

Supplementary information

Extreme haze pollution over northern China in January, 2013: chemical characteristics, formation mechanism and role of fog processing

Kan Huang^{1,2}, Guoshun Zhuang^{1*}, Qiongzhen Wang¹, Joshua S. Fu^{2*}, Yanfen Lin¹,
Tingna Liu¹, Lihui Han³, Congrui Deng¹

¹*Center for Atmospheric Chemistry Study, Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, P. R. China*

²*Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 37996, USA*

³*College of Environmental & Energy Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China*

Correspondence to: gzhuang@fudan.edu.cn, jsfu@utk.edu

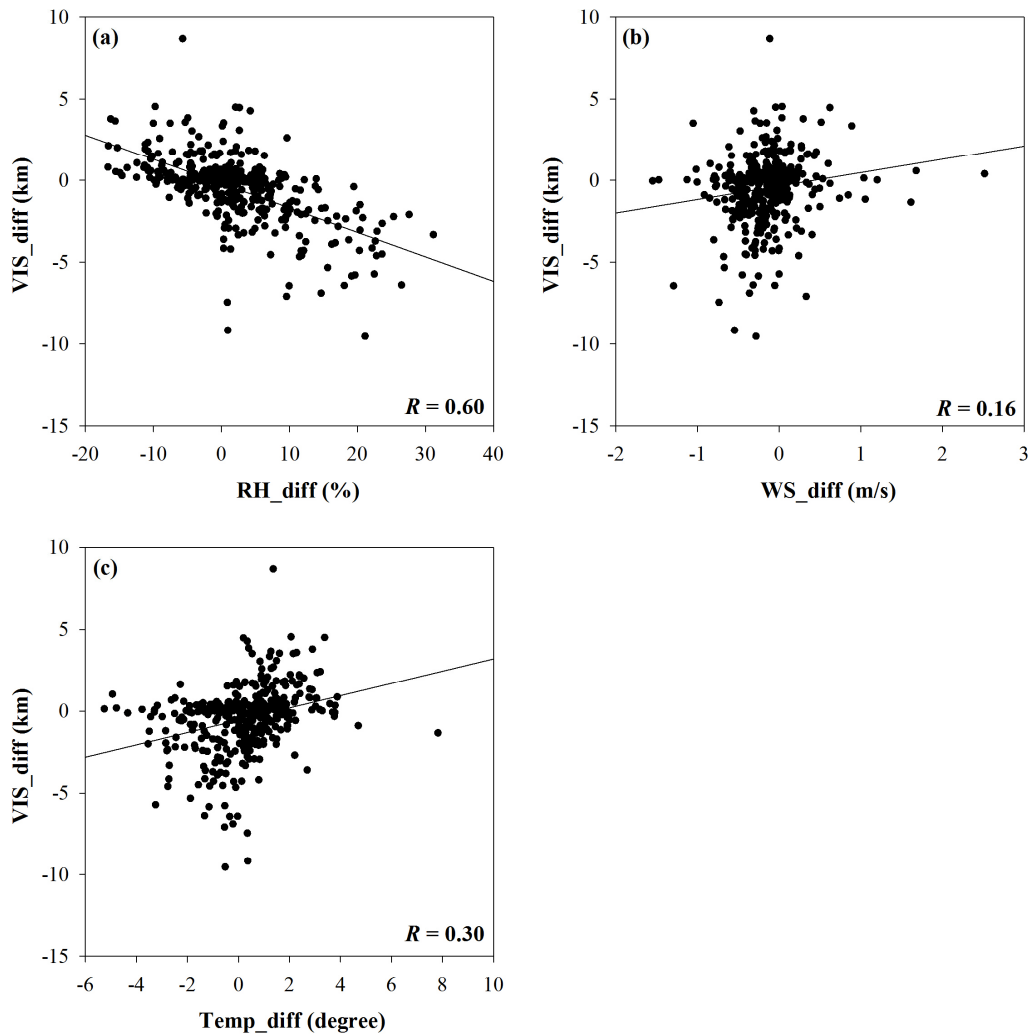


Fig. S1. The correlations between Δ Vis (the visibility difference between 2013 and the average values during 2006 – 2012 in January) and (a) Δ RH, (b) Δ WS, and (c) Δ Temp. Correlation coefficients are shown on the bottom of each plot. Each scatter represents one NCDC site.

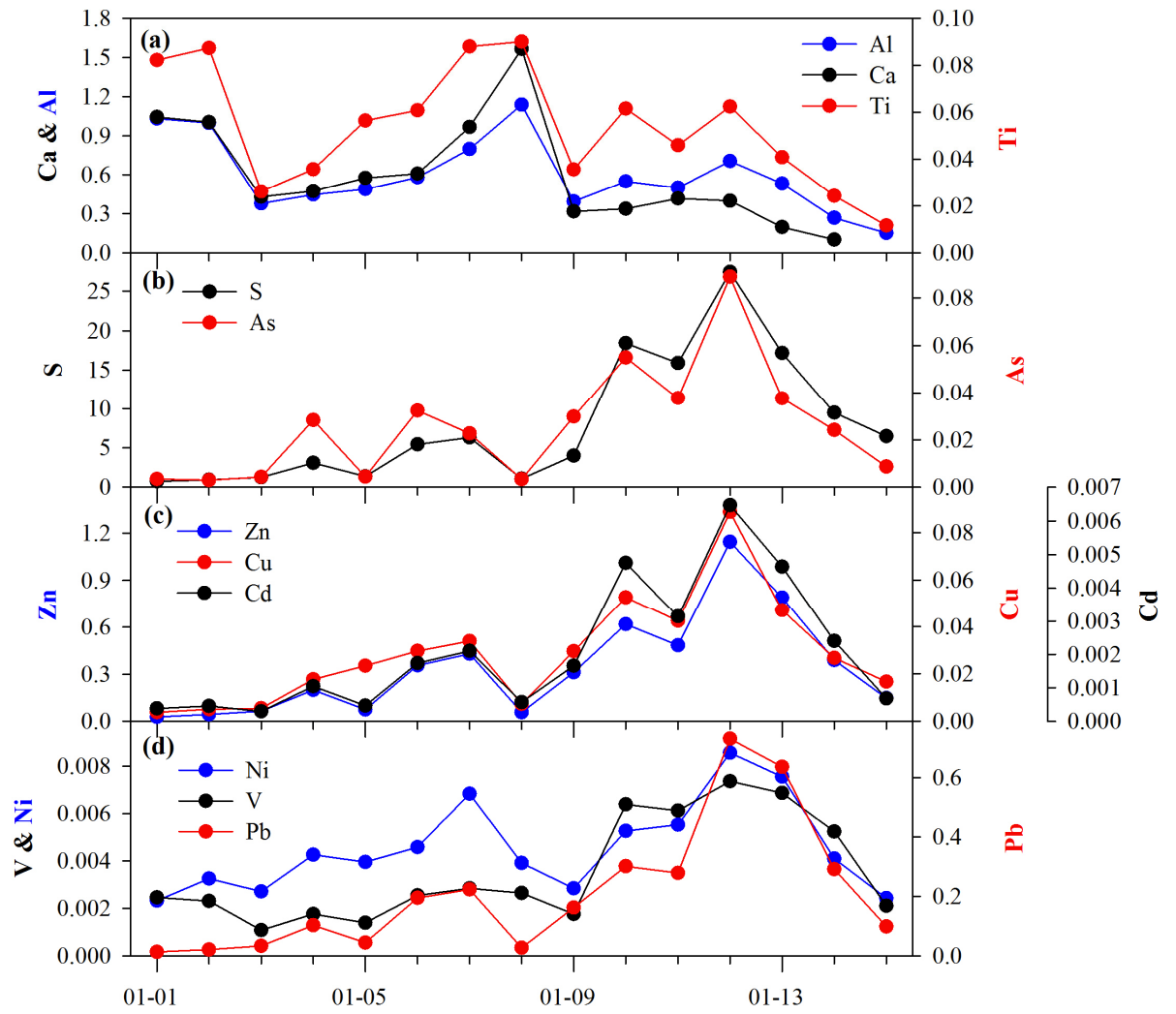


Fig. S2. Temporal variations of trace elements in PM_{2.5}, all units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

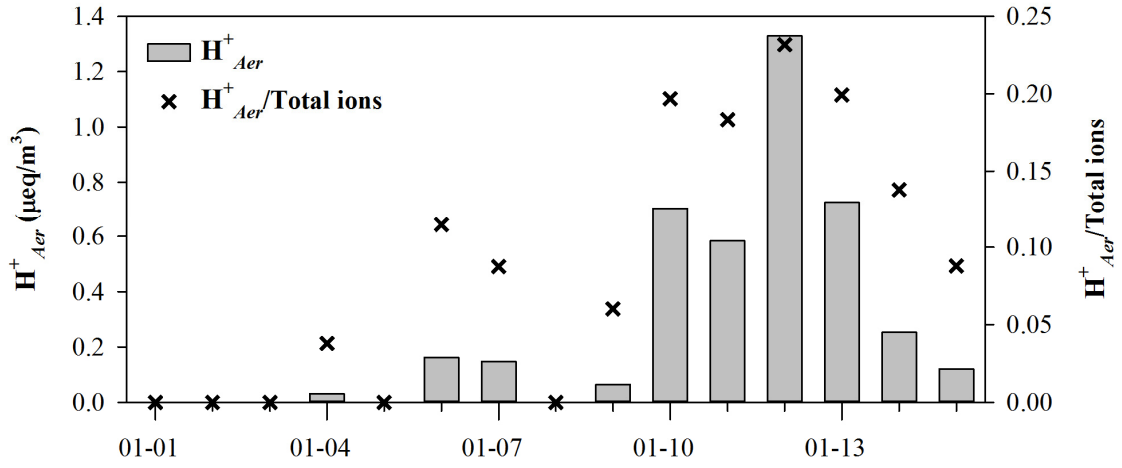


Fig. S3. The temporal variations of the calculated H^+ concentration and the ratio of H^+ in the total inorganic ions.