

Atmosphere Monitoring

ECMWF operational aerosol update Zak Kipling

With thanks to: Mel Ades, Anna Agusti-Panareda, Jerome Barre, Angela Benedetti, Nicolas Boussarez, Alessio Bozzo, Richard Engelen, Johannes Flemming, Vincent Huijnen, Antje Inness, Mark Parrington, Luke Jones, Julie Letertre-Danczak, Mark Parrington, Vincent-Henri Peuch, Samuel Remy, Roberto Ribas.

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Overview of aerosol activities at ECMWF

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CAMS

(Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service)

Operational forecasting and reanalysis

Aerosol modelling

Zak Kipling

Chemical modelling

Johannes Flemming

Emissions

Data assimilation

Mel Ades, Antje Inness,

Jerome Barre

Mark Parrington

Forecast Department

Juan-Jose Dominguez, Luke Jones, Miha Razinger, Roberto Ribas, Martin Suttie

Management

Richard Engelen, Vincent-Henri Peuch

+ external partners: Samuel Remy, ...

Other aerosol research activities: Aerosols in (sub-)seasonal weather forecasting Aerosol Reflectance Assimilation Study (ARAS) Aeolus/EarthCARE aerosol assimilation FRAMES proposal: fires/biomass-burning aerosol DACCIWA (dynamics/aerosol/chemistry/cloud) EUNADICS-AV (volcanic aerosol & aviation) ACTRIS-2

Angela Benedetti, Samuel Quesada Ruiz, Julie Letertre-Danczak









Evolution of CAMS global system performance

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500nm AOD vs Aeronet (L2 V3)

Bias

RMSE



Jan–Aug 2017

AERONET verification tool: Luke Jones





Evolution of CAMS global system performance

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PM2.5 vs AirNow (North American stations, mostly in USA)

Bias

RMSE



Jan–Aug 2017

PM verification tool: Luke Jones





Evolution of CAMS global system performance

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PM2.5 vs AirBase (European stations classified "background rural")

Bias

RMSE



Jan–Aug 2017

PM verification tool: Luke Jones



Improvement in PM diurnal cycle

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(Mostly related to OM, via changes to SOA production)



Changes in 46r1

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- New nitrate and ammonium species
- Coupling with chemistry scheme
- Increased vertical resolution
- New prescribed emissions inventories
- New online dust emission scheme
- Emission diurnal cycles and injection heights



Coupling aerosol and chemistry: sulphate, nitrate and ammonium

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Aerosol (LOA/LMD-Z)

Chemistry (CB05)



Coupling aerosol and chemistry: sulphate, nitrate and ammonium

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Aerosol (LOA/LMD-Z)

Chemistry (CB05)





0 ₃	NO _x		H ₂ O ₂	CH ₄	СО	HNO ₃
CH ₃ OOH	CH ₂ O		PAR	C_2H_4	OLE	ALD ₂
PAN	ROOH		ONIT	C₅H。	SO ₂	DMS
NH ₃	SO ₄		NH_4	MSA	CH₃COCHO	O _{3 (strat)}
Rn	Pb		NO	HO ₂	CH ₃ O ₂	ОН
NO ₂	NO ₃		N ₂ O ₅	HO ₂ NO ₂	C ₂ O ₃	ROR
RXPAR		XO ₂	XO ₂ N	NH ₂	CH₃OH	нсоон
МСООН		C ₂ H ₆	C₂H₅OH	C ₃ H ₈	C ₃ H ₆	C ₁ 0H ₁ 6
ISPD	N	O _{3 (aerosol)}	CH₃COCH₃	ACO ₂	IC ₃ H ₇ O ₂	HYPROPO ₂
NO _x A		PSC				

Coupling aerosol and chemistry: sulphate, nitrate and ammonium

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Aerosol (LOA/LMD-Z)

Chemistry (CB05)





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Recap: Introducing nitrate and ammonium aerosol (Hauglustaine et al., 2014)

- Three new aerosol bins:
 - Fine mode nitrate, partitioned with gas phase: $HNO_3 + NH_3 \leftrightarrow NH_4NO_3$.
 - Coarse mode nitrate from heterogeneous reactions of HNO_3 over calcite (dust) and sea-salt particles: $HNO_3 + NaCl \rightarrow NaNO_3 + HCl$,
 - Ammonium $2HNO_3 + CaCO_3 \rightarrow Ca(NO_3)_2 + H_2CO_3$.
- Improved PM and AOD scores over Europe, especially when combined with coupled sulphur cycle.















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- Increased from 60 to 137 hybrid model levels
- Model top raised from 10 Pa to 1 Pa
- Brings CAMS into line with ECMWF NWP
- New J_B (model error covariance) matrix generated by NMC method
- More impact for chemistry than aerosol





Assimilation on 137 levels: new J_B matrix

Verification results against L2 Aeronet



New emissions inventories

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- New inventories for anthropogenic and biogenic emissions (CAMS_GLOB_ANT v2.1, CAMS_GLOB_BIO v1.1)
 - Customised anthropogenic SOA "emission" dataset based on regionally-tuned scaling of CO emissions (replaces existing fixed scaling).
 - This is a large contributor to the reduced PM2.5 RMSE





Monitoring

Recap: new dust scheme: Nabat et al. (2015)

- Atmosphere Replaces older Ginoux et al. (2001).
 - Marticorena and Bergametti (1995) saltation
 - Kok et al. (2011) size distribution at emission
 - Sand and clay fraction from SURFEX (Météo-Fr) (recently updated)
 - 4-fold increase in super-coarse particles
 - Greater total emissions
 - Possibly now TOO high...

Old scheme (G01)













DSF based on AquaMODIS DOD 2003–14 (P. Ginoux) to replace empirical local dust emission criteria

- May need adjusting to reduce excesses

— Ref (43r1, G01) — N15+DSF — N15+DSF+largebins



Samuel Remy



Emission diurnal cycle and injection heights

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- Biomass-burning diurnal cycle brought in line with GFAS assumptions
- Biomass-burning injection heights from GFAS rather than at surface
 - Major contribution to improved PM in fire episodes
- SOA production diurnal cycle narrowed to eliminate night-time peaks
 - Major contribution to improved PM in polluted areas



Triangles: old SOA diurnal cycle Line: GFAS diurnal cycle (new SOA cycle is same but centred at noon)

PM diurnal cycle improvement



In development: IFS–GLOMAP

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- GLOMAP-mode (Mann et el., 2010) introduced as alternative aerosol scheme in 46r1, based on work begun by Matt Woodhouse under MACC.
- Two-moment modal scheme combining M7-like size modes with microphysical parameterisations from GLOMAP-bin (Spracklen et al., 2005).
- Coupled with whole atmosphere chemistry as "IFS-CB05-BASCOE-GLOMAP".



Europea

In development: IFS–GLOMAP assimilation

Atmosphere **First Guess** Monitoring

Observations









First Guess departures

The top left plot shows the first guess equivalent to the observations in the centre and the top right shows the analysis. The bottom row shows the difference between the first guess and the observations and the analysis and the observations. As you would hope the analysis shows a better match to the observations than the first guess, so the data assimilation is performing as expected.



European

Mel Ades



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- Move to AERONET v3 brings greater consistency between L1.5 and L2
- More emphasis on surface PM10 and PM2.5 in addition to AOD
- Use of flight campaigns (e.g. ATom) for 3D evaluation
- Use of CASTNET in-situ measurements



New evaluation approaches: large-scale flight campaigns



90°N

60°N

30°N

0°

30°S 60°S





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Sulphate concentrations





Sulphate dry deposition fluxes







For the future

- Atmosphere Monitoring • Precursor-driven SOA
 - Sea-salt coupling to wave model
 - Brown carbon
 - More evaluation of speciation, deposition and absorption



And now...

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... over to Julie!

