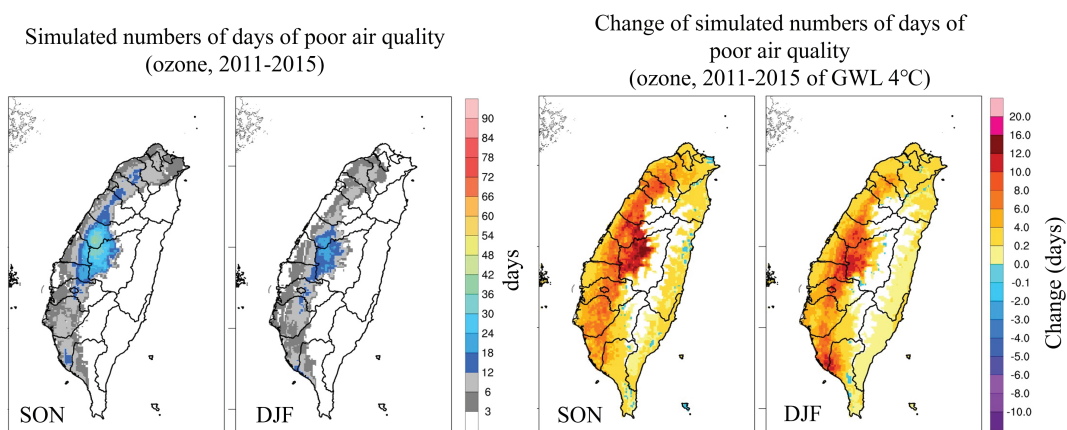


# AIR QUALITY



This analysis focuses on ozone, one of the two primary pollutants affecting air quality in Taiwan (the other being PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Assuming a constant emissions inventory, simulations of historical air quality reveal that the number of days with poor air quality due to ozone was relatively high in central Taiwan from 2011 to 2015. Under GWL 4°C, simulations project weakened low-level winds that will hinder dispersion during autumn and winter (autumn: September to November; winter: December to February), resulting in increased ozone formation and a greater number of days with poor air quality (Figure).



Figure

Simulated changes in the number of days with poor air quality due to ozone during autumn and winter, comparing the historical period (left two panels) with the GWL 4°C scenario (right two panels; adapted from Tsai et al., 2024).

