Supplement of

Diagnosing ozone-NOx-VOC sensitivity and revealing causes of ozone increases in China based on 2013-2021 satellite retrievals

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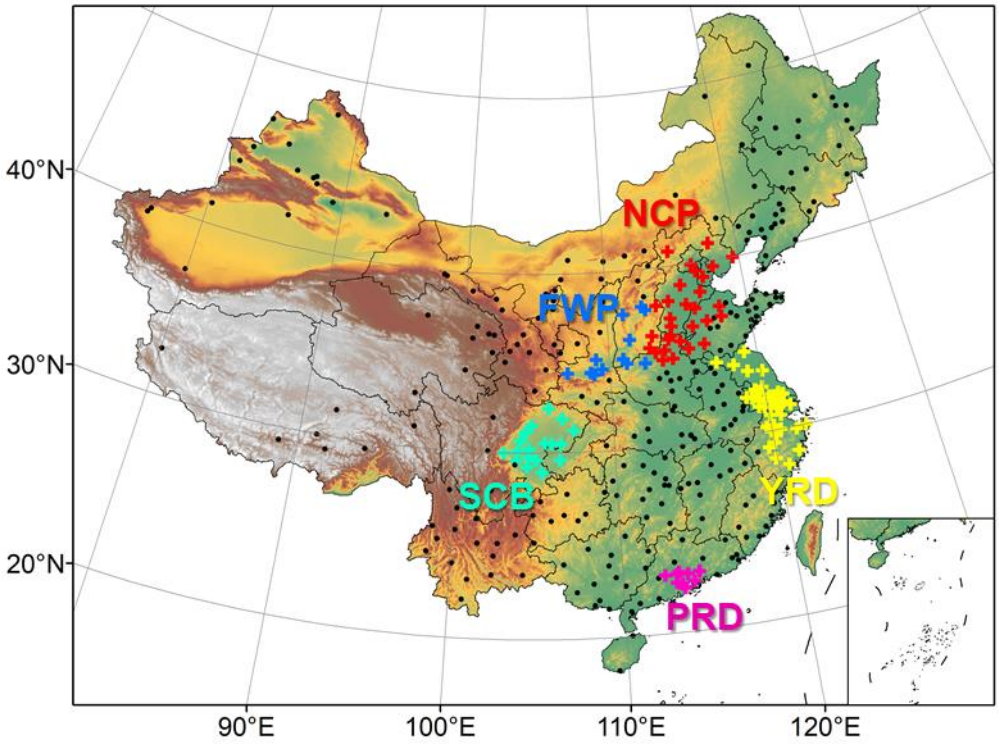

Figure S1. Location of cities and key regions, including city clusters of North China Plain (NCP), Yangtze River Delta (YRD), Fenwei Plain (FWP), Sichuan Basin (SCB), and Pearl River Delta (PRD).

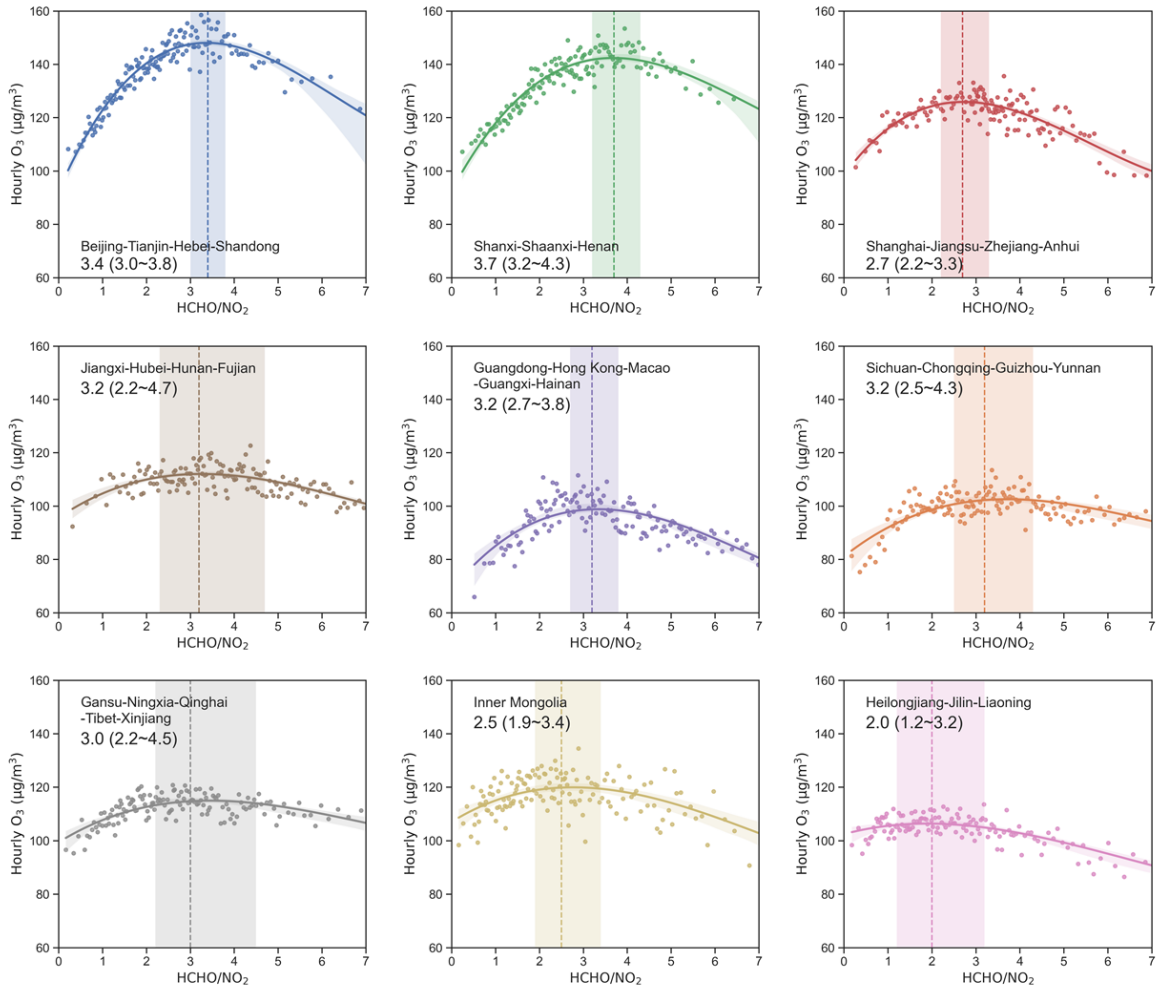

Figure S2. The same as Figure 3b but plotted with individual panels for nine regions in China.

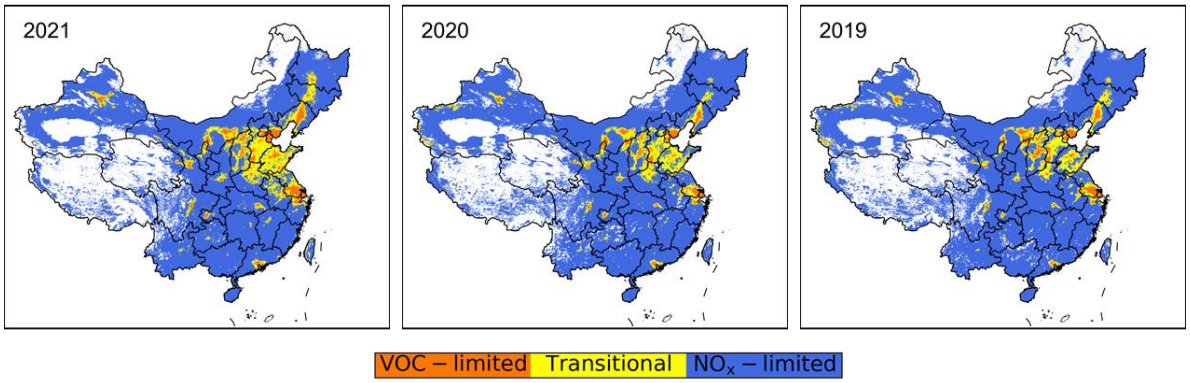

Figure S3. Ozone sensitivity classification over China from April to September 2019–2021 using the same HCHO/NO_2 threshold across China. Only polluted regions are displayed (defined as average TROPOMI NO_2 columns higher than 1.0×10^{15} molecules/cm^2).

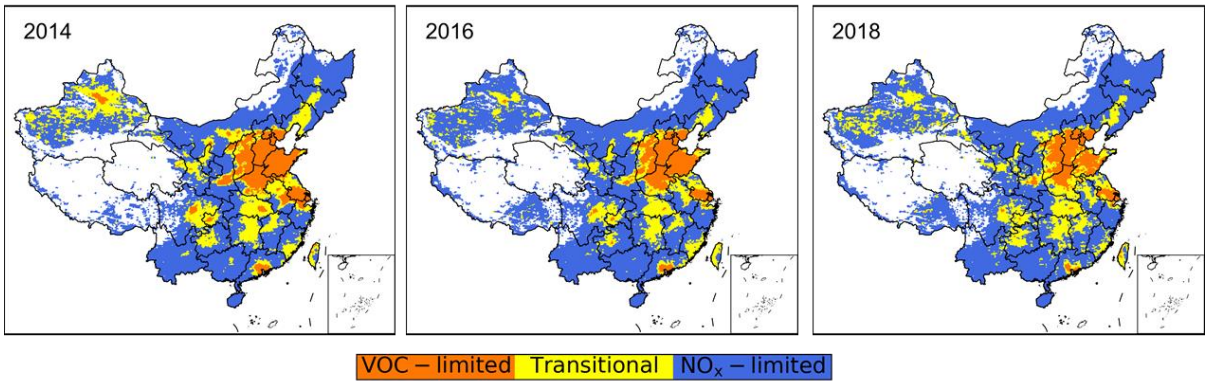

Figure S4. The same as Fig. 4 but for 2014, 2016, and 2018.

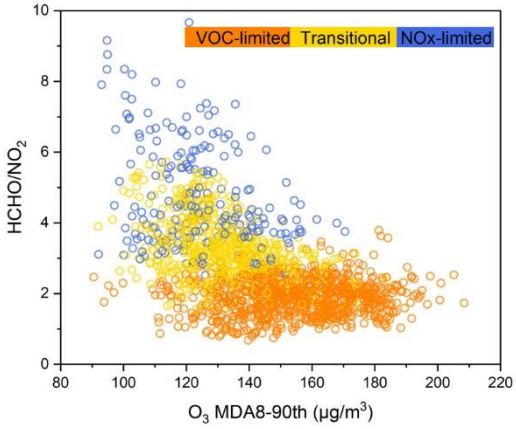

Figure S5. The 90th percentile of MDA8-O_3 and ozone sensitivity regime for all monitoring sites in 2021

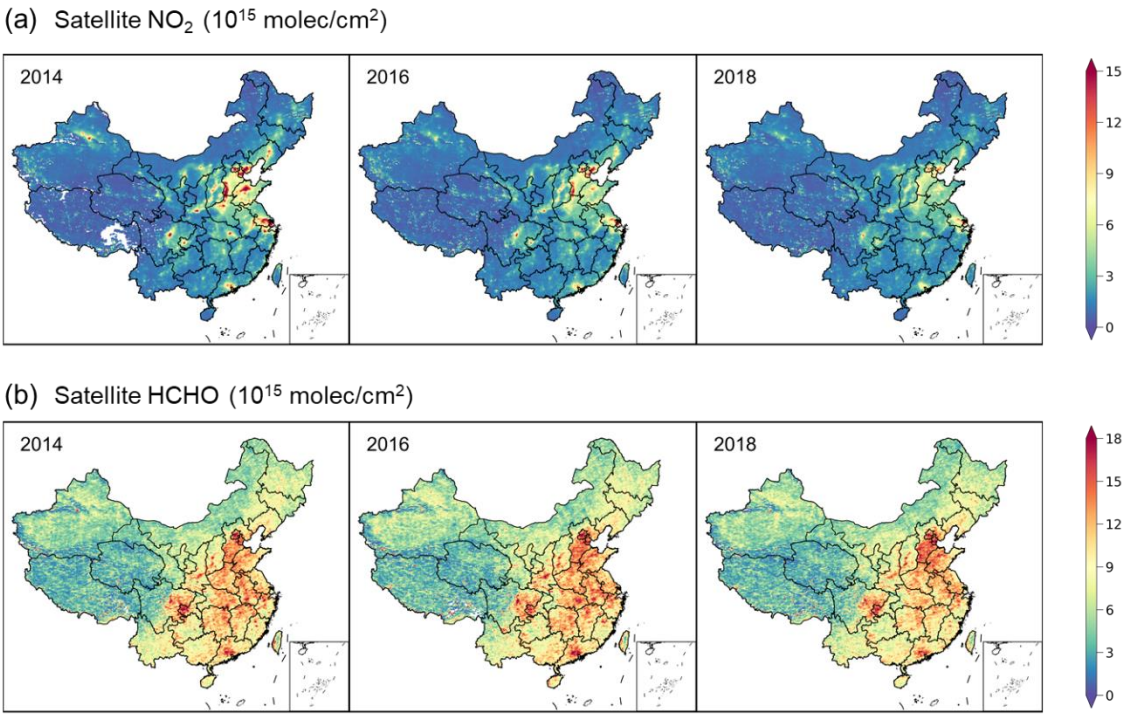

Figure S6. The same as Fig. 5a and 6a but for 2014, 2016, and 2018.

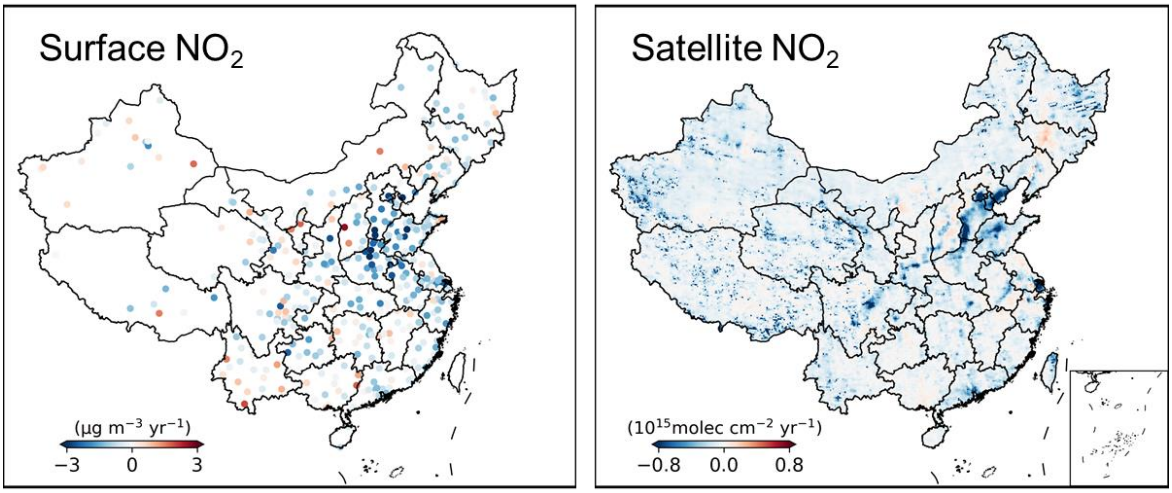

Figure S7. Trends in April-September average surface NO_2 concentrations and satellite-based NO_2 columns in 2015-2021.

Table S1. Proportions of O_3 sensitivity regimes in four megacity clusters[a] from April to September of 2021

Region	NCP	YRD	PRD	SCB
VOC-limited	59.2%	23.5%	8.0%	4.3%
Transitional	26.7%	31.4%	11.0%	27.4%
NOx-limited	14.1%	45.1%	81.1%	68.3%

[a] The four megacity clusters are NCP (Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong), YRD (Shanghai, Zhejiang, and Jiangsu), PRD (Guangdong), and SCB (Chongqing and eastern Sichuan).