

2021 年春季葫芦岛海陆风特征及对臭氧污染影响

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摘要 作为一种中尺度天气现象,海陆风通过对污染物的累积与输送影响沿海地区的空气质量。2021年3月到4月,相干多普勒测风激光雷达系统架设在辽宁省葫芦岛市,开展风场观测实验。结合自动气象站的常规气象参数,识别得到海陆风日11天。结果表明:海风平均登陆时间为8:30;14:00~17:00海风发展较盛,平均风速超过 $7.0\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$;10:00~16:00海风发展高度为0.3~0.5 km,18:00后保持在0.9 km以上;海风主风向为东,随时间顺时针偏转;海风阶段,高空有北、西北方向的返海陆风。环境监测站数据表明,海陆风日白天 O_3 浓度上升速度快,峰值浓度更高。以4月4日为例,利用中尺度天气预报(WRF)模式分析南北向垂直剖面海风环流,结果表明:海风、陆风交汇会造成污染物聚集,海风登陆形成的冷气团有利于污染物向下输送;海陆风环流对污染物有循环累积作用,计算得4月4日葫芦岛水平风局地回流指数仅为0.049,表明空间内风场输送能力弱,污染物不易扩散。

关键词 大气光学;激光雷达;臭氧;海陆风;WRF模式

中图分类号 P412.25; P412.16 **文献标志码** A

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1 引言

海陆风(SLB)是海陆间热力性质差异引起的一种中尺度大气物理现象,在垂直空间上表现为上下方向相反的环流运动,当近地面空气从海洋流向陆地时为海风,而空气从陆地流向海洋时为陆风^[1-2]。海陆风特殊的气象条件与局地环流结构对沿海地区大气污染物的输送和扩散具有重要影响^[3-4]。近年来,学者们广泛关注海陆风对颗粒物和 O_3 污染的影响机理。海陆风最早的观测局限于近地面层,20世纪60—70年代开始,随着观测技术的发展,风廓线仪、探空气球、气象探测飞机等航空器,声雷达、多普勒雷达等遥感设备应用于海陆风的观测,可以观测到海风和高空返回流^[5-7]。

激光雷达具有高时空分辨率,有助于获得海陆风的垂直精细结构。Nakane等^[8]利用激光雷达的后向散射数据观测到了完整的海风锋,包括形状及湍流特征。Kolev等^[9]利用激光雷达观测结果对黑海沿岸地区海风循环过程和昼夜演变进行了详细分析。许满满等^[10]利用测风激光雷达、温度脉动仪在深圳沿海地区的观测结果,研究发现海陆风条件下湍流能耗散率与湍流强度呈线性关系,较陆风条件,湍流在海风条件下发

展得更为充分。此外,激光雷达技术已广泛应用于大气成分探测方面,利用拉曼散射激光雷达、偏振激光雷达、差分吸收激光雷达等可实现对温度、湿度、云、气溶胶、 O_3 、 NO_2 、 SO_2 、 CO_2 垂直分布的全时段实时连续探测,还可以获得边界层高度信息^[11]。王馨琦等^[12]利用差分吸收 O_3 激光雷达对广州市对流层 O_3 垂直结构进行长期连续观测,研究出了广州市 O_3 垂直结构的日变化特征,分析了相同高度颗粒物消光系数与 O_3 浓度的相关性。

海陆风环流会造成沿海地区污染物的循环累积,加剧空气质量的污染。林长城等^[13]对福建沿海地区海陆风的观测研究表明,海陆风连续出现会导致 PM_{10} 浓度增加,且海陆风转换期间 PM_{10} 易聚集升高。Cheng^[14]在台湾沿海区域的研究表明,春季海风环流与背景风的共同作用是台中盆地南部发生高浓度 O_3 事件的主导因素。Clappier等^[15]模拟研究了海陆风对雅典地区产生高浓度 O_3 的非线性过程,指出海陆风导致污染物再循环是引起该变化的重要原因。除了海风对 O_3 及其前体物的输送,海陆风期间特殊的气象条件会影响光化学强度,进而改变 O_3 浓度。何礼^[16]利用地面站数据结合数值模式研究上海地区海陆风对 O_3 污染的影响,发现有海陆风时由于热力内

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边界层的存在,以及光照好等条件, O_3 浓度日变化自海风登陆后逐渐高于同一时刻无海陆风日的浓度,且浓度峰值被抬高。

受到局地环流及太阳辐射、前体物浓度等多种因素的影响,海陆风期间 O_3 浓度的变化较为复杂,具有重要的研究意义。葫芦岛南临辽东湾,海岸线复杂,为海陆风多发地带。本文基于激光雷达风场观测数据,结合自动气象站资料与污染物浓度数据,研究葫芦岛地区海陆风特征及其对 O_3 污染的影响,为当地污染防治提供理论依据。

2 资料与方法

2.1 站点与数据

2021年3月1日至4月30日,Wind3D 6000型相干多普勒测风激光雷达(CDWL)系统架设在辽宁省葫芦岛市觉华岛西南侧(120.78°E, 40.48°N),开展三维风场观测,现场照片如图1所示。系统由中国海洋大学与青岛镭测创芯科技有限公司联合研制,表1给出了其性能技术指标。结合葫芦岛自动气象站和环境监测站,获取逐小时风速、风向、温度和臭氧质量浓度资料,对当地海陆风进行识别,研究其时空规律和海陆风期间 O_3 浓度变化趋势。在海陆风日的判定中,观测场地700 hPa逐小时风速、风向及附近海域的海表温度(SST)数据来自欧洲中期天气预报中心第五代再分析资料(ERA5),水平分辨率为 $0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$ [17]。



图1 观测场地与测风激光雷达系统照片

Fig. 1 Experimental site and wind lidar system photo

2.2 海陆风日判定

对葫芦岛地区海陆风的判定主要考虑大尺度背景风场、海陆温差、近地面风向转换3项[18]。大尺度背景风场对海陆风的形成有重要影响,判定时首先要筛选出利于海陆风生成的背景环流形势,本文利用700 hPa高空风场资料对背景风场进行限制[19]。海陆温差是海风建立的先决条件之一,不同地区采取的阈值不同,本文设定海陆风日发生时海陆温差应大于 1.5°C ,以確保较大的海陆热力差异[20-21]。近地面风向转换是海陆

表1 Wind3D 6000型相干多普勒测风激光雷达的技术性能指标

Table 1 Technical parameters of Wind3D 6000 coherent Doppler wind lidar

Technical specification	Content
Wavelength / μm	1.5
Data refresh rate /Hz	1-10
Speed measurement accuracy /($\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)	≤ 0.1
Scan servo accuracy /($^\circ$)	≤ 0.1
Range resolution /m	30
Scan mode	Doppler beam swinging (DBS)
Radial detection range /m	45-6000
Weight /kg	< 90

风的基本特征,根据葫芦岛地区海岸线走向,划分海风范围ENE~SSW、陆风范围WSW~NNE,平行于海岸线的NE和SW为沿岸流方向[22]。具体判定方法如下:

- 1) 海风时段13:00—20:00(local standard time, LST),海风至少出现4 h;
- 2) 陆风时段01:00—08:00(LST),陆风至少出现4 h;
- 3) 一天内,700 hPa地转风风向改变量小于 90° ,风速改变量小于 $6\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$;
- 4) 海陆风日 $T_{\text{land}} - T_{\text{sea}} > 1.5^\circ\text{C}$,其中 T_{land} 为葫芦岛自动气象站当天日出到日落的平均温度, T_{sea} 为最邻近该站点的SST日均值。

2.3 WRF模式参数配置

由美国国家大气研究中心(NCAR)和国家环境预报中心(NCEP)等机构开发的中尺度天气预报(WRF)模式是模拟城市尺度到中尺度范围气象状况的有效工具[23]。为了研究区域内海陆风的发展过程,利用WRF模式对2021年4月4日的海陆风进行模拟。模式采用三层嵌套,水平分辨率分别为27 km、9 km、3 km,垂直方向设置为34层,为更精细地模拟海风结构,将离地表2 km内空间加密至21层。WRF模式及参数化方案设置如表2所示。

表2 WRF配置采用的物理参数化方案

Table 2 Physical parameterization scheme employed for WRF configurations

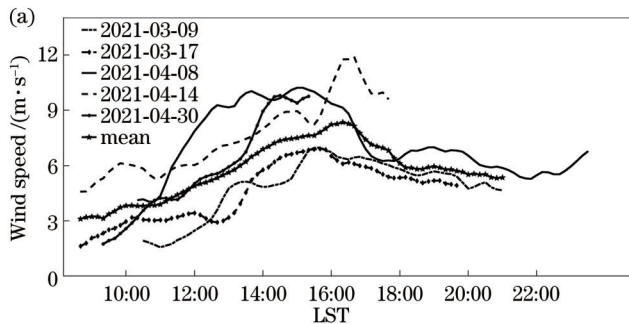
Configuration name	Specific parameter setting
Boundary layer	YSU[24]
Cumulus parameterization scheme	Kain-Fritsch (new Eta)[25]
Microphysics	Lin[26]
Longwave radiation	RRTM[27]
Shortwave radiation	Dudhia[28]
Land surface	Noah[29]

3 分析与讨论

3.1 海陆风时空特征分析

3.1.1 基于 CDWL 的海风统计特征

基于 CDWL 水平风资料结合葫芦岛自动气象站数据,识别出 2021 年 3 月到 4 月期间辽宁省葫芦岛地区海陆风日 11 天,占观测日期的 18%。图 2 为观测期间海陆风日海风风速与发展高度日变化。图 2(a) 显示:海风风速整体上呈先增大后减小的日变化趋势,平均登陆时间为 08:30,初始风速为 $3.1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$;下午 14:00—17:00,海风平均风速超过 $7.0 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,该阶段海陆温差增大,海陆热力性质差异的影响愈加明显^[30],因此海风发展更盛。4 月 8 日海风最大风速出现较早且持续较长时间,12:40 风速达 $9 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,此后直到 16:30 始终保持在 $9\sim 10 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。3 月 9 日和 3 月 17 日海风风速较低,最大值不超过 $7.0 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,这是初春日出较晚,太阳辐射较弱,海风环流能量来源不足



导致的^[31]。图 2(b) 显示:海风发展高度随时间不断增加;10:00—16:00 发展速度较缓,平均高度保持在 $0.3\sim 0.5 \text{ km}$;17:00—18:00 发展速度加快,夜间,高度始终保持在 0.9 km 以上。3 月 9 日和 4 月 8 日,海风发展较高,其中 3 月 9 日海风顶超过 1.6 km ,4 月 8 日 18:00—22:00 海风高度均在 1.1 km 以上。4 月 14 日海风发展较低,海风顶高不足 0.6 km 。海风发展高度受高空天气形势影响,尤其以 850 hPa 形势的影响最为显著^[2]。3 月 9 日渤海区域 850 hPa 形势较弱,仅有一条等高线经过,故海风得以发展较高;4 月 14 日, 850 hPa 环渤海一带位于槽后区域,等高线密集,海风发展受到抑制。

图 3 显示上午 09:00—12:00 葫芦岛地区沿岸流过渡至海风,集中在东北偏东方向;13:00 至夜间海风风向覆盖东、南至西南方向,主风向为东。海风风速在不同方向上分布较均匀,沿岸流附近风速较大,可达 $12 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 以上。

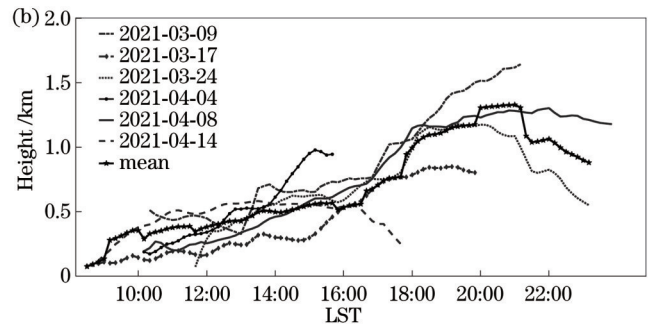


图 2 海陆风日海风风速与发展高度日变化。(a) 风速;(b) 发展高度

Fig. 2 Diurnal variation of sea breeze speed and height in the SLB days. (a) Speed; (b) height

3.1.2 海陆风垂直结构与发展个例

利用激光雷达可以获得海风在垂直方向的精细结构。图 4 为海陆风日 2021 年 4 月 4 日和 2021 年 4 月 14 日 CDWL 观测的 10 min 平均风速和风向结果。

4 月 4 日凌晨至 10:00 为陆风控制阶段,初始高度接近 1.3 km ,08:00 左右下降至 0.6 km 。陆风风速随高度增加而增加, 0.3 km 高度内不超过 $6 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,陆风顶处可达 $14 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。陆风以北向为主,00:00—02:00 和 05:00—06:00 观测到东北方向的沿岸流。09:00—10:00 低空陆风过渡为海风,海风初始风向为东,随时间顺时针偏转。14:00 前, 0.5 km 内海风风速为 $2\sim 6 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。海风发展过程中高度不断增加,13:00 达 0.5 km ,15:00 发展至最高,接近 1 km 。相比于近地面,高空海风形成有所滞后,持续时间较短,这是海陆下垫面对空气的加热作用从近地面开始并逐渐向上传播导致的^[32]。海风阶段,高空仍可观测到北向陆风,形成海风环流。16:00 左右,海风转为西南方向的沿岸流, 0.7 km 内风速为 $8\sim 12 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, $0.8\sim 1 \text{ km}$ 内为 $2\sim 6 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。

4 月 14 日凌晨至 05:00 葫芦岛低空受西向陆风控

制,风速不超过 $8 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, 0.3 km 以上风向为西北偏西,风速为 $10\sim 14 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,05:00 后 0.5 km 以上高空受西北陆风主导,风速超过 $12 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。低空海风于 08:20 登陆,初始方向为东,下午 15:00 发展至东南方向,风速达 $12 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。海风阶段,12:00 以前 $0.5\sim 1 \text{ km}$ 高度内有北、西北方向的陆风回流,13:00 后以西南方向的沿岸流主导,风速可达 $20 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。春季我国北方地区主要受来自西伯利亚及蒙古地区的季风影响,导致偏北陆风更盛,因此这两天海风发展均弱于陆风,风速也更低。

以 4 月 4 日为例,利用 WRF 模式分析此次海风发展过程,选取激光雷达观测位置所在经度 120.78° E 作葫芦岛及附近海域南北向剖面,所跨纬度范围为 $40.3^\circ \text{ N}\sim 41.0^\circ \text{ N}$ 。如图 5 所示,4 月 4 日 08:00,沿剖面 750 m 内经向风(V)风速值为负,说明葫芦岛区域受北向陆风控制;10:00,随着海陆热力性质差异增大,陆海温差超过 1° C , $40.3^\circ \text{ N}\sim 40.7^\circ \text{ N}$ 范围内经向风方向转为南,表明来自低纬区域的海风从葫芦岛沿岸登陆;12:00,海风覆盖区域经向风的风速增加至 $5\sim 8 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,海风发展更盛,海风头高度达 750 m ;14:00,

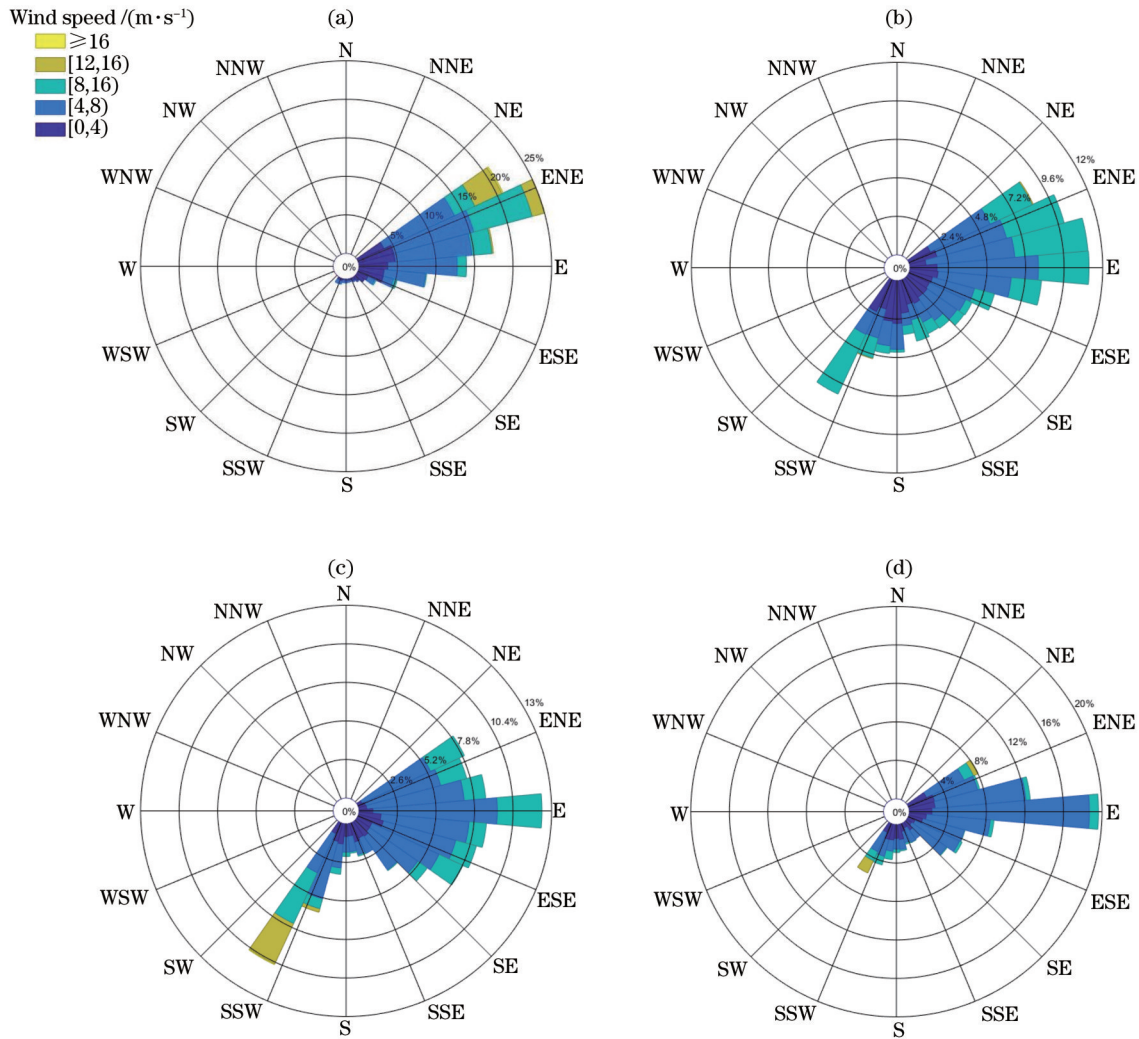


图3 海陆风日海风风玫瑰图。(a) 9:00—12:00;(b) 13:00—16:00;(c) 17:00—20:00;(d) 21:00—24:00
Fig. 3 Wind rose of sea breeze in the SLB day. (a) 9:00—12:00; (b) 13:00—16:00; (c) 17:00—20:00; (d) 21:00—24:00

海风深入内陆,形成明显的海风环流^[33]。

3.2 海陆风对 O_3 污染的影响

3.2.1 海陆风日 O_3 浓度日变化特征

海陆风日与非海陆风日葫芦岛地区 O_3 质量浓度日变化均呈单峰单谷的特征,如图6所示。谷值出现在上午07:00,峰值分别出现在下午15:00和16:00,这是前体物浓度、光化学反应强度、大气扩散的共同作用导致的^[34-36]。凌晨至日出前后,持续陆风将城市污染物输送到海洋^[37],导致该阶段海陆风日的 O_3 质量浓度更低;07:00后,随着太阳辐射增强, O_3 质量浓度开始上升,其中海陆风日的上升速度更快,质量浓度于中午11:00后超过非海陆风日。海陆风日 O_3 的峰值质量浓度为 $115.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,比非海陆风日高 $21 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,且达到峰值的时间滞后约1h。

海风登陆时,来自海洋的湿冷气流与内陆较为干热的气流相遇形成热内边界层,污染物受到其内部湍流的作用被带至地面^[38],出现局地 O_3 质量浓度高值。对于海陆风日,陆风阶段城市污染物被输送至海洋上

空,海风登陆后污染物被海风再次带回,造成污染物的循环累积^[39]。图7显示海陆风日近地面风速全天低于非海陆风日,同一时刻风速差异可达 $2 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 以上,近地面风速较低导致海陆风期间大气扩散能力差,同样不利于污染物的扩散。

为了区分太阳辐射与海陆风环流对 O_3 质量浓度日变化的影响,由ERA5设备获取葫芦岛地区2021年3月至4月总云量数据,时间分辨率为1h,水平分辨率为 $0.25^\circ\times 0.25^\circ$ 。依据气象行业标准^[40]:云量在0%~10%为晴天,10%~30%为少云,30%~70%为多云,大于70%为阴天,统计不同天气条件下海陆风期间 O_3 质量浓度日变化。如图8所示,不同天气条件下海风环流均会使 O_3 质量浓度在白天上升更快,带来更高的峰值质量浓度,进一步证实了海风对污染物的循环累积作用。与晴天少云相比,多云阴天期间 O_3 质量浓度达到峰值的时间有所滞后,这是阴天时地面辐射对大气加热过程较慢导致的。

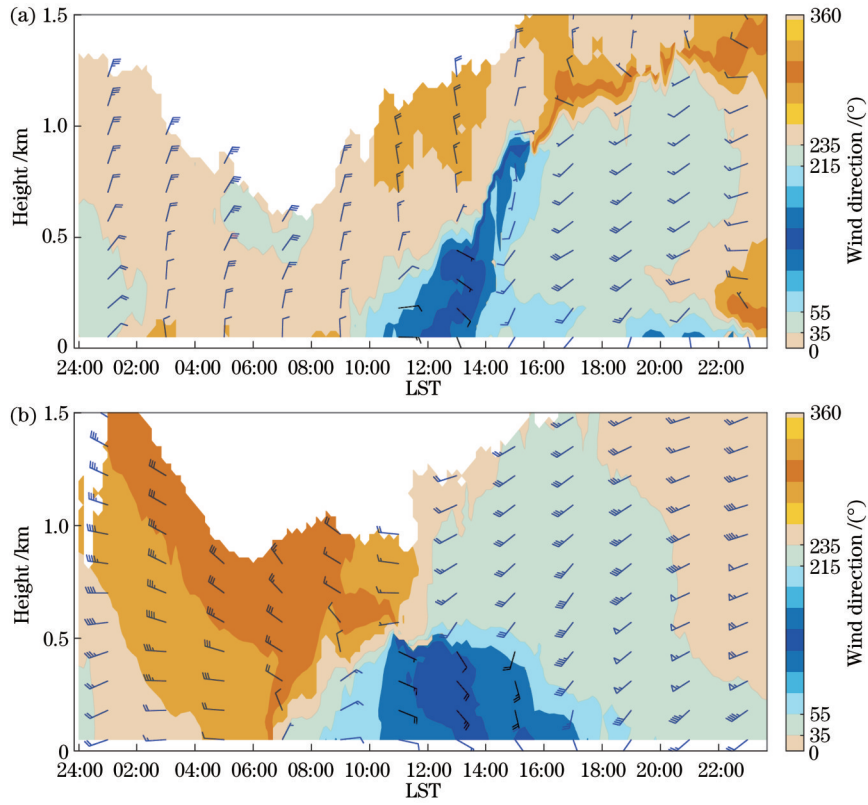


图 4 海陆风日测风激光雷达观测水平风。(a) 2021年4月4日;(b) 2021年4月14日
Fig. 4 Horizontal wind observed by wind lidar in the SLB days. (a) 2021-04-04; (b) 2021-04-14

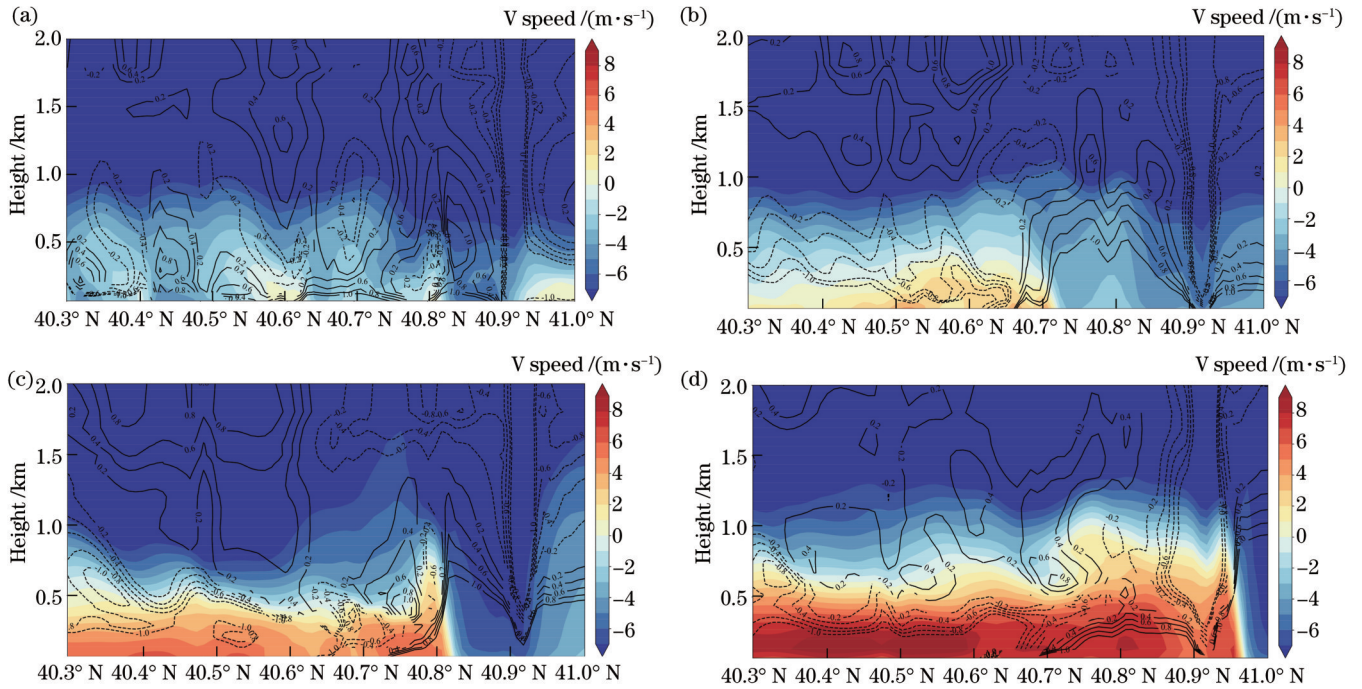


图 5 2021年4月4日沿 120.78° E 的经向风(V)与温度垂直分布。(a) 08:00;(b) 10:00;(c) 12:00;(d) 14:00
Fig. 5 Temperature and V vertical distribution along 120.78° E on April 4th, 2021. (a) 08:00; (b) 10:00; (c) 12:00; (d) 14:00

3.2.2 海陆风的局地再循环作用

污染物在空间内的传输与分布受局地天气系统(如海陆风)的影响。以海陆风日 2021 年 4 月 4 日为例,分析海陆风发生时局地风场对当地 O₃ 质量浓度的

影响。当天葫芦岛地区云覆盖率全天低于 2%,晴朗无云,较好的太阳辐射条件有利于光化学作用发生,促进 O₃ 的生成。图 9 给出了当天葫芦岛地区 O₃ 质量浓度、NO₂ 质量浓度、地面温度与水平风日变化。结果显

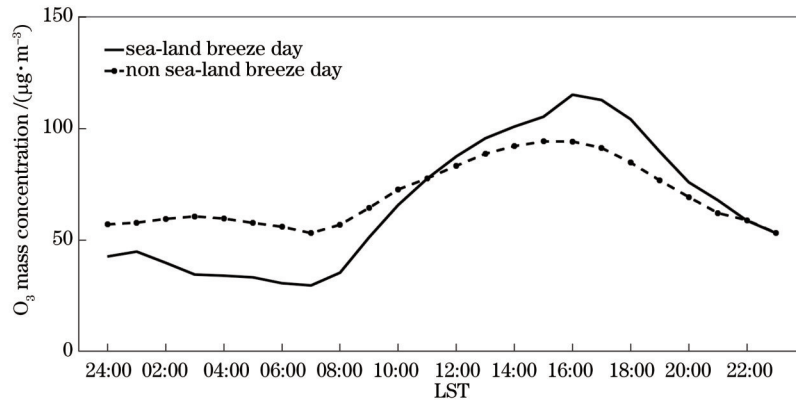
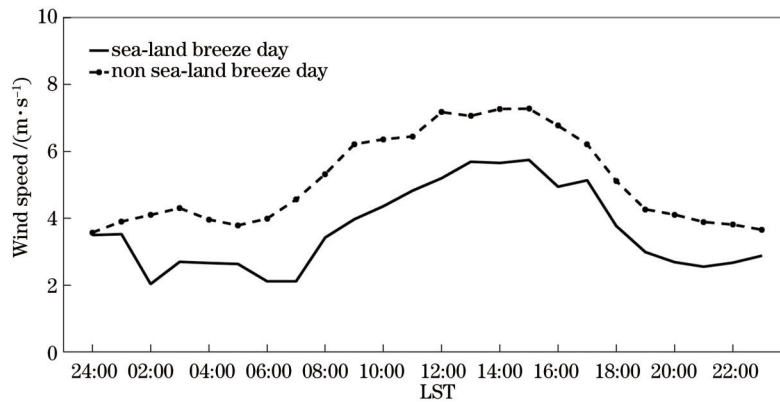
图 6 葫芦岛平均 O₃ 质量浓度日变化Fig. 6 Diurnal variation of average mass concentration of O₃ in Huludao

图 7 葫芦岛平均风速日变化

Fig. 7 Diurnal variation of the average wind speed in Huludao

示, NO₂ 质量浓度变化趋势与 O₃ 相反, 夜间滴定作用 (NO + O₃ = NO₂ + O₂) 对 O₃ 有一定的消耗^[36-37]。06:00—12:00, 随着太阳辐射的增强, 气温持续上升, 最高为 17.2 °C; 12:00—13:00, 葫芦岛地区偏北陆风转为东南方向海风, 海风入境带来气温的显著下降, 同时 O₃ 质量浓度上升幅度加快, 这主要是海风对 O₃ 的局地回流堆积作用引起的; 15:00, 臭氧质量浓度达到峰值 106 µg·m⁻³, 夜间 21:00 仍保持在 90 µg·m⁻³ 以上。

局地回流描述了空间内污染被风场输送出去后再次输送回来的现象^[41], 局地回流指数 (R) 由 Allwine 等^[42] 提出来, 表征风场的有效输运能力, 计算公式为

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{24} u_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{24} v_i\right)^2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{24} \sqrt{u_i^2 + v_i^2}}, \quad (1)$$

式中: i ($1 \leq i \leq 24$) 为相应数据时刻; u_i 、 v_i 分别为水平风的纬向、经向分量。采用的数据间隔为 1 h。图 10 显示海陆风日 2021-04-04 的 R 值较小, 仅为 0.049, 说明风场的回流堆积效果明显, 污染物有效扩散区域小^[41-42]。这也在一定程度上解释了当天下午至夜间 O₃

质量浓度始终较高的原因。图 5(c) 中 WRF 模拟 4 月 4 日 12:00 海风环流南北向垂直剖面显示, 葫芦岛区域南风、北风交汇, 强风汇聚带的形成有利于 O₃ 的聚集^[43]; 在海风的作用下, 葫芦岛区域上空 500~1000 m 在剖面内形成冷中心, 冷空气下沉将高空 O₃ 带至地面, 进一步导致地面 O₃ 质量浓度的增加^[44]。

4 结 论

基于相干多普勒测风激光雷达, 在葫芦岛开展风场测量实验, 结合地面观测数据, 对海陆风时空特征及其对当地 O₃ 污染的影响进行研究。对观测期间海风到达时刻、盛行风速、海风发展高度、主风向等要素进行分析, 总结了葫芦岛地区春季海陆风日的发展规律, 与前人研究结果较为一致。利用激光雷达高时空分辨率数据, 对海风环流的垂直结构与发展过程进行了更加精细的观测。利用中尺度 WRF 模式对海风个例的演化过程进行分析, 结果与激光雷达观测结果具有较好的一致性。个例结果表明, 海陆风期间局地回流指数较小, 不利于污染物扩散, 海风登陆带来的湿冷气流对污染物有向下输送的作用, 导致近地面污染。

海陆风作为一种中尺度局地环流现象对当地大气环境与污染输运有重要影响, 基于观测资料与模式结

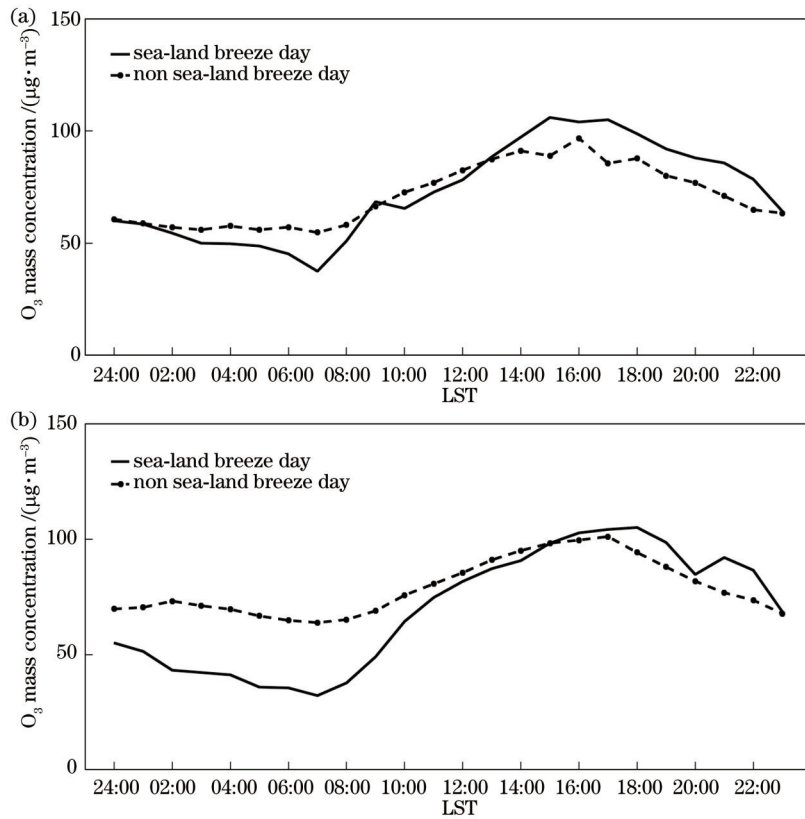


图 8 不同天气条件下葫芦岛平均 O₃ 质量浓度日变化。(a)晴天少云;(b)多云阴天

Fig. 8 Diurnal variation of the average mass concentration of O₃ in Huludao at different weather conditions. (a) Sunny; (b) cloudy

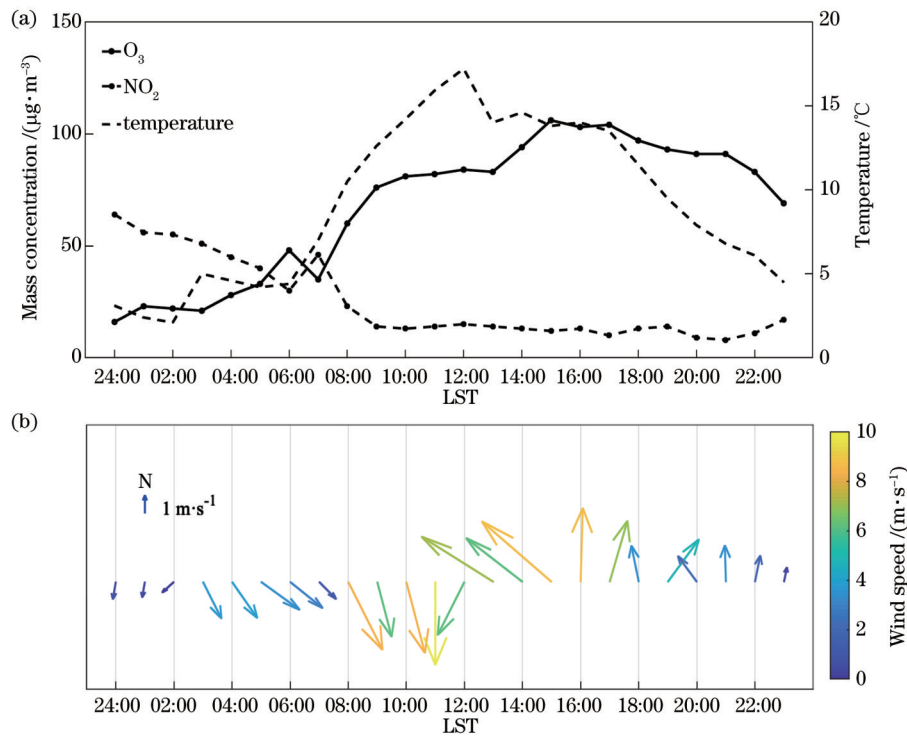


图 9 海陆风日葫芦岛地面站观测结果。(a) O₃ 质量浓度, NO₂ 质量浓度, 地面温度; (b) 水平风

Fig. 9 Observation of Huludao ground station in the SLB day. (a) O₃ mass concentration, NO₂ mass concentration, land temperature; (b) horizontal wind

果研究海陆风期间 O₃ 输送过程对当地污染防治具有重要意义。沿海地区地形复杂, 目前开展单站测量后

仍然无法研究海陆风期间污染过程。除局地风场作用, 海陆风期间太阳辐射条件和前体物浓度对 O₃ 质量

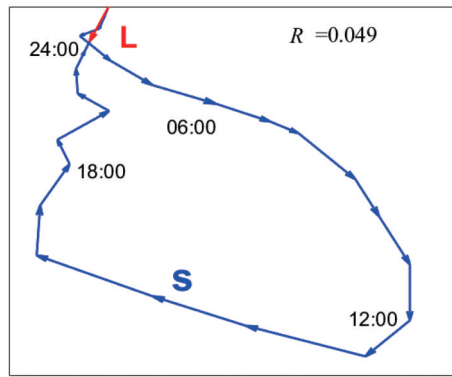


图 10 海陆风日葫芦岛水平风局地回流, L 为位移, S 为路程
Fig. 10 Horizontal wind local recirculation of Huludao in the SLB day, L is transport distance, S is wind run

浓度的影响仍需要进一步研究。

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Characteristics of Sea-Land Breeze in Huludao during Spring, 2021 and Its Impacts on Ozone Pollution

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Abstract

Objective Sea-land breeze (SLB) circulation is a mesoscale process induced by the thermal difference between land and sea. After sunrise, the land surface is heated faster than the sea surface, which leads to a pressure gradient force and the air flow from sea to land to form a sea breeze. At night, there is a contrary thermal difference, and the air flows from land to sea to form a land breeze. SLB circulation plays an important role in the generation and transportation of air pollutants, which impacts the weather, climate, and air quality of coastal areas. Lying on the south of Liaodong Bay, Huludao is easily influenced by SLB. In recent years, regional pollution characterized by ozone (O₃) and particles have become increasingly serious under the impact of chemical industry production and automobile exhaust emissions in Huludao. SLB circulation will change the temperature and humidity structure in the coastal boundary layer which determines the photochemical reaction conditions. Meanwhile, it impacts the transport of pollutants in coastal areas. Influenced by local circulation, solar radiation, precursor concentration, and other factors, the O₃ concentration on SLB days is more

complicated, which has important research significance. Coherent Doppler wind lidar (CDWL) has a high spatiotemporal resolution and continuous observational ability. It can obtain the complete SLB and detailed structure of the atmospheric boundary layer, which is of great significance for understanding the horizontal and vertical transport characteristics of pollutants during SLB circulation.

Methods From March 1st to April 30th in 2021, wind profile observation was carried out with CDWL in Juehua Island, Huludao, Liaoning (120.78° E, 40.48° N). The obtained meteorological parameters include wind speed/direction and temperature in the Huludao area and O₃ concentrations measured by ground-based instruments during observation. Three main factors should be considered in SLB identification: 1. large-scale background wind field; 2. temperature difference between sea and land; 3. near-surface wind direction change. We identified the SLB days during observation depending on these three conditions and the coastline direction in the Huludao area. We gathered the temporal and spatial distributions of SLB circulation in Huludao, including arrival time, prevailing speed, main direction, and the height of the sea breeze. The impact of SLB on O₃ concentration was analyzed, with the ground air quality monitoring data taken into account. Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) modeling was performed to investigate SLB and its impact on O₃ concentration.

Results and Discussions A total of 11 SLB days were identified with the data from CDWL and automatic meteorological stations in Huludao, accounting for 18% of the observation days. The results show that the sea breeze started at 08:30 averagely. During 14:00–17:00, it developed stronger, and the average speed exceeded 7.0 m·s⁻¹. The height of the sea breeze was 0.3–0.5 km during 10:00–16:00 and reached above 0.9 km after 18:00. As the main direction was east, the sea breeze showed a tendency to deflect in a clockwise direction over time (Figs. 2, 3, and 4). The WRF model presents the sea breeze circulation in the vertical section on April 4th. Sea breeze moved to the Huludao area at 10:00, and a strong wind convergence zone formed along the coastal line at 12:00 (Fig. 5). Pollutants accumulated at the intersection of sea and land breezes and transported to the ground surface by cold air sinking at the sea breeze head simultaneously. The data from the environmental monitoring station shows that O₃ concentration rose faster and had a higher peak on SLB days (Fig. 6). The surface wind speed on SLB days was lower than on non-SLB days, and the difference was more than 2 m·s⁻¹ at the same time point (Fig. 7). Land breeze carried O₃ from inland to sea at night, and the sea breeze during daytime blew pollutants back to the land, causing the cyclic accumulation of pollutants. With April 4th as an example, the O₃ concentration rose faster after the sea breeze arrived at Huludao and peaked at 106 μg·m⁻³ (Fig. 9). The local recirculation index of horizontal wind in Huludao was only 0.049 on April 4th (Fig. 10), indicating that the transmission capacity of wind field was weak, and thus pollutants were not easy to spread.

Conclusions According to the criteria at home and abroad, we identified the SLB days during spring, 2021 in Huludao with the wind data from CDWL and ground stations. In addition, we analyzed the temporal and spatial distributions of SLB circulation in Huludao, including the arrival time, prevailing speed, main direction, and the height of the sea breeze. The result shows that sea breeze forms later at a high altitude than on the surface, and the wind direction changes clockwise. The mesoscale WRF model was used to analyze the development of the sea breeze circulation on April 4th, which proved the results observed by CDWL. The O₃ concentration rises faster and has a higher peak on SLB days. The study case shows that the local recirculation of horizontal wind under SLB is low, indicating that it is not conducive to the spread of pollutants. Pollutants will recirculate to the inland area after moving away from the coast during the shift of sea breeze and land breeze, which causes the cyclic accumulation of pollutants.

Key words atmospheric optics; lidar; ozone; sea-land breeze; WRF model