PF1) Assessment of Photochemistry of OH and NO₃ at Jeju Island During Asian Dust-Storm Period of the Spring 2001

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Abstract

This study examines the influence of long-range transport of dust particles and air pollutants on photochemistry of OH and NO₃ at Jeju Island (33.17°, N, 126.10°, E) during the Asian dust-storm (ADS) period in April 2001. The atmospheric concentrations of criteria pollutants (O₃, NO₂, CO) and sulfur species were measured at a ground station on Jeju Island, Korea as part of the ACE-Asia intensive operation. Three ADS events were observed during the periods of 10-12, 13-14, and 25-26 April, respectively. The concentrations of the criteria pollutants (i.e., O₃, NO₂, and SO₂) were not significantly different from those during the non-Asian-dust-storm (NADS) period. Average OH and NO₃ levels at Jeju Island during the study period (ADS and NADS) were estimated to be 4-10 × 10⁵ molecules cm⁻³ and 2-4 pptv, respectively. Two main sources of OH radical were the primary production from the reaction of water vapor (H₂O) and O(1D) radicals and the reaction of HO₂ with NO. CO was a dominant sink of OH during the ADS period; whereas NO₂ was the most important during the NADS period. For NO₃ radical, a reaction of NO₂ with O₃ was the most important atmospheric source; while N₂O₅ uptake on dust particles was the most dominant sink during the ADS period.

Key Words: OH, NO₃, Asian dust storm, ACE-Asia, Jeju Island

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