Secondary Organic Aerosol from Domestic Cooking Emissions



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Introduction: Background



The **cooking emission** is a common area source, closely linked with daily lives of inhabitants.

It is a considerable **source of POA** which accounts for **10-35%** of ambient OA mass in **urban area**.



(Hu et al. ACP, 2017; Allan et al. ACP 2010; Sun et al. ACP, 2011)



However, the formation of **SOA** derived from cooking emissions are **poorly understood**, leading to the underestimation of its contribution and effect.

The characteristics of SOA from heated cooking oils or charbroiled meat have been studied in lab. But those of SOA aged from **real-life domestic cooking emissions** are still uncertain.

We have characterized four **Domestic Cooking-SOA** for the first time.



(Liu et al. ACP, 2017; Kaltsonoudis et al. ACP 2017)

Materials and Methods



Photochemical Age (days,

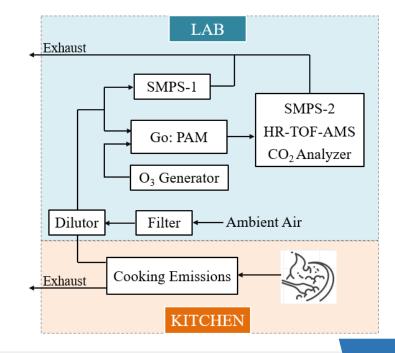
Table 1. Cooking and oxidationconditions

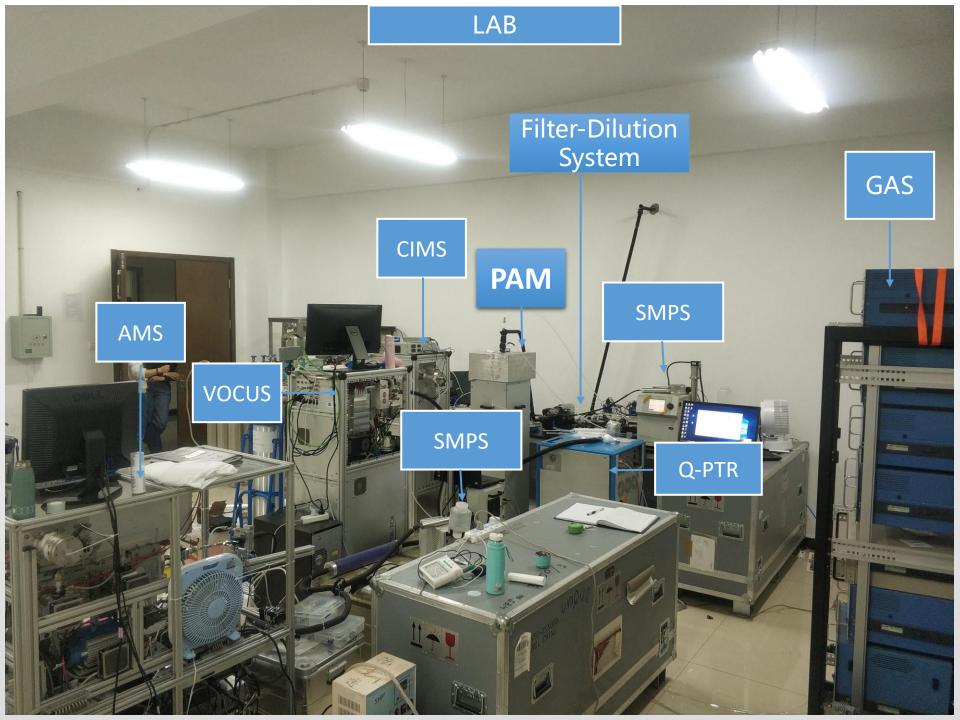
Experiment	Domestic Cooking	Cooking Material	$(\times 10^{10} \text{ molecules} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{s})$	$[OH]=1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ molecules} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	Parallels
Meat	Deep-fried chicken	170 g chicken, 500 ml corn oil and a few condiments	0	0.0	3
			4.3	0.3	3
			9.6	0.7	3
			14	1.1	3
			21	1.7	3
			27	2.1	3
Bean	Pan-fried tofu	500 g tofu, 200 ml corn oil and a few condiments	The same as Meat experiments		
Vegetable	Stir-fried cabbage	300 g cabbage, 40 ml corn oil and a few condiments	The same as Meat experiments		
Asian Cuisine	Kung Pao Chicken	150 g chicken, 50 g ceanut,50 g cucumber, 40 ml corn oil and a few condiments	The same as Meat experiments		

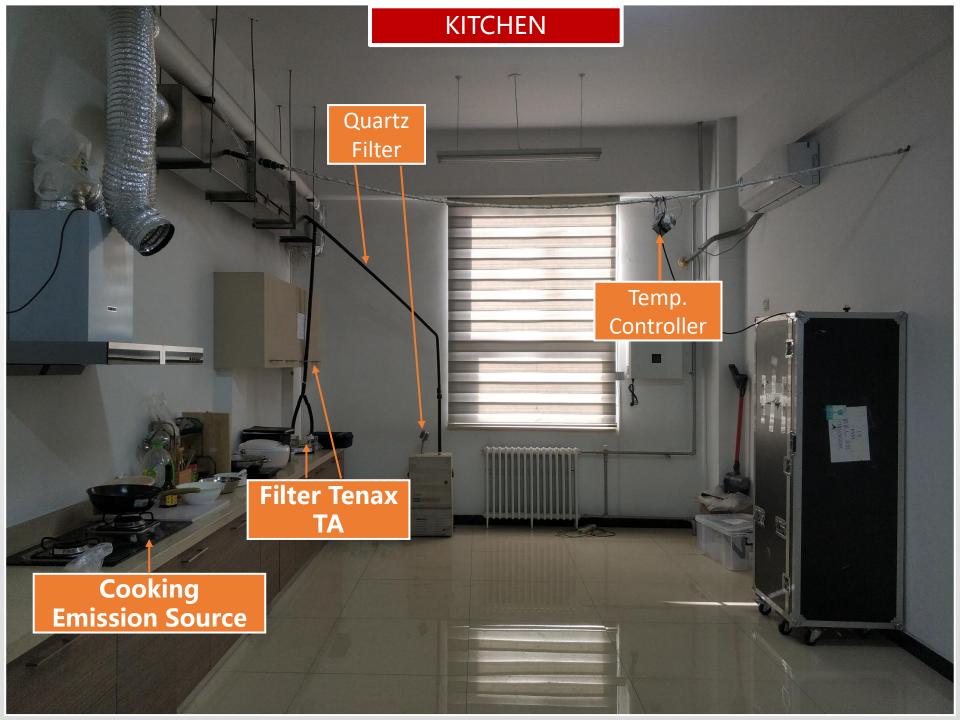
OH Exposure^a

^aOH exposure was calculated based on the decay of SO₂







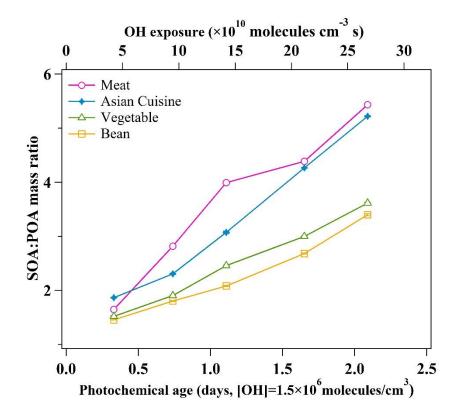


Preliminary Results



1. Mass growth potentiality of Domestic Cooking-SOA.

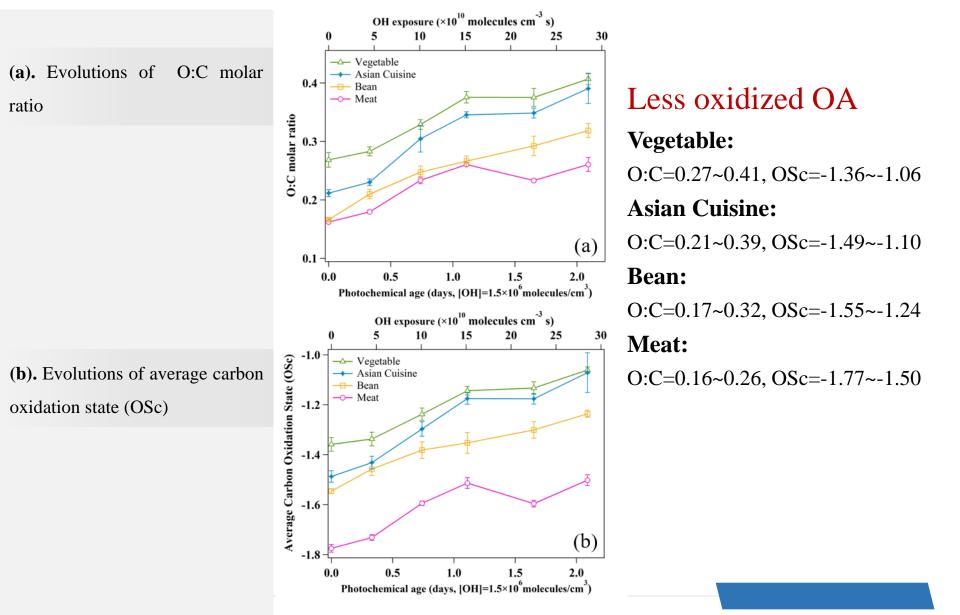
Evolutions of SOA mass growth potentiality



Functionalization reactions may play a leading role in the formation of Domestic Cooking-SOA

Preliminary Results

2. Oxidation degree of Domestic Cooking-SOA.

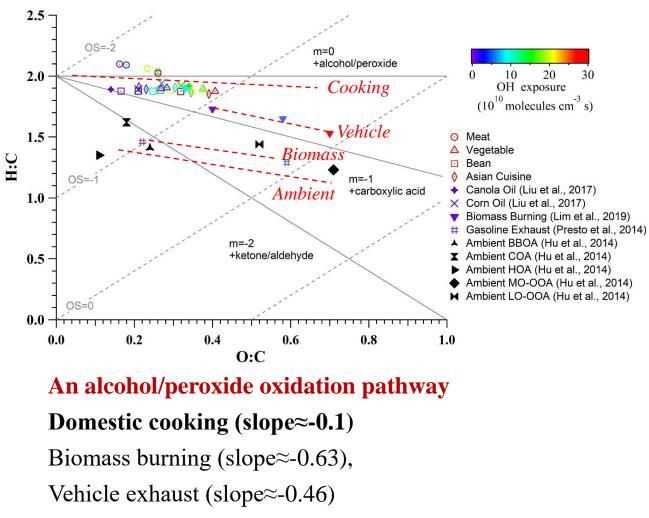


Current Results



2. Oxidation pathway of Domestic Cooking-SOA.

Van Krevelen diagram of POA and SOA from domestic cooking emissions, heated oils, a biomass burning, a gasoline exhaust as well as ambient results.

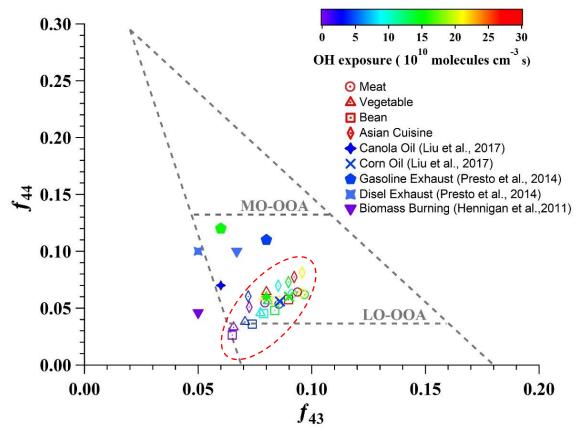


Ambient (slope \approx -1~-0.5)

Current Results

3. Mass spectra of Domestic Cooking-SOA.

Fractions of entire organic signals at m/z 43 (f43) vs. m/z (f44) from domestic cooking emissions, heated oils, a biomass burning, vehicle exhausts as well as Ng triangle plot.



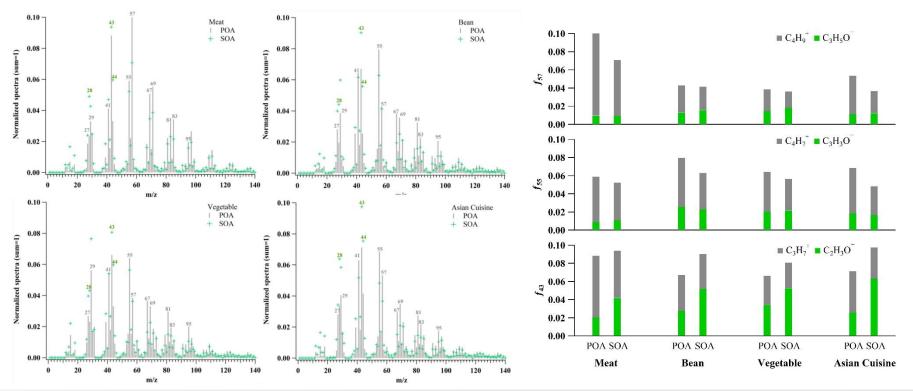
The Domestic Cooking-SOA seems to be **a less oxidized organic aerosol (LO-OOA)** formed by precursors like alkanals and alkenals.

(Liu et al. ESTL, 2017)

Current Results



3. Mass spectra of Domestic Cooking-SOA.



Mass spectra of POA and SOA from domestic cooking emissions

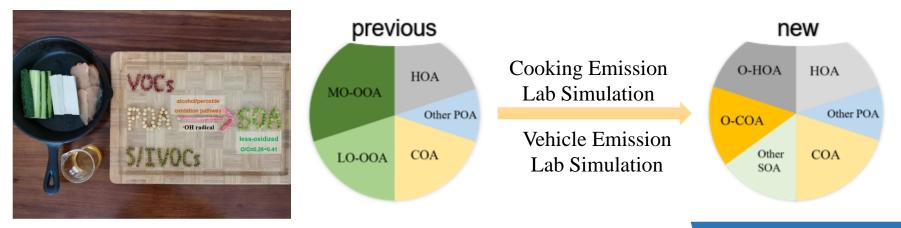
The characteristic peaks are m/z **28**, **29**, **41**, **43**, **44**, **55** and **57**, dominated by CO⁺, CHO⁺, $C_{3}H_{7}^{+}$, $C_{2}H_{3}O^{+}$, CO_{2}^{+} , $C_{3}H_{5}^{+}$, $C_{4}H_{7}^{+}$, $C_{3}H_{3}O^{+}$, $C_{4}H_{9}^{+}$ and $C_{3}H_{5}O^{+}$ respectively.

Atmospheric Implications



We have defined a new type of SOA as **Domestic-Cooking SOA** which is likely to be a kind of **LO-OOA** with **unique oxidation pathway** (alcohol/peroxide), **precusors** (alkanals/alkenals) and **mass spectra** (distinct peaks at m/z 28, 29, 41, 43, 44, 55, 57).

These results can be used to estimate the contribution of Domestic Cooking-SOA in real atmosphere, which will be helpful for the policy formulation of pollution source control.



Thank you for your attention



