

Coupling interactive fire with atmospheric composition and climate in the UKESM

João Teixeira^{1,2}, Gerd Folberth¹, Fiona M. O'Connor¹, Nadine Unger², Apostolos Voulgarakis^{3,4}

¹Met Office, Fitzroy Road, EX1 3PB, Exeter, UK

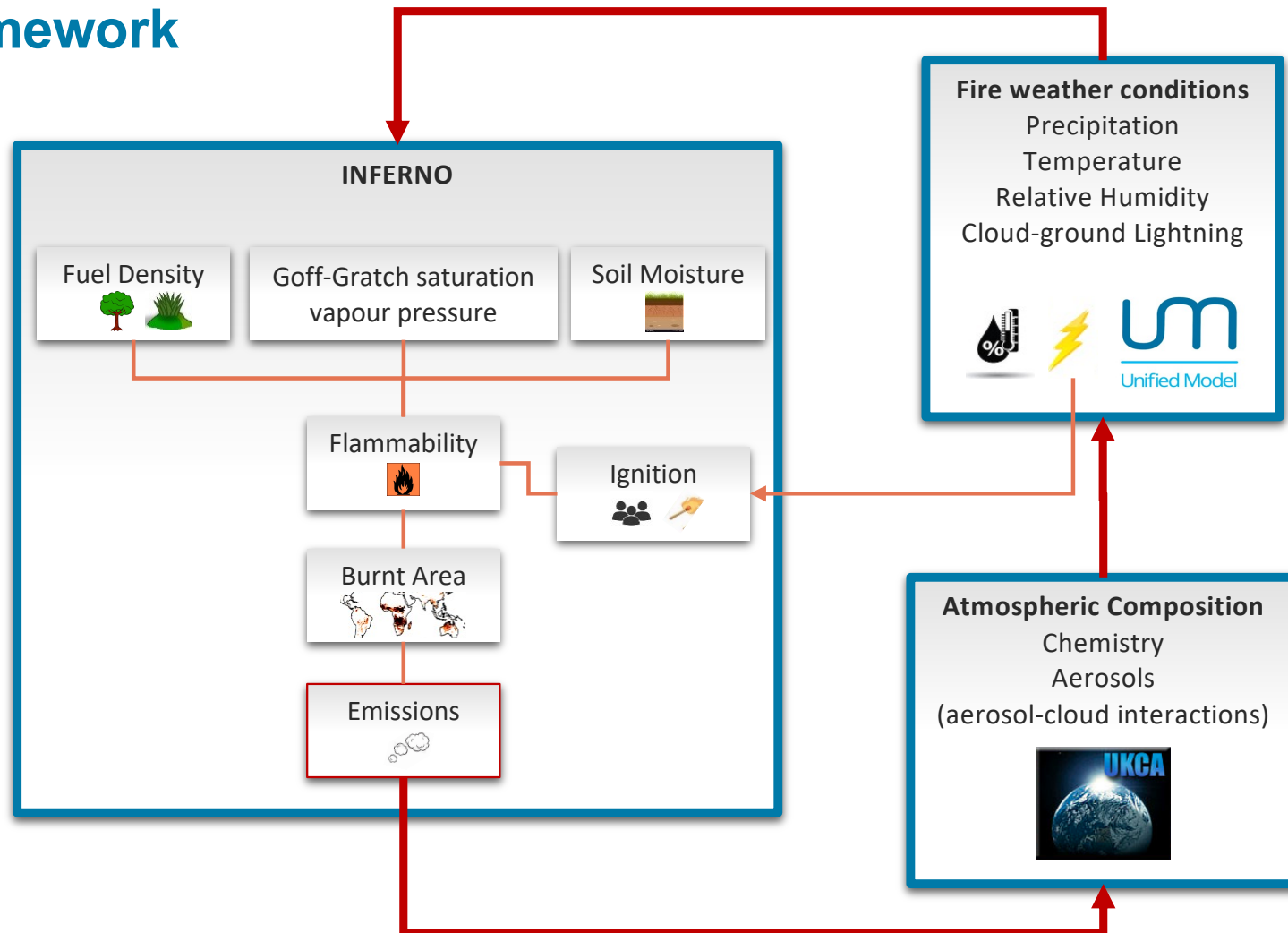
²College of Engineering, Mathematics and Physical Sciences, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK

³Leverhulme Centre for Wildfires, Environment and Society, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London, UK

⁴School of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Crete, Chania, Greece

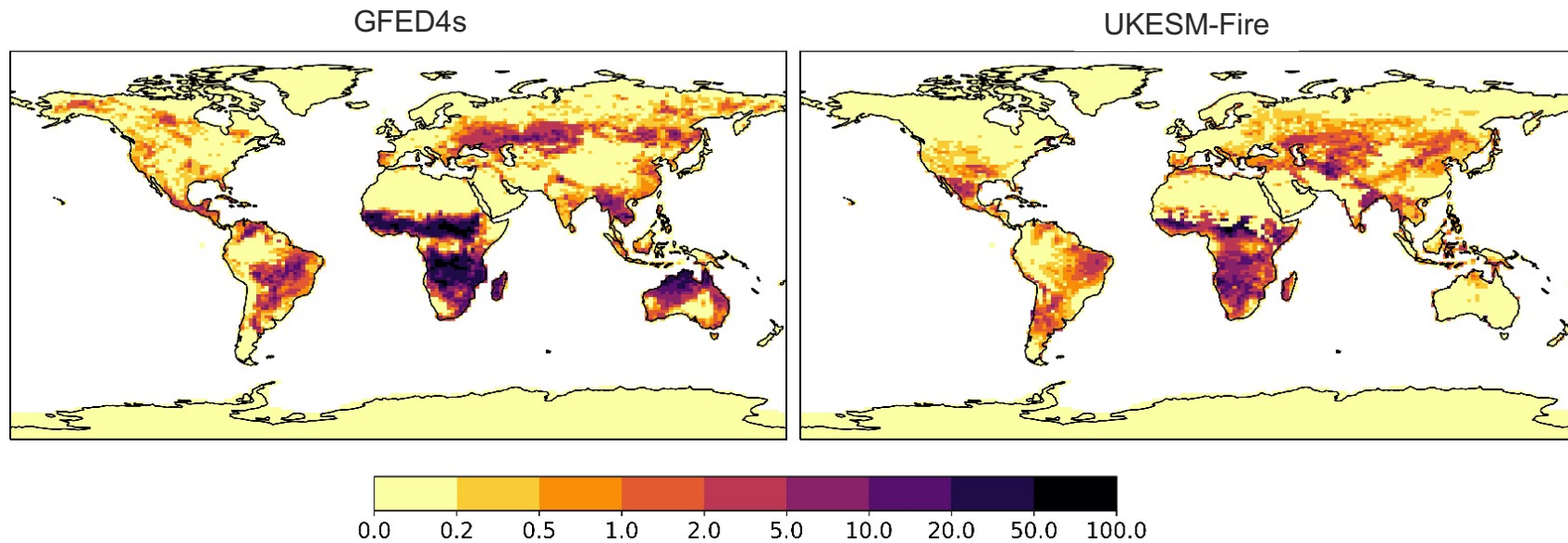
UKCA/UKESM Science Advances meeting
26 January 2021

Coupling framework



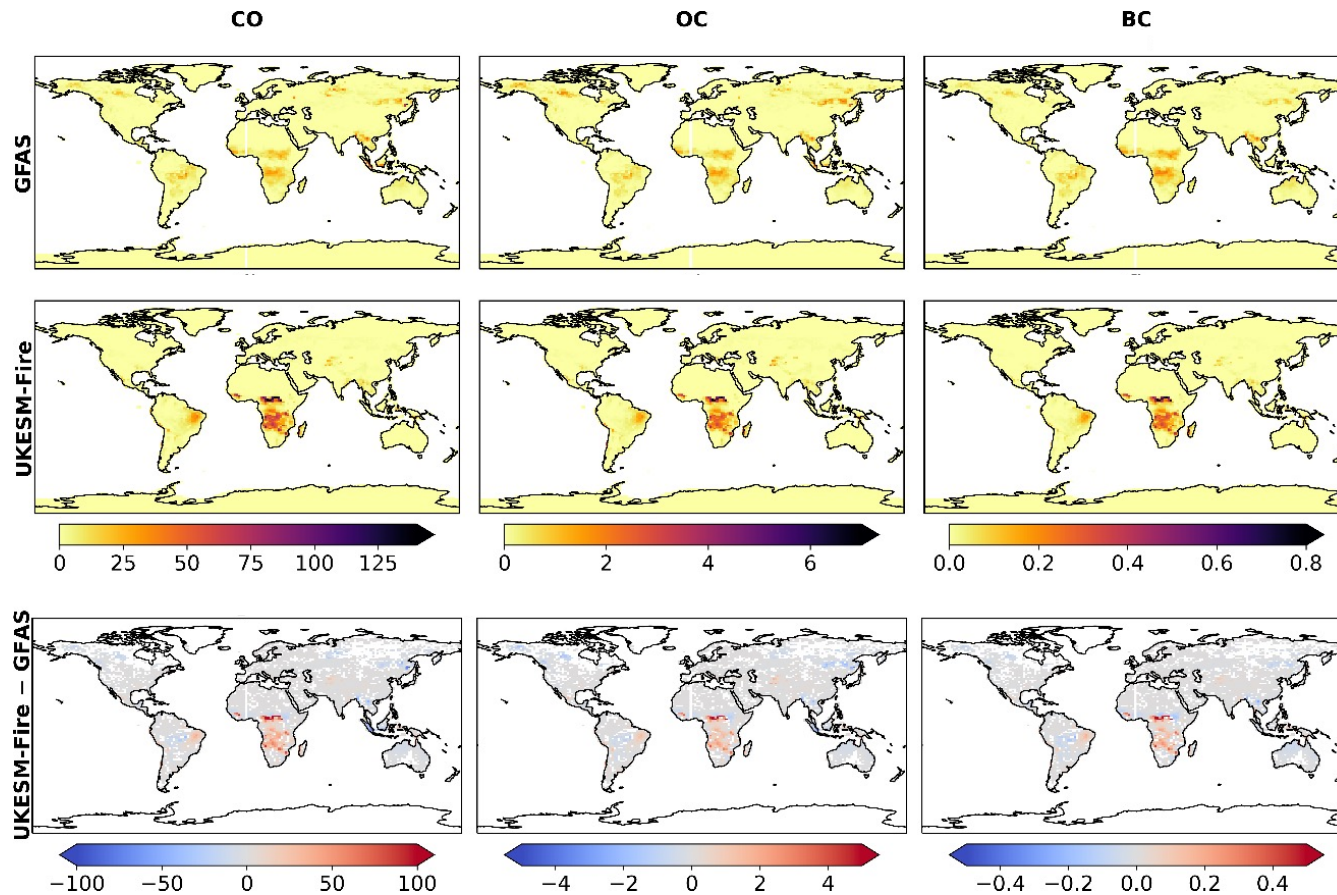
CO , NO_x , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 , $HCHO$, $MeCHO$, Me_2CO , NH_3 , DMS , OC and BC

Burnt area fraction (%) mean annual average (1997 - 2010)



- Global pattern of the annual average burnt area fraction is well reproduced
- Global pattern correlation of 55.3 %
- Large (50%) underestimation of the fires over Africa (even more over Australia)

Biomass burning emissions (kg m⁻²) mean annual average (1997 - 2010)



- Global pattern well reproduced
- Large overestimation of the biomass burning emissions
 - NHAF
 - SHAF – emissions extend further south
 - SHSA – large bias on the eastern edge
- Underestimation over the peatland regions (e.g. Indonesia and boreal regions)

Summary

- ❖ Coupling a fire model to UKESM1 results in a similar performance in reproducing the distribution of aerosols and CO atmospheric column.
- ❖ Limitations of current set-up
 - No fire-vegetation feedbacks
 - Peat fires are not represented
 - Underlying vegetation bias can have a significant impact in modelled results
- ❖ This shows that we have developed a useful coupling framework that allows the representation of complex fire-composition-climate interactions and feedbacks in the Earth system

Future work

- ❖ Include fire-vegetation feedbacks - brings improvements to Africa and South America
- ❖ Include representation of peatland fires - impact in the northern hemisphere
- ❖ Study and quantify the impacts of fire in climate change scenario and on atmospheric composition-climate interactions