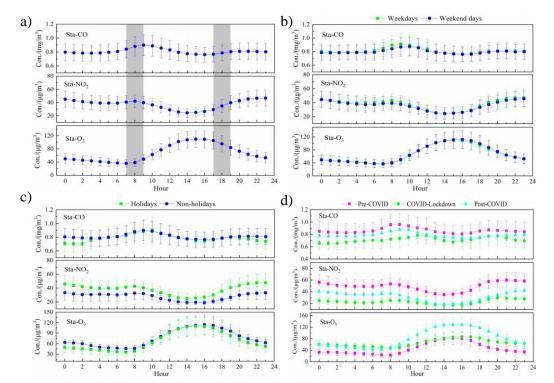
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR Mobile monitoring of urban air quality at high spatial resolution by low-cost sensors: Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown

Shibao Wang¹, Yun Ma¹, Zhongrui Wang¹, Lei Wang¹, Xuguang Chi¹, Aijun Ding¹, Mingzhi Yao², Yunpeng Li², Qilin Li², Mengxian Wu³, Ling Zhang³, Yongle Xiao³, Yanxu Zhang¹

¹School of Atmospheric Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
²Beijing SPC Environment Protection Tech Company Ltd., Beijing, China
³Hebei Saihero Environmental Protection Hi-tech. Company Ltd., Shijiazhuang, China

Correspondence to: Yanxu Zhang (zhangyx@nju.edu.cn)



10

5

Figure S1. Diurnal cycles of three pollutant concentrations measured in rush/non-rush hours, weekdays/weekend days, holidays/non-holidays, and different stage of the COVID-19 pandemic by the stations sites data. Error bars show the standard deviation of observations. Gray areas represent the rush hours, and the other represents the non-rush hours.

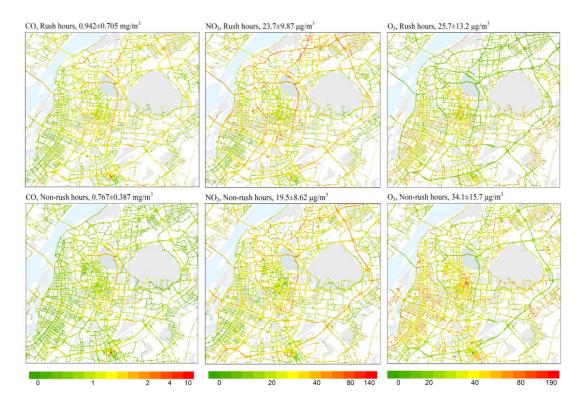


Figure S2. Spatial variation of CO, NO₂, and O₃ concentrations in rush hours and non-rush hours in the research area. © OpenStreetMap contributors 2019. Distributed under a Creative Commons BY-SA License.

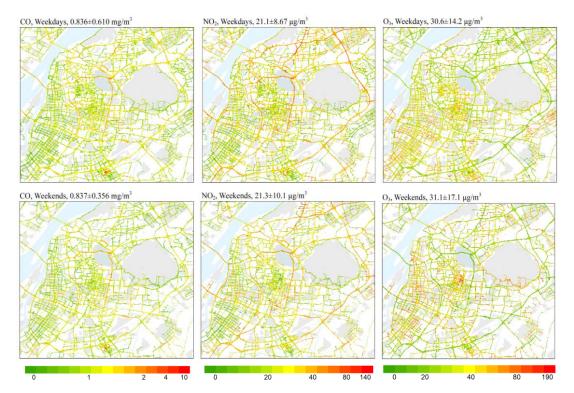


Figure S3. Spatial variation of CO, NO₂, and O₃ concentrations in weekdays and weekend days in the research area. © OpenStreetMap contributors 2019. Distributed under a Creative Commons BY-SA License.

2

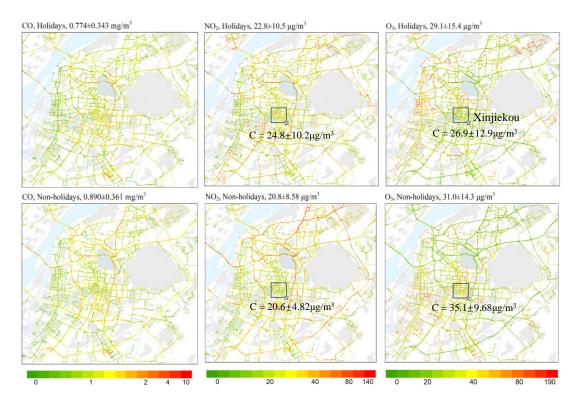


Figure S4. Spatial variation of CO, NO₂, and O₃ concentrations in holiday and non-holiday in the research area. © OpenStreetMap contributors 2019. Distributed under a Creative Commons BY-SA License.