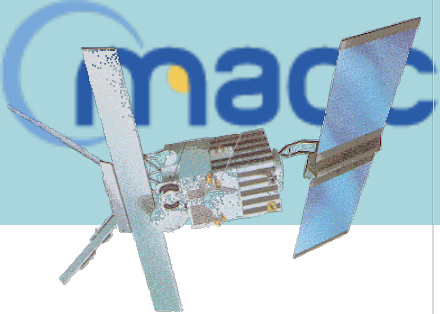


TM5-IFS assimilation and forecast experiments: the Russian forest fires and other applications.

Vincent Huijnen, Johannes Flemming, Johannes Kaiser



The GEMS/MACC Coupled system



OMI / SBUV /
SCIA / MLS

assimilation

IFS
(Meteorology,
transport)

Meteo,
assimilated O₃, CO, ...

OASIS-4
coupling

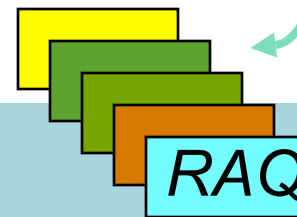
Global CTM's
(Chemistry)
MOZART

TM5

Chemical sources/sinks

Boundary
conditions

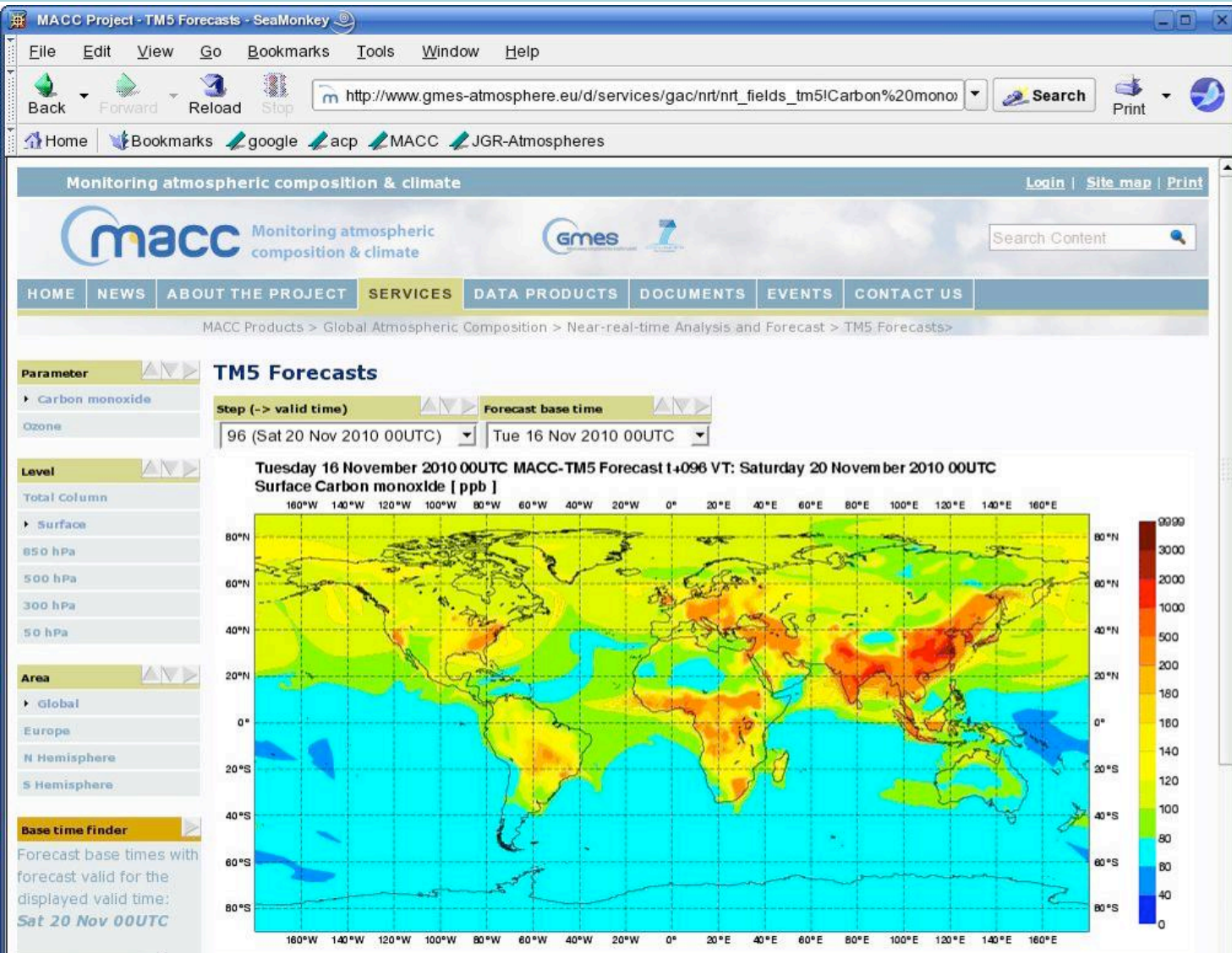
Daily global forecasts,
Long-term reanalyses



Experiments aim at improving forecast skills for general as well as specific conditions, e.g.:

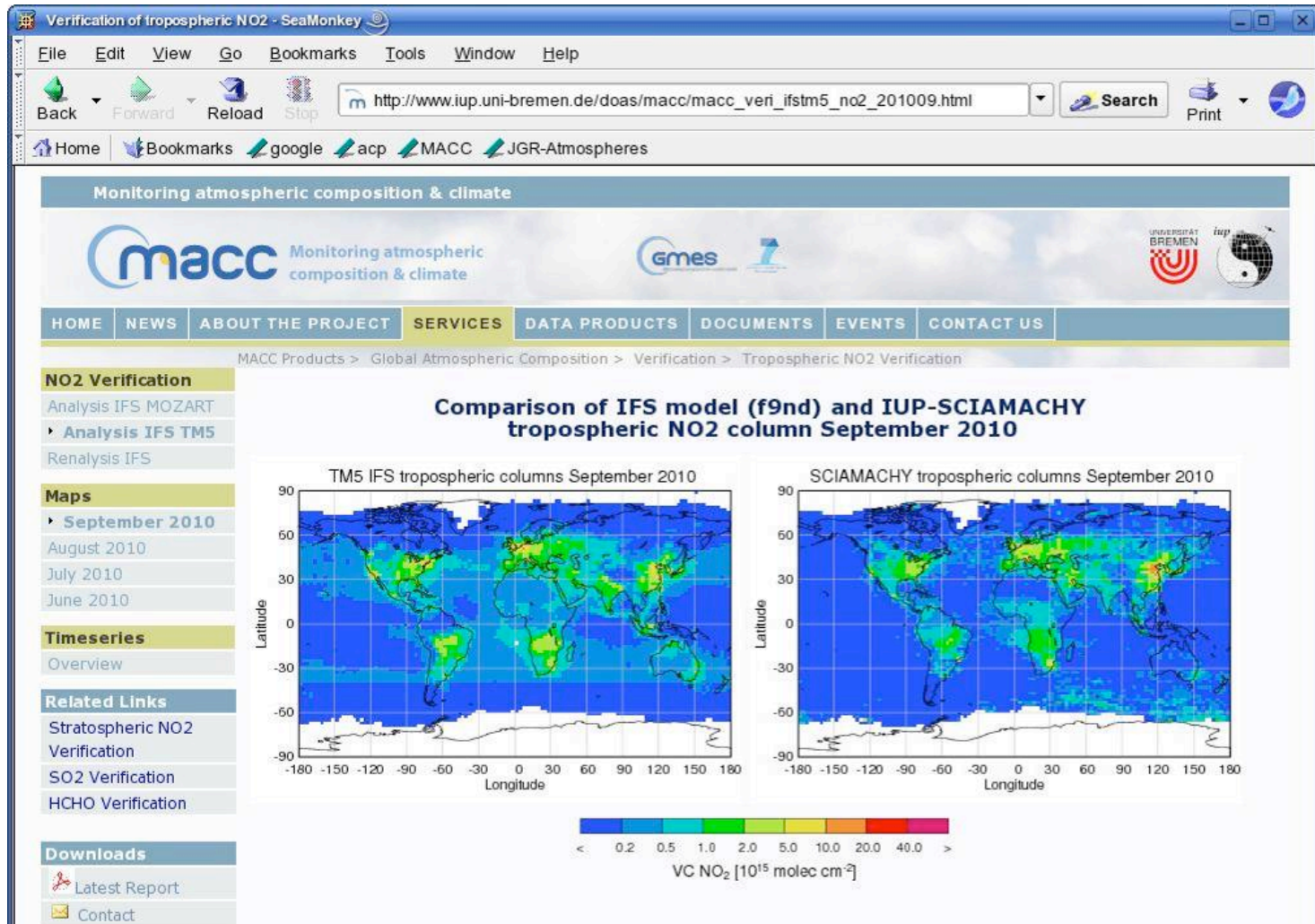
- Fire episodes (Russian fires 2010)
- Ozone depletion forecasts (Antarctic ozone hole 2008)

TM5-IFS forecasts available on MACC website...

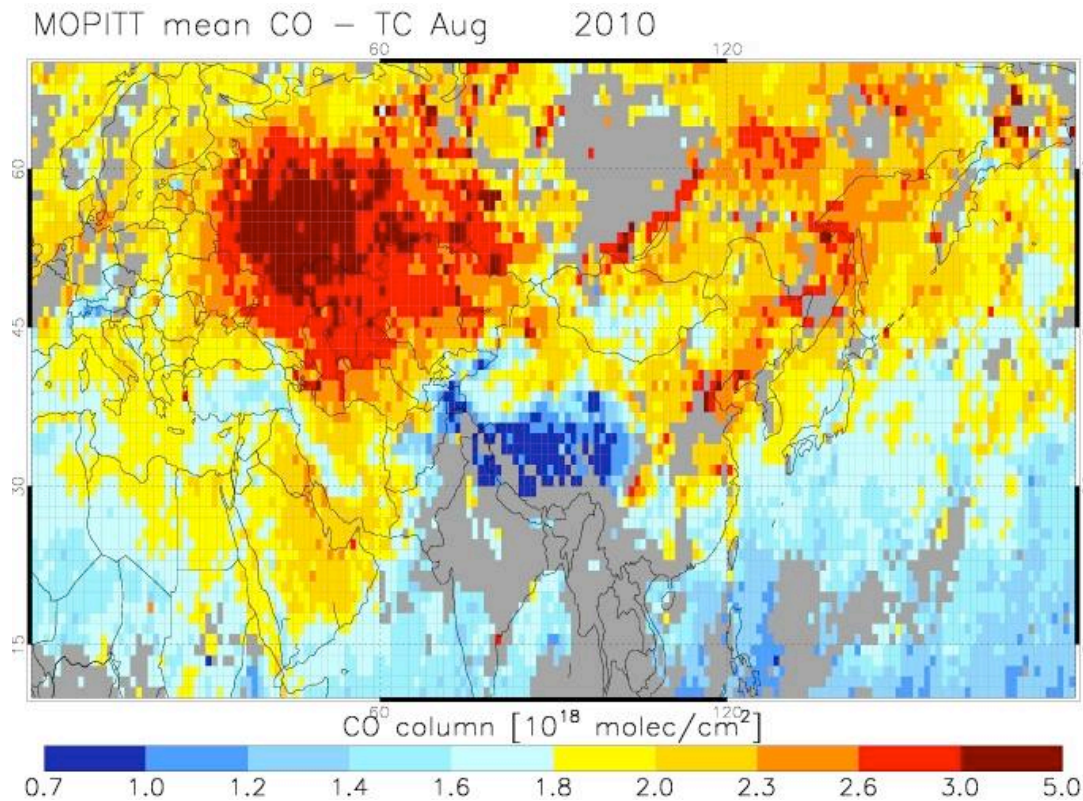


<http://www.gmes-atmosphere.eu/d/services/gac>

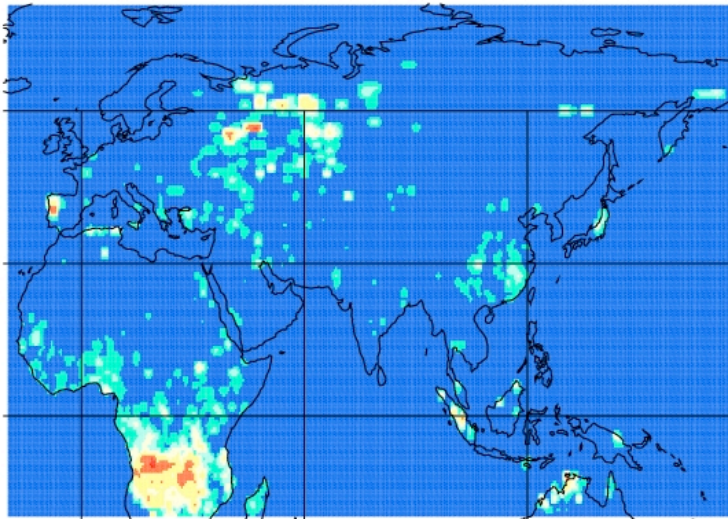
...as well as some validation...



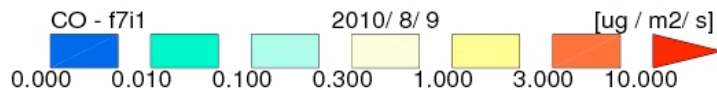
Case study 1: Forecast experiments during Russian fire episode (August 2010)



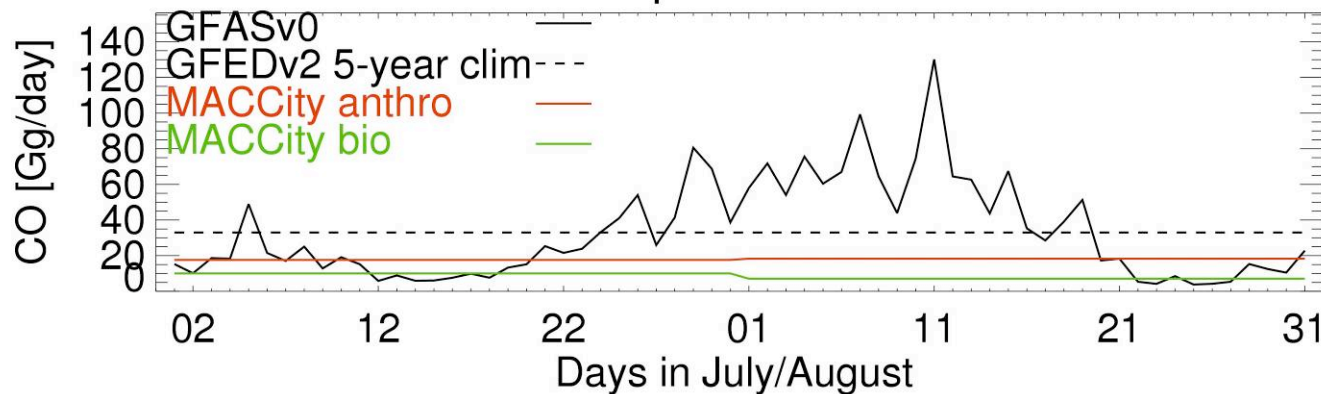
CO emissions from GFASv0 product (Kaiser et al.)



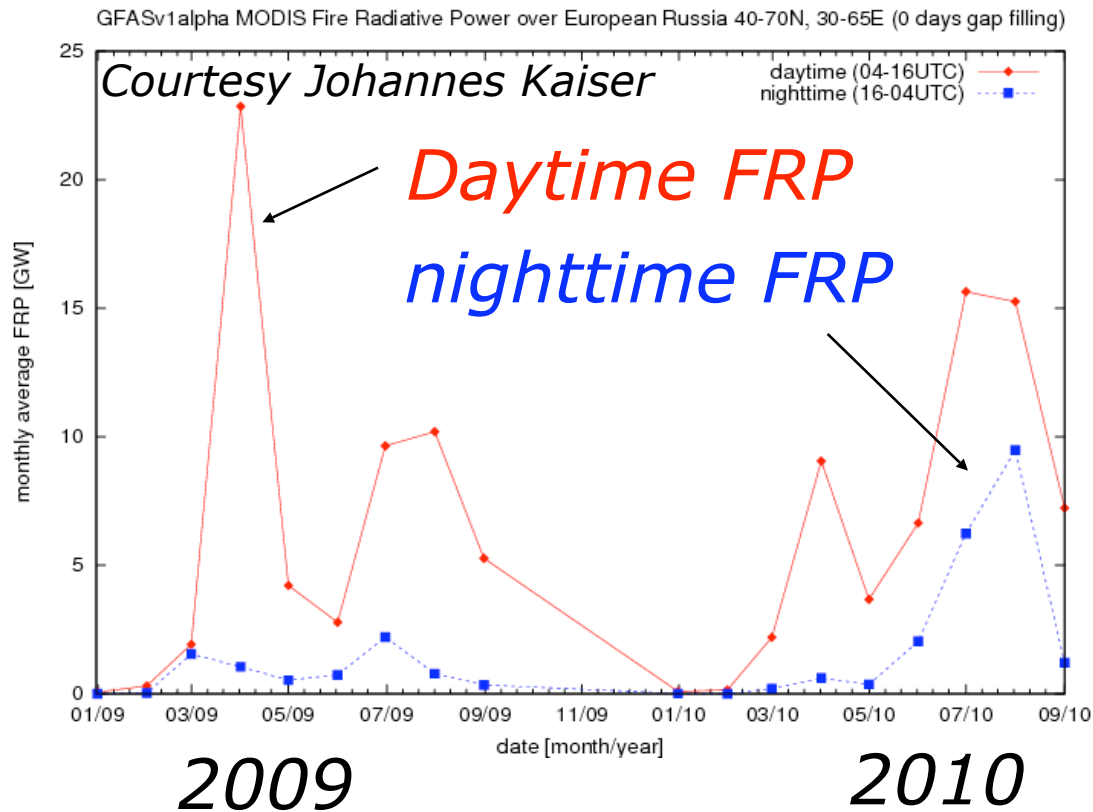
- Timeseries show that fires start around end of July, lasting up to half August.
- Total fire emissions only slightly larger than climatology



European Russia



Problems in GFASv0:



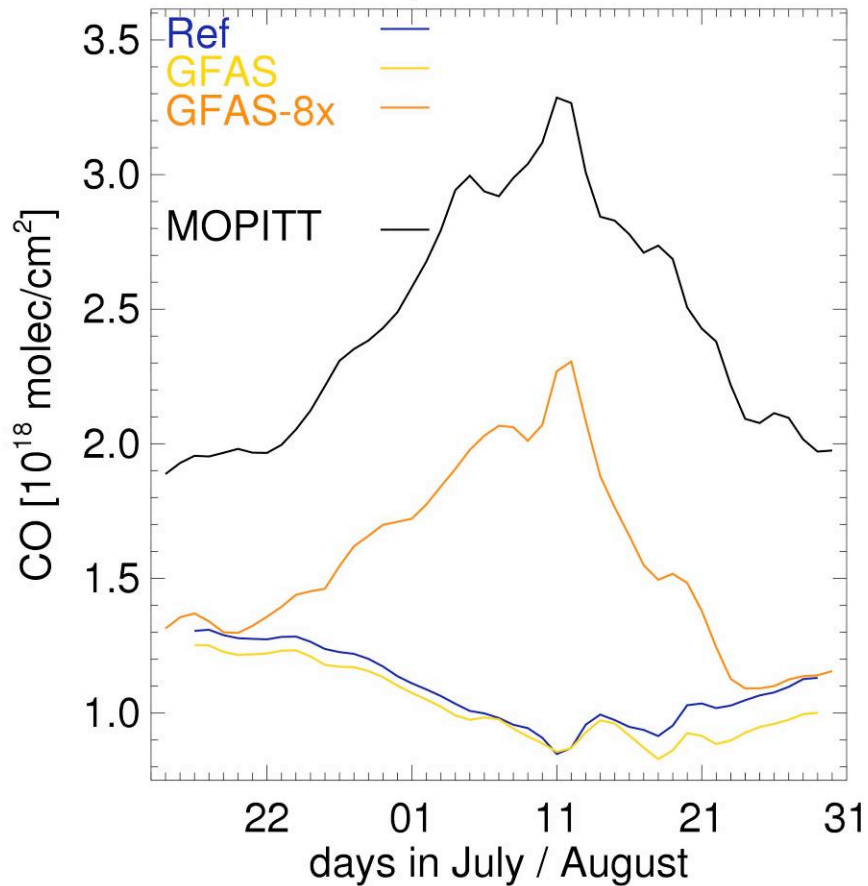
Classification of emission type was wrong: attribution to 'boreal fires' whereas in reality this was peat fires: Continued burning in the night!

-> Different emission factors for 'peat' compared to 'boreal forest':

CO: 13 x higher
 NOx: 5 x higher
 CH4: 29 x higher
 NMVC: 8 x higher

Evaluation of total CO columns – Free runs

European Russia



- TM5 forecast runs with varying BMB-emissions:

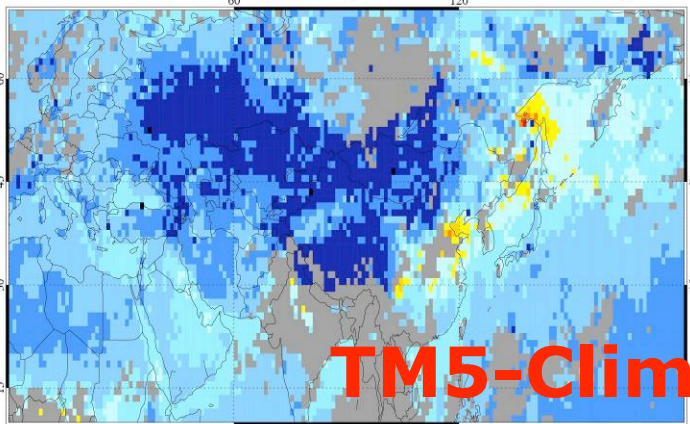
- REF: GFEDv2-climatology
- GFAS: GFAS emissions
- GFASx8: locally 8x enhanced GFAS

- Other emissions are from AR5-RCP 8.5 (i.e. rather low?):

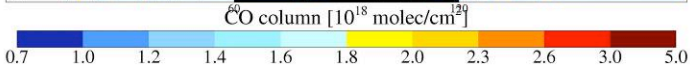
- Global ant. CO: 584 Tg/yr
- Global bio. CO: 96 Tg/yr

CO total columns from varying systems

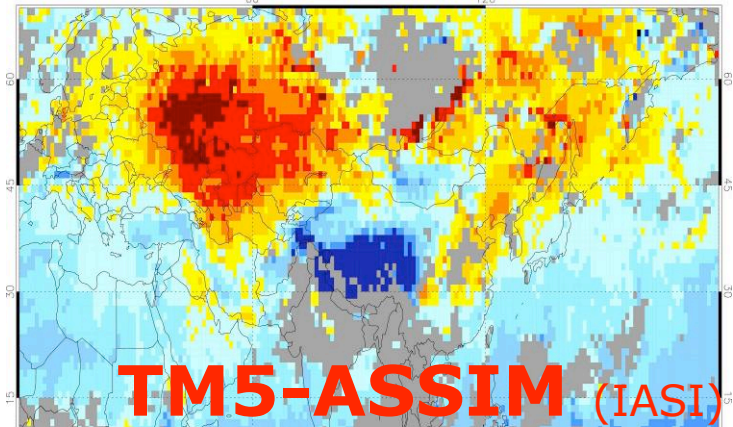
Model mean CO - TC Aug, FC day 1 TM5-IFS exp. Ref



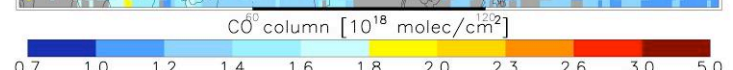
TM5-Clim



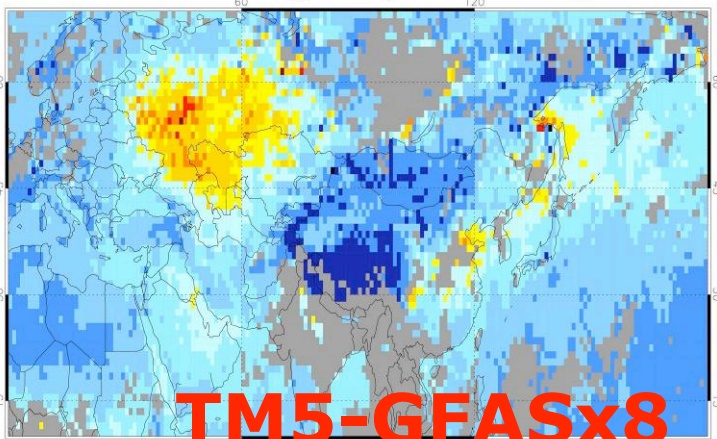
Model mean CO - TC Aug, FC day TM5-IFS exp. Assim-GFAS



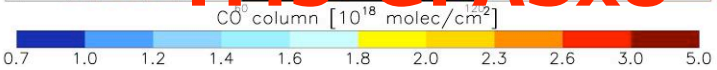
TM5-ASSIM (IASI)



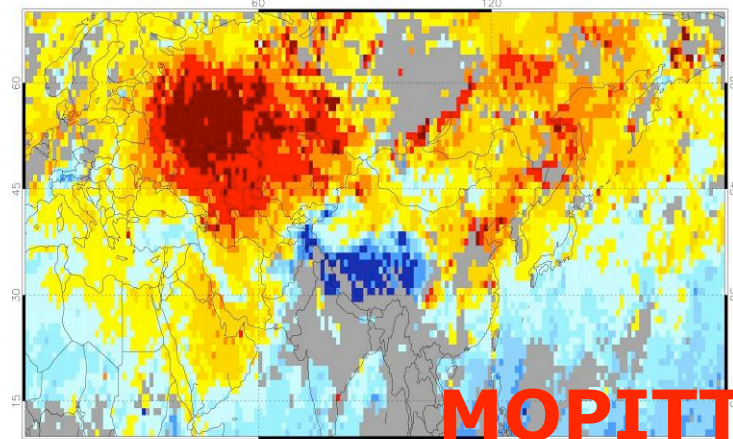
Model mean CO - TC Aug, FC day 1 TM5-IFS exp. GFAS-8x



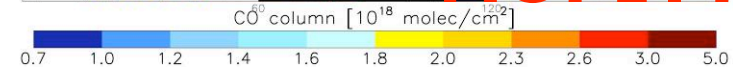
TM5-GFASx8



MOPITT mean CO - TC Aug 2010

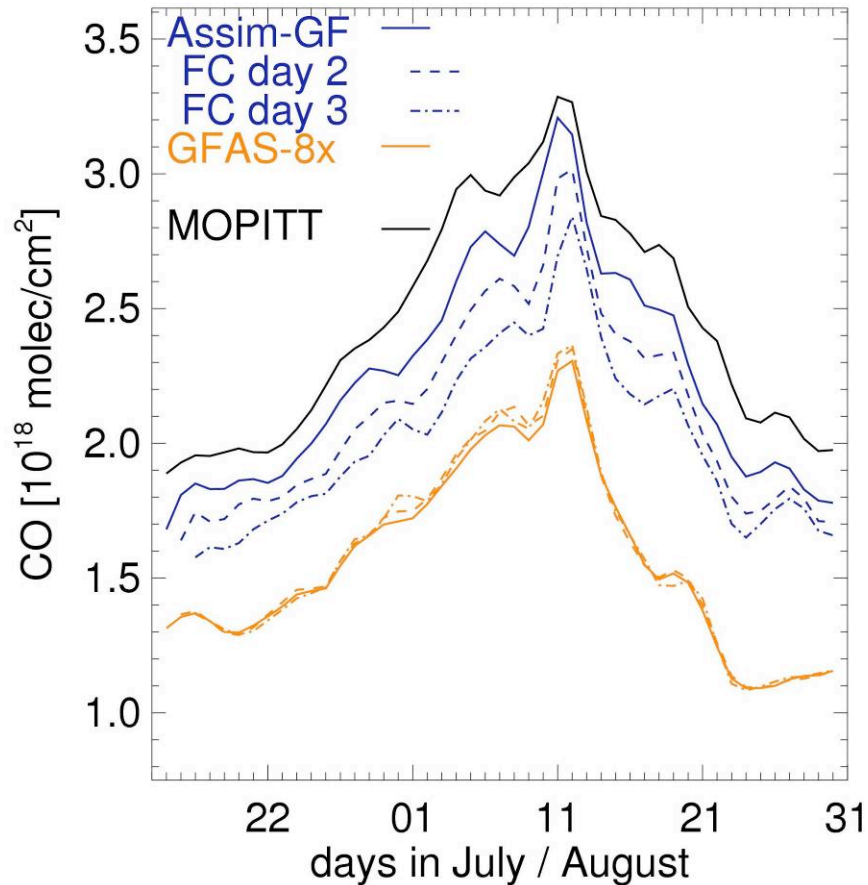


MOPITT



Evaluation of total CO columns – effect of assim.

European Russia



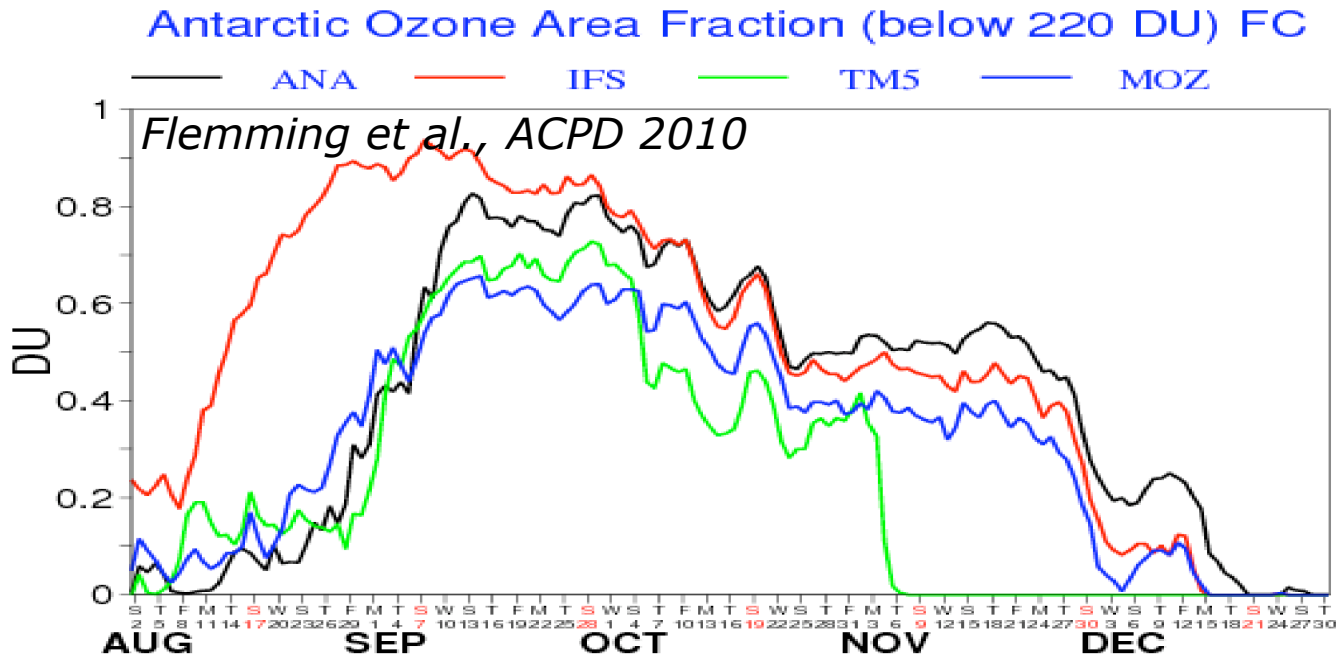
- Including CO **assimilation** (IASI) combined with original GFAS emissions: small bias wrt MOPITT...

- But **2nd and 3rd day** forecasts started from analysis show clear degradation: Need for better emission estimates!

- **2nd and 3rd day** forecasts from run '**8x GFAS**' are in line with 1st day forecasts of 8x GFAS: system is in equilibrium

- Additional forecast experiments when update of GFAS-product becomes available; focus on:
 - Evaluate effect of assimilation & emission products,
 - Evaluate forecast skill for different systems / settings
 - Evaluate forecasts of surface O₃/CO concentrations (when available?!)

2008 ozone hole experiments: Free running forecasts



Analysis: 'reality'

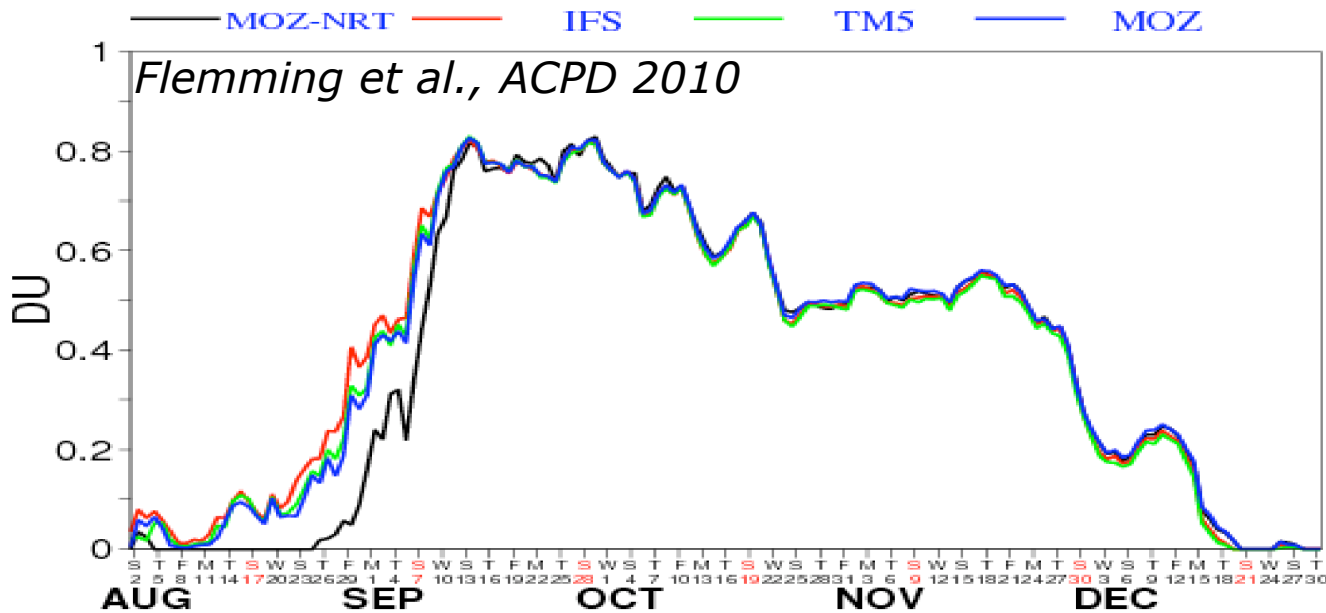
TM5 here uses Fortuin-Kelder climatology

MOZART-3: stratospheric chemistry

IFS: Cariolle scheme

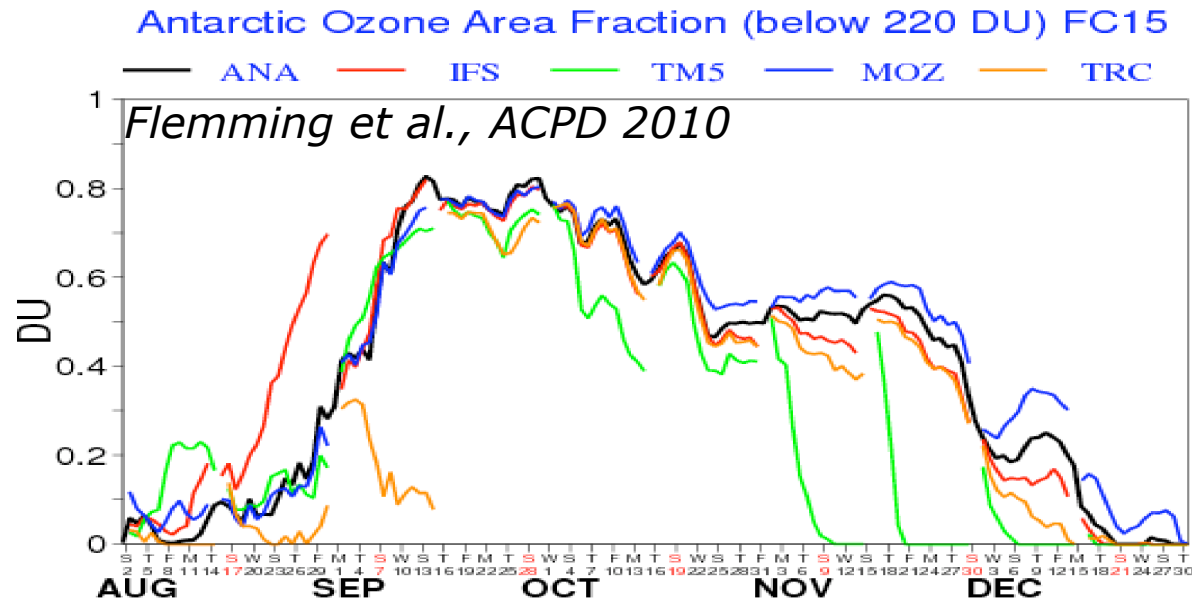
2008 ozone hole Analyses

Antarctic Ozone Area Fraction (below 220 DU) ANA



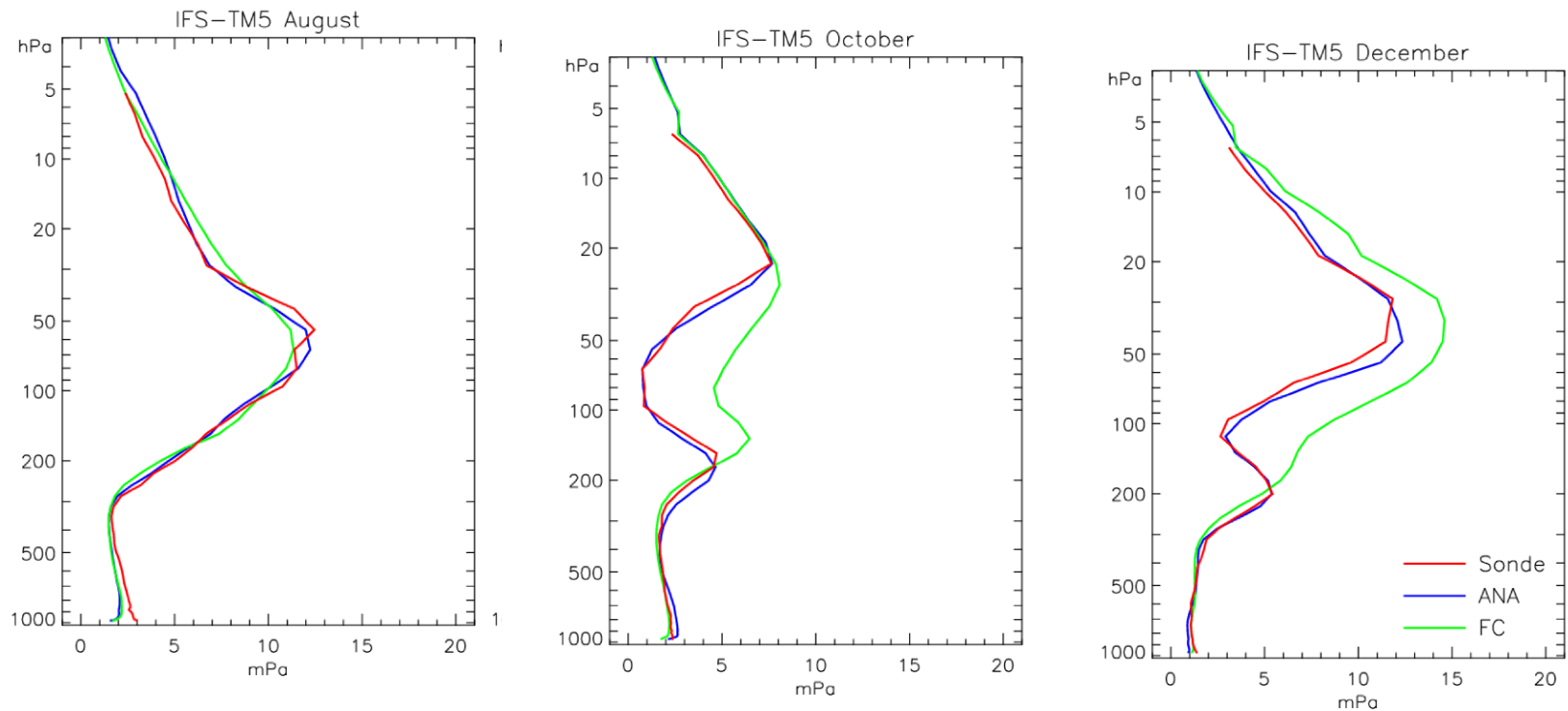
Multi-sensor O_3 assimilation system (SCIA, OMI, MLS, SBUV) pulls all analyses on top of each other

2008 ozone hole: 15 day forecasts

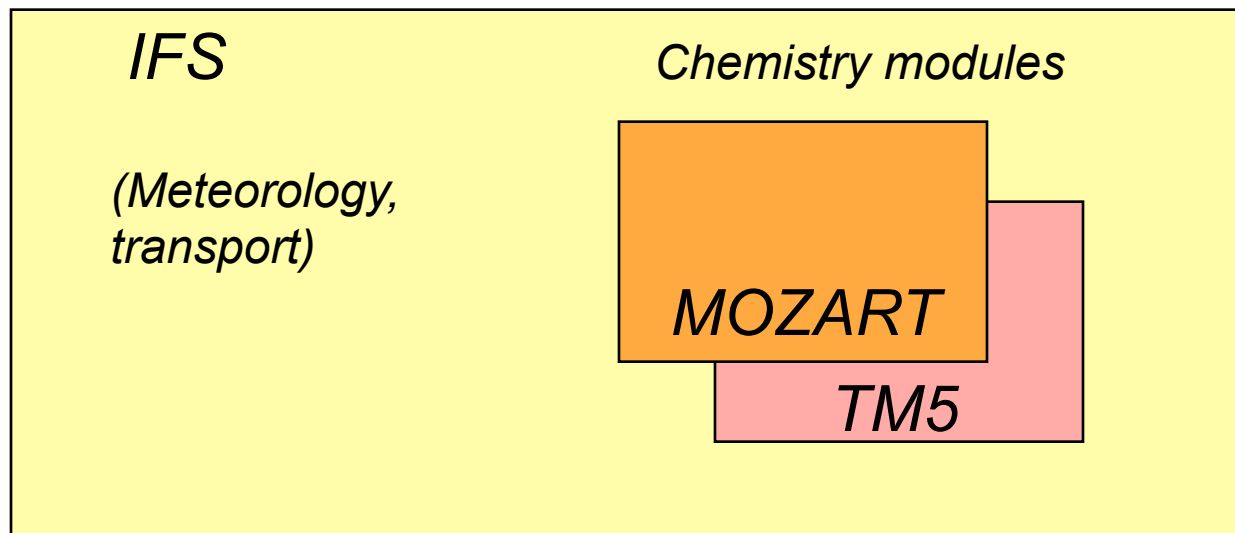
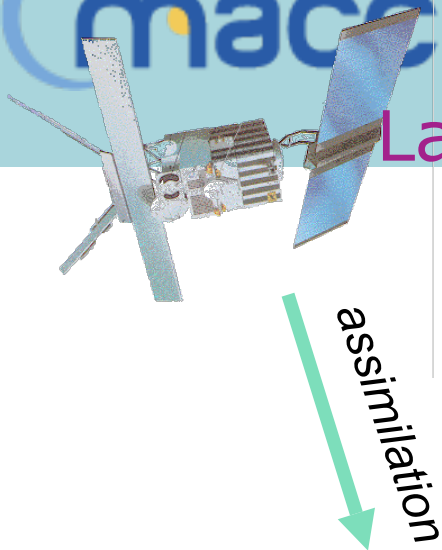


TM5 climatological approach obviously fails

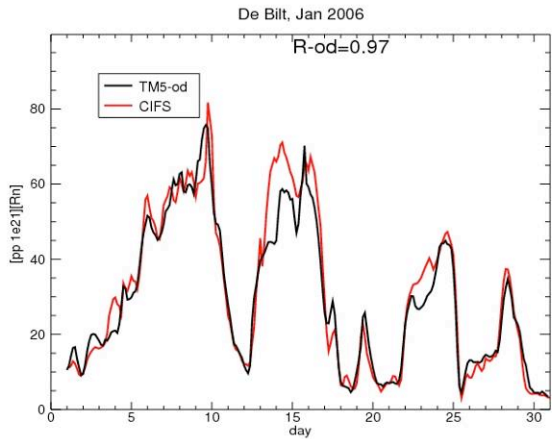
Comparison to Neumayer sonde obs.



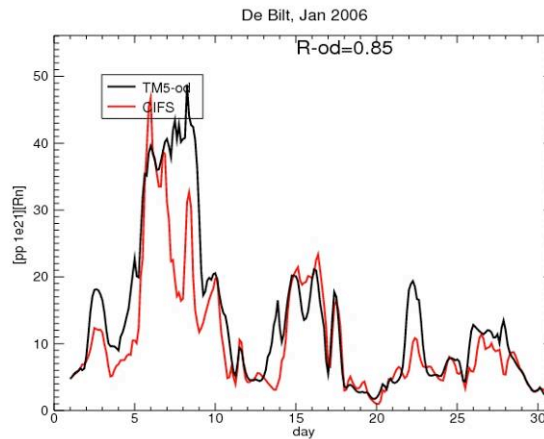
Latest developments of the C-IFS-system



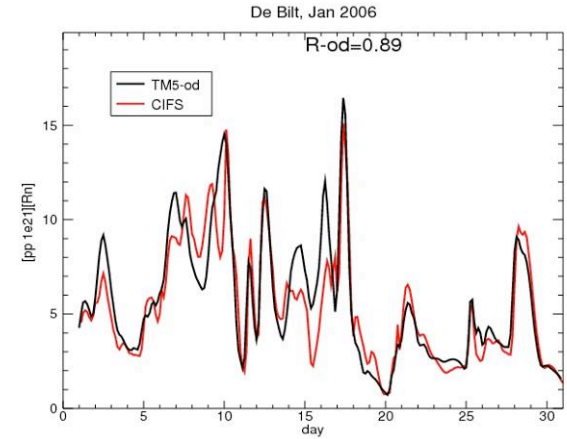
Time series of ^{222}Rn at De Bilt, C-IFS versus TM5



980hPa



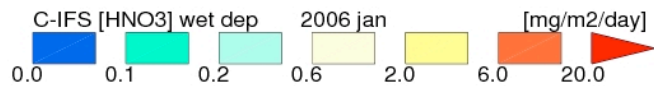
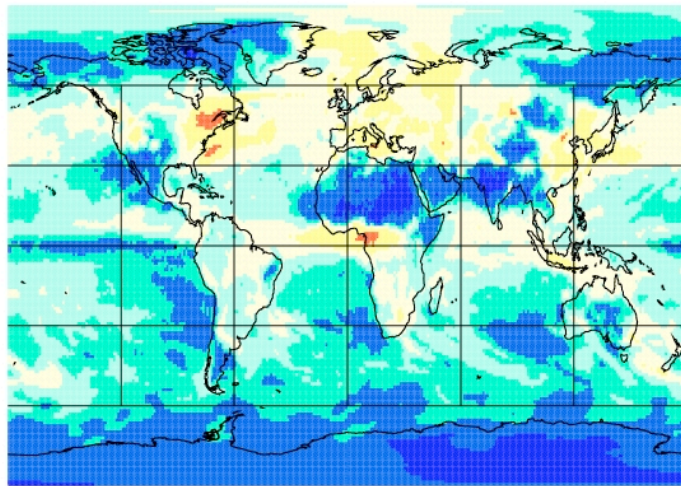
900hPa



800hPa

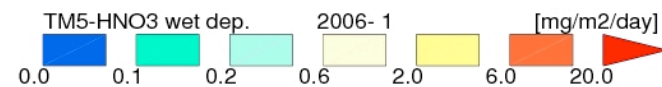
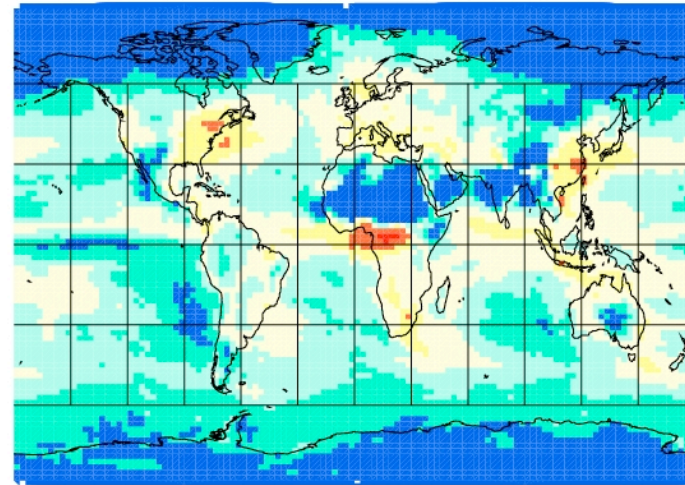
System checks: e.g. HNO_3 wet deposition

C-IFS



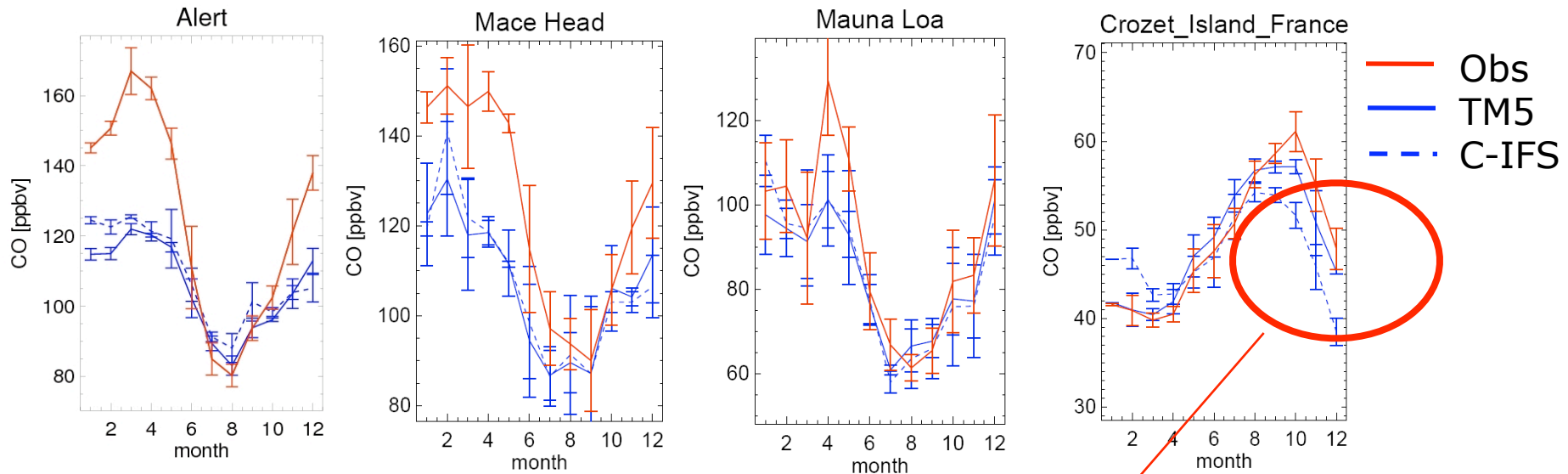
C-IFS: 123 Tg/year

TM5



TM5: 98 Tg/year

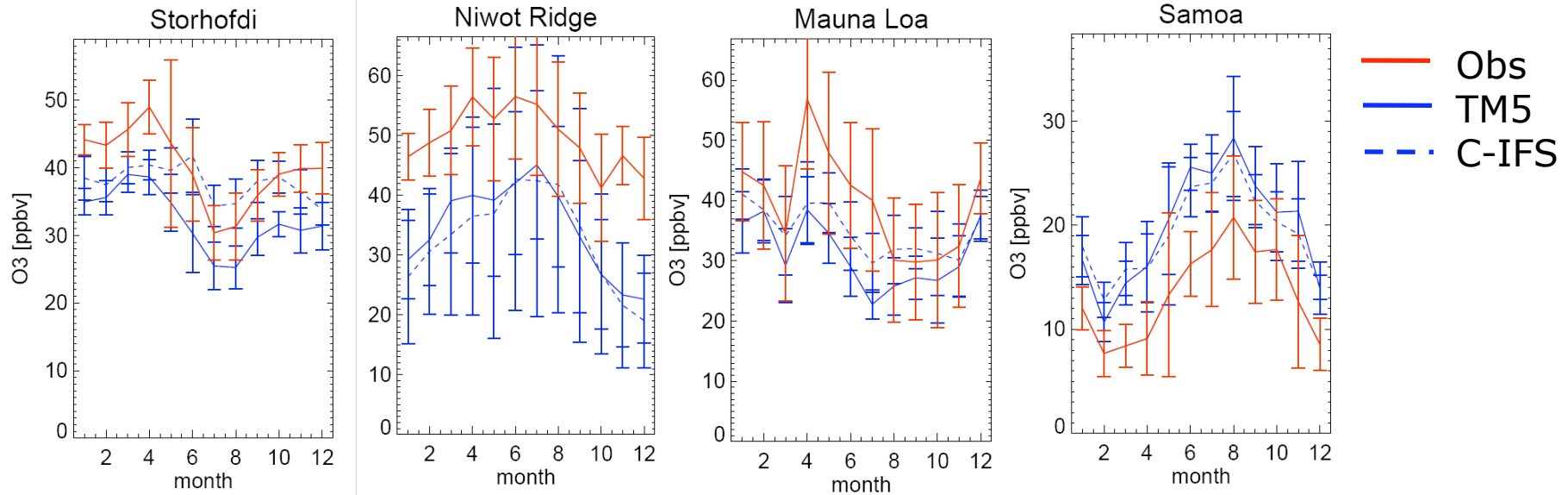
CO comparison to GMD stations (2006)



Reasonable agreement but...

Currently facing problems with too high OH...

O₃ comparison to GMD stations (2006)



C-IFS: Conclusions / future work

- C-IFS: an efficient system of inline chemistry in IFS; mass loss issues 'seem' not to cause serious problems.
- Budgets for dry, wet deposition & chemistry generally within 10-20% to TM5, but more detailed checks need to be done.
- Tropospheric CO and O₃ show encouraging agreement to observations (& to TM5), but longer runs show degradation: too short methane lifetime.

Thanks!

TM5-IFS sensitivity experiments for Russian fires

| <i>Model version</i> | Fire emissions | Assimilation |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Ref (ffjs) | GFEDv2-clim | No |
| GFAS (ffjw) | GFASv0 (CO, NO _x , SO ₂ and NMVC) | No |
| GFASx8 (ffqv) | 8xGFASv0 (CO, NO _x , SO ₂ and NMVC) | No |
| Assim (ffjr) | GFEDv2-clim | CO (<i>IASI</i>), O ₃ , NO ₂ |
| Assim-GFAS (fezf) | GFASv0 (CO, NO _x , SO ₂ and NMVC) | CO (<i>IASI</i>), O ₃ , NO ₂ |

- Assimilation runs started on 15-July 2010
- Runs w/o assim started on 1 July 2010