# Air Quality Modeling Using the NASA GEOS-5 Multispecies Data Assimilation System

Christoph A. Keller<sup>1,2</sup>

Steven Pawson<sup>1</sup>, Krzysztof Wargan<sup>1</sup>, Brad Weir<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO) <sup>2</sup>Universities Space Research Association (USRA)



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### Air quality is a global problem





World Bank: ~\$5 trillion in welfare losses in 2013

Up to 50% of crop yield can be lost to ozone pollution (e.g. VanDingenen, 2009)





### **GEOS-CF model produces near real-time air quality forecasts**







### Model has low bias compared to OMI NO<sub>2</sub> observations







### Also low bias in (surface) carbon monoxide CO







### Toward an air quality modeling system in the NASA GEOS model



Air Quality Modeling System





## The GEOS chemical data assimilation system

- Based upon GEOS-ADAS (GSI)
- > Joint assimilation of NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub>
- Weakly coupled (no covariances)
- ➢ 6-hour assimilation window







### **Assimilate independent NO<sub>x</sub> scale factors for three layers**







### NO<sub>2</sub> assimilation reduces model-observation mismatch



> Are we now overestimating  $NO_2$  over polluted regions?



# NASA

## Impacts of ozone assimilation are primarily seen in stratosphere







# **CO: improved comparison against surface observations**

Control (no assimilation) With assimilation Obs Obs Model Model CO [ppbv] Day of Year Day of Year



# Assimilation of NO<sub>2</sub> and CO exacerbates tropospheric ozone bias



Improved diurnal cycle, but (background) ozone increases



# Data assimilation system for tropospheric constituents

- Impacts of joint assimilation of O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and CO:
  - ✓ Reduction of CO bias
  - ✓ Better spatiotemporal representation of NO<sub>2</sub>
  - X Further increase of tropospheric ozone
- Weak observational constraint in current configuration



