

A multi-model case study on aerosol feedbacks in online coupled chemistry-meteorology models within the COST Action ES1004 EuMetChem

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Objective

Integrated or online coupled meteorology-chemistry models permit the simulation of

- aerosol radiative effects (direct aerosol effect)
- aerosol cloud interactions and resulting effects on radiation (indirect aerosol effect)
- feedback effects to meteorology

➔ Different online coupled meteorology-chemistry models may respond differently to the same aerosol emissions

Objective

AQMEII phase2 evaluation of online coupled models:

- Only some groups were able to perform multiple model simulations for AQMEII phase2 which is necessary for the investigation of aerosol feedback effects.
- For Europe, all of these studies were made with WRF-Chem.

 **Further case studies with different models are necessary**

 **COST ES1004 Case Studies are performed for shorter episodes with high aerosol concentrations**

Simulations for prescribed episodes with identical emissions and boundary conditions

- Base case: no interactions with simulated aerosol
- Only direct aerosol effect based on simulated aerosol
- Direct and indirect aerosol based on simulated aerosol effect

Two episodes in the year 2010

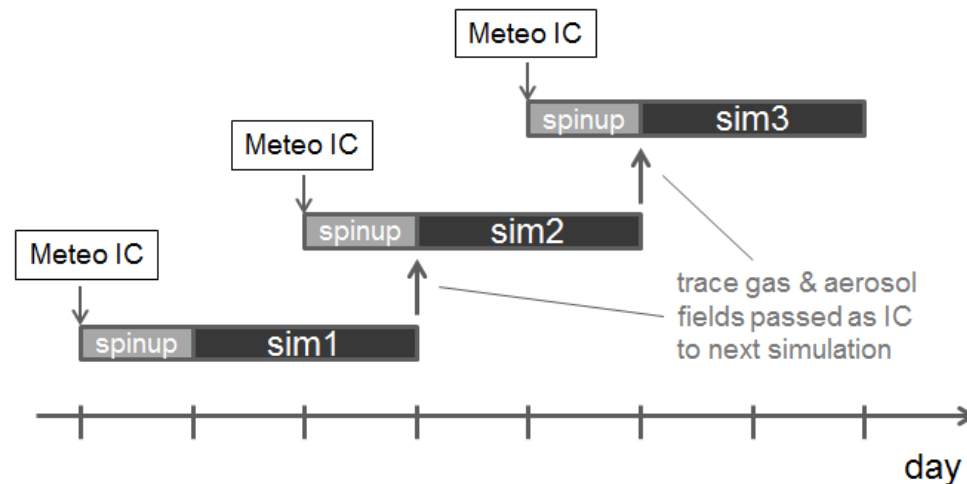
- The July/August Russian heat wave and wildfires episode
- A period in October 2010 (rainy, later a dust event)

COST ES1004 Case Studies: Setup

General setup following (AQMEII model intercomparison):

- 1-day meteo-only spin-up + 2-days simulations with chemistry
- Chemistry restarted from previous 2-day run

Long enough to allow feedback ↔ short enough for suppressing semi-direct effects?



Modelling domain covers entire Europe + NA (with one exception)

Contributions to the case studies

Modeling protocol:

Distributed to EuMetChem WG2/WG4 mailing list members + 5 additional possible participants on June 24th.

Response:

- Mostly none
- 9 positive (four of them for a joint effort, participation of one - until Oct. 2014 - non-member)
- 3 „perhaps, if time“
- 2 negative

Some of the positive responses were withdrawn later

Contributions to the case Studies

	Lead Institution	Model	Episode	Runs	Resolution
CS1	Univ. Lubljana, KIT/IMK-IFU *	WRF-Chem (a)	Fire, dust	Base, direct, dir&indir	23 km
CS2	Univ. Lubljana, KIT/IMK-IFU *	WRF-Chem (b)	Fire	Base, direct, dir&indir	9.9 km
ES1	Univ. Murcia	WRF-Chem (c)	Fire, dust	Base, direct, dir&indir	23 km
DE3	IFT Leipzig	COSMO Muskat	Fire, dust	Base, direct	0.25°
ES3	UPM-ESMG	WRF-Chem (d)	Fire, dust	Base, direct, dir&indir	23 km
CH1	EMPA	COSMO-ART	Fire, dust	Base, direct	0.22°
ES2	BSC	NMMB/BSC-CTM	Fire, dust	Base, direct	0.22°

(a) RADM2/MADE-SORGAM

(b) same as (c), but with higher resolution

(c) RADM2/MADE-SORGAM, Lin microphysics

(d) CBMZ/MOSAIC

*: Joint effort, also including
ZAMG, RSE, UPM-ESMG

Russian heat wave and fire episode

Results shown for

- CS1 (WRF-Chem with RADM2-MADE)
- CS2 (WRF-Chem with better resolution)
- DE3 (COSMO-MUSCAT)
- ES3 (WRF-Chem with CBMZ-MOSAIC)

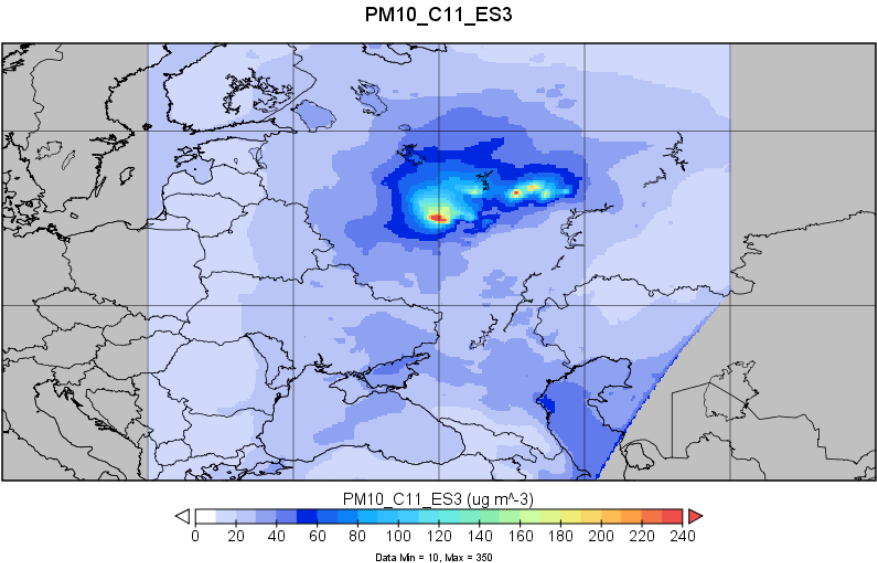
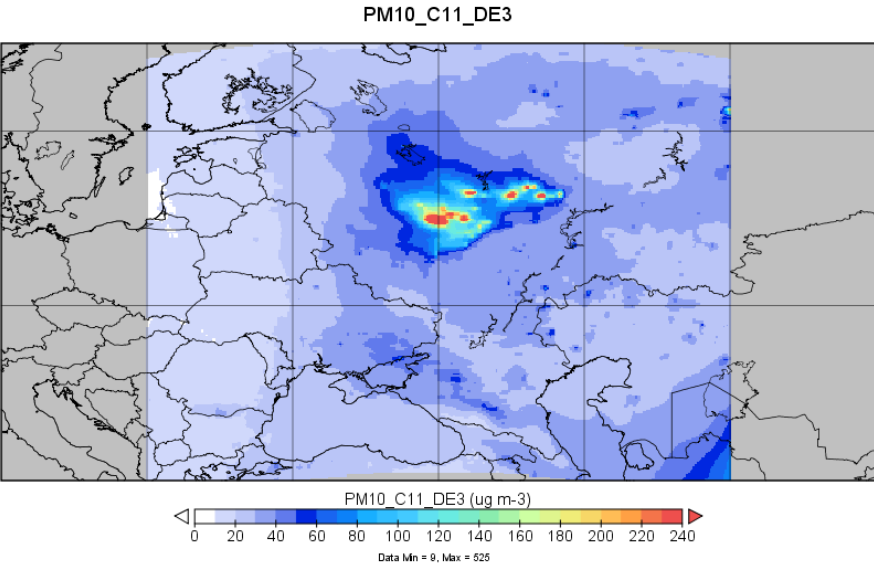
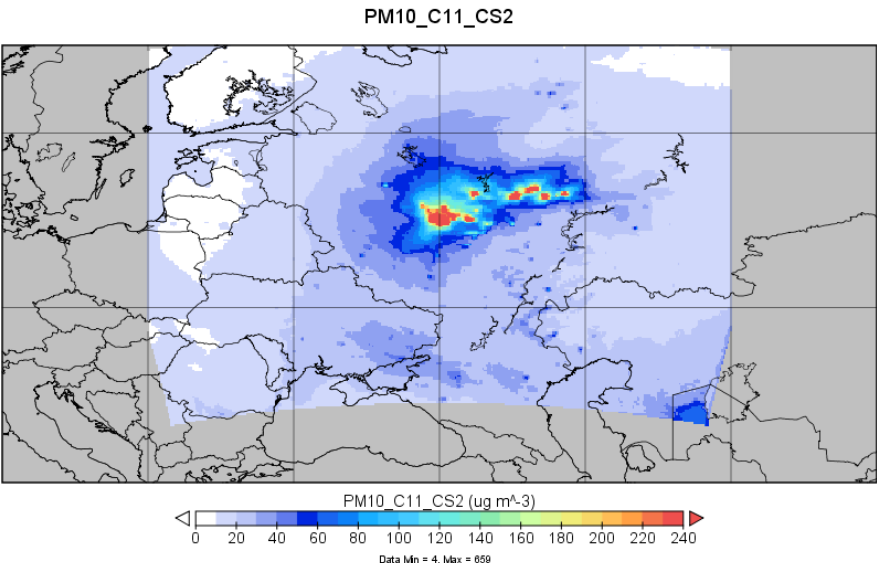
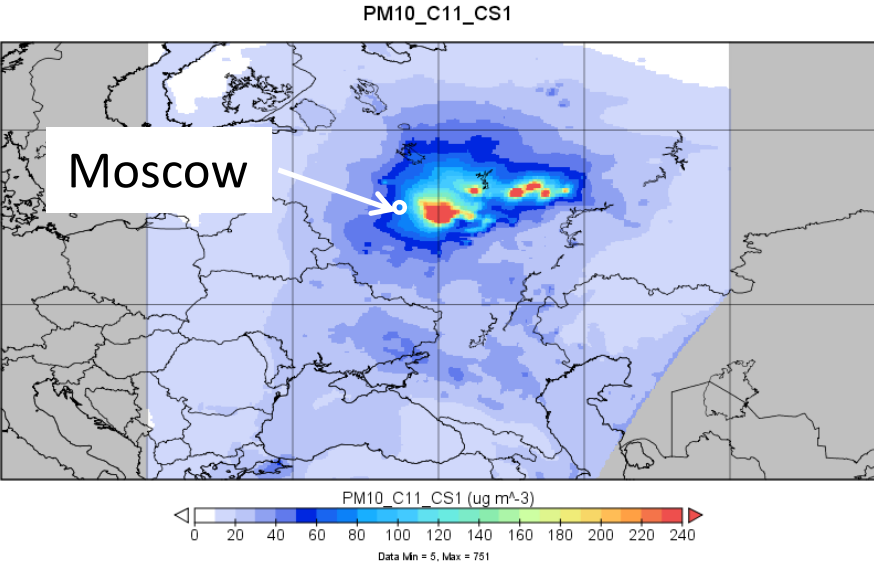
ES1 (like CS1, but with different cloud microphysics) is quite similar to CS1 contribution, not shown here

Comparison with observations near Moscow

Courtesy of Dr. Natalia Chubarova, Moscow State University for providing surface measurement data from the national network (Mosecomonitoring) operated by the Meteorological Observatory of Moscow

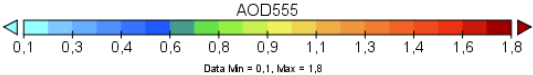
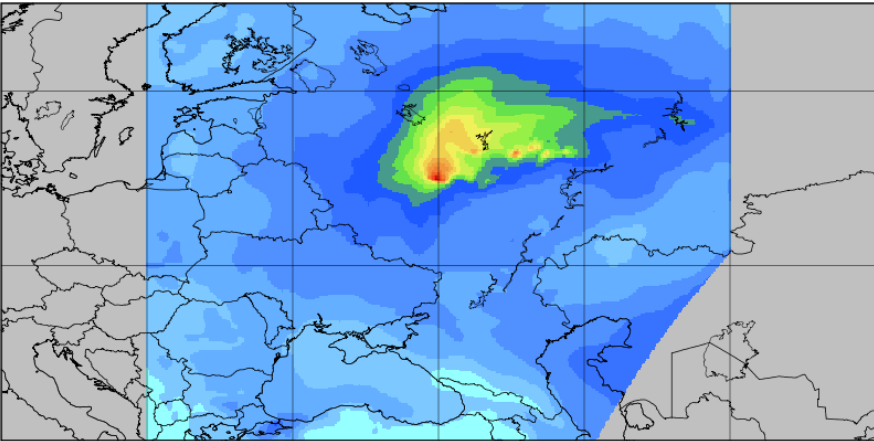
Baseline PM10

Episode mean PM10 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)

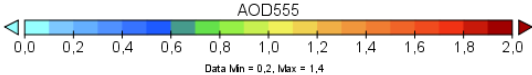
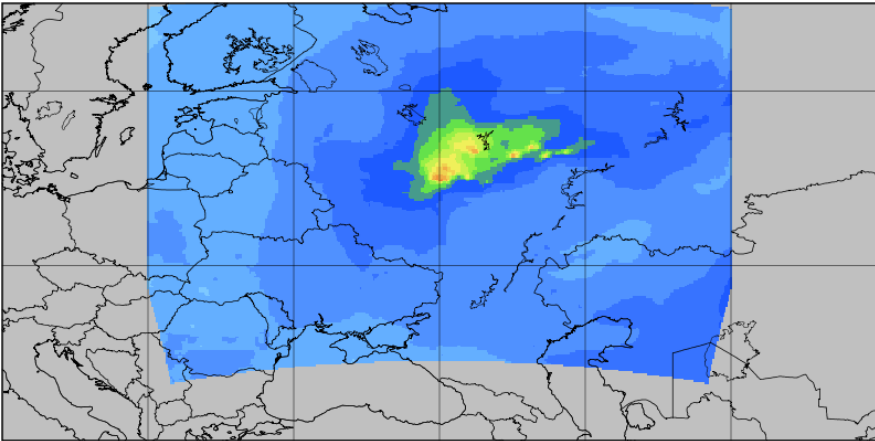


Baseline AOD at 555nm

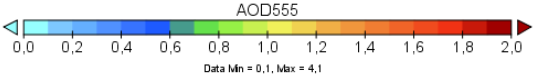
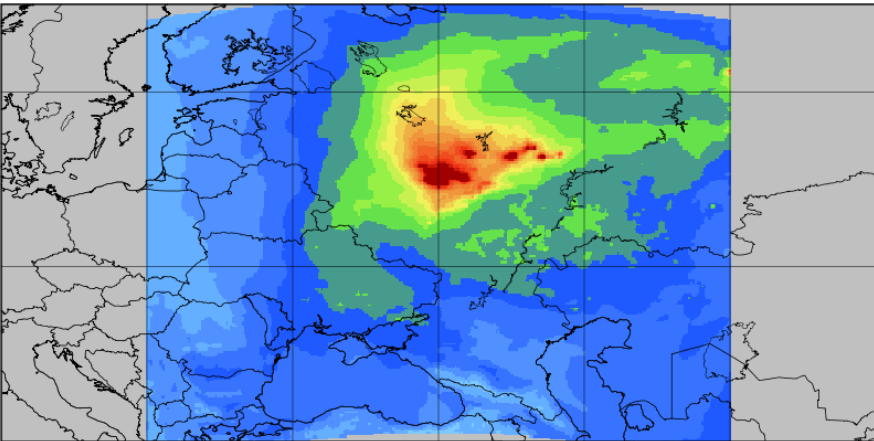
AOD555_C11_CS1



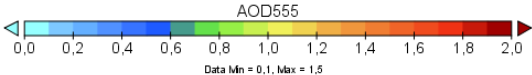
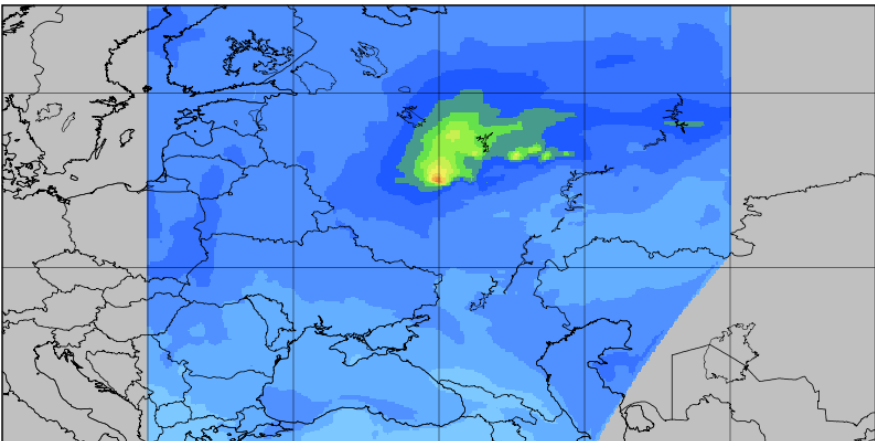
AOD555_C11_CS2



AOD555_C11_DE3

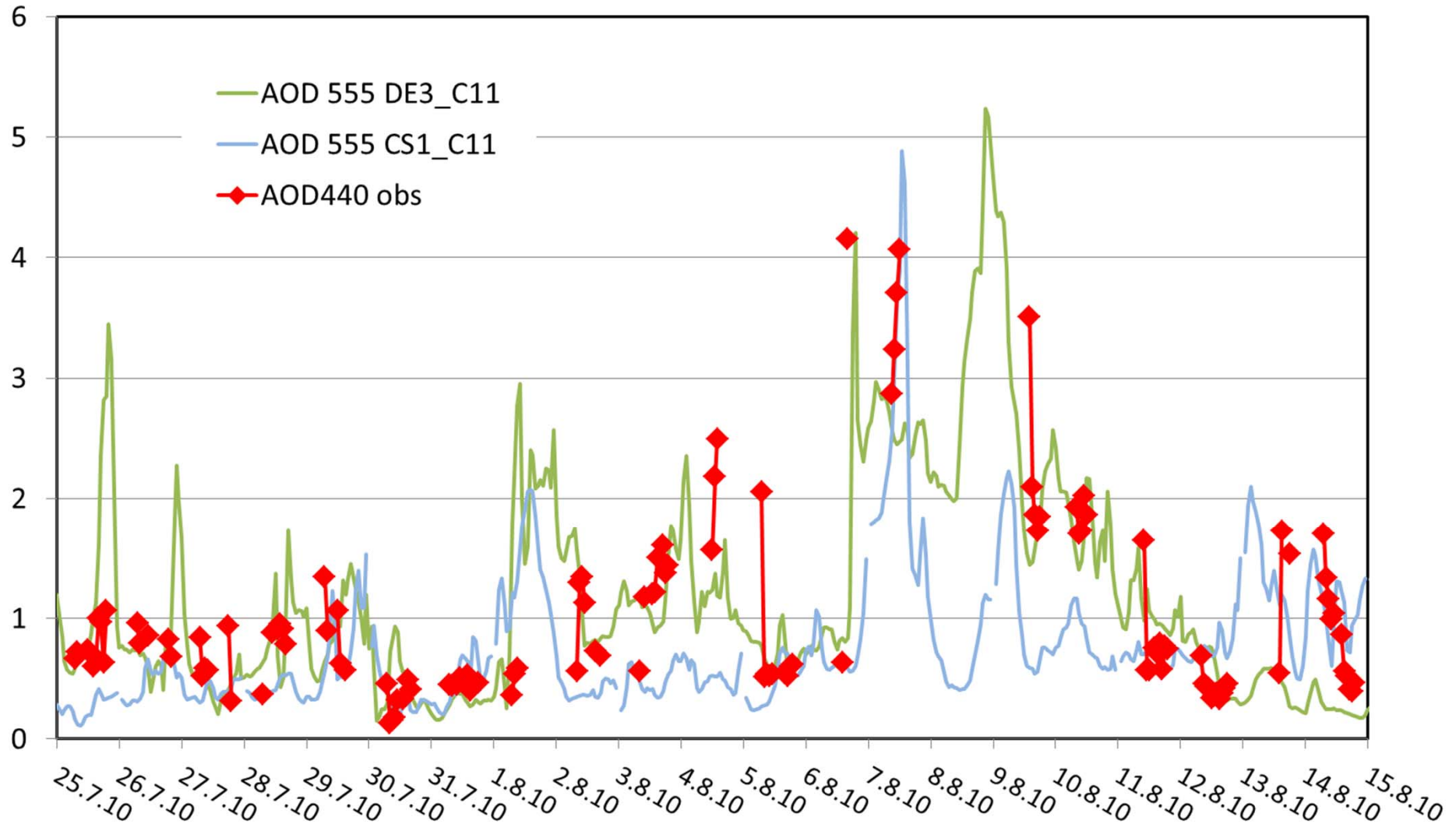


AOD555_C11_ES3



Baseline AOD at Moscow

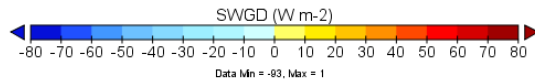
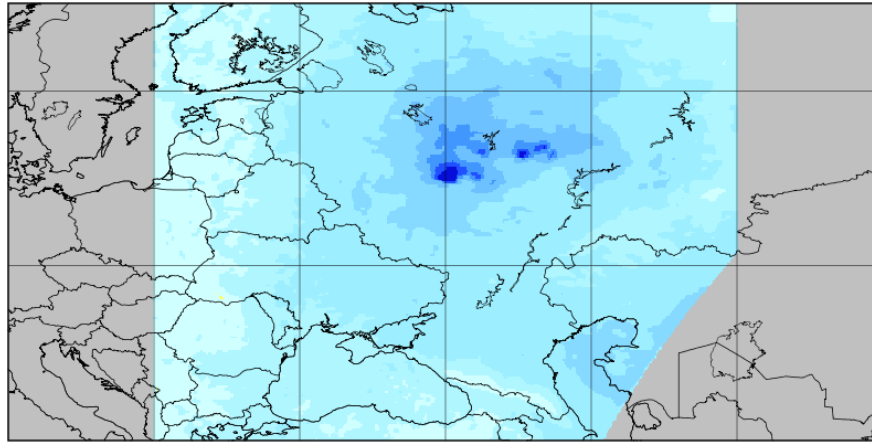
AOD at Moscow



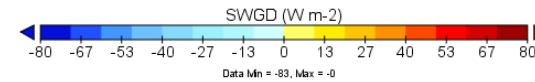
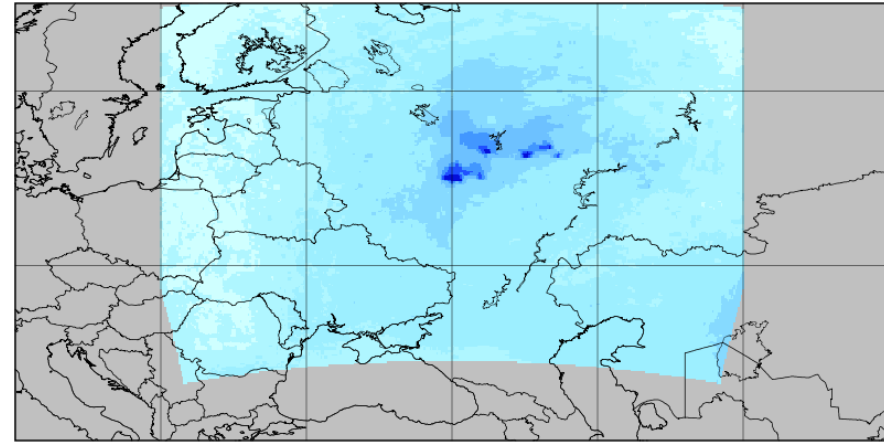
Effect on solar radiation

Episode mean global radiation difference between ‚direct effect‘ and baseline (W m^{-2})

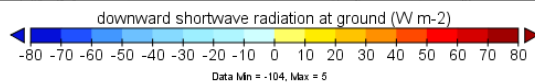
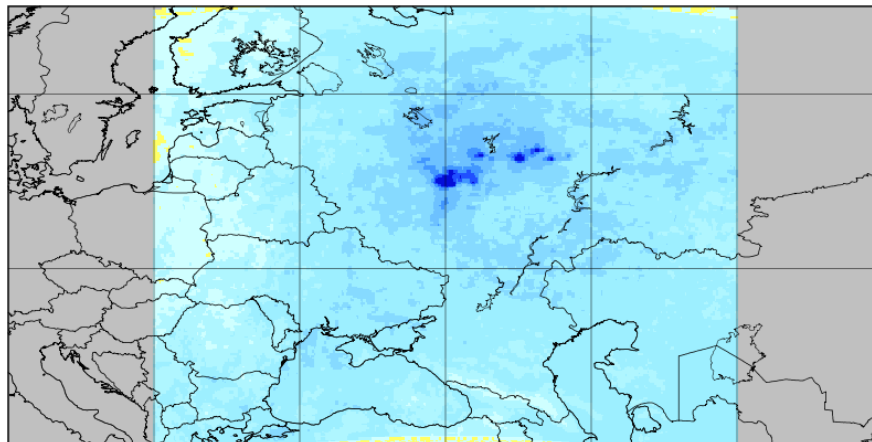
SWG D C12-C11 CS1



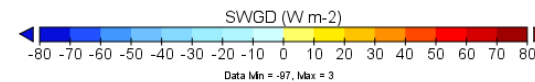
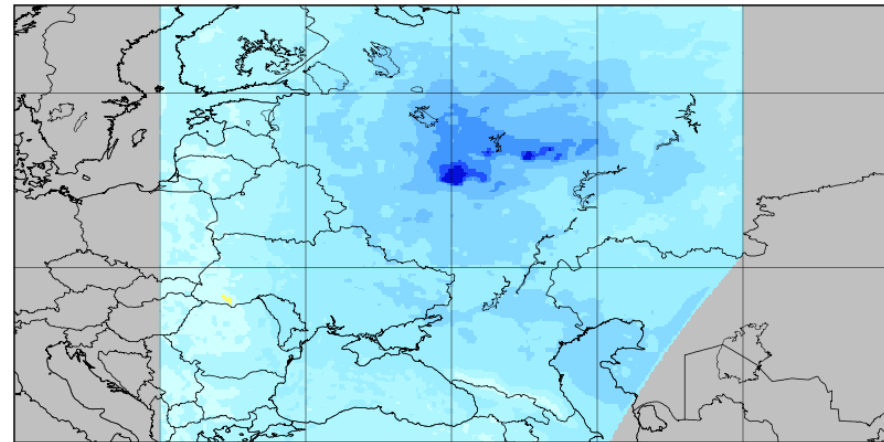
SWG D C12-C11 CS2



SWG D C12-C11 DE3

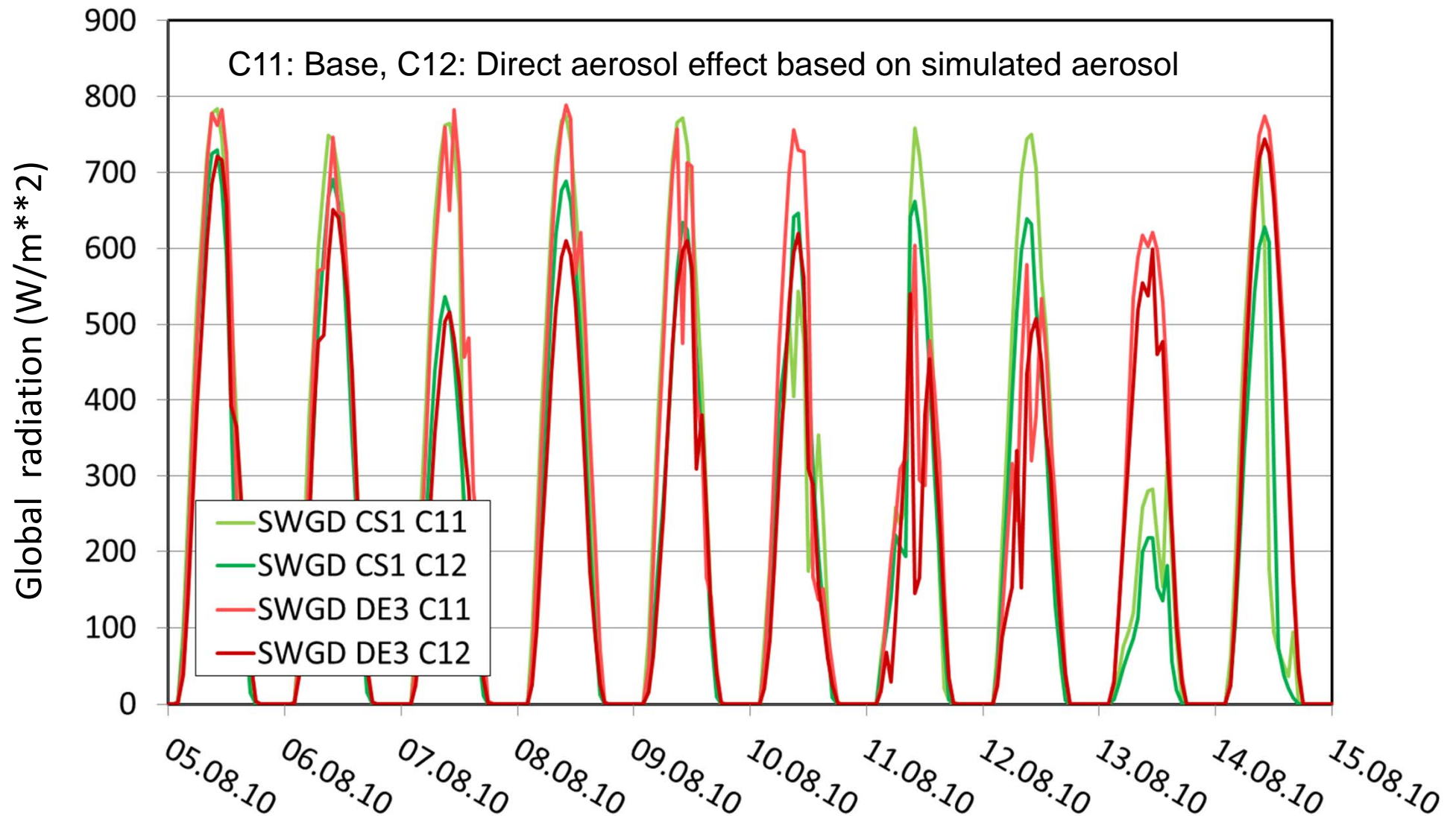


SWG D C12-C11 ES3



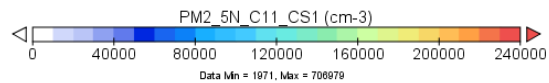
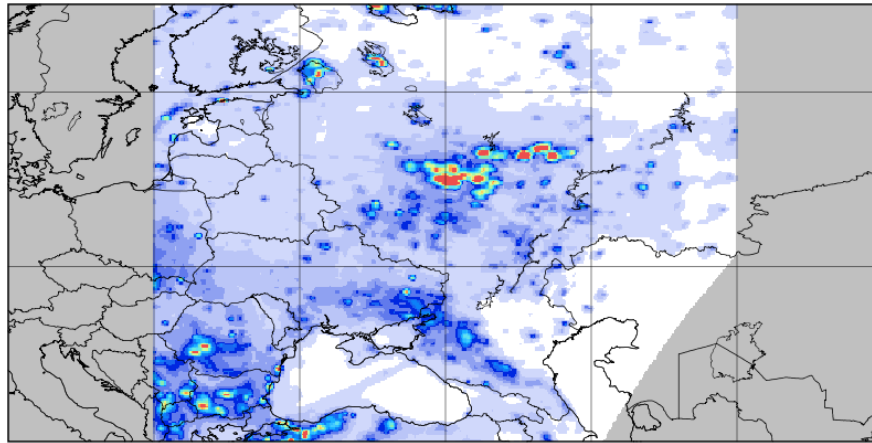
Solar radiation at Moscow

Global radiation: CS1 WRF-Chem (green) / DE3 (COSMO-MUSCAT /red)

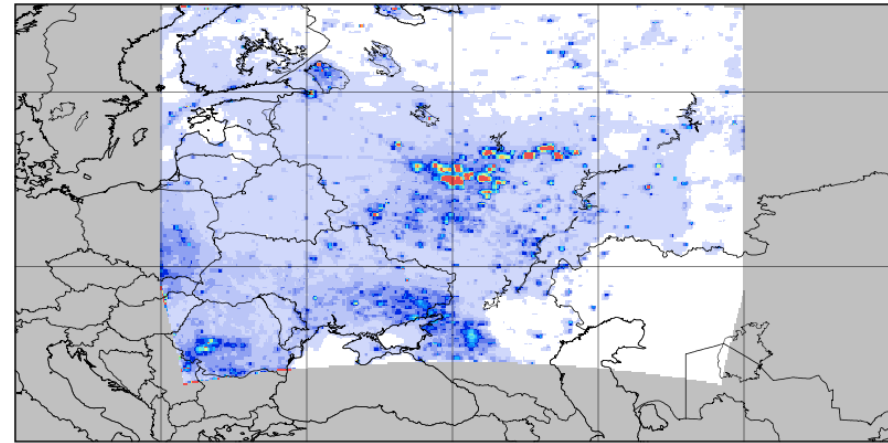


Baseline PM 2.5 number density

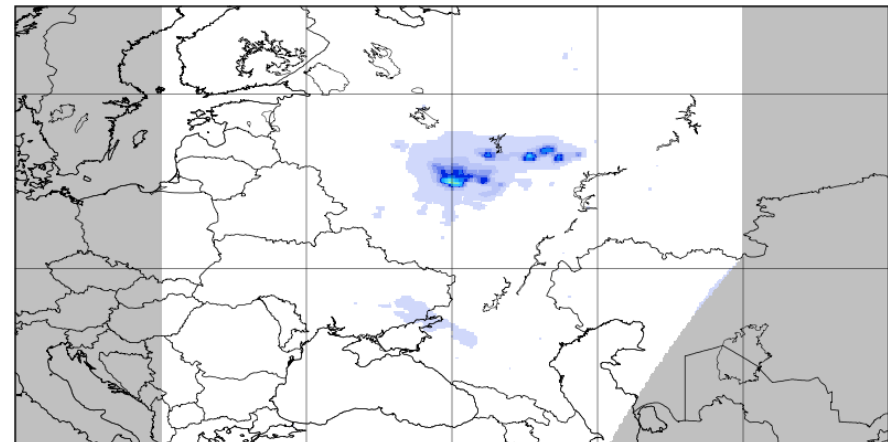
PM2_5N_C11_CS1



PM2_5N_C11_CS2



PM2_5N_C11_ES3

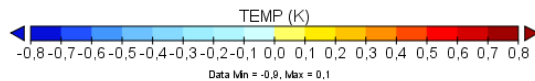
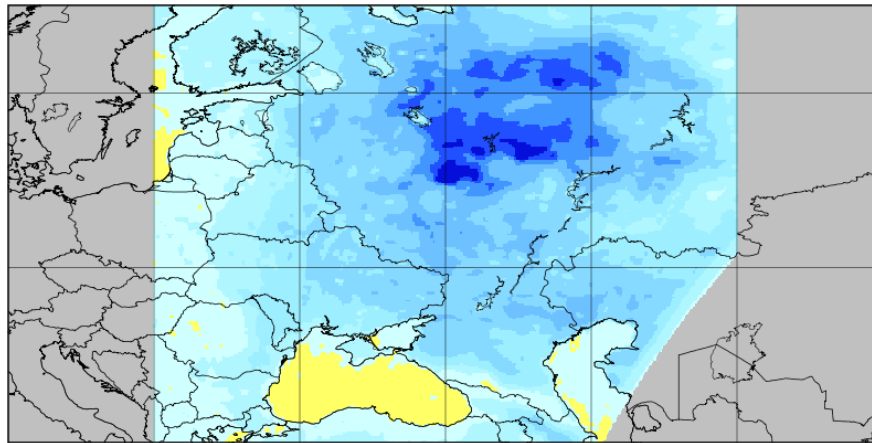


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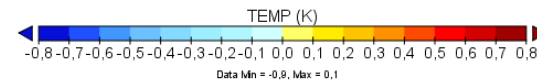
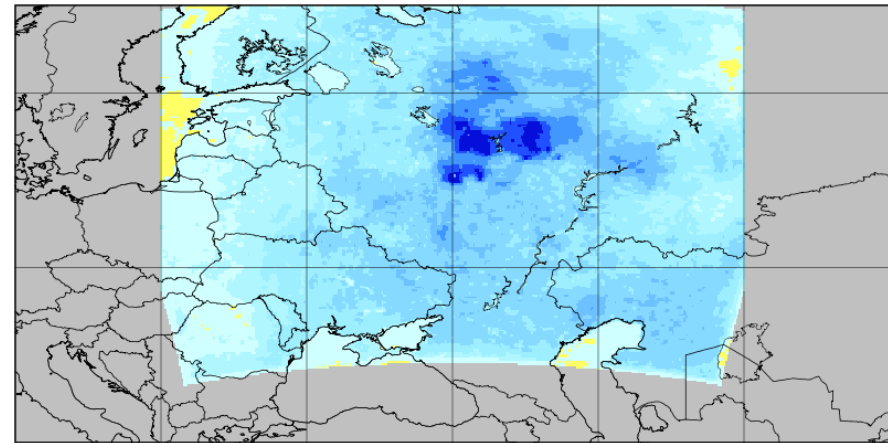
Effect on Temperature

Episode mean temperature difference between 'direct effect' (C12) and baseline (C11)

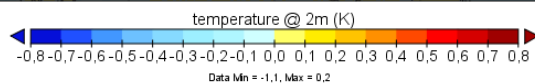
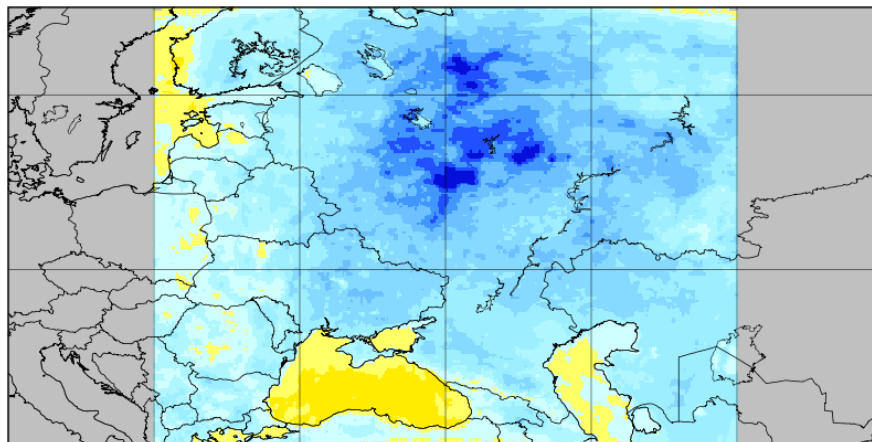
TEMP C12-C11 CS1



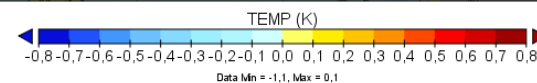
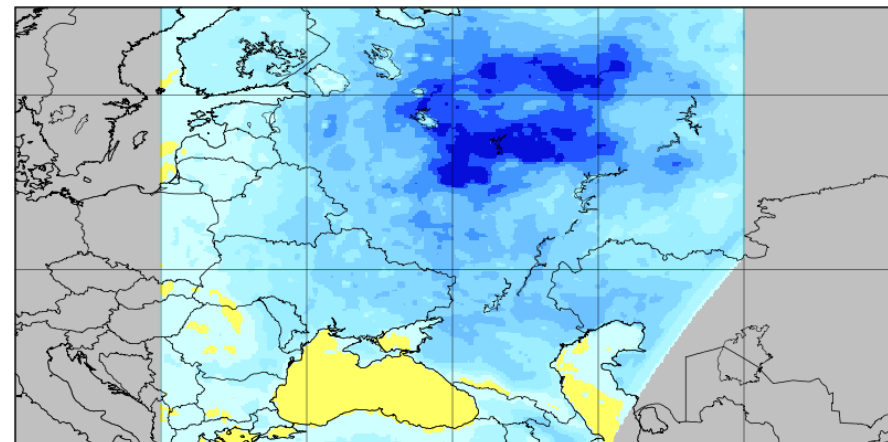
TEMP C12-C11 CS2



TEMP C12-C11 DE3

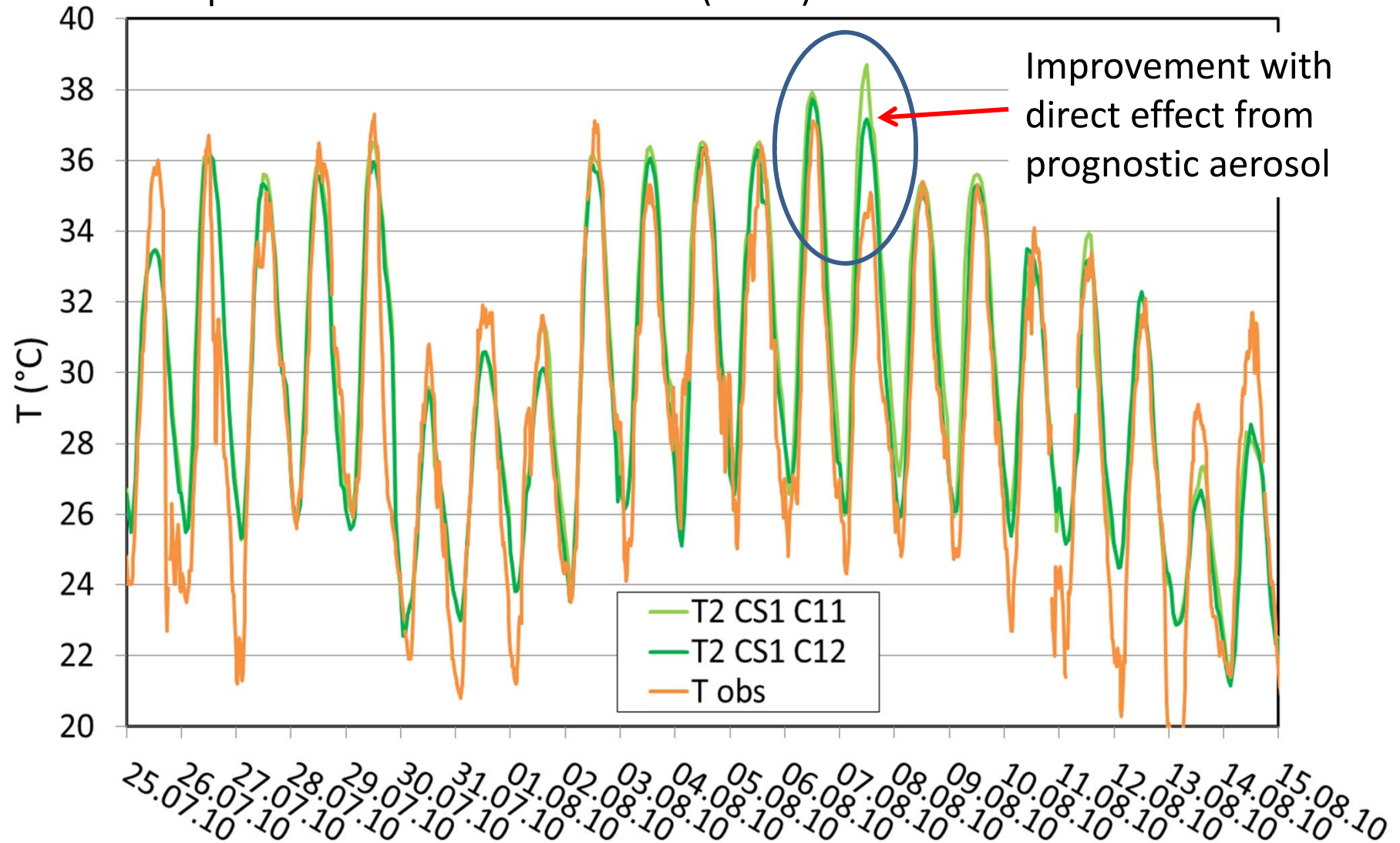


TEMP C12-C11 ES3



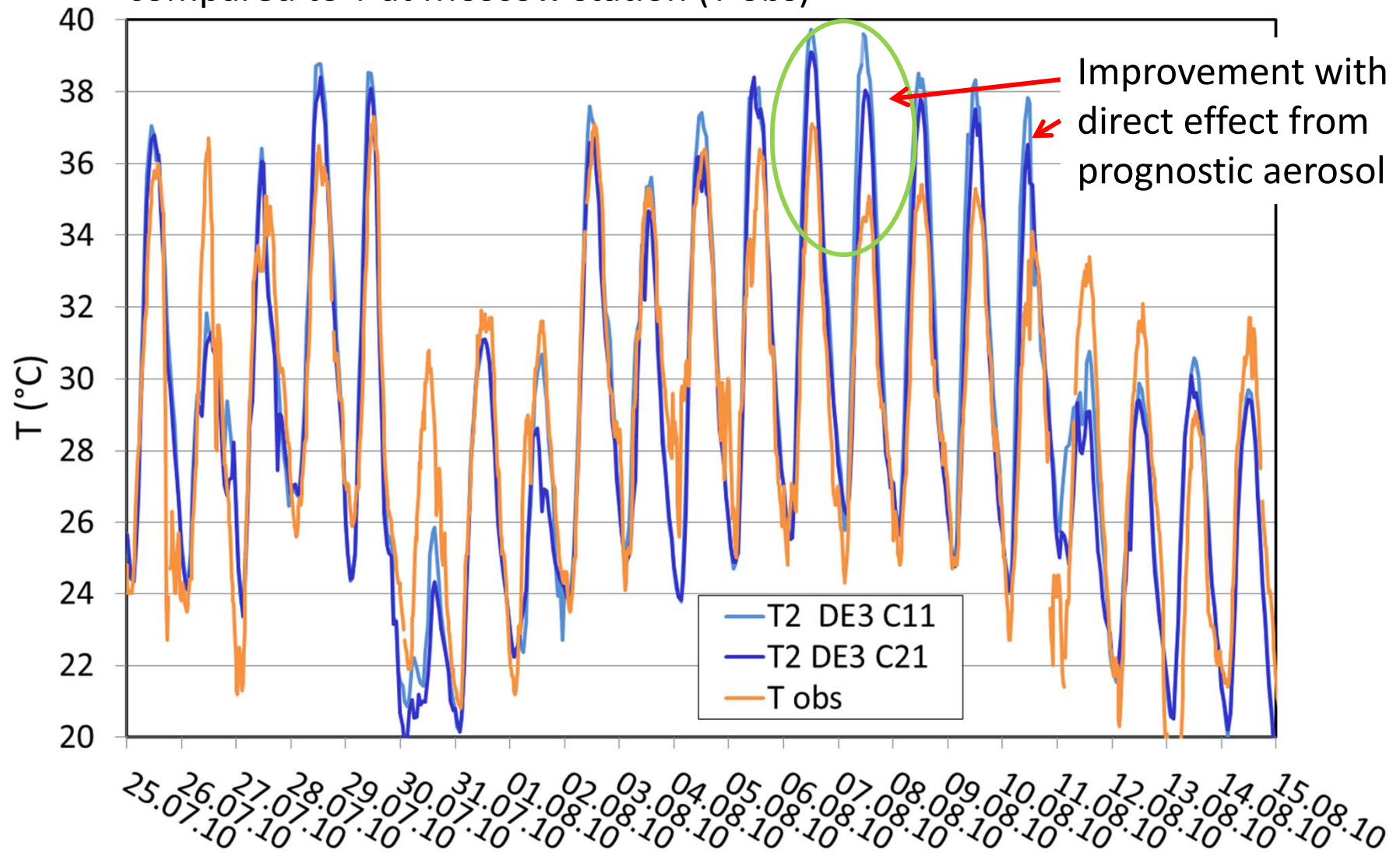
Effect on Temperature: CS1 vs. obs

WRF-Chem baseline (CS1 C11) and „direct aerosol effect“ (CS1 C12) compared to T at Moscow station (T obs)



Effect on Temperature: DE3 vs. obs

COSMO MUSCAT baseline (DE3 C11) and „direct aerosol effect“ (DE3 C21) compared to T at Moscow station (T obs)

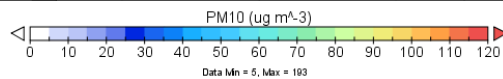
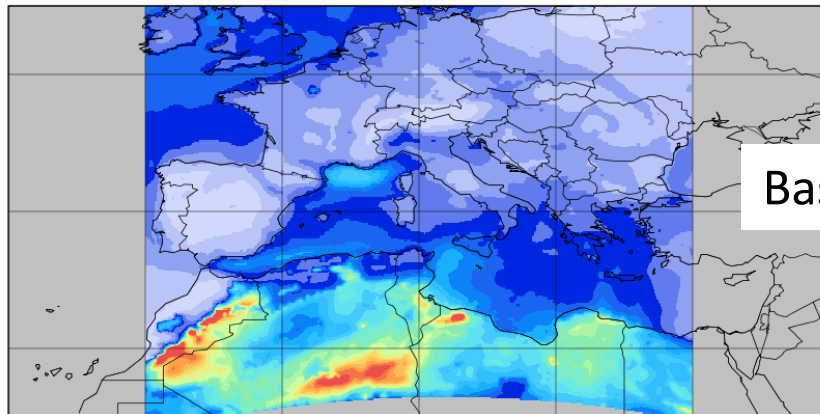


October episode

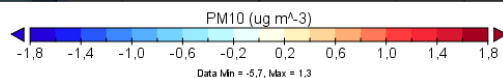
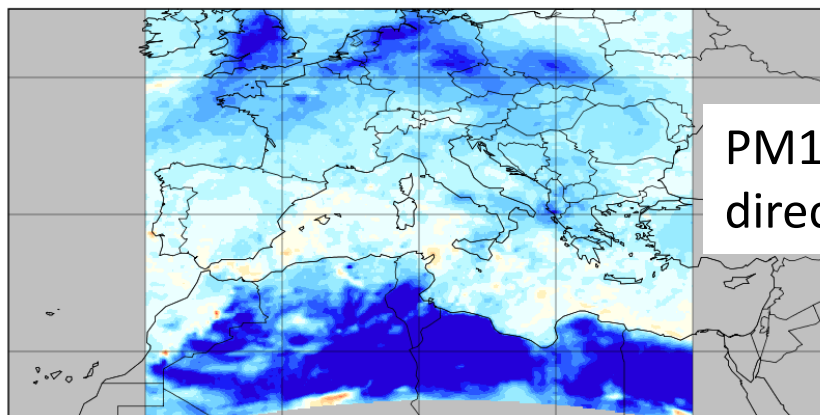
Wet and ,Dust' Episode, 2.-15. Oct. 2010:

More pronounced PM10 variability among models for direct effect

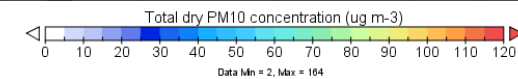
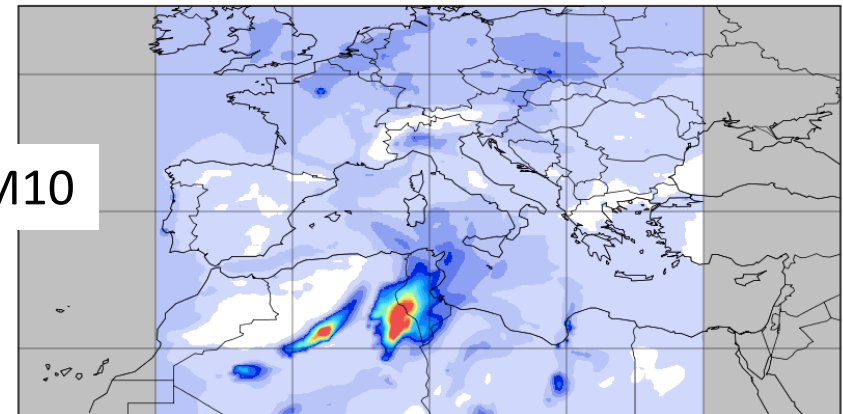
CS1 C21 PM10



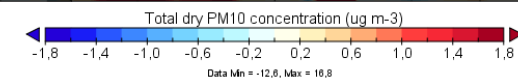
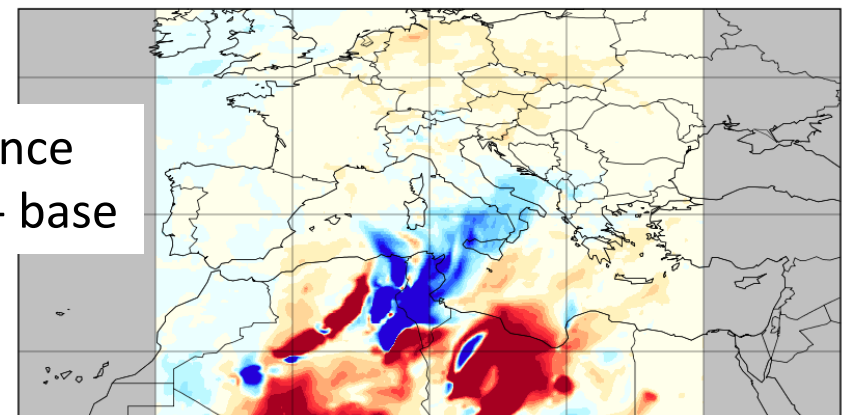
ES1 C22-C21 PM10



DE3 C21 PM10



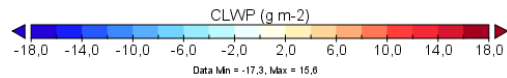
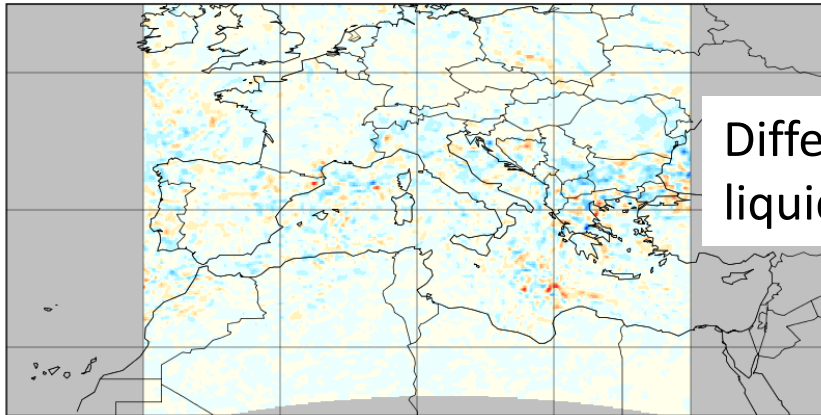
DE3 C22-C21 PM10



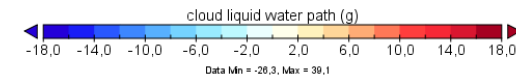
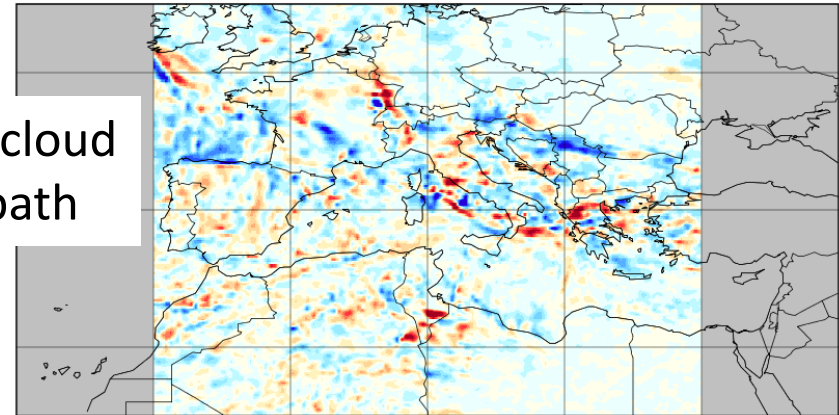
October episode

Direct effect

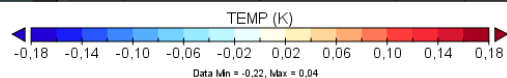
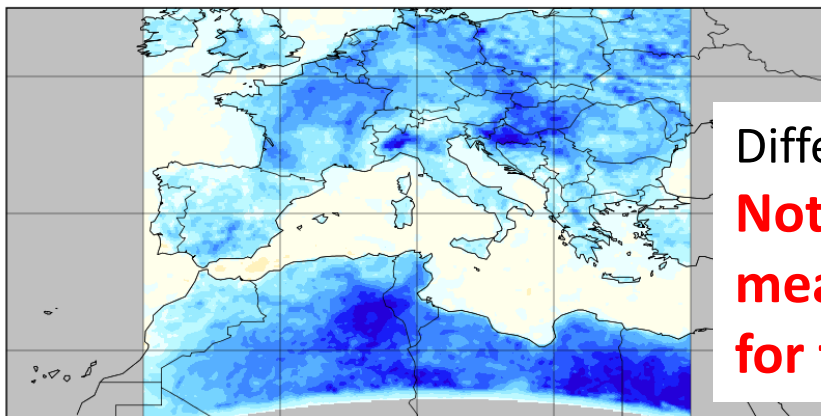
CS1 C22-C21 Cloud liquid water path



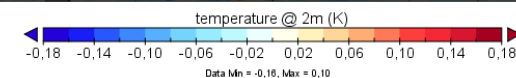
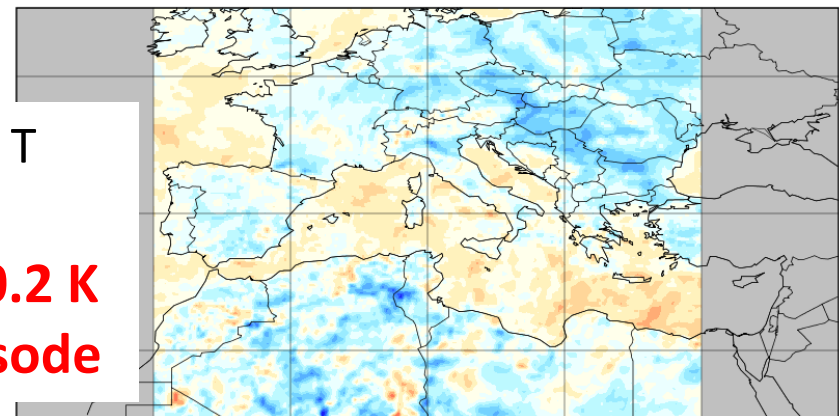
DE3 C22-C21 Cloud liquid water path



CS1 C22-C21 T @ 2m



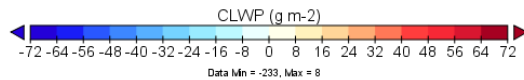
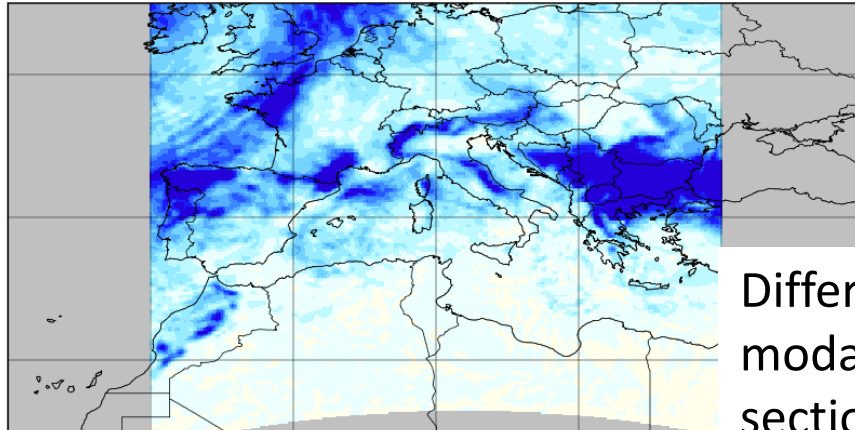
DE3 C22-C21 T @ 2m



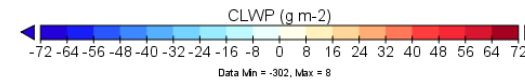
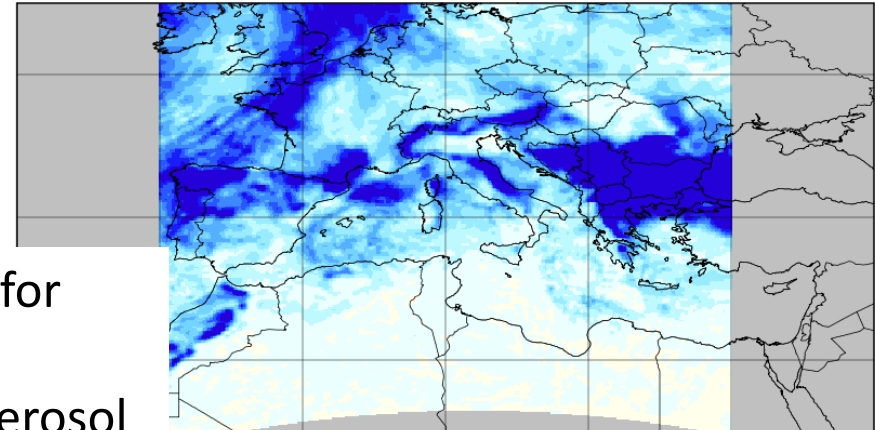
October episode

Indirect effect

CS1 C23-C21 Cloud liquid water path

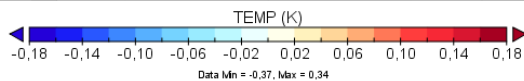
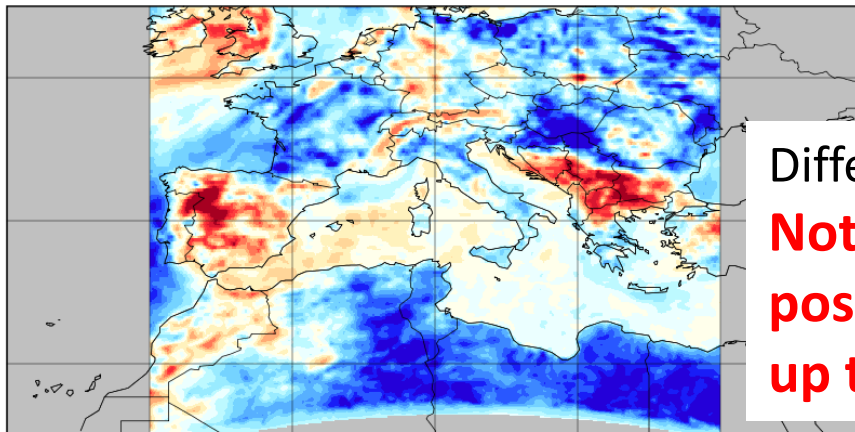


ES3 C23-C21 Cloud liquid water path

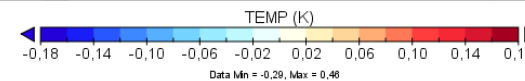
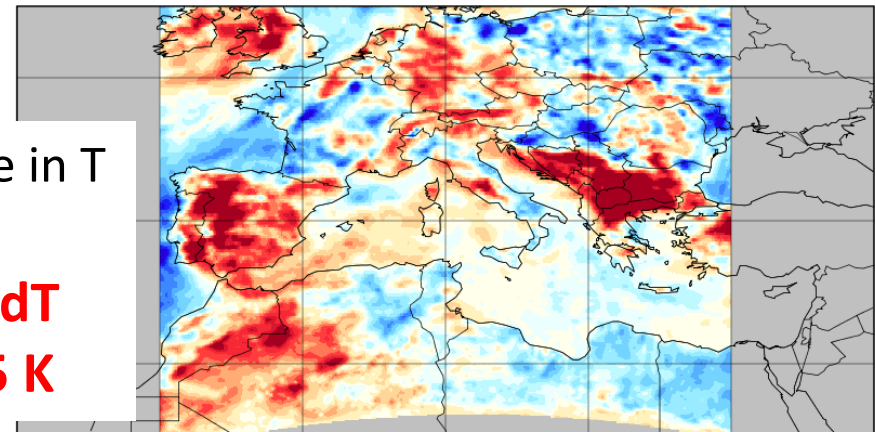


Difference for
modal and
sectional aerosol

CS1 C23-C21 T @ 2m



ES3 C23-C21 T @ 2m



Difference in T
Note:
positive dT
up to 0.5 K

Summary and conclusions

- For fire episode quite similar response to direct aerosol effect for WRF-Chem and COSMO-MUSCAT simulations
- Episode mean T decrease of 1 K, up to 2 K for Moscow on single days, up to 3-4 K for PM10 hotspots in the fire areas
Improved simulated T at Moscow for “direct effect” runs
- Indirect effect: increased solar radiation due to decreased cloud water content (for WRF-Chem)
- For indirect effect different baseline assumptions can strongly affect the model response to feedback
➡ Simulated „feedback effects“ from case studies with different models are not always comparable unless you know the baseline assumptions.
- Further contributions would have been nice to get a more complete picture

Acknowledgments:

- All groups for doing simulations and contributing their results
- UL and BSC for the space on their FTP server
- TNO (anthropogenic emissions database): Hugo Denier van der Gon
- ECMWF/MACC project & Météo-France/CNRM-GAME (chemical boundary conditions)
- FMI (fire emissions)
- Dr. Natalia Chubarova, Moscow State University and AERONET
- Members of the Cost action ES1004 EuMetChem

Thanks to everyone who contributed!

Thank you for your attention