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Atmospheric Pollution (Tracking and Modeling Atmospheric Contaminants)

Pasquale Franzese

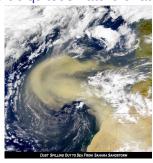
Center for Earth Observing and Space Research George Mason University

NSF Workshop on GeoSpatial and GeoTemporal Informatics 8 – 9 Jan 2009



Overview Solved Almost solved Failed Missing Next

The ubiquitous nature of atmospheric turbulence





A multi-attribute phenomenon

- Multi-consequence
 - Weather
 - Climate (Global warming)
 - Health impact (Aerosols, chemicals)

- Multi-scale
- Multi-disciplinary



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What has been achieved

And why it is so little

Fate of contaminant



Modeling capability



GeoSpatial and GeoTemporal Information

Concerted development effort

- Transport and dispersion models
- Meteorological models
- High performance computing
- Data mining
- Data assimilation

How much has been solved

- Model uncertainties assessment
- Probabilistic approach
- Ensemble modeling
- Crude statistical estimates
- Time and space scale definitions



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On the right track?

How to measure progress

Not only science

- Continuous development of forecast models
- Expansion of GeoSpatial and GeoTemporal data collection and availability
- Broader users and developers base
- The communication problem
 - Informatics advances
 - Information availability
- Increased awareness and funding



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On the wrong track?

How to measure failure

The pitfalls of heuristics

- No unified model
- Data mining is still a science
- Predictions are still made by scientists
- Basic science suffered from operational needs
- Basic science suffered from commercial interests
- Basic science suffered from lack of commercial interests



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Neglected areas

Unpredictability of research directions

Not on the radar

- Cross-discipline mutual benefits
- Link between observation, field experiment, laboratory, and theory
- Multi-scale coordinated development



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Future directions

Redefining priorities

Science and society needs

- Basic science investment (very high risk)
 - Turbulence closures and parameterizations
 - Mixing, transport and dispersion theory
 - Spatial and temporal fluctuations
- Centralized GeoSpatial and GeoTemporal data fusion
- GeoSpatial and GeoTemporal data assimilation
- Tracking and monitoring air quality and environmental indices
- Space and time scale harmonization
 - From atmospheric layers to molecular dynamics
- New cross-disciplinary paradigms
 - Rethinking and expanding the chain from society needs to scientific response

