

Online supplement for

Anthropogenic and natural controls on atmospheric $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -CO₂ variations in the Yangtze River Delta: Insights from a carbon isotope modeling framework

Cheng Hu^{*}, Jiaping Xu, Cheng Liu, Yan Chen, Dong Yang, Wenjing Huang, Lichen Deng, Shoudong Liu, Timothy J. Griffis^{**}, and Xuhui Lee

Correspondence:

^{*}Cheng Hu, College of Biology and the Environment, Joint Center for sustainable Forestry in Southern China, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing, 210037, China. nihaocheng@163.com or huxxx991@umn.edu

^{**} Timothy J. Griffis, Department of Soil, Water, and Climate, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, timgriffis@umn.edu

This document includes 2 tables and 4 figures:

Method to derive $\delta^{13}\text{C-CO}_2$ background

$$\delta_a^{13} \times C_a = \delta_s \times (C_a - C_b) + \delta_b \times C_b$$

The δ_b background can be calculated based on above equation, here only C_b is not observed and with low bias as assessed before, δ_s is the mixture of end-members by regional sources and it can be derived by independent Miller-Tans and keeling plots regressions approaches at monthly intervals, the nighttime (22:00-08:00) δ_s will be used for this 2 approaches, see details of δ_s calculations in Xu et al. (2017). C_a and δ_a^{13} are observed atmospheric CO_2 mixing ratio and $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratio.

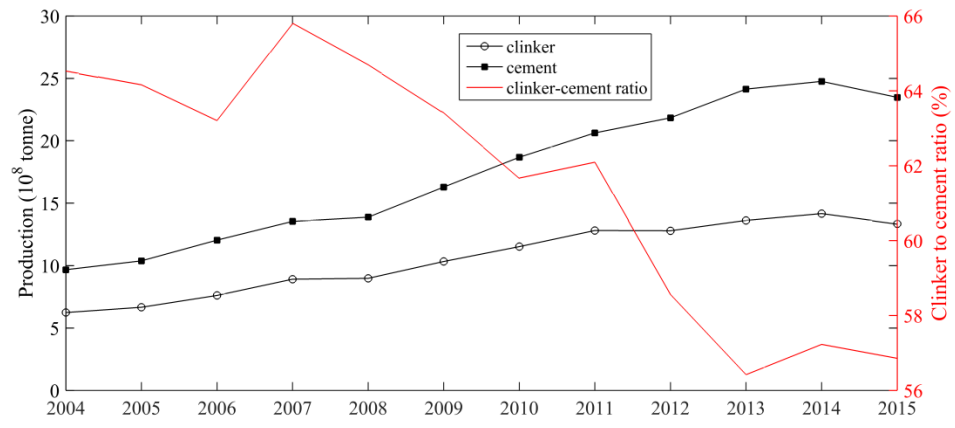


Figure S1. Annual productions of clinker and cement and their ratios in China.

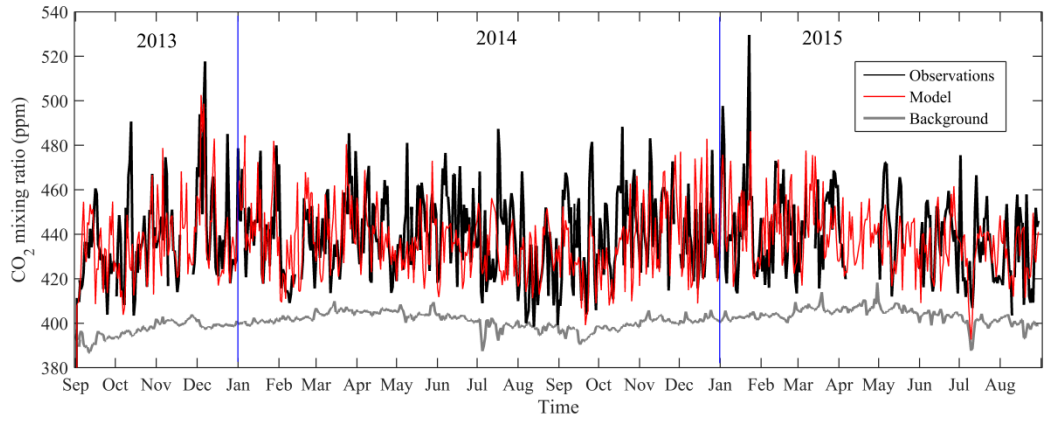


Figure S2. Daily comparisons of CO₂ mixing ratios.

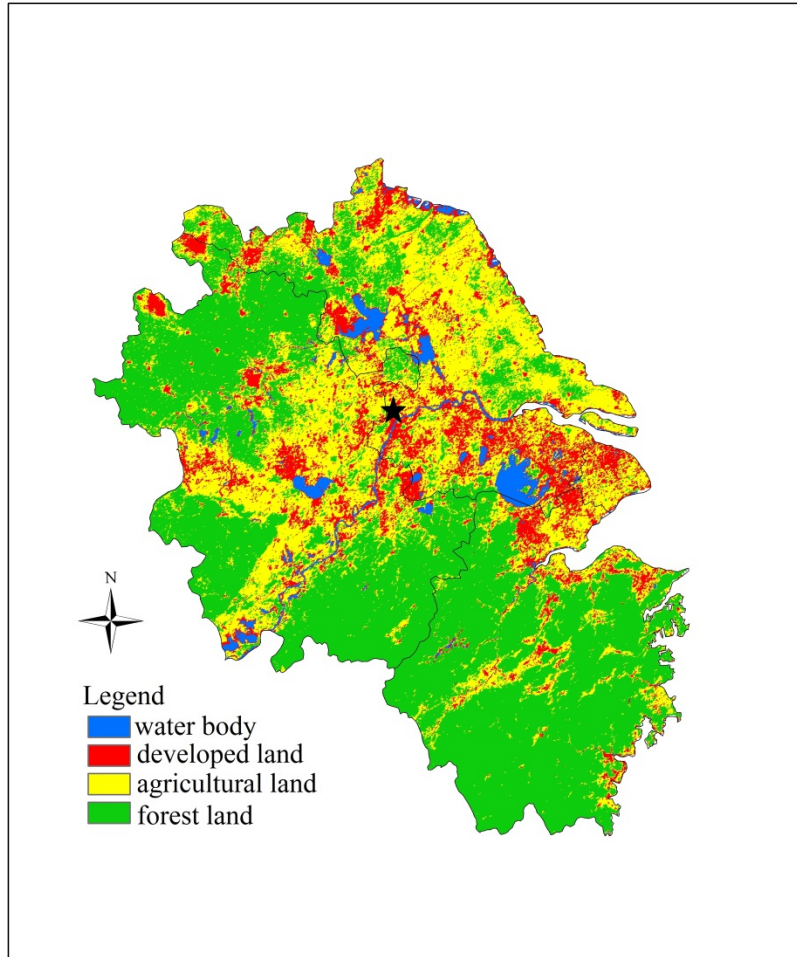


Figure S3. Land-Use and Land-Cover classification in Yangtze River Delta for 2014 was applied by using NDVI data of MOD13A2, '*' indicate observation site.

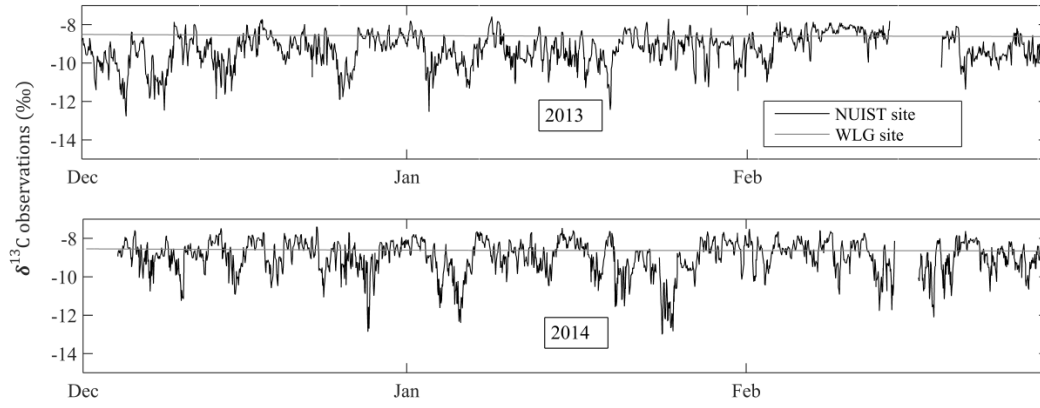


Figure S4. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ Comparison between NUIST and WLG sites.

Table S1. Difference of simulated monthly $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{ms}}$ between 2014 and 2015 for only anthropogenic sources.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Nighttime (‰)	0.39	-0.16	-0.12	0.43	-0.25	1.06	0.75	0.56	-0.99	-1.09	0.00	-0.31
All-day (‰)	0.23	-0.14	-0.17	0.35	-0.25	0.32	0.67	0.20	-0.94	-0.95	-0.07	-0.22

Table S2. Comparisons between cement emission proportions and the simulated cement CO₂ enhancements proportions for different months in 2014 and 2015 (note the superscript 'a' indicates considering only anthropogenic CO₂ sources excluding biological signals, and the superscript 'b' indicates considering all CO₂ sinks/sources).

Proportions	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual ave
EDGAR anthropogenic ($\times 10^3 \text{ nmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)	4.56	4.85	4.13	4.01	3.54	3.39	3.15	3.37	3.77	3.90	4.32	4.41	3.95
EDGAR cement ($\times 10^3 \text{ nmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29
Cement emission proportion (%)	6.21	6.46	6.85	7.29	7.99	8.61	8.98	8.38	7.76	7.26	6.77	6.41	7.34
^a Cement concentration proportion 2014 (%)	8.01	6.78	9.25	12.25	13.07	16.85	14.40	13.37	8.88	6.17	6.68	5.60	10.11
^a Cement concentration proportion 2015 (%)	6.59	8.10	9.19	10.86	13.68	13.16	11.30	11.23	11.79	9.76	6.92	6.77	9.95
^b Cement concentration proportion 2014 (%)	7.59	6.71	8.72	9.77	10.20	12.87	10.32	11.07	6.85	5.40	6.57	5.31	9.95
^b Cement concentration proportion 2015 (%)	6.48	7.66	8.39	9.95	13.68	12.22	10.66	8.49	9.80	8.59	6.76	6.72	9.95