

Interactive comment on “Modeling study of impacts on surface ozone of regional transport and emission reductions over North China Plain in summer 2015” by Xiao Han et al.

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Anonymous Referee #2

In the manuscript, the air quality modeling system RAMS-CMAQ (regional atmospheric modeling system-community multiscale air quality), coupled with the ISAM (integrated source apportionment method) module is applied to investigate the O₃ regional transport and source contribution features during a heavy O₃ pollution episode in June 2015 over NCP. It explores that the emission sources in Shandong and Hebei was the major contributors to O₃ production in the NCP, and it found that the modeling system can provide valuable information for precisely choosing the emission sector combina-

C1

tion to achieve better efficiency. It is meaningful. I recommend the manuscript to be accepted after some minor revisions, and detail some issues below.

Major points: 1. The modeled and observed wind directions were not in good agreement with each other, even in Jan. and Jun. How can you get the result that about 20-30% and 25-40% O₃ mass burdens in Beijing and Tianjin were contributed by the emission sources in Shandong and Hebei? Whether should the author compare with the regional atmospheric circulation field?

R: Thanks for this comment. Actually, we kindly think the direct comparison between simulation and observation data should be difficult, especially for the wind direction. In this paper, the observation data of wind direction were obtained from the ground base monitoring sites. These data were significantly impacted by the surrounding surface inevitably. In addition, the time resolutions between measurement (10 min average) and model output (1 hour) were also different. Therefore, the deviation of wind direction should be more significant than other parameters in Figure 2. Here we also present the monthly mean wind field from model and NCEP/NCAR reanalysis (<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/composites/hour>) in January and June, 2015 (Fig. 1). From the Fig. 1, it can be seen that the wind direction of simulation and reanalysis data were almost same with each other. We also modified the expression in Line 190-192, please check if it is OK.

2. In Figure 4, it seems that there are negative values in modeled hourly mass concentrations of O₃ in January, how does this result happen?

R: Thanks for this comment. The mass concentration of O₃ was very low (about 10-2 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) due to lack of the driving force for the photochemical reaction during nighttime, so that the red line in Figure 4 was superposed with the bottom axis when the value dropped near zero. Here we list a larger version (Fig. 2) of the figure as example, maybe the red line can be see clearly.

3. In Figure 3, the model doesn't perform well in reproducing the observation trend of

C2

NO₂. The NO₂ is important precursor of O₃, if the NO₂ is underestimated, why dose the performance of the O₃ simulation be normal?

R: Thanks for this comment. Here the underestimation generally referred to the model missed some extreme high values from observation, and mainly appeared in January. As shown in Table 1, it can be seen that the mean of modeled mass concentration was just $\sim 10 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ lower than those of observation at Beijing, Jinan, and Shijiazhuang in January, and broadly same at Beijing, Jinan, and $\sim 10 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ higher at Shijiazhuang and Tianjin in June. Therefore, the underestimation here should not be a systematic error, which may not significantly influence the O₃ formation. On the other hand, the modeled NO₂ was obviously lower than that of the observation at Tianjin in January (more than $20 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$). It can be found that this phenomenon caused the performance of O₃ simulation was not well at Tianjin: the model somehow overestimated the O₃ mass burden in January (The nonlinear relationship between O₃ and the precursors). The statement in Line204-212 was not well and may lead to misunderstanding, so we modified it. Please check if it is OK.

4. Why do you choose $4 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as the threshold to present the different scene?

R: Thanks for this comment. The " $4 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ " is a typical threshold that recognizes the O₃-precursor sensitivity relationship. Several previous studies have used this definition: Sillman et al., 2009; Nie et al., 2014. This definition was developed by Sillman et al., 2002. They applied a composite of 3-D models to simulate the pollutants in several regions. Then, the NO_x-VOC sensitivity features were discussed and concluded the threshold for distinguishing various situations. The " $5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ " for 1-Hour O₃ and " $4 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ " for 8-Hour average O₃ was found by their studies: S. Sillman and D. He, 2002: Some theoretical results concerning O₃-NO_x-VOC chemistry and NO_x -VOC indicators, Journal of Geophysical Research, 107(D22), 4659, and we added the reference.

5. In Figure 5, there are large high values area of NO_x and VOCs, but it is corresponding with the low values area of O₃, especially in Beijing. What is the reason caused

C3

this phenomenon? Though the solar radiation is weak in Jan.

R: Thanks for this comment. The low value of O₃ mass burden mainly appeared in January. We kindly think that the solar radiation should be an important reason. The chemical reactions of tropospheric O₃ formation are a couple of photochemical reactions that derived by the solar radiation. The dramatic diurnal variation of O₃ can prove this feature as well. Therefore, the weak radiation should cause less O₃ formation potential in winter. On the other hand, most of the atmospheric reactions are competing with each other in atmosphere, so that more NO_x and VOCs should tend to format more aerosols if the ambient condition was not benefit for the O₃ formation during the winter time. The observation data in Figure 4 also reflected this seasonal variation phenomenon in Beijing and other cities. The average O₃ mass concentration was just $10\text{-}34 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in winter and reached $69\text{-}106 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in summer as shown in Table 2.

6. In page 225-226, "In addition to the strong emission, this observation should be the main reason for the high mass burden of NO_x and VOCs in these regions." What does it mean?

R: Thanks for this comment. Sorry, we have modified this sentence, please check if it is OK.

7. In page 254, I don't understand the procedures of the sensitivity tests, if you reduce 30% of VOC emissions or 30% the NO_x emissions within the entire model domain, respectively. It should represent the influence of VOC and NO_x, respectively. Why is there the variation of the mass concentration of O₃ due to the reduction in VOC and NO_x emission at the same time?

R: Thanks for this comment. Sorry we may not gave a clear explanation about the sensitivity tests. Here we only conducted two kinds of sensitivity tests: the first one was the sensitivity test that reduced 30% VOC emission, and the second one was the sensitivity test that reduced 30% NO_x emission. We did not do these two sensitivity tests at the same time.

C4

8. Due to underestimate NO₂, whether does it cause the results that “the urban areas and most O₃ pollution regions of NCP were mainly dominated by the VOC-sensitive conditions”? And it causes “removal of the transport and power plant sectors could not effectively reduce the O₃ mass burden and even increased the mass burden in high pollution areas, such as southern Beijing, Tianjin, Tangshan, southern Hebei, Jinan, and other parts of Shandong”. Because the most important source of NO_x is industry, then transportation and power.

R: Thanks for this comment. Sorry we may not gave a clear explanation about the comparison. Actually, the underestimation of NO₂ just mean the model missed some extreme high values of the observed NO₂ in January. However, here the discussion about the precursor control types and the emission sector contribution features were focused in June, and the simulation results in June were generally well. The mean of modeled NO₂ was broadly same as those of the observed one at Beijing, Jinan, and about 10 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ higher at Shijiazhuang and Tianjin in June. Therefore, it can be seen that the model performed well in June and the results can be used to discuss the precursor sensitivity and contribution over the model domain. On the other hand, most of the regions with intensive anthropogenic activities in NCP were under VOCs control because the NO_x emission was strong. This feature was also coincided with previous studies. We have modified the sentence in Line 255-256.

Minor points: 1. In page 204, whether the relationship is close, it doesn't only depend on the value of relationship coefficient; it also depends on whether it has passed the significance test.

R: Thanks for the comment. Yes, the significance test should be a good method to evaluate the simulation results. On the other hand, we kindly think that the statistic parameters used in this paper could also well reflect the accuracy of simulation results: the mean can reflect whether the magnitude of simulation results was close to the observation; the standard deviation can reflect whether the fluctuation range of simulation results was similar with the observation; the correlation coefficient reflect

C5

the consistency of variation trend between model results and observation data. If the model results perform well in these three aspects, it can be certain that the model reproduced the physical variable reasonably. Yu et al. (2006) has discussed and proved the reasonability of these statistic parameters. Therefore, we kindly think the statistic here used should be appropriate.

2. In Figure 4, the time coordinate in Shanghai is not agreement with other cities.

R: Thanks for the comment. Sorry, we have modified the figure and please check if it is OK.

3. In Table 1 and 2, if it is comparisons of hourly data between simulation and observation, why do you calculate the correlation coefficient between daily observation and simulation, rather than hourly data? What's the unit of variables? Why the number of samples in simulation and observation is different?

R: Thanks for the comment. Actually, the correlation coefficients in Table 1 and Table 2 were calculated from the hourly model and observation data here. The comparison of meteorological parameters were daily mean data. The comparison of NO_x and O₃ were hourly data.

4. The modeled results show the NO_x, why do you compare with NO₂?

R: Thanks for the comment. This was mainly because the observation data was NO₂. NO₂ is one of the routine monitoring pollutants of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China. The model outputs NO and NO₂ simultaneously, so that the NO_x can be obtained by sum NO and NO₂ directly.

5. In Figure 2, it is difficult to distinguish the results in Jan. and Jun. except for temperature.

R: Sorry, we have modified Figure 2, please check if it is OK.

Please also note the supplement to this comment:

C6

C7

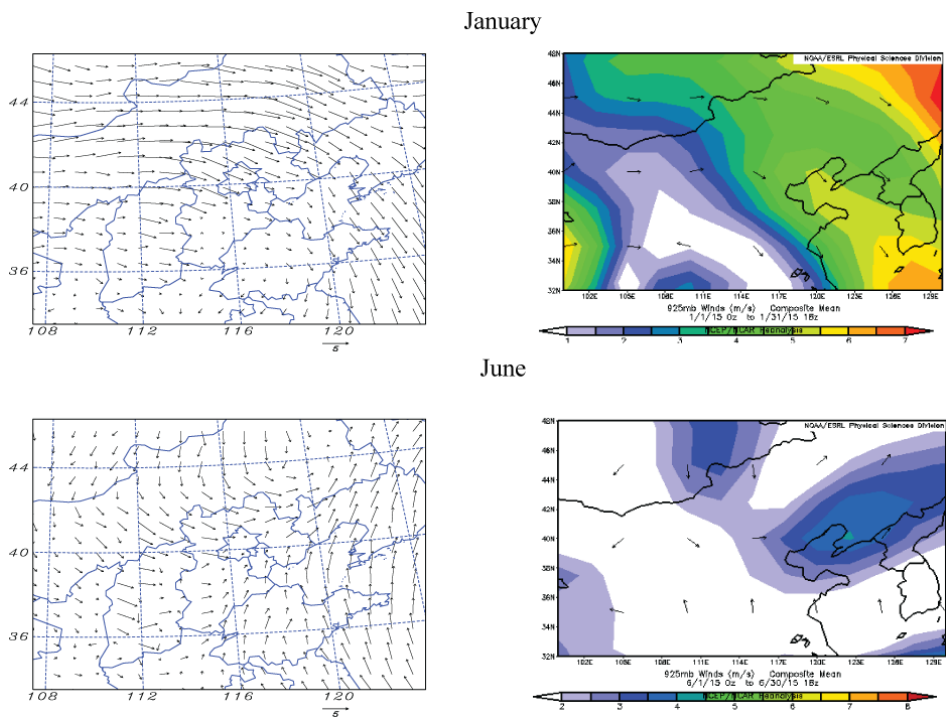


Fig. 1.

C8

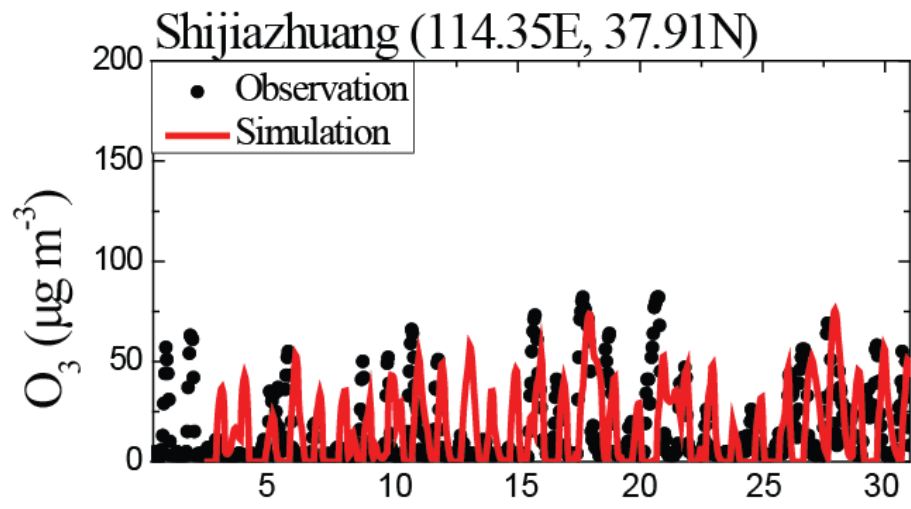


Fig. 2.