

DYNAMIC COMPLEX NETWORK ANALYSIS OF PM_{2.5} IN HENAN PROVINCE OF CHINA

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Abstract. At present, air pollution has become a major environmental problem threatening human health. PM_{2.5} concentration is an important indicator to measure air pollution. Studying the distribution and interaction of PM_{2.5} concentration between cities can provide a scientific basis for air quality monitoring, air pollution control, and the formulation of collaborative strategy for economy and environment in Henan Province of China. According to the PM_{2.5} concentration data of each prefecture-level city in 2018, we analyze the correlation of PM_{2.5} concentration between cities in Henan Province of China. Further, we construct a directed complex network of PM_{2.5} interaction based on Granger causality to explore the directivity of the impact between cities in Henan Province of China. Then, we introduce the “trophic coherence” method in biology to infer the hierarchical structure and stability of the network. The research indicates: (1) there are the evident of seasonal differences in PM_{2.5} concentration in Henan Province of China. The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration in the four seasons shows different trends, and there is the relatively obvious holiday effect. (2) In different seasons, the cross-correlation of PM_{2.5} concentration between cities is different. The cross-correlation between cities in spring and summer shows obvious spatial heterogeneity, and PM_{2.5} concentration between cities in autumn and winter shows higher spatial embeddedness. (3) The impact of PM_{2.5} concentration between cities in Henan Province of China has obvious causal directivity. The trophic coherence of the PM_{2.5}-directed network is the smallest in autumn, with the most stable structure, while is with the largest vulnerability in summer.

Keywords: *air pollution, PM_{2.5} network, cross-correlation analysis, Granger causality test, trophic coherence*

Introduction

With the development of industrialization level in China, energy consumption continues to accelerate, resulting in increasingly serious PM_{2.5} pollution problems. PM_{2.5} refers to fine particles with a diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 microns. The main sources are anthropogenic emissions, including pollution particles directly generated by the combustion of fuels such as coal and gasoline, and the gas pollutants emitted by the chemical industry which are converted into PM_{2.5} in the air. Other sources include road dust, industrial dust, kitchen fumes, etc. PM_{2.5} can penetrate into the human lungs and increase the risk of people suffering from various heart and respiratory diseases. Some have pointed out that PM_{2.5} causes more than 4 million deaths worldwide each year (Apte et al., 2015). Therefore, it is particularly urgent to carry out research on the spatial-temporal distribution, transmission and pollution prevention of PM_{2.5}, which is of great significance for reducing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and protecting human health.

The existing researches on PM_{2.5} mainly focus on the spatial distribution analysis, temporal evolution characteristics and influencing factor exploration of PM_{2.5} concentration, and the quantitative calculation, prediction and simulation of PM_{2.5} concentration in specific spatial-temporal dimensions. The methods used mainly include two categories: one is traditional spatial-temporal statistics and GIS spatial analysis, the other is machine learning algorithm. The former includes autoregressive analysis,

geographic weighting analysis, spatial correlation analysis, GIS interpolation, etc., and the latter includes decision tree, random forest, etc.

Lin et al. (2015) proposed an observation-based algorithm which considers the effect of the main aerosol characteristics, and used this method to quantitatively analyze PM_{2.5} distribution in China. Ye et al. (2018) explored the distribution rule and the change in the standard-reaching rate of PM_{2.5} on different time scales, and analyzed its spatial hotspots. Song et al. (2018) conducted a quantitative research on the seasonal differences of NO₂ and PM_{2.5} in Foshan City, and described the spatial variation for daily concentration of NO₂ and PM_{2.5} by geographical semi-variogram function. Yang et al. (2018) studied the spatial distribution, temporal change and evolutionary relationships of PM_{2.5} based on PM_{2.5} concentration data. Ye et al. (2019) proposed a new multi-scalar framework based on spatial-temporal integration to better describe the evolving trajectories and characteristics of PM_{2.5} on different spatial-temporal scales. Yun et al. (2019) used spatial statistical analysis and geographic detector model to reveal the spatial distribution and the change characteristics of PM_{2.5} and analyze the main influencing factors in the Yangtze River Delta from 2005 to 2015. Hinojosa-Baliño et al. (2019) modeled the spatial distribution of PM_{2.5} air pollution caused by 37 personal exposures in Mexico City, and used GIS, spatial analysis, and Land Use Regression (LUR) to generate the final prediction model and the spatial distribution map. Guo et al. (2020) studied the spatial distribution of PM_{2.5} of the complex terrain in Jincheng of China using Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) model/California Puff Model (CALPUFF) modeling system. Wang et al. (2020) used exploratory spatial data analysis and geographically weighted method to analyze the spatial distribution characteristics of PM_{2.5} pollution and the spatial heterogeneity of its influencing factors. Wang et al. (2020) used spatiotemporal autoregressive (STAR) model to quantify the short-term dynamic change process of PM_{2.5}. Tan et al. (2020) developed an eigenvector spatial filtering based spatially varying coefficient (ESF-SVC) model to estimate PM_{2.5} concentration of the ground. Wang et al. (2020) collected PM_{2.5} samples from three representative locations in Yantai City, and analyzed mass concentration and chemical composition characteristics of these samples. Then they used Chemical Mass Balance (CMB) model to perform the source apportionment on environmental air receptors, and analyzed the spatial distribution characteristics of PM_{2.5}. Li et al. (2021) evaluated the sparse PM_{2.5} measurement values captured at decentralized monitoring sites using dynamically constrained interpolation methodology (DCIM) to simulate the nationwide PM_{2.5} spatial distribution. Wang et al. (2021) combined Kriging spatial interpolation technology, geographic detectors and other methods with GIS platform to analyze the characteristics of temporal change, spatial distribution and influencing factors of PM_{2.5} concentration in Changsha City. Wang et al. (2020) proposed a framework of joint prevention and collaborative governance of PM_{2.5} pollution based on data mining technology.

With the development of artificial intelligence (AI), methods related to machine learning are applied to the research of the distribution and prediction for PM_{2.5} concentration. Zhan et al. (2019) inferred and analyzed the two periods of the spatial-temporal distribution of PM_{2.5} in winter in Wuhan City using a machine learning method, Gradient Boost Decision Tree (GBDT). Wang et al. (2019) constructed a Random Forest (RF) model and estimated actual exposure level of the population to PM_{2.5}. Wu et al. (2019) used optimized ensemble learning method to highlight the most important meteorological and surface variables related to PM_{2.5} concentration, and examined these variables through multiple linear regression models to provide physical mechanistic

insights into the morphology of the PM_{2.5} annual cycles. Lin et al. (2020) believed that comparing with other land use types, industrial land has a greater impact on PM_{2.5} concentration. Wang et al. (2021) developed a workflow to predict PM_{2.5} concentration by the long short-term memory (LSTM) model, predicted the PM_{2.5} concentration in the next year, and generated a high-resolution spatial distribution map of PM_{2.5} concentration.

Since the small-world model proposed by Stogatz and Watts and the scale-free network model proposed by Barabasi and Albert (Watts et al., 1998; Barabasi et al., 1999), the complex network had become the focus of system science research and had been widely used in many fields, such as finance and trade (Liu et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2020), population migration (Zhao et al., 2018; Shen et al., 2020) and transportation (Xu et al., 2020; Gao et al., 2018). However, in environmental science, especially in the research of PM_{2.5} pollution between cities, the complex network analysis method is in its infancy. A small number of scholars used the complex network analysis method to research the spatial-temporal distribution of PM_{2.5}. Zhang et al. (2014) used the algorithm of the shortest augmenting chain to build a capacity network model of urban PM_{2.5} diffusion based on the complex network theory, which realized the exploration for the physical process of PM_{2.5} regional diffusion. Fan et al. (2016) used the correlation coefficient method to construct a complex network and analyzed the topological characteristics of air quality data. Xue et al. (2015) constructed a weighted network based on PM_{2.5} concentration between cities, and used the Girvan Newman (GN) algorithm for community division, aiming to obtain the regional spatial distribution of PM_{2.5}. Ma et al. (2018) constructed an undirected weighted network based on PM_{2.5} concentration between cities, and used indicators such as node degree, clustering coefficient, network efficiency and vulnerability to measure the importance of nodes. Zhang et al. (2018) established a correlation model for complex network, and used long-term PM_{2.5} concentration data to divide highly relevant regions within China. Xiao et al. (2019) applied the complex network method to the research of air pollution index PM_{2.5}, and the analysis showed that the method can effectively analyze the main polluted cities. Li et al. (2019) used discrete wavelet transform, GARCH-BEKK model and complex network to construct an overflow network of multi-time scale. Wang et al. (2019) built a directed weighted network model using the transfer entropy method based on complex network to study the interaction of smog between cities. Zhang et al. (2020) carried out the study of structure characteristic for smog pollution based on complex network analysis methods.

Traditional methods, such as mathematical statistical analysis, geostatistical analysis and GIS interpolation (e.g. Kriging interpolation), are used to research the spatial-temporal distribution of PM_{2.5} concentration. Although these methods can excavate the spatial-temporal heterogeneity of PM_{2.5} in detail, they still consider the spatial-temporal distribution of PM_{2.5} concentration as a static characteristic to investigate, which lacks the exploration of the dynamic distribution and evolution of PM_{2.5} from the perspective of interaction. PM_{2.5} pollution presents the characteristics such as high frequency, wide spread, long duration and difficulty in governance (Ning et al., 2020), and has regional mobility. The PM_{2.5} concentration in a region are not only affected by the emission of local pollution sources, but also transmitted and exchanged with the pollutants around the regions. This is the basis for using the complex network method to research PM_{2.5}. The concentration distributions of PM_{2.5} in different regions will affect each other, so as to form a complex network relationship. The existing researches on PM_{2.5} based on complex network mainly analyze the distribution characteristics of PM_{2.5} from the

perspective of complex network structure, such as analyzing the individual characteristics of node cities in the network and dividing local communities. There is a lack of relevant research on the interaction of PM_{2.5} distribution between cities from the perspective of the whole region, and a lack of exploration and explanation of the causal directivity of relevant impacts.

Aiming at the above problems, based on the PM_{2.5} concentration data of 17 prefecture-level cities in Henan Province in 2018 from China National Environmental Monitoring Station, we use Cross-correlation analysis method to analyze the correlation of PM_{2.5} between prefecture-level cities, and adopt Granger causality test to determine the causal directivity of the interaction of PM_{2.5} between the cities. On this basis, we construct a PM_{2.5}-directed network between prefecture-level cities in Henan Province, and analyze the PM_{2.5} interaction relationship between cities in Henan Province and the dynamic characteristics of each city node. Further, we introduce the trophic consistency index in biology to explore the hierarchical structure and stability of the PM_{2.5} network in Henan Province, and then excavate the spatial-temporal heterogeneity of the PM_{2.5} concentration distribution in Henan Province and the causal directivity of interaction between prefecture-level cities, which is expected to provide a scientific basis for air environment governance in Henan Province. This research analyzes the correlation of PM_{2.5} concentration between cities in Henan Province from the perspective of complex network, and then gives causal directivity of the PM_{2.5} network between the prefecture-level cities in Henan Province through the results of Granger causality test, which provides a new technical way for the dynamic characteristic analysis and interaction relationship of each city node. It is helpful to clarify the causal mechanism of the complex interaction relationship of PM_{2.5} between the prefecture-level cities in Henan Province, which can provide scientific basis for air quality monitoring, air pollution governance and even the formulation of collaborative strategy for economy and environment in Henan Province.

Study area and data

Study area

The research area is Henan Province in central China (E110°21' ~ 116°39', N31°23' ~ 36°22'), and the terrain is high in the west and low in the east. It has 17 prefecture-level cities, with a total area of 16.7×10^4 km². Henan Province is located at the junction of coastal open regions and the central and western regions and is the middle zone of Chinese economic development from east to west.

Data source

The research data, the concentration data of PM_{2.5} in the 17 prefecture-level cities in Henan Province, comes from the real-time release platform of national urban air quality of CNEMC (China National Environmental Monitoring Centre). The timing interval of data is an hour, and the distribution of air monitoring stations is shown in *Figure 1*. In the research, the seasonal timescale is divided into 4 windows: the first window (spring) from March 1st to May 31st, 2018, the second window (summer) from June 1st to August 31st, 2018, the third window (autumn) from September 1st to November 30st, 2018, the fourth window (winter) from December 1st, 2018, to February 28st, 2019. We perform preprocessing such as integration, cleaning, etc. on the data to prepare for further research.

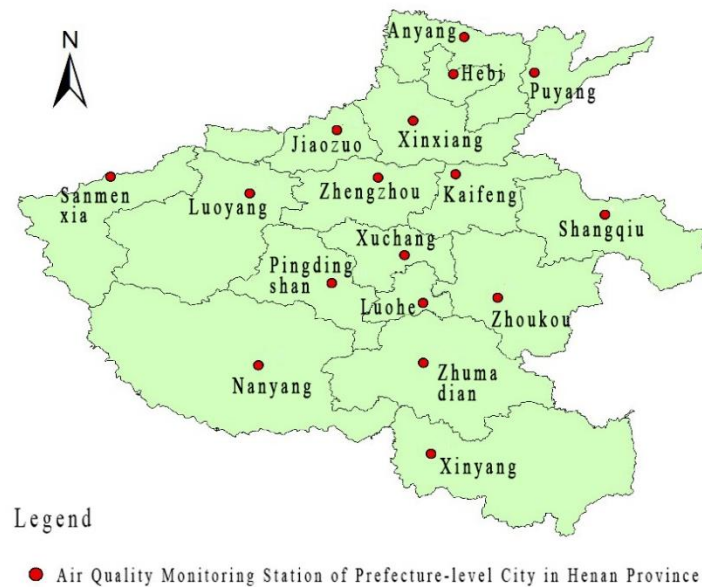


Figure 1. The distribution of air monitoring stations

Methodology

Cross-correlation analysis

Cross-correlation analysis is a measure that examines the change of two or more sets of time series data relative to each other (Davis et al., 2002). For two time series x and y , the cross-correlation is:

$$r_m = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_{i-m} - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum(y_{i-m} - \bar{y})^2}} \quad (\text{Eq.1})$$

In the equation, m is the time lag coefficient. For positive lag, x is compared with y which has delayed m samples. Therefore, the high correlation value of positive lag means that the characteristic in y takes the lead, while the characteristic in x lags behind. For negative lag, the characteristic in x takes the lead. In the research, the two time series in the cross-correlation analysis are aligned, that is, the time lag coefficient is 0. The range of r_m is $[-1.0, 1.0]$. The closer the value of r_m is to 1, the stronger the correlation between series data is.

In order to compare the similarity of PM_{2.5} concentration time series of each pair of cities in the current research, the hourly based cross-correlation of PM_{2.5} concentration of all stations (136 pair of cities) in the four season windows of spring, summer, autumn and winter is calculated according to the above equation to examine the impact of seasons on the correlation of PM_{2.5} time series.

Granger causality test

Granger causality test is used to determine whether the historical information of one time series is helpful to predict the current value of another time series, which measures the ability for a prior value of one time series to predict the value of another time series. By testing the causality of city pairs, the research infers whether a city will have an impact on PM_{2.5} of the target cities, so as to mine the dynamic causality of PM_{2.5}

between cities. In order to test whether there is Granger causality between PM_{2.5} time series of the two city nodes X and Y in Henan Province, the following time series are constructed:

$$X_t = \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_{1k} X_{t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \theta_{1k} Y_{t-k} + \varepsilon_{1t} \quad (\text{Eq.2})$$

$$Y_t = \sum_{k=1}^p \beta_{2k} X_{t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^q \theta_{2k} Y_{t-k} + \varepsilon_{2t} \quad (\text{Eq.3})$$

In the equation, $\{X_t\}$ and $\{Y_t\}$ are respectively PM_{2.5} time series of city nodes X and Y. β and θ are respectively regression coefficients of $\{X_t\}$ and $\{Y_t\}$, and ε is the residual term. m , n , p and q are the maximum lag orders.

If $\theta_{11} = \theta_{12} = \dots = \theta_{1n} = 0$ in the above equation (Eq. 2), the time series $\{Y_t\}$ is the Granger cause of the $\{X_t\}$, that is, PM_{2.5} concentration of city Y effects on city X. In Equation 3, if $\beta_{11} = \beta_{12} = \dots = \beta_{1n} = 0$, the time series $\{X_t\}$ is the Granger cause of the $\{Y_t\}$, that is, the PM_{2.5} concentration of city X effects on city Y. If both equations (Eqs. 2 and 3) hold, it shows that there is two-way Granger causality between the $\{Y_t\}$ and $\{X_t\}$ time series.

It is worth noting that a precondition for Granger causality test is that the time series must be stationary, otherwise may arise the problem of false regression. Because the time series of PM_{2.5} are not stationary, it is necessary to detrend the data before using Granger causality test. After detrending, it is necessary to conduct Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test for the time series. If ADF test concludes that contain a unit root in the time series, the series is not stable. Then it is necessary to make further difference for the time series data until the series is stable.

To maintain the stability of the model, the research chooses the optimal lag coefficient to be 7 based on Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). It performs Granger causality test for each pair of cities in undirected correlation networks of different seasons, then, when the p -value is below the α level (5%), the original hypothesis is denied. The direction of Granger causality is determined by the side with the lower value of p . For example, the p -value of PM_{2.5} concentration in Xinxiang City affecting that in Luoyang City in autumn is $p_1 = 6 \times 10^{-16}$ in the research, while the p -value of PM_{2.5} concentration of Luoyang City affecting that of Xinxiang City is $p_2 = 1 \times 10^{-12}$. Since $p_1 < p_2$, it is believed that the PM_{2.5} concentration in Xinxiang City will have an impact on Luoyang City.

The research calculates Granger causality of each city pair on the basis of the undirected network, and constructs the direction of the network link of city pairs according to Granger causality, then upgrades the PM_{2.5} network from undirected network to directed network. According to this, the causal directivity between city nodes in PM_{2.5} network of Henan Province can be analyzed.

Trophic coherence analysis

The research introduces trophic coherence (Moutsinas et al., 2019) of biology to reconstruct the grade structure of PM_{2.5}-directed network and mark the grade levels. The trophic level comes from the food chain and predator level and it has been proved to be an index that infers the stability of large-scale directed network in the absence of clear definitions of input and output (Pagani et al., 2019). To define trophic coherence in a direct causality network, we should first define the basal nodes. We define the nodes

with a low trophic level as the basal nodes, that is, the pollution affects the cause node in relationship, and define the nodes with a high trophic level as the nodes affected by pollution. When basal nodes and affected nodes are difficult to determine due to the complicated directional relationship between nodes, the basal nodes are the nodes with more outward directional relationships. The trophic level (s_i) of node i is defined as the average trophic level of adjacent nodes pointing to i plus one:

$$s_i = 1 + \frac{1}{k_i^{in}} \sum_j a_{ij} s_j \quad (\text{Eq.4})$$

In the equation, a_{ij} is the adjacency matrix, $k_i^{in} = \sum_j a_{ij}$ is the number of nodes pointing to i , the nodes where $k_i^{in} = 0$ are defined as the basal nodes, representing the cause nodes that affect other nodes in PM_{2.5} transmission. The trophic level is set to $s_i = 1$ for the basal nodes. The trophic level of the non-basal nodes in the network is the average trophic level of all the monitoring stations from which it receives PM_{2.5} pollutants plus one.

The trophic difference is the difference in trophic level between two nodes connected by an edge in the network, defined as:

$$x_{ij} = s_i - s_j \quad (\text{Eq.5})$$

$p(x)$ represents the distribution of network trophic difference, with a mean value of 1. The standard deviation of $p(x)$ is called as the trophic non-coherence parameter, and the parameter q is used to measure the trophic coherence of the network:

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L} \sum_{ij} a_{ij} x_{ij}^2 - 1} \quad (\text{Eq.6})$$

In the equation, $L = \sum_{ij} a_{ij}$ is the number of connected edges between nodes of the network. The smaller the q -value, the stronger the trophic coherence of the network, the more unstable the network, and the greater the vulnerability.

Experimental results and analysis

Time distribution characteristics of PM_{2.5} in Henan Province

Temporal distribution characteristics

The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration of 4 seasons in various cities is counted, and the characteristics of time distribution for PM_{2.5} in Henan Province from March 2018 to February 2019 are examined on a seasonal scale, as shown in *Figure 2*. The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration of each prefecture-level city in Henan Province in winter is apparently higher than that in the other three seasons. The PM_{2.5} pollution of winter is the most serious, and the PM_{2.5} concentration is higher than the threshold of 75ug/m³ for the second-level air quality (good) specified in the national standard (GB3095-2012). Among them, Anyang City has the highest mean of PM_{2.5} concentration in winter that reaches 132.3 ug/m³ and is higher than the threshold of 115ug/m³ for the third-level air quality (lightly polluted), so it is more polluted than the other cities. Thus,

it can be seen that Henan Province should place the focus on PM_{2.5} prevention in winter and strengthen the treatment measures for regions with high PM_{2.5} pollution in winter, such as Anyang City. In spring and autumn, the mean of PM_{2.5} in various cities is similar, between 50ug/m³ and 70ug/m³, which is higher than the threshold for the first-level and lower than the threshold for the second-level specified in the national air quality standard. Among them, the concentration difference in Zhoukou City is the largest, reaching 14.9 ug/m³, indicating that the fluctuation of PM_{2.5} pollution in Zhoukou City is relatively large. The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration of all cities in summer is the lowest and fluctuates around 30 ug/m³. The air quality of most cities is within the range of the first-level threshold, which indicates that PM_{2.5} pollution is the least and air quality is the best in summer of all cities in Henan Province.

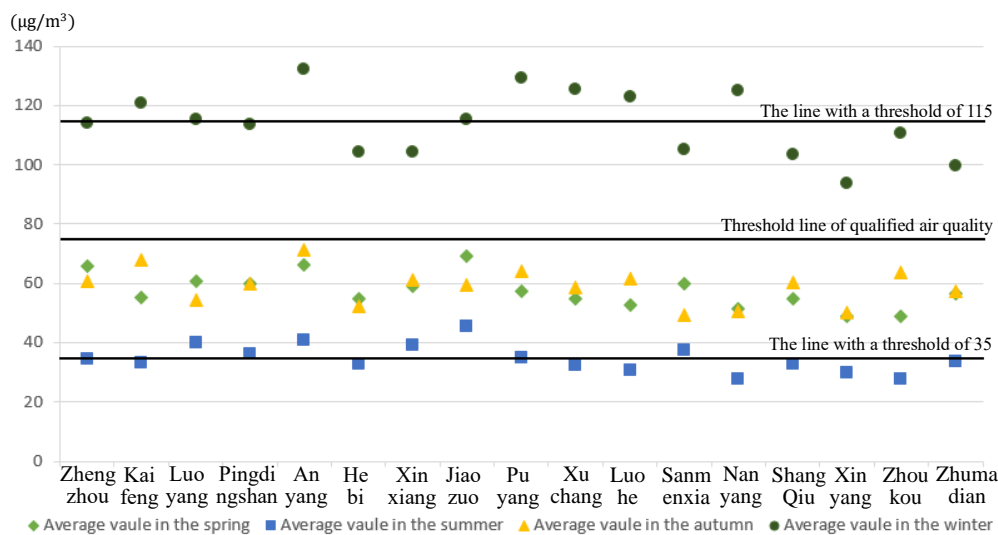


Figure 2. PM_{2.5} concentration change in four seasons in various prefecture-level cities of Henan Province

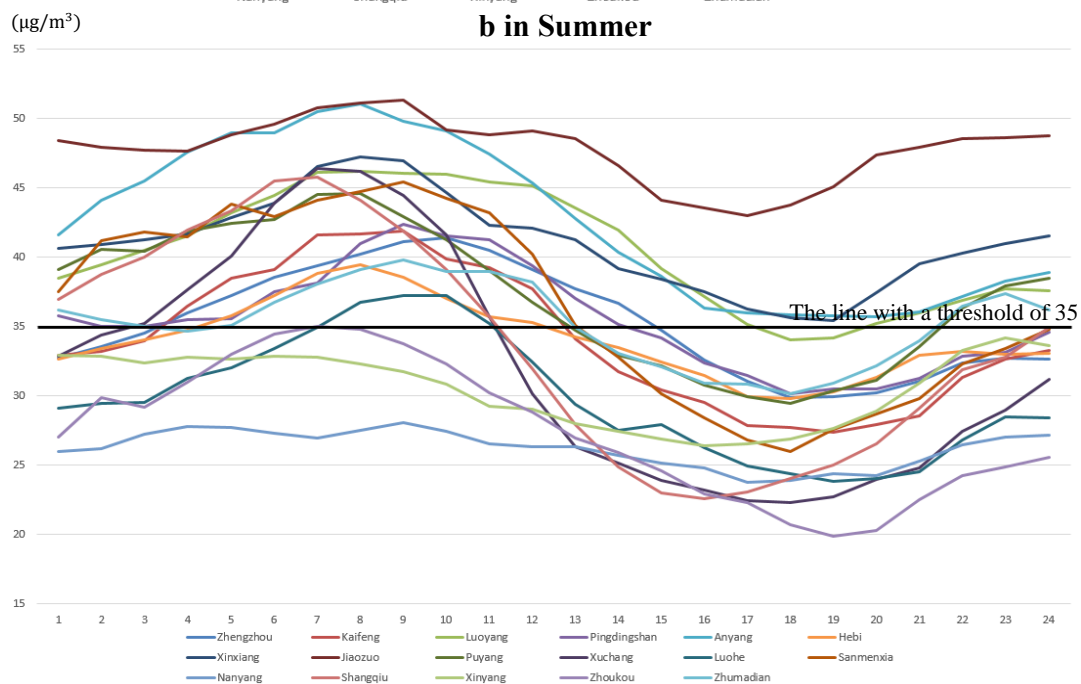
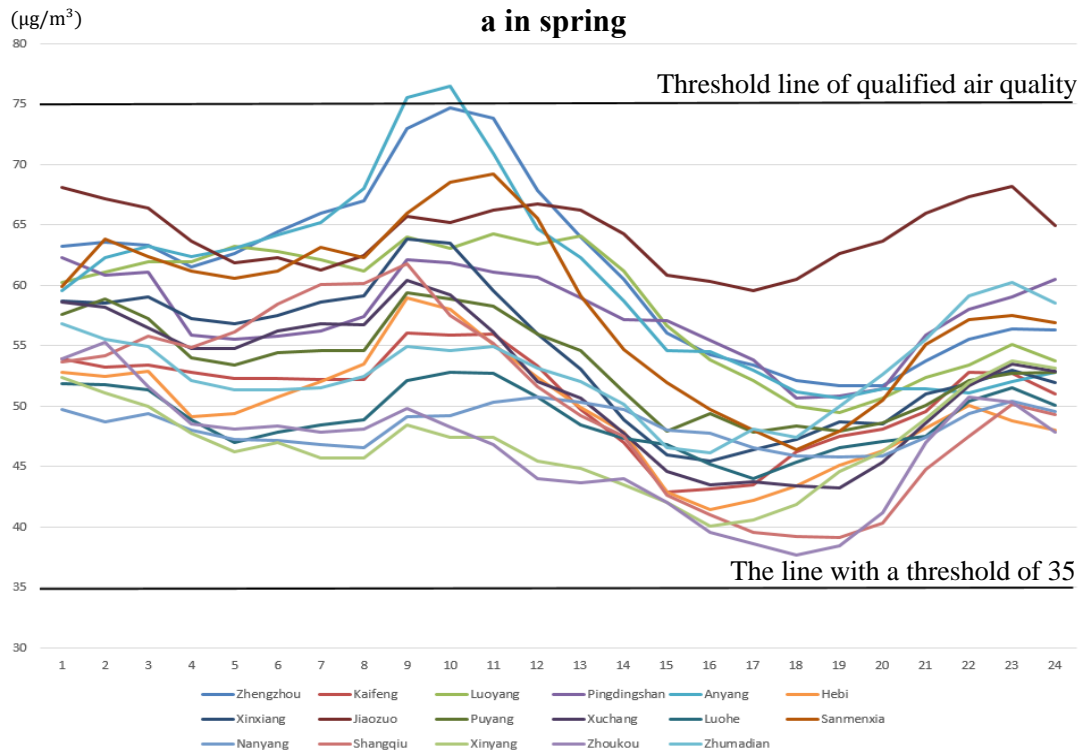
The time scale is further subdivided on the seasonal scale, and the change in the mean of hourly PM_{2.5} concentration of each season in each prefecture-level city is calculated, as shown in Figure 3. It can be seen from the figure that the changing rule of PM_{2.5} concentration in various cities as follows:

(1) In winter, the range of hourly mean concentrations of various cities in Henan Province is the highest, and the overall range is between 80 ug/m³ and 150 ug/m³. The pollution level is the third level, and the pollution degree is significantly higher than that in other three seasons. In spring and autumn, the range of hourly mean concentrations in various cities is basically the same, most of which are within 30-80 ug/m³, and the grade of air quality is good. The mean of hourly concentration of each city in summer is between 20 ug/m³ and 50 ug/m³, and the grades of air quality are excellent and good.

(2) The trend in various cities in autumn is the same. Except for the obvious deviation of the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration between Anyang City and other cities from 7 o'clock to 17 o'clock, the overall deviation in autumn from 1 to 24 h in each city is small. It indicates that the fluctuation of air quality is small in autumn. The maximum

deviation appears at 4 o'clock, reaching 29.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and the minimum deviation appears at noon, reaching 19.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

(3) The change of PM_{2.5} concentration in various prefecture-level cities in winter from 1 to 24 h is consistent with the trend in autumn. The PM_{2.5} concentration of them all develop in a steady state from 1 to 11 h. After 12 o'clock, the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration shows an obvious downward trend and reaches the lowest point from 17 to 19 o'clock. Then, PM_{2.5} concentration begin to show an upward trend after 19 o'clock.



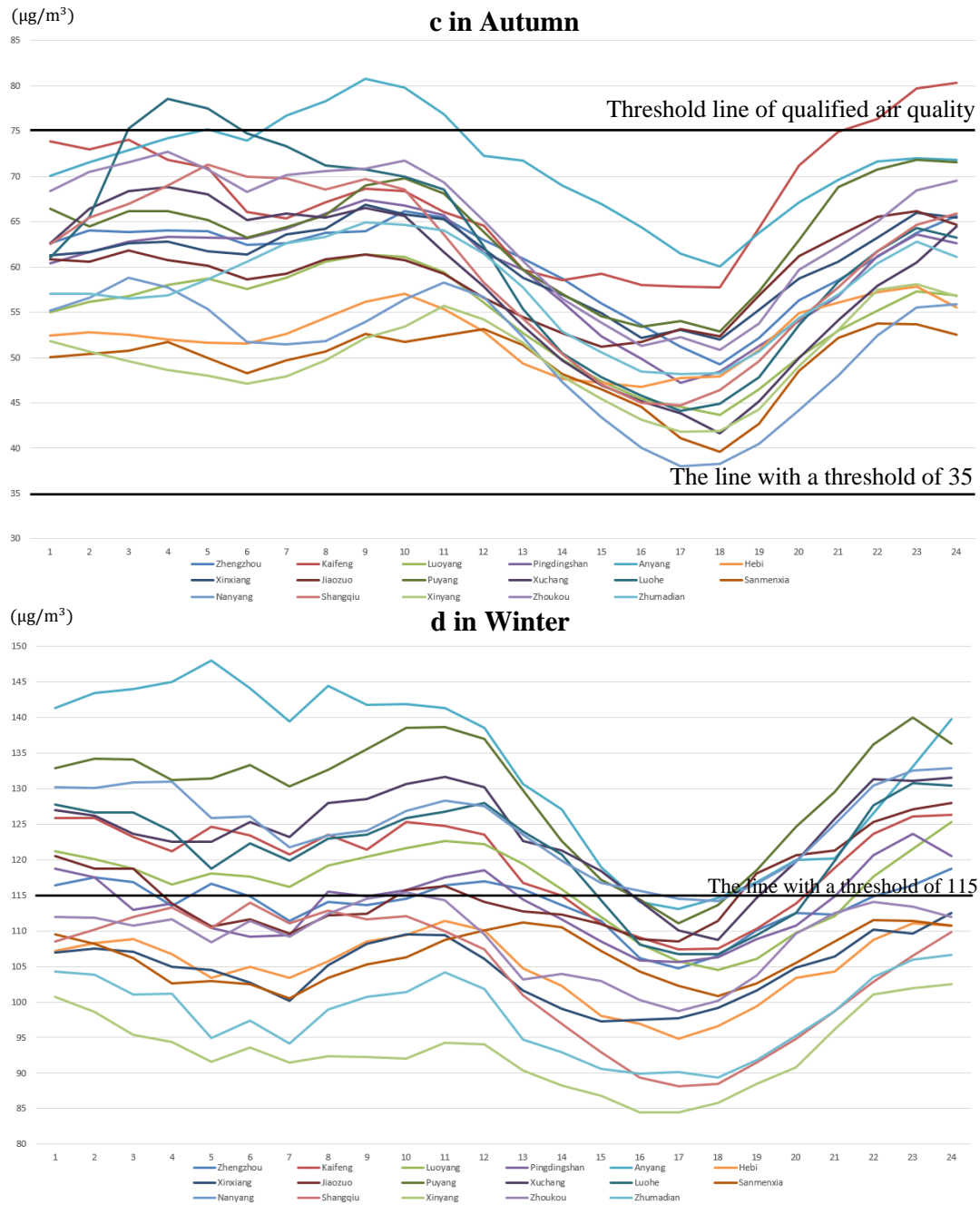


Figure 3. Hourly mean change of PM_{2.5} concentration in various prefecture-level cities of Henan Province in the four seasons

(4) The concentration in spring generally presents a more obvious double-peaks trend. PM_{2.5} concentration in various prefecture-level cities shows a significant upward trend from 8 o'clock to 9 o'clock and is at the peak value from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock. The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration decreases significantly after 12 o'clock and reaches a trough position from 18 o'clock to 20 o'clock. While the mean shows an upward trend again after 20 o'clock in the evening and reaches a small peak until 23 o'clock.

(5) There is a big difference in the mean change of hourly PM_{2.5} concentration of various cities in summer. For example, the mean change of hourly PM_{2.5} concentration

is relatively small and basically tends to be flat in Nanyang City and other cities. While it is in a reclining “Z” type word in Shangqiu City and other cities, the mean of hourly PM_{2.5} concentration has evident changes.

Monthly distribution characteristics

The mean of monthly PM_{2.5} concentration in each city is calculated, as shown in Figure 4. In spring, the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration in each city is higher in March and is all lower from May to September. Compared with other months, the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration in January and February in various cities is significantly higher. Among them, the cumulative mean of PM_{2.5} concentration in Anyang City is the highest throughout the year and is the lowest in Xinyang City. It shows that even in the same season, there are still difference of different degrees between different months.

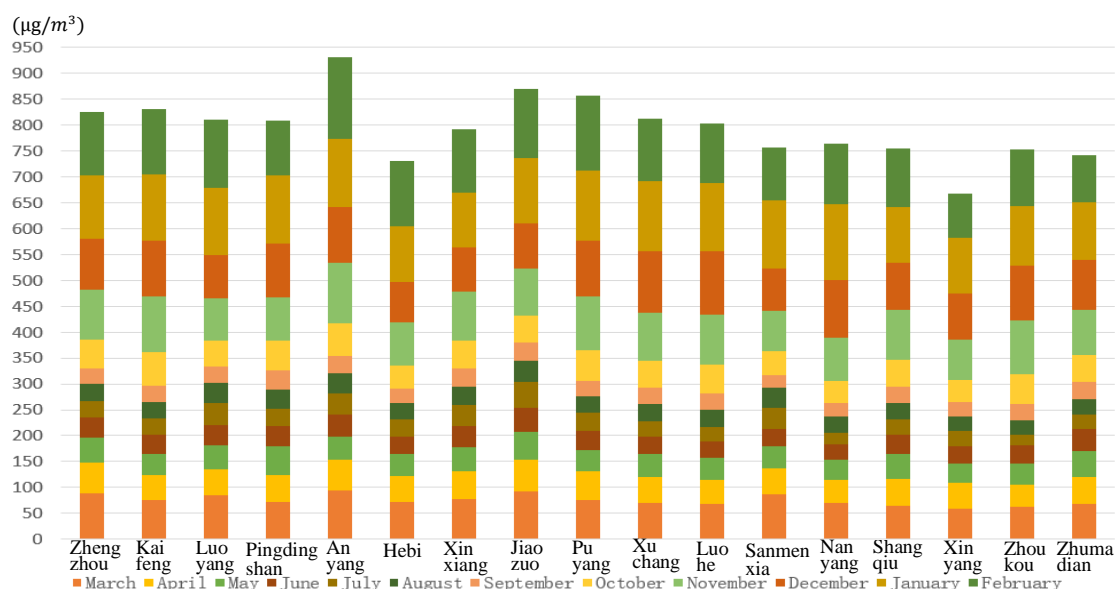


Figure 4. Monthly mean change of PM_{2.5} concentration in various prefecture-level cities of Henan Province

National Day holiday effect

In order to examine whether there is holiday effect in the change of PM_{2.5} concentration of holidays, three periods are respectively taken from September 25, 2018 to September 30, 2018, October 1, 2018 to October 7, 2018, and October 8, 2018 to October 12, 2018. These periods are regarded as three research intervals before, during and after National Day, excluding three non-working days of September 24, October 13 and 14. The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration of each city in Henan Province during these periods is counted, and the visualization analysis is carried out by combining the inverse distance interpolation method, as shown in Figure 5. The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration of each prefecture-level city in Henan Province before National Day is in a lower position in general, and the highest mean of PM_{2.5} concentration is no more than 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in this period, that is, the air quality is the first-level (excellent). The mean of PM_{2.5} concentration during and after National Day is apparently higher than that before National Day. The air quality in almost all regions exceeds the threshold for the second-

level, and some reaches the third-level. And the holiday effect of National Day is relatively apparent.

During National Day, multi-factors such as the large population flow and large traffic volume cause the significant increase of PM_{2.5} concentration in each city. The regions with high PM_{2.5} concentration during National Day are mainly located in Kaifeng City, Luohe City and other regions in the east and Puyang City in the northeast. After National Day, the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration is still high in the whole province, and PM_{2.5} concentration in some cities is even higher than that during National Day. Combined with the weather conditions around National Day in Henan Province in 2018, the weather was relatively good. In addition to a few regions with sporadic light rain in some periods, the weather was mainly sunny, and the whole region was mainly breeze without strong wind weather. During this period, the atmosphere was stable and this situation did not effectively settle and dilute the PM_{2.5} particles generated during the National Day. Therefore, the PM_{2.5} concentration in all cities in Henan Province still remains high after the National Day.

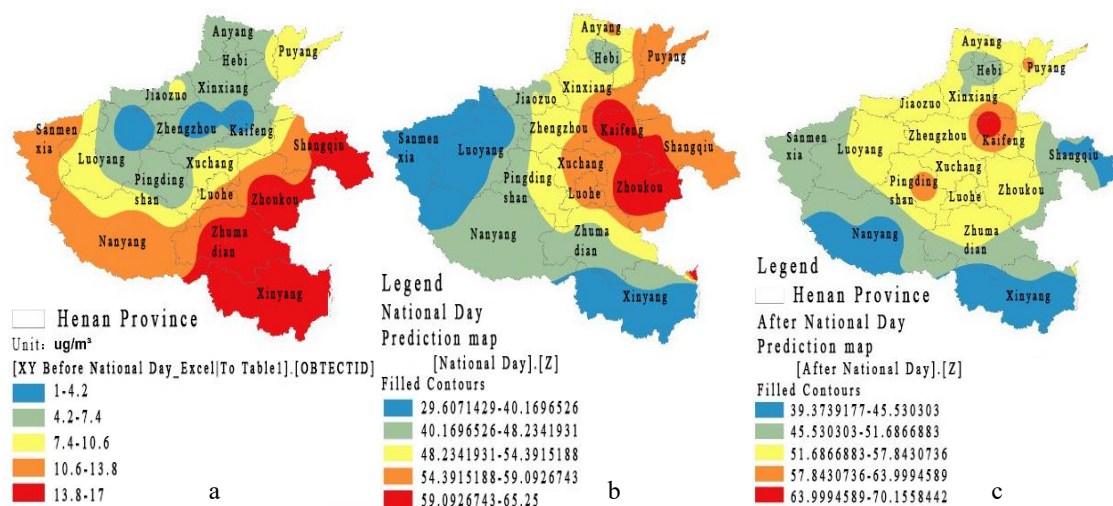


Figure 5. Changes in the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration during the National Day holiday and the periods before and after the National Day holiday in various prefecture-level cities in Henan Province

Construction and analysis of PM_{2.5}-undirected cross-correlation network

According to Equation 1 in “Methodology,” the cross-correlation degree of each city pair in Henan Province is calculated, among them, the results in winter are shown in Table 1.

There are 17 prefecture-level cities in Henan Province. According to the PM_{2.5} time-series cross-correlation between the prefecture-level cities calculated above, it is judged whether there is a correlation between city pairs. The cross-correlation threshold of the city pair is set to 0.7 (Gehrig et al., 2003). When the cross-correlation value between the two cities is greater than the threshold, there is a correlation between the two cities and can establish an edge relationship. Taking the city pairs with correlation as nodes, we construct the undirected correlation network of each season in Henan Province. The four PM_{2.5}-undirected correlation networks constructed according to different seasons are shown in Figure 6.

Table 1. The cross-correlation between cities in the winter in Henan Province

	Kai feng	Luo yang	Pingdingshan	An yang	Hebi	Xin xiang	Jiao zuo	Pu yang	Xu chang	Luo he	San menxia	Nan yang	Shang qiu	Xin yang	Zhou kou	Zhuma dian
Zheng zhou	0.86876	0.79472	0.72145	0.74304	0.76559	0.85062	0.8474	0.73987	0.77497	0.62787	0.61831	0.56799	0.6171	0.35001	0.58352	0.5121
Kai feng		0.7194	0.69291	0.72847	0.73709	0.81475	0.74946	0.78452	0.83312	0.68919	0.53475	0.60197	0.70771	0.38473	0.66762	0.55783
Luo yang			0.79762	0.60343	0.64077	0.72413	0.80122	0.60578	0.7012	0.64094	0.73044	0.66192	0.61439	0.43484	0.5759	0.56273
Pingdingshan				0.52018	0.51792	0.59738	0.65391	0.53211	0.82189	0.81599	0.67467	0.80397	0.64911	0.55437	0.72293	0.71604
An yang					0.92359	0.83871	0.72412	0.81108	0.60245	0.46662	0.46667	0.44264	0.59469	0.22222	0.45795	0.31298
Hebi						0.87519	0.79214	0.81152	0.58063	0.4494	0.48246	0.43385	0.58597	0.21772	0.43775	0.31286
Xin xiang							0.85986	0.77937	0.67669	0.54469	0.54285	0.50356	0.6115	0.30475	0.52772	0.42171
Jiao zuo								0.66674	0.66071	0.5713	0.61474	0.55852	0.61621	0.34846	0.53669	0.47354
Pu yang									0.63975	0.53624	0.44437	0.50222	0.61512	0.298	0.51034	0.39928
Xu chang										0.84717	0.54952	0.71051	0.73768	0.51275	0.76577	0.69019
Luohe											0.53274	0.79169	0.74863	0.6918	0.87985	0.86112
San menxia												0.60275	0.43378	0.45549	0.46752	0.50646
Nan yang													0.63765	0.72861	0.73986	0.80328
Shang qiu														0.46287	0.77087	0.60453
Xin yang															0.65583	0.82897
Zhou kou																0.80642

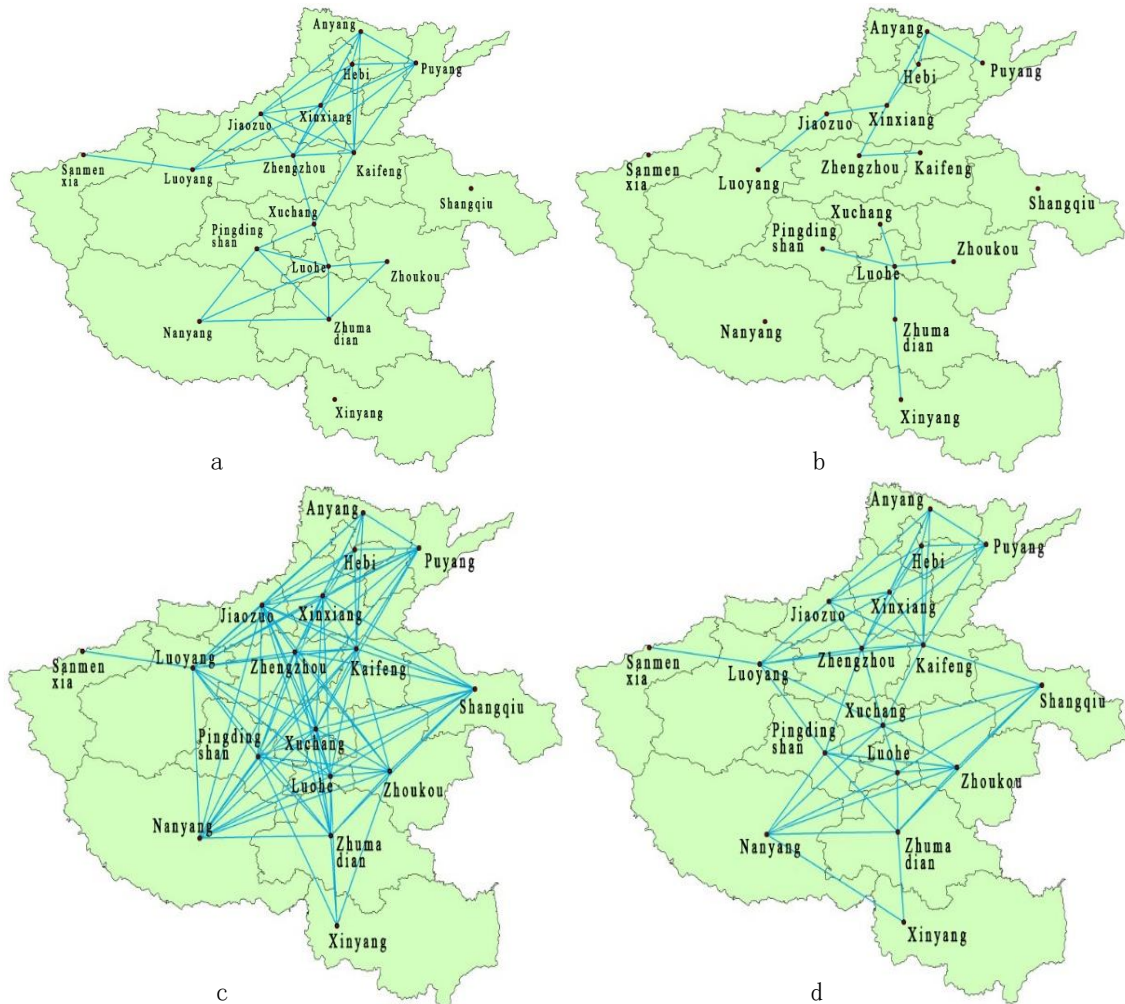


Figure 6. The PM_{2.5}-undirected network in Henan Province: a spring window, b summer window, c autumn window, d winter window

It can be seen that the 17 prefecture-level cities in Henan Province present a relatively obvious spatial characteristic of north-south division. Therefore, they are divided into two groups, the southern Henan and the northern Henan. The northern Henan group includes Anyang City, Hebi City, Xinxiang City, Sanmenxia City, Jiaozuo City, Puyang City, Kaifeng City, Zhengzhou City, Luoyang City and Shangqiu City. The southern Henan Group includes Xuchang City, Luohe City, Nanyang City, Zhoukou City, Pingdingshan City, Zhumadian City, and Xinyang City. The cross-correlation relationship of PM_{2.5} concentration for prefecture-level cities in Henan province is different in different seasons. Among them, the southern and northern Henan groups have obvious identification in spring and summer. In spring, compared with the southern Henan group, the cross-correlation between the cities in the northern Henan group is closer. In autumn and winter, the correlation between the cities is still very high within the two groups, but the number of city pairs, composed of two cities in different groups, with high correlation becomes larger.

Since the influence of the spatial distance between cities on the change of PM_{2.5} concentration between regions cannot be ignored, the research studies the spatial embeddedness of the cross-correlation network of PM_{2.5} concentration between the

various cities in Henan Province. To quantify the level of spatial embedding, the pairs of cross-correlated cities are divided into three groups based on the linear distance between two cities (<100 km, <200 km and >200 km). *Table 2* shows the relationship of the cross-correlation and the distance of each city pair (*Table 2*).

Table 2. The relationship between cross-correlation (XCROSS) of the hourly value of PM_{2.5} and the city distance in Henan Province

Distance	Total city pairs	City pairs of the northern Henan	City pairs of the southern Henan	Outliers (city pairs outside the group)
Spring				
< 100 Km	19 (53%)	11 (58%)	6 (32%)	2 (11%)
< 200 Km	36 (100%)	24 (67%)	10 (28%)	2 (6%)
> 200 Km	0	0	0	0
Summer				
< 100 Km	13 (100%)	8 (62%)	5 (38%)	0
< 200 Km	13 (100%)	8 (62%)	5 (38%)	0
> 200 Km	0	0	0	0
Autumn				
< 100 Km	21 (29%)	11 (52%)	8 (38%)	2 (10%)
< 200 Km	72 (79%)	32 (44%)	19 (26%)	21 (29%)
> 200 Km	19 (21%)	4 (21%)	2 (11%)	13 (68%)
Winter				
< 100 Km	21 (43%)	11 (52%)	8 (38%)	2 (10%)
< 200 Km	49 (96%)	27 (55%)	15 (31%)	7 (14%)
> 200 Km	2 (4%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0

The spatial embedding degree of the network is very high in all seasons when the distance is smaller than 100 km, and it decreases when the distance increases to over 200 km. In spring, autumn and winter, the number of city pairs with a distance of 100 to 200 km is more than that of city pairs with a distance less than 100 km in the northern Henan group. The proportion of city pairs with a distance less than 100 km in the southern Henan group is respectively 60%, 100%, 38% and 50% in spring, summer, autumn and winter. In spring and summer, the number of city pairs with a distance more than 200 km in the southern and northern Henan groups is both 0.

Construction and analysis of PM_{2.5}-directed causality network

Construction of Granger causality network

On the basis of the above undirected cross-correlation network of PM_{2.5}. *Equations 2 and 3* in “Methodology” is used to carried out Granger causality test for cross-correlated city pairs. It is found that *p*-value of corresponding Granger causality of city pairs with high cross-correlation is low (less than 5%). According to the calculation results, in spring, the PM_{2.5} concentration in Zhengzhou City can affect that in Luoyang City, corresponding to $p = 7 \times 10^{-17}$, that is, the PM_{2.5} concentration time series in Zhengzhou City can predict that in Luoyang City, the PM_{2.5} concentration in Pingdingshan City can affect that in Luohe City, corresponding to $p = 9 \times 10^{-14}$. In

summer, the PM_{2.5} concentration in Luohe City can affect that in Zhumadian City, and the p -value is 6×10^{-16} . In winter, the PM_{2.5} concentration in Zhoukou City can affect that in Xuchang City, and the p -value is 6×10^{-17} . The PM_{2.5} concentration in the prefecture-level cities of Henan Province shows different interaction relationships in each season.

Based on the Granger causality test results, we determine the causal directivity of the impact between city nodes. According to this, we construct a directed Granger causality network for PM_{2.5} in Henan Province and further excavate the causal relationship of PM_{2.5} concentration between cities. The specific method is to define the 17 prefecture-level cities as network nodes, if the PM_{2.5} concentration at city node i can impact the PM_{2.5} concentration at city node j , then a directed edge relationship is established between the two nodes, that is, the directed edge from node i to j . The constructed PM_{2.5}-directed causal network in Henan Province is shown in *Figure 7*.

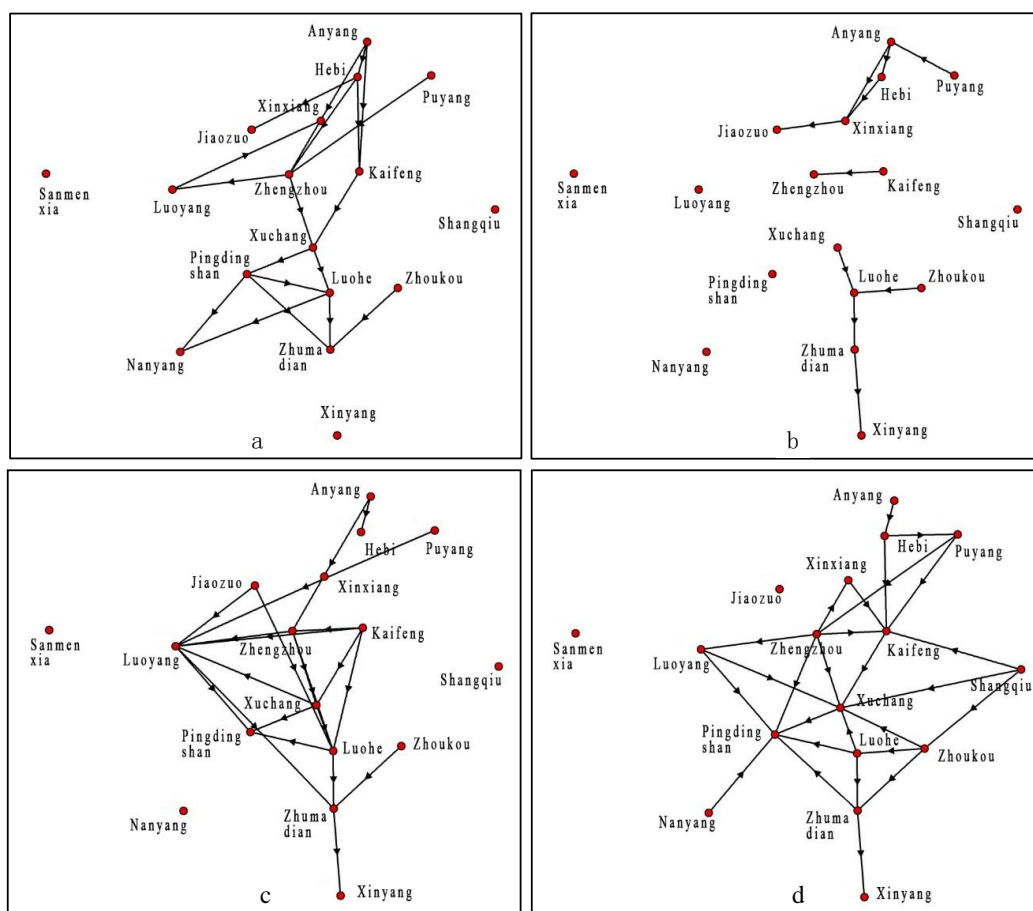


Figure 7. The directed causality network of PM_{2.5} in Henan Province: a spring window, b summer window, c autumn window, d winter window

As shown in *Figure 7*, there are more independent nodes in summer and the interaction relationship of PM_{2.5} between prefecture-level cities is weaker. The PM_{2.5} concentration values are generally lower in summer, and due to more precipitation, the scouring of rainwater further weakens the interaction of PM_{2.5} between regions. In the four seasons, Sanmenxia City exists as an independent node, which is neither affected

by the PM_{2.5} of other cities nor any effect on them. This is mainly due to the fact that Sanmenxia City is located in the junction of the eastern extension of the Qinling Mountains, the Funiu Mountains, Xionger Mountains and Xiao Mountains, with an average altitude of 300 to 1500 m. The landforms are mainly mountainous and mostly covered with vegetation, which is not conducive to the accumulation of PM_{2.5} particles, and makes the local PM_{2.5} pollution degree in Sanmenxia less obvious. At the same time, the straight-line distance between Sanmenxia City and the rest of the prefecture-level cities in Henan Province is more than 100 km, which is relatively far away, and makes it difficult for Sanmenxia City to have an interaction with the other cities on PM_{2.5}.

Analysis of network trophic coherence

In order to further clarify the mechanism and hierarchical structure of PM_{2.5}-directed network, we use the trophic coherence method in “Methodology” to divide the hierarchical structure of directed network. On the basis of Granger causality directed network in the four seasons, the nodes with the in-degree of 0 are defined as the basal nodes, and the trophic level is 1. The trophic levels of other nodes in the four seasons are calculated according to *Equation 4*, as shown in *Table 3*.

Table 3. *The trophic levels of each prefecture-level city in four seasons in Henan Province*

Season	Trophic levels of prefecture-level cities in Henan Province (in ascending order)
Spring	Zhoukou(1), Anyang(1), Puyang(1), Hebi(2), Zhengzhou(2.33), Kaifeng(2.5), Jiaozuo(3), Luoyang(3.33), Xuchang(3.33), Pingdingshan(4.33), Xinxiang(4.33), Zhumadian(4.39), Luohe(4.83), Nanuang(5.58)
Summer	Zhoukou(1), Kaifeng(1), Puyang(1), Xuchang(1), Anyang(2), Luohe(2), Zhengzhou(2), Zhumadian(3), Hebi(3), Xinxiang(3.5), Xinyang(4), Jiaozuo(4.5)
Autumn	Zhoukou(1), Anyang(1), Kaifeng(1), Jiaozuo(1), Zhengzhou(2), Hebi(2), Luoyang(2.5), Xuchang(2.5), Luohe(2.625), Zhumadian (3.04), Pingdingshan(3.54), Xinyang (4.04)
Winter	Nanyang(1), Shangqiu(1), Anyang(1), Zhoukou(2), Hebi(2), Kaifeng(3), Luohe(3), Puyang(3), Zhengzhou(3), Zhumadian(3.5), Xuchang(3.67), Xinxiang (4), Luoyang(4), Pingdingshan(4.03), Xinyang(4.5)

According to the trophic coherence principle, in the PM_{2.5}-directed network of Henan Province, the cities with low trophic level are the basal nodes, that is, the city nodes that have an impact on PM_{2.5} in other cities. While the cities with high trophic level are more affected by PM_{2.5} in other cities. In the PM_{2.5}-directed network, the causal directivity is from the city nodes with low trophic level to that with high trophic level. As can be seen in *Table 3* that the highest trophic level in spring is Nanyang City, reaching 5.58, far higher than the highest trophic level in the other three seasons. It shows that the PM_{2.5} distribution of Nanyang City is affected by many other cities. According to the directivity of the network, its PM_{2.5} is affected by cities such as Pingdingshan and Luohe. In spring, the trophic levels for city nodes of the southern Henan group is generally higher than that of the northern Henan group. It is thus clear that the source regions of PM_{2.5} pollution in spring are mainly concentrated in the cities of the northern Henan group, for which we should consider strengthening the prevention of PM_{2.5}. In summer, the overall trophic level of Henan Province is the lowest, among them, Jiaozuo City has the highest trophic level of 4.5. In autumn, there are the most basal nodes, that

is, the cities that play the role of pollution source are the most. While the PM_{2.5} in Xinyang City is most affected by other cities, and its trophic level of 4.04 is the highest. In winter, there are 3 basal nodes, that is, there are 3 cause nodes that act as PM_{2.5} transmission sources. Xinyang City is still at the highest trophic level of 4.5 in winter, which indicates that PM_{2.5} in Xinyang City is more seriously affected by other cities. Its pollution control should not only control itself, but also control the output cities combining the causal directivity in the directed network.

By calculating the trophic level, PM_{2.5}-directed networks are further divided into different hierarchical structure, as shown in *Figure 8*. In the figure, based on the parameter definition, the basal nodes with low trophic level represent PM_{2.5} transmission source nodes, while the nodes with high trophic level are receptors in the causality network.

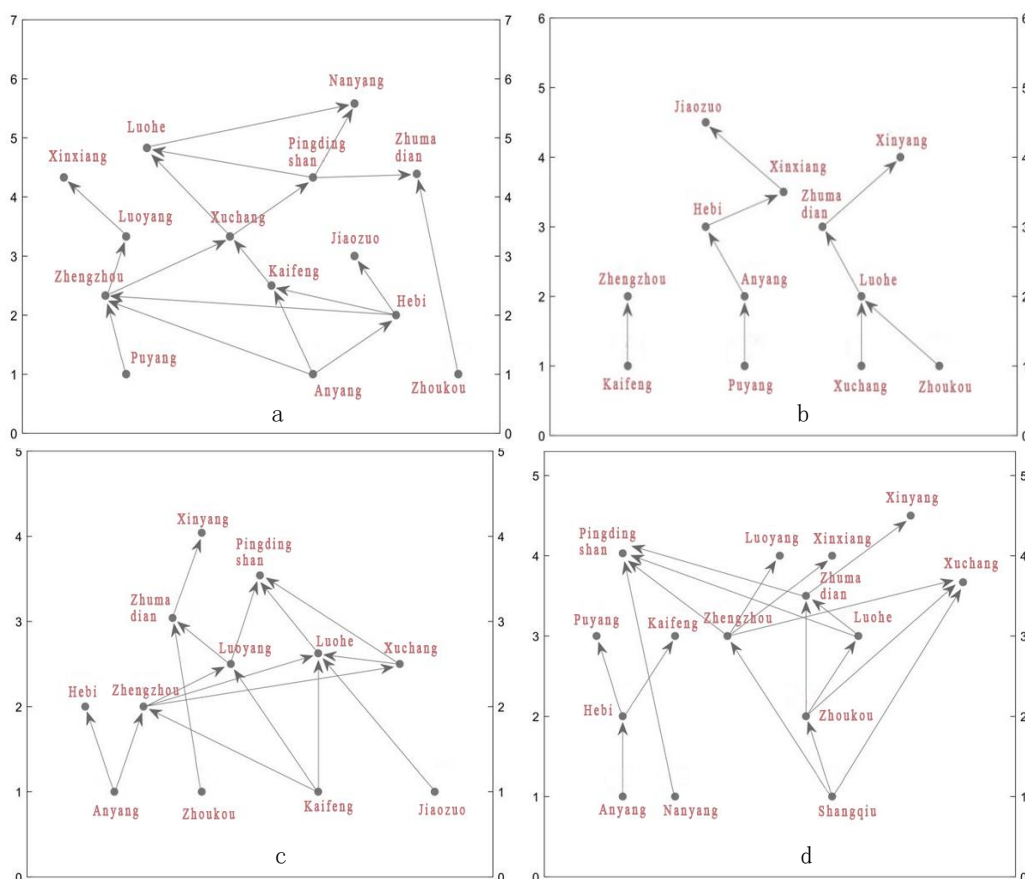


Figure 8. The hierarchical structure of PM_{2.5} causality network in Henan Province: a. spring window, b. summer window, c. autumn window, d. winter window

It can be seen from *Figure 8* that Anyang City and Puyang City with low trophic level are classified as PM_{2.5} transmission sources in spring, and Nanyang City and Shangqiu City are classified as PM_{2.5} transmission sources in winter. Among them, in addition to being at the second trophic level in summer, Anyang City is located in the basal nodes of the first trophic level in spring, autumn and winter. That is, its PM_{2.5} pollution is serious and affects the distribution of PM_{2.5} in other cities. Geographically, Anyang City borders the haze-prone Hebei province and is close to Handan City. As a

result, Anyang is highly susceptible to the impact of PM_{2.5} concentration in Hebei Province, which can then develop into a pollution source of in Henan Province. Further considering its industrial structure, Anyang is an important industrial production base in Henan Province and has initially formed an industrial system dominated by metallurgy, electronics, machinery, chemicals and others. The industrial structure dominated by industry is bound to increase PM_{2.5} pollution emissions. Anyang City is always located in the pollution source position of the first trophic level as a result of internal and external causes. In response to this situation, Anyang City should actively optimize the industrial structure and proactively accept high-tech industries to reduce PM_{2.5} emissions.

Using Equation 6 in “Methodology,” the standard deviation q of the network trophic difference distribution $p(x)$ is calculated. Then, the consistency results of seasonal causality networks are obtained, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. The standard deviation for trophic difference of seasonal directed networks in current research

The directed network	The standard deviation (q)
Spring	0.87
Summer	0.23
Autumn	0.97
Winter	0.71

The larger the q , the weaker the trophic coherence of the network and the more stable the network. The results in Table 4 show that the season with the weakest trophic coherence in Henan Province is autumn, the q -value is 0.97, and the stability of the PM_{2.5} network is the strongest (Table 4). The season with the strongest trophic coherence is summer, the q -value is 0.23, and the vulnerability of the PM_{2.5} network is the largest. Precipitation in Henan Province is mainly in summer, and the scouring effect of rainwater can effectively reduce the PM_{2.5} concentration in the air, so the vulnerability of the PM_{2.5} network in summer of Henan Province is the largest. While because of the relatively small precipitation and the northeasterly and northerly winds in autumn, pollutants from north China and northwest China are hoarded over Henan Province. At the same time, rising temperature is likely to cause stable weather and gradually form the inversion layer, and the meteorological conditions are gradually stabilized, which is adverse to the deposition and diffusion of PM_{2.5}, so the stability of the PM_{2.5} network in autumn of Henan Province is the strongest. It can provide decision support for the pollution prevention of PM_{2.5} in Henan Province through the above differences obtained in the stability and vulnerability of the network in different seasons by the trophic coherence of the PM_{2.5} network in Henan Province.

Discussion and conclusion

Discussion and suggestion

According to the above research results, we discuss the spatial-temporal distribution of PM_{2.5} in Henan Province as follows, and put forward the suggestion on the pollution prevention of PM_{2.5}.

(1) The results of cross-correlation and Granger causality test show that there is a certain causal relationship for the PM_{2.5} concentration between cities in Henan Province. Therefore, the problem for the pollution prevention of PM_{2.5} cannot be viewed in isolation. The idea of joint prevention and collaborative governance of PM_{2.5} pollution in the region should be established, so as to achieve the common governance and prevention of the air environment.

(2) The trophic coherence analysis for the PM_{2.5}-directed network of Henan Province shows that the pollution situation in different seasons within the province is different, and the vulnerability of the PM_{2.5} network is also different. Henan Province should focus on the strengthening the pollution prevention in autumn and winter, and carry out pollution prevention work of PM_{2.5} in a targeted manner based on the situation of trophic levels of each prefecture-level city in the four seasons.

(3) The calculation results of trophic levels for the PM_{2.5}-directed network of Henan Province show that the prefecture-level cities that are located at the transmission source of PM_{2.5} include Anyang, Puyang, Zhoukou, Kaifeng, Xuchang, Jiaozuo, Nanyang, and Shangqiu. In these cities, it is necessary to establish joint supervision departments for key regions to emphatically strengthen the pollution prevention work of PM_{2.5} in basic node cities. It should strengthen the intensity of supervision and actively optimize the industrial structure to reduce the probability of PM_{2.5} pollution emissions.

Conclusion

According to PM_{2.5} concentration data from seventeen prefecture-level cities in Henan Province in 2018, the research analyzes the characteristics of the temporal distribution of PM_{2.5} concentration using descriptive statistics and inverse distance interpolation method. The result shows that there are significant seasonal differences in PM_{2.5} concentration in Henan Province, with the highest in winter and the lowest in summer, and the means in spring and autumn are similar. The hourly mean of PM_{2.5} concentration shows different trends for each season, and PM_{2.5} concentration between different months within the same season is not completely consistent. At the same time, by analyzing and visualizing the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration in three research periods around the National Day holiday, we find that the mean of PM_{2.5} concentration within the province during and after National Day is significantly higher than that before National Day, and there is a relatively significant holiday effect caused by human activities.

We further analyze the correlation of PM_{2.5} concentration between prefecture-level cities in Henan Province using the methods such as cross-correlation and Granger causality test, and construct a directed network based on Granger causality to excavate the directivity of the interaction of PM_{2.5} concentration between cities. Meanwhile, we introduce the trophic coherence to explore the hierarchical structure and stability of the PM_{2.5} network in Henan Province. The research shows that the cross-correlation of PM_{2.5} concentration between the prefecture-level cities of Henan Province in each season is different. In spring and summer, the cross-correlation between the cities within the province has significantly spatial differentiation, showing two groups, namely, southern and northern Henan. In autumn and winter, the cross-correlation of PM_{2.5} of city pairs within the province is closer, with higher spatial embeddedness. In the four seasons, the impact of PM_{2.5} concentration between the cities within Henan province has significant causal directivity. The trophic coherence of the PM_{2.5}-directed network is the smallest in autumn, with the most stable structure, while is with the largest vulnerability in summer.

The research uses the complex network analysis method to analyze the causal directivity relationship of PM_{2.5} interaction between the prefecture-level cities in Henan Province from the perspective of data, in order to provide a scientific basis for the air environment governance in Henan Province. In the future, combined with advanced technologies such as geographic information technology and remote sensing, the relevant departments can conduct real-time monitoring and forecasting for fixed and mobile emission sources, and build relevant cloud platforms to realize the sharing of air quality information and the timely warning, so as to provide a decision-making basis for regional policy making. Further research work can use meteorological parameters to evaluate the prediction network based on the PM_{2.5} time series.

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