

# Impact of urban heat island on inorganic aerosol in the lower free troposphere: a case study in Hangzhou, China

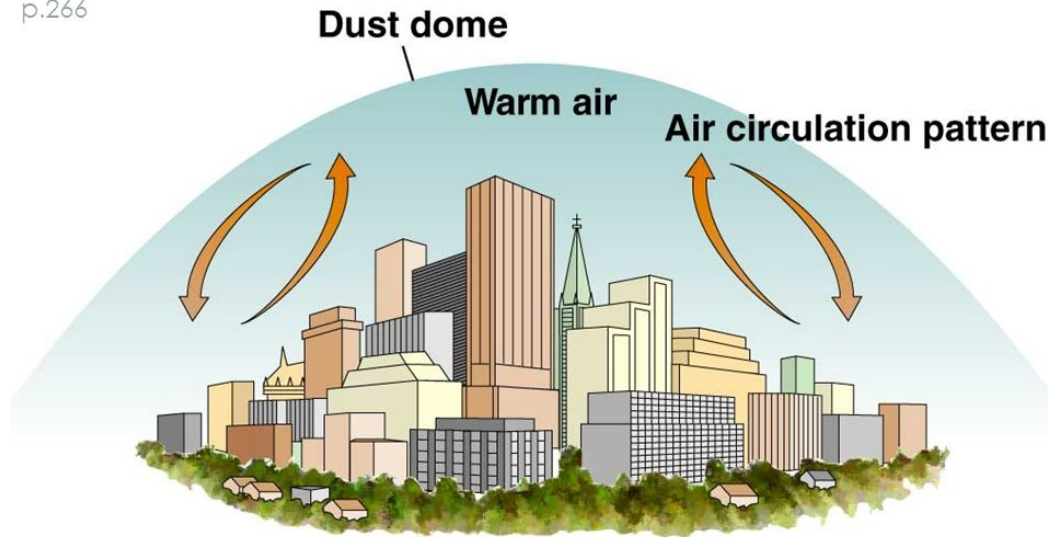
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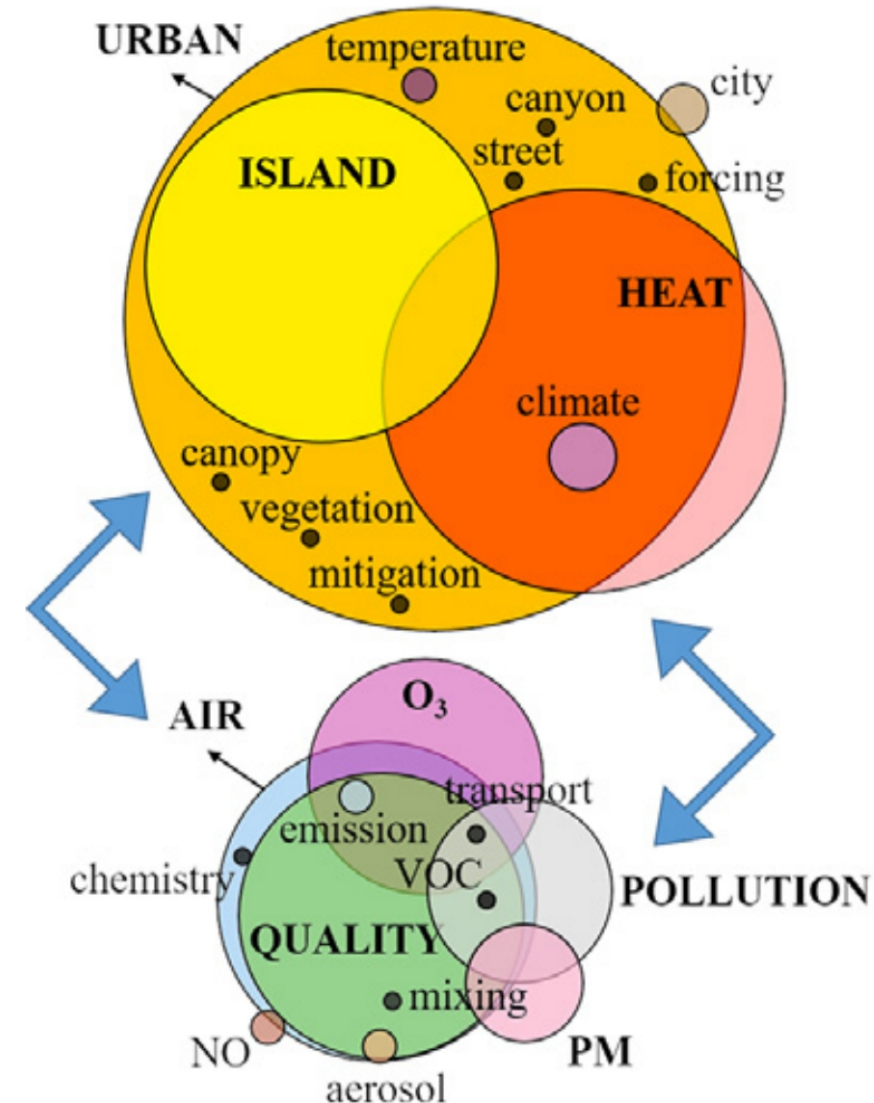
# Interactions between urban heat island (UHI) and urban air pollution

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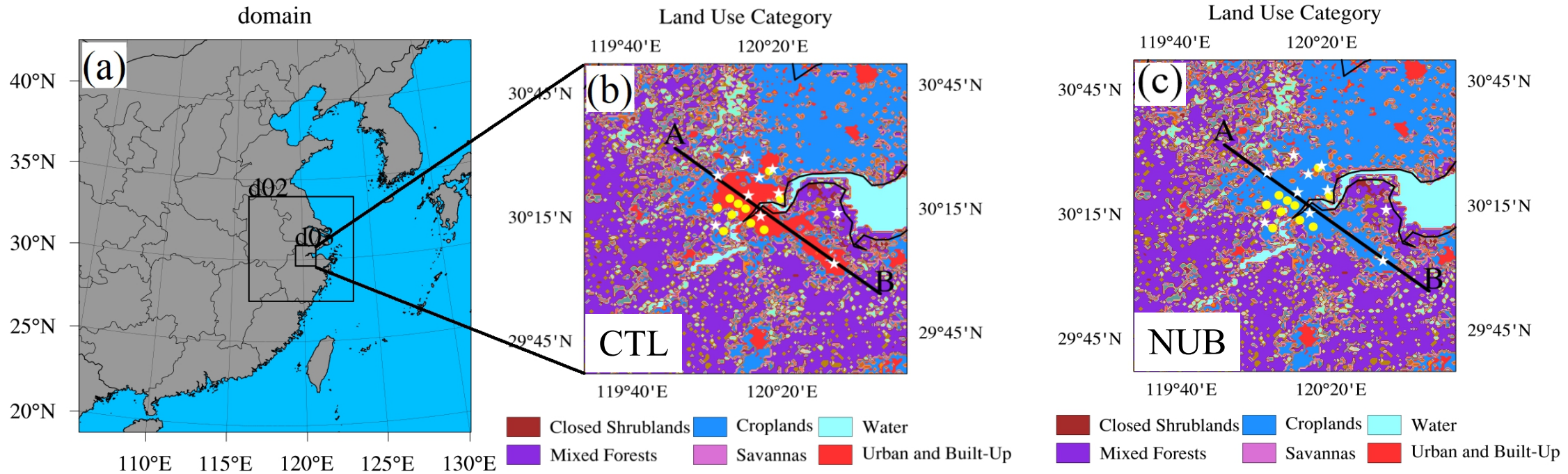
- The enormous amount of heat generated creates an urban heat island
- Additional heat changes climate of surrounding area
- Keep polluted air from being diluted and cleansed



**Ulpiani, 2021 (STE)**

# WRF-CMAQ modeling domains and settings

**CTL-NUB: Urban heat island effects**



## WRF settings

Grid numbers: 300×300, 240×240, 140×140

Grid space: 9 km, 3 km, 1 km

Levels: 37

Urban Canopy Model: BEP

## CMAQ settings

Gas chemistry: CB05

Aerosol: AERO6

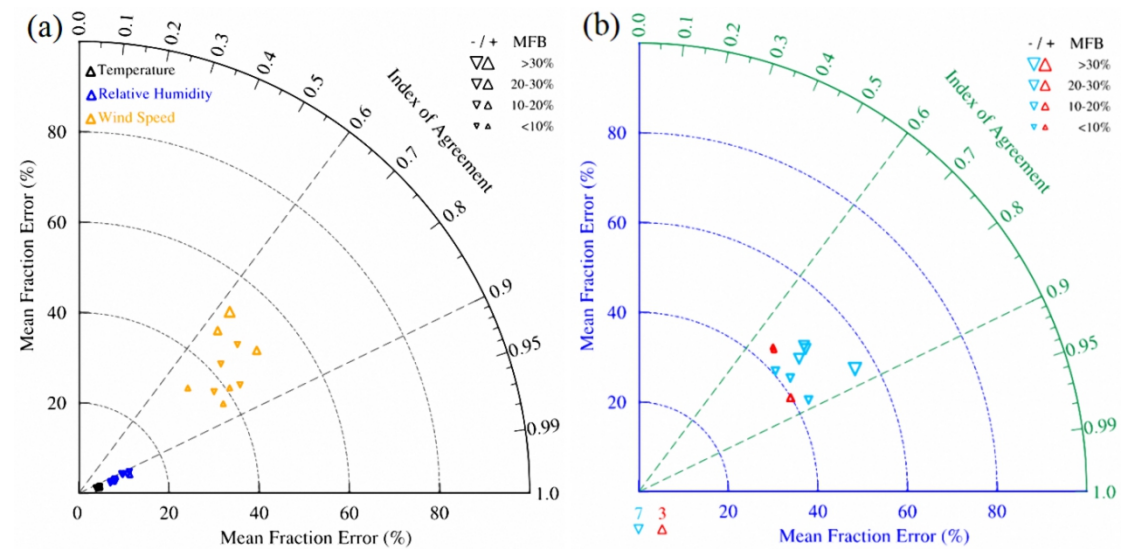
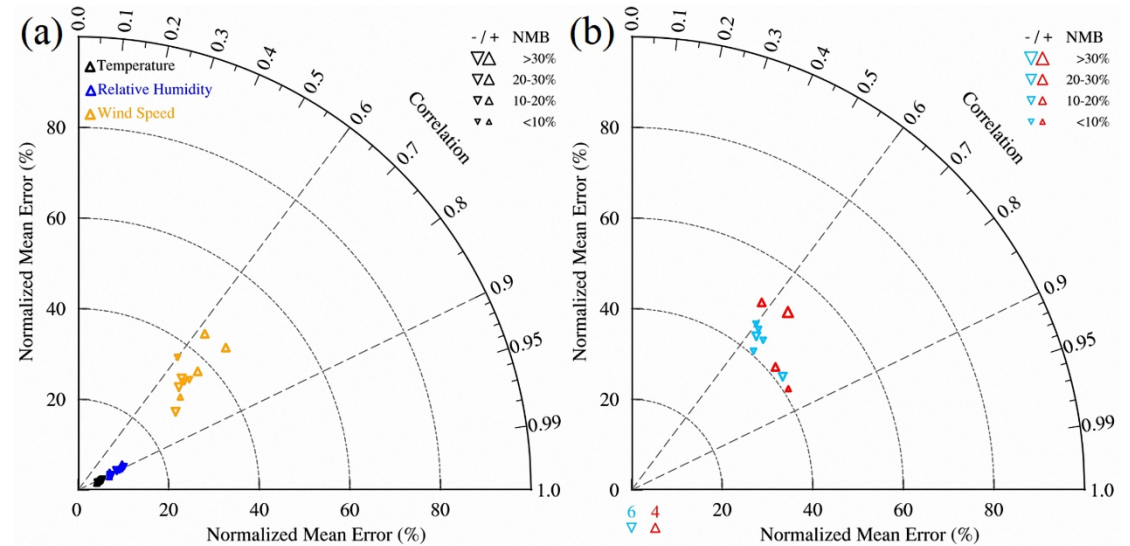
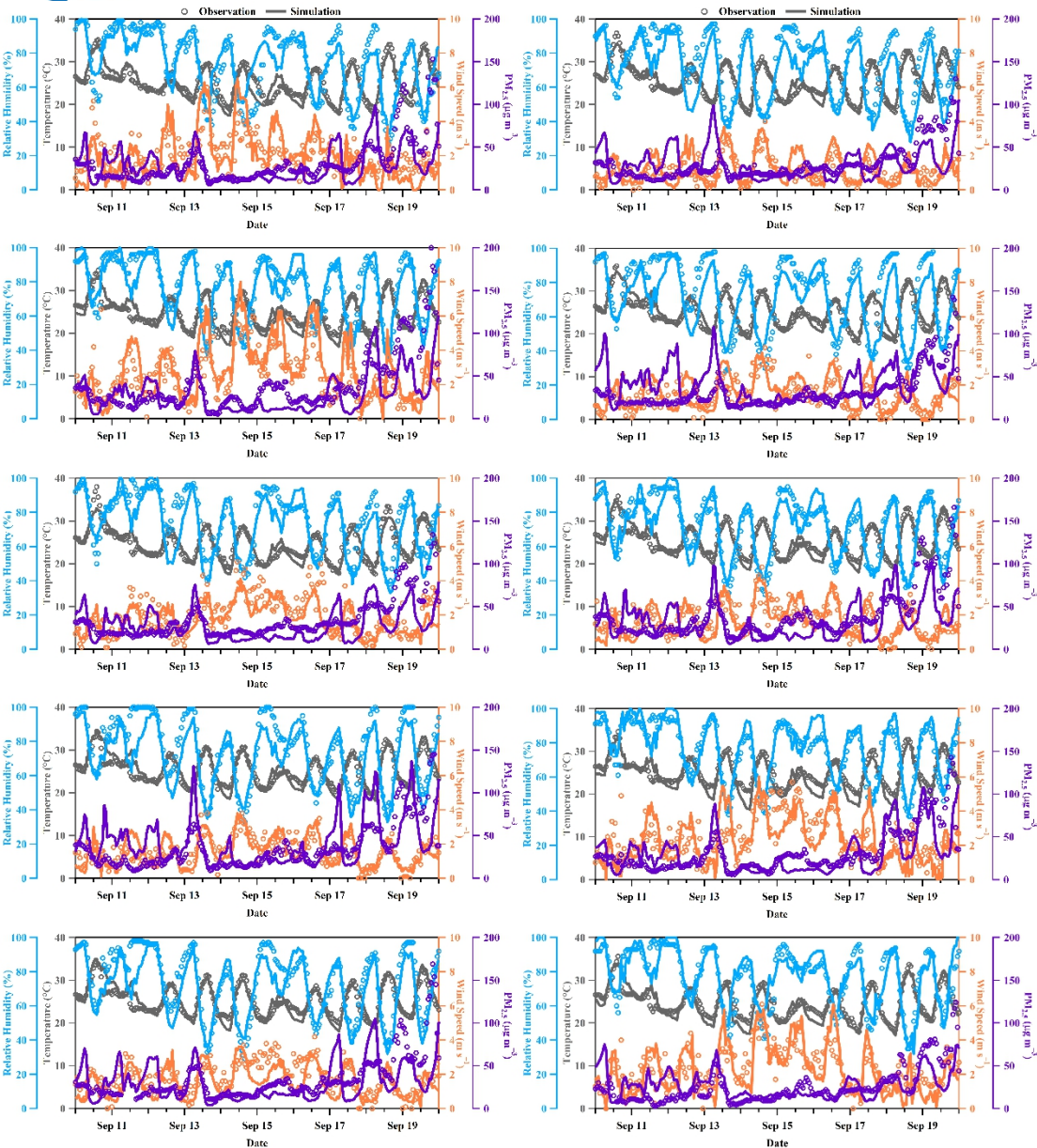
Anthropogenic emission: MEIC 2017, HMEEB 2016

Biogenic emission: MEGANv2.1

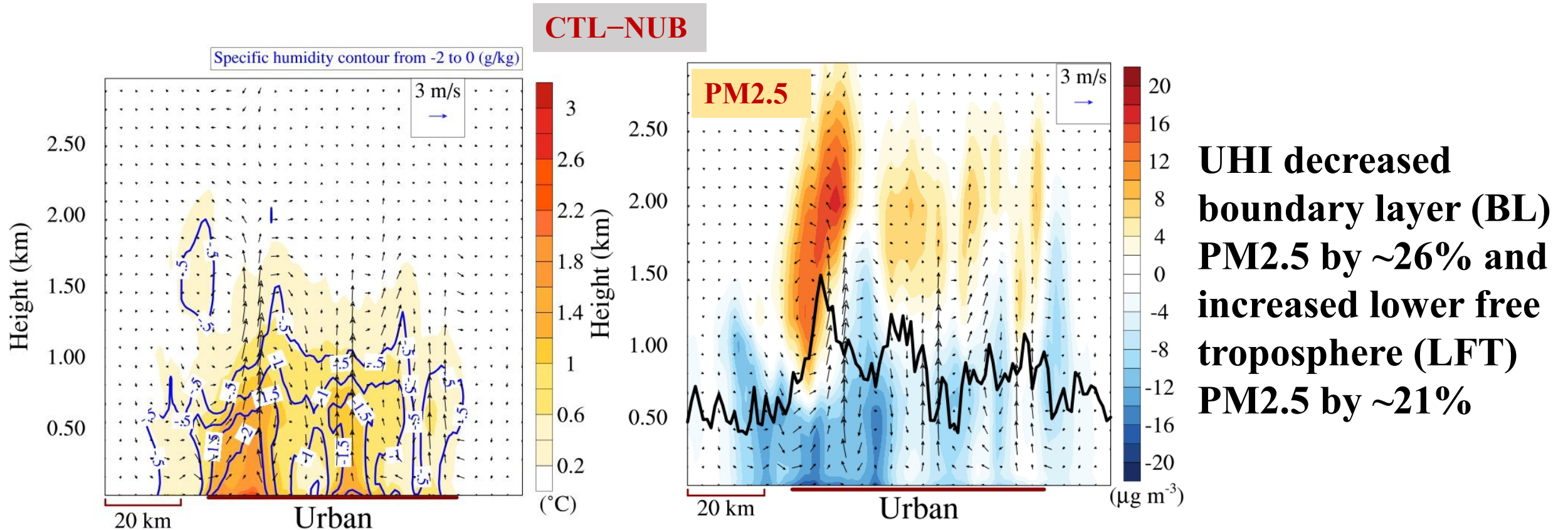
ICON & BCON: MOZART-4



# Model evaluation



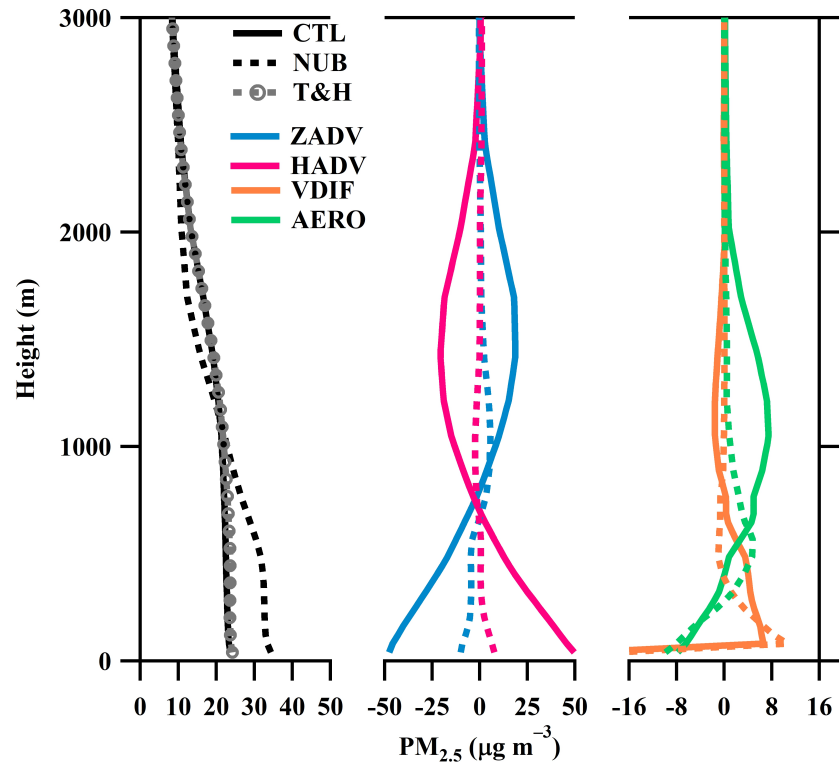
# UHI effect and its impact on PM2.5



**A strong UHI case occurred on Sep 18, 2017**

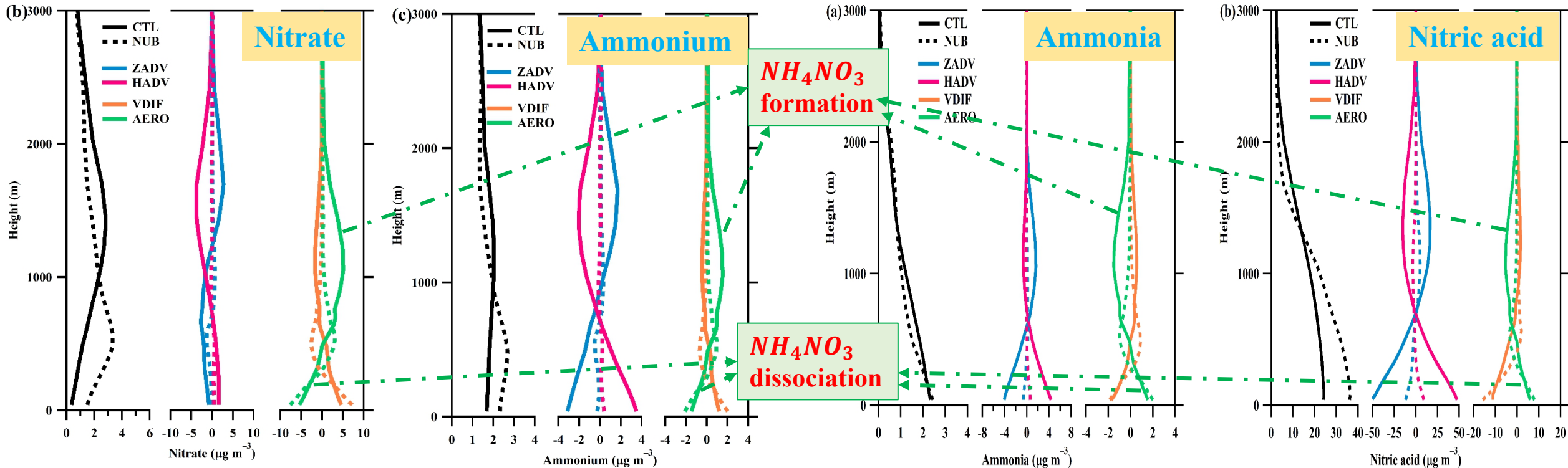


## Process analysis on PM<sub>2.5</sub>



**UHI increases LFT PM<sub>2.5</sub> through vertical advection (ZADV) and aerosol (AERO) processes;**  
**UHI decreases BL PM<sub>2.5</sub> through ZADV and AERO processes.**

# Process analysis on Ammonium Nitrate and its precursor gases



Nitrate and ammonium aerosols formed in the upper BL and LFT, while they dissociated into ammonia and nitric acid gases in the lower BL;

UHI increases vertical transport of ammonium nitrate and its precursor gases from the BL to the LFT.

UHI increases secondary formation of ammonium nitrate in the LFT;

# Conclusions

- **UHI decreases BL PM<sub>2.5</sub> and increases LFT PM<sub>2.5</sub> by enhancing vertical transport and aerosol formation/dissociation processes;**
- **UHI circulation transport HNO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> from the BL to the LFT and form NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> in the cold environment.**