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Aerosols in the EMEP MSC-W model

By Svetlana Tsyro

EMEP/MSC-W model training course,

24-26 April 2013

PM history in the EMEP



1998 EMEP/MSC-W Nov 2000 Date: July 2000

emep Co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long range transmission of air pollutants in Europe

Long-range transport of fine secondary particles, as presently estimated by the EMEP Lagrangian model

Lesnor Tarrasin and Svetlana Tyro

msc-w Meteorological Synthesizing Centre - West Norwegian Meteorological Institute P.O. Box 43-Blindern, N-0313 Oslo 3, Norway

PM expert workshop (2000):

- * PPM10 & PM2.5 health effect
- * Unclear which PM characteristics are responsible ... mass, number, surface area...

2003 EMEP/MSC-W Nov 4/2002 Date: July 2002

emep Co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long range transmission of air pollutants in Europe

First Estimates of the Effect of Aerosol Dynamics in the Calculation of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}

Svetlana Tyro

msc-w Meteorological Synthesizing Centre - West Norwegian Meteorological Institute P.O. Box 43- Blindern, N-0313 Oslo, Norway

2002 EMEP Report 6/2000

EMEP Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe

Status Report with respect to Measurements, Modelling and Emissions of Particulate Matter in EMEP: An integrated approach

Norwegian Institute for Air Research P.O. Box 100, N-2027 Kjeller, Norway

Norwegian Meteorological Institute P.O. Box 43 Blindern, N-0313 Oslo, Norway

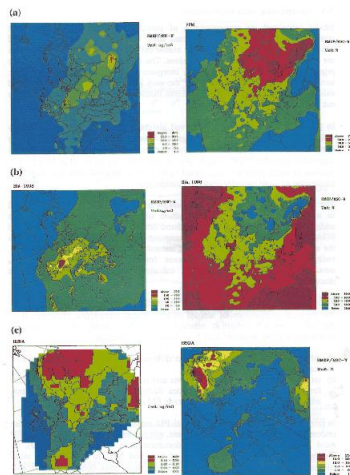
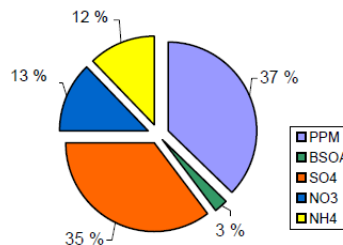


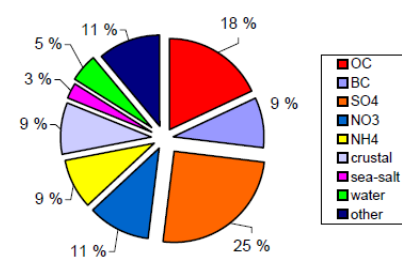
Figure 3.2: Annual mean concentrations and relative contributions to the total PM concentrations from (a) primary PM₁₀, (b) secondary inorganic aerosols, and (c) biogenic secondary organic aerosols.

EMEP modelled PM₁₀
Helsinki (rural)



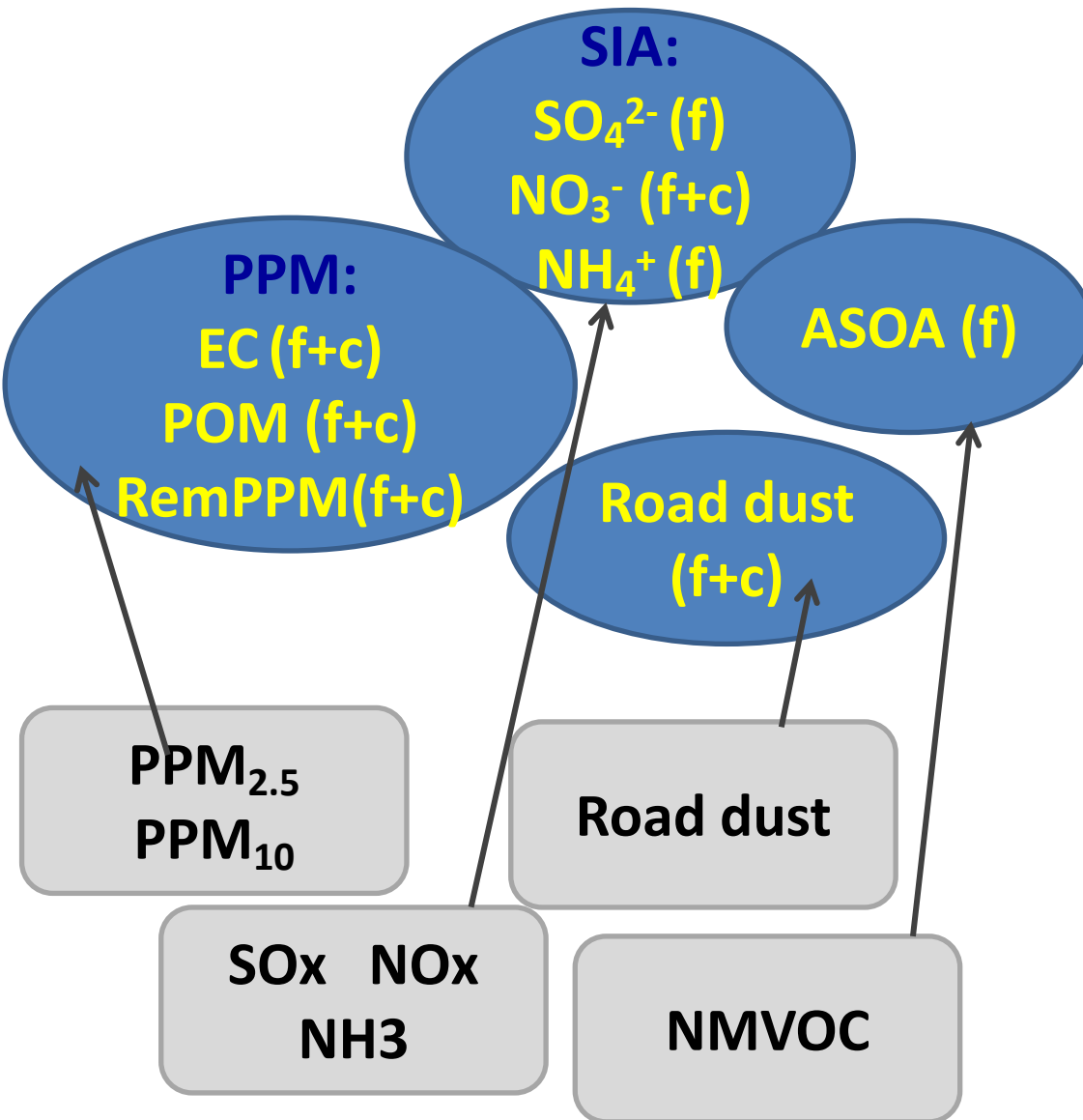
1998 yearly aver. PM₁₀ conc. = 3.5 µg/m³

Measurements PM
(Pakkanen et al., 1999)



Apr-96/Jun-97 aver. PM_{2.5} conc. = 7.8 µg
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Aerosols and their sources....



Anthropogenic

SIA - Secondary
Inorganic Aerosols

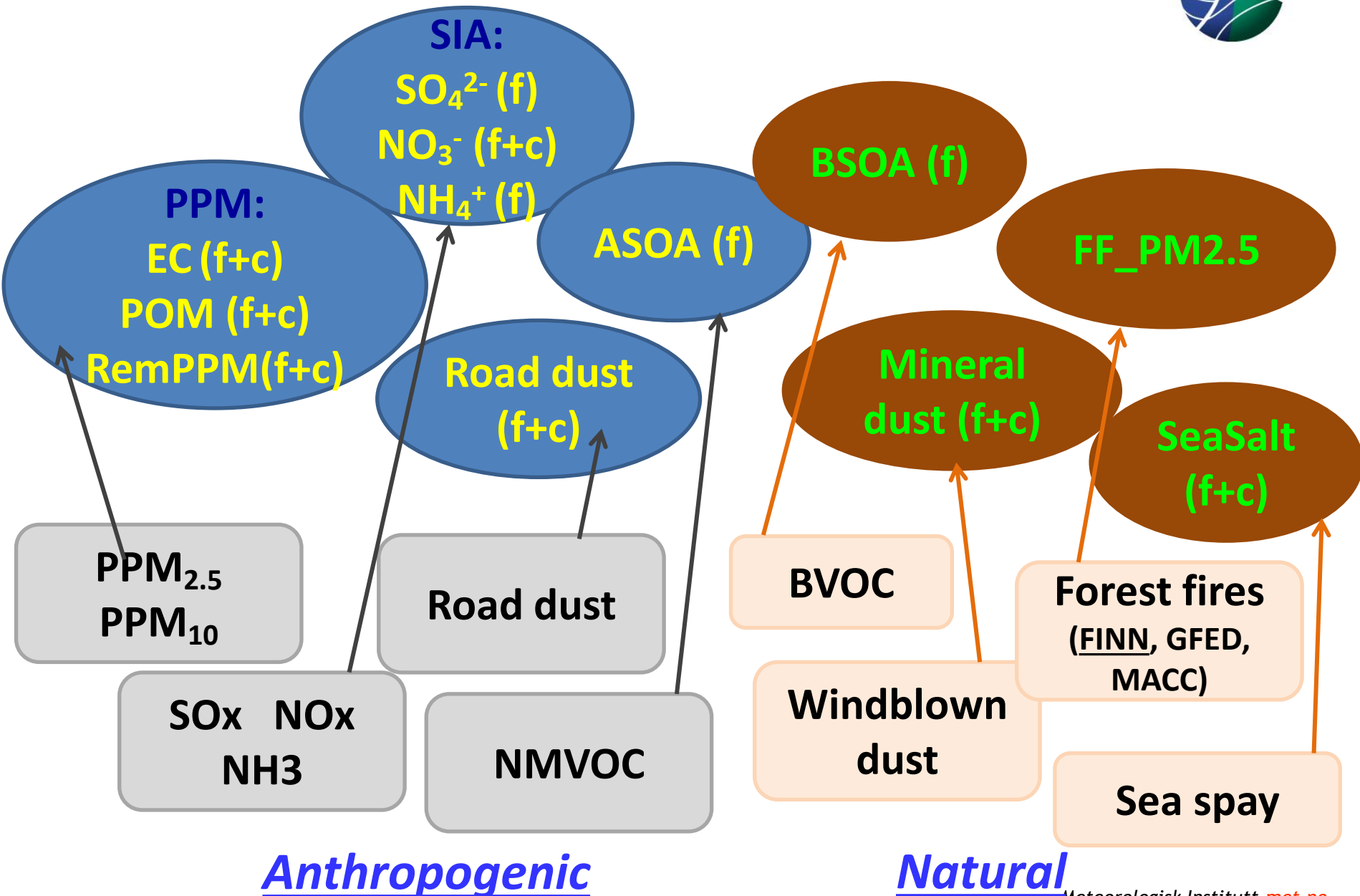
PPM – Primary
Particulate Matter

EC – Elemental Carbon

POM – Primary Organic
Matter (Aerosol)

ASOA/BSOA –
Anthropogenic/Biogenic
Secondary Aerosols

Aerosols and their sources....



Aerosol formation



Fine	Coarse	Formation	Modules
SO_4^{2-}	-	SO_2 gas/aqueous oxidation (pH)	CM_Reactions2.inc
NO_3^-	NO_3^-	Equilibrium (NH_4NO_3) $\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow$ coarse NO_3	MARS_ml.f90 CM_Reactions2.inc
NH_4^+	NH_4^+	$(\text{NH}_4)_x\text{SO}_4$ + Equilibrium (NH_4NO_3)	MARS_ml.F90
EC	EC	PPM fraction (IIASA) EC ageing, Inert	emissplit.specials.pm25 emissplit.defaults.pmco ChemFunctions_ml.f90
POM	POM	PPM fraction (IIASA); Inert	emissplit.specials.pm25 emissplit.defaults.pmco
ASOA	-	VBS approach - DAVE	My_SOA_ml.f90
BSOA	-	VBS approach - DAVE	My_SOA_ml.f90
Sea salt	Sea salt	Source function (u_{10} , T_{water}) Tsyro et al, ACP, 2011	SeaSalt_ml.f90
Anth. dust	Anth. Dust	Remaining PPM (IIASA) + Road dust	Emissions_ml.f90
Min. Dust	Min. Dust	Windblown (Martecorena et al. 1997) Saharan dust as bound. condition	DustProd_ml.f90 CTM-UiO (monthly 2000)
PM water	-	Diagnostic (SIA)	MARS_ml.f90

Dry Deposition



Modules	Action	Details
DryDep_ml.f90	DryDep for each landuse (LU)	
Aero_Vds_ml.f90	DryDep velocities for a set of aerosol diameters and LUs	real, .. dimension (NSIZE) :: & diam = (/ 0.33e-6, 3.0e-6, 4.0e-6, 4.5e-6 ,22e-6 /)
My_Aerosols_ml.f90	Number of diameters for Vd	NSIZE=5
Wesely_ml.f90	Mapping DryDep velocities (PMfS, PMfN, PMc, SSc, DUc) to diameters in Aero_Vds_ml	.., dimension (CDDEP_PMfS: CDDEP_POLLd), parameter:: & AERO_SIZE = (/ 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5/)
CM_DryDep.f90	Mapping species & dry deposition velocities	

DryDep_ml.f90
$$V_d(z) = \frac{v_s}{1 - e^{-r(z)v_s}} \quad \text{Venkratram \& Pleaim (1999)} \quad (70)$$

where v_s is settling velocity, $V_d(z)$ is the deposition velocity at height z , and $r(z)$ is the sum of the aerodynamic resistance and inverse V_{ds} .

Vds - quasi-laminar layer resistance for different landuse types, stability dependent (**Aero_Vds_ml.f90**)

Dry Deposition



Aero_Vds_ml.f90

```
real, public, parameter, dimension(NSIZE) :: &  
    diam = (/ 0.33e-6, 3.0e-6, 4.0e-6, 4.5e-6 , 22e-6 /),
```

Wesely_ml.f90

```
integer, public, parameter :: NDRYDEP_AER = 6      ! aerosols  
integer, public, parameter :: NDRYDEP_CALC = NDRYDEP_GASES + NDRYDEP_AER  
integer, public, parameter :: CDDEP_PMfS= 12, CDDEP_PMfN= 13, CDDEP_PMc = 14, &  
    CDDEP_SSc = 15, CDDEP_DUc = 16, CDDEP_POLLd= 17  
integer, dimension(CDDEP_PMfS : CDDEP_POLLd), public, parameter :: &  
    AERO_SIZE = (/ 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5/) !! Corresponds «diam» in Aero_Vds  
    !1=fine,2=coarse,3=coarse sea salt, 4=dust, 5 = pollen
```

CM_DryDep.f90

```
*) type(depmap), public, dimension(NDRYDEP_ADV), parameter::      &  
    DDepMap= (/ depmap( IXADV_SO4,          CDDEP_PMfS, -1)      &  
                , depmap( IXADV_NO3_f,    CDDEP_PMfN, -1)      &  
                , depmap( IXADV_NO3_c,    CDDEP_PMc,  -1)      &  
                , depmap( IXADV_SeaSalt_c, CDDEP_SSc,  -1)      &  
                , depmap( IXADV_Dust_sah_c, CDDEP_DUc,  -1)      &
```

Wet Deposition



In cloud

$$S_{in} = -\chi \frac{W_{in} P}{h_s \rho_w}$$

Win – scavenging ratio
(reflects solubility)

Below cloud

$$S_{sub}^{aer} = -\chi \frac{A P}{V_{dr}} \bar{E}$$

where V_{dr} is the the raindrop fall speed ($V_{dr} = 5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$), $A = 5.2 \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ is the empirical coefficient (a Marshall-Palmer size distribution is assumed for rain drops), and \bar{E} is the size-dependent collection efficiency of aerosols by the raindrops (Table S20). The collection efficiency is size de-

Win E

Modules	Action	Details
Aqueous_n_WetDep_ml.f90	Sets: in-cloud, sub-cloud scavenging rates (<i>accounting for solubility, size</i>)	WetDep(CWDEP_SO4) = WScav(1.0, EFF25) WetDep(CWDEP_ECfn) = WScav(0.05, EFF25) WetDep(CWDEP_SSf) = WScav(1.6, EFF25) WetDep(CWDEP_SSc) = WScav(1.6, EFFCO) WetDep(CWDEP_PMf) = WScav(1.0, EFF25) WetDep(CWDEP_PMc) = WScav(1.0, EFFCO)

Wet Deposition



Modules	Action	Details
Aqueous_n_WetDep_ml.f90	Sets: in-cloud, sub-cloud scavenging rates (<i>accounting for solubility, size</i>)	<p>WetDep(CWDEP_SO4) = WScav(1.0, EFF25)</p> <p>WetDep(CWDEP_ECfn) = WScav(0.05, EFF25)</p> <p>WetDep(CWDEP_SSf) = WScav(1.6, EFF25)</p> <p>WetDep(CWDEP_SSc) = WScav(1.6, EFFCO)</p> <p>WetDep(CWDEP_PMf) = WScav(1.0, EFF25)</p> <p>WetDep(CWDEP_PMc) = WScav(1.0, EFFCO)</p>
include 'CM_WetDep.inc'	Mapping species & Wet scavenging rates	
<pre> type(depmap), public, dimension(NWETDEP_ADV), parameter :: WDepMap= (/ & depmap(IXADV_SO4, CWDEP_SO4, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_NO3_f, CWDEP_PMf, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_NO3_c, CWDEP_PMc, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_POM_f_WOOD, CWDEP_PMf, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_EC_f_FFUEL_new, CWDEP_ECfn, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_EC_f_FFUEL_age, CWDEP_PMf, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_EC_c_FFUEL, CWDEP_PMc, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_Dust_wb_f, CWDEP_PMf, -1) & , depmap(IXADV_Dust_wb_c, CWDEP_PMc, -1) & </pre>		

«Tricky» stuff: PM



$$PM_{2.5} = PM_{\text{Fine}} + \text{fracPM25} * \text{coarse_NO3}$$

$$PM_{10} = PM_{2.5} + \text{sum of Coarse aerosols}$$

CM_ChemGroups_ml.f90

```
integer, public, target, save, dimension (15) ::      PMFINE_GROUP = &
(/SO4,NO3_F,NH4_F,PART_OM_F,EC_F_WOOD_NEW,EC_F_WOOD_AGE,EC_F_FFUEL_NEW,
EC_F_FFUEL_AGE,REMPPM25,FFIRE_BC,FFIRE_REMPPM25,SEASALT_F,DUST_ROAD_F,DUST
_WB_F,DUST_SAH_F /)
```

Also groups **PM10, SIA, PPM25, PPMco, SS, DUST.....**

..even more tricky stuff

Derived_ml.f90:

PM25_rh50 and **PM10_rh50** - *at Rh=50% and T= 20C for comparison with observations (Tsyro, ACP, 2004)*

$$PM25X_rh50 = PM_{\text{Fine}} + \text{fracPM25} * \text{coarse (NO3+EC+POM)}$$



Some «advanced» stuff:

AOD and **3D extinction coefficients** are included in the model, but those are still under development and testing (“**False**” as default) – to be updated soon

Using mass specific extinction efficiencies. Implicit accounting for aerosol effective radius for light extinction (cross-section weighted) and the effect of air humidity.

Encouragement for testing and development



- ✓ **Mineral dust** (windblown, agricultural)
- ✓ **Coarse NO_3** (on sea salt and dust),
...also **coarse SO_4**
- ✓ **NO_3NO_4** – equilibrium models aren't doing
too good works for warm seasons
- ✓ **Dry Deposition** (for different landuse, stability...)
- ✓ **Wet Deposition**
- ✓ **Aerosol optics** – AOD, extinction
- ✓ **Size-resolved aerosol, aerosol dynamics**



**That was about aerosols in
the EMEP MSC-W model in
a nutshell**

Relevant publications:



D. Simpson, A. Benedictow, H. Berge, R. Bergström, L. D. Emberson, H. Fagerli, C. R. Flechard, G. D. Hayman, M. Gauss, J. E. Jonson, M. E. Jenkin, A. Nyíri, C. Richter, V. S. Semeena, S. Tsyro, J.-P. Tuovinen, Á. Valdebenito, and P. Wind (2012). The EMEP MSC-W chemical transport model – technical description. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, **12**, 7825-7865, 2012.

Tsyro, S, Aas, W., Soares, J., Sofiev, M., Berge, H., and G. Spindler (2011). Modelling of sea salt pollution over Europe: key uncertainties and comparison with observations. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, **11**, 10367-10388, 2011.

Tsyro, S. (2005). To what extent can aerosol water explain the discrepancy between model calculated and gravimetric PM10 and PM2.5?. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, **5**, 602, 1-8, 2005.

W. Aas, S. Tsyro, E. Bieber, R. Bergström, D. Ceburnis, T. Ellermann, H. Fagerli, M. Frölich, R. Gehrig, U. Makkonen, E. Nemitz, R. Otjes, N. Perez, C. Perrino, A. S. H. Prévôt, J.-P. Putaud, D. Simpson, G. Spindler, M. Vana, and K. E. Yttri (2012). Lessons learnt from the first EMEP intensive measurement periods. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, **12**, 8073-8094, 2012.

Lots interesting stuff in [EMEP Report 4/YYYY](http://emep.int) (<http://emep.int>)

From recent model evaluation



PM10 ug/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	36	36	(86%)	(97%)	14.70	11.05	-25%	6.30	0.49	0.59
YEARDAY	-	36	11554	(62%)	(84%)	14.71	11.16	-24%	12.27	0.43	0.59
JANFEB	-	35	35	(74%)	(94%)	16.72	13.12	-22%	8.53	0.48	0.58
SPRING	-	35	35	(74%)	(94%)	13.48	9.48	-30%	7.20	0.27	0.51
SUMMER	-	35	35	(83%)	(94%)	14.64	9.57	-35%	6.88	0.60	0.61
AUTUMN	-	36	36	(83%)	(100%)	14.83	12.11	-18%	6.10	0.51	0.63

PM25 ug/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	26	26	(88%)	(96%)	10.50	7.96	-24%	4.73	0.61	0.64
YEARDAY	-	26	7891	(64%)	(86%)	10.64	7.99	-25%	8.91	0.51	0.65
JANFEB	-	25	25	(72%)	(92%)	14.08	8.66	-38%	9.74	0.75	0.57
SPRING	-	25	25	(84%)	(92%)	9.67	6.74	-30%	5.43	0.42	0.55
SUMMER	-	26	26	(85%)	(96%)	9.55	7.55	-21%	3.95	0.39	0.62
AUTUMN	-	26	26	(81%)	(100%)	10.05	8.72	-13%	4.27	0.63	0.74

From recent model evaluation



Sulfate_in_Air ug/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	59	59	(78%)	(98%)	1.67	1.28	-23%	0.75	0.68	0.76
YEARDAY	-	59	19046	(46%)	(71%)	1.66	1.26	-24%	1.49	0.55	0.72
JANFEB	-	58	58	(79%)	(95%)	1.79	1.47	-18%	0.93	0.69	0.78
SPRING	-	59	59	(59%)	(92%)	1.77	1.12	-37%	0.92	0.57	0.60
SUMMER	-	59	59	(56%)	(90%)	1.57	1.03	-34%	0.79	0.72	0.72
AUTUMN	-	54	54	(70%)	(94%)	1.53	1.34	-12%	0.76	0.70	0.82

Sulfate_in_Air,_sea_salt_incl. ug/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	59	59	(90%)	(97%)	1.67	1.49	-11%	0.65	0.69	0.80
YEARDAY	-	59	19046	(57%)	(79%)	1.66	1.47	-11%	1.44	0.56	0.73
JANFEB	-	58	58	(84%)	(97%)	1.79	1.82	1%	0.82	0.74	0.82
SPRING	-	59	59	(75%)	(98%)	1.77	1.29	-27%	0.79	0.62	0.66
SUMMER	-	59	59	(78%)	(93%)	1.57	1.19	-24%	0.69	0.71	0.76
AUTUMN	-	54	54	(85%)	(94%)	1.53	1.54	0%	0.72	0.70	0.83

NO3-_in_Air ugN/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	33	33	(73%)	(76%)	1.41	1.91	35%	0.88	0.72	0.80
YEARDAY	-	33	10033	(34%)	(53%)	1.34	1.83	37%	2.14	0.59	0.75
JANFEB	-	32	32	(63%)	(72%)	2.14	2.65	24%	1.31	0.73	0.82
SPRING	-	33	33	(76%)	(79%)	1.58	1.78	13%	0.80	0.72	0.83
SUMMER	-	33	33	(67%)	(82%)	0.91	1.03	13%	0.53	0.71	0.83
AUTUMN	-	28	28	(50%)	(64%)	1.23	2.30	88%	1.57	0.66	0.68

NH4+_in_Air ugN/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	40	40	(88%)	(95%)	0.83	0.79	-4%	0.28	0.83	0.91
YEARDAY	-	40	12427	(48%)	(71%)	0.81	0.76	-6%	0.79	0.68	0.81
JANFEB	-	39	39	(79%)	(92%)	1.08	0.97	-10%	0.43	0.82	0.89
SPRING	-	40	40	(80%)	(93%)	0.92	0.77	-16%	0.35	0.79	0.85
SUMMER	-	40	40	(73%)	(93%)	0.60	0.49	-18%	0.28	0.76	0.85
AUTUMN	-	35	35	(71%)	(94%)	0.73	0.89	22%	0.43	0.79	0.86

From recent model evaluation



EC_in_PM10 ugC/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	14	14	(57%)	(86%)	0.65	0.36	-45%	0.51	0.60	0.61
YEARDAY	-	14	978	(34%)	(62%)	0.74	0.37	-51%	1.01	0.40	0.43
JANFEB	-	4	4	(25%)	(75%)	0.76	0.53	-31%	0.67	-0.05	0.39
SPRING	-	5	5	(20%)	(80%)	0.51	0.28	-44%	0.49	0.20	0.44
SUMMER	-	5	5	(20%)	(80%)	0.37	0.26	-29%	0.36	0.16	0.45
AUTUMN	-	14	14	(57%)	(93%)	0.64	0.38	-41%	0.48	0.58	0.62

EC_in_PM2.5 ugC/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	4	4	(25%)	(50%)	0.84	0.47	-45%	0.74	0.35	0.52
YEARDAY	-	4	833	(34%)	(59%)	1.33	0.53	-60%	1.55	0.41	0.44
JANFEB	-	4	4	(25%)	(25%)	1.45	0.65	-55%	1.53	0.39	0.46
SPRING	-	4	4	(50%)	(75%)	0.61	0.36	-42%	0.55	0.19	0.51
SUMMER	-	4	4	(50%)	(75%)	0.49	0.36	-27%	0.43	0.03	0.47
AUTUMN	-	4	4	(25%)	(75%)	0.82	0.52	-37%	0.68	0.49	0.53

Na+ in_air ug/m3

Period	CDays	Ns	Np	pc<30%	pc<50%	Obs	Mod	Bias	Rmse	Corr	IOA
YEARLY	-	26	26	(81%)	(92%)	0.60	0.63	6%	0.39	0.85	0.92
YEARDAY	-	26	7572	(43%)	(63%)	0.62	0.68	10%	0.86	0.72	0.84
JANFEB	-	24	24	(75%)	(92%)	0.54	0.50	-6%	0.47	0.79	0.87
SPRING	-	22	22	(91%)	(95%)	0.67	0.79	18%	0.40	0.89	0.93
SUMMER	-	23	23	(87%)	(91%)	0.60	0.66	9%	0.38	0.86	0.91
AUTUMN	-	23	23	(83%)	(91%)	0.69	0.71	3%	0.50	0.83	0.91