

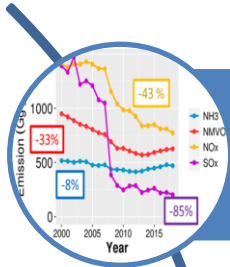


Concentration changes in Spain -with special focus on NO_x and O₃-

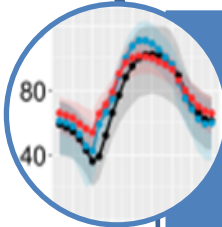
**Marta G. Vivanco , Mark R. Theobald , Juan Luis Garrido, Alejandro Rodríguez ,
Victoria Gil, Fernando Martín**

Group of Atmospheric Pollution Modelling. CIEMAT

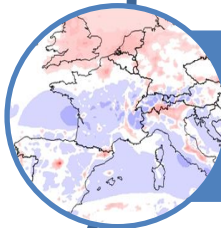
Outline



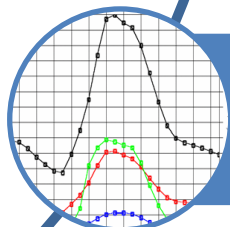
Concentration changes in Spain (5 slides)



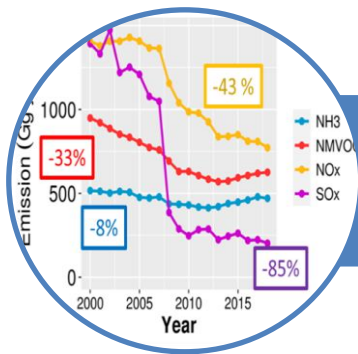
NOx and O3 (considering past, *1st Spanish National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP)* and COVID (3 slides)



COVID simulations (5 slides)

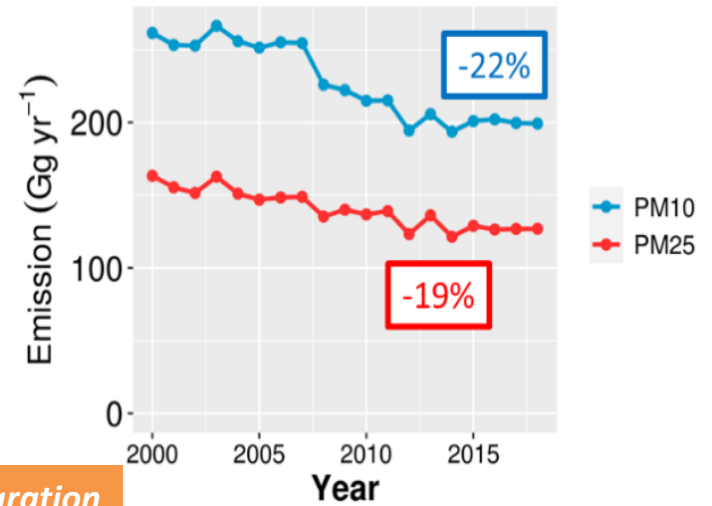
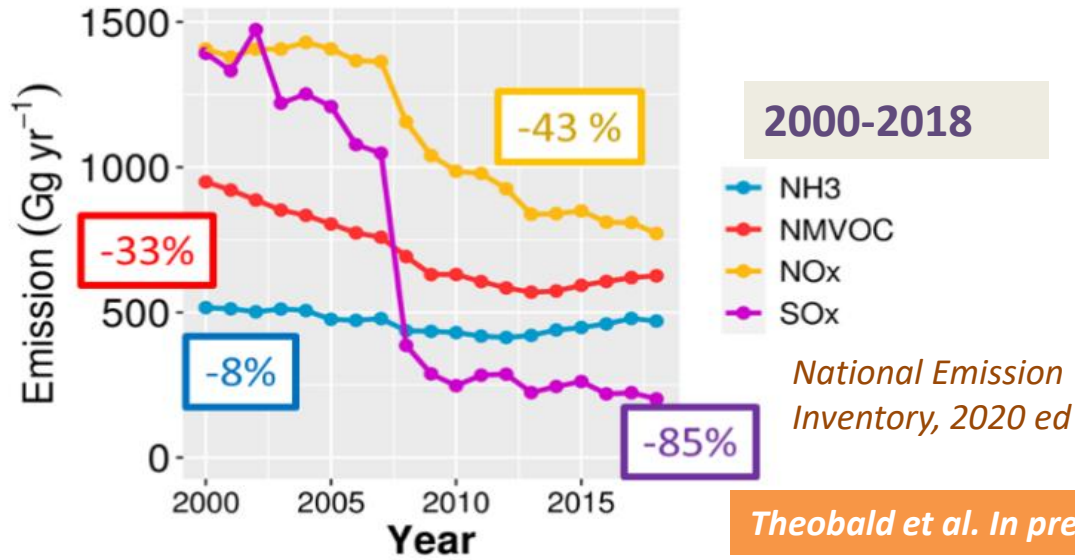


Model answers depending on chemical mechanism (2slides)



Concentration changes in Spain

Emissions



Observed concentrations

Changes in concentration percentiles : 2000-2002 to 2016-2018

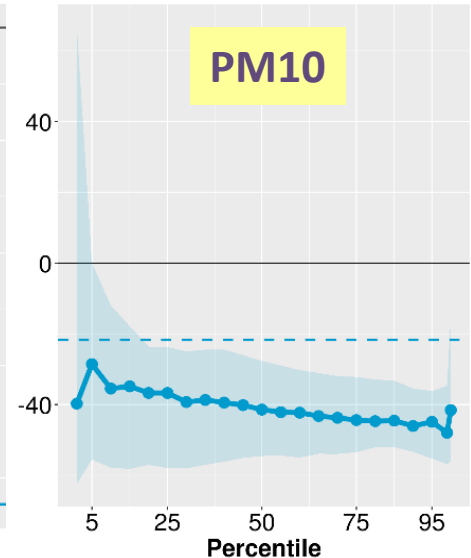
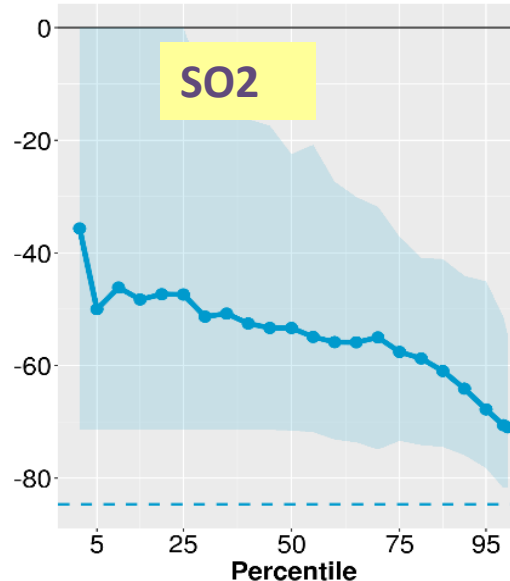
(All sites with data for the two periods)

SO₂ and PM₁₀: Significant reductions of air concentration.

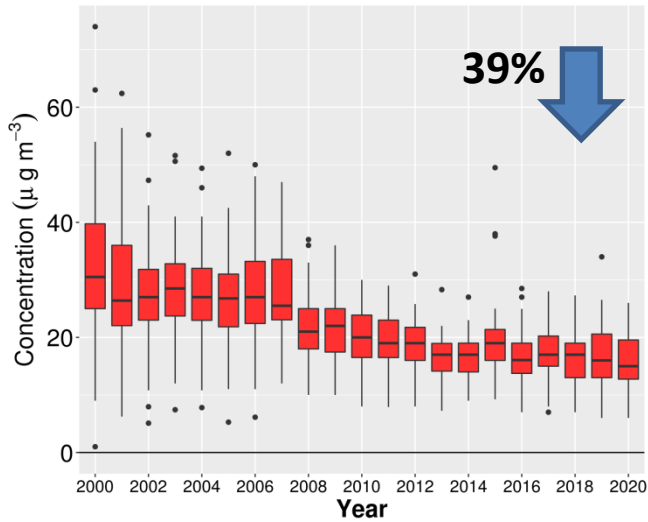
More pronounced for the highest values (*higher values moving to lower values, and thus less decrease of lower values?*)

SO₂: lower decrease of air concentration comparing with emission reduction. *Changes in SO₂ oxidation?*

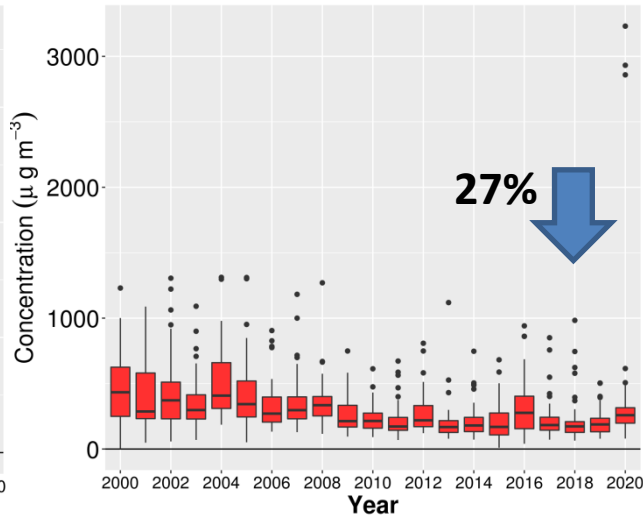
PM₁₀: Higher decrease of air concentration comparing with emission reduction. *Also reduction of secondary PM₁₀ (less sulphates, nitrates)?*



PM10 Annual Mean

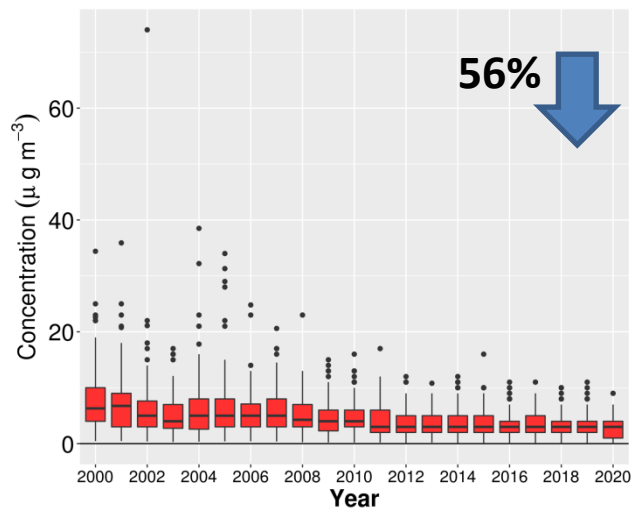


PM10 Maximum hourly

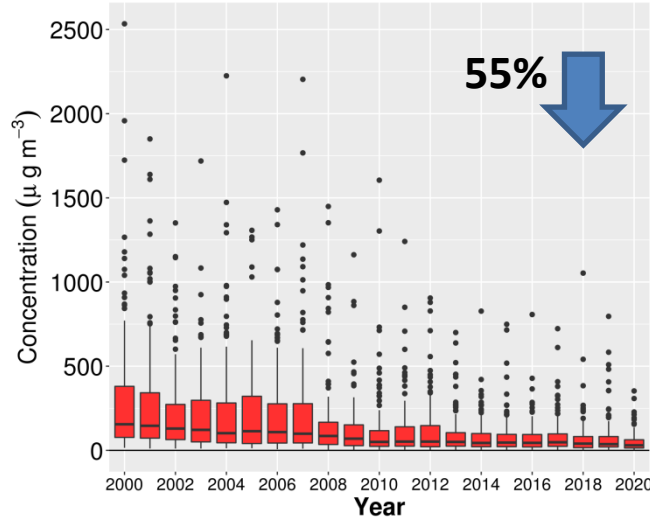


PM10: Decrease of Annual mean and maximum hourly concentration

SO2 Annual Mean



SO2 Maximum hourly



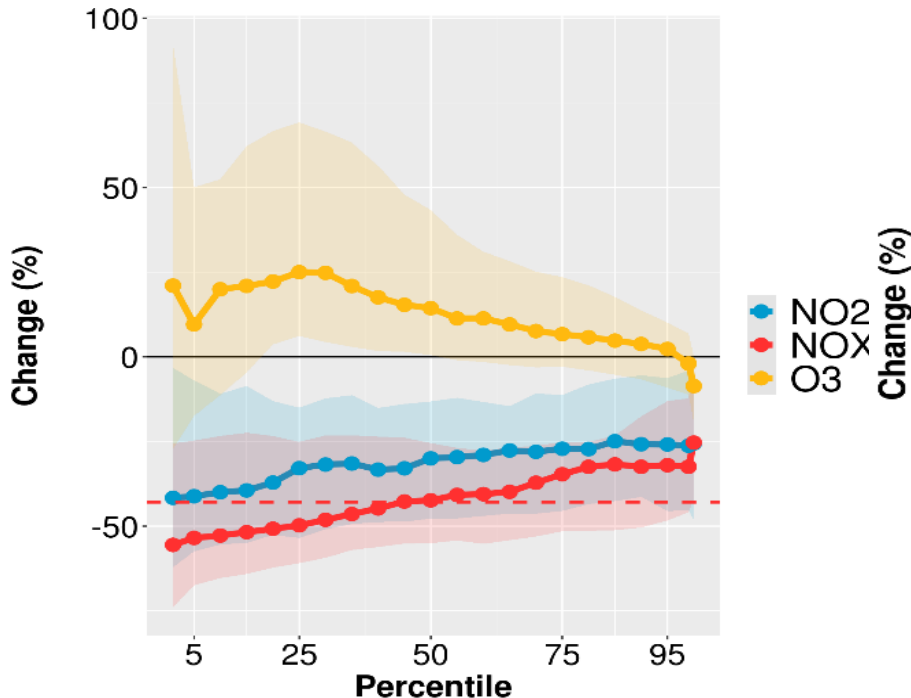
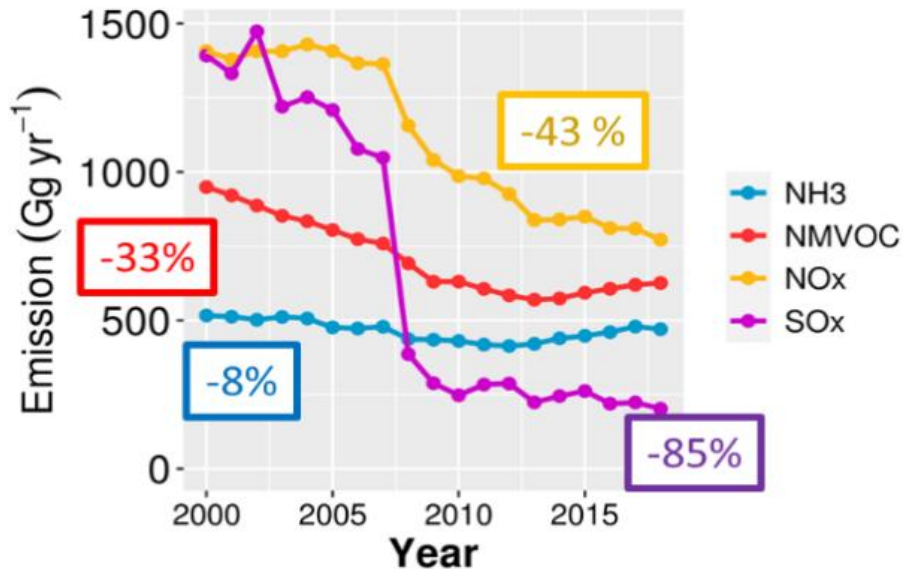
SO2: Decrease of annual mean and maximum hourly concentration

Changes in concentration percentiles (2000-2002 to 2016-2018): 2000-2002 to 2016-2018

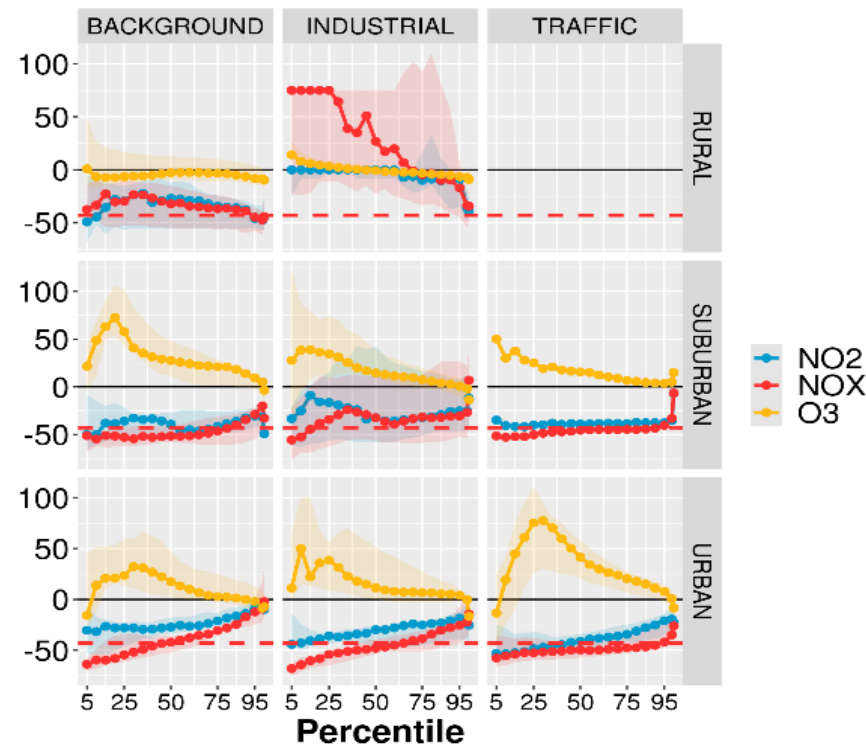
All sites with data for the two periods . Percentiles calculated from observation data for the two periods

NO2: Significant reductions of air concentration. More pronounced for the lowest values. NOx concentration decreases similar to emission reduction.

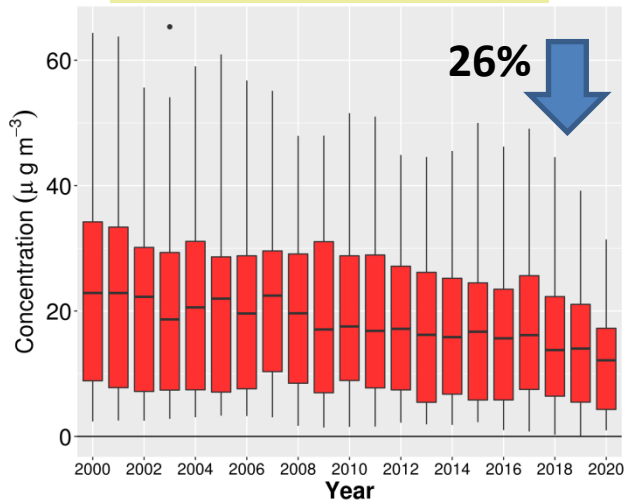
O3: Increase of concentration, except for the highest values (p99) More pronounced in urban traffic sites. (NO-titration effect). Slight decreases in Rural background .



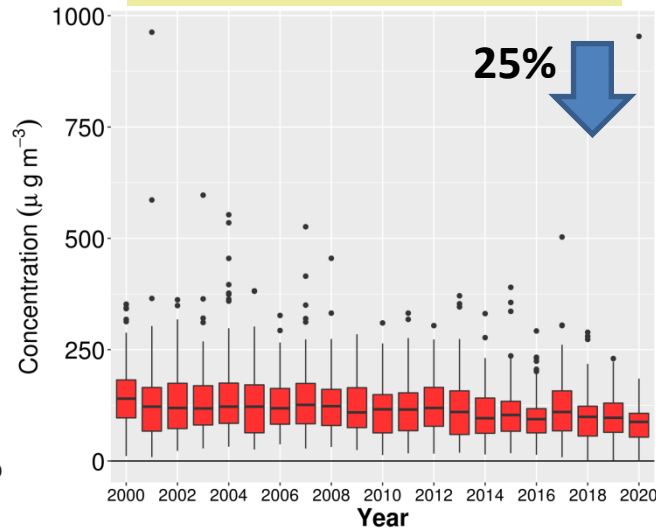
Theobald et al. In preparation



NO2 Annual Mean

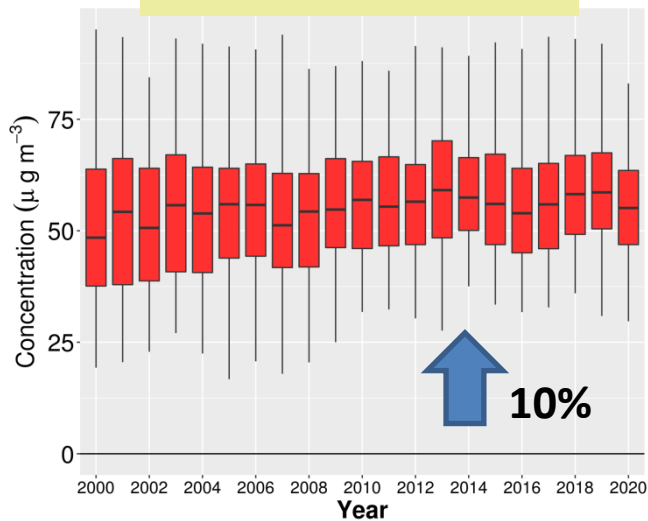


NO2 Maximum Hourly

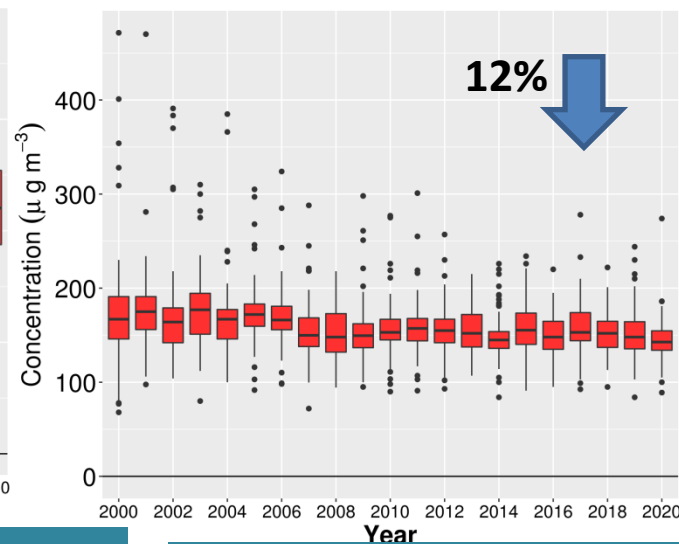


NO2: Decrease of Annual Mean and Maximum Hourly concentration

O3 Annual Mean



O3 Maximum Hourly



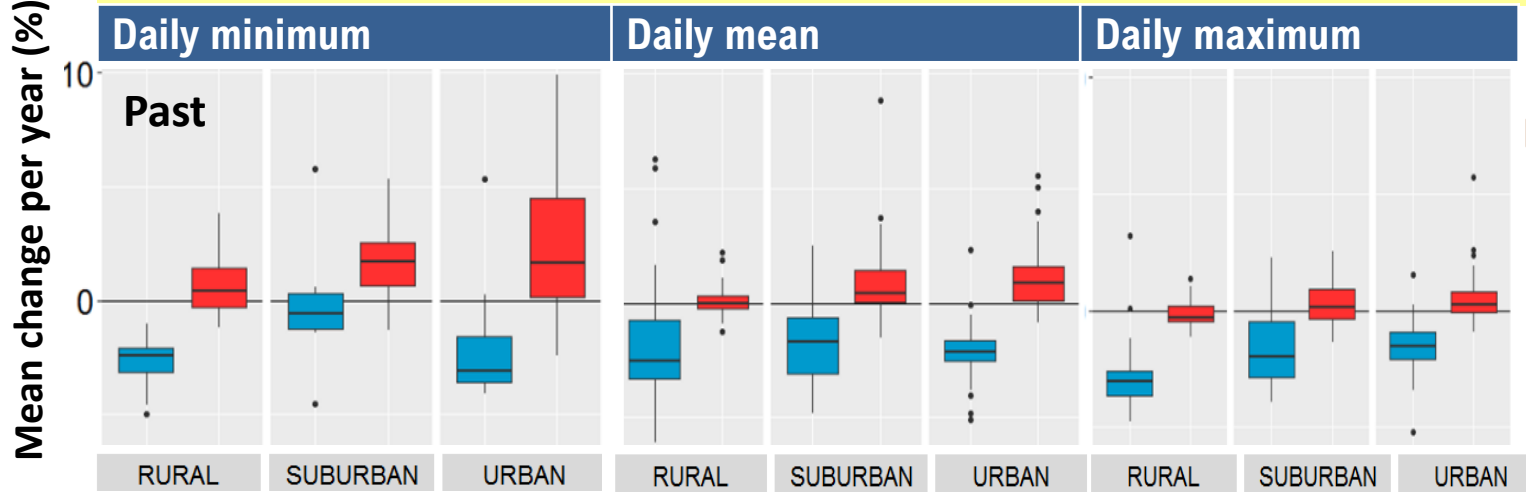
O3: Increase of Annual Mean and decrease of maximum hourly concentration

More contribution of low values (winter, night time)

Only highest values...

Concentration changes

Past observations 2000-2002 to 2016-2018

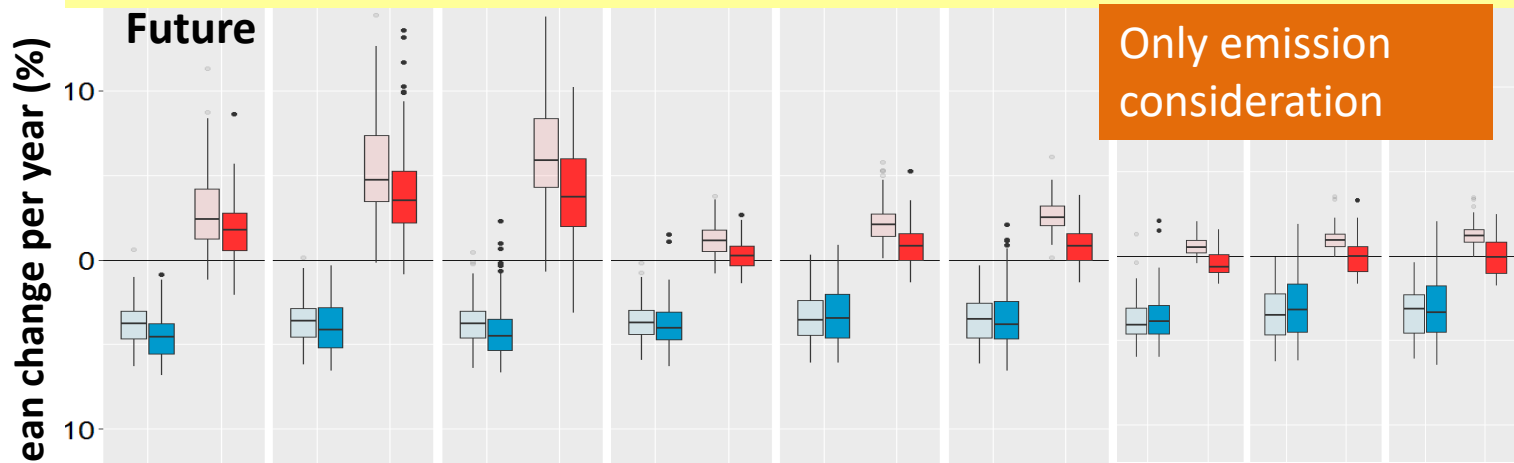


Emission changes

NO_x: -43%

NMVOCS: -33%

Model estimates: measures in the 1st Spanish National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) WAM 2030 scenario. Concentration change (%) (WAM2030 – 2016)



CHIMERE MODEL;
METEOROLOGY:
2016.

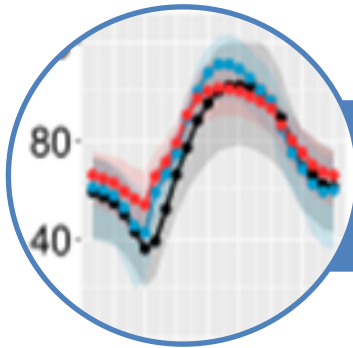
*Vivanco et al. 2021,
Atmosphere*

Emission changes

NO_x: 33%

NMVOCS: 0.4%

NO₂: Decrease of concentration O₃: Increase of concentration, specially for minimum values. No change or slight reduction of maximum values, specially in rural areas.



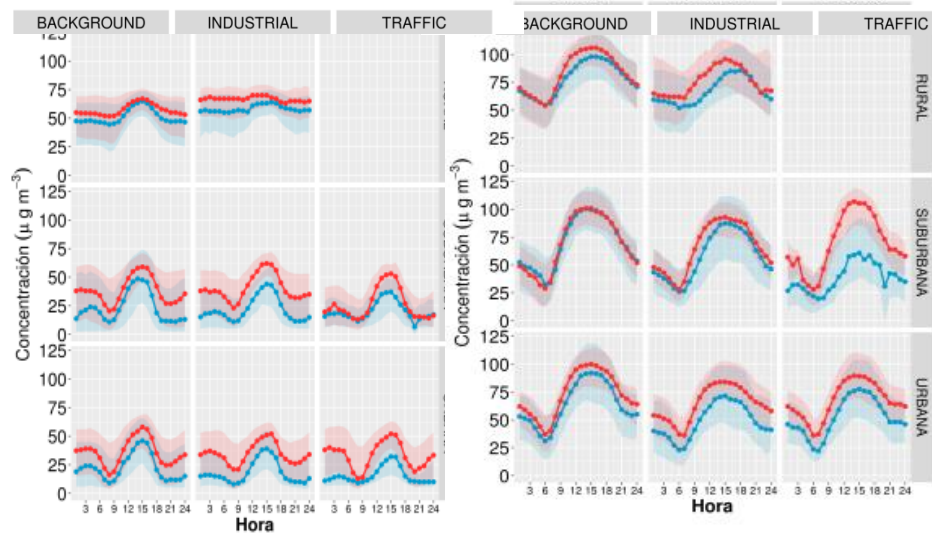
NO_x and O₃ (from observations,
NAPCP and COVID)

Past observations

Diurnal Ozone Cycle

Jan

Jul



2000-2002
2016-2018

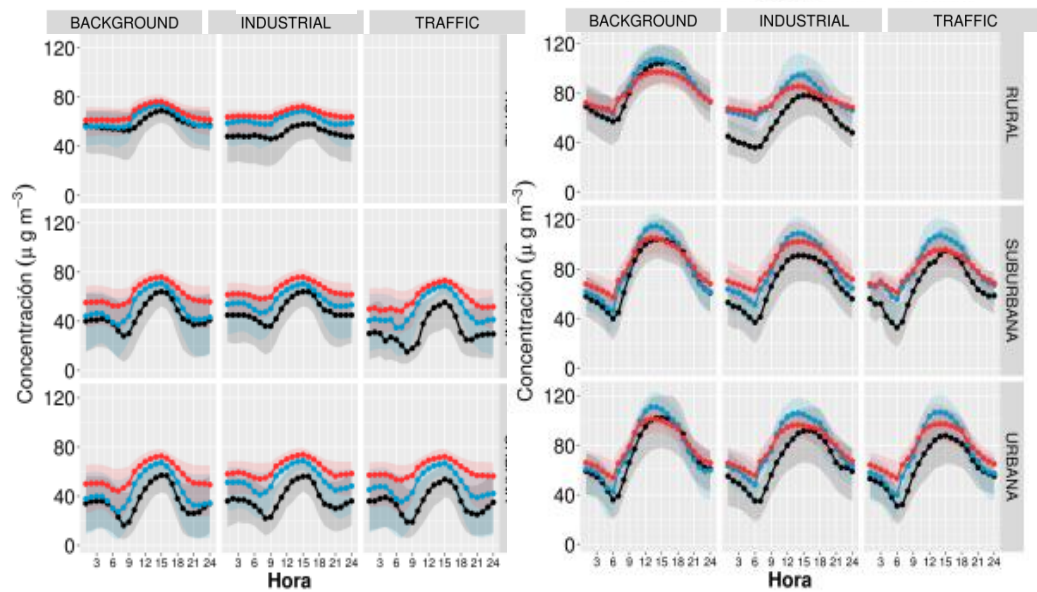
Less NOx and ant. NMVOCs emissions

OBS 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
OBS 2020 *Less NOx and ant. NMVOCs emissions*

National Air Pollution Control Programme ,(NAPCP) WAM 2030 , model estimates)

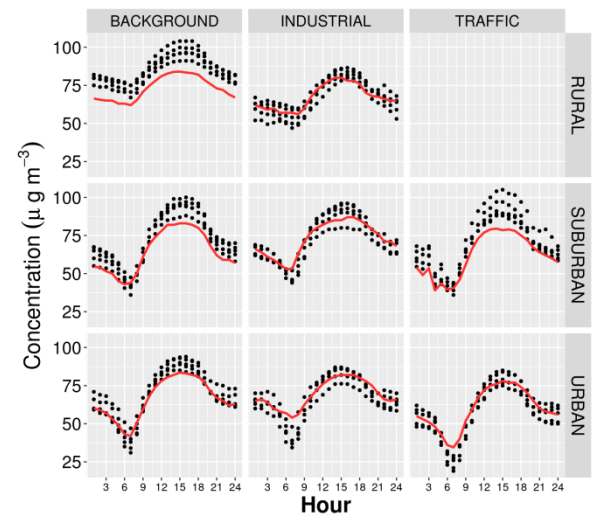
Jan

Jul



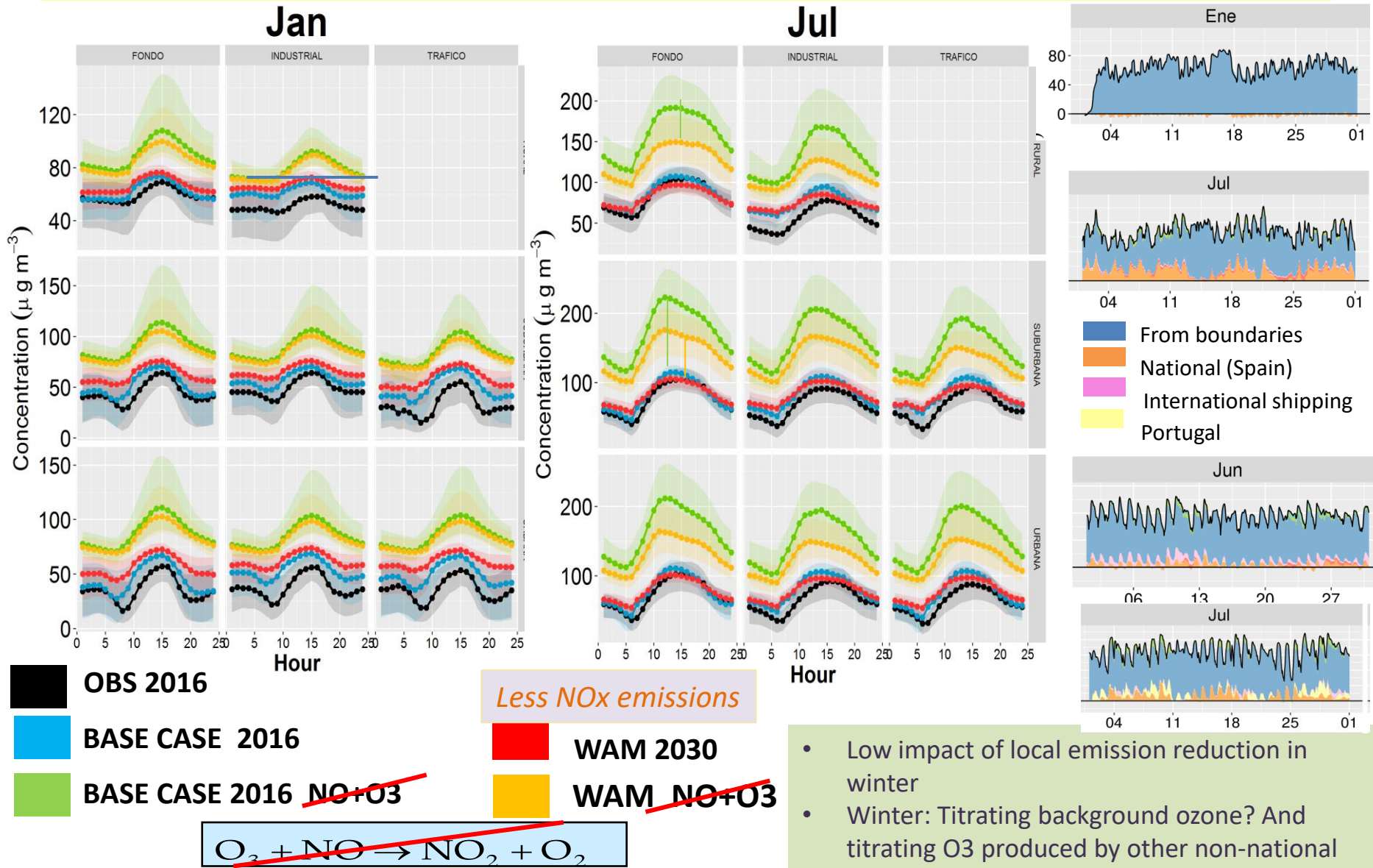
OBS **BASE CASE 2016** **WAM 2030**

COVID, observations



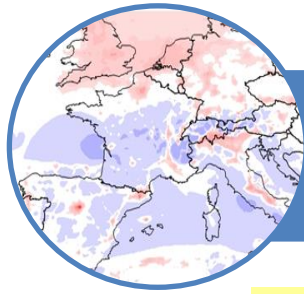
Less NOx emissions

National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP, WAM 2030), model estimates



- Low impact of local emission reduction in winter
- Winter: Titrating background ozone? And titrating O3 produced by other non-national sources ?
- Annual mean increasing because of increasing lower values: does this have an impact?

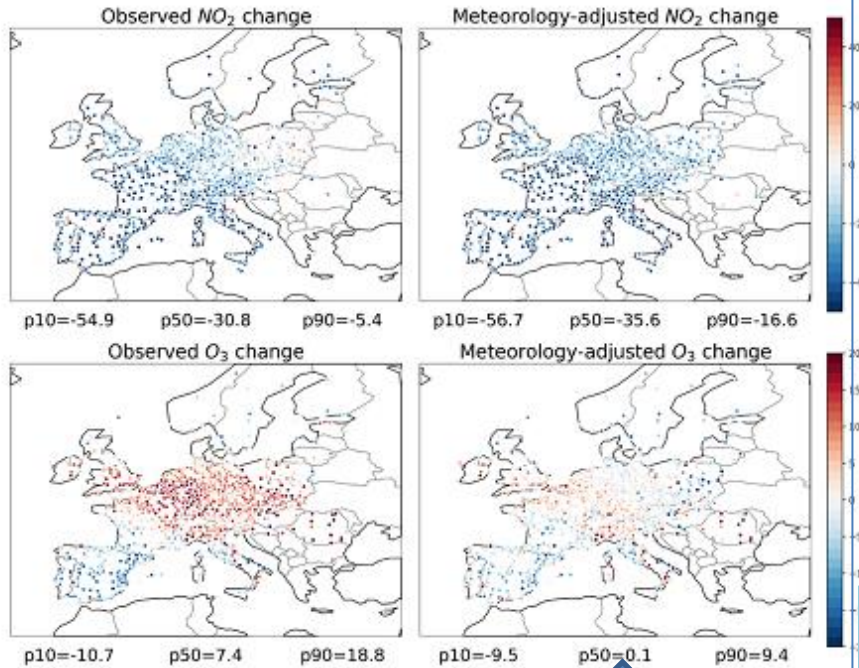
On-going studies: Impact of other reactions involving VOCs, radicals; In combination with contributions; emission reductions



COVID simulations

O₃ and NO_x

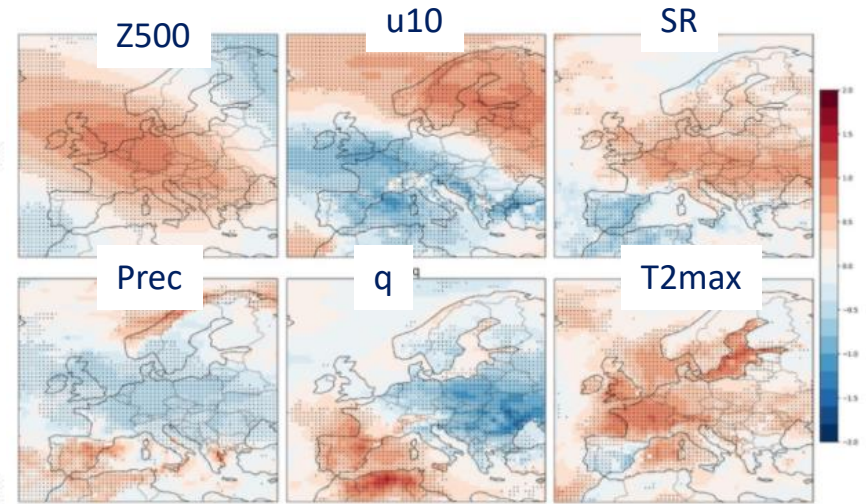
Average anomalies (%) of the observed **1-h daily maximum NO₂** (top) and **max 8-hourly O₃** (bottom) (background sites) in 2020 related to 2015–2019. (15 March-30 April)



Average meteorologically-adjusted changes (%) (difference between the observed concentrations and the concentrations estimated by a generalised additive model (GAM))

Figure from Ordoñez et al. 2020

Analysis of anomalies of some meteorological fields : 15 March – 30 April 2020 compared to the same period in 1981–2010



Download : Download high-res image (845KB) Download : Download full-size image

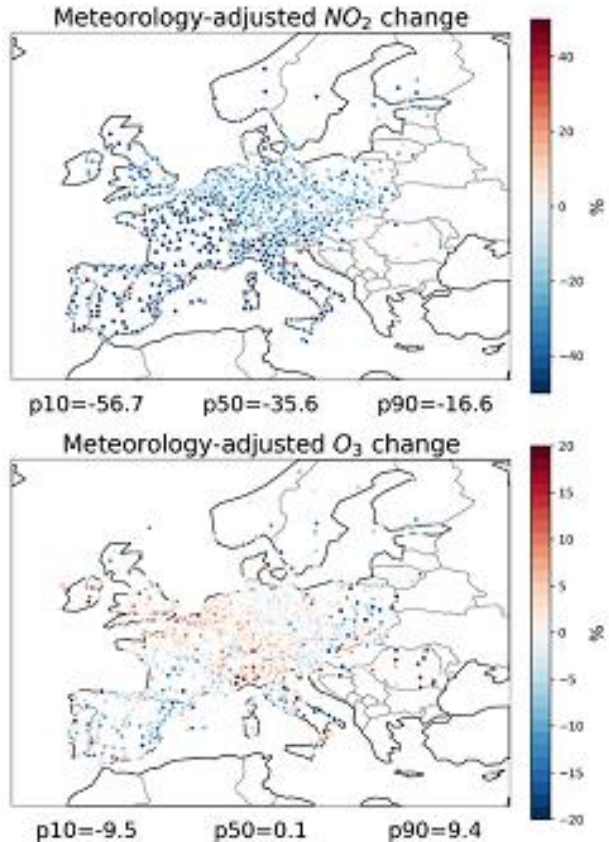
Significantly positive Z500 anomalies over large parts of Europe (apart from the SW and NE of the domain) → **supressed zonal winds in the lower levels**

A strong contrast between the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of Europe:

- **positive anomalies of precipitation and specific humidity**
- **negative anomalies of solar radiation and temperature**

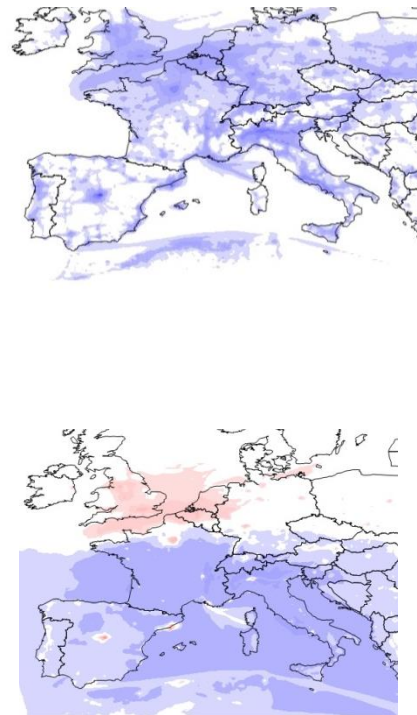
OBS (Ordóñez et al. 2020)

Average meteorologically-adjusted changes (%)



MODEL RESULTS

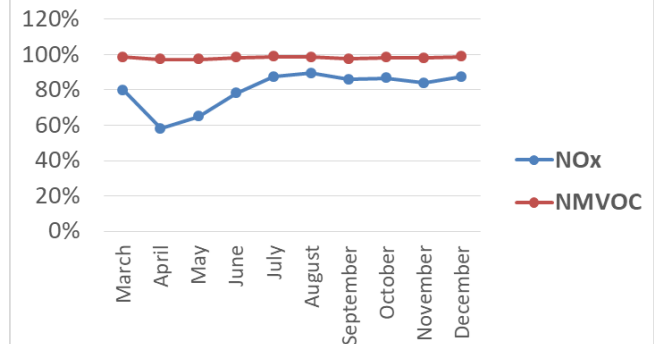
CHIMERE model; Meteo 2020; emissions 1) 2018 and 2) COVID emissions



Emissions:

- Guevara et al. 2021 (until 31/07/2021)
- 1/08/→31/12, elaborated in CIEMAT (Rodriguez et al. In preparation)

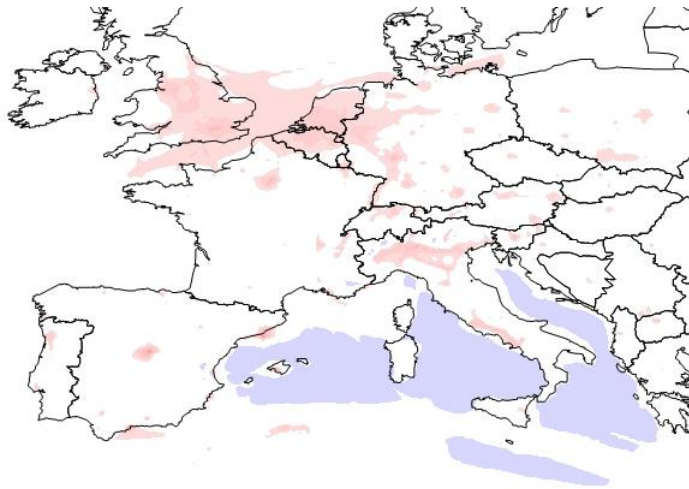
Emissions (Relative to 2018)



- **Carlos Ordóñez** a,*, Jose M. Garrido-Perez a,b, Ricardo García-Herrera (2020), Early spring near-surface ozone in Europe during the COVID-19 shutdown: Meteorological effects outweigh emission changes *Science of the Total Environment* 747 (2020) 141322
- **Guevara, M.**, Jorba, O., Soret, A., Petetin, H., Bowdalo, D., Serradell, K., Tena, C., Denier van der Gon, H., Kuenen, J., Peuch, V.-H., and Pérez García-Pando, C.: Time-resolved emission reductions for atmospheric chemistry modelling in Europe during the COVID-19 lockdowns, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 21, 773–797, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-21-773-2021>, 2021

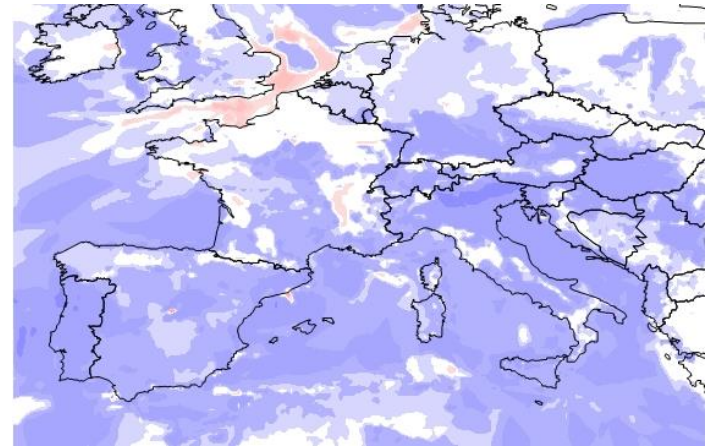
CHIMERE model Meteo 2020; Differences of O3 concentration considering 1) 2018 emissions and 2) COVID emissions

Annual Mean



No change or some increases over some areas

Maximum 8-hourly



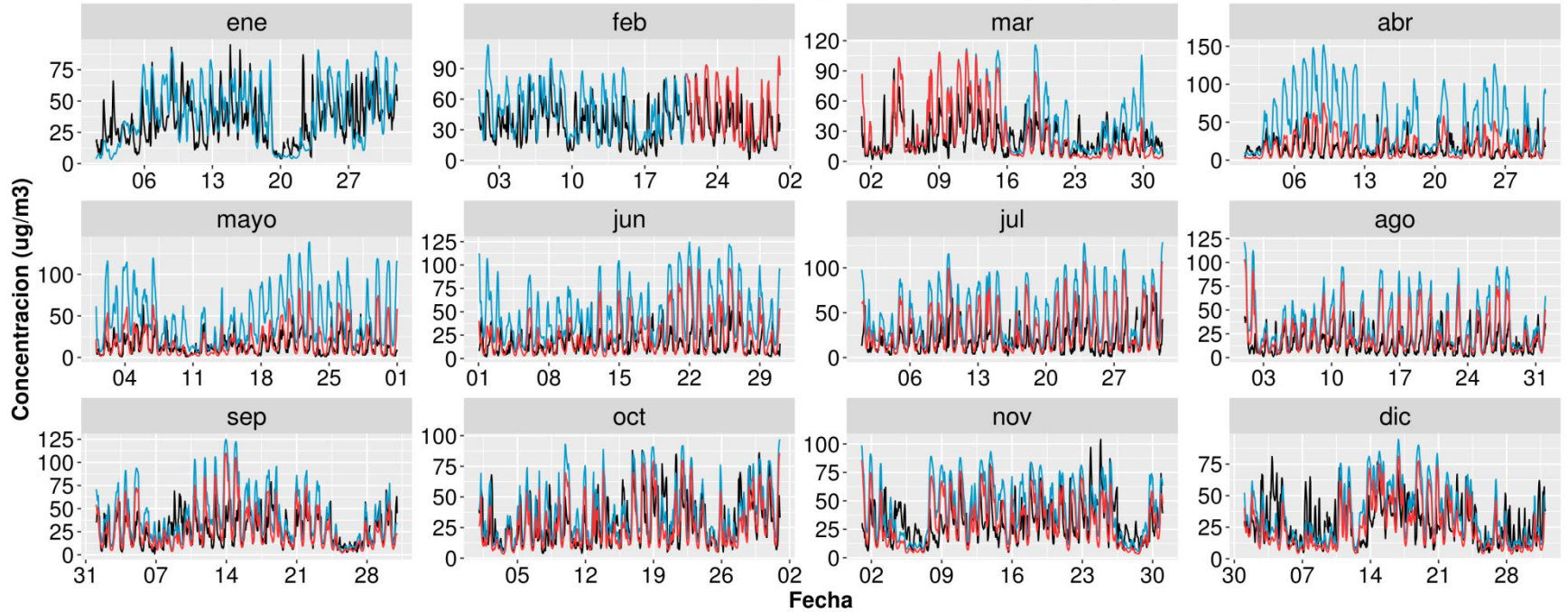
Mainly: a general decrease of maximum 8-hourly. No changes over some parts

PRELIMINARY

NO2

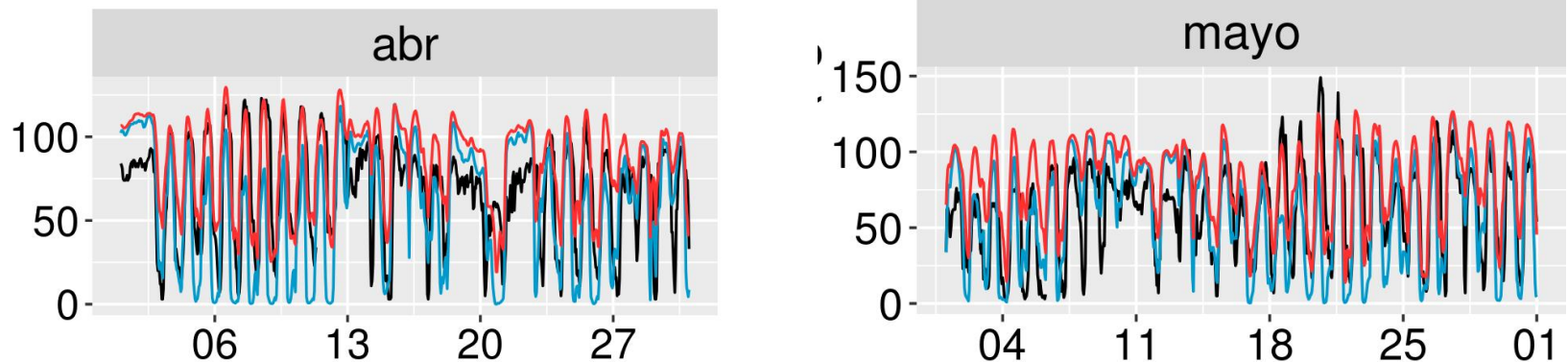
2018 emissions
COVID emissions

08169008 : BARCELONA : el Prat de Llobregat (jardins de la pau) (SUBURBANA FONDO) NO2

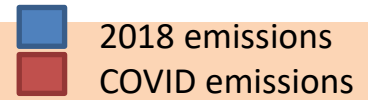


08169009 : BARCELONA : El Prat de Llobregat (CEM Sagnier) (SUBURBANA FONDO) O3

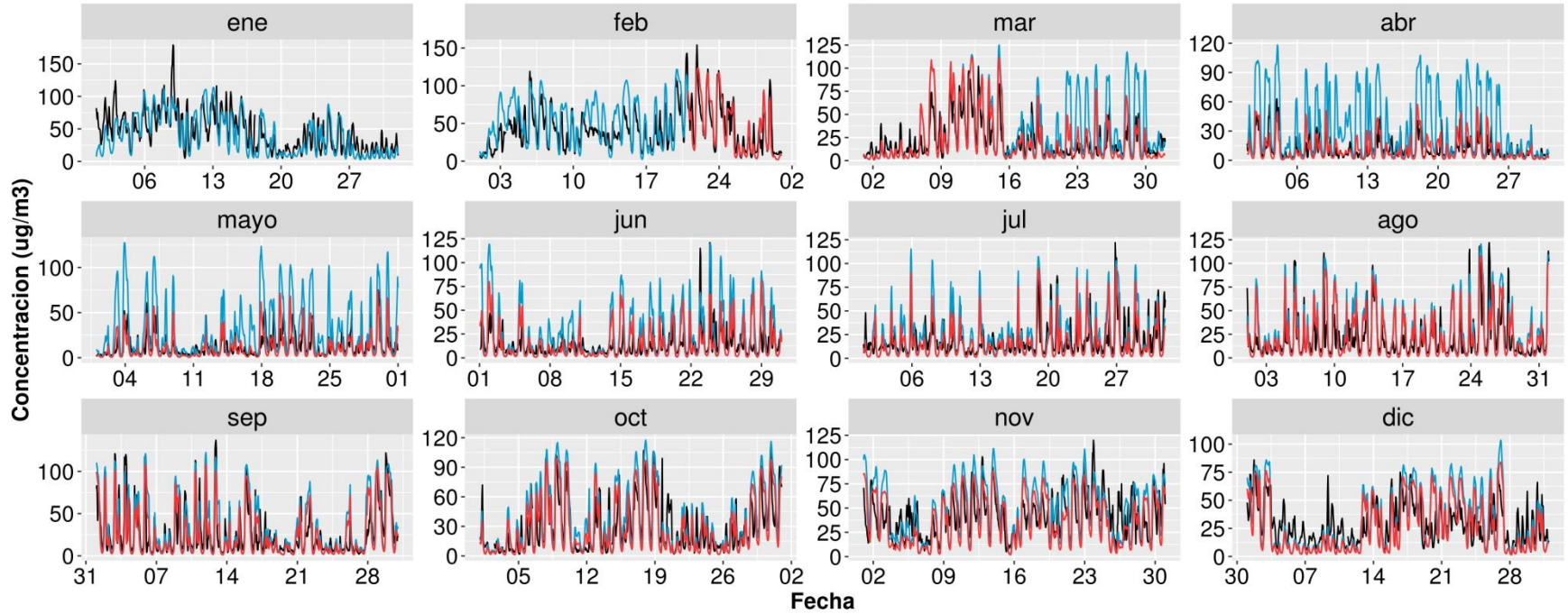
OZONE



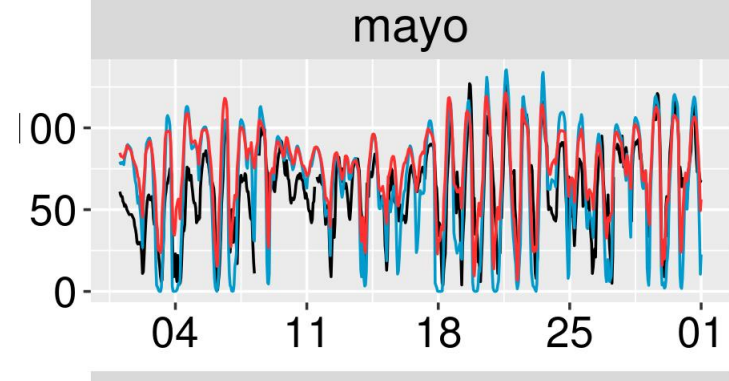
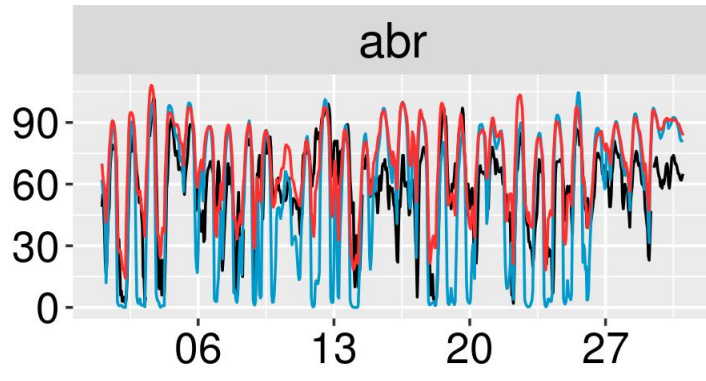
NO2

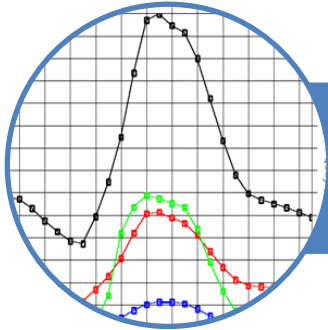


28065014 : MADRID : GETAFE (URBANA TRAFICO) NO2



OZONE



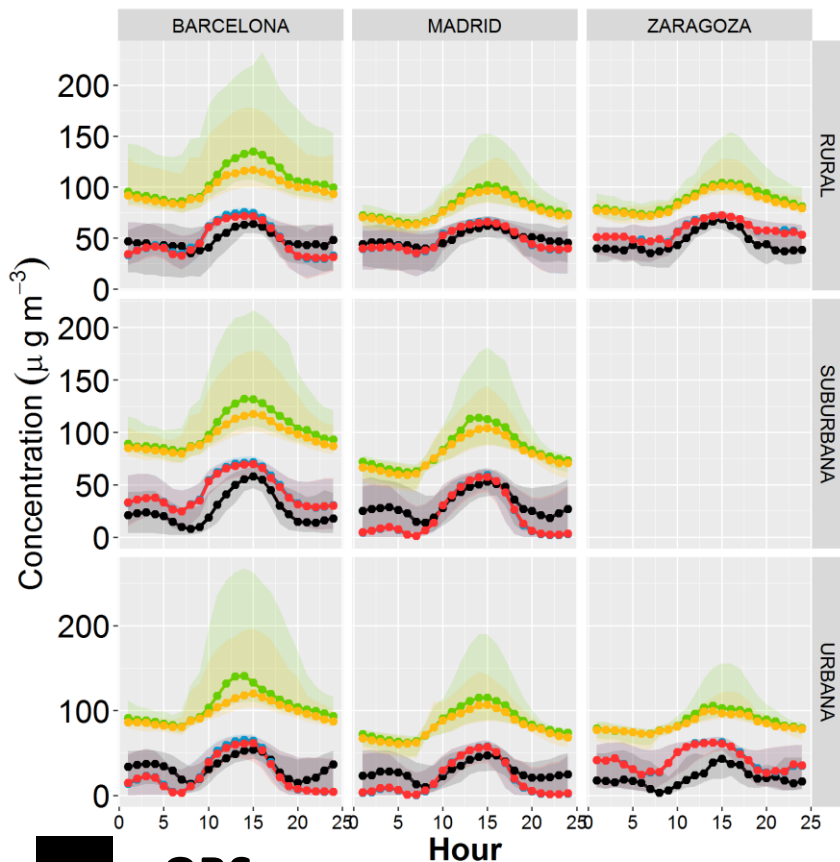


Model answers depending on chemical mechanism

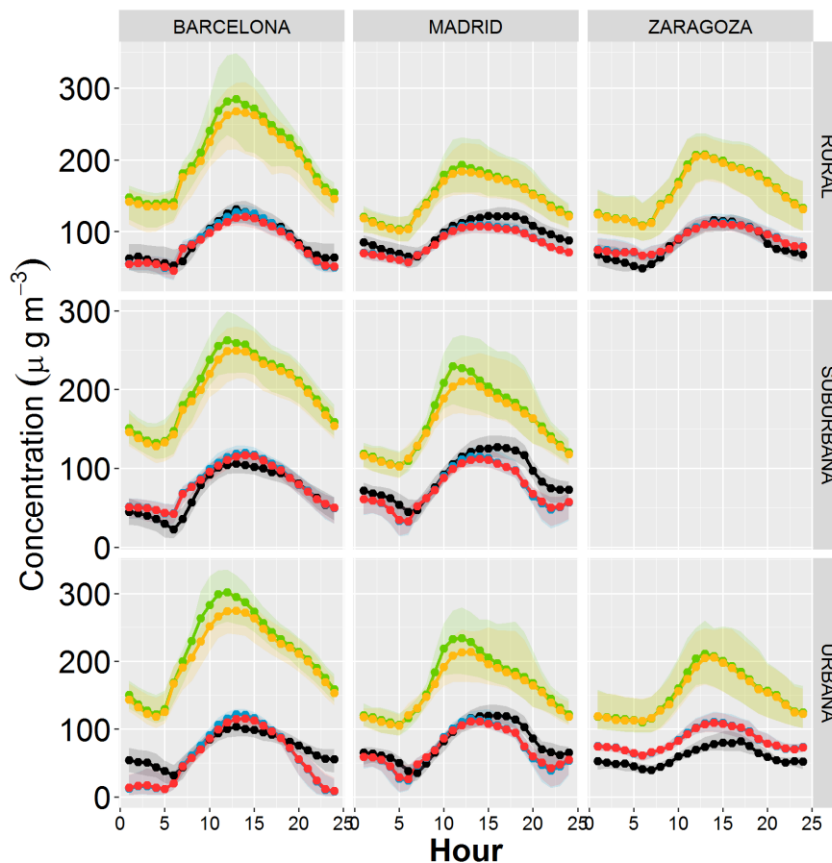
Comparison between MELHIOR2 and SAPRC07

O₃ – Background stations in Barcelona, Madrid and Zaragoza

Jan



Jul



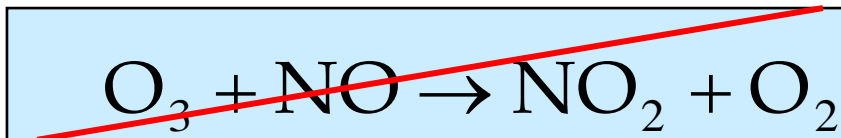
OBS

MELCHIOR BASE CASE

MELCHIOR without NO+O₃ reaction

SAPRC BASE CASE

SAPRC without NO+O₃ reaction



On-going studies: Impact of other reactions involving VOCs, radicals

18 JULY, 2016

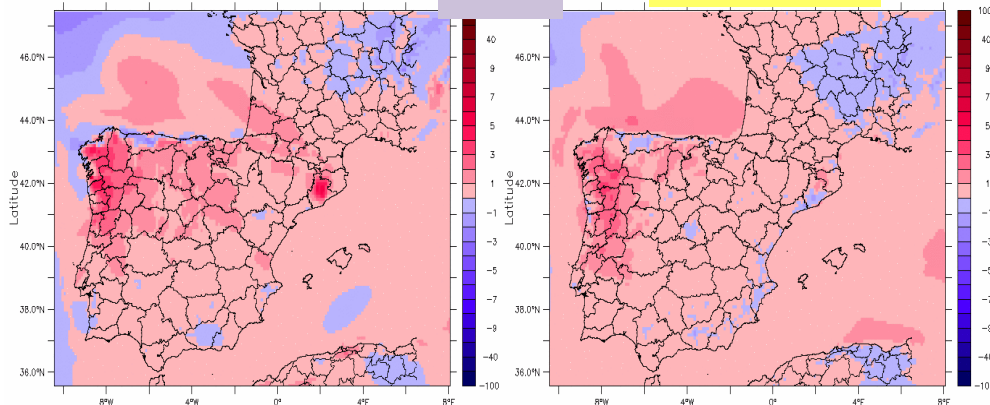
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHEMICAL MECHANISMS

MELCHIOR – SAPRC07

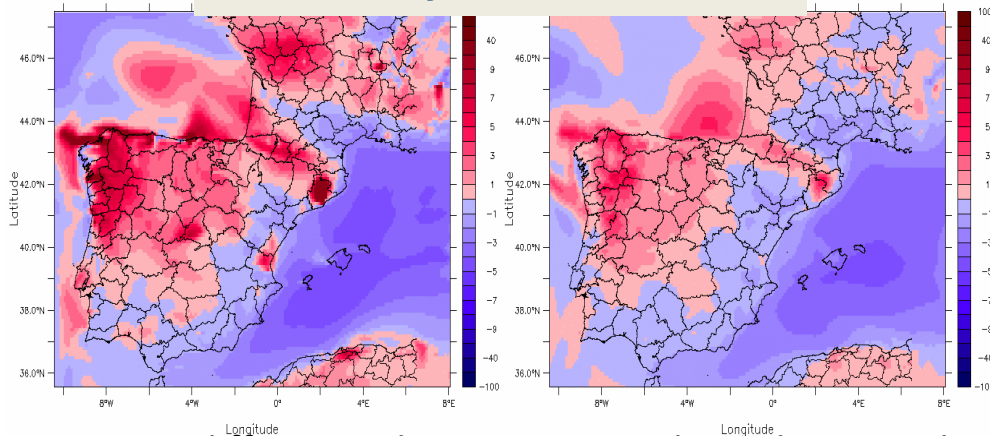
daytime

O3

night



Sensitivity to NO-titration

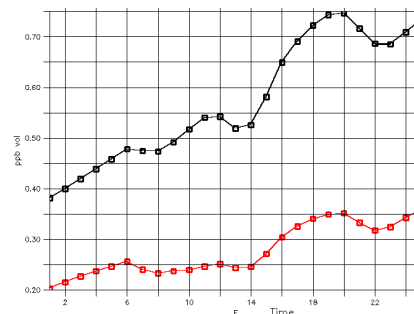


differences between normal simulation and simulation without nitration .

July, 18, 2016

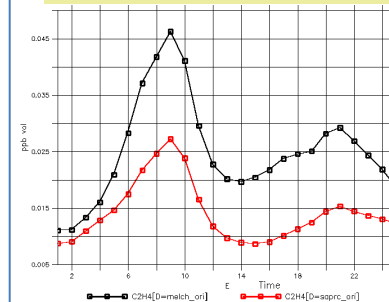
PAN

Site in Cataluña



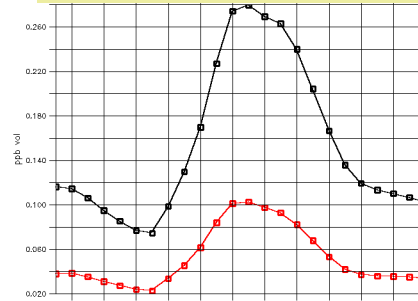
C2H4

Site in Andalucía

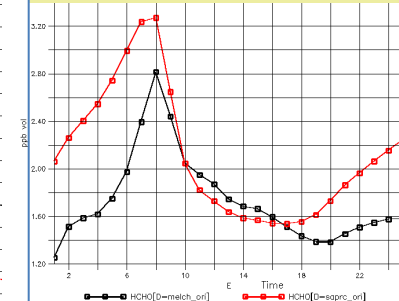


HCHO

Site in Barcelona



Site in Barcelona



 MELCH - ORI
 SAPRC - ORI

Very important to have measurements of VOCs!

Thank you

Aknowledgments:

- *Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITERD) for providing emissions and observations*
- *AEMET for access to MARS (ECMWF, IFS meteorological data)*
- *Marc Guevara for providing emissions reductions until 31/07/2020*
- *Tragsatec & MITERD for reductions for the NPAP*



Retos-AIRE: *AiR pollution mitigation actions for EnvironmenTal pOlicy Support. AIR quality multiscale modelling and evaluation of hEalth and vegetation impacts* **RTI2018-099138-B-100 Plan Nacional I+D+i**