

Regional and local air quality analyses and forecasting for Brasil by enlisting CAMS strategy? *Some ideas with EURAD-IM*

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Claire Granier, Hugo Denier van der Gon, Nicolas Huneeus, O. Boucher, F.
Chevallier

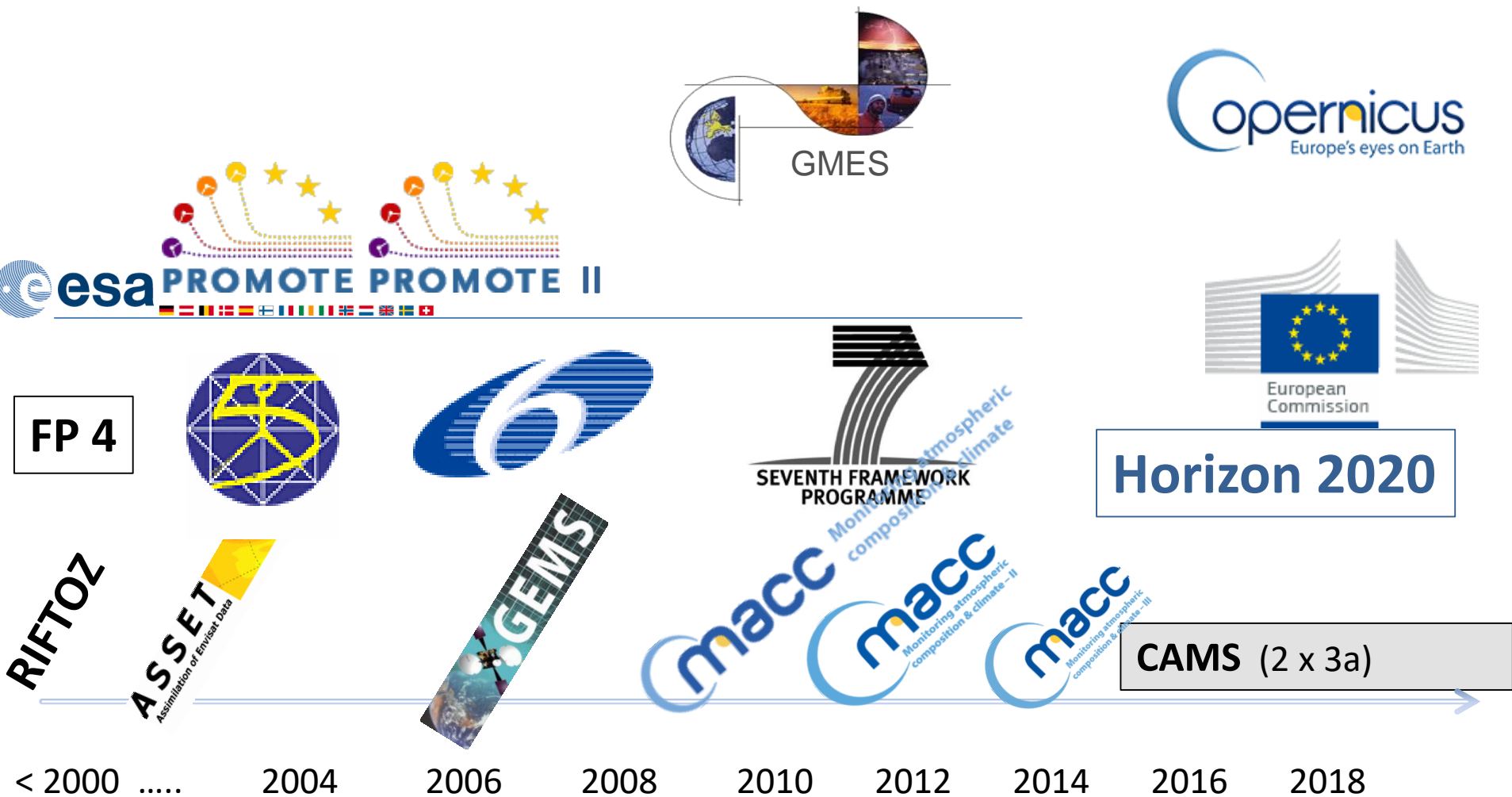
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In collaboration with: Jean-Jacques Morcrette, Luke Jones,
Samuel Remy, and Miha Razinger

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„Daseinsvorsorge“, service for the public, providência a pró de
existência
2. Scope of CAMS:
3. Regional air quality monitoring and forecast services
4. EURAD-IM CAMS implementation with downstream
extensions
5. Validation

EURAD-IM's engagement in atmospheric constituent forecasting/monitoring



Copernicus production.

- Reference to project(s) and/or programme(s):
Copernicus — The European Earth
Observation Programme.
See <http://www.copernicus.eu/>
- programme financed by European Union
funds

Some key links to the CAMS atmosphere service

The Copernicus atmosphere service

<https://www.copernicus.eu/en/services/atmosphere>

How it is made available

<https://www.ecmwf.int/en/about/what-we-do/environmental-services/copernicus-atmosphere>

The European regional models ensemble are with Meteo France

http://macc-raq-op.meteo.fr/index.php?category=ensemble&subensemble=hourly_ensemble

At RIU (now transferred to FZJ) we render a special presentation

<http://db.eurad.uni-koeln.de/en/forecast/eurad-im.php>

CAMS delivers the following operational services

In general: Products to support policy users, adding value to “raw” data products in order to deliver information products in a form adapted to policy applications and policy-relevant work

- Daily production of near-real-time analyses and forecasts of global atmospheric composition
- Reanalyses: consistent multi-annual global datasets of atmospheric composition
- Daily production of near-real-time **European air quality analyses and forecasts** with a multi-model ensemble system
- **Reanalyses** providing consistent annual datasets of European air quality
- Solar and UV radiation products supporting the planning, monitoring, and efficiency improvements of solar energy production and providing quantitative information on UV irradiance for downstream applications related to health and ecosystems
- Greenhouse gas surface flux inversions for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O,
- Climate forcings from aerosols and long-lived (CO₂, CH₄) and shorter-lived (stratospheric and tropospheric ozone) agents
- Anthropogenic emissions for the global and European domains and global emissions from wildfires and biomass burning

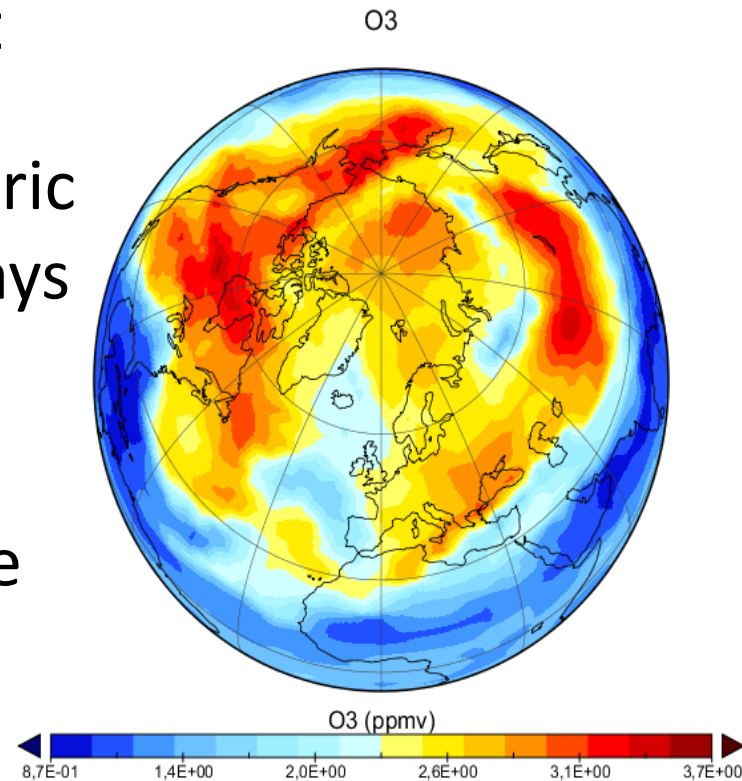
CAMS service themes

- **Ozone Layer & Ultra-Violet Radiation:**
 - maintain and update the historical record of stratospheric ozone from 1979 until the present
 - provides forecasts of stratospheric ozone concentrations up to 5 days ahead,
 - 5-day forecasts of UV radiation
- **Air Quality & Atmospheric Composition:**
 - comprehensive global monitoring and forecasting system that estimates the state of the atmosphere on a daily basis,
 - combining information from models and observations, and it provides a daily 5-day forecast.
- **Climate forcing:**
 - CAMS near-real-time high resolution (16km) CO₂ forecast is available 3-hourly with a 5-day lead time.
 - CO₂ and CH₄ forecasts
- **Solar Radiation:**
 - both with the ultraviolet part of the spectrum having impact on human health and
 - with the visible solar spectrum being relevant for solar energy usage. Global and direct irradiances are provided for Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia providing the solar energy industry, the electricity sector, governments, and renewable energy organizations and institutions
- **Emissions & Surface Fluxes:**
 - compiles emission inventories that serve as input to the atmospheric chemistry-transport models.
 - estimates net fluxes of CO₂ and CH₄ at the Earth's surface using satellite and in-situ observations.
 - CAMS daily estimates emissions of aerosols, chemical species, and greenhouse gases from wild fires.

CAMS service theme

Ozone Layer & Ultra-Violet Radiation

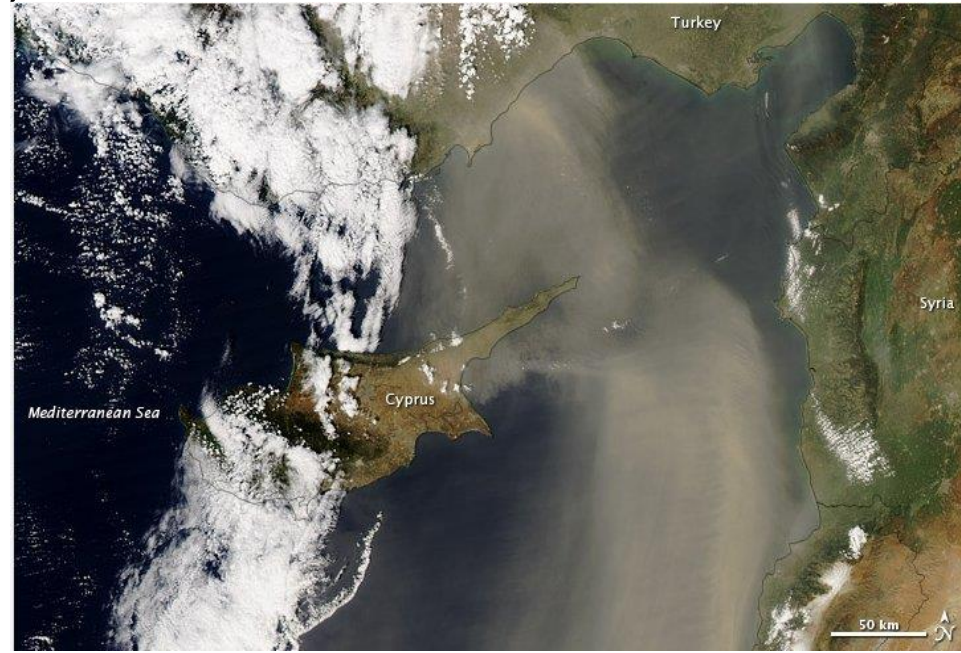
- provides services that maintain and update the historical record of stratospheric ozone using available satellite observations from 1979 until the present with a special focus on t 2012.
- provides forecasts of stratospheric ozone concentrations up to 5 days ahead, and
- provides 5-day forecasts of UV radiation taking into account the effect of ozone, clouds, and aerosol particles



CAMS service theme

Solar Radiation

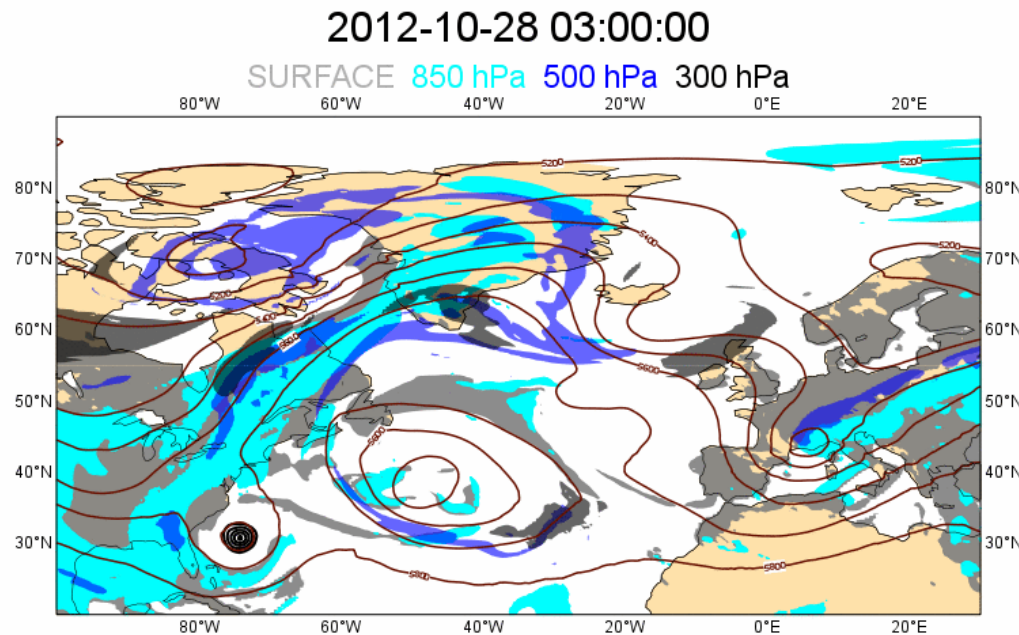
- considering both the ultraviolet part of the spectrum having impact on human health and with the visible solar spectrum being relevant for solar energy usage.
- Global and direct irradiances are provided for Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia providing the solar energy industry, the electricity sector, governments, and renewable energy organizations



CAMS service theme

Climate forcing

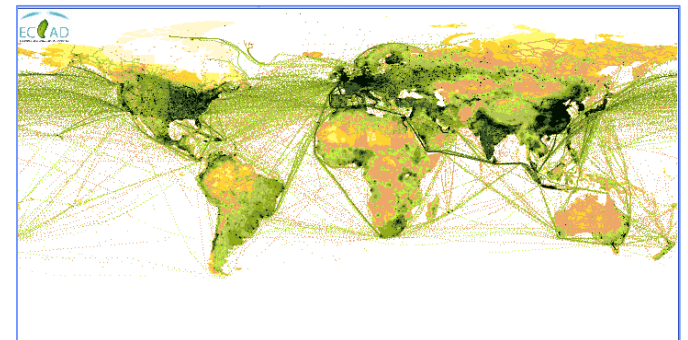
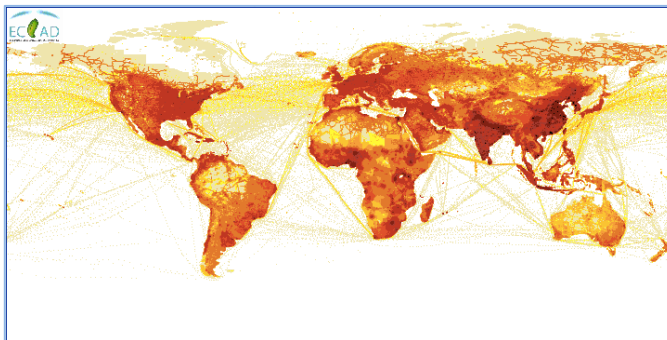
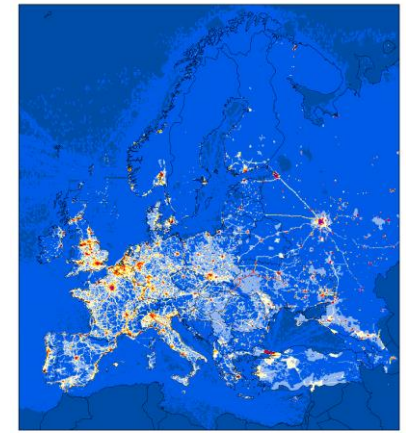
- CAMS near-real-time high resolution (16km) CO₂ forecast is available 3-hourly with a 5-day lead time.
- for the InGOS/ICOS community - responsible for different insitu observing stations - on the availability of CO₂ and CH₄ forecasts



CAMS service theme

Emissions & Surface Fluxes

- compiles emission inventories that serve as input to the atmospheric chemistry-transport models,
- estimates net fluxes of CO₂ and CH₄ at the Earth's surface using satellite and in-situ observations,
- estimates emissions of aerosols, chemical species, and greenhouse gases from wild fires on a daily basis.

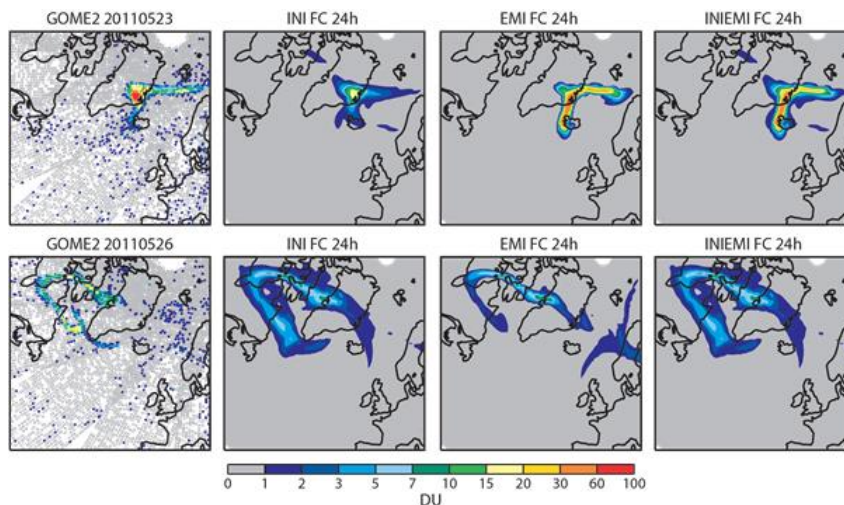


Focus here: CAMS service theme

Air Quality & Atmospheric Composition

A comprehensive global monitoring and forecasting system that

- estimates the state of the atmosphere on a daily basis, combining information from models and observations, and
- it provides a daily 5-day forecast.
- to provide the boundary conditions for an ensemble of more detailed regional air quality models, zooming in on the European domain and produce 4-day forecasts of air quality.



CAMS 50

Regional air quality monitoring and forecasting

- ❑ **operational** delivery of the European-scale air quality component of CAMS.
- ❑ based upon a geographically distributed ensemble of between 5 and 10 individual models, and
- ❑ a central processing function to **deliver three streams**:
 1. on a daily basis
 - a) hourly analyses and
 - b) forecasts up to + 96 h;
 2. with a **delay of a few weeks** (in order to maximise the number of observations) **interim re-analyses** will be produced daily
 3. with a **delay of up to 2 years** (due to the delay in getting fully validated data), **re-analyses** will be processed with frozen systems, which are only updated every few years.

background requirements

- ❑ All the individual assimilation and forecast systems must be
 - mature, well validated and
 - operated by their main developers.
- ❑ a group of organisations with proven operational capabilities and track record in air quality assimilation and forecasting

Model characteristics on contract inception

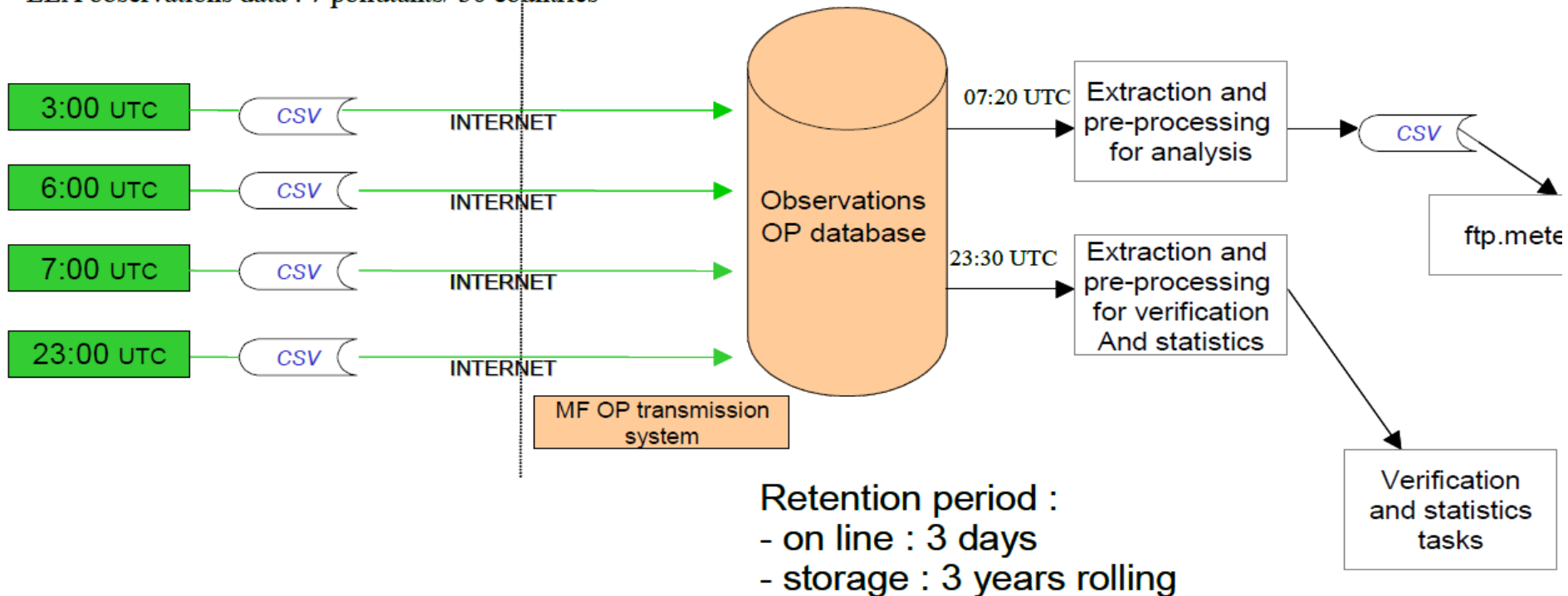
Model	Operated and developed by	Horizontal resolution	Vertical levels	Assimilation	Observations assimilated (NRT)	Observations assimilated (reanalyses)
LOTOS-EUROS	KNMI-TNO	0.25°x0.125°	4 levels top at 300hPa	EnKF	stations (O ₃)	Stations (O ₃ , PM10), OMI NO ₂ .
MATCH	SMHI	0.2°x0.2°	52 levels top at 300hPa	3D-Var	stations (O ₃ , CO, NO ₂ , PM10, PM2.5)	stations (O ₃ , CO, NO ₂ , PM10, PM2.5)
MOCAGE	METEO-FRANCE	0.2°x0.2°	47 levels top at 5 hPa	3D-Var	stations (O ₃ , NO ₂)	stations (O ₃ , NO ₂)
SILAM	FMI	0.1°x0.1°	8 levels top at 6.7 km	3D-VAR (all species but birch pollen) 4D-Var (birch)	stations (O ₃ , NO ₂ , SO ₂)	stations (O ₃ , NO ₂ , PM2.5, birch pollen)

Data Acquisition

EEA

METEO FRANCE

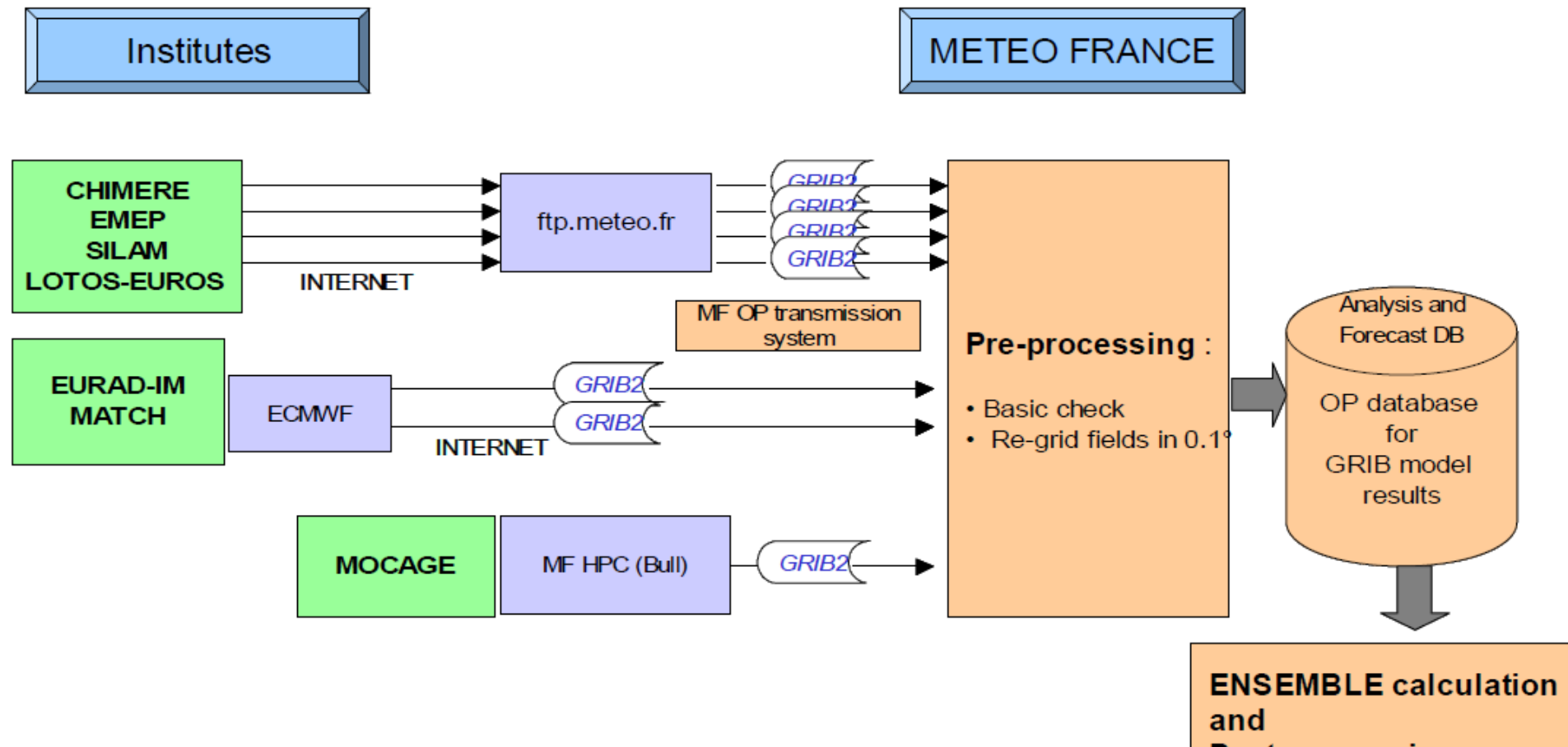
EEA observations data : 7 pollutants/ 30 countries



Description of individual productions

- ❑ **GRIB2** data format,
- ❑ eight vertical levels (surface, **50m, 250m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m, 3000m, and 5000m** above ground),
- ❑ parameters provided : **O₃, NO₂, NO, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, CO, NH₃, PANs, NMVOC** and
- ❑ **birch pollen** for almost all models, **olive** and **grass** pollen provided at phase 2 and **ragweed** pollen is planned for phase 3.

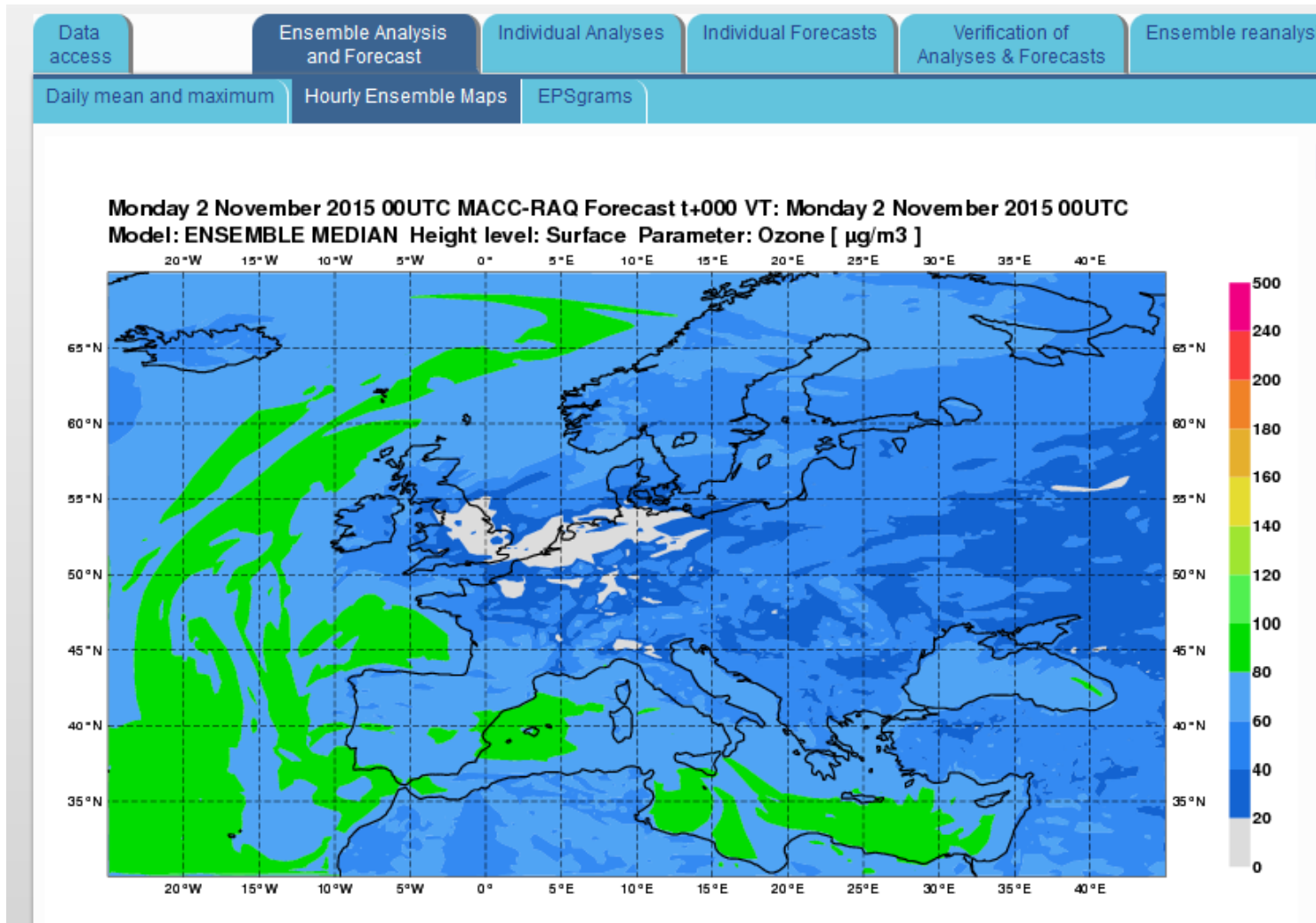
Data flow of the daily regional production



Web based product publication

example: ensemble O₃

<http://www.gmes-atmosphere.eu/>



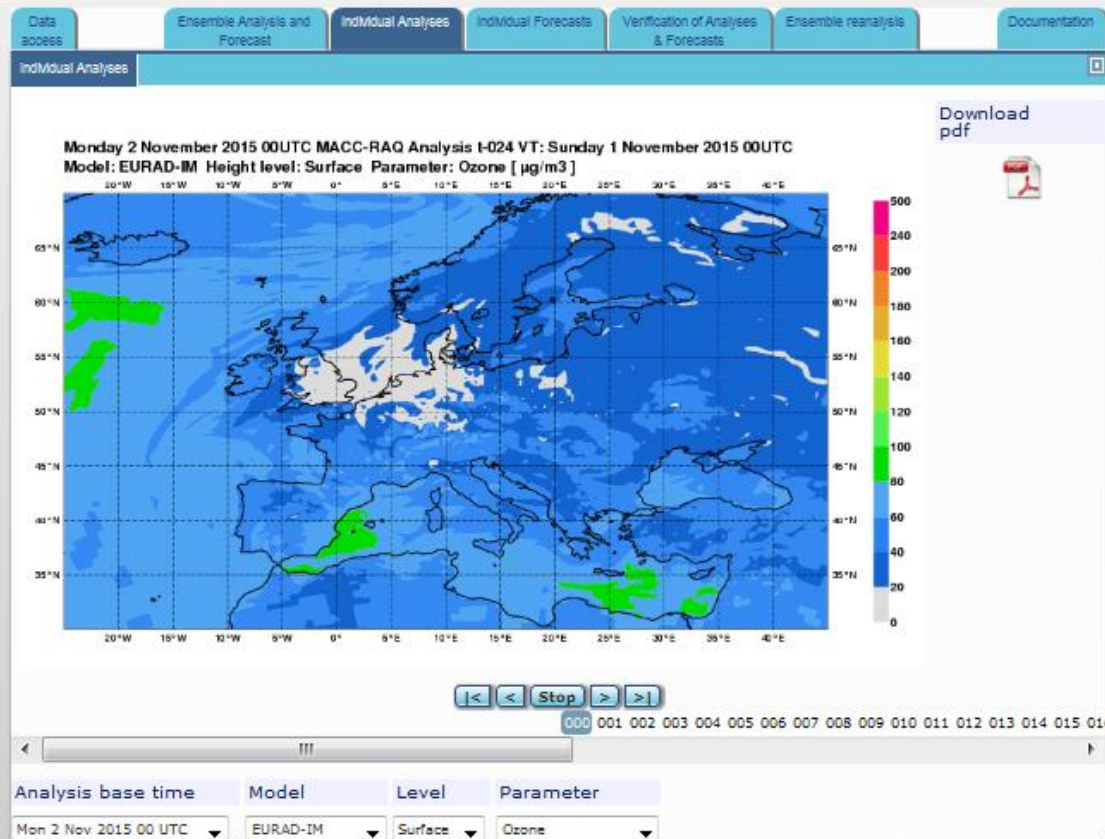
Web based product publication

example: EURAD-IM O₃

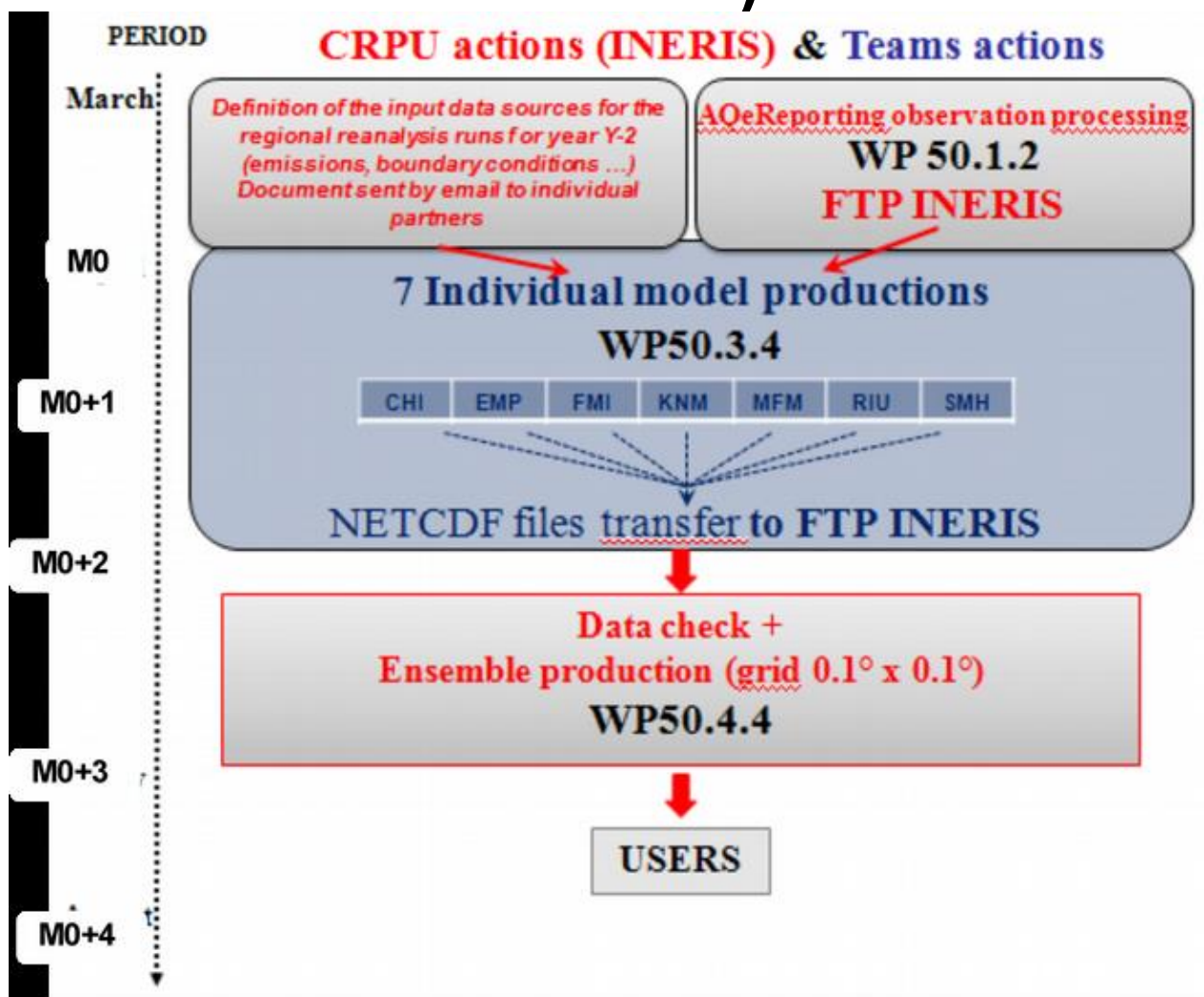
<http://www.gmes-atmosphere.eu/>

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSES

Home > Services > RegionalAirQuality > Individual Analyses > Individual Analyses

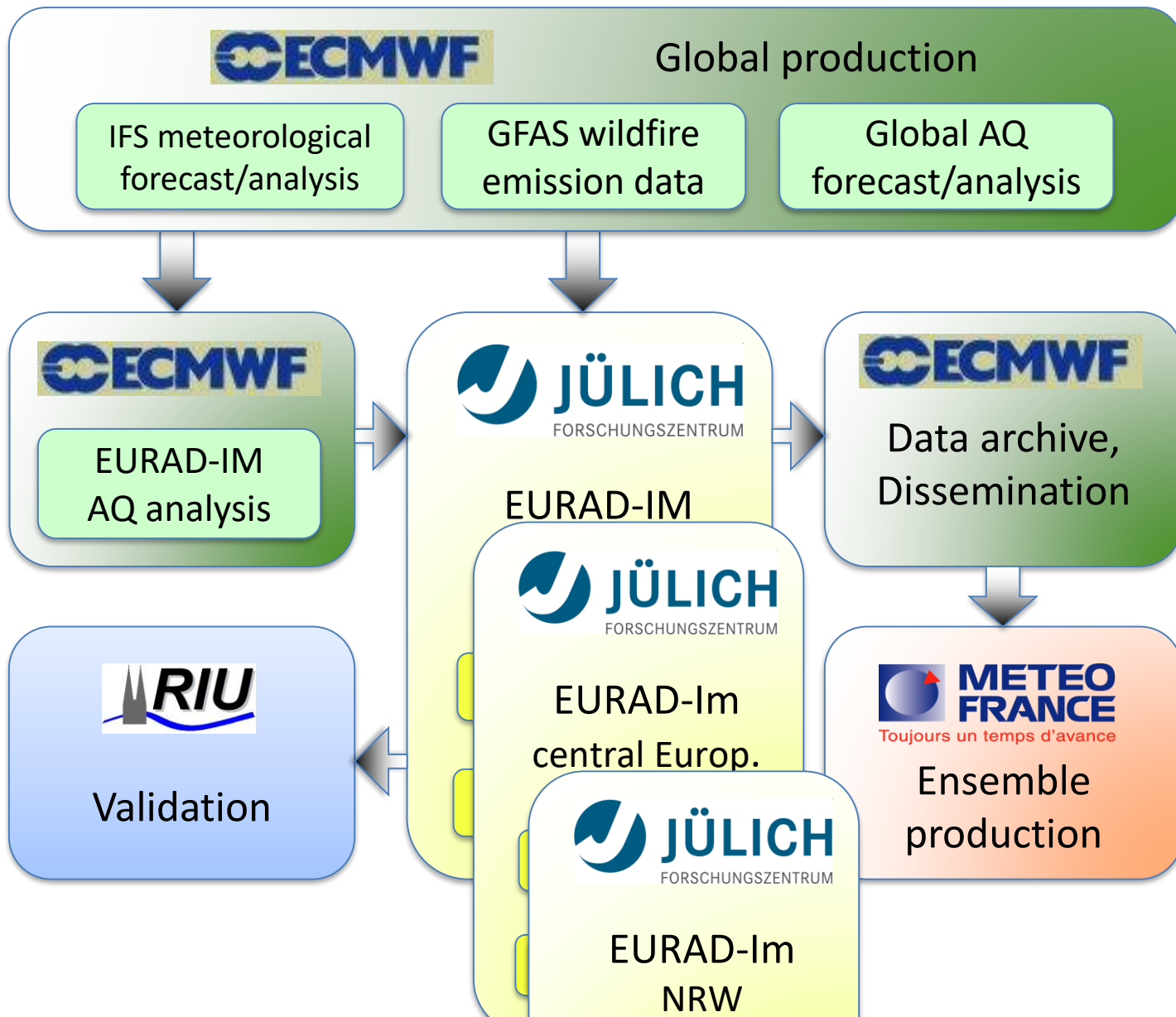


Reanalyses processing schedule (for observation database available in March)

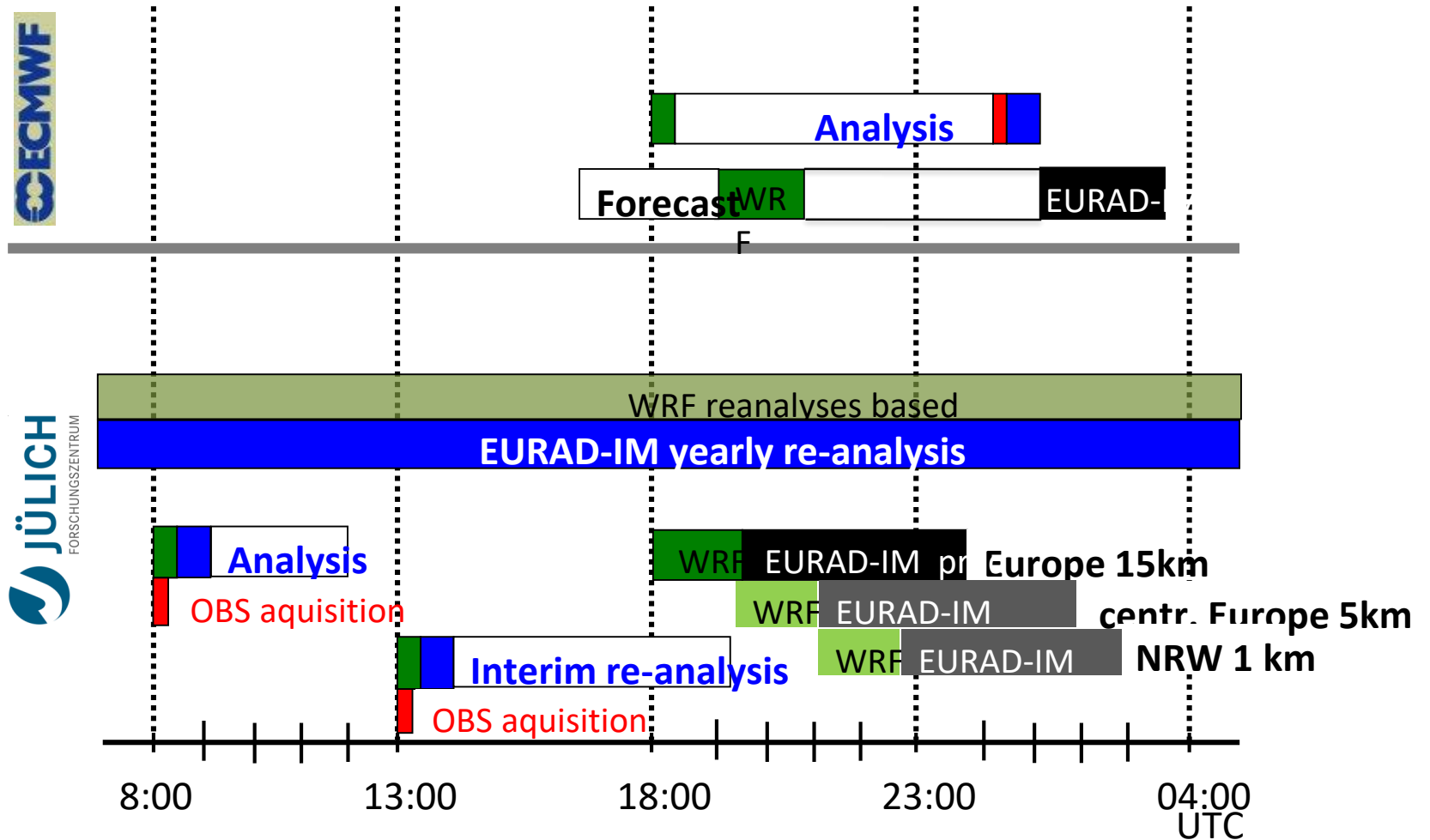


EURAD-IM CAMS-50 / Downstream Production Chain

EURAD-IM CAMS-50/Downstream Production at FZJ

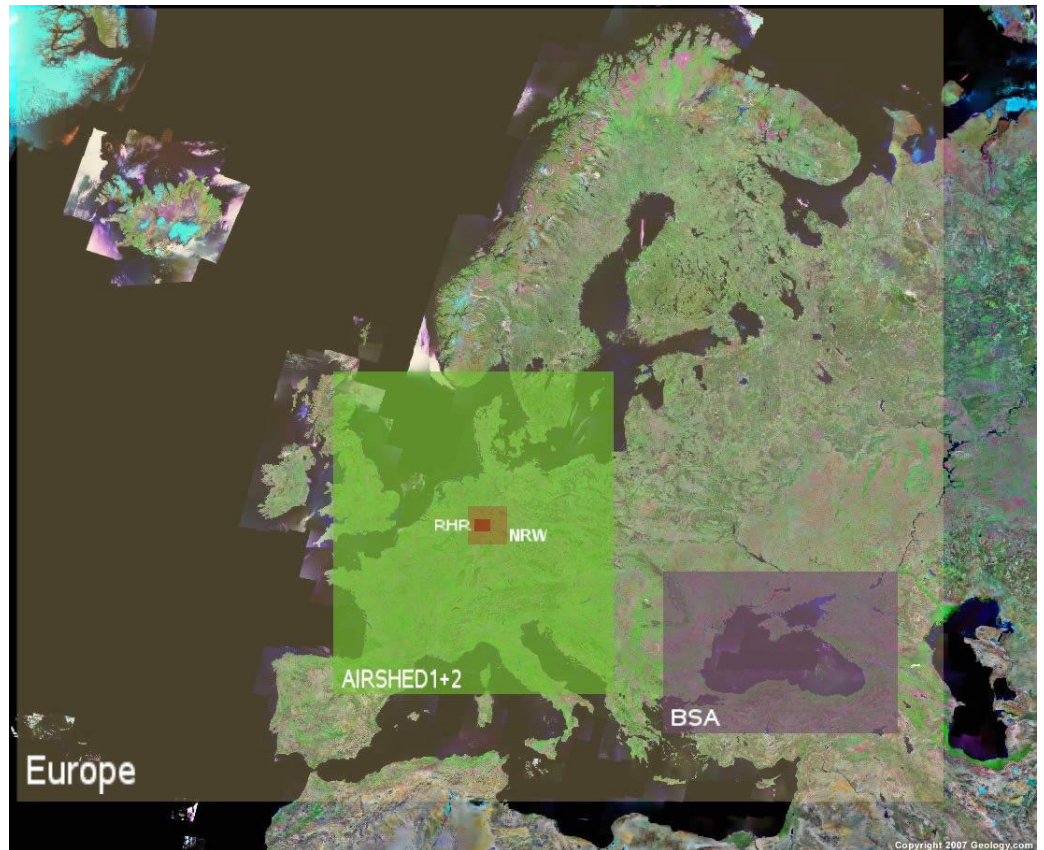


Daily time schedule of production

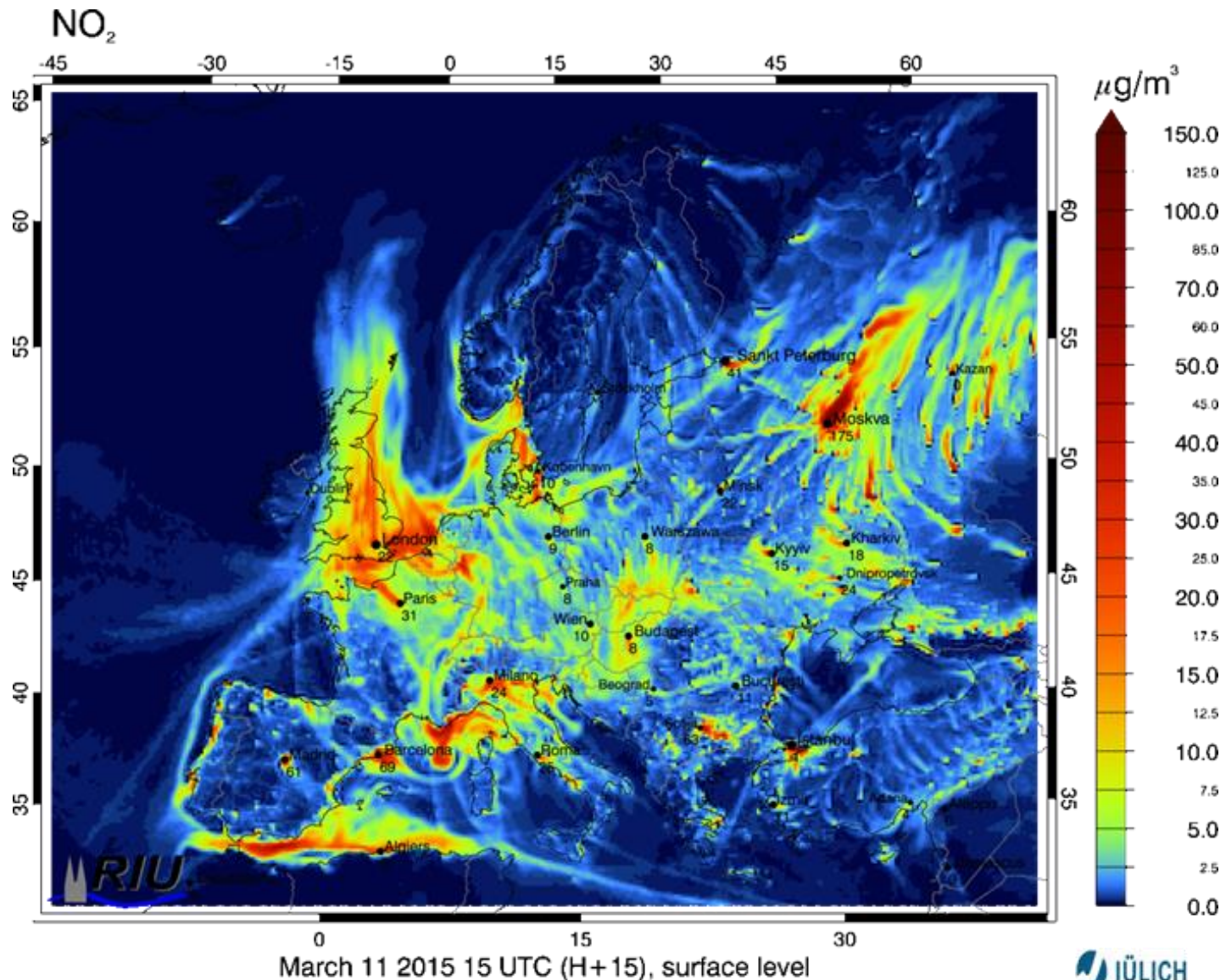


EURAD-IM Downstream AQ Services

- Regional scale (15 to 1 km resolution)
 - Central Europe (5km)
 - Black Sea Area (15km)
 - NRW (5km)
 - Ruhr-Rur Area (1km)
- Daily 96h air quality forecasts
- Daily air quality analyses of the previous day (hourly resolution)
- Web-based presentation and near-real-time verification
- User: Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz Nordrhein-Westfalen



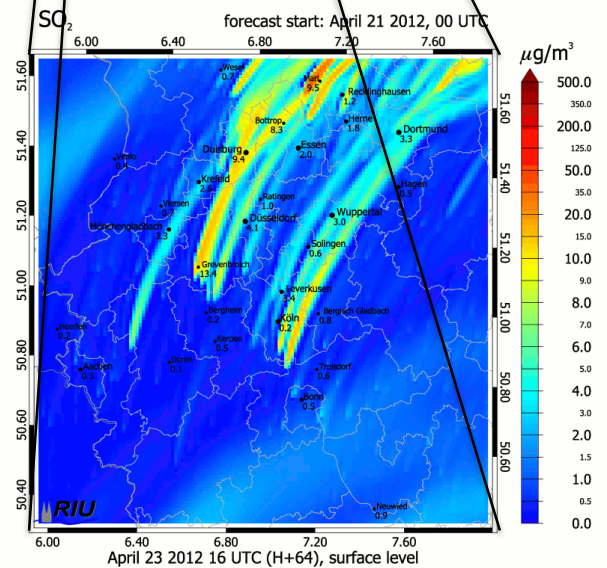
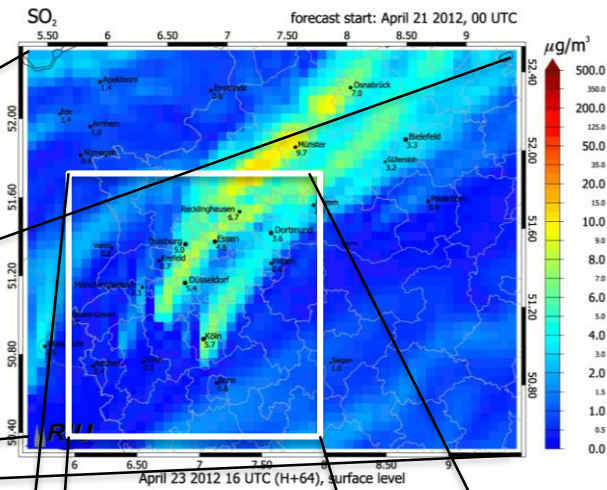
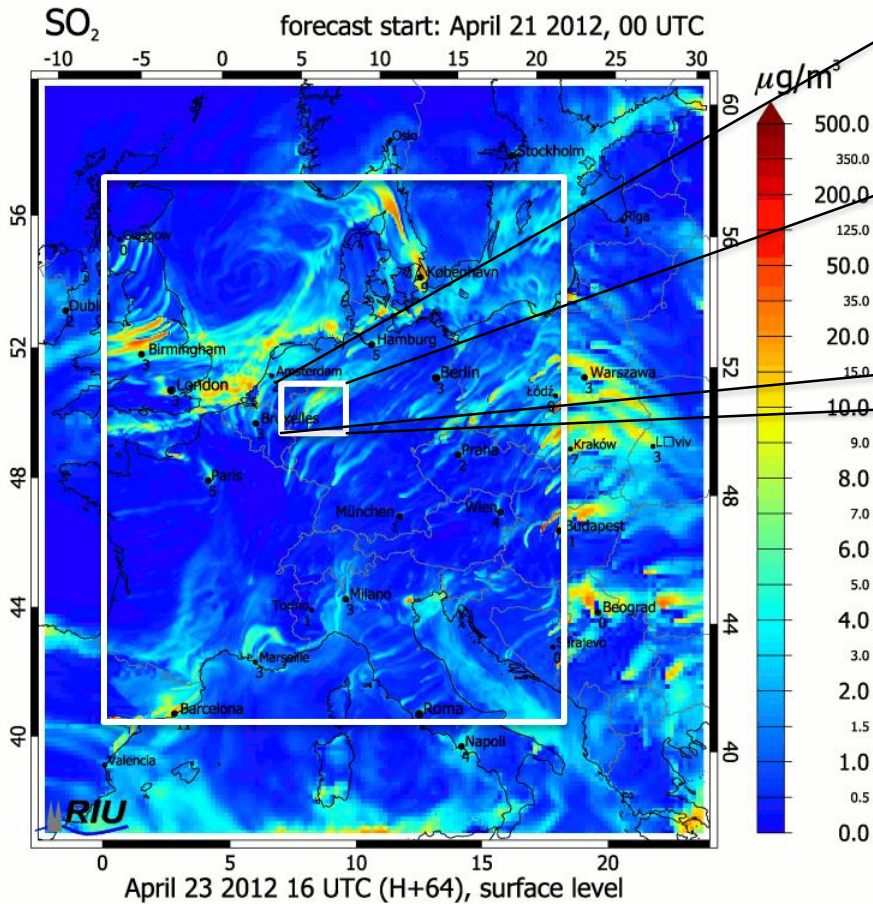
Forecast example of NO₂



EURAD-IM Downstream AQ Service

Example: SO₂ forecast for the Ruhr-Rur-Area

Central Europe, 5 km resolution



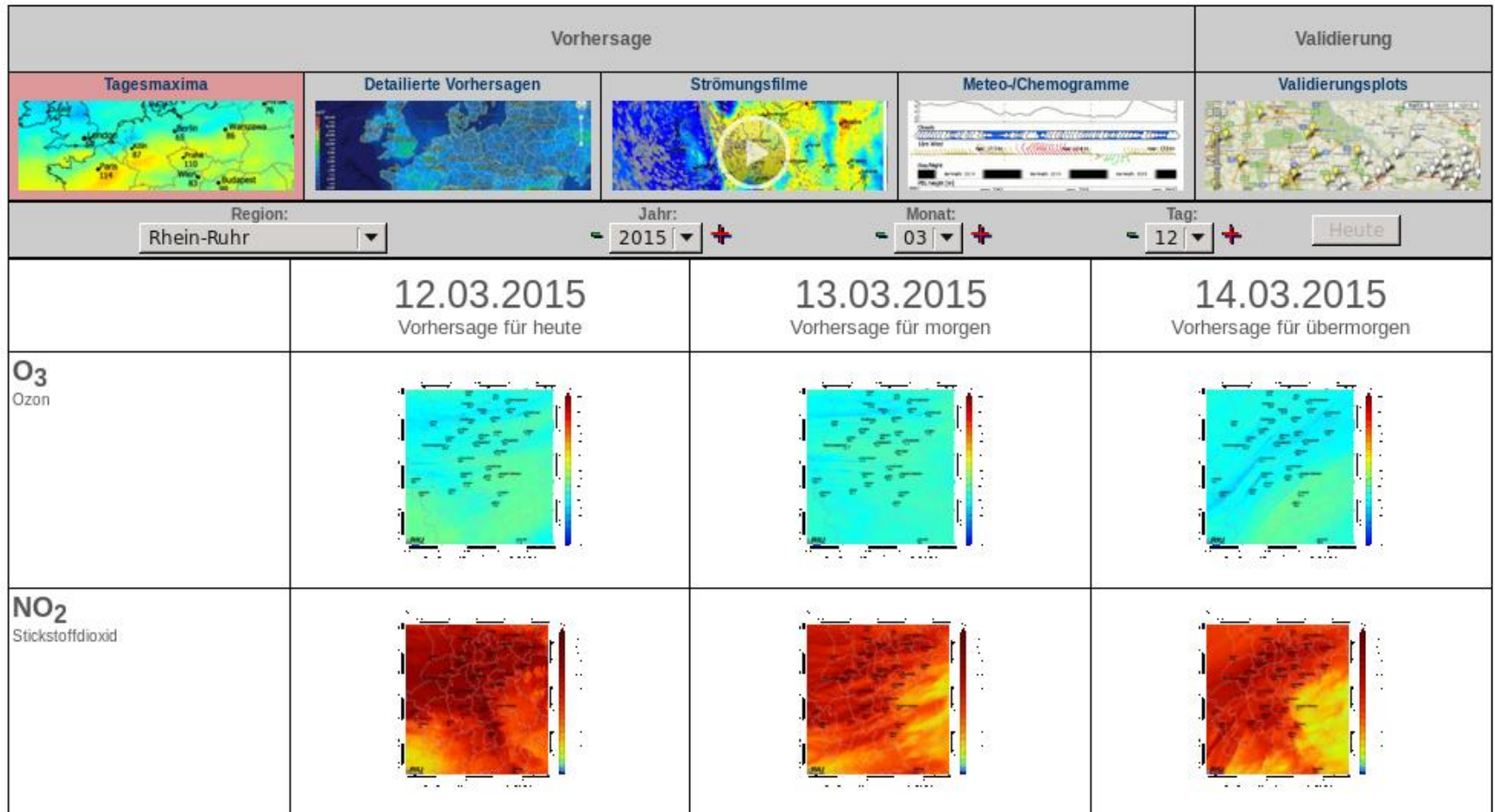
NRW, 5 km resolution

Ruhr-Rur, 1 km resolution

EURAD-IM Downstream AQ Services

Web Based Product Publication

<http://eurad.uni-koeln.de>



4. Examples for Data Assimilation with EURAD-IM in CAMS-50

Use of In Situ and Remote Sensing Data

AIRBASE
routine measurement sites



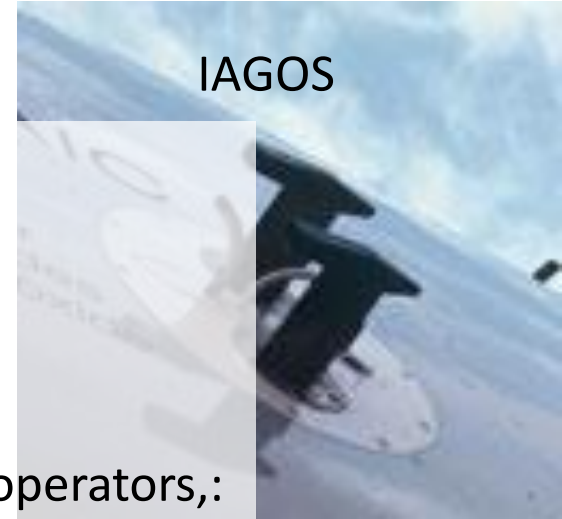
In Situ

Further remote sensing data

- AERONET
- lidars
- NO2 column data assimilation modules
- IASI O3 and CO data assimilation module
- integration of novel satellite observation operators,:
- IASI-GOME,
- SLSTR,
- Terra/MOPITT
- Sentinels 1, 4, 5, 5p,
- VIIRS,
- OMPS
- MODIS, SEVIRI AOD data assimilation module

special stations: Jungfrauoch

IAGOS

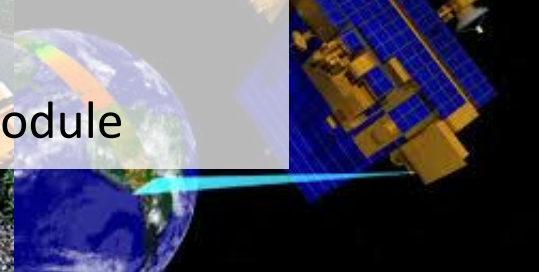


IASI
Field of View
IASI



Remote Sensing

Terra/MODIS

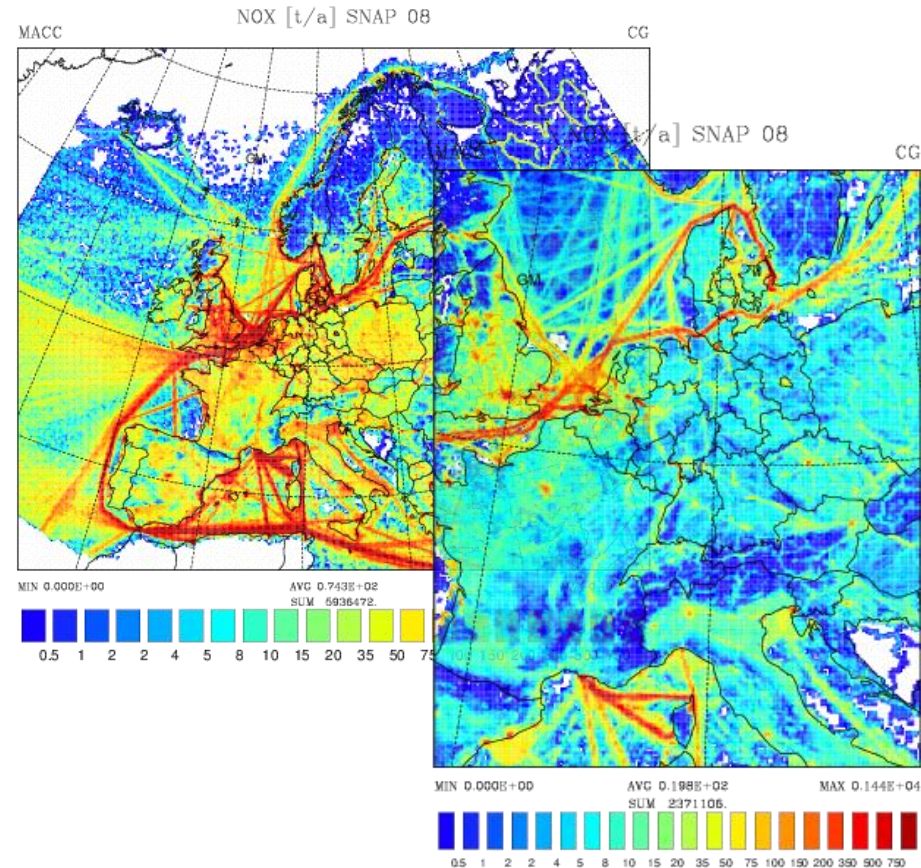
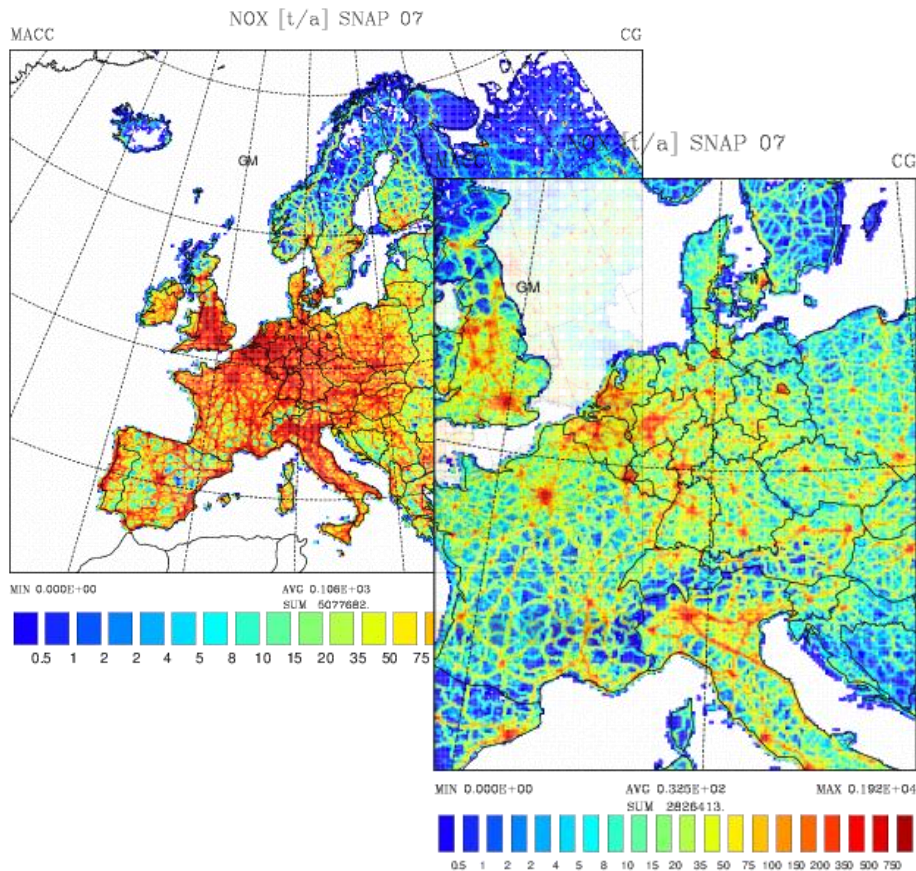


Examples from the TNO emission inventory 2009

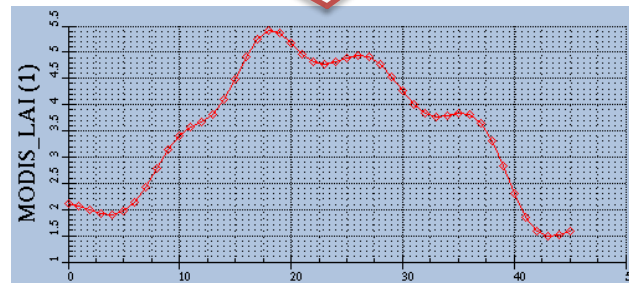
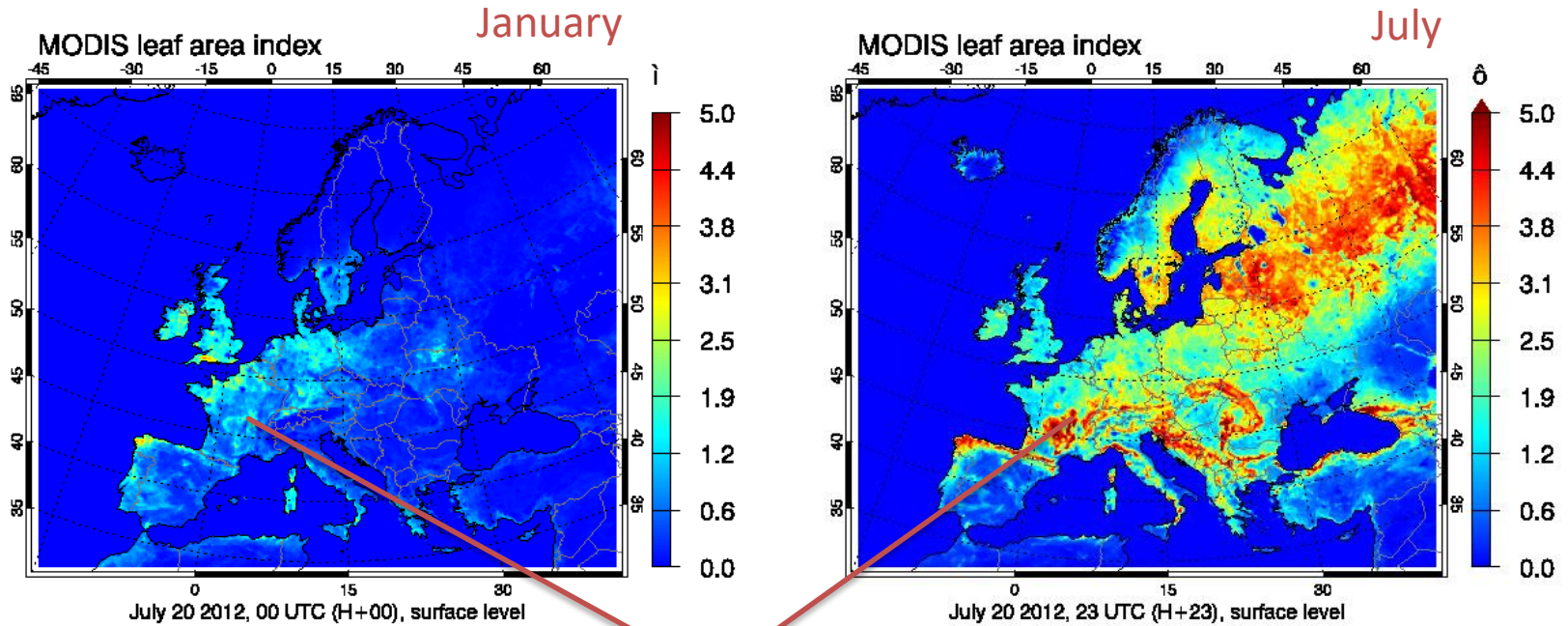
NO_x $1/8^\circ \times 1/16^\circ$

SNAP 07 Road Transport

SNAP 08 Other Mobile Sources



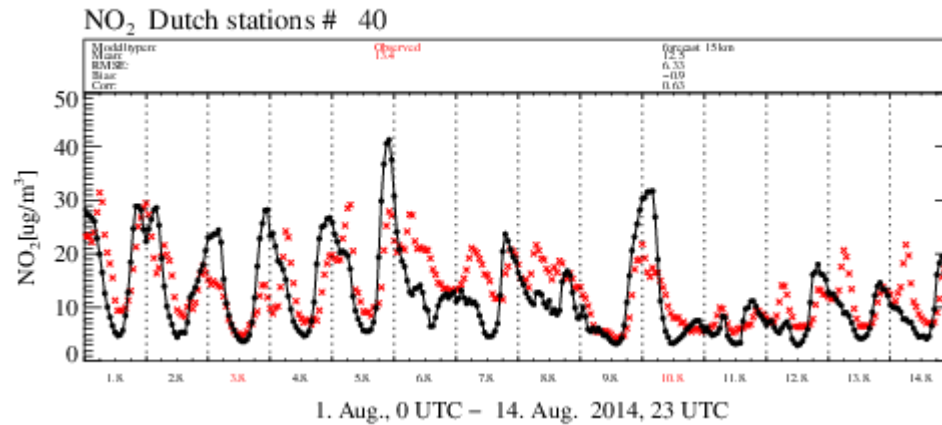
Incorporation of the MODIS 8-day Leaf Area Index Product



Forecast skills: impact of national emission inventories?

Typical NO₂ example compare Germany- The Netherlands

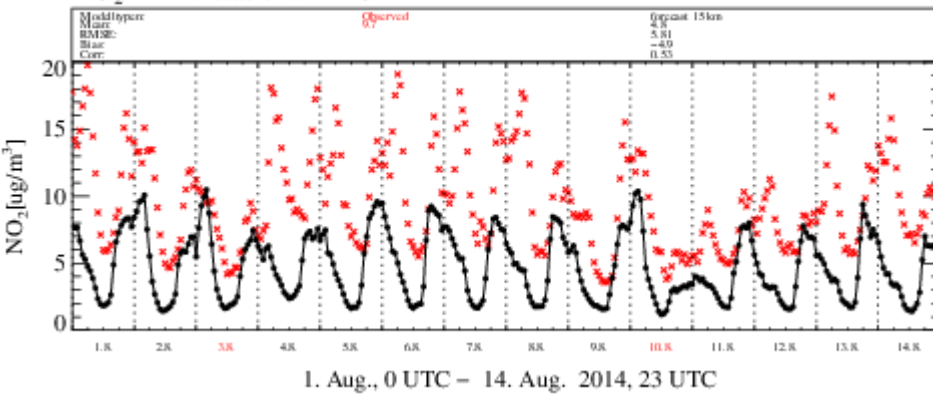
Netherlands



Germany (different emission assessment?)

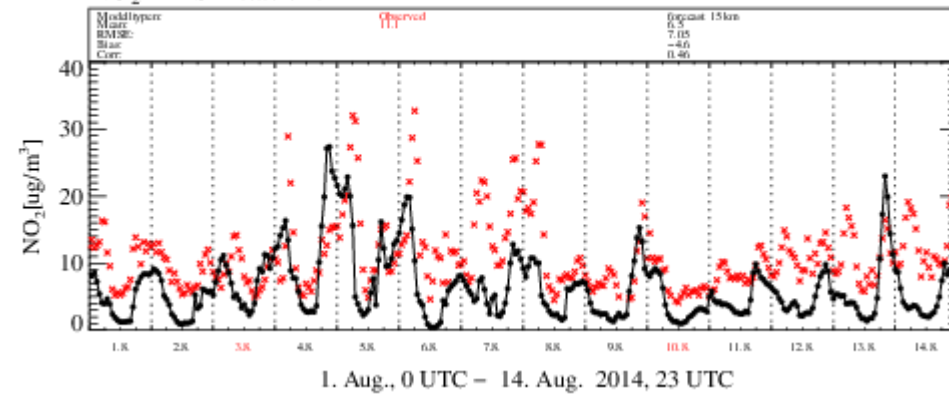
Lower Saxony

NO₂ DENI stations # 18



Schleswig-Holsatia

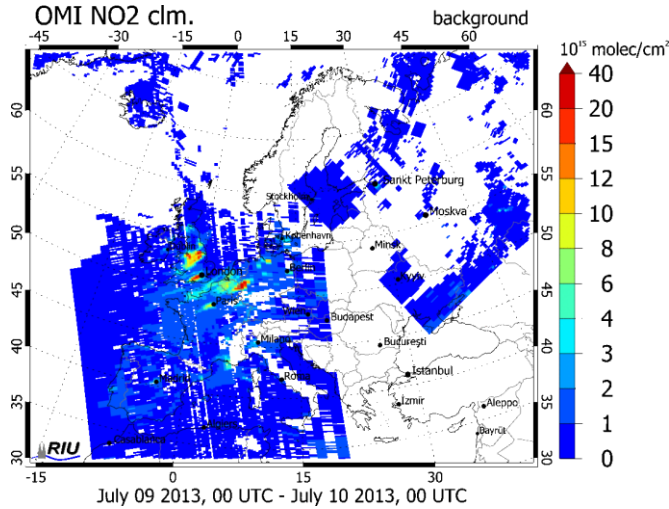
NO₂ DESH stations # 2



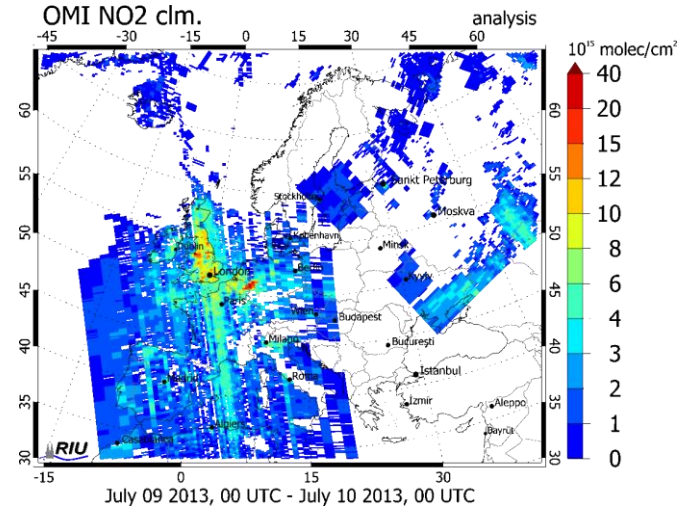
EURAD-IM MACC 3d-var EVA Re-Analysis for 2013

OMI NO₂ Column Retrievals for 9. July

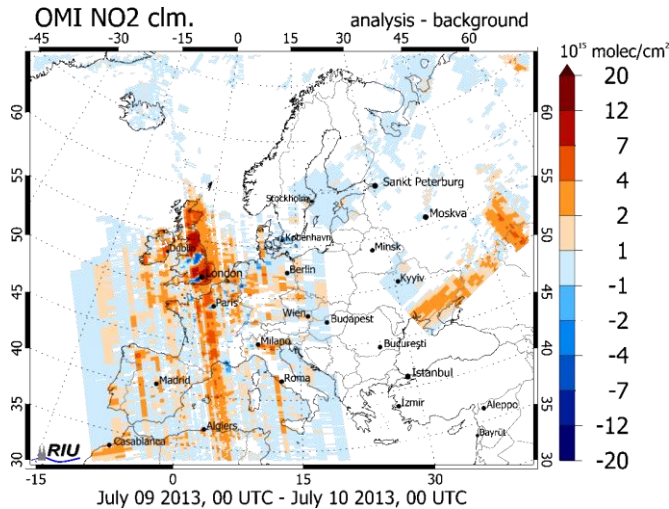
Background, H(x)



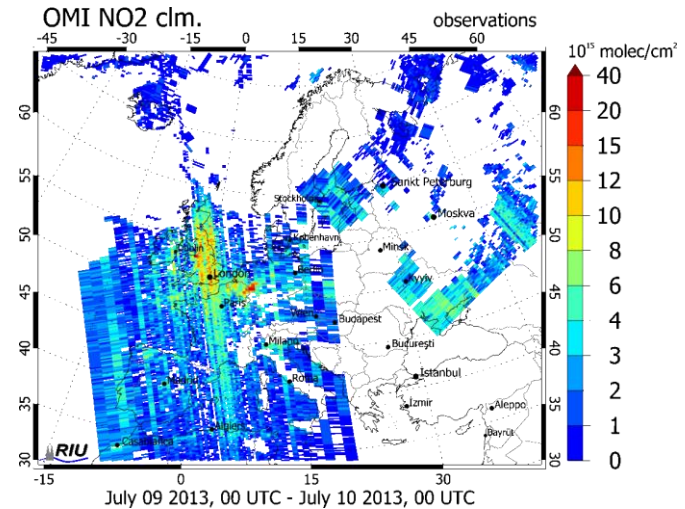
Analysis, H(x)



Analysis - background



Observations, y



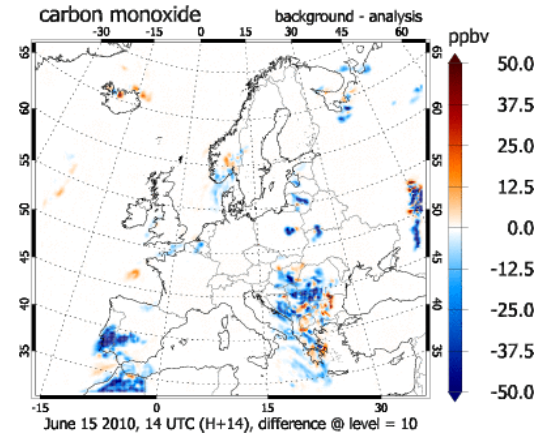
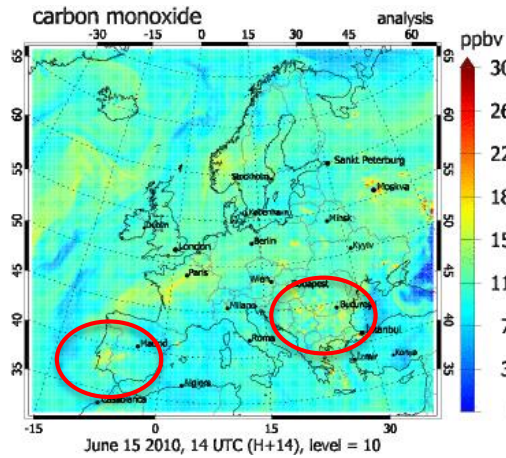
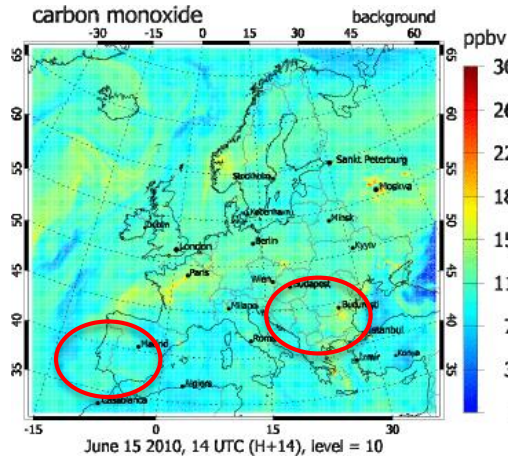
3d-var Assimilation of MOPITT CO Retrievals

background

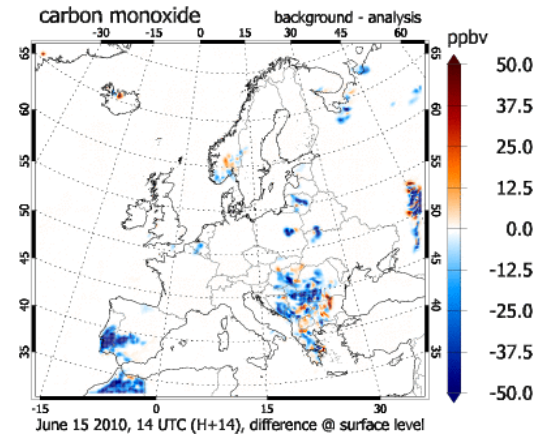
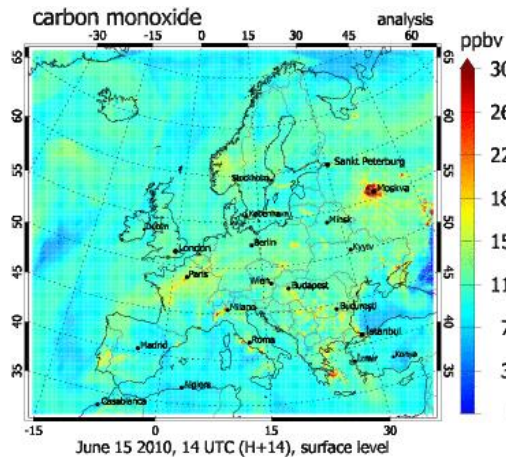
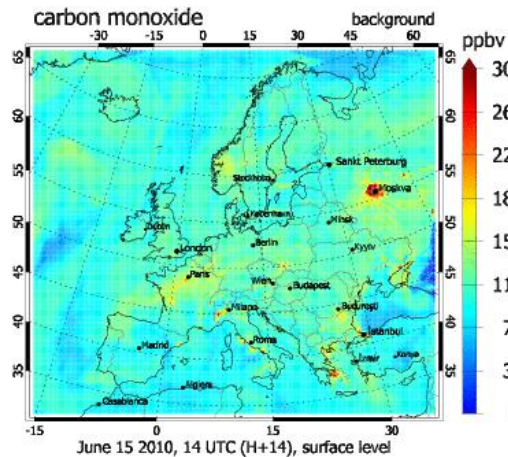
analysis

background - analysis

900 hPa, level 10



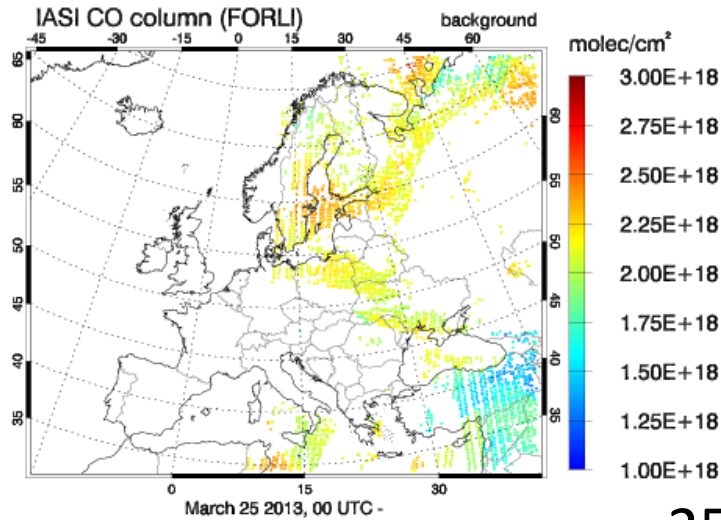
surface



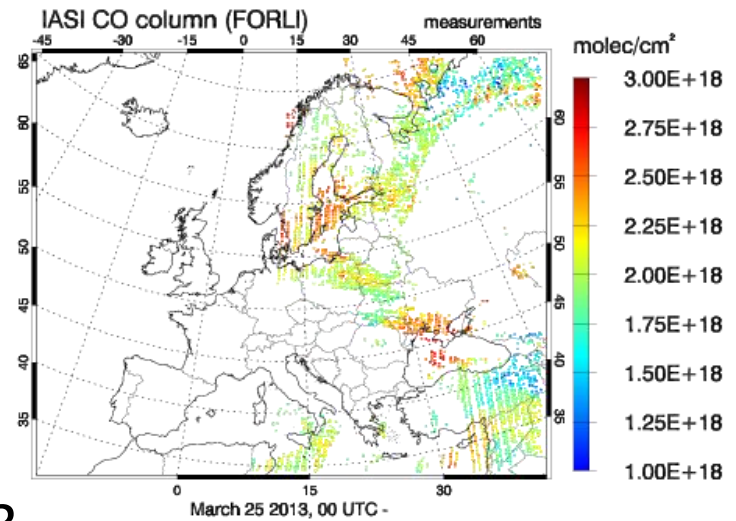
June 14, 2010, 14:00 UTC

IASI (FORLI) Data Assimilation: Total CO Columns

Background $H(x)$

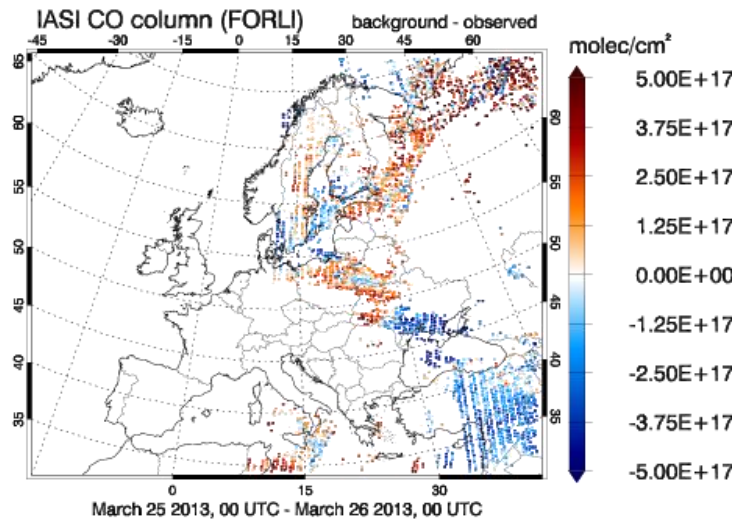


Observations, y

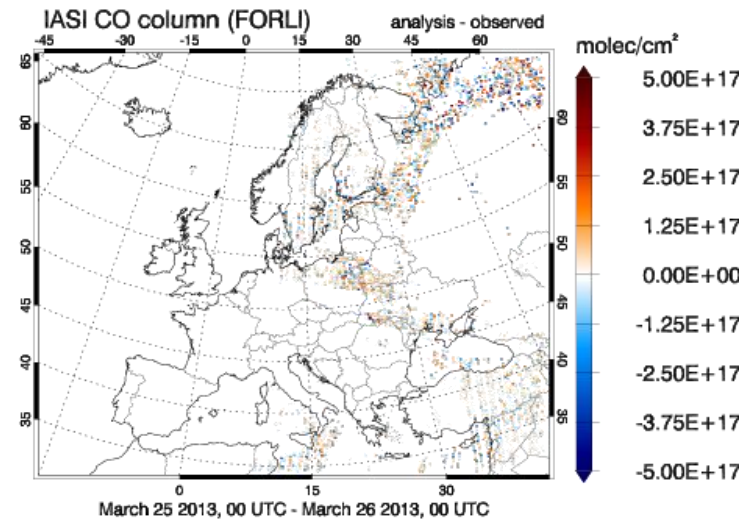


25.3.2013

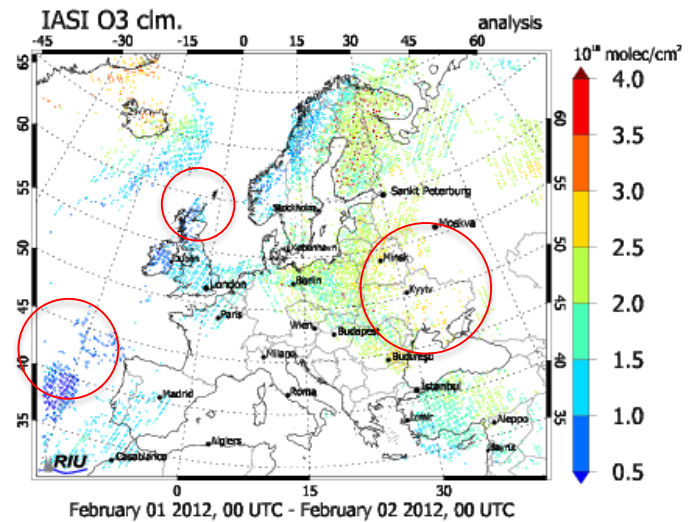
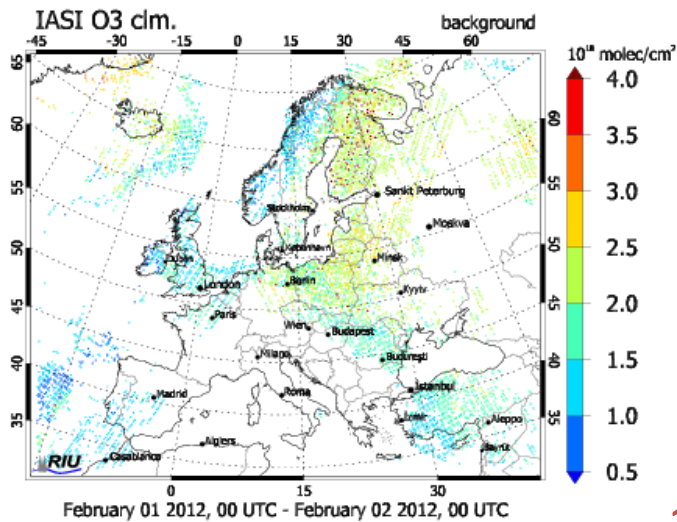
$(BG H)(x) - y$



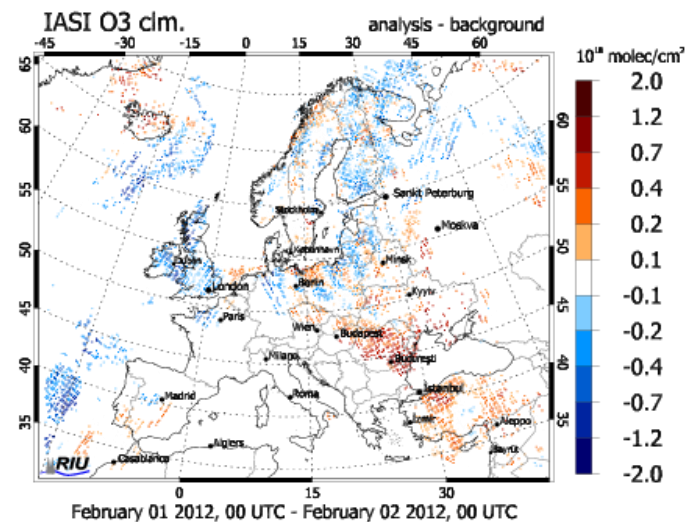
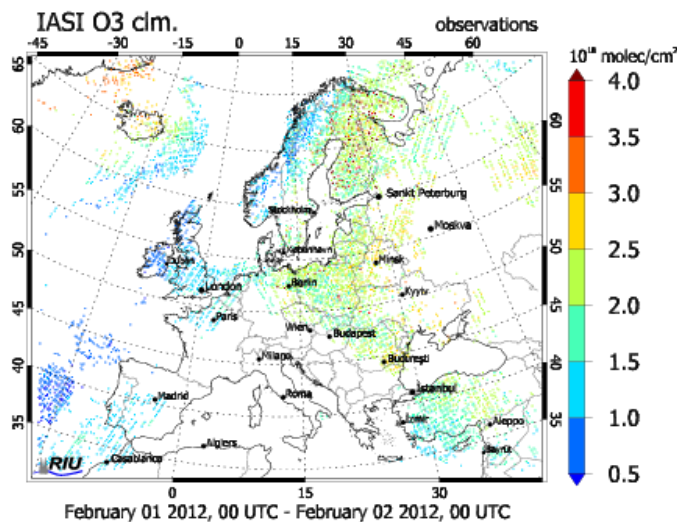
$(AN H)(x) - y$



3d-var Assimilation of IASI Ozone Columns



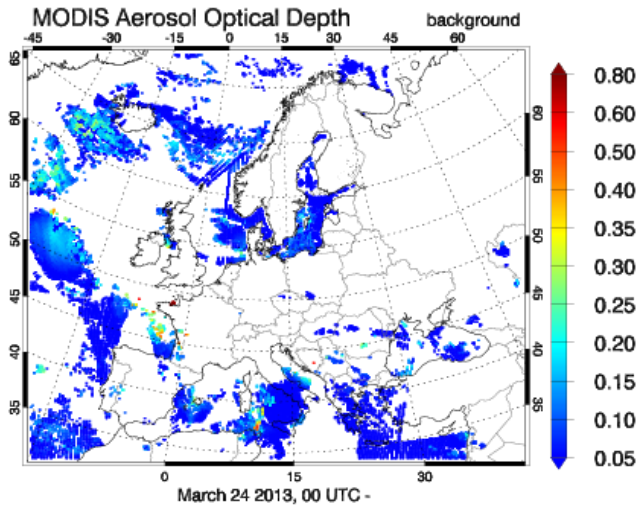
1.2.2012



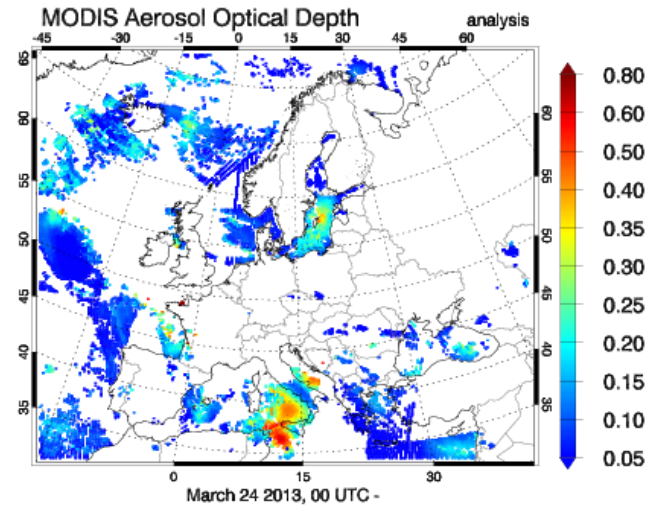
3d-var Assimilation of MODIS AOD Retrievals

15 km model resolution, 24.3.2013

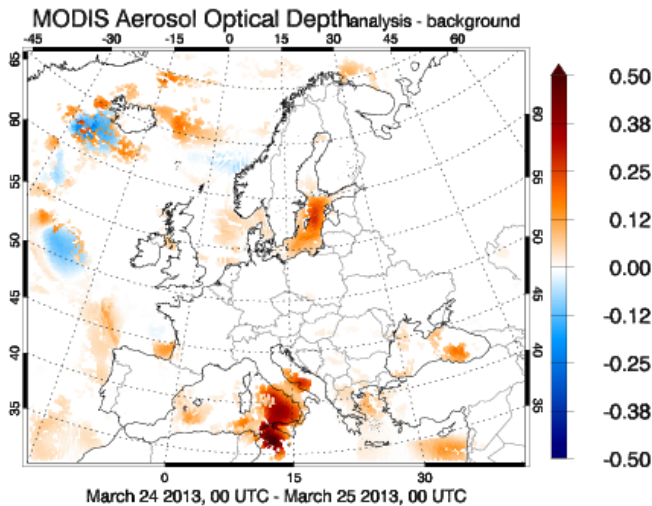
Background, $H(x)$



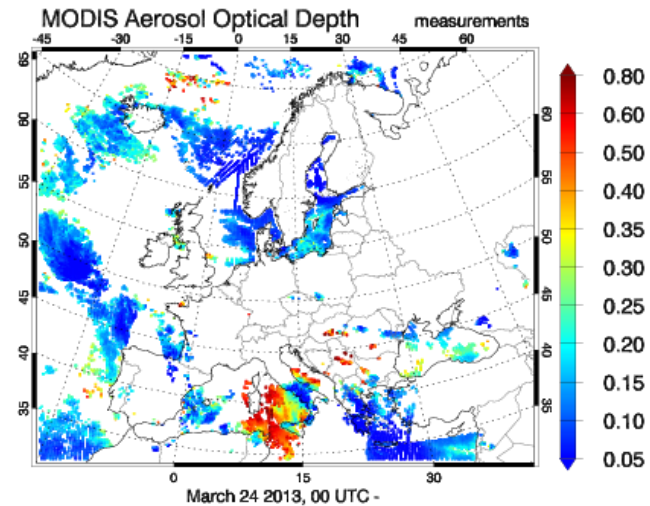
Analysis, $H(x)$



AN - BG $H(x)$



Observations, y

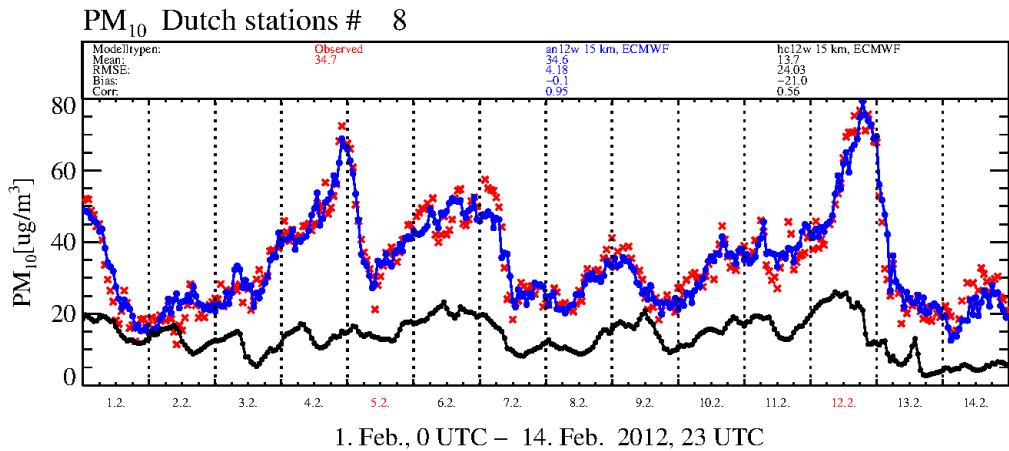


5. Validation of EURAD-IM CAMS-50 Analysis/Re-Analysis

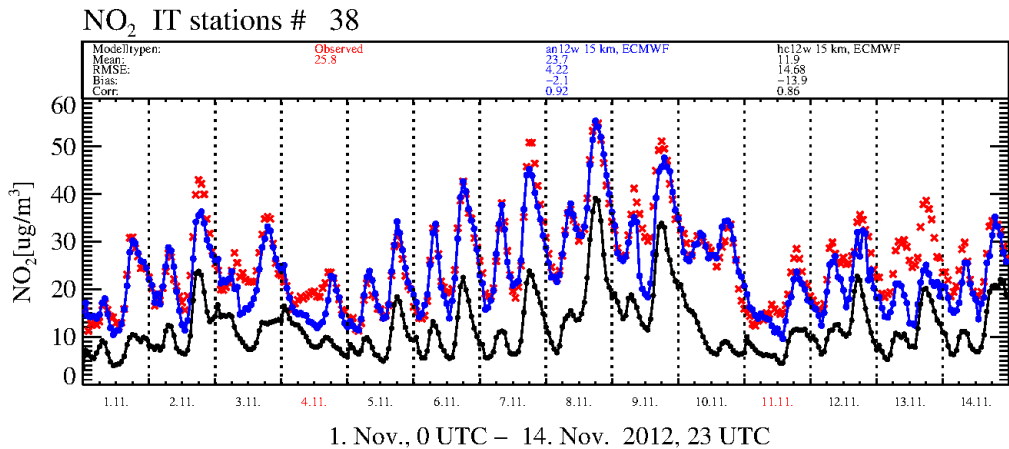
EURAD-IM MACC EVA 3d-var Re-Analysis for 2012

Averaged Time-Series for AIRBASE Measurement Sites

(withheld from assimilation)



PM₁₀ NL stations
1.2. – 14.2. 2012



NO₂ IT stations
1.11. – 14.11.2012

Good performance of the EURAD-IM airshed analysis even at traffic sites

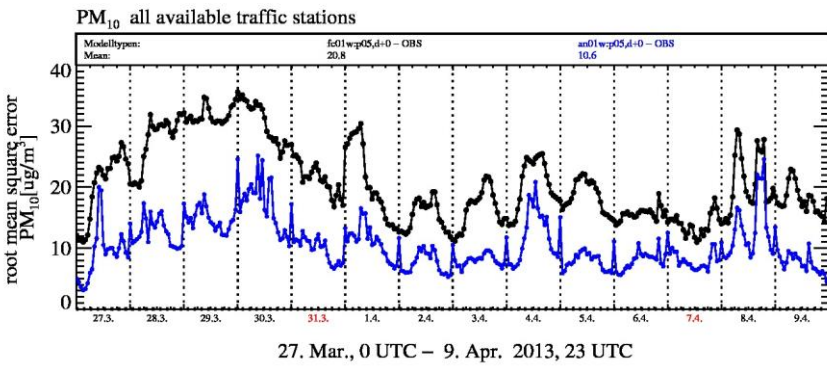
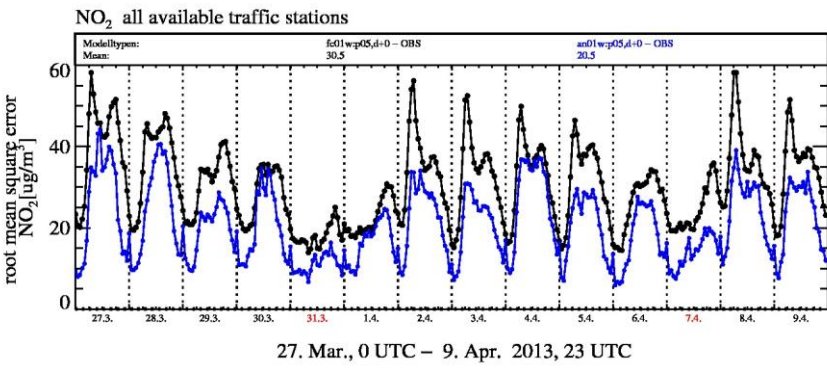
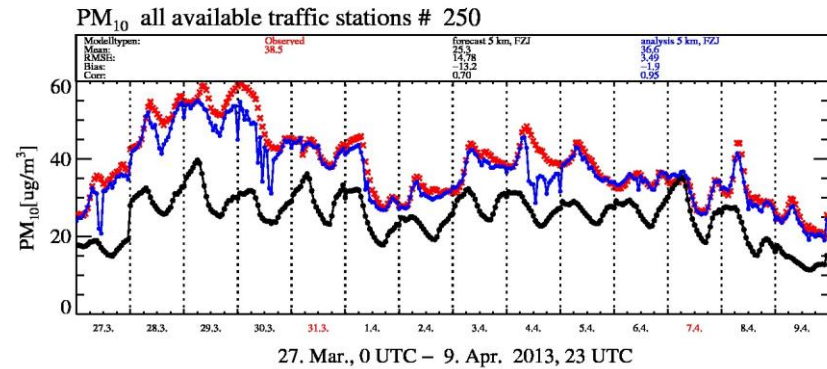
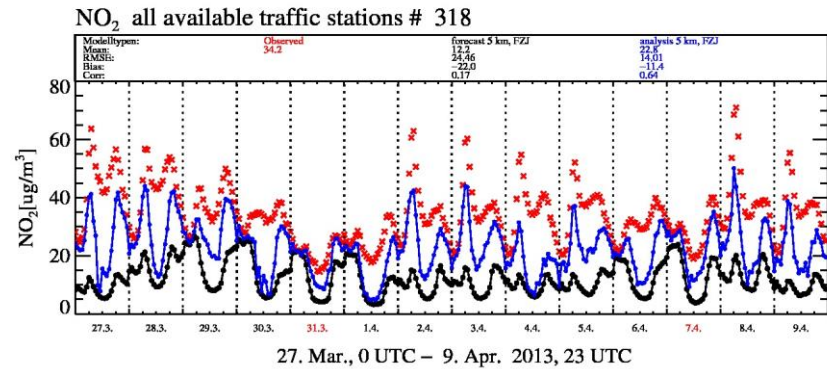
NO₂

PM₁₀

Averaged time-series from March 27 to April 9, 2013

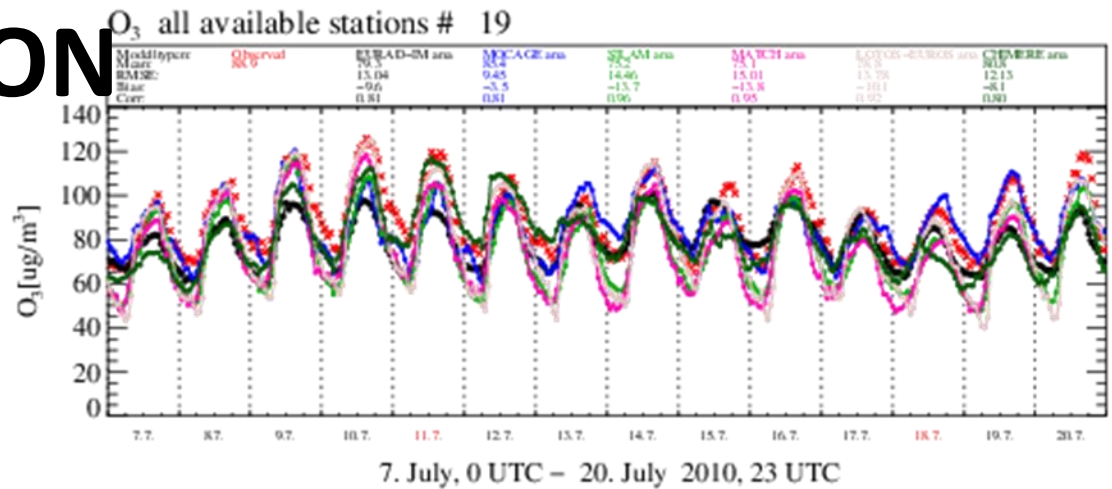
— forecast

— analysis

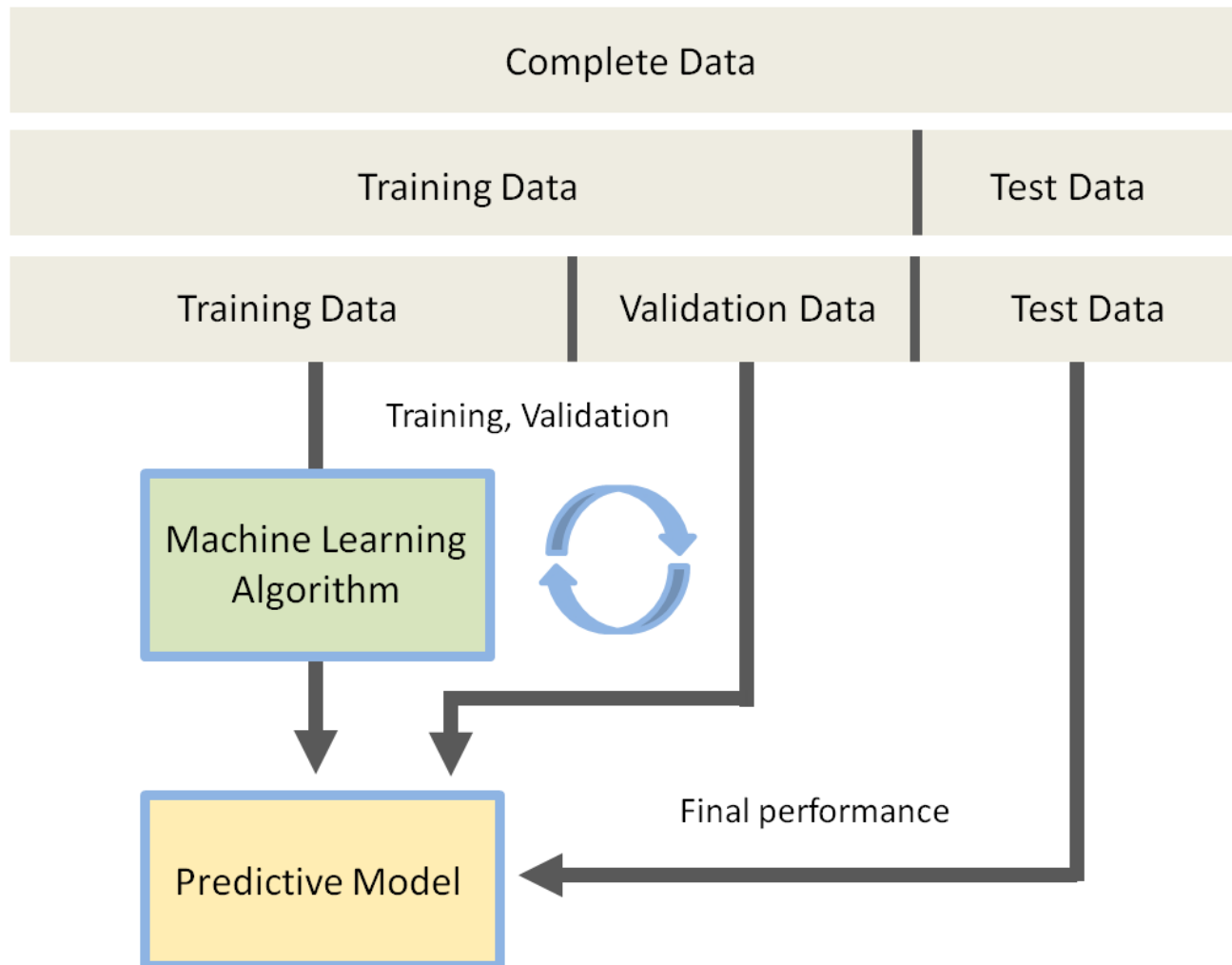


rmse time-series

5. VALIDATION

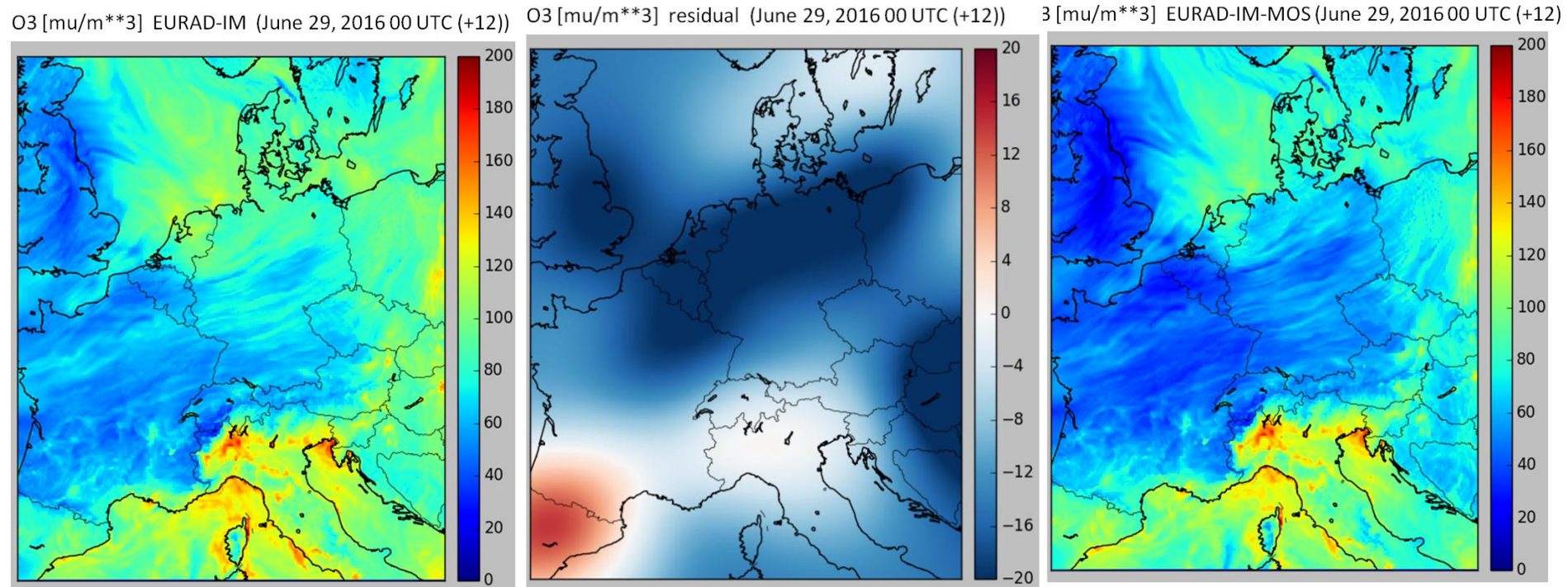


Model parameter optimisation and select learned models



Bias correction by the hybrid method

interpolated by Gaussian process regression (Kang et al. , 2008)



**EURAD-IM surface O₃
5 km grid**

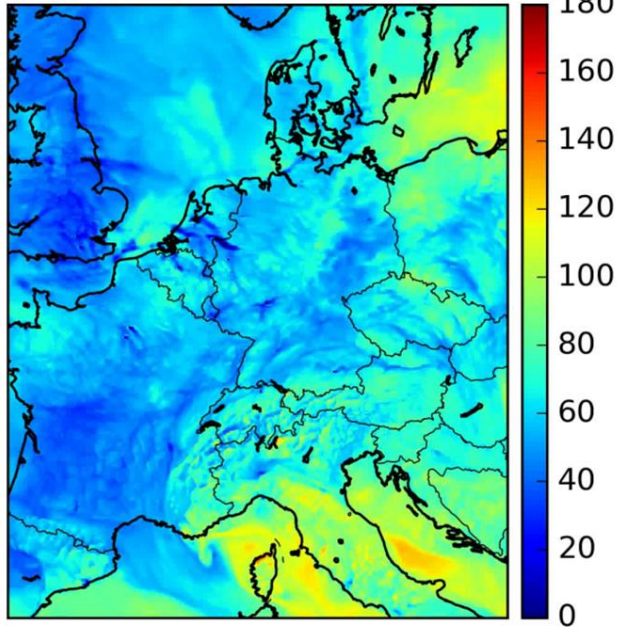
**Bias correction term
interpolated by
Gaussian process regression**

**EURAD-IM surface O₃
corrected by bias correction**

Bias correction by the hybrid method

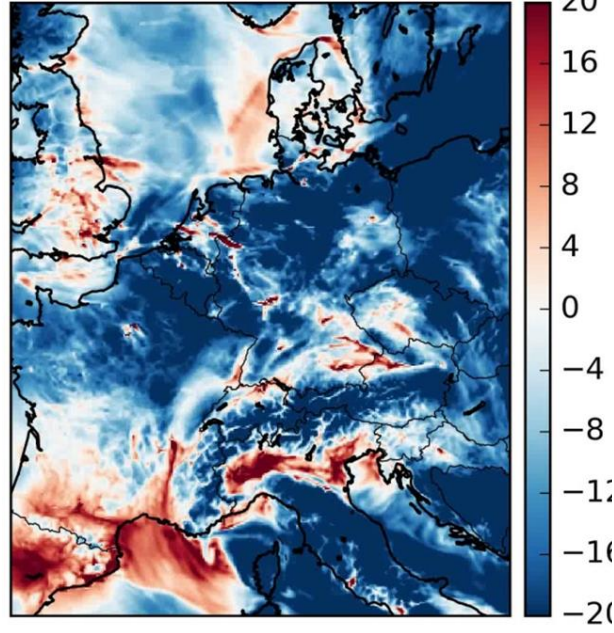
interpolated by ridge regression

O₃[μg/m³] EURAD-IM - June 29 2016 00 UTC (H+00)



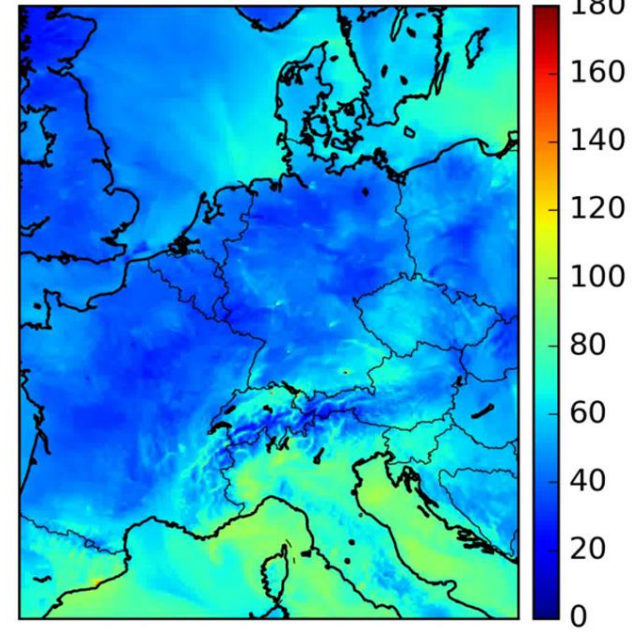
**EURAD-IM surface O₃
5 km grid**

O₃[μg/m³] residual - June 29 2016 00 UTC (H+00)



**Bias correction term
interpolated by
ridge regression**

O₃[μg/m³] EURAD-IM-MOS - June 29 2016 00 UTC (H+00)

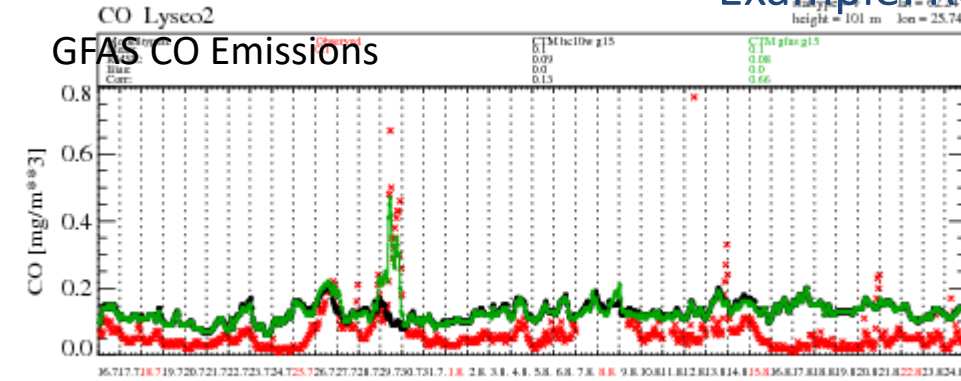


**EURAD-IM surface O₃
corrected by bias correction**

Fire Radiative Power Analysis from GFAS

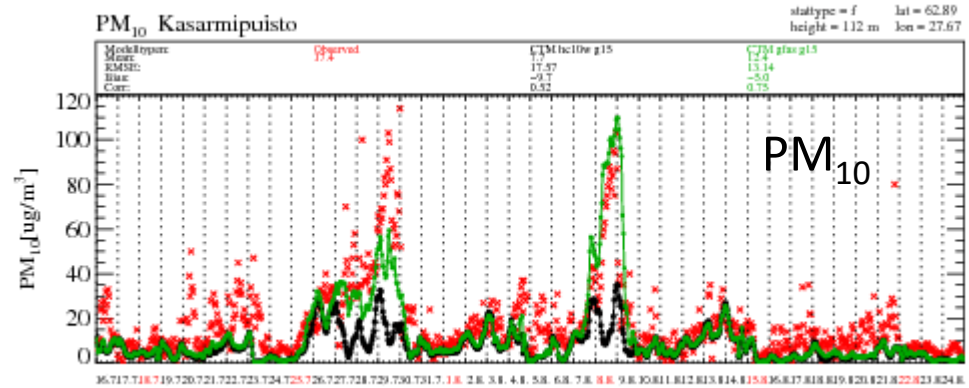
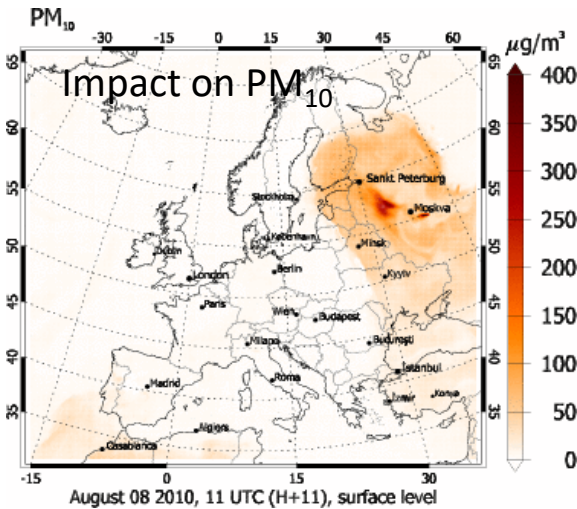
Example: Russian peat fires 2010

CO



16. July, 0 UTC – 24. Aug. 2010, 23 UTC

July 30 2010, 00 UTC (H+00), surface level



16. July, 0 UTC – 24. Aug. 2010, 23 UTC

- Observations
- EURAD-IM without GFAS emissions
- EURAD-IM with GFAS emissions

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION