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Influence of Northeast Monsoon cold surges on air quality in Southeast Asia

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1 Influence of Northeast Monsoon Cold Surges on Air Quality in Southeast Asia

2 M. J. Ashfold^{a,*}, M. T. Latif^{b,c}, A. A. Samah^d, M. I. Mead^e, N. R. P. Harris^e 3 4 ^a School of Environmental and Geographical Sciences, University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus, 43500 5 Semenyih, Selangor, Malaysia 6 ^b School of Environmental and Natural Resource Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti 7 Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia 8 ^c Institute for Environment and Development (Lestari), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, 9 Selangor, Malaysia ^d Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 10 11 ^e Centre for Atmospheric Informatics and Emissions Technology, Cranfield University, Cranfield, MK43 0AL, 12 United Kingdom 13 * Corresponding author: Matthew J. Ashfold (matthew.ashfold@nottingham.edu.my; +6 03 8725 3434) 14 15 **Abstract** 16 Ozone (O_3) is an important ground-level pollutant. O_3 levels and emissions of O_3 precursors have 17 increased significantly over recent decades in East Asia and export of this O₃ eastward across the Pacific Ocean is well documented. Here we show that East Asian O₃ is also transported southward to 18 19 tropical Southeast (SE) Asia during the Northeast Monsoon (NEM) season (defined as November to 20 February), and that this transport pathway is especially strong during 'cold surges'. Our analysis 21 employs reanalysis data and measurements from surface sites in Peninsular Malaysia, both covering 22 2003-2012, along with trajectory calculations. Using a cold surge index (northerly winds at 925 hPa

averaged over 105-110°E, 5°N) to define sub-seasonal strengthening of the NEM winds, we find the

largest changes in a region covering much of the Indochinese Peninsular and surrounding seas. Here,

the levels of O₃ and another key pollutant, carbon monoxide, calculated by the Monitoring

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