Supporting information for

Wang et al.,

Correspondence to: Haichao Wang (wanghch27@mail.sysu.edu.cn); Yee Jun Tham (thamyj@mail.sysu.edu.cn)

Contents

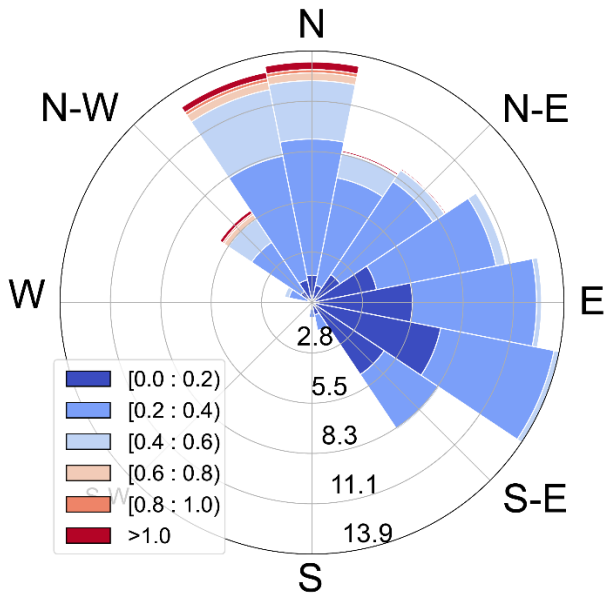

Figure S1. The wind rose plot for NO concentrations (ppbv) and wind direction.

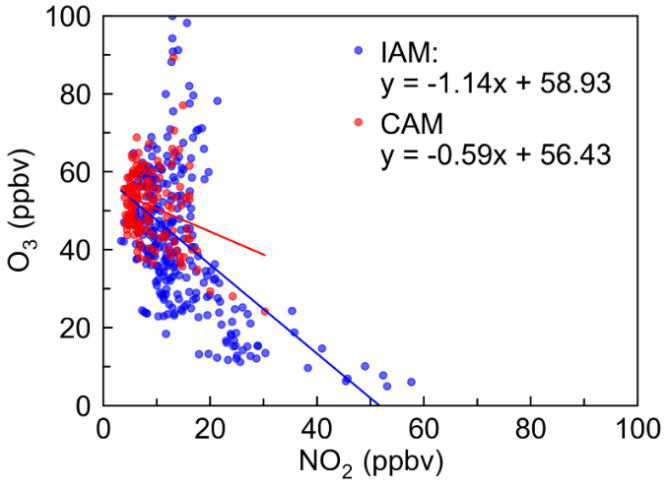

Figure S2. Fits O_3 against NO_2 during the nocturnal time with a time resolution of 1 hour for airmass from inland China (IAM) and coastal areas (CAM).

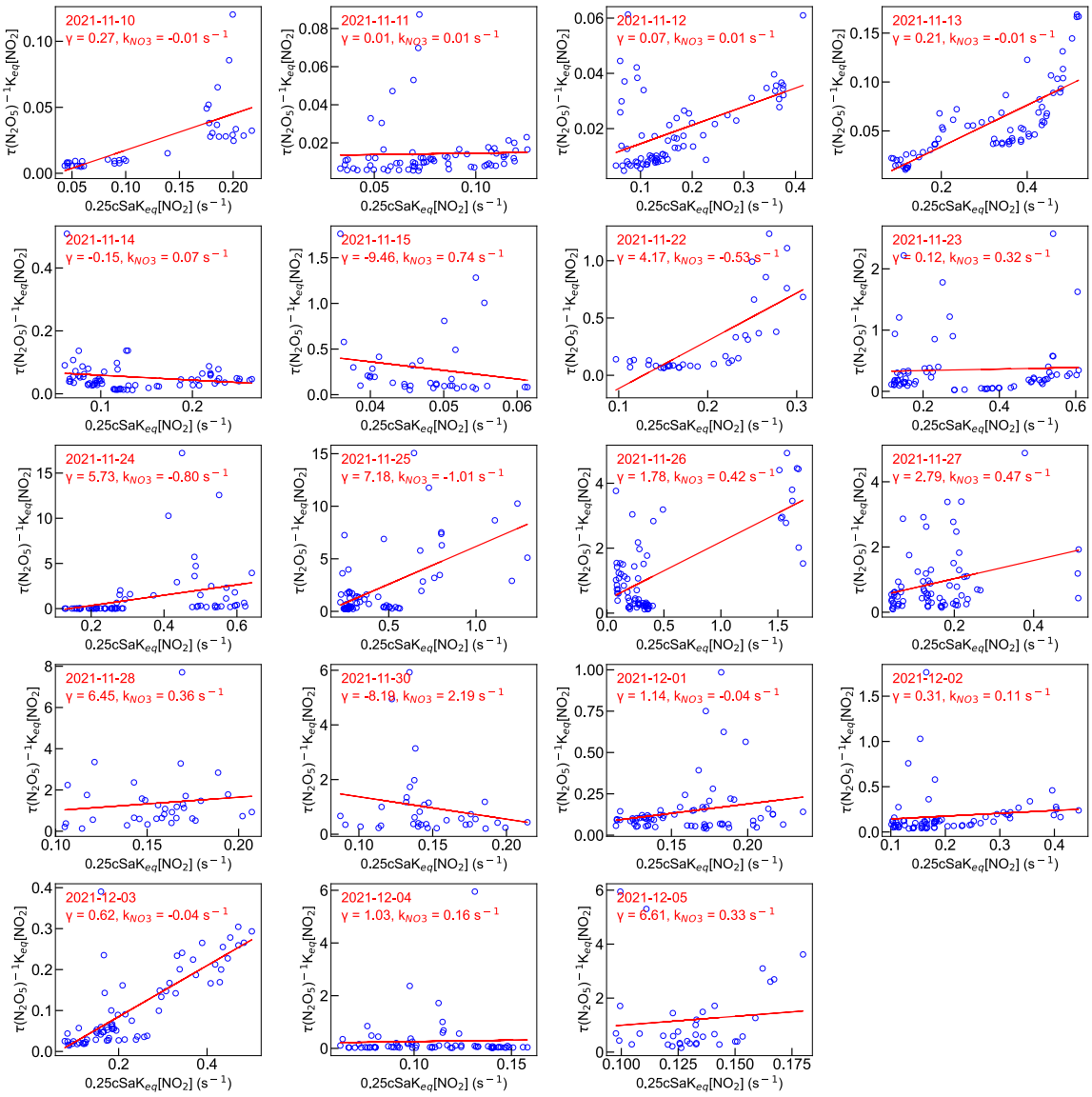

Figure S3. N_2O_5 uptake coefficients derived from scatter plots of $K_{eq}[NO_2]\tau(N_2O_5)^{-1}$ versus $0.25cSaK_{eq}[NO_2]$, K_{eq}: the equilibrium constant between N_2O_5, NO_2, and NO_3; c: the mean molecular speed of N_2O_5; Sa: the aerosol surface area density; γ: the N_2O_5 uptake coefficient; kNO_3: the indirect NO_3 loss frequency.

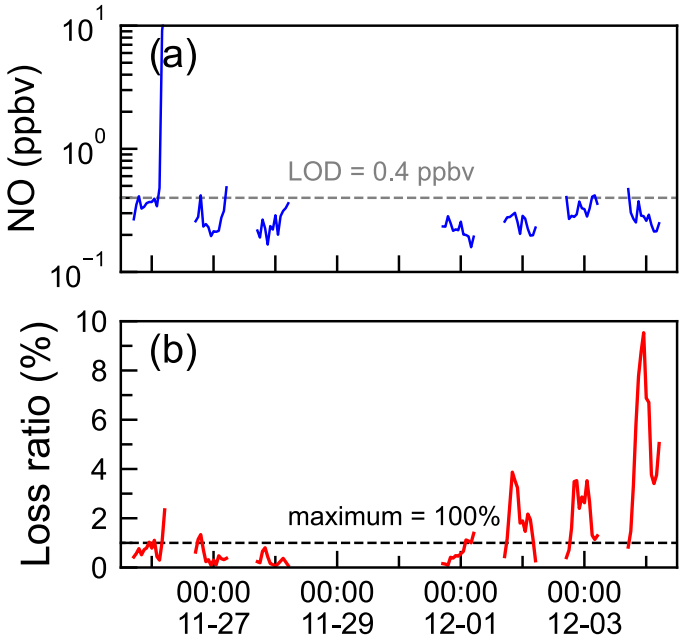

Figure S4. (a) Nighttime NO mixing ratio with the gray dashed line denoting the detection limit of the instrument (0.4 ppbv). (b) The fraction ratio of NO to NO_3 loss, with the black dashed line representing a maximum of 100%.