



# A case study on the aerosol-meteorology feedback for Europe with WRF/Chem

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# Motivation



Another simulation of direct and indirect aerosol effect? Why?

- Feedback to meteorology for a longer episode, temporal development
- Investigation for Europe
- > No particularly high aerosol loads

Air Quality Model Evaluation International Initiative (AQMEII): WRF/Chem simulations with and without aerosol direct/indirect effects

# **Model Setup**



- Model: WRF/Chem 3.3 (April 2011)
- RADM2 gas phase chemistry
- > MADE/SORGAM modal aerosol module
  - Nucleation mode < 0.1µm; accumulation mode 0.1-2 µm; coarse mode >2 µm
- Hourly AQMEII 'standard' emissions from TNO Biogenic emissions Guenther et al., 1994 GOCART sea salt emissions (Ginoux et al., 2001)
- > June July 2006, Europe  $\Delta x=22.5$  km
- Continuous run, no FDDA →
  Free development of semi-direct effects possible

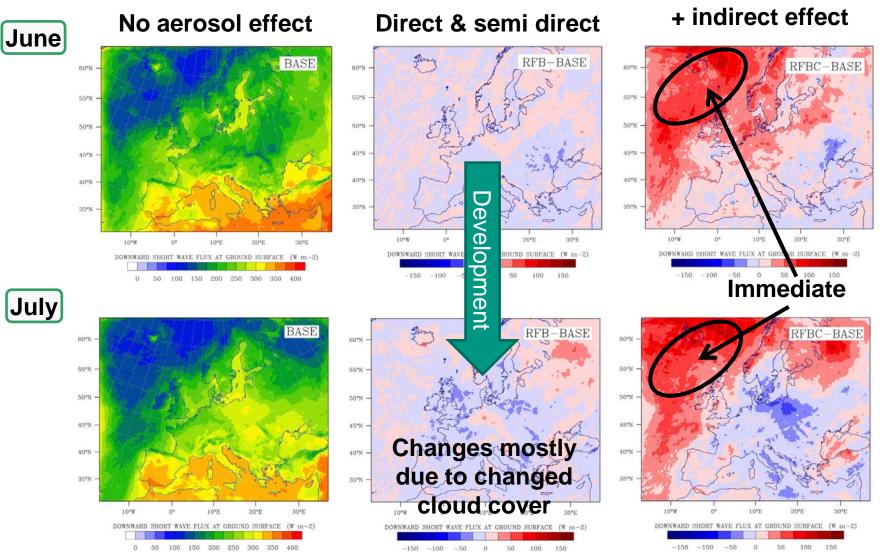
### **Model runs**



- **BASE** Baseline case; no aerosol feedback
- **RFB** Direct aerosol-radiative effect and semi direct effect
- **RFBC** Direct aerosol-radiative effect plus indirect aerosol effect (+ semi-direct effects and second indirect effect)
- **RFBC2**Direct aerosol-radiative effect plus<br/>indirect aerosol effect (+ semi-direct<br/>and second indirect effect)<br/>Much higher boundary values for<br/>aerosol than for RFBC

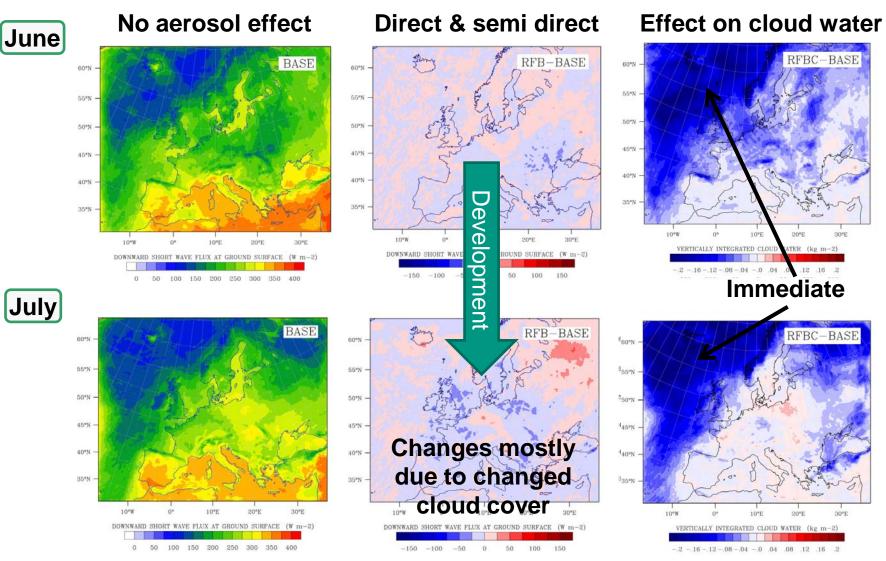
# **Solar Radiation**

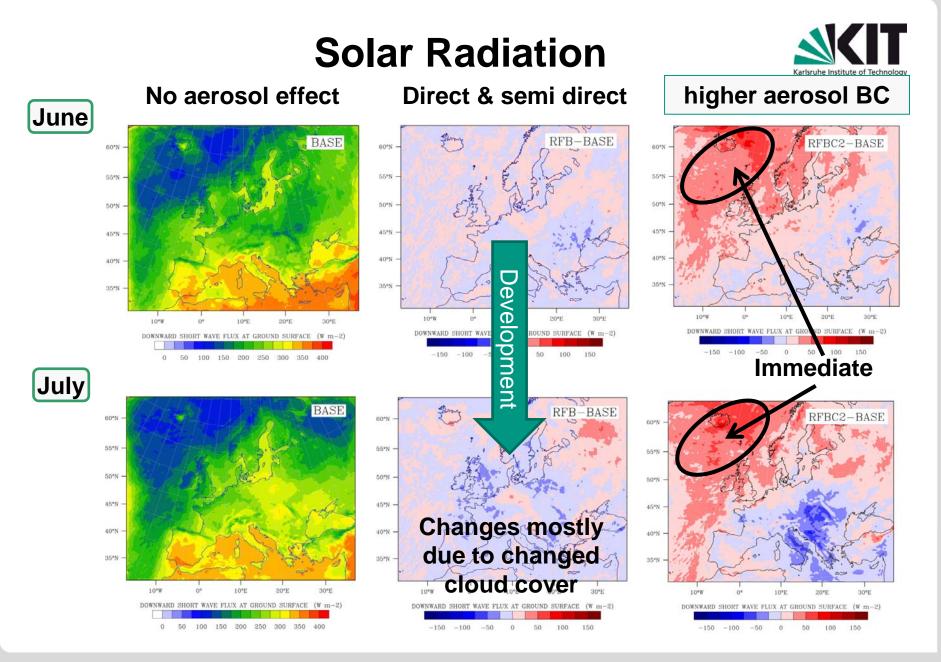




# **Solar Radiation**

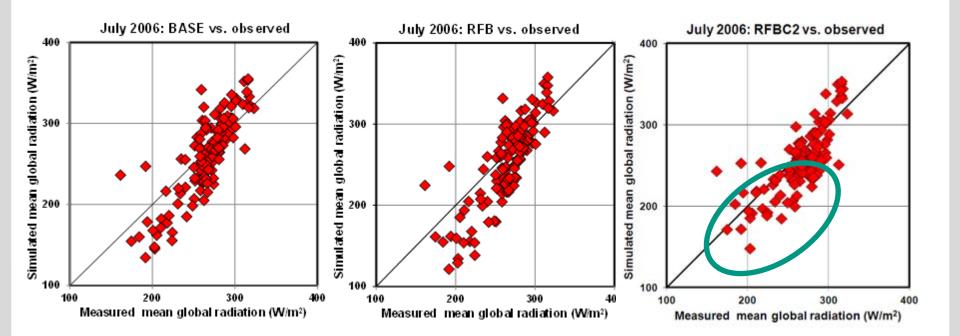






#### **Solar Radiation**





Simulated versus observations published by the WRDC

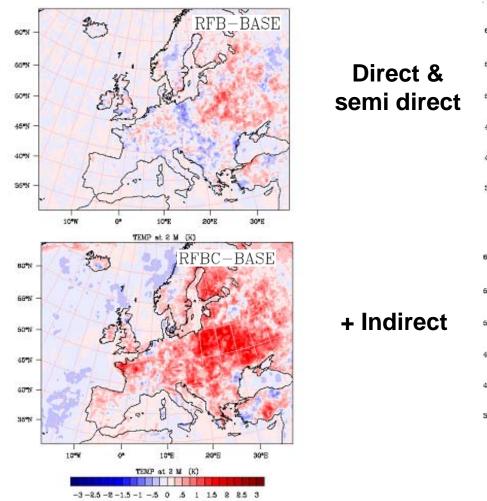
Better agreement particularly for cloudy conditions in Northern Europe

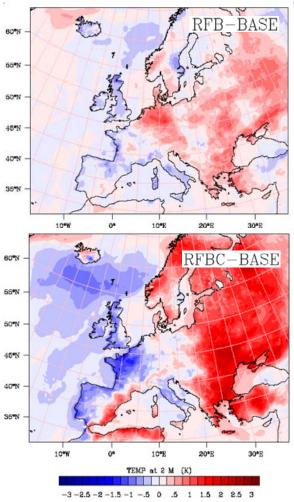
#### Temperature



June





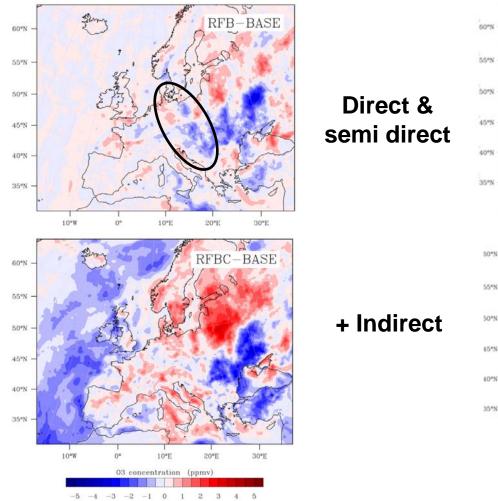


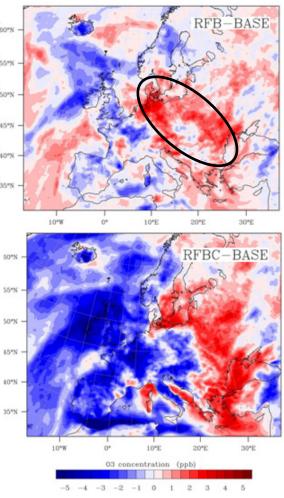
### Ozone



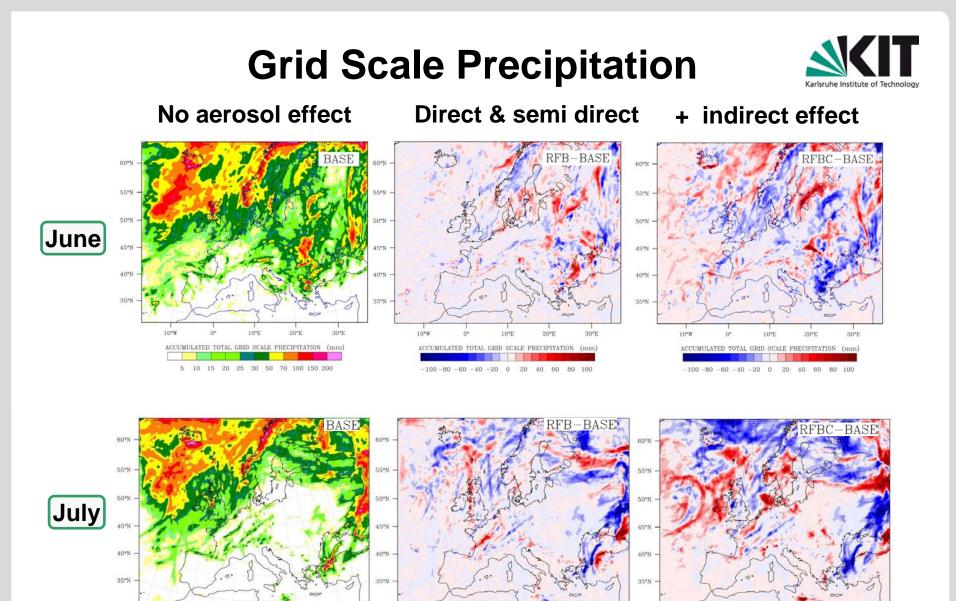








EGU 2012 - Renate Forkel, IMK-IFU



20°E

30\*E

10°E

ACCUMULATED TOTAL GRID SCALE PRECIPITATION (mm)

-100-80 -60 -40 -20 0 20 40 60 80 100

10°W

10°E

ACCUMULATED TOTAL GRID SCALE PRECIPITATION (mm)

5 10 15 20 25 30 50 70 100 150 200

20°E

30°E

10°W

10°E

ACCUMULATED TOTAL GRID SCALE PRECIPITATION (mm)

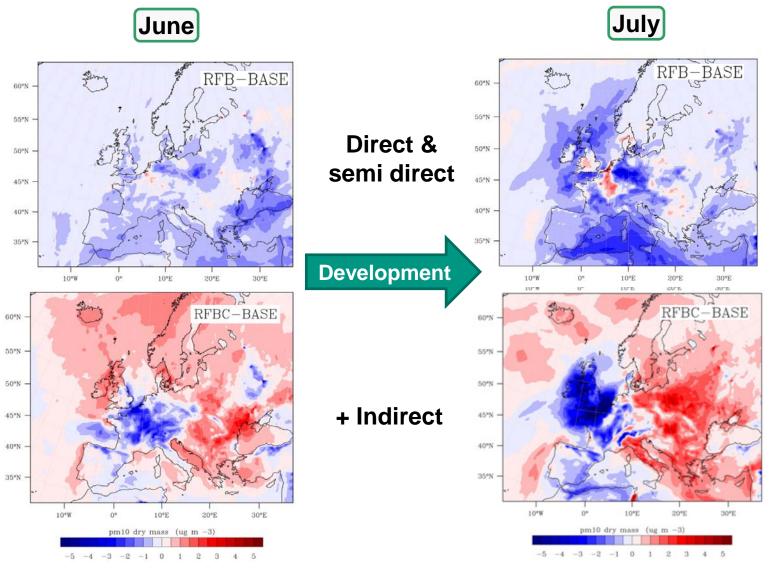
-100-80 -60 -40 -20 0 20 40 60 80 100

30°E

10°W

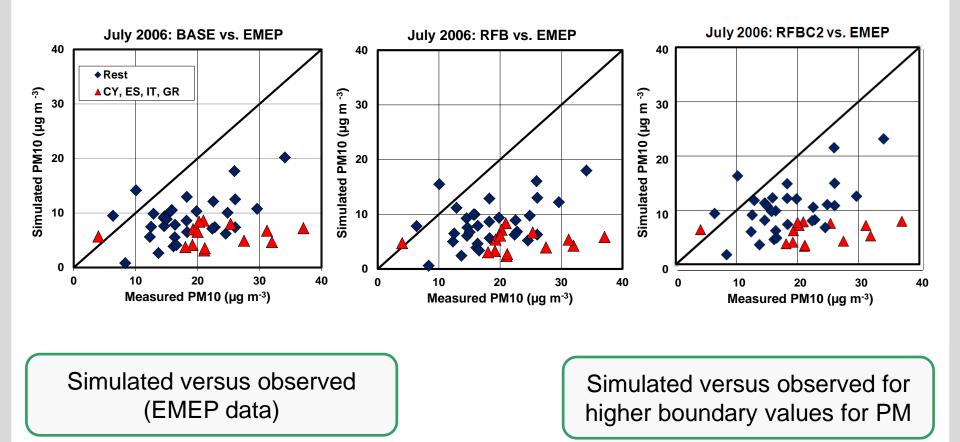
# **PM10**





**PM10** 





# **Summary of results**



- Semi direct effects (temperature, boundary layer, clouds) develop after some days
- Semi direct effects dominate the direct effect
- Development of semi direct effects become more dominant with time
- Indirect effects result in a decrease of up to 70 % cloud water content over the North Atlantic; higher precipitation only over parts in the Northern Atlantic
- Better agreement with observed radiation for cloudy conditions in clean areas with indirect effect
- Up to 10% changes in O<sub>3</sub> and up to 50% change in PM after 2 months

# Conclusions



- Episode of a specific meteorological situation
   Snapshot of investigation
- Further investigations are necessary with higher horizontal resolution (cloud resolving resolution)
- Indirect effect for convective clouds necessary
- Mid- and long term development of semi-direct effect still need further investigation
   AQMEII2 (more models with feedback)

#### Thank you very much for your attention

**Publication** 



Renate Forkel, Johannes Werhahn, Ayoe Buus Hansen, Stuart McKeen, Steven Peckham, Georg Grell, Peter Suppan (2012): Effect of aerosol-radiation feedback on regional air quality - A case study with WRF/Chem. Atmospheric Environment, 45, doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.10.009 (special issue about the AQMEII initiative)