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Mapping the drivers of formaldehyde (HCHO) variability from 2015 to 2019 over eastern China: insights from Fourier transform infrared observation and GEOS-Chem model simulation

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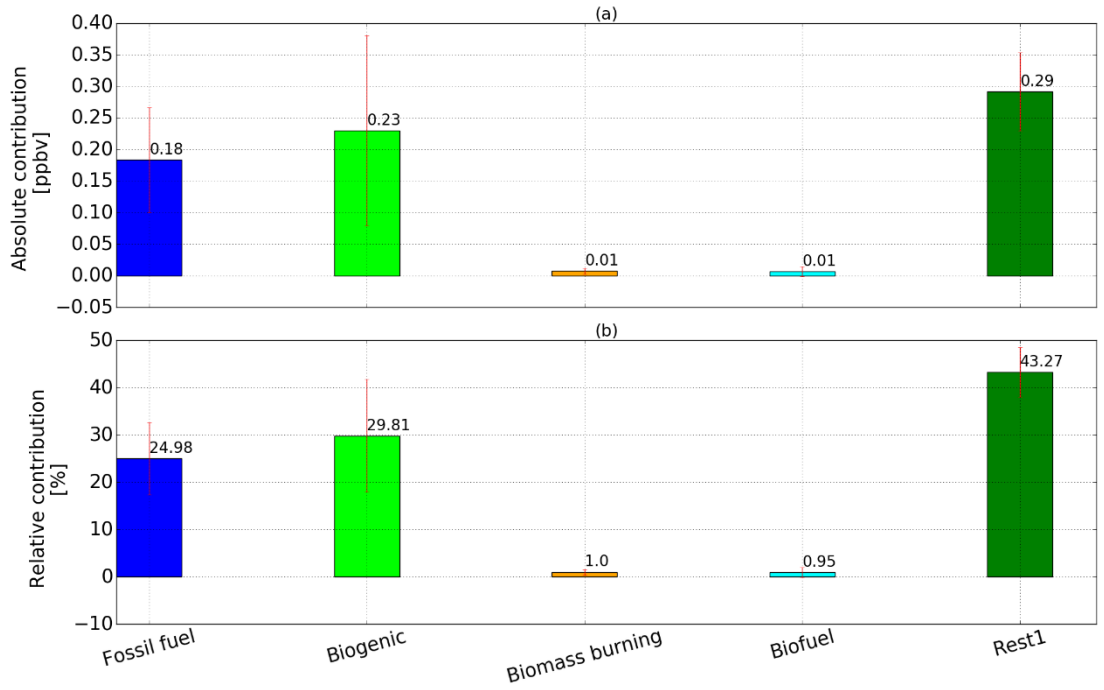

Fig. S1. Absolute (a) and relative (b) contributions of fossil fuel, biogenic, biomass burning, and biofuel emission sources to the observed HCHO summertime enhancements from 2015 to 2019 over Hefei, eastern China. Vertical error bars represent 1-σ standard variation. The remaining contribution (Rest1) was calculated as the difference between the BASE simulation and the sum of all emission category sensitivity simulations.

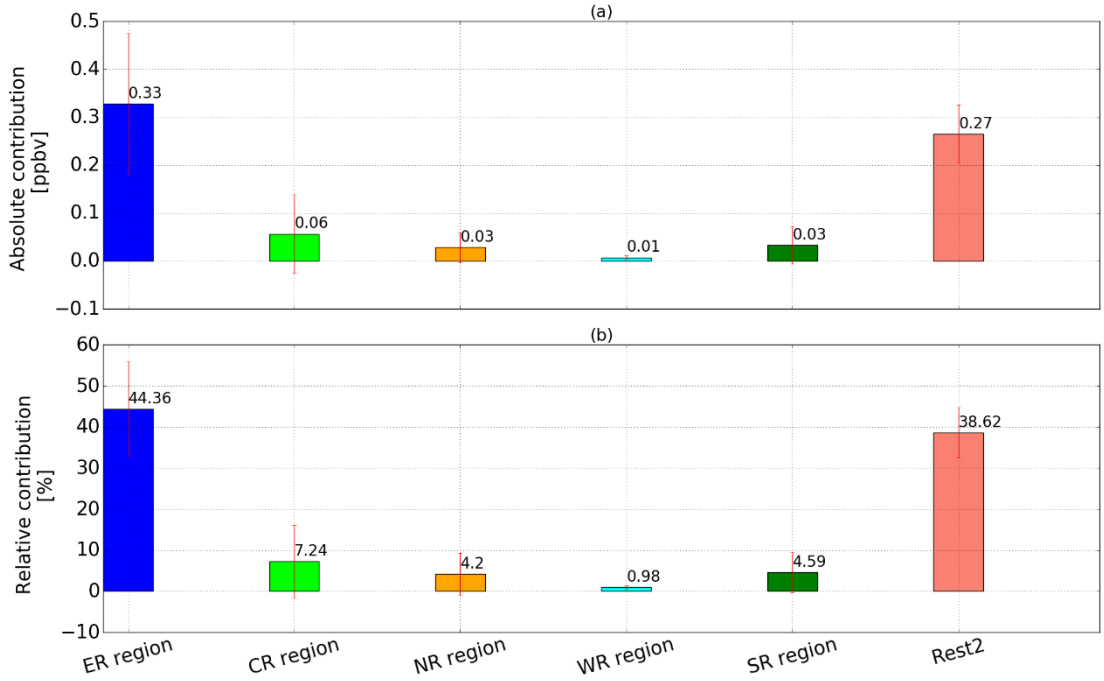

Fig. S2. Absolute (a) and relative (b) contributions of the emission clusters in ER, CR, NR, WR, and SR regions to the observed HCHO summertime enhancements from 2015 to 2019 over Hefei, eastern China. Geographical delimitations for these regions are summarised in Table 3. Vertical error bars represent 1-σ standard variation. The remaining contribution (Rest2) was calculated as the difference between the BASE simulation and the sum of all geographical sensitivity simulations.