Characterization of five-year observation data of fine particulate matter in the metropolitan area of Lahore

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Abstract This study aims to assess the long-term trend of fine particles (PM$_{2.5}$; ≤ 2.5 μm) at two urban sites of Lahore during 2007–2011. These sites represent two distinct areas: commercial (Townhall) and residential cum industrial (Township). The highest daily mean concentrations of PM$_{2.5}$ were noted as 389 and 354 μg m$^{-3}$ at the Townhall and Township sites, respectively. As expected, the annual seasonal mean of PM$_{2.5}$ was about 53 and 101% higher during winter compared with the summer and monsoon/post-monsoon seasons, respectively. On contrary to many observations seen in developing cities, the annual mean PM$_{2.5}$ during the weekends was higher than weekdays at both monitoring sites. For example, these were 100 (142) and 142 μg m$^{-3}$ (148) during the weekdays (weekends) at the Townhall and Township sites, respectively.

The regression analysis showed a significant positive correlation of PM$_{2.5}$ with SO$_2$, NO$_2$ and CO as opposed to a negative correlation with O$_3$. The bivariate polar plots suggested a much higher influence of localized sources (e.g., road vehicles) at the Townhall site as opposed to industrial sources affecting the concentrations at the Township site. The imageries from the MODIS Aqua/Terra indicated long-range transport of PM$_{2.5}$ from India to Pakistan during February to October whereas from Pakistan to India during November to January. This study provides important results in the form of multiscale relationship of PM$_{2.5}$ with its sources and precursors, which are important to assess the effectiveness of pollution control mitigation strategies in Lahore and similar cities elsewhere.

Keywords Fine particles · Air quality monitoring · Meteorological parameters · Criteria pollutants · Health risk

Introduction

Lahore is a metropolitan area with high levels of particulate pollution that often surpasses the guideline values of World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of Pakistan (Pak-EPA 2005). Both fine and coarse particulate matter cause various types of health concerns (e.g., Stone et al. 2010; Kim et al. 2011; Tsiouri et al. 2015; Lan et al. 2016). The WHO estimated ~360,000 premature deaths in Asia each year due to air pollution (WHO 2008). The environmental degradation, including water and soil, is about 6% of Pakistan’s GDP, and the indoor and outdoor air pollution contributes nearly half of it towards the total illness and premature mortality (World Bank 2006). The lack of stringent implementation of air pollution regulations and the mass transportation system contribute
The increasing population and urbanization have led to an increase in numerous industrial sources as well as the road vehicles (Biswas et al. 2008; Stone et al. 2010; Shah et al. 2012; Rasheed et al. 2015; Ali et al. 2015; Molina et al. 2017). New evidence related to exposure risk assessment and global exposure estimates shows that the exposure to the ambient PM has increased than previously estimated (WHO 2014a). In megacities such as Lahore, important factors for the increased exposure to air pollution are the higher intensity of human activities and emissions from the road vehicles. PM is currently considered to be one of the best indicators for assessing health impacts caused by the ambient air pollution (WHO 2014a; Yao et al. 2015).

Air pollution control in Pakistan has not yet become an electoral issue due to a lack of adequate information for decision and policy makers (Shah et al. 2012), although some sporadic reports recognize airborne PM as a serious environmental and health concern in urban areas of Pakistan (Colbeck et al. 2007; Pak-EPA 2005). As summarized in Table 1, previous studies of ambient air quality in Lahore have documented 24-h averaged maximum PM$_{2.5}$ during winter season as 200 $\mu$g m$^{-3}$ (Biswas et al. 2008), springtime PM$_{10}$ as 460 $\mu$g m$^{-3}$ (Zhang et al. 2008a) and total suspended PM well above 900 $\mu$g m$^{-3}$ (Ghauri et al. 2007).

The distribution and transport of PM in the atmospheric environments are markedly associated with meteorological parameters such as the wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity (RH), rainfall and ambient temperature (Pakbin et al. 2010). Therefore, PM concentrations and meteorological data should be evaluated statistically in order to develop correlations that can assist in identifying sources and thereby in the design of cost-effective emission control strategies (Ragosta et al. 2008). The data of ambient air quality are crucial in air resource management but are largely unavailable for rapidly growing cities of Pakistan. The analysis of a 5-year long-term data set provides significant insight into the factors that drive seasonal variations in PM, their relationship with meteorological parameters and criteria pollutants. This work could be used as an incentive to initiate other studies on trend analysis. It is also anticipated that the findings of this study would be of high relevance for designing and instituting future abatement strategies and emission regulations for the pollution control in rapidly developing cities such as Lahore.

The objective of this paper is to assess the long-term trend of fine particles PM$_{2.5}$ at two different urban sites of Lahore (Pakistan) between 2007 and 2011. The trend of PM$_{2.5}$ is compared with Pakistan National NAAQS and WHO guidelines. The seasonal changes in PM$_{2.5}$ and their underlining reasons during weekdays and weekends, together with the correlation of PM$_{2.5}$ with other pollutants and meteorological parameters, were also assessed. The AERONET data, backward trajectory and MODIS imageries were used to analyse the long-range transportation of PM and its seasonal contribution. The overall aim of these analyses is to form a basis for the development of appropriate regulatory strategies for limiting the exposure to ambient PM.

**Methodology**

**Site description**

Lahore (31.320° N; 74.220° E) is the second most populated metropolitan area in Pakistan. The population of Lahore is approximately 9.44 million. There are ~3.9 million motor vehicles and 2150 registered industries in the city (Bureau of Statistics 2015). The major industries in Lahore include the manufacturing of motor cars, motorcycles, steel, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering products and construction materials. The aerosols over the sampling sites derive mainly from soil, road dust and industrial and vehicular emissions. Other anthropogenic sources include emissions from main highways, coal combustion and biomass burning (Biswas et al. 2008). Fixed-site ambient air quality monitoring stations are installed at two different urban locations of Lahore, namely Townhall and Township. Townhall represents a commercial area while the Township is representative of residential cum industrial areas, as shown in Fig. 1.

**Instrumentation**

The hourly air quality monitoring data for 5 years between 2007 and 2011 were collected from the Environmental Protection Agency, Punjab (Lahore). Both ambient air quality monitoring stations were equipped with a number of instruments (i.e., combined wind vane, anemometer, thermohydrometer, solar radiation meter) to measure the meteorological parameters and air pollutants, as summarized in Table 2. The routine checks of the instrument were carried out for their smooth operation on a weekly, monthly and annual basis to control the quality of the data. There were some gaps in the data due to power failure and routine maintenance (Table 2).

**Observation data and analysis**

A data management and reporting software (IDA-ZRW) by HORIBA was used to collect and manage the data at both the ambient air quality monitoring stations. The statistical techniques such as Stata 3, R (Studio) and remote sensing tools such as AERONET were used further for the development of
correlation of PM$_{2.5}$ with meteorological and pollutant parameters. PM$_{2.5}$ during weekdays and weekends and across 5 years was calculated, along with the exceedance factor, box plots, wind rose and bivariate polar plots. The satellite imageries from MODIS, backward trajectory and almucantar inversion were used to extract further data on the PM$_{2.5}$ among different seasons, their sources and dispersion conditions. The almucantar inversion finds the minimum size intervals of PM from 0.439 to 0.992 $\mu$m (Dubuisson et al. 1996). This minimum size interval is used as a separation point among fine and coarse particles. It also estimates the effective radius, volume median radius, standard deviation and volume concentrations for both fine and coarse particles.

We estimated the annual exceedance factor (EF), and the percent decreases in PM$_{2.5}$ were estimated to understand the exceedances over the regulatory limits. The annual EF was calculated by using Eq. (1):

$$\text{Annual EF} = \frac{\text{Observed annual mean PM}_{2.5} \text{ concentration}}{\text{Standard annual mean PM}_{2.5} \text{ concentration}}$$

The air quality was categorized into four levels with respect to EF (i) critical pollution when EF >1.5, (ii) high pollution when EF is between 1.0 and 1.5, (iii) moderate pollution when EF is between 0.5 and 1.0 and (iv) low pollution when EF <0.5 (Kumar et al. 2014). The percent increase in daily and annual mean PM$_{2.5}$ with respect to WHO guidelines is estimated using Eqs. (2) and (3):

$$\text{Daily increase in PM}_{2.5} \text{ concentrations (%) } = \frac{(\text{Observed daily mean PM}_{2.5} - \text{Standard daily mean PM}_{2.5})}{\text{Standard daily mean PM}_{2.5}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Annual increase in PM}_{2.5} \text{ concentrations (%) } = \frac{(\text{Observed annual mean PM}_{2.5} - \text{Standard annual mean PM}_{2.5})}{\text{Standard annual mean PM}_{2.5}} \times 100$$

### Results and discussion

#### Temporal trend of PM$_{2.5}$

Figure 2a shows the temporal trend of PM$_{2.5}$ at both the sites between 2007 and 2011. The highest daily average concentration of PM$_{2.5}$ was nearly the same at both sites, being 384 and 344 $\mu$g m$^{-3}$ at the Townhall (16 May 2009) and Township (16 November 2007) sites, respectively (Fig. 2a). The annual average PM$_{2.5}$ over the study duration at Townhall and

| Location | PM types | Concentration ($\mu$g m$^{-3}$) | Time span | Reference |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Lahore (roadside monitoring) | PM$_{10}$, TSP | 895, 996 | 5–10 April 2001 | Pak-EPA (2005) |
| Lahore (roadside monitoring) | PM$_{2.5}$ | 368 | 2003–2004 | Ghauri et al. (2007) |
| Lahore (Pakistan Upper Atmospheric Research Commission Office) | PM$_{2.5}$ | 209 | December 2005 to February 2006 | Biswas et al. (2008) |
| Lahore (University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, UET) | PM$_{10}$, OC, EC | 459 | February to March 2006 | Zhang et al. (2008) |
| Lahore (Campus Bridge, Punjab University and Thokar Niaz Baig Chowk) | PM$_{10}$, PM$_{2.5}$, PM$_{1}$, PM$_{10-2.5}$ | 286, 222, 210, 340 | November 2007 | Ali et al. (2015) |
| Lahore (UET) | PM$_{10}$, PM$_{2.5}$ | 895, 344 | 2007–2008 | Schneidemesser et al. (2010) |
| Lahore (Township) | PM$_{2.5}$ | 209 | 2007–2008 | Rasheed et al. (2015) |
| Lahore (UET) | PM$_{2.5}$ | 72.7 + 55.2 | 2007–2008 | Stone et al. (2010) |
| Lahore (19 different residential and commercial sites) | PM$_{10}$ | 115 | June to August 2012 | Ashraf et al. (2013) |
| Lahore (UET Kala Shah Kaku site, UET Campus site and Lahore University of Management and Sciences) | PM$_{10}$ | 300 | 2014–2015 | Khokhar et al. (2016) |
Township was about 93 ± 23 and 180 ± 45 μg m\(^{-3}\), respectively. The annual average PM\(_{2.5}\) of both sides was 136 ± 34 μg m\(^{-3}\). Box plot presents the annual maximum, minimum and mean variation in PM\(_{2.5}\) during the study period (Fig. 2b). The annual mean of PM\(_{2.5}\) did not show an increasing trend over the years (Fig. 2b). One of the reasons is that the concentrations of PM\(_{2.5}\) were affected oddly by the local sources at Townhall site. For example, there was a construction activity of Metro transit system in Lahore during 2009 when the annual mean was noted to the highest. However, annual mean PM\(_{2.5}\) showed increasing concentrations with the time at the Township site, mainly because the sources contributing to PM\(_{2.5}\) were mainly stationary (industrial activities) that increased with the passage of time in this area.

The average minimum PM\(_{2.5}\) was 52 μg m\(^{-3}\) at Townhall in 2010 while the average maximum PM\(_{2.5}\) was 280 μg m\(^{-3}\) at Township in 2009. These concentrations were much higher than those observed in the European cities but near to PM\(_{2.5}\) found in Asian countries. For example, Ashraf et al. (2013) reported average annual PM\(_{2.5}\) in the capital (Islamabad) of

### Table 2 Summary of instrument used for the measurements

| Name of the instrument | Pollutant | Model                      | Method                                      | Detection limit | Fraction of data available |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| CO monitor             | CO        | Horiba Ltd. Model APNA-370 | Nondispersive infrared ray method (ISO4224) | 0.1 ppm         | 55                        |
| NO\(_x\) monitor       | NO\(_x\), NO, NO\(_2\) | Horiba Ltd. Model APNA-370 | Chemiluminescence (ISO7996)                | 0.5 ppb         | 50                        |
| SO\(_2\) monitor       | SO\(_2\)  | Horiba Ltd. Model APSA-370 | UV fluorescence method (ISO10498)          | 1 ppb           | 51                        |
| Ozone monitor          | O\(_3\)   | Horiba Ltd. Model APQA-370 | UV photometry method                      | 0.5 ppb         | 50                        |
| Dust analyser          | PM\(_{2.5}\) | Horiba Ltd. Model APDA-370 | β-Ray absorption method (ISO6349)         | 0–5 ppm         | 40                        |
Pakistan as 81.1 ± 48.4 and 93.0 ± 49.9 μg m⁻³ during 2007–2011, respectively. The similar case can be seen for the annual average concentration in the five most polluted mega-cities—Delhi (143.0 ± 17.8), Cairo (109.6 ± 27.7), Xi’an (102.2 ± 9.3), Tianjin (95.7 ± 7.7) and Chengdu (89.4 ± 14.4 μg m⁻³). Four of these most polluted cities in Asia in terms of PM₂.₅ were in Asia whereas only Cairo was in Africa. The five least polluted megacities in terms of PM₂.₅ were Miami (6.7), Toronto (8.4 ± 0.3), New York (9.1 ± 1.0), Madrid (9.9 ± 1.3) and Philadelphia (10.3 ± 1.0 μg m⁻³); among them, four were in USA and Canada and one (Madrid) in Europe (Cheng et al. 2016). The average annual PM₂.₅ of both sides of Lahore was 136.5 ± 34.1 μg m⁻³, which is clearly many fold higher than the USA and European cities and only comparable to Delhi with 143.0 ± 17.8 μg m⁻³. Table 1 presents the summary of the past relevant PM studies carried out in Pakistan. In general, PM₂.₅ and PM₁₀ are many times higher than the WHO guidelines and NAAQS permissible limits. Schneidemesser et al. (2010) reported high levels of annual mean PM₁₀ 340 μg m⁻³ for Lahore during 2007. Likewise, Stone et al. (2010) showed a maximum PM₁₀ concentration of 650 μg m⁻³ on a typical polluted day during 2007. As for different seasons, the average PM₂.₅ during winter was ~157 and 171 μg m⁻³ at Townhall and Township sites, respectively, followed by the corresponding values of ~99 and 115 μg m⁻³ during summer and ~66 and 97 μg m⁻³ during monsoon/post-monsoon (Fig. 3a). Winter, summer and monsoon/post-monsoon months were taken as November–February, March–June and July–October, respectively. The lowest PM₂.₅ was observed during monsoon/post-monsoon due to heavy precipitation as opposed to the highest PM₂.₅ during winter due to low inversion and stable atmospheric stability condition (Tiwari et al. 2013). The average concentration during the winter was about 53% higher than those during summer and almost double than those during the monsoon/post-monsoon. Similar seasonal trends were reported by Tiwari et al. (2013) in Delhi with daily mean PM₂.₅ in winter as 150.8 μg m⁻³, 70.9 μg m⁻³ during summer and 45.1 μg m⁻³ during monsoon.

The daily mean concentration of PM₂.₅ during weekends (Saturday–Sunday) was relatively higher than the weekdays (Monday–Friday) at both monitoring sites of Lahore. This is an interesting finding, which is opposite to many cities worldwide where much lower concentrations are usually reported during the weekends (Al-Dabbous and Kumar 2014; Yadav et al. 2014). For examples, the mean PM₂.₅ during the weekdays at the Townhall sites was measured as 95 μg m⁻³ as opposed to 100 μg m⁻³ during the weekends; the corresponding values were 142 and 148 μg m⁻³ at the Township site, respectively (Fig. 3b). The predominant reason for this interesting trend is that a relatively higher number of people living in surrounding suburban/rural areas visit Lahore for recreational purposes during the weekends, which is a typical feature of many Asian cities that result in increased traffic volume and in turn the PM₂.₅.

Table 1 presents the summary of the past relevant PM studies carried out in Pakistan. It shows that PM₂.₅ values were much higher than the WHO guidelines and NAAQS permissible limits. A higher PM₂.₅ concentration was observed in winter than during summer and monsoon/post-monsoon months, respectively. The daily mean concentration of PM₂.₅ during weekends (Saturday–Sunday) was relatively higher than the weekdays (Monday–Friday) at both monitoring sites of Lahore.
Annual exceedances

The status of noncompliance at both sides of Lahore was measured by using annual EF, as described in “Observation data and analysis” section. The EFs for Townhall and Township with respect to WHO guidelines and NAAQS (Pakistan) lie within the range of 6–14 and 3–12, respectively (Fig. 4d). The result indicates the alarmingly high levels of PM$_{2.5}$ on both sites of Lahore and categorizes them above critical pollution level (Kumar et al. 2014). The values for daily and annual percentage increases lie within the range of 100–500% and 180–500%, respectively (Fig. 4e–h). This shows that the noncompliance of PM$_{2.5}$ with respect to WHO guidelines was mostly about 100–500% above on daily and annual basis, respectively. The sub-zero values in Fig. 4g, h represent the days when PM$_{2.5}$ was less than the WHO guidelines.

Primary emissions of PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$ decreased by 14 and 16%, respectively, in the EU-27 in 2011 compared with 2002–2011 levels (Ikeda and Tanimoto 2015). The reductions in the same period for the 32 member countries of the European Union were 9% for PM$_{10}$ and 16% for PM$_{2.5}$, respectively (Ikeda and Tanimoto 2015). In a WHO study, a total of 795 towns/cities from 67 countries were selected; 641 cities represent the high-income countries and 55 represent the middle- and low-income countries with available data of PM$_{10}$/PM$_{2.5}$ from 2008 to 2013. It was found that globally PM levels were increased by about 8%. The 90% of the low- and middle-income cities assessed exceeded annual WHO guidelines for PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$. The worldwide future trends in PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations show a decrease in 30% of the regions as opposed to modest or increasing trend in the remaining 70% of the regions (WHO 2016). This study clear falls within the
rest of 70% regions with increasing PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations as is also the case with the most cities in developing countries (WHO 2016). The annual exceedances at the selected sites of Lahore were between 100 and 500% (Fig. 4e–h), indicating much higher concentrations compared with those reported in studies of European or high-income countries elsewhere (Ikeda and Tanimoto 2015; WHO 2016).

**Bivariate polar plots**

Figures 5 and 6 show the bivariate polar plots for the annual and seasonal annual average PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations for both the sites, respectively. A variation in concentrations, depending on the local wind direction and wind speed at the sampling locations, is clearly evident (Figs. 5 and 6). The similar methods of representing the air quality data have been adopted by past studies while assessing the long-term PM$_{2.5}$ data (Azarmi et al. 2016; Mouzourides et al. 2015).

The colour scale of bivariate polar plots of PM$_{2.5}$ shows the concentration, and the radial scale shows the wind speed. The concentration increases from the centre of the plot radially outwards in some cases while an opposite trend is seen in other cases. Bivariate polar plots of Townhall indicate that PM$_{2.5}$ sources were mostly localized as depicted by high concentrations in the centre at low wind speeds, mainly contributed by the emissions from road vehicles (Fig. 5). A slight shift towards the southwest direction in monsoon/post–monsoon season at the Townhall was due to increased
precipitation (Fig. 6). The annual bivariate polar plot of Townhall in 2011 showed a shift towards southwest due to intense construction activity of a 27-km-long bus rapid transit system in Lahore (Fig. 5); both the annual and seasonal bivariate polar plots for the Township indicate transport of PM$_{2.5}$ to the site from the presence of industrial areas in the east and southeast direction of air monitoring station (Figs. 5 and 6).

**Correlation of PM$_{2.5}$ with the criteria pollutant and meteorological parameters**

Regression analysis was used to assess the correlation between PM$_{2.5}$ and NO$_2$, CO, O$_3$ and SO$_2$ (Fig. 7a–d). The positive correlation was found among NO$_2$, CO, SO$_2$ and PM$_{2.5}$ with 95% confidence interval. Diesel combustions from heavy duty vehicles, electricity generators and industrial emissions were considered to be a major source of both CO, SO$_2$, and NO$_2$. The association between CO, SO$_2$, NO$_2$ and PM$_{2.5}$ was significantly positive, suggesting that they were contributing to the production of PM$_{2.5}$. On the other hand, a negative correlation of PM$_{2.5}$ with O$_3$ suggests that O$_3$ was increased when PM$_{2.5}$ was decreased. Previous studies (Ashraf et al. 2013; Rasheed et al. 2015) reported the similar correlations among PM$_{2.5}$ and NO$_x$, CO, O$_3$ and SO$_2$ in different cities of Pakistan, indicating the consistency of our results with the past observations.

The correlations among the significant meteorological parameters such as wind speed, ambient temperature, RH and
PM$_{2.5}$ show a negative correlation with temperature (Fig. 7e) and wind speed (Fig. 7f) and no correlations with the RH (Fig. 7g). This demonstrates the fact why PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations were much higher in winter than in summer (Fig. 3a) due to a decrease in temperature and wind speed. Such higher levels raise a number of concerns including reduced visibility affecting the speed of on-road vehicles and the increased cases of both chronic and acute respiratory and cardiovascular health problems in the region, as discussed by previous studies (Tiwari et al. 2013; Yin et al. 2016).

MODIS fires hotspots and the effect of transboundary pollution

The MODIS Aqua/Terra imagery data were used for the identification of pollution hotspot in the study area during the summer and winter seasons (Fig. 8). The red spots indicate the major sources of air pollution. The predominant winds of Lahore come from west and northwest in the winter season whereas from the southeast during the summer and post-monsoon seasons (Fig. 6). MODIS Terra/Aqua imageries in summer and winter seasons of Lahore were used to assess the trans-boundary movement of air pollution. The transport of air pollution during November to February was not so significant because the average mean wind speed during these months was ∼1.5 m/s compared with ∼3.5 m/s between March and October. A recent study by Rasheed et al. (2015) included the back-trajectory analysis of four major cities of Pakistan and reported that the air masses originating from western India were from the states of Gujrat, Rajasthan and Punjab with sources generating PM$_{2.5}$ such as coal-fired power plants, industries and vehicular emissions, which contribute to air pollution of Lahore (Singh and Kaskaoutis 2014; Rasheed et al. 2015). In addition, wheat harvesting during March–April and dry winter climatic conditions also play an important role in elevated PM$_{2.5}$ values during the months of October–November in Lahore.
The almucantar inversion aerosol optical property retrieved from AERONET data was used to find out the relative particulate size difference of fine and coarse particles during winter and summer seasons of Lahore during the study period (Fig. 9). The relative difference in PM$_{10}$ was much higher in summer than winter. The similar results were reported by Ali et al. (2013) on the size distribution of coarse particles in Lahore. They found PM$_{10}$ to be three times higher in summer than in winter and fall seasons. However, fine mode particles did not show any substantial difference in concentration during all the four seasons. A similar trend was observed by Dey et al. (2004) while analysing the effect of dust storms on seasonal optical properties of the Indo-Gangetic region. The increased wind speed caused gale and wind storms during summer, besides an increase in the relative difference of PM$_{10}$ among winter and summer seasons. The AERONET almucantar inversion data present the substantial relative difference in PM$_{10}$ whereas the marginal substantial difference in PM$_{2.5}$ of winter and summer seasons, opposed to a relative difference of ground-based data of PM$_{2.5}$ as shown in Fig. 3a.

**Summary and conclusions**

We assessed the temporal trend of fine PM (PM$_{2.5}$) over a period of 5 years in Lahore. The annual mean PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations were found to be increasing at Township site and show no clear trend at the Townhall site during the study period. Our findings show that the levels of PM$_{2.5}$ reach to their highest levels during the winter season. For example, the highest daily mean PM$_{2.5}$ measure at Townhall and Township was found to be 389 and 354 μg m$^{-3}$, respectively.

The annual average minimum PM$_{2.5}$ was found to be 52 μg m$^{-3}$ at Townhall during 2010 while the average maximum PM$_{2.5}$ was 280 μg m$^{-3}$ at Townhall during 2009. PM$_{2.5}$ crossed 98% daily and 100% annual permissible limits of NAAQS and WHO guidelines at both sites of Lahore. The average concentrations during the winter were found to be about 53% higher than those during summer and almost double than the monsoon/post monsoon, mainly due to a decrease in temperature and stagnant climatic conditions. Seasonal air quality trend of Lahore from 2007 to 2011 was analysed and found that the highest annual mean PM$_{2.5}$ in winter was 157–171 μg m$^{-3}$, summer 99–115 μg m$^{-3}$ and monsoon/post-monsoon 66–97 μg m$^{-3}$ at Townhall and Township, respectively.

PM$_{2.5}$ during weekdays was usually less by up to 4% than weekends. The annual EF of PM$_{2.5}$ with respect to WHO guidelines lies within the range of 3–14 and 6–12 with respect to NAAQS of Pakistan at Townhall and Township sites, respectively. The daily and annual % increases lie in the range of 100–500% with respect to WHO guidelines at both monitoring sites of Lahore.

The sources contributing to PM$_{2.5}$ at the Townhall site were mostly localized as opposed to Township where there is the influence of transported emissions from the adjacent industrial sites. Correlation of PM$_{2.5}$ with CO, NO$_2$ and SO$_2$ was positive and negative with O$_3$. However, the correlation of PM$_{2.5}$ with meteorological parameters such as temperature and wind speed was negative and nonsignificant with RH. Retrieved MODIS Aqua/Terra imageries, together with predominant wind direction, showed the influence of transboundary air pollution from India towards Lahore during the months of March to October as opposed to an opposite trend during the months of November to February when the long-range transport of PM$_{2.5}$ is from Lahore to India.

This study contributes to understanding the long-term trend of PM$_{2.5}$ in the urban environment of Lahore. Our findings are important to understanding the surrounding sources and

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**Fig. 8 MODIS Terra/Aqua imageries in summer and winter seasons of Lahore**
underline the factors that bring the seasonal variability in
PM$_{2.5}$. Further studies require the monitoring at a greater num-
ber of sites to broaden the understanding of spatial variability
across the city along with a physicochemical analysis of the
fine particles.

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