

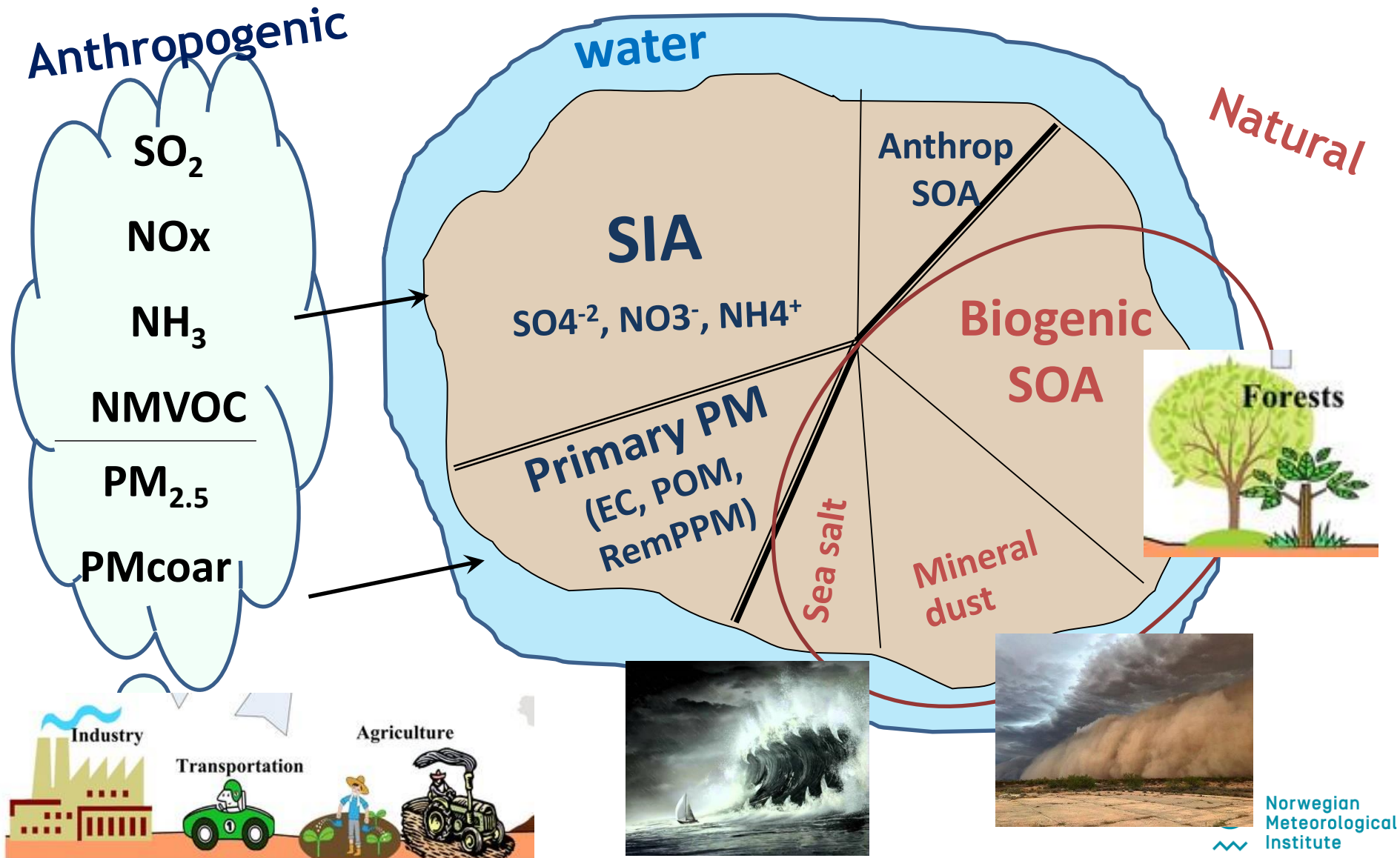
Aerosols

in the EMEP MSC-W model

EMEP MSC-W model training course
29-30 April 2019

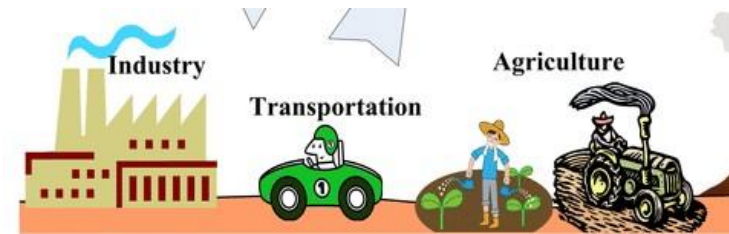
Particulate Matter (PM)

artistic representation of an EMEP MSC-W particle



The model calculates mass concentrations of the aerosol components in **fine** and **coarse** fractions

Primary anthropogenic



[emissplit.defaults/specials.pm25](#)
[emissplit.defaults/specials.pmco](#)

$$\text{PPM}_{2.5} = [\text{EC}_{\text{new}} + \text{EC}_{\text{age}} (\text{elemental carbon}) *) \\ + \text{POM} (\text{primary organic matter}) + \text{Remaining PPM}]_{\text{F}}$$

$$\text{coarse PPM} = [\text{EC} + \text{POM} + \text{Remaining PPM}]_{\text{C}}$$

*) in emissions $\text{EC}_{\text{new}}/\text{EC}_{\text{old}} = 80/20\%$

Diff equations in [CM_Reactions2.inc](#)

Secondary inorganic aerosols (SIA)

SO₄ : SO₂ oxidation homogeneous by OH; in clouds by H₂O₂ and O₃
(pH depend – **Aqueous_mod.f90**)

Diff equations in **CM_Reactions2.inc**

NO₃ & NH₄ (thermodyn equilibrium with HNO₃-NH₃) –
MARS_mod.f90

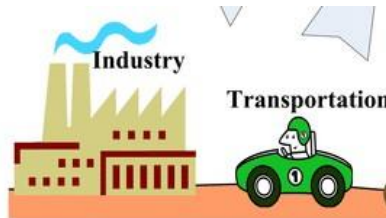
eqsam4clim is under testing (includes also Na⁺, Cl⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺,
organic acids)

coarse NO₃ (on surfaces of sea salt and mineral dust)
reaction probability 0.01 for SS and 0.02 for Dust

Diff equations in **CM_Reactions2.inc**

SOA (secondary organic aerosol)

anthropogenic/biogenic.....



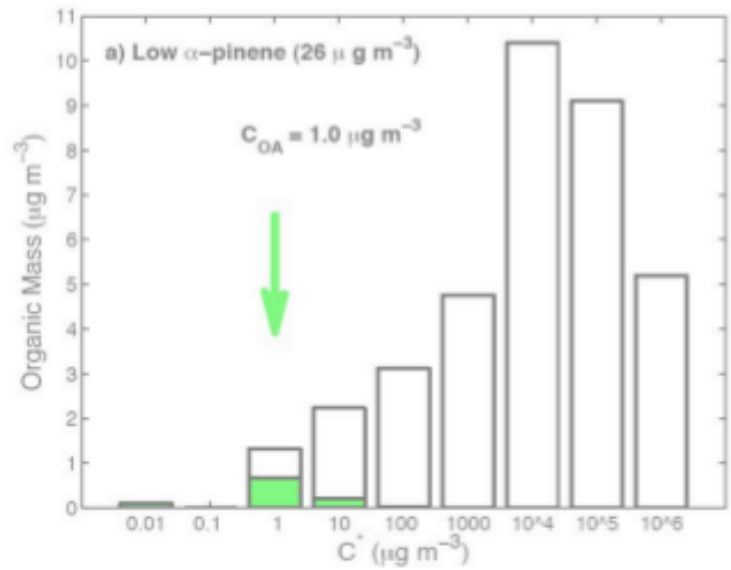
- Volatility Basis Set (Donahue and colleagues)

• Gas-Particle partitioning:

$$\frac{A_i}{G_i} = \frac{C_{OA}}{C_i^*}$$

where

- C_i^* is saturation concentration, = $f(\text{Vapour pressure})$



Units in output for OM, ASOA/BSOA, VOC...

- ug** - gases & particles
- ug_PM** - particles in ug/m³
- ugC_PM** - particles in ugC/m³

OM25 = POM25 + SOA
POM_C

Sea salt aerosols

The source function for sea salt production is a product of the whitecap area fraction and the shape function (describing the dependence of sea spray flux per unit white-cap area): Monahan et al. (1986) & Mårtensson et al. (2003)



Whitecap coverage: in addition to scheme Monahan and O’Muircheartaigh (1980), two more alternative schemes are implemented: Norris et al. (Ocean Sci., 9, 2013) and Callaghan et al. (Geophys. Res. Lett., 35, 2008)).

Config_module.f90 **WHITECAPS = ‘Callagan’ (or ‘Norris’, ‘Monah’)**

SeaSalt_mod.f90 Sea spray as $f(U_{10m}, SST)$ in 10 size fractions, aggregated to fine and coarse SS

Mineral dust: **DustProd_mod.f90**

- road dust (DUST_ROAD) - based on TNO scheme
- windblown (DUST_WB)- online, $f(U^*, \text{soil moisture}, \dots)$
- Saharan (DUST_SAH) - Boundary conditions (EMEP global run 2012-2016)



Dry Deposition

Drydep_mod.f90 Venkatram & Pleim (AE, 1999)

$$v_d = \frac{v_s}{(1 - e^{-rv_s})} \quad r = r_a + r_s = r_a + 1/v_{ds}$$

Aero_Vds_mod.f90

Petroff et al (2008)-based for forest

Wesely (1985)- based for other land covers

Enhancement Factor 3 for ammonium nitrate

Wet Deposition **Aqueous_n_WetDep_mod.f90**

In-cloud - scavenging ratios (solubility dependent)

Below-cloud - size-dependent collection efficiency

CM_WetDep.inc **GasParticleCoeffs_mod.f90**

$PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10}

- Policy relevant metrics for air quality
- Output:

PM_{25} and PM_{10} - (sum of) dry aerosol mass

PM_{25_rh50} and PM_{10_rh50} - added PM water at
Rh = 50% and T=20C (conditioning of PM filter
samples prior weighing in gravimetric method)

Used for comparison with observations, assessments,
source-receptor tables...

Output: **PM2.5_rh50** and **PM10_rh50** (at RelHum=50%)

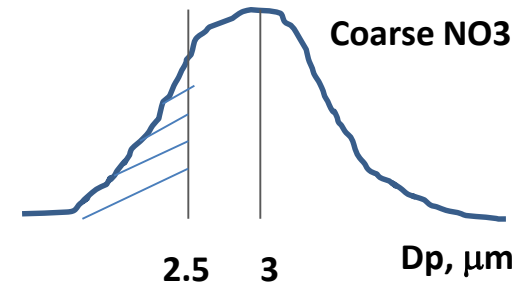
CM_ChemGroups_ml.f90

```
PMFINE_GROUP = (/ SO4, NO3_F, NH4_F, EC_F_WOOD_NEW, EC_F_WOOD_AGE,  
EC_F_FFUEL_NEW, EC_F_FFUEL_AGE, PART_OM_F, REMPPM25, FFIRE_BC,  
FFIRE_REMPPM25, SEASALT_F, DUST_ROAD_F, DUST_WB_F, DUST_SAH_F /)
```

```
PM10_GROUP = (/ SO4, NO3_F, NO3_C, NH4_F, PART_OM_F, POM_C_FFUEL,  
EC_F_WOOD_NEW, EC_F_WOOD_AGE, EC_C_WOOD, EC_F_FFUEL_NEW,  
EC_F_FFUEL_AGE, EC_C_FFUEL, REMPPM25, REMPPM_C, FFIRE_BC,  
FFIRE_REMPPM25, SEASALT_F, SEASALT_C, DUST_ROAD_F, DUST_ROAD_C,  
DUST_WB_F, DUST_WB_C, DUST_SAH_F, DUST_SAH_C /)
```

Derived_ml.f90

```
select case(nint(AERO%DpgV(2)*1e7))  
case(25);   fracPM25=0.37  
case(30);   fracPM25=0.27   endselect
```

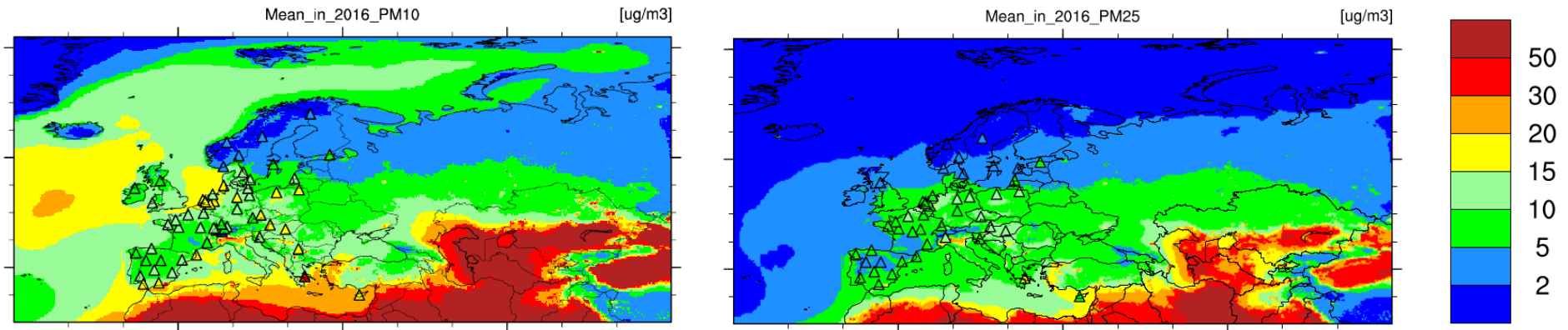


```
case ( "PM25_rh50" )
```

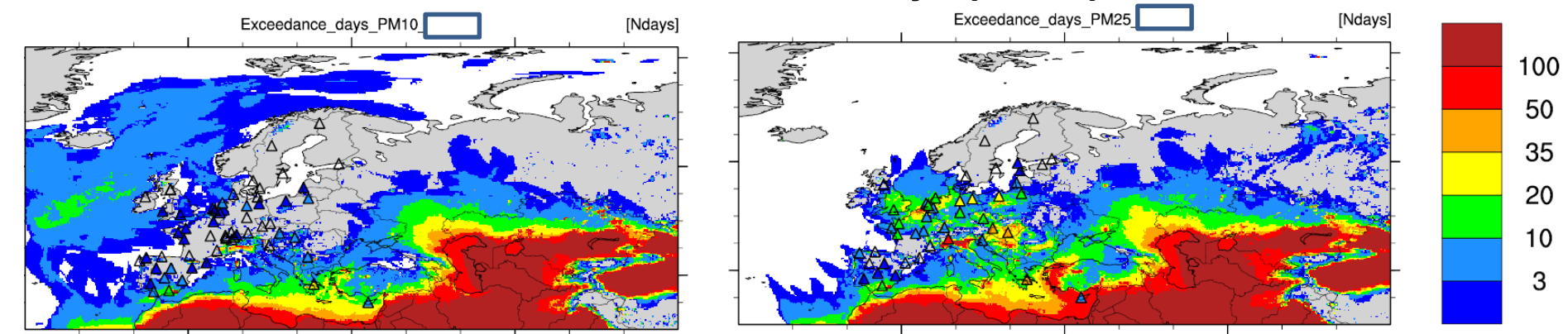
```
d_2d( n, i,j,IOU_INST) =  
d_2d(ind_pmfine ,i,j,IOU_INST) + d_2d(ind_pmwater,i,j,IOU_INST)  
+ fracPM25 * ( xn_adv(iadv_NO3_C,i,j,KMAX_MID) * ug_NO3_C )  
* cfac(iadv_NO3_C,i,j) * density(i,j)
```

Some examples of PM level annual assessment (EMEP Report 1/2018)

Annual mean PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} (2016)



and Exceedance days (2016)

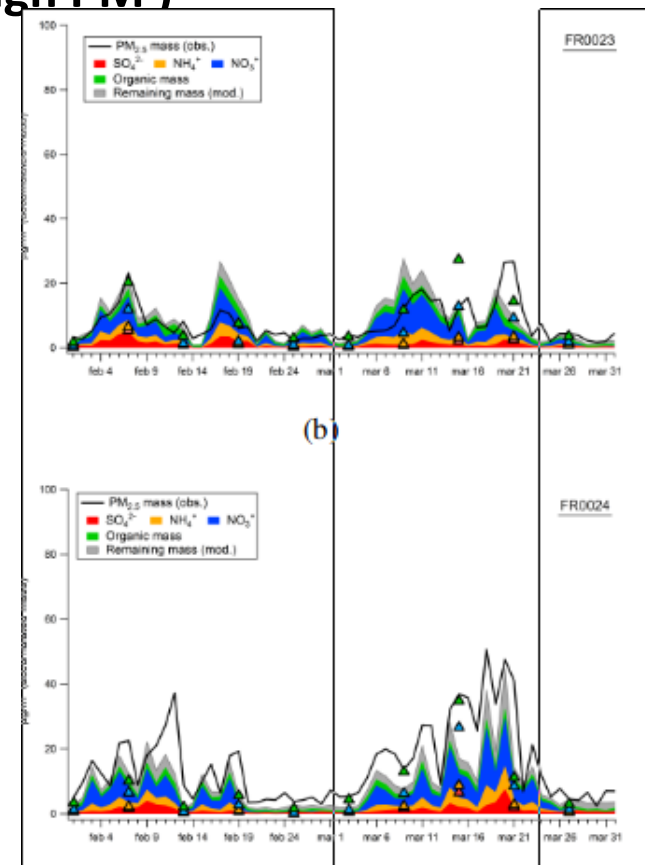
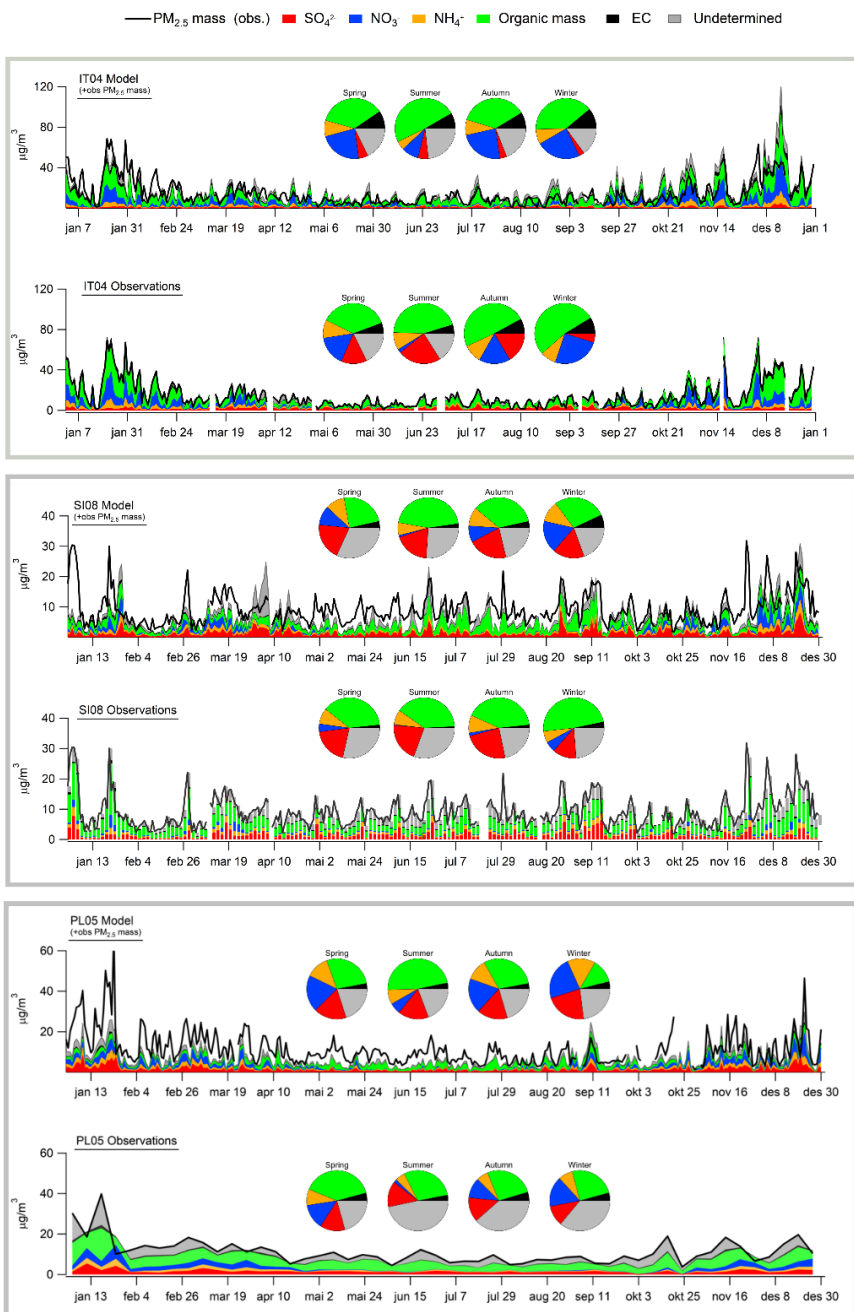


of EU's critical value of 50 ug/m3

of WHO AQG of 25 ug/m3

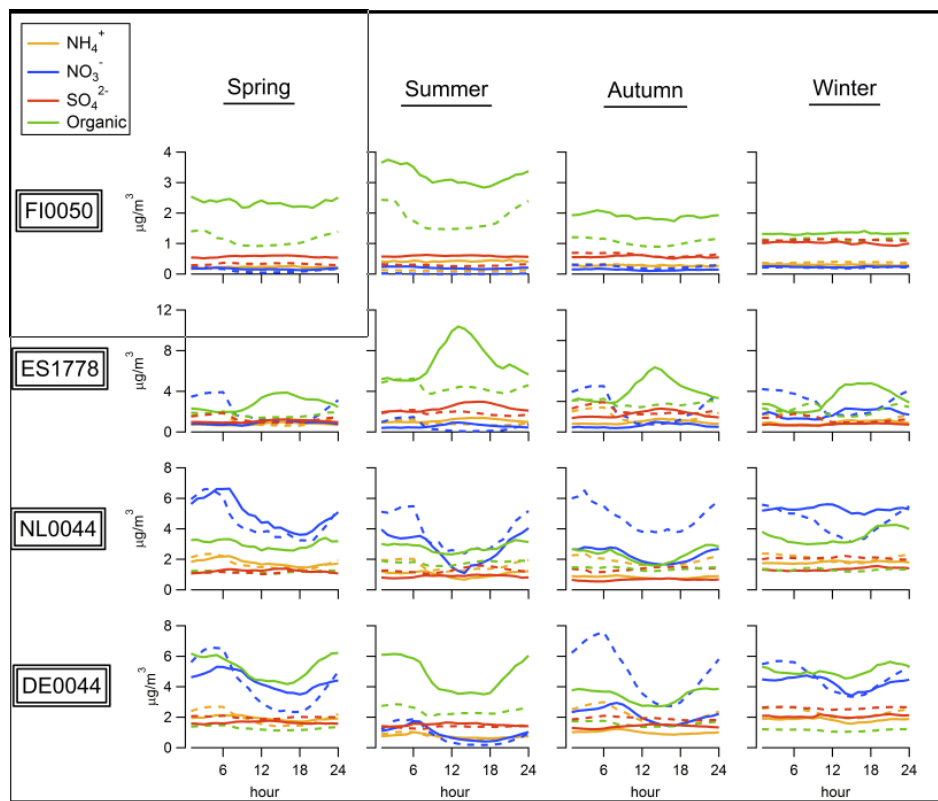
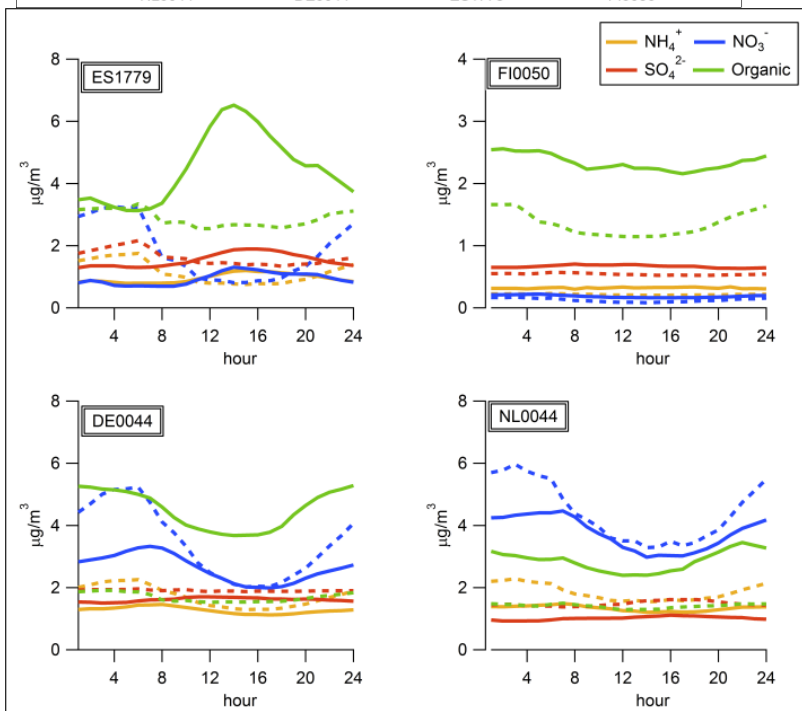
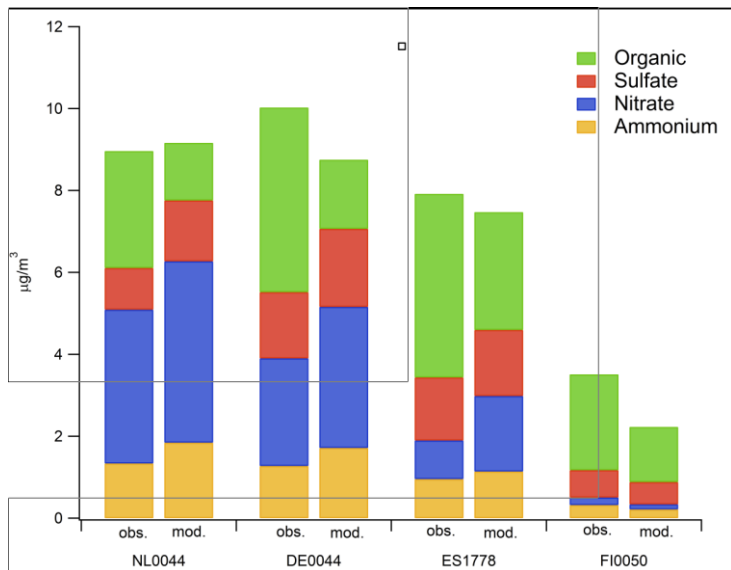
Analysis of PM episodes in 2016 and 2015

Different aerosol types were dominating during the episodes, indicating that different sources were responsible for high PM)

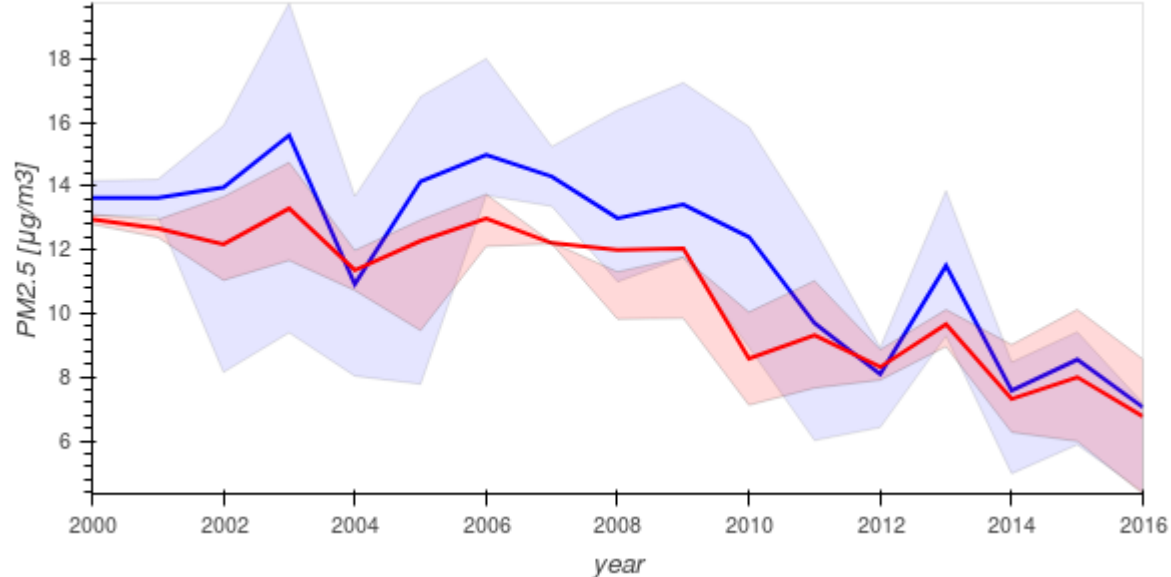
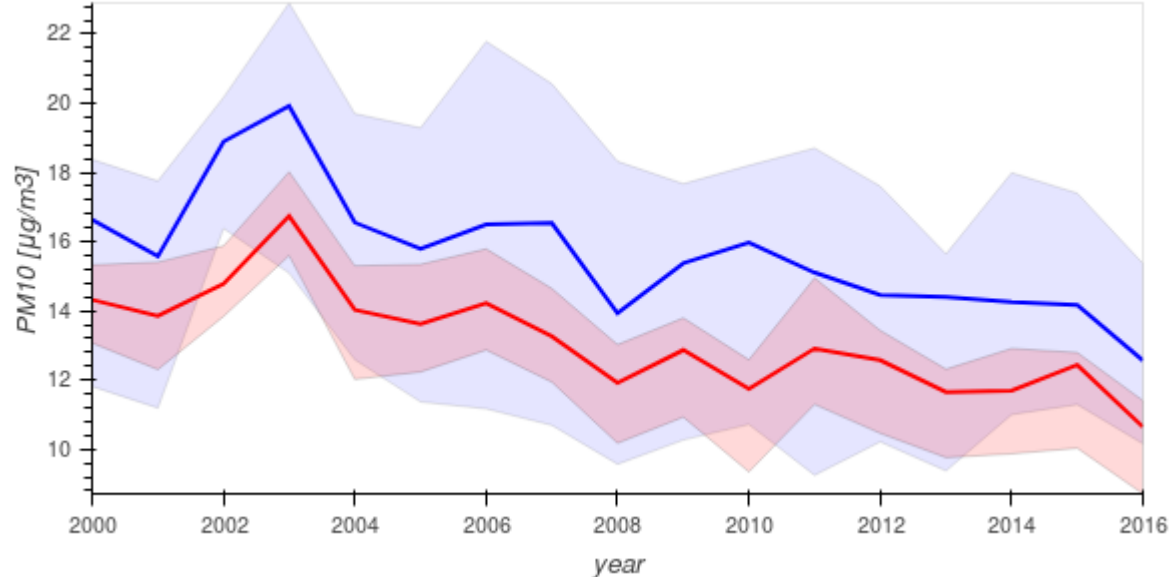


Aerosol evaluation with ACSM

(aerosol chemical speciation monitor)



PM trends at EMEP sites (mean, 25 and 75 %-tiles)



See EMEP Report
1/2018

Aerosol extinction & Optical Depth

- 3-D aerosol concentrations
- Specific Extinction Efficiencies (Q_i) for the individual aerosol components (OPAC; Hess et al, 1998)
- Effective cross-sections implicitly accounting for the effect of relative humidity – tabulated based on Chin et al. (2002)

AOD_PM_mod.f90

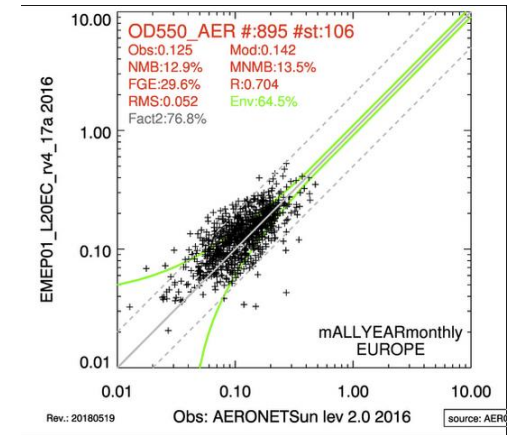
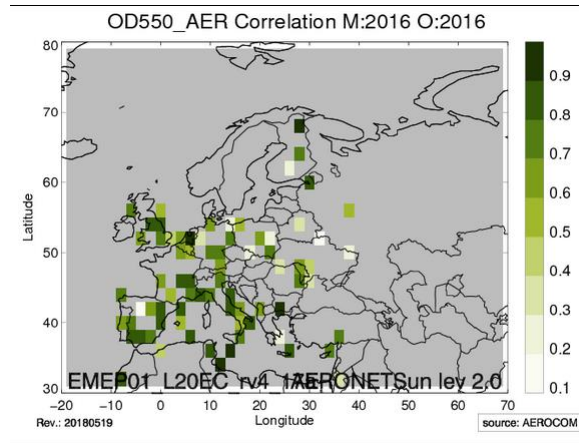
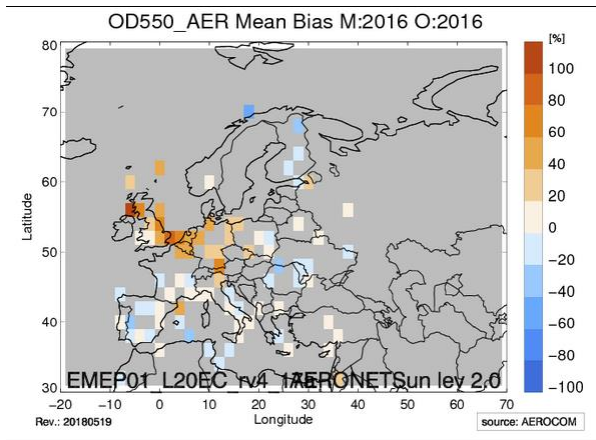
calculates 3-D extinction and AOD for 9 wave lengths
for individual aerosol types

Ask for output in **config_emep.nml**

'AOD'	','	'350nm'	'AOD:GROUP'	'MISC'	4,	AOD_350nm
'AOD'	','	'550nm'	'AOD:GROUP'	'MISC'	4,	AOD_550nm
'DUST'	','	'550nm'	'AOD:GROUP'	'MISC'	4,	AOD_DUST_350nm
'EXT'	','	'1/m'	'EXT:GROUP'	'MISC'	3,	EXT_550nm

Remember to turn on AOD calculations: USE%AOD = True

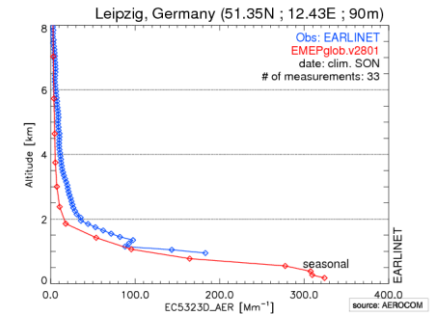
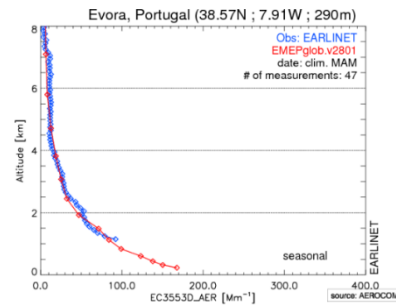
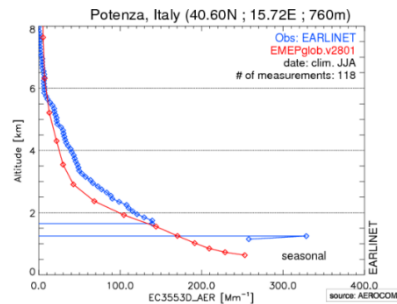
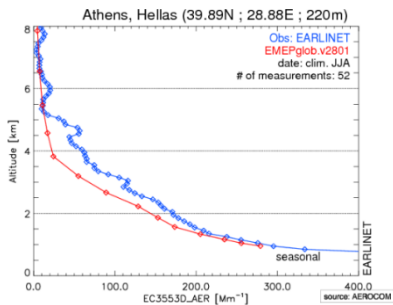
Evaluation with AERONET AOD (2016) and EARLINET climatological extinction profiles



EARLINET climatology

355 nm

532 nm



Anything I've forgotten?