

# Trends of Ozone Precursors in Europe

## The Campaign in Zürich and Hohenpeissenberg



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<sup>2</sup>IMT, France

<sup>2</sup>DWD, Germany

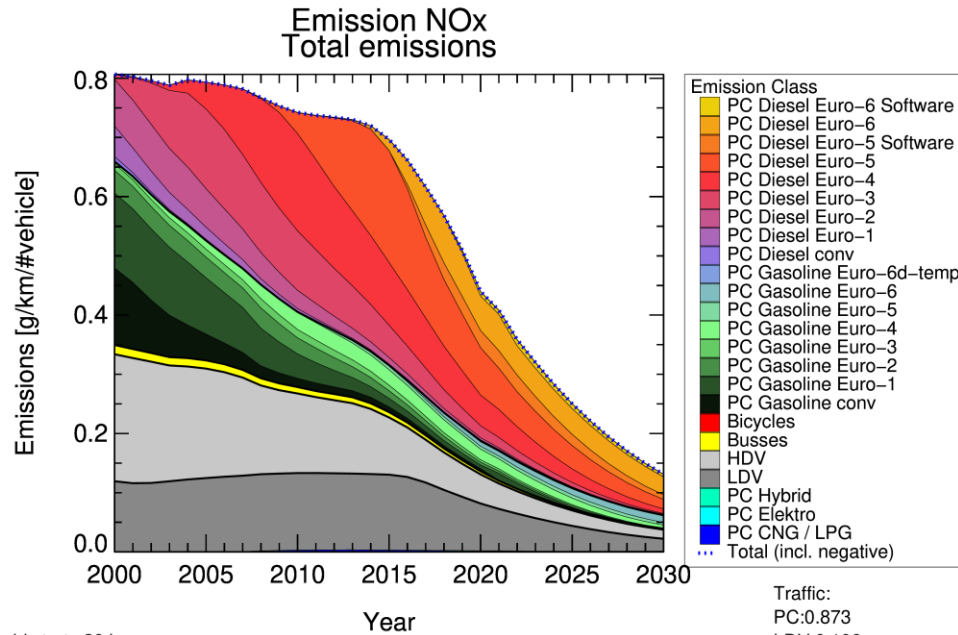
<sup>4</sup>Empa, Switzerland

<sup>5</sup>NILU, Norway



# ACTRIS and the of TOAR-2 Data

**Motivation: VOC and NOx Emissions from Vehicles in Germany**

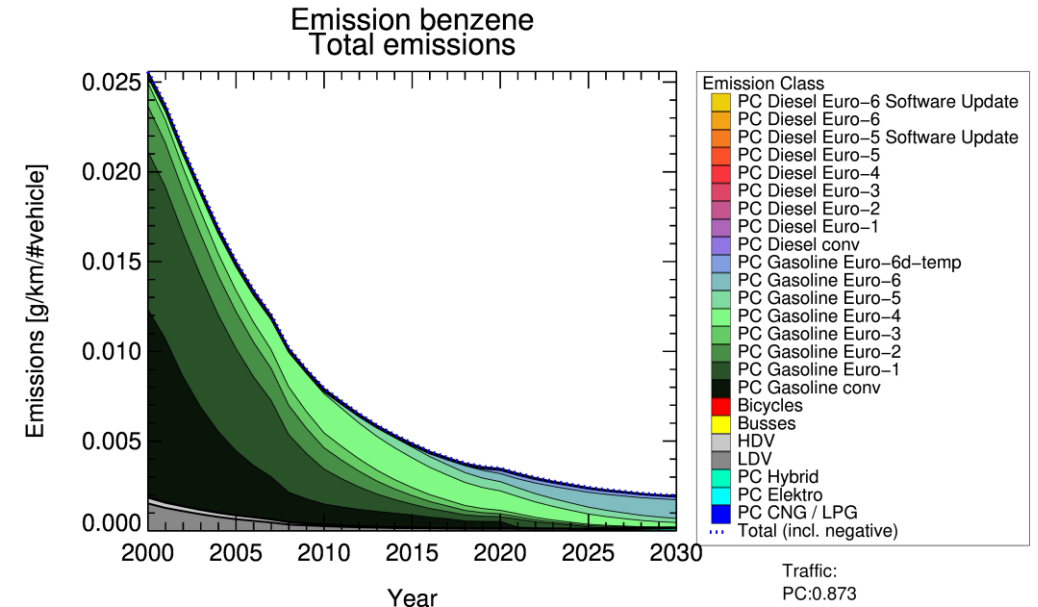


Distance between cold starts:20 km  
 Mean milage per day:32 km  
 Mean distance per trip:14 km

Source: HBEFA 4.2  
 Av. Temp, Av. Traffic  
 Inner city car fleet

C:\Users\wiegner\Documents\HBEFA42\IDL\plot\_emissions\_hbefa\_v3.pro

Wed Feb 15 12:04:57 2023



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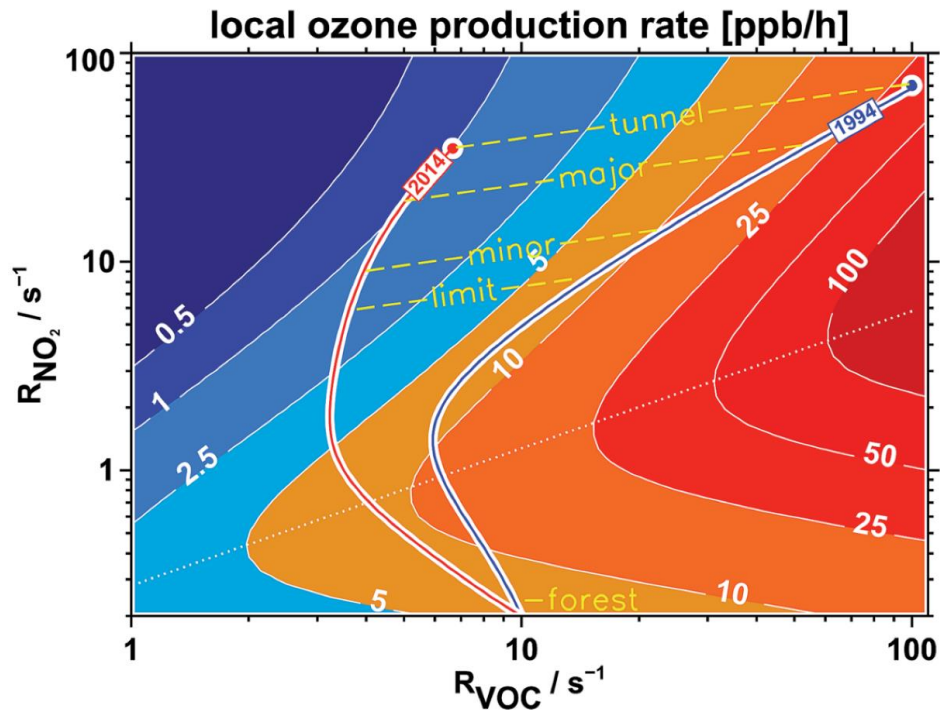
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# Trends of Ozone Precursors in Europe

## Motivation

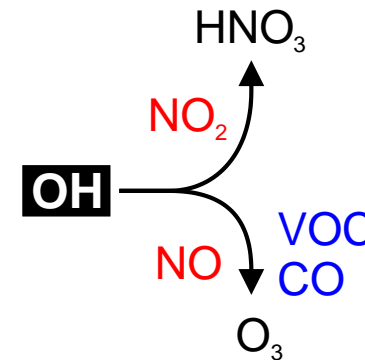


MCM3.2, 10min runtime, Summer conditions in Germany,  
 $J_{O_1D} = 2.9 \times 10^{-5} s^{-1}$ ,  $J_{NO_2} = 8.4 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$

- In recent years, NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations have decreased faster than VOCs.
- This could lead to an increase in ozone production.

$$R_{VOC} = \sum k_{OH+VOC_i} \times [VOC_i]$$

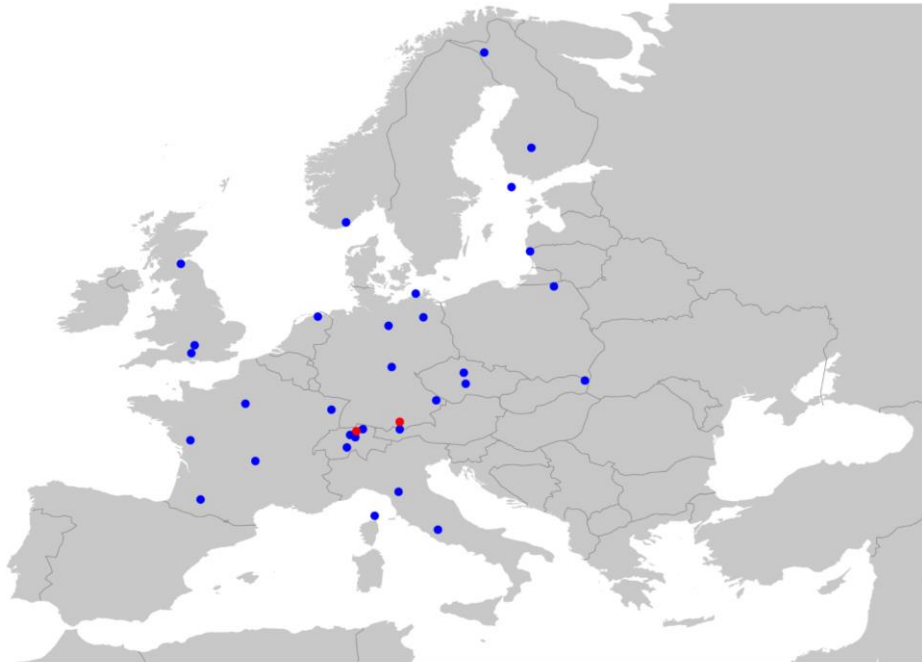
$$R_{NO_2} = k_{OH+NO_2} \times [NO_2]$$



From: Ehlers, C., et al. (2016). "Twenty years of ambient observations of nitrogen oxides and specified hydrocarbons in air masses dominated by traffic emissions in Germany." *Faraday Discussions* 189: 407-437.)

# Trends of Ozone Precursors in Europe

## VOC Datasets



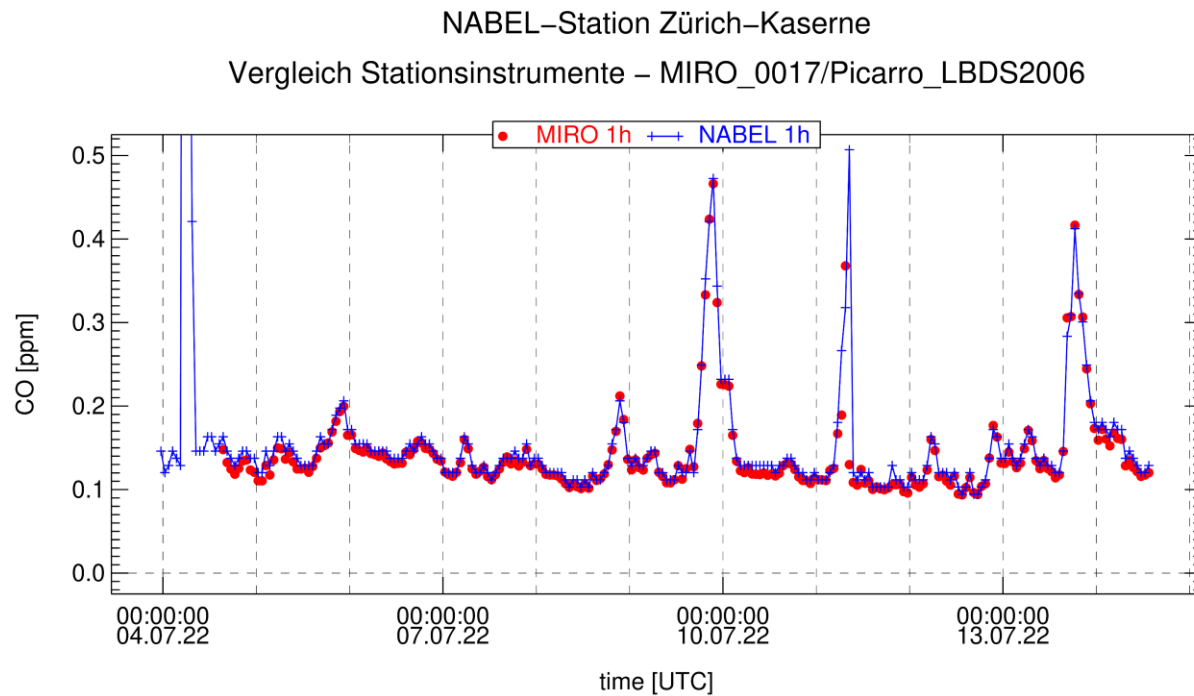
Several VOC datasets exist  
ACTRIS and EMEP

The data sets in Zürich and Hohenpeissenberg  
are very comprehensive.  
Intensive Campaign in 2022 at both locations

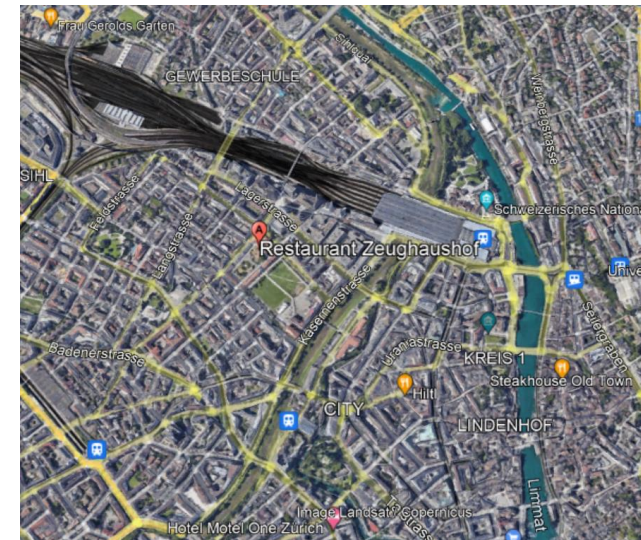


# Campaign in Zürich

## Comparison with NABEL

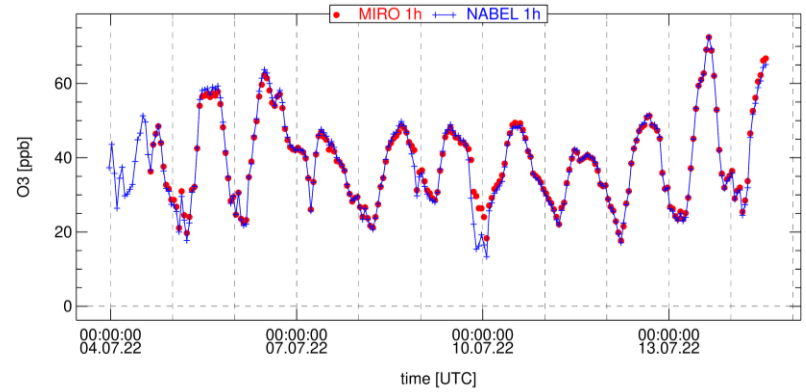
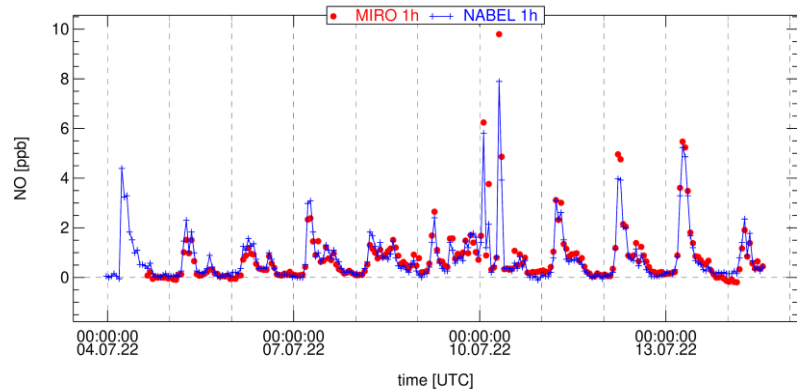
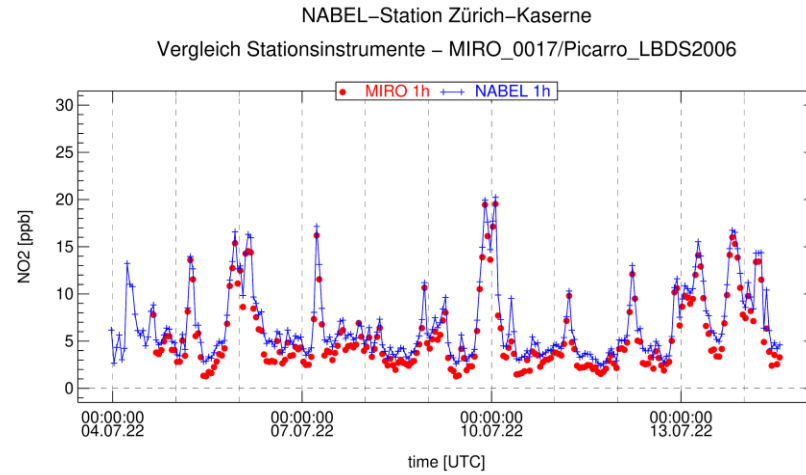
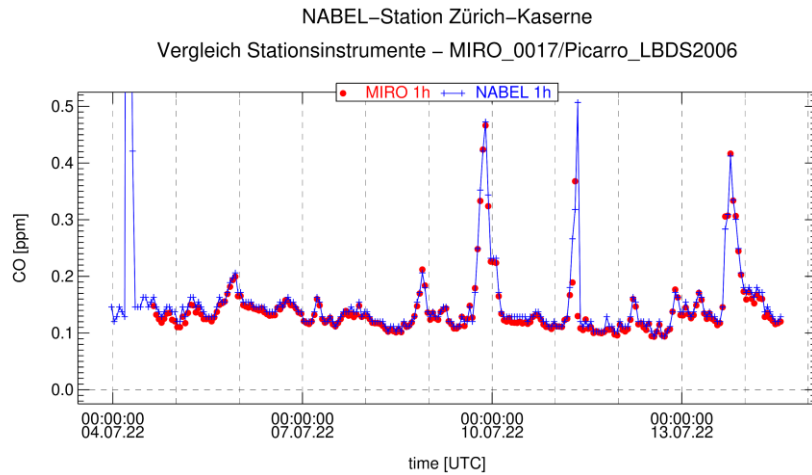


Zürich – Kaserne is  
in the middle of Zürich



# Campaign in Zürich

## Comparison with NABEL

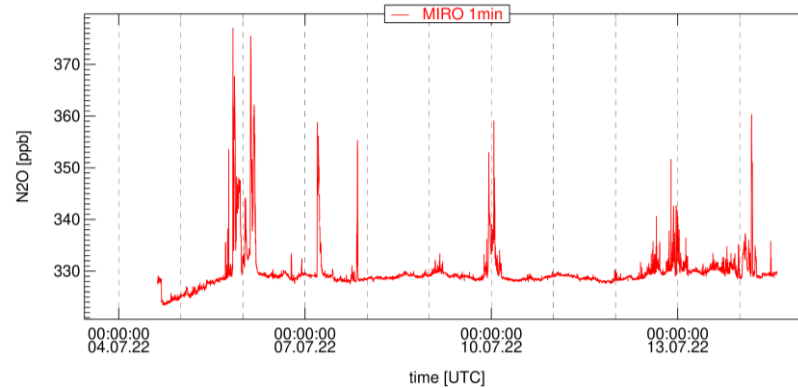
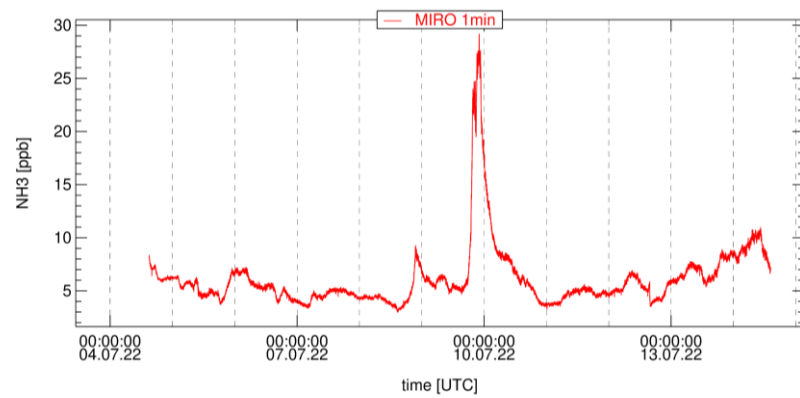
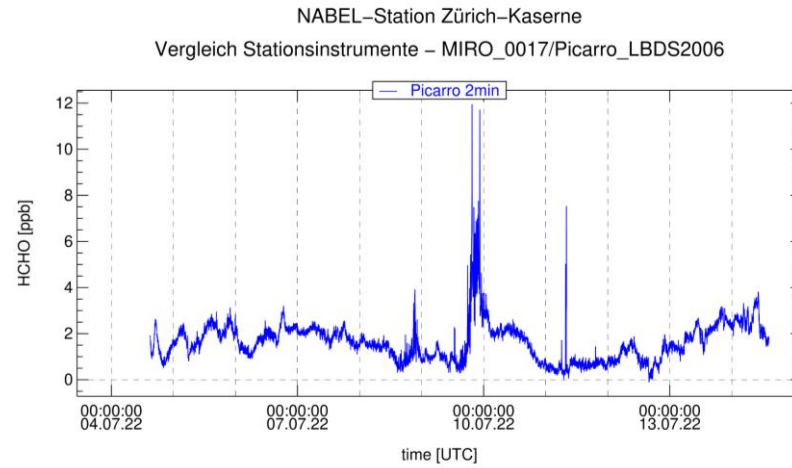
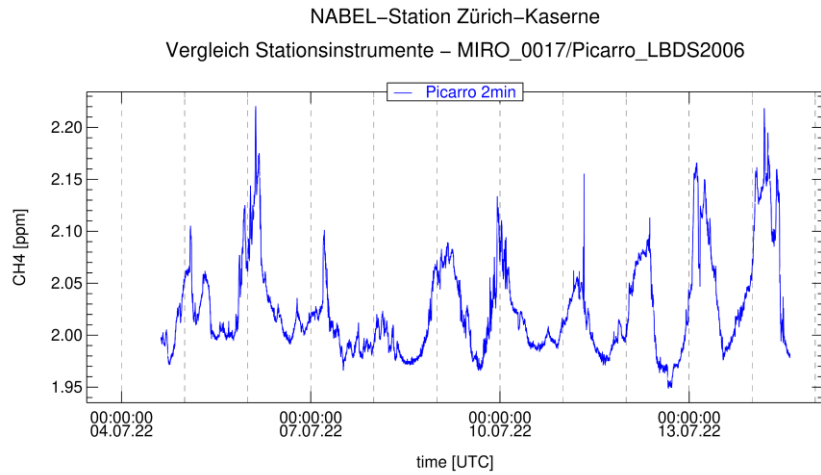


Good agreement (apart from low NO<sub>2</sub>)



# Campaign in Zürich

## Additional Compounds

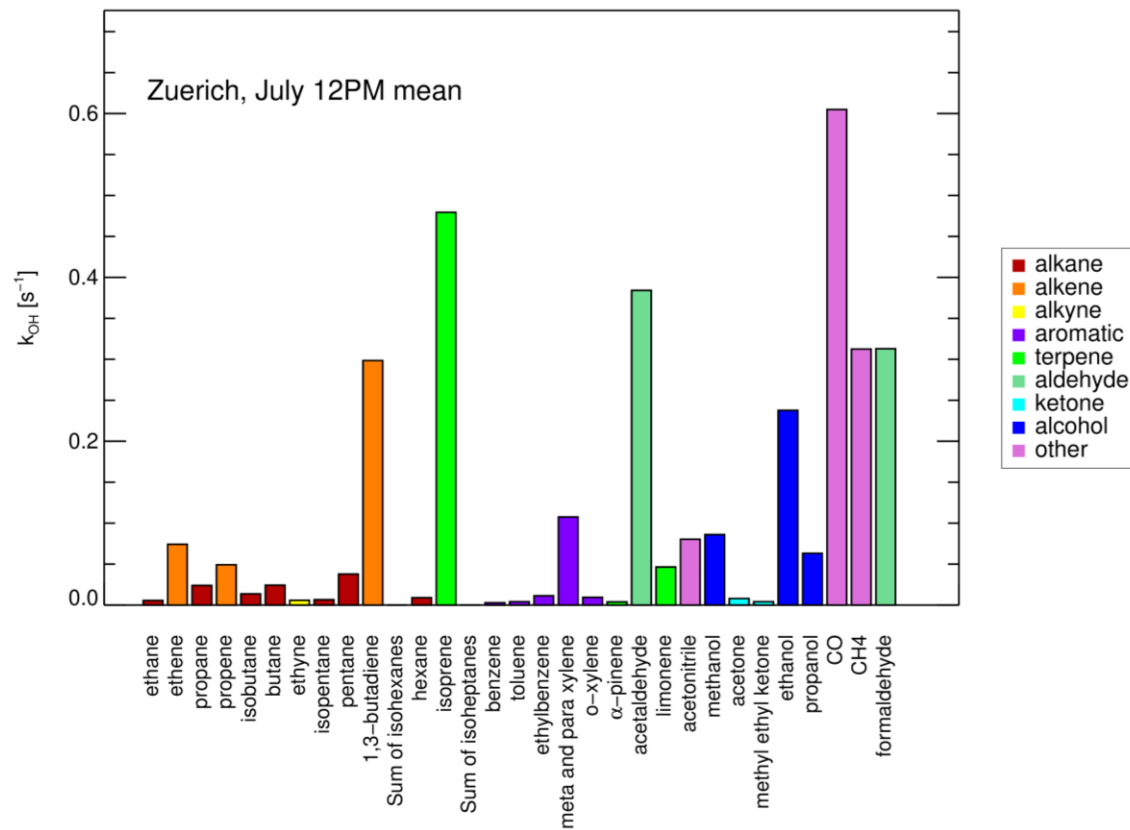


Additional compounds measured

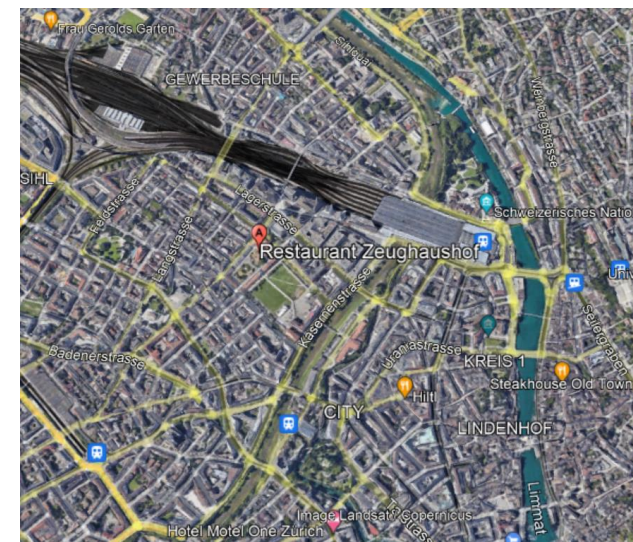


# Campaign in Zürich

## Precursor composition



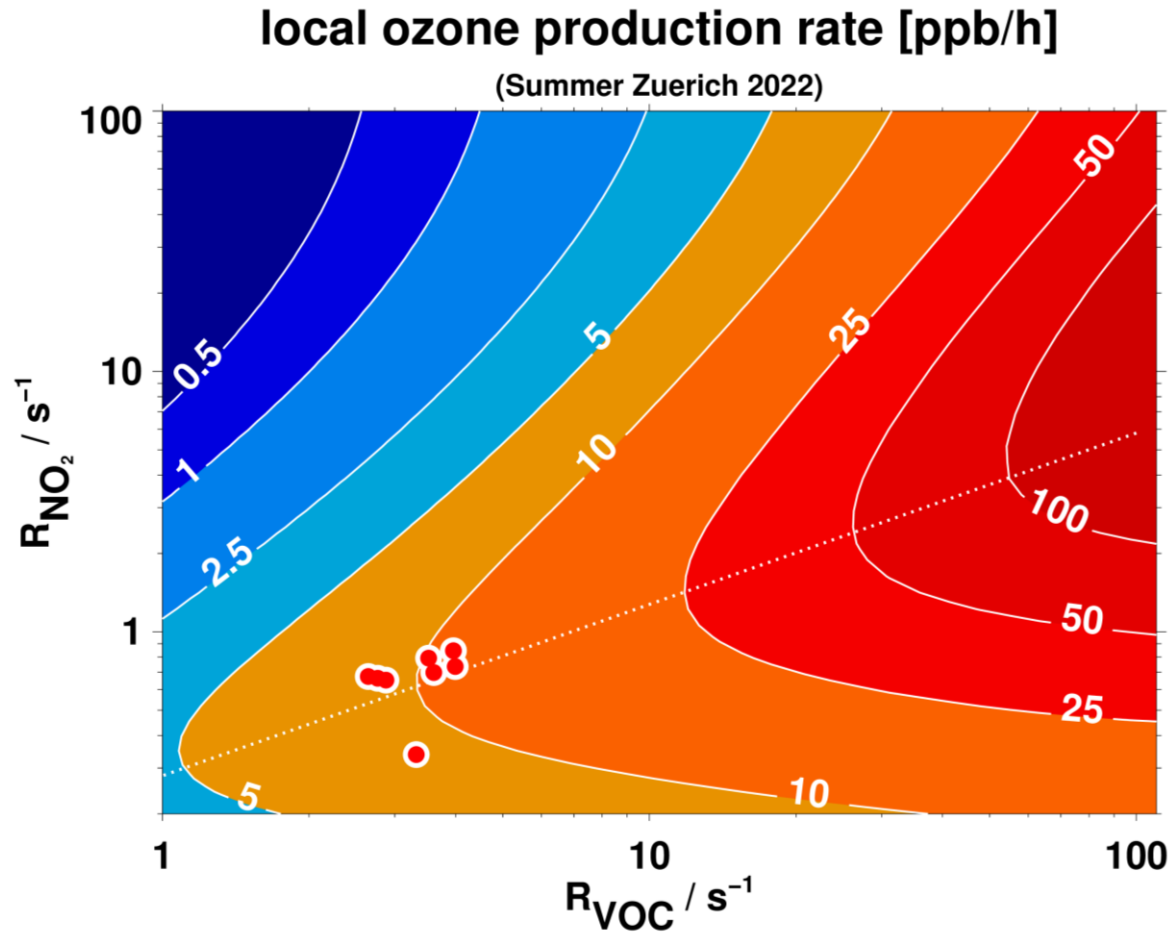
As with many sites, NMHCs, OVOCs and biogenics contribute to the OH reactivity



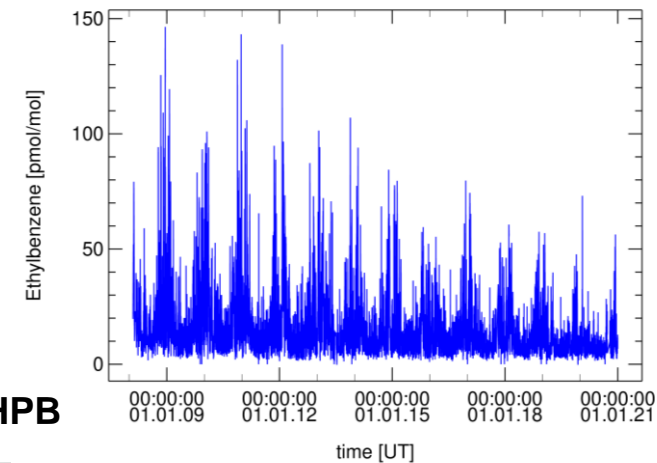


# Campaign in Zürich

## Ozone formation 2022



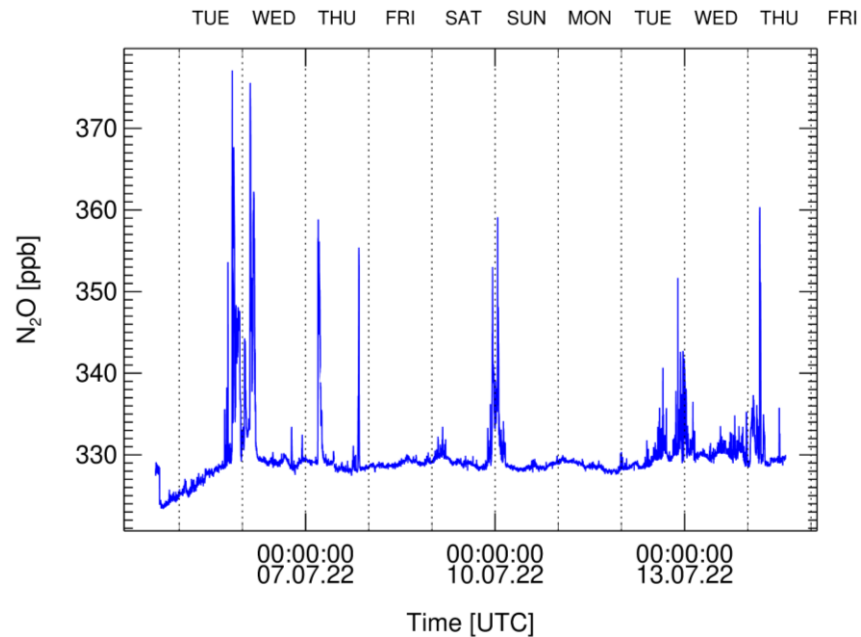
Ethylbenzene at HPB



- VOC / NO<sub>2</sub> ratio ratio was optimal for ozone formation.
- Compare with data from the past
- Trends at other stations
- What VOC data we need to describe the trend in ozone production ?

# Campaign in Zürich

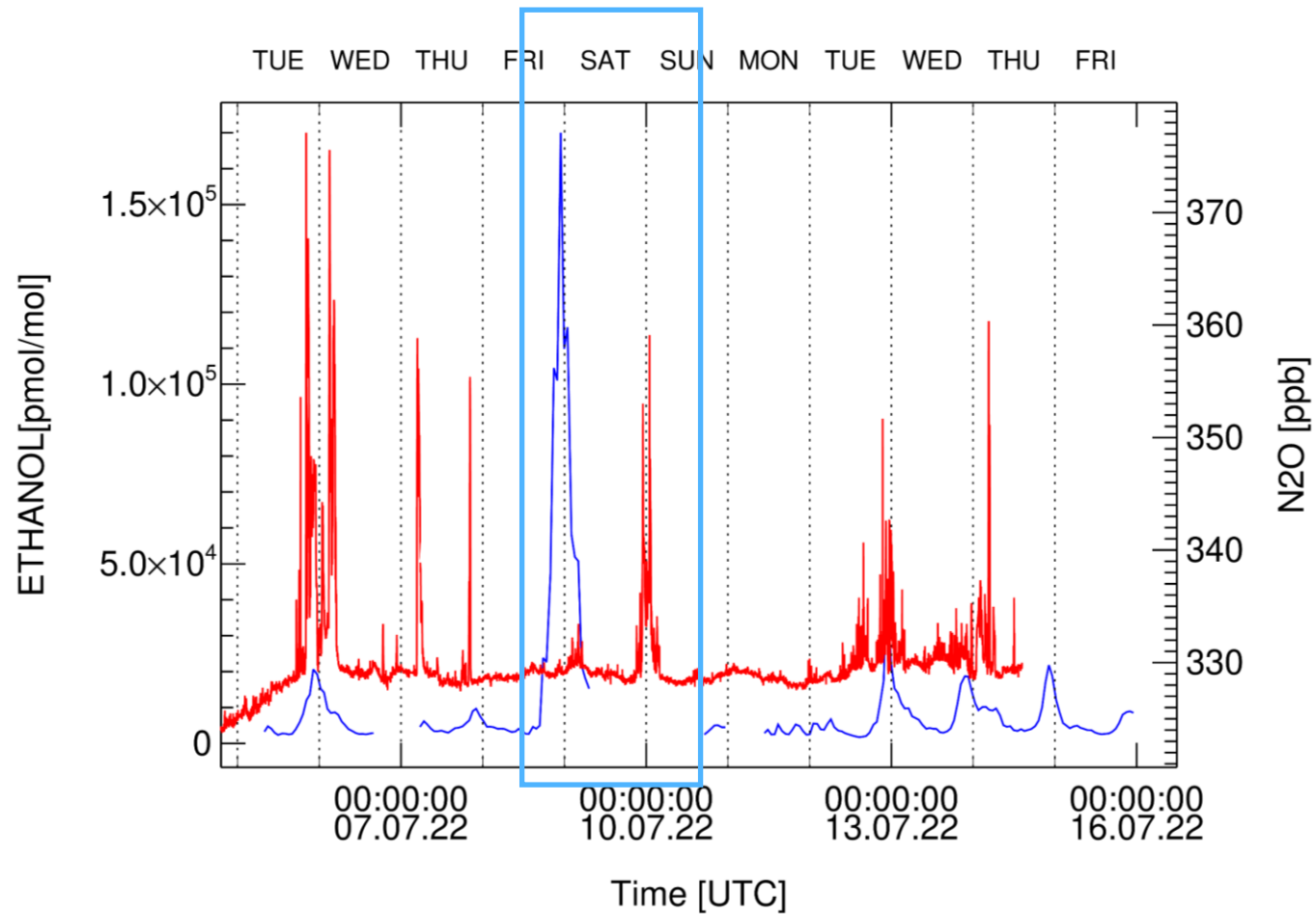
## $N_2O$ Peaks



640g for 40€

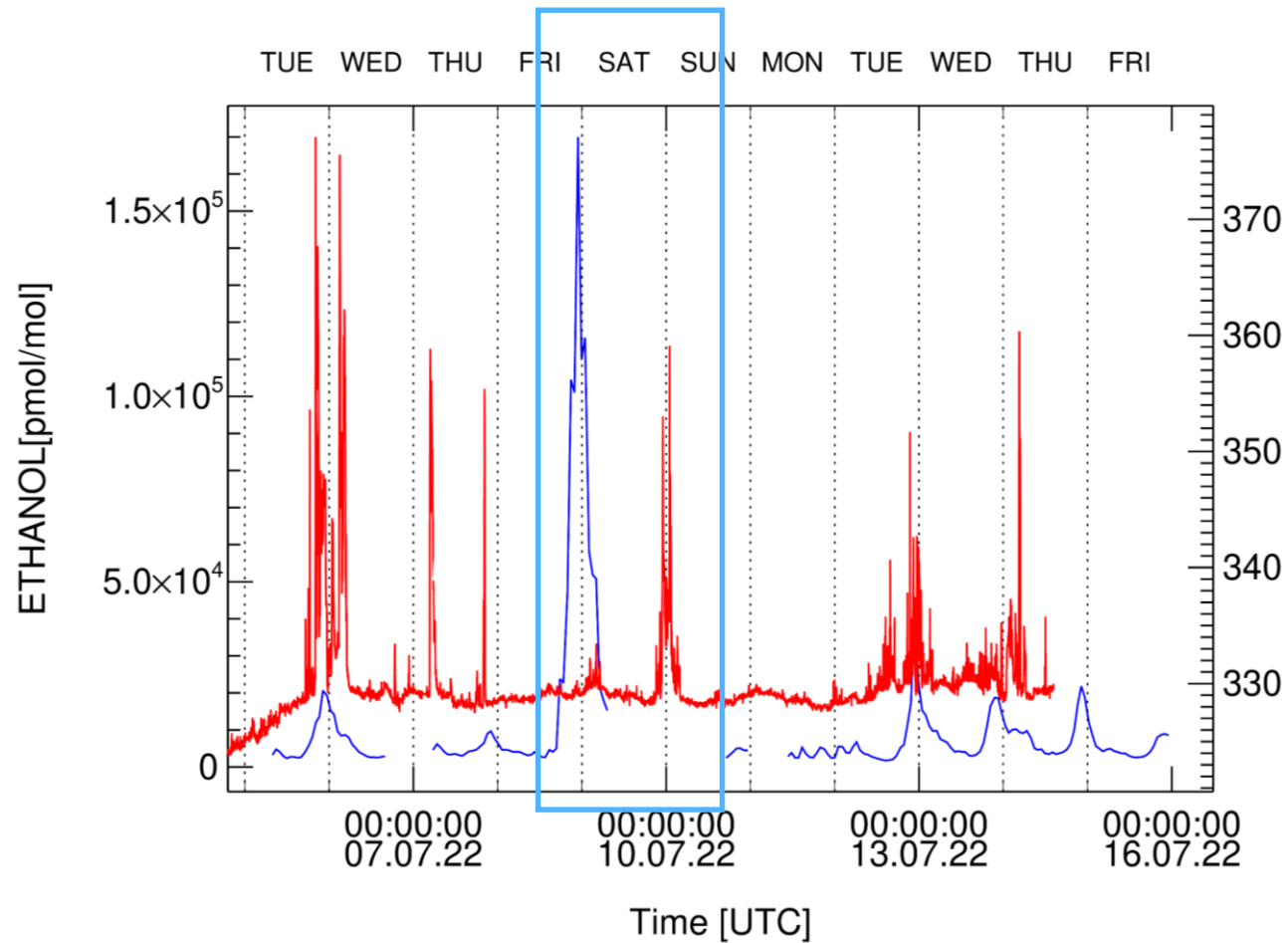
# Campaign in Zürich

## Nocturnal emissions



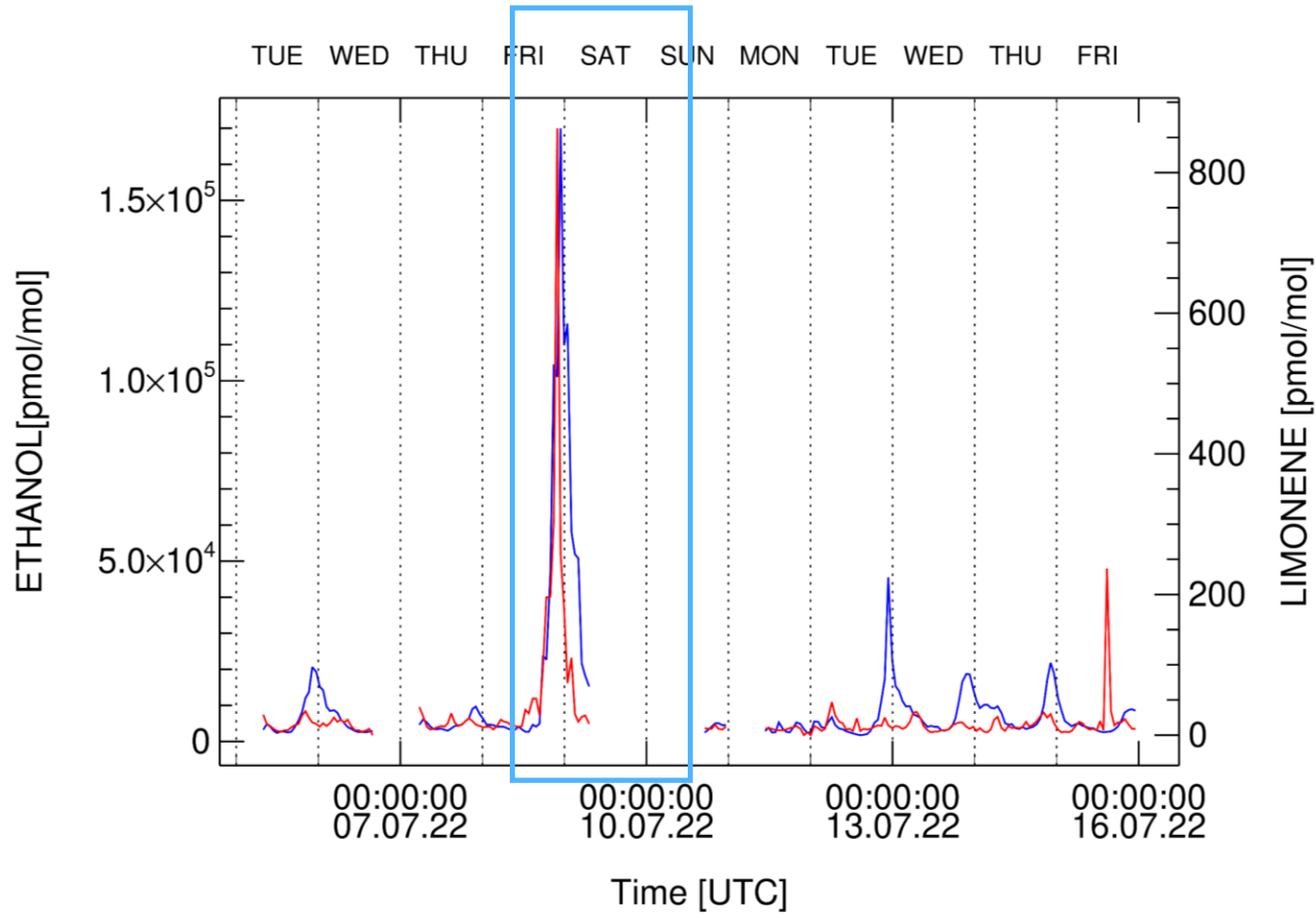
# Campaign in Zürich

## Nocturnal emissions



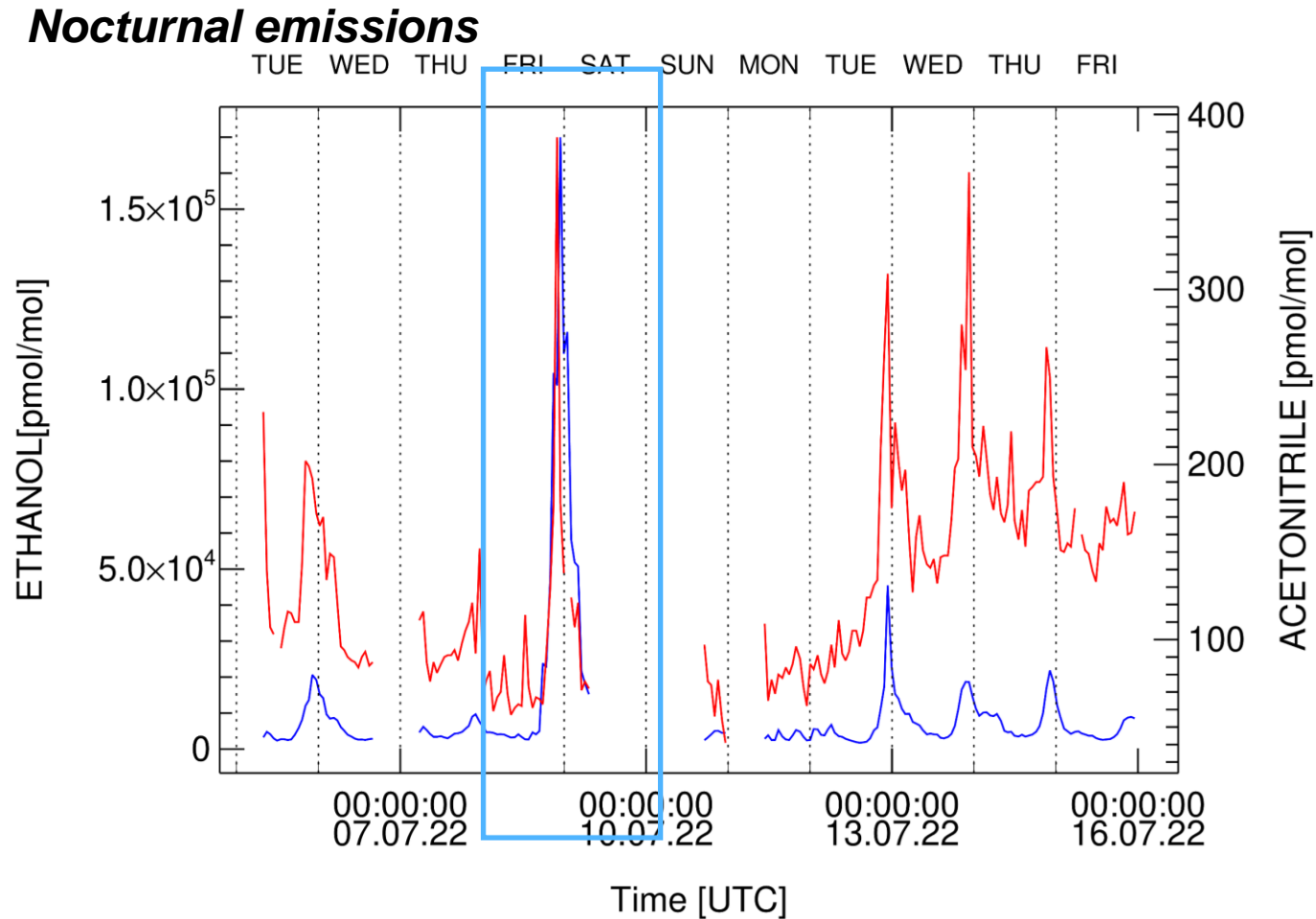
# Campaign in Zürich

## Nocturnal emissions



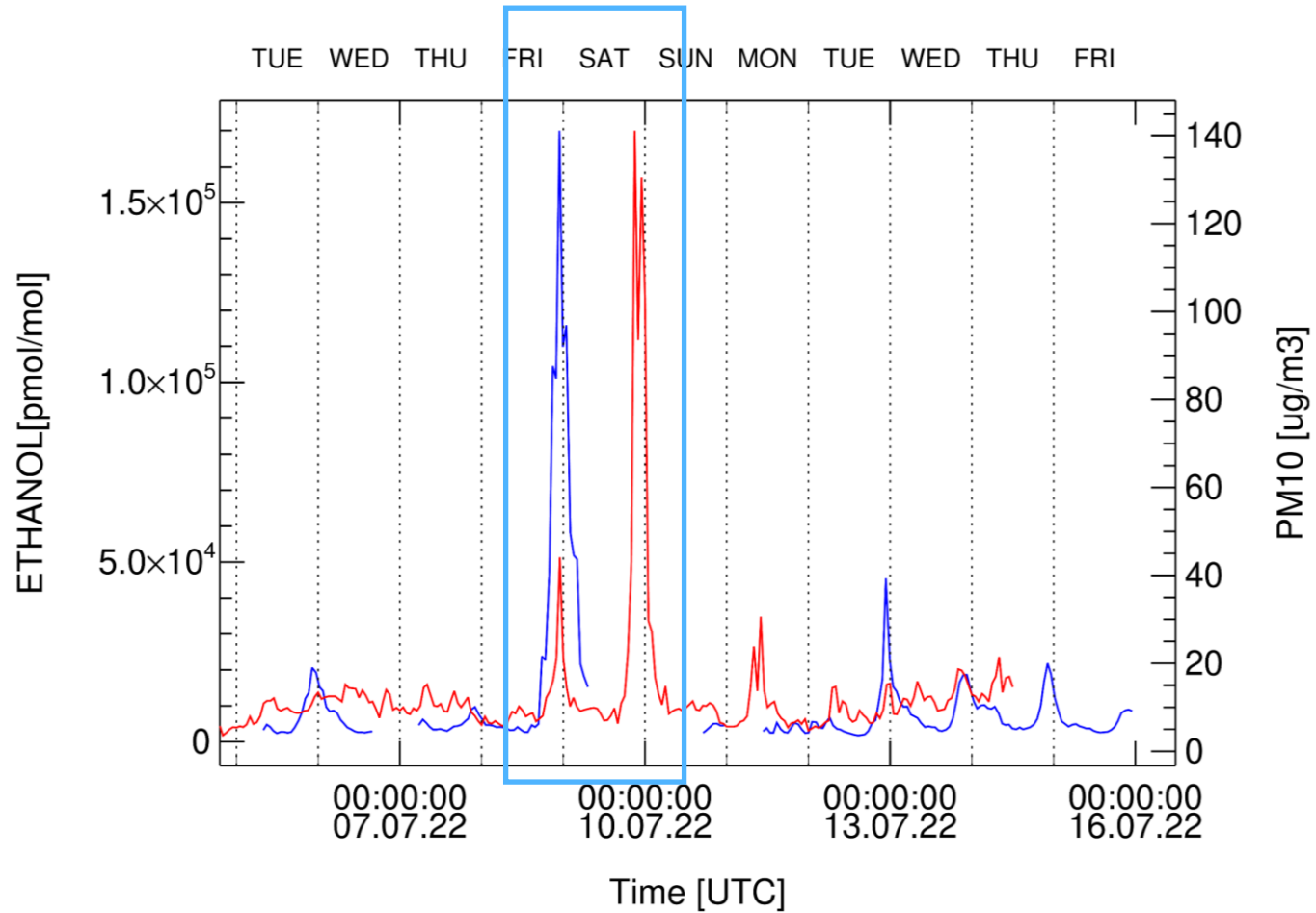
<https://www.facebook.com/calientefestival/videos>

# Campaign in Zürich



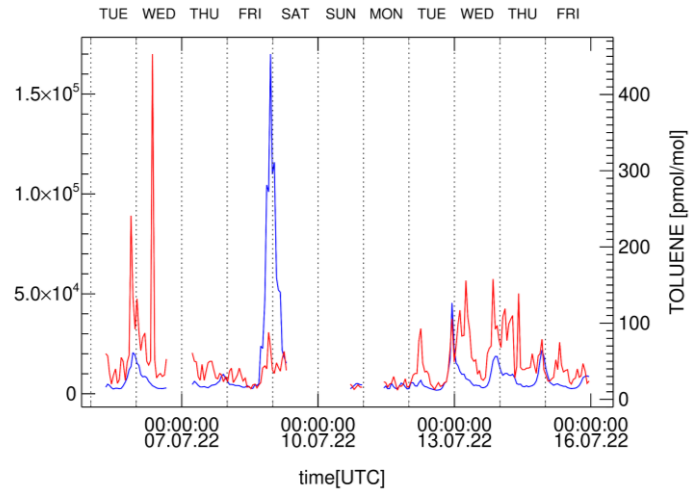
# Campaign in Zürich

## Nocturnal emissions

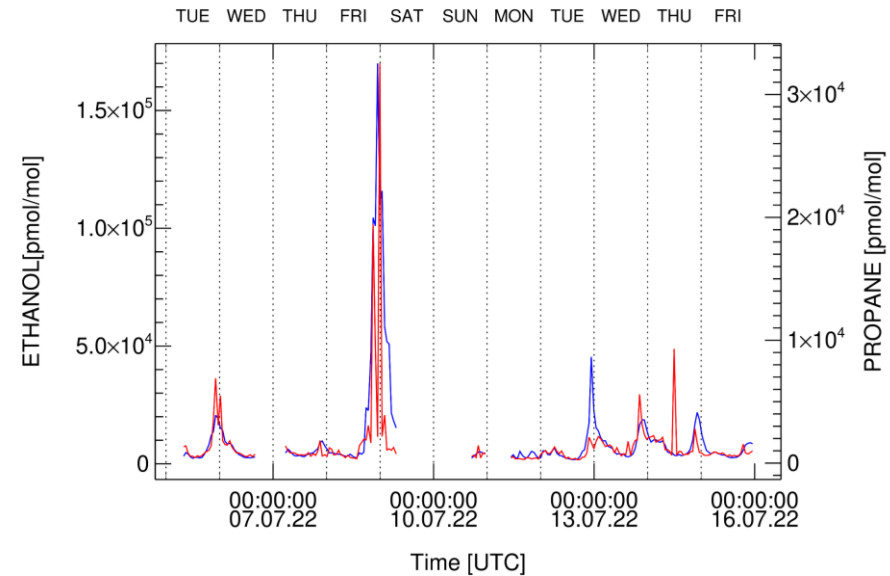


# Campaign in Zürich

## Nocturnal emissions



- No increase in traffic related substances

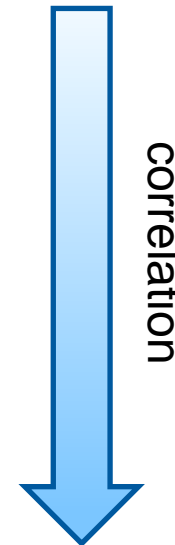
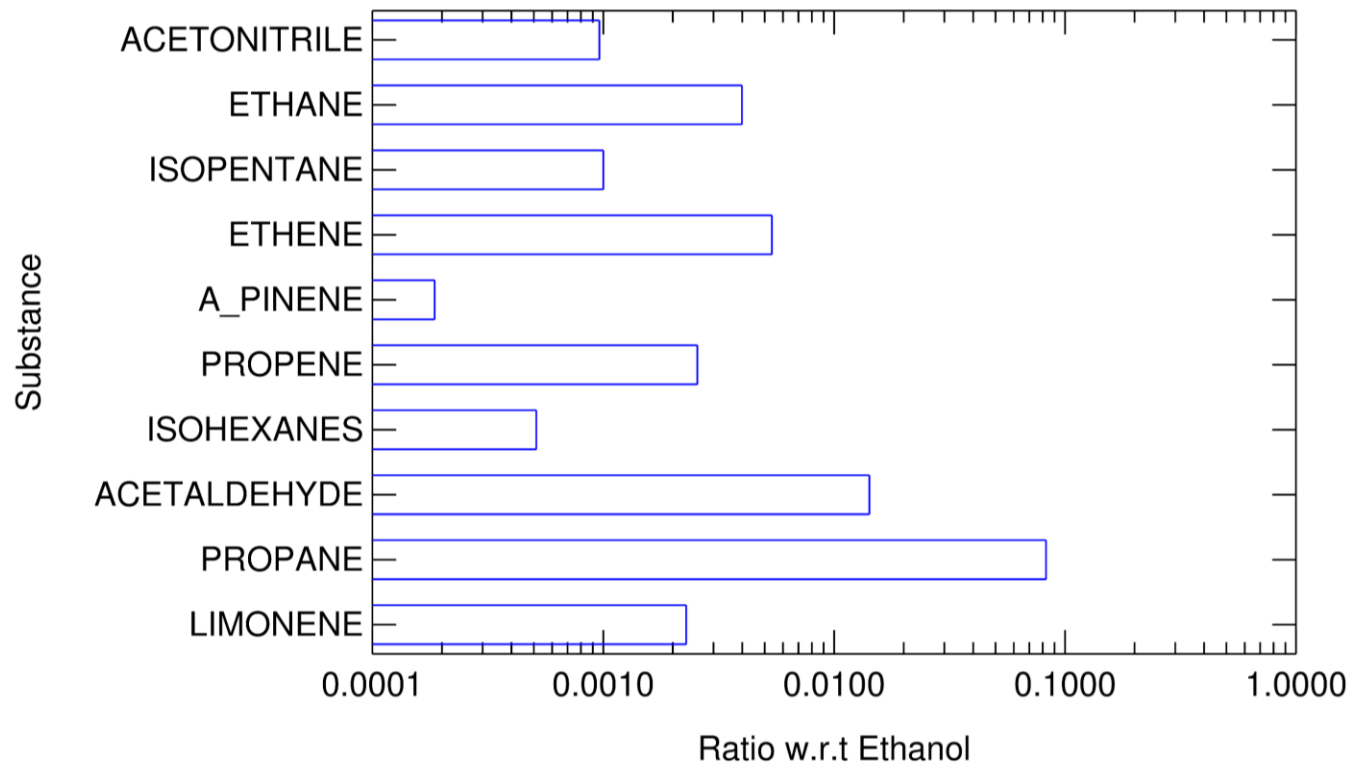


- Some correlations were unexpected



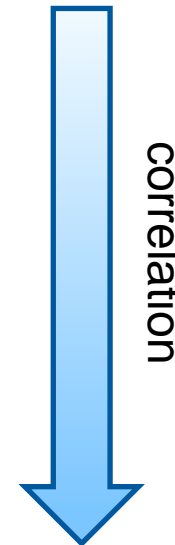
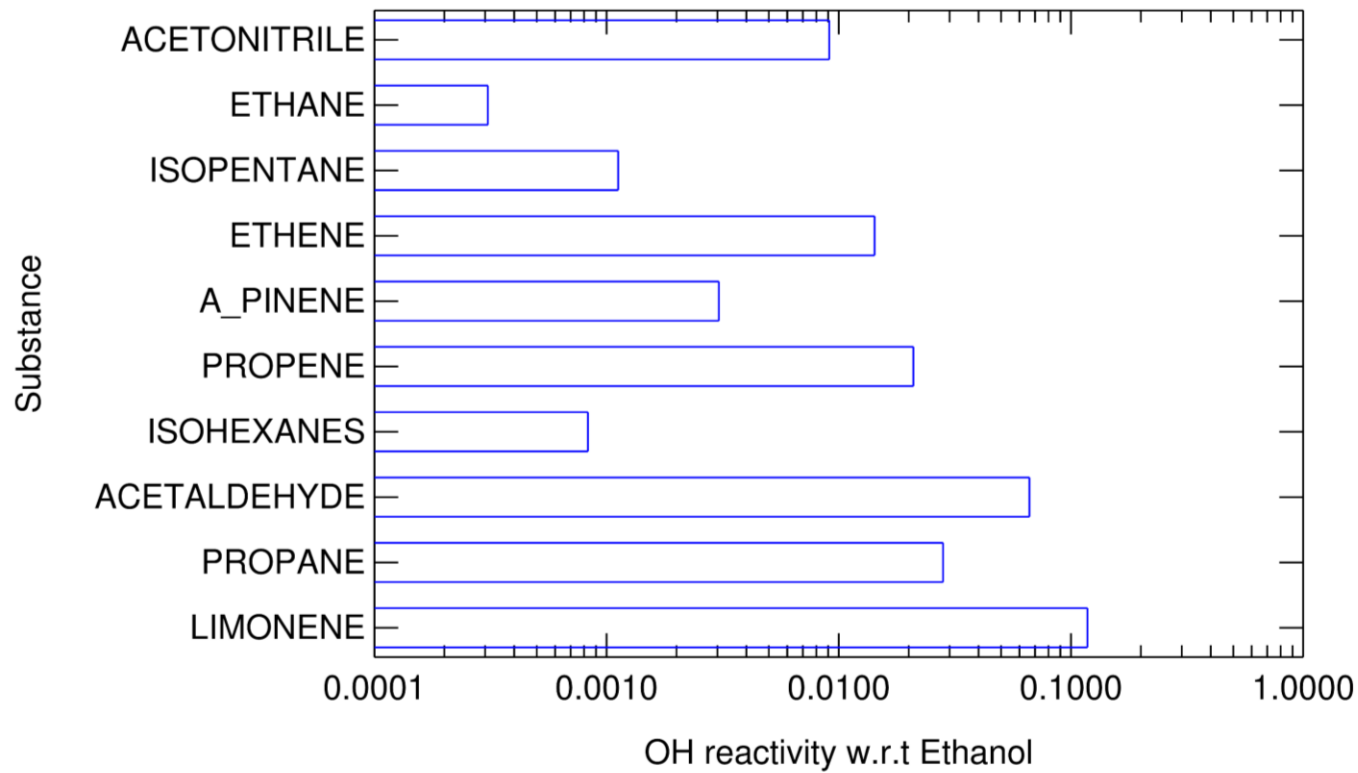
# Campaign in Zürich

## VOC party pattern



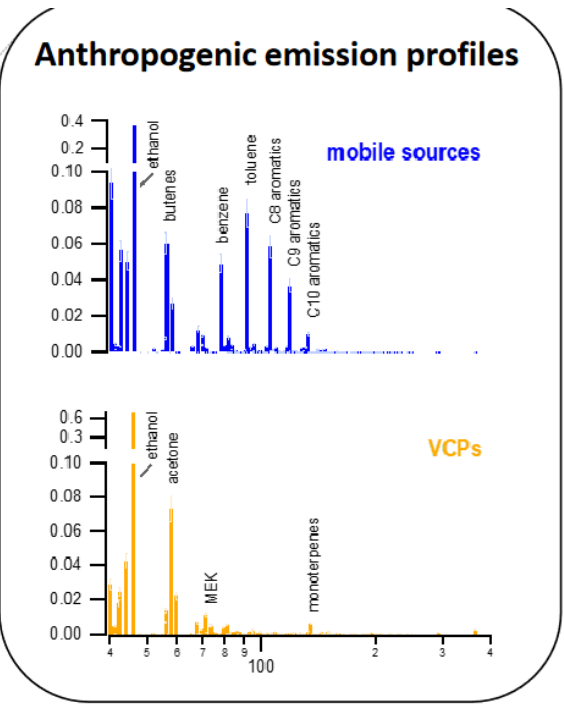
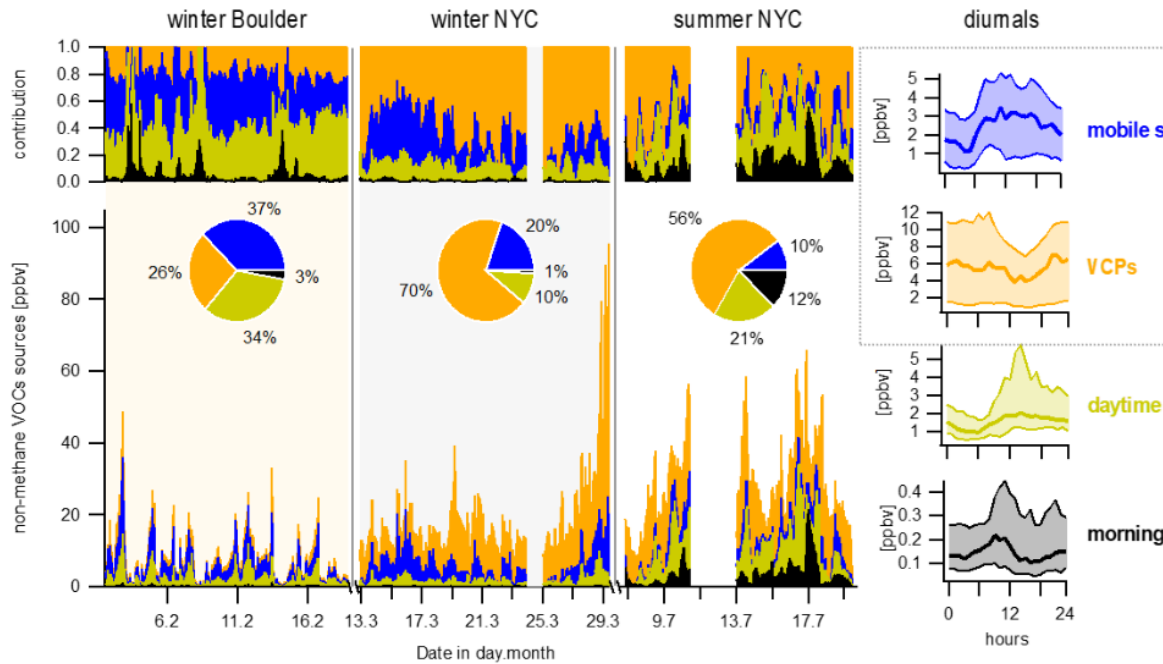
# Campaign in Zürich

## VOC party pattern



# Campaign in Zürich

**VCP (volatile chemical products) will become more important and will dominate air chemistry**



- VCPs accounted for 25-70% of the VOCs mass (used in PMF)
- Mobile-source emissions were constrained using SoFi Me-2

Gkatzelis et al., ES&T (2020) (a), in review

# Campaign in Zürich

*VCP (volatile chemical products) will become more important and will dominate air chemistry*

**Monoterpene emissions equivalent to those from a forest**



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# ACTRIS and the of TOAR-2 Data

## VOC reactivity at different European Sites

