

# Nitrate simulation: Unique feature, Current status, challenge, Remaining issues, Evaluation, and future work

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What is the unique feature in nitrate simulation?

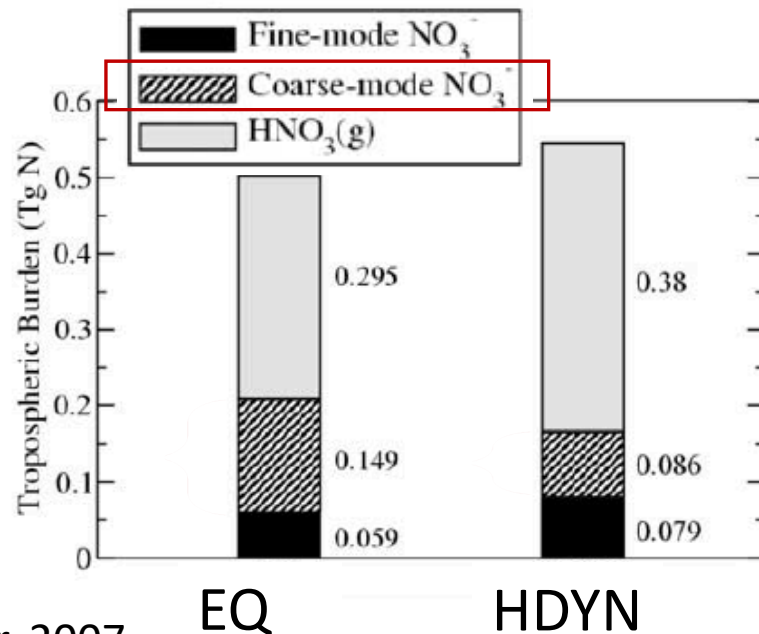
- HNO<sub>3</sub>: involved in O<sub>3</sub> chemistry and a semi-volatile species
- NH<sub>3</sub>: a weak base
- Nitrate aerosol size: fine and coarse size particles
- Nitrate aerosol type: inorganic and organic

Current status

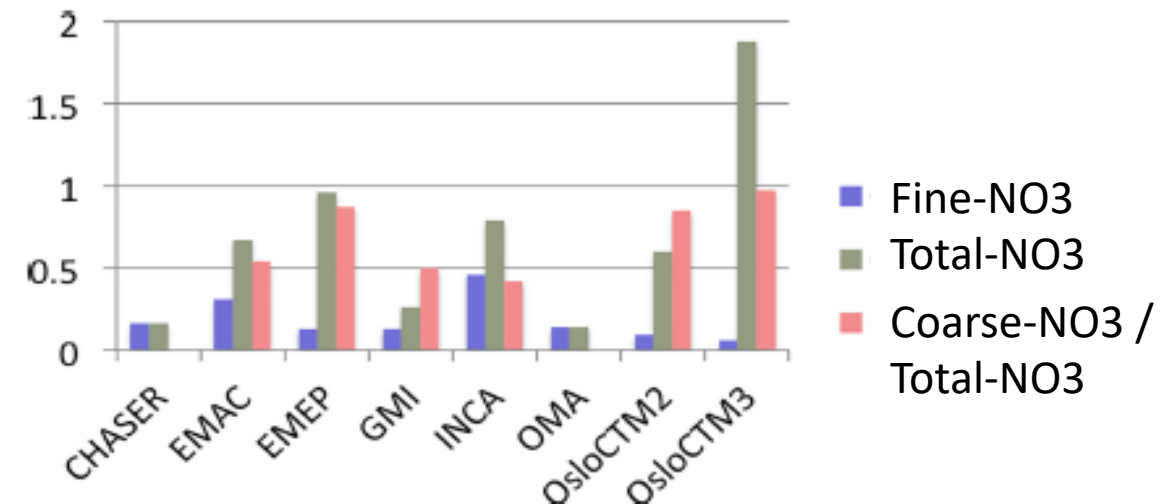
- AeroCom III nitrate experiment: 8 models
- More global models include nitrate aerosol simulation
- Diversity of nitrate simulation is larger than sulfate simulation among the models

## Challenge for inorganic nitrate simulation:

1. A large diversity in HNO<sub>3</sub>: A full O<sub>3</sub> gas phase chemistry.
2. HNO<sub>3</sub>: **A semi-volatile species**. Need thermodynamic equilibrium module (TEQM) solving the SO<sub>4</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O system. How to account for **sea salt, dust**, and organic acid contribution, how to account for aerosol in low RH (stable-state or metastable), and how to optimize chemical calculation, etc.
3. Nitrate aerosol: **fine and coarse size particles**  
 → TEQM or dynamic mass transfer equation.



Feng and Penner, 2007



Bian et al. 2017

# Challenge for inorganic nitrate simulation:

NH<sub>3</sub>: a weak base → pH dependent efficient Henry's law coefficient

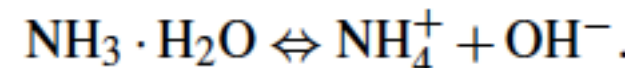
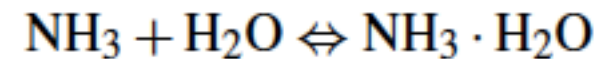
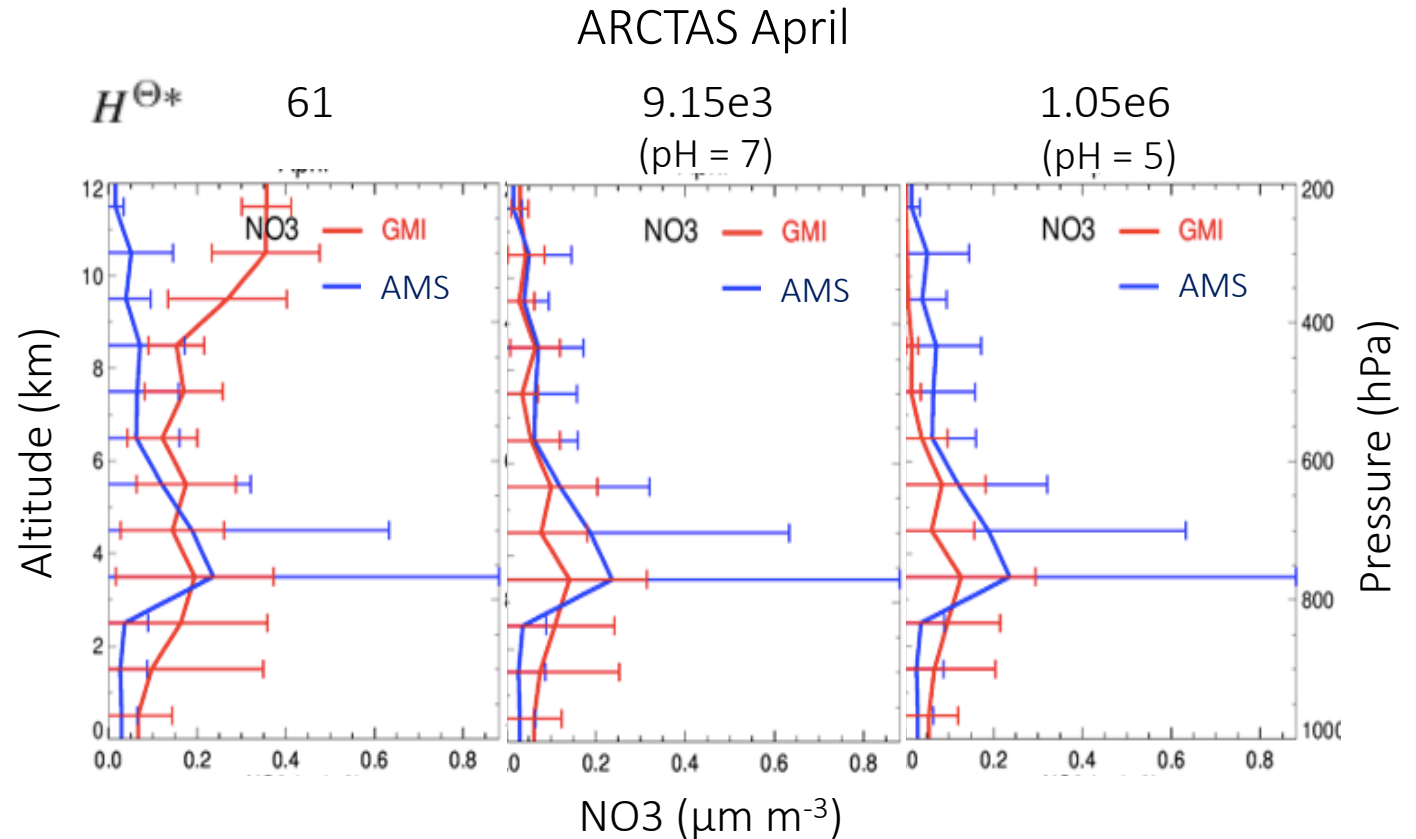
**Table 5.** Effective Henry's law constant used in the models.

AeroCom model	$H^{\ominus*}$ (M atm <sup>-1</sup> )	$-\Delta H_{\text{sol}}/R$ (K)
CHASER	$3 \times 10^5$	3400
EMAC <sup>a</sup>	—	—
EMEP <sup>b</sup>	—	—
GISS-MATRIX	$1 \times 10^2$	3415
GISS-OMA	$1 \times 10^2$	3415
GMI	$1.05 \times 10^6$	4200
INCA	$7.4 \times 10^1$	3400
OsloCTM2	$3.3 \times 10^6$	0
OsloCTM3	$3.3 \times 10^6$	0

<sup>a</sup>EMAC: explicitly calculate wet scavenging with aqueous phase reaction

<sup>b</sup>EMEP: adopt a simple empirical scavenging ratio of 1.4e6 for in-cloud and 0.5e6 for below-cloud for NH<sub>3</sub>.

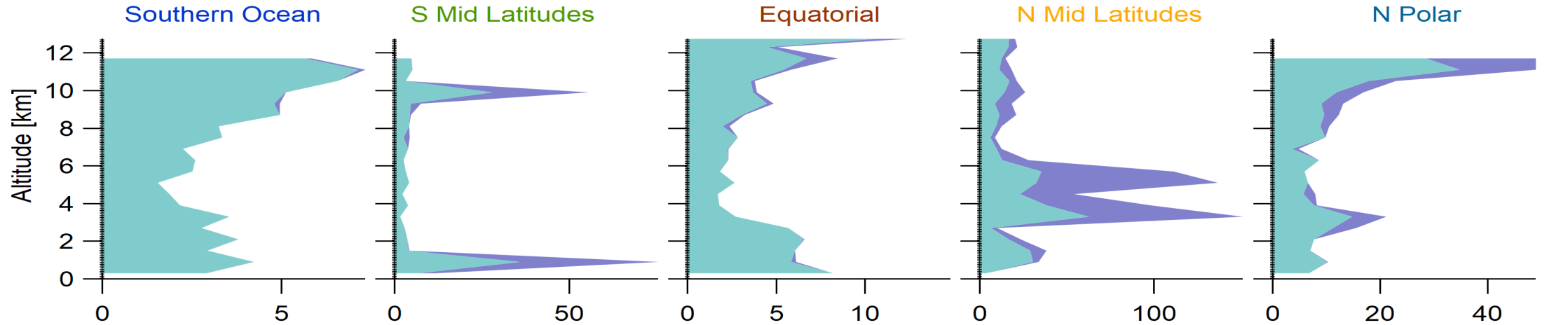
Bian et al. 2017



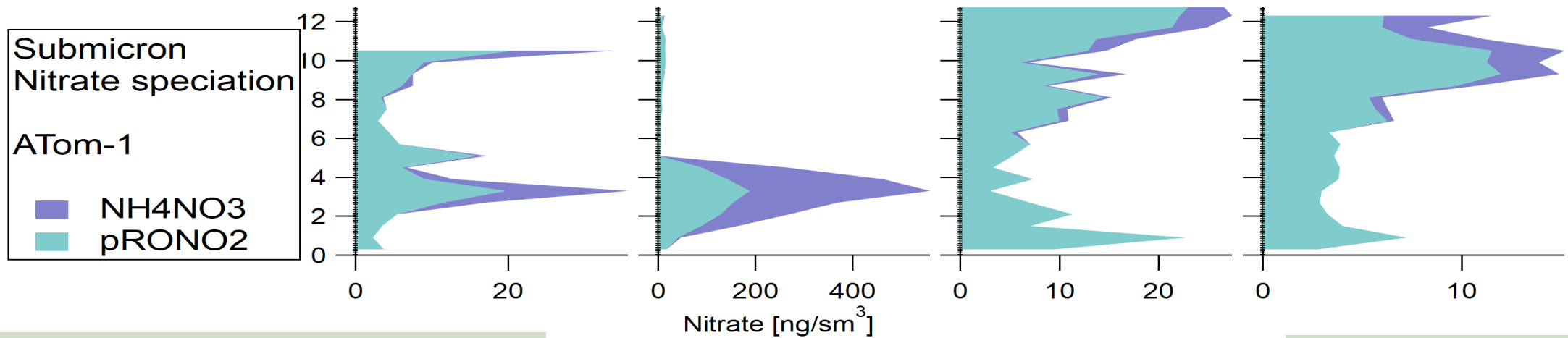
# Remaining issues for modeling

What forms of nitrate: inorganic or organic?  
Where nitrate come from: primary and/or secondary?

## Pacific Basin



## Atlantic Basin



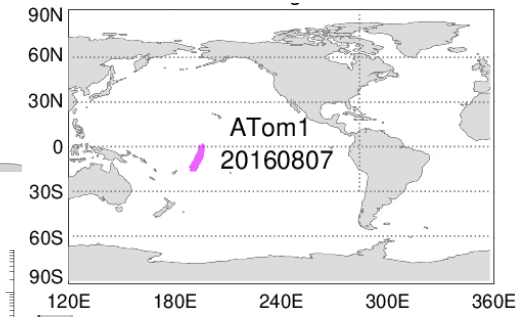
Submicron  
Nitrate speciation

ATom-1

- NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>
- pRONO<sub>2</sub>

# Remaining issues for modeling

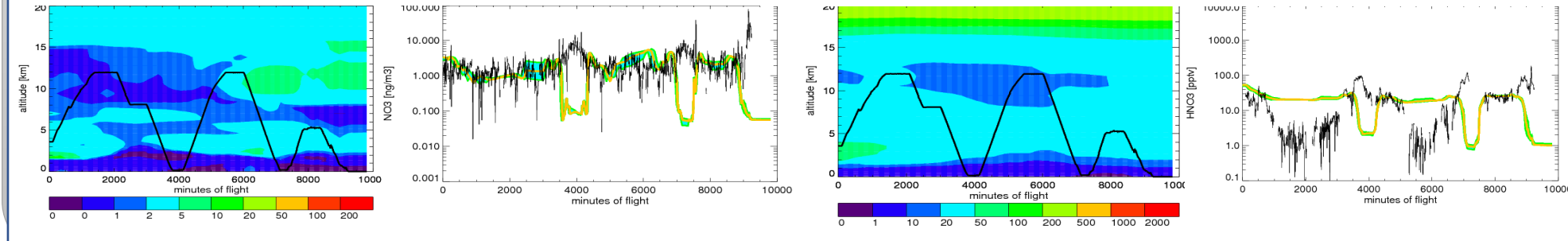
## Missing oceanic sources?



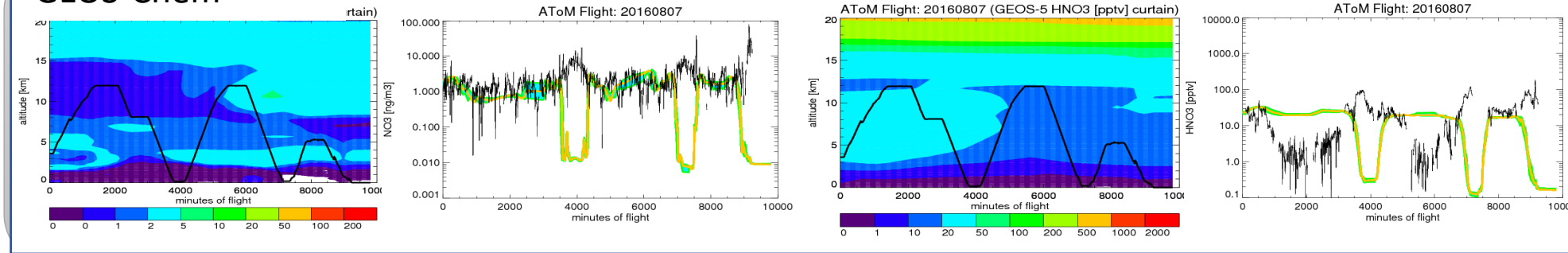
### GEOS5-GMI

### NO3

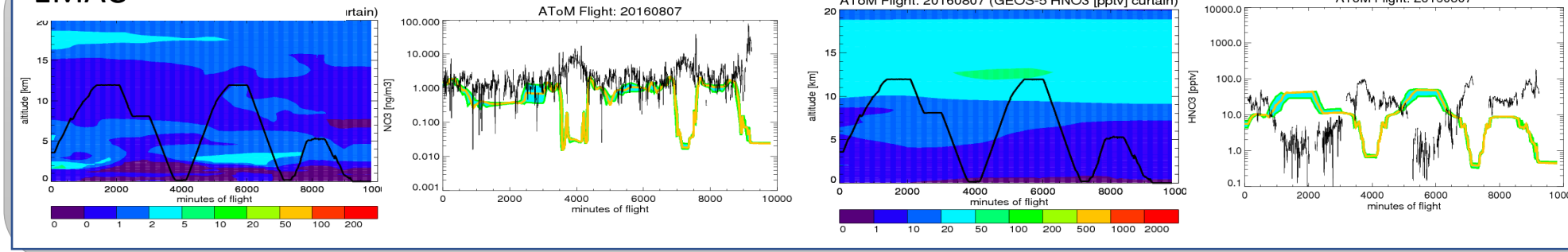
### HNO3



### GEOS-Chem



### EMAC



## **Evaluation issues**

1. in-situ ground measurement and airborne measurement: difficulty in NH<sub>3</sub> measurement
2. Remote satellite measurements (e.g. NH<sub>3</sub> products from IASI, TES and AIRS)

## **Recommendation and future work**

1. Based on AeroCom III nitrate study, modelers should pay particular attention to incorporating dust and sea salt and treating NH<sub>3</sub> wet deposition to improve nitrate simulation.
2. Include organic gas/aerosol in study since they are important source to atmospheric nitrates and impact on nitrate chemistry such as reduction of the NH<sub>3</sub> uptake.
3. Examine how aerosol pH changes and its influence on the atmospheric acid/base gas–particle system.
4. how sensitive nitrate formation is in response to possible future changes in emission and meteorological fields.