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NO_x Emission Reduction and Recovery during COVID-19 in East China

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Abstract: Since its first confirmed case at the end of 2019, COVID-19 has become a global pandemic in three months with more than 1.4 million confirmed cases worldwide, as of early April 2020. Quantifying the changes of pollutant emissions due to COVID-19 and associated governmental control measures is crucial to understand its impacts on economy, air pollution, and society. We used the WRF-GC model and the tropospheric NO₂ column observations retrieved by the TROPOMI instrument to derive the top-down NO_x emission change estimation between the three periods: P1 (January 1st to January 22nd, 2020), P2 (January 23rd, Wuhan lockdown, to February 9th, 2020), and P3 (February 10th, back-to-work day, to March 12th, 2020). We found that NO_x emissions in East China averaged during P2 decreased by 50% compared to those averaged during P1. The NO_x emissions averaged during P3 increased by 26% compared to those during P2. Most provinces in East China gradually regained some of their NO_x emissions after February 10, the official back-to-work day, but NO_x emissions in most provinces have not yet to return to their previous levels in early January. NO_x emissions in Wuhan, the first epicenter of COVID-19, had no sign of emission recovering by March 12. A few provinces, such as Zhejiang and Shanxi, have recovered fast, with their averaged NO_x emissions during P3 almost back to pre-lockdown levels.

Keywords: COVID-19; NO_x emission; air pollution; satellite retrieval; WRF-GC; GEOS-Chem

1. Introduction

The recent outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) became a global pandemic impacting over 200 countries with over 1.4 million confirmed cases and 80,000 deaths [1]. Countries around the globe have enacted control measures including social distancing, stay-at-home orders, closing non-essential businesses, and regional lockdown. As the first country fighting COVID-19, China imposed provincial lockdown in Hubei and enforced outdoor restrictions nationwide, resulting in greatly suppressed human activities [2]. The first COVID-19 cases were reported as unknown pneumonia cases in Wuhan, capital of Hubei, in December 2019. With increasing confirmed cases, the government of Wuhan and other cities of Hubei announced lockdown on January 23rd and 24th,

2020, respectively, followed by other provinces [2,3]. Non-essential businesses had been closed since then. Most provincial governments allowed non-essential businesses to resume work after February 10th [4], while non-essential businesses in Wuhan remained closed until March 20th [5].

The reduced human activities would lead to decreasing anthropogenic pollutant emissions and decreasing pollutant levels. Quantifying these pollutant emission changes is crucial to future air quality and climate change studies.

Nitrogen oxides ($\text{NO}_x = \text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$) is an excellent tracer of human activity as NO_x is primarily emitted as NO from anthropogenic combustion sources, including transportation, powerplants, industries, and residential combustion [6,7]. Natural sources of NO_x include soil, lightning, and wildfire [7–17]. NO_2 is primarily produced from the oxidation of NO, which is produced from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen at high temperatures [7,11,17]. NO_x is a major precursor of particulate matter and ozone [17]. NO_2 can cause respiratory diseases and is also detrimental to the ecosystems through the formation of nitric acid and acid rain [11,13]. Satellite retrievals have been widely used to detect NO_2 changes [7,11,13,16–18]. The recently launched Tropospheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI) has revealed that tropospheric NO_2 concentration dropped sharply after Wuhan lockdown [19]. However, the NO_2 concentration changes could result from changes of either emissions or meteorology, or both. Therefore, NO_2 concentration changes are not equivalent to the emission changes and are not good measures of human activities [7,17].

In this study, we presented the first estimation of NO_x emission changes corresponding to the COVID-19 lockdown in China using a top-down approach [7,10–12,14,15,18,20] with TROPOMI NO_2 retrievals and WRF-GC simulations.

2. Methods

We used a 3-D regional meteorology-chemistry model, WRF-GC (Section 2.2), to derive the top-down NO_x emissions (Section 2.3) using TROPOMI tropospheric NO_2 vertical column densities (VCDs) (Section 2.1). The model simulated NO_2 under normal circumstance without the impact of COVID-19 on emissions, covering the period from January 1st to March 12th, 2020 with a two-week spin-up beforehand. To better illustrate the NO_x emission changes according to governmental intervention, we grouped it into three periods in this analysis: P1 (January 1st to January 22nd, before Wuhan lockdown), P2 (January 23rd to February 9th, lockdown and restrictions on activities), and P3 (February 10th to March 12th, after the official back-to-work day). Socioeconomic activities during P1 were least affected by COVID-19 control measures, while the ones during P2 were most affected. Non-essential businesses could resume work in most regions other than Wuhan during P3, and socioeconomic activities during P3 were considered less impacted compared to those during P2 [4,5].

2.1. KNMI TROPOMI NO_2 Data

TROPOMI [21] is on board Europe Space Agency's Sentinel-5p satellite, which was launched in October 2017. TROPOMI overpasses the equator at around 13:30 local time (LT) with a sun-synchronous polar orbit [22]. TROPOMI achieves global coverage in one day and has a spatial resolution of $7.2 \times 3.6 \text{ km}^2$ at nadir, greatly surpassing its predecessors, such as the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI, $13 \times 24 \text{ km}^2$) and the Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment-2 (GOME-2, $40 \times 40 \text{ km}^2$). Although OMI is often used in NO_2 studies, it suffers from row anomalies [7,23] and has poor coverage compared to the newly deployed TROPOMI.

The Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute (KNMI) TM5-MP-DOMINO NO_2 retrieval algorithm employs the differential optical absorption spectroscopy (DOAS) to derive NO_2 slant column densities (SCDs) using visible wavelengths between 400 and 496 nm [22,24]. The tropospheric portion of total SCDs are then separated and converted to tropospheric vertical column densities (VCDs) using air mass factors (AMFs), which are calculated by the Doubling-Adding KNMI (DAK) radiative transfer model (v3.2) with a priori NO_2 profiles from a chemistry transport model (CTM) TM5-MP [22].

In this study, we used the offline TROPOMI NO₂ retrieval (version 1.03.02). Compared to its near-real-time (NRT) counterpart, the offline retrieval uses the TM5-MP CTM analysis, instead of TM5-MP CTM forecasts to calculate AMFs [22].

For quality assurance, we only used the level-2 swath data with overall quality flag (qa_value) > 0.5, which filtered out errors and problematic retrievals [22]. The overall uncertainty of tropospheric NO₂ VCDs was estimated to be approximately 0.5×10^{15} molecules/cm² in systematic bias plus a 20–50% relative random error [22]. For detailed discussions on the uncertainties, we would refer readers to previous studies [22,24–26]. The TM5-MP-DOMINO NO₂ retrieval algorithm implicitly accounts for the impacts of aerosols on retrieval, whereas the other TROPOMI NO₂ retrieval product, POMINO-TROPOMI [27], explicitly models aerosols in the retrieval algorithm. The implicit aerosol corrections in TM5-MP-DOMINO NO₂ retrieval algorithm might lead to ~25% of the underestimations over the Northern East China region [27,28]. As the focus of our analysis is on the relative changes of regional averages, such uncertainties would not change our conclusions.

2.2. WRF-GC Model

WRF-GC (v1.0, wrf.geos-chem.org) is an open source regional air quality model [29] that couples the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF v3.9.1.1 [30]) mesoscale meteorological model and the GEOS-Chem atmospheric chemistry model (v12.2.1 [31]). The original GEOS-Chem model is driven by the offline meteorological data from Goddard Earth Observation System (GEOS) of the NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO), whereas WRF-GC simulates meteorological conditions online using the latest meteorological data as boundary conditions. Comparisons with surface observations show that WRF-GC simulations were able to reproduce the observed meteorological conditions and PM_{2.5} concentrations over East China in winter [29].

The WRF-GC simulation in this study was configured with a horizontal resolution of 27×27 km² and 50 hybrid sigma-eta vertical levels spanning from surface up to 10 hPa. The simulation domain covered most of East Asia (Figure A1 in the Appendix A) with a Mercator projection. The WRF-GC simulation was driven by analysis data from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction Global Forecast System (NCEP GFS [32]), which has a spatial resolution of $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$.

Initial and boundary conditions of chemical species to drive WRF-GC were taken from an original GEOS-Chem global simulations at $2^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$ resolution. WRF-GC used the most updated full Ox-NO_x-VOC-halogen-aerosol chemistry from GEOS-Chem v12.2.1. The emission inventories used in the simulation are Multiresolution Emission Inventory for China (MEIC, monthly) for year 2017 in mainland China and MIX emission inventory for year 2010 elsewhere in East Asia [6,33]. WRF-GC also included biogenic emissions [34]. The soil NO_x emissions [35], biomass burning NO_x emissions, and meteorology-driven lightning NO_x emissions are turned off. As these NO_x emission sources are not active during the study period in East China and they are implicitly accounted for in the top-down emission estimation (Section 2.3), these settings would have negligible effects on this analysis [11].

For detailed descriptions and validation of WRF-GC or GEOS-Chem, we refer readers to Lin et al. (2020) [29].

2.3. Top-Down NO_x Emission Estimate

To make a fair comparison between TROPOMI NO₂ retrievals and WRF-GC NO₂ simulations, we calculated WRF-GC simulated tropospheric NO₂ VCDs using TROPOMI averaging kernels [22]. First, we calculated WRF-GC simulated NO₂ VCDs at individual pressure level (i.e., partial VCDs) using the simulated NO₂ mixing ratios and pressure levels at TROPOMI overpassing time. We then interpolated the partial VCDs to match the pressure levels of TM5-MP with mass conservation from coincident TROPOMI retrievals. Finally, we applied the tropospheric averaging kernels from TROPOMI retrievals to the interpolated partial VCDs to derive the WRF-GC simulated tropospheric NO₂ VCDs. We would refer such derived NO₂ VCDs as NO₂^{WRF-GC} and the TROPOMI retrieved tropospheric

NO₂ VCDs as NO₂^{TROPOMI}. We only used WRF-GC simulations spatially and temporally coincident with valid TROPOMI retrievals (qa_value > 0.5).

To align the spatial resolution of both products, we oversampled both NO₂^{TROPOMI} and NO₂^{WRF-GC} at a resolution of 0.01° × 0.01°, taking the shapes of satellite pixels and model grids into consideration. The distributions of NO₂^{TROPOMI} are shown and discussed in Section 3.1.

We derived the top-down NO_x emissions using the following equation [8,10–12,14,15,17,18].

$$\text{Top-down Emission} = \text{NO}_2^{\text{TROPOMI}} / \text{NO}_2^{\text{WRF-GC}} \times \text{Bottom-up Emission (MEIC)} \quad (1)$$

The main sinks of NO_x during daytime in winter and spring are N₂O₅ hydrolysis and oxidation by HO_x radicals, which are produced by photolytic reactions [36,37]. Due to the weak sunlight during this time of year, NO_x lifetime is about 21–29 hours [36,37], much longer than its lifetime of several hours during summer. On the other hand, the night-time lifetime is around 6 hours [36]. NO_x can be advected as far as a few hundred kilometers with its longer lifetime during winter.

We estimated the top-down emissions on a provincial basis rather than grid by grid. The Chinese province-level administrations covered by the model domain include Anhui, Beijing, Chongqing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanghai, Shanxi, Sichuan, Tianjin, Yunnan, and Zhejiang. Additionally, we analyzed the cities of Wuhan (Hubei Province), Changsha (Hunan Province), Guangzhou (Guangdong Province), as well as the whole of East China. We calculated the averages of NO₂^{TROPOMI} and NO₂^{WRF-GC} in each region, respectively, and applied Equation (1) to calculate top-down NO_x emission estimates. To reduce sampling bias, we excluded data if less than 70% area of the region is observed by TROPOMI (please refer to the bottom panels of the regional figures in the Supplement Files). The top-down emission estimates are shown in Section 3.2, and we discussed in detail the top-down emissions of eight regions in Section 3.3.

We also filtered out daily top-down emissions beyond 4 sigma levels of all-time averages to exclude extreme events. This results in exclusion of one data point in Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Jilin, Ningxia, Sichuan, and Wuhan, respectively (please refer to the bottom panels of the regional figures in the Supplement Files). The NO₂^{TROPOMI}, NO₂^{WRF-GC}, and MEIC NO_x emission data used in this study are available in the Supplementary Materials.

3. Results

The daily top-down emissions at regional levels are subject to large day-to-day variations, which may result from real signals, random error, or uncertainties. To better illustrate the changes of top-down emissions, we grouped the data into three periods: P1 (January 1st to January 23rd, 2020), P2 (January 24th to February 9th, 2020), and P3 (February 10th to March 12th, 2020). Note that our conclusions are not sensitive to small changes in the selection of the periods. We presented the analysis of period-averaged data in Sections 3.1 and 3.2. We also investigated on the time series of top-down NO_x emissions in typical regions in Section 3.3. The complete data for each region, including NO₂^{TROPOMI}, top-down emissions, and bottom-up emissions from MEIC, are included in Table S1 (Table_S1.xlsx in the Supplementary Materials).

3.1. NO₂^{TROPOMI} Changes

Figure 1 shows the NO₂^{TROPOMI} averaged during three periods and the relative changes between them. “P3 versus P1” means the relative change of NO₂^{TROPOMI} between P3 and P1. It is clear that NO₂^{TROPOMI} decreased greatly in P2 relative to P1, and there is a limited recovery during P3, in accordance with a previous report [19]. The levels of NO₂^{TROPOMI} can be controlled by many factors, including anthropogenic NO_x emissions, meteorology (such as sunlight, precipitation, advection, and convection), and other pollution emissions.

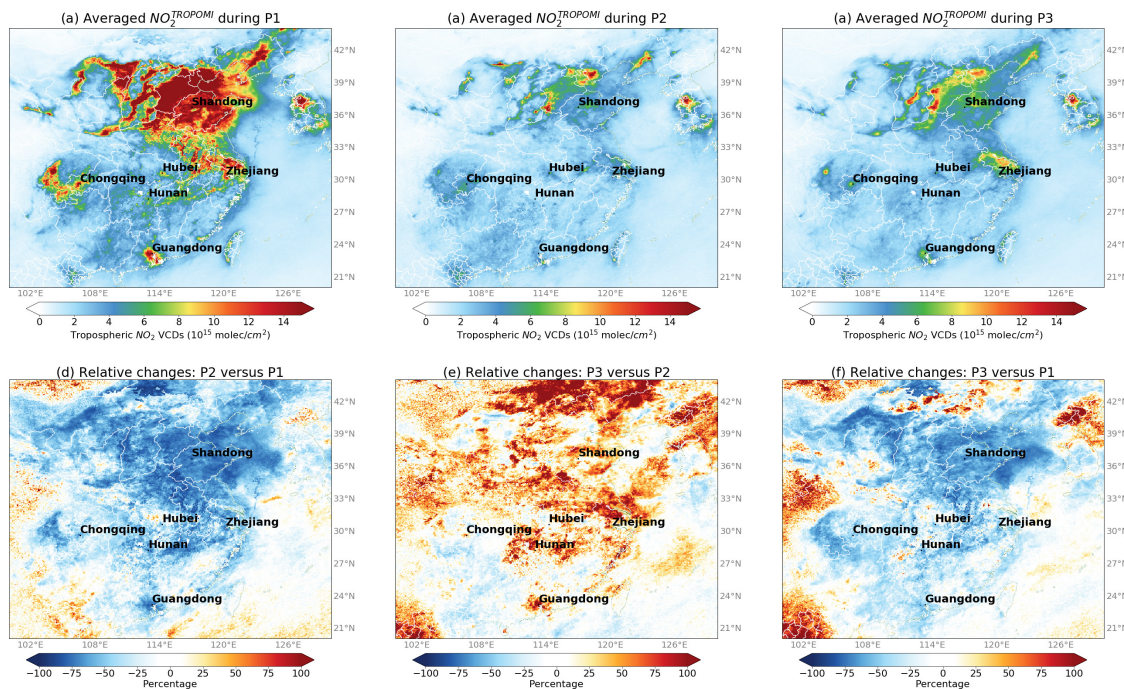


Figure 1. (a–c) TROPOMI tropospheric NO₂ VCDs (NO₂^{TROPOMI}) averaged during the three periods. (d–f) Relative changes between periods.

Table 1 shows the NO₂^{TROPOMI} changes in eight selected regions, which would be discussed in more detail in Section 3.3. Overall, in East China, the NO₂^{TROPOMI} decreased by 52% from P1 to P2 and increased by 19% from P2 to P3. The averaged NO₂^{TROPOMI} increase of 0.3×10^{15} molecules/cm² from P2 to P3 only recovered 14% of the NO₂^{TROPOMI} decrease from P1 to P2 (2.1×10^{15} molecules/cm²).

Table 1. Averages and standard deviations (temporal variability) of NO₂^{TROPOMI} during three periods and the relative changes between the three periods.

Region	NO ₂ ^{TROPOMI} ± Standard Deviation (10 ¹⁵ Molecules/cm ²)			NO ₂ ^{TROPOMI} Relative Changes (%)		
	P1	P2	P3	P2vP1 ¹	P3vP2	P3vP1
East China	4.1 ± 1.0	2.0 ± 0.4	2.3 ± 0.5	−52% *	19% *	−43% *
Shandong	13.1 ± 5.9	3.8 ± 1.1	4.8 ± 2.0	−71% *	26%	−63% *
Guangdong	3.9 ± 0.9	2.2 ± 0.6	2.7 ± 0.8	−45% *	22%	−33% *
Hubei	2.5 ± 0.6	1.6 ± 0.6	2.0 ± 0.7	−37% *	25%	−21%
Zhejiang	4.2 ± 1.4	2.1 ± 1.1	2.9 ± 1.0	−49% *	38% *	−30% *
Hunan	2.7 ± 1.0	1.8 ± 0.9	2.4 ± 0.9	−33%	33%	−11%
Chongqing	4.0 ± 1.8	2.8 ± 1.3	2.7 ± 1.0	−30%	−5%	−33% *
Wuhan	5.1 ± 1.4	3.3 ± 1.8	3.3 ± 1.1	−35% *	0%	−35% *

¹ P2vP1 means the relative changes of NO₂^{TROPOMI} averaged during P2 versus those during P1, i.e., $100\% \times (P2-P1)/P1$. The same logic applies to P3vP2 and P3vP1. * The differences between periods are significant using ANOVA test with *p*-values < 0.05.

3.2. Top-Down NOx Emission Changes

The top-down NOx emissions (as derived in Section 2.3) averaged during the three periods and the relative changes between them are shown in Figure 2 and Table 2. The top-down NOx emission for East China was estimated as 1589.3 ± 449.8 Gg/month during P1, compared to 1250.6 Gg/month estimated by the bottom-up emission inventory (MEIC). Because the focus of this research is on the relative changes of top-down emissions, the differences between top-down and bottom-up emissions are not discussed. NOx emissions decreased from P1 to P2 (Figure 2g) and increased from P2 to P3 (Figure 2h) in almost all regions in East China, consistent with emissions being the main driver of NO₂^{TROPOMI} changes during the periods. Overall, in East China, NOx emissions decreased by 50%

from P1 to P2 and increased by 26% from P2 to P3. As a result, the NO_x emissions during P3 were still 37% lower than the ones during P1. NO_x emissions only recovered 206 Gg/month from P1 to P3, which was 26% of the emission decrease (794 Gg/month) from P1 to P2 (Figure 2i). Hereafter, an emission recovery refers to regain the emission decrease from P1 to P2 (i.e., P2-P1) in P3.

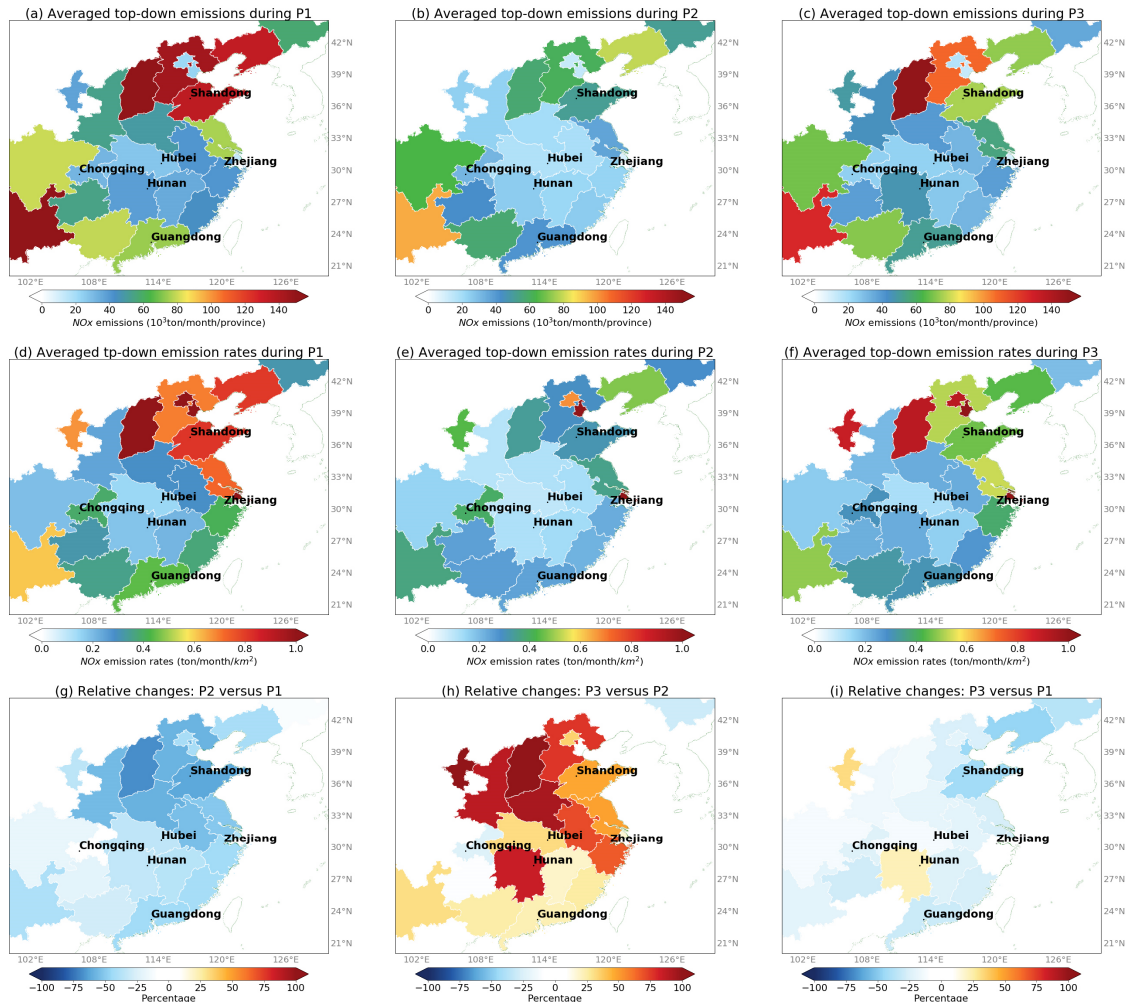


Figure 2. (a–c) Top-down NO_x emissions summed up in each province during the three periods. (d–f) Top-down NO_x emission rates (emission per area) of each province during the three periods. (g–i) Relative changes of top-down emissions between the periods.

The top-down NO_x emissions decreased most in North China and Central China (e.g., Shandong) during P2 versus P1, while those in Southwest China (e.g., Chongqing) merely changed (Table 2, Table S1).

Although top-down NO_x emissions changes (P2vP1: −50%, P3vP2: 26%) were very close to NO₂^{TROPOMI} changes (P2vP1: −52%, P3vP2: 19%) in East China, the discrepancies between the two were evident at the provincial level. Between P1 and P2, in Jilin, Chongqing, Yunnan, and Sichuan, the relative changes of NO₂^{TROPOMI} were −54%, −30%, −2%, and −35%, respectively, and those of top-down NO_x emissions were −10%, 1%, −39%, and −20%, respectively. Between P2 and P3 in Shandong, Zhejiang, and Hunan, the relative changes of NO₂^{TROPOMI} were 26%, 38%, and 33%, respectively, and those of top-down NO_x emissions were 48%, 67%, and 85%, respectively.

Table 2. Averages and standard deviations (temporal variability) of top-down NOx emissions during the three periods and the relative changes between the three periods.

Region	Top-Down Emission \pm Standard Deviation (Gg/Month)			Relative Changes		
	P1	P2	P3	P2vP1 ₁	P3vP2	P3vP1
East China	1589 \pm 449	795 \pm 236	1001 \pm 283	−50% *	26% *	−37% *
Shandong	135 \pm 73	51 \pm 28	76 \pm 53	−62% *	48%	−44% *
Guangdong	74 \pm 24	41 \pm 16	51 \pm 19	−43% *	23%	−30% *
Hubei	27 \pm 10	18 \pm 8	23 \pm 8	−34% *	32%	−13%
Zhejiang	41 \pm 17	23 \pm 16	38 \pm 22	−44% *	67% *	−6%
Hunan	38 \pm 9	25 \pm 19	46 \pm 30	−34%	85% *	22%
Chongqing	31 \pm 17	32 \pm 15	24 \pm 10	1%	−24%	−23%
Wuhan	4 \pm 2	2 \pm 1	3 \pm 0	−41% *	13%	−33% *

¹ P2vP1 means the relative changes of top-down NOx emissions averaged during P2 versus those during P1, i.e., $100\% \times (P2-P1)/P1$. The same logic applies to P3vP2 and P3vP1. * The difference between periods are significant using ANOVA test with p -values < 0.05 .

This implies that the recovery of human activity and subsequent anthropogenic emissions was much faster than what is implied by the $\text{NO}_2^{\text{TROPOMI}}$ in these regions. $\text{NO}_2^{\text{TROPOMI}}$ changes are dependent on both NOx emission changes and meteorological changes. For example, it is likely that increasing precipitation, higher temperature, and stronger sunlight would shorten NOx lifetime and decrease $\text{NO}_2^{\text{TROPOMI}}$ after February, given fixed NOx emissions. Assuming that WRF-GC reasonably captured the meteorological impact on NO_2 , $\text{NO}_2^{\text{WRF-GC}}$ can serve as a baseline which shows how tropospheric NO_2 VCDs should have behaved with changing meteorology but fixed emissions. The top-down NOx emissions, which were derived partly based on $\text{NO}_2^{\text{WRF-GC}}$, were largely independent of meteorological factors. Still, the top-down NOx emissions were subject to the uncertainties of both WRF-GC, TROPOMI retrievals, and bottom-up emissions. However, as this research focuses on the relative changes of top-down NOx emissions, as long as there is no systematic bias of temporal changes of both WRF-GC simulation and TROPOMI retrievals, we consider the results presented here to be reasonable. In East China, where primary sources of NOx emissions are anthropogenic, the actual anthropogenic NOx emission changes can be better captured by top-down NOx emission changes. The changes of $\text{NO}_2^{\text{TROPOMI}}$ can be significantly larger or smaller than the changes of NOx emission in individual regions. Therefore, one needs to be careful when attributing the changes of $\text{NO}_2^{\text{TROPOMI}}$ solely to the changes of human activity.

Figure 3 better illustrates the top-down NOx emission changes in each region. The recovery rate can be measured by the relative changes of top-down emissions between P3 and P1, as shown by the colored contours. The contour of “relative change P3vP1 = 0%” means a full recovery from the emission decrease in P2. Most regions have decreased emissions between P1 and P2 and increased emissions between P2 and P3. Only Ningxia and Hunan have increased emissions in P3 compared to P1, while other regions have not fully recovered in P3.

3.3. Timeseries in Selected Regions

To better understand the different emission reduction and recovery patterns, we examined the timeseries of daily regional top-down emissions of the eight selected regions in Figure 4. These regions serve as good examples of different emission change patterns. As the daily top-down NOx emissions have high day-to-day fluctuations, we also presented 14-day central moving averages in Figure 4 to better reflect the general trends. We included similar time-series of all regions, for more information see the Supplementary Materials. For readers' references, we included several reference lines: the monthly emissions from the MEIC emission inventories, the dates for Wuhan lockdown, and official nationwide back-to-work day. The MEIC emissions serve as references on how the emissions should change temporally.

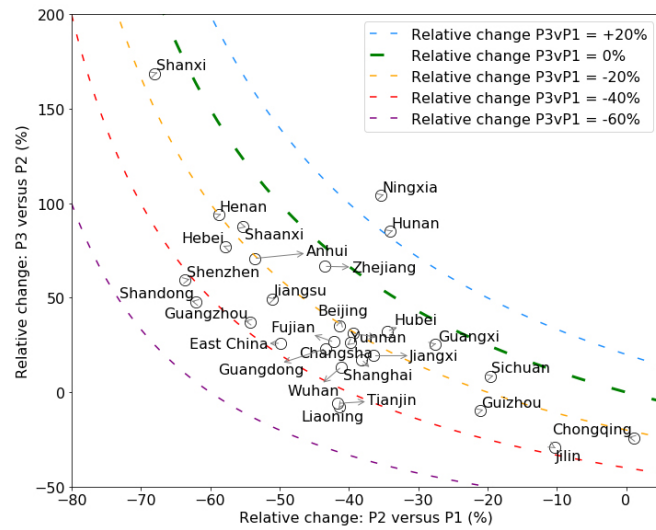


Figure 3. Relative changes between the three periods of individual modeled region, represented by the annotated circles. Colored contours represent the relative changes between top-down emissions during P3 vs these during P1.

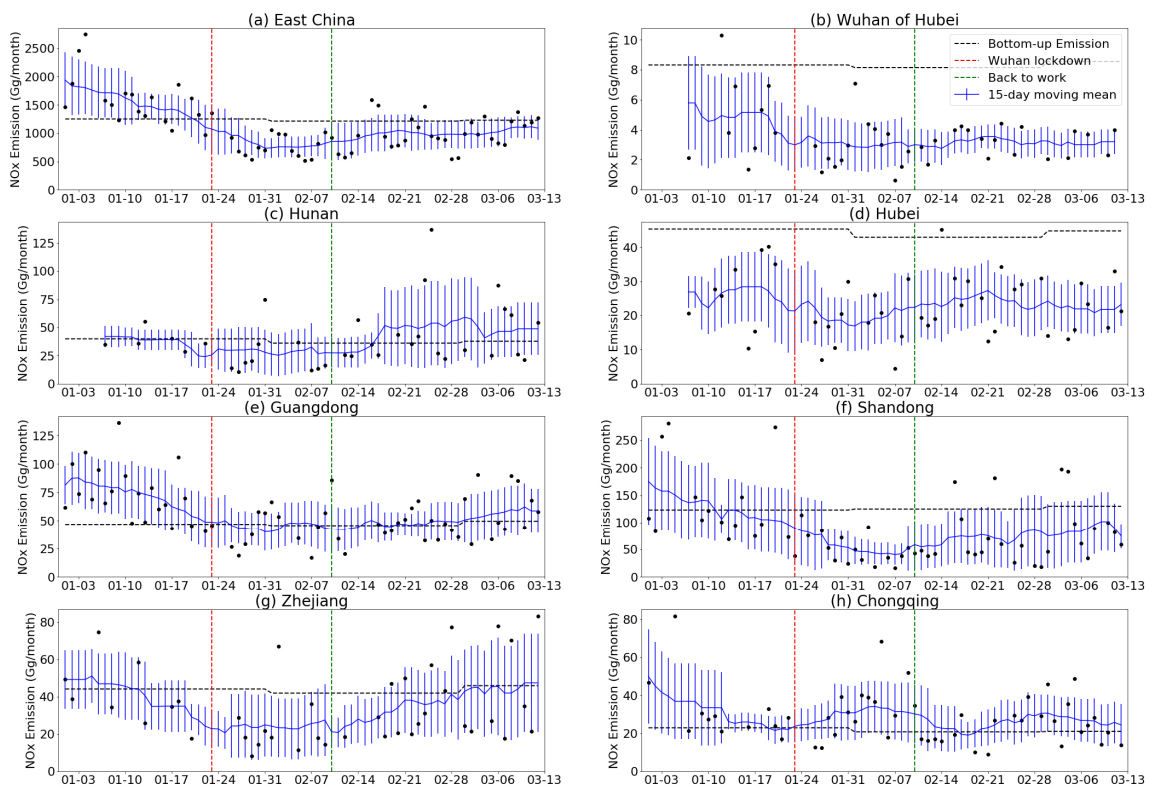


Figure 4. (a–h) Daily top-down emissions (black dots) in different regions. The horizontal black dash lines represent bottom-up emissions (MEIC) to show the a priori knowledge of the month-to-month variation of NOx emissions. The blue solid line represents 15-day center moving averages of daily top-down emissions, and the error bars represent corresponding standard deviations of the data in the 15-day window. Vertical red and green dashed lines represent the dates of Wuhan lockdown and official back-to-work day.

3.3.1. East China: Recovering

The top-down NOx emissions decreased before the Wuhan lockdown, reached their lowest point after the Chinese New Year (January 24 to February 2), and then gradually increased afterwards

(Figure 4a). Assuming that the NO_x emissions keep increasing at current rate, it would still take a few months for the emissions to return to their levels back in January.

3.3.2. Wuhan of Hubei: No Sign of Recovering

Being the first epicenter of COVID-19, NO_x emissions decreased in Wuhan (Figure 4b) before the lockdown and there was no sign of recovering by March 12. In fact, non-essential businesses were only allowed to return to work after March 20th [5]. Although Table 2 shows there was a possible 13% increase from P2 to P3, the *p*-value from an ANOVA test is 0.41 (ANOVA: *p* = 0.41), meaning that the difference between the P2 and P3 periods was not significant at all. This suggests a similar lockdown state of Wuhan when businesses were limitedly functioning from January 24 to March 12.

Wuhan, however, was not the only region without a successful recovery. Figure 3 shows that Liaoning and Tianjin suffered from similar emission reductions (−41%, ANOVA: *p* = 0.01; −42%, ANOVA: *p* = 0.01) from P1 to P2 and the emissions stayed about the same from P2 to P3 (−8%, ANOVA: *p* = 0.73; −6%, ANOVA-*p* = 0.79). While businesses in Tianjin and Liaoning were ordered to return to work after February 10, they seem to need more time to recover.

3.3.3. Hubei and Hunan: Possibly Recovered

Wuhan is the capital of Hubei, and Hunan is adjacent to Hubei and generally very close to Wuhan. However, they shared a quite different emission pattern compared to Wuhan. Hubei (Figure 4d) and Hunan (Figure 4c) both have decreased NO_x emissions from P1 to P2 by 34%; they featured NO_x emission increases of 32% and 85% from P2 to P3, respectively. Considering the staggering NO_x emission in Wuhan, the NO_x emission increase was even larger in Hubei excluding Wuhan. As a result, the top-down NO_x emissions in Hubei and Hunan during P3 had no significant difference compared to these during P1 (ANOVA: *p* = 0.32 and 0.5).

3.3.4. Guangdong and Shandong: Recovering Slowly

NO_x emissions in many more developed and industrialized provinces greatly decreased prior to P3. Among them, we chose to use Shandong (Figure 4f) in North China and Guangdong (Figure 4e) in South China as examples. Similar to the pattern of East China, Shandong and Guangdong had NO_x emission decreases of −62% and −43% from P1 to P2 (ANOVA: *p* = 0.00 and 0.00). The NO_x emissions gradually increased (48% ANOVA: *p* = 0.10; 23%, ANOVA: *p* = 0.13) after February 9 but they had not fully recovered before March 12 (Figure 4e,f). Like Guangdong and Shandong, most other provinces followed this similar pattern, such as Jiangsu, Fujian, Guizhou, Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen (Table S1 in the Supplementary Materials).

3.3.5. Zhejiang: Almost Recovered

The top-down NO_x emissions of Zhejiang decreased by 44% from P1 to P2 but increased by 67% from P2 to P3 (Table 2). As a result, the difference between P3 and P1 was not significant (−6%, ANOVA: *p* = 0.77). Zhejiang was the first province to declare a highest level response to coronavirus on January 23 and the first province to urge its local governments to relax control measures and support business resumption [38]. Zhenhai of Zhejiang has nearly 200 chemical plants including the largest oil refinery in China [39]. Zhejiang is also known for its thriving private sector, which constitutes 65.5% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) in the province in 2018 [40]. It is possible that both the efficient order execution of local governments and the rising pressure to resume work of private sectors resulted in the faster recovery of business activity and NO_x emissions.

Besides, Zhejiang, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Guangxi, and Beijing also recovered fast with no significant difference between P1 and P3 (ANOVA: *p* = 0.55, 0.38, 0.49, 0.31, respectively). Among these, top-down emissions of Shanxi rebounded with the most rate, the emissions decreased by 68% (ANOVA: *p* = 0.00) from P1 to P2 and increased by 169% (ANOVA: *p* = 0.01) from P2 to P3. There are several possible reasons why the NO_x emissions in Shanxi increased fast. Shanxi was one of the provinces with fewest

confirmed cases (138 cases as of April 7th, 2020) [41]. Moreover, MEIC emission inventory indicates that 31% and 26% of total NO_x emissions came from powerplants in Shanxi and Shaanxi, respectively (Table S1), which were much higher than the averaged percentage in East China (19%).

3.3.6. Chongqing: No Significant Changes

Surprisingly, there are a few regions not showing significant changes of NO_x emissions from P1 to P2. Chongqing (Figure 4h) had no significant change of top-down NO_x emissions from P1 to P2 (1%, ANOVA-*p* = 0.96). Jilin was also barely affected from P1 to P2 (−10%, ANOVA-*p* = 0.71). The reason why these regions were hardly impacted during COVID-19 is yet to be investigated.

4. Discussion

4.1. Chinese New Year

The official holidays for Chinese New Year were from January 24 to February 2, within P2 (January 23 to February 9). This may partly explain why we see the top-down NO_x emission decreased steadily before Wuhan lockdown. Before the official holidays started, the business activities decreased as people may use paid time-off to travel back to their hometowns and unite with families. Moreover, it might be possible that some small businesses were taking extra caution and halted their operations even before Wuhan lockdown. The Chinese government prolonged the holidays to February 9 for spreading control purpose, which would certainly contribute to the emission decrease during P2.

Lin et al. (2011) estimated that the emission reduction associated with the Chinese New Year is about 10% in January 2009 using multiple satellite retrievals [11]. Gu et al. (2014) found that the top-down NO_x emission estimated using OMI and the Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment-2 (GOME-2) retrievals decreased by 35% and 31% from January to February and increased by about 13% and 27% from February to March during 2011 in China [14]. Meanwhile, the bottom-up NO_x emissions from MEIC showed little temporal changes in the study period (Figure 4, Table A1 in the Appendix A).

In this study, we observed much more evident reduction (−50%) between P1 and P2 in East China and the emissions remained at low level during P3 compared to P1 (−37%). It is likely that a significant portion of the emission reductions are COVID-19 related.

The slow NO_x emission increase during P3 after the prolonged holidays implied that the human activity was slowly recovering. During P3, the emissions only recovered 26% and might need at least a few months to reach its early January level at current rate. We would not anticipate such slow recovery after holidays under normal circumstances.

Future studies may compare the TROPOMI-based top-down NO_x emission changes in early 2020 to the climatology of them to better quantify the impact of COVID-19. As of April 2020, TROPOMI NO₂ retrievals are only available at a different version for early 2019 so that they are not directly comparable.

4.2. Economic Downturn

Even if the COVID-19-related control measures such as mandatory business halt and social distance were not enforced anymore, there could be impact on the economy if people lost their jobs, businesses went bankrupt, and people spent less for fear of an economic recession. This aftershock of COVID-19 might partly explain the slow recovery during P3.

Besides the economic interruption in China, the slow recovery of NO_x emissions may result from the change of foreign economies. As COVID-19 became a global pandemic, it affected the global economy besides Chinese economy. Previous studies have shown that the previous 2007–2009 global economic recession may have reduced Chinese NO_x emissions by ~20% [11,13]. Although the exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP decreased from 32% in 2008 to 20% in 2018 [42], the decreasing demand from other countries would nevertheless impact Chinese businesses focusing on exports and the domestic suppliers.

By April 19th, 2020, more than 80 countries have established lockdown or other control measures in March and early April and the lockdown continues with numerous businesses closed [43]. Applying the method of this study to derive the different emission changes corresponding to the different control measures would be important to (1) understand how the control measures affected the environment and (2) evaluate how to minimize the economy interruption (partly reflected by the emission changes) while controlling the spread of virus.

This study focuses on the changes of NO_x since it is a better indicator of human activity. Future studies may also perform similar analyses using satellite retrievals of SO₂, CH₄, CHOCHO, and aerosol optical depth (AOD). A comprehensive analysis on different atmospheric components would help us better understand the activity changes of each sector (e.g., powerplant, industry, transportation, and residential) and their impact on the environment and climate.

4.3. Relative Changes of Top-Down NO_x Emissions and Tropospheric NO₂ VCDs

The early results of NO₂^{TROPOMI} in East China and Wuhan were released by NASA and European Space Agency [19] and drew considerable attention from mass media. Although we found that the difference between the relative changes of NO₂^{TROPOMI} and top-down NO_x emissions during the study period was limited (<10%) in East China, the difference was evident in specific provinces, as discussed in Section 3.2. Although NO₂^{TROPOMI} and surface NO₂ concentrations are directly measured by satellite instruments and governmental monitoring systems, they are affected by both NO_x emission and meteorology. Hereby, they are not direct measures of anthropogenic activities. It is possible that these NO₂ concentration measures show different directions of changes compared to those of NO_x emissions, like the case in Chongqing (Section 3.2). Future media releases may want to be cautious about the implications of NO₂^{TROPOMI} changes.

5. Conclusions

We used WRF-GC and TROPOMI tropospheric NO₂ data to derive top-down NO_x emissions of regions in East China. We found that different provinces were affected differently during January 1 to March 12, 2020 in response to COVID-19. East China was still recovering its NO_x emissions by March 12. Wuhan, the first epicenter of COVID-19, showed no sign of NO_x emission recovery by March 12. A few provinces, such as Zhejiang and Shanxi, featured huge NO_x emission decreases during the lock-down period but almost fully recovered by March 12.

The reported emission changes and the method of this analysis can be used to (1) adjust bottom-up emissions in air quality and climate studies covering the studied period, (2) quantify socioeconomic activity changes, and (3) assess the effectiveness and impact of different measures in different regions on socioeconomic activities.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/11/4/433/s1>, regional timeseries figures: regional_timeseries.zip, Table S1: Table_S1.xlsx. The tropospheric NO₂ data from TROPOMI and WRF-GC and MEIC NO_x emission data are available at <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3759985>, doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3759985.

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Appendix A

WRF-GC simulation domain



Figure A1. Domain setting of WRF-GC. Gray bordered grids represent the model grids of $27 \times 27 \text{ km}^2$ resolution.

Table A1. Averages of the bottom-up NO_x emissions (MEIC, prepared for year 2017) during the three periods and relative changes between the three periods: P1 (January 1 to January 23), P2 (January 24 to February 9), and P3 (February 10 to March 12).

Region	Bottom-up Emission (Gg/Month)					
	P1	P2	P3	P2vP1 ¹	P3vP2	P3vP1
East China	1250.6	1232	1219	−1% *	−1% *	−3% *
Shandong	123	124	126.8	1% *	2% *	3% *
Guangdong	46.7	46.1	47.1	−1% *	2%	1%
Hubei	45.3	44.1	43.6	−3% *	−1%	−4% *
Zhejiang	44.2	43.1	43.5	−3% *	1%	−2%
Hunan	39.9	38	36.7	−5% *	−3% *	−8% *
Chongqing	22.9	21.8	20.9	−5% *	−4% *	−9% *
Wuhan	8.3	8.2	8.3	−1% *	1%	0%

¹ P2vP1 means the relative changes of bottom-up NO_x emissions averaged during P2 versus those during P1, i.e., $100\% \times (P2-P1)/P1$. The same logic applies to P3vP2 and P3vP1. * The difference between periods are not significant using ANOVA test with p -values < 0.05 .

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