Chemical data assimilation of ozone and fine aerosols. Initial results using the NMM-WRF/Chem and the Gridpoint Statistical Interpolation (GSI) Analysis System

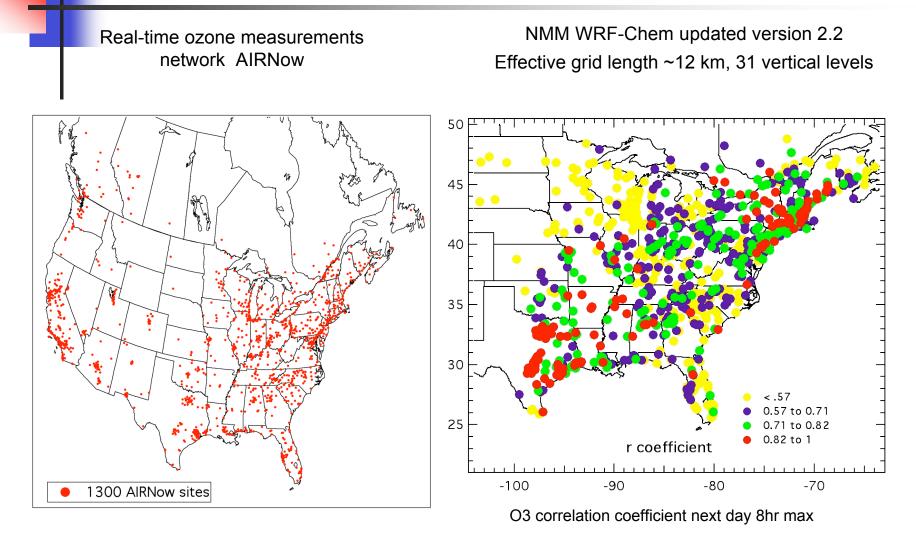


NOAA/ESRL and CIRA/CIRES, Boulder, CO

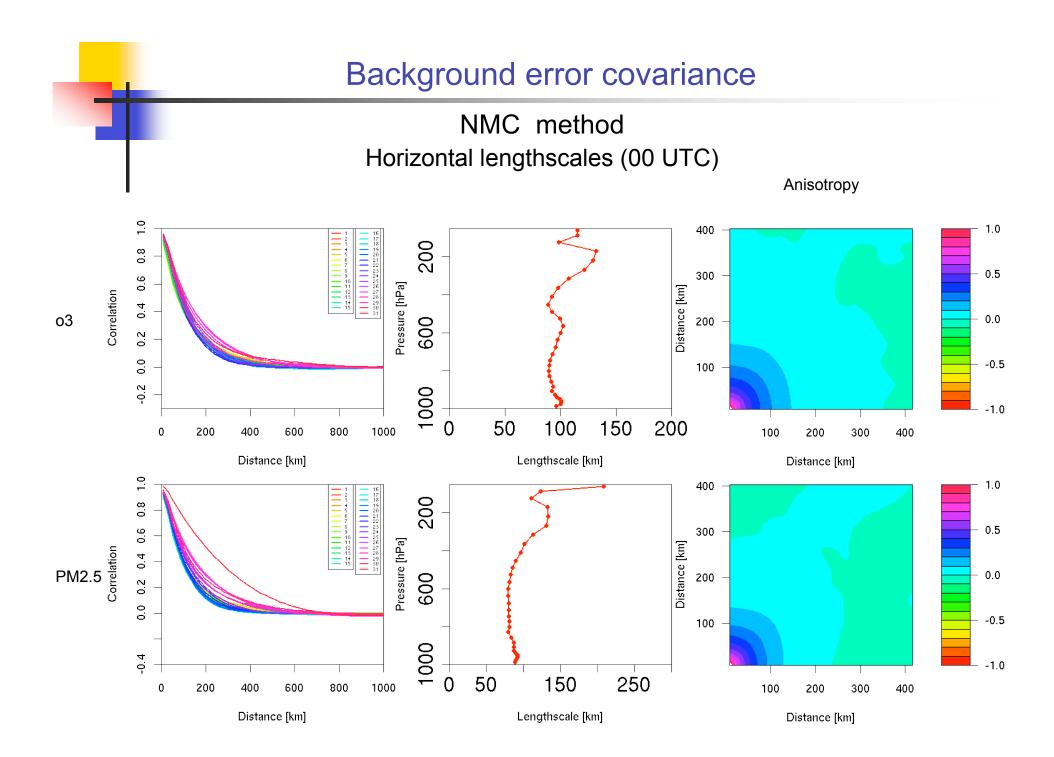


- Specified variances and length scales for ozone and PM2.5 (aerosols with diameter smaller than 2.5 μm) for recursive filters
- Implemented surface ozone and PM2.5 assimilation in GSI code
- Performed initial evaluation for ozone and PM2.5

Observations and model

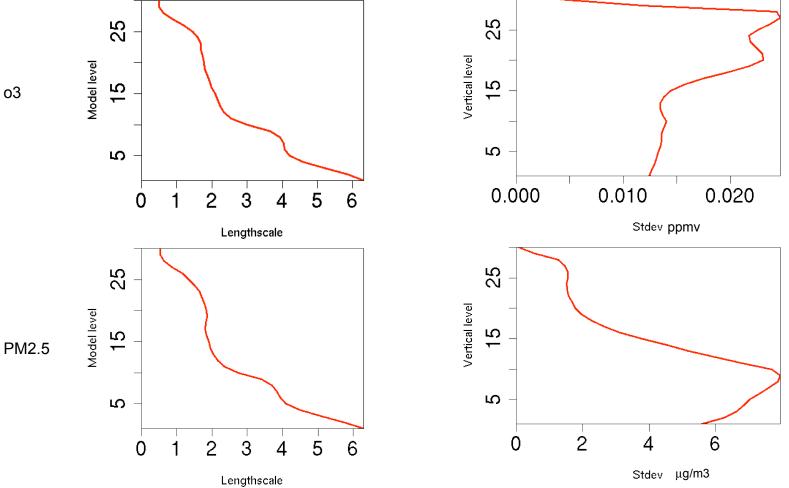


Background error covariance derived from continuous forecasts issued at 00 UTC in July-August 2004 24-hour assimilation cycle performed at 00 UTC in August 2006

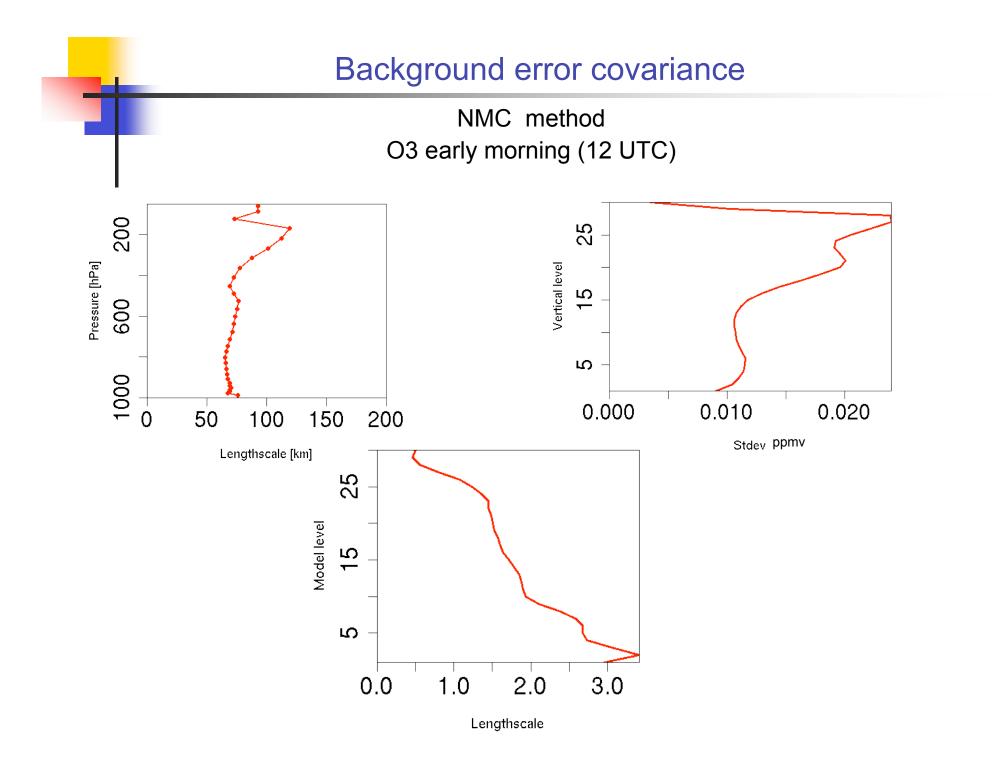


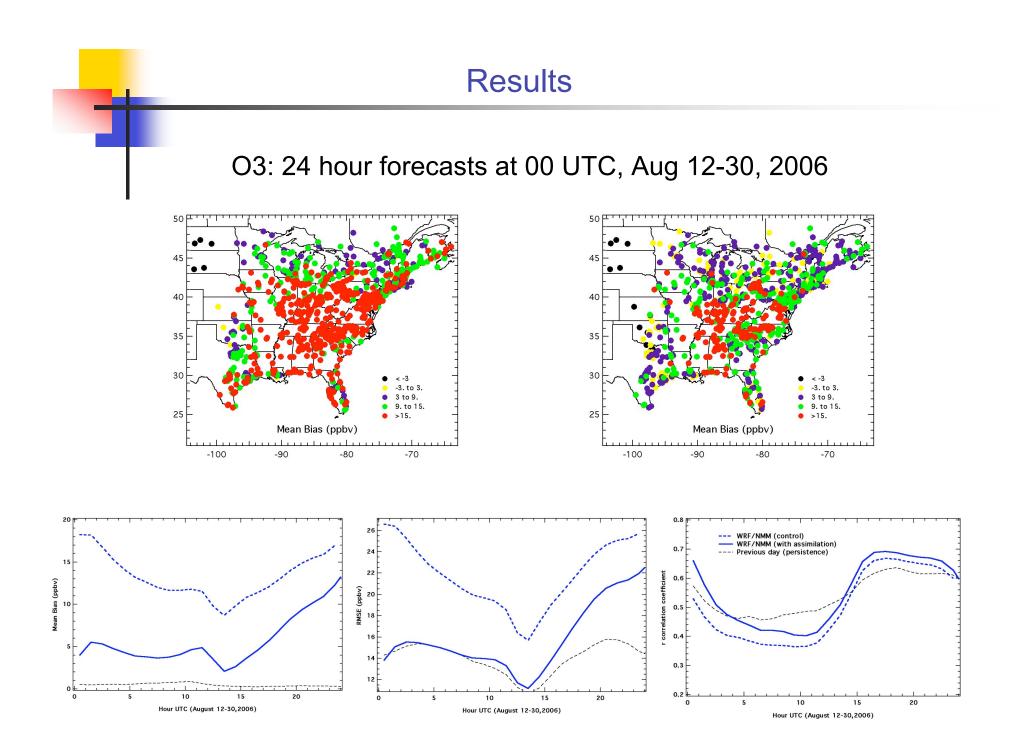
Background error covariance

NMC method Vertical lengthscales & standard deviations (00 UTC)



о3





Results PM2.5: 24 hour forecasts at 00 UTC, Aug 11-30, 2006 50 P 50 F 45 45 40 40 35 35 30 30 < -5 < -5 -5 to 0 -5 to 0 0 to 5 0 to 5 5 to 15 5 to 15 25 25 >15 >15 Bias Bias -100 -90 -80 -70 -100 -90 -80 -70 22 20 0.4 Mean Bias (μg/m³) + σ RMSE (μg/m³) 19 19 0.3 14 --- WRF/NMM (control) WRF/NMM (with assimilation) ---- Previous day (persistence) 0.1 12 0.0 10 20 0 5 15 5 10 15 20 0 10 15 20 0 5

Hour UTC

Hour UTC

Hour UTC

- Tune length scales and variances
- Assimilate vertical profiles (from aircraft and soundings)
- Develop bias correction procedure
- Implement assimilation cycle for real time WRF-Chem forecasts with higher frequency (6h/12h)
- Implement DA cycle with ARW core
- Develop adjoints for chemical reactions to partition total PM2.5 to different aerosol species
- Assimilate other chemical species.