Supplementary material

Seasonal characteristics, formation mechanisms and geographical origins of $PM_{2.5}$ in two megacities in Sichuan Basin, China

Huanbo Wang et al.

Correspondence to: Fumo Yang (fmyang@cigit.ac.cn)

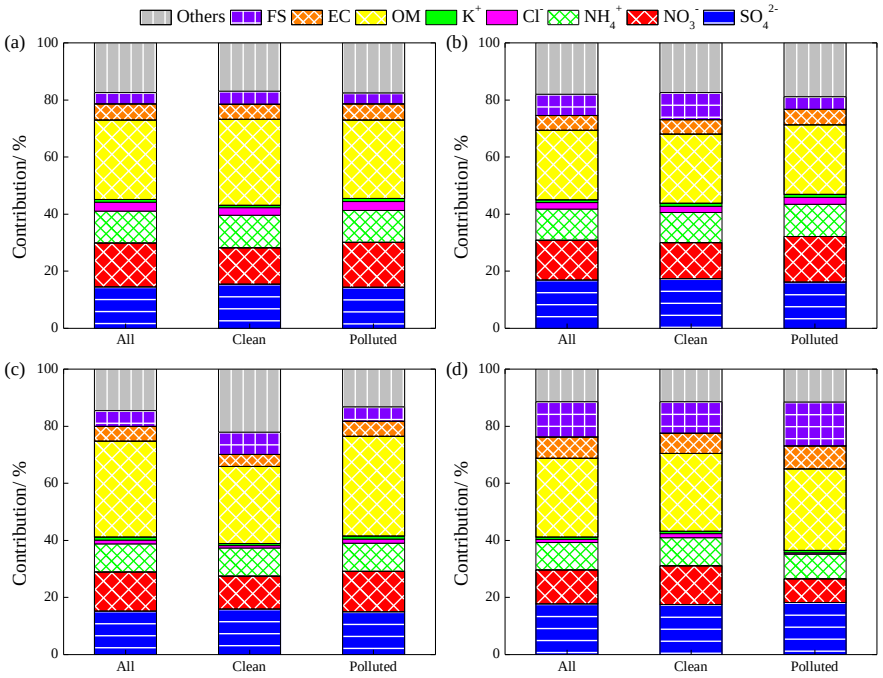

Figure S1. Contributions of each chemical components to $PM_{2.5}$ on different $PM_{2.5}$ levels in the cold (left column) and warm (right column) seasons at CD (upper row) and CQ (lower row).

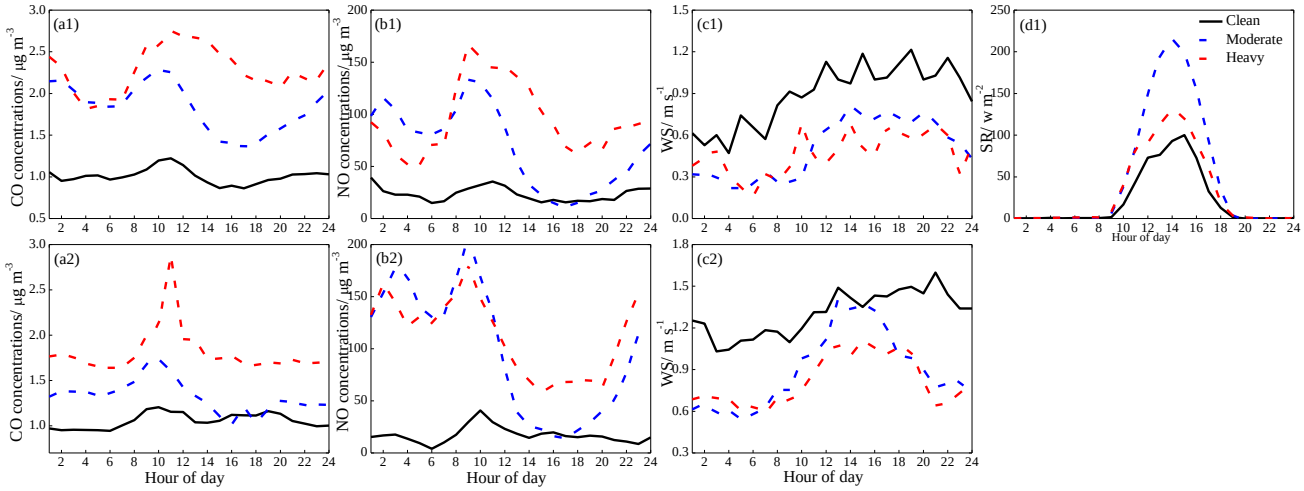

Figure S2. Diurnal variations of CO, NO, WS, SR under different pollution-level conditions in the cold season at CD (upper row) and at CQ (lower row). Clean days: $PM_{2.5} \leq 75$ μg m^{-3}; moderate polluted days: $75 < PM_{2.5} \leq 150$ μg m^{-3}; heavy polluted days: $PM_{2.5} > 150$ μg m^{-3}.

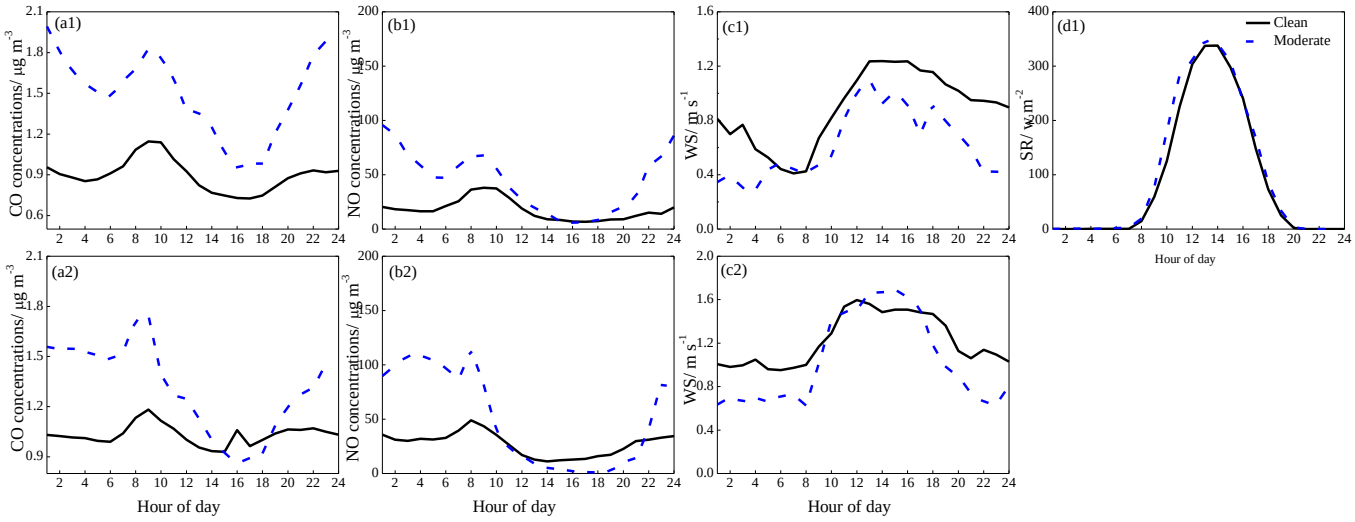

Figure S3. Same as in Figure S2 except in the warm season and only for two pollution-levels.

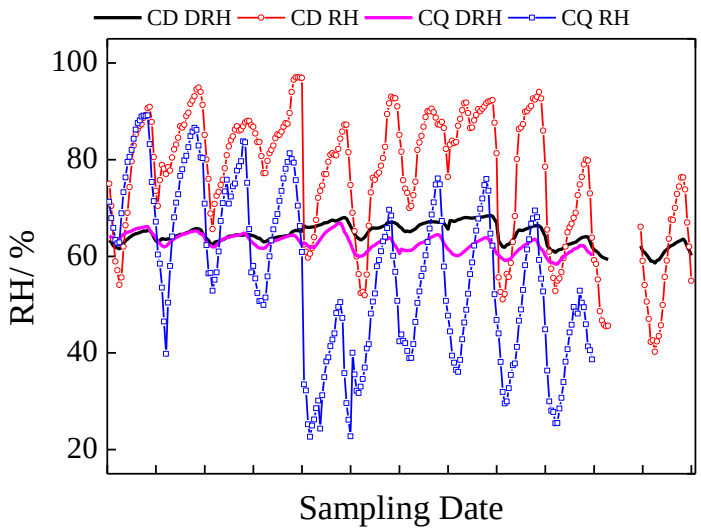

Figure S4. Variations of ambient RH and DRH during the polluted periods in the warm season at both sites.