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Size-resolved source apportionment of particulate matter in urban Beijing during haze and non-haze episodes

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Table S1 Calculation methods of main components used in mass closure study

Calculation Methods	
CM	$CM = SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 + CaO + Fe_2O_3 + K_2O + Na_2O + MgO = 1.89[Al] + 1.66[Mg]_n + 1.21[K] + 1.40[Ca]_n + 1.43[Fe]_n + 1.35[Na - ss-Na^+] + 2.14[Si]$
OM	$OM = 1.4 \times OC$
HM	$HM = Cu + Pb + Zn + Cd + As + Cr + V + Mn$
SS	$SS = [Na^+] + [SS-Cl^-] + [SS-Mg^{2+}] + [SS-Ca^{2+}] + [SS-K^+] + [SS-SO_4^{2-}] = 3.246[Na^+]$
SNA	$SNA = [NSS-SO_4^{2-}] + [NO_3^-] + [NH_4^+]$
UM	$UM = PM - CM - OM - HM - SS - SIA - EC - LW$

The calculation method for secondary inorganic aerosol and sea salt can be found in (Terzi et al., 2010). Moreover, $[NSS-SO_4^{2-}]$ refers to water-soluble SO_4^{2-} apart from sea salt; $[SS-Na^+]$ refers to water-soluble Na^+ in sea salt. The calculation method for crustal materials can be found in (Hueglin et al., 2005); $[Si_n]$, $[Fe_n]$, $[Ca_n]$ and $[Mg_n]$ were calculated based on the ratio to Al in the crustal materials. Liquid water (LW) was calculated using an aerosol thermodynamic model of E-AIM II (Extended Aerosol Inorganic Model, <http://www.aim.env.uea.ac.uk/aim/aim.php>) (Clegg et al., 1998)

Table S2 Concentrations of different chemical compositions in size-resolved particles during entire sampling period (annual) and four seasons ($\mu g m^{-3}$).

Size	Annual		Spring		Summer		Autumn		Winter											
	Clear		Haze		Clear		Haze		Clear		Haze									
	PM _{2.1}	PM _{2.1-9}	PM _{2.1}	PM _{2.1-9}	PM _{2.1}	PM _{2.1-9}	PM _{2.1}	PM _{2.1-9}	PM _{2.1}	PM _{2.1-9}	PM _{2.1}	PM _{2.1-9}								
Mass	32.6	50.5	86.1	72.6	41.0	70.5	74.7	80.2	21.8	34.2	48.8	65.0	37.1	46.4	83.1	76.2	20.4	42.6	114.2	67.7
OC	8.8	5.9	19.2	9.7	14.9	12.6	17.4	10.9	16.6	13.8	19.2	15.5	5.9	2.9	18.3	9.9	5.4	1.5	21.3	5.8
EC	1.2	0.4	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.1	4.5	1.0
Na ⁺	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1
NH ₄ ⁺	2.0	0.2	8.0	1.1	3.5	0.4	12.0	1.0	1.2	0.1	3.7	0.3	1.6	0.2	6.3	0.7	1.5	0.2	9.2	1.9
K ⁺	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.5
Mg ²⁺	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Ca ²⁺	1.0	3.1	1.0	3.9	1.0	3.8	1.0	5.4	0.6	2.5	0.7	3.1	1.0	3.3	1.1	4.2	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.9

Table S3 The correlation coefficients between chemical species in different size fractions and visibility

Size	OC	EC	Na ⁺	MH ₄ ⁺	K ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Ca ²⁺	Cl ⁻	NO ₃ ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻
<0.43	-0.316	-0.192	-0.158	-0.393	-0.321	-0.174	-0.199	-0.355	-0.350	-0.303
0.43-0.65	-0.371	-0.189	-0.113	-0.506	-0.380	-0.215	-0.248	-0.414	-0.445	-0.590
0.65-1.1	-0.485	-0.119	-0.200	-0.418	-0.384	-0.218	-0.282	-0.377	-0.470	-0.582
1.1-2.1	-0.296	-0.173	-0.180	-0.414	-0.356	-0.199	-0.279	-0.308	-0.359	-0.388
2.1-3.3	-0.234	-0.196	-0.196	-0.217	-0.295	-0.238	-0.358	-0.319	-0.340	-0.302
3.3-4.7	-0.207	-0.209	-0.139	-0.218	-0.255	-0.196	-0.421	-0.195	-0.433	-0.255
4.7-5.8	-0.196	-0.183	-0.206	-0.242	-0.189	-0.245	-0.481	-0.258	-0.406	-0.232
5.8-9	-0.354	-0.123	-0.218	-0.318	-0.193	-0.426	-0.520	-0.311	-0.507	-0.461
>9	-0.477	-0.145	-0.185	-0.245	-0.183	-0.319	-0.388	-0.195	-0.425	-0.346



Fig. S1 Map of the site location in Beijing (A was the sampling site,

<http://www.google.cn/maps>).

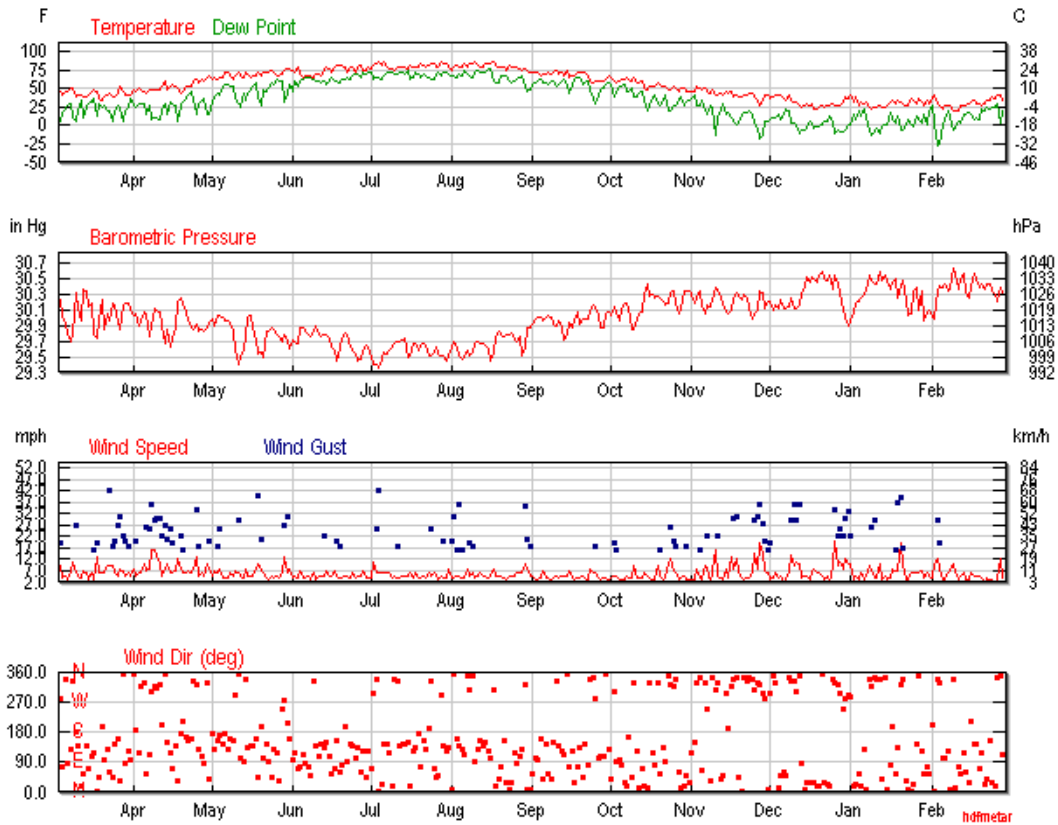
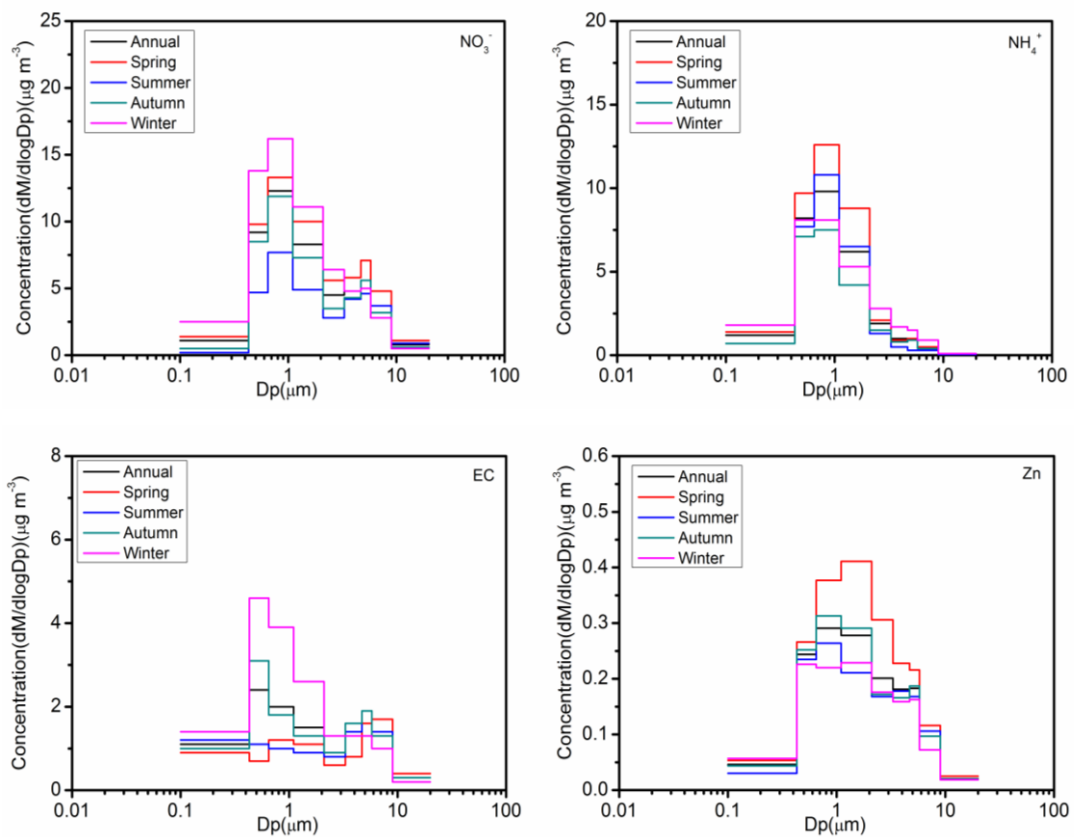
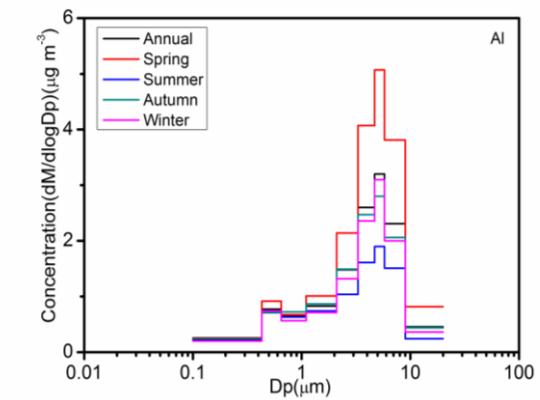
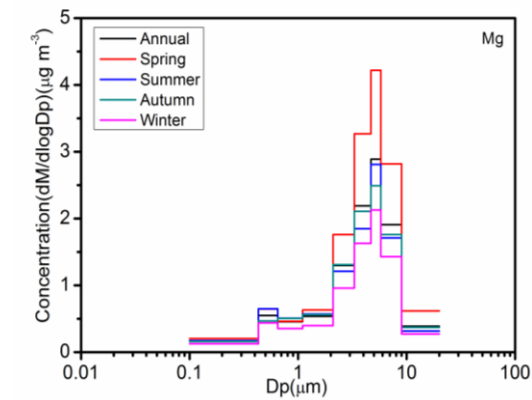
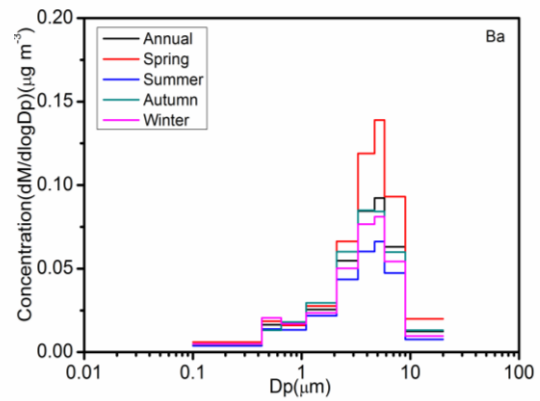
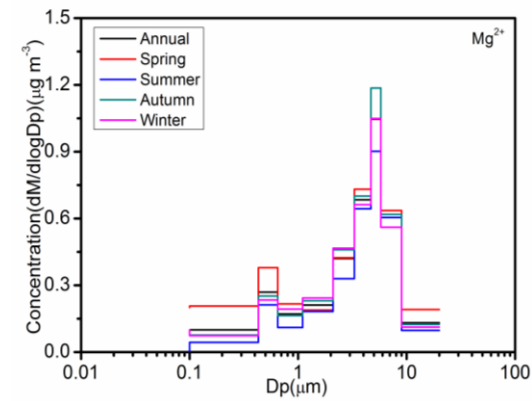
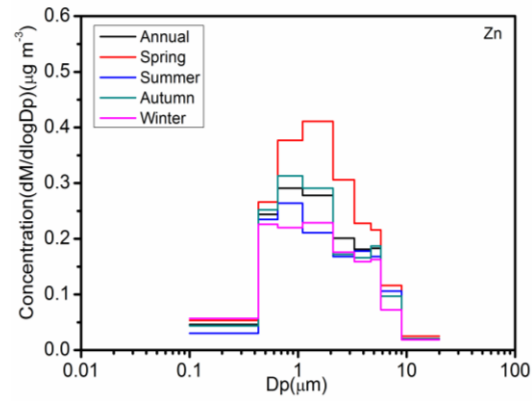
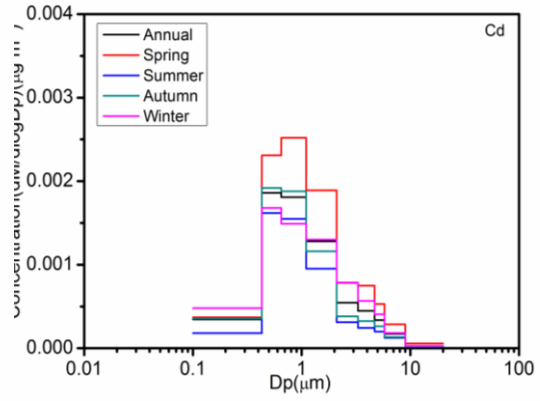
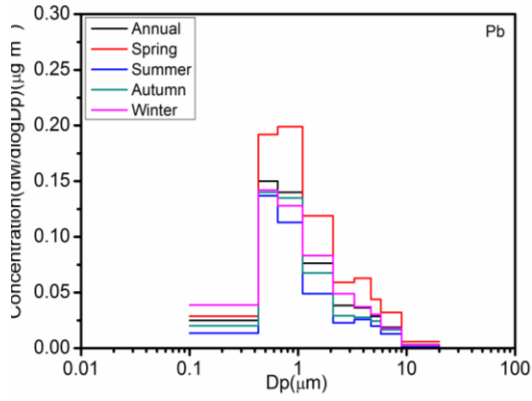
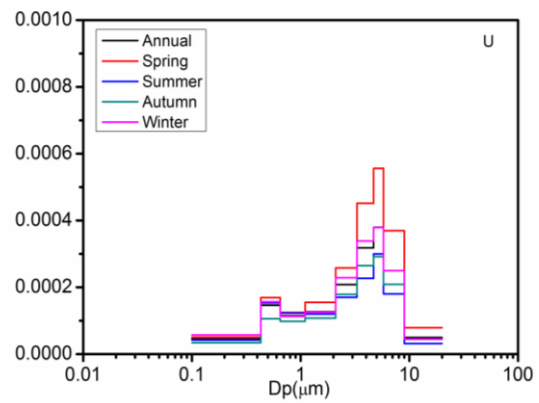
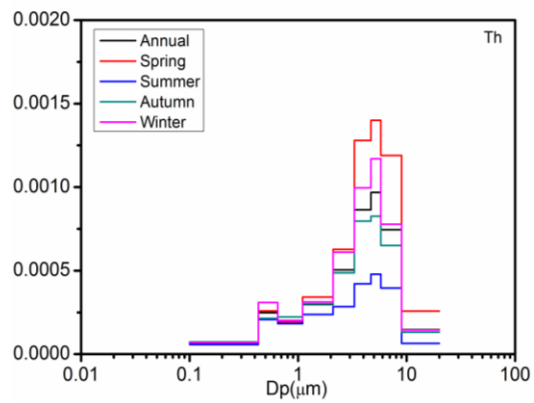
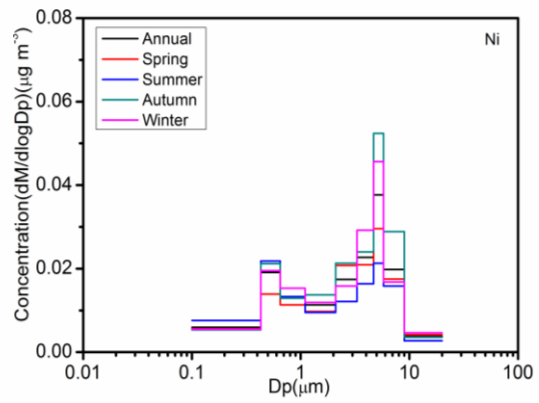
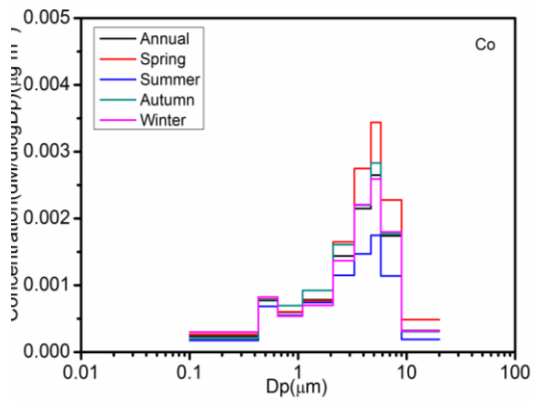
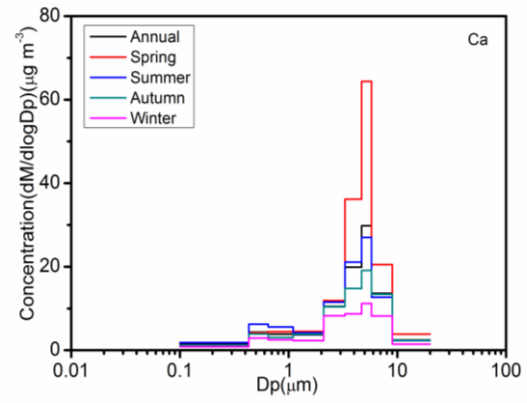
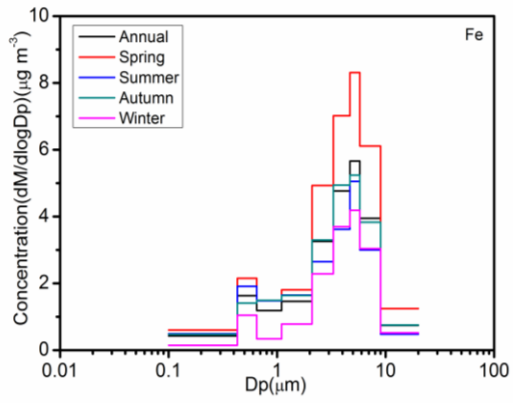


Fig. S2 Meteorological parameters in Beijing from March 1, 2013, to February 28, 2014 (<http://english.wunderground.com>)







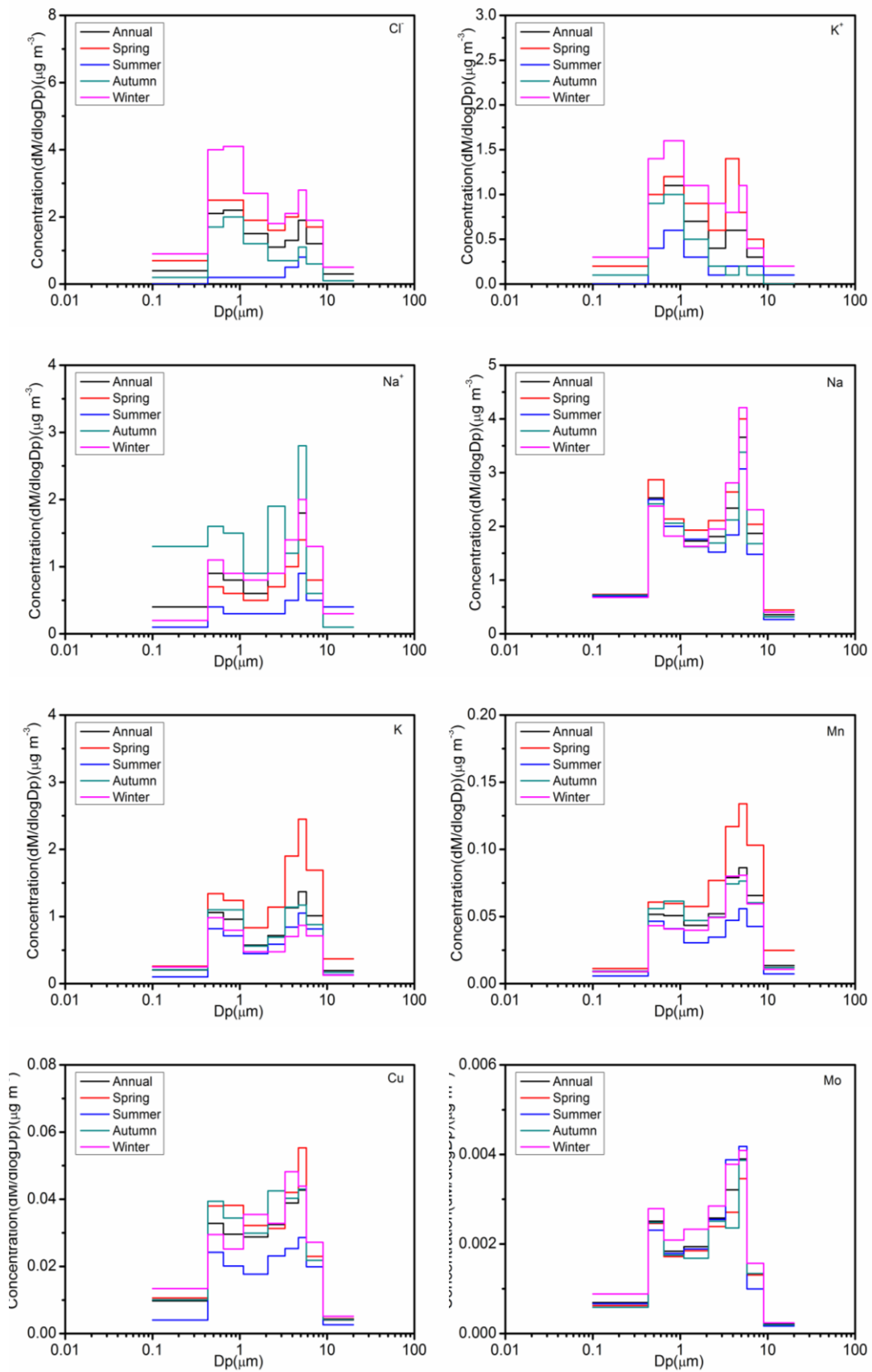


Fig. S3 Size distributions of chemical species in different seasons.

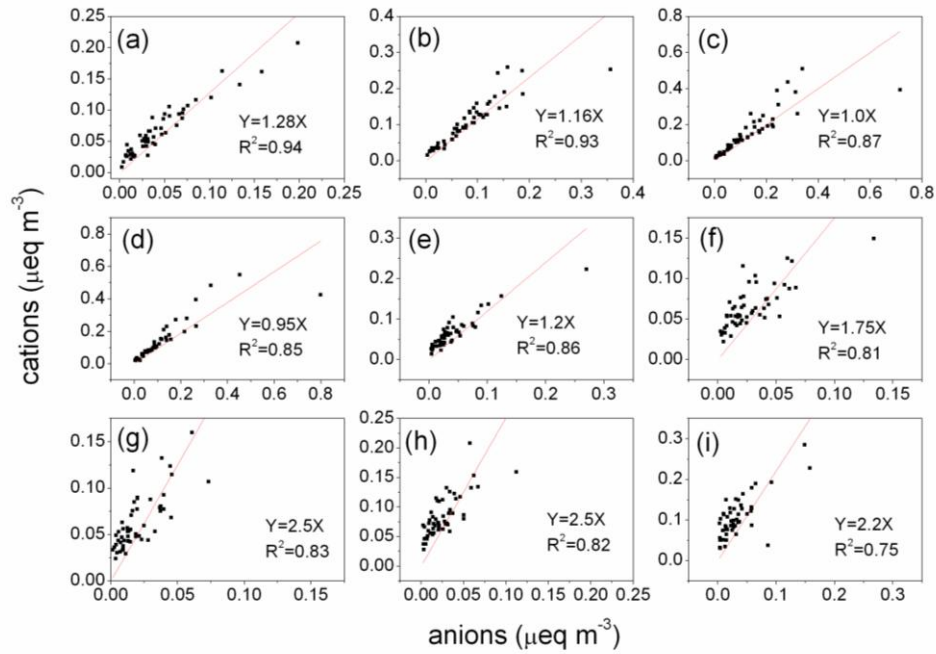


Fig. S4 Ion balance for different size fractions: (a) $<0.43 \mu\text{m}$; (b) $0.43\text{-}0.65\mu\text{m}$; (c) $0.65\text{-}1.1\mu\text{m}$; (d) $1.1\text{-}2.1 \mu\text{m}$; (e) $2.1\text{-}3.3 \mu\text{m}$; (f) $3.3\text{-}4.7 \mu\text{m}$; (g) $4.7\text{-}5.8 \mu\text{m}$; (h) $5.8\text{-}9 \mu\text{m}$; (i) $>9\mu\text{m}$.

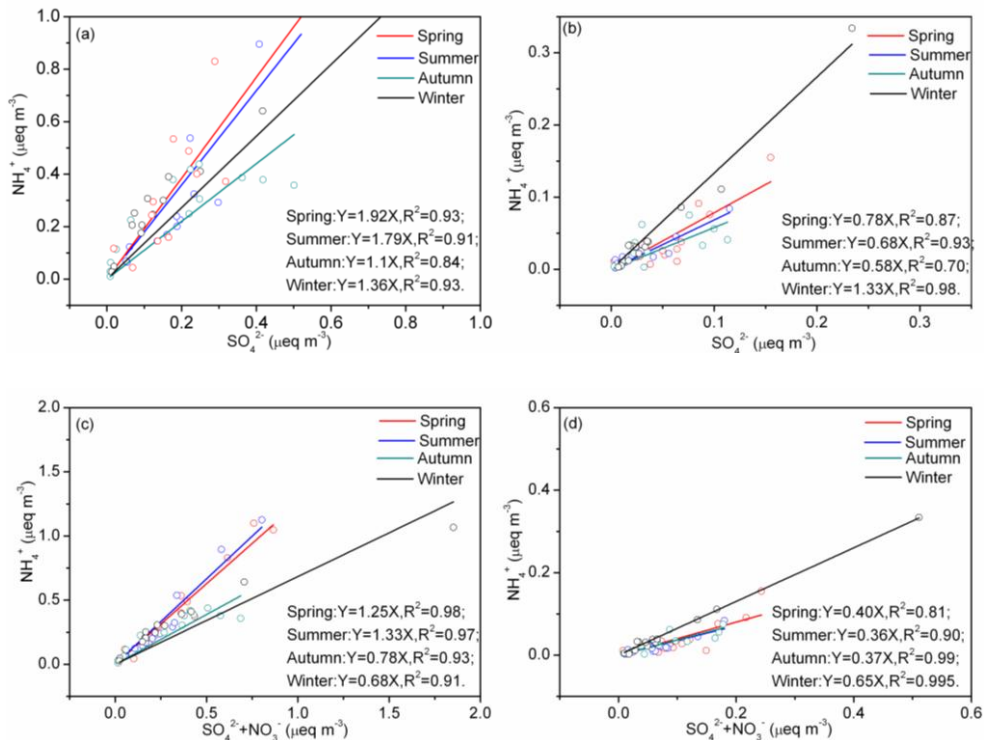


Fig. S5 Correlations between certain cations and anions in both fine and coarse particles during different seasons: (a) NH_4^+ and SO_4^{2-} in fine particles; (b) NH_4^+ and SO_4^{2-} in coarse particles; (c) NH_4^+ to $[\text{NO}_3^- + \text{SO}_4^{2-}]$ in fine particles;; (d) NH_4^+ to $[\text{NO}_3^- + \text{SO}_4^{2-}]$ in coarse particles.

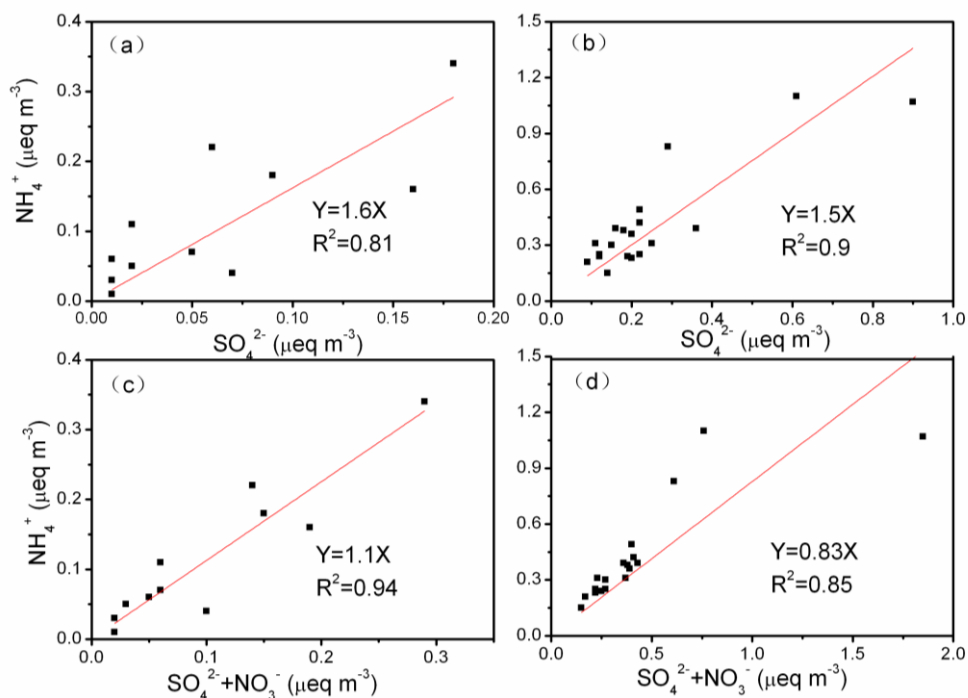


Fig. S6 Correlations between certain cations and anions in fine particles on both non-haze and haze days: (a) NH_4^+ and SO_4^{2-} on non-haze days; (b) NH_4^+ and SO_4^{2-} on haze days; (c) NH_4^+ to $[\text{NO}_3^- + \text{SO}_4^{2-}]$ on non-haze days; (d) NH_4^+ to $[\text{NO}_3^- + \text{SO}_4^{2-}]$ on haze days.

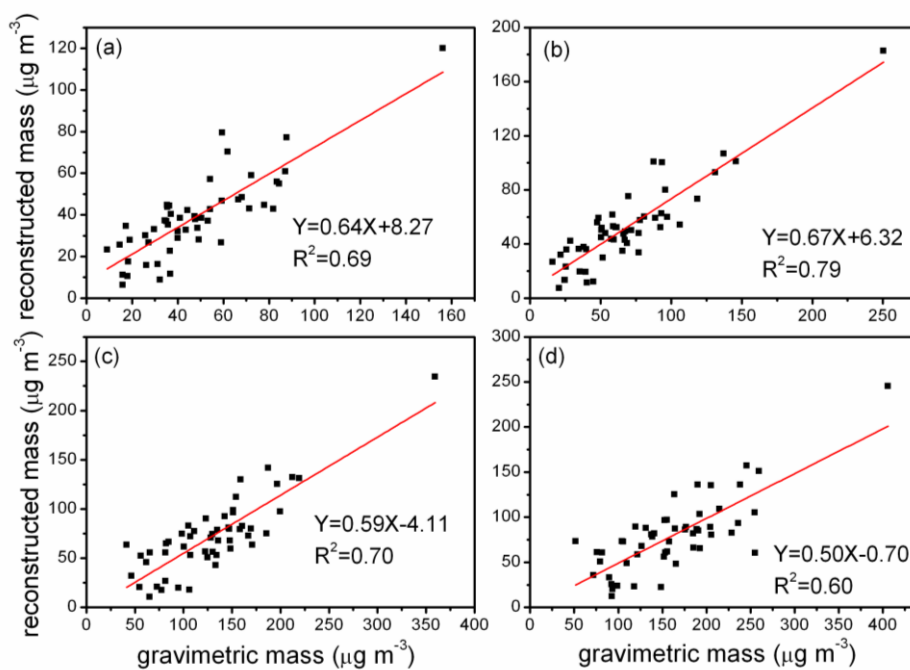


Fig.S7 The relationship between reconstructed PM mass concentrations and the

gravimetric PM mass concentrations: (a) PM_{1.1}; (b) PM_{2.1}; (c) PM₉; (d) TSP.

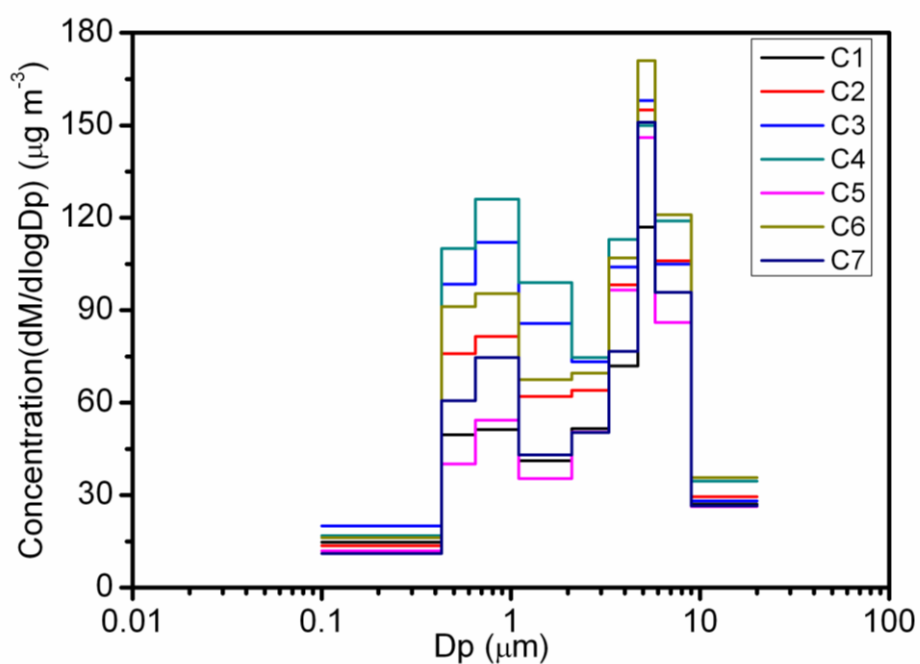


Fig. S8 Mass concentration size distributions within each trajectory cluster.

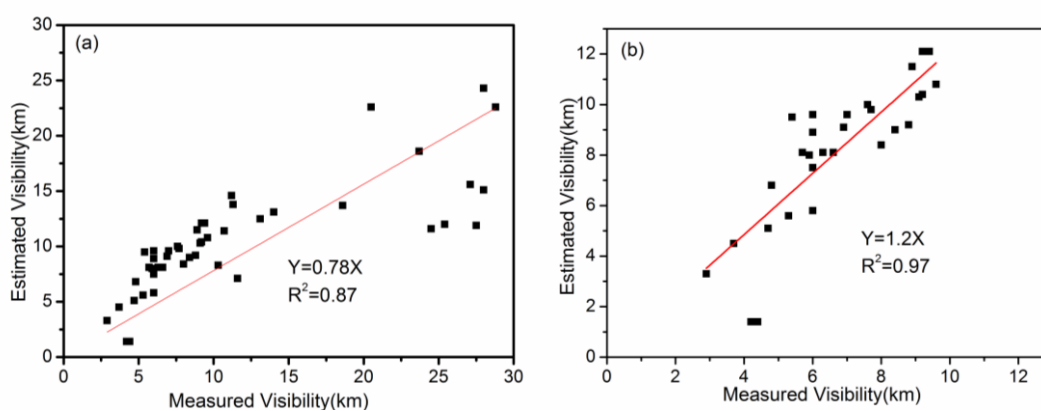


Fig. S9 Correction between estimated visibility and measured visibility (a) all the datasets in 2012-2013; (b) datasets with visibility lower than 10 km in 2012-2013.

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