

Article

# Investigating the Impacts of the COVID-19 Lockdown on Trace Gases Using Ground-Based MAX-DOAS Observations in Nanjing, China

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**Abstract:** The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns all over the world have had various impacts on atmospheric quality. This study aimed to investigate the impact of the lockdown on the air quality of Nanjing, China. The off-axis measurements from state-of-the-art remote-sensing Multi-Axis Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (MAX-DOAS) were used to observe the trace gases, i.e., Formaldehyde (HCHO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), along with the in-situ time series of NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>). The total dataset covers the span of five months, from 1 December 2019, to 10 May 2020, which comprises of four phases, i.e., the pre lockdown phase (1 December 2019, to 23 January 2020), Phase-1 lockdown (24 January 2020, to 26 February 2020), Phase-2 lockdown (27 February 2020, to 31 March 2020), and post lockdown (1 April 2020, to 10 May 2020). The observed results clearly showed that the concentrations of selected pollutants were lower along with improved air quality during the lockdown periods (Phase-1 and Phase-2) with only the exception of O<sub>3</sub>, which showed an increasing trend during lockdown. The study concluded that limited anthropogenic activities during the spring festival and lockdown phases improved air quality with a significant reduction of selected trace gases, i.e., NO<sub>2</sub> 59%, HCHO 38%, and SO<sub>2</sub> 33%. We also compared our results with 2019 data for available gases. Our results imply that the air pollutants concentration reduction in 2019 during Phase-2 was insignificant, which was due to the business as usual conditions after the Spring Festival (Phase-1)

in 2019. In contrast, a significant contamination reduction was observed during Phase-2 in 2020 with the enforcement of a Level-II response in lockdown conditions i.e., the easing of the lockdown situation in some sectors during a specific interval of time. The observed ratio of HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> showed that tropospheric ozone production involved Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) limited scenarios.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; lockdown; remote sensing; MAX-DOAS; NO<sub>2</sub>; SO<sub>2</sub>; HCHO

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## 1. Introduction

China has emerged as one of the world's largest economies with the fastest pace in industrialization and economic growth. The country has experienced a boom in its economy, starting from the 1980s. Currently, China is one of the largest economies of the world, at second place after the United States of America (USA). The country has a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 14.41 trillion US dollars as of 2019, while its GDP per capita has exceeded that of the USA [1]. However, these developments imply consequential costs. While the country has experienced rapid industrialization and motorization, large industrial sectors have emerged, especially in the southeastern part and have largely impacted the country's air quality. The geographic distribution of the pollutants and the emission strength however remain uncertain. In order to elucidate a clear picture of atmospheric profiles on a regional scale, observations from the downwind regions along with the source area are required. In the recent past, the Chinese Government has treated the environment as a priority and has taken substantial measures to enhance air quality [1,2]. Following these policy measures, positive developments have been shown in various studies on air quality, especially observed as reductions in Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) columns as measured from satellites [1]. In many special case scenarios, substantial actions were taken in order to control atmospheric pollution including for Beijing Olympics (2008), Guangzhou Asian games (2010), Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (APEC, 2014), Youth Olympic Games in Nanjing (2014), and the China Victory Day Parade (2015). There has been a significant improvement in air quality during these events, and this has been reported in the literature [3–7]. Likewise, a change in atmospheric emission is observed during Spring Festival, also known as Chinese New Year, which is celebrated according to the traditional Chinese calendar or lunar calendar. This is the time of year when many people travel to their native homes and the local mobility of the city centers is reduced along with the closing of most offices, educational institutions, and industries, leading to a reduction in pollutant levels during this period, though the levels get back to normal soon after the festival is over [8–11].

At the end of 2019, a novel viral infection was reported in the city of Wuhan in China, which was identified as SARS-CoV-2 and the disease was named COVID-19. The disease produces mild symptoms of cold and flu in most patients but can lead to severe respiratory illness in many cases [12]. Despite the actions taken by the Chinese Government to limit the spread of the virus, it soon spread throughout the country, infecting thousands of people. In the next few weeks, the virus had spread across the world, affecting millions, while the World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the situation was a global health emergency and categorized it as a pandemic [13]. This outbreak followed strict prevention measures, leading to lockdowns in almost all the cities of China, the suspension of air transport, and restrictions on local mobility. Industries were shut down along with educational institutions and businesses. Public places were closed, and people were told to stay at home [14]. This kind of lockdown was first of its kind as an emergency response, which on the one hand, severely damaged the economy while, on the other hand, has led to positive impacts on air quality.

Recently, there have been some studies over various parts of the world, including China, Europe (Italy, Spain, France), and other parts of Asia (India and Kazakhstan), which explain the impact of the lockdown period on air quality and regional emissions. Significant reductions have been observed in the atmospheric concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> while lesser, insignificant reductions have been found for

SO<sub>2</sub> in most cases. Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) concentration has significantly risen over all the regions in Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) limited scenarios [15–23].

This study attempts to determine the impact that the lockdown to contain the spread of COVID-19 had on air quality over Nanjing, China. The off-axis measurements from ground-based observations using the Multi-Axis Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (MAX-DOAS) instrument for Formaldehyde (HCHO), SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> over Nanjing were analyzed to obtain column densities. The results were compared with in situ data for criteria pollutants, e.g., Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, Particulate Matter less than 10 μm (PM<sub>10</sub>), and Particulate Matter less than 2.5 μm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>).

The main objective was to examine the effect of COVID-19 lockdown and hence reduced anthropogenic activity on daily mean concentration and diurnal cycle of pollutants. This study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the observation site, instrument, and methodology. Based on this methodology, we developed a time series of pollutants, which is described in Sections 3.1–3.2. We also compared the effect of the Spring festival holidays of 2019 and 2020 in Section 3.3. The diurnal cycle of pollutants is discussed in Section 3.4. The ratio of HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> (R<sub>FN</sub>) was examined to check if the O<sub>3</sub> emissions are VOC limited or NO<sub>x</sub> limited, and discussion of this can be found in Section 3.5. Lastly, the effect of meteorological parameters is discussed in Section 3.6, followed by the discussion and conclusions sections.

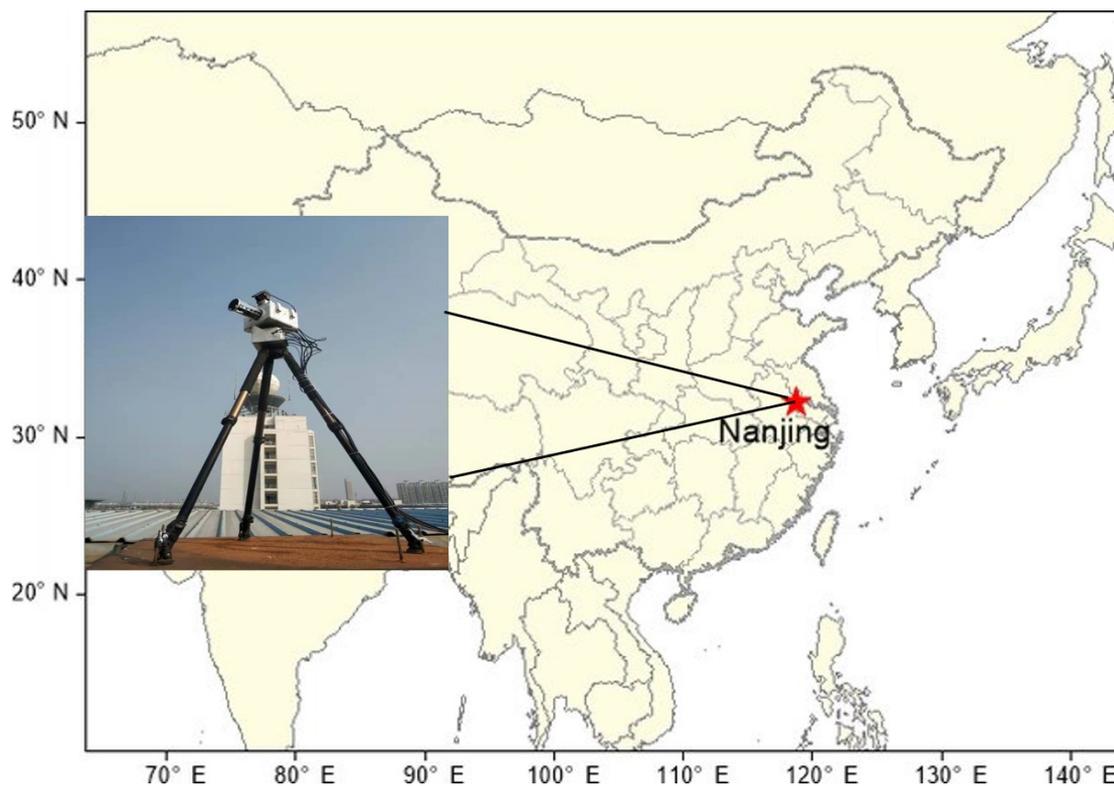
## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Instrument

DOAS (Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy) serves as the basis for the MAX-DOAS (Multi-Axis DOAS) instrument that is used to observe various atmospheric trace gas species. MAX-DOAS contains a spectrometer (two Avaspec-UL2048L-USB2, UV: 300–405 nm and VIS: 407–540 nm) with a resolution of about 0.6 nm, a two-dimensional Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) detector (Sony ILX511, 2048 individual pixels), a telescope unit controlled by a stepping motor, multimode quartz glass fiber, and a controlling computer unit. Some of the external mechanical parts of this instrument are imported from Airyx GmbH (Eppelheim, Germany) while the main system is designed and assembled by workers from “Key Lab of Environmental Optics & Technology, Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics”. The field of view (FOV) and the elevation angle accuracy are better than 0.4° and 0.2°. The temperature of the instrument is stabilized at around 20 °C. This MAX-DOAS system is used to collect scattered sunlight in order to make observations of the spectra at various viewing angles. A built-in processor automatically controls daily measurements.

### 2.2. Observation Site

The instrument was fixed on the top of the building in the Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology (32.20° N, 118.72° E), as shown in Figure 1. The site is in Pukou District in the city of Nanjing. Pukou is one of the eleven districts of Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu province. The district is separated from the main city by the Yangtze River. Nanjing has a population of more than 8.5 million.



**Figure 1.** MAX-DOAS observation site at Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Pukou district, Nanjing.

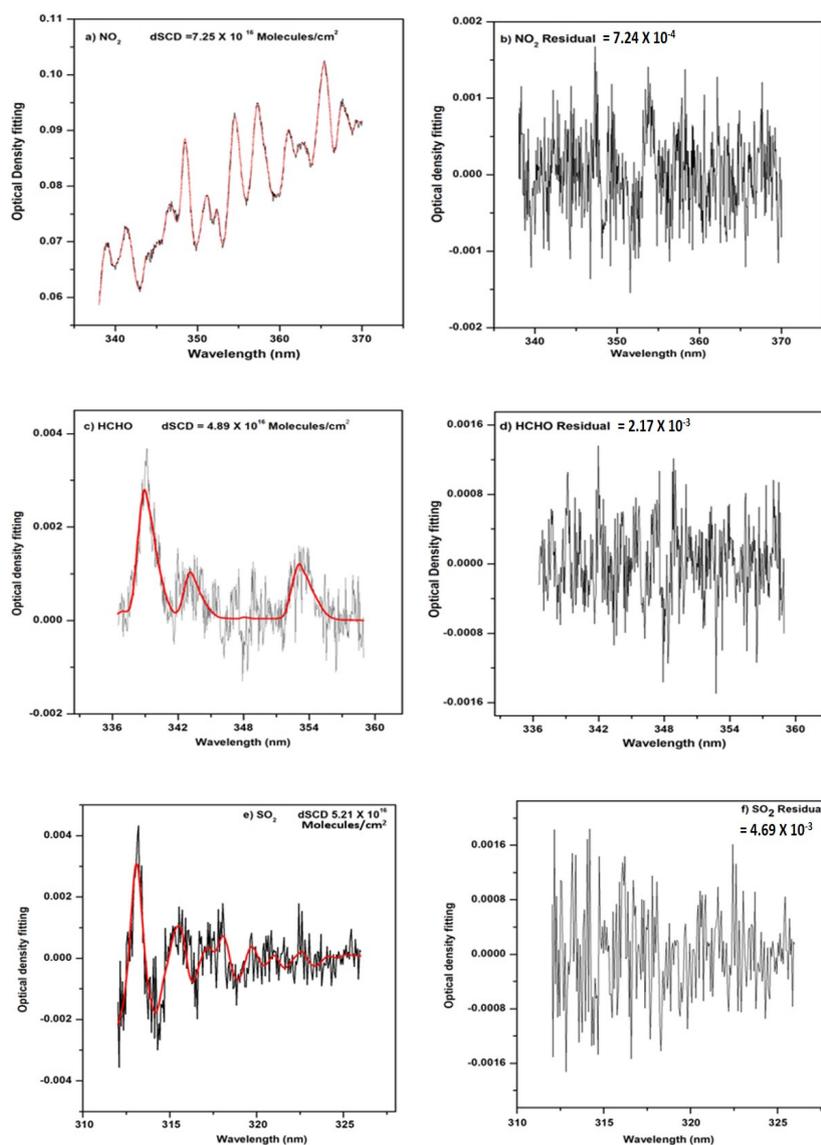
### 2.3. DOAS Analysis

The MAX-DOAS instrument has the capacity to measure scattered sunlight at various altitudes, referred to as elevation viewing angles (EVA) in the atmosphere. This allows for the accurate column measurements for atmospheric trace gases. The instrument records spectra at various angles of elevation ranging from  $1^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$  and the azimuthal angle was kept constant ( $145^\circ$ ) with no obstruction in the field of view, while in other directions there was obstruction in the path of light from buildings and trees. In each measurement sequence, the zenith measurements were selected as a Fraunhofer reference spectrum, and they were subtracted by other off-zenith spectrum to calculate differential slant column densities (DSCDs). This method significantly minimizes the interference from stratospheric species to the tropospheric measurements [24]. The spectra were analyzed using the QDOAS software (version 3.2) developed by BIRA-IASB [25]. The best fitting wavelengths intervals and absorption cross-sections used in the DOAS fitting algorithm are described in Table 1. The high-resolution solar spectrum was used for wavelength calibration [26]. The measured spectra were corrected using offsets before analysis.

**Table 1.** Detailed Settings for the spectral analysis of NO<sub>2</sub>, HCHO, and SO<sub>2</sub> using DOAS.

Parameters	Data Source	Trace Gases		
		NO <sub>2</sub>	HCHO	SO <sub>2</sub>
Wavelength (nm)		337–370	337–359	312–326
NO <sub>2</sub>	298 K, [27]	✓	✓	✓
NO <sub>2</sub>	220 K, [27]	✓	X	X
SO <sub>2</sub>	298 K, [27]	X	X	✓
HCHO	297 K, [28]	✓	✓	✓
O <sub>3</sub>	223 K, [29]	✓	✓	✓
O <sub>3</sub>	243 K, [29]	✓	✓	✓
BrO	223 K, [30]	✓	✓	✓
O <sub>4</sub>	293 K, [31]	✓	✓	X
Ring	Calculated with QDOAS	✓	✓	✓
Polynomial degree		5	5	5

Fraunhofer reference spectrum was chosen at 90°, and it was used to fit the recorded spectra at diverse elevation angles in each series of the scanning. Differential slant column densities (DSCDs) were the outcome. Atmospheric scattering can impact the quality of data, and to avoid that, the data with a solar zenith angle greater than 75 and a root mean square (RMS) greater than 0.002 were filtered out. RMS represents the average instrument error for MAX-DOAS. Figure 2 shows a characteristic spectral fitting spectrum for DOAS at 30° viewing angle, on 5 January 2020, at Nanjing station.



**Figure 2.** Fit for (a)  $\text{NO}_2$ , (c)  $\text{HCHO}$ , and (e)  $\text{SO}_2$  at  $30^\circ$  elevation viewing angle. Residual for (b)  $\text{NO}_2$ , (d)  $\text{HCHO}$ , and (f)  $\text{SO}_2$  at  $30^\circ$  elevation viewing angle. Fitted optical densities are represented by a red line while measured densities are denoted by the black line. The spectra were obtained on 5 January 2020, at Nanjing station.

Vertical Column Density (VCDs) were calculated from dSCDs using differential air mass factors (dAMFs) [32,33]:

$$\text{VCD}_{\text{trop}} = \text{dSCD}_{\alpha} / \text{dAMF}_{\alpha} \quad (1)$$

$\alpha$  denotes the angle used to make the consequent observation, whereas dAMF is given by the following equation:

$$\text{dAMF}_{\alpha} = \text{AMF}_{\alpha} - \text{AMF}_{90^\circ} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{VCD}_{\text{trop}} = \text{dSCD}_{\alpha} / (\text{AMF}_{\alpha} - \text{AMF}_{90^\circ}) \quad (3)$$

The geometric approximation was used in order to calculate the AMF [34]:

$$AMF = 1/\sin_{\alpha}. \quad (4)$$

Equation (3) now implies:

$$VCD_{\text{trop}} = \frac{dSCD_{\alpha}}{1/\sin_{\alpha}-1}. \quad (5)$$

Although this is a standard algorithm to get vertical column densities, some uncertainties are linked to this method for lower elevation viewing angles [35]. The tropospheric VCD calculation is based on an algorithm which uses two elevation angles: 30° and 90°.

#### 2.4. Ancillary Data

The data for in-situ measurements for NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub> was downloaded from <https://www.aqistudy.cn/> (last accessed on 15 June 2020). The daily mean concentration data were used from 1 December 2019 to 10 May 2020.

#### 2.5. Meteorology Data

The data for meteorological parameters of Nanjing was downloaded from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) (Available online: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/>, last accessed on 24 September 2020).

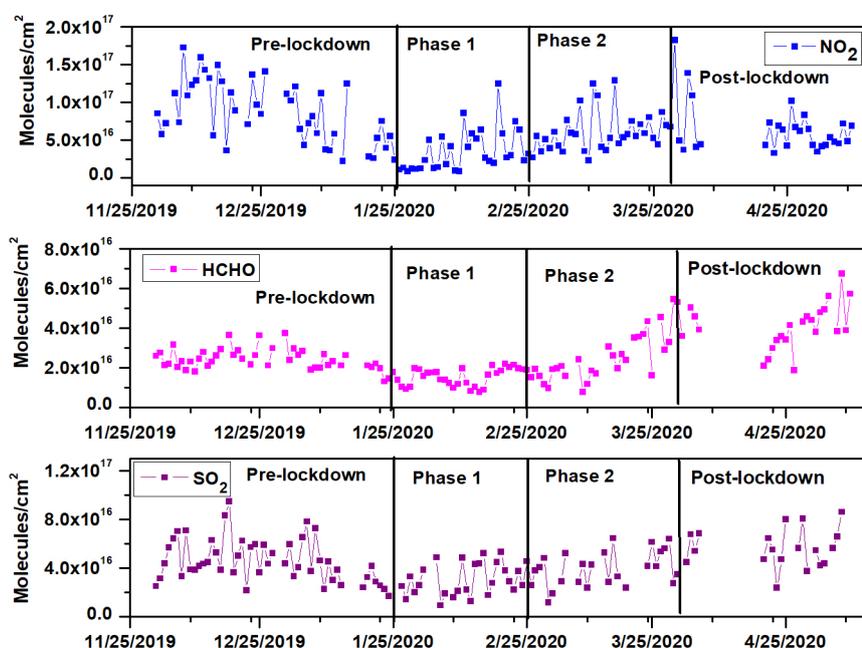
### 3. Results

The data spans over more than five months, from 1 December 2019, to 10 May 2020. The whole study period has been categorized into four distinct phases. The first phase covers pre-lockdown conditions starting from 1 December 2019 and ending on 23 January 2020. The second phase, termed as Phase-1 lockdown, begins from 24 January 2020, with the Level-I response to the epidemic control and ends on 26 February 2020. The third phase starts from 27 February and ends on 31 March 2020. This is categorized as a Phase-2 lockdown whereby Level-II response measures were adopted by the Government. Finally, the fourth phase is the post-lockdown period from 1 April to 10 May 2020. The data of the previous year i.e., from 1 December 2018, to 10 May 2019, was used for comparison. Although no lockdown happened in 2019, it was still categorized according to the characterization of 2020 data in order to make a comparison easier.

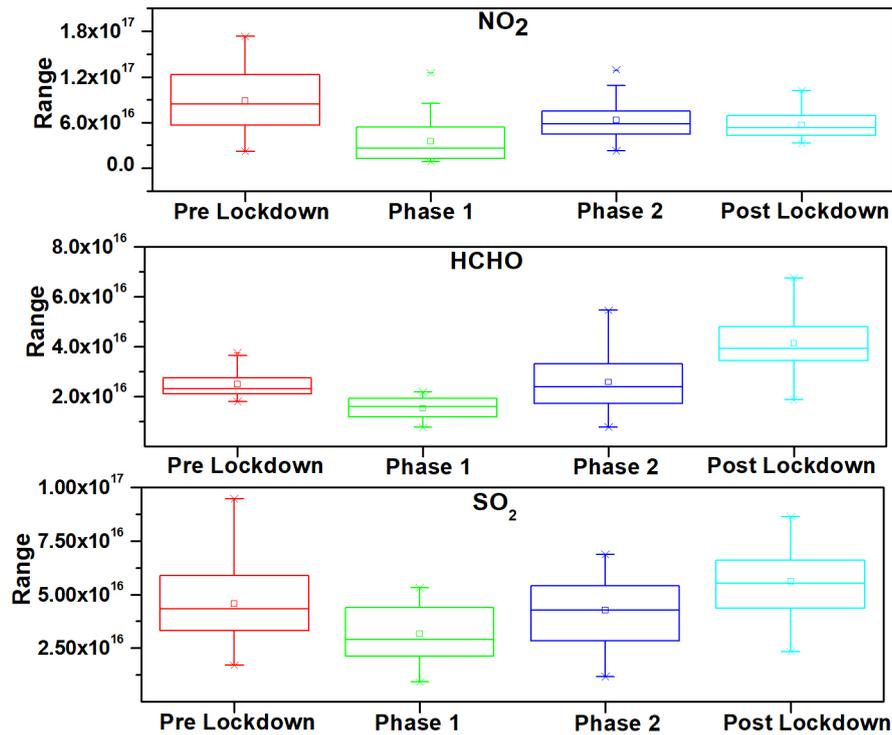
### 3.1. MAX-DOAS Observations

MAX-DOAS observations were done for  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ , and HCHO for this study. Daily average VCDs ranged from  $7.58 \times 10^{15}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> to  $6.76 \times 10^{16}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> with an average of  $2.52 \times 10^{16}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> for HCHO,  $8.02 \times 10^{15}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> to  $1.82 \times 10^{17}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> with an average of  $6.66 \times 10^{16}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> for  $\text{NO}_2$ , and  $9.28 \times 10^{15}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> to  $9.47 \times 10^{16}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> with an average of  $4.32 \times 10^{16}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup> for  $\text{SO}_2$  as generated from the MAX-DOAS observations. The DOAS fitting errors for  $\text{NO}_2$ , HCHO and  $\text{SO}_2$  were less than 11%, 15%, and 17%, respectively.

Figure 3 shows the time series of VCDs of  $\text{NO}_2$ , HCHO, and  $\text{SO}_2$  for the study period. It is evident from the figure that the Phase-1 lockdown had a significant impact on the reduction of trace gases, especially  $\text{NO}_2$ , while HCHO and  $\text{SO}_2$  depict a relatively lower level reduction as compared to  $\text{NO}_2$ . Photochemistry and Meteorological parameters like wind speed, clouds cover, and temperature play a significant part in sinks and sources of several trace gases leading to seasonal variations. The pre-lockdown and post-lockdown phase occurred in different seasons. Therefore, we observed a difference in the concentration of trace gases between the pre lockdown and post lockdown phases. Figure 4 shows that HCHO has higher values in post lockdown and  $\text{NO}_2$  showed lower values in the post lockdown phase as compared to the pre lockdown phase.



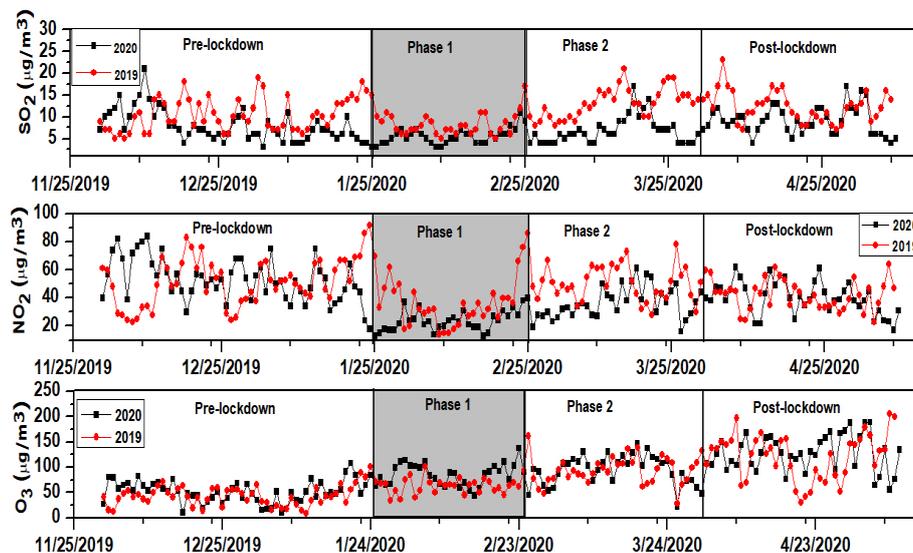
**Figure 3.** Time series for vertical column density of  $\text{NO}_2$ , HCHO, and  $\text{SO}_2$  at 30° elevation viewing angle, obtained from MAX-DOAS observations for the study period over Nanjing. This has been categorized into four phases corresponding to pre-lockdown, lockdown (Phase-1 and Phase-2), and post-lockdown periods.



**Figure 4.** Boxplot for NO<sub>2</sub>, HCHO, and SO<sub>2</sub> VCDs obtained from MAX-DOAS observations for the study period over Nanjing.

### 3.2. In-Situ Measurements

In-situ data was used in this study to generate time series for the criteria pollutants, for example NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub> during 2019 and 2020. Atmospheric concentration varied from 3–21 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an average of 7.43 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for SO<sub>2</sub>, 13–84 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an average of 40.45 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for NO<sub>2</sub>, and 9–189 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an average of 86.28 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for O<sub>3</sub> in 2020. During 2019, the concentration varied from 5–23 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an average of 11.09 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for SO<sub>2</sub>, 13–84 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an average of 46.18 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for NO<sub>2</sub>, and 8–206 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an average of 77.02 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for O<sub>3</sub>. The time series of in-situ measurements for various atmospheric species are depicted in Figure 5.



**Figure 5.** In-situ measurements of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub> during 2019 and 2020.

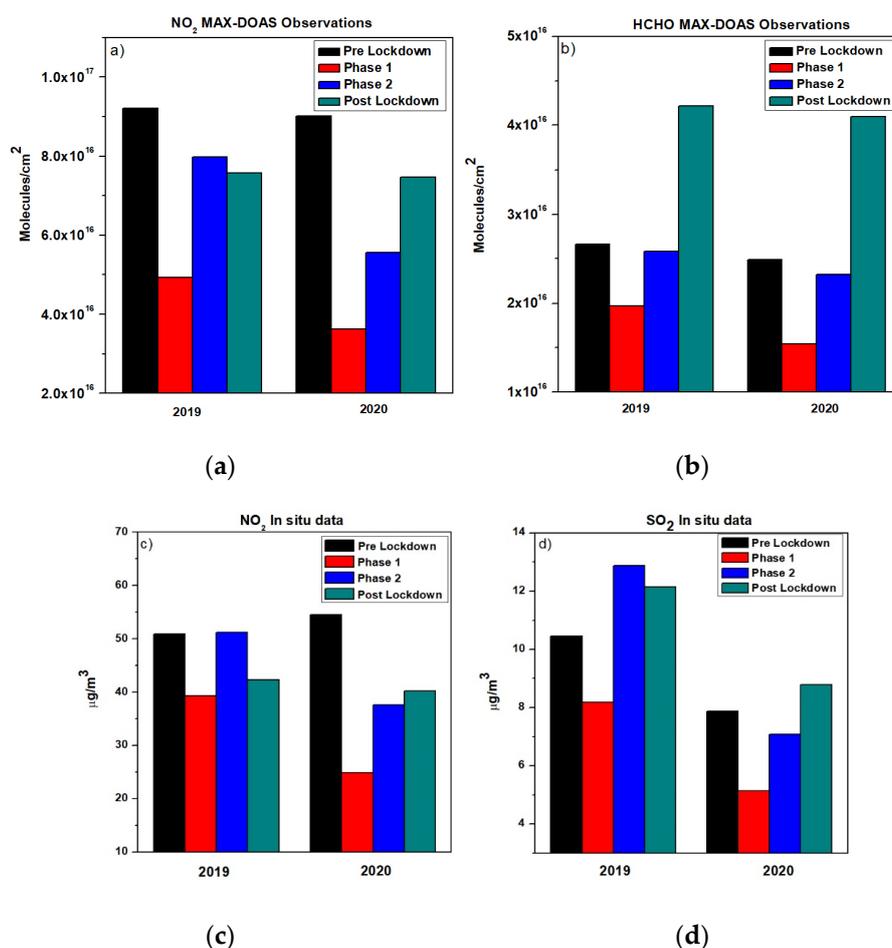
In-situ measurements show a significant reduction in concentration of  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_2$  during Phase-1 and Phase-2 of the lockdown in 2020. However, during 2019 improvement was only observed in Phase-1, which can be linked to the fact that the Chinese Spring Festival occurred in the first week of February in 2019, which will be discussed in detail in Section 3.3. There was no significant impact found of lockdown periods on  $\text{O}_3$  variation. It looks like the  $\text{O}_3$  concentration increased with an increase in the solar radiation in the late winter and spring. Similar trends have been reported in the recent studies over different parts of the world (Italy, Spain, France, India, and Kazakhstan) [15–23].

### 3.3. COVID 19 Lockdown and Spring Festival

The Spring Festival plays a key role in regulating air quality in China. As a two-week holiday with most offices and industries being closed, the festival often leads to a significant reduction in atmospheric air pollutants, as argued in the literature [16]. This year, the festival happened during the lockdown period Phase-1.

Therefore, we compared the reduction in emissions for Phase-1 and Phase-2 of the lockdown in 2020 with the same days in the previous year.

It is important to mention that MAX-DOAS data for 2019 was available for  $\text{NO}_2$  and HCHO. MAX-DOAS data and in-situ data for 2019 were only used for comparative analysis in this section. A significant reduction in concentration of trace gases ( $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , and HCHO) was observed during the Spring Festival in 2019, while the level of these trace gases reduced further during 2020 due to coupling effect of COVID-19 lockdown and the Spring Festival. Figure 6 shows a comparison of concentrations of HCHO,  $\text{SO}_2$ , and  $\text{NO}_2$  for the four phases (defined above) in 2019 and 2020.



**Figure 6.** Comparison of (a)  $\text{NO}_2$  (MAX-DOAS), (b)  $\text{SO}_2$ , (c)  $\text{NO}_2$  (In-situ) and (d) HCHO mean concentrations during different phases in 2019 and 2020.

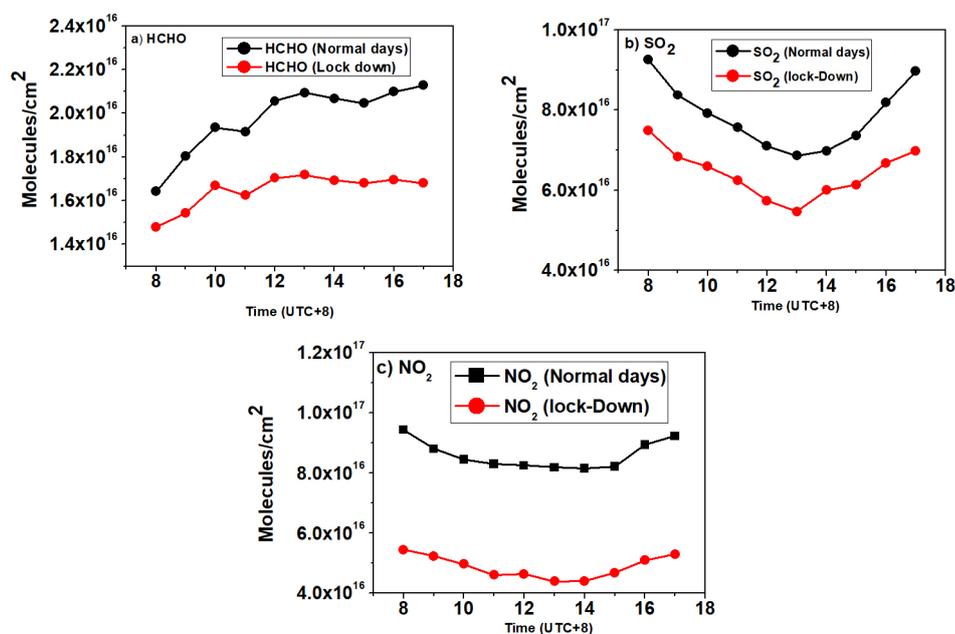
Table 2 shows the changes in the mean concentration of different trace gases during Phase-1 and Phase-2 of lockdown in 2019 and 2020.

**Table 2.** Shows a comparison of mean concentration changes during different phases in 2019 and 2020. (+ shows an increase in the concentration and – shows a reduction in the concentration).

Trace Gas	Data Source	Year	Phase-1	Phase-2
NO <sub>2</sub>	MAX-DOAS	2019	−46%	−13%
		2020	−59%	−26%
	In situ	2019	−22%	+1%
		2020	−56%	−30%
HCHO	MAX-DOAS	2019	−26%	−5%
		2020	−38%	−8%
SO <sub>2</sub>	In situ	2019	−23%	+15%
		2020	−35%	−10%
	MAX-DOAS	2020	−33%	−13%

### 3.4. Diurnal Variations

The levels of atmospheric trace gases in the urban areas are closely linked to anthropogenic emissions. The diurnal variation is imperative towards knowing the atmospheric chemistry of trace gas species. Figure 7 shows diurnal variations of the trace gases for normal days compared to the lockdown period.



**Figure 7.** Diurnal variation in hourly mean VCDs of (a) HCHO, (b) SO<sub>2</sub>, and (c) NO<sub>2</sub> from MAX-DOAS averaged during normal days and the lockdown period.

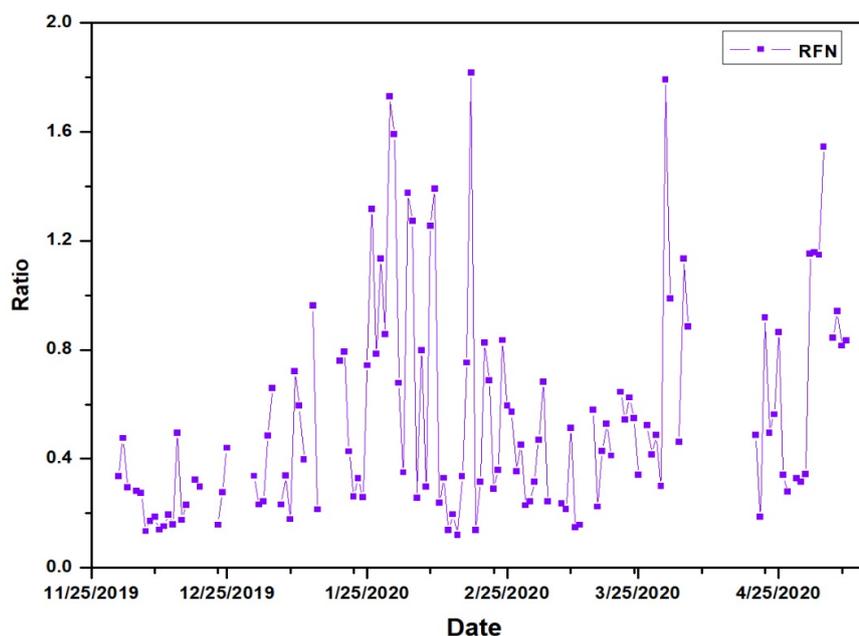
The diurnal cycle for HCHO, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub> has remained essentially the same during the lockdown period compared to the business as usual condition. HCHO showed an increase in

concentration from morning to noon, with a small reduction during 10:00 to 11:00, rose again until noon (13:00) and a reduction occurred afterward followed by a rise in the evening. Several studies have reported similar trends for diurnal variation of HCHO [24,36]. SO<sub>2</sub> showed a steep decline from morning until noon and then increased in the afternoon. NO<sub>2</sub> showed similar diurnal variation to that of SO<sub>2</sub>, but the reduction was less steep. The concentration began to accumulate for evening hours with heavy traffic loads [37,38]. For the lockdown period, the trend has remained the same despite the reduction in the overall concentration.

### 3.5. HCHO/NO<sub>2</sub>

Nitrogen oxides and VOCs play a vital role in ozone formation by causing complex photochemical reactions [39]. Thus, the level of ozone can be controlled by dropping levels of VOCs or NO<sub>x</sub>, subject to which one is in excess. These conditions are normally referred to as VOC-limited and NO<sub>x</sub>-limited photochemical systems. The HCHO was used as a proxy for the reactivity of VOCs because HCHO is an oxidation product of different VOCs [40]. We used the ratio of HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> to study the sensitivity of O<sub>3</sub> formation to precursor species of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs over Nanjing. Duncan et al. [41] described the linkage between the ratio of HCHO/NO<sub>2</sub> ( $R_{FN}$ ) and O<sub>3</sub> formation and suggested three regions:  $R_{FN} < 1$  for VOC-limited,  $R_{FN} > 2$  for NO<sub>x</sub>-limited, and  $R_{FN}$  between 1 and 2 for transition regimes, where both (VOC-limit and NO<sub>x</sub>-limit) may reduce the ozone production. Here, the ratios of HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> were used to analyze the O<sub>3</sub> sensitivity.

Figure 8 shows the ratio of HCHO and NO<sub>2</sub> during our study period. Our results show that  $R_{FN}$  lies mostly in the VOC-limited region.



**Figure 8.** Daily averaged HCHO/NO<sub>2</sub> ratio at Nanjing.

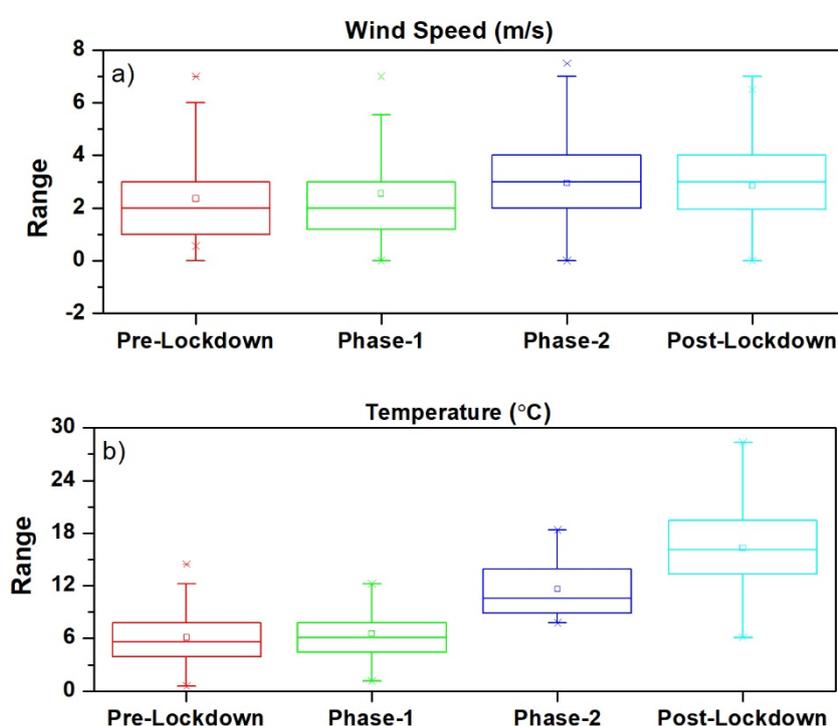
### 3.6. Impact of Meteorology

Chemical behavior and residence time of the atmospheric pollutants are significantly impacted by the meteorological conditions over the locality. Substantial evidence has been found in literature regarding the effect of different meteorological parameters on trace gas and aerosol distribution [24,42]. The average meteorology data of Nanjing from January to March in 2020 was compared with the preceding year's data. There was no significant difference in meteorological conditions, as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Comparison of meteorological parameters.

Parameters	2017–2019	2020
Avg Wind speed (m/s)	2.7	2.6
Avg Relative Humidity (%)	74.8	78.3
Avg Temperature (°C)	6.9	8.5

Temperature and wind play an important role in concentration of trace gases. Therefore, temperature and windspeed were analyzed at a sub-seasonal time scale involved in our study. The temperature and wind speed are also analyzed according to the four categories (Pre-lockdown, Phase-1, Phase-2, Post-lockdown) of the study period. Figure 9 shows a boxplot for (a) wind speed and (b) temperature.

**Figure 9.** Boxplot for (a) wind speed(m/s) and (b) temperature (°C).

There was no significant difference in wind speed during different phases of our study period. Therefore, the role of wind speed in reduction of pollutant concentration during lockdown was insignificant. A study conducted in the Yangtze River Delta Region to investigate the effect of lockdowns on pollutants concentration also reported that there was no significant effect of wind speed and wind direction during the lockdown phase [14].

The temperature data showed a growing trend from pre-lockdown to post-lockdown phase. Therefore, there must be some effect of temperature on the pollutants concentration. Different trace gases have different correlation with temperature. The temperature and  $\text{NO}_2$  anti correlate with each other, while HCHO and  $\text{O}_3$  have positive correlation with temperature [24,42]. Keeping in mind the aforementioned fact the HCHO concentration should increase when moving from pre-lockdown to post lockdown phase, our results showed that there was a significant reduction in the HCHO level during Phase-1 and Phase-2, which could be related to the reduction in emissions from various sources due to the lockdown. However, HCHO levels were higher in the post lockdown phase as compared to the pre lockdown phase, which was mainly due to temperature as the pre-lockdown

phase occurred in winter with an average temperature of around 5 °C and the post-lockdown phase occurred in spring season with an average temperature of around 16 °C. The concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> dropped significantly during Phase-1 and Phase-2 because of the combined effect of the temperature and lockdown. The NO<sub>2</sub> level rose again in the post lockdown phase but still its concentration was reduced as compared to pre lockdown phase, which can be attributed to the fact that temperature was higher during the post lockdown phase which caused a reduction of NO<sub>2</sub>.

#### 4. Discussion

The higher reduction in NO<sub>2</sub> as compared to HCHO and SO<sub>2</sub> was because NO<sub>2</sub> is mainly produced from anthropogenic sources, hence the lockdown closure of industrial, economic, and transportation activities resulted in a lower load of NO<sub>2</sub>. The difference in the concentration of trace gases between the pre-lockdown and post-lockdown phases can be attributed to seasonal variations e.g., HCHO concentration started to increase in summer due to increased production from photo-oxidation of VOCs and NO<sub>2</sub> started to decrease in summer due to a higher rate of photolysis [43].

The strong reduction in concentration of NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and HCHO during the Phase-1 Lockdown was observed in 2020 as compared to 2019. According to data from the Ministry of Transport, there was almost a 50 percent decrease in the traffic load during the Spring Festival in 2020 as compared to 2019 (Available online: <http://www.mot.gov.cn/> accessed on 22 June 2020). The data from the Jiangsu Energy Regulatory Office of the People's Republic of China showed a reduction by 19 percent in energy generation during lockdown Phase-1 in 2020 as compared to the same period in 2019 (Available online: <http://jsb.nea.gov.cn/> accessed on 23 June 2020). The aforementioned facts led to a strong reduction in 2020 as compared to 2019.

The observed low concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> in the diurnal cycle at noon can be accredited to the increase in photo-oxidation and the photolysis rate of NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>. Due to diminished rates of photolysis in late hours of the afternoon, NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> columns again started to rise [38]. The increase in the HCHO level at noon was due to the formation of HCHO from photo-oxidation of VOCs [24].

There was no significant impact of lockdown periods on O<sub>3</sub> variation. It looks like O<sub>3</sub> concentration increased with an increase in solar radiation in late winter and spring. The ratio of HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> was used to study the sensitivity of O<sub>3</sub> formation to precursor species of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs. Our results show that R<sub>FN</sub> lies mostly in the VOC-limited region. The observed ratio of HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> showed that tropospheric ozone production was most likely VOCs limited, but further investigation is required.

There was no significant impact of meteorological parameters on trace gases during lockdown phase except for involving the surface temperature.

Different studies have been reported throughout the world to investigate the impact of COVID-19 lockdown on concentration of trace gases. Our results are consistent with other studies reporting that overall concentration of trace gases was reduced during lockdown periods [16–23].

#### 5. Conclusions

Ground-based observations of HCHO, NO<sub>2</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub> from the MAX-DOAS instrument over Nanjing were analyzed to obtain vertical column densities. The results were compared with in situ criteria pollutants, e.g., O<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>. During the COVID-19 lockdown period, anthropogenic activities were reduced. The results showed a significant impact of the lockdown on NO<sub>2</sub> emissions with a 59% reduction, while less reductions were observed for HCHO and SO<sub>2</sub> (38% and 33% respectively) during Phase-1. The Spring Festival also happened during Phase-1 of the lockdown period, and emissions were usually low during the festival owing to the closing of offices and industries. Moreover, the study also provides a glance at the comparison of concentrations of the selected trace gases for the categorized phases in the COVID-19 pandemic situation in 2020 with the normal conditions in the previous year (2019). The results showed that the reduction was greater in the lockdown period in 2020 compared to under the normal conditions of 2019. The observed ratio of HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> showed that tropospheric ozone production was VOC limited. However, further investigation is required in this regard.

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