



Supplement of

Characterization of atmospheric trace gases and particulate matter in Hangzhou, China

G. Zhang et al.

Correspondence to: Gen Zhang (zhanggen@cma.gov.cn) and Honghui Xu (forsnow@126.com)

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- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 10
- 18 Table captions
- Table. S1 Average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ and gaseous pollutants and their average ratios in the O_3 exceedances period on 10 and 12 July (OE1) and 10-11 August (OE2), and the nearby non- O_3
- exceedances period from 7-8 July (NOE1) and 13-14 August (NOE2), respectively.
- 22 Figure captions
- Fig. S1. Seasonal wind rose at NRCS site.
- Fig. S2 Wind profiles of top 10% and bottom 10% CO (a), SO₂ (b), NO_x (c), NO_y (d), O₃ (e), and PM_{2.5}
 (f) concentrations during spring (a), summer (b), autumn (c), and winter (d). The blue and red solid
 circles represent the bottom 10% and top 10% pollutants concentrations, respectively.
- Fig. S3a. Seasonal weighted potential source contribution function (WPSCF) maps of CO in Hangzhou.
 The sampling site is marked in pentacle and the WPSCF values are displayed in color.
- 29 Fig. S3b. The zoomed view of Fig. S3a
- Fig. S3c. Seasonal and spatial distributions of CO emissions (kg km² mon⁻¹) at the surface layer in
 China. The sampling site is marked in pentacle.
- Fig. S4a. Same as Fig. S3a but for NO_x
- Fig. S4b. The zoomed view of Fig. S4a
- Fig. S4c. Same as Fig. S3c but for NO_x
- Fig. S5a. Same as Fig. S3a but for SO_2
- Fig. S5b. The zoomed view of Fig. S5a.
- Fig. S6. Seasonal and spatial distributions of O₃ volume mixing ratio (VMR) simulated by MOZART-4/GEOS-5. The sample site is marked in pentacle.
- Fig. S7. Weighted Potential source contribution function (WPSCF) of PM_{2.5} during 2-9 Dec, 2013 at
 NRCS. The NRCS station was marked by pentagram and the WPSCF values are displayed in
 color.
- Fig. S8. The Geopotential Height Field (GH) (indicated by color bars) and Wind Field (WF) (black
 vectors) for 925 hPa at 20:00 LT during 13-15 December from left to right (a, b, c)

- 45 Table. S1 Average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ and gaseous pollutants and their average ratios in the O_3
- 46 exceedances period on 10 and 12 July (OE1) and 10-11 August (OE2), and the nearby non-O₃

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Same time period (9:00-17:00 BLT)							
Species	OE1*	NOE1*	OE1/NOE1	OE2*	NOE2*	OE2/NOE2	
PM _{2.5}	50.65	24.36	2.08	41.96	10.17	4.12	
O_3	95.43	53.23	1.79	92.69	42.71	2.17	
SO_2	12.73	7.89	1.61	5.18	2.01	2.58	
CO	0.46	0.38	1.20	0.48	0.30	1.62	
NOy	35.72	23.95	1.49	29.30	16.22	1.81	

 $\mu g/m^3$ unit for PM_{2.5}, ppmv unit for CO, and ppbv unit for the other gases, respectively





Fig. S2. Wind profiles of top 10% and bottom 10% CO (a), SO₂ (b), NO_x (c), NO_y (d), O₃ (e), and PM_{2.5}
(f) concentrations during spring (a), summer (b), autumn (c), and winter (d). The blue and red solid
circles represent the bottom 10% and top 10% pollutants concentrations, respectively.



Fig. S3a. Seasonal weighted potential source contribution function (WPSCF) maps of CO in Hangzhou.
The sampling site is marked in pentacle and the WPSCF values are displayed in color.



Fig. S3b. The zoomed view of Fig. S2a







Fig. S4a. Same as Fig. S3a but for NO_x



Fig. S4b. The zoomed view of Fig. S4a



200 400 600 800 1000 NOx (kg km⁻² mon⁻¹)

200 400 600 800 1000 NOx (kg km⁻² mon⁻¹)

Fig. S4c. Same as Fig. S3c but for NO_x



Fig. S5a. Same as Fig. S3a but for SO₂



Fig. S5b. The zoomed view of Fig. S5a.



Fig. S5c. Same as Fig. S3c but for SO₂



Fig. S6. Seasonal and spatial distributions of O₃ volume mixing ratio (VMR) simulated by MOZART-4/GEOS-5. The sample site is marked in pentacle.



Fig. S7. Weighted Potential source contribution function (WPSCF) of PM_{2.5} during 2-9 Dec, 2013 in
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Fig. S8. The Geopotential Height Field (GH) (indicated by color bars) and Wind Field (WF) (black
vectors) for 925 hPa at 20:00 LT during 13-15 December from left to right (a, b, and c)