

# Globalizing Air Pollution

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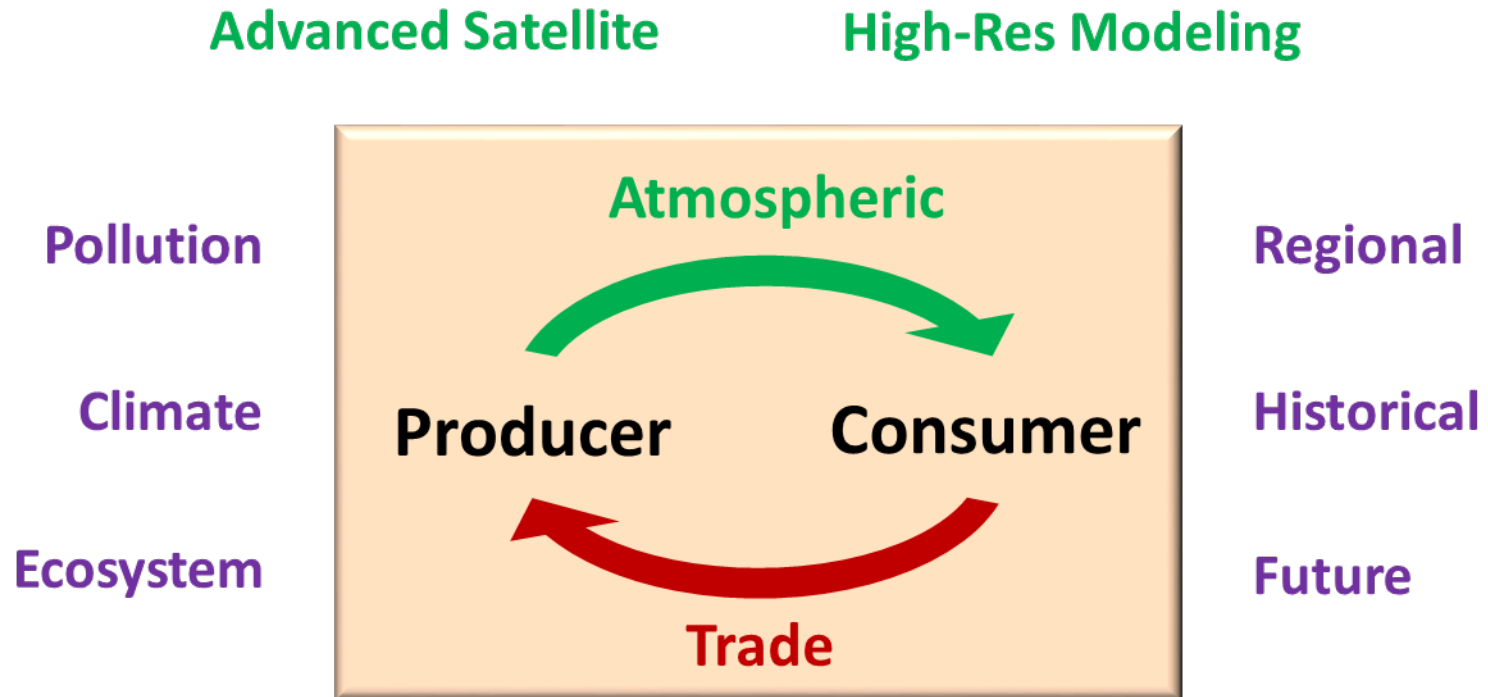
[www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/](http://www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/)



# ACM Group, Collaborators and Funding

- **ACM:** D. Pan, R.-J. Ni, Y.-Y. Yan, J.-X. Wang ...
- **THU:** Q. Zhang, K. He, Y. Zhao, D. Tong, F. Tong ...
- **N.A.:** S. Davis, D. Streets, Z. Lu, D. Wuebbles, R. Martin, A. van Donkelaar, M. Brauer ...
- **Europe:** D. Guan, Z. Liu ...
- **Funding:** NSFC 41175127, 41422502, etc.

# Globalizing Air Pollution

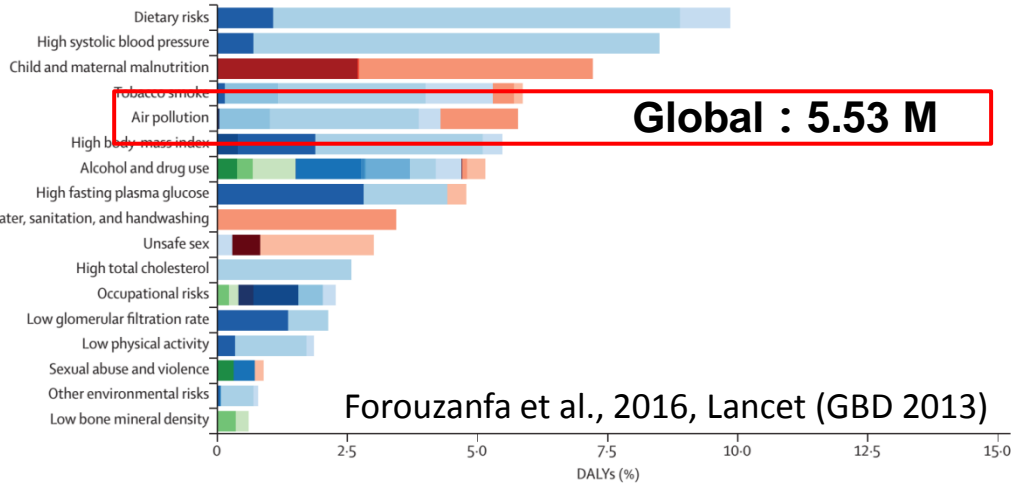


**Integrated Trade-Emission-Pollution Modeling**

# Haze Approaching !



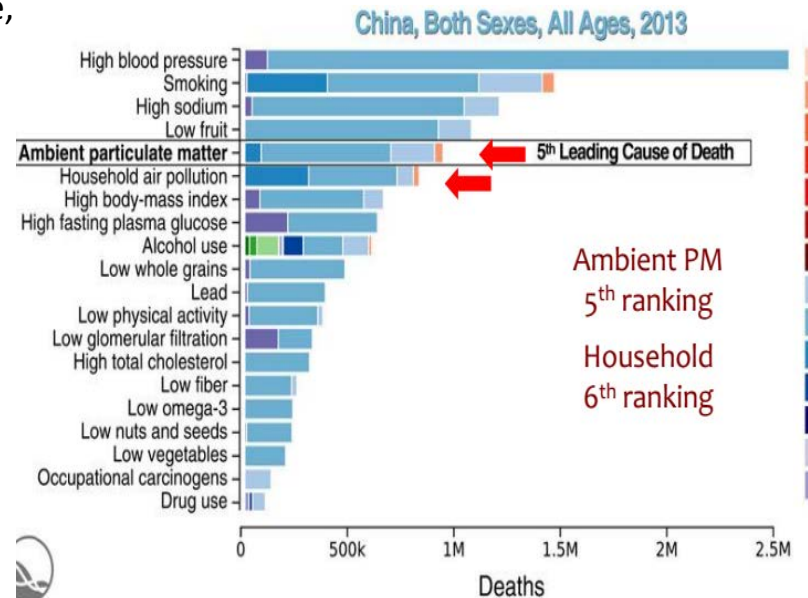
# Air Pollution: Health Impacts



	1990 deaths (in thousands)	2013 deaths (in thousands)
<b>Air pollution</b>	<b>4808</b>	<b>5527</b>
	(4459 to 5157)	(5109 to 5944)
Ambient particulate matter pollution	2238	2926
	(2154 to 2317)	(2777 to 3066)
Household air pollution from solid fuels	2857	2893
	(2482 to 3216)	(2463 to 3303)
Ambient ozone pollution	133	217
	(105 to 162)	(161 to 272)

Four main PM-related diseases: Ischemic heart disease (IHD), Stroke, Lung cancer, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

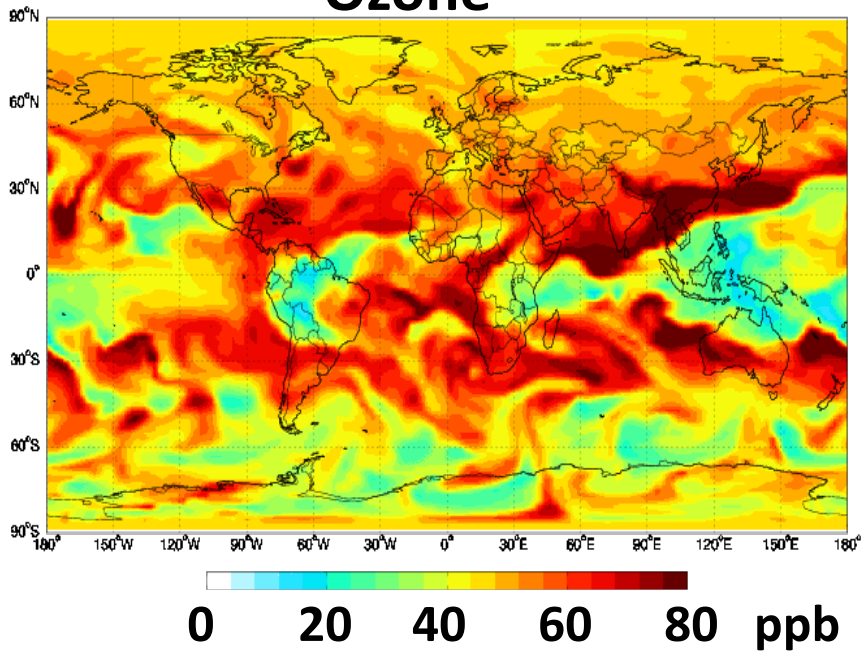
**China Contributes 1/3 of Global PM-related Premature Deaths**



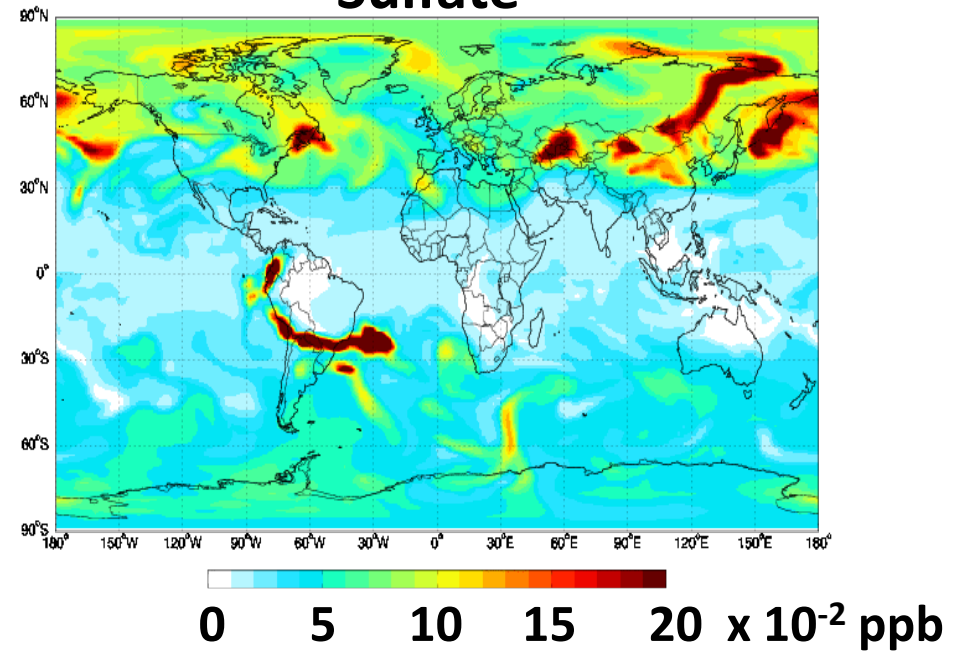
# Atmospheric Transport

## Mid-tropospheric Pollution in Jan 2009

### Ozone



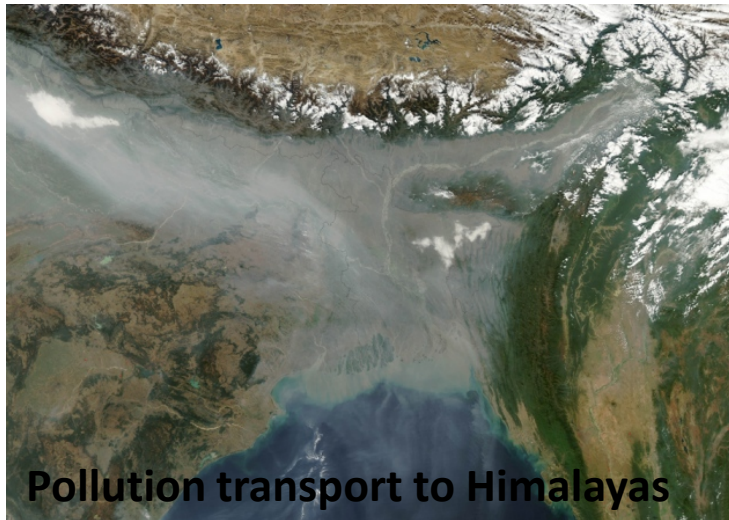
### Sulfate



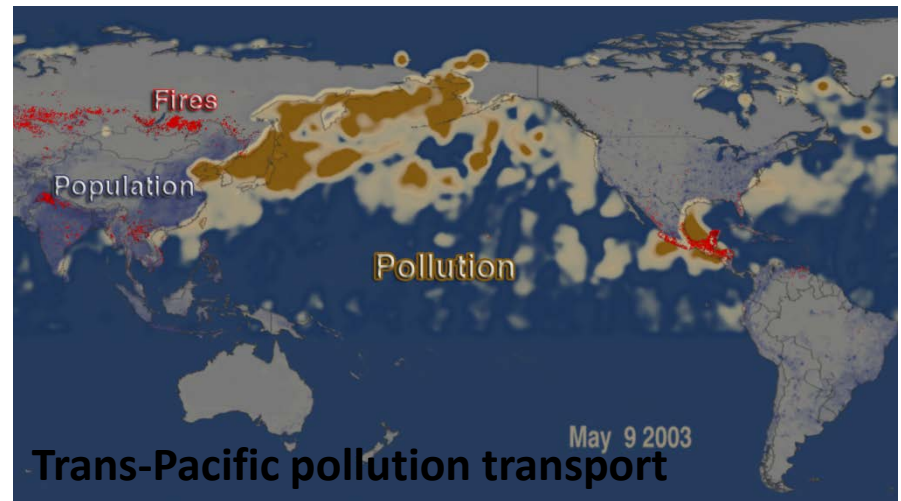
- Atmospheric pollution transport is obvious
- The extent of transport depends on emissions, chemistry, etc.

# Atmospheric Transport: News Coverage

- Nature 2011: Nitrogen pollution disrupts Pacific Ocean
- Nature 2012: Emissions from Asia put US cities over O<sub>3</sub> limit
- Science 2013: Dust and biological aerosols from Sahara and Asia influence precipitation in West US
- Nature 2015: Asian pollution hitchhikes south
- Nature 2015: Pollutants waft over the Himalayas



<http://www.nature.com/news/pollutants-waft-over-the-himalayas-1.17312>



[http://www.nasa.gov/centers/goddard/news/topstory/2008/pollution\\_measure.html](http://www.nasa.gov/centers/goddard/news/topstory/2008/pollution_measure.html)

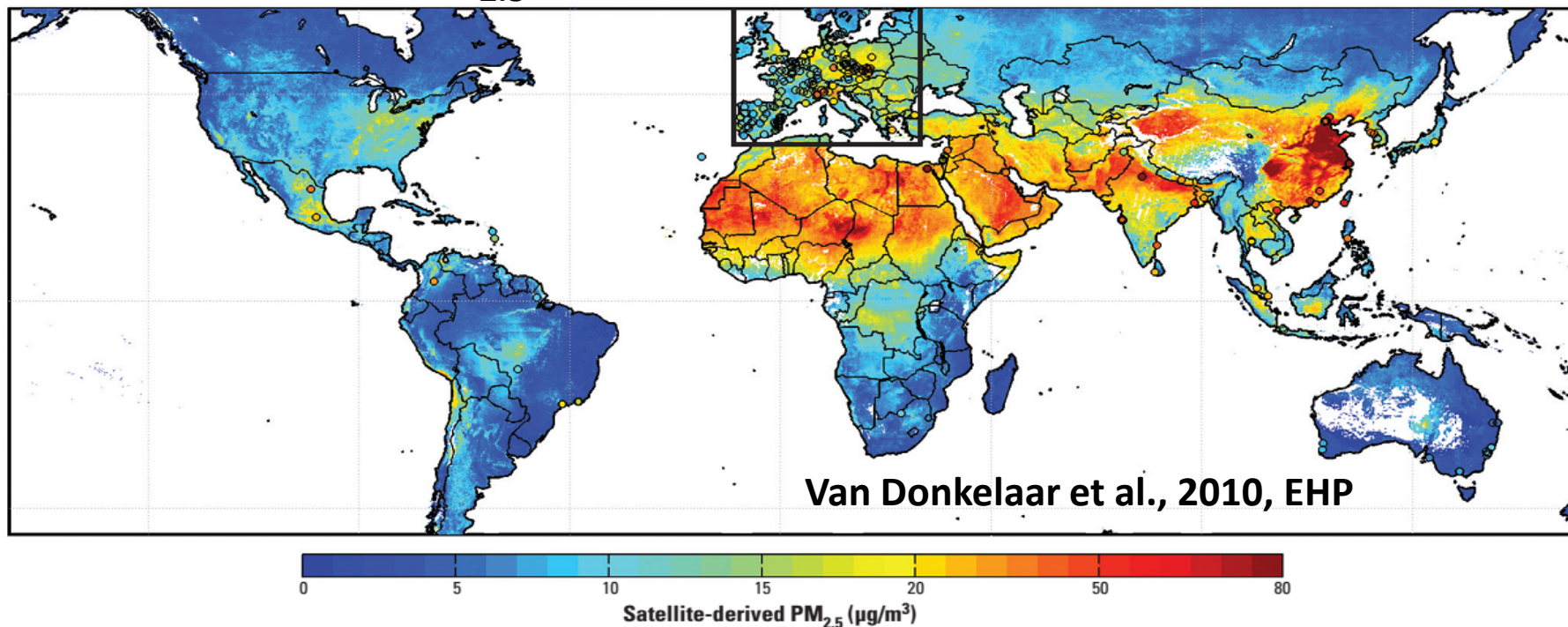
# China: A Key Player

G8+ Country	GDP 2013 10 <sup>9</sup> USD	Export 2013 10 <sup>9</sup> USD	PM <sub>2.5</sub> Emis 2010 Tg	NOx Emis 2010 Tg	SO <sub>2</sub> Emis 2010 Tg	Population 2015 Million
China	9181 ( <b>2</b> )	2210 ( <b>1</b> )	11.8 ( <b>1</b> ) 4.4	27.1 ( <b>1</b> ) 1.1	27.6 ( <b>1</b> ) 1.6	1405 ( <b>1</b> ) 1.5
US	16768	1579	1.6	13.1	9.9	328
France	2519	568	0.22	1.0	0.25	67
UK	2385	477	0.06	1.1	0.43	65
Russia	1805	527	0.30	3.5	4.5	146
Japan	4870	715	0.05	1.3	0.41	127
Germany	3353	1453	0.09	1.2	0.48	80
Italy	1934	518	0.12	0.77	0.15	61
Canada	1731	458	0.23	1.9	1.6	36



# China Has World's Most Severe PM Pollution

Surface PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration derived from satellite



**23,000,000 Chinese**  
live in areas with  $> 100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

v.s.

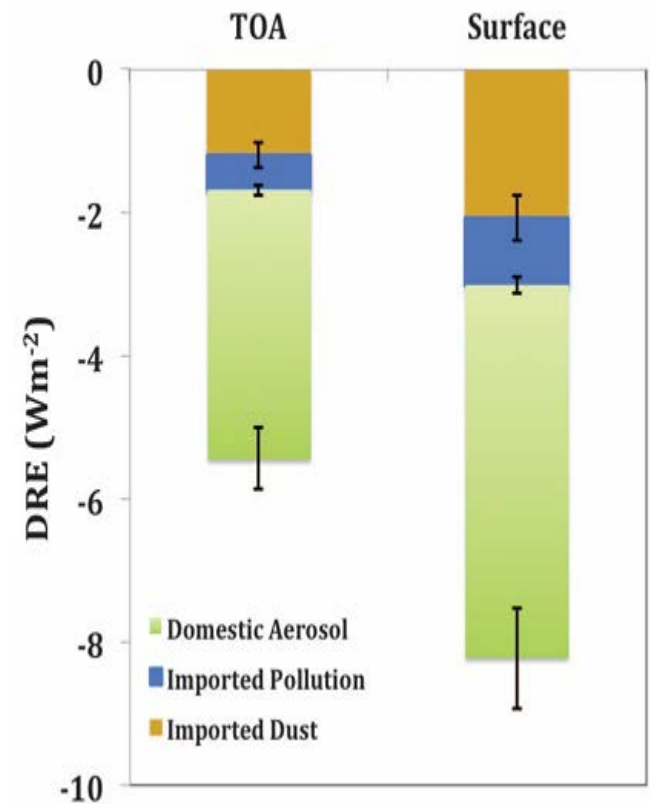
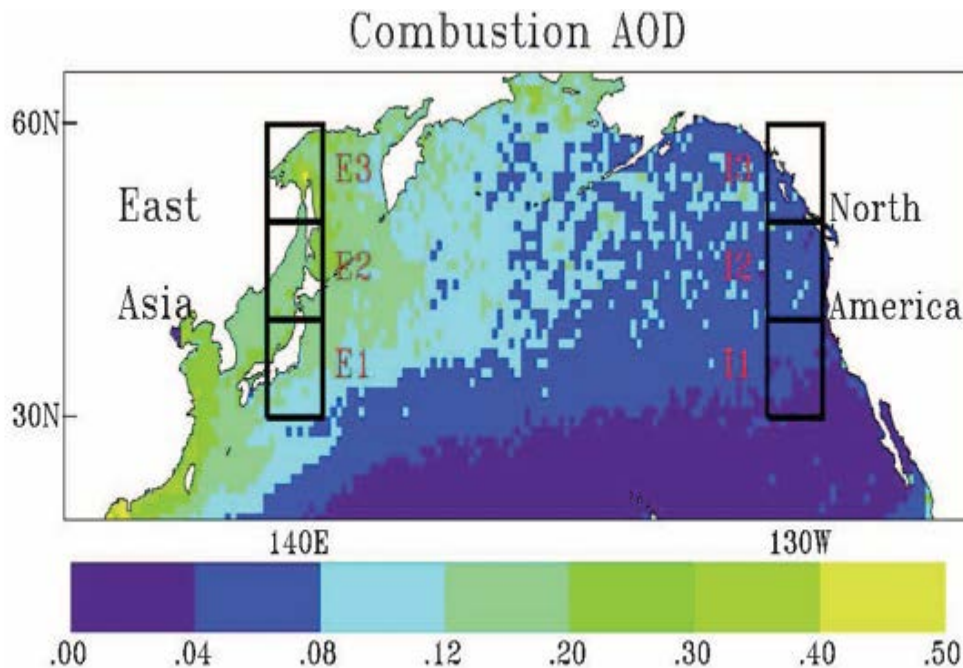
Beijing in 2013:  
 $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

v.s. WHO Guideline:  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , WHO IT1:  $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

# Asian PM Transport Affects North America

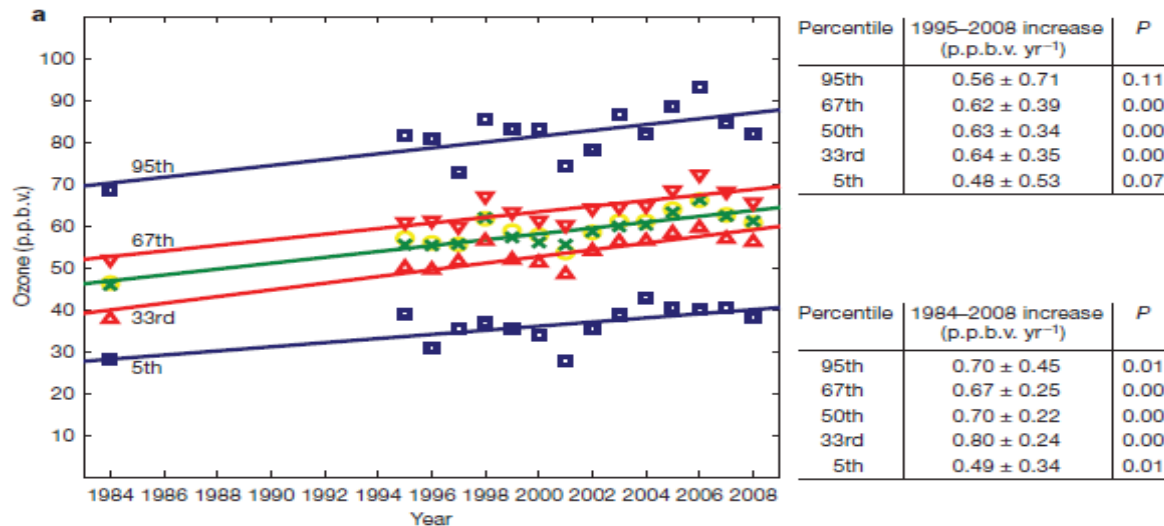
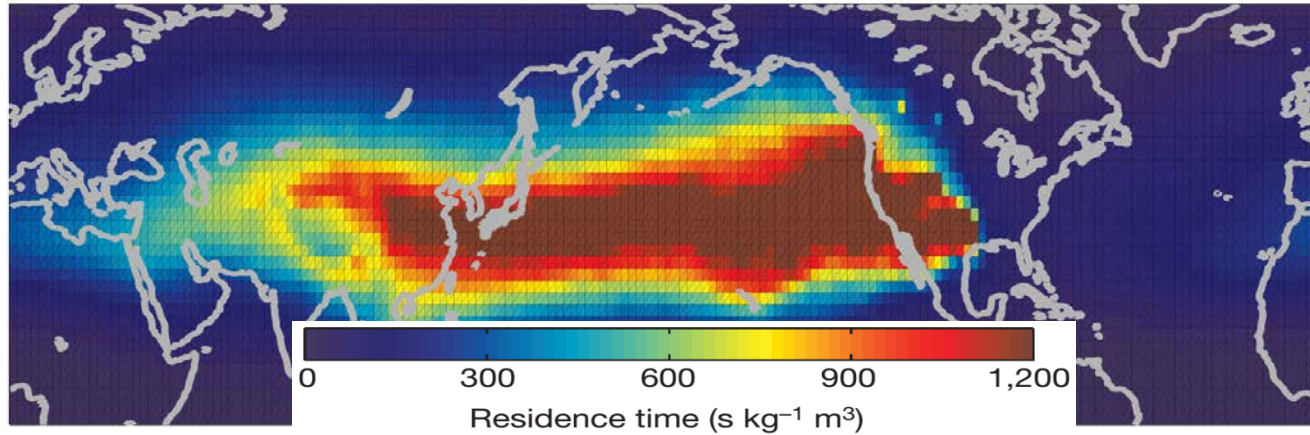
Yu et al., 2012, Science

- East Asian PM pollution contributes 6% of N.A. DRE



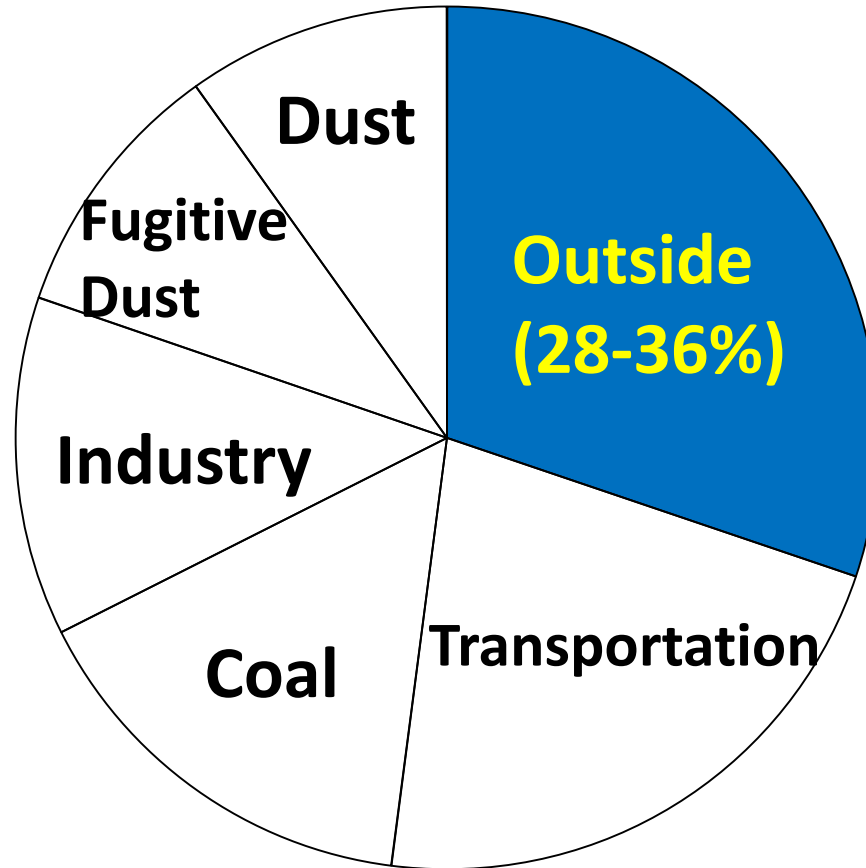
# Atmospheric O<sub>3</sub> Transport from China to U.S.

Cooper et al., 2010, Nature



# Atmospheric PM<sub>2.5</sub> Transport Affects Beijing

Sources of Beijing's PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
(北京市环境保护监测中心, 2014)

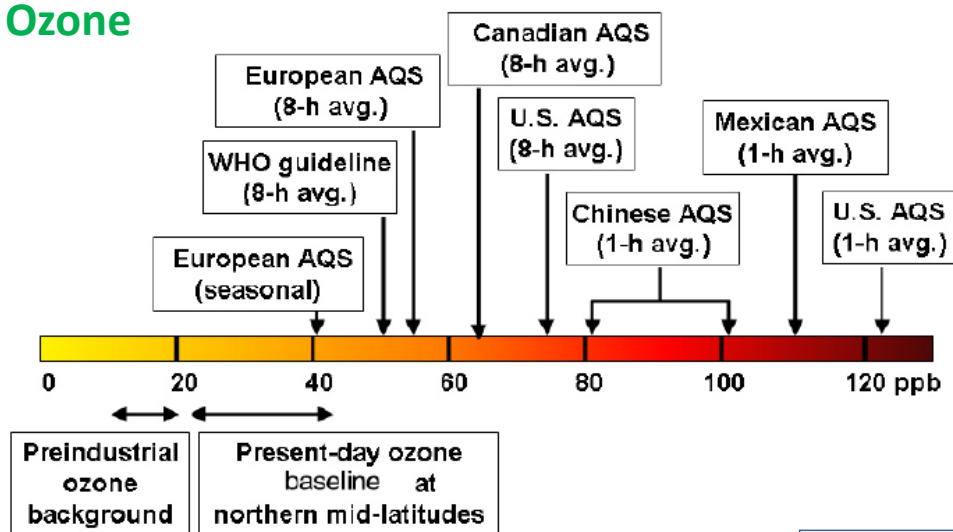


# Key Questions on Globalizing Air Pollution

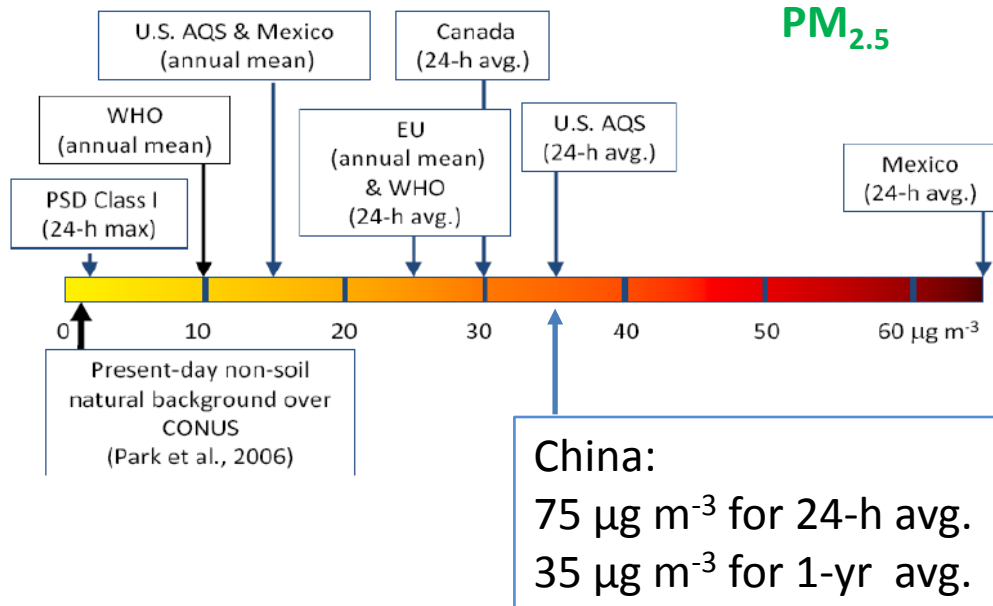
- **Severity and trends of China's air pollution**
  - **Satellite and Ground-based Measurements**
- **Mechanism of pollution and transport**
  - **High-resolution chemical transport model**
- **Socioeconomic drivers of air pollution**
  - **Role of production, consumption and trade**
  - **Globalizing air pollution via trade & transport**

# Ambient Air Quality Standard

## Ozone

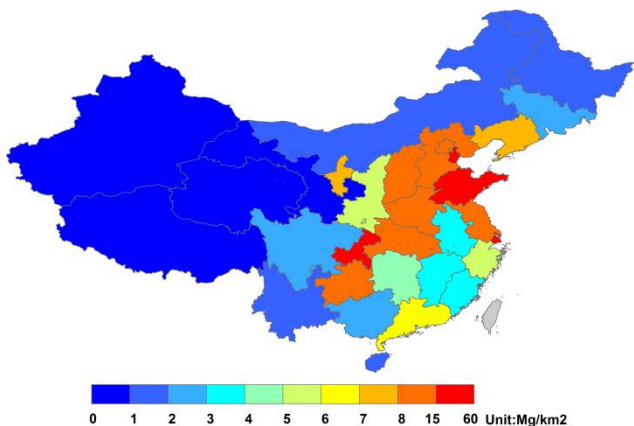


## PM<sub>2.5</sub>

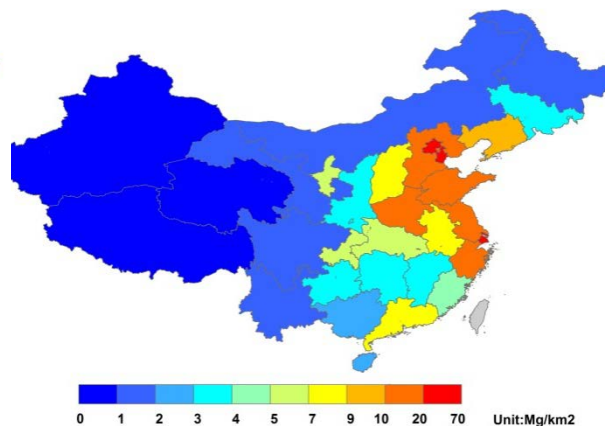


# Anthropogenic Emissions in China

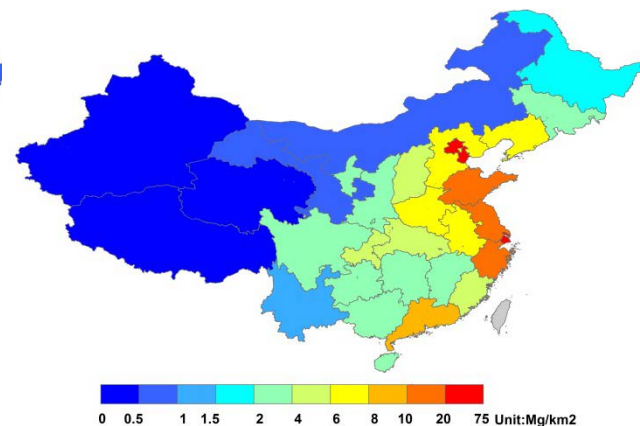
SO<sub>2</sub>



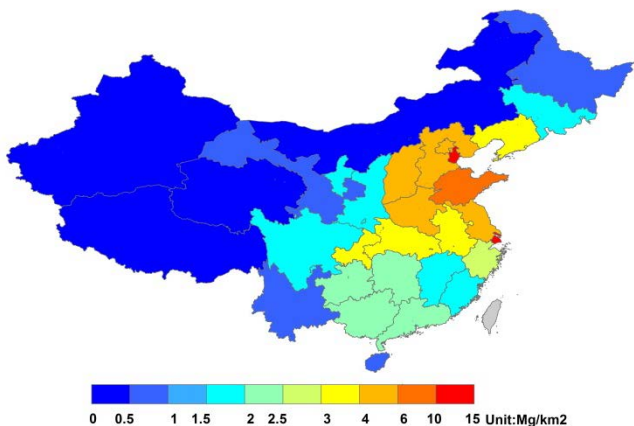
NO<sub>x</sub>



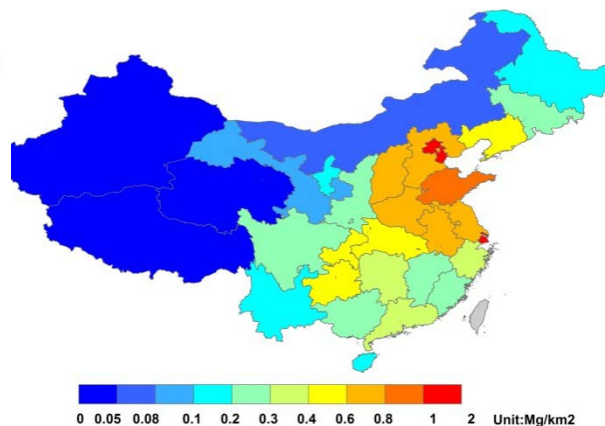
VOC



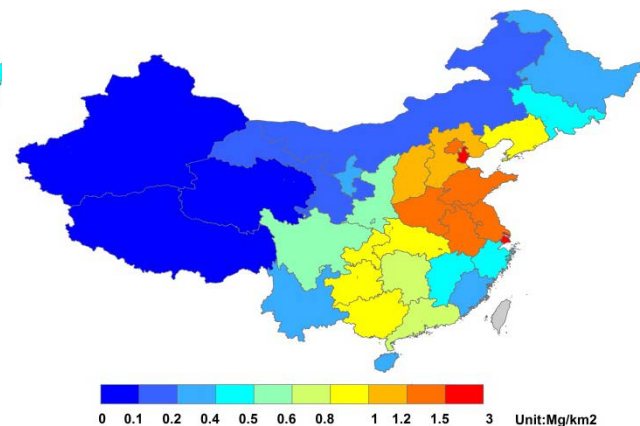
PM<sub>2.5</sub>



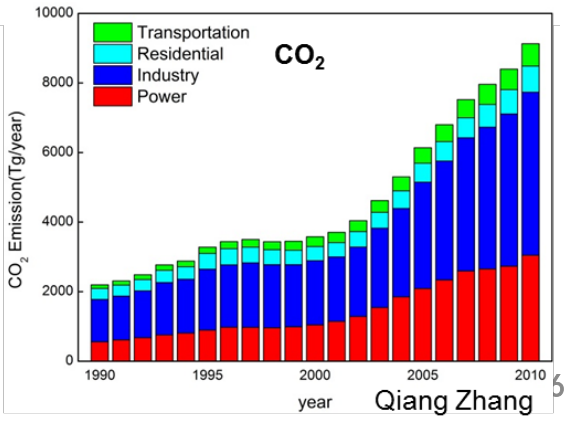
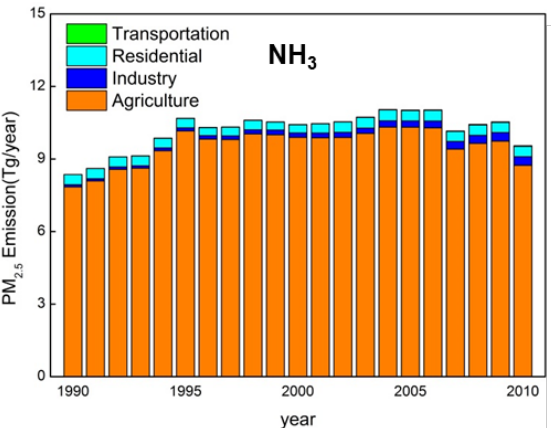
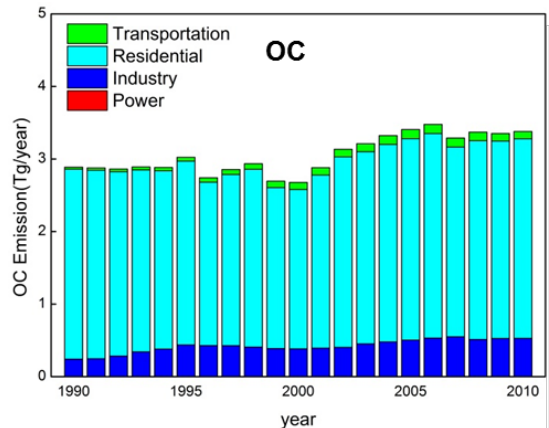
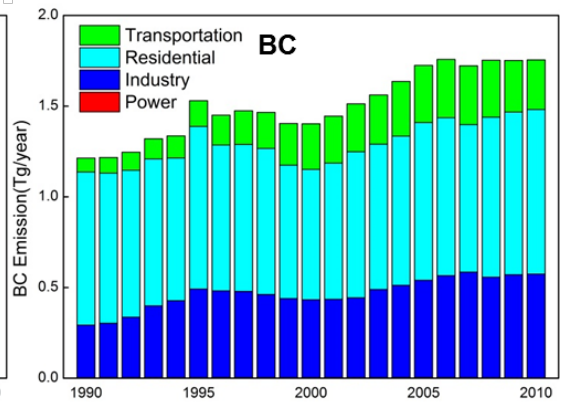
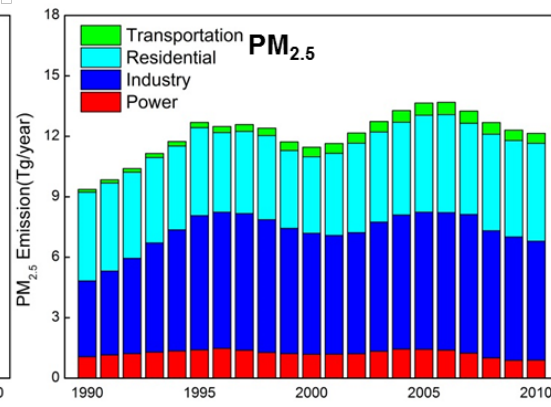
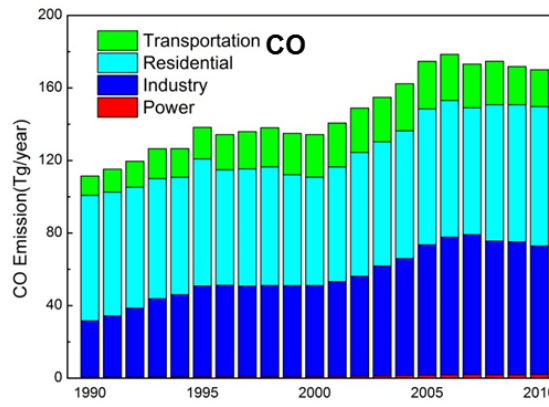
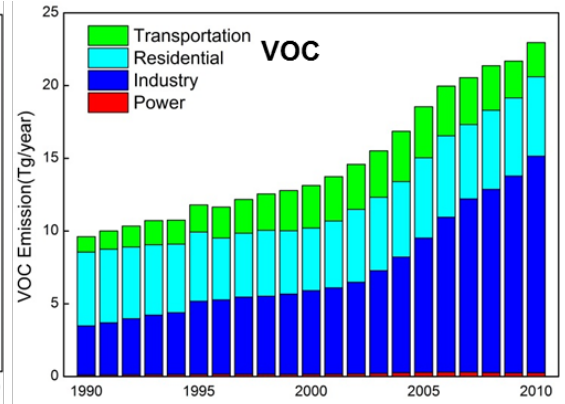
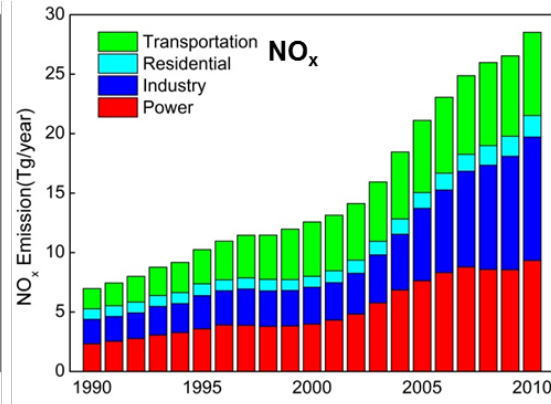
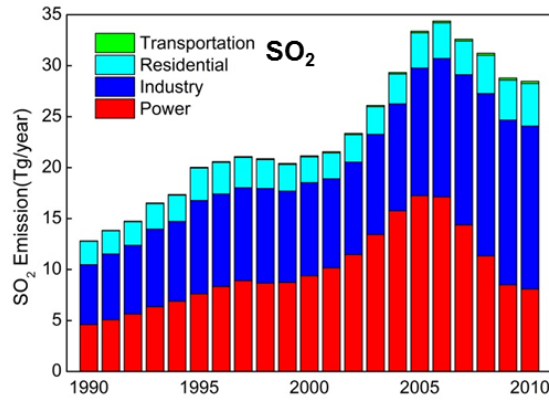
BC



OC

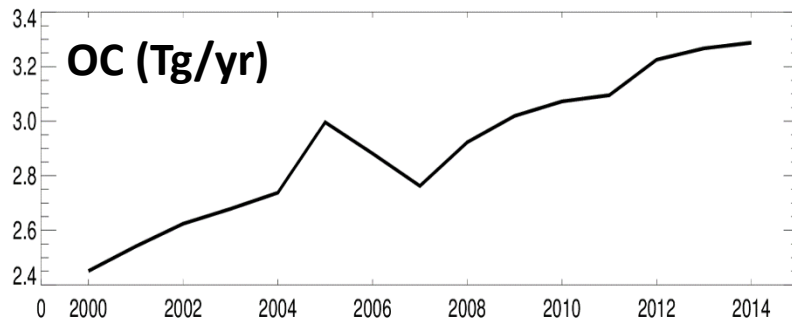
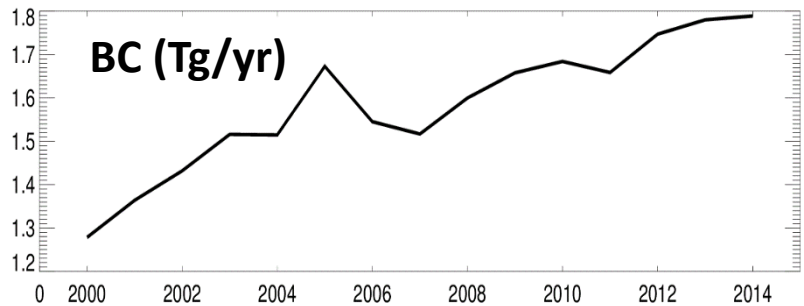
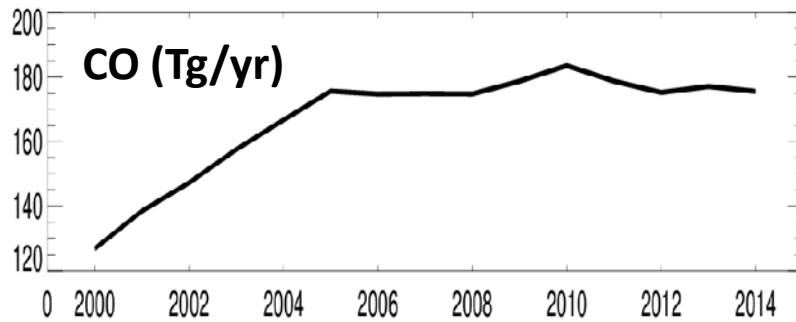
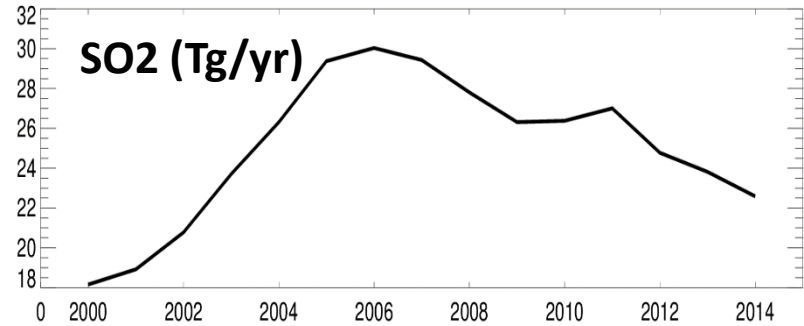
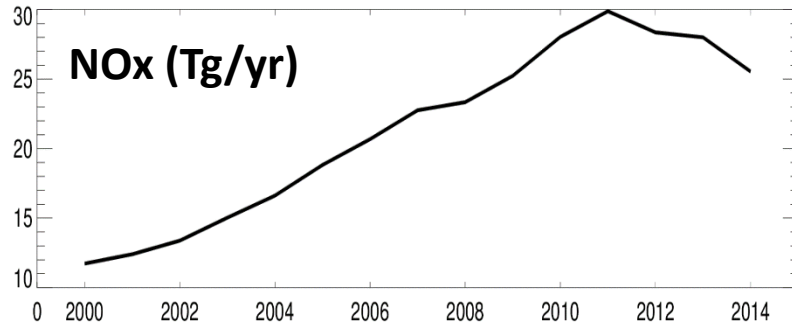


# Anthropogenic Emissions in China: 1990-2010





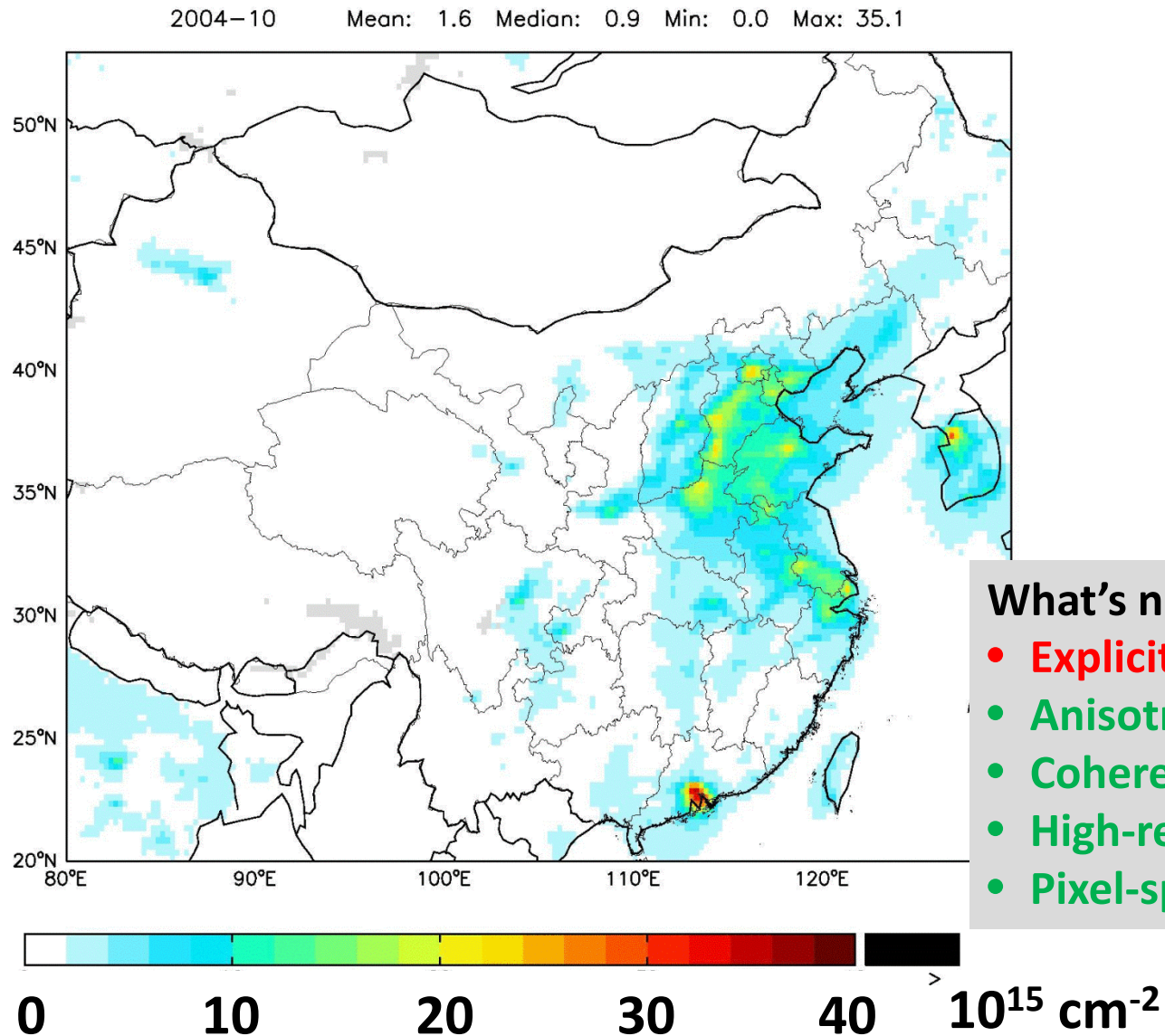
# Anthropogenic Emissions in China: 2000-2014



Source: Yu Zhao

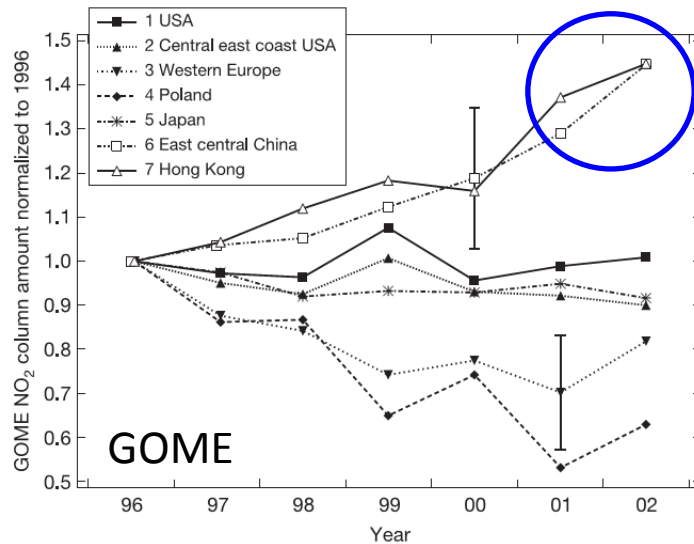
# POMINO – Peking University OMI NO<sub>2</sub> Product

[www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmProduct.html#POMINO](http://www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmProduct.html#POMINO)



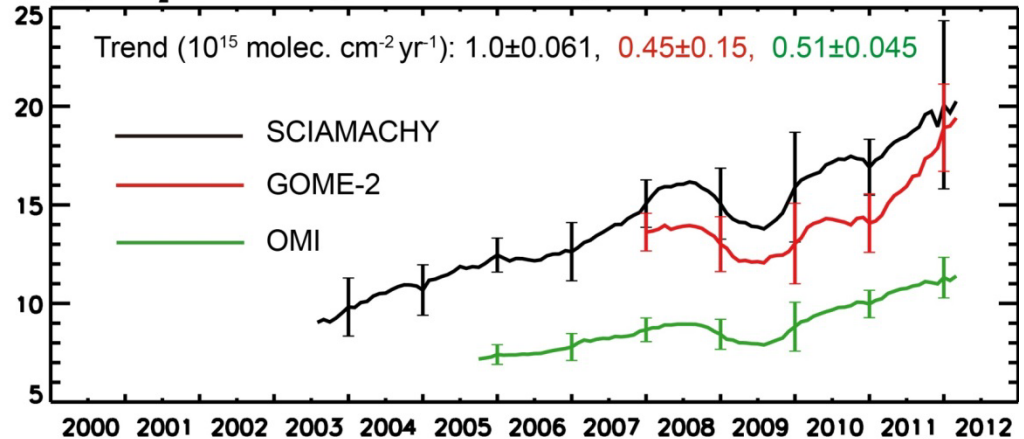
# Satellite: Worsening NO<sub>x</sub> Pollution over China

Richter et al., Nature, 2005



Lin et al., 2011; 2013

(e) NO<sub>2</sub> Columns (10<sup>15</sup> molec. cm<sup>-2</sup>) Over Northern E. China

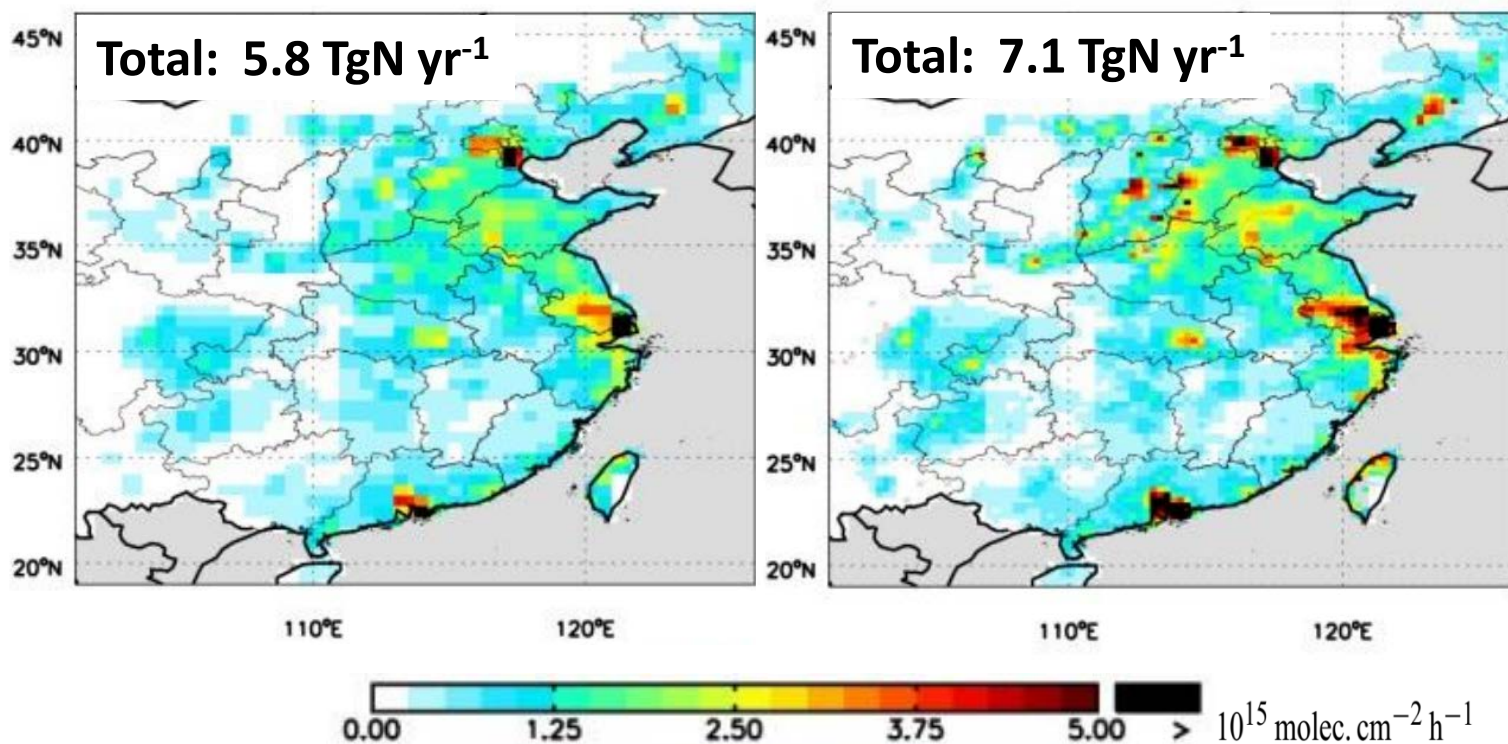


# High-res Emission Inversion Reveals Urban Biases

## High-resolution (25km) emission inversion for China

**INTEX-B inventory**

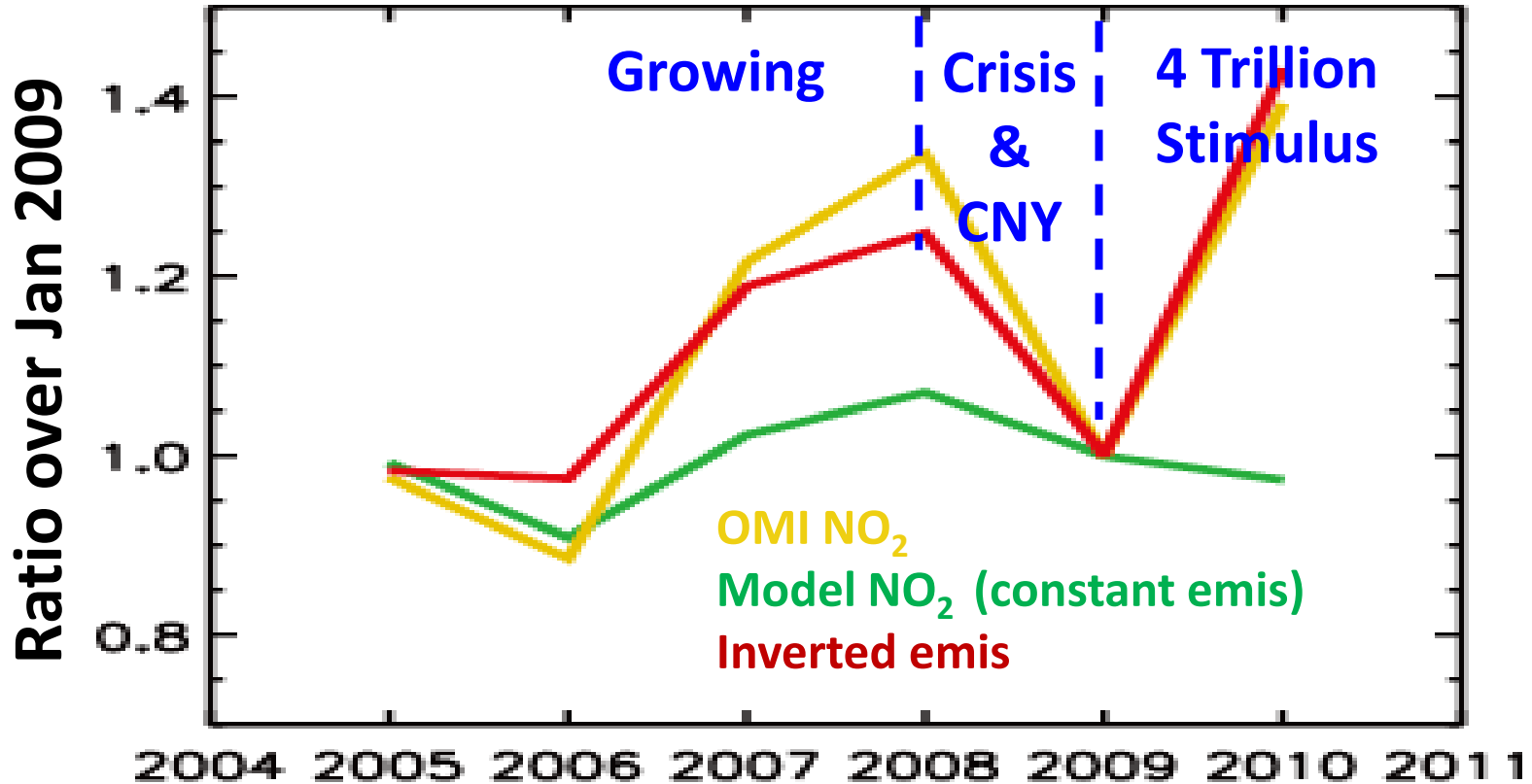
**OMI-based retrieval**



Lin, 2012 ACP

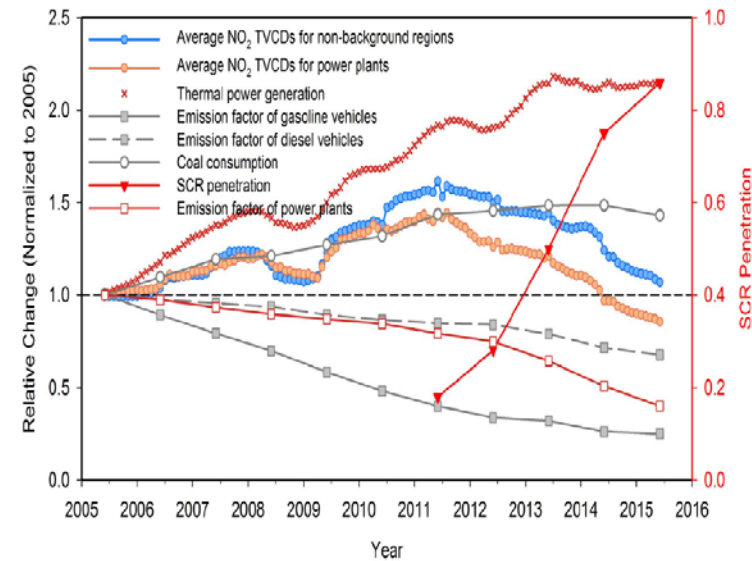
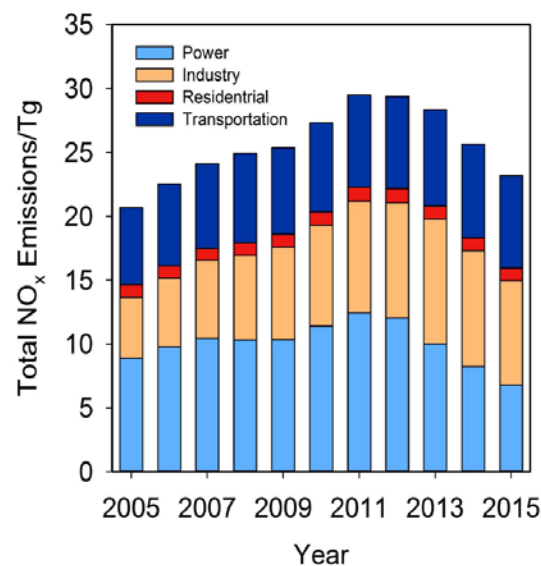
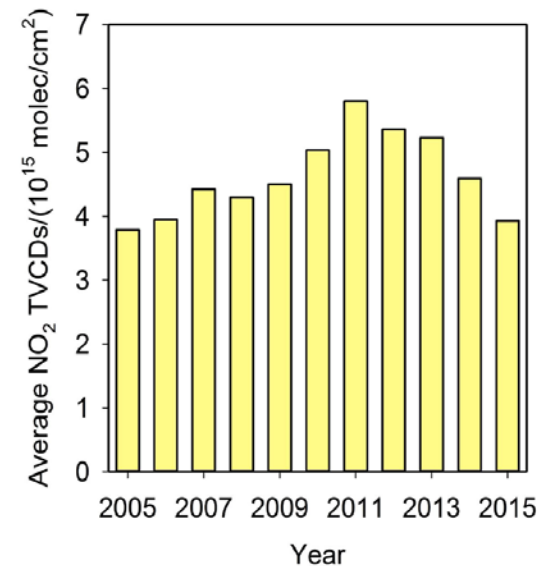
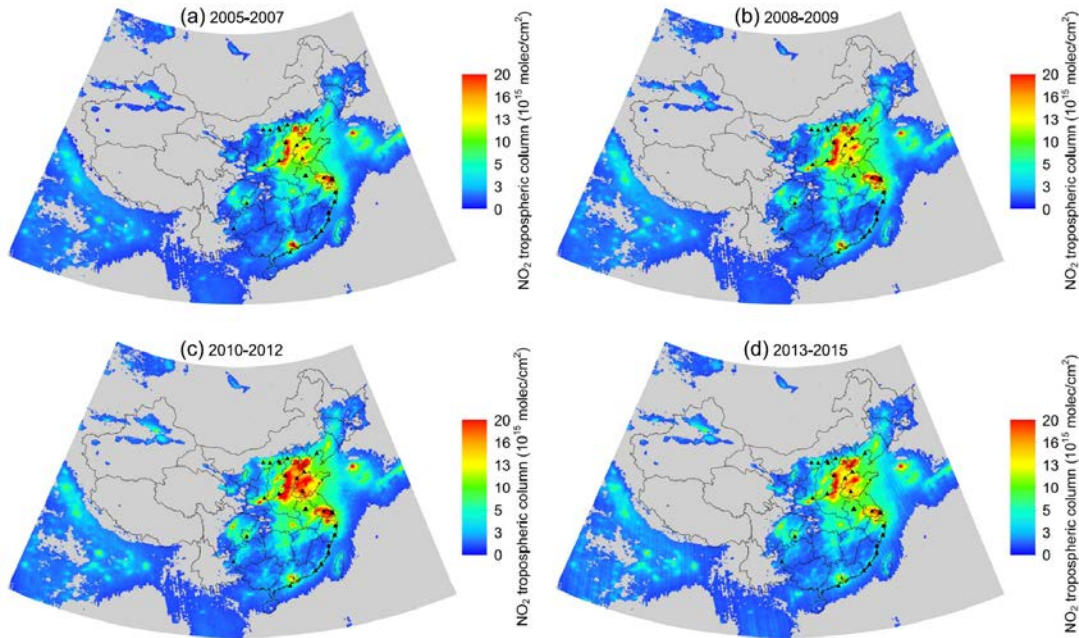
# Economy-driven Emission Trends

## E. China NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions in January: 2005–2010



Lin and McElroy, 2011 ACP

# Recent Reductions in NO<sub>2</sub> VCD over China

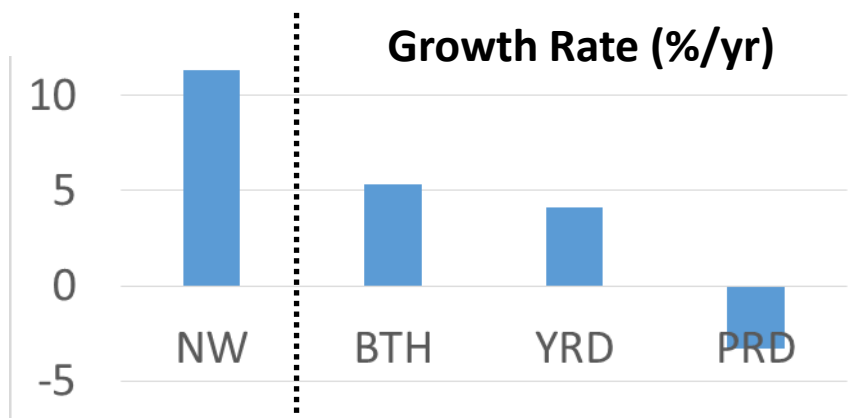


Liu et al., 2016, ERL

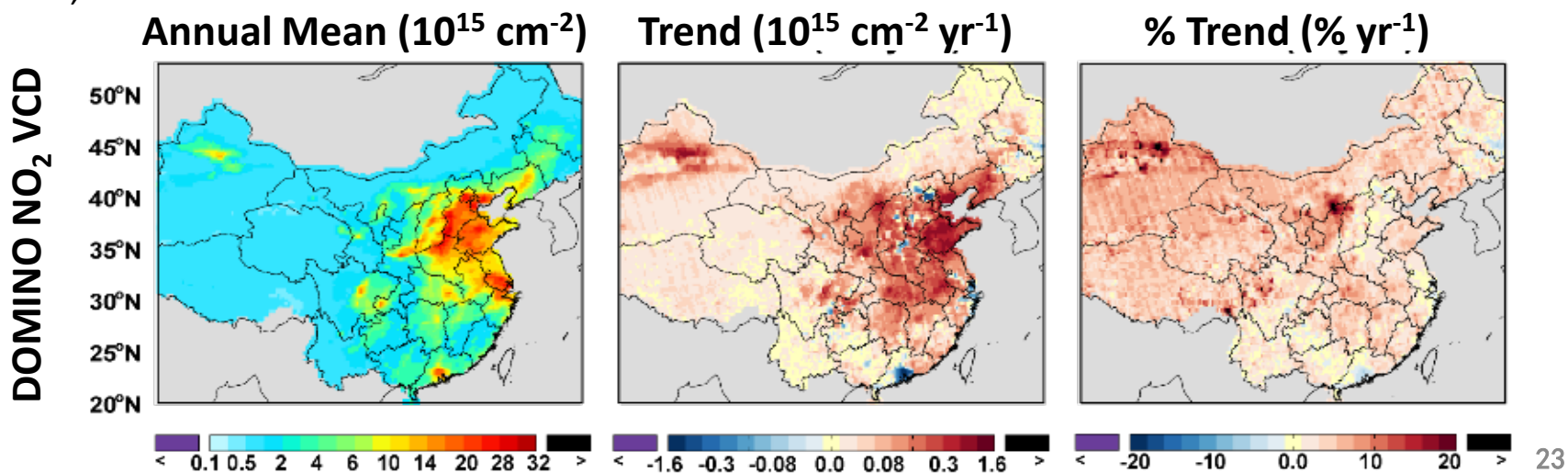
# Increases of NO<sub>2</sub> VCD: West versus East China

## OMI NO<sub>2</sub> Trends over 2005 – 2013

Cui et al., 2016, ACP

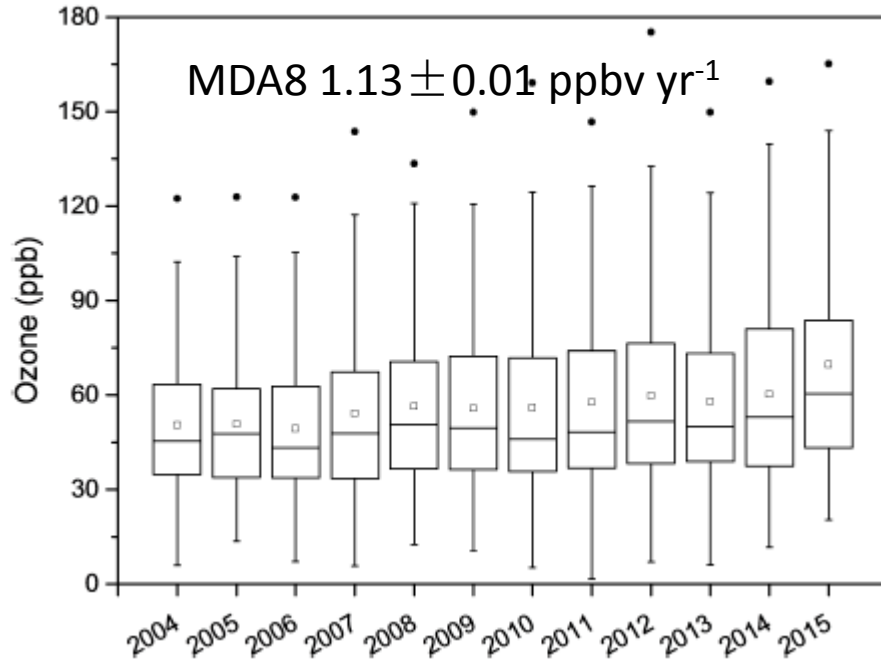


Yan et al., 2017



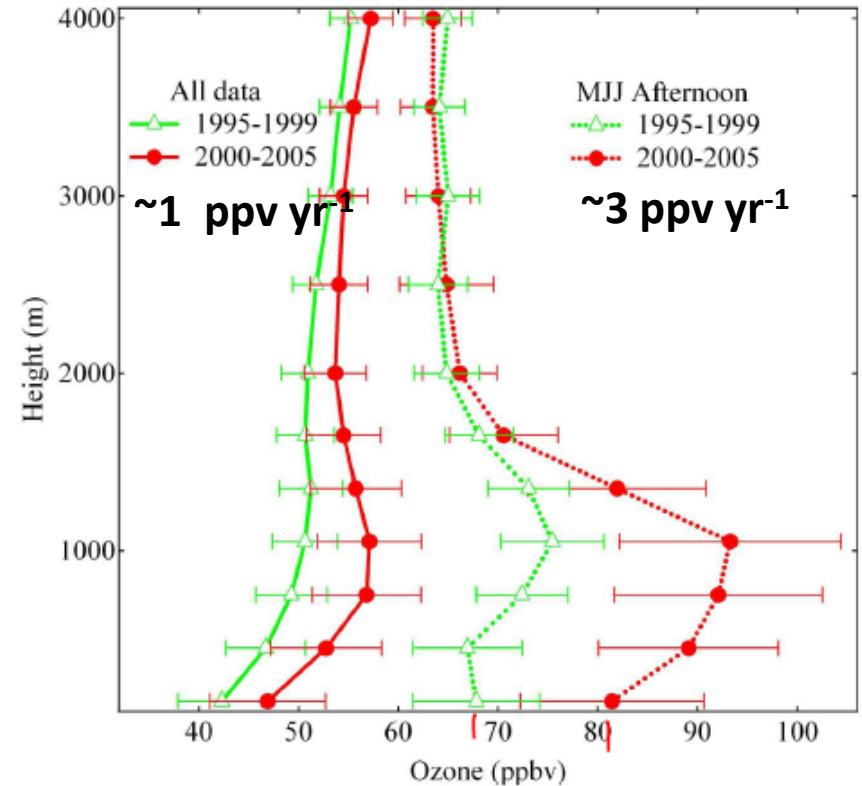
# Growing O<sub>3</sub> Pollution over Beijing

## Shangdianzi, regional background



Emission changes in VOCs dominated

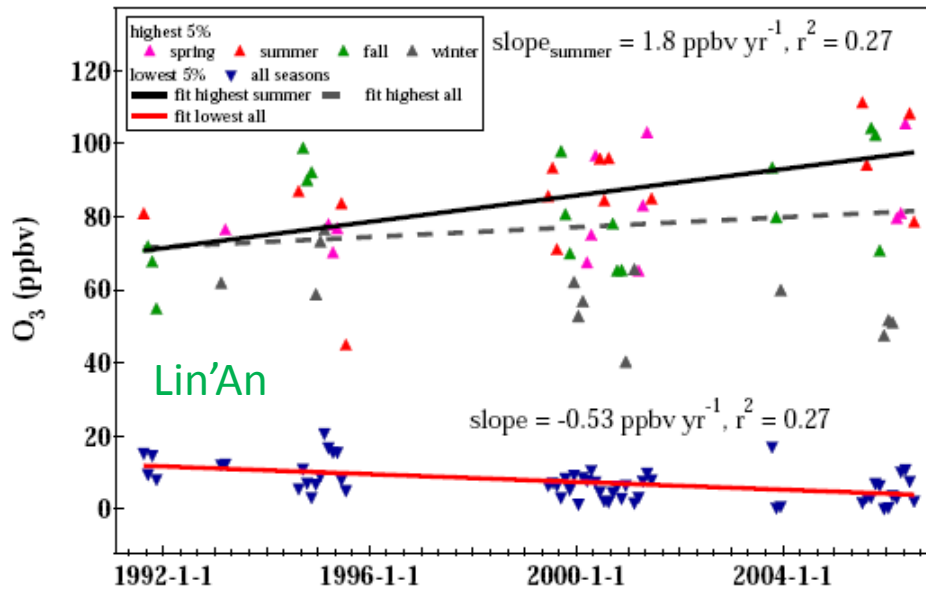
## Beijing airport, MOZAIC



Ma et al., 2016; Ding et al., 2008, ACP

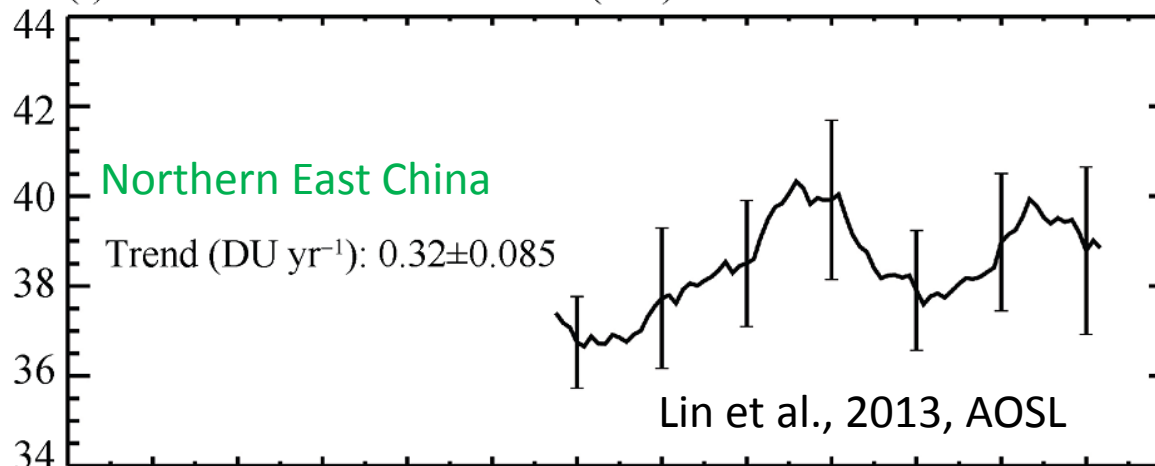


# Regional O<sub>3</sub> Concentrations are Increasing



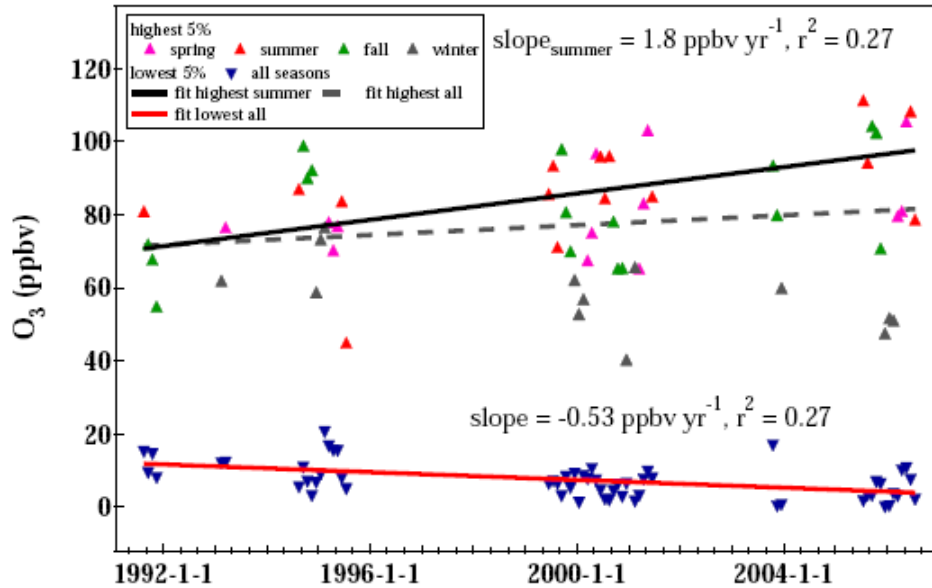
Xu et al., 2008, ACP

(f) OMI/MLS Ozone Columns (DU)



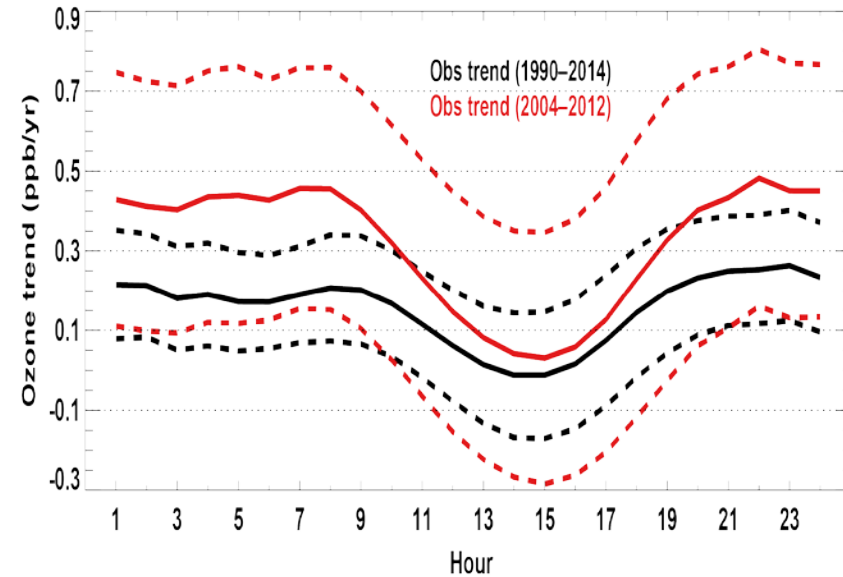
# China versus USA in Recent O<sub>3</sub> Trends

## Lin'An in the Yangtze River Delta

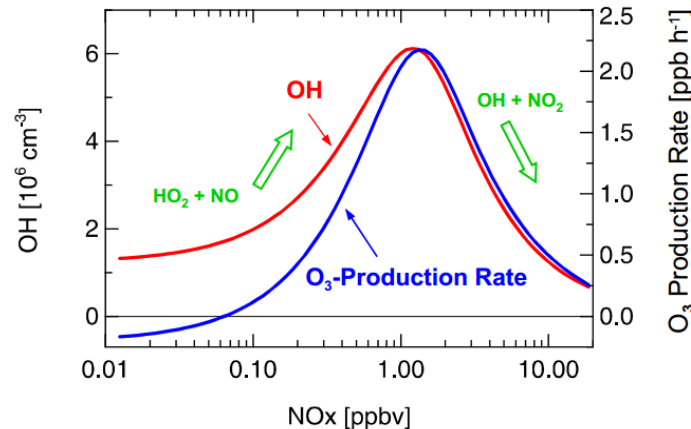


Xu et al., 2008, ACP

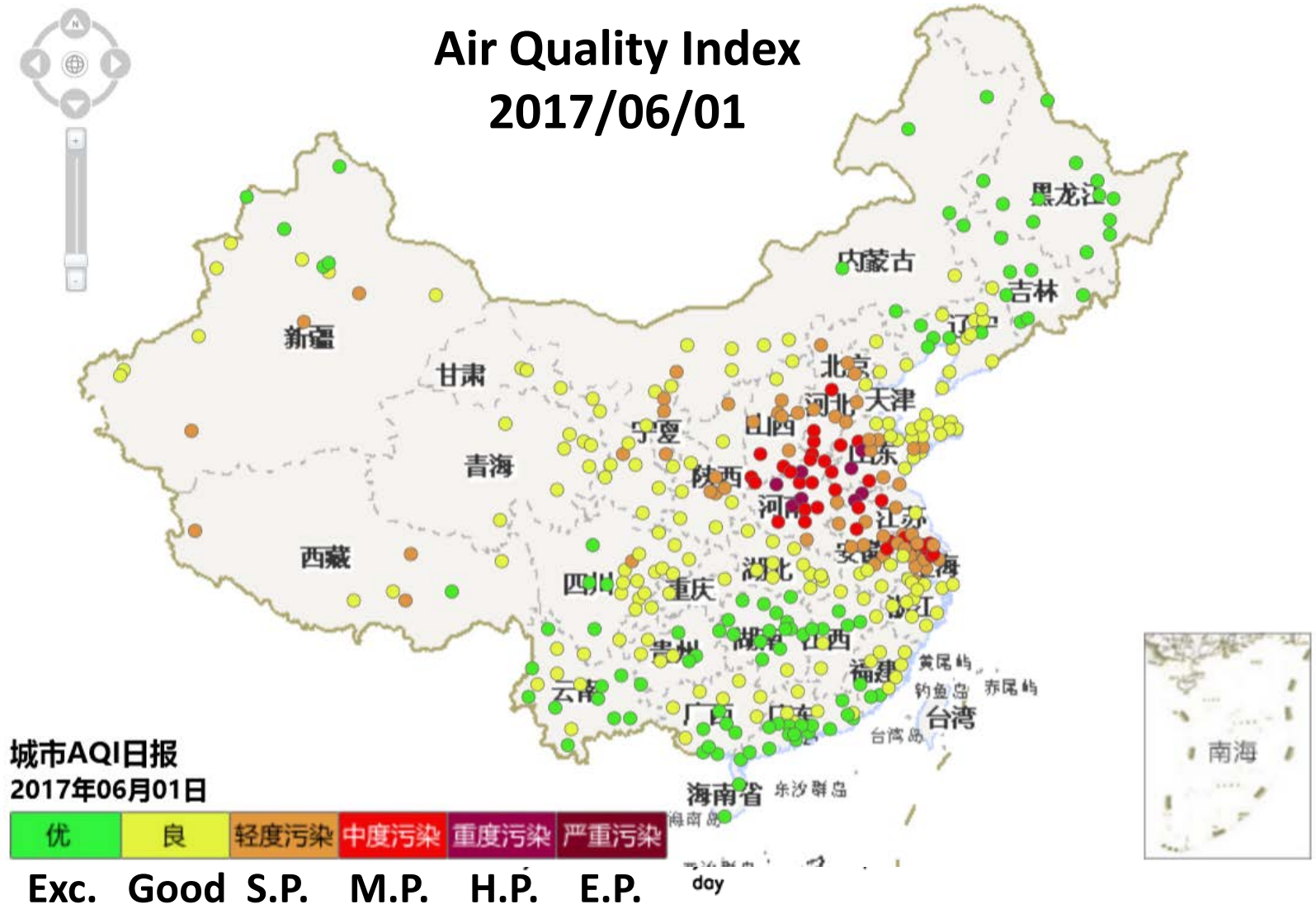
## USA average (1000 sites)



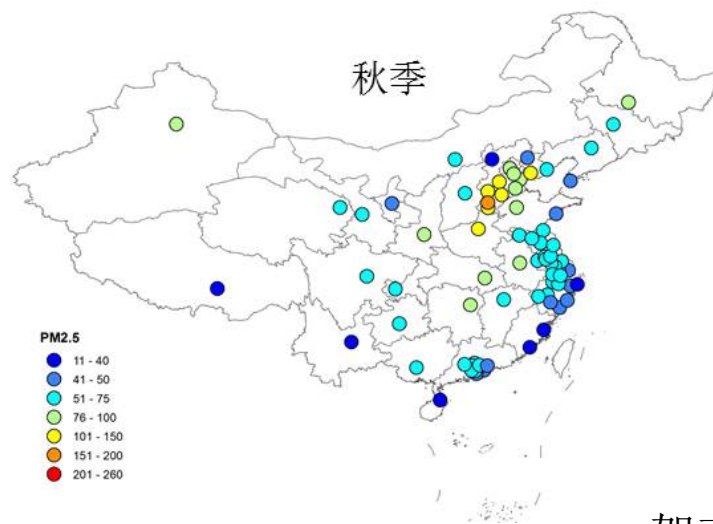
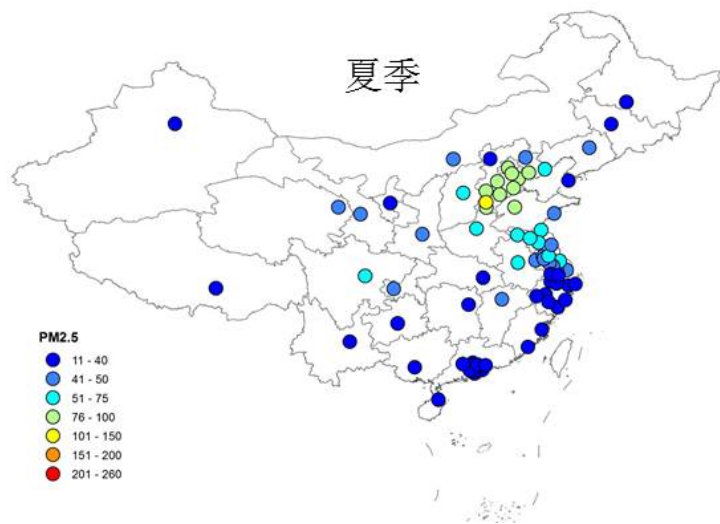
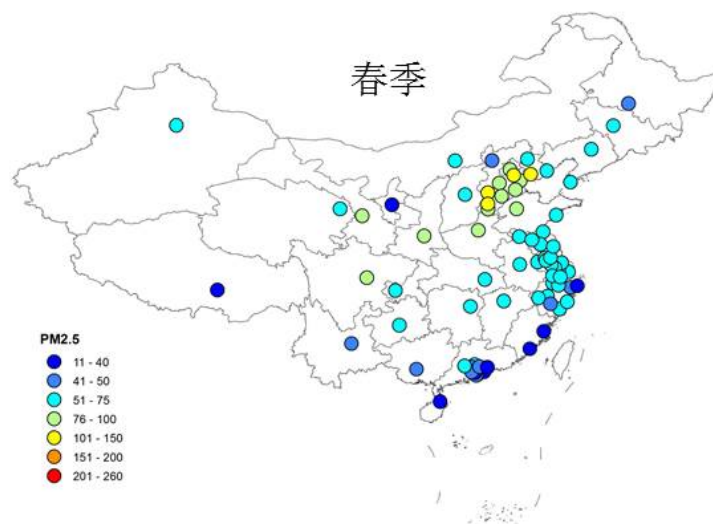
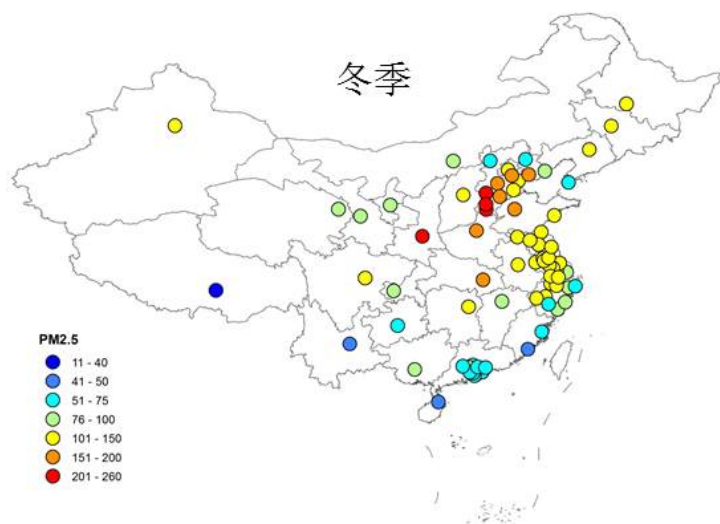
Yan et al., 2017, submitted



# China Is Facing Increasingly Severe Ozone Pollution



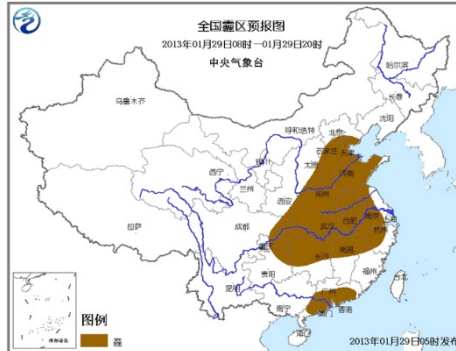
# Seasonal Variation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in China



# Severe Haze in 2013



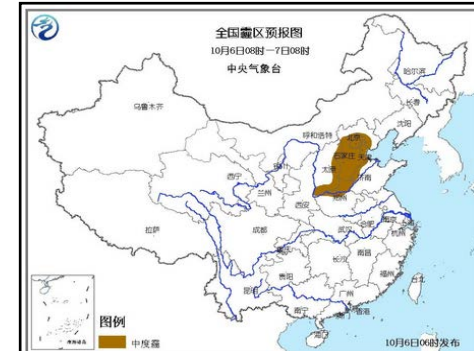
Jan 14-15, 2013



Jan 29, 2013



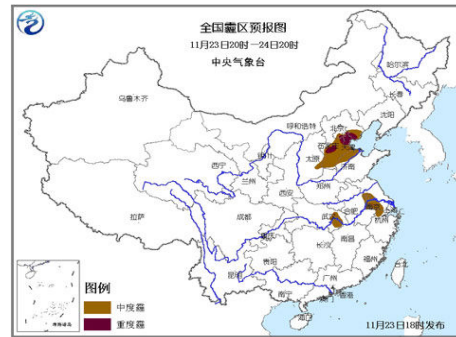
Feb 24-25, 2013



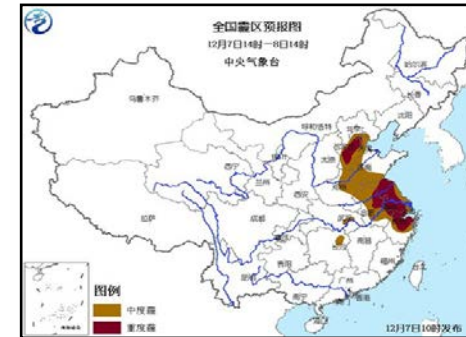
Oct 06-07, 2013



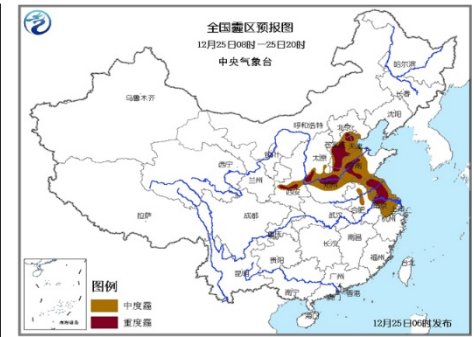
Oct 28-29, 2013



Nov 23-24, 2013



Dec 07-08, 2013

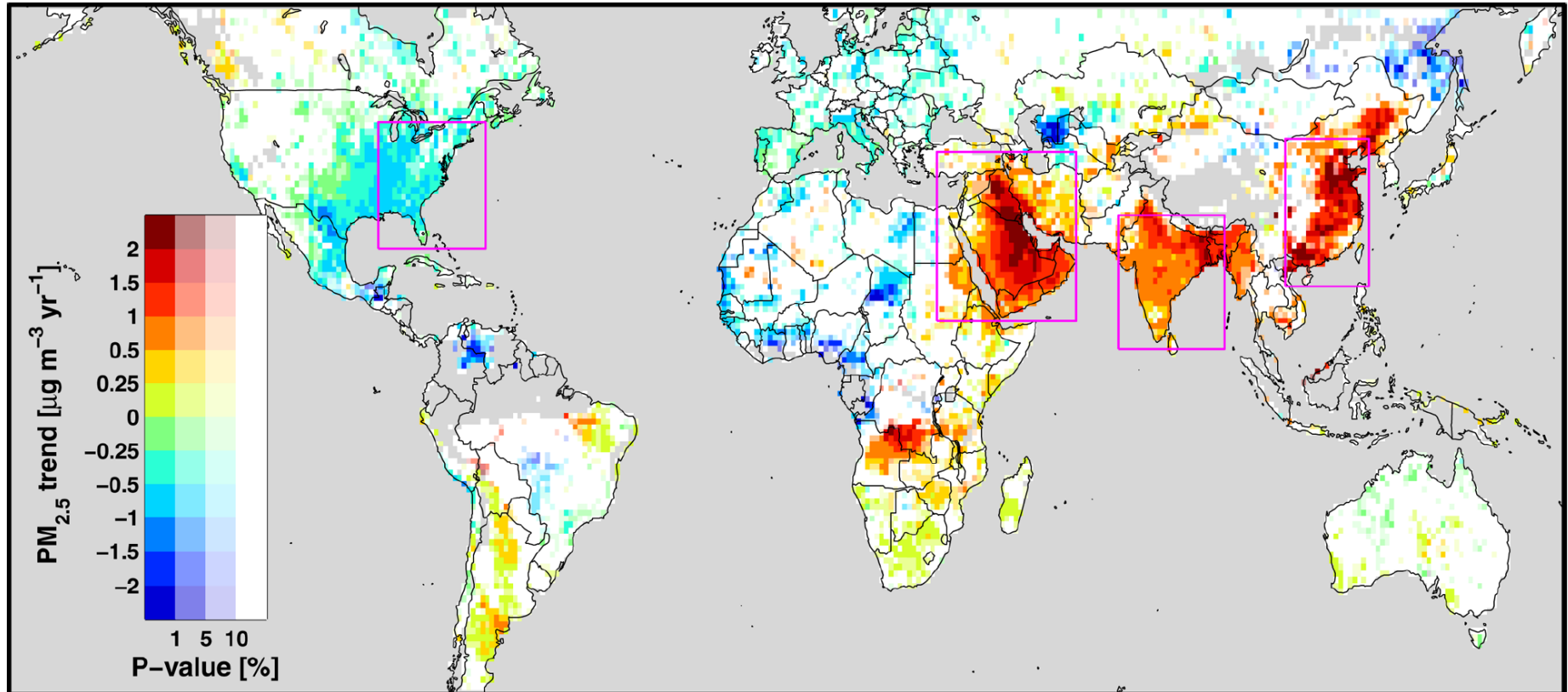


Dec 25, 2013

贺克斌, 2014

# Varying Growth of PM Inferred from Satellite Obs

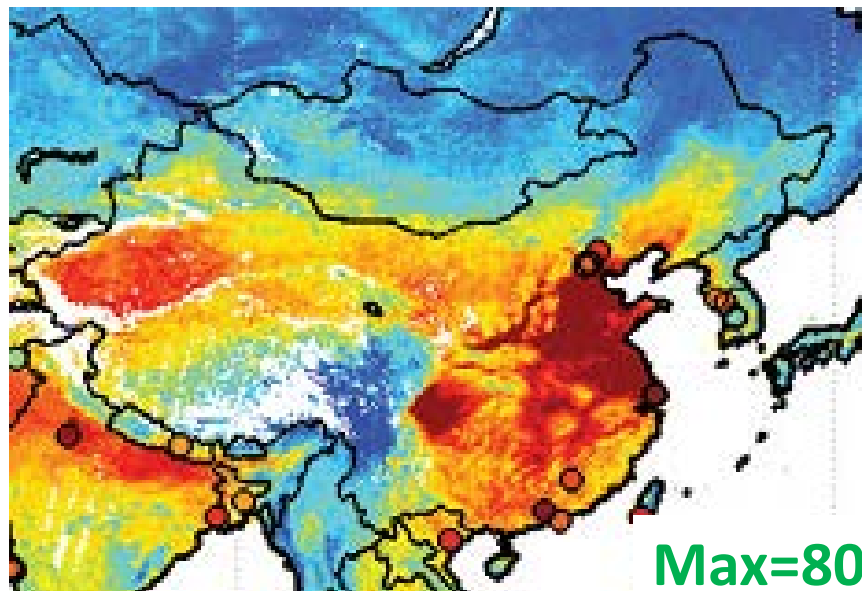
## Global PM<sub>2.5</sub> Growth Rate Over 1998-2012 inferred from MISR-SeaWiFS



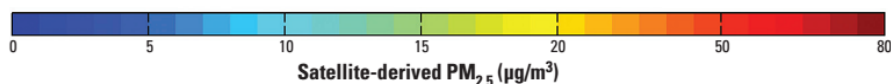
Boys et al., 2014, EST

# Worsening Chinese PM Pollution ?

2000–2006; old study



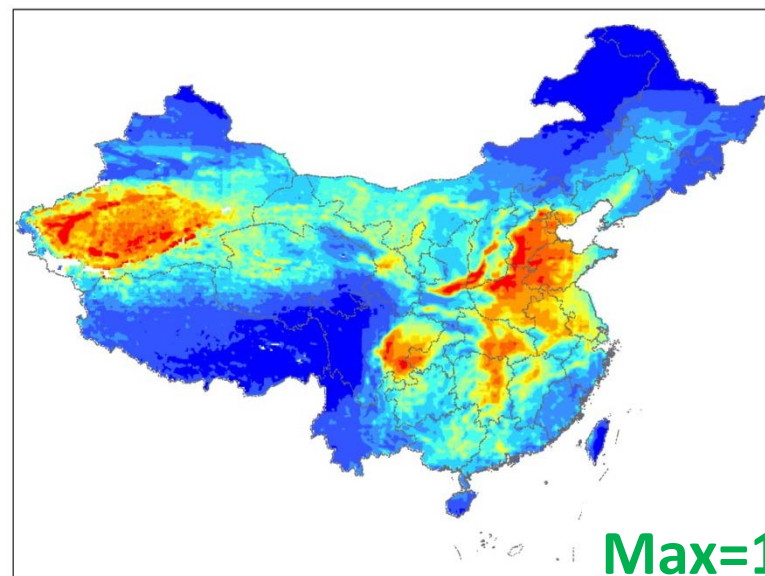
Max=80



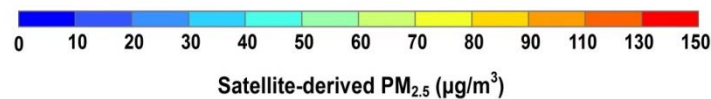
**23 Million**  
>100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

Van Donkelaar et al., 2010 EHP

2006–2012; updated study



Max=150

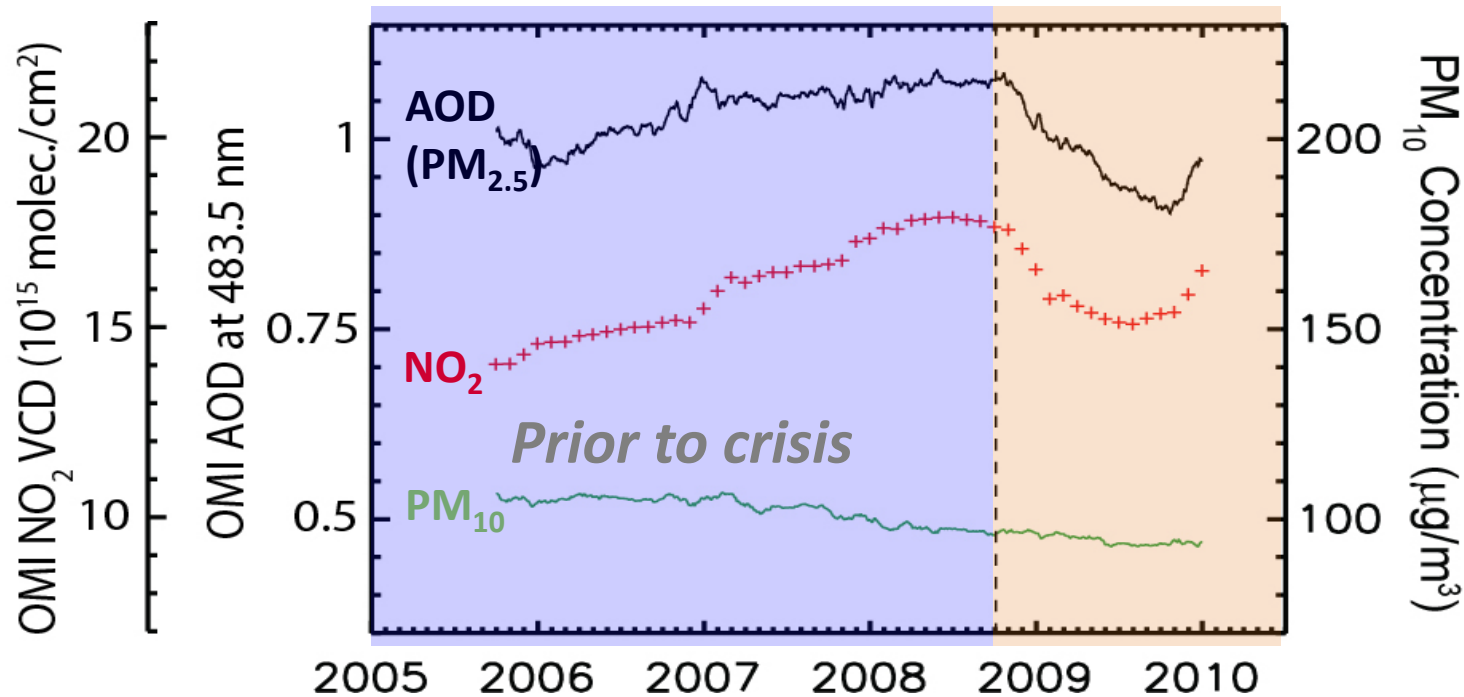


**320 Million**  
>100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

Geng et al., 2015 RSE

# China's Increasing NO<sub>x</sub> Drives PM<sub>2.5</sub> Growth

## E. China NO<sub>x</sub> and PM over 2005–2010

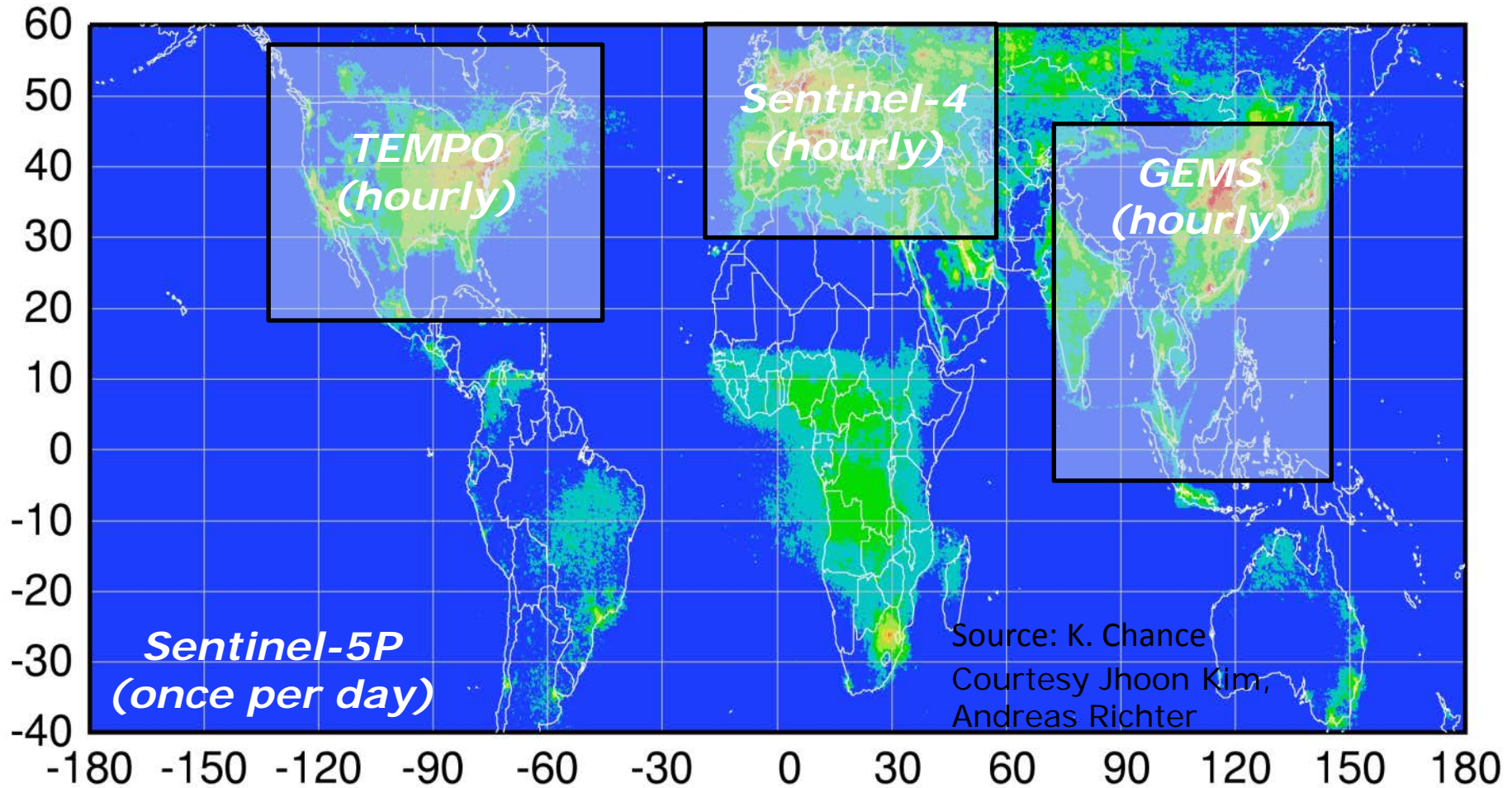


(Natural factors ruled out) we find that *before crisis*:

- PM<sub>2.5</sub> grew due to increasing NO<sub>x</sub>, etc.
- PM<sub>10</sub> declined due to controls on primary PM



# Future-Generation Satellite Measurements: High-Resolution Geostationary and Polar Orbiting



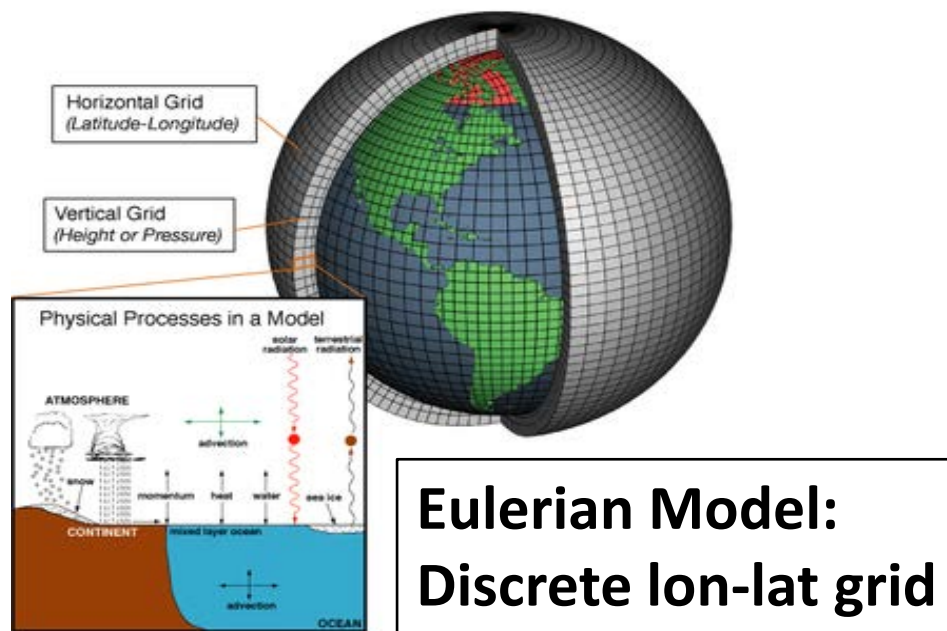
# Key Questions on Globalizing Air Pollution

- Severity and trends of China's air pollution
  - Satellite and Ground-based Measurements
- **Mechanism of pollution and transport**
  - **High-resolution chemical transport model**
- Socioeconomic drivers of air pollution
  - Role of production, consumption and trade
  - Globalizing air pollution via trade & transport

# Atmospheric Chemical Transport Modeling

Emis   Dep   Transport & Mixing   Chemistry

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = E - D - \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (C \vec{V})}_{\text{Grid-resolved}} - \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (C' \vec{V}')}_{\text{Unresolved}} + (P - L)$$



## Atmospheric chemical transport models:

- Simulating spatiotemporal variations of trace species after they or their precursors are emitted into the atmosphere

## Limited by Resolution

### Models Often Misrepresent Small-scale Processes

- Un-even terrain
- Small-scale meteorology
- Variability in land use, vegetation, etc.
- Small-scale horizontal & vertical transport
- **Small-scale variability in chemistry & emissions**

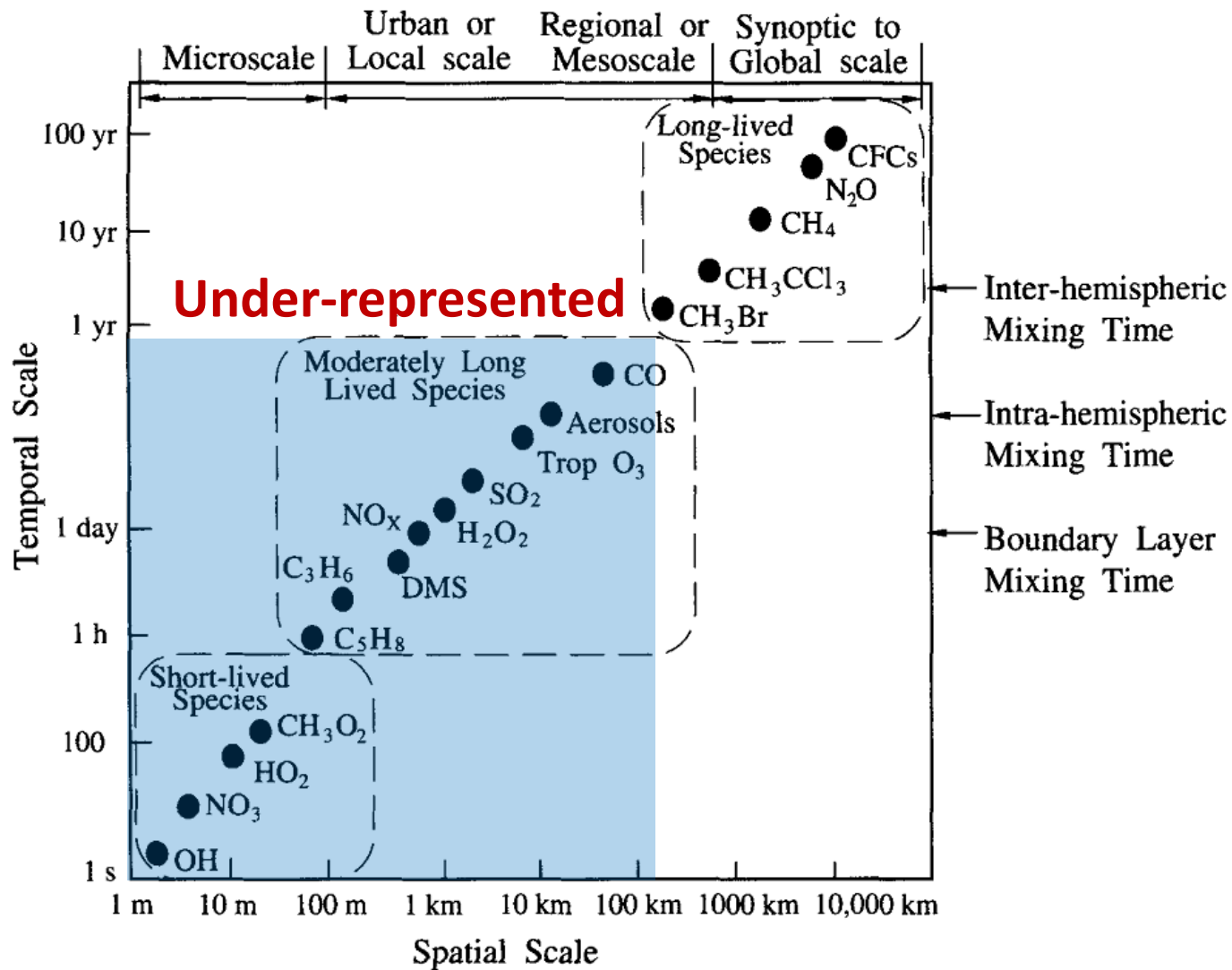
**model**   **reality**

$$\overline{\overline{A \cdot B}} - \overline{A \cdot B} = -\overline{A' \cdot B'} = -r_{AB} \cdot \sigma_A \cdot \sigma_B$$

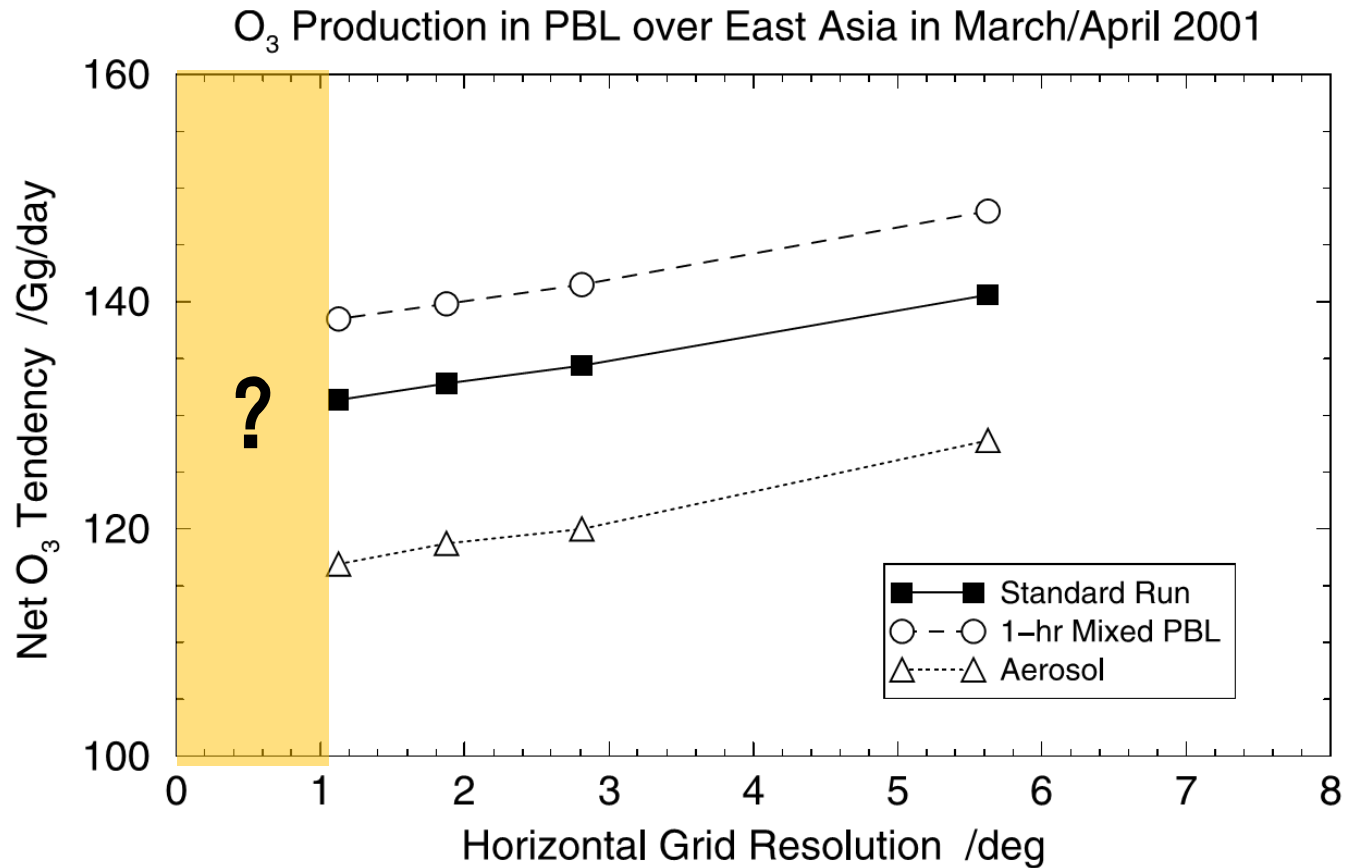
➤  $r_{AB} < 0$ : Model has an **overestimation**

➤  $r_{AB} > 0$ : Model has an **underestimation**

# Coarse Models Under-represent Small Scales



# Resolution-dependent Net Ozone Production



Wild an Prather, 2006

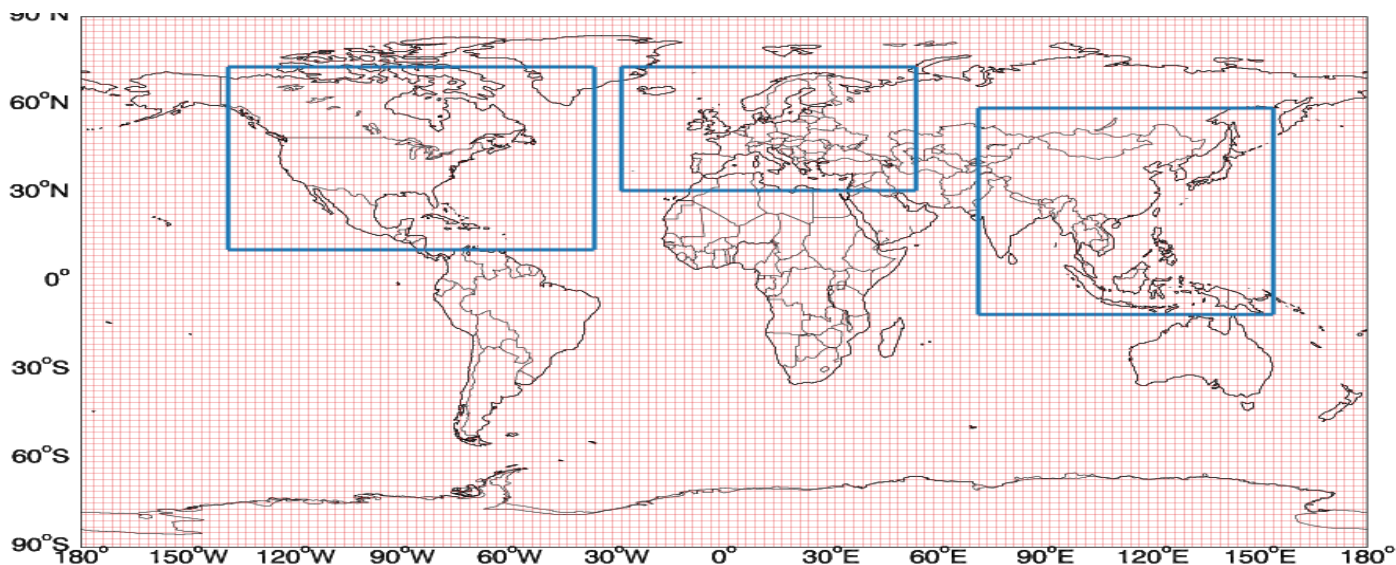
# Global versus Regional Models

## Global Models

- Covers the globe
  - Good for global studies
  - No LBCs are necessary
- Low-resolution (  $\geq 100$  km )
  - No small-scale processes
- Example: GEOS-Chem, AM3

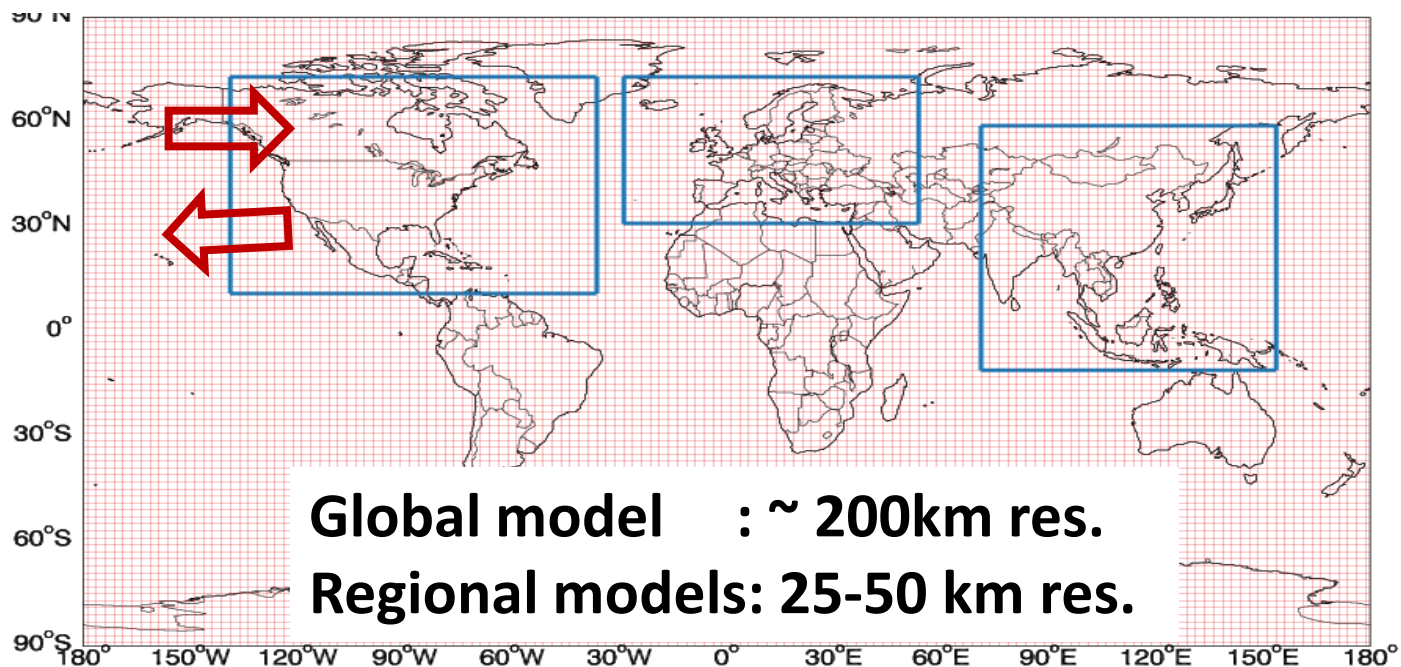
## Regional Models

- Covers a region
  - Need LBCs from global models via 1-way nesting
- High-resolution (  $\sim 10$  km )
  - Resolve small-scale processes
- Example: CMAQ, WRF-Chem



# Global-multi-regional Two-way Coupled Modeling Based on GEOS-Chem

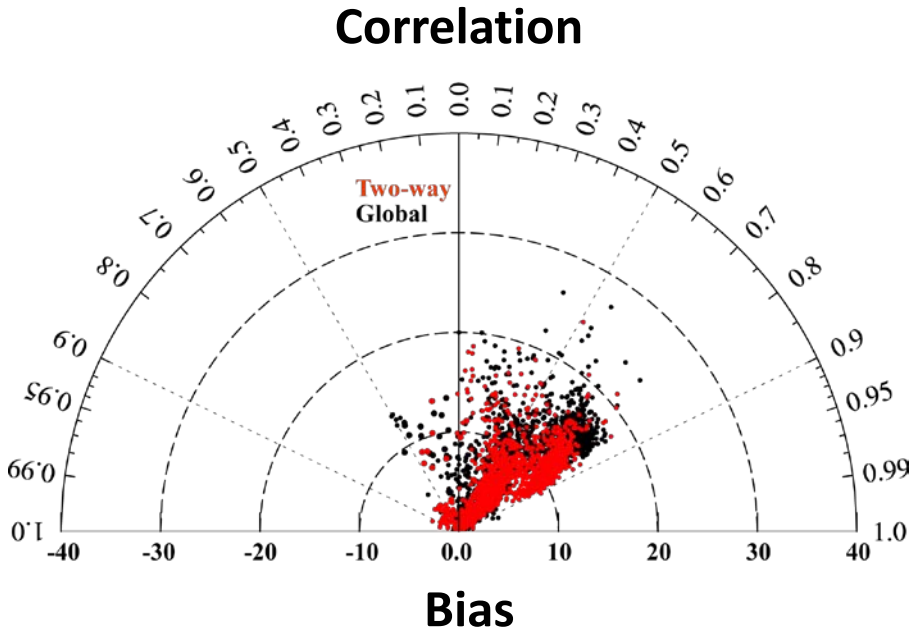
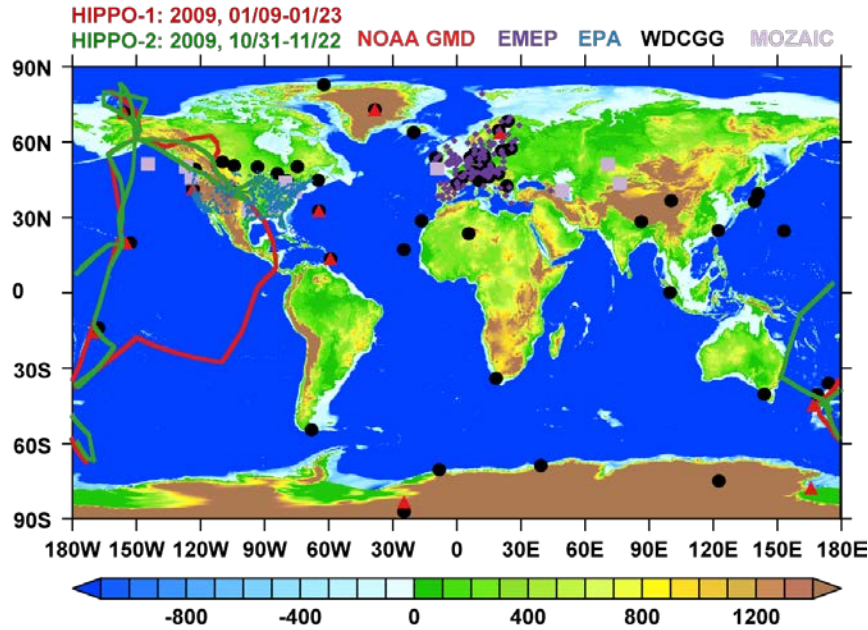
- High-res regional nested simulations 'correct' global model
- Global and multiple regional models interact simultaneously
- High computation efficiency and low model complexity





# 2-way Model Better Simulates Surface O<sub>3</sub>

# of ground sites = 1420

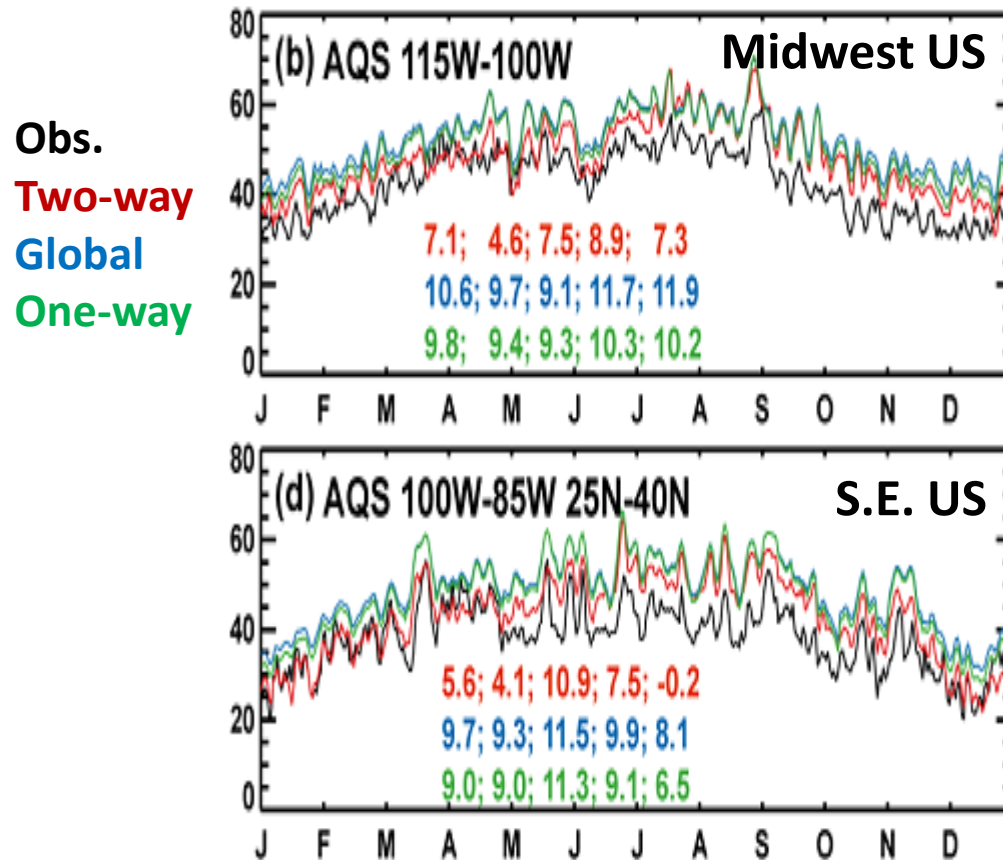


- Mean R increases from 0.51 to 0.65
- Mean bias decreases by 4.8 ppb

# 2-way Model Better Simulates Surface O<sub>3</sub>

Comparisons with AQS and EMEP observations:

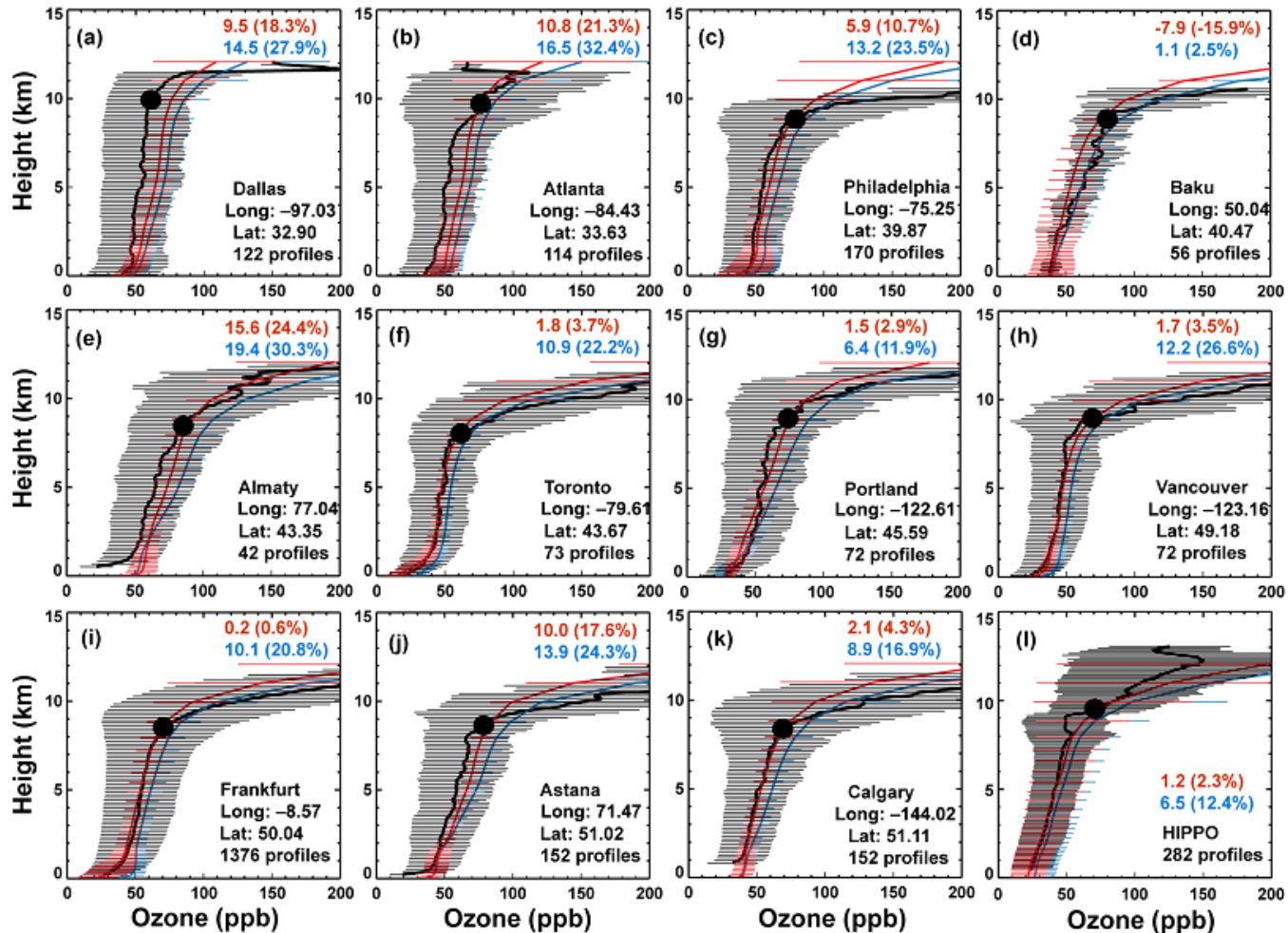
- Improvement is most significant in cold season
- Improvement from global to 2-way is 2-8 times that from global to 1-way



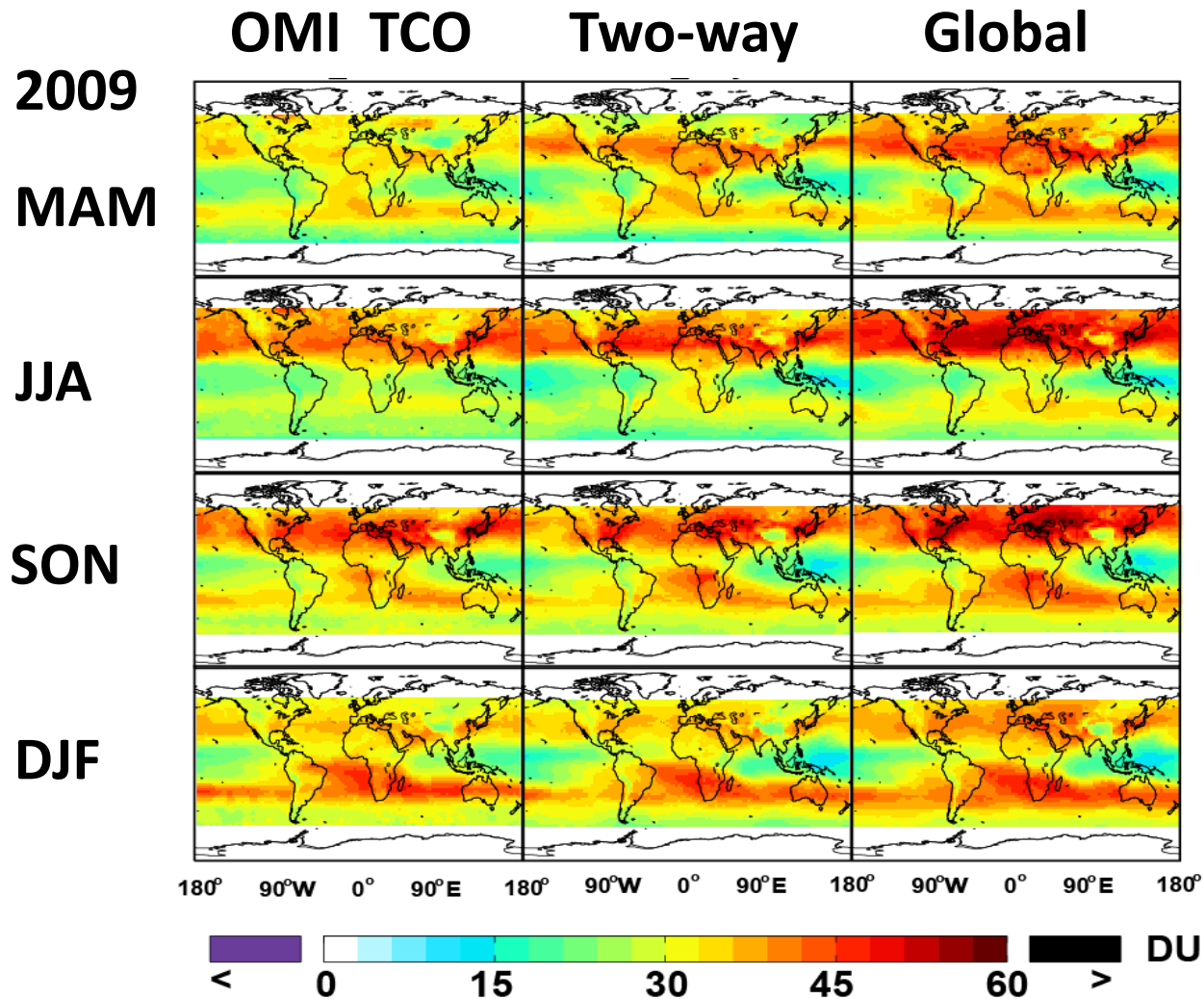
# 2-way Model Better Simulates O<sub>3</sub> Profiles

## Comparisons with MOZIAC and HIPPO profiles

Obs  
Two-way  
Global



# 2-way Model Better Simulates Tropospheric O<sub>3</sub>



# 2-way Coupling Improves Tropospheric Simulation

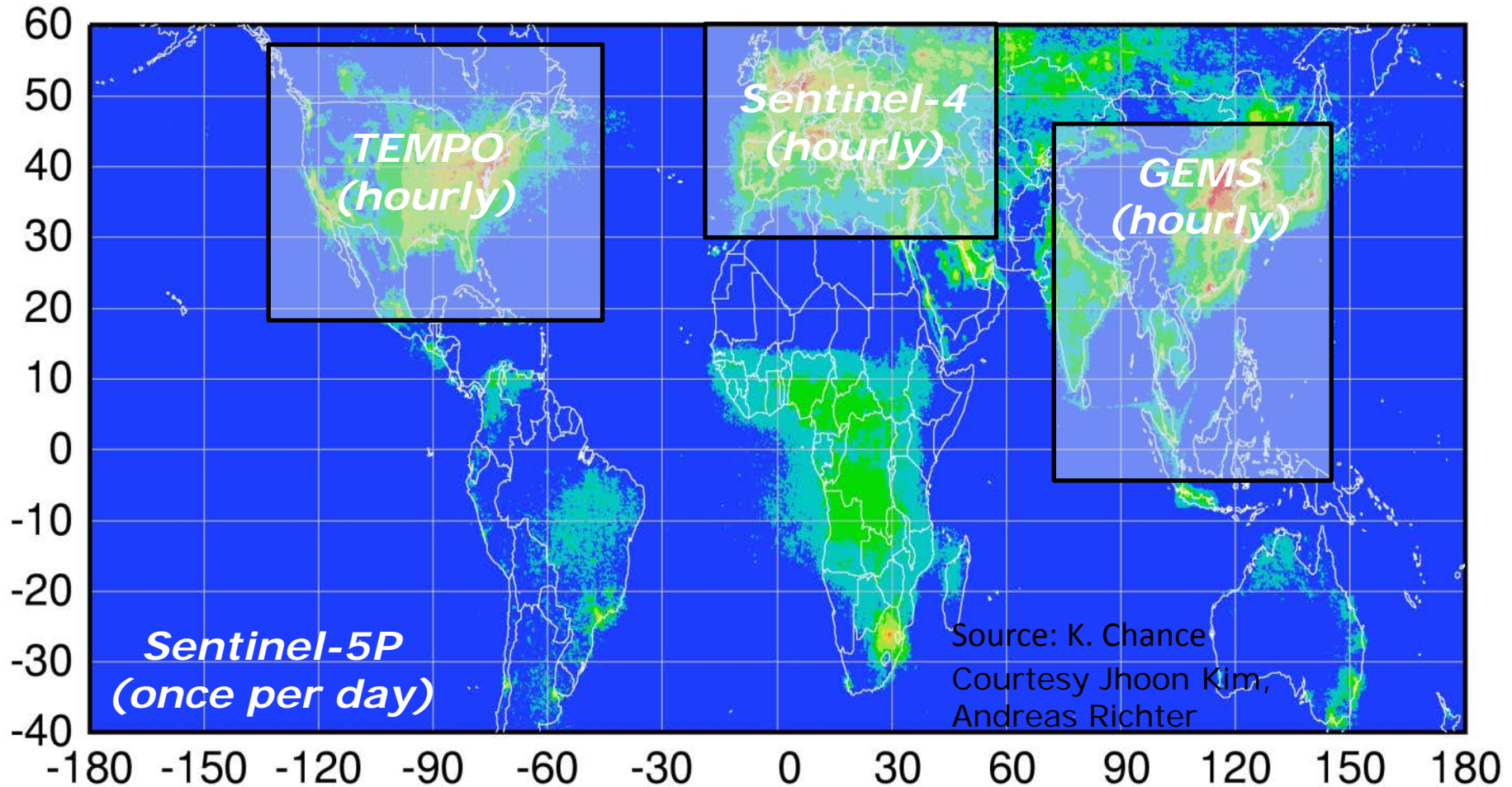
	Global Model	Two-way Model	'Observation'
OH ( $10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ )	11.8	11.2 ( - 5% * )	10.4 – 10.9
MCF lifetime (yr)	5.58	5.87 ( + 5.2% )	6.0 – 6.3
CH <sub>4</sub> lifetime (yr)	9.63	10.12 ( + 5.1% )	10.2 – 11.2
O <sub>3</sub> (DU)	34.5	31.5 ( - 8.7% )	31.1 ± 3 (OMI/MLS)
O <sub>3</sub> (Tg)	384	348 ( - 9.5% # )	
NO <sub>x</sub> (TgN)	0.169	0.176 ( + 4.1% )	
CO (Tg)	359	398 ( + 10.8% & )	
NMVOOC (TgC)	10.1	10.2	

\* Greater than its interannual variability (2.3%)

# Greater than the change from 2000 to 2100 under RCP6.0

& Equivalent to a 25% increase in global CO emissions

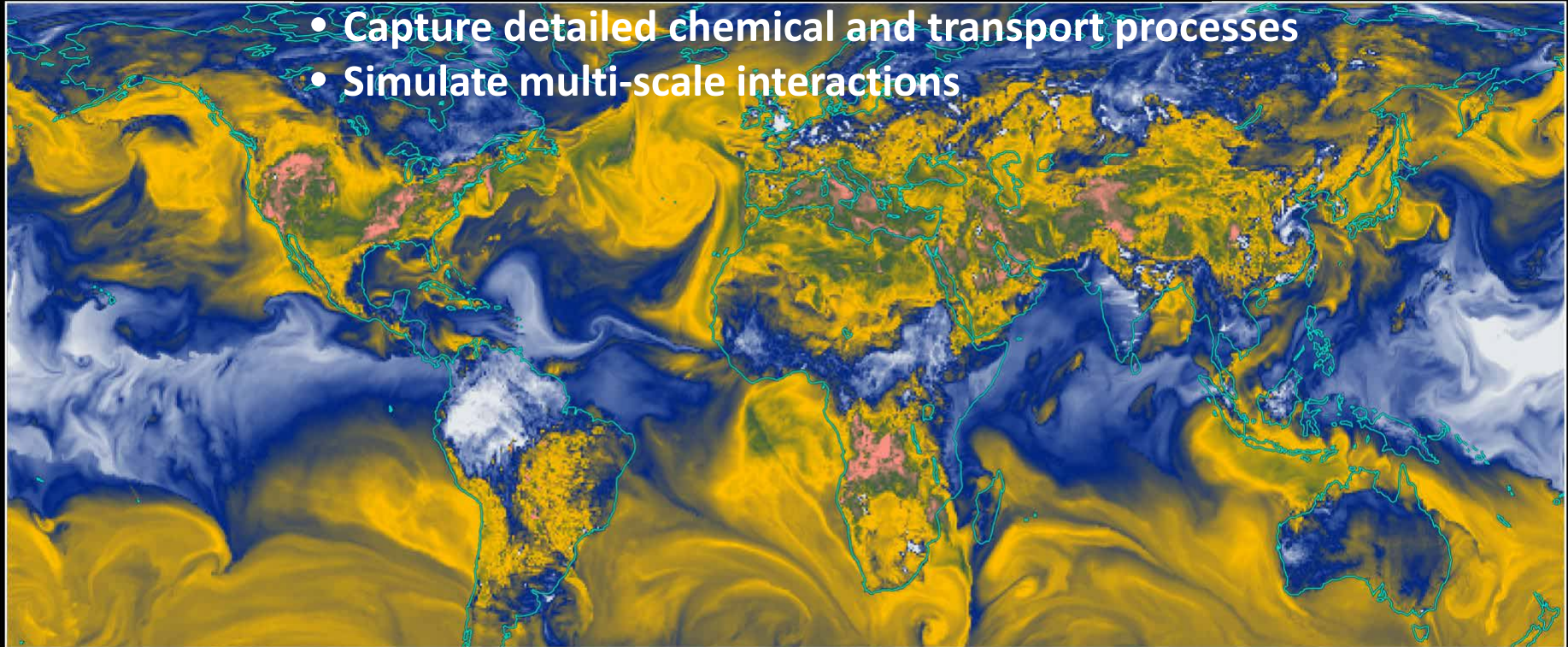
# Integrating Two-Way Coupled Modeling with Future-Generation Satellite Measurements



# High-resolution Modeling of Pollution Transport & Chemistry

## Surface ozone simulation at 12.5 km x 12.5 km

- Capture detailed chemical and transport processes
- Simulate multi-scale interactions



Fri 10 Aug  
2012

Sat 11 Aug

Sun 12 Aug

Mon 13 Aug

Tue 14 Aug



Global Modeling and Assimilation Office  
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

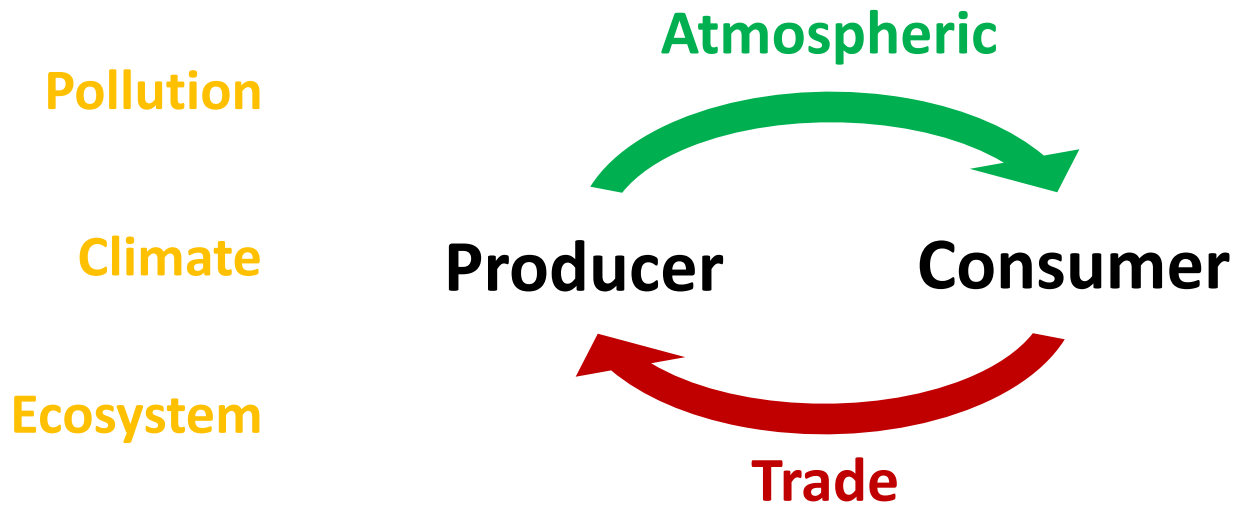
GEOS-5 CCM  
12.5 km x 12.5 km

# Key Questions on Globalizing Air Pollution

- Severity and trends of China's air pollution
  - Satellite and Ground-based Measurements
- Mechanism of pollution and transport
  - High-resolution chemical transport model
- **Socioeconomic drivers of air pollution**
  - **Role of production, consumption and trade**
  - **Globalizing air pollution via trade & transport**



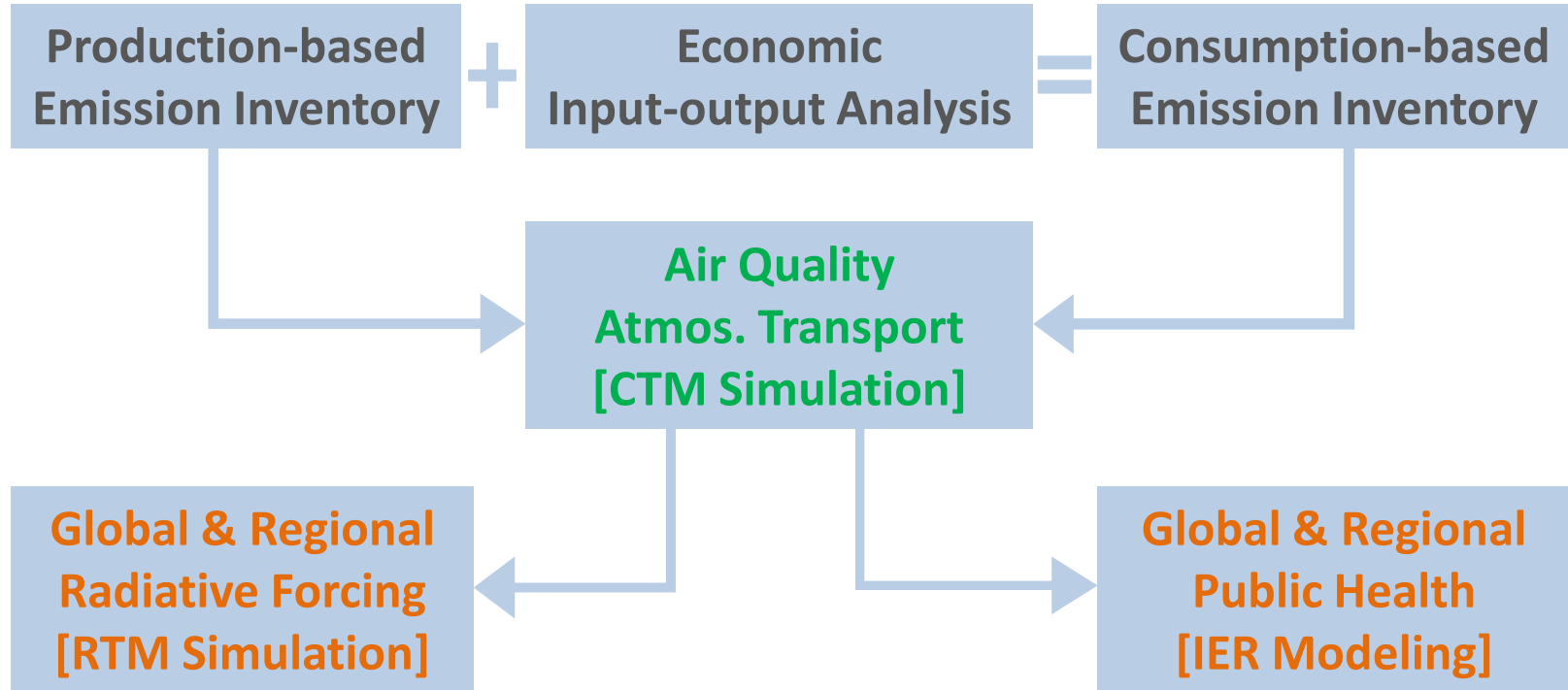
# Globalizing Air Pollution



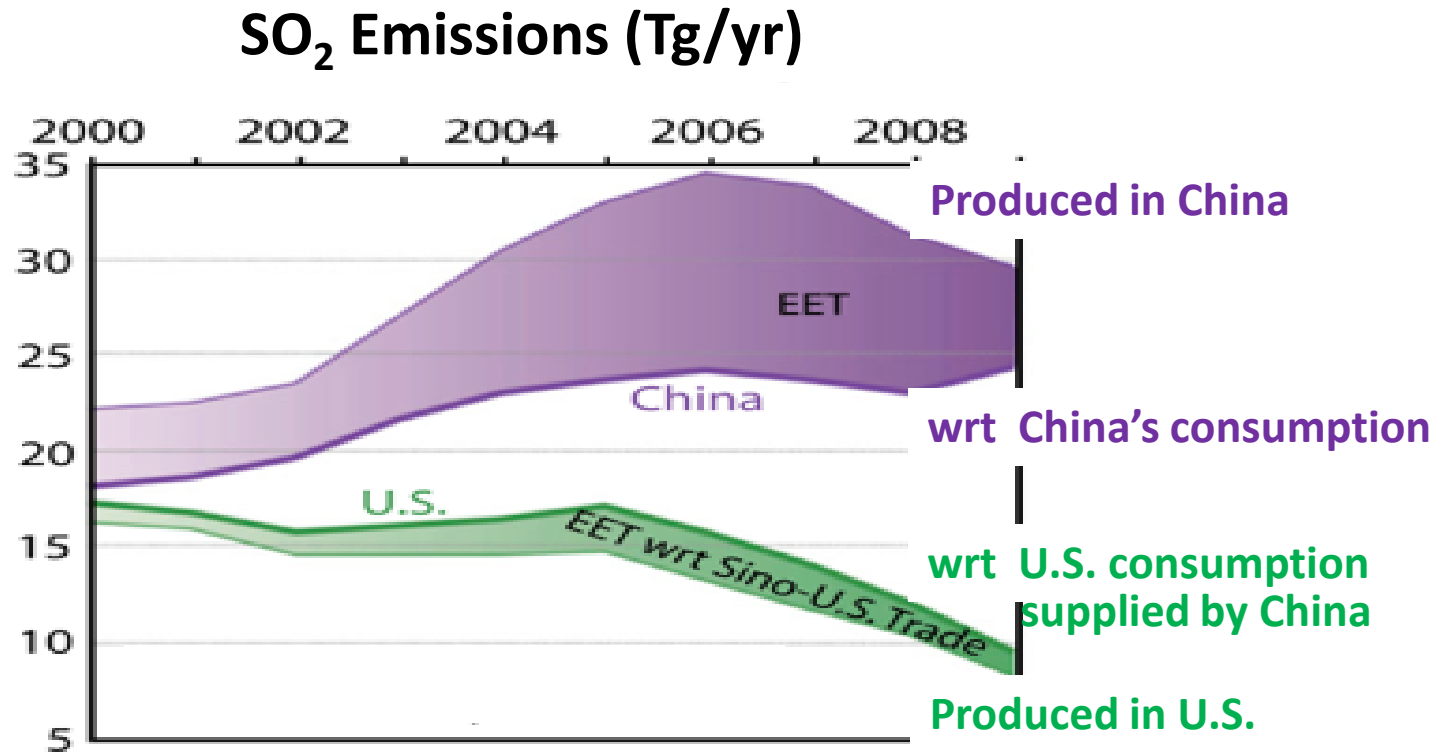
- **Atmosphere: Move pollution from producer to consumer**
- **Trade : Move Pollution from consumer to producer**

Lin et al., 2014, PNAS

# An Interdisciplinary Approach to Calculating Globalizing Air Pollution

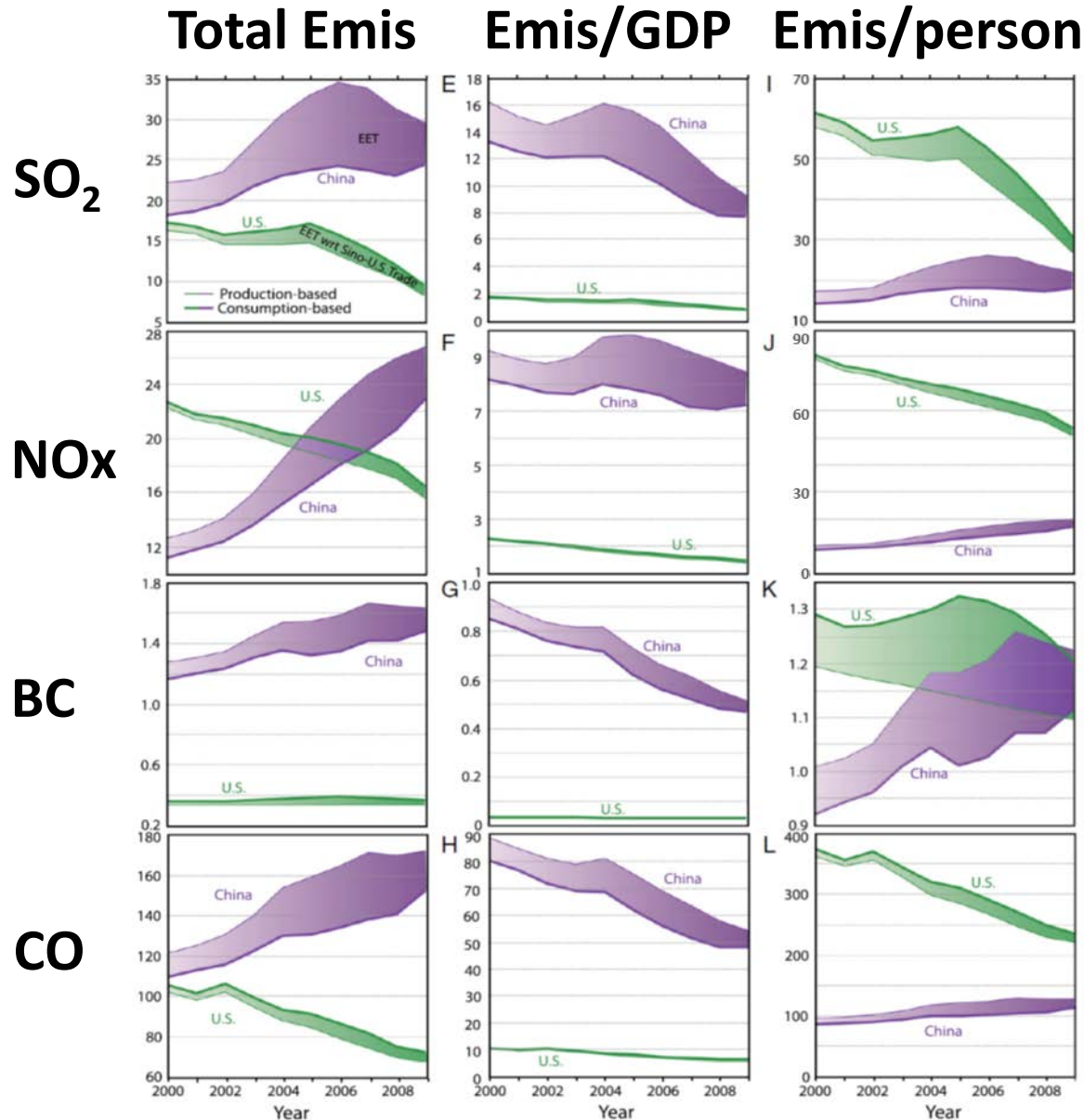


# Trade Redefines Chinese and U.S. Emissions



- Trade increases Chinese emis, but decreases U.S. emis
- Export-to-world contributes **36%** of Chinese SO<sub>2</sub> emis in 2006
- Sino-US-trade-related SO<sub>2</sub> emis are **19%** of U.S. emis in 2006

# Trade Redefines Chinese and U.S. Emissions



**China v.s. US:**

- Higher emis
- Higher intensity
- Lower emis/per
- Net emis due to exports

Lin et al., 2014, PNAS

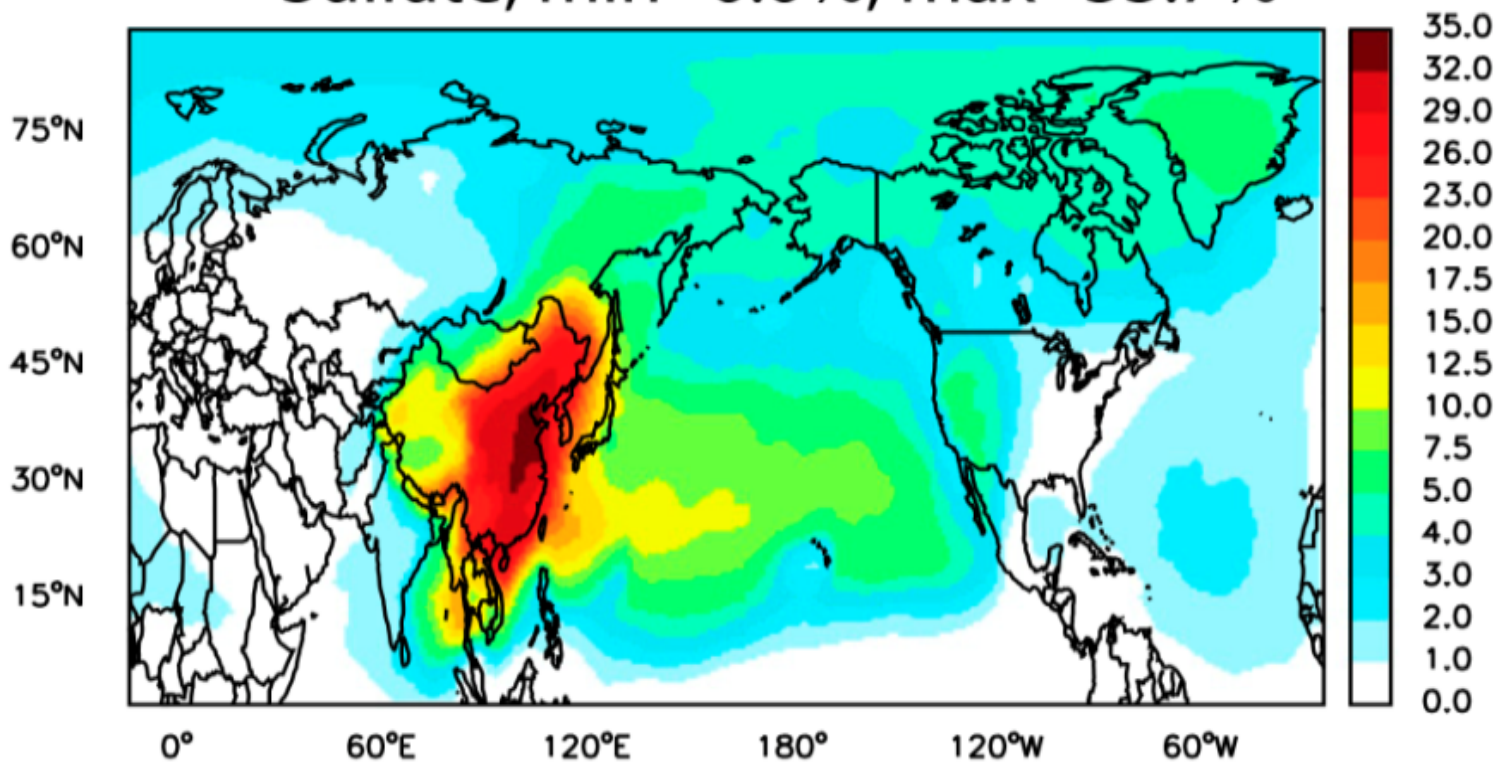
# China's High Emissions Embedded in Export

- Higher export than import volumes
- More emission-intensive products for export
- Higher emission intensity overall:
  - **5-33 times that of U.S.; 3-5 times world mean**
  - Manufacture-driven economy
  - Coal-dominated energy sources
  - Relatively low emission control levels

# Goods Export Contributes ~ 30% of China's Sulfate

**% contribution of China's export-related pollution to total pollution anywhere in the world**

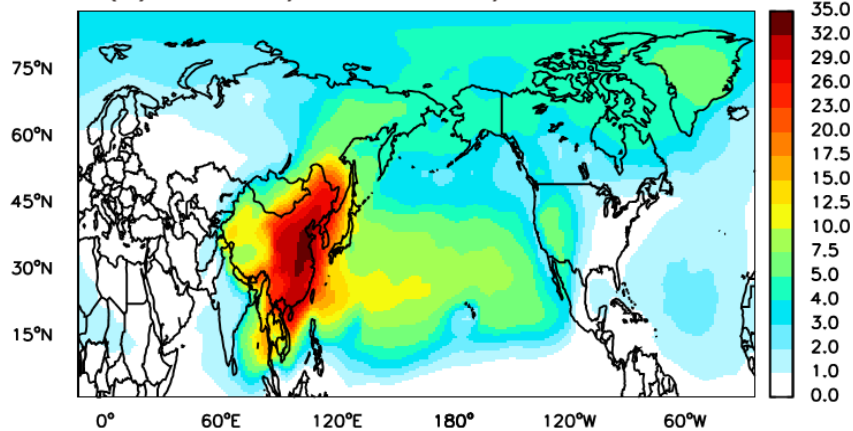
Sulfate, min=0.0%, max=33.7%



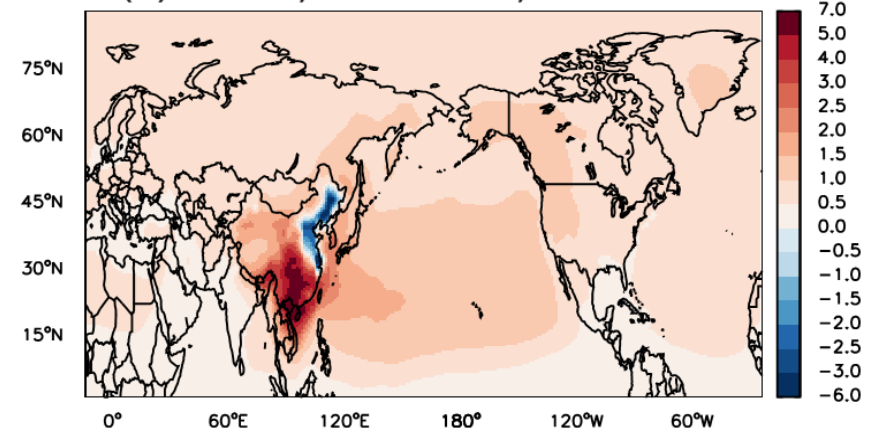
# Export of Goods Contributes to China's Pollution

**% contribution of China's export-related pollution to total pollution anywhere in the world**

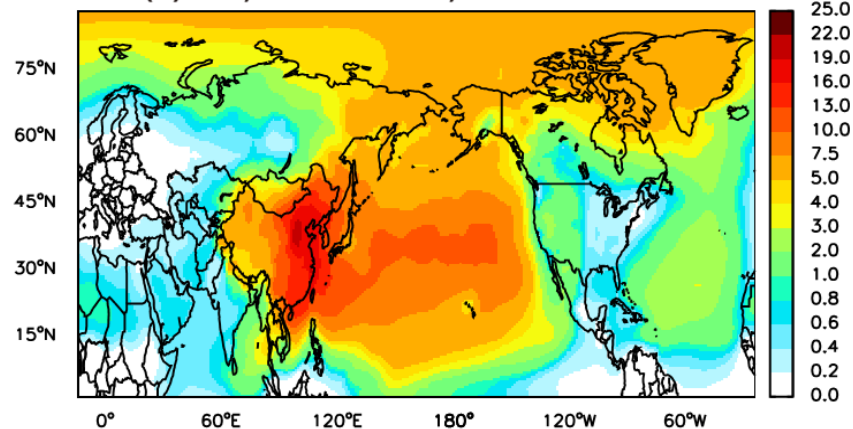
(a) Sulfate, min=0.0%, max=33.7%



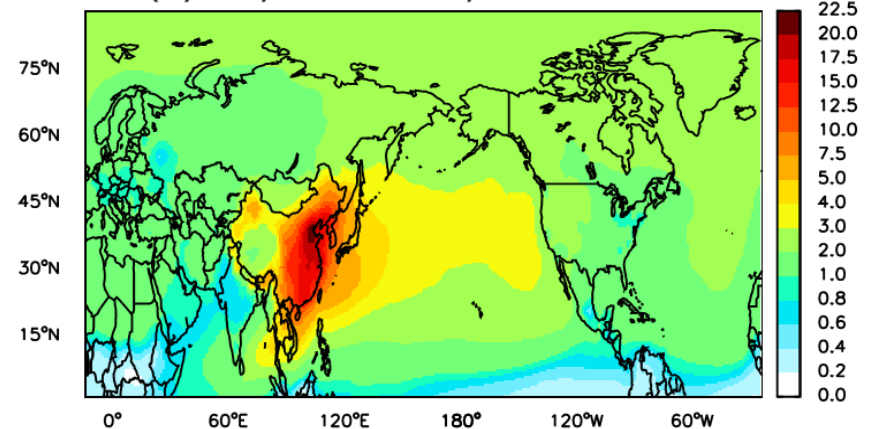
(b) Ozone, min=-5.4%, max=6.9%



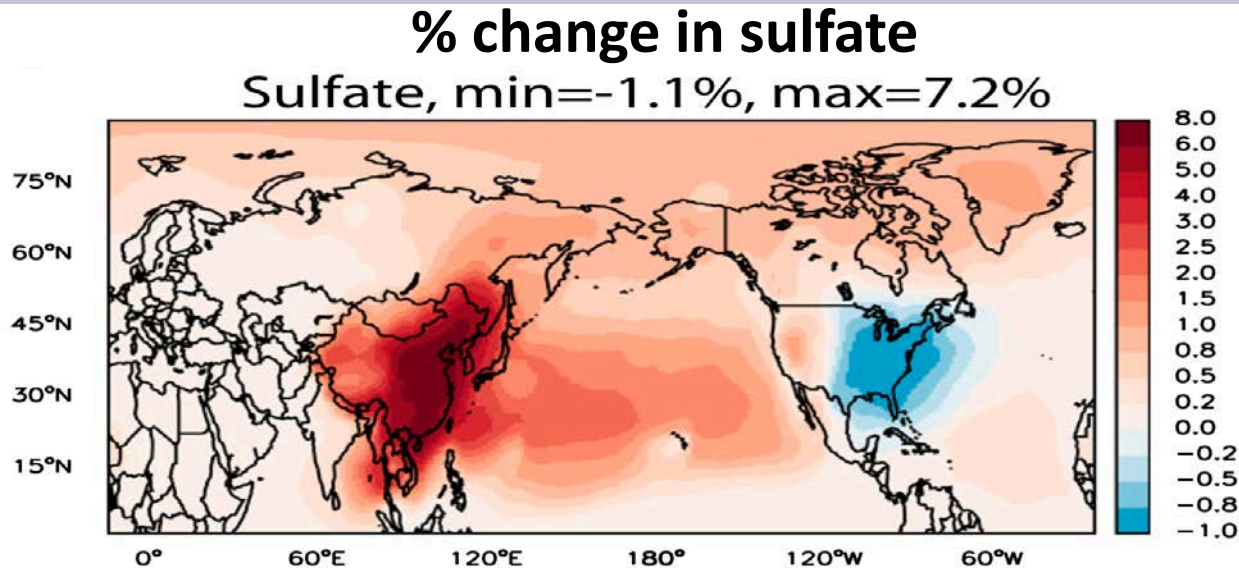
(c) BC, min=0.0%, max=22.7%



(d) CO, min=0.1%, max=22.2%



# USA Consumption And China's Sulfate Pollution



**USA imports goods from China versus self-production:  
(accounting for differences in emission intensity)**

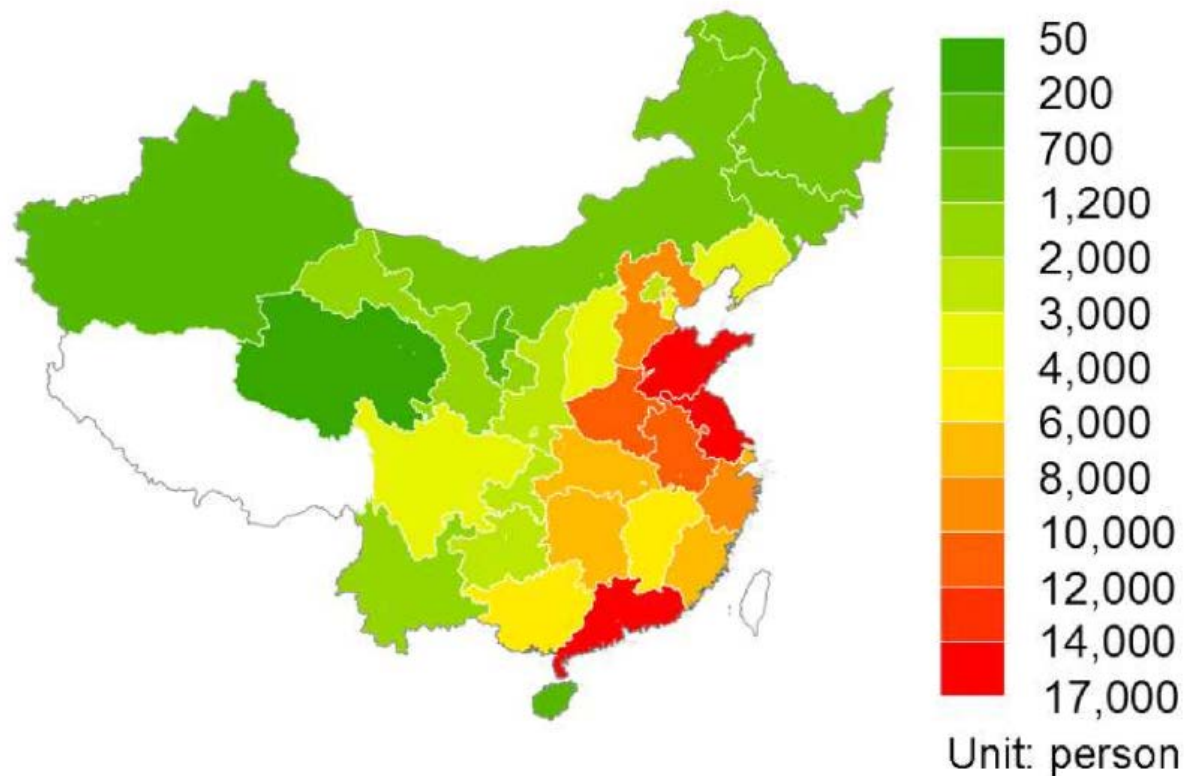
- **Increase China's sulfate PM**
- **Decrease USA's sulfate PM overall, GOOD for USA**

**This contrasts with the traditional view that Chinese pollution reduces USA air quality via atmospheric transport**



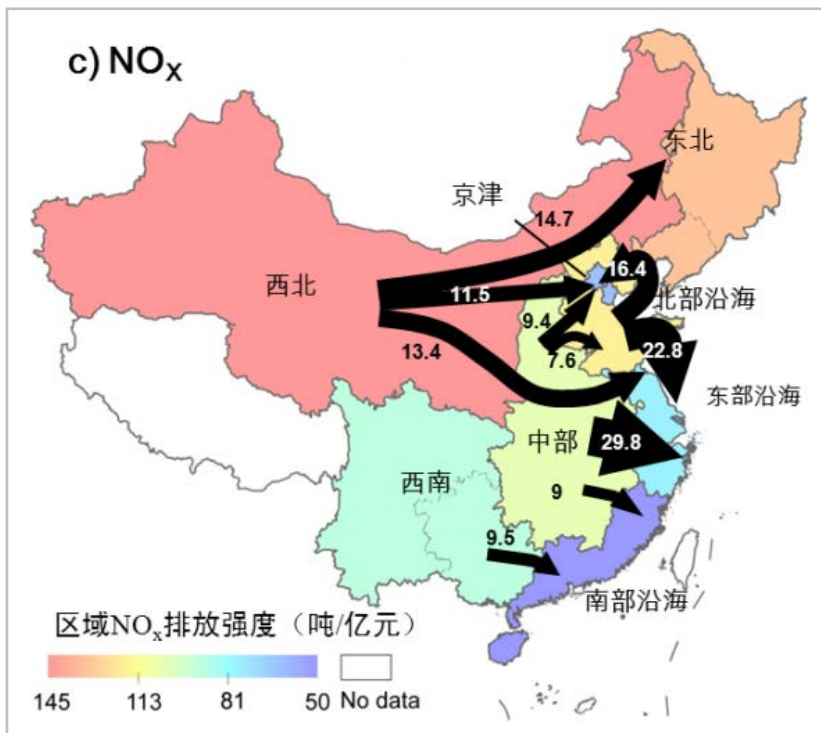
# China's Export Causes A Large Quantity of Deaths

China's export-related death toll in 2007 = 157,000, larger than all deaths in the US and the UK from ambient PM and O<sub>3</sub>

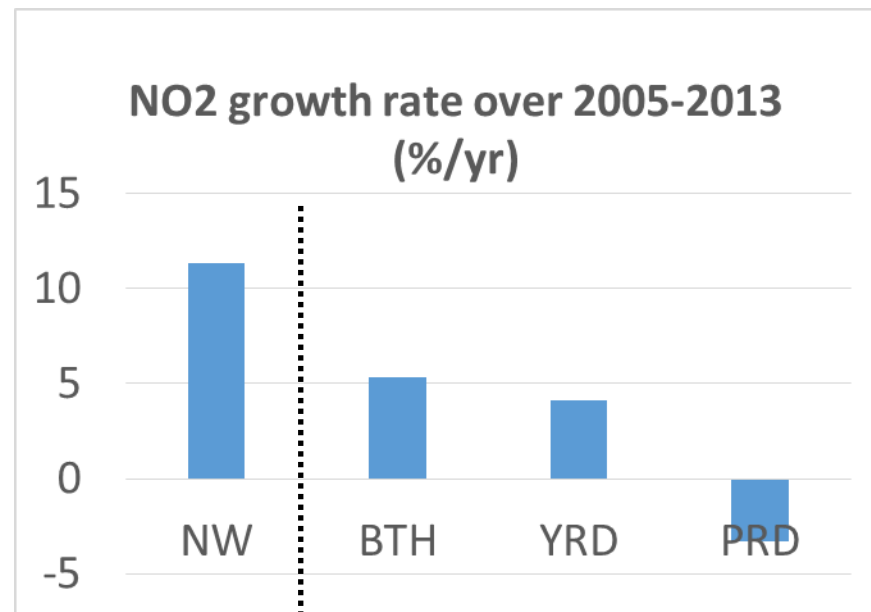


Jiang et al., EST, 2015

# China's Inter-regional Pollution Transport Via Trade

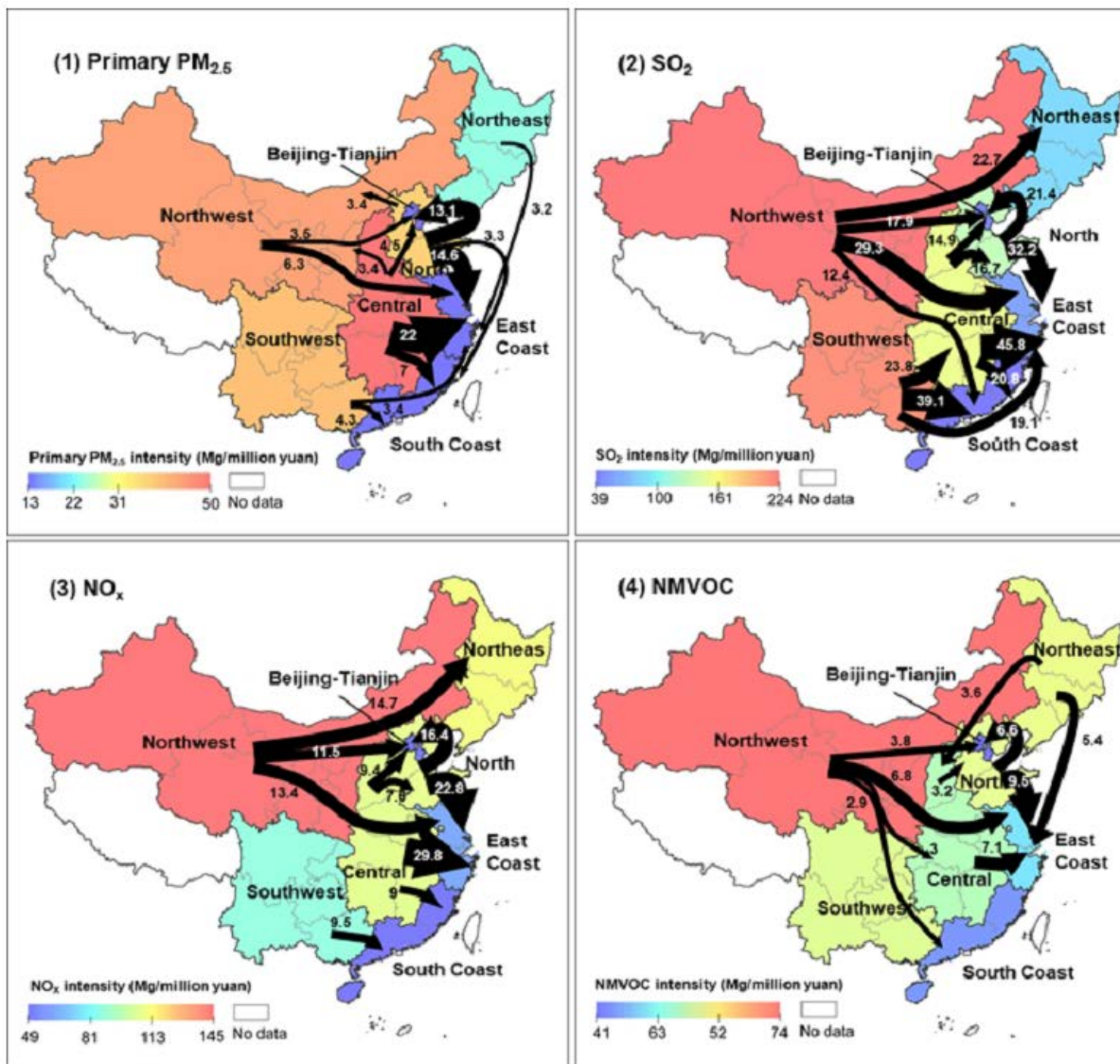


Zhao et al., ACP, 2015

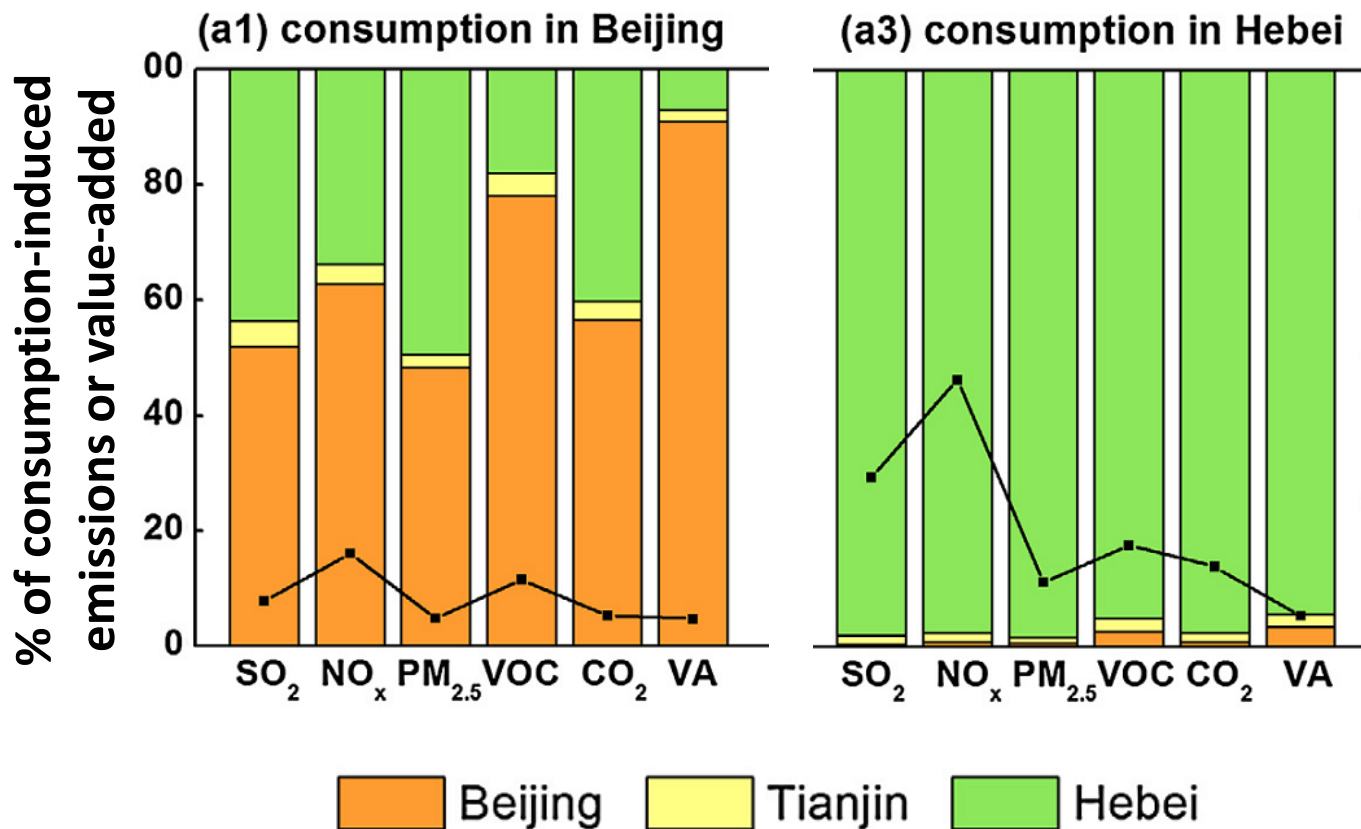


Cui et al., ACP, 2016

# China's Inter-regional Pollution Transport Via Trade



# Pollution Transfer Due to Trade: Beijing → Hebei



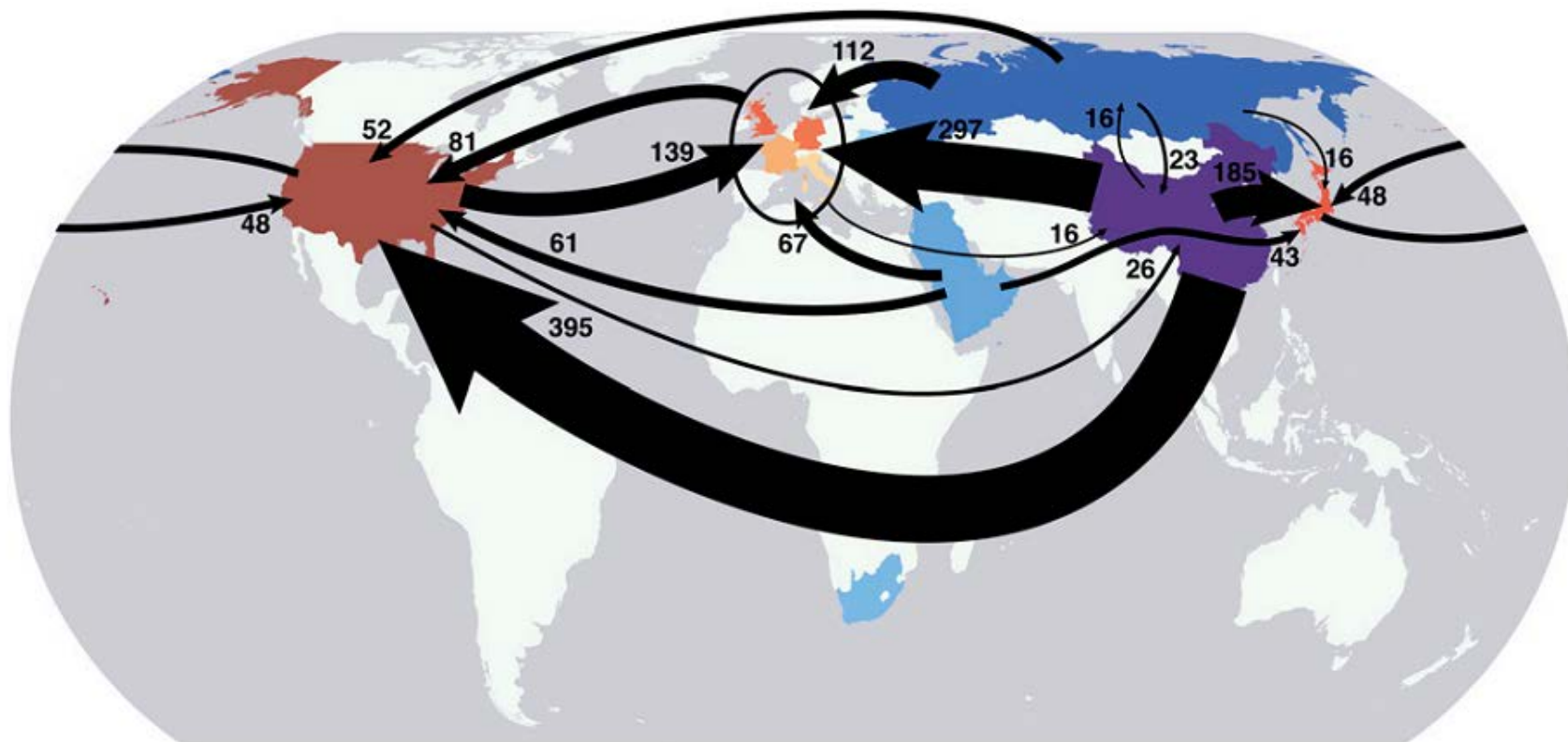
# Trade-driven Pollution Transport: A Critical Issue in China's GO-WEST Movement

## Pollution in Tenggeli Desert (2014/08/31)



# Global Trade Leads to Complex Emission Transfer

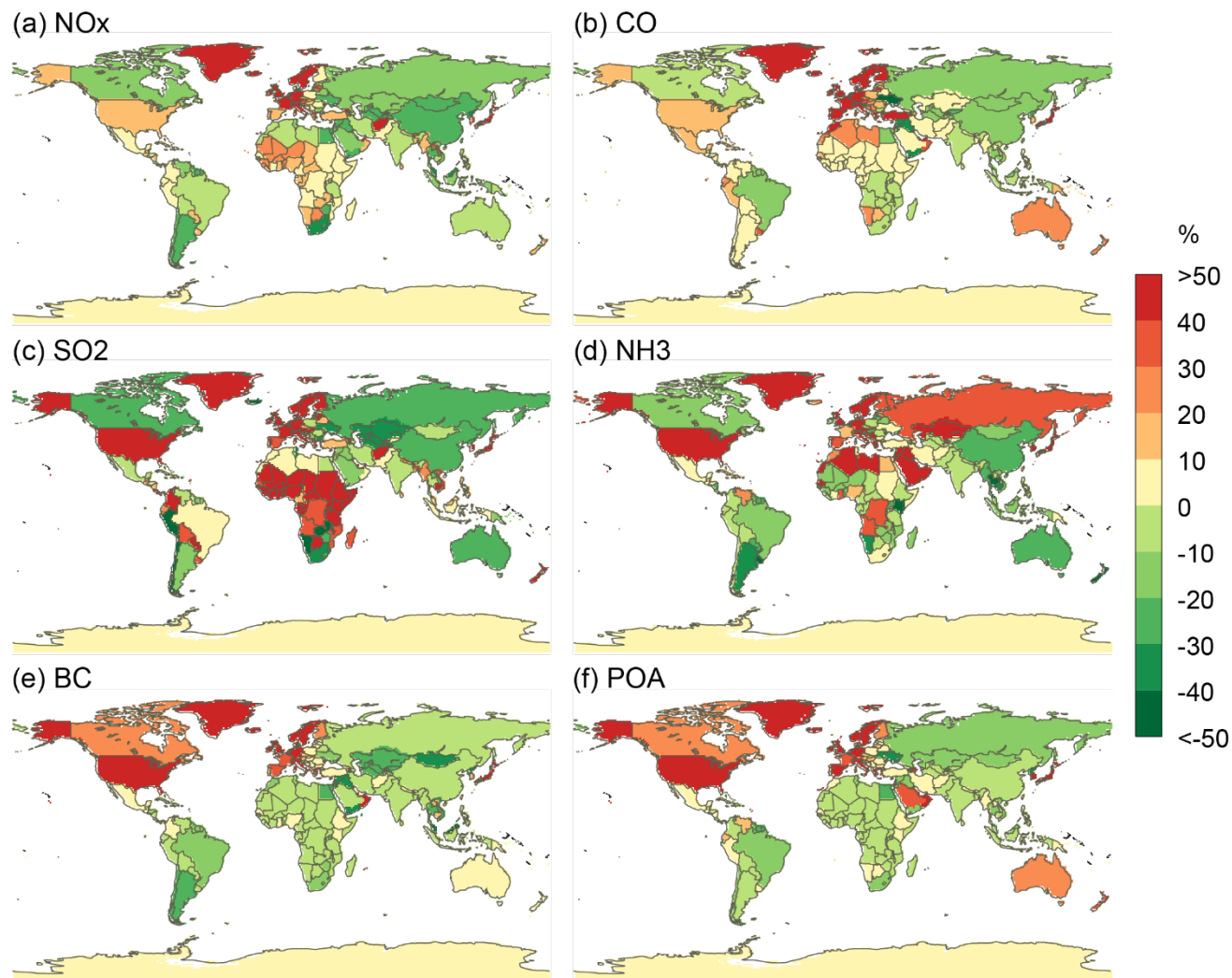
## CO<sub>2</sub> emission transfer via trade



Davis and Caldaria, 2010, PNAS

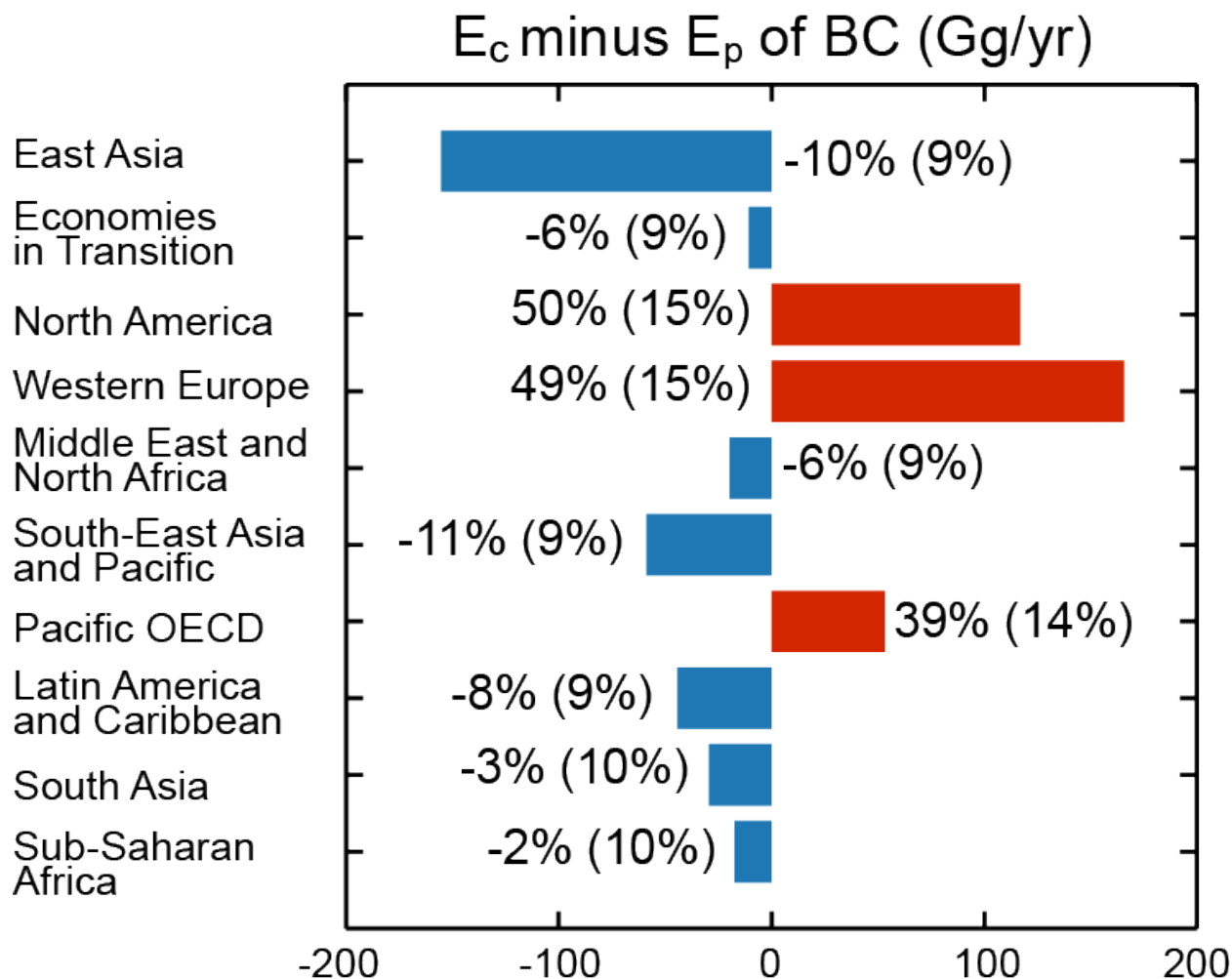
# Trade Transfers Emissions from Rich to Poorer Regions

## Consumption-based minus Production-based Emissions in 2007



# Trade Transfers Emissions from Rich to Poorer Regions

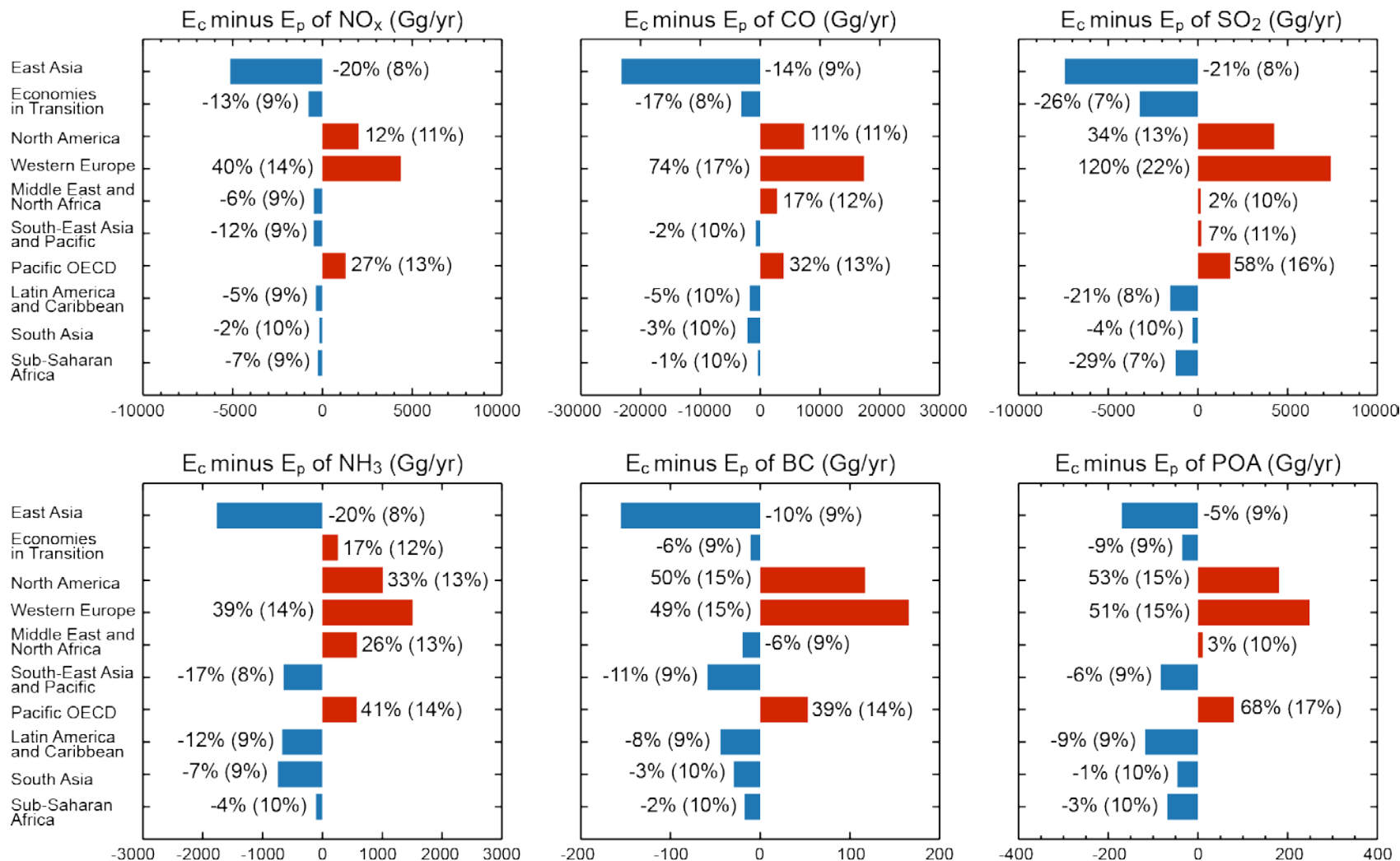
## Consumption-based minus Production-based Emissions in 2007



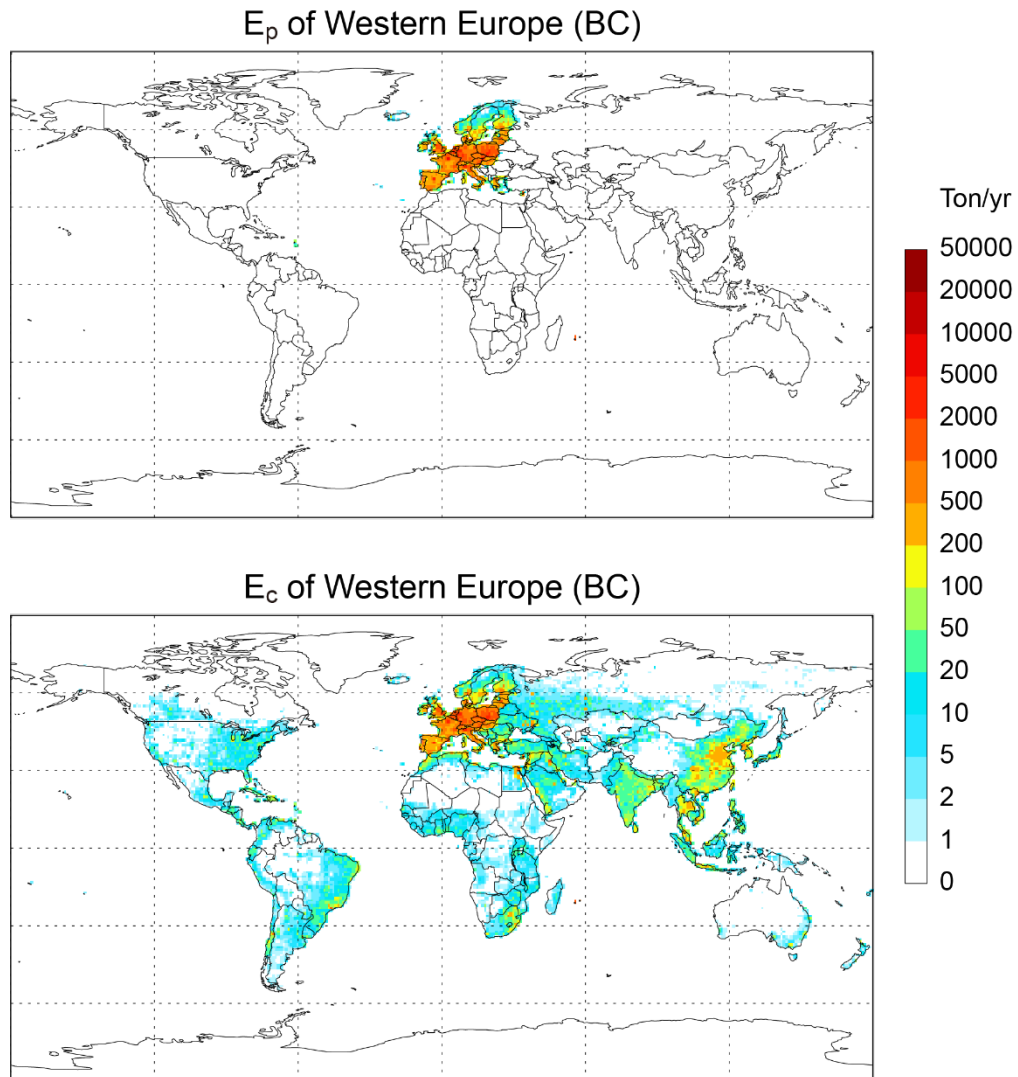


# Trade Transfers Emissions from Rich to Poorer Regions

## Consumption-based minus Production-based Emissions in 2007

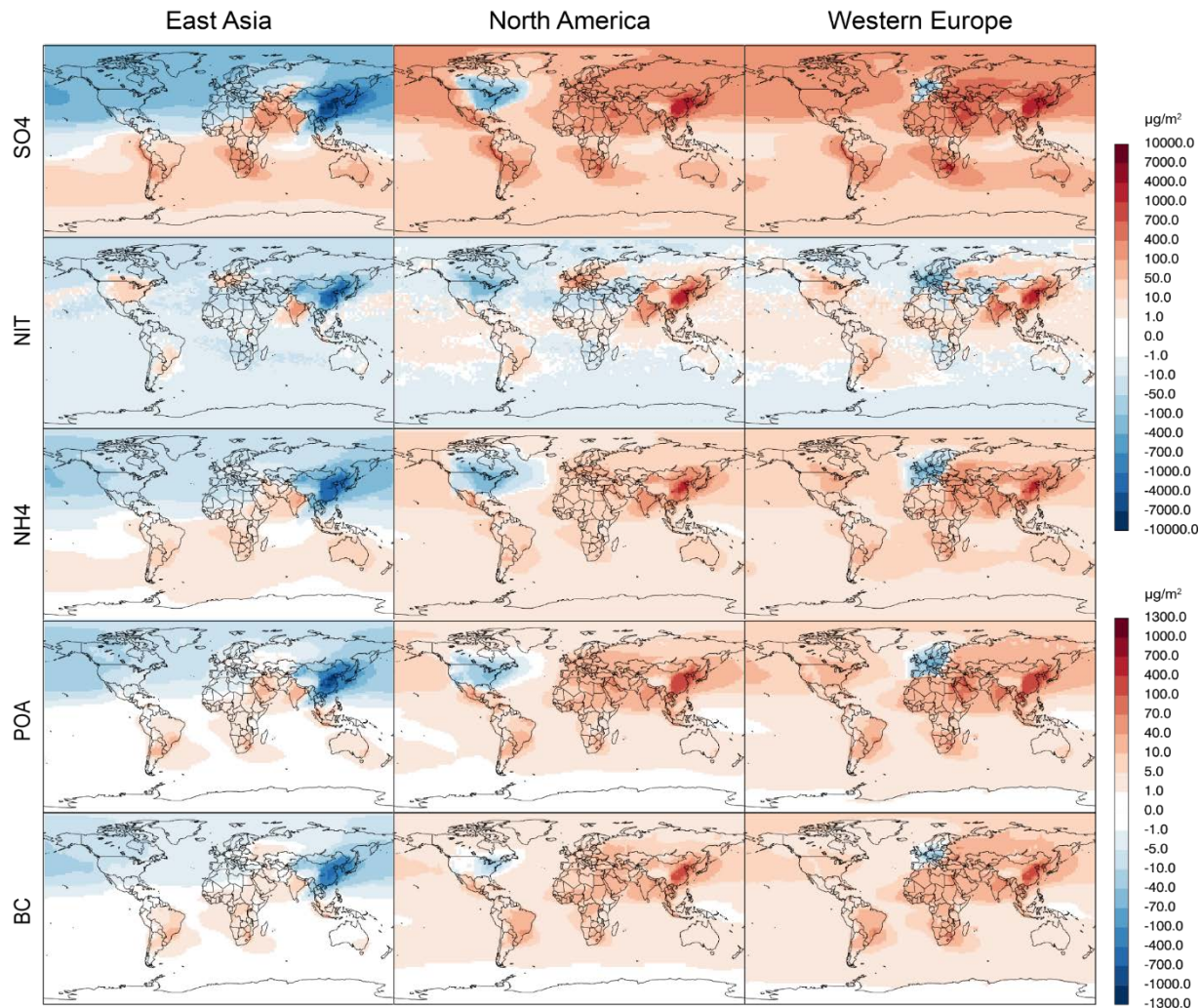


# Trade Redistributes Emissions



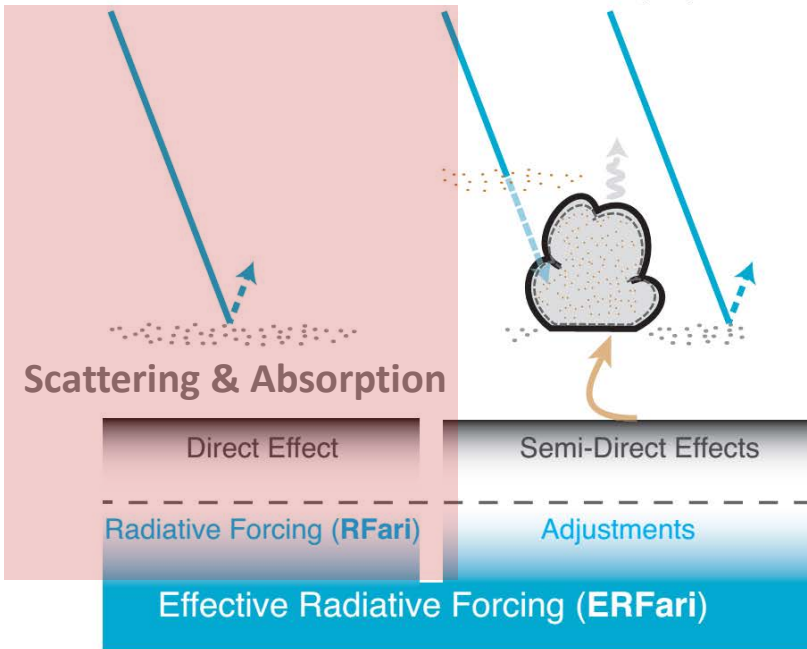
# Trade Transfers Pollution from Rich to Poorer Regions

## Consumption-based minus production-based PM in 2007

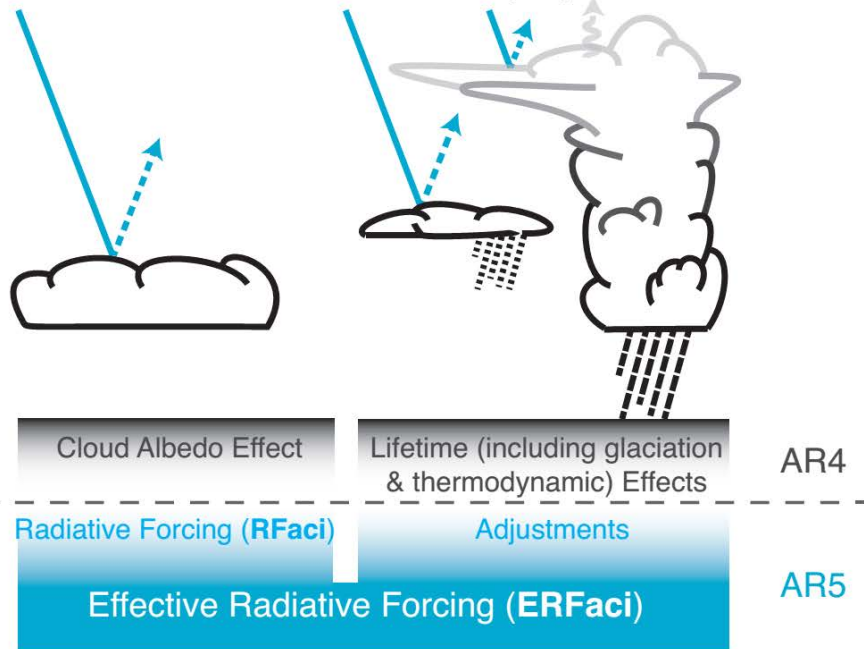


# Radiative Forcing of Aerosols

Irradiance Changes from Aerosol-Radiation Interactions (**ari**)

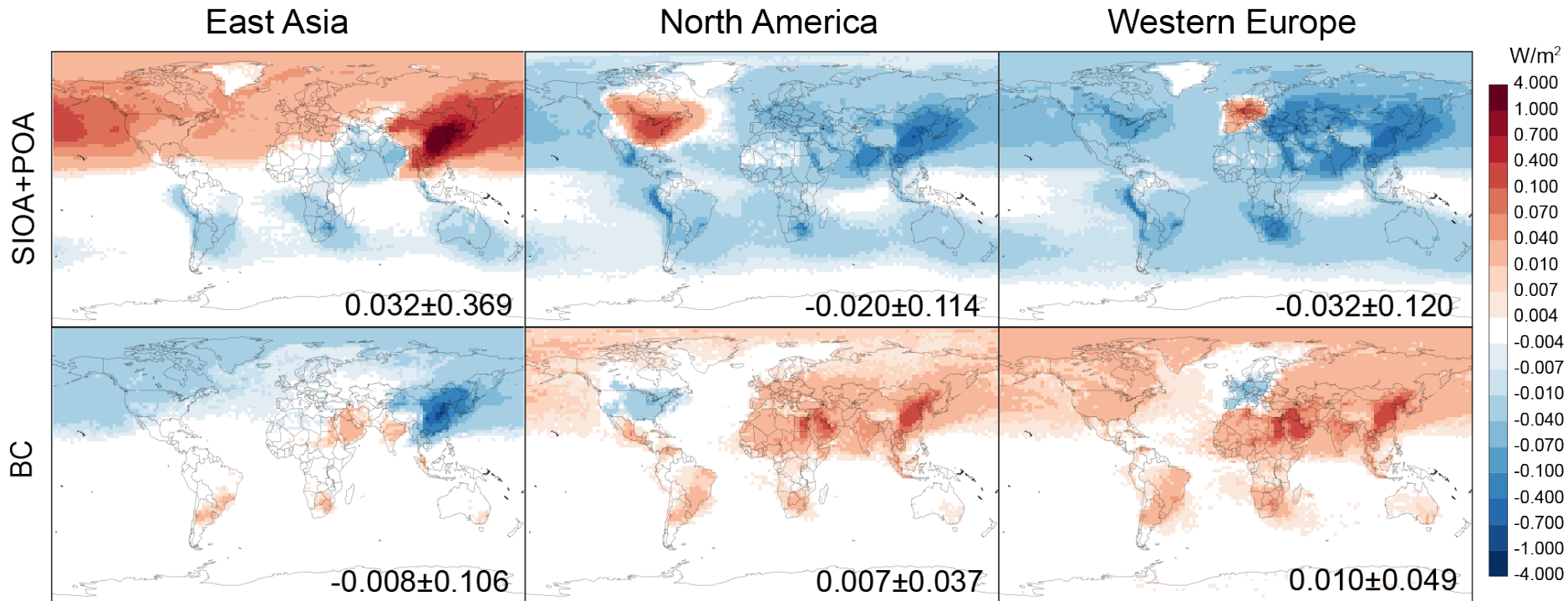


Irradiance Changes from Aerosol-Cloud Interactions (**aci**)

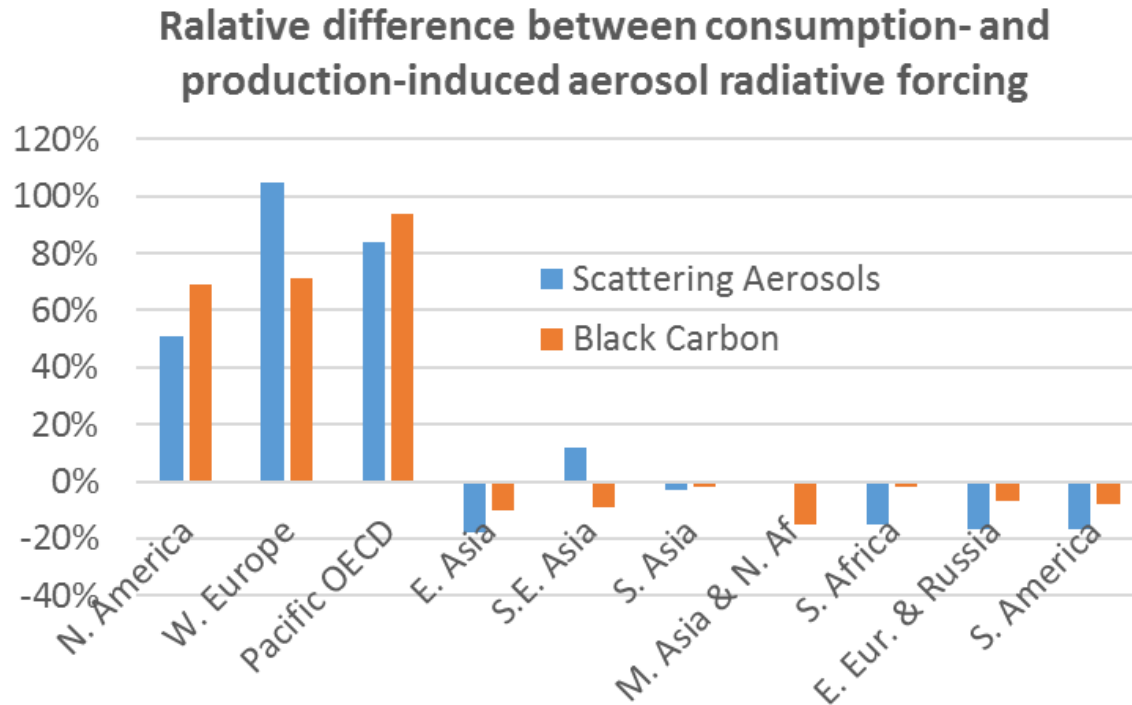


# Trade Transfers RF from Rich to Poorer Regions

## Consumption-based minus production-based TOA direct RF in 2007



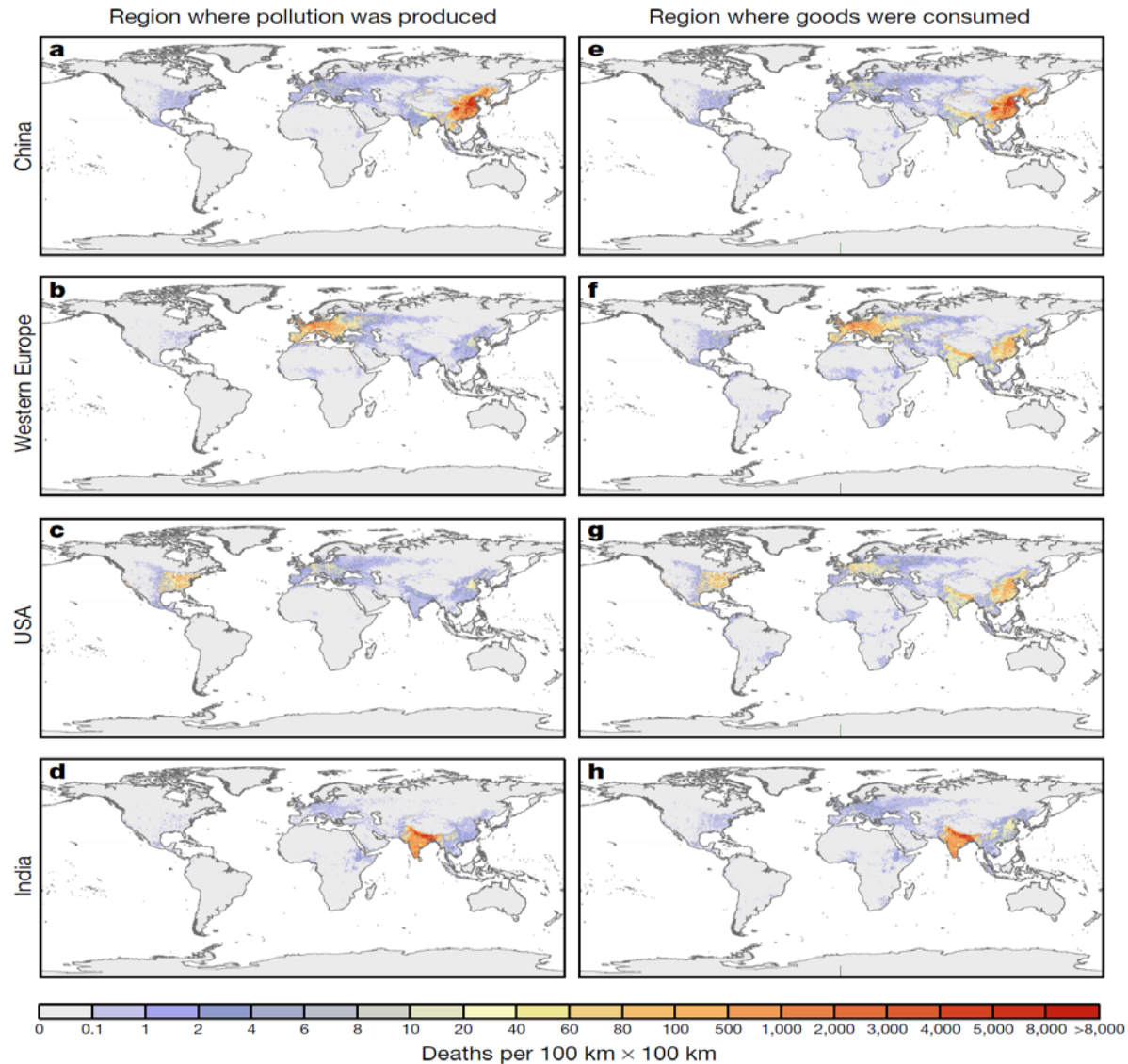
# Trade Transfers RF from Rich to Poorer Regions



- Developed regions:  $RF_c$  is higher than  $RF_p$  by 50–100%
- Developing regions:  $RF_c$  is smaller than  $RF_p$

***What is a region's contribution to climate change ???***

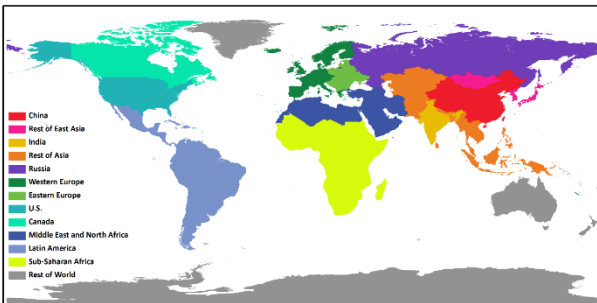
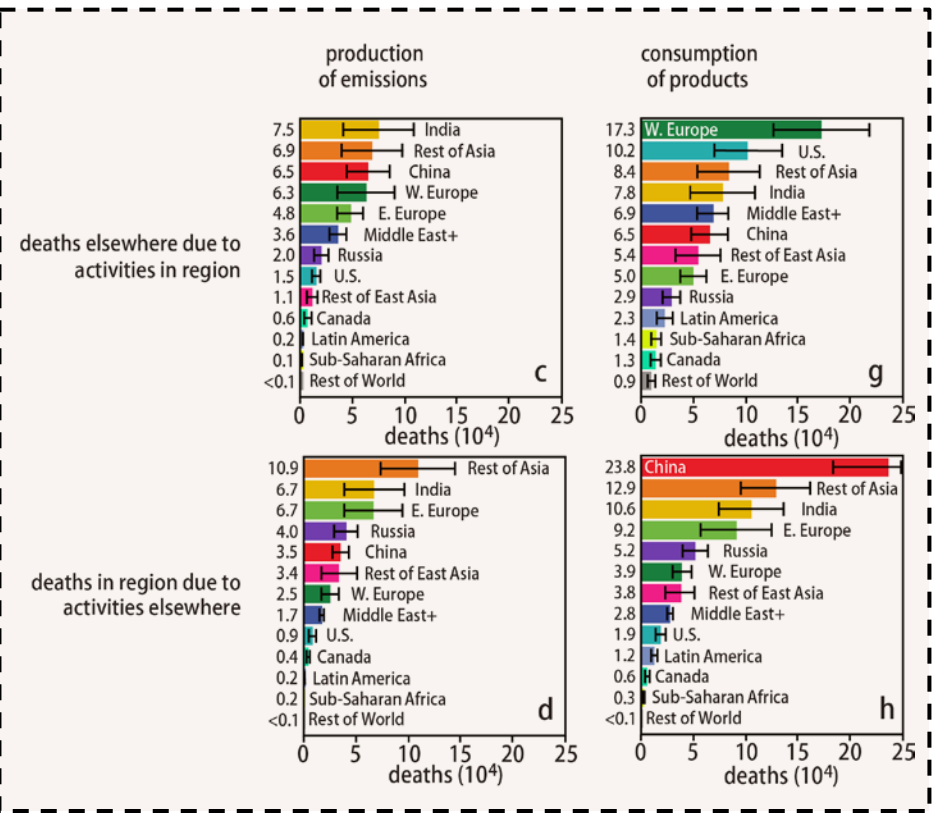
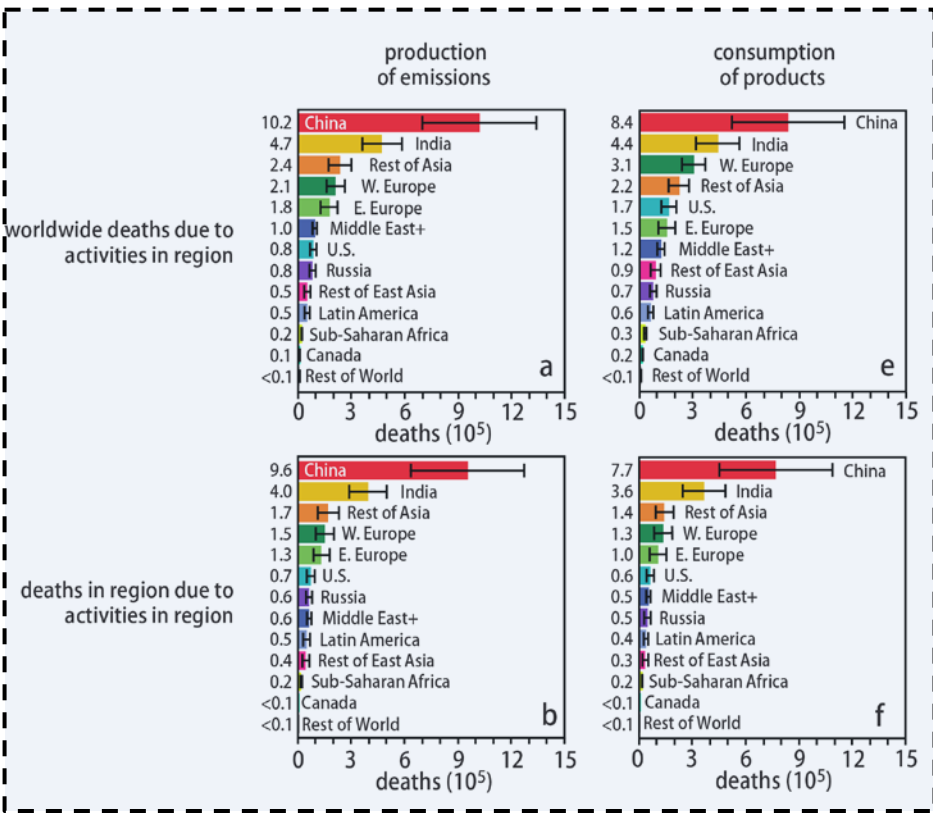
# Transport and Trade are Related to Large Deaths



# Transport and Trade are Related to Large Deaths

## Local as “source” & “receptor”

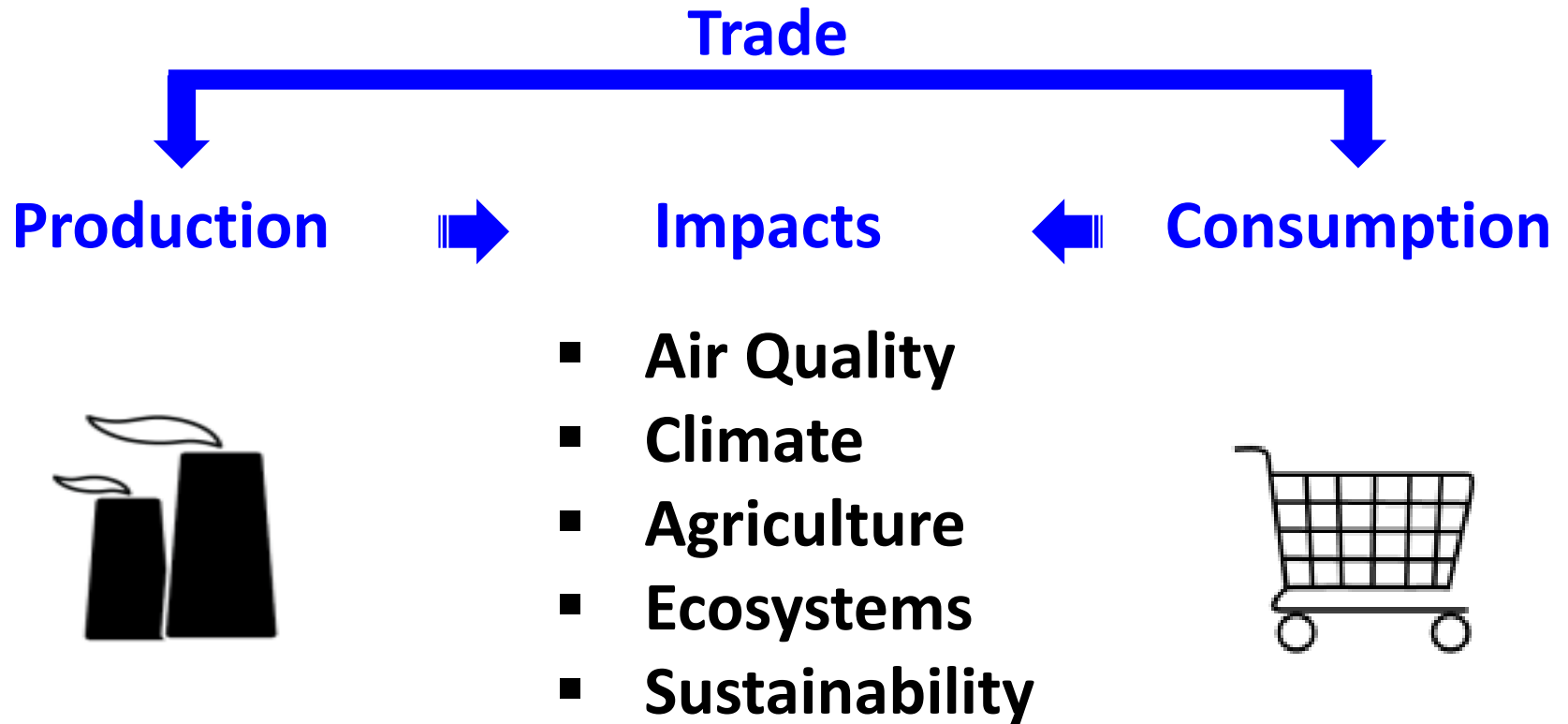
## Local as “source” vs “receptor”



Zhang et al., 2017, Nature

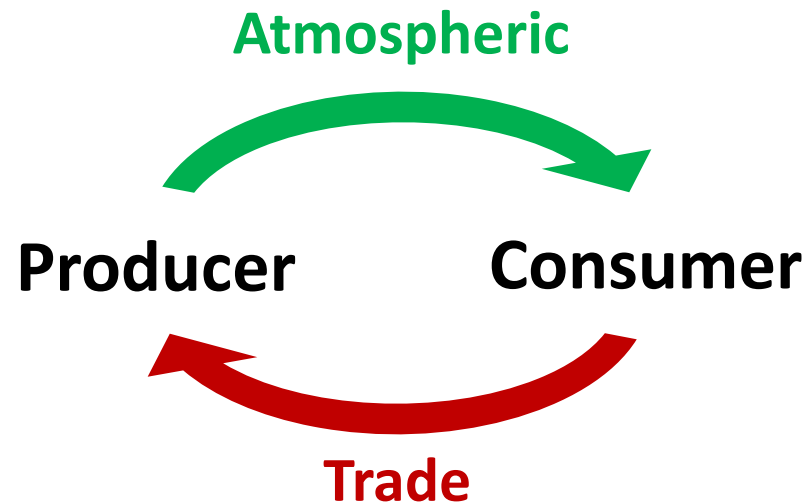


# From Production to Consumption Perspective



# Summary: Globalizing Air Pollution

*We hire postdocs*



In recognition of dual routes of pollution transport :

- Domestic economic and environmental strategy ?
- International collaboration to reduce pollution transfer ?
- Roles of individual consumers and producers ?

References: [www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmPublication.html](http://www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmPublication.html)