

Overview of J³ Regional Campaign on Heavy Air Pollution in Winter

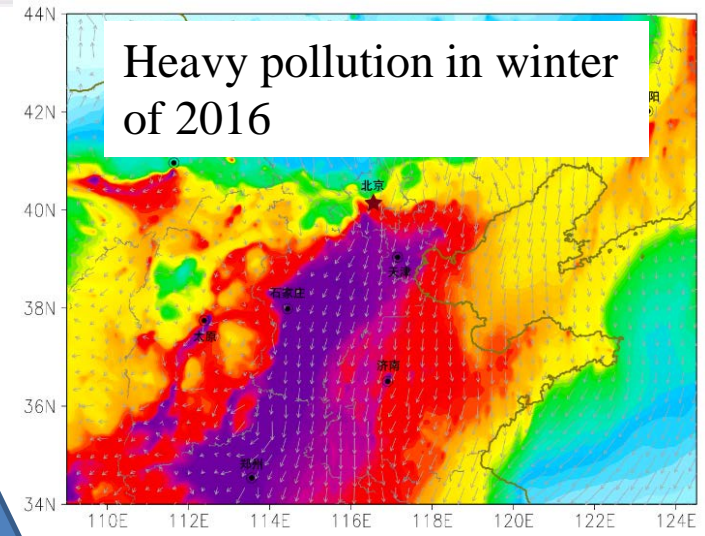
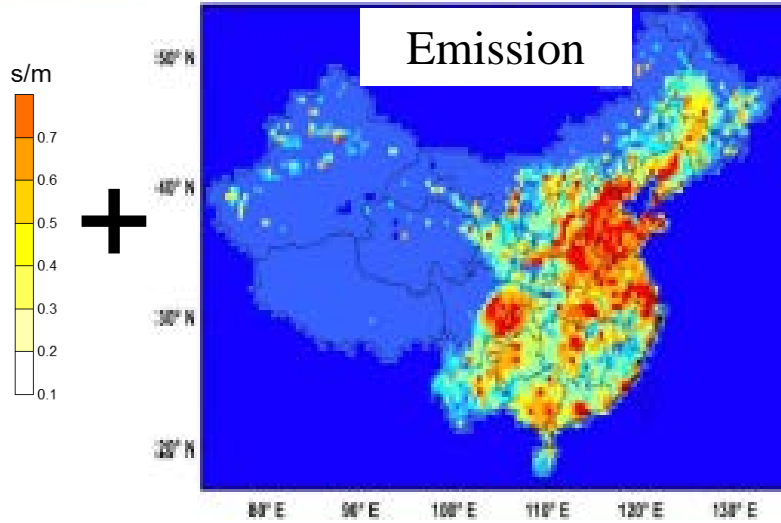
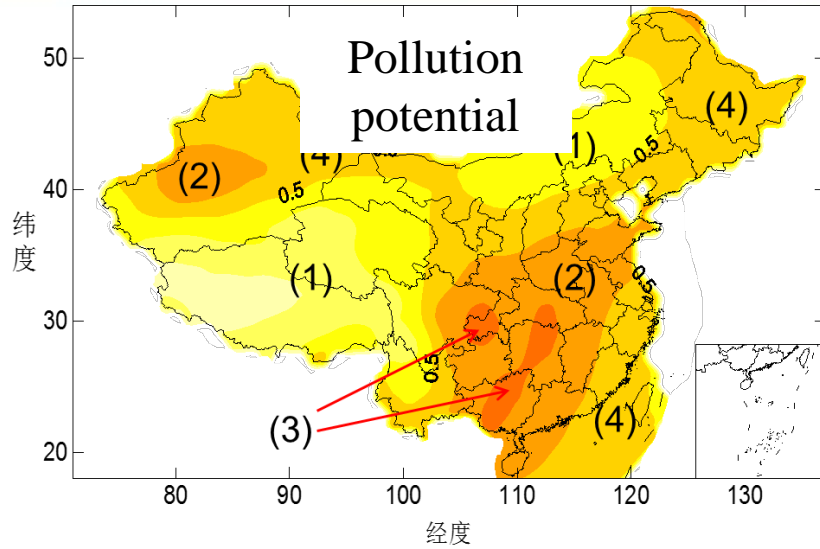
YH Zhang,
Peking University

The 1st Regional GEOS-Chem Asia Meeting,
Nanjing, 2018-05-21

Outline

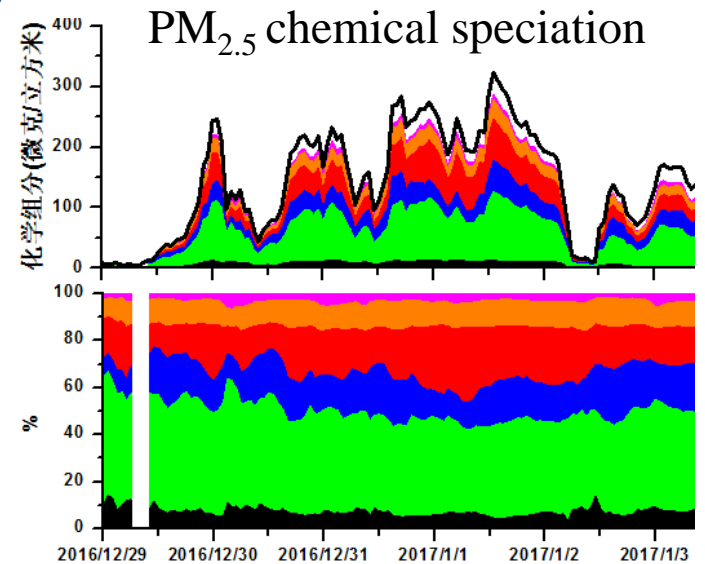
- 1. Planning of J³ integrated campaign**
- 2. Characteristics of regional pollution**
- 3. Preliminary data analysis of pollution episodes**

Winter haze in JJJ and surrounding area



主要污染特征:

- **二次污染重:** 对PM_{2.5}的贡献高达60-80%
- **爆发性发生:** 污染在2-3小时内增加几倍
- **区域性蔓延:** 超100万 km²
- **持续时间长:** 3-7 天

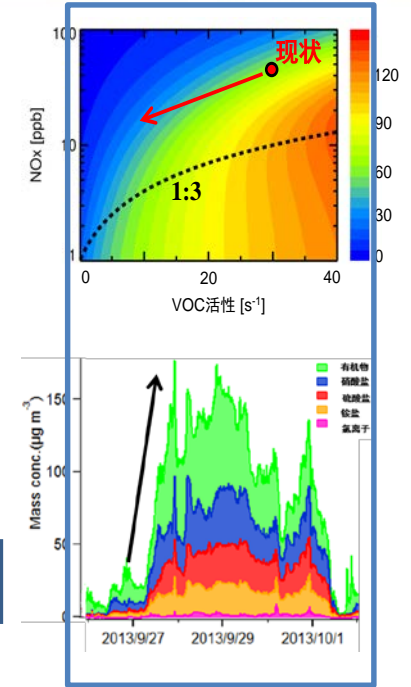
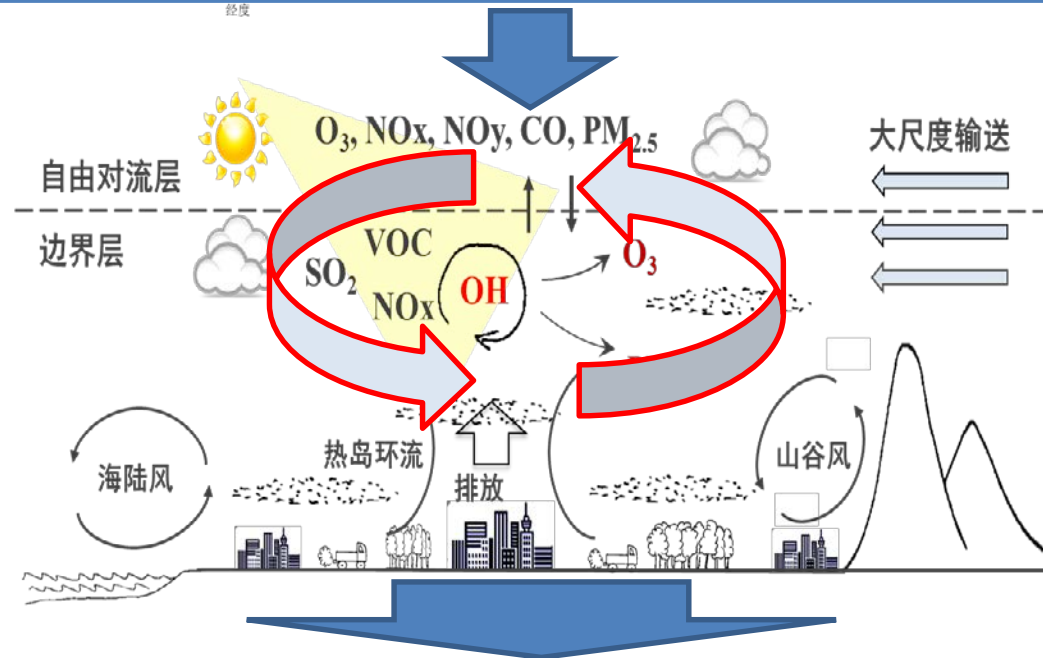
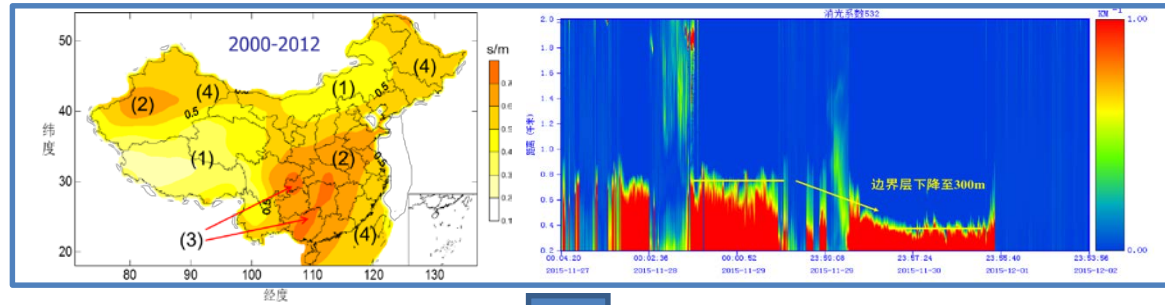


Understanding and challenge for heavy pollution



Super emission
(“排放说”)

Stagnant meteorology (“天气说”)



Strong oxidation
(“转化说”)

Quantify the role of emission, meteorology and atmospheric chemistry in the process of heavy pollution?

Scientific questions

Coupling mechanism for winter hazy explosive growth and its quantitatively analysis

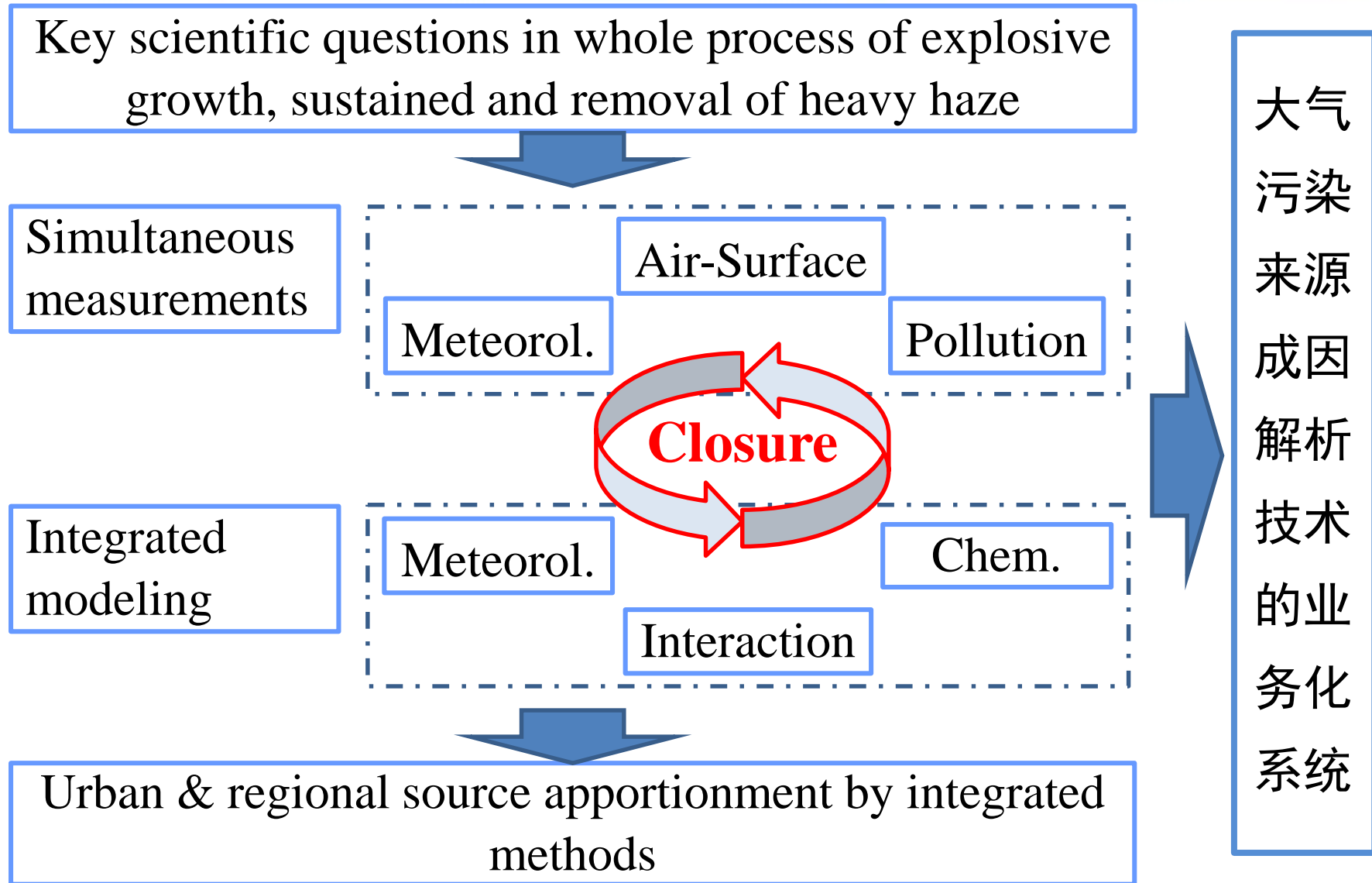
三大科学问题

1. 多尺度天气系统与大气污染的相关机制，细颗粒物爆发性增长的气象成因和主控因子
2. 区域大气氧化性的主要构成与演变规律，细颗粒物爆发性增长的化学成因和优势通道
3. 主要排放源和污染过程的示踪信息识别，一次排放、二次转化和区域输送的相对贡献

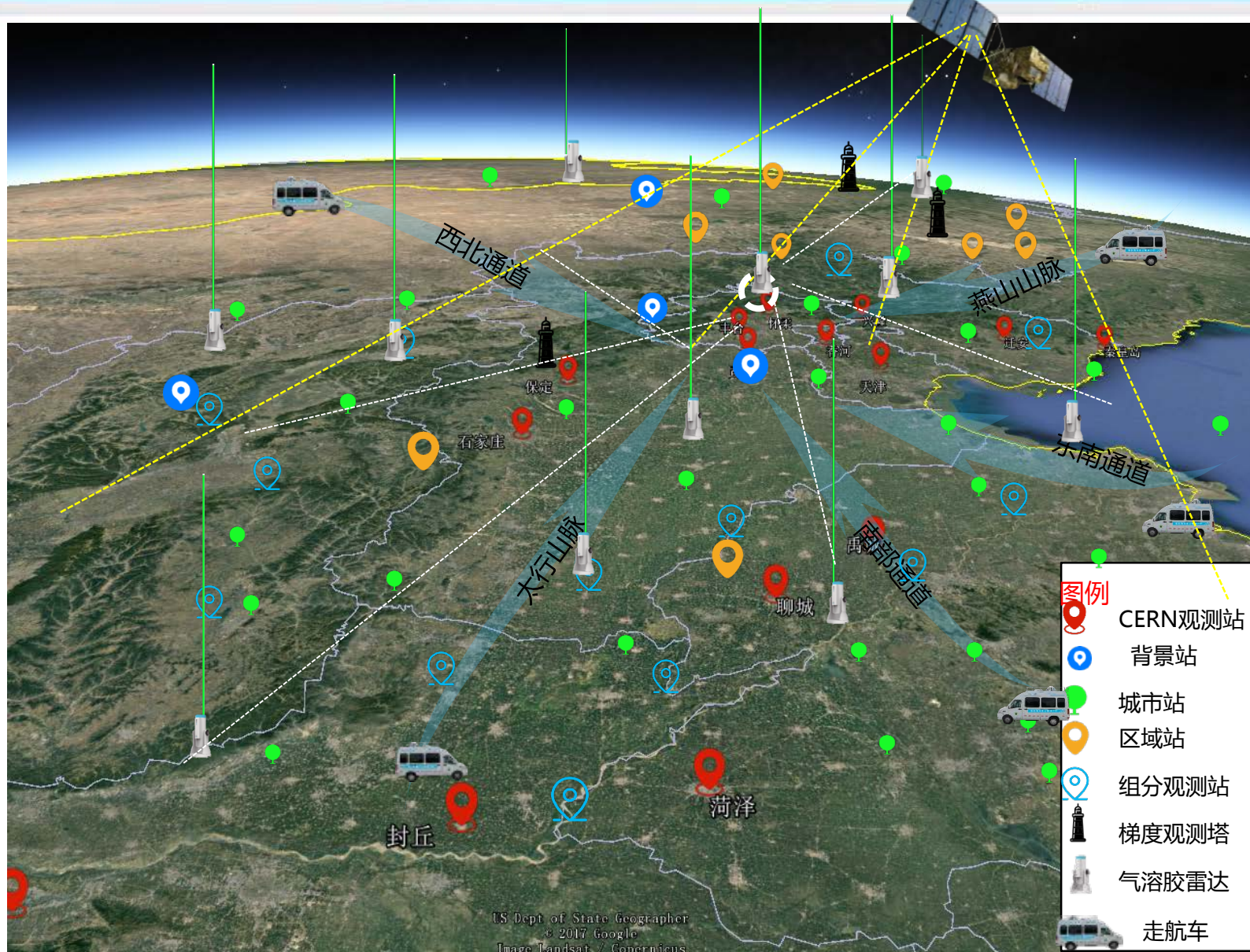
两大关键技术

1. 区域立体观测网设计和超级站闭合观测实验
2. 多视角相互印证的数据分析方法和数值模拟技术

Roadmap for in-depth study on heavy pollution



Integrated field campaign on JJJ winter haze

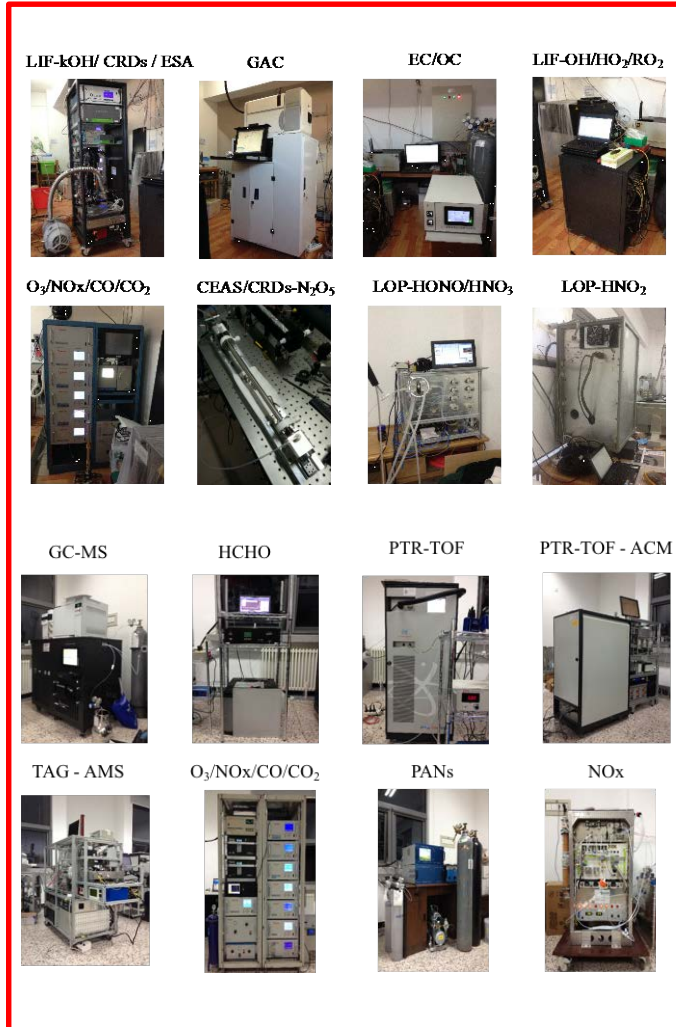


3D measurements

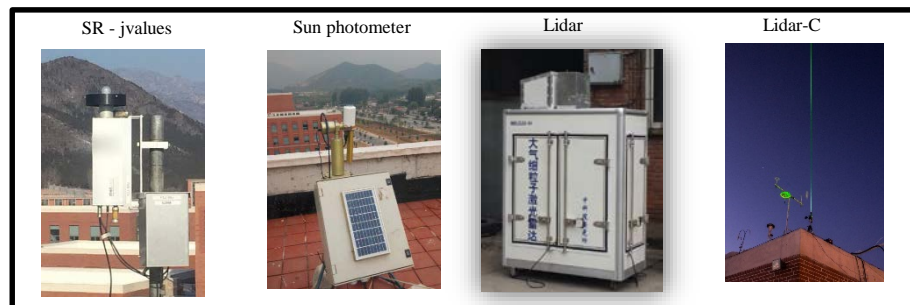
1. 中国环境监测总站
 - 区域站 (22)、背景站 (2)
 - 成分站 (38)
2. 中国科学院
 - CERN (6参数、辐射、分级颗粒物采样及成分, 15站)
 - Max-DOAS、LIDAR立体网
 - 走航观测 (4)
 - 卫星遥感
3. 中国气象局
 - 气象观测网
 - 成分站

Closure measurements in 4 Super-sites

Gaseous/aerosol chemistry



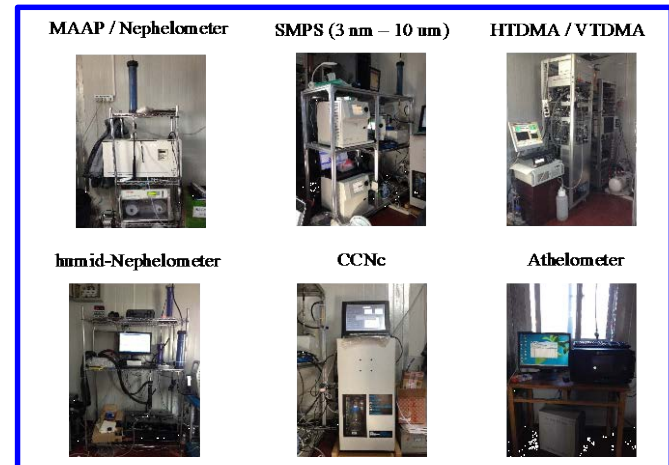
Vertical profile



Aerosol physics



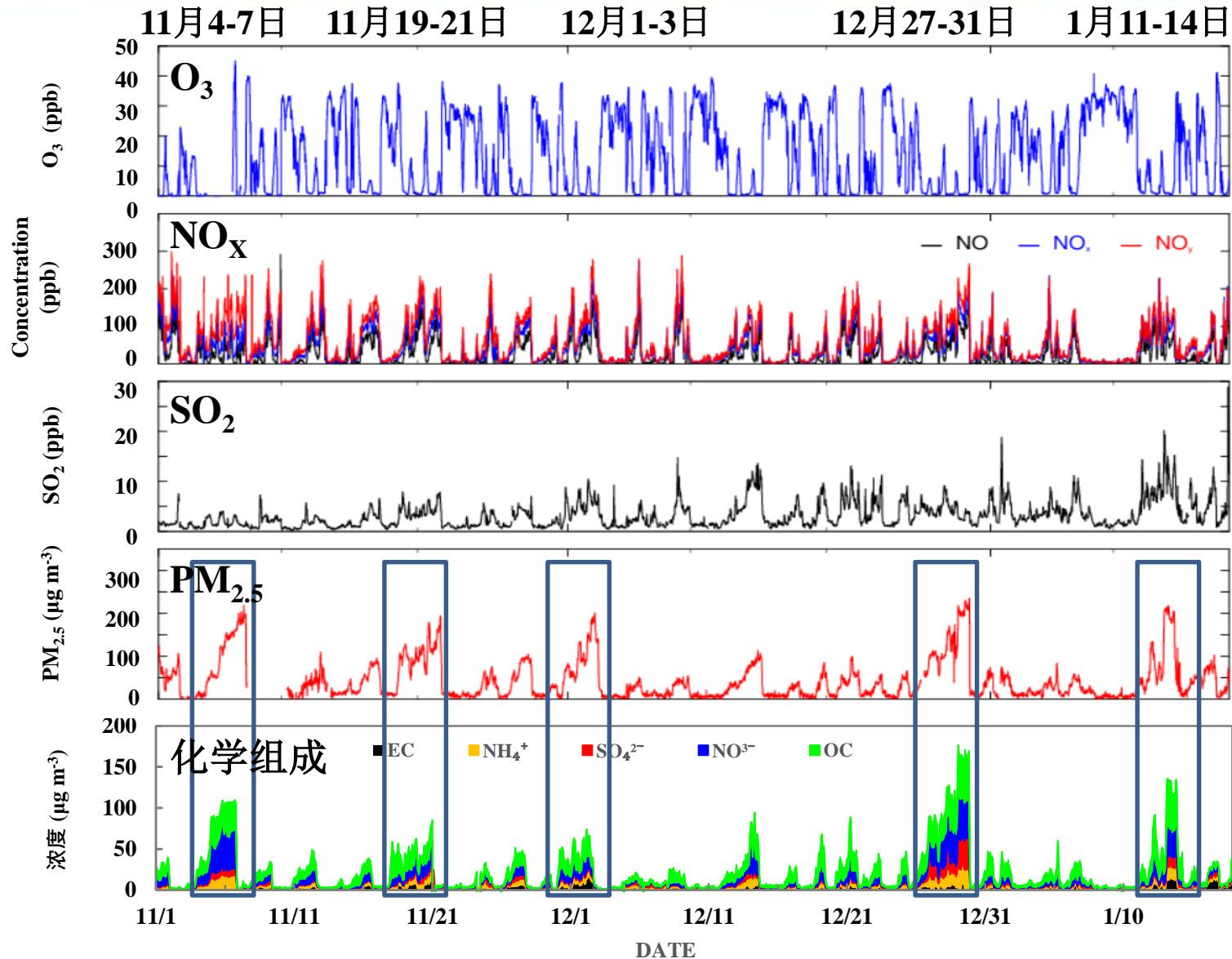
Aerosol optics



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Temporal variation of major pollutants in PKU



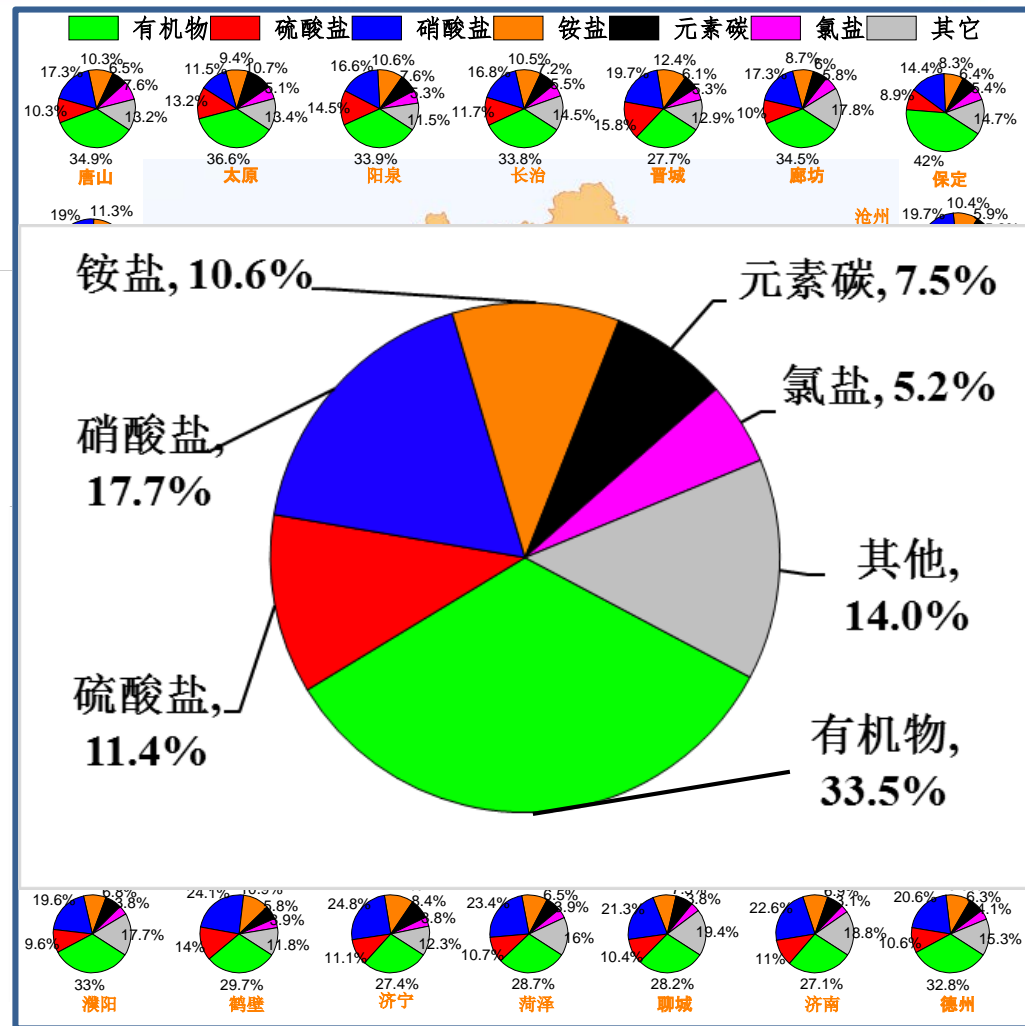
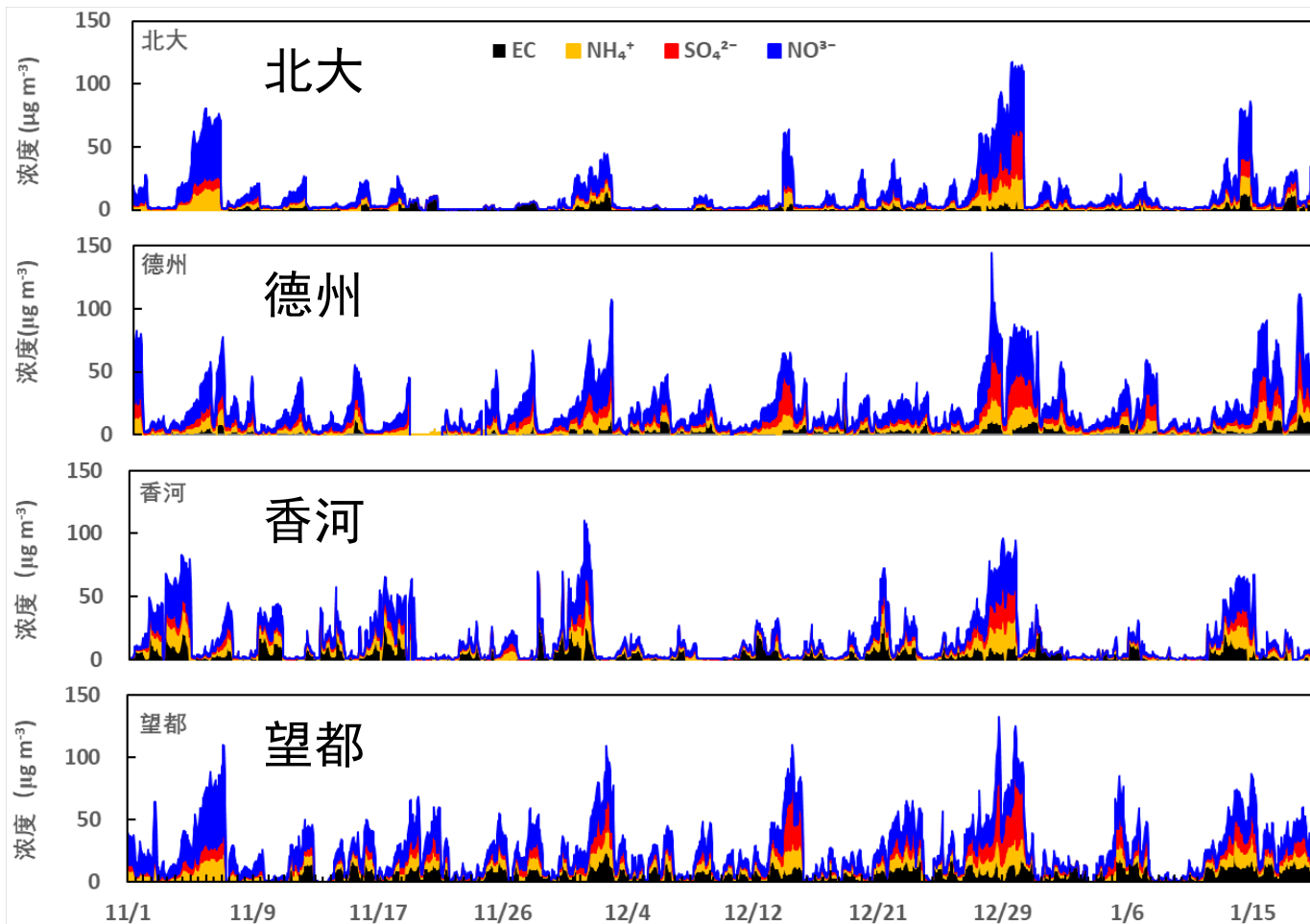
- SO_2 浓度较低
- NO_x 浓度较高
- PM污染显著下降



5个污染过程：
前期 NO_3^- 突出
后期 SO_4^{2-} 上升

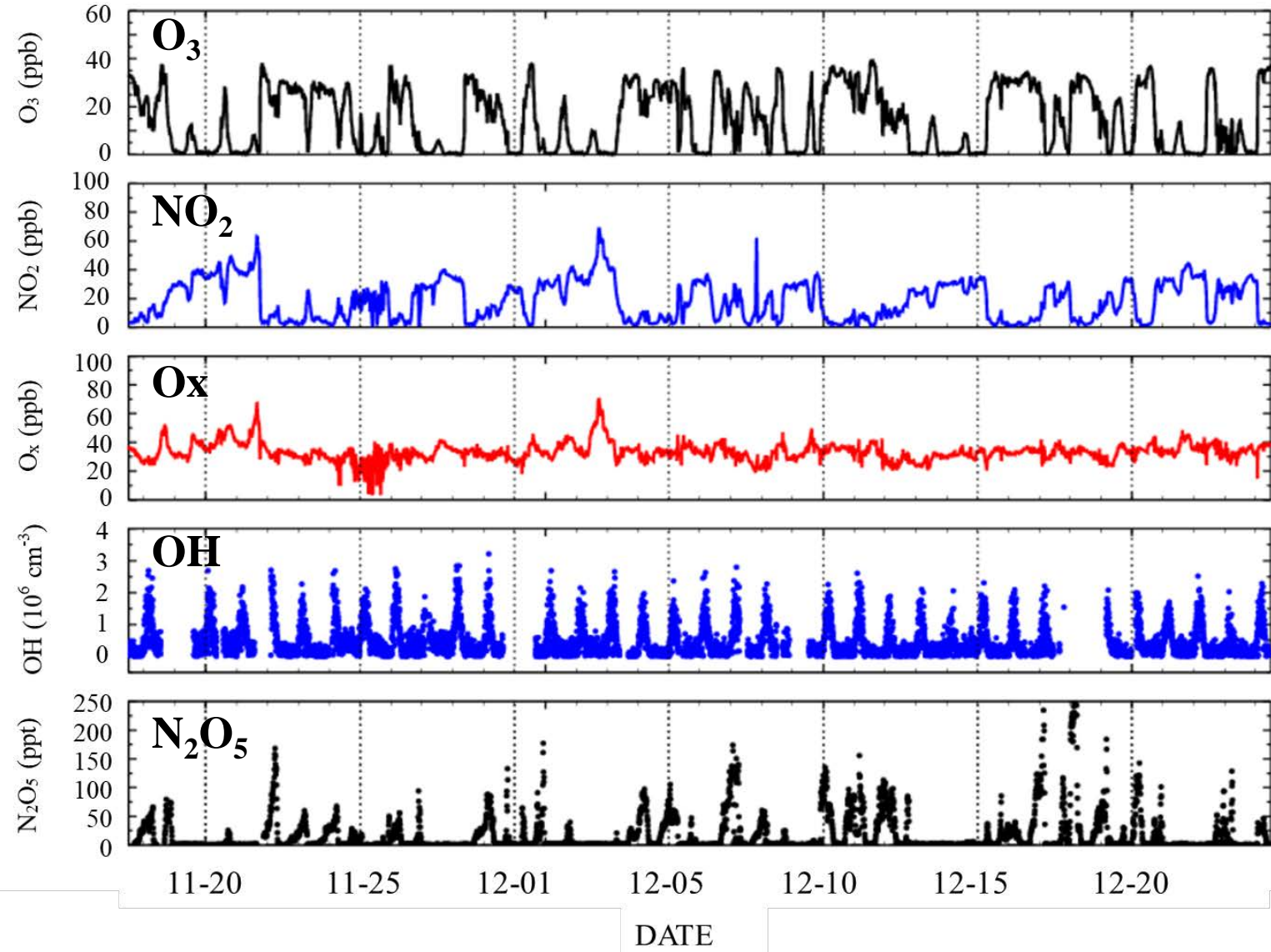
北京大学定位站

Significant Regional Nitrate Pollution

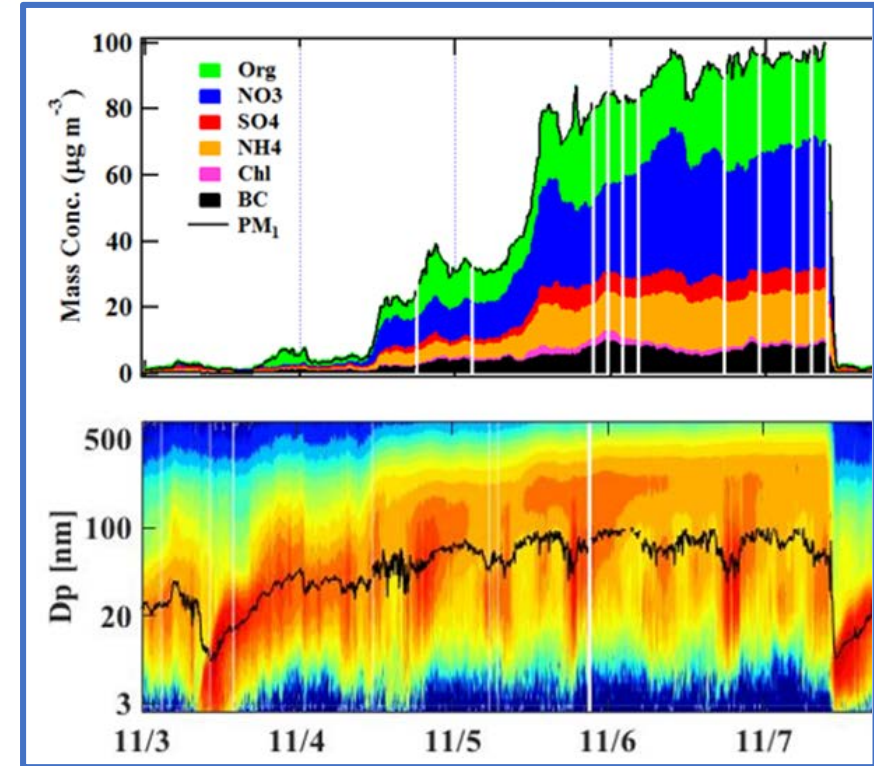
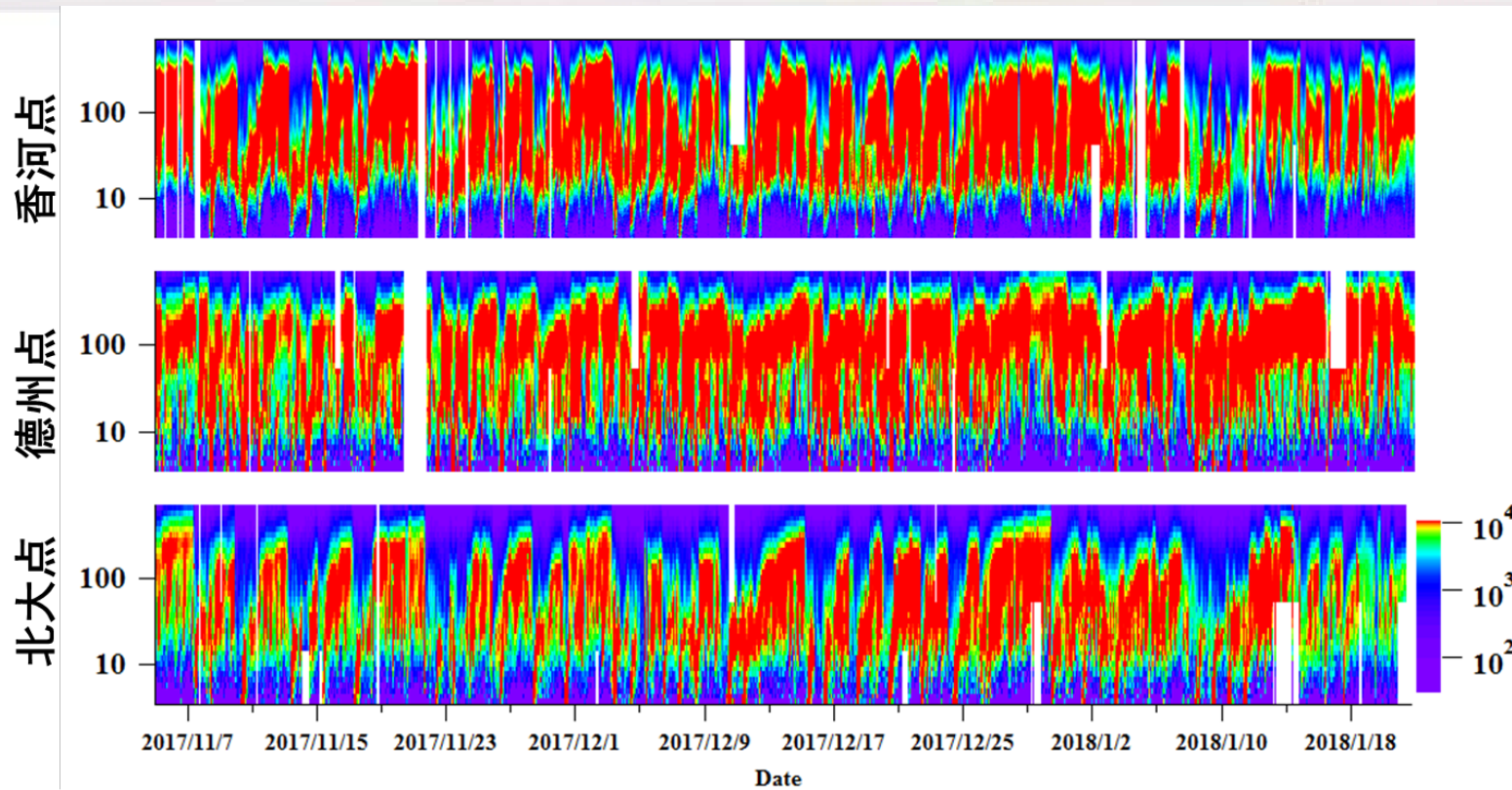


PM_{2.5}的主要化学构成是**有机物**、**硝酸盐**、**硫酸盐**和**铵盐**。

Relatively high oxidants during campaign



New particle formation and heavy haze



	有效天数	新粒子生成次数	发生频率	致霾次数	致霾频率
北大点	79	39	49%	9	23%
德州点	80	41	51%	11	27%
香河点	76	30	39%	10	33%

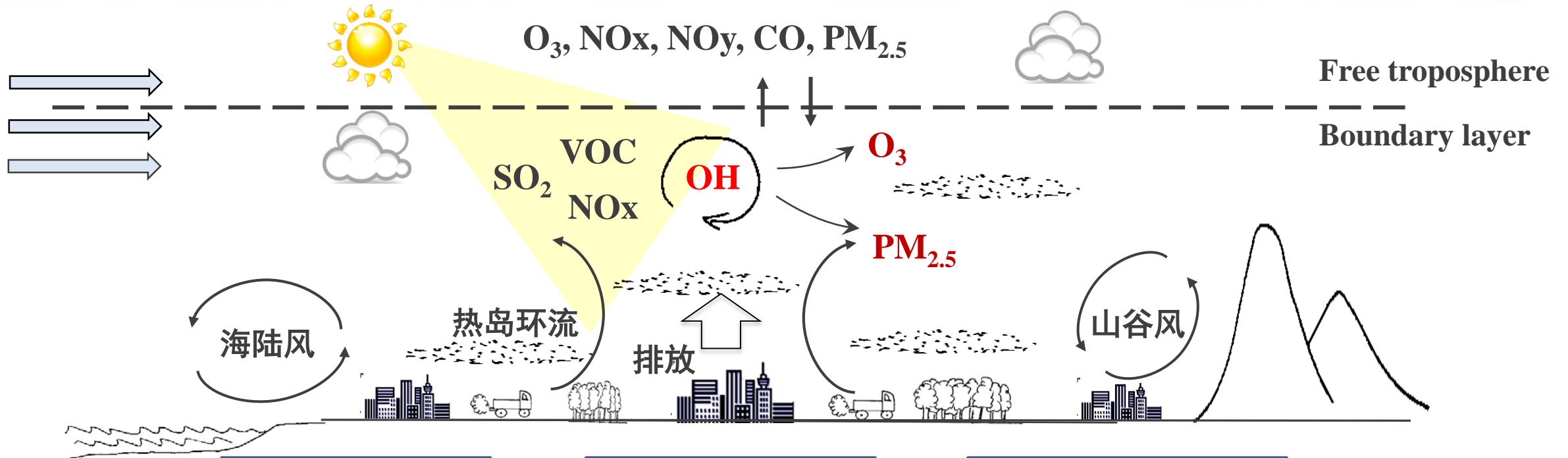


2016-2017冬季
 发生频率: 29%
 致霾频率: 54%

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Major Processes for Air Pollution



地形地貌
气候气象

源排放
-人为、自然

大气化学反应
-气、固、液

Meteorology

Scientific question

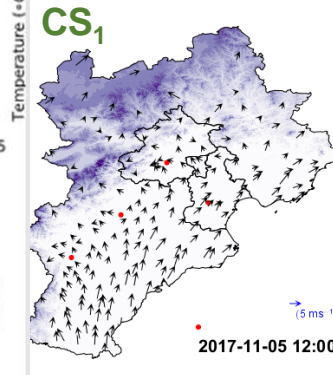
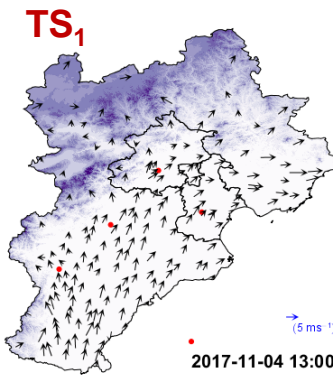
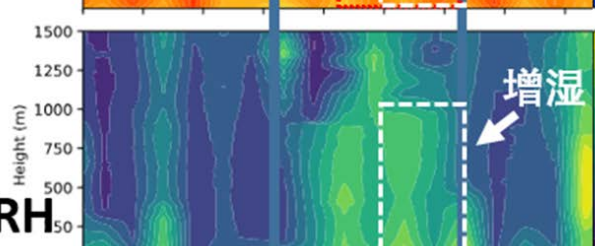
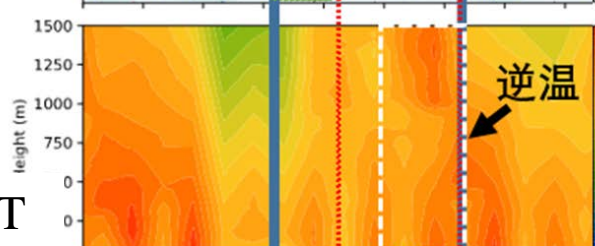
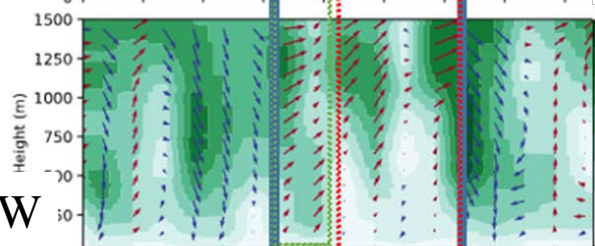
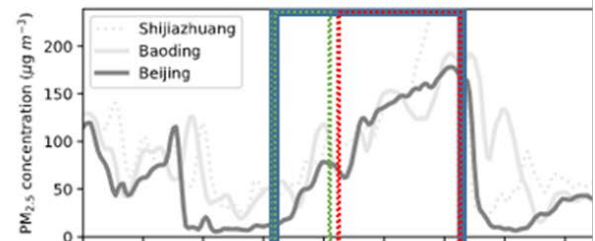
Chemistry

Regional transport

Feedback of heavy pollution and boundary meteorology

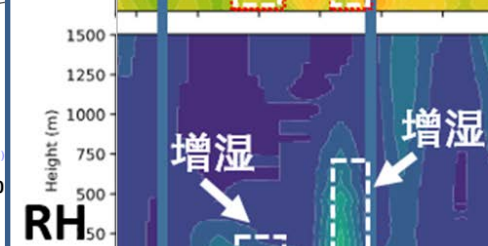
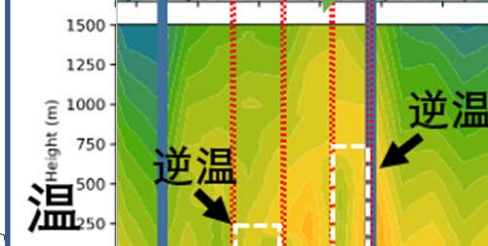
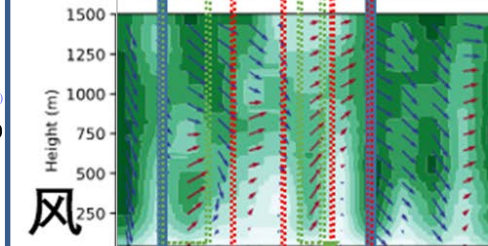
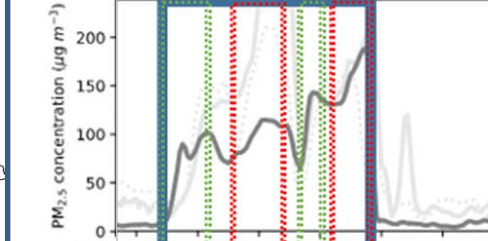
Nov. 4-7

PM_{2.5} TS₁ CS₁



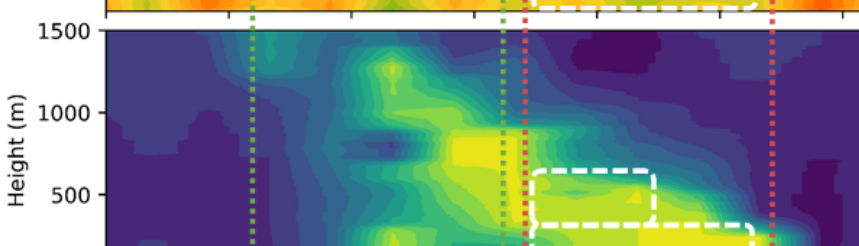
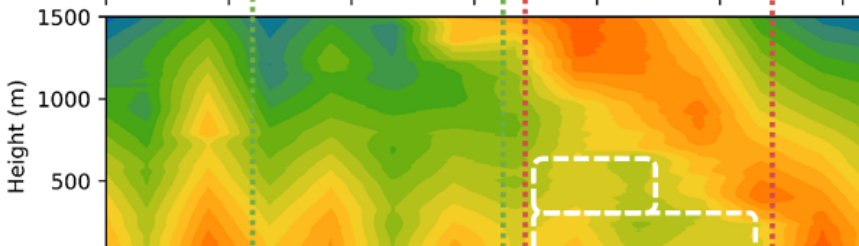
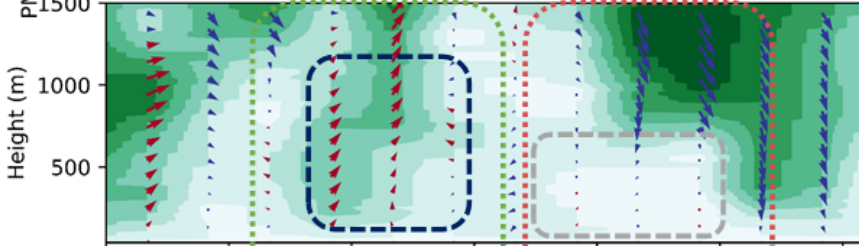
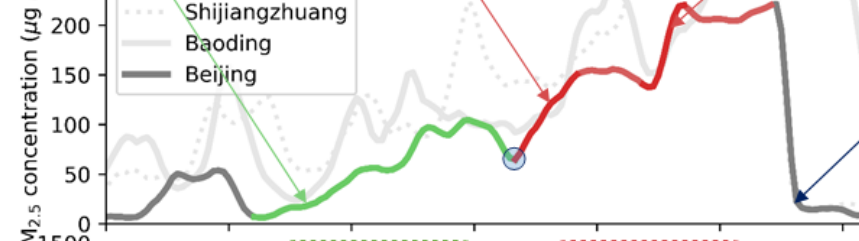
Nov. 19-22

PM_{2.5} TS₂₋₁ CS₂₋₁ TS₂₋₂ CS₂₋₂

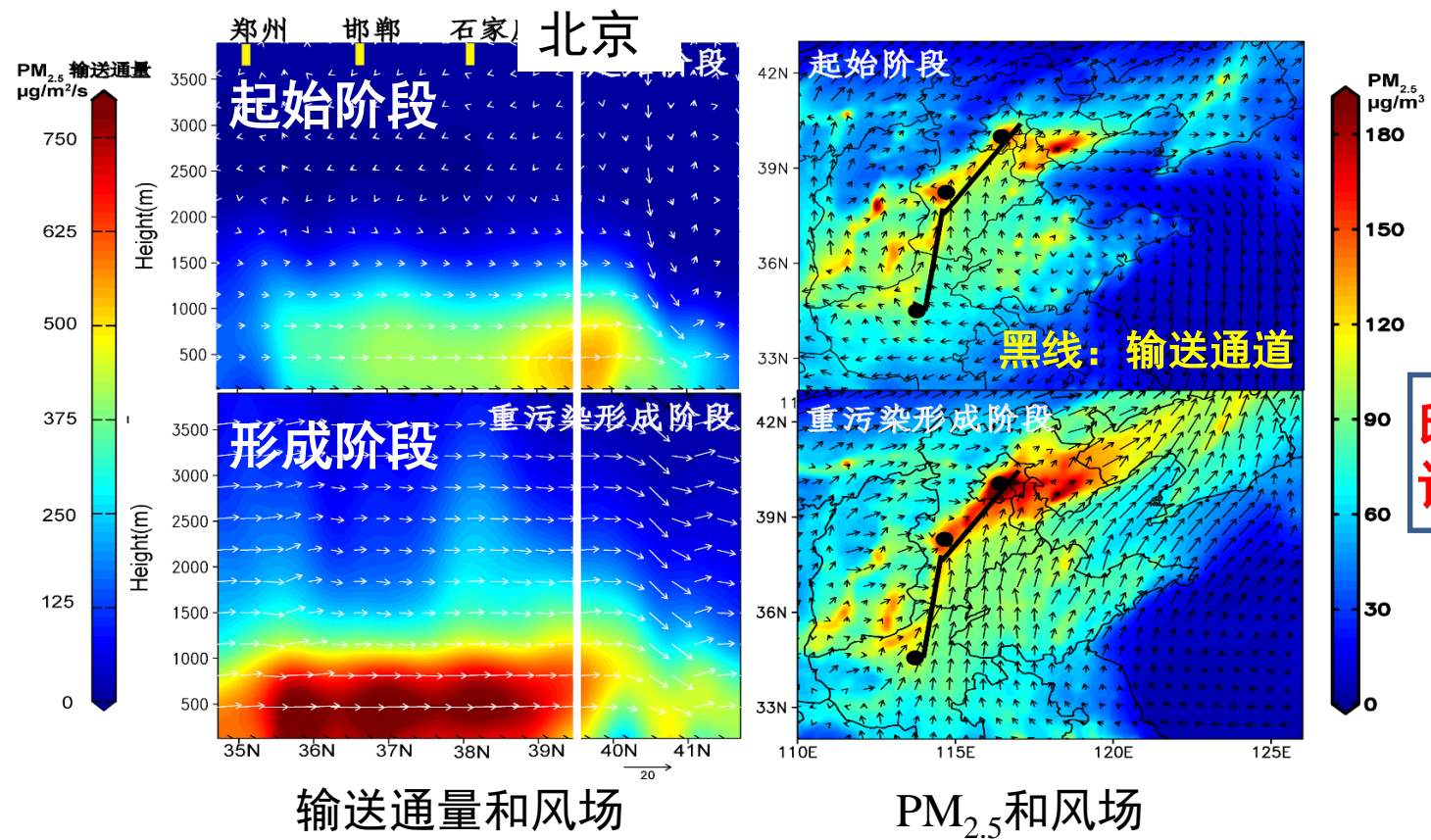


Dec. 27-31

PM_{2.5} concentration (µg m⁻³)
 Shijiazhuang (dotted), Baoding (grey), Beijing (solid)



Regional Transport ~ Pollution Explosive Growth (4-7)



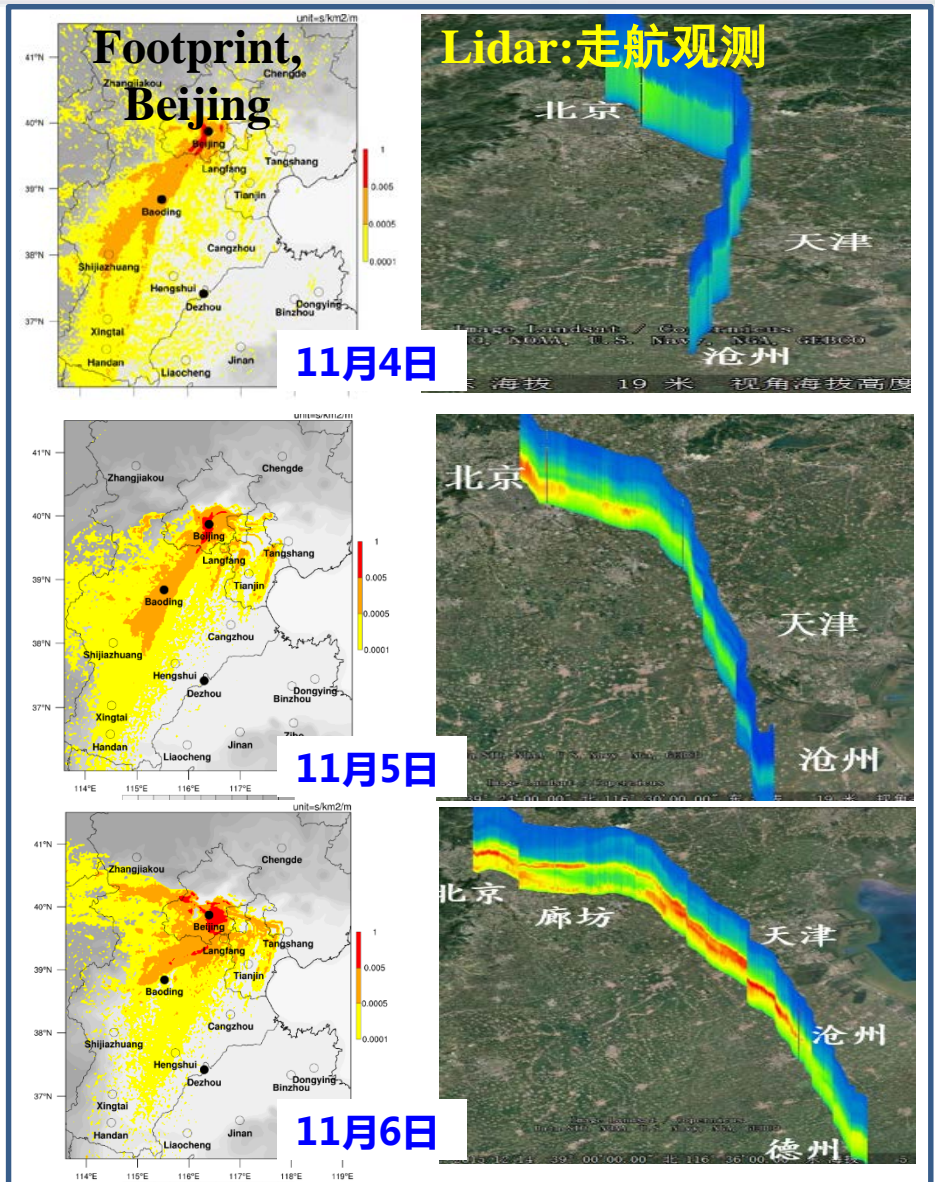
Transport flux:

Initial stage: 200- 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$

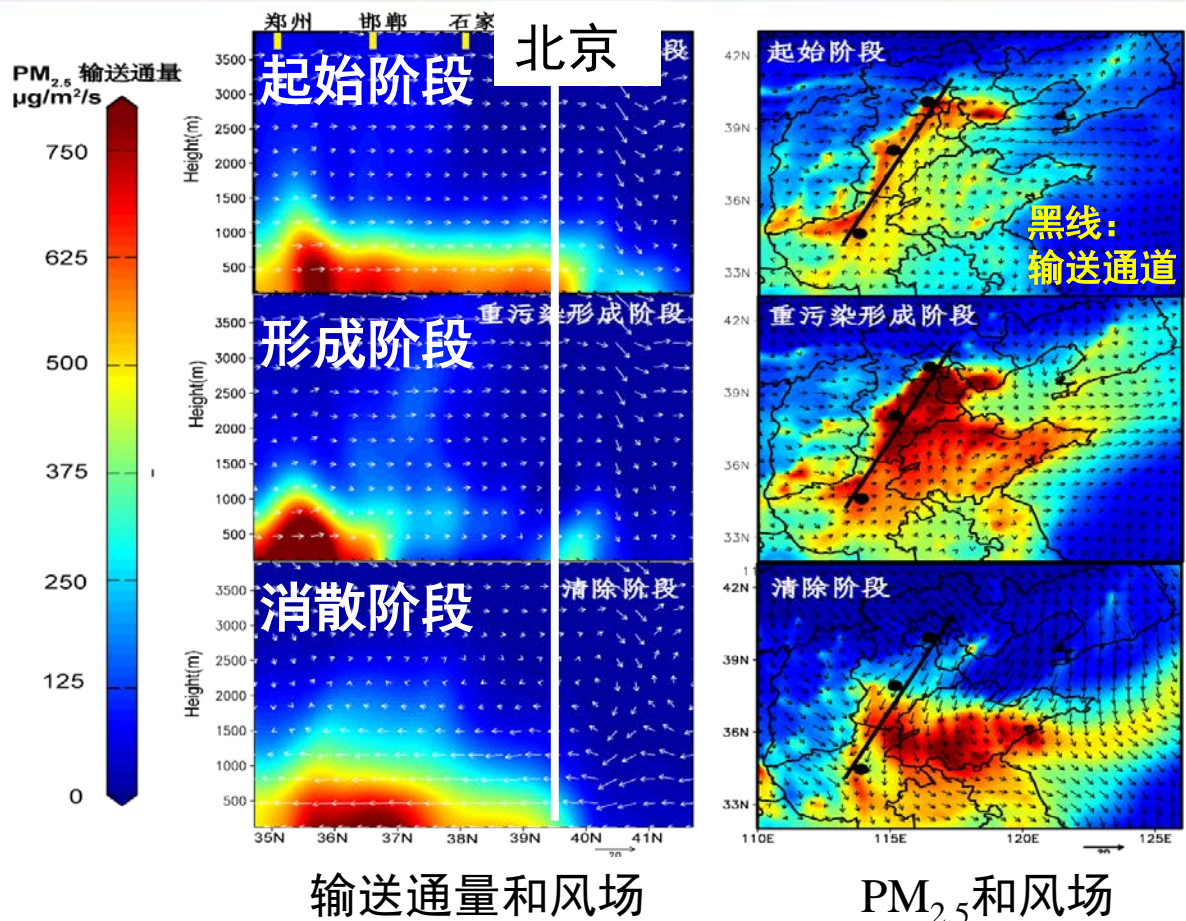
Cumulative stage: 600-1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$

增加
2-3倍

印证



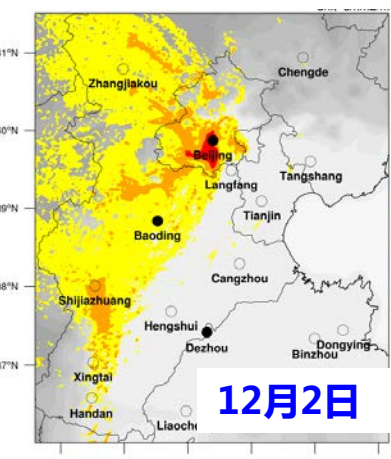
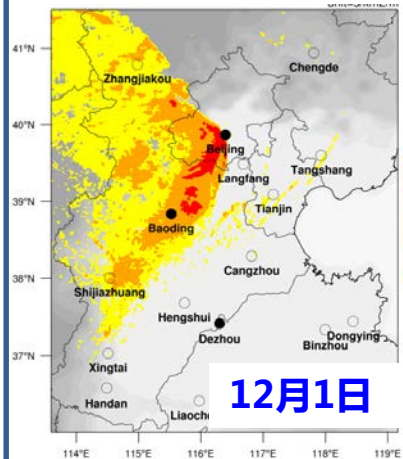
Regional transport + local emission (Dec. 1-3)



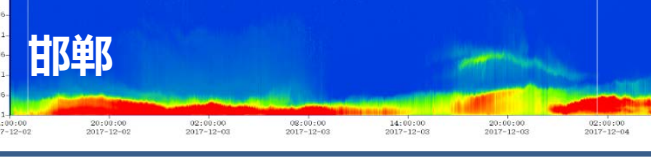
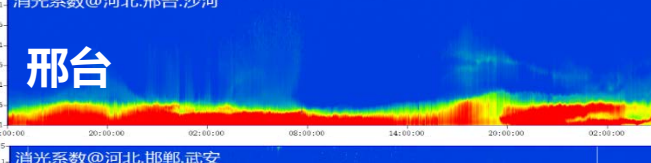
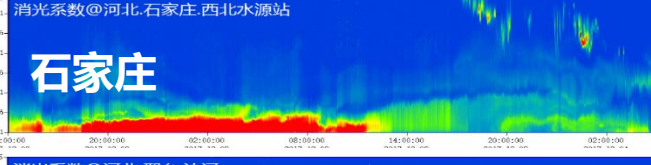
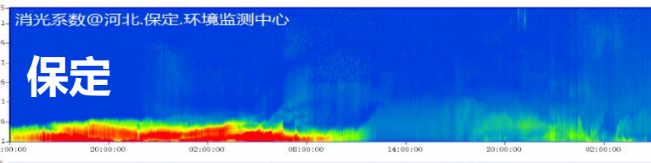
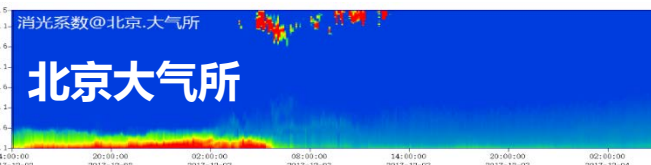
污染起始阶段: 输送通量 $500-800 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$

快速形成阶段: 输送通量 $100-200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$

Footprint, Beijing



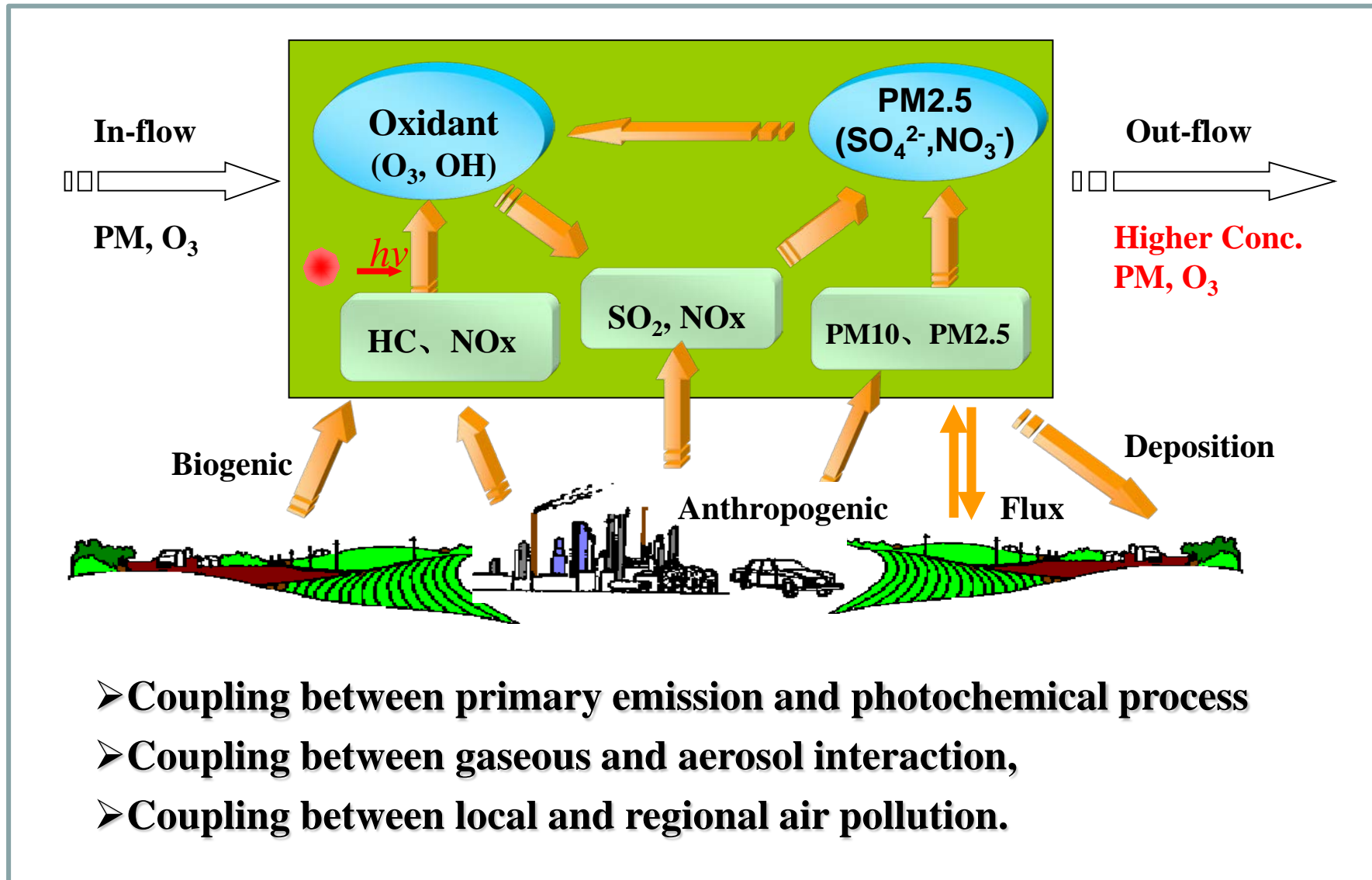
Lidar: 定位+走航



印证

减少
约4倍

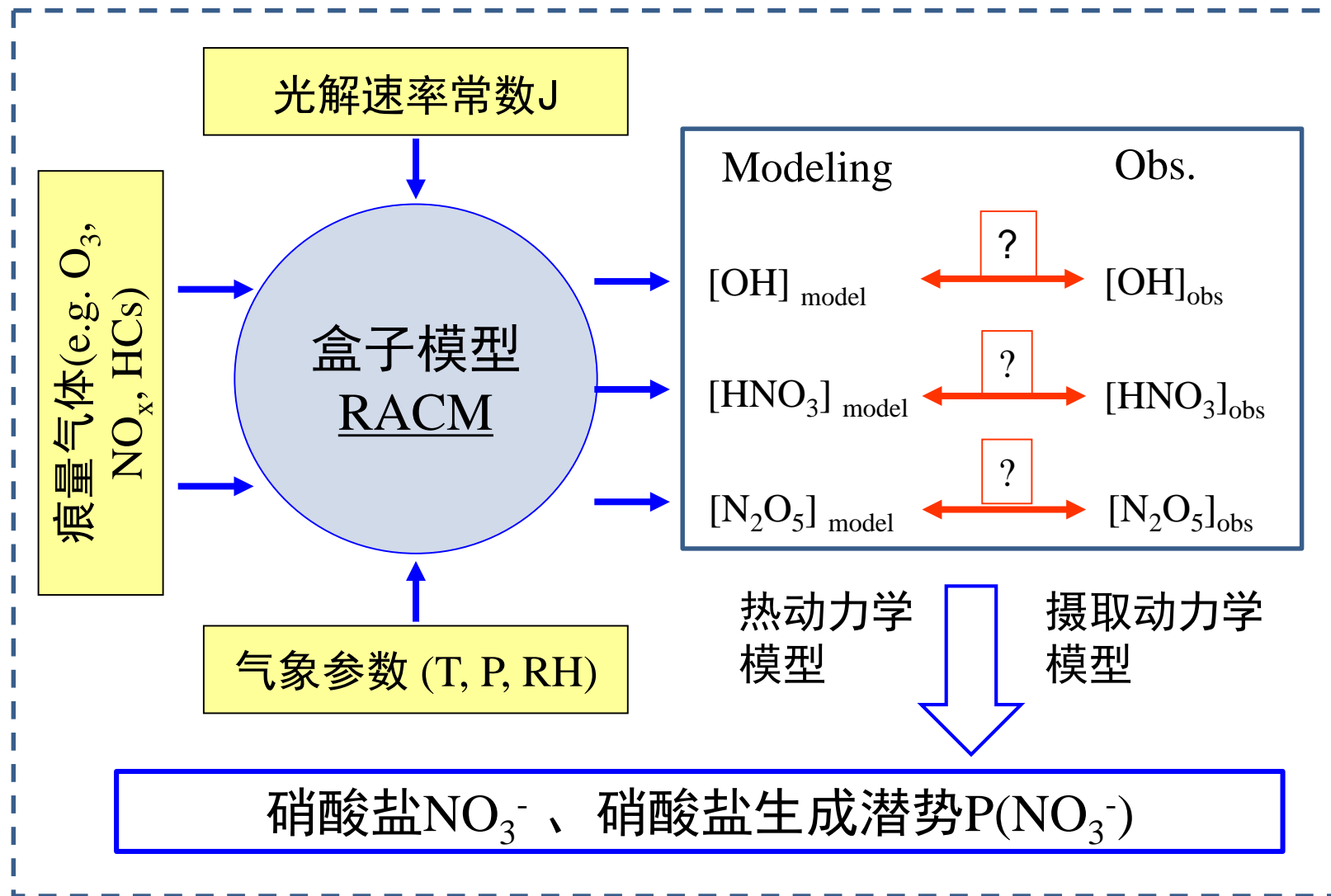
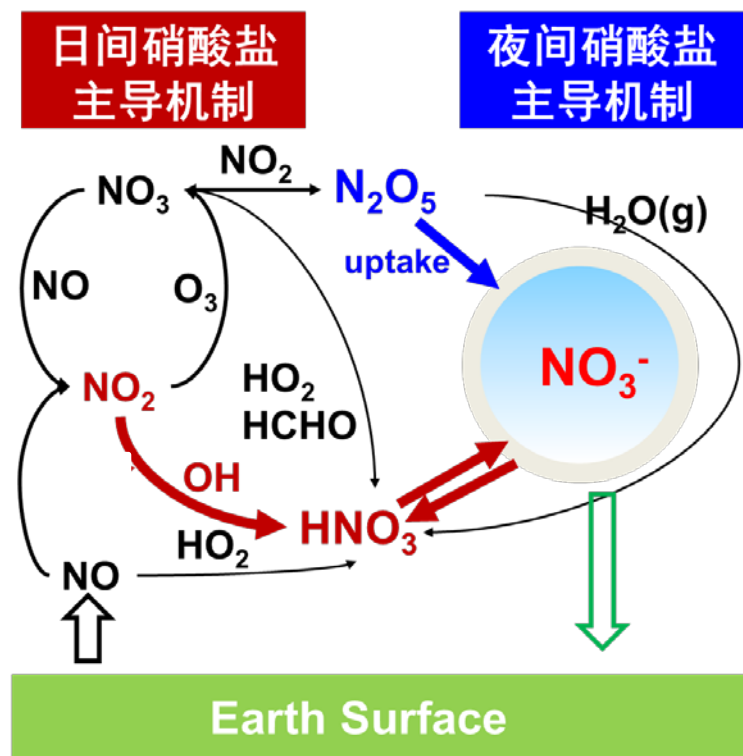
Air Pollution Complex (1997)



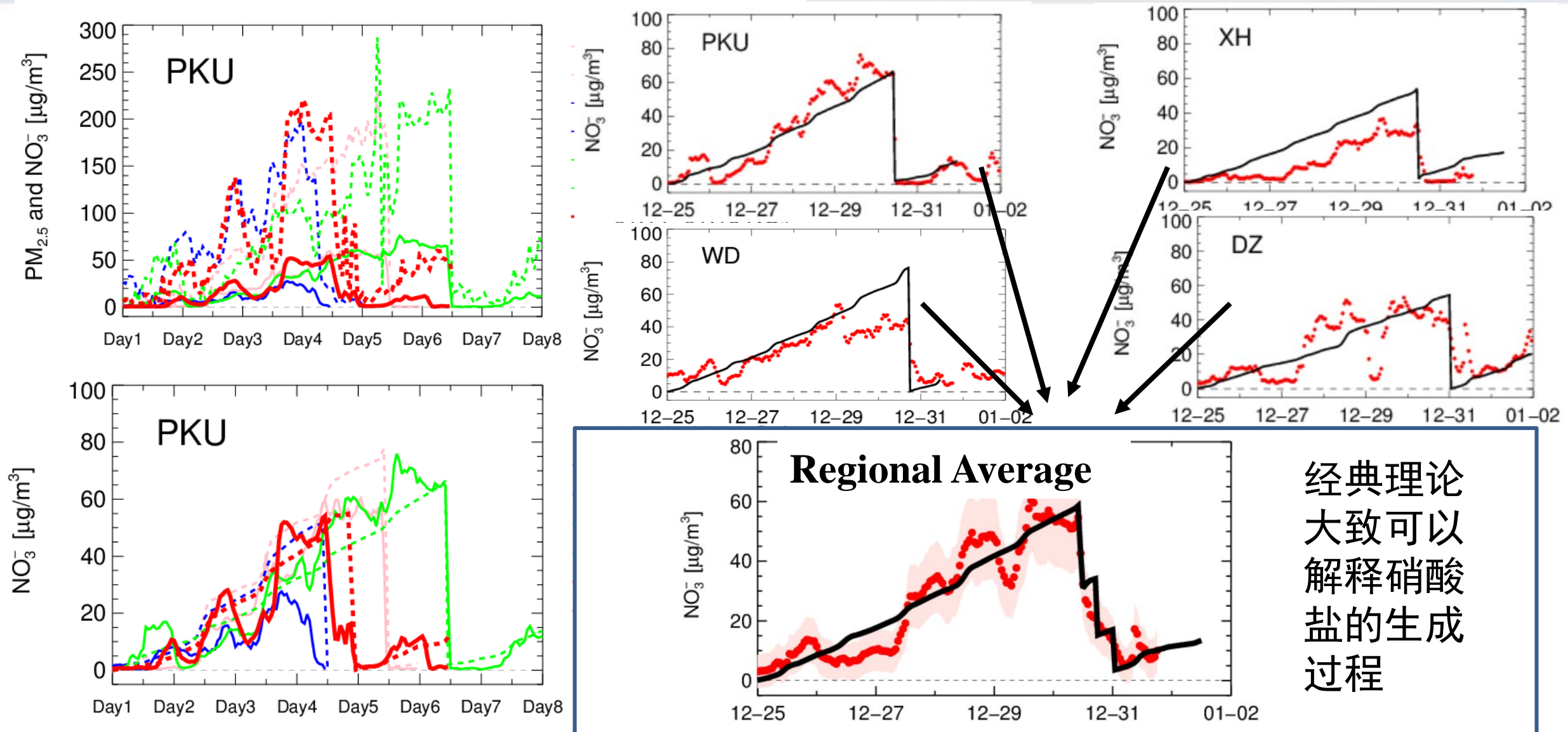
- Coupling between primary emission and photochemical process
- Coupling between gaseous and aerosol interaction,
- Coupling between local and regional air pollution.

Nitrate Formation Scheme and closure modeling

Nitrate Formation Scheme

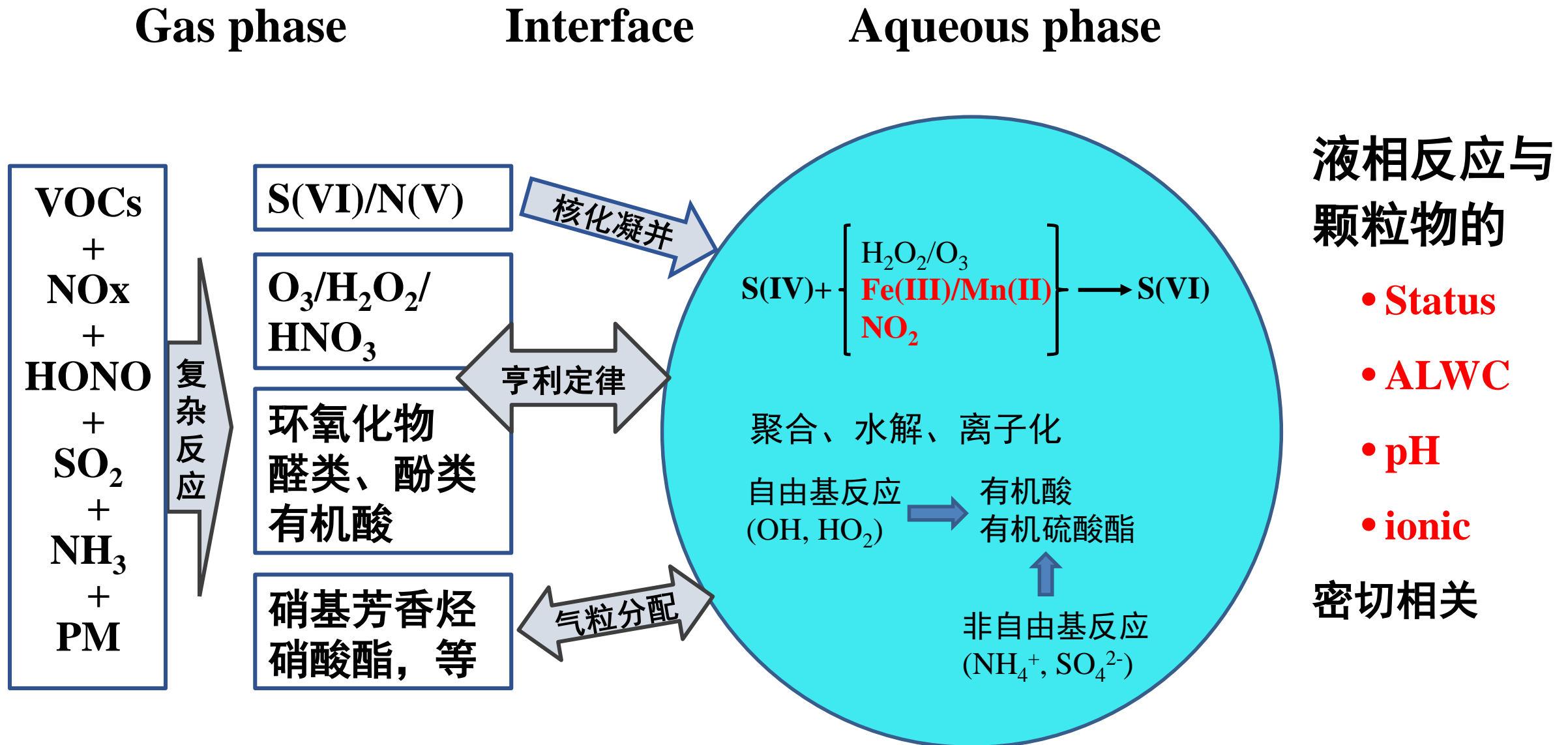


Observation and modeling for Nitrate

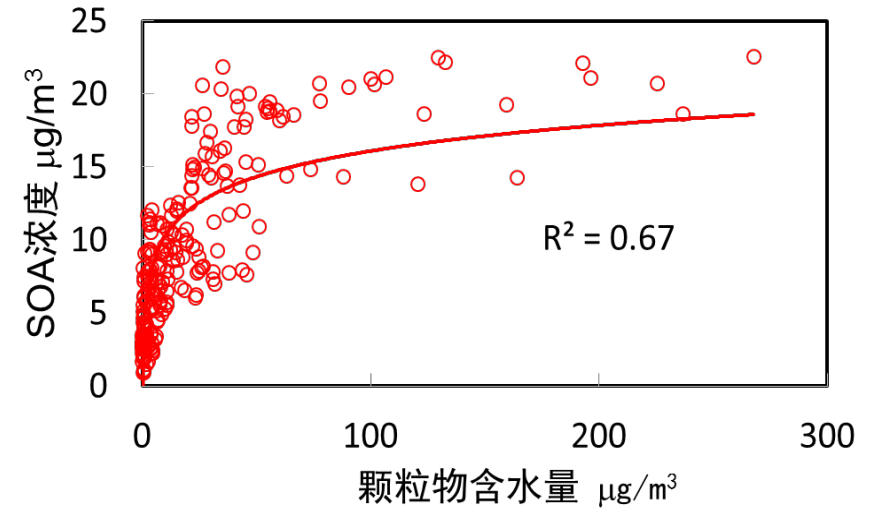
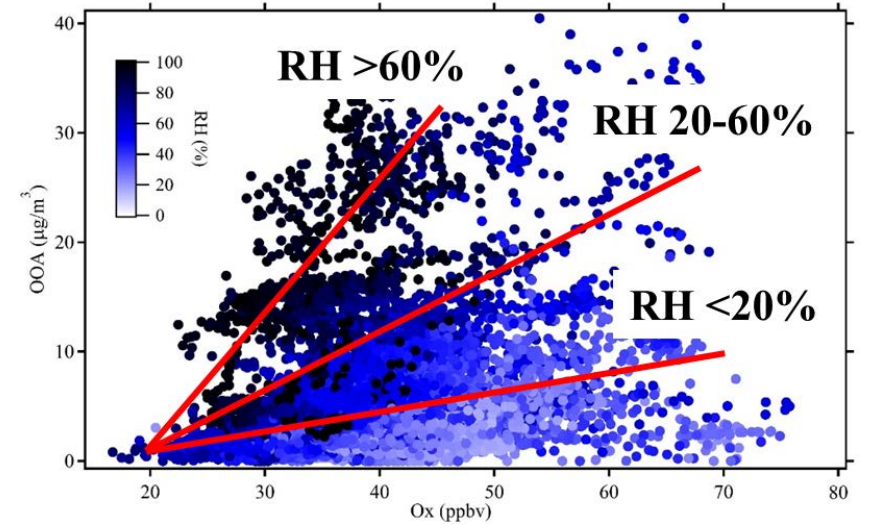
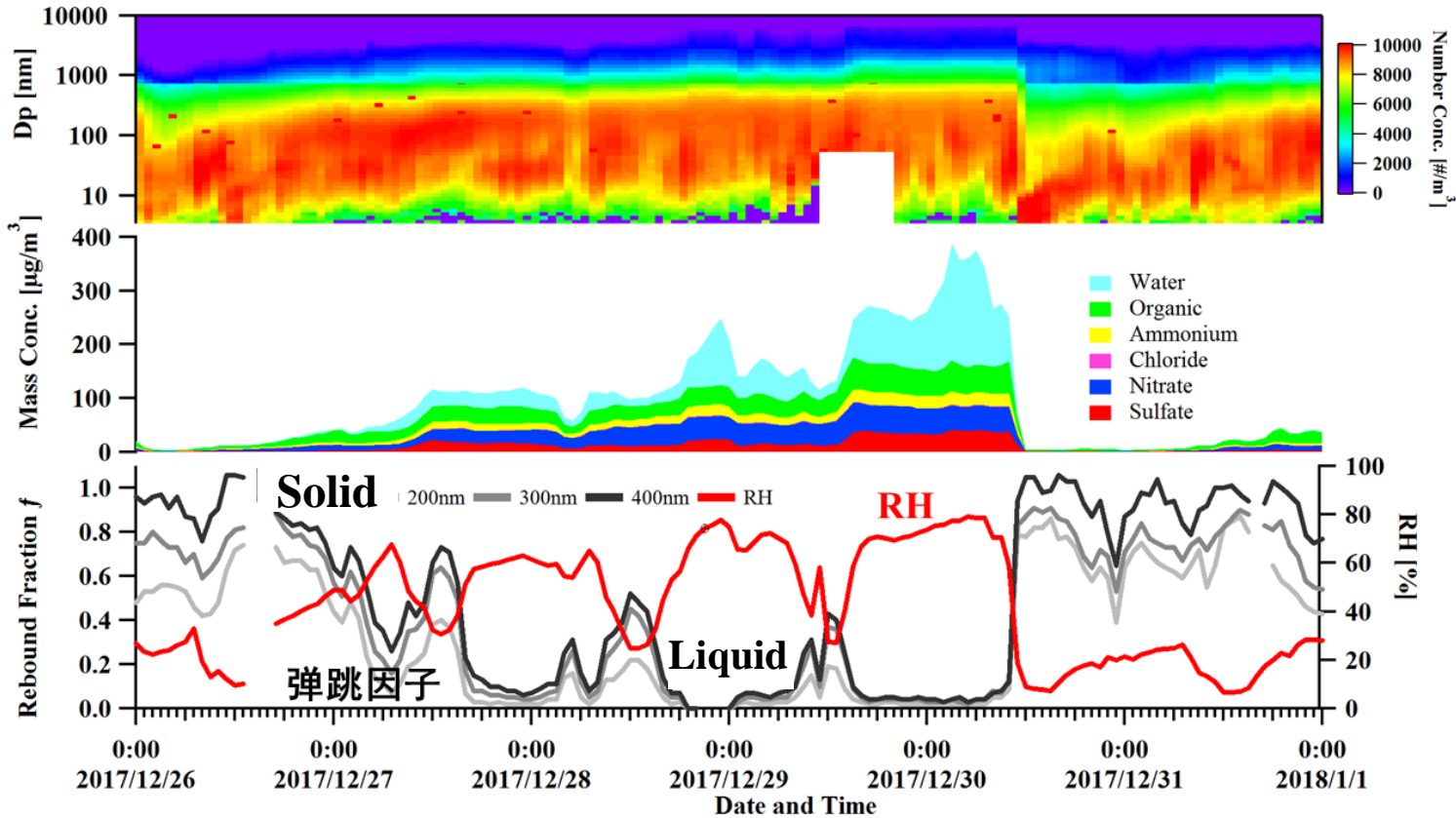


经典理论
大致可以
解释硝酸
盐的生成
过程

Formation scheme for sulfate and SOA



Water content and liquid aerosol in heavy pollution process



In high humidity air, aqueous chemistry might be a possible channel for SOA production ?

Summary

- **J³ regional campaign produced massive high quality data for cross-disciplinary studies;**
- **Some new findings were indicated by the preliminary data analysis, more integrated modeling are on-going;**
- **The 2nd winter campaign is in consideration and will be upgraded in basis of in-depth data analysis in next few months.**

A scenic landscape photograph of a lake during autumn. The water is a deep blue, reflecting the sky and the surrounding trees. The trees on the far bank are in various stages of autumn, with some showing vibrant reds and oranges, while others are still green. A traditional East Asian building with a dark roof and red walls is visible on the right side of the bank. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The word "Thanks!" is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, serif font.

Thanks!