



Impact of biogenic emissions on ozone and fine particles over Europe: Assessing the effect of temperature increase and the role of anthropogenic NO_x emissions reduction

Efthimios Tagaris (1), Rafaella-Eleni P. Sotiropoulou (1,2), Nikos Gounaris (1), Spyros Andronopoulos (1), and Diamando Vlachogiannis (1)

(1) National Center for Scientific Research Demokritos, Greece (tagaris@ipta.demokritos.gr), (2) Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Western Macedonia, Greece

The role of biogenic emissions on ozone and PM_{2.5} levels over Europe is assessed for July 2006 using the CMAQ modeling system. Biogenic emissions are simulated to increase the daily maximum 8 hour ozone (Max8hrO₃) mixing ratios and to decrease PM_{2.5} average concentrations over Europe. Since climate change will lead to higher temperatures increasing subsequently biogenic emissions, sensitivity analysis to temperature is performed. Higher temperatures suggest an average increase in Max8hrO₃ mixing ratios over Europe by about 3% and an average decrease in PM_{2.5} concentrations by about 6%, related to a temperature increase by 3 K degrees. Temperature increases are simulated, also, to increase the organic part of PM_{2.5} and to decrease the inorganic one on average over Europe. In order to examine if abatement measures for anthropogenic emissions could offset ozone increases in a warmer environment and their effect on PM_{2.5} concentrations, simulation with a domain wide reduction of anthropogenic NO_x emissions by 10% is performed. This is estimated to reduce Max8hrO₃ mixing ratios on average over Europe, however, in VOCs limited areas there is an increase. The reduction in anthropogenic NO_x emissions is simulated to reduce PM_{2.5} concentrations on average over Europe enhancing the reduction simulated in a warmer environment but further modifying PM_{2.5} component concentrations.

This work was supported by the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) 2007-2013 grand No 09SYN-31-667.