Long-term trends in total inorganic nitrogen and sulfur deposition in the U.S. from 1990 to 2010

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Abstract. Excess deposition (including both wet and dry deposition) of nitrogen and sulfur are detrimental to ecosystems. Recent studies have investigated the spatial patterns and temporal trends of nitrogen and sulfur wet deposition, but few studies have focused on dry deposition due to the scarcity of dry deposition measurements. Here, we use long-term model simulations from the coupled Weather Research and Forecasting, and the Community Multiscale Air Quality (WRF-CMAQ) model covering the period from 1990 to 2010 to study changes in spatial distribution as well as temporal trends in total (TDEP), wet (WDEP) and dry deposition (DDEP) of total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) and sulfur (TS) in the United States (U.S.). We first evaluate the model's performance in simulating WDEP over the U.S. by comparing the model results with observational data from the U.S. National Atmospheric Deposition Program. The coupled model generally underestimates the WDEP of both TIN (including both the oxidized nitrogen deposition-TNO_3, and the reduced nitrogen deposition-NH_X) and TS, with better performance in the eastern U.S. than the western U.S. The underestimation of the wet deposition by the model is mainly caused by the coarse model grid resolution, missing lightning NO_x emissions, as well as the poor temporal and spatial representation of NH_3 emissions. TDEP of both TIN and TS show significant decreases over the U.S., especially in the east due to the large emission reductions that occurred in that region. The decreasing trends of TIN TDEP are caused by decreases in TNO_3, and the increasing trends of TIN deposition over the Great Plains and Tropical Wet Forests (Southern Florida Coastal Plain) regions are caused by increases in NH_3 emissions although it should be noted that these increasing trends are not significant. TIN WDEP shows decreasing trends throughout the U.S., except for the Marine West Coast Forest region. TIN DDEP shows significant decreasing trends in the Eastern Temperate Forests, Northern Forests, Mediterranean California and Marine West Coast Forest, and significant increasing trends in the Tropical Wet Forests, Great Plains and Southern Semi-arid Highlands. For the other three regions (North American Deserts, Temperate Sierras and Northwestern Forested Mountains), the decreasing or increasing trends were not significant. Both the WDEP and DDEP of TS have decreases across the U.S., with a larger

decreasing trend in the DDEP than that in the WDEP. Across the U.S. during the 1990-2010 period, DDEP of TIN accounted for 58-65% of TDEP of TIN. TDEP of TIN over the U.S. was dominated by deposition of TNO_3 during the first decade, which then shifts to reduced nitrogen (NH_X) dominance after 2003 resulting from a combination of NO_x emission reductions and NH_3 emission increases. The sulfur DDEP is usually higher than the sulfur WDEP until recent years, as the sulfur DDEP has a larger decreasing trend than WDEP.

1 Introduction

Increased nitrogen and sulfur deposition is detrimental to ecosystems, since it leads to decreased biological diversity (Clark and Tilman, 2008; Clark et al., 2013; Stevens et al., 2004), increased terrestrial and aquatic eutrophication (Bouwman et al., 2002; Bowman et al., 2008; Fisher et al., 2011) and acidification (Greaver et al., 2012; Savva and Berninger, 2010). The primary sources for nitrogen deposition are nitrogen oxides ($NO_x \equiv NO + NO_2$) and ammonia (NH_3), which both have anthropogenic and natural sources. The major source for NO_x is from the combustion of fossil fuels in industry and energy use (Elliott et al., 2007; Lamarque et al., 2010). For NH_3, 80% of the total emissions are from livestock manure management and chemical fertilizer in 2005 as estimated from the U.S. National Emission Inventory (Reis et al., 2009), which are not regulated under current legislation and underwent significant increases over the past decades (Xing et al., 2013; Warner et al., 2017). Another possible source of NH_3 emissions are from vehicles which may be twice as high as the emission estimates in the current NEI (Sun et al., 2016). The primary emission source for sulfur deposition is sulfur dioxide (SO_2) which also mainly originates from fossil-fuel combustion (Smith et al., 2011).

The ultimate fate for NO_x, NH_3 and SO_2 is removal by wet scavenging and uptake by terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (Greaver et al., 2012). Wet deposition (WDEP), in the form of rain or snow, is relatively easy to measure. Several observation networks were established to provide reliable long-term records of WDEP, such as the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) in Europe, the National Acid Deposition Monitoring Network (NADMN) in China, the Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN) in Canada, and the National Atmospheric Deposition Program's National Trends Network (NADP/NTN) in the U.S. (Xu et al., 2015). These data have been extensively used to quantity the sources, patterns, and temporal trends of WDEP of major species worldwide (e.g., EEA, 2011; Jia et al., 2014; Cheng and Zhang, 2017; Lajtha and Jones, 2013; Du et al., 2014; Sickles II and Shadwick, 2007a, 2007b, 2015). However, the majority of these studies discussed WDEP based on the measurements only, and neglected the discussion of the spatial distribution and trends of dry deposition (DDEP), as no direct DDEP measurements are available at these networks. The calculated values at some sites,

such as for the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) and CAPMoN, however cannot be easily spatially interpolated due to limited availability of sufficient number of sites in a region as well as the representativeness of the derived fields due to assumptions in the spatial interpolation method (Schwede and Lear, 2014). DDEP can contribute up to two-thirds of total deposition (TDEP) of nitrogen, and neglecting it can lead to substantial underestimation of the total flux (Flechard et al., 2011; Vet et al., 2014). Also, accurate estimates of TDEP are usually required to assess the impacts of excess nitrogen and sulfur deposition on ecosystem health, such as critical load exceedances and species loss (Simkin et al., 2016).

To address these challenges, global and regional chemical transport models (CTMs) have been extensively used in recent years to quantify the sources and distribution of both WDEP and DDEP (Mathur and Dennis, 2003; Galloway et al., 2008; Paulot et al., 2013; Sanderson et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2012; Zhao Y. et al., 2009; Zhao Y. H. et al., 2015, 2017), to study the projected deposition changes in the future (Dentener et al., 2006; Larmarque et al., 2013; Ellis et al., 2013; Kanakidou et al., 2006; Sun et al., 2017), and also its effect on ecosystems (Simkin et al., 2016). CTMs can link the sources to the deposition through atmospheric chemistry and transport processes, and can provide insights on the trends of TDEP and its components. In this study we quantify the long-term geographical patterns and temporal trends of TDEP, WDEP, and DDEP of total inorganic nitrogen and sulfur over the continental U.S. based on a 21-year model simulation from 1990 to 2010 at 36km×36km. The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the model configuration and observation datasets as used for model evaluation. The model evaluation results and the patterns and trends of inorganic nitrogen and sulfur deposition are presented in Section 3, followed by the conclusions in Section 4.

2 Methods

2.1 Model setup

The long term simulations were previously performed using the coupled Weather Research and Forecasting and the Community Multiscale Air Quality (WRF-CMAQ model, Wong et al., 2012) with WRFv3.4 coupled with CMAQv5.02 driven by internally consistent U.S. emission inventories (Xing et al., 2013) covering the Continental U.S. (CONUS) domain discretized with a grid of 36 km horizontal resolution. Spatial and time varying chemical lateral boundary conditions were provided by the hemispheric WRF-CMAQ (Mathur et al., 2017) running over the same period (Xing et al., 2015). Interested readers are referred to Gan et al. (2015, 2016) for a detailed description of the settings of the CMAQ model and physical configurations of the WRF model (supporting Table S1). The performance of the coupled WRF-CMAQ model for major trace gases, aerosol species and meteorological variables such as ozone (O_3), fine particular matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and aerosol optical depth

at both the hemispheric and regional scale has been extensively evaluated in previous studies (Xing et al., 2015a, b; Mathur et al., 2017; Gan et al., 2015, 2016; Astitha et al., 2017), and has shown skill in simulating the magnitudes and long-term trends of these variables. The dry deposition of each species in the CMAQ model is calculated by multiplying the concentration in the lowest model layer by the dry deposition velocity (V_d). The V_d is calculated as the reciprocal of the sum of the atmospheric (R_a, the resistance to transport through the atmosphere above the surface receptors), quasi-laminar boundary layer (R_b, the resistance to transport across the thin layer of air that is in contact with the surface and varies with the diffusion of the pollutant transported), and surface resistances (R_s, the resistance to the uptake of the pollutant by the surface receptor, typically vegetation or soil).

2.2 Deposition observations in the U.S.

A previous study using the offline CMAQ model has demonstrated moderate skill simulating WDEP from 2002 to 2006 (Appel et al., 2011). Here we evaluate the coupled WRF-CMAQ model's ability to simulate WDEP of nitrate (TNO_3), ammonium (NH_X) and sulfate (TS) during 1990 – 2010 over the U.S., including both the interannual variability as well as long-term trends. This is accomplished by comparing the model results with observations from the U.S. National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP, http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/ntn/), which measures total weekly wet deposition of these species. The deposition is measured by wet-only samples, which are triggered by precipitation. The deposition of sulfate and nitrate are analyzed by ion chromatography, and ammonium by flow injection analysis (http://nadp.slh.wisc.edu/educ/sample.aspx, accessed May 4, 2018). We first pair the wet deposition data between the observation and the model results in time and space, and then extract the annual deposition for the sites matching our criteria (at least 18 available years with 75% annual coverage for each year). Model data during periods of missing observations are not considered in either the statistical evaluation or the trends analysis. By applying the criteria, we use information at 170 of 359 sites, with 141 sites in the eastern U.S. (east of 110˚W longitude) and 29 sites in the western U.S. (west of 110˚W longitude). The detailed site information and the number of years of observational data used for the model evaluation can be found in supporting Table S2 and Fig. S1. In pairing the observed and modeled TNO_3 WDEP values (which combines WDEP of NO_3^- and HNO_3), we multiply the model estimated HNO_3 WDEP by 0.984 to account for the transformation of HNO_3 to NO_3^- in solution in the measurements. In pairing the observed and modeled NH_X WDEP values (which combines WDEP of NH_4^+ and NH_3), we multiply the model estimated NH_3 WDEP by 1.06 to account for the transformation of NH_3 to NH_4^+ in the rainwater in the measurements. In pairing the observed and modeled TS WDEP values (which combines WDEP of SO_4^{2-} and SO_2), we multiply the model estimated SO_2 WDEP by 1.50 to account for the fact that SO_2 will be fully oxidized into SO_4^{2-} during sampling (Appel et al., 2011).

For the model evaluation, we examine the correlation coefficients (R), Mean Bias (MB) as well as the normalized mean bias (NMB):

$$NMB = \frac{\sum_1^N (Model - Obs)}{\sum_1^N Obs} \quad (1)$$

When discussing the model evaluation and deposition trends, we divide the U.S. into 10 ecological regions, following the North America Level I ecoregion definition (https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/ecoregions-north-america, accessed 08/01/2017), including Northern Forests, Northwestern Forested Mountains, Marine West Coast Forest, Eastern Temperate Forests, Great Plains, North American Deserts, Mediterranean California, Southern Semi-arid Highlands, Temperate Sierras, and Tropical Wet Forests (supporting Fig. S1). For the trend analysis, we focus on the linear trends (Colette et al., 2011; Xing et al., 2015a), in which the linear least square fit method is employed, and significance of trends is examined with a Student t-test at the 95% confidence level (p=0.05).

Errors in the simulated meteorology and precipitation in particular, can lead to errors in estimating WDEP in the CMAQ model. We follow the previous approach of Appel et al. (2011) to account for biases in modeled precipitation by adjusting the modeled WDEP as:

$$Bias\ Adjusted\ WD_{mod} = \frac{Precip_{Obs}}{Precip_{mod}} \times WD_{mod} \quad (2)$$

In equation 2, WD_{mod} represents the WDEP from the model, $Precip_{Obs}$ represents annual or monthly accumulated observed precipitation, and $Precip_{mod}$ represents the corresponding annual or monthly accumulated precipitation from the model.

The U.S. CASTNET provides long-term observation of atmospheric concentrations as well as the dry deposition (https://www.epa.gov/castnet, accessed May 7, 2018). However, the dry deposition values reported are not directly measured, but estimated using the inferential method, pairing the measured air pollutant concentration with a modeled deposition velocity from the MLM model (Meyers et al, 1998). So rather than comparing dry deposition estimates from two models, we choose to evaluate the model's performance in simulating the ambient air concentrations (sulfur dioxide (SO_2), sulfate (SO_4^{2-}), total nitrage ($TNO_3 = NO_3^- + HNO_3$), and ammonium (NH_4)). We apply the same criteria in selecting valid observation sites as the NADP/NTN. By doing this, we have chosen 39 valid sites out of total 145 sites. The detailed site information and the number of years of observational data used for the model evaluation can be found in supporting Table S3.

3 Results

3.1 Model evaluation for WDEP and DDEP

The coupled WRF-CMAQ model generally overestimates the precipitation throughout U.S. (Fig. 2(d), supporting Fig. S2), consistent with previous findings (Ran et al., 2015). After performing the annual precipitation adjustment for model simulated WDEP, we see that the correlation coefficients (R) are slightly improved relative to using the unadjusted WDEP values (Table 1), increasing from 0.89 to 0.92 for TNO_3, from 0.77 to 0.81 for NH_X, and from 0.92 to 0.94 for TS (supporting Fig. S3). There are no significant changes for R when we use the monthly precipitation adjustment compared with the annual precipitation adjustment (Table 1). The model generally underestimates WDEP for both the eastern and western U.S., except for TS where the model tends to overestimate WDEP in the western U.S. (Figs. 1 and 2). After performing the precipitation adjustment, the NMB values increase for all three species (Table 1). The model exhibited better performance for WDEP in the east than the west, considering both the R and the NMB, largely because of the complex terrain in the western U.S. (Appel et al., 2011).

The 21-yr average TNO_3 WDEP is highest in the Eastern Temperate Forest region, and lowest in the Southern Semi-arid Highlands, as seen from both the observations and model results (Table 2). The model generally underestimates the TNO_3 deposition for all the regions with MB values ranging from -1.11 kg ha^{-1} in the Southern Semi-arid Highlands to -3.73 kg ha^{-1} in the Tropical Wet Forests, except for the Marine West Coast Forest region where the model overestimates the TNO_3 WDEP, with MB values of 0.79 kg ha^{-1}. The correlation coefficients between the model and observations are generally much higher in the eastern U.S. (R larger than 0.80), than the western U.S. (R less than 0.70). The 21-yr average NH_X WDEP is also highest in the Eastern Temperate Forest region, and lowest in the Southern Semi-arid Highlands (Table 3). The model generally underestimates the NH_X WDEP with MB values ranging from -0.26 kg ha^{-1} yr^{-1} in the Northwestern Forested Mountains to -0.81 kg ha^{-1} in Tropical Wet Forests, and overestimates in the Marine West Coast Forest with MB of 0.24 kg ha^{-1}. The correlation coefficients between model and observations for NH_X WDEP share similar spatial patterns with TNO_3 WDEP but have lower R values. The 21-yr average TS deposition is highest in the Eastern Temperate Forests region, and lowest in the North American Desserts. Similar to TNO_3 and NH_X, the model underestimates the TS WDEP over most of the regions, but overestimates observed values in the Marine West Coast Forest and Mediterranean California. The R between the model and the observations are generally larger than 0.9 in the eastern U.S. but range from 0.46 to 0.79 in the western U.S.

Clear downward trends are seen for TNO_3 and TS WDEP from both the observations and model in Fig.2 (a, c), while NH_X deposition exhibits much larger interannual fluctuations (Fig.2 (b)). From Fig. 3, we see much larger decreasing trends for TNO_3 and TS WDEP in the eastern U.S. than those in the western U.S. This is due to the fact that the emission reductions

mostly occurred in the eastern U.S. (Xing et al., 2013), and the model captures this trend very well especially for TNO_3 and TS WDEP with R values of 0.94 and 0.95, respectively. A stronger decreasing trend over the Northern Forests and Eastern Temperate Forests regions compared to other regions is observed for both TNO_3 and TS WDEP, and the model is also able to capture these very well but a slightly distinctions in the trends for each ecoregion (Tables 2 and 4). We see that the model

5   generally underestimates the decreasing WDEP trends for all the sites for TNO_3 and TS (Tables 2 and 4). We see that the model generally underestimates the magnitude of the decreasing WDEP trends at many sites for TNO3 and TS (Tables 2 and 4), which may be caused by the coarse model resolution (36km), and uncertainties in the emission inventories. For NH_X, we see increasing WDEP trends for most of the sites but the trends are not statistically significant (Table 3).

Compared with Appel et al. (2011), our model results indicate larger bias for WDEP for both the eastern and western U.S.

10   (supporting Table S4). The NMB increase for all three species in our results from 2002 to 2006 after applying the precipitation-adjustment, which was also seen in Appel et al. (2011), except for TS, which Appel et al. (2011) reported decreased bias after the precipitation adjustment. The discrepancies for the model performances between our study and Appel et al. (2011) could be caused by the grid resolutions, in which coarse resolution models (e.g. 36km in our study) have more challenges to simulate various chemical and physical processes compared with fine resolution (e.g. 12km used in Appel et al., 2011). There are

15   numerous differences between the model configuration and versions used in this analysis and those previously used by Appel et al. (2011). Specific model process representation differences between CMAQv5.0 used here and CMAQv4.7 used in Appel et al. (2011) can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/cmaq/cmaq-models-0.

To evaluate the model's performance in simulating the DDEP, we compare the model simulated concentration with the observations from CASTNET. Comparisons of annual average simulated concentrations with corresponding measurements at

20   the CASTNET sites show strong correlation for SO_2 (R of 0.88), SO_4 (0.95), TNO_3 (0.94), and NH_4 (0.94). Some underestimation for SO_4, and overestimation in other species ambient concentrations is noted (supporting Fig. S4). The model also captures the trends for these species with very high R, but the magnitude of the decreasing trends is underestimated by the model (supporting Fig. S5).

3.2 Spatial patterns of modeled total deposition of nitrogen and sulfur

25   Table 5 shows that modeled TDEP of total inorganic nitrogen (TIN), i.e. the sum of TNO_3 and NH_X, is much higher in the Eastern Temperate Forests than any other ecoregion (regional average of 10.08 and 7.95 kg N ha^{-1} in 1990 and 2010, respectively), followed by the Northern Forests and Mediterranean California regions. The hotspot for TIN TDEP has shifted from the eastern U.S. in 1990 to the north central U.S. in 2010, with relative higher values in North Carolina (NC) and

Pennsylvania (PA) (Fig. 4). During the period from 1990 to 2010, TIN TDEP has significantly decreased (with p <0.05 for the standard two-tailed Student's t-test) over several ecoregions, including Eastern Temperate Forests, Northern Forests, Mediterranean California and Marine West Coast Forest (decreasing trend of 0.12, 0.071, 0.038 and 0.017 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1} respectively) as a result of significant reductions in anthropogenic NO$_x$ emissions (Xing et al., 2013). Slightly increasing but not statistically significant trends are estimated in TIN TDEP for the Great Plains and the Tropical Wet Forests while the remaining regions show statistically insignificant decreasing trends (Table 6). We see statistically significant increasing trends of TIN TDEP in eastern NC (larger than 0.2 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}), which is mainly caused by the increase in NH$_X$ TDEP (Fig. 5) arising from increased NH$_3$ emission from hog farming (Xing et al., 2013; Paulot et al., 2014). There are also significant increasing trends of TIN TDEP over Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota (larger than 0.04 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) because of the increased NH$_X$ TDEP related to animal foster and corn plantation (Figs. 4 and 5). From Fig. 5, we see that the TIN TDEP decreasing trends predominantly result from the TNO$_3$ TDEP decreases across the U.S., with larger decreasing rates in the east than the west. The increasing TIN TDEP trends over the east and central states (such as NC, PA, and Virginia) were caused by the NH$_X$ TDEP increases which in turn arise from increases in NH$_3$ emissions (Paulot et al., 2013).

Similar to TIN TDEP, TDEP of total sulfur (TS), i.e. the sum of SO$_2$ and SO$_4^{2-}$, shows a distinct spatial gradient from the east (usually larger than 9 kg S ha^{-1}) compared to the west (lower than 3 kg S ha^{-1}) (Fig. 4). In 1990, the TS was even higher than 30 kg S ha^{-1} in some states of the central U.S., such as Indiana, Ohio, PA, and West Virginia. In 2010, TS TDEP is still higher in the east than the west, but TS TDEP in the east has decreased by half (to lower than 15 kg S ha^{-1}) for most regions. From 1990 to 2010, the estimated TS TDEP exhibits significant trends across the U.S., with decreasing trends generally larger in the east (larger than 0.4 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) and lower in the west (less than 0.2 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) as a result of SO$_2$ decreases from the passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. All the ecoregions experienced statistically significant decreases of TS TDEP over the past two decades which was dominated by the decreases in SO$_4^{2-}$, except for the Mediterranean California ecoregion which showed an insignificant decreasing trend (Table 6). The largest decreasing trend was seen in the Eastern Temperate Forests region (-0.51 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1}), followed by the Northern Forests (-0.23 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) and the Great Plains (-0.082 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1}).

3.3. Wet versus dry nitrogen and sulfur deposition trends in the U.S.

Fig. 6 shows that the TIN WDEP is higher in the east than the west, due to both greater precipitation (Fig. 2 (d)) and higher atmospheric burden of airborne reactive nitrogen in the east (Xing et al., 2013). In addition, estimated TIN WDEP shows widespread significant decreasing trends in the eastern U.S. while trends in the western U.S. generally have smaller magnitudes

and often are not statistically significant. The most significant decreasing region is the Eastern Temperate Forests, with an annual decrease of -0.070 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}, followed by the Northern Forests (-0.037 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) and the Great Plains (-0.023 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) (supporting Table S5). The decreasing trends of TIN WDEP were mainly caused by the WDEP of TNO$_3$ (supporting Fig. S6a, and Table S5). There are no significant changes for WDEP of NH$_X$ in the majority of U.S. except for the

5   region Tropical Wet Forests (supporting Fig. S6b), consistent with previous findings (Lajtha and Jones, 2013). TIN DDEP is higher in the eastern U.S. and lower in the northwestern and central U.S. Significant decreasing trends for the TIN DDEP were seen over the Eastern Temperate Forests (-0.049 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}), Northern Forests (-0.033 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}), Mediterranean California (-0.032 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}), and Marine West Coast Forest regions (-0.022 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) (supporting Table S6). The decreases of TIN DDEP over these regions were dominated by the DDEP of TNO$_3$ (supporting Fig. S6c, and Table S6). In

10   contrast, there are significant increasing trends of TIN DDEP over the Tropical Wet Forests (0.027 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}), Great Plains (0.026 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}), and Southern Semi-arid Highlands (0.009 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}). These increases are caused by the DDEP of NH$_X$ (supporting Fig. S6d, and Table S6).

Fig. 7 shows a distinct spatial distribution for both the WDEP and DDEP of sulfur, with much higher values in the eastern U.S. in the vicinity and downwind of major sources. Significant decreasing trends are noted for both the wet and dry TS

15   deposition for all the ecoregions, except for the Marine West Coast Forest and Mediterranean California where TS WDEP were estimated to increase, though the trend was not statistically significant (supporting Tables S4 and S5). TS DDEP trends were larger or comparable to TS WDEP trends for the majority of the regions, except for Southern Semi-arid Highlands, Temperate Sierras and Tropical Wet Forests where the magnitude of the decreasing trends for DDEP were lower than those for WDEP.

20   **3.4 Deposition budget in U.S.**

Fig 8 (a) shows that the U.S. domain average TDEP of TIN generally decreased over the past two decades, from 5.55 kg N ha yr^{-1} in 1990 to 5.00 kg N ha yr^{-1} in 2010. The decrease in TIN TDEP is mainly caused by reductions in TNO$_3$. The TNO$_3$ WDEP was estimated to decrease from 1.26 kg N ha yr^{-1} to 0.76 kg N ha yr^{-1}, and TNO$_3$ DDEP decreased from 1.98 kg N ha yr^{-1} to 1.35 kg N ha yr^{-1}, during the same period. DDEP accounts for large fractions of TDEP for TIN over the entire 1990 to 2010

25   time period, 58%-65% of TDEP over the U.S. (supporting Fig. S7). The relative proportions of TNO$_3$ over the TDEP have also changed over the past 2 decades in response to changes in precursor emissions. TNO$_3$ deposition dominates TIN TDEP until the early 2000s. After 2003, however, NHx dominates the TIN TDEP over the U.S. (supporting Fig. S7). This is consistent with Li et al. (2016) who showed that the U.S. TIN deposition has transitioned from being dominated by TNO$_3$ to NH$_X$ as a

result of NOx emission reductions and increases of unregulated NH_3 emissions. The increasing contributions of NH_X to the TIN TDEP can also be seen from Fig. 9, which shows increasing proportions of NH_X contributions across larger regions of the continental U.S. during the 1990 to 2010 period (significant increasing trend ($p < 0.05$) for the NHx fraction of the total TIN across the U.S.). This has resulted from the significant NO_X reduction due to regulations and growth in NH_3 emissions (Warner et al., 2017).

Similar to TIN TDEP, the TS TDEP has also decreased, from 6.85 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1} in 1990 to 3.26 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1} in 2010 (Fig. 8 (b)), as a result of the decreasing anthropogenic SO_2 emissions (Smith et al., 2011; Xing et al., 2013). The TS DDEP dominates the TS TDEP during the first decade, but TS WDEP becomes dominant after the year 2004. The dry sulfur deposition has decreased by 58% from 1990 to 2010, from 3.65 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1} to 1.55 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1}, while the wet sulfur deposition has decreased by 47%, from 3.20 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1} to 1.70 kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1} during the same period.

4 Conclusion

In this study, we use model simulations spanning a 21-year period from 1990-2010 to investigate the spatial distribution and temporal trends in the total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) and total sulfur (TS) deposition across the U.S., including changes in chemical composition of the deposition as well as relative importance of the wet (WDEP) and dry deposition (DDEP) components. By evaluating the model's performance against observations from the NADP network, we find that the model generally underestimated the WDEP for both the oxidized nitrogen (TNO_3) deposition and reduced nitrogen (NH_X) deposition across the U.S. The model underestimates TS WDEP in the eastern U.S., but overestimates it in the western U.S. The model exhibites better performance in simulating the WDEP in the eastern U.S. than in the western U.S. The 21-yr model simulations capture the spatial pattern of decreasing trends for the WDEP of TNO_3 and TS very well, with a correlation coefficient typically larger than 0.9. However, the model generally underestimates the decreasing trends of the TNO_3 and TS WDEP. The model performance is worse in simulating the spatial distribution and trends of the NH_X deposition compared with TNO_3 and TS, which may be caused by uncertainties in the representation of NH_3 emissions in the model. The underestimation of the NH_X deposition could also be caused by uncertainties in temporal and spatial representation of emissions associated with fertilizer applications and bi-directional exchange of NH_3 between the air and underlying soil and vegetation surfaces. Applying the bi-directional NH_3 exchange mechanism in the coupled model could improve the model's ability in simulating NH_X deposition (Appel et al., 2011; Bash et al., 2013).

The modeled total deposition (TDEP) of TIN and TS is higher in the eastern U.S. and lower in the western U.S. For TIN, it is highest in the Eastern Temperate Forests and lowest in the Northwestern Forested Mountains. For TS it is also highest in the Eastern Temperate Forests but lowest in the North American Deserts. The TDEP of TIN has seen significant decreasing trends over the Eastern Temperate Forests, Northern Forests, Mediterranean California and Marine West Coast Forest, and results from decreases in both wet and dry deposition of TNO_3. Modeled TDEP of TS was found to be decreasing over the entire U.S., with larger decreasing trends for the dry deposition compared with the wet deposition.

The TDEP of TIN over the entire U.S. domain is dominated by DDEP, accounting from 58%-65% of the total from 1990 to 2010. TDEP of oxidized nitrogen dominates TIN deposition in the U.S. in the first decade but a shift occurred in 2003 when TDEP of reduced nitrogen becomes the dominant factor. The DDEP of TS dominates the total sulfur deposition in the first decade while WDEP becomes the dominant factor after the year 2004.

Our analysis as well as others (Li et al., 2016; Kharol et al., 2017) show that reduced nitrogen has dominated the total nitrogen deposition budget in the U.S. in recent years. Additionally, model calculations show strong increasing trends in dry deposition amounts of NH_X across the U.S. which arise both from increasing NH_3 emissions but also perhaps from reduced transport distances. Reductions in SO_2 and NO_x emissions (and consequently their oxidation products) have decreased the amounts of NH_X partitioning to the aerosol-phase where scavenging by rain is the primary sink. Consequently, more NH_X remains in the gas-phase and dry deposits closer to the source regions. The study highlights the growing importance of NH_X deposition as emissions of NO_X and SO_2 have been reduced substantially over the years. We conclude that it is urgent to acquire accurate NH_3 emissions inventories and maintain additional measurements of NH_X, not only for improving the air quality model's performance, but also for controlling the nitrogen deposition in the U.S. In addition, dry deposition of TNO_3 and TS is a large fraction of the total deposition in the U.S., demonstrating the need for accurate dry deposition measurements, as well as more robust characterization of dry deposition in air quality models.

Data availability: The wet deposition data from the U.S. National Atmospheric Deposition Programm can be downloaded from the website (http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/). The 21-yrs model outputs for the coupled WRF-CMAQ model can be obtained by contacting the corresponding author (Y. Zhang, yuqiangzhang.thu@gmail.com, Yuqiang.zhang@duke.edu).

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgement: This research was supported in part by an appointment to the Research Participation Program at the U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development (ORD), administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) through an interagency agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. EPA. We greatly acknowledge James Kelly and Kristen Foley from the U.S. EPA for their comments and suggestions on the initial version of this manuscript.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1. Correlation coefficient (R), mean bias (MB, kg ha^{-1}), and normalized mean bias (NMB, %) for the sum of the annual accumulated wet deposition (WDEP) between the model and NADP sites from 1990 to 2010, including both the model values with and without applying monthly/annual precipitation adjustment. The R for trends are the correlation coefficient for the 21-

5   yr changes of the wet deposition (TNO$_3$, NH$_X$ and TS) between the model and the observations.

		TNO$_3$	NH$_X$	TS
R[1]	No adjustment	0.89	0.77	0.92
	Monthly Precip-adjust	0.91	0.81	0.94
	Annual Precip-adjust	0.92	0.81	0.94
MB	No adjustment	-1.92	-0.50	-0.37
	Monthly Precip-adjust	-1.89	-0.52	-0.53
	Annual Precip-adjust	-2.16	-0.56	-0.77
NMB	No adjustment	-31.6	-30.9	-5.1
	Monthly Precip-adjust	-32.1	-33.7	-7.5
	Annual Precip-adjust	-35.6	-35.1	-10.5
R for trends[2]	No adjustment	0.85	0.35	0.86
	Monthly Precip-adjust	0.94	0.64	0.95
	Annual Precip-adjust	0.94	0.66	0.95

Table 2. Evaluation results for the 10 ecoregions for TNO_3 WDEP. The units for the means and MB are kg ha^{-1}, and kg ha^{-1} yr^{-1} for the trends. The bolded values indicate trends that are statistically significant with the P value less than 0.05 for the standard Student's t-test.

ID	Region Name	# of sites	Mean Obs	Mean Mod	MB	NMB	R	Trends Obs	Trends Mod
5	Northern Forests	18	7.56	4.97	-2.59	-0.34	0.93	**-0.22**	**-0.16**
6	Northwestern Forested Mountains	28	3.23	1.28	-1.95	-0.60	0.70	-0.03	**-0.01**
7	Marine West Coast Forest	3	1.55	2.34	0.79	0.51	0.44	**-0.02**	0.01
8	Eastern Temperate Forests	72	8.77	6.14	-2.63	-0.30	0.97	**-0.20**	**-0.17**
9	Great Plains	24	4.73	2.62	-2.11	-0.45	0.87	**-0.05**	**-0.04**
10	North American Deserts	17	1.81	0.66	-1.15	-0.63	0.82	**-0.02**	**-0.01**
11	Mediterranean California	4	2.34	2.39	0.05	0.02	0.76	**-0.09**	-0.03
12	Southern Semi-arid Highlands	1	1.59	0.49	-1.11	-0.69	0.85	-0.02	-0.01
13	Temperate Sierras	2	2.49	0.80	-1.68	-0.68	0.61	-0.01	0.00
15	Tropical Wet Forests	1	5.80	2.07	-3.73	-0.64	0.88	**0.11**	**0.04**

Table 3. The same as Table 2 but for NH_X.

ID	Region Name	# of sites	Mean Obs	Mean Mod	MB	NMB	R	Trends Obs	Trends Mod
5	Northern Forests	18	1.92	1.22	-0.7	-0.37	0.83	-0.01	-0.01
6	Northwestern Forested Mountains	28	0.64	0.39	-0.26	-0.4	0.36	0.00	**0.00**
7	Marine West Coast Forest	3	0.45	0.69	0.24	0.54	0.16	0.00	**0.01**
8	Eastern Temperate Forests	72	2.13	1.58	-0.55	-0.26	0.66	0.00	0.00
9	Great Plains	24	2.03	0.91	-1.12	-0.55	0.86	**0.03**	**0.01**
10	North American Deserts	17	0.58	0.19	-0.38	-0.66	0.62	0.00	0.00
11	Mediterranean California	4	1.01	0.64	-0.38	-0.37	0.82	-0.02	0.00
12	Southern Semi-arid Highlands	1	0.42	0.13	-0.29	-0.69	0.76	0.00	0.00
13	Temperate Sierras	2	0.63	0.26	-0.37	-0.59	0.75	0.00	0.00
15	Tropical Wet Forests	1	1.14	0.33	-0.81	-0.71	0.75	**0.04**	**0.01**

Table 4. The same as Table 2 but for TS.

ID	Region Name	# of sites	Mean Obs	Mean Mod	MB	NMB	R	Trends Obs	Trends Mod
5	Northern Forests	18	7.76	7.33	-0.42	-0.06	0.95	**-0.29**	**-0.23**
6	Northwestern Forested Mountains	28	2.15	1.88	-0.27	-0.13	0.70	**-0.05**	**-0.01**
7	Marine West Coast Forest	3	3.35	6.08	2.73	0.82	0.46	-0.02	0.04
8	Eastern Temperate Forests	72	11.78	11.04	-0.70	-0.06	0.97	**-0.34**	**-0.29**
9	Great Plains	24	4.16	2.95	-1.21	-0.29	0.91	**-0.07**	**-0.04**
10	North American Deserts	17	1.38	0.81	-0.58	-0.41	0.79	**-0.04**	-0.01
11	Mediterranean California	4	1.40	3.15	1.75	1.25	0.67	**-0.03**	0.01
12	Southern Semi-arid Highlands	1	1.45	0.89	-0.56	-0.39	0.91	**-0.07**	**-0.04**
13	Temperate Sierras	2	2.30	1.05	-1.25	-0.54	0.76	**-0.08**	-0.01
15	Tropical Wet Forests	1	7.41	2.94	-4.47	-0.60	0.73	0.09	0.04

Table 5. TDEP (WDEP+DDEP, units of kg N ha^{-1} for nitrogen deposition including TNO_3, NH_X and TIN, and kg S ha^{-1} for TS) in 1990 and 2010 for the 10 ecoregions.

ID	Region Name	TNO_3 1990	TNO_3 2010	NH_X 1990	NH_X 2010	TIN 1990	TIN 2010	TS 1990	TS 2010
5	Northern Forests	4.21	2.19	2.35	2.56	6.56	4.74	9.86	3.56
6	Northwestern Forested Mountains	1.36	1.12	0.91	1.26	2.27	2.38	1.75	1.47
7	Marine West Coast Forest	1.07	1.35	2.00	2.43	3.7	3.78	5.03	3.95
8	Eastern Temperate Forests	6.12	3.27	3.96	4.68	10.08	7.94	17.54	6.66
9	Great Plains	2.45	1.84	2.77	3.97	5.22	5.81	3.36	2.16
10	North American Deserts	1.49	1.12	0.83	1.01	2.32	2.13	1.34	1.05
11	Mediterranean California	3.15	2.08	2.68	3.36	5.84	5.44	1.68	1.74
12	Southern Semi-arid Highlands	1.68	1.10	1.18	0.93	2.86	2.03	2.87	0.92
13	Temperate Sierras	2.00	1.48	0.91	1.02	2.91	2.5	2.33	1.2
15	Tropical Wet Forests	4.11	3.35	1.27	2.05	5.38	5.41	5.15	3.77

Table 6. Trends for total deposition (WDEP+DDEP, units of kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1} for nitrogen deposition including TNO$_3$, NH$_X$ and TIN, and kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1} for TS) over the ten ecoregions. The bolded values indicate trends that are statistically significant with the P value less than 0.05 for the Student's t-test.

ID	Region Name	TNO$_3$	NH$_X$	TIN	TS
5	Northern Forests	**-0.087**	**0.016**	**-0.071**	**-0.23**
6	Northwestern Forested Mountains	**-0.013**	**0.011**	-0.002	**-0.021**
7	Marine West Coast Forest	**-0.018**	0.002	**-0.017**	**-0.053**
8	Eastern Temperate Forests	**-0.15**	**0.034**	**-0.12**	**-0.51**
9	Great Plains	**-0.041**	**0.044**	0.003	**-0.082**
10	North American Deserts	**-0.016**	**0.008**	-0.008	**-0.023**
11	Mediterranean California	**-0.051**	0.013	**-0.038**	-0.013
12	Southern Semi-arid Highlands	**-0.014**	0.002	-0.012	**-0.074**
13	Temperate Sierras	**-0.016**	**0.009**	-0.006	**-0.054**
15	Tropical Wet Forests	**-0.026**	**0.041**	0.015	**-0.055**
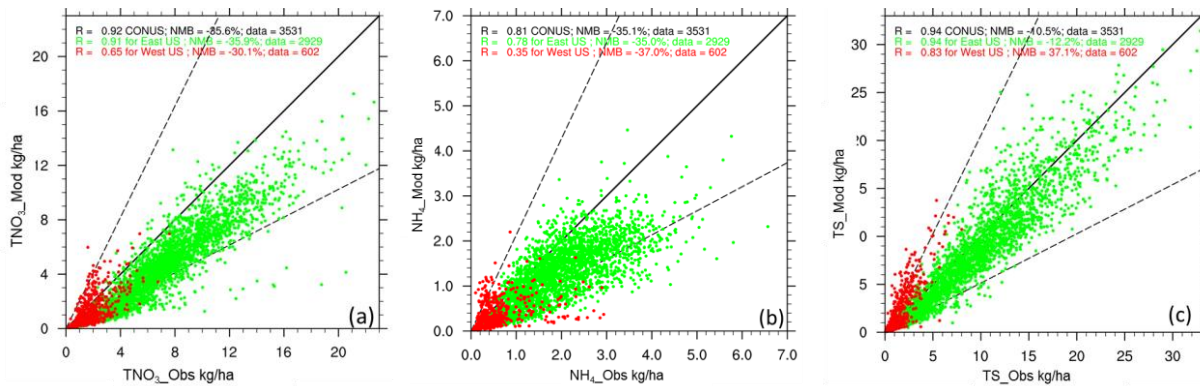
Figure 1. Scatter plots for the annual accumulated WDEP (total oxidized nitrogen (TNO$_3$, a), reduced nitrogen (NH$_X$, b), and total sulfate (TS, c)) between precipitation-adjusted model results and observations from 1990 to 2010 for 170 valid sites with 3531 valid data points. The data at each NADP is assumed to be valid for our analysis only if at least 18 years of observation data are available at that site and the data coverage is at least 75% for each year. Each point in the plots represents the annual accumulated WDEP for a given site and year. Note that the annual accumulated WDEP values used in this analysis may not be the actual annual totals due to missing data in the observations. The green color is for the eastern U.S., and the red color is for the western U.S., with the dashed line for the 1:2 and 2:1 ratio, and the solid line for the 1:1 ratio.
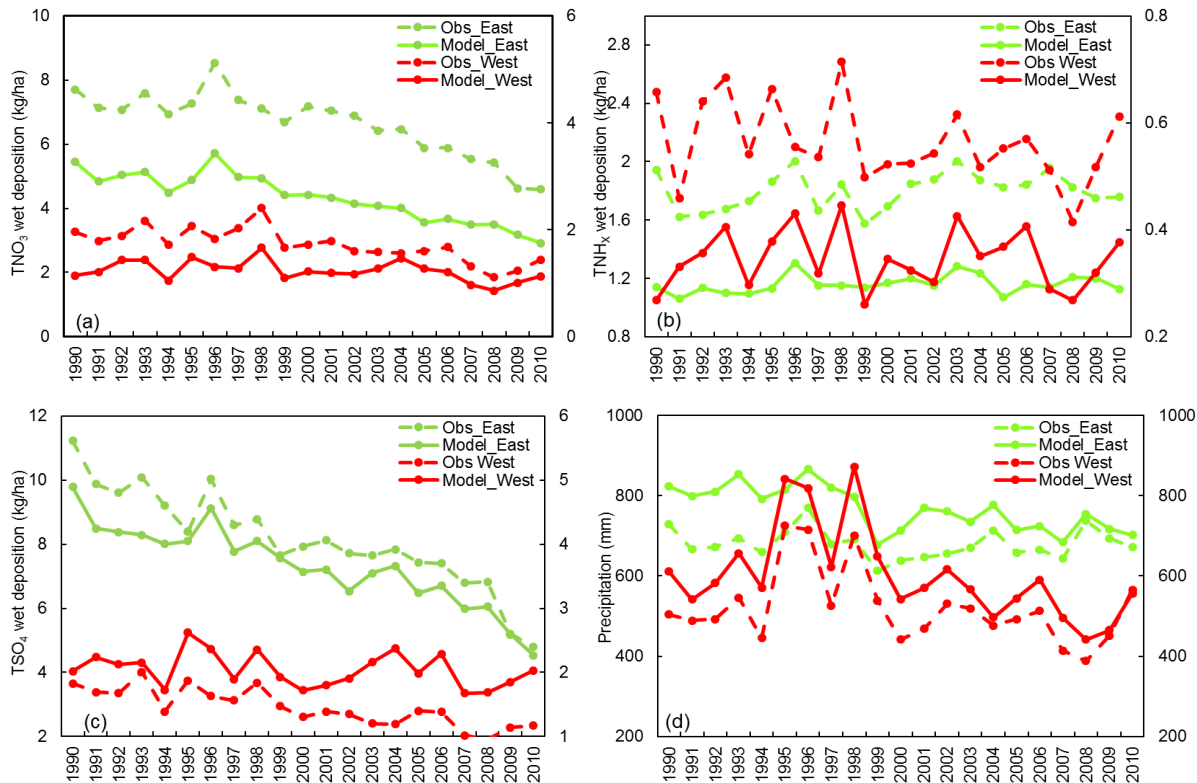
Figure 2. Comparison of the temporal trends for the annual accumulated WDEP (across all the 170 valid sites) for (a) TNO₃, (b) TNH$_X$, (c) TS, and (d) precipitation, for the eastern U.S. (green, averaged over 141 sites) and western US (red, average over 29 sites) between observation (dashed lines) and annual precipitation-adjusted model values (solid lines). The scale shown on the left is for the eastern U.S., and on the right for the western U.S.
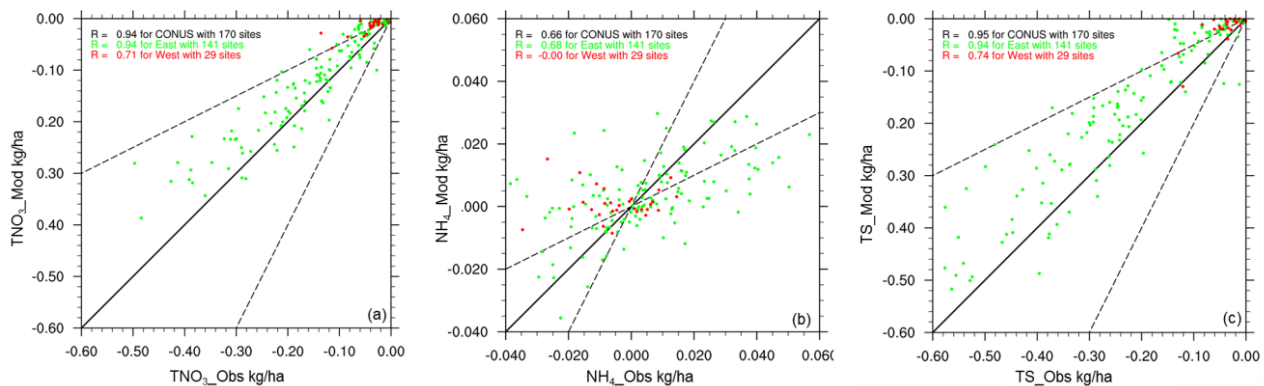
Figure 3. Comparison of the WDEP trend for each valid site between the precipitation-adjusted model values and observational for total oxidized nitrogen (TNO₃, a), reduced nitrogen (NH$_X$, b), and total sulfate (TS, c). Each NADP site is assumed to be

valid for our analysis only if at least 18 years of observation data are available at that site and the data coverage is at least 75% for each year. The green color is for the eastern U.S., and the red color is for the western U.S., with the dashed line for the 1:2 and 2:1 ratio, and the solid line for the 1:1 ratio.
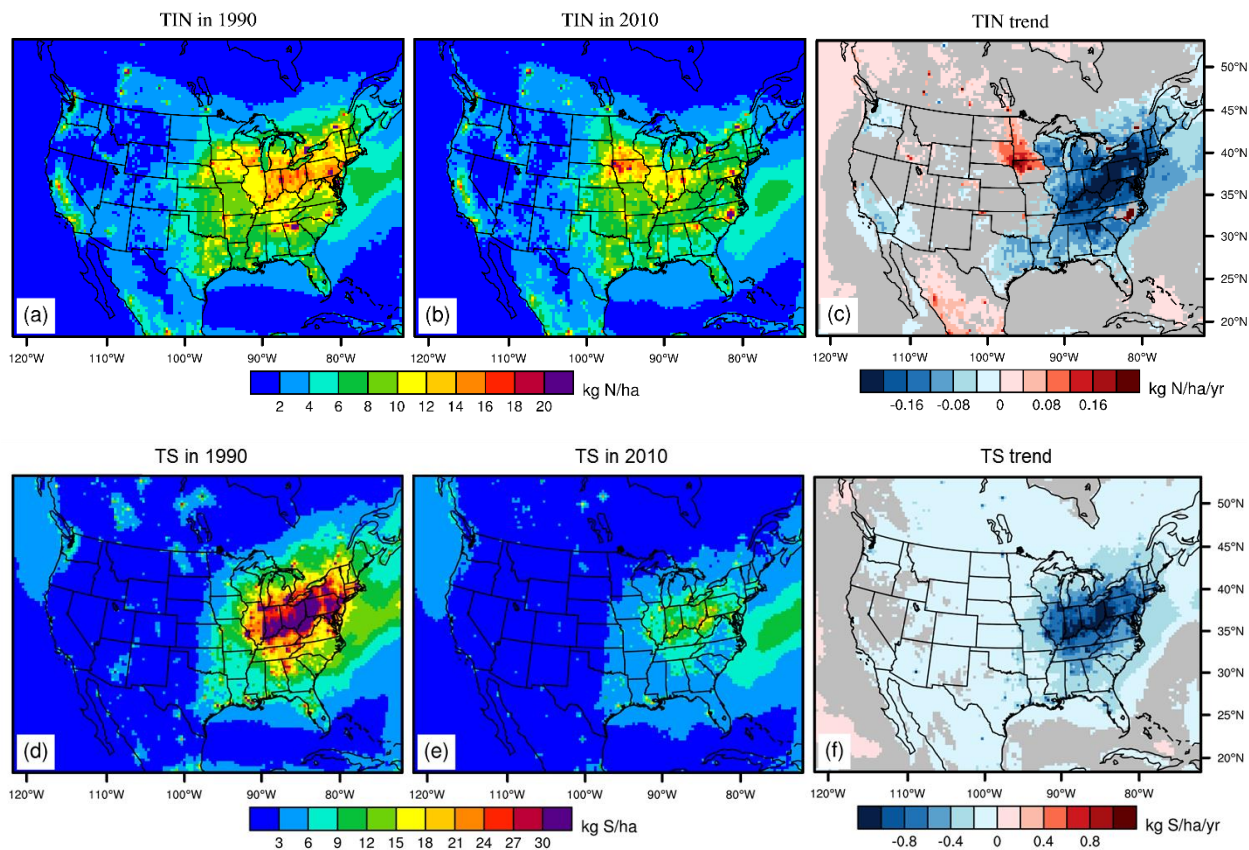
Figure 4. Spatial distribution of annual TDEP of total inorganic nitrogen (TIN, kg N/ha, top panels) and sulfur (kg S/ha, bottom panels) in 1990 (a, d), 2010 (b, e), and the simulated trends of the TIN (c, kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) and total sulfur (f, kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) TDEP changes over the 2 decades. Grey areas on the right plots show p value for the standard two-tailed Student t-test greater than 0.05 (i.e., areas where trend estimates were not significant at the 95% confidence level).
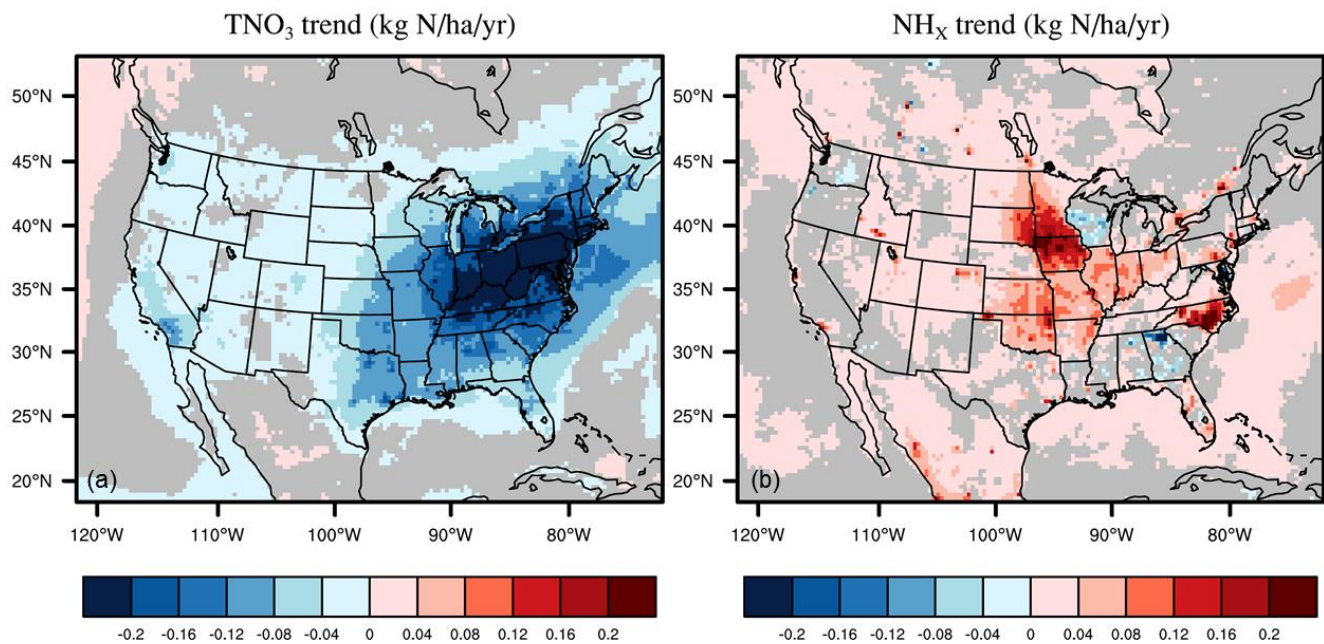
Figure 5. Spatial distribution of the trends for the TDEP of total oxidized nitrogen deposition (TNO$_3$ on the left), and reduced nitrogen (NH$_X$ on the right) from 1990 to 2010. Grey areas on the both plots show p value great than 0.05 for the standard two-tailed Student t-test (i.e. areas where trend estimates were not significant at the 95% confidence level).
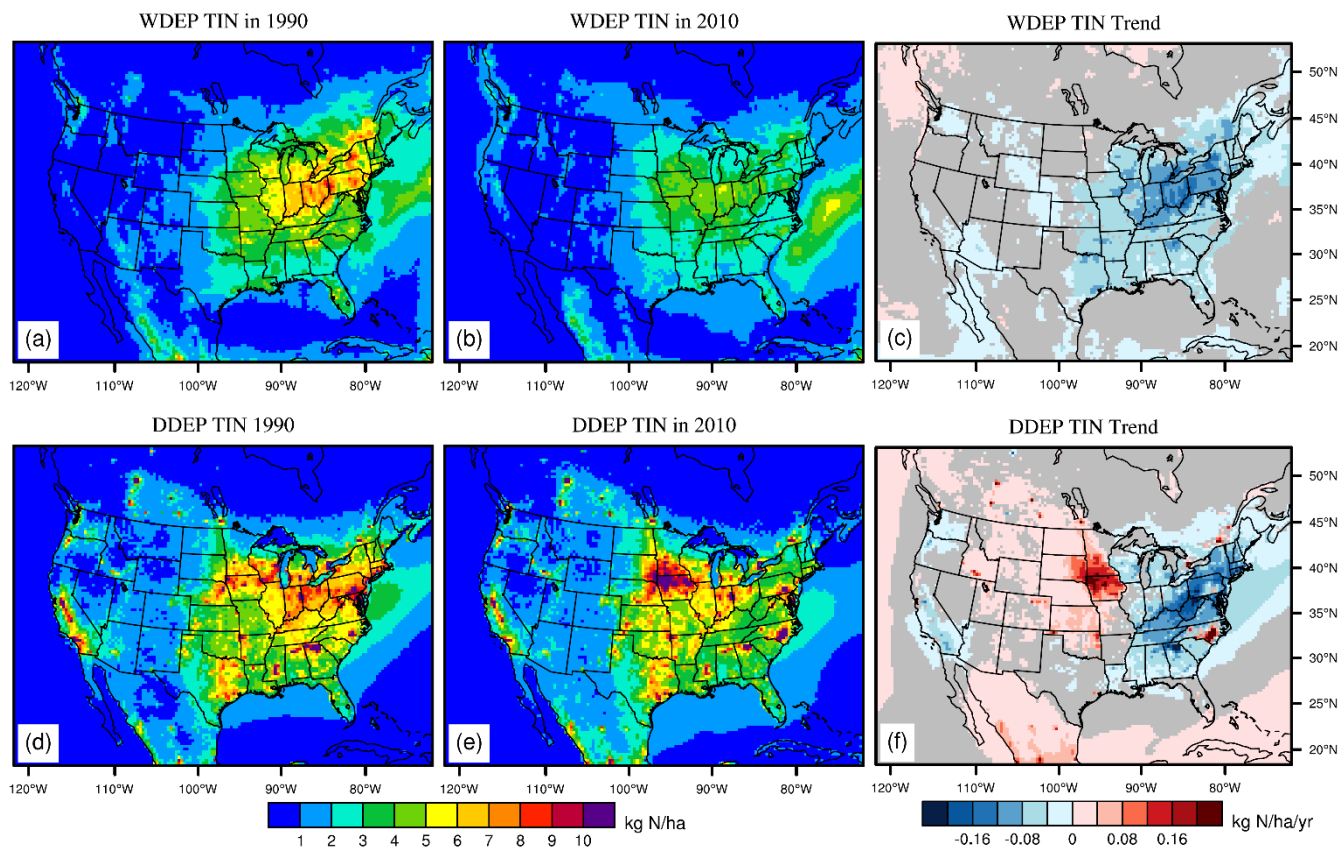
Figure 6. Spatial distribution of WDEP (top panel) and DEP (bottom panel) of TIN (kg N ha^{-1}) in 1990 (a, d), 2010 (b, e), and the simulated trends (c, f, kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) over the 2 decades. Grey areas on the right plot show p value great than 0.05 for the standard two-tailed Student t-test (i.e. areas where trend estimates were not significant at the 95% confidence level).
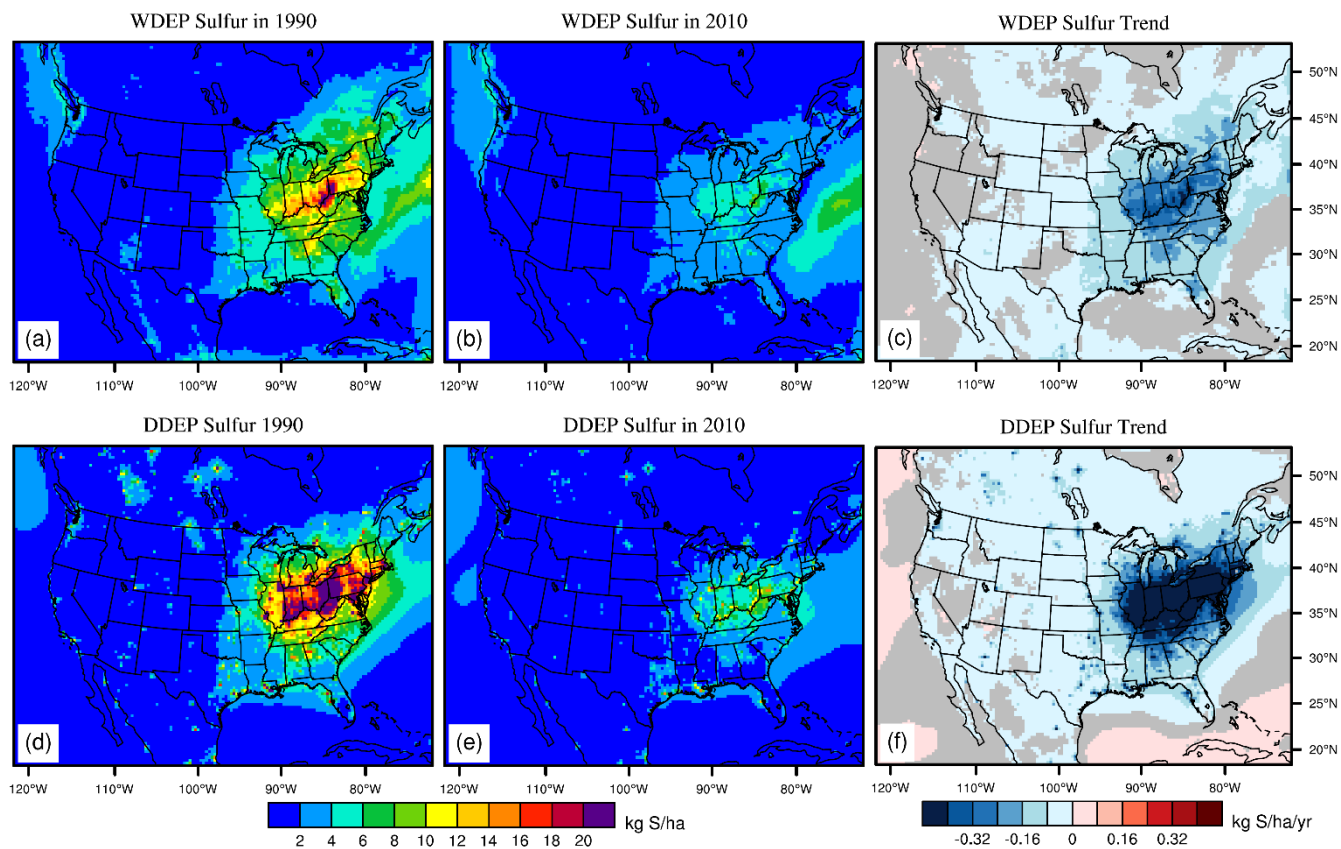
Figure 7. As in Fig. 6 but for sulfur. The units are kg S ha^{-1} for (a, b, d, e) and kg S ha^{-1} yr^{-1} for (c, f).
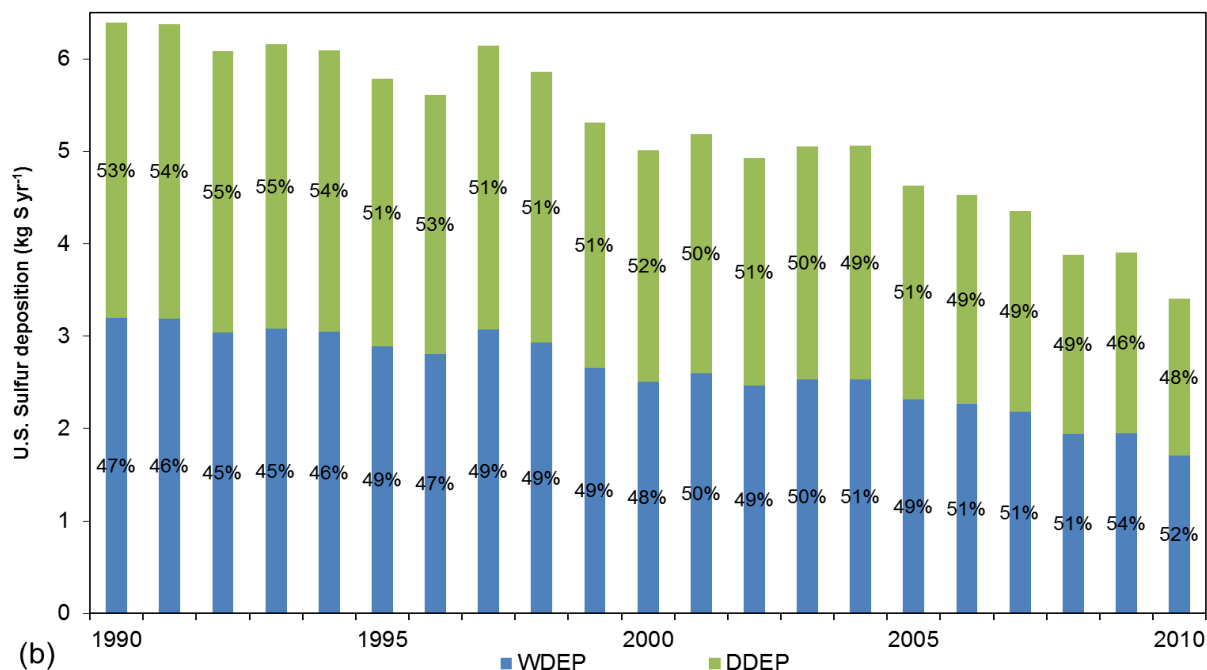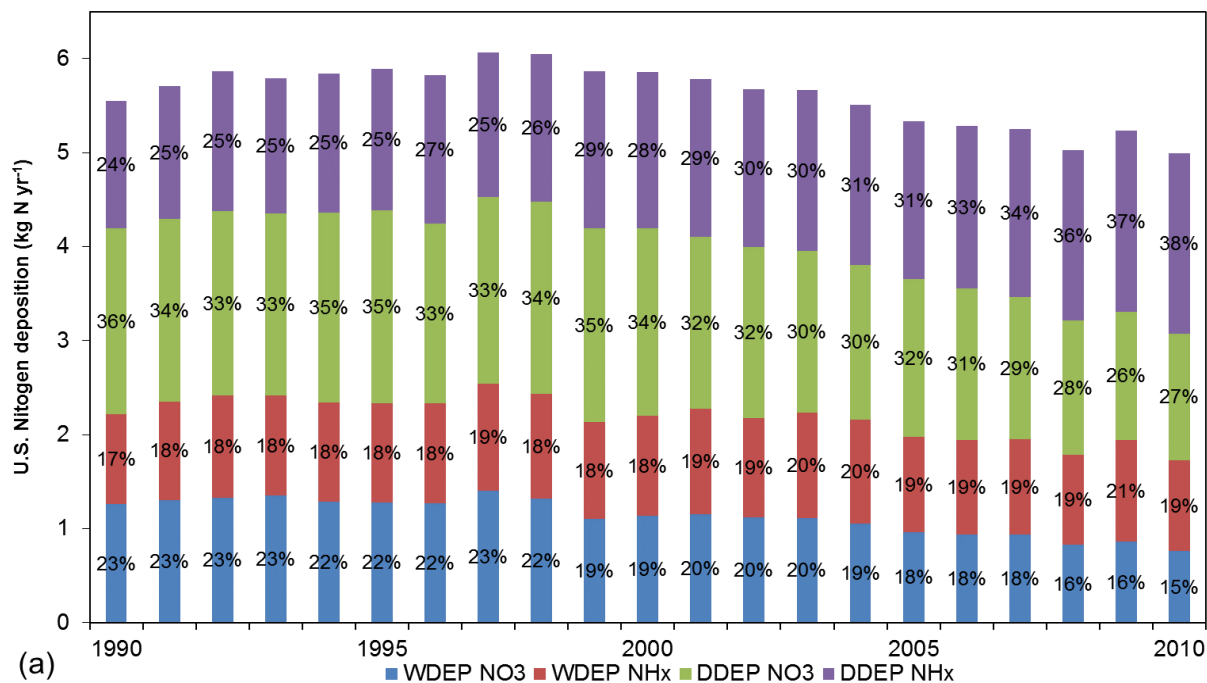
Figure 8. Interannual variability of the TDEP for inorganic nitrogen (a), and sulfur (b) in the U.S. from 1990 to 2010, including their fractions labelled as percent contributions for WDEP of oxidized nitrogen (NO₃), WDEP of reduced nitrogen (NHₓ),

DDEP of oxidized nitrogen (NO₃) and DDEP of reduced nitrogen (NHₓ) deposition for the nitrogen, and WDEP versus DDEP for sulfur.
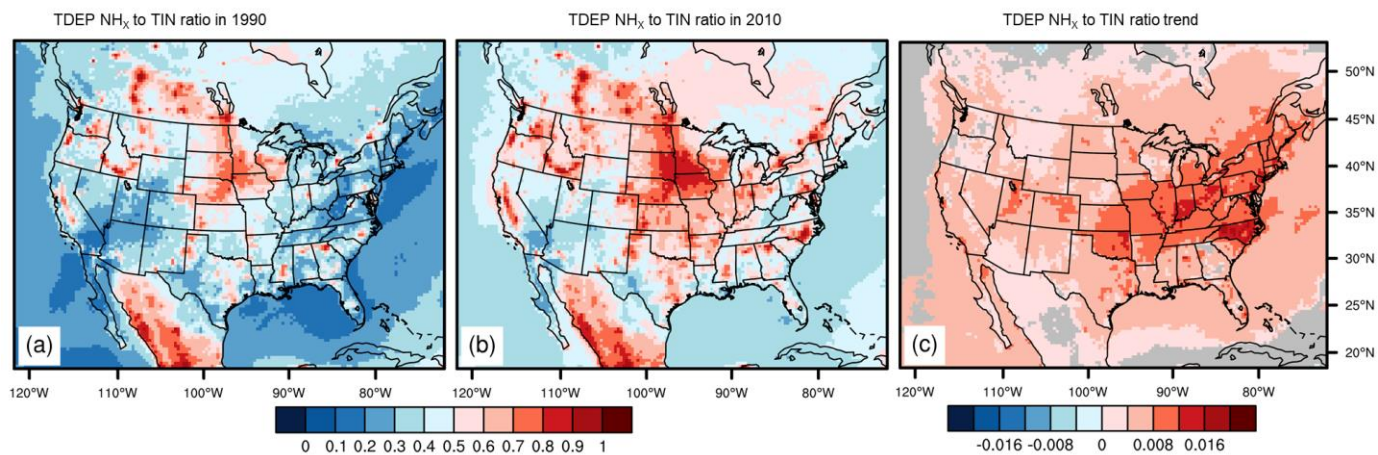
Figure 9. The ratio of TDEP of NHₓ over the TDEP of TIN in 1990 (a), 2010 (b), and the trend (c). The blue color in (a,b) indicates a NHx ratio less than 0.5 which means TNO₃ dominates the total nitrogen deposition, while the red color indicates a ratio larger than 0.5 and NHₓ dominates the total nitrogen deposition.