

Seminar “Ocean, Ice and Atmosphere”,  
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## Combination of CTM and Emission Preprocessor – Development, Advantages and Application

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Atmospheric models are key tools in environmental science. Validated by measurements, they can be used to evaluate and improve our knowledge, but more essentially, enable the exploration of scenarios and their potential impacts.

Chemistry and Transport Models (CTMs), like TM5-MP [Williams et al. 2017], rely on emission inventories to describe global pollutant sources, and estimate atmospheric composition. Having up-to-date emission inventories included in the CTM, as well as altering them to investigate different scenarios can be a very time-consuming task, especially challenging for new modelers, since in-depth knowledge of the used model and the programming language it is written in is required.

Including an emission preprocessor, such as the High-Elective Resolution Modelling Emission System version 3 for global and regional models (HERMESv3\_gr) [Guevara et al. 2019], to TM5-MP simplifies this task and reduces the preparation time.

In this seminar will show the advantages of combining TM5-MP and HERMESv3\_gr [Seemann et al., 2024] by examining the atmospheric impacts of transitioning from combustion engine cars to electric ones [Seemann et al., in preparation]. To investigate how reduced traffic-sector emissions and increased energy-sector emissions associated with electric cars adoption affect atmospheric composition, two hypothetical worlds were created, each one with its own, fictional, emissions. In the first world (control), electric cars were never invented, and as a result, all cars are operating with combustion engines. In the second world, electric cars were invented, resembling -to an extent- our own world. Both worlds, or emission scenarios, span from January 2013 to December 2020, taking real-world data into account for producing the emission scenarios, using HERMESv3\_gr. The results of major air pollutants (CO, NO<sub>x</sub> and O<sub>3</sub>) show a strong dependency on underlying sectoral emissions, geographical region and altitude.

### References

**Guevara, M.; Tena, C.; Porquet, M.; Jorba, O. & Garca-Pando, C. P. (2019).** *HERMESv3, a stand-alone multi-scale atmospheric emission modelling framework – Part 1: global and regional module*, Geoscientific Model Development 12 : 1885-1907.

**Seemann, S.-L., Daskalakis, N., Qu, K., & Vrekoussis, M. (2024).** *Combining the Emission Preprocessor HERMES with the Chemical Transport Model TM5-MP*, Atmosphere, 15(4), 469. <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos15040469>

**Seemann, S.-L., et al.,** in preparation

**Williams, J. E.; Boersma, K. F.; Sager, P. L. & Verstraeten, W. W. (2017).** *The high-resolution version of TM5-MP for optimized satellite retrievals: description and validation*, Geoscientific Model Development 10 : 721-750