Reviewer 1

General Comments:

This study examines the domestic and foreign influence of anthropogenic emissions on ozone over China using the GEOS-Chem model and two methods of identifying contributions, a "zero-out" approach and a tagging approach (which seems to be missing from the manuscript). After first validating the model's capabilities against surface and ozonesonde observations, they proceed to characterize the spatial influence (horizontally and vertically) of natural, background, foreign anthropogenic and domestic anthropogenic emissions on ozone over China.

Much of the analysis in this manuscript contains significant insights into the ozone chemistry over China and the impact of foreign and domestic emissions on tropospheric ozone. This manuscript could be a valuable contribution to ACP and to our understanding of ozone attribution over China, but there are several major items that need to be addressed before I can recommend publication. I discuss two major issues below, and conclude with technical comments.

We thank the referee for helpful comments. We respond to each comment below. The referee comments are shown in red. Our replies are shown in black.

Specific Comments:

First, this study examines a single 3-month period (spring) in 2008 and draws extensive conclusions based on this period. The nature of emissions, ozone chemistry, meteorology, and atmospheric transport make it difficult to believe in the robustness of results drawn from such a short period without some characterization of the trends, variability, and uniqueness/non-uniqueness of this particular spring in 2008. While the authors point out the reasons for selecting this time period (L102-107), and while they mention some of these issues (e.g. NOx trends in L282-285, differences in emissions and meteorology in L311-312), I do not believe there is a sufficient demonstration of the robustness of their results, and there are many questions that need to be addressed. Are the results drawn throughout Sections 4 and 5 robust for different years, or are they sensitive to chemical and meteorological variability and thereby vary from year-to-year? How much to they vary? Where does the spring of 2008 fit into the bigger ozone/chemistry/meteorology context over China?

I feel that either: (1) additional simulations including at least one additional year are required to demonstrate the simulated variability of ozone over China and the robustness of these results; or (2) the manuscript requires additional literature reviews and a careful description of the ozone variability over China as a demonstration of the robustness of the results. In L247-253 the authors discuss an additional year of simulation, which could certainly provide some of this temporal variability context. Some of the publications below could provide some of this context and reasons why 3-months is not long enough to draw strong conclusions, especially with regards to ozone:

Xu, X., Lin, W., Wang, T., Yan, P., Tang, J., Meng, Z., and Wang, Y.: Long-term trend of surface ozone at a regional background station in eastern China 1991–2006: enhanced

variability, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 8, 2595-2607, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-8-2595-2008, 2008.

Jin, X., and T. Holloway, Spatial and temporal variability of ozone sensitivity over China observed from the Ozone Monitoring Instrument, J. Geophys. Res. Atmos., 120, 7229–7246, doi:10.1002/2015JD023250, 2015

W.N. Wang, T.H. Cheng, X.F. Gu, H. Chen, H. Guo, Y. Wang, F.W. Bao, S.Y. Shi, B.R. Xu, X. Zuo, C. Meng, X.C. Zhang, Assessing spatial and temporal patterns of observed ground-level ozone in China, Sci. Rep., 7 (1), p. 3651, 10.1038/s41598-017-03929-w, 2017.

Garcia-Menendez, F., Monier, E., and Selin, N. E.:The role of natural variability in projections of climate change impacts on U.S. ozone pollution, Geophys. Res. Lett., 44, 2911–2921, 2017.

Brown-Steiner, B., Selin, N. E., Prinn, R. G., Monier, E., Tilmes, S., Emmons, L., and Garcia-Menendez, F.: Maximizing Ozone Signals Among Chemical, Meteorological, and Climatological Variability, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2017-954, in review, 2017.

Thanks for your suggestion.

As in the newly added Sect. 4.3 (Line 492-516), previous studies have shown notable interannual variability in surface ozone over China driven by changes in precursor emissions and meteorology (Xu et al., 2008; Jin et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2017). To test how the interannual variability of meteorology and emissions would affect our source attribution findings, we have repeated all zero-out runs for spring 2012, the latest year when the GEOS-5 meteorological fields are available. Emissions for 2012 were adopted from the Community Emissions Data System (CEDS) inventory (Hoesly et al., 2018); 2012 is also the latest year the CEDS emissions for China are adjusted by the MEIC inventory. Table A1 shows the anthropogenic emissions in the two years. All zero-out simulation results in 2012 underwent the same linear weighting adjustment as for those in 2008. Figure A1d–f show the results for domestic versus foreign contributed ozone in spring 2012, as compared to the results for spring 2008 (adopted from Fig. 9a–c in the revised paper). In absolute terms, Chinese contributed ozone are similar between 2008 and 2012 (comparing Fig. A1a and d), reflecting the slight changes in domestic precursor emissions (Table A1). From 2008 to 2012, the absolute foreign contributed ozone increase along the southern boarder due to much enhanced emissions in South-East Asia and South Asia. The absolute foreign contributions decrease over the north and south, reflecting the net effect of changes in European and North American emissions (within 20% for both NOx and NMVOC), increased emissions in Rest of Asia, and changes in meteorology. In relative terms (Fig. A1c and f), the percentage foreign anthropogenic contributions to total anthropogenic ozone decrease from 2008 to 2012 over southern China. Nonetheless, in both years the percentage foreign contributions exceed 50% over western China and are 5–40% over southern China. Therefore our general finding that both foreign and domestic contributions to Chinese anthropogenic ozone are important holds true for these two years.

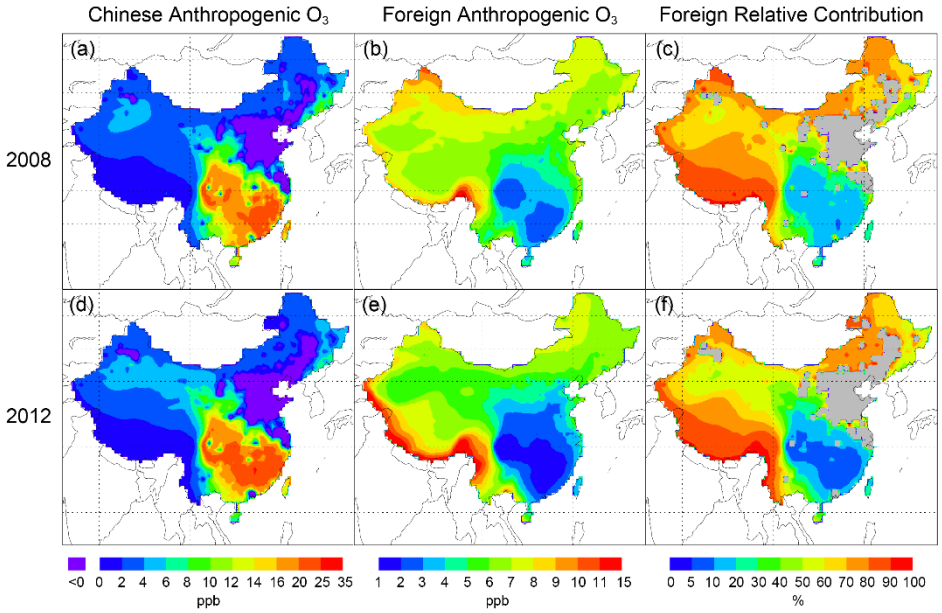

Figure A1. Spatial distribution of springtime daily mean surface ozone over China contributed by (a) domestic and (b) foreign anthropogenic emissions in 2008. (c) Percentage contribution of foreign anthropogenic emissions to total anthropogenic ozone in 2008; areas with negative Chinese contributions (due to NOx titration) are marked in grey. (d–f) similar to (a–c) but for results of 2012. The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results. Please note that the color scales are different between (a, d) and (b, e).

Table A1. Springtime anthropogenic emissions of NOx, CO and NMVOC in 2008 and 2012 in each source region defined in Fig. 1.

2008	China	Japan and Korea	South-East Asia	South Asia	Rest of Asia	Europe	North America	Rest of world
NOx (TgN)	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0
CO (Tg)	42.3	1.7	10.9	16.7	10.0	12.5	17.7	25.5
NMVOC (TgC)	2.9	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.9
2012								
NOx (TgN)	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
CO (Tg)	39.2	2.4	15.4	21.3	8.9	7.9	13.1	38.0
NMVOC (TgC)	3.0	0.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	6.8

Reference:

Hoesly, R. M., Smith, S. J., Feng, L., Klimont, Z., Janssens-Maenhout, G., Pitkanen, T., Seibert, J. J., Vu, L., Andres, R. J., Bolt, R. M., Bond, T. C., Dawidowski, L., Kholod, N., Kurokawa, J.-I., Li, M., Liu, L., Lu, Z., Moura, M. C. P., O'Rourke, P. R., and Zhang, Q.: Historical (1750–2014) anthropogenic emissions of reactive gases and aerosols from the Community Emissions Data System (CEDS), Geosci. Model Dev., 11, 369-408, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-11-369-2018, 2018

Second, the manuscript at times leaves out critical information or does not sufficiently describe methods, definitions, and figures. While this manuscript contains many valuable results, there were several moments where I didn't feel there was enough information provided to understand what was done, or why it was done, and times when I had to search for descriptions and/or infer some explanations on my own. The following list summarizes areas and issues that need to be addressed and revised:

(1) The authors state that they combine zero-out simulations with tagged ozone simulations (and the tagged ozone simulations are mentioned in Table 2 and on L110, L114, and L183-187), but nowhere throughout the rest of the manuscript are the tagged ozone results described or shown. Were they not used? Where are the descriptions of these results?

As mentioned in our original manuscript (Line 84–85), ozone over China attributed to anthropogenic emissions of an emission source region can be produced both within the domain of that source region and outside the domain due to the outflow of ozone precursors. The zero-out simulations provide the total transboundary ozone due to emissions of a source region. The tagged ozone approach quantifies the ozone produced in any designated region, with no information about whether the associated precursors are emitted in that region or are transported from somewhere else.

We combined tagged ozone simulations with the zero-out method to quantify the contribution of ozone over China attributed to anthropogenic emissions of each source region produced *within* and *outside* that source region, respectively. Results combining

tagged ozone simulations and zero-out simulations are shown in Sect. 5 and Fig. 13c (Fig. 11c in the original manuscript).

For further explanation, here we take ozone over China attributed to European anthropogenic emissions as an example. The tagged ozone approach quantifies ozone over China produced in any designated region (due to global emissions), which is defined as an artificial "tracer" in the tagged simulation. We defined 10 producing regions and thus 10 artificial tracers in tagged simulations, including eight tropospheric above-land domains (China, Europe, etc.), tropospheric above-ocean domain, and the stratosphere. To complement the full-chemistry control case (CTL), we ran the tagged simulation to calculate the contributions from these 10 producing domains (and 10 artificial tracers) (T_CTL). For the zero-European-anthropogenic-emissions case (xEU, a zero-out simulation), we did a similar calculation (T_xEU). Thus, the difference between CTL and xEU gave the total ozone due to European anthropogenic emissions, and the difference between T_CTL and T_xEU gave the concentration of ozone produced over each of these 10 producing domains due to European anthropogenic emissions. To account for the effect of chemical nonlinearity in these attribution analyses, we further applied a weighting to these results.

We have revised the introduction of the new Fig. 13c (the old Fig. 11c) (Line 538-542) as "Figure 13c further separates the portion of ozone produced within each source region's territory from the portion produced outside of that source region; results here were derived from a combination of zero-out simulations (e.g., CTL and xEU) and tagged simulations (e.g., T_CTL and T_xEU)."

(2) A linear weighting method is used to adjust the ozone attribution results, and is described on L188-195, but the description is insufficient. I am not familiar with this method, so I do not fully understand what Equation 1 means, and tracing back to the Li et al. (2016a) citation brings me to a 'normalized marginal method' used for radiative forcing attribution, not ozone attribution. It is not clear to me where the precise formulation of Equation 1 came from, what it does, what impact the adjustment has on the results, or why it was selected.

Ozone production is nonlinearly dependent on its precursors. Thus, the sum of natural ozone and anthropogenic ozone due to each emission source region calculated from zero-out simulations is not equal to ozone concentration calculated in the control run (CTL). Considering uncertainties induced by emission perturbation methods, we used a linear weighting method to adjust ozone concentration attributed to different sources, ensuring that the sum of natural ozone and anthropogenic ozone in zero-out simulations is equal to amount of ozone simulated in CTL.

As clarified in the revised manuscript, here is an example to adjust Chinese contribution to ozone over China using the linear weighting approach. Equation A1 calculates the fractional Chinese contribution (α) to the sum of ozone from individual anthropogenic source regions and from natural sources; the simulations involved are all full-chemistry runs (CTL, xCH, xEU, …, xANTH). Equation A2 applies the fractional contribution α to the total ozone in CTL to obtain the final adjusted Chinese contribution. These equations are used in the revised manuscript for better clarity; they are simply a transformed version of Eq. 1 in the original manuscript.

Similar adjustments were applied to other source regions, such that all results shown in our original manuscript are for "adjusted" ozone attribution through this linear weighting approach.

As shown in our revised manuscript Line 216–218, "A similar approach was used by Li et al. (2016a) to estimate the contribution of China to global radiative forcing, although in their study 20% (instead of 100%) of emissions over individual emission source regions

are removed in the sensitivity simulations."

$$\alpha = \frac{\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(xCH)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{8}[\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(Ci)}]+\mathrm{Con(xANTH)}} \quad \text{(A1)}$$

$$C_{CH} = \alpha \times \mathrm{Con(CTL)} = \frac{\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(xCH)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{8}[\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(Ci)}]+\mathrm{Con(xANTH)}} \times \mathrm{Con(CTL)} \quad \text{(A2)}$$

(3) Many of the comparisons to observations compared the simulated spring of 2008 with other years (e.g. L281-285, L297-298, L311-312), and given the variability in ozone, chemistry, and meteorology (see above), I'm not sure these are wholly valid comparisons, especially without the broader temporal context of ozone over China. Some sort of quantification of measurement-model uncertainty and sensitivity to the time periods compared needs to be included.

In our study, in order to use as many observations to constrain model ozone as possible, we included a suite of measurement data in spring 2008 and in other years. For surface ozone, we focused on the comparison with observations in 2008 that are temporally consistent with our simulation; we showed the day-to-day variation at those sites. We extended the comparison to surface measurements in other years, in order to give a sense of how model ozone is situated in the general ozone pollution phenomena, as also explained in the revised manuscript. For vertical profiles, we have tried our best to match the time of observations and model simulations. For comparison with MOZAIC from earlier years, we are more concerned with the general vertical shape, given the trends and interannual variability. Long-term observations indicate strong ozone growth over China due to changes in domestic precursor emissions (e.g., Wang et al., 2009; Xia et al., 2016). This growth is consistent with our results that model ozone in 2008 are generally higher than observations in earlier years, although the vertical shape is captured fairly well.

In explaining Table 4, we have revised the text Line 307–315 as follows:

"The model has a large overestimate by 48% at the Hok Tsui coastal rural site in Hong Kong (36.0 versus 53.4 ppb), although the times are different (2008 versus 1994–2007). Wang et al. (2009) shows that the springtime ozone concentration at this site increased from 1994 to 2007 at a rate of 0.41 ppb/yr, partly explaining this difference. The remaining difference may reflect that the model resolution is not able to represent the complex local terrain and land-sea contrast at this site. The model overestimates ozone at an urban site in Nanjing by 16%, although the observations were made in 2000–2002 when Chinese anthropogenic emissions of NOx were only about half of those in 2008 (Xia et al., 2016)."

In explaining the comparison with MOZIC profiles, we revised the text Line 339–342 as follows:

"The model overestimates ozone in the middle and upper troposphere over Shanghai, with larger biases at higher altitudes, likely indicating too strong STE. Other causes may include differences in meteorology and growth in emissions between 2000–2005 and 2008, as discussed for the surface ozone in Sect. 3.1."

(4) The authors define 'natural ozone' on L353, 'background ozone' on L363, 'domestic anthropogenic ozone' on L369, but do not define 'foreign anthropogenic ozone,' leaving

it to the reader to infer a definition. Also, I'm not sure that 'natural ozone' is an accurate description of what is described, as humans have influenced atmospheric chemistry beyond just anthropogenic emissions, perhaps 'non-anthropogenic ozone' instead?

Anthropogenic ozone of each foreign region is defined as the difference between the base simulation CTL and each zero-out simulation with no anthropogenic emissions in that foreign region (e.g., xEU), followed by a linear weighting adjustment to account for chemical nonlinearly (Eq. 1 and 2). The total foreign anthropogenic ozone is determined by adding each foreign region's anthropogenic ozone contribution together.

We agree that human behaviors have also affected the climate and other processes that in turn will affect the chemical environment. We used the term "natural ozone" to be consistent with the literature in this area (e.g., Wang et al., 2011).

(5) Figure 10 should include a plot of the regions where Chinese emissions are the dominant contributor. Figure 10b shows that on average, China contributes ~50% to surface ozone, and it's clear from Figure 8 that Chinese emissions dominate southeastern China's ozone. I'm not sure it's worthwhile then to point out the dominant foreign contribution to surface ozone over regions where Chinese emissions are dominant, especially when the foreign contribution is so low (Figure 8b, c). On its own, Figure 1a is an incomplete representation.

Thanks for your suggestion. The regions where Chinese emissions are the dominant contributor are shown in Figure A2a. We have also added this plot into the new Fig. 11 (old Fig. 10).

We have added in the revised manuscript Line 448–453 that:

"Figure 11a shows whether Chinese or foreign anthropogenic contributions are higher at individual locations. Chinese anthropogenic contributions are higher than foreign contributions over southern China and parts of northern China. However, foreign anthropogenic contributions exceed domestic contributions over western China and most of the north, including the populated North China Plain. Over western China, foreign emissions contribute 70–90% of the total anthropogenic ozone (Fig. 9c)."

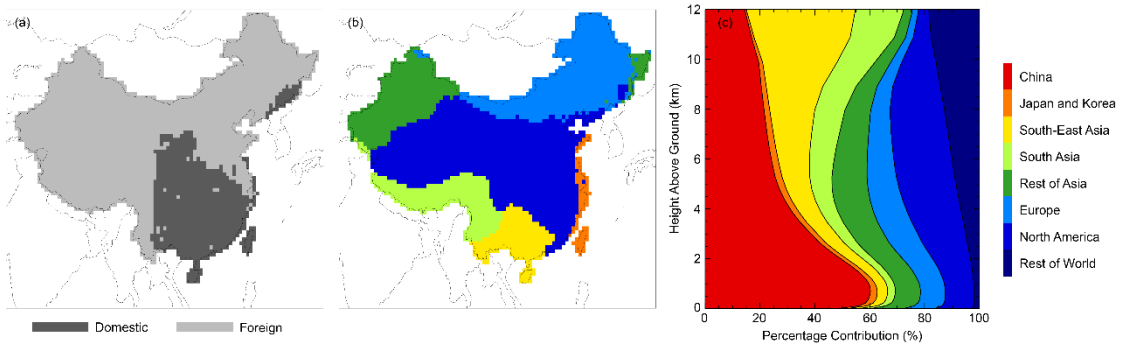

Figure A2. (a) Indication of the largest anthropogenic contributor (domestic versus foreign) to surface ozone at individual locations of China. (b) Indication of the largest foreign anthropogenic contributor to surface ozone at individual locations of China. (c) Vertical distribution of percentage contribution of each region to total anthropogenic ozone over China.

(6) Figure 11 is hard to parse, and given the large spatial heterogeneity shown in the other Figures, it is not clear to me that a single vertical plot averaging all of China provides

valuable information, or if it muddles interesting information through the averaging. This also applies to Figure 10b. Perhaps split these vertical profiles up into regions dominated by domestic and foreign contributions? Or perhaps apply some population weighing? In addition, Figure 11a should also include total ozone and a comparison should be made of total ozone (from the CTL run) and the sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone, and foreign anthropogenic ozone. It's not clear that these will match up, but it would speak to the non-linearity of the ozone simulations and contribution sensitivity simulations. Finally, I had difficulty in understanding Figure 11c as I initially assumed that Figure 11c was just a reformulation of Figure 11b in percentages rather than ppbv. The caption of the figure and the description on L484-485 are not clear, and as there is no description of how they arrived at this calculation, I'm unsure precisely what Figure 11c plots. The analysis summarized in these plots is interesting, but as is I have more questions that could be answered by subdividing these plots.

We have added a new figure (Fig. 14, also shown here as Fig. A3) with two sets of plots, one for the average over regions where Chinese anthropogenic emissions contribute more surface ozone than total foreign anthropogenic emissions (i.e., southern China), and the other for the regions where foreign anthropogenic emissions dominate.

As also discussed in the end of revised Sect. 5, even over areas where domestic contributions to near-surface ozone exceed total foreign contributions, the regional average ozone contributed by foreign emissions exceeds those contributed by domestic emissions above 3.5 km (Fig. A3a). Figure A3c and d further shows that the (relative) vertical shape of regional average ozone contributed by each foreign source region is similar to the shape of China averaged results in Fig. 13b, although the absolute values (in ppb) are different.

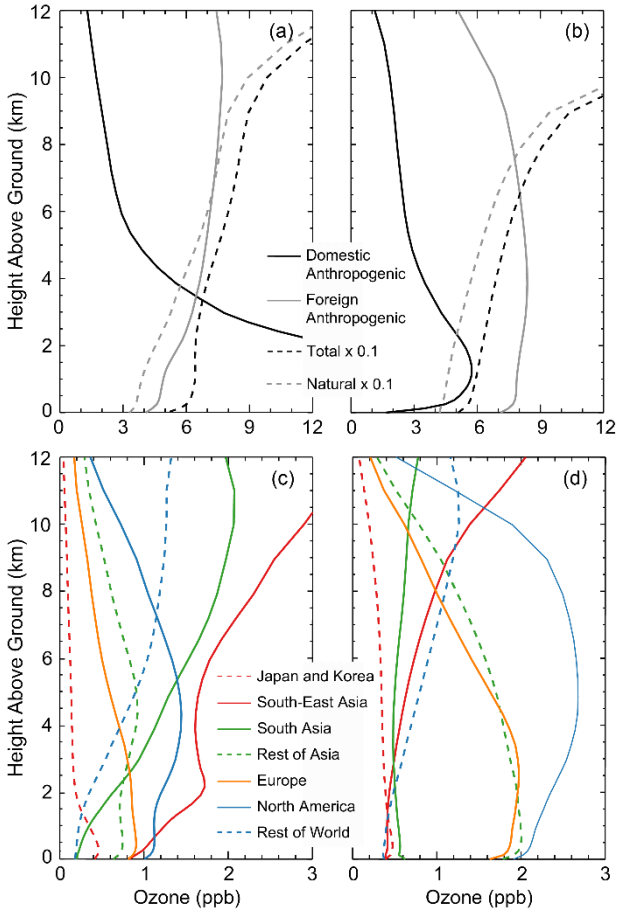

Figure A3. (a) Vertical distribution of regional average daily mean ozone contributed by domestic anthropogenic emissions, foreign anthropogenic emissions, natural sources (scaled by 0.1) and total sources (scaled by 0.1) over regions where Chinese anthropogenic emissions contribute more surface ozone than total foreign anthropogenic

emissions. (c) Contribution by anthropogenic emissions of each foreign source region over regions where Chinese anthropogenic emissions contribute more surface ozone than total foreign anthropogenic emissions. (b, d) similar to (a, c) but for regional average daily mean ozone over regions where foreign anthropogenic emissions dominate. The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results.

We have added total ozone from CTL into the new Fig. 13a (old Fig. 11a, also shown here as Fig. A4a). We also added a new plot in the revised manuscript (new Fig. 2b, also shown here as Fig. A4b) to compare vertical profile of pre-linear-weighting-adjustment sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone with China average total ozone from CTL .

In all of our results, the linear weighting method is applied to remove the effect of ozone nonlinearity, therefore the total ozone simulated in CTL is equal to the "adjusted" sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone.

As shown in the revised Sect. 2.2 Line 206–215,

"Figure 2a shows the spatial distribution of the ratio of total surface ozone in CTL to the pre-linear-weighting-adjustment sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone. The ratio is close to unity over central and western China. Over most of the eastern regions, the ratio is between 1.05 and 1.10, although it can reach 1.30 at a few locations. Figure 2b further compares the vertical profile of China average total ozone in CTL and the profile of pre-linear-weighting-adjustment sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone. The difference between the two profiles is rather small. These results suggest relative small effects of chemical nonlinearity. And the linear weighting adjustment further removes these effects."

We have revised the caption of old Fig. 11c (new Fig. 13c) as: "Of the ozone over China due to anthropogenic emissions of each foreign region, the portion produced within each foreign source region's territory calculated based on a combination of zero-out and tagged simulations." Please see our further explanations of the use of zero-out and tagged simulations in the response to Q1 and Q2 above.

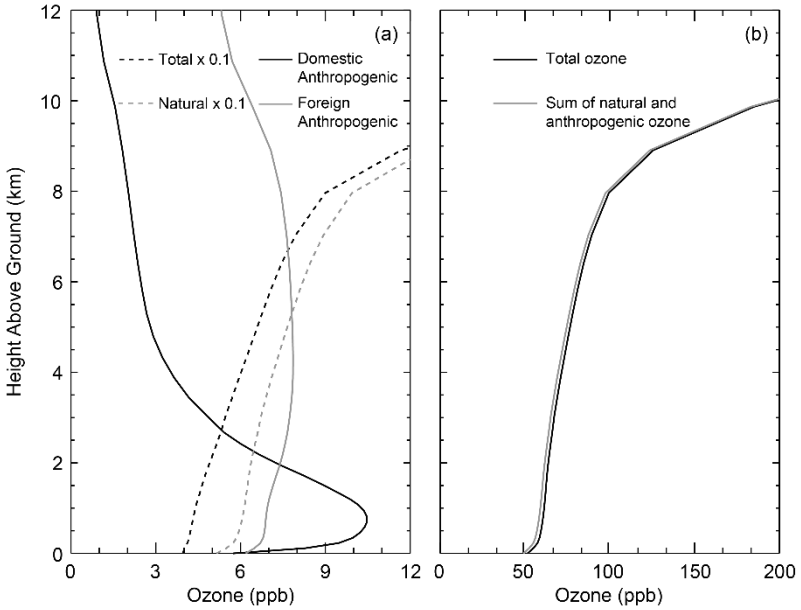

Figure A4. (a) Vertical distribution of China average daily mean ozone contributed by domestic anthropogenic emissions, foreign anthropogenic emissions, natural sources (scaled by 0.1) and total source (scaled by 0.1). (b) Vertical distribution of China

average daily mean total ozone simulated by control run and the sum of ozone contributed by domestic anthropogenic emissions, foreign anthropogenic emissions, natural sources which are calculated from sensitivity simulations.

Technical Corrections:

Throughout the manuscript there are many acronyms that are used but not defined (e.g. MOZART, NAQPMS, PKUCPL).

Modified as suggested. Thank you.

L91: The ozone itself doesn't differ, but the plumes and chemical regimes, which produce and destroy the ozone, does differ.

These sentences address the difference between 1) the transboundary ozone due to a particular region's emissions and 2) the ozone produced in the troposphere within the territory of that region from global precursor emissions.

L156-171: This paragraph mostly duplicates the information already in Table 1, and I do not feel that this redundancy is necessary.

Although we provided the emission inventories in Table 1, we felt that due to their importance to this study, it is better to also briefly describe these inventories in the main text to enhance readability and understanding.

L198-199: Figure 3 should be Figure 2

Fixed as suggested. Thank you.

L250: These numbers do not match those found in Table 3

Thanks for reminding us. We have modified the numbers both in the main text and in Fig. 3 and 4. The differences were due to a difference by mistake in the treatment of rounding.

L265-266: The authors claim that the biases are due to overestimated free tropospheric and stratospheric transport, but it's not clear to me how this conclusion was reached.

All stations shown in revised paper Line 285–287 are background stations with high altitude of more than 1500m. Ozone concentrations measured at these stations represent the background situation of the free troposphere, which is influenced by ozone transport from stratosphere.

The color scales in Figures 8a,b,d,e need to be consistent, as it requires extra effort to compare the Chinese Anthropogenic and Foreign Anthropogenic contributions. There is a risk that a casual reader would assume that the color scales in Figures 8a,b,d,e are the same, which would lead to incorrect conclusions.

Using the same color scales leads to loss of detailed information in the spatial variability of foreign anthropogenic O_3 and Ox, as shown in Fig. A5 below. Since this detailed information is of great interest in this study, we have elected to retain the original color scales and added a note in the caption that the color scales are different between (a, d) and (b, e).

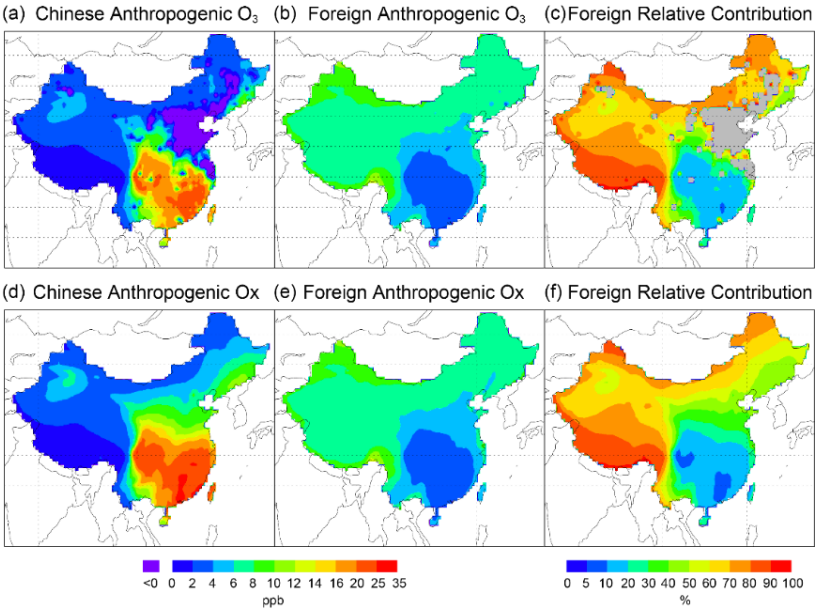

Figure A5. Spatial distribution of springtime daily mean surface ozone over China contributed by (a) domestic and (b) foreign anthropogenic emissions. (c) Percentage contribution of foreign anthropogenic emissions to total anthropogenic ozone; areas with negative Chinese contributions (due to NOx titration) are marked in grey. (d–f) similar to (a–c) but for Ox (= O3 + NO2). The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results.

L384: I don't feel that describing the air over the Sichuan Basin as "more isolated" is the correct description; rather the ozone chemistry of the region is controlled and dominated by domestic emissions and chemistry rather than foreign emissions.

Here we only consider surface ozone enhancement (in absolute terms, i.e., ppb) by foreign anthropogenic emissions, how much Chinese emissions contribute to ozone in this area is not relevant.

The relatively low ozone contribution from foreign emissions over Sichuan Basin compared to elsewhere may be caused by the "more isolated" terrain. Sichuan Basin is surrounded by high elevation mountains (new Fig. 3). The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in the west and the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau in the south block the airflows from South Asia and South-East Asia (new Fig. 10b and c). Qinling Mountains make the airflow from the north difficult to be transported to Sichuan Basin. (new Fig. 10e and f).

Anonymous Referee #2

The manuscript presents a modeling analysis and attributes ozone in China to anthropogenic emissions outside China. Basically, it represents a breakdown of background ozone in China to different foreign regions. Although this breakdown analysis has its value, my main concerns are (1) the analysis was limited to the seasonal mean ozone attribution rather than high ozone events, (2) the modeling was based on a single, non- recent, year (2008), and (3) the nonlinearity in source attribution seems to be large and needs to be assessed more carefully. These issues need to be addressed and corrected before this work can be accepted by ACP.

We thank the reviewer for thoughtful comments, which have been incorporated in the revised manuscript.

Major comments

1. The last sentence of the abstract, "Global emission reduction is critical for China's ozone mitigation", should be removed. The reported contribution of foreign emissions on ozone in China is essentially the background ozone. It has been well established (e.g. by several HTAP reports and references therein) that background ozone is substantial (20-50 ppbv) everywhere in the northern mid-latitude continents. For long-lived air pollutants such as ozone, essentially every country pollutes others and vice versa. To effectively mitigate ozone pollution in China, the key is to understand which source region drives the variability, especially of the high ozone days. I would be surprised if the foreign contribution is a primary factor for day-to-day changes of peak ozone over the majority of China. It appears that the paper only focuses on the seasonal mean contributions from foreign sources, thus the last sentence is a premature statement and may be interpreted misleadingly that domestic emissions control is not important.

Foreign contributed ozone can affect both the (seasonal) mean value of ozone in the receptor region as well as the peak ozone days. This study focuses on the mean impacts. Although the peak ozone days are an important aspect of ozone pollution, the mean value is of great interest. A large amount of existing ozone transport model studies are also focused on mean ozone (seasonal mean, seasonal MDA8, annual mean, etc.) (Verstraeten et al., 2016; Li et al., 2016b; Zhu et al., 2016). In fact, new epidemiological studies have suggested a strong impact of long-term mean ozone on human health, and that there is no threshold of ozone concentrations below which ozone exposure is not harmful (Bell et al., 2006; Yang et al., 2012; Peng et al., 2013; Di et al., 2017; Shindell et al., 2018).

Although a qualitative understanding has been reached that long-range transport of ozone is important, quantitative assessments are still scarce for transboundary impacts on China, as shown in the introduction section, especially compared to the large number of studies for the United States and some other countries. Although HTAP and earlier studies have worked on long-range transport impacts on Asia, the quantitative understanding for China is still poor due to this lack of China-focused studies. Also important, here we have used a comprehensive suite of near-surface and vertical profile measurements to constrain the model prior to source attribution calculations. Furthermore, as stated the introduction, we have analyzed not just the total impact of each particular foreign region but also separated the contribution of ozone produced within that source region and the contribution of ozone produced outside that source region (along the transport pathway). To our knowledge, this is the first time for China-focused transport studies.

We did not state that domestic emission control is not important. Instead, we argued, based on our detailed quantitative attribution calculations, that global emission control is important for Chinese ozone pollution mitigation. We have revised the statement to "In addition to domestic emission control, global emission reduction is critical for China's ozone mitigation".

References:

Bell, M. L., Peng, R. D., and Dominici, F.: The exposure-response curve for ozone and risk of mortality and the adequacy of current ozone regulations, Environ. Health Persp., 114, 532–536, https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.8816, 2006

Di, Q., Wang, Y., Zanobetti, A., Wang, Y., Koutrakis, P., Choirat, C., Dominici, F., Schwartz, J. D.: Air Pollution and Mortality in the Medicare Population, New England Journal of Medicine, 376, 2513-2522, 10.1056/NEJMoa1702747, 2017

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2. To follow up the previous comment, by reporting just seasonal mean contributions of foreign sources on ozone in China, I feel the paper does not add much new knowledge to the field, especially considering their analysis was based on a single year's simulation (see my next comment). The paper would be interesting if they had analyzed the foreign contribution to peak ozone events (during pollution episode) in addition to the mean ozone.

Please see our response regarding "peak ozone" above.

As added in our newly added Sect. 4.3 Line 482–491, here we show the domestic versus foreign contributions to modeled extreme ozone values in spring 2008 (defined as the average of the top 5% hourly ozone concentrations) (Fig. A6a–c). For comparison, we also adopt the results for mean ozone from Fig. 9 a–c (old Fig. 8a–c) and modify the color scale to make it consistent with Fig. A6a–c, as shown in Fig. A6d–f here. As expected, Chinese domestic contribution is larger for extreme ozone than for mean ozone; the negative values also disappear over North China Plain and Northeast China (comparing Fig. A6a and d). The absolute foreign contribution (in ppb) is also enhanced across China (comparing A6b and e). The percentage foreign contribution is within 10% over southern China, about 10–50% over the north, and above 70% over the west. Nevertheless, these results for extreme ozone should be interpreted with more caution, as the model cannot simulate the dates of extreme ozone very well (Fig. 4).

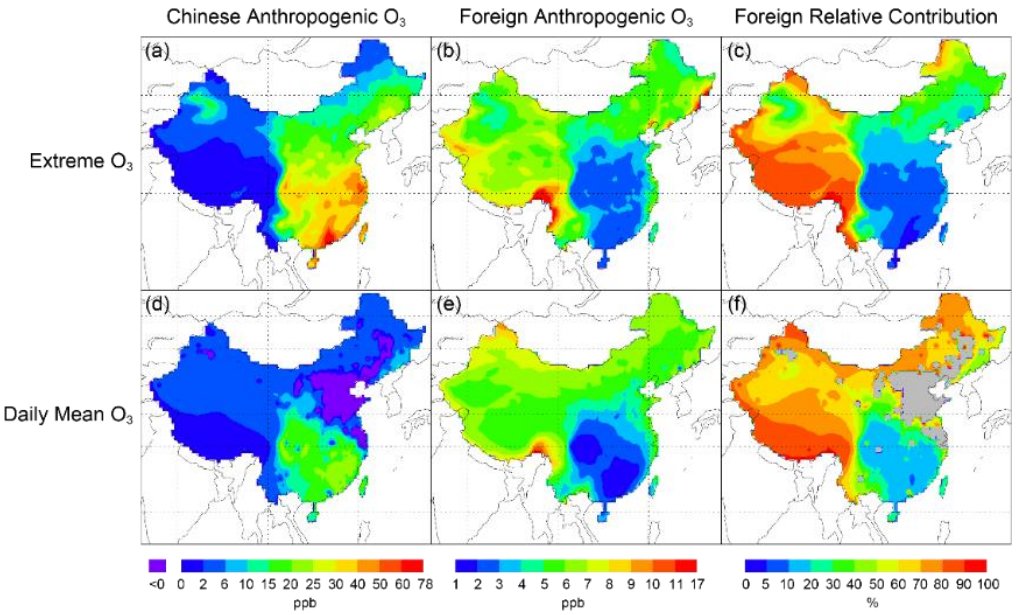

Figure A6. Spatial distribution of springtime extreme value (defined as the average of the

highest 5% hourly ozone concentrations) of surface ozone over China contributed by (a) domestic and (b) foreign anthropogenic emissions. (c) Percentage contribution of foreign anthropogenic emissions to total anthropogenic ozone; (d–f) similar to (a–c) but for daily mean surface ozone. Areas with negative Chinese contributions (due to NOx titration) are marked in grey. The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results. Please note that the color scales are different between (a, d) and (b, e).

3. I have concerns about the choice of a single, non-recent, year (2008) used in the paper for the whole analysis. The exact magnitudes of ozone mixing ratio attributable to different sources depend on meteorology and emissions, both linked with the year of simulation. How would these ozone values change if another year is chosen to conduct the analysis? The authors stated that routine ozone measurements were scarce before 2013 (pg 6, line 203), so why not a simulation year after 2013? This would be more desirable to take advantage of more observational data for model evaluation. In particular, the increase of ozone pollution is a more recent concern in Chinese cities, after high PM events are on the decline.

We had thought about the choice of study year when conceiving the study, particularly whether to focus on a more recent year or not. At last, we decided to focus on 2008 for several reasons. First, for ozone transport model studies, it is important for model validation to have high quality observation data both near the surface and for the vertical profile that are representative of the regional ozone. The year of 2008 is when a comprehensive suite of near-surface and vertical profile measurements is available. And the observation data we used are high quality, well documented, and widely used in the literature. Although there are much more near-surface measurements from the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) after 2013, there are few vertical profile measurements available in these more recent years. Also, the MEP measurements are almost all in the urban areas and cannot be used effectively to constrain the model, because our model resolution (0.5×0.667 degree) is not expected to capture the urban pollution chemistry well.

As in the newly added Sect. 4.3 (Line 492-516), previous studies have shown notable interannual variability in surface ozone over China driven by changes in precursor emissions and meteorology (Xu et al., 2008; Jin et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2017). To test how the interannual variability of meteorology and emissions would affect our source attribution findings, we have repeated all zero-out runs for spring 2012, the latest year when the GEOS-5 meteorological fields are available. Emissions for 2012 were adopted from the Community Emissions Data System (CEDS) inventory (Hoesly et al., 2018); 2012 is also the latest year the CEDS emissions for China are adjusted by the MEIC inventory. Table A1 shows the anthropogenic emissions in the two years. All zero-out simulation results in 2012 underwent the same linear weighting adjustment as for those in 2008. Figure A1d–f show the results for domestic versus foreign contributed ozone in spring 2012, as compared to the results for spring 2008 (adopted from Fig. 9a–c). In absolute terms, Chinese contributed ozone are similar between 2008 and 2012 (comparing Fig. A1a and d), reflecting the slight changes in domestic precursor emissions (Table A1). From 2008 to 2012, the absolute foreign contributed ozone increase along the southern boarder due to much enhanced emissions in South-East Asia and South Asia. The absolute foreign contributions decrease over the north and south, reflecting the net effect of changes in European and North American emissions (within 20% for both NOx and NMVOC), increased emissions in Rest of Asia, and changes in meteorology. In relative terms (Fig. A1c and f), the percentage foreign anthropogenic contributions to total anthropogenic ozone decrease from 2008 to 2012 over southern China. Nonetheless, in both years the percentage foreign contributions exceed 50% over western China and are 5–40% over southern China. Therefore our general finding that both foreign and domestic contributions to Chinese anthropogenic ozone are important holds true for these two years.

Further remarks: China is facing a sever ozone pollution problem, which has been getting worse in recent years. To tackle this problem domestic emission reductions (for both NOx and NMVOC) are of tremendous importance. Nonetheless, our results here show that foreign emission control is also necessary to ensure the success of ozone mitigation. This is particularly important during the time of fast economic growth and industrial development in nearby countries.

4. I am also concerned with the statement that over the polluted eastern China, "Chinese anthropogenic emissions lead to reductions (instead of enhancements) of surface ozone" (pg 10, line 374-375). The authors attributed this to the ozone titration effect by freshly emitted NO. The phenomena do occur in urban areas, but the GEOS-Chem simulation used in this study has a relatively coarse grid cell even for the nested-grid option (~50km x 50 km). This resolution would substantially smear out NOx emissions in a grid, leading to muted titration effect. My interpretation of that statement is that it suggests the nonlinearity in the zero-out simulations is strong (because it leads to negative ozone changes) and needs to be tested via different sensitivity runs and dealt with carefully. For example, the authors could try zeroing-out foreign anthropogenic emissions instead of Chinese anthropogenic emissions or try reducing Chinese emissions by a certain percentage rather than a complete zero-out, and then analyze if the different perturbation runs give consistent results over North China.

We agree that our model resolution cannot resolve the urban chemistry very well, which one of the reasons we had chosen not to focus our study on a more recent year and use the urban measurements from the MEP to validate the model. Nonetheless, at our model resolution, the spatial distribution of precursor emissions still show spatial contrast clearly, especially for NOx emissions, as shown in the plots below (adopted from Yan et al., 2016).

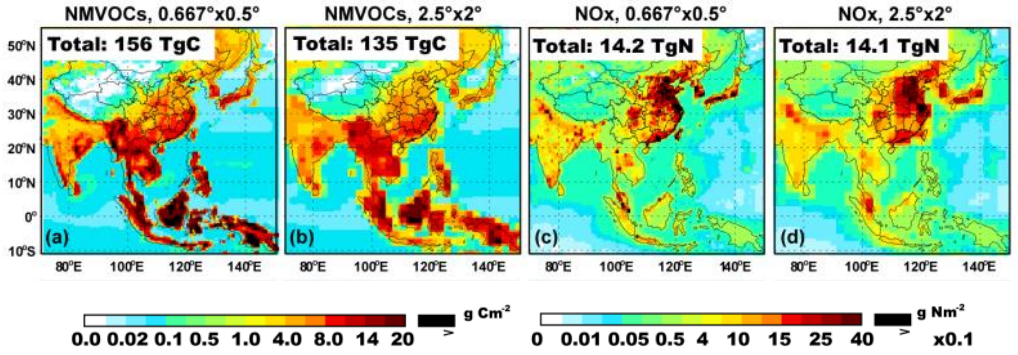

Figure A7. Total (anthropogenic and natural) emissions of NMVOCs and NOx over Asia, as represented in the nested model. Values outside the upper bound of color intervals are shown in black. Color intervals are nonlinear to better present the data range; an interval without labeling represents the mean of adjacent two intervals. Also depicted in each panel is the regional total. (Plots are adopted from Yan et al., 2016)

As suggested by the reviewer, we ran one more set of simulations by decreasing 20% anthropogenic emissions over each of the eight emission source regions (see the detailed information in Table A2). We also applied the linear weighting method to account for the non-linearity of ozone chemistry.

Figure A8a and d compares the Chinese anthropogenic contributed ozone calculated from 20%-perturbation and from zero-out simulations. Compared to the zero-out method, the 20% perturbation method leads to less Chinese contributed ozone, with negative values over more regions and smaller positive values over southern China. This result confirms our general finding that in spring 2008, the excessive domestic NOx emissions lead to relatively weak ozone production and/or strong ozone titration. Comparing to the zero-out method, the absolute foreign anthropogenic ozone obtained from 20%-perturbation

simulations are smaller by 2–3 ppb over the northern border of China (comparing Fig. A8b and e), whereas the percentage foreign contributions increase from 10–20% to 20–40% over southeastern China (comparing Fig A8c and f). Nonetheless, the spatial patterns are similar between the two methods for both the absolute and the relative foreign contributions.

We have added these results in the newly added Sect. 4.3 Line 462–481.

Table A2. Model simulations

Full chemistry simulation	Description
CTL	Full-chemistry simulation with all emissions
$_{X20}$ANTH	Without 20% global anthropogenic emissions
$_{X20}$CH	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of China
$_{X20}$JAKO	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of Japan and Korea
$_{X20}$SEA	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of South-East Asia
$_{X20}$SA	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of South Asia
$_{X20}$ROA	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of Rest of Asia
$_{X20}$EU	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of Europe
$_{X20}$NA	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of North America
$_{X20}$ROW	Without 20% anthropogenic emissions of Rest of World

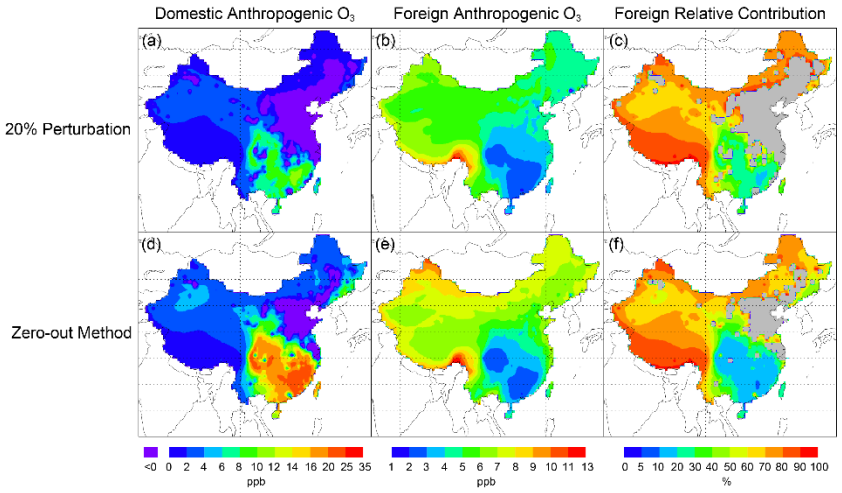

Figure A8. Spatial distribution of springtime daily mean surface ozone over China contributed by (a) domestic and (b) foreign anthropogenic emissions getting from 20%-perturbation method. (c) Percentage contribution of foreign anthropogenic emissions to total anthropogenic ozone; (d–f) similar to (a–c) but for zero-out method. Areas with negative Chinese contributions (due to NOx titration) are marked in grey. The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results. Please note that the color scales are different between (a, d) and (b, e).

Minor Issues

Pg 5, line 190-195: The description of the weighting method to account for nonlinear chemistry is very vague, and I don't understand the scientific basis for this method. It should be expanded and explained in a way such that it is understandable to readers who have not read the original Li et al (2016) paper.

Ozone production is nonlinearly dependent on its precursors. Thus, the sum of natural ozone and anthropogenic ozone due to each emission source region calculated from zero-out simulations is not equal to ozone concentration calculated in the control run (CTL). Considering uncertainties induced by emission perturbation methods, we used a linear weighting method to adjust ozone concentration attributed to different sources, making the sum of natural ozone and anthropogenic ozone equal to amount of ozone simulated in CTL.

As clarified in the revised manuscript, here is an example to adjust Chinese contribution to ozone over China using the linear weighting approach. Equation A1 calculates the fractional Chinese contribution (α) to the sum of ozone from individual anthropogenic source regions and from natural sources; the simulations involved are all full-chemistry runs (CTL, xCH, xEU, …, xANTH). Equation A2 applies the fractional contribution α to the total ozone in CTL to obtain the final adjusted Chinese contribution. These equations are used in the revised manuscript for better clarity; they are simply a transformed version of Eq. 1 in the original manuscript.

Similar adjustments were applied to other source regions, such that all results shown in our original manuscript are for "adjusted" ozone attribution through this linear weighting approach.

As shown in our revised manuscript Line 216–218, "A similar approach was used by Li et al. (2016a) to estimate the contribution of China to global radiative forcing, although in their study 20% (instead of 100%) of emissions over individual emission source regions are removed in the sensitivity simulations."

$$\alpha = \frac{\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(xCH)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{8}[\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(Ci)}]+\mathrm{Con(xANTH)}} \quad \text{(A1)}$$

$$C_{CH} = \alpha \times \mathrm{Con(CTL)} = \frac{\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(xCH)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{8}[\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(Ci)}]+\mathrm{Con(xANTH)}} \times \mathrm{Con(CTL)} \quad \text{(A2)}$$

Pg 3, line 108-109: this sentence is confusing. Do you mean there are 10 producing regions and 8 source regions? Why and how are they different?

The eight source regions represent emitter of precursor gases. The 10 producing regions include the troposphere of eight emitters, the troposphere of total oceanic regions, and the stratosphere. We have clarified these terms in the revised manuscript.

Language Issues: The paper has a few grammar errors and language issues, some examples listed below. I would suggest the authors proofread it more carefully during the revision stage.

We have checked grammar errors and language issues of the paper again and fixed them in the revised version. Thanks for reminding.

Pg 1, line 6: "mean bias at 10-15%" should be "mean bias of 10-15%"

Fixed as suggested. Thank you.

Pg 2, line 38: "at surface" should be "at the surface".

Fixed as suggested. Thank you.

Pg 10, line 356: "nature ozone" should be "natural ozone".

Fixed as suggested. Thank you.

Foreign and domestic contributions to springtime ozone over China

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Abstract. China is facing a severe ozone problem, but the origin of its ozone remains unclear. Here we use a GEOS-Chem based global-regional two-way coupled model system to quantify the individual contributions of eight emission source regions worldwide to springtime ozone in 2008 over China. The model reproduces the observed ozone from 31 ground sites and various aircraft and ozonesonde measurements in China and nearby countries, with a mean bias ofat 10–15% both near the surface and in the troposphere. We then combine zero-out simulations, tagged ozone simulations, and a linear weighting approach to accounting for the effect of nonlinear chemistry on ozone source attribution. We find considerable contributions of total foreign anthropogenic emissions to surface ozone over China (2–11 ppb). For ozone averaged over China of anthropogenic origin, foreign regions together contribute 40–50% below the height of 2 km and 85% in the upper troposphere. For total foreign anthropogenic emissions contributed ozone over China at various heights, the portion of transboundary ozone produced within foreign emission source regions is less than 50%, with the rest produced by precursors transported out of those source regions. Japan and Korea contribute 0.6–2.1 ppb of surface ozone over the east coastal regions. South-East Asia contributes 1–5 ppb over much of southern China and South Asia contributes up to 5–10 ppb of surface ozone over border of southwestern China; and their contributions increase with height due to strong upwelling over the source regions. European contribution reaches 2.1–3.0 ppb for surface ozone over the northern border of China and 1.5 ppb in the lower troposphere averaged over China. North America contributes 0.9–2.7 ppb of surface ozone over most of China (1.5–2.1 ppb over the North China Plain), with a China average at 1.5–2.5 ppb at different heights below 8 km, due to its large anthropogenic emissions and the transport-favorable mid-latitude westerly. In addition to domestic emission control, Gglobal emission reduction is critical for China's ozone mitigation.

1. Introduction

Ozone is an important atmospheric oxidant and the primary source of the hydroxyl radical (OH). At the surface, ozone also damages human health and reduces crop yield. China is currently facing a severe ozone pollution problem, with measured maximum hourly ozone exceeding 200 ppb in many cities (Wang et al., 2006; Xue et al., 2014). Even in the remote areas of western China, measured daily mean concentrations of ozone exceed 50 ppb frequently (Xue et al., 2011; Lin et al., 2015). Xu et al. (2016) showed that daytime ozone at Waliguan, a global background station, grew significantly from 1994 to 2013 at a rate of 0.24 ± 0.16 ppb year^{-1}. The severe ozone problem is largely associated with growth in anthropogenic emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC). Chinese anthropogenic NOx emissions increased at a rate of 7.9% year^{-1} from 2000 to 2010 (Zhao et al., 2013); and its anthropogenic NMVOC emissions increased from 22.45 Tg in 2008 to 29.85 Tg in 2012 (Wu et al., 2016).

Ozone has a lifetime of several days to weeks in the troposphere (Young et al., 2013;Yan et al., 2016), which makes its long-distance transport across regions and even continents possible. Many observational and modeling studies have showed substantial trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic transport of ozone and precursors (Jacob et al., 1999; Derwent et al., 2004; Lin et al., 2008; Cooper et al., 2010; Verstraeten et al., 2016). The trans-Pacific transport of East Asian air pollutants enhances springtime surface ozone concentrations over the western United States by 1–5 ppb (Zhang et al., 2008; Brown-Steiner and Hess, 2011; Lin et al., 2012b; Lin et al., 2014). Auvray and Bey (2005) reported that North American and Asian ozone account for 10.9% and 7.7% of ozone over Europe, respectively. The Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (HTAP) project studied the trans-continental pollution, by model sensitivity simulations applying a 20% perturbation in anthropogenic emissions in four regions (North America, Europe, South Asia, and East Asia, each defined as a broad rectangle-shaped area) (HTAP, 2010). HTAP showed that the annual average impact of North American emissions on East Asian surface ozone is comparable to the impact of East Asian emissions on North America (0.22 ppb averaged over each rectangular region).

Several studies investigated the influence of transboundary transport on surface ozone over Chinese territory (Wang et al., 2011; Li et al., 2014; Li et al., 2016b; Zhu et al., 2016; Yin et al., 2017). Wang et al. (2011) used tagged ozone simulations with GEOS-Chem to study the global production of surface ozone over China for 2006. They showed that in spring 2006, tropospheric ozone produced over India contributed up to 6 ppb to surface ozone over western China; and that ozone produced over Europe and North America each contributed 2–5 ppb of ozone over northeastern China and North China. Using an emission zero-out method with MOZART simulations (i.e., without versus with emissions), Li et al. (2014) reported that modeled trans-Eurasian ozone

transport enhanced surface ozone over northwestern China by 2–6 ppb in spring 2000. Using tagged ozone simulations with MOZART, Zhu et al. (2016) revealed significant springtime ozone transport (~ 6 ppb) from Europe and Africa to Waliguan averaged from 1997 to 2007 and 3–5 ppb ozone from North and South America together. Using a tagged ozone method based on the Nested Air Quality Prediction Modeling System (NAQPMS), Li et al. (2016) found 0.5–3.0 ppb of ozone over northeastern China produced over the Korean peninsula in 2010. Based on observational and back-trajectory analyses, Yin et al. (2016) found that ozone at the Nam Co site over Tibet in spring is greatly affected by anthropogenic contributions from South Asia.

Transboundary ozone due to precursor emissions of a source region can be produced both within and outside the source region. The two mechanisms contribute roughly equally for the case of trans-Pacific ozone from East Asia to the western United States (Zhang et al., 2008; Jiang et al., 2016). And the ozone production along the transport pathway is largely associated with thermal dissociation of peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) that has been formed in the boundary layer of the NOx emission source region. The transport of ozone precursors means that ozone produced within a region (from emitted and transported precursors worldwide) differs from ozone produced from that region's emissions. This difference affects how ozone over a receptor region is attributed to other regions (Wang et al., 2011; Li et al., 2014). It is thus important that the contribution of ozone produced at a "producing region" from emissions of a source region be quantified explicitly.

Here we simulate the contributions of anthropogenic emissions in individual regions across the globe to ozone at various heights over China. As typically assumed, anthropogenic contributions are associated with anthropogenic NOx, carbon monoxide (CO) and NMVOC emissions, excluding the effect of methane. We use a GEOS-Chem based two-way coupled modeling system (Yan et al., 2014; 2016) that integrates an Asian nested model and a global model in a sense of two-way exchange, which better simulates multi-scale interactions between the nested and global domains. Our study is focused on spring 2008, in which season a comprehensive set of ground, aircraft and ozonesonde measurements over China is available for model evaluation. Also, transboundary transport of ozone is most significant in spring due to active cyclonic activities and strong westerly winds (Liang et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2011; HATP, 2010).

We explicitly identify ozone produced in 10 individual regions of the world from anthropogenic precursor emissions in each of eight source regions. These 10 producing regions include the troposphere of the eight emitters, the troposphere of total oceanic regions, and the stratosphere. For this purpose, we combine the emission zero-out method and the tagged ozone approach (Wang et al., 1998). The zero-out or similar emission perturbation methods are widely used to quantify the contribution of emissions in a source region to a receptor region as a combined result of the two production-transport mechanisms aforementioned (Lin et al., 2008; HTAP, 2010; Lin

et al 2012a; Li et al., 2014). The tagged ozone approach quantifies the ozone produced in any designated region with no information about whether the associated precursors are emitted in that region or are transported from somewhere else (Wang et al., 1998; Wang et al., 2011; Li et al., 2016b). To account for ozone production nonlinearity, we use a simple linear weighting method to adjusting simulation results, similar to Li et al. (2016a).

The rest of our paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents model simulations, measurement data, and the ozone source attribution method. Section 3 evaluates the modeled ozone and CO using ground, aircraft and ozonesonde observations. Section 4 analyzes the modeled contributions to near-surface ozone over China by natural sources as well as anthropogenic emissions in individual regions. Section 5 shows the ozone source attribution at different heights of the troposphere. For each emission source region, it also separates the contribution of ozone produced within that source region from the contribution produced outside of that source region. Section 6 concludes the study.

2. Model simulations, measurements, and source attribution method

2.1 Two-way coupled GEOS-Chem modeling system

The two-way coupled system (Yan et al., 2014; Yan et al., 2016) is built upon version 9-02 of GEOS-Chem (http://wiki.seas.harvard.edu/geos-chem/index.php/Main_Page). Here we couple the global GEOS-Chem model (at 2.5° long. × 2° lat.~~at 2.5º long. x 2º lat.~~) with its nested model covering Asia (70°E–150°E, 11°S–55°N, 0.667° long. × 0.5° lat.~~at 0.667º long. x 0.5º lat.~~). Through the PeKing University CouPLer (PKUCPL) for two-way coupl~~er~~ing, for every three hours the global model provides lateral boundary conditions for the nested model, while the nested model results replace the global model results within the nested domain (Yan et al., 2014; 2016). Both models are driven by the GEOS-5 assimilated meteorological fields at respective horizontal resolutions from National Aeronautics and Space Administration Global Modeling and Assimilation Office. There are 47 vertical layers for both models, and the lowest 10 layers are about 130 m thick each.

Both the global and nested GEOS-Chem models include the full gaseous HOx-Ox-NOx-CO-NMVOC chemistry (Mao et al., 2013) and online aerosol calculations, with further updates detailed in Lin et al. (2012) and Yan et al. (2016). As aromatics are not explicitly represented in the model, following Lin et al. (2012), we approximate the ozone production of aromatics by increasing anthropogenic emissions of propene by a factor of four, based on their reactivity differences, their similarity in emission spatial variability, and recently estimated emission amounts of aromatics (Liu et al., 2010). We use the Linoz scheme for ozone production in the stratosphere (McLinden et al., 2000). We adjust the stratospheric production rate in the nested model to ensure that the stratosphere-troposphere exchange (STE) of ozone in the nested model matches the STE in the global model over the same nested domain (Yan et al., 2016). Vertical

mixing in the planetary boundary layer (PBL) is parameterized by a non-local scheme (Holtslag and Boville, 1993; Lin and McElroy, 2010), and convection in the model employs the relaxed Arakawa-Schubert scheme (Moorthi and Suarez, 1992).

Table 1 lists the emission inventories used here. Global anthropogenic emissions of NOx and CO in 2008 are from the Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR v4.2). Anthropogenic NMVOC emissions are from the REanalysis of TROpospheric chemical composition (RETRO) inventory for 2000. Anthropogenic emissions over China, the rest of Asia, the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe are replaced by regional inventories MEIC (for 2008), INTEX-B (for 2006), NEI2005 (for 2005), CAC (for 2008), BRAVO (for 1999) and EMEP (for 2007), respectively. Emissions of CO and NOx are scaled to 2008 in the United States and to 2006 in Mexico. (http://wiki.seas.harvard.edu/geos-chem/index.php/Scale_factors_for_anthropogenic_emissions). We use daily biomass burning emissions from Global Fire Emission Database version 3 (GFED3) (van der Werf et al., 2010). Biogenic emissions of NMVOC are calculated online based on the MEGAN v2.1 scheme (Guenther et al., 2012). For lightning NOx emissions, flash rates are calculated based on the cloud top height and constrained by climatological satellite observations (Murray et al., 2012), and the vertical profile of emitted NOx follows Otto et al. (2010). Online calculation of soil NOx emissions follows Hudman et al. (2012).

2.2 Zero-out simulations, tagged ozone simulations, and weighted adjustment

Table 2 presents 10 full-chemistry simulations to quantify Chinese and foreign anthropogenic contributions to springtime ozone over China in 2008. A base simulation (CTL) includes all emissions. The second simulation excludes anthropogenic NOx, CO and NMVOC emissions worldwide to determine the natural ozone (xANTH). Eight additional simulations exclude anthropogenic emissions over China (xCH), Japan and Korea (xJAKO), South-East Asia (xSEA), South Asia (xSA), Rest of Asia (xROA), Europe (xEU), North America (xNA) and Rest of World (xROW), respectively (see regional definitions in Fig. 1). All simulations cover November 2007 through May 2008, with the first four months used for spin-up, except for additional CTL simulations in other years for model evaluation purposes.

Table 2 also shows 10 tagged simulations (denoted as T_CTL, T_xANTH, etc.) with respect to CTL and other eight zero-out sensitivity simulations. Each tagged simulation includes 10 tracers to track ozone produced within the troposphere of eight source regions, produced within the troposphere of the oceanic regions, or transported from the stratosphere. Considering the time for STE of air, all tagged ozone simulations are spun up for 10 years.

Ozone production is nonlinearly dependent on its precursors, adding uncertainties to the source attribution calculated by emission perturbation methods (Wu et al., 2009). To account for this issue, we use a linear weighting method to adjust all ozone attribution results ~~(Li et al., 2016a)~~, unless stated otherwise. ~~Equation 1~~Below is an

example to determine the contribution from Chinese anthropogenic emissions (here Ci represents the sensitivity simulation for one of the eight emission source regions). The adjustment is done for each grid cell over China. Equation 1 calculates the fractional Chinese contribution (α) to the sum of ozone from individual anthropogenic source regions and from natural sources; the simulations involved are all full-chemistry runs (CTL, xCH, xEU, …, xANTH). Equation 2 applies the fractional contribution α to the total ozone in CTL to obtain the final adjusted Chinese contribution.

$$\alpha = \frac{\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(xCH)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{8}[\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(Ci)}]+\mathrm{Con(xANTH)}} \quad (1)$$

$$C_{CH} = \alpha \times \mathrm{Con(CTL)} = \frac{\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(xCH)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{8}[\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(Ci)}]+\mathrm{Con(xANTH)}} \times \mathrm{Con(CTL)} \quad (2)$$

Figure 2a shows the spatial distribution of the ratio of total surface ozone in CTL to the pre-linear-weighting-adjustment sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone. The ratio is close to unity over central and western China. Over most of the eastern regions, the ratio is between 1.05 and 1.10, although it can reach 1.30 at a few locations. Figure 2b further compares the vertical profile of China average total ozone in CTL and the profile of pre-linear-weighting-adjustment sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone. The difference between the two profiles is rather small. These results suggest relative small effects of chemical nonlinearity. And the linear weighting adjustment further removes these effects.

A similar approach was used by Li et al. (2016a) to estimate the contribution of China to global radiative forcing, although in their study 20% (instead of 100%) of emissions over individual emission source regions are removed in the sensitivity simulations.

~~$C_{CH} = \frac{\mathrm{Con(CTL)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{8}[\mathrm{Con(CTL)-Con(Ci)}]+\mathrm{Con(xANTH)}} \times [\mathrm{Con(CTL)} - \mathrm{Con(xCH)}]$ (1)~~

2.3 Measurements

This study presents model evaluation over China and its neighboring countries in spring. We also evaluate the simulation of CO, a relatively long-lived transport tracer. Figure ~~32~~ 3 shows the suite of ground, aircraft and ozonesonde measurements.

2.3.1 Surface measurements

Measurements from a total of 32 ground sites are used here; see Tables 3 and 4 for geographical information. Routine observations of ozone and CO in China were scarcely available before 2013. Hourly data are available for this study from five rural/background sites across China maintained by the Chinese Meteorological Administration (Xu et al., 2008; Lin et al., 2009; Fang et al., 2014; Ma et al., 2014). These sites include a rural site (Gucheng over North China Plain), three regional

background sites (Longfengshan over the northeast, Lin'an over the east, and Shangri-La over the southwest), and a Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) background site (Waliguan over the west). Data are available for 2007 at Gucheng and Longfengshan and for 2008 at other three sites.

We also use hourly ozone and CO measurements in spring 2008 from six GAW background sites in the vicinity of China from the World Date Center for Greenhouse Gases (WDCGG, http://ds.data.jma.go.jp/gmd/wdcgg/cgi-bin/wdcgg/catalogue.cgi). These sites include Issyk-Kul in Kyrgyzstan, Everest-Pyramid in Nepal, Bukit Koto Tabang in Indonesia, and Yonagunijima, Tsukuba and Ryori in Japan.

To obtain a more comprehensive observation dataset for model evaluation, we further use monthly mean ozone data in spring 2008 from 15 remote/rural sites from the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET, http://www.eanet.asia/product/index.html). We also collect monthly ozone observation data at six sites over China from the literature, including data at three mountain sites (Mts. Tai, Hua, and Huang).

2.3.2 Measurements of vertical profiles

To evaluate vertical distribution of ozone and CO over China, we use observations from the Measurements of Ozone and Water Vapor by Airbus In-Service Aircraft (MOZAIC) program (Marenco et al., 1998). Data during both ascending and descending processes of the aircrafts are available during spring 2000–2005 at three airports (Beijing, Shanghai, and Hong Kong). The vertical resolution is 150 m.

We further use the ozonesonde data at six sites in spring 2008 from the World Ozone and Ultraviolet Date Center (WOUDC, http://www.woudc.org/data/explore.php?lang=en) operated by the Meteorological Service of Canada. The six sites include Hanoi in Vietnam, Hong Kong in China, Sepang Airport in Malaysia, and Sapporo, NAHA and Tateno in Japan. Ozonesondes are launched every few days, thus the data are relatively scarce. We also use the GPSO3 ozonesonde data in spring 2008 over Beijing measured by the Institute of Atmospheric Physics (IAP) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Wang et al., 2012). All ozonesonde measurements were launched at around 14:00 local time.

3. Model evaluation

Here we focus on model evaluation over China and its neighboring area in spring. Global ozone evaluation of the two-way coupled model system is detailed in Yan et al. (2016) using 1420 ground sites, various aircraft observations and satellite measurements, although the observations over China are sparse.–

3.1 Surface ozone and CO over China and nearby countries

Figure ~~3~~ 4 compares the springtime time series of modeled (solid red line) and observed (solid black line) maximum daily average 8-hour (MDA8) ozone concentrations at 10 sites with daily measurements. Model data are sampled at times and locations coincident with valid observations.–

Figure ~~3a~~4a–b evaluates the model results at Gucheng and Longfengshan. To compare to observations in spring 2007 at these two sites, we conduct an additional full chemistry simulation for 2007. At these sites, the model captures the observed MDA8 ozone, with a normalized mean bias (NMB) of ~~2~~3% at Gucheng and ~~4~~5% at Longfengshan. The respective correlation coefficients (R) for day-to-day variability are 0.51 and 0.59; the modest correlation is primarily because the model does not capture a few short-term spikes.

At Lin'an (Fig. ~~3c~~4c), the modeled spring average MDA8 ozone matches the observed value (68.9 ppb versus 65.1 ppb, R = 0.64). The model cannot reproduce the observed extreme low values on several days. This deficiency is likely due to representative errors of model meteorology. Located in a hilly area, this site often receives rains and fogs in spring, which is not captured by the model meteorology at a resolution of 0.667° long. × 0.5° lat. We find that the extremely low observed ozone values normally occur on days with high relative humidity (black dashed line, reflecting rainy or foggy days), when the model underestimates RH (red dashed line) and overestimates ozone.

At Shangri-La, Waliguan and Issyk-Kul (Fig. ~~3d~~4d–f), with high ~~latitudes~~ altitudes (1640–3816 m) and little local anthropogenic sources, the model overestimates the MDA8 ozone by 7–8 ppb (~~11~~12–14%). At Everest-Pyramid in Nepal (Fig. ~~3g~~4g, at 5079 m altitude), the overestimate reaches 13 ppb (19%). These positive biases are due to overestimated transport from the free troposphere and stratosphere. The model captures the temporal variability of MDA8 ozone quite well (R = 0.72–0.78) at the three Japanese sites (Yonagunijima, Tsukuba and Ryori, Fig. ~~3h~~4h–j). Its NMB is within ~~2~~3% at Yonagunijima and Ryori. There is an overestimate at Tsukuba (NMB = ~~18~~19%), mostly reflecting the large positive biases on a few days.

Table 4 shows model comparisons with monthly mean EANET ozone data. These data represent daily mean rather than MDA8 values, based on the availability of observations. At seven sites, the model results exceed the observations with a mean difference by 7 ppb (16%). At the other eight sites, the model results are smaller than the observations with a mean difference by 7 ppb (11%). These differences reflect model biases as well as a sampling bias due to lack of knowledge on which days contain valid observations.

Table 4 further compares the modeled monthly mean daily mean ozone in spring 2008 to the observations in various years collected from the literature. Again, the comparison is affected by a sampling bias. Although not our primary focus, this extended

comparison gives a sense of how model ozone is situated in the general ozone pollution phenomena in China. The model reproduces the average magnitude of ozone at the three mountainous sites (Mts. Tai, Hua and Huang) with a mean bias below 5 ppb (9%). The model has a large overestimate by 48% at the Hok Tsui coastal rural site in Hong Kong (36.0 versus 53.4 ppb), although the times are different (2008 versus 1994–2007). Wang et al. (2009) shows that the springtime ozone concentration at this site increased from 1994 to 2007 at a rate of 0.41 ppb/yr, partly explaining this difference. The remaining difference may reflect that the model resolution is not able to represent the complex local terrain and land-sea contrast at this site. The model overestimates ozone at an urban site in Nanjing by 16%, although the observations were made in 2000–2002 when Chinese anthropogenic emissions of NOx were only about half of those in 2008 (Xia et al., 2016).

We also evaluate the modeled daily average CO at six sites within and outside China with available hourly observations (Fig. ~~4~~5). Overall, the model captures the day-to-day variability of daily mean CO fairly well (R = 0.40 at Lin'an, 0.60 at Shangri-La, 0.56 at Ryori, and 0.73–0.82 at other three sites). It has a small mean bias (within ~~3~~4%) at Bukit Koto Tabang and Ryori, although with negative biases (by 13–33%) at other four sites. Such an underestimate is typical in global simulations (Young et al., 2013), and it may be related to excessive OH (Young et al., 2013; Yan et al., 2014; 2016) and/or underestimated emissions (Kopacz et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2011). As compared to the coarse-resolution global model alone, our two-way coupling results in less CO underestimate (Yan et al., 2014), although it does not eliminate the bias.

3.2 Vertical profiles of ozone and CO

Figure ~~5a~~6a–c compares modeled ozone in 2008 to MOZAIC data over 2000–2005 at the airports of Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Although model and MOZAIC data are in different years, to achieve best sampling consistency, we sample the model results at times of day when the commercial aircrafts take off or land in with available MOZAIC data. The timing information is shown in Fig. ~~5~~6. GEOS-Chem reproduces the vertical gradient of MOZIAC ozone in general. The model underestimates MOZIAC ozone in the PBL over Beijing Airport mainly due to inconsistent temporal sampling, as further comparison with GPSO3 ozonesonde data (Bian et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2012), where model results are sampled at times coincident with the observations, shows little model bias (within 4%, Fig. ~~5g~~6g). Over Hong Kong, the model captures the weak vertical gradient between 2 km and 11 km, although it has a positive bias below 2 km due to its inability to capture the complex terrains and local pollution source characteristics around the airport. The model overestimates ozone in the middle and upper troposphere over Shanghai, with larger biases at higher altitudes, likely indicating too strong STE. Other causes may include differences in meteorology and growth in emissions between 2000–2005 and 2008, as discussed for the surface ozone in Sect. 3.1.

Figure ~~6~~ 7 compares the modeled ozone profiles to WOUDC data at six sites. Here

model results are sampled at ozonesonde launch times, and ozonesonde data are regridded to match the model vertical resolution. Overall, GEOS-Chem captures the vertical gradient of ozone fairly well. The model reproduces the overall weak vertical gradients at Hanoi, Hong Kong, Sepang and NAHA. It also reproduces the rapid increases above 8 km at Sapporo and Tateno, although it has positive biases at 10–20 ppb. GEOS-Chem reproduces the observed middle and upper tropospheric ozone at Hong Kong and Sepang, although it has an overestimate in the lower troposphere, consistent with the bias shown in Fig. ~~5c~~6c.

Figure ~~5d~~6d–f also compares the modeled CO with the MOZAIC data. Similar to the evaluation results for surface CO, GEOS-Chem generally underestimates the MOZAIC CO at most heights above the three airports, although it captures the vertical shape fairly well.

3.3 Summarizing remark on model evaluation

Our simulation has a small NMB for surface ozone, at about 10% averaged over 10 sites with hourly data (Fig. 4~~3~~ and Table 3) and about 15% averaged over 21 sites with monthly data from EANET and the literature (Table 4). The model also captures the general vertical distribution of ozone at ten places over China and nearby regions, with a tropospheric mean bias at 12%. These agreements allow using the model for source attribution studies in the next sections. On the other hand, with a horizontal resolution of about 50 km over Asia, the model often fails to simulate the complex terrains, local meteorological conditions, and/or local emission characteristics at several hilly or airport sites. The model also tends to overestimate the STE influences over Asia. Addressing these issues warrant future research with improved model resolutions and STE representation.

GEOS-Chem tends to underestimate CO over Asia (by 20% on average), similar to many other models (Kopacz et al., 2010; Young et al., 2013). We conduct a sensitivity simulation by doubling Chinese anthropogenic CO emissions, which result in a slight increase in surface ozone by 0.1–0.4 ppb and 2–3 ppb over clean and polluted areas of China, respectively. The low sensitivity of ozone to CO emissions was~~ere~~ also found by Jiang et al. (2015). We thus conclude that our ozone simulations over China are influenced insignificantly by the underestimate in CO.

4. Source attribution modeling for surface ozone over China

4.1 Total, background and natural ozone

Figure ~~7a~~ 8a shows the modeled spatial distribution of near-surface daily mean ozone in spring 2008 over China from all natural and anthropogenic sources, i.e., the CTL case. Ozone concentrations reach 75–80 ppb over the southern Tibetan Plateau, and they are minimum (25–40 ppb) over the North China Plain and many populous cities

across eastern China. Ozone are about 45–60 ppb over the vast southeast, northwest and northeast.

The simulated natural ozone (i.e., without anthropogenic emissions worldwide, the xANTH case) shows a strong gradient from the southern Tibetan Plateau (65–75 ppb) to the northwest (35–40 ppb) and the east (20–35 ppb) (Fig. ~~7c~~8c). Wang et al. (2011) shows similar gradients of ~~nature~~ natural ozone in 2006. Natural ozone contributes 80–90% of total surface ozone over Tibet and the northwest with low local anthropogenic emissions. The large natural ozone concentrations over Tibet are a result of vertical transport from the free troposphere and stratosphere due to its high altitudes and hilly terrains (that are conducive to vertical exchange) (Ding and Wang, 2006;Lin et al., 2015;Xu et al., 2017). They pose potential threats for public health and ecosystems there.

The simulated background ozone (i.e., without Chinese anthropogenic emissions, the xCH case) is shown in Fig. ~~7b~~8b. The background ozone ~~are~~ is higher than the natural ozone by 2–11 ppb over most Chinese regions (Fig. ~~8b~~9b). This indicates large influences of foreign anthropogenic emissions through atmospheric transport of ozone and its precursors, as discussed in detail below.

4.2 Domestic versus foreign anthropogenic contributions to ozone

Figure ~~8a~~ 9a shows the spatial distribution of domestic anthropogenic contributions to daily mean surface ozone over China (difference between the control run and the sensitivity simulation, CTL – xCH~~, adjusted with Eq. 1~~, followed by a linear weighting adjustment). Over most of the west and northeast, Chinese anthropogenic emissions are relatively low, and they result in ozone concentrations by 0–4 ppb. In contrast, domestic contributions reach 16–25 ppb over the south due to more emissions and favorable conditions for photochemistry. Over the North China Plain and many populous cities, Chinese anthropogenic emissions lead to reductions (instead of enhancements) of surface ozone. This is because of a weak ozone production efficiency and a strong titration effect by excessive domestic NOx emissions. Figure ~~8d~~9d~~–~~f shows that when Ox (= O_3 + NO_2) is considered, Chinese anthropogenic contributions vary from 2–4 ppb over the west to 6–12 ppb over the North China Plain and to 20–35 ppb over the southeast (Fig. ~~8d~~9d).

Figure ~~8b~~ 9b shows the simulated contributions to Chinese surface ozone by all foreign anthropogenic emissions. Foreign contributions reach 7–11 ppb along much of Chinese borders, and they exceed 6 ppb over the vast northern regions. The foreign contribution reduces from the border to the inner areas, with a minimum (2–3 ppb) over the Sichuan Basin where the air is more isolated. In terms of anthropogenic ozone, foreign contributions account for up to 90% over most of western and northeastern China (Fig. ~~8c~~9c), consistent with the findings by Li et al. (2015) for western China in 2000. Foreign anthropogenic contributions to Ox over China are similar to their contributions to ozone (Fig. ~~8e~~9e), except at places with strong Chinese NOx emissions that lead to titration

of ozone.

Figure ~~9~~ 10 further shows the contributions to Chinese surface ozone by anthropogenic emissions in seven individual foreign regions. The pattern of influence differs among these source regions due to differences in the location of source region, emission magnitude, pollutant lifetimes and transport pathways. Anthropogenic emissions in Japan and Korea result in 0.6–2.1 ppb of ozone enhancement along the Chinese coast. The tagged ozone simulation with NAQPMS by Li et al. (2016) also showed that about 0.5–3.0 ppb of ozone over northeastern China in spring 2010 were produced over Korea peninsula, although there is a difference between ozone produced over a region and ozone produced from that region's emissions. Emissions from South-East Asia contribute 1–5 ppb over much of the southern provinces. Emissions from South Asia mostly affect southwestern China and Tibet (by up to 5-10 ppb over the border), due to effective transport by strong southwesterly associated with the Indian Monsoon. The "Rest of Asia" consists of many countries to the west of China, whose total contributions are about 2–5 ppb over much of northwestern China.

European anthropogenic emissions contribute 2.1–3.0 ppb of ozone along the northern border of China. The contributions decrease southward~~s~~, and are above 1 ppb over half of Chinese land areas. The Model for Ozone and Related chemical Tracers (MOZART) simulations by Li et al. (2015) also showed a European contribution by 2 ppb to surface ozone over North China in 2000. North American anthropogenic emissions increase ozone by 1.8–2.7 ppb over much of western China, by 1.5–2.1 ppb over the populous North China Plain, and by less than 0.9 ppb over the south. The contributions are smaller than springtime Asian anthropogenic influences on western North America (e.g., 1–5 ppb averaged over 2001–2005 (Brown-Steiner and Hess, 2011b)), although the affected population is larger by roughly an order of magnitude.

Influences from "Rest of World" are about 0.6–1.2 ppb over Tibet and smaller over other Chinese land territory. The larger values over Tibet reflect its higher altitude and greater sensitivity to long-range transport via the free troposphere.

Figure 11a shows whether domestic or foreign anthropogenic contributions are higher at individual locations. Domestic anthropogenic contributions are higher than foreign contributions over southern China and parts of northern China. However, foreign anthropogenic contributions exceed domestic contributions over western China and most of the north, including the populated North China Plain. Over western China, foreign emissions contribute 70–90% of the total anthropogenic ozone.

Figure ~~10a–~~11b further highlights the largest foreign contributor to surface anthropogenic ozone at each location of China. North America is the largest foreign contributor over about half of Chinese land territory, including the populated North China Plain. Europe is the largest foreign contributor for the vast northeastern region, Rest of Asia for the western border region, South Asia for southwestern China, South-East Asia for southern China, and Japan and Korea for the eastern coast of China.

4.3 Discussion of source attribution with an alternative 20% perturbation method, on extreme ozone, and on other years

The HTAP and several other studies have used 20% perturbation simulations (i.e., reducing anthropogenic emissions in each source region by 20%) to study the transboundary ozone problem. Such studies are source-receptor analyses that are more relevant to the question of how much a modest cut in foreign emissions would reduce ozone pollution over a targeted receptor region. To compare with such a method, here we ran one more set of full chemistry simulations by decreasing 20% anthropogenic emissions over each of the eight emission source regions (see the detailed information in Table A2). We also applied the linear weighting method to account for the non-linearity of ozone chemistry. Figures 9a and 12a compare the Chinese anthropogenic contributed ozone calculated from zero-out and from 20%-perturbation simulations. Compared to the zero-out method, the 20% perturbation method leads to less Chinese contributed ozone, with negative values over more regions and smaller positive values over southern China. This result confirms our general finding that in spring 2008, the excessive domestic NOx emissions lead to relatively weak ozone production and/or strong ozone titration. Comparing with the zero-out method, the absolute foreign anthropogenic ozone obtained from 20%-perturbation simulations are smaller by 2–3 ppb over the northern border of China (comparing Figs. 9b and 12b), whereas the percentage foreign contributions increase from 10–20% to 20–40% over southeastern China (comparing Fig 9c and 12c). Nonetheless, the spatial patterns are similar between the two methods for both the absolute and the relative foreign contributions.

As peak ozone is a critical problem for human health, here we show the domestic versus foreign contributions to modeled extreme ozone values in spring 2008 (defined as the average of the top 5% hourly ozone concentrations) (Fig. 12d–f). As expected, Chinese domestic contribution is larger for extreme ozone than for mean ozone; the negative values also disappear over North China Plain and Northeast China (comparing Fig. 9a and 12d). The absolute foreign contribution (in ppb) is also enhanced across China (comparing Fig. 9b and 12e). The percentage foreign contribution is within 10% over southern China, about 10–50% over the north, and above 70% over the west. Nevertheless, these results for extreme ozone should be interpreted with more caution, as the model cannot simulate the dates of extreme ozone very well (Fig. 4).

Previous studies have shown notable interannual variability in surface ozone over China driven by changes in precursor emissions and meteorology (Xu et al., 2008; Jin et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2017). To test how the interannual variability of meteorology and emissions would affect our source attribution findings, we have repeated all zero-out runs for spring 2012, the latest year when the GEOS-5 meteorological fields are available. Emissions for 2012 were adopted from the Community Emissions Data System (CEDS) inventory (Hoesly et al., 2018); 2012 is also the latest year the CEDS emissions for China are adjusted by the MEIC inventory. Table 5 shows the anthropogenic emissions in the two years. All zero-out simulation results in 2012 underwent the same linear weighting adjustment as for those in 2008. Figure 12g–i

show the results for domestic versus foreign contributed ozone in spring 2012, as compared to the results for spring 2008 (Fig. 9a–c). In absolute terms, Chinese contributed ozone are similar between 2008 and 2012 (comparing Fig. 12g and Fig. 9a), reflecting the slight changes in domestic precursor emissions (Table 5). From 2008 to 2012, the absolute foreign contributed ozone increase along the southern boarder due to much enhanced emissions in South-East Asia and South Asia. The absolute foreign contributions decrease over the north and south, reflecting the net effect of changes in European and North American emissions (within 20% for both NOx and NMVOC), increased emissions in Rest of Asia, and changes in meteorology. In relative terms (Figs. 9c and 12i), the percentage foreign anthropogenic contributions to total anthropogenic ozone decrease from 2008 to 2012 over southern China. Nonetheless, in both years the percentage foreign contributions exceed 50% over western China and are 5–40% over southern China. Therefore our general finding that both foreign and domestic contributions to Chinese anthropogenic ozone are important holds true for these two years.

5. Vertical distributions of domestic and foreign anthropogenic contributions

Figure ~~11a~~ 13a shows the domestic and foreign anthropogenic contributions to daily mean ozone at different heights above the ground averaged over China. The black line shows that Chinese emissions contribute 6.0–10.5 ppb of ozone below 2 km over China, with a maximum value at 0.7 km. This average amount of contribution reflects compensation between positive values over most regions and negative values over the North China Plain and many populous cities (see Sect. 4.2). Above 0.7 km, Chinese contribution decreases rapidly until 3 ppb at 5 km, above which height the contribution declines slowly until a value at 1 ppb at 12 km. By comparison, Chinese contribution to Ox is about 7–11 ppb below 2 km, and at higher altitudes the contribution is almost identical to that for ozone (not shown). The small contributions above 2 km for both ozone and Ox are because as ozone and precursors associated with Chinese emissions are lifted to higher altitudes, they are transported out of Chinese territory and destroyed gradually.

The grey line in Fig. ~~11a~~ 13a shows that the total foreign contribution is about 5.2–7.8 ppb at different heights with a reverse "C" shape, i.e., higher values at 3–9 km and lower values above or below that layer. The foreign contribution exceeds Chinese contribution at all heights above 2 km. Nonetheless, the total (Chinese + foreign) anthropogenic ozone is less than one third of natural ozone throughout the troposphere. Figure ~~10b~~ 11c shows that of ozone over China produced from all anthropogenic emissions, foreign emissions together contribute 50% at the surface, 40% at 0.7 km as a minimum, and 85% in the upper troposphere.

Figure ~~11b~~ 13b specifies the contribution of each foreign emission source region. Figure ~~11c~~ 13c further separates the portion of ozone produced within each source region's territory from the portion produced outside of that source region; results here were derived from a combination of zero-out simulations (e.g., CTL and xEU) and tagged

simulations (e.g., T_CTL and T_xEU). South-East Asian contribution is about 0.5–2.5 ppb averaged over China, and it increases with height due to strong upwelling that lifts pollutants to the middle and upper troposphere. The contribution from Japan and Korea is below 0.5 ppb throughout the troposphere averaged over China (Fig. ~~11b~~13b). The share of transboundary ozone produced within South-East Asian territory and transported to China is about 10–45% (mostly below 30%), and the share for ozone produced within Japan and Korea is even smaller (5–25%) (Fig. ~~11c~~13c), highlighting the importance of ozone produced by precursors transported out of these two emission source regions.

South Asian contribution is only about 0.5–1.2 ppb throughout the troposphere (Fig. ~~11b~~13b). Although South Asia has more anthropogenic emissions than South-East Asia (Table 2), its contribution to ozone over China is smaller due to blocking of transport by the Himalayas with high elevation (Fig. ~~2~~3). In addition, the share of transboundary ozone produced within South Asian territory reaches 70–90% below 6 km but declines rapidly to 28% at 12 km (Fig. ~~11c~~13c), a characteristic drastically different from the share for South-East Asia.

The contribution from Rest of Asia is below 1.8 ppb at all heights with a negative vertical gradient (Fig. ~~11b~~13b). Above 3 km, the portion of transboundary ozone produced within the territory of Rest of Asia is similar to that for South Asia (Fig. ~~11c~~13c). However, the portion exhibits a strong vertical gradient below 3 km, with a minimum value at 45% near the ground.

European contribution declines from 1.5 ppb in the lower troposphere to 0.2 ppb at 12 km, similar to that for Rest of Asia (Fig. ~~11b~~13b). In spring, Eurasian frontal activities transport and gradually lift European pollutants to downwind areas. The portion of transboundary ozone produced within European territory is about 55–65% at 3–10 km but is as low as 20% below 1 km (Fig. ~~11c~~13c), suggesting that most Europe-contributed near-surface ozone over China are produced from precursors transported out of Europe.

Figure ~~11b~~ 13b shows that North American anthropogenic emissions contribute about 1.5–2.5 ppb of ozone below 8 km, although the contribution declines rapidly to 0.2 ppb at 12 km. Compared to Europe, North America is further away from China, but its pollutants can be transported via the strong mid-latitude westerly. Averaged over China, North American contribution is larger than European contribution at all heights, e.g., by a factor of two in the middle and upper troposphere. The higher contribution is due to much more anthropogenic emissions in North America than in Europe. Table 3 shows that North America emits NMVOC nearly twice as much as Europe does; and Wu et al. (2009) showed that the amount of transboundary ozone is nearly proportional to NMVOC emissions of the source region. In addition, Fig. ~~11c~~ 13c shows that the portion of transboundary ozone produced within North American territory is only about 5–20% below 8 km, reflecting the dominant contribution by ozone produced from transported precursors. The low share of ozone produced within North America is

primarily because most of such ozone is destroyed during the transport from North America to China (for about two weeks), given the tropospheric lifetime of ozone at about three weeks (Yan et al., 2016).

The grey line in Fig. ~~11c~~ 13c shows the average portion of transboundary ozone from all foreign source regions that is produced within the territories of respective foreign regions. The average portion is less than 50% throughout the troposphere, is about 40% at 2 km, and is as low as 25% near the surface. This again highlights the dominant importance of ozone production along with the transport of precursors.

Figure 14 further shows the vertical profiles of ozone from different sources averaged over regions where Chinese anthropogenic emissions contribute more surface ozone than total foreign anthropogenic emissions (i.e., southern China, Fig. 14a, b), as well as averaged over regions where foreign anthropogenic emissions dominate (Fig. 14c, d). Even over areas where domestic contributions to near-surface ozone exceed total foreign contributions, the regional average ozone contributed by foreign emissions exceeds those contributed by domestic emissions above 3.5 km (Fig. 14a). Figure 14b and d further shows that the (relative) vertical shape of regional average ozone contributed by each foreign source region is similar to the shape of China averaged results in Fig. 13b, although the absolute values (in ppb) are different.

6. Conclusions

This study uses a GEOS-Chem based two-way coupled modeling system to simulate Chinese and foreign anthropogenic contributions to springtime ozone at different heights over China. Anthropogenic contributions are associated with anthropogenic NOx, CO and NMVOC emissions, excluding the effect of methane. We combine the zero-out simulations and tagged ozone simulations to separate the transboundary ozone produced within the territory of each emission source region from the ozone produced by anthropogenic precursors transported out of that source region. We use a weighting approach to accounting for the effect of nonlinear ozone chemistry on source attribution estimates. Model evaluation using a suite of ground, aircraft and ozonesonde measurements show an overall small bias for ozone near the surface and in the troposphere (10% at 10 surface sites with hourly measurements, 15% at 21 surface sites with monthly observations, and 12% for vertical profiles). The model underestimates CO by 20% on average over China and nearby areas, which however does not affect the simulated ozone significantly.

Model simulations reveal that both total and natural ozone near the surface over China show a decreasing gradient from the southern Tibetan Plateau to the northwest and the east. Natural ozone contributes 80–90% of total surface ozone over Tibet and the northwest with low local anthropogenic emissions. Chinese anthropogenic emissions enhance surface ozone concentrations by 0–4 ppb over most of the west and northeast due to low emissions and by 16–25 ppb over the south due to more emissions and chemically conducive conditions. Chinese anthropogenic emissions result in reduced

ozone, albeit with enhanced Ox, over the North China Plain and many populous cities, as a result of weak ozone production efficiency and strong titration by excessive Chinese NOx emissions.

Near the surface, foreign anthropogenic emissions contribute 2–11 ppb of Chinese ozone, with peak contributions at 7–11 ppb over the border and coastal regions of China. Over western and northeastern China, foreign emissions account for up to 90% of ozone of anthropogenic origin. Anthropogenic emissions in Japan and Korea result in 0.6–2.1 ppb of ozone along the Chinese coast. Emissions in South-East Asia contribute 1–5 ppb over much of southeastern China. South Asian emissions mostly affect southwestern China and Tibet (by up to 5 ppb), due to effective transport by strong southwesterly associated with the Indian Monsoon. European anthropogenic emissions contribute 2.1–3 ppb along the northern border of China and the contribution decreases southwards. North American anthropogenic emissions increase ozone by 1.8–2.7 ppb over much of the west, by 1.5–2.1 ppb over the populous North China Plain, and by less than 0.9 ppb over the south.

Vertically, for ozone of anthropogenic origin averaged over China, Chinese emissions contribute ~ 6 ppb (50%) of ozone at the surface, 6.0–10.5 ppb below 2 km, decreasing to 3 ppb at 5 km and 1 ppb at 12 km. The total foreign contribution increases from 40–50% below 2 km to 50–85% above that height. The contribution from Japan and Korea is below 0.5 ppb throughout the troposphere averaged over China. Despite its large emissions, South Asia contributes only about 0.5–1.2 ppb throughout the troposphere due to blocking of transport by the Himalayas. South-East Asian contribution increases with height due to strong upwelling that lifts pollutants to the upper troposphere. On the contrary, European contributions decreases from 1.5 ppb in the lower troposphere to 0.2 ppb at 12 km. Despite the long transport distance, North American contribution reaches as much as 1.5–2.5 ppb below 8 km due to its large anthropogenic emissions and the strong mid-latitude westerly favorable for transboundary transport.

For ozone of foreign anthropogenic origin averaged over China, the portion of transboundary ozone produced within foreign source regions is less than 50% throughout the troposphere, albeit with a strong vertical variability, indicating the importance of ozone produced by precursors transported out of those source regions. The portion also differs among each foreign source region of South-East Asia (10–45%) and Japan and Korea (5–25%), South Asia (from 70–90% below 6 km to 28% at 12 km), Europe (from 20% below 1 km to 55–65% at 3–10 km), and North America (5–20% below 8 km). Thus, tracing ozone produced within the territory of a particular region is drastically different from tracing ozone associated with emissions in that region.

In summary, although China is a major pollutant emitter, the ozone above its territory consists primarily of natural sources, especially over western China with low local anthropogenic emissions. Moreover, for ozone of anthropogenic origin, a large portion results from foreign emissions, as analyzed here for spring 2008. In more recent years,

Chinese anthropogenic NOx emissions have undergone a rapid decline as a result of domestic emission control (Xia et al., 2016), along with continuous reductions in North America and Western Europe (Yan et al., ~~2017a~~2018a; ~~2017b~~2018b) and changes in other regions. Future research is needed to quantify the resulting changes in ozone and its geographical origin. In addition, this study does not account for that a substantial portion of anthropogenic emissions in any region are associated with economic production for foreign consumption (Lin et al., 2014; Jiang et al., 2015a), which would affect how pollution is attributed to individual producing or consuming regions (Guan et al., 2014; Lin et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017). Nevertheless, our study suggests the great importance of global collaboration on emission reduction to mitigate ozone pollution in addition to domestic emission control efforts.

Acknowledgments

This research is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (41775115) and the 973 program (2014CB441303). We acknowledge Dr. Chen Hongbin's team at IAP LAGEO for providing the GPSO3 ozonesonde data. We acknowledge the free use of ozone data from WDCGG (http://ds.data.jma.go.jp/gmd/wdcgg/), EANET (http://www.eanet.asia/product/index.html), WOUDC (http://www.woudc.org/data/explore.php?lang=en), and MOZAIC-IAGOS (http://www.iagos.fr/web/). We thank the European Commission for the support to the MOZAIC project (1994–2003) and the preparatory phase of IAGOS (2005–2012) partner institutions of the IAGOS Research Infrastructure (FZJ, DLR, MPI, KIT in Germany, CNRS, CNES, Météo-France in France and University of Manchester in United Kingdom), ETHER (CNES-CNRS/INSU) for hosting the database, the participating airlines (Lufthansa, Air France, Austrian, China Airlines, Iberia, Cathay Pacific) for the transport free of charge of the instrumentation.

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990 Table 1. Emissions used in the model.

Region	Inventory	Resolution [a]	Year	Species [b]	References & Notes
Anthropogenic emissions					
Global	EDGAR v4.2	0.1° x 0.1°, monthly	2008	NOx, SO2, CO, NH3	http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview.php?v=42
Global	BOND	1° x 1°, monthly	2000	BC and OC	Bond et al. (2007)
Global	RETRO	0.5° x 0.5°, monthly	2000	NMVOC	ftp://ftp.retro.enes.org/pub/emissions/aggregated/anthro/0.5x0.5/2000/
Global	ICOADS, shipping	1° x 1°, monthly	2002	NOx, SO2, CO	Wang et al. (2008); http://coast.cms.udel.edu/GlobalShipEmissions/
Global	AEIC, aircraft	1° x 1°, annual	2005	NOx, SO2, CO, NMVOC, BC, OC	Simone et al. (2013)
Asia	INTEX-B	1° x 1°, monthly	2006	NOx, SO2, CO, NMVOC, BC, OC, NH3	Zhang et al. (2009). NH3 only available for 2000.
China	MEIC	0.25° x 0.25°, monthly	2008	NOx, SO2, CO, NMVOC, NH3	Li et al. (2017); Geng et al. (2017); http://www.meicmodel.org/.
United States	NEI2005	4km x 4km, monthly & weekend/weekday	2005 [c]	NOx, SO2, CO, NMVOC, NH3, BC, OC	ftp://aftp.fsl.noaa.gov/divisions/taq/emissions_data_2005
Canada	CAC	1° x 1°, annual	2008	NOx, SO2, CO, NH3	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/cac/cac_home_e.cfm
Mexico	BRAVO	1° x 1°, annual	1999 [c]	NOx, SO2, CO	Kuhns et al. (2005)
Europe	EMEP	1° x 1°, monthly	2007	NOx, SO2, CO	Auvray and Bey (2005); http://www.emep.int/index.html
Biomass burning emissions					
Global	GFED3	0.5° x 0.5°, daily	2008	NOx, SO2, CO, NMVOC, NH3, BC, OC	van der Werf et al., 2010; http://www.globalfiredata.org
Natural/Semi-natural emissions (online calculation)					
Global	MEGAN v2.1	Model resolution	2008	ISOP, monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, MOH, ACET, ETOH, CH2O, ALD2, HCOOH, C2H4, TOLU, PRPE	Guenther et al. (2012)
Global	Soil NOx	Model resolution	2008	NO	Hudman et al. (2012)
Global	Lightning NOx	Model resolution	2008	NO	Murray et al. (2012)

991 a. Before re-gridded to model horizontal resolutions. For more information, see
992 http://wiki.seas.harvard.edu/geos-chem/index.php/Anthropogenic_emissions.

993 b. Notes for NMVOC: RETRO includes PRPE, C3H8, ALK4, ALD2, CH2O and
994 MEK; in the CTM, MEK emissions are further allocated to MEK (25%) and ACET
995 (75%). AEIC, INTEX-B and MEIC include PRPE, C2H6, C3H8, ALK4, ALD2,
996 CH2O, MEK and ACET. NEI05 includes PRPE, C3H8, ALK4, CH2O, MEK and

ACET. EMEP includes PRPE, ALK4, ALD2 and MEK. Emissions of C2H6 outside Asia are from Xiao et al. (2008).

c. Over the United States and Mexico, emissions of CO, NOx are scaled to 2008 and 2006 respectively. (http://wiki.seas.harvard.edu/geos-chem/index.php/Scale_factors_for_anthropogenic_emissions).

1002 Table 2. Model simulations.

Full chemistry simulation	Description	Tagged ozone simulation	Description
CTL	Full-chemistry simulation with all emissions	T_CTL	Driven by daily ozone production and loss rate archived from CTL
xANTH	Without global anthropogenic emissions	T_xANTH	With respect to xANTH
xCH	Without anthropogenic emissions of China	T_xCH	With respect to xCH
xJAKO	Without anthropogenic emissions of Japan and Korea	T_xJAKO	With respect to xJAKO
xSEA	Without anthropogenic emissions of South-East Asia	T_xSEA	With respect to xSEA
xSA	Without anthropogenic emissions of South Asia	T_xSA	With respect to xSA
xROA	Without anthropogenic emissions of Rest of Asia	T_xROA	With respect to xROA
xEU	Without anthropogenic emissions of Europe	T_xEU	With respect to xEU
xNA	Without anthropogenic emissions of North America	T_xNA	With respect to xNA
xROW	Without anthropogenic emissions of Rest of World	T_xROW	With respect to xROW

1003

Table 3. Comparison of simulated and observed springtime MDA8 ozone and CO at five regional background sites in China and six global background stations nearby China with hourly measurements.

Country	Site	Location	Year	MDA8 Ozone			CO		
				Obs (ppb)	Model (ppb)	NMB (%)	Obs (ppb)	Model (ppb)	NMB (%)
China	Gucheng	39.1°N, 115.7°E, 15m	2007	48.8	50.2	2.9			
	Longfengshan	44.7°N, 127.6°E, 331m	2007	50.6	52.9	4.5	290	251	-13.4
	Lin'an	30.2°N, 119.7°E, 132m	2008	65.1	68.9	5.8	628	418	-33.4
	Shangri-La	28.0°N, 99.4°E, 3580m	2008	61.4	68.7	11.9	181	139	-23.2
	Waliguan	36.3°N, 100.9°E, 3816m	2008	56.5	64.4	14.0			
Kyrgyzstan	Issyk-Kul	42.6°N, 77.0°E, 1640m	2008	52.8	59.0	11.7			
Nepal	Everest-Pyramid	28.0°N, 86.8°E, 5079m	2008	66.3	79.1	19.3			
Indonesia	Bukit Koto Tabang	0.2°S, 100.3°E, 865m	2008				141	146	3.5
Japan	Yonagunijima	24.5°N, 123.0°E, 30m	2008	54.8	56.4	2.9	208	157	-24.5
	Tsukuba	36.1°N, 140.1°E, 25m	2008	47.2	56.0	18.6			
	Ryori	39.0°N, 141.8°E, 260m	2008	54.6	54.7	0.2	211	203	-3.8

Country	Site	Location	Year	MDA8 ozone			CO			References & Notes
				Obs (ppb)	Model (ppb)	NMB (%)	Obs (ppb)	Model (ppb)	NMB (%)	
China	Gucheng	39.1°N, 115.7°E, 15m	2007	48.8	50.2	2.9				Lin et al., 2009
	Longfengshan	44.7°N, 127.6°E, 331m	2007	50.6	52.9	4.5	290	251	-13.4	
	Lin'an	30.2°N, 119.7°E, 132m	2008	65.1	68.9	5.8	628	418	-33.4	Xu et al., 2008
	Shangri-La	28.0°N, 99.4°E, 3580m	2008	61.4	68.7	11.9	181	139	-23.2	Ma et al., 2014

	Waliguan	36.3°N, 100.9°E, 3816m	2008	56.5	64.4	14.0				Xu et al., 2016
Kyrgyzstan	Issyk-Kul	42.6°N, 77.0°E, 1640m	2008	52.8	59.0	11.7				
Nepal	Everest-Pyramid	28.0°N, 86.8°E, 5079m	2008	66.3	79.1	19.3				
Indonesia	Bukit Koto Tabang	0.2°S, 100.3°E, 865m	2008				141	146	3.5	http://ds.data.jma.go.jp/gmd/wdcgg/cgi-bin/wdcgg/catalogue.cgi
	Yonagunijima	24.5°N, 123.0°E, 30m	2008	54.8	56.4	2.9	208	157	-24.5	
Japan	Tsukuba	36.1°N, 140.1°E, 25m	2008	47.2	56.0	18.6				
	Ryori	39.0°N, 141.8°E, 260m	2008	54.6	54.7	0.2	211	203	-3.8	

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Table 4. Comparison of simulated springtime monthly mean ozone with observations from EANET and literature.

Country	Site	Year	Location	Characteristics	Obs (ppb)	Model (ppb)	NMB (%)
Japan (EANET)	Rishiri	2008	45.5°N, 141.2°E, 40m	Remote	55.0	46.0	-16.5
	Ochiishi	2008	43.1°N, 145.5°E, 49m	Remote	48.4	46.7	-3.6
	Tappi	2008	41.3°N, 140.4°E, 105m	Remote	66.2	48.8	-26.2
	Sado-seki	2008	38.2°N, 138.4°E, 136m	Remote	61.3	53.3	-13.0
	Happo	2008	36.7°N, 137.8°E, 1850m	Remote	62.0	53.8	-13.2
	Ijira	2008	35.6°N, 136.7°E, 140m	Rural	30.7	47.8	55.7
	Oki	2008	36.3°N, 133.2°E, 90m	Remote	58.8	55.7	-5.3
	Banryu	2008	34.7°N, 131.8°E, 53m	Urban	48.5	52.1	7.5
	Yusuhara	2008	33.4°N, 132.9°E, 790m	Remote	53.7	53.1	-1.1
	Hedo	2008	26.9°N, 128.3°E, 60m	Remote	53.6	54.2	1.1
	Ogasawara	2008	27.1°N, 142.2°E, 230m	Remote	37.9	41.1	8.3
Republic of Korea (EANET)	Kanghwa	2008	37.7°N, 126.3°E, 150m	Rural	52.3	47.4	-9.4
	Cheju	2008	33.3°N, 126.2°E, 72m	Remote	56.3	57.7	2.5
	Imsil	2008	35.6°N, 127.2°E	Rural	30.3	48.2	58.8
Russia (EANET)	Mondy	2008	51.7°N, 101.0°E, 2000m	Remote	43.0	49.2	14.4
China (literature)	Miyun	2006	40.5°N, 116.8°E, 152m	Rural	48.7	35.3	-27.4
	Mt. Tai	2004-2005	24.25°N, 117.10°E, 1533m	Rural	57.0	54.8	-3.9
	Mt. Hua	2004-2005	34.49°N, 110.09°E, 2064m	Rural	50.0	51.8	3.5
	Mt. Huang	2004-2005	30.13°N, 118.15°E, 1836m	Rural	59.3	54.0	-9.0
	Hok Tsui, HongKong	1994-2007	22.2°N, 114.2°E, 60m	Rural	36.0	53.4	48.2
	Nanjing	2000-2002	32.1°N, 118.7°E	Urban	27.0	31.3	16.0

Country	Site	Year	Location	Characteristics	Obs (ppb)	Model (ppb)	NMB (%)	References & Notes
Japan (EANET)	Rishiri	2008	45.5°N, 141.2°E, 40m	Remote	55.0	46.0	-16.5	http://www.eanet.asia/product/index.html
	Ochiishi	2008	43.1°N, 145.5°E, 49m	Remote	48.4	46.7	-3.6	
	Tappi	2008	41.3°N, 140.4°E, 105m	Remote	66.2	48.8	-26.2	
	Sado-seki	2008	38.2°N, 138.4°E, 136m	Remote	61.3	53.3	-13.0	
	Happo	2008	36.7°N, 137.8°E, 1850m	Remote	62.0	53.8	-13.2	
	Ijira	2008	35.6°N, 136.7°E, 140m	Rural	30.7	47.8	55.7	
	Oki	2008	36.3°N, 133.2°E, 90m	Remote	58.8	55.7	-5.3	
	Banryu	2008	34.7°N, 131.8°E, 53m	Urban	48.5	52.1	7.5	
	Yusuhara	2008	33.4°N, 132.9°E, 790m	Remote	53.7	53.1	-1.1	

	Hedo	2008	26.9°N, 128.3°E, 60m	Remote	53.6	54.2	1.1	
	Ogasawara	2008	27.1°N, 142.2°E, 230m	Remote	37.9	41.1	8.3	
Republic of Korea (EANET)	Kanghwa	2008	37.7°N, 126.3°E, 150m	Rural	52.3	47.4	-9.4	
	Cheju	2008	33.3°N, 126.2°E, 72m	Remote	56.3	57.7	2.5	
	Imsil	2008	35.6°N, 127.2°E	Rural	30.3	48.2	58.8	
Russia (EANET)	Mondy	2008	51.7°N, 101.0°E, 2000m	Remote	43.0	49.2	14.4	
China (literature)	Miyun	2006	40.5°N, 116.8°E, 152m	Rural	48.7	35.3	-27.4	Wang et al. (2011)
	Mt. Tai	2004	24.25°N, 117.10°E, 1533m	Rural	57.0	54.8	-3.9	
	Mt. Hua	2004	34.49°N, 110.09°E, 2064m	Rural	50.0	51.8	3.5	Li et al. (2007)
	Mt. Huang	2004	30.13°N, 118.15°E, 1836m	Rural	59.3	54.0	-9.0	
	Hok Tsui, HongKong	1994-2007	22.2°N, 114.2°E, 60m	Rural	36.0	53.4	48.2	Wang et al. (2009)
	Nanjing	2000-2002	32.1°N, 118.7°E	Urban	27.0	31.3	16.0	Tu et al. (2007)

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Table 5. Springtime anthropogenic emissions of NOx, CO and NMVOC of each region defined in Fig. 1.

	China	Japan and Korea	South East Asia	South Asia	Rest of Asia	Europe	North America	Rest of world
NOx (TgN)	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0
CO (Tg)	42.3	16.7	10.9	16.7	10.0	12.5	17.7	25.5
NMVOC	2.9	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.9

Table 5. Springtime anthropogenic emissions of NOx, CO and NMVOC in 2008 and 2012 in each source region defined in Fig. 1.

2008	China	Japan and Korea	South-East Asia	South Asia	Rest of Asia	Europe	North America	Rest of world
NOx (TgN)	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0
CO (Tg)	42.3	1.7	10.9	16.7	10.0	12.5	17.7	25.5
NMVOC (TgC)	2.9	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.9
2012								
NOx (TgN)	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
CO (Tg)	39.2	2.4	15.4	21.3	8.9	7.9	13.1	38.0
NMVOC (TgC)	3.0	0.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	6.8

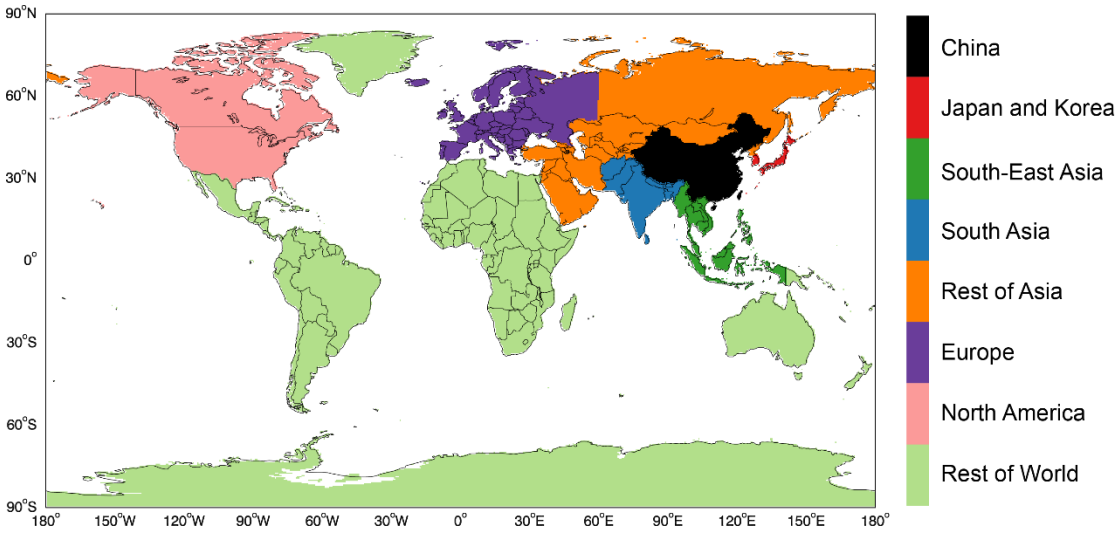

Figure 1. Eight emission source regions.

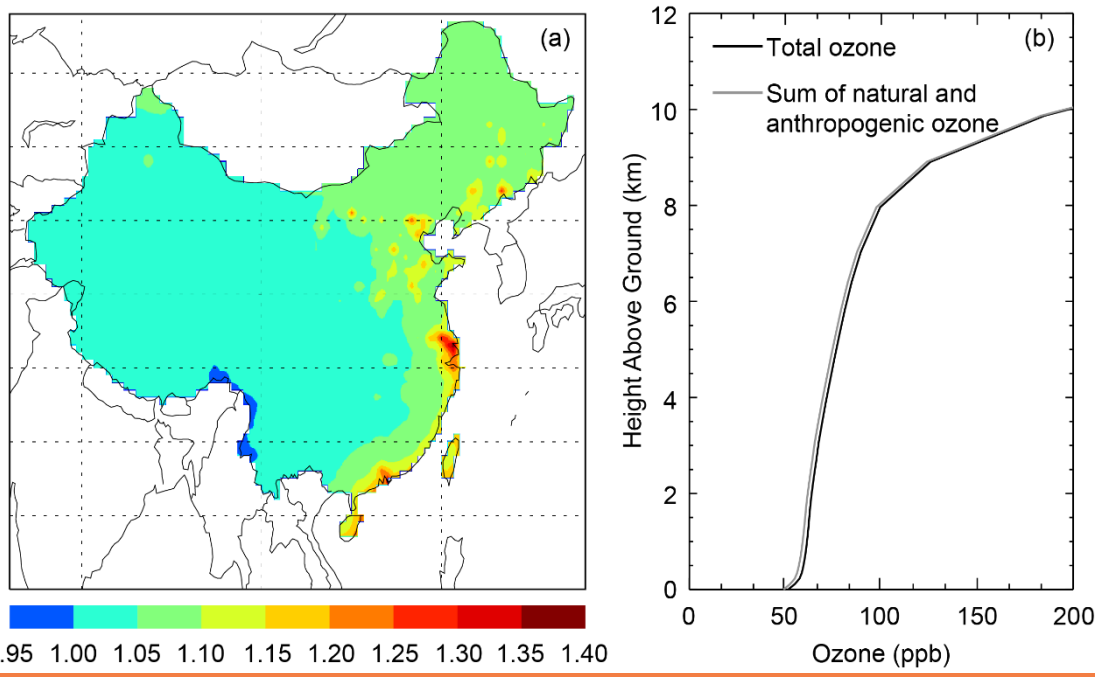

Figure 2. (a) Spatial distribution of the ratio of total surface ozone in CTL to the pre-linear-weighting-adjustment sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone; (b) Vertical profile of China average total ozone in CTL and the profile of pre-linear-weighting-adjustment sum of natural ozone, domestic anthropogenic ozone and foreign anthropogenic ozone.

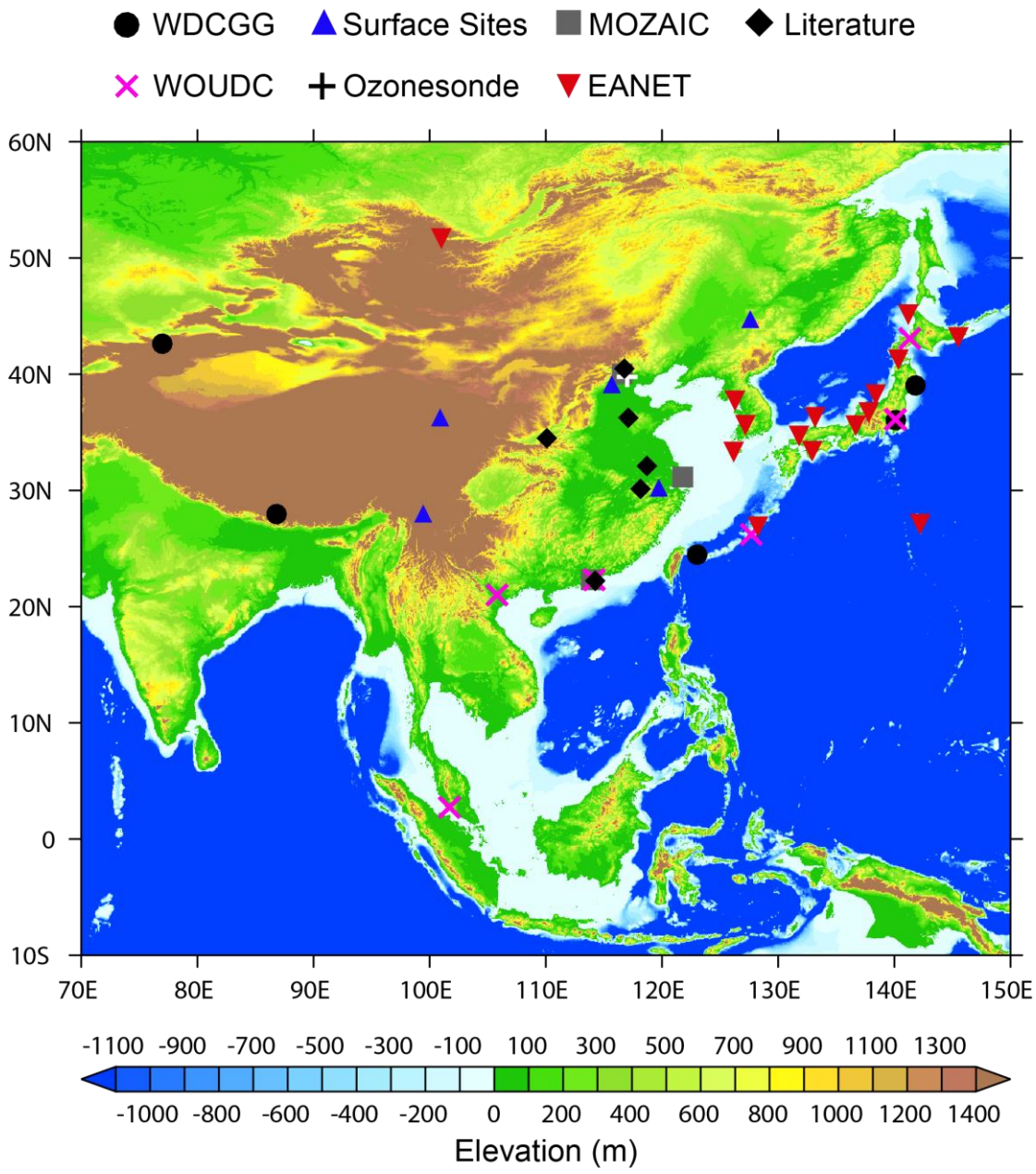

Figure ~~2~~3. Observation sites overlaying upon the surface elevation map from the 2 min Gridded Global Relief Data (ETOPO2v2) available at NGDC Marine Trackline Geophysical database (http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/etopo2.html).

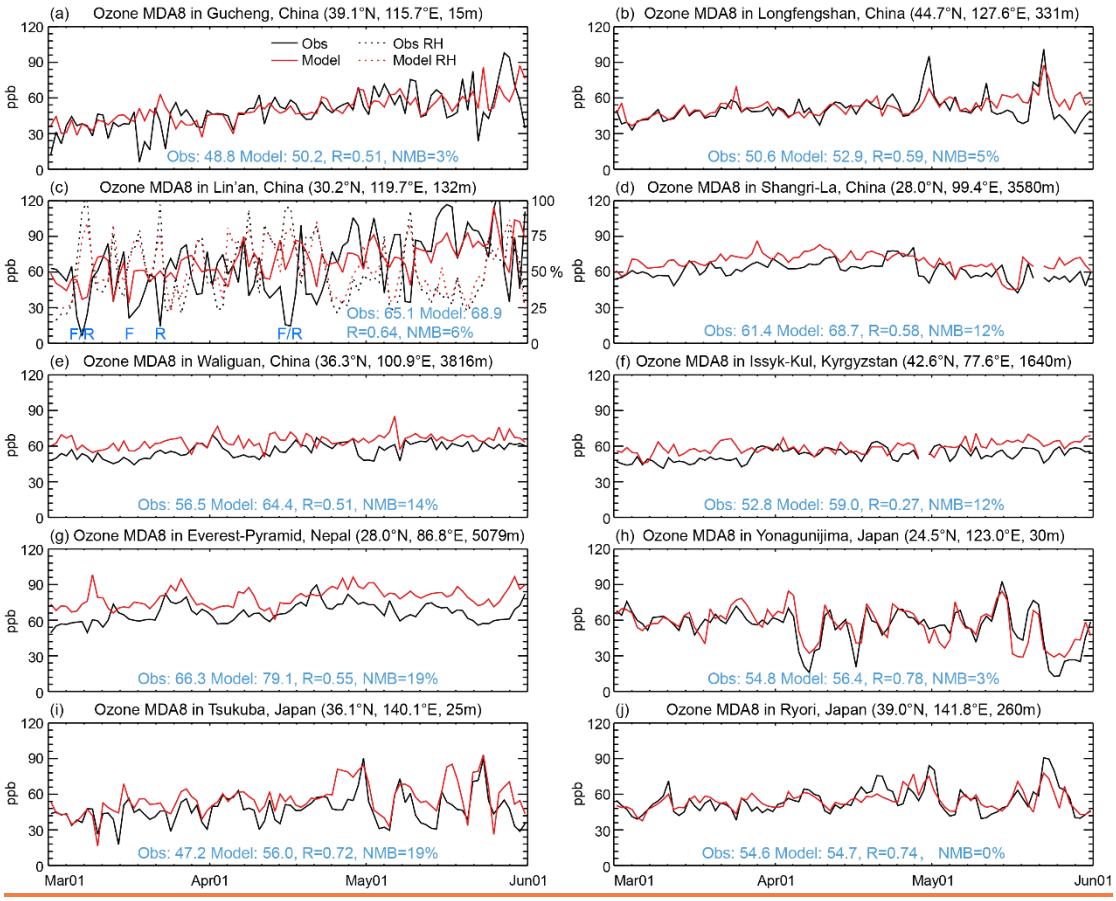

Figure ~~3~~4. Time series of springtime MDA8 ozone at surface sites over (a–e) China and (f–j) nearby countries. Due to lack of measurement data in 2008, comparisons at Gucheng and Longfengshan are based in 2007. In (c), observed and modeled RH are also compared; and the "F" and "R" symbols denote observed frog or rain, respectively.

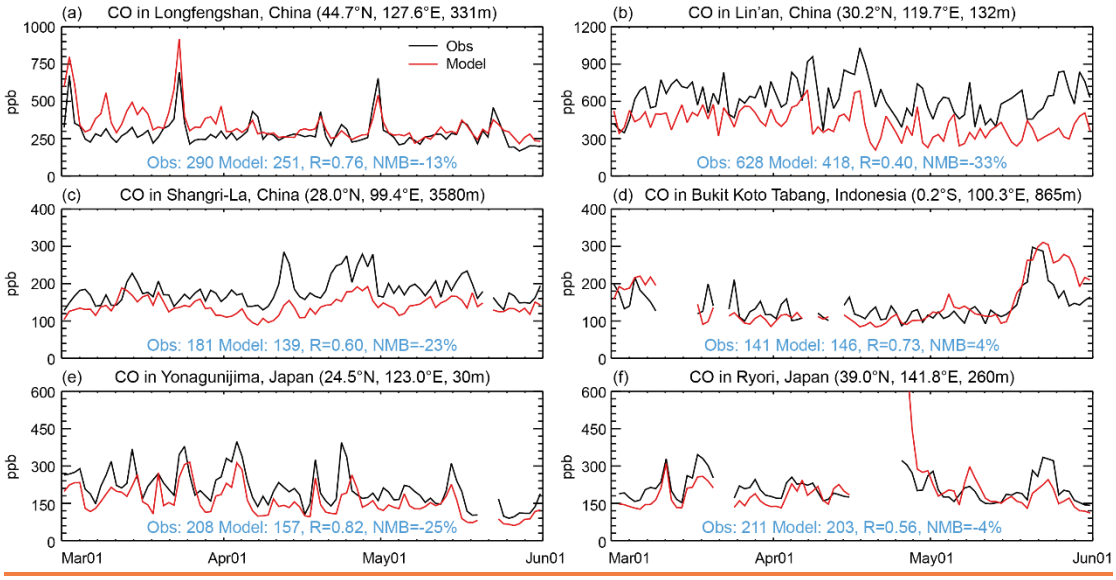

Figure ~~4~~5. Time series of daily mean CO at six surface sites over (a–c) China and (d–f) nearby countries.

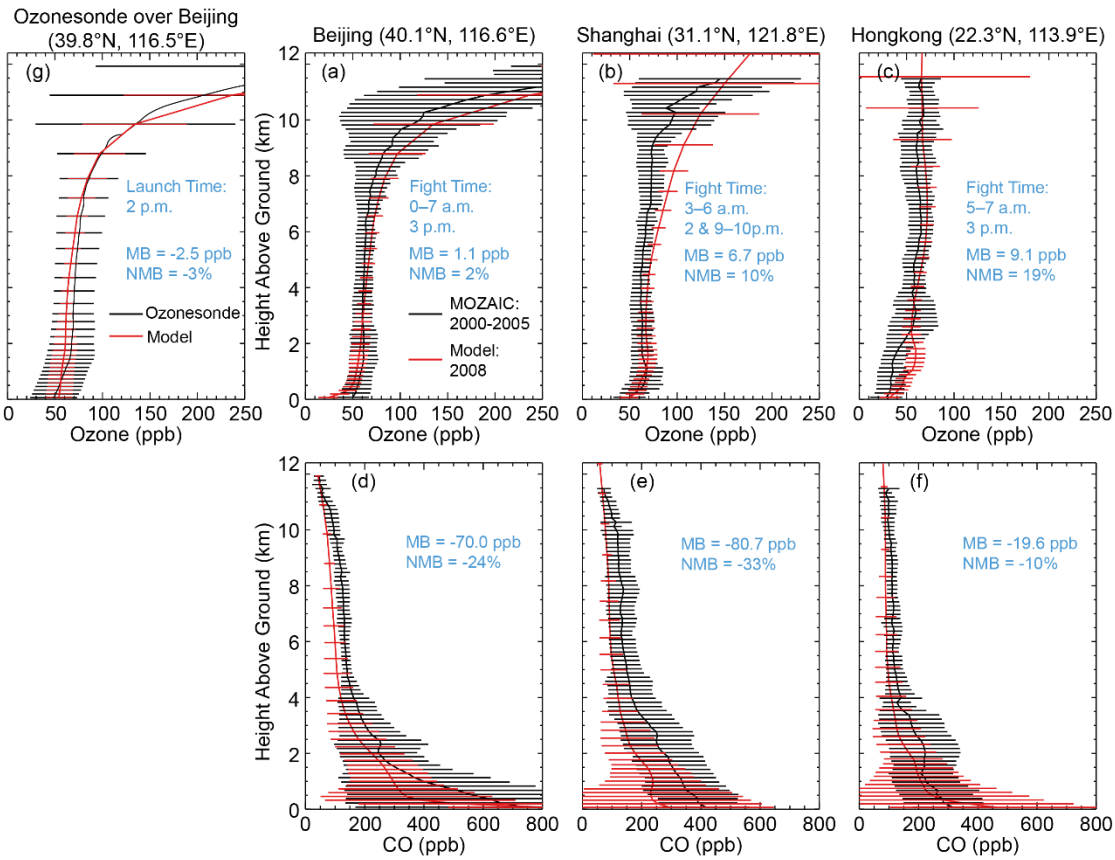

Figure ~~5~~6. Model and MOZAIC vertical profiles of (a–c) ozone and (d–f) CO over airports of Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong, averaged over multiple profiles. (g) Model and GPSO3 ozonesonde data over Beijing in spring 2008. Horizontal bars indicate ~~1~~ one standard deviation across multiple profiles. Mean bias (MB), normalized mean bias (NMB), main fight times (local time) at each MOZAIC site and GPSO3 ozonesonde launch time (local time) are also shown.

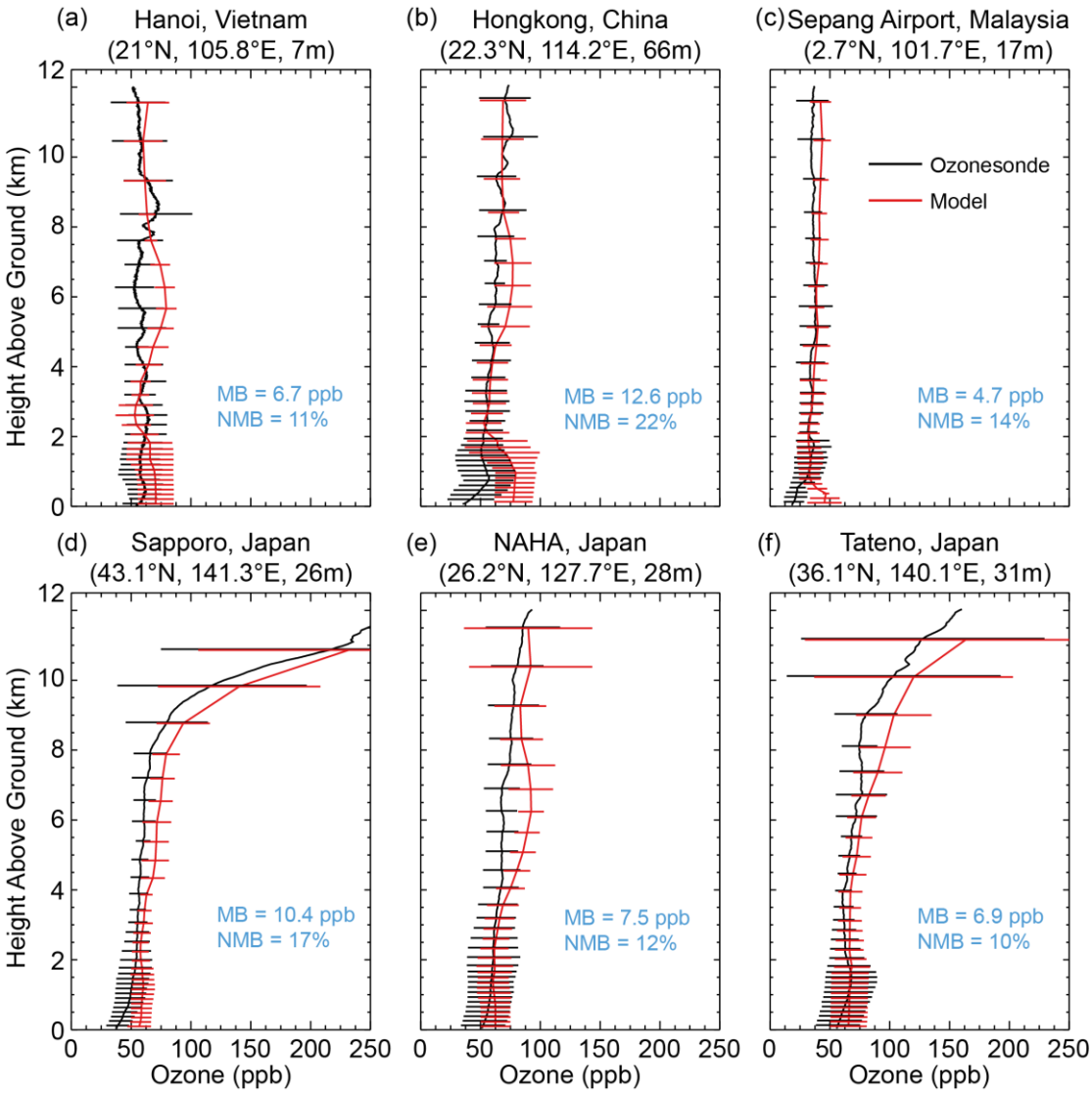

Figure ~~6~~7. Model and WOUDC ozone profiles at six sites, averaged over multiple profiles. Horizontal lines indicate ~~1~~ one standard deviation across multiple profiles. Mean bias (MB) and normalized mean bias (NMB) are shown in blue.

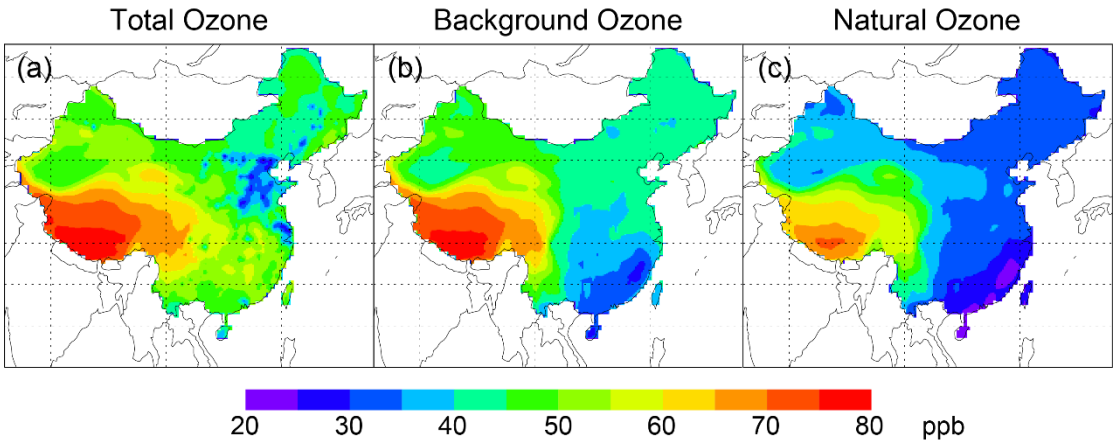

Figure ~~7~~8. Spatial distribution of springtime daily mean (a) total surface ozone, (b) background ozone and (c) natural ozone over China.

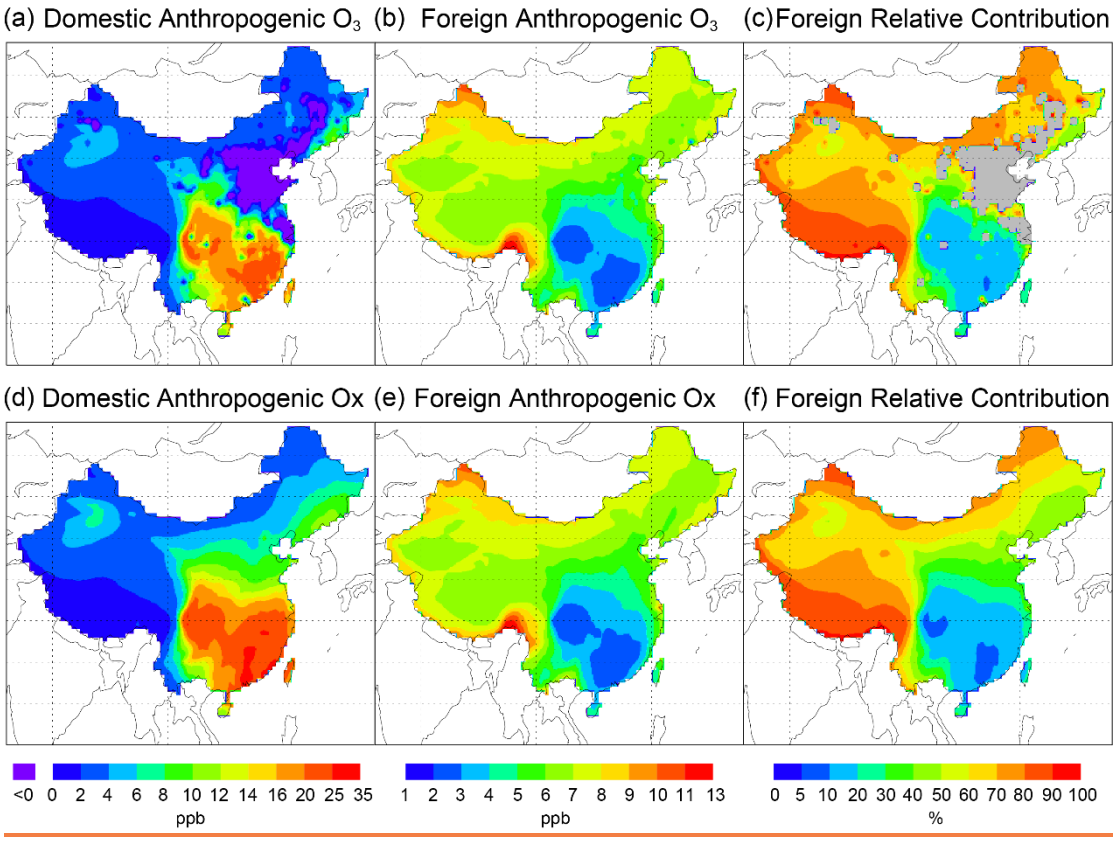

Figure ~~8~~9. Spatial distribution of springtime daily mean surface ozone over China contributed by (a) domestic and (b) foreign anthropogenic emissions. (c) Percentage contribution of foreign anthropogenic emissions to total anthropogenic ozone; areas with negative Chinese contributions (due to NOx titration) are marked in grey. (d–f) s~~S~~imilar to (a–c) but for Ox (= O_3 + NO_2). The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results. Note that the color scales are different between (a, d) and (b, e).

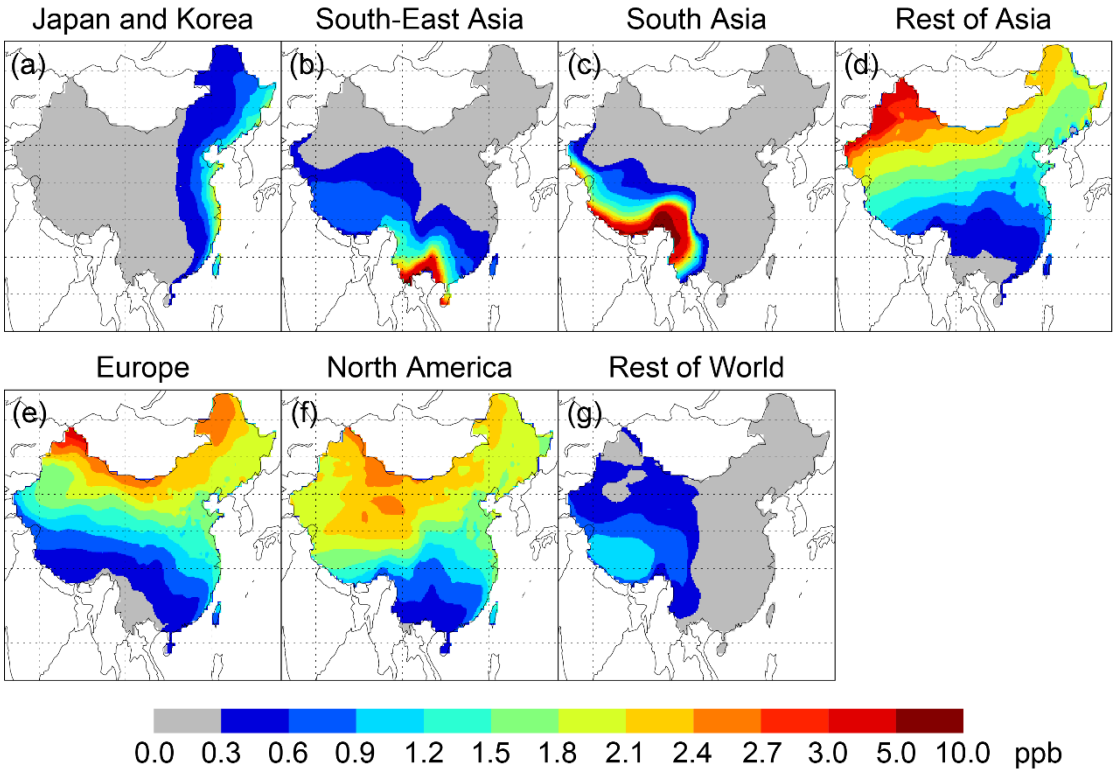

Figure ~~9~~10. Spatial distribution of springtime daily mean surface ozone over China contributed by anthropogenic emissions of individual regions. The ozone enhancement over China by anthropogenic emissions of each region is determined by difference between the base case simulation CTL and zero-out simulation without that region's anthropogenic emissions, followed by the linear weighting adjustment.

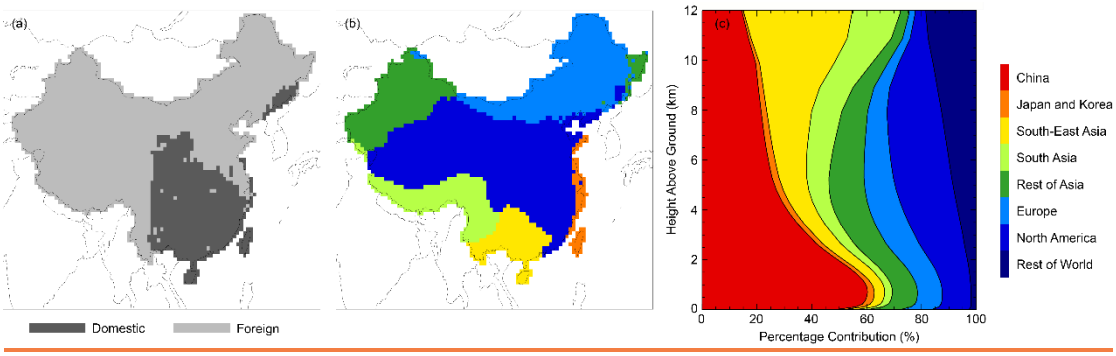

Figure ~~10~~11. (a) Indication of the largest anthropogenic contributor (domestic or foreign) to surface ozone at individual locations of China. (b) Indication of the largest foreign anthropogenic contributor to surface ozone at individual locations of China. (c) Vertical distribution of percentage contribution of each region to total anthropogenic ozone over China.

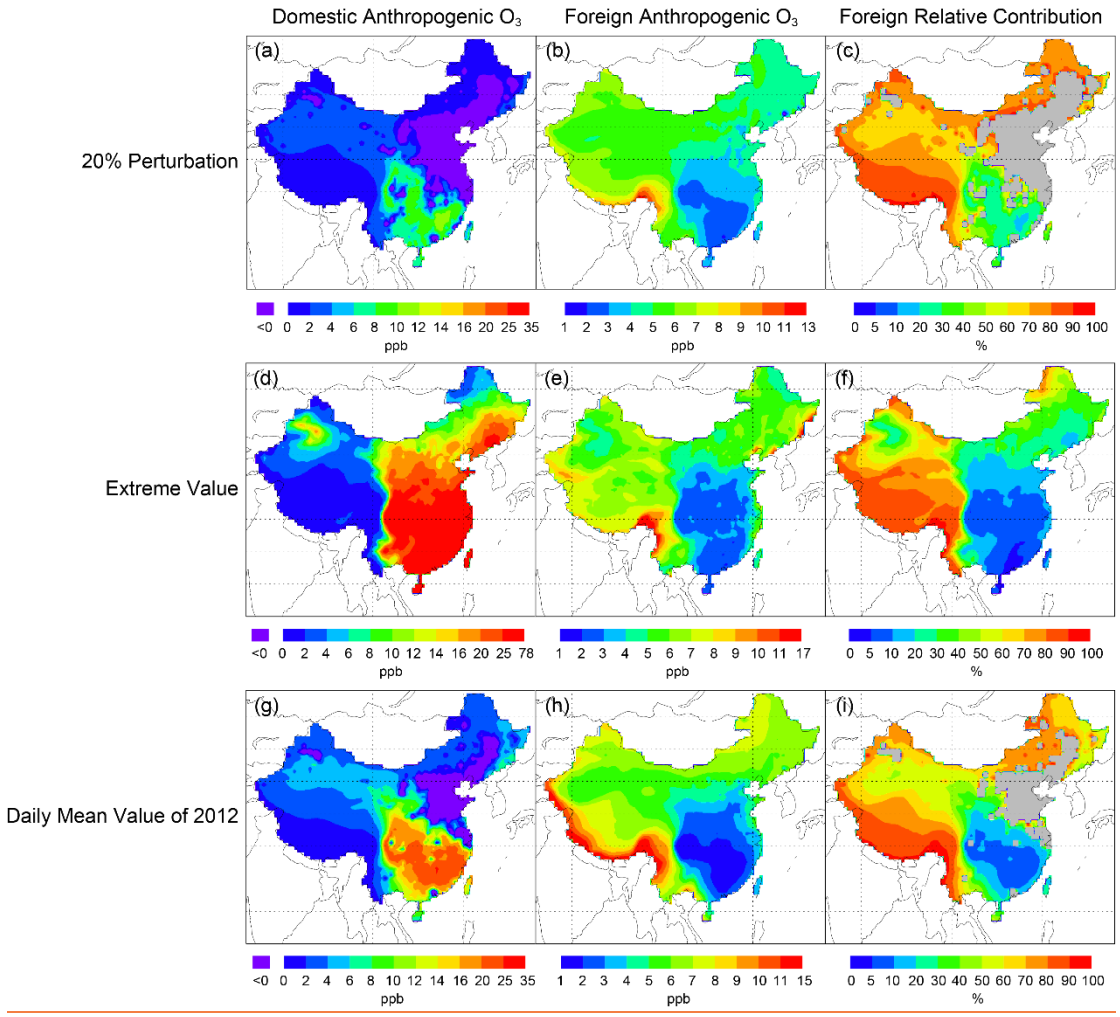

Figure 12. (a–c) similar to Fig. 9a–c but for springtime daily mean ozone calculated by 20% perturbation method. (d–f) similar to Fig. 9a–c but for springtime extreme ozone value (defined as the average of the top 5% hourly ozone concentrations). (d–f) similar to Fig. 9a–c but for springtime daily mean ozone in 2012. The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results. Note that the color scales are different in each panel.

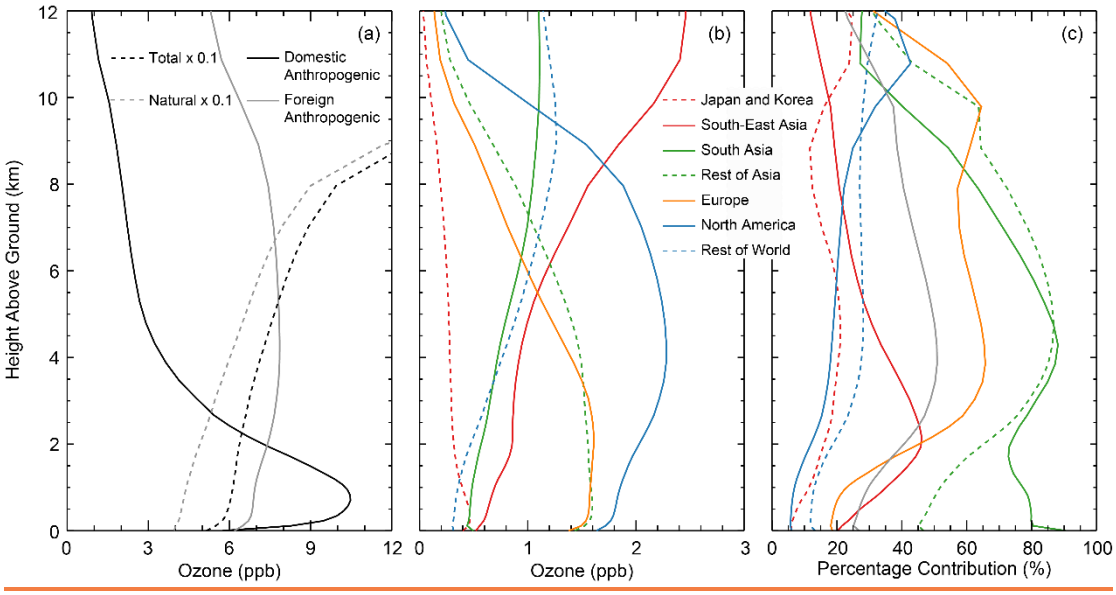

Figure ~~11~~13. (a) Vertical distribution of China average daily mean ozone contributed by domestic anthropogenic emissions, foreign anthropogenic emissions, ~~and~~ natural sources (scaled by 0.1) and total sources (scaled by 0.1). (b) Contribution by anthropogenic emissions of each foreign source region. (c) Of the ozone over China due to anthropogenic emissions of each foreign region, the portion produced within each foreign source region's territory calculated based on a combination of zero-out and tagged simulations. The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results.

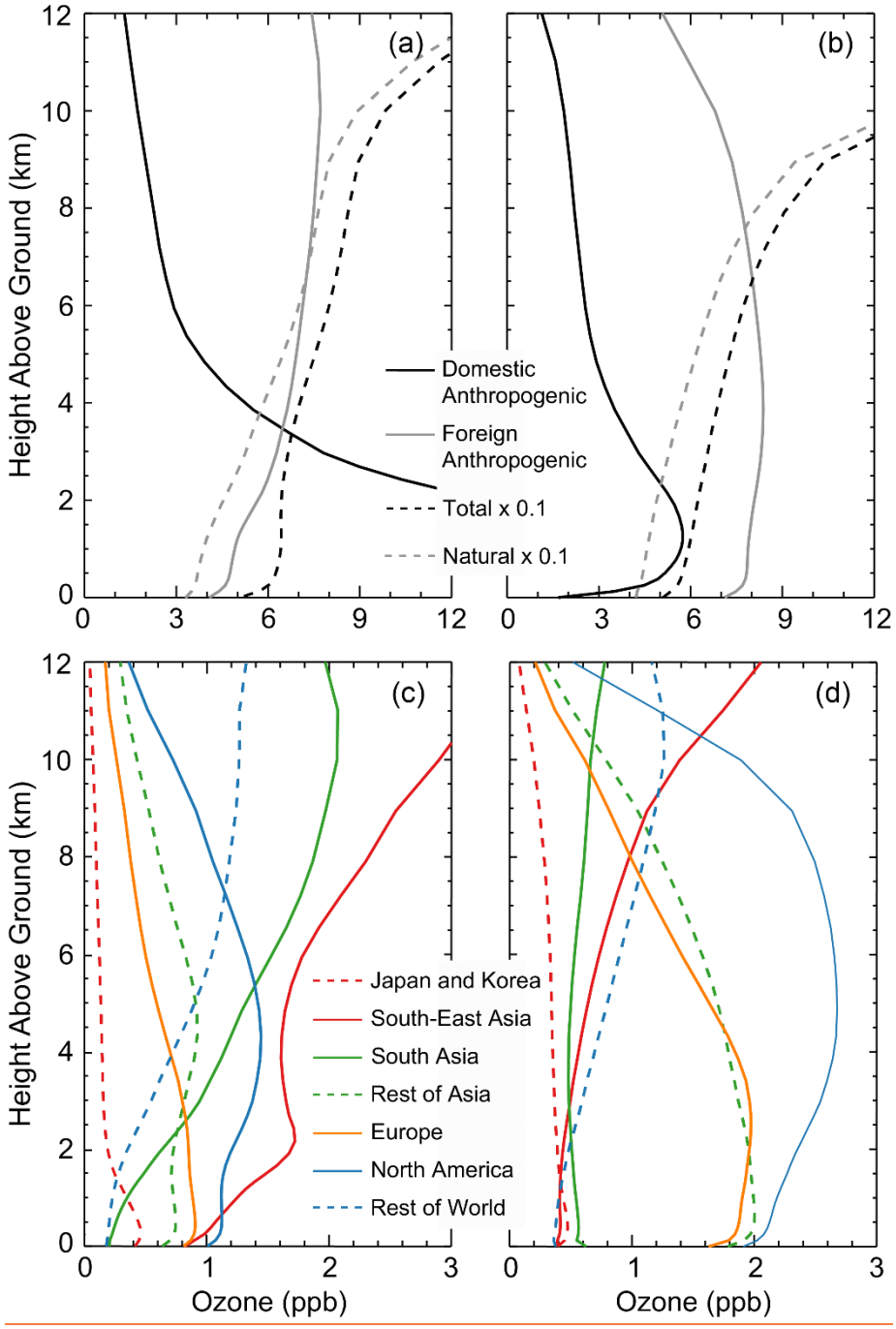

Figure 14. (a) Vertical distribution of regional average daily mean ozone contributed by domestic anthropogenic emissions, foreign anthropogenic emissions, natural sources (scaled by 0.1) and total sources (scaled by 0.1) over regions where Chinese anthropogenic emissions contribute more surface ozone than total foreign anthropogenic emissions. (c) Contribution by anthropogenic emissions of each foreign source region over regions where Chinese anthropogenic emissions contribute more surface ozone than total foreign anthropogenic emissions. (b, d) similar to (a, c) but for regional average daily mean ozone over regions where foreign anthropogenic emissions dominate. The linear weighting adjustment is applied to derive all results.