

Evaluation of AQM Air Quality Forecasts in South Coast AQMD Jurisdiction

Air Quality Forecaster Focus Group Workshop College Park, MD October 9-10, 2024

Nico Schulte, Ph.D. Scott A. Epstein, Ph.D. South Coast Air Quality Management District

Outline

- Forecast Products at South Coast AQMD
- Process
- Performance during recent high-impact Wildfires
- Evaluation
 - Model residual trends





Forecast Products

Daily Forecast With Cleanest Time Of Day

16	North Orange County	43	GOOD	Ozone	Similar all day
17	Central Orange County	38	GOOD	Ozone	Similar all day
18	North Coastal Orange County	34	GOOD	Ozone	Similar all day
19	Saddleback Valley	46	GOOD	PM2.5	Similar all day
20	Central Coastal Orange County	38	GOOD	PM2.5	Similar all day
21	Capistrano Valley	42	GOOD	PM2.5	Similar all day
22	Corona/Norco Area	100	MODERATE	Ozone	Similar all day
23	Metropolitan Riverside County	105	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 1 PM
24	Perris Valley	101	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 12 PM
25	Lake Elsinore Area	77	MODERATE	Ozone	Similar all day
26	Temecula Valley	49	GOOD	Ozone	Similar all day
27	Anza Area	58	MODERATE	Ozone	Similar all day
28	Hemet/San Jacinto Valley	71	MODERATE	Ozone	Similar all day
29	Banning/San Gorgonio Pass	97	MODERATE	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 1 PM
30	Coachella Valley	77	MODERATE	Ozone	Similar all day
31	East Riverside County	41	GOOD	Ozone	Similar all day
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	101	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 12 PM
33	Southwest San Bernardino Valley	100	MODERATE	Ozone	Similar all day
34	Central San Bernardino Valley	147	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 12 PM
35	East San Bernardino Valley	147	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 12 PM
36	West San Bernardino Mountains	108	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 12 PM
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	154	UNHEALTHY	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 12 PM
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	112	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 11 AM
39	Phelan	84	MODERATE	Ozone	Similar all day
40	Hesperia	90	MODERATE	Ozone	Cleanest from 6 AM to 11 AM



Hourly Forecast



Forecast-Based Rules

- Fugitive Dust Control in Coachella Valley
- Open Burning, No-Burn Days

Advisories



Forecast Process



*In-House statistical models



AQM During Recent High-Impact Wildfires



Line, Bridge, and Airport Fires (Sep 5, 2024) – PM2.5





- AQMv7 captured initial PM2.5 spike from Line Fire well at BGBR and SNBO
- Starting Sep 11, AQMv7 overpredicted PM2.5 at SNBO and MLVB
- AQMv7 overpredicted PM2.5 spike at BGBR from Sep 12 - 14

6

Line, Bridge, and Airport Fires (Sep 5, 2024) – PM2.5





• AQMv7 overpredicted smoke impacts at ANAH, TMCA, and ELSI



Line, Bridge, and Airport Fires (PM2.5 Map)



County of Riverside, California State Parks, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USG Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USFWS



Times are in PST (UTC-8) Using NOAA 9/11/2024 6z forecast

- AQM predicted PM2.5 spikes in Riverside/Corona but measured PM2.5 is low (< 18.2 ug/m3)
- AQM correctly predicted PM2.5 spikes near the Big Bear Monitor ⁸

County of Riverside, California State Parks, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Line, Bridge, and Airport Fires (PM2.5 Map)



South Coast

Times are in PST (UTC-8) Using 9/11/2024 6z run

- AQM overpredicted PM2.5 in Redlands, Yucaipa, San Gorgonio Pass
- AQM overpredicted PM2.5 near Lake Forest and in Corona/northeast of Santa Ana mountains





- Times are in PST (UTC-8)
- Big Bear Lake: 6z 9/11 run compares well with measurements but 12z 9/12 run significantly overpredicts
 - Both runs significantly overpredict near Lake Elsinore and in Orange County

Line, Bridge, and Airport Fires (Sep 5, 2024) - Ozone





 AQMv7 underpredicted ozone peaks on Sep 10 - Sep 14 at RDLD and SNBO

2024



What caused PM2.5 overprediction at times during the fires?

- Did AQMv7 overpredict wildfire emissions?
- Did AQMv7 overpredict vertical mixing of the plume down to the surface? (see photo of airport fire showing large plume rise)
- AQMv7 is used to interpolate real-time monitor and sensor measurements for our real-time AQI map



From OC Fire Authority PIO



Sep 11, 2024 view of Airport Fire

AQM Evaluation



Evaluation Metrics

Metric	Formula
Root Mean Square Errors (RMSE)	
Mean Bias (MB)	
Heidke Skill Score (HSS)	
For binary true/false forecast	is percent correct for a persistence forecast





• 2023-4-1 through 2023-9-27

2023-10-1 through 2024-9-30

2024 data:



AQMv7 Ozone RMSE is best among the models Analogmod PM2.5 RMSE is best among the models Mean Bias is small for all models

AQI-Change Dates Evaluation Method

- Calculate RMSE and MB only on AQI-change dates
- AQI-change dates:
 - Measured AQI changed by at least 10
 - This removes "persistent" time periods from evaluation data
 - Forecast is most useful when AQI is changing
- CTOD calculated using full data set



Example of AQI-Change



Evaluation Summary





AQMv7 Ozone RMSE is best among the models Analogmod PM2.5 RMSE is best among the models Mean Bias is small for all models

- 2022-7-1 through 2022-8-31
- 2022-12-1 through 2023-1-31
- 2023-4-1 through 2023-9-27

2024 data:

• 2023-10-1 through 2024-9-30



PM2.5 Daily Average by Location*

- AQMv7 and analogmod have similar mean bias and similar performance to persistence
- AQMv7 has small MB
- Analogmod MB usually negative (overprediction). May • need to be retrained using most recent measurement data to reduce bias.





Model Overestimates | Model Underestimates

Model Residual Trends



Residual Trends Analysis

- Analyzed Residual vs Met Data
- Met Data: Riverside Municipal Airport (KRAL) Automated Surface Observing System
 - Processed using AERMET to derive mixing height and surface friction velocity





O3 8hr Max Residual vs Maximum Temperature

- Plotted residual of daily maximum 8-hr average ozone vs daily max 10 m temperature at Riverside Airport (KRAL)
- Model tends to underestimate Ozone at Glendora at high temperature (~> 310 K)
- Less evidence of underestimation at Palm Springs and Redlands





Mixed Layer Height

- Underestimation of PM2.5 at SNBO when mixing height is low at Riverside Airport (KRAL)
- Most other stations have low/no trend with mixing height

Conclusions

- AQMv7 has good ozone performance (among the best models in our jurisdiction)
 - Although during Line/Bridge/Airport fire the model underestimate Ozone spikes and underestimated/overestimated PM2.5 spikes in some cases
- About the same PM2.5 performance at most stations
 - Nearly as good as the best PM2.5 model for our jurisdiction
- AQMv7 tends to underestimated PM2.5 at SNBO when mixing height is low
- Overall AQMv7 is one of the best-performing forecast models we use

Backup Slides

Air Quality Forecasting Models (South Coast AQMD Analog Forecast Model)

- Model developed by AQ Assessment Group compares meteorological fields on forecasted day with historical meteorological fields
- Identifies analogous days and uses them to make predictions
- Daily predictions of O3, PM2.5, PM10, NO2, and CO at every measurement station

Analog Model Training Methodology

• For all pollutants at every monitoring station:

Identify Initial Set of MET Predictors and **Apply Geographic Constraints**

- 1. Use selection of important pollutantspecific predictors from hourly 12 km NAM (use intuition to pick variables)
- Normalize predictor variables 2.
- 3. Separate gridded data into four regions to represent all areas in forecast domain

Calculate Similarity Between Prediction Day and All Past Days 1. Determine mean squared error (MSE) between gridded meteorology on prediction day and all past days 2. Weight each MET variable by a factor of 0, 1, 5, 10 3. Sum weighted MSE for all important MET parameters Repeat until all Identify Analog Days combinations **Finalize Model** 5 Historical days \bullet of weights and with the lowest training days MSE are calculated \bullet

Make Prediction Based on Analog Days

Calculate the mean, max, and min \bullet from analog days

Configuration to Use for Predictions Determine what combination of MET parameters

and weights

performance

maximizes

Analog Day Selection Methodology

Analog Day Selection Methodology

Forecasting domain split into 4 regions

29

Analog Prediction Methodology

• For all pollutants at every monitoring station:

Calculate Similarity Between Tomorrow and All Past Days

- 1. Determine mean squared error (MSE) between tomorrow's gridded meteorology and all past days
- 2. Apply weights to MSE calculated with training
- 3. Sum weighted MSE for all important MET parameters

Identify Analog Days

5 Historical davs with the lowest MSE

Make Prediction Based on Analog

<u>Days</u>

• Calculate the mean, max, and min from analog days

Cleanest Time Of Day

• Cleanest Time of the Day:

- Predicted AQI is at least 10 AQI points less than the day's average AQI*
- Binary true/false forecast for each hour
- Used to present hourly forecast
- **HSS:** Percent correct relative to a persistence forecast
- At most stations HSS is moderate but positive
 - Indicates model has some skill in predicting hourly Ozone and PM2.5 trends

*AQI based on O3 and PM2.5