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Quantifying variability, source, and transport of CO in the urban areas over the Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau

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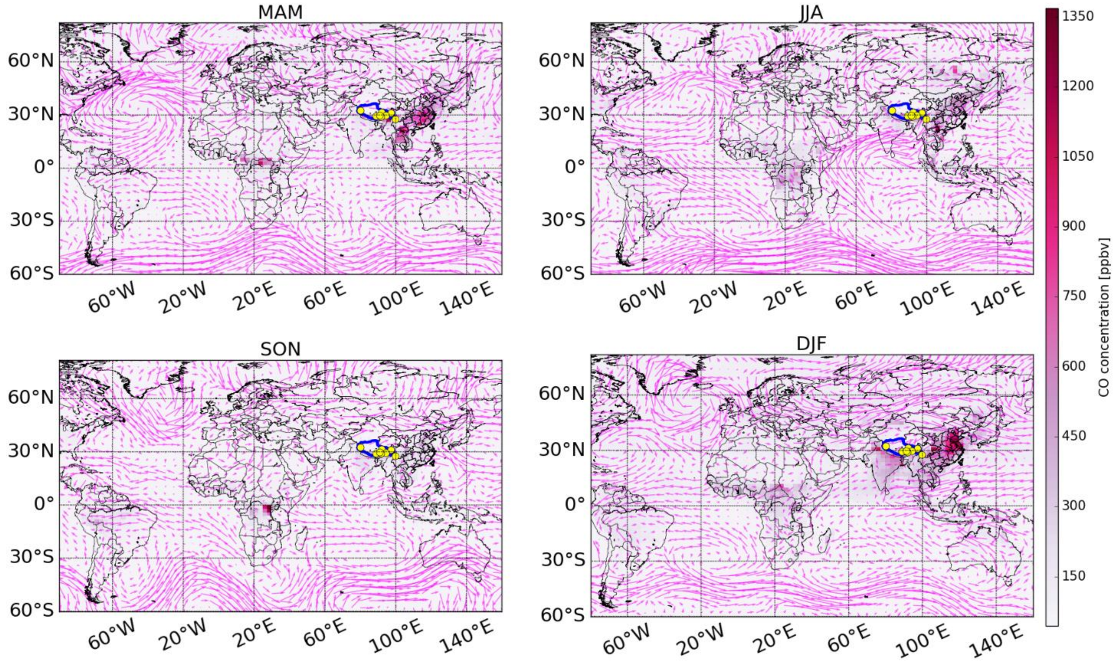
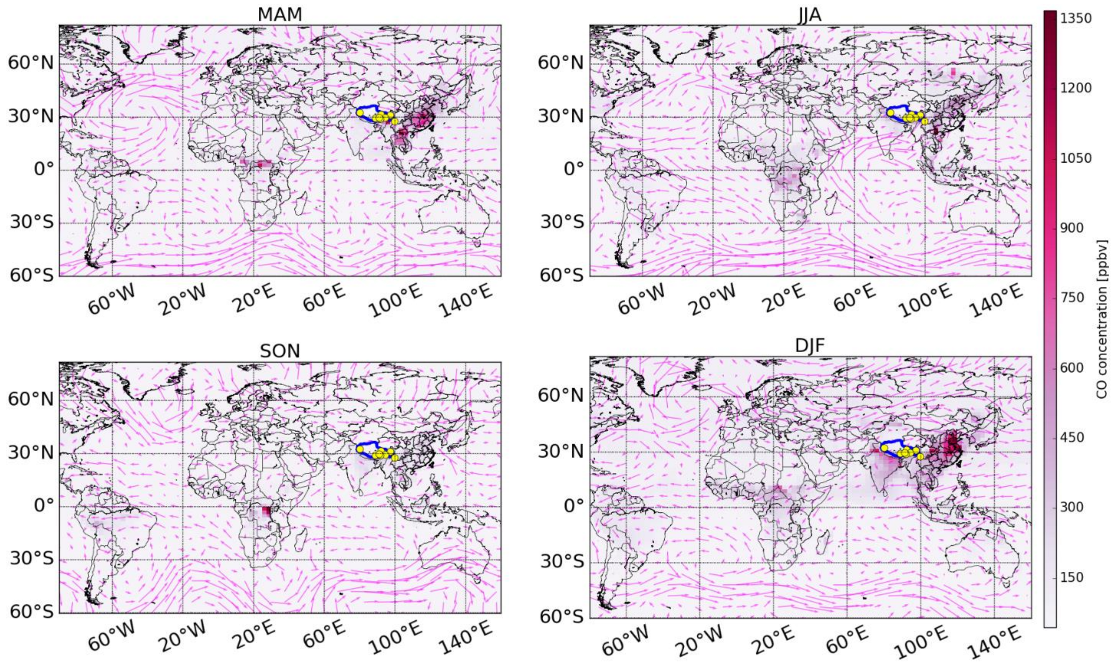


(a)



(b)

Fig. S1. Comparison between GDAS-1 meteorological fields (1°latitude × 1°longitude) used for back trajectories calculation and Goddard Earth Observing System-Forward Processing (GEOS-FP) meteorological fields (2°latitude × 2.5°longitude) used for GEOS-Chem simulation. The arrows represent the mean horizontal wind vectors at 500 hPa. Spatial distributions of CO VMR in the GEOS-Chem tagged CO simulations in different seasons are also shown. The HTP and the studied regions are marked with a blue outline and yellow dots, respectively. (a) and (b) are meteorological fields from the GDAS-1 and GEOS-PF dataset, respectively.

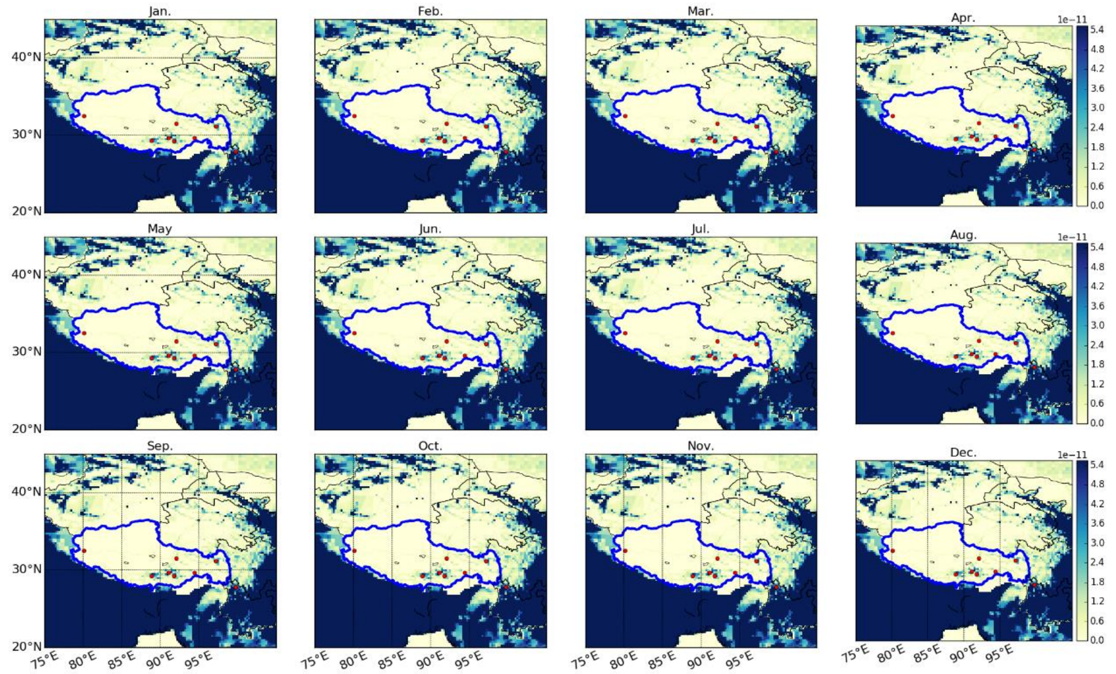


Fig. S2. Total CO emission distribution in 2017 (0.25°×0.25°) from the Multi-resolution Emission Inventory for China (MEIC) over the Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau (HTP) region and suroundings. Units are in kg/m^2/s. The HTP and the studied regions are marked with a blue outline and red dots, respectively.