Development, Testing and Implementation of a Forecasting

System for Forest Fire Smoke

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1 Background

Forest fires close to populated areas lead to very high exposures to airpollution, often resulting in peaks of hospital admissions and unhealthy cities. In order to mitigate these effects wildfire smoke forecasting has been implemented in some countries, usually alongside daily air-quality forecasts. The forecasts can be used by stakeholders and the public to e.g. reduce outdoor activities or postpone events at critical moments. In this work a new forecast system is described.

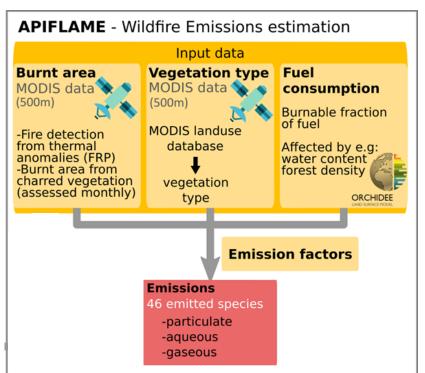
2 Wildfire Smoke Modeling

To model wildfire smoke three phenomena have to be considered:

- 1) Wildfire ignition and progression
- 2) Smoke emissions
- 3) Smoke dispersion

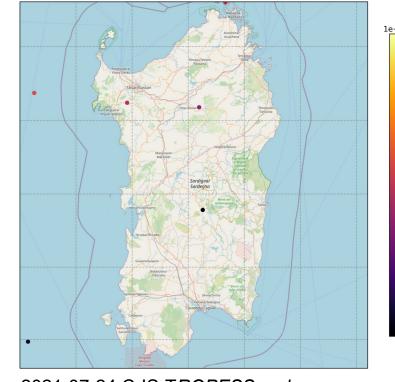
The developed system works as deppicted on the right:

Another methdology (below) employs satellite products to estimate wildfire emissions.



Acknowledgements

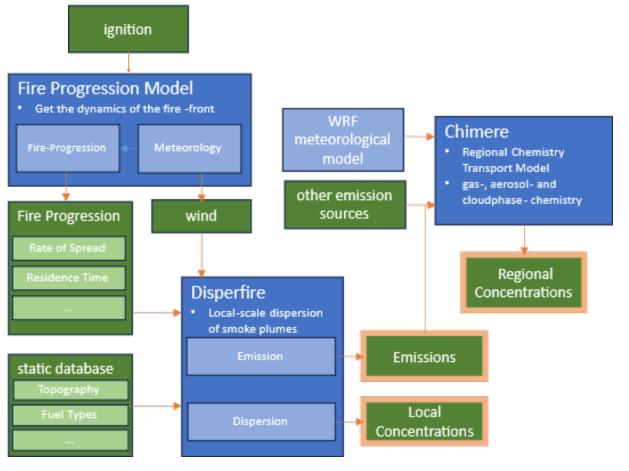
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2021-07-24 CrIS-TROPESS carbon monoxide over Sardinia, Italy. Lower resolution than TROPOMI.

3 Regional-scale application

APIFLAME was used to estimate emissions, and CHIMERE for the dispersion. Emission factors are associated with land cover. Figures to the right show the 2014 Västmanland wildfire in Sweden.



4 Model Validation with Satellite Data

Several satellite instruments provide the total column of certain air pollutants:

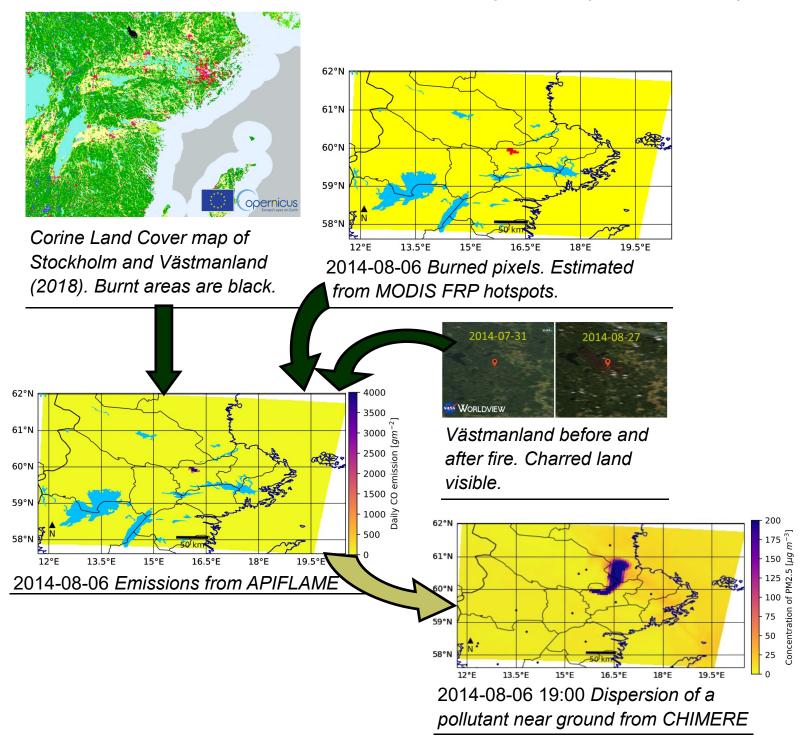
- TROPOMI
- CrIS
- IASI

We compare satellite derived total column of air pollutants with simulation results to validate model results.

Figures to the left and right show the 2021 Montiferru wildfire in Sardinia.



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2021-07-24 TROPOMI carbon monoxide over Sardinia, Italy. A wildfire was burning in the center-west part of the island.

5 Conclusion

Satellite data was used in two different ways during the development of the forecast system. As an input for the models, through APIFLAME and for the validation of concentration results.



