

**Determination of
gaseous and
particulate carbonyls**

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Determination of gaseous and particulate carbonyls (glycolaldehyde, hydroxyacetone, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, nonanal and decanal) in the atmosphere at Mt. Tai

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Received: 10 January 2013 – Accepted: 21 January 2013 – Published: 25 January 2013

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Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

ACPD

13, 2725–2758, 2013

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Abstract

Gaseous and particulate semi-volatile carbonyl compounds were determined every three hours in the atmosphere of Mount Tai (elevation, 1534 m) in the North China Plain during 2–5, 23–24 and 25 June, 2006 under a clear sky condition. Using two-step filter cartridge in a series, particulate carbonyls were first collected on a quartz filter and then gaseous carbonyls were collected on a quartz filter impregnated with O-benzylhydroxylamine (BHA). After the two-step derivatization with BHA and N,O-bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA), carbonyl derivatives were measured using a gas chromatography. The gaseous concentrations were obtained as follow: glycolaldehyde (range 0–1271 ng m⁻³, average 555 ng m⁻³), hydroxyacetone (0–707 ng m⁻³, 163 ng m⁻³), glyoxal (198–1396 ng m⁻³, 720 ng m⁻³), methylglyoxal (410–3170 ng m⁻³, 1376 ng m⁻³), *n*-nonanal (0–236 ng m⁻³, 71 ng m⁻³), and *n*-decanal (0–159 ng m⁻³, 31 ng m⁻³). These concentrations are among the highest ever reported in the urban and forest atmosphere. We found that gaseous carbonyls are more than 10 times more abundant than particulate carbonyls. Time-resolved variations of carbonyls did not show any a clear diurnal pattern, except for hydroxyacetone. We found that glyoxal, methylglyoxal and glycolaldehyde positively correlated with levoglucosan (a tracer of biomass burning), suggesting that a contribution from field burning of agricultural wastes (wheat crops) is significant for the bifunctional carbonyls in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai. Upward transport of the pollutants to the mountaintop from the low lands in the North China Plain is a major process to control the distributions of carbonyls in the upper atmosphere over Mt. Tai.

1 Introduction

Bi-functional carbonyls such as glyoxal and methylglyoxal are semi-volatile and abundantly present as gaseous phase in the urban and forest atmosphere (Matsunaga et al., 2004; Ieda et al., 2006; Ortiz et al., 2006; Volkamer et al., 2007; Dai et al.,

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2012; Okuzawa et al., 2007). They are produced during the oxidation of volatile organic compounds (VOC) released by anthropogenic activities, biogenic processes and burning sources either via combustion and photochemical processes (Carlier et al., 1986; Christensen et al., 2000; Grosjean et al., 2002). In particular, hydroxyacetone and α -dicarbonyls (glyoxal and methylglyoxal) are produced by the oxidation of aromatic hydrocarbons and hydroxy carbonyls (Smith et al., 1998, 1999; Kleindienst et al., 2004). Isoprene also produces carbonyls by the oxidation with OH radicals (Carlier et al., 1986; Spaulding et al., 2003; Carlton et al., 2006, 2009). Some carbonyls such as α -dicarbonyls that are produced by gas phase oxidation of VOC can also be present as aerosols (Kawamura and Yasui, 2005; Kawamura et al., 2010) due to their high effective Henry's law constant (e.g. $> 3.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Matm}^{-1}$ for glyoxal) (Berterton and Hoffmann, 1988; Carlton et al., 2007) and the formation of hydrate (gem-diol) (Matsunaga and Kawamura, 2000) and/or oligomer formation of dicarbonyls in aerosols (Loeffler et al., 2006). Aqueous-phase reactive uptake of dicarbonyls has been proposed as a source of organic aerosol (Fu et al., 2008, 2009).

Some dicarbonyls can serve as precursors of oxalic acid that is the most abundant organic species present in atmospheric particles (Kawamura and Ikushima, 1993; Kawamura and Usukura, 1993; Kawamura and Yasui, 2005). α -Dicarbonyls such as glyoxal can form oligomers (Liggio et al., 2005; Loeffler et al., 2006). Oxalic acid and other small dicarboxylic acids are produced in cloud and/or aerosol by aqueous phase reactions (Carlton et al., 2007; Legrand et al., 2007). The reaction products of carbonyls are water-soluble and thus act as cloud condensation nuclei (CCN). They may play a role in the radiative forcing of aerosols and affect on climate change.

Bifunctional carbonyls such as glyxolaldehyde, hydroxyacetone, glyoxal and methylglyoxal have been studied in the urban atmosphere as abundant gaseous components (Ortiz et al., 2006; Okuzawa et al., 2007). However, the distributions of those carbonyls are rarely studied in the high mountain atmosphere influenced from urban activities and agricultural burning, in particular, in the free troposphere. In this study, we conducted the observation study on α -dicarbonyls, hydroxy carbonyls, nonanal and decanal at the

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mountaintop of Mt. Tai in the North China Plain during early summer when field burning of agricultural wastes was extensive. Both gaseous and particulate carbonyls were collected every three hours and determined using a capillary gas chromatography after two-step derivatization. Here, we report the time-resolved variations of glycolaldehyde, hydroxyacetone, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, nonanal and decanal (chemical structures are shown in Fig. 1) and discuss their sources and formation processes in the free troposphere.

The data of glyoxal will be compared with those obtained by the in situ measurements by MAX-DOAS at the foothill of Mt. Tai. The data of bifunctional carbonyls will be also compared with oxalic and glyoxylic acids determined in the aerosol samples that were simultaneously collected at the summit of Mt. Tai to discuss the photochemical linkage between gaseous bifunctional carbonyls and oxalic acid, the latter is the most abundant aerosol organic species.

2 Experimental

Mt. Tai (elevation: 1534 m a.s.l., 36.25° N and 117.10° E) is located in Shandong Province, Central East China (CEC). It is an independent peak in the CEC region (see Fig. 2 for map) and the mountaintop often stays within the free troposphere at night (Takigawa et al., unpublished results). As part of the Mount Tai eXperiment 2006 campaign (MTX2006) in early summer (Kanaya et al., 2013), three-hour samplings were performed for gaseous and particulate semi-volatile carbonyls from 2–5, 23–24 and 25 June 2006 at the balcony of two-story building of the observatory (~ 10 m a.g.l.) on the top of Mt. Tai.

Figure 3 presents outlines of the sampling system using two-step filters and URG filter pack with a flow rate of 16.7 L min⁻¹. Particulate carbonyls were collected on a quartz filter (1st filter) whereas gaseous carbonyls were collected on a quartz filter (2nd filter) impregnated with O-benzylhydroxylamine (BHA). Two sets of blanks for gas and particles were taken during the campaign. After the sample collection, filter

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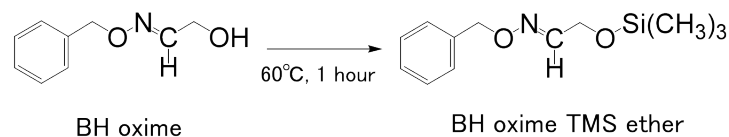
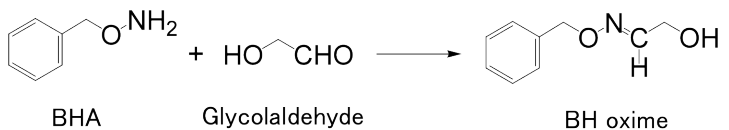
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5 samples (36 samples for gas and particles, respectively) were stored in a clean glass vial (50 mL) with a Teflon-lined screw cap at -20°C in a freezer room. Before the sample collection, quartz filters (45 cm in diameter) were combusted to remove organic contaminants and stored in the clean vials. For the collection of gaseous phase carbonyls, quartz filter was impregnated with BHA reagent in acetonitrile (Matsunaga et al., 2004) and stored in a clean glass vial until the sampling.

10 In the laboratory, the quartz filter that collect particulate bifunctional carbonyls was extracted with methylene chloride/acetonitrile (1 : 1) mixture and the extracts were concentrated with a rotary evaporator under vacuum to which 2 mL of BHA solution (4 % in acetonitrile) were added to derive benzyloxy oximes (HB oximes) of carbonyls and stood for 24 h at room temperature. The HB oximes were dried using a rotary evaporator under vacuum and then dissolved in ethyl acetate. The BHA-impregnated filter that collect gaseous carbonyls was handled as follows. BHA solution in acetonitrile was added to the filter, which was stood for 24 h at room temperature to complete the formation of the HB oxime derivatives. The derivatives were extracted with acetonitrile, concentrated under vacuum and then dissolved in ethyl acetate. The extracts were further concentrated under nitrogen flow and the hydroxyl group of HB oxime was reacted with N,O-bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA, $50\ \mu\text{L}$) at 60°C for 1 h to derive the TMS ether. In the case of hydroxy aldehyde (e.g. glycolaldehyde), reactions were preceded as follows:

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After the two-step derivatization with BHA and BSTFA, the carbonyl BH oxime derivatives were determined using a gas chromatography (Matsunaga et al., 2003; Okuzawa et al., 2007).

In order to check the recoveries of gaseous and particulate carbonyls in triplicate, 6 authentic carbonyls (glycolaldehyde, hydroxyacetone, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, *n*-nonanal, *n*-decanal, glyoxal and methylglyoxal) were added onto the BHA impregnated quartz filter and neutral quartz filter following the analytical procedures described above. Table 1 shows the recoveries of carbonyls that were spiked to the BHA impregnated filter. The results indicate that the recoveries of gaseous carbonyls are more than 80 %, except for glycolaldehydes (66 %). In contrast, the recoveries of carbonyls spiked to neutral filter that collect particles were more than 86 % except for glycolaldehyde (54 %) and glyoxal (50 %) (see Table 2). Some semivolatile aldehydes such as glycolaldehydes and glyoxal may be in part evaporated from the aerosol particles and trapped on the BHA impregnated filter during the sampling. Thus, gaseous carbonyls may potentially be overestimated whereas particulate carbonyls may be underestimated. However, glyoxal and some other bifunctional carbonyls can form hydrated forms (e.g. gem-diol) and oligomers, which partition into particles. Thus, the recoveries of particulate carbonyls may be better than those obtained for authentic carbonyls from the neutral filter (Table 2). The concentrations of carbonyls reported here are corrected for the blanks.

During the MTX2006 campaign, the Multi-Axis Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (MAX-DOAS) system was also operated at the top of Mt. Tai (Inomata et al., 2008; Irie et al., 2008). The MAX-DOAS system has a telescope unit with five telescopes, which were all directed south, but the elevation angles were fixed at -5° , 5° , 10° , 20° , and 30° , respectively. The telescope with an elevation angle of -5° looked down toward the ground of the North China Plain from the top of Mt. Tai. To acquire the reference spectrum with the instrument line shape same as that of off-axis measurements, a mirror was automatically inserted into each sight of the telescopes, altering the viewing direction to the zenith sky. A 6-min zenith-sky measurement was made every

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30 min. The measured five different spectra were projected onto the 2-D CCD detector, simultaneously. In a 30-min cycle, two different wavelength regions of 310–377 nm (for the first 15 min) and 425–490 nm (for the last 15 min) were measured alternatively. The spectral resolution (FWHM) was estimated to be about 0.2–0.3 nm. The spectral fitting window of 436–457 nm was analyzed by the DOAS method and then the vertical profile retrieval was done to retrieve vertical profiles of glyoxal mixing ratio in the lower troposphere (Inomata et al., 2008; Irie et al., 2008). The mean glyoxal volume mixing ratios in the layer of 1–2 km above the ground are used in this study. Although the altitude is different from that for the direct sampling measurements at the summit of Mt. Tai, MAX-DOAS glyoxal data can be used to compare with the temporal variations that are obtained from the filter sampling and GC measurement.

The meteorological parameters (temperature, relative humidity, wind direction/speeds and precipitation) as well as air mass trajectories and fire spots are presented in Kawamura et al. (2013). Briefly, the ambient temperature increased up to 24 °C in daytime and decreased down to 8 °C at night. The relative humidity increased from ca. 50 % in daytime to > 95 % at night. During early June, extensive fire spots were observed from a space (Kawamura et al., 2013) in the North China Plain, in which field burning of agricultural waste (harvested wheat straws) was densely observed (Kanaya et al., 2013).

3 Result and discussion

3.1 Concentrations and distributions of 6 carbonyls

We detected 6 carbonyls (glycolaldehyde, hydroxyacetone, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, *n*-nonanal and *n*-decanal) in the gas and particle phases in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai. Table 3 shows average concentrations of these carbonyls with concentration ranges. Among the gaseous carbonyls detected, methylglyoxal was found as the most abundant carbonyl followed by glyoxal and glycolaldehyde. Hydroxyacetone is roughly one

third of glycolaldehyde. Straight-chain aldehydes such as nonanal and decanal are several times less abundant than methylglyoxal and glyoxal. In contrast, hydroxyacetone was the most abundant carbonyls detected in the particle phase, followed by *n*-nonanal and *n*-decanal. Methylglyoxal and glyoxal are among the least abundant carbonyls in the particles. We found that gaseous carbonyls are several times more abundant than particle phase carbonyls in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai, except for decanal (see Table 3). Higher concentrations of carbonyls in gas phase than in particles have been reported from urban Tokyo (Okuzawa et al., 2007) and from the forest atmosphere (Matsunaga et al., 2004; Ieda et al., 2006) using a denuder technique for the collection of gaseous carbonyls.

Interestingly, an opposite trend was obtained in semi-urban Saitama, located ca. 30 km northwest of the metropolitan Tokyo area, with higher concentrations of carbonyls in particles (several times higher in particles than gas phase) (Ortiz et al., 2006), in which particulate carbonyls are slightly higher than our results but gaseous carbonyls are significantly lower than ours (e.g. concentration of gaseous methylglyoxal in Saitama is ca. 50 times lower than that of Mt. Tai). In the study of Saitama, PFBHA-coated denuder was used for the collection of gaseous carbonyls whereas PFBHA-impregnated filter was used for the collection of particulate carbonyls using a potassium iodide annular denuder (Ortiz et al., 2006).

Table 3 compares the average concentrations of carbonyls with those reported from other sampling sites. Concentrations of gaseous hydroxy carbonyls (glycolaldehyde and hydroxyacetone) in the Mt. Tai atmosphere are lower (ca. half) than those reported in urban Tokyo (Okuzawa et al., 2007) but 3–4 times higher than those from the atmosphere in the forest of Moshiri, Hokkaido, Japan (Matsunaga et al., 2004). In contrast, concentrations of α -dicarbonyls in Mt. Tai are twice higher than those from the Tokyo atmosphere (Okuzawa et al., 2007) and 4–5 times higher than those from the forest atmosphere in Moshiri, Hokkaido (Matsunaga et al., 2004). Concentrations of gaseous nonanal and decanal in the Mt. Tai atmosphere are slightly lower than those of the forest atmosphere of Moshiri where a mixed forest of *Quercus crispula* and *Picea glehnii*

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mast exists (Matsunaga et al., 2004). On the other hand, concentrations of particulate carbonyls in the Mt. Tai aerosols are 3–4 times higher than the forest aerosols from Moshiri (Matsunaga et al., 2004), except for glyoxal (almost same) and methylglyoxal (twice lower than Moshiri).

It is of interest to note that concentrations of gaseous α -dicarbonyls in Mt. Tai are much higher than those (670 ngm^{-3} for methylglyoxal and 160 ngm^{-3} for glyoxal) reported in heavily polluted Xi'an, China during summer (Dai et al., 2012), but much lower than those (4960 ngm^{-3} and 1880 ngm^{-3} , respectively) reported in semi-rural area from Rome, Italy (Possanzini et al., 2007). In the latter case, a potassium iodide-coated annular denuder was placed upstream of the DNPH-coated silica gel Sep-Pak cartridge (Possanzini et al., 2007).

3.2 Time-resolved variations of carbonyl compounds

Figure 4 presents time-resolved variations of 6 carbonyls in gas phase. In general, the concentrations of carbonyls did not show clear daytime maxima although hydroxyacetone seems to maximize in daytime. These results are not consistent with the observation from urban Tokyo, in which daytime maxima of glycolaldehyde, hydroxyacetone, glyoxal and methylglyoxal have clearly been obtained together with the daytime maxima of oxidants (Okuzawa et al., 2007). These comparisons may suggest that the sources and formation pathways of bifunctional carbonyls in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai are not the same with those of the urban atmosphere. In the summit of Mt. Tai, long-range transport may be more important than in situ photochemical production via the oxidation of various VOCs in the atmosphere. In the North Chain Plain, field burning of agricultural waste (wheat straw) is common in early summer after the harvesting of wheat (Kanaya et al., 2013) and biomass-burning products such as levoglucosan have been abundantly detected in the mountaintop aerosols during MTX 2006 campaign (Fu et al., 2012).

Interestingly, we found a good positive correlation between levoglucosan (an excellent tracer of biomass burning) (Simoneit, 1999) with glyoxal (correlation coefficient,

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$r = 0.82$), methylglyoxal ($r = 0.78$), and glycolaldehyde ($r = 0.63$); levoglucosan data are from Fu et al. (2012). Figure 5 presents relationships between glyoxal and levoglucosan, and methylglyoxal and levoglucosan. These results suggest that bifunctional carbonyls except for hydroxyacetone are mainly derived from biomass burning in the

North China Plain where field burning of wheat straws are extensively operated in the early summer and the biomass burning plumes are transported to the mountaintop by upwind in daytime. However, there is no correlation between hydroxyacetone and levoglucosan ($r = 0.15$). On the other hand, nonanal and decanal showed a weak negative relationship with levoglucosan ($r = 0.19$ – 0.20). These aldehydes may be derived from the plant emissions (Matsunaga et al., 2004).

Figure 6 presents comparison of gaseous and particulate carbonyls in the time-resolved variations in the Mt. Tai atmosphere for the period of 2–5 June 2006. The variations of particulate carbonyls did not show a diurnal trend, except for *n*-aldehydes (nonanal and decanal, see Fig. 6d) and α -dicarbonyls (glyoxal and methylglyoxal, see Fig. 6f) that showed daytime maxima on June 4. As already stated above, most carbonyls are present as gases in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai, although particulate concentrations of nonanal and decanal are sometime similar to those of gaseous forms.

3.3 MAX-DOAS measurement of glyoxal and its comparison to filter sampling/GC measurements of gaseous glyoxal

In Fig. 7, the glyoxal mixing ratios derived from MAX-DOAS observations are plotted as a function of the sampling time to compare with those obtained from the filter sampling/GC determination. The MAX-DOAS data represent a mean concentration of glyoxal for the layer of 1–2 km above the ground surface as mentioned above. Although the altitude and area of MAX-DOAS observation are different from those of filter sampling site (elevation 1534 m.a.s.l.) and thus could lead to a systematic difference in the glyoxal mixing ratios between the two methods, we found a positive correlation between the two mixing ratios with correlation coefficient of 0.58 (Fig. 8). This result suggests that the temporal variation of glyoxal in the troposphere of 1–2 km is similar to that

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in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai. However, the mixing ratios of MAX-DOAS glyoxal are ca. 5 times lower than those of glyoxal determined by the filter sampling/GC method. This may suggest that glyoxal levels in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai are much higher than those in the near-ground atmosphere over the North China Plain. Plain possibly by photochemical production of glyoxal in the upper atmosphere. Further studies are needed to better understand the vertical profile of glyoxal over the North China Plain.

3.4 Comparison of gaseous α -dicarbonyls (this study) with particulate α -dicarbonyls determined in the TSP samples

Because the accuracy of particulate carbonyls determined in this study is not high enough to discuss gas/particle partitioning (see Fig. 6), we use here the data sets of α -dicarbonyls obtained from the analyses of the TSP samples collected every 3 h simultaneously at the same sampling site of Mt. Tai and analyzed using dibutoxy derivatives and GC determination (Kawamura et al., 2013). Figure 9a shows relationship between gaseous glyoxal determined in this study and particulate glyoxal determined in the aerosol filter samples collected using a high volume air sampler at the summit of Mt. Tai. A good positive correlation was found between the two data sets (correlation coefficient: $r = 0.83$). We also found that gaseous glyoxal concentrations are ca. 20 times higher than those of particulate glyoxal, again indicating that major portion of this α -dicarbonyl is mostly present as gas in the mountain atmosphere. This conclusion is consistent with previous studies (Matsunaga et al., 2004; Ieda et al., 2006; Okuzawa et al., 2007). Although similar positive correlation was obtained for methylglyoxal (Fig. 9b), correlation coefficient ($r = 0.70$) is smaller than that of glyoxal ($r = 0.83$).

Although gas-phase carbonyls are always more abundant than particle-phase carbonyls throughout the campaign, we detected the diurnal changes in the gas/particle partitioning of glyoxal as shown in Fig. 10. The gas/particle ratios of glyoxal were found higher in daytime and lower in nighttime, suggesting that gaseous glyoxal is in part transferred to the aerosol phase by adsorption and/or forming hydrates and/or oligomers during nighttime when the ambient temperature is lower and relative humidity

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is higher. However, we did not find a clear diurnal variation in the gas/particle ratios of methylglyoxal (data are not shown as a figure).

3.5 Gaseous glyoxal and methylglyoxal as potential precursors of oxalic and glyoxylic acids in aerosols

Oxalic acid is one of the most abundant organic species in aerosol particles. This organic acid can be emitted from fossil fuel combustion (Kawamura and Kaplan, 1987; Ho et al., 2007) and biomass burning (Legrand and de Angelis, 1996; Narukawa et al., 1999; Kundu et al., 2010), however, most important source of oxalic acid is secondary production in the atmosphere via photochemical oxidation of various precursors (Ervens et al., 2004, 2008; Kawamura and Yasui, 2005; Carlton et al., 2007; Kawamura et al., 2010). Glyoxal and methylglyoxal are important precursors of oxalic acid and glyoxylic acid (Kawamura et al., 1996; Warneck, 2003; Ervens et al., 2011). Interestingly, we found a good correlation ($r = 0.75$) between gaseous glyoxal concentrations and particulate oxalic acid concentrations in the Mt. Tai atmosphere (see Fig. 10a). Much stronger correlation ($r = 0.89$) was obtained between gaseous methylglyoxal and particulate oxalic acid (Fig. 10b). These results may suggest that gaseous α -dicarbonyls are taken in the aerosols during gas/particle partitioning and are subjected to aqueous aerosol phase oxidation to result in oxalic acid.

In order to evaluate the above idea, the concentration ratios were taken for combinations of possible gaseous precursor and particle phase product. The product/precursor ratios for several combinations are plotted as a function of sampling time of 3 h. As shown in Fig. 11a, oxalic acid/glyoxal ratios increased at night when ambient temperature decreased and relative humidity increased. The nighttime peaks of the product/precursor ratios on 2–5 June support the aqueous phase production of oxalic acid (HOOC-COOH) by the oxidation of glyoxal (HCO-CHO) that is transferred from gaseous phase to aerosol particles (Volkamer et al., 2007). Similar diurnal patterns were observed for another combination of product/precursor ratios. Figure 11b shows temporal variations of glyoxylic acid/glyoxal ratios. The nighttime peaks of the ratios

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suggest that glyoxal can be oxidized to result in glyoxylic acid (HCO-COOH) via the aqueous phase reaction (Warneck, 2003). Similar nighttime peaks were observed for 23–24 June data (Figures are not shown here). Further, we found the nighttime maxima of pyruvic acid/methylglyoxal ratios (the data are not shown as a figure), suggesting that pyruvic acid (CH₃COCOOH) can be produced by the oxidation of methylglyoxal (CH₃COCHO).

These results support that the nighttime production of small organic acids from α -dicarbonyls occurs in the atmosphere over Mt. Tai probably via aqueous phase reaction in aerosols. Production of oxalic acid in nighttime aerosols has been reported in urban New Delhi, India (Miyazaki et al., 2009) and suburban areas of China (He and Kawamura, 2010) based on day/night observation of dicarboxylic acids, which has been interpreted by aqueous phase oxidation of precursor organics including glyoxylic acid, although the correlation analyses with dicarbonyls were not performed.

4 Summary and conclusions

Bifunctional carbonyls (glyoxal, methylglyoxal, glycolaldehyde and hydroxyacetone) and *n*-aldehydes (nonanal and octanal) were studied in the gas phase and particles in the atmosphere at the summit of Mt. Tai (elevation, 1534 m) in the North China Plain during early summer. Gaseous phase carbonyls were found to be roughly ten times more abundant than particulate carbonyls. Methylglyoxal was found as the most abundant carbonyl followed by glyoxal and glycolaldehyde. Normal aldehydes were less abundant. The carbonyls were measured every 3 h, however, we could not detect any clear daytime maximum in the diurnal variations, except for hydroxyacetone that showed a daytime peak. Instead, glyoxal, methylglyoxal and glycolaldehyde showed a positive correlation with levoglucosan, suggesting that the bifunctional carbonyls are mainly derived from biomass burning in the North China Plain where field burning of agricultural waste (wheat straw) were very active in early summer. The carbonyls are upward transported from the ground surface of the agricultural fields to the upper

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troposphere over Mt. Tai by the upwind. Gaseous carbonyls were found to correlate positively with oxalic acid in aerosols, suggesting a photochemical linkage between the carbonyls as precursors and oxalic acid as product. Further, the analyses of precursor/product ratios showed a decline in the ratios at nighttime. These results suggested that oxalic acid and glyoxylic acid are produced by the aqueous phase oxidation of glyoxal in the aerosols in the upper troposphere during night when the ambient temperature decreases and relative humidity increases. This study emphasizes that bifunctional carbonyls are important atmospheric components that can act as precursors of secondary organic aerosols via heterogeneous reactions in aqueous aerosols.

Acknowledgements. This study was in part supported by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) through grant-in-aid Nos. 17340166, 19204055 and 24221001. We also acknowledge the financial support by the Global Environment Research Fund (B-051) of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan for the shipping of the instruments to Mt. Tai.

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Compounds	Recovery (%), Ave. \pm SD)
Glycolaldehyde	65.9 \pm 22.3
Hydroxyacetone	82.0 \pm 17.3
<i>n</i> -Nonanal	89.1 \pm 1.9
<i>n</i> -Decanal	93.1 \pm 11.9
Glyoxal	86.2 \pm 9.2
Methylglyoxal	85.4 \pm 8.2

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Compounds	Recovery (% , Ave. \pm SD)
Glycolaldehyde	54.1 \pm 16.6
Hydroxyacetone	86.9 \pm 4.9
<i>n</i> -Nonanal	90.3 \pm 9.4
<i>n</i> -Decanal	94.9 \pm 7.8
Glyoxal	50.1 \pm 4.0
Methylglyoxal	90.8 \pm 9.8

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Table 3. Comparison of averaged carbonyl concentrations (ngm^{-3}) of this study with those reported in the urban, suburban and forest atmospheres.

Compounds	This study (2–5 Jun)	Urban, Jul and Aug 2004 ¹ Tokyo, Japan	Suburban, Jul and Aug 2004 ² Saitama, Japan	Uryu Exp. Forest Aug 2002 ³ Hokkaido, Japan	Tomakomai Forest Tower (22 m) Sep 2003 ⁴ Hokkaido, Japan
Glycolaldehyde	555	1548	19	72	203
Hydroxyacetone	163	362	16	48	126
<i>n</i> -nonanal	71	584	–	102	–
<i>n</i> -decanal	31	123	–	44	–
Glyoxal	720	406	13	42	60
Methylglyoxal	1376	797	19	83	155

¹ Okuzawa et al. (2007).

² Ortiz et al. (2006).

³ Matsunaga et al. (2004).

⁴ Ieda et al. (2006).

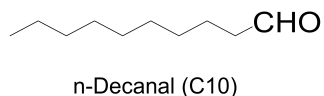
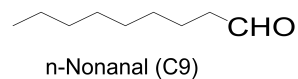
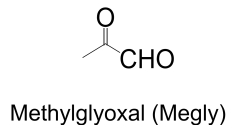
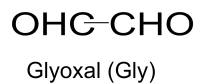
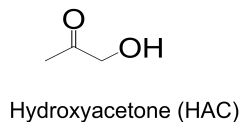
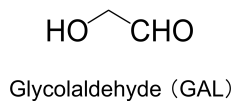


Fig. 1. Chemical structures of carbonyl compounds studied in this study.

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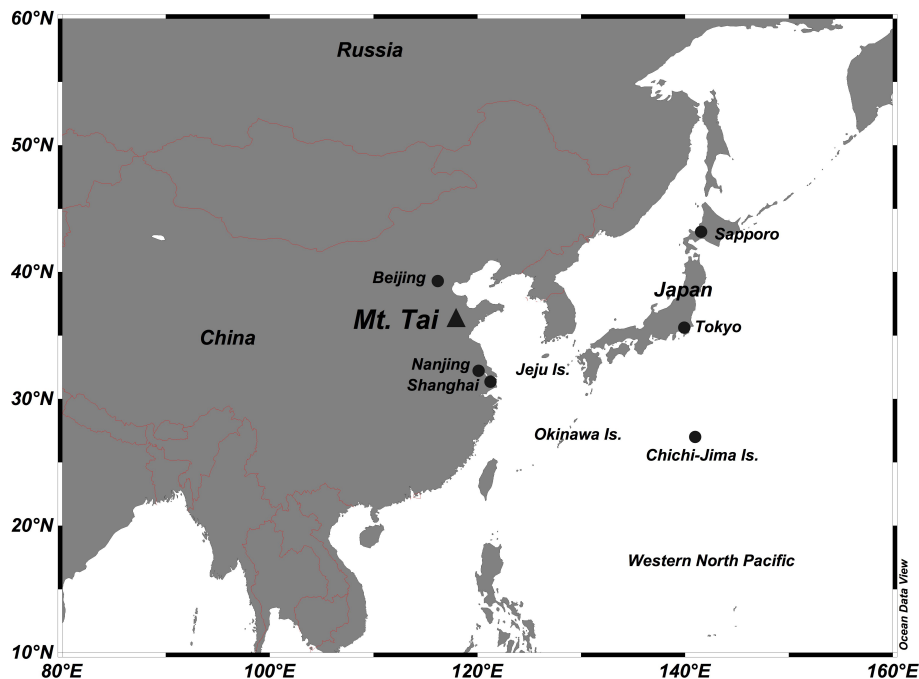


Fig. 2. A map of East Asia with the sampling location of Mt. Tai in the North China Plain.

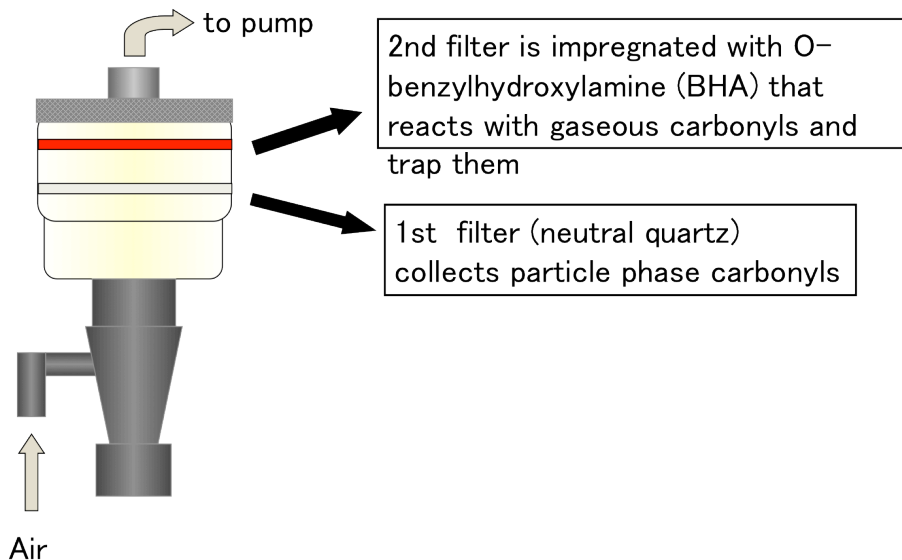


Fig. 3. Outlines of sampling system for collecting particulate and gaseous carbonyls.

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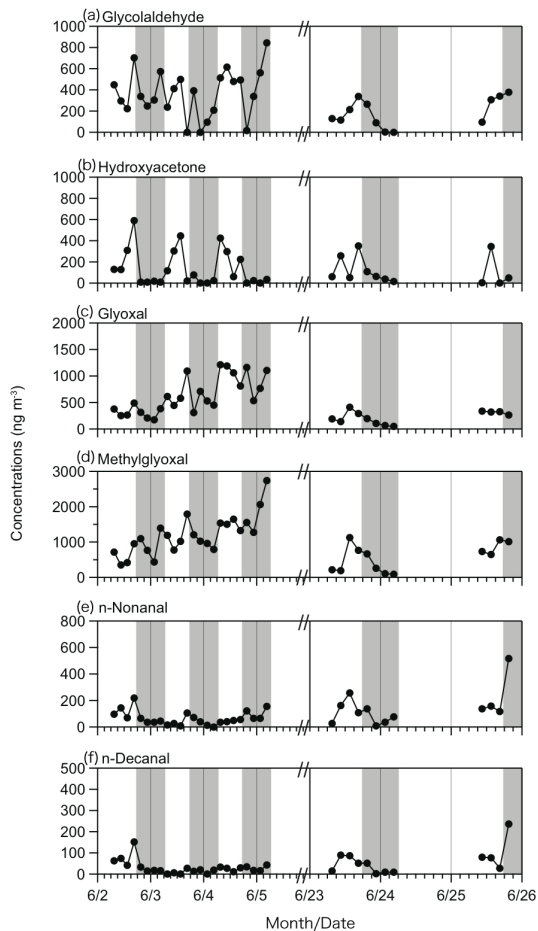


Fig. 4. Time-resolved variations of concentrations of gaseous carbonyl compounds; **(a)** glycolaldehyde, **(b)** hydroxyacetone, **(c)** glyoxal, **(d)** methylglyoxal, **(e)** *n*-nonanal and **(f)** *n*-decanal.

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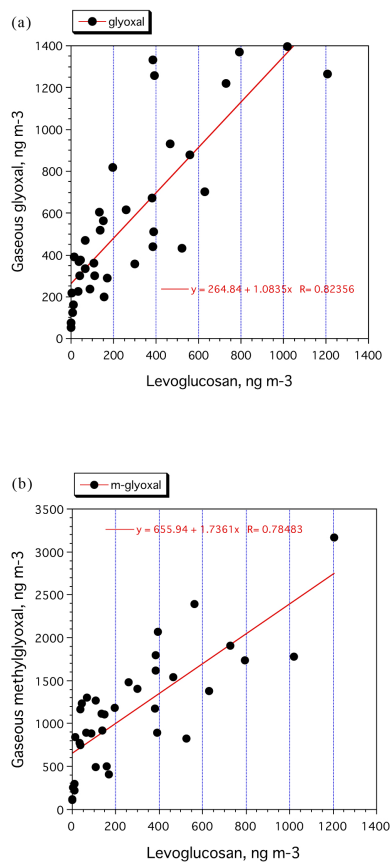


Fig. 5. Relationships between levoglucosan in the Mt. Tai aerosols (Fu et al., 2012) and **(a)** gaseous glyoxal and **(b)** gaseous methylglyoxal in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai. The data of levoglucosan were obtained by GC/MS measurement of the aerosol filter samples collected simultaneously using a high volume air sampler at Mt. Tai (Fu et al., 2012).

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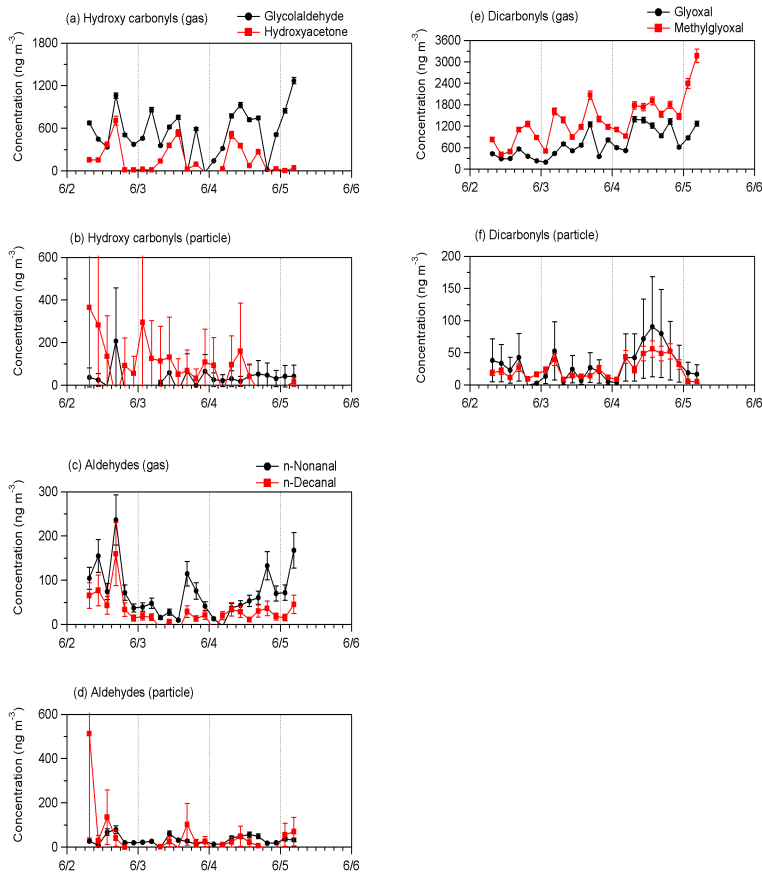


Fig. 6. Comparison of time-resolved variations for gaseous and particulate carbonyls in the Mt. Tai atmosphere as three types of carbonyls (hydroxy carbonyls, *n*-aldehydes and α -dicarbonyls).

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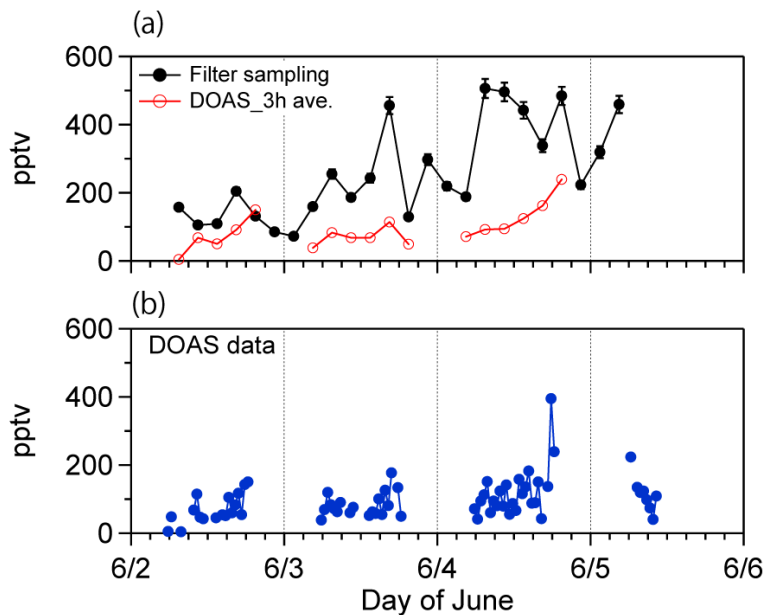


Fig. 7. (a) Mixing ratios of glyoxal (pptv) determined by filter sampling/GC method and MAX-DOAS. The MAX-DOAS data are averaged for 3 h intervals. (b) Mixing ratios of glyoxal obtained from MAX-DOAS every 30 min.

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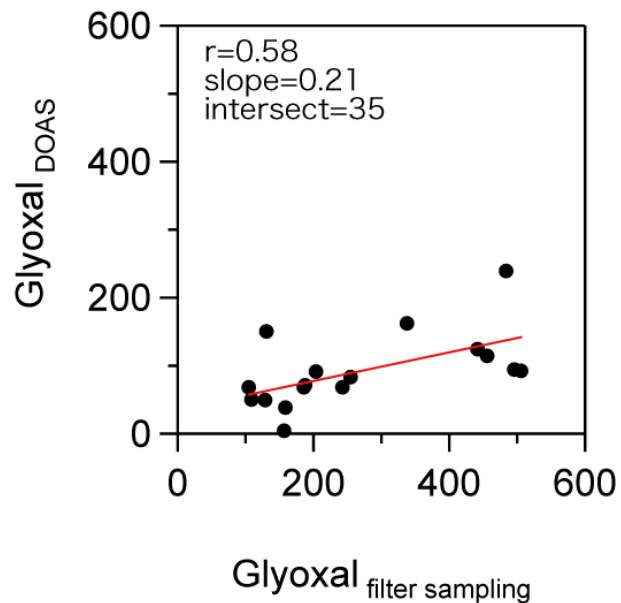


Fig. 8. Relationship between the concentrations (pptv) of glyoxal by MAX-DOAS and filter sampling/GC methods.

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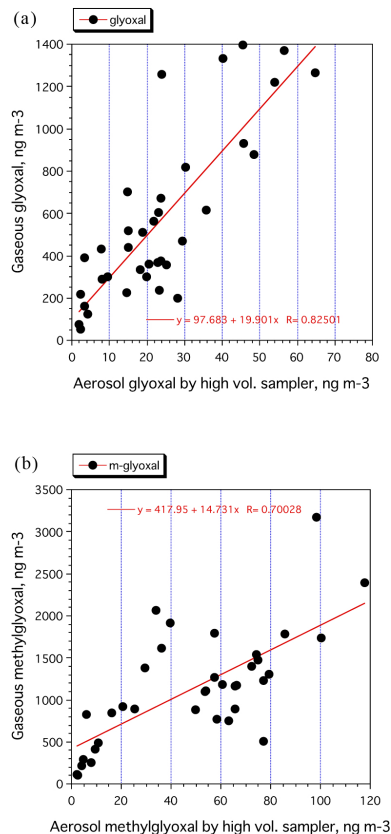


Fig. 9. Relationship between the concentrations of (a) gaseous glyoxal (ngm⁻³) measured in this study and particulate glyoxal measured in aerosol samples (TSP) from Mt. Tai and (b) gaseous methylglyoxal and particulate methylglyoxal. The data of particulate glyoxal and methylglyoxal were obtained from the aerosol samples, which were collected simultaneously at Mt. Tai and analyzed by capillary GC using derivatization to dibutoxy acetals (Kawamura et al., 2013).

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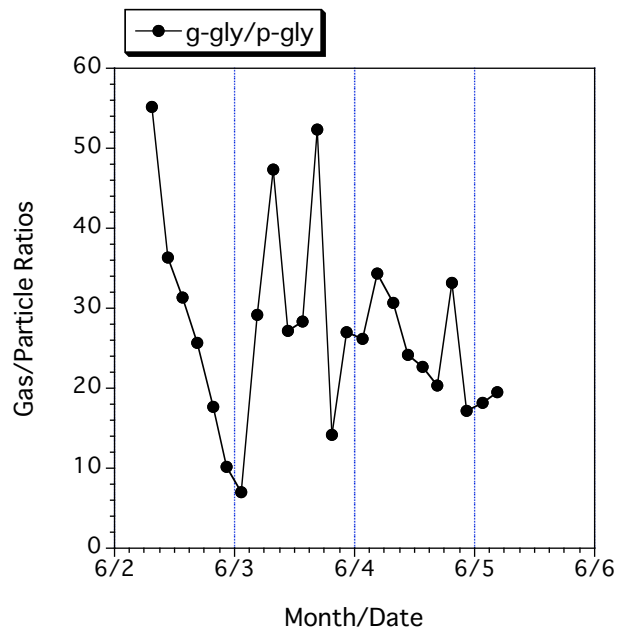


Fig. 10. Time-resolved variation of gas/particle partitioning of glyoxal in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai. Particulate glyoxal data are from Kawamura et al. (2013).

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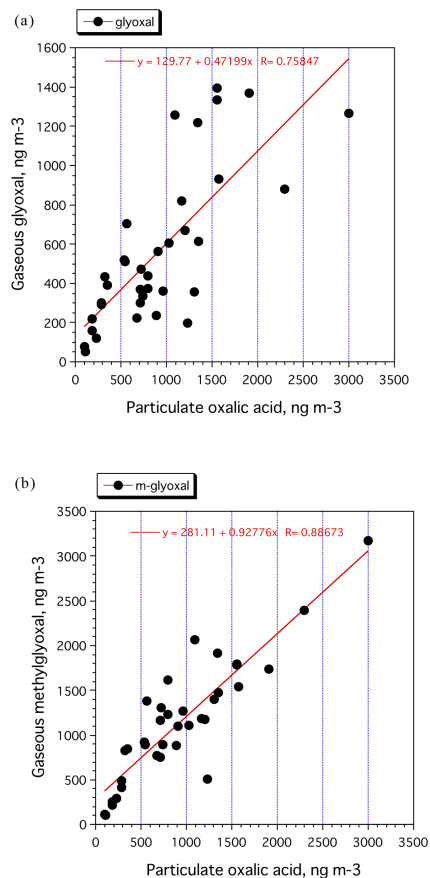


Fig. 11. Correlation plots for (a) gaseous phase glyoxal and particulate oxalic acid and (b) gaseous phase methylglyoxal and particulate oxalic acid in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai. The data of oxalic acid in aerosols are from Kawamura et al. (2013).

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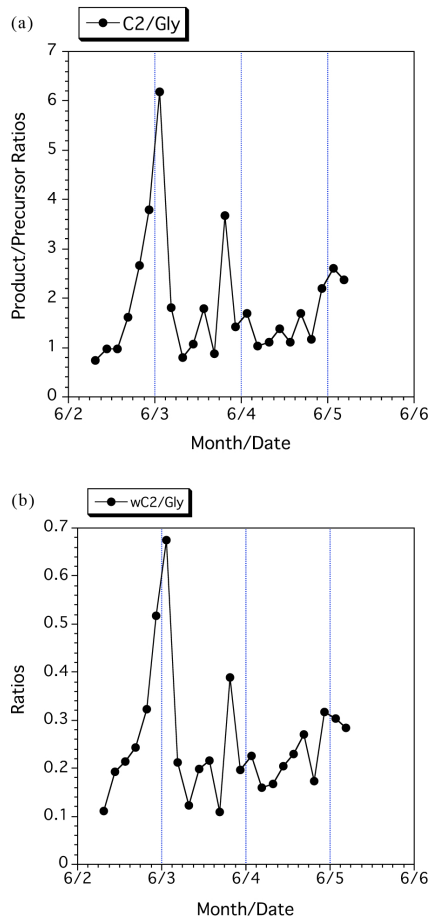


Fig. 12. Time-resolved variations in the concentration ratios of **(a)** particulate oxalic acid (C_2)/gaseous glyoxal (Gly) and **(b)** glyoxylic acid (wC_2)/gaseous Gly in the atmosphere of Mt. Tai. The data of organic acids in aerosols are from Kawamura et al. (2013).