



Quantifying and Accounting for the Effect of Inter-annual Meteorological Variability in Dynamic Evaluation Studies

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13th Annual CMAS Conference
Chapel Hill, NC
October 28th 2014



Acknowledgements

- **EPA OAQPS collaborators: Pat Dolwick, Sharon Philips, Norm Possiel, Heather Simon, Brian Timin, Ben Wells**
- **1990 -2010 Simulations:**
 - **Jia Xing, Chao Wei, Chuen Meei Gan, David Wong, Jon Pleim, Rohit Mathur**
- **2002, 2005 Simulations:**
 - **Meteorology: Rob Gilliam, Lara Reynolds**
 - **Emissions: Allan Beidler, Ryan Cleary, Alison Eyth, Rob Pinder, George Pouliot, Alexis Zubrow**
 - **Boundary Conditions: Barron Henderson (now at Univ. of FL), Farhan Akhtar (now at US State Dept.)**
 - **Evaluation: Wyatt Appel, Kirk Baker**



Dynamic Evaluation of Air Quality Models

- **Motivation:** Air quality models are used to determine the impact of different emission reductions strategies on ambient concentration levels. Dynamic evaluation is one component of a thorough model performance evaluation.
- **Dynamic Evaluation:** Evaluating the model's ability to predict changes in air quality given changes in emissions (or meteorology).
- **EPA's Nitrogen Oxides State Implementation Plan Call (NO_x SIP Call)** provides a valuable retrospective case study.
 - The rule was targeted at reducing NO_x emissions from EGUs in the eastern US and was implemented in 2003 and 2004.
- Previous studies (e.g. Gilliland et al. 2008; Godowitch et al. 2010; Napelenok et al. 2011; Zhou et al. 2013; Kang et al. 2013) have shown a tendency for **CMAQ modeling to underestimate the observed ozone reductions** across this period.



Challenges in Dynamic Evaluation of Modeled Response to Emission Changes

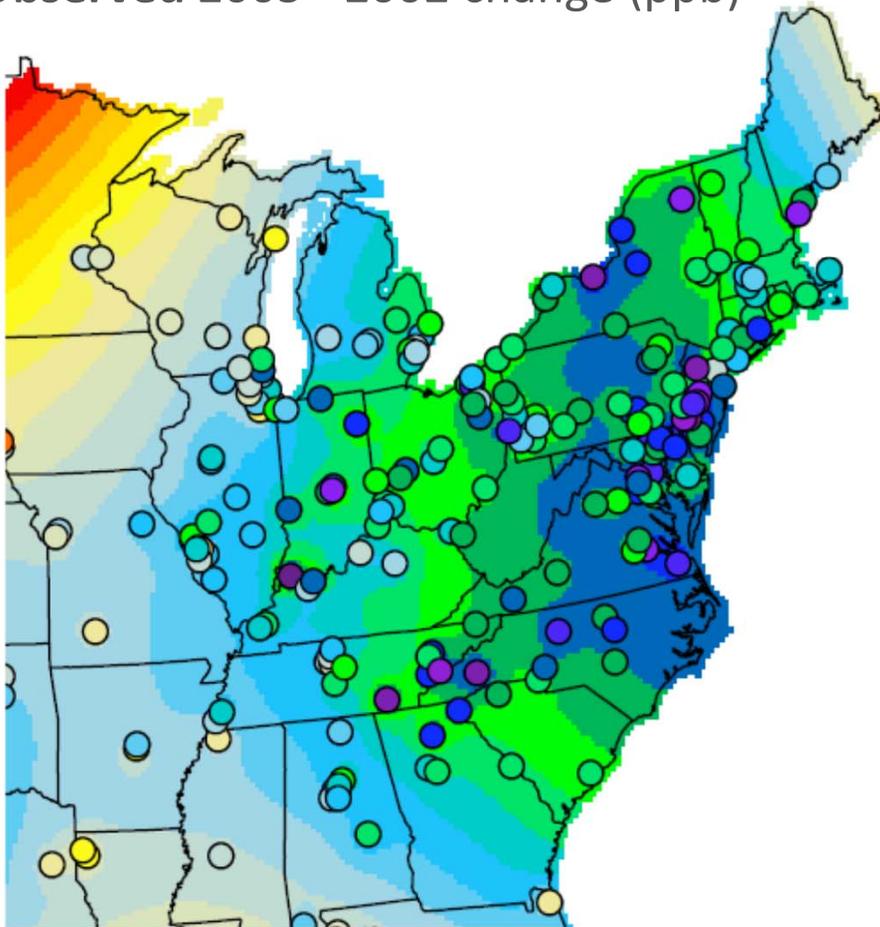
- **Challenge:** Observed air quality changes over time are driven by both changes in emissions and **meteorological variability**, making it difficult to diagnose the source of model error in dynamic evaluation studies.
- Attainment demonstrations are based on observed ozone levels **averaged across multiple years** (O_3 design value) to account for meteorological variability and better isolate air quality trends due to emission changes.
- Modeling for attainment demonstrations is typically done using **constant meteorology inputs**. Thus for regulatory modeling applications, we are most interested in evaluating the model's ability to capture the impact of changing emissions on air quality levels.
- **Two dynamic evaluation approaches** proposed here for address confounding effect of meteorological variability:
 - 1990 – 2010 time series of **WRF-CMAQ** simulations (36km grid, consistent emissions developed by Xing et al. (2013))
 - 2002, 2005 **CMAQv5.0.1** simulation study with 'cross' simulations (12km grid, '02/'05 NEI based emissions described in Foley et al. (2014))



Dynamic Evaluation using WRF-CMAQ simulations

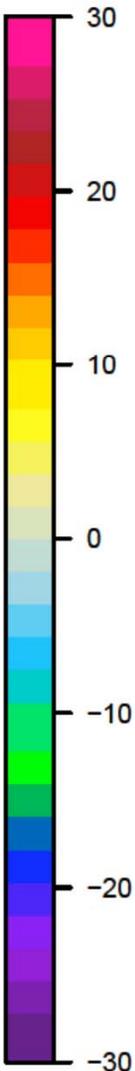
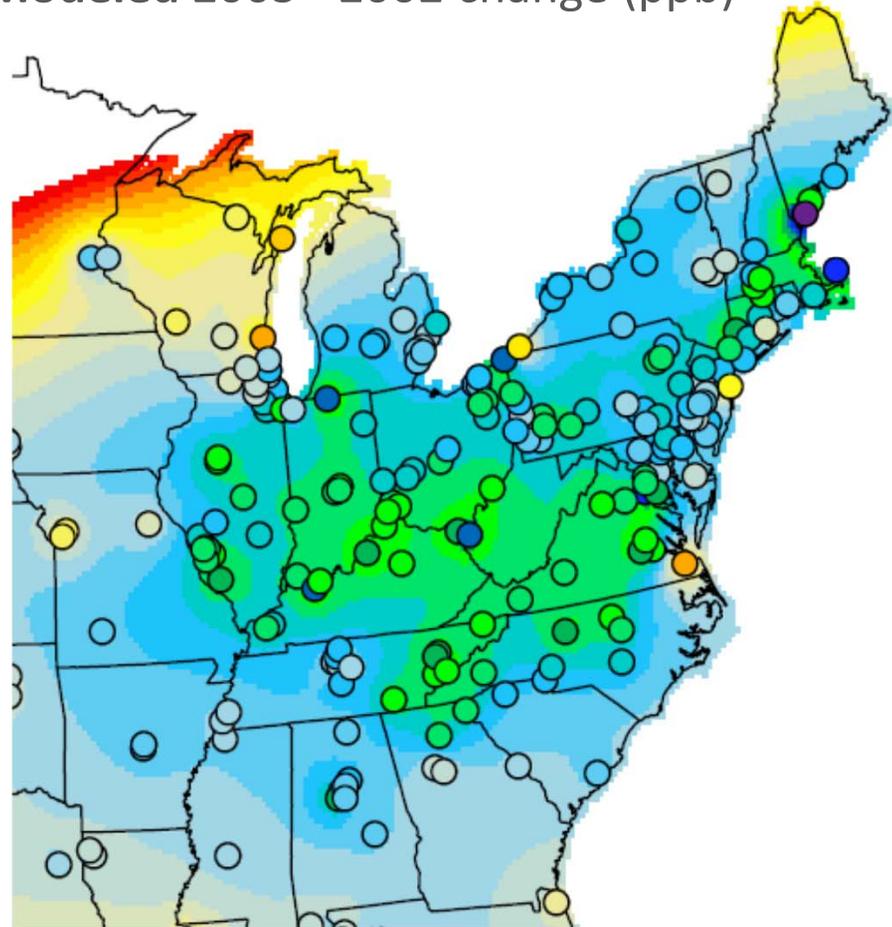
Observed and Modeled 2005 – 2002 change in high* summertime ozone.

Observed 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)



sites = 262 (subset to AQS sites with data for all 21 years)

Modeled 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)



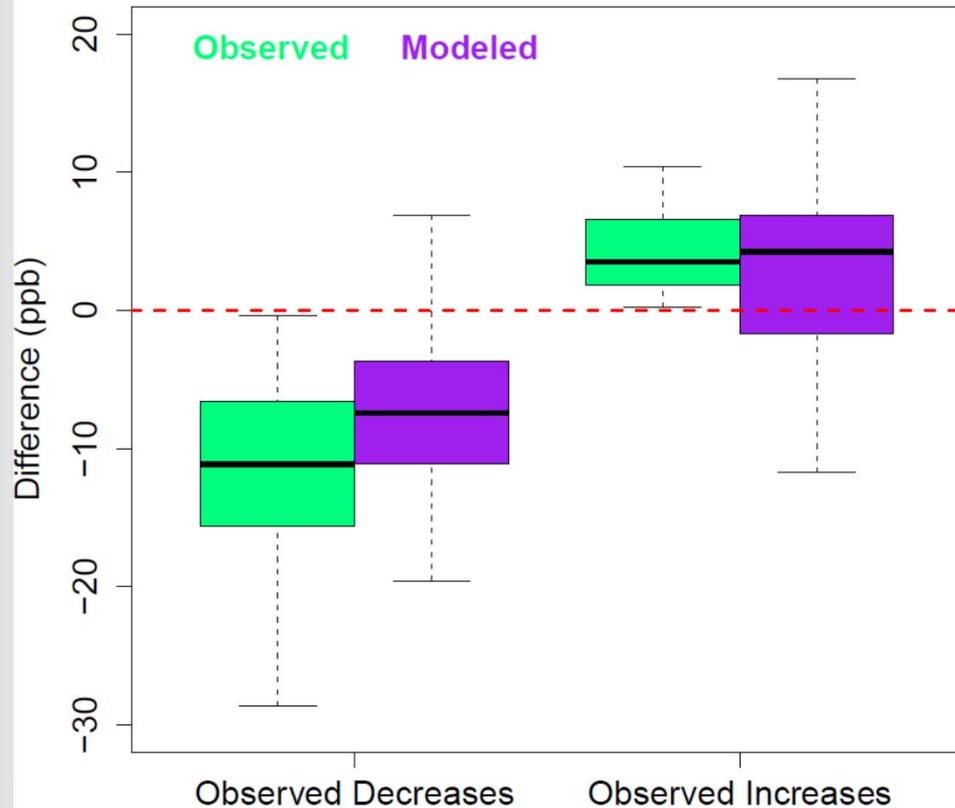
* Metric of interest: Average of ten highest daily max 8-hr average ozone (MDA8 O₃) values over June-August.



Dynamic Evaluation using WRF-CMAQ simulations

- **Model underestimates decrease in high summertime ozone in the NO_x SIP call region from 2002 to 2005.**

2005 - 2002 Change Top10 MDA8

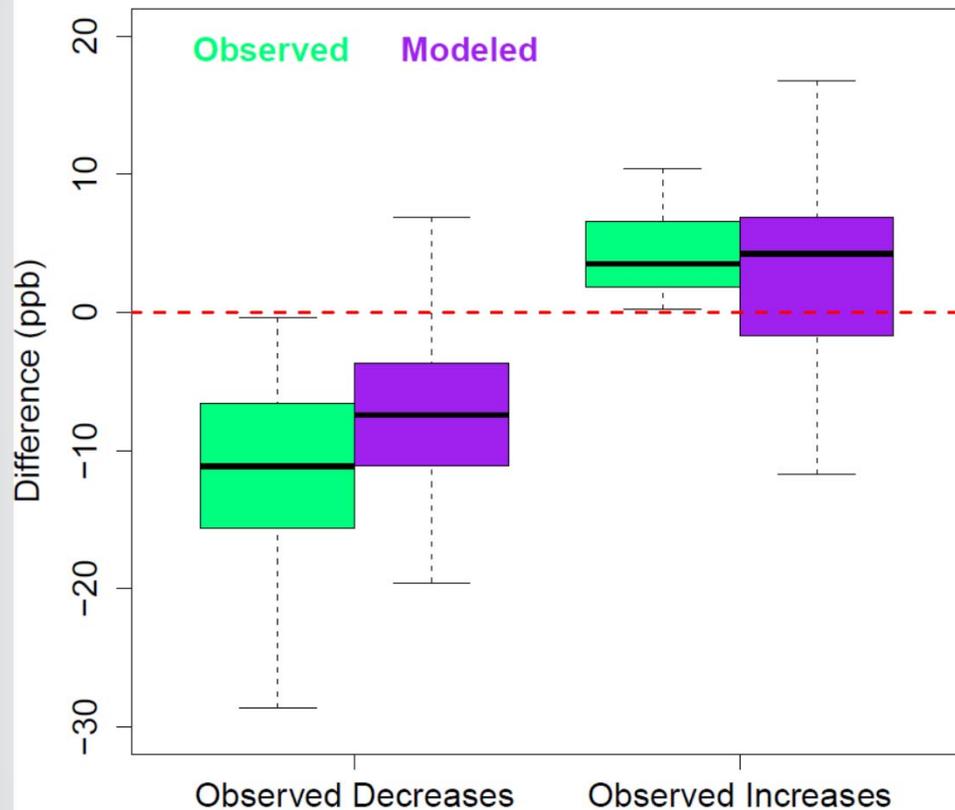




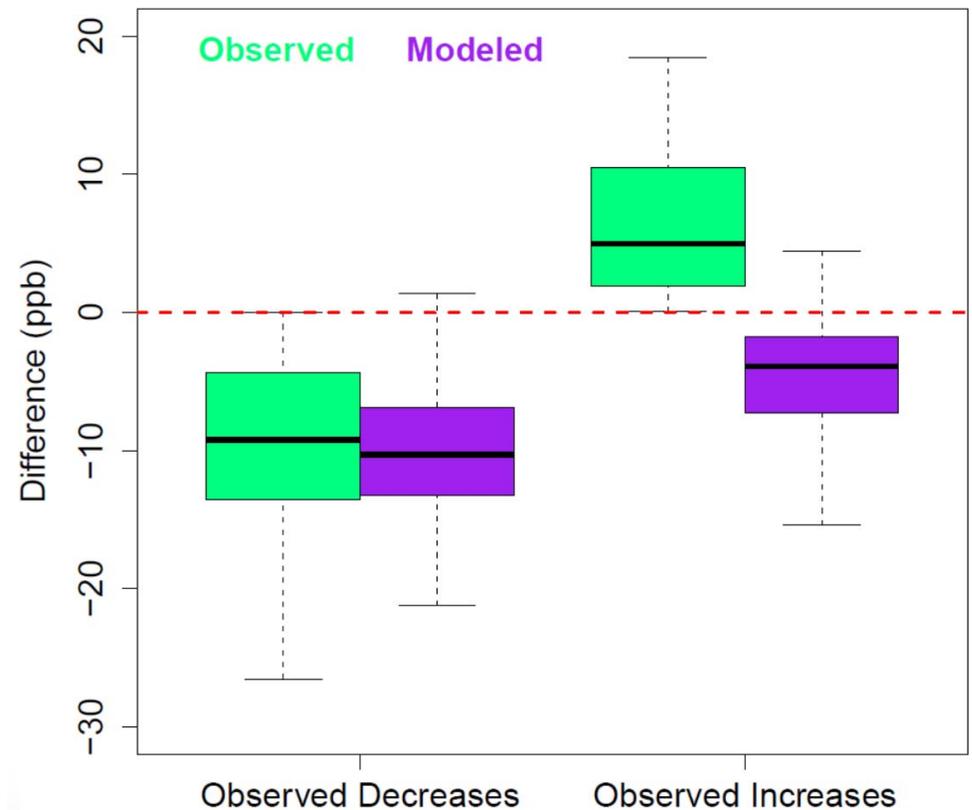
Dynamic Evaluation using WRF-CMAQ simulations

- **Model underestimates decrease in ozone from 2002 to 2005 but overestimates the decrease from 2001 to 2006.**

2005 - 2002 Change Top10 MDA8



2006 - 2001 Change Top10 MDA8

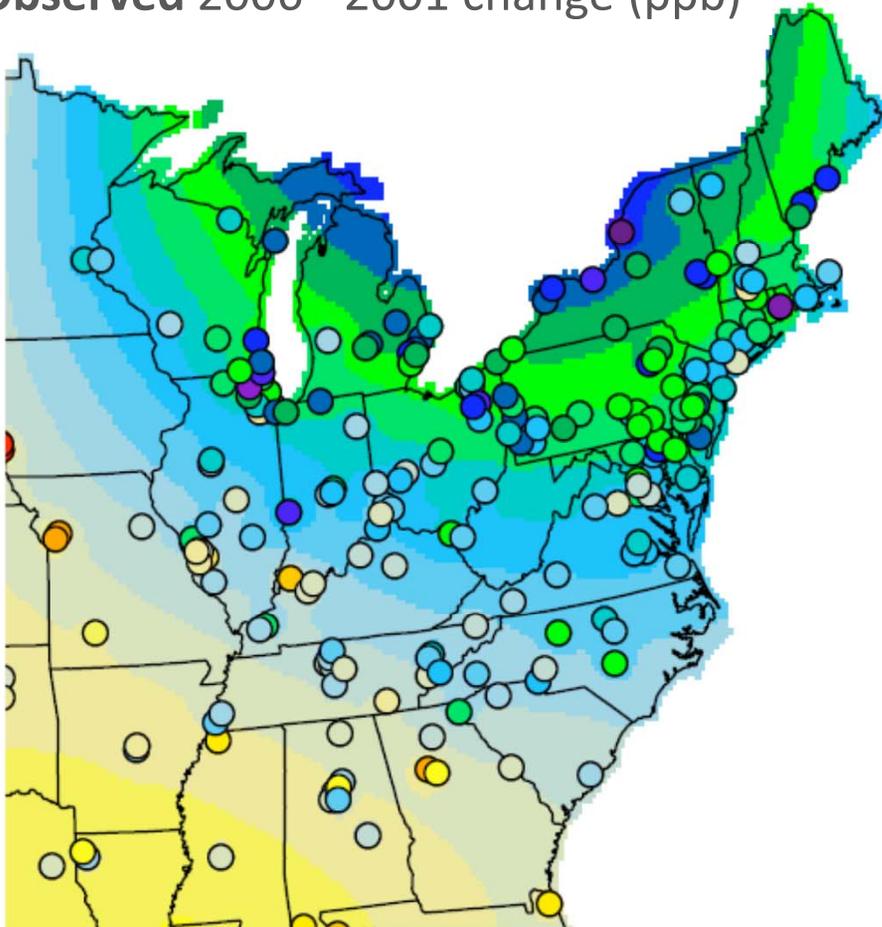




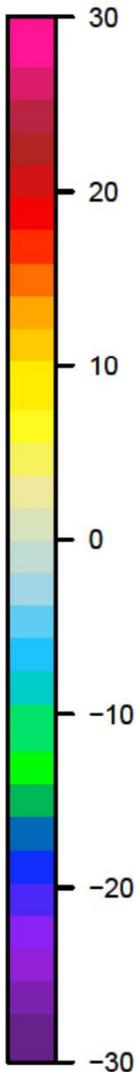
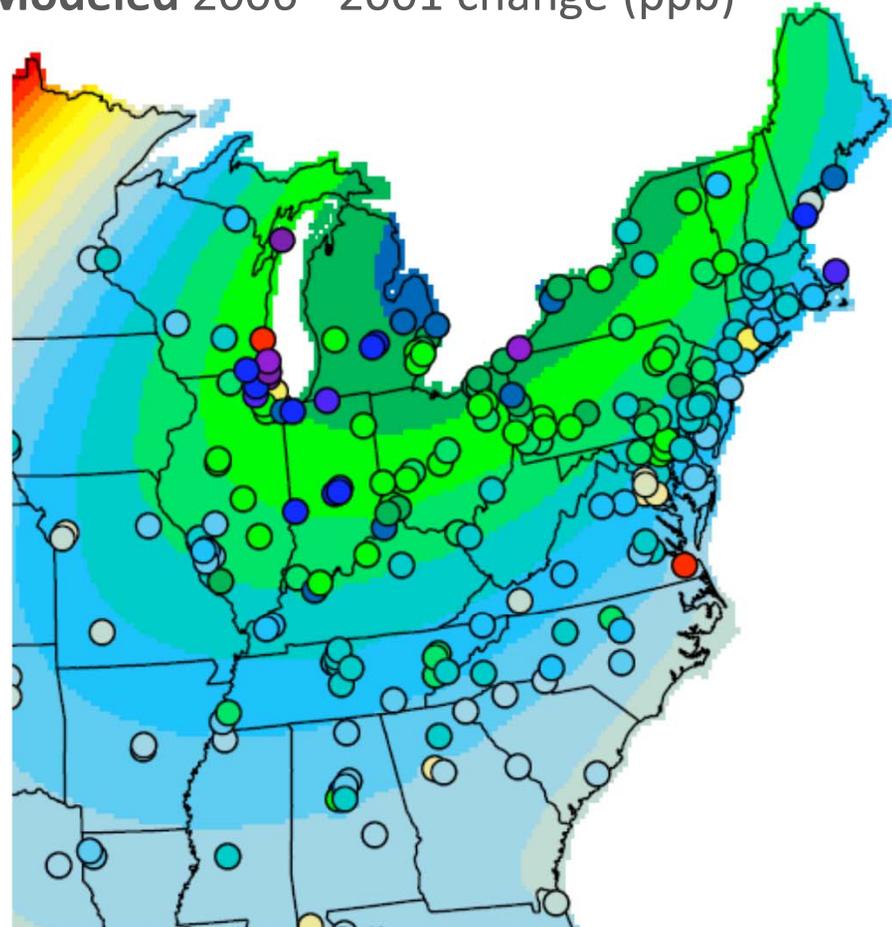
Dynamic Evaluation using WRF-CMAQ simulations

- Observed and Modeled 2006 – 2001 change in high summertime ozone.**

Observed 2006 - 2001 change (ppb)



Modeled 2006 - 2001 change (ppb)

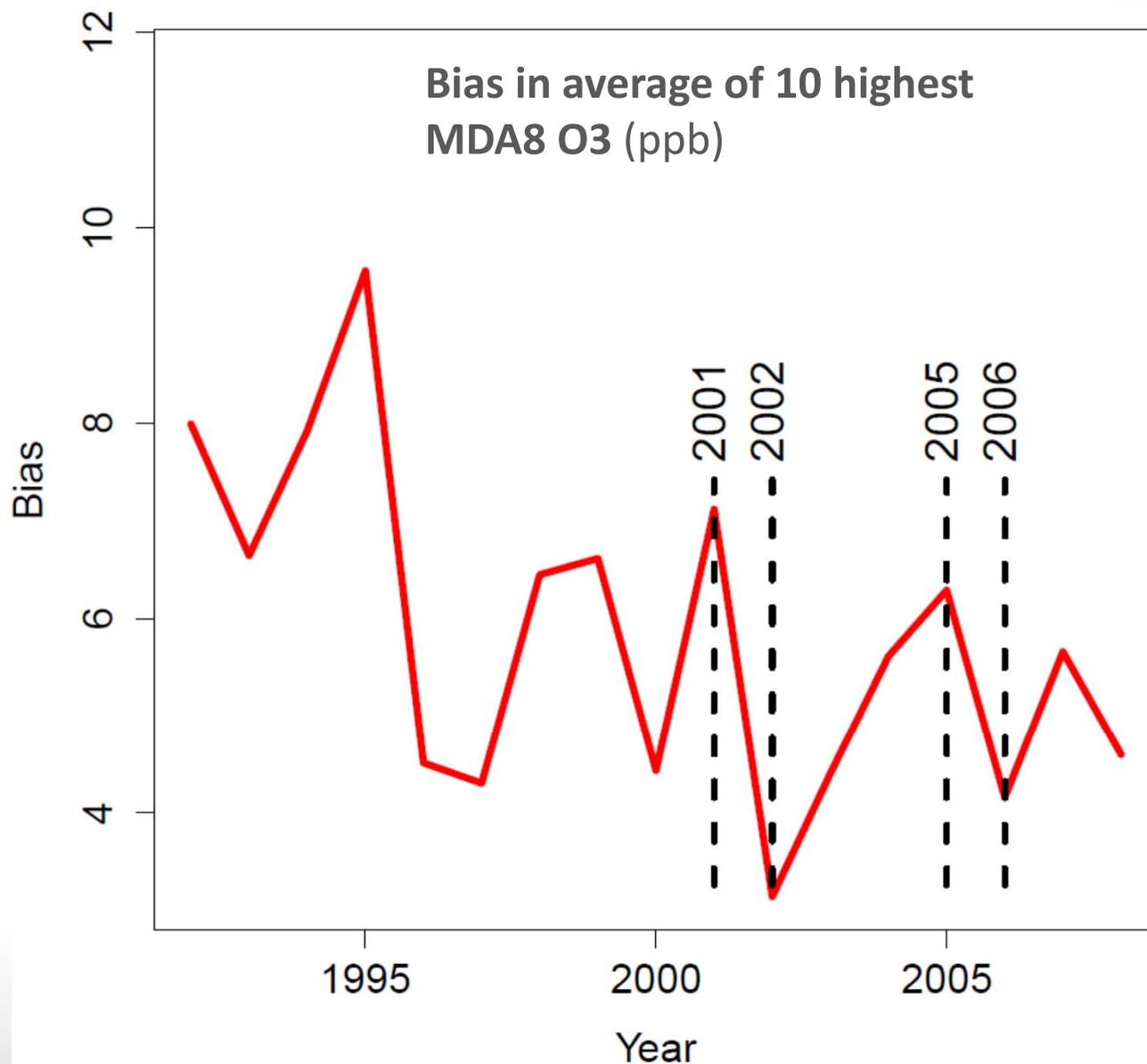


sites = 262 (subset to AQS sites with data for all 21 years)



Impact of Model Bias on Dynamic Evaluation

- **Model performance varies from year to year.**
- **Model overprediction of high summertime MDA8 ozone is greater in 2005 compared to 2002.**
- **The opposite is true for the bias in 2006 compared to 2001.**

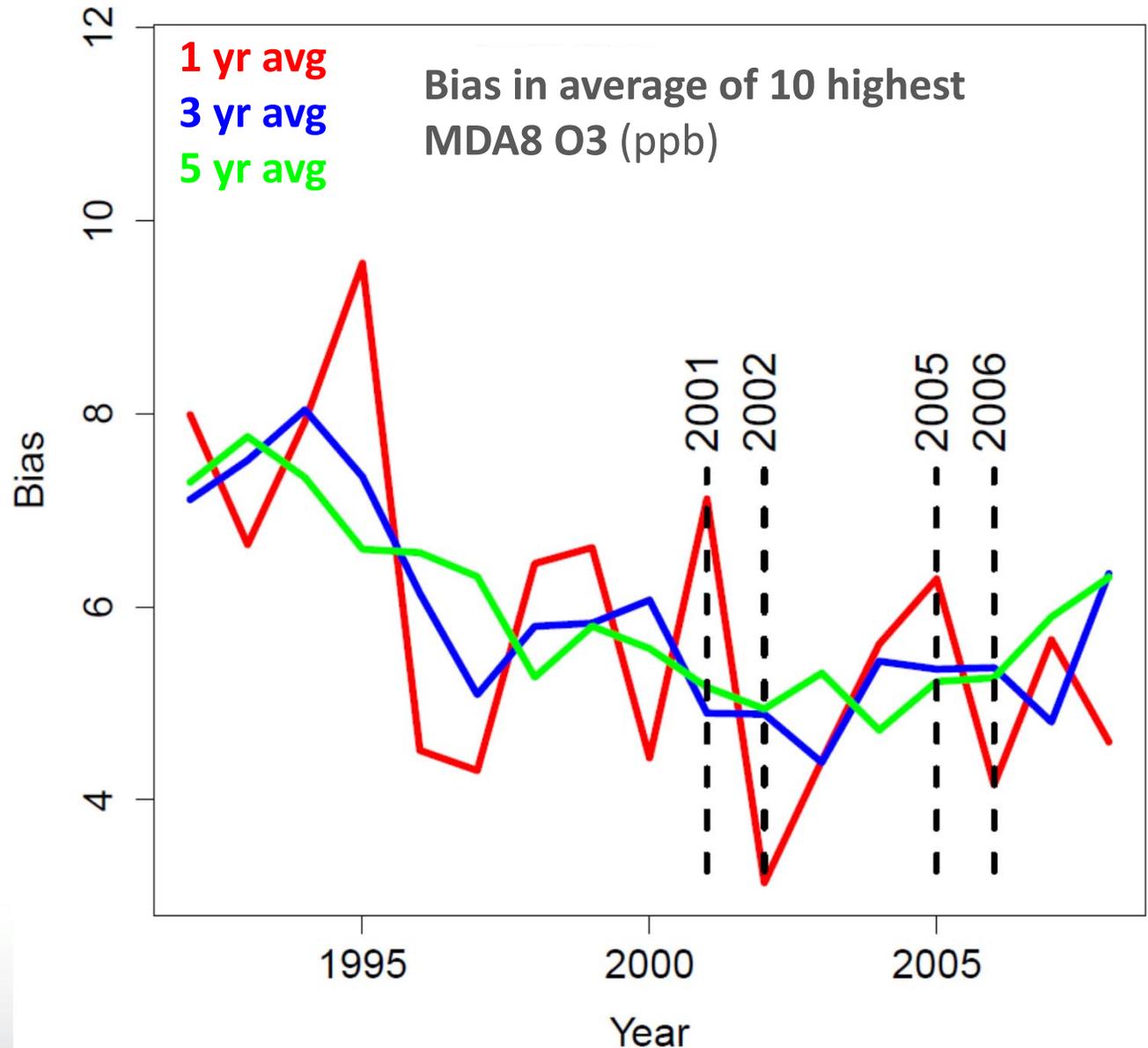


Average bias across n= 262 sites.



Using Multi-year Model Averages in Dynamic Evaluation

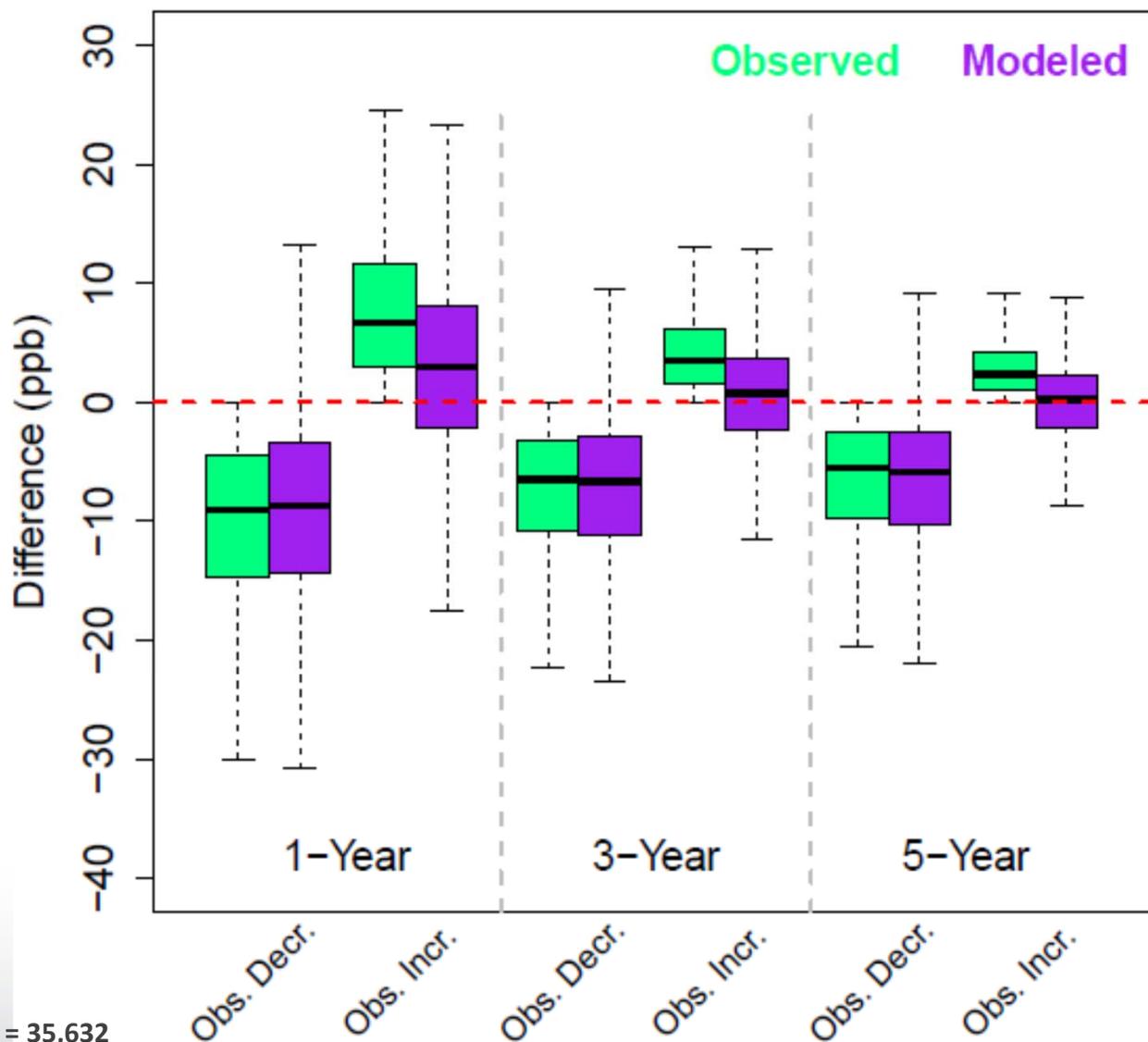
- **Modeling 3- or 5-year centered averages can stabilize the model bias**
→ we can more confidently assess the model's response to emission reductions, *i.e.* results are not as sensitive to the chosen starting/ending year.
- **Multi-year model averages are also more consistent with the observed design value metric used in ozone attainment demonstrations.**





Using Multi-year Model Averages in Dynamic Evaluation

Change Top10 MDA8, All Current/Future Difference Pairs

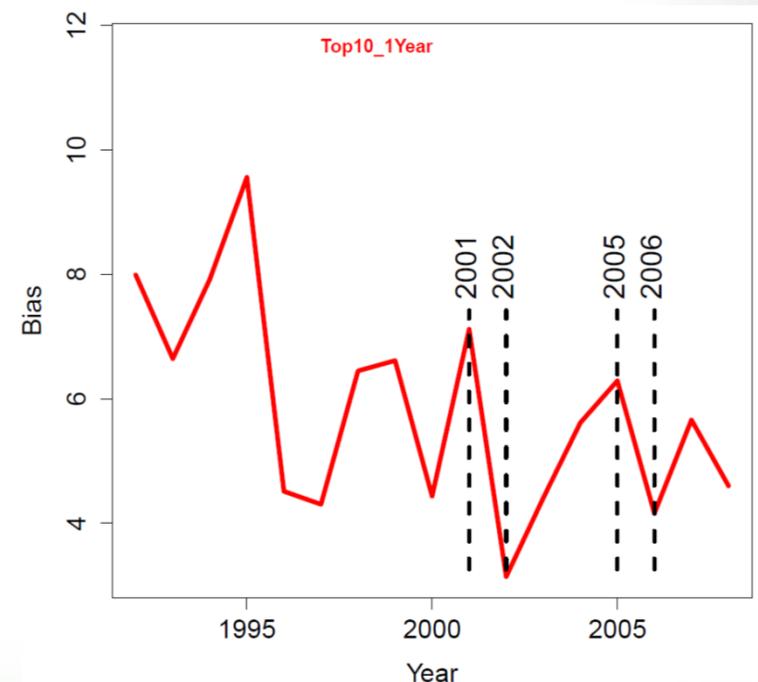


- Use 21 year time series to look at all possible “base” year and “future” year projections separated by at least 3 years (n=136 pairs).
- Modeling 3- or 5-year centered averages reduces the variability in the observed and modeled trends, providing a more robust dynamic evaluation of the modeling system.



Linking Dynamic Evaluation with Diagnostic Evaluation

- For dynamic evaluation studies, focusing on individual pairs of years may not fully assess the model's ability to capture emission-induced trends due to the confounding effect of meteorological variability.
- Longer model simulations offer the opportunity to account for this variability by using multi-year averages.
- Question remains: **Why is model bias so different from year to year?**
 - Misspecified emission trends?
 - More complex problems with modeling changes in meteorology and chemistry?
- CMAQv5.0.1 simulations for 2002 and 2005 are used to separate the change in ozone due to Δ emissions vs Δ meteorology.

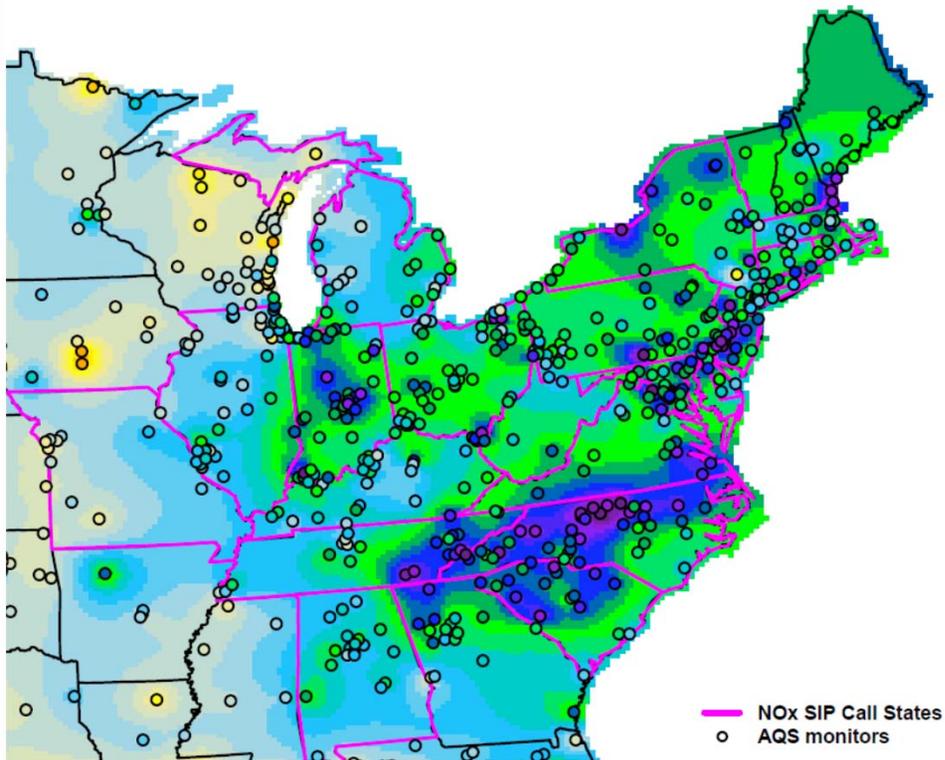




Dynamic Evaluation using CMAQv5.0.1 Simulations

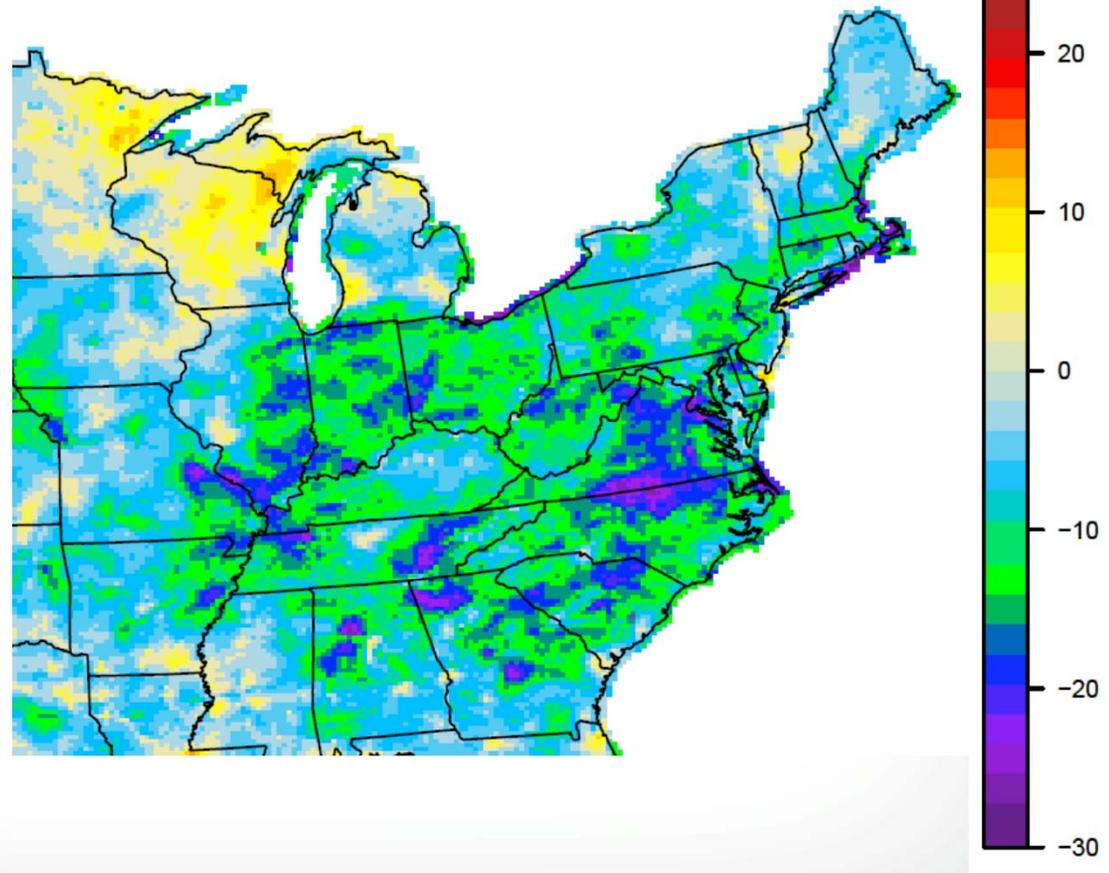
Observed and Modeled 2005 – 2002 change in high summertime ozone.

Observed 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)



AQS sites = 729

Modeled 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)





Creation of 2002/2005 “Cross” Simulations

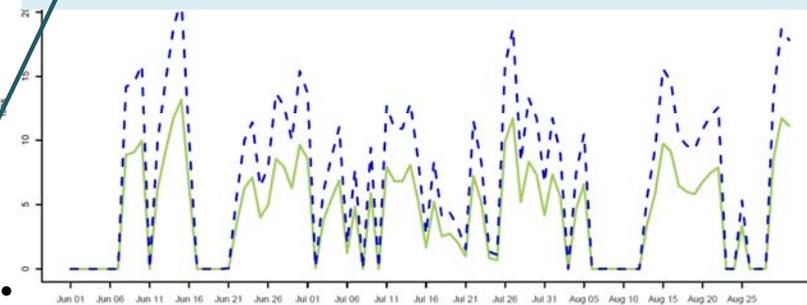
- **4 Simulations:**

- **2 Base: Summer 2002, Summer 2005**
- **2 Cross: 2002 emissions with 2005 met**
2005 emissions with 2002 met

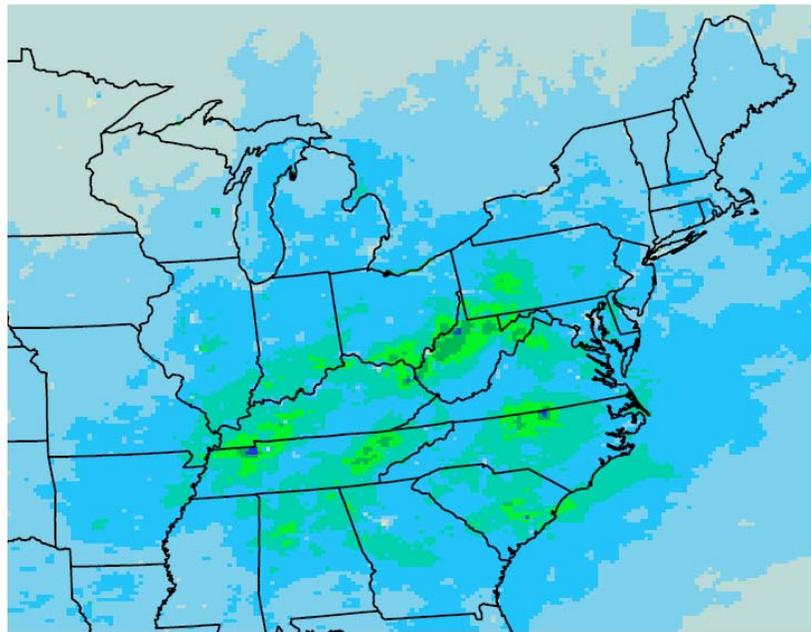
- **Emissions for cross simulations:**

- **EGU emissions (with CEM data) based on unit specific adjustments to account for met influences on electricity demand.**
- **Mobile emissions: MOVES simulations using designated emission year and met year.**
- **Nonroad, industrial point and large marine sectors use emissions year shifted to match the day of the week of the met year.**
- **Emissions from fertilizer application, biogenic sources, NO_x from lightning, fires, dust are tied to meteorological year**
- **All other sectors have the same inventory for all scenarios except modified for the day-of-the-week of the met year.**

NO_x emissions from 2005 for each unit are scaled to 2002 summer total levels.

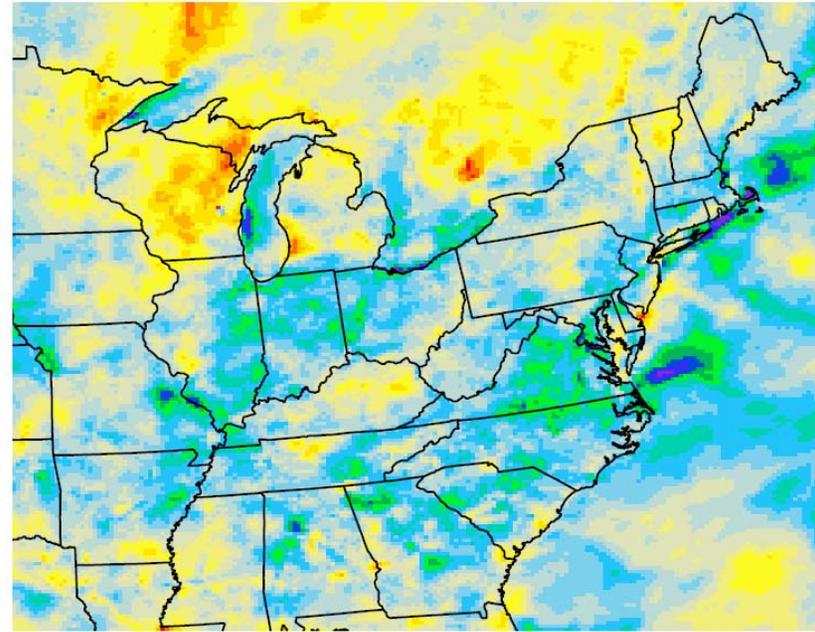


Change in high ozone due to changes in **EMISSIONS** (with 2002 meteorology)



+

Change in high ozone due to changes in **METEOROLOGY** (with 2002 emissions)

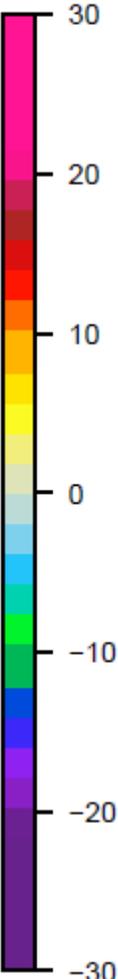
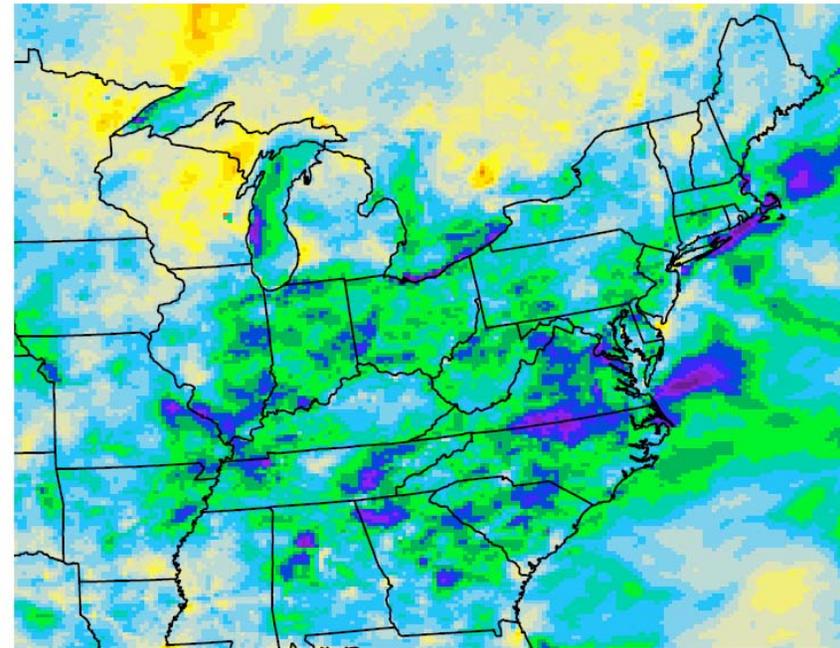


“Interaction” term



=

2005 – 2002 total change in high summer ozone

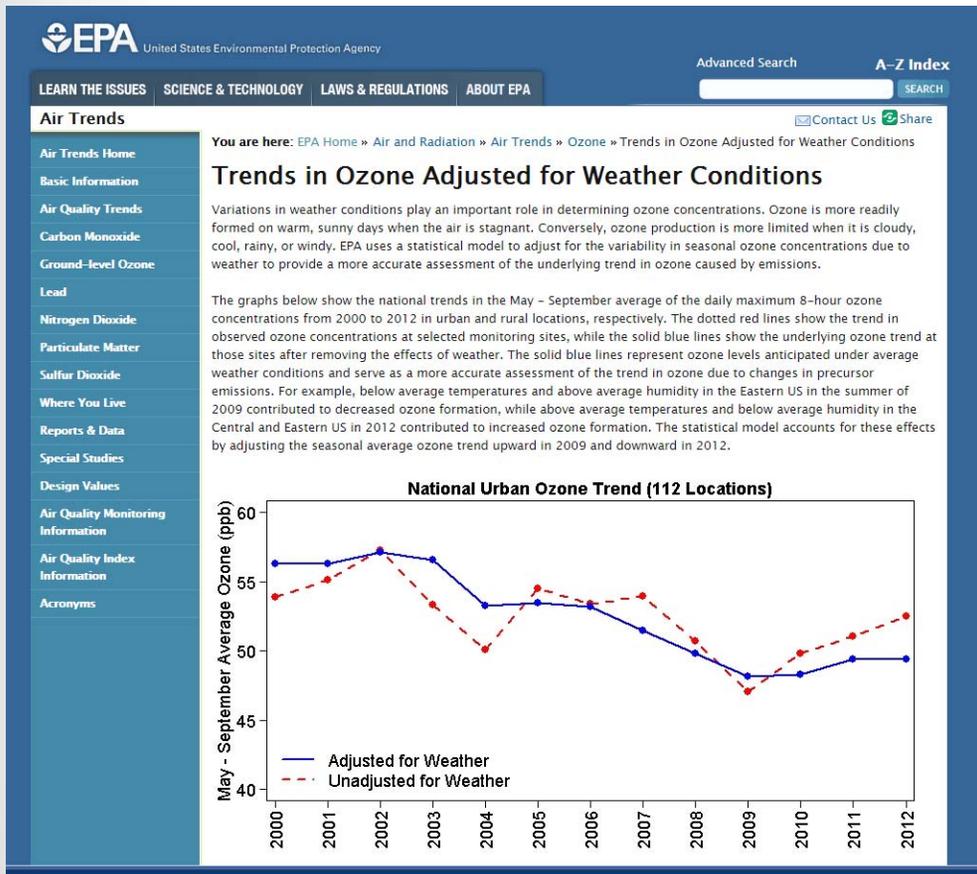




Meteorology-Adjusted Ozone Trends

- Method developed by Cox and Chu (1996), Camalier et al. (2007) is used by EPA/OAQPS to provide met-adjusted trends in average ozone.
- We use this data to evaluate the model-predicted change in ozone due to meteorology.

<http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/weather.html>



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Atmospheric Environment 41 (2007) 7127–7137

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT

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The effects of meteorology on ozone in urban areas and their use in assessing ozone trends

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Received 28 February 2007; received in revised form 23 April 2007; accepted 25 April 2007

Abstract

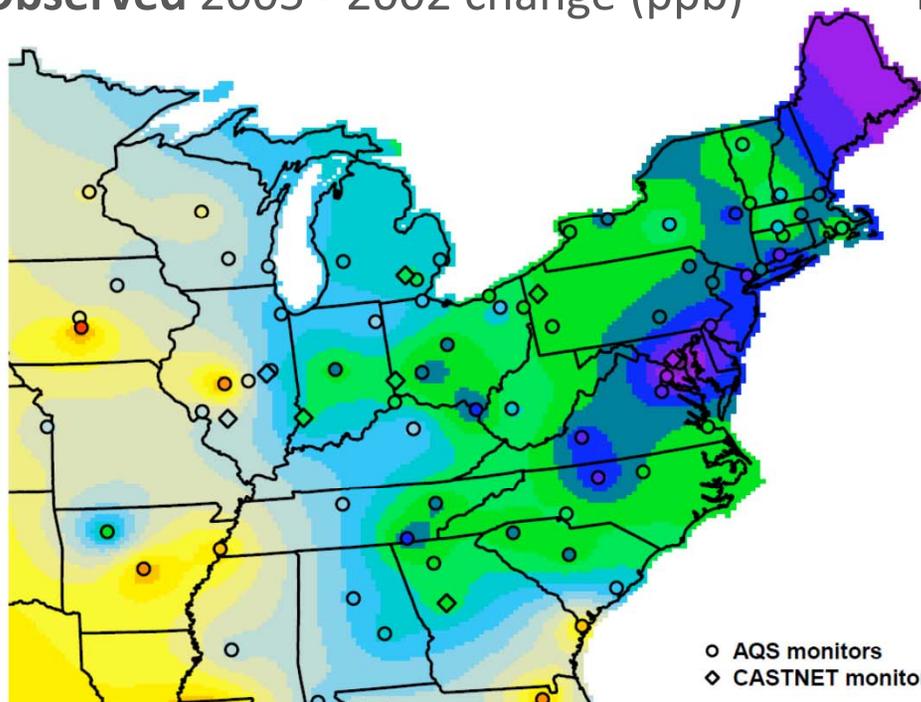
The United States Environmental Protection Agency issues periodic reports that describe air quality trends in the US. For some pollutants, such as ozone, both observed and meteorologically adjusted trends are displayed. This paper describes an improved statistical methodology for meteorologically adjusting ozone trends as well as characterizes the relationships between individual meteorological parameters and ozone. A generalized linear model that accommodates the nonlinear effects of the meteorological variables was fit to data collected for 39 major eastern US urban areas. Overall, the model performs very well, yielding R^2 statistics as high as 0.80. The analysis confirms that ozone is generally increasing with increasing temperature and decreasing with increasing relative humidity. Examination of the spatial gradients of these responses show that the effect of temperature on ozone is most pronounced in the north while the opposite is true of relative humidity. By including HYSPLIT-derived transport wind direction and distance in the model, it is shown that the largest incremental impact of wind direction on ozone occurs along the periphery of the study domain, which encompasses major NO_x emission sources.

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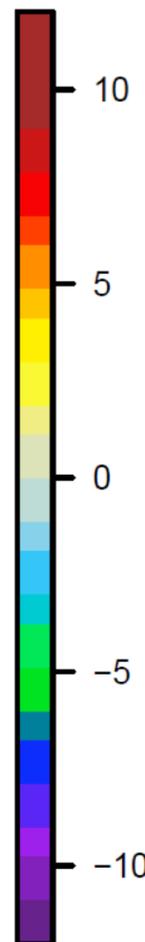
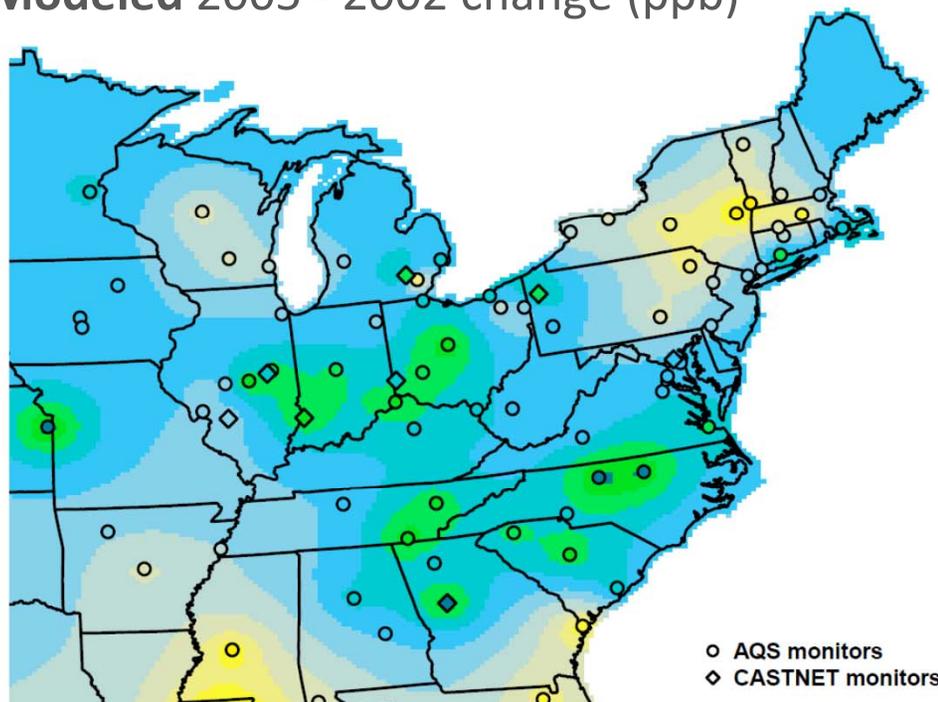


2005-2002 Change in MEAN Summertime Ozone

Observed 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)



Modeled 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)



sites = 60

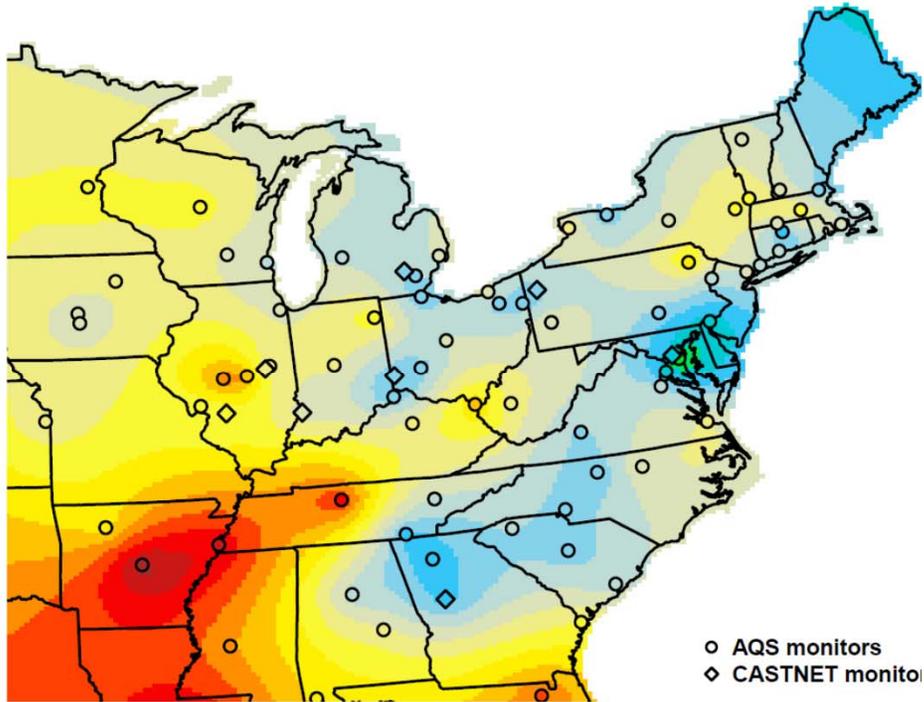
- **Met-adjusted observed ozone values for 2002 and 2005 are only available at select AQS and CASTNet stations and are based on May – September summer averages.**



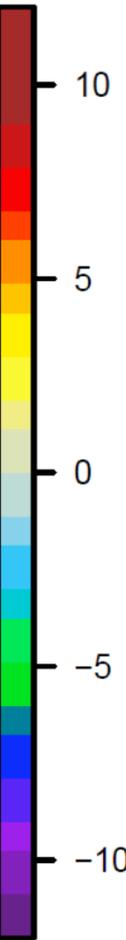
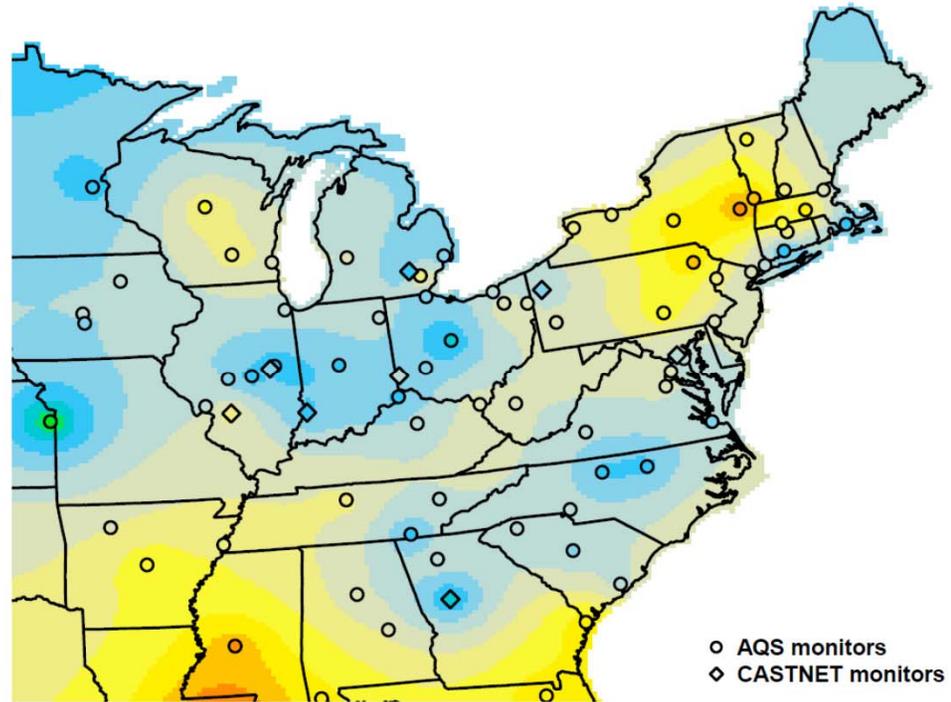
Δ Ozone attributed to Δ Meteorology

- **Observed and Modeled 2005 – 2002 change in mean summertime ozone due to changes in meteorology.**

Observed 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)



Modeled 2005 - 2002 change (ppb)



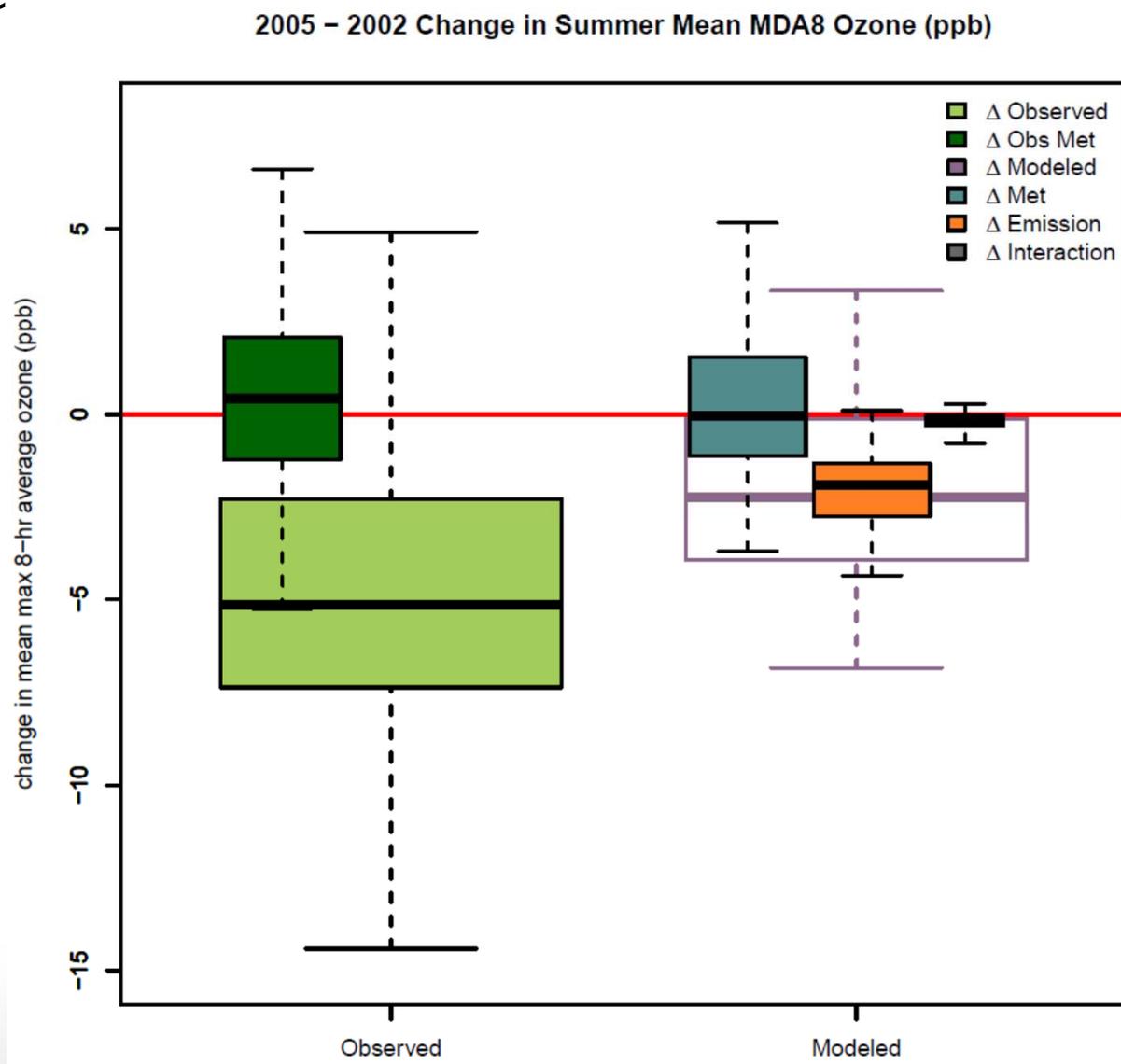
sites = 60

- **Predicting too large of an increase in ozone in the northeast.**
- **Missing the region of increasing ozone in the midwest.**



Diagnosing Errors in Predicting 2005-2002 Change in Summer Mean MDA8 Ozone

- Model errors in predicting change in ozone due to meteorology do not fully explain why model predictions underestimate the observed ozone reduction across these years.
- Next Steps: Quantile regression statistical model can be used to estimate met-adjusted observed ozone trends for different percentiles (e.g. 90th percentile rather than mean O₃) to better evaluate the model predicted change in ozone due to meteorology.



Each boxplot represents data from n= 60 sites.

- **Dynamic evaluation studies that focus on individual pairs of years may not fully assess the model's ability to capture emission-induced trends due to the confounding effect of meteorological variability.**
- **Longer model simulations offer the opportunity to account for this variability by using multi-year averages.**
- **Model sensitivity simulations can be used to isolate the effects of emission changes on pollutant concentrations from the effects of meteorological changes.**
- **Better diagnosing prediction errors identified in a dynamic evaluation study depends on improving how we use observed data to evaluate model predicted changes in air quality.**