Chemistry-ecosystems-climate coupling in GEOS-Chem

Lee T. Murray, U. Rochester, Rochester, NY, USA on behalf of the GEOS-Chem CEC working group and user base

Workshop on the integration of GEOS-Chem into NCAR models Boulder, CO, Jul 30-31, 2018



Chemistry-Ecosystems-Climate (CEC) Working Group

- with components of the broader Earth system
- Current Co-Chairs
 - Jeff Geddes (Boston University; jgeddes@bu.edu)

 - Lee Murray (University of Rochester; <u>lee.murray@rochester.edu</u>)
 - Amos Tai (Chinese University of Hong Kong; <u>amostai@cuhk.edu.hk</u>)
- E-mail list: <u>geos-chem-climate@g.harvard.edu</u>
- Ongoing project list / wiki page
 - <u>http://wiki.seas.harvard.edu/geos-chem/index.php/Chemistry-Ecosystems-</u> <u>Climate Working Group</u>

Steers model developments focused on coupling atmospheric chemistry

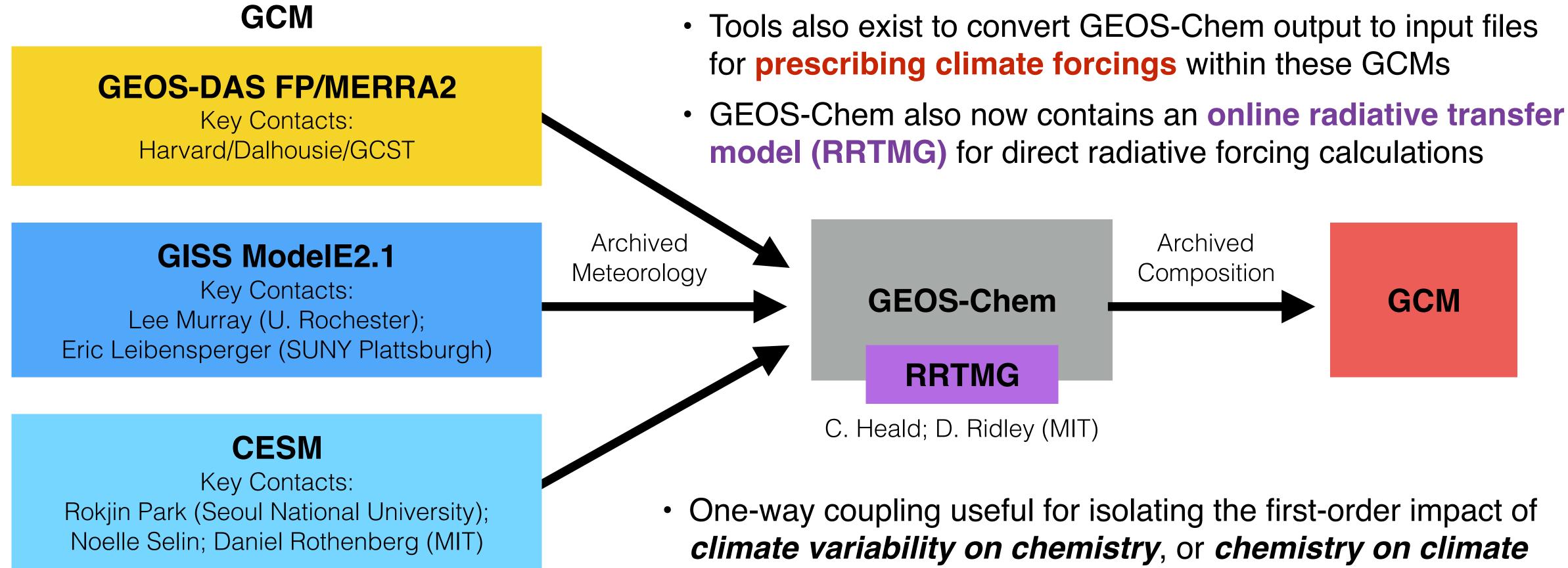
Hong Liao (Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology; <u>hongliao@nuist.edu.cn</u>)





Existing one-way coupling capabilities in GEOS-Chem

- Standard GEOS-Chem driven by meteorological reanalysis products from NASA GEOS-DAS



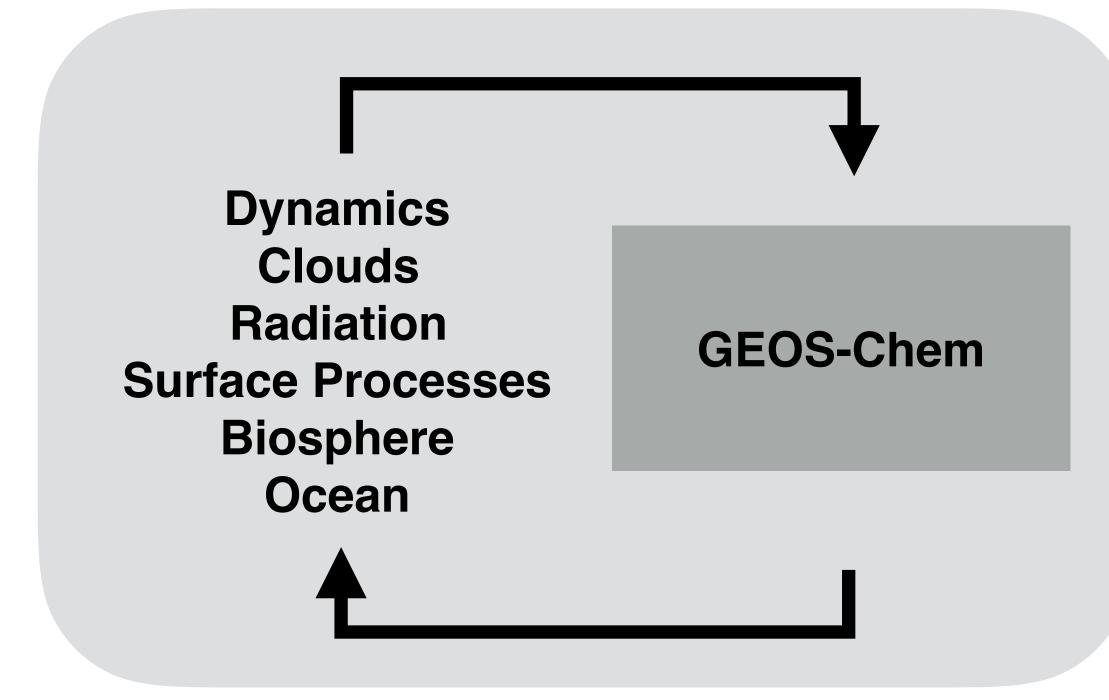
 Additional interfaces have been developed for driving GEOS-Chem using meteorology archived from freerunning general circulation models (GCMs) for a variety of past, present and future climate scenarios



Two-way coupling of GEOS-Chem within CCMs and ESMs

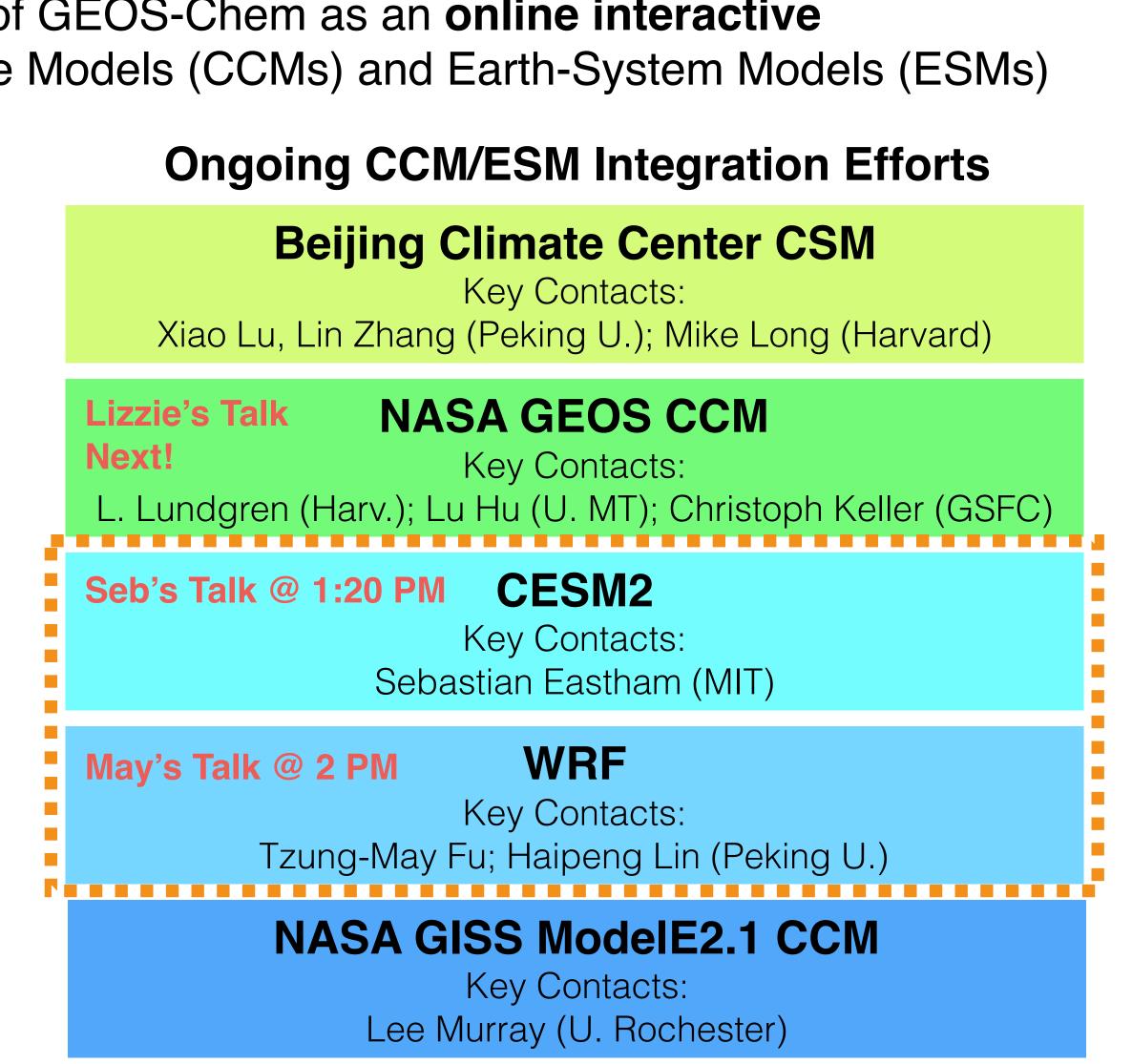
Recent structural updates have facilitated the embedding of GEOS-Chem as an online interactive

CCM / ESM



More holistic representation of atmospheric processes, *necessary to quantify chemistry-climate feedbacks*, although computationally very expensive

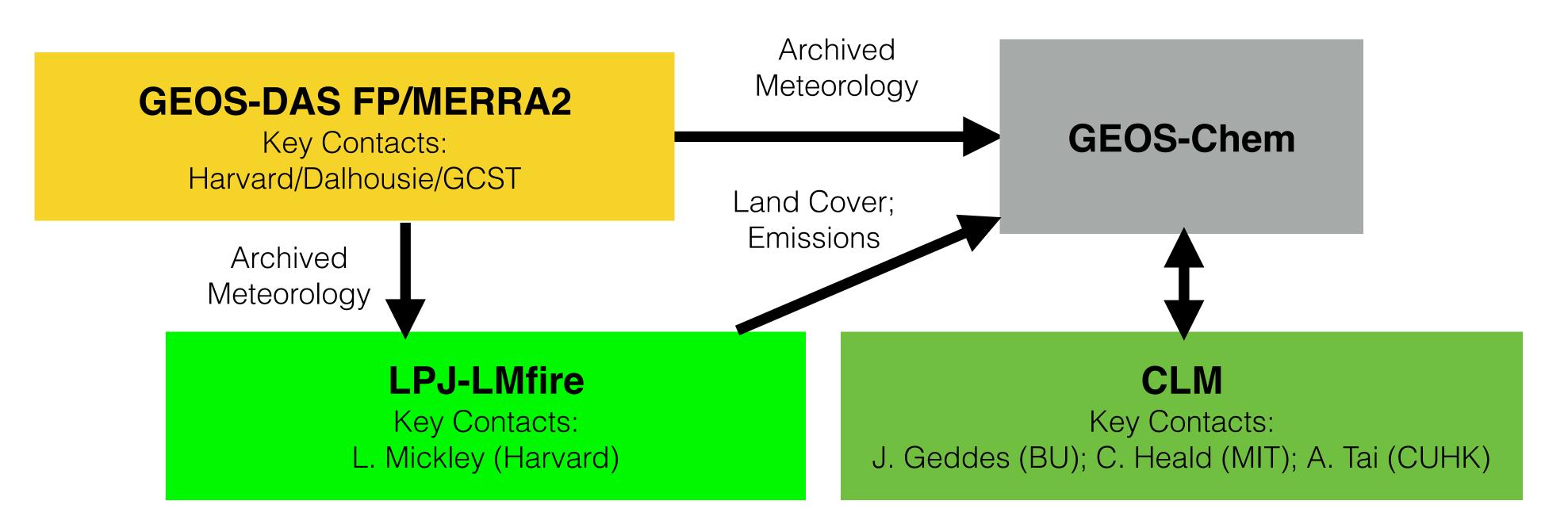
atmospheric chemistry module within Chemistry-Climate Models (CCMs) and Earth-System Models (ESMs)





Coupling with the terrestrial biosphere

- Improved representation of atmosphere-biosphere interactions have been determined a key science priority for future GEOS-Chem development
- There is ongoing work to standardize our surface code to facilitate integration with the Community Land Model (CLM)
- Alternative one-way couplings have also been developed for certain tasks







Example active projects from the GEOS-Chem CEC community

- Evaluating the climate penalty or benefit of near-term climate change on air quality (Mich. Tech.; Nanjing; Seoul Natl. Univ.; Harvard)
- Interpreting the ice-core record and evaluating historic changes in atmospheric oxidant levels (Rochester; UW; Harvard; Rice; DRI)
- Exploring impact of future land use change on surface air quality (MIT)
- Ozone-CO₂-vegetation interactions and impacts on food security (CUHK)
- Examining potential impacts of stratospheric geoengineering on tropospheric chemistry (MIT)
- More listed at <u>http://wiki.seas.harvard.edu/geos-chem/index.php/Chemistry-</u> **Ecosystems-Climate Working Group**





CEC Working Group Priorities

- The CEC Working Group breakout session is always highly attended each biennial International GEOS-Chem (IGC) meeting
- At IGC8 in May 2017, the following development areas were voted by our end users to be our highest priorities
 - Provide archived CESM and GISS output as GEOS-Chem input for end users to run past and future climate scenarios
 - Improve terrestrial biosphere-atmosphere exchange
 - Add dynamic fire modeling capabilities
 - Embed GEOS-Chem into CESM



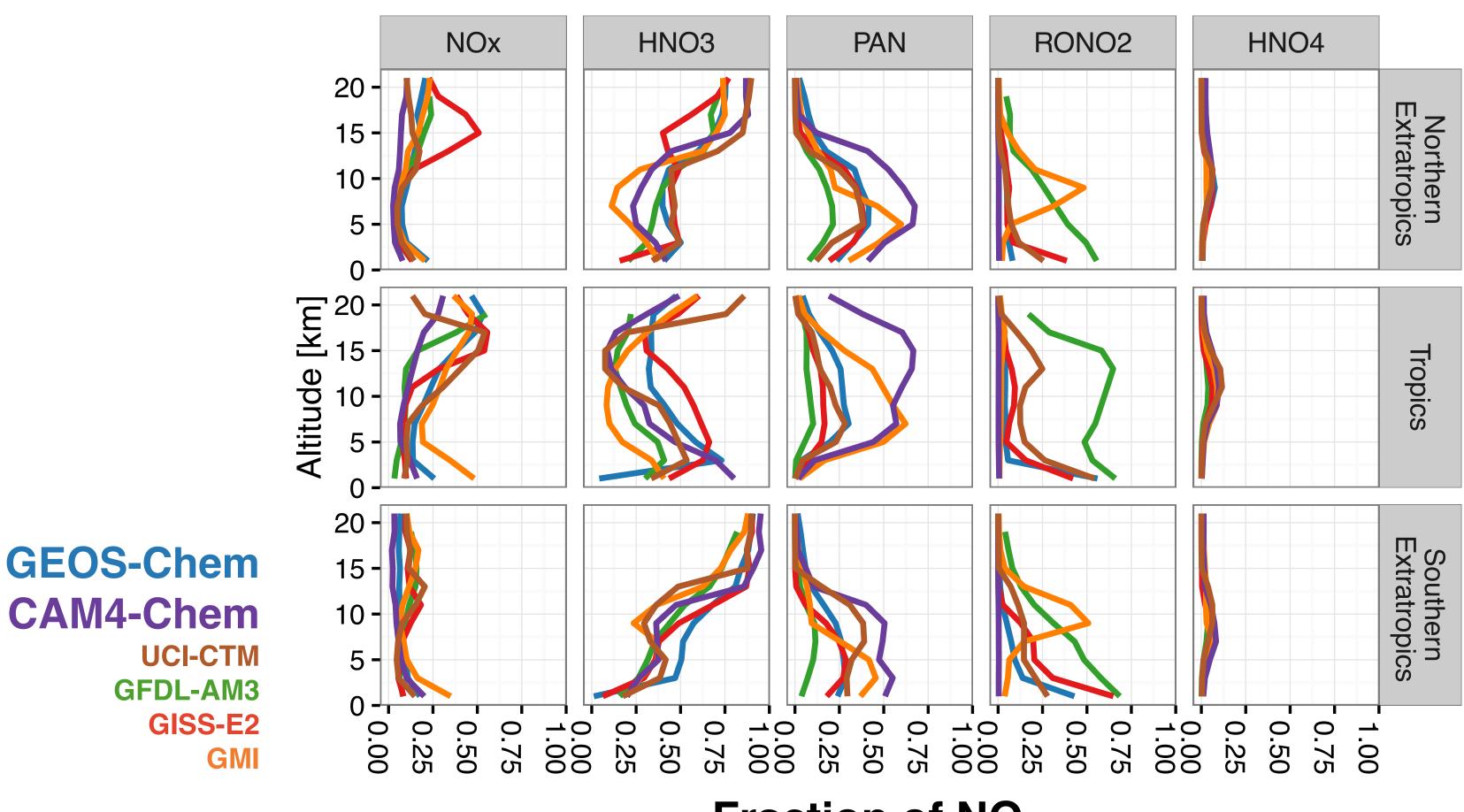


Why such strong G-C interest in integration with NCAR models?

- Average GEOS-Chem users want to explore science questions requiring coupled-capabilities, but are intimidated by the complexities of GCM/ESM modeling
 - CESM is attractive to GEOS-Chem users interested in coupled chemistryclimate issues due to its community nature and support infrastructure
- CESM and WRF are completely open access, unlike the NASA models
 - This aligns with GEOS-Chem community values, but is also necessary for our large international user base
- There is also strong desire in the GEOS-Chem CEC community to engage with ongoing and future chemistry-climate oriented MIPs and international assessment efforts (e.g., CCMI, AerChemMIP)



CESM would also benefit in its chemistry-climate MIP evaluations



Multiple chemical schemes within a single CCM framework facilitates isolating the relative role of chemistry or climate in evaluating multi-model differences

Pacific: 170°W–170°E; mid-Aug snapshot

Fraction of NOv

Data from Prather et al. [ACP, 2017]







Summary

- provided
- capability with the NCAR models
- science

 High enthusiasm for studying chemistry-ecosystem-climate interactions in the very large and diverse GEOS-Chem user base if the right tools can be

Strong desire expressed by GEOS-Chem community for increased coupling

Large potential for growth of new users, development, collaboration and



