

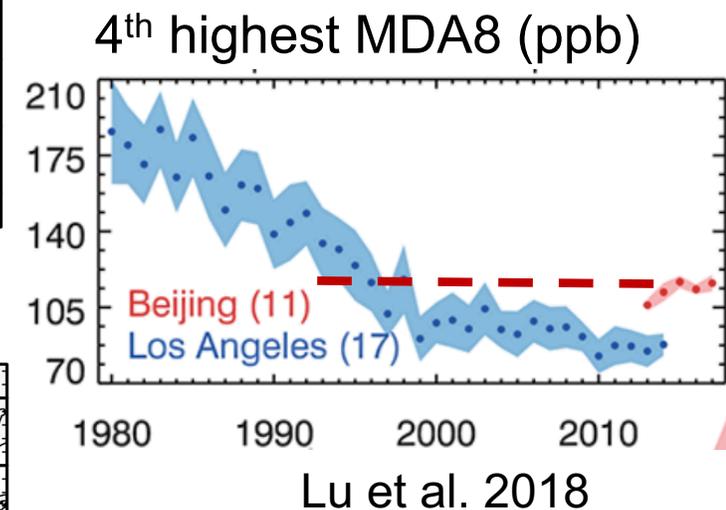
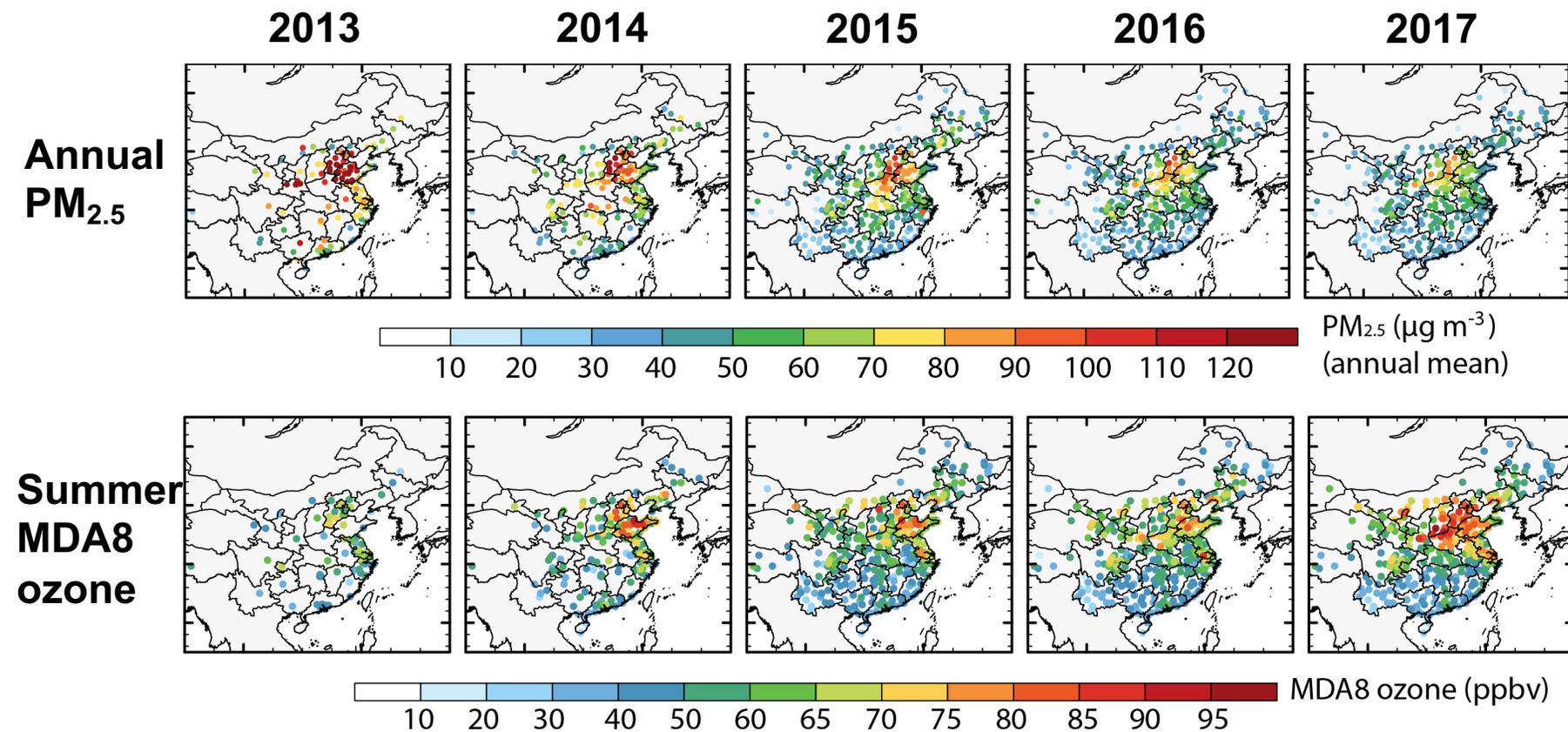
# Suppression of summer ozone formation under high aerosol conditions

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Beijing view from Western hills

IGC9, 7 May 2019

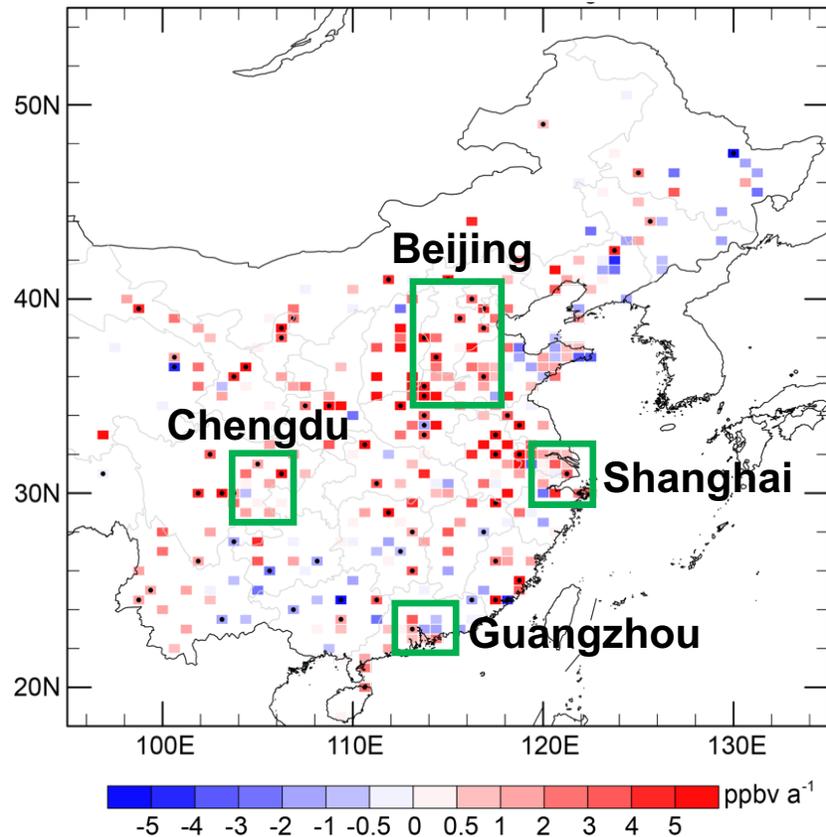
# Serious and worsening ozone pollution in China



Hourly data are from the surface network by China Ministry of Ecology and Environment

# Spatial distribution of recent ozone trend

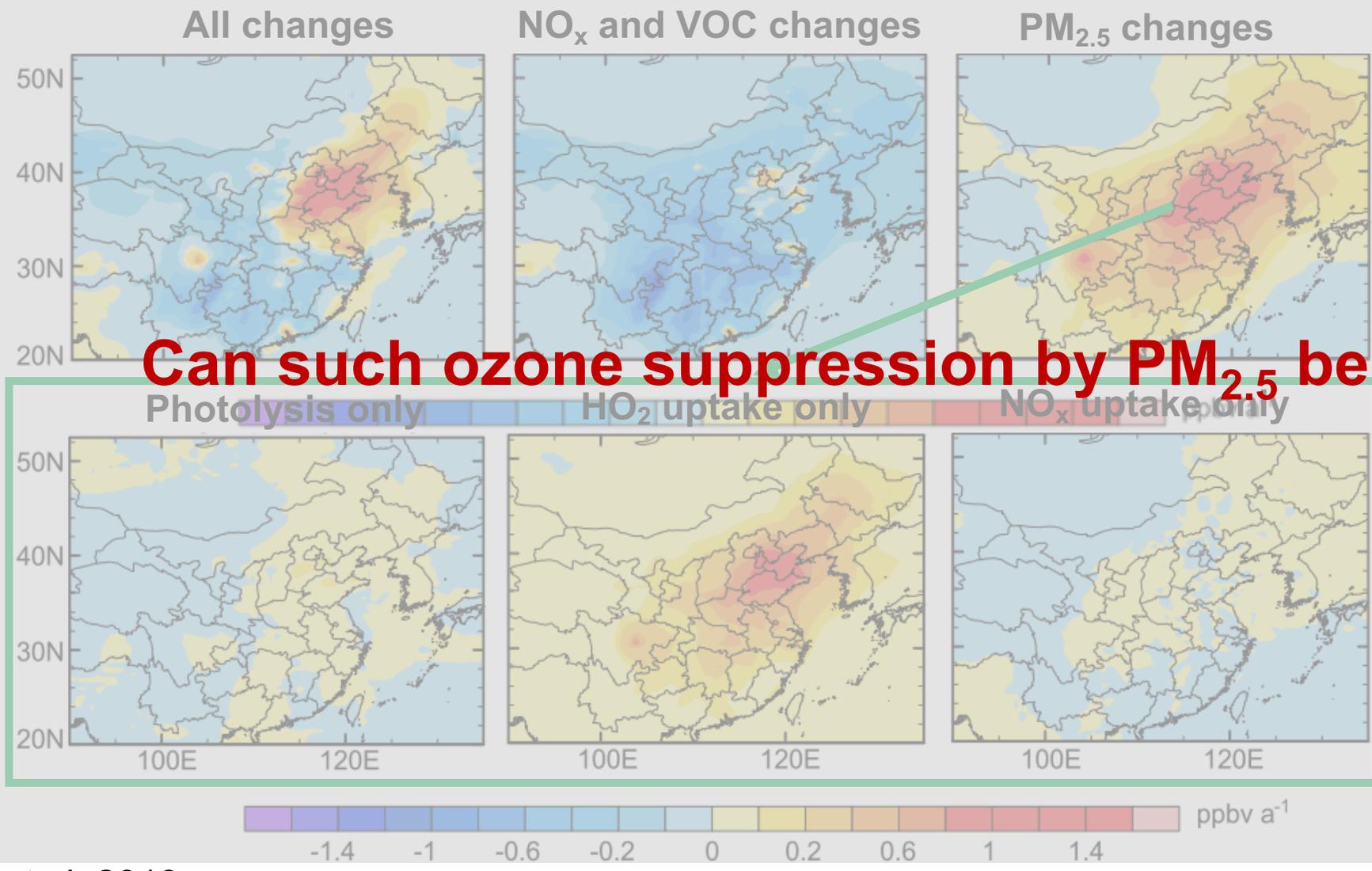
Trend of summer MDA8 ozone during 2013-2017



Increasing trend is 1–3 ppb a<sup>-1</sup> in these megacity clusters

Residual linear trend of summer MDA8 ozone for 2013–2017 after **removal of meteorology** using a regression model.

# Anthropogenic drivers of 2013–2017 changes in summer MDA8 ozone



**Can such ozone suppression by PM<sub>2.5</sub> be 'observed'?**

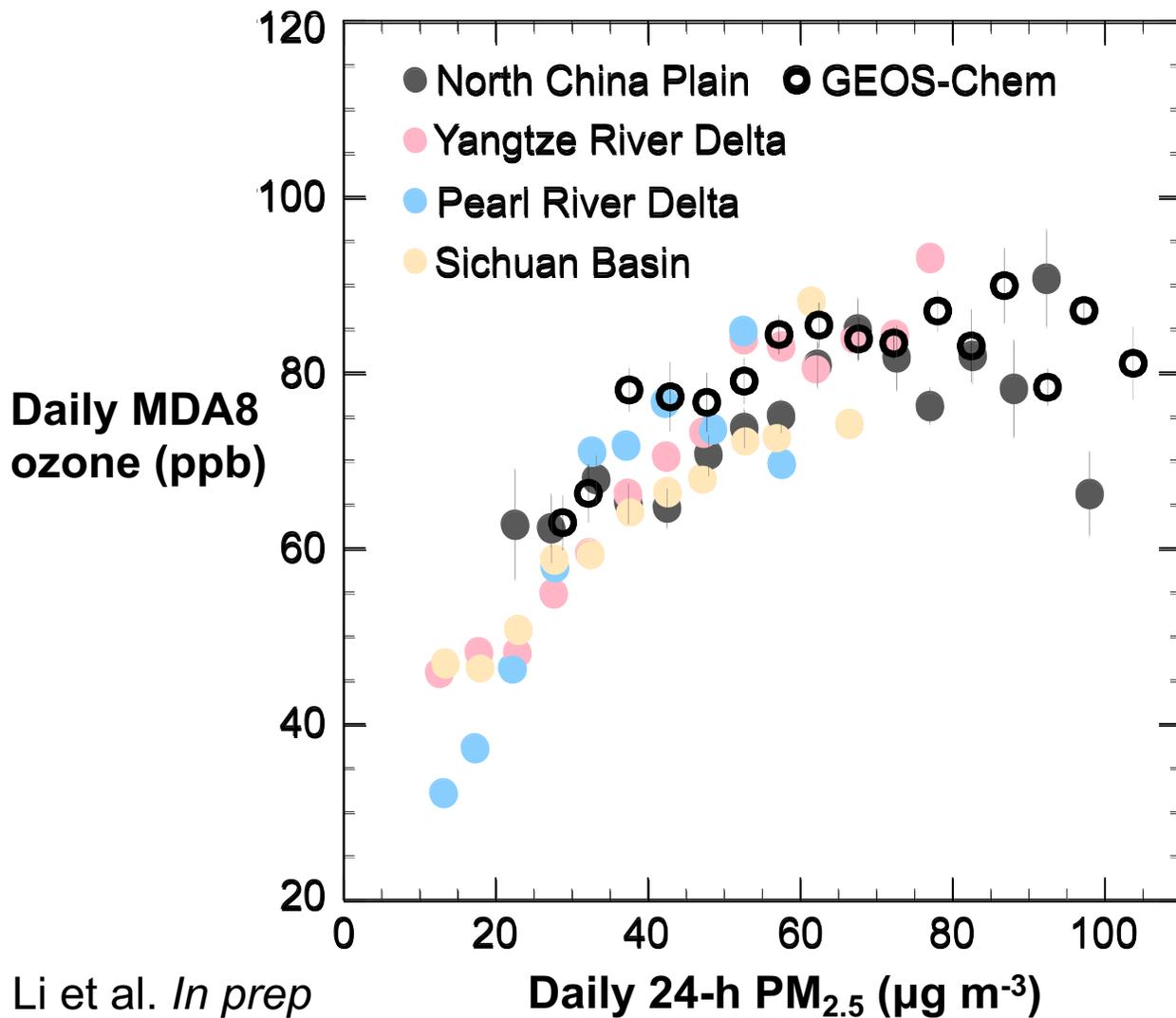
GEOS-Chem

NO<sub>x</sub>: 20% ↓ } MEIC by Qiang Zhang's group  
 VOC: — }  
 PM<sub>2.5</sub>: 30-40% ↓

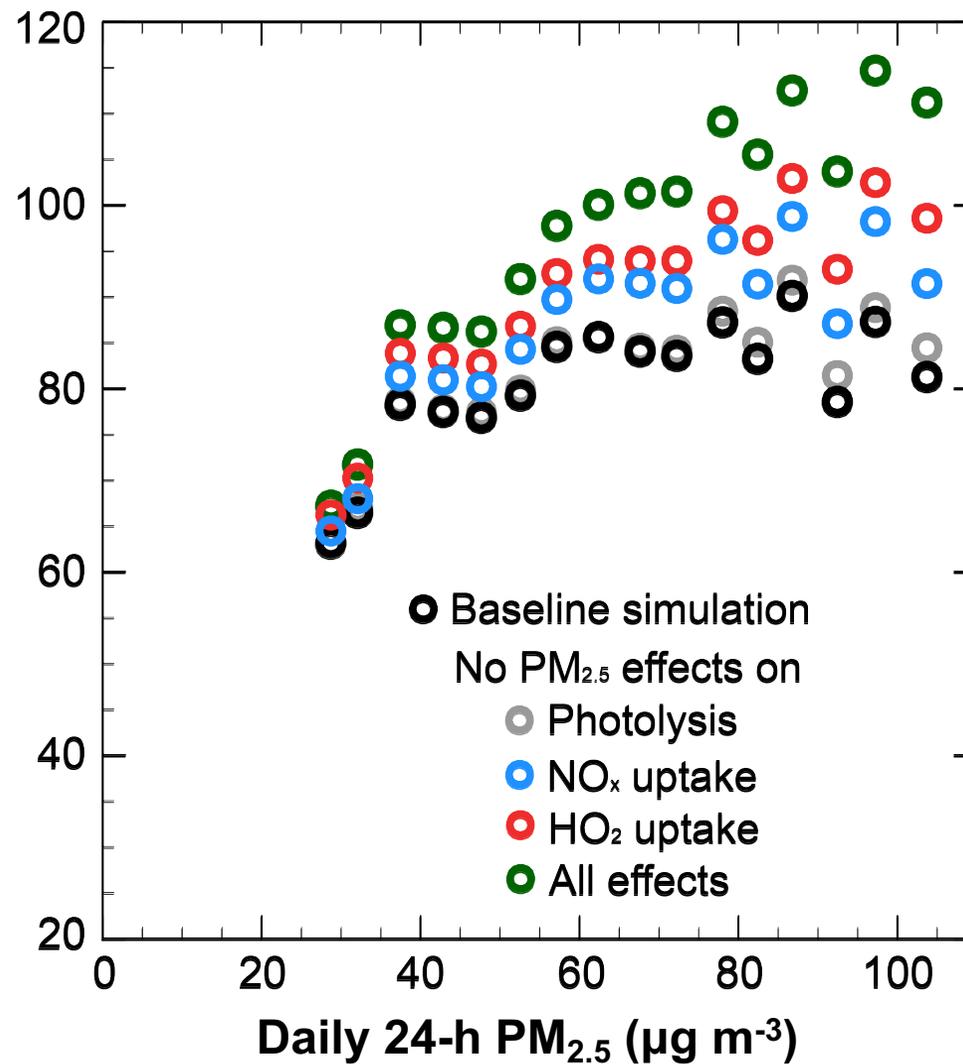
NO<sub>x</sub> uptake includes:  
 uptake of N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>

# Ozone suppression under high PM<sub>2.5</sub> conditions

## Observations



## GEOS-Chem simulations (North China Plain)



# PM<sub>2.5</sub> chemistry drives ozone production more VOC-limited

**NO<sub>x</sub>: N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>**

Updated coefficients in GC simulation on the basis of recent work by Viral Shah's Monday talk and Jaeglé et al. (2018) from the WINTER Campaign.

**HO<sub>2</sub>: default  $\gamma_{HO_2} = 0.2$  in GC** consistent with aerosol samples collected at two mountain sites in eastern China (Taketani et al., 2012)

## PM<sub>2.5</sub> chemistry in China

Transition metal ions (TMI) (e.g., Cu, Fe), for HO<sub>2</sub> uptake?

Aerosol water content, particulate chlorine (Cl<sup>-</sup>), and nitrate, for N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> uptake?

**Need emergent constraints on trace gas uptake to PM<sub>2.5</sub>**

# Take home messages

- ❑ The increasing trend of 1–3 ppb a<sup>-1</sup> cannot be simply explained by changes in NO<sub>x</sub>/VOC, particularly in North China Plain, where the most important cause appears to be the decrease in PM<sub>2.5</sub>.
- ❑ Observations show ozone production is strongly suppressed under high PM<sub>2.5</sub> conditions through PM<sub>2.5</sub> chemistry, involving reactive uptake of both HO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> radicals.
- ❑ PM<sub>2.5</sub> chemistry tends to make ozone production more VOC-limited.

## Acknowledgment:



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