Supplementary Information

Atmospheric oxidation capacity in Chinese megacities during photochemical polluted season: radical budget and secondary pollutants formation

Zhaofeng Tan et al.

Correspondence to: Keding Lu (k.lu@pku.edu.cn), and Yuanhang Zhang (yhzhang@pku.edu.cn)

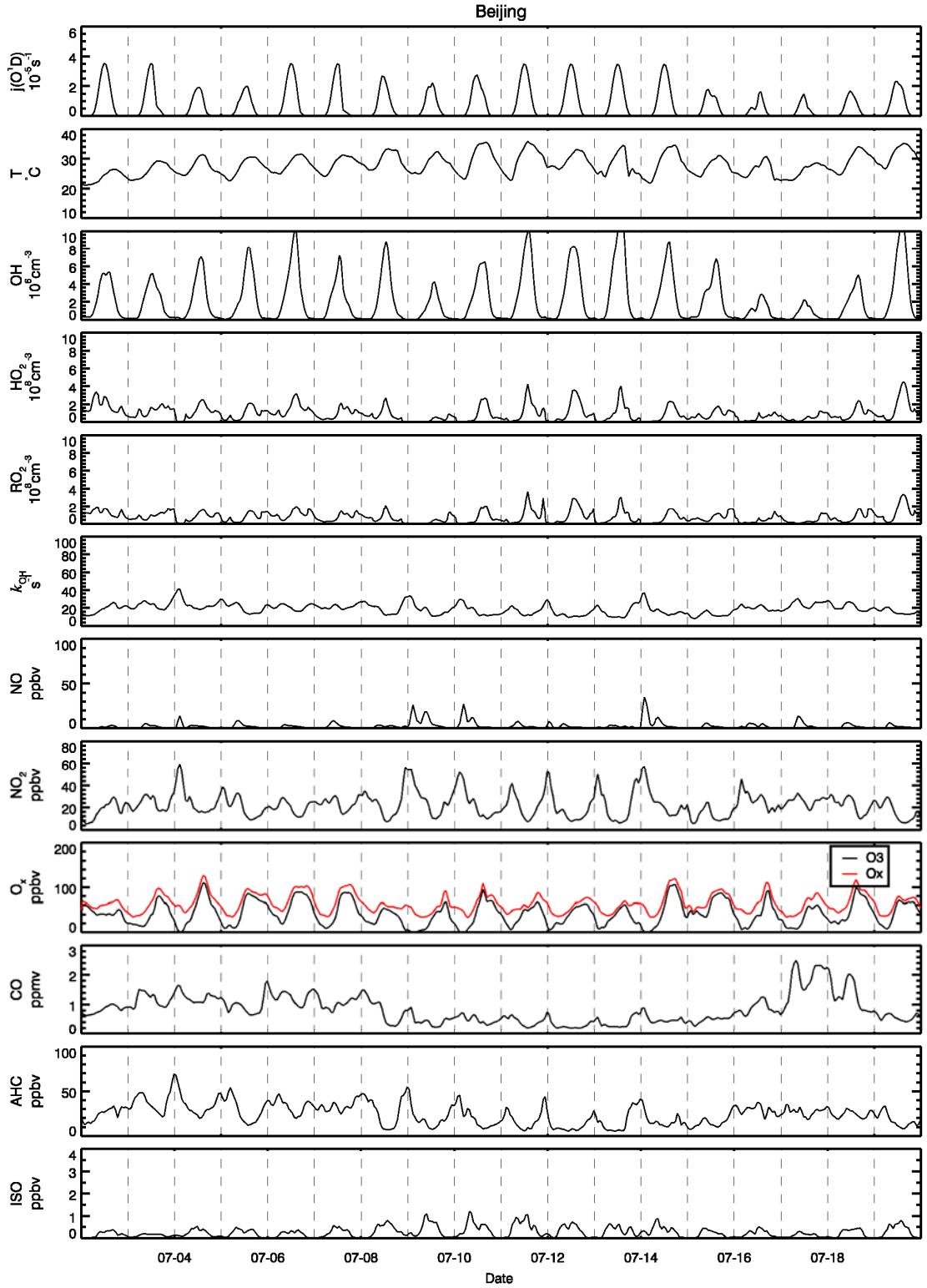

Figure S1 The time series of measured parameters (j(O^1D), Temperature, NO, NO_2, O_3, O_x, CO, AHC, isoprene) and modelled OH, HO_2, and RO_2 concentrations and OH reactivity in Beijing.

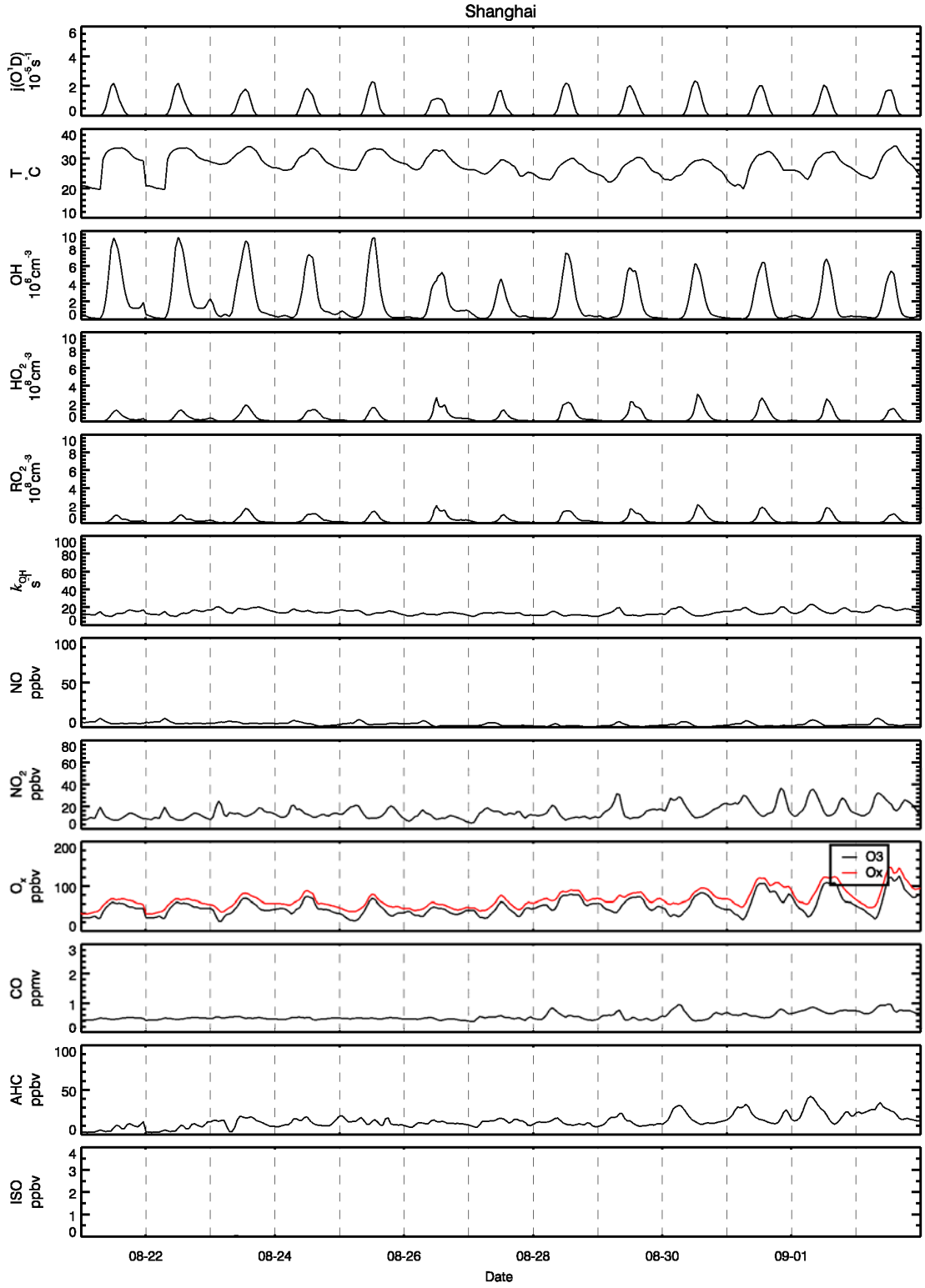

Figure S2 The time series of measured parameters (j(O^1D), Temperature, NO, NO_2, O_3, O_x, CO, AHC, isoprene) and modelled OH, HO_2, and RO_2 concentrations and OH reactivity in Shanghai.

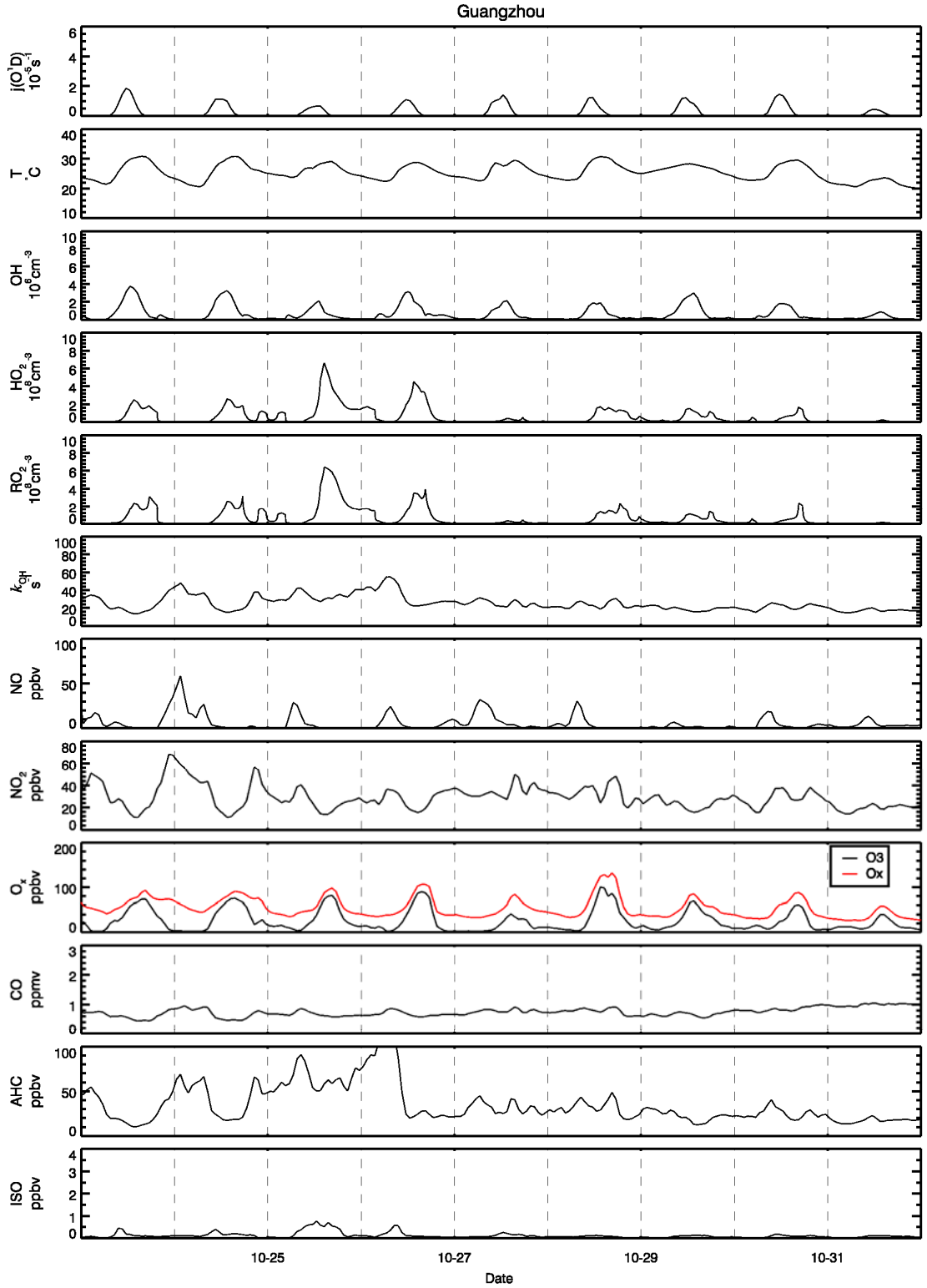

Figure S3 The time series of measured parameters (j(O^1D), Temperature, NO, NO_2, O_3, O_x, CO, AHC, isoprene) and modelled OH, HO_2, and RO_2 concentrations and OH reactivity in Guangzhou.

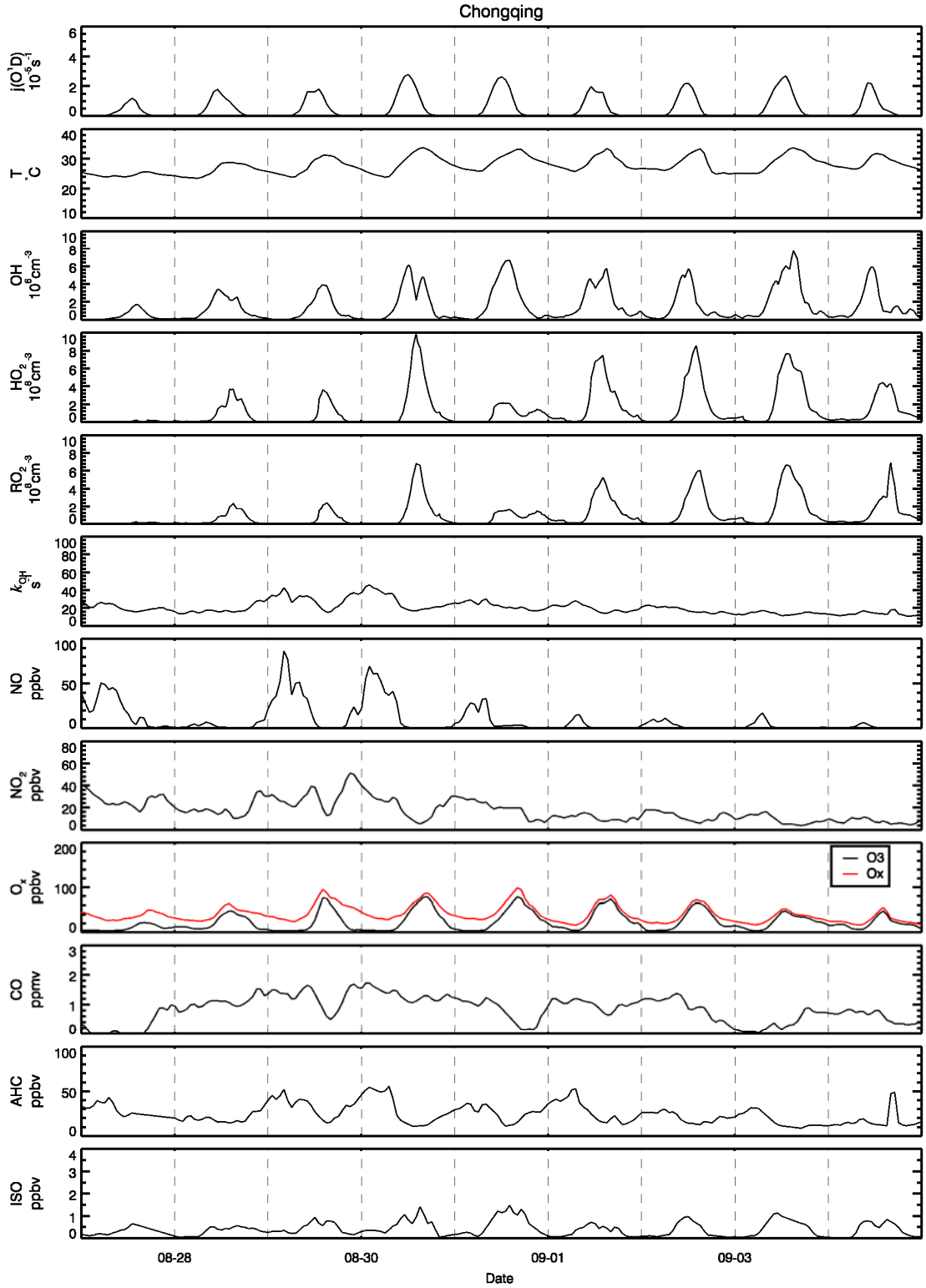

Figure S4 The time series of measured parameters (j(O^1D), Temperature, NO, NO_2, O_3, O_x, CO, AHC, isoprene) and modelled OH, HO_2, and RO_2 concentrations and OH reactivity in Chongqing.

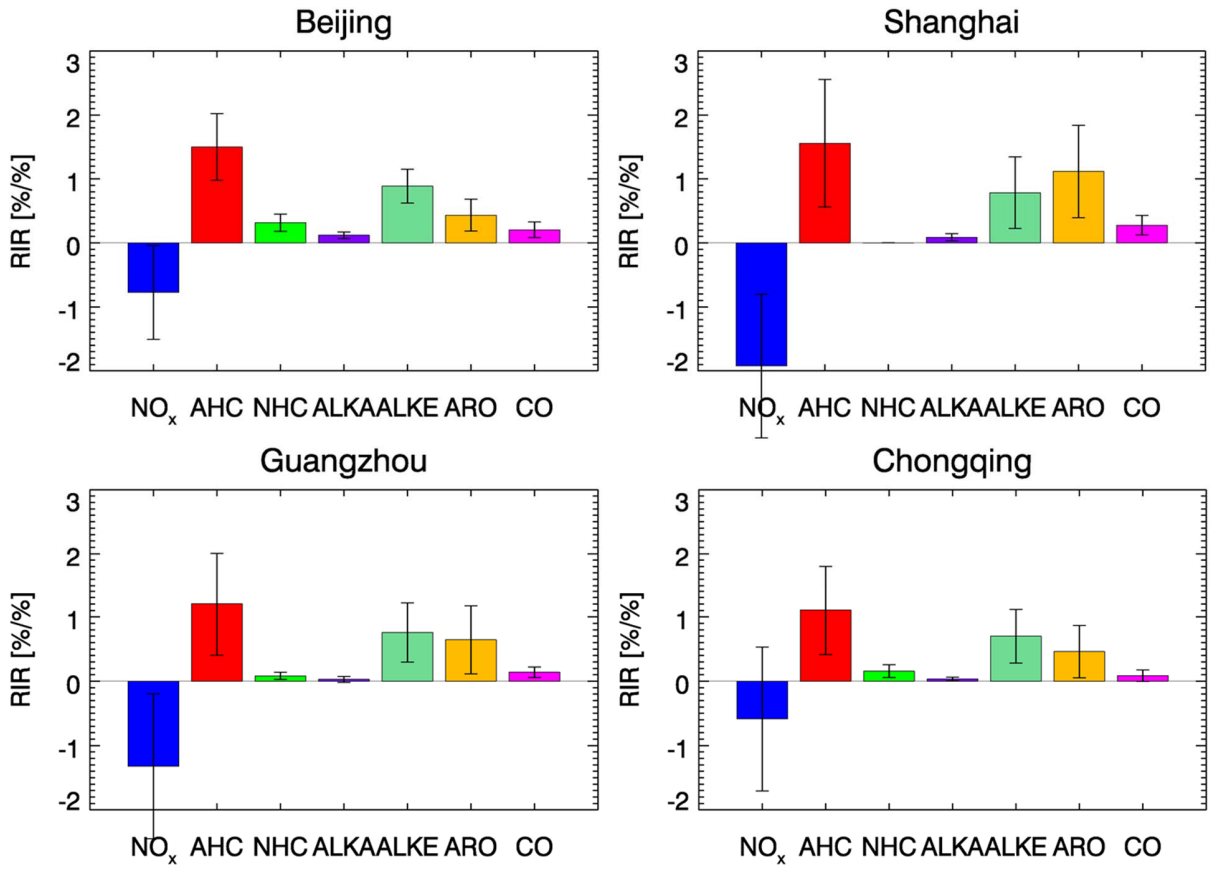

Figure S5 RIR from sensitivity tests