



## **Impact of biogenic emissions on ozone and fine particles over Europe: Assessing the effect of temperature increase and the role of anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction**

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The role of biogenic emissions on ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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 (Max8hrO<sub>3</sub>) mixing ratios and to decrease PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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 Max8hrO<sub>3</sub> mixing ratios over Europe by about 3% and an average decrease in PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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<sub>2.5</sub> 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<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, simulation with a domain wide reduction of anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by 10% is performed. This is estimated to reduce Max8hrO<sub>3</sub> mixing ratios on average over Europe, however, in VOCs limited areas there is an increase. The reduction in anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub> emissions is simulated to reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations on average over Europe enhancing the reduction simulated in a warmer environment but further modifying PM<sub>2.5</sub> component concentrations.

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