

Observed and simulated changes of PM_{2.5} and O₃ under recent China droughts

Yuanyu Xie¹, Yuxuan Wang^{1,2}

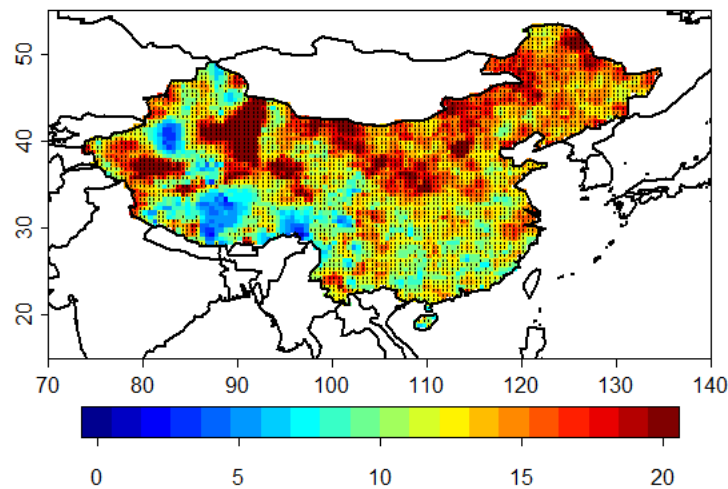
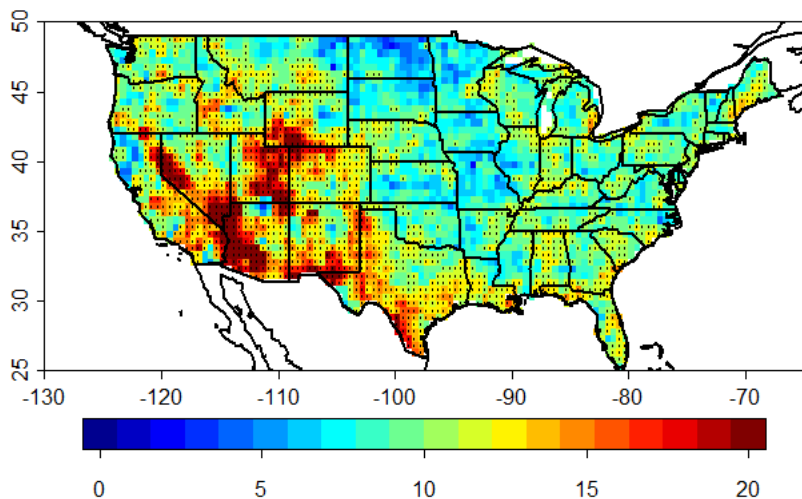
1, Tsinghua University; 2, University of Houston

GCA1

May 23, 2018

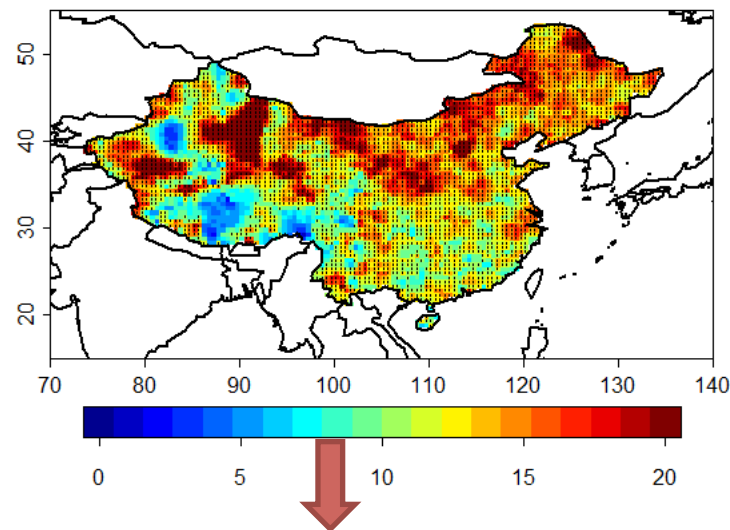
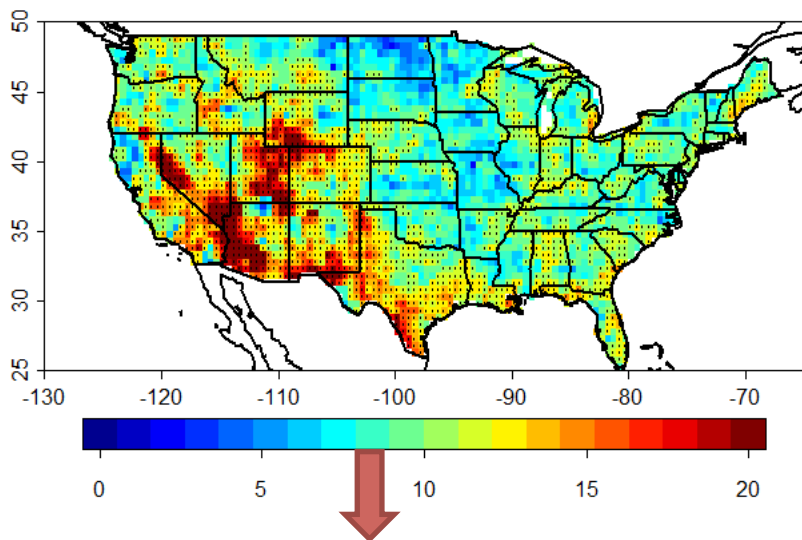


Drought occurrence frequency 1990-2014 Mar. to Oct. (%)

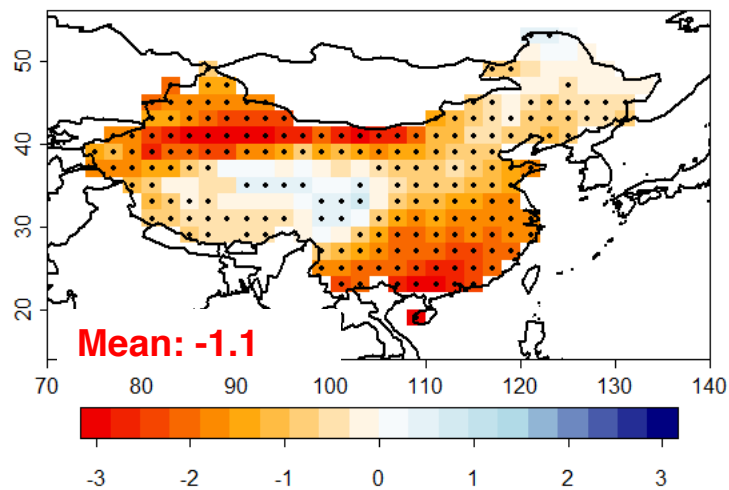
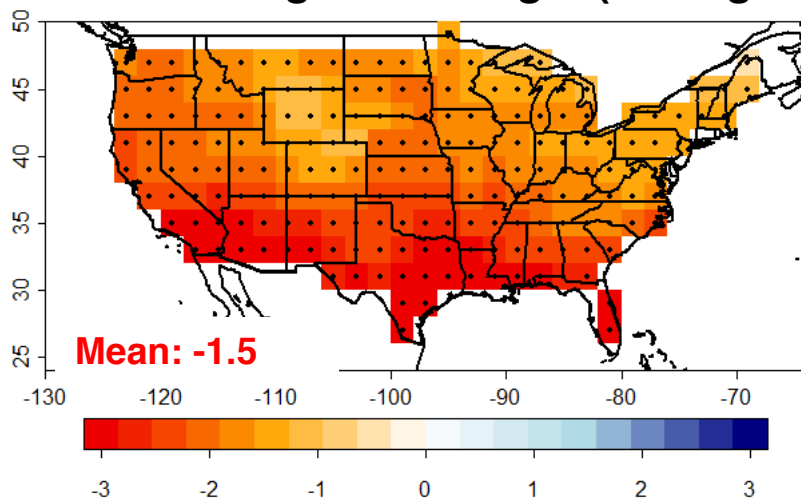


Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) – 1 month
Reference period (1950-2010)
Drought: SPEI < -1.3 (10th percentile)
Normal: SPEI (-0.5,0.5)

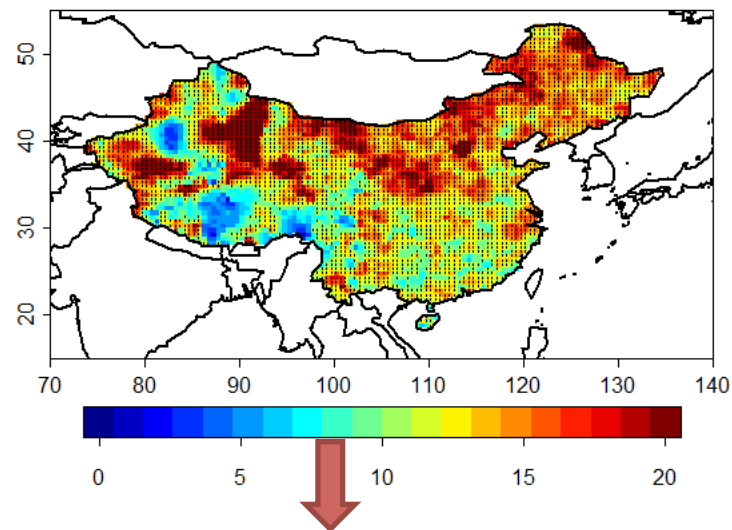
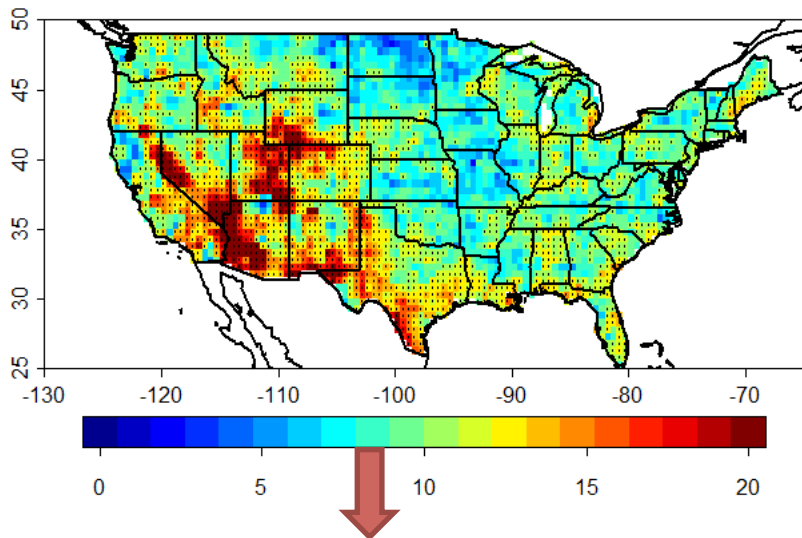
Drought occurrence frequency 1990-2014 Mar. to Oct. (%)



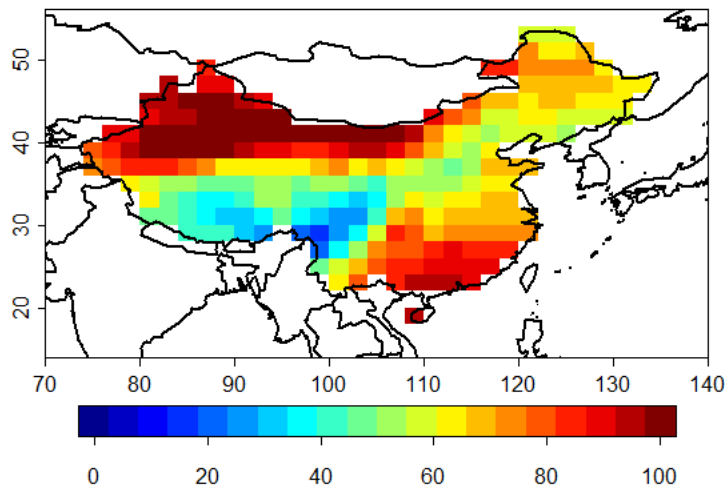
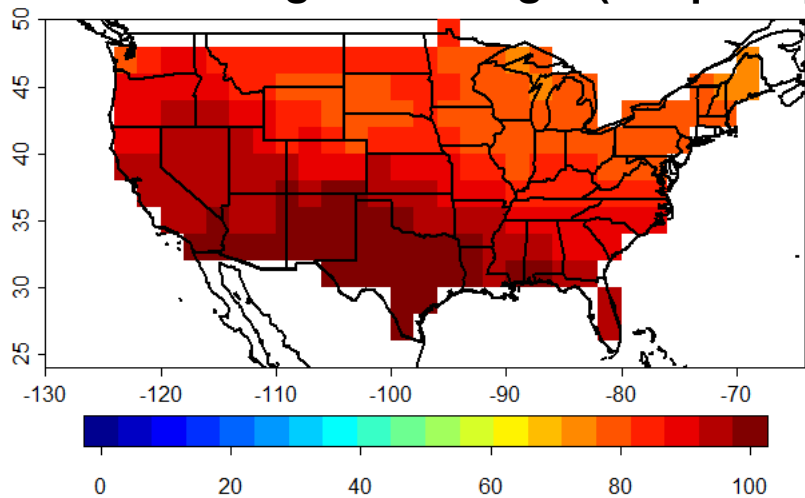
Future changes of drought (Average aridity, CMIP5-RCP8.5)



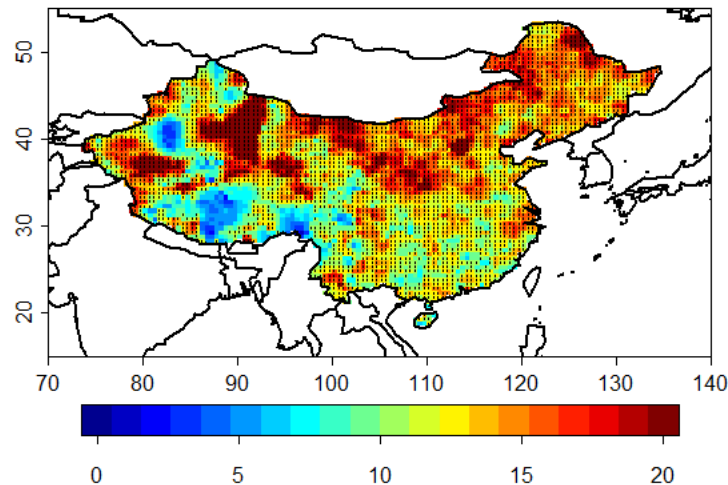
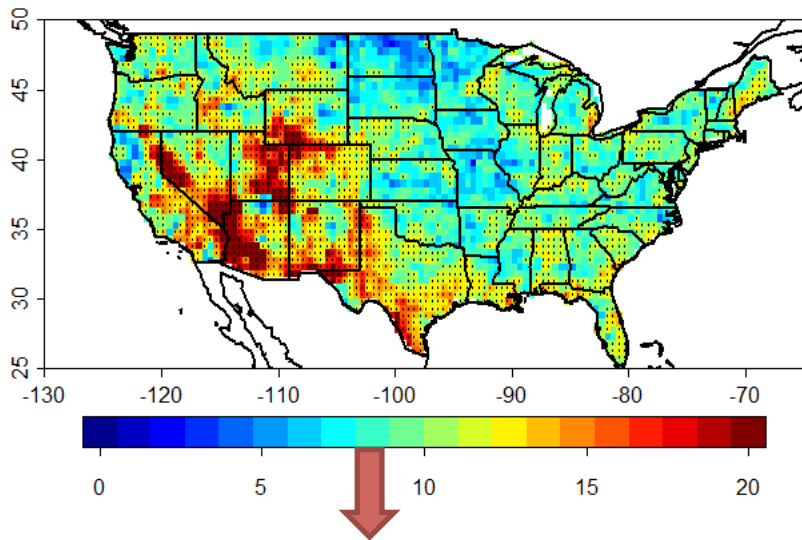
Drought occurrence frequency 1990-2014 Mar. to Oct. (%)



Future changes of drought (Frequency, CMIP5-RCP8.5)

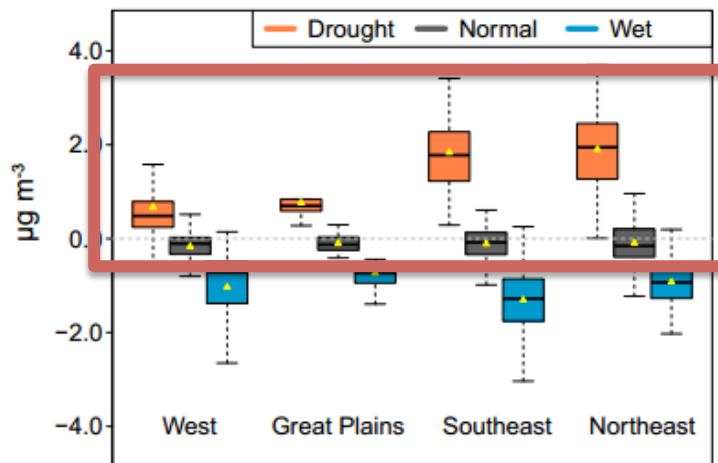
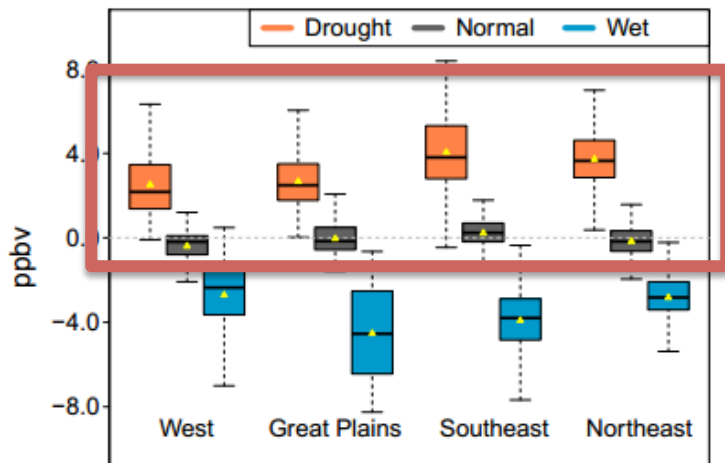


Drought occurrence frequency 1990-2014 Mar. to Oct. (%)



(e) Ozone anomaly

(h) PM_{2.5} anomaly



Significant negative correlation
O₃ +3.5 ppbv
PM_{2.5} +17%

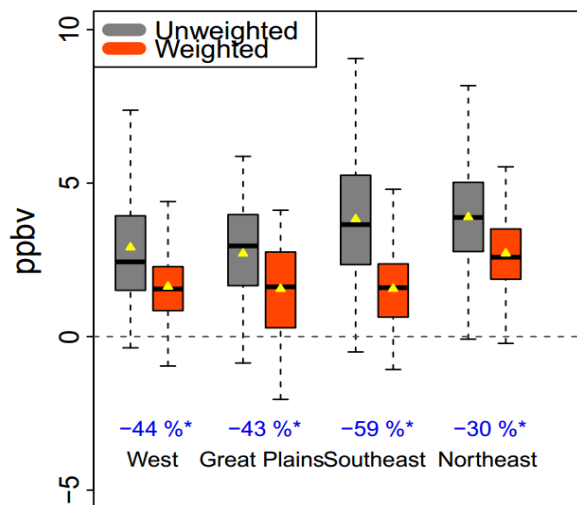
Anthropogenic emission

- 1990-2003: 4.9 ppbv
- 2004-2014: 4.2 ppbv

Meteorological condition

- Enhanced stagnation/
heat wave ~40%

O₃ change



Anthropogenic emission

- 1990-2003: 4.9 ppbv
- 2004-2014: 4.2 ppbv

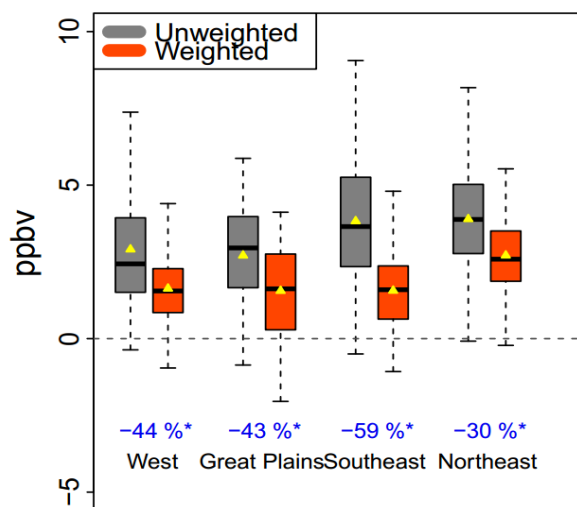
Dry deposition

- Up to 30% decrease

Meteorological condition

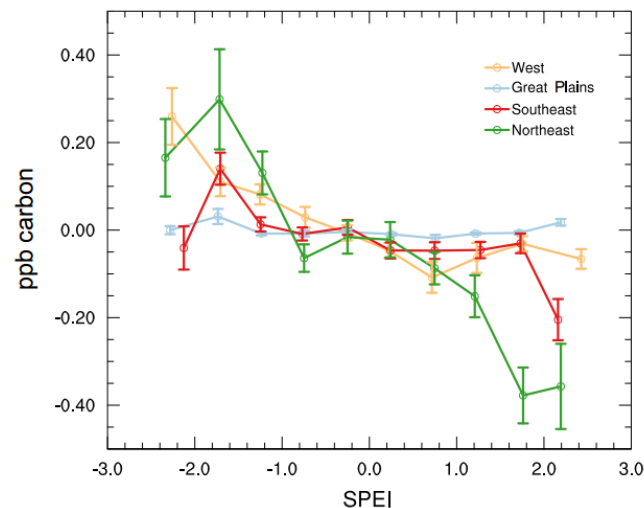
- Enhanced stagnation/
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O₃ change

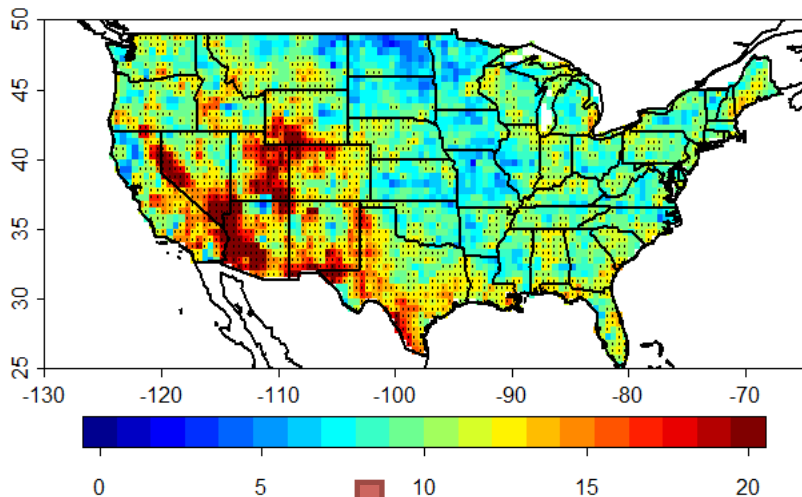


BVOCs emission

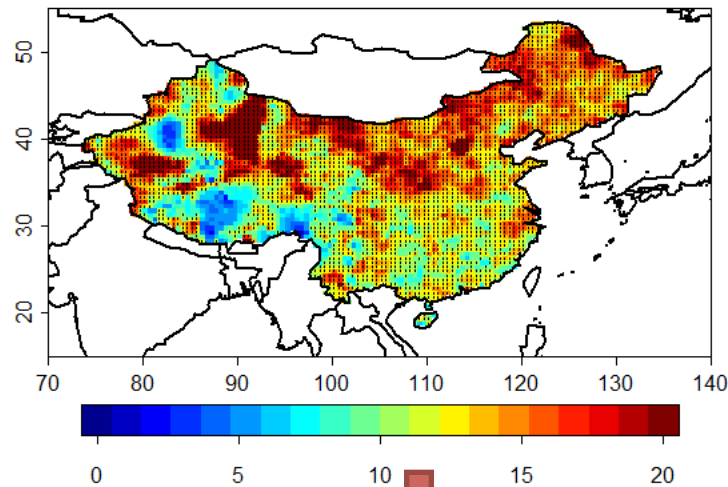
- Increase by 7-20%
- Decrease at severe drought



Drought occurrence frequency 1990-2014 Mar. – Oct. (%)

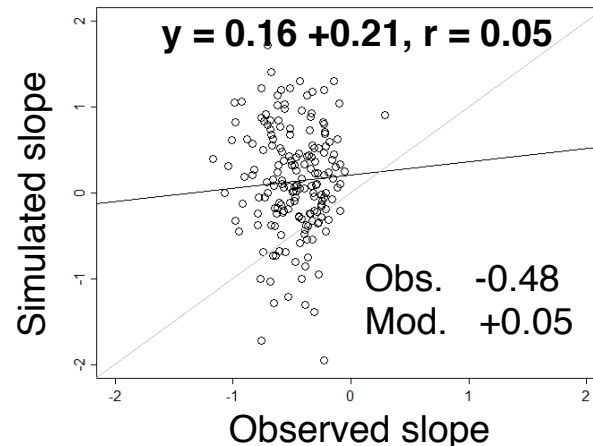
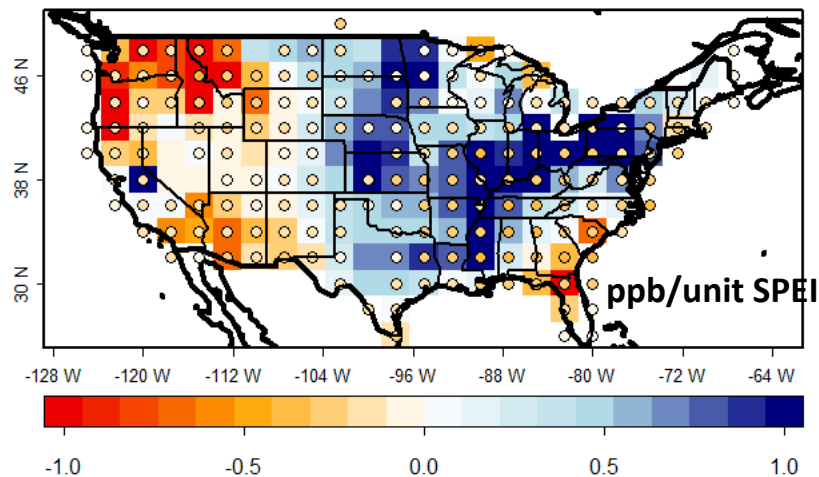


Significant negative
correlation
 O_3 +3.5 ppbv
 $PM_{2.5}$ +17%

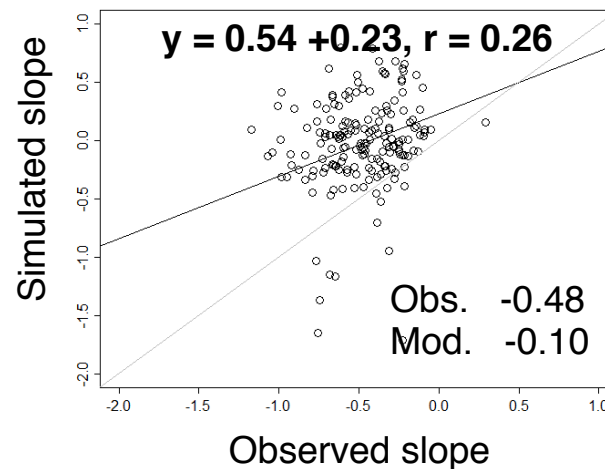
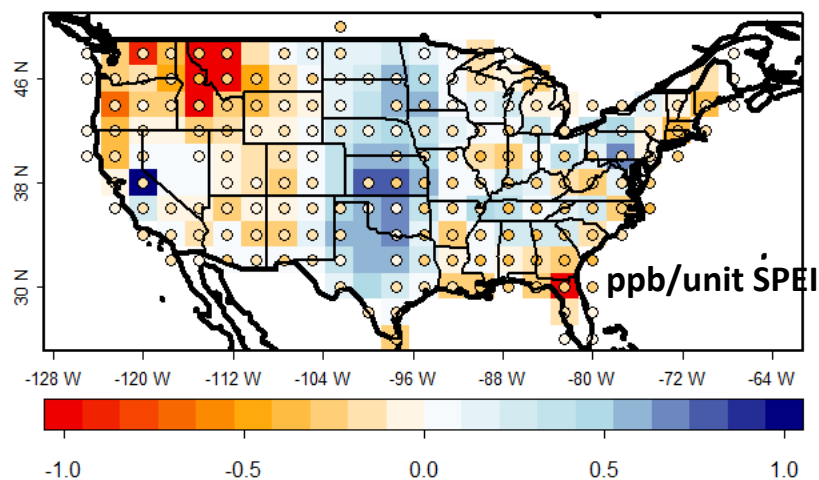


?

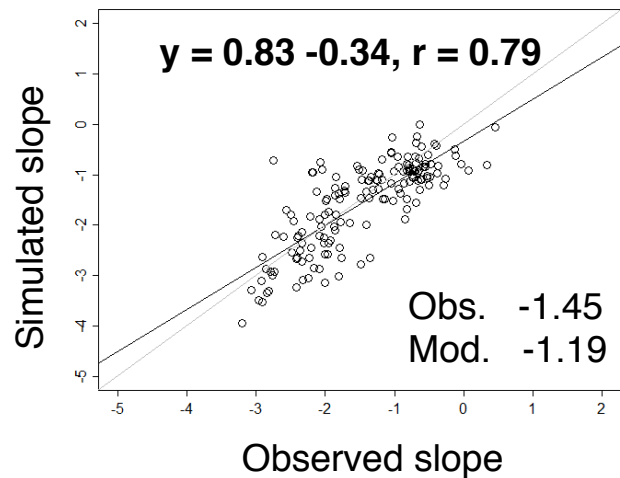
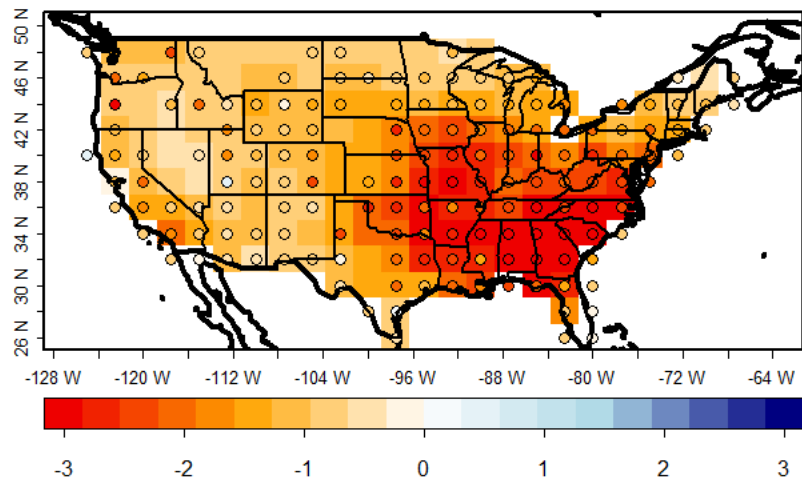
GEOS-Chem simulated $PM_{2.5}$ -SPEI slope (MERRA)



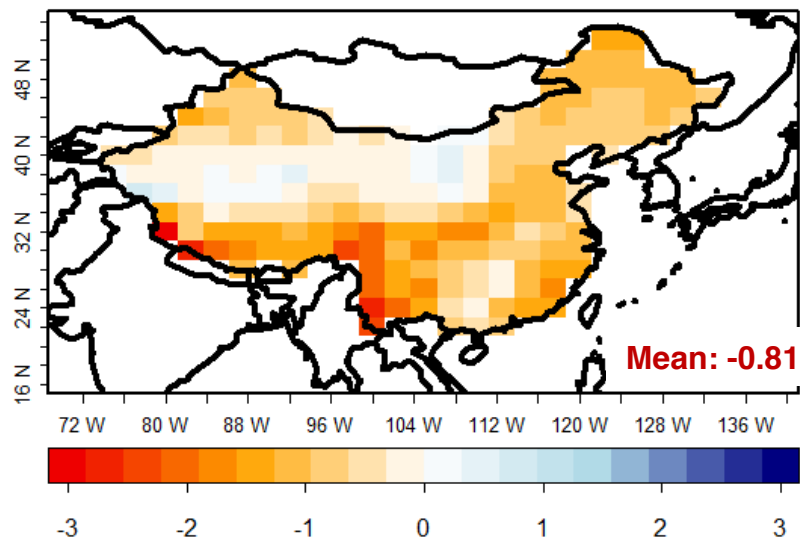
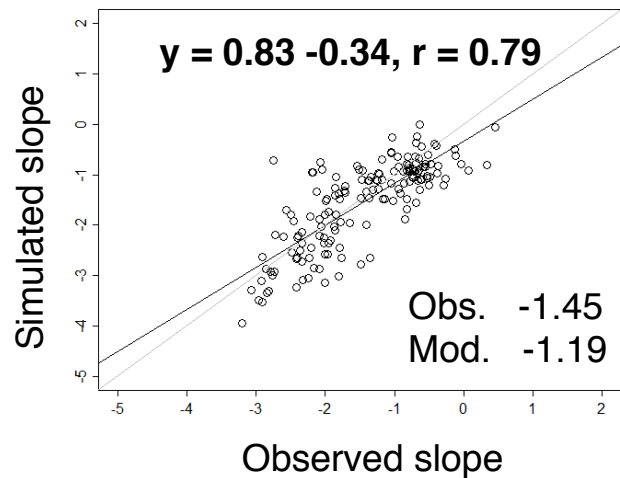
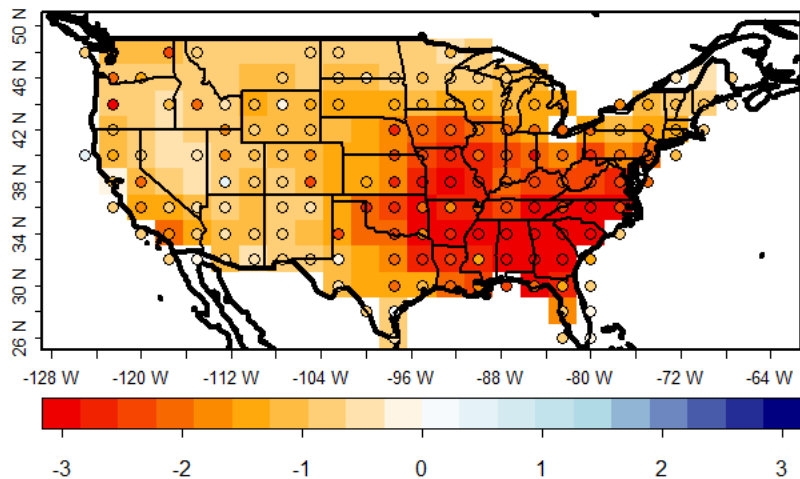
GEOS-Chem simulated $PM_{2.5}$ -SPEI slope (MERRA2)



Improved $PM_{2.5}$ -SPEI correlation due to improved cloud field

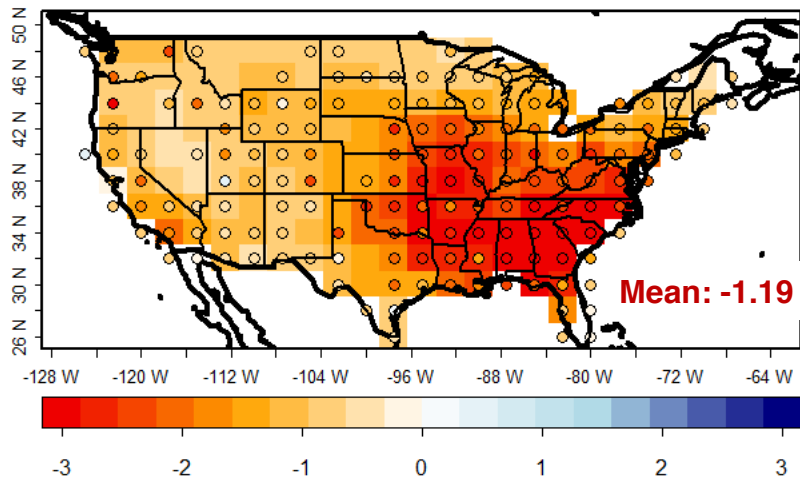
GEOS-Chem simulated O₃-SPEI slope (MERRA2, 2000-2014, Mar to Aug)

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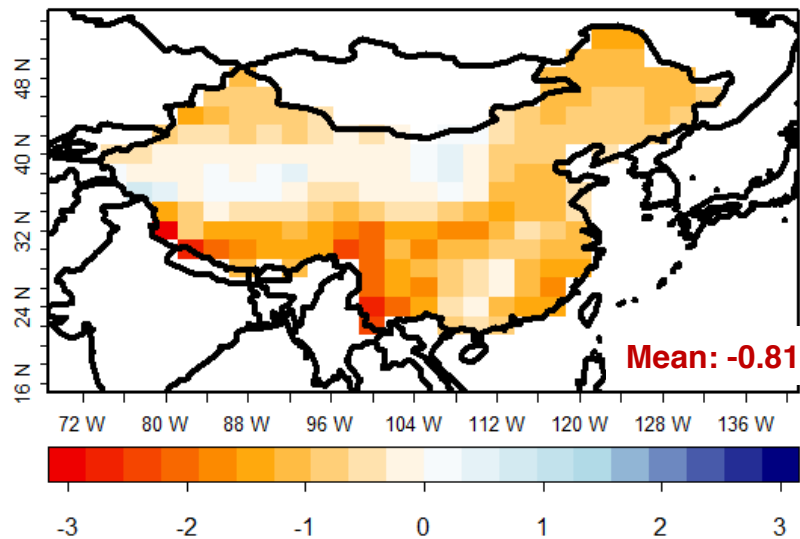
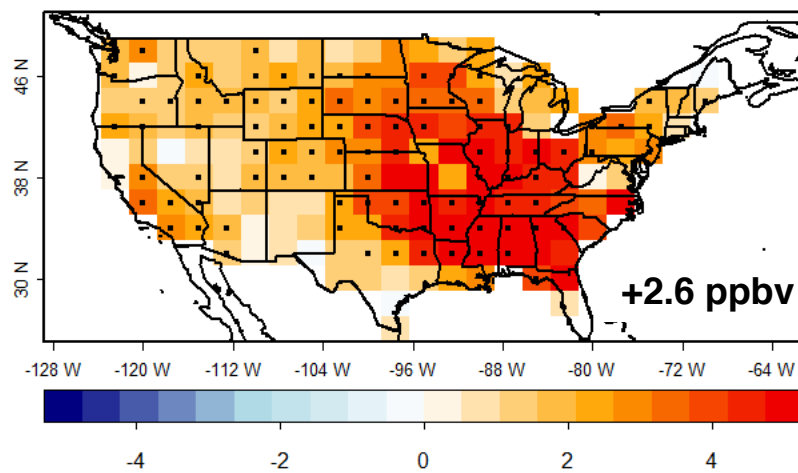


Smaller sensitivity of O₃ to drought over China

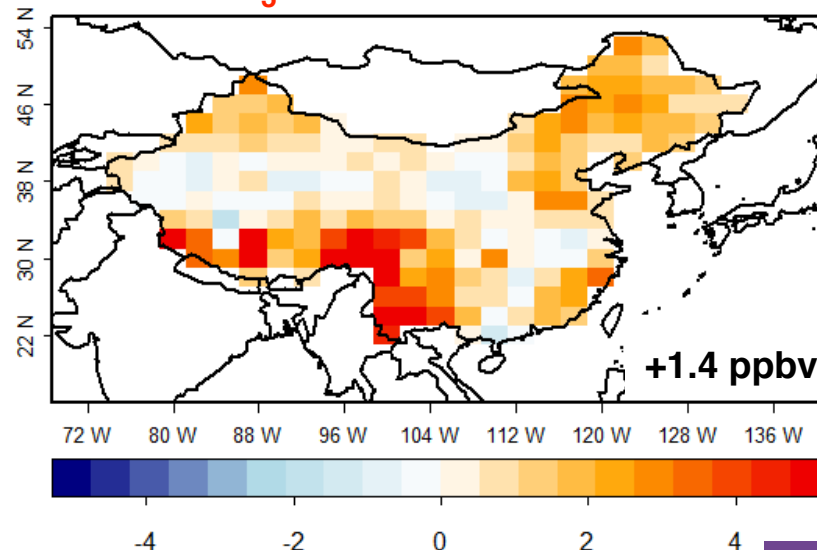
GEOS-Chem simulated O₃-SPEI slope

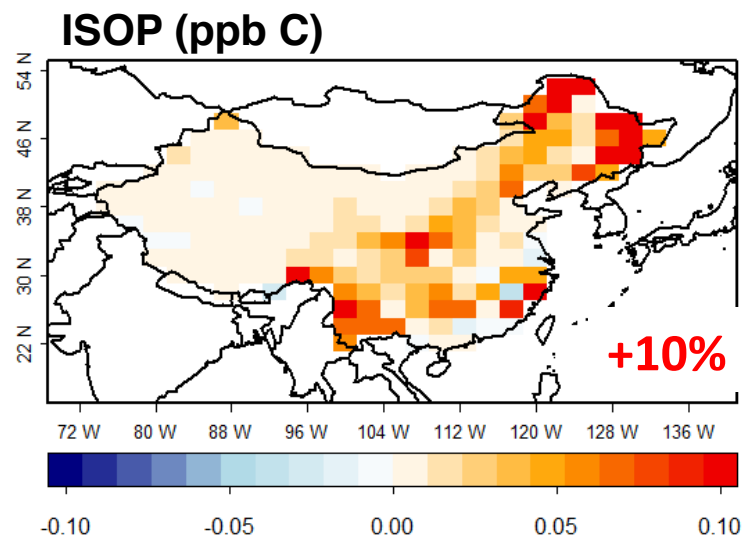
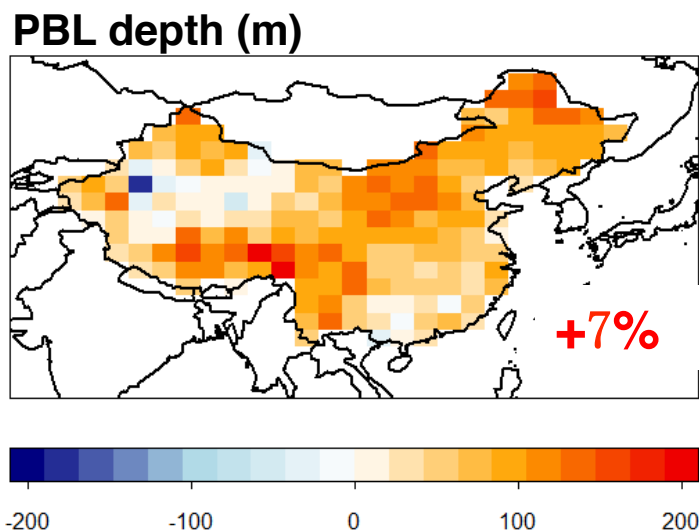
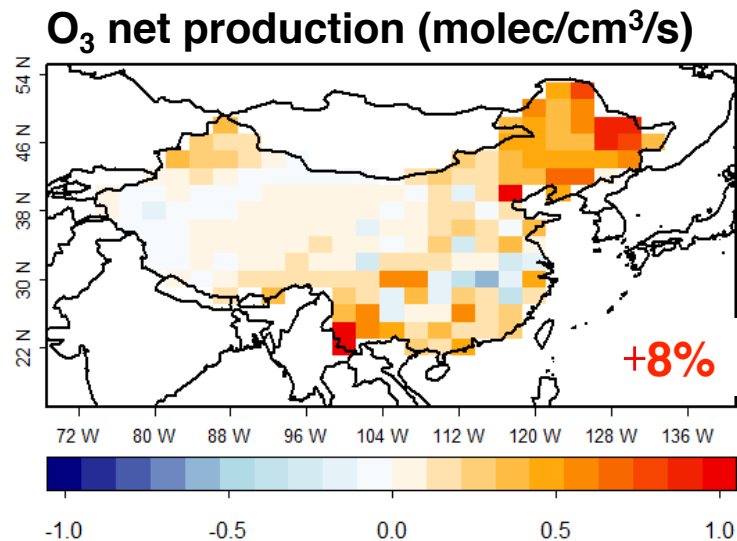
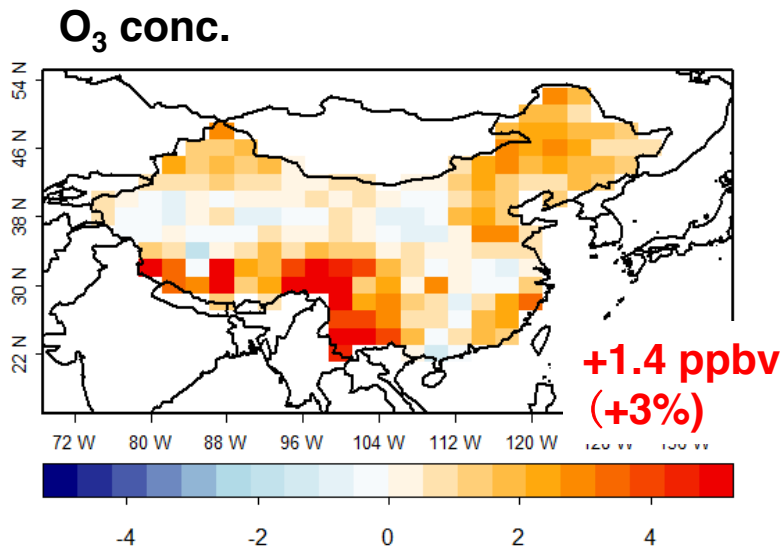


GEOS-Chem simulated O₃ change



Smaller O₃ enhancement



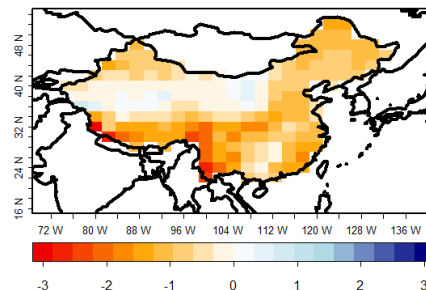
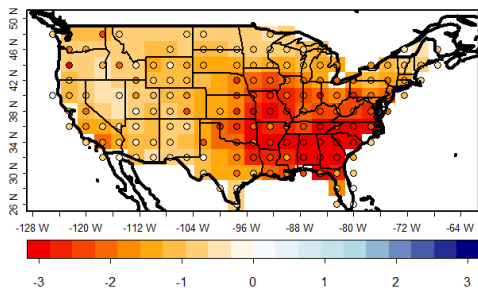


High sensitivity: southwest (biogenic emission); Tibetan Plateau (higher PBL)

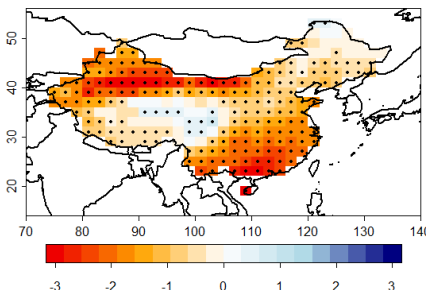
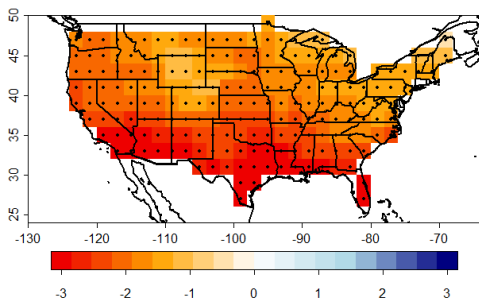
Slope



Changes in SPEI

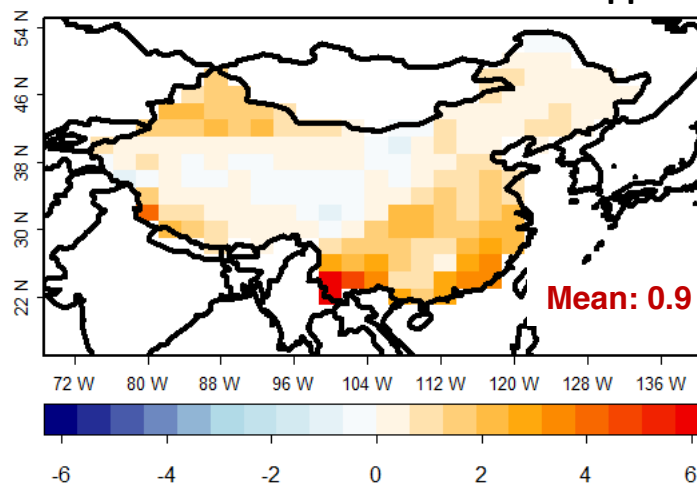
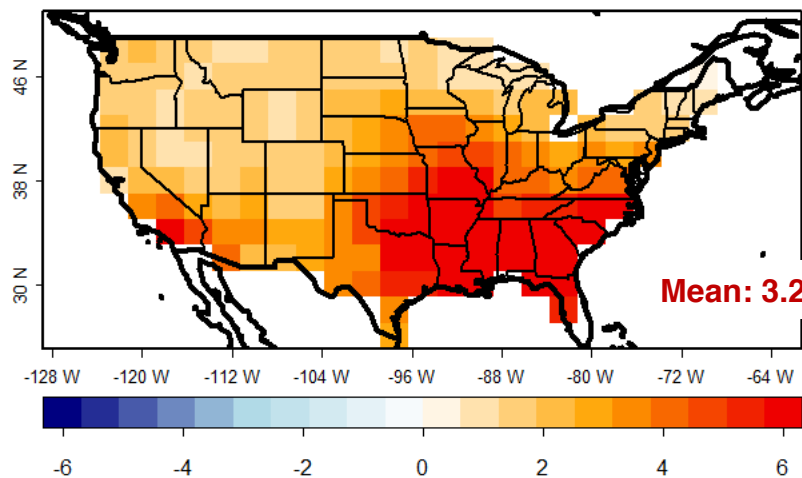


ppb/unit SPEI



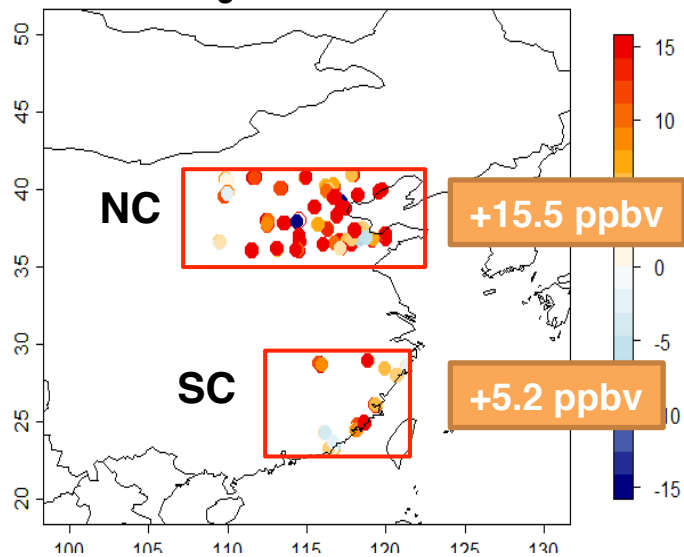
ppb

ppb

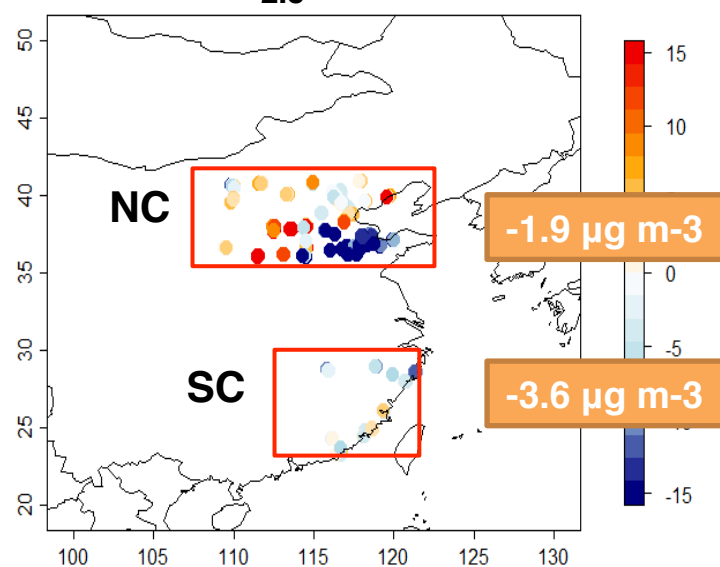


- Degradation of air quality under drought (Met + ecosystem-atmosphere interaction)
- GEOS-Chem can reproduce O_3 -SPEI correlation but not $PM_{2.5}$ -SPEI
- Less O_3 increase under drought over China compared to U.S. under current and future climate

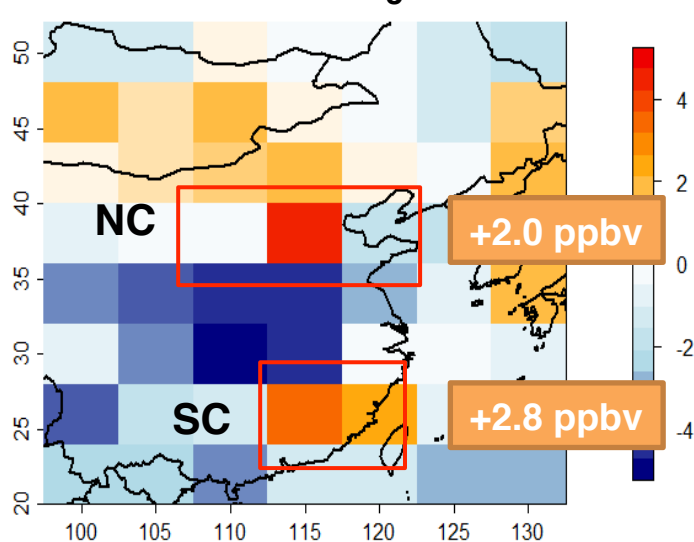
Obs. O₃



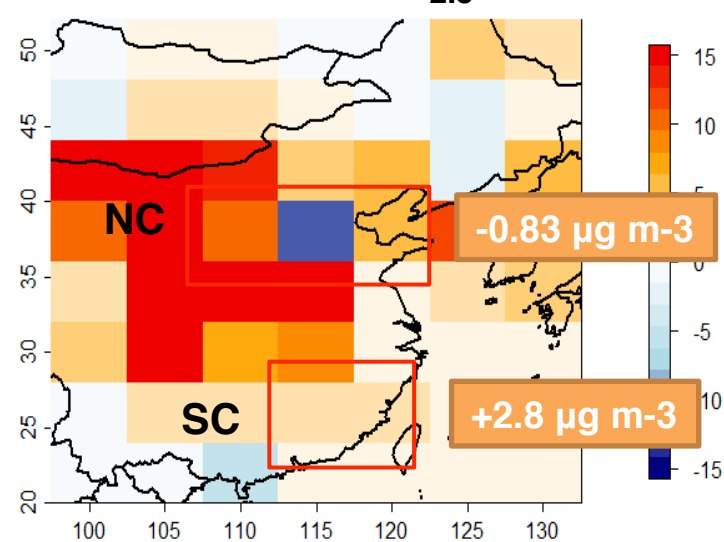
Obs. PM_{2.5}



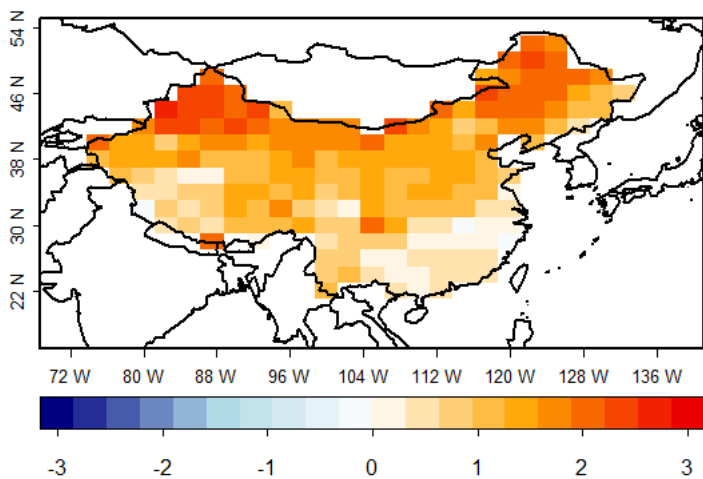
GEOS-Chem. O₃



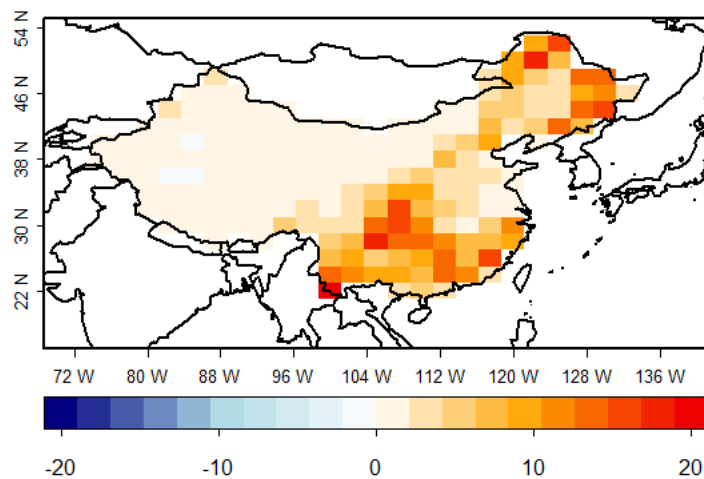
GEOS-Chem. PM_{2.5}



TS



ISOPEMI



NO2

