



Twelve years of nitrogen deposition gap? An EMEP4UK model analysis

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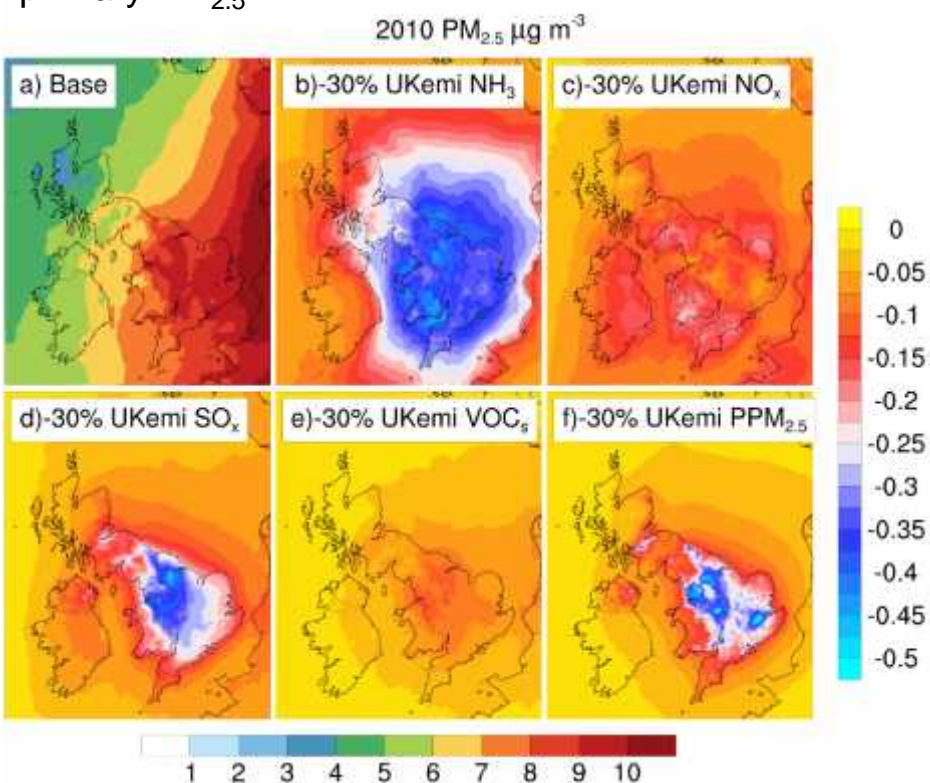
(mvi@ceh.ac.uk)



The UK nitrogen and sulphur deposition is currently calculated using a combination of models and observations

Ammonia is the most efficient way to reduce PM_{2.5} in the UK

Spatial response of 2010 PM_{2.5} due to a 30% UK emission reduction of individual precursors and primary PM_{2.5}



	PM _{2.5}	SIA	PM _{2.5}
	Derwent et al., 2009	Harrison et al., 2013	Vieno et al., 2016
note	mean 15:00z values	19 March - 19 May 2007	UK average (7.2 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)
Emissions reduction	Base year 2006	Base year 2007	Base year 2010
30% SO ₂	97%	97%	97.3%
30% NO _x	99%	97%	98.5%
30% NH ₃	96%	94%	96.1%
	Data from Harrison et al., 2013		

How the models compare with observations (2003)

Nitrate in precipitation (annual mean)

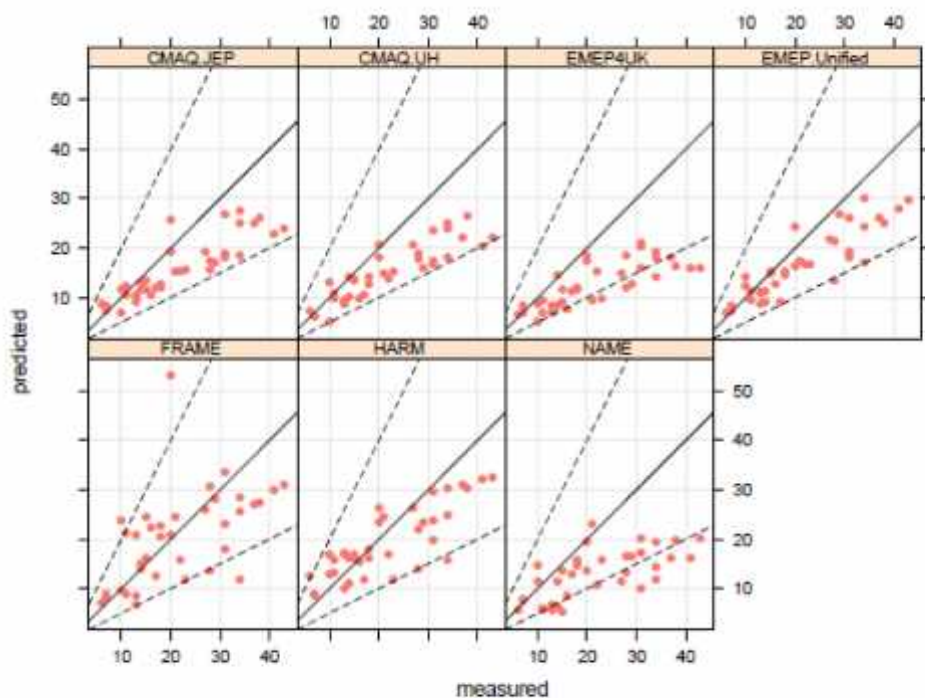


Figure 65: Measured versus predicted annual mean nitrate in precipitation concentrations.

Non Sea salt sulphate in precipitation (annual mean)

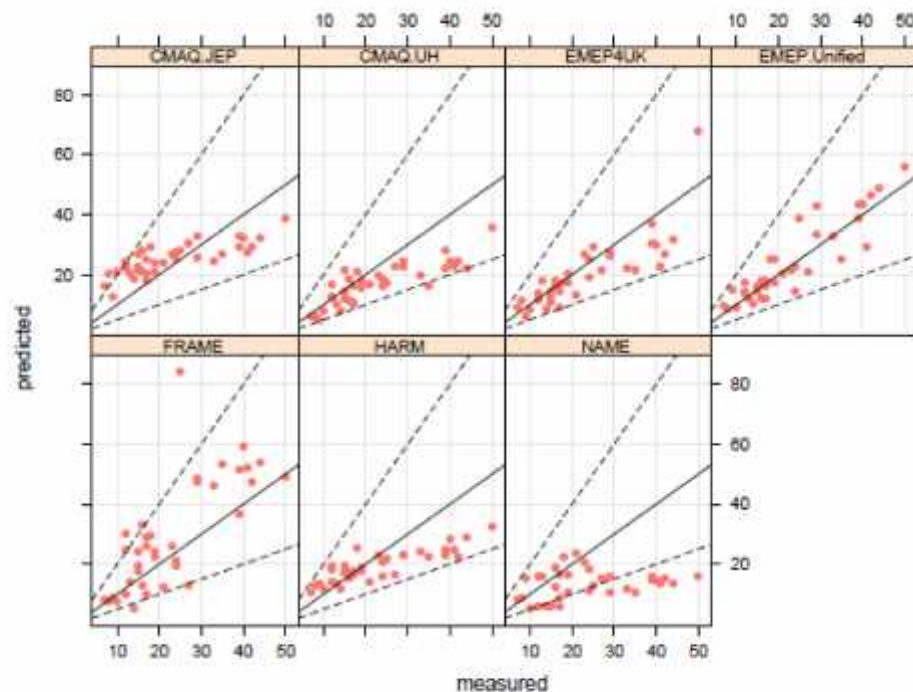


Figure 57: Measured versus predicted annual mean non-sea salt SO_4 in precipitation concentrations.

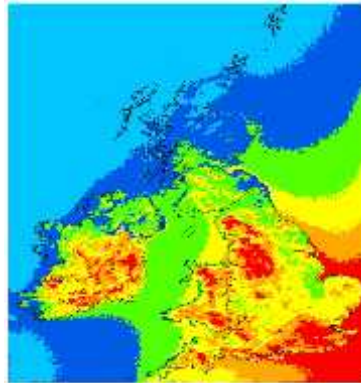
Dore et. al., 2015

Models used in the UK to calculate the nitrogen deposition

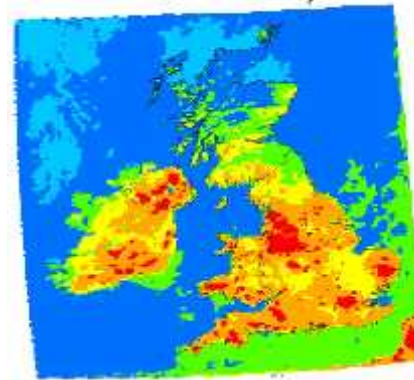
CBED (CEH)



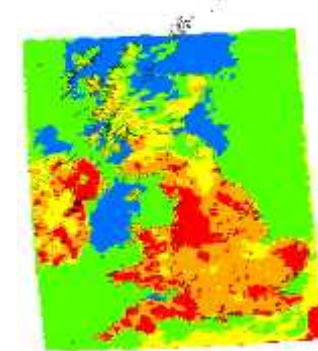
FRAME (CEH)



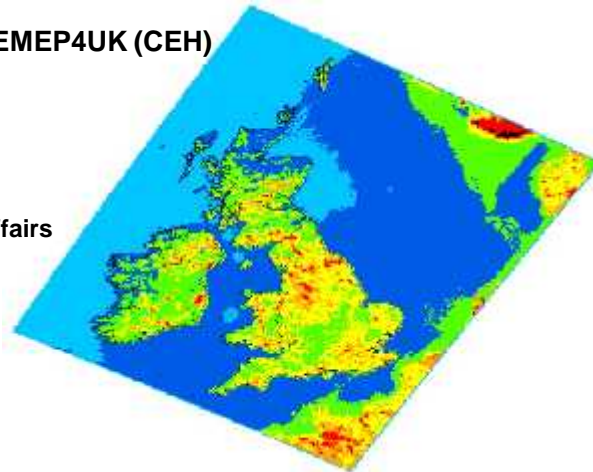
CMAQ (U. of Hertfordshire)



CMAQ (JEP)



EMEP4UK (CEH)



HARM (Lancaster U.)

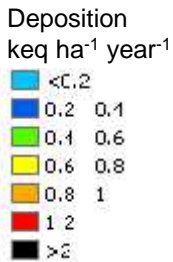


NAME (UK Met Office)



Year 2003
Total (dry + wet)
Nitrogen ($\text{NO}_x + \text{NH}_x$) deposition

UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
(DEFRA) model inter-comparison
Carslaw et. al., 2011



Concentration Based Estimated Deposition (CBED)



Photo: Ron Smith

CBED is a collection of routines which provide an estimate of deposition derived from the concentration data collected by the UK national monitoring networks.

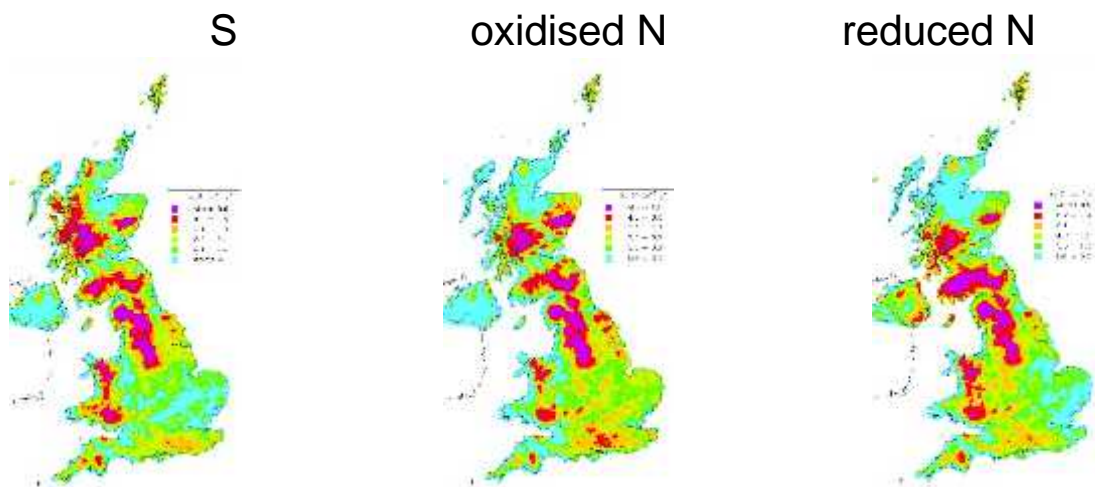
The separate deposition components estimated are:

- dry (gases, aerosols, cloud droplets)
- wet (pollution ions in rainfall)

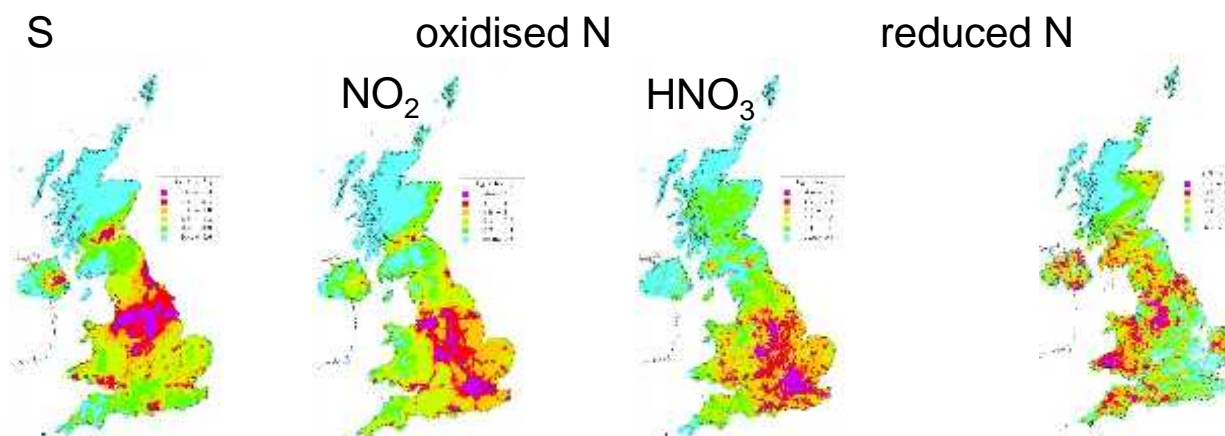
CBED – components of UK budget

Year 2014

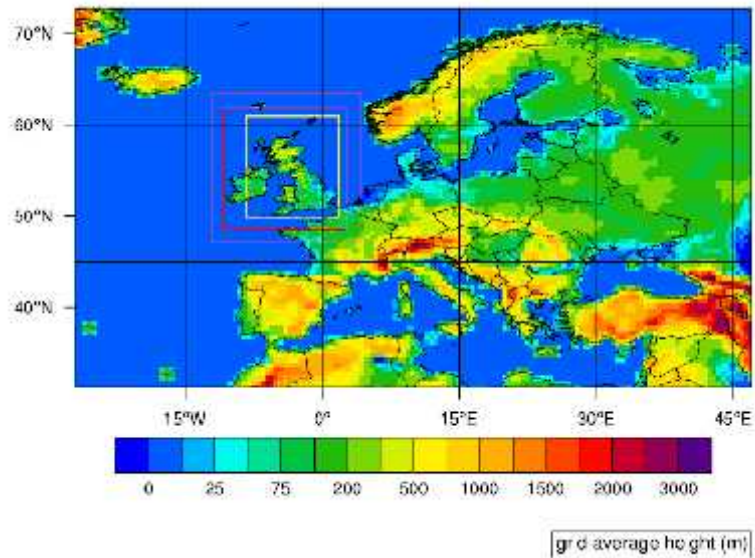
Wet deposition



Dry deposition



EMEP4UK model



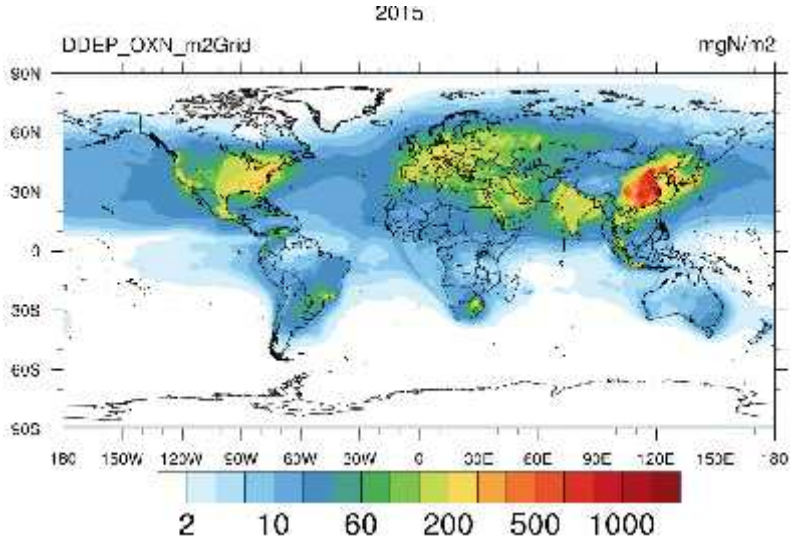
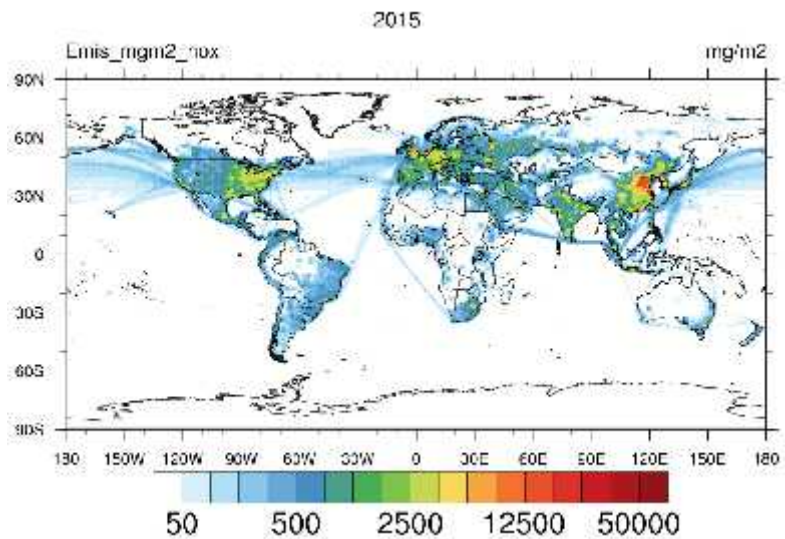
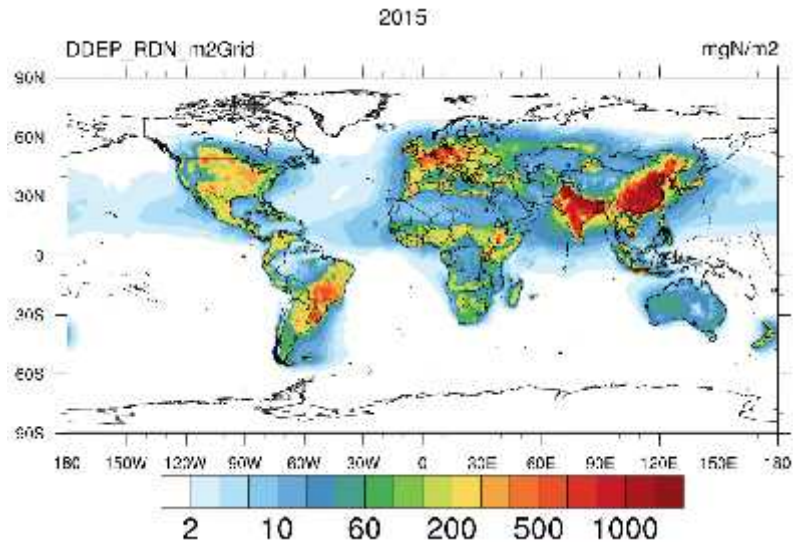
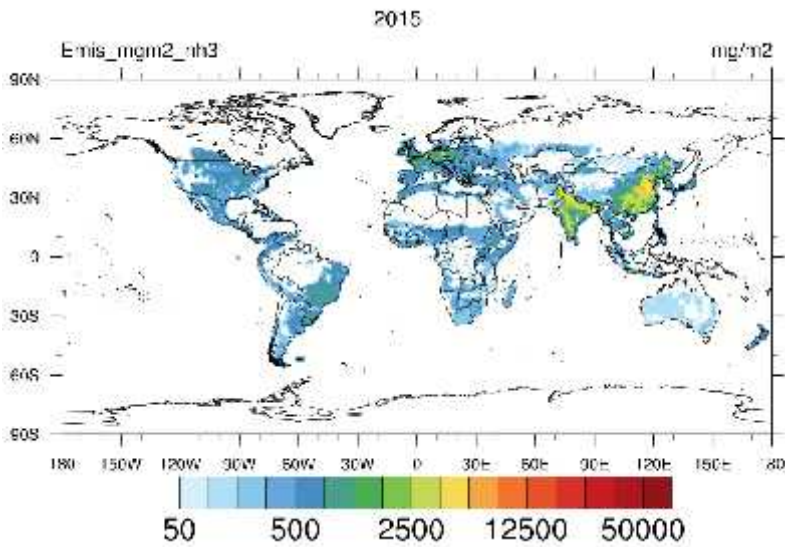
Vieno, M., Heal, M. R., Williams, M. L., Carnell, E. J., Nemitz, E., Stedman, J. R., and Reis, S.: The sensitivities of emissions reductions for the mitigation of UK pm_{2.5}, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 16, 265-276, 10.5194/acp-16-265-2016, 2016

Vieno, M., Heal, M. R., Hallsworth, S., Famulari, D., Doherty, R. M., Dore, A. J., Tang, Y. S., Braban, C. F., Leaver, D., Sutton, M. A., and Reis, S.: The role of long-range transport and domestic emissions in determining atmospheric secondary inorganic particle concentrations across the UK, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 14, 8435-8447, 10.5194/acp-14-8435-2014, 2014

Simpson, D., Benedictow, A., Berge, H., Bergström, R., Emberson, L. D., Fagerli, H., Hayman, G. D., Gauss, M., Jonson, J. E., Jenkin, M. E., Nyiri, A., Richter, C., Semeena, V. S., Tsyro, S., Tuovinen, J. P., Valdebenito, A., and Wind, P.: The EMEP MSC-W chemical transport model – Part 1: Model description, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, 12, 3781-3874, 10.5194/acpd-12-3781-2012, 2012

- 3D + time model (Eulerian) – Open source (www.emep.int)
- The Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-West (MSC-W) of the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) has been performing model calculations in support of the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) for more than 30 years
- EMEP4UK (Vieno et al., 2014, 2016) - Core model derived from EMEP MSC-W model (Simpson et al., 2012) currently rv4.10 – used here rv4.3
- Land cover specific dry deposition and wet deposition removal processes
- Meteorology driver is the Weather Research Forecast model (WRF 3.8 www.wrf-model.org), used here 3.1.1
- One way nested.
- Vertical domain from surface (45 m) up to 100hPa (~16 km)
- Hourly, daily, monthly, and annual output of more than 150 species
- Global emissions HTAP, EU emission EMEP, UK emissions NAEI, and shipping emissions FMI (J.-P. Jalkanen et al., 2016).

UK nitrogen in the world context (preliminary)



Preliminary EMEP4WORLD

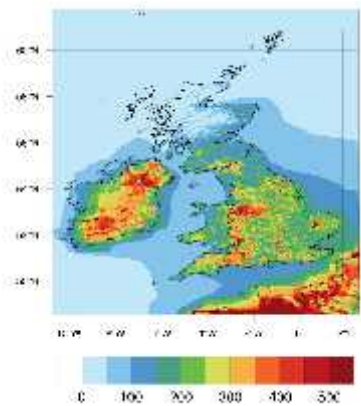
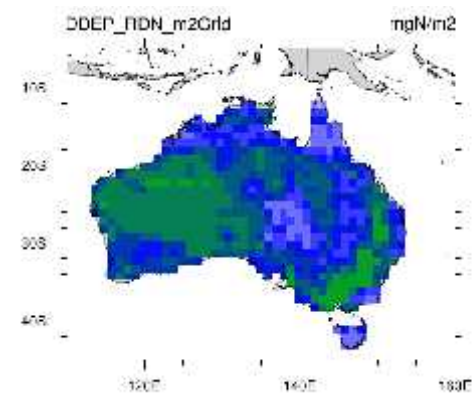
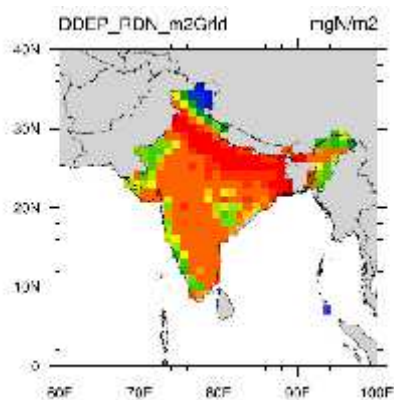
WRF meteorology 2015

Global emissions 2005, EU and UK 2015

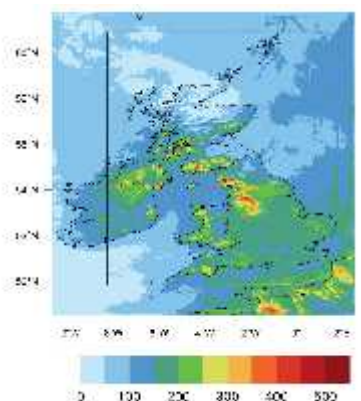
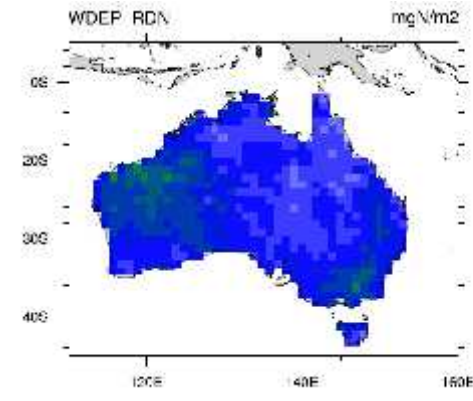
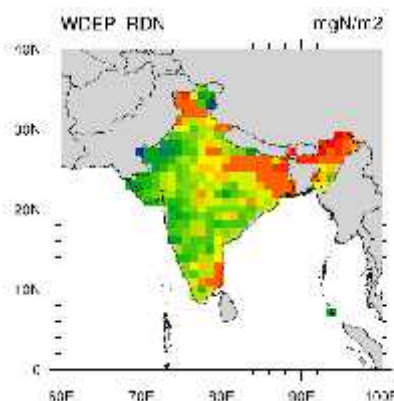
Currently no validation outside EU

EMEP4UK reduced nitrogen UK deposition for the year 2015

dry deposition
 mgN m^{-2}

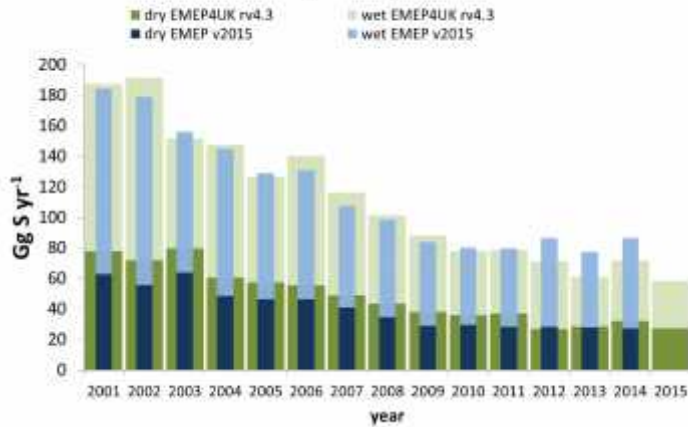


wet deposition
 mgN m^{-2}

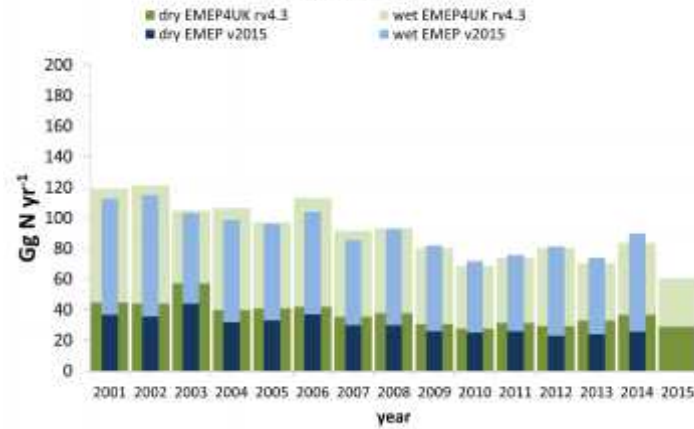


EMEP4UK rv4.3 vs EMEP MSC-w official v2015 emissions data

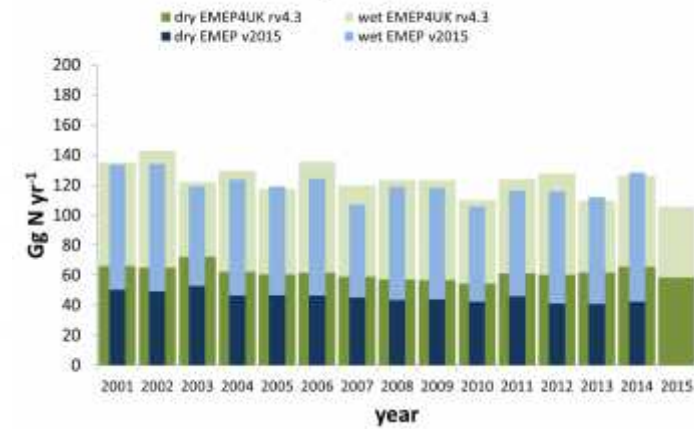
SO_x UK deposition



NO_y UK deposition



NH_x UK deposition



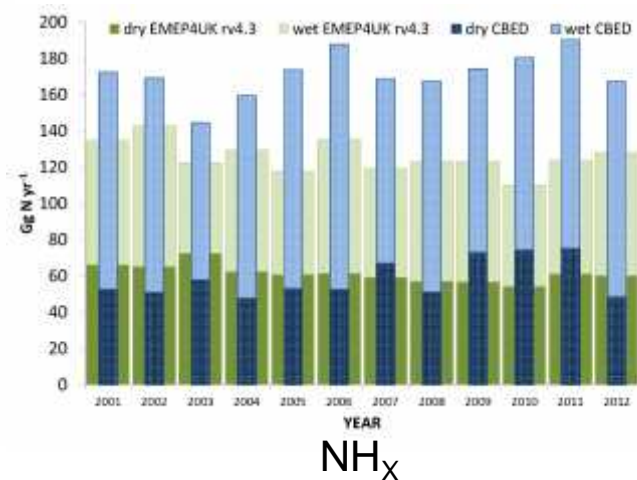
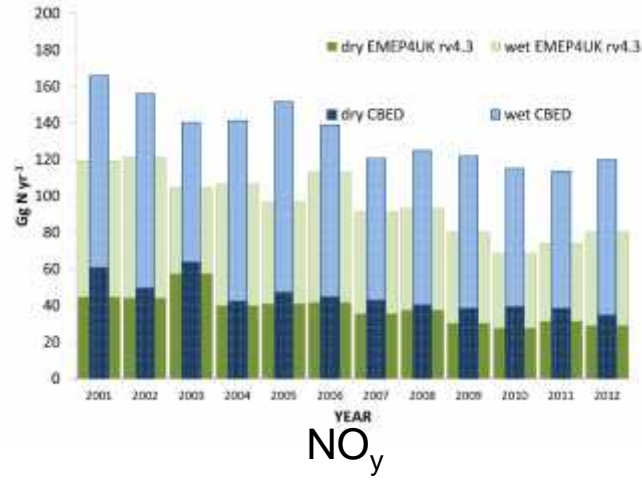
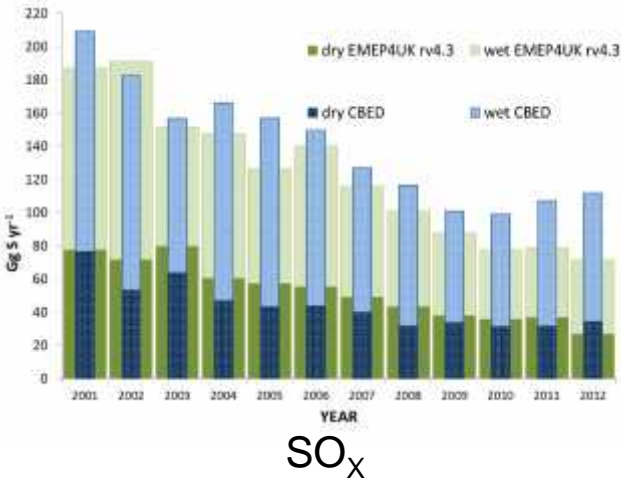
EMEP MSC-w uses rv4.8 version, more updated emissions, and ECMWF meteorology

The horizontal resolution is 50 km x 50 km and it is extensively QA/QC

Light GREEN EMEP4UK wet
Dark GREEN EMEP4UK dry

Light BLUE EMEP MSC-w wet
Dark BLUE EMEP MSC-w dry

Changing N and S deposition over time in the UK



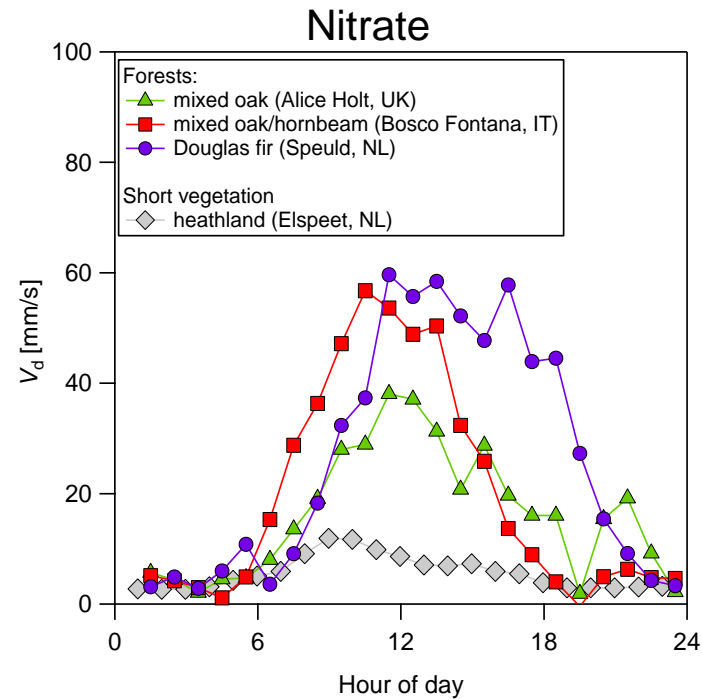
Light GREEN EMEP4UK wet
 Dark GREEN EMEP4UK dry
 Light BLUE CBED wet
 Dark BLUE CBED dry

- Model may underestimate wet deposition (rainfall) and spatial pattern of rainfall
- Emissions based on NAEI and EMEP 2012 rescaled to annual total
- Wet deposition may be over-estimated due to dry deposition on the surface of bulk collectors

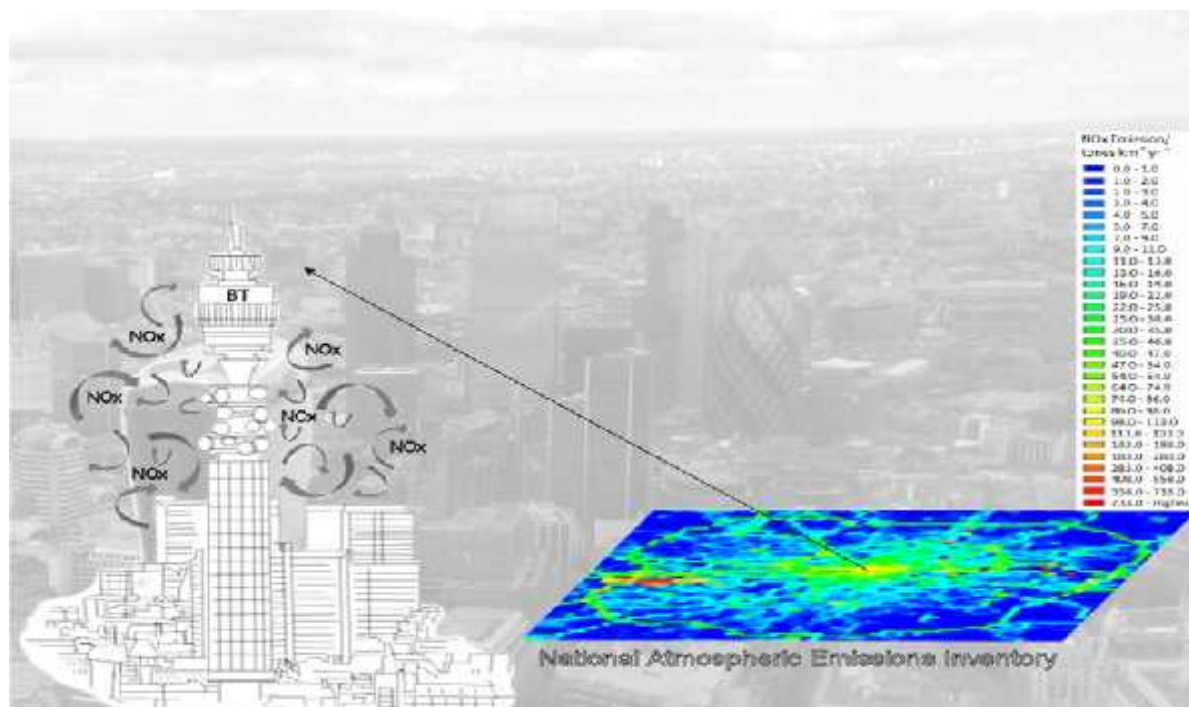


Missing processes....

Fluxes of individual aerosol chemical components:
ubiquitous fast deposition of nitrate due to volatilisation
near/within canopies



Are the emissions used in model accurate?

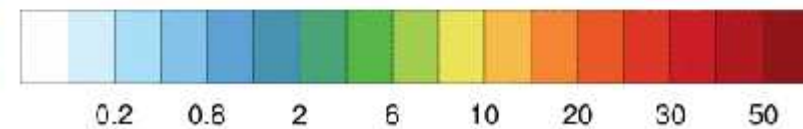
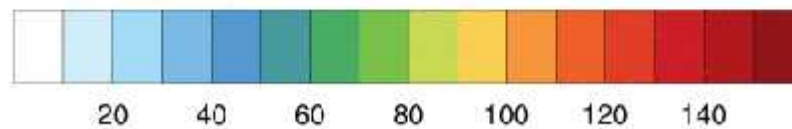
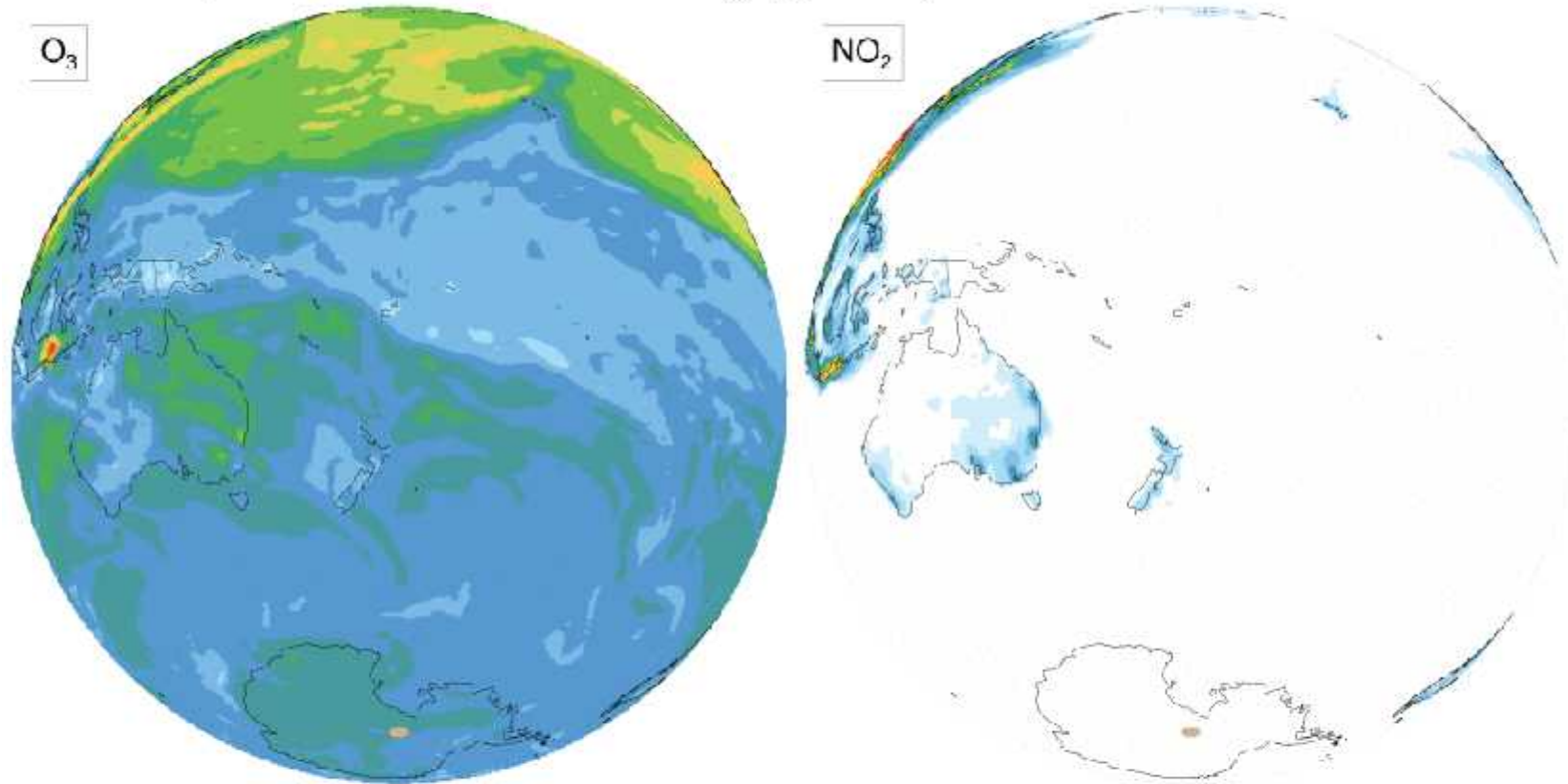


The measurements are on average 80% higher than the NAEI emission inventory for all of London

Published in: James D. Lee; Carole Helfter; Ruth M. Purvis; Sean D. Beevers; David C. Carslaw; Alastair C. Lewis; Sarah J. Møller; Anja Tremper; Adam Vaughan; Eiko G. Nemitz; *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2015**, 49, 1025-1034. DOI: 10.1021/es5049072 Copyright © 2014 American Chemical Society

...also just because it runs

Air pollution forecast ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) 06/12/2016 01:00

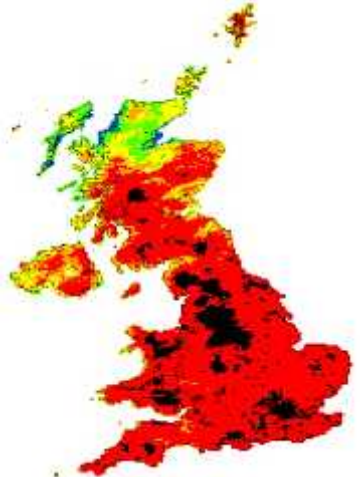


conclusions

- Further analysis of wet deposition removal processes is required
- Using a better MP scheme for WRF
- EMEP4UK is similar for dry deposition to CBED suggesting that long range transport may not be well represented
- Emissions uncertainties play a role
- Observations bias such as dry deposition on rain collectors
- Test the model outside EU

Total Acid (NO_x + NH_x + S) deposition 2003

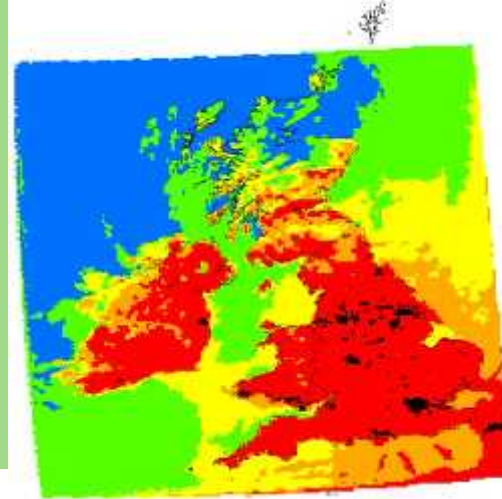
CBED



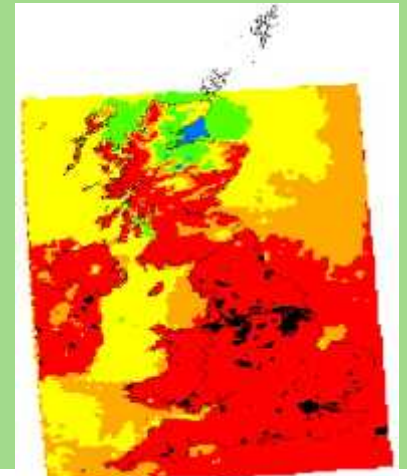
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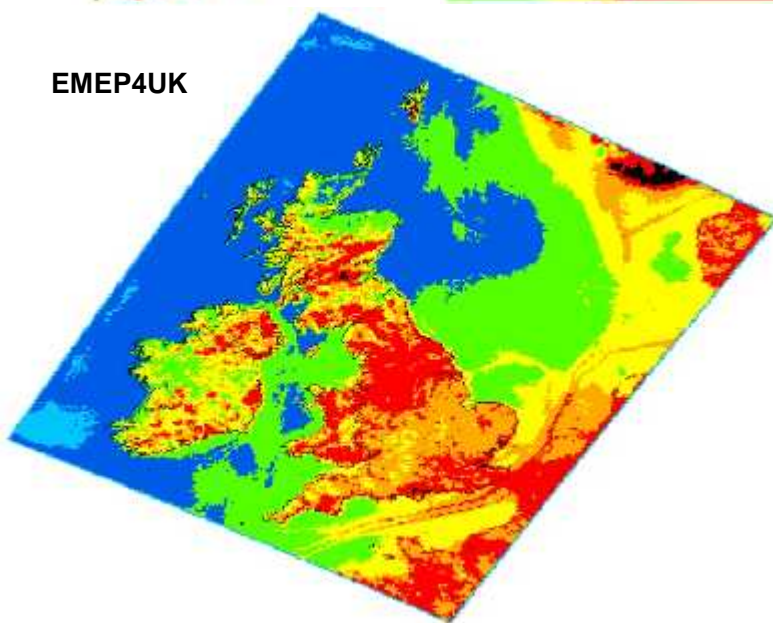
HERTS



JEP



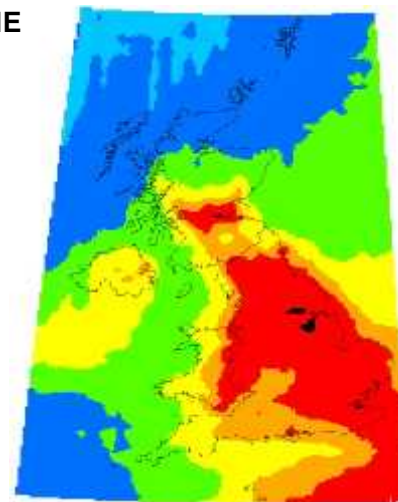
EMEP4UK



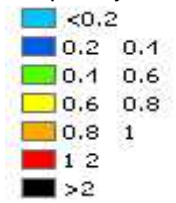
HARM



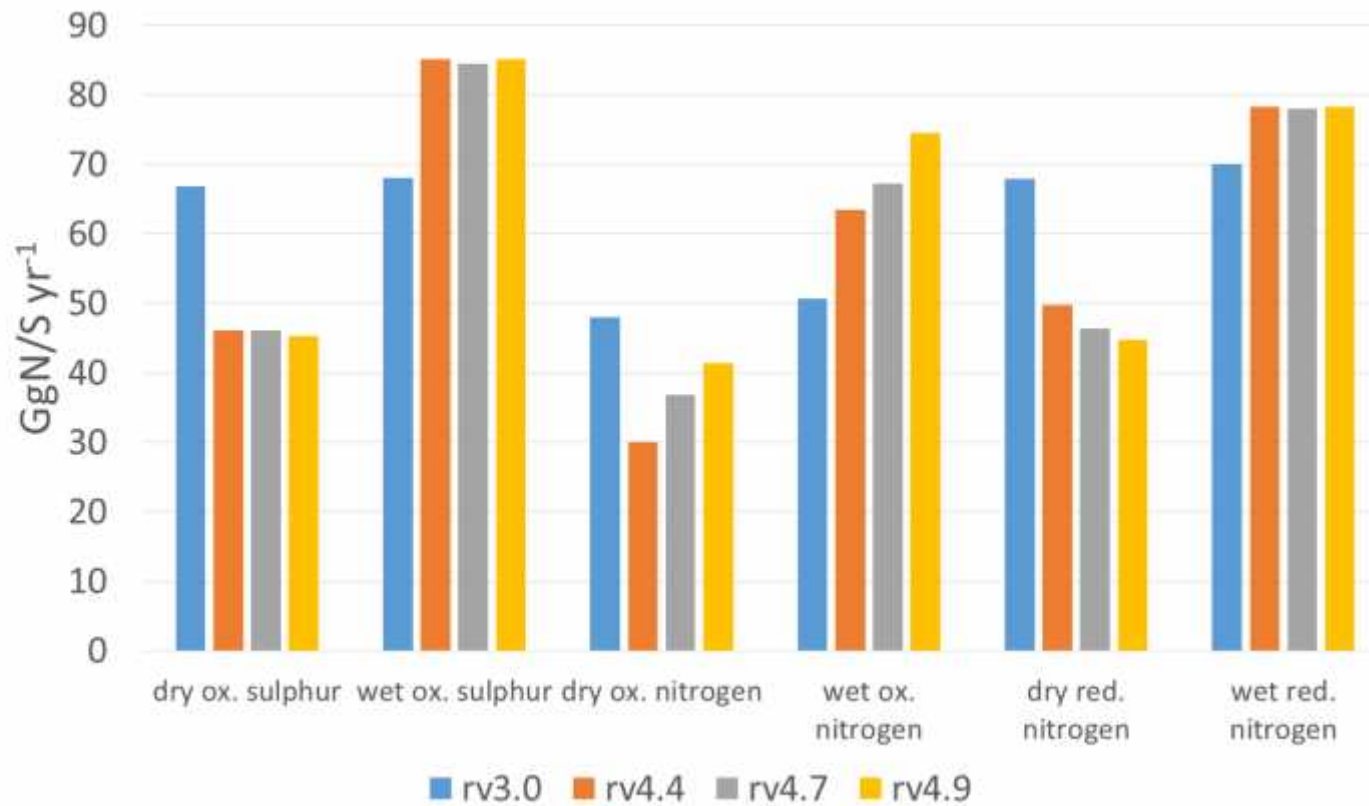
NAME



Deposition
keq ha⁻¹ year⁻¹



EMEP MSc-W model UK deposition



2001 - 2012 UK emissions reduction and UK deposition

A ~60% of UK SO₂ emissions reduction: 53% (EMEP4UK) and 46% (CBED) reduction in SOX deposition

A ~39% of UK NO_x emissions reduction: 28% (EMEP4UK) and 28% (CBED) reduction in OXN deposition

A ~14% of UK NH₃ emissions reduction: 5% (ACTM) and 3% (CBED) reduction in RDN deposition.

European emissions reductions between 2001 and 2012 will have also impacted on UK deposition, as up to 60% of secondary inorganic aerosols are directly imported from mainland Europe and contain N and S in the form of ammonium nitrate and sulphates (Vieno et. al., 2014).

Note: not a trend just 2001 compared to 2012!

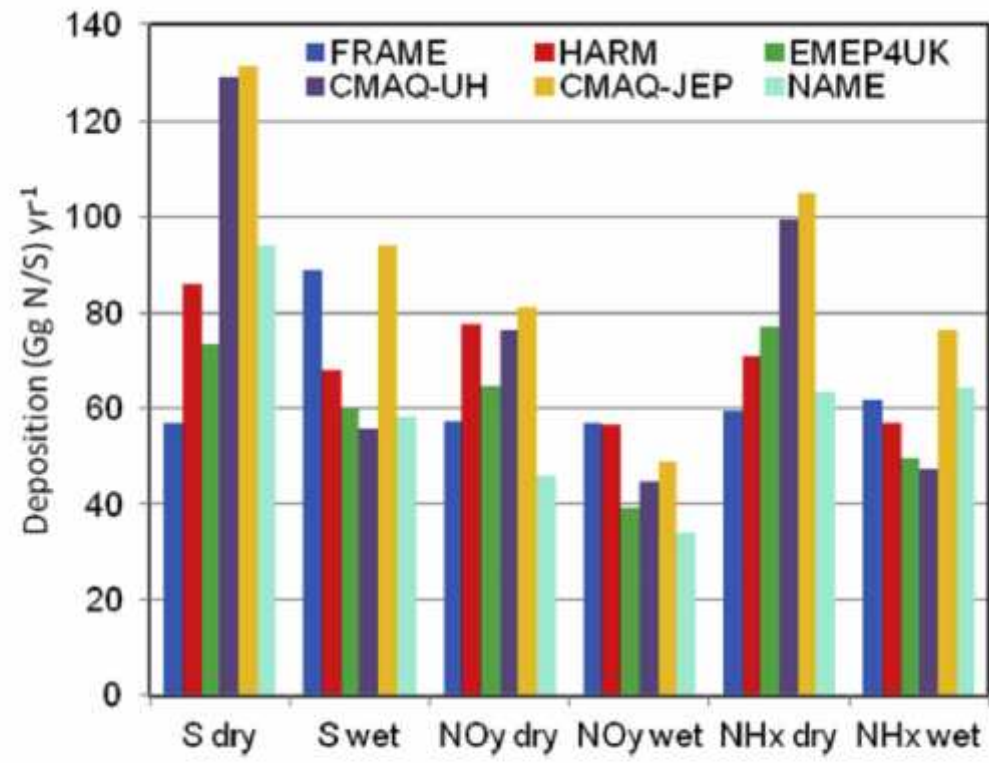


Fig. 2. The total UK annual wet and dry deposition budgets of SO_x, NO_y and NH_x for the different models (Gg N/S).