Passive tracer options, chemical mechanisms and KPP in WRF-Chem 3.6

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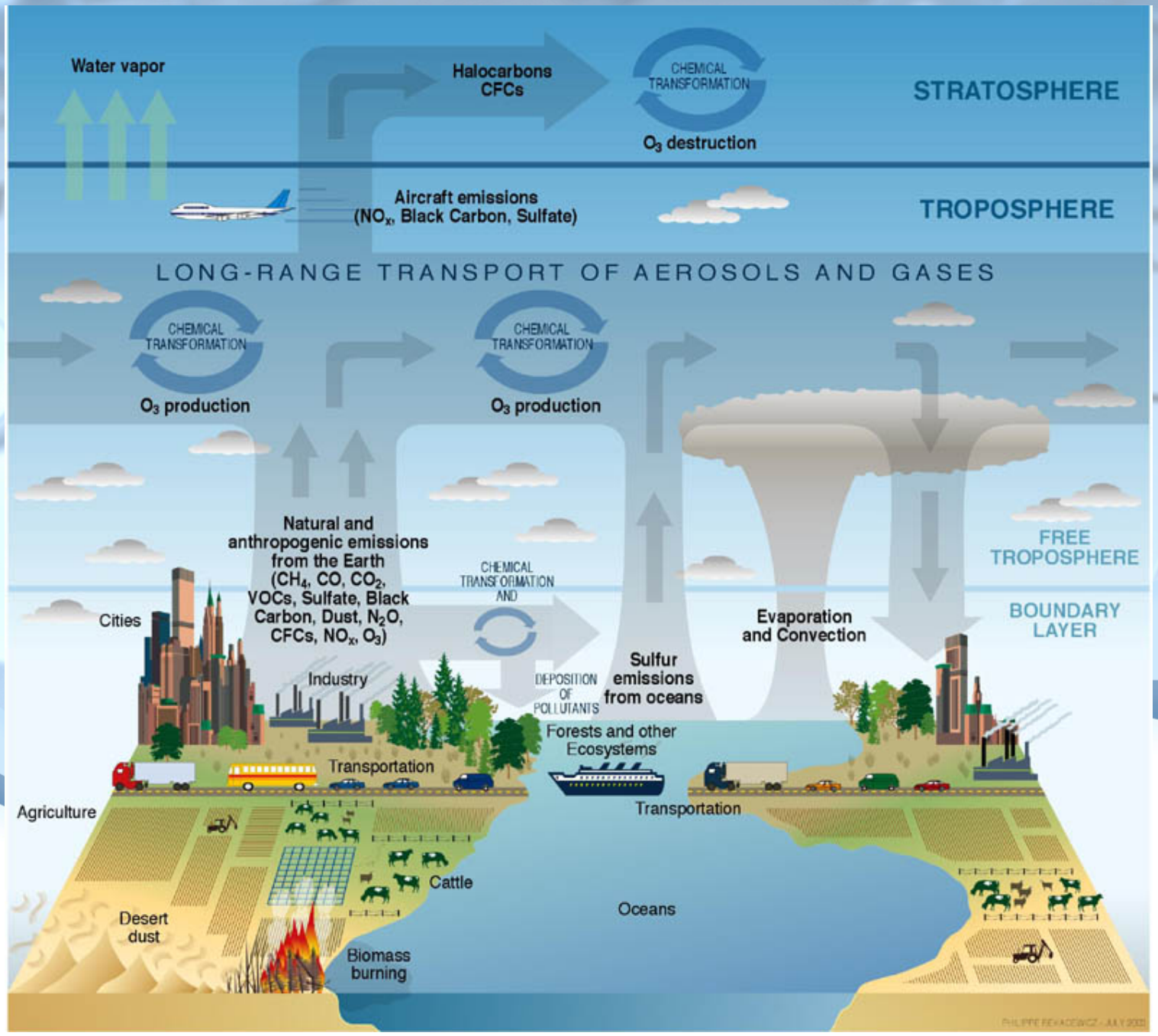
Outline

- Passive tracer options in the WRF-Chem V3.6 model
- Chemical mechanisms in WRF-Chem
- Kinetic PreProcessor (KPP) and WRF-Chem KPP Coupler (WKC)
- Adding chemical mechanisms to the WRF-Chem model using KPP
- Additional notes


Water vapor
Halocarbons
CFCs
CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION
O_3 destruction
STRATOSPHERE
Aircraft emissions
(NO_x, Black Carbon, Sulfate)
TROPOSPHERE
LONG-RANGE TRANSPORT OF AEROSOLS AND GASES
CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION
O_3 production
CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION
O_3 production
FREE TROPOSPHERE
Natural and anthropogenic emissions from the Earth (CH_4, CO, CO_2, VOCs, Sulfate, Black Carbon, Dust, N_2O, CFCs, NO_x, O_3)
CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION AND
BOUNDARY LAYER
Evaporation and Convection
Cities
Industry
DEPOSITION OF POLLUTANTS
Sulfur emissions from oceans
Forests and other Ecosystems
Transportation
Transportation
Agriculture
Cattle
Oceans
Desert dust
Biomass burning

The passive tracer chemistry options in WRF-Chem3.6

- Passive tracer options (chem_opt=13-15): no chemistry, transport only, anthropogenic or any other assigned emissions can be used
- Passive tracer options for greenhouse gases (chem_opt=16, 17): no chemistry, transport only, anthropogenic emissions and biospheric fluxes of CO_2 and CH_4
- You can run the chemistry options as passive tracer simulations by setting gaschem_onoff=0 in namelist.input
- In passive tracer type of simulation all the tracers are advected (chem_adv_opt in namelist.input), vertically mixed (vertmix_onoff) and also mixed by cumulus parameterization (chem_conv_tr)
- Passive tracer transport simulations are very useful to evaluate the transport and mixing of chemicals, emissions and for other tasks; Computationally very efficient!
- In WRF-Chem the meteorological and chemical variables share the same

The gas phase chemistry mechanisms in WRF-Chem3.6

- Regional Acid Deposition Model, 2nd generation (RADM2)
- Regional Atmospheric Chemistry Mechanism (RACM)
- RACM - Mainz Isoprene Mechanism (RACM-MIM)
- RACM - Earth System Research Laboratory (RACM-ESRL), *updated RACM-MIM*
- Carbon-Bond Mechanism version Z (CBMZ)
- Model of Ozone and Related Chemical Tracers (MOZART)
- Statewide Air Pollution Research Center (SAPRC99)
- Common Representative Intermediates Mechanism (CRIMech)

different implementations, coupled to different aerosol schemes and aqueous chemistry, suitable for different applications ranging from regional air quality to global atmospheric chemistry simulations (no halogen chemistry yet!)

Few notes about the chemistry options in WRF-Chem

- Computationally efficient options using the RADM scheme (e.g. chem_opt=1, 2, 101): for air quality modeling, not all biogenic VOCs are included
- Options based on the RACM schemes (e.g. chem_opt=102-105): more updated version of RADM, more biogenic VOCs are included, updated isoprene chemistry, reaction rates
- Carbon Bond Mechanisms (e.g. chem_opt=110, 120): Widely used in different air quality models (CAMx, CMAQ,…) for ozone modeling
- MOZART (chem_opt= 111): used in some of global atmospheric chemistry models (NCAR, GFDL)

Few notes about the chemistry options in WRF-Chem

- **Options based on SAPRC99: (e.g. chem_opt=195,198): There are different versions of this chemistry mechanism that are available from UC Riverside: SAPRC07, a compact version, a version for toxics etc.**

- **Options based on the CRIMech schemes (e.g. chem_opt=600, 601): Very detailed chemistry mechanism based on Master Chemical Mechanism; It is suitable for detailed chemistry analysis; If you have anthropogenic emissions and measurements to run and evaluate this scheme; Also, it's computationally very expensive!**

Table 1. RACM Mechanism Species List

No.	Species	Definition	Carbon Number	Molecular Weight
		Stable Inorganic Compounds		
	Oxidants			
1	O_3	ozone		48
2	H_2O_2	hydrogen peroxide		34
	Nitrogenous compounds			
3	NO	nitric oxide		30
4	NO_2	nitrogen dioxide		46
5	NO_3	nitrogen trioxide		62
6	N_2O_5	dinitrogen pentoxide		108
7	HONO	nitrous acid		47
8	HNO_3	nitric acid		63
9	HNO_4	pernitric acid		79
	Sulfur compounds			
10	SO_2	sulfur dioxide		64
11	SULF	sulfuric acid		98
	Carbon oxides			
12	CO	carbon monoxide	1	28
13	CO_2	carbon dioxide	1	44
		Abundant Stable Species		
14	N_2	nitrogen		28
15	O_2	oxygen		32
16	H_2O	water		18
17	H_2	hydrogen		2
		Inorganic Short-Lived Intermediates		
18	O^3P	ground state oxygen atom, $O(^3P)$		16
19	O^1D	excited state oxygen atom, $O(^1D)$		16
	Odd hydrogen			
20	HO	hydroxy radical		17
21	HO_2	hydroperoxy radical		33

$k = A \exp[(-E/R)/T]$

Table 2b. The RACM Mechanism

Reaction No.	Reaction	A, $cm^3\ s^{-1}$	E/R, K	k^a
	Inorganic Reactions			
(R24)	$O^3P + O_2 \rightarrow O_3$	Table 2f		1.50×10^{-14}
(R25)	$O^3P + O_3 \rightarrow 2\ O_2$	8.00×10^{-12}	2060	7.96×10^{-15}
(R26)	$O^1D + N_2 \rightarrow O^3P + N_2$	1.80×10^{-11}	−110	2.60×10^{-11}
(R27)	$O^1D + O_2 \rightarrow O^3P + O_2$	3.20×10^{-11}	−70	4.05×10^{-11}
(R28)	$O^1D + H_2O \rightarrow HO + HO$	2.20×10^{-10}		2.20×10^{-10}
(R29)	$O_3 + HO \rightarrow HO_2 + O_2$	1.60×10^{-12}	940	6.83×10^{-14}
(R30)	$O_3 + HO_2 \rightarrow HO + 2\ O_2$	1.10×10^{-14}	500	2.05×10^{-15}
(R31)	$HO + HO_2 \rightarrow H_2O + O_2$	4.80×10^{-11}	−250	1.11×10^{-10}
(R32)	$H_2O_2 + HO \rightarrow HO_2 + H_2O$	2.90×10^{-12}	160	1.70×10^{-12}
(R33)	$HO_2 + HO_2 \rightarrow H_2O_2 + O_2$	Table 2f		2.92×10^{-12}
(R34)	$HO_2 + HO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2O_2 + O_2 + H_2O$	Table 2f		6.58×10^{-30}
(R35)	$O^3P + NO \rightarrow NO_2$	Table 2d		1.66×10^{-12}
(R36)	$O^3P + NO_2 \rightarrow NO + O_2$	6.50×10^{-12}	−120	9.72×10^{-12}
(R37)	$O^3P + NO_2 \rightarrow NO_3$	Table 2d		1.58×10^{-12}
(R38)	$HO + NO \rightarrow HONO$	Table 2d		4.87×10^{-12}
(R39)	$HO + NO_2 \rightarrow HNO_3$	Table 2d		1.15×10^{-11}
(R40)	$HO + NO_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + HO_2$	2.20×10^{-11}		2.20×10^{-11}
(R41)	$HO_2 + NO \rightarrow NO_2 + HO$	3.70×10^{-12}	−250	8.56×10^{-12}
(R42)	$HO_2 + NO_2 \rightarrow HNO_4$	Table 2d		1.39×10^{-12}
(R43)	$HNO_4 \rightarrow HO_2 + NO_2$	Table 2e		8.62×10^{-2}
(R44)	$HO_2 + NO_3 \rightarrow 0.3\ HNO_3 + 0.7\ NO_2 + 0.7\ HO + O_2$	3.50×10^{-12}		3.50×10^{-12}
(R45)	$HO + HONO \rightarrow NO_2 + H_2O$	1.80×10^{-11}	390	4.86×10^{-12}
(R46)	$HO + HNO_3 \rightarrow NO_3 + H_2O$	Table 2f		1.47×10^{-13}
(R47)	$HO + HNO_4 \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2 + H_2O$	1.30×10^{-12}	−380	4.65×10^{-12}
(R48)	$O_3 + NO \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2$	2.00×10^{-12}	1400	1.82×10^{-14}
(R49)	$O_3 + NO_2 \rightarrow NO_3 + O_2$	1.20×10^{-13}	2450	3.23×10^{-17}
(R50)	$NO + NO + O_2 \rightarrow NO_2 + NO_2$	3.30×10^{-39}	−530	1.95×10^{-38}
(R51)	$NO_3 + NO \rightarrow NO_2 + NO_2$	1.50×10^{-11}	−170	2.65×10^{-11}
(R52)	$NO_3 + NO_2 \rightarrow NO + NO_2 + O_2$	4.50×10^{-14}	1260	6.56×10^{-16}
(R53)	$NO_3 + NO_2 \rightarrow N_2O_5$	Table 2d		1.27×10^{-12}
(R54)	$N_2O_5 \rightarrow NO_2 + NO_3$	Table 2e		4.36×10^{-2}
(R55)	$NO_3 + NO_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + NO_2 + O_2$	8.50×10^{-13}	2450	2.29×10^{-16}
(R56)	$HO + H_2 \rightarrow H_2O + HO_2$	5.50×10^{-12}	2000	6.69×10^{-15}
(R57)	$HO + SO_2 \rightarrow SULF + HO_2$	Table 2d		8.89×10^{-13}
(R58)	$CO + HO \rightarrow HO_2 + CO_2$	Table 2f		2.40×10^{-13}

What chemistry option should I use for my project?

- What are the chemical species do I need to simulate by WRF-Chem? Ozone, carbon monoxide, benzene or secondary organic aerosols…
- How important are the biogenic hydrocarbons? (e.g. *isoprene chemistry*)
- What speciation information is available in my emission data?
- What chemical measurements do I have for evaluation of the model output?
- What is my computational power? Other constraints?

Some references (*check also the user's guide*)

- Stockwell, W. R., et al. (1997), A new mechanism for regional atmospheric chemistry modeling, *J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 102(D22), 25847-25879.*
- Stockwell, W. R., et al. (1990), The 2nd generation regional acid deposition model chemical mechanism for regional air-quality modeling, *J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 95(D10), 16343-16367.*
- Horowitz, L. W., et al. (2003), A global simulation of tropospheric ozone and related tracers: Description and evaluation of MOZART, version 2, *J. Geophys. Res., 108(D24), 4784, doi:4710.1029/2002JD002853.*
- Gross, A., and W. R. Stockwell (2003), Comparison of the EMEP, RADM2 and RACM mechanisms, *Journal of Atmospheric Chemistry, 44(2), 151-170.*
- Geiger, H., et al. (2003), The tropospheric degradation of isoprene: an updated module for the regional atmospheric chemistry mechanism, *Atmos. Environ., 37(11), 1503-1519.*
- Luecken, D. J., et al. (2008), Effects of using the CB05 vs. SAPRC99 vs. CB4 chemical mechanism on model predictions: Ozone and gas-phase photochemical precursor concentrations, *Atmos. Environ., 42(23), 5805-5820.*
- *Cai et al. (2011),* Photochemical Modeling in California with Two Chemical Mechanisms: Model Intercomparison and Response to Emission Reductions, *J. Air & Waste Manage. Assoc.*
- *Jenkin et al., (2008), A Common Representative Intermediates (CRI) mechanism for VOC degradation. Part 1: Gas phase mechanism development*

KPP in WRF-Chem

Kinetic PreProcessor (KPP) reads chemical reactions and rate constants from ASCII input files and automatically generates code for chemistry integration using the Rosenbrok solver

No KPP for aerosols!

Advantages:

- **less time consuming than manual coding**
- **less error prone**
- **numerically efficient**
- **flexibility in updating mechanism with additional species and equations**
- **suitable for adjoint code development**

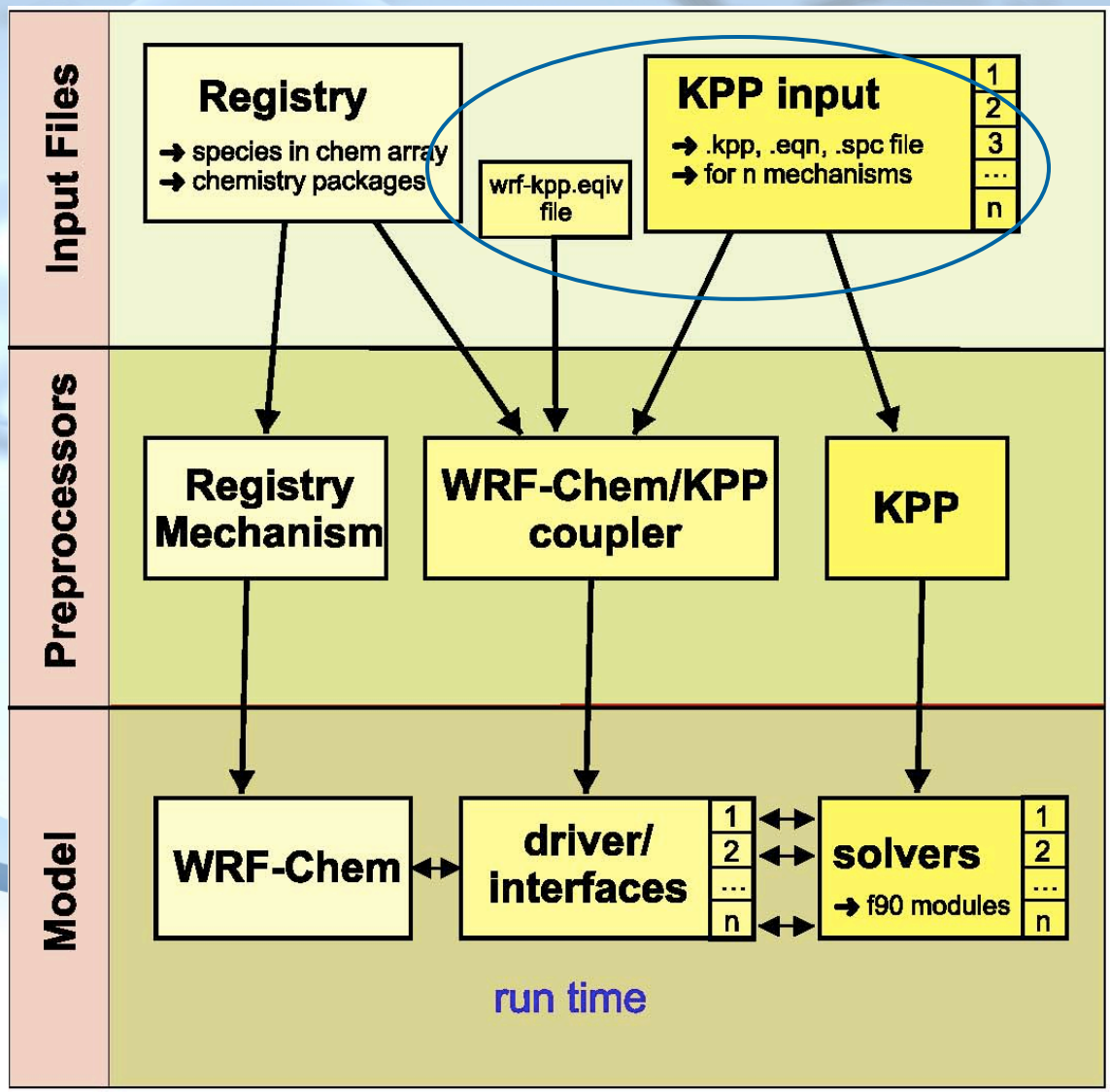
References:

- Damian, V., et al. (2002), The kinetic preprocessor KPP - a software environment for solving chemical kinetics, *Comput. Chem. Eng., 26(11), 1567-1579.*
- Sandu, A., and R. Sander (2006), Technical note: Simulating chemical systems in Fortran90 and Matlab with the Kinetic PreProcessor KPP-2.1, *Atmos. Chem. Phys., 6, 187-195.*
- Verwer, J., Spee, E., Blom, J. G., and Hunsdorfer, W. (1999), A second order Rosenbrock method applied to photochemical dispersion problems, *SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing*, *20, 1456–1480*.
- www.mpch-mainz.mpg.de/~salzmann/my_home/sub/wkc.html

Implementation of the chemistry mechanisms in WRF-Chem3.6

Chemical mechanisms	*Fixed versions*	*KPP*	*Coupled to the aerosol schemes*
RADM2	**Yes**	**Yes**	**MADE/SORGAM, GOCART**
RACM	**None**	**Yes**	**MADE/SORGAM, GOCART**
RACM-MIM	**None**	**Yes**	**None**
RACM-ESRL	**None**	**Yes**	**MADE/SORGAM, MADE/ SOA_VBS**
CB4	**None**	**Yes**	**None**
CBMZ	**Yes**	**Yes**	**MOSAIC**
MOZART	**None**	**Yes**	**GOCART**
SAPRC99	**None**	**Yes**	**MOSAIC**
NMHC9	**None**	**Yes**	**None**
CRIMech	**None**	**Yes**	**MOSAIC**

WKC (WRF-Chem/KPP Coupler) ($WRF-CHEM/chem/KPP/util/wkc/)



WRF-CHEM3.3 User's guide, 2012

Input files of KPP

***.spc file**

Definition of chemical species as variable or fixed value.

***.eqn file**

Writing chemical reactions in kpp format

***.kpp file**

Model description, computer language, precision, integrator (e.g. Rosenbrock solver) etc.

***.def file**

User defined functions

(also check $WRF-CHEM/chem/KPP/kpp/kpp-2.1/util/ WRF_conform/ UserRateLaws.f90)

Pre-defined variables in WKC

	KPP equation file	Equation file units	Registry
Photolysis rate	J(Pj_no2)	s^{-1}	ph_no2
Temperature	TEMP	K	t_phy
Third body concentration	C_M	(molecular moist air) cm^{-3}	Calculated from density
Water vapor concentration	C_H20	Molecules cm^{-3}	Calculated from qvapor

WRF-CHEM3.6 User's guide, 2013

How to add a new KPP chemistry mechanism to WRF-Chem?

1) Add a new mechanism to $WRF-CHEM/Registry/registry.chem
2) Add new variables to the registry if necessary (new species, namelist options etc.)
3) Create subdirectories in $WRF-CHEM/chem/KPP/ "mechanisms" and "inc"
4) Create new KPP files with new reactions, rates and species
5) Modify some $WRF-CHEM/chem/*.F (e.g. chem_driver.F) programs in order to include a new chemical mechanism
6) Modify $WRF-CHEM/chem/convert_emiss.F for new species
7) Compile a new WRF-CHEM code and run using updated emission files

KPP requires some UNIX tools - flex, yacc, and sed to be installed on your system before compiling the code !

setenv FLEX_LIB_DIR = /usr/local/lib

setenv WRF_KPP =1

Example: Adding a new chemistry mechanism to WRF-Chem for the state of the art SOA parameterization

In order to implement the new SOA mechanism (chem_opt=108 in V3.5) we need to modify the RACM_ESRLSORG gas chemistry:

- Separate MBO from internal alkenes - OLI species
- Add SESQ (biogenic VOC) reactions

Adding the new chemistry package and species to $WRF-CHEM/Registry/registry.chem

state real sesq ikjftb chem 1 - irhusdf=(bdy_interp:dt) "sesq" "SESQ concentration“ “ppmv“

state real mbo ikjftb chem 1 - irhusdf=(bdy_interp:dt) "mbo" "MBO concentration“ "ppmv"

The new package RACM_SOA_VBS_KPP chem_opt==108

Chem array:

Gases:

so2,sulf,no2,no,o3,hno3,h2o2,ald,hcho,op1,op2,paa,ora1,ora2,n2o5,no3,pan,hc3,hc5,hc8,eth,co,ete,

olt,oli,tol,xyl,aco3,tpan,hono,hno4,ket,gly,mgly,dcb,onit,csl,iso,co2,ch4,udd,hket,api,lim,dien,macr,hac e, ishp,ison,mahp,mpan,nald, sesq,mbo, cvasoa1,cvasoa2,cvasoa3,cvasoa4, cvbsoa1,cvbsoa2,cvbsoa3, cvbsoa4,ho,ho2,

Aerosols:

so4aj,so4ai,nh4aj,nh4ai,no3aj,no3ai, asoa1j,asoa1i,asoa2j,asoa2i,asoa3j,asoa3i,asoa4j,asoa4i,

bsoa1j,bsoa1i,bsoa2j,bsoa2i,bsoa3j,bsoa3i,bsoa4j,bsoa4i,

orgpaj,orgpai,ecj,eci,p25j,p25i,antha,seas,soila,nu0,ac0,corn

All species within “chem” array are advected and mixed by WRF-CHEM!

Some species are part of the “misc” array (not advected)

$WRF-CHEM/Registry/registry.chem:

 # non-transported radical species for the RACM mechanism

```
state    real  addt       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "addt"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  addx       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "addx"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  addc       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "addc"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  etep       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "etep"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  oltp       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "oltp"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  olip       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "olip"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  cslp       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "cslp"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  limp       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "limp"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  hc5p       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "hc5p"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  hc8p       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "hc8p"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  tolp       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "tolp"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  xylp       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "xylp"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  apip       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "apip"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  isop       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "isop"             "Radicals" "ppm"
state    real  hc3p       ikj     misc       1       -      r       "hc3p"             "Radicals" "ppm“
```

……

Make a new subdirectory in $WRFV-CHEM/chem/KPP/mechanisms/

The name of this directory should be the same as the package name in the Registry without the "_kpp" suffix.

$WRF-CHEM/chem/KPP/mechanisms/racm_soa_vbs

Copy these files from chem/KPP/mechanisms/racm_esrlsorg to the new subdirectory and rename them except "atoms_red":

atoms_red

racm_soa_vbs.def

racm_soa_vbs.eqn

racm_soa_vbs.kpp

racm_soa_vbs.spc

racm_soa_vbs_wrfkpp.equiv

racm_soa_vbs.def file

If necessary update equation sets and rate constants etc.

```
#include atoms_red
#include ./racm_soa_vbs.spc
#include ./racm_soa_vbs.eqn

#INLINE F90_RATES
REAL(KIND=dp) FUNCTION k46( TEMP, C_M )
   REAL(KIND=dp), INTENT(IN) :: temp, c_m
   REAL(KIND=dp) :: k0, k2, k3

  k0=2.4E-14_dp * EXP(460._dp/TEMP)
  k2=2.7E-17_dp * EXP(2199._dp/TEMP)
  k3=6.5E-34_dp * EXP(1335._dp/TEMP) * c_m

  k46=k0+k3/(1+k3/k2)

END FUNCTION k46
……..
```

racm_soa_vbs.spc file:

```
#DEFVAR
 O3 =IGNORE ;
 H2O2 =IGNORE ;
 .....
SESQ =IGNORE ;
MBO  =IGNORE ;
```

racm_soa_vbs.kpp file:

```
#MODEL racm_soa_vbs
#LANGUAGE Fortran90
#DOUBLE ON
#INTEGRATOR WRF_conform/rosenbrock
……
```

racm_soa_vbs.eqn file:

#EQUATIONS {} ; **photolysis:**

{001:J01} NO2+hv=O3P+NO : j(Pj_no2) ;

{002:J02} O3+hv=O1D{+O2} : j(Pj_o31d) ;

{003:J03} O3+hv=O3P{+O2} : j(Pj_o33p)

{004:J04} HONO+hv=HO+NO : j(Pj_hno2) ;

{005:J05} HNO3+hv=HO+NO2 : j(Pj_hno3) ;

……

chemical reactions:

{024:001} O3P+M{O2}=O3 : (C_M *6.00D-34*(TEMP/300.0)**(-2.4)) ;

{025:002} O3P+O3=M {2O2} : ARR2(8.00D-12 , 2060.0_dp, TEMP) ;

{026:003} O1D + M = O3P : .78084*ARR2(2.15D-11 , -110.0_dp, TEMP) +

.20946*ARR2(3.30D-11 , -55.0_dp , TEMP) ;

{027:004} O1D+H2O=HO+HO : ARR2(1.63D-10 , -60.0_dp, TEMP) ;

{028:005} O3+HO=HO2{+O2} : ARR2(1.70D-12 , 940.0_dp, TEMP) ;

Adding new reactions to racm_soa_vbs.eqn file

{245:222} SESQ+HO=0.36 KET+0.3 HCHO+0.05 ORA1+0.19 OLIP

{246:223} SESQ+O3=0.51 HCHO+0.85 ALD+0.039 ORA1+0.23 KET+0.053 ORA2

+0.63 HO

{247:224} SESQ+NO3=0.9 OLNN+0.10 OLND+0.9 MACR

{248:225} MBO+HO=OLIP

{249:226} MBO+NO3=0.11 OLNN+0.89 OLND

{250:227} MBO+O3=0.02 HCHO+0.99 ALD+0.16 KET+0.30 CO+0.011 H2O2

+0.14 ORA2+0.07 CH4+0.22 HO2+0.63 HO+0.23 MO2

+0.12 KETP+0.06 ETH+0.18 ETHP

TEMP) **;**

Reference:

Papiez, M. R., et al. (2009), The impacts of reactive terpene emissions from plants on air quality in Las Vegas, Nevada, *Atmos. Environ., 43(27), 4109-4123*

Update some $WRF-CHEM/chem/ subroutines

In order to call necessary subroutines for the new chemical mechanism, e.g. SO2-> SO4 conversion

chem_driver.F:

…….

so2so4_select: SELECT CASE(config_flags%chem_opt)

CASE (RADM2SORG,RADM2SORG_KPP,RACMSORG_KPP, RACM_SOA_VBS_KPP)

CALL wrf_debug(15,'gocart so2-so4 conversion')

call so2so4(chem,p_so2,p_sulf,p_h2o2,p_QC,T_PHY,MOIST, &

…….

Also the following subroutines in chem/

chemics_init.F

module_input_chem_data.F

mechanism_driver.F

cloudchem_driver.F

module_wetscav_driver.F

aerosol_driver.F

dry_dep_driver.F

emissions_driver.F

module_bioemi_megan2.F

module_add_emiss_burn.F

module_ftuv_driver.F

optical_driver.F

module_optical_averaging.F

…

Update chem/convert_emiss.F and generate new anthropogenic and biogenic emissions input (wrfchemi_* and wrfbiochemi* files)

```
……
#ifdef DM_PARALLEL
          IF (wrf_dm_on_monitor()) THEN
            READ(26,'(12E9.2)') dumc1(ids:ide-1,jds:jde-1)
          ENDIF
        DM_BCAST_MACRO(dumc1)
#else
            READ(26,'(12E9.2)') dumc1(ids:ide-1,jds:jde-1)
#endif
             grid%sebio_sesq(ips:ipe  ,jps:jpe  ) = dumc1(ips:ipe  ,jps:jpe  )
       ENDIF
……..
```

After compiling WRF-CHEM with KPP option

$WRF-CHEM/chem/KPP/mechanisms/racm_soa_vbs:

Makefile -> ../../util/Makefile_kpp

Makefile_racm_soa_vbs

atoms_red

racm_soa_vbs.def

racm_soa_vbs.eqn

racm_soa_vbs.kpp

racm_soa_vbs.spc

racm_soa_vbs_wrfkpp.equiv

racm_soa_vbs.map

racm_soa_vbs_Function.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Global.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Initialize.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Integrator.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Jacobian.f90

racm_soa_vbs_JacobianSP.f90

racm_soa_vbs_LinearAlgebra.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Main.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Model.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Monitor.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Parameters.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Precision.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Rates.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Update_Rconst.f90

racm_soa_vbs_Util.f90

racm_soa_vbs_mex_Fun.f90

racm_soa_vbs_mex_Jac_SP.f90

WKC generated racm_soa_vbs.map file

Variable species

1 = SULF (n) 32 = HKET (r) 63 = LIMP (r)

2 = CO2 (n) 33 = O3P (r) 64 = HC5P (r)

3 = ORA1 (n) 34 = PHO (r) 65 = HC8P (r)

4 = ORA2 (n) 35 = H2O2 (r) 66 = HCHO (r)

5 = CVASOA1 (n) 36 = ADDT (r) 67 = TOLP (r)

6 = CVASOA2 (r) 37 = ADDX (r) 68 = XYLP (r)

7 = CVASOA3 (r) 38 = ETE (r) 69 = OLIP (r)

8 = CVASOA4 (r) 39 = ADDC (r) 70 = ONIT (r)

9 = CVBSOA1 (n) 40 = PAA (r) 71 = DCB (r)

10 = CVBSOA2 (r) 41 = ISON (r) 72 = XO2 (r)

11 = CVBSOA3 (r) 42 = SESQ (r) 73 = OLI (r)

.....

18 = HC5 (r) 49 = MBO (r) 80 = HC3P (r)

Additional notes

1) Always run “clean -a” command after you change any of KPP files
2) When you add chemical species for a new chem_opt to registry.chem, place the gases between “so2 … ho2” and if you add aerosols then place them after “so4aj…”
3) Only species within “chem” array (not “misc”!) are used to initialize from previous simulation data when chem_in_opt=1
4) Check if the added mechanisms work with pre-existing initial and boundary conditions, emissions, photolysis rates, aerosol modules, dry and wet deposition rates: e.g. check module_dep_simple.F
5) You can also simulate some species as passive tracers such as chem_opt=13-15 (prescribed emissions only), e.g. CO
6) chem_opt=16,17 (with modeled fluxes and prescribed emissions for CO2 and CH4)

QUESTIONS ?