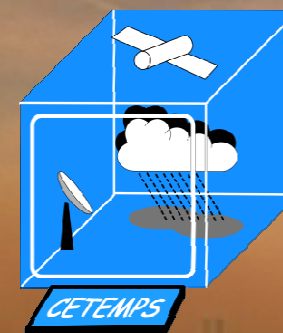


# **Verso un modello accoppiato meteorologia-chimica per la previsione della qualità dell'aria**

**Paolo Tuccella, Gabriele Curci,  
Domenico Cimini, Guido Visconti**



**Università degli Studi dell'Aquila**



**CETEMPS**

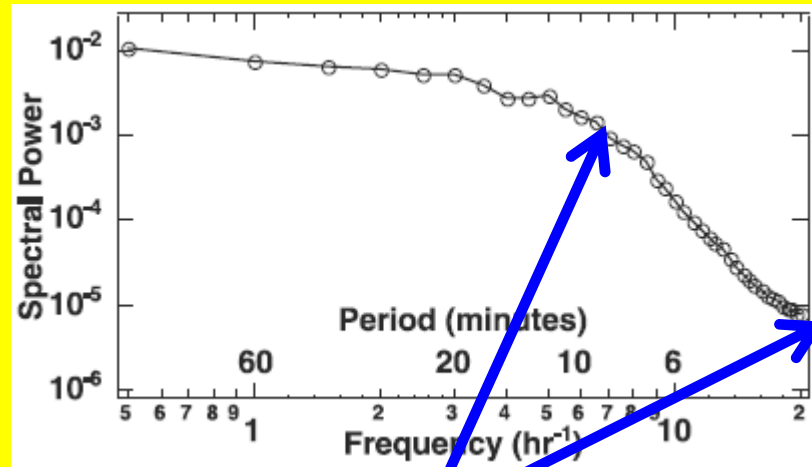
# I CTMs COME MEZZO PER LA PREVISIONE DELLA QUALITA' DELL'ARIA

## I sistemi di previsione in EUROPA

System name (URL)	Country	Meteo/CTM	Reference
<u>CALIOPE</u> ( <a href="http://www.bsc.es/caliope">www.bsc.es/caliope</a> )	Spain	WRF/CMAQ	Baldasano et al. (2008)
<u>CAMx-AMWFG</u> ( <a href="http://forecast.uoa.gr">forecast.uoa.gr</a> )	Greece	SKIRON/CAMx	Kallos et al. (2007)
<u>CETEMPS</u> ( <a href="http://pumpkin.aquila.infn.it/forechem/">pumpkin.aquila.infn.it/forechem/</a> )	Italy	MM5/CHIMERE	Curci et al. (2008)
<u>CHIMERE-DUST</u> ( <a href="http://www.lmd.polytechnique.fr/dust">www.lmd.polytechnique.fr/dust</a> )	France	MM5/CHIMERE-DUST	Menut et al. (2009)
<u>CHIMERE</u> (MACC)	France	IFS/CHIMERE	Bessagnet et al. (2008)
<u>EMEP-CWE</u> (MACC)	Norway	IFS/EMEP	Simpson et al. (2003)
<u>EURAD</u> (MACC) ( <a href="http://www.eurad.uni-koeln.de">www.eurad.uni-koeln.de</a> )	Germany	MM5/EURAD-CTM	Elbern and Schmidt (2001)
<u>FARM</u> ( <a href="http://www.aria-net.eu/QualeAria/">www.aria-net.eu/QualeAria/</a> )	Italy	RAMS/FARM	Zanini et al. (2005)
<u>HIRLAM/MATCH</u> ( <a href="http://www.airviro.smhi.se/MATCH-AQ">www.airviro.smhi.se/MATCH-AQ</a> )	Sweden	HIRLAM/MATCH	Robertson et al. (1999)
<u>LOTOS-EUROS</u> (MACC)	Netherlands	LOTOS-EUROS	Schaap et al. (2008)
<u>MATCH</u> (MACC)	Sweden	IFS/MATCH	Robertson et al. (1999)
<u>MOCAGE</u> (MACC)	France	IFS/MOCAGE	Michou and Peuch (2002)
<u>OPANA</u> ( <a href="http://artico.lma.fi.upm.es">artico.lma.fi.upm.es</a> )	Spain	MM5/CMAQ	Cooter and Hutzell (2002)
<u>PREV'AIR</u> ( <a href="http://www.prevair.org">www.prevair.org</a> )	France	MM5/CHIMERE	Rouil et al. (2009)
<u>PREVISAO-QAR</u> ( <a href="http://www.dao.ua.pt/gemac/previsao_qar">www.dao.ua.pt/gemac/previsao_qar</a> )	Portugal	ARPEGE-ALADIN/MOCAGE	Dufour et al. (2004)
<u>RCG</u> ( <a href="http://www.trumf.de">www.trumf.de</a> )	Germany	MM5/CHIMERE	Monteiro et al. (2005)
<u>SILAM</u> (MACC) ( <a href="http://silam.fmi.fi">silam.fmi.fi</a> )	Finland	REM/CALGRID	Stern et al. (2003)
<u>SKIRON/Dust</u> ( <a href="http://forecast.uoa.gr">forecast.uoa.gr</a> )	Greece	HIRLAM/SILAM	Sofiev et al. (2006)
<u>SMOGPROG</u> ( <a href="http://www.lml.rivm.nl/data/smogprog">www.lml.rivm.nl/data/smogprog</a> )	Netherlands	SKIRON	Kallos et al. (2007)
<u>THOR</u> ( <a href="http://thor.dmu.dk">thor.dmu.dk</a> )	Denmark	LOTOS-EUROS, CHIMERE	Schaap et al. (2008)
<u>UK AQ forecast</u> ( <a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk">www.airquality.co.uk</a> )	United Kingdom	ETA/DEHM	Frohn and Brandt (2006)
<u>WRF-CHIMERE</u> ( <a href="http://www.lmd.polytechnique.fr/cosy">www.lmd.polytechnique.fr/cosy</a> )	France	ECMWF/NAME	Ryall and Maryon (1998)
<u>ZAM</u> ( <a href="http://www.zamg.ac.at">www.zamg.ac.at</a> )	Austria	WRF/CHIMERE	Vautard et al. (2001)
<u>TAU</u> ( <a href="http://wind.tau.ac.il/dust8/dust.html">wind.tau.ac.il/dust8/dust.html</a> )	Israel	ALADIN/CAMx	Hirtl et al. (2007)
		MM5/DREAM	Kishcha et al. (2007)

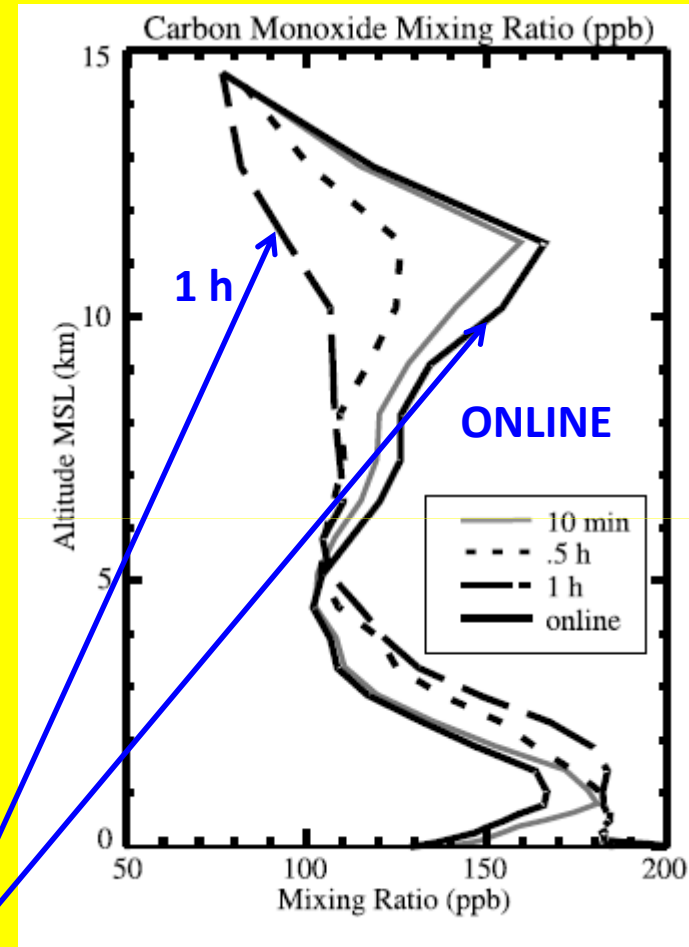
[Menut and Bessagnet, *Ann. Geophys.*, 2010]

# VANTAGGI DEI MODELLI “ONLINE”



LA MAGGIOR PARTE DELLA  
VARIABILITA' E' CONTENUTA NELLE  
ALTE FREQUENZE DEL MOTO

ERRORI PIU' GRANDI NEI MODELLI  
“OFFLINE” RISPETTO AGLI “ONLINE”  
NELLA RIDISTRIBUZIONE  
VERTICALE DELLA MASSA



[Grell et al., *JRL* 2004]

# IL MODELLO WRF/CHEM

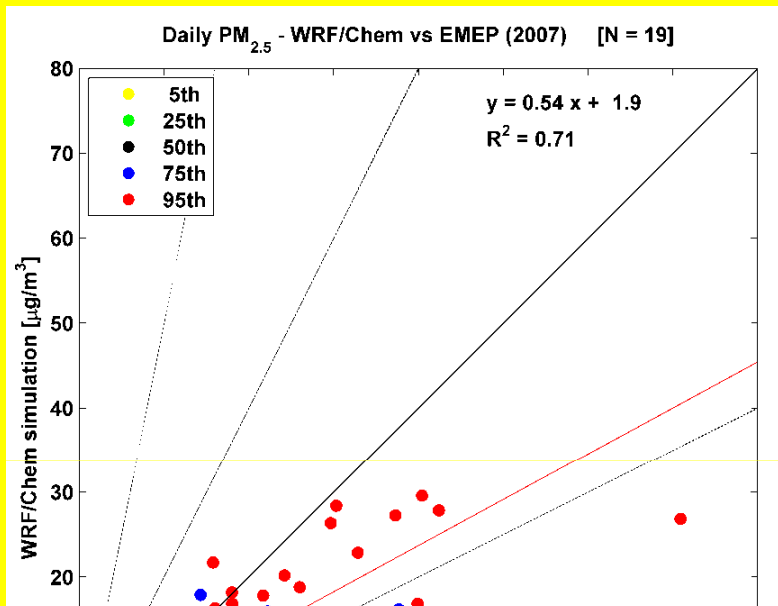
**COSTRUZIONE  
DELL'INVENTARIO  
DELLE EMISSIONI  
ANTROPOGENICHE  
PER L'EUROPA.**

**IMPLEMENTAZIONE  
DEGLI EFFETTI DIRETTI  
E INDIRETTI DEGLI  
AEROSOLS NELLA  
PARAMETRIZZAZIONE  
PER I SOA**





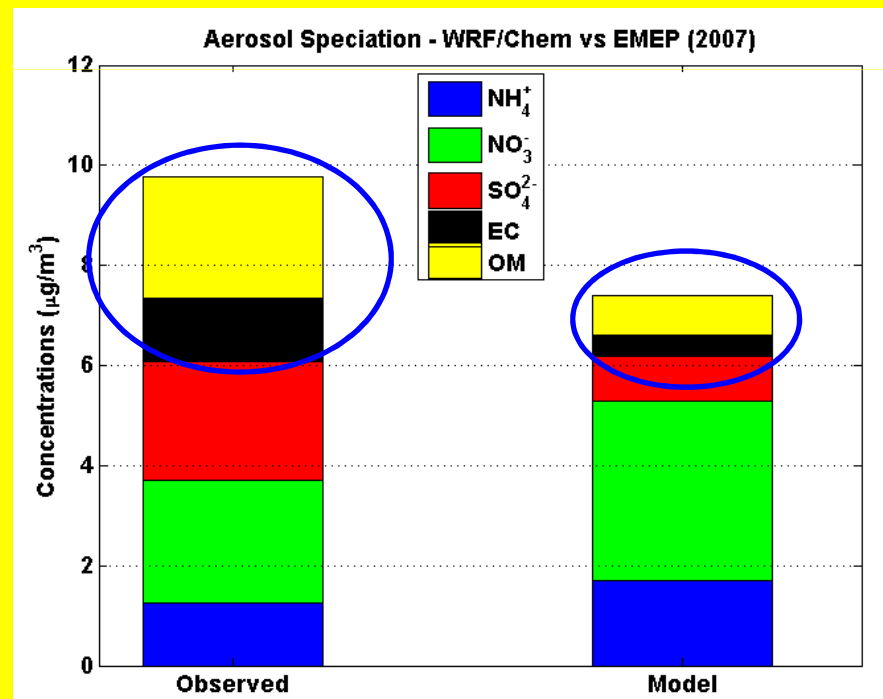
# PERCHE' UN NUOVO MECCANISMO CHIMICO? UNO SGUARDO AGLI AEROSOL CARBONACEI



**La sottostima è dovuta  
agli aerosol carbonacei.  
L'OM è sottostimata del  
76%!!!**

*[Tuccella et al., JGR, 2012]*

**Con lo schema classico, il  
MADE/SORGAM, la massa del  
PM<sub>2.5</sub> è sottostimata di un  
fattore 2.**



# EMISSIONI ANTROPICHE

1. Emissioni totali annuali EMEP (Programma Europeo Monitoraggio Inquinamento) di

CO, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, **Σ VOC**, PM

2. Corrispondenza tra le specie emesse e le specie modello:

CO → CO

NO<sub>x</sub> → NO<sub>x</sub>

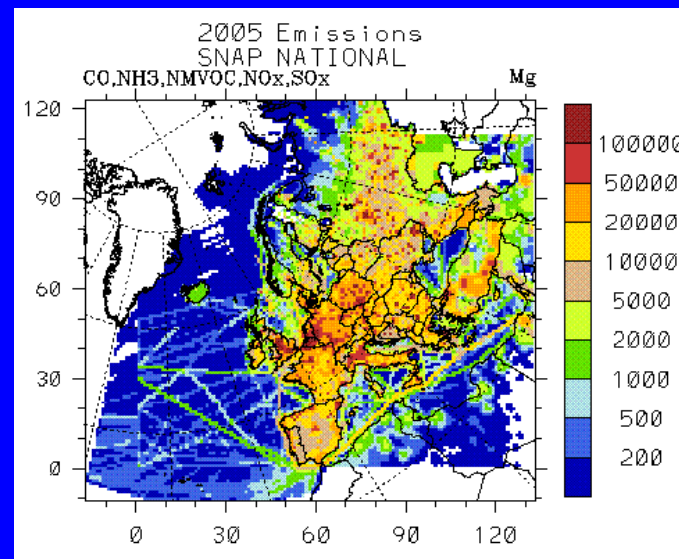
NH<sub>3</sub> → NH<sub>3</sub>

SO<sub>x</sub> → SO<sub>2</sub> (95%), SO<sub>4</sub> (5%)

PM → 20% PM fine, 80% PM accumulazione

3. Composti Organici Volatili (VOC):

**VOC → ???**



Diverse centinaia di VOC!!!

1. Non si conosce la degradazione chimica di molti
2. Limiti computazionali

## AGGREGAZIONE

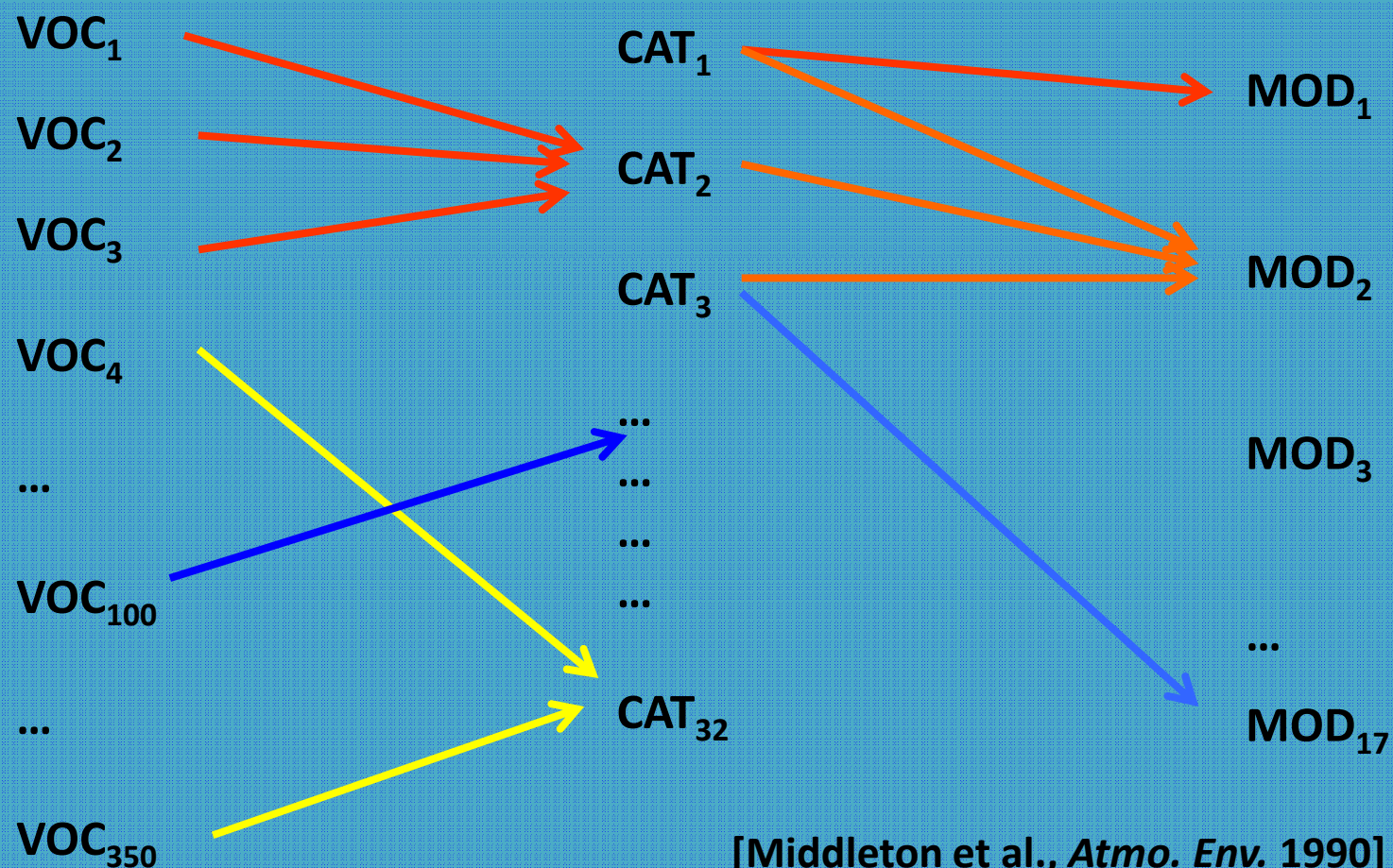
[Middleton et al., *Atmo. Env.* 1990]

# VOC: DA CENTINAIA A 17 SPECIE MODELLO

350 VOC (UK)  
[Passant, 2002]

CATEGORIE DI  
EMISSIONE VOC (32)

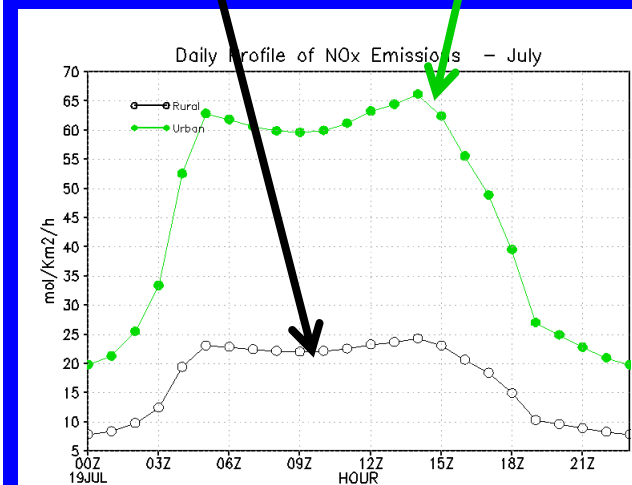
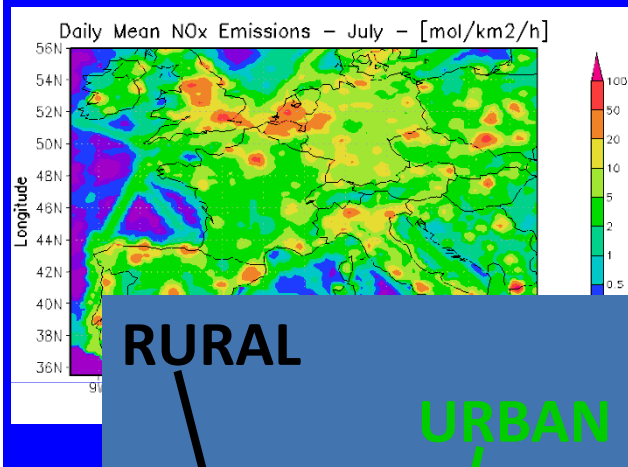
VOC NEL MODELLO RACM:  
(17)



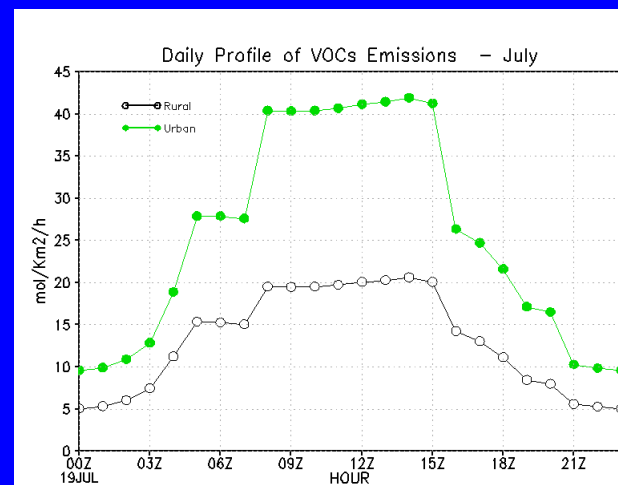
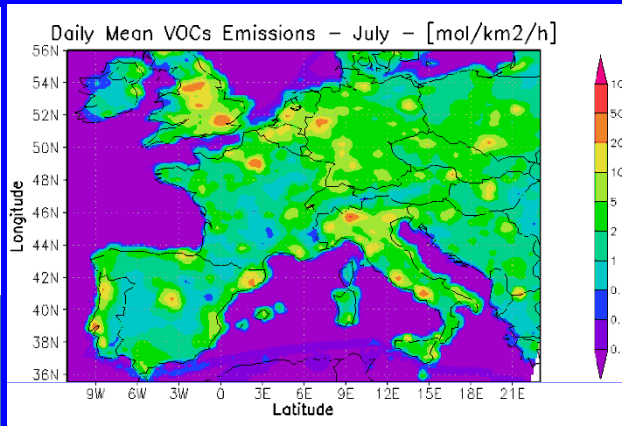
[Middleton et al., *Atmo. Env.* 1990]

# ESEMPI IN UN GIORNO SETTIMANALE

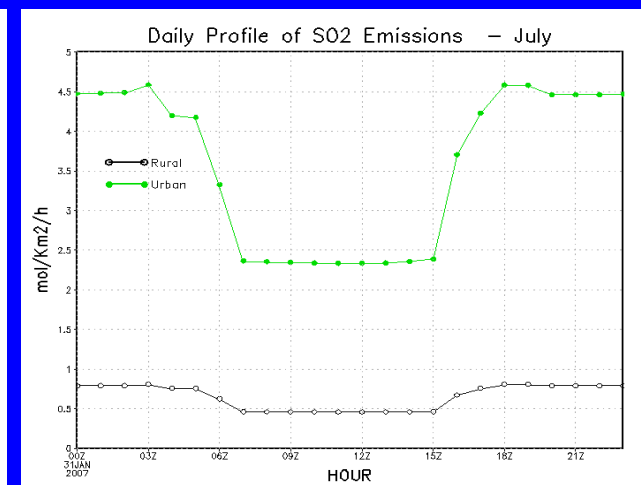
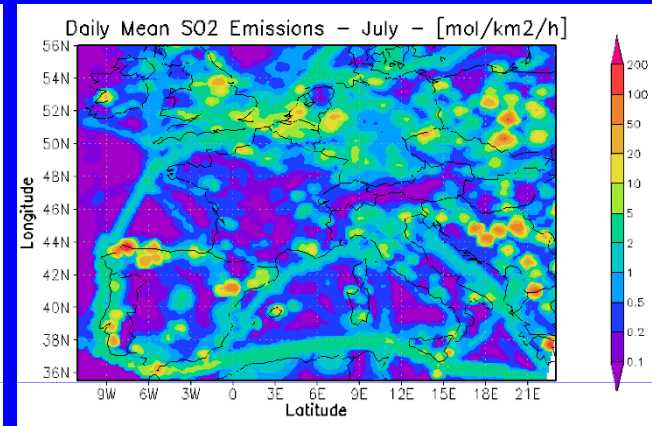
## NO<sub>x</sub>



## VOCs



## SO<sub>2</sub>





# WRF/CHEM SETUP

- **Period:** May-June 2003.
- **Resolution:** 30 Km, 28 vertical levels ( $p_{top} = 50$  hPa, 15-16 Km).
- **Initial and boundary meteorological conditions:** NCEP analysis (every 6 hours).
- **Initial and boundary chemical conditions:** climatological profiles.

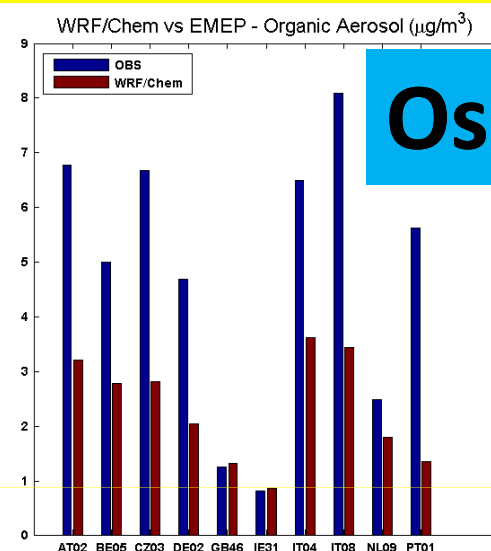
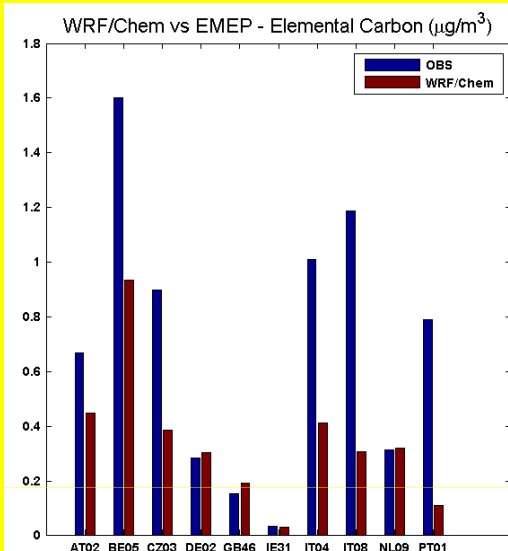
PHYSICAL PROCESS	WRF/CHEM OPTION
MICROPHYSIC	MORRISON
LONGWAVE	RRTM
SHORTWAVE	GODDARD
SURFACE LAYER	MONIN-OBUKHOV
LAND SURFACE	NOAH LSM
PBL	MYNN LEVEL 2.5 PBL
CUMULUS CLOUDS	G3
PHOTOLYSIS	MADRONICH
BIOGENIC EMISSIONS	MEGAN
WET DEPOSITION	INCLUDED
FEEDBACK	NO

**MECCANISMO CHIMICO:  
RACM**

**AEROSOL:  
MADE-VBS**

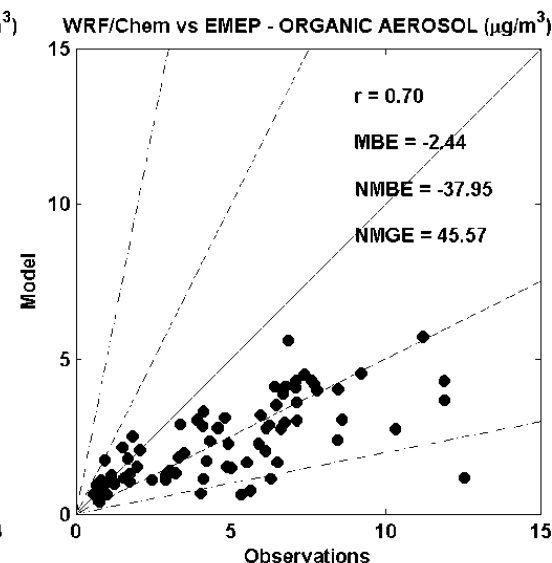
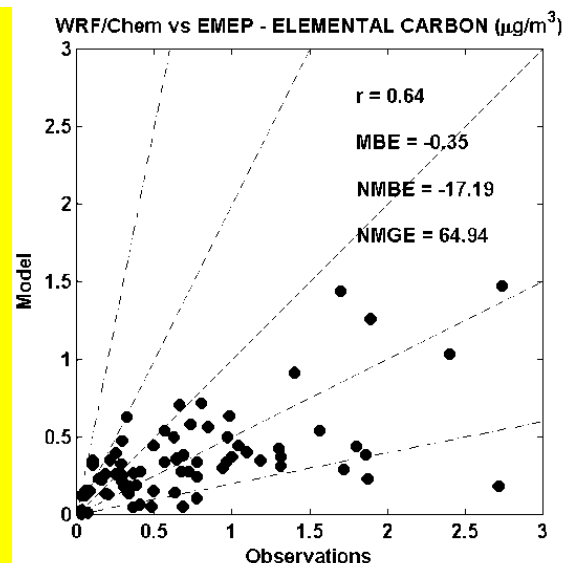
**[Hamadov et al., *JGR*, 2012]**

# WRF/CHEM vs EC/OC EMEP DATA (CAMPAGNA 2002-2003)

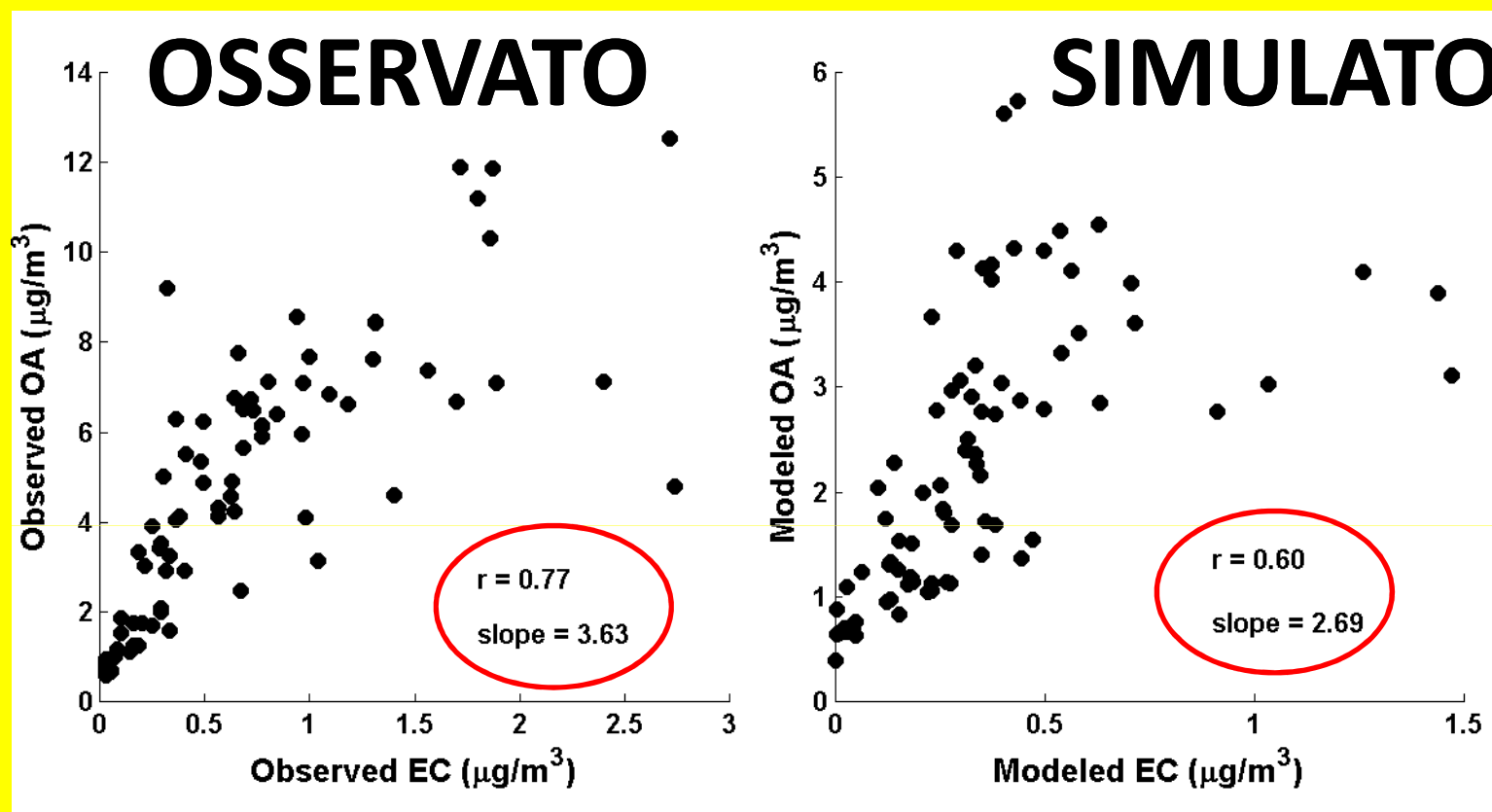


**Osservato OM = 1.6 OC**

**EC:  $r=0.64$  bias=-17%**  
**OA:  $r=0.70$  bias=-38%**

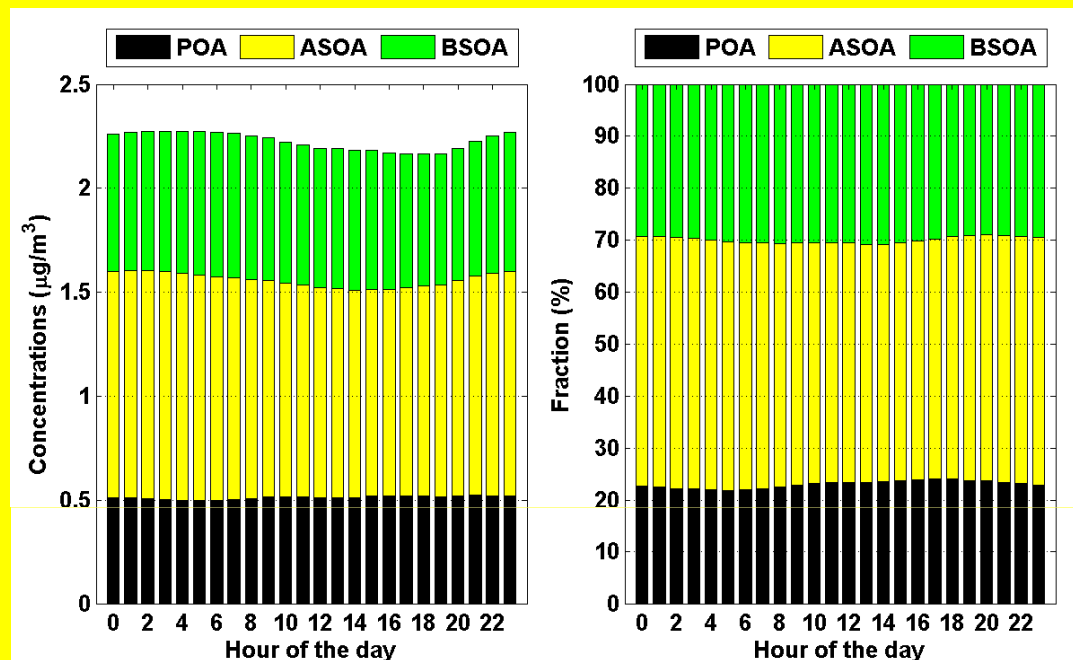


# WRF/CHEM vs EC/OC EMEP DATA: OM:EC RATIO



WRF/Chem sottostima la correlazione la pendenza del rapporto OM:EC osservati

# VARIAZIONE DIURNA DELLA COMPOSIZIONE DELL'OM PREDETTA SULLE STAZIONI EMEP



1. **Primario (POA)**
2. **Antropogenico secondario (ASOA)**
3. **Biogenico secondario (BSOA)**

La composizione dell'OM simulata è costante per quasi tutto il giorno.

Rapporto SOA/OM: 80%, al limite del 50-80% osservato sull'Europa [Jimenez et al., *Science*, 2009]

BSOA/SOA: 30% (50-60% Sud Europa), in linea con altri studi [Bessagnet et al., *J. Atmos. Chem.*, 2008]

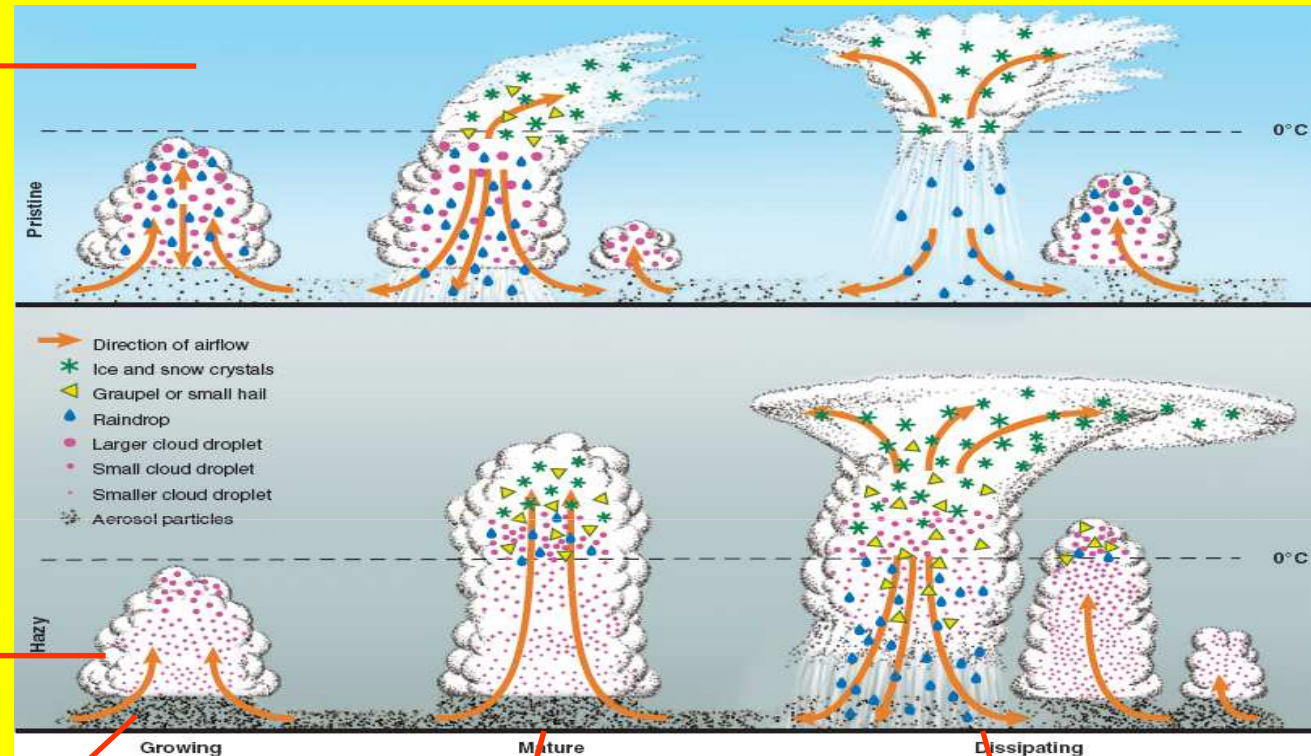
# INTERAZIONE RADIAZIONE-AEROSOL-NUBI

**Sviluppo di nubi e di pioggia in un'atmosfera "pulita".**

**Effetto Twomey: molte più particelle aumentano l'albedo**

**Rallentamento della conversione da cloud-droplet a rain-droplet**

**Ritardo nella precipitazione: invigorimento della nube.**



**L'acqua condensata congela e rilascia calore latente. Precipitando si scioglie e assorbe calore negli strati bassi.**

**Aumento del trasporto di calore. Più consumo di CAPE: maggiore energia cinetica**

**[Rosenfeld et al., *Science*, 2008.]**



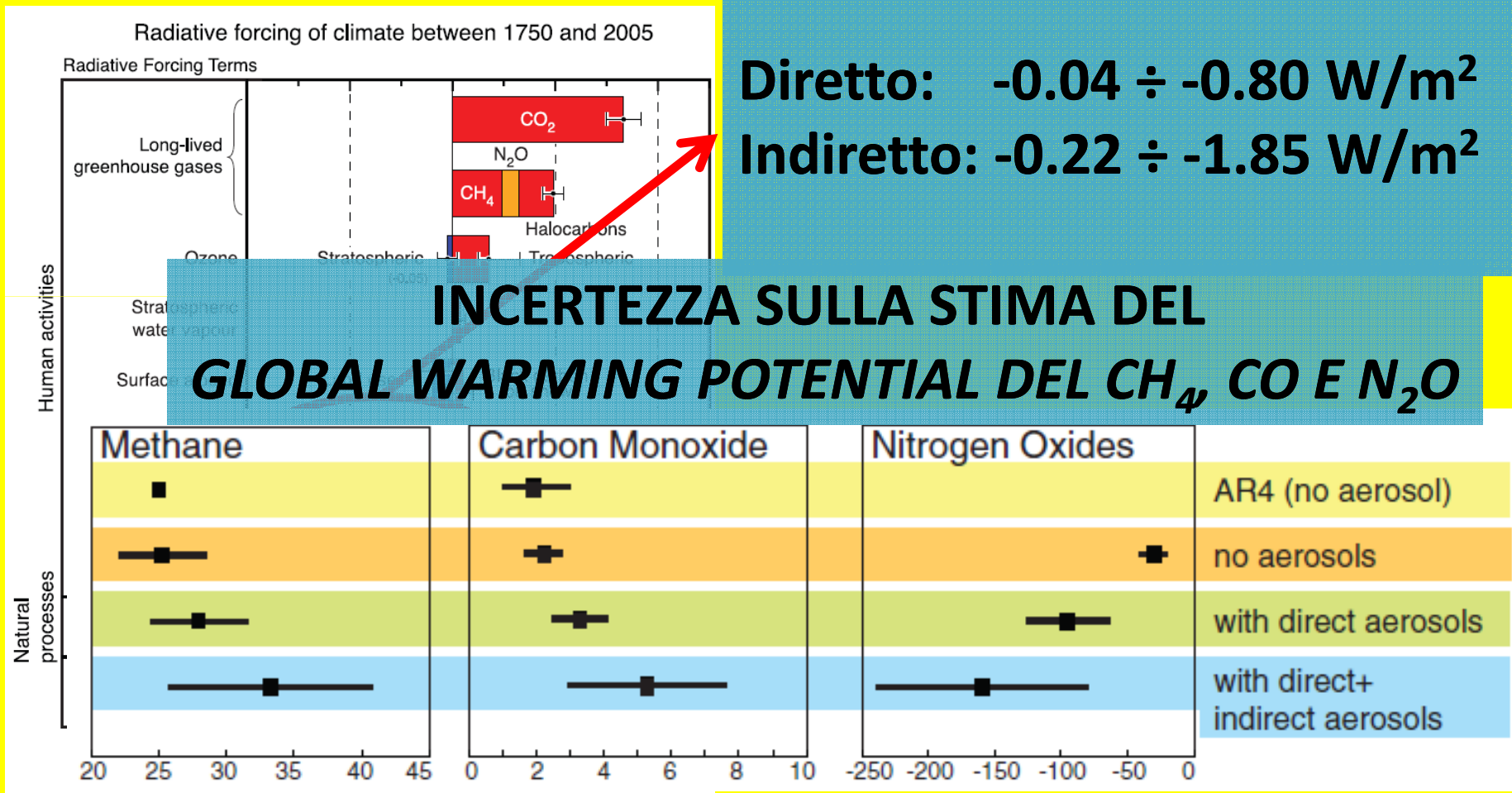
# INCERTEZZE DEGLI AEROSOL SUL CLIMA

Forcing radiativo del clima  
1750-2005

Incertezza Forcing degli Aerosol:

Diretto:  $-0.04 \div -0.80 \text{ W/m}^2$

Indiretto:  $-0.22 \div -1.85 \text{ W/m}^2$



[IPCC, 2007]

[Schindell et al., *Science*, 2009]

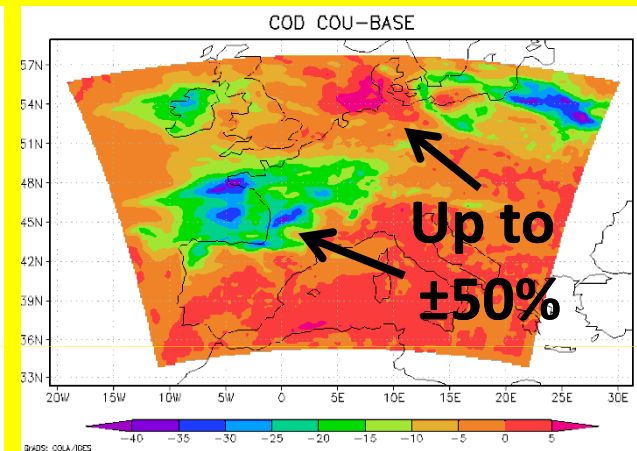
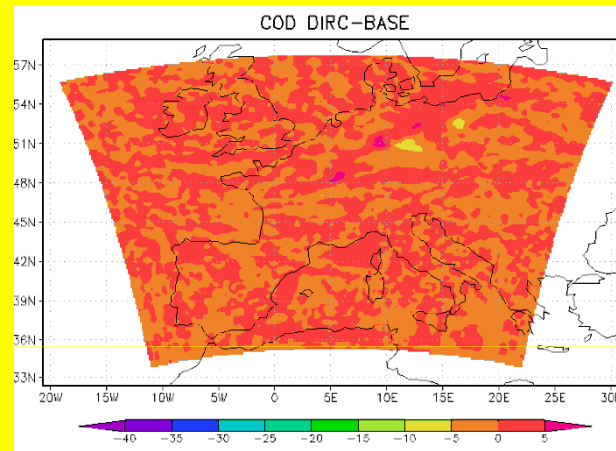
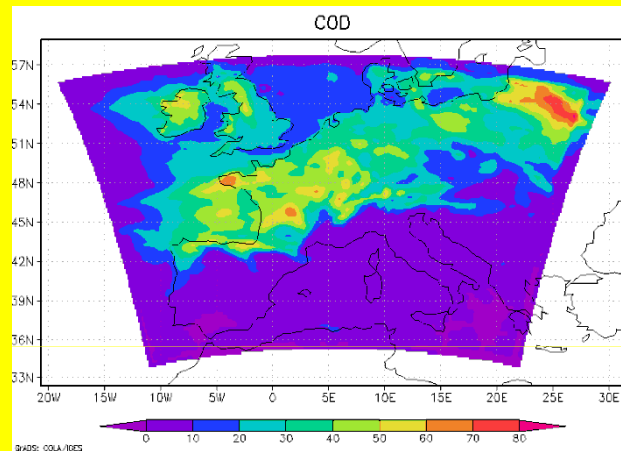
# EFFETTI DEL FORCING DIRETTO E INDIRETTO

CTRL

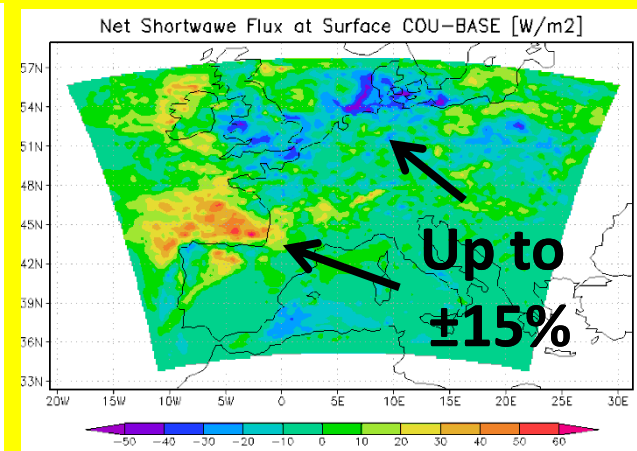
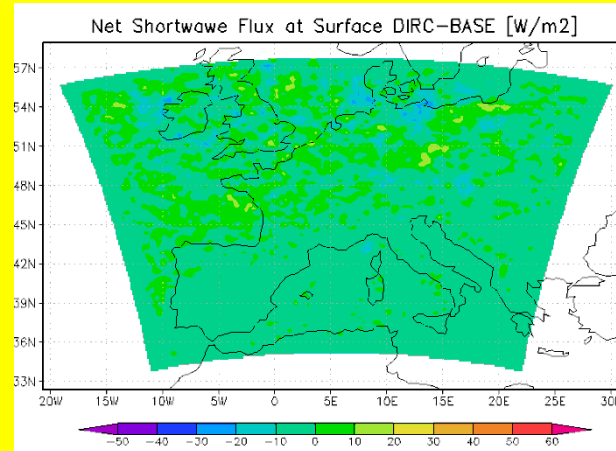
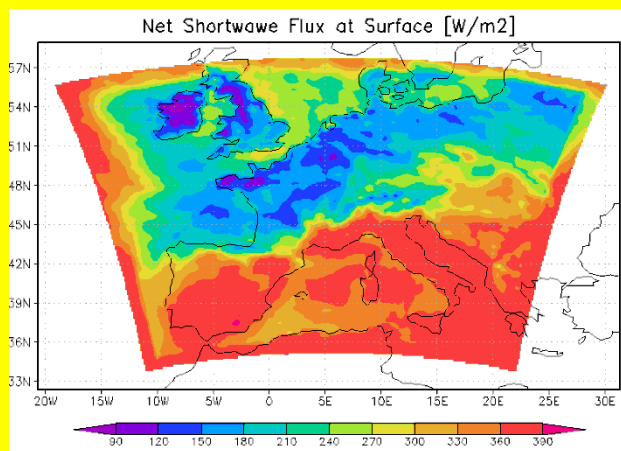
$\Delta$  DIRETTI

$\Delta$  DIRETTI+ INDIRETTI

SPESSORE OTTICO DELLE NUBI



IMPATTO SULLA RADIAZIONE AD ONDE CORTE



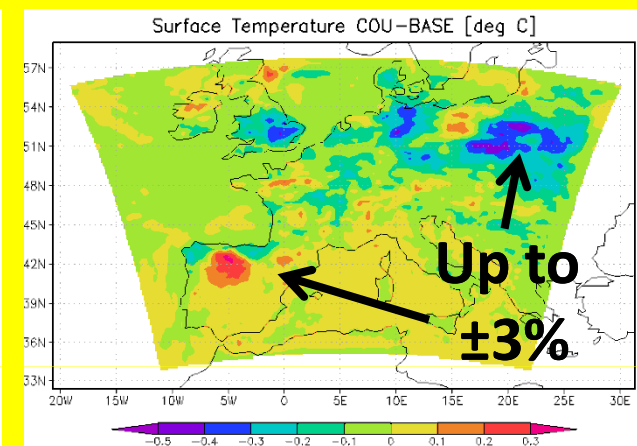
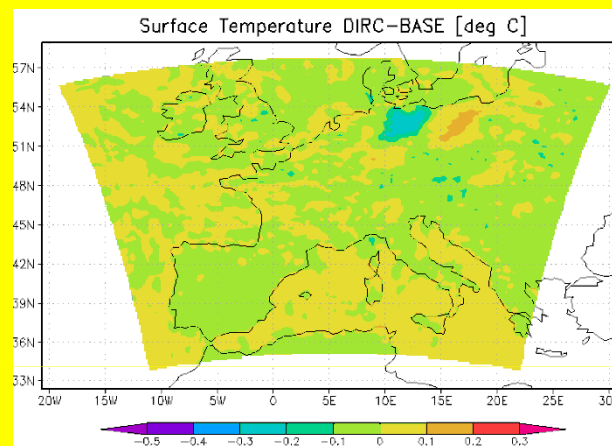
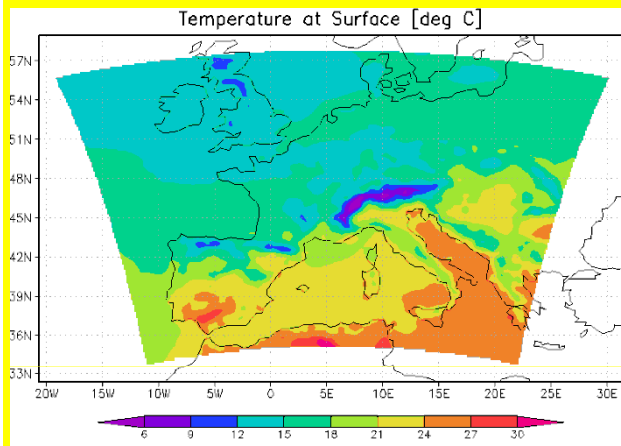
# EFFETTI DEL FORCING DIRETTO E INDIRETTO

CTRL

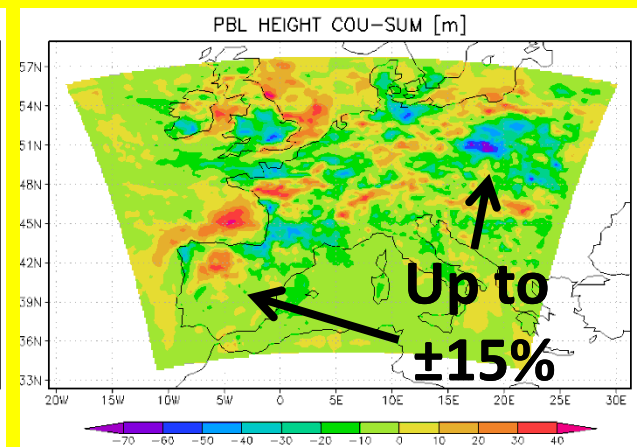
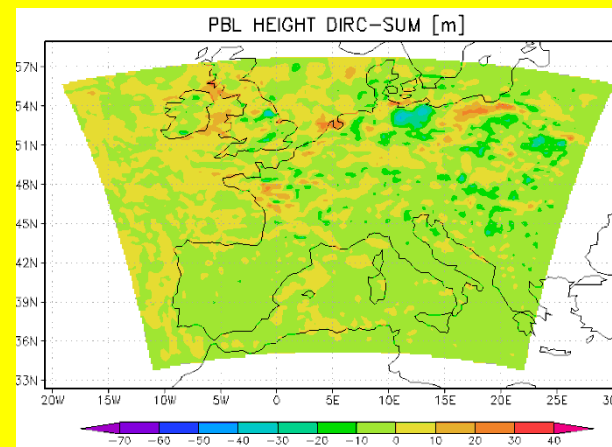
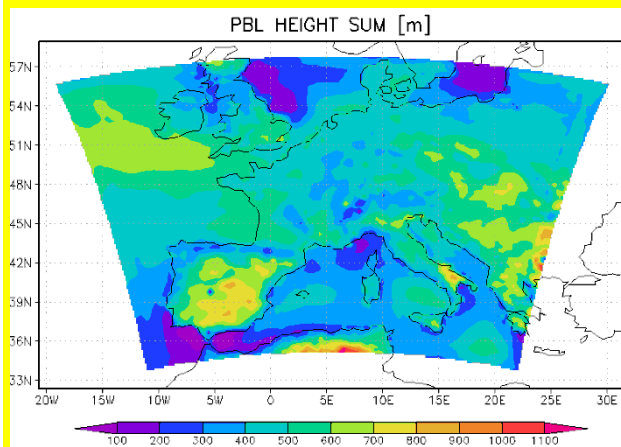
$\Delta$  DIRETTI

$\Delta$  DIRETTI+ INDIRETTI

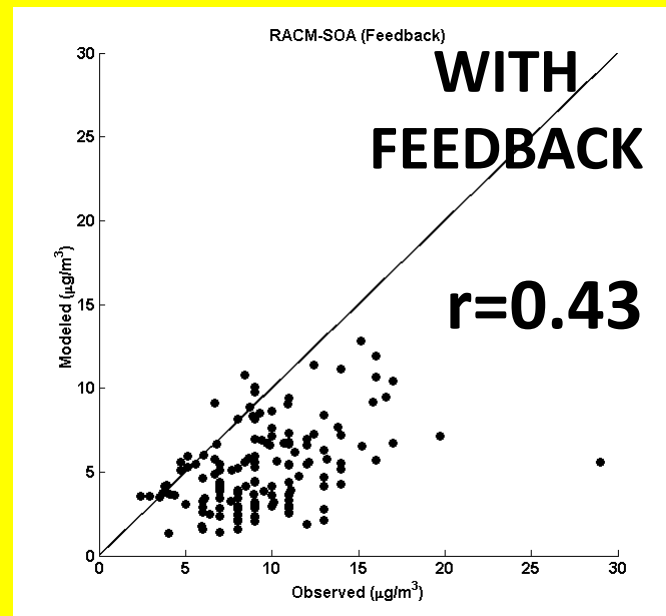
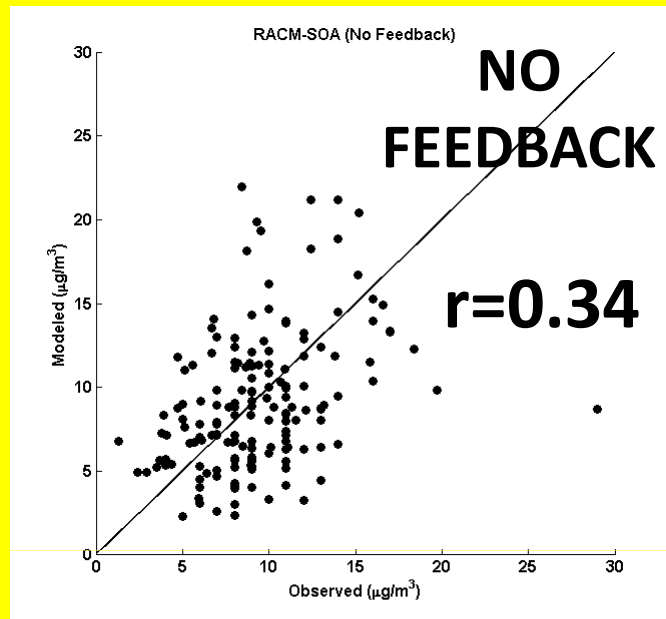
TEMPERATURA A 2m



ALTEZZA DEL PBL



# PM2.5: WRF/Chem vs EMEP (10-19 May 2003)

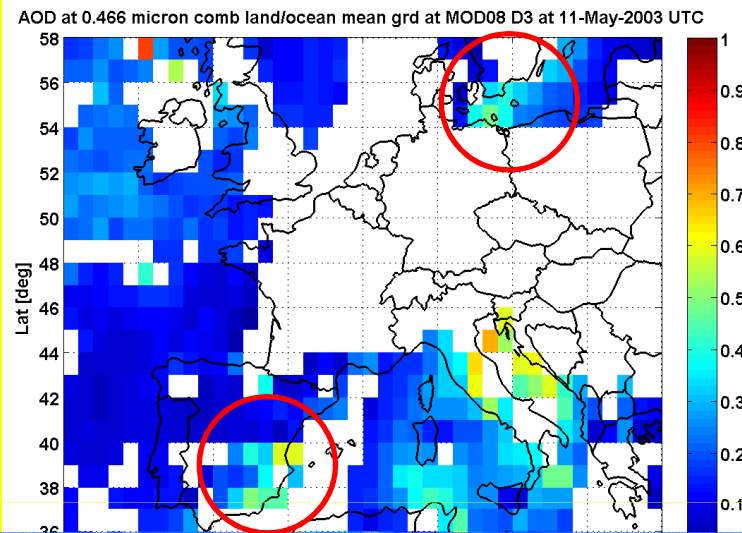


La simulazione del  
PM2.5 migliora  
aggiungendo gli effetti  
diretti e indiretti:  
La correlazione  
aumenta e lo spread  
dei dati diminuisce

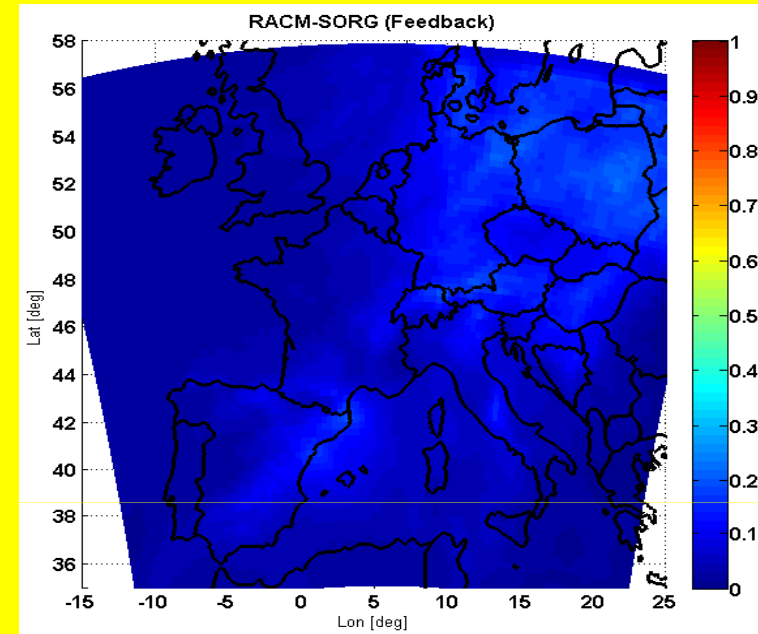
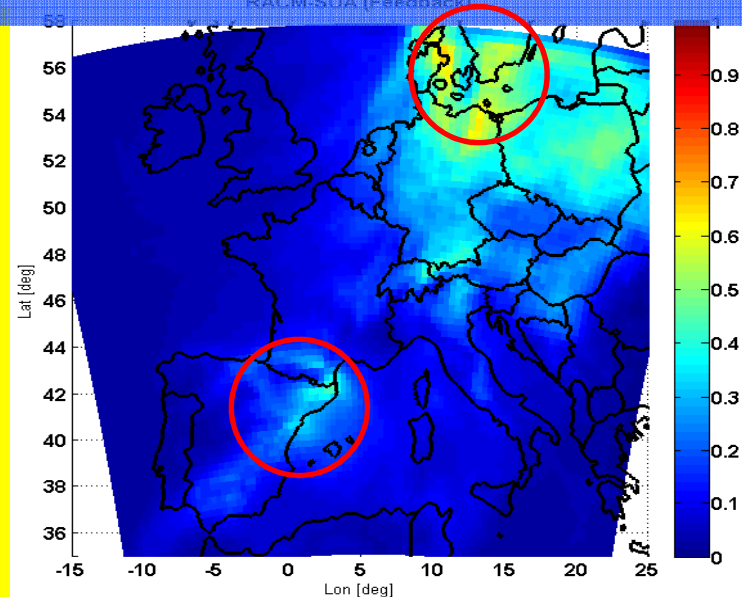
# AOT@400 nm: WRF/Chem vs MODIS (11/05/2003)

## MODIS

## SORGAM con FEEDBACK



**NEW SOA con FEEDBACK**

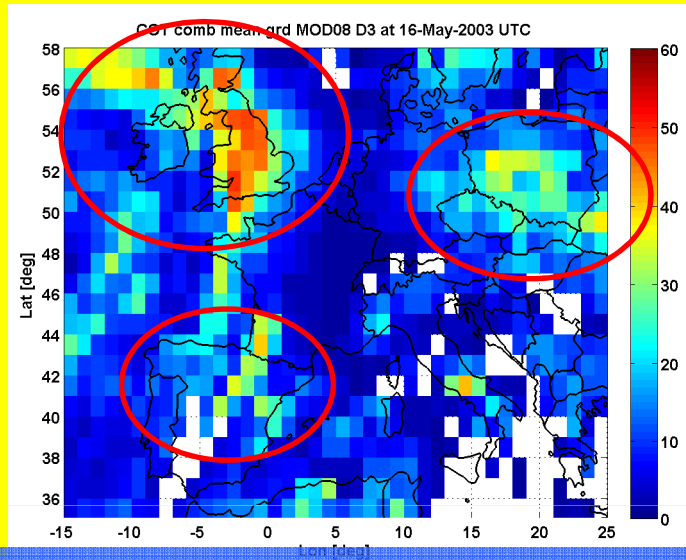


Con la nuova  
parametrizzazione per i  
SOA il modello cattura  
meglio la variabilità  
dell' AOT

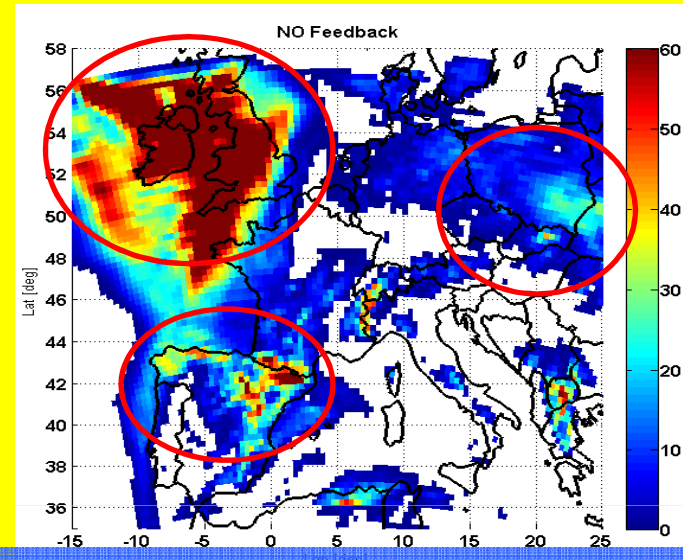


# COT: WRF/Chem vs MODIS (16/05/2003)

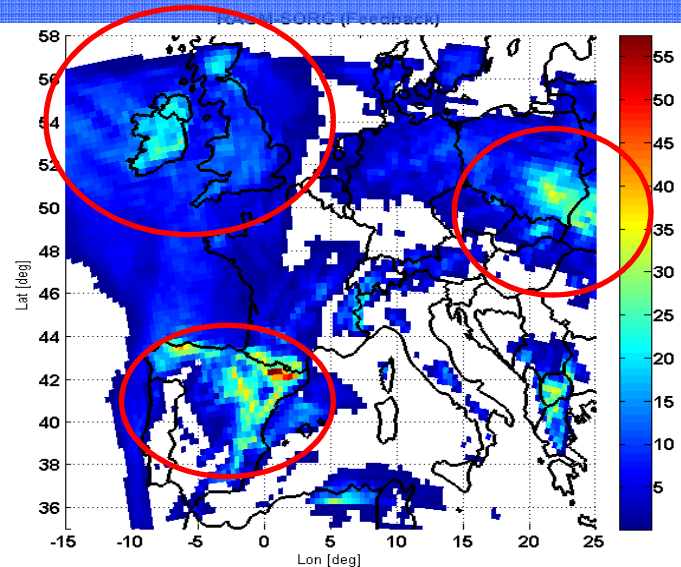
**MODIS**



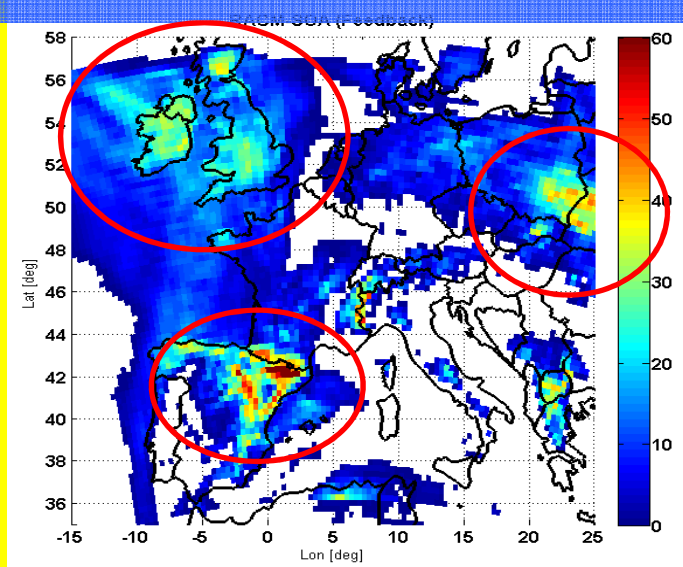
**NO FEEDBACK**



**SORGAM con FEEDBACK**



**NEW SOA con FEEDBACK**



# SVILUPPI FUTURI

1. Implementazione di un inventario per le emissioni con risoluzione maggiore rispetto all'EMEP (TNO ed EDGAR)
2. Utilizzo del modello ad alta risoluzione a scala regionale (10 e 2 Km)
3. Operatività del WRF/Chem sull'Italia parallelamente a MM5/CHIMERE ([pumpkin.aquila.infn.it/forechem](http://pumpkin.aquila.infn.it/forechem))