

# The Global Aerosol Synthesis and Science Project



**Ken Carslaw**

Funding gratefully acknowledged from

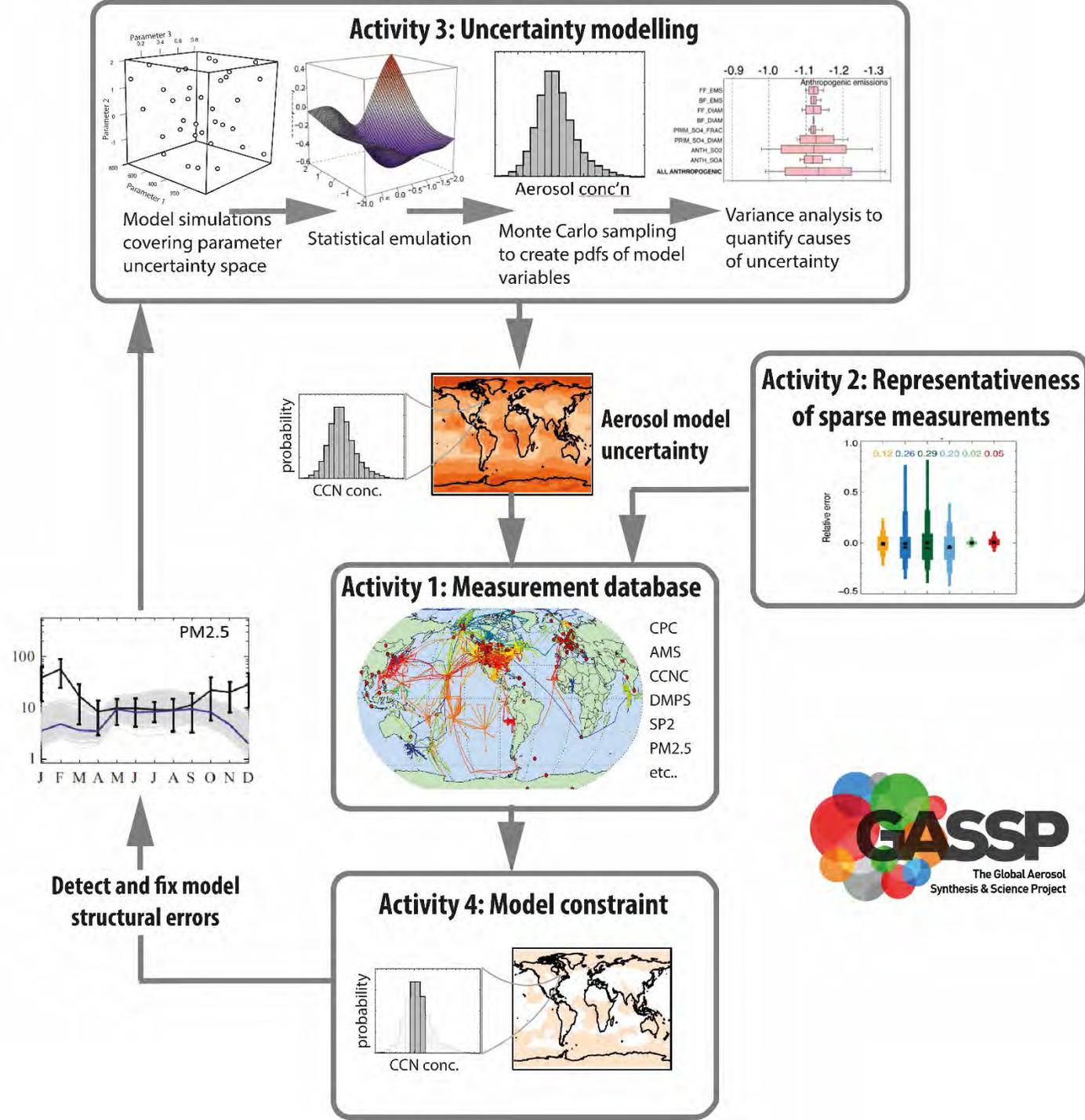


# Aims of GASSP

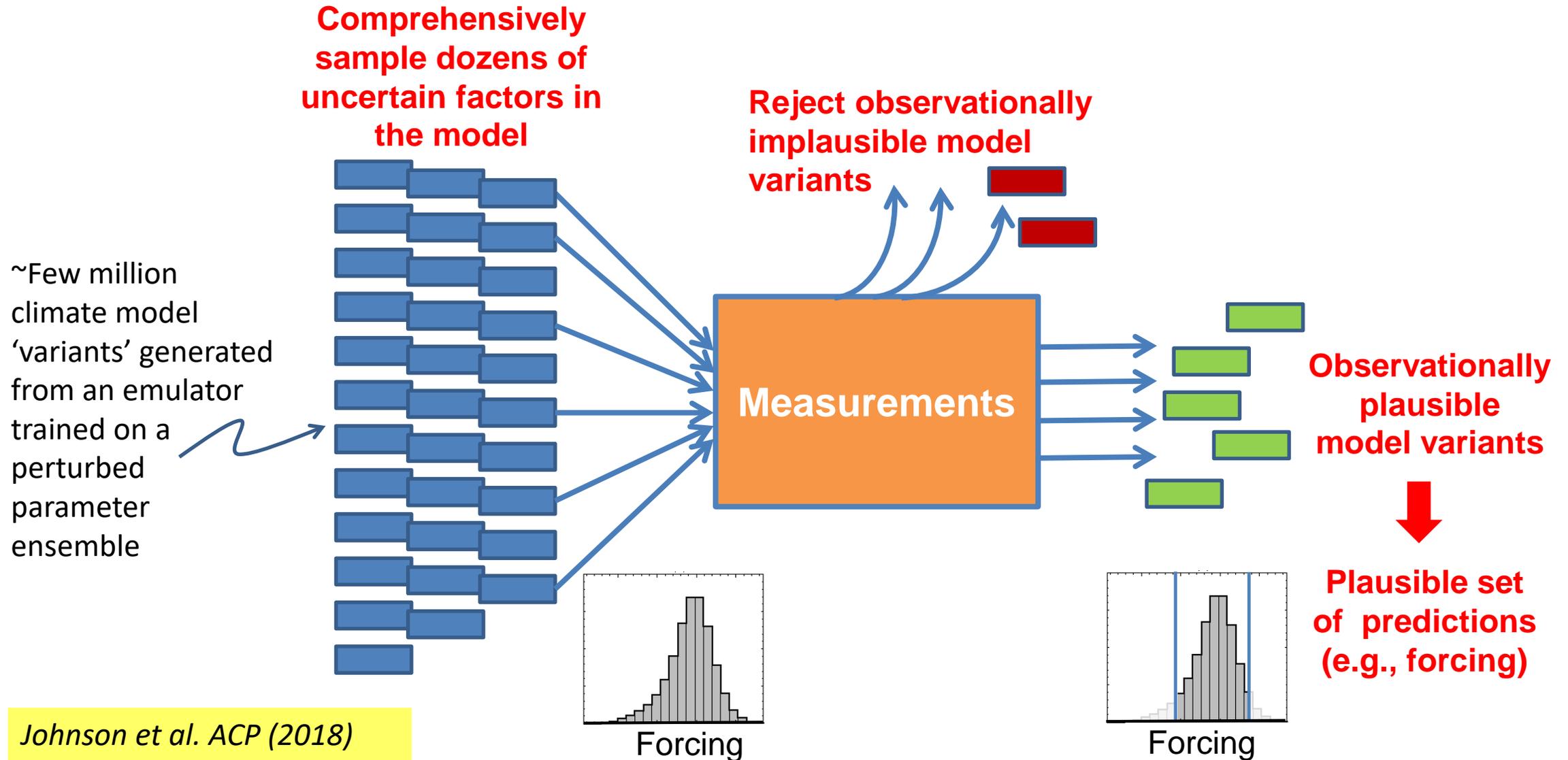
Reduce uncertainty in global model simulations of **aerosol properties** and **radiative forcing**

Use the powerful combination of extensive model data and a synthesis of measurements

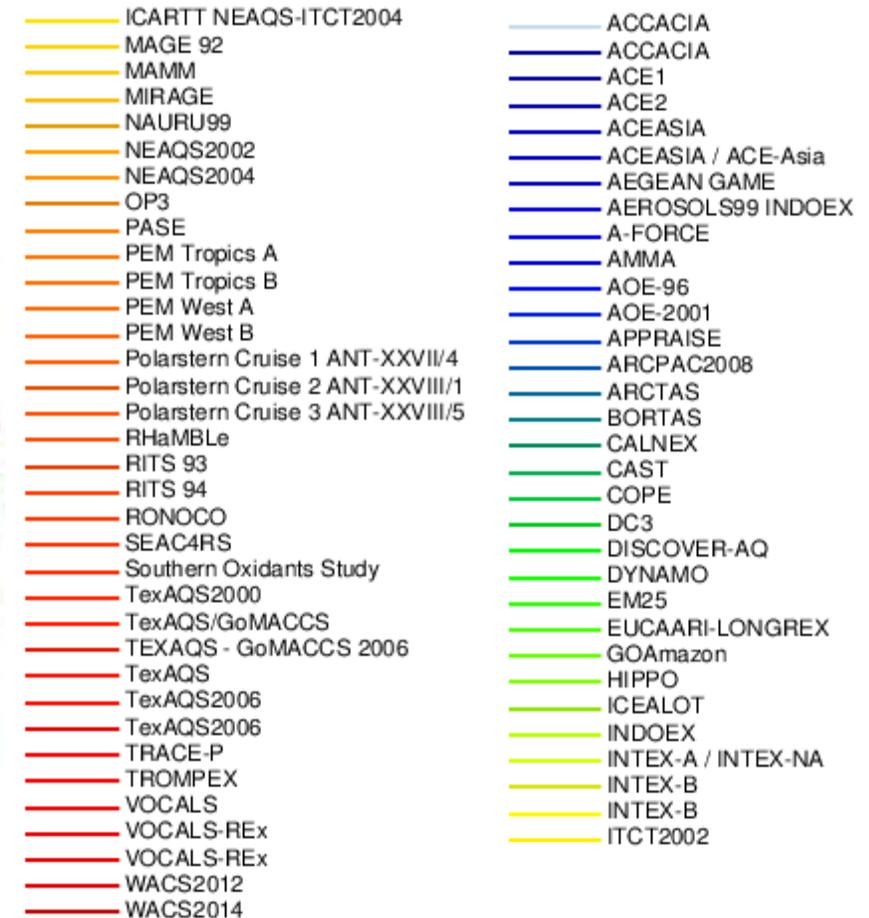
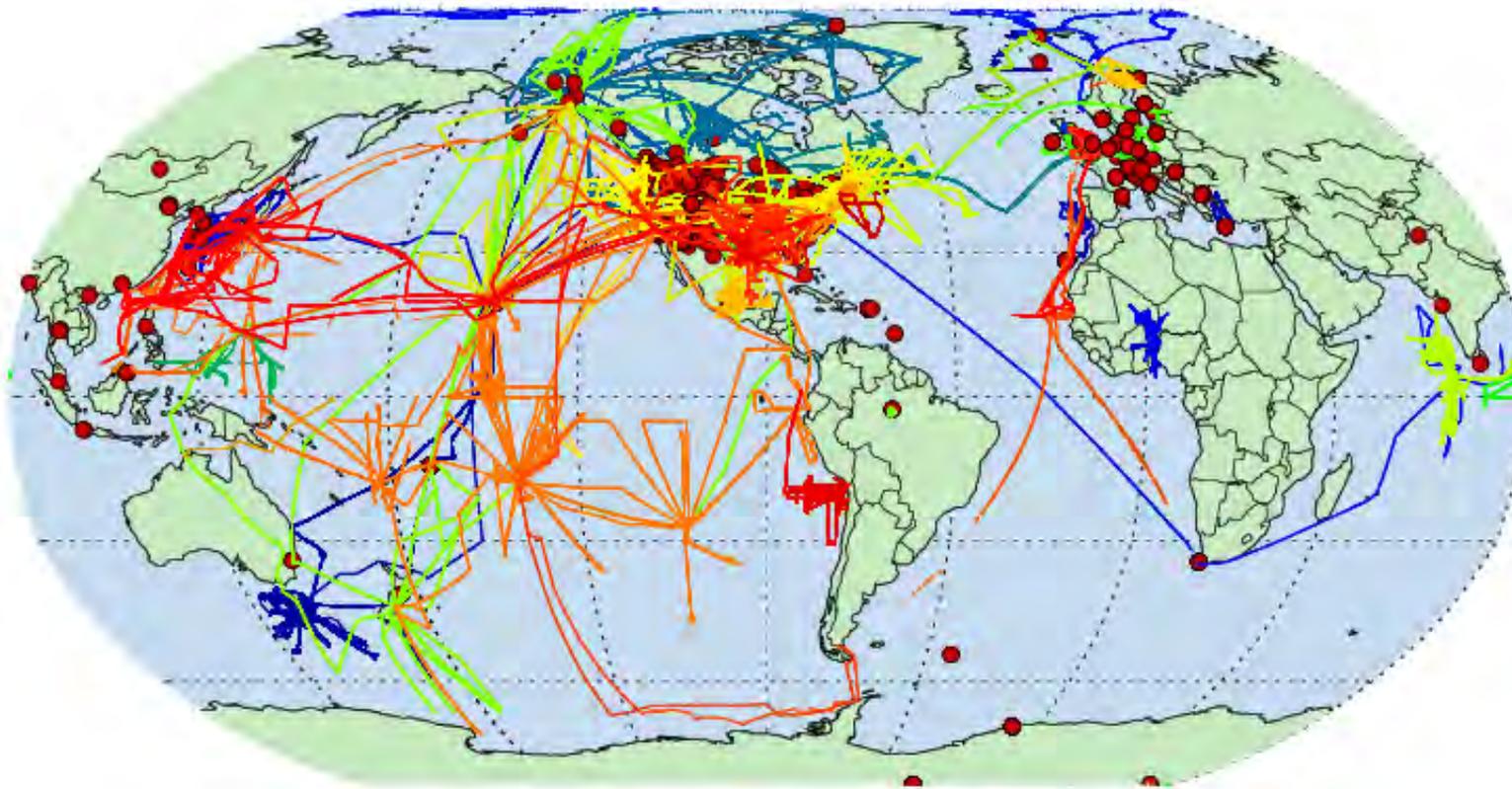
Reddington et al.  
The Global Aerosol Synthesis and Science Project: Observations and modelling to reduce uncertainty, BAMS, *in review*



# Robust model uncertainty reduction



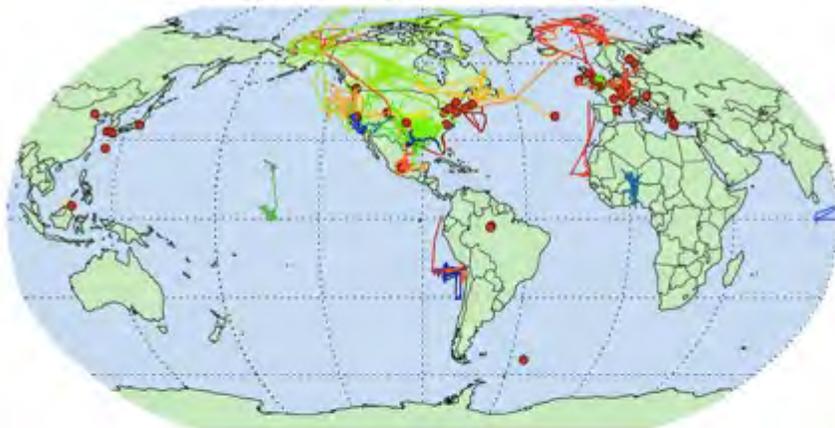
*Johnson et al. ACP (2018)*  
*Yoshioka et al. JAMES (2019)*



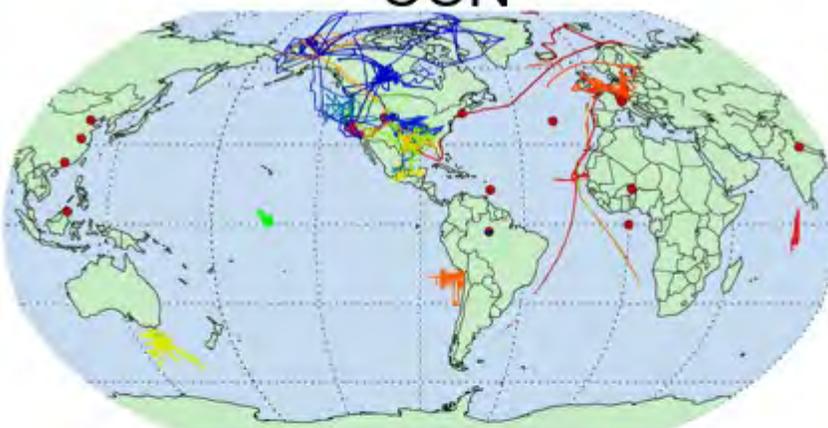
- 1995-2014
- Harmonised ~55,000 hours of aircraft and ship data
- 350 ground stations from 15 networks/databases.
- Focus on **Size distributions, N, PM2.5, CCN, BC, composition**

**Reddington et al., The Global Aerosol Synthesis and Science Project: Observations and modelling to reduce uncertainty, BAMS, 2017**

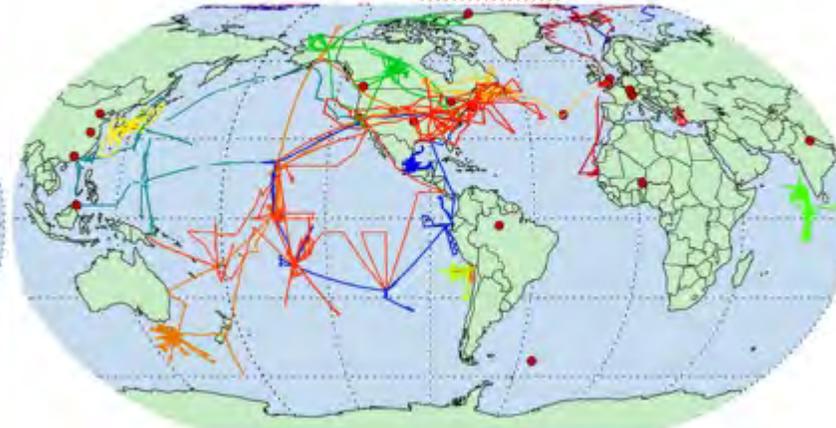
AMS and ACSM



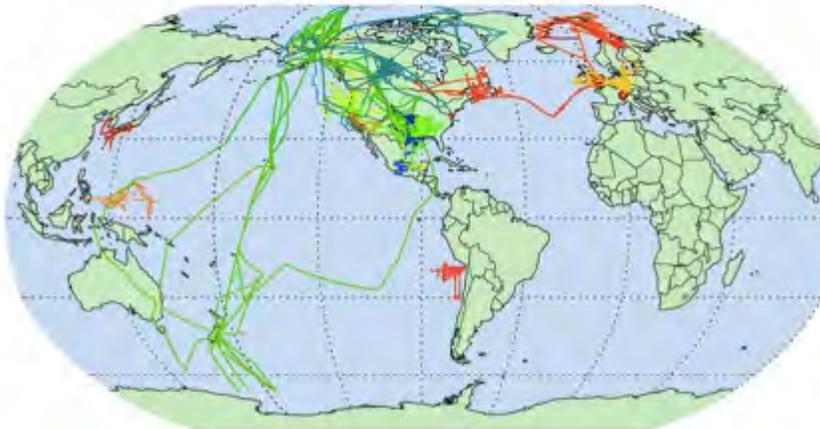
CCN



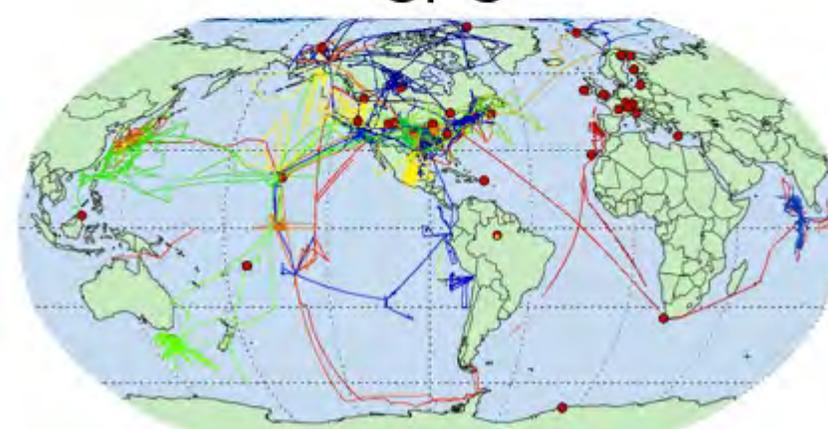
Size dist'n



SP2 BC data



CPC



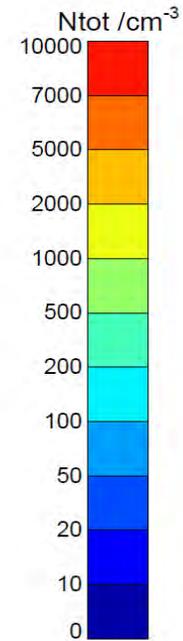
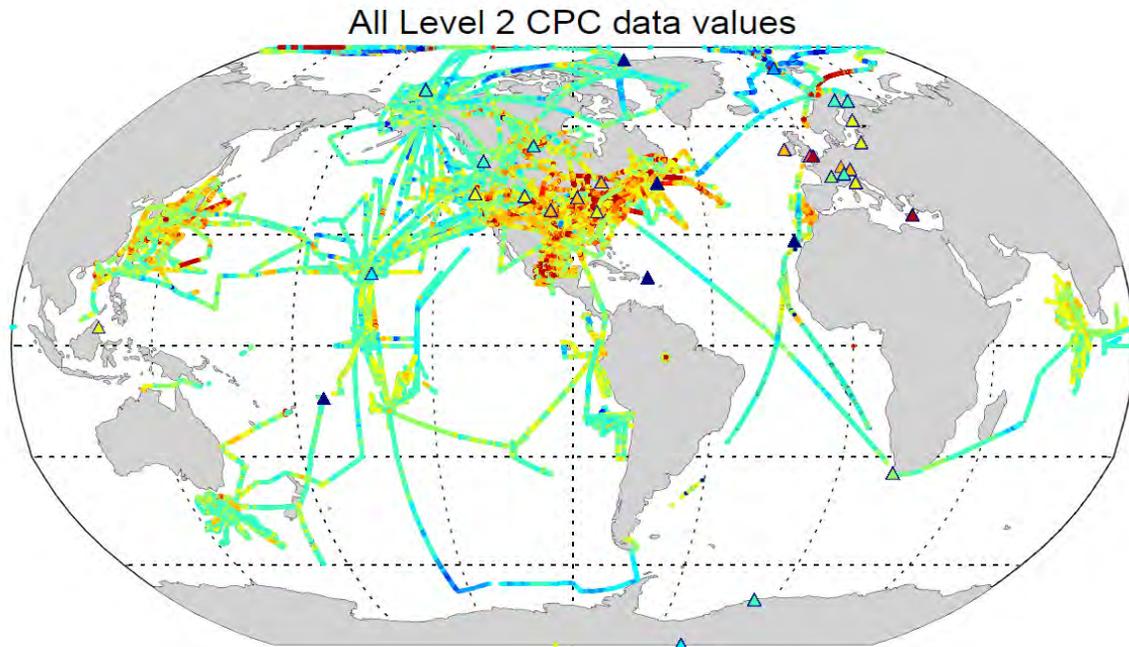
CPC with CARIBIC



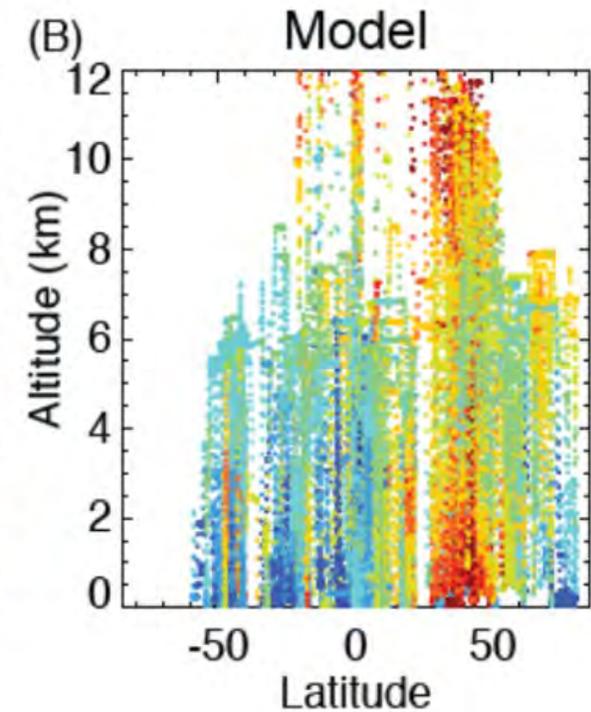
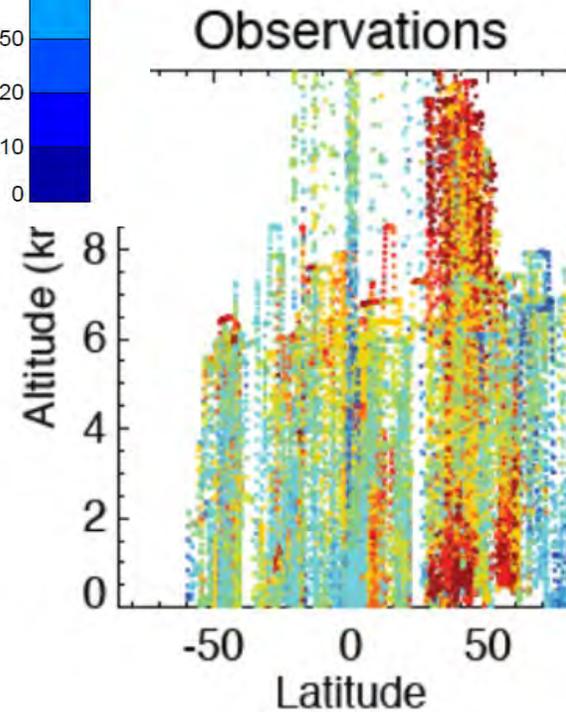
# GASSP CPC data



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



Dunne et al., Global atmospheric particle formation from CERN CLOUD measurements, *Science* (2016)



# Reduction in forcing uncertainty



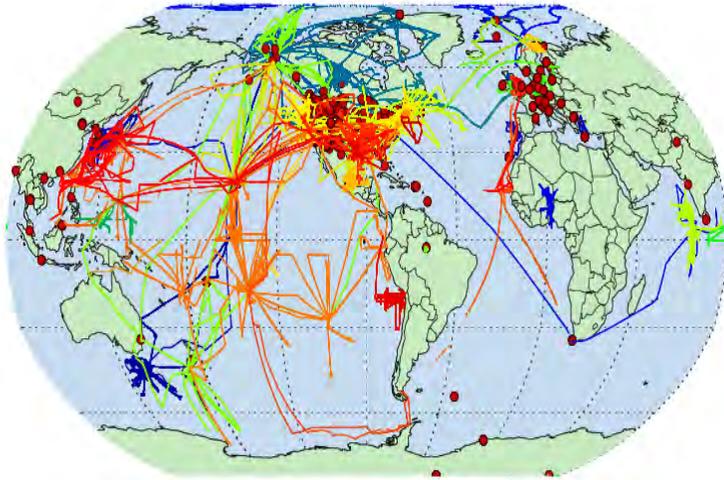
## Observations



## Constrained model parameters

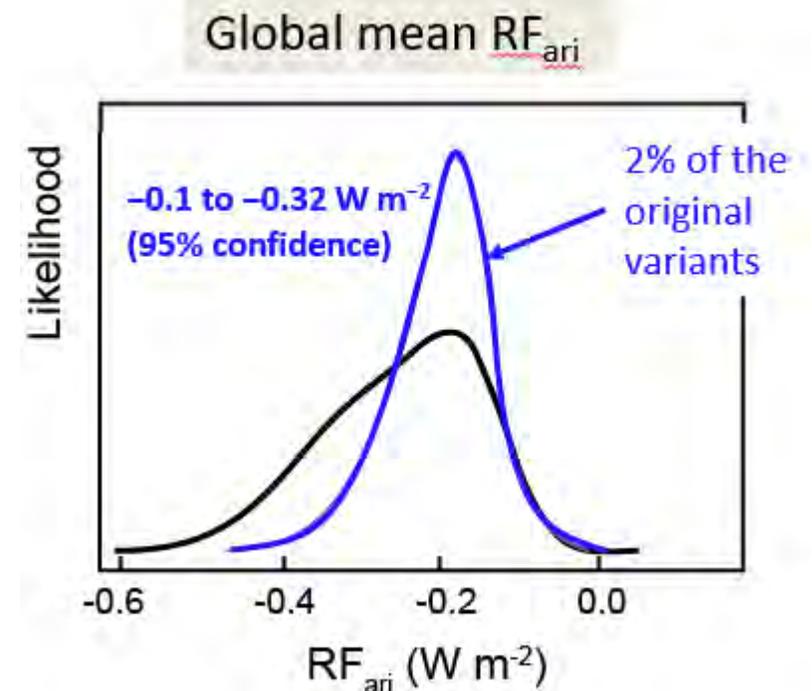
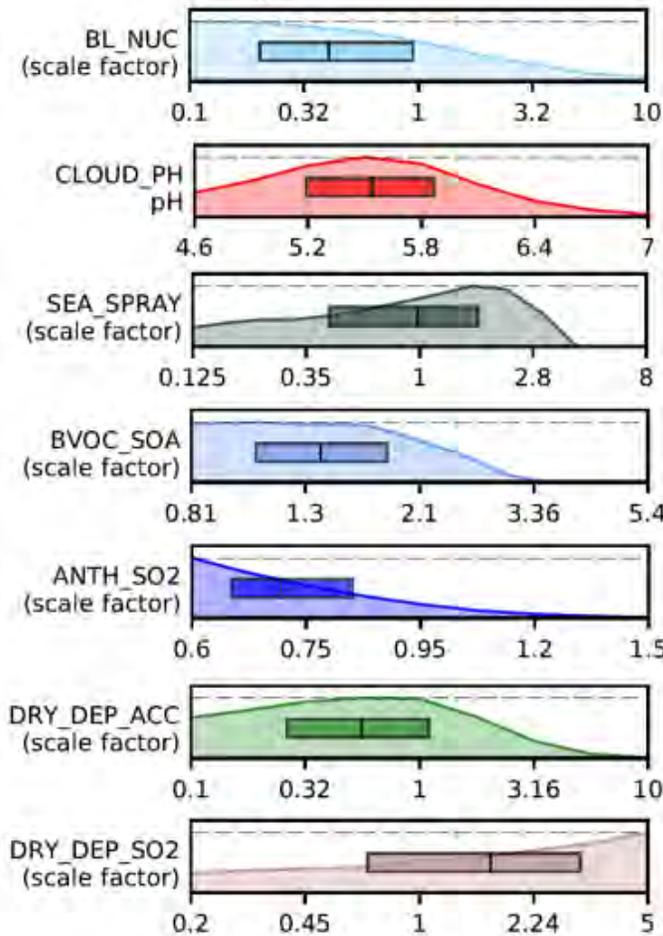


## Constrained Forcing



~9000 grid-point measurements:

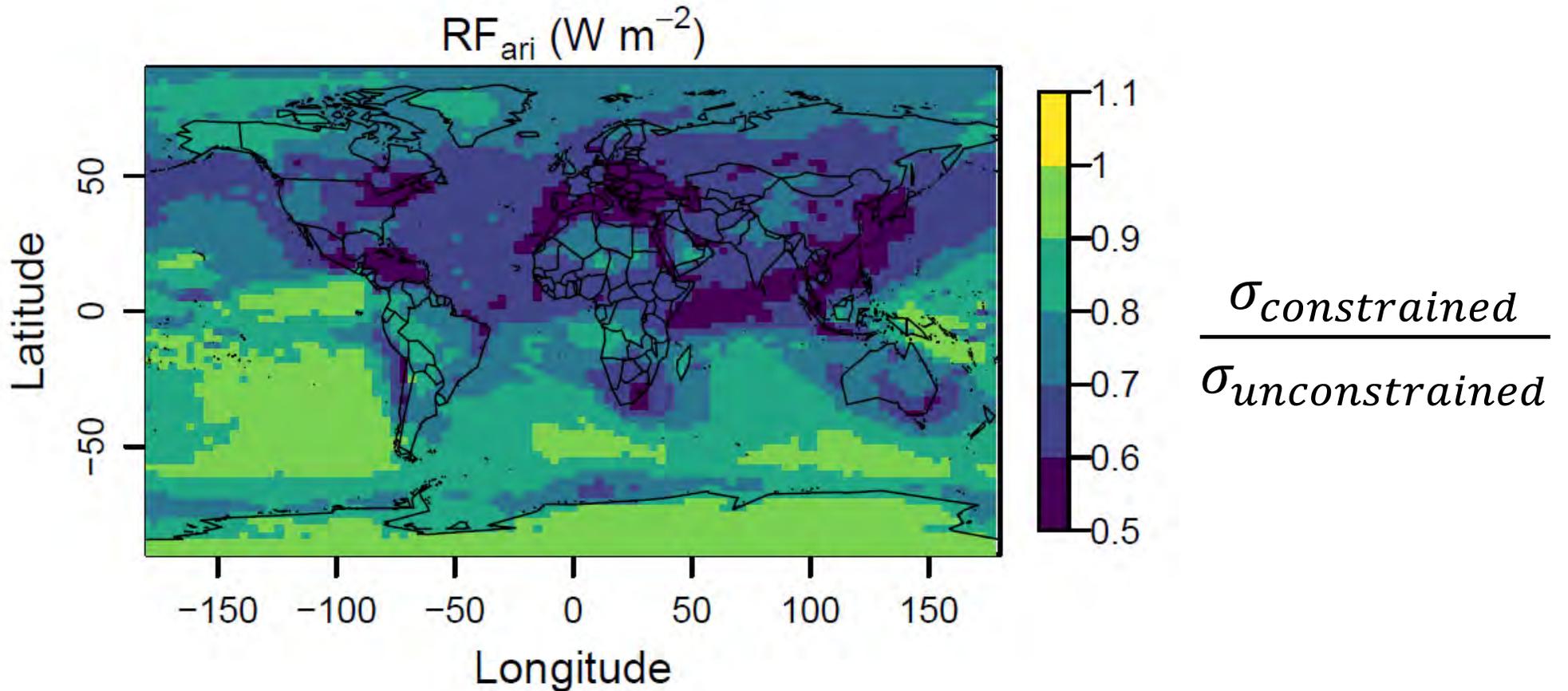
- AOD
- PM<sub>2.5</sub>
- N<sub>>50nm</sub>
- N<sub>>3nm</sub>
- Sulphate
- OC



Johnson et al. (ACP, 2020)

# Reduction in forcing uncertainty

Global  $RF_{ari}$  standard deviation reduced by 34%  
Local reductions up to 50%



- Diversity of measurement types (variables) is very useful for model constraint
  - But it comes with challenges of data harmonisation
- In situ datasets are not created with large-scale automated model constraint in mind
- Measurement *representativeness errors* are a major limiting factor in constraint
- We need measurements from *characteristic aerosol environments*
  - There is a lot of ‘over-sampling’
  - We can (to some extent) define these environments



# Dataset issues

In situ measurement datasets are set up for case studies, not large-scale model evaluation and constraint

Variable	#Files	#Instruments	#Variable names
CCN	18,400	4	111
Number	153,615	27	236
BC	916	4	18
PM	716	21	9
Composition	15,948	8	23
Size distribution	879	11	2

## Example *Number* names

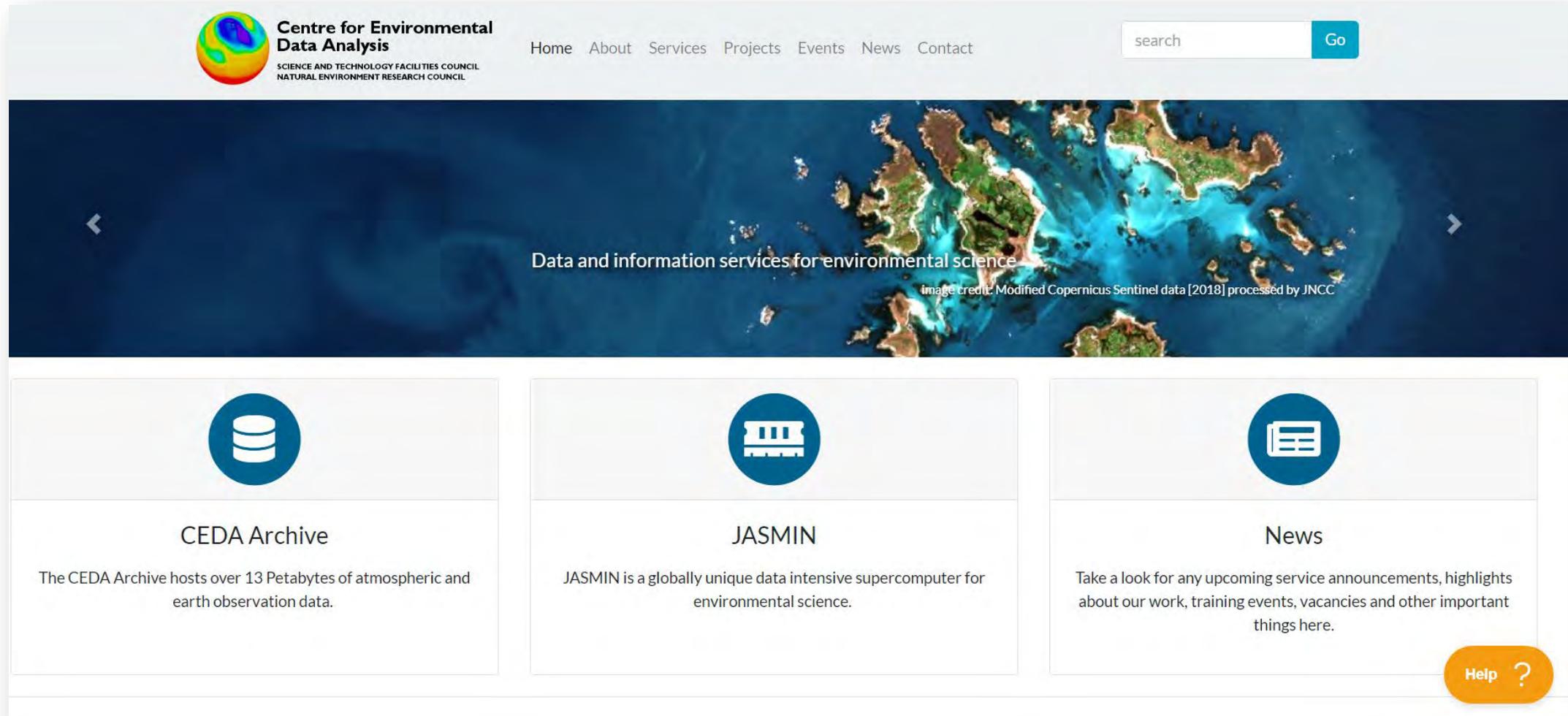
N4  
CNsubten  
N10  
d\_9p0um\_particles  
N3\_4  
N4\_20  
N14\_NONVOL  
N8TO40  
N13\_volatile  
pa12\_p14conc  
pd\_0p24um\_particles  
N150  
ScNcSTP  
CNcold\_3760  
Cnvolatile  
N20\_150  
... Etc  
... Etc.

Variable **NUM**

Variable attributes **diam\_upper, diam\_lower**

<b>Web interfaces</b>	Manual download of sites / variables / years separately
<b>File formats</b>	~20 different formats: Txt, excel, csv and netCDF etc. One file per variable per day -> many variables and multiple years per file
<b>Environmental data</b>	T, p, location etc often in separate file with different time base
<b>Essential data</b>	Missing STP, cut-off sizes, wet/dry conditions, radius/diameter, $\log_{10}$ or $\log_e$
<b>Contextual information</b>	E.g. a plume-hunting flights not flagged
<b>Time axis</b>	Inconsistent. We use Unix Epoch (1 Jan 1970)
<b>Units</b>	Very heterogeneous (nm, e-9 m, nanometer, nanometre etc.)
<b>Attribution</b>	Inconsistent info on how to use/cite data

Subject to PI approval, harmonized, model-ready data will be available through CEDA in self-describing, machine-readable NetCDF format

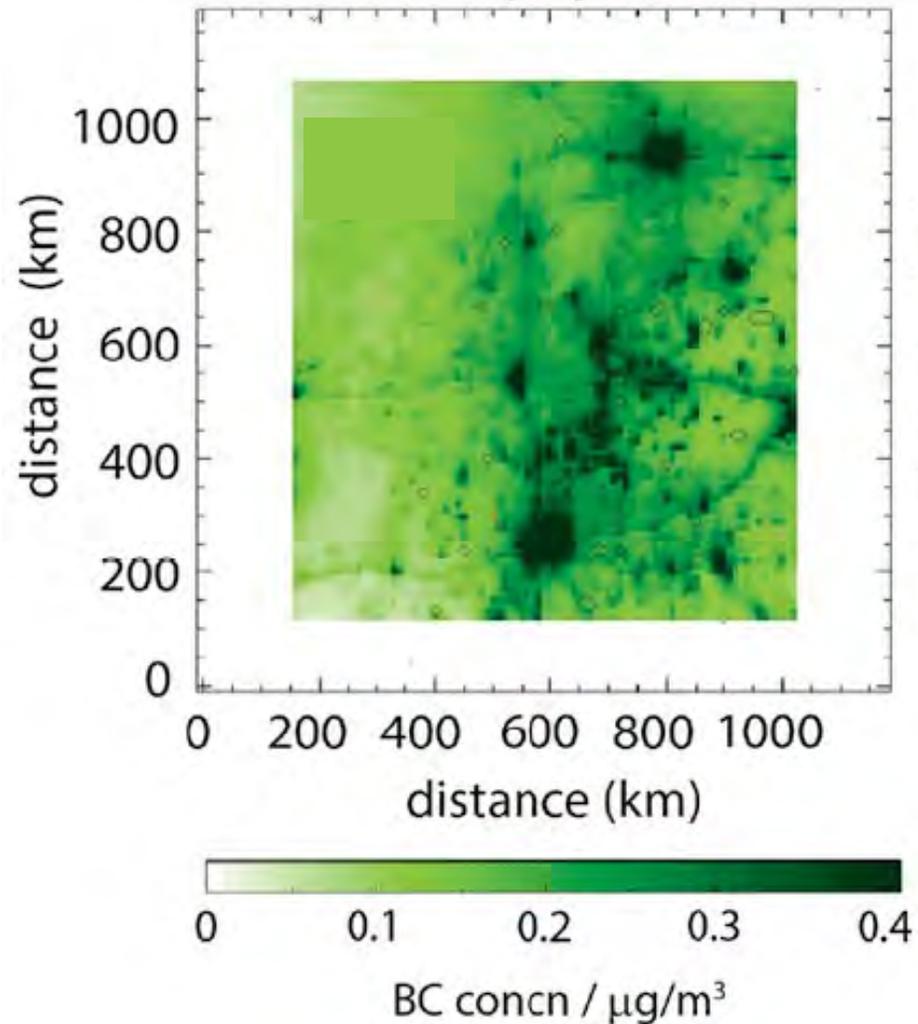


The screenshot shows the homepage of the Centre for Environmental Data Analysis. At the top left is the logo, a globe with a color gradient, and the text "Centre for Environmental Data Analysis" and "SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES COUNCIL NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL". To the right is a navigation menu with links for Home, About, Services, Projects, Events, News, and Contact. Further right is a search bar with the text "search" and a "Go" button. Below the navigation is a large banner image of a satellite map of the North Atlantic region, with the text "Data and information services for environmental science" and "image credit: Modified Copernicus Sentinel data [2018] processed by JNCC". Below the banner are three main content blocks: "CEDA Archive" with a database icon and the text "The CEDA Archive hosts over 13 Petabytes of atmospheric and earth observation data.", "JASMIN" with a server icon and the text "JASMIN is a globally unique data intensive supercomputer for environmental science.", and "News" with a document icon and the text "Take a look for any upcoming service announcements, highlights about our work, training events, vacancies and other important things here." In the bottom right corner, there is an orange "Help ?" button.



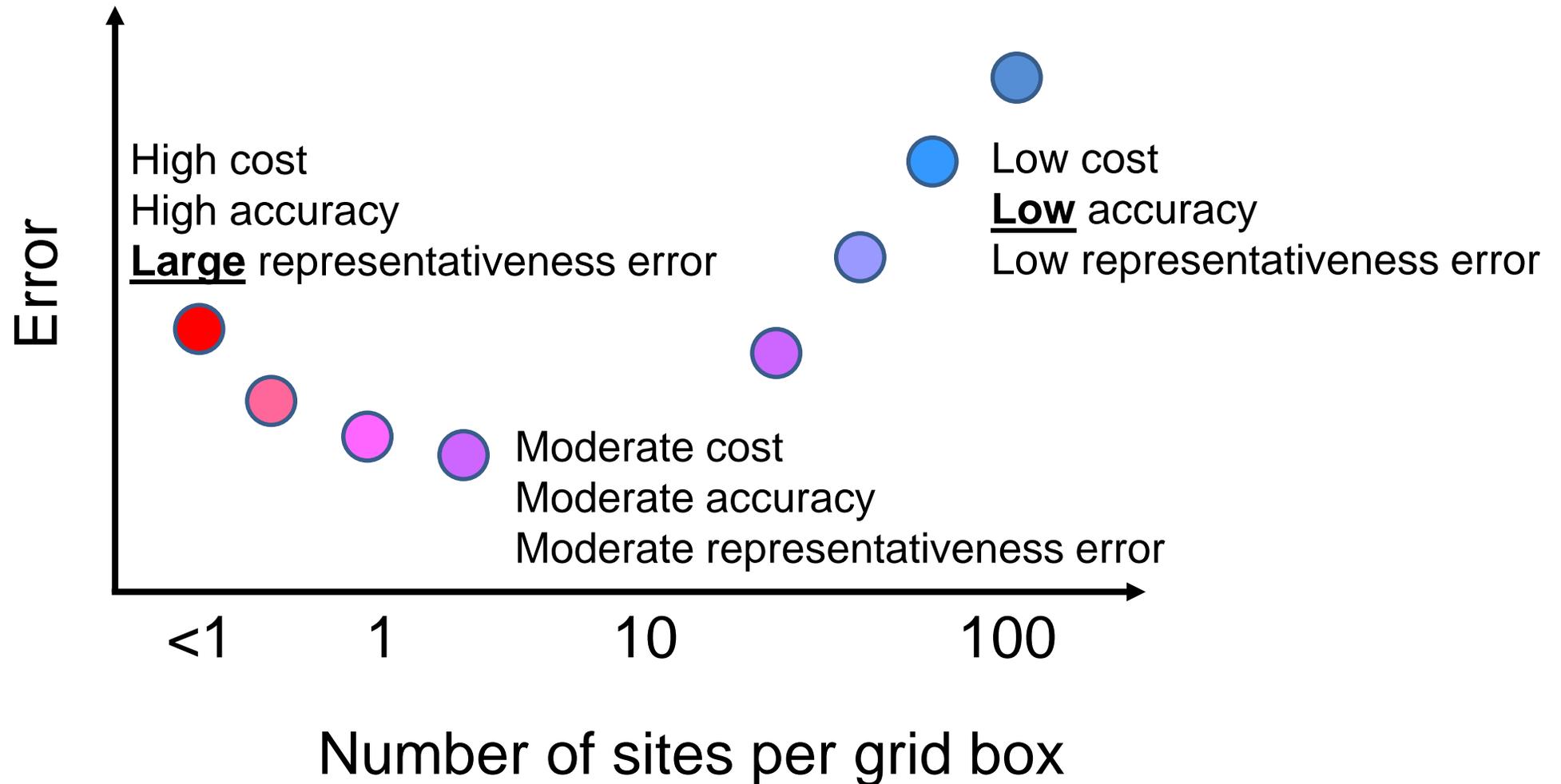
# Spatial representativeness error

## Black carbon over Oklahoma



Johnson et al. ACP 2020: *“The biggest challenge (and the factor that most limits the constraint, other than model structural error) is quantification of the representativeness error associated with comparing point measurements with a global model.”*

Find sweet spot of representativeness error and instrument error



# POPSNet: A pilot network to understand representativeness error

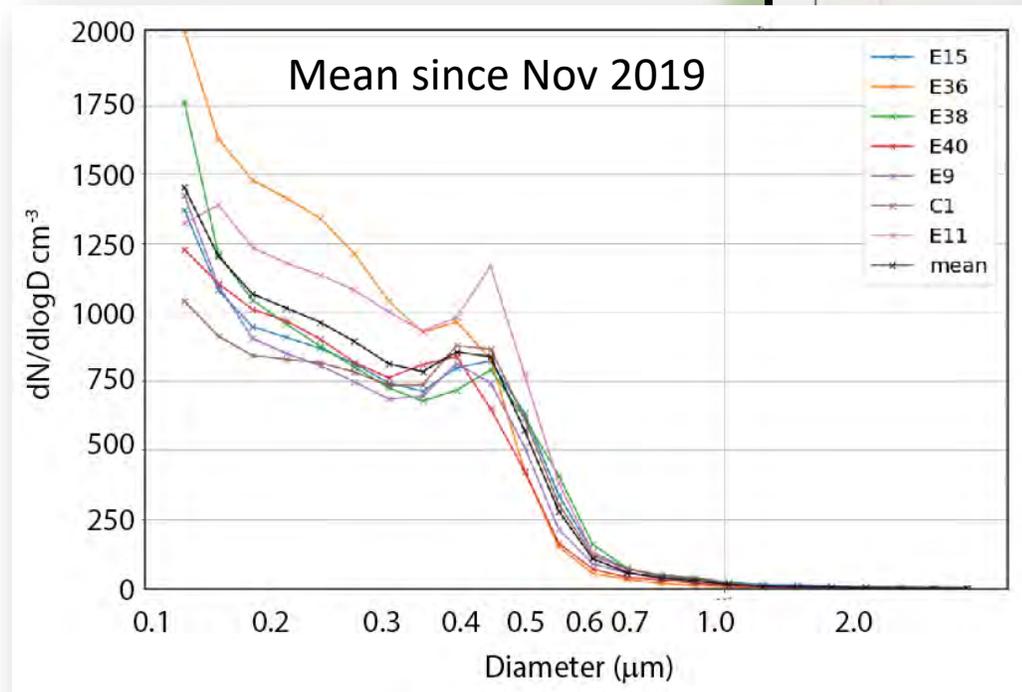
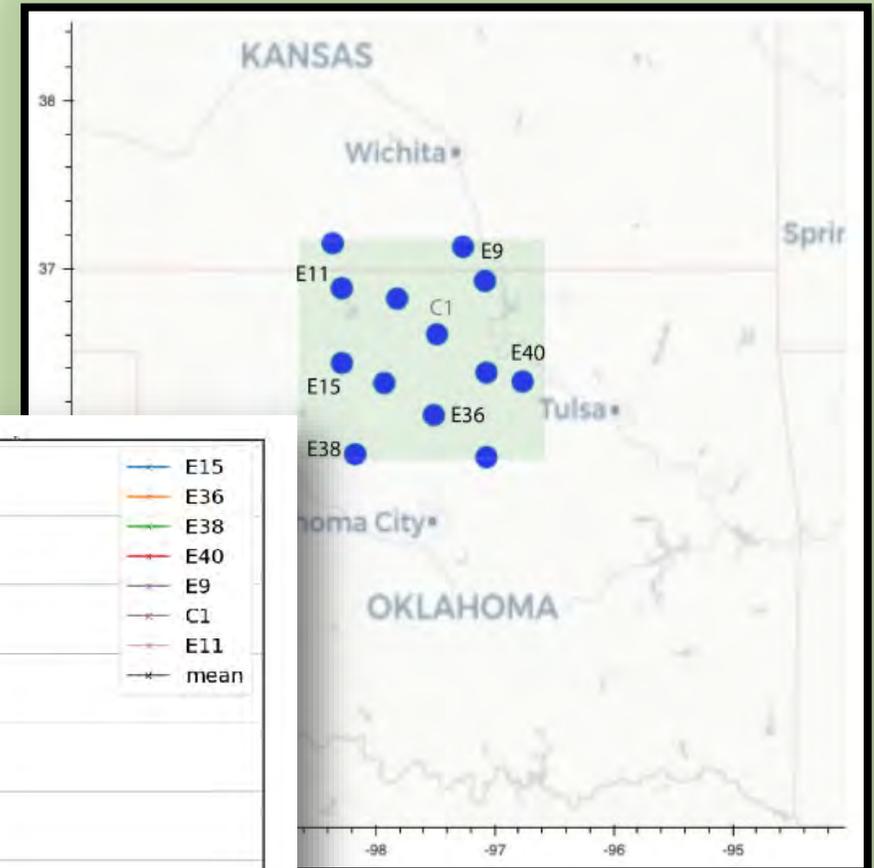


- Portable Optical Particle Spectrometer (POPS) designed at NOAA (Gao et al. 2016)
- 0.13 – 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$
- See Lizzy Asher's AGU poster <https://agu.confex.com/agu/fm19/meetingapp.cgi/Paper/550294>

## An ARM Small Campaign

### Project team:

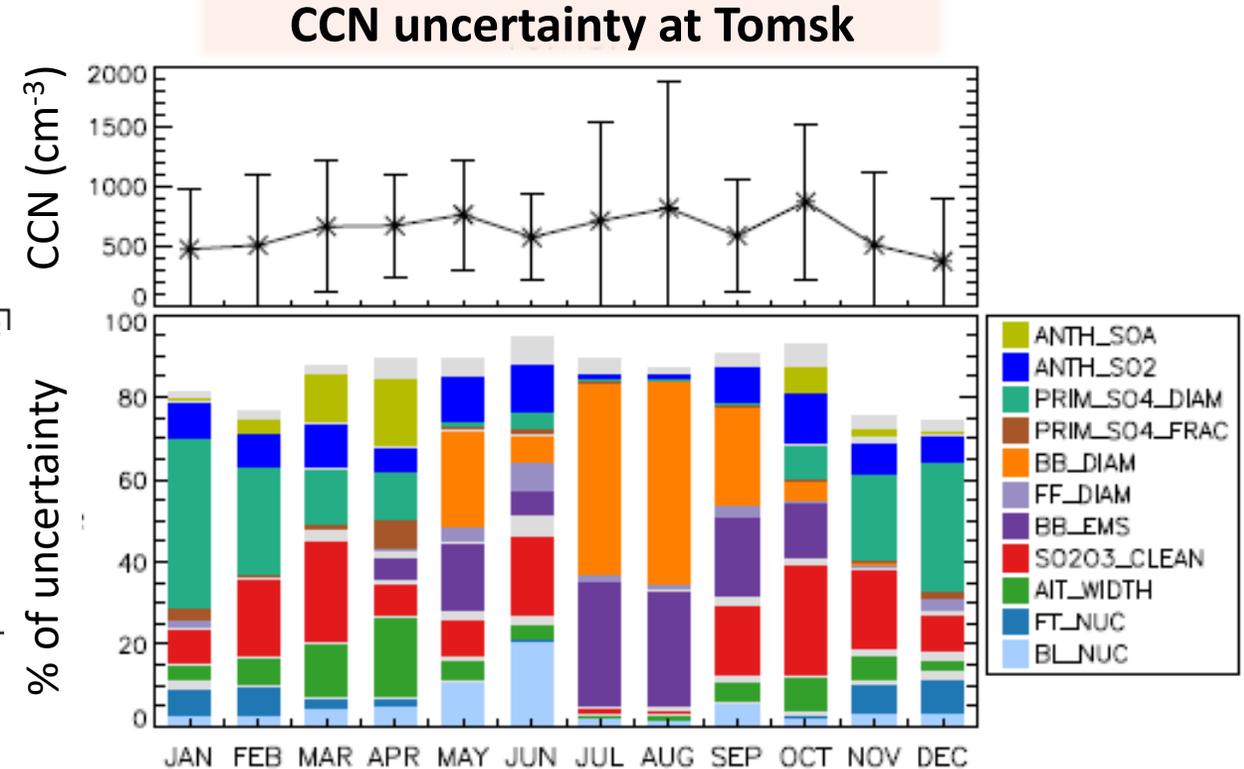
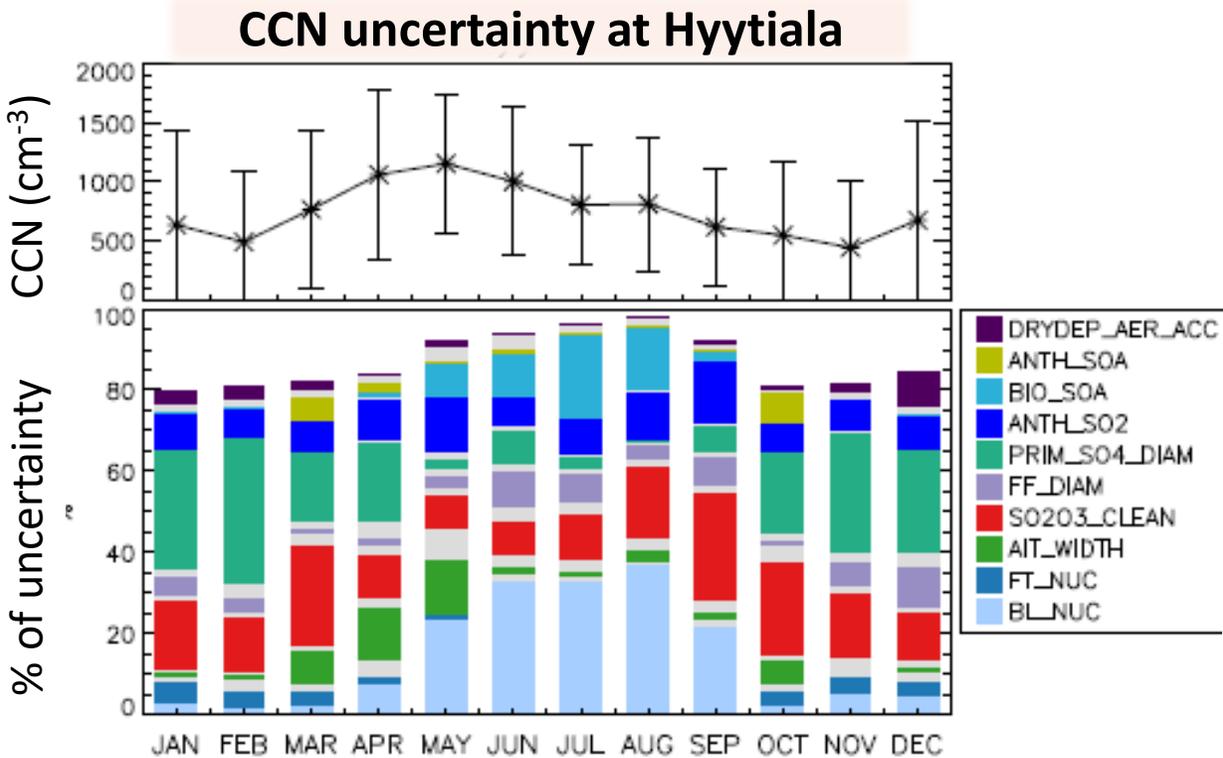
Allison McComiskey,  
David Fahey,  
Troy Thornberry,  
Ru-Shan Gao,  
Drew Gentner





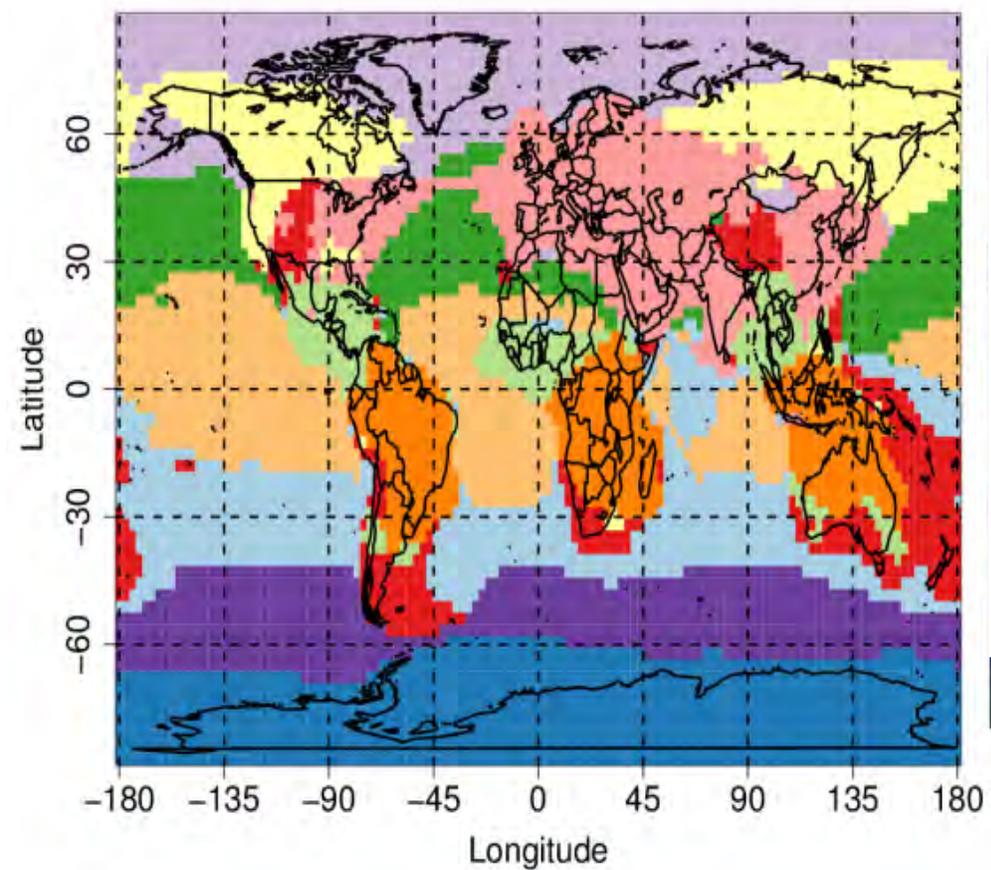
What / where to measure

Rather than clean/polluted or land/marine, we can define regions according to *model uncertainties that can be reduced*



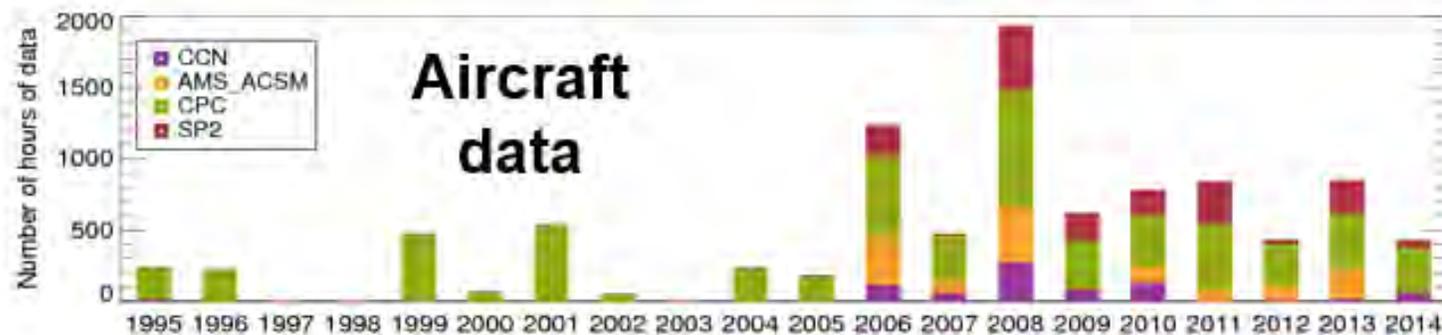
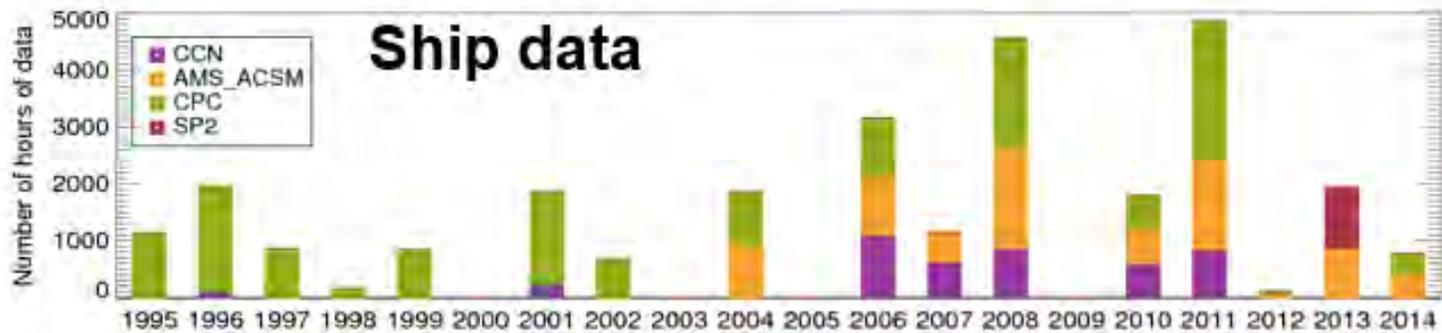
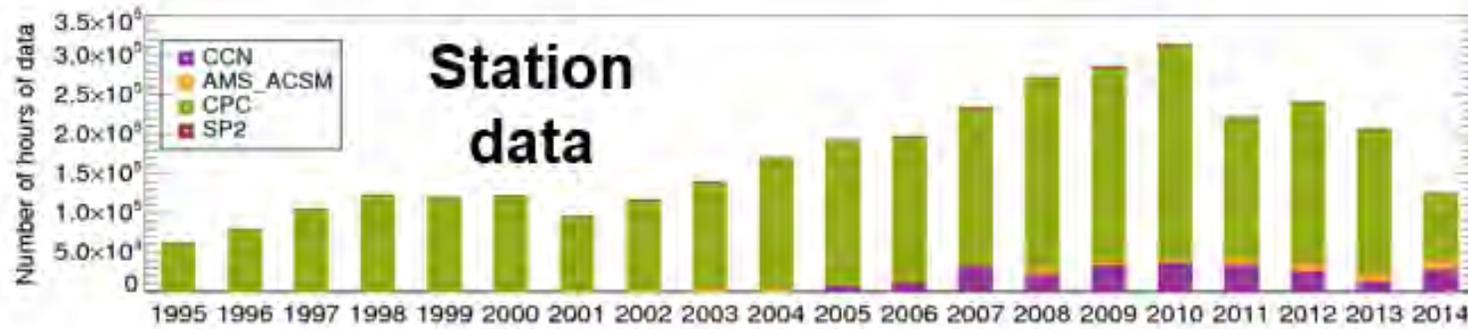
Lee et al., The magnitude and causes of uncertainty in global model simulations of cloud condensation nuclei, ACP, 2013

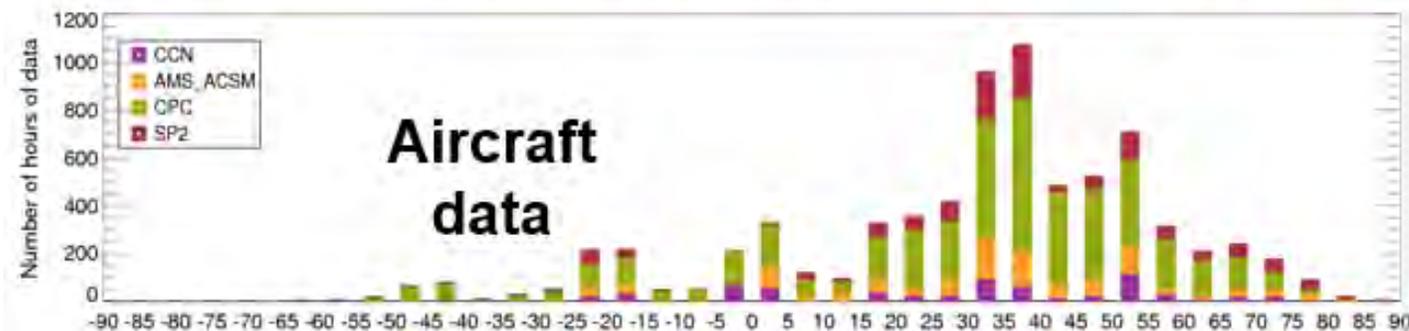
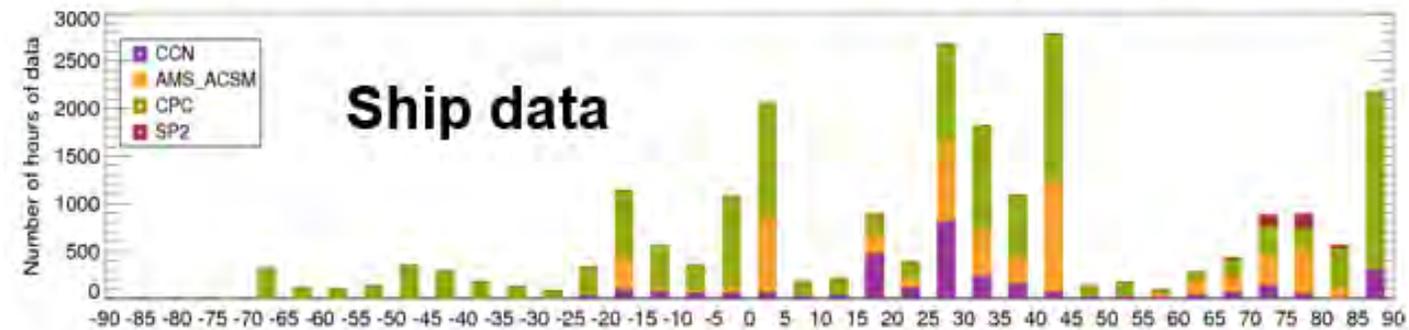
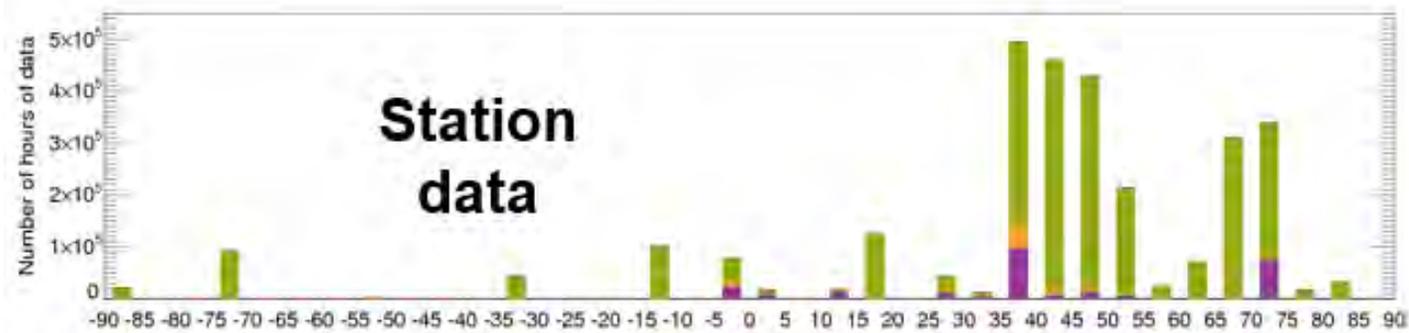
## Model uncertainty clusters



**Lee et al., On the relationship between aerosol model uncertainty and radiative forcing uncertainty, PNAS, 2016**

1. GASSP database of aerosol microphysical and chemical properties harmonized and made machine-readable ~200,000 data files
2. Used successfully to constrain global aerosol model uncertainty
3. “Mass use” of in situ datasets presents huge challenges because of dataset heterogeneity and lack of inter-operability
4. Model-measurement representativeness errors are possibly more important than instrument error – a measurement strategy to reduce this error would be valuable
5. Model sensitivity analysis can provide a guide to “what to measure where”





Latitude

Network acronym	Network name	Years	Location	Measurement
—	EBAS	1990–2014	Europe, North America, Arctic, Ant-arctica, Asia	N, NSD, Comp, BC, PM <sub>2.5</sub>
ACTRIS CCN	Aerosols, Clouds, and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure CCN data	2010–14	Europe, Arctic, Brazil, South Korea	CCN
ARM	Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Program	1995–2015	Germany, United States, Brazil, Arctic, eastern Atlantic Ocean, China, India, Niger	N, NSD, CCN, Comp
AMS Global Database	Aerosol Mass Spectrometry Global Database	2000–11	Europe, North America, East Asia, South Africa, Atlantic Ocean, South America	Comp
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments	1990–2014	North America (United States)	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
NAPS	National Air Pollution Surveillance Program	1990–2014	North America (Canada)	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
A-PAD	Asia–Pacific Aerosol Database	2002–11	Asia	PM <sub>2.5</sub>

Acronym	Instrument	Manufacturer	Reference(s)
CPC	Condensation particle counter	Various (mostly TSI Inc.)	—
SMPS (DMPS)	Scanning (differential) mobility particle sizer	Various [e.g., TSI Inc. (Shoreview, MN), Grimm GmbH (Ainring, Germany)]	Wiedensohler et al. 2012
DMA	Differential mobility analyzer	Various	—
APS	Aerodynamic particle sizer	TSI Inc. (Shoreview, MN)	—
UHSAS	Ultra-high-sensitivity aerosol spectrometer	Droplet Measurement Technologies	—
PCASP	Passive Cavity Aerosol Spectrometer Probe (PCASP-100X)	Droplet Measurement Technologies	—
OPC	Optical particle counter	GRIMM Aerosol Technik GmbH and Co.KG	—
CCNC	Cloud condensation nuclei counter	Droplet Measurement Technologies, University of Wyoming	Roberts and Nenes 2005; Snider et al. 2006
—	Aethalometer	Magee Scientific	Hansen and Novakov 1989
PSAP	Particle soot absorption photometer	Radiance Research	—
MAAP	Multiangle absorption photometer	Thermo Scientific	Petzold and Schönlinner 2004
OCEC	Organic carbon elemental carbon analyser	Sunset Laboratories, Desert Research Institute	Birch and Cary 1996
AMS	Aerosol mass spectrometer	Aerodyne Research	Canagaratna et al. 2007
ACSM	Aerosol chemical speciation monitor	Aerodyne Research	Ng et al. 2011
PILS	Particle into liquid sampler	Brechtel Manufacturing Inc.	Weber et al. 2001
SP2	Single particle soot photometer	Droplet Measurement Technologies	Schwarz et al. 2006
—	Gravimetric filter analysis	GENT sampling unit, IMPROVE module A with cyclone inlet, Teflon filter	Hopke et al. 1997

# Learning about model structural errors

