



Supplement of

Contributions of meteorology and anthropogenic emissions to the trends in winter $PM_{\rm 2.5}$ in eastern China 2013–2018

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Figure S1: Time series of emission inventory (EI) ratios in the winter of 1985–2018 for the BTH/PRD (black) and YRD/PRD (red).



15 Figure S2: Exponential fitting of daily observed PM_{2.5} and daily observed visibility (a, c, e, g, i; the curve is the exponential fitting result) in different relative humidity (RH) intervals in BTH from 2015 to 2019 and comparison between observed PM_{2.5} and model-fitted PM_{2.5} (b, d, f, h, j; the dotted line is the linear fitting result and the solid line is y=x). The observed PM_{2.5} data is taken from China National Environment Monitoring Center.



Figure S3: Exponential fitting of daily observed PM_{2.5} and daily observed visibility (a, c, e, g, i, k, m; the curve is the exponential fitting result) in different RH intervals in YRD from 2015 to 2019 and comparison between observed PM_{2.5} and model-fitted PM_{2.5} (b, d, f, h, j, l, n; the dotted line is the linear fitting result and the solid line is y=x).



Figure S4: Exponential fitting of daily observed PM_{2.5} and daily observed visibility (a, c, e, g, i, k, m; the curve is the exponential fitting result) in different RH intervals in PRD from 2015 to 2019 and comparison between observed PM_{2.5} and model-fitted PM_{2.5} (b, d, f, h, j, l, n; the dotted line is the linear fitting result and the solid line is y=x).



Figure S5: Temporal variations of retrieved PM_{2.5} (grey, 1973–2018), observed visibility (green, 1973–2018), and observed PM_{2.5} (red, 2014–2018) in the winter.