

Supporting materials of

Molecular distributions of dicarboxylic acids, oxocarboxylic acids, and α -dicarbonyls in PM_{2.5} collected at Mt. Tai, in North China in 2014

Yanhong Zhu ¹, Lingxiao Yang ^{1,6*}, Jianmin Chen ^{1,5,6}, Kimitaka Kawamura ^{3,a}, Mamiko Sato ³, Andreas Tilgner ⁴, Dominik van Pinxteren ⁴, Ying Chen ^{4,b}, Likun Xue ¹, Xinfeng Wang ¹, Hartmut Herrmann ^{4,2,1}, Wenxing Wang ¹

¹ Environment Research Institute, Shandong University, 250100 Jinan, China

² School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan 250100, China

³ Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0819, Japan

^a Now at: Chubu Institute of Advanced Studies, Chubu University, Kasugai 487-8501, Japan

⁴ Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), 04318 Leipzig, Germany

^b now at: Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YQ, UK

⁵ Shanghai Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Particle Pollution and Prevention (LAP3), Fudan Tyndall Centre, Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

⁶ Jiangsu Collaborative Innovation Center for Climate Change, China

*To whom correspondence should be addressed: Lingxiao Yang: yanglingxiao@sdu.edu.cn

Page 1 Cover page

Page 2 Figure S1

Page 3 Figure S2

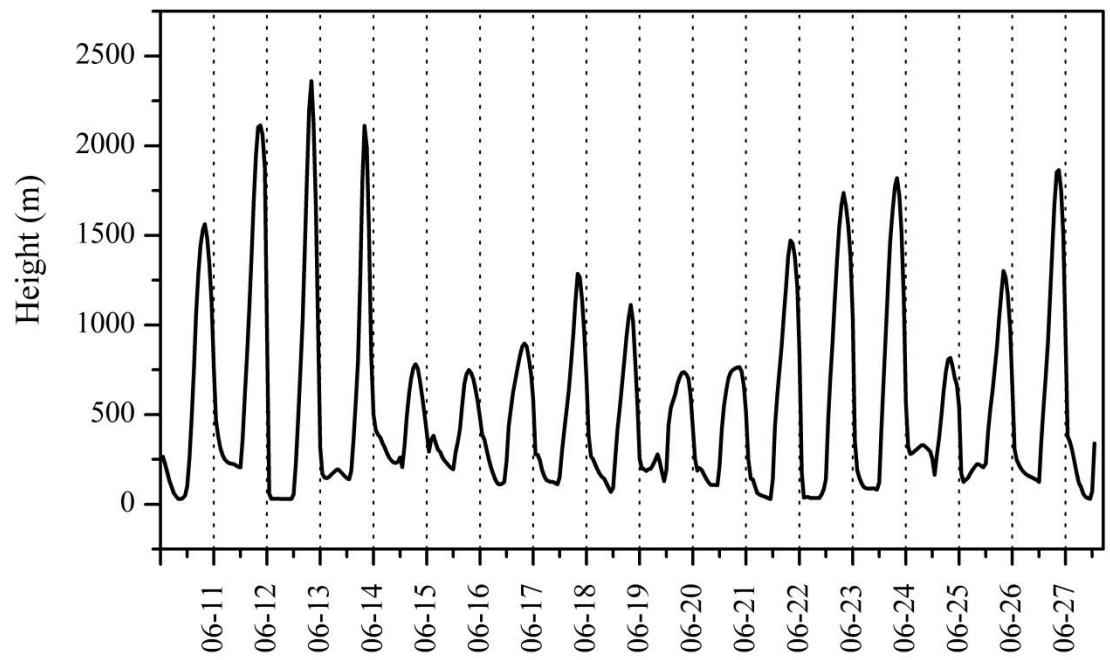


Figure S1. Boundary layer height at Mt. Tai area during selected time period modeled with WRF.

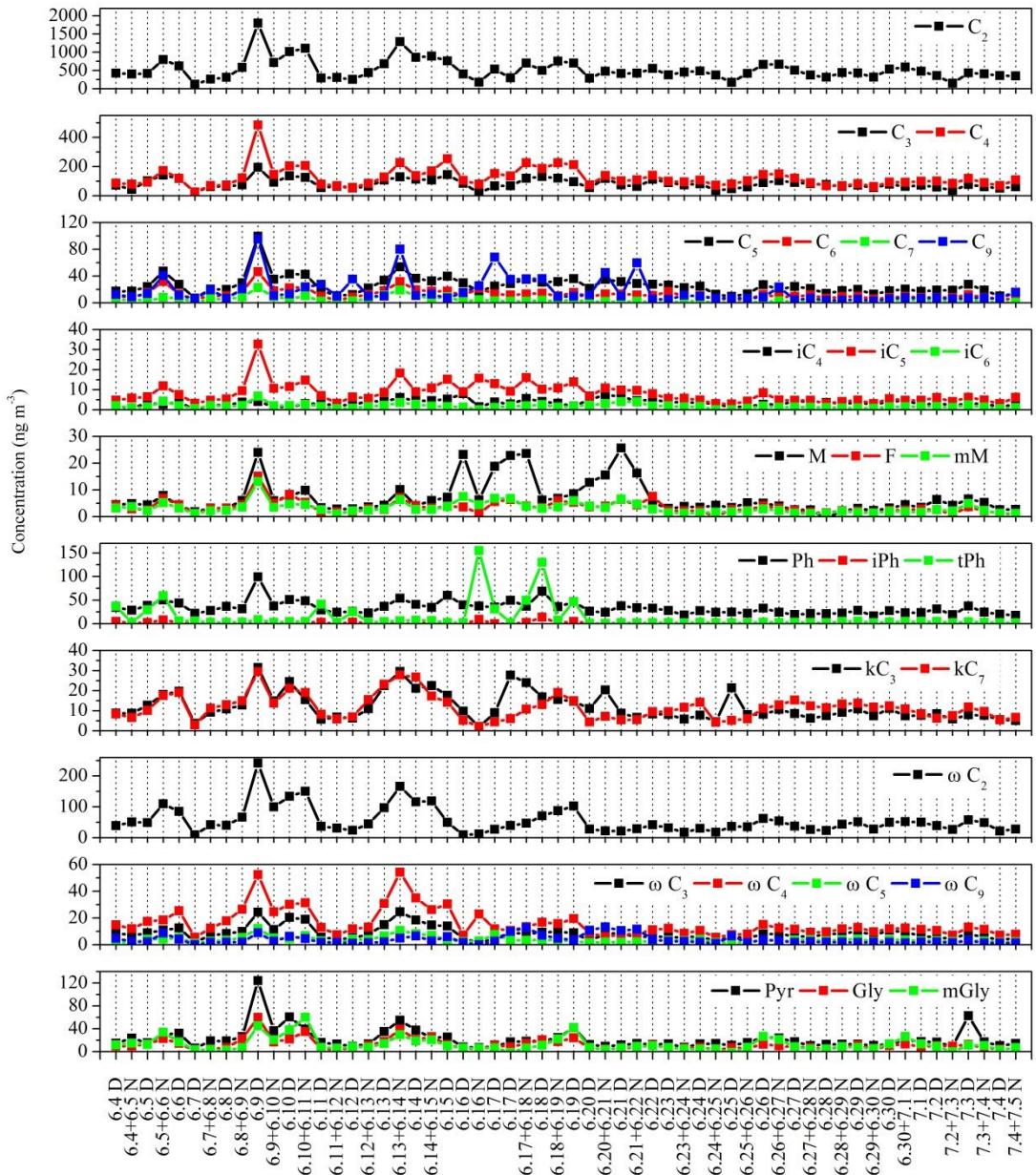


Figure S2. Temporal variations of selected species in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ aerosol collected at Mt. Tai on daytime (D) and nighttime (N) in 2014.