

Supplement Information of

Persistent growth of anthropogenic NMVOC emissions in China during 1990-2017: dynamics, speciation, and ozone formation potentials

Meng Li^[1,2], Qiang Zhang^[1], Bo Zheng^[3], Dan Tong^[1], Yu Lei^[4], Fei Liu^[3], Chaopeng Hong^[1], Sicong Kang^[3], Liu Yan^[1], Yuxuan Zhang^[1], Yu Bo^[6], Hang Su^[5,2], Yafang Cheng^[5,2] and Kebin He^[3,1]

[1] {Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Earth System Modeling, Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China}

[2] {Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz 55128, Germany}

[3] {State Key Joint Laboratory of Environment Simulation and Pollution Control, School of Environment, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China}

[4] {China Academy for Environmental Planning, Beijing 100012, China}

[5] {Center for Air Pollution and Climate Change Research, Jinan University, 511443 Guangzhou, China}

[6] {Key Laboratory of Regional Climate-Environment for Temperate East Asia, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100029, China}

Correspondence to:

Qiang Zhang (qiangzhang@tsinghua.edu.cn)

Contents

Table S1. Activity rate, emission factor, and source profile by source categories (TableS1_VOC_trend. xlsx).

Figure S1. Uncertainties of mass fractions by species and subsectors in source profiles.

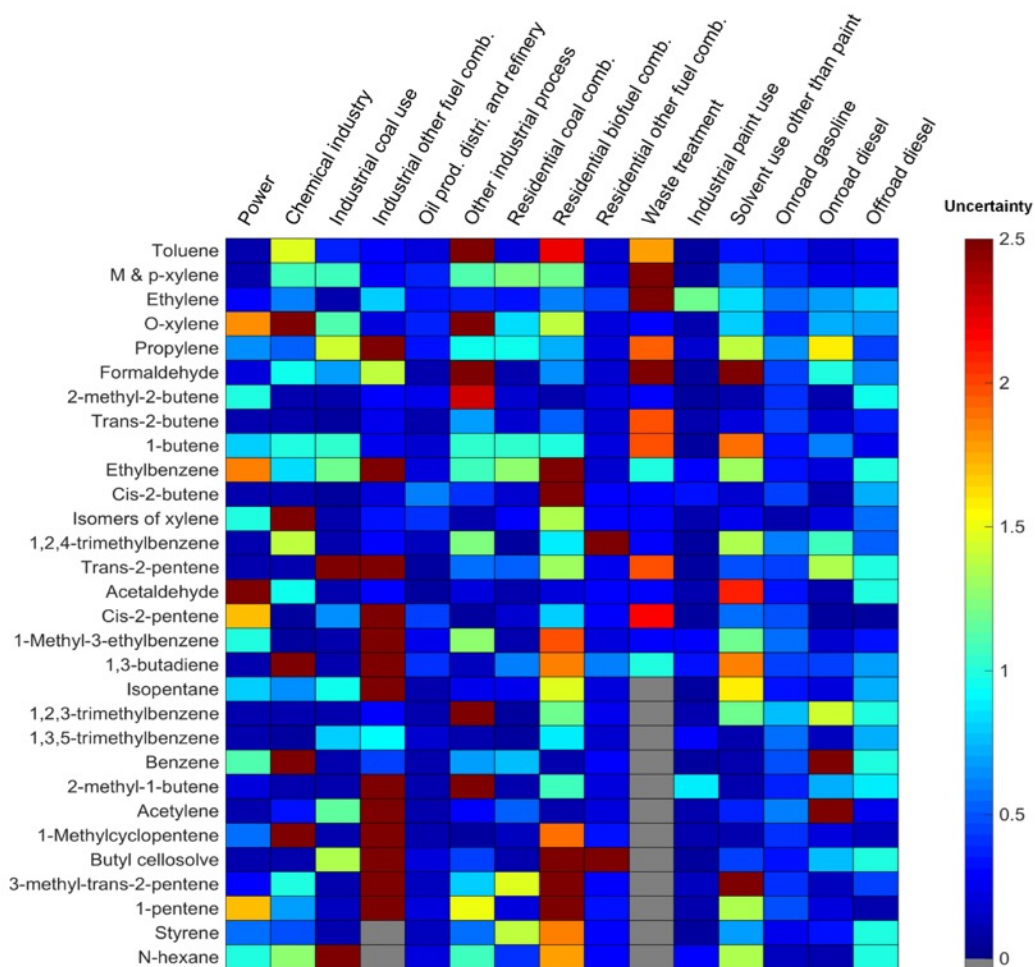


Figure S1. Uncertainties of mass fractions by species and subsectors in source profiles.