Enhanced secondary pollution offset reduction of primary emissions during COVID-19 lockdown in China

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/9rw3r5wk

National Science Review, 8(2)

2095-5138

Huang, Xin
Ding, Aijun
Gao, Jian
et al.

2021-02-10

10.1093/nsr/nwaa137

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Peer reviewed
EARTH SCIENCES

Enhanced secondary pollution offset reduction of primary emissions during COVID-19 lockdown in China

Xin Huang1,†, Aijun Ding1,*,†, Jian Gao2,†, Bo Zheng2,3,4,†, Derong Zhou1, Ximeng Qi1, Rong Tang1, Jiaping Wang1, Chuanhua Ren1, Wei Nie3, Xuguang Chi1, Zheng Xu1, Liangduo Chen1, Yuanyuan Li1, Fei Che2, Nini Pang2, Haikun Wang1, Dan Tong3,5, Wei Qin6, Wei Cheng6, Weijing Liu7, Qingyan Fu8, Baoxian Liu9, Fahe Chai2, Steven J. Davis3,5, Qiang Zhang3,*, and Kebin He3,4

School of Atmospheric Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210023, China; Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Beijing 100012, China; Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; State Key Joint Laboratory of Environment Simulation and Pollution Control, School of Environment, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; Department of Earth System Science, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697, USA; Jiangsu Environmental Monitoring Center, Nanjing 210036, China; Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Environment Science, Nanjing 210036, China; Shanghai Environmental Monitoring Center, Shanghai 200030, China and Beijing Key Laboratory of Airborne Particulate Matter Monitoring Technology, Beijing Municipal Environmental Monitoring Center, Beijing 100048, China

*Corresponding authors. E-mails: dingaj@nju.edu.cn; qiangzhang@tsinghua.edu.cn
†Equally contributed to this work.

Received 3 June 2020; Revised 15 June 2020; Accepted 16 June 2020

ABSTRACT

To control the spread of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19), China imposed nationwide restrictions on the movement of its population (lockdown) after the Chinese New Year of 2020, leading to large reductions in economic activities and associated emissions. Despite such large decreases in primary pollution, there were nonetheless several periods of heavy haze pollution in eastern China, raising questions about the well-established relationship between human activities and air quality. Here, using comprehensive measurements and modeling, we show that the haze during the COVID lockdown was driven by enhancements of secondary pollution. In particular, large decreases in NOx emissions from transportation increased ozone and nighttime NO3 radical formation, and these increases in atmospheric oxidizing capacity in turn facilitated the formation of secondary particulate matter. Our results, afforded by the tragic natural experiment of the COVID-19 pandemic, indicate that haze mitigation depends upon a coordinated and balanced strategy for controlling multiple pollutants.

Keywords: COVID-19, haze pollution, ozone, emission reduction, secondary pollution

INTRODUCTION

Efforts to control the spread of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) have drastically reduced human activities worldwide [1,2]. As one of the epicenters of the pandemic, China was the first country to shut down commercial activities, restrict travel and require its people to stay home beginning in late January 2020 [2–4]. These restrictions are believed to have drastically decreased air pollutant emissions. For example, the TROPOMI instrument on the Sentinel 5P satellite observed approximately 65% decrease in tropospheric NO2 columns over the eastern China region compared to the same period in 2019 [3,5,6]. Previous studies have shown that heavy haze pollution in eastern China has primarily been driven by accumulated anthropogenic emissions together with rapid secondary production [7–13]. Indeed, strict policies reduced anthropogenic air pollution emissions between 2013–17 and have been the main driver of decreases in PM2.5 (particles with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 2.5 μm) pollution in China [13–16].

Yet despite large reductions in primary pollutant emissions, there were several heavy haze events over eastern China during the COVID-19 lockdown, which have seeded doubt among the Chinese public and policymakers regarding the current scientific understanding of the mechanisms of haze pollution. Here, using comprehensive measurements of the mass and chemical compositions of PM2.5 as well as related trace gases, together with numerical model simulations, we show that secondary pollution during the COVID lockdown was unexpectedly enhanced as the result of imbalances in the reduction of primary emissions. Our findings thus underscore the importance of a carefully tailored and balanced...
strategy of emission control to reduce haze pollution in China.

**OBSERVATIONAL EVIDENCES OF ENHANCED SECONDARY PM FORMATION**

Figure 1 and Fig. S1 in the Supplementary Data show the large change in pollutant emissions during the three weeks of the Chinese New Year holiday and the COVID lockdown that immediately followed (the lock period) in comparison with the three weeks before the Chinese New Year (pre-period), based on the real-time measurement by air quality monitoring network. Nitrogen dioxide (NO$_2$) levels decline sharply (by $>60\%$) during the lockdown, consistent with both the reduction in human activities reflected by the transportation index (Fig. 1a and e) and satellite observations (Fig. S2) [3,5,6]. Other primary gaseous pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO) and sulfur dioxide (SO$_2$) show patterns similar to NO$_2$ (Fig. S1). Yet concentrations of PM$_{2.5}$—perhaps the most important air pollutant from a public health perspective—do not show the same decrease over eastern China, but instead increase in the area of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei (BTH) and in the northern part of China (Fig. 1b and e). Meanwhile, ozone (O$_3$), which is an important secondary pollutant in warmer months but generally of less concern in winter [17–19], was also substantially enhanced (in some cases by $>100\%$) over all of eastern China (Fig. 1c) [6]. The distribution of pollutant levels shows systematic shifts in O$_3$ and NO$_2$ in the heavily populated BTH and Yangtze River Delta (YRD) areas of eastern China during the COVID lockdown, with less change in PM$_{2.5}$, particularly in the BTH region (Fig. S3). The ratio of PM$_{2.5}$/CO, an indicator of secondary pollutants to primary emission, reveals a large-scale enhancement throughout northern China (Fig. 1d). The anomalies in all these species diminished near the end of February, when COVID restrictions began to be eased and people outside of the Hubei province started back to work (Fig. 1e) [2].

The observed changes in primary pollutants are proportionate to reductions in emissions during the COVID lockdown. Emissions estimates based on up-to-date activity levels suggest an overall reduction of NO$_x$ about 60%–70% in eastern China, 70%–80% of which was related to road traffic and 20%–25% from industry and power plants (Table S1). Model simulations with fixed emission inventory without reduction considered (to exclude the possible influence of synoptic weather on air pollution) [4,20,21] show very large bias from observations, which also confirms the change in primary reduction (NO$_x$) and elevated O$_3$ and PM$_{2.5}$,
Figure 2. Observational evidences of enhanced secondary PM production in eastern China during the COVID-19 period. **a**, Spatial distribution of the ratio of total secondary PM (sulfate, nitrate, ammonium and organic matters) versus element carbon (EC), i.e. (SNAO/EC)Lock/Pre, between the COVID-lock and pre-COVID periods. **b–e**, Scatter plots of the ratios of organic matters, sulfate, nitrate and ammonium during COVID-lock versus pre-COVID periods as a function of the ratio of EC during the two periods. Error bars present the standard deviations. Data of cities in the BTH and YRD regions are marked in red and blue edge line, respectively.

especially in the BTH region (Fig. S4). Importantly, studies of previous changes in pollution emissions have never found such a pronounced increase in secondary pollutants like O₃ and PM₂.₅ [22–25]. But the reduction in primary pollutants during the COVID lockdown is also more extreme than those observed previously (e.g. during past holidays or special events such as the 2008 Olympics or the 2014 meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Beijing) [22,26,27].

Previous studies have suggested many different processes of secondary PM formation in northern China [7,8,10–12,28]. To investigate the causes for the increase in PM₂.₅ in eastern China during the COVID lockdown, we examine the chemical compositions of PM₂.₅ from a regional network in northern and eastern China. Because elemental carbon (EC) is mainly from primary emissions [29], the relative change in concentration of secondary species, e.g. sulfate, nitrate, ammonium and organic matter (SNAO), provides information on the enhancement of secondary PM formation. Given that secondary organic aerosol (SOA) has been reported to dominate the OM (organic matters) in megacities in China [8] and field measurements in both Beijing and Nanjing during the study period is also indicative of the dominance of SOA in the OM (Fig. S5), here the relative change of OM to EC could reveal the secondary OM production. As shown in Fig. 2a, secondary PM production during the lockdown was especially high in eastern China in comparison to the pre-period, especially in the BTH region (with a ratio of ΔSNAO/ΔEC as high as 1.5). Such secondary formation is also consistent with the PM₂.₅/CO ratios from the air quality monitoring network (Fig. 1d).

The scatter plots of the ΔSNAO/ΔEC during the lockdown indicate an overall reduction in EC for all stations (the ratio of EC_{Lock}/Pre lower than 1 with a minimum as low as 0.4), but a substantial enhancement in secondary PM formation, shown by the much higher ratio of ΔSNAO/ΔEC_{Lock}/Pre (Fig. 2b–e). In these scatter plots, the dots above the 1:1 line generally indicate higher proportion and an enhanced secondary production rate, but those with the y-axis above 1.0 mean increased concentrations, i.e. the reduction of primary emission offset by secondary products. For OM, sulfate
and ammonium, the ratio is particularly high, \(\sim 20\%–100\%\) (Fig. 2b, c and e), but for nitrate, the ratio is relatively low (\(\sim 30\%–60\%\)), with some cities in the YRD and Henan Province below the 1:1 line (Fig. 2d), indicating weakened nitrate formation associated with the overall changes in NO\(_2\) and O\(_3\) [9]. The decreased nitrate formation in regions other than the BTH could explain why the PM\(_{2.5}\)/CO ratio mainly increased in northern China (Fig. 1d). Although the difference in reduction rate of different primary OM sources may also affect the OM/EC\(_{\text{Lock/Pre}}\) ratio, given the high portion of secondary organics in megacities in China [8], the significantly high ratio in Fig. 2b indicates a substantial influence from enhanced production of secondary OM. Available field measurements in Beijing and Nanjing also confirmed a substantial stronger enhancement of secondary OM than primary (Fig. S5). However, for the BTH region all secondary inorganic aerosols, e.g. sulfate, nitrate, ammonium, and organics show significantly higher net chemical production (see the ratio of SNAO\(_{\text{Lock/Pre}}\) over 1.0, marked in red), thereby a pretty high concentration of PM\(_{2.5}\) in northern China, as shown in Fig. 1.

The diurnal cycle of the \(\Delta\text{SNAO}/\Delta\text{EC}_{\text{Lock/Pre}}\) ratio further reveals the main processes that influence secondary PM. As shown in Fig. S6c, the secondary production of all PM species in the BTH area were enhanced (positive values) most of the day during the lockdown period, with the enhancement extending from midnight to around 9:00 LT (local time) in the morning, indicating an important role of nighttime chemistry. The enhancement of secondary aerosols coincides with the rise in ozone (over 100\%) and also O\(_3\)\(^+\)NO\(_2\), a proxy of NO\(_3\) radical, which is a vital oxidant for nighttime secondary PM formation [30–34]. However, in other regions, such as YRD, the diurnal cycle of these ratios shows an overall positive value, except for nitrate, which was consistent with the change of O\(_3\)\(^+\)NO\(_2\) proxy (Fig. S6d). These results imply that—although secondary haze formation was generally enhanced during the COVID lockdown—the magnitude of such secondary PM production was different in different regions, depending on O\(_3\) and the NO\(_3\) radical. This suggests the great importance of NO\(_3\) on both daytime and nighttime atmospheric chemistry [31,35–38].

**MODEL SIMULATIONS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE DOMINANT MECHANISM**

We further conduct model simulations using the Weather Research and Forecasting model coupled with Chemistry (WRF-Chem), based on an up-to-date emissions inventory estimated by dynamically adjusted human activity levels (Table S1 and Fig. S7). As aforementioned, we find significant decreases in atmospheric NO\(_3\) due mainly to lower vehicle emissions, which could cause a substantial increase in the availability of O\(_3\) and nighttime NO\(_3\) radical in eastern China (Fig. 3). Moreover, the simulations reproduce the enhancements of both O\(_3\) and NO\(_3\) radical in eastern China, a region with intensive anthropogenic emissions of NO\(_x\) [39,40], and a decrease in southern and southwestern China (Figs 3a and S8). The diurnal cycles from both model simulations (Fig. 3b) and observation-based diagnosis (Fig. S6) show that the relative changes in O\(_3\) and NO\(_3\) radical concentrations during the pre/lockdown periods are significant, particularly during nighttime, because of strong NO-titration existed in the pre-lockdown period (Figs 3b and S8). Accordingly, the NO\(_3\) radical increased a lot below the altitude of 1 km during the night, even if its precursor NO\(_x\) declined sharply.

The enhanced atmospheric oxidizing capacity accelerated the formation of sulfuric acid (H\(_2\)SO\(_4\)) in the boundary layer [41,42]. Comparatively, this kind of enhancement is much stronger in the BTH region than the YRD region. By diagnosing the changes in HNO\(_3\) and nitrate in WRF-Chem simulations (Fig. S9), we can explain the differences in diurnal cycle of nitrate changes in BTH and other regions (Fig. S6). Here we mainly examine those gaseous intermediate products directly linked with oxidants and secondary PM formation averaged over a regional scale. In the BTH region, a substantial increase of HNO\(_3\) occurs in the boundary layer almost the entire day with a positive nitrate formation occurring from night to early morning in the lower PBL (planetary boundary layer). However, in the YRD region, HNO\(_3\) and nitrate show an overall decrease during the COVID lockdown (Fig. S9), consistent with observations (Figs 2c and S6d).

As a result of the enhanced oxidizing capacity, the model shows a significant increase in sulfuric acid production during the daytime in eastern China (Figs 3 and S8). Observations at the Station for Observing Regional Processes of the Earth System (SORPES) in Nanjing also show an increase in sulfuric acid concentration (\(\sim 30\%\) increase) in both the day and night of sunny days (Fig. S10). Consequently, vigorous new particle formation processes and stronger sulfate production were frequently observed at the station during the COVID lockdown. It is also worth noting that a substantially higher OM fraction at night during the lockdown period was associated with stronger daytime new particle formation (NPF) events (Fig. S10), implying that the enhanced formation of secondary PM was due to a stronger nighttime oxidation by both O\(_3\) and
indicate the nighttime and daytime of a day. Values are shown using dashed lines. The black and white bar near the x axis (unit: ppt), and the red lines represent that of sulfuric acid (unit: ppt). The negative emissions test the degree of change. SOA, secondary organic aerosol; PAN, peroxycetyl nitrate; mean enhancement of production in the atmosphere. The length of these arrows indicates nighttime and daytime of a day.

Figure 3. Modeling evidences of enhanced atmospheric oxidizing capacity in eastern China due to the COVID-19 lockdown. a, Spatial distribution of averaged near-surface ozone enhancement by emission reduction due to the COVID-19 lockdown. b, Diurnal cycle of averaged vertical distribution of O₃, NO₃ radical and sulfuric acid in eastern China (30° N–40° N, 110° E–120° E). The black lines mean the contour of NO₃ radical (unit: ppt), and the red lines represent that of sulfuric acid (unit: ppt). The negative values are shown using dashed lines. The black and white bar near the x axis in b indicates the nighttime and daytime of a day.

Figure 4. Conceptual model showing how the secondary formation offsets the reduction of primary pollutions in China with different processes during the day and night. Note: the upper and lower panels, indicated by moon and sun, represent nighttime and daytime processes, respectively. Blue downward arrows mean the reduction of emission or decrease of concentrations in the atmosphere, while the red upward arrows mean enhancement of production in the atmosphere. The length of these arrows indicates the degree of change. SOA, secondary organic aerosol; PAN, peroxycetyl nitrate; HONO, nitric acid.

NO₃ radical [31,32,43,44], even under the condition of decreasing precursors (i.e. volatile organic compounds (VOCs), SO₂ and NOₓ).

Figure 4 illustrates such non-linear relationship of reduced precursors causing enhanced oxidants and secondary products over a regional scale. The elevated oxidizing capacity will enhance the proportion of secondary PM in regional-scale haze. Under typical meteorological conditions, such enhancement of secondary PM formation could cause even higher concentrations and hence offset the efforts of NOₓ reduction due to the COVID-19 lockdown. A more substantial enhancement of oxidizing capacity, for both O₃ and NO₃ radical, took place in the BTH region.

By testing the sensitivity of our WRF-Chem simulations to different NOₓ reduction rates (10%–90%), we find a non-linear response in both O₃ and NO₃ radical in eastern China (Fig. S13). These results show that the sudden and precipitous reduction in NOₓ emissions could cause a substantial increase of O₃, NO₃ radical and hence a non-linear response of oxidation products like H₂SO₄, HNO₃ and N₂O₅ and oxygen-containing organic compound, which have a direct linkage to the enhancement of secondary PM species. In the BTH region, the enhancement is extremely significant because of the much higher NOₓ concentrations and weak incident solar radiation in northern China, which makes the NO-titration and O₃-VOCs-NOₓ photochemistry more sensitive to the NOₓ reduction [37]. Figure S13 also suggests that a further reduction of NOₓ (e.g. to 60%–70% in BTH and 50%–60% in YRD, achieved from industrial or residuals sectors [45]) would reach a tipping point for decreasing oxidizing capacity. Unfortunately, the emission reductions in both regions during the COVID lockdown were almost at the peak for secondary production. A concurrent reduction in VOCs could also have reduced the non-linear relationship. As shown in Fig. S14, synchronous VOCs reduction could have partly counterbalanced the enhancement of secondary pollution due to such non-linear response. Based on matrix-type WRF-Chem simulations considering the synergetic effects from NOₓ and VOCs emission reduction, we obtained EKMA (empirical kinetic modeling approach) isopleths for main oxidants and gaseous oxidation products for eastern China (Fig. 5). They clearly demonstrate the high non-linear dependence of oxidants and secondary PM formation upon the reduction of primary emissions.

CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Our results show that the dramatic reductions in NOₓ and other air pollution emissions during China’s COVID lockdown led to substantial increases in O₃, which in turn increased atmospheric
oxidizing capacity and enhanced formation of secondary PM in eastern China. In China, winter haze and summer ozone pollution are the two major air quality challenges, but with different and separated control policies. To mitigate haze pollution, policies have focused on the reduction of primary emissions such as SO$_2$, NO$_x$ and NH$_3$,[14,46,47], while efforts have been proposed to reduce ozone pollution target VOCs[18]. Although some works[48–50] partly investigated the impact of primary emission to secondary pollution based mainly on modeling in different regions, based on the natural passive control experiment during the COVID lockdown, here our study shows direct and consistent ‘observational’ and modeling evidences on the non-linear relationship of emission reduction and secondary haze pollution in the real world. Regulation of SO$_2$ and NO$_x$ emissions imposed since 2013 have successfully reduced haze pollution in eastern China[14,15], while our results suggest that the benefit of proposed further reductions in primary emissions[45,51] might be offset by enhanced secondary formation of PM. Thus, the lockdown imposed to protect public health during the COVID pandemic has shown that efforts to further decrease PM$_{2.5}$ pollution in eastern China may be more challenging than anticipated. Specifically, a non-linear tipping point of NO$_x$ chemistry will require that future reductions in China’s haze pollution manage the balance of emitted species, with different consideration of VOCs and NO$_x$ ratios among different regions.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Observational data and analysis method**

Concentrations of NO$_2$, O$_3$, CO, SO$_2$, PM$_{2.5}$ and PM$_{10}$ at more than 1500 stations are archived at the air monitoring data center of Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China. To demonstrate pollution variations, ensemble empirical mode decomposition (EEMD) is applied to decompose observational data. In addition, PM$_{2.5}$ chemical compositions are recorded in more than 40 cities. In Nanjing, we also conducted observations on particle size distribution, VOCs and other trace gases at the SORPES station. TROPOspheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI) provides retrievals of NO$_2$ column amount [52], which are also employed to illustrate the spatial pattern and temporal variation of air pollution around COVID-19 in...
China. Detailed information on observational data can be found in the supplementary text.

Emission reduction estimation due to the lockdown control

Emission reduction is estimated using the bottom-up inventory model of Multi-resolution Emission Inventory for China (MEIC), developed by Tsinghua University [51]. To estimate emission reductions due to COVID-19 lockdown, we update China’s emissions data to January and February 2020 based on dynamic economic and industrial activity levels. Descriptions on emission reduction estimation due to the lockdown control are detailed in the supplementary text. The estimation of provincial emission reduction ratio of main trace gases and primary PM is presented in Table S1.

Regional air quality modeling

Coupled dynamical and chemical simulations are conducted based on WRF-Chem model. This model is demonstrated to be able to reproduce pollution in China and the configurations are given in detail in previous works [53,54]. The base simulation was conducted from 1 December 2019 to 5 March 2020 by using MEIC emission inventory. We then use the up-to-date reduction ratio to understand the emission-triggered perturbations. Furthermore, hundreds of parallel simulations with various NOx and VOCs emission scenarios were performed to investigate the relationship between primary emission and secondary pollution. Given that current air quality models still face challenges for accurately characterizing secondary PM and we mainly focus on the enhancement of secondary PM formation, it is feasible to reveal the sensitivity of secondary PM based on their precursors like H2SO4, HNO3 and VOC oxidation product. Furthermore, the Lagrangian particle dispersion model HYSPLIT was used to identify transport pathways and to track potential sources. Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) data was used to drive the model and 3000 particles released every hour from the location of concern were then tracked backward for 7 days to identify ‘footprint’ retroplume [15].

DATA AVAILABILITY

Daily satellite retrievals of NO2 column amount are openly accessible at http://www.temis.nl/airpollution/no2col/data/tropomi. The daily transportation index is provided by Baidu migration dataset (https://qianxi.baidu.com). NCEP (National Centers for Environmental Prediction) FNL (Final) and ADP (Automated Data Processing) observational data can be obtained from https://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds083.2 and https://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds351.0. GDAS data is available at NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Air Resources Laboratory (ftp://arlftp.arlhq.noaa.gov/archives/gdas1). The simulation data used in this study are stored in the high performance computing center of Nanjing University and can be made available from the corresponding author upon request. Data processing techniques are available on request from the corresponding author. The source code of WRF-Chem model is archived on UCAR data repository (http://www2.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download). Lagrangian dispersion model can be acquired from the NOAA Air Resources Laboratory for the provision of the HYSPLIT (Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory model) transport and dispersion model (http://www.ready.noaa.gov). The EEMD analysis code embedded in NCAR Command Language version 6.40 is available at https://www.earthsystemgrid.org/dataset/ncl.640.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary data are available at NSR online.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Prof. Markku Kulmala and Dr. Chao Yan at the University of Helsinki, and Douglas Worsnop at Aerodyne for useful discussions. We thank colleagues at Environmental Monitoring Centers of cities in eastern China for their contributions on the field measurements.

FUNDING

This work was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (41725020, 41922038, 41625020, 9174311 and 41921005), the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People’s Republic of China (2016YFC0200500), the Jiangsu Provincial Fund on PM2.5 and O3 pollution mitigation, and the Jiangsu provincial innovation center for climate change.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

A.D, X.H., Q.Z. and K.H. conceived the study and led the overall scientific questions. X.H. and A.D. carried out the data analysis and modeling studies. J.G., F.C., Q. Fu and W.Q. collected and processed the chemical composition measurement data. B.Z. and D.T. developed the base year emission inventory and estimated emission reduction during the COVID-19 lockdown. X.H., A.D., Q.Z. and S.D. wrote the paper with contributions from all coauthors.

Conflict of interest statement. None declared.
REFERENCES

1. Tian H, Liu Y and Li Y et al. An investigation of transmission control measures during the first 50 days of the COVID-19 epidemic in China. Science 2020; 368: 638–42.

2. Wang C, Horby PW and Hayden FG et al. A novel coronavirus outbreak of global health concern. Lancet 2020; 395: 470–3.

3. NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Airborne Nitrogen Dioxide Plumes Over China. https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/146362/airborne-nitrogen-dioxide-plumes-over-china (10 April 2020, date last accessed).

4. Wang P, Chen K and Zhu S et al. Severe air pollution events not avoided by reduced anthropogenic activities during COVID-19 outbreak. Resour Conserv Recy 2020; 158: 104814.

5. Bauwens M, Conpemolle S and Stavrakou T et al. Persistent heavy winter nitrate pollution driven by increased photochemical oxidants in Northern China. Environ Sci Technol 2020; 54: 3881–91.

6. Shi X and Brassard G. The response in air quality to the reduction of Chinese Economic Activities during the COVID-19 outbreak. Geophys Res Lett 2020; 47: e2020GL087978.

7. Sun YL, Wang ZF and Fu PQ et al. Aerosol composition, sources and processes during wintertime in Beijing, China. Atmos Chem Phys 2013; 13: 4579–92.

8. Huang RJ, Zhang YL and Bozetti C et al. High secondary aerosol contribution to particulate pollution during haze events in China. Nature 2014; 514: 218–22.

9. Fu X, Wang T and Gao J et al. Persistent heavy winter nitrate pollution driven by increased photochemical oxidants in Northern China. Environ Sci Technol 2020; 54: 3881–91.

10. Xie Y, Ding AJ and Nie W et al. Enhanced sulfate formation by nitrogen dioxide: implications from in situ observations at the SORPES station. J Geophys Res-Atmos 2015; 120: 12679–94.

11. Song SJ, Gao M and Xu WO et al. Possible heterogeneous chemistry of hydroxymethanesulfonate (HMS) in northern China winter haze. Atmos Chem Phys 2019; 19: 1357–71.

12. Cheng YF, Zheng GJ and Wei C et al. Reactive nitrogen chemistry in aerosol water as a source of sulfate during haze events in Northern China. Sci Adv 2016; 2: e1601530.

13. Liu Y and Wang T. Worsening urban ozone pollution in China from 2013 to 2017—Part 2: the effects of emission changes and implications for multipollutant control. Atmos Chem Phys 2020; 20: 6323–37.

14. Zhang Q, Zheng YX and Tong D et al. Persistent heavy winter nitrate pollution driven by increased photochemical oxidants in Northern China. Environ Sci Technol 2020; 54: 3881–91.

15. Luo K, Zhang YX and Tong D et al. Drivers of improved PM2.5 air quality in China from 2013 to 2017. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2019; 116: 24463–9.

16. Ding AJ, Huang X and Nie W et al. Significant reduction of PM2.5 in eastern China due to regional-scale emission control: evidence from SORPES in 2011–2018. Atmos Chem Phys 2019; 19: 11791–801.

17. Liu Y and Wang T. Worsening urban ozone pollution in China from 2013 to 2017—Part 1: the complex and varying roles of meteorology. Atmos Chem Phys 2020; 20: 6305–21.

18. Wang T, Xue LK and Brimblecombe P et al. Ozone pollution in China: a review of concentrations, meteorological influences, chemical precursors, and effects. Sci Total Environ 2017; 575: 1582–96.

19. Li K, Jacob DJ and Liao H et al. Anthropogenic drivers of 2013–2017 trends in summer surface ozone in China. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2019; 116: 422–7.

20. Xue LK, Wang T and Gao J et al. Ground-level ozone in four Chinese cities: precursors, regional transport and heterogeneous processes. Atmos Chem Phys 2014; 14: 13175–88.

21. Guo S, Hu M and Zamaro M et al. Elucidating severe urban haze formation in China. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2014; 111: 17373–8.

22. Wang T, Nie W and Gao J et al. Air quality during the 2008 Beijing Olympics: secondary pollutants and regional impact. Atmos Chem Phys 2010; 10: 7803–15.

23. Zhang Y, Hao J and McElroy MB et al. Ozone air quality during the 2008 Beijing Olympics: effectiveness of emission restrictions. Atmos Chem Phys 2009; 9: 5237–51.

24. Jiang Q, Sun YL and Wang Z et al. Aerosol composition and sources during the Chinese Spring Festival: fireworks, secondary aerosol, and holiday effects. Atmos Chem Phys 2019; 15: 6023–34.

25. Xu ZN, Huang X and Nie W et al. Influence of synoptic condition and holiday effects on VOCs and ozone production in the Yangtze River Delta region, China. Atmos Chem Phys 2017; 17: 1124–20.

26. Tan PH, Chou C and Liang YJ et al. Air pollution ‘holiday effect’ resulting from the Chinese New Year. Atmos Chem Phys 2009; 9: 2114–24.

27. Ansari TU, Wild O and Li J et al. Effectiveness of short-term air-quality emission controls: a high-resolution model study of Beijing during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit period. Atmos Chem Phys 2019; 19: 9851–68.

28. Wang YS, Yao L and Wang L et al. Mechanism for the formation of the January 2013 heavy haze pollution episode over central and eastern China. Sci China Earth Sci 2014; 57: 14–25.

29. Cao JJ, Zhu CS and Tie XX et al. Characteristics and sources of carbonaceous aerosols from Shanghai, China. Atmos Chem Phys 2013; 13: 803–17.

30. Seinfeld JH and Pankow JF. Organic atmospheric particulate material. Ann Rev Phys Chem 2003; 54: 121–40.

31. Brown SS, Ryerson TB and Wollny AG et al. Variability in nocturnal nitrogen oxide processing and its role in regional air quality. Science 2008; 311: 67–70.

32. Hallquist M, Wenger JC and Baltensperger U et al. The formation, properties and impact of secondary organic aerosol: current and emerging issues. Atmos Chem Phys 2009; 9: 5155–236.

33. McDuffie EE, Fibiger DL and Dube WP et al. Heterogeneous N2O5 uptake during winter: aircraft measurements during the 2015 WINTER campaign and critical evaluation of current parameterizations. J Geophys Res-Atmos 2018; 123: 4345–72.

34. Kroll JH and Seinfeld JH. Chemistry of secondary organic aerosol: formation and evolution of low-volatility organics in the atmosphere. Atmos Environ 2008; 42: 3593–624.

35. Brasseur GP, Muller JF and Granier C. Atmospheric impact of NOx emissions by subsonic aircraft: a three-dimensional model study. J Geophys Res-Atmos 1996; 101: 1423–8.

36. Crawford J, Davis D and Chen G et al. An assessment of ozone photochemistry in the extratropical western North Pacific: impact of continental outflow during the late winter early spring. J Geophys Res-Atmos 1997; 102: 28469–87.

37. Lu K, Zhang Y and Su H et al. Oxidant (O3 + NOx) production processes and formation regimes in Beijing. J Geophys Res-Atmos 2010; 115: 2009JD012714.

38. Edwards PM, Aikin KC and Dube WP et al. Effectiveness of short-term air quality emission controls: a high-resolution model study of Beijing during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit period. Atmos Chem Phys 2019; 19: 9851–68.

39. Ronald JV, Mijling B and Ding J et al. Cleaning up the air: effectiveness of air quality policy for SO2 and NOx emissions in China. Atmos Chem Phys 2017; 17: 1775–89.

40. Richter A, Burrows JP and Nuss H et al. Increase in tropospheric nitrogen dioxide over China observed from space. Nature 2009; 437: 129–32.
41. Wang Y, Zhang Q and He K et al. Sulfate-nitrate-ammonium aerosols over China: response to 2000–2015 emission changes of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and ammonia. *Atmos Chem Phys* 2013; **13**: 2635–52.

42. Shah V, Jaegle L and Thornton JA et al. Chemical feedbacks weaken the wintertime response of particulate sulfate and nitrate to emissions reductions over the eastern United States. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2018; **115**: 8110–5.

43. Shrivastava M, Cappa CD and Fan JW et al. Recent advances in understanding secondary organic aerosol: implications for global climate forcing. *Rev Geophys* 2017; **55**: 509–59.

44. Gao J, Wang T and Zhou XH et al. Measurement of aerosol number size distributions in the Yangtze River delta in China: formation and growth of particles under polluted conditions. *Atmos Environ* 2009; **43**: 829–36.

45. Liu F, Zhang Q and Tong D et al. High-resolution inventory of technologies, activities, and emissions of coal-fired power plants in China from 1990 to 2010. *Atmos Chem Phys* 2015; **15**: 13299–317.

46. Liu MX, Huang X and Song Y et al. Ammonia emission control in China would mitigate haze pollution and nitrogen deposition, but worsen acid rain. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2019; **116**: 7760–6.

47. Liu J, Mauzerall DL and Chen Q et al. Air pollutant emissions from Chinese households: a major and underappreciated ambient pollution source. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2016; **113**: 7756–61.

48. Feng T, Zhao SY and Bei NF et al. Secondary organic aerosol enhanced by increasing atmospheric oxidizing capacity in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (BTH), China. *Atmos Chem Phys* 2019; **19**: 7429–43.

49. Li Y, Lau AKH and Fung JCH et al. Importance of NOx control for peak ozone reduction in the Pearl River Delta region. *J Geophys Res-Atmos* 2013; **118**: 9428–43.

50. Zhao B, Wang SX and Wang JD et al. Impact of national NOx and SO2 control policies on particulate matter pollution in China. *Atmos Environ* 2013; **77**: 453–63.

51. Li M, Zhang Q and Streets DG et al. Mapping Asian anthropogenic emissions of non-methane volatile organic compounds to multiple chemical mechanisms. *Atmos Chem Phys* 2014; **14**: 5617–38.

52. Veefkind J, Aben I and McMullan K et al. TROPOMI on the ESA Sentinel-5 Precursor: a GMES mission for global observations of the atmospheric composition for climate, air quality and ozone layer applications. *Remote Sens Environ* 2012; **120**: 70–83.

53. Huang X, Ding AJ and Wang ZL et al. Amplified transboundary transport of haze by aerosol-boundary layer interaction in China. *Nat Geosci* 2020; **13**: 428–34.

54. Huang X, Wang ZL and Ding AJ. Impact of aerosol-PBL interaction on haze pollution: multiyear observational evidences in north China. *Geophys Res Lett* 2018; **45**: 8596–603.