

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

# Atmospheric Chemistry & Transport: Estimating SLCF Distributions and Contributions

*Greg Carmichael, University of Iowa*

## Many Current Studies (e.g.)

**LRTAP - Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollutants**

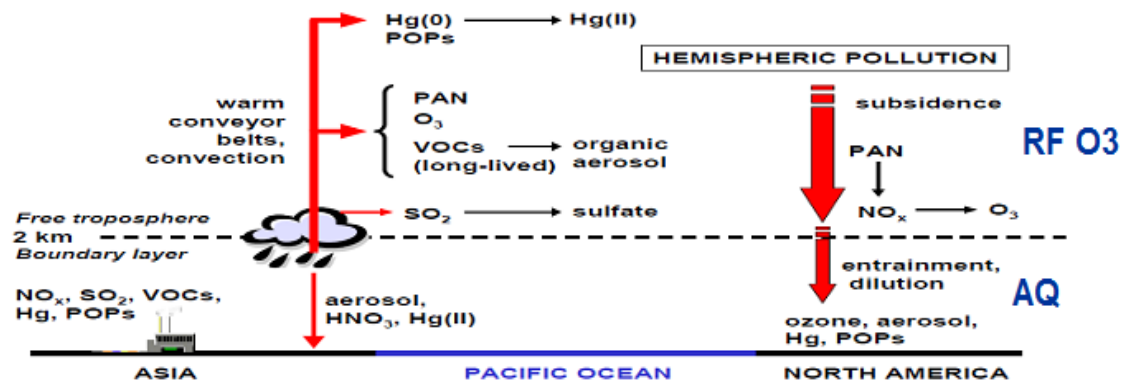
**Royal Society - Ground-level ozone in the 21st century: future trends, impacts and policy implications**

**NAS - Global Sources of Local Pollution**

**UNEP - Opportunities to Limit Near-Term Climate Change**

**IGAC/SPARC - Bounding the role of black carbon in climate**

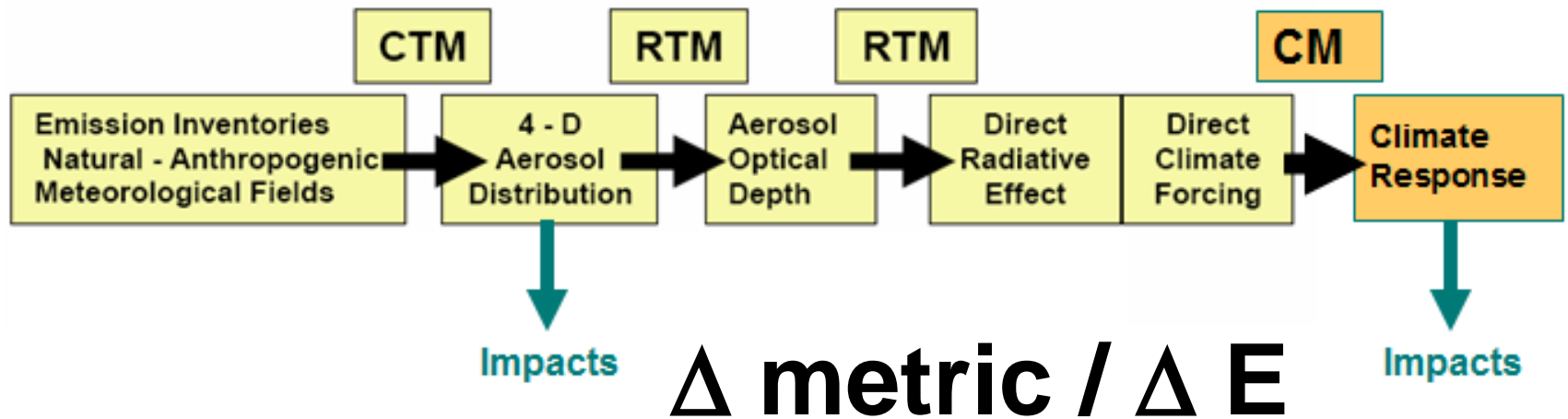
## Major Atmospheric Transport Pathways and Processes Impacting SLCF



# Models Play a Critical Role in Linking Emissions to SLCF Distributions and Subsequent Radiative/Climate Effects

*Models try to represent our present understanding of the processes at play*

E - emissions



Impacts

$$\Delta \text{metric} / \Delta E$$

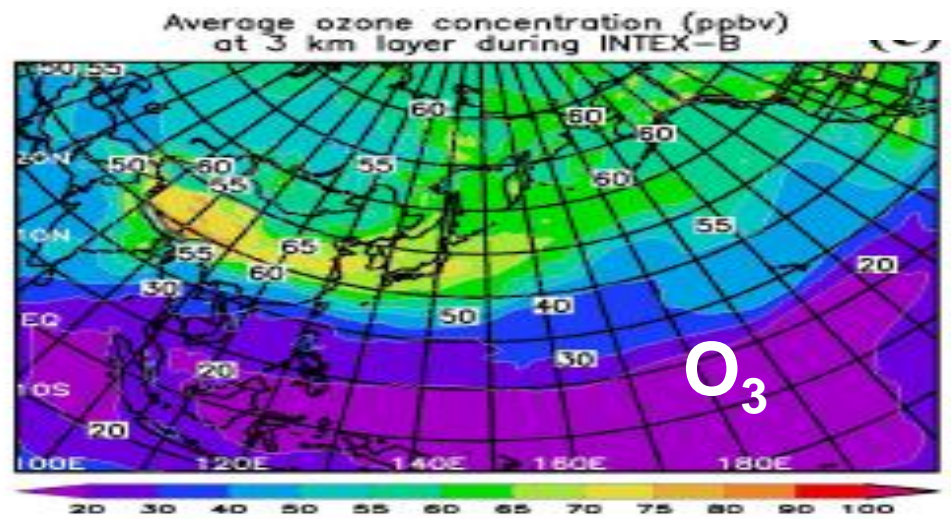
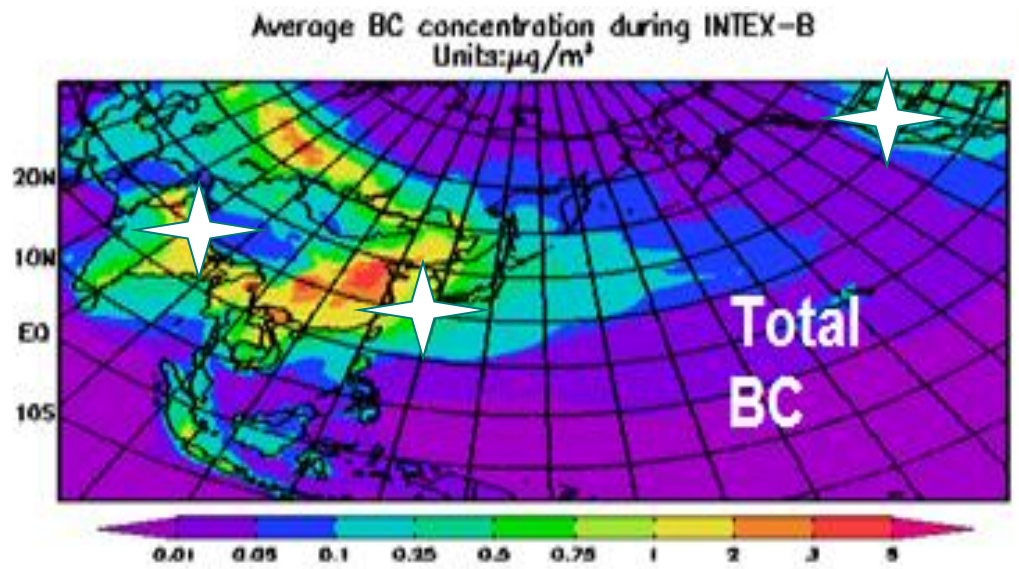
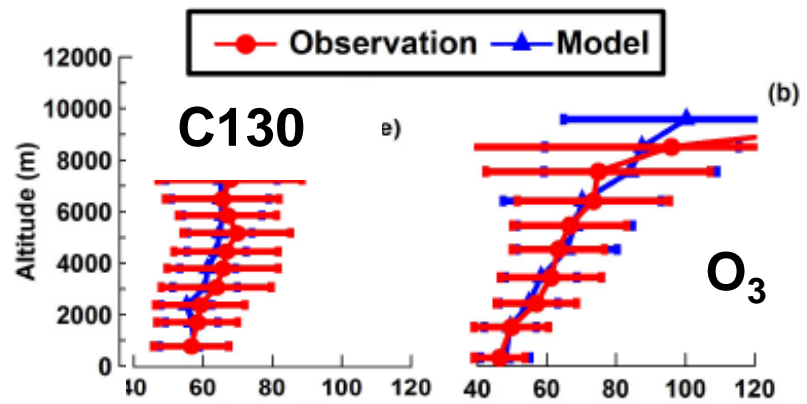
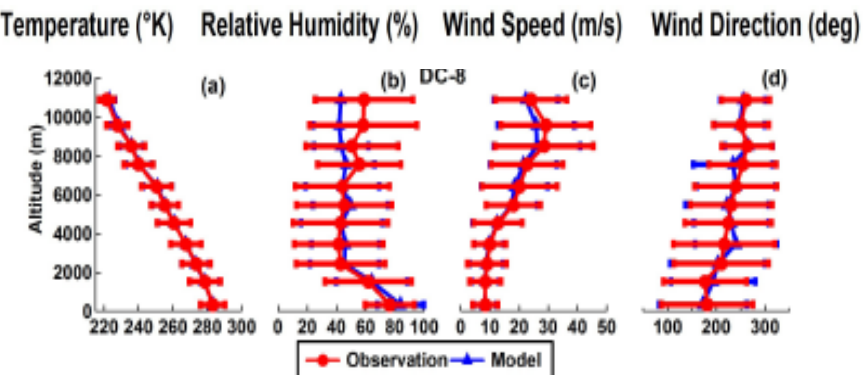
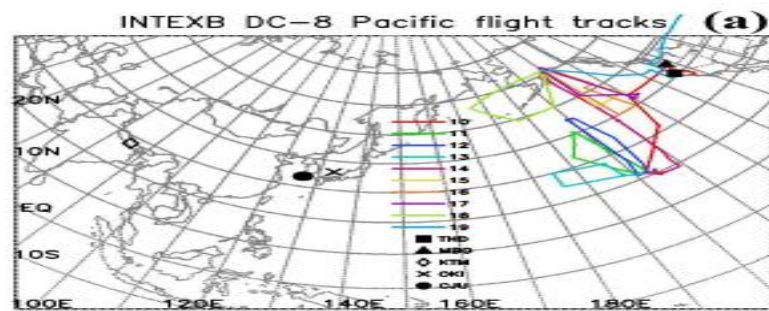
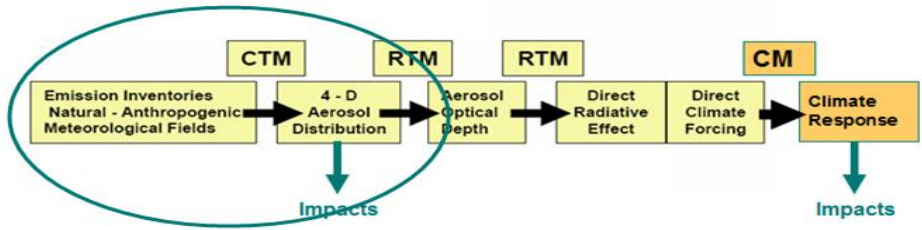
Impacts

Uncertainties

Significant

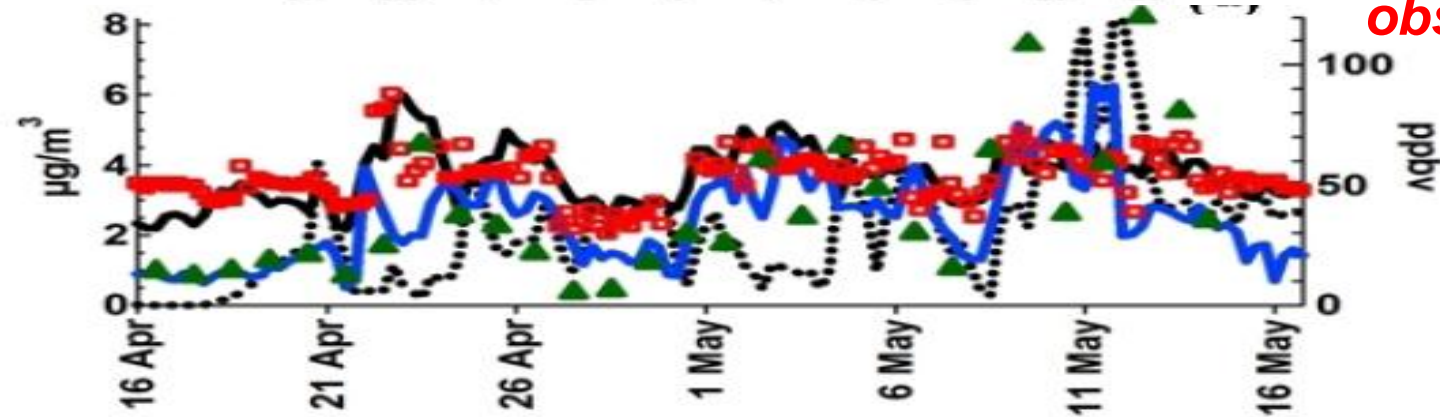
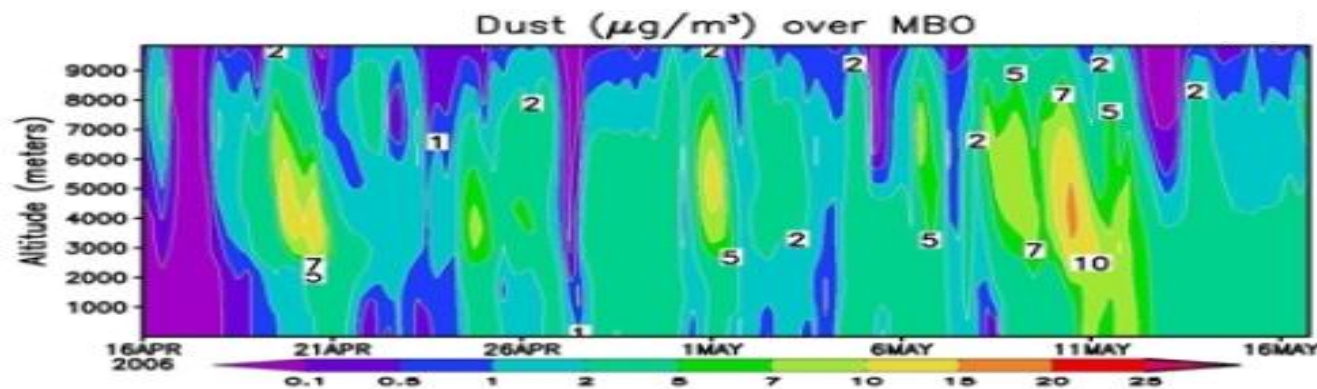
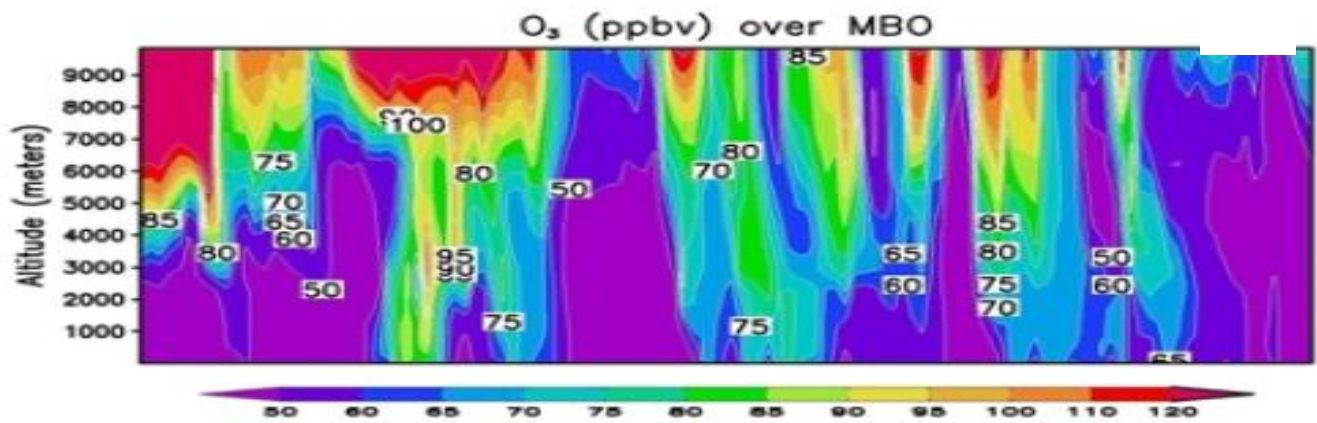
Increasing

# Large Scale Comprehensive Field Experiments Like NASA Intex B Experiment Explore Our Understanding of Atmospheric Processes



Adhikary et al., ACP, 2010





■ Observed Ozone (ppbv)    ▲ Observed PAN\*100 (ppbv)  
 — Model Ozone (ppbv)      — Model PAN x100 (ppbv)  
 ... Model Dust ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

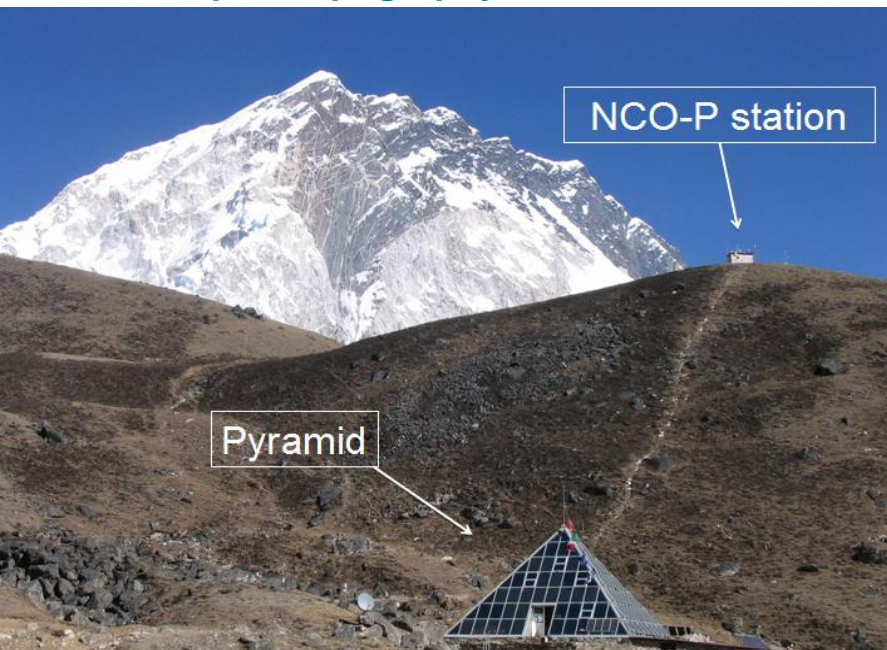
Observations at Mt.  
 Bachelor Provide  
 Valuable Insights  
 Into The Variability In  
 Atmospheric  
 Composition in the  
 Western US.

*Significant variability  
 in the vertical --  
 challenges to  
 models and  
 observing systems!*

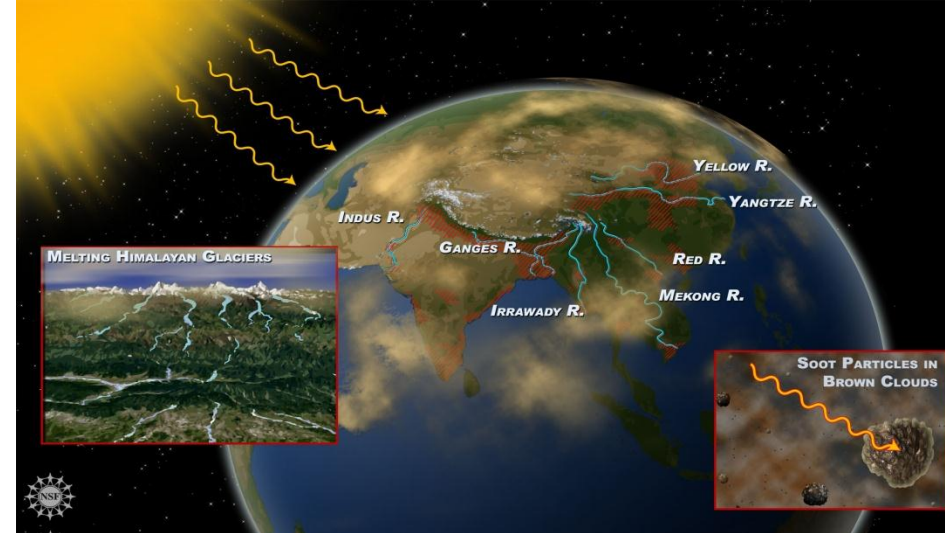
# Transport and Deposition Processes in The Himalaya Region Have Important Implications for Water and Food Security

## ABC Nepal Climate Observatory (NCO-P)

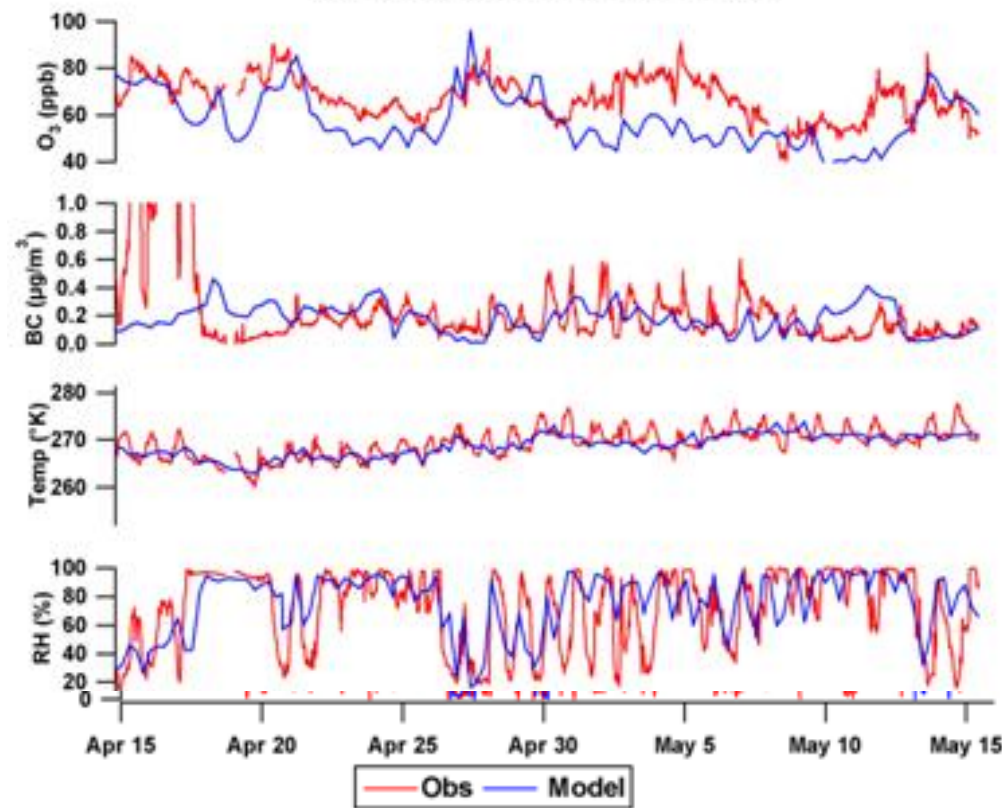
- Remote site in Himalayan region
- 5079 m asl
- 27.9 N, 86.7 E
- Complex topography



*S. Fuzzi and team*



Comparison of STEM model with NCO-P observations during INTExB at 625m AGL

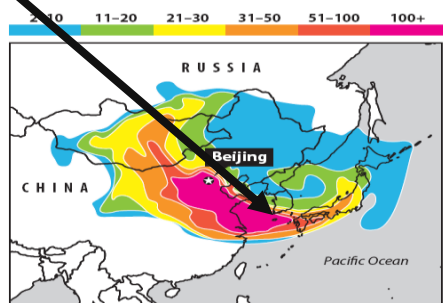
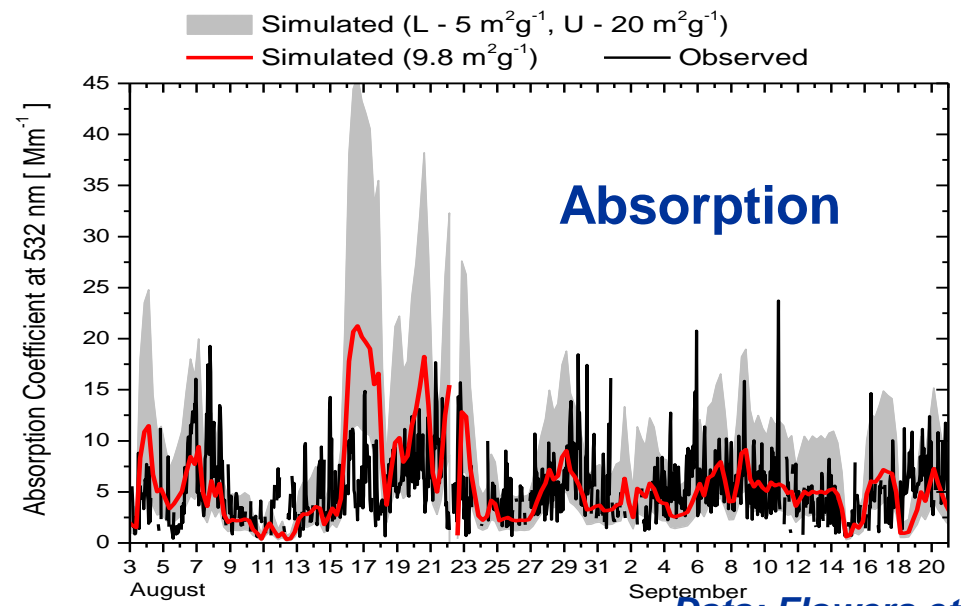
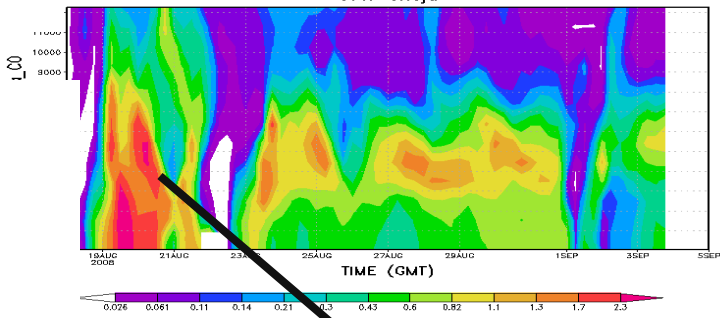
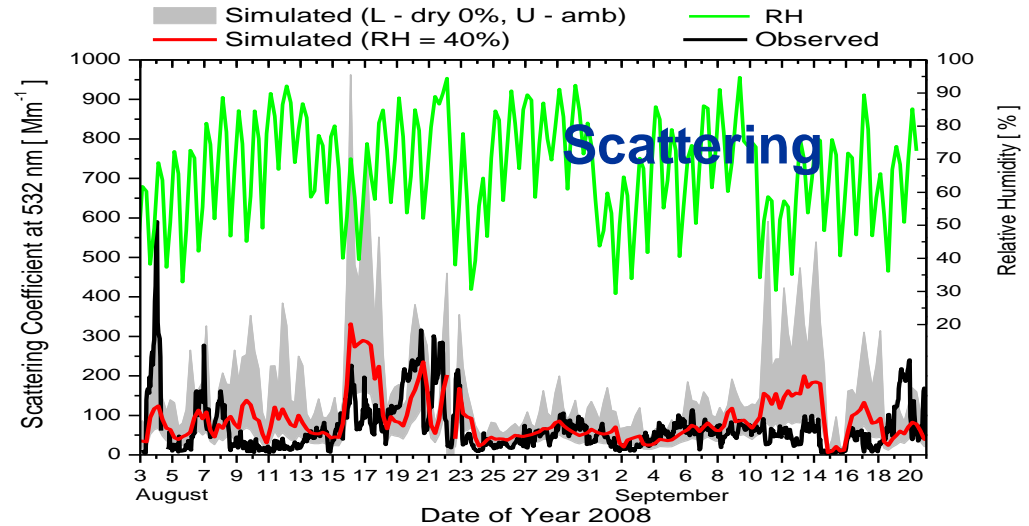
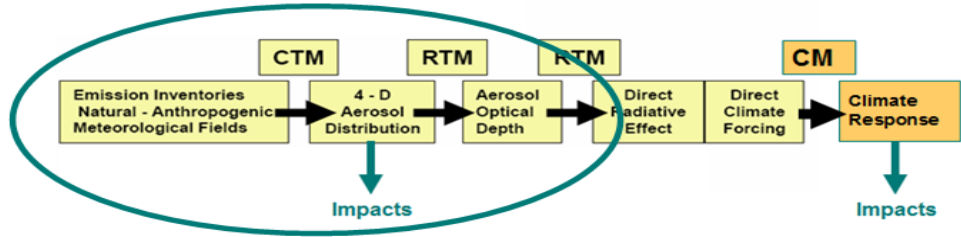




# Cheju ABC Plume-Asian Monsoon Experiment (CAPMEX) –NSF/KOSEF

## Providing Insights Into The Impacts of Aerosols

*Ramanathan, Yoon, et al.,*

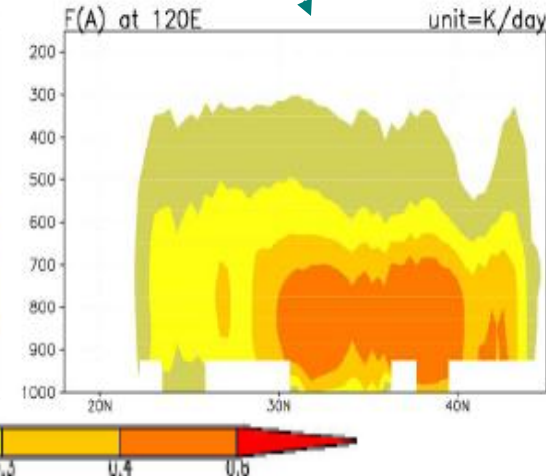
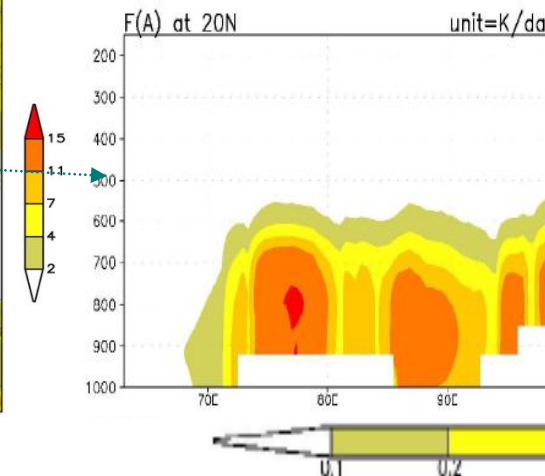
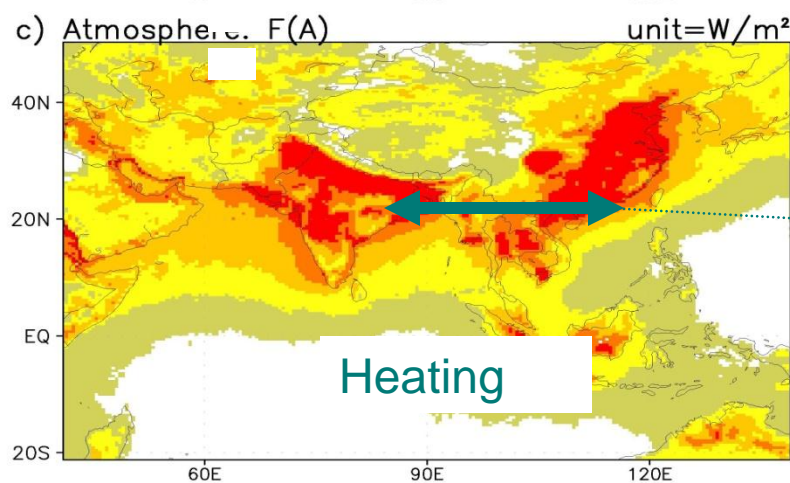
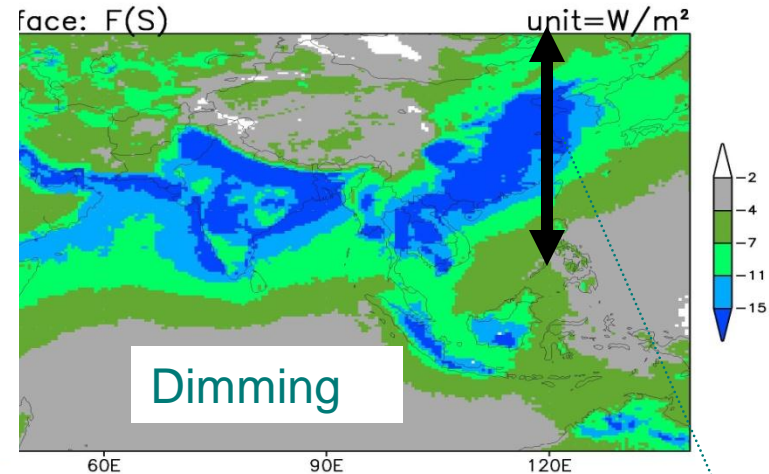
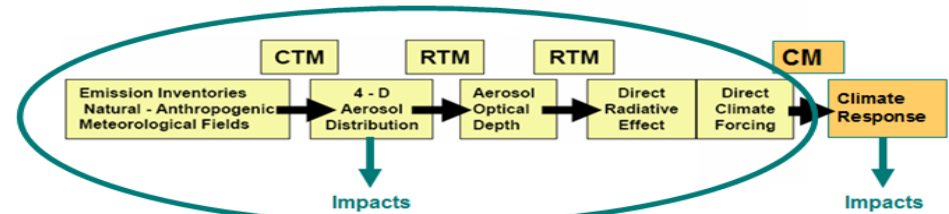
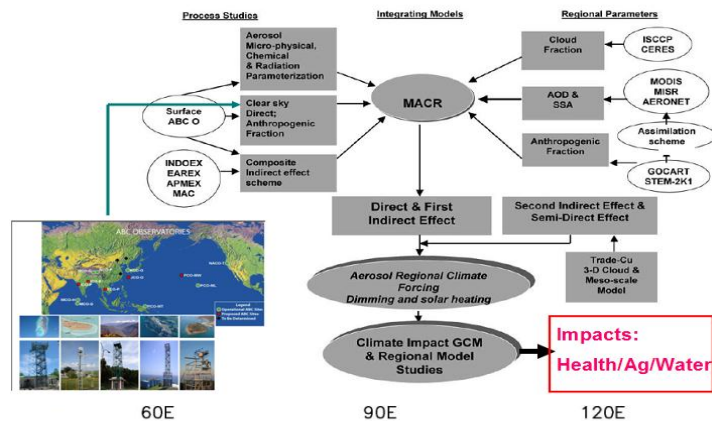


**Beijing Plume Influence at Cheju**

*Data: Flowers et al.*

# Quantifying Aerosol Radiative Forcing and the Role of Anthropogenic Components Remains a Challenge

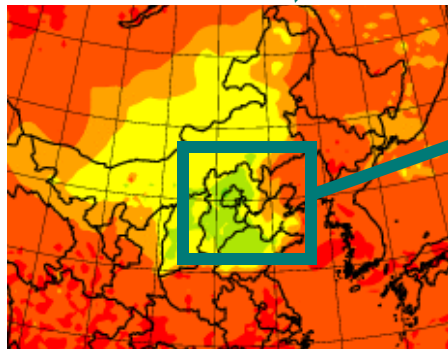
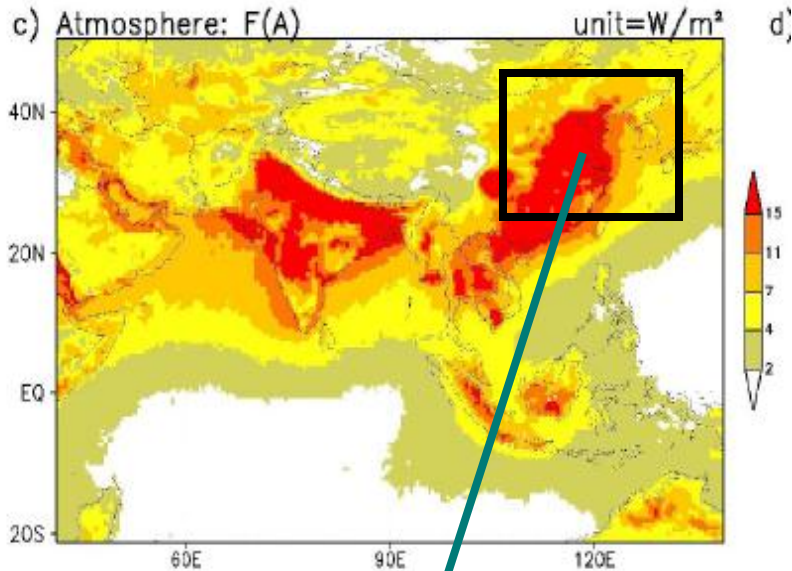
## ABC Analysis Framework



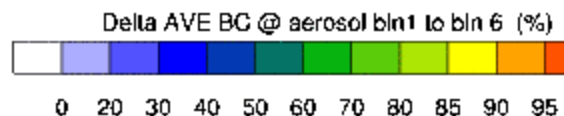
**Strong atmospheric heating due to absorbing aerosol implications for processes impacting weather and climate**



# Incorporation of Aerosol Into Weather Prediction Will Provide Further Insights Into Processes

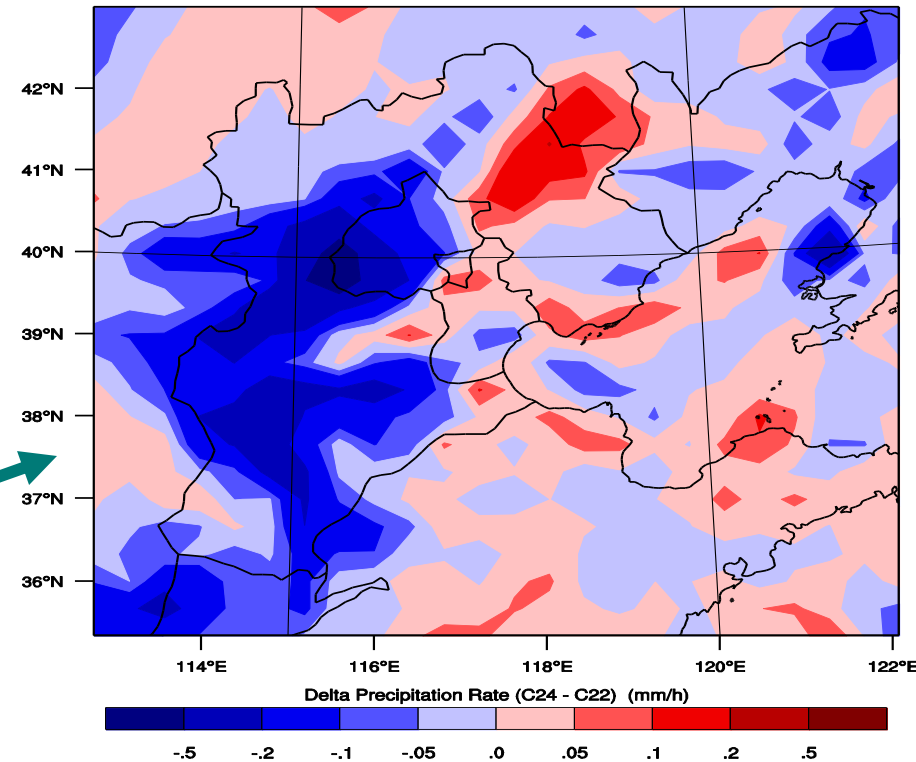


BC



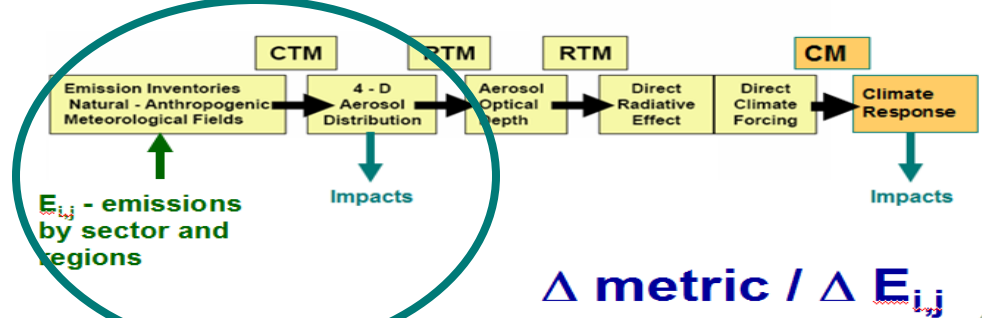
## Change in Precip Rate

Delta Precipitation Rate (C24 - C22) (mm/h) at Total Column

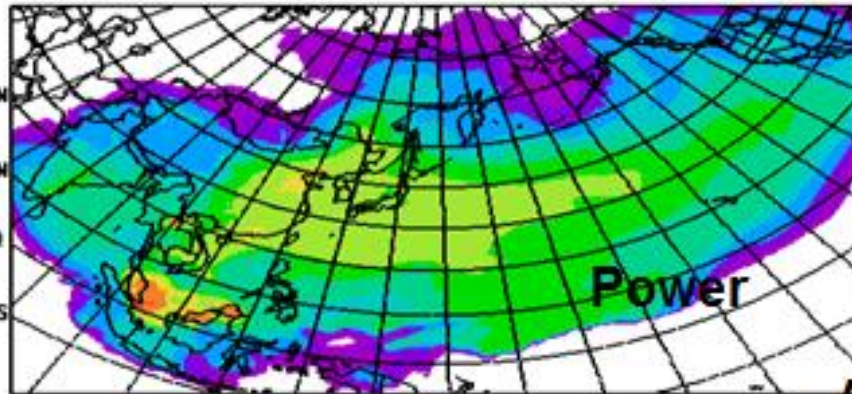


**Case24 = Intex-B emission (2006)**  
**Case22 = reduced Olympic emission (BJ+SD)**  
**Time period Aug 2008**

# Moving Forward We Need More Analysis Related to Source Sectors & Fuels and Policy Relevant Scenarios



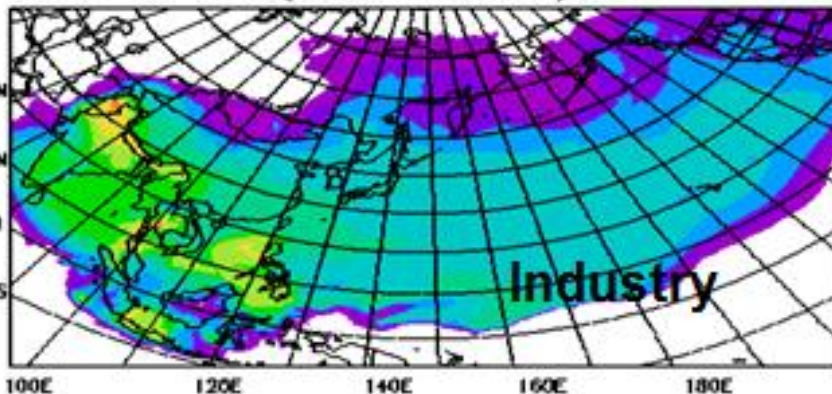
Average power sector SO<sub>4</sub> concentration during INTEX-B  
(% contribution to total)



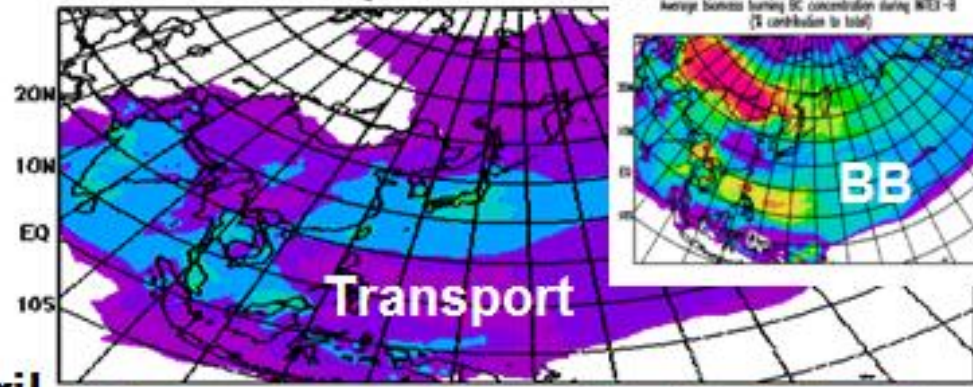
April

May,  
2006

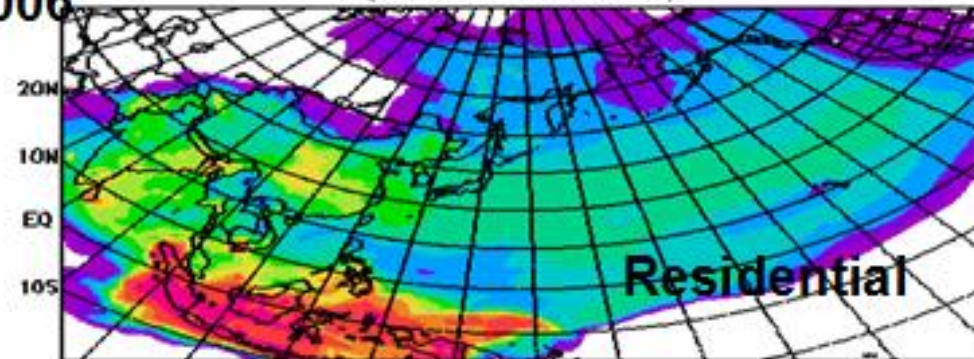
Average industry sector SO<sub>4</sub> concentration during INTEX-B  
(% contribution to total)



Average transportation sector BC concentration during INTEX-B  
(% contribution to total)



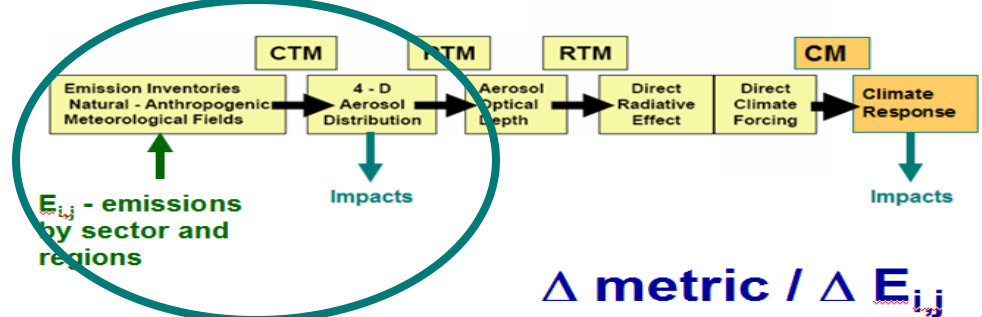
Average residential sector BC concentration during INTEX-B  
(% contribution to total)



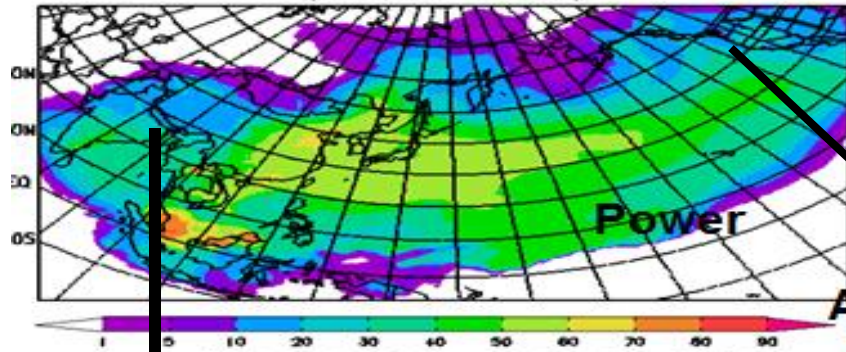
Asia emissions analyzed by sector



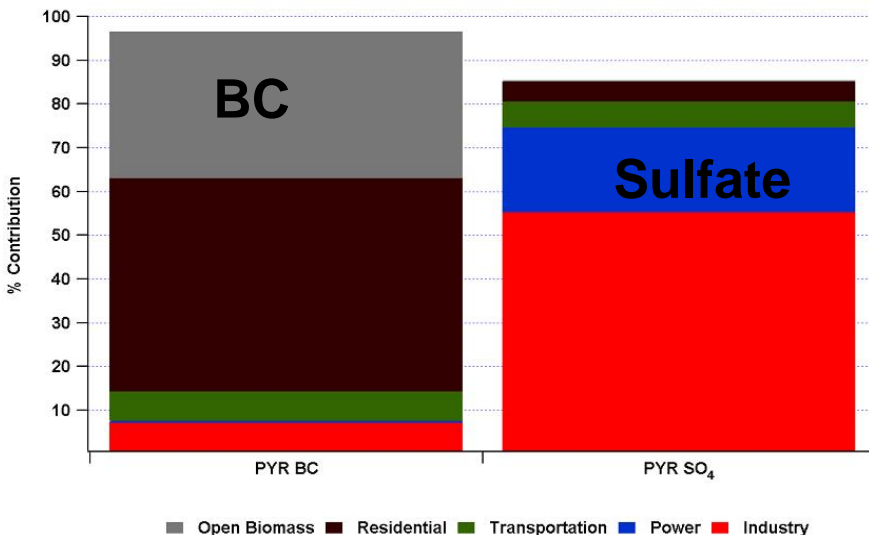
# Sector Focus Places Greater Demand on Emissions, Models and Observing Systems



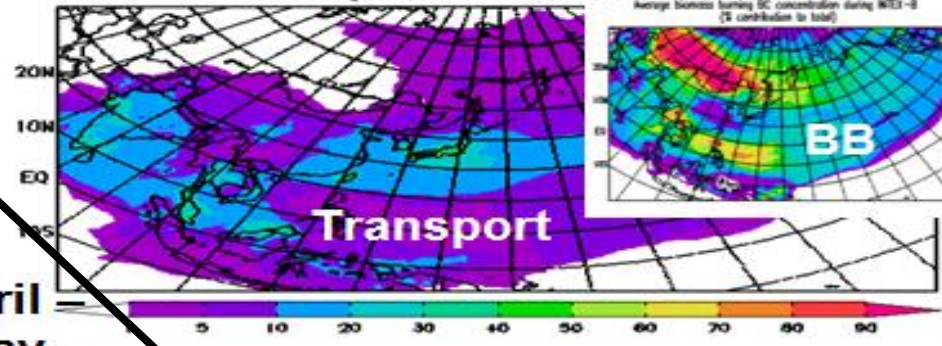
Average power sector SO<sub>4</sub> concentration during INTEX-B (% contribution to total)



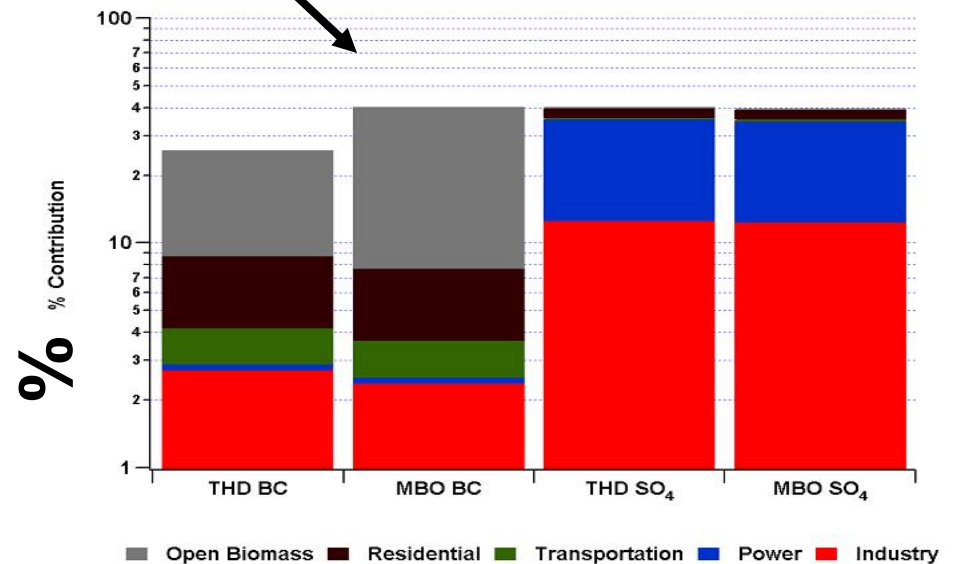
Average contribution (%) from Asian anthropogenic and open burning emissions to simulated BC and SO<sub>4</sub> at Trinidad Head (THD), Mt. Bachelor (MBO) and ABC Pyramid site (PYR) during INTEX-B (April 15-May15 2006)



Average transportation sector BC concentration during INTEX-B (% contribution to total)

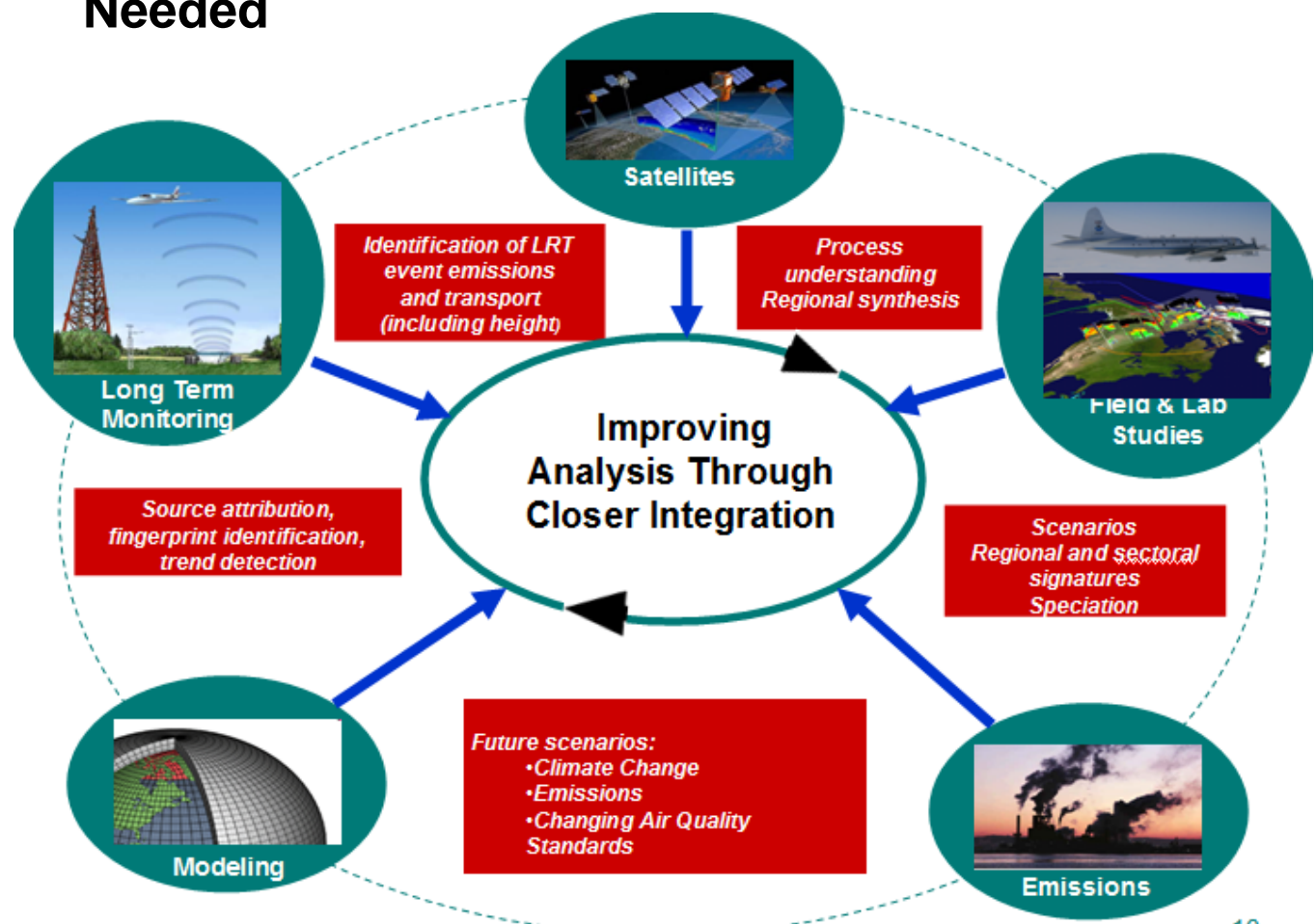
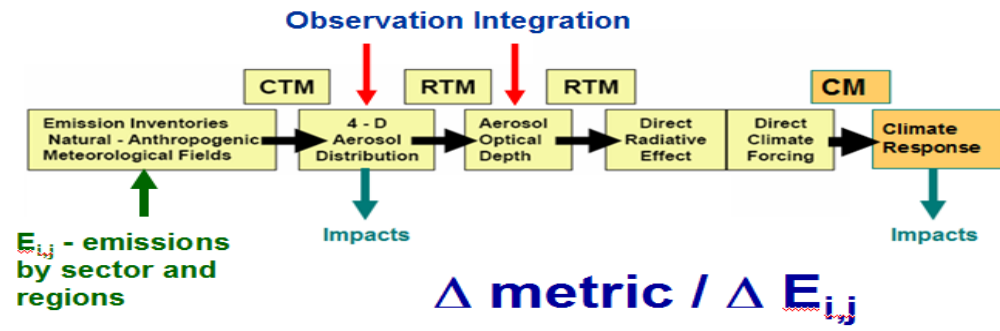


Average contribution (%) from Asian anthropogenic and open burning emissions to simulated BC and SO<sub>4</sub> at Trinidad Head (THD) and Mt. Bachelor (MBO) during INTEX-B (April 15-May15 2006)

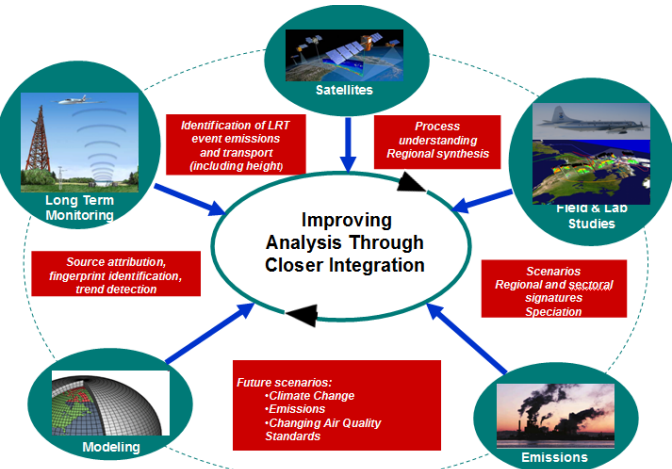
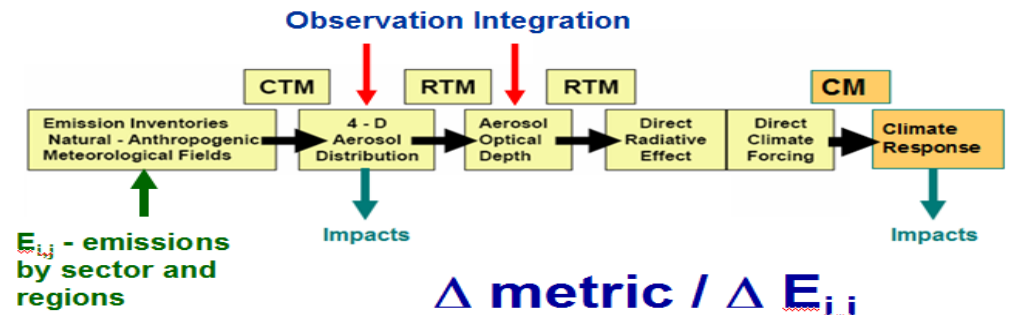




**Due to the Complexity and Uncertainties in Calculating the Sources, Formation, Transport and Removal of Aerosols in the Atmosphere, a Closer Integration of Observations and Models is Needed**

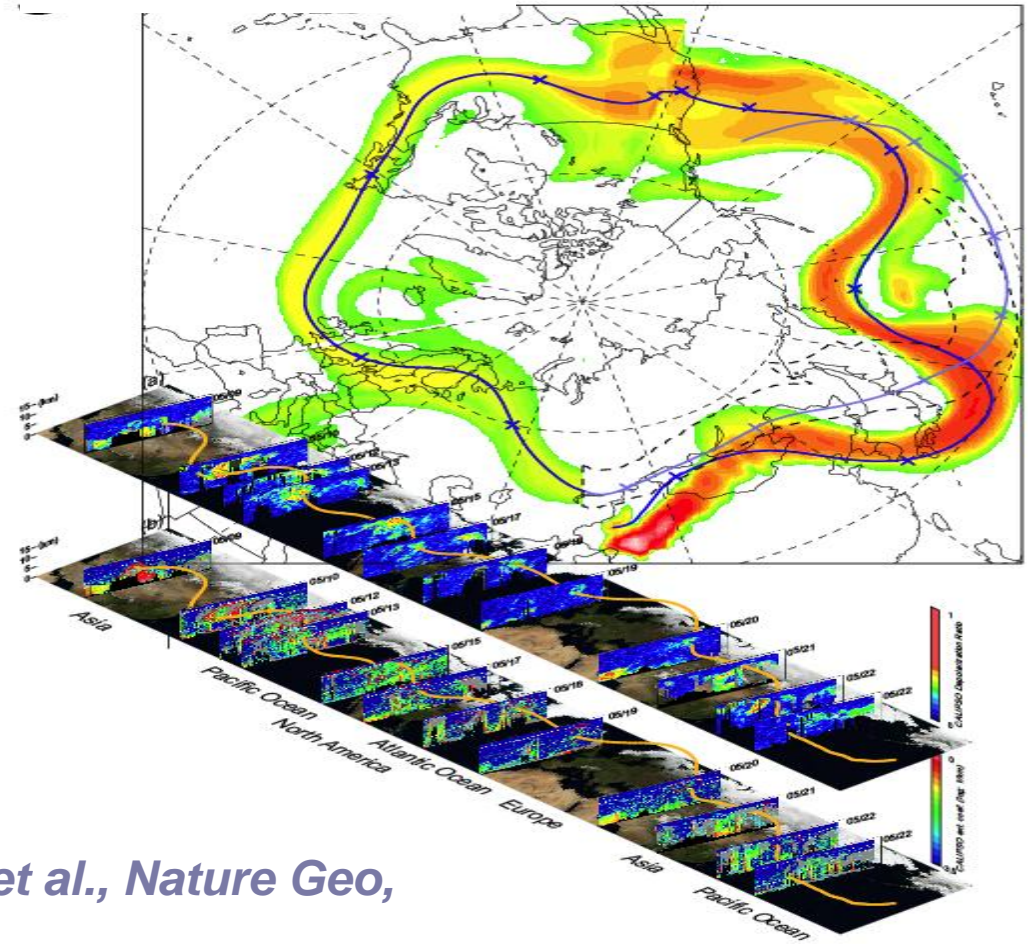


# Due to the Complexity and Uncertainties in Calculating the Sources, Formation, Transport and Removal of Aerosols in the Atmosphere, a Closer Integration of Observations and Model Needed



New US NAS Report 2010 Global Sources of Local Pollution

13



Uno et al., Nature Geo, 2009

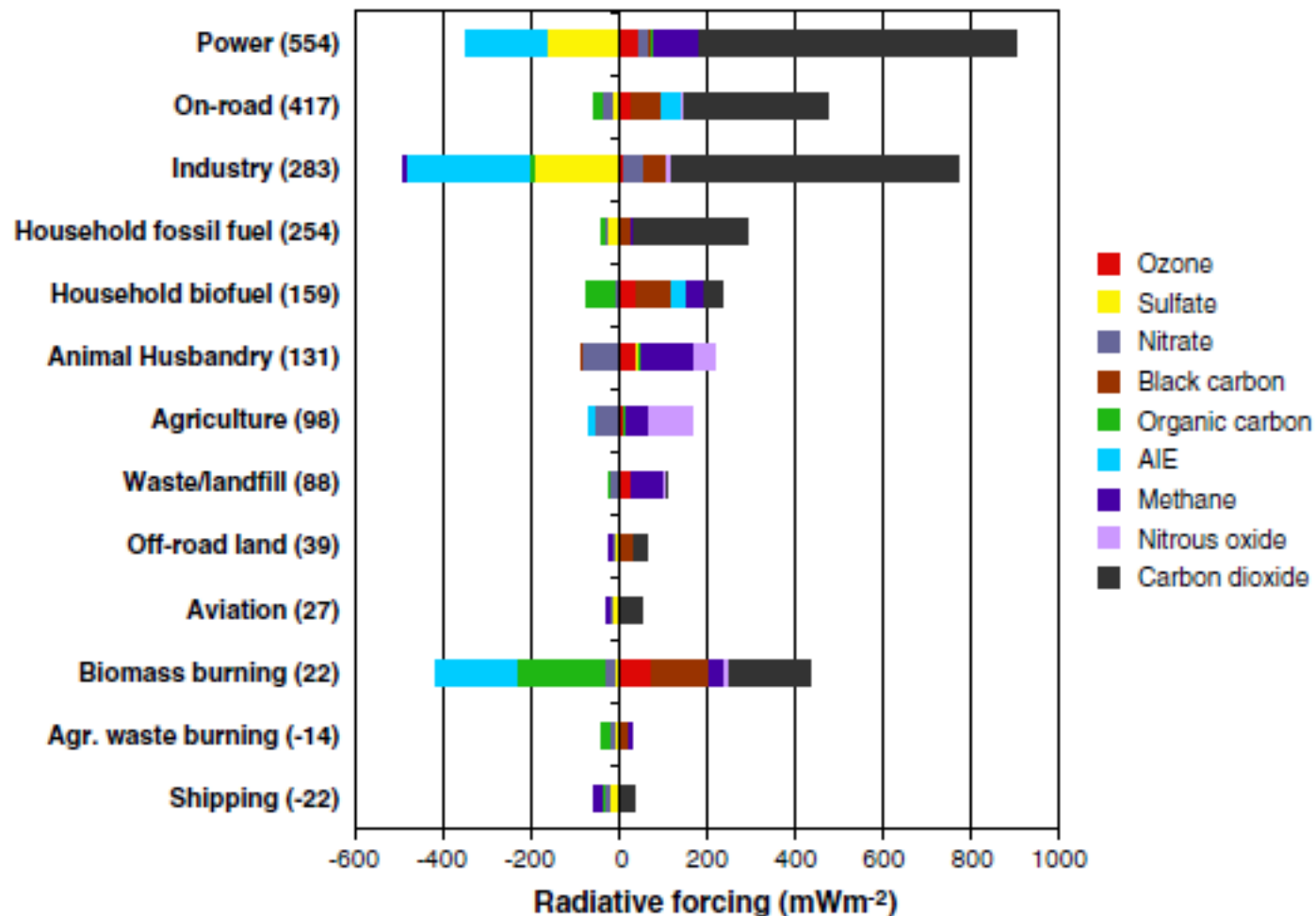
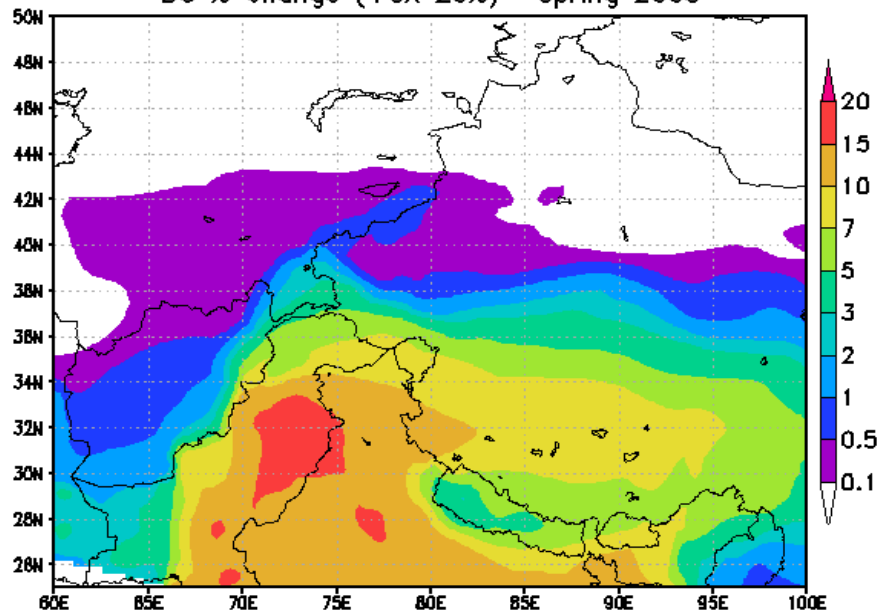


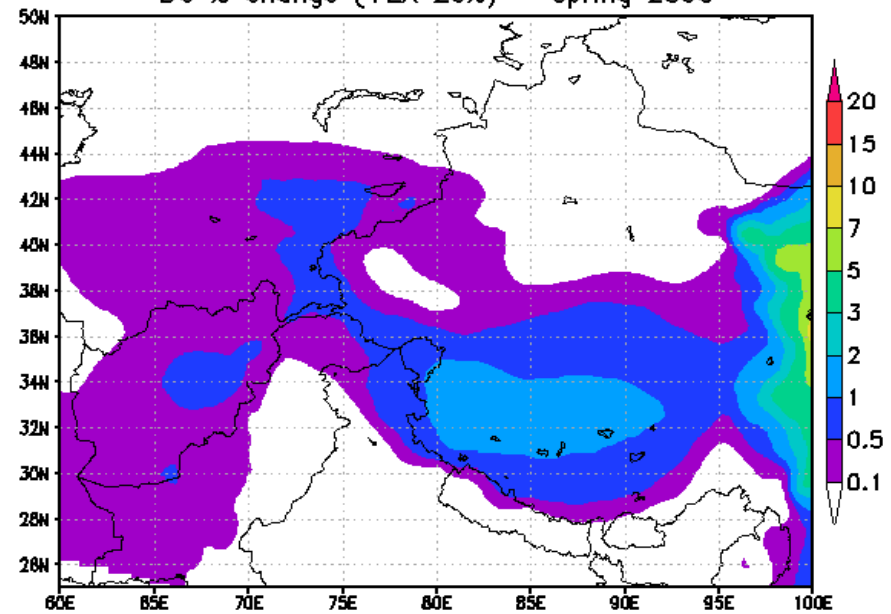
Fig. 1. Radiative forcing due to perpetual constant year 2000 emissions grouped by sector at (a) 2020 (b) 2100 showing the contribution from each species. The net sum of total radiative forcing is indicated by the title of each bar. A positive RF means that removal will result in climate cooling and vice versa.



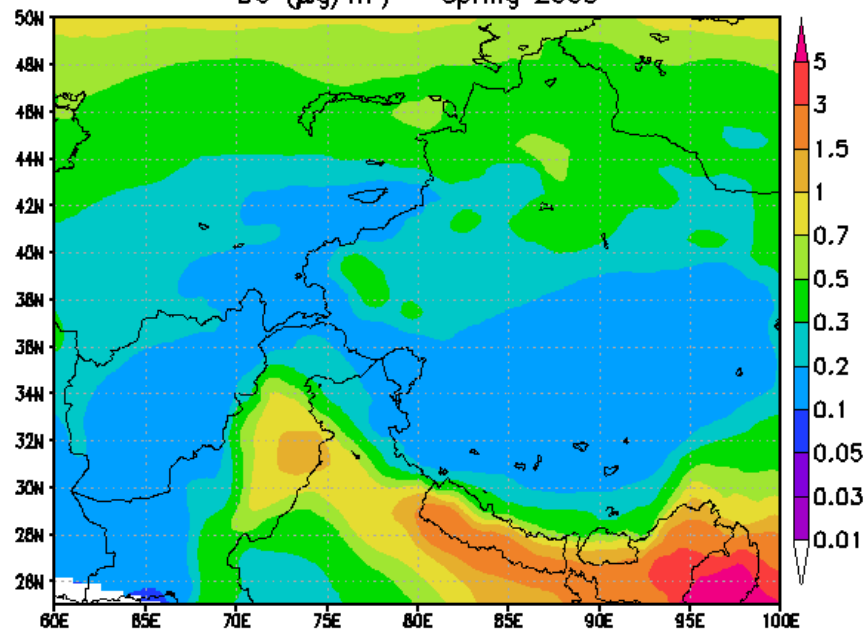
BC % change (+SA 20%) – Spring 2008



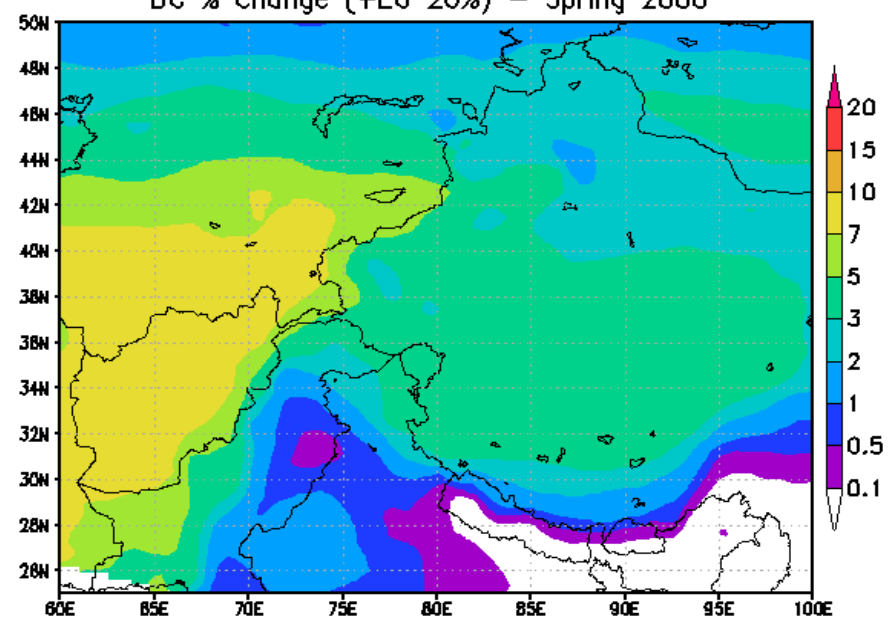
BC % change (+EA 20%) – Spring 2008



BC ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) – Spring 2008



BC % change (+EU 20%) – Spring 2008



# Summary of Major Sources of Uncertainty in the Calculations

## *Multiplicative Uncertainties*

	<u>Index</u>				
	Emissions	Wet removal	Vertical Transport	Chemical Formation	Total Uncertainty
<u>nss</u> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.8
BC	3	2	1.5	--	3.9
OC	3.5	2	1.5	3	6.4
Dust	5	2	1.5	--	6.0
Sea Salt	5	1.3	1.5	--	5.4

sub

Super  
micron

*Note: for analysis of specific points some of these terms are larger...*