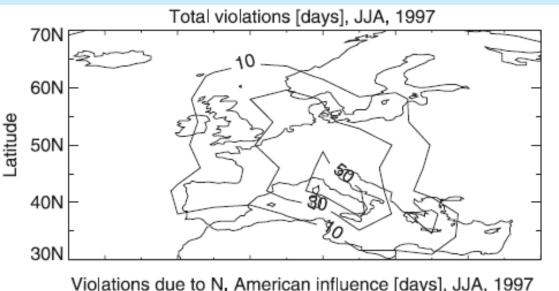
Questions for consideration

- Are sensitivity analyses enough to inform HTAP impacts on air quality goals? (or do we need total contribution?)
- How well do the global models simulate air quality? Vs. obs? Vs. regional models?
- What is spatial variation within the HTAP regions? Daily variability (peak values)? Interannual variability?
- How to quantify uncertainty?

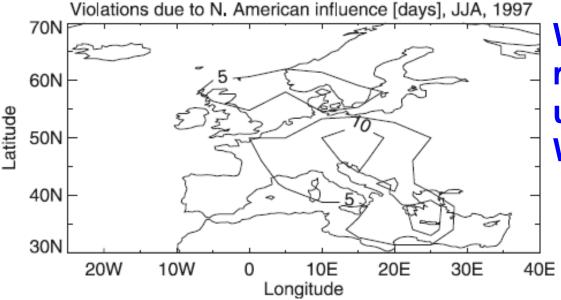
Impacts on Air Quality Objectives: Initial HTAP SR Results and Next Steps

Arlene M. Fiore (arlene.fiore@noaa.gov)

Exceedances of EU air quality standard due to NA emissions

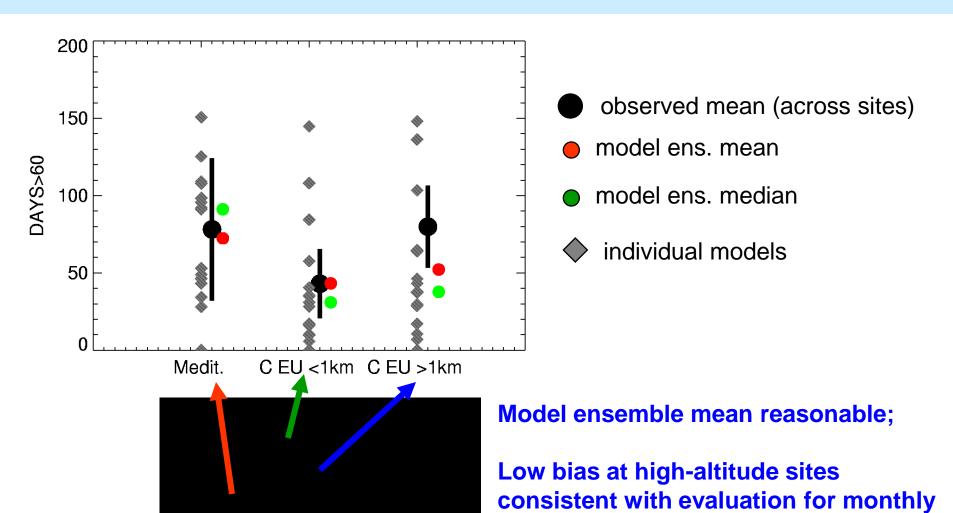


Li et al., JGR, 2002



What is the impact of 20% reductions on metrics used to gauge compliance With air quality standards?

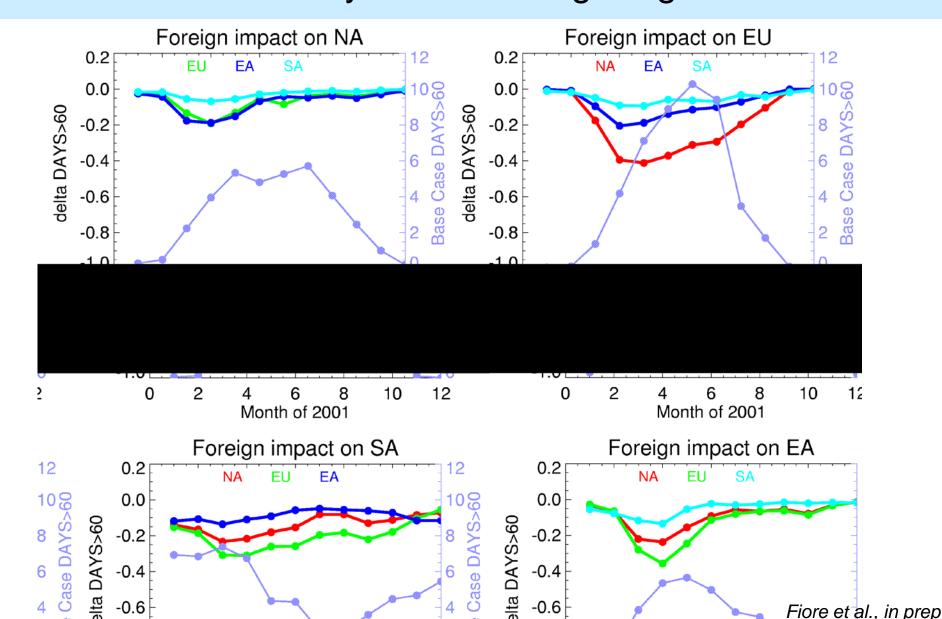
Initial HTAP results: Simulated vs. observed DAYS>60 over Europe



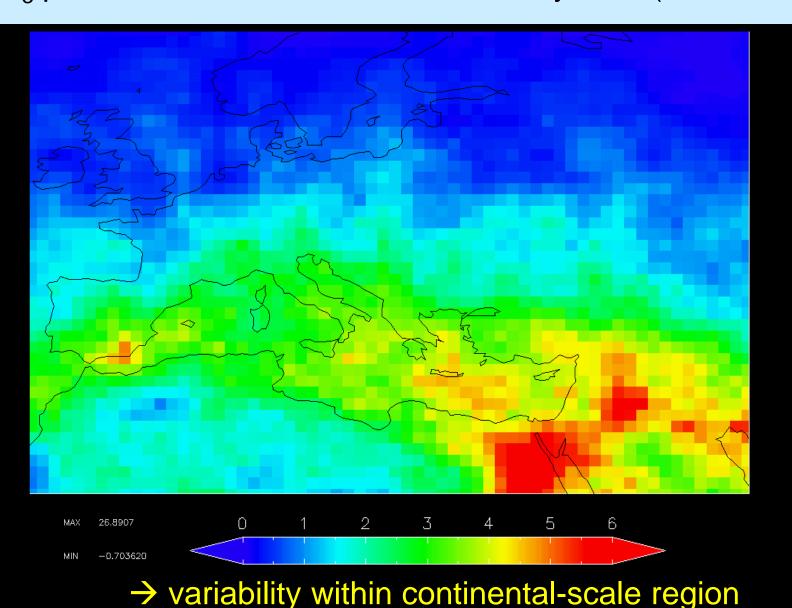
mean results.

Fiore et al., in prep

Change in DAYS>60 when all O₃ precursors are reduced by 20% in foreign regions

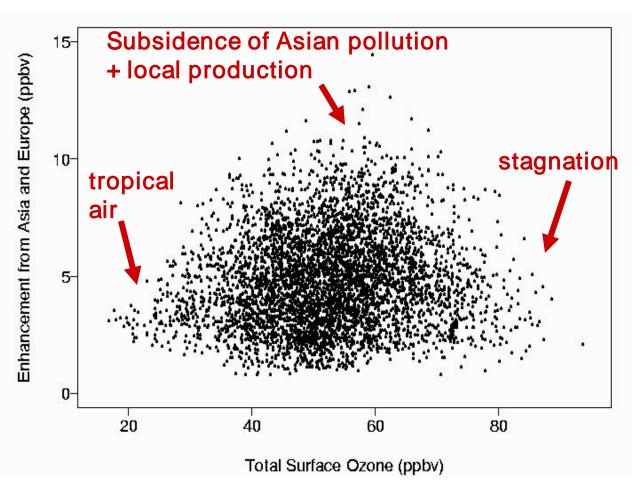


Model ensemble mean decrease in DAYS>60 over Europe when NA O₃ precursor emission are decreased by 20% (SR1-SR6NA)



Enhancements from Asian/European pollution over the U.S. in summer

as determined from a simulation without these emissions (GEOS-Chem 4 x5)

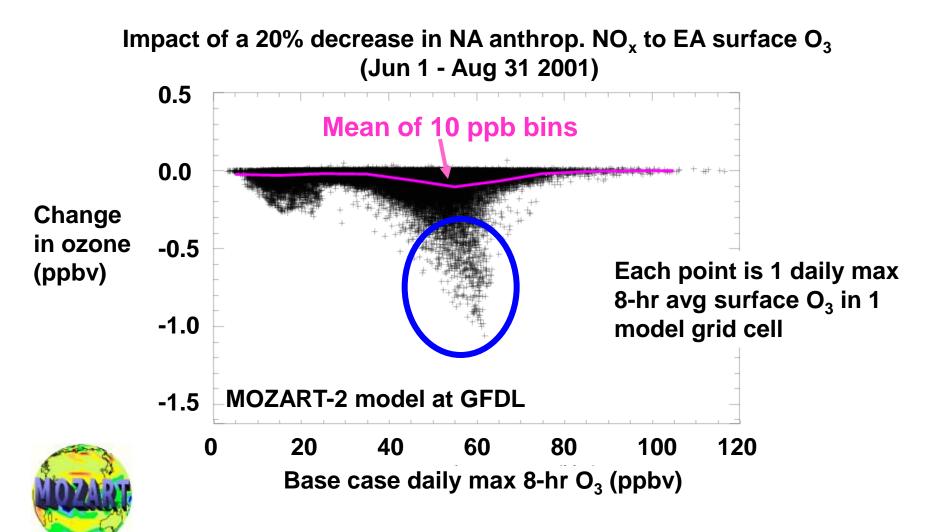


Max Asian/European pollution enhancements (up to 14 ppbv) occur at intermediate ozone levels (50-70 ppbv)

→ Major concern if national ozone standard were to decrease

Fiore et al., JGR, 2002

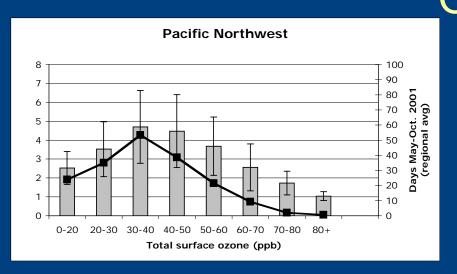
Maximum intercontinental influence occurs near the center of the overall O₃ distribution

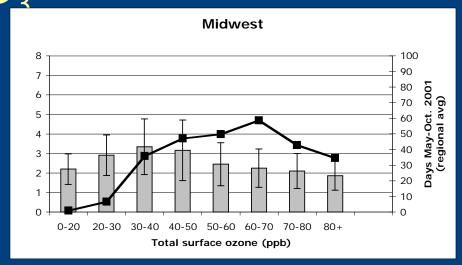


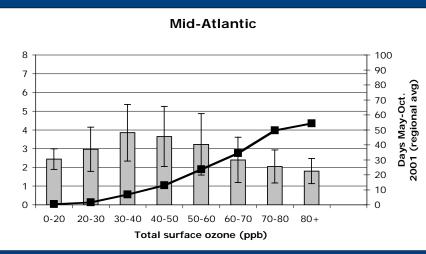
→Is this result robust across the HTAP models?
→Analysis planned for HTAP results for U.S.A.

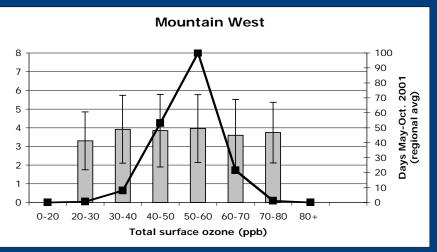
1.9 x1.9

Variability within the U.S.: Asian+ European enhancement vs. total sfc.









Tracey Holloway, U Wisconsin-Madison

Consistency / spread across TF HTAP models?