



*Supplement of*

## **New insight into the spatiotemporal variability and source apportionments of C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>4</sub> alkyl nitrates in Hong Kong**

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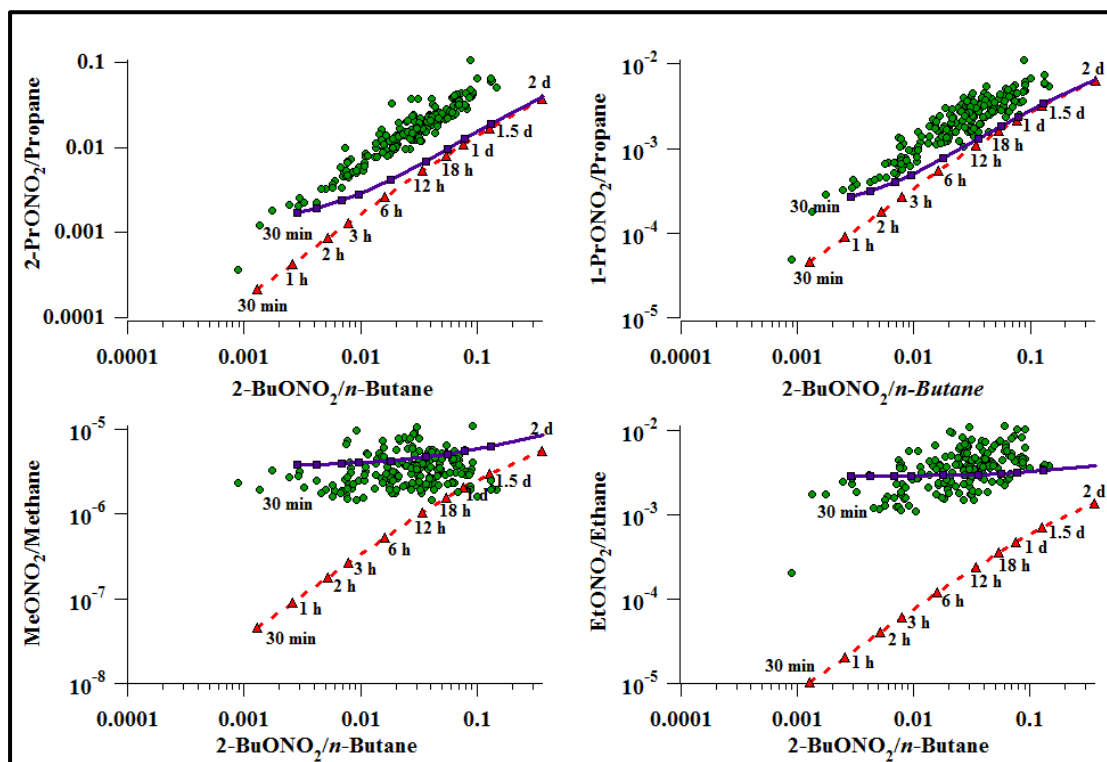


Figure S1 The relationships of  $C_1$ - $C_3$   $RONO_2/RH$  versus  $2\text{-BuONO}_2/n\text{-butane}$  at Tai O. The red dash and purple solid curves were predicted based on zero initial levels (pure photochemical curves) and initial levels with the lowest ratios of  $RONO_2/RH$  at 07:00 LT (background initial ratios curves), respectively.

Table S1 Alkyl nitrate and parent hydrocarbon mixing ratio statistics (pptv) for whole air samples collected at Tai O between 24 August 2001 and 31 December 2002 (From Simpson et al., 2006)

| Compound             | Minimum | Maximum | Median  | Mean    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MeONO <sub>2</sub>   | 5.5     | 52.2    | 13.4    | 15.9    |
| EtONO <sub>2</sub>   | 2.7     | 34.3    | 12.1    | 13.1    |
| 1-PrONO <sub>2</sub> | 0.2     | 14.5    | 3.5     | 3.9     |
| 2-PrONO <sub>2</sub> | 2.4     | 65.9    | 24.5    | 32.6    |
| 2-BuONO <sub>2</sub> | 0.8     | 89.8    | 27.4    | 30.7    |
| Methane              | 1749000 | 3702000 | 1956000 | 2052000 |
| Ethane               | 375     | 5050    | 2135    | 2120    |
| Propane              | 6       | 12995   | 1545    | 2050    |
| n-Butane             | 6       | 12790   | 950     | 1640    |