Global Aerosol Modelling

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Contents

- SPRINTARS: global aerosol transport model
- Improved chemistry: modelling
- Improved emission: assimilation

Global aerosol model

SPRINTARS (T. Takemura) MIROC AGCM (t42l20) nudged with NCEP meteo

Four major Aerosol species: Carbons Dust Sea salt Sulfate



Sources (emission) & Transport & Sinks (wet & dry deposition, gravitational settling)

- Global warming prediction
- Climate Studies (e.g. cloud-aerosol, paleo-climate)
- Support for satellite observations (GOSAT, GCOM-C)

Modified SO₂ aqueous-phase reaction



Column SO₄ burden [mg(SO₄)/m²]

Annual mean surface mass concentration of SO₄



Annual mean aerosol optical thickness at 550nm



Ensemble Kalman filter



Assimilation is a technique to improve model calculations by using observations. The model is 'fitted' to the observations, reducing uncertainties due to initial and boundary conditions.

The next 5-10 yr will show whether EnKF becomes the operational approach of choice, or 4D-var [..] remains the preferred advanced data assimilation method.

Kalnay et al., Tellus 2007

Assimilation of AERONET



Validation with independent AERONET obs

Validation with MODIS Aqua obs

Assimilation of AERONET



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Increase in knowledge

Relative spread before assimilation



Assimilation of AERONET observations has increased our knowledge of AOT

By considering changes in the ensemble spread, we can appreciate how much knowledge we gain through assimilation.

Change due to assimilation



MODIS provides near global AOT, but is MODIS reliable enough?



Summary

- Improved chemistry:
 - Sulfate
- Improved emissions:
 - EnKF^{Ensemble Kalman filter} and ES^{Ensemble Smoother}
 - AOT^{Optical Thickness} and AAE^{Angstrom Exponent}
 - Various sensors: MODIS, AERONET, CSHNET, ADNET, SKYNET
 - Very soon: emission inversion