

# Simulating Air Quality with Regionally Refined Grids over Three Continents

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## Geostationary Satellites: GEMS and TEMPO now providing diurnal observations





## MUSICAv0 – CAM-chem with variable resolution

MUSICAv0 = CAM-chem (Community Atmosphere Model with Chemistry) with Spectral Element (SE) dynamical core, allowing for regional refinement Configuration of the Community Earth System Model (CESM v2.2 and later)

Nudged to reanalysis meteorology (GEOS/MERRA2) or free-running climate

Grid created to replicate Geostationary Constellation, matching resolution of observations

458,000 grid points 250 transported tracers ~2M core-hrs/sim-year

Also have version with 25-km resolution regions

Simulations some of first on new NCAR HPC "Derecho". assisted by J. Edwards and A. Herrington (NCAR/CGD)





MUSTCA Multiscale Infrastructure for Chemistry and Aerosols

## ~100km vs ~12 km horizontal resolution

Emissions at higher resolution in source regions More realistic chemical regimes (NOx / VOCs) Impact on background composition and intercontinental transport



## East Asia

- 12-km horizontal resolution closer to urban scale
- NOx concentrated at finer resolution, resulting in decreased ozone in cities
  - e.g., Seoul and South coast of Korea



### 12 km resol.





122°E

126°E

130°E

134°E

32°N

30°N

28°N -110°E

114°E

118°E



#### 100 km

Operated by UCAR



12 km

70°W

## NE U.S.

Some cities not apparent at 100km resol.: Chicago, Detroit, Boston

## Europe

- 12-km horizontal resolution closer to urban scale
- NOx more concentrated in finer resolution, resulting in decreased ozone in cities







ASIA-AQ Feb-Mar 2024

- Aircraft measurements on same track multiple days
- Pandora column NO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>O
- Aeronet, etc.
- AQ monitors

Goal: understand AQ influence from local and transported pollution









#### Platforms and instruments:

- NASA DC-8 (161 hours): 26 instruments measuring in situ parameters relevant to gas phase and aerosol composition
  LaRC GIII (209 hours): GCAS + HSRL2 measuring column densities of NO, and HCHO and profiles
- column densities of  $NO_2$  and HCHO and profiles of aerosol characteristics and ozone.

Primary collaborators include:

- $\rightarrow$  DENR, PhilSA, and Manila Observatory in the Philippines,
- → NIER and KMA in South Korea,
- $\rightarrow$  GISTDA and PCD in Thailand,
- Ministry of Environment, NCU and Academia Sinica in Taiwan with numerous other agencies and research institutions <u>https://espo.nasa.gov/asia-aq/content/ASIA-AQ\_Participants</u>



Maps of the geographical regions sampled in February-March 2024 during ASIA-AQ. Colored areas are those mapped by the GIII and the white lines represent one flight from the DC8.

#### Data will be released before Oct 2024

## **NCAR's Experimental Air Quality Prediction System**





## **MUSICAv0** forecasts for Philippines





## Manila: GEMS Daily NO<sub>2</sub>



0.0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 TC NO<sub>2</sub> (1e16 X Molec. cm<sup>-2</sup>) 20240207



0.0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 TC NO<sub>2</sub> (1e16 X Molec.  $cm^{-2}$ )

20240211



0.0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 TC NO<sub>2</sub> (1e16 X Molec. cm<sup>-2</sup>)



Plots from Katie Travis, NASA Langley

# MUSICAv0 with full chemistry











## Korea

Operated by UCAR



## Thailand



## Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (HTAP)



Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

HTAP organized under UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

- Mandate to quantify the long-range (hemispheric to global) influence of remote sources of air pollution (including methane) in the UNECE region
- Current legislation is not sufficient to meet the long-term clean air objectives of CLRTAP

New round of multi-model experiments (HTAP3-OPNS: Ozone, PM, Nitrogen and Sulphur Deposition) to address:

- Relative contributions of intra-regional and extra-regional sources to air pollution
- Contributions under **future** emission scenarios and under future climate change
- Impacts of ground-level ozone, especially damage to vegetation; effects of methane on ground-level ozone; effects of wildfires on long-range air pollution; total atmospheric deposition
- Free-running future simulations with chemistry-climate models

Spring 2025: Completed simulations – Future scenarios, source/receptor simulations, historical simulations

Please contact Louisa Emmons (<u>emmons@ucar.edu</u>) if you want to contribute to CAM-chem/MUSICA simulations







# A modular framework to compare model results and observations of atmospheric chemistry

MELODIES: Model EvaLuation using Observations, DIagnostics and Experiments Software MONET: Model and ObservatioN Evaluation Toolkit







Thank You!

Questions?

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