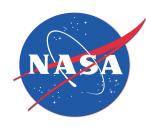
Air Quality Modeling Using the NASA GEOS-5 Multispecies Data Assimilation System

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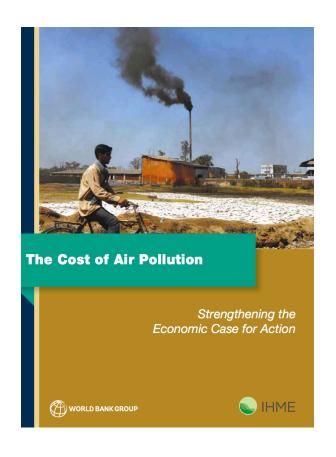


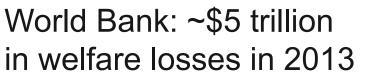


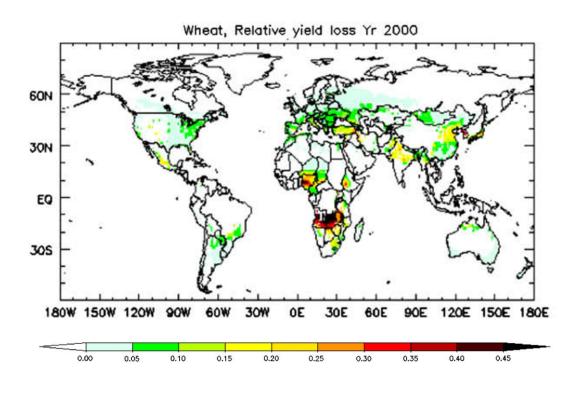
AMS 98th Annual Meeting 10 January 2018



Air quality is a global problem





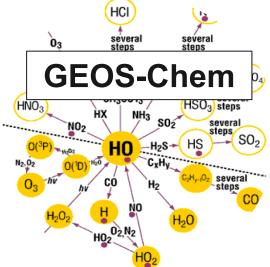


Up to 50% of crop yield can be lost to ozone pollution (e.g. VanDingenen, 2009)

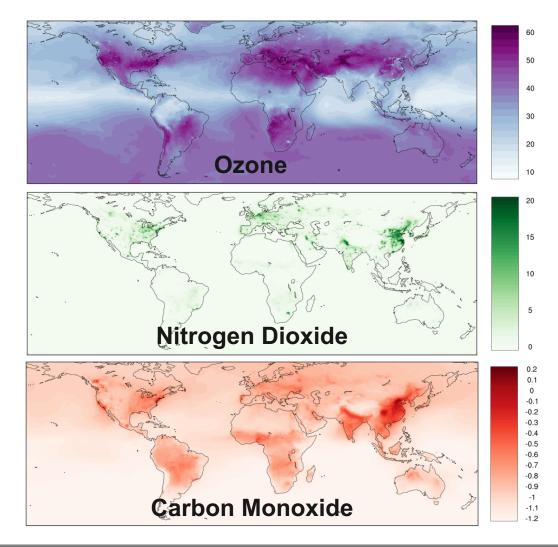


GEOS-CF model produces near real-time air quality forecasts



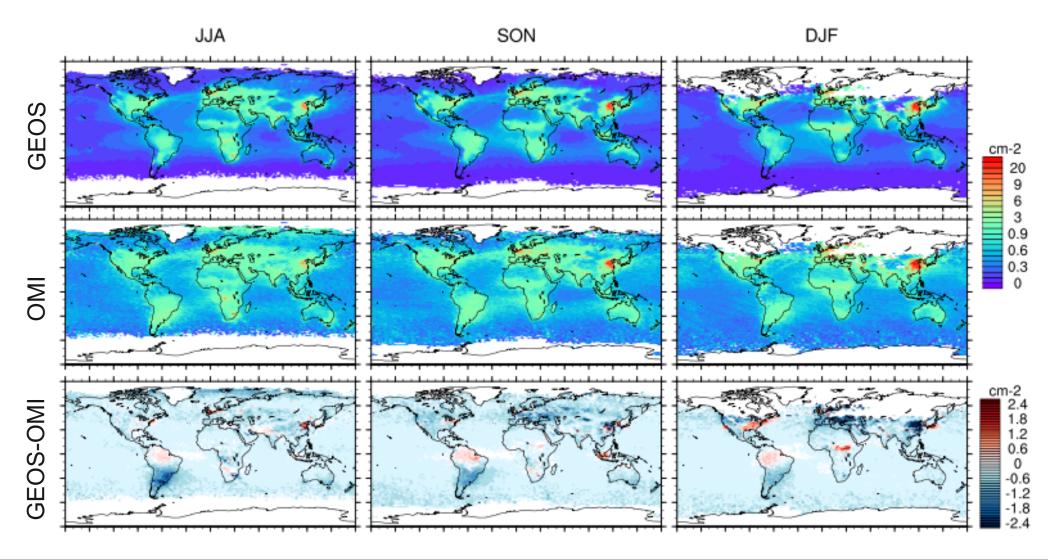






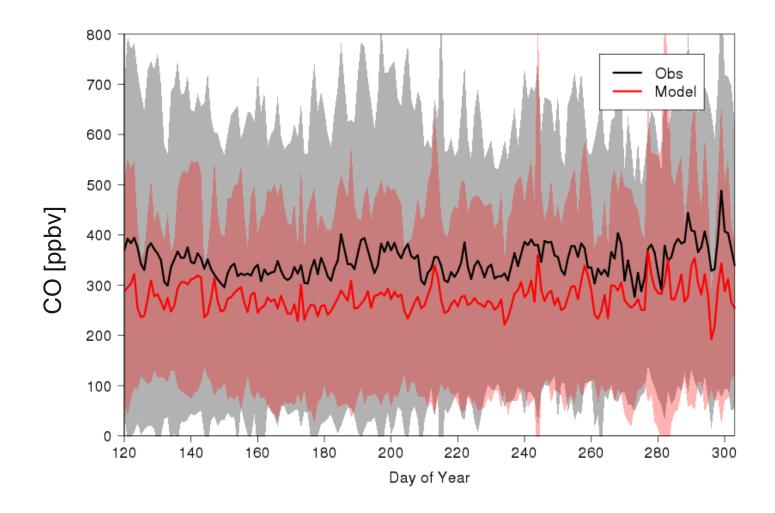


Model has low bias compared to OMI NO₂ observations





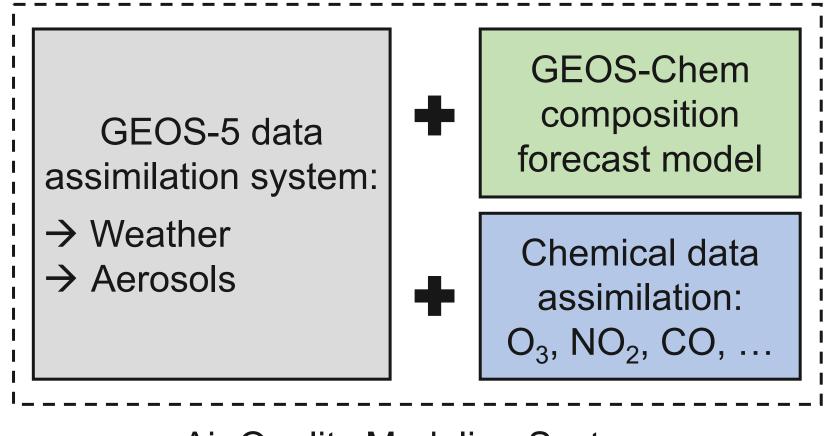
Also low bias in (surface) carbon monoxide CO







Toward an air quality modeling system in the NASA GEOS model



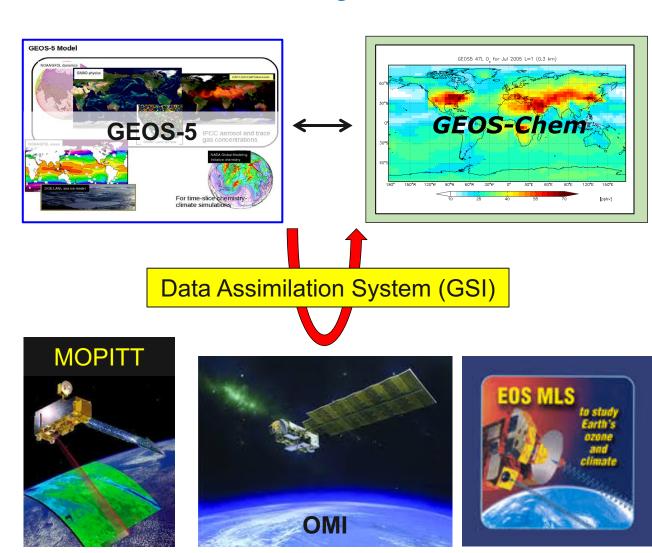
Air Quality Modeling System





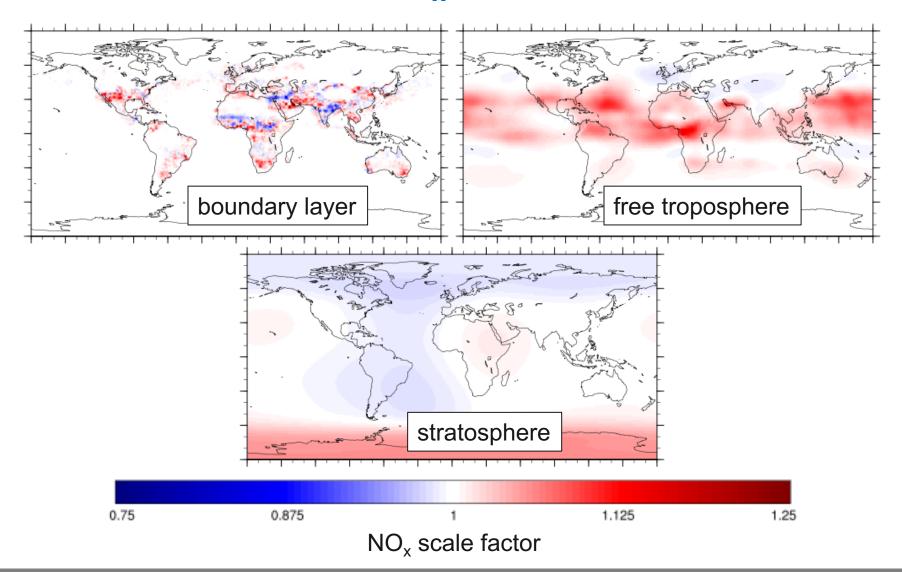
The GEOS chemical data assimilation system

- ➤ Based upon GEOS-ADAS (GSI)
- ➤ Joint assimilation of NO₂, CO, O₃
- Weakly coupled (no covariances)
- > 6-hour assimilation window





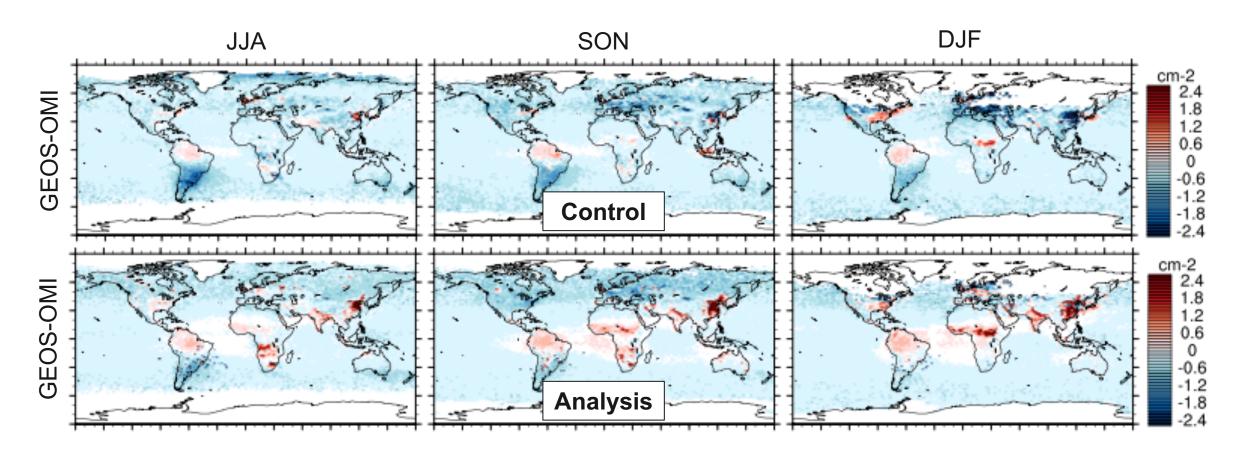
Assimilate independent NO_x scale factors for three layers







NO₂ assimilation reduces model-observation mismatch

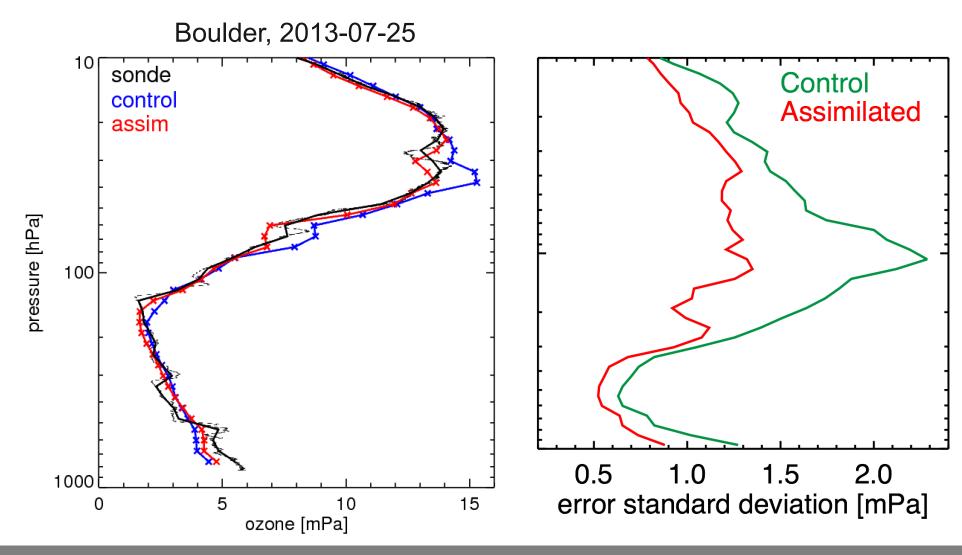


> Are we now overestimating NO₂ over polluted regions?





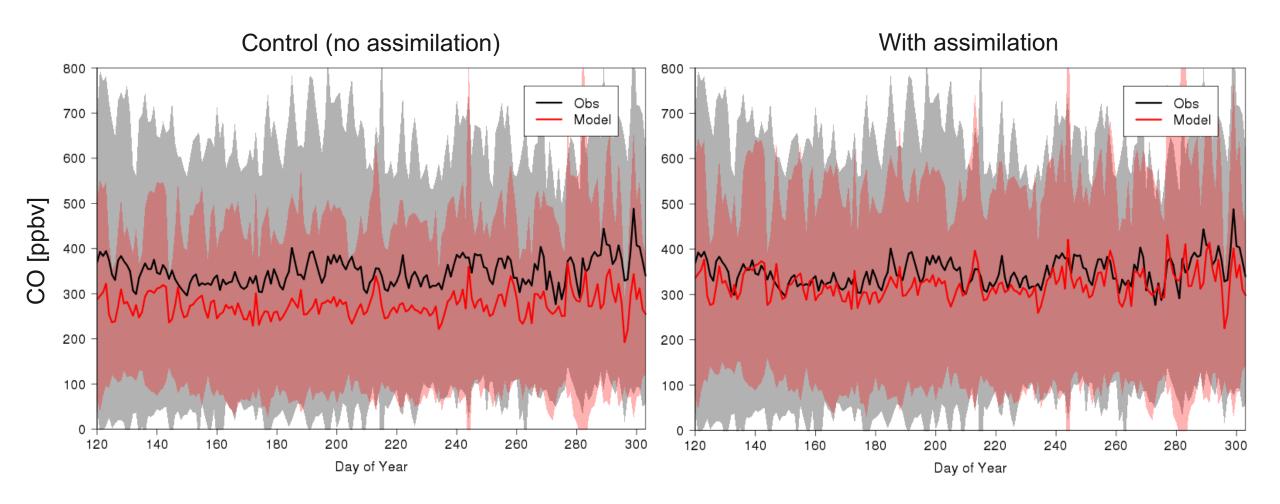
Impacts of ozone assimilation are primarily seen in stratosphere







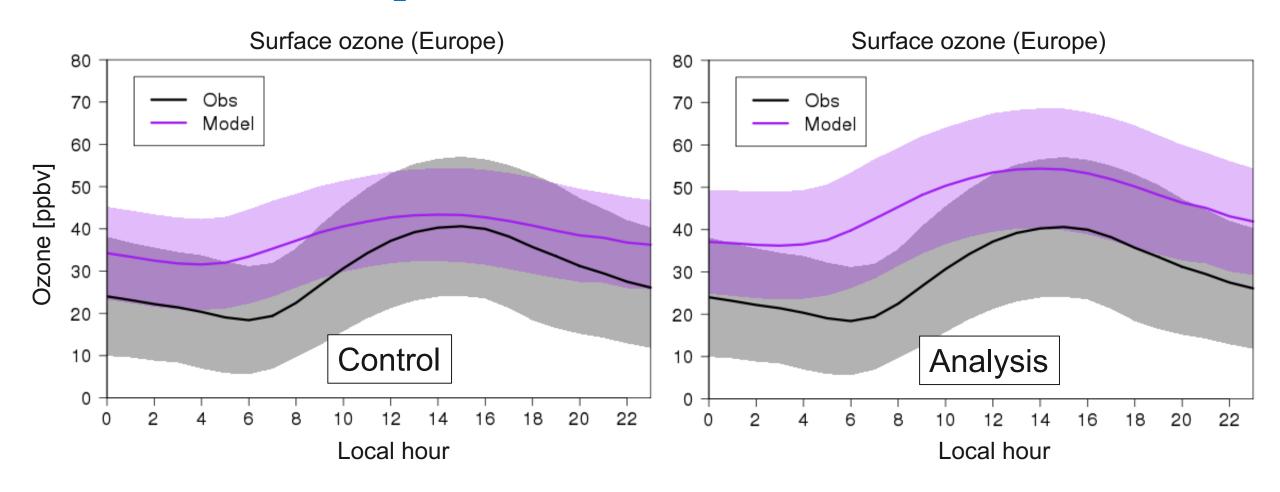
CO: improved comparison against surface observations







Assimilation of NO₂ and CO exacerbates tropospheric ozone bias



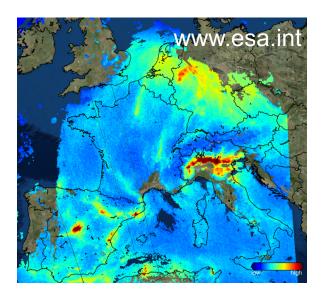
> Improved diurnal cycle, but (background) ozone increases

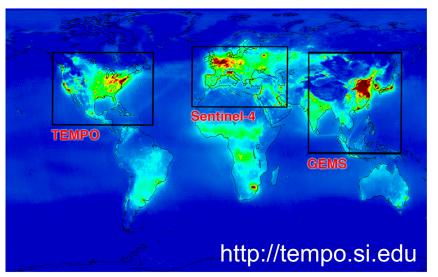




Data assimilation system for tropospheric constituents

- Impacts of joint assimilation of O₃, NO₂ and CO:
 - Reduction of CO bias
 - ✓ Better spatiotemporal representation of NO₂
 - Further increase of tropospheric ozone
- Weak observational constraint in current configuration





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