

# Hundreds of scientists embark on mission aimed at improving air quality forecasts

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Credit: NOAA Headquarters

Extreme wildfire seasons are no longer an outlier in the western United States, where climate change is drying out vegetation and people are moving deeper and deeper into western forests.

To protect these rural communities, land managers are increasingly fighting [fire](#) with fire—prescribed fires that burn off belts of flammable vegetation to create firebreaks and reduce fuel buildup, preventing larger fires later.

All that fire produces a lot of smoke—and a serious air pollution problem.

This summer, NOAA and NASA are teaming up on a massive research campaign called [FIREX-AQ](#) that will use satellites, aircraft, drones, mobile and [ground stations](#) to study smoke from wildfires and agricultural crop fires across the U.S.

Hundreds of scientists will explore the chemistry of trace gases and aerosols in smoke to uncover its secrets, improve weather and air quality models, and provide better forecasts to first responders, public health and land management officials.

"We've pulled together an outstanding team of scientists to examine the nature of fires and smoke," said David Fahey, director of NOAA's Chemical Sciences Division. "Our long partnership with NASA offsite link has taken us literally around the planet and produced many major scientific discoveries. I expect this will be no different."

## **From the lab to real life**

Smoke is an incredibly complex, constantly evolving mixture of gases and tiny particles that can travel thousands of miles from its source, resulting in health exposures lasting hours to weeks. Smoke reduces visibility, affects the weather and impairs air quality, aggravating asthma, bronchitis, and other lung conditions.

FIREX-AQ builds on a [2016 NOAA research project](#) conducted at the USDA Fire Science Laboratory in Missoula, Montana, where scientists analyzed smoke from different kinds of vegetation burned at different temperatures.

"Now, we're taking what we learned in the laboratory to large fires

happening in the field where the chemistry evolves over time and distance," said mission scientist Carsten Warneke, a [CIRES offsite link](#) researcher working at NOAA.

## Chasing smoke by air, land and space

FIREX-AQ launches July 22, when [NASA's DC-8](#)—packed with a highly sophisticated chemistry instruments—lifts off from Palmdale, California, for a flight to its temporary base in Boise, Idaho. For a month it will chase wildfire smoke across the west joined by two [NOAA Twin Otters](#), flying at lower altitudes and also at night when fires smolder and smoke drains into the valleys.

From its base in Palmdale, CA, the [NASA ER-2](#) will use remote-sensing instruments to collect measurements from much higher altitudes. Ground stations and mobile vans will observe smoke at the surface, where it matters most for public health. All these measurements will be compared with data from NOAA and NASA satellites far overhead to learn how to extract more information from what satellites see.

Later, the DC-8 will sample smoke from agricultural management fires common in southern states. Finally, scientists will study smoke from a large [U.S. Forest Service prescribed burn](#) in Utah.

Then the real work begins, said NASA program manager Barry Lefer:

"Ultimately, the reason we want to understand complex smoke-atmosphere interactions is to provide better forecasts and longer lead times for communities downwind of fires."

Provided by NOAA Headquarters

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