



# Modeling $\text{NH}_3$ -aerosol-climate feedbacks using an earth system model: Implications for food security & air quality

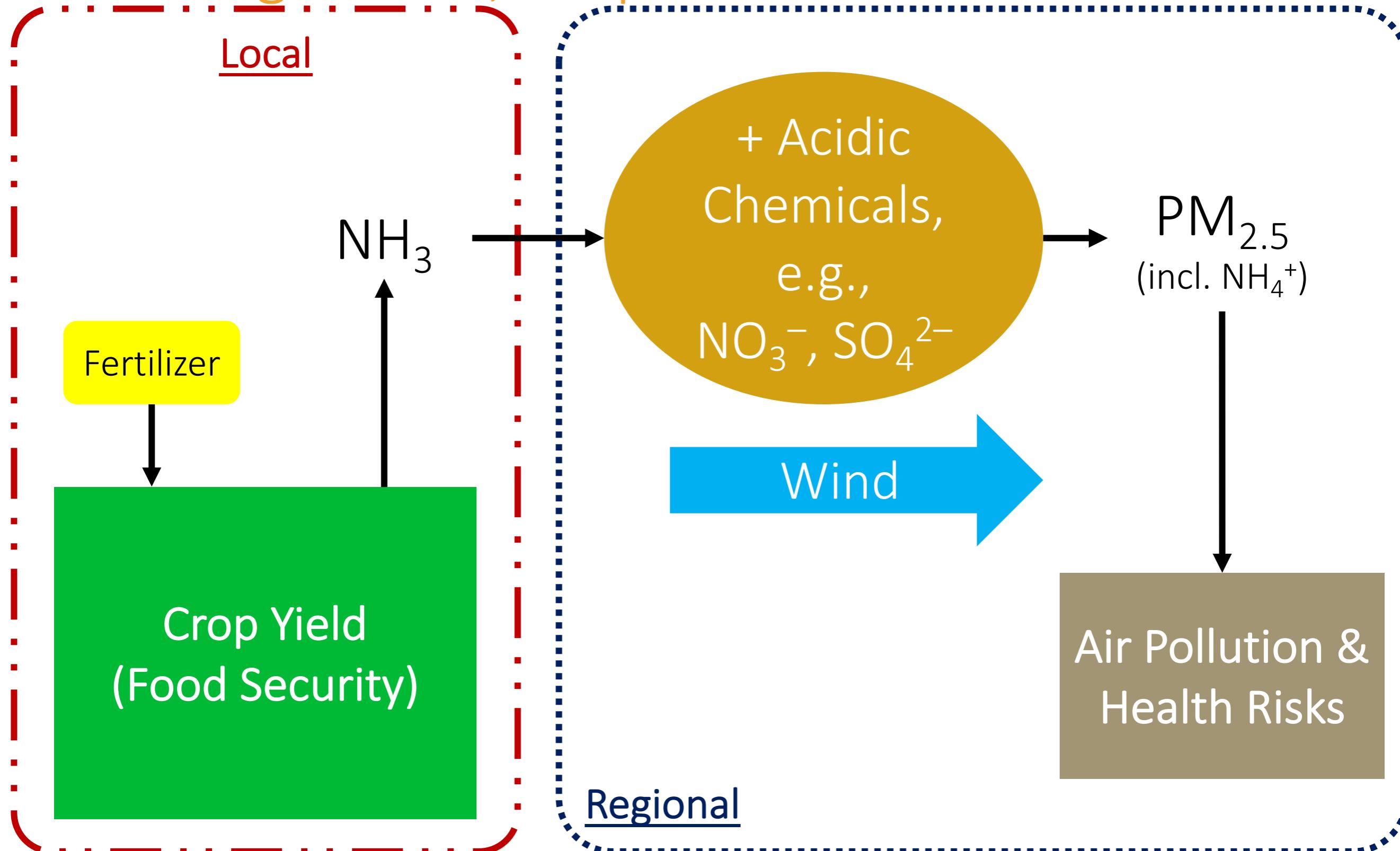
Ka Ming FUNG<sup>1,2</sup> ([kamingfung@mit.edu](mailto:kamingfung@mit.edu)), Amos TAI<sup>1</sup>, Maria VAL MARTIN<sup>3</sup>

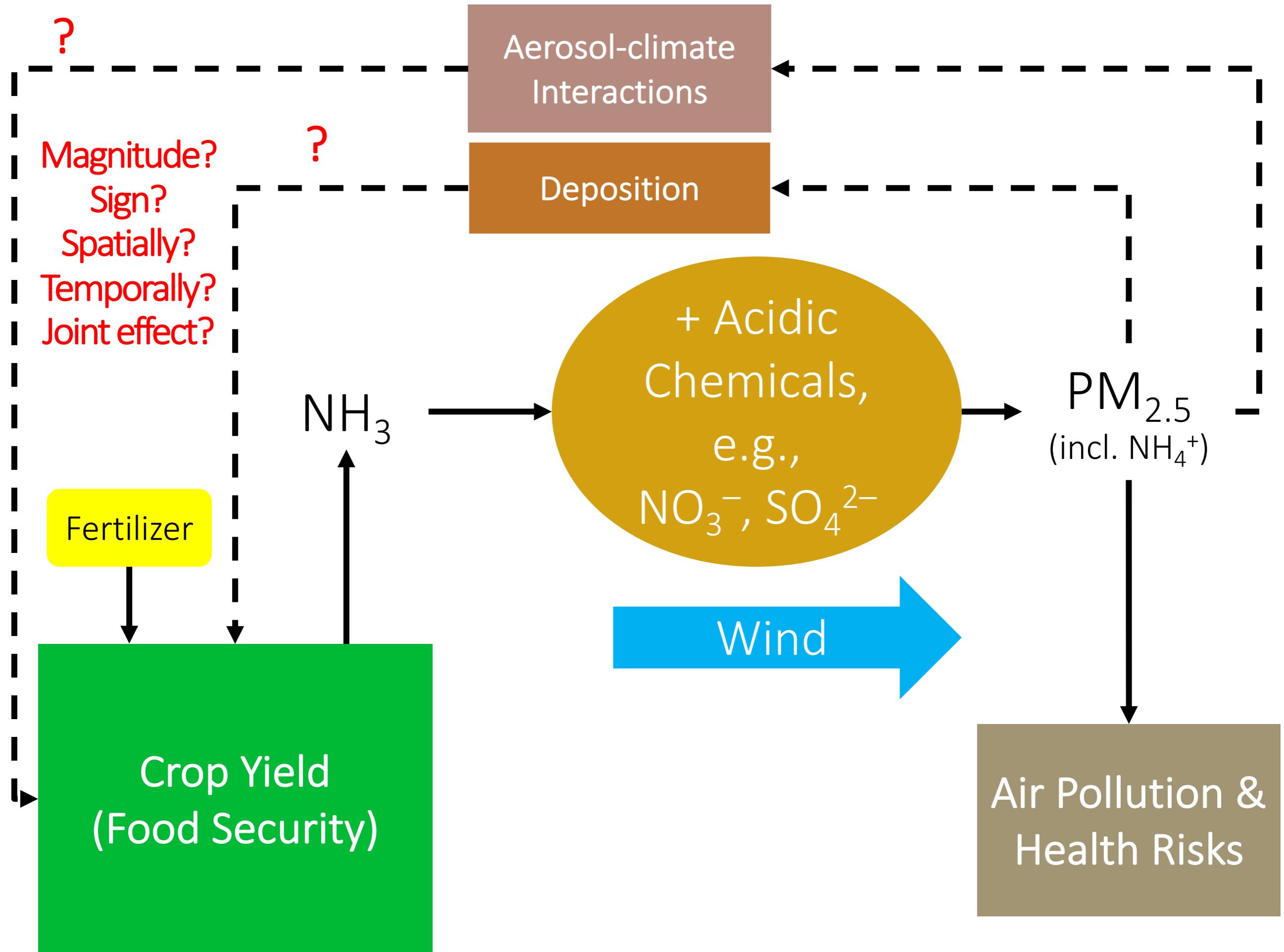
<sup>1</sup> Graduate Division of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

<sup>2</sup> Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

<sup>3</sup> Leverhulme Centre for Climate Change Mitigation, University of Sheffield

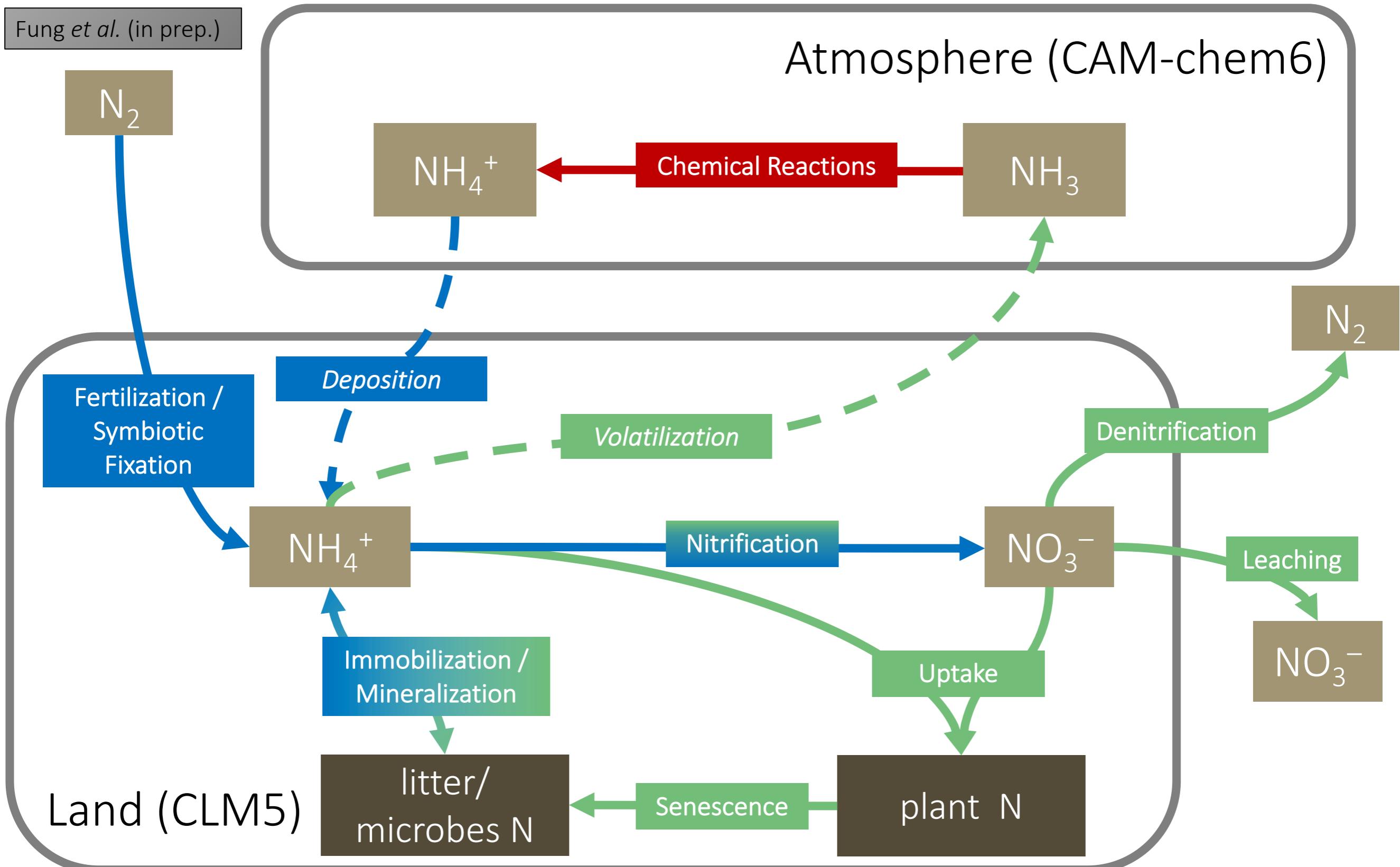
Agriculture is a main contributor (>85%) to atmospheric  $\text{NH}_3$  in Europe, China, and the US, resulting in >600,000 premature deaths in 2010



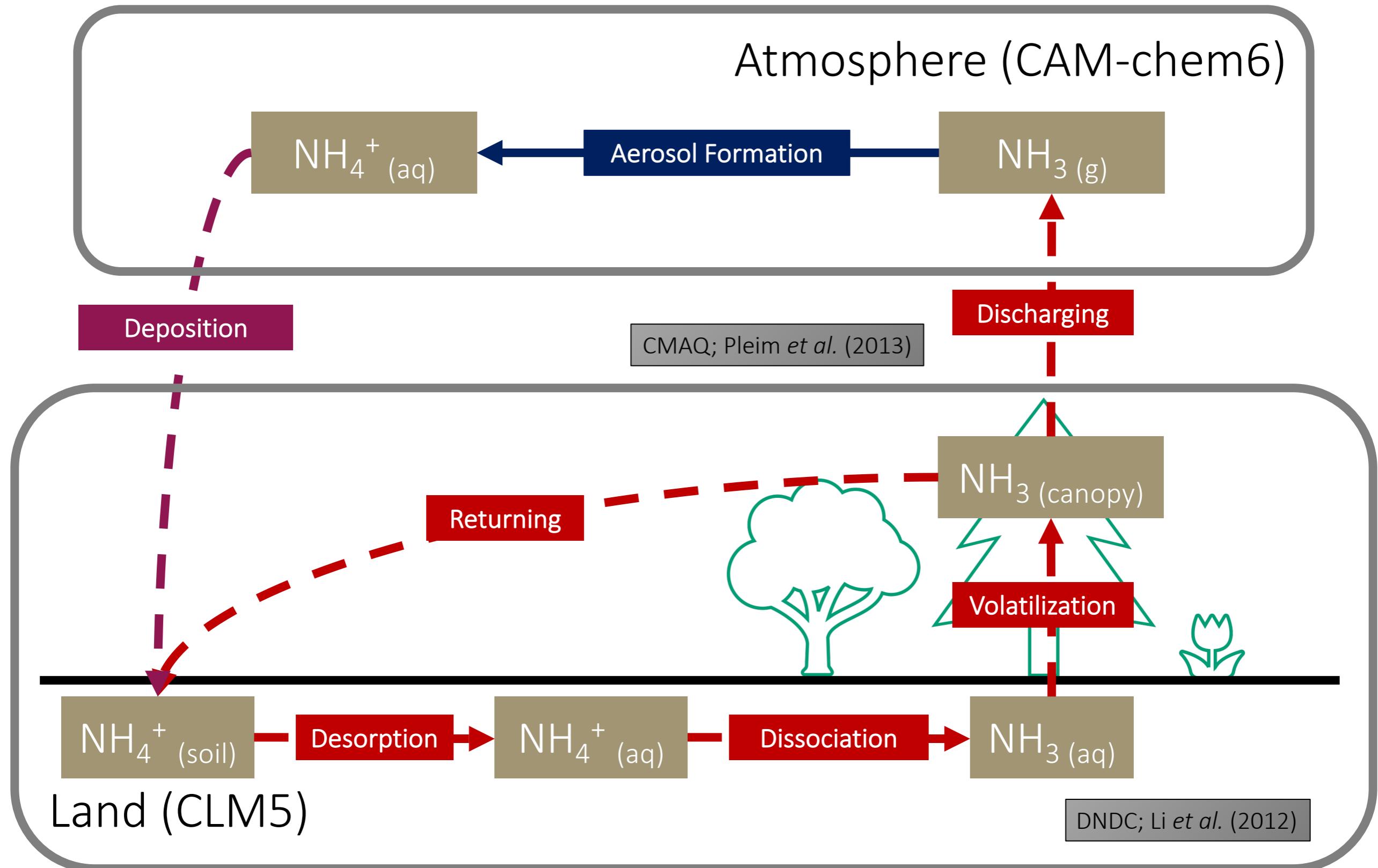


# Enabling land-atmosphere exchange of NH<sub>3</sub> in Community Earth System Model (CESM2)

Fung *et al.* (in prep.)

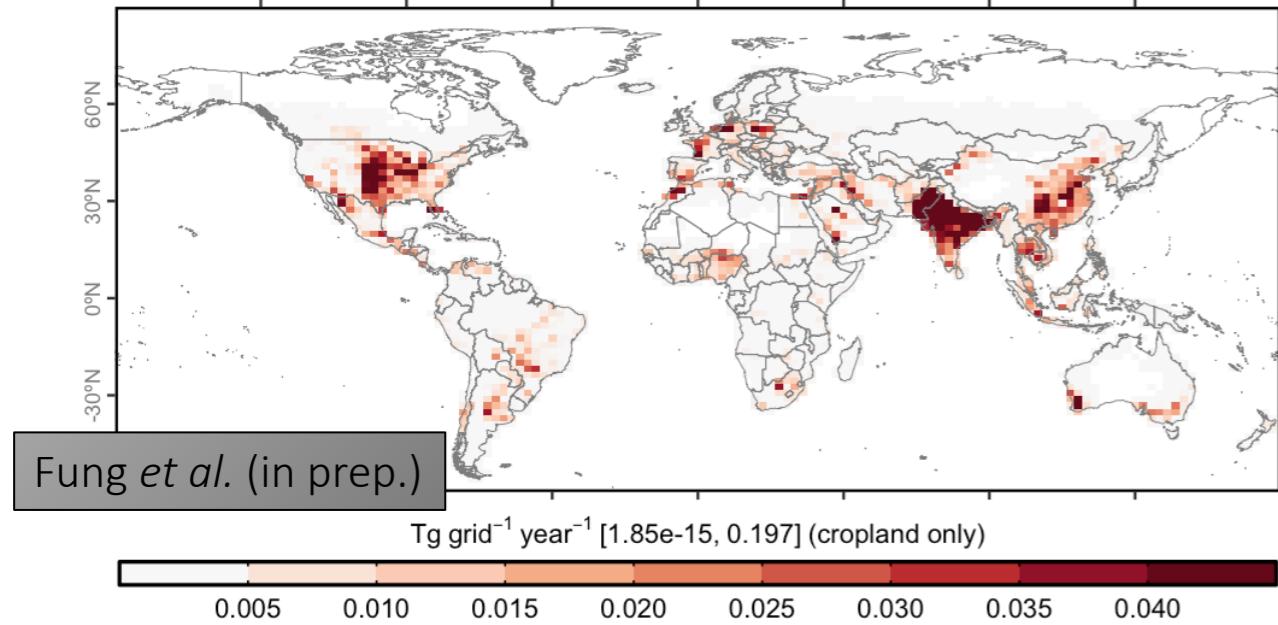


We estimate  $\text{NH}_3$  emission using a “multi-stage” scheme

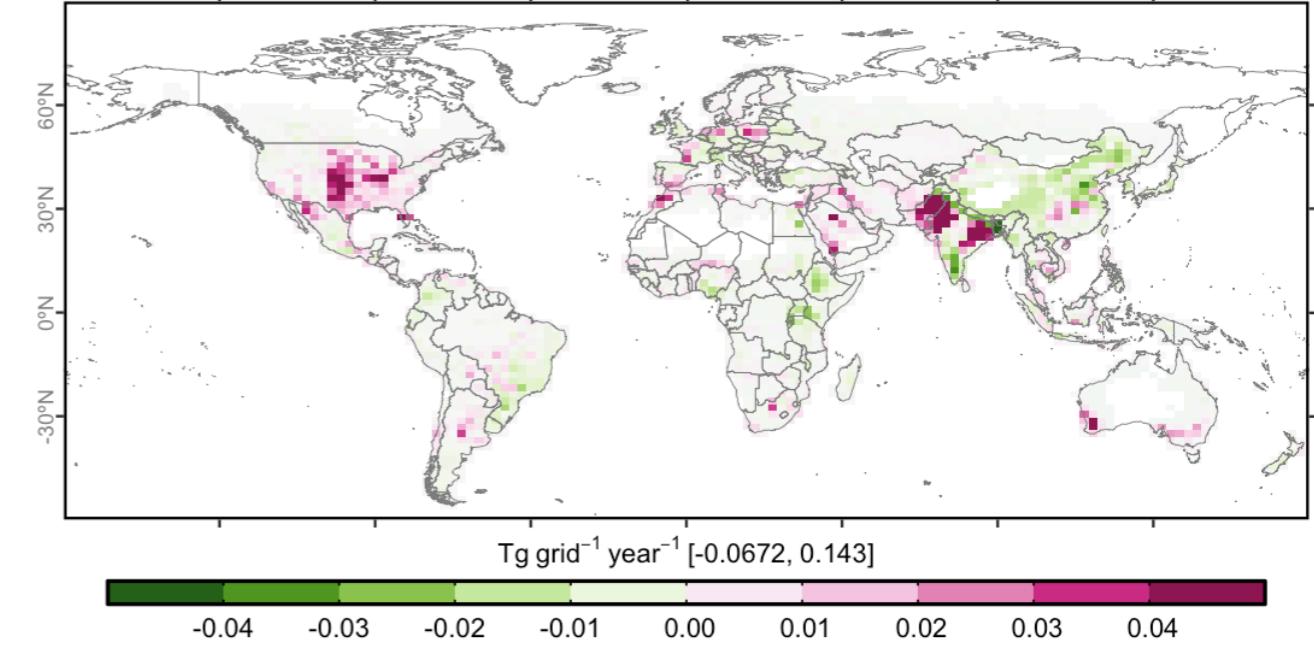


# Our simulated $\text{NH}_3$ emission reasonably agrees with inventory estimates over/around hotspots

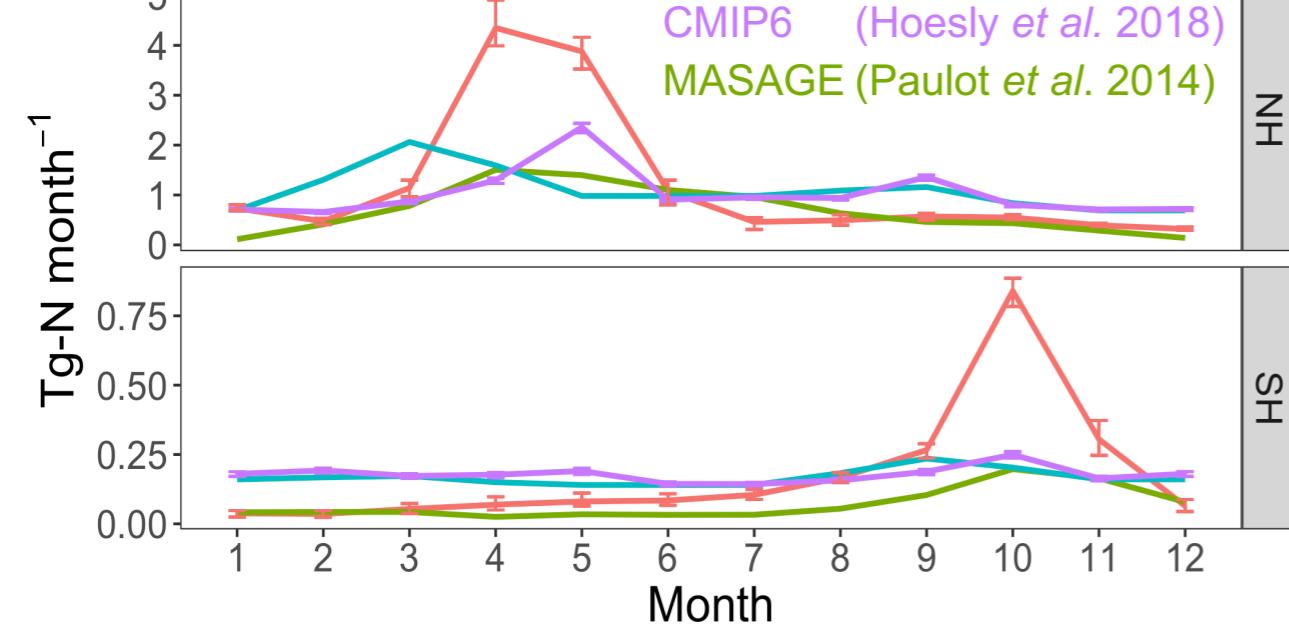
**Fully Coupled:  $\text{NH}_3$  Emission due to Fertilizers**  
(Global Total = 16.6 Tg-N year $^{-1}$ )



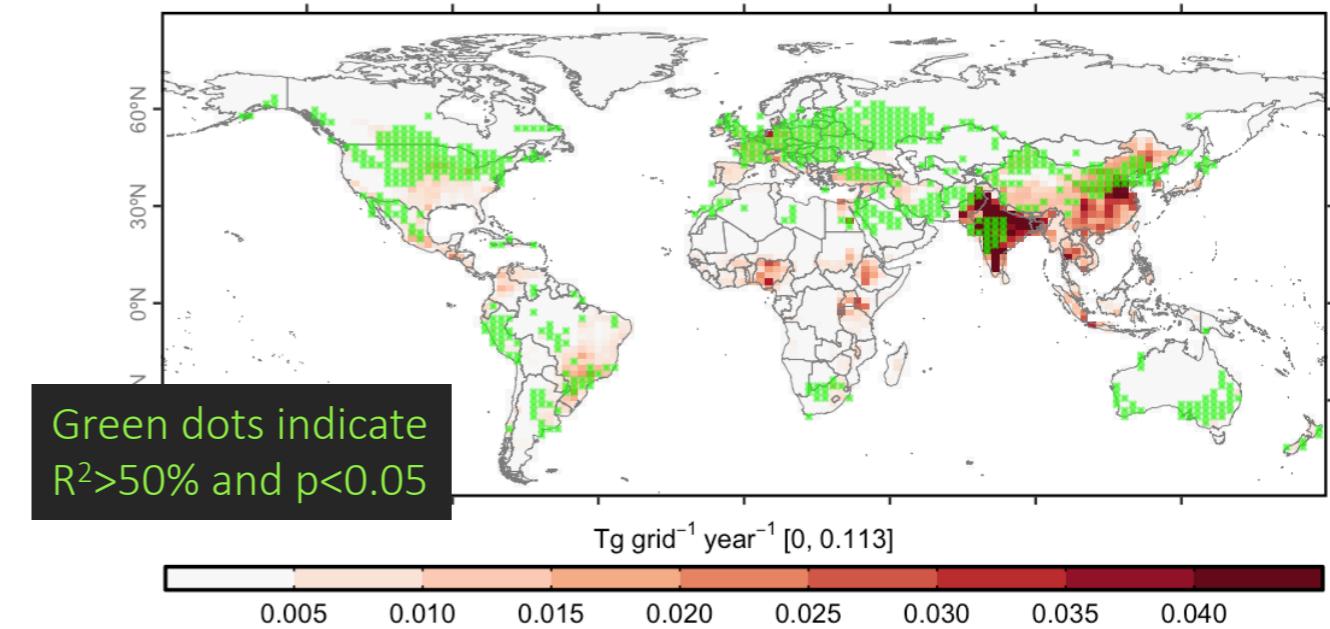
**Fully Coupled – CMIP6**  
(+2.4 Tg-N year $^{-1}$ )



**Fully Coupled**  
EDGAR (Crippa et al. 2018)  
CMIP6 (Hoesly et al. 2018)  
MASAGE (Poulton et al. 2014)



**Grid-by-grid Monthly Emission Correlation  
(Fully Coupled vs CMIP6)**

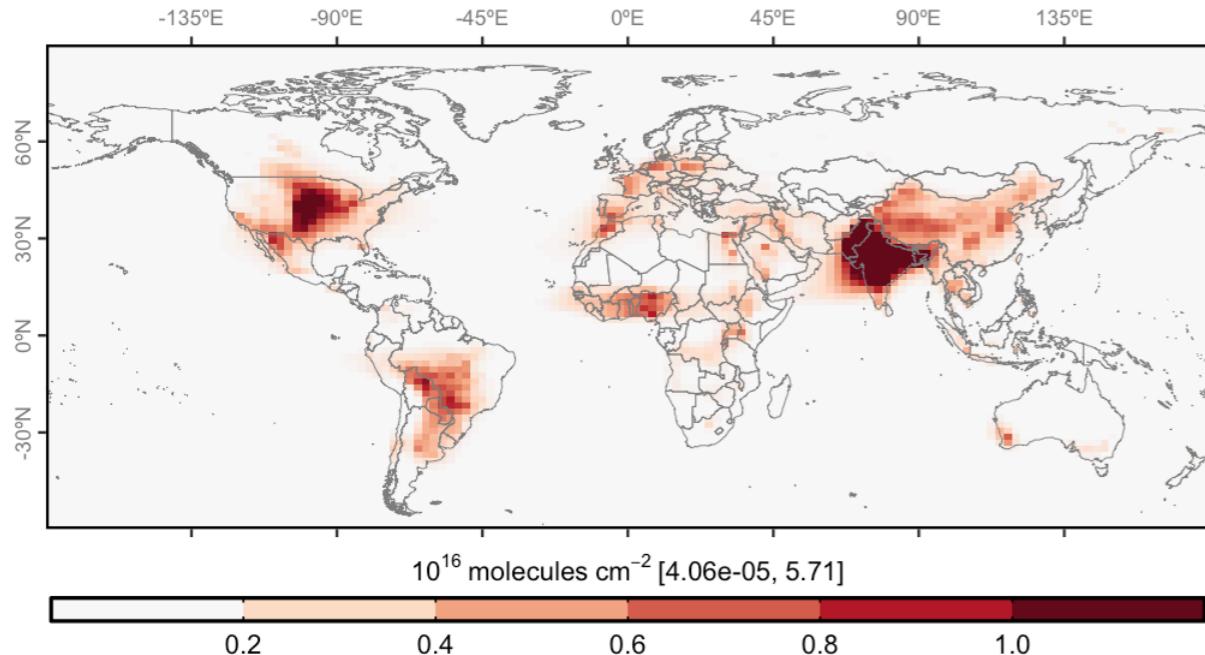


Please note that the colormaps are saturated at respective values.

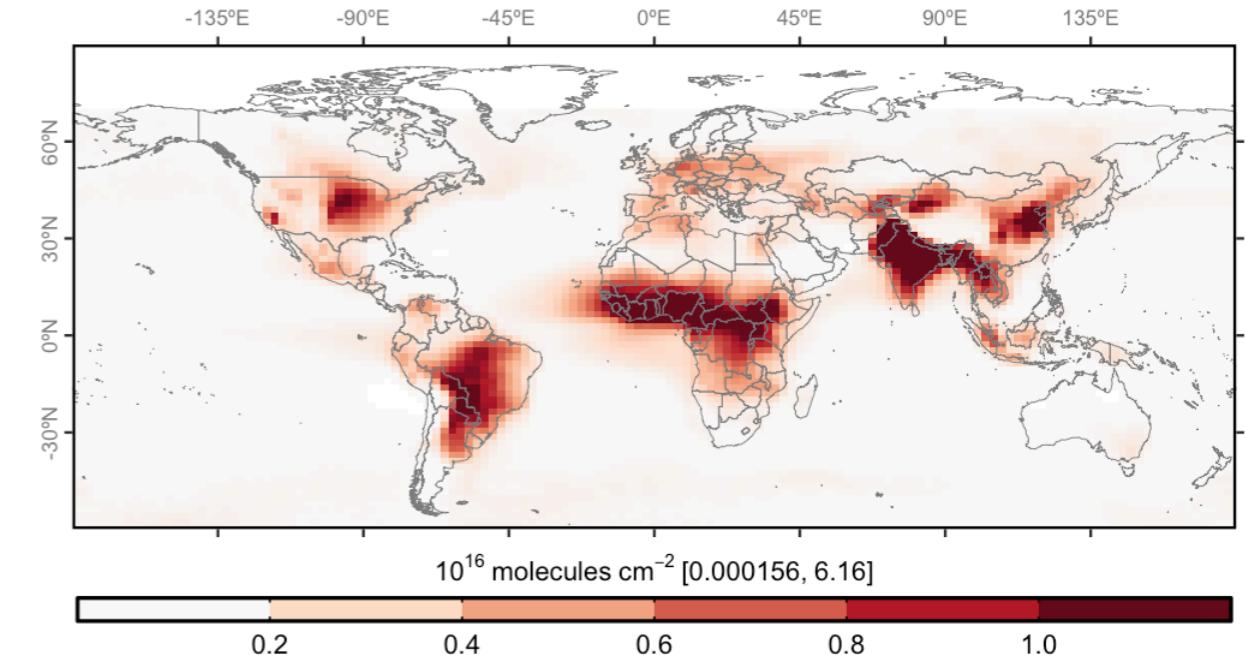
# Less biases in modeling atmospheric $\text{NH}_3$ , compared to default CESM

Van Damme *et al.* (2018)

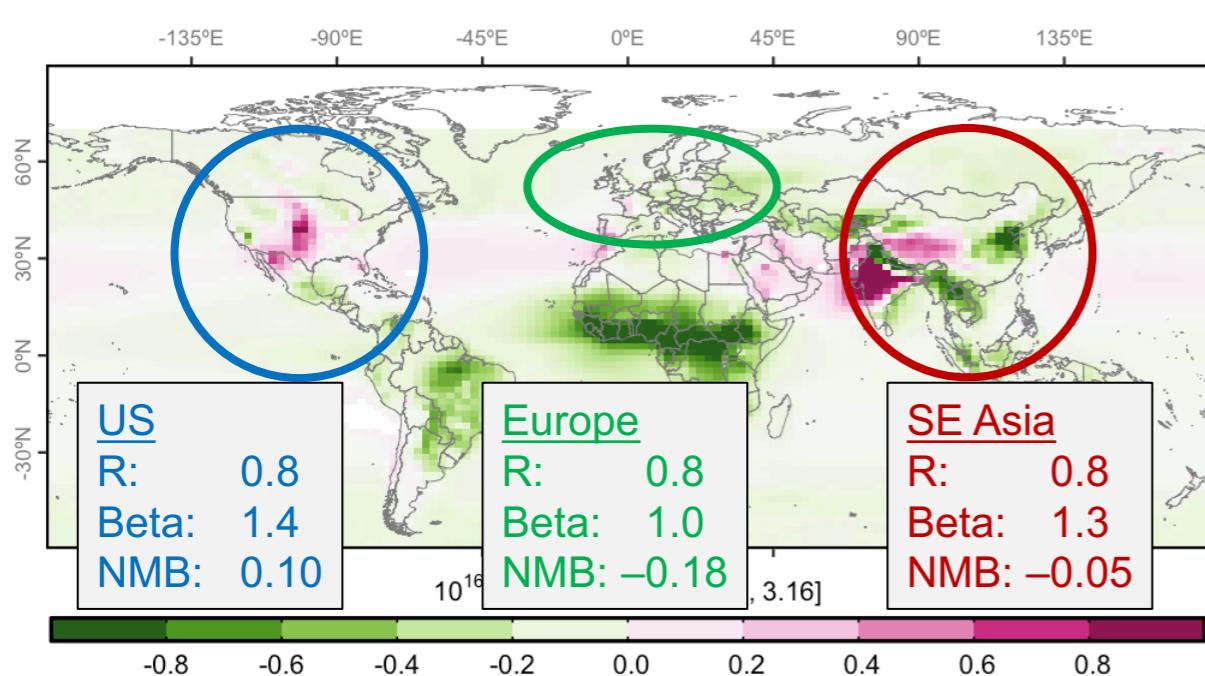
Fully Coupled: Atmospheric  $\text{NH}_3$ , Column Total



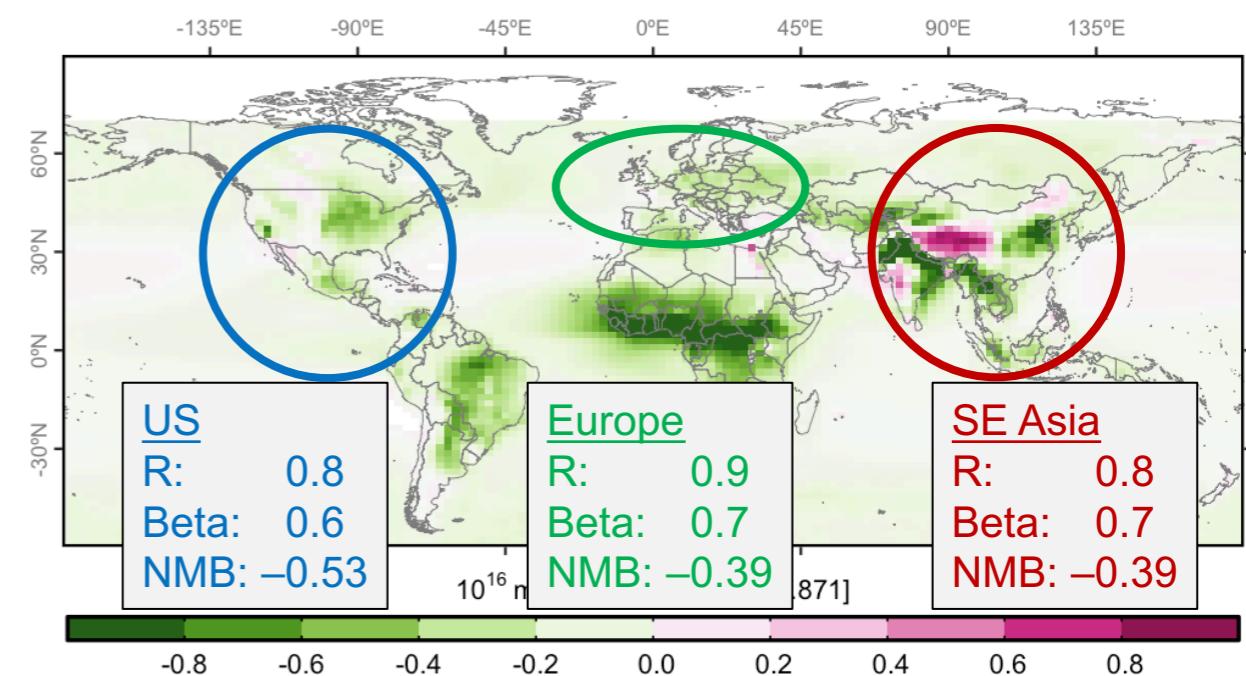
IASI  $\text{NH}_3$  (2008-2016)



Fully Coupled – IASI



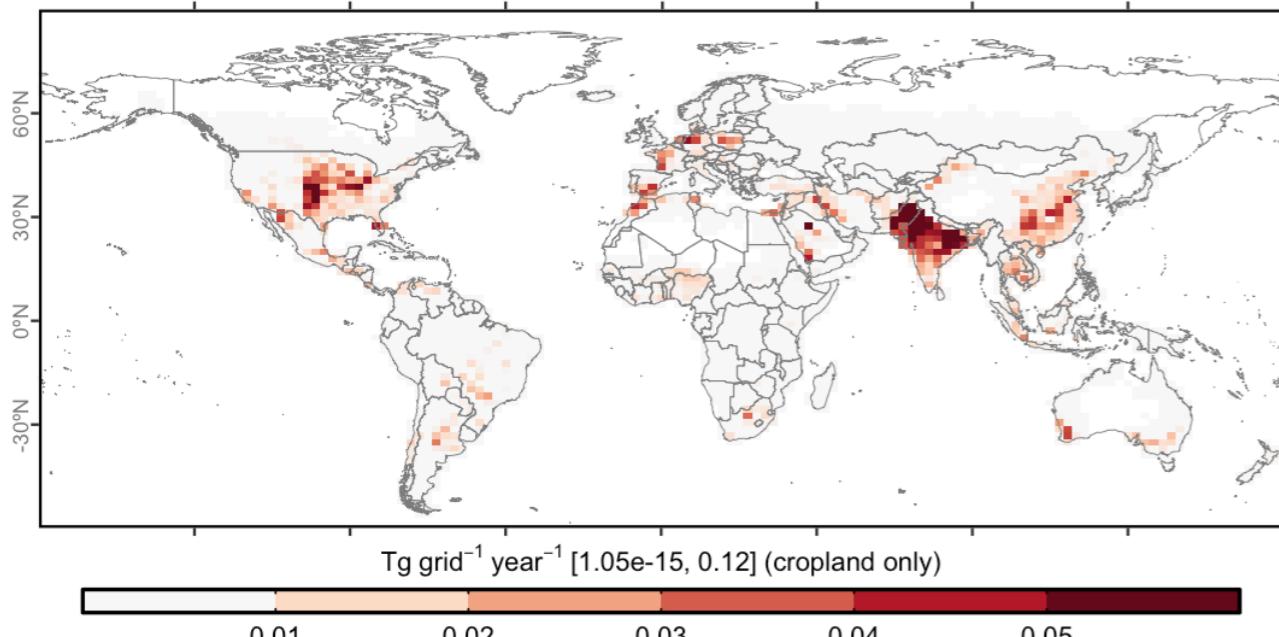
Default CESM2 (w/ CMIP6) – IASI



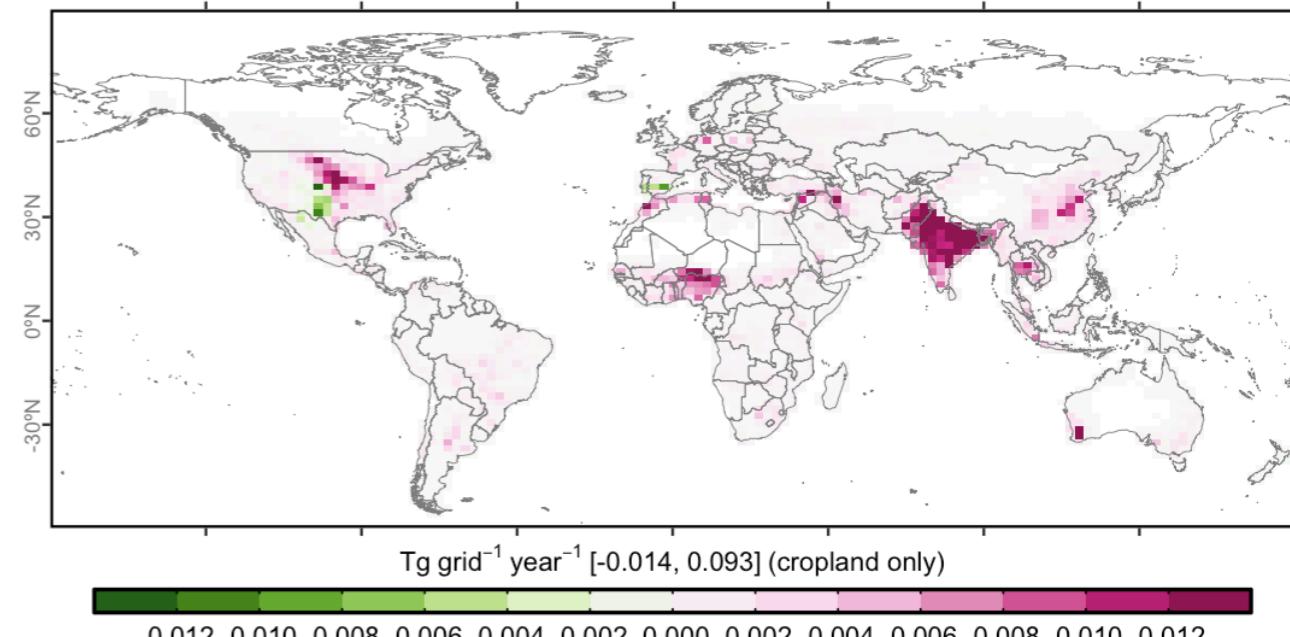
Please note that the colormaps are saturated at respective values.

# Cropland NH<sub>3</sub> emission suppressed by aerosol-climate interactions but raised by N deposition

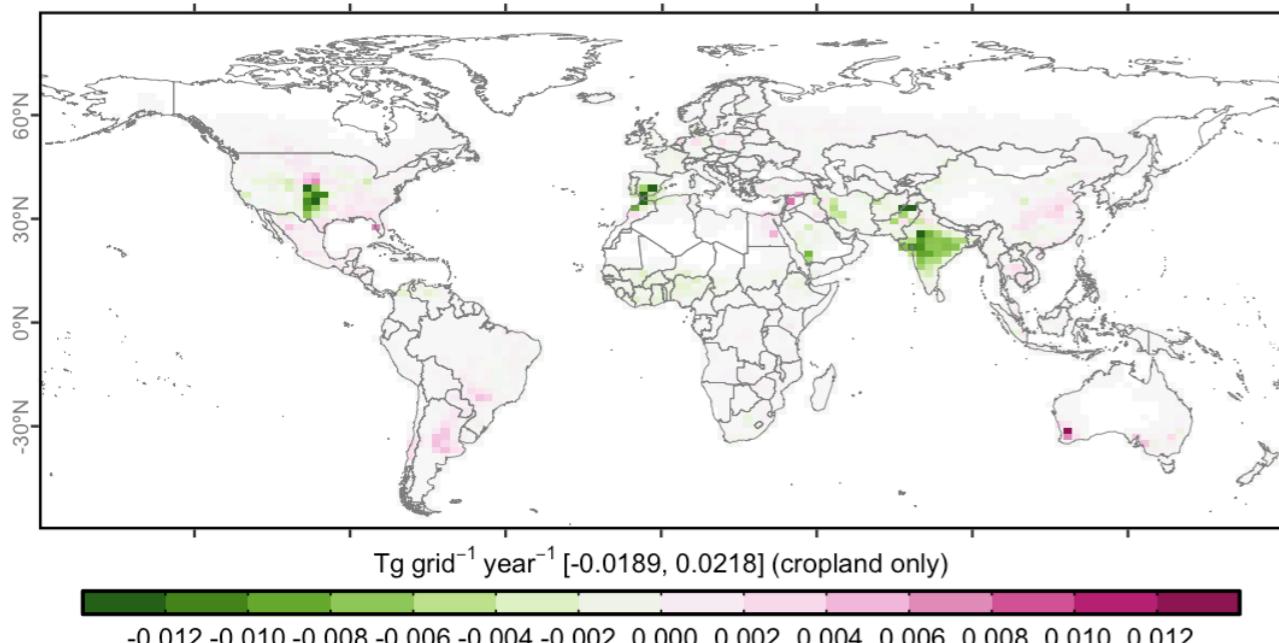
**Baseline: NH<sub>3</sub> Emission due to Fertilizers**  
(Global Total = 13.9 Tg-N year<sup>-1</sup>)



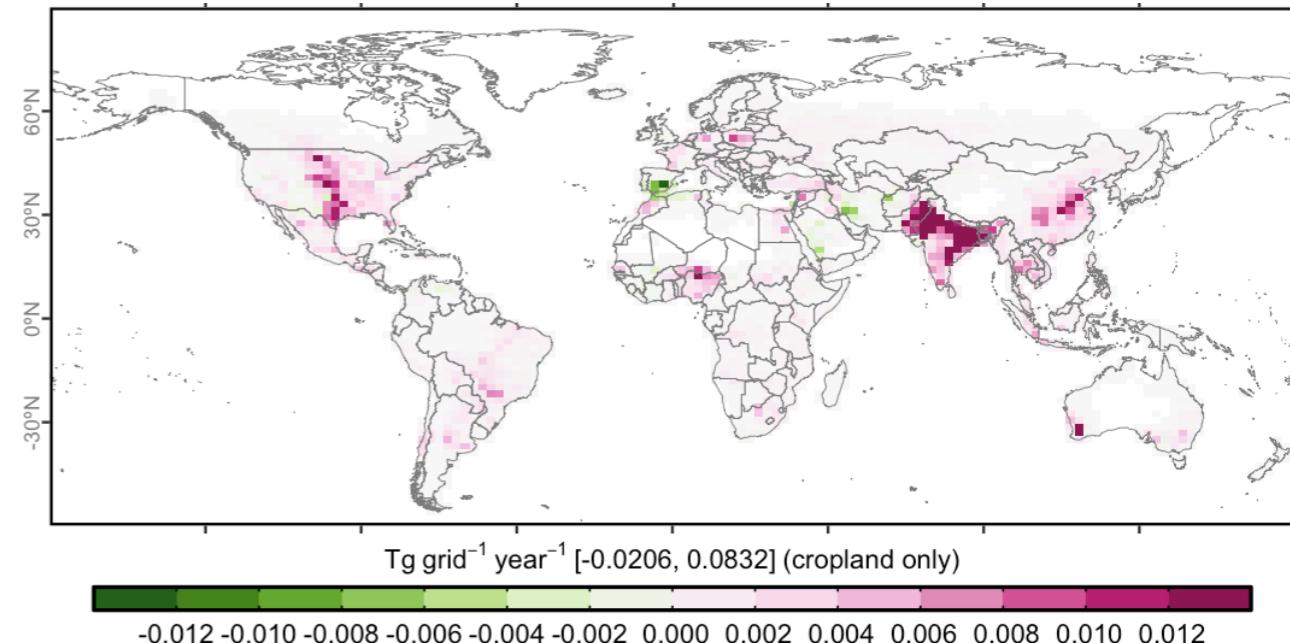
**With Deposition Only**  
(+3.1 Tg-N year<sup>-1</sup>)



**With Aerosol-climate Interactions Only**  
(-0.4 Tg-N year<sup>-1</sup>)



**Fully Coupled – Baseline**  
(+2.7 Tg-N year<sup>-1</sup>)



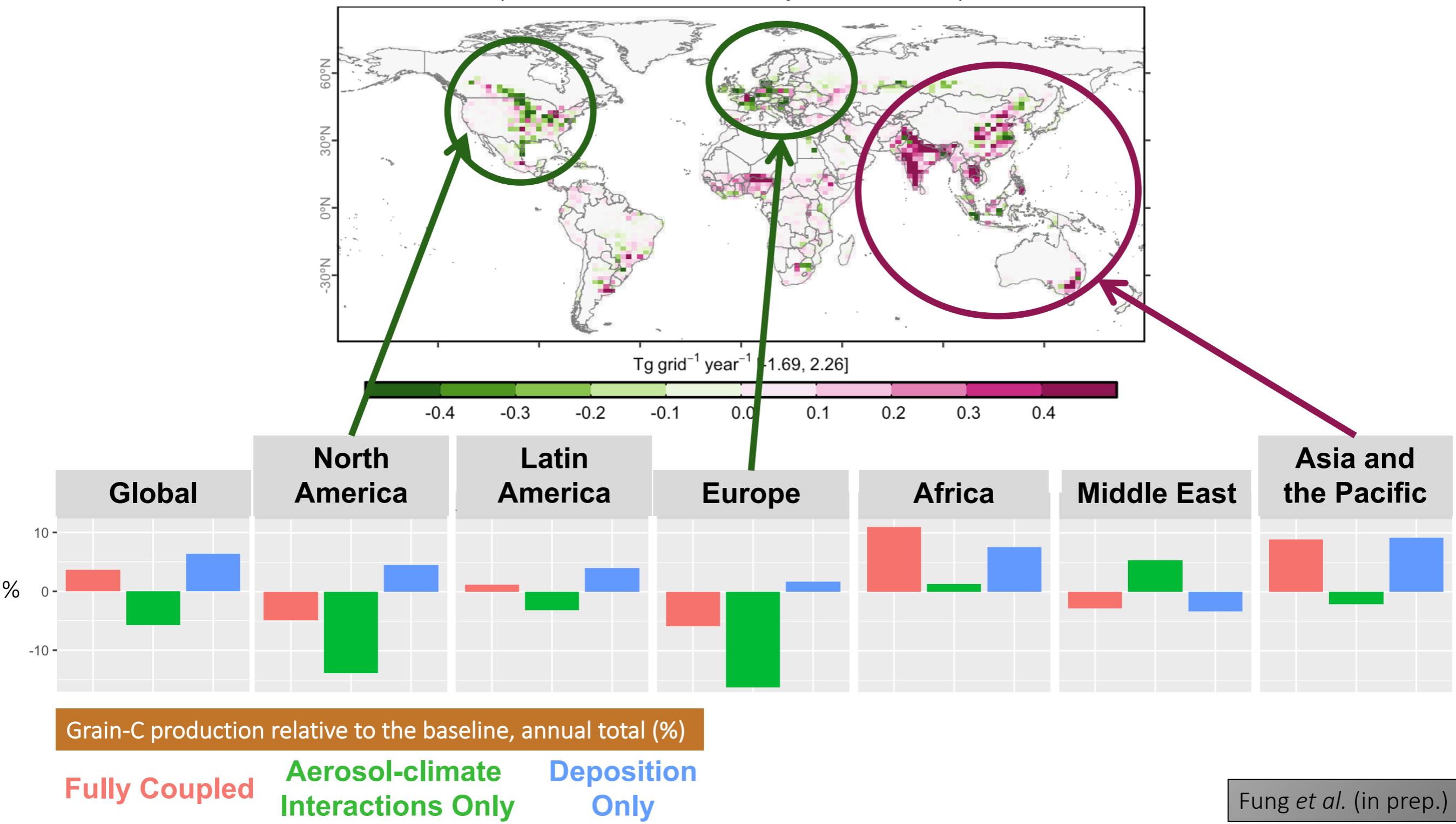
Please note that the colormaps are saturated at respective values.

Fung et al. (in prep.)

# Diverging effects on grain production: ups in Asia, downs in the US and Europe

**Fully Coupled – Baseline: Grain Production**

(Global Total = +47 Mt-C year<sup>-1</sup> / +3.5 %)



# Summary

# Thank you!

For relevant works, visit [kamingfung.wordpress.com](http://kamingfung.wordpress.com) and  
Amos' talk (A43A-01, Thu 13:40)

- Enabling the **coupling of NH<sub>3</sub> emission and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> deposition** between CLM5 and CAM-chem6
  - **Cropland NH<sub>3</sub> emission** agrees well with CMIP6 inventory
  - **Modeled atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub>** is less biased than the default model when compared with IASI NH<sub>3</sub> observations
- Quantifying the effects of **deposition and aerosol-climate interactions**
  - NH<sub>3</sub> emission **raised by N deposition** (+22%) but **suppressed by aerosol-climate interactions** (-3%)
  - **Lower grain productivity in North America & Europe** (-5%) due to less rainfall, but **higher in Asia and Australia** because of deposition (+9%)
- Evaluating agricultural plans and their associated environmental consequences under future scenarios and climate with the improved CESM2