SMOKE PLUME INJECTION INTO THE ATMOSPHERE AND SUBSEQUENT PYROCUMULUS 'BLOW-UP'



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GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE JANUARY 2013 FIRE SEASON IN DUNALLEY, TASMANIA

BACKGROUND

- Fire influences climates through emission of gas and particles into the atmosphere
- Advances in geospatial technology have permitted analysis of fire dynamics
- Tasmania experienced severe fires in January 2013 that burnt ca. 120,000 ha of forested and urban landscapes
- Dunalley town was the worst affected, where a convective column and ember storms were observed





RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. What was the process of smoke plume evolution and injection into the atmosphere?
- 2. How did ground and atmospheric conditions cause pyrocumulus formation and 'blow up'?
- 3. What chemical compounds were emitted and in what quantities?

METHODS

- > RQ1: Smoke plume analysis
- Radar data obtained shows path of the plume
- Converted into 3D cartesian coordinates of plume
- Max. plume height determined at each time step to estimate vertical distribution of emissions

RQ2: Pyrocumulus blow-up

 Determine how atmospheric conditions caused pyroc. 'blow up'

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 Assess landscape conditions affecting fire severity







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RQ3: Chemical species simulation

Lab analysis: burn vegetation from different forest types and quantify emission factors



Fig. 1: CSIRO pyrotron. photo credit: Sullivan et al., 2012

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Proof of concept. Possible to:

- convert 3D radar into GIS usable format (Fig. 2)
 - correlate plume development and fire severity



Fig. 2: Smoke distribution in the atmos. at 5km ASL, 4th Jan 2pm

NEXT STEPS

- Conduct vegetation burning in the lab to determine emitted chemical compounds
- Analyse pyrocumulus formation and eventual blow-up
- > Determine fire severity across vegetation types

TAS. FIRE SERVICE STATEMENT

- As we expand our fuel reduction programs, it is important we understand environmental outcomes of our chosen mitigation actions
- Smoke impacts from burning are a concern in the community. This research will help us understand not only plume behaviour, but also to explore any differences between fuel reduction burns and summer bushfires







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