

# 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

## 2. Methods

*2.1. Description of models*

*2.2. Description of observations*

*2.3. Statistical analyses*

*2.3.1. Ozone*

$$NMSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (M_i - O_i)^2}{N \bar{M} \bar{O}} \quad (1)$$

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<sup>1</sup>Since 1880.

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 <sub>X</sub>	a
	285±30		High NO <sub>X</sub>	a
	225		High NO <sub>X</sub>	b
	150		Low NO <sub>X</sub>	b
	150		Low NO <sub>X</sub>	d
	450		High NO <sub>X</sub>	d
$\alpha$ -Pinene	28±3	1 hour	Low NO <sub>X</sub>	c
	X±3		X NO <sub>X</sub>	d
	230±90		High NO <sub>X</sub>	a
	190±50		High NO <sub>X</sub>	a
	19			b
$\beta$ -Pinene	65±6	40 min	Low NO <sub>X</sub>	c
	X±3		X NO <sub>X</sub>	d
	540±50		High NO <sub>X</sub>	a
	450±80		High NO <sub>X</sub>	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<sup>-3</sup>.

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 ISOP<sub>0</sub>.  
 $[ISOP]_0 = [ISOP] \exp(k_1[OH]t)$ ; where  $k_1$  is first order loss rate. Effectively relates HCHO abundance with isoprene emission strength

10 where  $\overline{M}$  is the average modeled value

### 2.3.2. *PM2.5*

## 3. Model evaluation results

### 3.1. *Ozone*

#### 3.1.1. *Region/domain-wide analysis*

15 All site combined, look at diurnal cycles and statistics for each model

#### 3.1.2. *Spatial analysis*

### 3.2. *PM2.5*

#### 3.2.1. *Region/domain-wide analysis*

Look at all results combined - stats (and timeseries?)

#### 20 3.2.2. *Spatial analysis*

### 3.3. *PM2.5 speciation*

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. *Installation*

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Here are two sample references: [1, 2].

## References

- [1] R. Feynman, F. Vernon Jr., The theory of a general quantum system interacting with a linear dissipative system, *Annals of Physics* 24 (1963) 118–173.  
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