



# Public Health Applications in Remote Sensing (PHAIRS)

Stan Morain  
Earth Data Analysis Center  
University of New Mexico  
[smorain@edac.unm.edu](mailto:smorain@edac.unm.edu)

NMGIC Spring Meeting  
Albuquerque, NM  
April 28, 2006

# Project Participants

## UNM EDAC

Stan Morain  
Amy Budge  
Karl Benedict  
Bill Hudspeth  
Tom Budge  
Gary Sanchez

## U of A Atmos. Sci.

Bill Sprigg  
Brian Barbaris  
Dazhong Yin  
Slobodan Nikovick  
Patrick Shaw

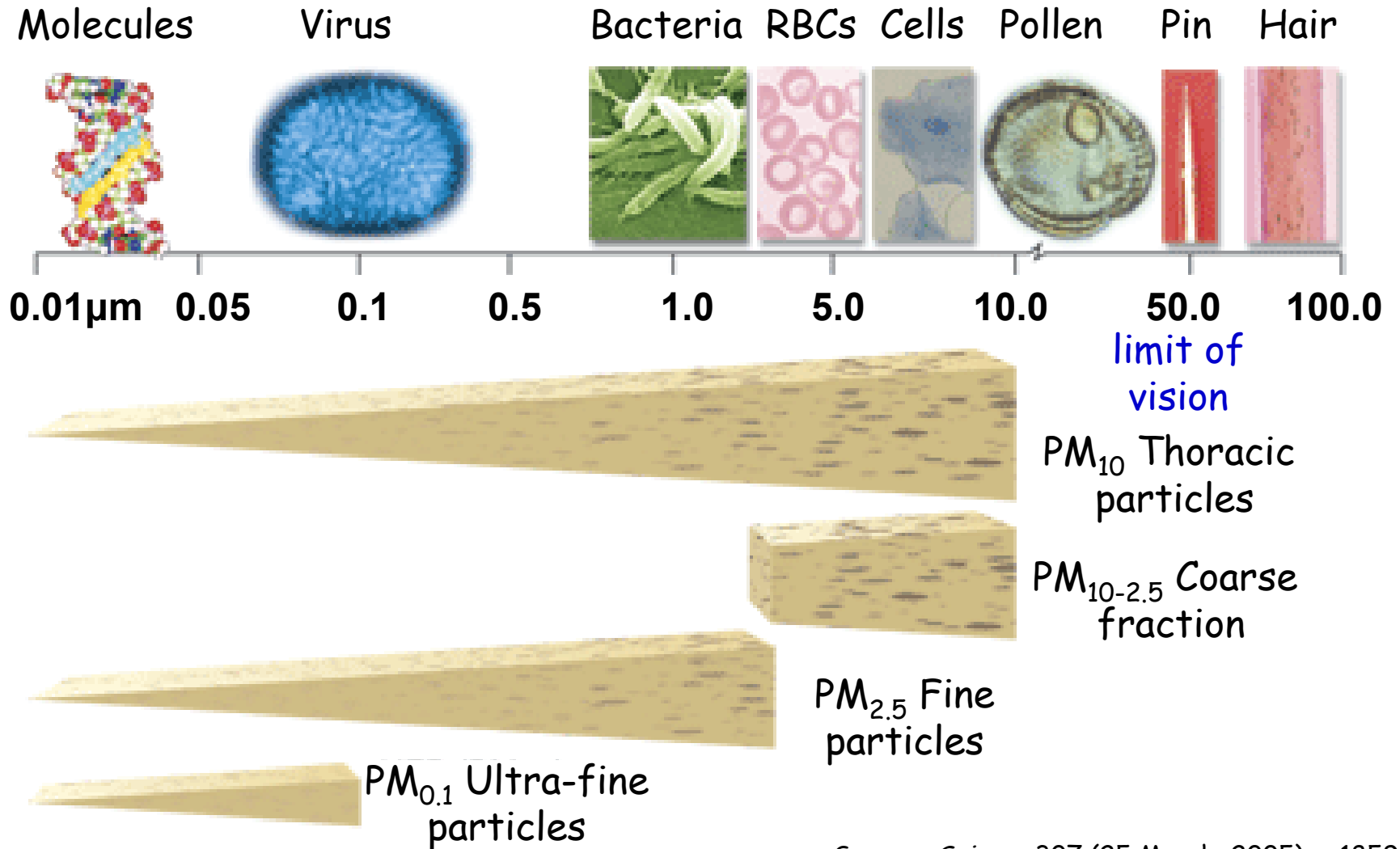
## Stake-holders

NM/AZ-DOH  
NM/AZ-DEQ  
Hospitals  
AERES Corp.  
Med Sci Ctr, TxTech  
ABQ AQO

# Talking Points

- Atmospheric contaminants
- The DREAM--Dust Regional Atmospheric Model
  - Concept and domain
  - Components
  - Performance and parameter replacements
- Earth observation data assimilation
  - Concept and definitions
  - Candidates
  - Why it's not so simple
- Sample model run, data sets and improvements

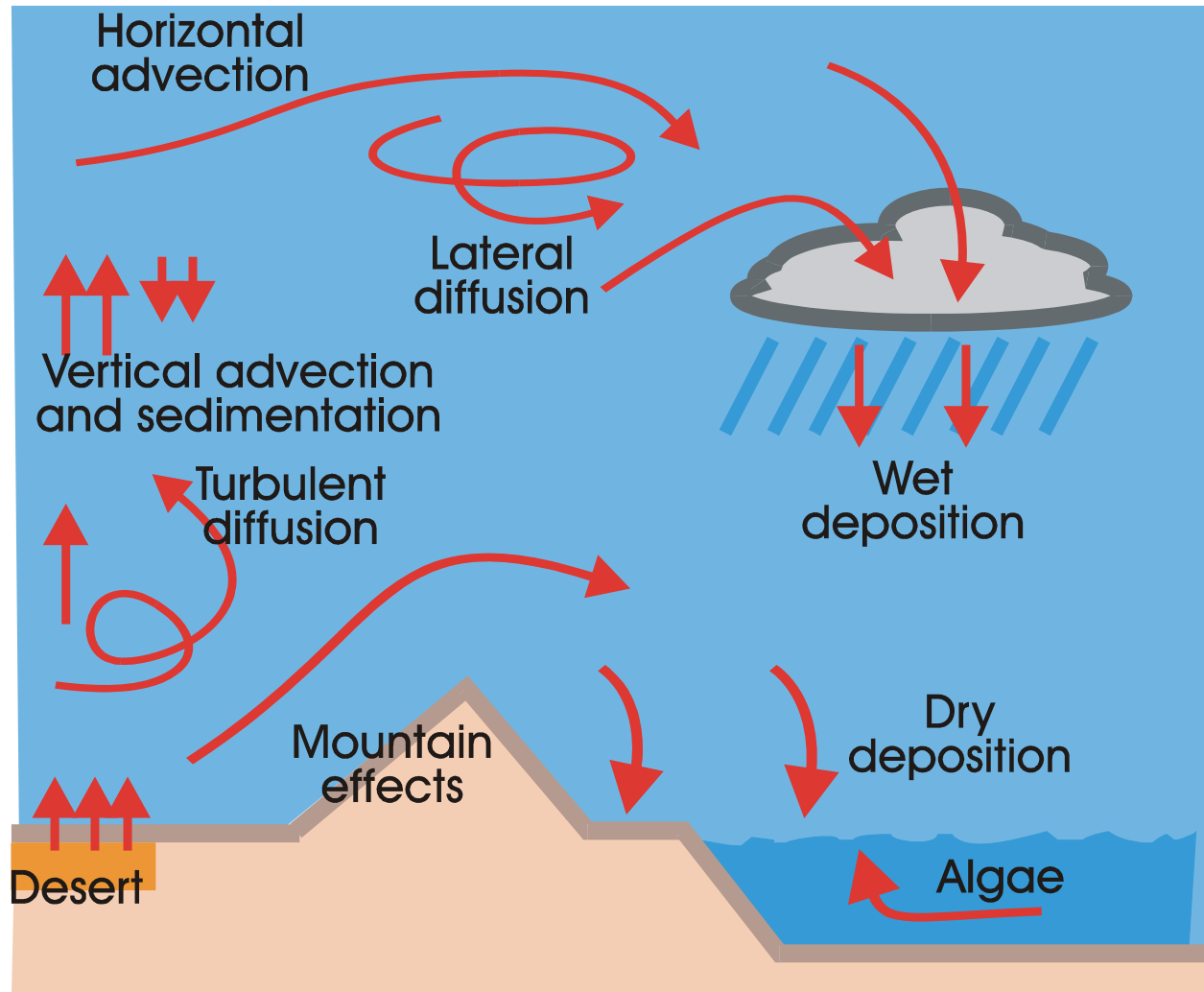
# Particulate Matter Size Distribution & Their Related Biophysical Impacts



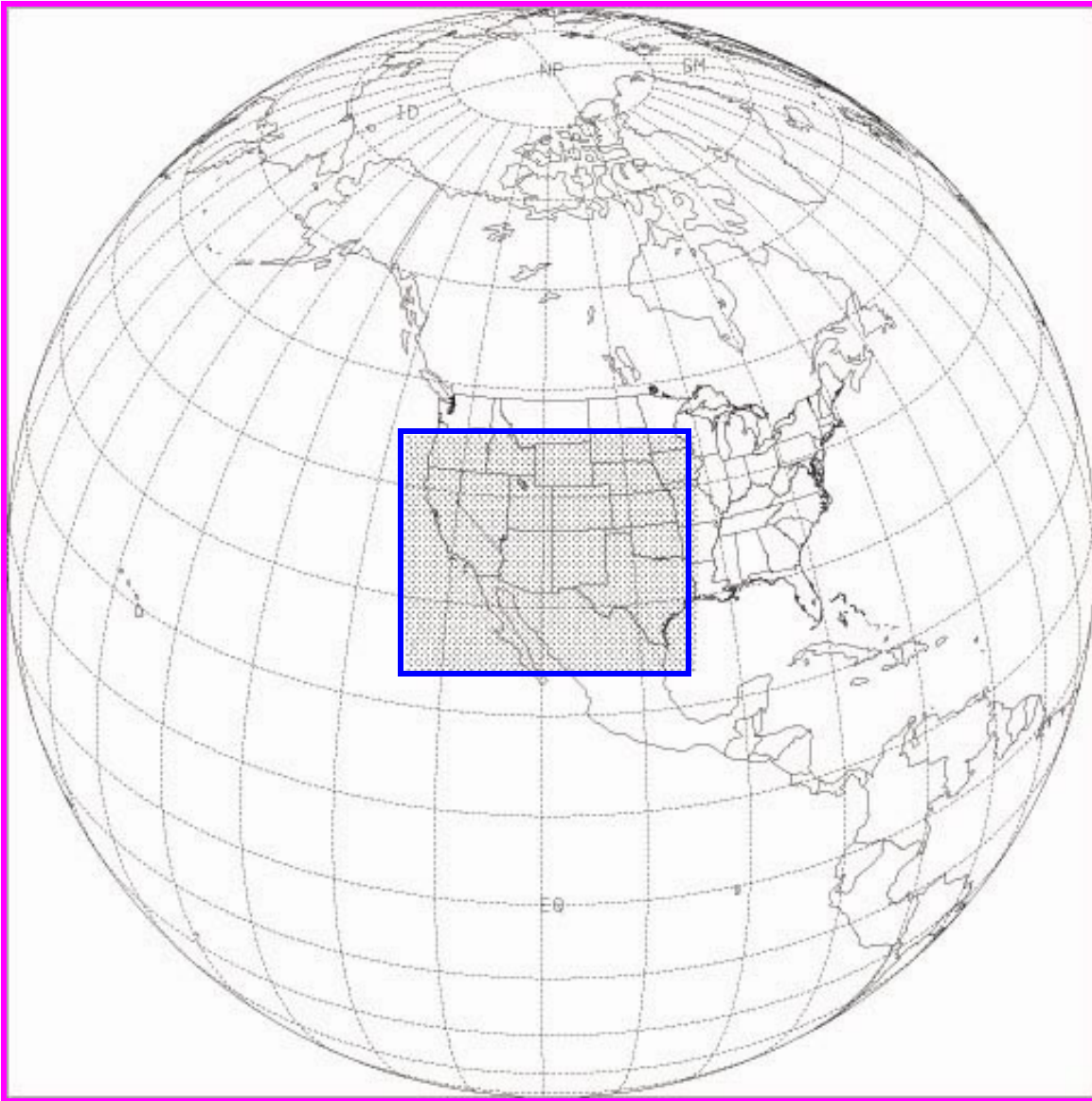
Source: *Science* 307 (25 March, 2005), p.1859

# DREAM's GOVERNING EQUATION

$$\frac{\partial C_k}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial y} - (w - v_{gk}) \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial z} - \nabla \cdot (K_H \nabla C_k) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_Z \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial z} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial t} \right)_{SOURCE} - \left( \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial t} \right)_{SINK}$$



# Model Domain

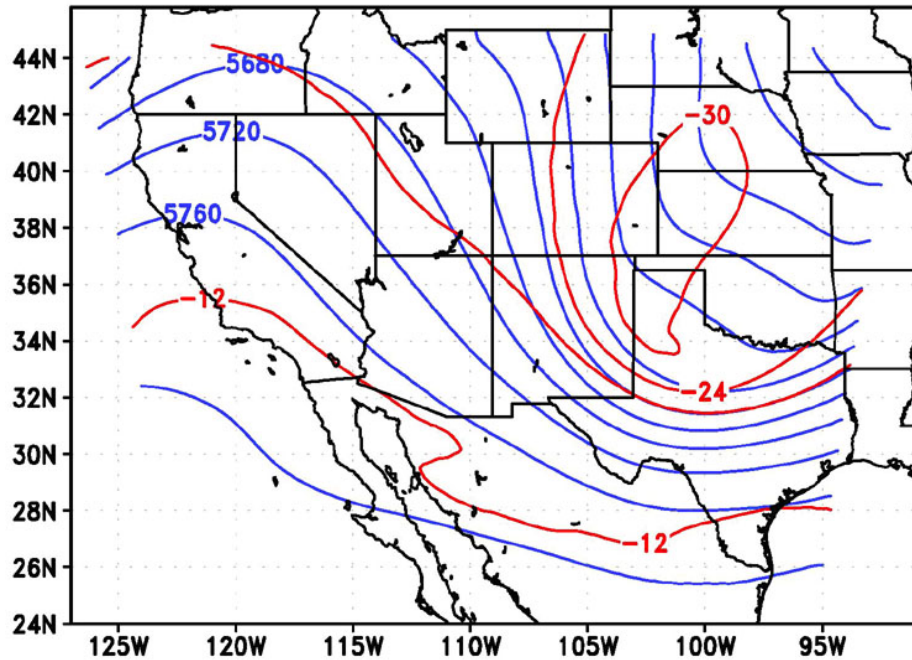


- Domain center at  $(109^{\circ}\text{W}, 35^{\circ}\text{N})$
- Horizontal semi-staggered Arakawa E grid
- Horizontal grid spacing  $1/3$  degree

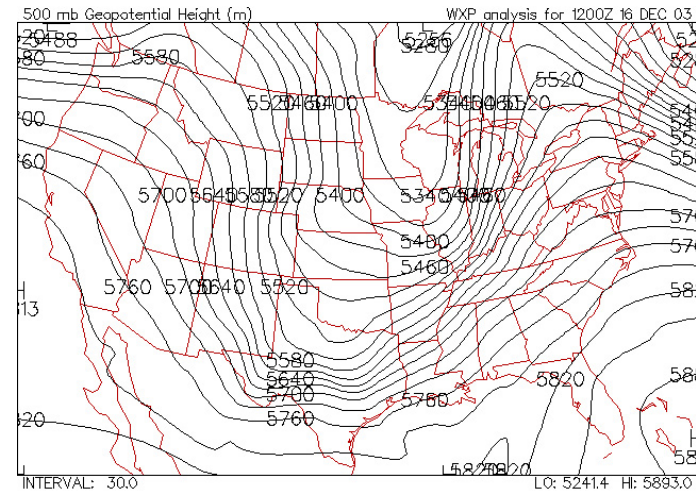
# DREAM Has Two Main Parts

- An atmospheric modeling system
  - 32 model layers extending from the Earth's surface to 100 hPa in the vertical
  - In the x,y dimensions resolutions range from 0.1 degree to 1.0 degree lat. / lon.
- A dust concentration module
  - parameterizes both wet and dry deposition
  - Soil textures are specified by the NCEP/Eta model using
    - ZOBLER seven textural classes @ 1° resolution
    - The UNCEP/GRIDDED FAO/UNESCO soil units @ 2' res.
  - vegetation cover
  - Soil moisture
  - Surface atmospheric turbulence
  - Topography

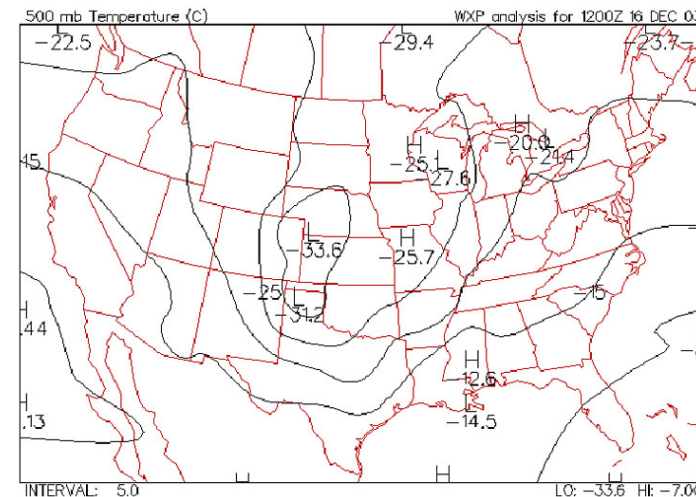
# Modeled vs Observed Synoptic Patterns 12 Z 16 Dec 03



DREAM Simulation



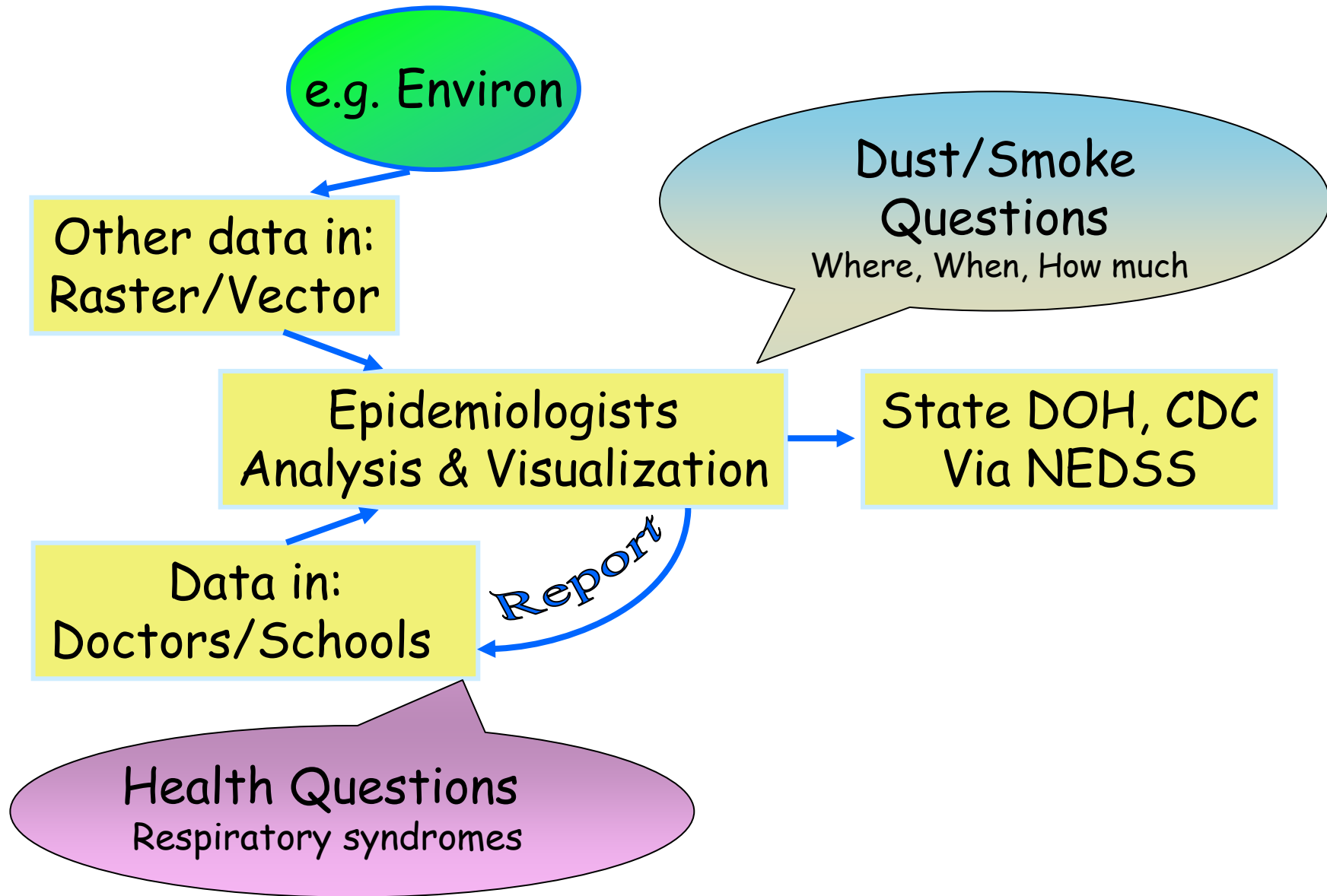
Observed Geopotential Height



Observed Temperature



# Data Assimilation Concept



# Assimilation vs Fusion

- **Assimilation**: The process of replacing selected static parameters in an Earth system model with digital pixel values from Earth observation data sets to improve the model's performance and convert it into a more dynamic (forecasting) form without changing the model's intended purpose.
- **Fusion**: The process of including EO image products (at any of several levels of processing) into a GIS architecture in such a way that the datasets, both vector and raster, are geospatially registered at a specified scale. This usually requires sub-setting, re-projection and rescaling of fused data.

# DREAM Replacements as of April '06

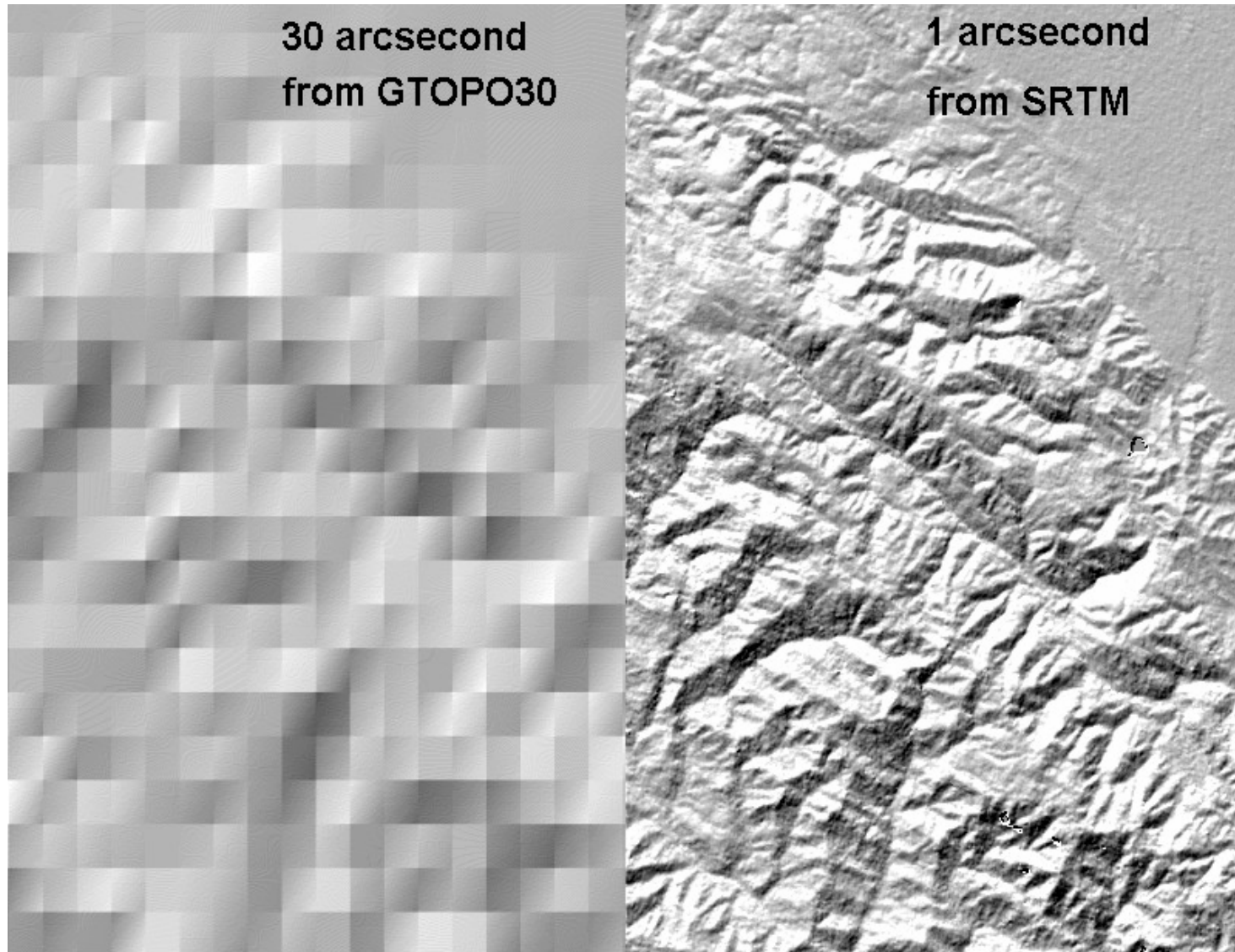
## Previously used data

- Soil Moisture: simulated using a land surface model
- Elevation: USGS 1 km terrain data
- Vegetation: Olson World Ecosystems 10-minute, ± 19 km resolution
- Aerodynamic Roughness Length predicted using 12 SSiB land cover types

## Data being evaluated

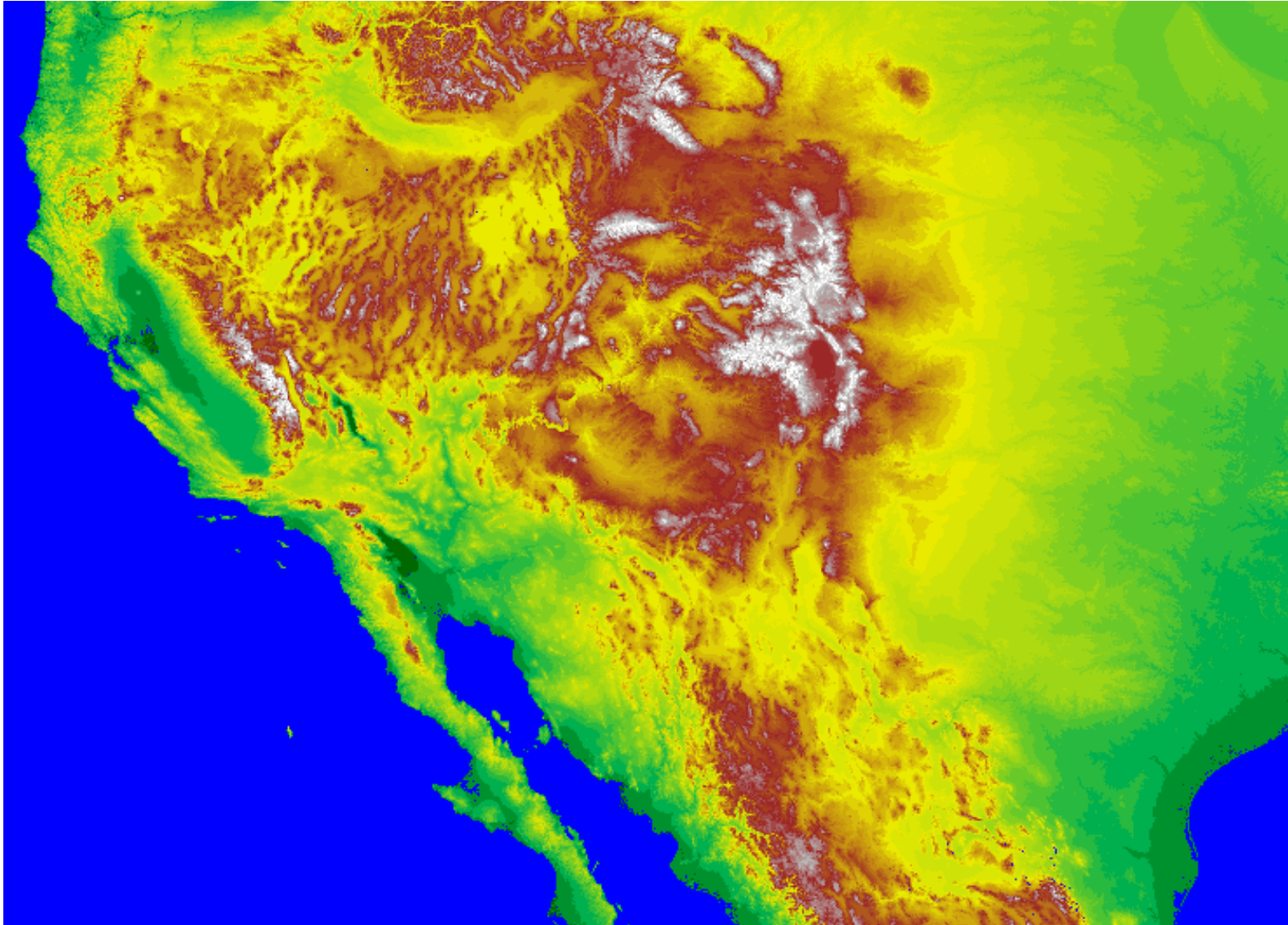
- AMSR-E soil moisture data
- SRTM 90 meter terrain data
- MOD12 Land Cover 1 km resolution
- Look-up table based on MOD12 land cover, 1 km resolution

# Replacing w/ Higher Resolution Elevation Data



# Level-1 (90m)SRTM Data for DREAM Domain

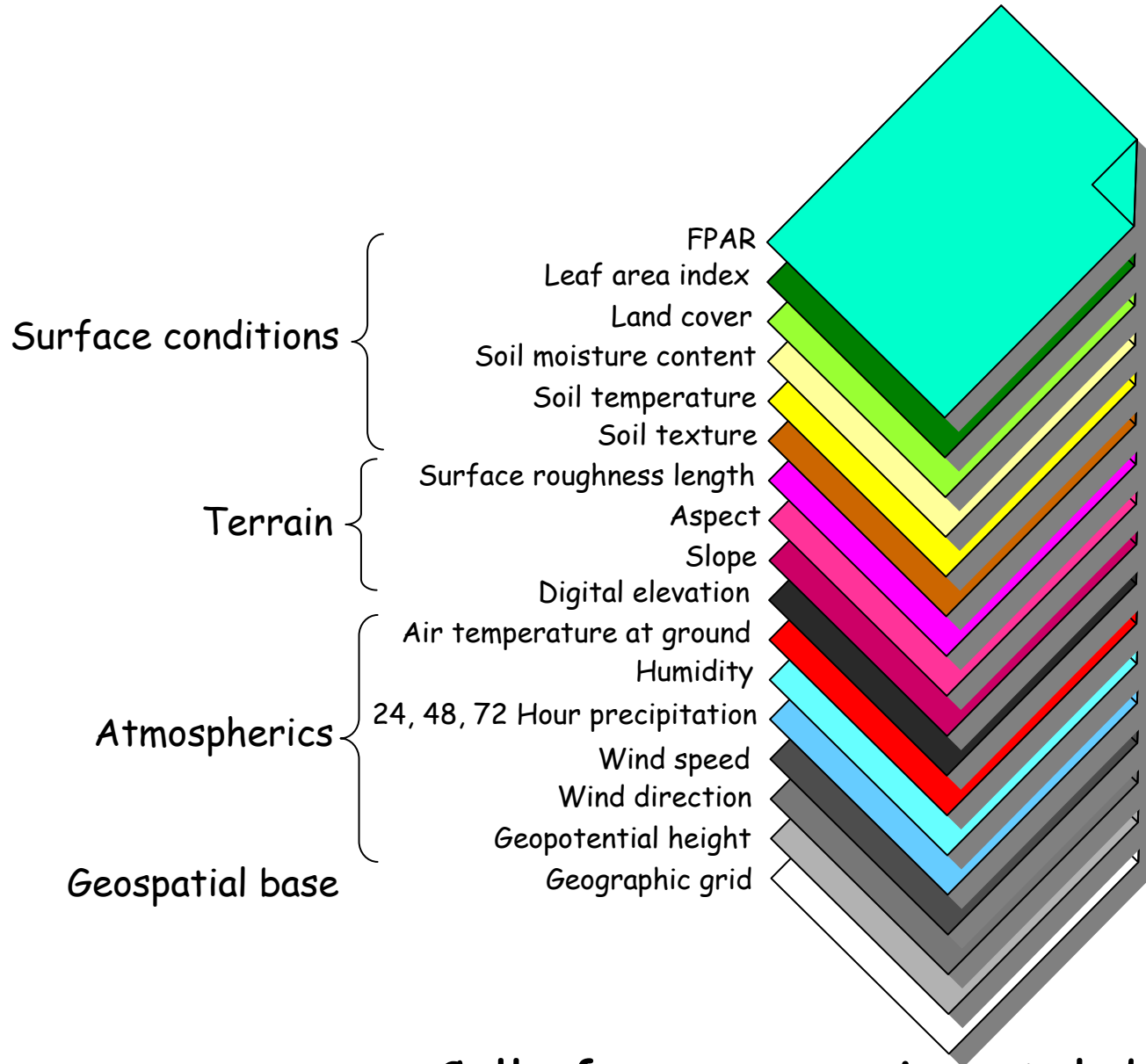
Large voids have been filled using *GTOPO30* Data; small ones w/ a 5x5 filter



# Steps in Assimilation

- Assess metadata & attributes of current model inputs and of possible EO inputs
  - Measurement units
  - x,y,z Resolution
  - Temporal frequency
  - Projection
  - File formats
  - Validity & accuracy
  - Error & error propagation
- Select EO inputs based on highest perceived benefit for enhancing model output
- Replace model input with EO data and compare model outputs
- Iterate with successive EO inputs
- Measure improvements at each stage and document overall performance improvements

# The Baker's Rack



Aims are to: (1) replace selected trays in the rack with regularly refreshed EO digital data from the "terrain," "surface conditions," and "atmospheric" parameters that drive DREAM; (2) improve model output without altering the validity of the model's original function; and (3) convert the model to a more dynamic forecast.

Calls for an experimental design

# Possible Experimental Design

V&V each model run in each iteration & Benchmark

- MOD 12 Land Cover
- SRTM Elevation
- AMSR-E Soil Moisture
- Surface Roughness Length from MOD12
- MOD11 Soil Temperature
- AMSU-A Humidity

## Iteration III

1,2,3	2,3,4	3,4,5	4,5,6
1,2,4	2,3,5	3,4,6	
1,2,5	2,3,6		
1,2,6			

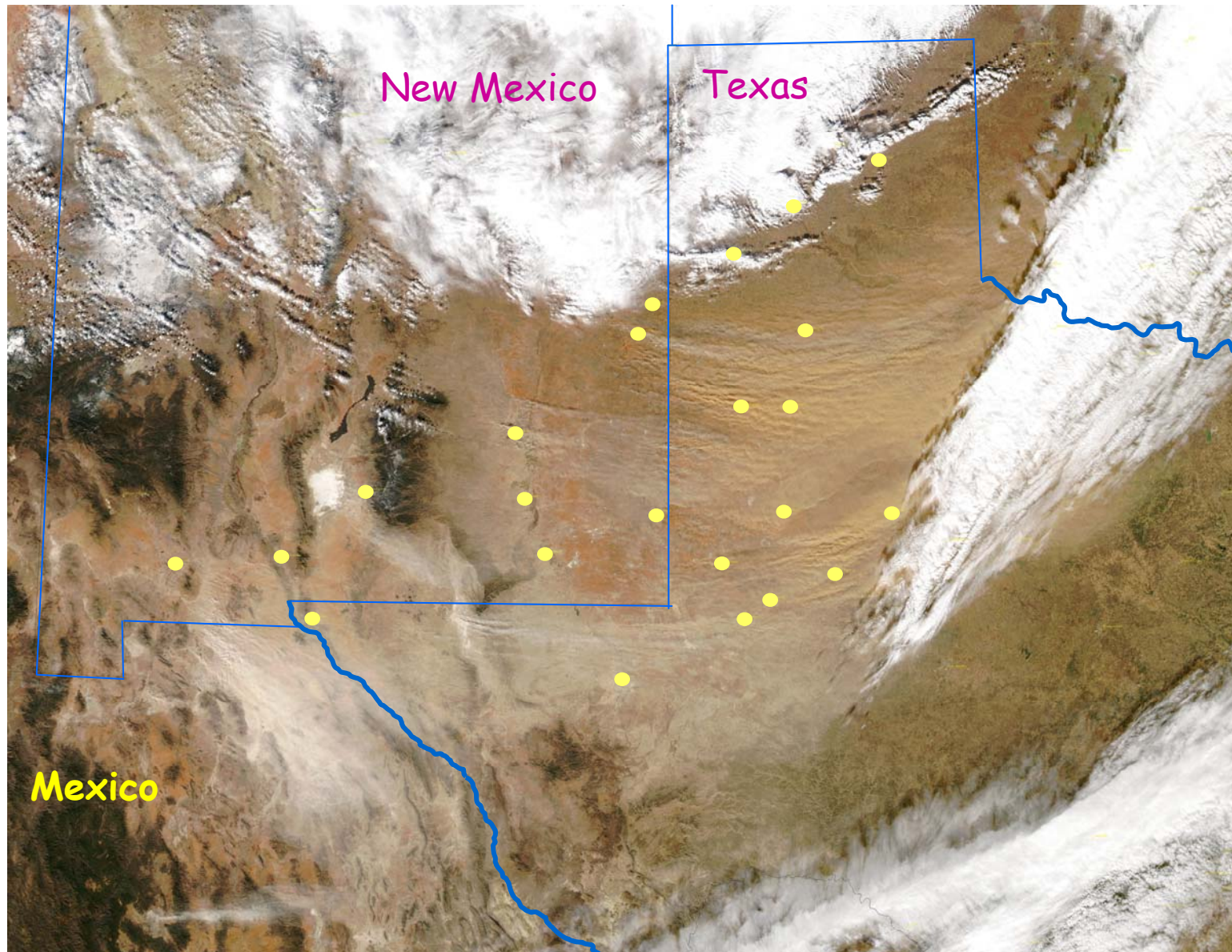
Altogether 41  
model runs

- Iteration I: Replace six parameters, 1 at a time (= 6)
- Iterations II: 2 parameters sequentially (= 15)
- Iteration III: 3 parameters sequentially (= 10)
- Iteration IV: 4 parameters sequentially (= 6)
- Iteration V: 5 parameters sequentially (= 3)
- Iteration VI: 6 parameters taken together (= 1)

Need to automate statistical analysis procedure



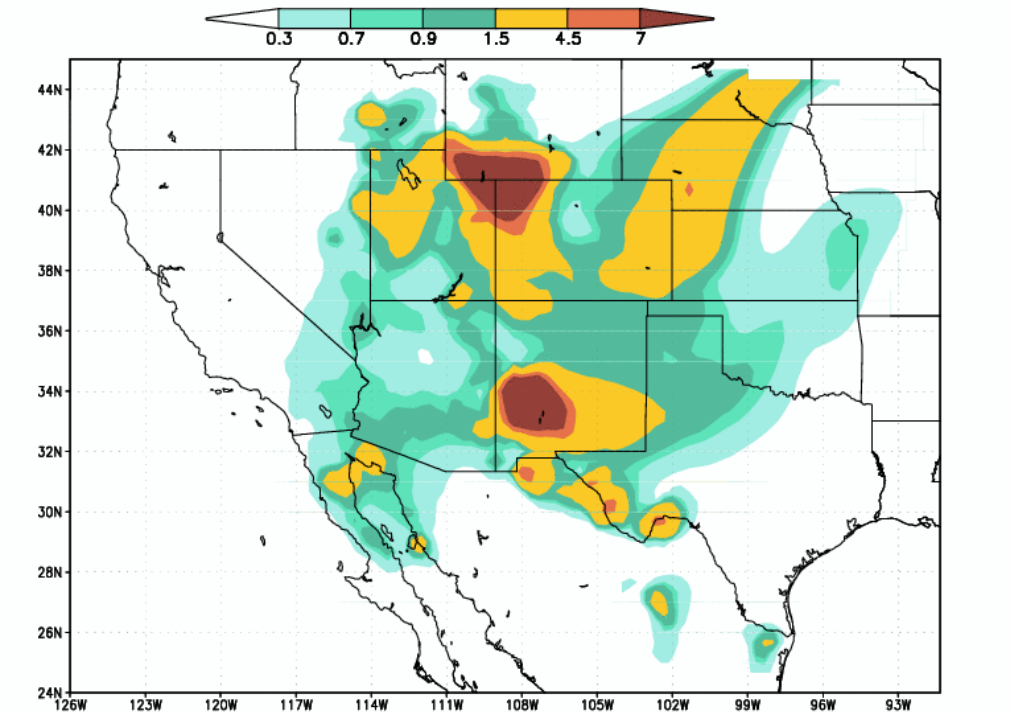
# New Mexico/Texas Dust Storm - Dec 2003



# Observed Visibility vs Modeled Dust Concentrations Dec. 15-16, 2003



Texas  
Continuous Air Monitoring Stations



GRADS: COLA/IGES

2004-09-18-13.06

DREAM Baseline (no EO data included)

# Planned Replacements & Refinements

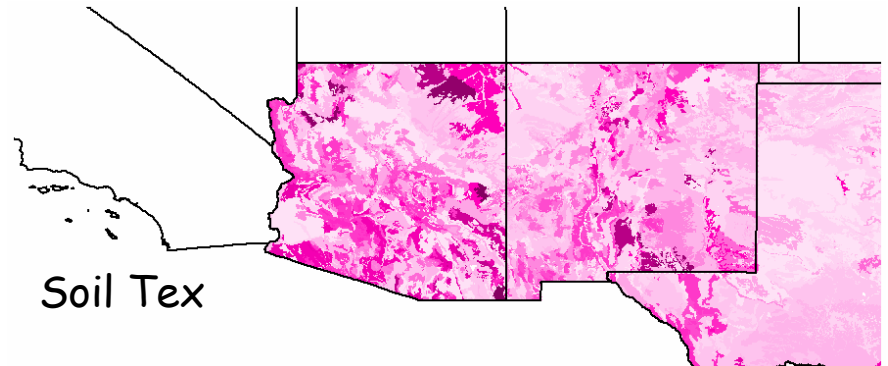
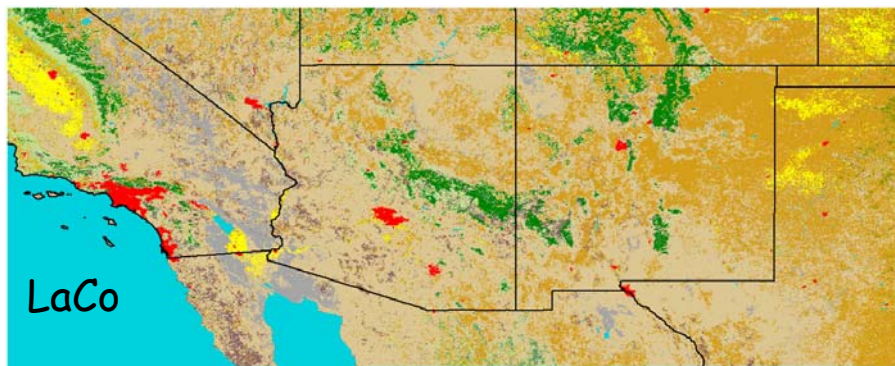
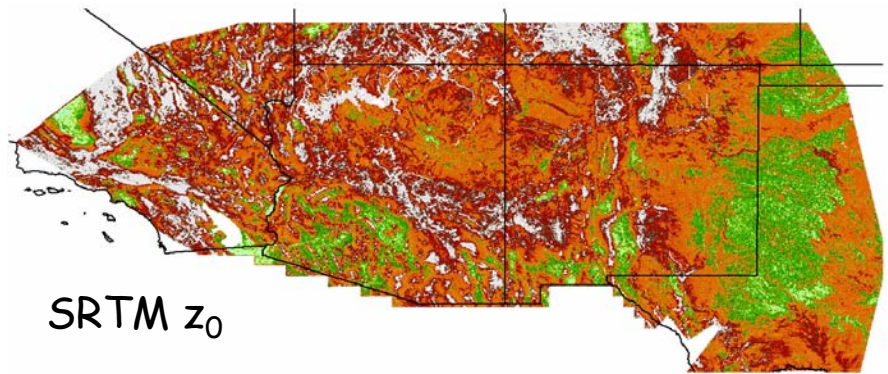
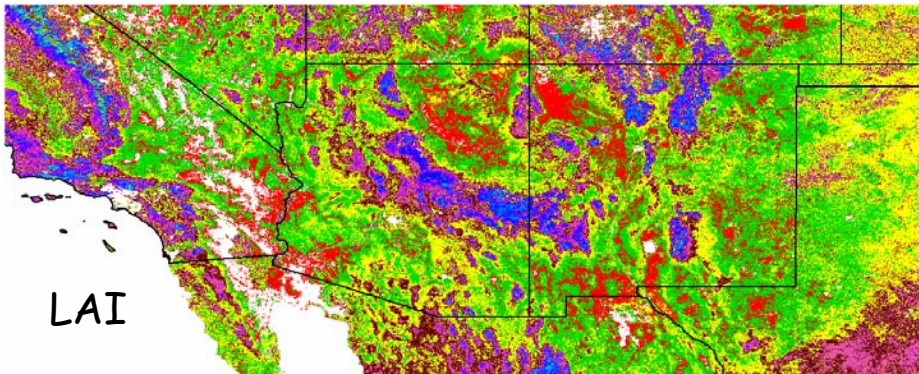
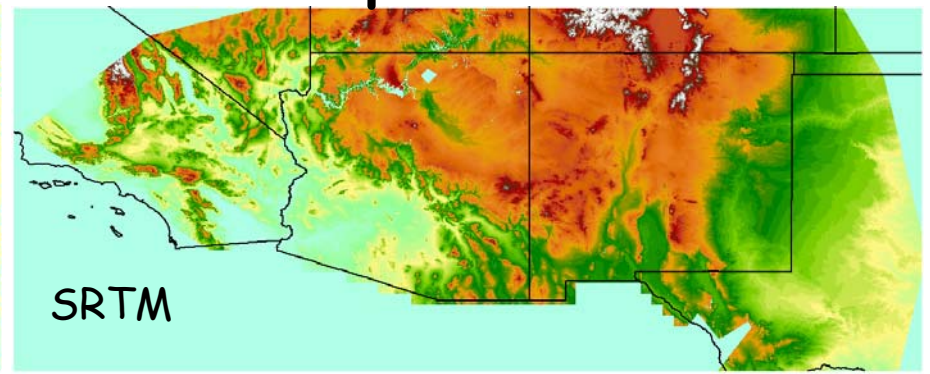
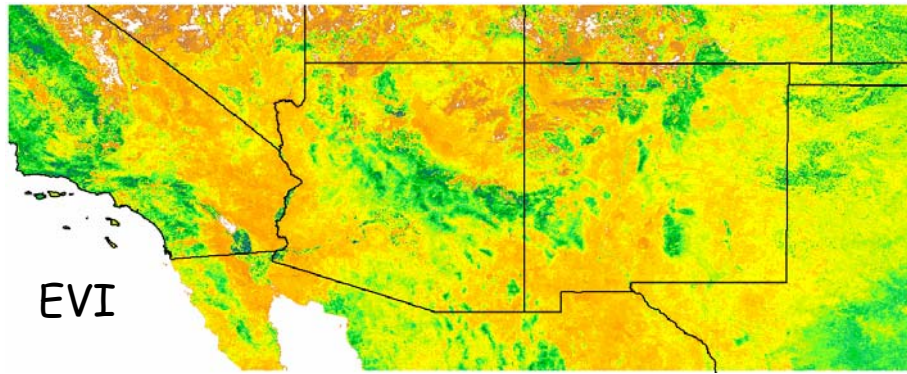
## Now

- SRTM Level-1 90m Elv
- MOD12 Land Cover
- NCEP/ETA Hydrostatic
- NWS Humidity
- Soil Temperature
- NCEP Precipitation
- Aerodynamic Roughness

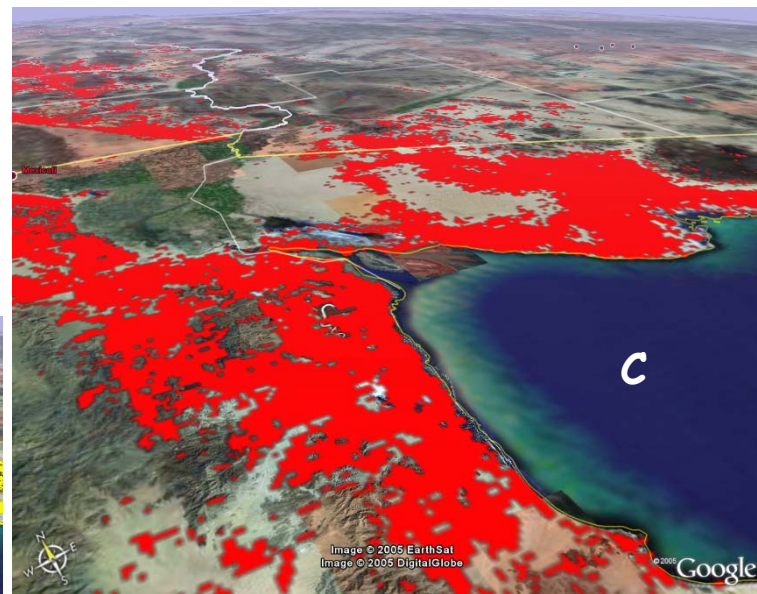
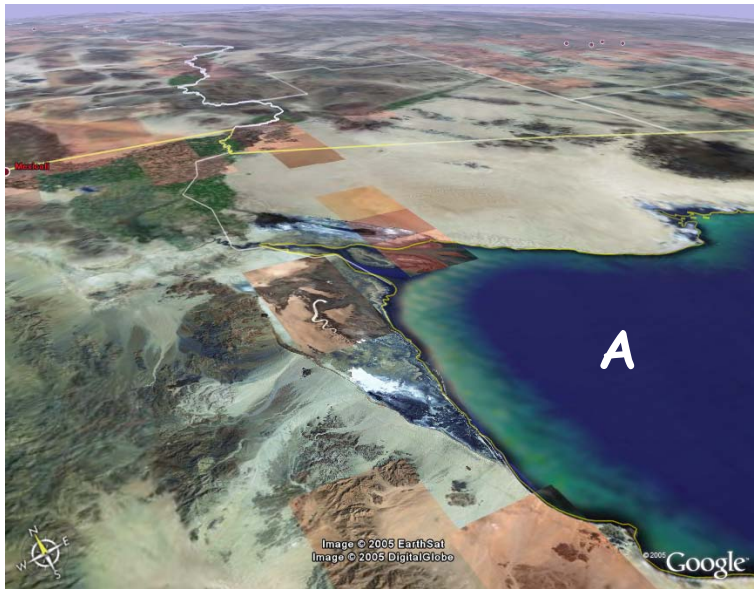
## Later

- ASTER AST14 Elevation
- MOD15 LAI and FPAR
- NCEP/NMM Non-Hydro
- AMSU-A Humidity
- MOD11 Soil Temp
- TRMM 5-day Rain Map
- ???

# Visualization of Candidate Replacements

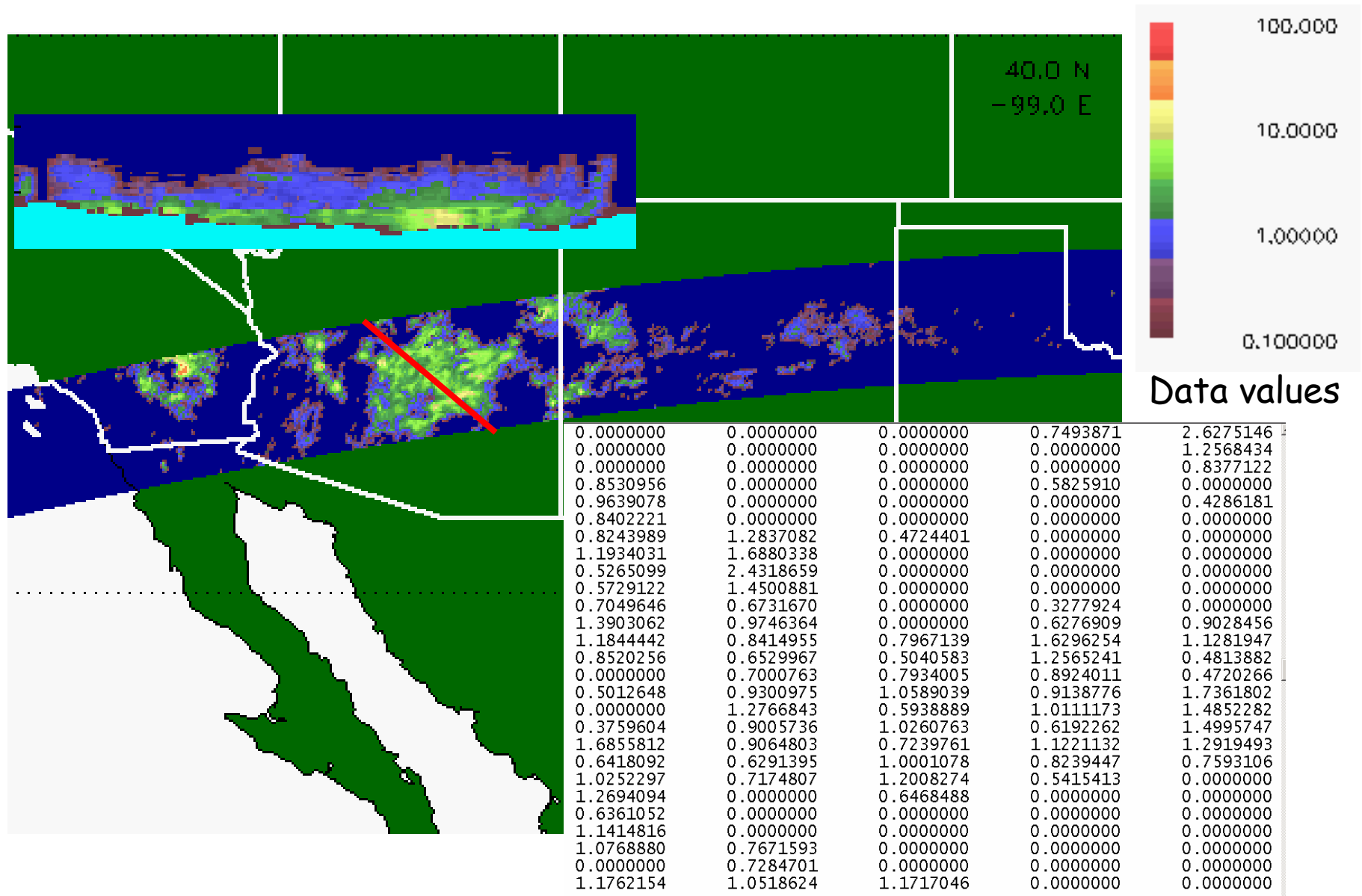


# Comparison of 3 EO Products. B and C are Fused with A

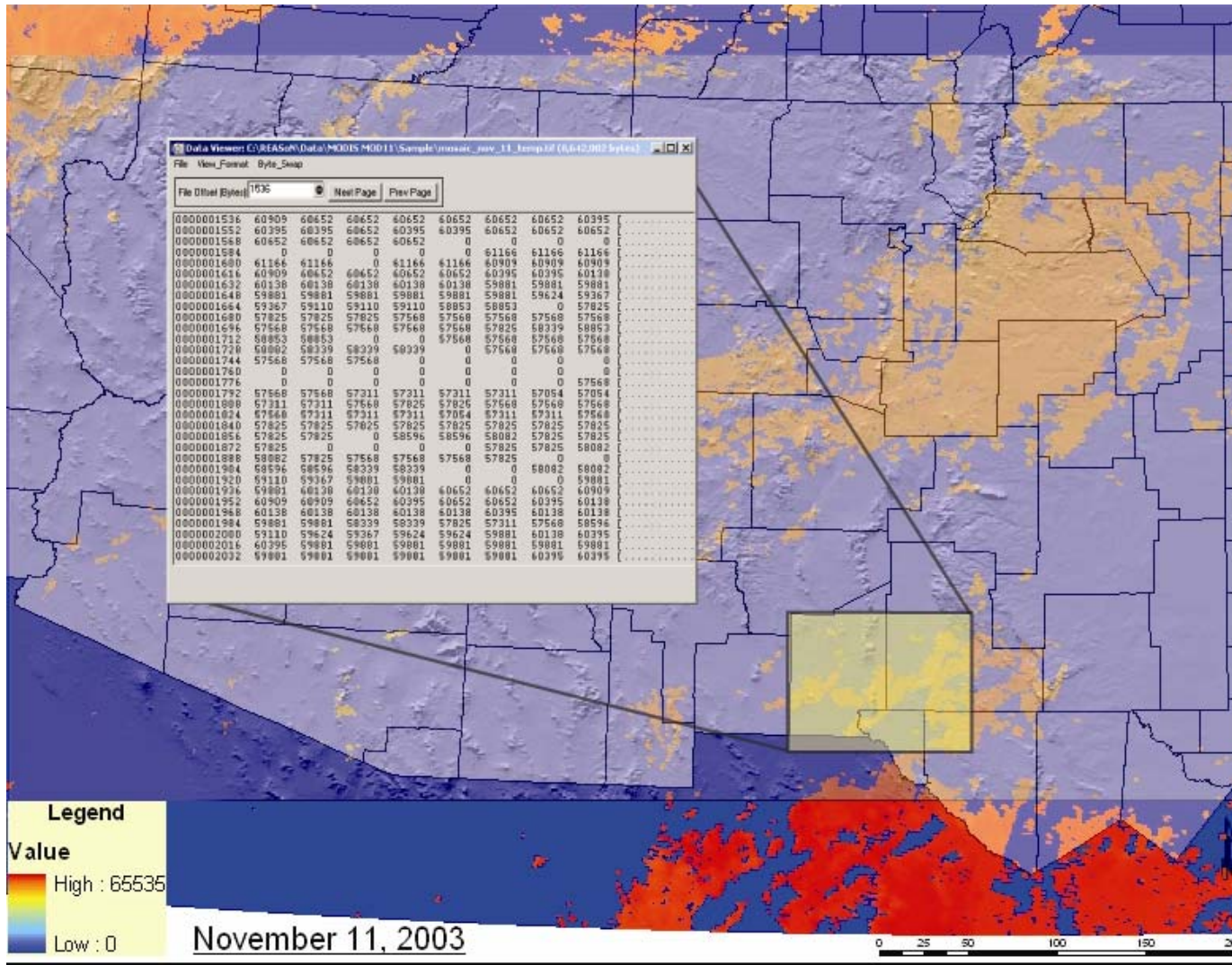


(A) Head, Sea of Cortez, ©DigitalGlobe; (B) MOD12 - Land Cover IGBP Class 16 - "Barren or Sparsely Vegetated; (C) MOD 15 - FPAR fill class 253 - "Barren, desert, or very sparsely vegetated".

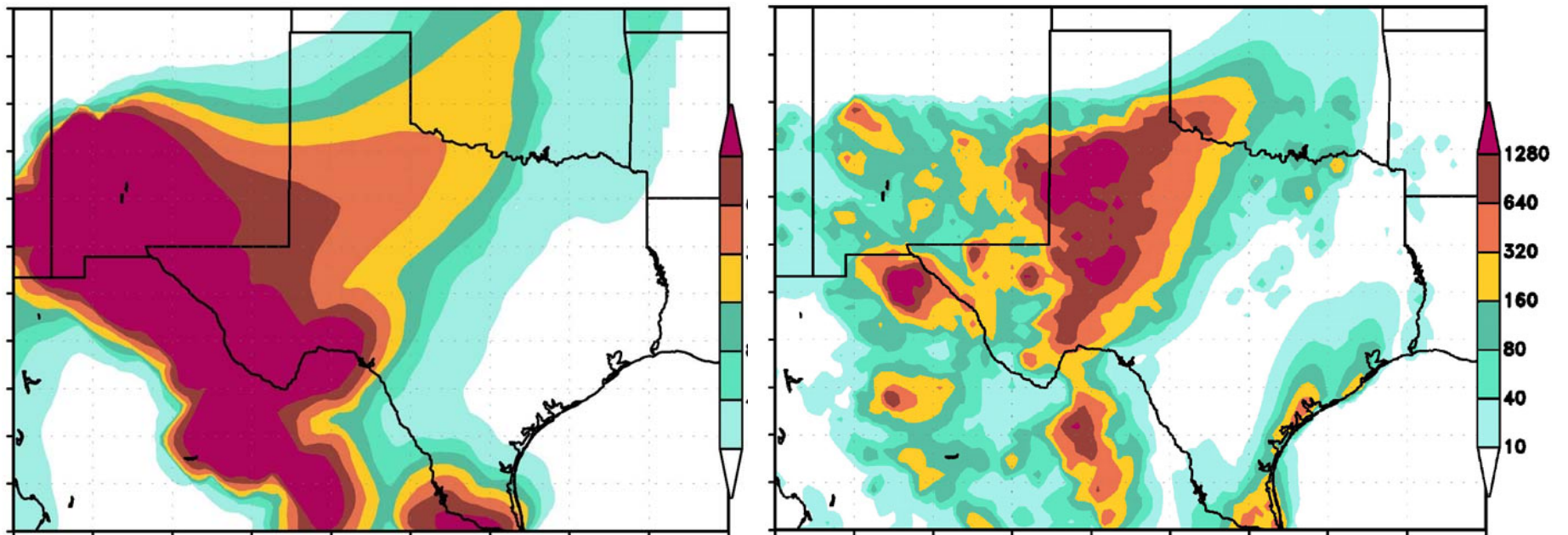
# TRMM PR 2A25 Surface Rain Rate 11/12/03



# TERRA/MODIS MOD11A1 Land Surface Temperature/Emissivity-Daily 1-km



# Comparison of DREAM Dust Concentrations at 20Z 15 Dec 03



Static Surface Inputs

EO Surface Inputs



# DREAM Performance Before & After EO Data Assimilation

Metrics	Wind Speed (m/s)	Wind Direction (°)	Temp. (K)	Definition (M: modeled; O: observed)
Mean observed	5.53	231.40	276.74	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N O_i$
Mean modeled	4.65 4.37	226.60 230.38	275.56 277.48	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N M_i$
Mean bias	-0.88 -1.16	-4.80 -1.02	-1.20 0.72	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (M_i - O_i)$
Mean error	1.97 2.03	51.76 47.85	4.09 2.67	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N  M_i - O_i $
Agreement index	0.74 0.75	0.74 0.76	0.71 0.95	$1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (M_i - O_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N ( M_i - \bar{O}  +  O_i - \bar{O} )}$

Blue values = before EO Data Assimilation

Red values = after EO Data Assimilation