

Evaluation of regional air quality models over Sydney, Australia: surface ozone and PM2.5

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Abstract

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1. Introduction

Air quality models are valuable tools to investigate the complex and dynamic interactions between meteorology and chemistry leading to poor air quality episodes

5 2. Methods

2.1. Description of models

2.2. Description of observations

2.3. Statistical analyses

Ozone.

$$NMSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (M_i - O_i)^2}{Nx\overline{MxO}} \quad (1)$$

where \overline{M} is the average modeled value

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Table 1: HCHO yields from various species, and lifetime against oxidation by OH.

Species	HCHO Yield (molar %)	Life vs OH	Notes	Source
Isoprene	315±50	35 min	High NO _X	a
	285±30		High NO _X	a
	225		High NO _X	b
	150		Low NO _X	b
	150		Low NO _X	d
	450		High NO _X	d
α -Pinene	28±3	1 hour	Low NO _X	c
	X±3		X NO _X	d
	230±90		High NO _X	a
	190±50		High NO _X	a
	19			b
β -Pinene	65±6	40 min	Low NO _X	c
	X±3		X NO _X	d
	540±50		High NO _X	a
	450±80		High NO _X	a
	45			b
Methane	100	1 year		b
Ethane	180	10 days		b
Propane	60	2 days		b
Methylbutanol	.13(per C)	1 hour		b
HCHO	100	2 hour		b
Acetone	.67(per C)	10 days		b
Methanol	100	2 days		b

a [?]: Table 2, Yield from Isoprene reaction with OH, two values are from two referenced papers therein.

b [?]: lifetimes assume [OH] is 1e15 mol cm⁻³.

c [?]: Calculated through change in concentration of parent and product linear least squares regression. Estimates assume 20° C conditions.

d [?]: “prompt yield”: change in HCHO per change in ISOP₀.
 $[ISOP]_0 = [ISOP] \exp(k_1[OH]t)$; where k_1 is first order loss rate. Effectively relates HCHO abundance with isoprene emission strength

10 *PM2.5.*

3. Model evaluation results

3.1. Ozone

Region/domain-wide analysis.

Spatial analysis.

15 3.2. PM2.5

Region/domain-wide analysis.

Spatial analysis.

3.3. PM2.5 speciation

4. Discussion

20 4.1. Installation

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References

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