

Simulation of Biogenic VOC Conversion with CACHE

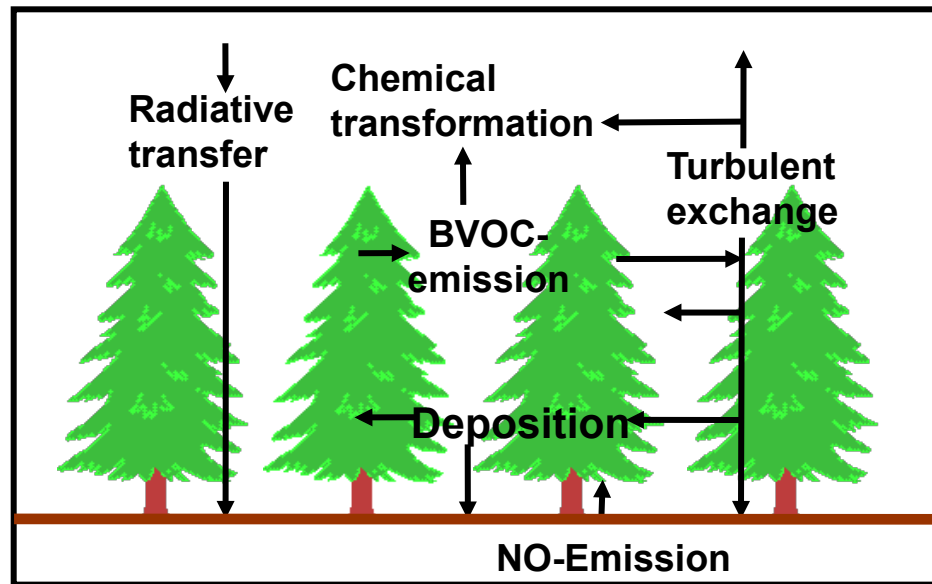
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CACHE: Canopy Atmospheric Chemistry Emission model

- How are BVOC emitted by trees processed within the forest canopy?
- What is the effect of in-canopy chemistry on fluxes above the canopy?



- **Prognostic** one-dimensional canopy-chemistry-PBL model
- Validated for different boreal and mediterranean forests

CACHE's Origin

- Developed at IMK-IFU (Fraunhofer Institute für Atmosphärische Environmental Research at that time) within a project coordinated by Rainer Steinbrecher by myself with contributions by Bill Stockwell

IMK-IFU (~ 80 persons) is part of **KIT** (~ 8000 employees).

Research topics at IMK-IFU are

biogenic C and N cycles, hydrology, GHG trends, air quality

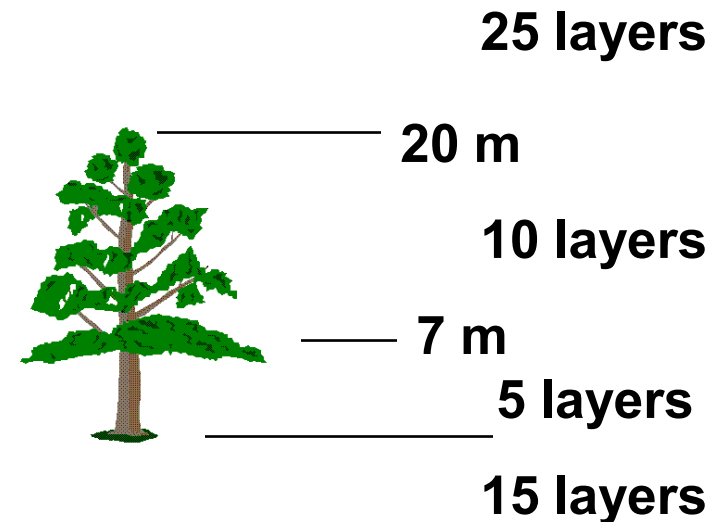
Besides my work with CACHE my current research topics are mostly related to regional air quality modelling with MCCM or WRF/Chem (working group 'Regional Coupling of Ecosystem-Atmosphere Processes', http://imk-ifu/air_quality.php, head P. Suppan).

- CACHE includes significant parts of CUPID by John Norman (<http://www.soils.wisc.edu/~norman/cupid>)
- As part of the working group's activities CACHE is currently implemented into **MoBiLE** (Modular Biosphere Simulation Environment - a framework to link 1-dimensional biosphere models)

Features of CACHE

- Vertical Extension typically -2 to 3000 m, variable number of model layers
- Vertical transport of heat, moisture, and chemical compounds in
- Gas phase chemical transformations (RACM or RACM-MIM)
- Leaf and surface energy balance
- BVOC emission (currently emission factors for 8 plant species)
- Simple NO emission from soil
- Deposition
- Soil temperature and moisture
- External forcings (e.g. clouds)

Example for typical setup



Reference: Forkel et al, 2006: Trace gas exchange and gas phase chemistry in a Norway spruce forest: A study with a coupled 1-dimensional canopy atmospheric chemistry emission model, Atmos. Environ., 40, S1, S28-S42.

CACHE Input

■ Canopy information

- LAI
- Height dependence of incremental LAI
- Canopy height, trunk space height
- Plant species (if tree is already implemented)
- If plant is not yet implemented: BVOC emission factors

■ Meteorological, geographical, and soil information

- Solar radiation at canopy to
(or alternatively latitude, longitude, julian day plus cloud information)
- Initial profiles for atmospheric temperature, humidity, wind
- Soil temperature and moisture

■ Chemistry information

- Initial concentration profiles (as many compounds as available)

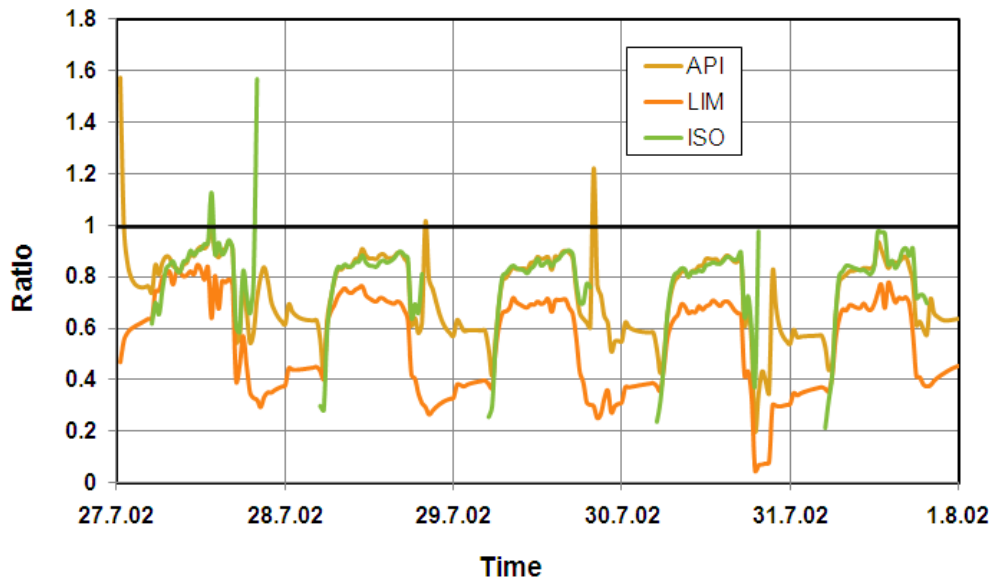
■ Information about advection

- Source term

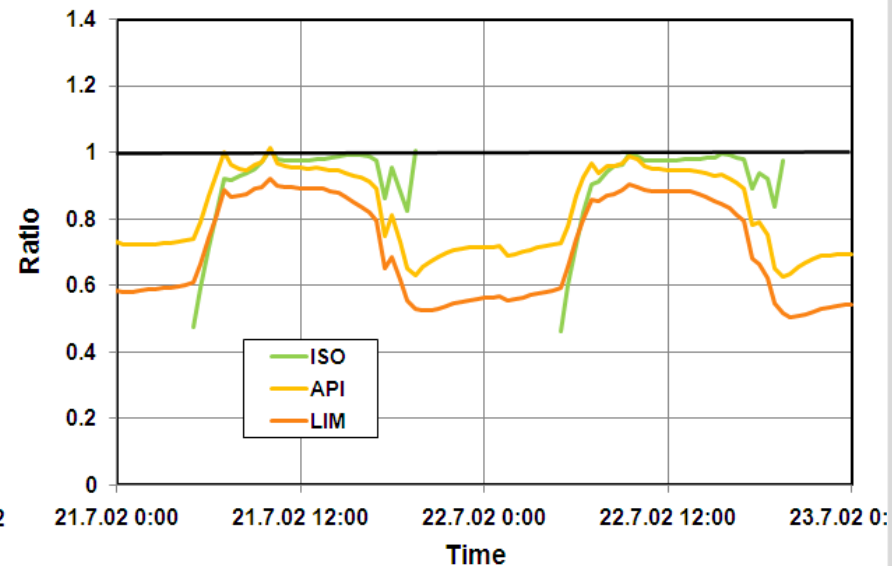
CACHE application

Ratio of effective to potential fluxes at canopy top

Low isoprene (spruce), low NO_x



High isoprene (oak), low NO_x



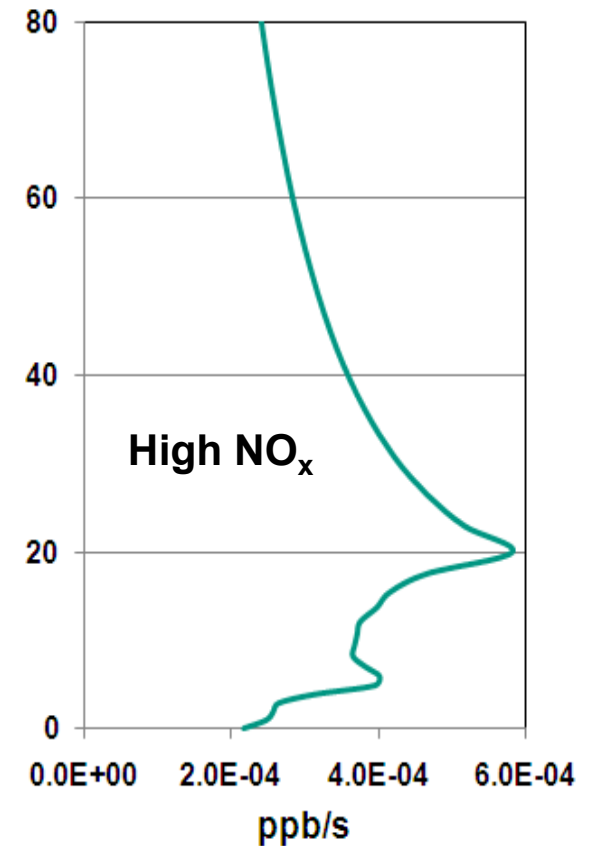
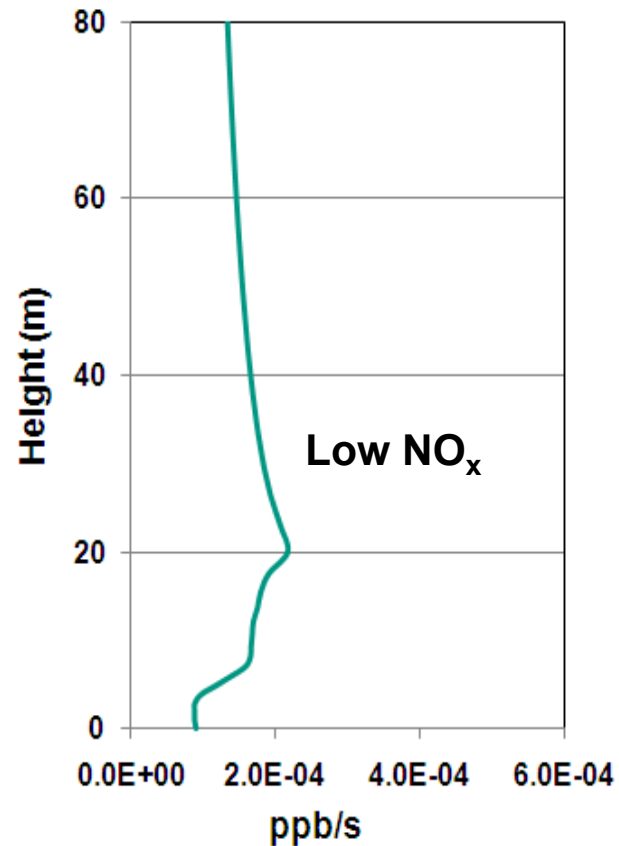
Ratio depends on

a) BVOC reactivity, b) residence time, c) chemical conditions

CACHE application

**MACR production
rate at noon**

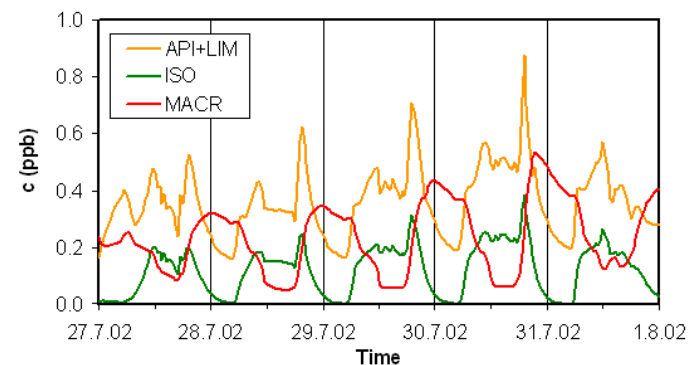
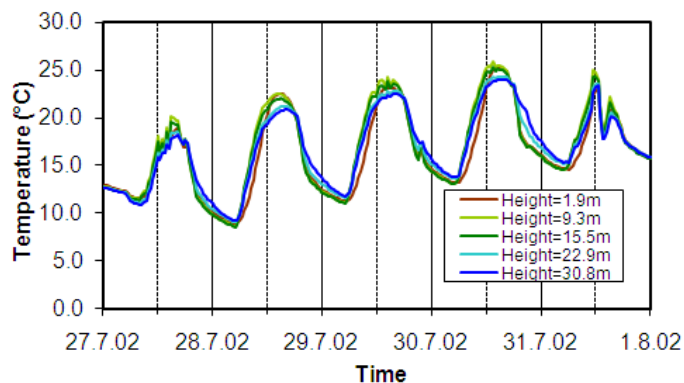
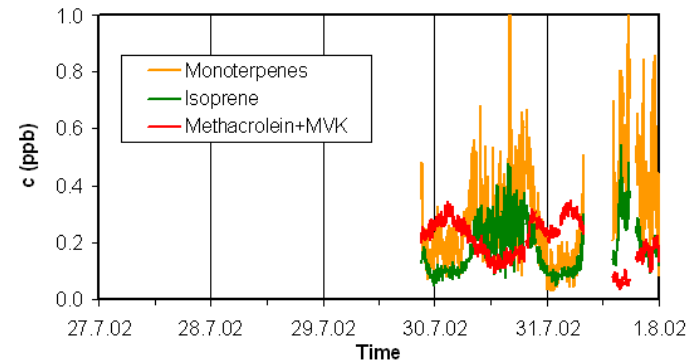
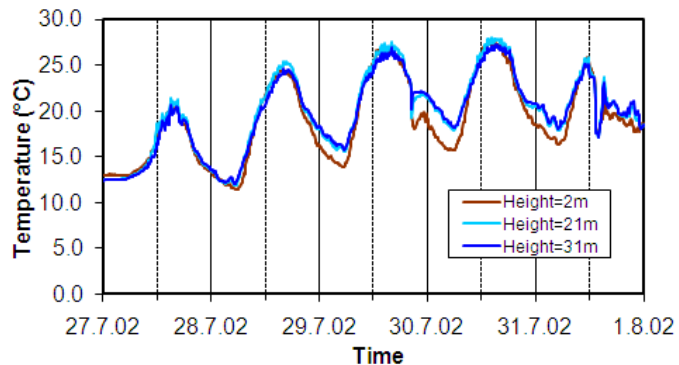
**Oak ridge forest
(height 20 m)**



CACHE Evaluation

- BVOC fluxes
- Temporal courses and profiles of temperature and humidity
- Temporal courses and profiles of chemical compounds

Waldstein, spruce forest



Outlook

- Application of CACHE within CANOPEE
 - Adaptation of CACHE to OHP site
 - CANOPEE case studies
 - Further development (include particulate matter)
- Finalize implementation into MoBiLE

