

Supplementary: Source backtracking for dust storm emission inversion using adjoint method: case study of northeast China

Jianbing Jin^{1,2}, Arjo Segers³, Hong Liao¹, Arnold Heemink², Richard Kranenburg³, and Hai Xiang Lin²

¹Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Environment Monitoring and Pollution Control, Collaborative Innovation Center of Atmospheric Environment and Equipment Technology, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing, China

²Delft Institute of Applied Mathematics, Delft University of Technology, Delft, the Netherlands

³TNO, Department of Climate, Air and Sustainability, Utrecht, the Netherlands

Correspondence: Jianbing Jin (jianbing.jin@nuist.edu.cn)

1 Supplementary

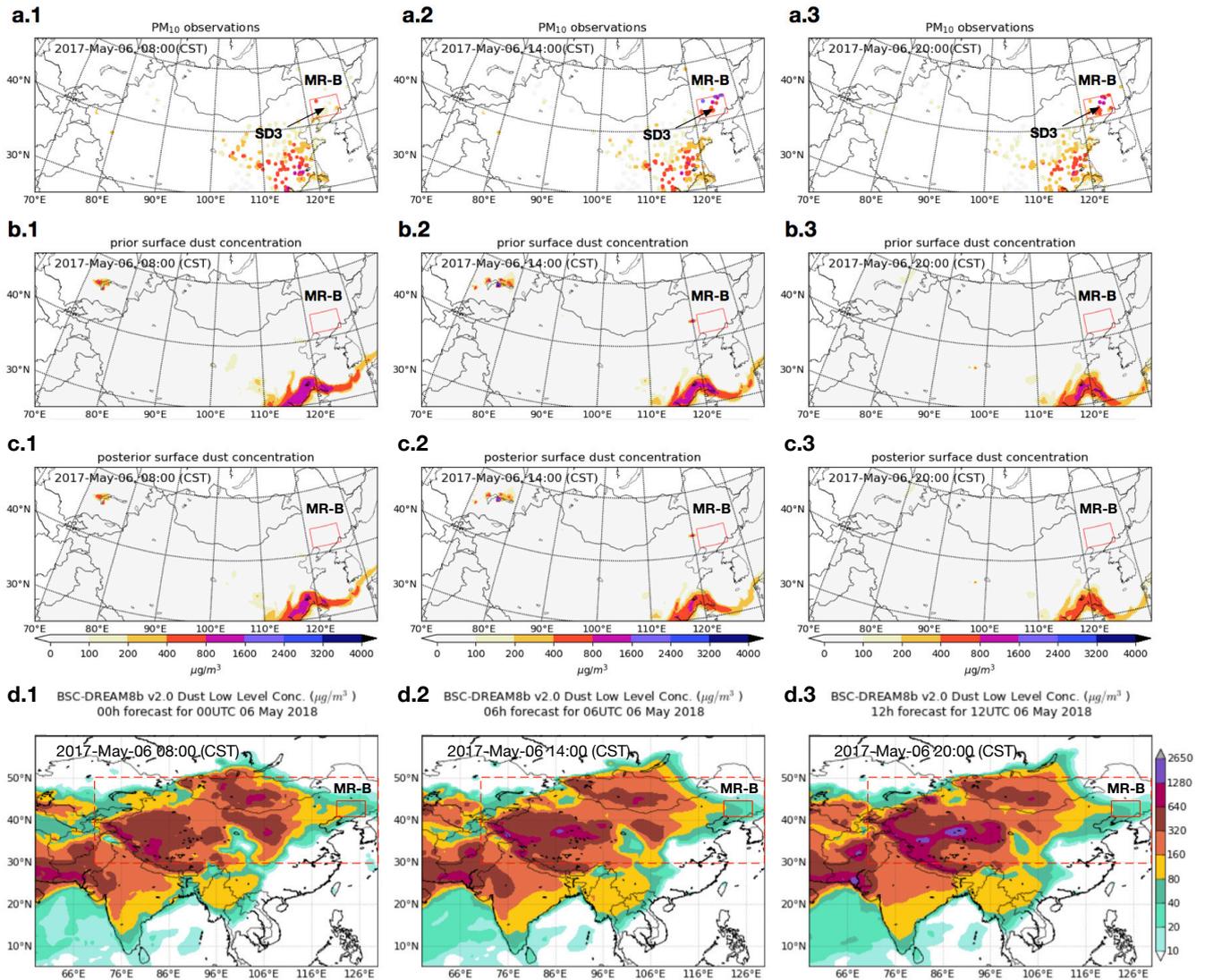


Figure S1. PM₁₀ observations (a.1~a.3) vs. surface dust concentration simulation of the 3rd severe dust (SD3) from Lotos-Euros prior (b.1~b.3), posterior (c.1~c.3) and BSC-DREAM8b (d.1~d.3) over the marked region B (MR-B) at May 06 08:00 (CST): a.1~d.1; 14:00 (CST): a.2~d.2; 20:00 (CST): a.3~d.3.

Sensitivities to dust simulation at MR2_14 2017-05-06 19:00 CST

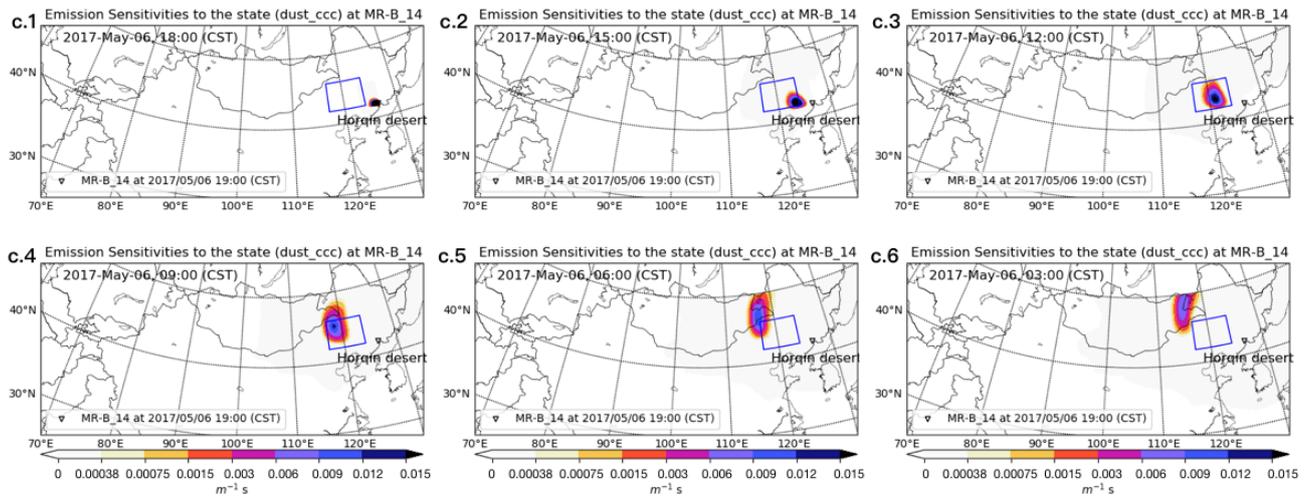


Figure S2. Backward time series of emission sensitivity of the dust simulation at MR-B_14 2017 May 06, 19:00 CST: emission sensitivity distribution at 2017 May 06, 18:00 (c.1), 15:00 (c.2), 12:00 (c.3), 09:00 (c.4), 06:00 (c.5), 03:00 (c.6).