

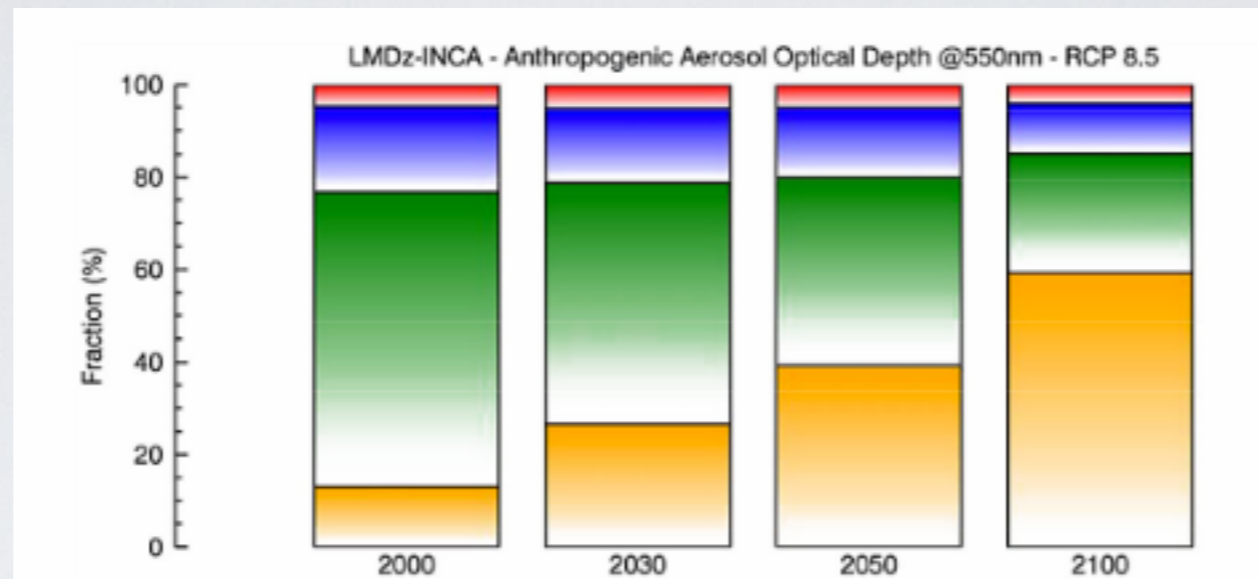
Sensitivity of nitrate aerosols to chemistry and emissions

Fabien Paulot
Princeton CICS
NOAA GFDL

Acknowledgements:

P. Ginoux, W. Cooke, L. Donner, S. Fan, M. Lin, J. Mao, V. Naik, L. Horowitz

Nitrate aerosols may dominate anthropogenic aerosol AOD by the end of the century

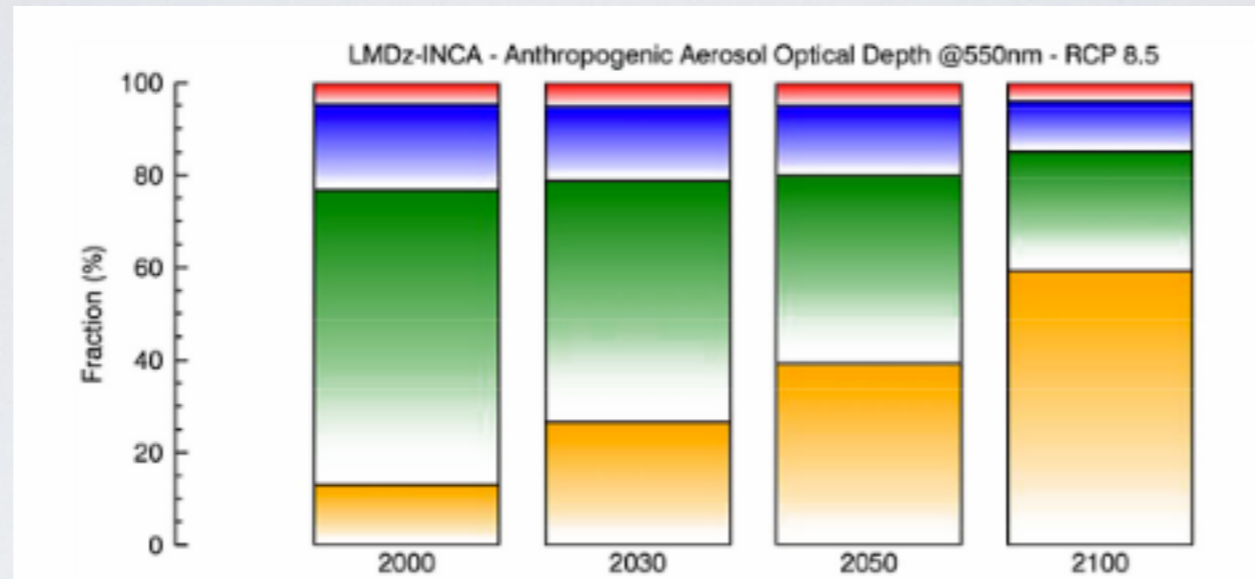


BC
OC
SO₄
NO₃

Hauglustaine et al. (2014)

but

Nitrate aerosols may dominate anthropogenic aerosol AOD by the end of the century



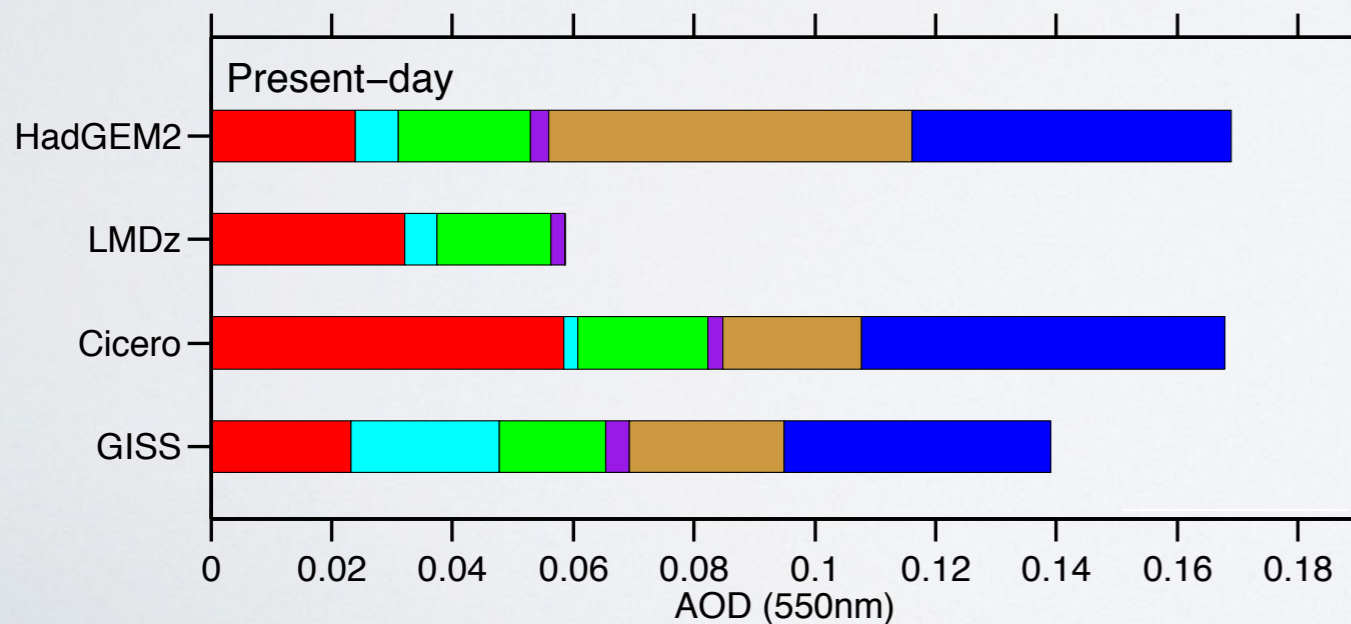
BC
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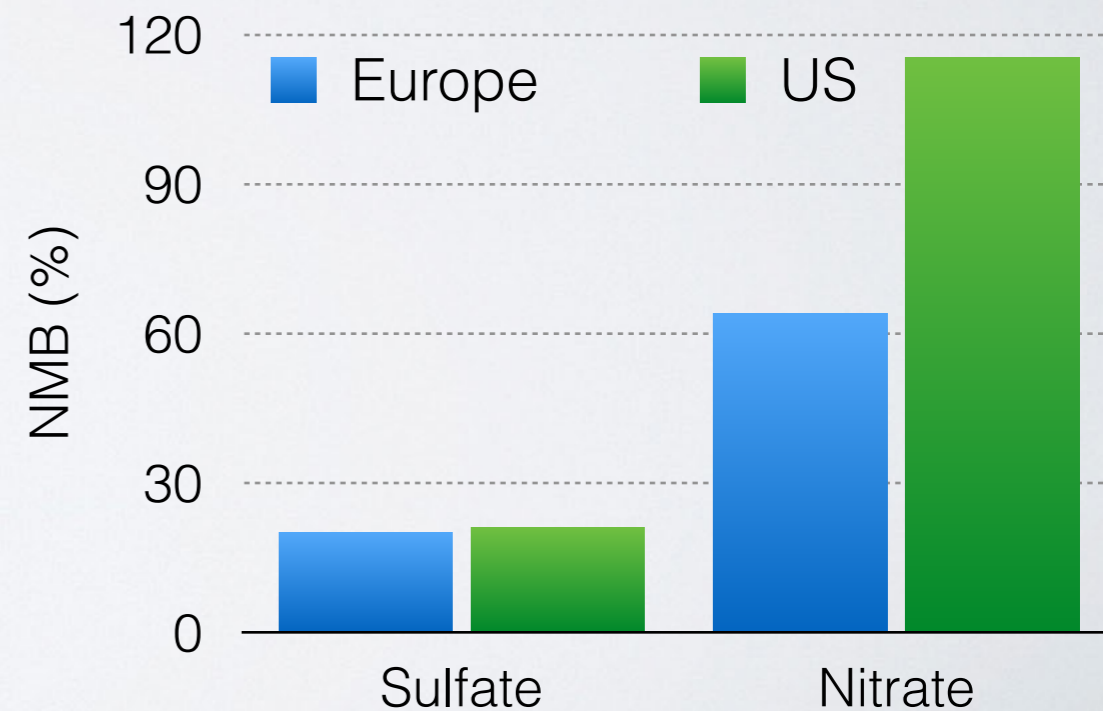
but

large variability in simulated present-day NO₃ optical depth

SO₄ NO₃ OC BC dust seasalt



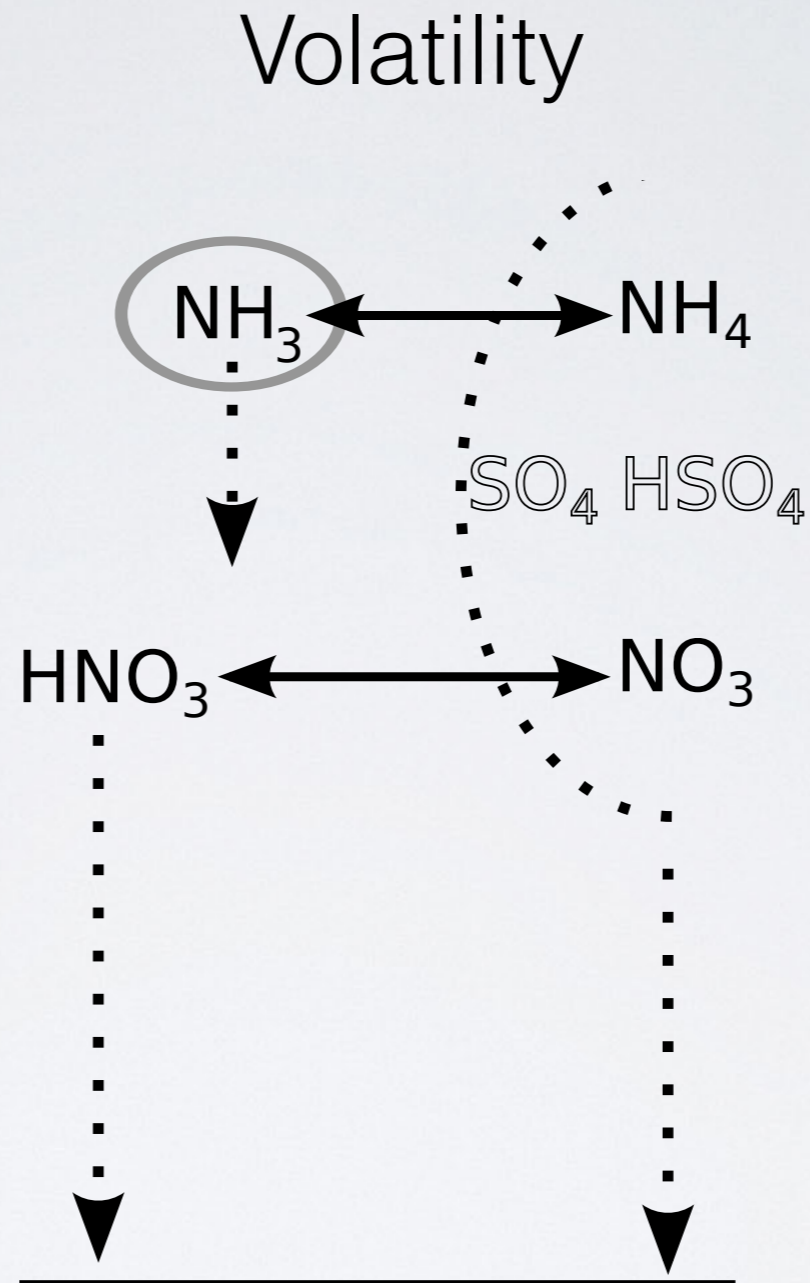
models do not capture surface NO₃



Paulot et al. (2015)

Data from Hauglustaine et al. (2014)

Why is NO_3 aerosol so difficult to simulate?



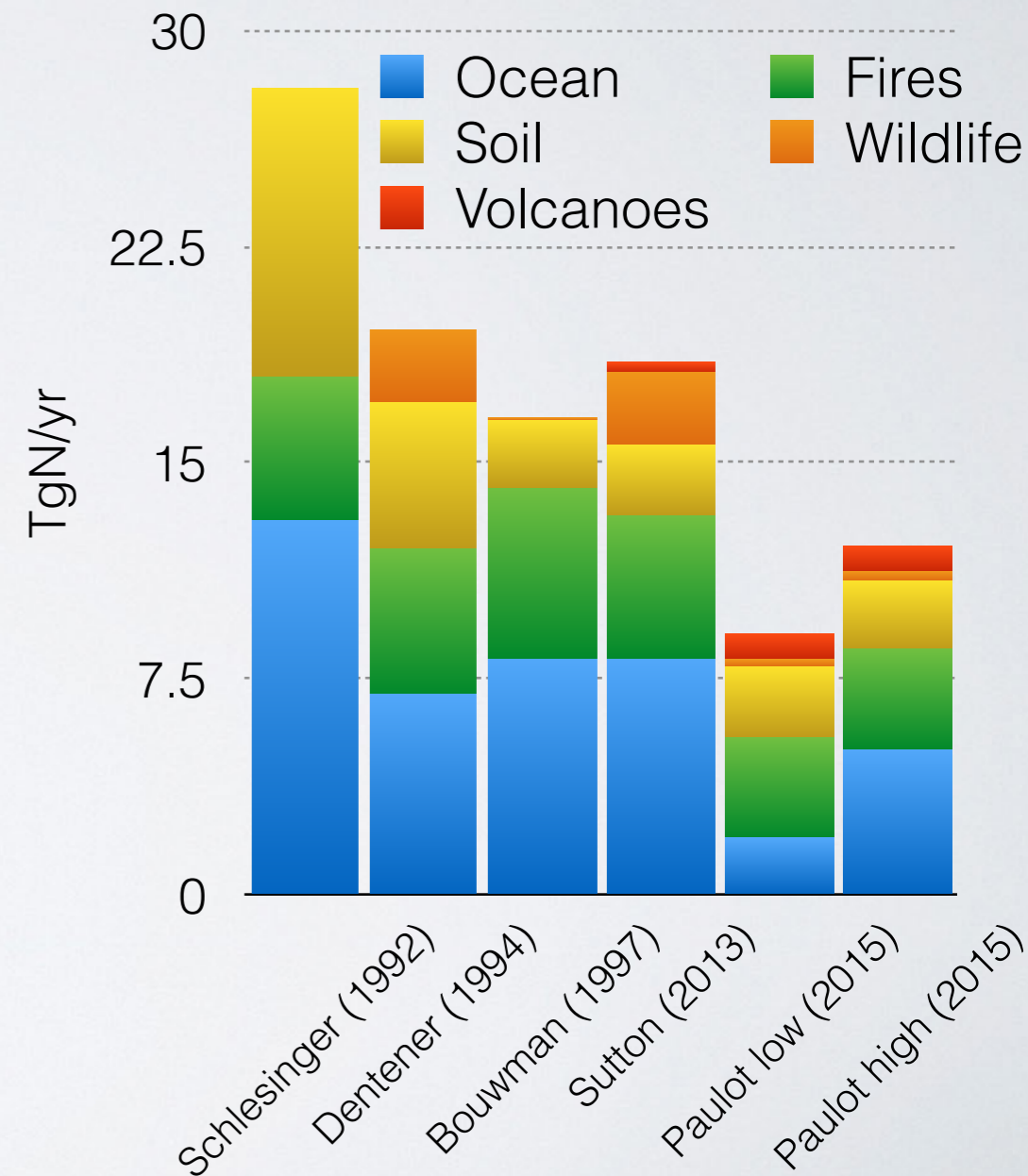
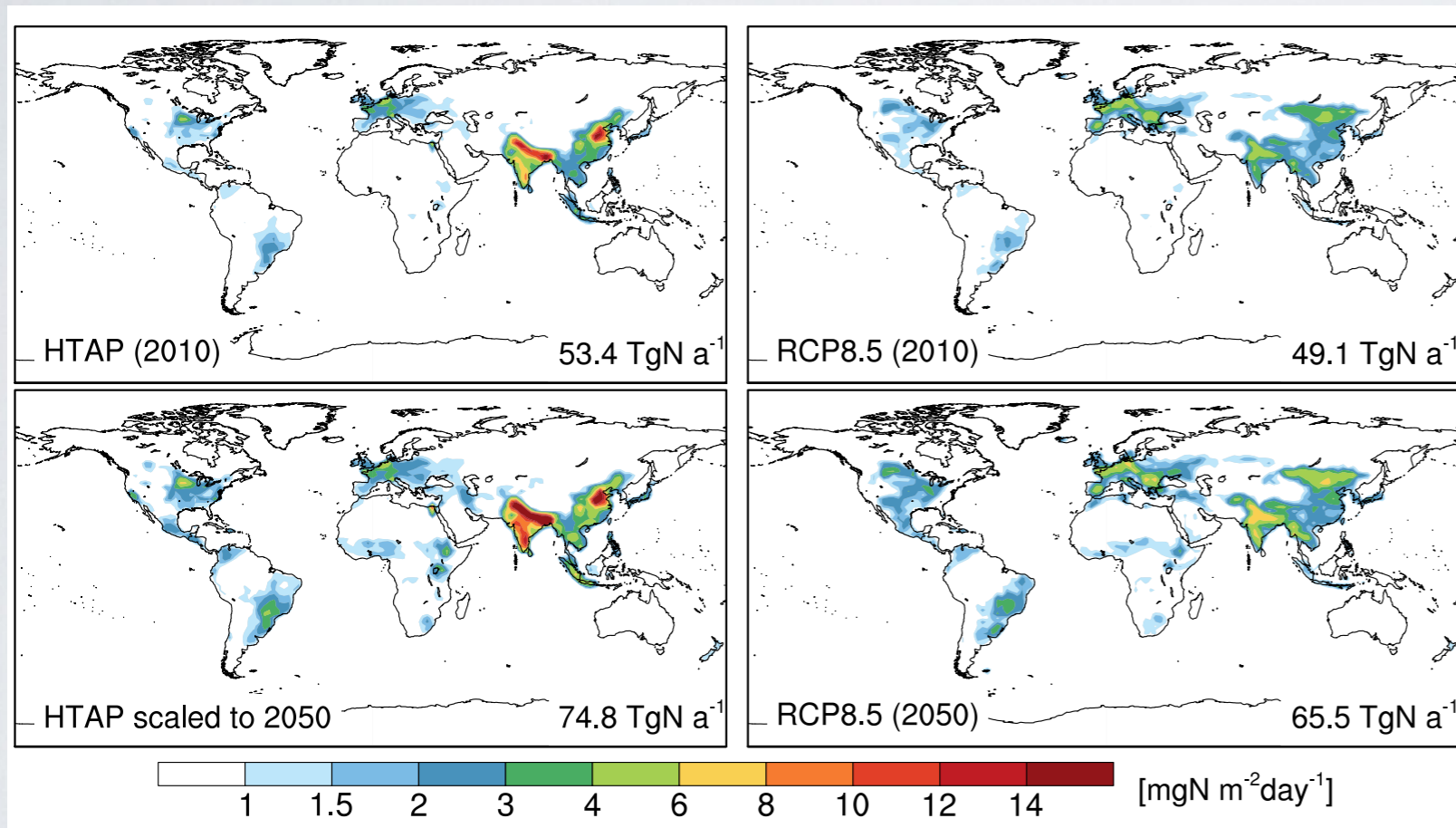
Why is NO_3 aerosol so difficult to simulate?

Ammonia

Nitric acid

Global distribution

Natural NH_3

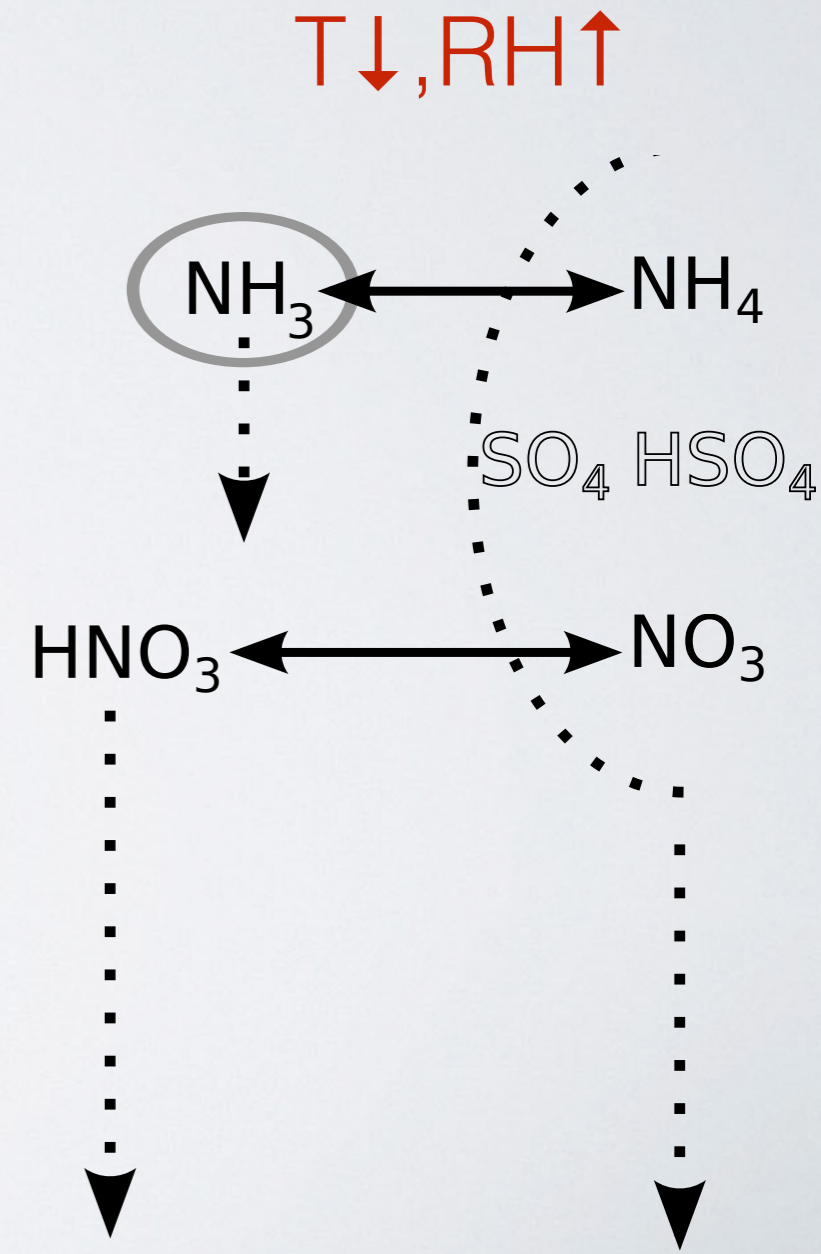
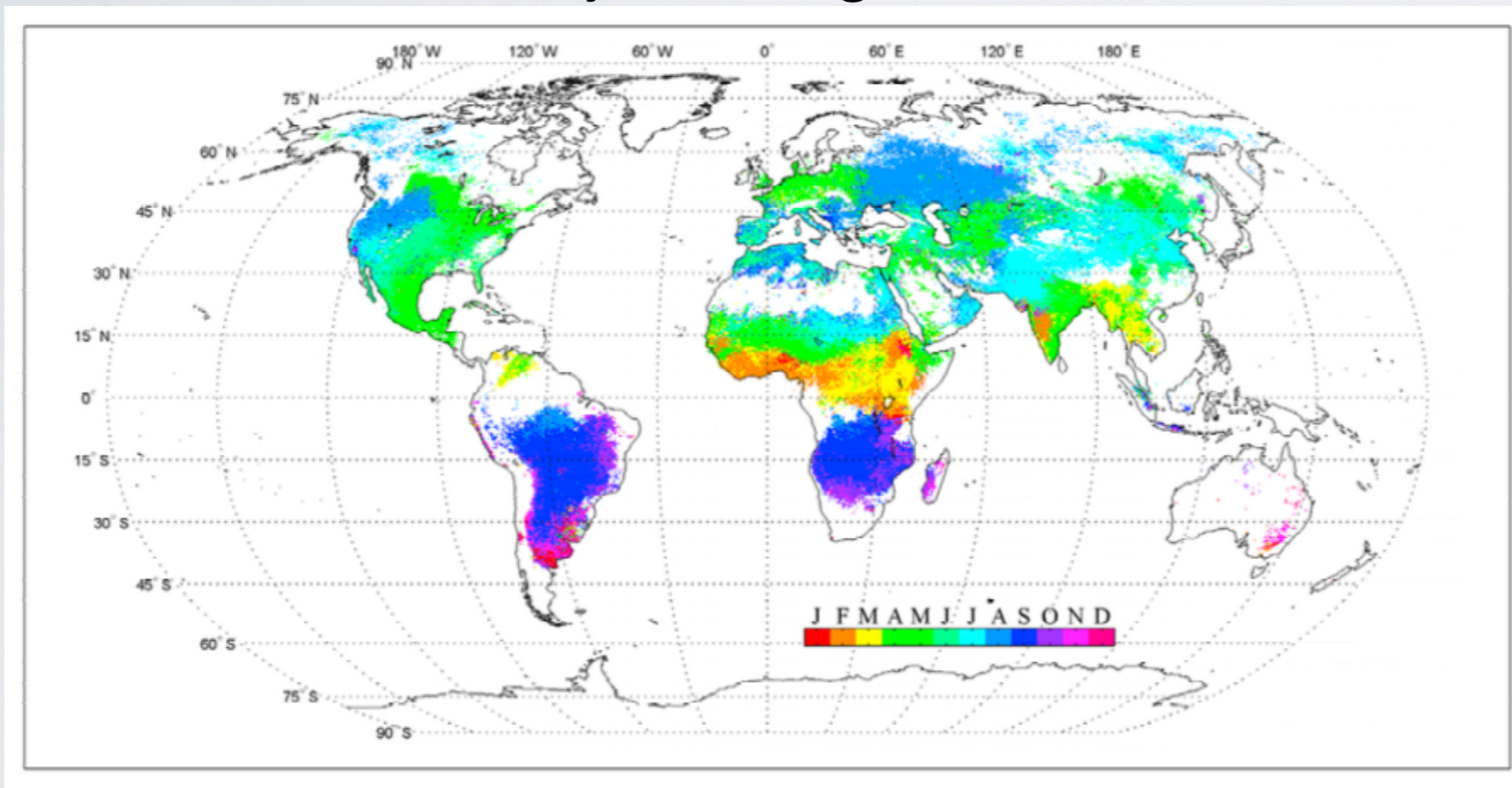


Why is NO_3 aerosol so difficult to simulate?

Ammonia

Nitric acid

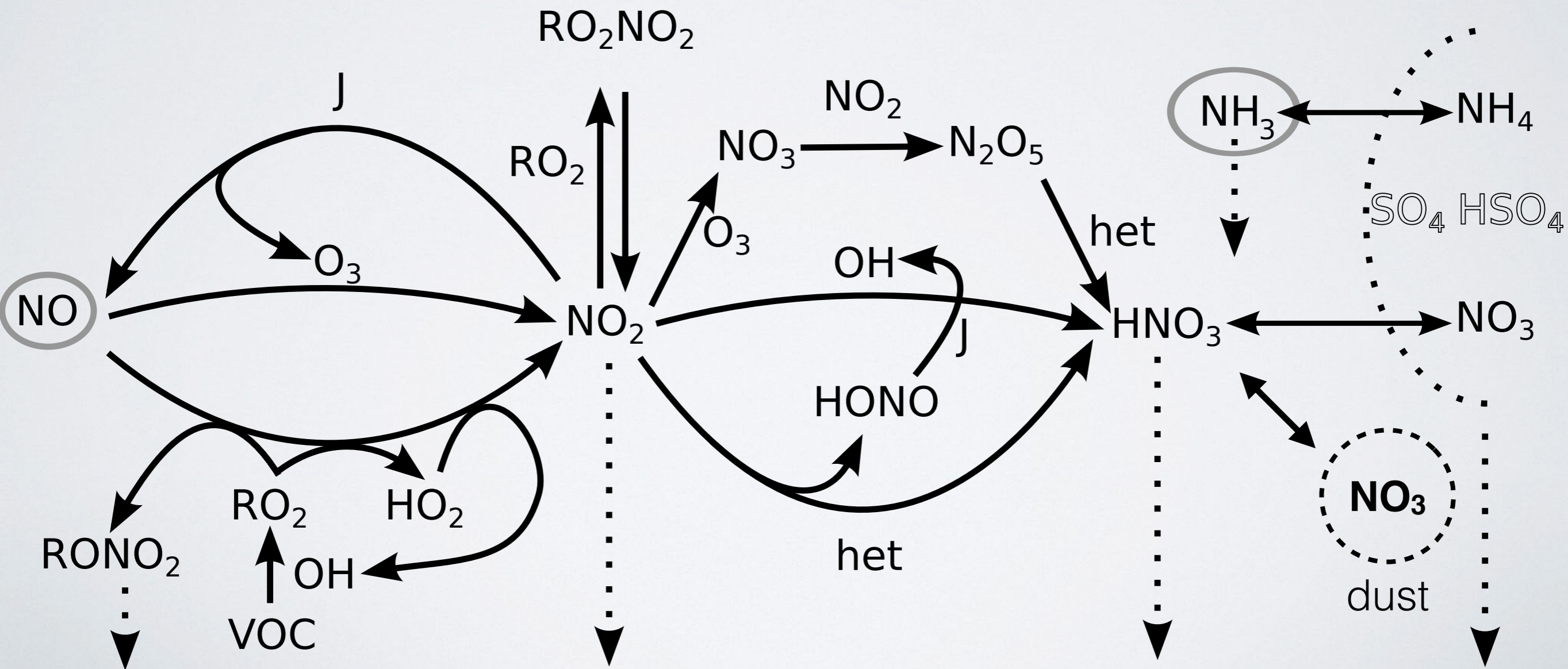
Seasonality
driven by farming + weather



Why is NO_3 aerosol so difficult to simulate?

Ammonia

Nitric acid



Why is NO_3 aerosol so difficult to simulate?

Volatility

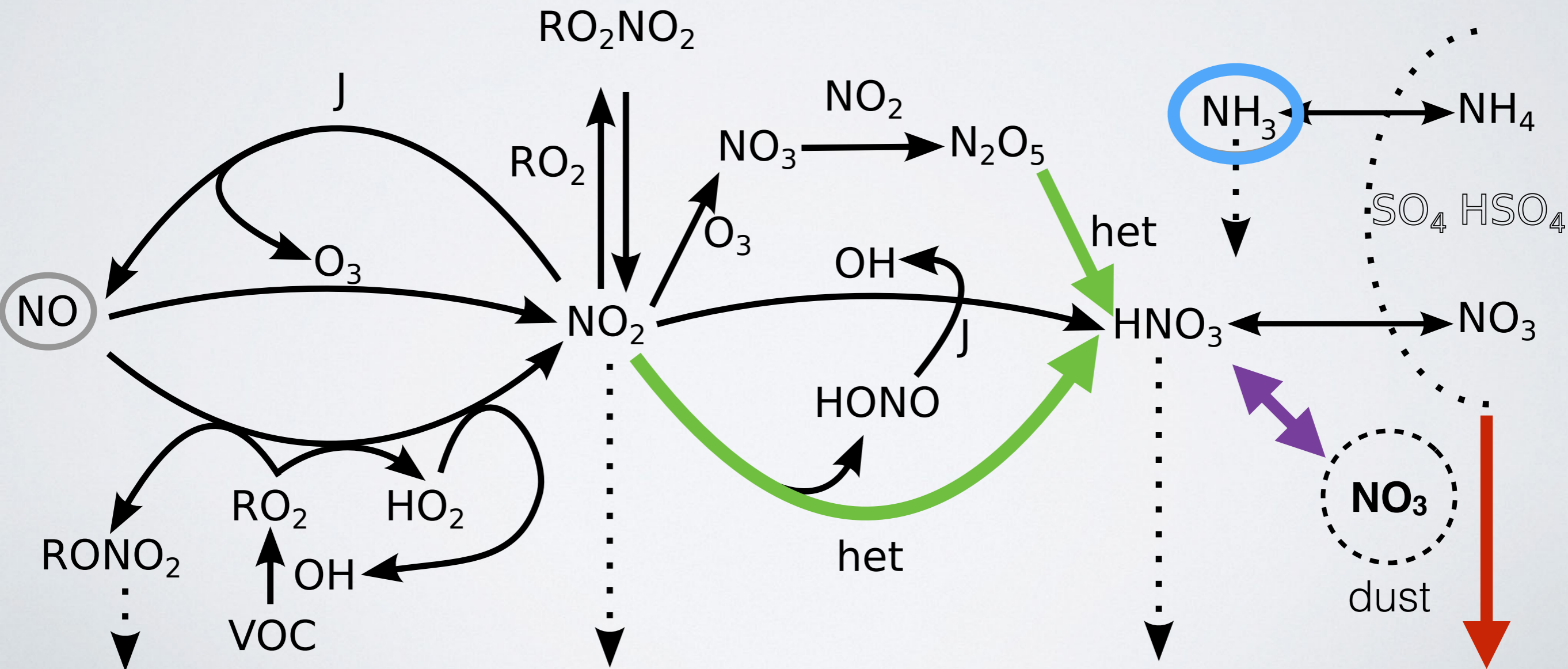
dry deposition
of NH_4NO_3

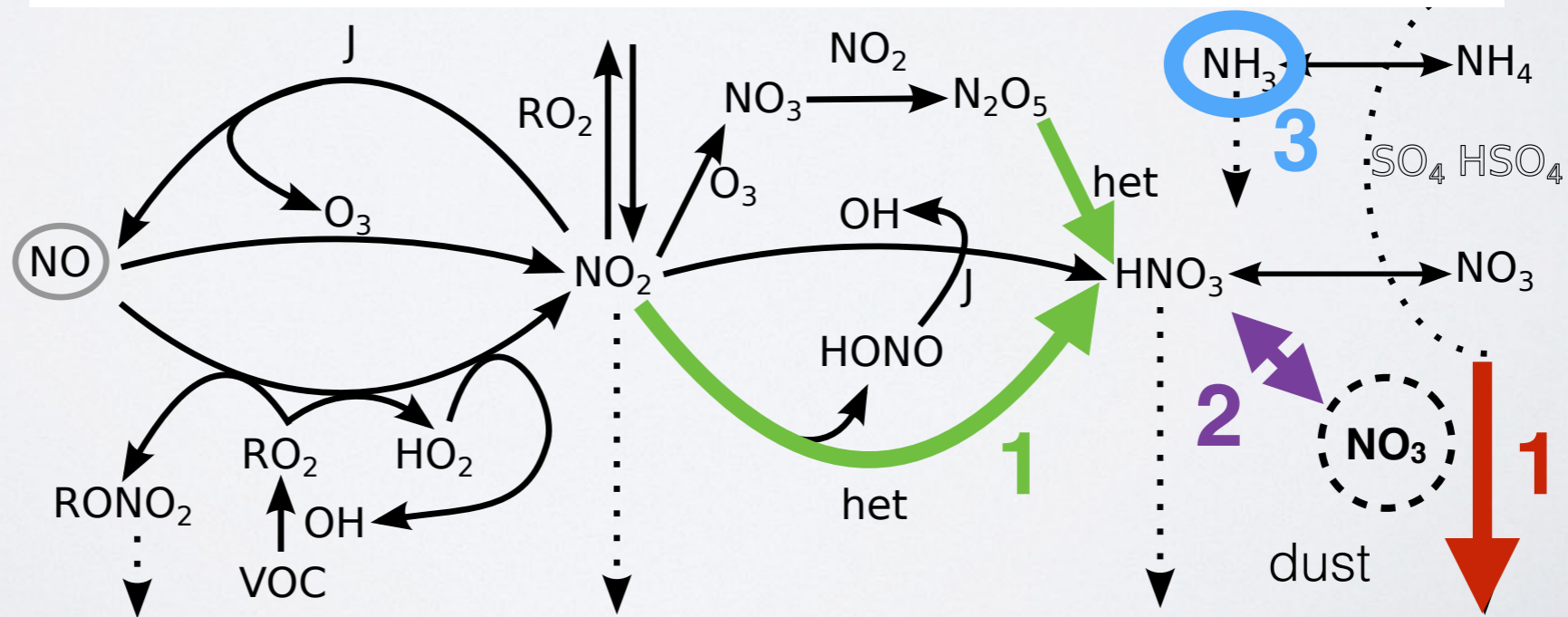
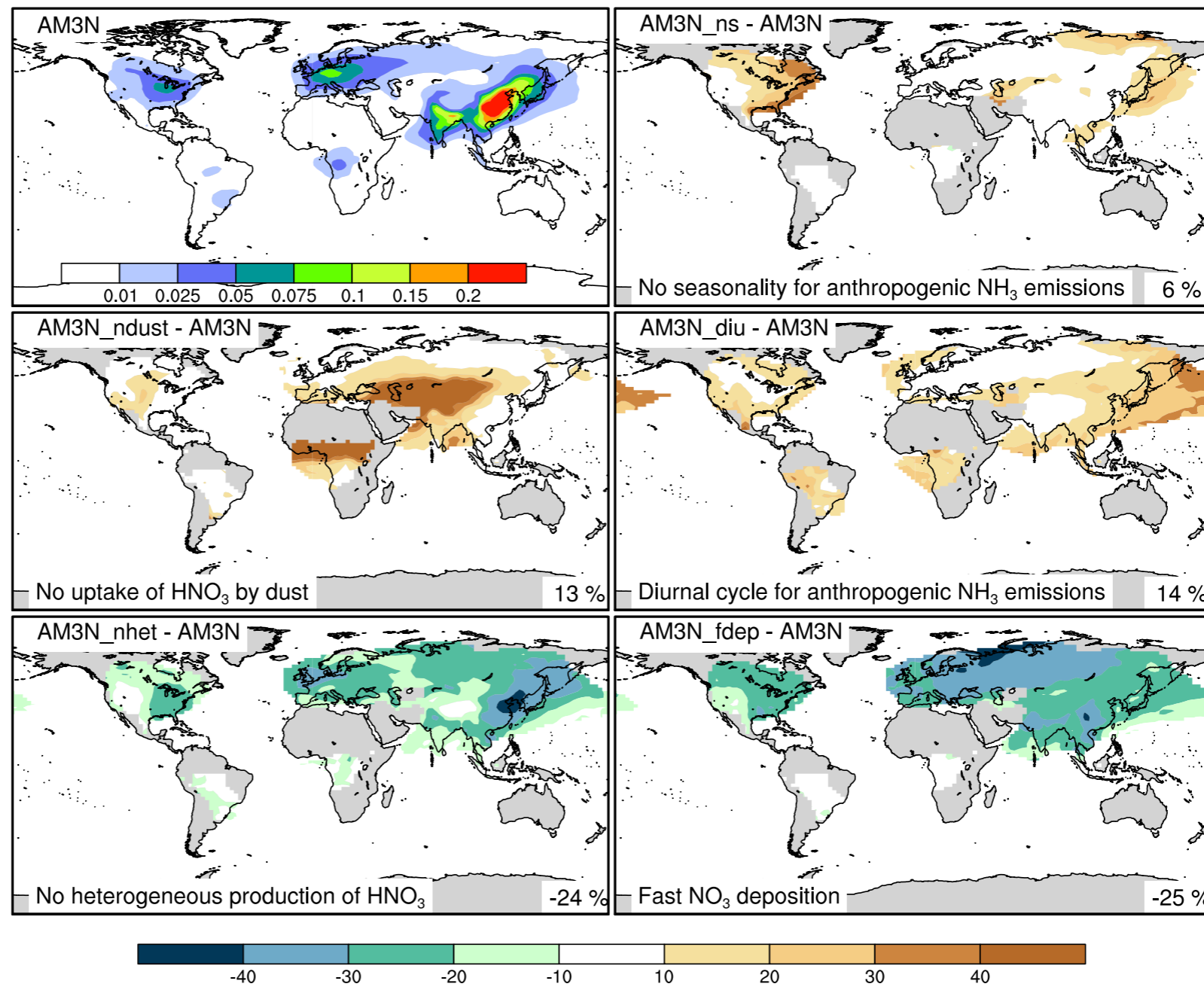
Ammonia

seasonality
diurnal cycles
spatial distribution

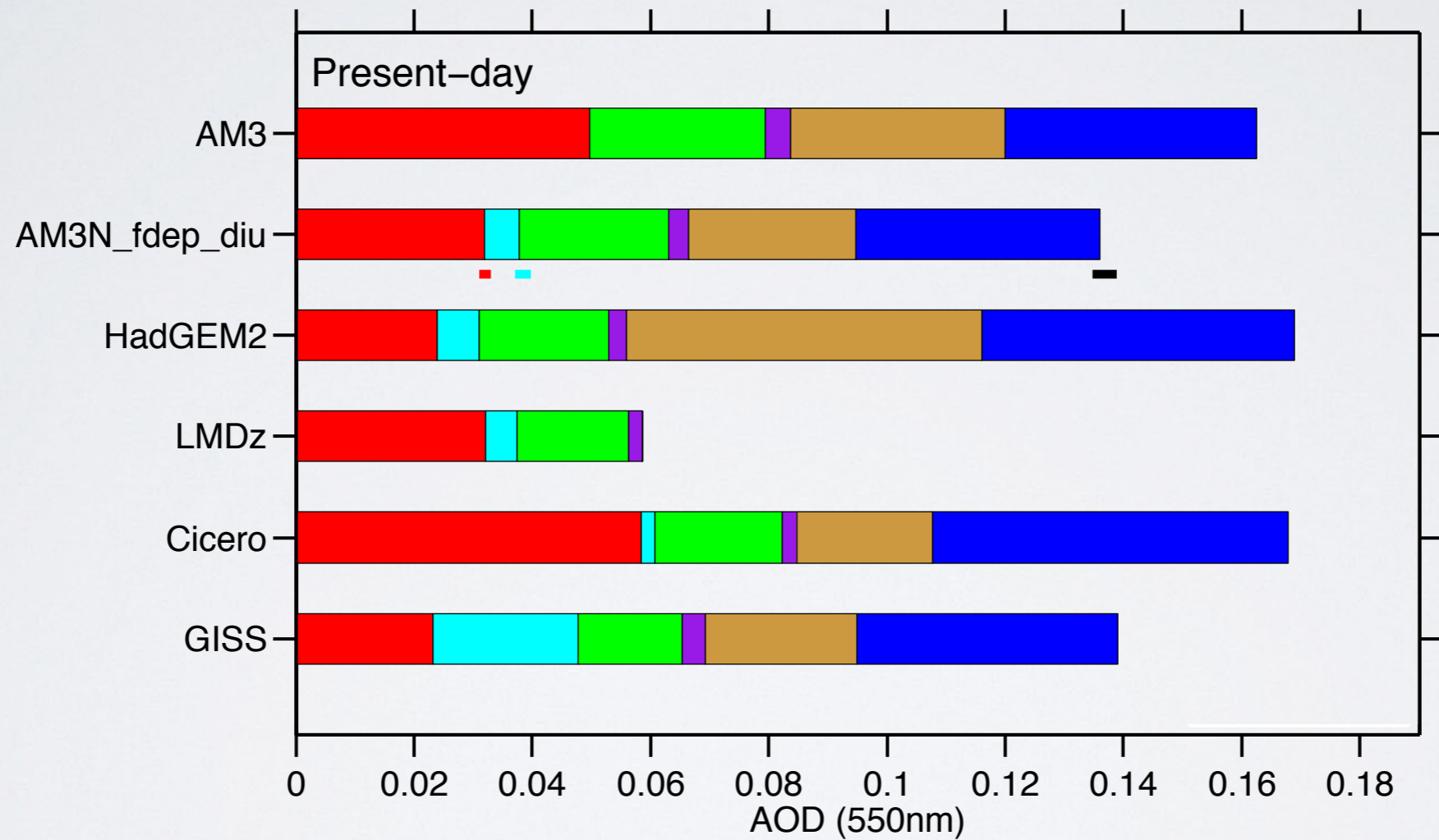
Nitric acid

heterogeneous production
heterogeneous chemistry
on dust

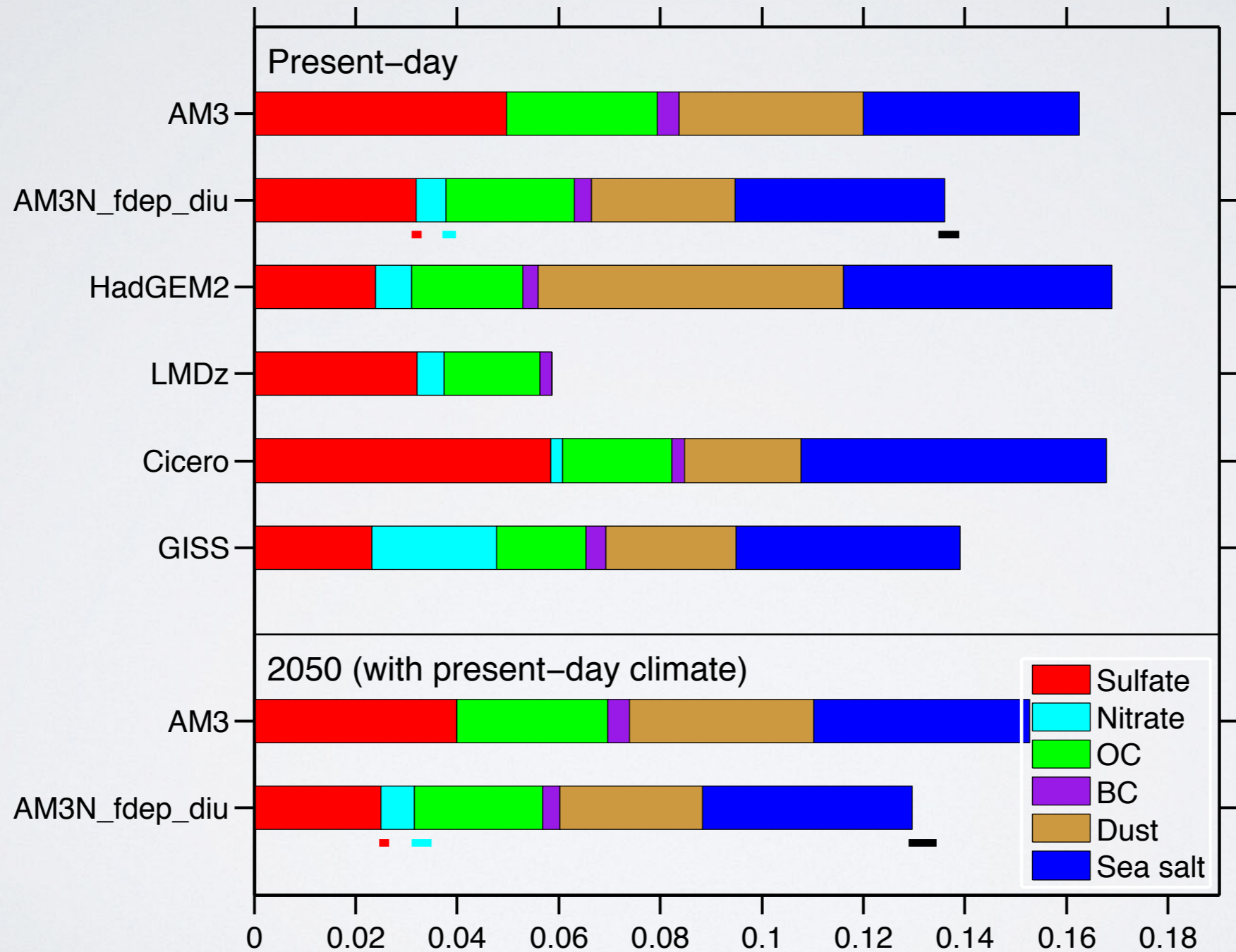




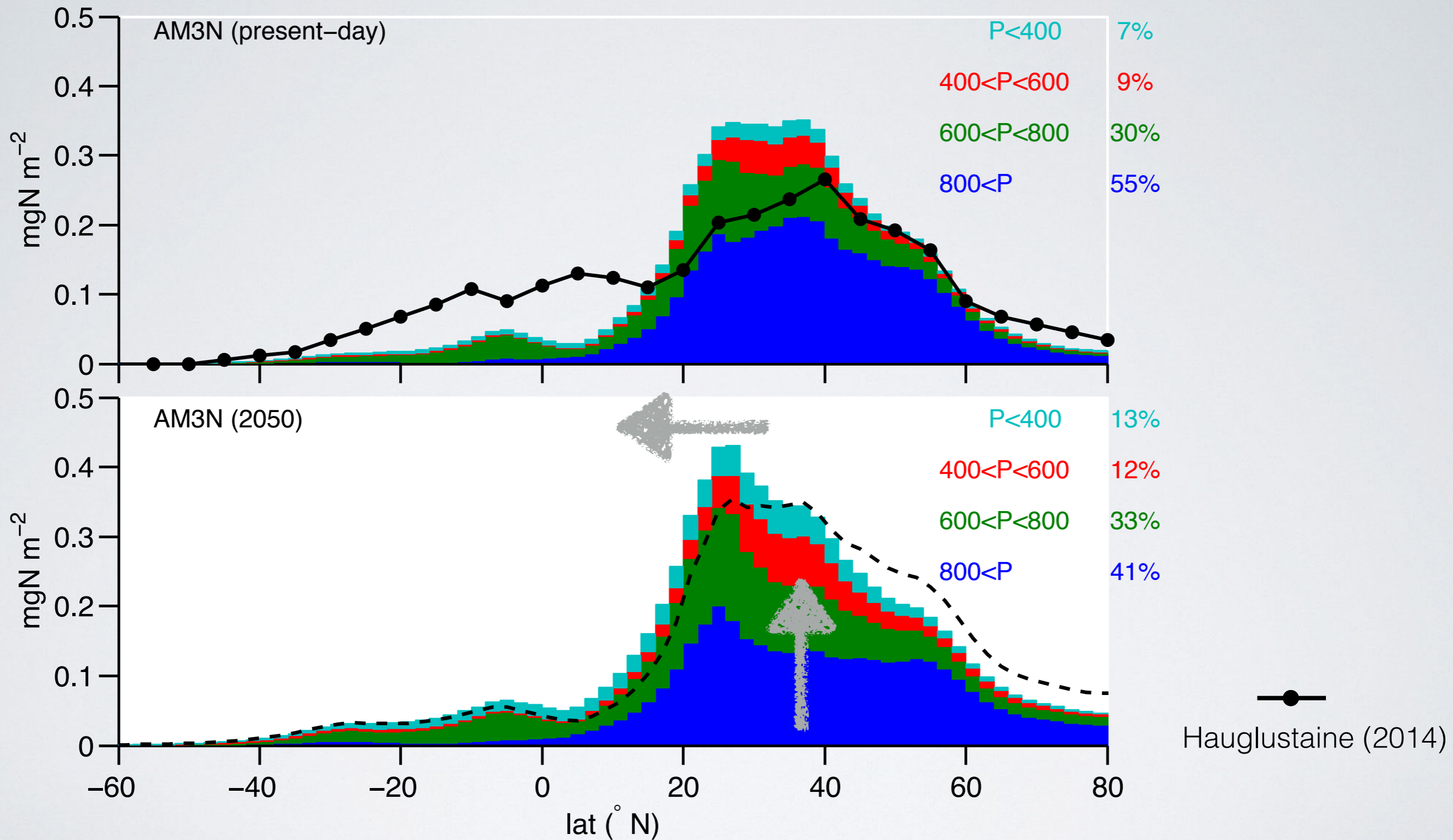
Globally differences in chemistry can change
NO₃ optical depth by ~30%



Cannot account for some of the model differences
+
weak response to changes in anthropogenic emissions



Vertical and meridional distribution of NO₃



NO₃ in the free troposphere is longer-lived than near the surface

Experiment:

characterize the meridional and vertical budgets of NH_3 and HNO_3 and the sensitivity of NO_3 aerosols

Emissions:

HTAPv2 anthropogenic emissions, natural emissions (GEIA, Paulot 2015?), GFED4 daily
-> 2008—2010

Output:

static, vertical coordinate system, altitude above sea level

2d fields (daily):

surface pressure, NO_3 and SO_4 optical depth, wet+dry deposition (NH_3 , NH_4 , HNO_3 , NO_3 , SO_4).
Separate convection from stratiform, precipitation

3D fields (daily):

temperature, specific humidity, NH_3 , NO_3 (fine, coarse), SO_4 (fine, coarse), NH_4 , HNO_3 , SO_2 , dust, N_2O_5 , gamma N_2O_5 (if dynamic) sea salt, OH, NO_2 , lightning NO, **snow, rain**

chemical production and loss (3D)

HNO_3 : OH+ NO_2 ,
heterogeneous prod and loss

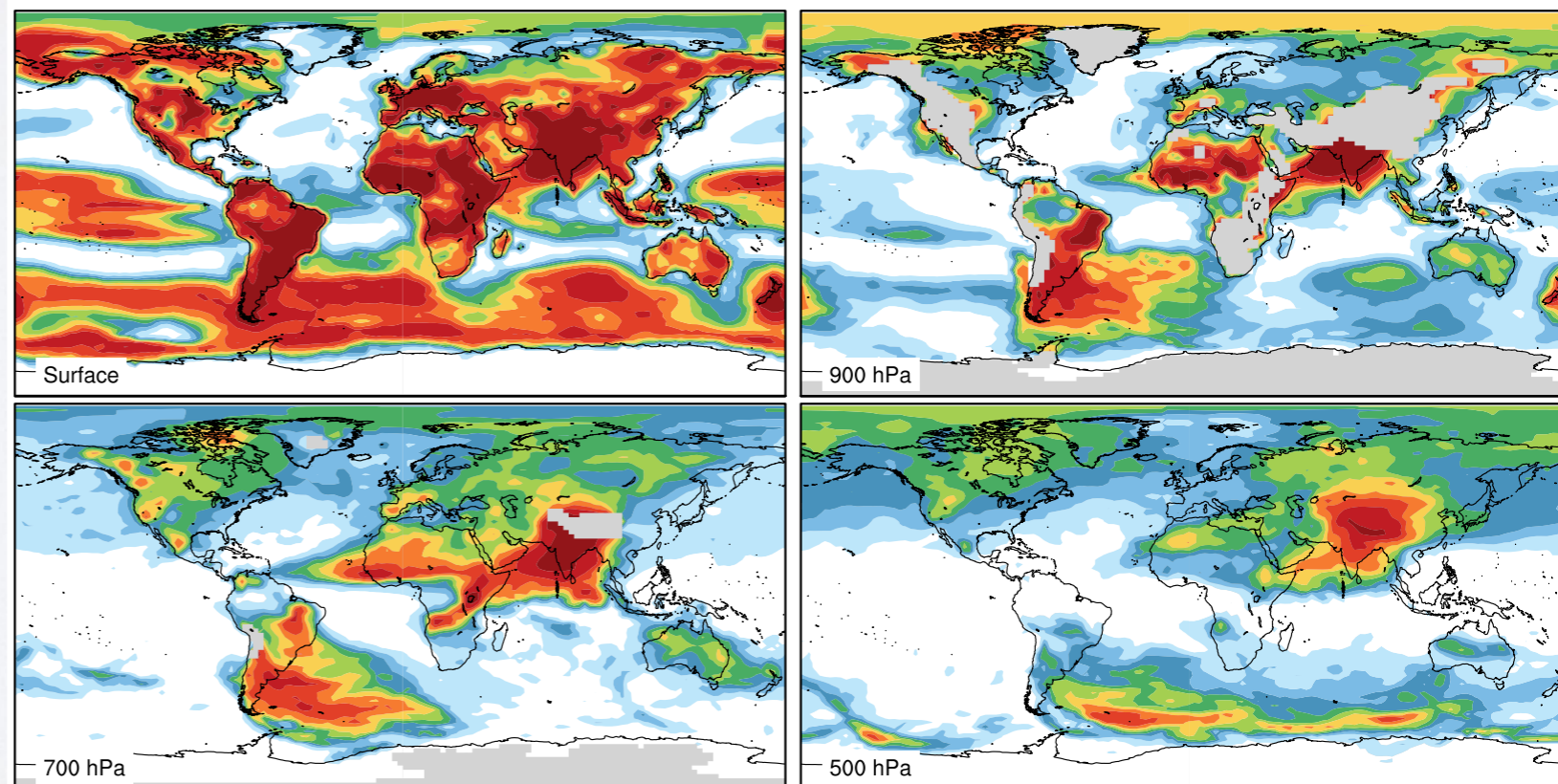
SO_4 : SO_2 (OH, cloud)

wet removal frequency

separate stratiform and convective precipitation

dry deposition

velocity



0.05 0.15 0.25 0.35 0.45 0.55 0.65 0.75 0.85 0.95 [degree of HNO_3 limitation]

Experiment:

elucidate the mechanism controlling the NO_3 vertical distribution in tropical and subtropical regions

- 1) reduce convective removal of NH_3 (change effective Henry's constant)
- 2) scavenge/do not scavenge HNO_3 by snow
- 3) increase biomass burning emissions based on IASI (Whitburn 2015)
- 4) biomass burning emission at the surface/AEROCOM vertical distribution
- 5) turn off dust uptake of HNO_3 , sensitivity to anthropogenic dust

Observations (vertical profiles of NH_3 , HNO_3 , NO_3)?

Possible collaborations with biomass burning injection height (Val Martin)/ anthropogenic dust experiments (Ginoux)

Backup

