# Article information:

Roadmap of coordinated control of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and ozonein Yangtze River Delta  
<https://www.sciengine.com/CSB/doi/10.1360/TB-2021-0774>

# Article summary:

1. The Yangtze River Delta (YRD) region is one of the most densely populated regions in the world, with high intensity of air pollutant emissions including nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), etc.

2. Simultaneous high concentrations of PM2.5 and ozone have become a problem in the YRD region, and coordinated control of PM2.5 and ozone has become the focus of improving air quality within the region.

3. A socio-economic development forecast framework coupled with a high-resolution air pollution emission inventory for the YRD region and the WRF-CMAQ air quality model was used to simulate the improvement of regional air quality under different policy scenarios, showing that low-carbon policies driven by carbon neutral goals are expected to contribute significantly to further reductions of both PM2.5 and ozone.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the current state of air pollution in the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) region, as well as potential solutions for mitigating PM2.5 and ozone levels in this area. The authors use a socio-economic development forecast framework coupled with a high-resolution air pollution emission inventory for the YRD region and the WRF-CMAQ air quality model to simulate potential improvements in regional air quality under different policy scenarios.

The article appears to be reliable overall, as it is based on scientific research methods such as modelling simulations and data analysis from a variety of sources, including government reports, environmental agencies, etc., which lends credibility to its conclusions. Additionally, it provides detailed information about each policy scenario tested, allowing readers to make informed decisions about which strategies may be most effective for reducing PM2.5 and ozone levels in this area.

However, there are some potential biases present in this article that should be noted when considering its trustworthiness and reliability. For example, while it does provide information about potential solutions for reducing PM2.5 and ozone levels in this area, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative strategies that could be used instead or alongside these proposed solutions; thus readers may not get a full picture of all possible options available for addressing this issue in this region. Additionally, while it does mention some risks associated with certain strategies (e.g., industrial restructuring), it does not provide any detailed information about these risks or how they can be mitigated; thus readers may not have enough information to make an informed decision about whether or not these strategies are worth pursuing in this context.

# Topics for further research:

* Industrial restructuring risks
* Alternative strategies for air pollution reduction
* Mitigation strategies for PM2.5 and ozone levels
* Socio-economic development forecasts
* High-resolution air pollution emission inventories
* WRF-CMAQ air quality model simulations

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/80a463e2937a85de7f9483b612ef01e1>