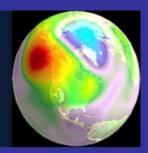


JCSDA 5th Workshop on Satellite Data Assimilation May 1-2, 20067



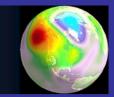
Improved Photochemical Parameterizations of Stratospheric O₃ and H₂O for NWP models

John McCormack

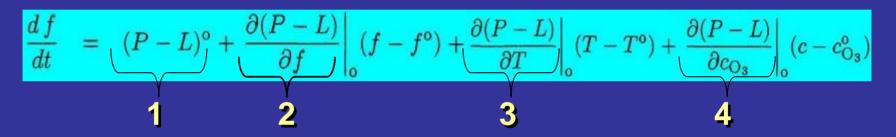
john.mccormack@nrl.navy.mil Naval Research Laboratory, Washington DC, USA

http://uap-www.nrl.navy.mil/dynamics/html/chem2dopp/chem2d_opp.html



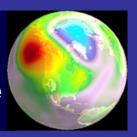


CHEM2D-OPP is based on the approach of *Cariolle and Deque* (1986), where ozone mixing ratio tendency is expressed as a Taylor series expansion about a mean state (f_o , T_o , c_{O3o}):



- Photochemistry coefficients 1- 4 are computed offline with zonally averaged CHEM2D model of the middle atmosphere with full photochemistry
- f_{o} , T_{o} , c_{O3o} are specified from climatology.
- Zonal monthly mean coefficients stored as lookup tables (1000-0.001 hPa).

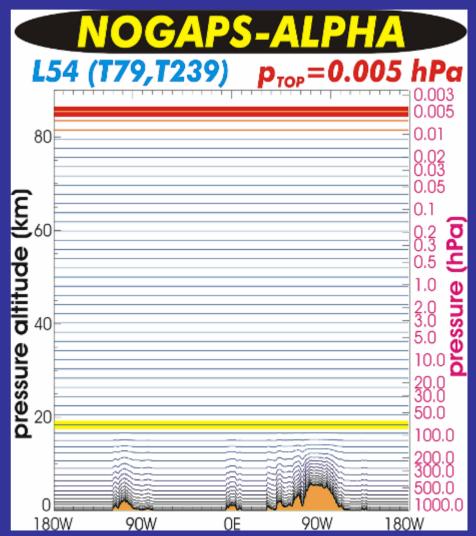


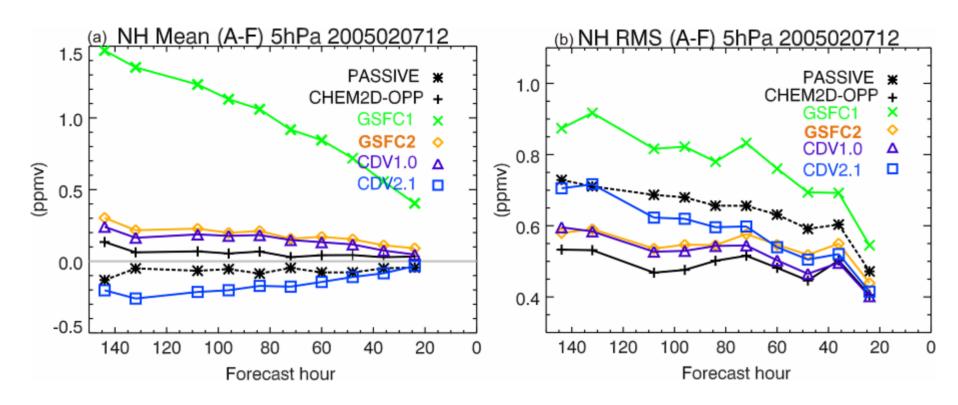


• Hindcast mode: 6-day free running simulations initialized with meteorological analyses, compared with satellite and in-situ O3 profile measurements (McCormack et al., ACP, 2004 & 2006)

Model Configuration;

- T79 & T239 spectral truncation
- Radiation scheme uses model O3
- <u>3 different O₃ photochemistry</u> schemes tested
 - GSFC 2D model (P-L)
 - ECMWF Cariolle and Deque
 - NRL CHEM2D-OPP

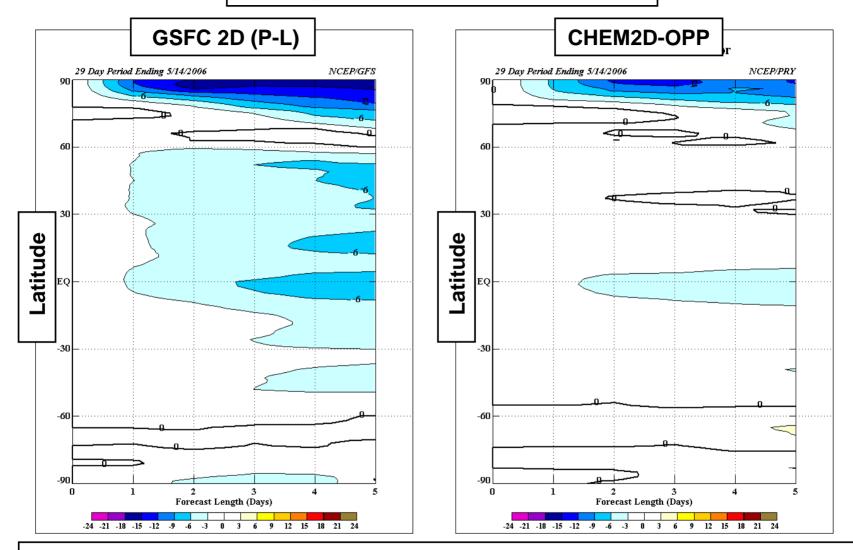




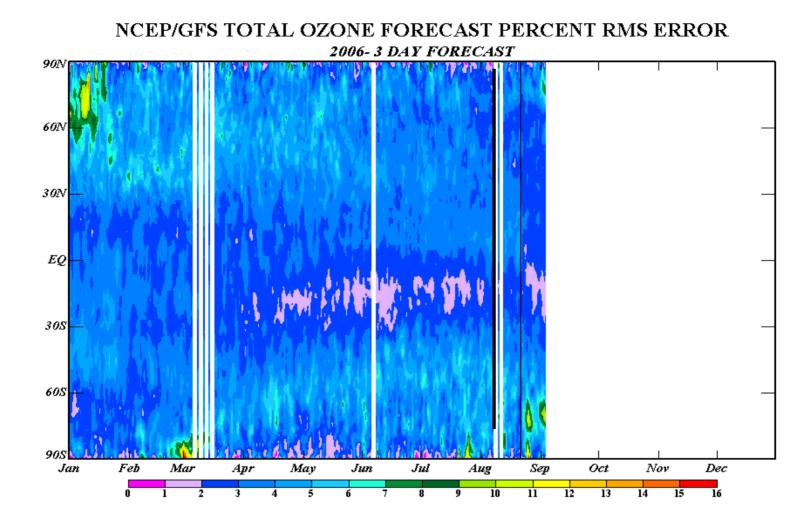
- NOGAPS-ALPHA ozone "forecasts" (F) using different photochemistry parameterizations are compared with NASA GEOS4 ozone analyses (A).
- In the NH, CHEM2D-OPP yields smallest mean and RMS (A-F) among the different schemes over forecast times 24-144 hrs for 7 Feb 2005 12UT.

McCormack, J., S. Eckermann, D. Siskind, and T. McGee, "CHEM2D-OPP: A new linearized gas-phase ozone photochemistry parameterization for high-altitude NWP and climate models", *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *6*, 4943-4972, 2006.

Testing CHEM2D-OPP in NCEP GFS



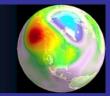
NCEP GFS total ozone forecast errors are much lower with 2-term CHEM2D-OPP in place of GSFC 2D model O₃ production/loss rates. (JCSDA Quarterly Newsletter 15, June 2006. Figure courtesy C. Long, NCEP/CPC)



- > Zonal Mean Percent RMS Error for forecast day 3
- > Black vertical line denotes date of new code implementation (22 Aug).
- > Noticeable effects between 40N and 40S. Little effect poleward of 40°.

(Figure courtesy C. Long, NCEP/CPC)





• Implementation of NRL CHEM2D ozone photochemistry parameterization (CHEM2D-OPP) in Navy's high altitude NWP model, NOGAPS-ALPHA.

• Comparison of CHEM2D-OPP performance with existing operational ozone photochemistry schemes: NCEP GSFC 2D model rates (GFS) and ECMWF CD86 coefficients (IFS).

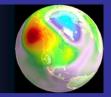
• Results published in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (*McCormack et al., ACP, 6, 4943-4972, 2006*).

• CHEM2D-OPP transitioned to NCEP and FNMOC.

• CHEM2D-OPP tested in 30-day GFS parallel run. Results published in July 2006 JCSDA Newsletter.

• CHEM2D-OPP in operational GFS as of 22 August, 2006.





• Calculate CHEM2D stratospheric CH_4 oxidation rates and mesospheric H_2O photolysis rates as functions of latitude, altitude, and month. \checkmark (clone)

• Compare CHEM2D-based H₂O photochemistry parameterization with 1D ECMWF scheme. (ongoing)

• Implement both 1D ECMWF and CHEM2D H_2O photochemistry schemes in NOGAPS-ALPHA, compare model middle atmospheric H_2O with EOS Aura MLS measurements.

 Incorporate new CHEM2D O₃ and H₂O photochemistry parameterizations in high-altitude version of Navy's data assimilation system – NAVDAS.