

ICTA



Institut de Ciència
i Tecnologia Ambientals - UAB

sostenipra

Sostenibilitat i Prevenció Ambiental



URBAG



Integrated System
Analysis of
Urban Vegetation
and Agriculture

<https://urbag.eu/>

Supplementary: Response of the ozone chemistry to changes in emissions over the Catalonia region

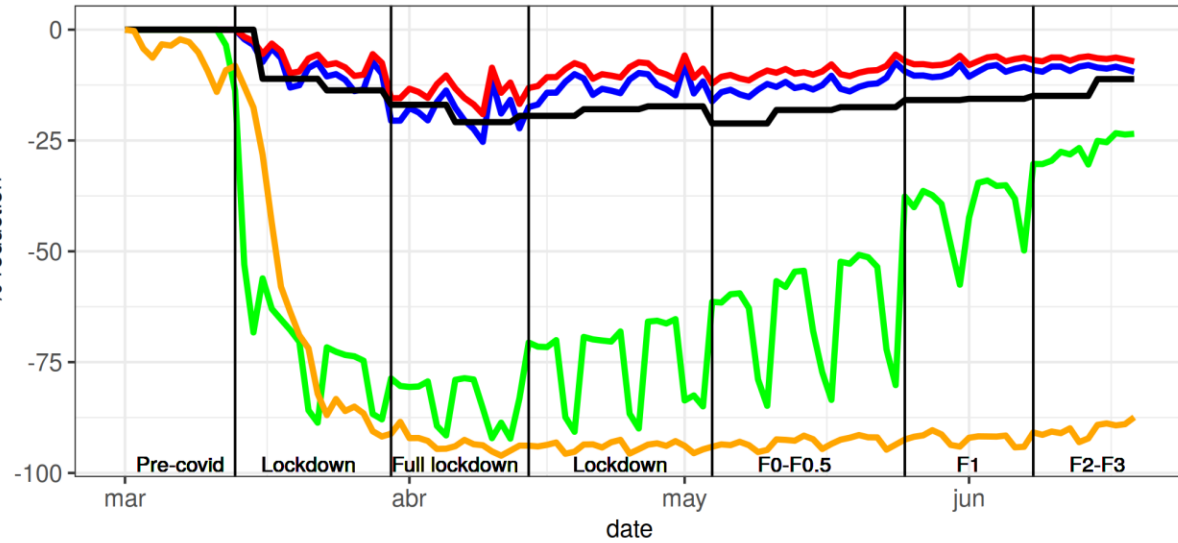
Alba Badia, Veronica Vida, Sergi Ventura, Roger Curcoll, Ricard Segura, and
Gara Villalba

26th of April 2023, Vienna



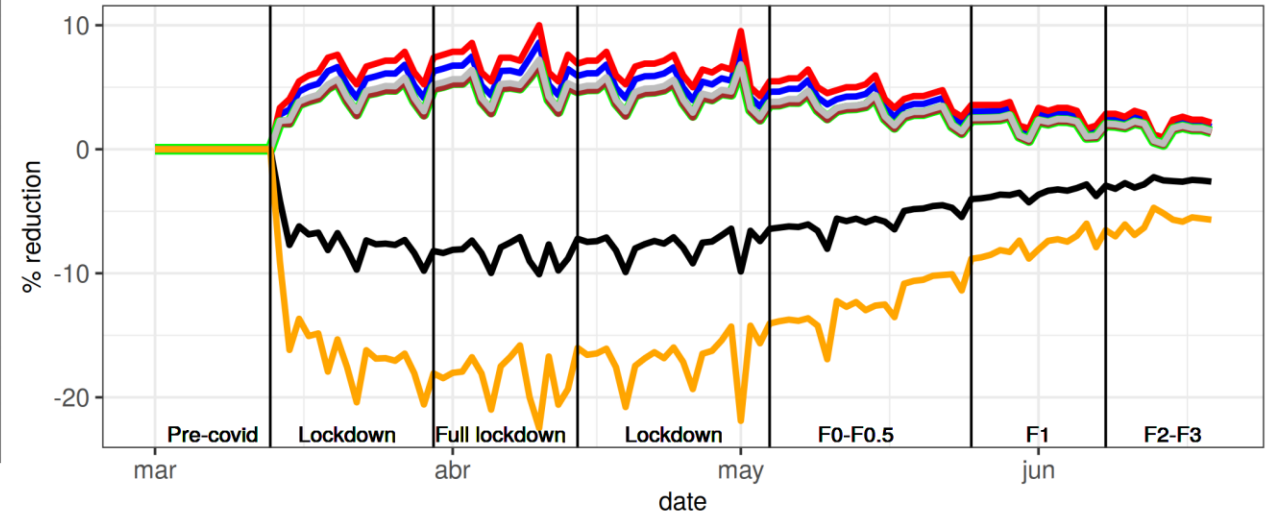
Emissions reduction factors used in the model simulations

Emissions reduction factors for each sector



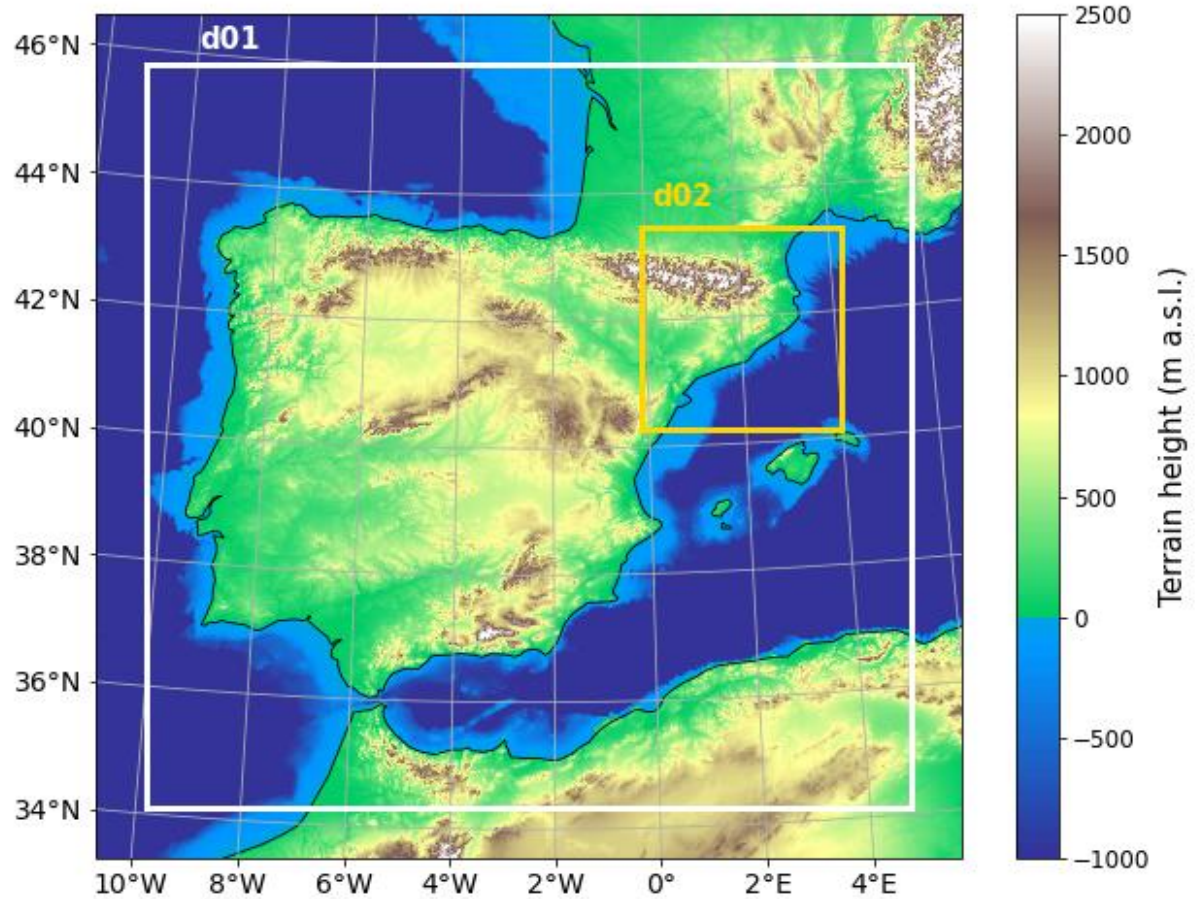
— A_PublicPower — B_Industry — F_RoadTransp — G_Shipping — H_Aviation

Other Stationary Combustion



— CO — NMVOC — PM10 — SOx
— NH3 — NOx — PM25

Model domains



Model evaluation: meteorology

Table S3. Statistical evaluation of the model chemistry results, COVID simulation, over the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (AMB) and Catalonia (CAT) for the 30 March - 12 April 2020 from observations in hourly basis. The number of stations are shown in parenthesis on the second column for AMB and CAT, respectively. The observation mean (OM), model mean (MM), mean bias (MB), normalised mean bias (NMB), root-mean-square error (RMSE), correlation (R) and the index of agreement (IOA) and are calculated between simulated and observed concentrations.

Variable	Type	OM		MM		MB		NMB [0,1]		RMSE		R[0,1]		IOA [0,1]	
		AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT
T (°C)	urban (5/6)	12.94	12.88	13.36	13.20	0.42	0.31	0.04	0.03	1.35	1.37	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.95
	rural (2/19)	12.95	8.93	13.89	9.17	0.94	0.24	0.07	0.27	1.48	1.68	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94
RH (%)	urban (5/6)	70.82	70.25	68.80	68.97	-2.02	-1.28	-0.03	-0.02	10.47	10.26	0.71	0.75	0.80	0.82
	rural (2/19)	73.34	73.70	68.14	75.08	-5.21	1.38	-0.07	0.02	10.25	12.75	0.79	0.82	0.82	0.84
WS (m/s)	urban (4/5)	2.43	2.38	2.83	2.93	0.40	0.55	0.36	0.39	1.91	1.88	0.79	0.81	0.74	0.76
	rural (1/11)	1.99	1.81	3.23	3.67	1.24	1.86	0.62	1.28	2.39	2.74	0.62	0.48	0.66	0.50

Table S4. Same as Table 2 for the 18 to 30 May.

Variable	Type	OM		MM		MB		NMB [0,1]		RMSE		R [0,1]		IOA [0,1]	
		AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT
T (°C)	urban (5/6)	21.14	21.20	21.30	21.22	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.00	1.46	1.49	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.94
	rural (2/19)	21.067	17.55	21.96	17.71	0.90	0.16	0.04	-0.00	1.60	1.90	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94
RH (%)	urban (5/6)	64.36	63.88	65.91	66.04	1.55	2.16	0.03	0.04	10.50	10.31	0.75	0.78	0.84	0.85
	rural (2/19)	69.15	67.02	65.34	71.60	-3.8	4.59	-0.055	0.073	9.37	13.35	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.84
WS (m/s)	urban (4/5)	2.18	2.09	2.19	2.24	0.01	0.15	0.12	0.18	1.42	1.38	0.66	0.69	0.71	0.74
	rural (1/11)	2.08	1.76	2.52	3.08	0.44	1.32	0.21	0.94	1.25	2.27	0.71	0.49	0.82	0.51

Model evaluation: chemistry

Table S5. Statistical evaluation of the modelled chemistry (COVID simulation), over the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (AMB) and Catalonia (CAT) for the 30 March - 12 April 2020 in hourly basis. The number of stations are shown in parenthesis on the second column for AMB and CAT, respectively. The observation mean (OM), model mean (MM), mean bias (MB), normalised mean bias (NMB), root-mean-square error (RMSE), correlation (R) and the index of agreement (IOA) and are calculated between simulated and observed concentrations. Stations are classified into urban background, urban traffic, suburban background, and rural background.

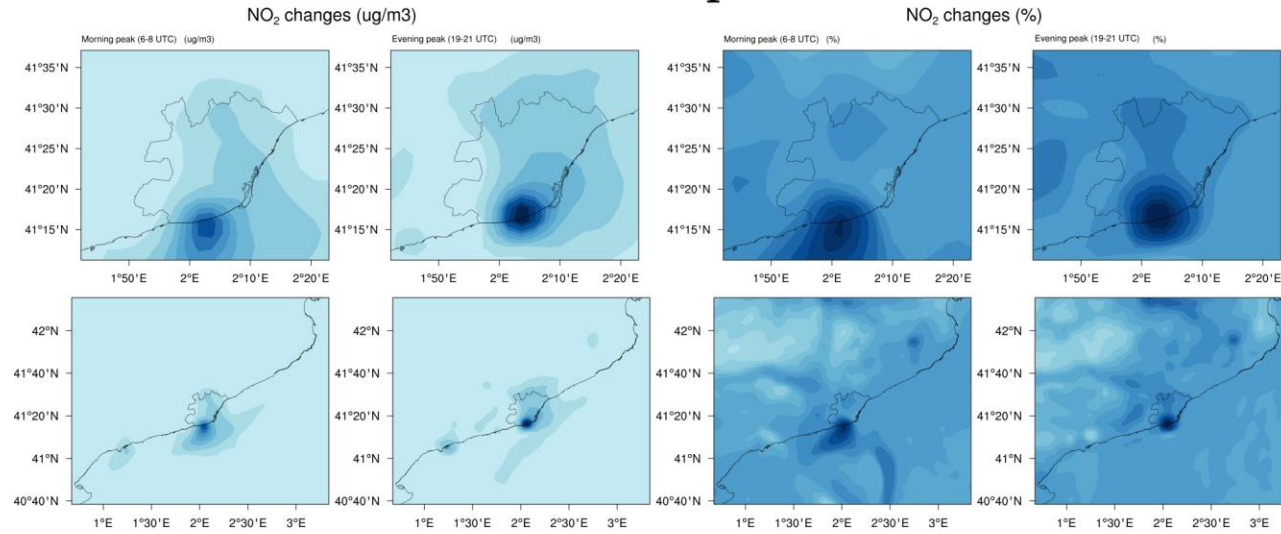
Specie	Type	OM ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		MM ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		MB ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		NMB [0,1]		RMSE ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		R [0,1]		IOA [0,1]	
		AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT
NO ₂	urban b. (8/13)	14.28	13.81	13.16	11.56	1.75	-2.17	-0.06	-0.15	14.05	13.55	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.39
	urban t. (5/9)	16.65	16.10	11.02	9.92	-1.39	-5.68	-0.37	-0.42	15.46	15.09	0.44	0.4	0.45	0.41
	suburb. b. (5/13)	10.73	9.60	8.21	5.80	-0.14	-0.42	-0.26	-0.45	9.16	8.55	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.34
	rural b. (-/4)	-	3.23	-	1.09	-	-1.7	-	-0.63	-	2.88	-	0.32	-	0.15
O ₃	urban b.(4/7)	71.57	71.88	85.67	84.51	18.22	16.26	0.20	0.17	25.12	25.19	0.73	0.70	0.48	0.50
	urban t. (2/8)	65.94	68.96	83.63	88.16	17.69	19.20	0.26	0.28	31.96	30.55	0.61	0.62	0.50	0.51
	suburb. b. (4/8)	83.93	74.74	101.6	93.73	17.69	18.99	0.22	0.26	22.43	25.19	0.73	0.66	0.51	0.46
	rural b. (-/)	-	76.06	-	92.43	-	16.37	-	0.22	-	27.81	-	0.42	-	0.42

Table S6. Same as Table 3 for the 18 to 30 May.

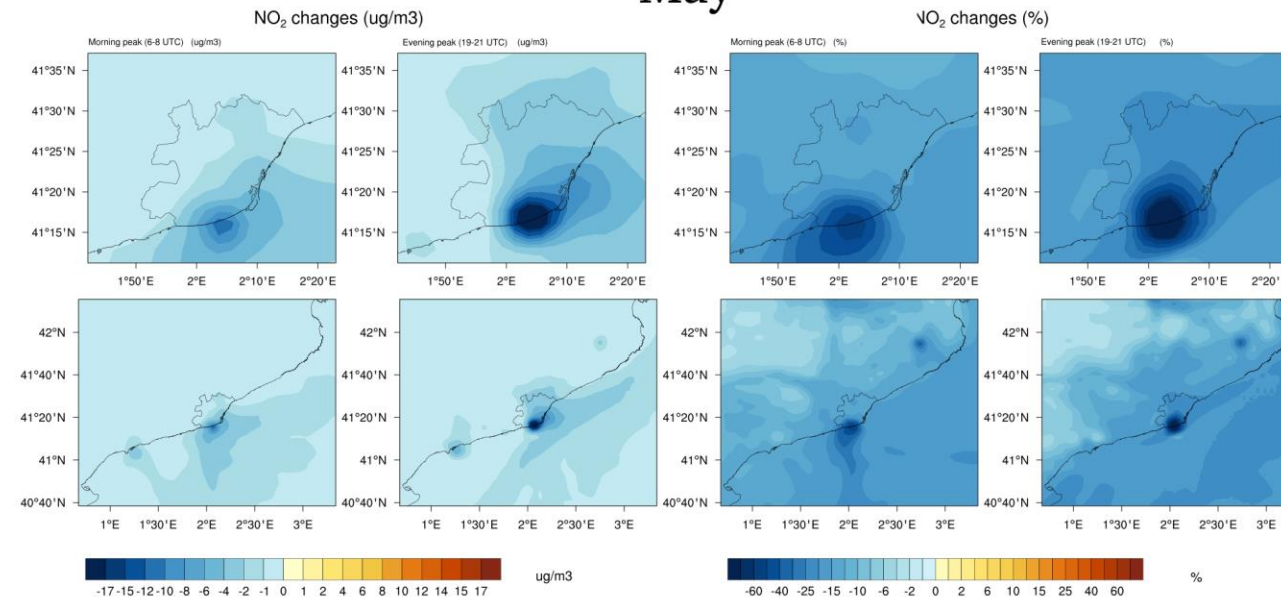
Specie	Type	OM ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		MM ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		MB ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		NMB [0,1]		RMSE ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		R[0,1]		IOA [0,1]	
		AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT	AMB	CAT
NO ₂	urban b. (-/12)	19.50	17.91	16.44	13.59	-3.05	-4.32	-0.15	-0.24	18.38	16.58	0.23	0.27	0.41	0.38
	urban t. (5/9)	30.22	23.3	20.4	10.25	-9.86	-13.05	-0.32	-0.6	24.94	21.27	0.20	0.23	0.33	0.25
	suburb. b. (5/13)	13.69	12.14	10.87	7.18	-2.81	-4.96	-0.26	-0.42	11.33	10.94	0.40	0.30	0.528	0.38
	rural b. (-/4)	-	3.23	-	1.09	-	-2.14	-	-0.66	-	2.96	-	0.24	-	0.26
O ₃	urban b. (4/7)	66.18	68.14	78.83	79.14	12.65	11.01	0.21	0.17	28.18	27.98	0.62	0.60	0.54	0.55
	urban t. (2/8)	60.03	61.10	77.32	77.62	17.01	16.59	0.28	0.27	29.35	29.62	0.62	0.60	0.48	0.51
	suburb. b. (4/8)	79.00	69.38	88.00	84.87	9.01	15.49	0.13	0.24	28.43	32.31	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.49
	rural b. (-/12)	-	75.86	-	86.44	-	10.57	-	0.16	-	27.82	-	0.42	-	0.44

Air quality changes: NO₂

March-April

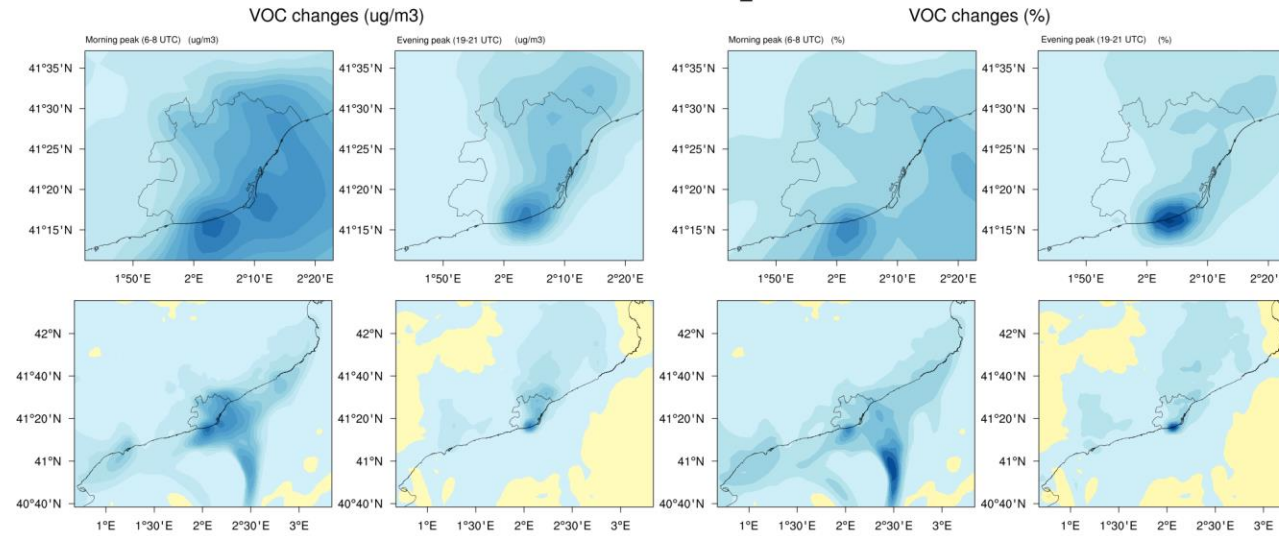


May

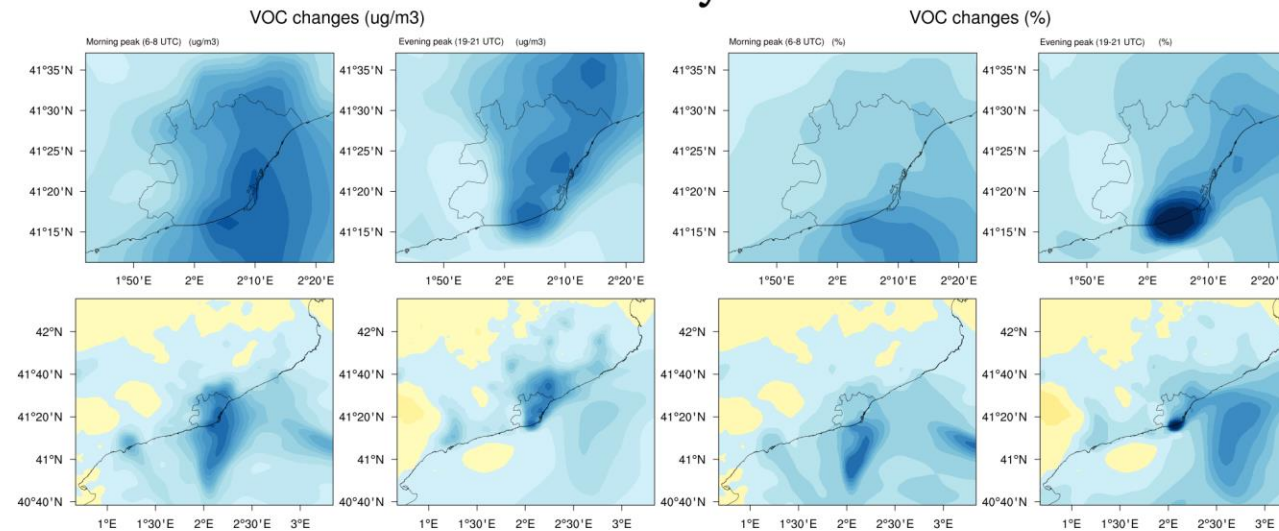


Air quality changes: VOC


March-April




May




More information in Badia et al., 2023




Preprints / Preprint egusphere-2023-160 

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2023-160>
© Author(s) 2023. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

 08 Mar 2023

Status: this preprint is open for discussion and under review for Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP).

Modelling the impacts of emission changes on O₃ sensitivity, atmospheric oxidation capacity and pollution transport over the Catalonia region

Alba Badia , Veronica Vidal, Sergi Ventura, Roger Curcoll, Ricard Segura, and Gara Villalba

Abstract. Tropospheric ozone (O₃) is an important surface pollutant in urban areas, and it has complex formation mechanisms that depend on the atmospheric chemistry and meteorological factors. The severe reductions observed in anthropogenic emissions during the COVID-19 pandemic can further our understanding of the photochemical mechanisms leading to O₃


Download

- ▶ Preprint (51101 KB)
- ▶ Metadata XML
- ▶ Supplement (6867 KB)
- ▶ BibTeX
- ▶ EndNote

Short summary

Improving air quality is a top priority in urban areas. In this study, we used an air quality...
▶ Read more

Share



<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2023-160>