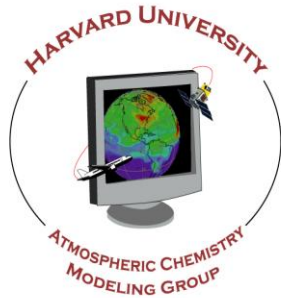


Chemical nonlinearities in relating intercontinental ozone pollution to anthropogenic emissions



Shiliang Wu

**Bryan Duncan, Arlene Fiore,
Oliver Wild, Daniel Jacob**

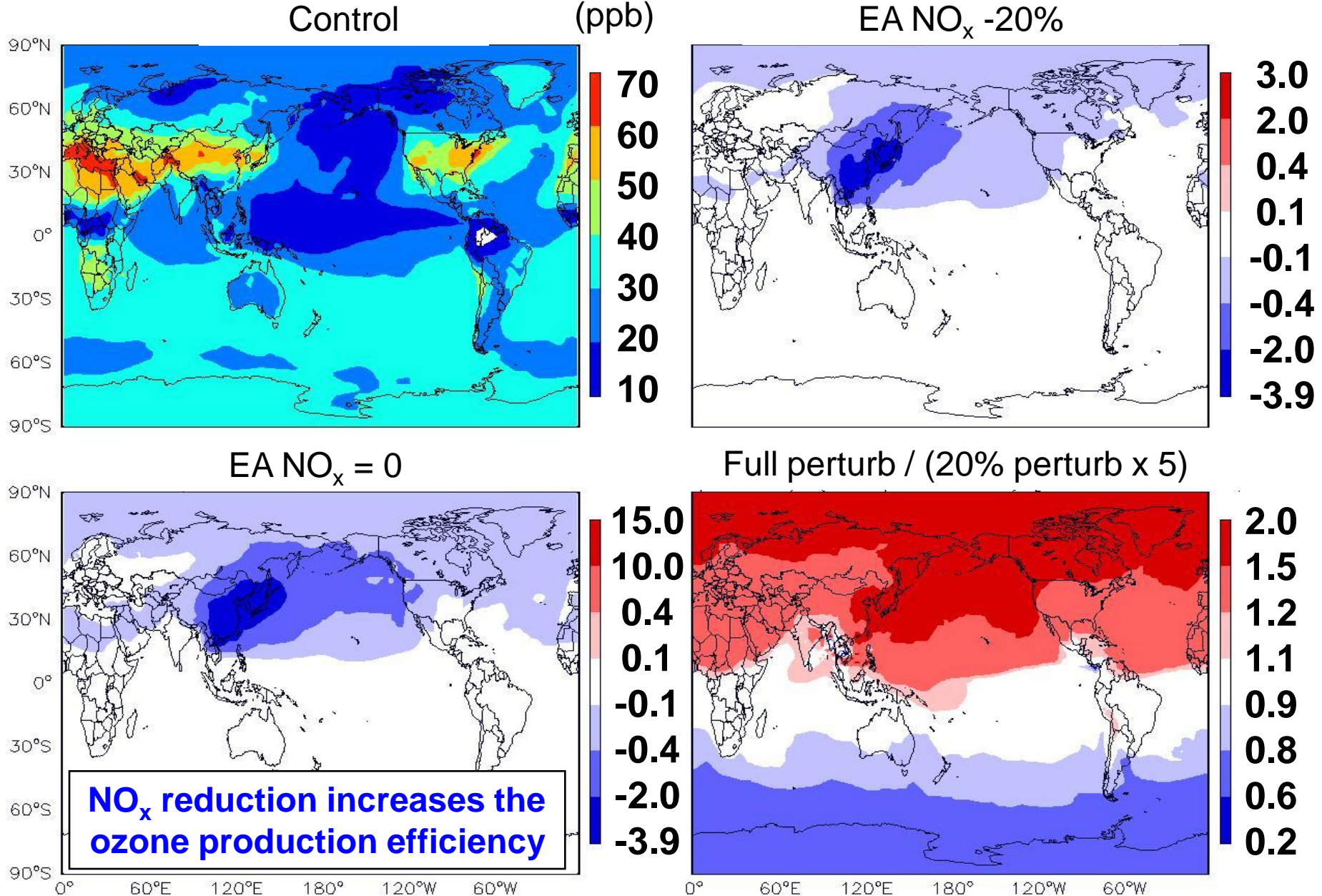
HTAP meeting, Washington, DC

June 12, 2008

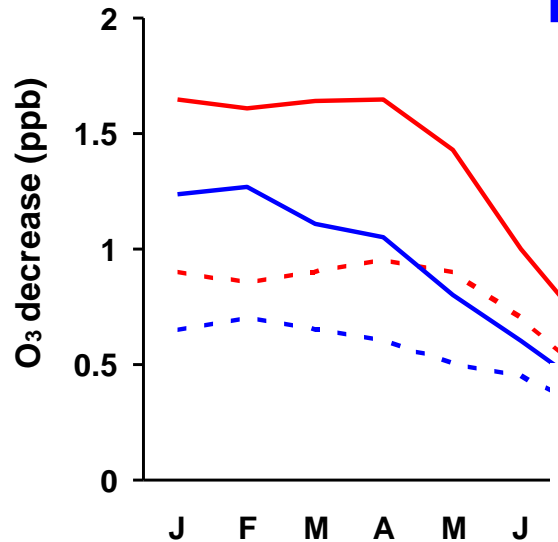
with support from the NASA/MAP program

Non-linearity in NO_x perturbations (GMI – JJA)

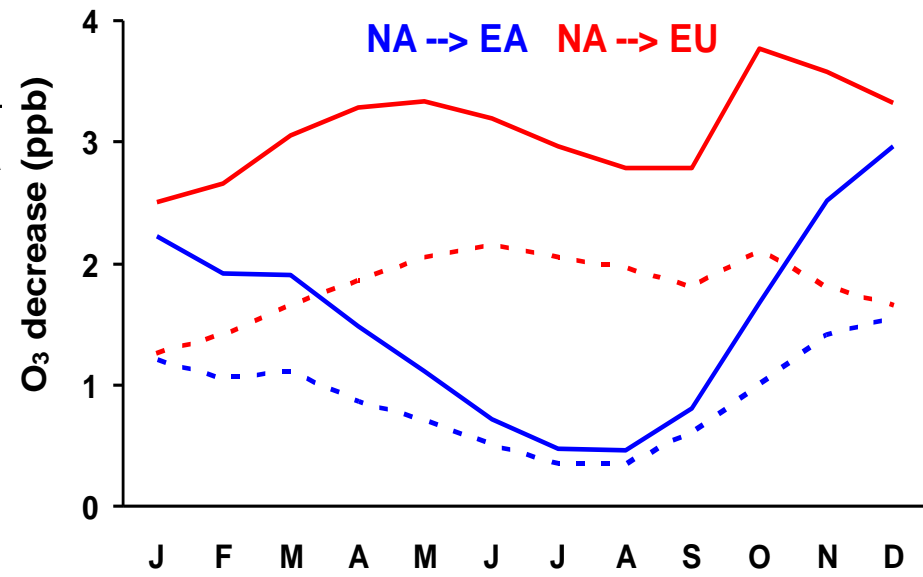
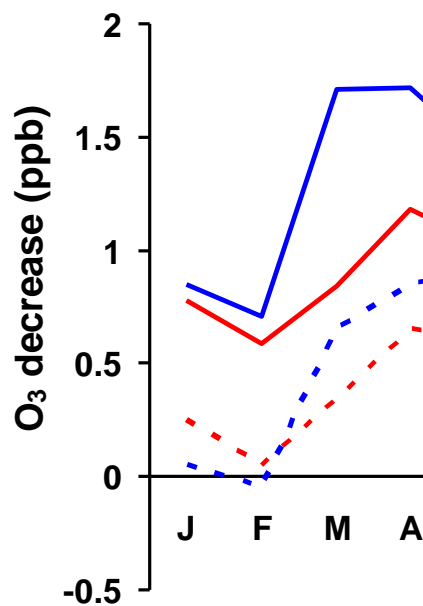
(surface ozone and changes due to perturbations in EA NO_x emissions)



Even stronger nonlinearity in NO_x perturbations for non-summer seasons (GMI)



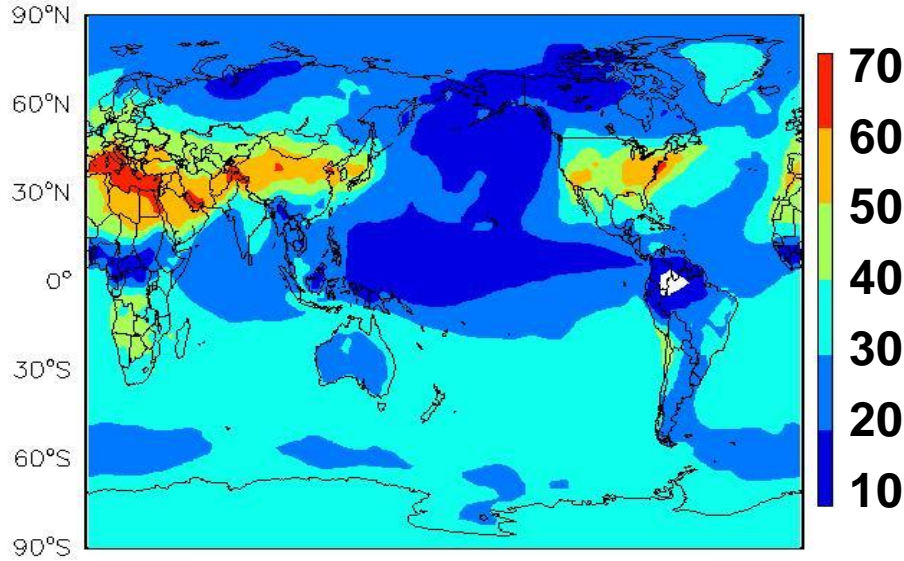
Ozone production is most NO_x-limited in summer and hence shows the best linearity



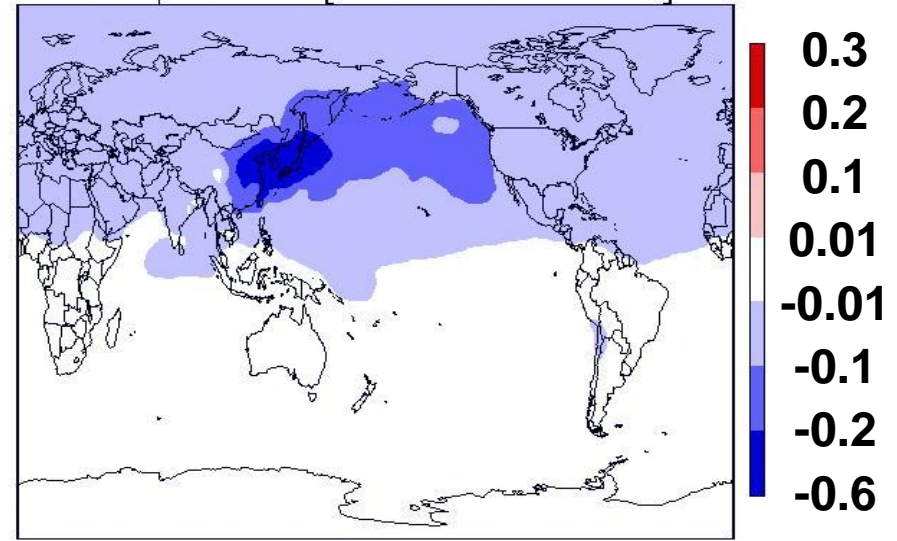
----- (effects from -20% NO_x) x 5
 _____ effects from -100% NO_x

VOC perturbations show very good linearity (GMI – JJA) (surface ozone and changes due to perturbations in EA VOC emissions)

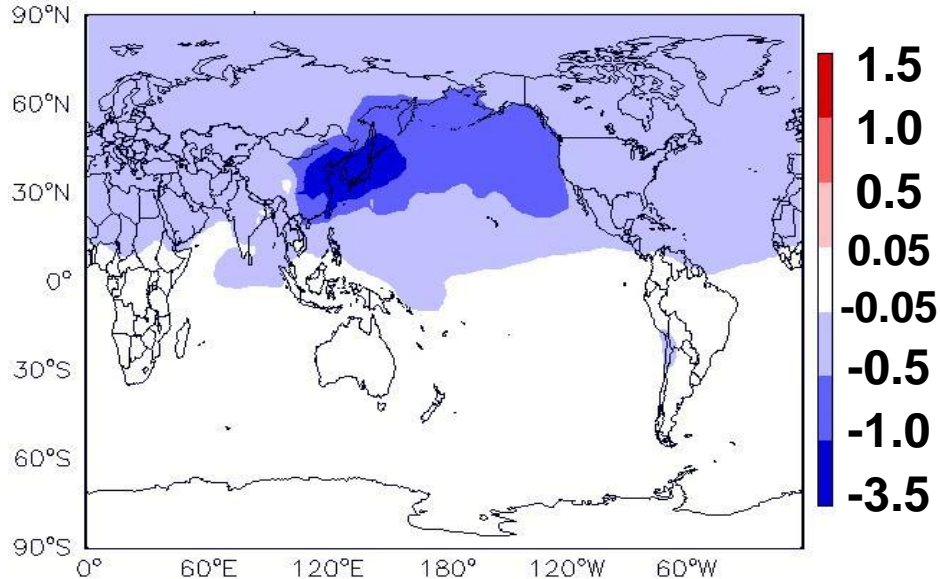
Control (ppb)



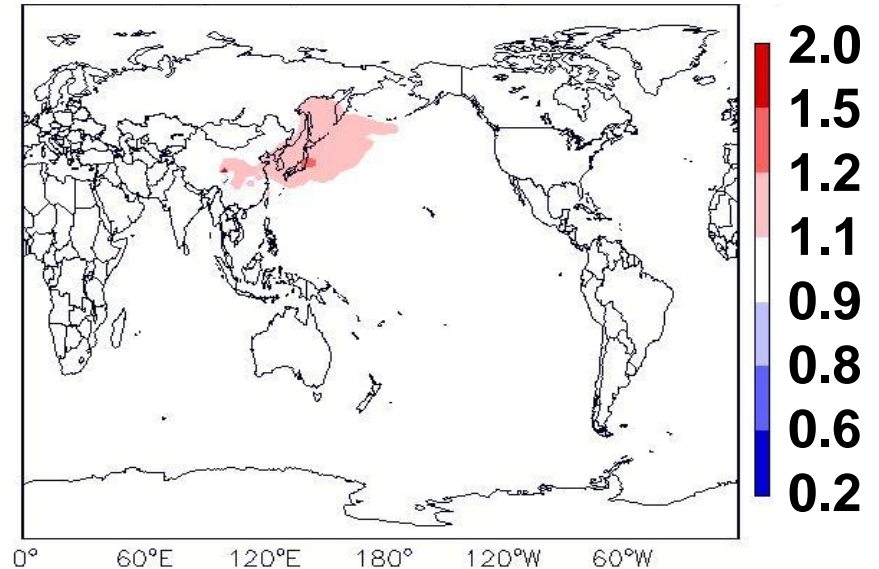
EA NMVOC -20%



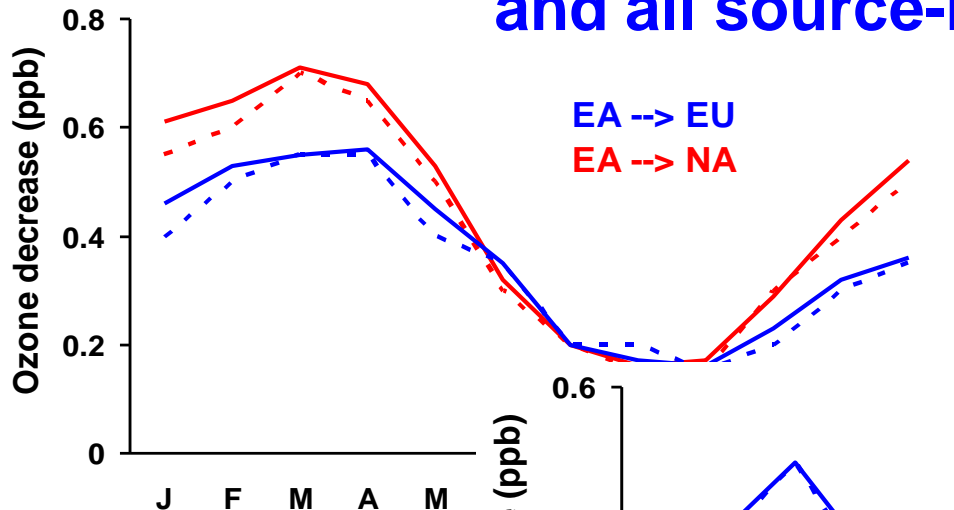
EA NMVOC = 0



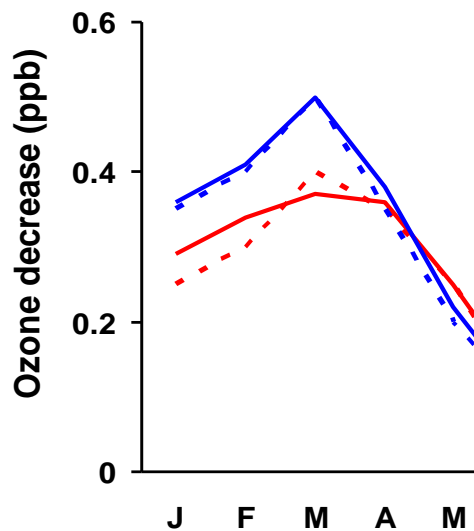
Full perturb / (20% perturb x 5)



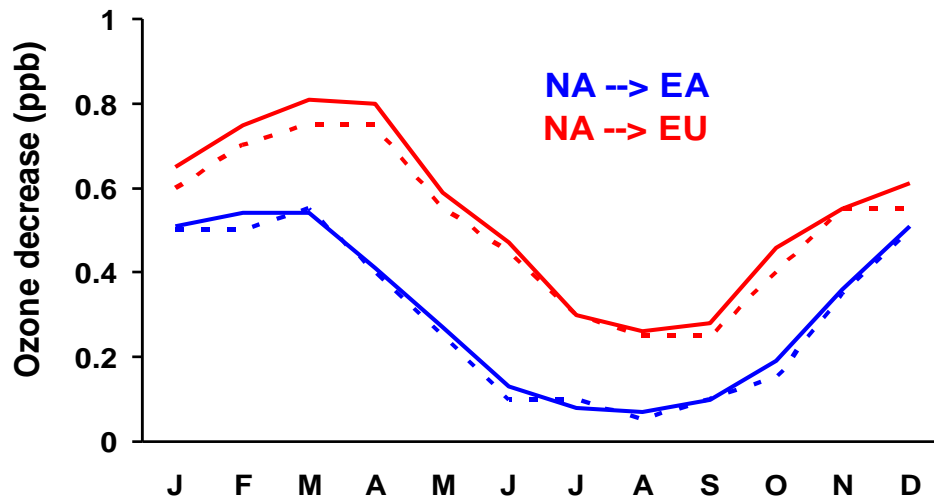
VOC perturbations show very good linearity for all seasons and all source-receptor pairs



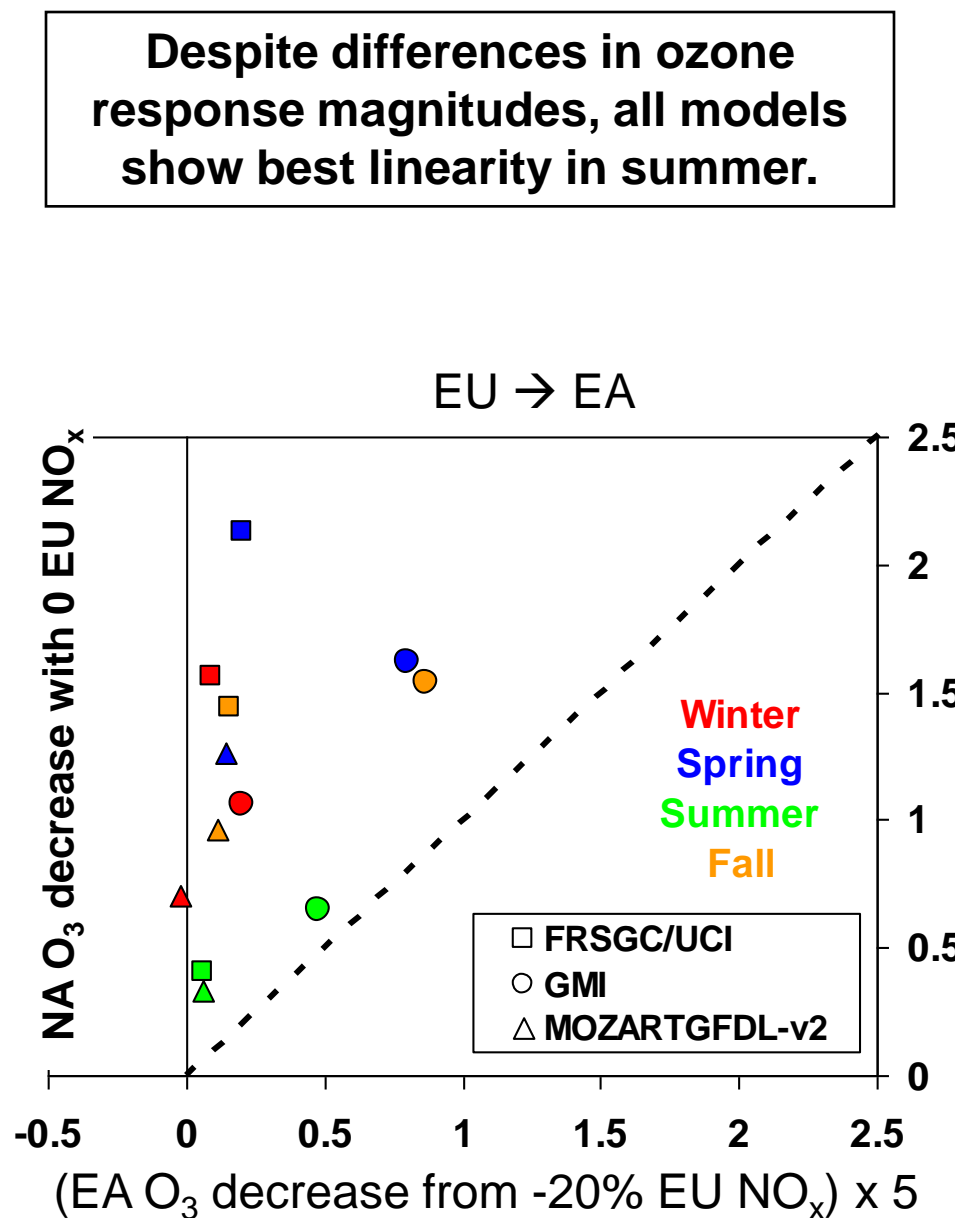
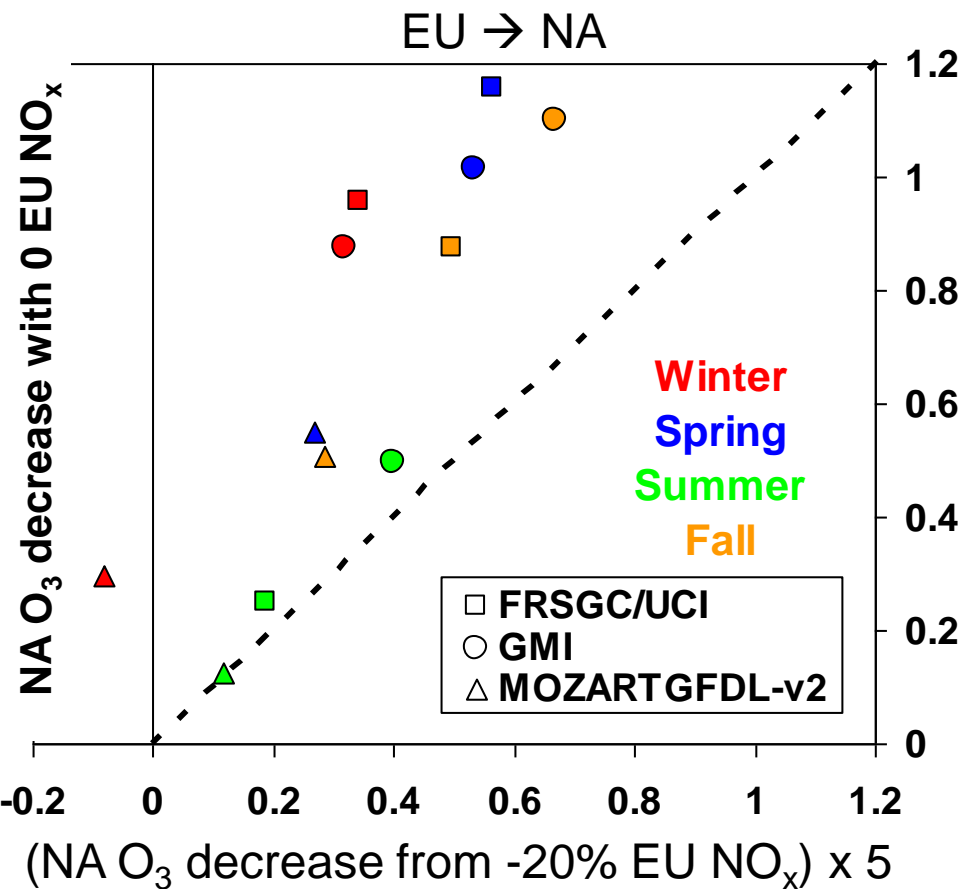
Much less variability in OPE with regard to VOCs compared to NO_x
[Wang & Jacob, 1998]



--- (effects from -20% VOC) x 5
— effects from -100% VOC



Nonlinearity with EU NO_x perturbations - model intercomparison



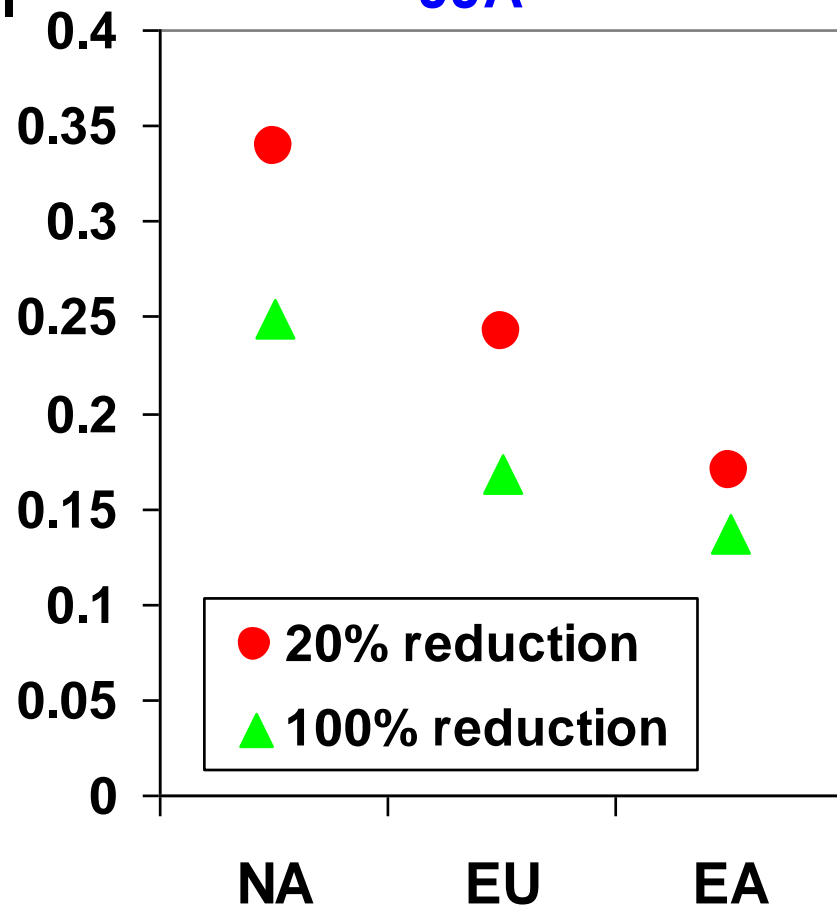
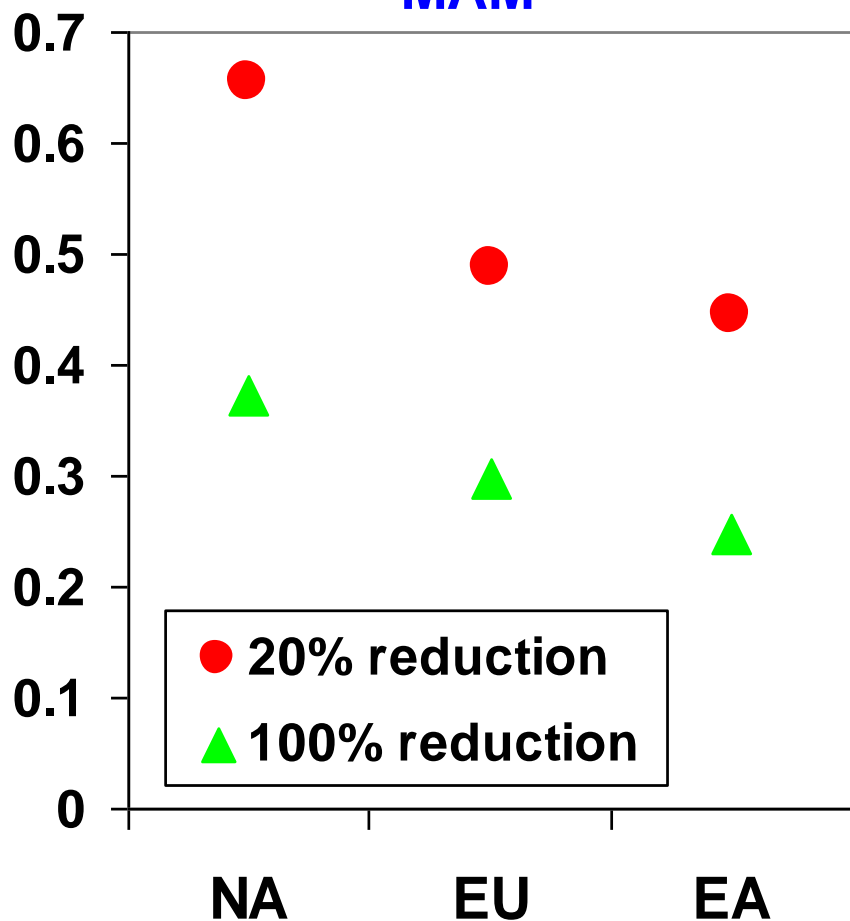
Relative benefit in controlling NMVOCs vs. NO_x is larger with smaller magnitude of emission reductions

$$\frac{\Delta (\text{O}_3) \text{ from foreign NMVOC reduction}}{\Delta (\text{O}_3) \text{ from same \% foreign } \text{NO}_x \text{ reduction}}$$

MAM

GMI

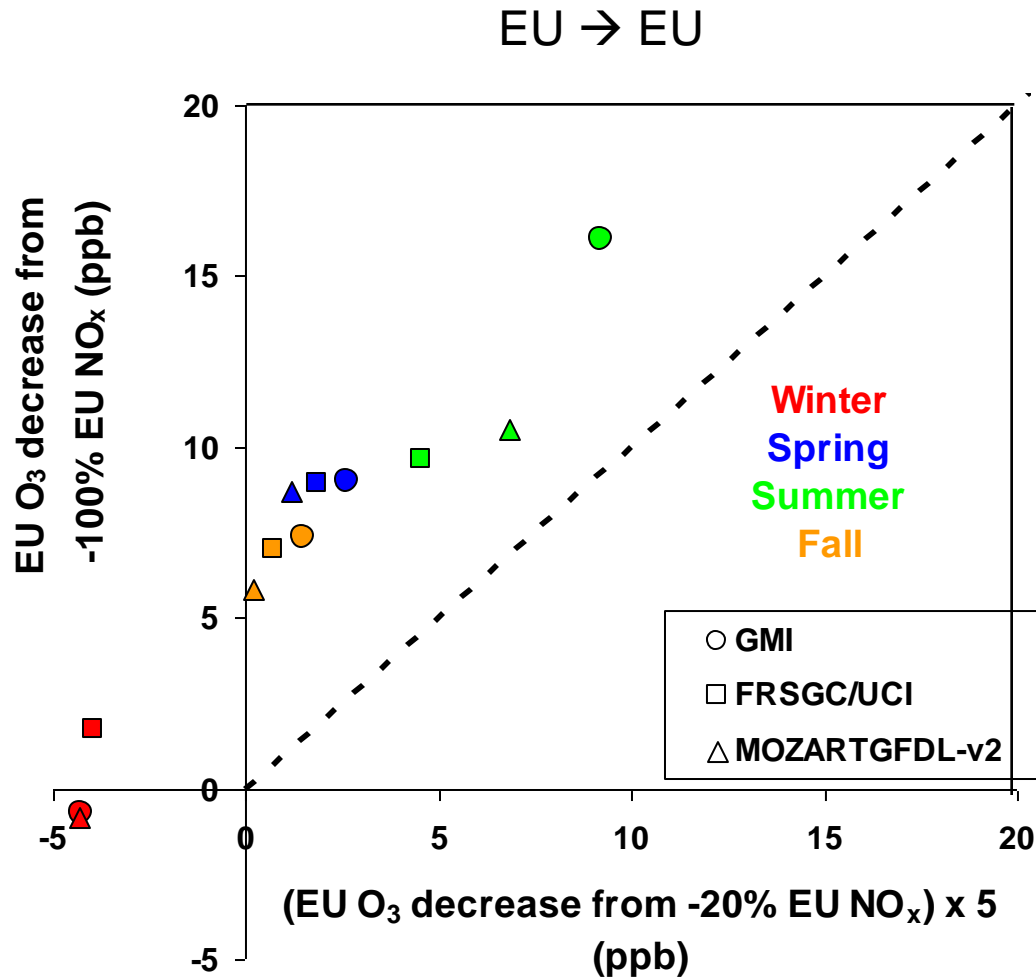
JJA



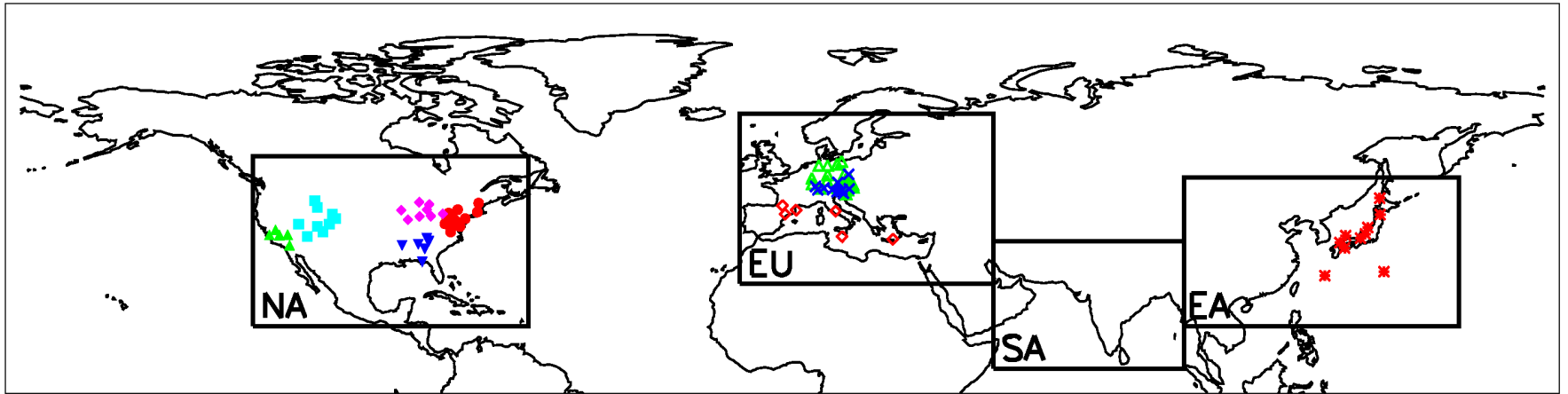
Thank you!

Backups

Nonlinearity with EU NO_x perturbations – model intercomparison



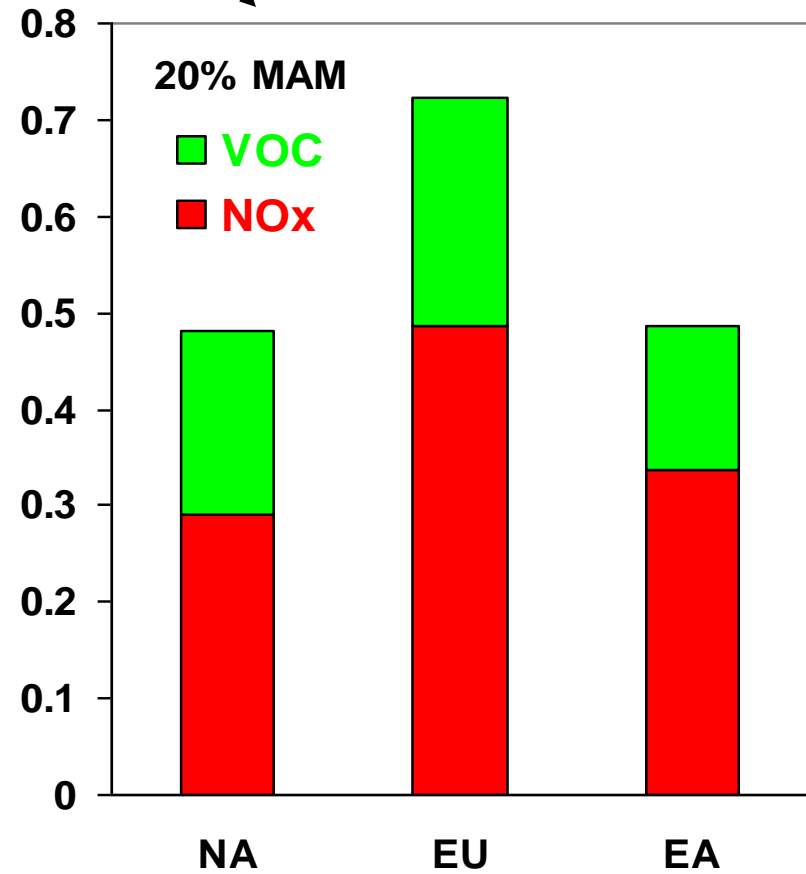
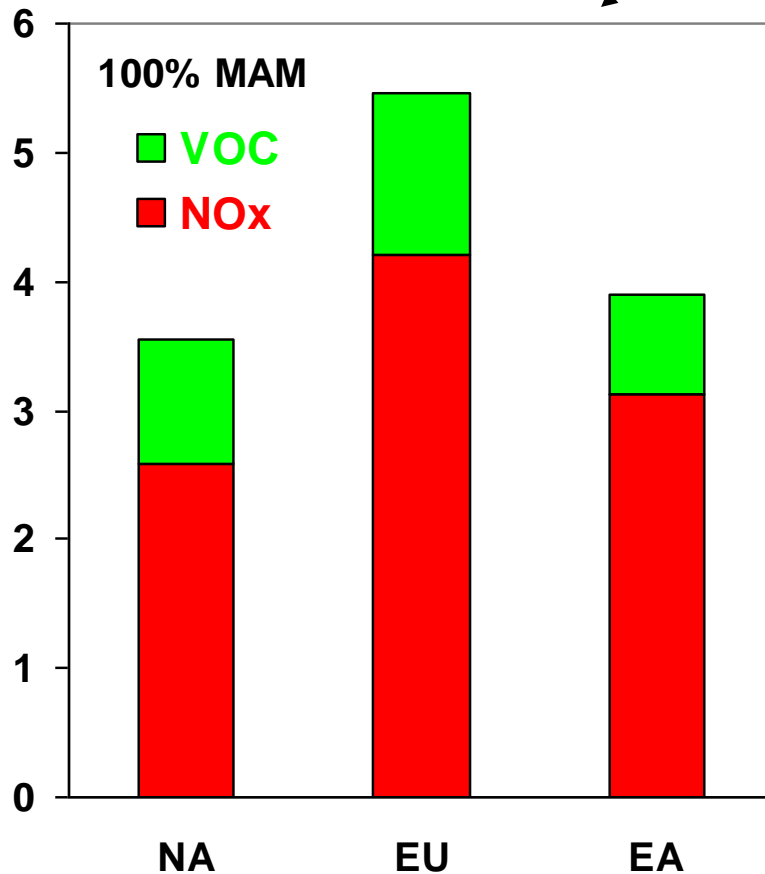
Region definition



Fiore et al., 2008

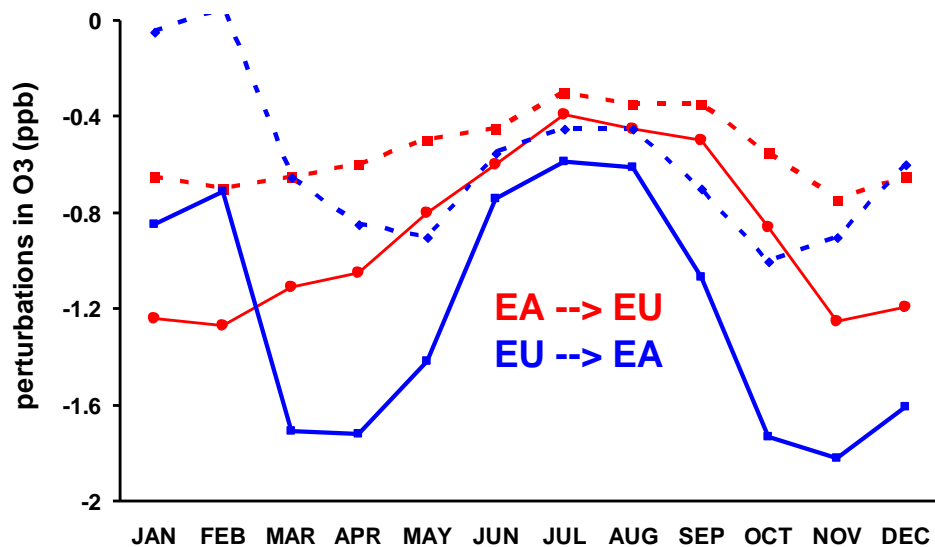
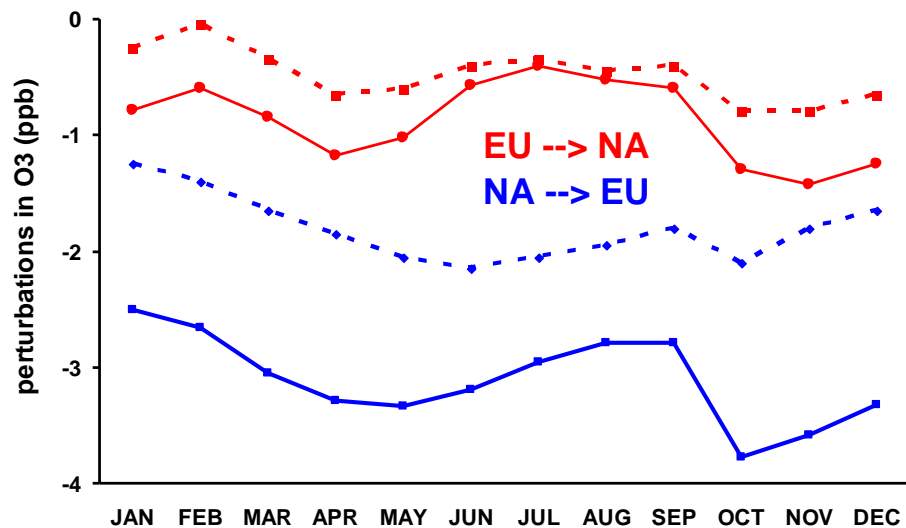
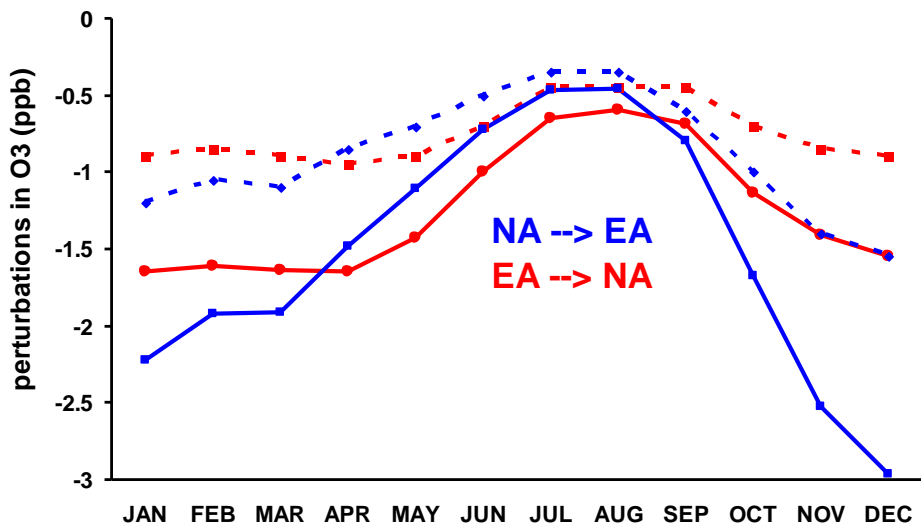
Changes in surface ozone due to perturbations in 'foreign' emissions (GMI / spring)

Relative importance of NO_x vs. NMVOCs in intercontinental transport depends on the magnitude of emission reductions



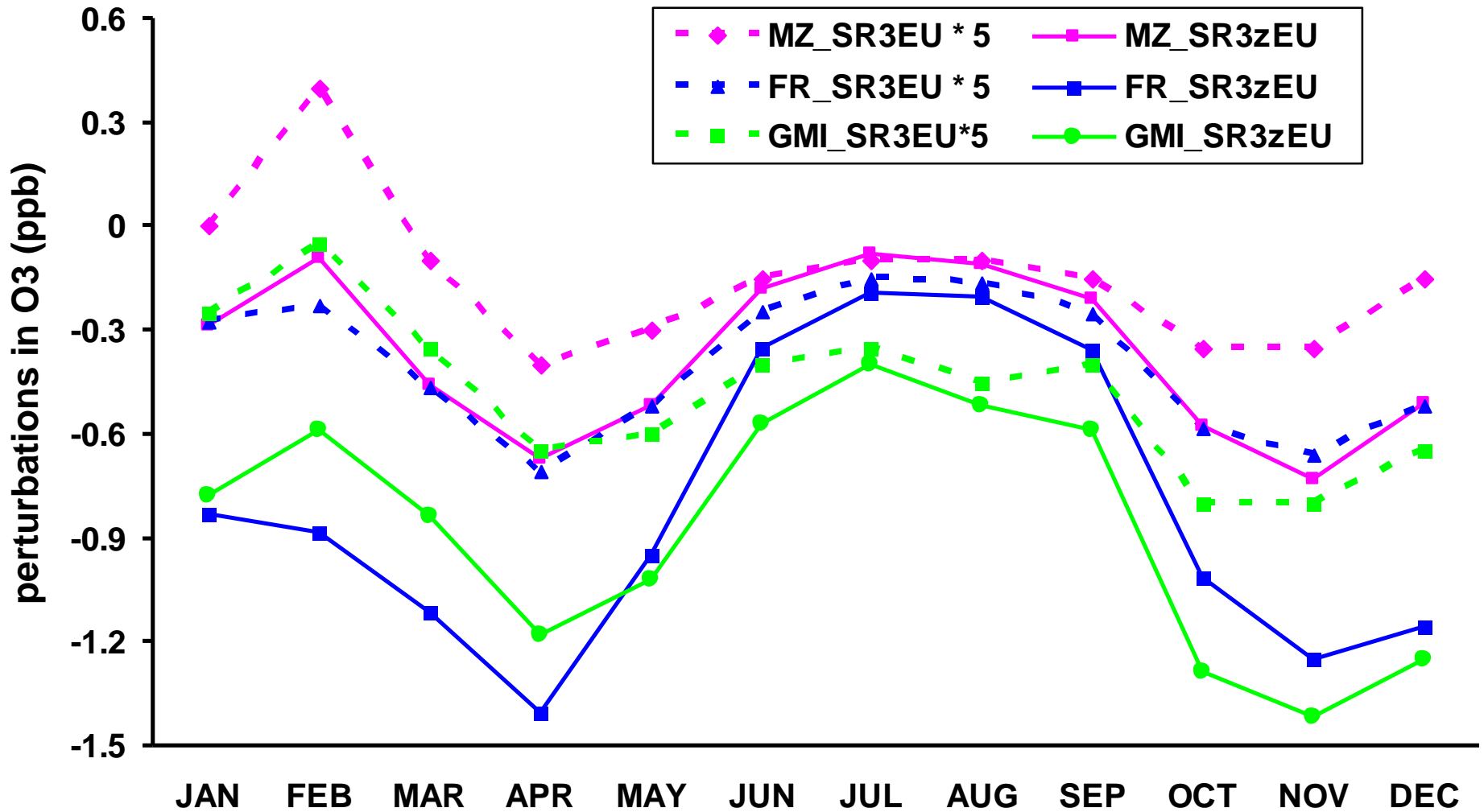
Mutual comparison among different pairs in sensitivity to intercontinental NO_x perturbations

- - - (effects from -20% NO_x) x 5
 — effects from -100% NO_x



Consistency and discrepancy across models

(Changes in NA surface O₃ due to changes in EU NO_x emissions)



--- (perturbations from -20% EU anthro. NO_x) x 5

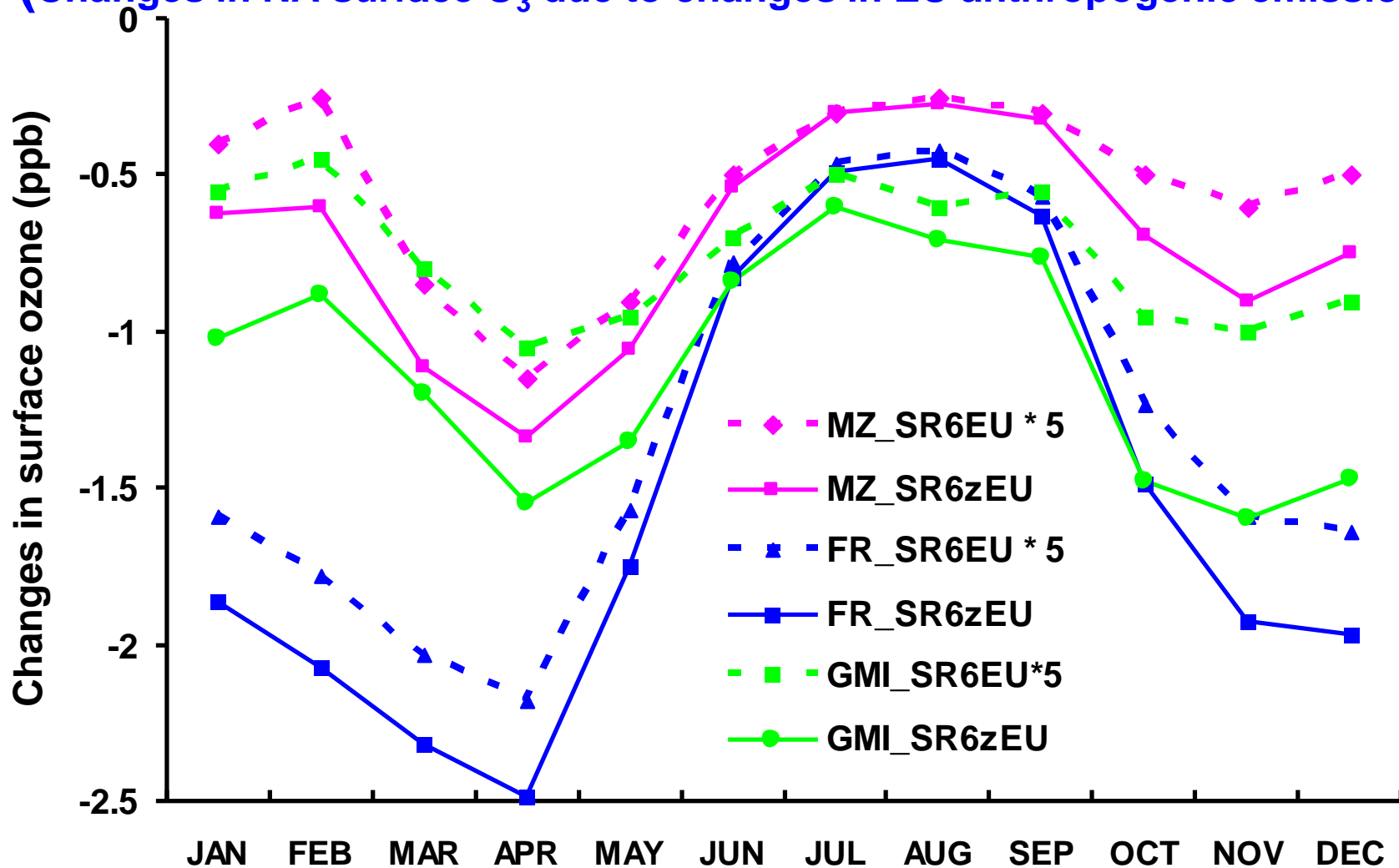
— perturbations from zeroing out EU anthro. NO_x

MZ = MOZART-v2 (Arlene Fiore)

FR = FRSGCUNI (Oliver wild)

Consistency and discrepancy across models

(Changes in NA surface O₃ due to changes in EU anthropogenic emissions)



--- (perturbations from -20% all EU anthro. emis) x 5

— perturbations from zeroing out EU anthro. emis