

# **Australia Forest Wildfire Plume Transport: Integrated Ground Based Measurements and Satellite Analysis**

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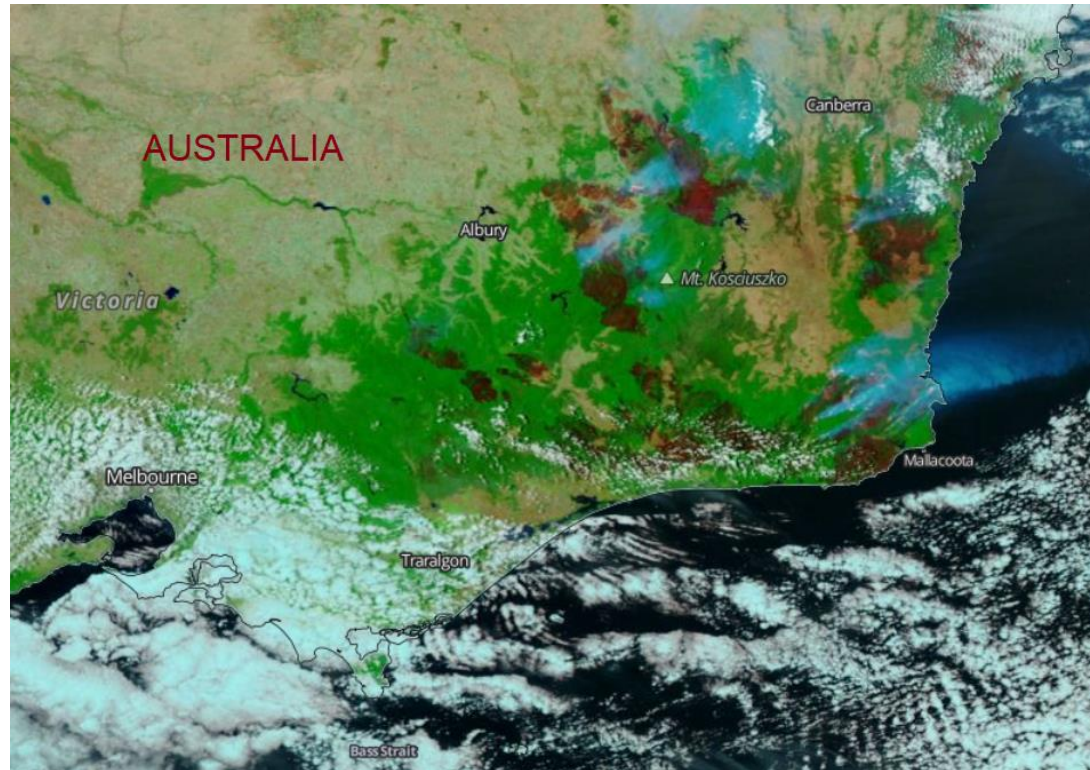
# Background

- **November 2019 to January 2020 (Summer) Southeast Australia faced devastating wildfires**
- **Resulting from highly flammable biota and short fall of precipitation in Australia**
- **Wildfires (bushfires) are connected with Australia's ecology and culture**



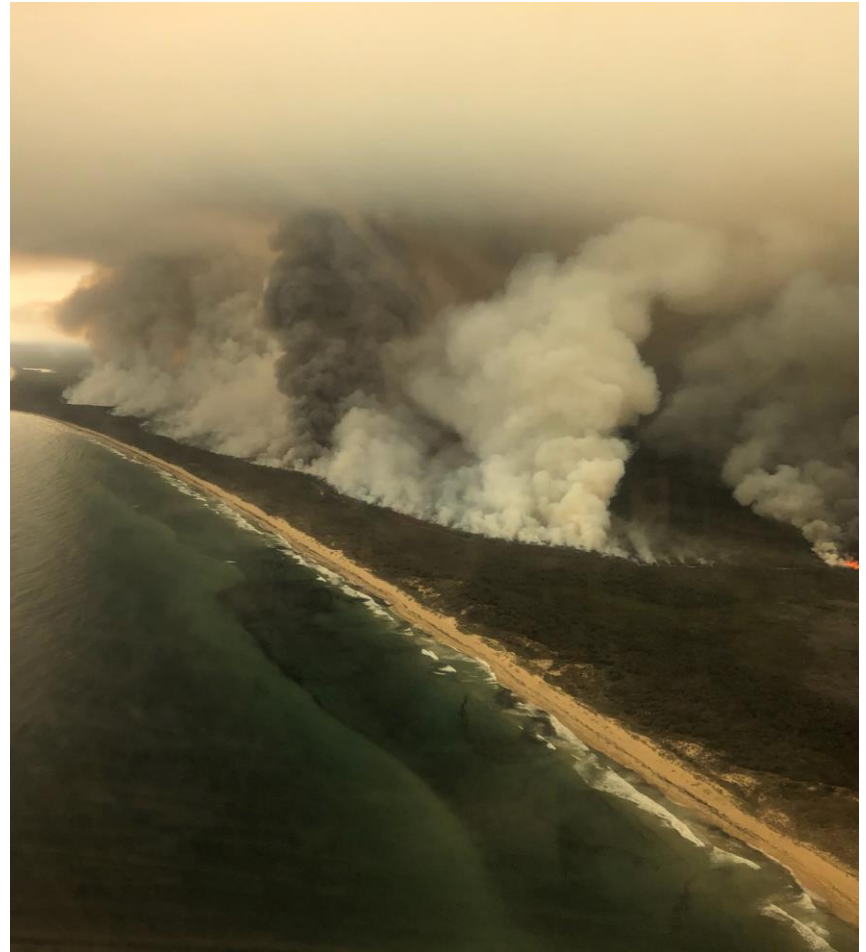
# Introduction

- These wildfires affect air quality and emit particulate matter including PM<sub>2.5</sub>.
- In the past century, the occurrence of wildfires has increased.



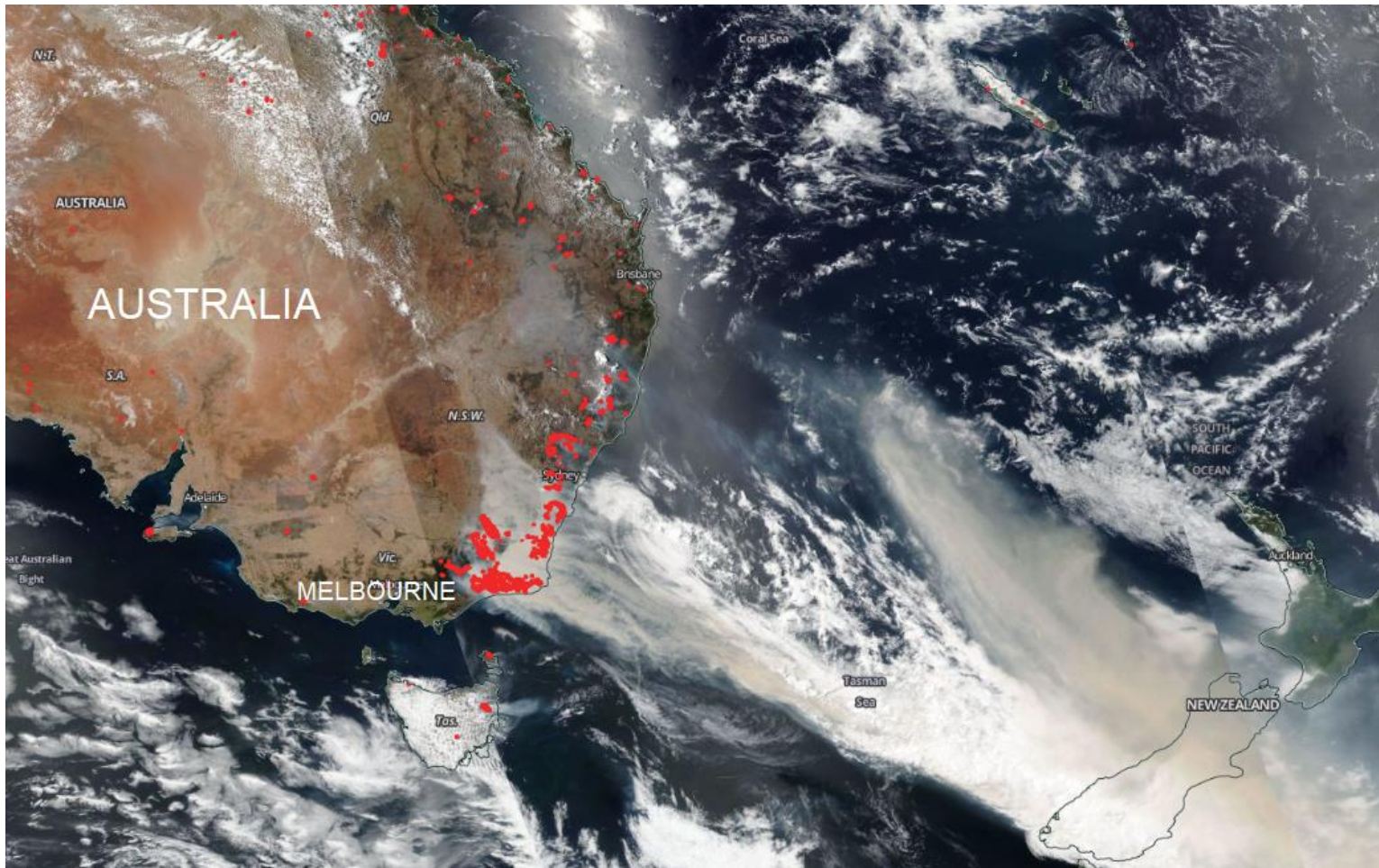
# Objectives

- **Quantify  $PM_{2.5}$  emissions from wildfires in Southeast Australia which occurred during 29th December 2019 to 4th of January 2020**
- **Coupling suite of satellite data products and ground-based measurements.**



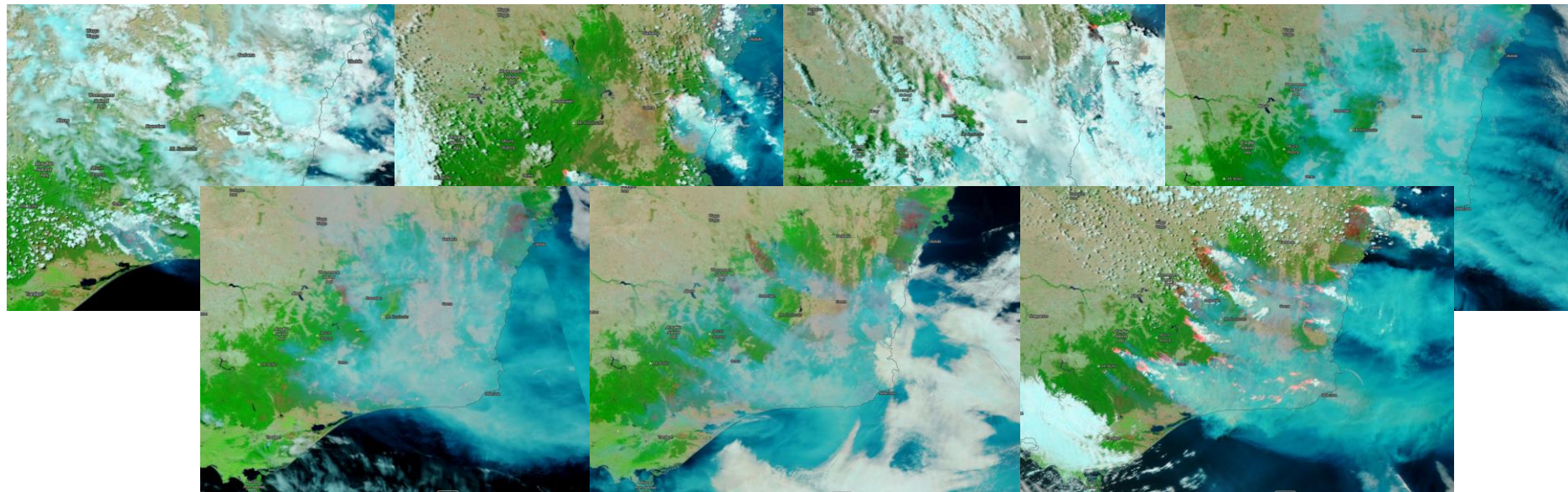
# Methods

- NASA's world view map for Australia



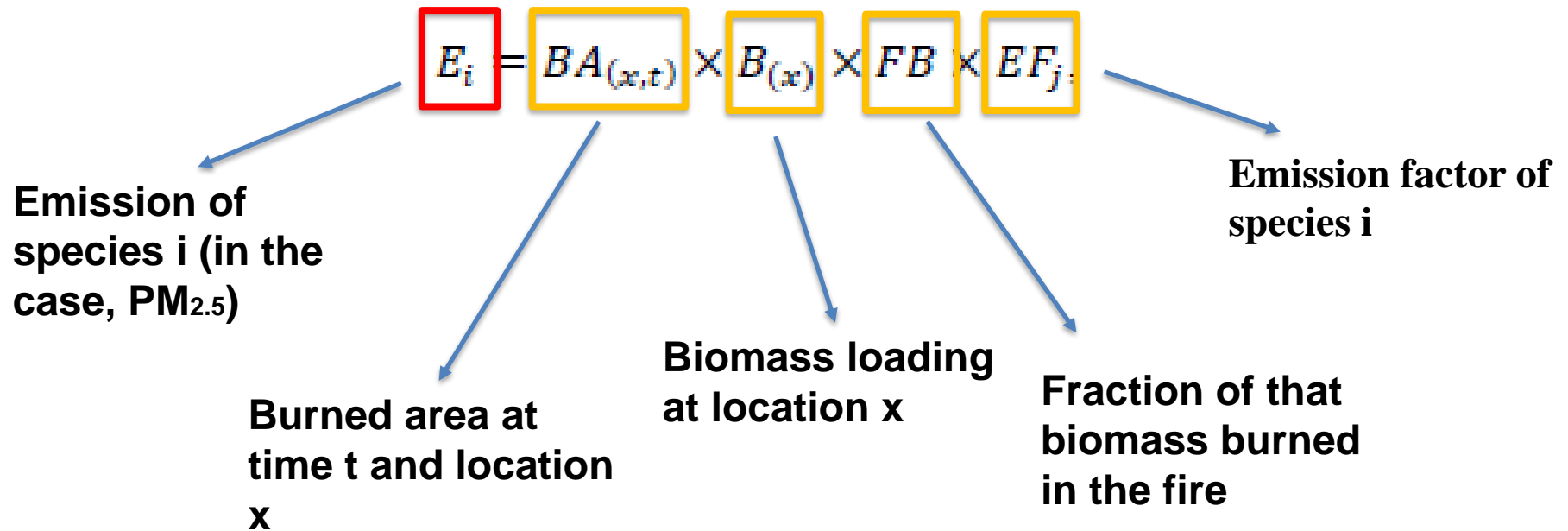
# Methods

- NASA's world view map for Australia
- MODIS active fire product



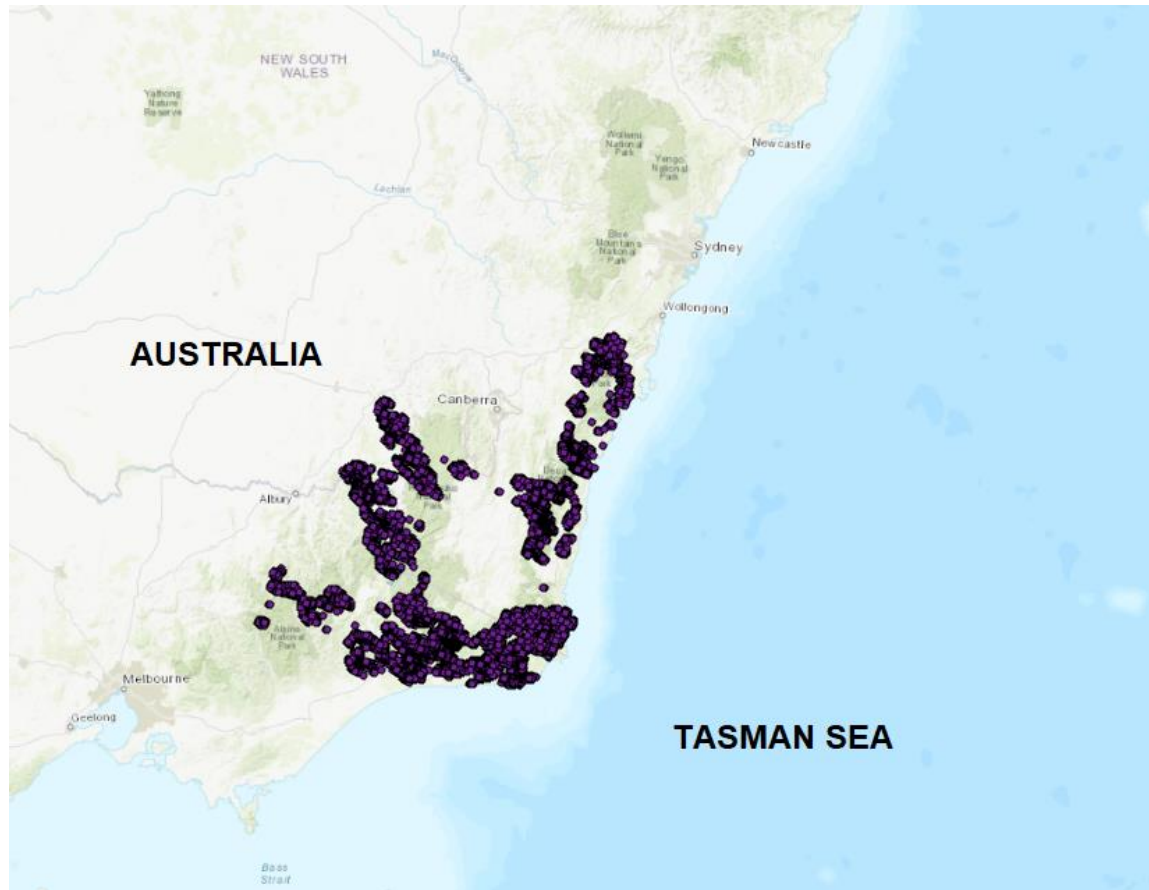
# Methods

To calculate PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from burned biomass:



# Methods

To determine burned area ArcGIS pro were used.



- Purple points represents fire points
- Fire points come from NASA's Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)



# Methods

## Southeast Australia air quality monitoring sites including PM<sub>2.5</sub>



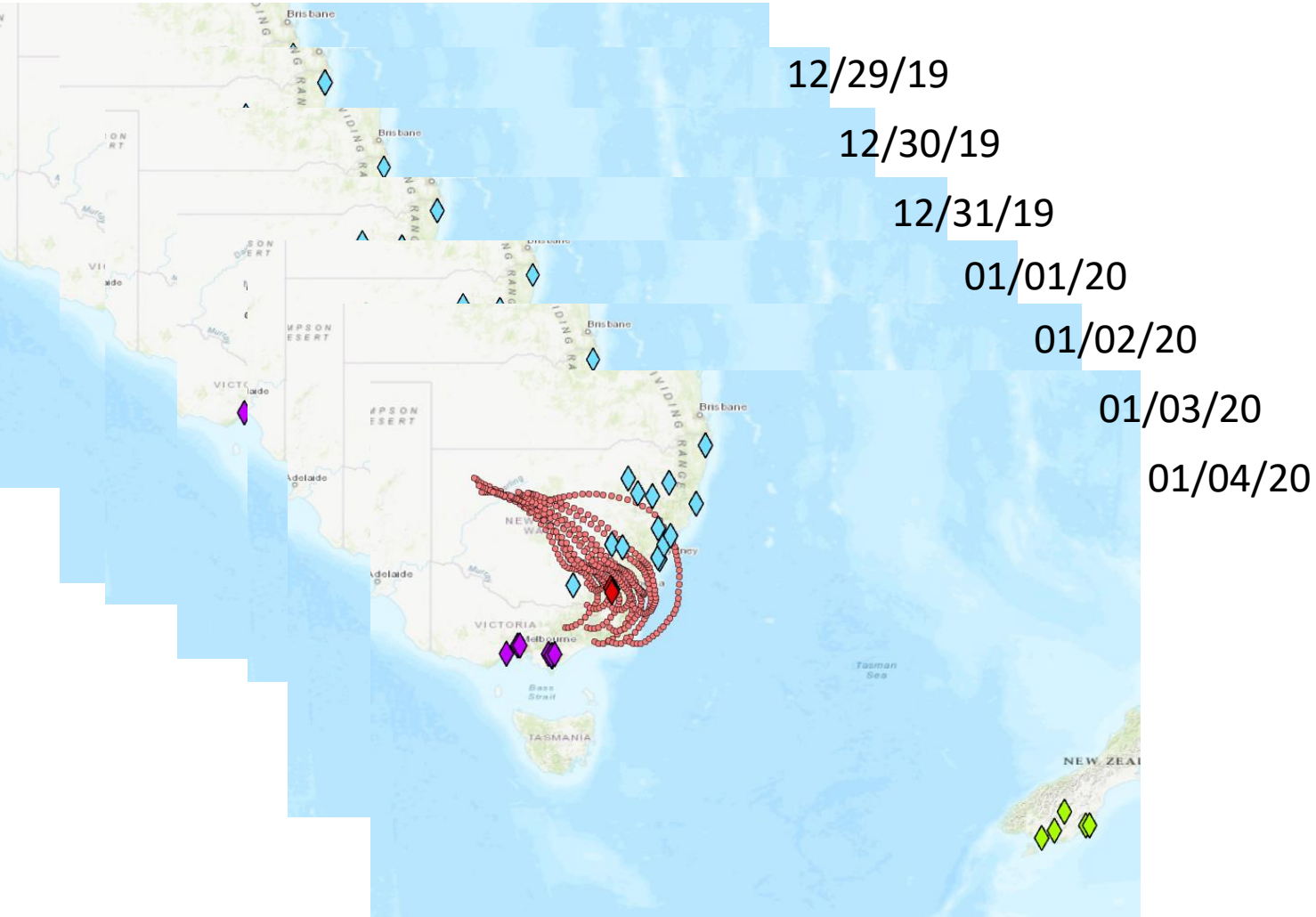
# Results

Emissions ;  $E_i = BA_{(x,t)} \times B_{(x)} \times FB \times EF_j$ ,

Date	Total Burned Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total Burned Area (hectare)	PM2.5 (g)	PM2.5 (g/hour)
12/29/2019	492,702,634	49,270	24,511,661,192	1,021,319,216
12/30/2019	3,871,025,009	387,103	199,552,797,256	8,314,699,886
12/31/2019	1,084,107,026	108,411	38,299,779,745	1,595,824,156
1/1/2020	1,019,020,038	101,902	27,701,504,278	1,154,229,345
1/2/2020	1,011,204,240	101,120	48,069,760,288	2,002,906,679
1/3/2020	1,465,314,115	146,531	71,587,065,556	2,982,794,398
1/4/2020	5,286,587,330		265,743,832,861	11,072,659,703
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,229,960,392</b>	<b>1,422,996</b>	<b>675,466,401,177</b>	<b>28,144,433,382</b>

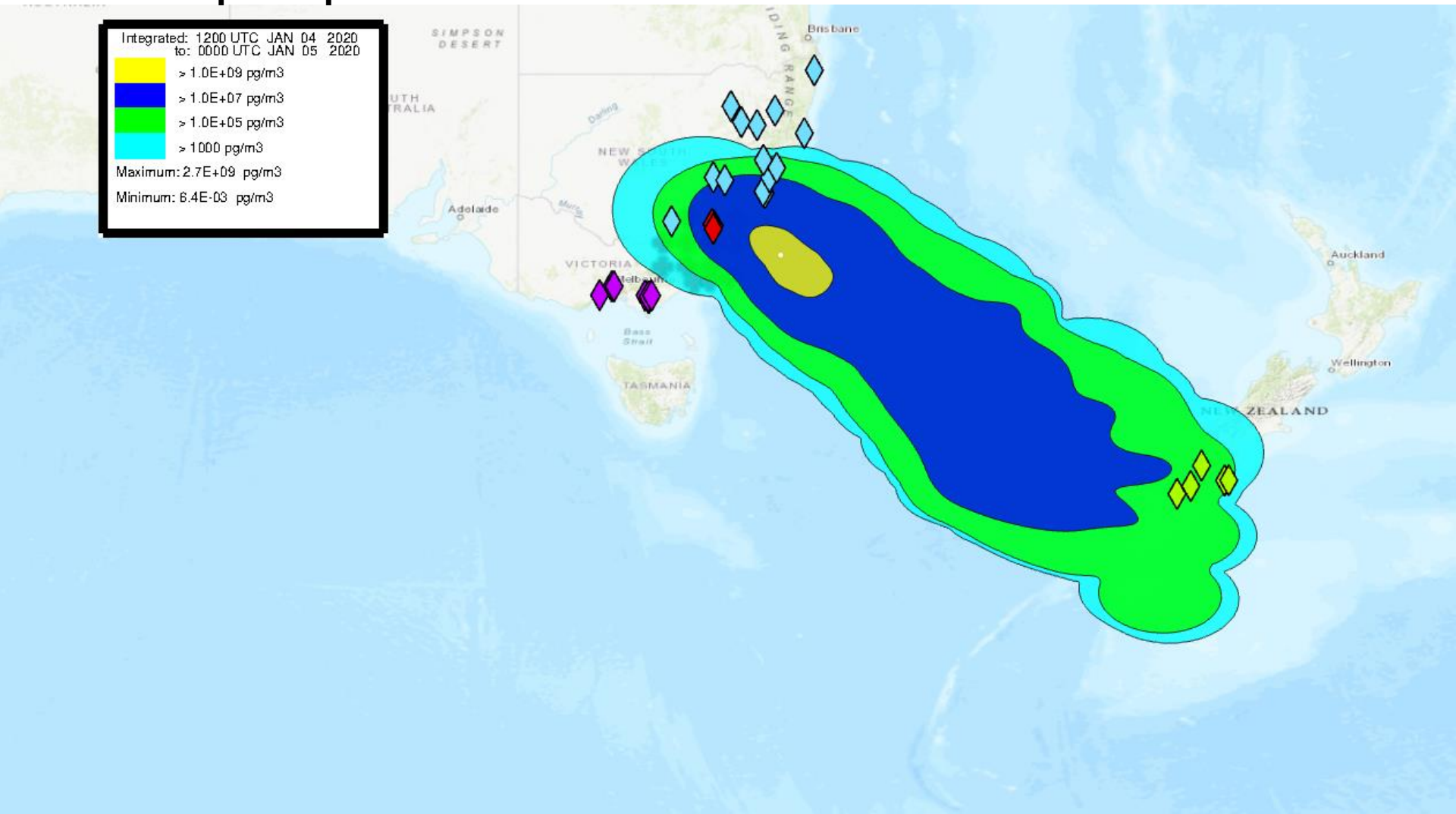
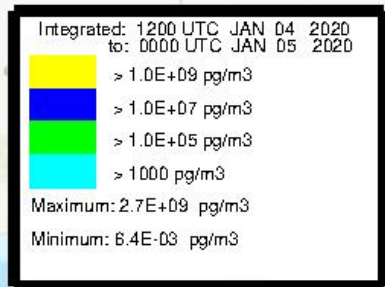
# Results

## Trajectories



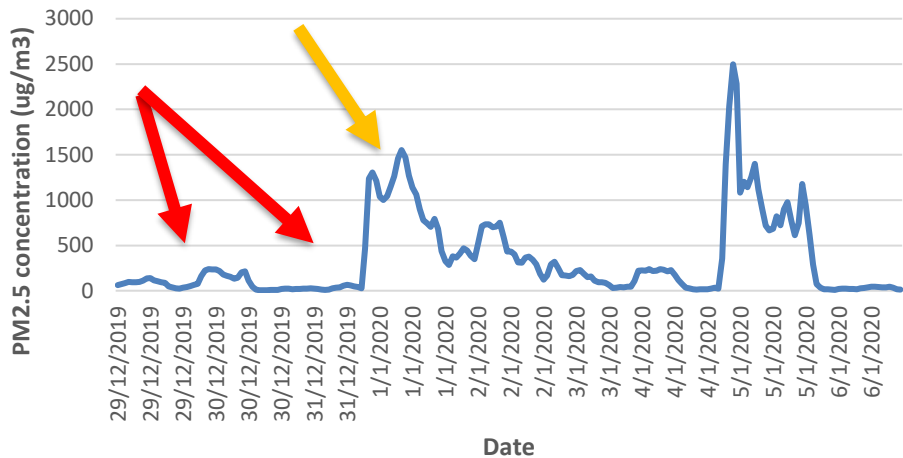
# Results

As an example of plume distribution

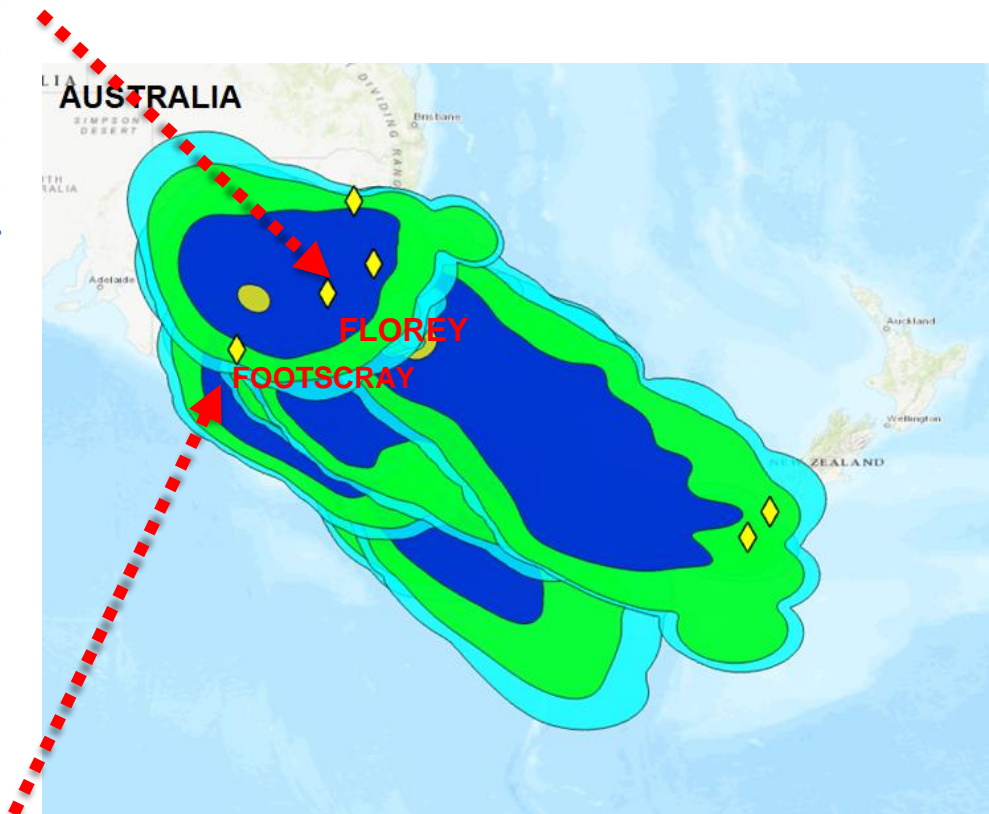
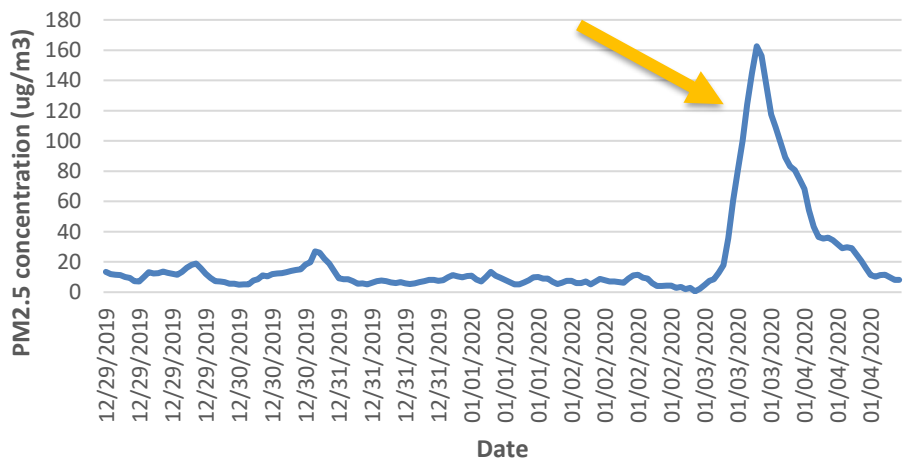


# Results

Florey PM2.5 Measurements



Footscray PM2.5 Measurements

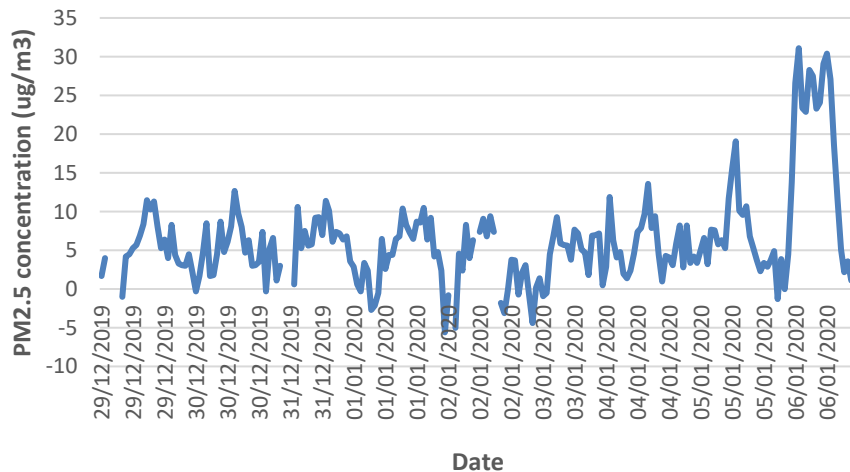


# Results

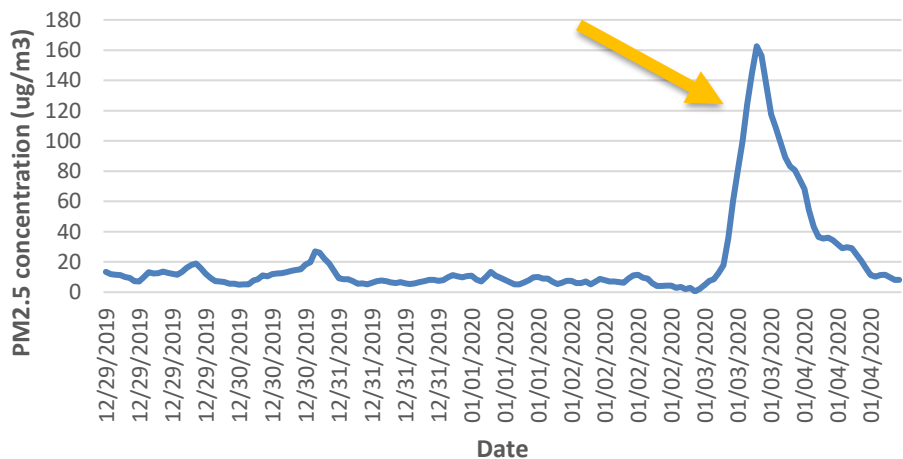
### Florey PM2.5 Measurements



### Lismore PM2.5 Measurements

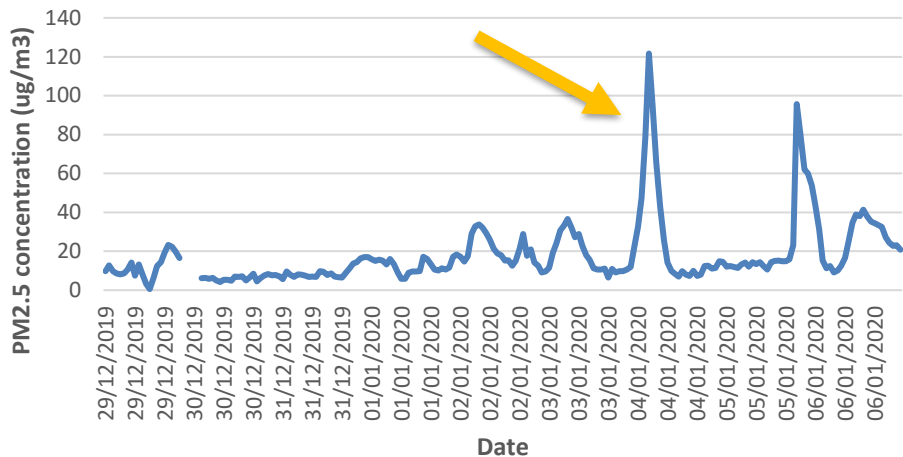


### Footscray PM2.5 Measurements

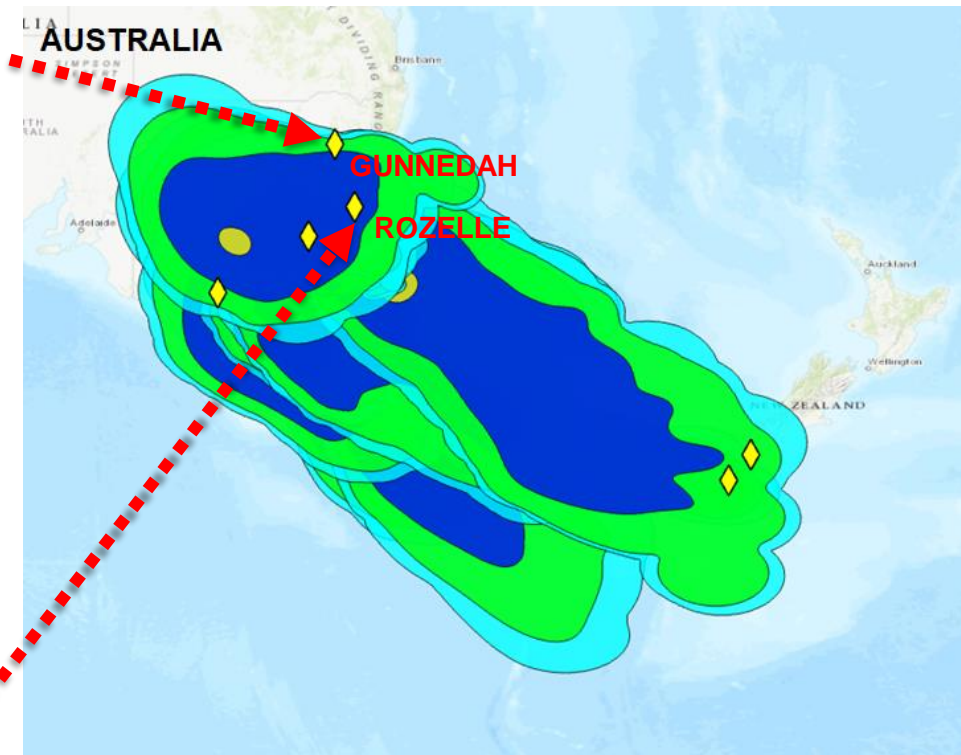
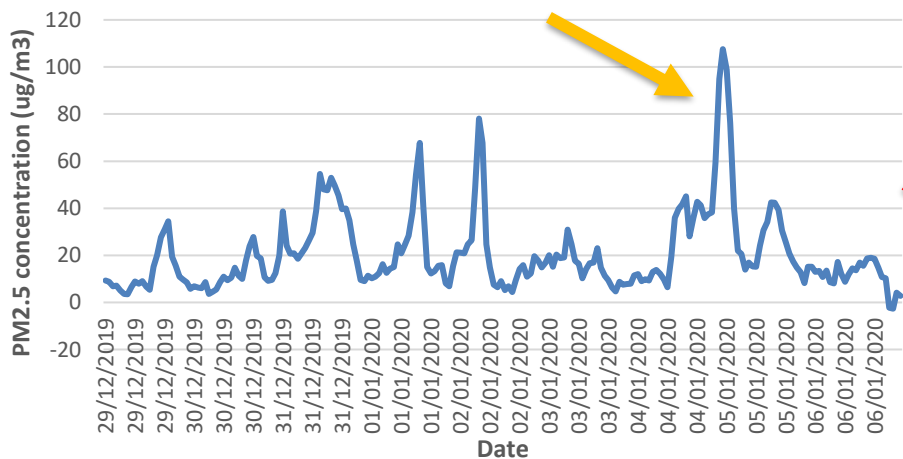


# Results

Gunnedah PM2.5 Measurements

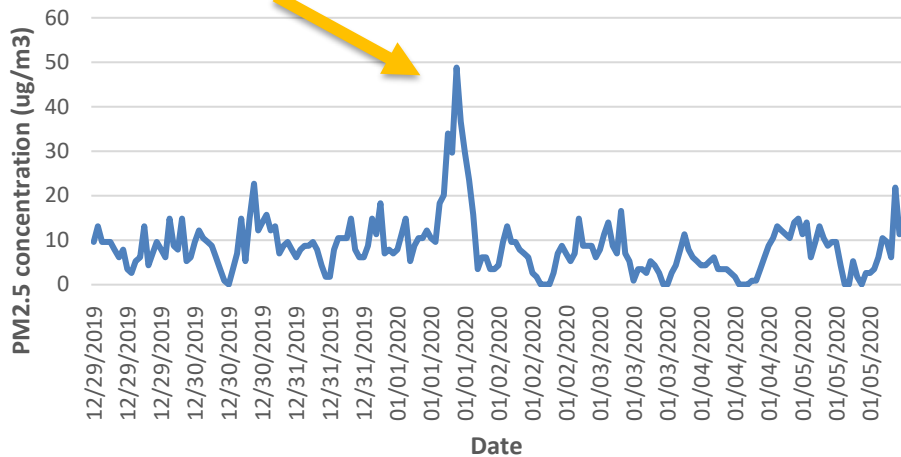


Rozelle PM2.5 Measurements

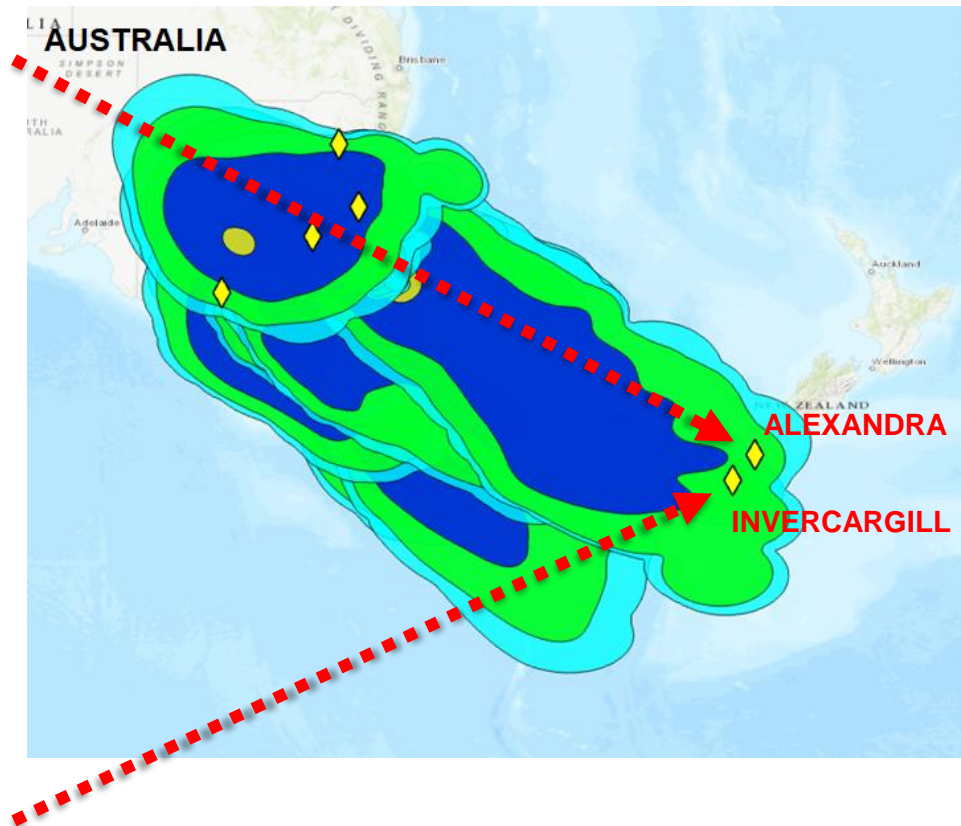
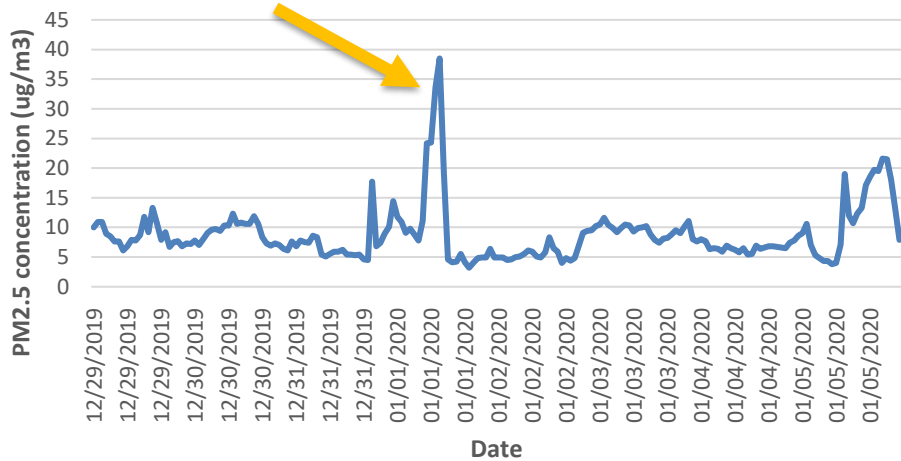


# Results

### Alexandra PM2.5 Measurements



### Invercargill PM2.5 Measurements





# Conclusion

- **Estimated the burn area, and  $PM_{2.5}$  emission**
- **Good agreement between modeled  $PM_{2.5}$  and measured  $PM_{2.5}$  concentration**
- **$PM_{2.5}$  concentration increases with plume arrival**
- **Coupled satellite and ground-based analysis provides a unique opportunity to determine downwind air quality.**

# Acknowledgement

- **I thank the Turkish government for providing me with support**
- **Thanks to NOAA Hysplit Program for the support provided**
- **Thanks to member of NCSU Air Quality Research Group**
- **Thanks to my lovely husband**