

# Summertime State-Level Source-Receptor Relationships between Nitrogen Oxides Emissions and Surface Ozone Concentrations over the Continental United States



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## Research paper:

Tong, D.Q. and  
Mauzerall, D.L., Summertime State-Level  
Source-Receptor Relationships between  
NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions and Downwind Surface  
Ozone Concentrations over the  
Continental United States, *Environmental  
Science & Technology*, in press, 2008.

# Key Questions

- What is influence of  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions from each state on  $\text{O}_3$  concentrations in other states?
- How much surface  $\text{O}_3$  in each state results from  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions from sources within its borders and from other states?

# Objectives

- Establish source-receptor relationships between  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions and  $\text{O}_3$  concentrations for all continental US states.
- Determine where the  $\text{O}_3$  a states  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions create goes.
- Determine from which states  $\text{NO}_x$  the surface  $\text{O}_3$  over a state comes from.
- Evaluate the efficacy of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) for  $\text{O}_3$ .

# Model Description

Model: Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) v.4.2

Meteorology: MM5

Domain: Continental United States

Resolution: 36x36 km<sup>2</sup>, surface-15km, 12 vertical layers

Emissions: 1996 county level US EPA National Emissions Inventory (NEI)

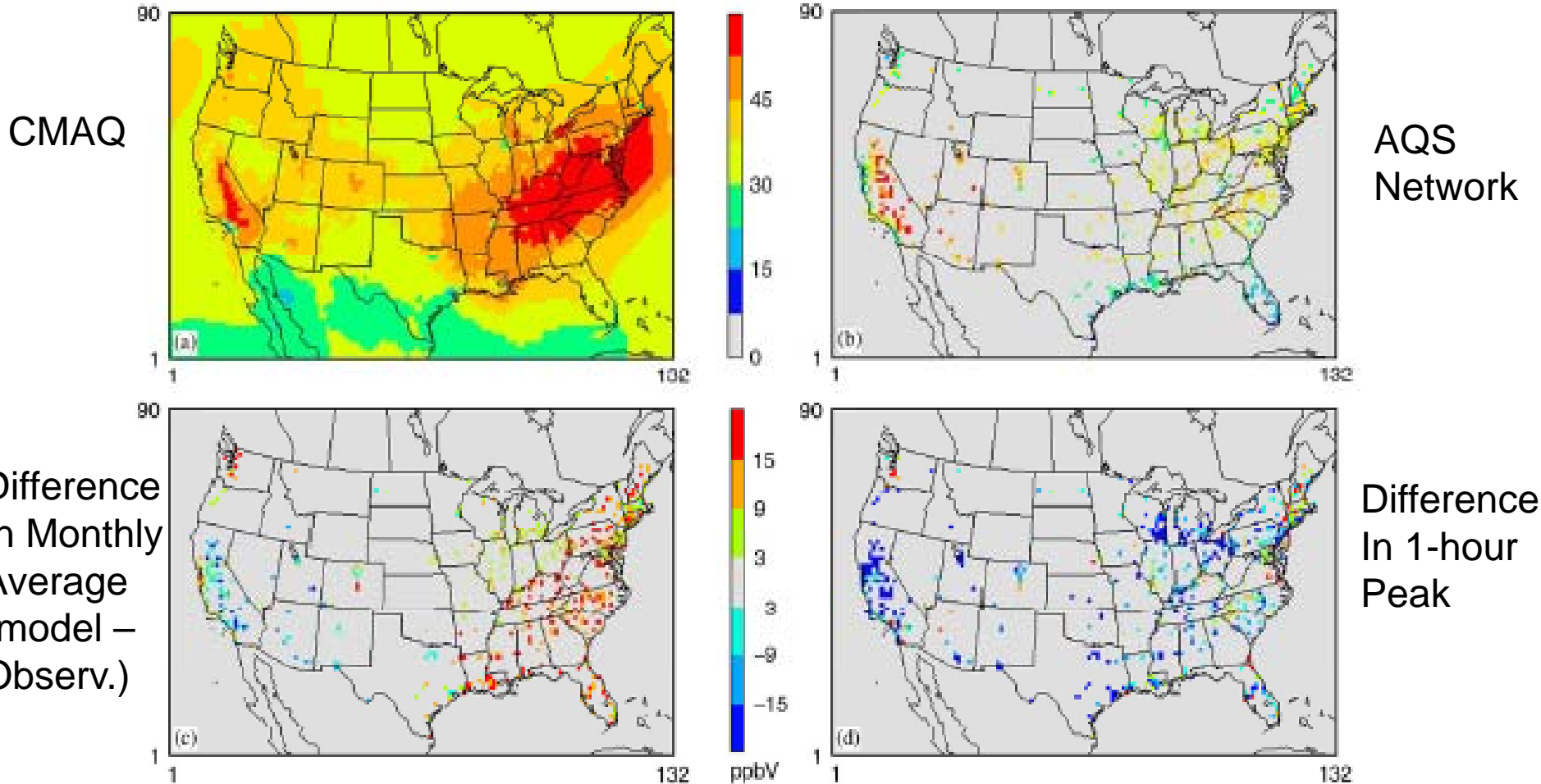
Boundary conditions for chemical constituents from global model MOZART-2 (*Horowitz et al., 2003*)

Evaluated: Simulation results with over 1000 surface sites from AIRS and CASTNet and vertical O<sub>3</sub> sonde data (*Tong and Mauzerall, 2006*)

# Simulation Design

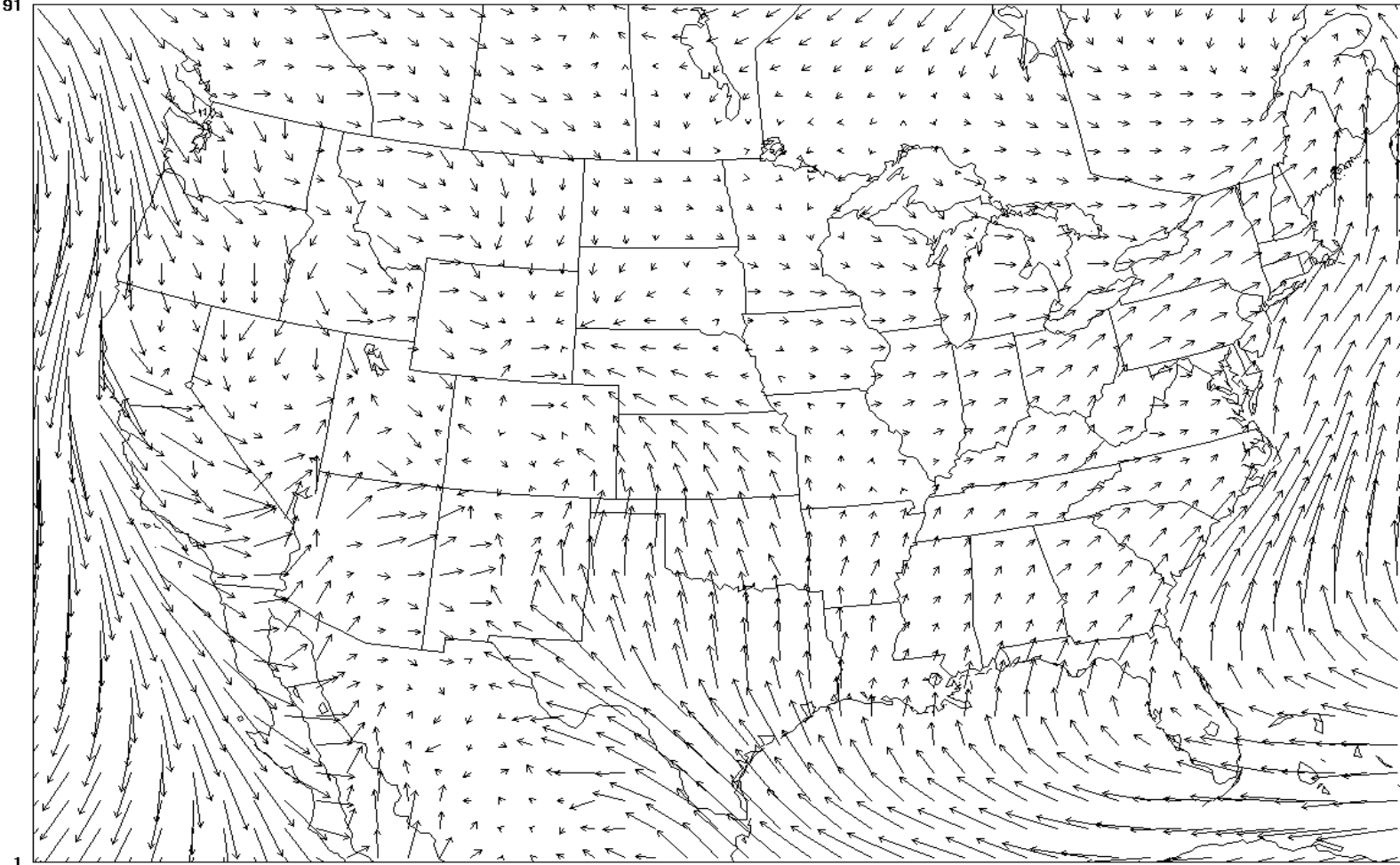
- Simulations conducted for July 1-31, 1996
- One base simulation and 48 perturbation simulations in which individual state  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions are removed.
- Difference between base and perturbation simulations used to quantify the change in surface  $\text{O}_3$  across the domain resulting from a state's  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions.
- GIS used to establish changes within each state.
- State-level source-receptor matrices constructed.

# Model Evaluation — Comparison of Simulated and Observed Monthly Average Surface Ozone Concentrations



(Tong and Mauzerall, 2006)

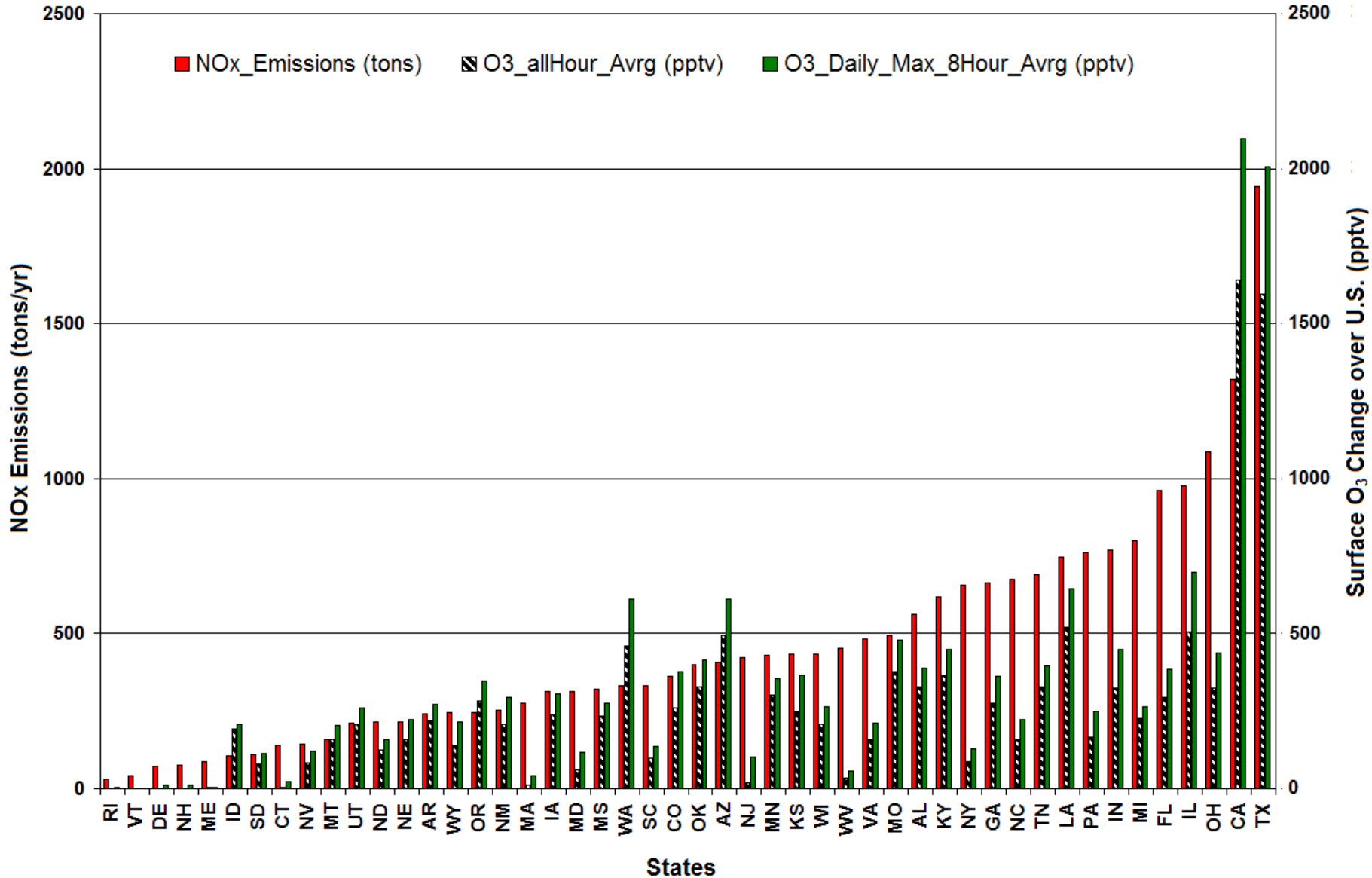
# Monthly mean surface winds in July 1996 (from MM5)

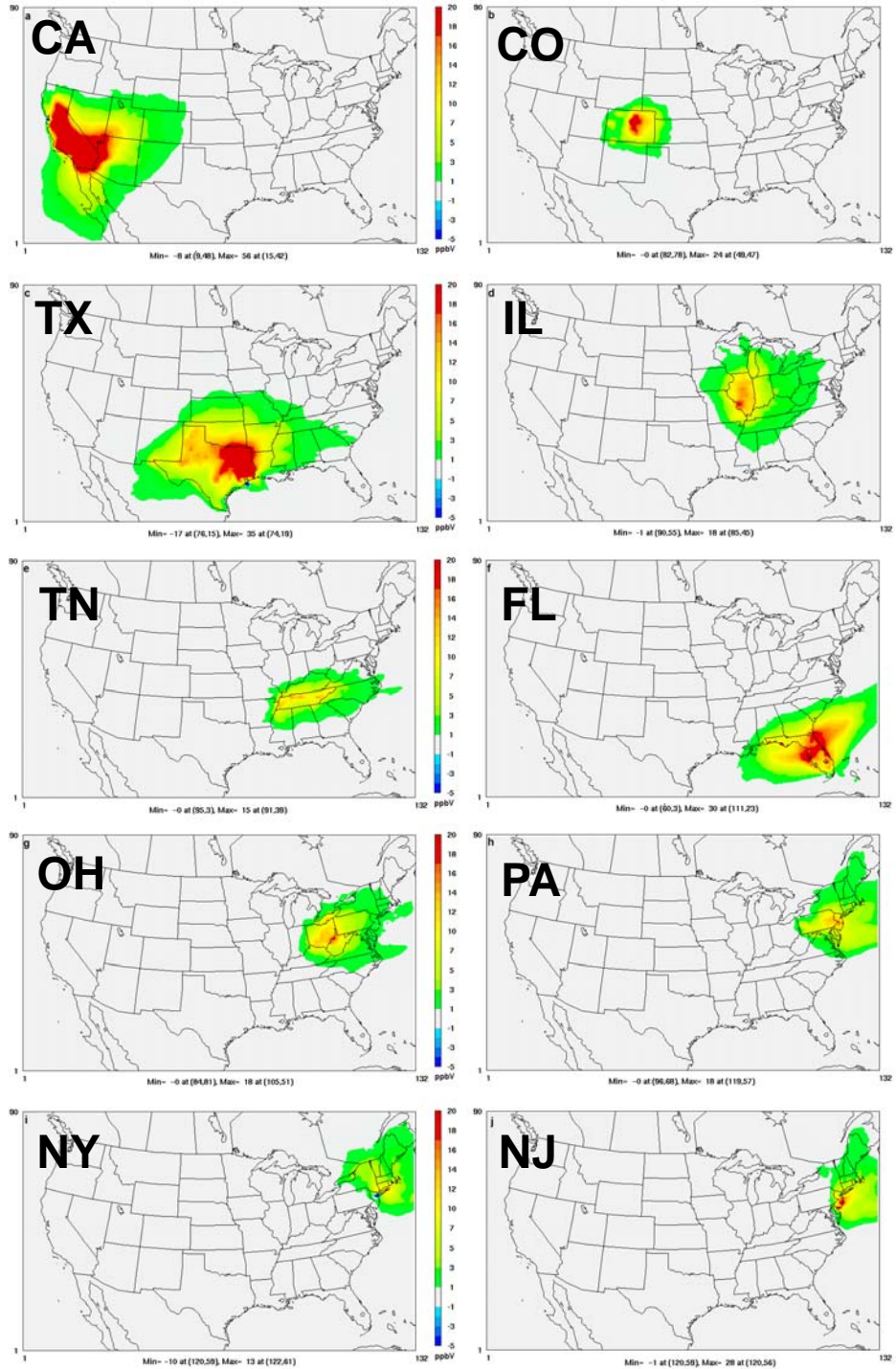


10 meters/sec



# Annual state-level NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and resulting changes in monthly mean all-hour and peak 8-hour O<sub>3</sub> concentrations over the United States

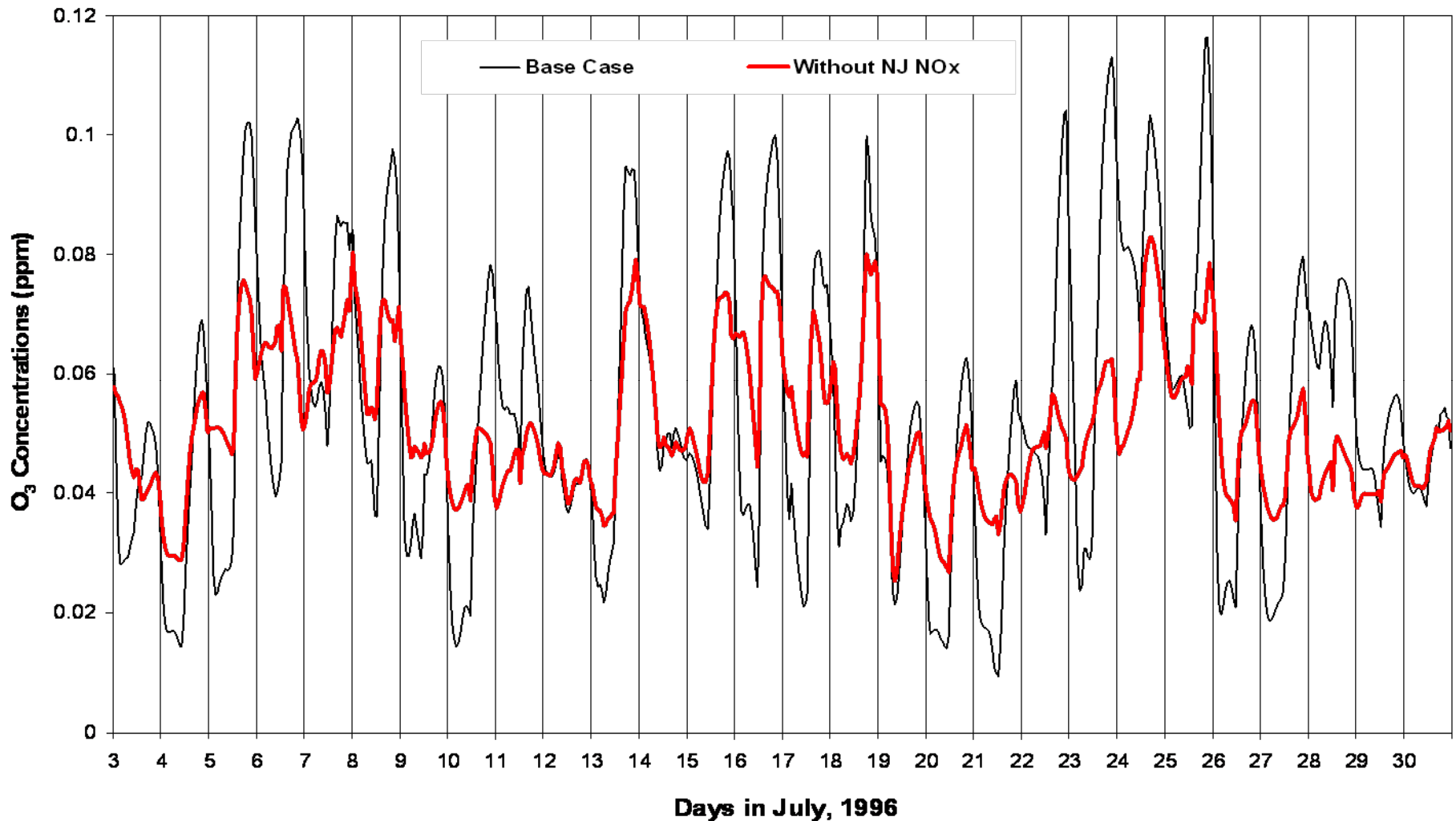




Changes in monthly mean maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations in July resulting from state NO<sub>x</sub> emissions

# Time series of surface O<sub>3</sub> concentrations at Trenton, NJ during the July 1996 simulations

Trenton, NJ











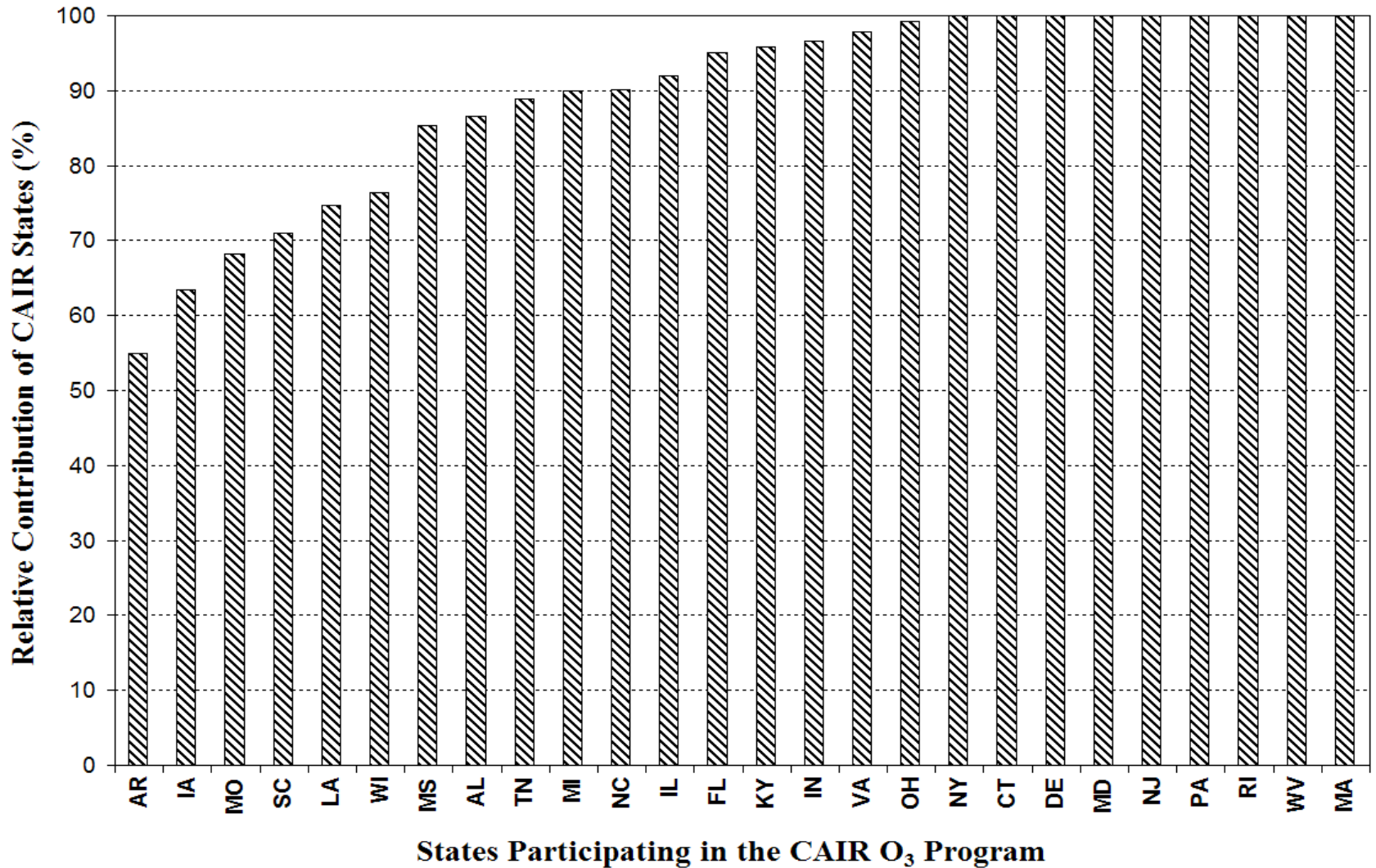








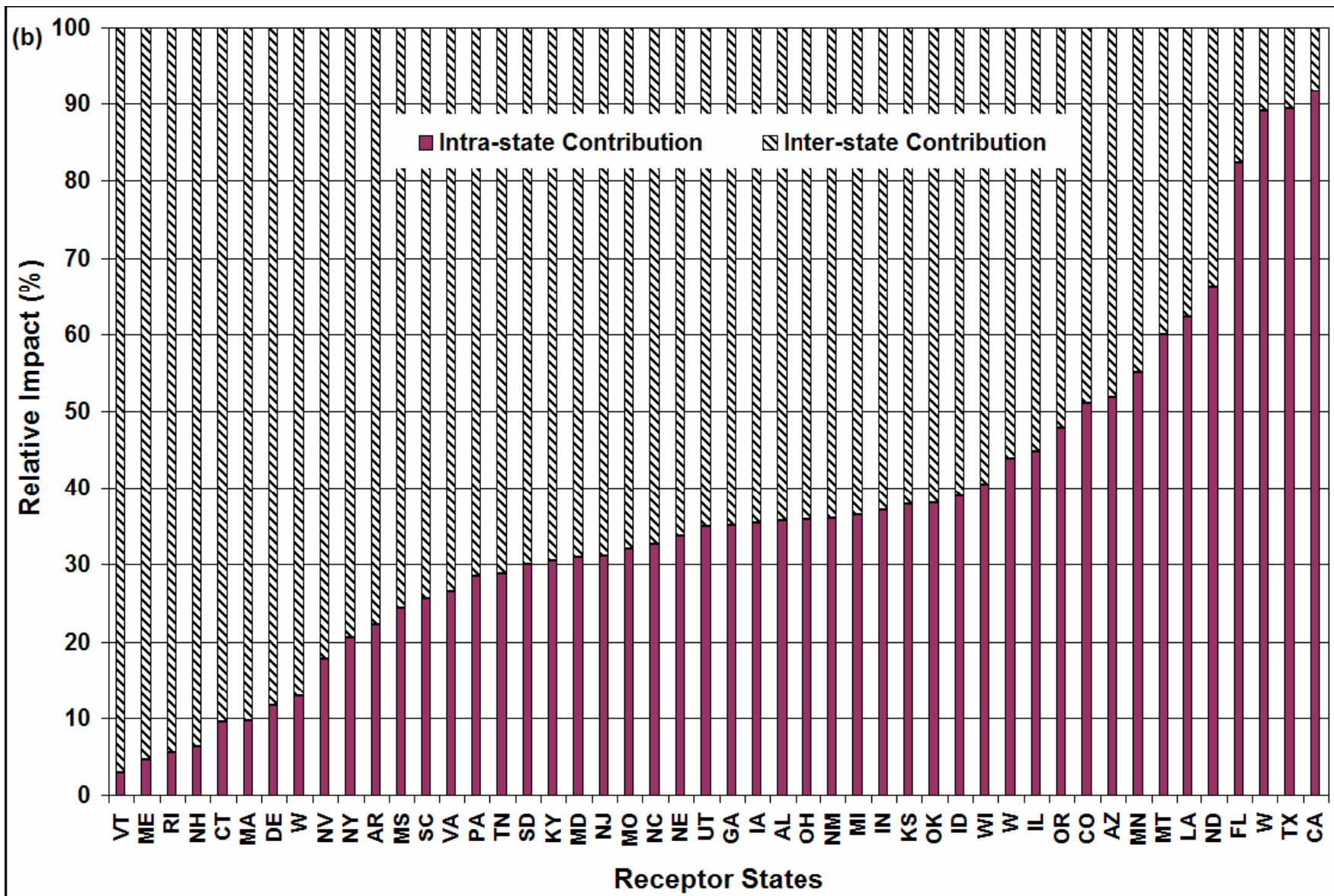
# Relative contributions of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from CAIR-regulated states to changes in monthly mean maximum 8-hour O<sub>3</sub> concentrations



# Contributions from intra- and inter-state NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions to Monthly Mean Peak 8-hr surface O<sub>3</sub> concentrations (ppbv)



# Contributions from intra- and inter-state NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to surface O<sub>3</sub> concentrations in each state (%).



# Conclusions

- In the eastern US, influence of out-of-state  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions is often greater than in-state  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions on in-state  $\text{O}_3$  .
- Regional  $\text{NO}_x$  control is necessary for many states to attain  $\text{O}_3$  NAAQS.
- The Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) facilitates regional  $\text{O}_3$  control but could be significantly improved by including Texas in the  $\text{NO}_x$  cap-and-trade program.
- Unrestricted trading under the CAIR  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions cap could reduce reductions of  $\text{O}_3$  concentrations over the continental United States.

Papers are available at:

[http://www.princeton.edu/~mauzeral/dlm\\_publications.htm](http://www.princeton.edu/~mauzeral/dlm_publications.htm)

Specific relevant papers:

Tong, D.Q. and Mauzerall, D.L., Summertime State-Level Source-Receptor Relationships between NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions and Downwind Surface Ozone Concentrations over the Continental United States, *Environmental Science & Technology*, submitted 2007. [[full text](#)]

Tong, D. Q., Mauzerall, D. L., “Spatial variability of summertime tropospheric ozone over the continental United States: Implications of an evaluation of the CMAQ model,” *Atmospheric Environment*, 40, 3041-3056, 2006. [[full text \(pdf\)](#)]

Mauzerall, D. L., Sultan, B., Kim, J, Bradford, D., “NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions: Variability in Ozone Production, Resulting Health Damages and Economic Costs,” *Atmospheric Environment*, Volume 39: No. 16, pp. 2851-2866, May 2005. [[full text \(pdf\)](#)]

Thank you! 😊