Anthropogenic forcing on tropospheric ozone and OH since preindustrial times

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Anthropogenic forcing on tropospheric ozone and OH since preindustrial times

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Abstract. A global three-dimensional model of tropospheric chemistry is used to investigate the changes in tropospheric O3 and OH since preindustrial times as a result of fuel combustion and industry, biomass burning, and growth in atmospheric CH4. Model results indicate a 63% increase of the global tropospheric O3 burden from preindustrial times to present (80% and 50% in the northern and southern hemispheres, respectively). Anthropogenic emissions of NOx and of CO and hydrocarbons make comparable contributions to the global O3 increase (60% and 40% respectively), even though the local rate of tropospheric O3 production is generally NOx limited. The rise in O3 production parallels closely the rise in the emissions of CO and hydrocarbon because the O3 yield per mole of CO or hydrocarbon oxidized has remained constant at 0.7-0.8 mol/mol since preindustrial times. In contrast, the O3 production efficiency per mole of NOx emitted has decreased globally by a factor of 2. We find a 9% decrease in the global mean OH concentration (mass-weighted) since preindustrial times. A linear relationship is found in the model between the global mean OH concentration and the SN/Sc^3/2 ratio, where S_N and S_C are the sources of NOx and of CO and hydrocarbons, respectively. The relative constancy of the global mean OH concentration since preindustrial times reflects the conservation of the SN/Sc^3/2 ratio despite large increases in both S_N and S_C. Comparisons of model results with reconstructed nineteenth century observations of O3 at continental sites indicate a systematic overestimate of about 5 ppbv. Correcting this overestimate would require either a large missing chemical sink for O3 or a downward revision of the natural NOx source from lightning (3 Tg N yr^-1 in our model). The nineteenth century observations of O3 over France show no vertical gradient between the boundary layer and the free troposphere, which is inconsistent with our current understanding of tropospheric O3. The model underestimates preindustrial CO concentrations derived from polar ice cores; these measurements are difficult to reconcile with any reasonable CO emission inventories.

1. Introduction

Preindustrial measurements of O3 concentrations at surface sites in western Europe and South America indicate an increase of several fold from preindustrial times to present [Volz and Kley, 1988; Anfossi et al., 1991; Sandroni et al., 1992; Marenco et al., 1994]. This increase is likely driven by anthropogenic emissions of NOx (NO+NO2), CO, and hydrocarbons from fossil fuel combustion and biomass burning. Increasing concentrations of O3, NOx, CO, and hydrocarbons may have also induced significant changes in the abundance of tropospheric OH, the main atmospheric oxidant [Thompson, 1992]. Since tropospheric O3 is a greenhouse gas and OH concentrations determine the lifetimes of greenhouse gases such as CH4 and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), anthropogenic perturbations to tropospheric O3 and OH have important implications for climate change [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 1996].

A number of model studies have attempted to describe the changes of tropospheric O3 and OH concentrations since preindustrial times: one-dimensional models before the early 1990s [Thompson, 1992] and two- and three-dimensional models more recently [Crutzen and Zimmermann, 1991; Thompson et al., 1993; Martinere et al., 1995; Lelieveld and Van Dorland, 1995; Kasibhatla et al., 1996; Levy et al., 1997; Roelofs et al., 1997; Bernsten et al., 1997]. Three-dimensional model simulations suggest an increase in global O3 concentrations since preindustrial times ranging from 40% [Levy et al., 1997; Roelofs et al., 1997] to 70% [Lelieveld and Van Dorland, 1995]. The estimated change of the global mean OH concentration ranges from a 20% decrease [Thompson et al., 1993] to a 6-7% increase [Martinere et al., 1995; Berntsen et al., 1997]. The relatively small OH changes in these models reflect compensating anthropogenic influences from large increases in NOx and O3, which tend to enhance OH, and large increases in CO and hydrocarbons, which tend to deplete OH [Thompson, 1992].

We use in this work a global three-dimensional model of tropospheric O3-NOx-hydrocarbon chemistry [Wang et al., 1998a, b, c] to better understand how anthropogenic emissions...
have driven changes in \( \text{O}_3 \) and \( \text{OH} \) concentrations since preindustrial times. A brief description of the model is given in section 2, and results for the preindustrial and present atmospheres are presented in section 3. The model has been evaluated previously with observations for the present atmosphere [Wang et al., 1998b], and we extend in section 4 this evaluation to reconstructed observations of \( \text{O}_3 \), \( \text{CO} \), and \( \text{OH} \) proxies from the nineteenth century. In section 5, we interpret changes in \( \text{O}_3 \) and \( \text{OH} \) concentrations over the past century on the basis of changing anthropogenic emissions. Conclusions are in section 6.

2. Model Description

Our global three-dimensional model for tropospheric \( \text{O}_3 \)-NO\(_x\)-hydrocarbon chemistry is described by Wang et al. [1998a]. The model is driven by meteorological fields archived every 4 hours from a general circulation model developed at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies [Hansen et al., 1983]. It has a spatial resolution of 4º latitude by 5º longitude with seven vertical layers extending from the surface to 150 mbar. The model transports 15 chemical tracers: odd oxygen \( (\text{O}_x = \text{O}_3 + \text{O} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{HNO}_4 + 2 \times \text{NO}_3 + 3 \times \text{N}_2\text{O}_5) \), \( \text{NO}_3 \) (\( \text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3 + \text{HNO}_2 \)), \( \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \), \( \text{HNO}_3 \), \( \text{HNO}_4 \), peroxyacylnitrates, alkylnitrates, \( \text{CO} \), ethane, (≥C\(_4\)) alkanes, (≥C\(_3\)) alkenes, isoprene, acetone, higher ketones, and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \). Spatially and seasonally varying flux boundary conditions are specified at 150 mbar to represent the cross-tropopause transport of \( \text{O}_3 \) (400 Tg \( \text{O}_3 \) yr\(^{-1}\)) and of total reactive nitrogen \( \text{NO}_y \) (0.48 Tg N yr\(^{-1}\)). The present-day simulation includes anthropogenic sources from fuel combustion and industry (22 Tg N yr\(^{-1}\) of \( \text{NO}_x \), 520 Tg \( \text{CO} \) yr\(^{-1}\), and 56 Tg C yr\(^{-1}\) of nonmethane hydrocarbons (NMHCs)), biomass burning (12 Tg N yr\(^{-1}\) of \( \text{NO}_x \), 520 Tg \( \text{CO} \) yr\(^{-1}\), and 51 Tg C yr\(^{-1}\) of NMHCs), and soil emission of \( \text{NO}_x \) associated with fertilizer usage (1.3 Tg N yr\(^{-1}\)). Natural emissions are from lightning (3.0 Tg N yr\(^{-1}\) of \( \text{NO}_x \)), soils (4.7 Tg N yr\(^{-1}\) of \( \text{NO}_x \)), and vegetation (600 Tg C yr\(^{-1}\) of isoprene and 15 Tg C yr\(^{-1}\) of acetone). Dry deposition is computed with a resistance-in-series scheme.

The model simulation for the present atmosphere has been evaluated extensively by Wang et al. [1998b] with long-term measurements of \( \text{O}_3 \) (surface sites and ozonesondes) and \( \text{CO} \) (surface sites) and with aircraft measurements of \( \text{NO}_x \), peroxyacylnitrates (PAN), \( \text{HNO}_3 \), \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \), acetone, and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) in different regions of the troposphere. The model reproduces observed monthly mean concentrations of \( \text{O}_3 \) generally to within 10 ppbv and captures the observed seasonal variations of \( \text{O}_3 \) to within 1 month. Ozone concentrations tend to be overestimated in the tropical marine boundary layer and underestimated in the upper troposphere of the southern tropics. Observed concentrations of \( \text{NO} \) and PAN are reproduced generally to within a factor of 2; \( \text{HNO}_3 \) concentrations tend to be overestimated, sometimes several fold. Concentrations of \( \text{CO} \) are reproduced to generally within 10 ppbv and concentrations of \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) are reproduced to within a factor of 2. The global mean \( \text{OH} \) concentration simulated in the model yields a lifetime of 5.1 years for \( \text{CH}_3\text{CCl}_3 \) below 200 mbar against oxidation by \( \text{OH} \), in agreement with the estimate of 4.9±0.3 years derived from long-term observations of \( \text{CH}_3\text{CCl}_3 \) by Prinn et al. [1995].

We simulate the preindustrial atmosphere (circa 1850) by removing anthropogenic emissions from the present-day simu-

### Table 1. Global Sources of \( \text{NO}_x \), \( \text{CO} \), and Hydrocarbons, and Global Mean \( \text{OH} \) Concentrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Category</th>
<th>Sensitivity Simulations Departing from the Preindustrial Atmosphere(^b)</th>
<th>Present(^c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preindustrial(^a)</td>
<td>A 1.7 ppmv CH(_4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{NO}<em>x ) (( S</em>\text{NO}_x ))</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{CO} ) and Hydrocarbons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{CO} )(^d)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH(_4)(^e)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmethane hydrocarbons (NMHCs)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (( S_\text{C} ))</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global mean ( \text{OH} )(^f)</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)Preindustrial emissions include \( \text{NO}_x \) from lightning, unfertilized soils, and 10% of present-day biomass burning, isoprene and acetone from terrestrial vegetation, and \( \text{CO} \) and NMHCs from 10% of present-day biomass burning. Methane concentration is specified at 0.8 ppmv.

\(^b\)The sensitivity cases include A, preindustrial atmosphere with present-day \( \text{CH}_4 \) concentration of 1.7 ppmv; B, preindustrial atmosphere with present-day emissions of \( \text{CO} \) and NMHCs from fuel combustion, industry, and biomass burning; C, preindustrial atmosphere with present-day \( \text{NO}_x \) emissions from fossil fuel combustion and biomass burning (but not including soil emissions from fertilizer use of 0.1 Tmol yr\(^{-1}\)); D, preindustrial atmosphere with present-day \( \text{NO}_x \), \( \text{CO} \), and NMHC emissions from fuel combustion and industry; E, preindustrial atmosphere with present-day biomass burning emissions of \( \text{NO}_x \), \( \text{CO} \), and NMHCs.

\(^c\)Wang et al. [1998a].

\(^d\)Including direct \( \text{CO} \) emission and \( \text{CO} \) production from hydrocarbon oxidation.

\(^e\)Source needed to sustain the specified concentration of \( \text{CH}_4 \) (0.8 ppmv in the preindustrial simulation and sensitivity simulations A-E). 1.7 ppmv in sensitivity simulation A and the present-day simulation).

\(^f\)Weighted by atmospheric mass in the column up to 150 mbar.
WANG AND JACOB: ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING ON TROPOSPHERIC O3 AND OH

Figure 1. Simulated July mean concentrations (ppbv) of O3 and CO in the lowest model layer (0-500 m above surface) for the preindustrial and present atmospheres.

Simulation (Table 1). Natural emissions (vegetation, soils, and lightning) and cross-tropopause fluxes of O3 and NOx are assumed to be the same as in the present atmosphere. We exclude emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industry; Dignon and Hameed [1989] estimated a global NOx source from fossil fuel combustion of 0.4 Tg N yr⁻¹ in 1860, as compared to 22 Tg N yr⁻¹ in 1980. We also exclude soil NOx emission from fertilizer use. The concentration of CH4 is specified at 0.8 ppmv on the basis of ice core data, as compared to 1.7 ppmv for the present atmosphere [IPCC, 1996]. Changes since preindustrial times in land use, meteorology, aerosols, and stratospheric O3 columns are not considered.

Historical trends in biomass burning are uncertain. The Greenland ice core record of ammonia does not show a systematic trend over the past 150 years [Fuhrer et al., 1996] implying a relative constant fire activity at high northern latitudes. However, biomass burning takes place principally in the tropics. As will be discussed in section 4, nineteenth century observations of O3 in South America [Sandroni et al., 1992] imply a much weaker tropical biomass burning source than that of today. Following Crutzen and Zimmerman [1991], we assume in our standard simulation that preindustrial biomass burning emissions are 10% of the present-day value and retain the same geographic distribution. We also conduct a sensitivity simulation assuming a preindustrial biomass burning source the same as that of today.

Nitrate records in polar ice cores offer some indication of trends in combustion since preindustrial times, but caution is necessary in interpreting these records owing to possible HNO3 evaporation from snow and firm [Dibb et al., 1998]. The Greenland observations show a factor of 3 increase in nitrate deposition since preindustrial times [Mayewski et al., 1990], while our model results for Greenland give a factor of 6 increase. The Antarctic observations show large interannual variability in nitrate over the past century but no systematic trend [Mayewski and Legrand, 1990]. Our model indicates an increase of 50% in nitrate deposition over Antarctica owing to long-range transport of biomass burning emissions; such a trend could have been masked in the observations by the high interannual variability.

3. Ozone and OH: Preindustrial Versus Present Atmosphere

Simulated mean concentrations of O3 and CO near the surface in July are shown in Figure 1 for the preindustrial and
Figure 2a. Zonally averaged annual mean concentrations of O₃ (ppbv), OH (10⁵ molecules cm⁻³), NOₓ (pptv), and CO (ppbv) as a function of pressure and latitude for the preindustrial and present atmospheres. Preindustrial O₃ concentrations in the northern hemisphere are about 10-15 ppbv and are lower than in the southern hemisphere (15-20 ppbv) because of the larger amount of O₃ transported from the stratosphere in the winter hemisphere and the enhanced chemical loss of O₃ in the summer hemisphere. In contrast, present-day O₃ concentrations in the northern hemisphere (20-50 ppbv) are a factor of 2 to 4 higher than in preindustrial times and are also higher than in
the present southern hemisphere (20-40 ppbv) owing to enhanced summertime photochemical production associated with emissions from fuel combustion and industry. Simulated CO concentrations are a factor of 2 to 5 lower in preindustrial times than at present owing to lower preindustrial concentrations of CH4 and lower direct emissions of CO. Higher CO concentrations over the continents of the northern hemisphere in preindustrial times are due to CO production from the oxidation of isoprene.

Zonally averaged annual mean concentrations of O3, OH, NOx, and CO simulated for preindustrial and present atmospheres are shown in Figure 2a; relative changes from preindustrial times to present are shown in Figure 2b. Simulated O3 concentrations for the preindustrial atmosphere show a much smaller interhemispheric asymmetry than at present. Somewhat higher O3 concentrations in the northern than in the southern hemisphere in preindustrial times are due mostly to a larger stratospheric source in the northern hemisphere and a larger source of NOx from soils. Model results indicate that mean tropospheric O3 concentrations have increased since preindustrial times by 80% in the northern hemisphere and by 50% in the southern hemisphere. Concentrations in the upper troposphere, where O3 is an effective greenhouse gas, have increased by 20-80%. This increase is largest in the tropics where O3 transport from the stratosphere is negligible [Holton et al., 1995].

We find that the global tropospheric O3 burden (integrated from the surface up to 150 mbar) has increased by 63% from 4.0 x 10^{12} mol in preindustrial times to 6.5 x 10^{12} mol today. This increase is similar to the estimate of 70% by Lelieveld and Van Dorland [1995], but is higher than the estimates of 40% by Levy et al. [1997] and Roelofs et al. [1997]. The lower estimate by Levy et al. [1997] is likely due to their assumption of present-day CH4 and CO concentrations for the preindustrial atmosphere; in our preindustrial simulation, increasing the concentration of CH4 from 0.8 to 1.7 ppmv alone increases the global O3 burden by 13%. The lower estimate by Roelofs et al. [1997] is due in part to a 40% decrease in the cross-tropopause O3 flux from preindustrial times to present in their simulation. Some difference among the models is also expected from adoption of different tropopause levels for budget analysis.

Table 2 shows our global budgets of tropospheric O3 for the preindustrial and present-day simulations. Our budget for the present atmosphere is discussed by Wang et al. [1998b, c] and is consistent with results from other recent three-dimensional models. Our estimate for chemical production of O3 in the preindustrial troposphere is almost identical to the estimates by Crutzen [1994] and Roelofs et al. [1997], while our estimate for chemical loss of O3 is 10% higher than Crutzen [1994] and 14% lower than Roelofs et al. [1997]. The lower estimate of chemical loss by Crutzen [1994] is due to a 40% higher O3 loss to dry deposition than in our model; the higher estimate by Roelofs et al. [1997] is due to a 30% lower loss to dry deposition and a 50% higher cross-tropopause flux than in our model.

We find that the budget of tropospheric O3 is dominated by chemical production and loss within the troposphere for both the present and preindustrial atmospheres. The globally averaged lifetime of O3 has decreased by 20% since preindustrial times because most of the increase of O3 concentrations has been in the lower troposphere (Figure 2b) where the lifetime of O3 is shorter than in the middle and upper troposphere [Wang et al., 1998c]. As a result, although chemical production of O3 at present is more than twice that in preindustrial times, the O3 burden in the troposphere is only 63% higher.
Table 2. Global Sources, Sinks, and Production Efficiencies for Tropospheric O₃

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Preindustrial</th>
<th>A 1.7 ppmv CH₄</th>
<th>B Present CO + NMHCs</th>
<th>C Present NOₓ</th>
<th>D Present Fuel + Industry</th>
<th>E Present Biomass Burning</th>
<th>Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sources (Tmol yr⁻¹)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical production</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport from stratosphere</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sinks (Tmol yr⁻¹)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical loss</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry deposition</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O₃ burden (Tmol)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O₃ lifetime (days)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O₃ production efficiency</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c N per of NOₓ emitted</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mol/mol)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>O₃ yield c C per unit of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO or hydrocarbon oxidized (mol/mol)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budgets and production efficiencies are for odd oxygen (Oₓ = O₃ + O + NO₂ + HNO₄ + 2 x NO₃ + 3 x N₂O₅ + organic nitrates + HNO₃) in the model air column from the surface to 150 mbar (specified as the tropopause). Over 95% of Oₓ is O₃. Chemical production of Oₓ is by reactions of peroxy radicals with NO, and chemical loss is principally through the reactions Oₓ+H₂ →, O₃+HO₂, and O₃+OH. Sensitivity cases are the same as in Table 1.

Our model results for OH indicate that concentrations have either increased or decreased since preindustrial times depending on the region (Figure 2b). This variability reflects largely the regional variability in the enhancements of NOₓ and O₃, which tend to increase OH. Enhancements of CO and CH₄, which tend to decrease OH, are much more uniform in the troposphere. In the lower troposphere of the northern hemisphere, where NOₓ and O₃ are strongly enhanced, OH concentrations show a 20-60% increase. In the middle and upper troposphere where NOₓ and O₃ enhancements are modest, OH concentrations show a 20% decrease.

Preindustrial OH concentrations are almost symmetric across the equator, while present-day OH concentrations are higher in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. The impact of anthropogenic emissions on OH concentrations is asymmetric because the lifetimes of CO (a few months) and CH₄ (about 10 years) are much longer than that of NOₓ (hours to days) allowing CO and CH₄ but not NOₓ to be transported to the southern hemisphere from the northern hemisphere where 90% of NOₓ sources are located. The interhemispheric asymmetry in the change of OH concentrations was previously simulated by Crutzen and Zimmermann [1991]; the increase of OH concentrations in the lower troposphere of the northern hemisphere is larger and broader in our model than in theirs.

We find that the mass-weighted global mean OH concentration below 150 mbar has decreased by 9% from 1.15 x 10⁶ molecules cm⁻³ (preindustrial) to 1.04 x 10⁶ molecules cm⁻³ (present). However, the lifetime of CH₃CCl₃ against OH oxidation has remained at 5.1 years; the increase of OH concentrations in the lower troposphere, where the rate constant for CH₃CCl₃ oxidation is higher owing to warmer temperatures, has compensated for a lower present-day global mean OH concentration. Previous model calculations of the trend in the mass-weighted global mean OH concentration from preindustrial times to present indicated a 6-7% increase [Martinerie et al., 1995; Bernsen et al., 1997], a 3% decrease [Lelieveld and Van Dorland, 1995], a 10-15% decrease [Crutzen and Zimmerman, 1991], and a 22% decrease [Roelofs et al., 1997]. Earlier estimates based largely on one-dimensional models indicated a 10-30% decrease [Thompson, 1992]. The general consensus among the current generation of models is that the global mean OH concentration has remained within 20% of the present-day value since preindustrial times.

4. Model Evaluation With Preindustrial Observations

4.1. Ozone

Nineteenth century concentrations of O₃ at a number of continental sites have been reconstructed from old measurements made with impregnated papers and a colorimetric scale. A detailed review is given by Marenco et al. [1994]. According to this review, some early reconstructions including by Linvill et al. [1980] (15-50 ppbv in Michigan), Bojkov [1986] (15-26 ppbv at sites in North America and Europe), and Lissac and Grubisich [1991] (30-36 ppbv in Yugoslavia) have positive biases due to incorrect calibrations. For comparison with our model results, we use the reconstructed data by Anfossi et al. [1991] and Marenco et al. [1994] for France and Italy and those by Sandroni et al. [1991] for Argentina and Uruguay. These reconstructions used similar calibrations [Marenco et al., 1994].
Figure 3. Simulations and reconstructed observations of preindustrial \( \text{O}_3 \) concentrations (ppbv) in surface air over Europe and South America: Montsouris, France (1876-1886) [Anfosso et al., 1991], Pic du Midi, France (1874-1881, the Plantade Station, Elevation 2.4 km) [Marenco et al., 1994], Moncalieri, Italy (1868-1893) [Anfosso et al., 1991], Cordoba, Argentina (1886-1892) [Sandroni et al., 1992], and Montevideo, Uruguay (1883-1885) [Sandroni et al., 1992]. Reconstructed observations are open circles; results from the standard preindustrial simulation (with biomass burning source reduced to 10% of the present-day value) are solid lines; results from a preindustrial simulation without the \( \text{O}_3 \) source from the stratosphere are dotted lines; and results from a preindustrial simulation with the present-day biomass burning source (\( \text{NO}_x \), \( \text{CO} \), and NMHCs) are dashed lines.

Figure 3 compares the reconstructed observations with model simulations of surface \( \text{O}_3 \) concentrations for the preindustrial atmosphere. The reconstructed data generally show \( \text{O}_3 \) concentrations of 7-12 ppbv. The weak winter-spring maximum in the European observations is reproduced by the model, where it reflects the stratospheric influence (Figure 3). Observations from South America show no significant springtime enhancement from biomass burning, in contrast to the present atmosphere [Kirchhoff and Rasmussen, 1990], implying a much weaker biomass burning source in preindustrial times than that of today. Including the present-day biomass burning source in our standard preindustrial simulation leads to a 10-20 ppbv increase of \( \text{O}_3 \) concentrations in northern Argentina and Uruguay during the austral burning season of August-November (Figure 3).

Figure 3 shows that our standard preindustrial simulation overestimates the reconstructed observations consistently by 0-20 ppbv. The discrepancies are particularly large in the winter season of both hemispheres, reflecting a greater seasonal amplitude in the model (driven by the stratospheric influence). The preindustrial observations in Figure 3 were typically taken around the clock, and some of the model overestimate may be due to nighttime \( \text{O}_3 \) depletion by dry deposition in a shallow stable surface layer sampled by the observations but not resolved by the model [Jacob et al., 1993]. Negative interference to \( \text{O}_3 \) measurements by \( \text{NH}_3 \) or \( \text{SO}_2 \) could also contribute [Anfosso and Sandroni, 1997]. Loss of \( \text{O}_3 \) to natural organic aerosols or to a denser preindustrial vegetation canopy could further mitigate some of the overestimates in summer. These effects are, however, unlikely to explain the seasonal pattern of the overestimates and should not be an issue at Pic du Midi, a mountain site [Marenco et al., 1994]. Model results from a sensitivity simulation in which \( \text{O}_3 \) transport from the stratosphere is excluded are in much better agreement with the reconstructed observations (Figure 3). However, there is no physical basis to suspect that \( \text{O}_3 \) transport from the stratosphere to the troposphere in preindustrial times was much less or had a different seasonal variation from present [Holton et al., 1995].

Previous global three-dimensional model simulations of the preindustrial atmosphere show similar tendencies to overestimate observations. Roelofs et al. [1997] find mean surface \( \text{O}_3 \) concentrations over Europe of 10-15 ppbv in summer and 15-20 ppbv in winter, in good agreement with ours, while Levy et al. [1997] find corresponding values of 7-9 ppbv in summer and 20 ppbv in winter (H. Levy II., personal communication, 1997). The best simulation would appear to be that of Berntsen et al. [1997] which yields surface \( \text{O}_3 \) concentrations of 10 ppbv at Paris with little seasonal variation. However, that simulation assumes excessive \( \text{O}_3 \) deposition velocities: 0.5 cm s\(^{-1}\) in summer and 0.4 cm s\(^{-1}\) in winter over Europe referenced to 200 m altitude (lowest model layer) [Berntsen and Isaksen, 1997]. These values are about a factor of 2 too high when compared to resistance-in-series models which account for the...
Figure 4. Measured and simulated preindustrial CO concentrations (ppbv) over Greenland and Antarctica. Ice core measurements by Haan et al. [1996] (annual averages) represented in solid lines are for the periods of 1802-1862 (Greenland) and 1860-1916 (Antarctica). Dotted lines are results from the standard preindustrial simulation with the biomass burning source reduced to 10% of the present-day value, and dashed lines are results from a preindustrial simulation with the present-day biomass burning source (NOx, CO, and NMHCs).

4.2. Carbon Monoxide

A recent analysis of ice core CO records shows concentrations of 91 ppbv in central Greenland for the period of 1802-1862 and 57 ppbv in Antarctica for the period of 1860-1916 [Haan et al., 1996]. Figure 4 compares these data with model results for Greenland and Antarctica. The standard model for the preindustrial atmosphere is too low by a factor of 4 and does not show the observed interhemispheric asymmetry. As discussed in section 4.1, the reconstructed O3 observations in South America imply a biomass burning source in the nineteenth century much less than that of today.

The most troubling discrepancy in Figure 3 is at Pic du Midi (2.4 km altitude), where the preindustrial data should not be affected by chemical interferences from NH3 or SO2 and where local surface effects should be minimal [Marenco et al., 1994]. Matching the nineteenth century Pic du Midi observations in our model, assuming the same stratospheric source as that of today and some natural NOx emissions (lightning and soils), would require a large missing chemical sink of O3 in the troposphere. A perplexing aspect of the Pic du Midi preindustrial observations is the lack of vertical gradient relative to Montsouris (Figure 3). Present-day vertical profiles of O3 concentrations at remote continental sites typically show differences of 10-20 ppbv between the sea level and 2-3 km altitude as a result of chemical loss and dry deposition in the boundary layer [Anderson et al., 1994; Maurerall et al., 1996]. Anfossi et al. [1991] found in the nineteenth century Moncalieri data that O3 concentrations associated with downslope winds from the Alps (foehn) were 5-10 ppbv higher than average, suggesting an increase of O3 concentrations with altitude which is at odds with the Pic du Midi data.

4.3. Hydrogen Oxide Radicals

Trends in the concentrations of hydrogen oxide radicals (HOx=OH+HO2) since preindustrial times have been estimated by Staffelbach et al. [1991] and Anklin and Bales [1997] using CH2O and H2O2 records from Greenland ice cores. Interpretation of these records is subject to caution.
because of possible post-depositional exchange with the atmosphere, reactions within the ice, and secular changes in the seasonal accumulation of snow [Neffel et al., 1995]. The record of CH2O suggests a 30% decrease in OH concentrations since preindustrial times [Staffelbach et al., 1991]; our corresponding model results over Greenland show a 12% decrease. Data for H2O2 in Greenland ice cores show constant concentrations from preindustrial times until about 1970 and a doubling of concentrations since then which would suggest a rise in HOX concentrations [Sigg and Neffel, 1991; Anklin and Bales, 1997]. Our model shows a factor of 2.5 increase of H2O2 concentrations over Greenland from preindustrial times to today because of the increasing source of HOX radicals as tropospheric O3 concentrations increase.

5. Ozone and OH: Relationship to Anthropogenic Emissions

The major forcings of O3 and OH concentrations since preindustrial times in our model are (1) the increase of CH4 concentrations from 0.8 to 1.7 ppmv, (2) emissions of CO, NMHCs, and NOx from fuel combustion and industry, and (3) emissions from biomass burning. We conducted three sensitivity simulations in which each forcing was individually added to the standard preindustrial simulation. We also conducted two additional sensitivity simulations in which the changes in emissions from preindustrial times to today were applied to either CO and NMHCs or to NOx. The global mean OH concentrations for these simulations are shown in Table 1, and global budgets of tropospheric O3 are shown in Table 2.

As discussed in section 3, OH concentrations reflect a balance between sources of CO and hydrocarbons (Sc) which deplete OH and sources of NOx (Sn) which enhance OH. Table 1 shows values of Sc and Sn for our different simulations. In an analytical solution to a simple box model, we find that OH concentrations vary as Sn/Sc3/2 (appendix). Our global three-dimensional model indeed exhibits a linear dependence of the global mean OH concentration on the Sn/Sc3/2 ratio for the range of simulations conducted (Figure 5), but the large intercept of the linear regression line implies a much smaller OH sensitivity to Sn/Sc3/2 than implied by the box model analysis. This dampening of the OH sensitivity to Sn/Sc3/2 in the global model reflects short lifetimes of NOx and fast-reacting NMHCs. Anthropogenic NOx and NMHCs emitted at the surface are mostly removed from the atmosphere within the continental boundary layer [Liang et al., 1998], which limits their impact on the global mean OH concentration. As seen in Table 1, increasing preindustrial CO and NMHC emissions to those of today (case B) increases Sc by 70% but decreases the global mean OH concentration by only 30%; increasing preindustrial NOx emissions to present-day values (case C) increases Sn by a factor of 4.5 but only increases OH by 40%. The less than 10% change of the global mean OH concentration since preindustrial times in our standard model reflects the relative constancy of the Sn/Sc3/2 ratio (Figure 5) despite factors of 4.7 and 2.5 increases in Sn and Sc, respectively.

The global increase of O3 production in the model from preindustrial times (39 x 10^12 mol yr^-1) to present (85 x 10^12 mol yr^-1) reflects a combination of increasing emissions of NOx, CO, and hydrocarbons. Although the O3 production rate is NOx limited throughout the troposphere [Chameides et al., 1992], we find that the increase of NOx emissions alone (case C) accounts for only 57% of the increase in O3 production.

Increases in CO and NMHC emissions (case B) and in the concentration of CH4 (case A) make significant contributions of about 15% each, because increasing CO and hydrocarbons enhances the O3 production efficiency per unit NOx emitted [Lin et al., 1988; Crutzen, 1994].

One can separate the effects of anthropogenic emissions by source category. We find that emissions from fuel combustion and industry (case D) and from biomass burning (case E) each explain about 40% of the total increase of O3 production in the model, while the increase of CH4 concentrations (case A) explains most of the remaining 20%. This near-additivity reflects the constancy in the O3 yield per unit of CO or hydrocarbon emitted, as discussed below. Fuel combustion and biomass burning make similar contributions to the rise in O3 production even though the fossil fuel source of NOx is larger (Table 1) because of a higher O3 production efficiency in the tropics where most of the biomass burning source is located.

The increase of O3 production since preindustrial times can be related quantitatively to emissions of O3 precursors by using as diagnostic the O3 production efficiency (αO) per unit NOx emitted [cf. Liu et al., 1987] and the O3 yield (αc) per unit of CO or hydrocarbons oxidized [Crutzen, 1988]. The losses of CO and hydrocarbons are in balance with their sources on a global scale. The global rate of chemical O3 production (P_O3) is therefore

\[
P_{O3} = \alpha S
\]

where α is αO or αC and S is the source of NOx (Sn) or of CO and hydrocarbons (Sc), respectively. We obtain Sc from Table 1 by adding the sources of CO, CH4, and NMHCs. Table 2 shows global values of αO and αC for all the model simulations.

We find that the O3 production efficiency αO has decreased by a factor of 2 since preindustrial times because of its sensitivity to NOx concentrations [Liu et al., 1987]. By contrast, the O3 yield αC has changed little since preindustrial times; as a result, O3 production has increased proportionally to Sc.
Increasing CO and NMHCs emissions alone (cases A and B) decreases $\alpha_C$, whereas increasing NOx emissions alone (case C) increases $\alpha_C$. We find, however, that the mix of NOx, CO, and hydrocarbon emissions from anthropogenic sources is such that it leaves $\alpha_C$ unchanged. The conservation of $\alpha_C$ explains the additivity of the forcings from fuel combustion and industry (case D), biomass burning (case E), and increasing CH4 concentrations (case A) in increasing O3 production since preindustrial times. Figure 6 shows a tight linear relationship between $\alpha_C$ and the global mean OH concentration in the model. A rise in $\alpha_C$ implies greater O3 production per molecule of CO or hydrocarbon emitted and hence a net increase in OH concentrations.

We find in the model that the dependence of O3 production on emissions of precursors is more linear when referenced to hydrocarbon rather than to NOx emissions; that is, the variability of $\alpha_C$ is less than that of $\alpha_W$ (Table 2). As shown in the appendix, $\alpha_C$ is theoretically constrained to remain between 0.2 and 3; the lower limit reflects the minimum O3 production necessary to avoid titration of OH, while the upper limit reflects the maximum O3 yield from oxidation of a typical CO and hydrocarbon mix in a high-NOx atmosphere [Crutzen, 1988].

The lower limit of $\alpha_C$ has two implications. The recent global three-dimensional models indicate that the budget of tropospheric O3 is dominated by O3 production in the troposphere, as opposed to transport from the stratosphere [Wang et al., 1998b, and references therein]. This result can be simply explained by considering the lower limit of 0.2 for $\alpha_C$. Our values of $\alpha_C$ are 200 $10^{12}$ mol yr$^{-1}$ and 48 $10^{12}$ mol yr$^{-1}$ for the present and preindustrial atmospheres, respectively (Table 1), implying minimum O3 chemical production of 24 $10^{12}$ mol yr$^{-1}$ (present) and 10 $10^{12}$ mol yr$^{-1}$ (preindustrial). In comparison with a source of 8 $10^{12}$ mol yr$^{-1}$ transported from the stratosphere [Wang et al., 1998a, b], tropospheric O3 production must be much larger (by a factor of 3) at present and no less in preindustrial times.

Using a lower limit of 0.2 for $\alpha_C$, we can also demonstrate simply that the rate of O3 production must be NOx limited on a global scale. Ozone production is NOx limited if the source $S_{HOx}$ of HOx radicals is larger than the source $S_N$ of NOx; it is hydrocarbon limited if the opposite holds [Jacob et al., 1995; Kleinman et al., 1997]. The dominant global source of HOx in the troposphere is O3 photolysis to O(1D) followed by reaction of O(1D) with H2O; this reaction is also a major sink for O3 and amounts to 50-60% of the tropospheric O3 source [Crutzen, 1994]. We thus estimate a minimum $S_{HOx}$ of 0.2 $S_C$ with an $\alpha_C$ of 0.2. In comparison, $S_N=0.013 S_C$ for the preindustrial atmosphere, $S_N=0.061 S_C$ for fossil fuel combustion, and $S_N=0.036 S_C$ for biomass burning (Table 1). The dominance of $S_{HOx}$ over $S_N$ implies that tropospheric O3 production has remained NOx limited since preindustrial times and will stay so in the future as long as the global $S_N/S_C$ ratio remains below 0.1.

6. Conclusions

We examined the changes in tropospheric O3 and OH concentrations since preindustrial times using a global three-dimensional model. The model has been shown previously to provide a generally good simulation of O3, CO, NOx, and the global mean OH concentration for the present atmosphere [Wang et al., 1998b]. Our simulation of the preindustrial atmosphere assumes 0.8 ppmv CH4, no emissions from fuel combustion and industry, 10% of the present-day biomass burning sources, and the same natural emissions (lightning, soils, and vegetation) as in the present.

Comparison of model results for the preindustrial atmosphere with reconstructed observations of O3 in the nineteenth century shows significant discrepancies. The reconstructed data for O3 over Europe and South America show concentrations of 7-12 ppbv; model results are about 5 ppbv higher and show a stronger seasonal variation. Previous global model simulations of O3 in preindustrial times show similar overestimates. Allowing for some emissions from fossil fuel combustion in the nineteenth century would worsen the overestimates.

Of particular concern is the failure of the model to reproduce the low preindustrial O3 observations at Pic du Midi (2.4 km altitude) which should not be affected by deposition effects or negative measurement interference by SO2 or NH3. A remarkable feature of the Pic du Midi observations is the lack of vertical gradient relative to sea level observations during the same period at nearby Montsouris. This lack of vertical gradient is inconsistent with our current understanding of tropospheric O3. Matching the Pic du Midi observations in the model would require an important missing sink for O3 in the preindustrial atmosphere or a downward revision of lightning NOx emissions (presently 3 Tg N yr$^{-1}$) which provide the principal source of preindustrial O3.

Polar ice core data for preindustrial times are available for CO, CH4 (proxy of OH), and H2O (proxy of HOx). The model underestimates the ice core measurements of nineteenth century CO concentrations and corresponding interhemispheric gradient [Haan et al., 1996]. These measurements cannot be reconciled with any reasonable CO emission inventories for the nineteenth century. Model results for OH concentrations over Greenland indicate a decrease of 12% since preindustrial times, comparable with the 30% decrease derived from ice core records of CH2O. Model results for
H₂O₂ concentrations over Greenland indicate a factor of 2.5 increase since preindustrial times; ice core records show little change of H₂O₂ concentrations until 1970 and a doubling since then.

We find that anthropogenic emissions since preindustrial times have caused an increase of 120% in tropospheric O₃ production and a doubling of the total tropospheric O₃ source (including transport from the stratosphere). The increase in the global tropospheric O₃ burden is only 63% because O₃ production due to anthropogenic emissions takes place preferentially in the lower troposphere, where the lifetime of O₃ is shorter than in the middle and upper troposphere.

Although the local rate of O₃ production in the troposphere is NOₓ limited in general, we find that increasing NOₓ emissions alone from preindustrial times to present explains only 57% of the rise in O₃ production of the global troposphere. Increasing emissions of CH₄, CO, and NMHCs account for the rest because the O₃ production efficiency per mole of NOₓ emitted increases with increasing CO and hydrocarbons. Separating the effects of anthropogenic emissions by source category, we find that fossil fuel combustion and the increase of biomass burning each contribute about 40% of the global increase of O₃ production since preindustrial times in the model and that the increase of atmospheric CH₄ contributes about 20%.

The global O₃ production efficiency αₒ for unit NOₓ emitted decreases in the model from 60 mol/mol in preindustrial times to 28 mol/mol at present reflecting a greater relative increase of NOₓ emissions (factor of 4.7) than of CO and hydrocarbons (factor of 2.5). The global O₃ yield α㎝ for unit CO or hydrocarbon oxidized has, however, remained nearly constant at 0.7-0.8 mol/mol; the emission mixes of NOₓ, CO, and hydrocarbons from fuel combustion and industry and from biomass burning are such that they conserve α㎝ but not αₒ. The increase of tropospheric O₃ production since preindustrial times has therefore largely followed that of CO and hydrocarbon emissions.

Model results indicate that the global mean OH concentration (weighted by air mass) has decreased by 9% since preindustrial times. However, the lifetime of CH₃CCl₃ against OH oxidation has remained at 5.1 years because of the temperature dependence of the oxidation rate constant; the increase of OH radical through reaction (R9) is negligible compared to the rest because the OH concentration increases in the lower troposphere, where the lifetime of O₃ is shorter than in the middle and upper troposphere.

We consider in this system the steady state equations for HOₓ, OH, O₃, NOₓ, and CO concentrations, respectively,

\[ \frac{J_{1}k_{3}[H_2O]}{k_{2}[M]}[O_3] = 2k_{8}[H_2O]^2 + k_{9}[OH][NO_2][M] \]  
(A1)

\[ k_{5}[H_2O][NO] + \frac{J_{1}k_{3}[H_2O]}{k_{2}[M]}[O_3] = k_{4}[OH][CO] \]  
(A2)

\[ k_{5}[H_2O][NO] + F_{O3} = \frac{J_{1}k_{3}[H_2O]}{k_{2}[M]}[O_3] + k_{d}[O_3] \]  
(A3)

\[ S_{N} = k_{9}[OH][NO_2] \]  
(A4)

\[ S_{C} = k_{4}[OH][CO] \]  
(A5)

where \( k_{i} \) or \( J_{i} \) is the reaction or photolysis rate constant for reaction \( i \), \( k_{d} \) is a deposition rate constant for O₃, \( F_{O3} \) is the net transport rate of O₃ from the stratosphere, and \( S_{N} \) and \( S_{C} \) are the sources of NOₓ and CO, respectively. Hydrocarbons react similarly to CO and their sources are lumped into \( S_{C} \) for the purpose of this simple model. Since \( S_{C} \) is much larger than \( S_{N} \) in either the present or preindustrial atmosphere (Table 1), loss of OH radicals through reaction (R9) is negligible compared to reaction (R4) and is neglected in equation (A2).

We can now derive the chemical production rate of O₃ as that of the odd-oxygen family (O₃ = O₂ + O + NO₂) by using equations (A2), (A3), and (A5),

\[ P(O_3) = k_{5}[H_2O][NO] = \frac{1}{3} (S_{C} - 2(F_{O3} - k_{d}[O_3])) \]  
(A6)

This chemical system is stable only if sufficient OH is available to oxidize CO. Methane observations show that the atmosphere has been stable in this manner over at least the 200,000 year extent of the ice core records [IPCC, 1996]. To satisfy this stability in our simple model, the production of O₃ must be at least

\[ P_{O3}(min) = \frac{1}{3} (S_{C} - 2F_{O3}) \]  
(A7)

Appendix: A Simple Schematic for Tropospheric O₃ and HO₂ Chemistry

We consider here a simple schematic of tropospheric O₃-NOₓ-CO chemistry derived from currently accepted mechanisms [Logan et al., 1981]. The primary supply of HO₂ (OH + HO₂) radical is the photolysis of O₃ to O(1D) and subsequent reaction of O(1D) with H₂O₂,

\[ R1 \quad O_3 + h\nu \rightarrow O(1D) + O_2 \]

\[ R2 \quad O(1D) + M \rightarrow O_3 + M \]

(Cycling of HO₂ by oxidation of CO in the presence of NOₓ leads to production of O₃,

\[ R4 \quad CO + OH \rightarrow O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + HO_2 \]

\[ R5 \quad HO_2 + NO \rightarrow OH + NO_2 \]

\[ R6 \quad NO_2 + h\nu \rightarrow NO + O_3 \]

The oxidation of NO to NO₂ also takes place by the reaction NO + O₃,

\[ R7 \quad NO + O_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2 \]

Loss of HOₓ radicals takes place mostly by self-reaction of HO₂ and oxidation of NO₂ by OH,

\[ R8 \quad HO_2 + HO_2 \rightarrow H_2O_2 + O_2 \]

\[ R9 \quad OH + NO_2 \rightarrow HNO_3 \]
At this limit, all O₃ molecules produced in the troposphere or transported from the stratosphere are used to generate OH radicals (R3) for the oxidation of CO (R4). In the real atmosphere, the lower limit for P(O₃) is higher than that given by equation (A7) because (1) additional O₃ sinks include the reactions of O₃ with OH and HO₂; (2) additional OH sinks include the reactions of OH with O₂, H₂O₂, and H₂; and (3) additional O₃ production takes place through the reaction of NO and organic peroxy radicals in which no OH production takes place unlike in reaction (R5). Another stable chemical regime may also exist when NO₃ emission is extremely low and the HOₓ sources from photolysis of carbonyl compounds and the chemical recycling of peroxides become more important than the HOₓ source from O₃ (reactions (R1)-(R3)). The concentrations of O₃ and OH would be extremely low under these conditions. Such a regime is not considered in this analysis.

Equation (A7) implies the existence of a lower limit for the O₃ yield α₃ per unit of CO or hydrocarbons emitted,

\[ \alpha_3(\text{min}) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - 2 \frac{F_{O₃}}{S_C} \right) \]  

Estimates of S_C and F_O₃ for preindustrial and present atmospheres (Table 1) yield a lower limit of 0.2 for α₃.

The maximum value of α₃, corresponding to high-NOₓ conditions, is 1 for oxidation of CO to CO₂, 1.7 for oxidation of CH₄ to CO, and about 1 per atom C for oxidation of NMHCs to CO [Crutzen, 1988]. For the CO and hydrocarbon emission mixes corresponding to the preindustrial and present atmospheres, we obtain a maximum value of 3 for α₃. The total source of O₃ in the troposphere thus scales to S_C with a factor of α₃ that may vary theoretically from 0.2 to 3.

The above schematic also yields a relationship between OH concentrations, S_N, and S_C. Considering equations (A1)-(A5) and assuming O₂-NO-NO₂ photochemical steady state by reactions (R6)-(R7), we obtain

\[ [OH] = \frac{3^{3/2} I_1 k_3 k_4 S_N}{k_3 k_4 S_C^{1/2} k_6 |M|} \] \[ \frac{(S_C - 2(F_{O₃} - k_6 O₃)/(S_C + F_{O₃} - k_6 O₃))^{1/2}}{(S_N) \times S_N} \]

(A9)

Since S_C is much larger than F_O₃ in both preindustrial and present atmospheres (Table 1), this equation can be reduced to a simple dependence of [OH] on S_N and S_C

\[ [OH] = K \frac{S_N}{S_C^{3/2}} \]  

(A10)

where K is a constant. Results from our global three-dimensional model show a linear relationship between the global mean OH concentration and the S_N/S_C^{3/2} ratio, but the actual dependence of [OH] on S_N/S_C^{3/2} is much less than implied by the present simple box model analysis (section 5).

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