



*Supplement of*

## **High-resolution regional emission inventory contributes to the evaluation of policy effectiveness: a case study in Jiangsu Province, China**

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# Supplement

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**Table S1 Source categories of the emission inventory for Jiangsu Province, China.**

<b>Sector (1<sup>st</sup> level)</b>	<b>Subsector(2<sup>nd</sup> level)</b>	<b>Fuel/product/process(3<sup>rd</sup> level)</b>
Power sector	Power plant	Coal (8 categories)/ Fuel oil/ Natural gas/other 8 categories
Industry	Boilers	Coal (8 categories)/Fuel oil/Diesel/Natural gas/Biomass
	Mining	Coal mining Oil and gas extraction Metal mining Non-metallic mining
	Petroleum refining	Process devices Equipment leak Storage tanks Loading and unloading Flares Wastewater treatment Cooling Tower Petrochemical furnace
	Coking	Coke production
	Chemical manufacturing	Organic chemical manufacturing (18 categories) Inorganic chemical manufacturing (10 categories) Fertilizer (7 categories) Pesticide (8 categories) Coating production (16 categories) Ink production Synthetic resin/ Synthetic rubber (6 categories) Synthetic fiber monomer

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	Specialty chemicals
	Household chemicals (11 categories)
	Chemical fiber (6 categories)
Rubber and plastic manufacturing	Rubber products/ Plastic products (30 categories)
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	Cement manufacturing/ Lime manufacturing/ Plaster manufacturing
	Commodity concrete/ Brick and tile products/ Crushed Stone processing
	Abrasive processing/ Asphalt products /
	Glass products/ Glass fiber/ Gypsum board
	Ceramic products/ Refractory products
Ferrous metal manufacturing	Raw material yard
	Sintering
	Pellet
	Blast furnace
	Converter
	Electric furnace
	Casting steel
	Rolling steel
	Ferroalloy production
Non-ferrous metal manufacturing	Primary copper/ Primary aluminum/ Primary lead
	Primary zinc/ Secondary copper/ Secondary aluminum
Food manufacturing	
Tobacco manufacturing	
Wood processing	
Papermaking	Pulp manufacturing
Agricultural products processing	
Beverage manufacturing	Alcohol/ Liquor/ Red wine/ Beer

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	Textile	
	Leather tanning	
	Furniture manufacturing	
	Package and printing	
	Pharmaceutical manufacturing	
	Shoemaking	
	Metal products	
	Machinery equipment manufacturing	
	Railway equipment	
	Auto manufacturing	
	Shipbuilding	
	Appliance manufacturing	
	Electronic equipment	
	Other industry	
Transportation	Motor vehicles	Light-duty gasoline vehicles
		Light-duty diesel vehicles
		Heavy-duty gasoline vehicles
		Heavy-duty diesel vehicles
		Heavy-duty gasoline truck
		Heavy-duty diesel truck
		Taxi/Bus/ Motorcycles
	Non-road machinery	Agricultural machinery
		Construction machinery
		Garden equipment
		Ground handling equipment
		Factory machinery

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		Port machinery
Residential	Marine	
	Aviation aircraft	
	Residential combustion	
	Architectural coating	
	Housing retrofitting emissions	
	Ship fittings and repairs	
	Consumer products	
	Solvent degreasing	
	Auto repair	
	Dry cleaning	
	Hospital solvent	
	Catering	
	Sewage treatment	
	Waste treatment	Landfill/Composting
Oil depot	Crude oil/Gasoline/Diesel/Heavy oil/ Chemicals	
Agriculture	Gas station	
	Livestock	Cow/Horse/Donkey/Mule/Pig/Sheep/Rabbit/Poultry
	Nitrogen fertilizer application	Fertilizer-N/Fertilizer-P/Fertilizer-K
	Soil background	
	Nitrogen fixing plants	
	Biofuel	Rice straw/Wheat/Corn/Bean/Tuber/Cotton
Biogenic source	Human excrement	
	Biogenic volatile organic compounds emissions	

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**Table S2 Comparisons between observed and simulated meteorological parameters in D3 (OBS and SIM represent observation and simulation, respectively).**

Meteorological parameters	Evaluation Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Recommended range
WS10	OBS (m/s)	2.91	2.63	2.88	2.37	2.55	
	SIM (m/s)	2.92	2.67	2.89	2.63	2.81	
	Bias (m/s)	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.27	0.26	$\leq \pm 0.5$
	RMSE (m/s)	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.27	0.3	$\leq 2.0$
	IOA	0.82	0.72	0.94	0.87	0.85	$\geq 0.6$
	R	0.89	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.75	
WD10	OBS (°)	184.29	163.29	169.28	174.34	151.75	
	SIM (°)	165.37	147.09	159.80	155.66	143.8	
	Bias	-18.92	-16.2	-9.48	-18.68	-7.95	$\leq \pm 10$
	R	0.69	0.74	0.8	0.71	0.66	
T2	OBS (°C)	15.96	16.02	16.54	16.85	15.78	
	SIM (°C)	16.19	15.73	16.33	16.35	15.45	
	Bias (°C)	0.23	-0.29	-0.21	-0.5	-0.33	$\leq \pm 0.5$
	RMSE (°C)	1.76	0.95	1.27	0.69	1.36	$\leq 2.0$
	IOA	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.99	0.91	$\geq 0.8$
	R	0.94	0.91	0.89	0.96	0.88	
RH2	OBS (%)	65.16	75.69	79.81	71.96	68.35	
	SIM (%)	61.87	76.21	82.24	70.80	63.91	
	Bias (%)	-3.29	0.52	2.43	-1.16	-4.44	
	RMSE (%)	6.61	3.86	4.24	4.07	5.18	
	IOA	0.97	0.98	0.95	0.98	0.83	$\geq 0.7$
	R	0.92	0.85	0.89	0.94	0.87	



**Table S3 The meteorological variation (VMET) and emission variation scenarios (VEMIS) for evaluating the contributions of the two factors to changing air quality for 2015-2017 and 2017-2019.**

	Contribution 2015-2017	Contribution 2017-2019
VMET	E2017M2017-E2017M2015	E2017M2019-E2017M2017
VEMIS	E2017M2017-E2015M2017	E2019M2017-E2017M2017

Note: VMET and VEMIS were simulated to estimate the contributions of changing meteorology and emissions, respectively. E2017M2017 means the simulation with emission inventory for 2017 and meteorological fields for 2017, and so on.

**Table S4 Annual air pollutant emissions in Jiangsu from 2015 to 2019 (Gg·yr<sup>-1</sup>).**

Year	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	AVOCs	NH <sub>3</sub>	CO	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	BC	OC
Power	222	351	29	0	607	71	46	0	0
Industry	325	465	854	14	4974	481	300	15	7
Transportation	35	546	195	6	1132	31	29	12	4
Residential	45	49	270	15	1022	128	116	7	33
Agriculture	0	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	0
2015 Total	627	1411	1348	468	7735	711	491	34	44
Power	191	282	28	0	549	51	35	0	0
Industry	305	450	838	14	4623	477	295	14	10
Transportation	39	613	208	7	1207	33	32	13	4
Residential	45	46	272	16	1018	126	113	7	29
Agriculture	0	0	0	415	0	0	0	0	0
2016 Total	580	1391	1347	452	7397	687	475	34	43
Power	123	263	26	0	493	54	36	0	0
Industry	207	359	837	14	4527	465	288	12	9
Transportation	41	664	209	8	1272	35	33	14	5
Residential	45	45	271	20	1013	122	111	7	27
Agriculture	0	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	0
2017 Total	416	1331	1343	434	7305	676	468	33	41
Power	128	251	26	0	490	51	32	0	0
Industry	158	184	848	14	4452	455	282	11	9
Transportation	43	717	163	7	1323	44	42	15	5
Residential	45	46	269	19	987	120	106	7	26
Agriculture	0	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0
2018 Total	374	1198	1306	430	7252	670	462	33	40
Power	80	186	26	0	484	43	28	0	0
Industry	127	137	839	14	4349	374	240	10	7
Transportation	44	754	151	8	1356	45	43	15	5
Residential	45	45	255	17	974	103	100	7	24
Agriculture	0	0	0	383	0	0	0	0	0
2019 Total	296	1122	1271	422	7163	565	411	32	36

**Table S5 The emission data of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, AVOCs, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and NH<sub>3</sub> by year and city for 2015 and 2019 (Gg·yr<sup>-1</sup>).**

	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	AVOCs	NH <sub>3</sub>
Southern cities	334.5	684.1	229.1	602.8	81.4
Nanjing	58.5	192.7	63.7	94.4	17.2
Suzhou	150.8	205.5	55.0	237.2	25.1
Wuxi	62.9	107.2	36.4	108.6	13.9
Changzhou	39.0	111.9	48.4	92.0	13.7
Zhenjiang	23.3	66.9	25.6	70.7	11.5
Northern cities	186.4	463.5	167.1	462.8	279.9
Xuzhou	73.1	131.4	50.6	92.3	74.3
Lianyungang	24.9	80.9	29.9	86.4	39.3
Suqian	18.4	52.8	18.8	80.1	39.3
Huaian	28.5	100.9	28.2	103.4	39.7
Yancheng	41.4	97.5	39.7	100.7	87.3
Central cities	106.7	264.5	94.5	282.3	107.2
Yangzhou	24.9	68.1	23.2	66.1	21.8
Taizhou	32.5	69.1	37.3	99.7	27.2
Nantong	49.3	127.3	34.0	116.4	58.3
2015 Total	627.6	1412.1	490.7	1347.9	468.5
Southern cities	136.3	524.5	174.9	665.0	73.2
Nanjing	28.6	135.3	47.7	119.6	18.3
Suzhou	43.7	145.4	39.4	284.3	19.8
Wuxi	32.0	109.1	31.0	128.0	13.9
Changzhou	23.7	70.9	35.8	83.8	12.2
Zhenjiang	9.4	63.7	21.0	49.4	9.0
Northern cities	87.0	379.7	154.0	335.9	253.9
Xuzhou	22.4	85.3	47.1	78.0	65.0
Lianyungang	22.1	87.1	24.5	77.7	34.9
Suqian	11.5	56.9	18.0	49.4	37.4
Huaian	18.2	78.6	24.5	62.2	37.9
Yancheng	12.7	71.8	40.0	68.7	78.7
Central cities	71.5	217.9	82.4	270.2	95.3
Yangzhou	21.4	52.0	16.1	74.5	22.5
Taizhou	20.4	48.8	36.3	92.0	25.9
Nantong	29.7	117.1	30.0	103.7	46.9
2019 Total	295.8	1122.2	411.4	1271.1	422.5

**Table S6 Comparison of observed and simulated hourly PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations by month in Jiangsu. In total, 110 state-operated observation sites were included in the comparison.**

	Observation Simulation ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )			R		NMB (%)		NME (%)	
	( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )	This study <sup>a</sup>	MEIC <sup>c</sup>	This study	MEIC	This study	MEIC	This study	MEIC
2015/1	97.06	80.29	72.11	0.40	0.25	-10.47	-25.69	48.07	53.10
2015/4	54.31	42.42	41.14	0.26	0.24	-17.28	-19.79	49.83	48.84
2015/7	39.36	32.98	30.09	0.37	0.34	-8.58	-17.23	59.96	58.15
2015/10	56.55	42.33	39.66	0.44	0.29	-14.53	-30.27	50.15	52.58
2016/1	81.87	71.80	64.32	0.41	0.30	-12.29	-17.25	43.64	43.80
2016/4	50.42	49.03	41.34	0.24	0.20	-2.77	-15.33	56.48	49.15
2016/7	30.60	34.23	34.80	0.24	0.19	11.86	16.81	49.25	57.36
2016/10	28.93	26.44	24.33	0.31	0.30	-8.62	-14.65	36.79	51.98
2017/1	66.51	64.65	50.68	0.33	0.35	-19.71	-21.43	49.46	58.15
2017/4	49.09	46.59	40.81	0.27	0.15	-17.32	-15.39	54.50	58.69
2017/7	29.87	33.80	33.45	0.25	0.20	-9.13	11.57	28.82	35.89
2017/10	34.48	36.77	29.40	0.45	0.42	-7.29	-15.09	37.44	51.90
2018/1	83.95	61.24	53.66	0.57	0.40	-27.05	-33.49	49.50	58.57
2018/4	47.93	37.86	41.70	0.28	0.10	-23.67	-12.99	54.85	56.16
2018/7	24.42	23.03	28.63	0.37	0.24	-5.71	17.50	56.55	28.66
2018/10	38.97	20.01	11.16	0.20	0.17	-28.67	-43.36	41.21	43.34
2019/1	72.29	77.79	64.55	0.29	0.10	7.61	-11.53	38.72	52.74
2019/4	40.32	49.62	43.96	0.27	0.20	23.07	7.87	45.58	54.51
2019/7	25.20	26.86	27.35	0.19	0.10	6.58	21.45	42.08	53.40
2019/10	38.40	20.63	16.54	0.20	0.12	-29.32	-38.15	49.43	52.46

This study<sup>a</sup>: simulation with a horizontal resolution of 3 km (D3).

MEIC<sup>c</sup>: simulation with a horizontal resolution of 9 km (D2).

**Table S7 The same as Table S6 but for MDA8 O<sub>3</sub>.**

	Observation Simulation ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )			R		NMB (%)		NME (%)	
	( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )	This study <sup>a</sup>	MEIC <sup>c</sup>	This study	MEIC	This study	MEIC	This study	MEIC
2015/1	50.93	35.83	39.54	0.25	0.17	-29.64	-25.20	47.13	42.58
2015/4	108.70	82.61	79.20	0.37	0.26	-24.01	-27.14	36.43	41.89
2015/7	107.18	85.58	86.53	0.48	0.41	-20.15	-19.85	36.74	41.82
2015/10	114.98	78.27	78.27	0.37	0.37	-31.93	-31.93	37.34	37.34
2016/1	60.19	40.62	38.52	0.29	0.32	-32.52	-36.00	41.43	42.69
2016/4	117.37	85.40	85.10	0.49	0.47	-27.24	-27.49	37.23	39.03
2016/7	118.38	95.91	110.76	0.58	0.50	-11.10	-6.44	31.68	31.61
2016/10	74.36	67.71	64.41	0.51	0.45	-8.94	-13.50	30.37	31.39
2017/1	66.37	44.2	42.70	0.43	0.44	-29.39	-35.67	38.71	41.95
2017/4	134.06	103.52	98.58	0.57	0.60	-17.48	-26.47	26.68	31.23
2017/7	134.59	116.08	145.43	0.44	0.37	-11.86	8.05	31.58	35.81
2017/10	91.28	85.92	81.97	0.57	0.37	-3.69	-10.20	24.93	26.75
2018/1	57.95	52.61	52.32	0.12	0.26	-9.21	42.04	38.74	66.28
2018/4	134.87	106.68	85.74	0.67	0.29	-20.90	-36.00	27.36	42.66
2018/7	118.01	117.53	114.78	0.45	0.43	-0.41	3.26	32.50	35.30
2018/10	108.75	79.42	70.85	0.33	0.31	-26.97	-34.66	34.99	39.03
2019/1	50.48	48.43	43.41	0.28	0.20	-9.99	-13.99	44.02	57.07
2019/4	112.93	101.95	94.46	0.50	0.41	-21.24	-16.35	31.71	39.57
2019/7	138.71	124.22	118.45	0.33	0.31	-12.65	-16.70	43.33	34.17
2019/10	109.55	88.26	80.72	0.28	0.20	-21.57	-24.10	43.93	35.89

This study<sup>a</sup>: simulation with a horizontal resolution of 3 km (D3).

MEIC<sup>c</sup>: simulation with a horizontal resolution of 9 km (D2).

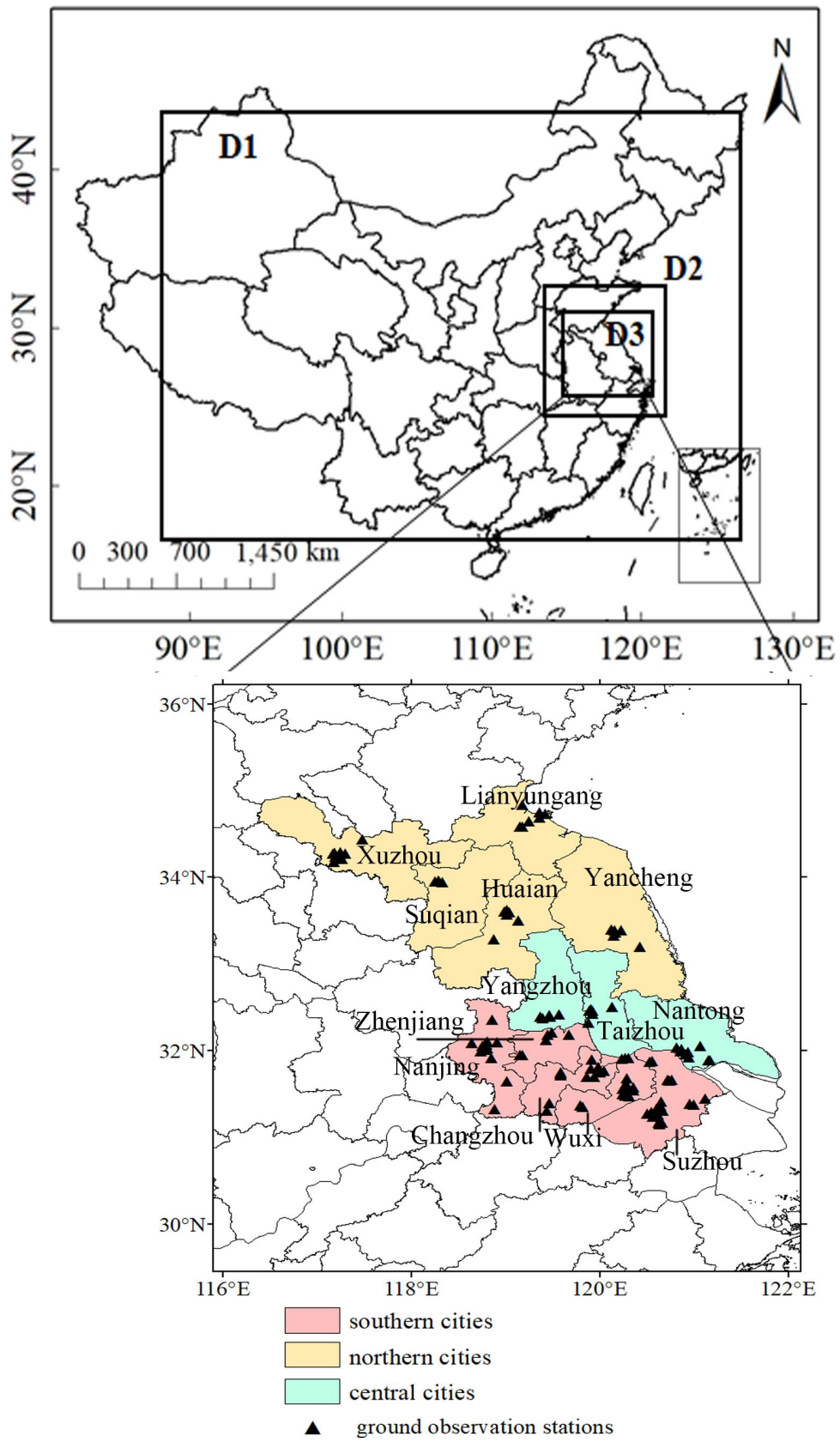
**Table S8 Comparison of observed and simulated hourly SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations by month for 2017 in Jiangsu. In total, 110 state-operated observation sites were included in the comparison.**

		Observation Simulation ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )		R	NMB (%)		NME (%)	
		( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )	This study <sup>a</sup>	This study	This study	MEIC <sup>b</sup>	This study	MEIC
SO <sub>2</sub>	2017/1	19.73	14.68	0.36	-25.14	53.96	43.24	92.53
	2017/4	20.60	13.14	0.44	-27.57	35.03	53.17	83.59
	2017/7	14.06	8.82	0.42	-24.22	67.77	46.03	113.54
	2017/10	13.21	6.86	0.53	-38.01	58.70	51.85	110.01
NO <sub>2</sub>	2017/1	42.68	51.23	0.44	29.25	58.69	47.22	73.45
	2017/4	38.24	47.58	0.40	26.01	51.47	47.19	65.46
	2017/7	25.77	42.08	0.32	21.88	133.05	37.85	138.17
	2017/10	30.46	42.34	0.31	40.17	50.02	61.31	71.08

This study<sup>a</sup>: simulation with a horizontal resolution of 3 km (D3);

MEIC<sup>b</sup>: simulation with a horizontal resolution of 12 km (unpublished data, provided by the MEIC team, Tsinghua University).

Figure S1



**Figure S2**

1) Ultra-low emission of coal-fired power plants	33% meet "ultralow emission" standard	84% meet "ultralow emission" standard	100% meet "ultralow emission" standard		
2) Extensive management of coal-fired boilers	100 MW of coal-fired power generation capacity were phased out Eliminated non-heating coal-fired power units (< 300 MW)		Remediation of coal-fired boilers (< 10 steam tons/hour)		
3) Upgrade and renovation of non-electrical industry	Iron and steel	80% with high efficiency de-S devices	60% meet "ultralow emission" standard		
	Cement	89% with high efficiency de-N devices	Ultra-low emission transformation of 22 cement clinker enterprises		
	Flat glass	40% & 17% equipped with de-S and de-N devices	30% equipped with de-N devices		
4) Phase out outdated industrial capacities	Iron and steel	Eliminated 8 million ton outdated capacity	Eliminated 18 million ton outdated capacity		
	Cement	Eliminated 9 million ton outdated capacity	Eliminated 50% of outdated coking capacity		
	Flat glass	Eliminated 3 million weight boxes outdated capacity	Eliminated 8 million weight boxes outdated capacity		
5) Phase out small polluting factories	1,400 petrochemical industry enterprises were phased out or rectified		1750 enterprises were phased out or rectified		
6) Construction of port shore power	15% equipped with shore power in port Reach 40% electric coverage (Oil to Electric)		30% equipped with shore power in port Reach 60% electric coverage		
7) Comprehensive treatment of mobile source pollution	Emission standard	"China V" standard (on road)	"China VI" standard (on road) > "China II" standard (non-on road)		
	Old cars	Eliminated 0.7 million old vehicles	Eliminated 30,000 old trucks (< China III standard)		
	New Energy cars	Promote 50,000 new energy vehicles	Promote 150,000 new energy vehicles Replacement 80% of buses with new energy		
8) VOCs emission control in key sectors	17% of the industry enterprises treat the waste gas in the process	32% of the industry enterprises treat the waste gas in the process; Average end-of-pipe treatment efficiency of 30%			
9) Oil and gas recovery	90% of gas stations, tanker trucks, and tank farms have achieved oil and gas recovery treatment		Average oil and gas recovery efficiency reached 95%		
10) Replacement with low-VOC paints	Switch to water-based paints with low VOCs content in 7 key industries		20% reduction in the use of highly reactive solvents and auxiliary products		
11) Application of leak detection and repair (LDAR)	Implement LDAR in all chemical parks				
12) Control of non-point pollution			Comprehensive utilization rate of straw reached 95% Fertilizer utilization rate reached 40%		
13) Promote clean energy	Applied washed clean coal Coal substituted by NG and electricity in 30,000 households		NG has covered 70% of the province		
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>List of Policies and Clean Air Actions</b>	the National Action Plan on Air Pollution Control and Prevention (NAPAPCP, State Council of the People's Republic of China (SCC), 2013)			the "Three-Year Action Plan to Fight Air Pollution" (TYAPFAP, State Council of the People's Republic of China (SCC), 2018)	

Air Pollution Remediation Work Plan for Coal-fired Boilers in Jiangsu, (Department of ecological environment of Jiangsu, 2013)

VOCs Pollution Control Special Action Implementation Plan, (Department of ecological environment of Jiangsu, 2015)

Action Plan for Energy Saving, Emission Reduction and Renovation of Coal Power Units in Jiangsu (2014-2020), (The People's Government of Jiangsu, 2014)

The Implementation plan for Ultra-low Emission Transformation of Iron and Steel Enterprises in Jiangsu (2018), (Department of ecological environment of Jiangsu, 2018)



Figure S3

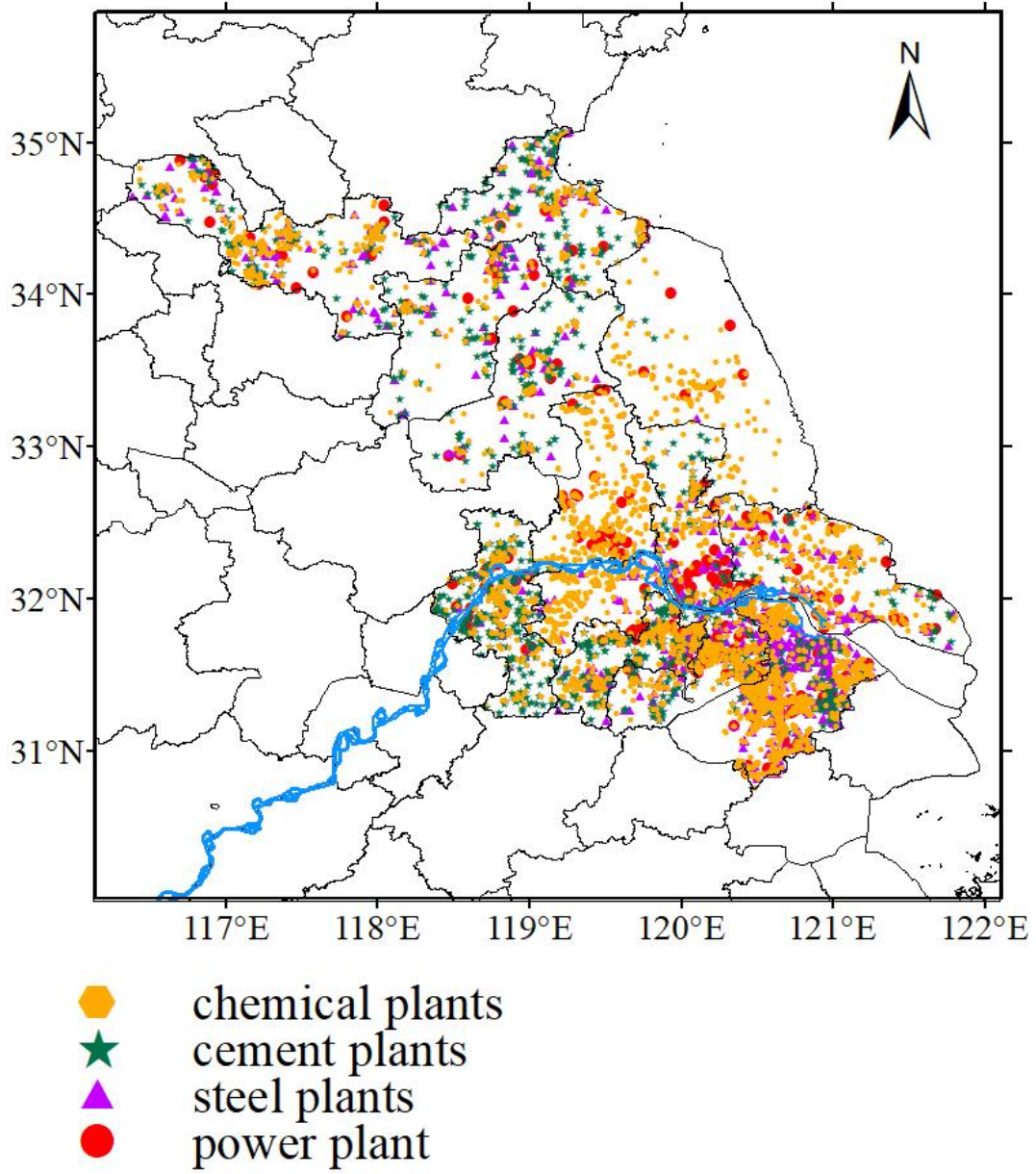


Figure S4

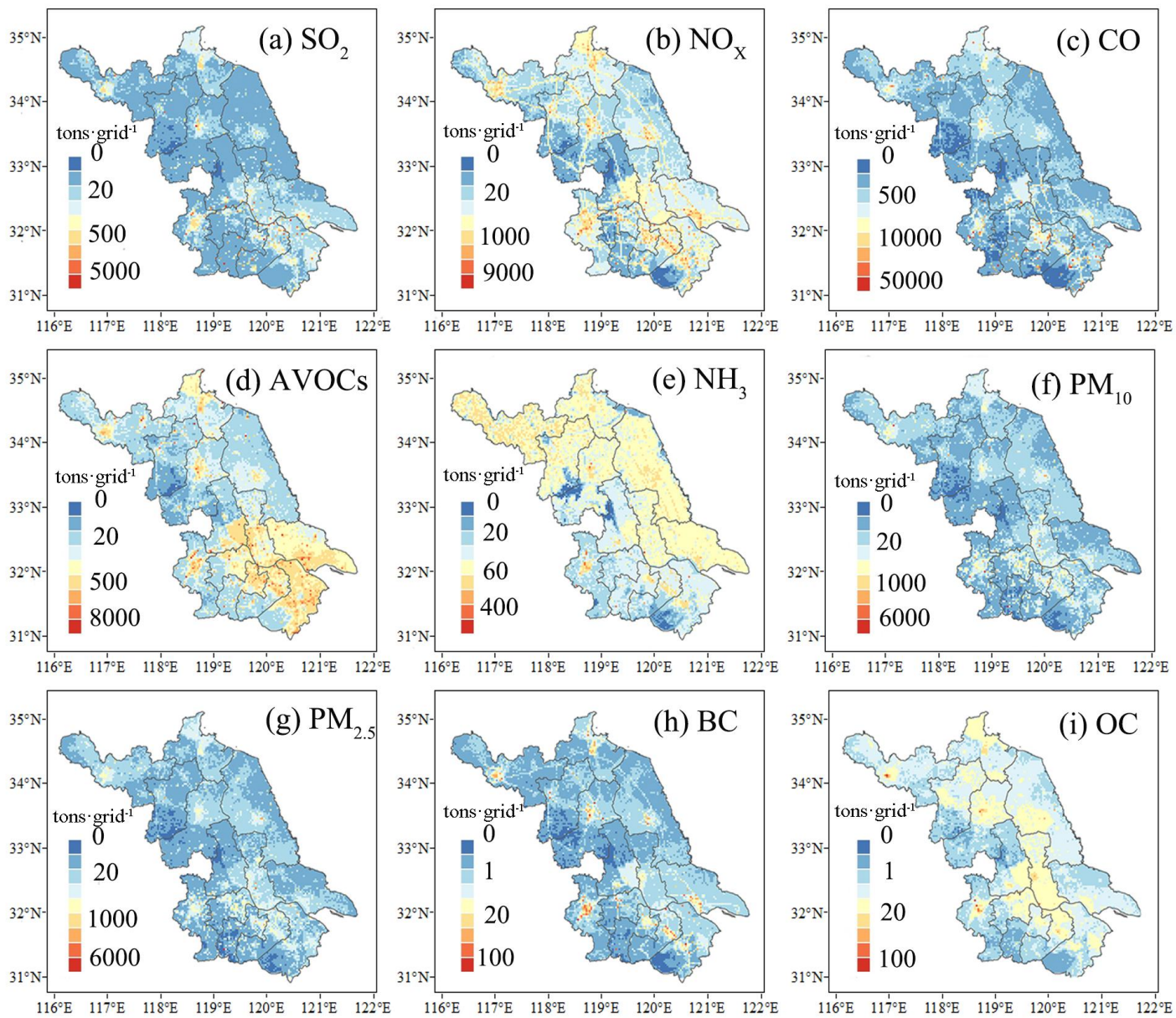
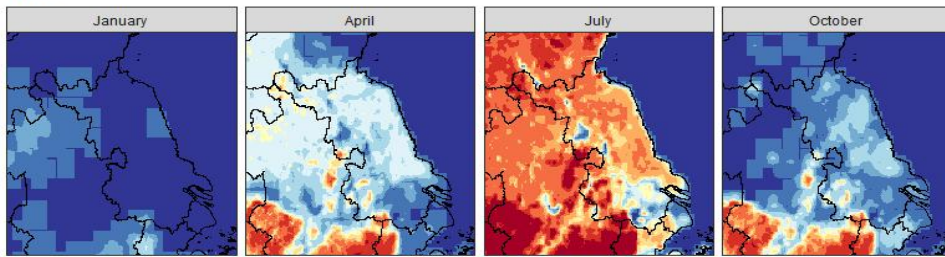


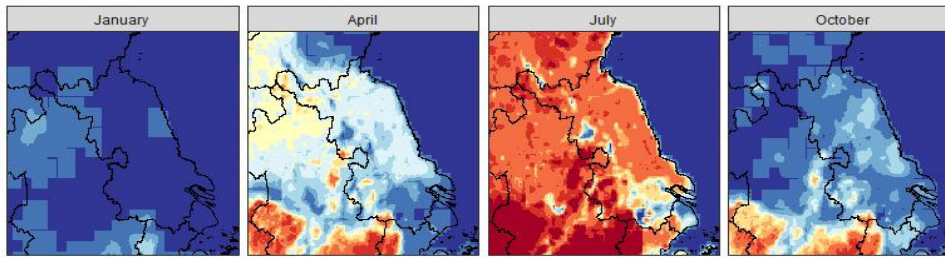


Figure S5

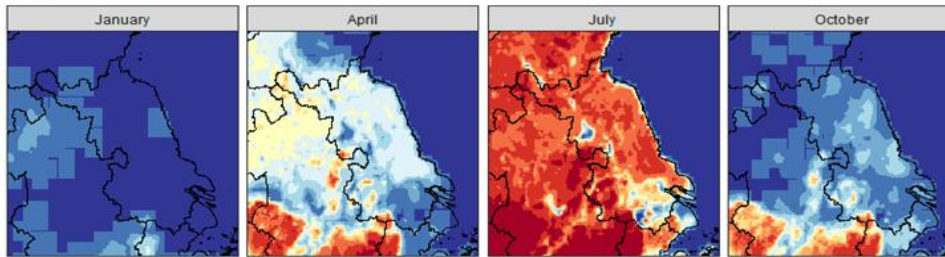
2015



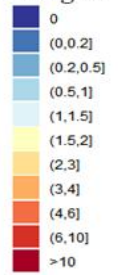
2016



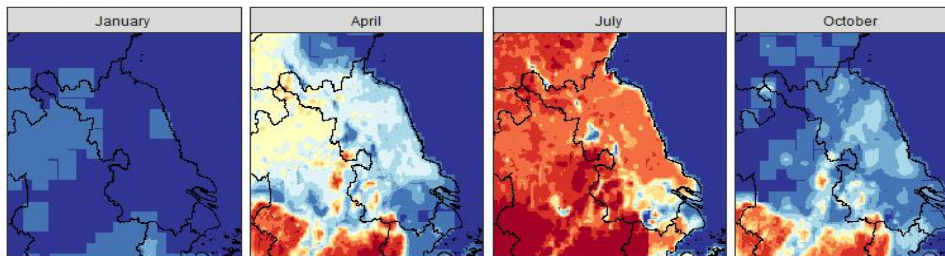
2017



tons·grid<sup>-1</sup>



2018



2019

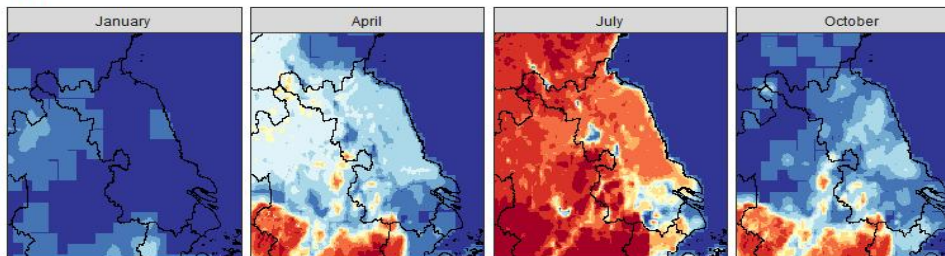


Figure S6

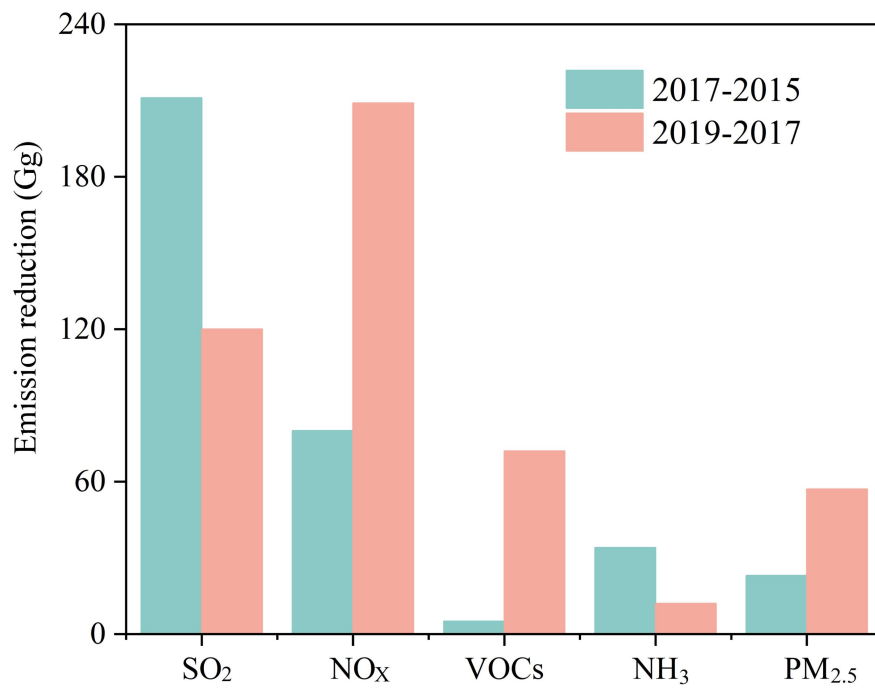


Figure S7

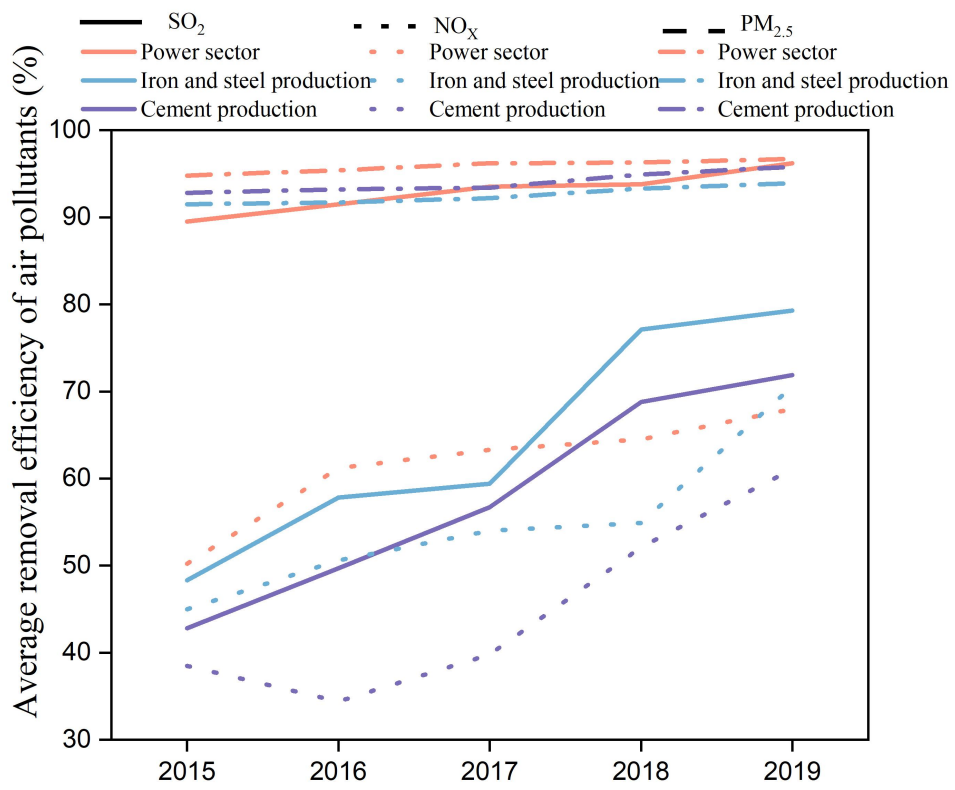


Figure S8

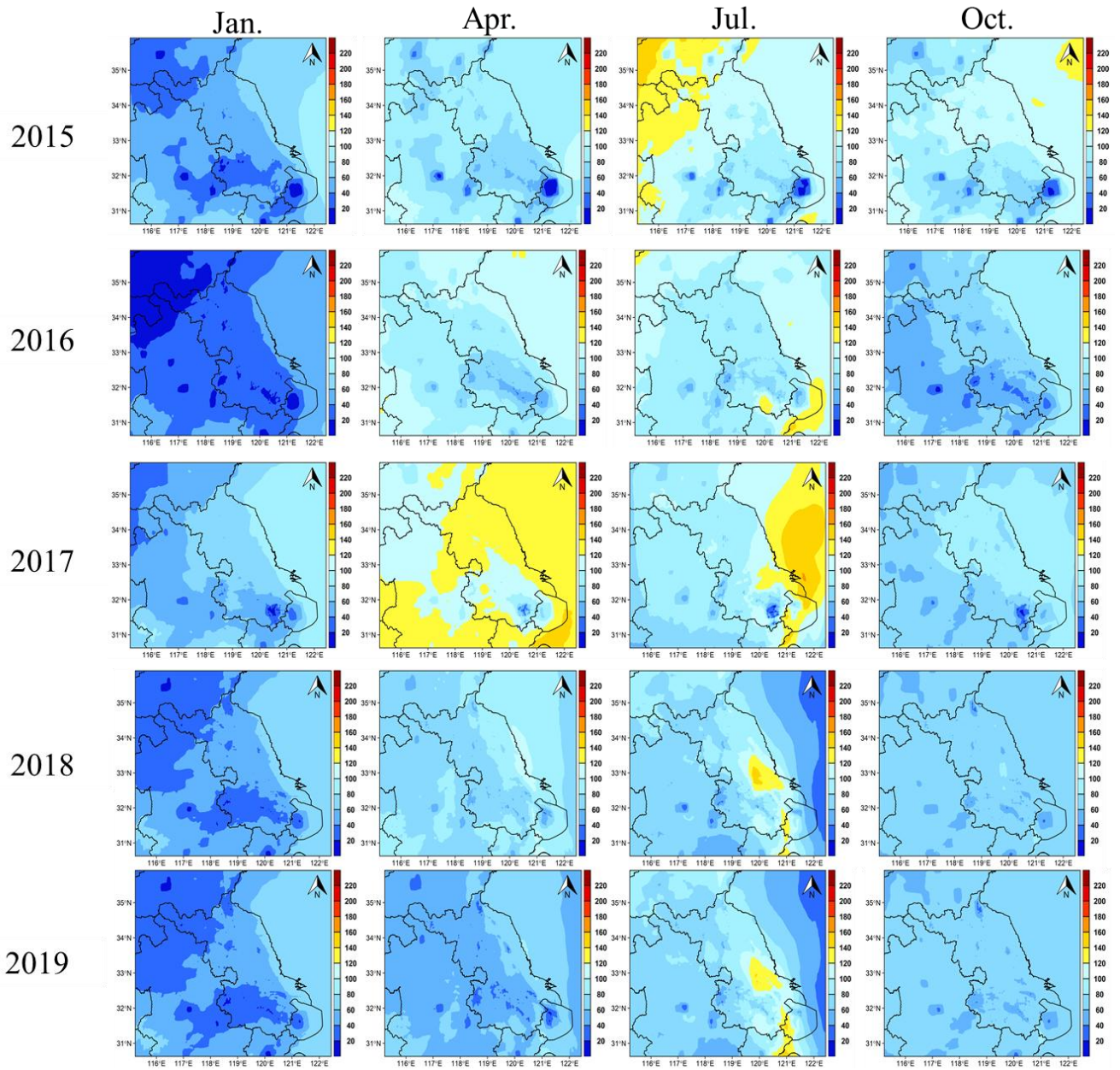
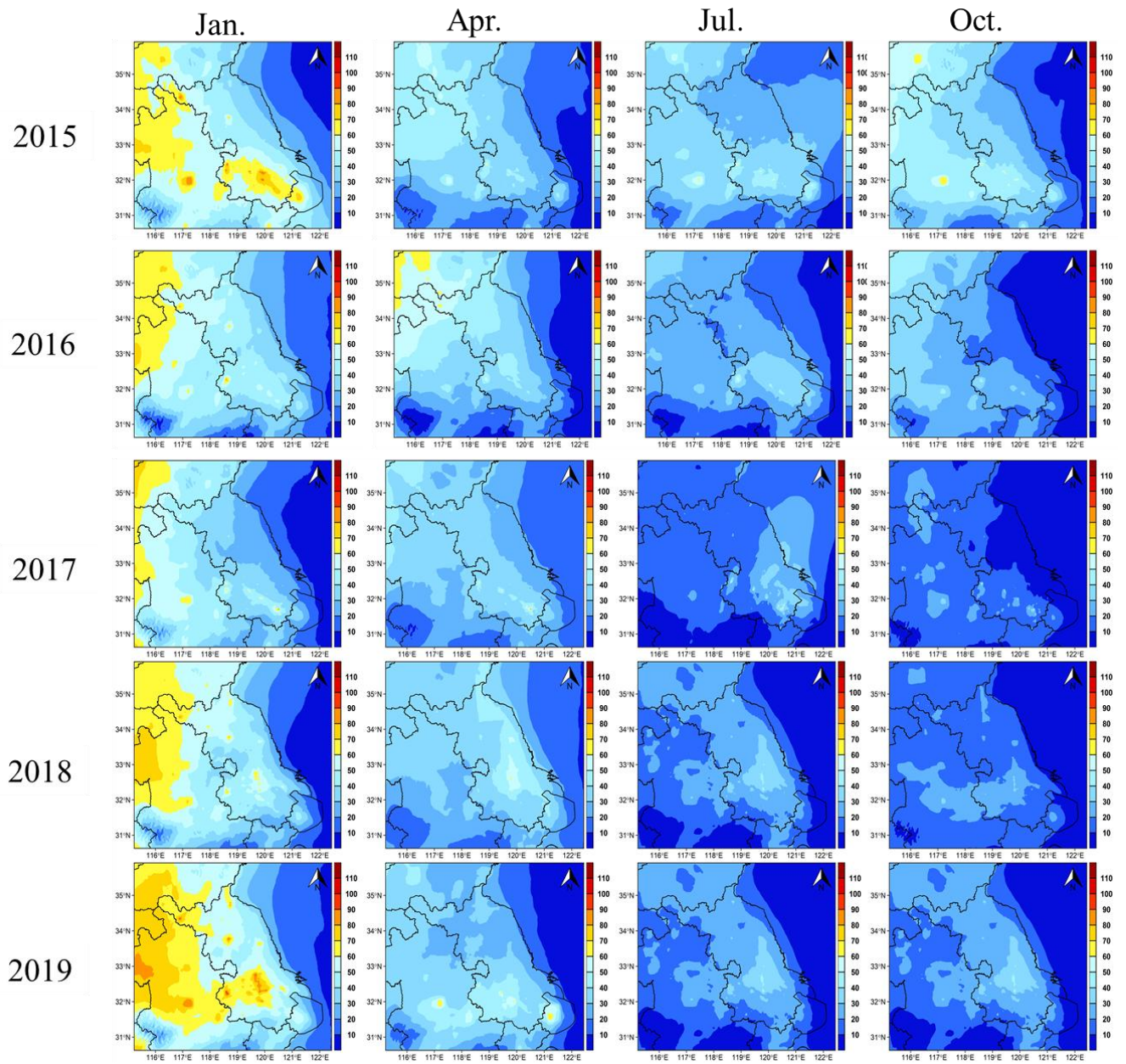




Figure S9



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