

# Top-down $\text{NH}_3$ emissions based on IASI observations and GEOS- Chem simulations, 2008-2018

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# Research Overview

- Observed and Simulated  $\text{NH}_3$  Concentrations
- Optimized Emission Fluxes
- Regional Comparison to GEOS-Chem Emissions

# NH<sub>3</sub> Seasonal Concentrations

Mean ( $10^{15}$  molecules cm $^{-2}$ )

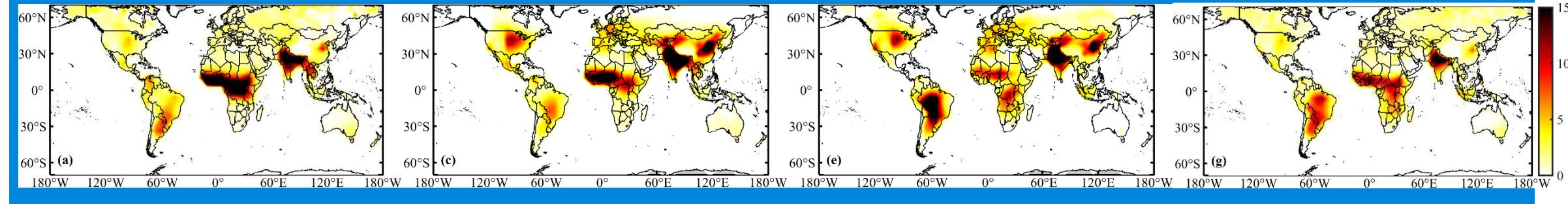
## IASI observations

JFM

AMJ

JAS

OND



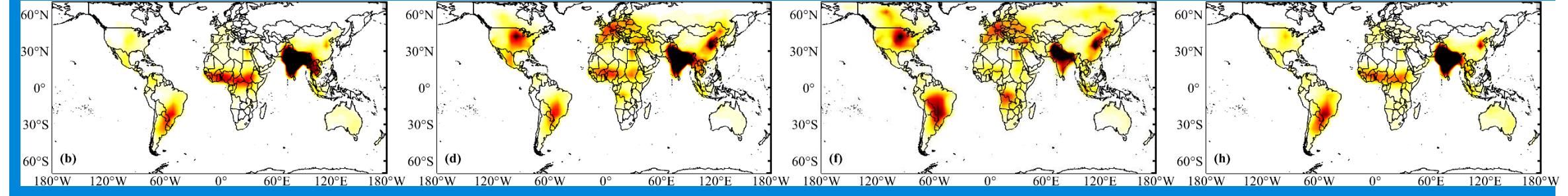
## GEOS-Chem simulations

JFM

AMJ

JAS

OND



# NH<sub>3</sub> Seasonal Concentrations

Trend ( $10^{-6}$  Mol m $^{-2}$  yr $^{-1}$ )

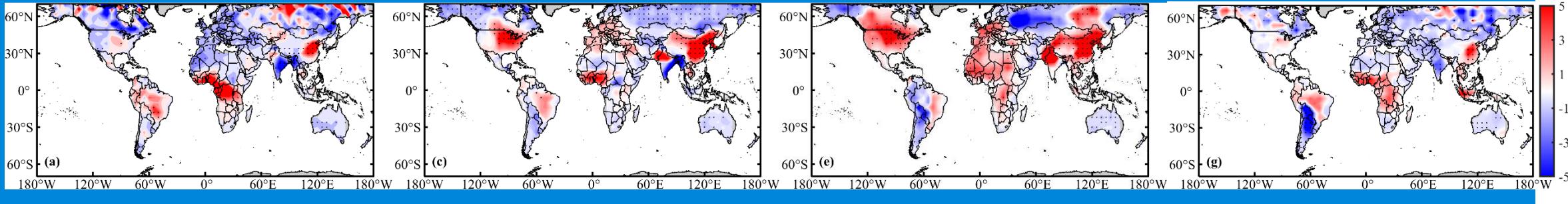
## IASI Observations

JFM

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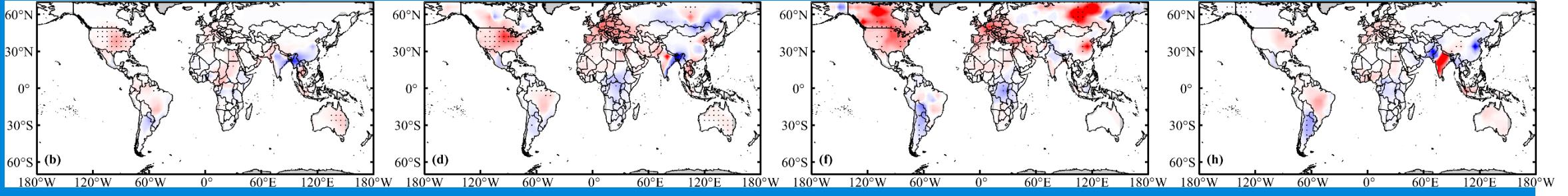
## GEOS-Chem simulations

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OND



# Emission Fluxes

Lifetime ( $\tau$ )

## Quasi-equilibrium

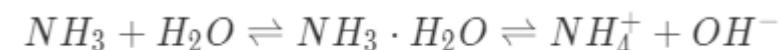
Emission fluxes of ammonia

are continuous

$$\tau = \frac{M}{F_{out} + L + D}$$

- $M$ : NH<sub>3</sub> mass
- $F_{out}$ : NH<sub>3</sub> mass rate of export
- $L$ : NH<sub>3</sub> mass rate of chemical reaction
- $D$ : NH<sub>3</sub> mass rate of deposition, including the wet deposition and the dry deposition

## Ammonia-water equilibrium

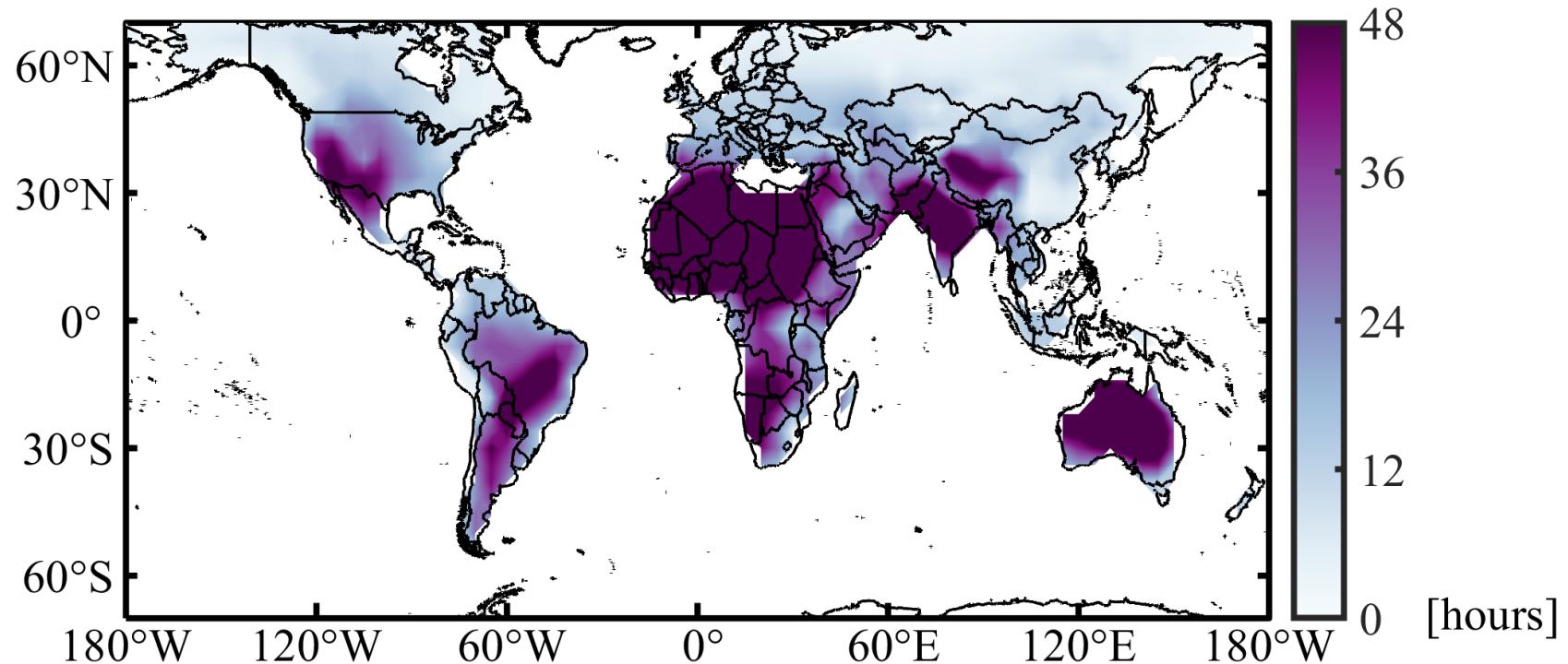


$$D = D_{NH_3} + D_{NH_4^+}$$

## Modeled lifetime

Neglect the NH<sub>3</sub> export ( $F_{out}$ )

$$\tau_{mod} = \frac{M_{NH_3}}{D_{NH_3} + D_{NH_4^+}}$$



# Emission Fluxes

## Average Lifetime

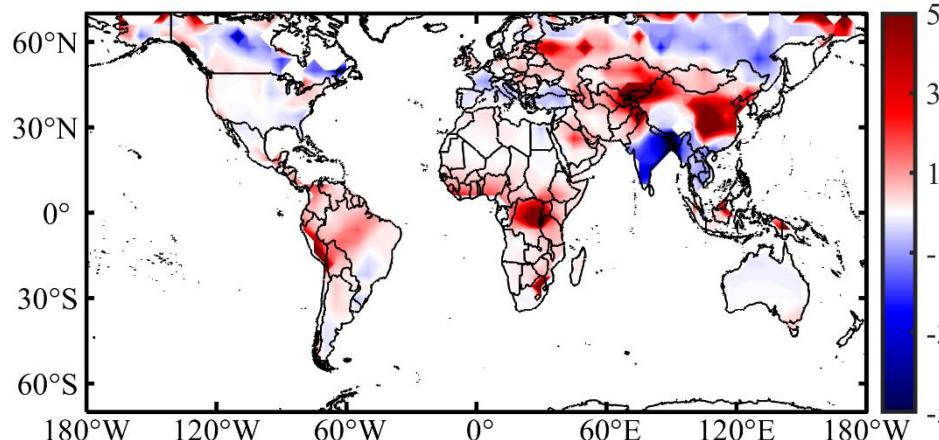
Apply one-box model that neglect the  $\text{NH}_3$  export and consider the ammonia-water equilibrium.

# Emission Fluxes ( $\hat{E}$ )

$$\hat{E} = \frac{\Delta M_{NH_3}}{\tau_{mod}} + E_{mod}$$

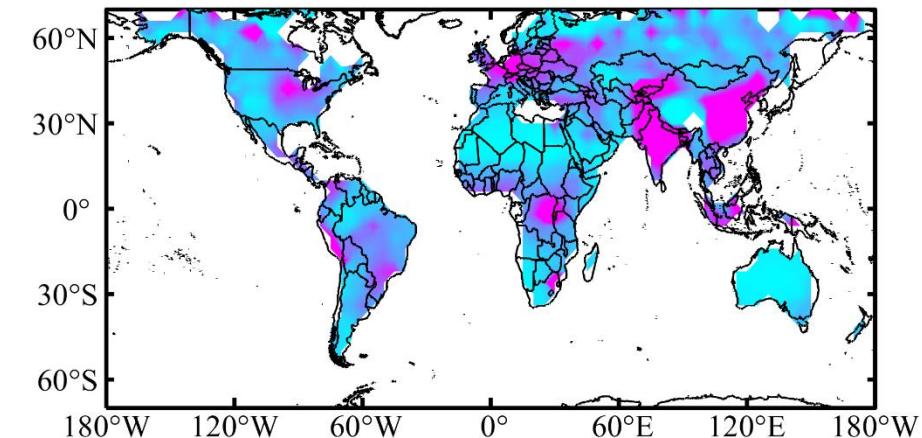
- $\Delta M_{NH_3}$ : the  $NH_3$  mass difference between observation and simulation in each atmospheric box
- $E_{mod}$ : GEOS-Chem emission

## ■ Optimized – GEOS-Chem

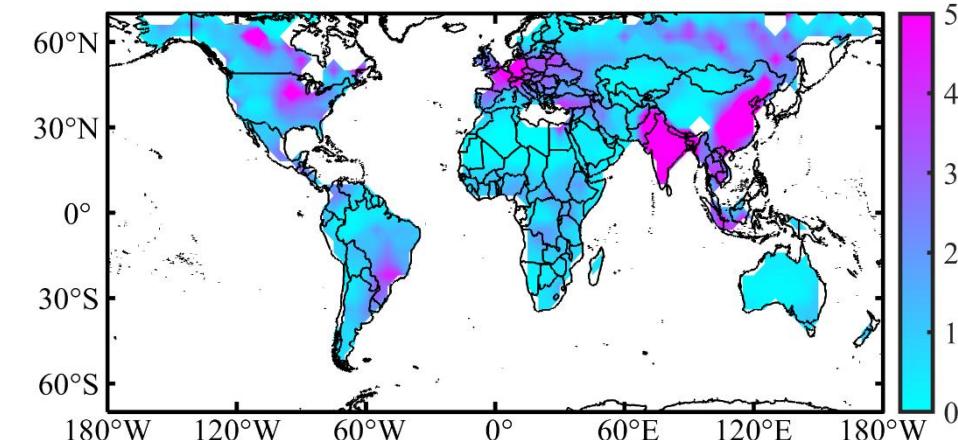


Mean ( $10^{-11} \text{ kg m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )

■ Optimized ( $N > 30 \text{ grid}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$ )



## ■ GEOS-chem



# Emission Fluxes ( $\hat{E}$ )

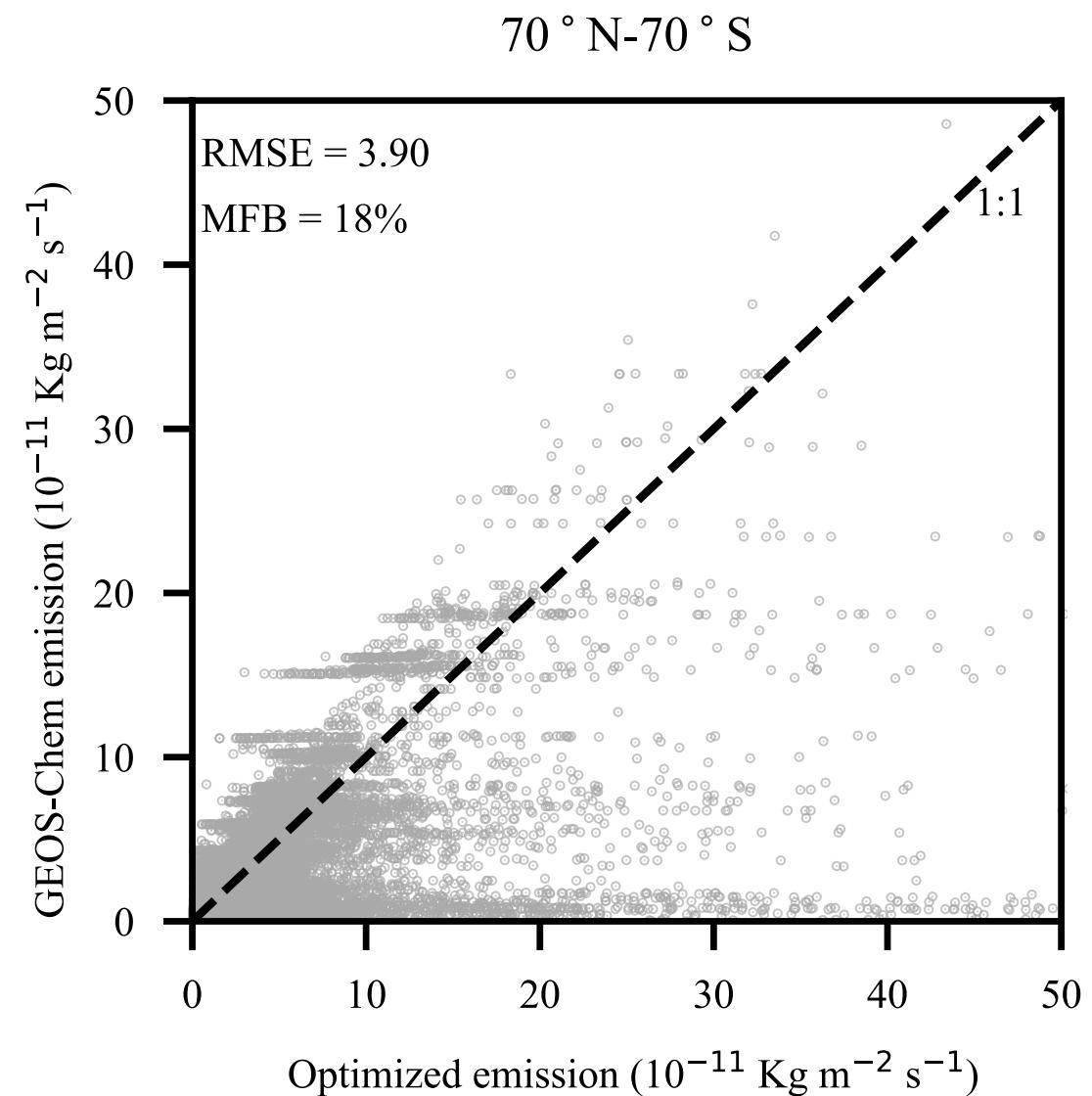
## ■ Optimized versus GEOS-Chem

- Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (E_{Opt,i} - E_{Mod,i})^2}$$

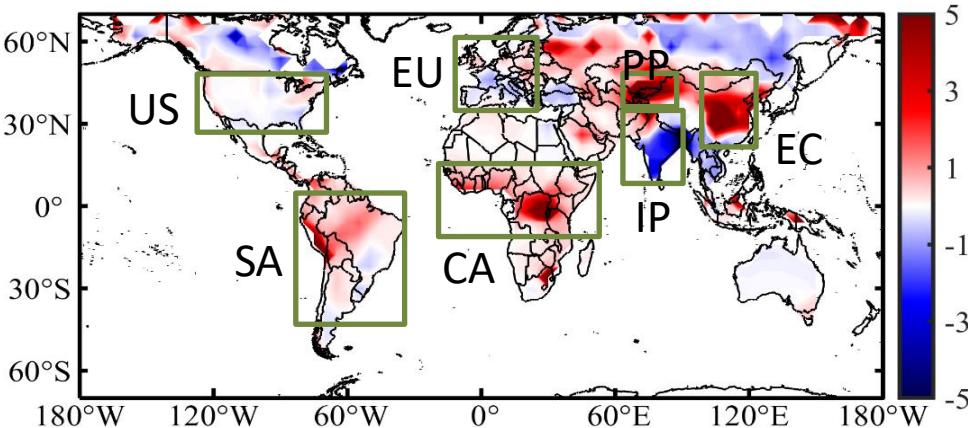
- Mean Fractional Bias (MFB)

$$MFB = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{E_{Opt,i} - E_{Mod,i}}{E_{Opt,i} + E_{Mod,i}} \times 100\%$$



# Regional Comparison

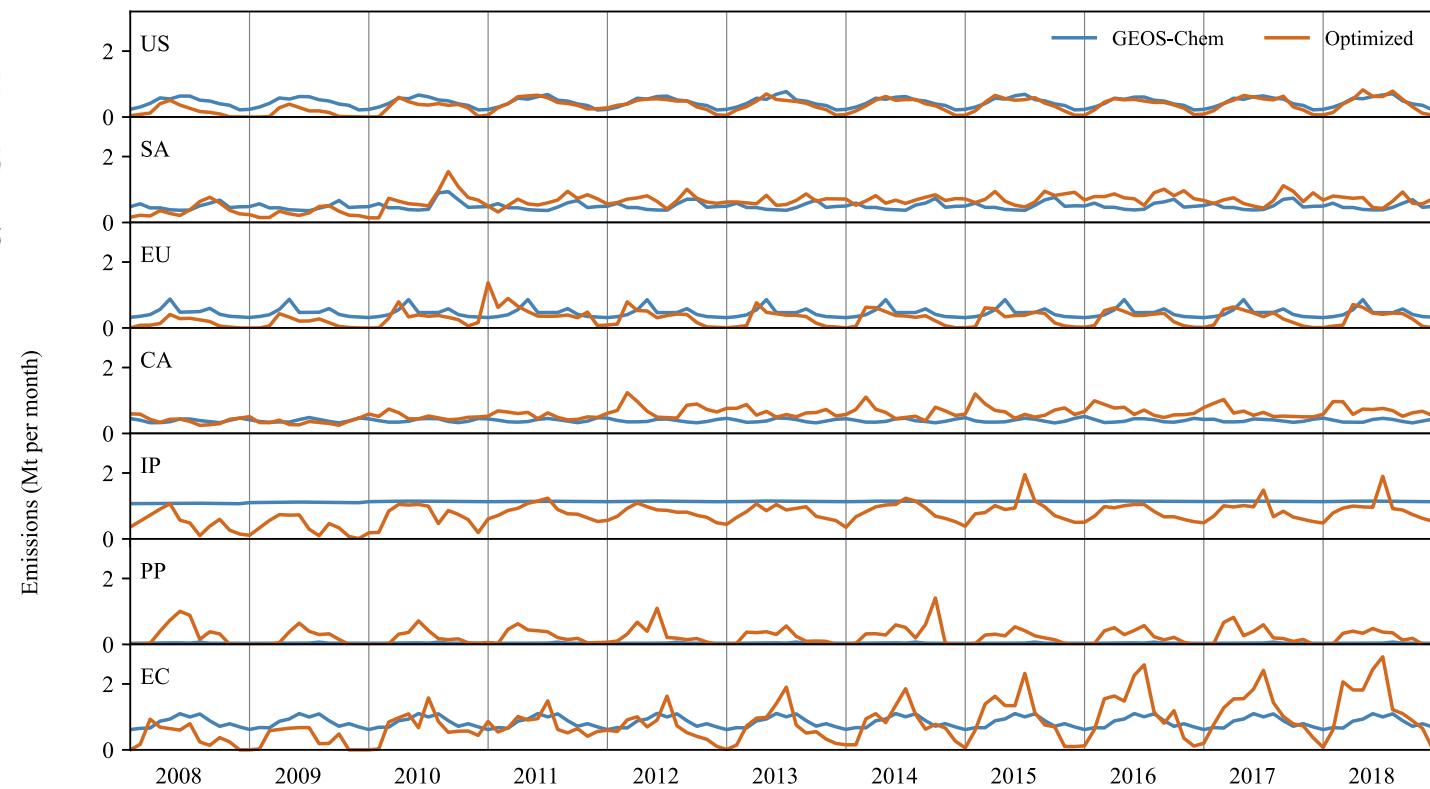
## ■ Optimized – GEOS-Chem ( $10^{-11} \text{ kg m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )



### 7 Regions:

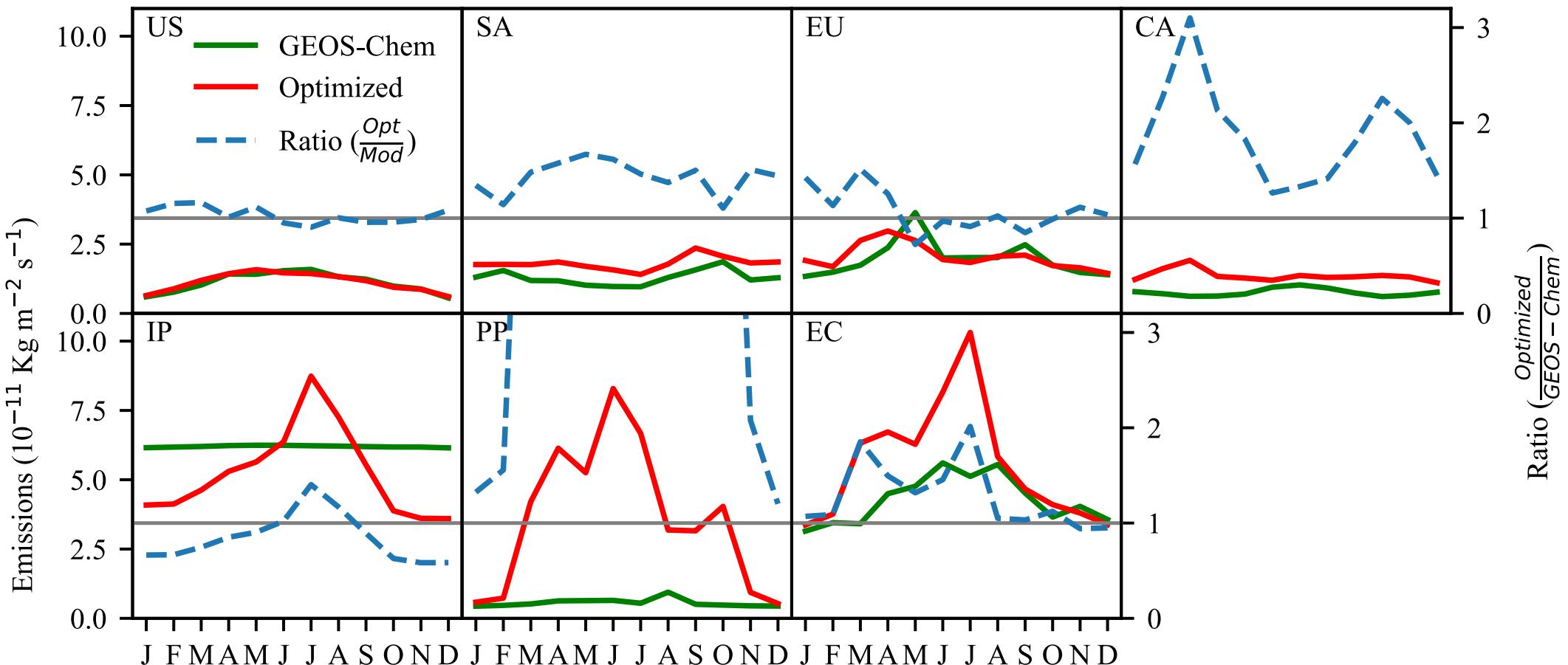
- US: Contiguous United States
- SA: south America
- EU: Europe
- CA: central Africa
- PP: Pamirs Plateau
- IP: India Peninsula
- EC: eastern China

■ Monthly timeseries (replace the missing value by GEOS-Chem emissions)



# Regional Comparison

## ■ Monthly variation

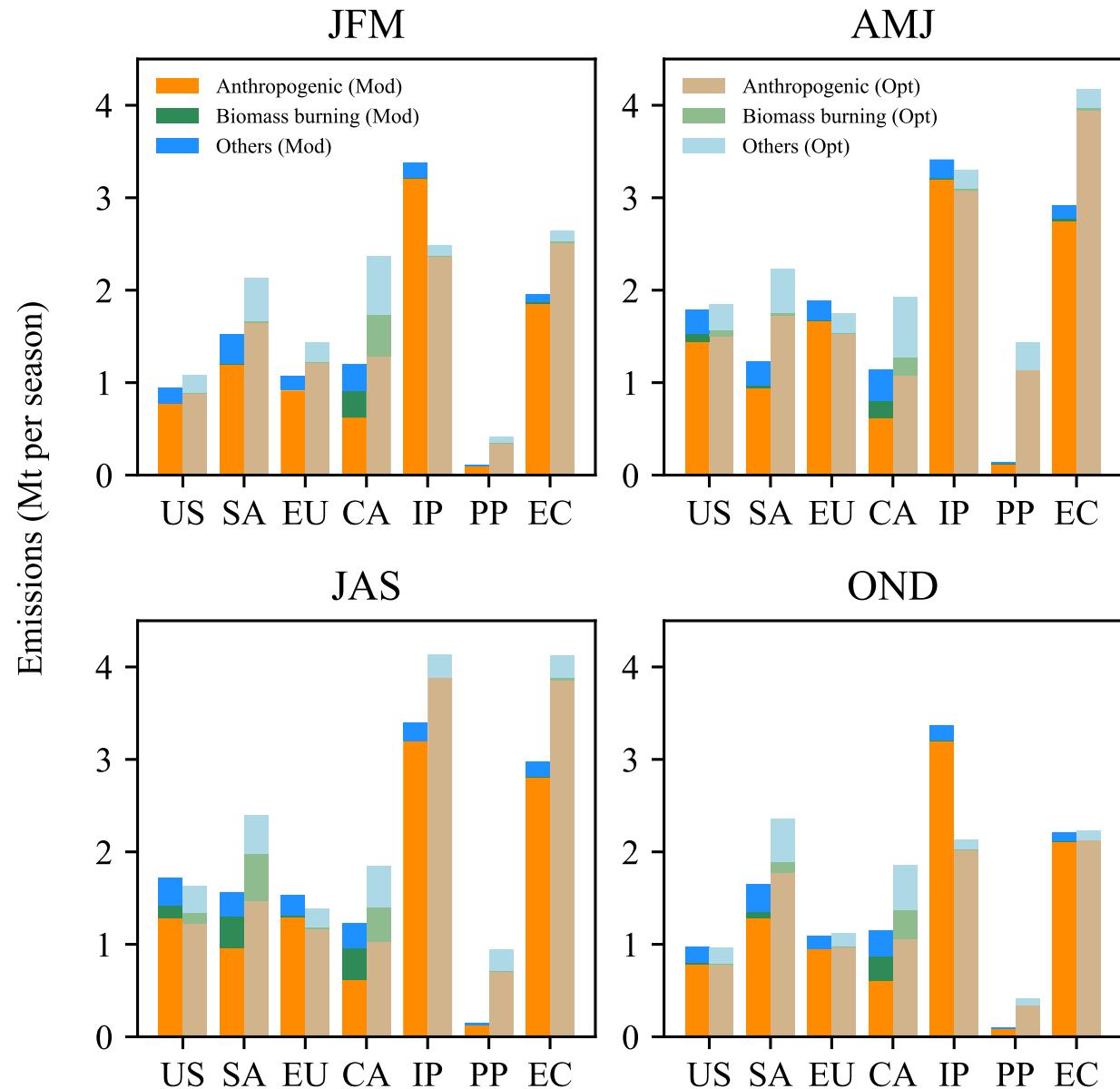


# Regional Comparison

## ■ Proportions of emission sectors

From GEOS-Chem (monthly) :

- Total
  - Biomass burning
  - Anthropogenic
  - Others



# Reference

- Jacob, Daniel J. Introduction to atmospheric chemistry. Princeton University Press, 1999.
- Van Damme M, Clarisse L, Whitburn S, et al. Industrial and agricultural ammonia point sources exposed[J]. Nature, 2018, 564(7734): 99-103.
- Warner J X, Dickerson R R, Wei Z, et al. Increased atmospheric ammonia over the world's major agricultural areas detected from space[J]. Geophysical Research Letters, 2017, 44(6): 2875-2884.
- Evangelou N, Balkanski Y, Eckhardt S, et al. 10–year satellite-constrained fluxes of ammonia improve performance of chemistry transport models[J]. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions, 2020: 1-41.
- Van Damme M, Clarisse L, Heald C L, et al. Global distributions, time series and error characterization of atmospheric ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) from IASI satellite observations[J]. Atmospheric chemistry and physics, 2014, 14(6): 2905-2922.

# THANK YOU!