Air pollution at global scale

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Outline

Introduction and model description

Model performance

Air pollution: historical and future predictions Real meteorology/weather (ERA5, 1980-2019) Climatological weather (CESM2, 1950-2099)



Global simulations on air pollution: historical and future scenarios

- SILAM model (http://silam.fmi.fi/):
 - Input: emissions (athropogenic and natural), wind, temperature, humidity, rain, ...
 - Models transport of air pollutants
 - Chemistry transformation of chemicals
 - Stratosphere with halogens (e.g. CFCs)
 - New fire forcasting model
 - Global runs with 2 degree resolution
- Historical:
 - ERA5 meteorology (1980-2019, hourly)
 - CESM2 meteorology (1950-2014, hourly)
- Three CMIP6 future scenarios (2015-2099):
 - SSP126: Green pathway, 2.6 W/m^2 by 2100
 - SSP245: Middle of the road, 4.5 W/m^2
 - SSP370: Regional rivalry, 7.0 W/m^2
 - CESM2 meteo and CMIP6 emissions





Model performance: Atomic optical depth (AOD)



AOD is the measure of aerosols (e.g., urban haze, smoke. particles, desert dust, sea salt) in atmosphere. Clear sky value is 0.1, while 1 indicates very hazy conditions. Bias = mean difference from measurements.

Correllation = how well the model follows the measurements (1 = 100% agreement)



Model performance: Ozone (O₃)





Model performance: fine particles (PM2.5)





Ozone (1980-2019): decadal means





Nitrogen dioxide (1980-2019): decadal means





Fine particles (1980-2019): decadal means





Fine particles from fires (1980-2019): decadal means





Ozone (1950-2099): decadal means



Nitrogen dioxide (1950-2099): decadal means



Fine particles, PM_{2.5} (1950-2099): decadal means



Fine particles from fires (1950-2099): decadal means



Fine particles from fires



Begin and end of this century in the worst case scenario (SSP370).



Thank you!

