SIMULATING ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY

10/09/2019 I ROBERT WEGENER



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Simulation of Atmospheric Photochemistry in a large Reactor

Goal: Investigastion of atmospheric processes without interference of transport and emissions





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Slide 2





Simulation of Atmospheric Photochemistry in a large Reactor

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Simulation of Atmospheric Photochemistry in a large Reactor





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SAPHIR INSTRUMENTATION



- OH, HO2, RO2 (LIF)
- OH (DOAS)
- kOH
- NO, NO2 (Chemiluminescence)
- 03 (UV absorption)
- CO (GC)
- Hydrocarbons C2...C6 (GC/FID)
- VOC C2... C10 (GC-MS)
 - HCHO (Hantzsch)
- HONO (LOPAP)
- HCHO, HONO, NO3 (DOAS)
- VOC (PTR-MS)
- CH4, CO, CO2, H2O (CRDS)
- Photolysis frequencies (spectralradiometer, filterradiometer)
- T, P, convection, r.H.



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ANALYSIS OF A SIMPLE NO, NO2, O3 CHEMISTRY EXPERIMENT



- NO₂ + hn →NO + O ; J(NO₂) O + O₂ + M → O₃ + M ; very fast NO + O₃ → NO₂ + O₂ ; k_(NO+O3)
 - k_(NO+O3) = 1.88×10⁻¹⁴ cm³ s⁻¹ JPL1997: 1.82×10⁻¹⁴ cm³ s⁻¹ JPL2000: 1.96×10⁻¹⁴ cm³ s⁻¹
- $J(NO_2) \pm 5\%$ (transfer-factor for

spectralradiometer data)



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- You define boundary conditions for SAPHIR experiments.
- You send an **EASY** script and a **ENZ** file to the simulation server.
- The server simulates SAPHIR observations and model output of a simplified photochemical model.
- You compare the model to the observations and adjust the model accordingly.



- The EASY script contains the chemical mechanism
- The ENZ file contains all time dependent parameters, for example solar radiation data or points in time for the injection of species into SAPHIR



- The simulation server solves the ODEs derived from the chemical mechanism using a GEAR algorithm.
- The simulated observations contain realistic experimental noise, no bias or other problems.
- The simulated observations are derived from a chemical mechanism which is different from your version





- You may change the parameters of the chemical model.
- You decide which substance is injected at which point in time.
- You optimize the design of an experiment so that you can optimize the performance of the model.



EASY SCRIPT: DECLARATIONS

```
CONST=FUNCTION[%1]
DENSITY=FUNCTION[%1/(%2*1.379E-19)]
```

```
T = CONST(298)
```

```
P =CONST(1013.)
M =DENSITY(P,T)
```

```
FILES[ENZ] = k_input.enz
FACS[HMAX] = 30
FACS[OUTSTEP]= 60
```



EASY SCRIPT: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

03+hv -->01D 01D+H2O-->OH+OH 01D+M --> NO2+hv = ->O3+NO03+N0 -->NO2 OH+NO -->HONO HONO+hV = ->OH+NOOH+NO2 = ->HNO3OH+CO -->CO2+HO2 H02+N0-->OH+N02 H02+03-->OH H02+H02-->H202



EASY SCRIPT: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

OH+VOC -->RO2 RO2+NO -->HO2+NO2+OVOC+HCHO OVOC+OH-->RO2 RO2+HO2-->ROOH RO2+RO2-->HO2+HCHO+OVOC HCHO+OH-->CO+HO2

HCHO+hv -->H2+CO HCHO+hv -->HO2+HO2+CO

;(20 reactions, 18 species)



EASY SCRIPT: RATE PARAMETER DECLARATIONS

```
; reactions, k-values in s^{-1} cm<sup>(3)</sup>
k[01D+H2O-->OH+OH]
                         = CONST(2.2e-10)
k[01D+M -->]
                         = CONST(2.6e-11)
k[03+N0 -->N02]
                         = CONST(1.8e-14)
k[OH+NO -->HONO]
                         = CONST(5e-12)
; You may change rate constants, for example
; k[03+NO -->NO2] = CONST(1.3*1.8e-14)c
```



EASY SCRIPT: RATE PARAMETER DECLARATIONS

;injection of tracers Q1-->H2O Q2-->CO Q3-->O3

```
k[Q1-->H2O]=CONST(0.01*M/(60))
k[Q2-->CO]=CONST(100e-9*M/(60))
k[Q3-->O3]=CONST(50e-9*M/(60))
```

```
Q1=input(Q1)
Q2=input(Q2)
Q3=input(Q3)
```

```
; You may change the amount injected, e.g.
```

```
; k[Q3-->O3 ]=CONST(75e-9*M/(60))
```



EASY SCRIPT: TRACER "INJECTIONS"

;injection of tracers Q1-->H2O Q2-->CO Q3-->O3

```
k[Q1-->H2O]=CONST(0.01*M/(60))
k[Q2-->CO]=CONST(100e-9*M/(60))
k[Q3-->O3]=CONST(50e-9*M/(60))
```

```
Q1=input(Q1)
Q2=input(Q2)
Q3=input(Q3)
```

; You may change the amount injected, e.g.

```
; k[Q3-->O3 ]=CONST(75e-9*M/(60))
```



EASY SCRIPT: PHOTOLYSIS RATE PARAMETERS

```
;Photolysis reactions, J-values in s^(-1)
```

```
hv_in
initial[roof]
hv_in-->roof
k[hv_in-->roof]
hv
```

= input(HV)

```
= CONST(0)
```

```
= CONST(1/(60))
= CONST(roof)
```

```
; You may open the roof by placing 1 into
; column 4 (HV) of the ENZ file
; at a specific point in time
```

```
; You may close the roof by placing -1 into
; column 4 (HV) of the ENZ file
; at a later point in time
```



EASY SCRIPT: PHOTOLYSIS RATE PARAMETERS

;Photolysis reactions, J-values in s^{-1}

- jno2_in = input(JNO2)
 jno2 = CONST(jno2_in)
 k[NO2+hv -->O3+NO] = CONST(jno2)
 k[O3+hv -->O1D] = CONST(jno2/350)
 k[HONO+hv --> OH+NO] = CONST(jno2/6)
 k[HCHO+hv --> H2+CO] = CONST(jno2/280)
 k[HCHO+hv --> HO2+HO2+CO] = CONST(jno2/350)
 ; You may change photolysis rates, for example
- ; you may change photolysis rates, for exa ; $jno2 = CONST(1.3*jno2_in)$



EASY SCRIPT: DILUTION BY REFILLING LEAKAGES

```
;dilution of tracers
O3 + DIL -->
OH + DIL -->
k[03 + DIL --> ] =CONST(DILUTE)
k[OH + DIL --> ] =CONST(DILUTE)
VK = CONST(270.)
FL_in = input(Flow)
FL = CONST(FL_in*1)
DIL = CONST(1.)
DILUTE = CONST(FL/(VK*3600.))
; You may change the dilution, e.g.
; FL = CONST(FL_in*1.3)
```



EASY SCRIPT: SPECIFIC SAPHIR REACTIONS

```
;background reactivity in CO equivalents
OH+X-->HO2
k[OH+X-->HO2]=CONST(2.4e-13)
X=CONST(200e-9*M)
```

```
;background HONO generation
hv-->HONO
k[hv-->HONO]=CONST(jno2*3e8)
```

- ; You may change both processes, e.g.
- ; X=CONST(150e-9*M)
- ; k[hv-->HONO]=CONST(jno2*3e8*1.3)



ENZ FILE: TIME DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

COLUMN 1=TIME / SEC SINCE 1.1.2000 00:00:00
COLUMN 2=jNO2
COLUMN 3=Flow You may change noints in
COLUMN 4=HV
COLUMN 5=Q1 TIME
COLUMN 6=Q2 for actions, e.g. injection
COLUMN 7=Q3 times or roof opening
COLUMN 8=Q4
COLUMN 9=Q5
COLUMN 10=Q6
NUMBER OF COLUMNS=10
<i>ზზზზზზზზზზზზზზზზზზ</i> ზ
7200, 0.0000000, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
7260, 0.0000000, 6, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
7320, 0.0000000, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
7380, 0.0000000, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0



ENZ FILE: TIME DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

COLUMN 1=TIME / SEC SINCE 1.1.2000 00:00:00
COLUMN 2=jNO2
COLUMN 3=Flow You may change points in
COLUMN 4=HV
COLUMN 5=Q1 TIME
COLUMN 6=Q2 for actions, e.g. injection
COLUMN 7=Q3 times or roof opening
COLUMN 8=Q4
COLUMN 9=Q5
COLUMN 10=Q6
NUMBER OF COLUMNS=10
\mathcal{S}
7200, 0.0000000, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
7260, 0.0000000, 6, 1 , <mark>0</mark> , 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
7320, 0.0000000, 6, <mark>-1</mark> , 1 , 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
7380, 0.0000000, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0



GUIDELINE

- determine the dilution scaling
- determine jNO2
- determine the HONO source strength
- determine the background species X



GUIDELINE

- How much ozone is produced per molecule CO converted to CO2?
- How much ozone is produced per molecule VOC converted to oVOC?
- How depends ozone production on the concentration of NO?


• connect to the DROPBOX link send to you

https://fz-juelich.sciebo.de/s/UTKzBTMDXfg0ksd



example EASY- and ENZ-files are in "example"

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example EASY- and ENZ-files are in "example"

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example.easy		3 KB	vor 2 Jahren
k_input.enz	***	48 KB	vor 2 Jahren
1 Ordner und 2 Dateien		103 KB	



 set up a subdirectory with your name or initial and a label for the test scenario on your C-drive, for example in C:\temp\EASY\Franz.JNO2



 download the example EASY- and ENZ-files into your subdirectory

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Robert			51 KB	vor einem Tag	
example.easy			3 KB	vor 2 Jahren	
k_input.enz			48 KB	vor 2 Jahren	
1 Ordner und 2 Dateien			103 KB		
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edit the EASY- and ENZ-files to define a SAPHIR experiment

6	
🗎 exan	nple.easy
1	CONST=FUNCTION[%1]
2	DENSITY=FUNCTION[%1/(%2*1.379E-19)]
3	
4	T =CONST(298)
5	P =CONST(1013.)
6	M =DENSITY(P,T)
7	
8	03+hv>01D
9	01D+H2O>OH+OH
10	O1D+M>
11	
12	N02+hv>03+N0
13	03+N0>N02
19	
16	
10	OH+NO2>HNO3
17	



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• Create a new subfolder within the Incoming folder

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Robert		0 KB	vor 21 Stunden
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 upload your modified .easy and .enz file into your subdirectory in "incoming" at the DROPBOX





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 download your results from "outgoing" at the DROPBOX to your local drive, for example to C:\temp\EASY\

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G	sciebo Zu C	Deiner ownClo	oud hinzufüger	Herunterla
#	Outgoing 2016-08-29 16-36-54.Robert 4			
	Name 🔺		Größe	Geändert
	dilution_CO2_mod.enz		250 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	dilution_CO2_obs.enz		250 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	dilution_CO2.easy		3 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	dilution_CO2.pdf		370 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	k_input.enz		48 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	5 Dateien		921 KB	



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You will find:

- Your input data
- Your results in text files
- Your results plotted



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- The name of the EASY-File can be changed.
- The name k_input.enz must not be changed

•	(i) A https://fz-juelich.sciebo.de/index.php/s/QQco2n5kFPwCtSf?;	🔍 Suchen	☆ 🖻	
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#	Outgoing 2016-08-29 16-36-54.Robert 4			:
	Name 🔺		Größe	Geändert
	dilution_CO2_mod.enz	000	250 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	dilution_CO2_obs.enz	000	250 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	dilution_CO2.easy		3 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	dilution_CO2.pdf	000	370 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	k_input.enz	000	48 KB	vor 21 Stunden
	5 Dateien		921 KB	

You will find:

- Your input data
- Your results in text files
- Your results plotted



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RUN THE ORIGINAL MODEL





VOC disappears too fast in our model



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SWITCH OFF THE LIGHT

Replace 1 and -1 in Column 4 in .enz





- Injection of a tracer X with **no other loss terms**
- And no production terms
- What is a suitable tracer ?
- Which chamber conditions ?

$$\frac{d[X(t)]}{dt} = -\frac{F_e}{V} \cdot [X(t)]$$

$$[X(t)] = [X(0)] \cdot \exp^{-\frac{F_e}{V} \cdot t}$$



- No ozone injection, Roof closed.
- Increase VOC concentration by factor of 10
- Monitor CO2 and VOC
- Choose the flow which fits best.



• No ozone injection, Roof closed.

224	19860,	0.0043579,	6,	Ο,	Ο,	Ο,	Ο,	Ο,	Ο,	0	
225	19920,	0.0044098,	6,	Ο,	Ο,	٥,	٥,	٥,	٥,	0	
226	19980,	0.0044613,	6,	Ο,	Ο,	٥,	٥,	٥,	٥,	0	
227	20040,	0.0045100,	6,	Ο,	Ο,	٥,	٥,	٥,	٥,	1	
228	20100,	0.0045566,	6,	Ο,	٥,	٥,	٥,	٥,	٥,	0	
229	20160,	0.0046066,	6,	Ο,	Ο,	٥,	٥,	٥,	٥,	0	
230	20220,	0.0046638,	6,	Ο,	Ο,	٥,	٥,	٥,	٥,	0	
231	20280.	0.0047205.	6.	Ο.	ο.	Ο.	Ο.	Ο.	Ο.	0	

Increase VOC concentration by factor of 100

```
70 gu--2000
```

```
71 Q6-->CO2
```

- 72 k[Q1-->H2O]=CONST(0.01*M/(60))
- 73 k[Q2-->CO]=CONST(100e-9*M/(60))
- 74 k[Q3-->O3]=CONST(50e-9*M/(60))
- 75 k[Q4-->NO2]=CONST(1e-9*M/(60))
- 76 k[Q5-->VOC]=CONST(1000e-9*M/(60))
- 77 k[Q6-->CO2]=CONST(20e-6*M/(60))

```
70 02=input (02)
```



• Choose the flow which fits best.

103	H2 + DIL>
104	k[O3 + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
105	<pre>k[OH + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)</pre>
106	k[O1D + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
107	k[H2O + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
108	k[NO + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
109	k[NO2 + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
110	k[HONO+ DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
111	k[HNO3+ DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
112	<pre>k[CO + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)</pre>
113	k[CO2 + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
114	k[HO2 + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
115	k[H2O2+ DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
116	<pre>k[VOC + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)</pre>
117	k[oVOC + DIL>] =CONST (DILUTE)
118	k[RO2 + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
119	k[HCHO+ DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
120	k[ROOH+ DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
121	k[H2 + DIL>] =CONST(DILUTE)
122	VK = CONST (270.)
123	<pre>FL_in = input(Flow)</pre>
124	<pre>FL = CONST(FL_in*1.0)</pre>
125	DIL = CONST(1.)
126	<pre>DILUTE = CONST(FL/(VK*3600.))</pre>
127	







- Add NO2 at high concentration
- Open chamber

NO₂ + hv → NO + O ; J(NO₂) O + O₂ + M → O₃ + M ; very fast NO + O₃ → NO₂ + O₂ ; k_(NO+O3)

; injection of tracers 01-->H2O Q2-->CO 03-->03 Q4-->NO2 Q5-->VOC Q6-->CO2 k[Q1-->H2O]=CONST(0.01*M/(60)) k[Q2-->C0]=CONST(100e-9*M/(60)) k[Q3-->O3]=CONST(50e-9*M/(60)) k[Q4-->NO2]=CONST(100e-9*M/(60)) k[Q5-->VOC]=CONST(1000e-9*M/(60)) k[Q6-->CO2]=CONST(20e-6*M/(60)) Q1=input(Q1) Q2=input(Q2) Q3=input(Q3) Q4=input(Q4) Q5=input(Q5) Q6=input(Q6)

- Add NO2 at high concentration
- Open chamber

NO₂ + hv → NO + O ; J(NO₂) O + O₂ + M → O₃ + M ; very fast

 $NO + O_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2$; $k_{(NO+O3)}$

51	;Photolysis reactions, J-values	in	s^(-1)
52	hv_in	=	input(HV)
53	initial[roof]	=	CONST(0)
54	hv_in>roof		
55	k[hv_in>roof]	=	CONST (1/(60))
56	hv	=	CONST (roof)
57	jno2_in	=	input(JNO2)
58	jno2	=	CONST (jno2_in)
59	k[NO2+hv>O3+NO]	=	CONST(jno2)
60	k[03+hv>01D]	=	CONST (jno2/350)
61	k[HONO + hv> OH + NO]	=	CONST (jno2/6)
62	k[HCHO + hv> H2 + CO]	=	CONST (jno2/280)
63	k[HCHO + hv> HO2 + HO2 + CO]	=	CONST (jno2/350)
64			



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HONO SOURCE AND BACKGROUND OH REACTIVITY





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OH SOURCES





OH SINKS (SUM = OH REACTIVITY)





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OH SINKS (SUM = OH REACTIVITY)

OH plays central role in VOC Degradation and ozone production





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OH SINKS (SUM = OH REACTIVITY)

OH plays central role in VOC Degradation and ozone production





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DETERMINE HONO SOURCE

- NO injections
- Watch NO, NO2, HONO

```
132
133
     ;background HONO generation
134
     hv-->HONO
135
     k[hv-->HONO]=CONST(jno2*3e8)
136
137
     FILES[ENZ] = k input.enz
138
     FACS[HMAX]
                  = 30
     FACS[OUTSTEP]= 60
139
140
141
```



DETERMINE HONO SOURCE

- 1000 ppm CO will ,quench' OH
- HONO will not be produced by OH+NO
- NO injections
- Watch NO, NO2, HONO



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DETERMINE HONO SOURCE WITH CO





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DETERMINE BACKGROUND REACTIVITY

- Switch off CO
- Change Background Reactivity
- Watch OH

```
127
  128
       ;background reactivity in CO equivalents
  129
       OH+X-->HO2
  130
       k[OH+X-->HO2]=CONST(2.4e-13)
        X=CONST (200e-9*M)
  131
  132
        ;background HONO generation
  133
  134
        hv-->HONO
        k[hv-->HONO]=CONST(jno2*3e8*1.4)
  135
  136
  137
        FILES[ENZ] = k input.enz
  138
       FACS [HMAX]
                      = 30
        FACS[OUTSTEP]= 60
  139
  140
  141
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```



DETERMINE BACKGROUND REACTIVITY

- Switch off CO
- Change Background Reactivity
- Watch OH





TEST YOUR MODEL WITH A VOC



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TEST YOUR MODEL WITH A VOC



Forschungszentrum

TEST YOUR MODEL WITH A VOC





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TEST YOUR MODEL WITH CO


HEADLINE

Subline



Bildunterschrift



Bildunterschrift



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00. Monat 2017

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