

Article

Optical Properties of Fine Particulate Matter in Upper Silesia, Poland

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Abstract: Ambient particles whose aerodynamic diameters were not greater than 2.5 μm (fine fraction of Particulate Matter; $\text{PM}_{2.5}$) and 1 μm (PM_1 ; sub-fraction of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$) were sampled at three sites in Upper Silesia (Poland): urban background site, rural background site, and urban traffic site. In total, 240 samples were collected between 2 August 2009 and 27 December 2010. The reflectance of the collected PM_1 and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ samples was determined with a digital smoke stain reflectometer. The 24-h courses and seasonal changes of three determined optical parameters for PM_1 and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ (absorption coefficient (a), mass absorption (σ), and mean light reflection coefficient (R_{av})) were illustrated and discussed. The mean values of the regional background absorption coefficient (a) were $1.27 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ and $0.87 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_1 , respectively. In Katowice (urban background), the mean absorption levels were $2.37 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ and $2.09 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_1 , respectively. The highest values of the absorption coefficient for both PM fractions were found close to the highway (urban traffic site). In the heating season (winter), the absorption coefficient (a) for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_1 increased significantly when compared with the non-heating season. The obtained results confirmed the thesis about the significant increase in the elemental $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ -bound carbon concentration caused by the intensified hard coal combustion in Upper Silesia in winter. Moreover, it turned out that

the increase in the concentration of the PM_{2.5}-bound sulphates was even higher, which resulted in the relative decrease of the elemental carbon content in this PM fraction in some areas. Consequently, the mass absorption value dropped there as well.

Keywords: PM_{2.5}; PM₁; absorption coefficient; light reflection coefficient; elemental carbon; black carbon; sulphates; municipal emission; hard coal combustion; exhaust emission

1. Introduction

It is known that atmospheric aerosol significantly affects the environment (not only air) and the health condition of the population exposed to the aerosol particles. What is more, the atmospheric aerosol plays an important role in the world-range climatic changes as it can change the radiation balance of the world. Concerning only the direct effects—aerosol cools the climate system by light scattering but warms the atmosphere by light absorption. The influence may also be indirect, causing changes in the cloud properties [1]. Presently, the direct and indirect effects of aerosols represent the largest uncertainty in climate prediction [2].

It was estimated that the total aerosol influence on the radiation balance (averaged for the entire planet) is approx. -0.5 W/m^2 . The presence of sulphates constituting the dominant fraction in fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) was largely responsible for such a result [3]. Such changes were also reported on the regional scale. For example, it was estimated that the atmospheric aerosol caused a decrease of approx. 12% in the global solar radiation in the visual and ultraviolet range in Katowice, (a highly industrialized Polish city), in 1982–1986 [4]. On the other hand, elemental carbon (EC), being a heavy solar radiation absorber, was found to be an important part of airborne particles [1,5–8].

It is estimated that the EC participation in the direct influence on the radiation balance is lower only than the CO₂ influence. As EC intensively absorbs the light and heat, it positively affects the radiation balance of the atmosphere and makes a significant contribution to the climate warming [1]. The reduction of the radiation amount reaching the Earth's surface resulting from the EC particle presence in the atmosphere may contribute to the so-called global dimming [9].

The EC particles age in the atmosphere and bind with other aerosol components, which reduce their hydrophobicity. Consequently, the EC particles can mix with water drops in the atmosphere. Such an aerosol probably makes a negative contribution to the radiation balance [10,11]. The occurrence of the increased EC concentration in the atmosphere can result in the increase in its heating speed by 1–3 °C per day. It can also bring about the changes in the humidity profile. Therefore, it can affect the cloud formation processes and change their duration time in the atmosphere [5].

Organic carbon (OC) makes up an important part of the PM_{2.5} mass [12–14]. OC contains many various compounds whose molecular masses are lower than EC. It is considered as the PM fraction that does not absorb the radiation but contributes to its dispersion. In other words, the OC impact on the radiation balance is negative [1].

Although the scattering and absorption of light on the aerosol particles influence climatic changes in an antagonistic way, these two factors increase the horizontal light extinction—the sum of scattering and absorption. Therefore, the elevated level of airborne particles, mainly less than 2.5 μm (PM_{2.5}),

causes visibility degradation. Such high visibility degradation due to the high horizontal light extinction caused by the elevated level of airborne particles was found, for example, in Katowice [15]. In the Warsaw metropolitan area (similarly to certain Asian regions), a significant reduction in the visibility was observed in the periods of the increased concentrations of PM₁₀ (ambient particles with aerodynamic diameters not greater than 10 µm) in the air [16,17]. However, not only a level of PM is important. A key factor in determining the optical characteristics of airborne particles is their physical and chemical characteristics, which depend on many parameters [18]. Although many studies have been conducted to understand the optical properties of atmospheric aerosol (for example [19–21]), a quantified relationship between chemical components of airborne particles and visibility degradation is still lacking.

In this study, the optical properties of fine PM, PM₁ and PM_{2.5} (ambient particles with aerodynamic diameters not greater than 1 and 2.5 µm, respectively) and the seasonal changes in those properties were investigated and discussed in three characteristic areas of Upper Silesia (Poland). Upper Silesia was selected for the research due to the significant participation of the hard and brown coal (and its waste material, *i.e.*, coal dust) combustion in the energy production. The coal combustion concerns the energy production in the power and heat and power stations and households. Using hard coal as the common resource allows thinking that the optical parameters should visibly indicate the adverse influence of the aerosol on the radiation balance in Upper Silesia.

2. Methods

2.1. Sampling Sites and PM Collecting

Twenty-four hours (24-h) PM₁ and PM_{2.5} samples were collected at three sites in Upper Silesia, Poland. In Upper Silesia, the degradation of the environment related to hard coal excavation and production of coal-derivatives started in the early 19th century. The problem of the environmental pollution in the area was considered serious late, in the 1950s [22,23], and even this did not stem the further environmental degradation, most effective during the 1960s and 1970s. Although the industrial emissions have been seriously reduced during the last 30 years, the PM concentrations within the area are still one of the highest in the EU [12,13,24], mainly because of dense and obsolete housing, where poor quality hard coal, scrap, and household garbage are burnt in inefficient ovens to warm flats.

The sampling was performed with a high volume sampler (Digital DHA-80) equipped with the PM₁ and PM_{2.5} measuring heads. The samples were collected onto Whatman quartz fibre filters (QMA).

The first site fulfilled the conditions determined for the so-called urban background site (UB); the second site represented the regional background site (RB); whereas the third one was the so-called urban traffic site (urban site directly affected by the road traffic, UT) [25,26]. UB (geographic coordinates: 50°15'56"N, 18°58'40"E, 274 m·a.s.l.) was located in a residential district in the western part of Katowice, about 3.2 km west of the city centre. In its neighborhood, there were blocks of flats, commercial areas, and a railway line. There was also a post-mining ground at a certain distance from it. UT (geographic coordinates: 50°14'49"N, 19°01'04"E, 298 m·a.s.l.) was located almost on the shoulder of the A4 highway, about 1.5 km south of the city centre. The traffic volume was approx. 30,000 vehicles per day at this point. RB (geographic coordinates: 50°42'59"N, 19° 26'37"E, 283 m·a.s.l.) was located in Złoty Potok village (commune of Janów), approximately 20 km south-east of Częstochowa

and 25 km north of Zawiercie. It was surrounded by meadows and arable lands. Several chalets and a forester’s house, all wood-heated, were found at a 150-m distance.

The research period took place between 2 August 2009 and 27 December 2010. In each heating and non-heating season, two measurement campaigns were held for each fraction at each site. However, there were no two consecutive campaigns at the same site. During one campaign, 6–14 (usually 10) 24-h samples of each PM fraction (PM₁ or PM_{2.5}) were collected. At each site, 40 samples of PM₁ and 40 samples of PM_{2.5} were collected (240 samples in total).

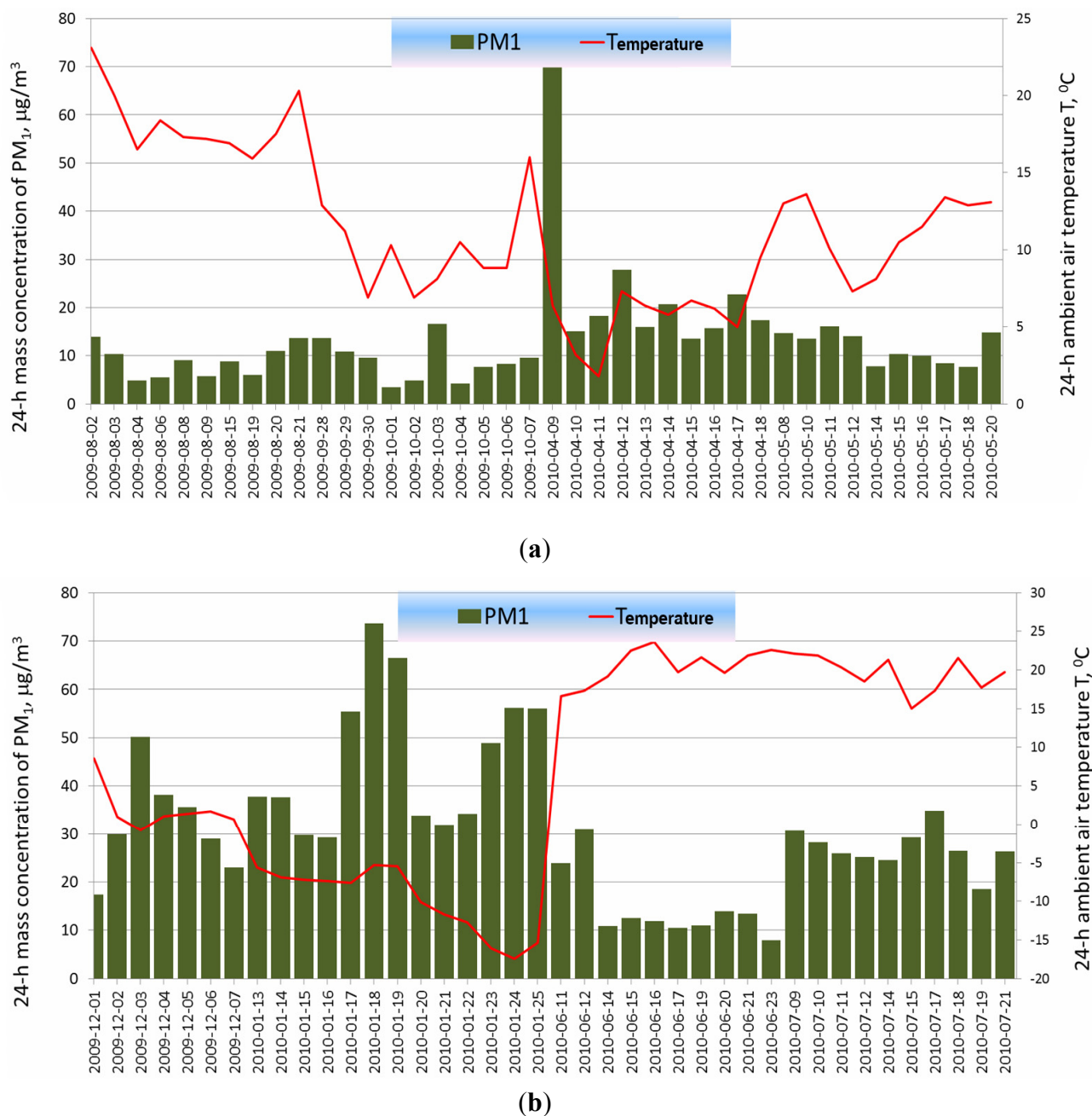


Figure 1. Cont.

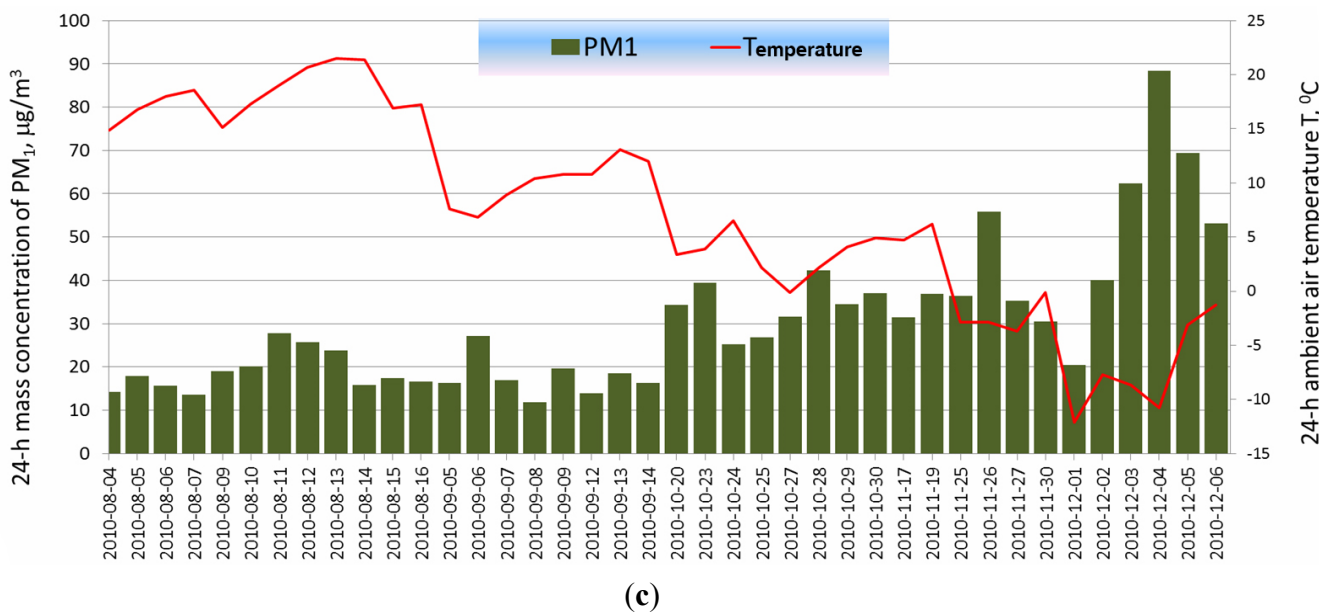


Figure 1. 24-h mass concentrations of PM₁ at regional background site, RB (a) at urban background site, UB (b) and at urban traffic site, UT (c).

The sampled PM mass was determined gravimetrically (Sartorius balance, resolution 0.01 g) according to the CSN EN 14907 standard (Ambient air quality—Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM_{2.5} mass fraction of suspended particulate matter). Before each weighing, filters were conditioned in a weighing room for at least 48 h, at the air temperature of 20 ± 1 °C, and air relative humidity of 50% ± 5%. The 24-h concentrations of PM₁ and PM_{2.5} against the background of the air temperature changes are presented in Figures 1 and 2.

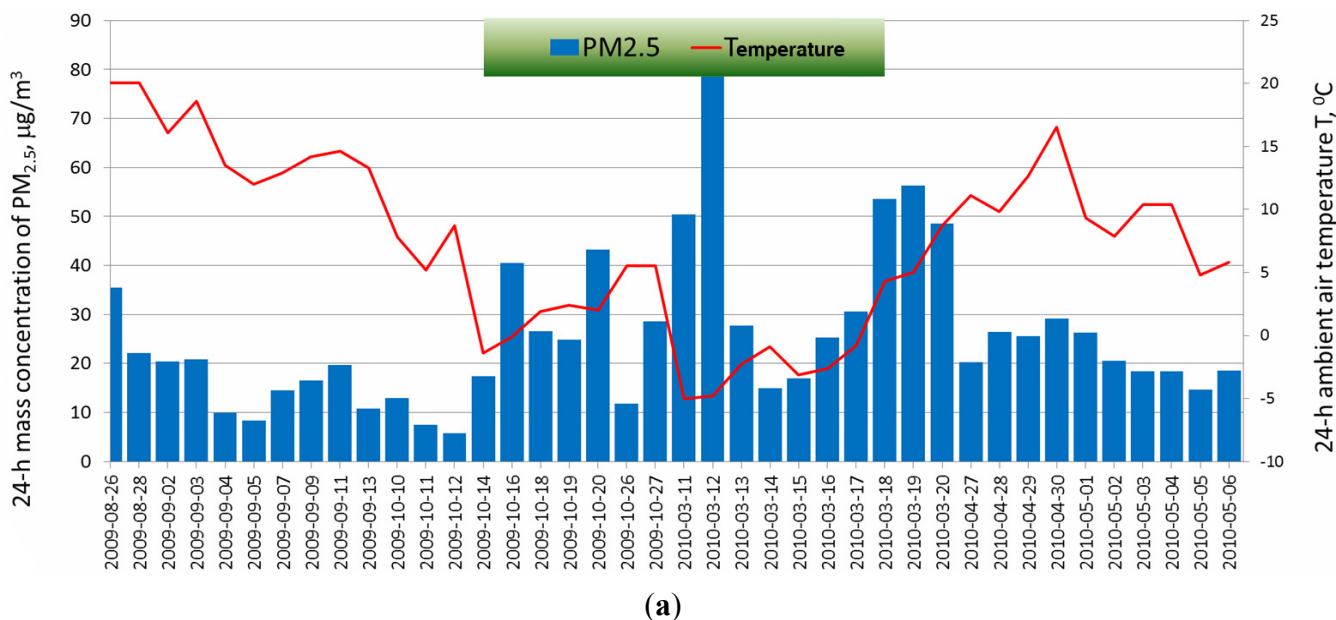
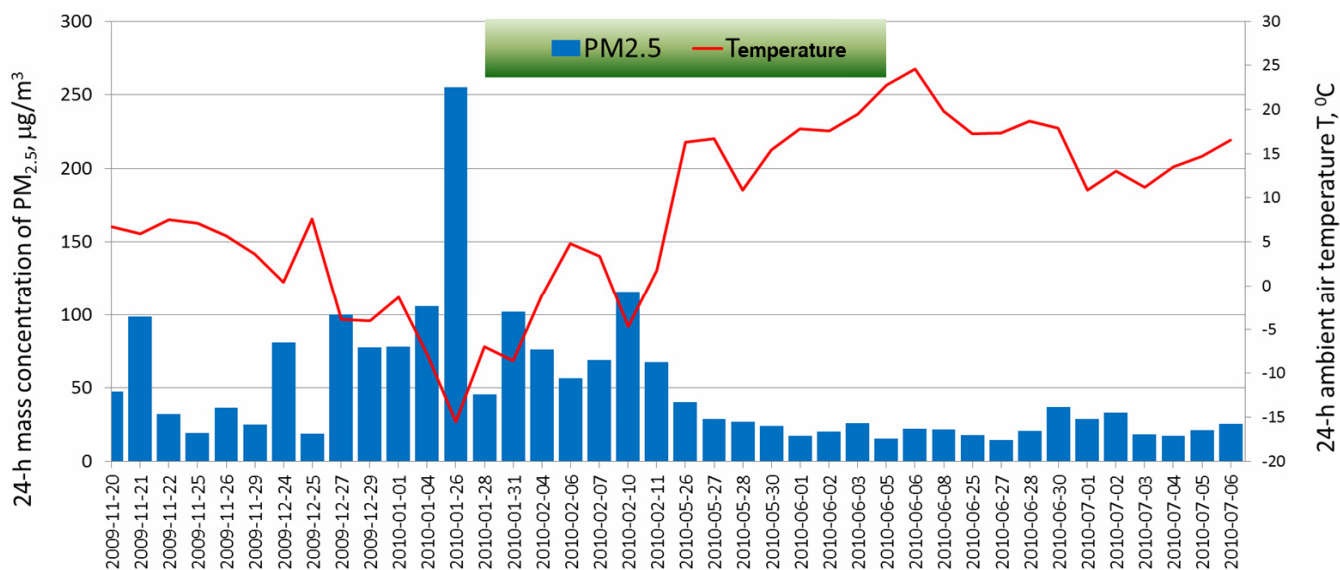
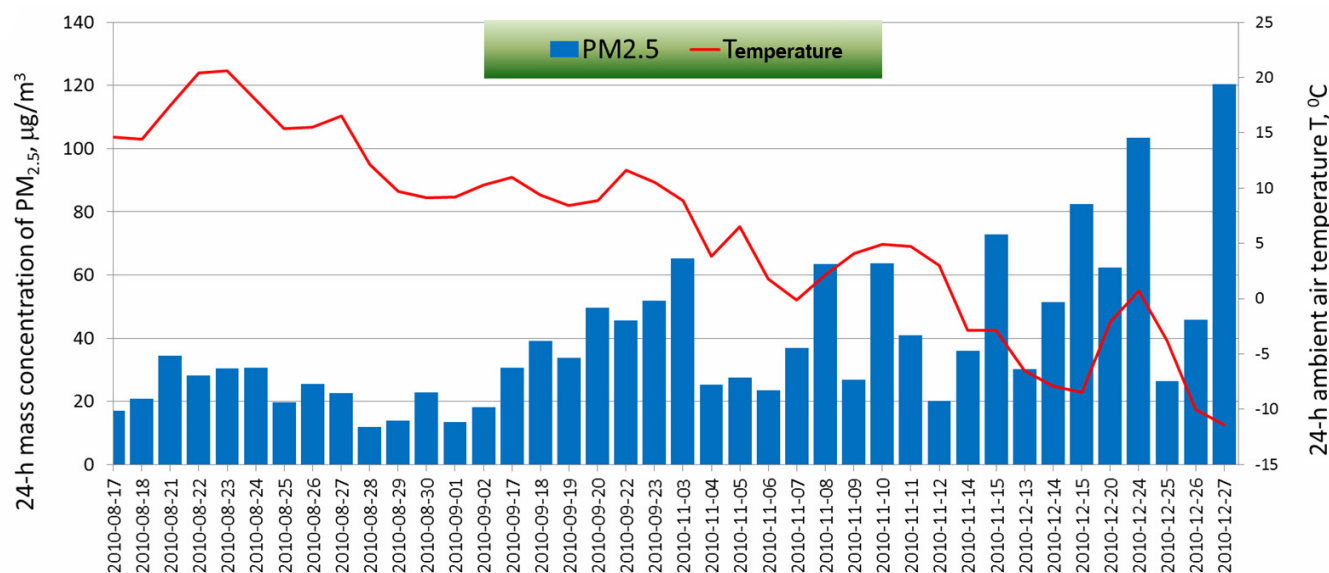


Figure 2. Cont.



(b)



(c)

Figure 2. 24-h mass concentrations of PM_{2.5} at regional background site, RB (a), at urban background site, UB (b) and at urban traffic site, UT (c).

2.2. Determination of the Optical Parameters of PM

The reflectance of the collected PM₁ and PM_{2.5} samples was determined with a digital smoke stain reflectometer (Model 43D, Diffusion Systems Ltd., London, UK), which measured the reflection of the white light incidence in %. One blank filter (per 10 exposed ones) was used to standardize the reflectometer reflectance to 100. Afterwards, the blank filter was replaced with the exposed filter and the reflectance was read. Each filter was measured 5 times at different filter spots to confirm the filter homogeneity. The reflectance (mean value obtained from five readings, R_{av} (%)) was converted into the absorption coefficient (a ($m^{-1} \times 10^{-5}$)).

It must be emphasized that determining the PM absorption coefficient is difficult. In his fundamental overview study on the subject [27], Horvath states that, in general, there are two different

methods for the absorption coefficient measurement. The first one consists of the measurement of the effects caused by the light absorption. The other one is the measurement of the light transmission through the sample and compensation of the losses caused by dispersion. Nonetheless, the main problem in such experiments is posed by the quantitative (exact) consideration of the light losses due to its dispersion on the PM particles. Consequently, there is no referential technique for determining the aerosol particle absorption at present. On the other hand, a number of laboratory experiments and field investigations showed that the black carbon or EC percentage might be well assessed with measuring the coefficient of the light reflection by the filters through which a few cubic meters of air were passed [28]. Wolf *et al.* [29] demonstrated that the filter blackening level depended on the black carbon or EC mass on the filter.

In Europe, it was necessary to agree on a compromise between the assessment correctness and mathematical description of the light reaction with the aerosol particles and the quality of information obtained from the absorption coefficient measurement with the available methods. As a result, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9835 standard [30] was introduced in 1993. The standard assumes that the coefficient of the light reflection by the filter with the weight of the aerosol particles may constitute an appropriate approximation of the absorption coefficient calculated according to the following Equation [30,31]:

$$a = \frac{A}{2V} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_f}\right) \quad (1)$$

where a (m^{-1}): Coefficient of the aerosol particle absorption, A (m^2): Dusted filter surface, V (m^3): Volume of the air collected by the aspirator during a singular measurement, R_0 (%): Coefficient of the light reflection by the clean filter (blank sample), R_f (%): Coefficient of the light reflection by the dusted filter (filter with the collected aerosol particles).

The detailed description of the Equation (1) can be found in some papers (example [32]), where it is also explained that the coefficient on the left side of the Equation (1), which strictly speaking should be the extinction coefficient, may be assumed as the absorption coefficient with a good approximation. Such a situation is possible due to the characteristics of the reflection coefficient measurement with a reflectometer as the dispersive component is very small and can be ignored.

The filter diameter was $d_1 = 140$ mm (diameter of a circle with PM). For optical research, a piece with the diameter $d_2 = 47$ mm was cut out from the filter. Its entire surface A_2 was covered with PM. Taking those facts into account; it can be written as follows:

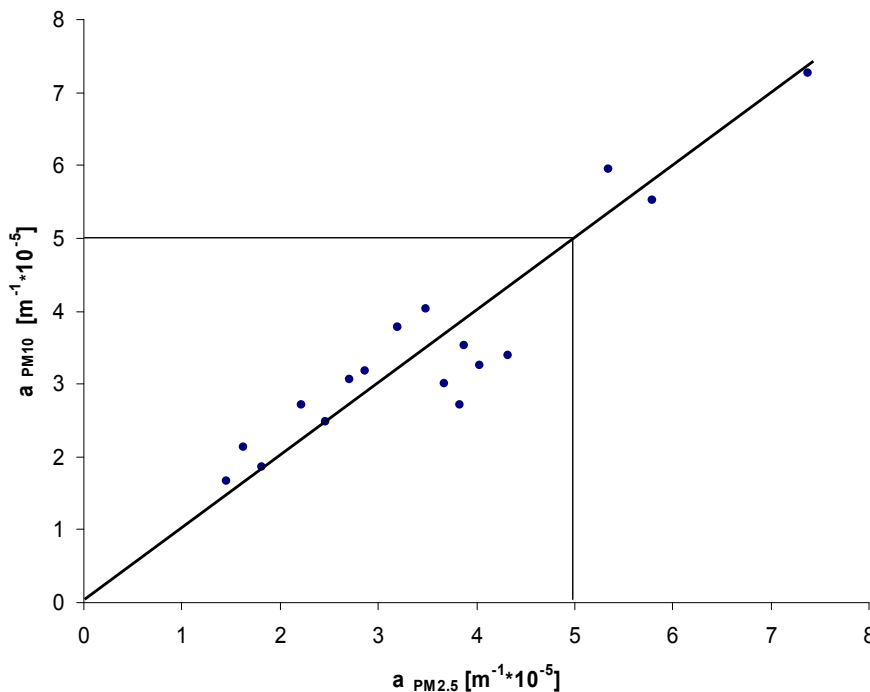
$$a = \frac{A_2}{0.1127 \times 2V_1} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{av}}\right) \quad (2)$$

where a (m^{-1}): Coefficient of the aerosol particle absorption, A_2 (m^2): Filter surface cut out from the entire sample, used for optical research, V_1 (m^3): Volume of the air collected by the aspirator during a singular measurement, R_0 (%): Coefficient of the light reflection by the clean filter (blank sample), R_{av} (%): Coefficient of the reflection of light by the dusted filter (filter with the collected aerosol particles).

This may be finally written as:

$$a = \frac{769.74}{V_1} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{av}}\right) \quad (3)$$

In this study, the authors decided to measure only the absorption coefficient (a) of fine particles ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}). The reason for that was that the pilot study carried out close to roads with intense traffic in Upper Silesia showed that the PM_{10} absorption was practically equal to the $PM_{2.5}$ absorption (see Figure 3).



Data obtained from the pilot study conducted close to busy roads in Upper Silesia.

Figure 3. Absorption coefficient (a) of PM_{10} vs. absorption of $PM_{2.5}$.

The results from the previous study obtained in four towns in Southern Poland also demonstrated that the PM_{10} absorption was almost equal to the $PM_{2.5}$ absorption [32].

The absorption coefficient value should be divided by the PM concentration value to obtain the latter parameter. In this way, the so-called mass absorption coefficient (also known as specific absorption coefficient; σ (m^2/g)) was obtained.

3. Results and Discussion

The 24-h data on the absorption coefficient (a), mass absorption coefficient (σ), and the mean coefficient of the light reflection by the PM layer (R_{av}) are presented in Figures 4–6. The mean and statistical results are collected in Tables 1–3.

The detailed analysis of the data obtained at three sampling sites shows that at RB (Złoty Potok), the mean values of the coefficient of the light reflection by the $PM_{2.5}$ layer were 33.44% (entire measurement period), 25.2% (heating season), and 41.7% (non-heating season) (Table 1). The seasonal differences most probably resulted from the higher content of the carbon aerosol (including EC absorbing the light radiation) in the $PM_{2.5}$ mass in the heating season [12,13]. The differences did not only result from the higher $PM_{2.5}$ ambient concentration in winter than in summer (Figures 1 and 2) as the 24-h $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations and the light absorption coefficient (a) were rather weakly correlated in the heating season (Table 4).

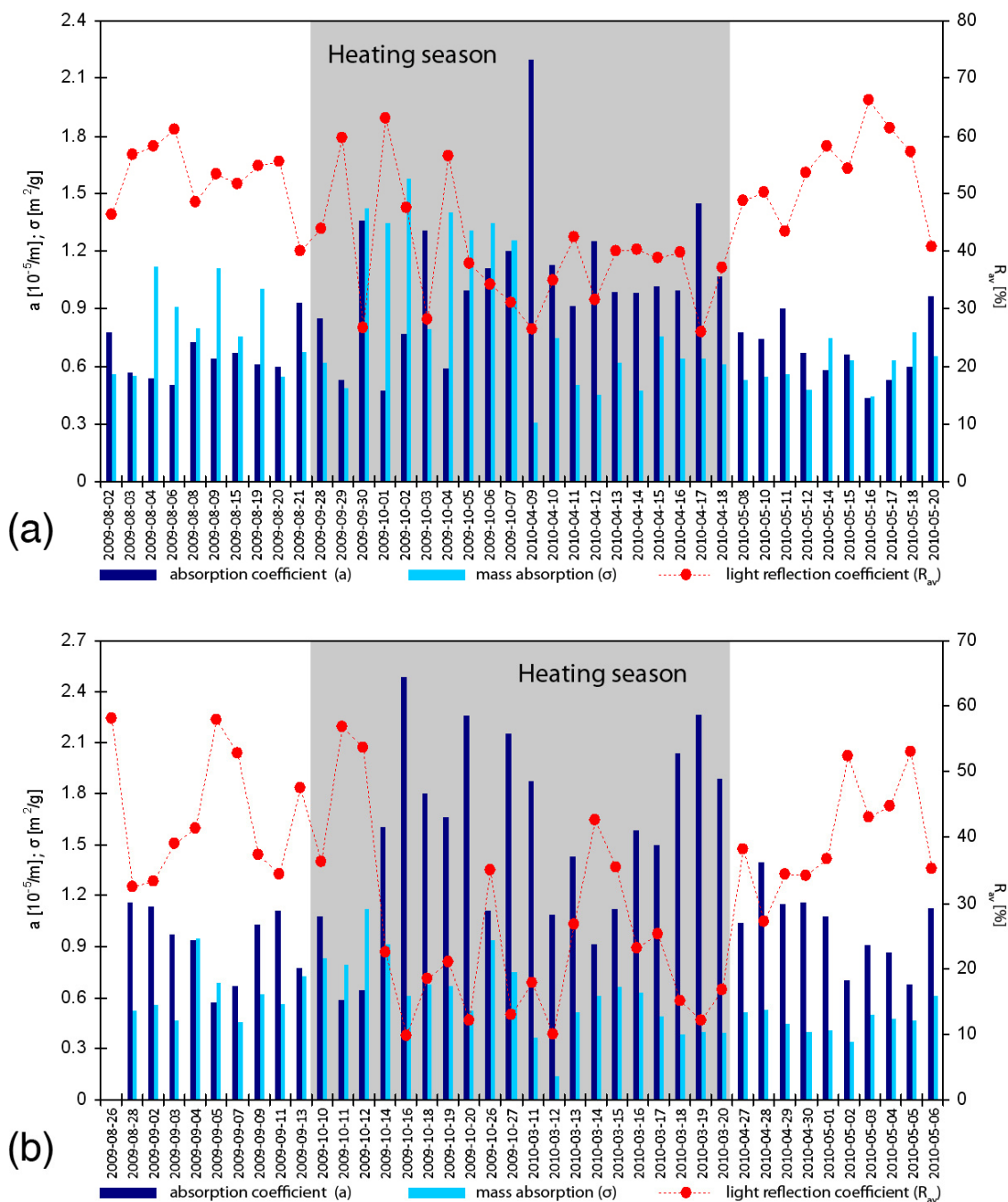


Figure 4. Optical parameters of PM₁ (a) and PM_{2.5} (b) at RB (regional background site).

Both light absorption coefficients (a and σ) demonstrated higher values in the heating season than in the non-heating one. The light absorption coefficient (a) was strongly but negatively correlated with R_{av} , particularly in the non-heating season (Table 4). An inverse course of the 24-h values for both light absorption coefficients (a and σ) and the light reflection coefficient (R_{av}) is clearly visible in Figure 4.

The R_{av} values for PM₁ were higher than for PM_{2.5}, both in the heating and non-heating seasons (39.3% and 53.0%, respectively). Over the whole measurement period, the mean R_{av} value for PM₁ was 46.15%. It is evident that the PM₁ concentrations in the air at RB were visibly lower than the PM_{2.5} concentrations (Figures 1 and 2). The high value of the correlation coefficient observed between the absorption coefficient (a) and the PM₁ concentrations shows that the values of these parameters were linearly dependent (Table 4). It is also possible that the content of EC (highly absorbing the light)

in the PM₁ mass was lower than in the PM_{2.5} mass. It was shown before that PM_{1-2.5} was much richer with EC than PM₁ in Upper Silesia (Katowice, non-heating season) [31]. Moreover, PM_{2.5} contained more EC than PM₁ in the non-urban area (Racibórz, quasi-rural site) in summer [14,33]. Consequently, the light absorption coefficient for PM_{2.5} was higher than for PM₁ (contrary to R_{av} ; Table 1).

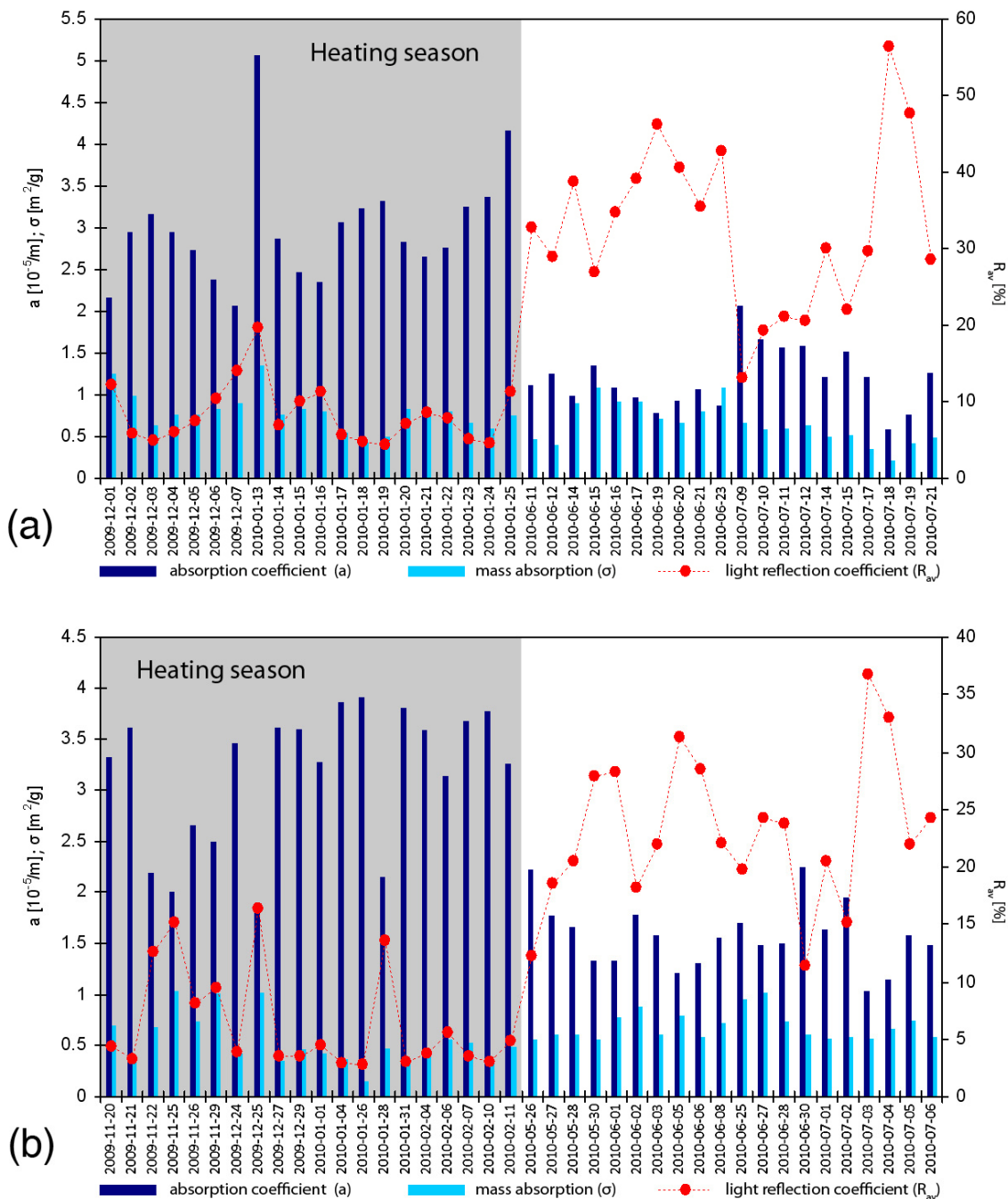


Figure 5. Optical parameters of PM₁ (a) and PM_{2.5} (b) at UB (urban background site).

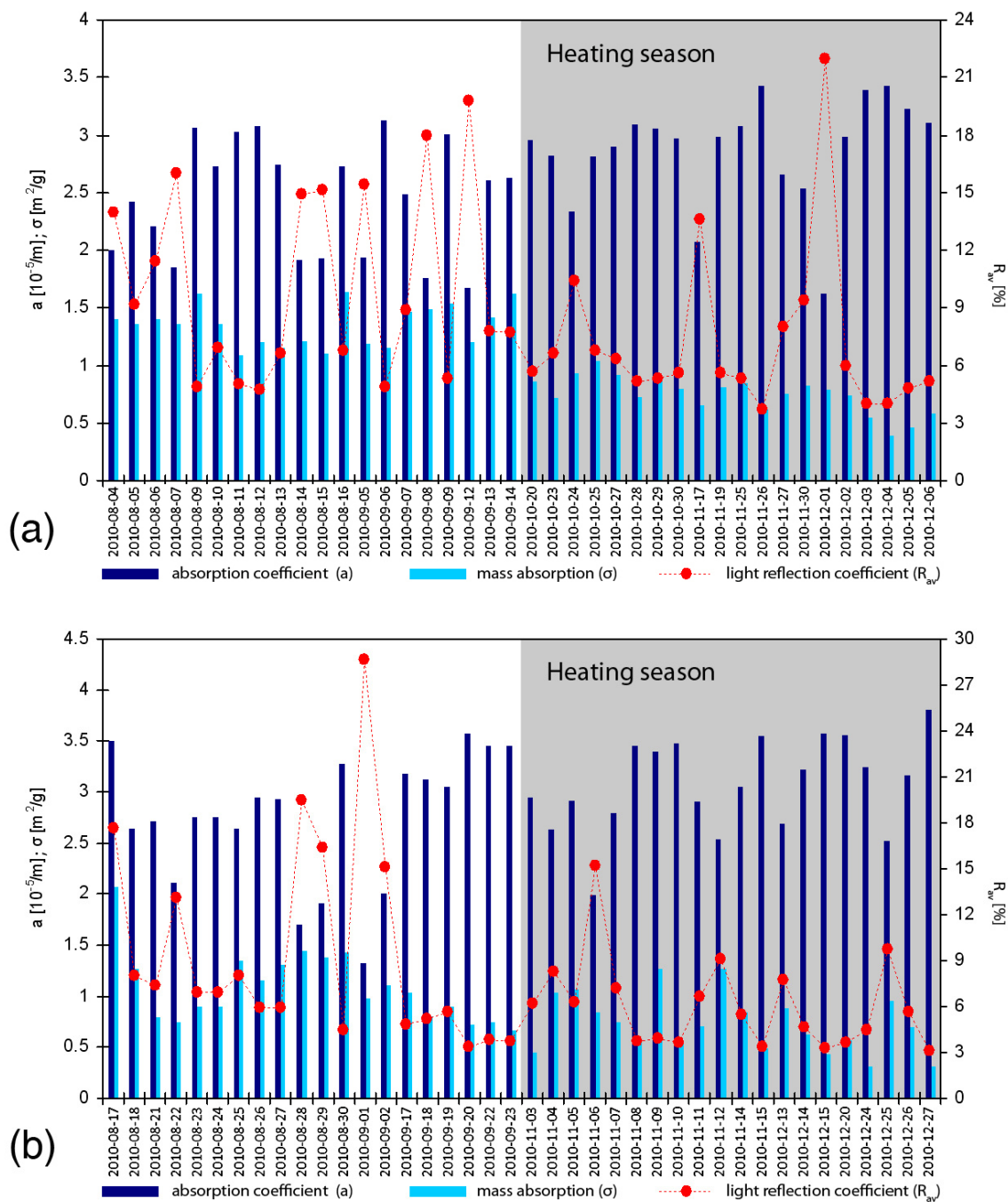


Figure 6. Optical parameters of PM₁ (a) and PM_{2.5} (b) at UT (urban traffic site).

The mass absorption coefficient (σ) at RB was higher for PM₁ in the heating season than in the non-heating one, which could have been related to the higher content of the secondary inorganic (sulphates) and organic aerosols in PM₁ in the non-heating season [14,33]. It seems that the phenomenon could explain the occurrence of the visibly higher values of the mass absorption coefficient (σ) for PM₁ than for PM_{2.5}. Perhaps, the EC-rich PM_{1-2.5} particles might be even richer with the light-dispersing sulphates or secondary organic compounds [12,33]. As a result, their ability to absorb light was much lower than the light absorption ability demonstrated by the submicron particles. Consequently, the PM_{2.5} fraction containing PM_{1-2.5} and PM₁ had lower ability to absorb light (calculated per PM mass) than PM₁.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for the optical parameters of particulate matter (PM₁) and PM_{2.5} at RB (regional background site).

Parameter	Research Period (N = 40)		Heating Season (N = 20)		Non-Heating Season (N = 20)	
	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.
PM ₁ (µg/m ³)	3.49/71.41	13.34 ± 10.80	3.49/71.41	16.37 ± 14.42	4.82/16.06	10.32 ± 3.51
<i>R_{av}</i> (%)	26.00/66.30	46.15 ± 11.32	26.00/63.10	39.26 ± 10.73	40.10/66.30	53.03 ± 6.94
<i>a</i> (10 ⁻⁵ /m)	0.44/2.20	0.87 ± 0.34	0.47/2.20	1.06 ± 0.38	0.44/0.97	0.67 ± 0.14
<i>σ</i> (m ² /g)	0.31/1.58	0.78 ± 0.33	0.21/1.58	0.87 ± 0.41	0.44/1.12	0.70 ± 0.20
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	5.80/78.74	25.48 ± 15.28	5.80/78.74	31.12 ± 19.18	8.28/35.44	19.83 ± 6.65
<i>R_{av}</i> (%)	9.80/58.20	33.44 ± 14.33	9.80/56.90	25.20 ± 13.97	27.20/58.20	41.69 ± 9.13
<i>a</i> (10 ⁻⁵ /m)	0.57/2.49	1.27 ± 0.51	0.59/2.49	1.56 ± 0.55	0.57/1.40	0.97 ± 0.22
<i>σ</i> (m ² /g)	0.14/1.12	0.58 ± 0.20	0.14/1.12	0.62 ± 0.23	0.34/0.95	0.54 ± 0.14

R_{av}: Mean coefficient of the light reflection by the PM layer; *a*: Coefficient of the light absorption by the PM layer; *σ*: mass absorption coefficient (specific absorption coefficient).

At UB in Katowice, the mean value of the coefficient of the light reflection (*R_{av}*) by the PM₁ layer collected onto the filter was 20.6% over the entire research period. It ranged between 4.4% and 56.3% (Table 2; Figure 5). In the heating season, the mean *R_{av}* value was 8.4%. In the non-heating season, the mean value was higher (32.7%; Table 2). For PM_{2.5}, the mean *R_{av}* values were lower, *i.e.*, 14.7%—over the whole measurement period; 6.4%—heating season; and 23.0%—non-heating season. When compared with RB, the values were lower by half on average. For PM₁, the *R_{av}* value at UB was even four times lower than at RB in the heating season. It must have been related to the high (much higher than at RB) EC percentage in fine PM observed in the agglomeration area in the heating and non-heating seasons [12,13].

Table 2. Statistics for the optical parameters of PM₁ and PM_{2.5} at UB (urban background site).

Parameter	Research Period (N = 40)		Heating Season (N = 20)		Non-Heating Season (N = 20)	
	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.
PM ₁ (µg/m ³)	7.99/73.59	30.77 ± 15.61	17.33/73.59	40.70 ± 14.82	7.99/34.86	20.83 ± 8.50
<i>R_{av}</i> (%)	4.40/56.30	20.56 ± 14.72	4.40/19.70	8.40 ± 3.89	13.10/56.30	32.73 ± 10.88
<i>a</i> (10 ⁻⁵ /m)	0.59/5.07	2.09 ± 1.06	2.06/5.07	2.99 ± 0.69	0.59/2.06	1.19 ± 0.36
<i>σ</i> (m ² /g)	0.22/1.34	0.72 ± 0.24	0.44/1.34	0.79 ± 0.22	0.22/1.09	0.65 ± 0.24
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	14.56/255.08	49.60 ± 44.94	18.50/255.08	75.39 ± 51.91	14.56/40.17	23.80 ± 7.04
<i>R_{av}</i> (%)	2.80/36.70	14.70 ± 10.09	2.80/16.40	6.40 ± 4.52	11.40/36.70	23.01 ± 6.58
<i>a</i> (10 ⁻⁵ /m)	1.04/3.92	2.37 ± 0.96	1.89/3.92	3.17 ± 0.67	1.04/2.25	1.58 ± 0.32
<i>σ</i> (m ² /g)	0.15/1.03	0.62 ± 0.21	0.15/1.03	0.55 ± 0.24	0.55/1.02	0.69 ± 0.14

R_{av}: Mean coefficient of the light reflection by the PM layer; *a*: Coefficient of the light absorption by the PM layer; *σ*: Mass absorption coefficient (specific absorption coefficient).

The changes in the 24-h optical parameter values are illustrated in Figure 5. It clearly shows the significant decrease in the *R_{av}* value with the increase in the (*a*) parameter value, both for PM₁ and PM_{2.5} in the heating season. Nonetheless, the correlation between those values for PM₁ at RB in the heating season was not linear (Table 4).

The values of the (*a*) and (*σ*) coefficients were much higher at UB than at RB. Both light absorption coefficients at UB were visibly higher in the heating season. At UB, the (*a*) coefficient value for PM_{2.5} was higher than for PM₁ over the whole measurement period and in specific seasons. In the heating season, the (*σ*) value for PM₁ was higher than for PM_{2.5}. In the non-heating season, the (*σ*) value for PM₁ was lower than for PM_{2.5}. Such a situation could have been related to the higher content of the inorganic and organic secondary aerosols in PM₁ at RB in the summer period [12,34,35].

Table 3. Statistics for the optical parameters of PM₁ and PM_{2.5} at UT (urban traffic site).

Parameter	Research Period (N = 40)		Heating Season (N = 20)		Non-Heating Season (N = 20)	
	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.	Min/Max	Arithmetic Mean ± St.dev.
PM ₁ (μg/m ³)	11.83/88.34	29.98 ± 16.76	20.50/88.34	41.55 ± 16.56	11.83/27.72	18.40 ± 4.48
<i>R_{av}</i> (%)	3.70/22.00	8.67 ± 4.78	3.70/22.00	7.18 ± 4.23	4.70/19.80	10.17 ± 4.94
<i>a</i> (10 ⁻⁵ /m)	1.62/3.43	2.66 ± 0.52	1.62/3.43	2.87 ± 0.45	1.67/3.13	2.45 ± 0.50
<i>σ</i> (m ² /g)	0.39/1.64	1.05 ± 0.35	0.39/1.05	0.75 ± 0.16	1.09/1.64	1.35 ± 0.18
PM _{2.5} (μg/m ³)	11.80/120.46	39.59 ± 24.20	20.02/120.46	51.22 ± 27.91	11.80/51.78	27.97 ± 11.78
<i>R_{av}</i> (%)	3.10/28.60	7.79 ± 5.41	3.10/15.20	6.06 ± 2.96	3.40/28.60	9.52 ± 6.71
<i>a</i> (10 ⁻⁵ /m)	1.32/3.80	2.91 ± 0.57	1.99/3.80	3.07 ± 0.46	1.32/3.57	2.75 ± 0.64
<i>σ</i> (m ² /g)	0.31/2.07	0.91 ± 0.36	0.31/1.27	0.73 ± 0.29	0.67/2.07	1.09 ± 0.35

R_{av}: Mean coefficient of the light reflection by the PM layer; *a*: Coefficient of the light absorption by the PM layer; *σ*: mass absorption coefficient (specific absorption coefficient).

Table 4. Values of the linear correlation coefficient (*R*, *p* < 0.05) for the 24-h light absorption coefficient (*a*) values, light reflection coefficient *R_{av}* values, and 24-h PM concentrations.

a	PM_{2.5}	R_{av}
Złoty Potok RB		
heating season PM ₁	0.817	-0.867
non-heating season PM ₁	0.749	-0.984
heating season PM _{2.5}	0.557	-0.871
non-heating season PM _{2.5}	0.735	-0.991
Katowice UB		
heating season PM ₁	0.530	0.201
non-heating season PM ₁	0.555	-0.977
heating season PM _{2.5}	0.720	-0.978
non-heating season PM _{2.5}	0.813	-0.983
Katowice UT		
heating season PM ₁	0.745	-0.962
non-heating season PM ₁	0.720	-0.954
heating season PM _{2.5}	0.811	-0.983
non-heating season PM _{2.5}	0.693	-0.799

PM from UT demonstrated different optical parameters than PM from the remaining locations. The *R_{av}* value was relatively stable and low for PM₁ and PM_{2.5} over the whole measurement period (Figure 6). The lowest *R_{av}* value was observed in the heating season (7.2% for PM₁ and 6.1% for PM_{2.5}). In the non-heating season, the mean *R_{av}* value was similar for both fractions (10.2% for PM₁ and 9.5% for

PM_{2.5}; Table 3). When compared to RB and UB, the seasonal changes in the optical parameter values at UT were small, particularly for the light absorption coefficient (a). It was linked to the fact that large EC contents related to the traffic emission (highly capable of radiation absorption) were present in both measurement periods [36,37]. At UT, EC must have been mainly present in PM₁. Consequently, this fraction demonstrated higher mass absorption coefficient (σ) than PM_{2.5}. It was clearly seen in the non-heating season when there were no other active sources of EC in the air than the traffic emission. Taking all three locations into account, the 24-h R_{av} values were most visibly correlated with the light absorption coefficient (a) and PM_{2.5} concentrations at UT (Table 4).

It should be mentioned that the results obtained in this study (Tables 1–3) for PM_{2.5} were significantly lower than the absorption coefficient values determined for PM_{2.5} in urban areas of Southern Poland in 2001, which ranged from $3.29 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ to $4.37 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ [32]. The finding clearly indicates the decrease in the concentration of fine airborne particles of combustion origin in the area within the last decade, most probably an effect of the drop in the industrial and municipal fine PM emissions. On the other hand, in Katowice, the average absorption coefficient determined for PM_{2.5} was higher than at the majority of other urban background sites in Europe [38].

The increased absorption coefficient value for PM_{2.5} (when compared to the absorption of PM₁ fraction) indicates a high EC concentration in the air (in ng/m³) for the particle size range of 1–2.5 μm , rather than the carbon content inside these particles (in $\mu\text{g/g}$). This conclusion is compliant with the measurement results of the mass size distribution of EC-containing airborne particles in Katowice in 1989, which showed heavy atmospheric pollution with EC particles, particularly for the range of 1.8–2.5 μm [39]. The finding was also confirmed by the research conducted in Katowice in summer 2012 [14]. On the other hand, the carbon content in the particle structure is related with the mass absorption (σ). Interestingly, the mass absorption (σ) values were higher for PM₁ than for PM_{2.5} at all the studied sites, which suggests that submicrometer particles were more carbon-enriched than particles with the aerodynamic diameters of 1–2.5 μm .

Another important observation derived from Table 3 is that near the road the σ -level for PM_{2.5} and PM₁ in summer was significantly higher than in winter (heating season). Similar results were obtained in the urban background sites but only for PM_{2.5} (Table 2). This certainly reflects the seasonal pattern for the EC content in these particles. Generally, the emission and the concentration level of EC in atmosphere is elevated in winter. On the other hand, heating in Poland is based on coal combustion resulting in emissions of sulphates, nitrates and other compounds, not only EC. The emission of these pollutants from municipal sources, mainly from blocks of small houses, is higher than emission of EC. Therefore, the relatively content of EC in airborne particles decreases in winter in the areas near such emission sources. This result is compliant with the previous studies conducted in Katowice [14,32].

4. Summary and Conclusions

The mean absorption in regional background (RB) was $1.20 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-5}$ and $0.87 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ for PM_{2.5} and PM₁, respectively. In Katowice (UB), the mean absorption levels were $2.37 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ and $2.09 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ for PM_{2.5} and PM₁, respectively. The highest absorption coefficient values ($2.91 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ for PM_{2.5}, and $2.66 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ for PM₁) were determined near the A4 highway (UT).

The absorption coefficient for fine PM (PM_{2.5}) and submicron PM (PM₁) in the urban aerosol in Katowice increased significantly in the heating season (winter) in comparison to the non-heating

season. What is more, the specific (mass) absorption coefficient (σ) for PM_{1} also increased. On the other hand, the value of σ for $PM_{2.5}$ decreased in winter. The obtained result confirms the thesis that the EC percentage in the PM particles largely increases in the industrial area of Upper Silesia due to the increased hard coal combustion in winter. The sulphate percentage increases even more, which is reflected in the relative decrease in the EC content in PM mass and, consequently, in the mass absorption drop.

The values of both absorption coefficients (a and σ) had higher values in the non-heating season at the area under the direct traffic emission influence in Katowice than at the urban background receptor. The obtained data reveals the significant impact exerted by the fine carbon-rich aerosol particles from the highway car stream on the aerosol composition in the vicinity of the A4 highway.

In the heating season, the hard coal combustion influence seems to have been so dominating a process (generating the fine PM emission) that the absorption coefficient (a) values were similar at both receptors. The lower (σ) values for $PM_{2.5}$ (but not for PM_{1}) at UB in comparison with the areas neighboring with the traffic emission indicate that the PM particles in the range of 1–2.5 μm at the road were not as enriched with sulphates as in the developed areas. The reason for such a situation was the constant supply of the carbon-rich particle stream from the traffic emission.

There was a clear area diversification in the optical parameters of the PM deposited on the filter resulting both from its concentrations and the OC and EC contents. The highest values of the reflection coefficient were observed at RB, particularly in the non-heating season. The value in the traffic areas decreased by even five times. In the intensively developed urban areas, the reflection coefficient value was lower by half than in the rural areas.

Due to the high carbon content, the coefficient of the radiation absorption by the PM layer deposited on the filter demonstrated the highest values at the traffic station. In this area, its high value was maintained over the whole research period, which was related to the high EC content in PM_{1} and $PM_{2.5}$.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: Krzysztof Klejnowski; PM sampling: Patrycja Rogula-Kopiec, Wioletta Rogula-Kozłowska; Determination of the optical parameters of PM: Jozef S. Pastuszka; Data analysis: Jozef S. Pastuszka, Wioletta Rogula-Kozłowska, Krzysztof Klejnowski, Patrycja Rogula-Kopiec; Manuscript writing: Jozef S. Pastuszka, Wioletta Rogula-Kozłowska.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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