

Modeling Emissions: FINN Approach

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Estimating emissions from open burning

$$\text{Emission}_i = f(\text{ef}_i, \text{Biomass Burned})$$

Emission Factor

- Vegetation
 - Type
 - Condition
- Fire
 - Intensity
 - Stage

Biomass Burned

- Vegetation
 - Type
 - Condition
 - Density
 - Loading
- Fire
 - Intensity
 - Duration

Fire Radiative Power
- Intensity of the fire
- Temperature

FINN Development

1) Model for North American Fire Emissions

(Wiedinmyer et al., *Atmospheric Environment*, 2006)

2) Fire INventory from NCAR (Version 1, FINNv1)

(Wiedinmyer et al., *Geoscientific Model Development*, 2011)

3) FINN version 2 (Updates in Progress)

Fire emissions model output:

~1 km² spatial resolution

Daily temporal resolution

Available for forecasting and hindsight applications

Predicts emissions of:

CO, PM, NO_x, NH₃, SO₂, *speciated* VOC, CH₄, CO₂, Hg, HCN, ...

Fire INventory from NCAR (FINN)

$$\text{Emission}_i = f(\text{Area burned}, \text{Fuel Burned}, \text{Emission Factor}_i)$$

Use of Satellite Data for model inputs

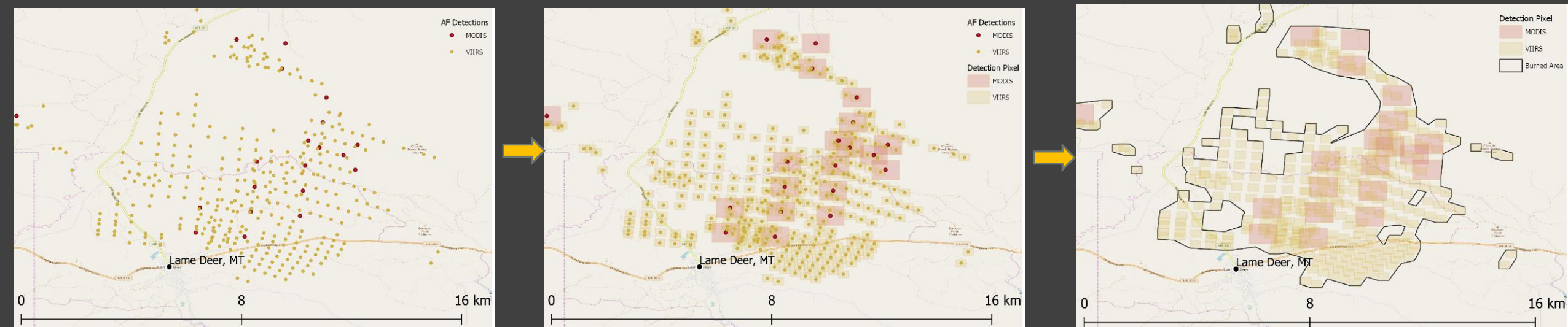
- Fire location, timing, detection
 - Rapid Fire Detections
 - <https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/download/>
 - MODIS Collection 6 and NRT data (MCD14DL and MCD14ML)
 - VIIRS Data (NEW!!)
- Fuel Loading
 - Vegetation Continuous Fields (MOD44B v5.1)
- Ecosystem burned
 - Land Cover Type (MCD12Q1 v5.1)

Fuel consumed is calculated as a function of tree and herbaceous cover

Fire INventory from NCAR (FINN)

$$\text{Emission}_i = f(\text{Area burned}, \text{Fuel Burned}, \text{Emission Factor}_i)$$

Burned area determined with spatial processing of satellite fire detections



Estimating Emissions

Emission
Factor
(g/kg)

- Based on laboratory and field measurements
- Dependent on measurement techniques
- Function of type of burning
- Using current results and updated frequently



Montana Fire Sciences
Laboratory (B. Yokelson)

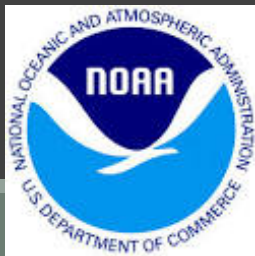
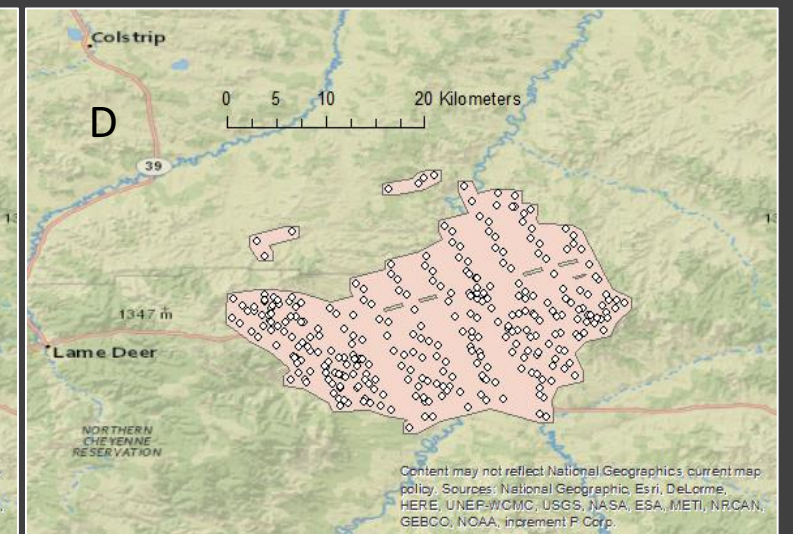
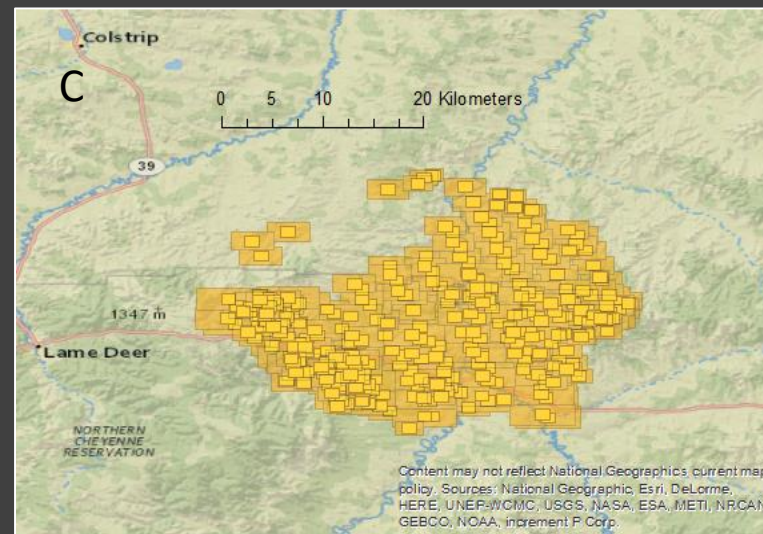
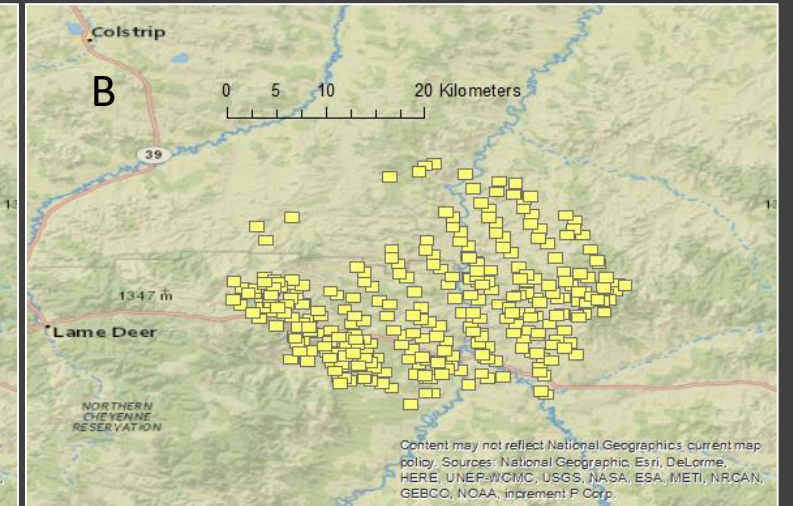
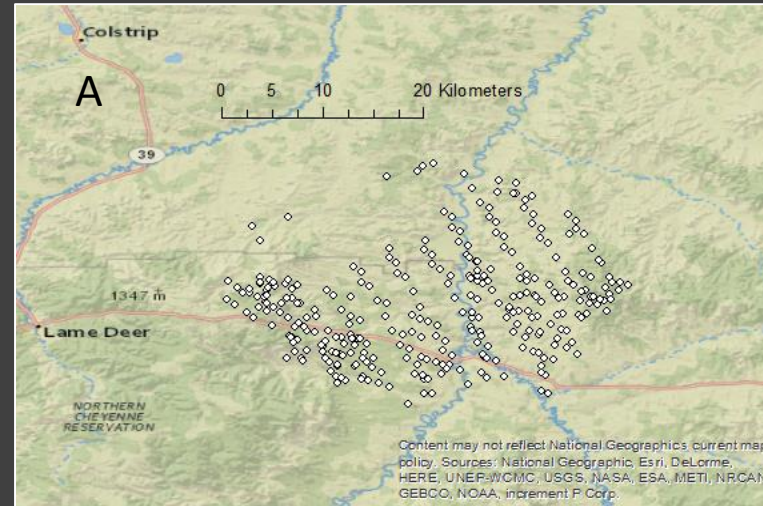


Thomas Karl, TROFFEE Study, Brazil

FINNv2: Updates in Progress

- Updated burned area estimation method
- Inclusion of VIIRS fire detections
- Temporally-varying vegetation
- Updated EFs and Fuel Loadings
- Open Source
- Flexible

- Others:
 - Inclusion of Peat burning
 - Agricultural burning



Uncertainties

A photograph of a powerful volcanic eruption. A thick, dark plume of ash and smoke billows upwards from a mountain range, filling much of the sky. The plume has a textured, cauliflower-like appearance. In the foreground, the dark, silty slopes of the volcano are visible, with some glowing orange lava flows at the base. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The overall scene is dramatic and powerful.

**Chemical and
physical
processing**

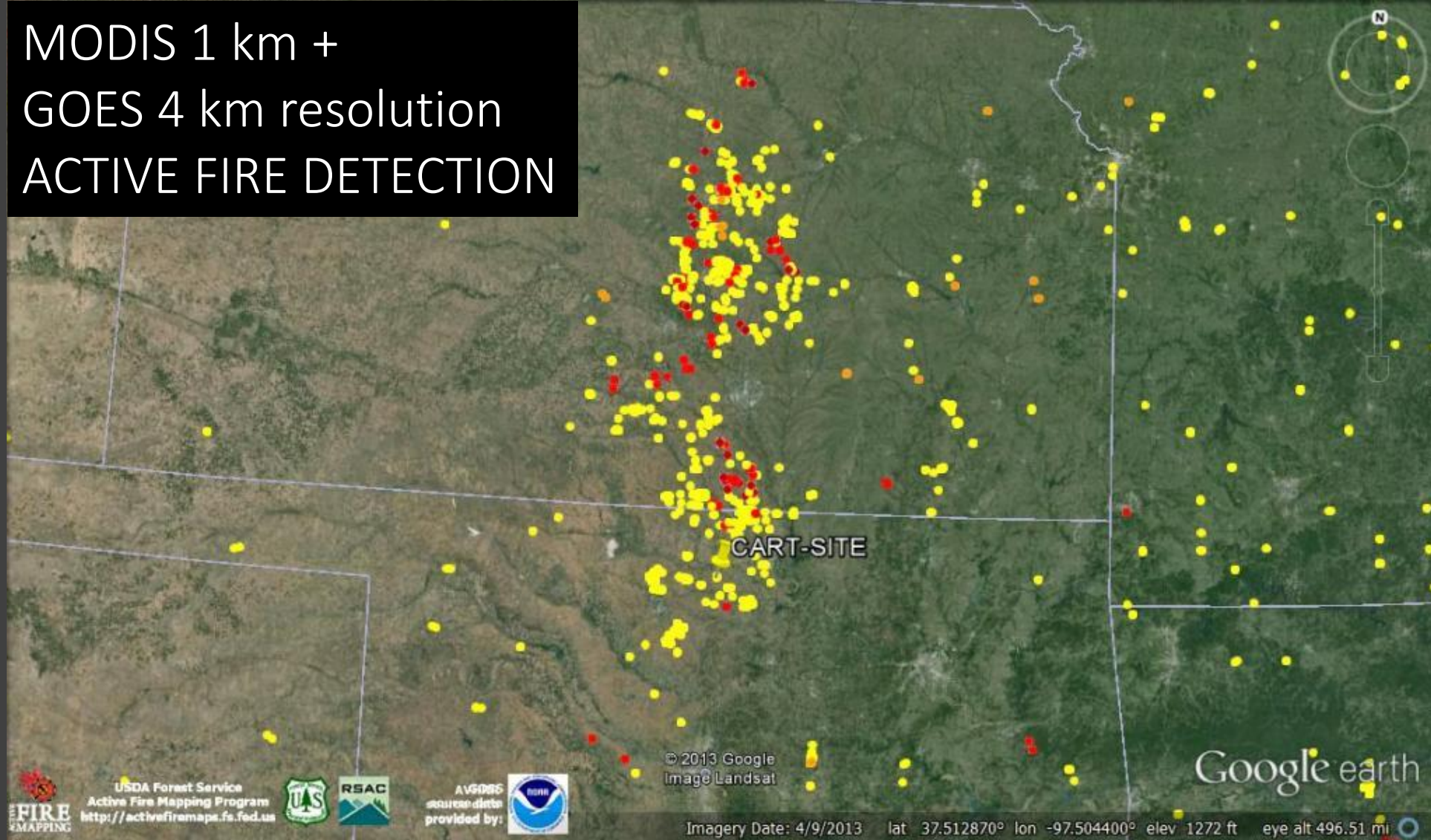
Impacts

Emissions

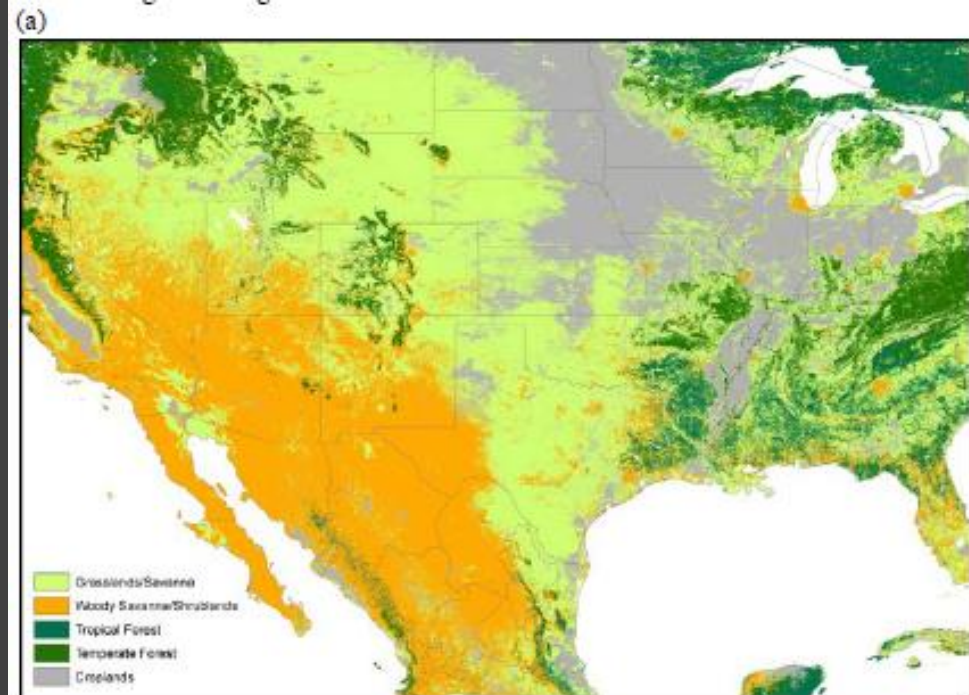
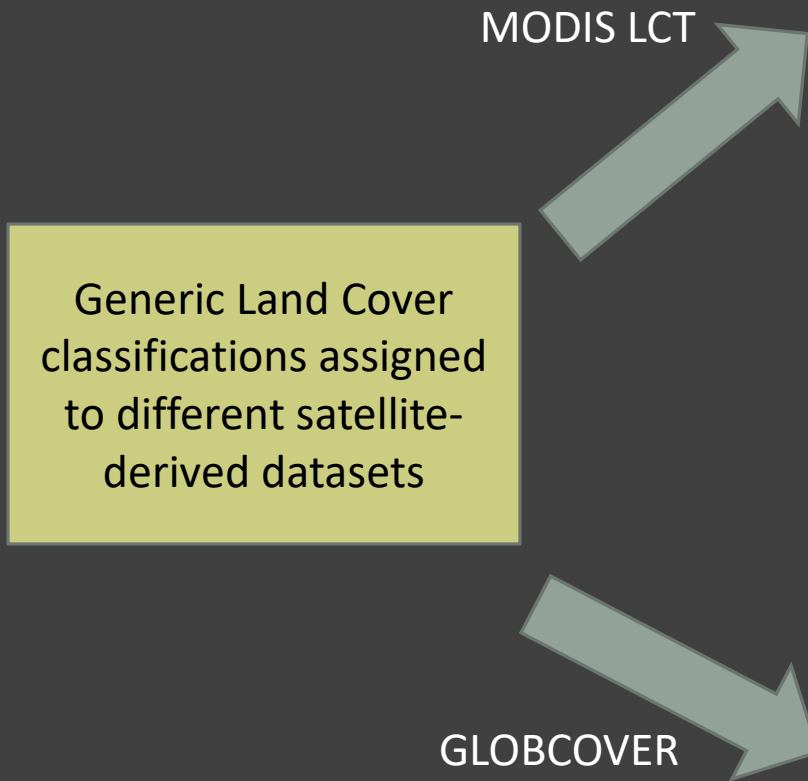
Fire Identification

From B. Yokelson

MODIS 1 km +
GOES 4 km resolution
ACTIVE FIRE DETECTION



Uncertainties in Land Cover Inputs



* Impacts assigned fuel loading