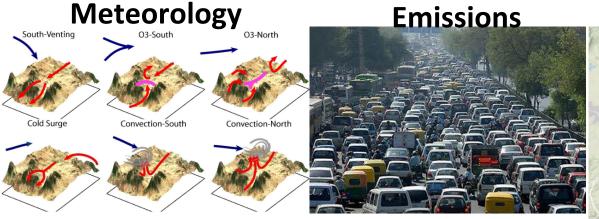
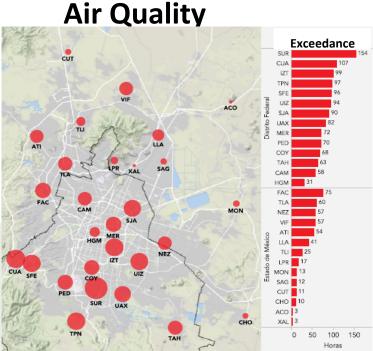
Ozone air pollution in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area (MCMA)





- Surrounding terrain that favours stagnant conditions
- > 86,000 million VKT per year
- > 130 days of exceedance of O₃ hourly limit value



PRONÓSTICO

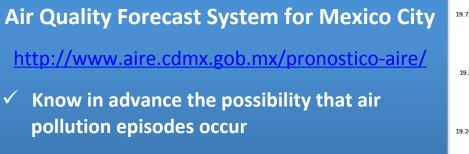
ozono para el jueves 25 será

MALA

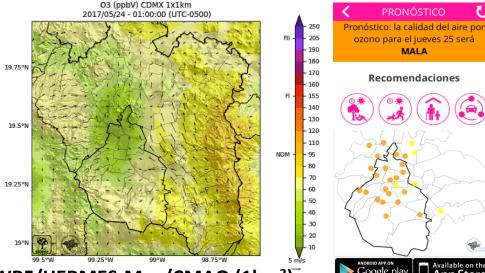
Recomendaciones

Available on the App Store

Google play



Contribute to the evaluation of short and \checkmark long term measures



WRF/HERMES-Mex/CMAQ (1km²)

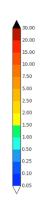
HERMES-Mex: An emission processing system for the Mexico City Metropolitan Area

Hourly, gridded and speciated emissions (1km², 1h):

Anthropogenic: (1) MCMA (SEDEMA, 2016) (2) INEM (SEMARNAT, 2016)

Supercomputing Center

BSC

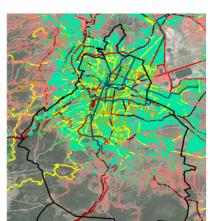


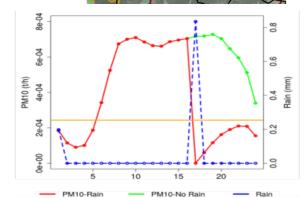
- Flexible platform for emission scenario/contribution analysis: 101 source categories (type, fuel, tech.) + individual industries
- Option to deactivate/scale individual sources

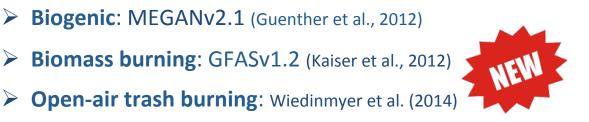
Biogenic: MEGANv2.1 (Guenther et al., 2012)

Biomass burning: GFASv1.2 (Kaiser et al., 2012)

- Local spatial and temporal proxies per source category
 - Weight factors per road type and vehicle category
 - Rain effect on traffic resuspension (Amato et al., 2012)
- Multiple chemical speciation options:
 - Gases: CB05, CB05e51
 - Aerosols: AERO5, AERO6
- All details available at Guevara et al. (2017)





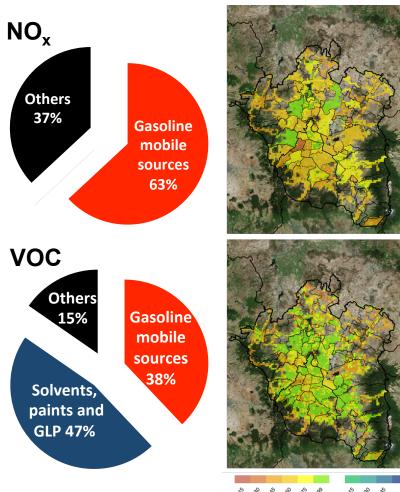


MOBILE6.2-Mexico versus MOVES-Mexico: Emission results



<u>MOBILE6.2-Mexico</u>: Emission rates based upon a small dataset of emission testing results (< 1,000 vehicles) and currently outdated.

<u>MOVES-Mexico</u>: Emission data collected between 2008 and 2014 using Remote Sensing Devices (> 250,000 measurements)



When using MOBILE6.2-Mexico:

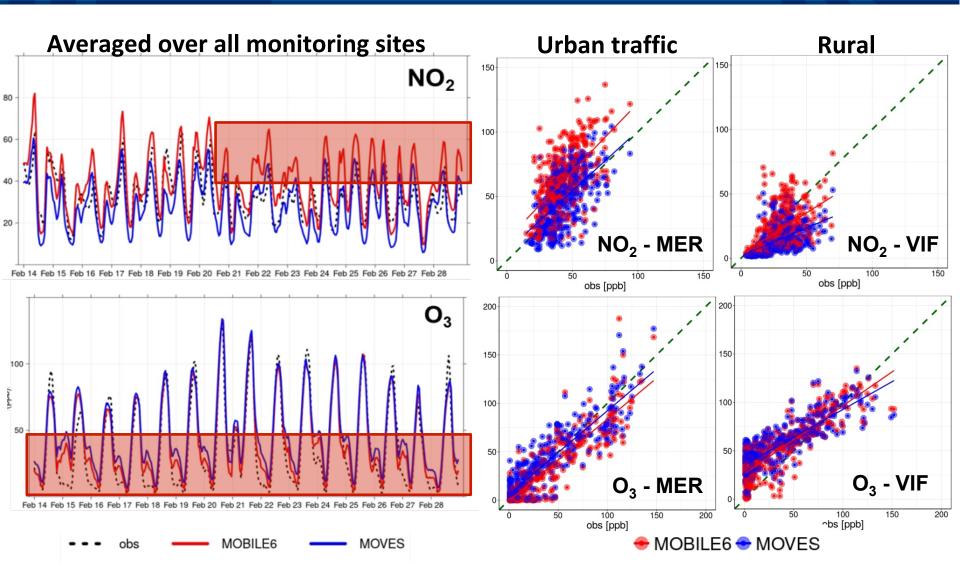
- **NO_x:** Gasoline vehicles ~ 63%
- **VOC:** Use of solvents and LPG ~47% + gasoline vehicles ~ 38%.

When using MOBILE6.2-Mexico:

	NO _x	VOC
Mobile Sources	-42%	-63%
Total Sources	-37%	- 26%

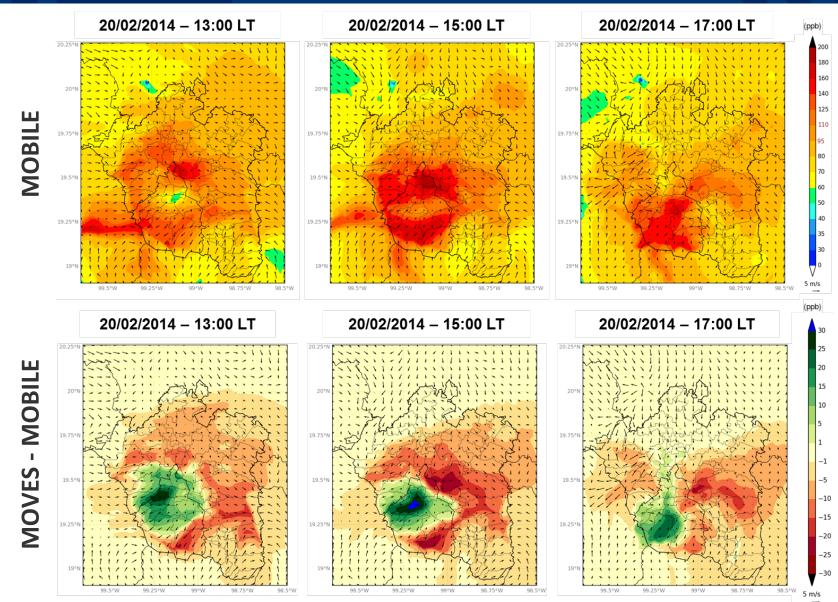
MOBILE6.2-Mexico versus MOVES-Mexico: Air quality results

Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



MOBILE6.2-Mexico versus MOVES-Mexico: Air quality results





5



marc.guevara@bsc.es

References:

Amato, F., et al., 2012. Effect of rain events on the mobility of road dust load in two Dutch and Spanish roads. Atmospheric Environment, 62, 352-358.

Guenther, A. B., et al., 2012: The Model of Emissions of Gases and Aerosols from Nature version 2.1 (MEGAN2.1): an extended and updated framework for modeling biogenic emissions, Geosci. Model Dev., 5, 1471-1492.

Guevara, M., et al., 2017. An emission processing system for air quality modelling in the Mexico City metropolitan area: Evaluation and comparison of the MOBILE6.2-Mexico and MOVES-Mexico traffic emissions. Science of The Total Environment, 584-585, 882-900.

Kaiser, J. W., et al., 2012. Biomass burning emissions estimated with a global fire assimilation system based on observed fire radiative power, Biogeosciences, 9, 527-554.

Wiedinmyer, C., et al., 2014, Global Emissions of Trace Gases, Particulate Matter, and Hazardous Air Pollutants from Open Burning of Domestic Waste. Environ. Sci. Technol., 48 (16), 9523–9530.