*Supplement Information of*

**Persistent growth of anthropogenic NMVOC emissions in China during 1990-2017: drivers, speciation, and ozone formation potentials**

Meng Li[1,2,\*], Qiang Zhang[1], Bo Zheng[3], Dan Tong[1], Yu Lei[4], Fei Liu[3], Chaopeng Hong[1], Sicong Kang[3], Liu Yan[1], Yuxuan Zhang[1], Yu Bo[6], Hang Su[5,2], Yafang Cheng[5,2] and Kebin He[3,1]

[1] {Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Earth System Modeling, Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China}

[2] {Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz 55128, Germany}

[3] {State Key Joint Laboratory of Environment Simulation and Pollution Control, School of Environment, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China}

[4] {China Academy for Environmental Planning, Beijing 100012, China}

[5] {Center for Air Pollution and Climate Change Research, Jinan University, 511443 Guangzhou, China}

[6] {Key Laboratory of Regional Climate-Environment for Temperate East Asia, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100029, China}

\* now at: Chemical Science Division, Earth System Research Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Boulder, Colorado 80305, United States

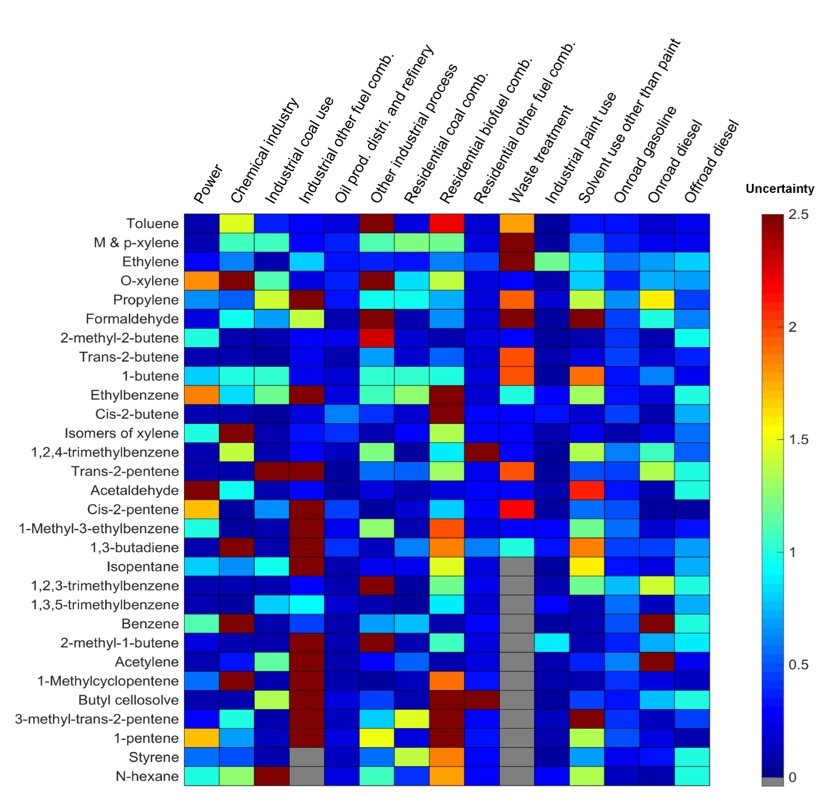
*Correspondence to:*

Qiang Zhang ([qiangzhang@tsinghua.edu.cn)](mailto:qiangzhang@tsinghua.edu.cn)) and Yuxuan Zhang (yuxuan.zhang@mpic.de)

**Contents**

Table S1. Activity rate, emission factor, and source profile by source categories (TableS1\_VOC\_trend\_Li et al. xlsx).

Figure S1. Uncertainties of mass fractions by species and subsectors in source profiles.



**Figure S1. Uncertainties of mass fractions by species and subsectors in source profiles.**