

# *HTAP O<sub>3</sub> Analysis Using CMAQ: Comparison with Global Model Results*

---

**C. Jerry Lin**<sup>\*1</sup>, Li Pan<sup>1</sup>, David G. Streets<sup>2</sup>, Carey Jang<sup>3</sup>,  
Terry Keating<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> College of Engineering, Lamar University, Beaumont, TX

<sup>2</sup> ANL Decision & Information Sciences Division, Argonne, IL

<sup>3</sup> USEPA OAQPS, Research Triangle Park, NC

<sup>4</sup> Office of Air & Radiation (OAR/OPAR), USEPA, Washington, DC

**Atmospheric Chemistry, Climate, and Transboundary  
Air Pollution Workshop**

Washington, DC, USA

June 12, 2008

# SR Scenarios Simulated

---

- **SR1:** Base-case simulation for year 2001.
- **SR2:** CH<sub>4</sub> mixing ratio reduced by 20% from 1760 to 1408 ppbv
- **SR3:** Anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduced by 20% in EA and NA
- **SR6:** Combined reduction of anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub>/NMVOC/CO/SO<sub>2</sub> by 20%
- **SR7:** Mercury emissions reduced 20%

# SR Scenarios Simulated

---

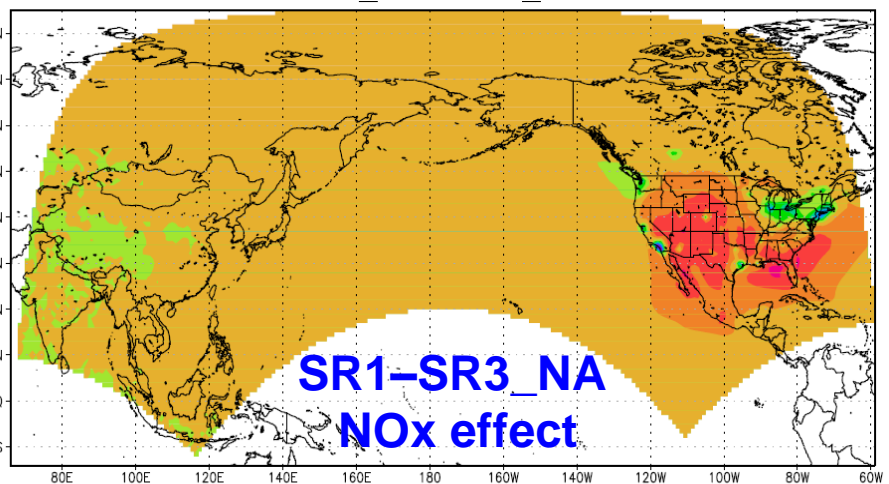
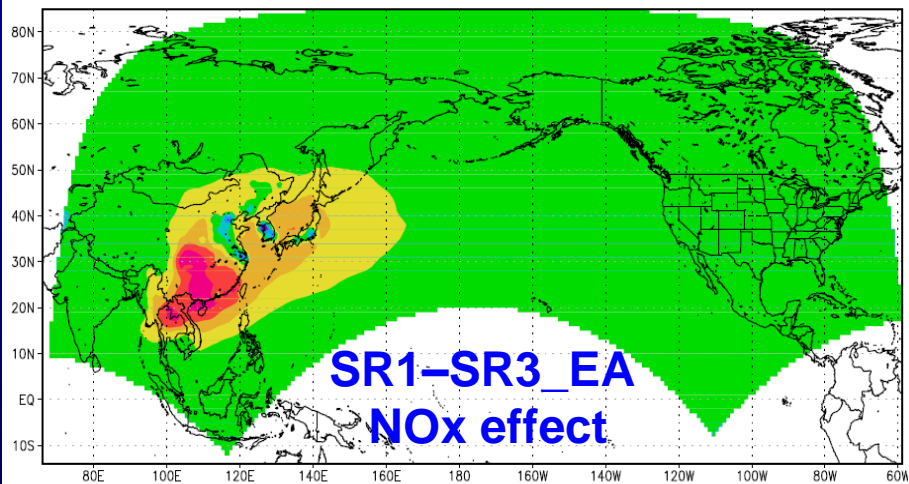
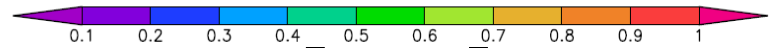
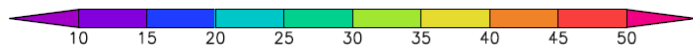
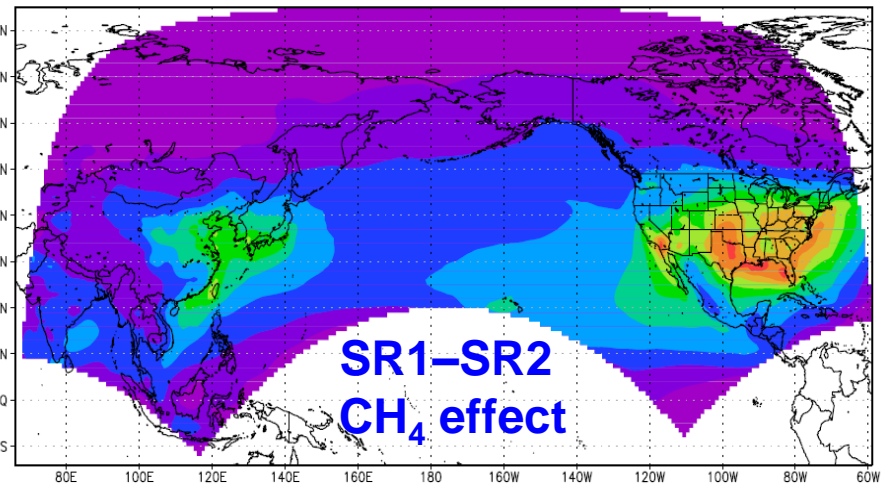
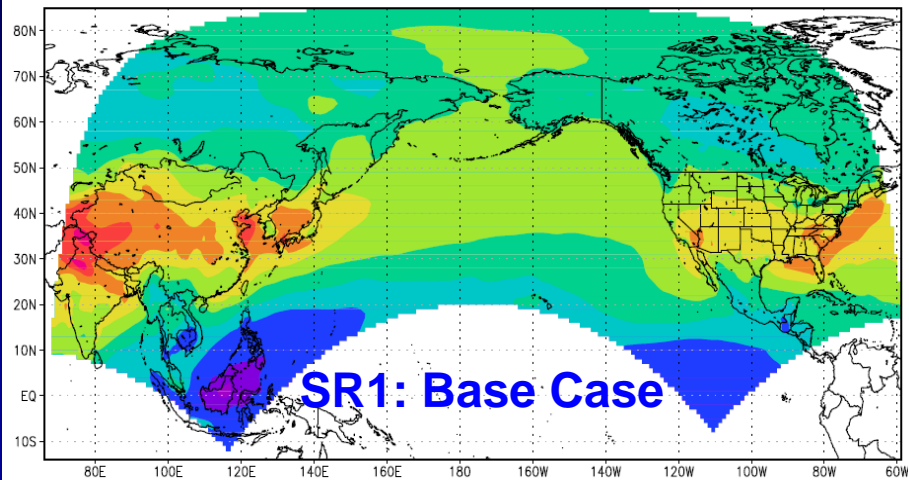
- SR1: Base-case simulation for year 2001
- SR2: CH<sub>4</sub> mixing ratio reduced by 20% from 1760 to 1408 ppbv
- SR3: Anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduced by 20% in EA and NA
- **SR6**: Combined reduction of anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub>/NMVOC/CO/SO<sub>2</sub> by 20%
- **SR7**: Mercury emissions reduced 20%

# Model and Data

---

- *Model:* CMAQ V4.6 (released Oct. 2006)
- *Modeling period:* Year 2001
- *Domain:* ICAP trans-Pacific domain in Lambert Conformal projection covering EA and NA, 108-km spatial resolution
- *Emission Inventory:* NEI99 and modified Trace-P
- *Meteorology:* ICAP 2001 MM5, model-ready
- *Chemistry:* CB-IV and CMAQ-AERO4
- *Initial and boundary conditions:* re-gridded from GEOS-Chem annual simulation in 2001

# Spatial Distribution

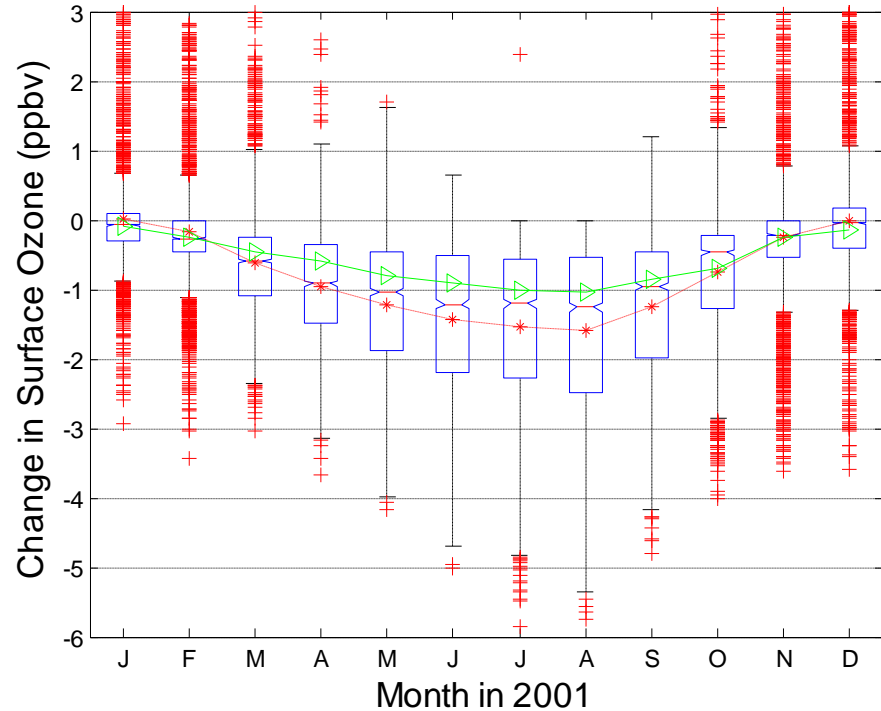
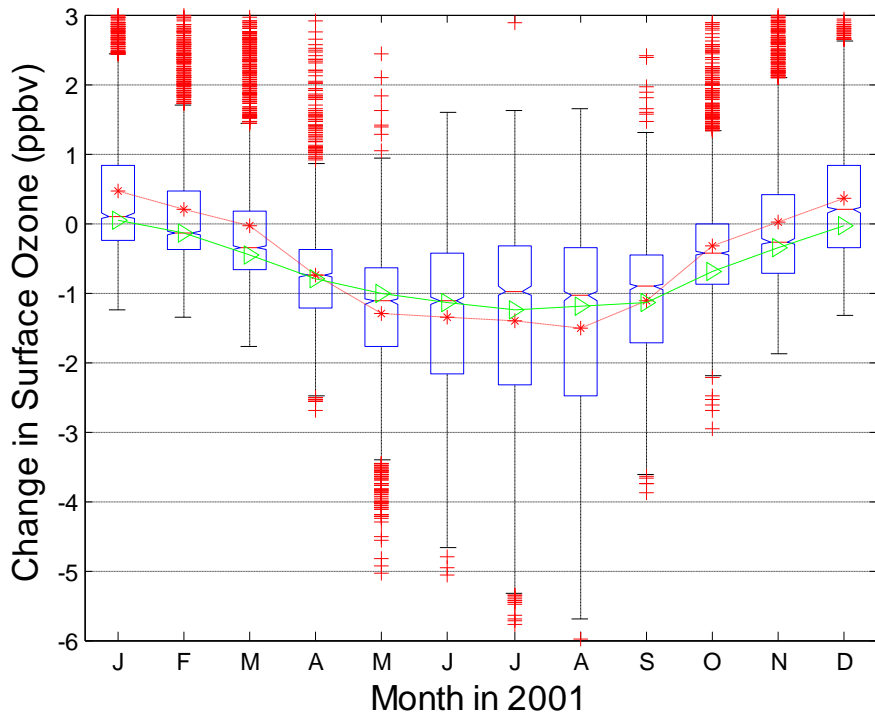


# Domestic Impact (20% NOx reduction)

NA

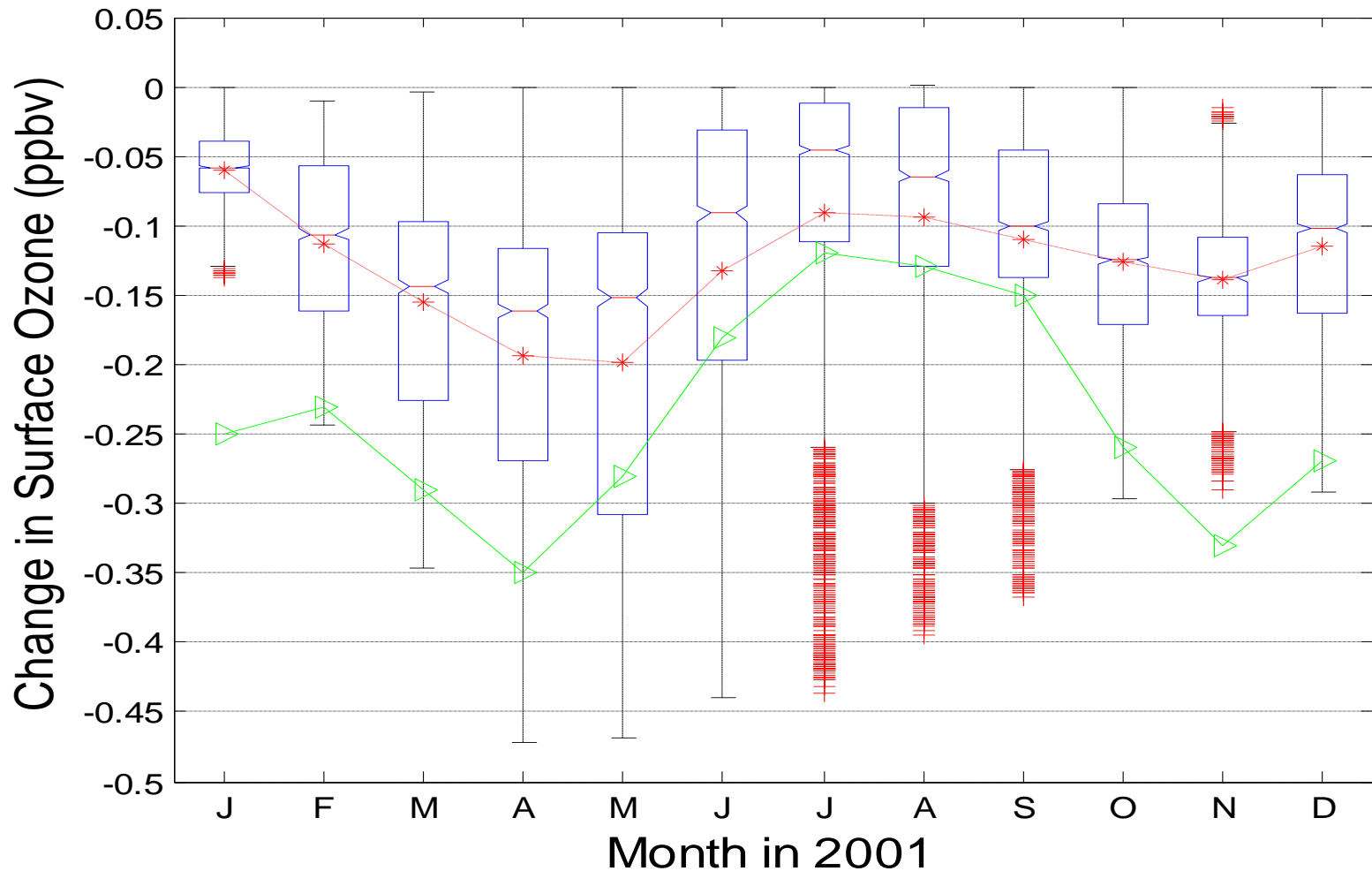


EA



Boxplot shows within-region variability  
*Red line* shows regional mean by CMAQ  
*Green line* shows results from Fiore et al. (2008)

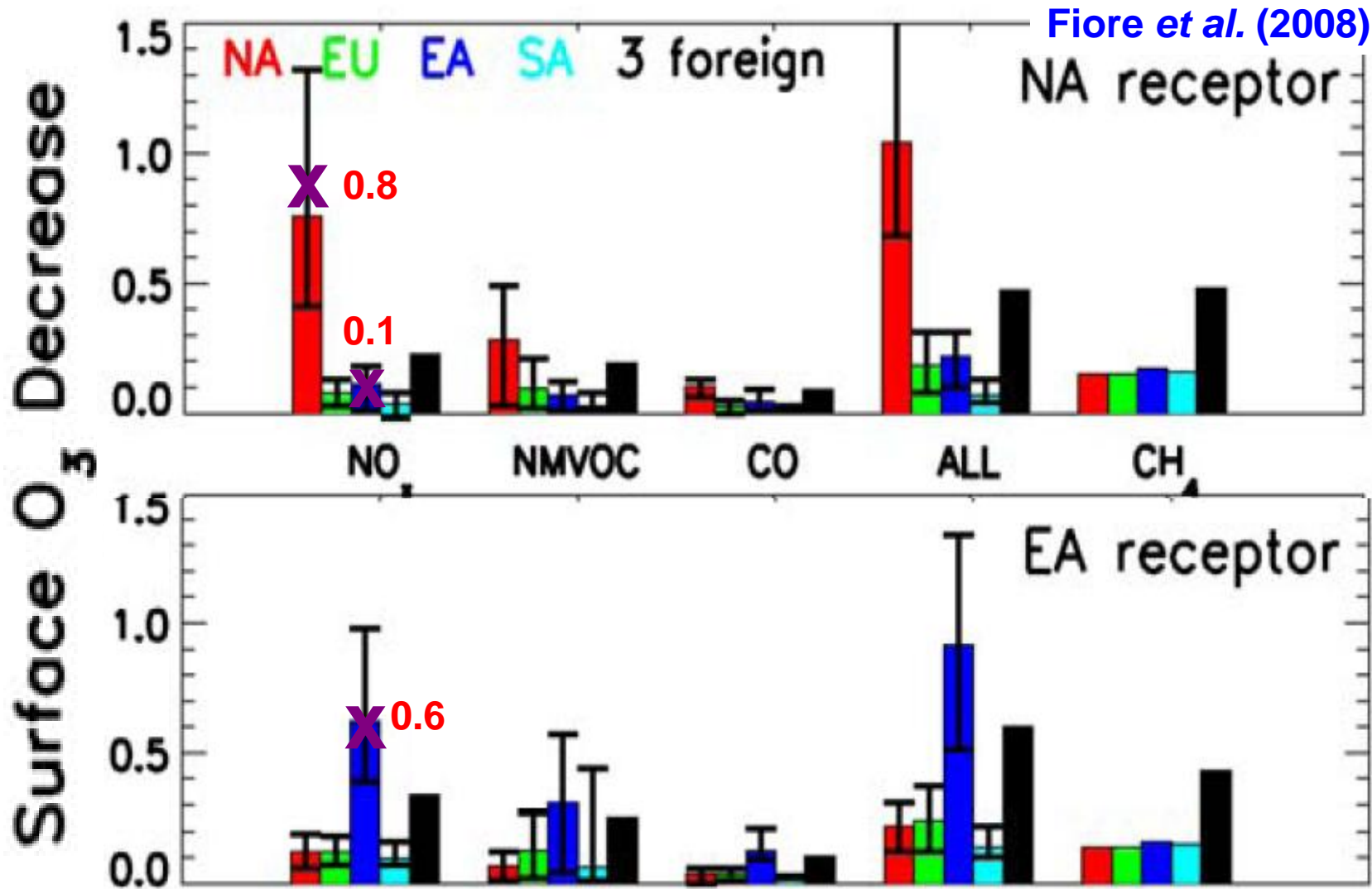
# Foreign Impact (20% NO<sub>x</sub> reduction)\*



*Red line* shows the foreign impact by CMAQ from **EA ONLY**

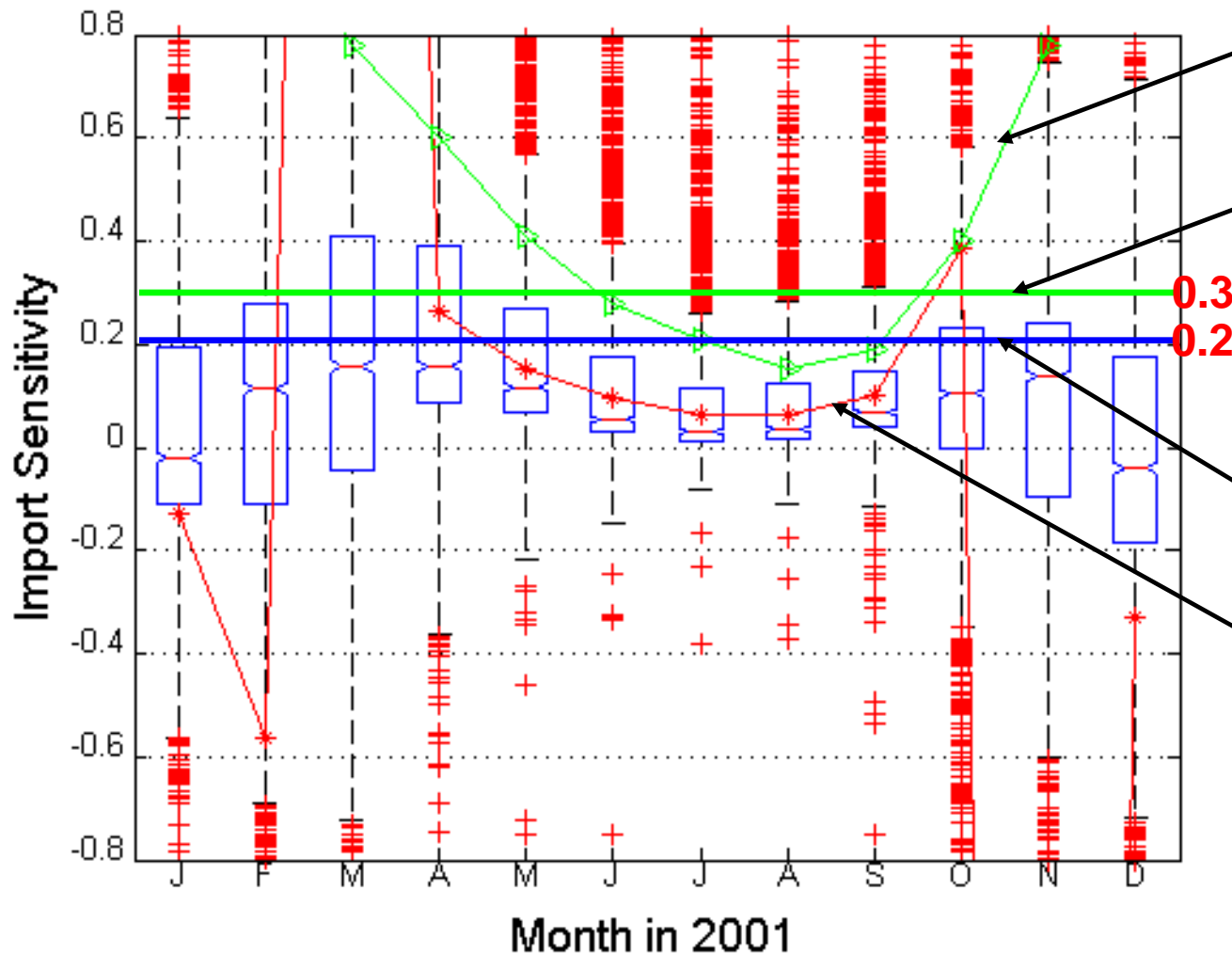
*Green line* shows results from Fiore et al. (2008) shows the foreign impact from **three foreign regions COMBINED**

# Comparison of Annual Mean





# Import Sensitivity\* ( $\Delta O_{3,fr} / \Delta O_{3,do}$ ) by 20% NO<sub>x</sub> emission reduction



Monthly IS from Fiore et al. (2008)

Annual IS from Fiore et al. (2008)

Annual IS from CMAQ results

Monthly IS from CMAQ results

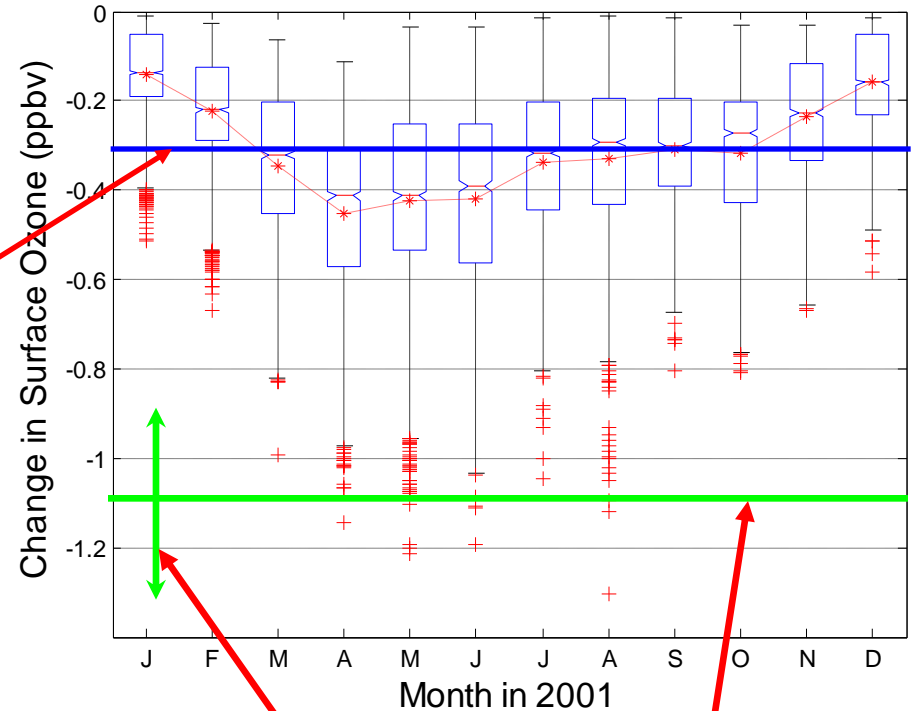
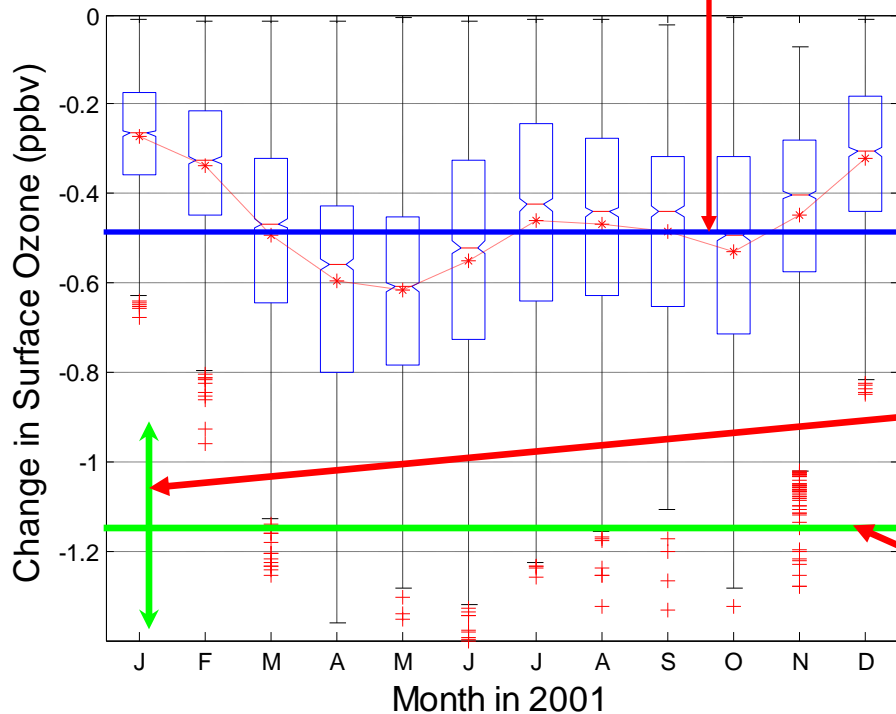
\*Data from Fiore et al. (2008) consider  $\Delta O_{3,fr}$  from ALL foreign source region.

# Effect of CH<sub>4</sub> Perturbation

NA

EA

Mean from  
CMAQ



Variability in  
Std. Dev.

Mean from all global models  
in Fiore et al (2008)

# Summary

---

- 20% decrease of domestic NO<sub>x</sub> emission changes monthly mean surface O<sub>3</sub> by +7.1 to -6.4 ppbv, and decreases annual mean O<sub>3</sub> by -0.8 ppbv in EA and -0.6 ppbv in NA.
- 20% NO<sub>x</sub> emission reduction in EA causes a decrease of up to 0.5 ppbv of monthly surface O<sub>3</sub> in NA. The effect is stronger in spring and late fall. The decrease in the annual mean surface O<sub>3</sub> is 0.13 ppbv.
- The monthly mean import sensitivity (IS) in NA caused by the 20% EA NO<sub>x</sub> emission reduction show a large variability.
- The IS in the warm months (April - October) shows similar trend compared to global model results.
- 20% decrease of CH<sub>4</sub> levels in the domain decreases annual mean O<sub>3</sub> by 0.47 ppbv in NA and 0.31 ppbv in EA. This is weaker than the global model results.
- The CMAQ model results seems to agree reasonably with global model results, although the domestic effect shows a greater seasonal variability.