## Atmospheric nitrate constrained by measurements from ground stations and aircrafts and its impact on atmospheric chemistry and climate

Huisheng Bian, Stephen Steenrod, Mian Chin, Xiaohua Pan, Hongbin Yu, and Jose Rodriguez

## Part 1: evaluate nitrate simulation using various observations



1. Scattering plot: compare model nitrate with CASTNET measurement.

2. left: simulation includes a thermodynamic equilibrium model (RPMARES) for SO4-NO3a-NH4a-H2O system.

right: PRMARES plus HNO3 heterogeneous reaction on dust and seasalt.

- April May 12 NO3 — GEOS-5 10 40 DC-8 400 400 Altitude (km) Altitude (km) Pressure (hPa) Pressure (hPa) 600 600 800 800 1000 1000 0.2 0.6 0.8 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.0 0.4 0.0 NO3 ( $\mu g/m^3$ ) NO3 ( $\mu g/m^3$ )
- 1. Vertical comparison with aircraft measurements.
- 2. Model simulation include PRMARES plus heterogeneous reaction on dust and sea salt.
- Aircraft measurements: (left) INTEX-B 2006 Honolulu, Hawaii campaign during April and (right) Anchorage Alaska campaign during May.

## Part 2: impact of nitrate aerosol on atmospheric chemistry and climate



Relative change of chemistry fields due to including nitrate simulation

Direct Radiative Effect (DRE) at TOA due to anthropogenic nitrate aerosol in all sky



On annual basis OH : -8% O3 : -3% CO : +4% All sky : -0.06 W/m<sup>2</sup> Clear sky: -0.08 W/m<sup>2</sup>