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Supplement of

Measurement report: Long-term variations in carbon monoxide at a background station in China's Yangtze River Delta region

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Table S1. Comparison of the meteorological conditions (mean or mean \pm 1 standard deviation) between the periods of Shanghai Expo and Hangzhou G20 from 2006 to 2017

Shanghai Expo	T (°C)	P (hPa)	WS (m/s)	RH (%)
2010	24.2	995.52	1.9	78
The other years	24.4 \pm 0.6	994.13 \pm 3.41	2.0 \pm 0.1	77 \pm 5
Hangzhou G20	T (°C)	P (Pa)	WS (m/s)	RH (%)
2016	28.6	990.11	2.0	73
The other years	27.6 \pm 1.2	991.25 \pm 6.70	2.0 \pm 0.2	76 \pm 7

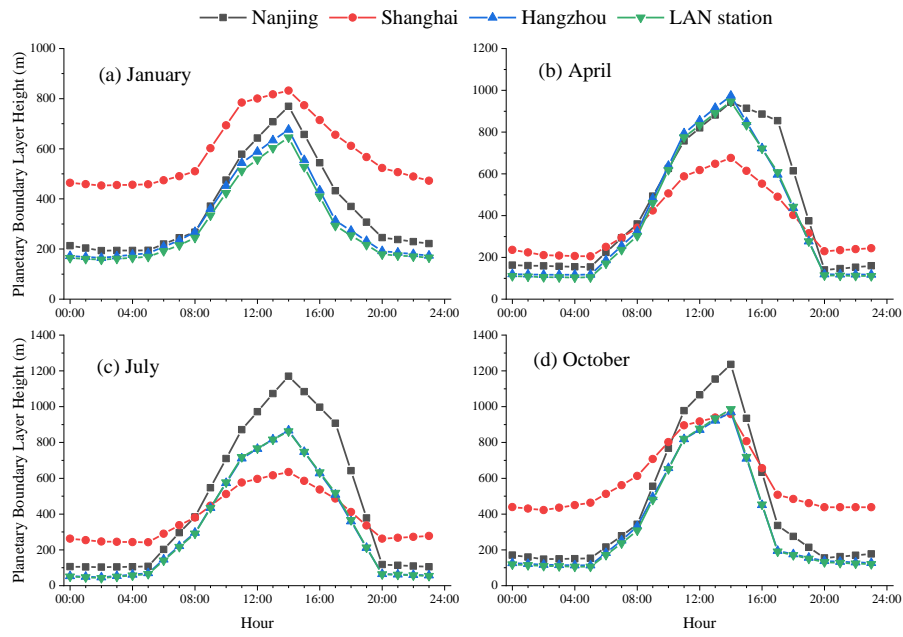


Fig. S1. Average diurnal variations in the Planetary Boundary Layer Height (PBLH) at Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, and the LAN station in (a) January, (b) April, (c) July, and (d) October, 2019. PBLH calculated by Hysplit model and NCEP meteorological data.

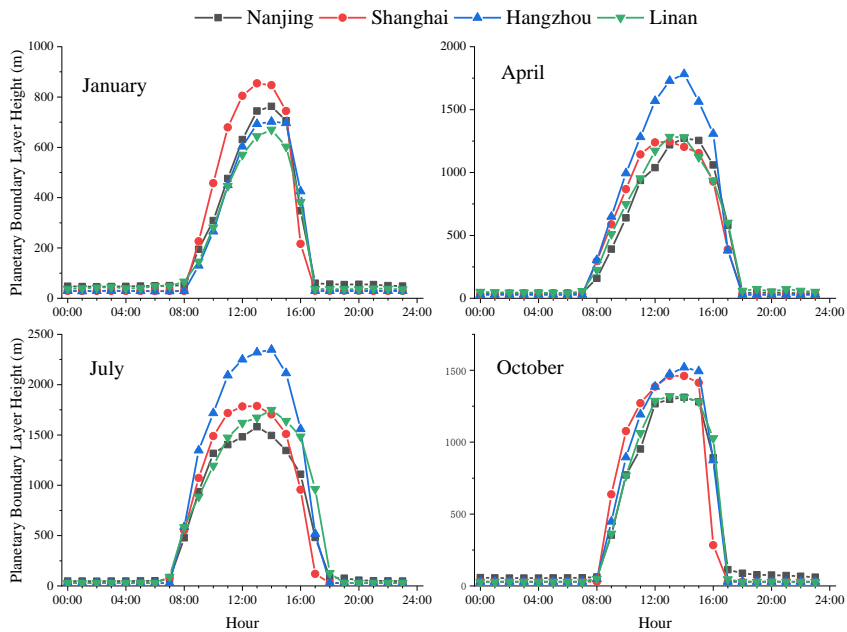


Fig. S2. Average diurnal variations in PBLH at Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, and the LAN station in 2019. PBLHs calculated by a high-resolution Planetary Boundary Layer Parameterization (MM5 Blackadar Scheme), which were provided by Doctor Liu Hongli from the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences.

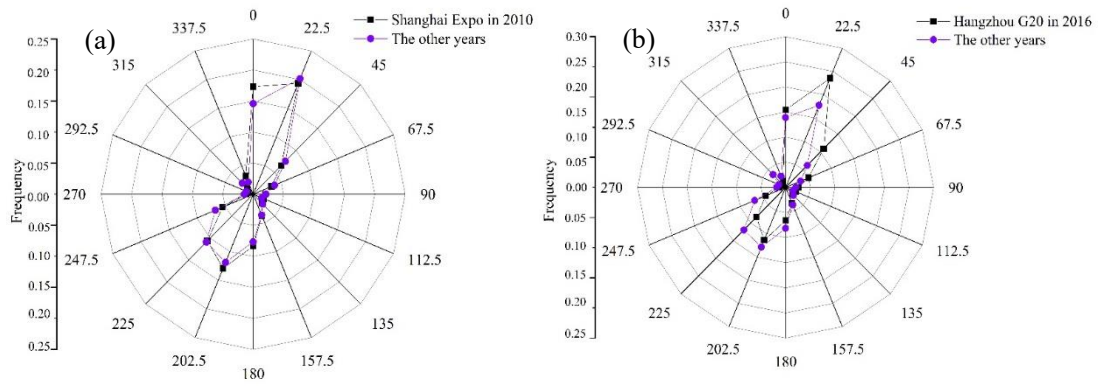


Fig. S3. Comparison of the wind direction frequency distributions between the periods of Shanghai Expo (a) and Hangzhou G20 (b) from 2006 to 2017

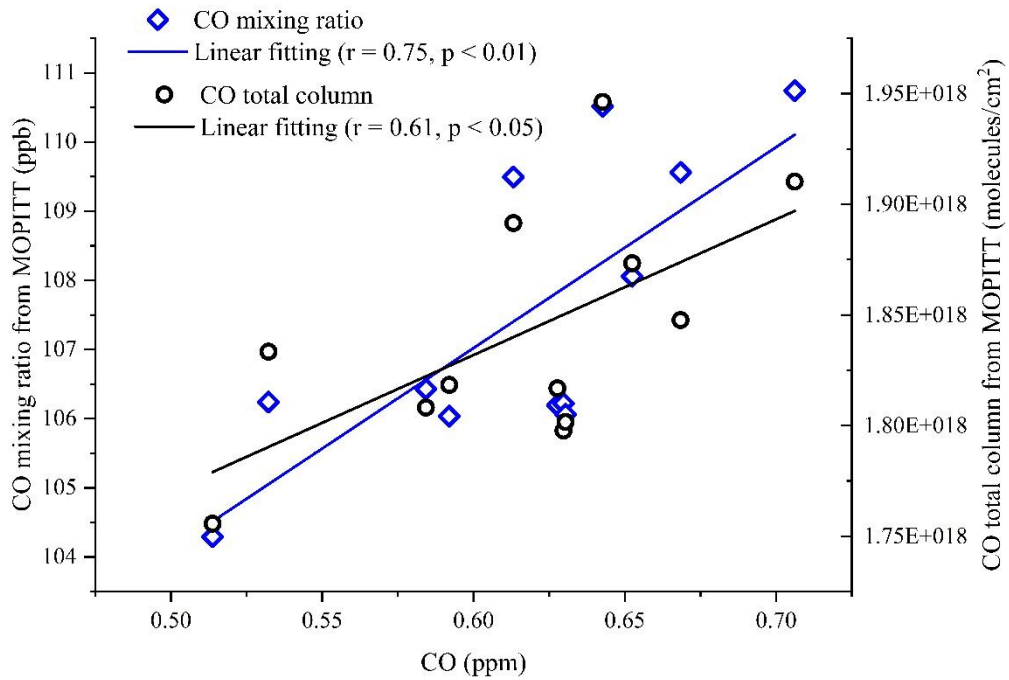


Fig. S4. Correlations between annual surface CO measured at the LAN station and the MOPITT CO data from 2006 to 2017