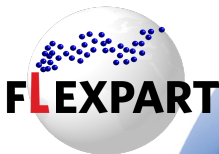


Lagrangian Tools for Aerosol Modelling



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1st Vienna Atmospheric Aerosol Workshop
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Produced with LaTeX-Beamer

FLEXTRA and FLEXPART

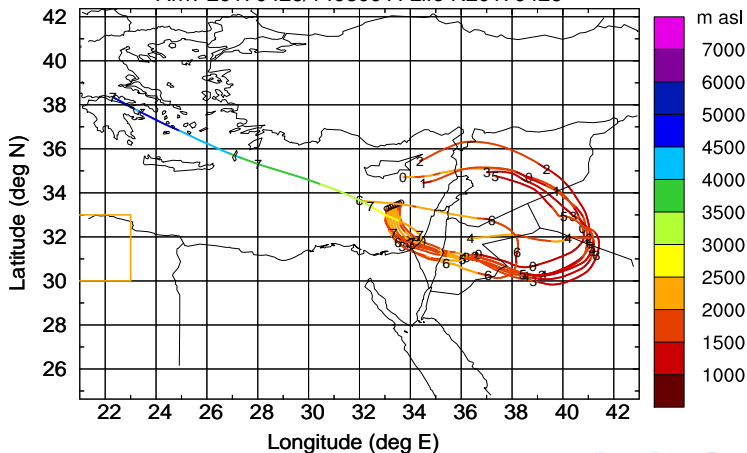
	FLEXTRA	FLEXPART
Model type	Trajectory model	Lagrangian particle
Mean-wind transport	yes	yes
Forward & backward	yes	yes
Turbulent diffusion	no	yes
Typical #trajectories	1 – 1000	10,000 – 10,000,000
Input fields	$(\vec{v}, T)(\varphi, \lambda, \eta, t)$	+ SH_2O, CP, LSP , sfc fluxes
Concentration output	no	yes
Deposition, settling	no	yes
Data sources	ECMWF, NOAA-GFS	ECMWF, NOAA-GFS, WRF
Availability	free (GPL) https://www.flexpart.eu/	

Example: FLEXTRA in A-Life

Back trajectories from flight track section

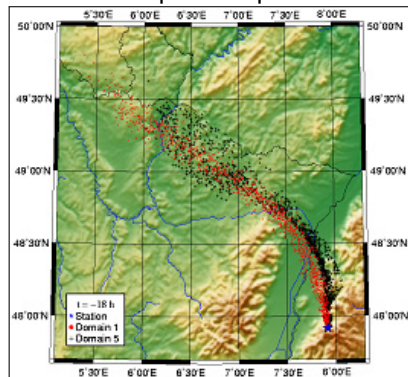
Level #13 of flight 170426a

Arriv 20170426/140800 A-Life R20170426

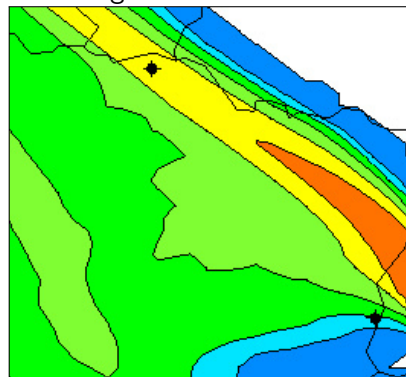


Example: FLEXPART backward simulation Schauinsland

particle positions

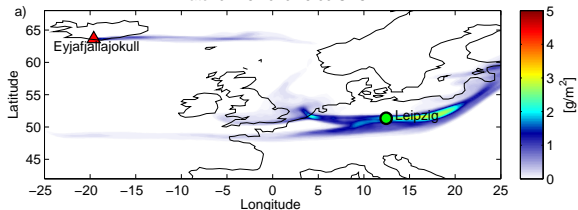


gridded concentration

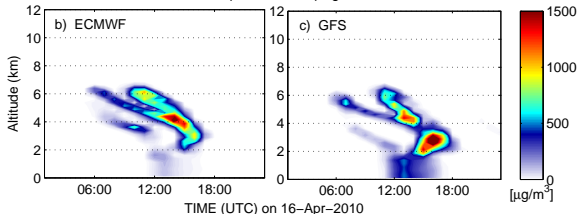


Example: FLEXPART forward simulation Eyjafjallajökull

FLEXPART simulation of the Eyjafjallajökull eruption
Date: 04.16.2010 15:00 UTC



At position of Leipzig



Simulation by
NILU

Stohl et al., 2011,
Determination of
time- and
height-resolved
volcanic ash emissions
for quantitative ash
dispersion modeling:
the 2010
Eyjafjallajökull
eruption. Atmos.
Chem. Phys. 11 (2),
5541-5588.

Inverse modelling

Methodology

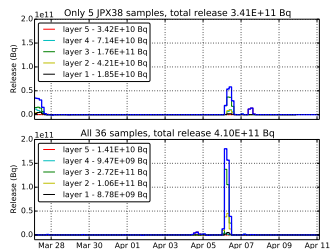
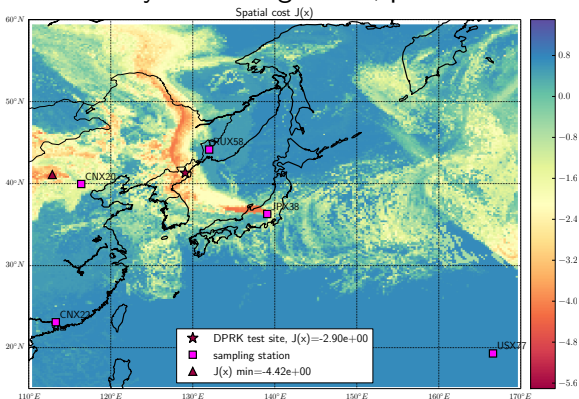
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}$: concentration \mathbf{y} as product of source-receptor matrix \mathbf{M} and source vector \mathbf{x}
- ▶ \mathbf{M} is calculated by FLEXPART (fwd or bwd is possible)
- ▶ Unknown \mathbf{x} is found by analytically minimising the cost function (requires solution of LSE)

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = \underbrace{(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x})}_{\text{model-obs mismatch}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_a)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_a) + \epsilon (\mathbf{D}\mathbf{x})^T (\mathbf{D}\mathbf{x})}_{\text{regularisation}}$$

- ▶ Model error (co-)variance \mathbf{R} estimated using “pseudo-ensemble” of model runs and added to measurement error
- ▶ First-guess solution \mathbf{x}_a
- ▶ Negative parts of solution suppressed via iterative process

North Korea nuclear test 2013

- ▶ 3 non-zero observations at Takasaki, Japan of Xe-133
- ▶ Below-MDC-observations for other days and stations
- ▶ We assume single grid cell releases
- ▶ Try out each grid cell, plot colour-coded cost function values J



Aerosol-related applications at BOKU-Met

- ▶ NPP accident consequence studies (1997-ongoing)
- ▶ Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Monitoring (2000-ongoing)
- ▶ Sources of Air Pollution Relevant for the Austrian Biosphere Reserve Wienerwald (2005-2009)
- ▶ Volcanic Ash Dispersion and Inverse Modelling (ca. 2008-2011)
- ▶ Anne Philipp's PhD project, includes improvement of the deposition parameterisation in FLEXPART and model validation / software QA.
- ▶ A-Life Support (2017)

See <https://meteo.boku.ac.at/envmet/#projects> and <http://homepage.univie.ac.at/petra.seibert/>

Future Work

1. Continue support for A-Life (and other projects?)
2. Ongoing improvements of FLEXPART, finish PhD Anne Philipp
3. Nuclear applications
 - ▶ inverse modelling of Chernobyl and Fukushima with new measurement data, new meteorological input data (ERA5), and improved methodologies
 - ▶ flexRISK update?
 - ▶ continue CTBT verification support
4. Inverse modelling / FLEXPART-based source contribution assessment for aerosol in Eastern Austria ???
5. Long-term future of FLEXPART in Vienna?

RESERVE SLIDES

Was kann FLEXPART? /1

- ▶ Prozesse
 - ▶ Transport mit mittlerem Wind
 - ▶ Diffusion durch Turbulenz und mesoskalige Fluktuation
 - ▶ Vermischung durch konvektive Wolken
 - ▶ Trockene Deposition von Partikeln und Aerosolen
 - ▶ Gravitationsbedingtes Ausfallen von Partikeln
 - ▶ Nasse Deposition
 - ▶ Radioaktiver Zerfall und chemischer Abbau mit gegebener Rate
 - ▶ Vorwärts- und Rückwärtsrechnung
- ▶ Quellen
 - ▶ Punkt-, Linien-, Flächen- und Volumsquellen in beliebiger Konfiguration
 - ▶ automatische Tages- und Wochengänge
 - ▶ beliebig viele Spezies auf einem Rechenpartikel (Ausnahme settling)

Was kann FLEXPART? /2

- ▶ Output
 - ▶ Konzentration und Mischungsverhältnis auf Lat-Lon-Höhe Gitter
 - ▶ Konzentration und Mischungsverhältnis an einem Punkt (Kernel)
 - ▶ Trockene und nasse Deposition auf Gitter und an Punkt
 - ▶ Horizontale und vertikale Flüsse
 - ▶ Rückwartmodus: Quell-Rezeptor-Sensitivität der Flächen- und Volumsquellen, Deposition, Anfangswerte, Flüsse am Rand
 - ▶ Beliebige Zeitauflösung
 - ▶ Altersverteilung in Klassen
 - ▶ Partikeldump, Warm start
- ▶ Sonstiges
 - ▶ Clustern von Partikeltrajektorien zu Fahnen
 - ▶ Domainfüllende Simulationen (Lagrangesche Beschreibung der Bewegungen in der Atmosphäre)
 - ▶ dasselbe mit einem Stratosphärentracer

Wie arbeitet FLEXPART?

1. `grib_api` installieren, Fortran-Programm übersetzen
2. Meteorologische Felder (ECMWF oder GFS) in GRIB format bereitstellen
 - ▶ 3D: $u, v, \dot{\eta}, T, q$, 2D: diverse Flüsse am Boden, CP, LSP, p_0, h
3. Statische Daten (Landoberflächeninformation) sind inkludiert
4. Definition von Run-Parametern, Ausgabegittern/-punkten, Quellen
5. Programmstart \rightarrow Rechenpartikel
 - ▶ Freisetzung und Anfangsmasse
 - ▶ Transport
 - ▶ Prozesse, die auf Masse jeder Spezies auf einem Partikel einwirken
 - ▶ Beiträge zu Konzentration und Deposition aufaddieren
 - ▶ Output in gepacktem Format ausschreiben
6. Graphisches Quicklook-Tool anwenden oder Output mit eigenem Programm weiter verarbeiten