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Environment Canada's VAQUM (Verification of Air QUality Models) system was built to evaluate the performance of air quality model forecasts. It is based on PostgreSQL, an open-source object-relational database management system, and PostGIS, which adds support for geospatial data. This system has been under development of new model evaluation products in recent years.

Air quality model forecasts are extracted at the surface level from output files at specific locations are added to the database. The system is then able to produce a variety of regional or global analyses with georeferenced data pairs of observations and forecasts that are coupled when needed. Some of the verification products now available from VAQUM include statistics based on hourly forecasts and daily maximum forecasts, categorical scores, statistics per forecasted hour, statistics, and metropolitan area time series. This poster presents examples of some of the VAQUM products used for the evaluation of Environment Canada's air quality forecast systems. Current developments and future plans will also be described.

# **VAQUM Project History**

The project started in 2008.

VAQUM was designed with the following goals :

- **Reproducibility**
- Automation of the process
- High maintainability
- Extensibility
- User friendliness

To meet these goals, a geospatial relational database was chosen to become the core of the system. Since it was one of the best performers, and also free open-source software, PostGIS was an obvious choice.

Besides SQL, VAQUM was programmed using TCL which is widely used in the Direction of Canadian Meteorological Centre Operations. However, over time, TCL was replaced with PHP since the latter is more appropriate for the development of Web applications.

Some processes where high performance is required, such as extracting forecasts from model output files or performing resampling to compute statistical distributions, were programmed in C++. To develop highly interactive Web applications, JavaScript with the Dojo toolkit was also used.

- Assessment of model performance: Near-Real-Time or historical cases • Results are viewable as graphs with the Web application. • Completely geo-enabled. • Statistics can be computed on any domain
- Online automated products:
  - Statistics of hourly forecasts
  - Statistics of daily maximums

  - Per hour average charts
  - Per observation value bin charts
- Metropolitan area time series (13 in Canada)
- Results are available in standard geospacial formats which can be viewed with off-the-shelf software • When performing hourly objective scores comparison, VAQUM uses
- the bootstrap re-sampling method to perform statistical tests and determine if differences between sets of forecasts are significant Observation are stored in separate datasets. This was done to store both near real-time observations and validated observations that become available at a latter time. When configuring a comparison,
- users can choose which dataset to use for each region and variable.
- Stations coordinates are updated periodically. To enable fair comparison of forecasts, VAQUM supports multiple station snapshots to extract forecasts at the exact same locations even if the extraction processes for the two sets of forecasts occur at different dates.



**Metropolitan Area Time Series** 



### **Daily Maximums Statistics**

Region		CAN		ECAN		EUSA		GEM-MACH10		USA		WCAN		
Pollutant Statistic		Base	Test	Base	Test	Base	Test	Base	Test	Base	Test	Base	Test	Ba
NO2	mbias	0.851658	0.887598	1.42757	1.62696	5.85944	5.02936	2.4419	2.54786	4.99072	5.20891	0.234901	0.0958077	3.36
	corr	0.621972	0.617226	0.667844	0.689528	0.661724	0.658085	0.634719	0.626666	0.662268	0.650762	0.570138	0.528294	0.65
	urmse	9.32518	9.46016	9.03059	9.19345	12.0587	11.4099	10.4978	10.5697	11.7009	11.6549	9.5924	9.67523	10.8
03	mbias	0.406938	1.40909	1.31495	2.35594	6.82215	13.6694	4.56243	11.8534	5.35008	13.8302	-1.15189	-0.216415	1.21
	corr	0.606078	0.683014	0.606358	0.699477	0.590005	0.638582	0.588627	0.658288	0.558122	0.633716	0.619093	0.659111	0.51
	urmse	11.9728	11.2217	10.3902	10.3327	13.3593	13.868	14.2682	15.5901	14.5327	15.517	14.1515	12.4355	16.7
PM2.5	mbias	-9.52863	-10.766	-2.45803	-4.80065	-4.60125	-6.76001	-5.54164	-6.2696	-4.13275	-4.6807	-18.087	-17.9865	-3.3
	corr	0.031504	0.0287779	0.191199	0.196224	0.192209	0.178612	0.100204	0.0803565	0.194008	0.166945	0.0513569	-0.00661349	0.07
	urmse	23.2472	22.9821	15.6505	14.5534	11.7383	10.9277	15.979	15.7231	12.1234	11.7586	27.6468	28.5642	12.7

## 4. Planned Improvements

#### **Improved quality control of received observations**

New products such as

- Statistics based on population density
- Urban vs rural stations and related statistics, etc.

**Improved Web application** to give more flexibility to configure performance evaluation

# **Verification Tools for Air Quality Models** Samuel Gilbert<sup>1</sup> Radenko Pavlovic<sup>1</sup>, Hugo Landry<sup>1</sup>, Paul-André Beaulieu<sup>1</sup> and Michael D. Moran<sup>2</sup>

### **Some Features**

- Contingency tables (PC, POD, FAR and CSI)
- Interactive maps of per station statistics





#### **Per Forecast Hour Averages** Base Test Obs NO2 - CAN - 0 Forecast hour / Heure de prévision **Contingency** Tables EUSA - O3 - Pivot = 65 Observation Total Forecast 355933 (100.00%) Test Statistic Base Percentage Correct obability of detection False Alarm Ratio Critical Skill Index 18.49 % 16.40 % EUSA - PM2.5 - Pivot = 30WUSA Forecast Observation Total Test Test observatio 5.54546 156184 (98.07%) 0.638102 12.0937 Forecast Total 1507 (0.95%) 656 (0.41%) 159252 (100.00%) 159252 (100.00%) 14.2818 0.591534 Statistic Test 19.4062 Percentage Correct 97.72 % -1.05593 0.189236 Probability of detection 258 12.2656 False Alarm Ratio 92.68 % Critical Skill Index 2.42 % 1.31 %

Environment Canada's VAQUM system was built to evaluate the performance of air quality model forecasts. This fully geo-enabled system is used to evaluate the performance of EC's operational AQ forecast model which is launched twice daily. It is also used to guide model development by verifying that new parameterizations, algorithms, inputs, or configurations lead to better AQ forecasts. So, far system enables performance evaluation for 10 pollutants over more than 7 years.

The Canadian Meteorological Centre Operations Division will continue to work on improving our VAQUM AQ verification tool to meet increasing demands in AQ model performance analysis.





# **Example of VAQUM Products (continued)**



# 5. Conclusions