Assimilating martian atmospheric constituents using a global circulation model

Stephen R. Lewis, Liam J. Steele, James A. Horne, and Manish R. Patel
Department of Physical Sciences, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, UK (stephen.lewis@open.ac.uk)

Introduction
The technique of data assimilation is employed in a novel way for a planetary atmosphere to perform a complete spatial and temporal simulation of martian atmospheric constituent data over periods of several Mars years. Observations of martian atmospheric constituents, generally made from orbiting spacecraft, are often sparse and incomplete. A global circulation model can be used to predict the transport, phase changes, and chemical reactions that these species undergo. If constrained by observations, it can then provide a consistent interpolation to unobserved regions and, in principle, a useful a priori for future retrievals. Furthermore, any consistent mis-fit between the model predictions and new observations can be used to identify potentially important physical processes that are missing from the model, including inferring the presence and location of sources and sinks.

Data Assimilation
Data assimilation is the combination of observations and models, which provide physical constraints and propagate the observational information that is introduced. This offers some significant potential advantages for the analysis of atmospheric data from other planets [4]. Thermal and dust opacity observations have been successfully assimilated over a period of about eight Mars Years (MY), including data from the Thermal Emission Spectrometer (TES) aboard NASA’s Mars Global Surveyor (96, 97) and Mars Climate Sounder (MCS) from NASA’s Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) in MY28-31.

Previous work has focused on assimilation of temperature and total column dust opacity into a Mars global circulation model (MGCM), which includes the option of a coupled photochemical model [2, 3]. We now add assimilation of water vapour, water cloud aerosol and chemical species. Results shown in this poster for water vapour are for MY24-25 and for water ice and ozone are for MY30.

Below: Dust absorption optical depth at 9.3 μm, normalised to 810 Pa and averaged over longitude. This should be multiplied by about 2.6 to get a broadband visible dust total extinction. The data here are from (7), assimilation gives similar zonally- and diurnally-averaged results.

Water Vapour Assimilation
The MGCM can include a full water cycle, coupled to the model radiation scheme. Retrieval of water vapour column data from TES [8] were assimilated into the model (9), including the global water vapour column error in the MGCM to around 2-4 ppm depending on season.

Left: Zonal-mean water vapour mass mixing ratios for the endpoints of the northern hemisphere (a) spring, (b) summer, (c) autumn, and (d) winter seasons. Black contours show the mean meridional circulation (°7°C km) with solid, dashed lines representing clockwise, anticlockwise circulation. Dotted white lines show ice mass mixing ratios. Water transport by transient eddies is largest at northern mid-latitudes close to equinox, with a net northward transport of water vapour toward the ice cap.

Below: Water vapour column field in northern hemisphere summertime (l > 120° E) from (a) assimilation of TES water vapour, (b) a model with outlying ice deposits around the mean ice cap, and (c) a model with the only major ice cap represented, revealing the impact of outlying ice deposits around the polar ice cap (located between 70°–80° N and 120°–210° E).

Ozone Assimilation
The Mars Color Imager (MARCI) [1] aboard MRO provides near-daily global mapping of ozone column concentration. These data were used alongside MGCM temperature and dust opacity observations, which help to ensure a realistic atmospheric dynamical structure. Ozone has been successfully assimilated into the MGCM and can be shown to improve the model’s predictive capability, although the system generally retains information from observations over only a short period of time. Assimilation with varying photoplethysm of ozone in daylight. This is less of a problem in polar regions around winter, and assimilation of ozone is able to highlight differences in the structure of the martian polar vortex when compared to a control model run.

Below: Zonal-mean ozone mixing ratios from the assimilation procedure around northern hemisphere summer solstice and autumn equinox of MY30.

Right: Zonal-mean longwave heating rates around northern (a) summer, (b) autumn, and (c) winter, and (d) summer, and for local times of 3 am (–4) and 3 pm (–4). Black contours show the assimilated ice opacity. Tropical Clouds result in additional local heating during the day and cooling at night. Heating is proportional to tropical atmospheric temperatures increase by 10-15 K around 50 km altitude. Polar cloud have a smaller radiative impact. Clouds also have an indirect impact on the atmosphere by strengthening the overturning circulation, leading to an increase in temperatures over the poles by around 6-8 K at 50–60 km altitude, and transporting additional dust, leading to temperature increase in the tropics of around 2 K.

Conclusions
The data set resulting from a constituent assimilation allows a detailed study of the atmospheric state that is not possible using observations or models alone. The MGCM has the ability to transport many independent tracers, so a wide variety of photochemically active and passive trace species can be assimilated simultaneously as observations become available.

Chemical data assimilation is a relatively new area of Mars research. Assimilation of even a single chemical species can provide constraints on other observed constituents and provide estimates for unobserved constituents. Chemical rate coefficients, primarily from laboratory experiments, can be tested by reconciling observational datasets and theoretical models. The assimilation of such observations should lead to improved in martian chemical models and better use of present and future observations, such as those from 2016 ESA ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter.

Acknowledgments
The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the UK Space Agency (UKSA) and Science & Technology Facilities Council (STFC). We are grateful for ongoing collaborations and discussions with François Forget and co-workers (LMD) and Franck Lallement (LATMOS) and Peter Read (Oxford), Luca Montabone (SSR), Miguel López Valverde (IAMI) and John Wilson (GFDL). We thank in particular Michael Smith (NASA/GSFC), David Kass, Amin Kienast, Tim Schröder, and Dan McCauley (NASA/JPL), and Todd Clancy and Michael Wolff (SSRF) for discussions that helped us to interpret the spacecraft observations used in this study.

Background Image: Mars Exploration Rover Mission, Cornell, JPL, NASA.

References

Poster Location: JPL, Icarus 167, 164-165.