

Supplement of Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 14361–14375, 2020
<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-20-14361-2020-supplement>
© Author(s) 2020. This work is distributed under
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



Supplement of

A measurement and model study on ozone characteristics in marine air at a remote island station and its interaction with urban ozone air quality in Shanghai, China

Yixuan Gu et al.

Correspondence to: Jianming Xu (metxujm@163.com) and Fangfang He (hff@sowweather.com)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.

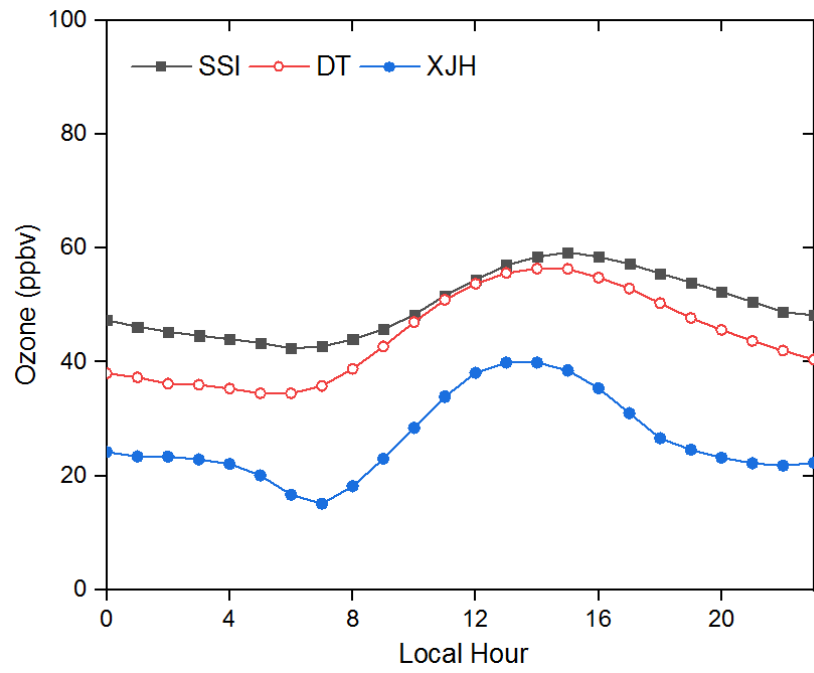


Fig. S1. Mean diurnal variations of O₃ at Sheshan Island (SSI, remote and oceanic), Dongtan (DT, rural), and Xujiahui (XJH, urban) station during the period 2012–2017.

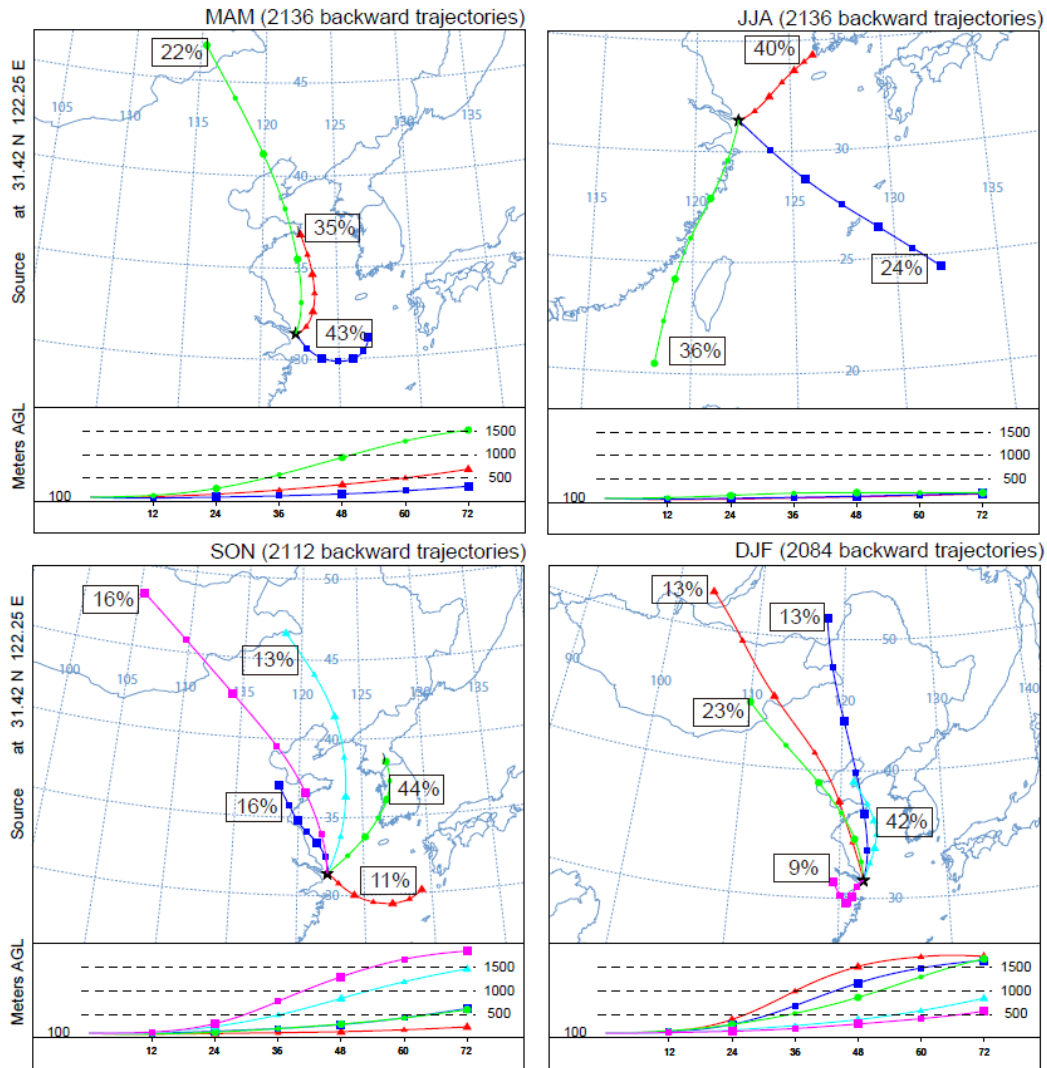


Fig. S2. Seasonal variations of the 72-h air mass backward trajectories arriving at the Sheshan Island (SSI) site using the Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPPLIT) model (Version 4, Draxler and Hess, 1998) driven by NCEP/NCAR Global Reanalysis Data ($2.5^{\circ} \times 2.5^{\circ}$). Trajectory clusters for MAM (March–May, left up), JJA (June–August, right up), SON (September–November, left bottom), and DJF (December–February, right bottom) were calculated based on the trajectories of 2012–2017 with steps of 12 h. The corresponding percentage occurrence values for different groups are presented as numbers in black squares.