Atmospheric Modeling, Chemistry and Aerosols

Presented by Simone Tilmes ACOM

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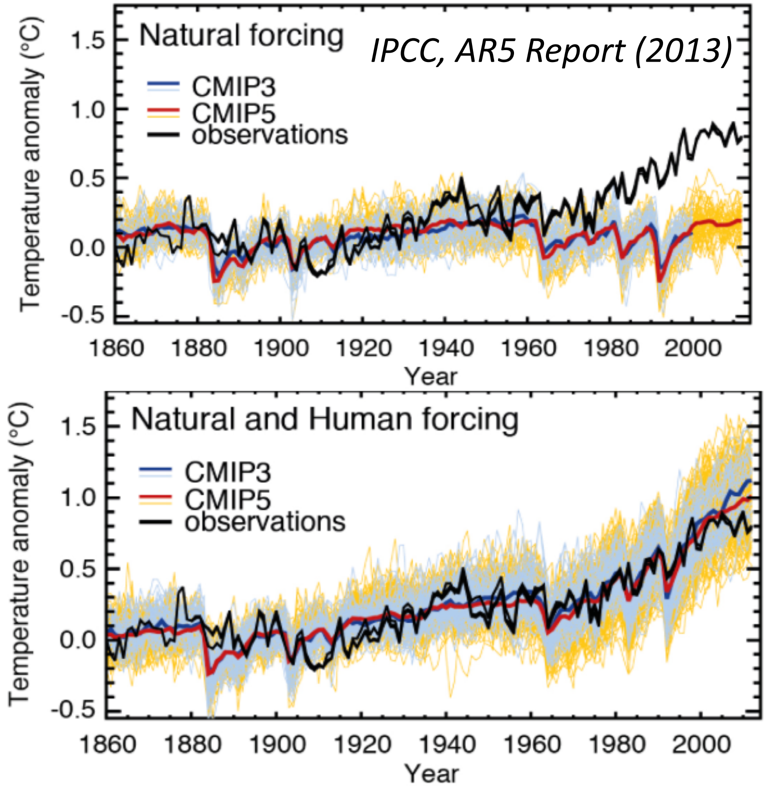
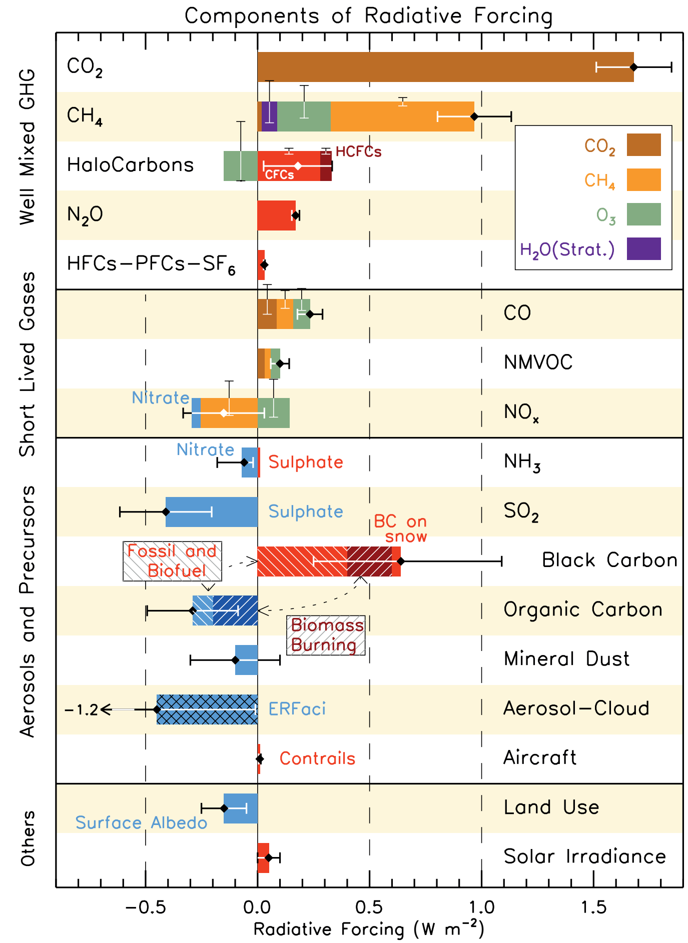
CAMChem Liaison: Simone Tilmes

WACCM Liaison: Mike Mills

Importance of Chemistry and Aerosols for Climate



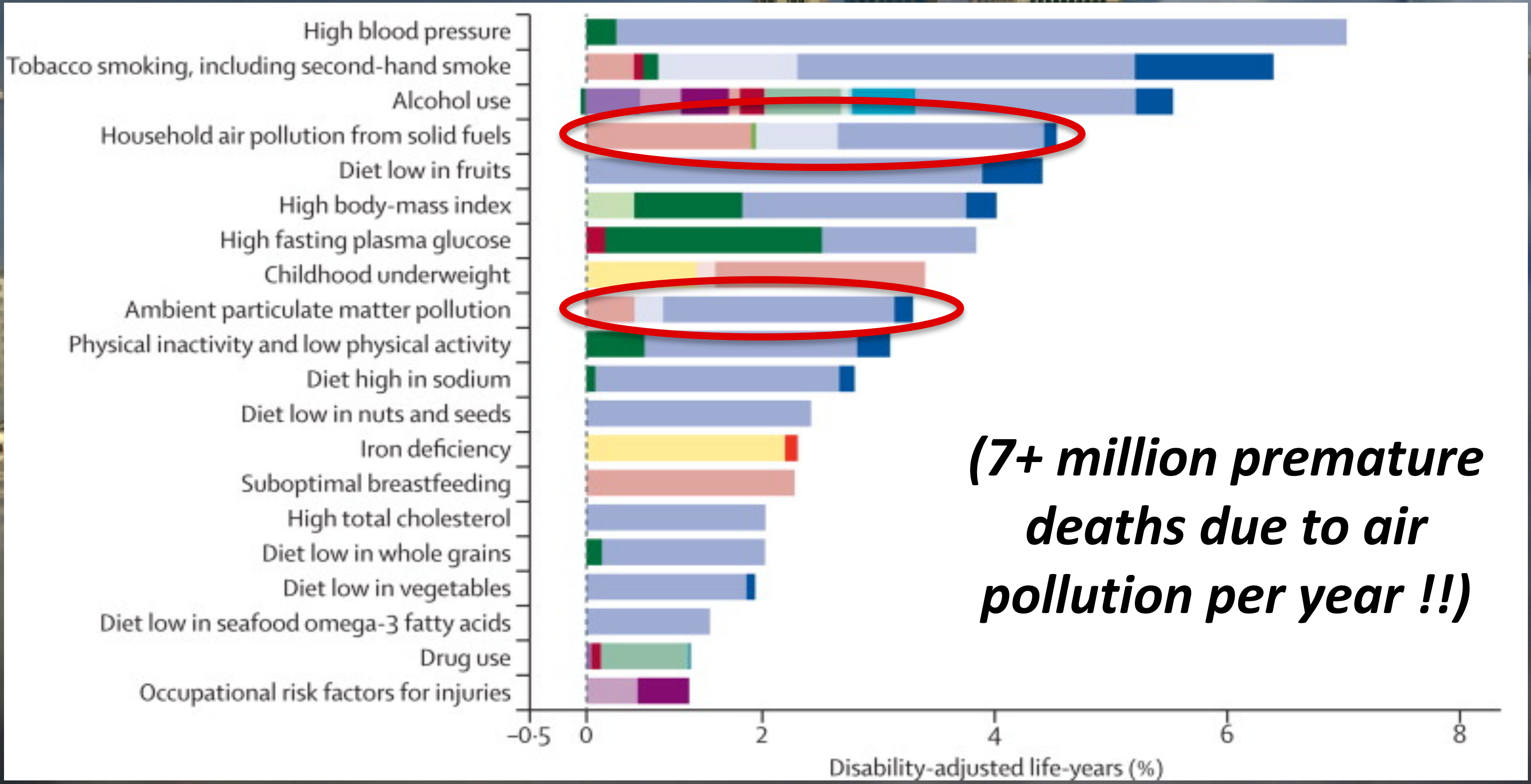


Importance to represent climate gases for radiative forcing: (CO_2), CH_4, O_3, H_2O

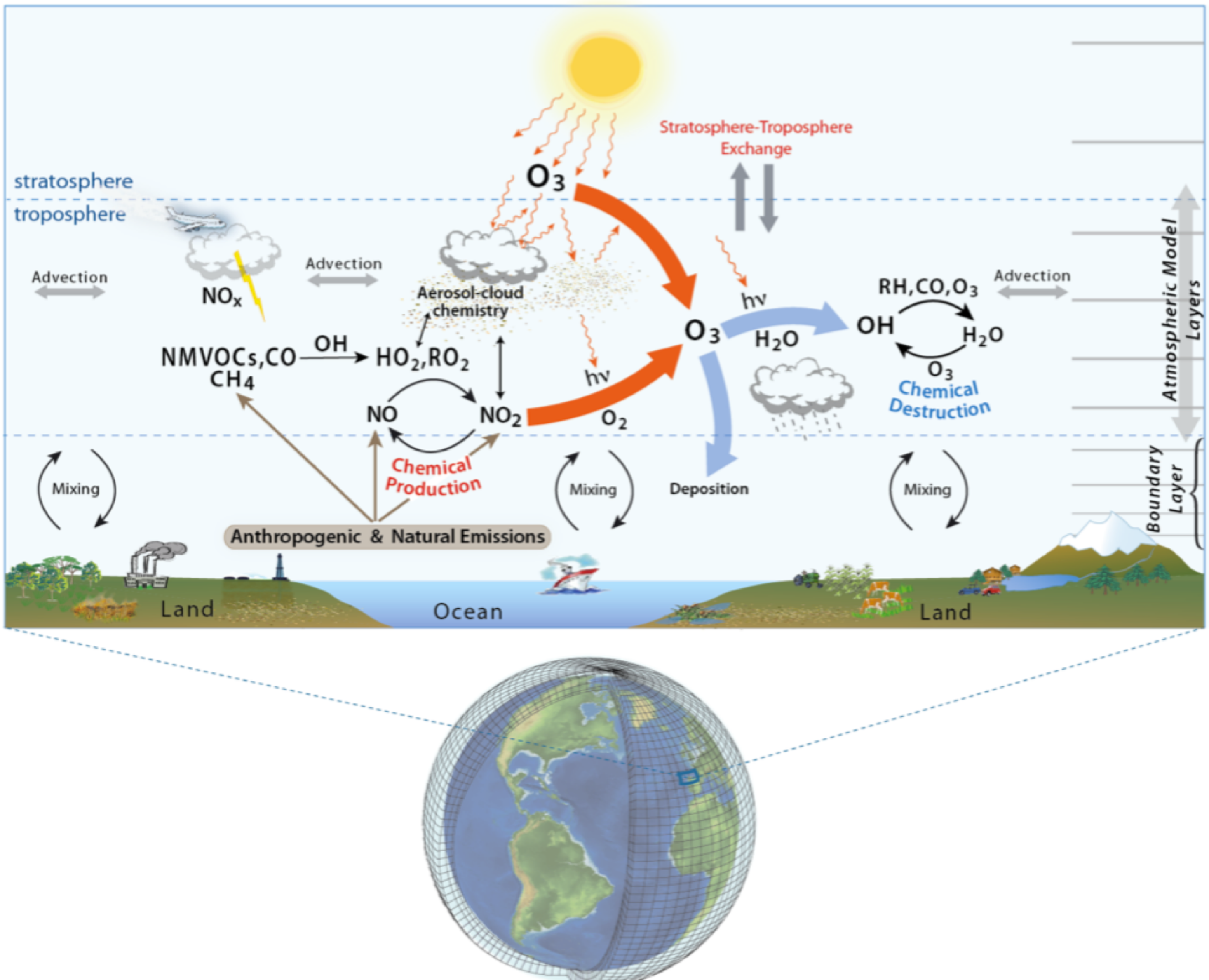
Chemistry and aerosols interact with the climate system,
-> need to be well describe in climate models

Poor air quality is a mayor health issue

Health Burden of Global Air Pollution is Enormous



(7+ million premature deaths due to air pollution per year !!)

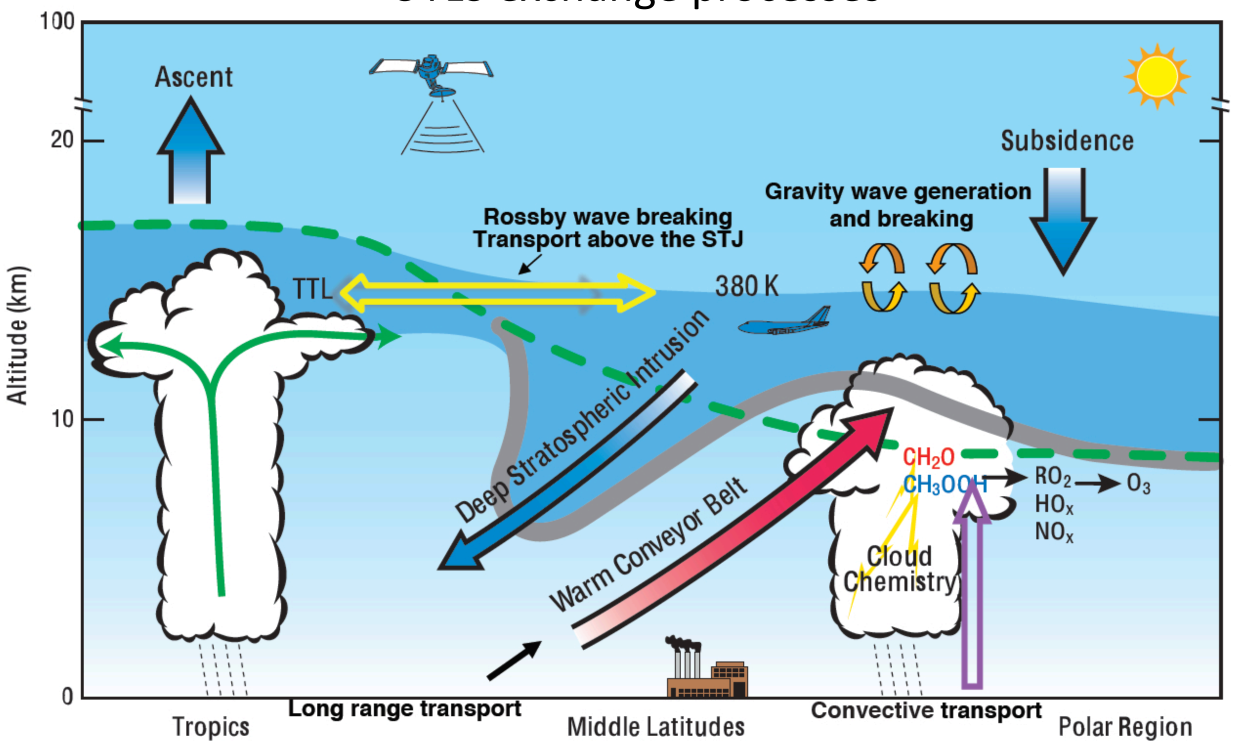


Young et al., 2017

NESL

Importance of the Stratosphere, and Exchange Processes

UTLS exchange processes

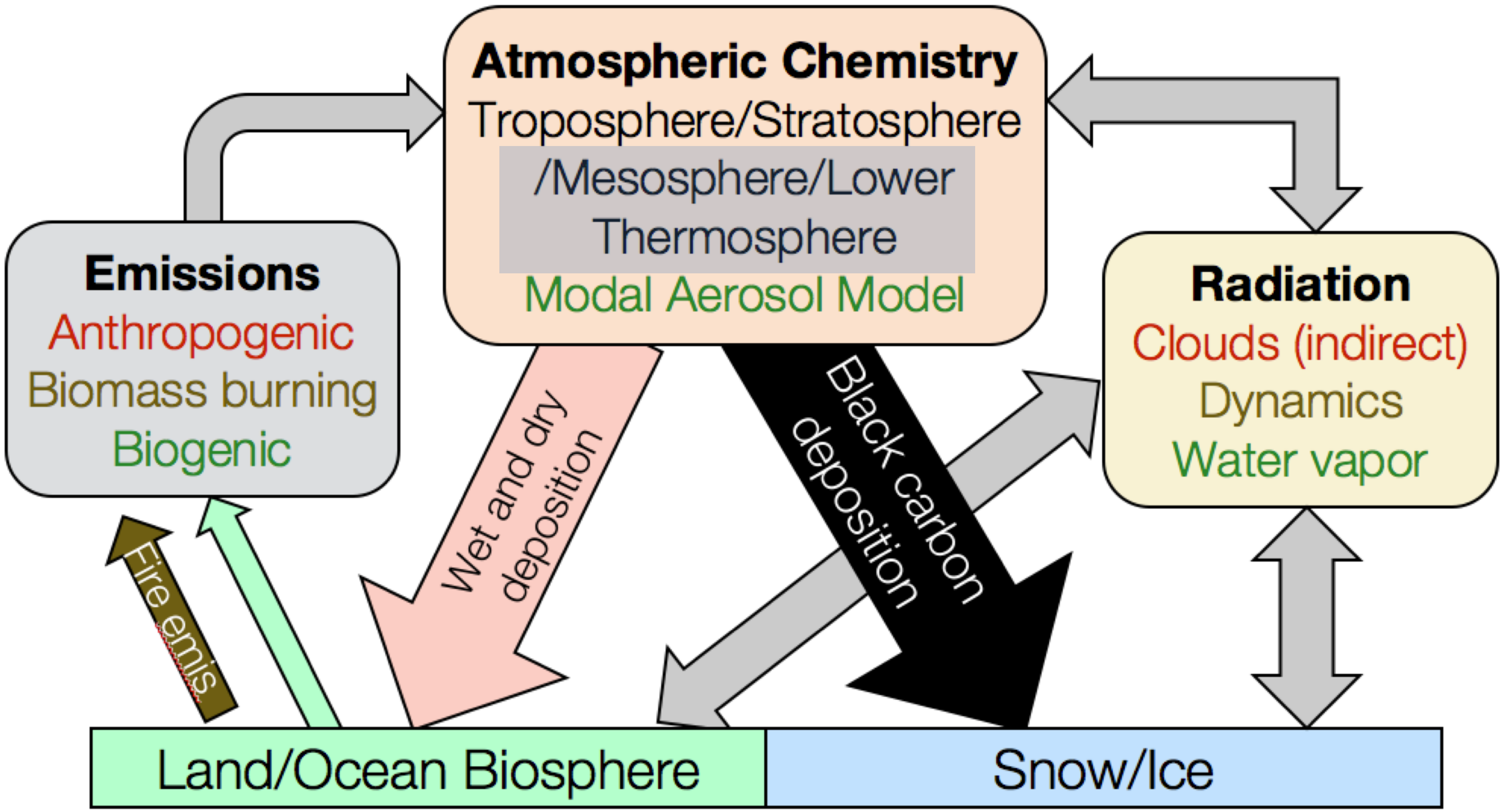


Stratosphere-Troposphere Analyses of Regional Transport (2008)

- Exchange of chemistry and aerosol due to stratospheric/troposperic transport
- Impact of halogen loading on stratospheric ozone (ozone hole) and impact on climate (importance of very short-lived species)

-> local changes of short time scales are important

Chemistry-Climate Interactions in CESM2



CAM6 vs CAM-chem

Same atmosphere, physics, resolution

Different chemistry and aerosols -> emissions and coupling

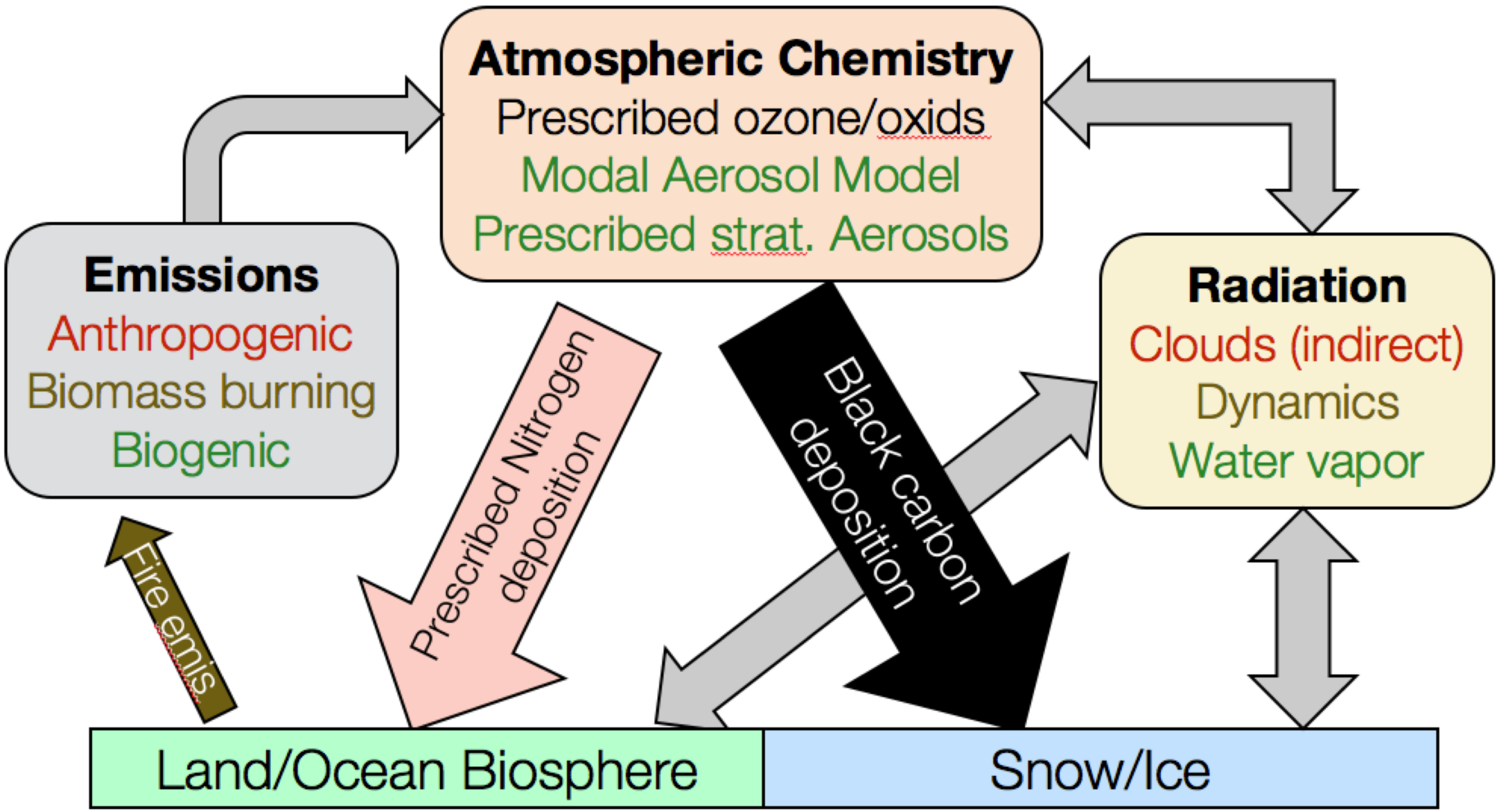
- **CAM6:** Aerosols are calculated, using simple chemistry ("fixed" oxidants) (prescribe: N_2, O_2, H_2O, O_3, OH, NO_3, HO_2; chemically active: H_2O_2, H_2SO_4, SO_2, DMS, SOAG)

  Limited interactions between Chemistry and Climate

  -> prescribed fields have to be derived using chemistry-climate simulations

  - Prescribed ozone is used for radiative calculations
  - Prescribed oxidants is used for aerosol formation
  - Prescribed methane oxidation rates
  - Prescribed stratospheric aerosols
  - Prescribed nitrogen deposition
  - Simplified secondary organic aerosol description

Chemistry-Climate Interactions in CESM2



Modeling Chemistry-Climate Interactions in CESM2

Surface emissions and concentrations

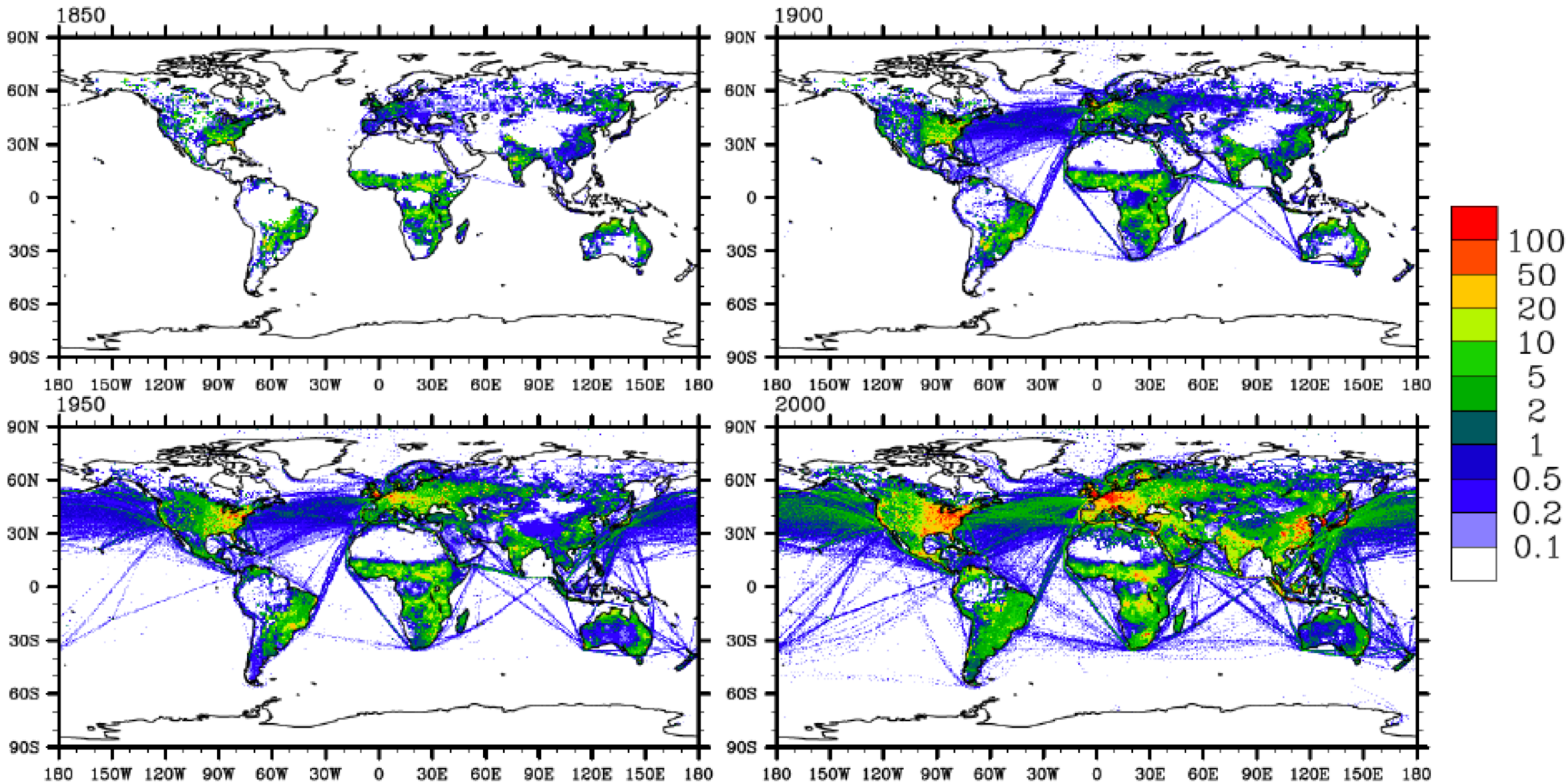
- emissions: anthropogenic, biogenic, biomass burning, ocean, soil, volcanoes
- surface concentrations (greenhouse gases)

Chemical mechanism: important for chemistry and aerosol production

Dry Deposition: uptake of chemical constituents by plants and soil (CLM), depending on land type, roughness of surface, based on resistance approach

Wet Deposition: uptake of chemical constituents in rain or ice (linked to precipitation, both large-scale and convective).

Example: NO_x emissions

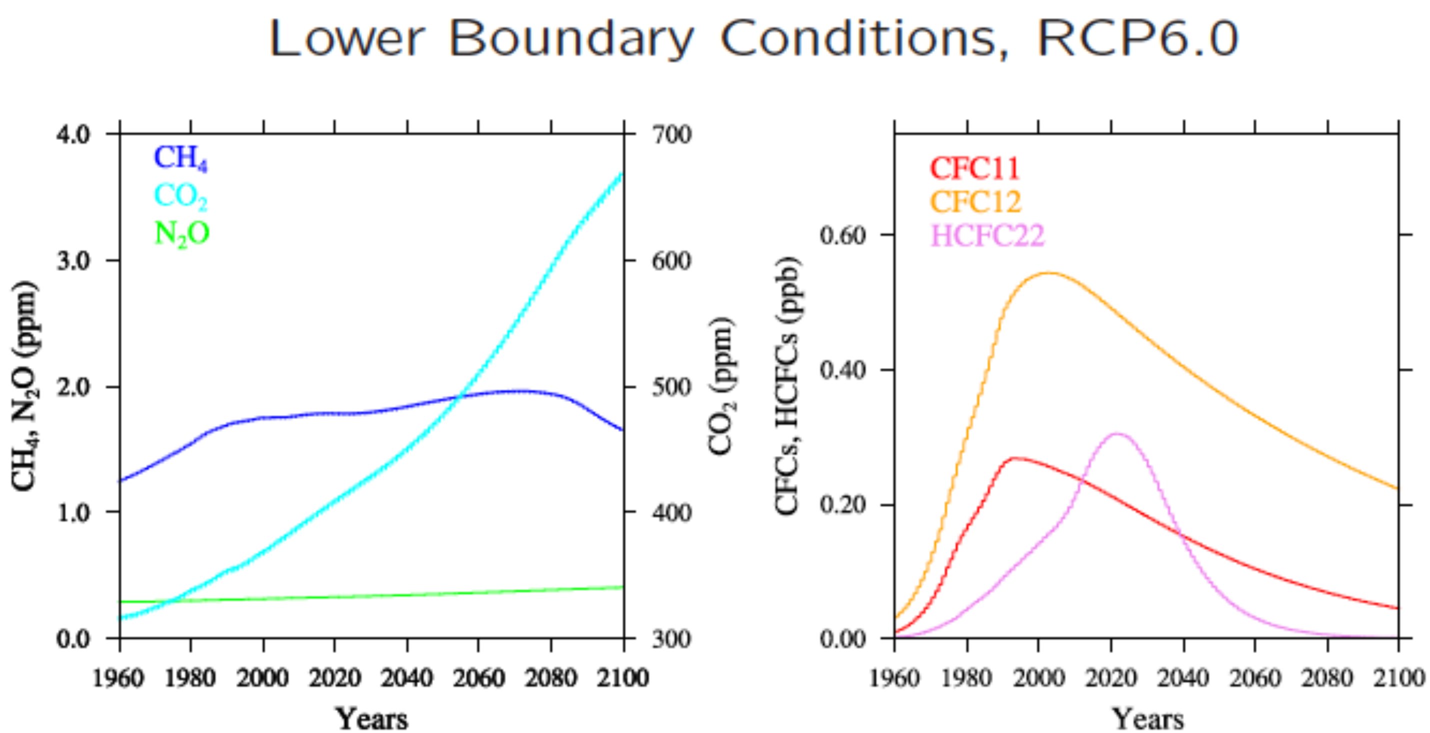


Lamarque et al., 2010

Anthropogenic + biomass burning + ships: kg(N)/year

Modeling Chemistry-Climate Interactions in CESM2

- Greenhouse gases are prescribed as monthly fields of CO_2, CH_4, O_3, N_2O, CFCs) through lower boundary conditions. All CFCs can be combined to effective CFC emissions.



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- WACCM and CAMchem: 483 reactions and 231 solution species
- CAM6: 6 chemical reactions and 25 solution species (much simpler)

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Tropospheric Chemistry and Aerosols

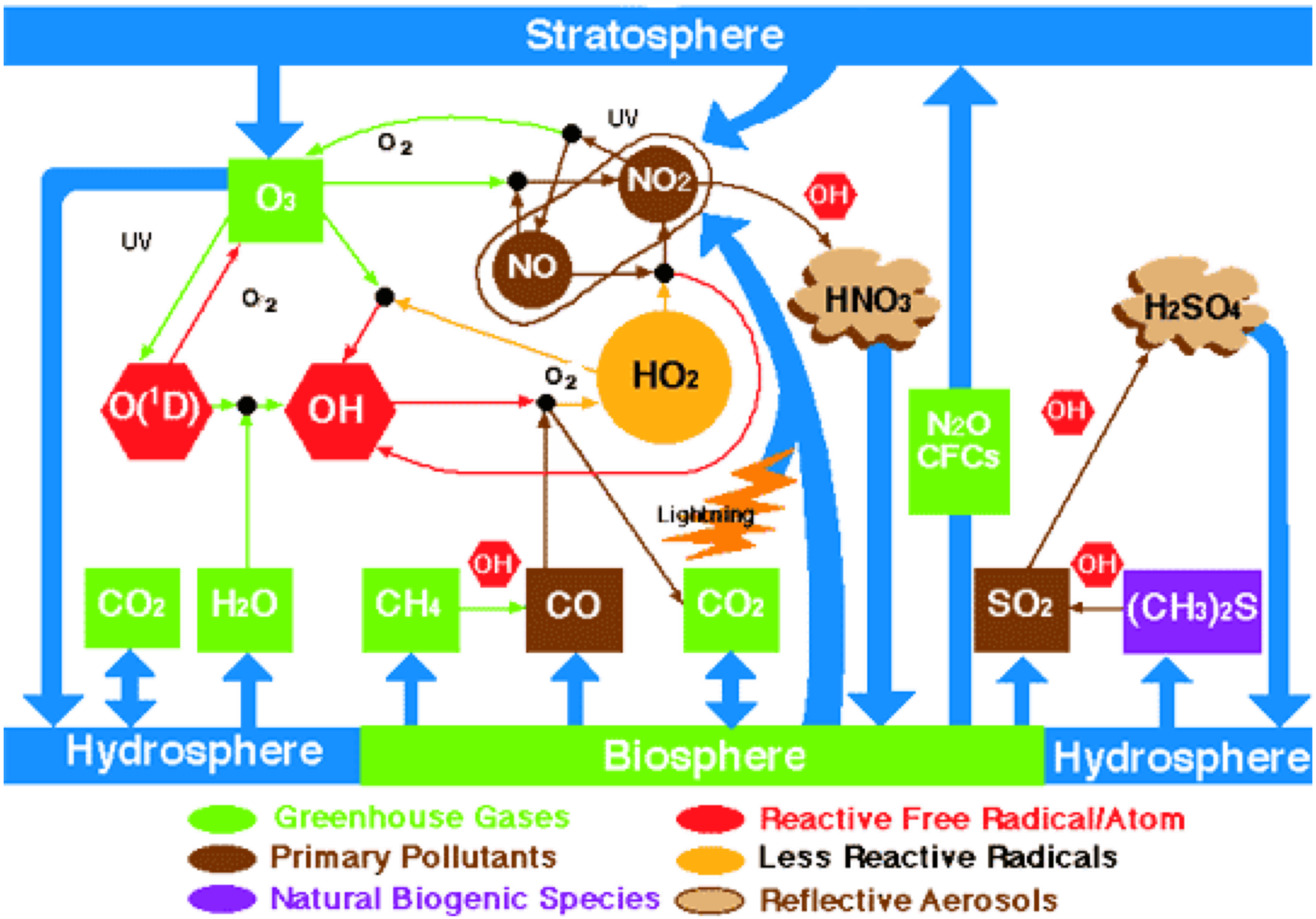
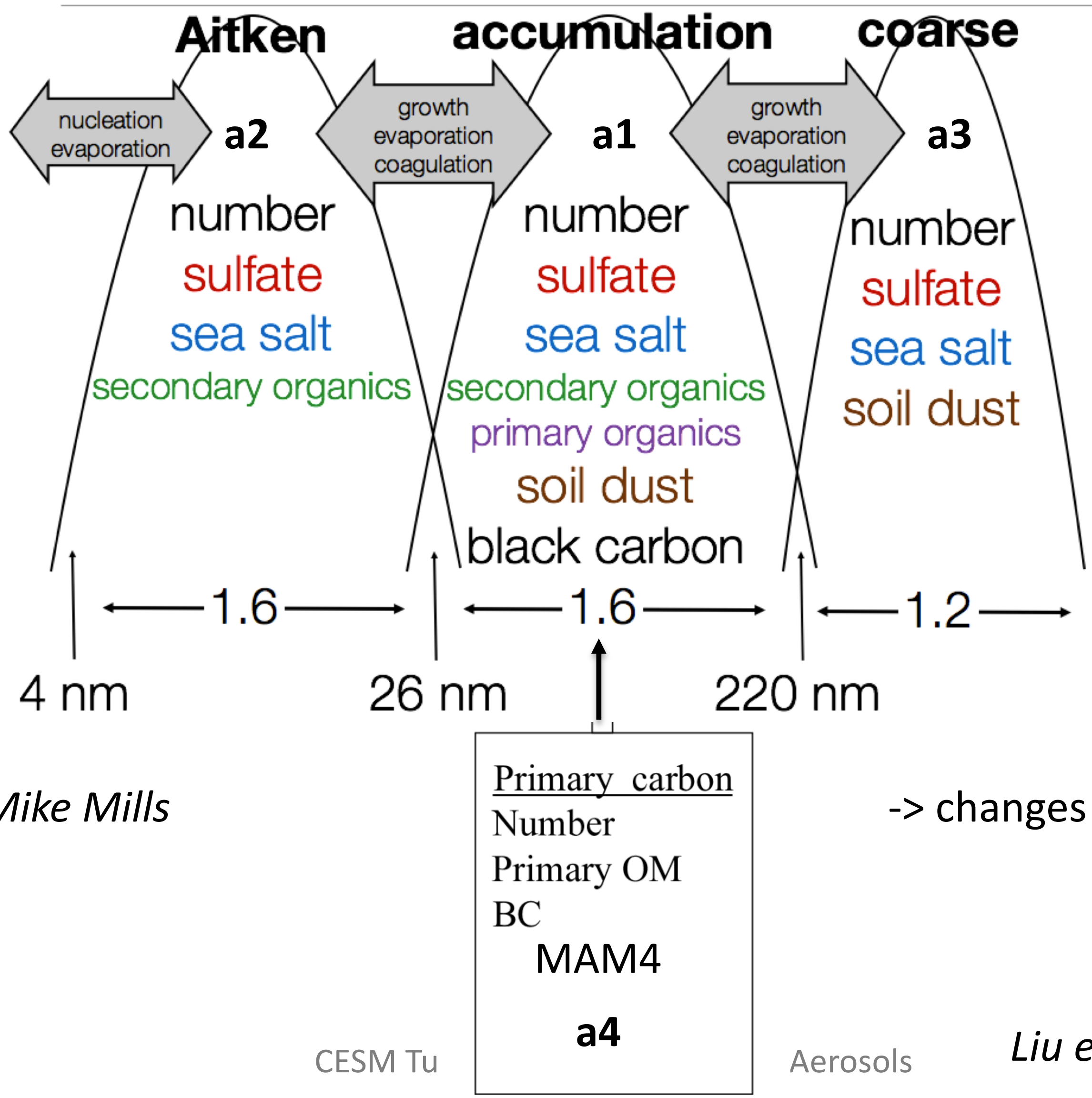


Photo-chemistry
Gas-phase chemistry
Heterogeneous and
Aqueous phase chemistry,
Aerosol formation

Available Chemical Mechanisms

Mechanism (pre-processor code)	Model: Chemistry Description	#Species	#Reactions
TSMLT1 (pp_waccm_tsmlt_mam4)	WACCM: Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, and lower thermosphere	231 solution, 2 invariant	583 (433 kinetic, 150 photolysis)
TS1 (pp_trop_strat_mam4_vbs)	CAM-chem: Troposphere and stratosphere	221 solution, 3 invariant	528 (405 kinetic, 123 photolysis)
MA (pp_waccm_ma_mam4)	WACCM: Middle atmosphere (stratosphere, mesosphere, and lower thermosphere)	98 solution, 2 invariant	298 (207 kinetic, 91 photolysis)
MAD (pp_waccm_mad_mam4)	WACCM: Middle atmosphere plus D-region ion chemistry	135 solution, 2 invariant	593 (489 kinetic, 104 photolysis)
SC (pp_waccm_sc_mam4)	WACCM: Specified chemistry	29 solution, 8 invariant	12 (11 kinetic, 1 photolysis)
CAM	CAM: Aerosol chemistry	25 solution, 7 invariant	7 (6 kinetic, 1 photolysis)

Modal Aerosol Model (MAM)



Representation of

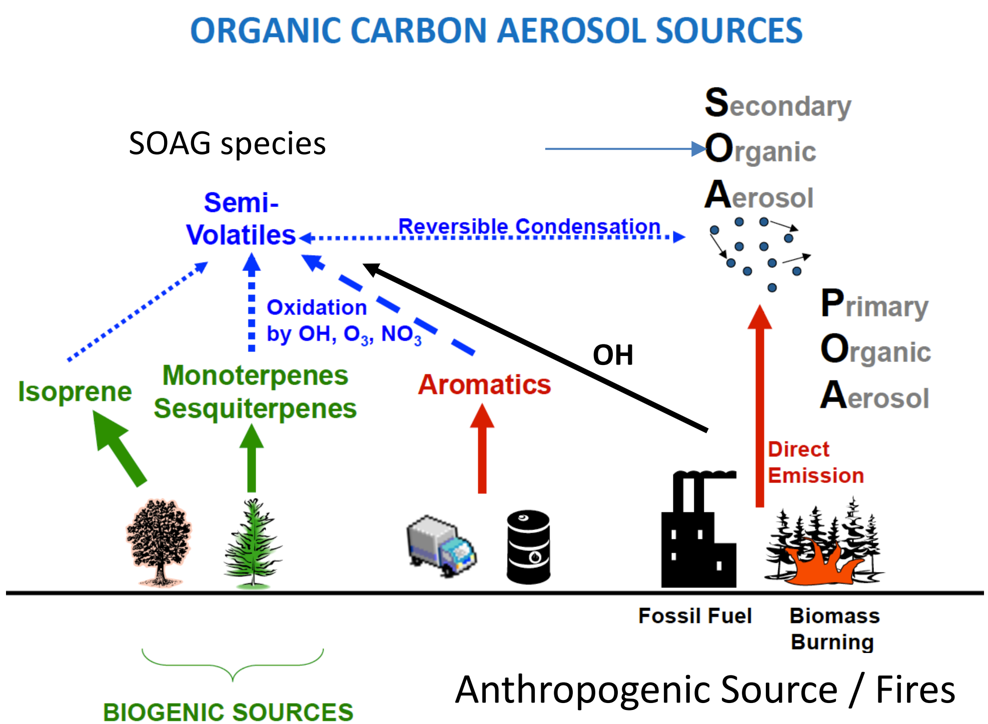
- Sulfates,
- Black Carbon
- Organic Carbon, Organic Matter (OC, SOA),
- Mineral Dust and Sea-Salt

Curtesy Mike Mills

-> changes the lifetime of BC

Liu et al., 2016

Secondary Organic Aerosol Description in WACCM and CAM-chem



Simplified Chemistry (CAM6):

- SOAG (oxygenated VOCs) derived from fixed mass yields
- no interactions with land

Comprehensive Chemistry:

- SOAG formation derived from VOCs using Volatility Bin Set (VBS) description
- 5 volatility bins
- Interactive with land emissions

-> more physical approach

Modified after C. Heald, MIT Cambridge

Modeling Chemistry-Climate Interactions in CESM2

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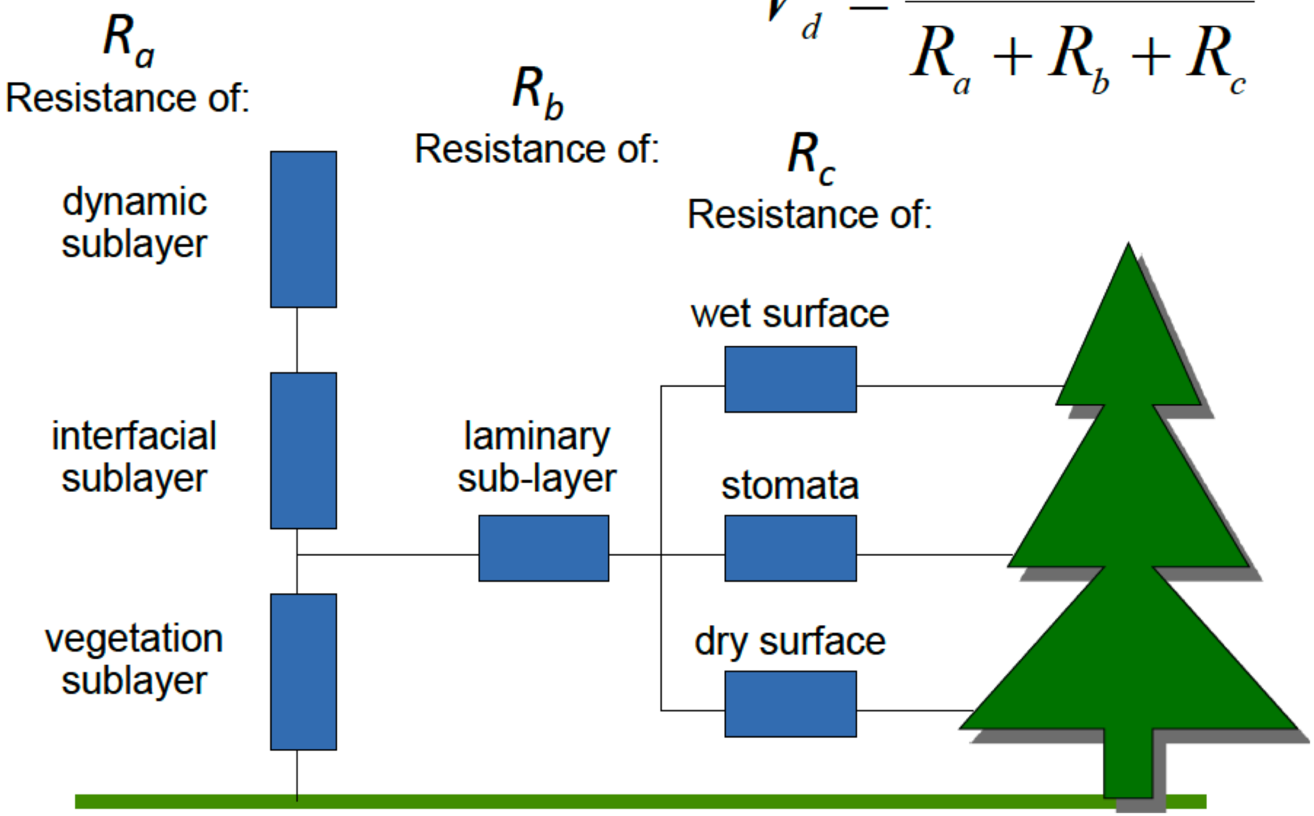
Dry Deposition Velocity

$$V_d = \frac{1}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$



Deposition flux: $$F = -v_d C$$

C: concentration of species am 10m

Modeling Chemistry-Climate Interactions in CESM2

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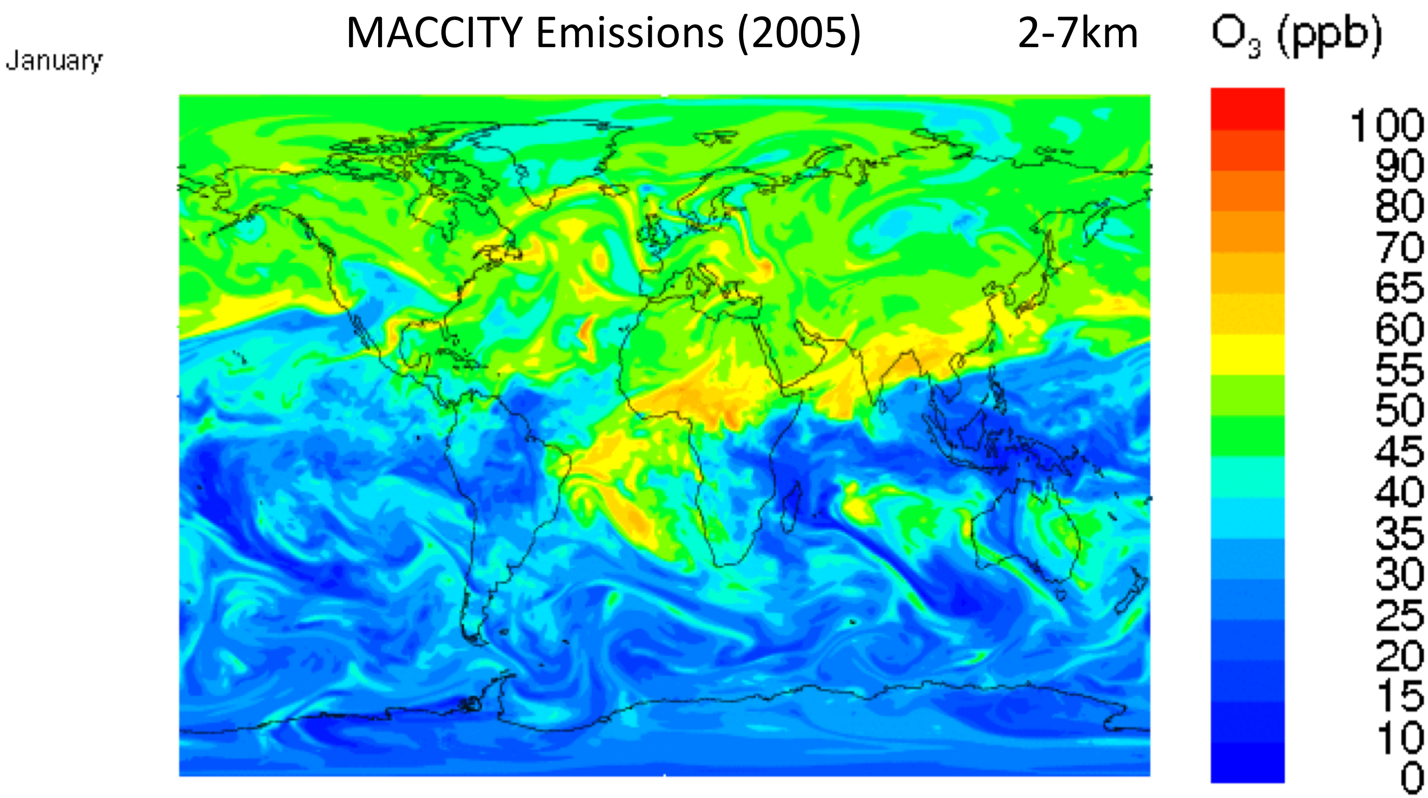
- Removal is modeled as a simple first-order loss process

$$X_{\mathrm{iscav}} = X_i \times F \times (1 - \exp(-\lambda \ \Delta t))$$

- X_{iscav} is the species mass (in kg) of Xi scavenged in time
- F is the fraction of the grid box from which tracer is being removed, and λ is the loss rate.

Compsets define the specifics of emissions, chemistry, and deposition!

Interactive Modeling with Chemistry



WACCM forecast: https://www.acom.ucar.edu/waccm/forecast/

AMWG Diagnostic Package includes WACCM and Chemistry diagnostics

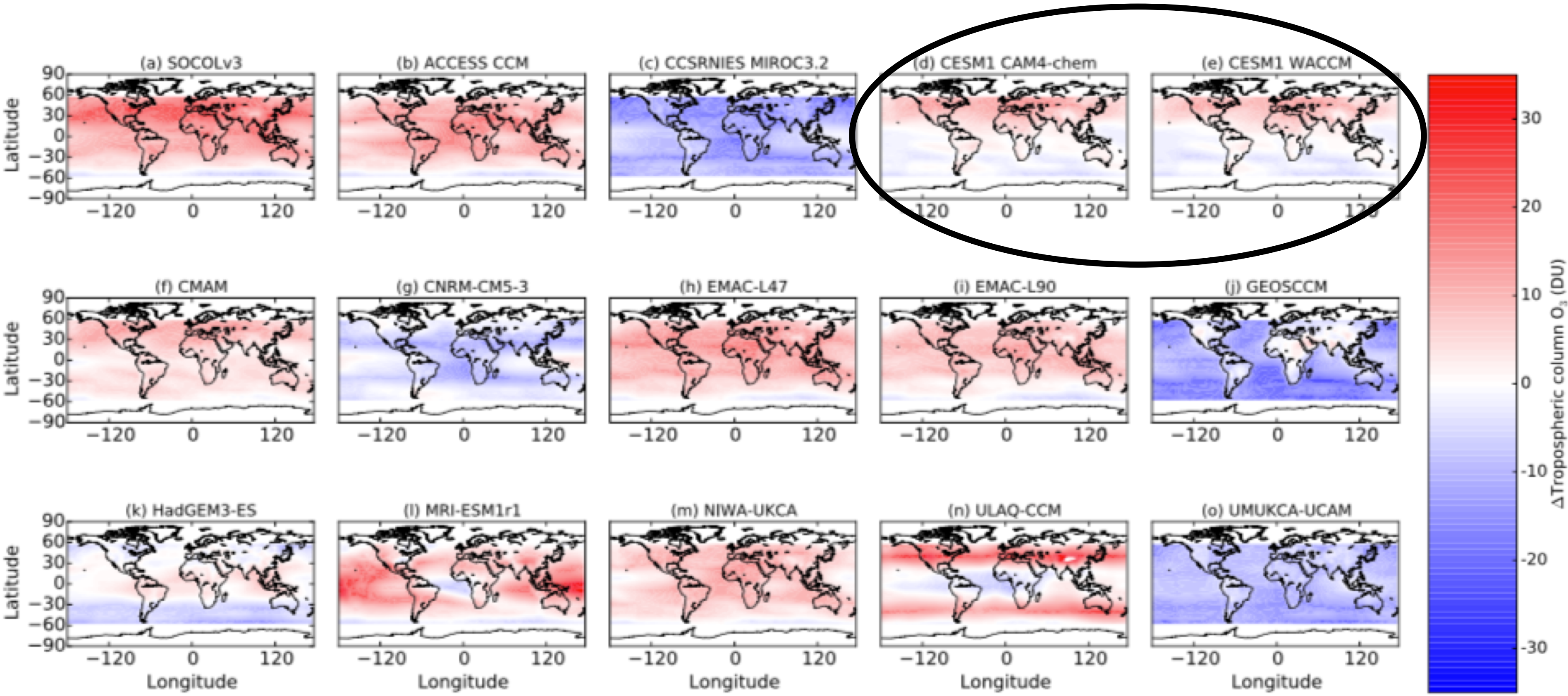
Chemistry Set Description

1 Tables / Chemistry of ANN global budgets
2 Vertical Contour Plots contour plots of DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN zonal means
3 Ozone Climatology Comparisons Profiles, Seasonal Cycle and Taylor Diagram
4 Column O3 and CO lon/lat Comparisons to satellite data
5 Vertical Profile Profiles Comparisons to NOAA Aircraft observations
6 Vertical Profile Profiles Comparisons to Emmons Aircraft climatology
7 Surface observation Scatter Plot Comparisons to IMROVE

WACCM Set Description

1 Tables of regional min, max, means
2 Seasonal cycle line plots of SP, SM, EQ, NM, NP zonal means (vertical log scale)
3 Vertical seasonal cycle plots of SP, SM, EQ, NM, NP zonal means (vertical log scale)
4 Vertical contour plots of JUN, DEC, DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN zonal means (vertical log scale)
5 Horizontal contour plots of JUL, AUG, JJA, DJF and ANN zonal means

Tropospheric Column Ozone Difference to OMI/MLS CCMI Comparison (Revell et al., 2018)



User Support: CAM-Chem Wiki page

https://wiki.ucar.edu/display/camchem/Home

Advanced Changes	• Data Assimilation • Online Air-Sea Interface for Soluble Species • Updating Gas-phase Chemistry • Tagging CO and simple tracers • Clone a Case • Create a Branch • Biogenic Emission Options (MEGAN)
Model Component Descriptions	• Wet Deposition • Dry Deposition • Gas-phase Chemistry • Emission Inventories • Aerosols
Processing	• Pre-processing • Using CAM-chem output • Automated CESM diagnostic package • GitHub Tutorial
User Community	• Current Users/Projects • Chemistry-Climate Working Group Publications • UCAR Publications

WACCM and CAM-Chem Customer Support

CGD Forum: http://bb.cgd.ucar.edu/

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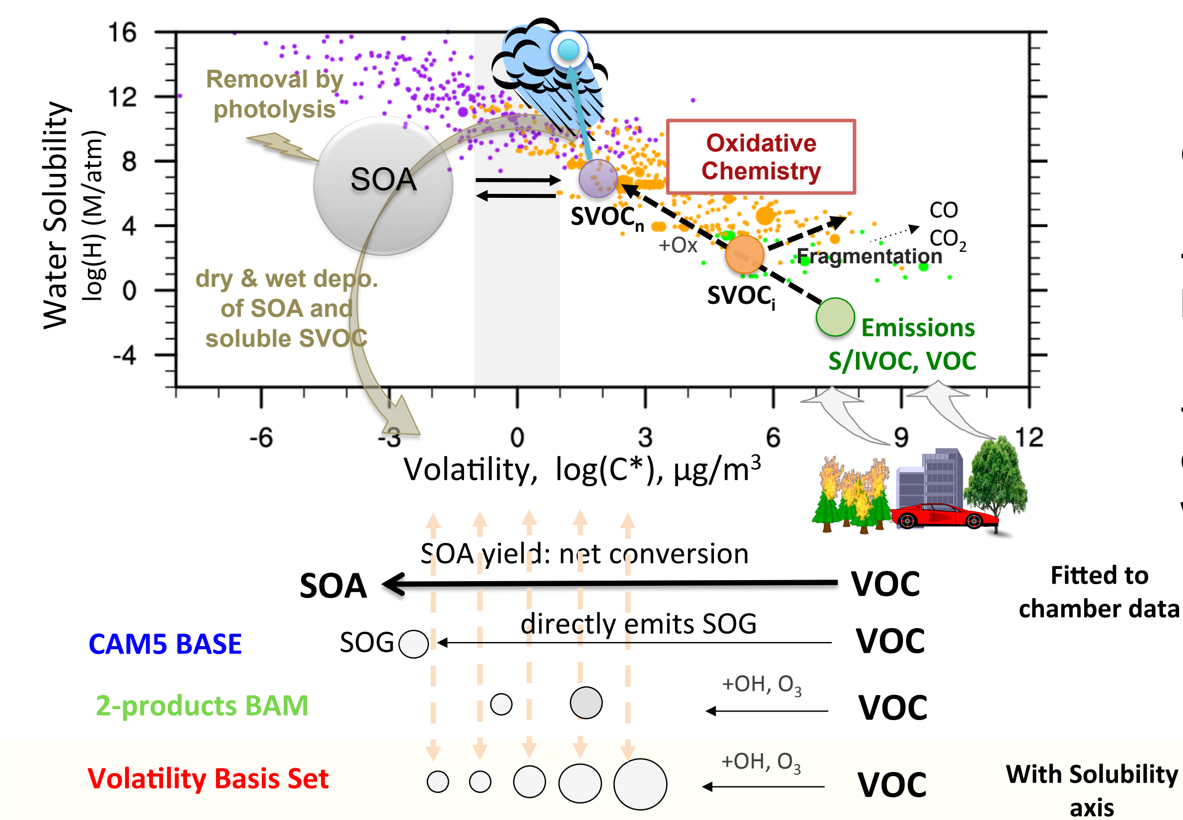
Extras

New Secondary Organic Aerosol approach in CESM2 CAM-chem and WACCM

Simplistic ways of treating the complex SOA lifecycle



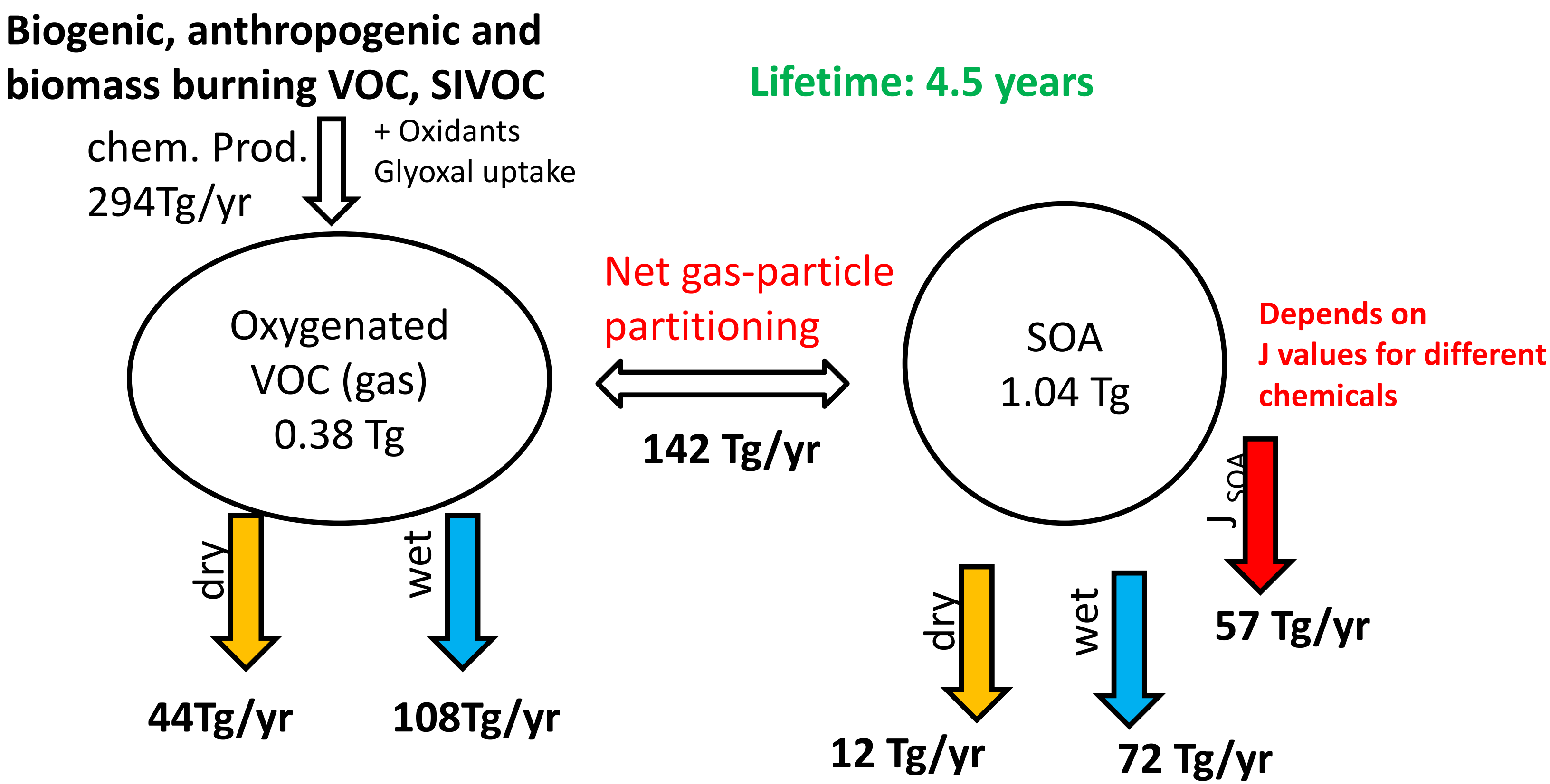
More physical approach
Direct coupling to biogenic emissions changes from MEGAN

-> couples SOA formation to land use and climate change

-> VBS (volatility bin scheme) only works in full chemistry version at this point

VBS Budgets 1995-2010

Most of it from biogenic emissions
-> strongly dependent on MEGAN emissions



Values very close to observational estimates!