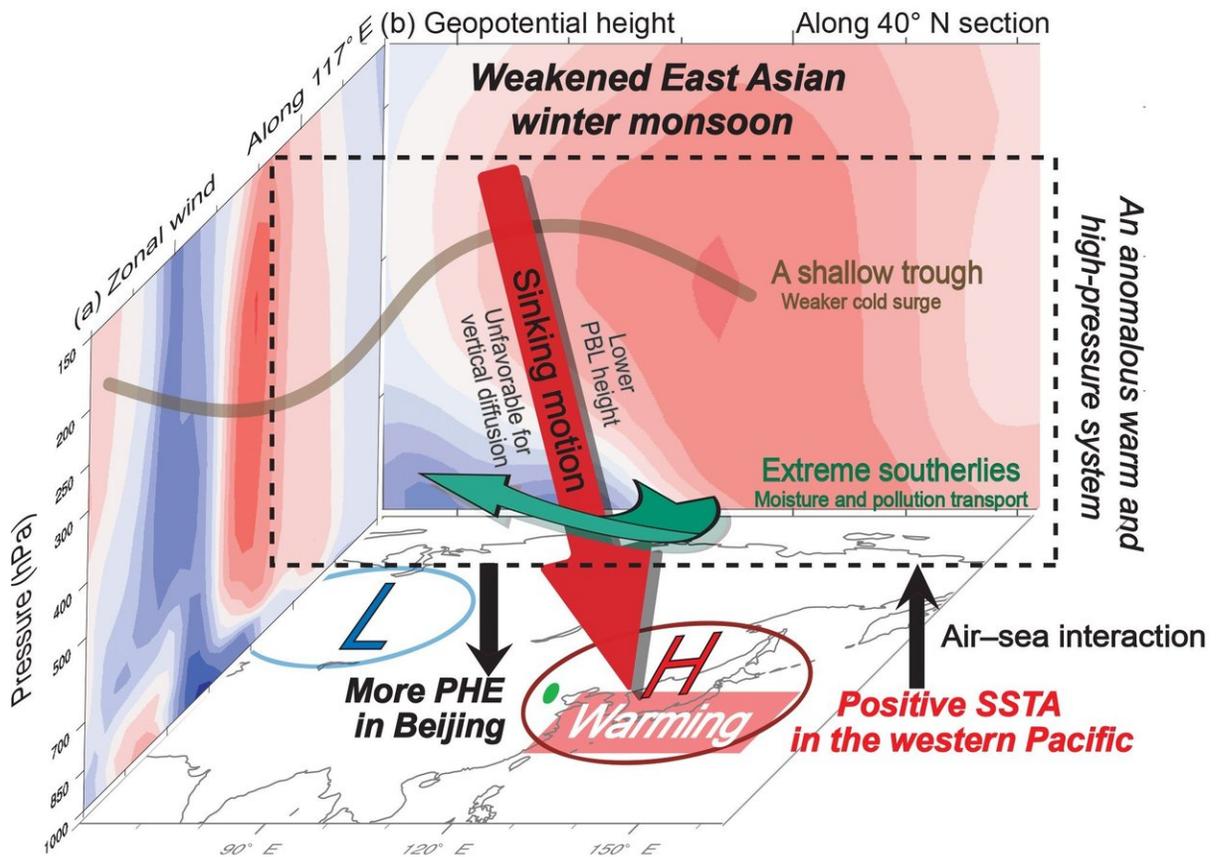


Large-scale climatic warming could increase persistent haze in Beijing

March 16 2018



Schematic diagram summarizing the dynamic connection between the increased SSTA in the northwestern Pacific and the increasing PHE in Beijing through the weakening East Asian winter monsoon system. Credit: Lin Pei

In recent decades, Beijing, the capital city of China, has experienced increasingly frequent persistent haze events (PHEs). Severe PHEs not only lead to a sharp decrease in visibility, causing traffic hazards and economic disruptions, but also induce serious health problems such as respiratory illnesses and heart disease. While the increased pollutant emissions are the biggest contributor, changes in regional atmospheric circulation associated with large-scale climate warming are found to play a role, as well.

A recent study published in *Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics* by Dr. PEI Lin at the Beijing Urban Meteorological Institute and Prof. YAN Zhongwei at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences and their colleagues demonstrated a significant positive trend of PHEs in Beijing for the winters from 1980 to 2016, and its close relationship to an increasing frequency of extreme anomalous southerly episodes in North China, as a result of a weakened East Asian winter monsoon (EAWM) system. They further pointed out that over the period 1900-2016, the EAWM index was significantly correlated with the sea surface temperature anomalies (SSTA) over the northwestern Pacific, which exhibited a wavy positive trend, with an enhanced positive phase since the mid-1980s.

"This paper reveals a new point of view for understanding the increasing PHEs in Beijing", said YAN. In fact, the results allowed scientists to depict a mechanism to explain how large-scale climatic warming could increase PHEs in Beijing via changes in the typical regional atmospheric circulations.

"It is crucial to take into account the impact of long-term climatic change on the regional atmospheric conditions when making efforts in controlling local air pollution such as PHEs in Beijing." Suggested YAN.

More information: Lin Pei et al, Increasing persistent haze in Beijing:

potential impacts of weakening East Asian winter monsoons associated with northwestern Pacific sea surface temperature trends, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* (2018). [DOI: 10.5194/acp-18-3173-2018](https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-3173-2018)

Provided by Chinese Academy of Sciences

Citation: Large-scale climatic warming could increase persistent haze in Beijing (2018, March 16) retrieved 19 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-03-large-scale-climatic-persistent-haze-beijing.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.