**Global modeling and analysis of aerosol composition, distribution, and new particle formation processes with observations from Atmospheric Tomography Mission** (ATom, NASA EVS2, 2016-2018)

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**1. Rationale**

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| **Figure 1.** ATom flight routes for four 30-day deployments of the NASA DC-8 in four different seasons in 2016-2018. |

The Atmospheric Tomography Mission (ATom) is a NASA-funded Earth Venture-suborbital project to study the impact of air pollution on chemically reactive gases, aerosols, and greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. ATom deploys an extensive gas and aerosol payload on the NASA DC-8 aircraft for systematic, global-scale sampling of the atmosphere, profiling continuously from 0.2 to 12 km altitude. Flights will occur in each of 4 seasons over a 4-year period (starting 2016) with flight routes over the Pacific, Atlantic, Southern Ocean, North America and Greenland from 85°N to 65°S (see **Fig. 1** for planned flight route) to establish a comprehensive, global-scale data set. ATom fills aerosol observational gaps over the oceans, providing: (i) single-particle measurements of BC mass, size and coatings; (ii) aerosol size distributions from 0.004 μm through 50 μm diameter, spanning newly formed, CCN-active, and larger particles; (iii) organic and inorganic aerosol composition data; and (iv) gas-phase tracer measurements to provide source and transport information. **Table 1** lists the relevant species measured in ATom. Such a comprehensive global data set provides an unprecedented opportunity for global aerosol models to evaluate the transport, chemistry, sources, removal parameters, chemical aging process, and particle activation and growth represented in their models, and to assess human influence on atmospheric composition and cloud properties over remote oceans.

We would like to propose an AeroCom aerosol modeling activity to work with the ATom team interactively on model evaluation and data analysis. Building upon the previous fruitful collaborations between AeroCom and HIPPO (HIAPER Pole-to-Pole, a precursor mission of ATom) on model intercomparison and evaluation (e.g., Schwarz et al., 2010; Samset et al., 2014), we foresee a more productive collaboration between AeroCom and ATom. The science questions, model setup and simulations, and required output fields are listed in the next sections.

**2. Science questions**

* *What are the distributions of aerosols and precursor gases in the remote areas measured in ATom and simulated by models?*
* *What are the sources (anthropogenic, natural, transported from land, emitted from ocean) of aerosols in the remote areas?*
* *How do chemistry, transport, and removal processes determine the composition and vertical distributions of aerosols in different seasons and locations?*
* *What are the sources of new particles in the remote marine boundary layer (MPBL) and free troposphere, how rapidly do they grow to Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN)-active sizes, and how well are these processes represented in models?*
* *How to improve the processes in models to best represent the ATom observations?*

Table 1. ATom measurements related to the proposed modeling and analysis activity.

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| **Species** | **Instrument** |
| ***Aerosol composition and microphysics:*** |
| Particle distribution (4-1000 nm) | AMP |
| Cloud droplet size distribution (2-50 μm) | AMP |
| BC mass concentration and coating state | SP2 |
| SO42–, NO3–, NH4+, Cl– | HR-AMS |
| OA, particle O/C, H/C, and OM/OC ratio | HR-AMS |
| Single particle composition (200-4000 nm), particle type fractions for SO42–/OA/ NO3–, EC, sea salt, dust, biomass burning | PALMS |
| Particle type volume concentration | PALMS |
| MSA/ SO42– ratio | PALMS |
| SO42–, NO3–, NH4+, Cl–, Na+, Ca2+, K+, Mg2- | SAGA filters |
| 7Be, 210Pb | SAGA filters |
| ***Precursor gases and related species:*** |  |
| SO2 | CIT-CIMS |
| DMS | WAS, TOGA |
| OCS | WAS, PANTHER, PFP |
| CO | HTS, PANTHER/UCATS |
| CO2 | HTS |
| ***Other:*** |  |
| Pressure, temperature, winds, turbulence | MMS |
| Spectrally-resolved actinic flux (280-650 nm) | CAFS |

**3. Planned model experiments**

We will have two focused areas of study: 1) aerosol composition, distribution, and processes (ATom-general), and 2) atmospheric new particle formation processes (ATom-NPF).

In ATom-NPF, the occurrence of NPF and influence of this on CCN number concentrations in the model ensemble will be evaluated and compared with ATom measurements. We will compare the location, number and seasonal dependence of nucleation mode aerosols, Aitken and accumulation mode number concentrations and composition where they can be linked to growth of newly formed particles. The influence of factors such as condensation and coagulation sinks, convective influence, anthropogenic and continental influence and marine influence on new particle formation will be investigated. Hemispheric differences, as well as differences between the Pacific and Atlantic will be examined. Where possible, the influence of different NPF mechanisms (e.g. ion-induced, ternary, organics) within a model will be investigated, as well as the influence of free tropospheric nucleation on boundary layer CCN number concentrations (sensitivity studies are detail in the documents linked below. Systematic differences between modal and section aerosol microphysical models will be examined. Advances in the AeroCom ensemble relating to NPF from those published in Mann, Carslaw [1] will be investigated.

Here is our planned model setup and experiments for both ATom-general and ATom-NPF. We will share the same Base simulation with aircraft-general (see Aircraft-General protocol by Duncan Watson-Parris), *but the ATom analyses will focus only on three years of 2016-2018*, i.e., the whole ATom observation time period. *All ATom sensitivity experiments run for one year of 2017 only*. All participant models shall use or nudge meteorological data for the simulation period. All models use the same pre-defined emission data for gas and aerosol tracers as could as possible.

Emissions:

* Anthropogenic: Coupled Model Intercomparison Project version 6 (CMIP6)
* Biomass burning: Near real time emission (e.g., The Global Fire Assimilation System (GFAS), or Fire Energetics and Emissions Research (FEERv1.0-G1.2))
* Volcanic: Carn et al. (2017) if available for ATom time period. Otherwise degassing only
* DMS: DMS sea surface water concentration from Lana et al., 2011
* Ocean POA: report marine POA emission used in each model
* Dust and sea salt: calculated by each model
* Report any other marine inorganic and organic emission used in each model
* SOA: report SOA production used in each model

Model experiments:

ATom-general:

* Base – all emissions (share with aircraft-general experiment but only for 2016-2018)
* ExpA – no anthropogenic emission
* ExpB – no biomass burning emission
* ExpC – ocean emission only (optional)

ATom-NPF

* Base (share with aircraft-general experiment, but only for 2016-2018)
* ExpNuc - Free tropospheric aerosol nucleation switched off
* ExpSO2 - Anthropogenic SO2 emissions switched off
* ExpIon, ExpTer, ExpOrg - If your nucleation scheme includes multiple elements (e.g. ion-induced, ternary, organic), swithching each of these elements off

Model output:

Please refer AeroCom III-ATom output specifications for detailed requirements (<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EaZO6_FEH6nDhWKE9PvUNpfVkU9RdR2ZT6ahLL2VVEo/edit?usp=sharing>). *The required diagnostic fields are listed under column “ATom”.*

Document:

Model documentation should include a brief description of the model and any references (limit: one page).

**4. Timetable (tentative)**

10.2018 – discuss and refine the experiment plan at the AeroCom meeting

01.2019 – finalize the experiment plan and send it to the AeroCom group

06.2019 - submit model results to AeroCom server

09.2019 – preliminary results reported at the annual AeroCom meeting

02.2020 – drafts circulated among co-authors

05.2020 – Submission of manuscripts

**5. Themes of data analysis**

ATom-general:

* Origin of aerosols in continental outflow and remote ocean regions (for example, fraction of aerosols along the ATom track from anthropogenic, biomass burning, and natural sources from BASE, ExpA, and ExpB)
* Atmospheric sulfur cycle; natural vs. anthropogenic sources of nss-SO42- over the Pacific, Atlantic, and Southern Ocean (for example, anthropogenic fraction derived from BASE and ExpA and from MSA/nss-SO42- ratio, land vs. oceanic origin from BASE and ExpC)
* Vertical profiles of BC, OA, SO42-, NH4+, NO3-, and dust – evaluating and constraining model removal processes (for example, wet removal processes, convective outflow, aging and mixing, heterogeneous chemistry)
* Maritime aerosol – composition and origins in different regions and seasons

ATom-NPF:

* Regional comparisons of vertical profiles of nucleation, aitken, accumulation and coarse mode particles, and coagulation/condensation sinks to asses representation of production, transport and loss of particles
* Regional comparisons of seasonal trends in nucleation mode and larger particle concentrations
* Assessment of the role different nucleation mechanisms in reproducing feature such as new particle formation in the tropics, polar regions and marine boundary layer
* Study of any systematic differences between modal and section aerosol microphysical representations, and how this affects reproduction of ATom measurements

**6. Prototype works**

Bian, H., Froyd, K., Murphy, D. M., Dibb, J., Chin, M., Colarco, P. R., Darmenov, A., da Silva, A., Kucsera, T. L., Schill, G., Yu, H., Bui, P., Dollner, M., Weinzierl, B., and Smirnov, A.: Observationally constrained analysis of sea salt aerosol in the marine atmosphere, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-18, in review, 2019.

Kupc, A., et al., Modification, calibration, and performance of the Ultra-High Sensitivity Aerosol Spectrometer for particle size distribution and volatility measurements during the Atmospheric Tomography Mission (ATom) airborne campaign. Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 2018. 11(1): p. 369-383.

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Williamson, C., et al., Fast time response measurements of particle size distributions in the 3-60 nm size range with the nucleation mode aerosol size spectrometer. Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 2018. 11(6): p. 3491-3509.

Yu, P., et al., Efficient In‐cloud Removal of Aerosols by Deep Convection, Geophys Res Lett, 2018, [doi.org/10.1029/2018GL080544](http://doi.org/10.1029/2018GL080544)

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