

# **Advanced Particle Microphysics (APM)**

## **Model**

Hands-on computer lab



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2025JD044021

### Key Points:

- Integrated sectional aerosol model enhances the ability to track size-dependent aerosol properties
- Coupled model increases computational demand by 83% but enables high-fidelity aerosol number simulations
- Model predictions align well with observations on particle number concentrations and size distributions

## Improved Simulation of Particle Number Concentrations Over the US: Integrating a Size-Resolved Advanced Particle Microphysics Model Into CMAQ

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**Abstract** The Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) model is a widely used tool for simulating atmospheric chemistry and physics. However, the current CMAQ model does not include a size-resolved advanced particle microphysics model, which limits its ability to accurately simulate particle number concentrations and size distributions. This study presents an improved simulation of particle number concentrations over the United States by integrating a size-resolved advanced particle microphysics model into CMAQ. The integrated model is evaluated using observational data from the National Aerosol Study (NAS) and the Aerosol Mass and Composition (AMC) study. The results show that the integrated model significantly improves the simulation of particle number concentrations and size distributions compared to the current CMAQ model. The integrated model also shows improved agreement with observational data for aerosol mass and composition. The study highlights the importance of including a size-resolved advanced particle microphysics model in CMAQ for accurate simulations of particle number concentrations and size distributions.

(Mao, Yu, et al., 2025,  
<https://doi.org/10.1029/2025JD044021>)

# Treatment of Aerosols in coupled CMAQ-APM

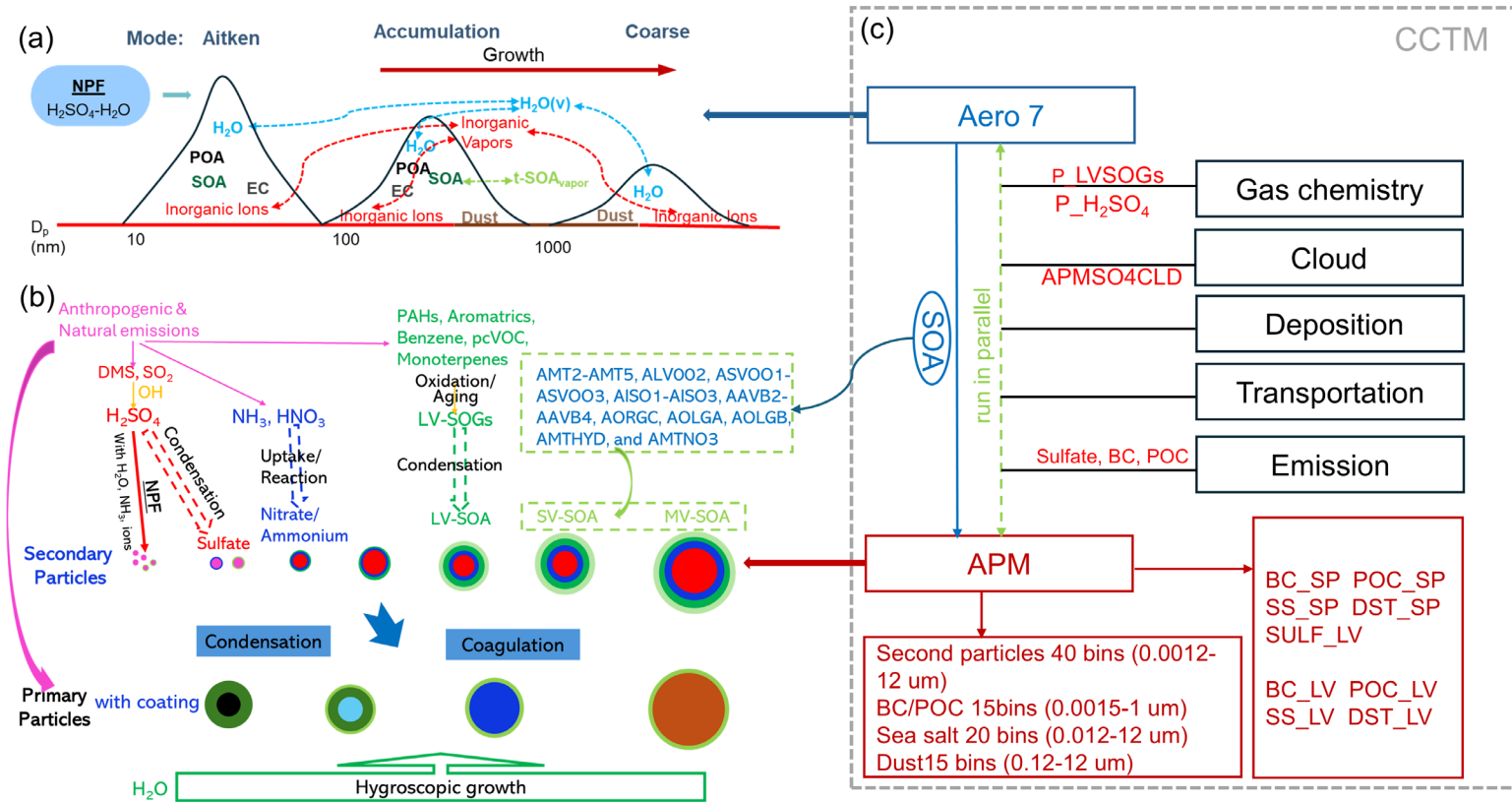
(Yu and Luo, 2009; Luo and Yu, 2011; Murphy, 2015; Appel et al., 2021)

## The original CMAQ Release Model contains:

- One new particle formation pathway via binary sulfuric acid nucleation
- No dedicated “nucleation” mode

## Coupled model includes:

- Nucleation ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{--H}_2\text{O--NH}_3$  ternary ion-mediated nucleation (TIMN) scheme), condensation, coagulation, equilibrium/partition, and deposition processes
- 40 size-bins for secondary particle, 15 size-bins for OC and BC, 20 size-bins for sea salt, and 15 size-bins for dust



# Model configurations

## CMAQ-APM

Mechanism: cb6r5\_ae7\_aq

Resolution: 12km

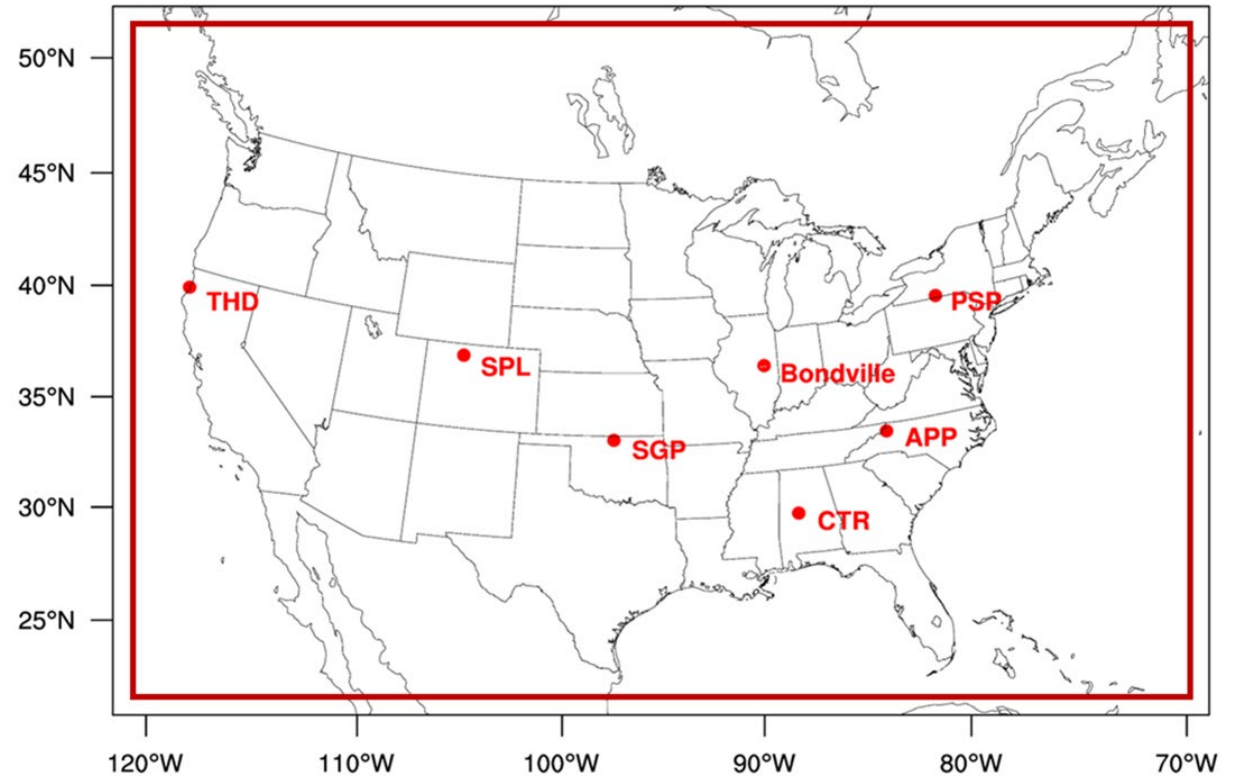
Simulation period:

- 1) Winter Case: Nov. 1 - Dec. 30, 2013
- 2) Summer Case: Jun. 1 – July 31, 2013

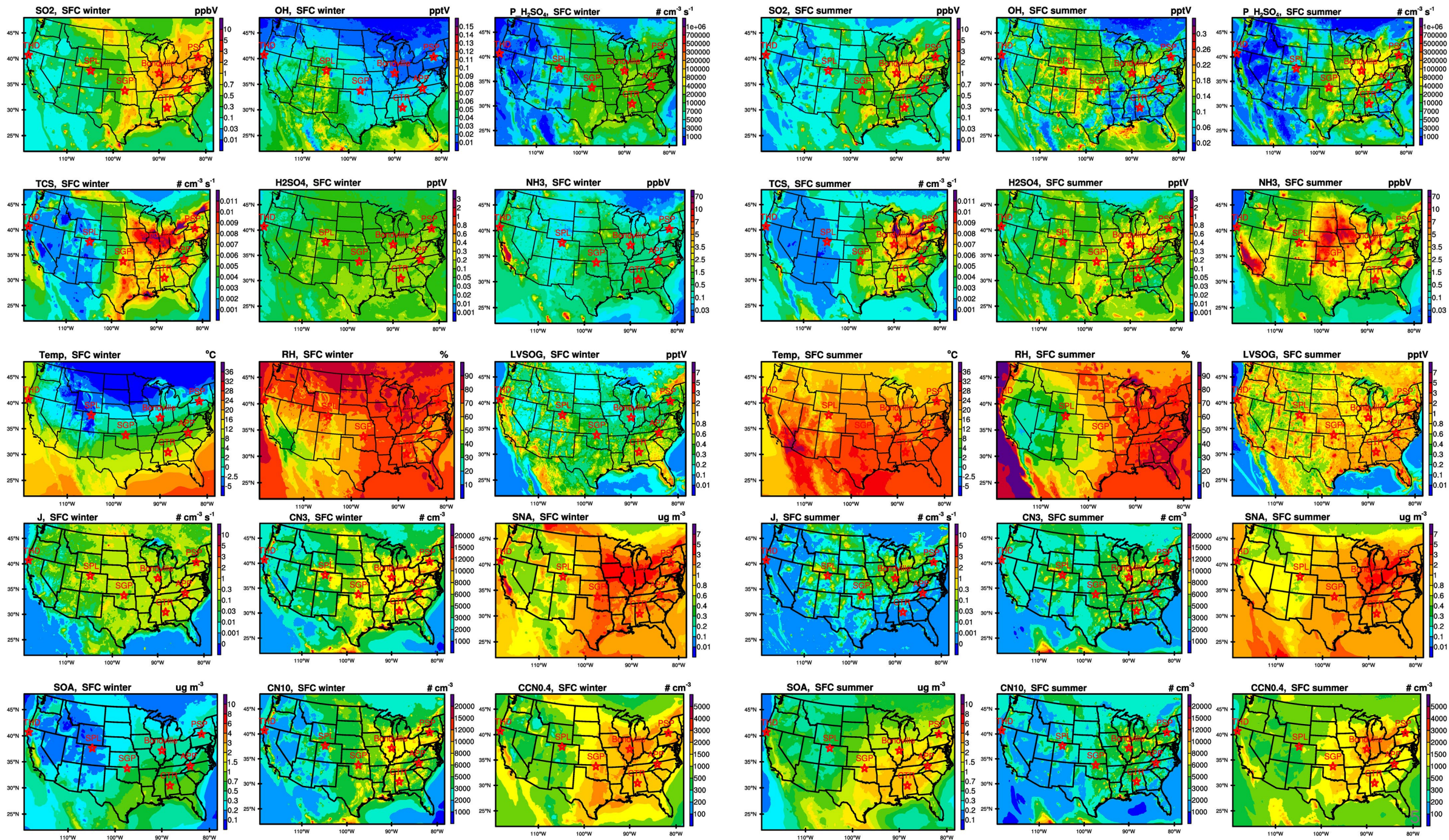
## Observations

Measured SO<sub>2</sub>, CN10, PSDs, CCN

Sites: seven sites located in CONUS

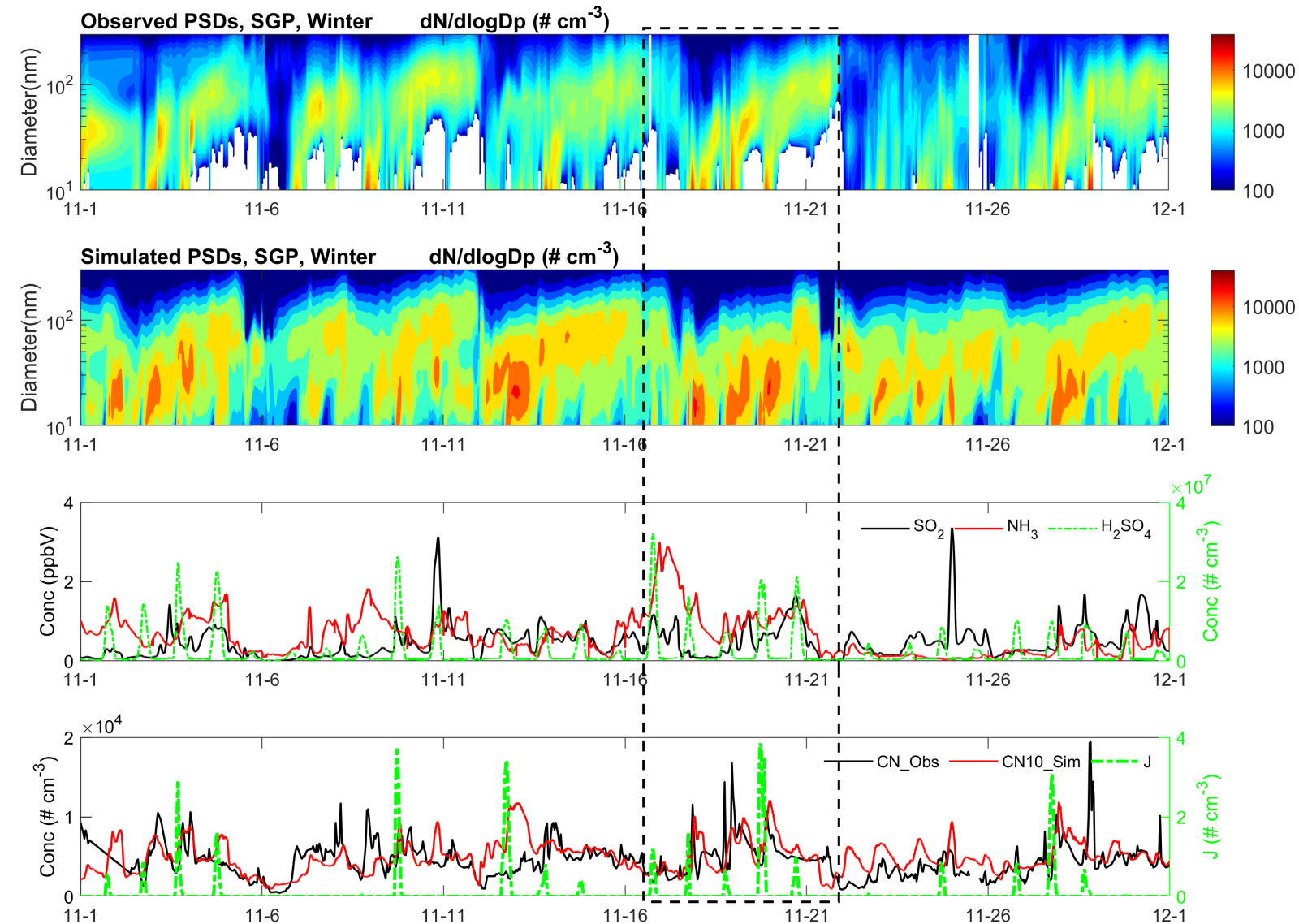






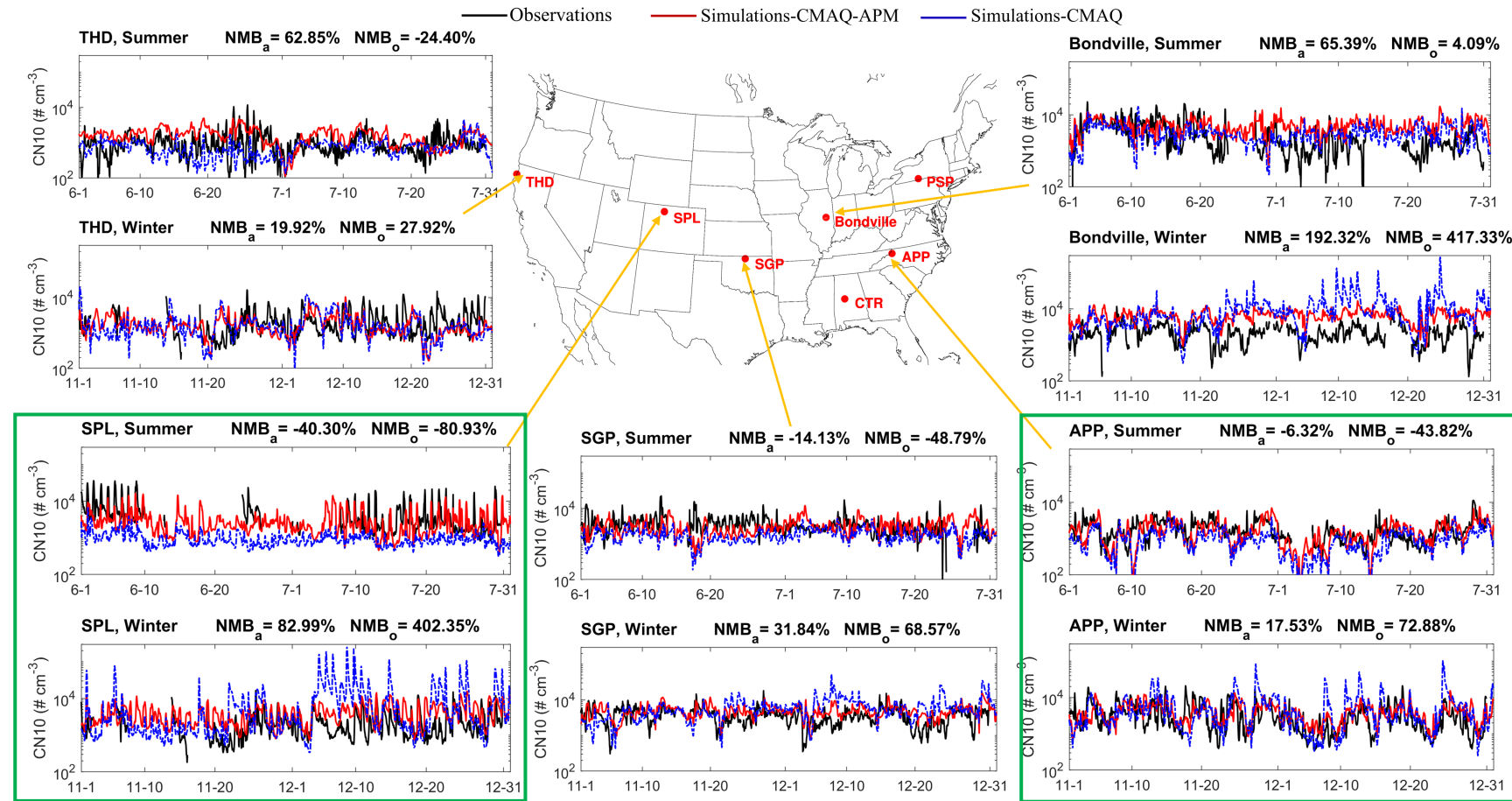


# Particle size distributions



- Particle size distributions (PSDs) show intensive nucleation and growth events on some days, resulting in a significant increase of condensation nuclei larger than 10 nm (CN10).
- The model can reasonably predict frequent NPF events, aligning with field observations.

# CN10 abundance



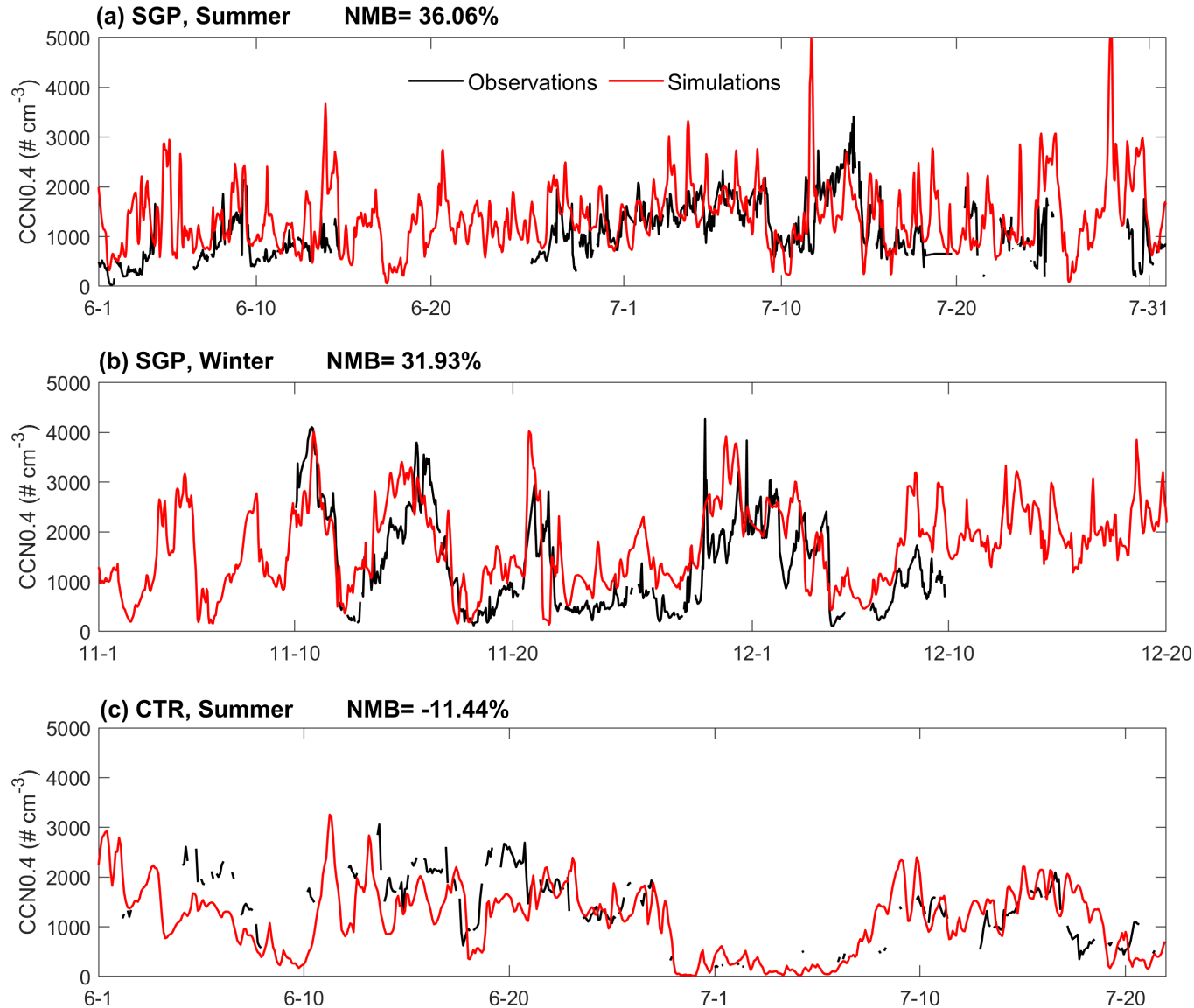
Pearson Correlation Coefficients (r) for CN10

Sites	Summer case	Winter case
	CMAQ-APM	CMAQ-APM
	(CMAQ)	(CMAQ)
Bondville	0.30(0.22)	0.39(-0.10)
APP	0.57(0.50)	0.66(0.09)
SGP	0.02(-0.03)	0.40(-0.08)
THD	0.15(-0.02)	0.12(0.18)
SPL	0.53(0.15)	0.59(0.13)

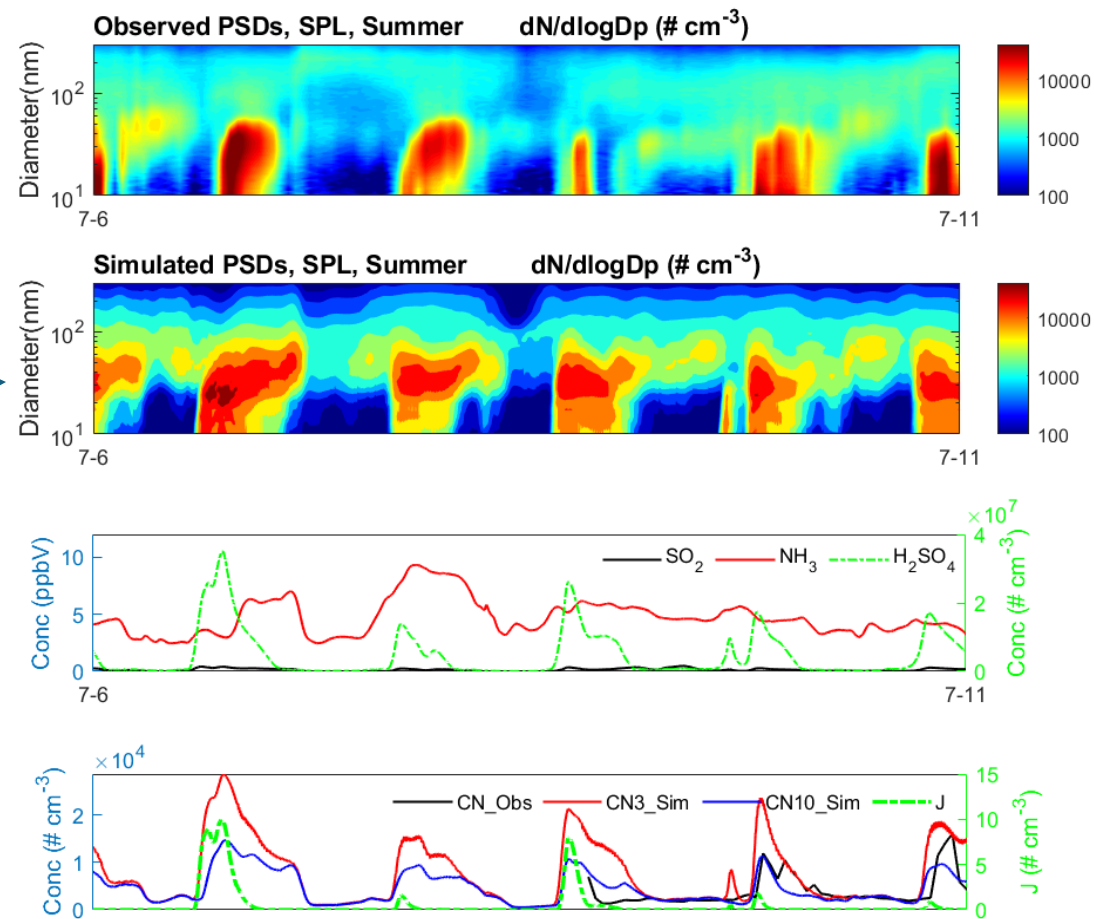
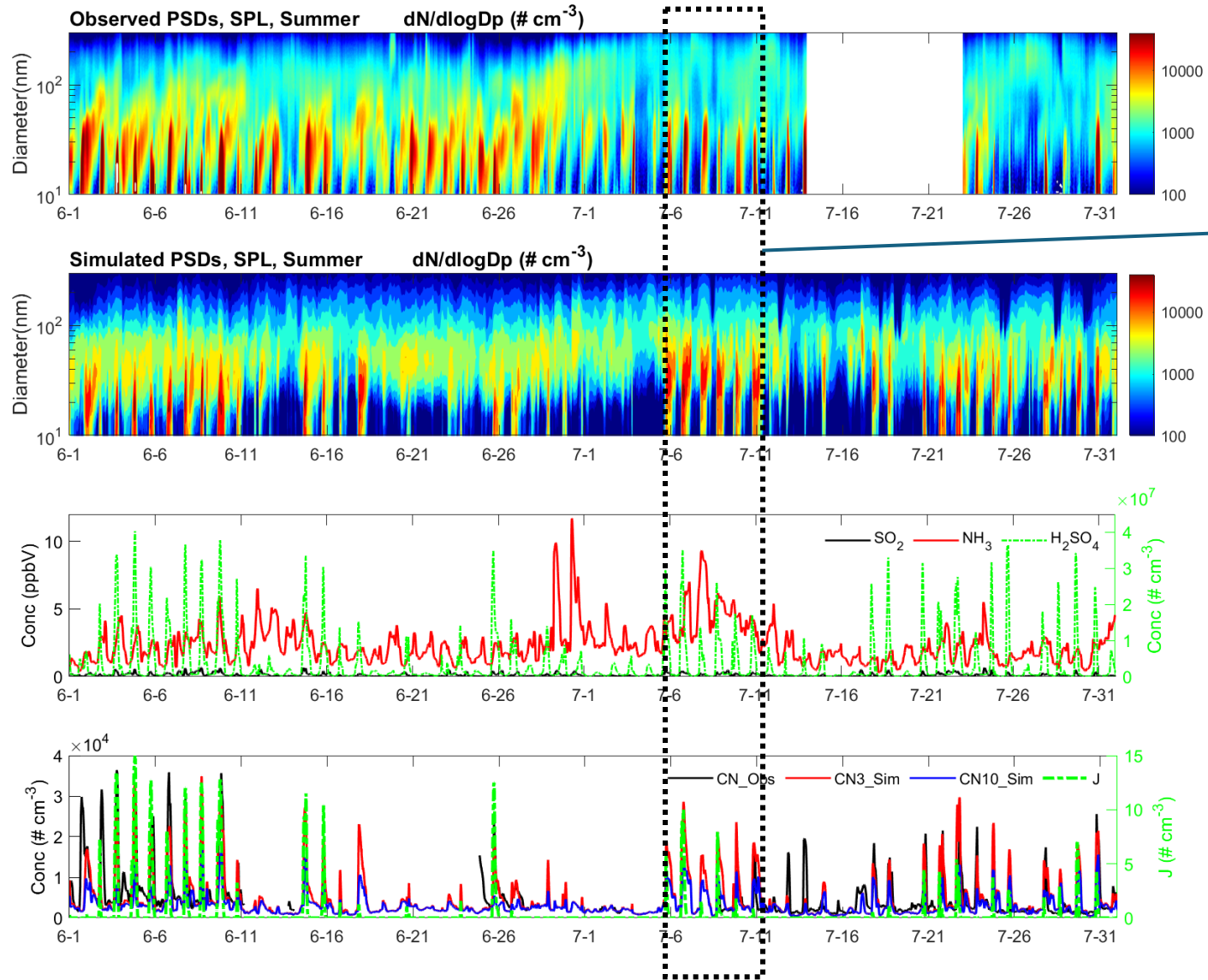
- The mean Normalized Mean Bias for **CMAQ-APM** (NMBa) is 41.24% (-6.42% to 192.32%).
- Compared to the original CMAQ, the **CMAQ-APM** model significantly improves CN10 simulations, particularly at the **APP** and **SPL** sites.

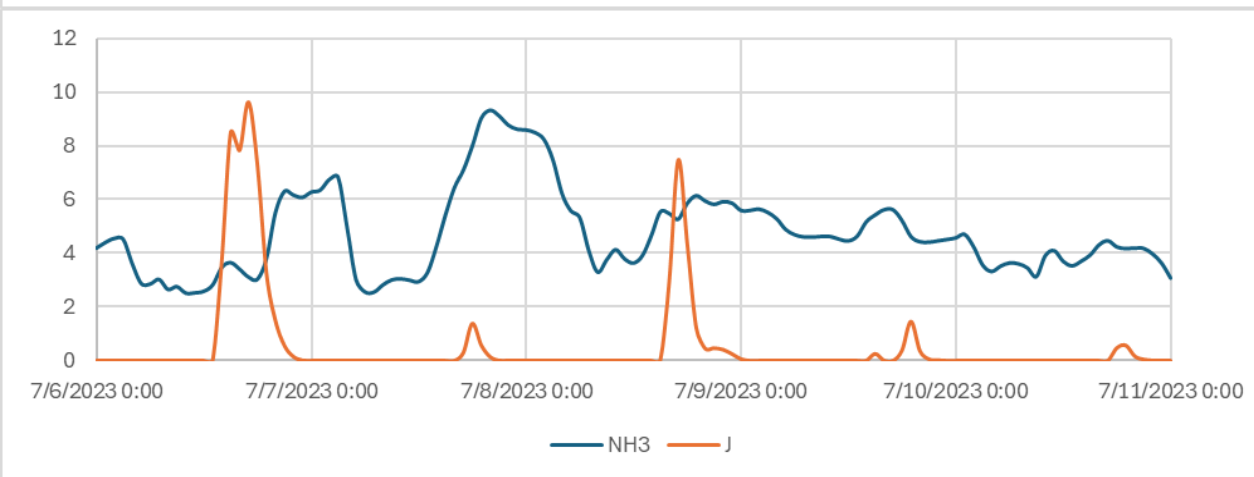
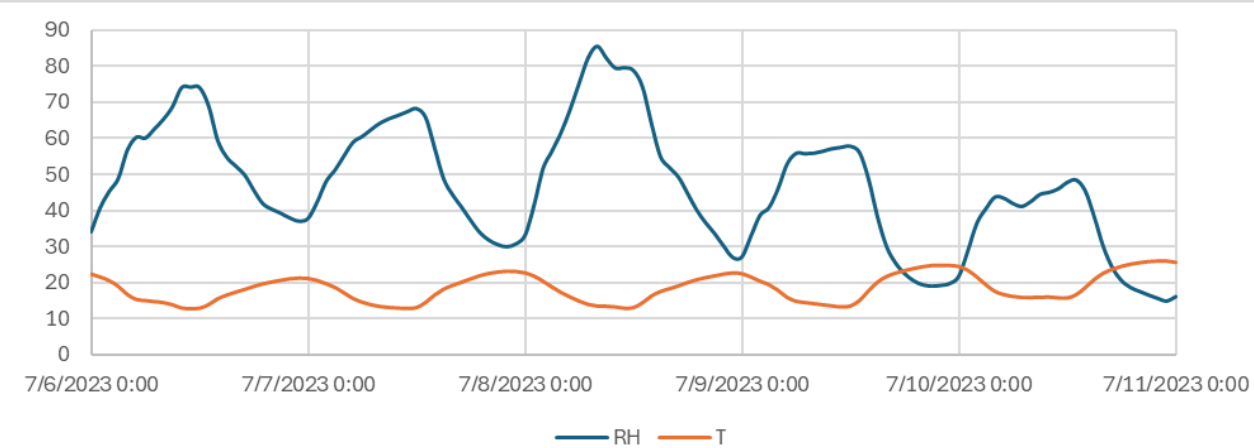
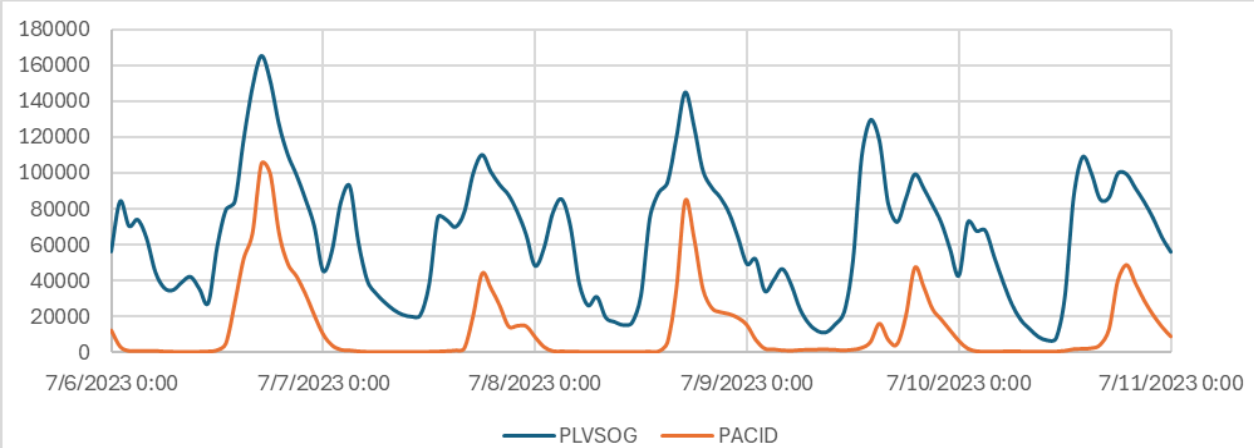
- At APP and SPL sites, the coefficient (r) with CMAQ-APM is 0.66 and 0.59, respectively, compared to 0.09 and 0.13 with the original CMAQ.
- **CMAQ-APM** successfully captures the temporal variability of CN10, aligning well with observations.

# CCN abundance



- CMAQ-APM is capable of representing CCN.
- CCN0.4 and their daily fluctuations are generally in agreement with observations.





Summer case:

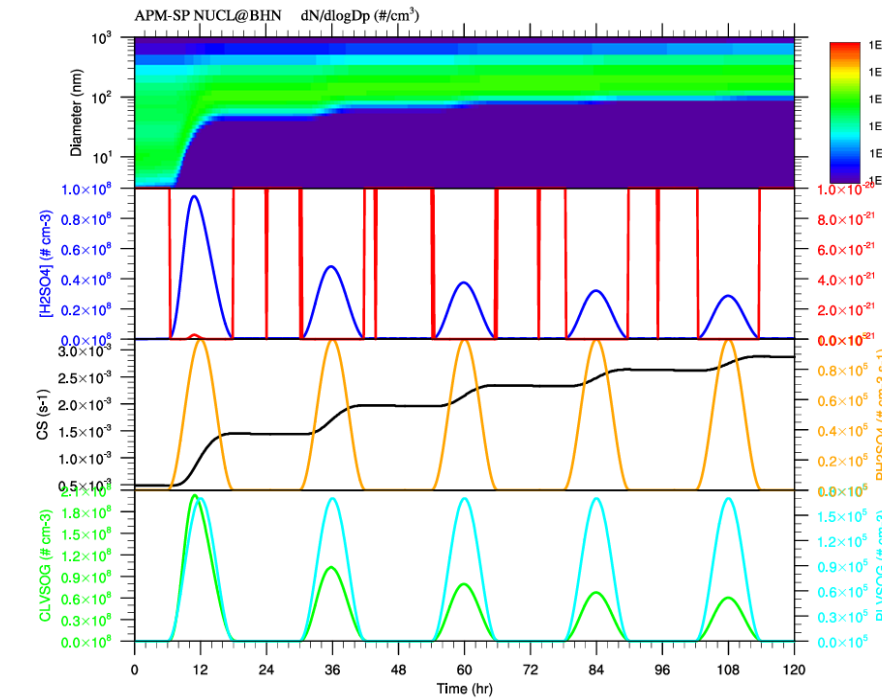
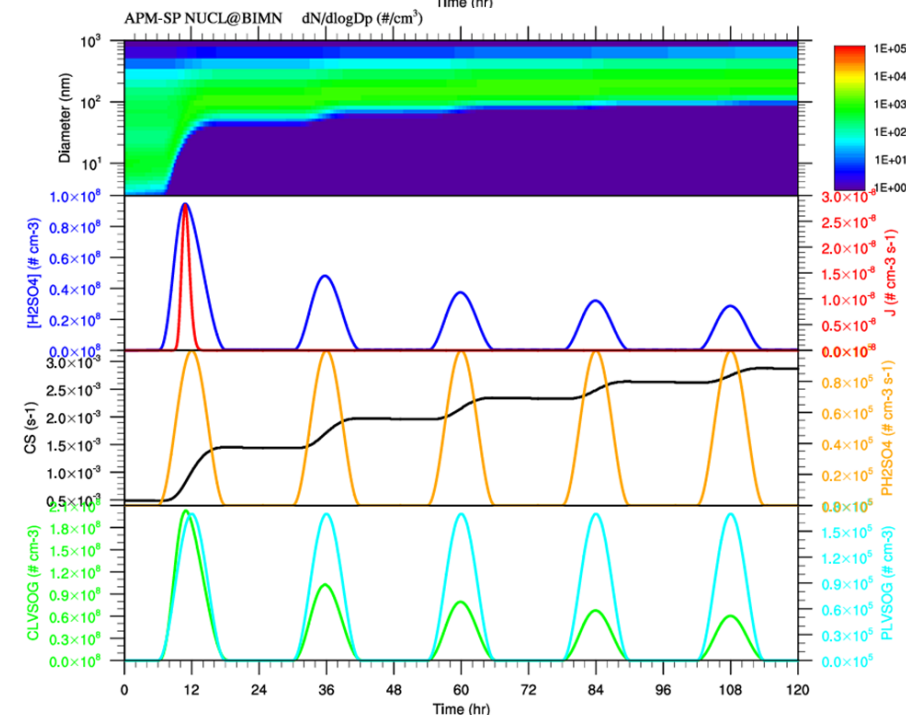
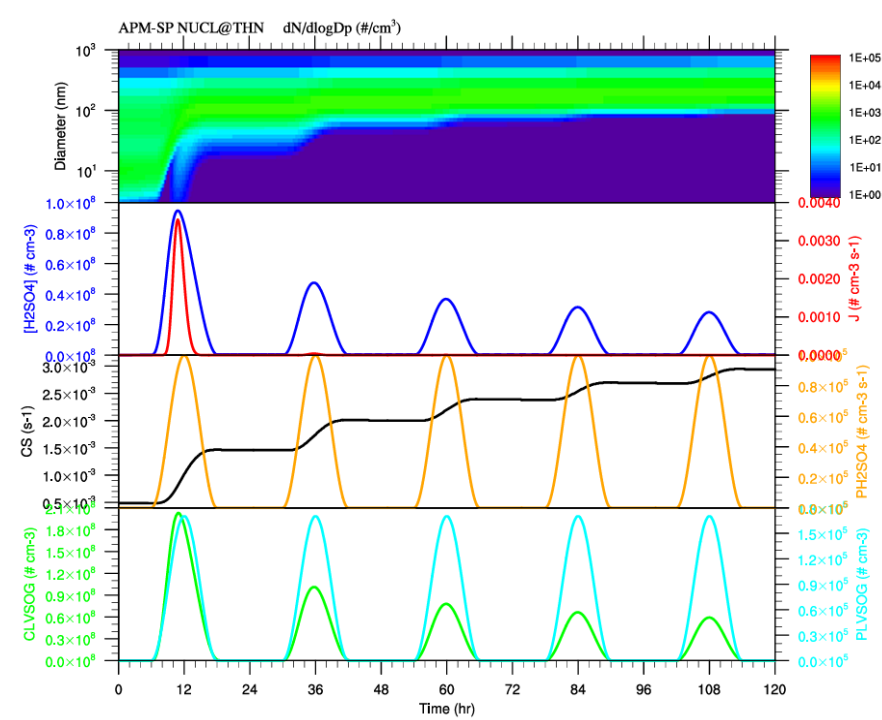
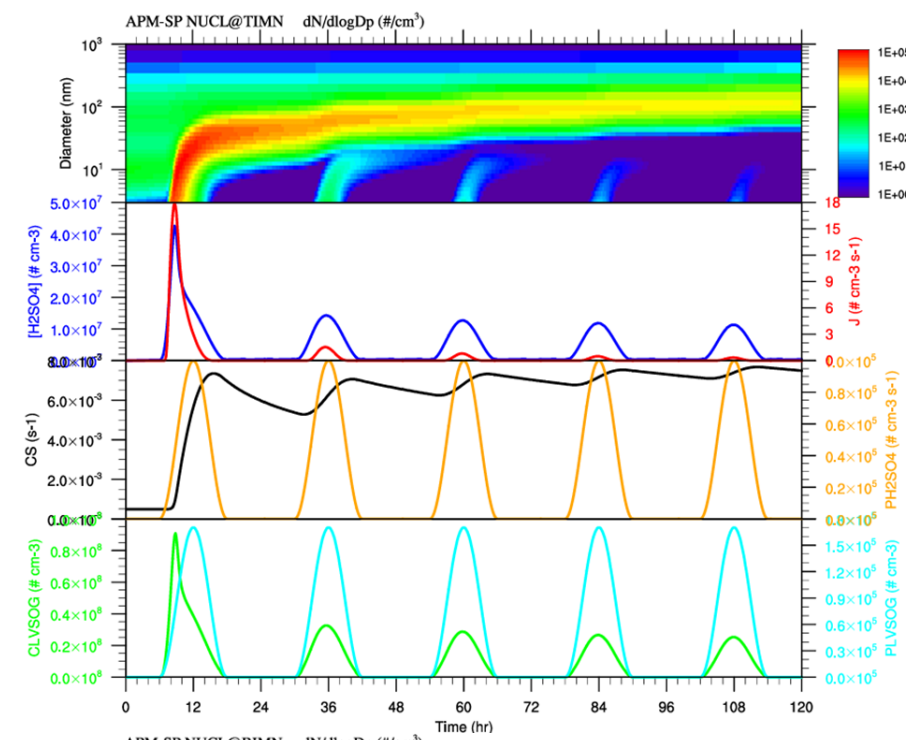
TK (K),RH (%),XQ (ion pairs  $\text{cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ),CNH3(ppbv)  
**291., 47., 12., 4.7**

MSO4,MBC,MOC,MDST,MSEA ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )  
**0.65,0.06,0.08,1.d-20,0.02**

PH2SO4max,PLVSOGmax ( $\# \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )  
**1.d5, 1.7d5**

**NUCLEATION SCHEMES:**  
**TIMN, THN, BIMN, BHN**





Winter case:

TK (K),RH (%),XQ (ion pairs  $\text{cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ),CNH3(ppbv)  
**285., 52., 10., 1.1**

MSO<sub>4</sub>,MBC,MOC,MDST,MSEA ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )  
**1.0,0.15,0.23,1.d-20,0.03**

PH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>max,PLVSO<sub>G</sub>max ( $\# \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )  
**1.8d5, 3.5d5**

**NUCLEATION SCHEMES:**  
**TIMN, THN, BIMN, BHN**

