## Supplement of

## Detecting critical $PM_{2.5}$ emission sources and their contributions to a heavy haze episode in Beijing, China by using an adjoint model

## S. X. Zhai et al.

Correspondence to: Xingqin An (anxq@camscma.cn) and Tianliang Zhao (tlzhao@nuist.edu.cn)

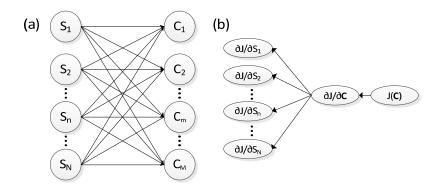


Figure S1. Schematic diagrams of the atmospheric chemistry forward (a) and adjoint (b) models. S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, ..., S<sub>n</sub>, ..., S<sub>N</sub> are emission sources of different sectors, or of different species, at different locations etc., and S is the emission vector; C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, ..., C<sub>m</sub>, ..., C<sub>M</sub> are pollutant concentrations at different sites, or of different species, and C is the concentration vector.



Figure S2. Operational processes of the GRAPES-CUACE aerosol adjoint