



## Corrigendum to “Exploring the drivers of the increased ozone production in Beijing in summertime during 2005–2016” published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 15617–15633, 2020

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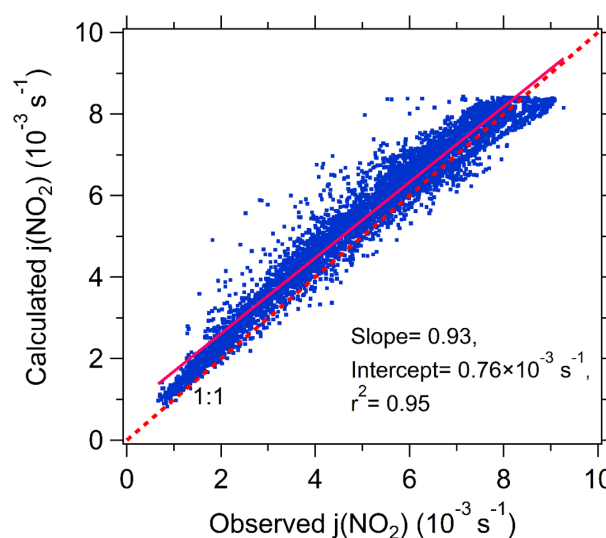
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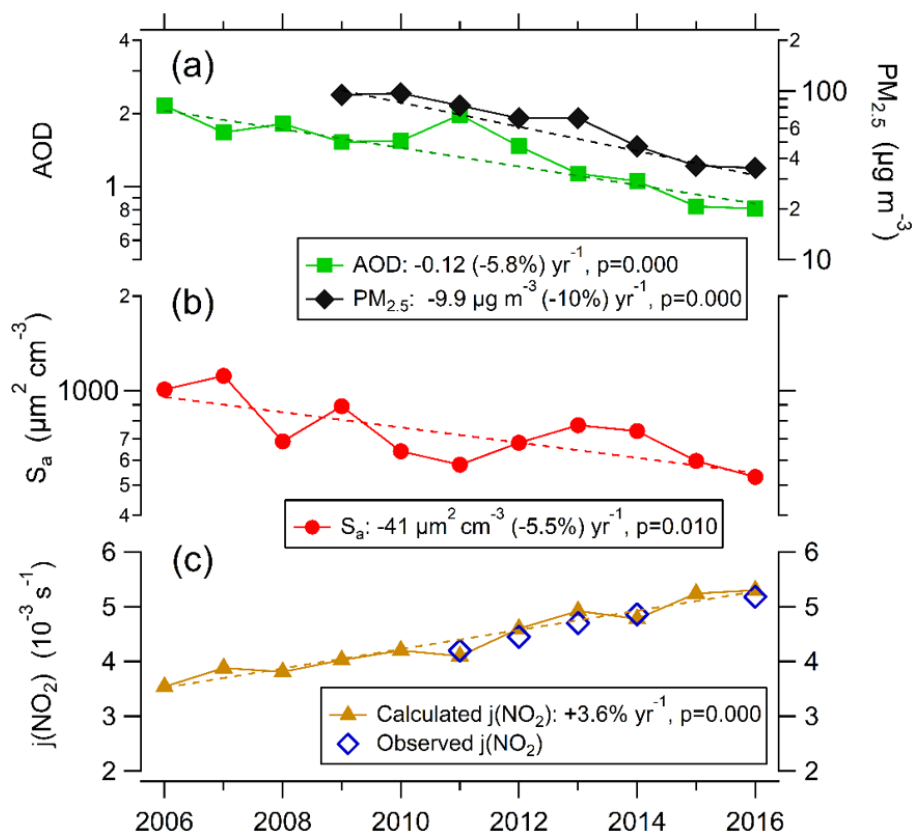
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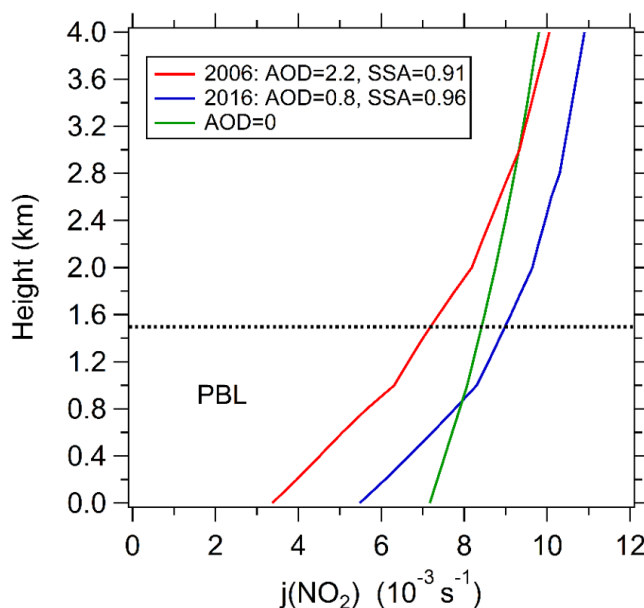
There are some mistakes in the published article due to our oversight. In Figs. 1, 6 and 12, the unit of  $j(\text{NO}_2)$  is wrong. The original unit of  $j(\text{NO}_2)$  in these figures is  $\text{s}^{-1}$ . The correct unit should be  $(10^{-3} \text{s}^{-1})$ . Here, we correct the unit of  $j(\text{NO}_2)$  in these figures to  $(10^{-3} \text{s}^{-1})$ . We apologize for misleading readers.



**Figure 1.** Correlation between observed and calculated  $j(\text{NO}_2)$  by TUV model in Beijing in summertime during 2012–2015.



**Figure 6.** Variations in daytime (07:00–19:00) averages of AOD (380 nm),  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $S_a$ ,  $j(NO_2)$  and calculated  $j(NO_2)$  by TUV in Beijing, August between 2006 and 2016. AOD and  $j(NO_2)$  are both corresponding to cloudless weather. On the y axes, a log-scale is used for  $PM_{2.5}$ , AOD and  $S_a$  and a linear scale is used for  $j(NO_2)$ .



**Figure 12.** Vertical profiles of  $j(NO_2)$  simulated by the TUV model in Beijing. Three scenarios are simulated: the model parameters are (1) AOD = 2.2, SSA = 0.91 in August 2006; (2) AOD = 0.8, SSA = 0.96 in August 2016; (3) AOD = 0. The daytime average SZA =  $53^\circ$  is used for all simulations. Dotted line represents the top of boundary layer.