

1 **Supplementary Information**

2 **Long-Lived Species Enhance Summertime Attribution of**
3 **North American Ozone to Upwind Sources**

4

5 Yixin Guo^{†,‡,§}, Junfeng Liu^{*,†}, Denise L. Mauzerall^{‡,¶}, Xiaoyuan Li[¶],

6 Larry W. Horowitz[¶], Wei Tao[†] and Shu Tao[†]

7 [†]Laboratory of Surface Processes, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking
8 University, Beijing, 100871, China

9 [‡]Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, New
10 Jersey, 08540, United States

11 [§]School of Physics, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

12 ^{*}Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Princeton University, New Jersey,
13 08540, United States

14 [¶]NOAA Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, New Jersey, 08540-6649, United States

15

16 *Corresponding author: phone and fax: +86 10 6275 7852, email: jfliu@pku.edu.cn

17 The authors declare no competing financial interest.

18

19 The supporting information contains 22 pages, 10 figures and 7 tables.

20

21 **List of Figures**

22 **S1.** Relative difference of the sum of the tagged O₃ tracers to the standard O₃ (i.e., (O_{3_EA} +
23 O_{3_ELSE} - O₃)/O₃) for the year 2000. Monthly data are presented and number is in percentage
24 (%).

25 **S2.** Simulated (red lines) versus observed (blue dots) monthly mean concentrations of O₃
26 (ppbv) at surface and mountain sites over East Asia for the year 2000. Observational sites
27 include Mt. Waliguan (China), Yonagunijima, Ryori, Minamitorishima, Tappi, Ogasawara,
28 Sado-seki, Hoppo, Oki, Hedo (Japan).

29 **S3.** Definition of East Asia (EA: 15°N-50°N and 95°E-160°E) and its downwind receptor
30 region North America (NA: 15°N-55°N and 60°W-125°W). The black dots denote the
31 locations of observational sites where monthly surface O₃ observations for the year 2000 are
32 compared with model results.

33 **S4.** Vertical-zonal cross-sections of the EA O₃ outflow (in ppbv) over the north Pacific (95°E-
34 60°W, surface-200 hPa) at specified latitudes, using sensitivity analysis (removing EA_AE,
35 left), NO_y-tagging (tagging NO_x, middle), and fully-tagged methods (tagging CO, VOCs and
36 NO_x, right), in the summer of 2000. The solid bars help divide the entire region into East Asia,
37 the Pacific and North America.

38 **S5.** Comparison of the labeling of selected O₃ precursor emissions and resulting products in
39 NO_y-tagging (EA in red; East Asia anthropogenic emissions) and fully-tagged (EA and ELSE
40 in orange; East Asia anthropogenic emissions and other emissions worldwide) mechanisms.

41 **S6.** longitudinal-vertical cross-sections of EA O₃ concentrations (ppbv, left column) and the
42 production rates of EA O₃ (10⁻¹⁵molecules/(s · cm³), right column) over the north Pacific
43 and North America regions (95°E-60°W, from surface to 200 hPa) at specified latitudes (i.e.,
44 20°N, 30°N, 40°N and 50°N) using the fully-tagged method in the summer of 2000.

45 **S7.** Attribution of seasonal mean surface O₃ concentrations to the anthropogenic O₃ precursors
46 (all (first column), NO_x (second column) and VOCs plus CO (third column)) emissions from
47 EA in different seasons.

48 **S8.** Estimated distribution of springtime surface ozone concentrations (ppbv) originating from
49 EA (EA O₃) using sensitivity analysis (removal of East Asian anthropogenic emissions
50 (EA_AE), top), NO_y-tagging (tagging EA_AE of NO_x, middle) and fully-tagged (tagging all
51 EA_AE of ozone precursors including CO, VOCs, and NO_x, bottom) approaches. Arrows
52 indicate wind velocity (m·sec⁻¹).

53 **S9.** Vertical-zonal cross-sections of the ozone outflow (in ppbv) originating from EA_AE over
54 the north Pacific (95 °E-60°W, surface-200 hPa), using a sensitivity analysis (removing
55 EA_AE, left), tagged-NO_y species (tagging NO_x, middle), and fully-tagged method (tagging
56 CO, VOCs and NO_x species, right) at specified latitudes, in the spring of 2000.

57 **S10.** Annual total, respiratory and cardiovascular mortality over North America (Unit
58 mortalities/(year ·10⁶ km²)) associated with acute exposure to transpacific transport of O₃
59 pollution using sensitivity analysis (first column), NO_y-tagging (second column) and fully-
60 tagged (third column) in 2000, assuming no low concentration threshold

61

62 **List of Tables**

63 **S1.** Comparison of the influence of East Asian anthropogenic emissions (EA_AE) to the
64 ground-level O₃ concentrations (ppbv) over North America (NA) from various studies

65 **S2.** Representative tagged emissions (CO, NO and VOCs) and tagged reservoir species (NO_y,
66 RO_x and HO_x) in the fully-tagged method in MOZART-4.

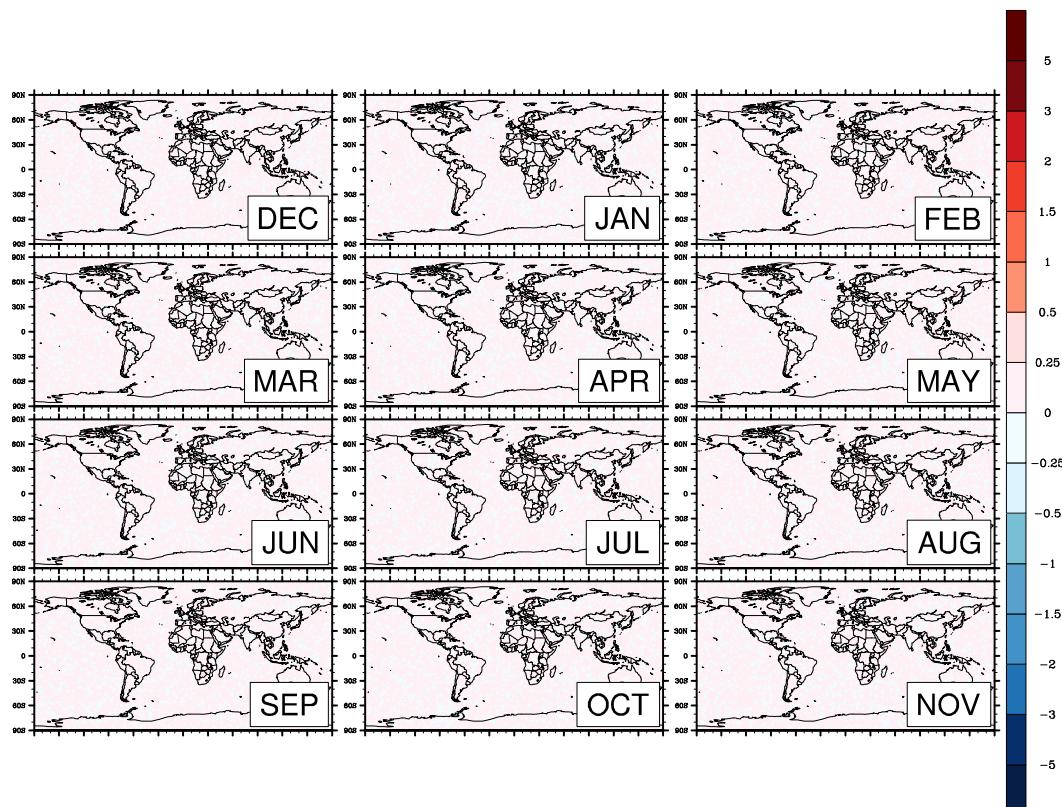
67 **S3.** Representative photolysis reactions for the fully-tagged species

68 **S4.** Representative gas phase reactions for tagged species

69 **S5.** Comparison of the labeling of selected O₃ precursor emissions and resulting products in
70 NO_y-tagging (EA in red; East Asia anthropogenic emissions) and fully-tagged (EA and ELSE
71 in orange; East Asia anthropogenic emissions and other emissions worldwide) mechanisms.

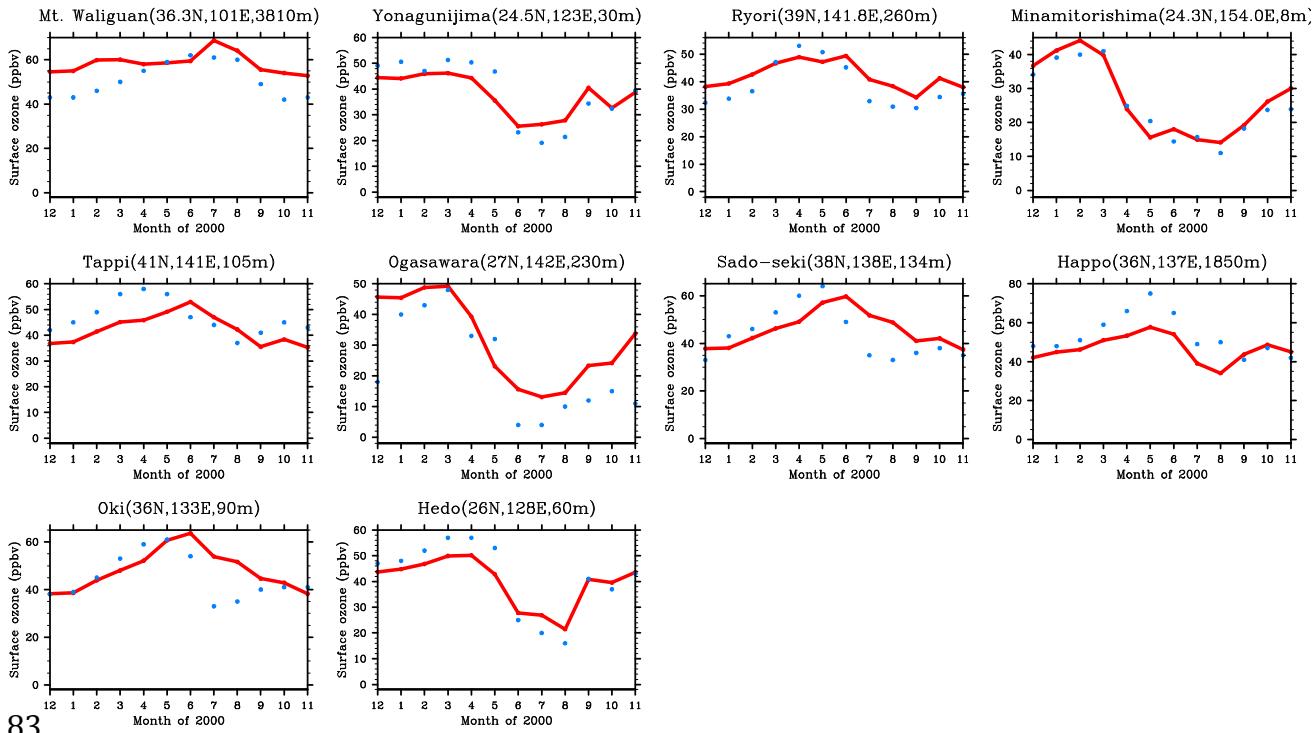
72 **S6.** The 28 sigma levels of the NCEP reanalysis data

73 **S7.** Comparison of net ozone production and loss reaction amounts in the North American
74 boundary layer (surface-800 hPa) attributable to East Asian anthropogenic emissions (EA_AE)
75 by sensitivity, NO_y-tagging and fully-tagged approaches (unit: 10⁻¹⁵ molecules/(s · cm³)), in
76 summer and spring (in brackets) of 2000. ISOPO₂ is short for HOCH₂COOCH₃CHCH₂ and
77 MPAN is short for CH₂CCH₃CO₃NO₂.



78
79 **Figure S1** Relative difference of the sum of the tagged O₃ tracers to the standard O₃ (i.e.,
80 (O₃_EA + O₃_ELSE - O₃)/O₃) for the year 2000. Monthly data are presented and number is in
81 percentage (%).

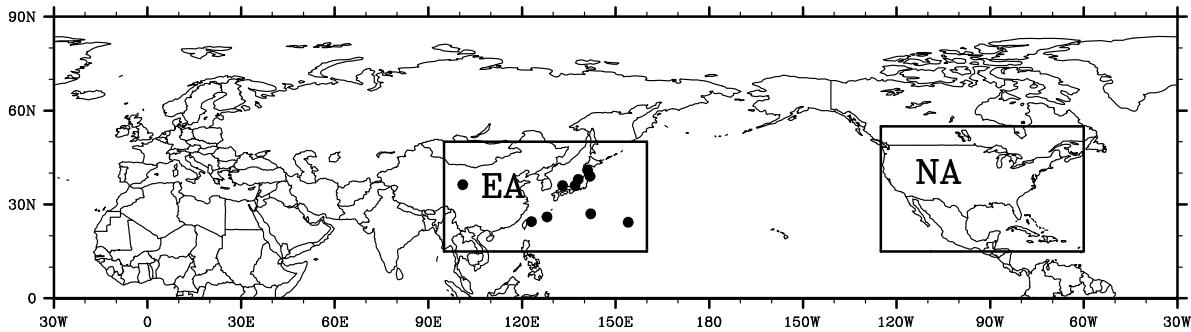
82



83

84 **Figure S2** Simulated (red lines) versus observed (blue dots) monthly mean concentrations of
 85 O₃ (ppbv) at surface and mountain sites over East Asia for the year 2000. Observational sites
 86 include Mt. Waliguan (China), Yonagunijima, Ryori, Minamitorishima, Tappi, Ogasawara,
 87 Sado-seki, Happo, Oki, Hedo (Japan).

88



89

90 **Figure S3** Definition of East Asia (EA: 15°N-50°N and 95°E-160°E) and its downwind
 91 receptor region North America (NA: 15°N-55°N and 60°W-125°W). The black dots denote the
 92 locations of observational sites where monthly surface O₃ observations for the year 2000 are
 93 compared with model results.

94

95

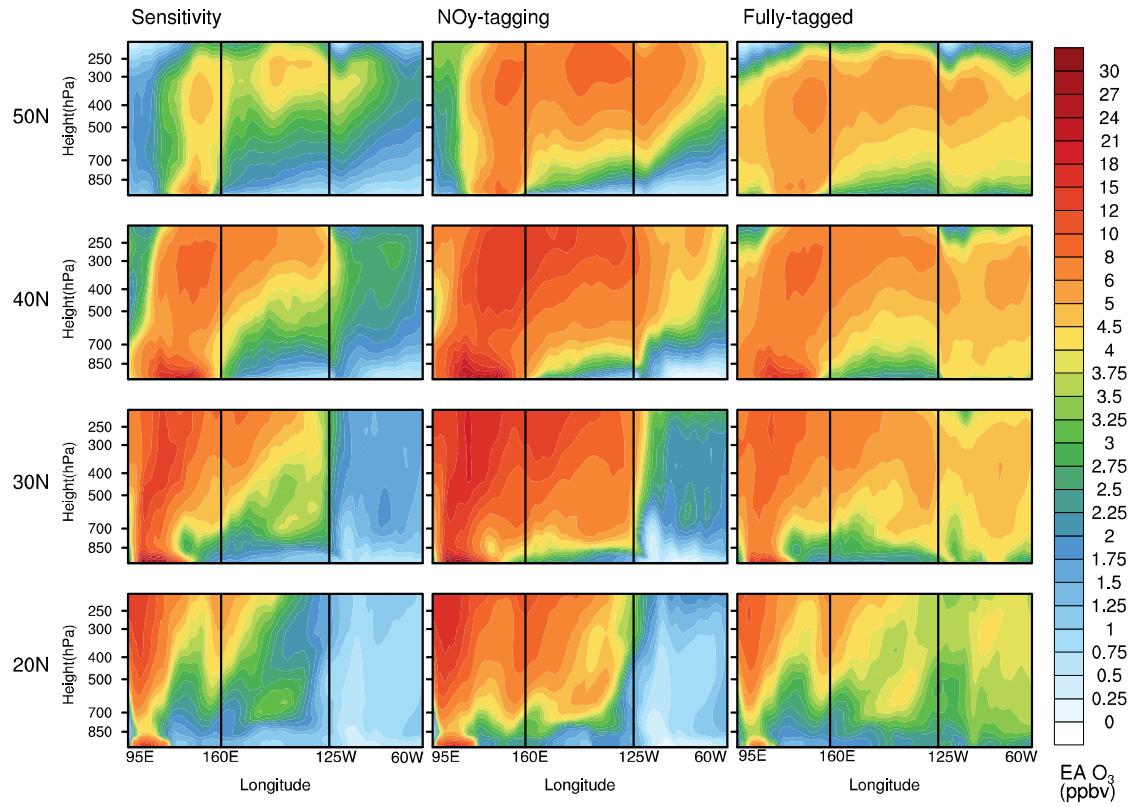
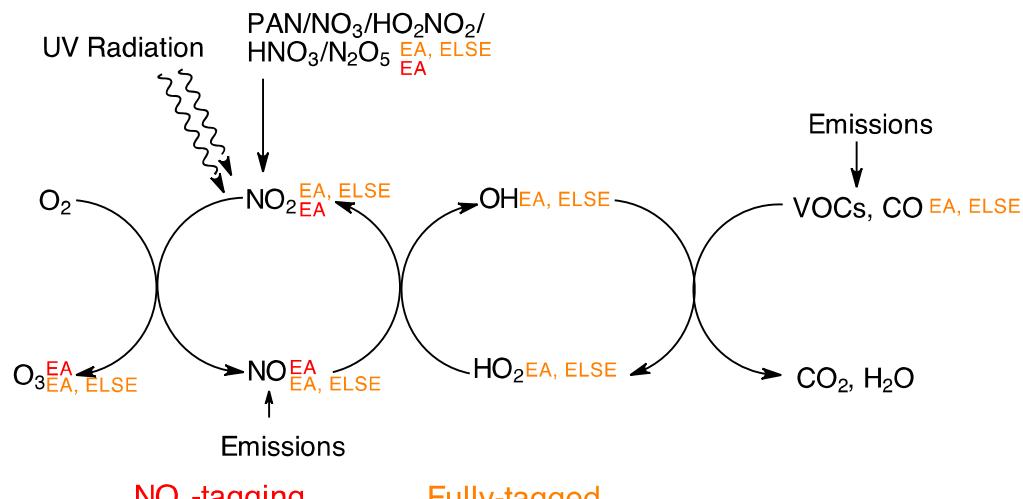


Figure S4 Vertical-zonal cross-sections of the EA O₃ outflow (in ppbv) over the north Pacific (95°E-60°W, surface-200 hPa) at specified latitudes, using sensitivity analysis (removing EA_AE, left), NO_y-tagging (tagging NO_x, middle), and fully-tagged methods (tagging CO, VOCs and NO_x, right), in the summer of 2000. The solid bars help divide the entire region into East Asia, the Pacific and North America.

100

101

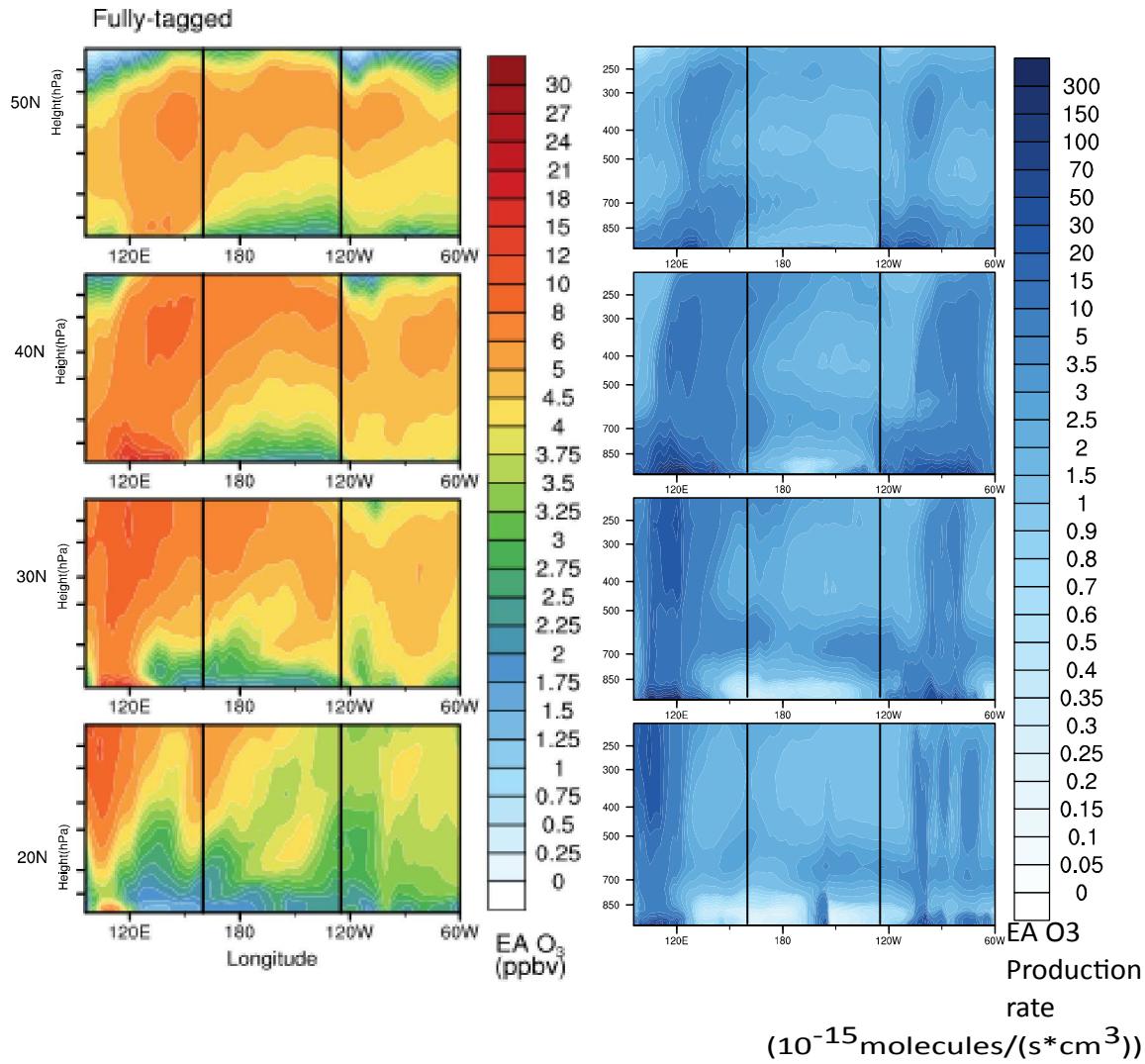
102



103

NO_y-tagging Fully-tagged

104 **Figure S5** Comparison of the labeling of selected O₃ precursor emissions and resulting
105 products in NO_y-tagging (EA in red; East Asia anthropogenic emissions) and fully-tagged (EA
106 and ELSE in orange; East Asia anthropogenic emissions and other emissions worldwide)
107 mechanisms.
108

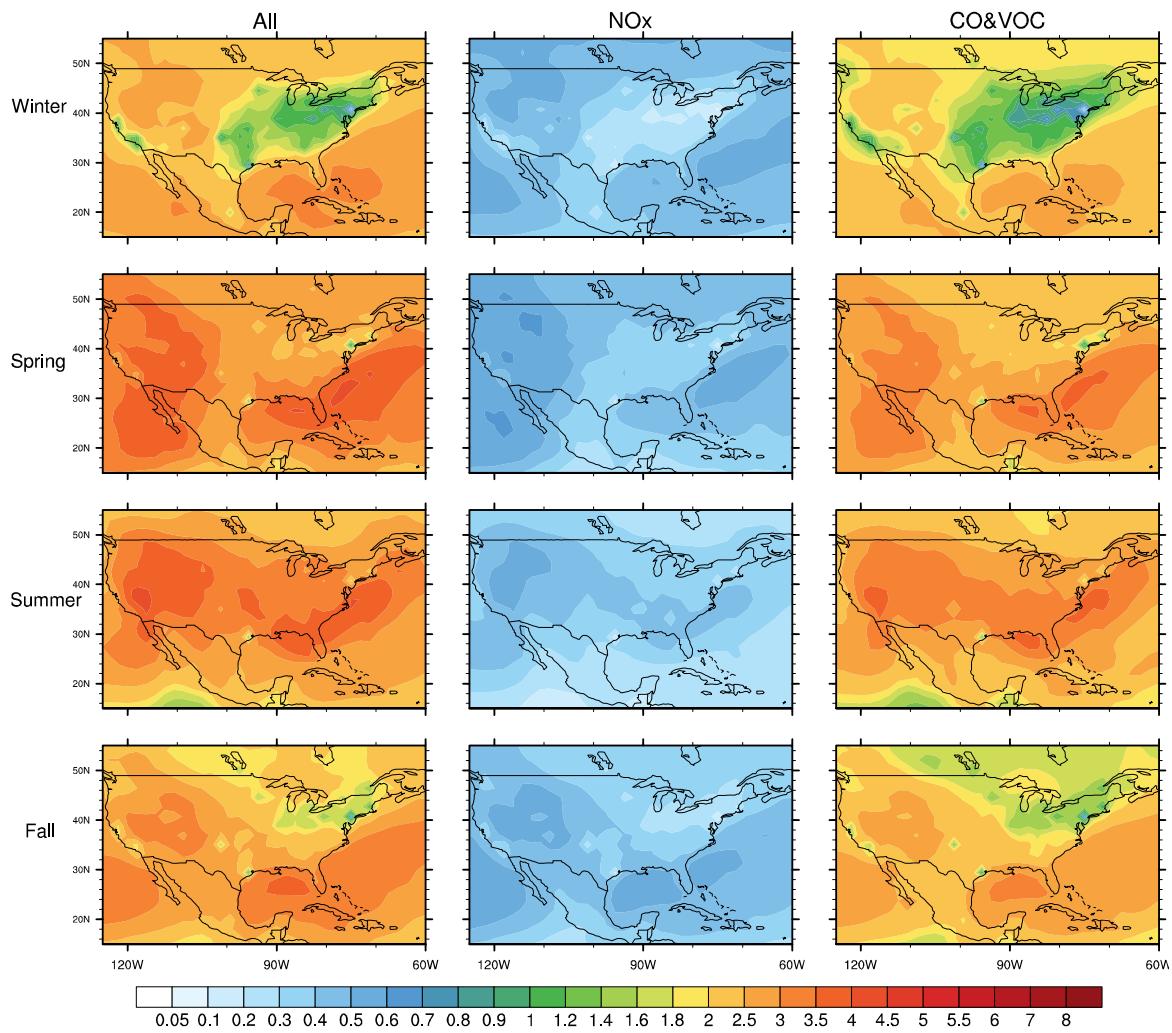


109

110 **Figure S6** Longitudinal-vertical cross-sections of EA O₃ concentrations (ppbv, left column)
 111 and the production rates of EA O₃ ($10^{-15} \text{molecules}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{cm}^3)$, right column) over the north
 112 Pacific and North America regions (95°E-60°W, from surface to 200 hPa) at specified latitudes
 113 (i.e., 20°N, 30°N, 40°N and 50°N) using the fully-tagged method in the summer of 2000.

114

115

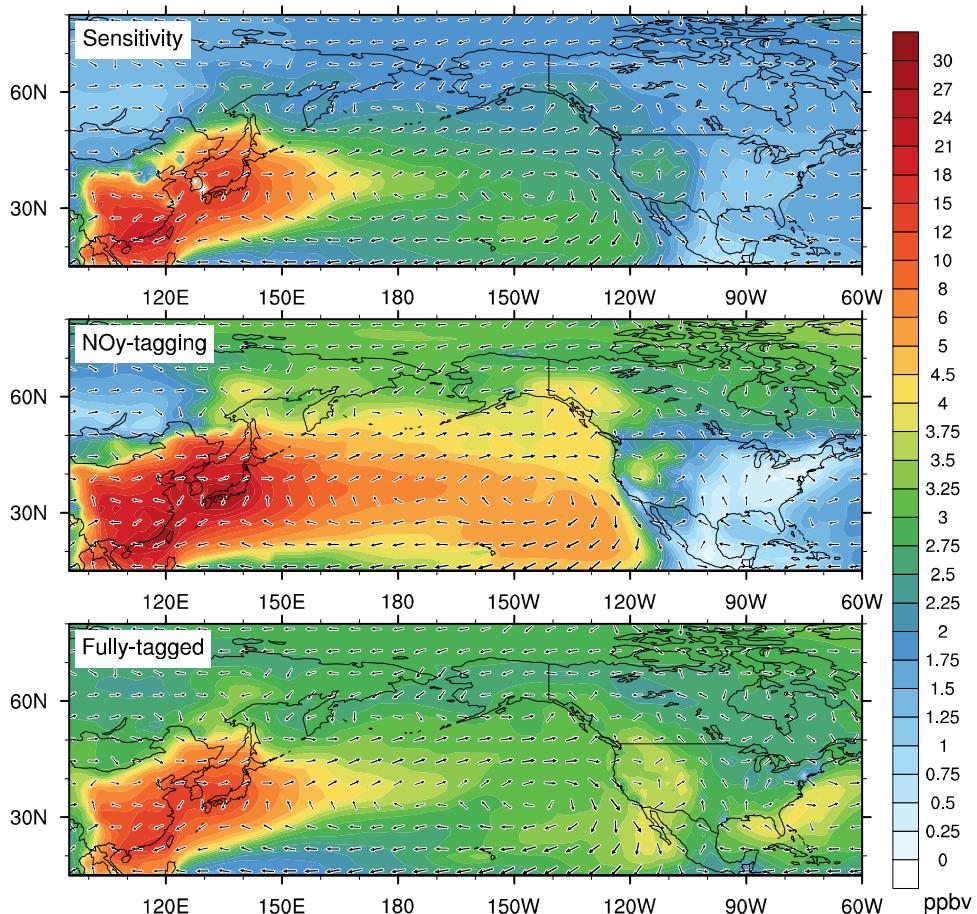


116

117 **Figure S7** Attribution of seasonal mean surface O₃ concentrations to the anthropogenic O₃
 118 precursors (all (first column), NO_x (second column) and VOCs plus CO (third column))
 119 emissions from EA in different seasons.

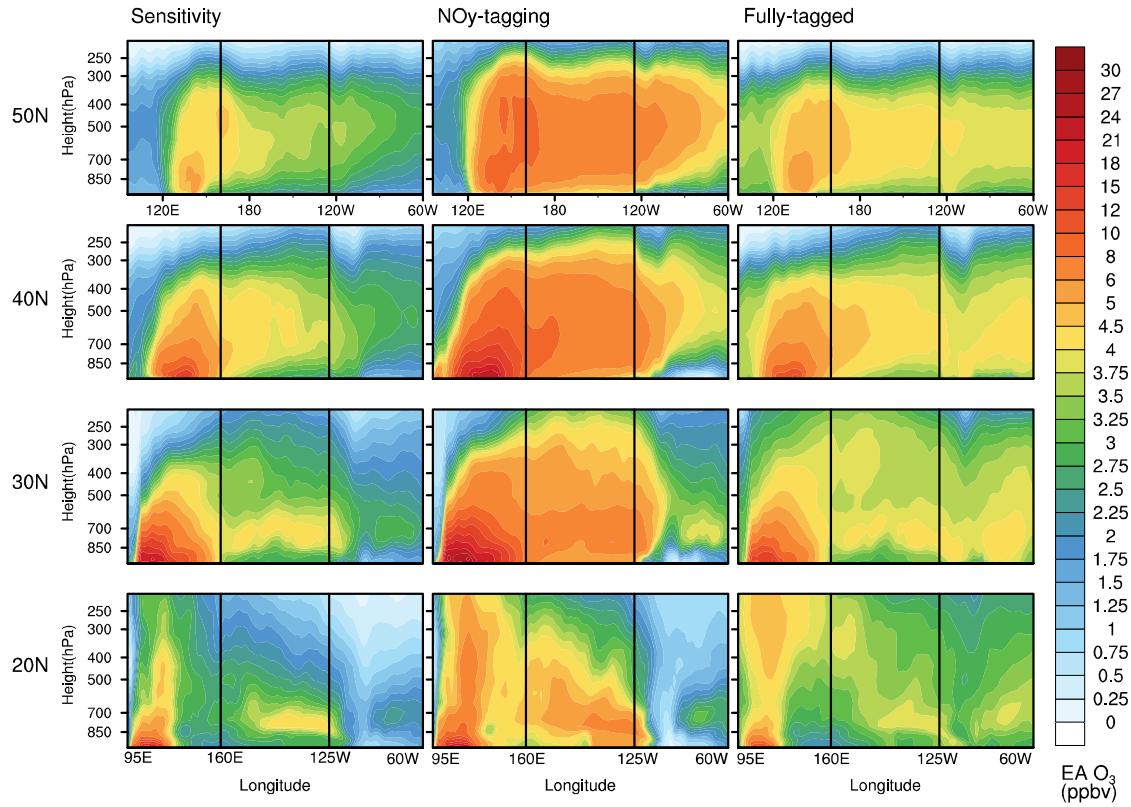
120

121



122

123 **Figure S8** Estimated distribution of springtime surface ozone concentrations (ppbv)
 124 originating from EA (EA O₃) using sensitivity analysis (removal of East Asian anthropogenic
 125 emissions (EA_AE), top), NO_y-tagging (tagging EA_AE of NO_x, middle) and fully-tagged
 126 (tagging all EA_AE of ozone precursors including CO, VOCs, and NO_x, bottom) approaches.
 127 Arrows indicate wind velocity (m·sec⁻¹).

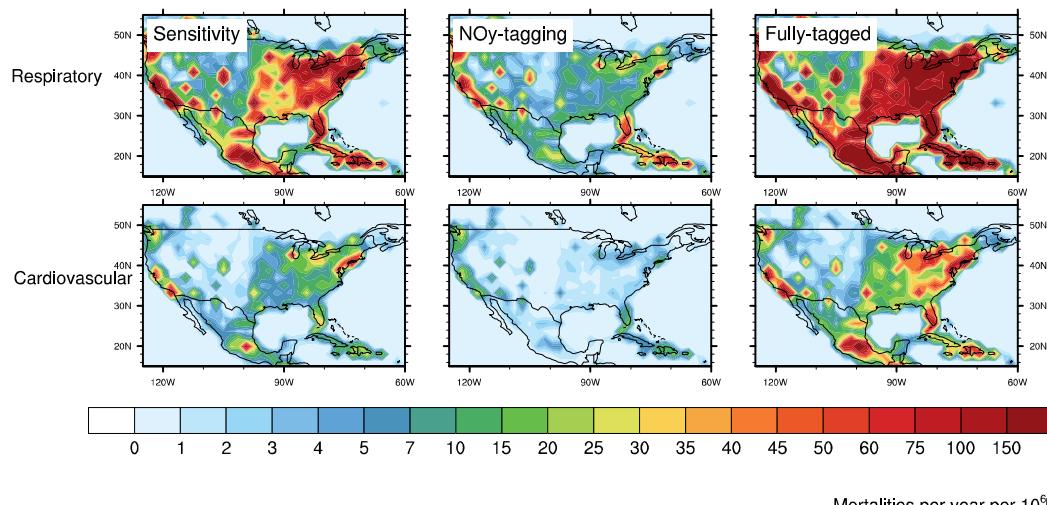


128

129 **Figure S9** Vertical-zonal cross-sections of the ozone outflow (in ppbv) originating from
 130 EA_AE over the north Pacific (95 °E-60°W, surface-200 hPa), using a sensitivity analysis
 131 (removing EA_AE, left), tagged-NO_y species (tagging NO_x, middle), and fully-tagged method
 132 (tagging CO, VOCs and NO_x species, right) at specified latitudes, in the spring of 2000.

133

134



135

136 **Figure S10** Annual total, respiratory and cardiovascular mortality over North America (Unit
137 mortalities/(year · 10^6 km^2) associated with acute exposure to transpacific transport of O₃
138 pollution using sensitivity analysis (first column), NO_y-tagging (second column) and fully-
139 tagged (third column) in 2000, assuming no low concentration threshold.

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147 **Table S1** Comparison of the influence of East Asian anthropogenic emissions (EA_AE) to the
 148 ground-level O₃ concentrations (ppbv) over North America (NA) from various studies

Reference	Method	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual
Dentener, et al. ¹	Sensitivity study Table 4.2 (NA Surface O ₃ change due to a 20% decrease in EA_AE NO _x (multiplied by 5))	0.82	0.99	0.48	0.69	0.75
Fiore et al ² SI	Sensitivity study (NA Surface O ₃ change due to a 20% decrease in all EA_AE O ₃ precursors (multiplied by 5))	1.30	1.45	0.67	0.88	1.08
Brown-Steiner et al. ³ Table 3	NO _y -tagging method (Contribution from all EA_AE O ₃ precursors to NA surface O ₃ , Mean±interannual variability during 2001- 2005)	2.29±0.41	2.35±0.56	0.70±0.31	1.19±0.53	1.63±0.45
This study	Sensitivity study (Change of NA surface O ₃ due to 100% elimination of EA_AE O ₃ precursors) NO _y -tagging method (Contribution from EA_AE NO _x to NA surface O ₃) Fully-tagged method (Contribution from all EA_AE ozone precursors to NA surface O ₃)	1.09	1.65	0.70	1.01	1.11
		1.20	1.62	0.52	0.83	1.04
		2.37	3.10	2.93	2.61	2.75

149

150

151 **Table S2** Representative tagged emissions (CO, NO and VOCs) and tagged reservoir species
 152 (NO_y, RO_x and HO_x) in the fully-tagged method in MOZART-4.

Symbiotic name	Symbiotic name	Atomic composition
CO_EA	CO_ELSE	CO
NO_EA	NO_ELSE	NO
NO ₂ _EA	NO ₂ _ELSE	NO ₂
C ₂ H ₆ _EA	C ₂ H ₆ _ELSE	C ₂ H ₆
C ₃ H ₆ _EA	C ₃ H ₆ _ELSE	C ₃ H ₆
C ₃ H ₈ _EA	C ₃ H ₈ _ELSE	C ₃ H ₈
O ₃ _EA	O ₃ _ELSE	O ₃
O1D_EA	O1D_ELSE	O1D
NO ₃ _EA	NO ₃ _ELSE	NO ₃
HNO ₃ _EA	HNO ₃ _ELSE	HNO ₃
HO ₂ NO ₂ _EA	HO ₂ NO ₂ _ELSE	HO ₂ NO ₂
N ₂ O ₅ _EA	N ₂ O ₅ _ELSE	N ₂ O ₅
OH_EA	OH_ELSE	OH
HO ₂ _EA	HO ₂ _ELSE	HO ₂
H ₂ O ₂ _EA	H ₂ O ₂ _ELSE	H ₂ O ₂
CO_EA	CO_ELSE	CO
C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ _EA	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ _ELSE	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂
CH ₃ O ₂ _EA	CH ₃ O ₂ _ELSE	CH ₃ O ₂
CH ₃ OOH_EA	CH ₃ OOH_ELSE	CH ₃ OOH

153

154

155 **Table S3** Representative photolysis reactions for the fully-tagged species

Original reaction	Tagged reactions
$O_3 + h\nu \rightarrow O1D + O_2$	$O_3_EA + h\nu \rightarrow O1D_EA + O_2$ $O_3_ELSE + h\nu \rightarrow O1D_ELSE + O_2$
$NO_2 + h\nu \rightarrow NO + O$	$NO_2_EA + h\nu \rightarrow NO_EA + O_EA$ $NO_2_ELSE + h\nu \rightarrow NO_ELSE + O_ELSE$
$N_2O_5 + h\nu \rightarrow NO_2 + NO_3$	$N_2O_5_EA + h\nu \rightarrow NO_2_EA + NO_3_EA$ $N_2O_5_ELSE + h\nu \rightarrow NO_2_ELSE + NO_3_ELSE$

156

157 **Table S4** Representative gas phase reactions for tagged species

Original reaction	Tagged reactions
$HO_2 + O_3 \rightarrow OH + 2O_2$	$HO_2_EA + O_3_EA \rightarrow OH_EA$ $HO_2_ELSE + O_3_ELSE \rightarrow OH_ELSE$ $HO_2_EA + O_3_ELSE \rightarrow .5*OH_EA + .5*OH_ELSE$ $HO_2_ELSE + O_3_EA \rightarrow .5*OH_EA + .5*OH_ELSE$
$CO + OH \rightarrow CO_2 + HO_2$	$CO_EA + OH_EA \rightarrow HO_2_EA$ $CO_ELSE + OH_ELSE \rightarrow HO_2_ELSE$ $CO_EA + OH_ELSE \rightarrow 0.5*HO_2_EA + 0.5*HO_2_ELSE$ $CO_ELSE + OH_EA \rightarrow 0.5*HO_2_EA + 0.5*HO_2_ELSE$
$NO + HO_2 \rightarrow NO_2 + OH$	$NO_EA + HO_2_EA \rightarrow NO_2_EA + OH_EA$ $NO_ELSE + HO_2_ELSE \rightarrow NO_2_ELSE + OH_ELSE$ $NO_EA + HO_2_ELSE \rightarrow 0.5*NO_2_EA + 0.5*OH_EA$ $+ 0.5*NO_2_ELSE + 0.5*OH_ELSE$ $NO_ELSE + HO_2_EA \rightarrow 0.5*NO_2_EA + 0.5*OH_EA$ $+ 0.5*NO_2_ELSE + 0.5*OH_ELSE$

158

159

160 ***Special treatment of CH₄ in the fully-tagged method***

161 In the standard MOZART-4 chemistry, CH₄ is simulated differently to other short-lived species
 162 such as CO and NO. There is no emissions for CH₄ and its concentration is ‘fixed’ in the upper
 163 and lower boundaries. The fully-tagged procedure doesn’t tag CH₄ but does tag its oxidation
 164 products. For a chemical reaction that consumes or produces CH₄, the tagged reaction doesn’t
 165 consume or generate additional CH₄ yet only records the evolvement of other tagged species.
 166 For example, in the tagged reactions of CH₄ + OH → CH₃O₂ + H₂O, only the source of OH is
 167 discriminated and the tag follows the transformation from OH into CH₃O₂. CH₄ is not
 168 consumed by the tagged OH since it has been chemically consumed in the standard reaction.
 169

170 **Table S5** Tagging CH₄ in fully-tagged method.

Original reaction	Tagged reactions
CH ₄ + OH → CH ₃ O ₂ + H ₂ O	CH ₄ + OH_EA → CH ₃ O ₂ _EA + CH ₄ CH ₄ + OH_ELSE → CH ₃ O ₂ _ELSE + CH ₄
CH ₄ + O1D → 0.75*CH ₃ O ₂ + 0.75*OH+0.25CH ₂ O+0.4*HO ₂ + 0.05*H ₂	CH ₄ + O1D_EA → CH ₄ + 0.75*CH ₃ O ₂ _EA + 0.75*OH_EA+0.25CH ₂ O_EA+0.4*HO ₂ _EA CH ₄ + O1D_ELSE → CH ₄ + 0.75*CH ₃ O ₂ _ELSE + 0.75*OH_ELSE+0.25CH ₂ O_ELSE+0.4*HO ₂ _ELSE NO_EA + HO ₂ _EA → NO ₂ _EA + OH_EA
C ₃ H ₆ + O ₃ → 0.54*CH ₂ O + 0.19*HO ₂ +0.33*OH + 0.08*CH ₄ + 0.56*CO +0.5CH ₃ CHO +0.31*CH ₃ O ₂ +0.25CH ₃ COOH	C ₃ H ₆ _EA + O ₃ _EA → 0.54*CH ₂ O_EA + 0.19*HO ₂ _EA+0.33*OH_EA+ 0.56*CO_EA+0.5CH ₃ CHO_EA +0.31*CH ₃ O ₂ _EA+0.25CH ₃ COOH_EA C ₃ H ₆ _ELSE + O ₃ _ELSE → 0.54*CH ₂ O_ELSE + 0.19*HO ₂ _ELSE+0.33*OH_ELSE+ 0.56*CO_ELSE+0.5CH ₃ CHO_ELSE +0.31*CH ₃ O ₂ _ELSE+0.25CH ₃ COOH_ELSE
	C ₃ H ₆ _EA + O ₃ _ELSE → 0.27*CH ₂ O_EA + 0.095*HO ₂ _EA+0.165*OH_EA+ 0.28*CO_EA+0.25CH ₃ CHO_EA +0.155*CH ₃ O ₂ _EA+0.125CH ₃ COOH_EA+ 0.27*CH ₂ O_ELSE + 0.095*HO ₂ _ELSE+0.165*OH_ELSE+ 0.28*CO_ELSE+0.25CH ₃ CHO_ELSE

+0.155*CH₃O₂_ELSE+0.125CH₃COOH_ELSE

C₃H₆_ELSE + O₃_EA → 0.27*CH₂O_EA +
0.095*HO₂_EA+0.165*OH_EA+ 0.28*CO_EA+0.25CH₃CHO_EA
+0.155*CH₃O₂_EA+0.125CH₃COOH_EA+
0.27*CH₂O_ELSE + 0.095*HO₂_ELSE+0.165*OH_ELSE+
0.28*CO_ELSE+0.25CH₃CHO_ELSE
+0.155*CH₃O₂_ELSE+0.125CH₃COOH_ELSE

171

172

173 **Table S6** The 28 sigma levels of the NCEP reanalysis data

Sigma levels	
1	0.9950
2	0.9821
3	0.9644
4	0.9425
5	0.9159
6	0.8838
7	0.8458
8	0.8014
9	0.7508
10	0.6943
11	0.6329
12	0.5681
13	0.5017
14	0.4357
15	0.3720
16	0.3125
17	0.2582
18	0.2101

19	0.1682
20	0.1326
21	0.1028
22	0.0782
23	0.0580
24	0.0418
25	0.0288
26	0.0183
27	0.0101
28	0.0027

174

175

176 **Table S7** Comparison of net ozone production and loss reaction amounts in the North
 177 American boundary layer (surface-800 hPa) attributable to East Asian anthropogenic emissions
 178 (EA_AE) by sensitivity, NO_y-tagging and fully-tagged approaches (unit: 10⁻¹⁵molecules/(s ·
 179 cm³)), in summer and spring (in brackets) of 2000. ISOPO₂ is short for
 180 HOCH₂COOCH₃CHCH₂ and MPAN is short for CH₂CCH₃CO₃NO₂.

Reaction amounts contributed by EA_AE averaged over NA boundary layer	Base	Sensitivity	NO _y -tagging	Fully-tagged
<i>Production of NO₂</i>				
HO ₂ +NO→OH+NO ₂	91.90(66.90)	0.47(1.21)	0.23(0.66)	6.23(5.16)
RO ₂ +NO→RO+NO ₂	77.23(47.42)	-0.28(-0.33)	0.18(0.45)	4.51(3.05)
CH ₃ O ₂ +NO→CH ₂ O+HO ₂ +NO ₂	23.87(17.62)	-0.14(-0.26)	0.09(0.25)	1.67(1.33)
ISOPO ₂ +NO→R'O ₂ +HO ₂ +NO ₂	18.30(7.04)	-0.06(-0.05)	0.03(0.03)	0.84(0.35)
CH ₃ CO ₃ +NO→CH ₃ O ₂ +CO ₂ +NO ₂	11.09(7.48)	-0.01(0.01)	0.02(0.07)	0.68(0.50)
HO ₂ NO ₂ +M/hv → HO ₂₊ NO ₂	89.51(50.64)	1.07(1.62)	0.13(0.35)	5.16(3.40)
N ₂ O ₅ +M/hv → NO ₂₊ NO ₃	70.30(31.36)	1.17(1.27)	0.07(0.26)	3.41(1.79)

$\text{NO}_3 + h\nu \rightarrow .89*\text{NO}_2 + .11*\text{NO} + .93*\text{O}_3$	2.79(1.80)	0.06(0.09)	0.01(0.03)	0.19(0.13)
$\text{HNO}_3 + h\nu \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{NO}_2$	0.10(0.09)	0.01(0.01)	0.0006(0.002)	0.02(0.02)
$\text{PAN} + h\nu / \text{M} \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_3$	46.50(24.75)	0.37(0.74)	0.08(0.27)	2.62(1.57)
$\text{MPAN} + h\nu / \text{M} \rightarrow \text{NO}_2$	15.32(4.59)	0.09(0.07)	0.82(0.27)	0.01(0.01)
<i>Loss of NO₂</i>				
$\text{NO}_2 + h\nu \rightarrow \text{NO} + \text{O}$	811(809.10)	4.89(6.89)	1.72(5.74)	50.89(51.96)
<i>Loss of O₃</i>				
$\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{OH} + 2\text{O}_2$	37.91(25.94)	0.06(0.84)	0.54(0.93)	2.85(1.99)
$\text{O}_3 + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{HO}_2 + \text{O}_2$	5.42(4.32)	0.06(0.04)	0.08(0.16)	0.42(0.34)
$\text{O}_3 + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH} + 2\text{O}_2$	18.76(13.00)	0.48(0.78)	0.29(0.55)	1.43(1.02)
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 / \text{C}_3\text{H}_6 / \text{C}_5\text{H}_8 / \text{CH}_2\text{CHCOCH}_3 / \text{CH}_2\text{CCH}_3\text{CHO} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{RO}$	4.48(1.39)	0.05(0.04)	0.005(0.003)	0.32(0.01)
$\text{O}_3 + \text{C}_5\text{H}_8$	2.85(0.70)	0.03(0.02)	0.03(0.02)	0.2(0.05)

181

182

183

184 **References:**

- 185 1. Dentener, F.; Keating, T.; Akimoto, H. HTAP (hemispheric transport of air
 186 pollution)(2010): part A: ozone and particulate matter air pollution studies Nr. 17. *United
 187 Nations Publication, New York* **2011**,
- 188 2. Fiore, A. M.; Dentener, F. J.; Wild, O.; Cuvelier, C.; Schultz, M. G.; Hess, P.; Textor, C.;
 189 Schulz, M.; Doherty, R. M.; Horowitz, L. W.; MacKenzie, I. A.; Sanderson, M. G.; Shindell, D.
 190 T.; Stevenson, D. S.; Szopa, S.; Van Dingenen, R.; Zeng, G.; Atherton, C.; Bergmann, D.; Bey,
 191 I.; Carmichael, G.; Collins, W. J.; Duncan, B. N.; Faluvegi, G.; Folberth, G.; Gauss, M.; Gong, S.;
 192 Hauglustaine, D.; Holloway, T.; Isaksen, I. S. A.; Jacob, D. J.; Jonson, J. E.; Kaminski, J. W.;
 193 Keating, T. J.; Lupu, A.; Marmer, E.; Montanaro, V.; Park, R. J.; Pitari, G.; Pringle, K. J.; Pyle, J.
 194 A.; Schroeder, S.; Vivanco, M. G.; Wind, P.; Wojcik, G.; Wu, S.; Zuber, A. Multimodel
 195 estimates of intercontinental source-receptor relationships for ozone pollution. *J.
 196 Geophys. Res., [Atmos.]* **2009**, 114; DOI10.1029/2008jd010816

197 3. Brown-Steiner, B.; Hess, P. Asian influence on surface ozone in the United States: A
198 comparison of chemistry, seasonality, and transport mechanisms. *J. Geophys. Res.,*
199 *[Atmos.]* **2011**, *116*; DOI10.1029/2011JD015846

200