

Chapter 3

Papers

This chapter outlines the main findings in each scientific papers published as part of this thesis. These publications addressed the research questions framed in Sect. ??.

include gap addressed by each paper and just results, recommendation, any discussions goes to that chapter

3.1 Paper 1: A comparison of chemical mechanisms using tagged ozone production potential (TOPP) analysis

Published: J. Coates and T. M. Butler. A comparison of chemical mechanisms using tagged ozone production potential (TOPP) analysis. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 15(15):8795–8808, 2015.

The first paper presents a box modelling study where the secondary chemistry represented in reduced chemical mechanisms (Table ??) for VOC typical of urban environments (Table 2 of the article) were compared to the detailed MCM chemical mechanisms. This paper verified how different simplification techniques of VOC degradation chemistry influenced ozone production and which processes were responsible for these differences in ozone production.

The degradation of each VOC prescribed in each chemical mechanism was “tagged” so that the O_x production, a proxy for O_3 production, could be attributed

to the individual VOC source (Sect. ??). Tagging the chemical mechanisms involved labelling every organic degradation product from a VOC with the name of the emitted VOC, thus each VOC has a separate set of reactions fully describing its degradation until the final products, CO_2 and H_2O , are produced.

The ozone mixing ratios using reduced chemical mechanisms were generally lower than the ozone mixing ratios using the reference MCM chemical mechanisms on the first two days of the simulations. The VOC degradation prescribed in CRI v2, a lumped-intermediate mechanism, produced the most similar amounts of O_x to the MCM v3.2 for each VOC. Thus, the approach of using lumped-intermediate species whose degradation are based upon more detailed chemical mechanisms is preferable when developing future chemical mechanisms.

Many VOC are broken down into smaller-sized degradation products faster on the first day in reduced chemical mechanisms than the MCM v3.2 leading to lower amounts of larger-sized degradation products that can further degrade and produce O_x . Thus, many VOC in reduced chemical mechanisms produce a lower maximum of O_x than the MCM v3.2 ultimately leading to lower O_3 mixing ratios from the reduced chemical mechanisms compared to the MCM v3.2.

Reactive VOC, such as unsaturated aliphatic and aromatic VOC, produce maximum O_x on the first day of the simulations. Unsaturated aliphatic VOC produce similar amounts of O_x on the first day between mechanisms; differences in O_x production arise when mechanism species are used to represent individual VOC. Large inter-mechanism differences in O_x production result from the degradation of aromatic VOC on the first day due to the faster break down of the mechanism species representing aromatic VOC in reduced chemical mechanisms.

The less-reactive alkanes produce maximum O_x on the second day of simulations and this maximum is lower in each reduced chemical mechanism than the MCM v3.2 due to the faster break down of alkanes into smaller sized degradation products on the first day. The lower maximum in O_x production during alkane degradation in reduced mechanisms would lead to an underestimation of the O_3 levels downwind of VOC emissions, and an underestimation of the VOC contribution to tropospheric background O_3 when using reduced mechanisms in regional or global modelling studies.

lumped-molecule vs lumped-struct, which processes

3.2 Paper 2: Variation of the NMVOC Speciation in the Solvent Sector and the Sensitivity of Modelled Tropospheric Ozone

Published: E. von Schneidemesser, J. Coates, A. J. H. Visschedijk, H. A. C. Denier van der Gon, and T. M. Butler. Variation of the NMVOC speciation in the solvent sector and the sensitivity of modelled tropospheric ozone. *Atmospheric Environment*, Submitted for Publication, 2016.

The second publication compared the ozone levels produced when using different emission inventories of NMVOC emissions from the solvent sector within a box model. Different chemical mechanisms (MCM v3.2, MOZART-4 and RADM2) were also used to ascertain how different representations of the chemistry affects the ozone production using different emission inventories.

Emission inventories (EIs) are a critical model input but are also a major source of uncertainty in modelling studies. Ambient measurements do not reflect the speciations of EIs in many locations, EIs may not adequately reflect the temporal nature of emissions and finally many EIs may be outdated. Before taking upon the huge task of creating an EI addressing these issues, a scoping study looking at the effects of changing the model input from EIs on ozone production was started in this study.

The experimental setup was to consider solvent sector emissions, the emission sector with the single largest contribution to NMVOC, over an idealised urban area to scope out in an idealised nature how big the potential difference in ozone predications would be. Model simulations used NO_x conditions to simulate VOC-and- NO_x -sensitive conditions thus looking at the differences in the maximum ozone amount of produced when using the emission inventories for the solvent sector in Table ???. Furthermore, as modelling groups use a range of models with different descriptions of VOC degradation chemistry, three chemical mechanisms were used that are typically used at the point (MCM v3.2), regional (RADM2) and global (MOZART-4) scales.

A maximum difference of 15 ppbv when using the different EIs was obtained from the box model simulations. When using the same EI speciation, a maximum difference of 6.7 ppbv was determined between simulations with different chemical mechanisms. Thus both the choice of chemical mechanism and EI influenced the amount of ozone produced.

The tagging approach (Sect. ??) used in Sect. 3.1 was also applied and allowed allocation of O_x production to the emitted NMVOC specified by each EI. The first day production of O_x was sensitive to the amount of reactive NMVOC, such as alkenes and aromatic, listed by the EI. While the cumulative O_x production after seven days was sensitive to the less-reactive NMVOC such as alkanes and oxygenated NMVOC.

Correlating the cumulative production of O_x showed a positive correlation between O_x production and the contribution of alkane species while a negative correlation was determined between O_x production and contribution of oxygenated species. EIs specifying more emissions of alkanes tended to have larger production of O_x than EIs specifying larger emissions from oxygenated NMVOC. Thus representing the contributions of these NMVOC influences the amounts of ozone produced during model simulations.

3.3 Paper 3: The Influence of Temperature on Ozone Production under varying NO_x Conditions – a modelling study

Published: J. Coates, K. A. Mar, and T. M. Butler. The influence of temperature on ozone production under varying NO_x conditions – a modelling study. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions*, In preparation, 2016.

The final study in this thesis looked at the ozone-temperature relationship with different NO_x conditions in the box model. The study aimed to determine whether temperature-dependent increases in reaction rates or isoprene emissions were more important on the urban scale.

Model simulations were performed using NMVOC emissions representative of central Europe, first using a temperature-independent source of isoprene emissions and then repeated with a temperature-dependent source of isoprene emissions. The choice of chemical mechanism may also influence the relationship of temperature on ozone, thus all simulations were repeated with the MCM v3.2, CRI v2, MOZART-4, RADM2 and CB05 chemical mechanisms.

A non-linear relationship of ozone with temperature and NO_x emissions was produced using each chemical mechanism. This non-linear relationship was similar to that previously reported from observational studies.

In each chemical mechanism, the increase in ozone with temperature was greater for temperature-dependent chemistry than for the increase in isoprene emissions with temperature. The largest increases in ozone mixing ratios were obtained in High-NO_x conditions and the lowest increase in ozone mixing ratios was achieved using Low-NO_x conditions.

Analysis of O_x budgets showed that the net increase in O_x production with temperature was due to the faster reaction rates of initial oxidation of VOCs. The faster reaction rates were mainly due to the increase of OH with temperature, related to the increase of O₃ with temperature. In the conditions of the box model, the faster oxidation of emitted VOC caused the increase of ozone with temperature.

Normalised O_x production budgets were similar between chemical mechanisms. Indicating that the differences in the ozone-temperature relationship between chemical mechanisms was due to the representation of VOCs or missing secondary degradation products.

The box model results were also compared to observational data and output from the 3-D model WRF-Chem. The rate of increase of ozone with temperature from the box model was about half the rate of increase of ozone with temperature using observational and WRF-Chem output. The lack of sensitivity in the box model was due to the experimental setup with a focus on instantaneous ozone production. Whereas observational data and 3-D model such as WRF-Chem include further effects of temperature on ozone, such as stagnant conditions. In stagnant conditions, high temperatures and low wind speeds lead to a build-up of ozone from previous days and these conditions were not considered in the experiments.