

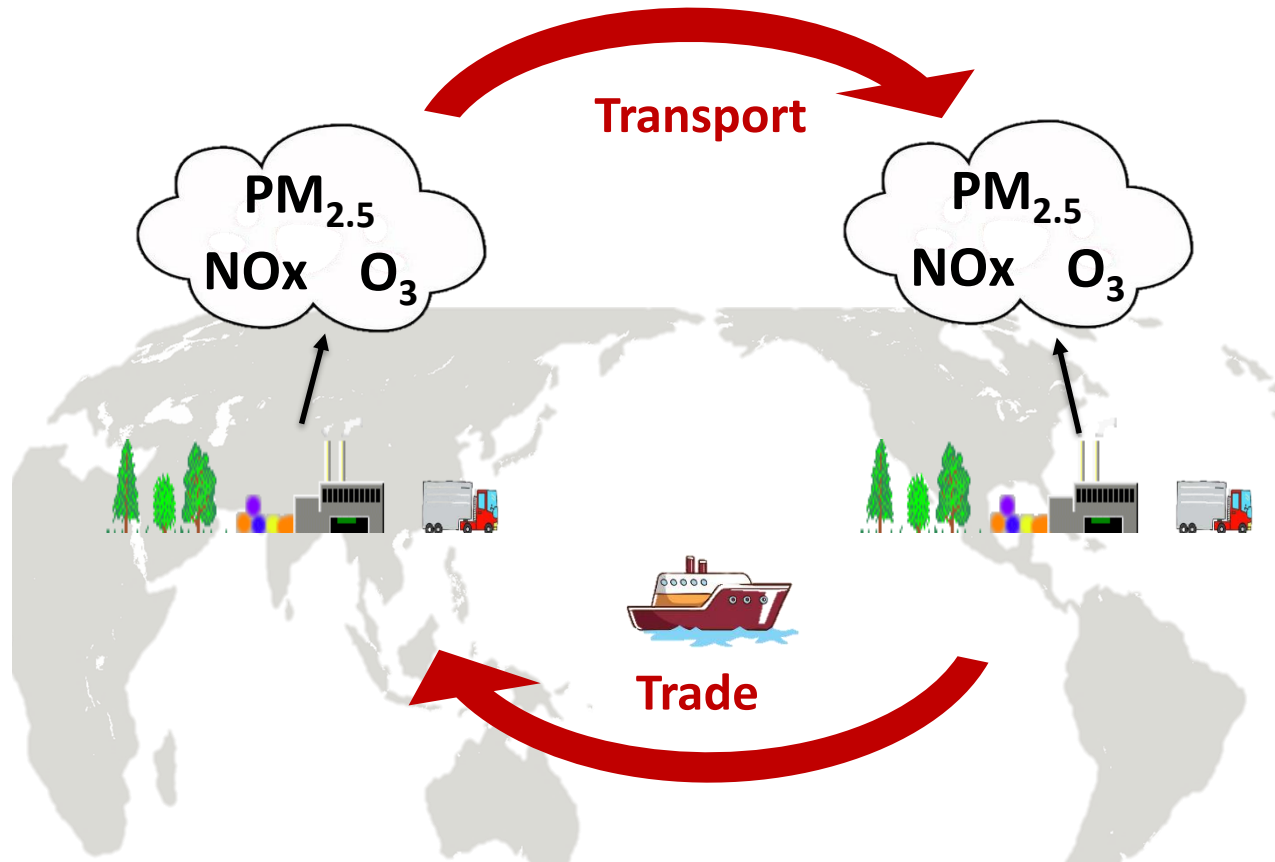
CHAPTER 6

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS & AIR POLLUTION CONTROL



Globalizing Air Pollution

via Atmospheric Transport, Economic Trade and Their Synergy



Lin JT et al., PNAS 2014; Lin JT et al., Nature Geoscience 2016

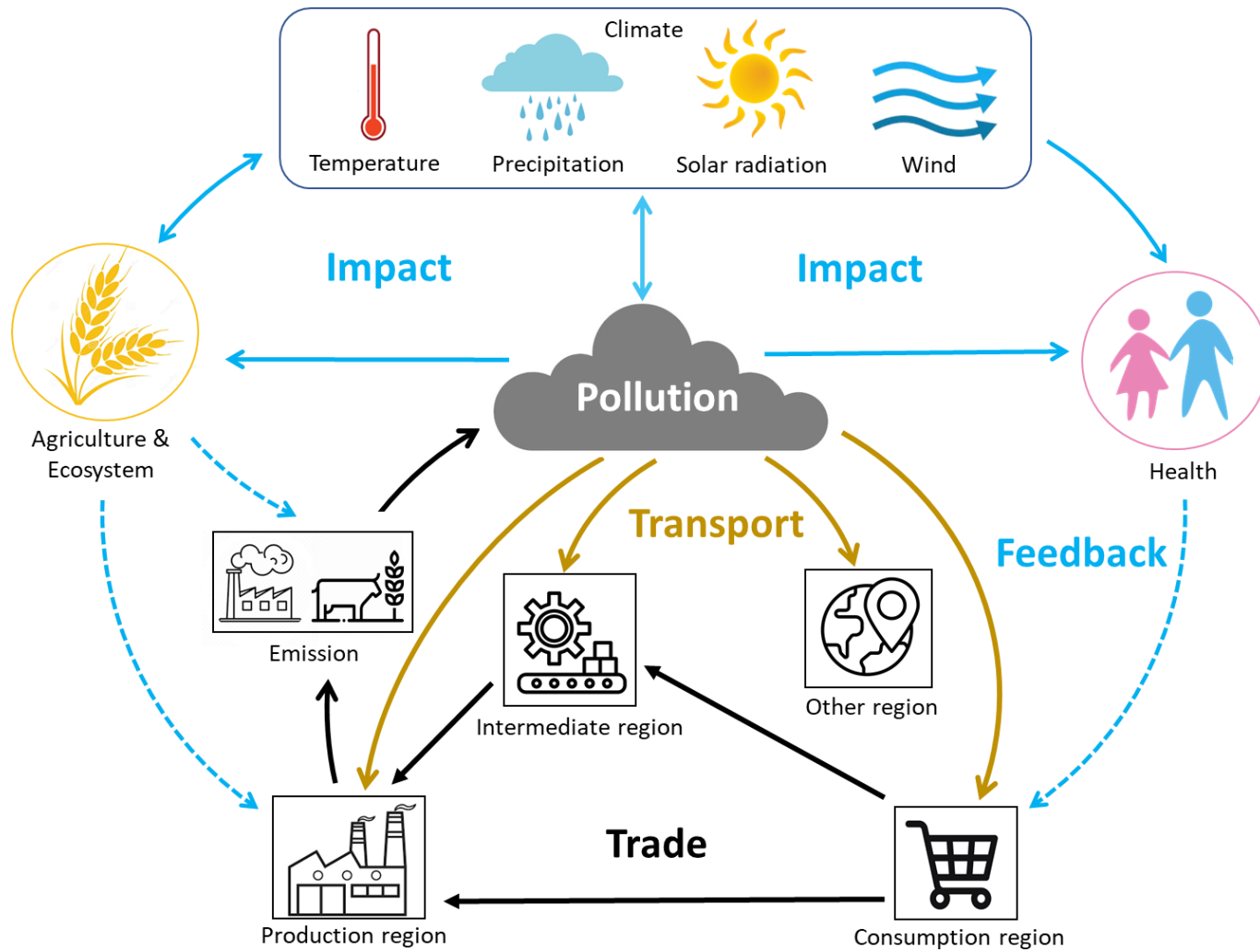
Zhang Q et al., Nature 2017; Lin JT et al., Nature Comm. 2019

Wang JX et al., Science Bulletin, 2019; Lin JT et al., Nature Geoscience, 2022

Chen LL et al., Science Bulletin, 2022; Xu JW et al., ACP, 2023, Highlight Paper

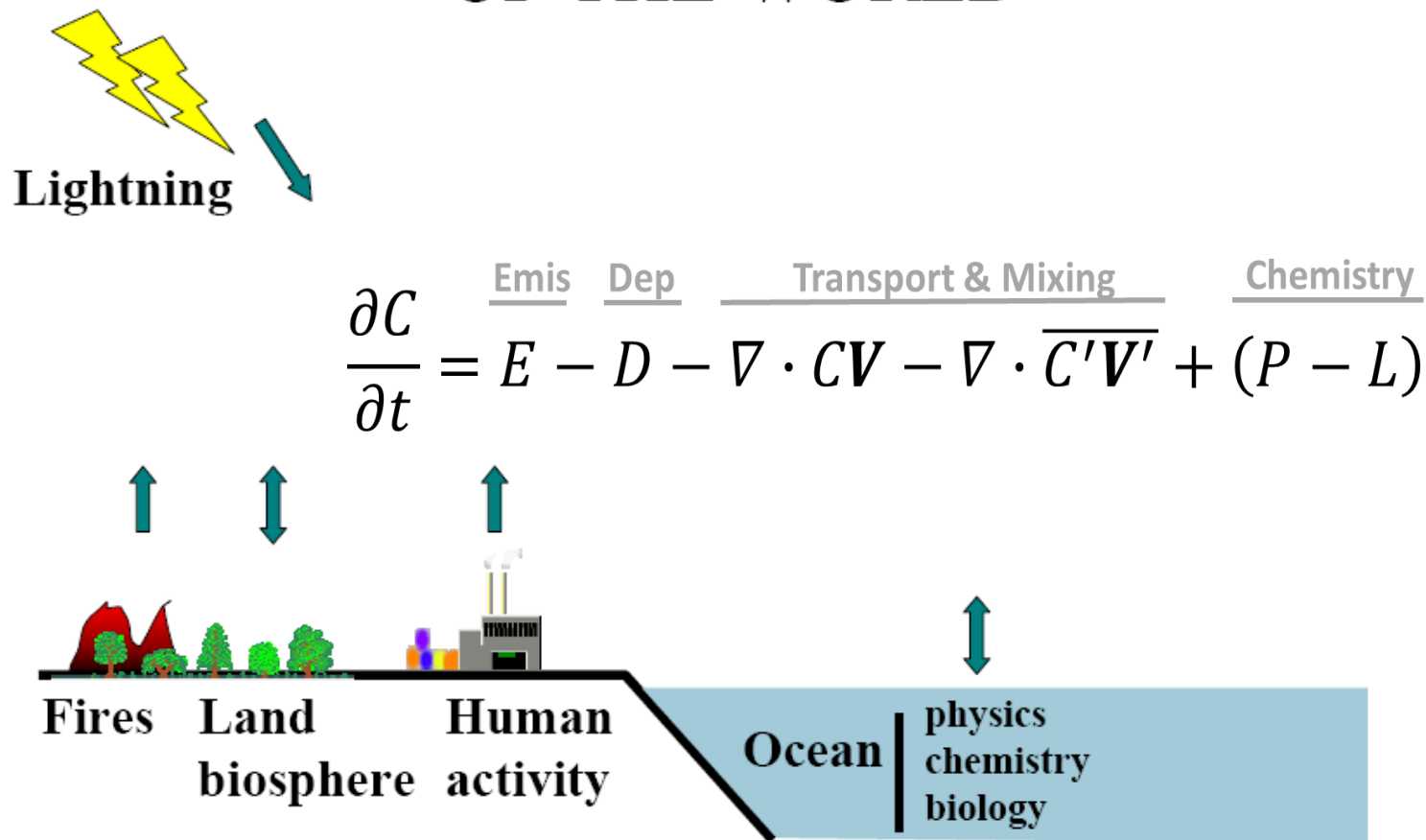
Kong H et al., Nature Geoscience, accepted; Lin JT et al., under review

Globalizing Air Pollution



Budget of Air Pollutants

AN ATMOSPHERIC CHEMIST'S VIEW OF THE WORLD



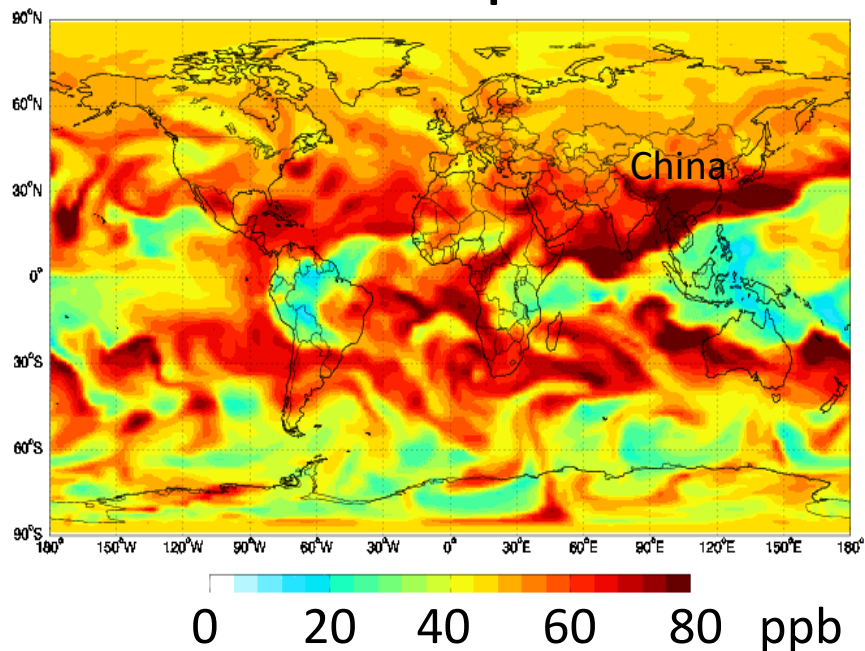
Haze Is Approaching !



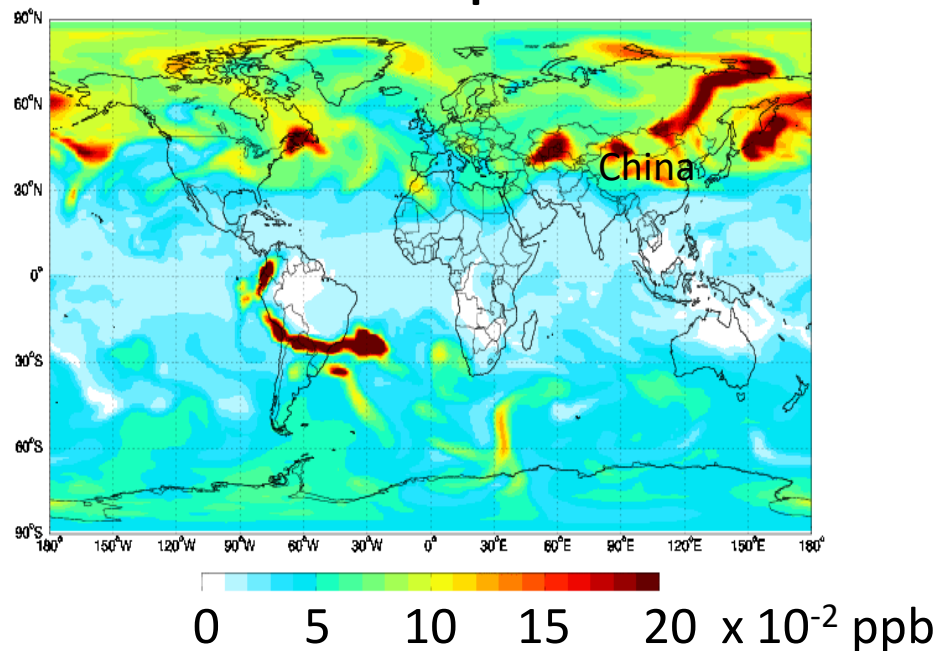
Globalizing Air Pollution: Atmospheric Transport

Simulated by GEOS-Chem Chemical Transport Model

Ozone in Mid-Trop. in Jan 2009



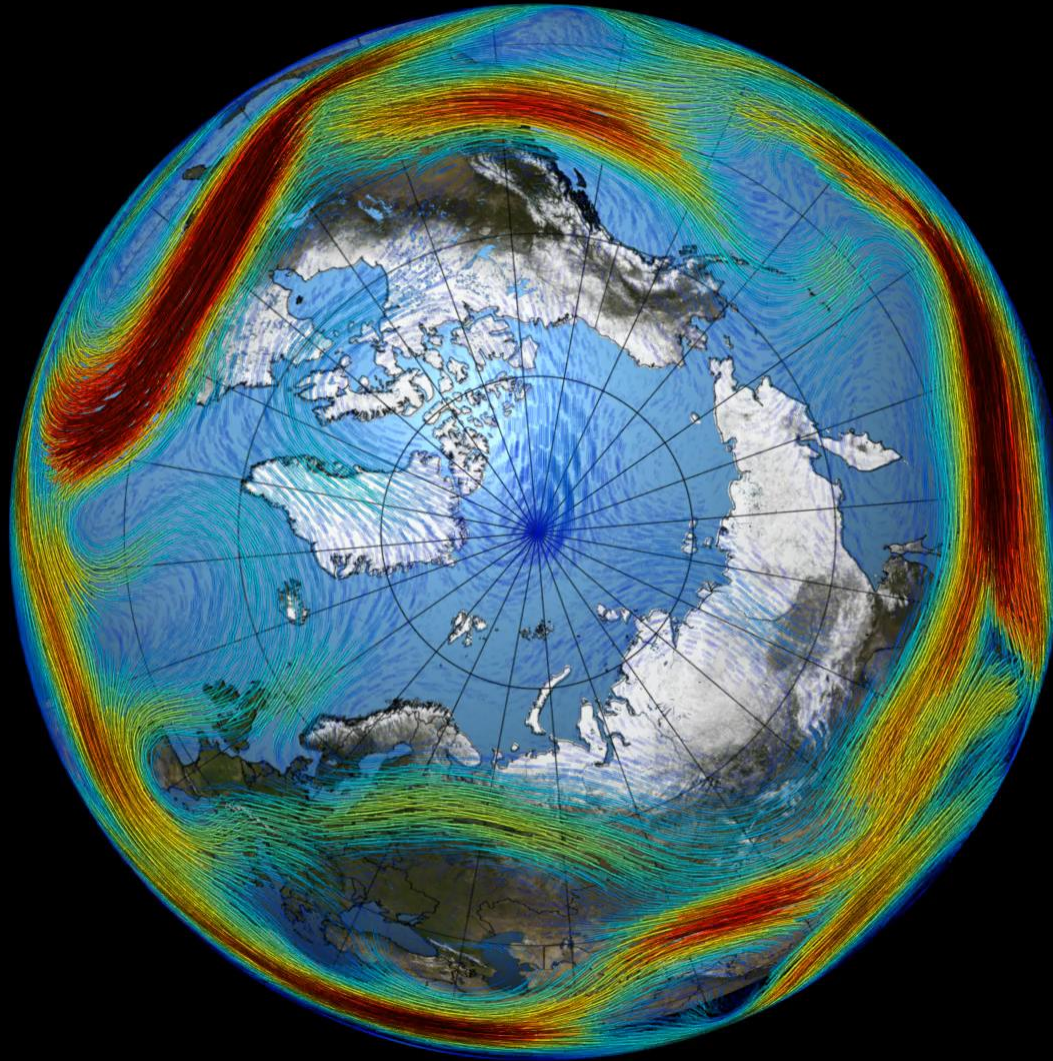
Sulfate in Mid-Trop. in Jan 2009



- Both local sources and transport of pollution are obvious
- The extent of transport depends on emissions, chemistry, etc.
- China is both a *source* and a *receptor* region

Yan et al., 2014 ACP; 2016 ACP

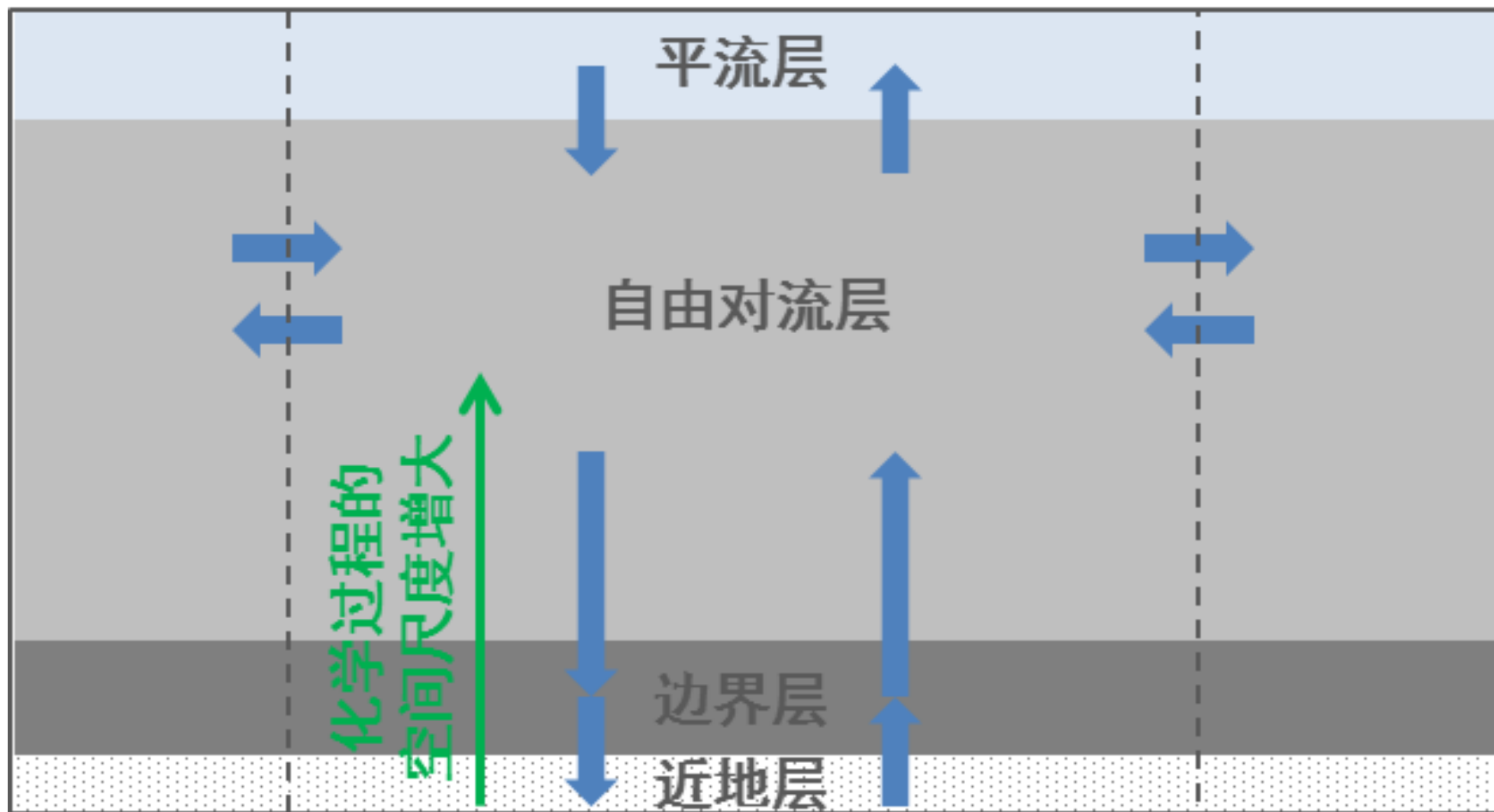
Atmospheric Circulation



May 04, 2010

Source: <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4148>

Local-Regional-Global Pollution Interconnection



Sources of Air Pollution

- Local emissions and/or production
 - Regional transport and transformation
 - Global transport and transformation
 - Stratospheric origin, etc.
- ❖ Natural versus anthropogenic sources
- Transport and transformation of air pollutants along the pathway
 - Lifetime of pollutants is the key!

Spatiotemporal Scale of Atmospheric Motion (Transport)

| Larger than | Scale | Name |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 20,000 km (weeks) | | Planetary scale |
| 2,000 km (1 week) | | Synoptic scale |
| 200 km (1 day) | Meso- α | Mesoscale |
| 20 km (hours) | Meso- β | Mesoscale |
| 2 km (mins) | Meso- γ | Mesoscale (convection) |
| 200 m (mins) | Micro- α | Boundary-layer turbulence |
| 20 m (secs) | Micro- β | Surface-layer turbulence |
| 2 m (secs) | Micro- γ | Inertial subrange turbulence |
| 2 mm (secs) | Micro- δ | Fine-scale turbulence |
| Air molecules (< 1 sec) | Molecular | Viscous dissipation subrange |

Characteristic Distance of Transport

➤ Primary Pollutant:

$$D = U \times \tau = \text{Wind Speed} \times \text{Lifetime}$$

➤ Secondary Pollutant:

$$D = U \times \tau^*, \text{ where } \tau_s < \tau^* < \tau_p + \tau_s$$

τ^* : Characteristic time

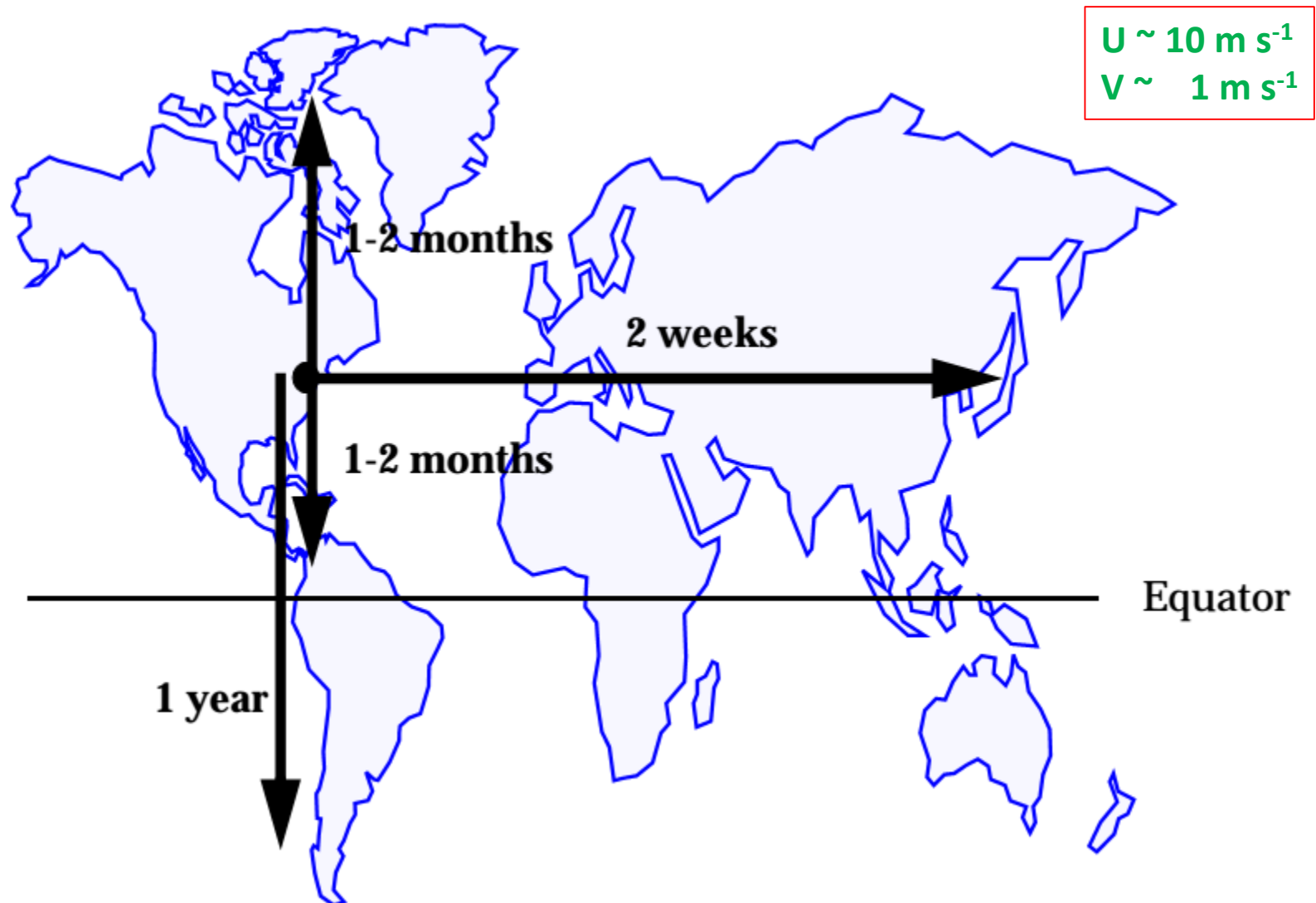
τ_p : Lifetime of primary pollutants in conversion to secondary pollutants

τ_s : Lifetime of secondary pollutants

e.g., Emission \rightarrow $[\text{SO}_2] \rightarrow [\text{SO}_4] \rightarrow$ deposition

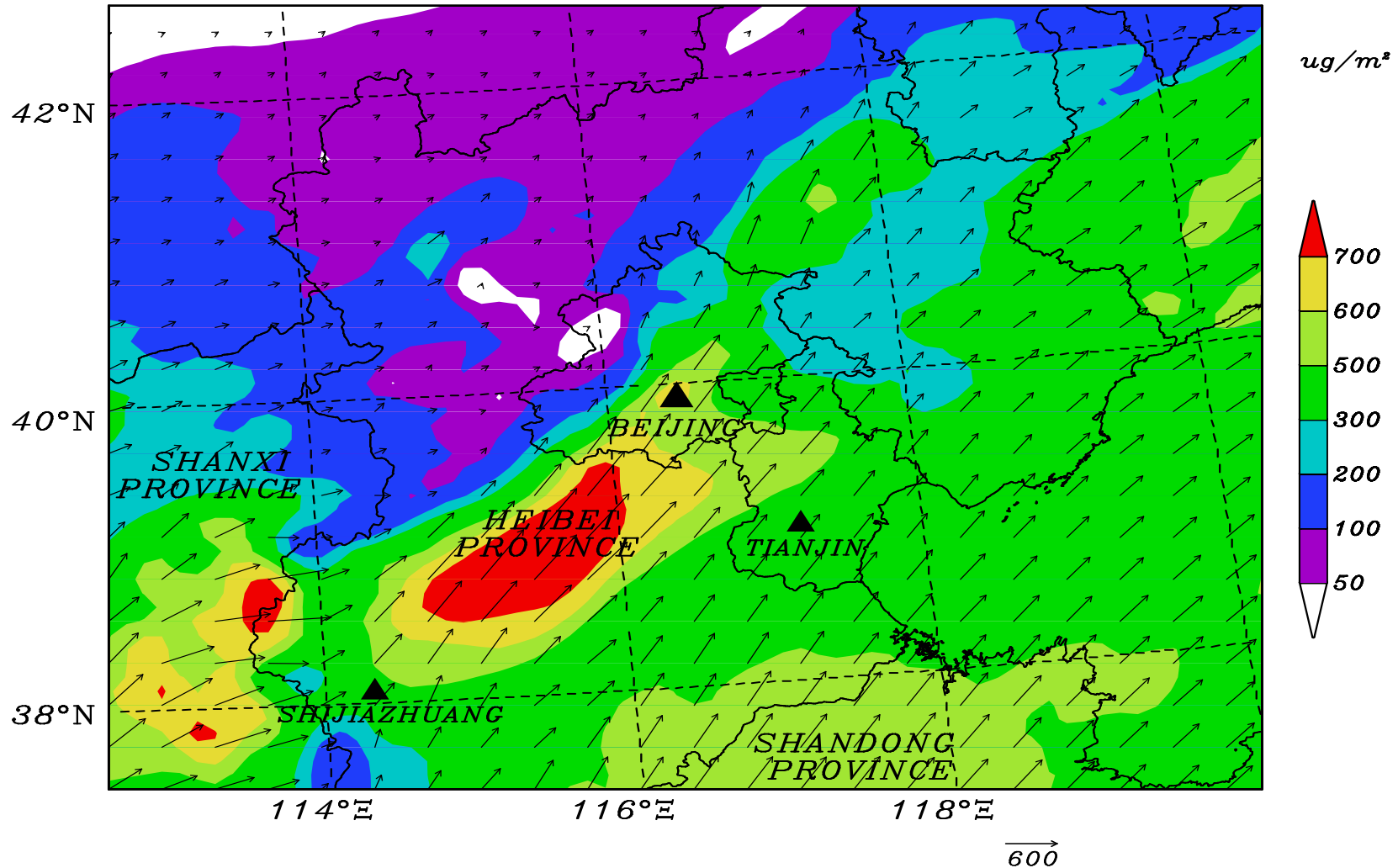
Recall: Emission of NO \rightarrow $[\text{NO}] \rightarrow [\text{NO}_x] \rightarrow [\text{NO}_2]$?

Characteristic Time Scales of Horizontal Transport

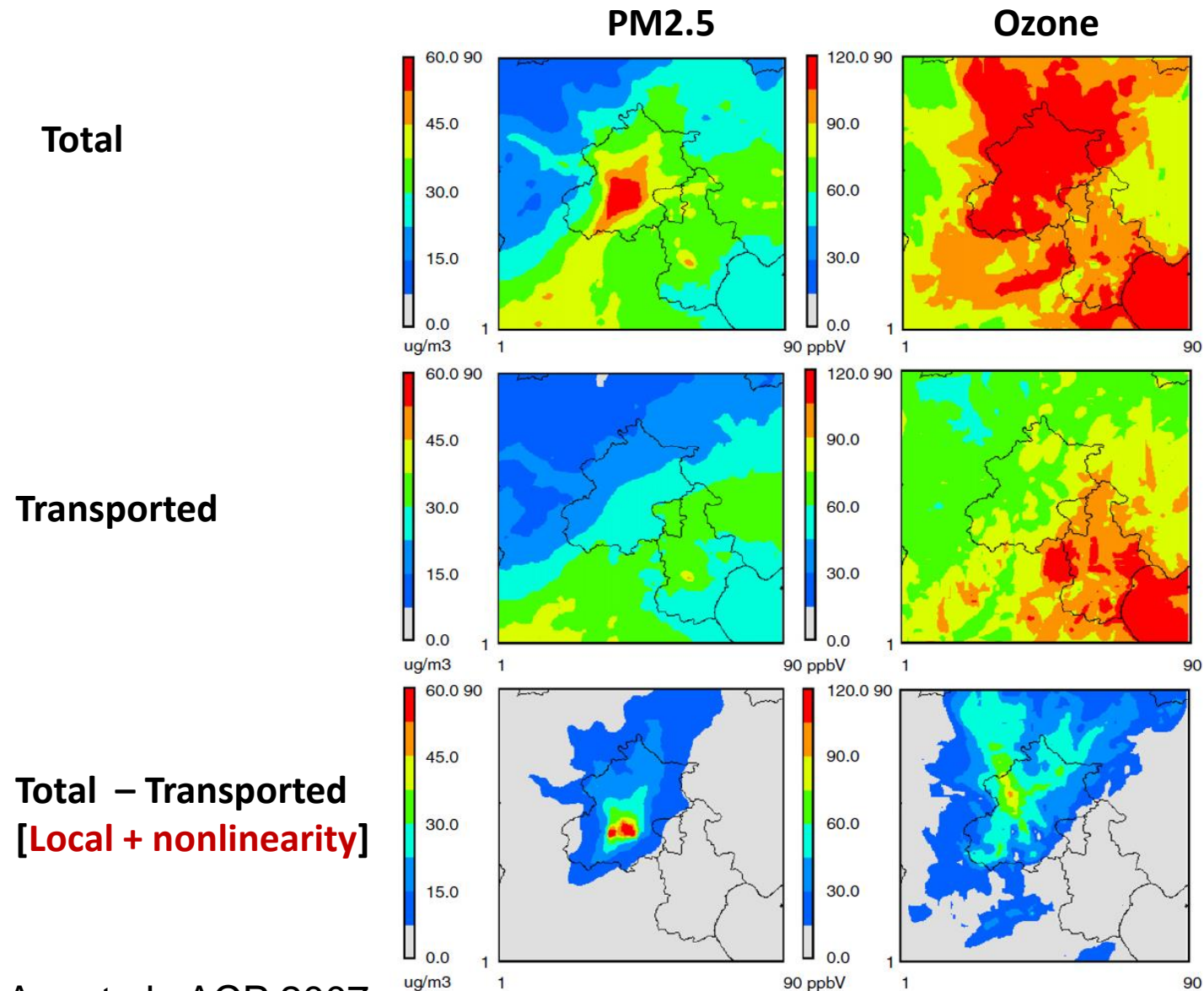


Regional Transport and Transformation Affecting Beijing

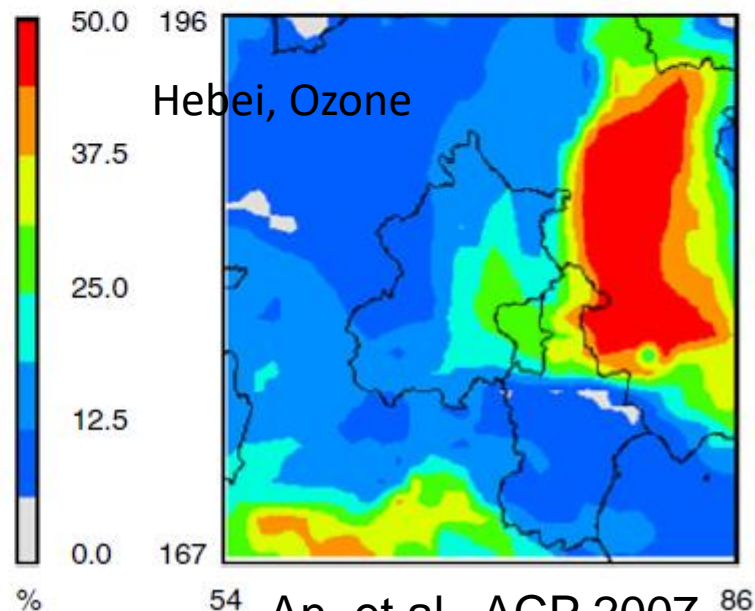
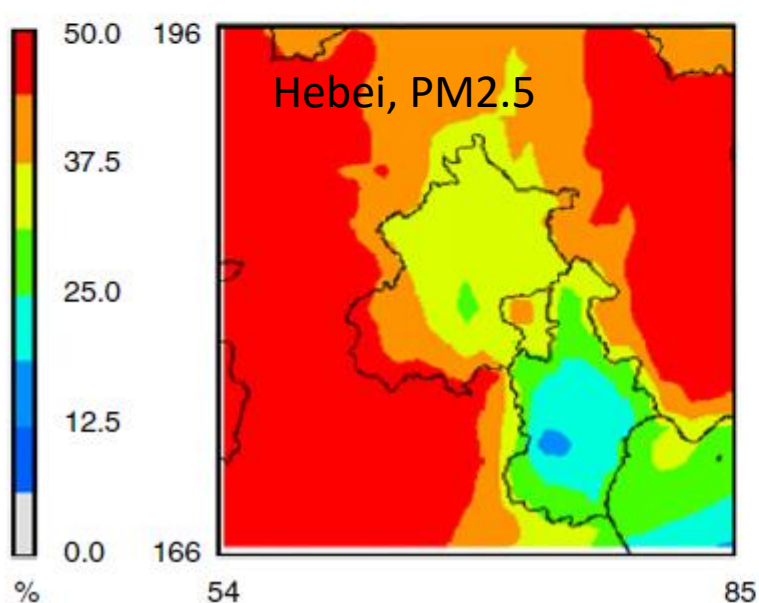
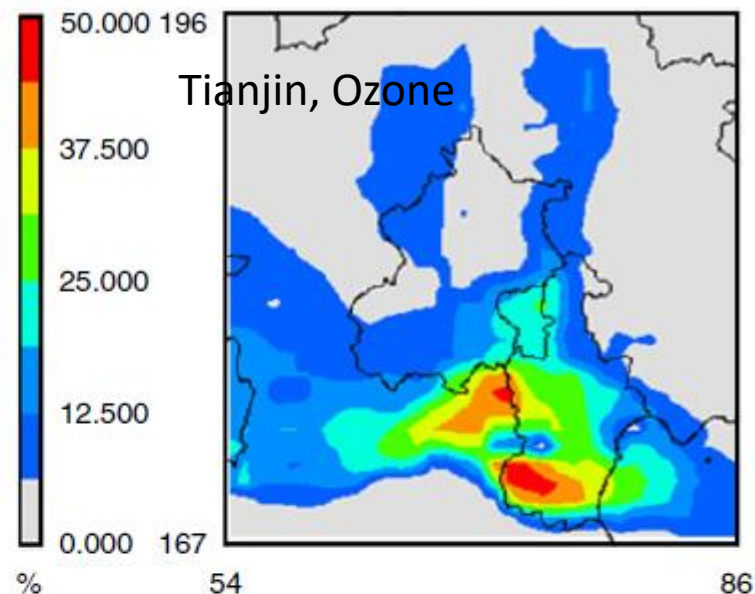
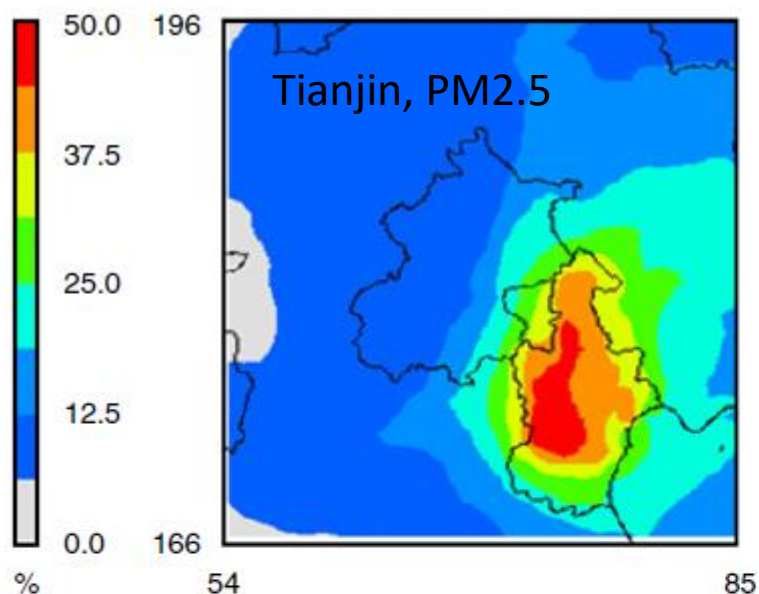
PM10 flux z=180m 10Z05APR2005



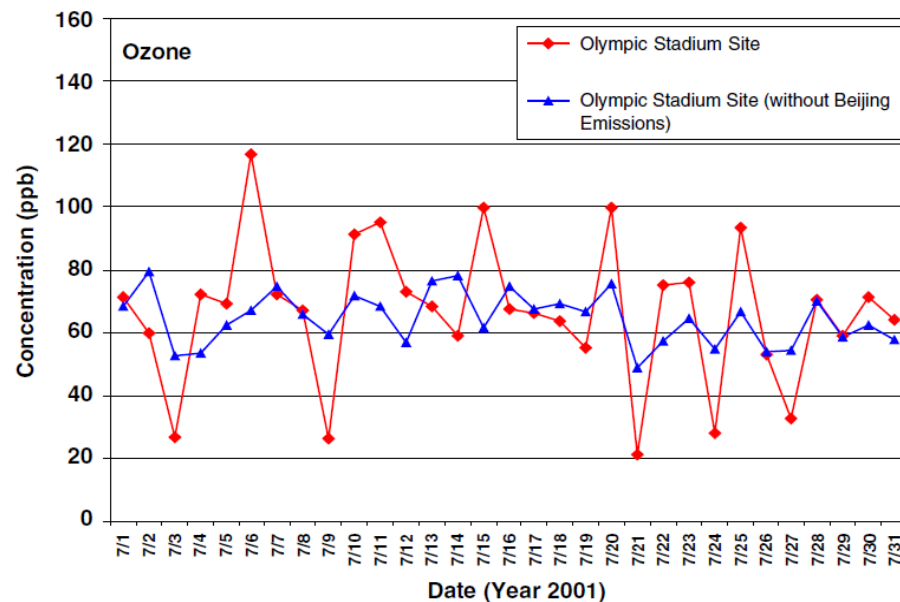
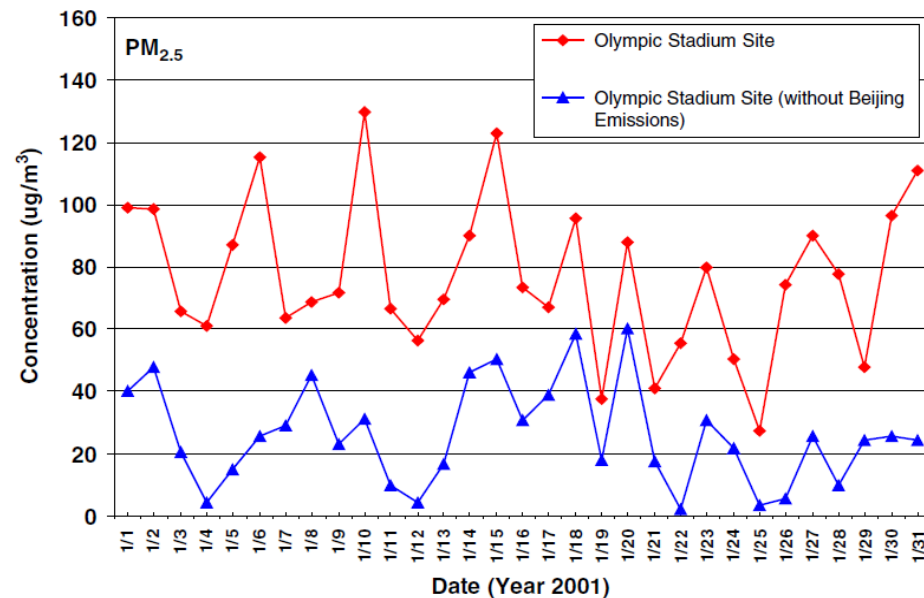
Regional Transport and Transformation Affecting Beijing



Regional Transport and Transformation Affecting Beijing

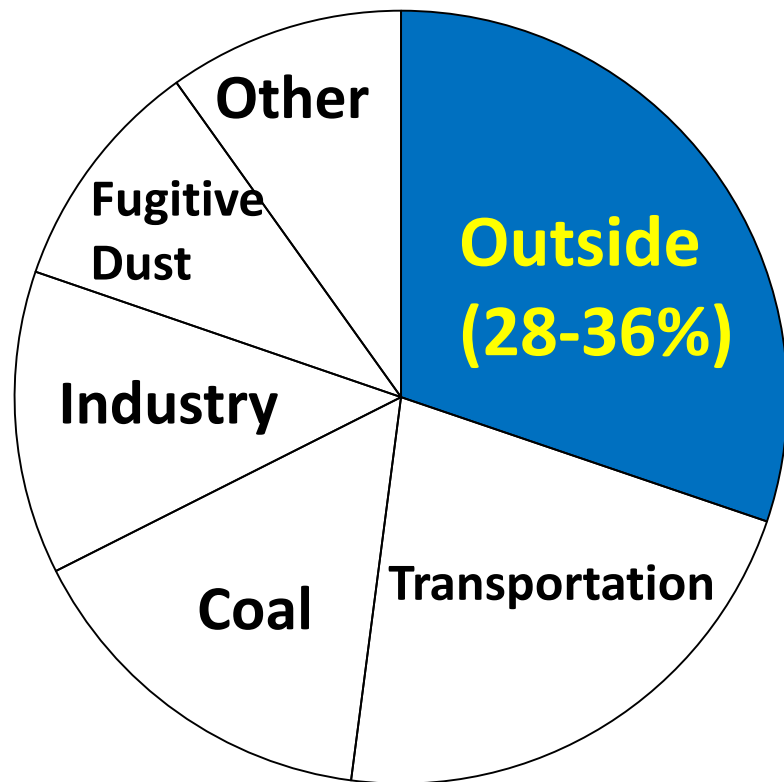


Regional Transport and Transformation Affecting Beijing

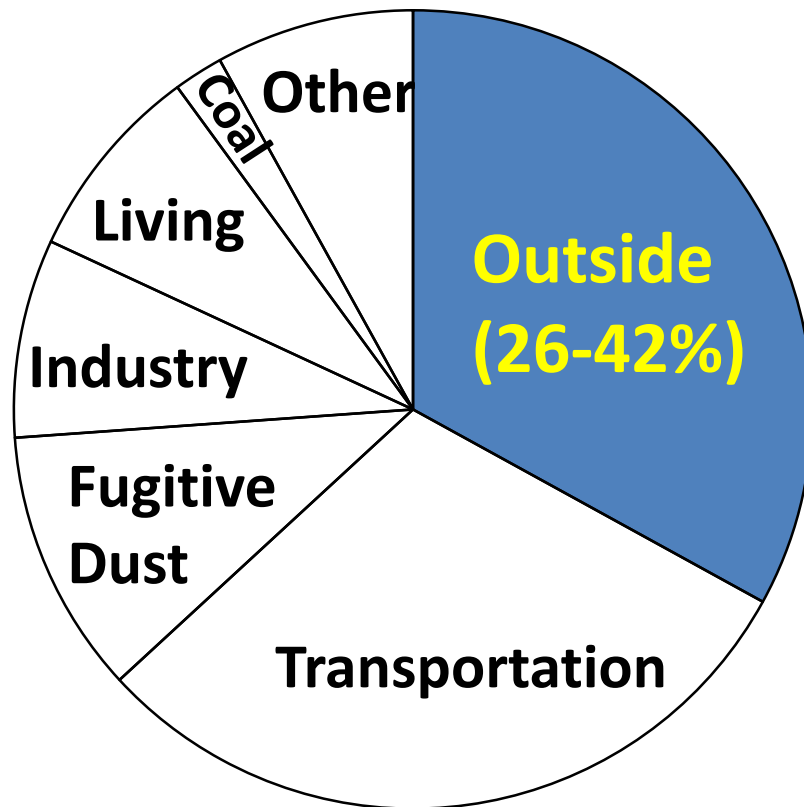


Atmospheric PM_{2.5} Transport Affects Beijing

Sources of Beijing's PM_{2.5}
(北京市环保局, 2014)



Sources of Beijing's PM_{2.5}
(北京市环保局, 2018)

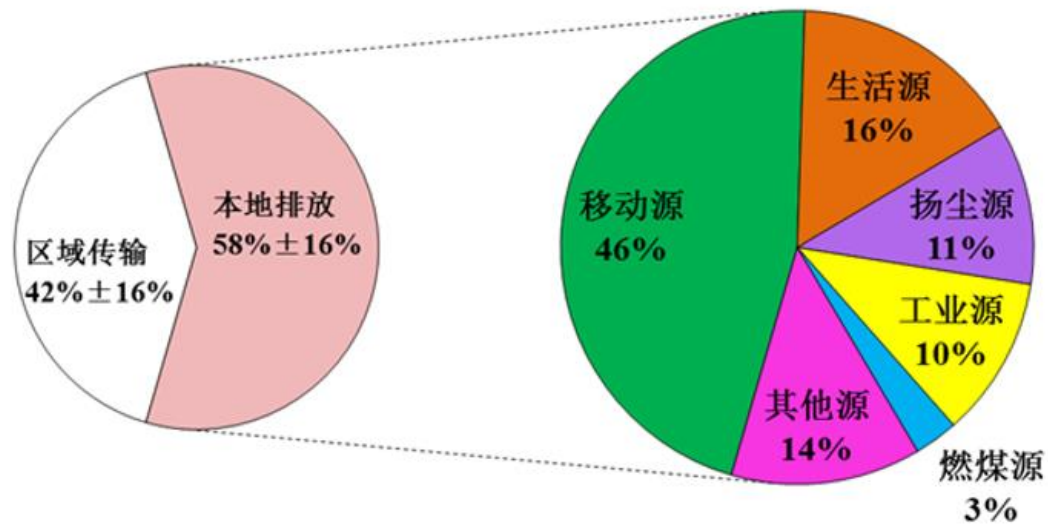


区域输送贡献:

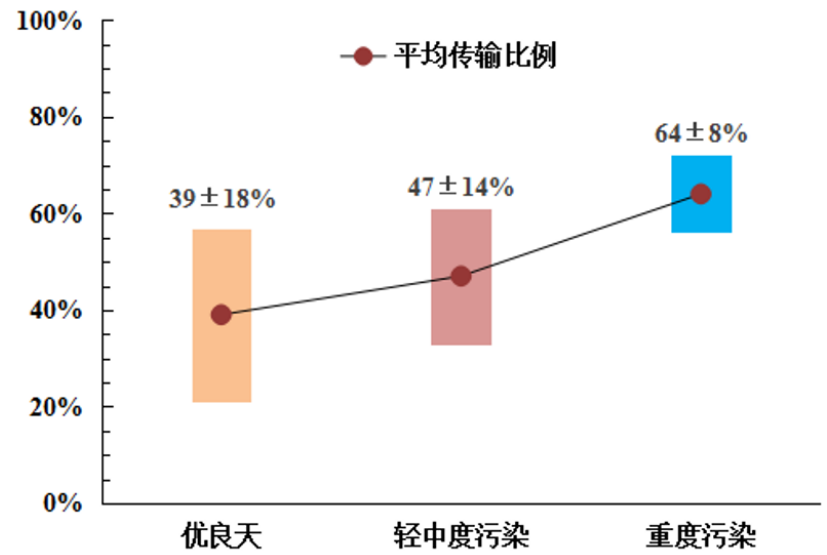
- 年平均: 26%-42%
- 中度污染 (115-150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) : 34%-50%
- 重污染日 ($>150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) : 55%-75%

Increasing Role of Atmospheric Transport to Beijing's PM_{2.5}

Sources of Beijing's PM_{2.5} (北京市生态环境局, 2021)

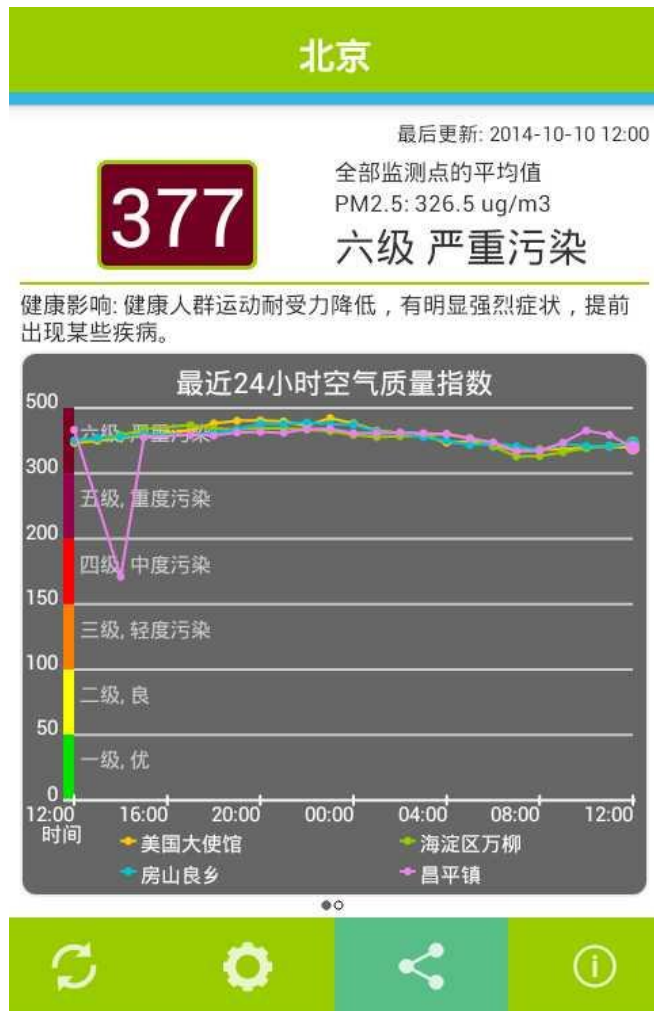


- ✓ 32±4% in 2014 (第一轮)
- ✓ 34±8% in 2018 (第一轮)
- ✓ 42±16% in 2021 (第一轮)



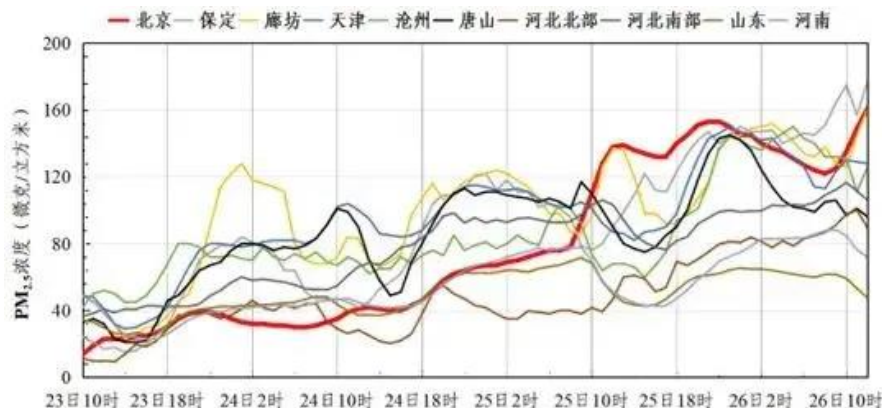
Severe Regional PM Pollution Transport to Beijing

Back-trajectory analysis of BJ's PM on 2014/10/10



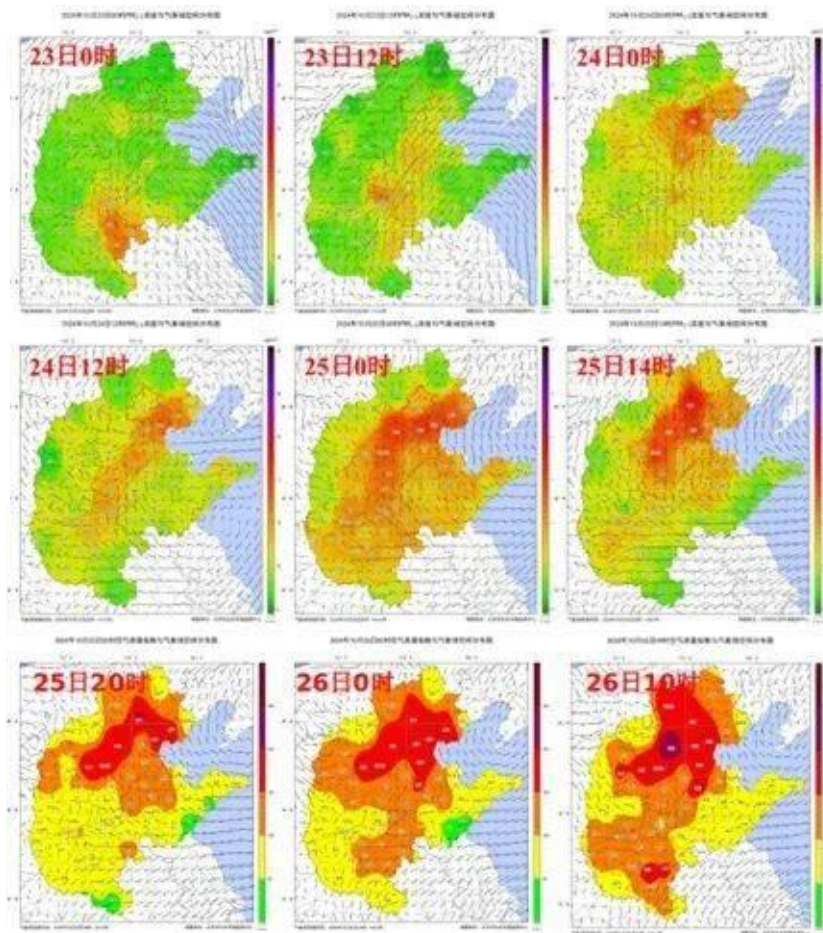
Severe Regional PM Pollution Transport to Beijing

Transport-driven growth of BJ's PM on 2024/10/26

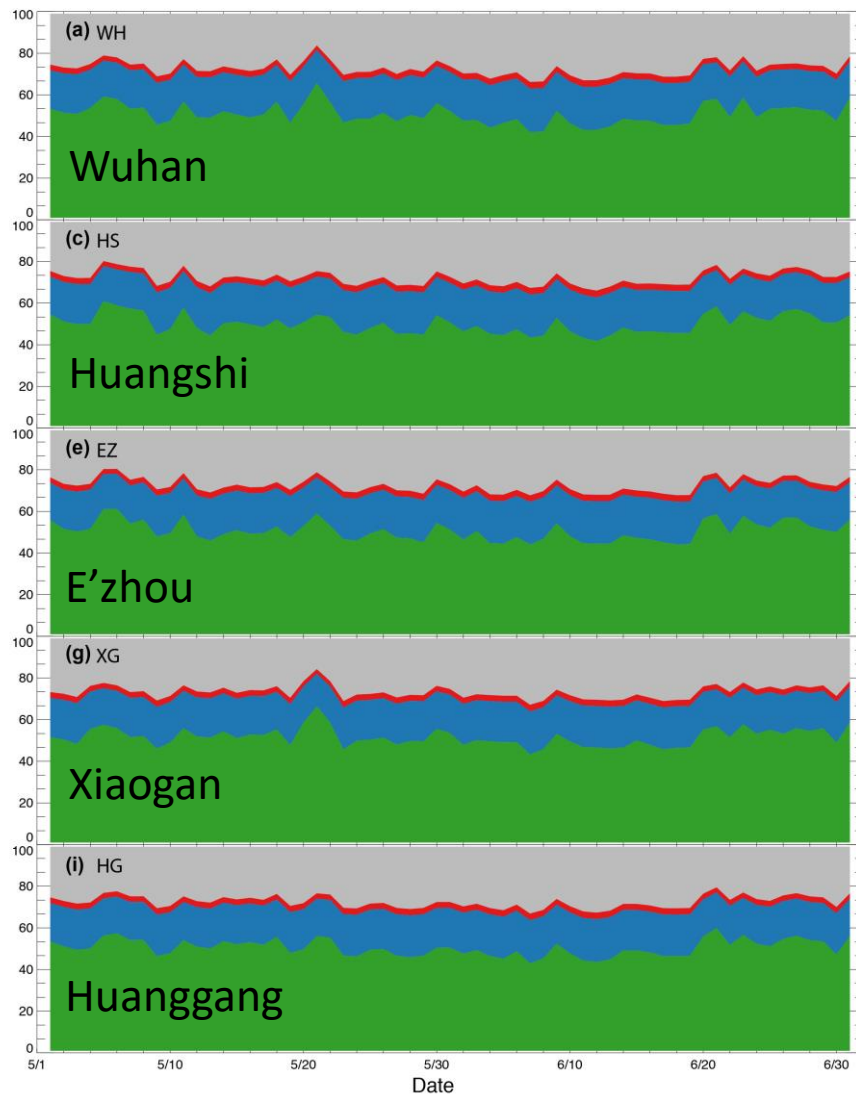


10月24日13时-26日14时，区域传输贡献77%，其中东南通道35%，西南通道18%，东南通道占据主导。

https://www.sohu.com/a/820625924_204474



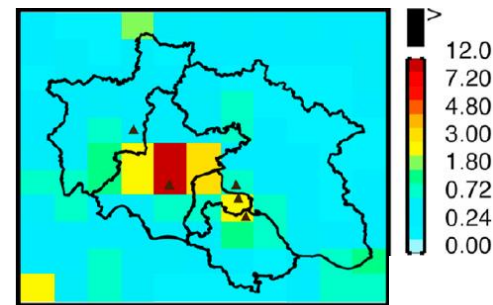
Key Roles of Local Production and Atmospheric Transport for Ozone Pollution over Central China



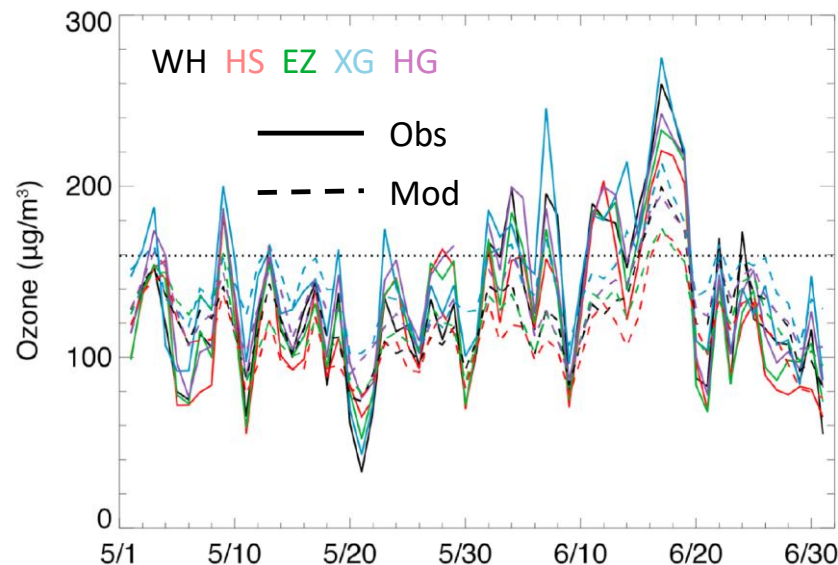
Contributors:

- ✓ Local emis
- ✓ Cross-city
- ✓ Asian BG
- ✓ Global BG

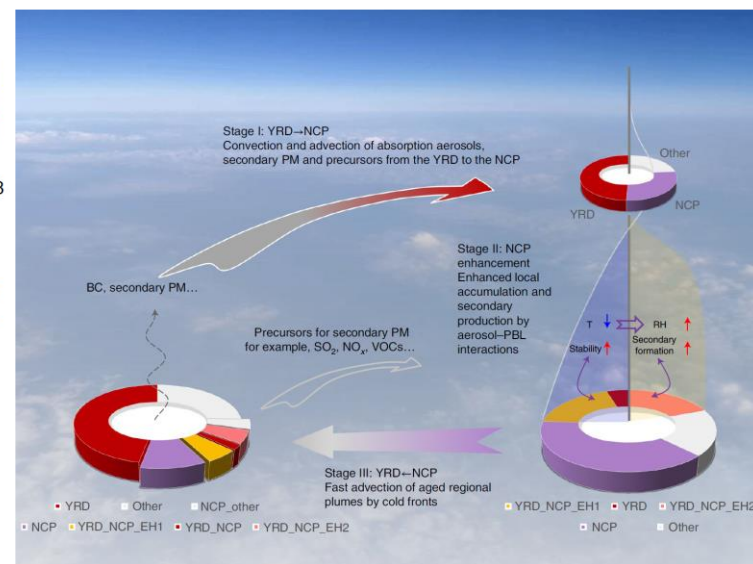
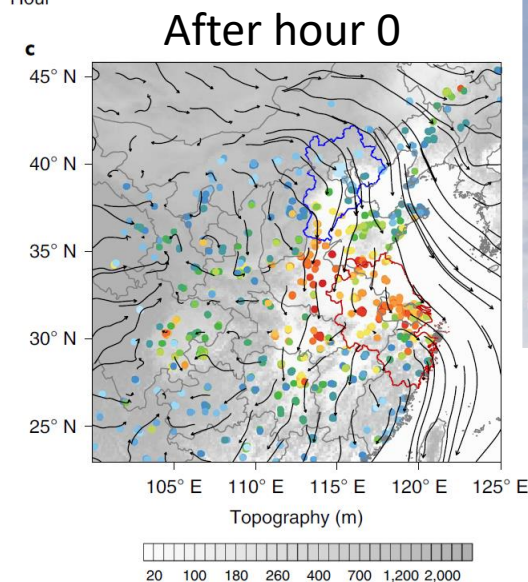
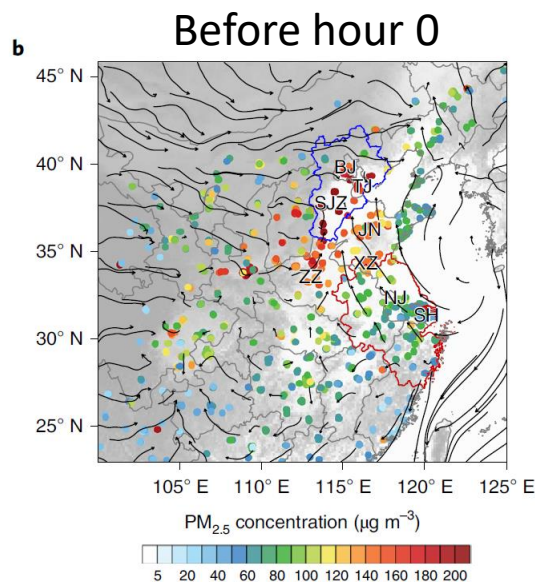
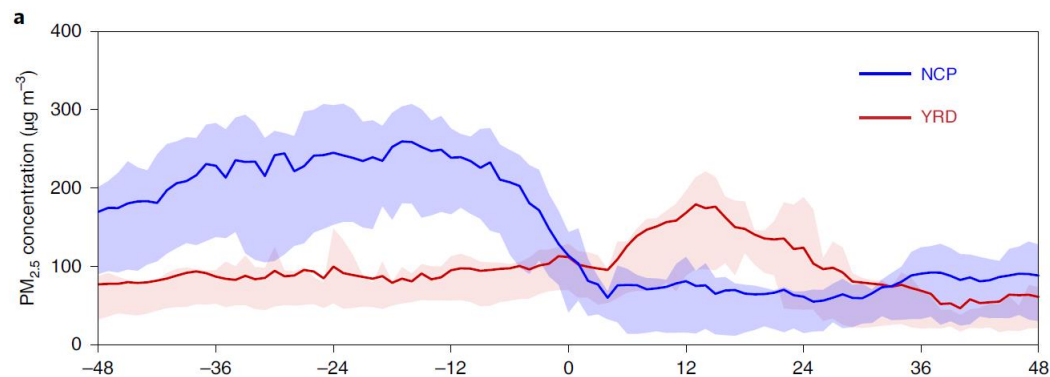
Anthro NO_x emis (g/m²)



MDA8 ozone in May-June 2018



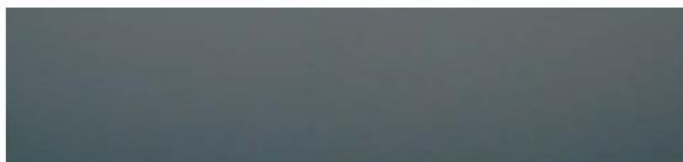
Two-way Transport of PM_{2.5} Between NCP and YRD



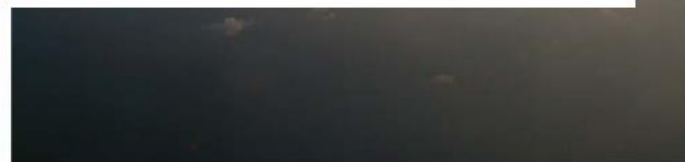
Huang et al., 2020, Nature Geoscience

Long-range Transport of Asian PM to the Tropics

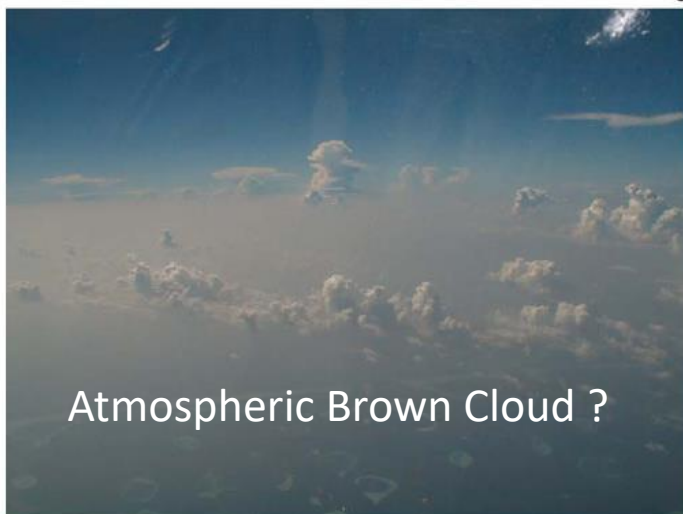
The first airborne experiments in this region show pollution “clouds” of vast extent, reaching 100s to 1000s of km over the Indian Ocean, an area only accessible by long-range aircraft!



March 21, 1999: Arabian Sea; Thick haze (9.2°N, 73.5°E)

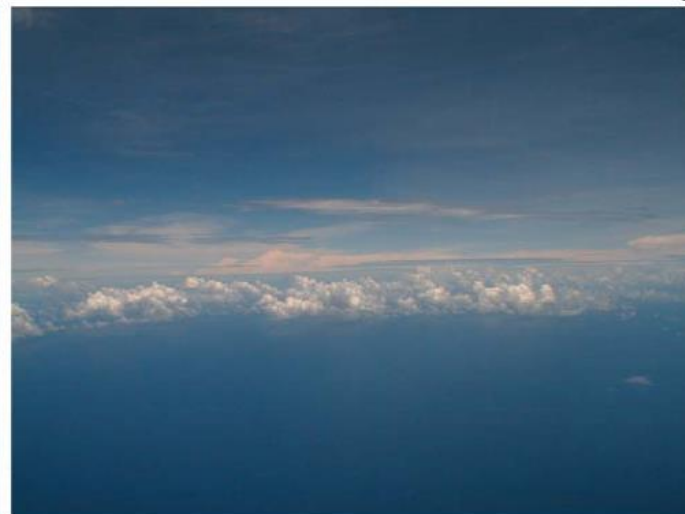


March 25, 1999: Clouds under thick haze (3.0°N, 74.5°E)



Atmospheric Brown Cloud ?

February 24, 1999: Just North of ITCZ;
Haze extends up to top of Cu (0.5°N, 73.3°E)



March 24, 1999: South of ITCZ;
Almost pristine clouds (7.5°S, 73.5°E)

Pathways and Time of Trans-Pacific Transport

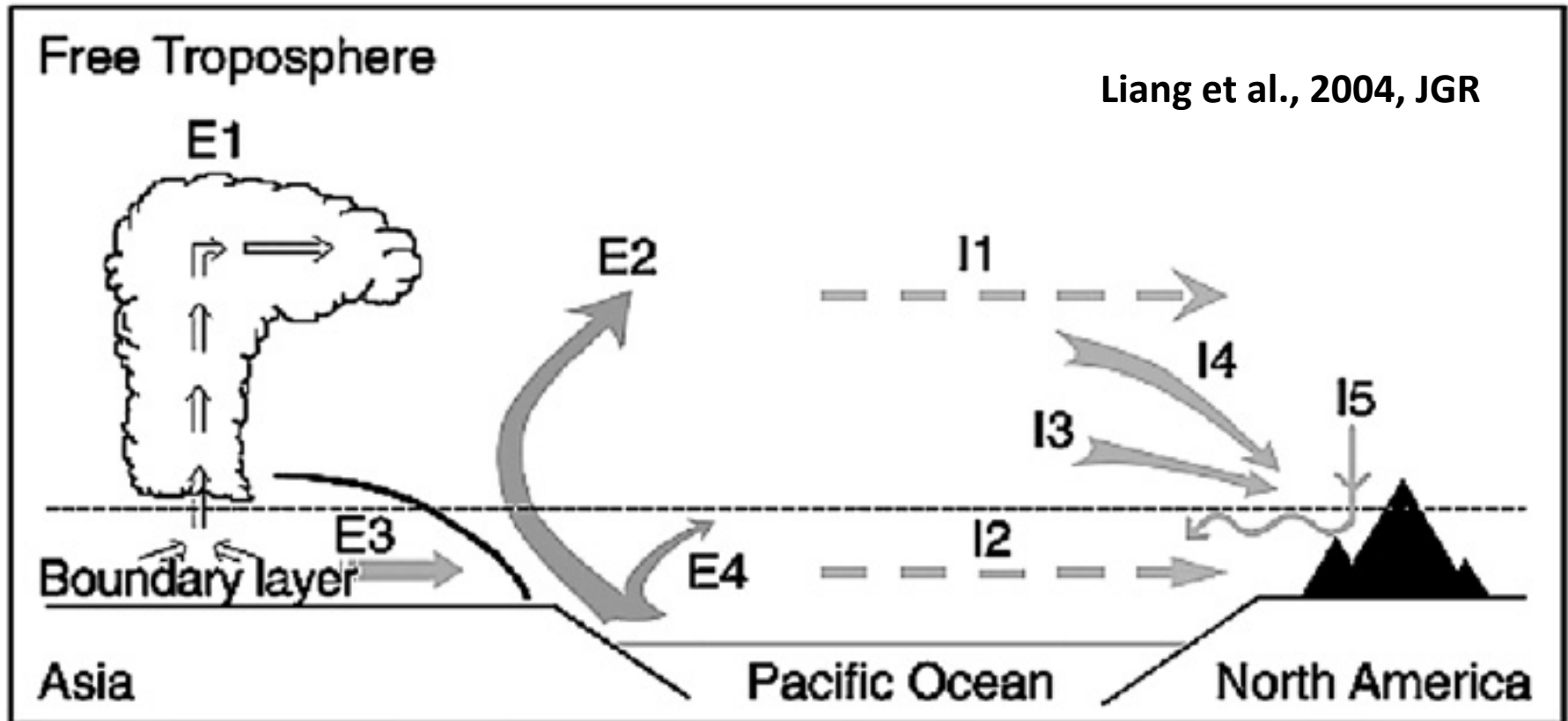
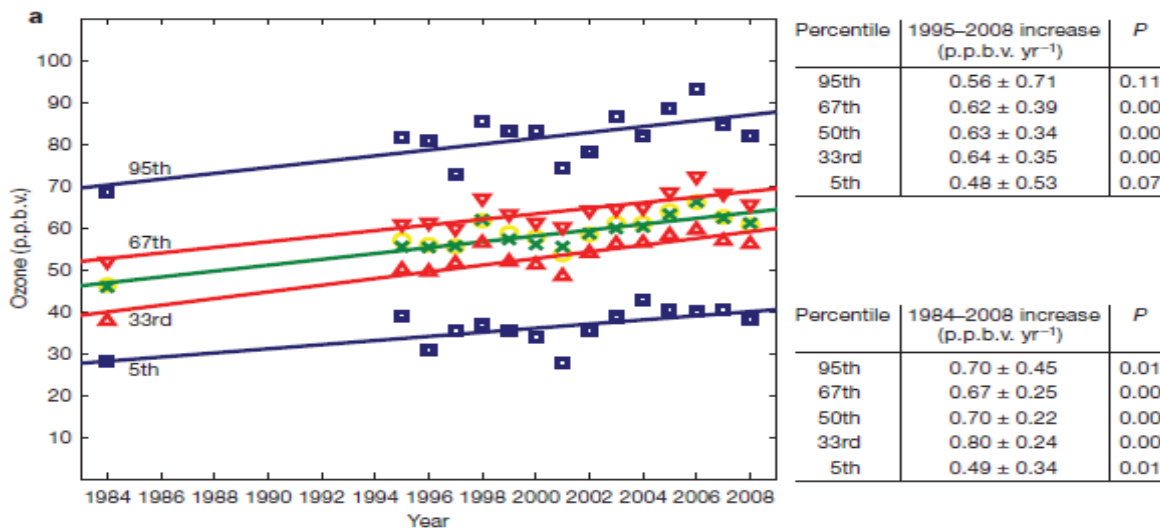
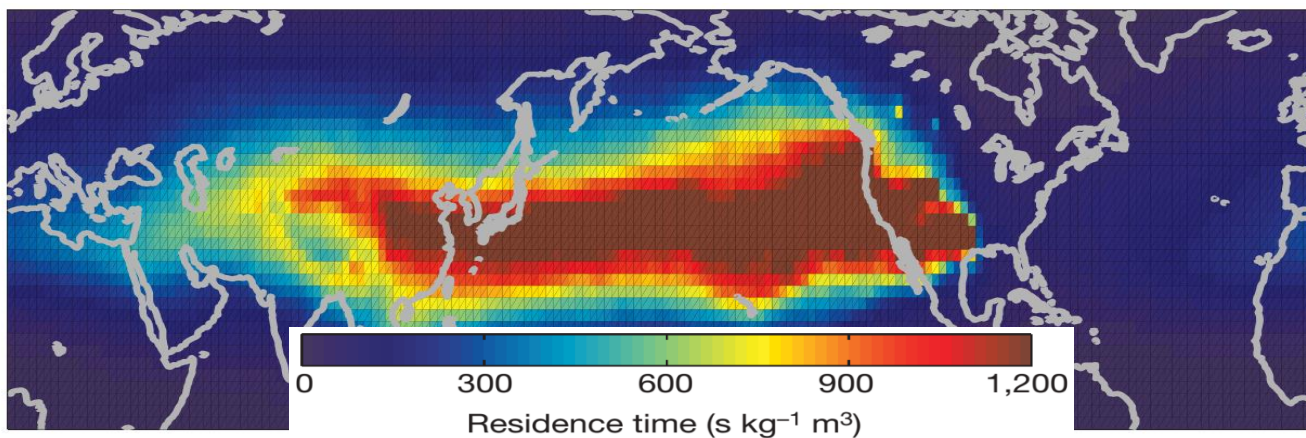


Table 1. 11-Year Average Inter-Continental Transport Times for Two Sets of Tracers in April (Unit: Weeks)

| Tracer Lifetime | EA->CPO | EU->Beijing | NA->Paris |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1–2 weeks | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 4–8 weeks | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 |

Atmospheric O₃ Transport from China to U.S.

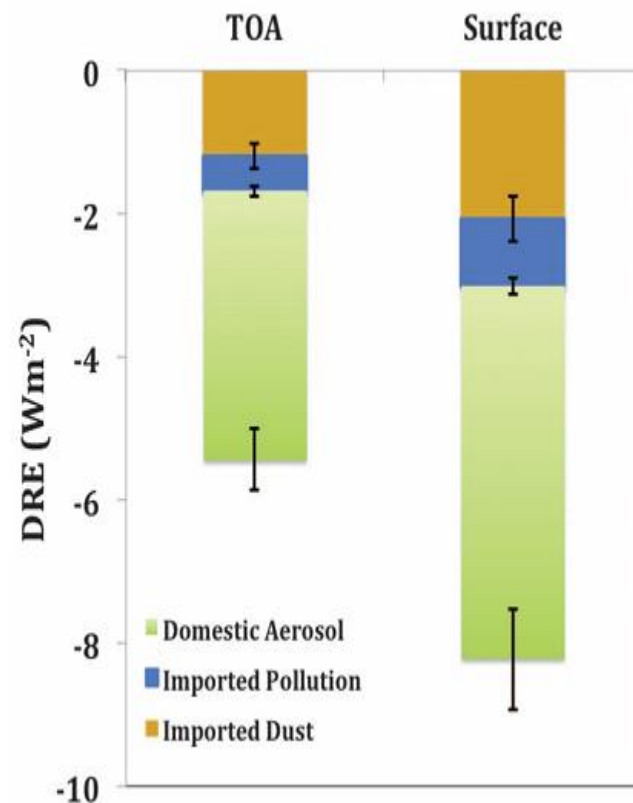
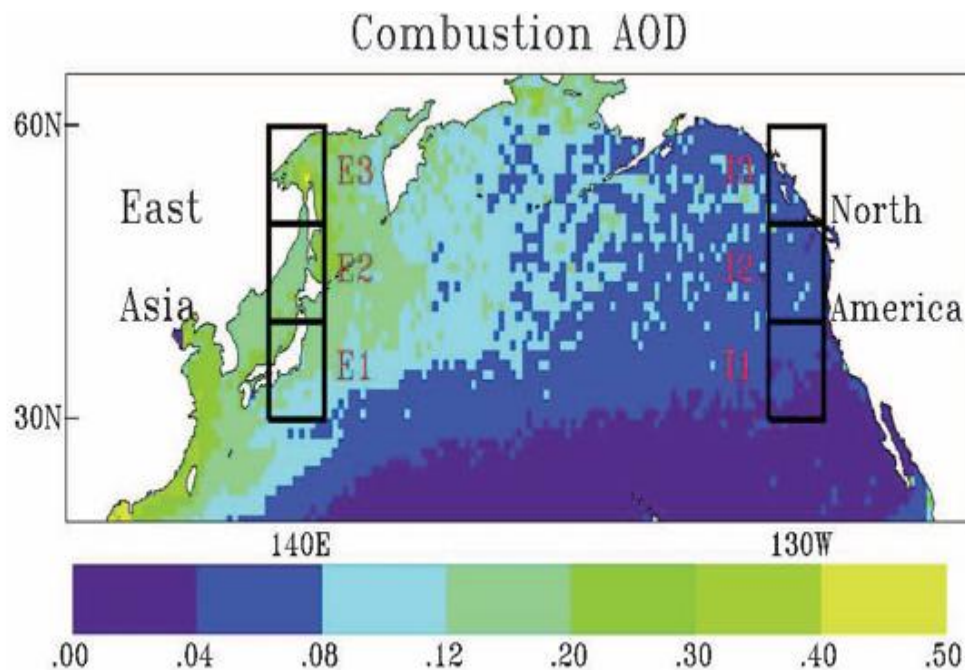
Cooper et al., 2010, Nature



Asian PM Transport Affects North America

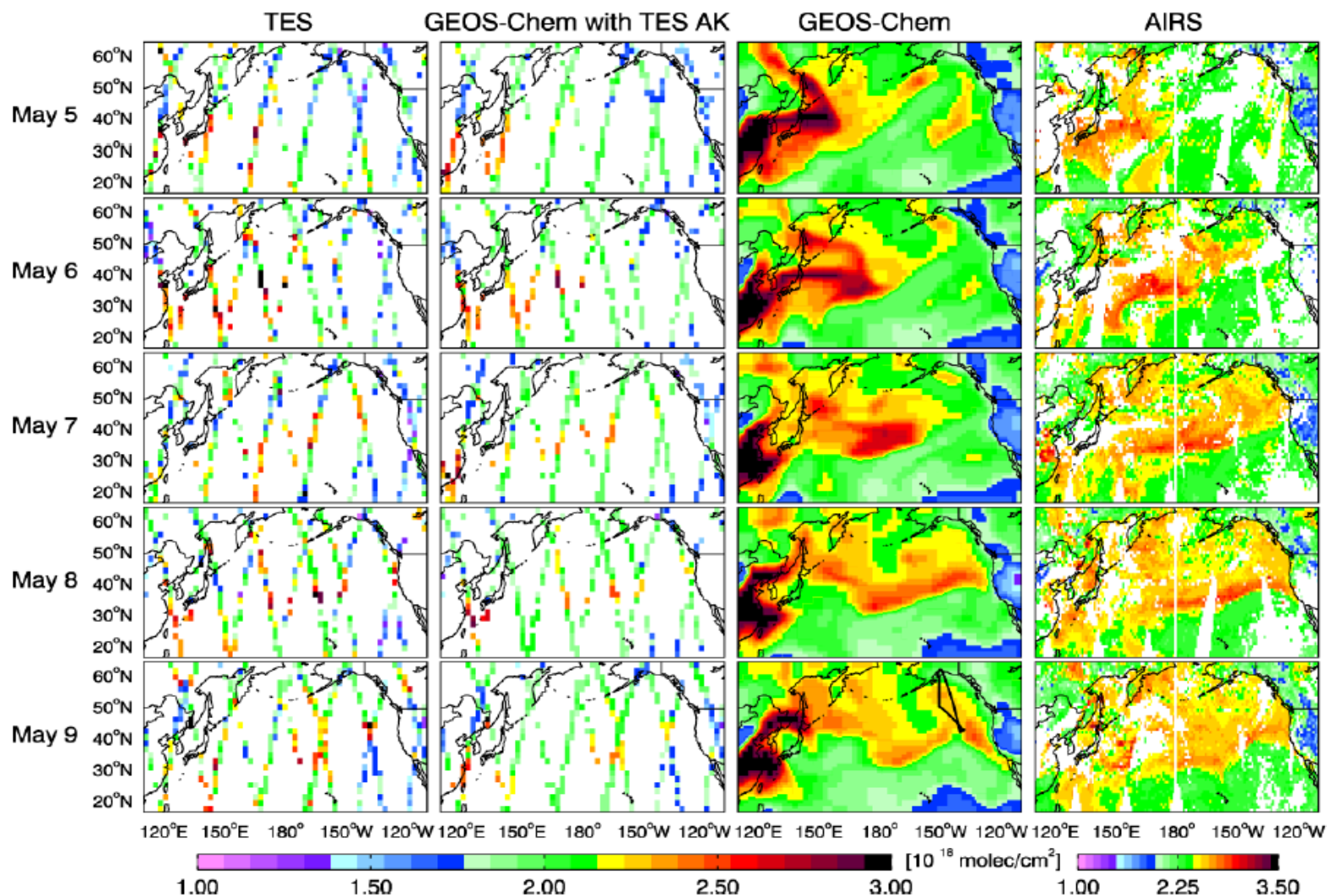
Yu et al., 2012, Science

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



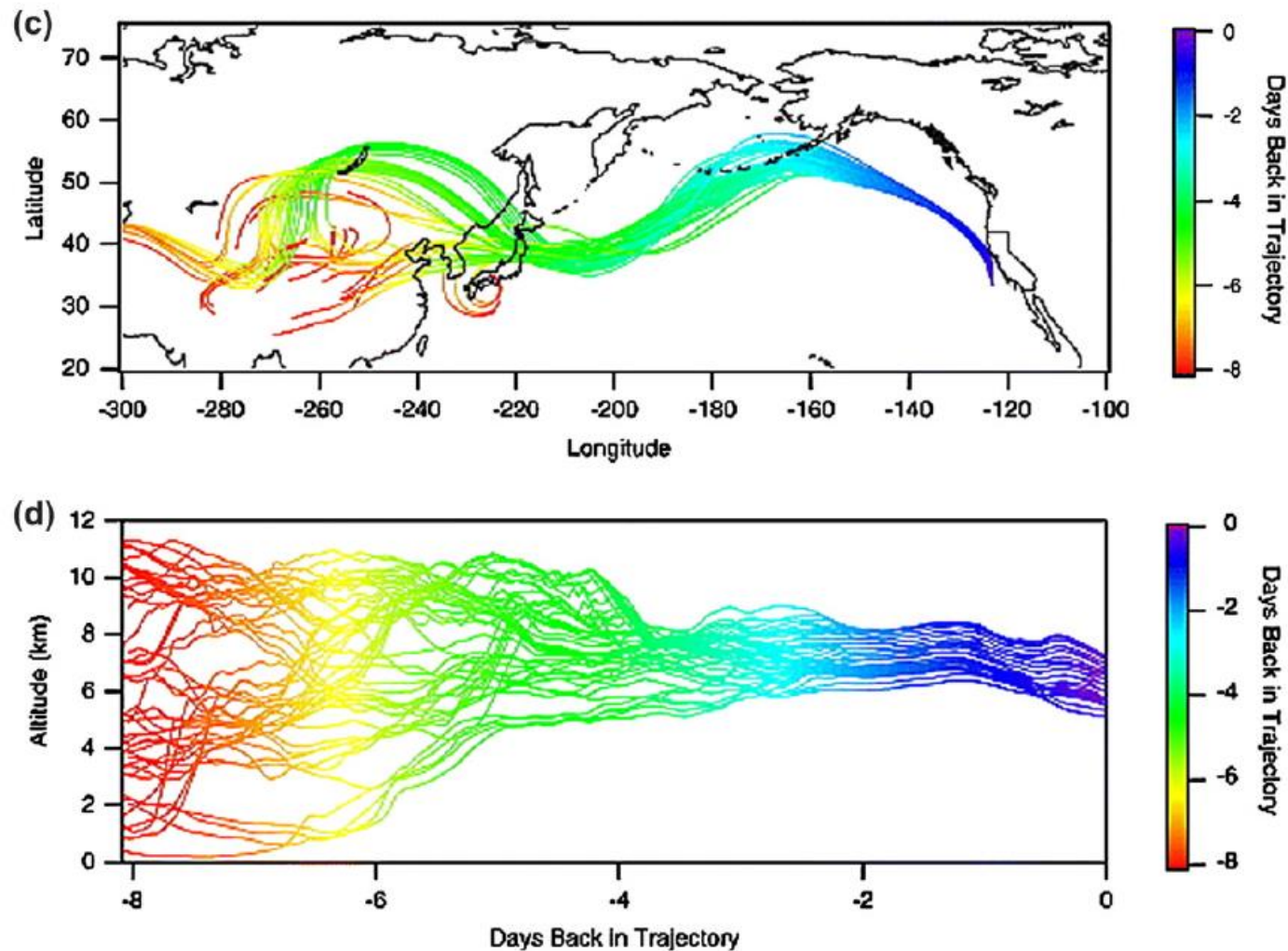
East Asian Influence: Satellite Obs. and CTMs

Carbon Monoxide

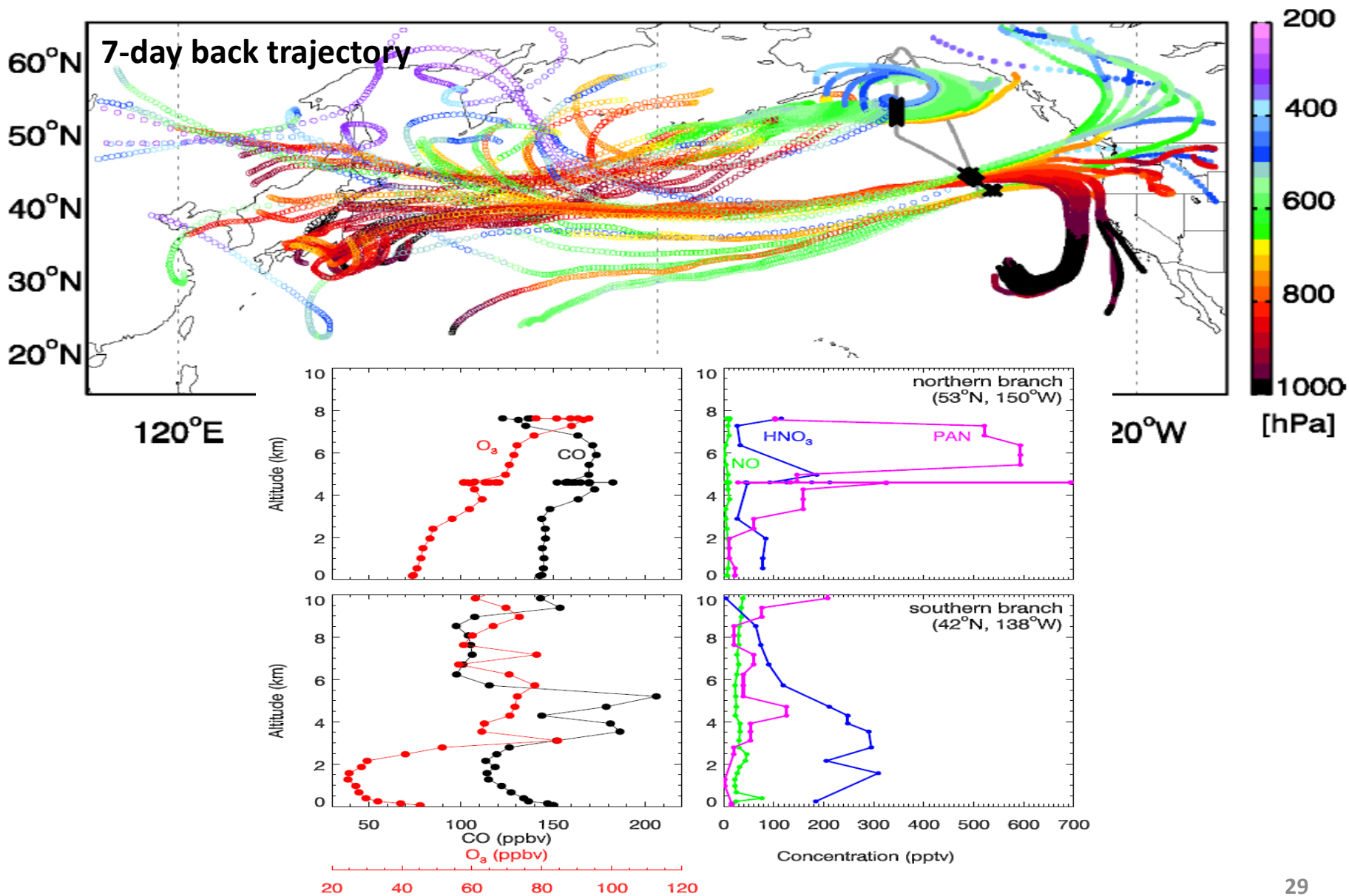


Asian Influence: Back Trajectory Analysis

Ozone

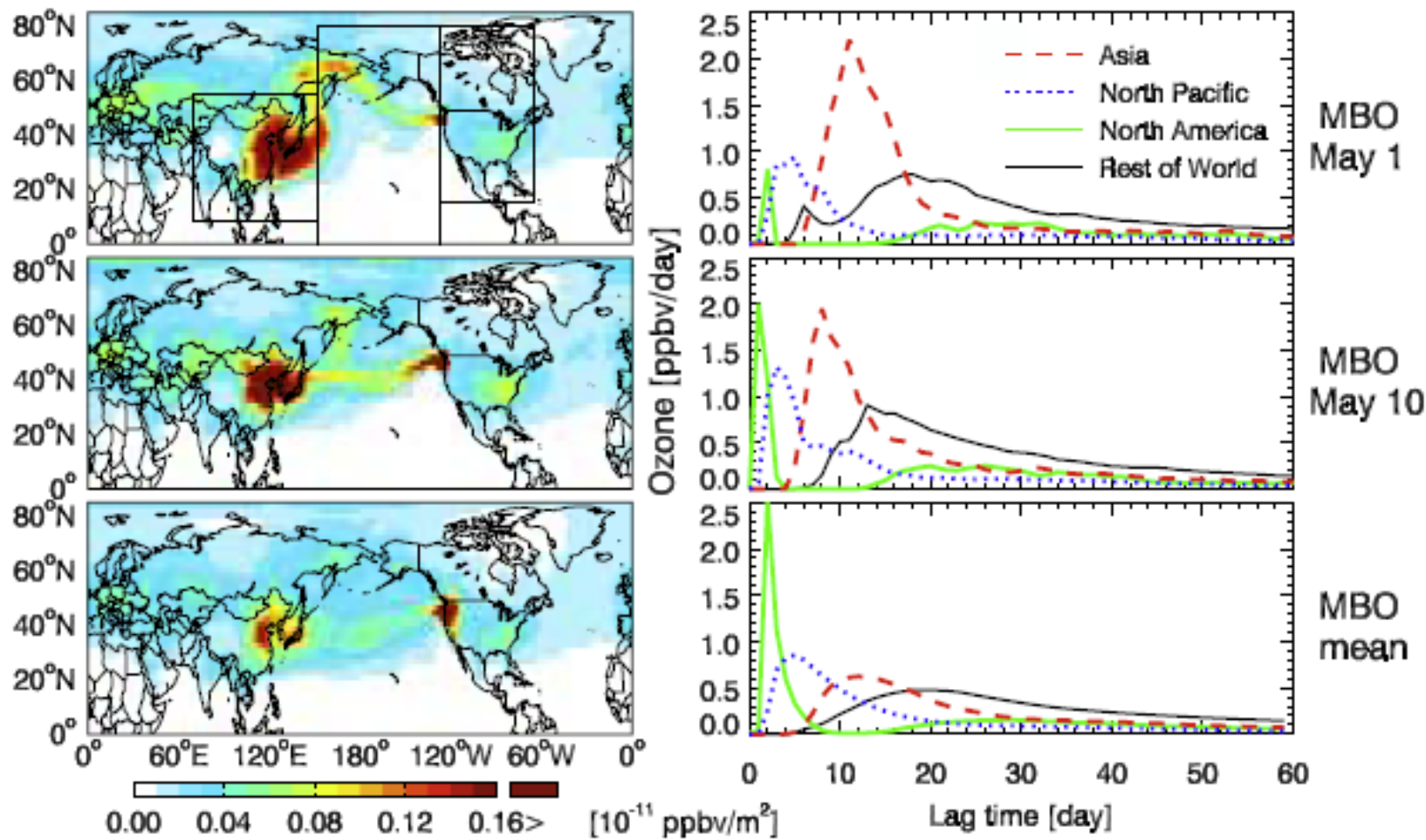


Trans-Pacific Transport and Transformation



Adjoint Modeling for Intercontinental Transport

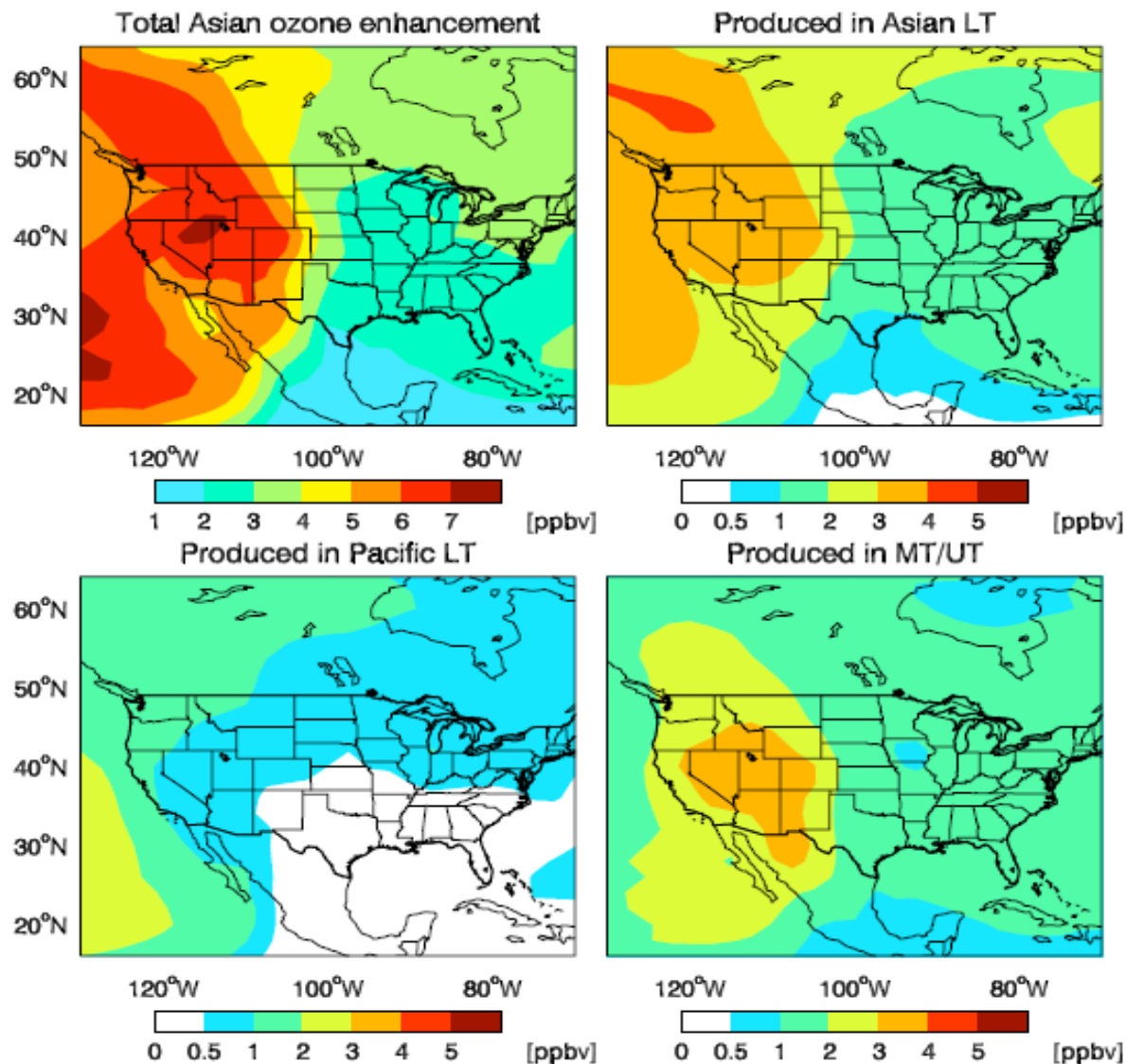
Ozone



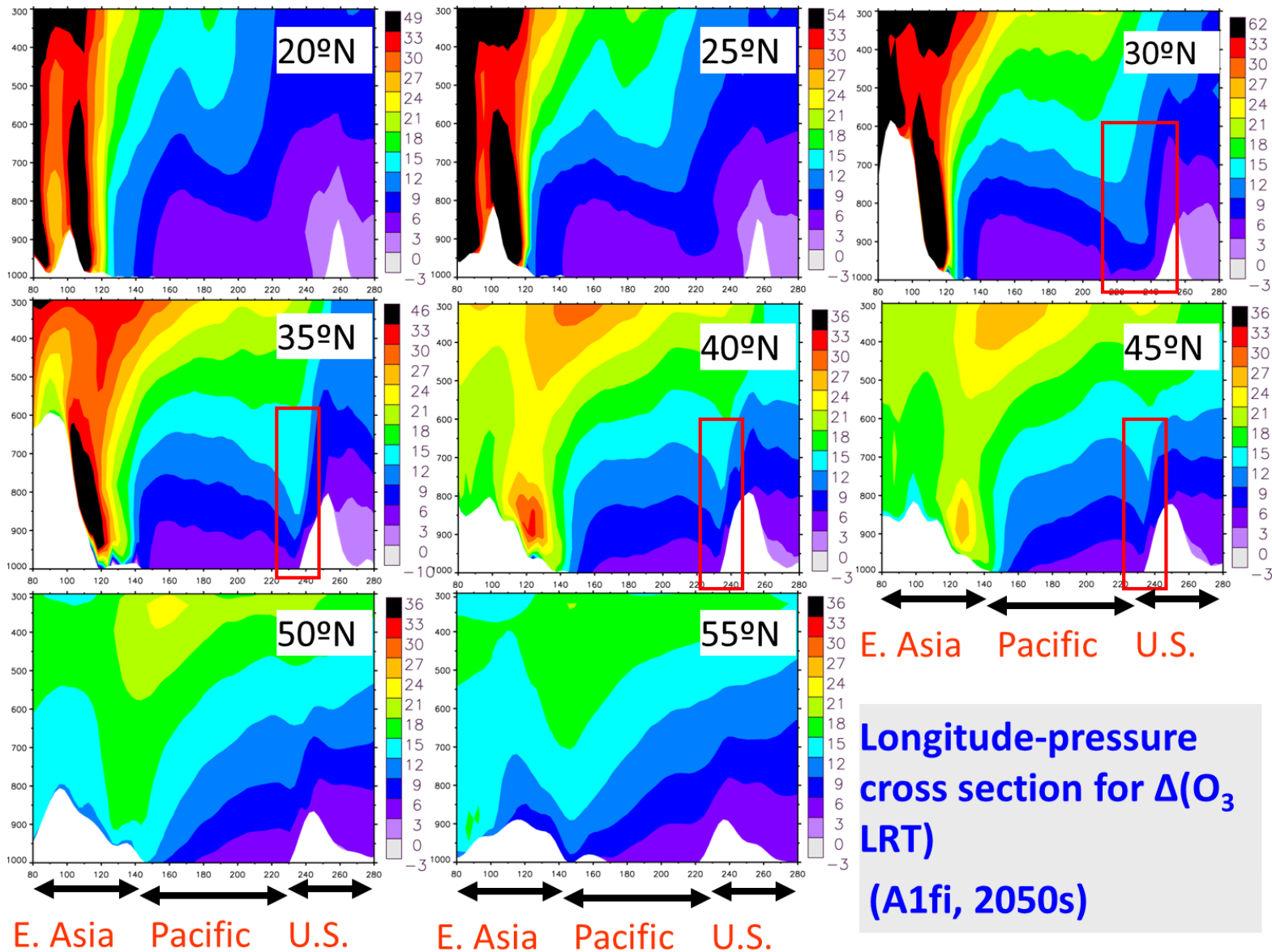
Zhang et al., 2010, GRL

An adjoint model is the transpose of a forward model; it is used for inversion studies

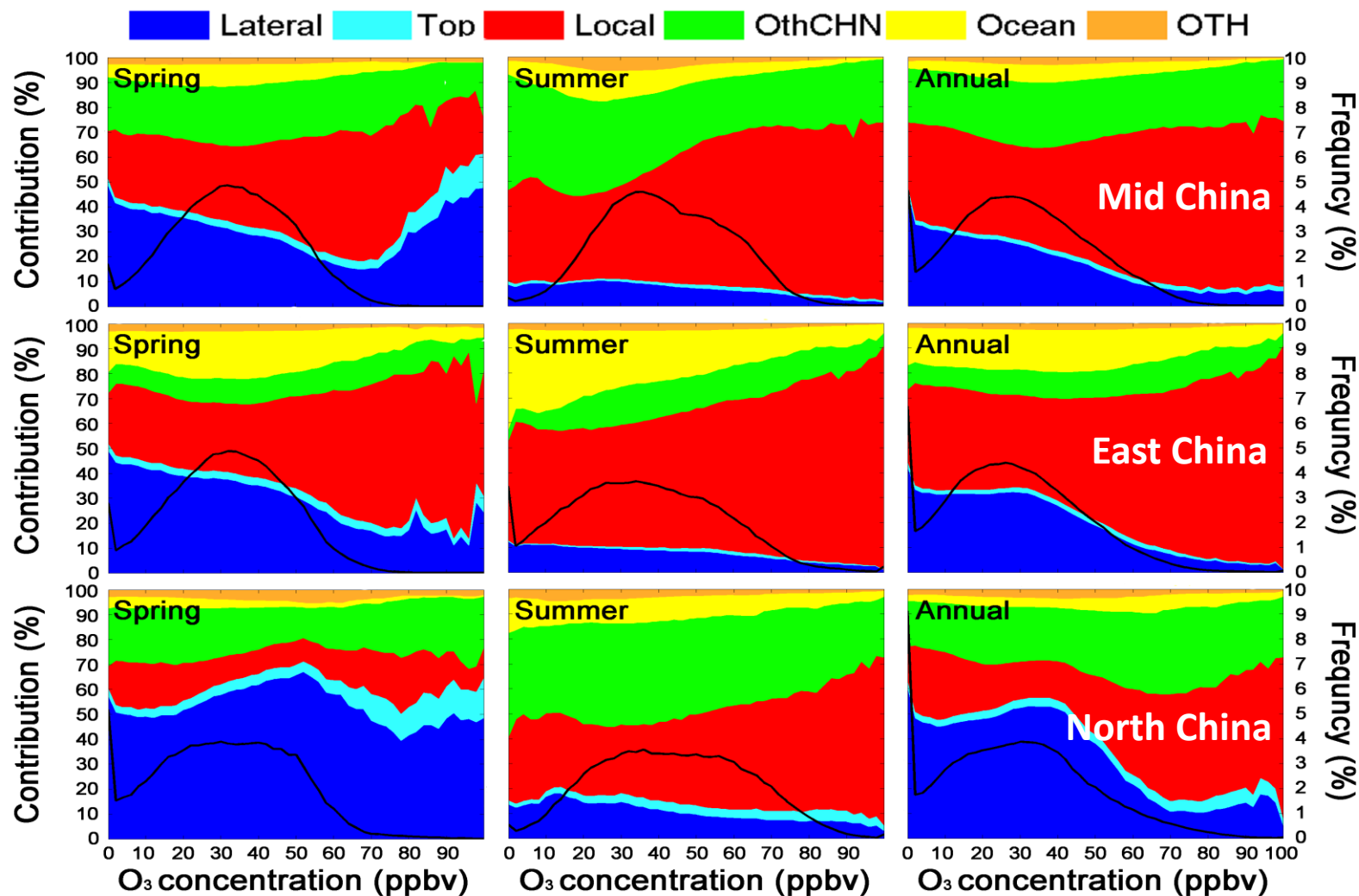
Springtime U.S. O₃ Enhancement due to Transpacific Transport



U.S. JJA O_3 Increase due to Transpacific Transport: 1990s–2050s

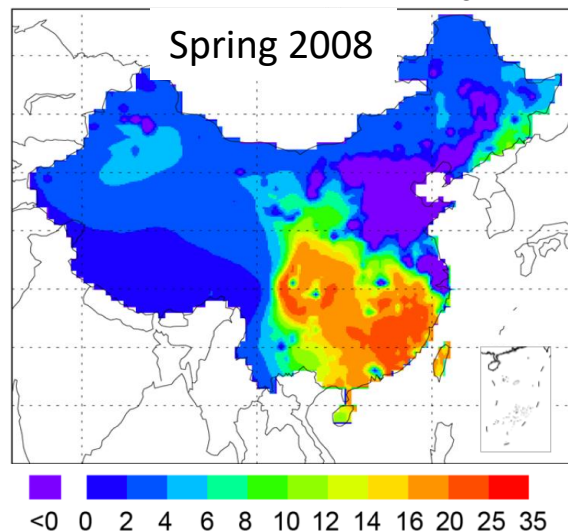


Strong Inflow of Ozone into Eastern China

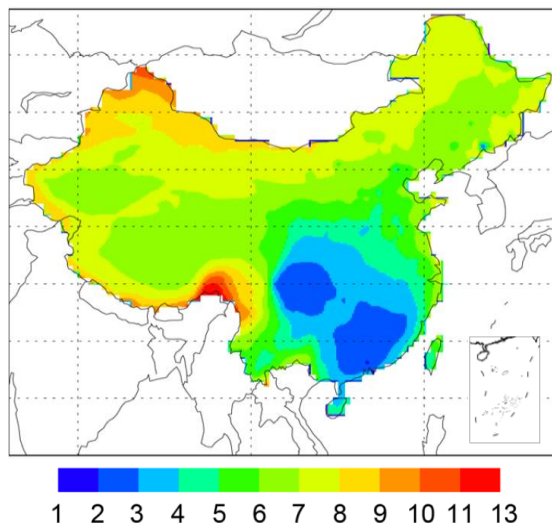


Large Natural & Foreign Influences on China's O₃ Pollution

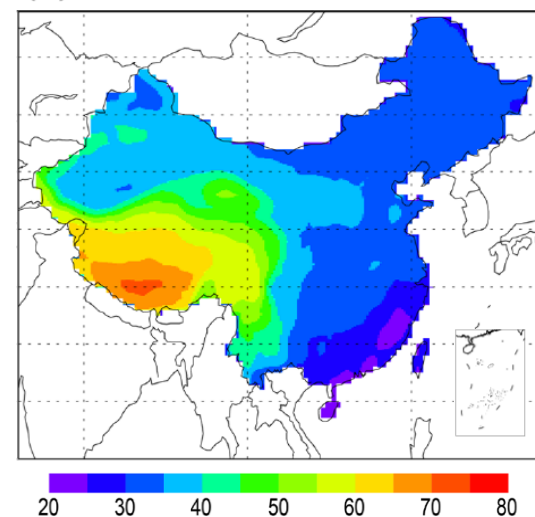
Domestic anthropogenic O₃ (ppb)



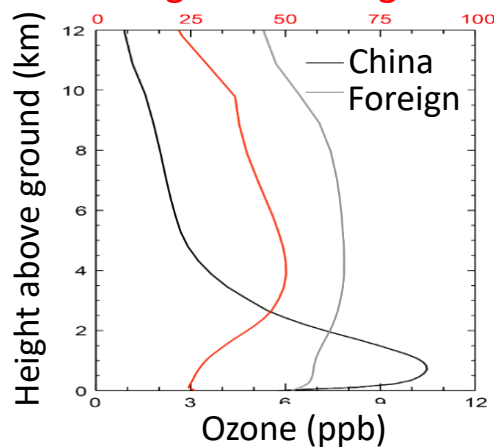
Foreign anthropogenic O₃ (ppb)



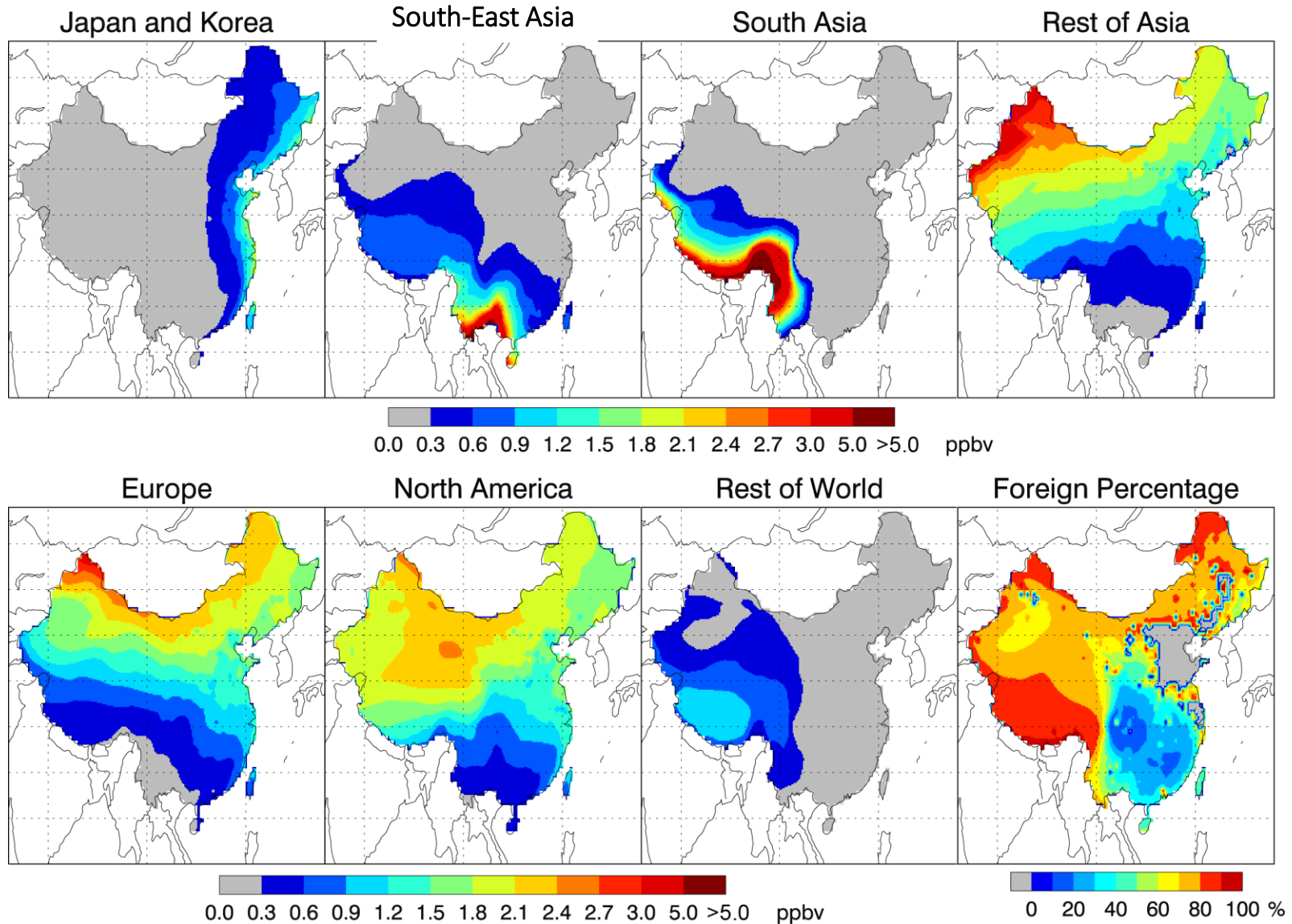
Natural O₃ (ppb)



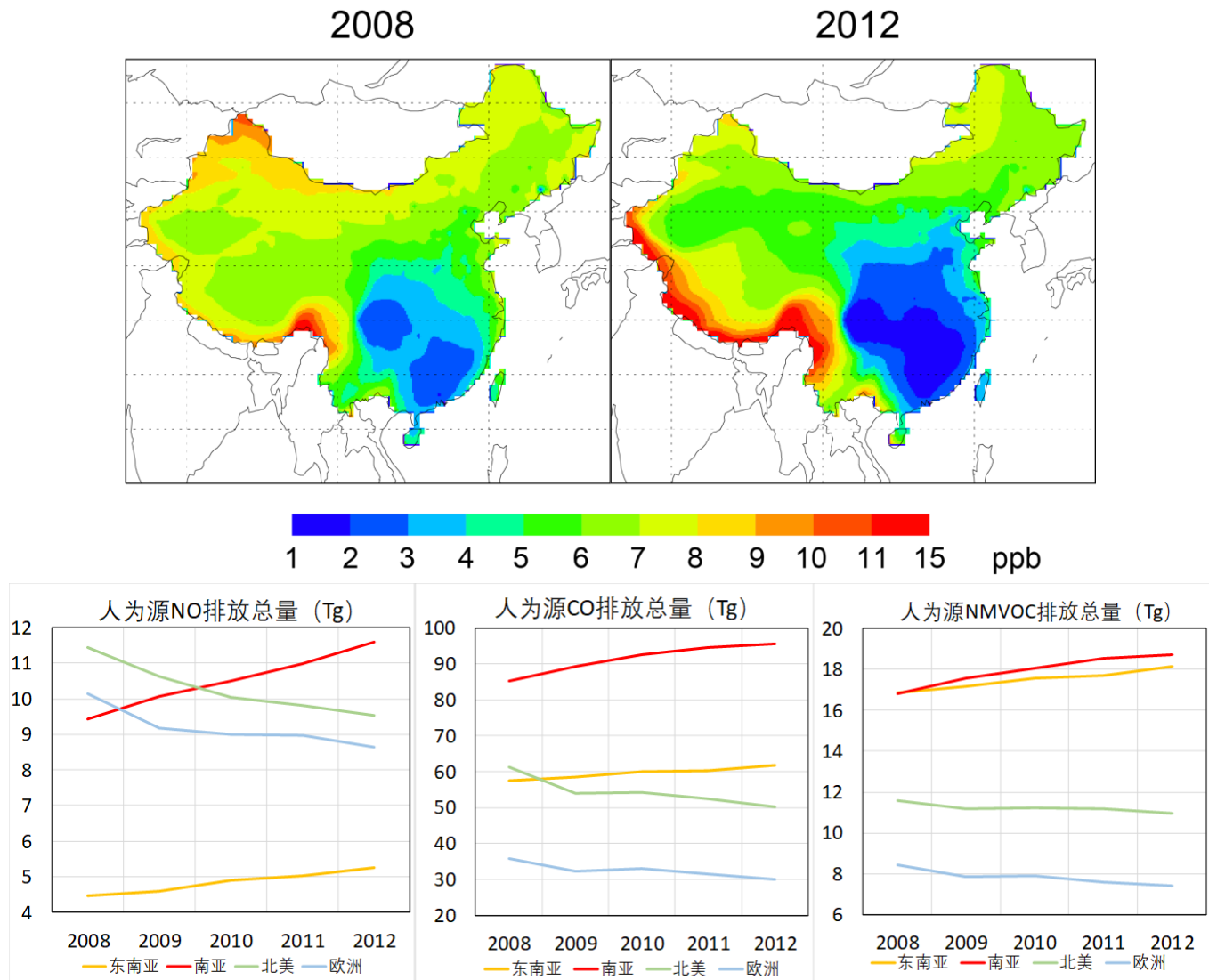
% of O₃ produced within foreign source regions



Foreign Pollution Greatly Affect China's O₃: Spring 2008

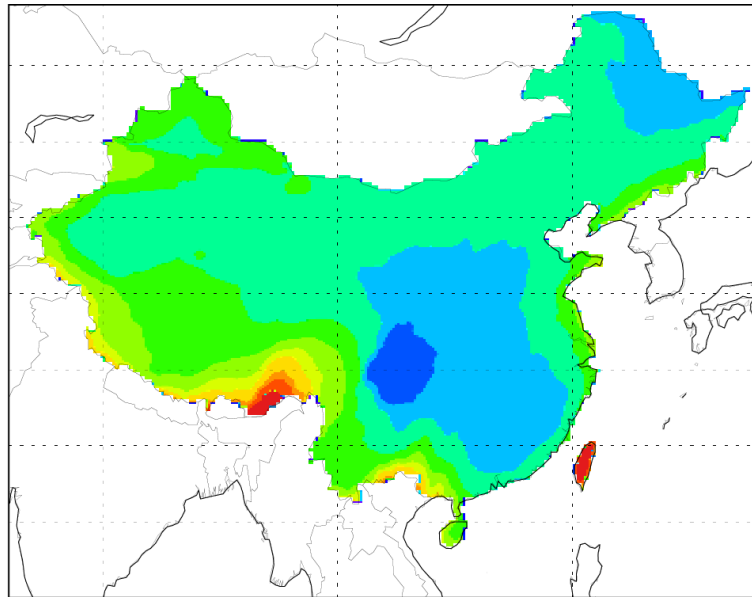


Changes in Springtime Foreign Anthropogenic Surface O₃



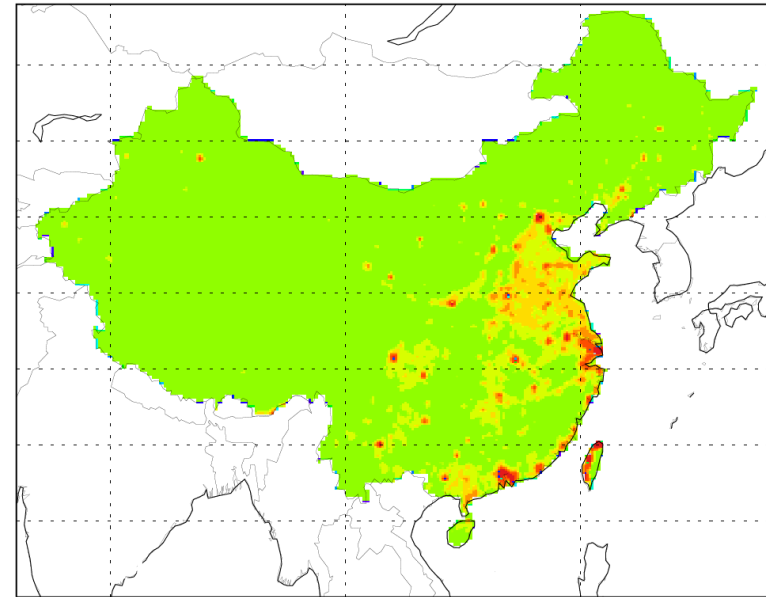
Mortality in Mainland China Caused by Atmospheric Transboundary Pollution From Other Regions

Transboundary MDA8 Ozone in 2015



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 12 15 22 ppb

Deaths wrt transboundary O_3

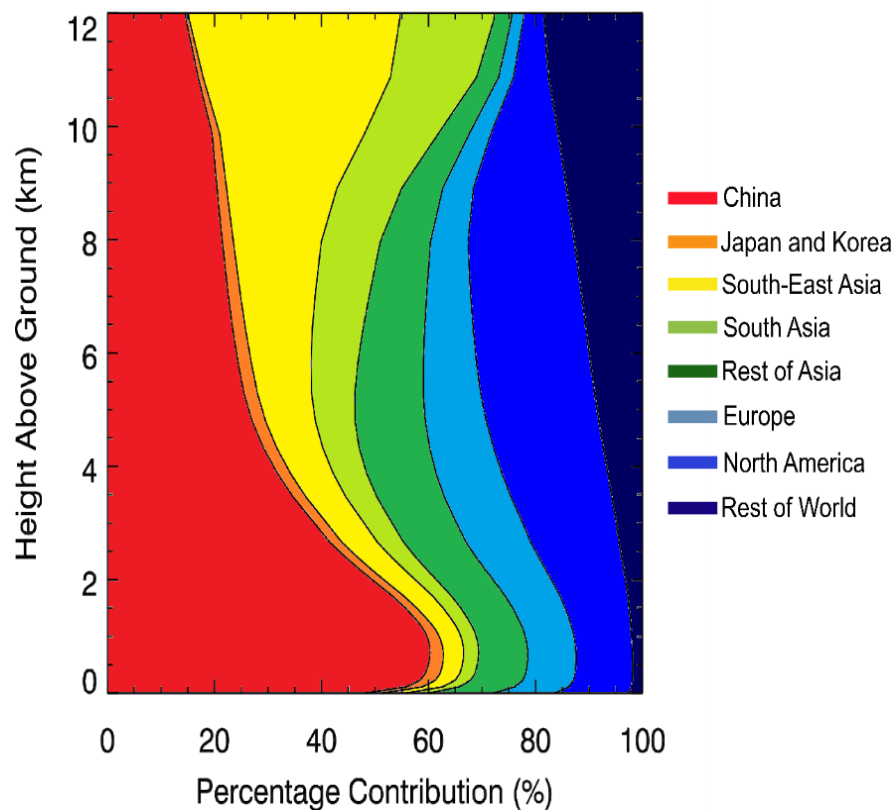


0 10 20 30 50 100 1600 person

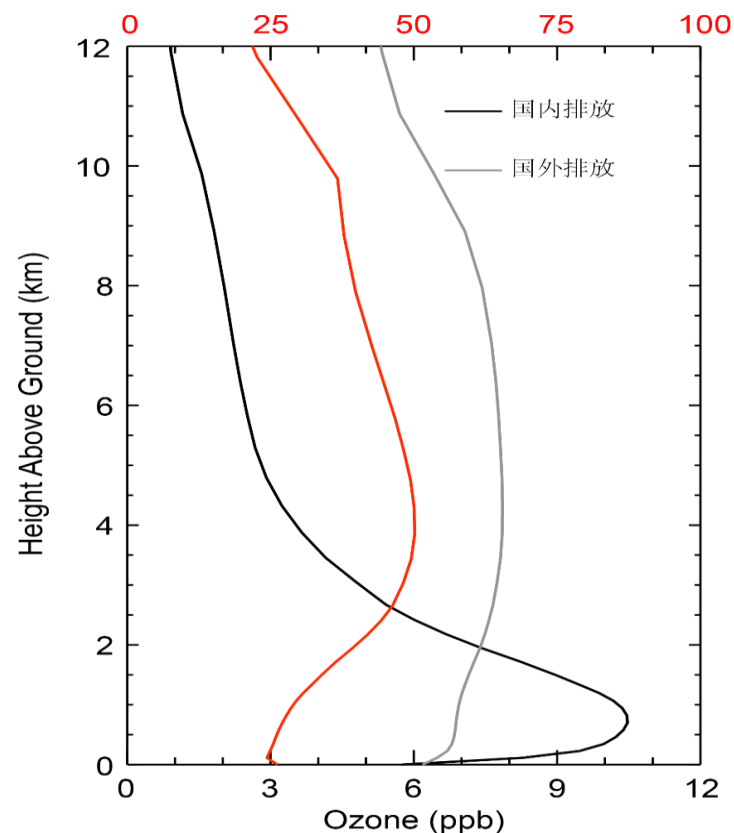
Ni et al., in prep

Large Fractions of Tropospheric Anthropogenic O_3 over China in Spring 2008 are Foreign

% of anthropogenic O_3 contributed by a region



% of O_3 produced within foreign source regions



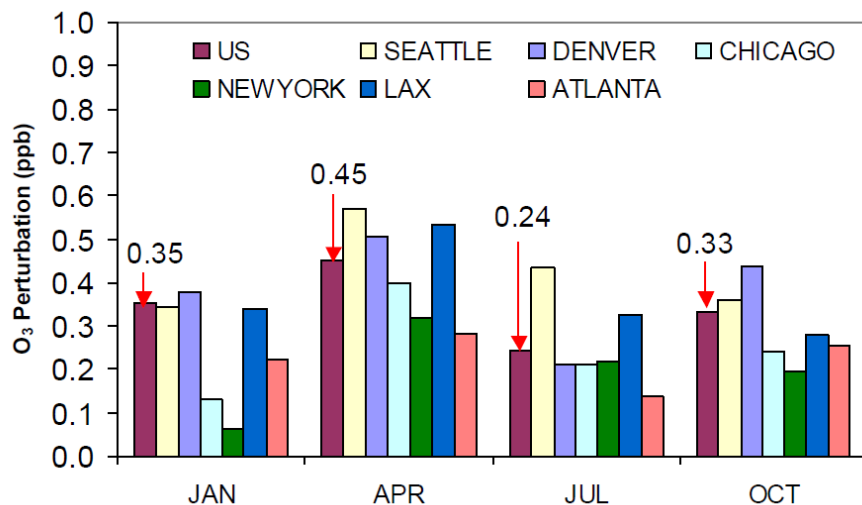
Method: *Zero-out + Tagged O_3 + Linear weighting*

Ni et al., ACP, 2018

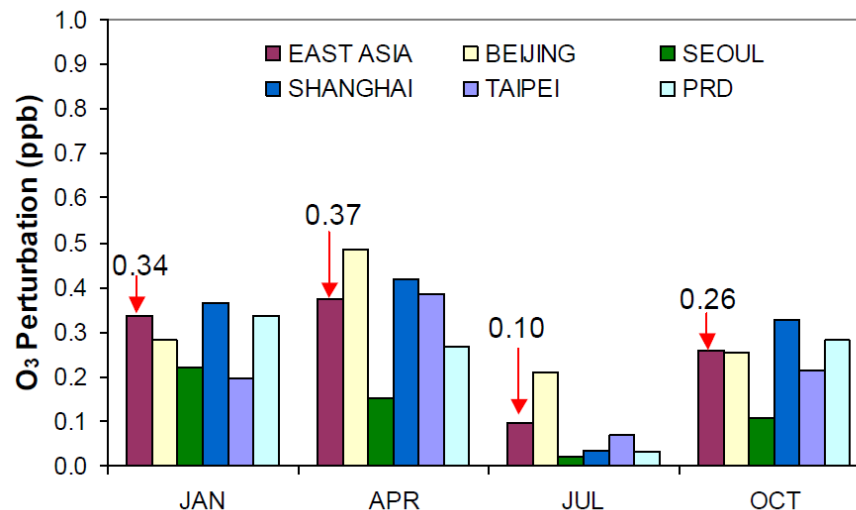
Transboundary Ozone from E. Asia versus NA

WRF-Chem simulation at 36 x 36 km²

20% changes in anthro emis in E. Asia



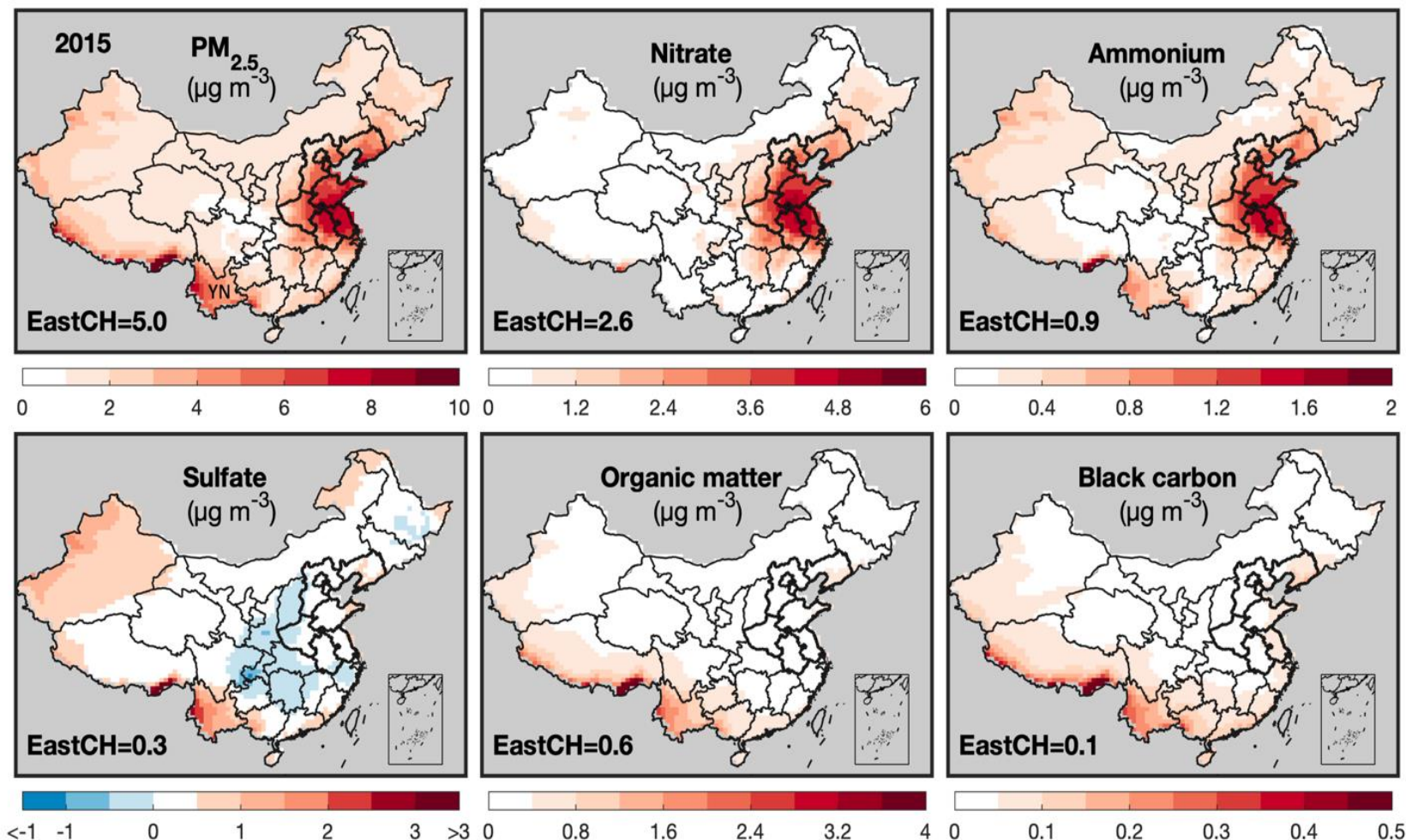
20% changes in anthro emis in NA



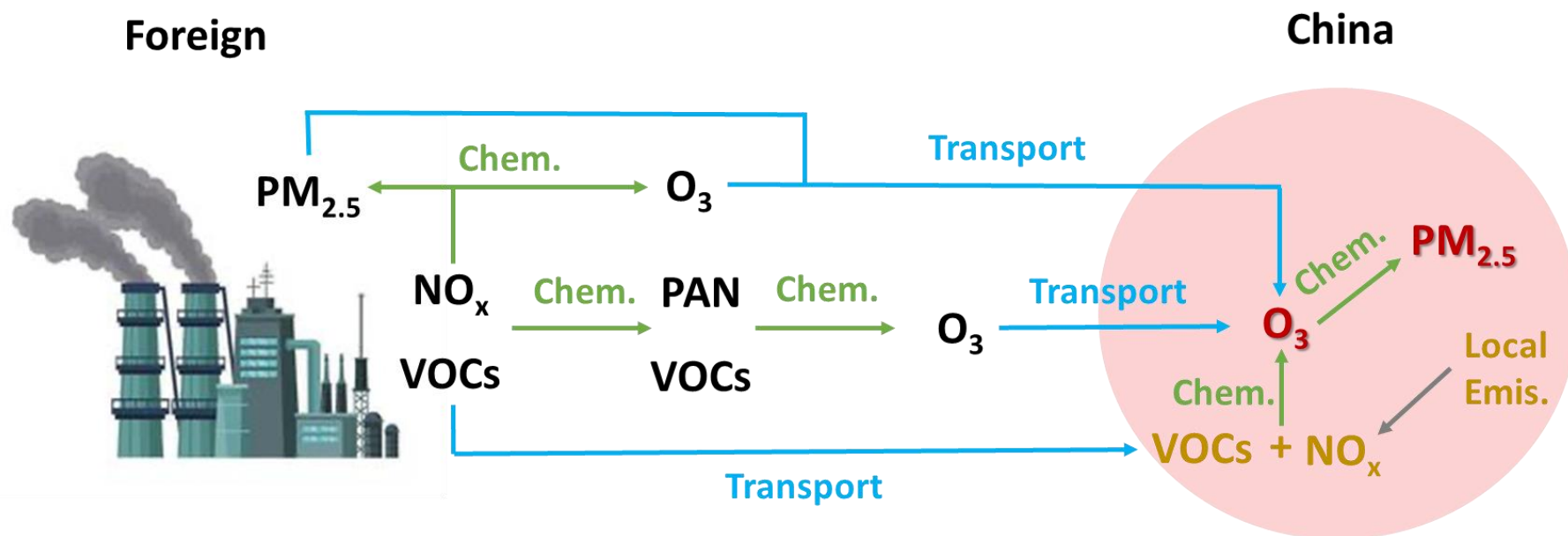
HTAP, 2010 (P206)

Foreign Pollution Transport Worsens Chinese PM_{2.5}

Foreign Contribution to E. China = Direct Transport (30%) + Chemistry (70%)



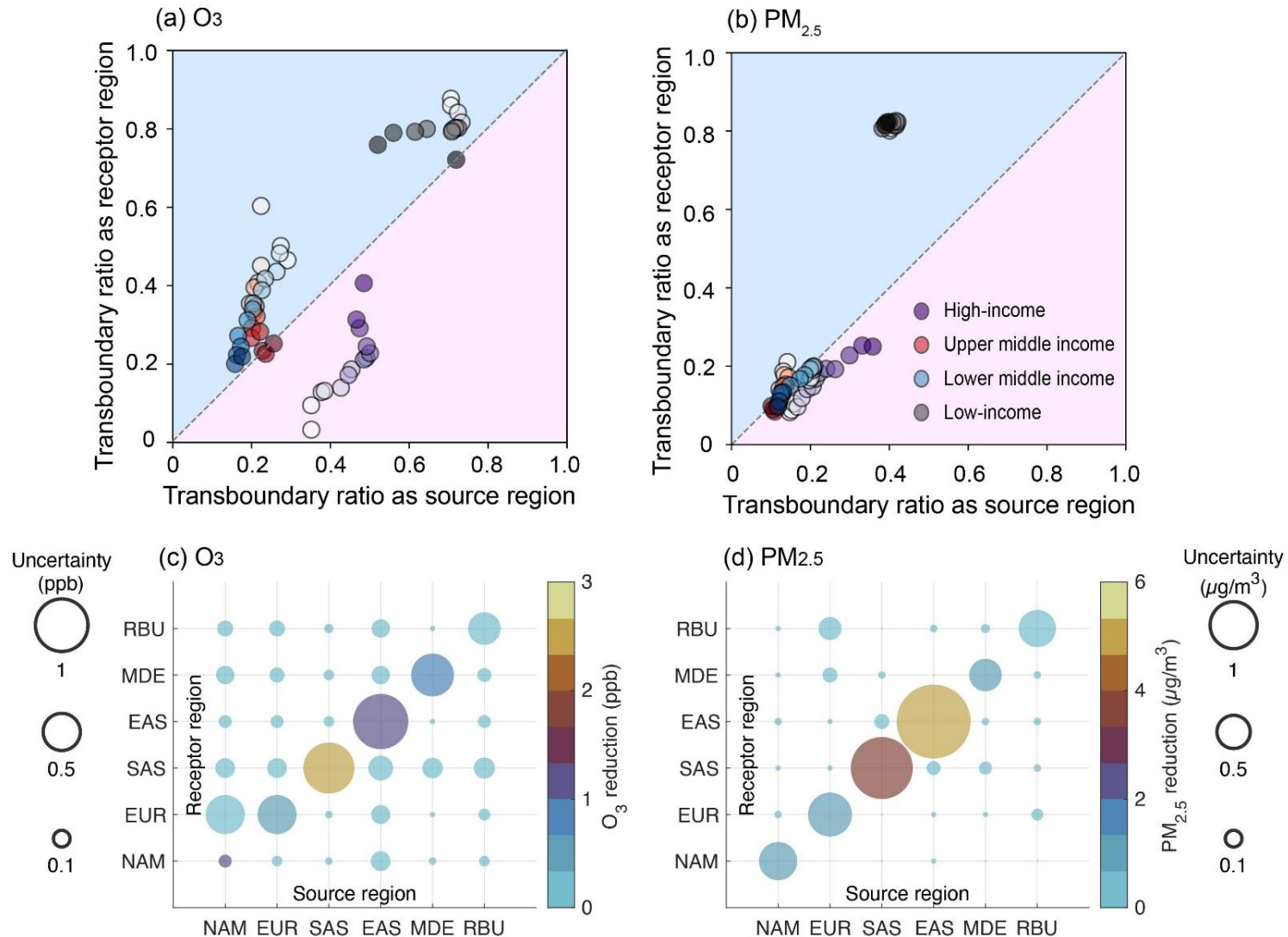
Complex Chemical-Transport Mechanism



Transboundary pollution mechanisms:

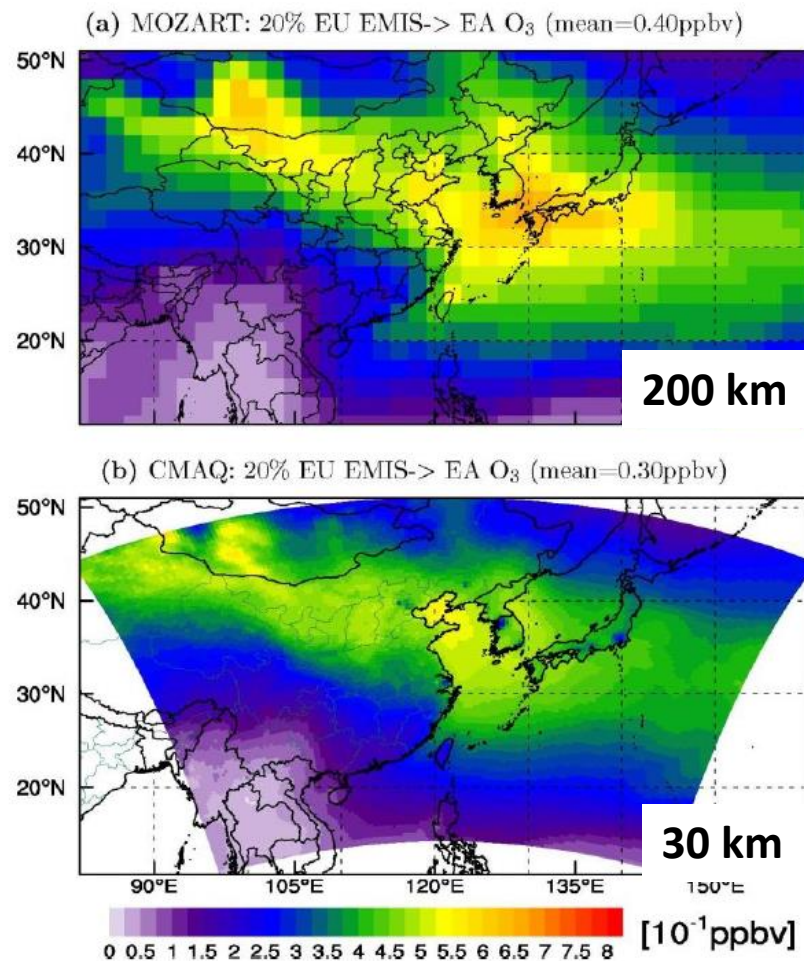
1. Emission or formation and then transport
2. Formation during transport
3. Transport and then interaction with pollution @ receptor

Historical Transboundary Pollution via Atmospheric Transport



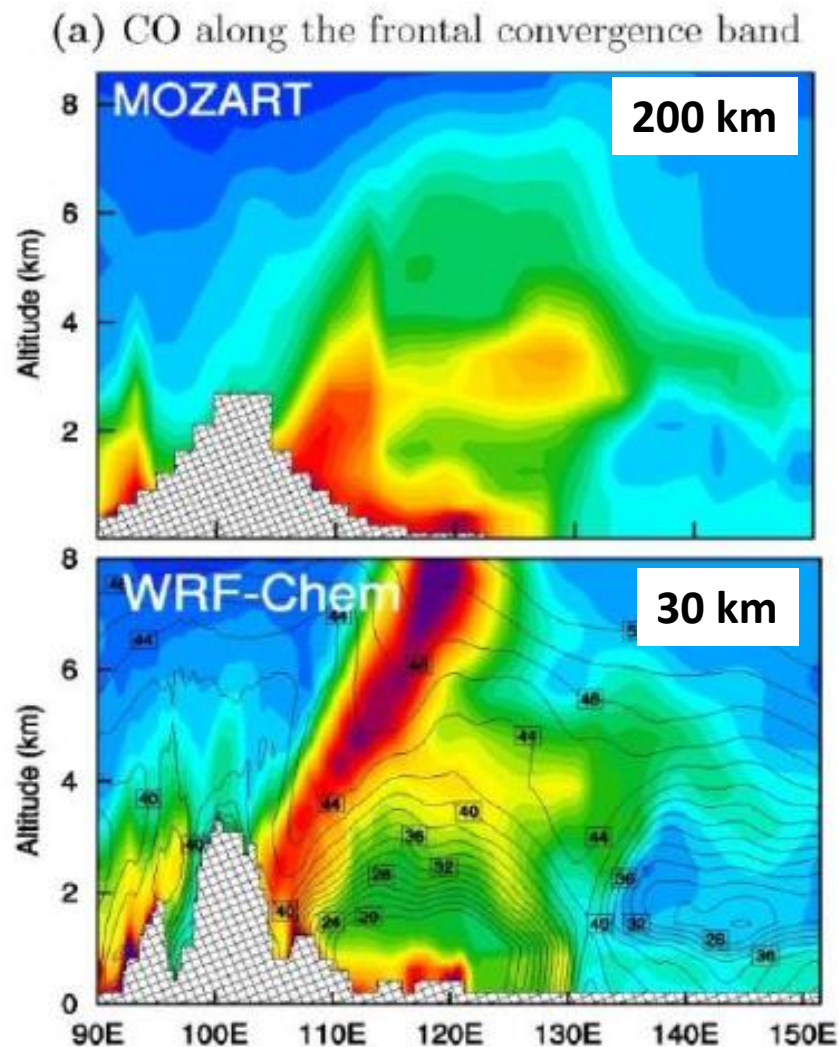
Uncertainty in Import Due to Model Resolution

Effects of reducing EU anthro emis by 20% on China' ozone in March 2001

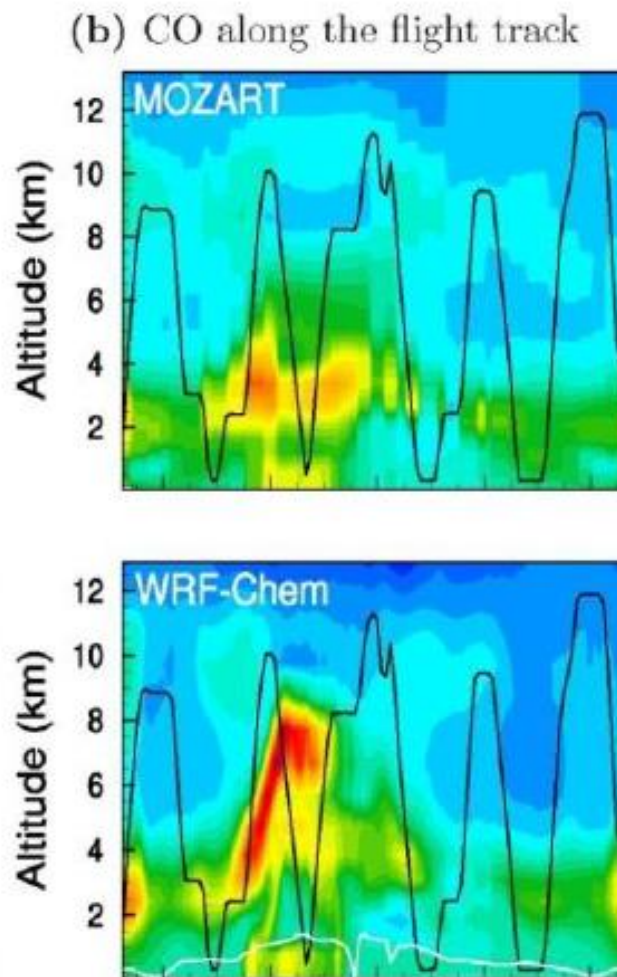


Lin et al., 2010, ACP

Uncertainty in Export Due to Model Resolution

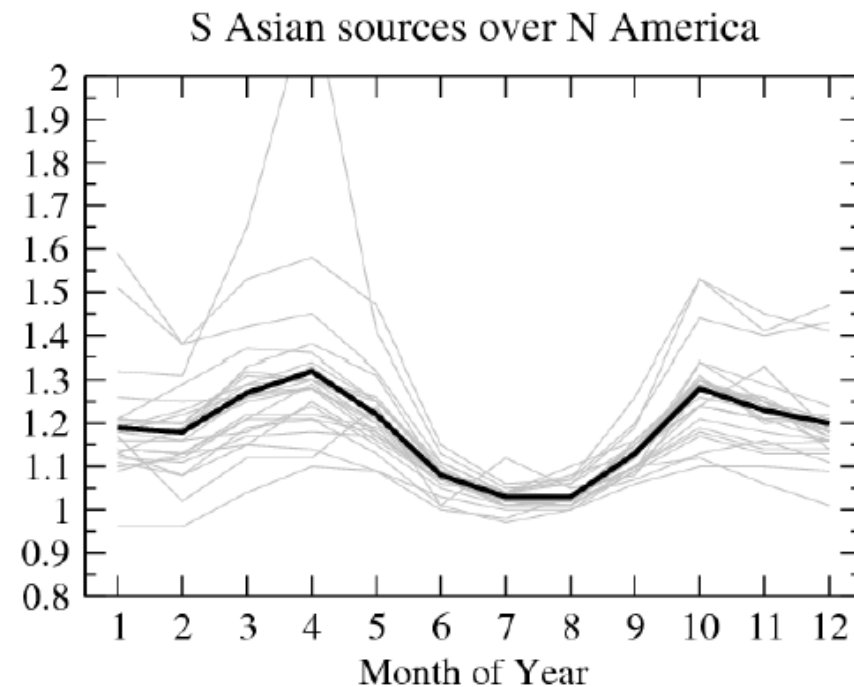
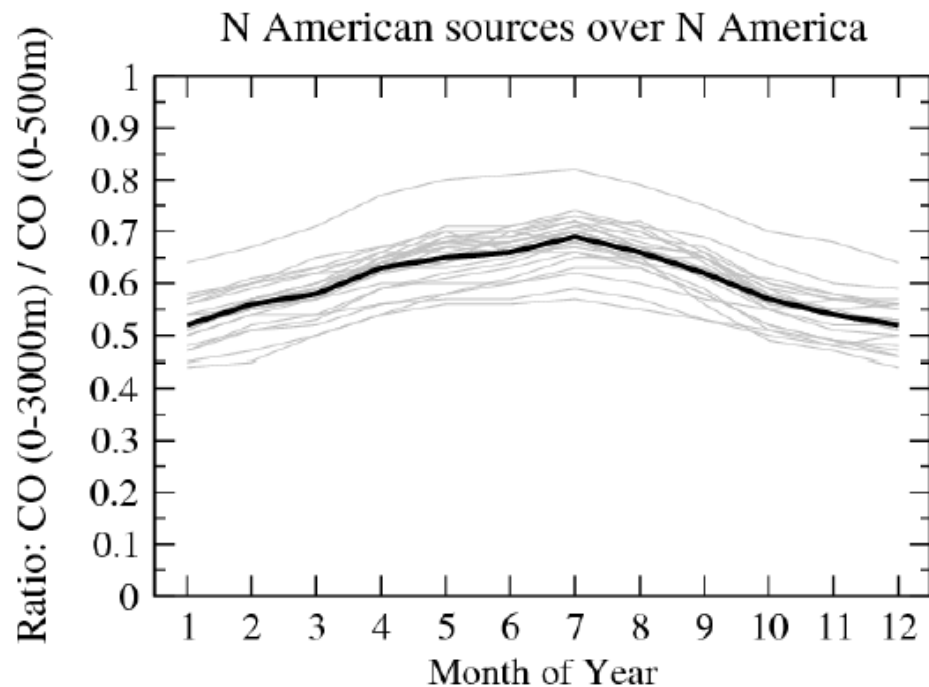


March 2001



Lin et al., 2010, ACP

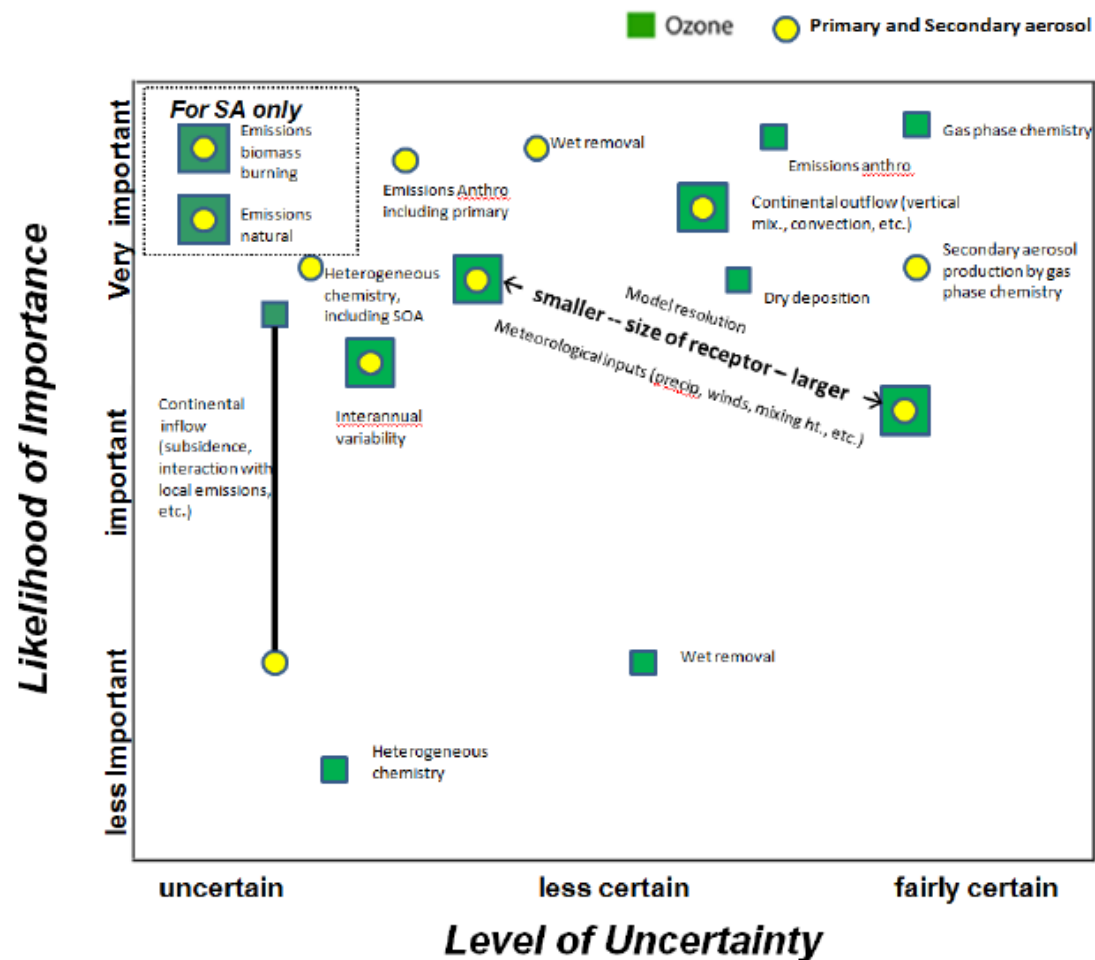
Uncertainty Due to Model Transport Process



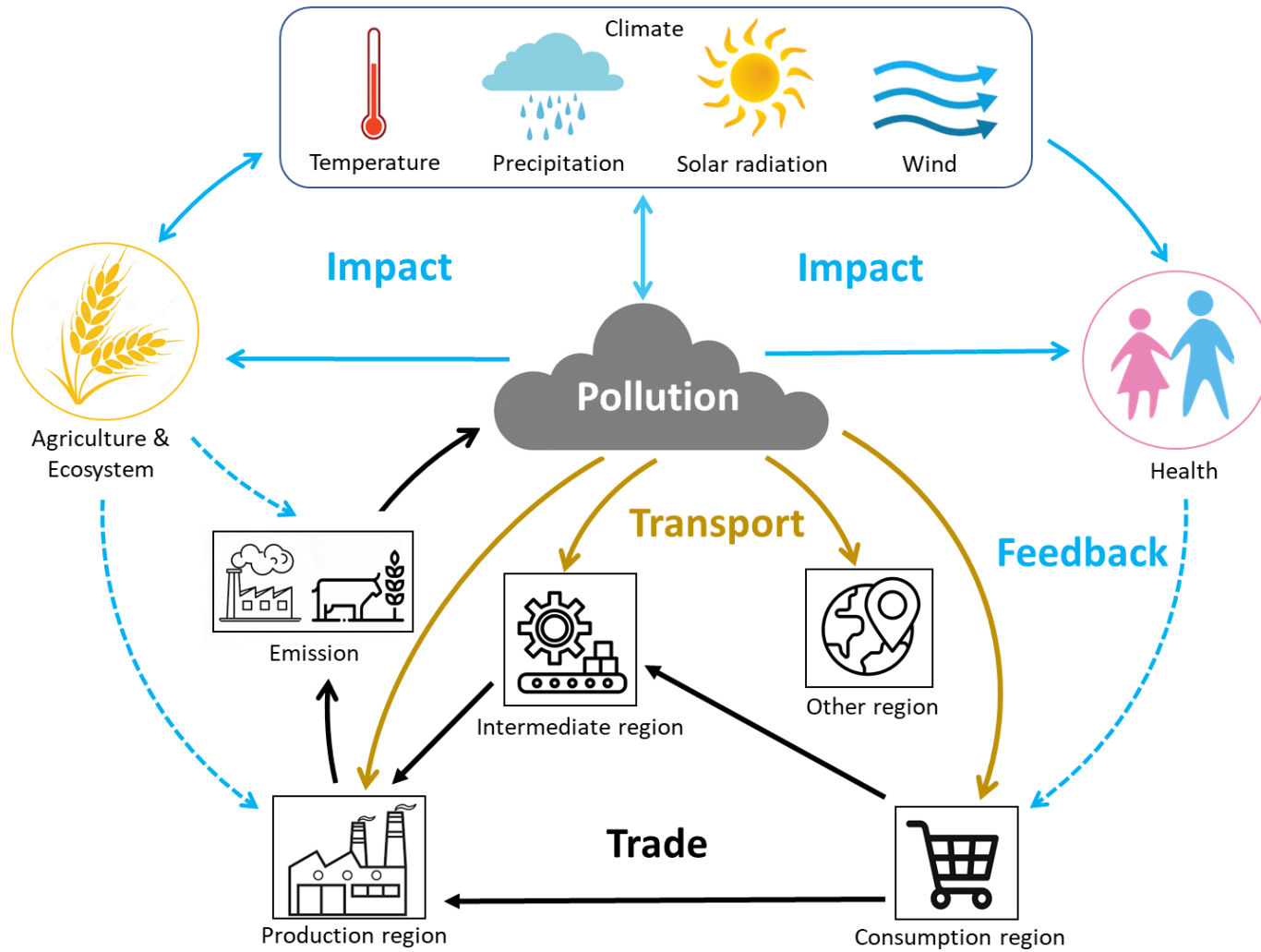
HTAP, 2010

Uncertainties in Model Assessment

Intercontinental Source Attribution (SA) and Source-Receptor (S/R) relationships

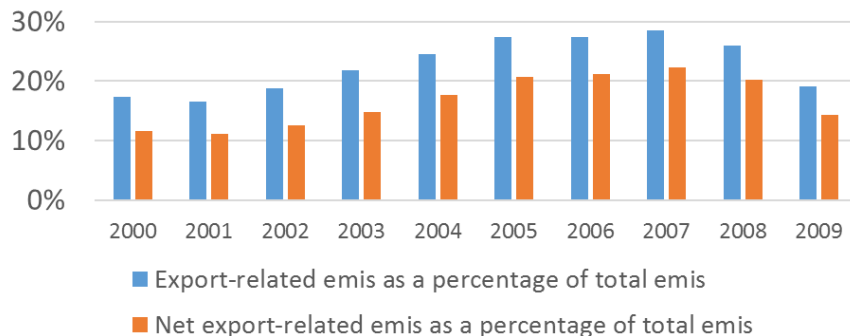


Trade-Transport Synergy

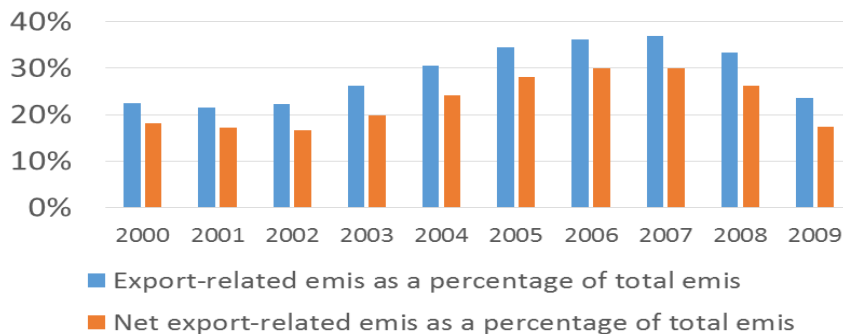


Trade Redefines Chinese Emissions & Pollution

China's export-related NO_x emissions over 2000-2009

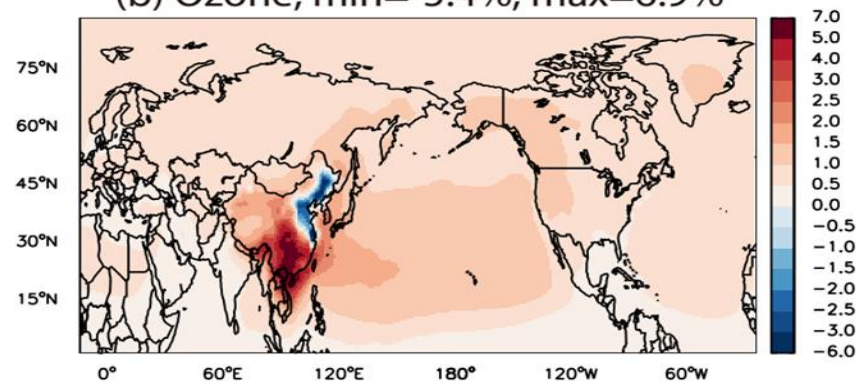


China's export-related SO₂ emissions over 2000-2009

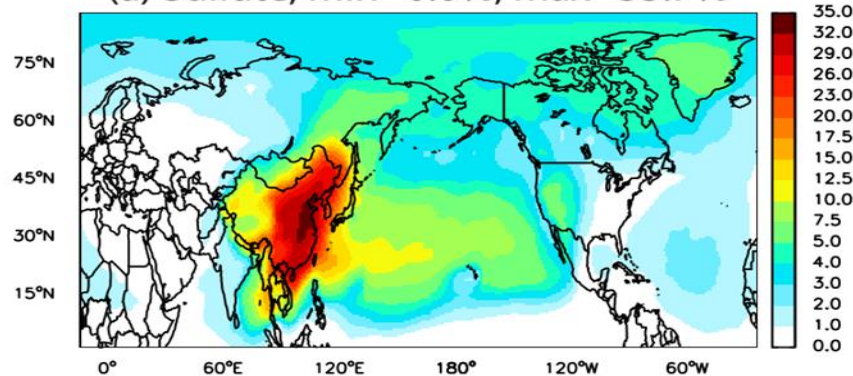


% contribution of China's export-related pollution to total pollution in 2006

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



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

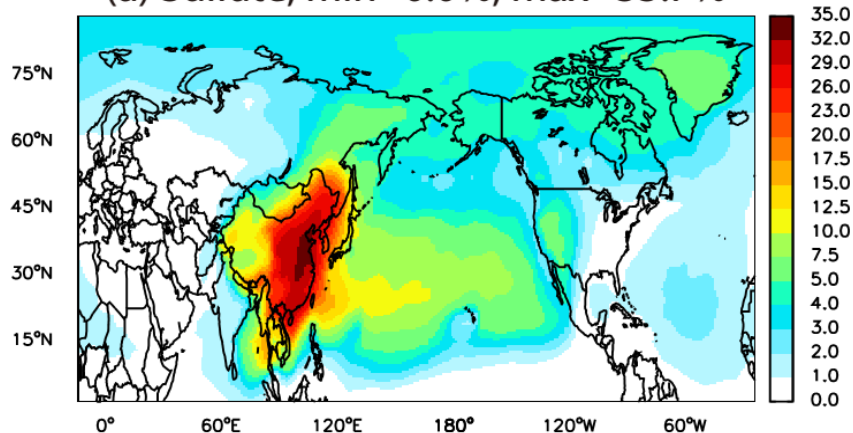


Lin et al., 2014, PNAS; Winner of Cozzarelli Prize
入选NSFC资助项目优秀成果（十二五期间地球科学共25项）

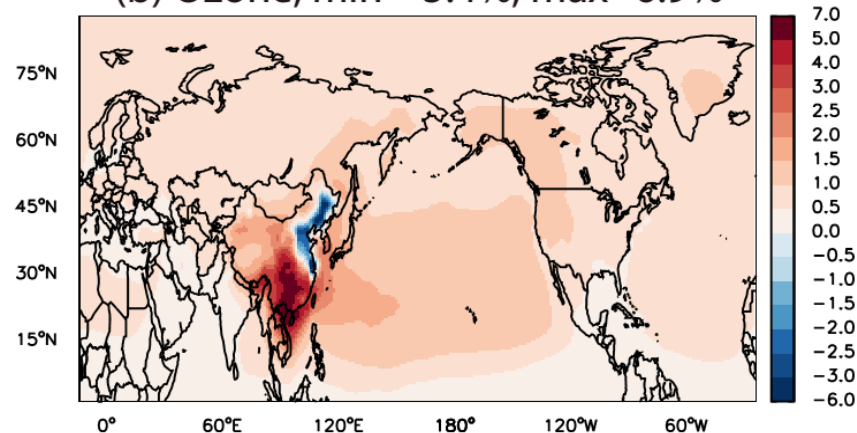
Export of Goods Contributes to China's Pollution

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

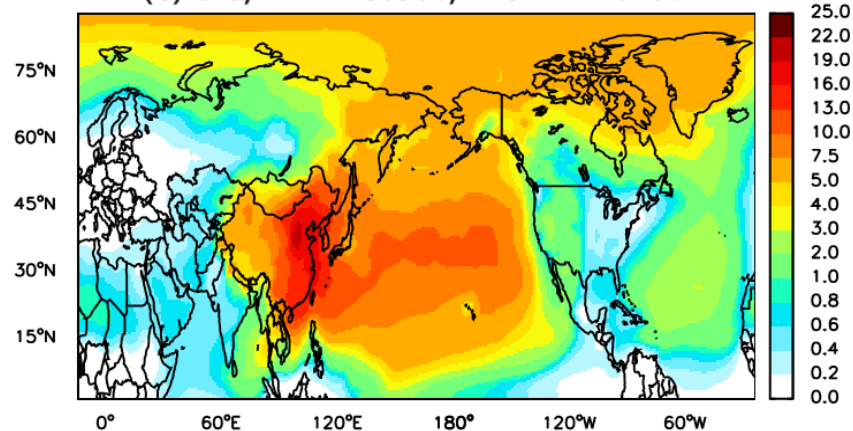
(a) Sulfate, min=0.0%, max=33.7%



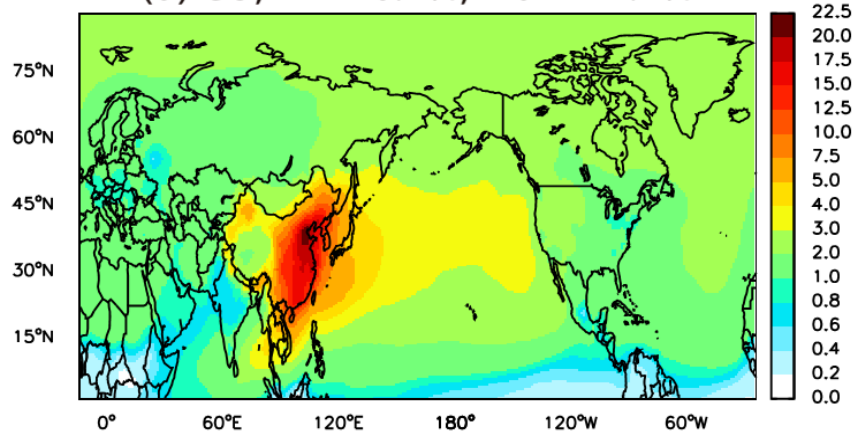
(b) Ozone, min=-5.4%, max=6.9%



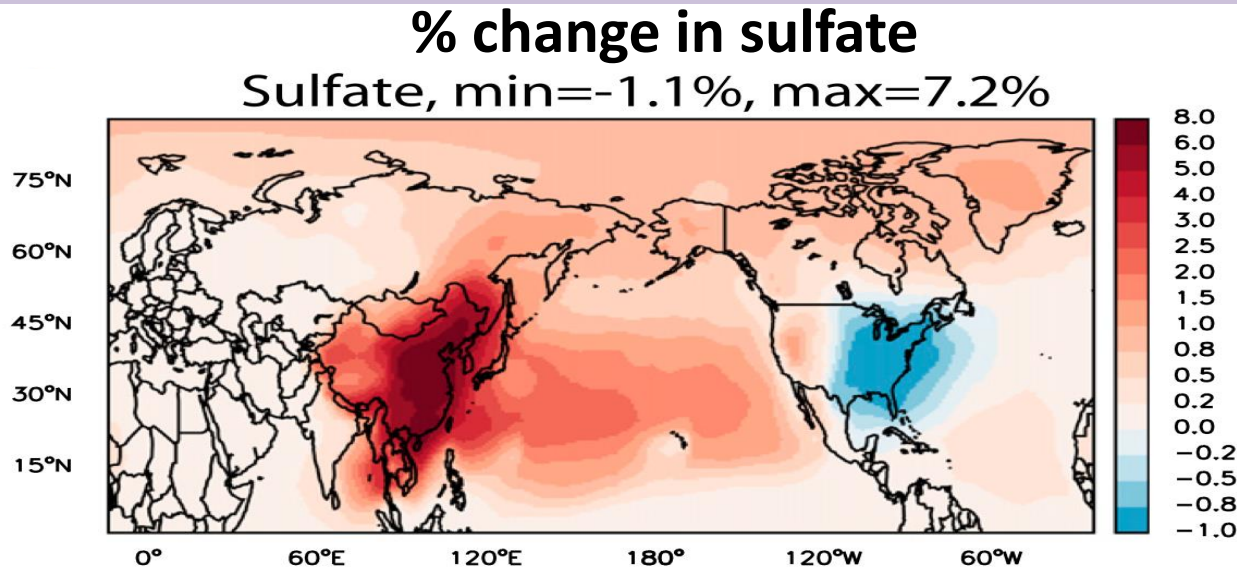
(c) BC, min=0.0%, max=22.7%



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



USA Consumption And China's Sulfate Pollution



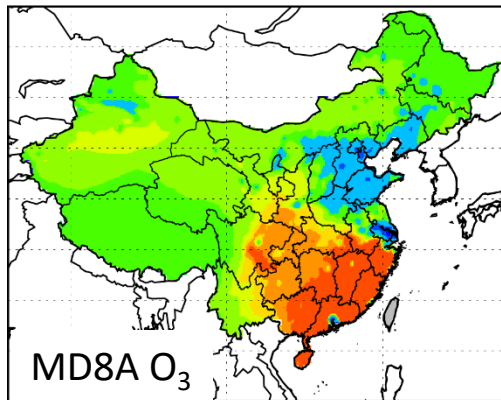
USA imports goods from China versus self-production:
(accounting for differences in emission intensity)

- **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

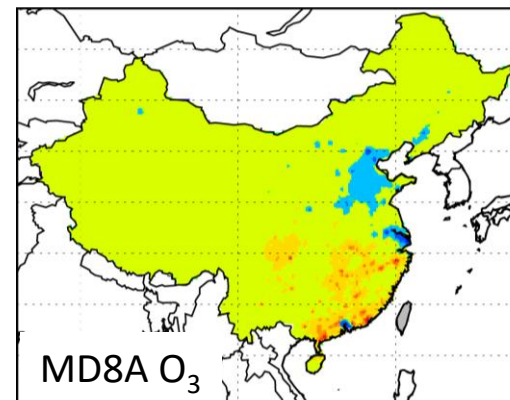
Mortality in Mainland China Caused by Trade-related Transboundary Pollution From Other Regions

Transboundary pollution in 2015

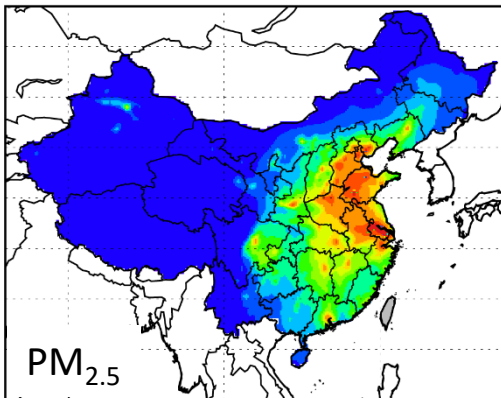


-7 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 3 5 ppb

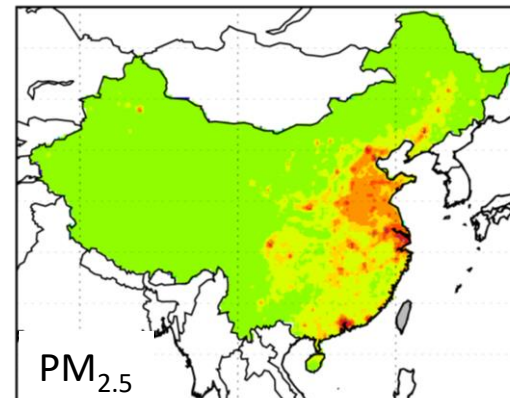
Transboundary deaths in 2015



-150 -50 -10 0 2 5 8 12 30 person

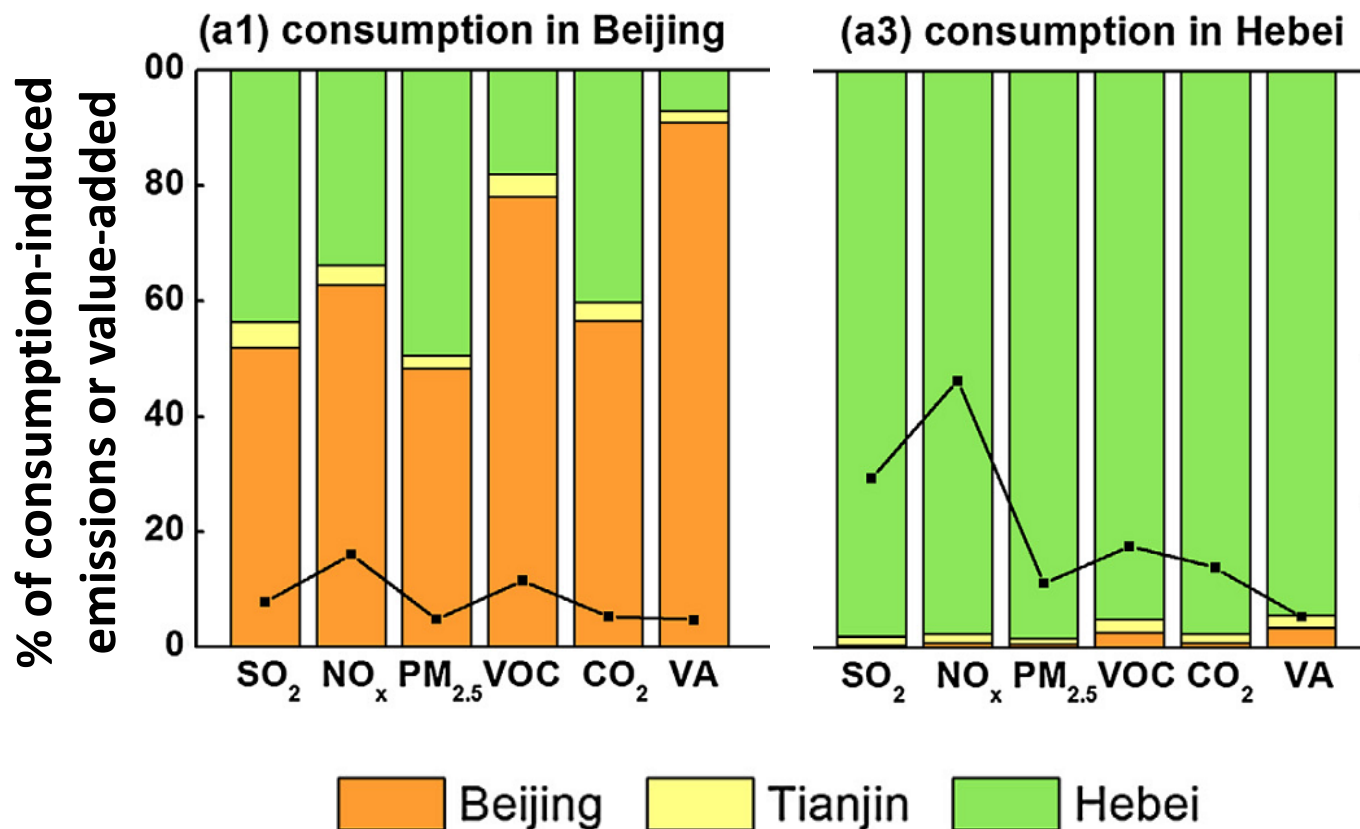


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 12 16 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

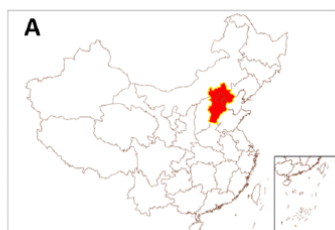


0 10 50 100 200 500 5000 person

Pollution Embedded in Trade: Beijing → Hebei



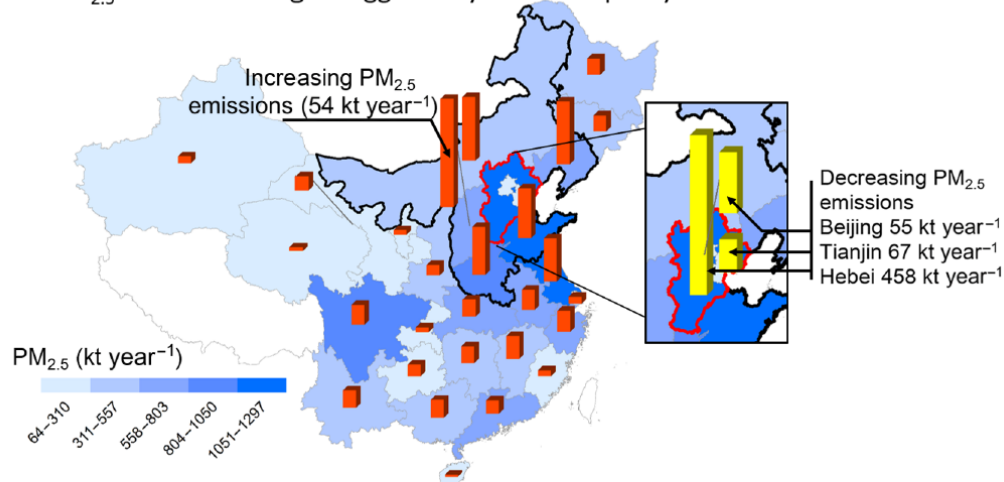
Potential Policy-Driven Outsourcing Within China



Regional environmental policy

- Region: Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (JJI)
- Target: $PM_{2.5}$ 25% ↓ (reduction)
- Measures:
 - Electricity: 30–70% import
 - Metal: 29–40% ↓
 - Nonmetal: 36–55% ↓
 - Coal: 13–57% ↓

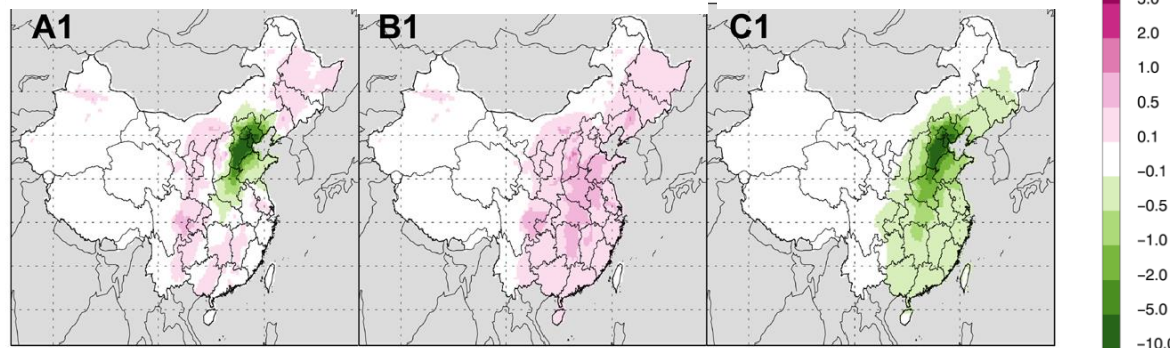
B $PM_{2.5}$ emission changes triggered by the JJI air policy



Local reduction
+ outsourcing

Outsourcing

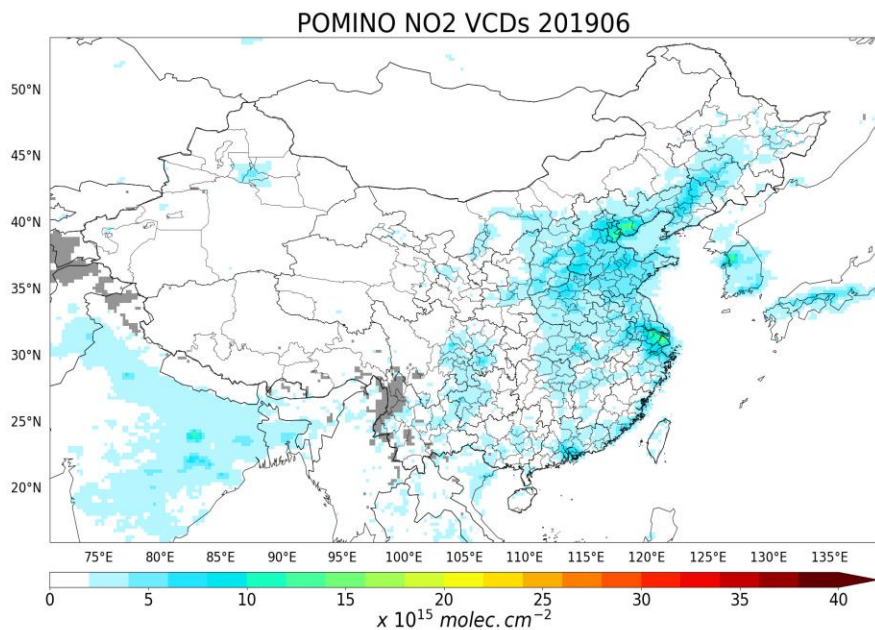
Local reduction
only



Fang et al., Science Advances, 2019

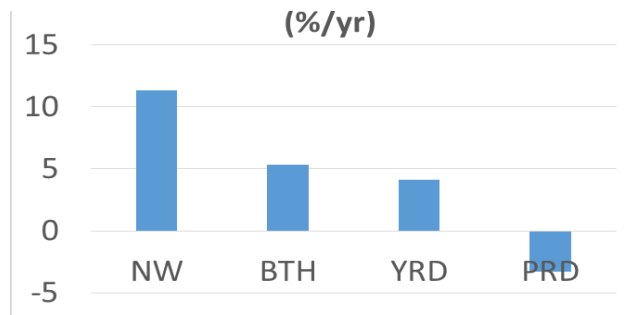
China's Cross-regional Pollution Embedded in Trade

POMINO – Peking U. OMI NO₂ Monthly Animation



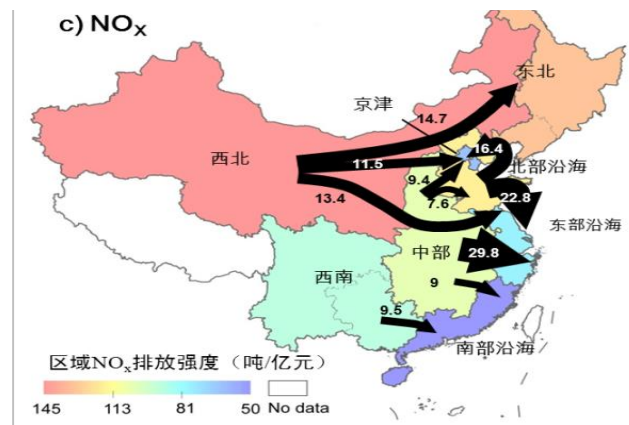
Lin et al., ACP, 2014; Lin et al., ACP, 2015; Liu et al., AMT, 2019; Zhang et al., NRSB, 2022
www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmProduct.html#POMINO

Much stronger NO₂ growth over Northwest, 2005-2013



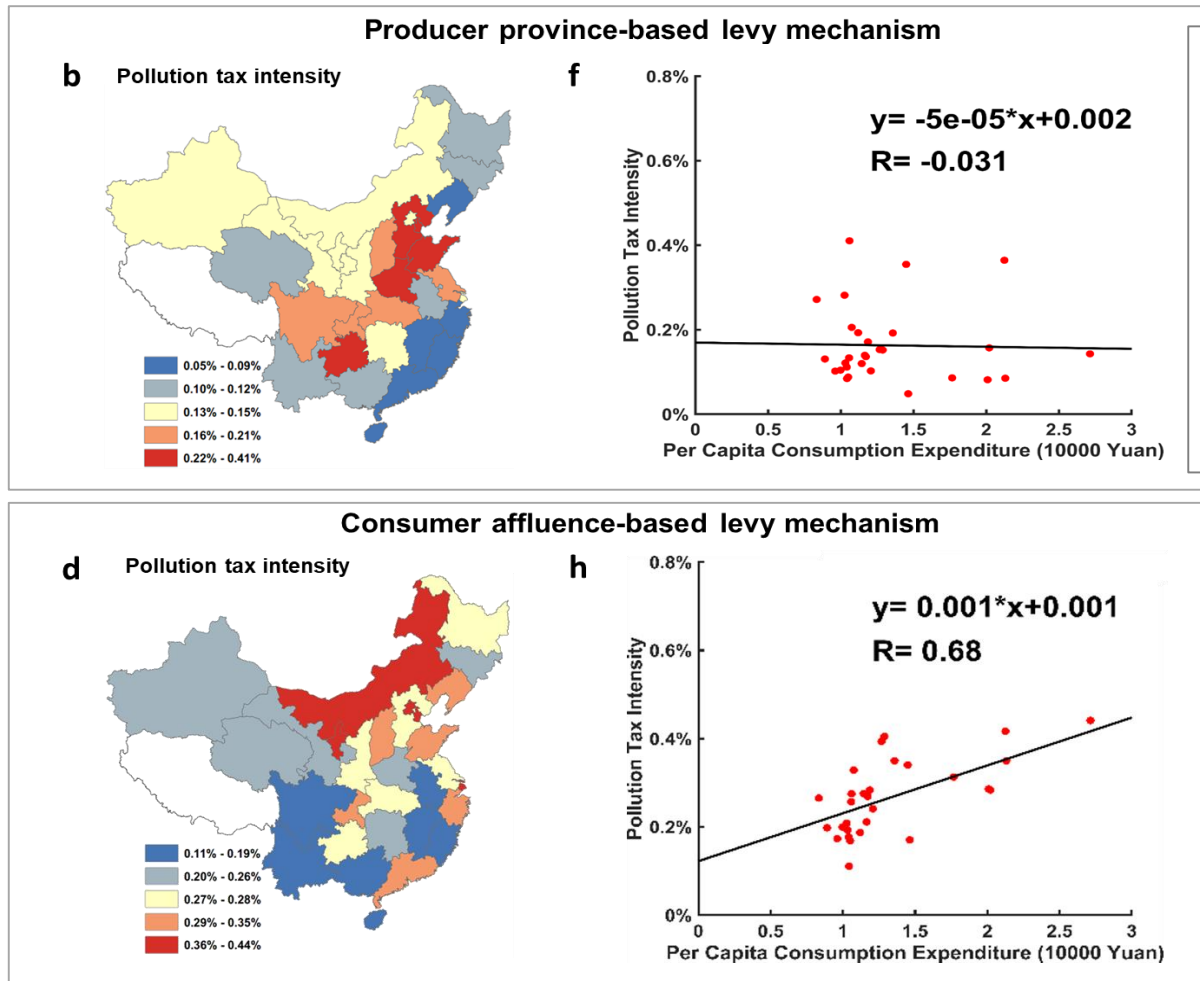
Cui et al., ACP, 2016

Large Westward Transfer of NO_x Emissions via Trade



Zhao et al., ACP, 2015

Shifted Economic Burden of Environmental Taxation Via Inter-Provincial Trade Within China



Wang et al., 2019
Science Bulletin

Method:
Emission inventory
 + *Input-output table*
 + *Urban consumption*
 + *Official tax rates*

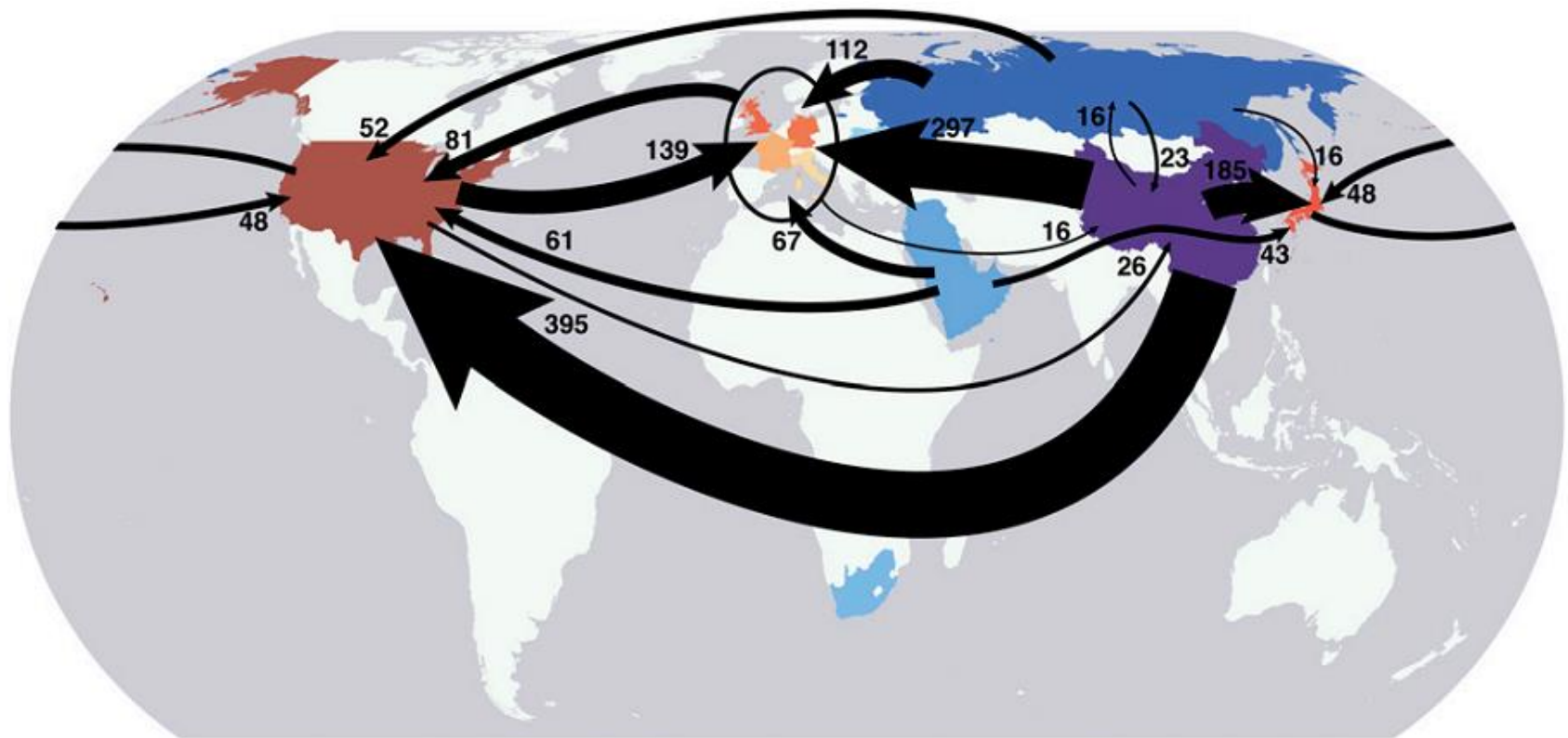
Trade-driven Pollution Transport: A Critical Issue in China's GO-WEST Movement

Pollution in Tenggeli Desert (2014/08/31)



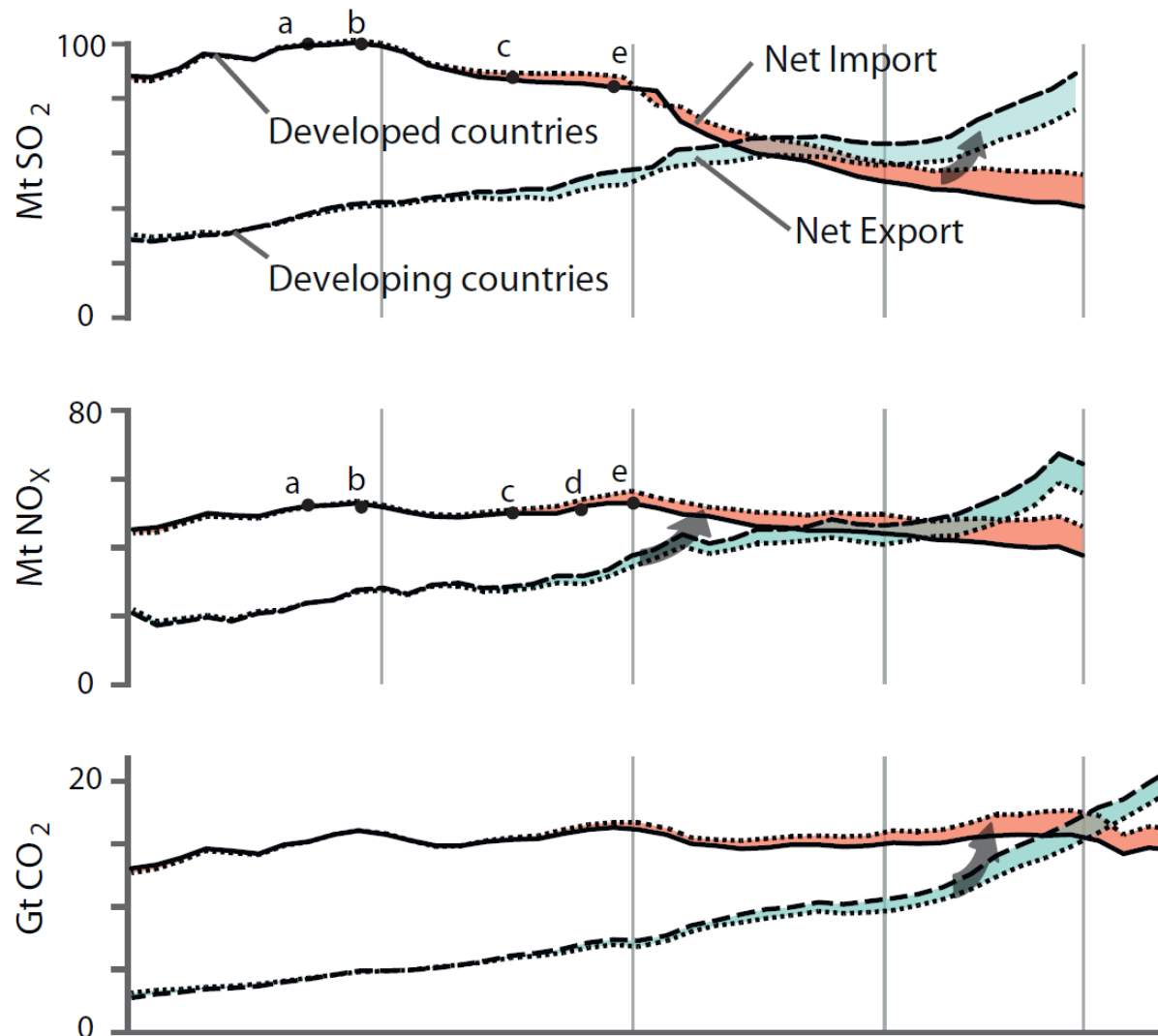
Global Trade Leads to Complex Emission Transfer

CO₂ emission transfer via trade



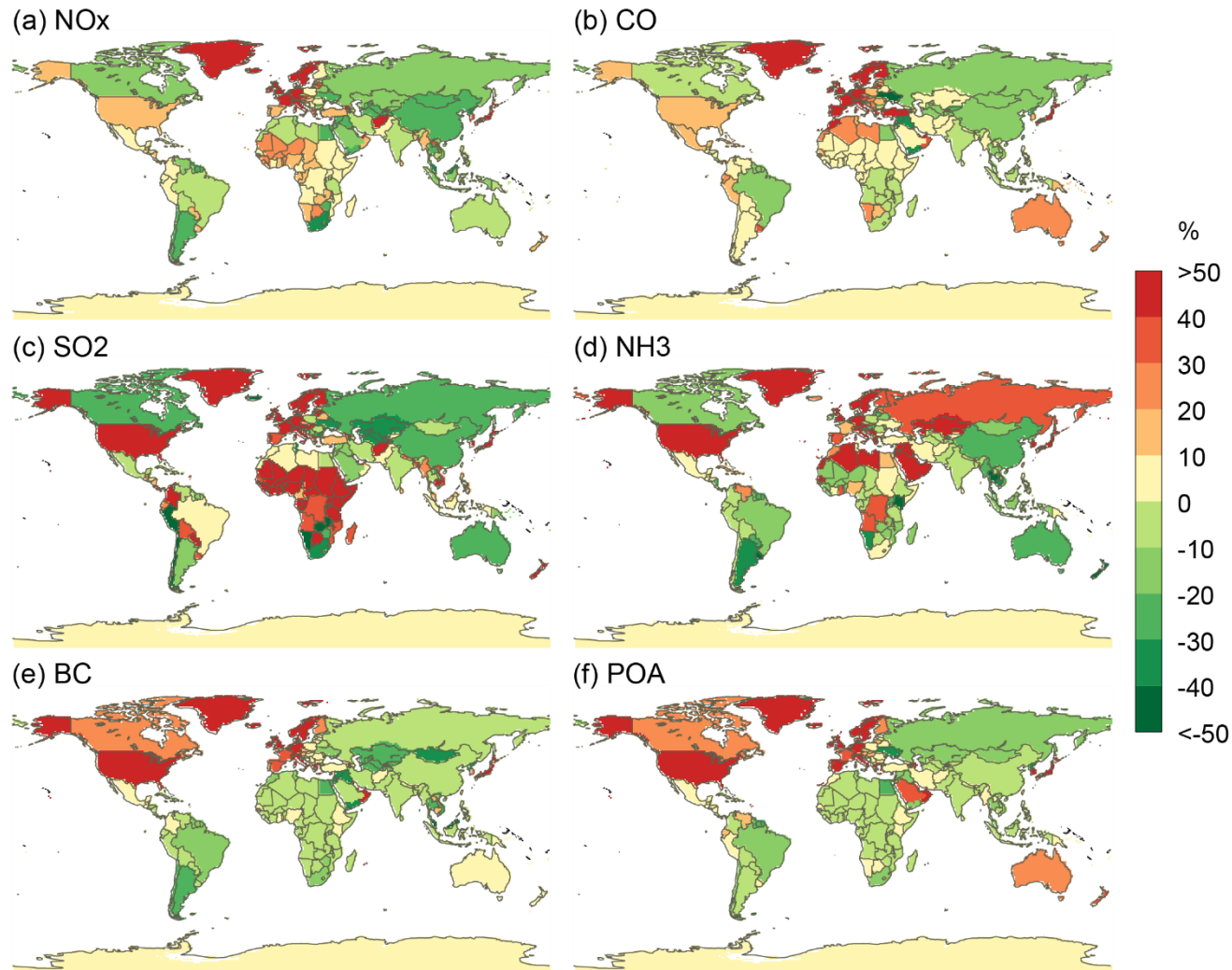
Davis and Caldaria, 2010, PNAS

Consumption and Trade Drives Emission Redistribution

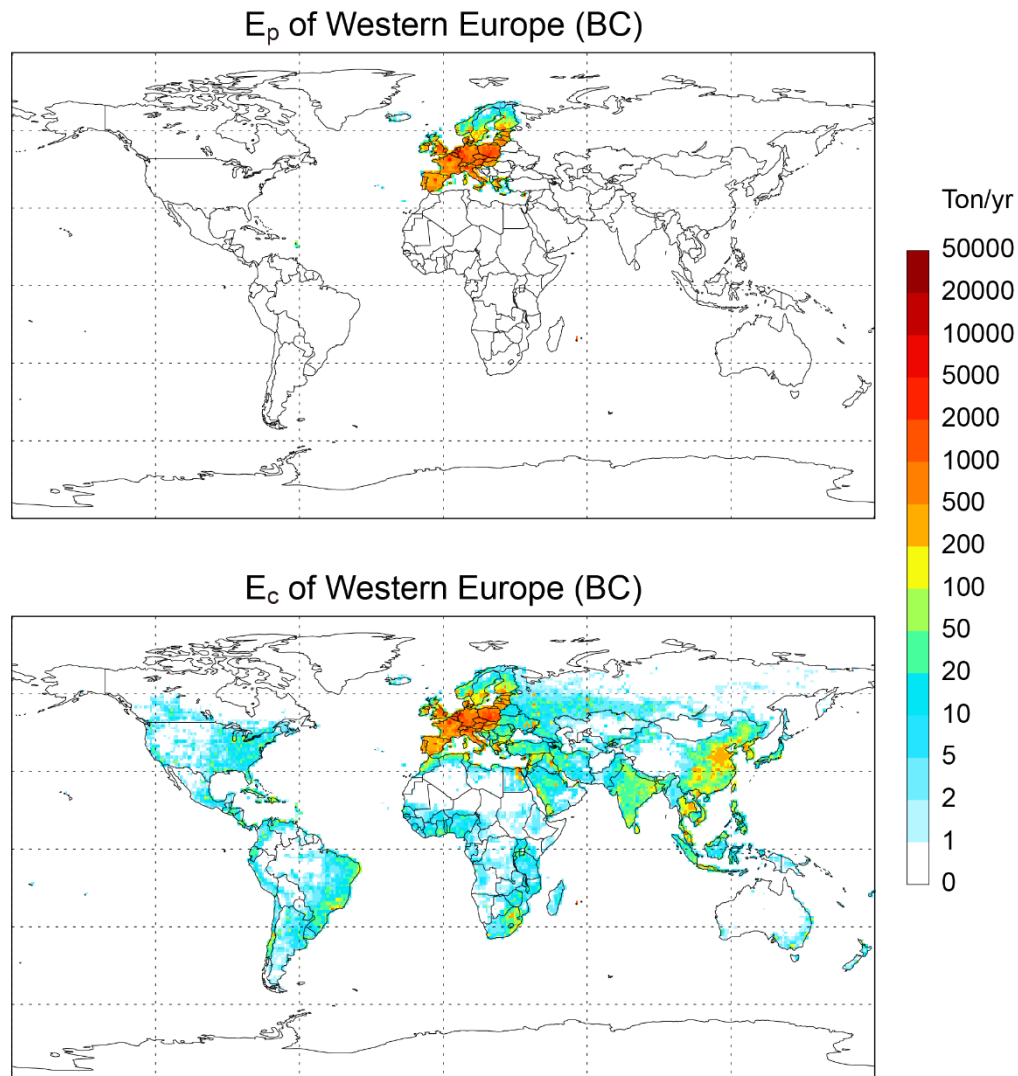


Trade Transfers Emissions from Rich to Poorer Regions

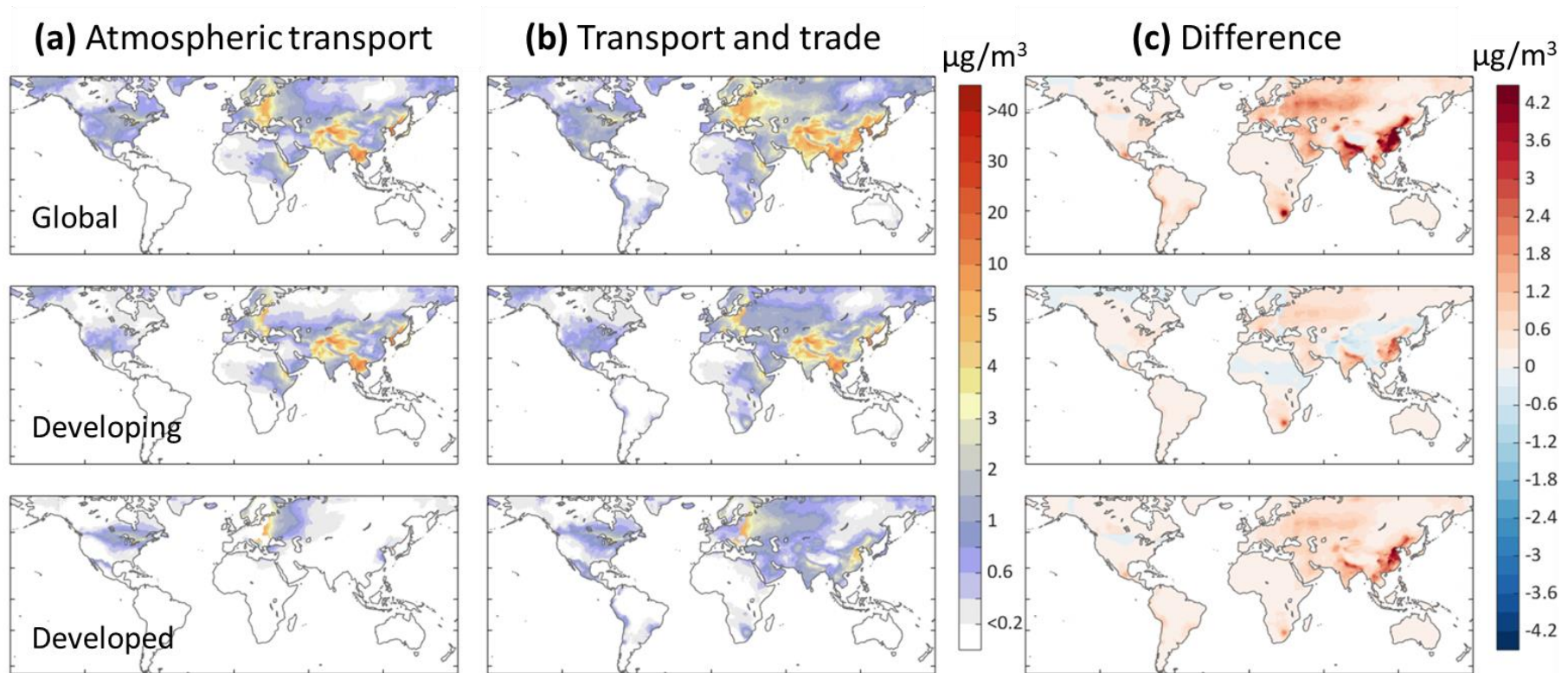
Consumption-based minus Production-based Emissions in 2007



Trade Redistributes Emissions

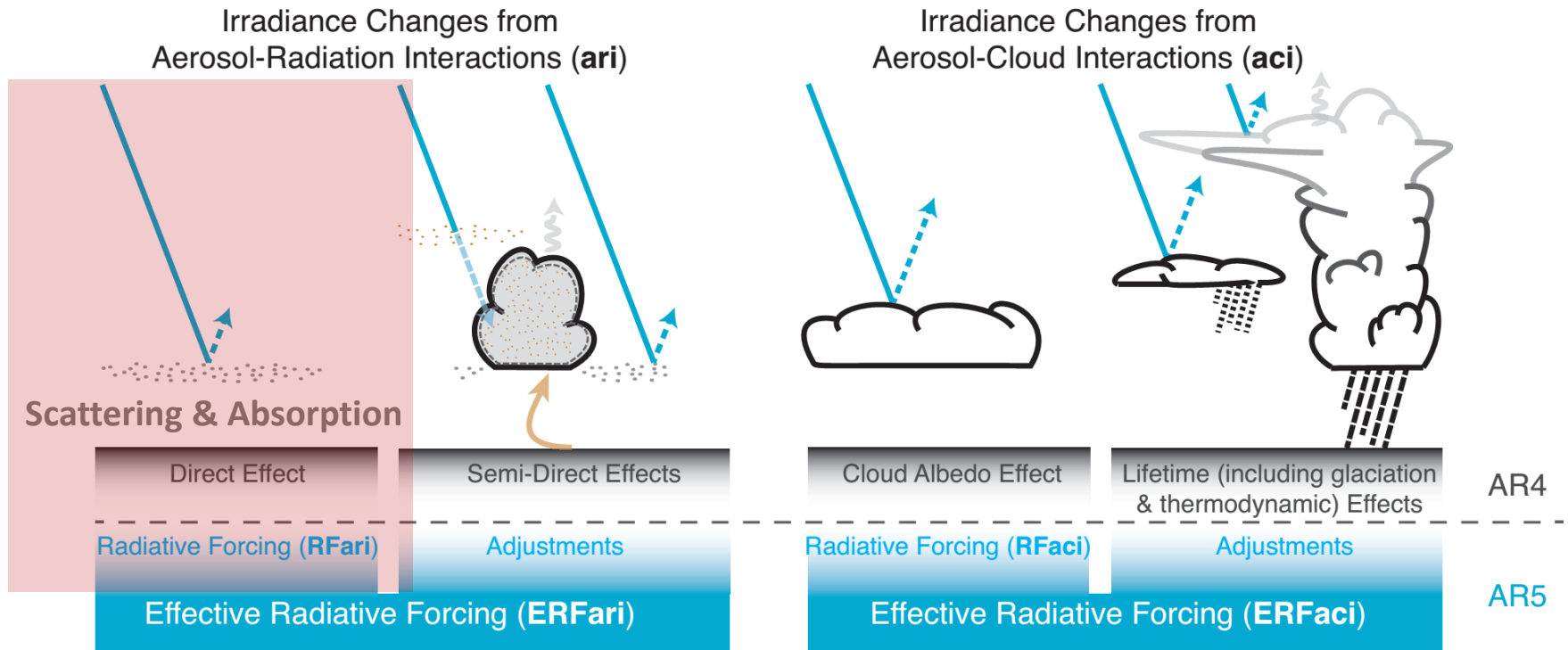


Transboundary PM_{2.5} Due to Trade-Transport Synergy



Lin et al., under review

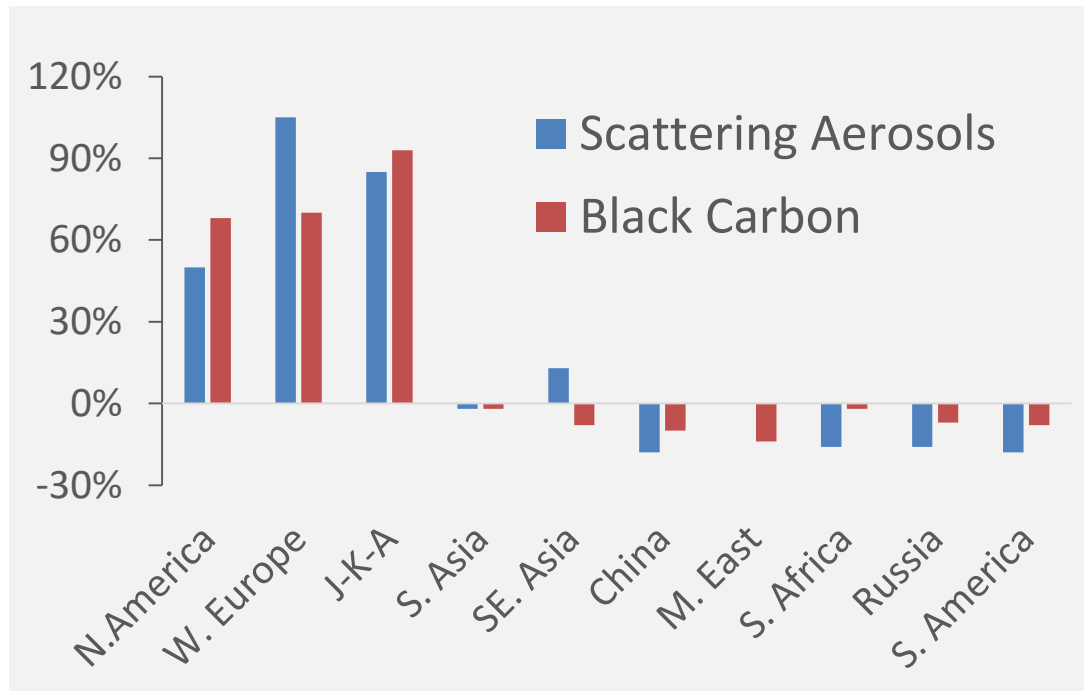
Radiative Forcing of Aerosols



IPCC, 2013

Aerosol Radiative Forcing Embedded in Trade: From Richer to Poorer Regions

Percent Difference between consumption- and production-based RF in 2007

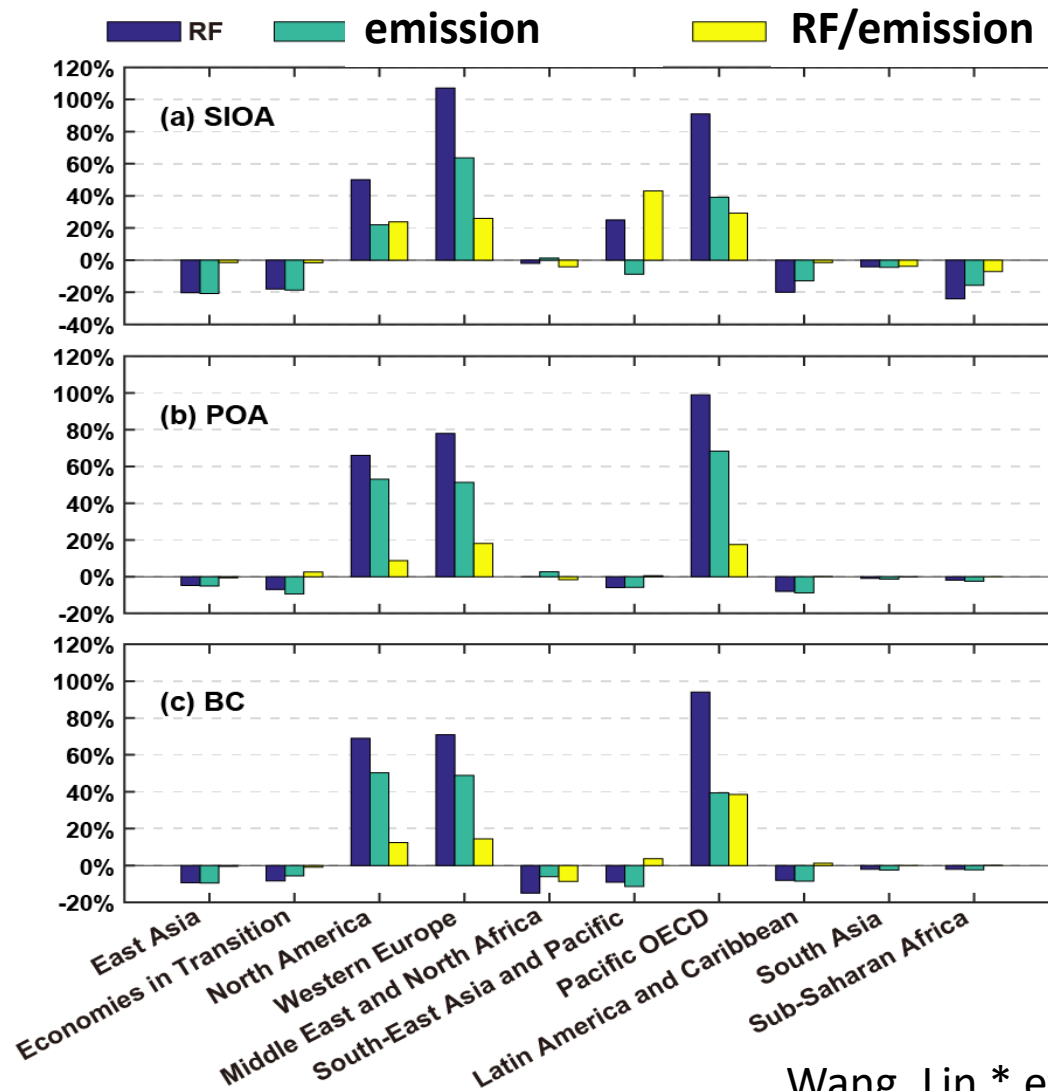


Method:
Emission inventory +
GTAP MRIO table +
GEOSChem + RRTMG

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

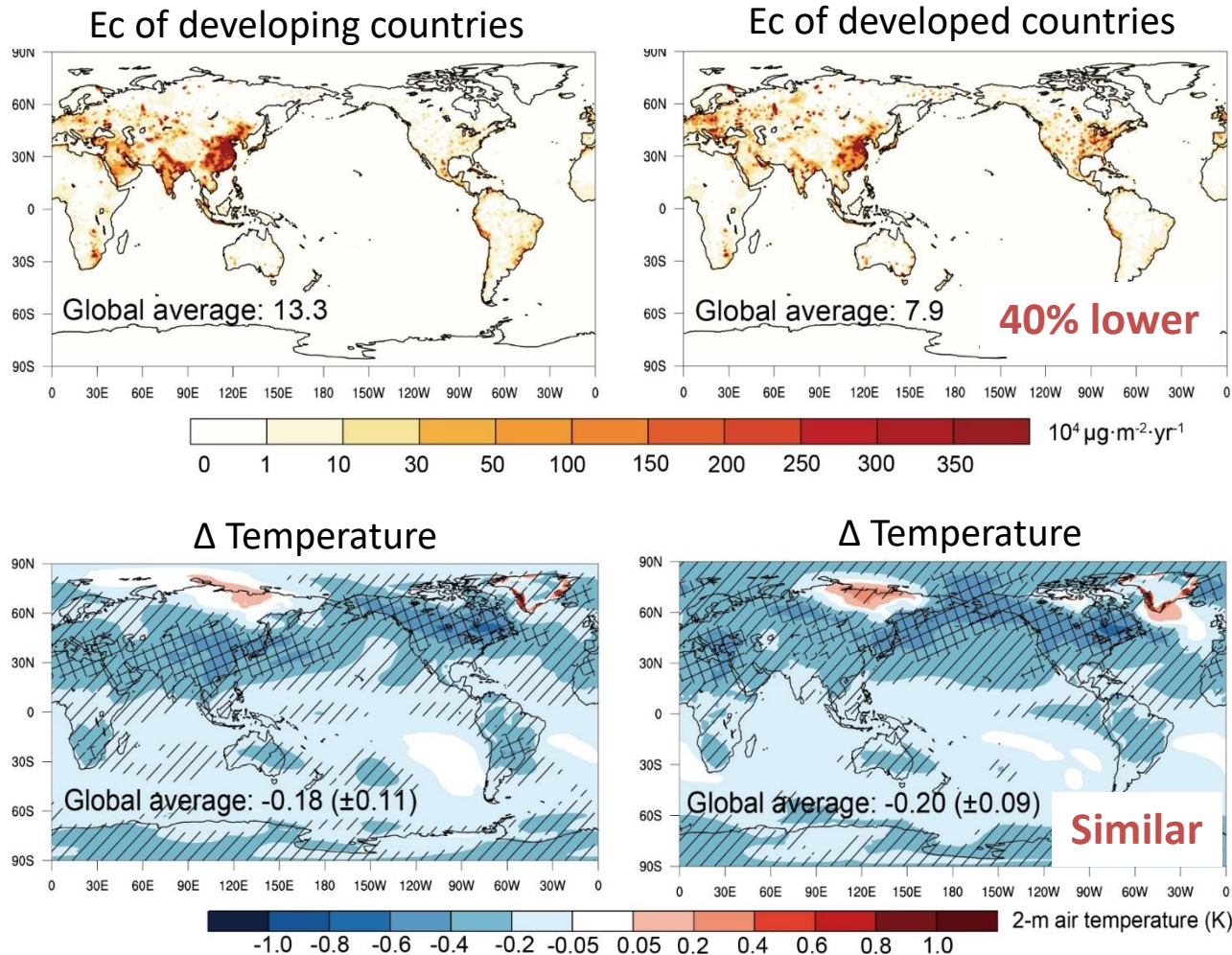
Lin et al., 2016, Nature Geoscience

Drivers of Difference Between Consumption- and Production-based Aerosol Radiative Forcing



Wang, Lin * et al., 2019

Sulfur Emissions from Consumption of Developing and Developed Countries Produce Comparable Climate Impacts



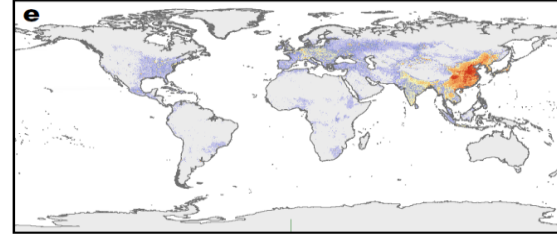
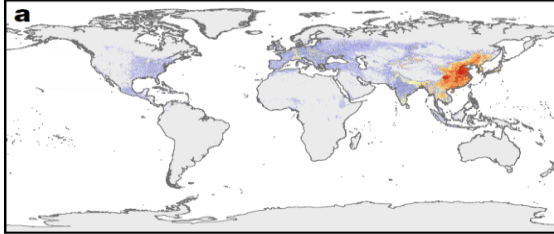
Method:
Emissions
+ GTAP
+ CESM2

Lin et al., Nature Geoscience, 2022

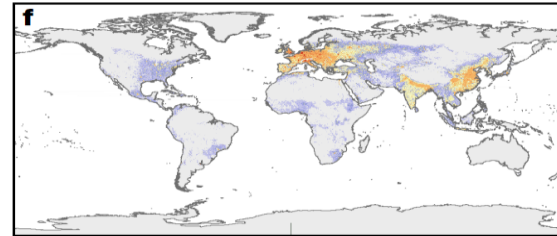
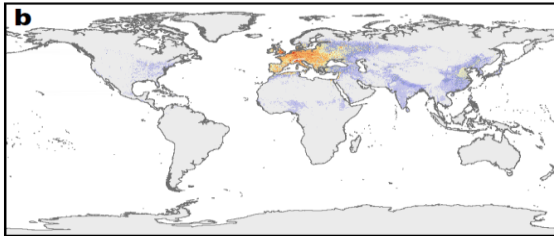
Transport & Trade are Related to Lots of PM_{2.5} Mortality

Death due to production Death due to consumption

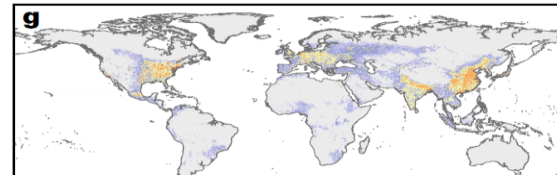
China



W. Europe



USA



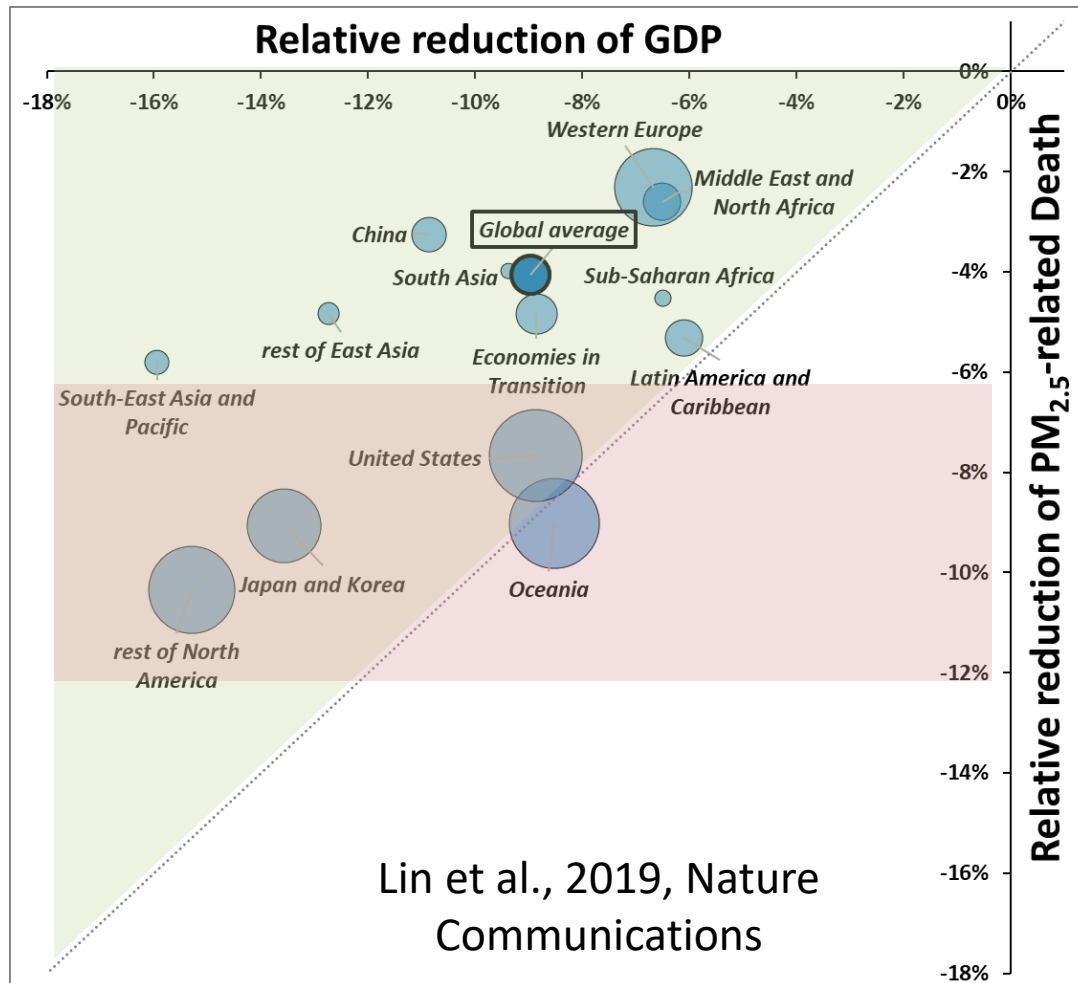
Of 3,450,000 PM_{2.5} related deaths in 2007:

- 410,000 (12%) is due to atmospheric transboundary transport
- 760,000 (22%) is due to consumption in a different region (trade + atmos)

Of 1,000,000 PM_{2.5} related deaths in 2007 in China:

- 35,000 (3.5%) is due to atmospheric transboundary transport
- 240,000 (24%) is due to consumption in a different region (trade + atmos)

Distinctive Changes in Economy & PM_{2.5} Mortality from *Free Trade* to *Current tariff plus an additional 25% tariff*



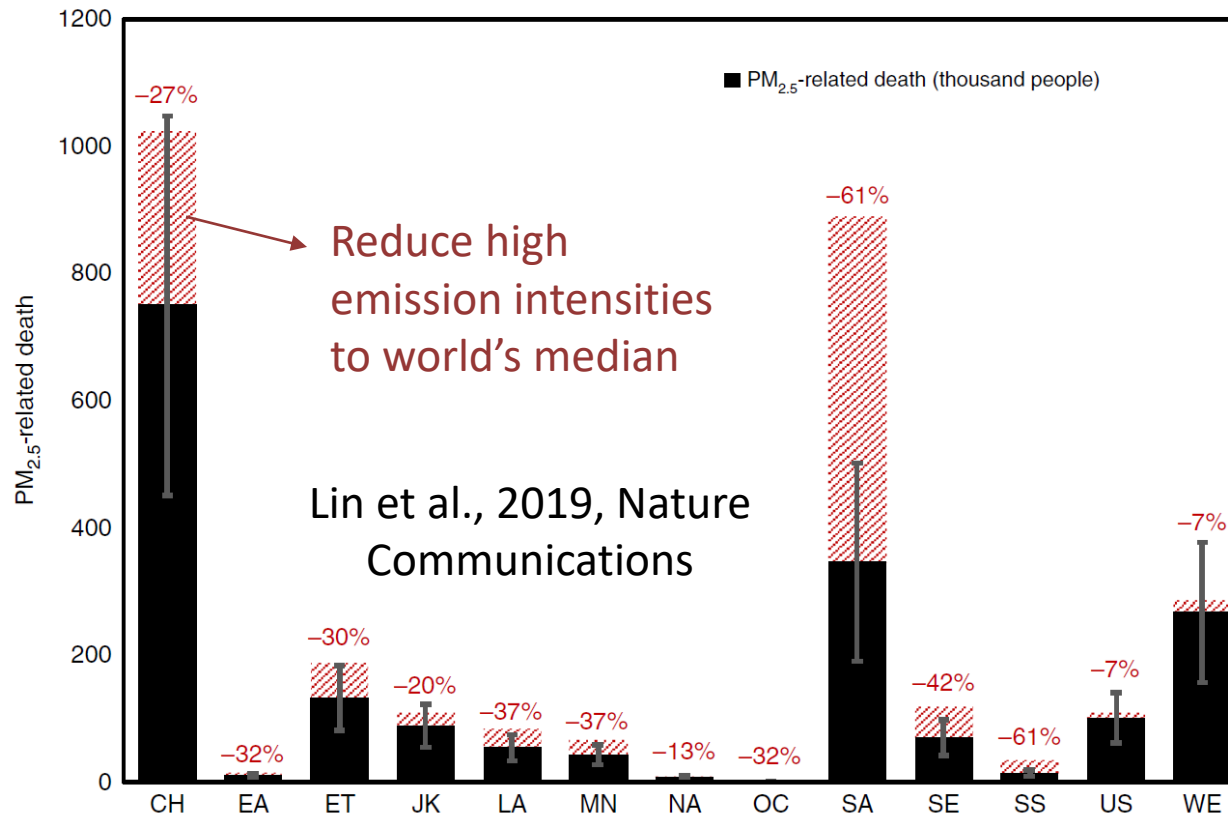
➤ With the trade restrictions, regional GDP, CO₂ emission and mortality **all decrease**.

➤ Relative reductions of **emissions and mortalities** are less significant than the reduction in **GDP**.

➤ **Developed regions** tend to have greater relative reductions in mortality than **developing regions**.

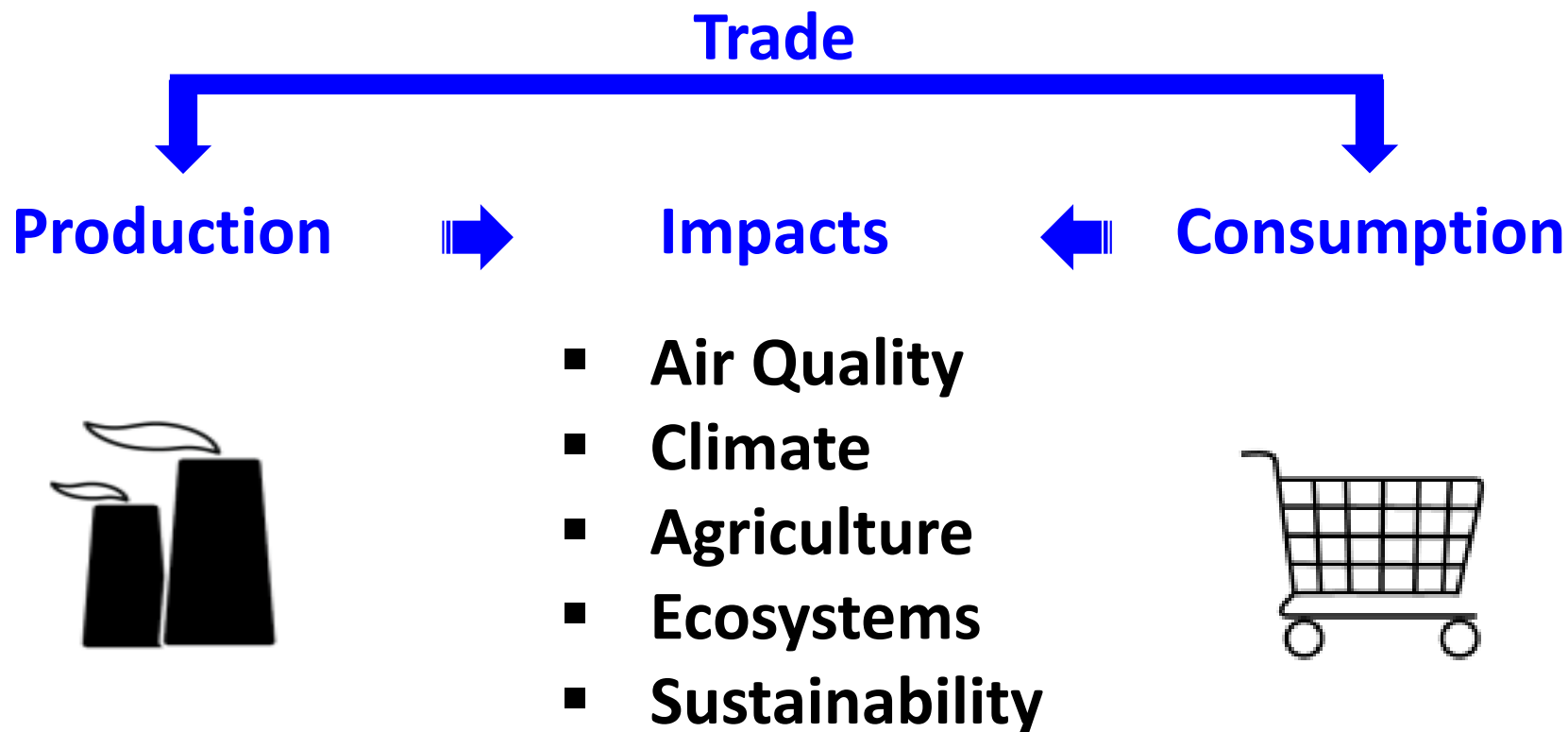
Method: Emissions + GTAP CGE + GEOS-Chem + Satellite + GEMM

Global Concerted Actions to Cut Emission Intensities in Developing Regions to Ensure both Economic Growth & Environmental Protection



Method: Emissions + GTAP CGE + GEOS-Chem + Satellite + GEMM

From Production to Consumption Perspective



- Socioeconomic-environmental integration
- Regionally consistent environmental standards ?
- Where and how to best invest ? Beijing v.s. Hebei ?

Air Pollution Control

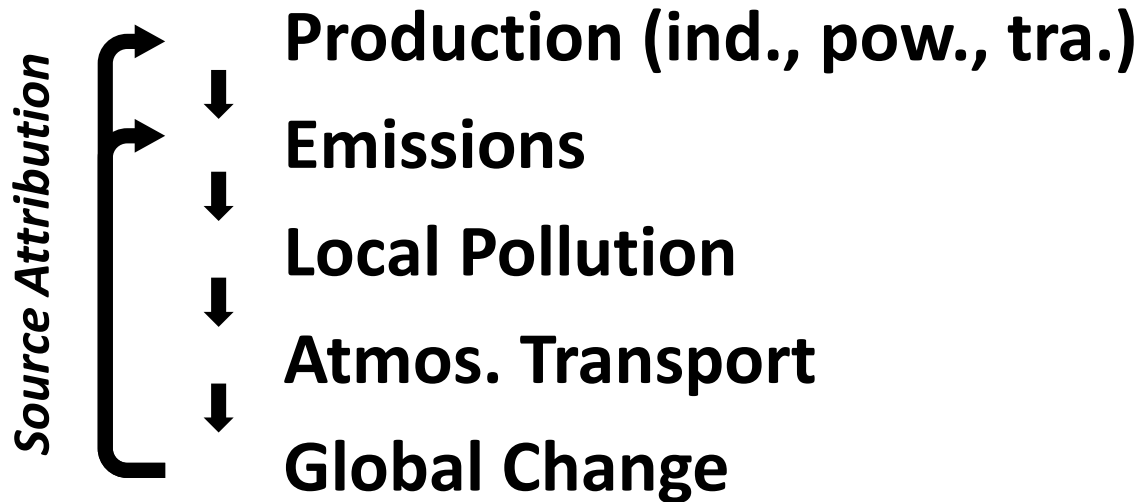
- **Local v.s. transboundary air pollution**
- **Long-term control strategies for sustainable development**
- **Short-term mitigation and implications**
- **How science is used to facilitate policy making?**

Quiz

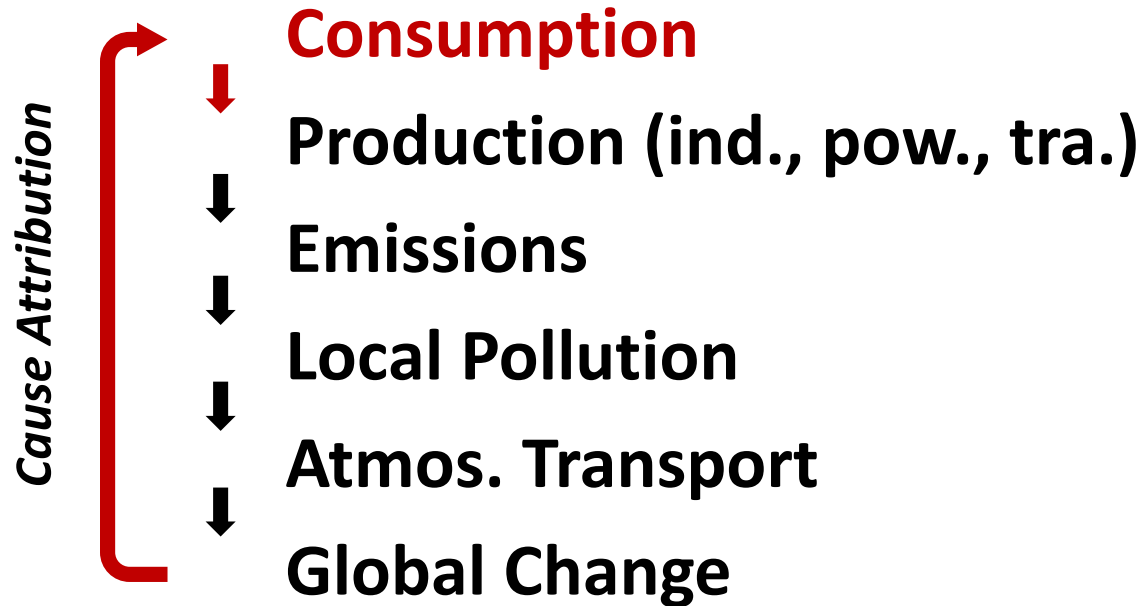
- 1. Ozone production is normally VOC-limited in urban areas and NO_x-limited in surrounding rural areas. To control urban ozone pollution, should we control NO_x or VOC emissions?**
- 2. How can ozone and PM pollution affect each other?**
- 3. How can climate change affect ozone and PM pollution (local production and transport)?**
- 4. What factors determine the transboundary transport of air pollutants?**
- 5. How to better design pollution control strategies in light of trade-related transport?**

How Is Air Pollution Globalized ???

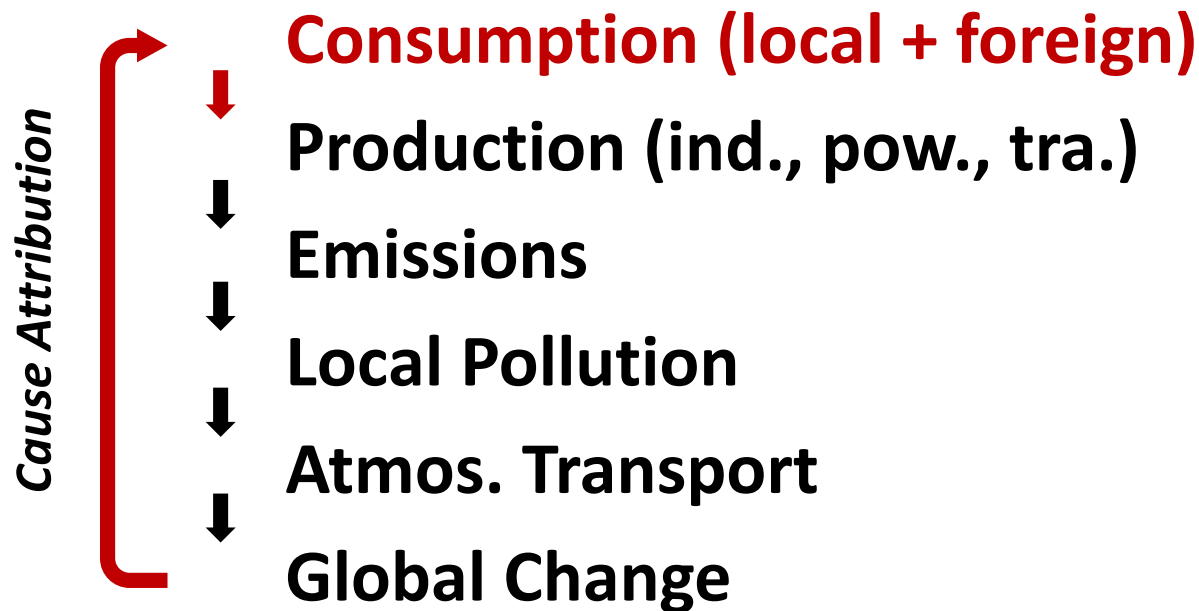
Traditional View



Consumption & Trade Drives Production and Pollution !

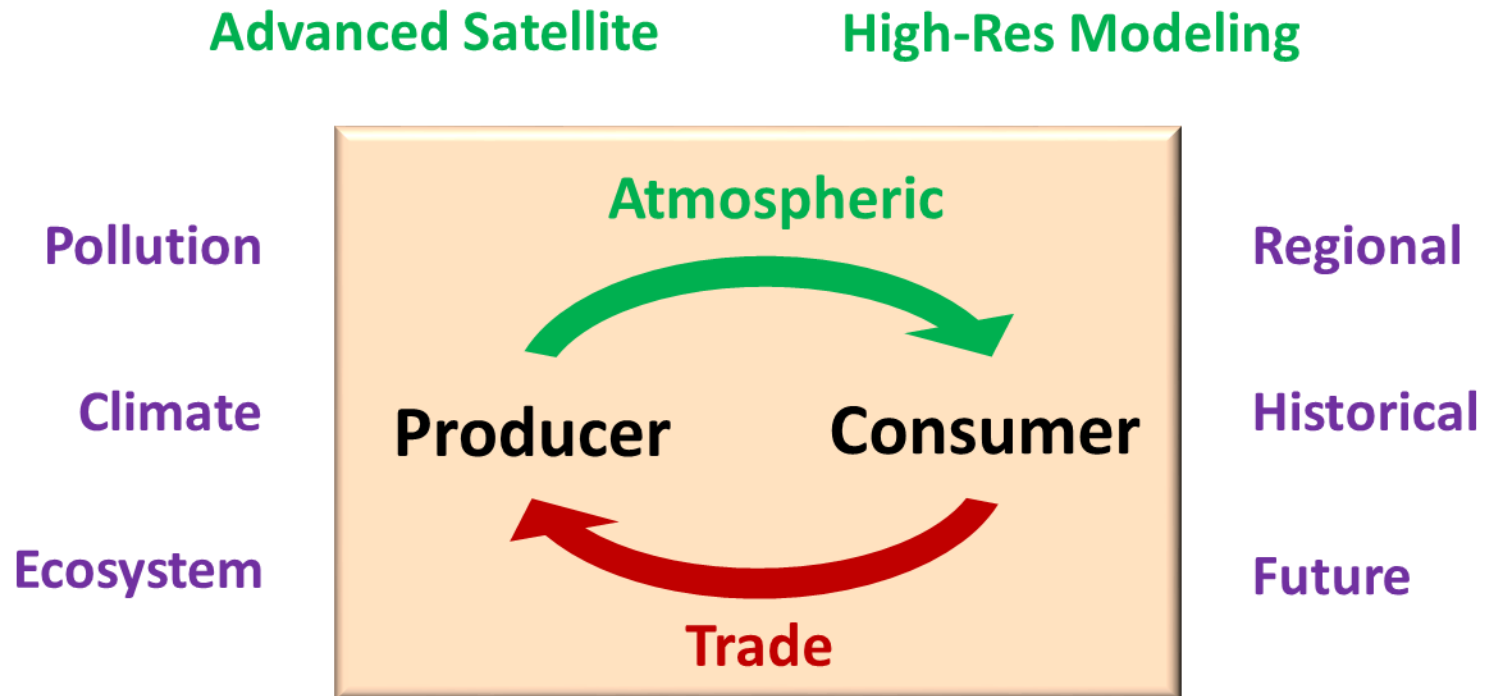


Consumption & Trade Drives Production and Pollution !



**Consumption & trade re-locates pollution
*from consumers to producers***

Globalizing Air Pollution



Integrated Trade-Emission-Pollution Modeling

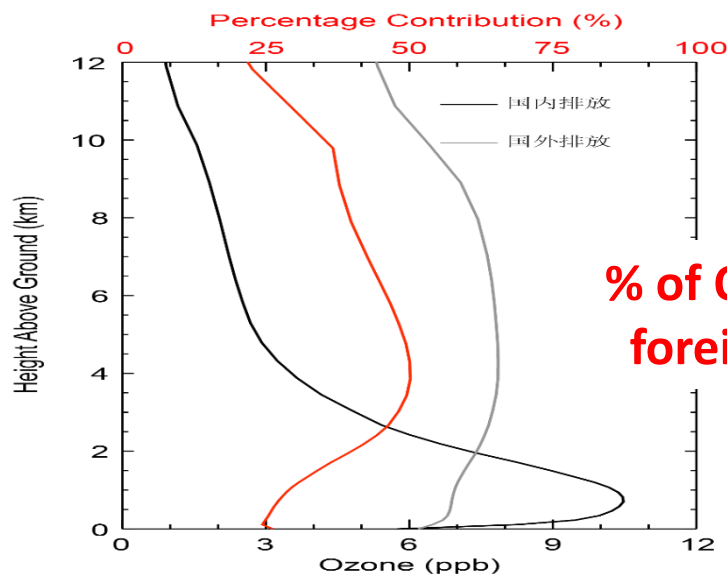
Long-range Transport

- **Campaign observations**
- **Satellite observations**
- **Back trajectory modeling**
- **Chemical transport modeling**
- **Adjoint modeling of CTMs**

- **Episodic v.s. mean influences**

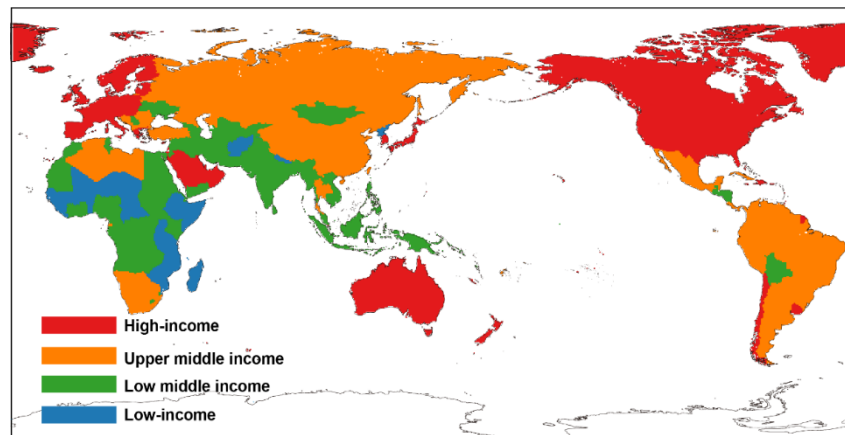
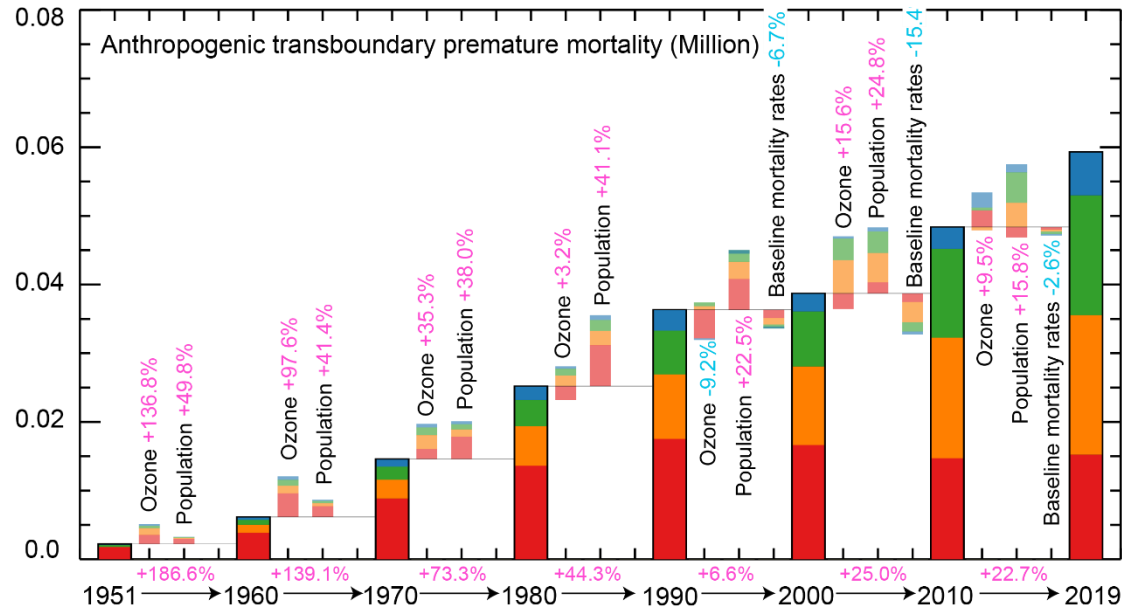
- **Trans-Pacific transport is most studied!**

Two Chemistry Mechanisms of Ozone Transport

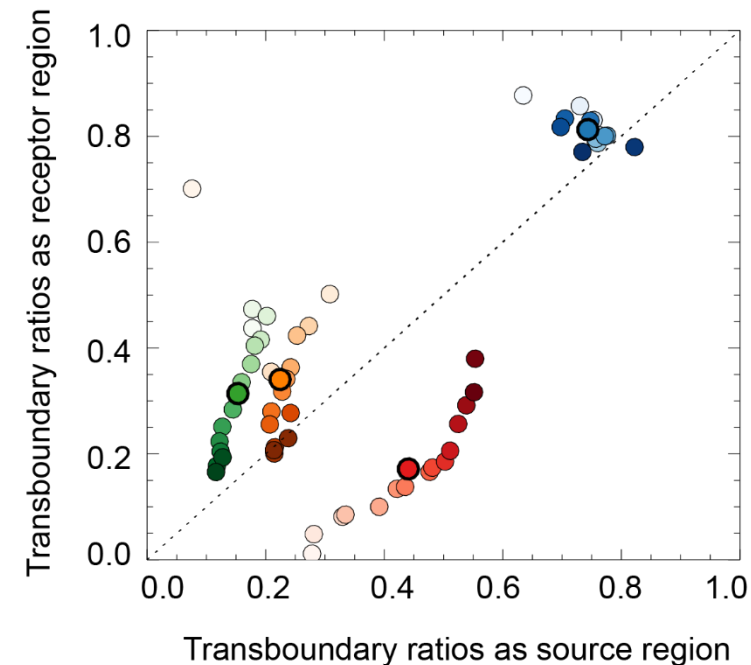


% of O_3 produced within foreign source regions

Historical Transboundary Ozone Mortality via Atmospheric Transport

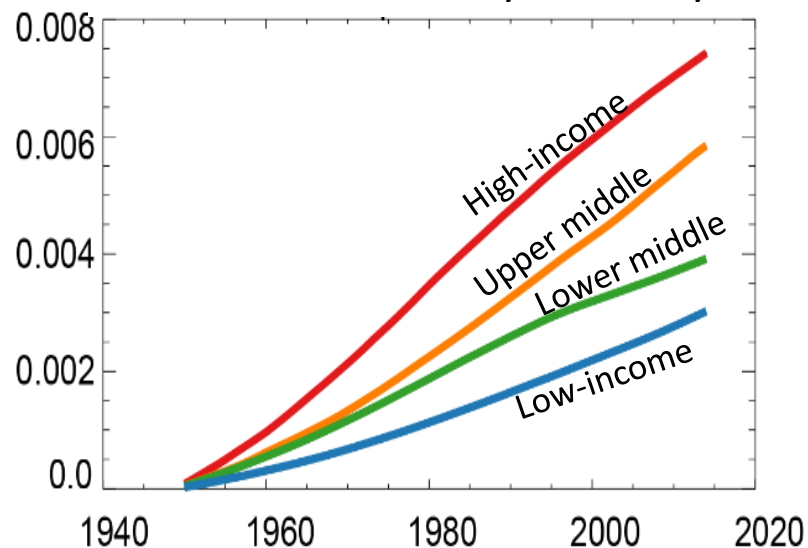


Chen et al., submitted



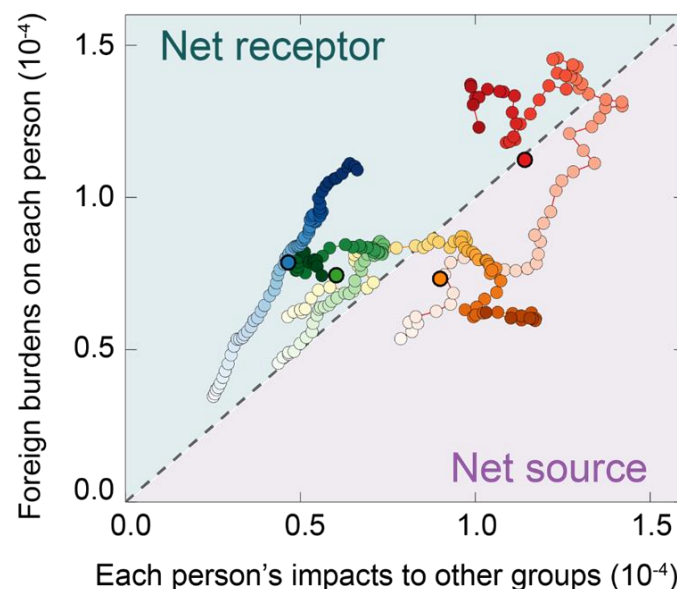
Historical Transboundary PM_{2.5} Mortality via Atmospheric Transport

Cumulative per capita contribution to transboundary mortality



On a per capita contribution basis:
Richer group exerts larger cumulative transboundary mortality

Transboundary mortality



On a per capita *net effect* basis:
Poorest suffers from heaviest *net* transboundary burden