Role of fine and ultrafine particles in the formation of haze in Beijing, China

Klaus Schäfer[1], Rong-rong Shen[1], Jürgen Schnelle-Kreis[2], Jinyuan Xin[3], Yuesi Wang[3], Longyi Shao[4], Stefan Emeis[1]

[1]Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research (IMK-IFU), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

[2]Joint Mass Spectrometry Centre, Comprehensive Molecular Analytics, Helmholtz Zentrum München, Neuherberg, Germany

[3]Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, P. R. China

[4]School of Geoscience and Surveying Engineering, China University of Mining and Technology (CUMTB), Beijing, P. R. China

INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE RESEARCH, ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, IMK-IFU

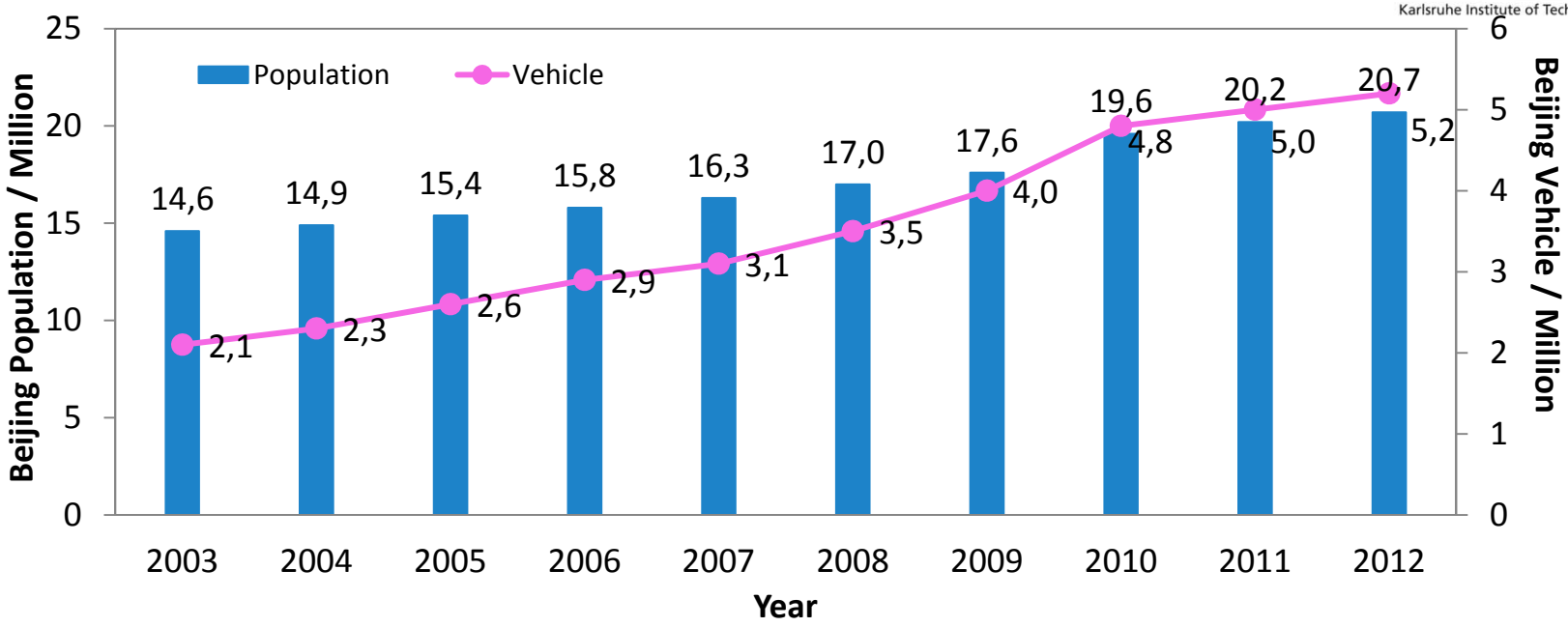
KIT-Campus Alpin

- Motivation, objectives
- Tasks, methodology
- Results
- Conclusions

Introduction

The orographic condition and surrounding of Beijing (*Source: Google map*)

Motivation



Source: Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Beijing, 2013

Methodology

- **Sampling methods**

Sampling period: 2013.04.10 – 2013.06.08

Samplers: 2 high volume samplers DHA-80 (500 l min^{-1})

Filters: Quartz fiber filters (Ø 150 mm)

Sampling time: 24 h (00:00-24:00) (4 h during some haze episodes)

- **Meteorological parameters**

ZBAA: T, RH, P, WD, WS, visibility

IAP: Precipitation, MLH

Methodology

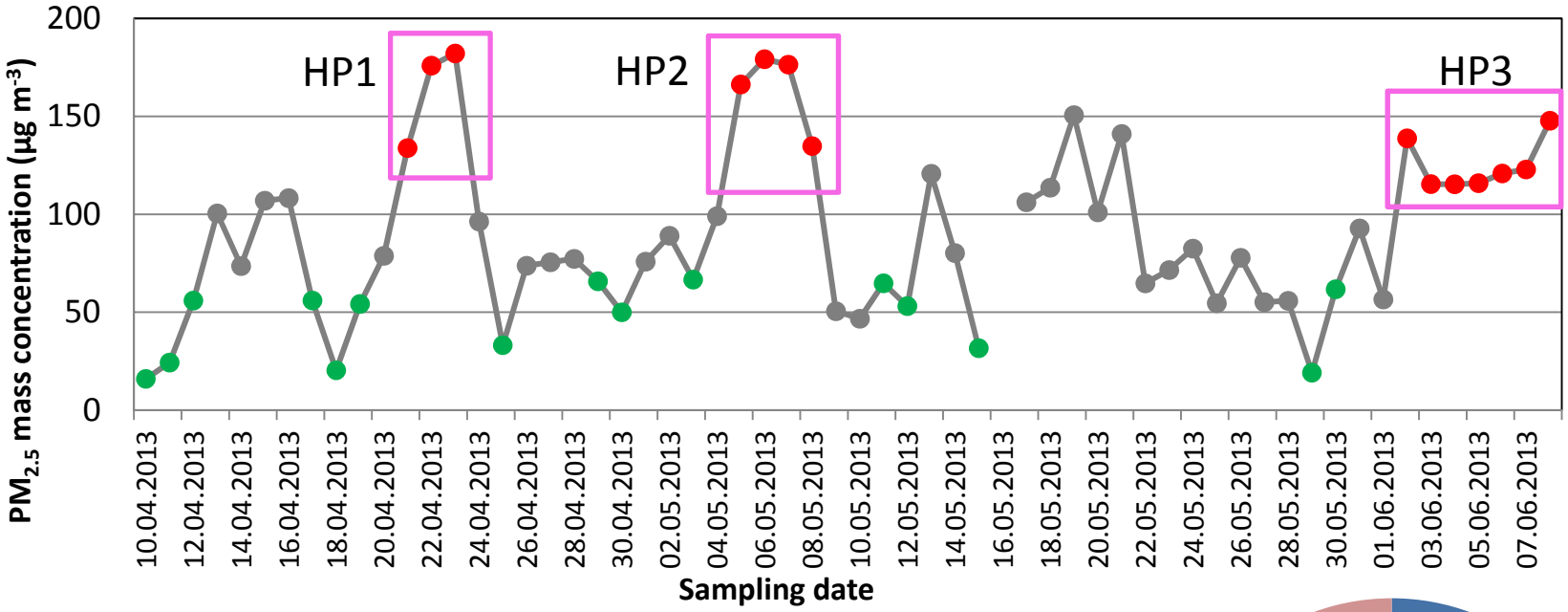
Analytical methods

- Thermal/Optical Carbon Analyzer: EC/OC
- Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry: K, Ca, Na, Mg, Al, Fe, V, Cr, Mn, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Cd, Ba, Tl, and Pb
- Ion Chromatography: Cl^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, NH_4^+, K^+, Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+}
- Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry: 11 hopanes and 11 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Hopanes:
18α(H)-22,29,30-Trisnorneohopane (Ts)
17α(H)-22,29,30-Trisnorhopane (Tm)
17β(H)-22,29,30-Trisnorhopane (27b)
17α(H)21β(H)-30-Norhopane (29ab)
17β(H)21α(H)-30-Norhopane (29ba)
17α(H)21β(H)-Hopane (30ab)
17β(H)21α(H)-Hopane (Moretan) (30ba)
22S-17α(H)21β(H)-Homohopane (31abS)
22R-17α(H)21β(H)-Homohopane (31abR)
22S-17α(H)21β(H)-Bishomohopane (32abS)
22R-17α(H)21β(H)-Bishomohopane (32abR)

PAHs:
benz(a)anthracene (BAA)
chrysene (CRY)
benz(bk)fluoranthene (BBKF)
benzo(e)pyrene (BEP)
benzo(a)pyrene (BAP)
perylene (PER)
dibenz(a,h)anthracene (DAH)
indeno(1,2,3,c,d) pyrene (IND)
picene (PIC)
benz(g,h,i)perylene (BGH)
coronene (COR)

Results



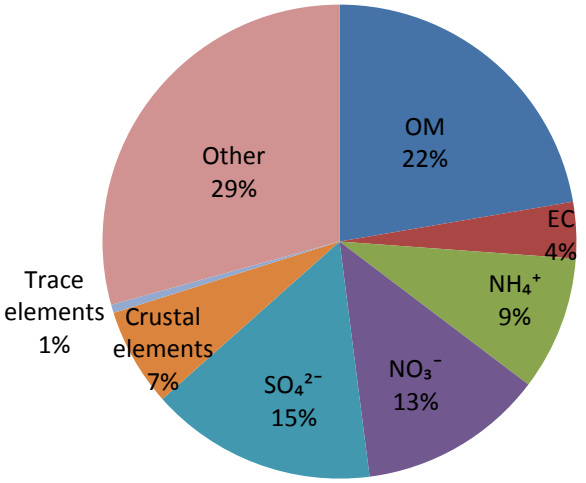
Average: 89 µg m^{-3}

24 h $PM_{2.5}$ threshold values:

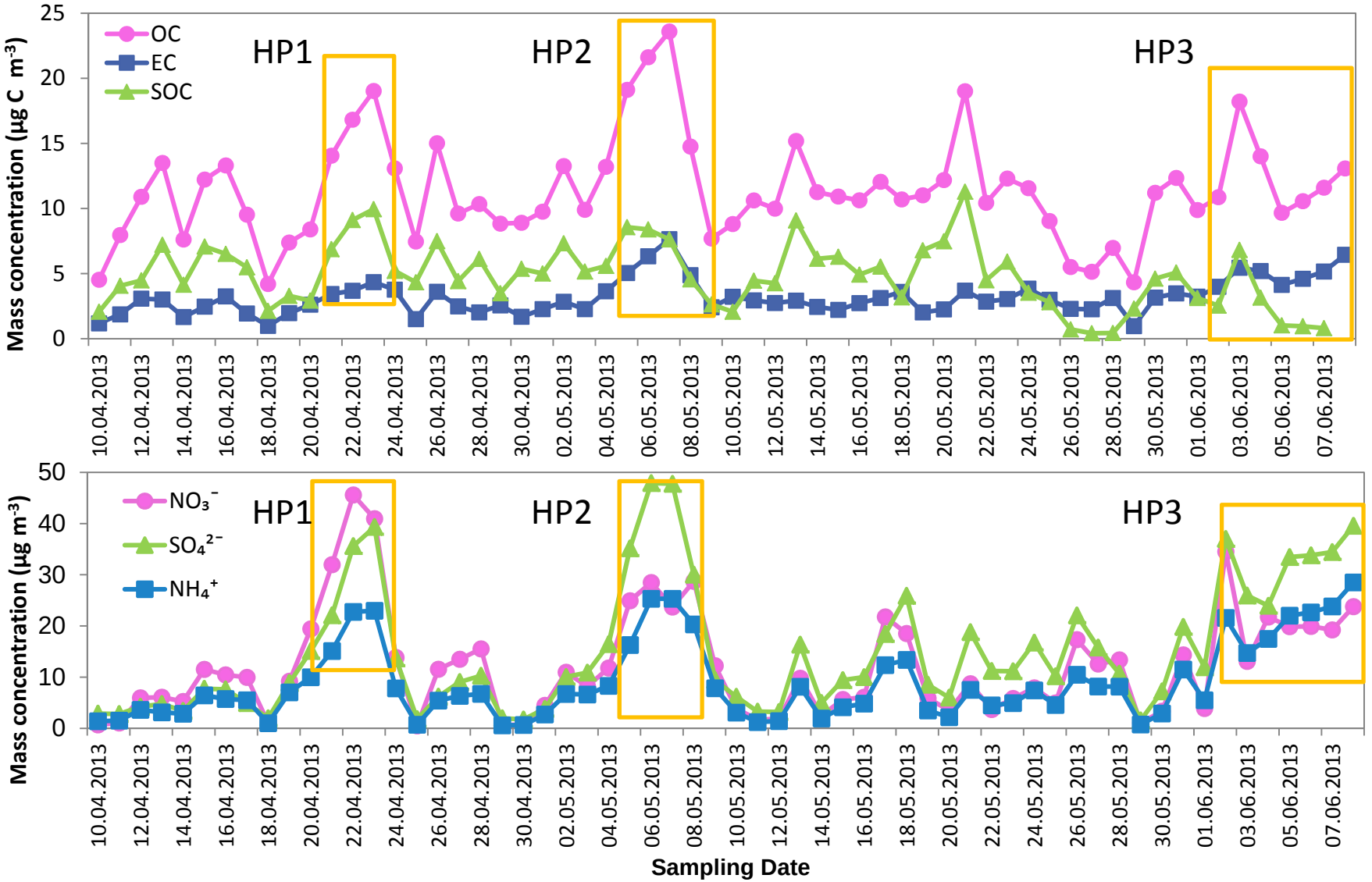
WHO: 25 µg m^{-3}
US-EPA: 35 µg m^{-3}
China (Grade II): 75 µg m^{-3}

Green: Clear days
Red: Heavy haze days

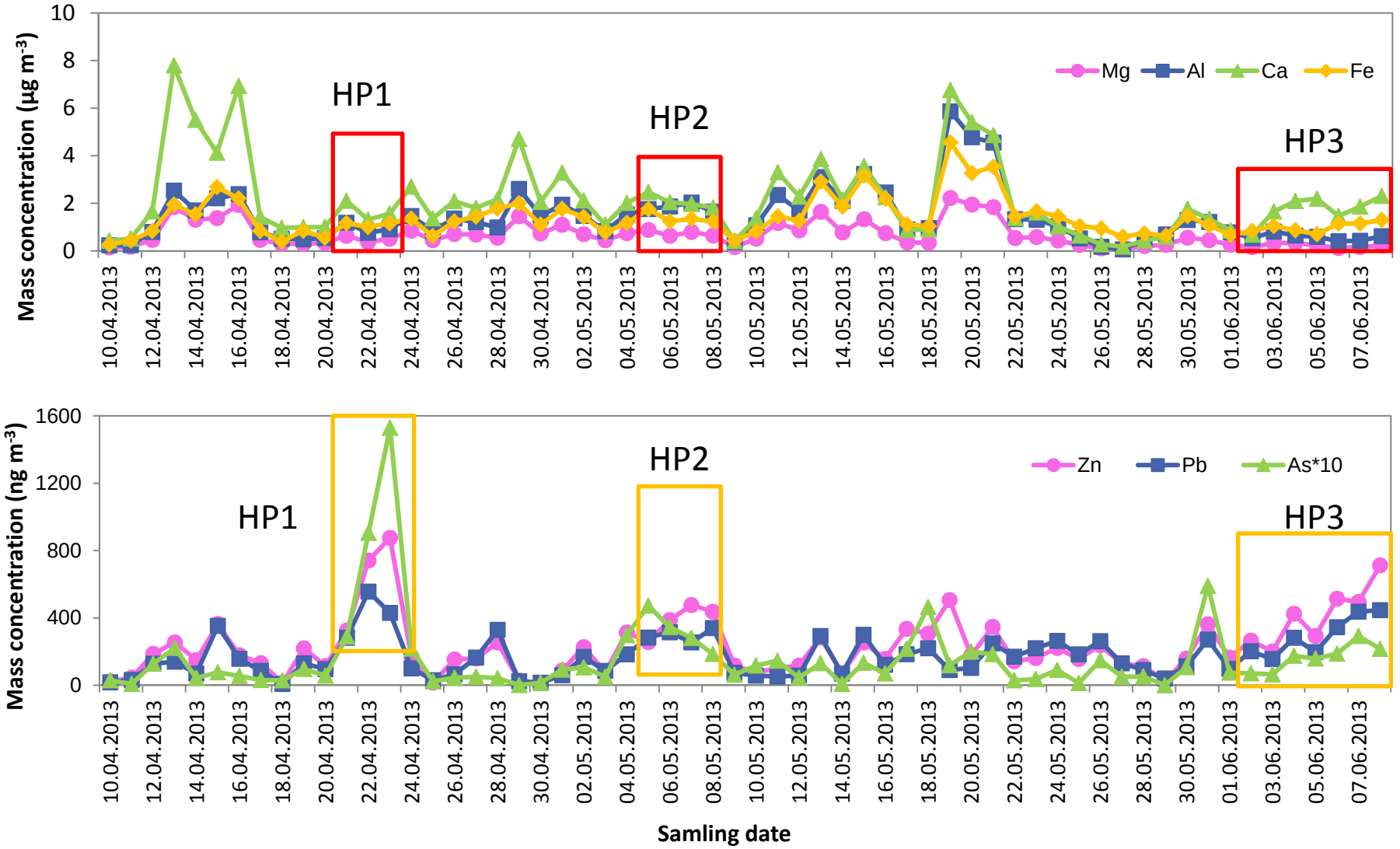
HP1: 164 µg m^{-3}
HP2: 164 µg m^{-3}
HP3: 125 µg m^{-3}
Clear: 45 µg m^{-3}



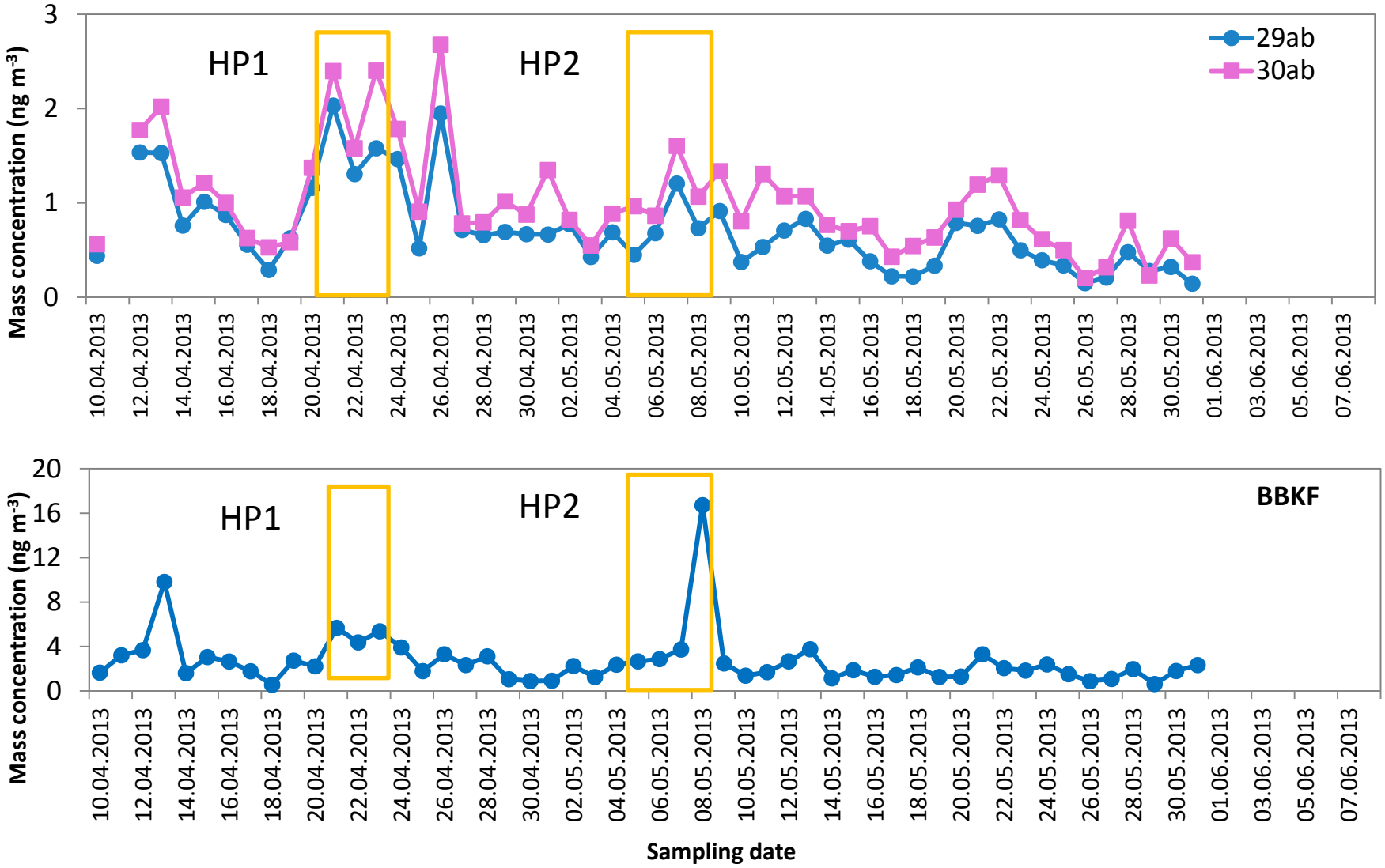
Variations of compound concentrations



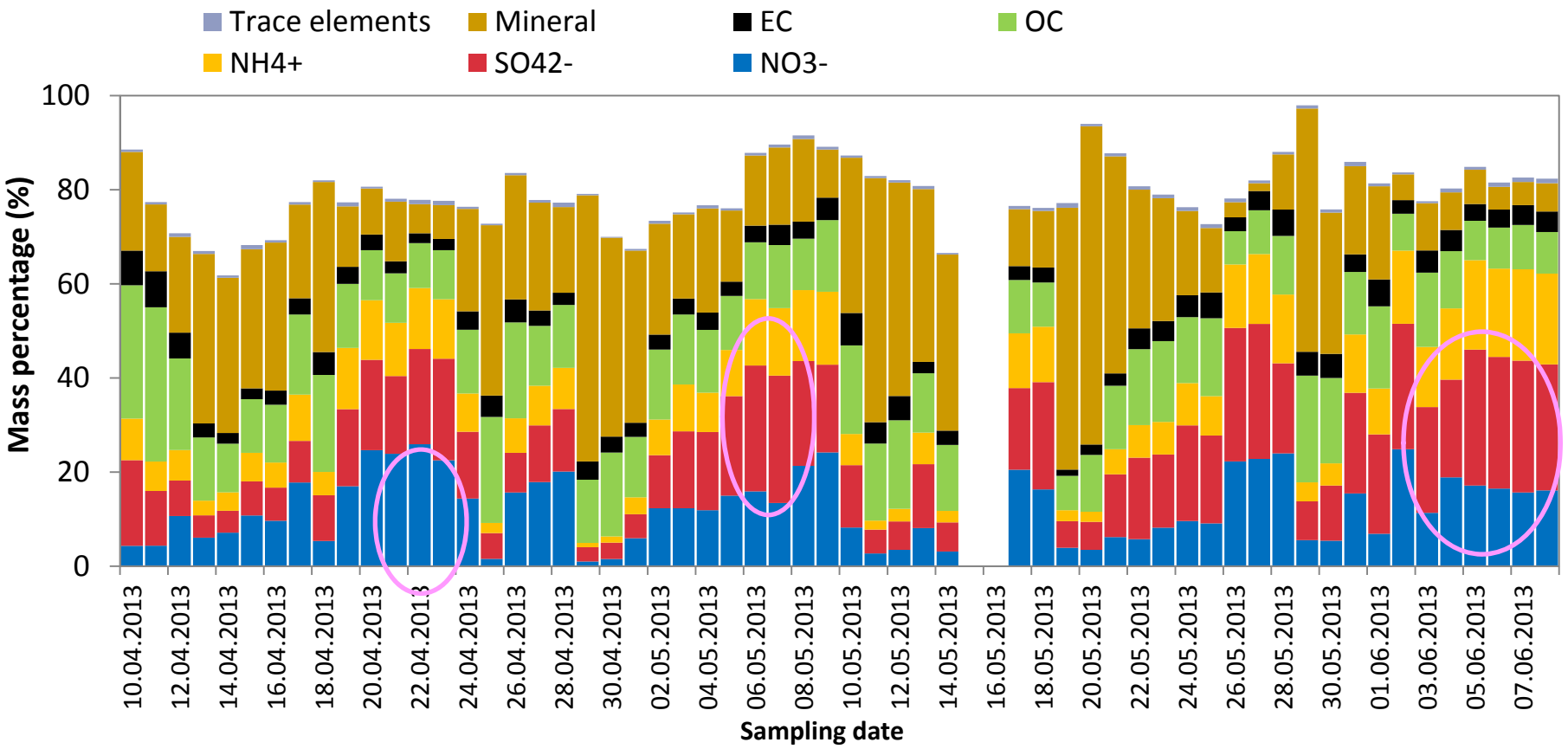
Variations of compound concentrations



Variations of compound concentrations



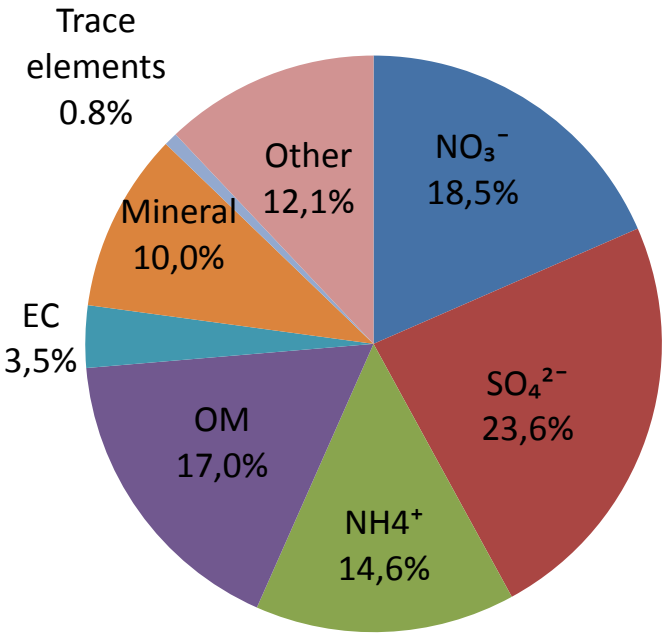
Variation of compound mass percentages



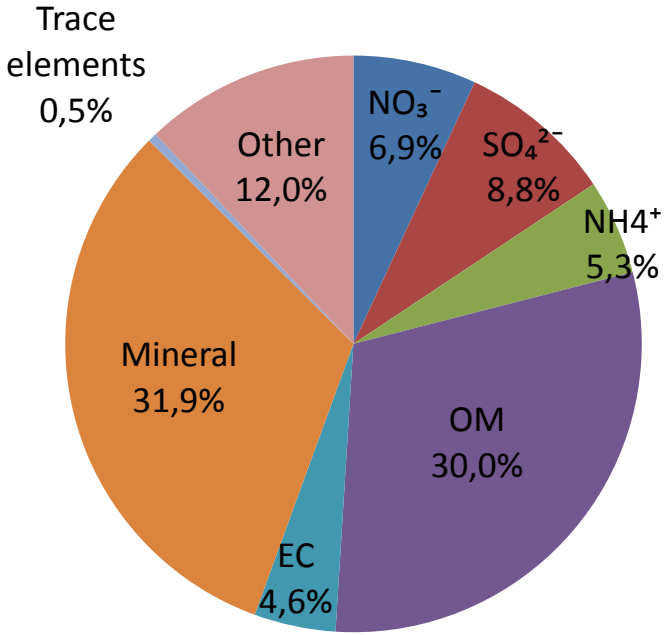
HP1: NO_3^-

HP2 & HP3: SO_4^{2-}

Average mass balance

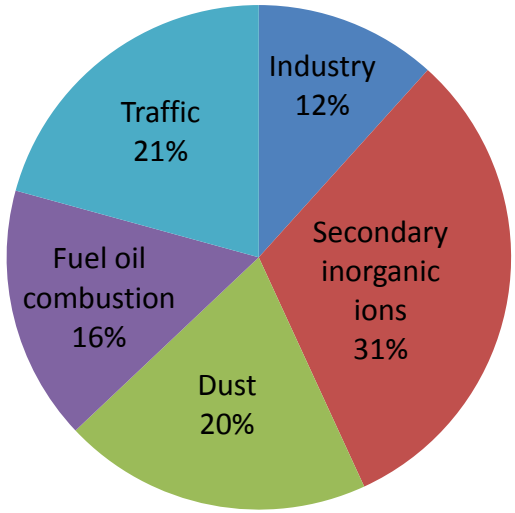


Haze: 146 µg m^{-3}

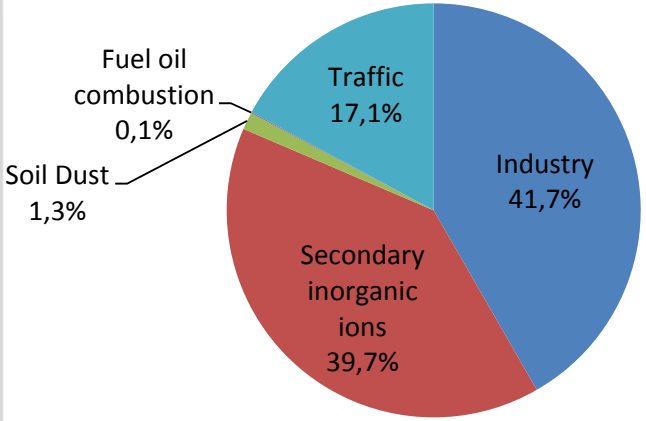


Clear: 45 µg m^{-3}

Source apportionment: PMF3.0

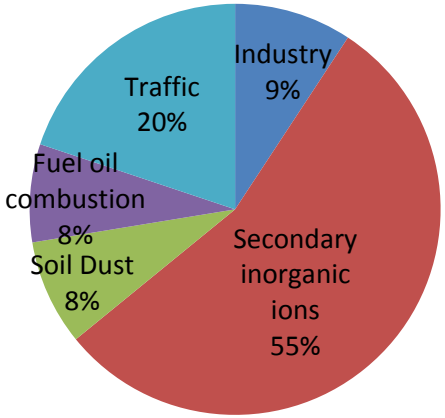


HP 1



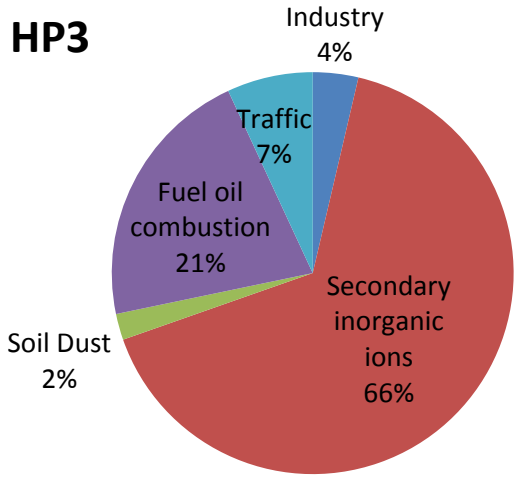
HP 1: 04.21-04.23
164 µg m^{-3}

HP2



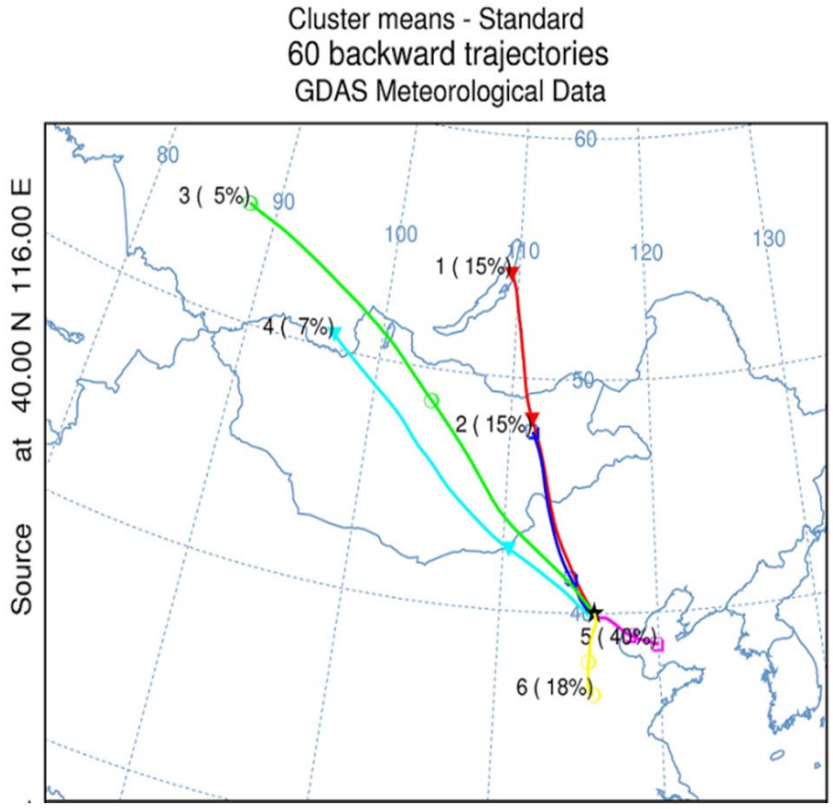
HP 2: 05.05-05.08
164 µg m^{-3}

HP3



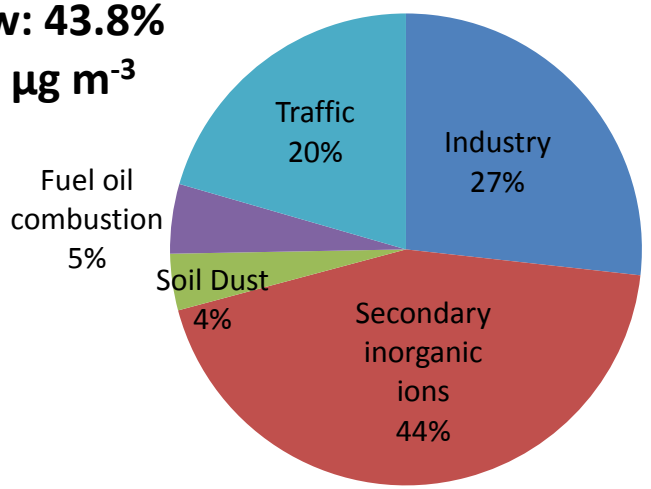
HP 3: 06.02-06.08
125 µg m^{-3}

Back trajectory analyses: HYSPLIT 4

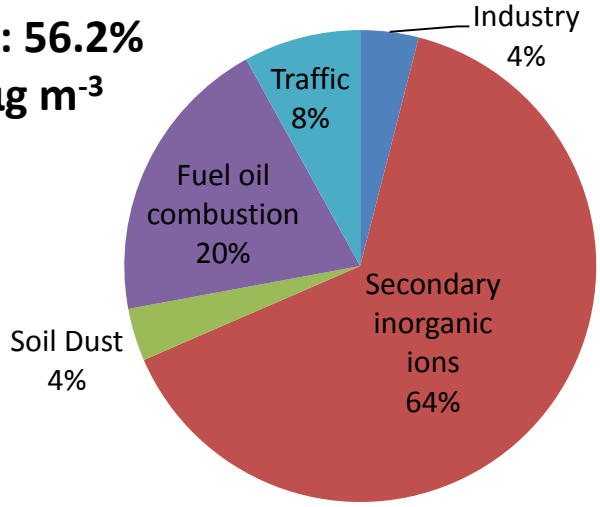


Cluster 1: Long-rang N flow
Cluster 2: N flow
Cluster 3: Long-rang NW flow
Cluster 4: NW flow
Cluster 5: SE flow
Cluster 6: S flow

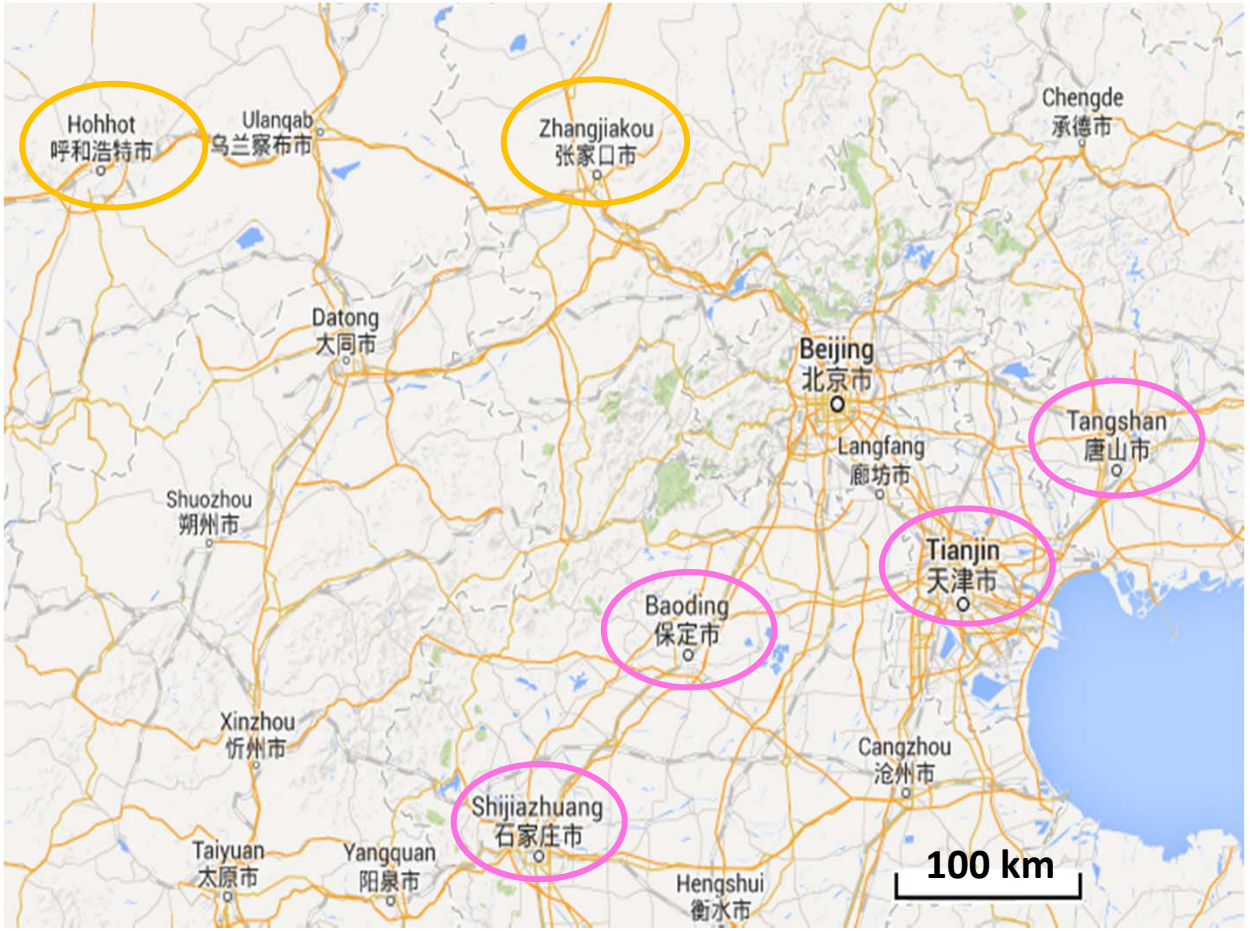
S flow: 43.8%
154 µg m^{-3}



SE flow: 56.2%
126 µg m^{-3}



Fossil-fuel power plant



Main anthropogenic sources of $PM_{2.5}$

Source: Google map

(1) Beijing: electricity and heat production and supply industry, automotive manufacturing, electronic equipment manufacturing, pharmaceutical manufacturing, general equipment manufacturing, petroleum processing, coking
(2) Tangshan: iron and steel industry, coal mining (coking coal), petroleum products, cement and porcelain
(3) Tianjin: petrochemical, textiles, car manufacturing, mechanical industries and metalworking
(4) Baoding: the largest photosensitive materials and magnetic recording media manufacture, vehicle manufacturing and photovoltaic cells
(5) Shijiazhuang: pharmaceutical, textile, machinery and chemicals, building materials, light industry and electronics

Conclusion

1. Controlling precursors of secondary inorganic ions more and more important to increase the visibility

2. Sources of high $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations during spring in Beijing: industry, secondary inorganic ions, traffic, soil dust and fuel oil combustion

3. Improving air quality should consider the whole region: Hebei province, Tianjin Municipality

4. Favourable for formation of haze: stagnant weather conditions (low mixing layer height, low wind speed) and high relative humidity

Outlook

- Source apportionment on the basis of high time resolution sampling results
- Source apportionment based on isotopic analyses of carbon
- Composition of PM_1
- More intense studies of the surroundings of Beijing
- Comparison to other Chinese regions

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Thank you for your attention!