

The Implications of Uncertain NO₂ + OH for Ozone and Precursors

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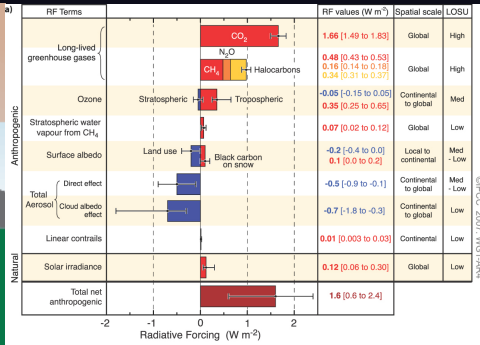
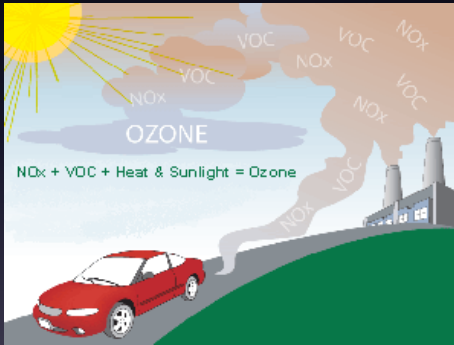


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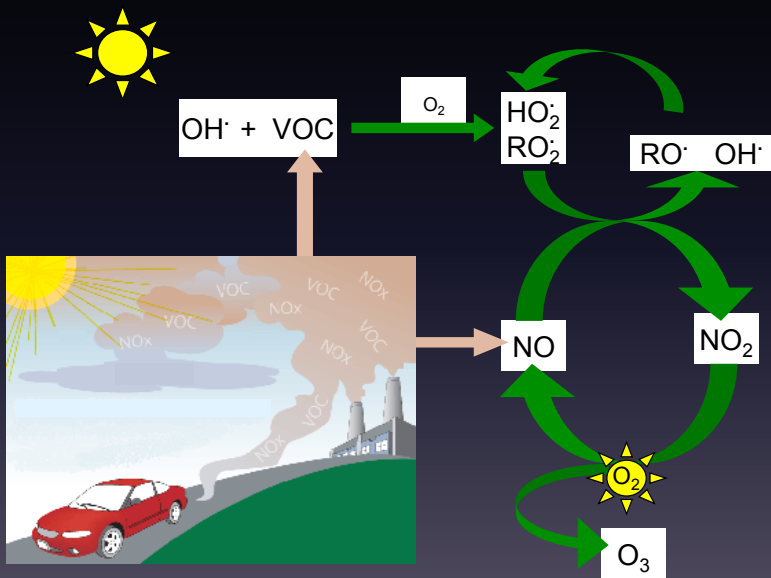


Ozone Overview

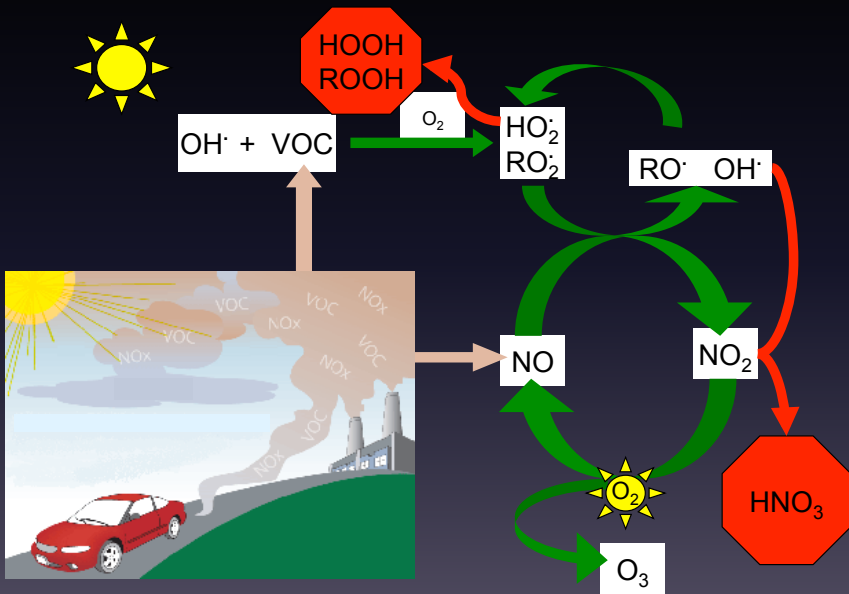
- Secondary chemical: not emitted, but formed
- National Ambient Air Quality Standard criteria pollutant
- Third largest positive short-lived climate forcer



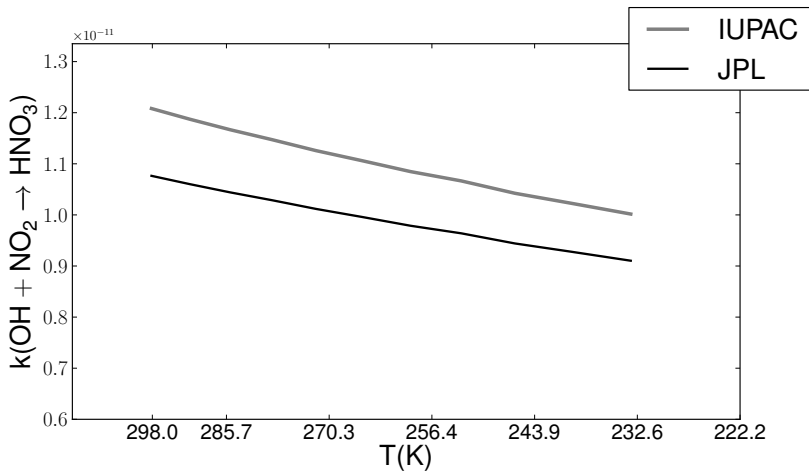
Ozone Chemical Formation Primer



Ozone Chemical Formation Primer

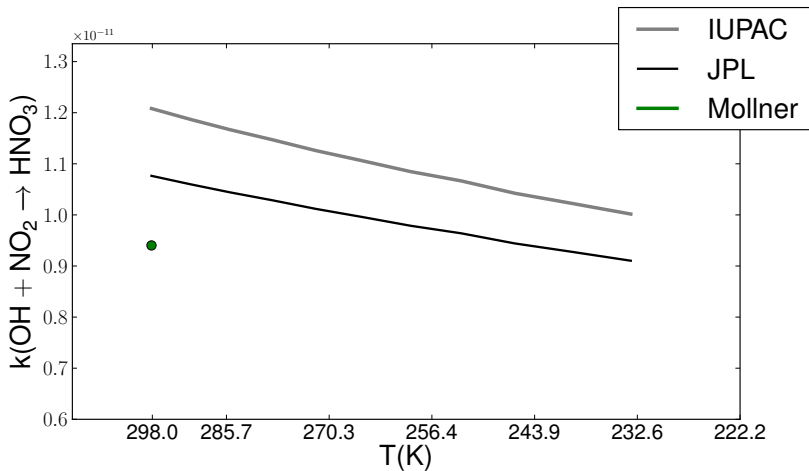


$\text{NO}_2 + \text{HO}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3$: Important, Uncertain



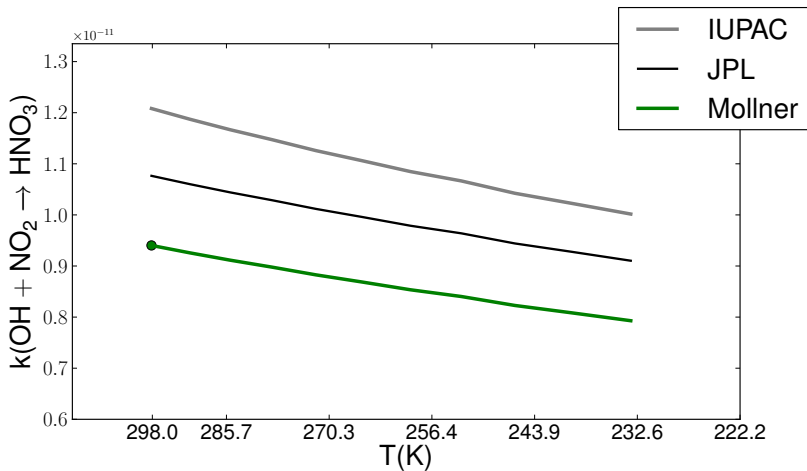
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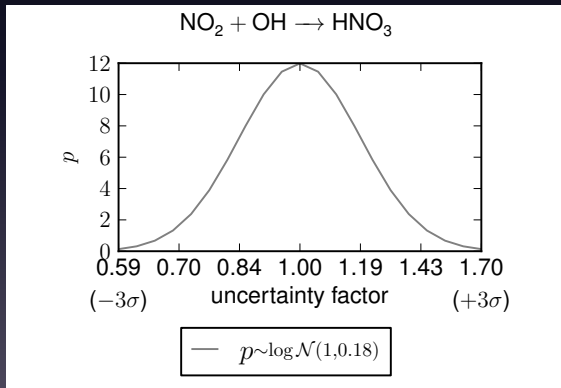
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Modeling framework

- Simulates air parcels post-convection event, identified by NO_x/HNO_3
 - Initial conditions from aircraft measurements
 - Stochastic model of subsidence following convection
 - Mixing with background air
 - ISORROPIA for aerosol partitioning
 - Heterogeneous reactions for N_2O_5 , HO_2 , NO_2 , etc.
 - Gas-phase chemistry: **GEOS-Chem** and Carbon Bond '05
- Results: under-predicts NO_2 and over-predicts oxidation rate

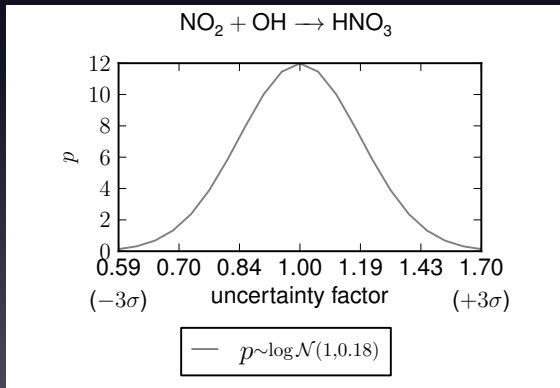
Constraining $K(\text{NO}_2 + \text{OH})$ from observations

- Uncertainty range from Jet Propulsion Laboratory Kinetic Data Evaluation 2011



Constraining $K(\text{NO}_2 + \text{OH})$ from observations

- $\mathbf{p} = p(K_{-3\sigma}), \dots, p(K_{3\sigma})$



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- Using model results, we calculate the likelihood of the observations given each possible rate ($L(O|K)$)

$$\mathbf{L} = \prod_i \hat{f}_{-3\sigma}(o_i), \dots, \prod_i \hat{f}_{3\sigma}(o_i)$$

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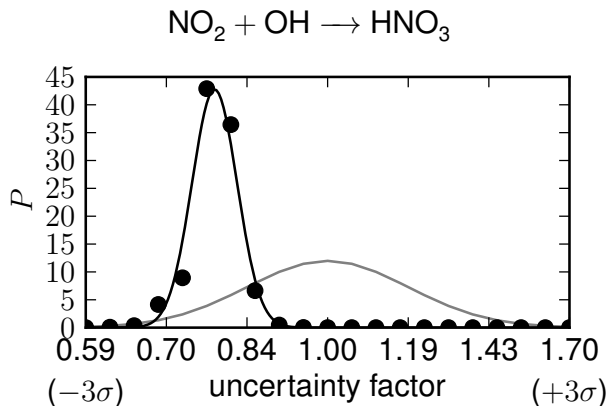
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- Bayes Theorem

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{\mathbf{pL}}{\sum_i \mathbf{pL}}$$

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- More details at Henderson et al., ACPD 2011

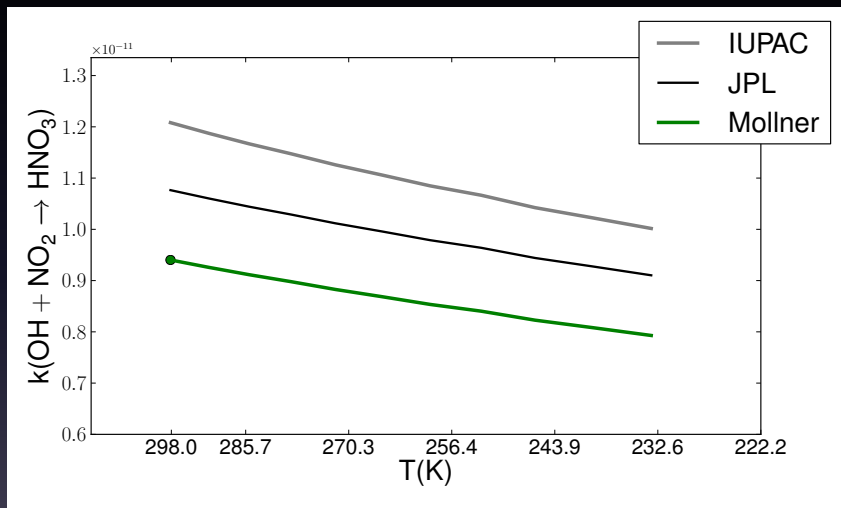
Constrained Reaction Rate



— $p \sim \log \mathcal{N}(1, 0.18)$

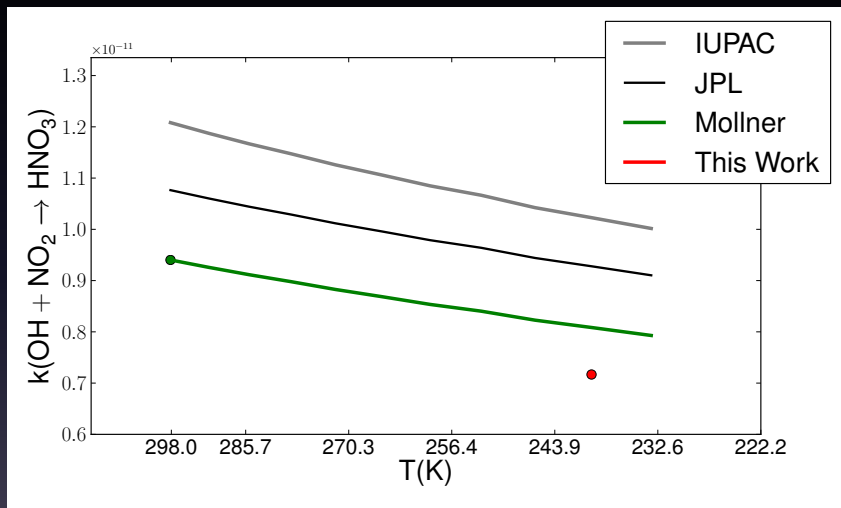
● $P \sim \log \mathcal{N}(0.78, 0.05)$

Uncertainty in $\text{NO}_2 + \text{HO} \cdot \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3$



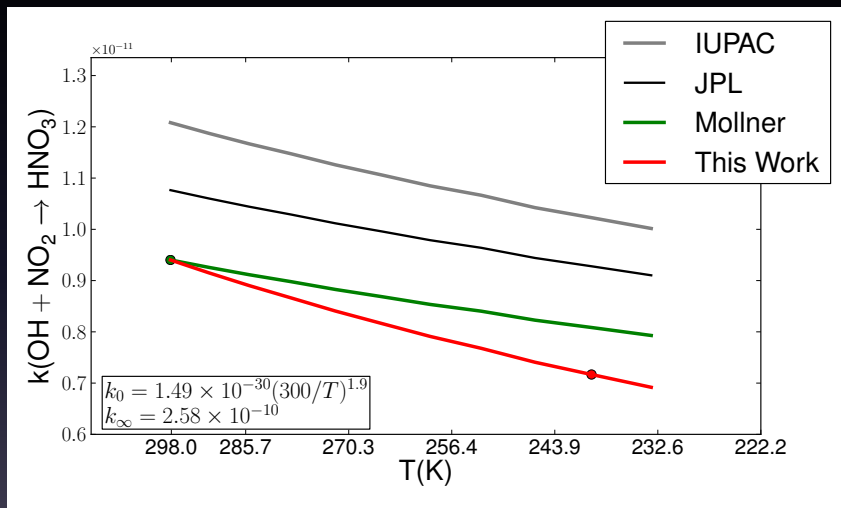
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Uncertainty in $\text{NO}_2 + \text{HO} \cdot \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3$

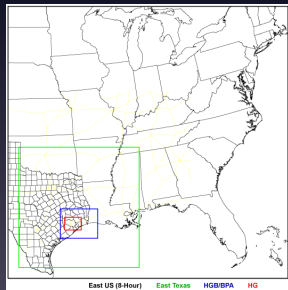


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Implications depend on scale of interest

Urban, Regional, Continental: CAMx

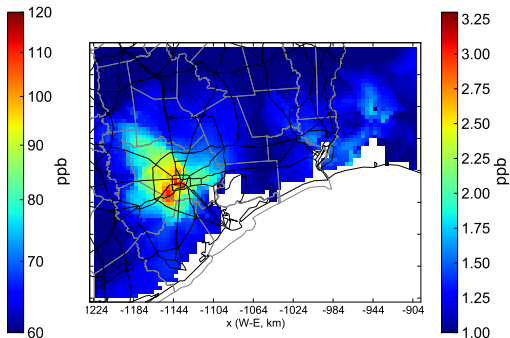
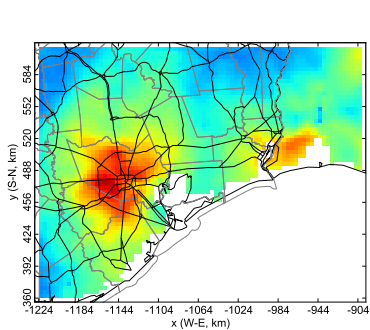
- TCEQ SIP Modeling for Houston
- Episode: July 26-Aug 8 2005
- Domains: 36k-Eastern US; 12k-Texas; 4k-Harris County; 2k-Houston
- Focus
 - Max daily 8h average (MDA8)
 - Responsiveness to 20% NO_x emission change



Urban scale (4k - Harris Cnty): Top 4 MDA8

Mixing Ratio

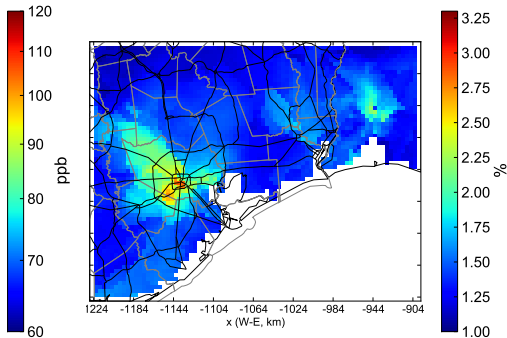
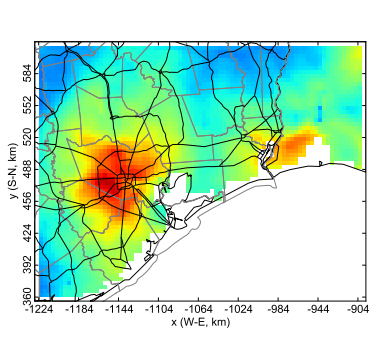
Difference (New - Std)



Urban scale (4k - Harris Cnty): Top 4 MDA8

Mixing Ratio

Percent (Diff / Std * 100)

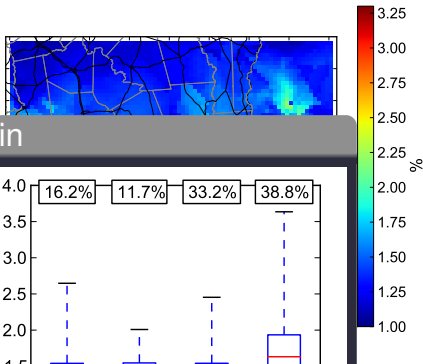
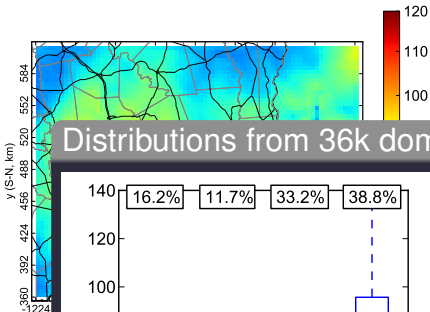


- Sensitivity consistent with Cohan et al., 2010 (AE)

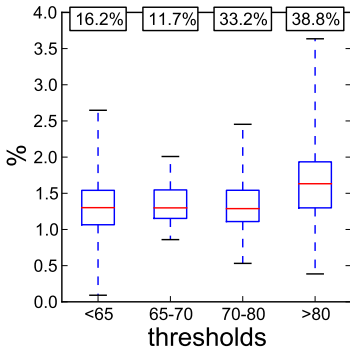
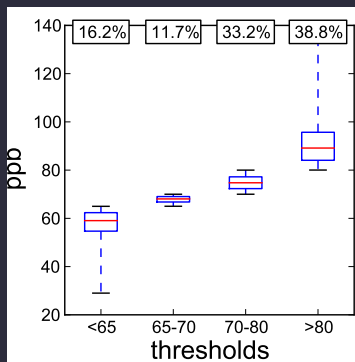
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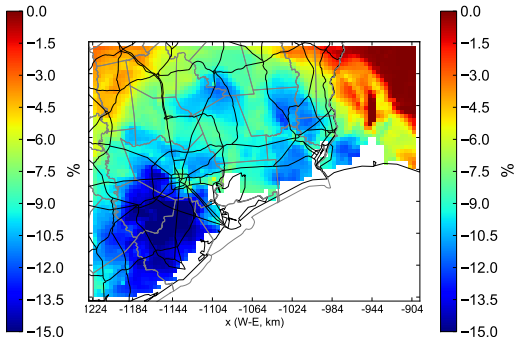
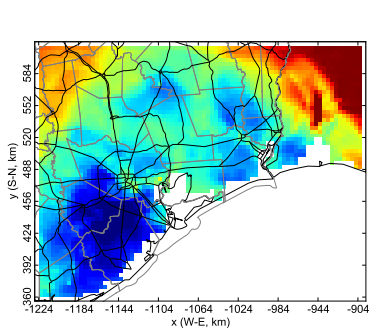
Distributions from 36k domain



4km - Harris County): $\Delta O_3 @ 80\% E(NO_x)$

Standard Response

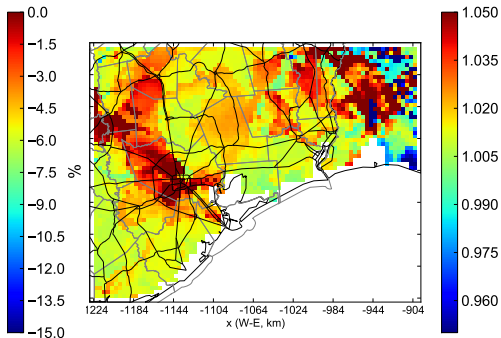
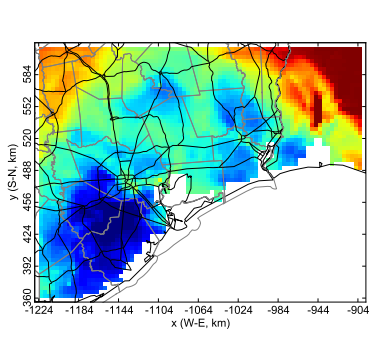
With Updated Rate



4km - Harris County): $\Delta O_3 @ 80\% E(NO_x)$

Standard Response

Ratio (New/Std)

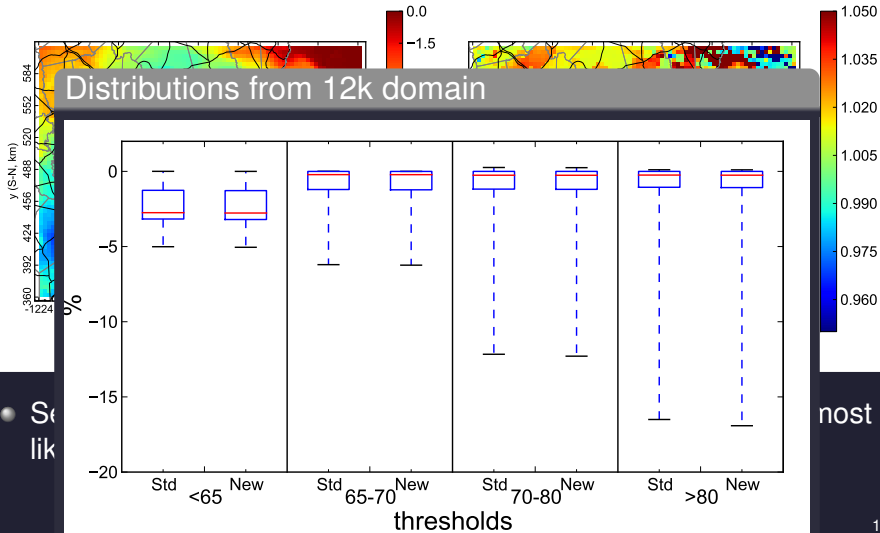


- Second order sensitivity lower than Cohan et al., 2010 (AE), most likely because of non-linearity of local-sensitivity

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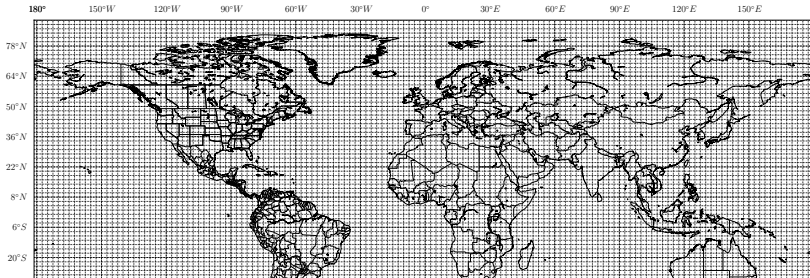
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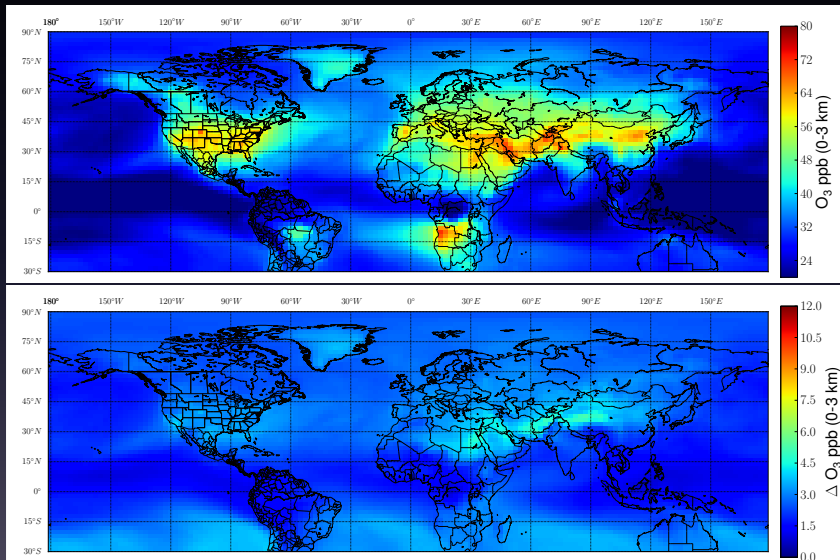
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Global: GEOS-Chem

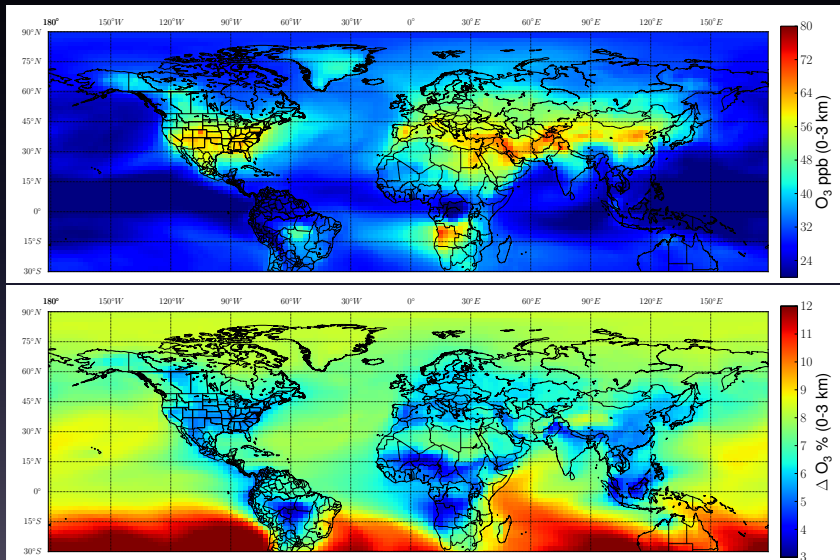
- INTEX-NA 2004 campaign
- $2^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$ with GEOS-5 meteorology
- 1 year spin-up
- Emissions following Hudman JGR 2007
- Focus: Mean ozone change; responsiveness to emissions



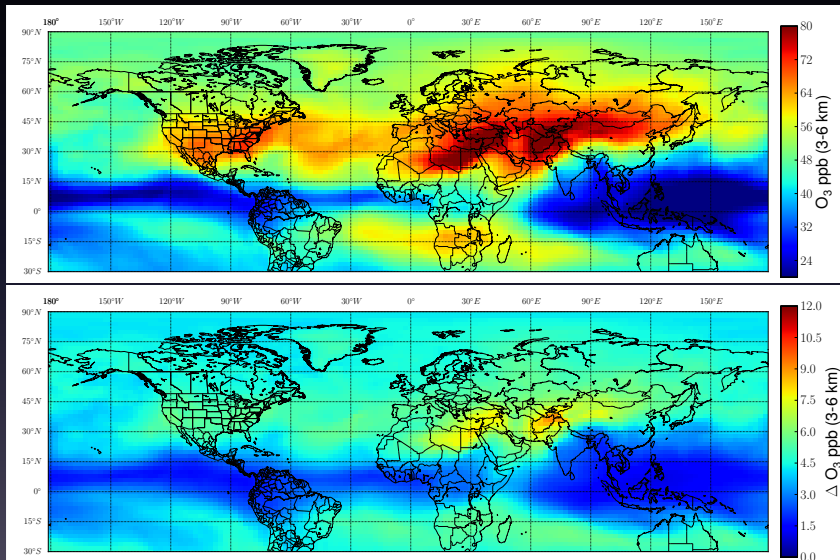
Low Trop Ozone: Influences West Coast



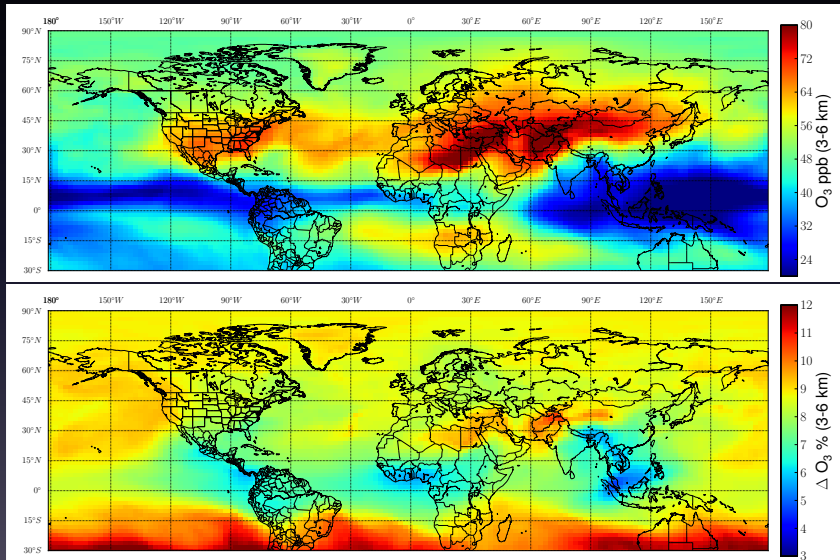
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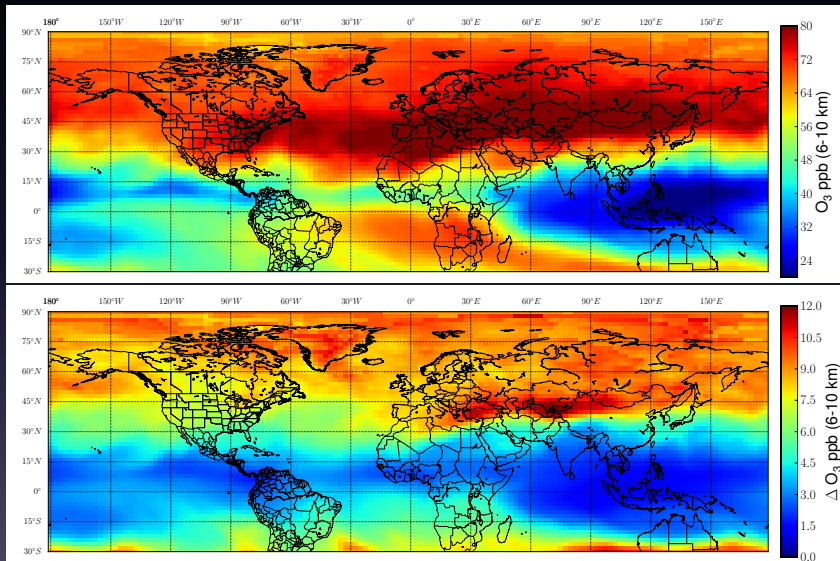
Mid Trop Ozone: Influences Interior US



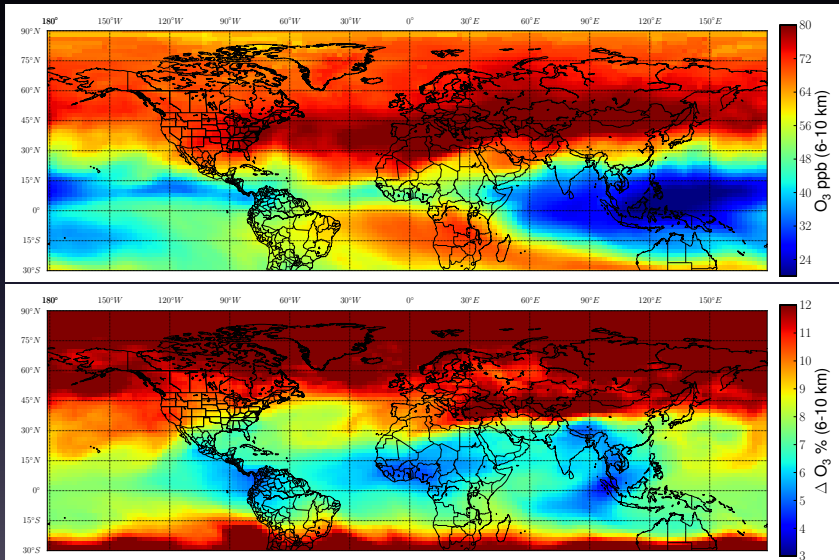
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Upper Trop Ozone: Climate Forcing



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- Using the model in a relative sense is largely unaffected

Acknowledgments

Co-authors on framework and inference papers:

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Havala O.T. Pye, US EPA

Jingqiu Mao, Princeton

Kinetic Pre-Processor

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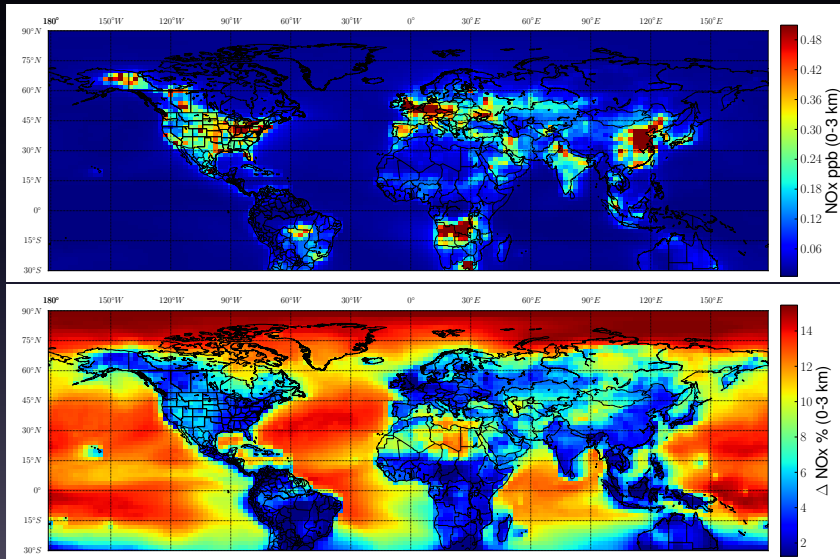


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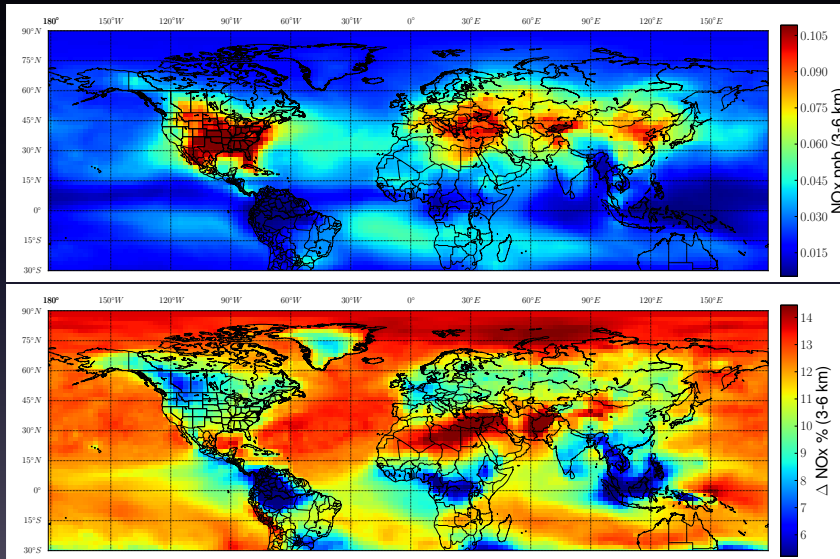
barronh@gmail.com



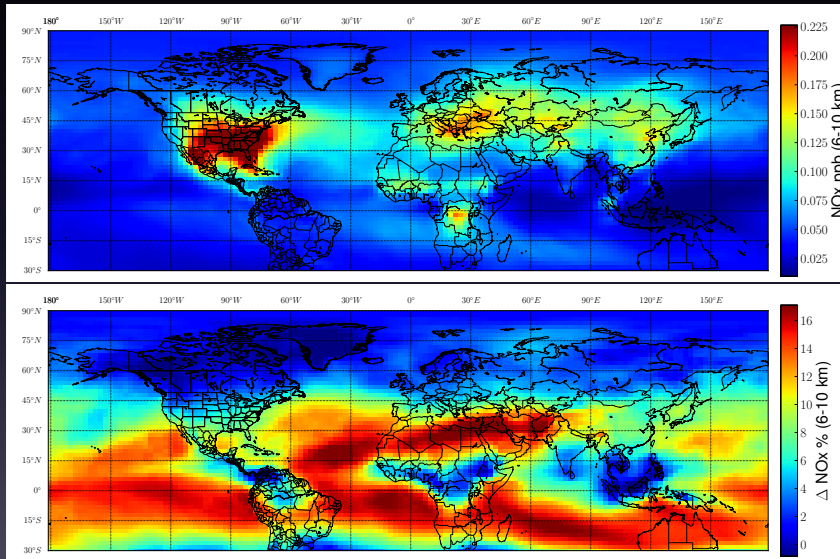
NO_x: Lower



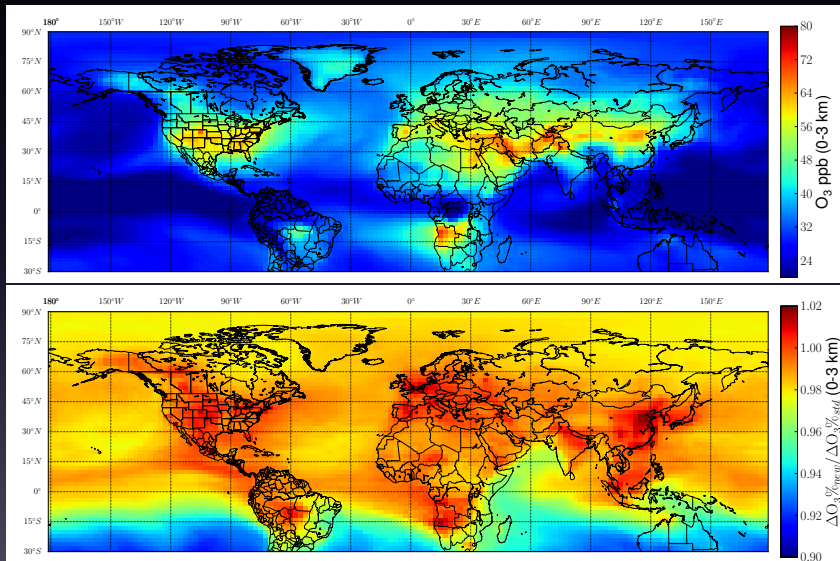
NO_x: Middle



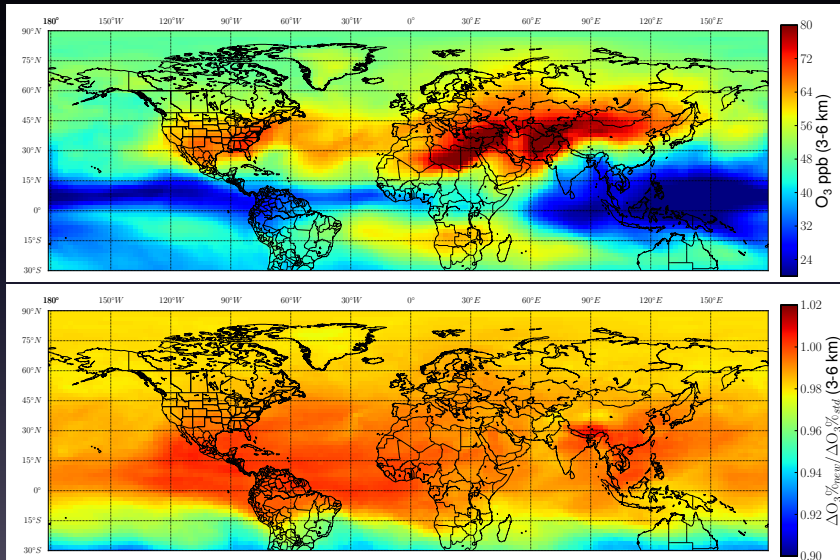
NO_x: Upper



Spatial NO_x Sensitivity: Lower



Spatial NO_x Sensitivity: Middle



Spatial NO_x Sensitivity: Upper

