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Possible sources of two size-resolved water-soluble organic carbon fractions at a roadway site during fall season

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Abstract

To examine the formation pathways of two size-resolved water-soluble organic carbon (WSOC) fractions, a total of 16 sets of size-segregated aerosol samples were collected using a 10-stage Micro-Orifice Uniform Deposit Impactor (MOUDI) at a roadway site in Korea from September 29 to October 29, 2010. A XAD7HP (non-ionic aliphatic acrylic polymer) resin column was used to separate the filtered extracts into hydrophilic (WSOC_{HPI}) and hydrophobic (WSOC_{HPO}) WSOC fractions. Also the size distributions of water-soluble inorganic species and oxalate were examined to determine the formation pathways of size-resolved WSOC_{HPI} and WSOC_{HPO} fractions.

The size distribution of WSOC_{HPI} showed a dominant mode at 0.55 μm , while the WSOC_{HPO} had dominant modes at both 0.17-0.32 μm and 0.55 μm . On the basis of the size distribution characteristics, it was found that the formation pathways of both WSOC_{HPI} and WSOC_{HPO} were dependent on the particle size; in the condensation mode (0.17-0.32 μm), both the WSOC_{HPI} and WSOC_{HPO} could be produced through atmospheric processes similar to those of SO_4^{2-} and oxalate, which were derived from the gas-phase oxidations of organic compounds. In the droplet mode (0.55-1.8 μm), the cloud processing of both the organic compounds and biomass burning emissions could be a major pathway for the WSOC_{HPI} formation. However, the droplet mode WSOC_{HPO} was likely produced through cloud processing and heterogeneous reactions or aerosol-phase reactions. In the coarse mode (>3.1 μm), the WSOC_{HPI} formation was more likely associated with soil-related particles ($\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and CaSO_4) than with sea-salt particles (NaNO_3 and Na_2SO_4).

Keywords: Roadway, aerosol size distributions, water-soluble organic carbon (WSOC) fractions, size-resolved WSOC fractions, production pathways

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