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Why Did Ozone Rise During Shanghai's Static Management? A Statistical and Radical Chemistry Perspective

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12 Text S1 meteorological conditions.

13 We evaluated whether there were significant changes in ground-level airflows in Shanghai during the static 14 management period compared to the same periods in 2020 and 2021. An analysis of the frequency distribution of 15 wind speed and wind direction (see Figure S7a-S7f) during the lockdown period shows that wind speeds were 16 primarily distributed in the range of 2-4 m s⁻¹, with the predominant wind direction between 0-180° (with 0° as true 17 north and counting clockwise). Compared to the same periods in 2020 and 2021, during the 2022 lockdown period, 18 there was an increase in the frequency of northerly winds and a decrease in the frequency of westerly winds. This 19 indicates that Shanghai was upwind of other cities in the Yangtze River Delta region for most of the time during the 20 static management period in 2022. From the mean diurnal profiles of wind speed and wind direction, it can be 21 observed that during the lockdown period, the predominant wind direction throughout the day was between 90-150°, 22 and higher wind speeds typically occurred in the afternoon, corresponding to a wind direction of around 100°.

From the rose diagrams of ozone and its precursors NO₂ and VOCs (see Figure S8), during the 2022 lockdown period, the predominant winds during high ozone levels were southerly winds with higher wind speeds and westerly winds with lower wind speeds. When NO₂ concentrations were high, wind speeds were generally lower, and the predominant wind direction during periods of high VOCs concentrations was southwest to south. Comparing the same period in 2020 and 2021, it is obvious that the transmission contribution of ozone and its precursors from other cities in the Yangtze River Delta in 2022 was limited.

29 We also analyzed the percentage change in meteorological conditions in Shanghai and its surrounding areas during 30 the 2022 lockdown period compared to the same periods in 2020 and 2021 as shown in Figure S9 and Figure S10. 31 The results indicate that in 2022, the 2-m temperature and relative humidity in the Shanghai area showed a slight 32 decrease compared to 2020 and 2021, with the changes being relatively small. surface net solar radiation in 2022 33 decreased compared to 2020 but was slightly higher than in 2021, while total precipitation in 2022 was significantly 34 higher than in 2020. During the static management period in Shanghai, the decrease in average temperature, 35 weakening of solar radiation, and increased precipitation may have contributed to the reduction in O_3 production by 36 slowing down chemical reaction rates. ERA5 reanalysis data also indicates that during the static management period, 37 there were minimal variations in 2-meter temperature, relative humidity, surface net solar radiation, boundary layer 38 height, and total cloud cover in the Shanghai area, whereas these parameters exhibited more significant changes in 39 the surrounding regions. The above results indicate that the increase in O₃ concentration in Shanghai during the 2022 40 static management period was not due to changes in meteorological conditions.



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slope = 0.85

Measured O₃ [ppbv]

Figure S2. Performance comparisons of the stacking model and the five base models after 5-fold cross-validation with the indicators of the coefficient of determination (r2_score), root mean square error (RMSE), and slope between predicted and measured O3.

Measured O₃ [ppbv]

slope = 0.91

90 120

slope = 0.84

Measured O₃ [ppbv]



Figure S3. Performance comparisons of the stacking model and the five base models after 5-fold cross-validation with the indicators of r2_score, RMSE, and slope between predicted and measured NO₂.



Figure S4. Performance comparisons of the stacking model and the five base models after 5-fold cross-validation with the indicators of r2_score, RMSE, and slope between predicted and measured HCHO.



Figure S5. Performance comparisons of the stacking model and the four base models after 5-fold cross-validation with the indicators of r2_score, RMSE, and slope between predicted and measured HONO.



58 Figure S6. Performance comparisons of the stacking model and the four base models after 5-fold cross-validation with the indicators of 59 r2_score, RMSE, and slope between predicted and measured SO₂.



Figure S7. The frequency (a-f) and the mean diurnal profiles (d, h, i) of wind speed and wind direction during the periods from April to May of 2020, 2021, and 2022.







Figure S9. The percentage change in average meteorological parameters from the ERA5 data for Shanghai and its neighboring regions during the 2022 lockdown period compared to the same period in 2020. The 2-m temperature (t2m) (a), relative humidity calculated based on 2-m temperature and 2-m dewpoint temperature (b), surface net solar radiation (ssr) (c), boundary layer height (blh) (d), total cloud cover (tcc) (e), and total precipitation (tp) (f).



Figure S10. Same as Figure S9 but compared to the same period in 2021.



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Figure S12. Same as Figure S11, but for the period between April and May 2021.



85 Figure S13. Same as Figure S11, but for the period between April and May 2022.

Table S1. The configuration of spectral fitting of O₃, NO₂, SO₂, HONO and HCHO.

Trace gas	Fitting window (nm)	absorption cross sections	Polynomial degree	detection limits
O3	280.6-290.6	O ₃ (Voigt et al., 2001), SO ₂ (Vandaele et al., 2009), HCHO (Meller and Moortgat, 2000), and NO ₂ (Voight et al., 2002)	5	1.3 ppbv
NO ₂	365.3-380.4	NO ₂ (Voight et al., 2002), HONO (Stutz et al., 2000), HCHO (Meller and Moortgat, 2000), and solar spectrum (Kurucz, 1984)	5	0.5 ppbv
SO ₂	295.3-307.9	SO ₂ (Vandaele et al., 2009), O ₃ (Voigt et al., 2001), HCHO (Meller and Moortgat, 2000), NO ₂ (Voight et al., 2002), and solar spectrum (Kurucz, 1984)	5	0.1 ppbv
HONO	339.4-373.2	HONO (Stutz et al., 2000), NO ₂ (Voight et al., 2002), HCHO (Meller and Moortgat, 2000), and solar spectrum (Kurucz, 1984)	5	0.1 ppbv
НСНО	311.7-342.1	HCHO (Meller and Moortgat, 2000), NO ₂ (Voight et al., 2002), HONO (Stutz et al., 2000), O ₃ (Voigt et al., 2001), SO ₂ (Vandaele et al., 2009), and solar spectrum (Kurucz, 1984)	5	0.5 ppbv

89 Table S2. Summary of the mean concentration of measured VOCs during the periods from April to May of 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Species	Average c	Average concentration (mean \pm std, unit: ppbv)	
alkanes	2020	2021	2022
Ethane	4.36 ± 3.73	4.30 ± 2.02	3.66 ± 2.57
Propane	2.91 ± 2.91	2.96 ± 1.96	1.63 ± 1.28
n-Butane	1.12 ± 1.04	1.23 ± 0.87	0.70 ± 0.67
Isobutane	0.86 ± 0.96	1.00 ± 0.83	0.54 ± 0.53
n-Pentane	0.46 ± 0.55	0.50 ± 0.44	0.32 ± 0.34
Isopentane	0.82 ± 1.07	0.92 ± 0.99	0.66 ± 0.83
Cyclopentane	0.04 ± 0.04	0.04 ± 0.07	0.03 ± 0.04
n-Hexane	0.13 ± 0.16	0.14 ± 0.15	0.06 ± 0.06
2,2-Dimethylbutane	0.02 ± 0.03	0.03 ± 0.02	0.01 ± 0.01
Cyclohexane	0.05 ± 0.07	0.05 ± 0.07	0.02 ± 0.02
2,3-Dimethylbutane	0.03 ± 0.03	0.05 ± 0.04	
2-Methylpentane	0.15 ± 0.16	0.21 ± 0.19	0.09 ± 0.09
3-Methylpentane	0.12 ± 0.14	0.11 ± 0.12	0.04 ± 0.06
Methylcyclopentane	0.04 ± 0.04	0.05 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.02
n-Heptane	0.04 ± 0.04	0.05 ± 0.06	0.02 ± 0.03
2,3-Dimethylpentane	0.01 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.02	0.00 ± 0.01
2,4-Dimethylpentane	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
3-Methylhexane	0.03 ± 0.03	0.04 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.02
2-Methylhexane	0.03 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.03	0.01 ± 0.01
Methylcyclohexane	0.03 ± 0.04	0.04 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.02
n-Octane	0.04 ± 0.05	0.03 ± 0.03	0.01 ± 0.01
2,2,4-trimethylpentane	0.02 ± 0.02	0.02 ± 0.02	0.00 ± 0.01
2,3,4-trimethylpentane	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
2-Methylheptane	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01
3-Methylheptane	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
n-nonane	0.02 ± 0.02	0.02 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01
n-Decane	0.02 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.02	0.00 ± 0.01
n-undecane	0.01 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
n-Dodecane	0.02 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01	0.20 ± 0.36

alkenes			
Ethylene	0.91 ± 1.14	1.13 ± 1.06	0.60 ± 0.61
Propylene	0.26 ± 0.50	0.30 ± 0.36	0.30 ± 0.83
Isobutylene	0.04 ± 0.05	0.06 ± 0.04	0.04 ± 0.03
1-butene	0.06 ± 0.09	0.08 ± 0.08	0.06 ± 0.08
cis-2-butene	0.03 ± 0.04	0.13 ± 0.06	0.05 ± 0.03
trans-2-butene	0.02 ± 0.05	0.05 ± 0.07	0.03 ± 0.05
1,3-Butadiene	0.01 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.02	0.01 ± 0.04
1-pentene	0.02 ± 0.02	0.04 ± 0.03	0.02 ± 0.01
cis-2-pentene	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
trans-2-pentene	0.00 ± 0.03	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
1-Hexene	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
isoprene	0.04 ± 0.09	0.06 ± 0.11	0.03 ± 0.06
Alkyne			
Acetylene	0.96 ± 0.69	1.14 ± 0.78	0.75 ± 0.38
aromatic			
Benzene	0.34 ± 0.25	0.40 ± 0.38	0.24 ± 0.20
Toluene	0.57 ± 0.67	0.92 ± 1.56	0.18 ± 0.23
Ethylbenzene	0.20 ± 0.26	0.27 ± 0.39	0.05 ± 0.05
o-Xylene	0.16 ± 0.26	0.22 ± 0.34	0.04 ± 0.05
m-Xylene	0.28 ± 0.43	0.40 ± 0.58	0.06 ± 0.08
p-xylene	0.28 ± 0.43	0.40 ± 0.58	0.06 ± 0.08
Styrene	0.02 ± 0.03	0.03 ± 0.05	0.00 ± 0.01
1,2.3-Trimethylbenzene	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.04 ± 0.05	0.04 ± 0.04	0.01 ± 0.01
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.01 ± 0.02	0.01 ± 0.02	0.00 ± 0.00
o-Ethyl toluene	0.01 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
m-Ethyltoluene	0.02 ± 0.03	0.03 ± 0.03	0.01 ± 0.01
p-Ethyltoluene	0.01 ± 0.02	0.02 ± 0.02	0.00 ± 0.00
Isopropylbenzene	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
n-propylbenzene	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
m-diethylbenzene	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
p-diethylbenzene	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
OVOCs			
Acetone	1.81 ± 1.40	2.53 ± 2.08	1.94 ± 0.98
Propionaldehyde	0.17 ± 0.10	0.13 ± 0.11	0.11 ± 0.05
Acrolein	0.07 ± 0.06	0.05 ± 0.04	0.03 ± 0.02
2-Butanone	0.03 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.02	0.04 ± 0.02
Butyraldehyde	0.03 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.02	0.04 ± 0.02
2-Methylacrylaldehyde	0.03 ± 0.05	0.03 ± 0.04	0.01 ± 0.02
Methyl tert-butyl ether	0.22 ± 0.33	0.14 ± 0.16	0.07 ± 0.12
3-Pentanone	0.02 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01
Valeraldehyde	0.03 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.02
2-Pentanone	0.02 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01
Benzyl chloride	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
Hexanal	0.37 ± 0.37	0.24 ± 0.27	0.32 ± 0.35
Methyl vinyl ketone(butenone)	0.05 ± 0.06	0.03 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.02
halohydrocarbons			
Chloromethane	1.24 ± 0.81	0.64 ± 0.30	0.80 ± 0.25

Dichloromethane	1.16 ± 1.34	1.27 ± 1.11	0.57 ± 0.46
Chloroform	0.13 ± 0.17	0.11 ± 0.08	0.06 ± 0.03
Carbon tetrachloride	0.12 ± 0.03	0.10 ± 0.02	0.13 ± 0.02
Bromomethane	0.03 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.02	0.02 ± 0.01
Bromoform	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
Monobromodichloromethane	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
Trichloromonofluoromethane	0.53 ± 0.16	0.80 ± 0.88	0.58 ± 0.21
Chloroethane	0.05 ± 0.11	0.05 ± 0.10	0.02 ± 0.03
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.41 ± 0.39	0.34 ± 0.29	0.20 ± 0.15
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.03 ± 0.03	0.02 ± 0.02	0.01 ± 0.01
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
1,2-dibromoethane	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	0.02 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.00
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0.10 ± 0.02	0.07 ± 0.02	0.07 ± 0.00
Vinyl chloride	0.02 ± 0.04	0.01 ± 0.04	0.00 ± 0.01
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
Trichloroethylene	0.04 ± 0.07	0.03 ± 0.05	0.01 ± 0.01
Tetrachloroethylene	0.04 ± 0.04	0.04 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.02
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.06 ± 0.06	0.10 ± 0.11	0.05 ± 0.06
cis-1,3-dichloropropene	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
Chlorobenzene	0.02 ± 0.02	0.01 ± 0.03	0.00 ± 0.01
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.04 ± 0.05	0.04 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.03
Iodomethane	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
Acetonitrile	0.10 ± 0.10	0.13 ± 0.10	0.14 ± 0.08

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