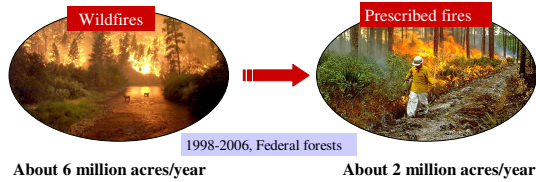


# Uncertainties in Prescribed Forest Fire Emission Inventories and Their Impact on Air Quality Modeling

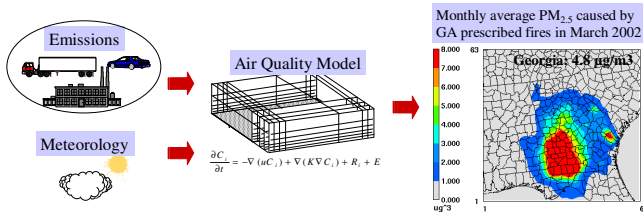
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## Prescribed forest fires



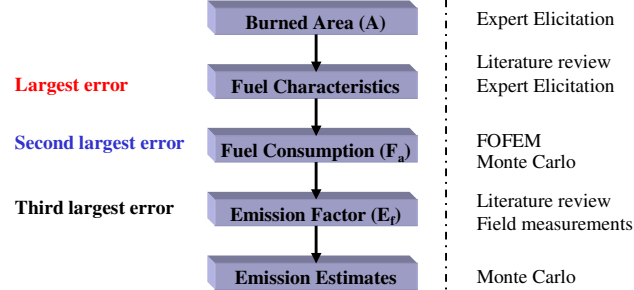
## Source-oriented air quality modeling (MMS/SMOKE/CMAQ)



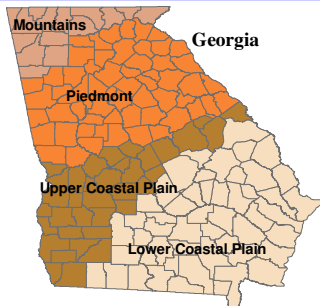
## Uncertainty quantification method

Prescribed Forest Fires Emission  $E = A \times F_a \times E_f$

Factors impact emissions: Fuel conditions, Weather, Topography, The way fires are applied, Forest management



## Fuel characteristics by physiographic regions



Variables	Mountain	
	Mode <sup>3</sup>	UC (factor) <sup>4</sup>
Fuel loading (tons/acre) <sup>2</sup>		
Litter	0.35	3
1-hr wood	1.5	2
10-hr wood		
100-hr wood		
1000-hr wood	0.2	1.5
Duff	3	2
Herbaceous		
Shrub	0.2	10
Fuel moisture (%)		
10-hr wood	12	1.6
1000-hr wood	20	1.3
Duff	75	1.5
Other		
1000-hr percent Rotten (%)	10	1.6
Duff depth (inches)	0.7	3

## Fuel consumption uncertainties<sup>1</sup> (tons/acre)

Region	Fraction (%) <sup>2</sup>	Flaming		Smoldering	
		Mode <sup>3</sup>	UC (factor) <sup>4</sup>	Mode <sup>3</sup>	UC (factor) <sup>4</sup>
Mountain	1	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.9
Piedmont	12	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6
Upper Coast	42	4.3	1.4	2.6	1.4
Lower Coast	44	7.3	1.3	4.5	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Log-normal distribution is assumed for fuel consumption (tons/acre) uncertainties.

<sup>2</sup> Fraction refers to fraction of prescribed forest fires in specific region.

<sup>3</sup> Mode refers to the nominal value.

<sup>4</sup> UC refers to uncertainty range (includes 95% of data) between (Mode / Factor) and (Mode x factor).

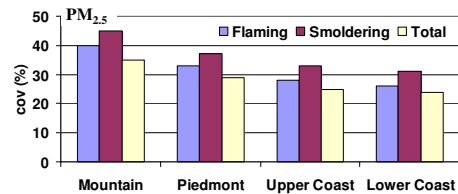
## Emission factor uncertainties (lbs/ton of fuel consumed)

	Flaming		Smoldering		Andreae mean ± std
	Mode	UC (factor)	Mode	UC (factor)	
CO	81.9	1.9	265	1.9	214 ± 74
VOC	7.0	2.4	22.5	2.4	11.4 ± 9.2
NOx	6.2	1.7	2.2	3.4	6 ± 2.8
NH <sub>3</sub>	0.301	4.8	0.996	4.1	2.8 ± 1.6
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.0624	4.9	0.207	4.1	2
PM <sub>10</sub>	11.7	1.6	26.3	1.7	
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	9.9	1.6	22.3	1.7	26 ± 14

Lognormal distribution, 95% CI: (Mode / UC, Mode x UC)

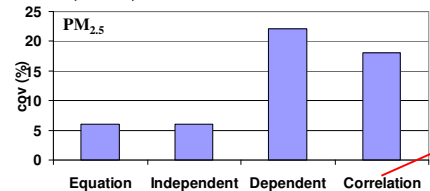
Based on literature review and field measurements of prescribed fires in Georgia

## Uncertainties in individual emission estimates



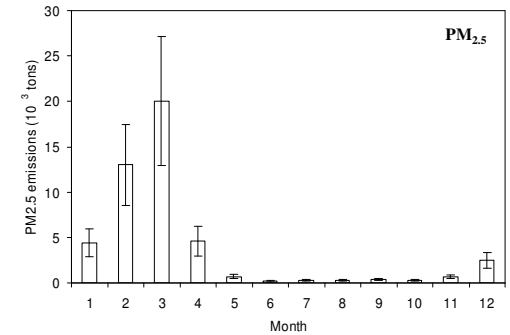
## Uncertainties in total emission estimates for March 2002

$$E_{monthly} = \sum_i E_i = \sum_i A_i \times (F_{d_i} \times E_{f_i} + F_{a_i} \times E_{f_i}) \Rightarrow \text{Equation } UC_{E_{monthly}}^2 = \sum_i UC_{E_i}^2$$

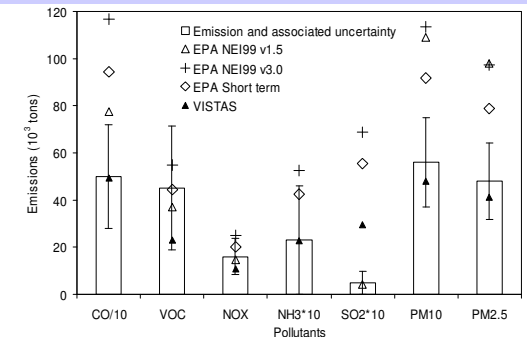


Rank Correlation coefficient:  
 $A_i \sim A_j$ : 0.1  
 Intra-region  $F_{a_i} \sim F_{a_j}$ : 0.7  
 Inter-region  $F_{a_i} \sim F_{a_j}$ : 0.1  
 $E_{f_i} \sim E_{f_j}$ : 0.7

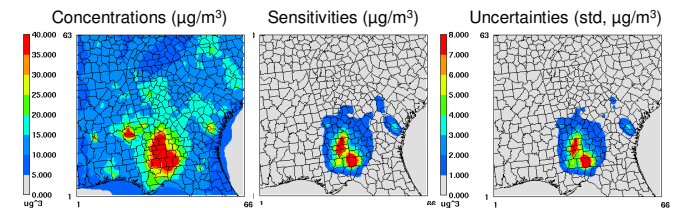
## Uncertainties in monthly emissions during 2002



## Uncertainties in annual emissions during 2002



## Uncertainties in simulated PM2.5 concentrations



Georgia: 19  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , std: 1.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

PM<sub>2.5</sub> non-attainment area in Georgia: 16  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , std: 0.39  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

## Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank Alan Dozier, Dan Chan, Neal Edmonson and Jim Paul of Georgia Forestry Commission for their valuable response to survey of input uncertainties and other important data. Useful information and suggestions from Tom Pace of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mr. Bruce Bayle, Mr. Dale Wade (retired from U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest service), Dr. Roger Ottmar and Yongqiang Liu of U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest service are highly appreciated.