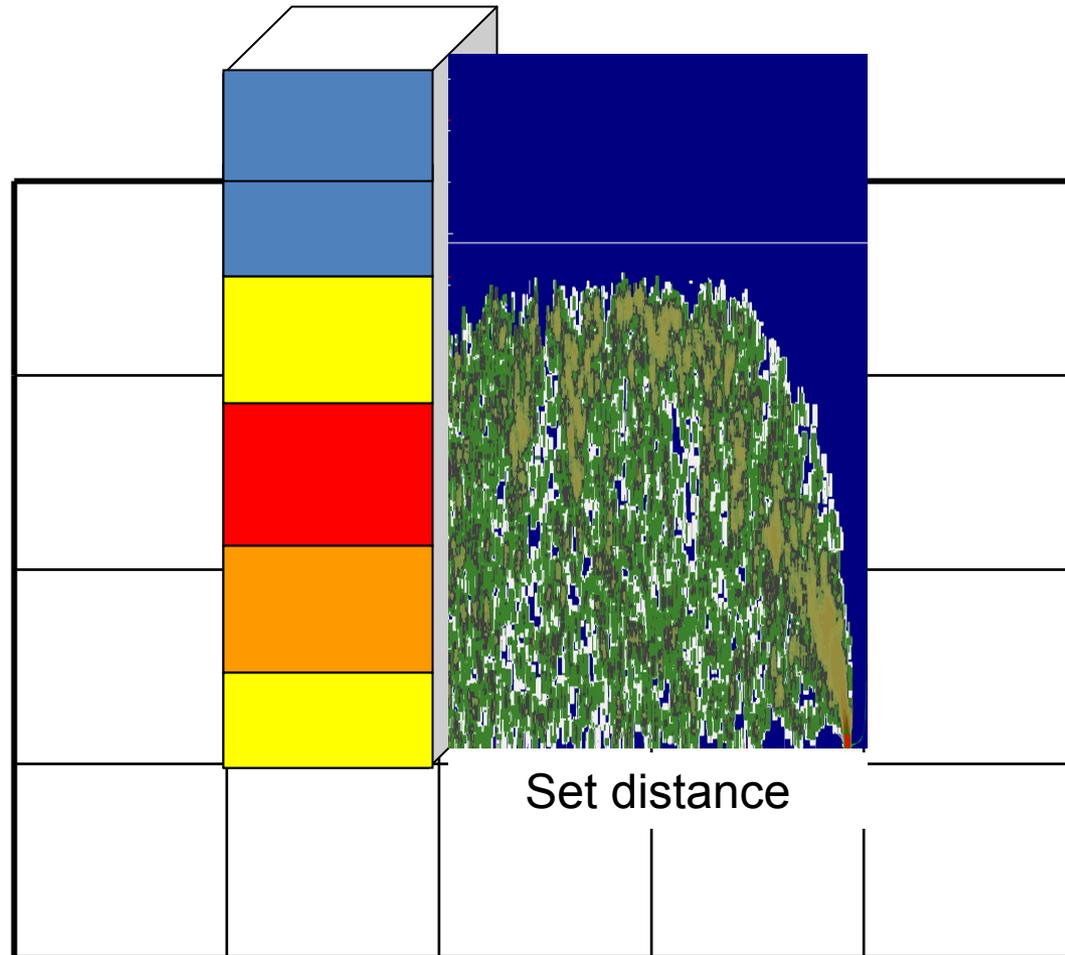
- U.S. EPA lists prescribed burning as the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest source of fine particulate matter.
- Smoke plume must be preserved in order to predict downwind concentration accurately in CMAQ
- Use of sub grid model and adaptive grid can help resolve smoke plume in CMAQ

# Objective

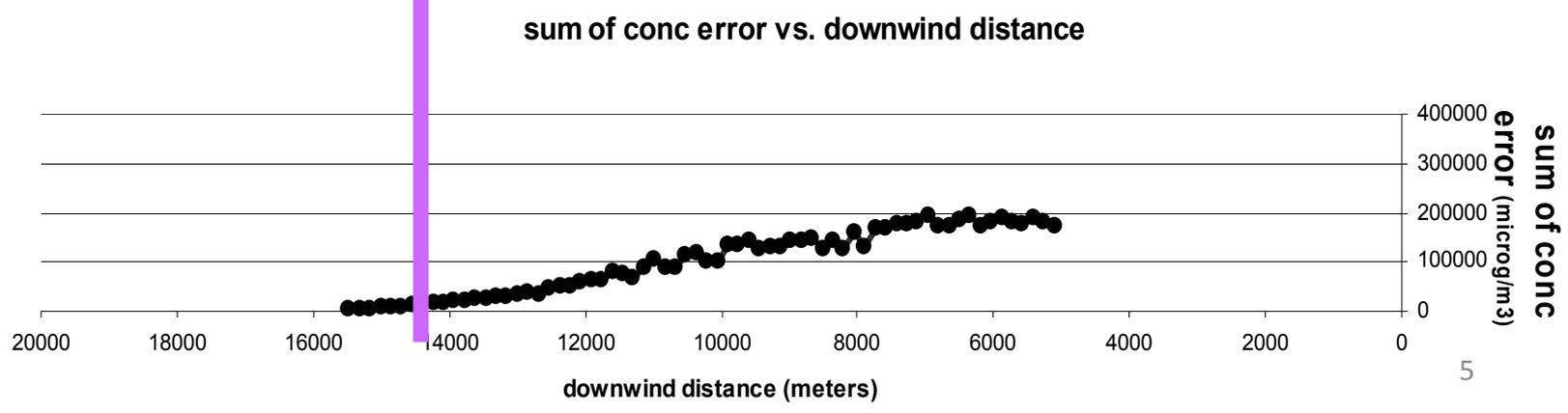
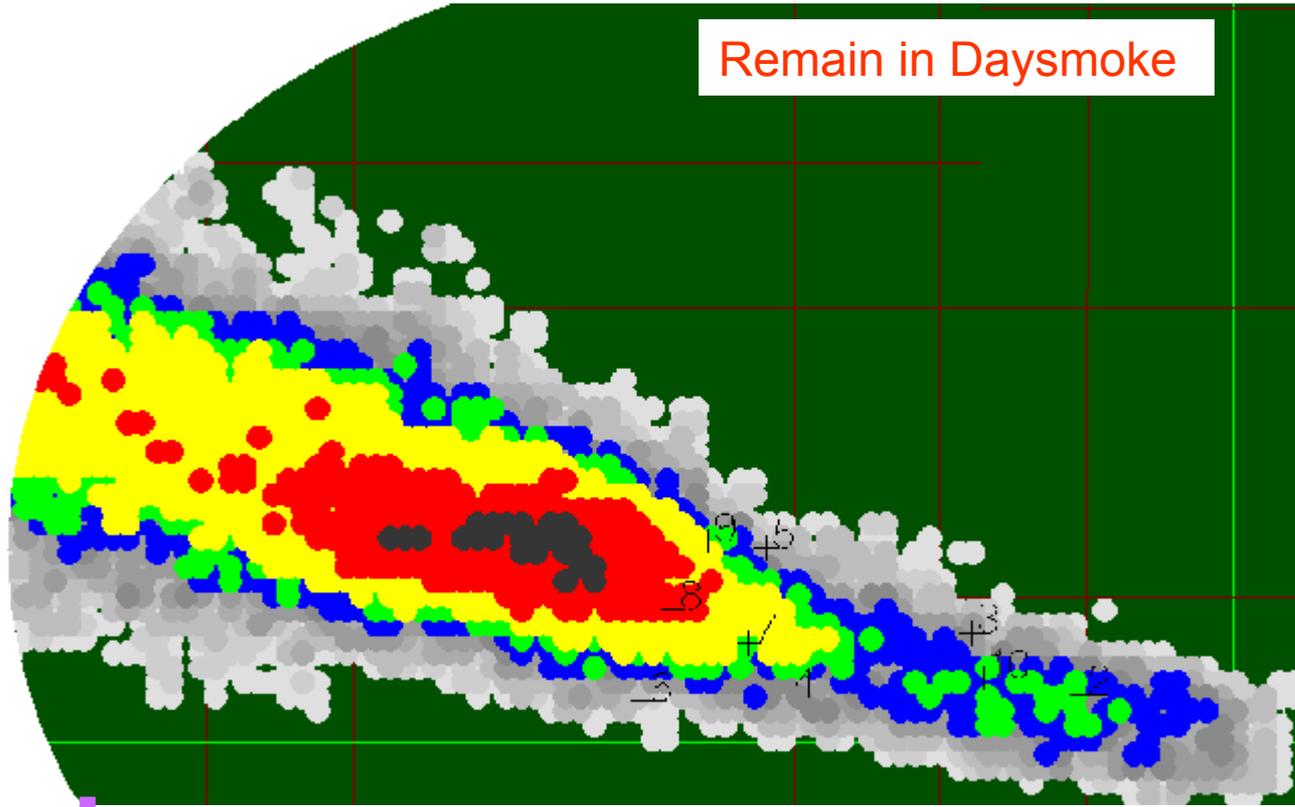
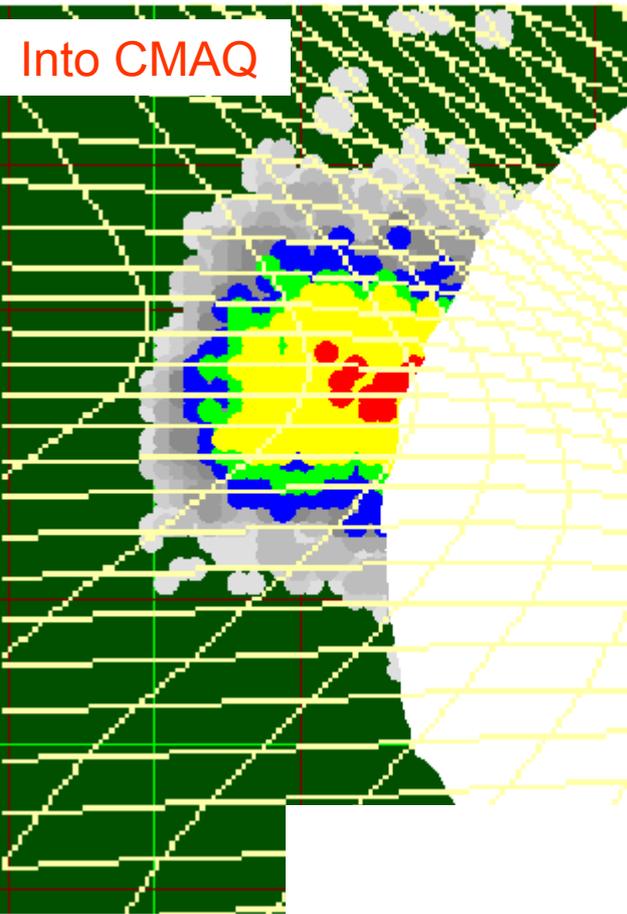
**Find out the ideal relationship between sub-grid model coupling and grid adaptation for burn plumes.**

1. Effectiveness of the coupling method, handover, on both uniform and adaptive grid.
2. Different methods of inserting smoke emissions
3. Ground level concentration vs. all vertical layer concentration adaptation (adapt in 2D)
4. Adaptive weighting function parameters
5. Frequency of tracer/wall analysis

# Column Injection

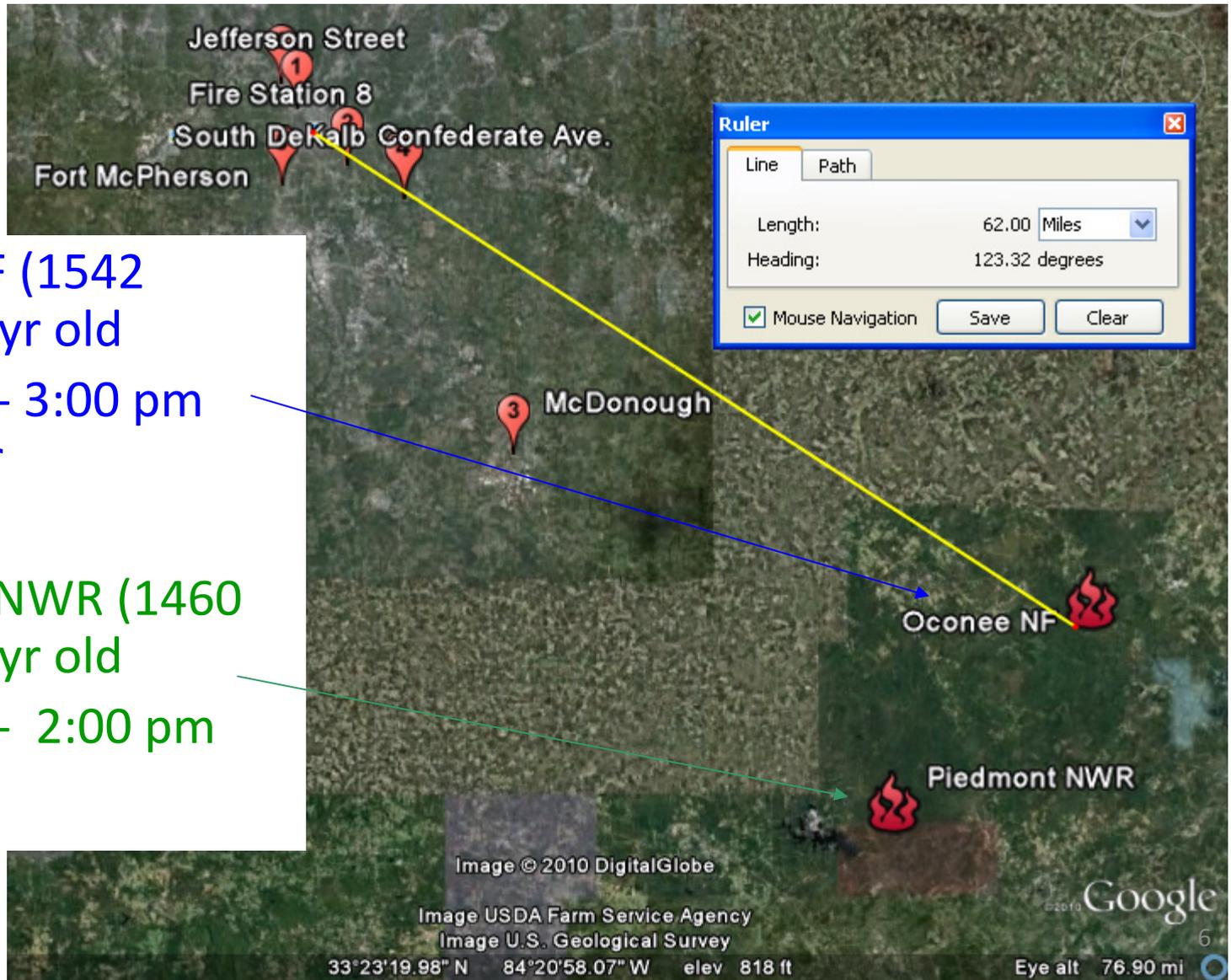


# Handover



# Atlanta Smoke Case

## Feb. 28 2007



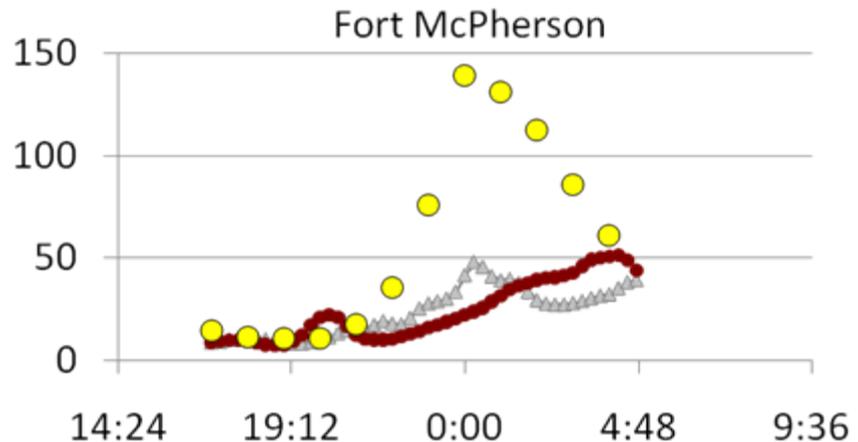
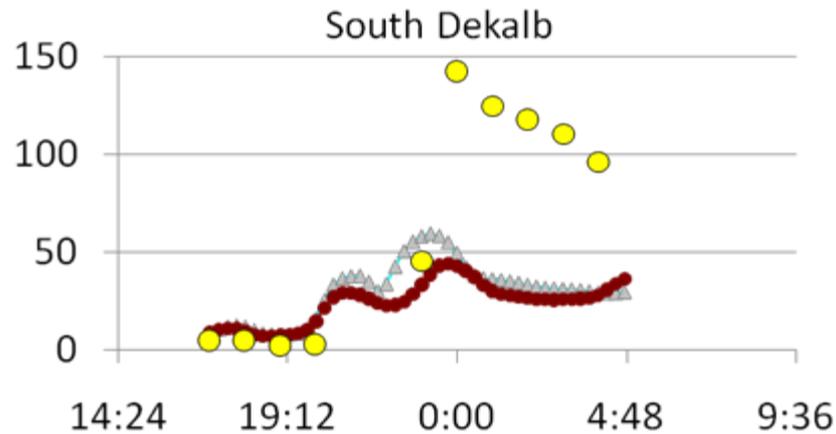
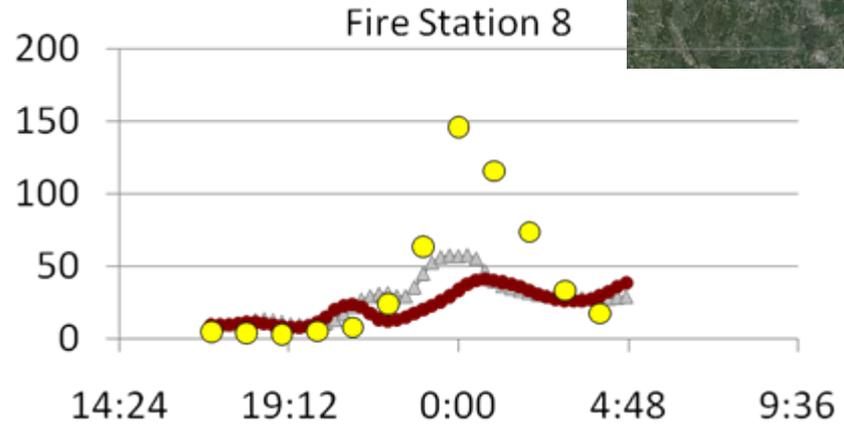
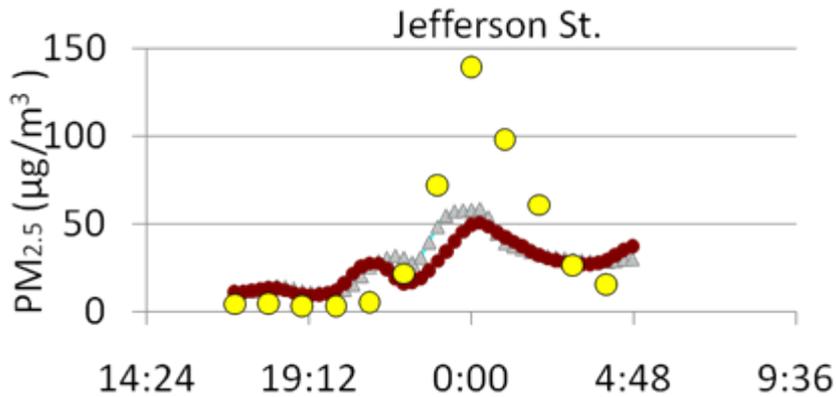
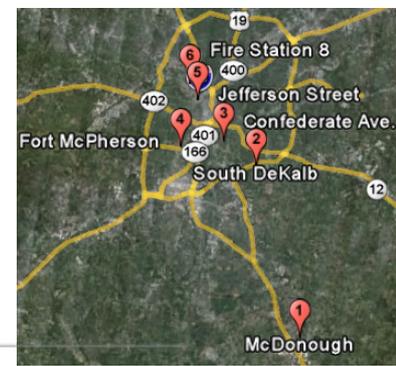
Oconee NF (1542  
acres) 5 yr old

10:00 am - 3:00 pm  
total 5hr

Piedmont NWR (1460  
acres) 1 yr old

11:00 am - 2:00 pm  
total 3hr

# Handover with uniform grid

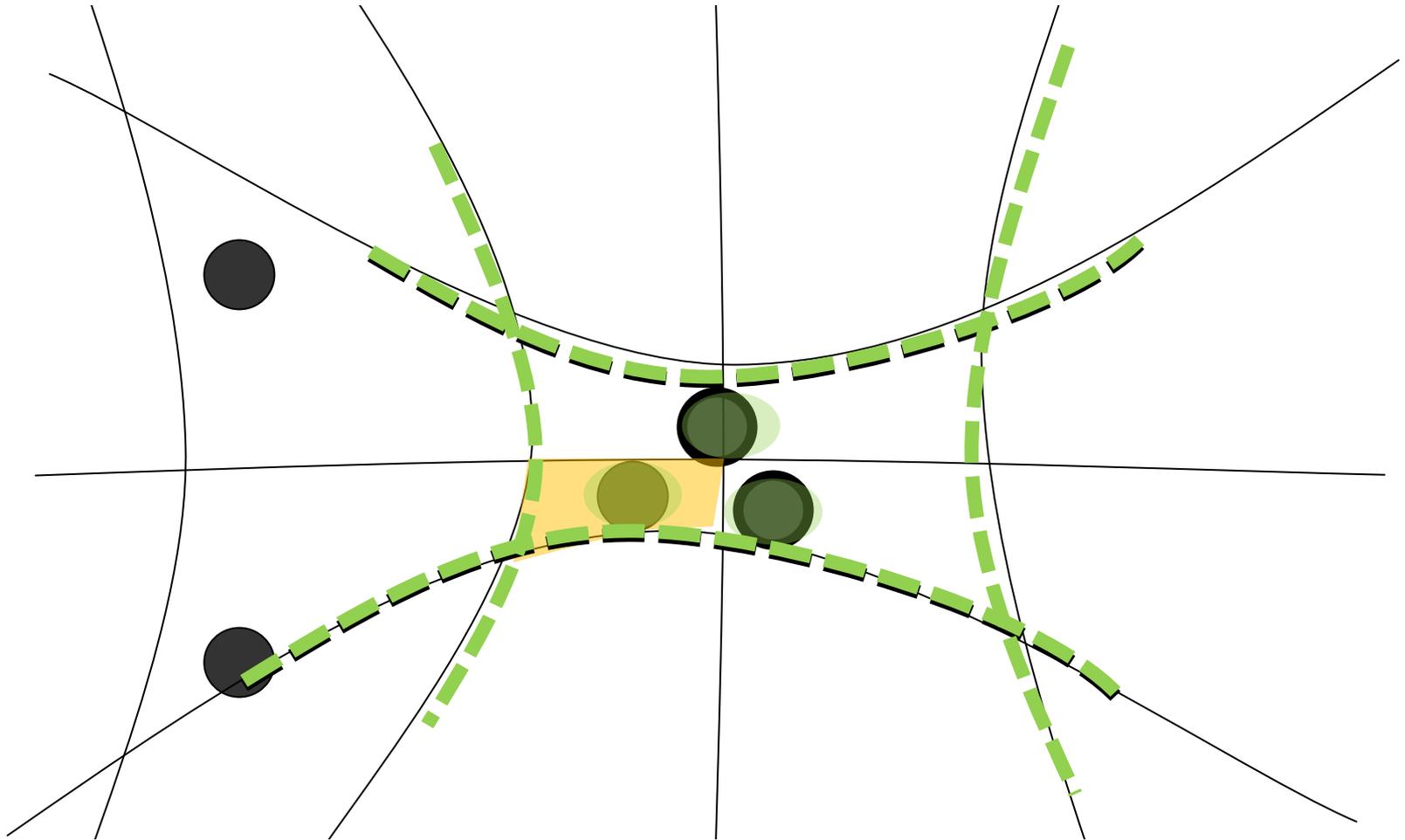


● Observations    
 ▲ uniform grid handover    
 ● uniform grid

	uniform CMAQ	uniform handover CMAQ
<b>Mean fractional error</b>	76.27%	<u>69.35%</u>

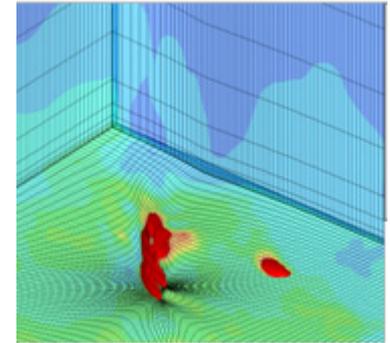
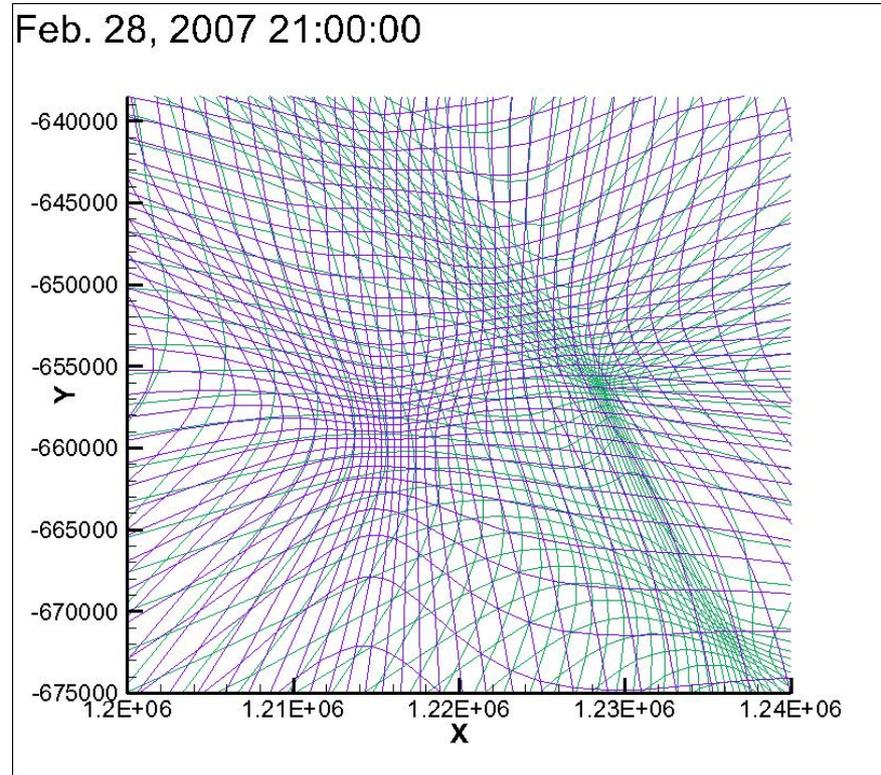
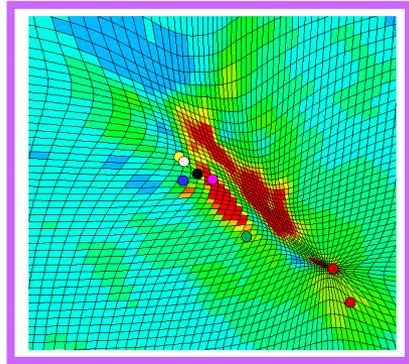


# Adaptive grid weighting function



$$w_o = V_o^{1+e_1} \left| \sum_l (\Delta^2 \phi_l)_o + w_{\min} \right|, \quad \phi_l = c_l \left( \frac{V}{V_o} \right)^{e_2},$$

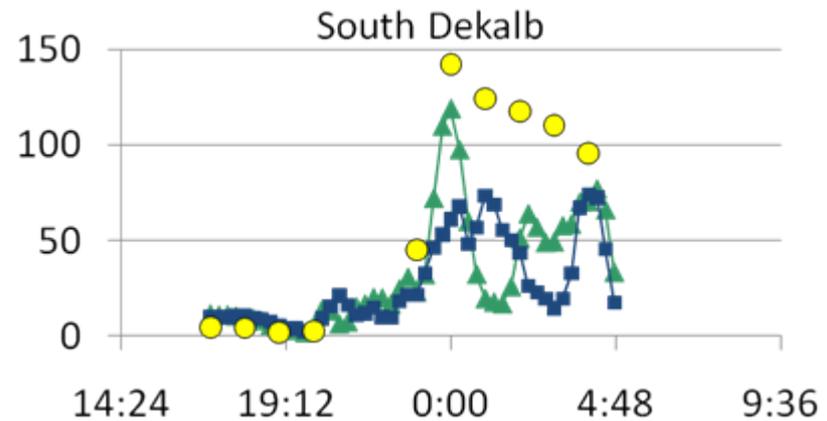
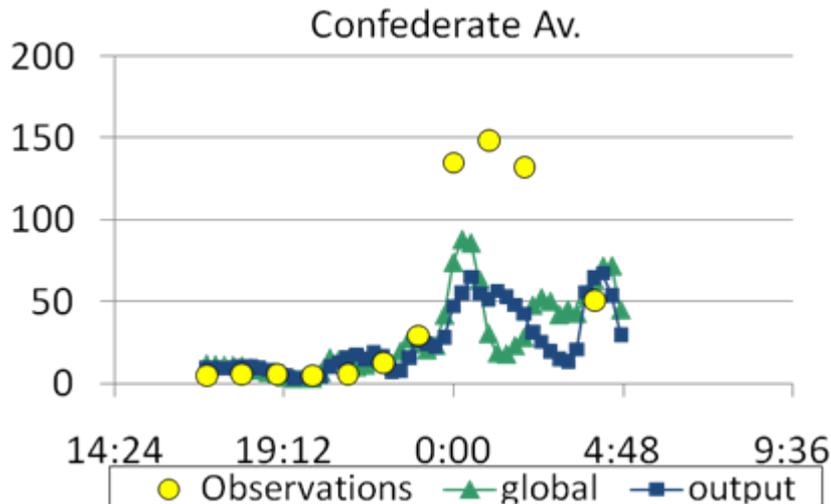
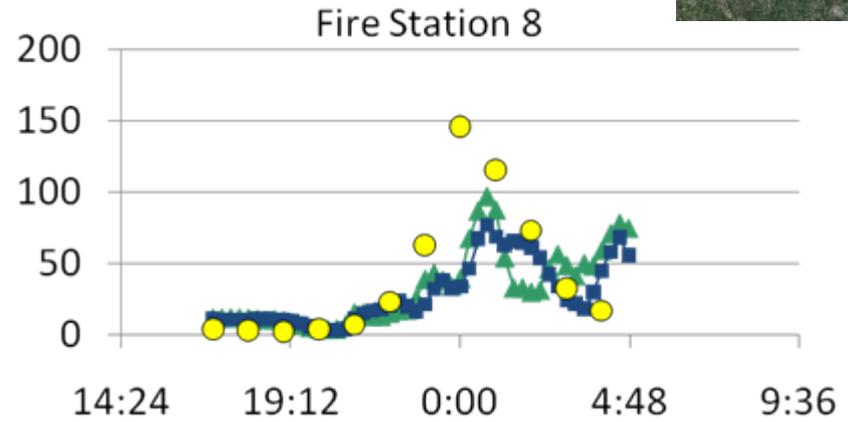
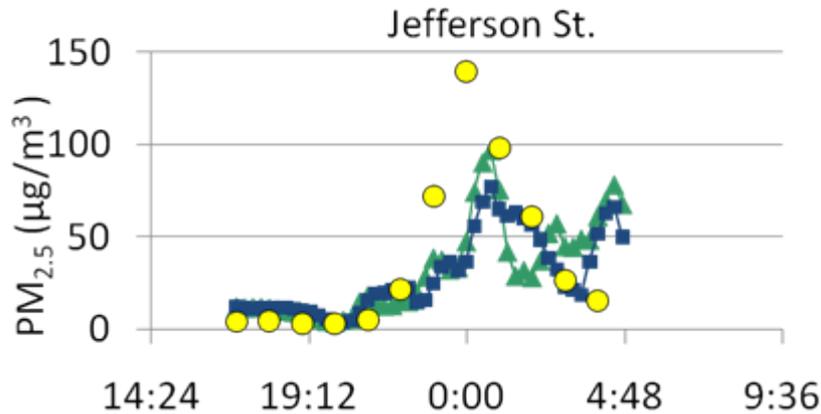
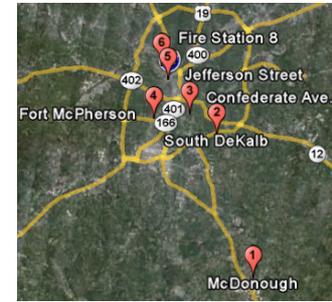
# Surface only vs. all layers concentration adaptation



	surface adaptation	all layer adaptation
Mean fractional error	80.47%	<u>76.82%</u>

3.6% improvement

# Global vs. Output time step handover analysis



● Observations    ▲ global    ■ output

Mean fractional error

global handover	handover per output
<u>65.08%</u>	65.19%



# Plume modeling criteria

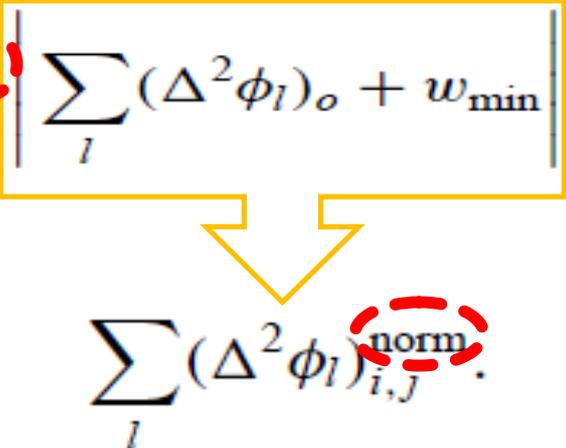
Uniform vs Adaptive grid

All layer adaption vs Surface layer adaption

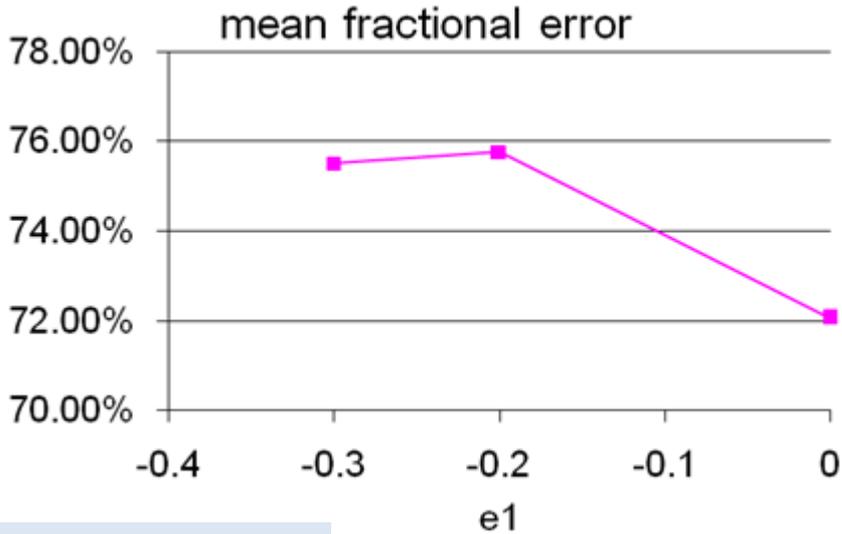
Colum Injection vs Handover

Global time step handover vs Output time step handover

# Adaptive grid weight function

$$w_o = V_o^{1+e_1} \left| \sum_l (\Delta^2 \phi_l)_o + w_{\min} \right|, \quad \phi_l = c_l \left( \frac{V}{V_o} \right)^{e_2},$$

$$\sum_l (\Delta^2 \phi_l)_{i,j}^{\text{norm.}}$$

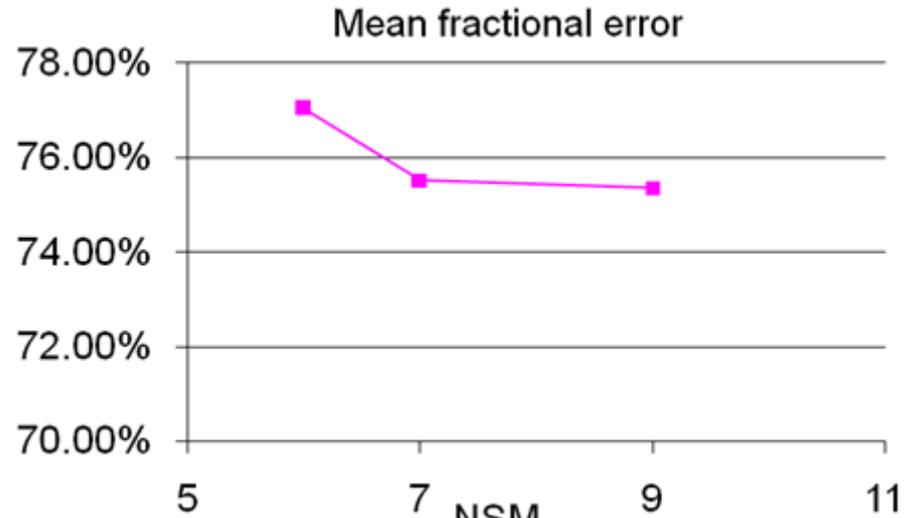
# Areal adaptation: e1



Smaller cells weighted more



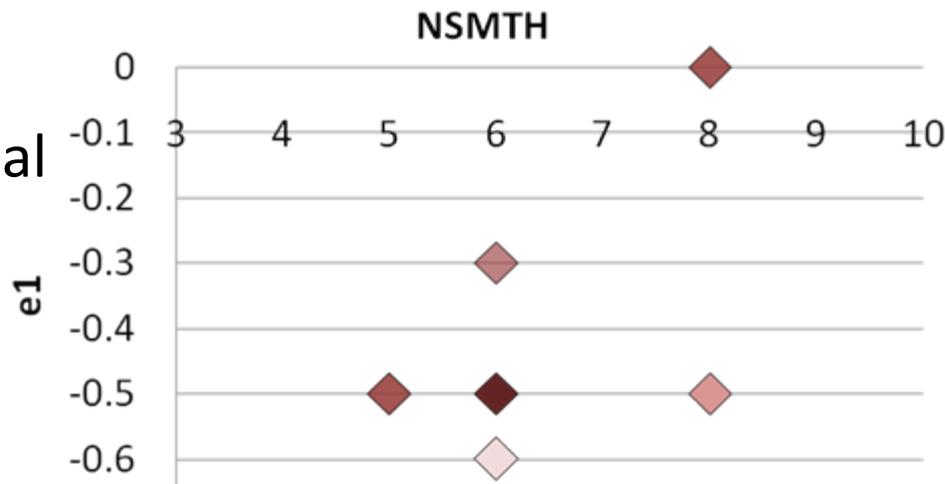
# Smoothing factor: NSMTH

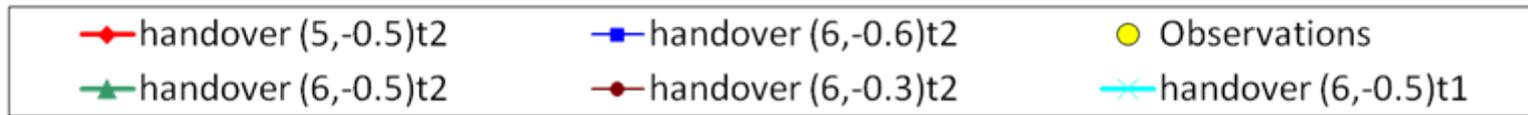
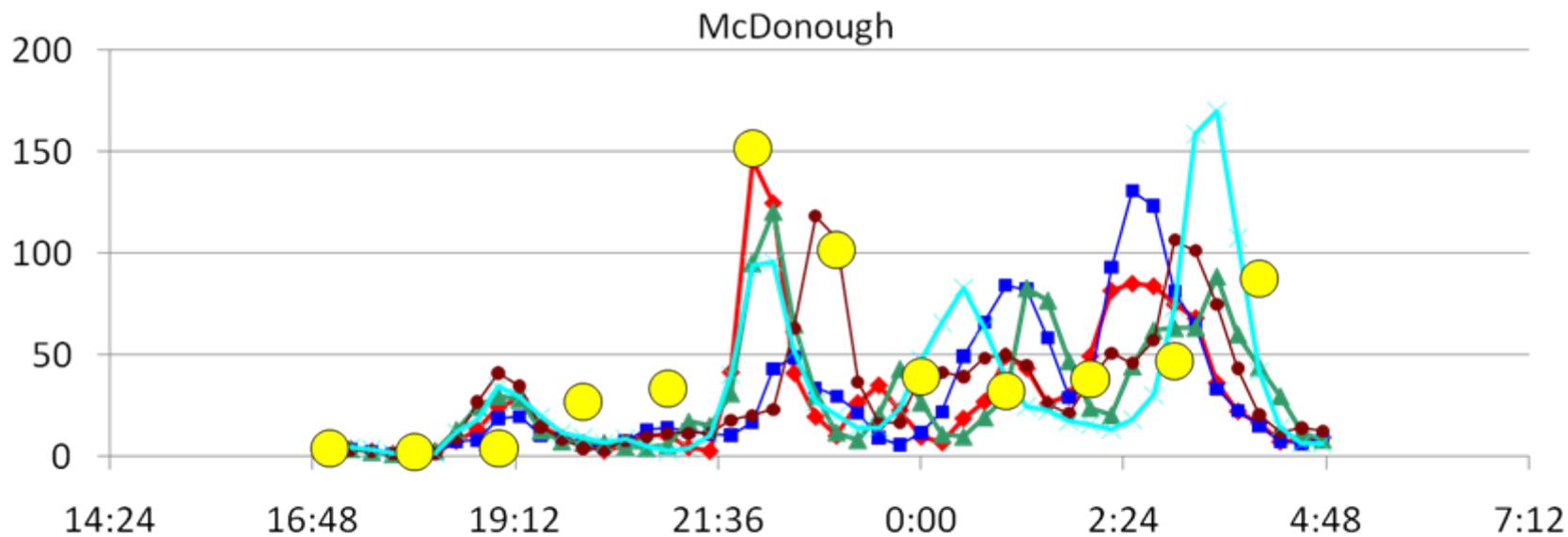
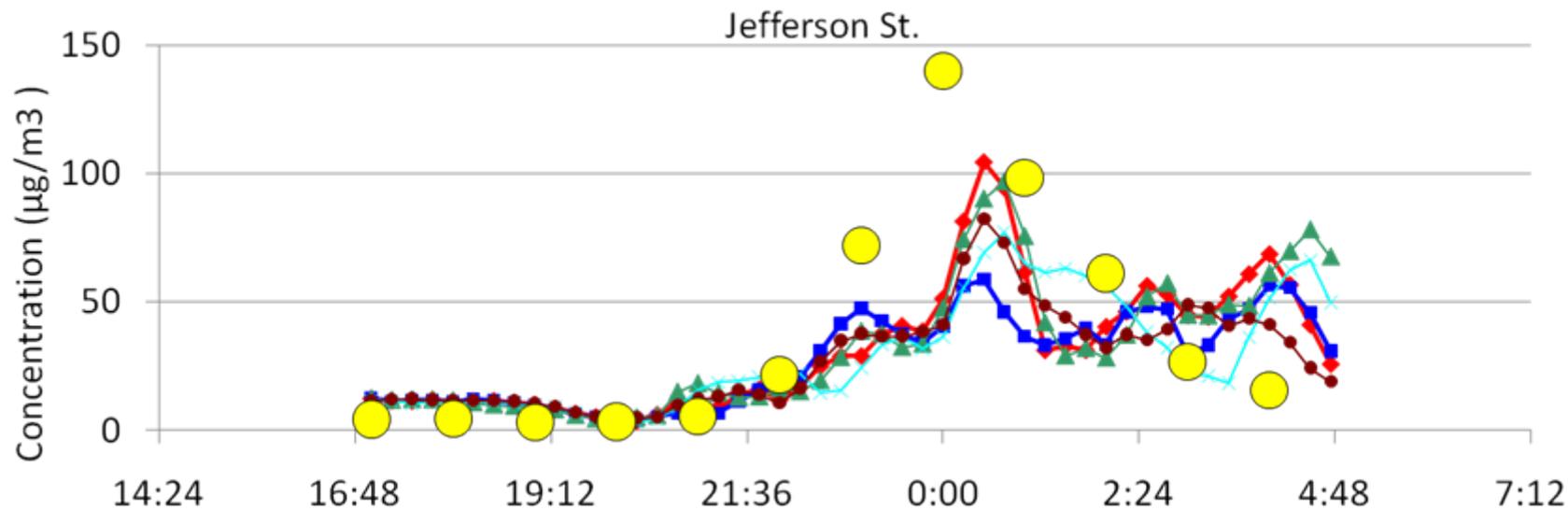


$\nabla C$  reduced



Mean Fractional Error





# Judging criteria

Normalized Mean Error (%)

$$NME = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N |m_i - o_i|}{\sum_{i=1}^N o_i}$$

Mean Fractional Error (%)

$$MFE = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|m_i - o_i|}{\left(\frac{m_i + o_i}{2}\right)}$$

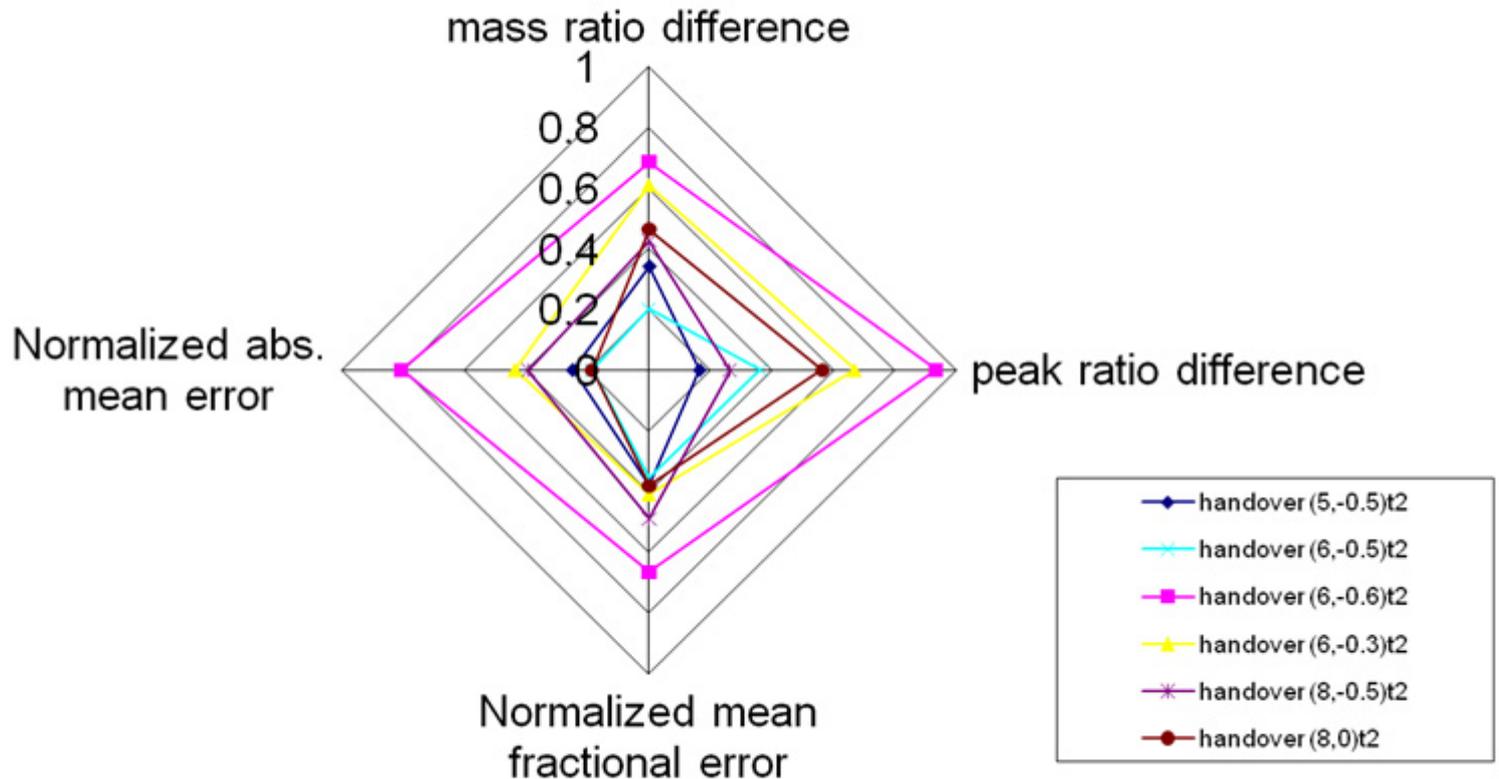
Peak Ratio (%)

$$PR = \frac{1}{M} \sum \frac{m_{max}}{o_{max}}$$

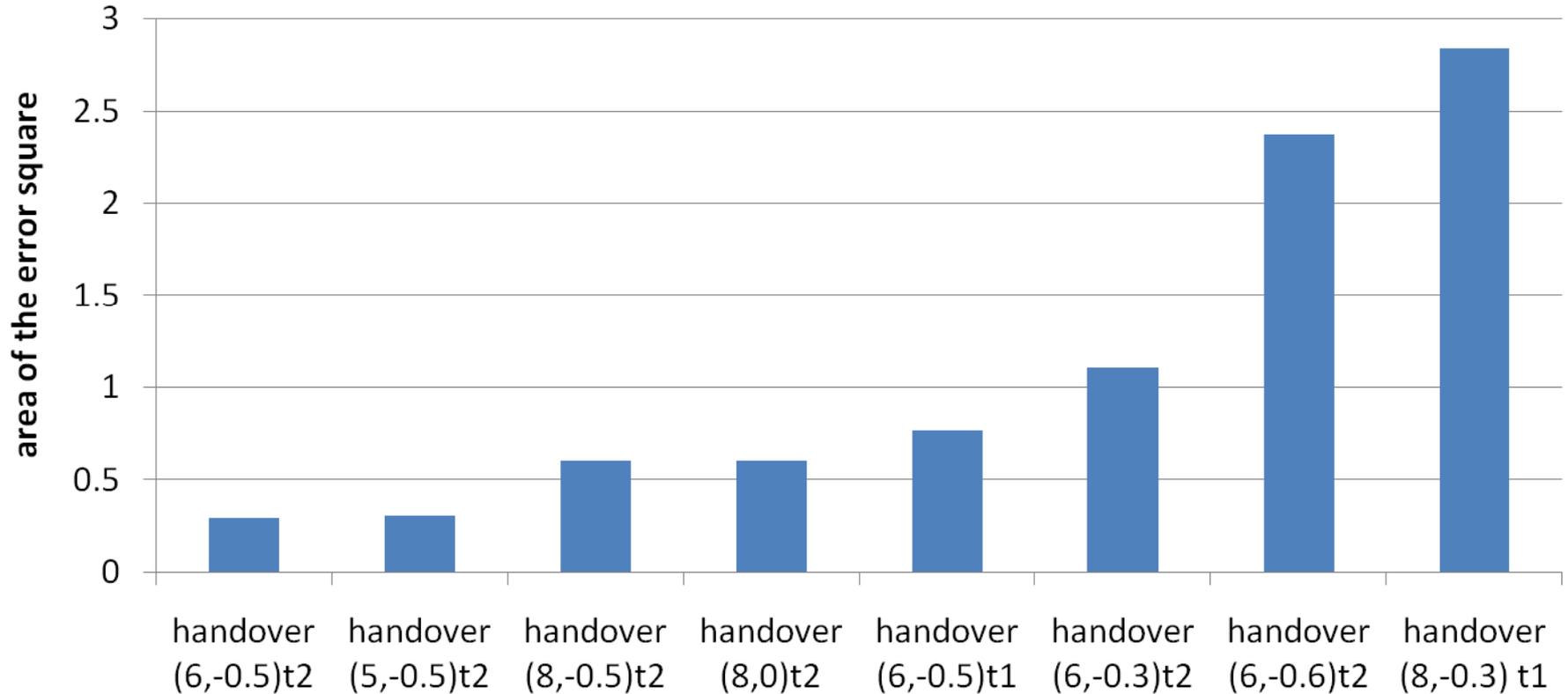
Mass Ratio (%)

$$MR = \frac{1}{M} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N o_i}$$

# Error analysis (NSMTH,e1)



## Combined Error Analysis



NSMTH=6,  $e_1=-0.5$  using global time step handover analysis with adaptive grid CMAQ models this burn case plume the best.

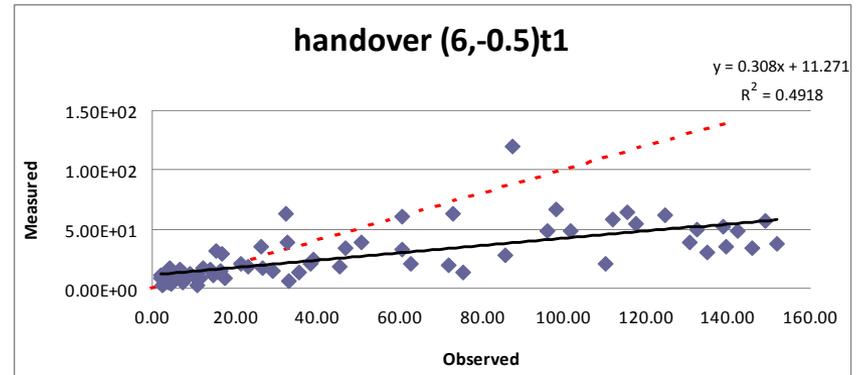
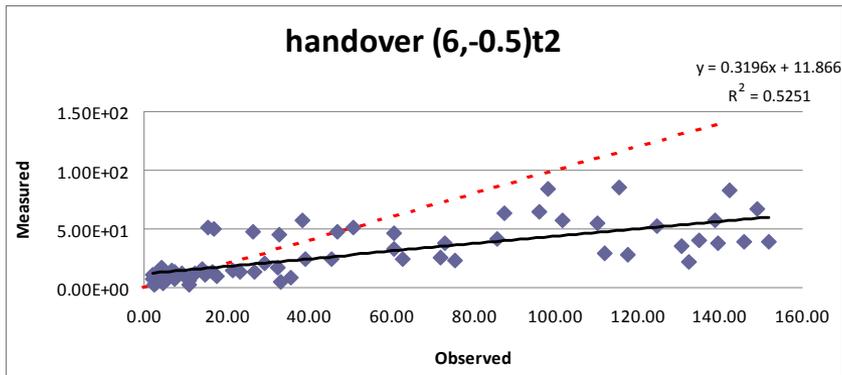
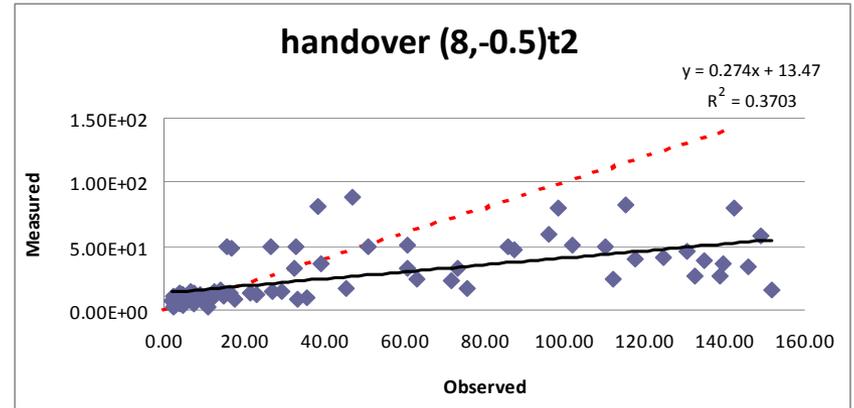
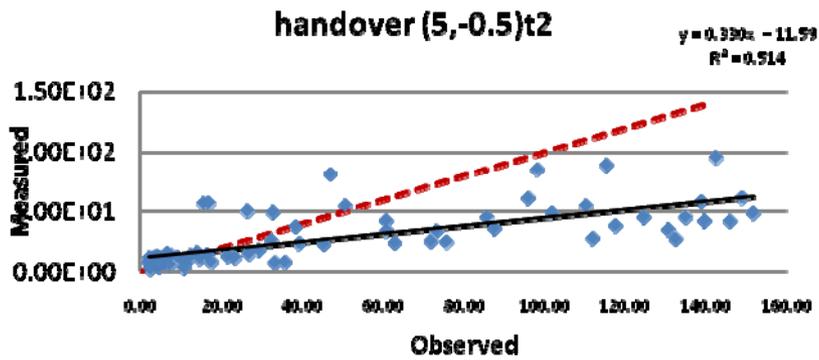
# Summary

- Boundary between sub grid model to CMAQ should be determined by analysis on error due to unresolved plume concentration
- Optimal parameters for grid adaptation were determined for prescribed burning plumes
- Similar analysis to be done for other burn cases

# Acknowledgements

- Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program
- Joint Fire Science Program
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division
- US Forest Service, Southern Research Station





# Adaptive Grid

