

## Introduction

In recent years, the world has witnessed China's rapid economic development, especially in the eastern coastal city clusters. Due to active industrial activities, rapid urban construction, dense population, and other factors, the coastal city clusters have not only become a catalyst for China's economic takeoff, but also brought serious air quality problems, troposphere ozone pollution is a typical example. This demands for the accuracy of air quality numerical model prediction.

但是, 因为源排放的不确定性, 参数化方案, 气象场与化学场的初始/边界条件误差等问题, 许多空气质量模型都不能达到令人满意的预报精度。当视角转变到 Ozone 预报上, 情况将更加复杂, 因为 Ozone 前体物的组成和来源繁多, 化学方案以及源排放清单上就有可观的误差, 并且 Ozone 的生命周期较长, 气象场的 transport 效应明显, 因此, Ozone 预报面临着来自气象和化学双重的不确定性 (warning: where does it come from???)。源排放对空气质量模式的预报精度影响巨大 Sandu2011, Elbern2007 通过同时同化初始场和源排放场, 很好的改进了模式的预报结果。源排放场对于 Ozone 预报的影响同样明显, 城市短期 Ozone 预报的一个重要的不确定性来源就是前体物 (如 NO<sub>x</sub> NMVOCs) 的源 (Tang et al. 2011)。其中, NMVOCs 的源排放清单由于种类繁多, 不同的气相化学方案都对 VOCs 进行了不同的分类 (lump), 而初始的源排放清单一般只提供 NMVOCs 的总量 (eg. EDGAR), 并没有通用的 emission inventory->model-ready emission file 的 routine, 因此在 NMVOCs 的 model-ready 的源排放处理上一直存在巨大的误差。

数据同化在空气质量模式中已经有了广泛的应用。ENKF, Variational, Pagowski2010, Schwarz2012, 2014 等。

top-down 的源排放处理。

Li 2014 等在 MEIC 源排放清单上实现了与几个主流气相化学模式的直接对接, 使得 NMVOCs 的源排放精度得到显著提高。但是, 之前的许多实验中都没有对 NMVOCs 以及源进行细致的分别同化 (eg. Ma2019, Tang2011, Peng etc. ), 这实际上是浪费了 Li 等对 VOCs 细致分类的信息。因此, 我们这里试图解决这个问题。

目前还没有建立 VOCs 的常规业务化观测, 并且据 (Koohkan et al. 2013), VOCs 的观测由于其生命周期很短, 限制了同化的空间半径, 即使有稀疏的观测也难以达到理想的效果。这使得我们现阶段只能使用其他的常规观测污染物来尝试同化 VOCs。

## Modeling System

### WRF-Chem model setting

### DA setting

### Observations

### Meteo

### Chem

### Emission

## Experiment Design

We set Meteo Observation assimilate Meteo state variable, six main air pollution's Observation assimilate their own model state variable and emission scaling factor as control experiment(CTRL), which has been proved to be capable of generating relatively good results in analysis and forecast(see, Peng2020).

Previous works tend to use ozone observation to assimilate VOCs(Tang2011, Ma2019). H

VOC Species	
CTRL	None
O3_all	^
O3_5pct	^
All_5pct	^

**VOC Factor** Define:

$$factor = corr * (norm(conc) - norm(emiss))$$

### 一些可以用到的结论

1. Ozone 预报的一个重要的不确定性来源就是前体物的源。

Precursor emissions have been pointed out as the important uncertainty sources of ozone forecast by many previous studies (Carmichael et al., 2008; Constantinescu et al., 2007b; Hanna et al., 1998)

2. 在城市的短期的 Ozone 预报中, 前体物的源是除 Ozone IC 之外的最主要的来源 As reported by Tang et al. (2010b), precursor emissions are the most important uncertainty sources for short-term ozone forecast over urban areas beside ozone initial conditions, in contrast to the short-term ozone forecast over suburban areas where the precursor emissions show minor role
3. VOCs 的观测由于其生命周期很短, 限制了同化的空间半径。(Koohkan 2013)it is shown that the use of in situ observations using a sparse monitoring network to estimate emissions of isoprene is inadequate because its short chemical lifetime significantly limits the spatial radius of influence of the monitoring data
4. 根据 Li 2014, MEIC 源根据不同的气相化学方案区分了不同的 NMVOCs 源。如果没有对 NMVOCs 进行更加细致的同化操作, 实际上是浪费了这些信息。
5. Sandu 2011 Elbern2007 都在说 emission 是 control variable, 这对 Ozone 也一样。

- Koohkan, M. R., M. Bocquet, Y. Roustan, Y. Kim, and C. Seigneur. 2013. “Estimation of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions for Europe Using Data Assimilation.” Journal Article. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 13 (12): 5887–5905. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-5887-2013>.
- Tang, X., J. Zhu, Z. F. Wang, and A. Gbaguidi. 2011. “Improvement of Ozone Forecast over Beijing Based on Ensemble Kalman Filter with Simultaneous Adjustment of Initial Conditions and Emissions.” Journal Article. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 11 (24): 12901–16. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-11-12901-2011>.