

*Supplement of*

**Concentration and source changes of HONO during the  
COVID-19 lockdown in Beijing**

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**Table S1.** Instruments used in the measurement.

Parameter	Instrument	Time resolution	Detection limit	Accuracy
HONO	LOPAP	60 s	0.01 ppb	10%
NO	Thermo Scientific 42i	60 s	0.05 ppb	5%
NO <sub>2</sub>	Thermo Scientific 42i	60 s	0.05 ppb	5%
SO <sub>2</sub>	Thermo Scientific 43i	60 s	0.12 ppb	5%
CO	Thermo Scientific 48i	60 s	40 ppb	5%
O <sub>3</sub>	Thermo Scientific 49i	60 s	0.5 ppb	5%
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	TEOM	300 s	0.05 µg m <sup>-3</sup>	10%
Temperature	AWS310	60 s	-	1%
Relative humidity	AWS310	60 s	-	1%
Wind speed	AWS310	60 s	0.01 m s <sup>-1</sup>	1%
Wind direction	AWS310	60 s	-	1%
UVB	AWS310	60 s	0.001 W m <sup>-2</sup>	1%
J <sub>NO2</sub>	2-pi-J <sub>NO2</sub> radiometer	60 s	1.0×10 <sup>-5</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	1%
Boundary layer height	Ceilometer (CL51)	60 s	50 m	10%
Nitrate	ToF-ACSM	600 s	0.021 µg m <sup>-3</sup>	5%
Sulfate	ToF-ACSM	600 s	0.018 µg m <sup>-3</sup>	5%
Chloride	ToF-ACSM	600 s	0.011 µg m <sup>-3</sup>	5%
Ammonium	ToF-ACSM	600 s	0.182 µg m <sup>-3</sup>	5%
Organic	ToF-ACSM	600 s	0.198 µg m <sup>-3</sup>	5%

**Table S2.** Sensitivity analysis with different parameters for the HONO budget

Method	Emission factor	OH	$\gamma_{NO_2}$ (ground)	$\gamma_{NO_2}$ (aerosol)	$J_{NO_3^-}$	$A_s$	$\delta$	$F_{HONO,soil}$	$V_d$	$K_{dilution}$	Sensitivity
M0	0.0109	CaV1 <sup>a</sup>	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2 <sup>b</sup>	3.85	CaV3 <sup>c</sup>	0.001	0.23	-
M1	0.008	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-8%
M2	0.0186	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	20%
M3	0.0109	CaV1 $\times 0.1$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-24%
M4	0.0109	CaV1 $\times 2$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	26%
M5	0.0109	CaV1	$1 \times 10^{-5}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	40%
M6	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-7}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-9%
M7	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 \times 10^{-5}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	4%
M8	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-7}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-1%
M9	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.0 \times 10^{-6}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-25%
M10	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$3.7 \times 10^{-4}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	95%
M11	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2 $\times 0.1$	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-1%

M12	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2 $\times 10$	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.23	9%
M13	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	1	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-7%
M14	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	2.2	CaV3	0.001	0.23	-4%
M15	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3 $\times 0.1$	0.001	0.23	-1%
M16	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3 $\times 10$	0.001	0.23	4%
M17	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.00077	0.23	1%
M18	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.025	0.23	-24%
M19	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.1	12%
M20	0.0109	CaV1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.24 \times 10^{-5}$	CaV2	3.85	CaV3	0.001	0.44	-19%

Here CaV1<sup>a</sup>, CaV2<sup>b</sup> and CaV3<sup>c</sup> represented the Calculated values of OH (according to Eq. (8)),  $A_s$  is the surface area concentration of aerosol and  $F_{HONO,soil}$  is soil emission flux (Oswald et al., 2013). The emission factor and  $\delta$  are based on measurements in our previous work (Liu et al., 2020b).  $J_{NO_3^-}$  (Liu et al., 2020a),  $V_d$  (Han et al., 2017) and  $K_{dilution}$  (Dillon et al., 2002) are from references, respectively. The  $\gamma_{NO_2}$  for aerosol and ground surface are calculated using Eq. (3-7). M0 represents the parameterized scheme input for the base case. M1-M20 are sensitivity analyses for different parameters in the HONO budget analysis, respectively.

**Table S3.** Periods and mean values (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation, (minimum to maximum value)) of wind speed, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, RH, T, HONO, trace gas, and NR-PM<sub>2.5</sub> in field observation.

Category	BCNY	COVID
Periods	January 1 - January 24	January 25 - March 6
Wind speed (m/s)	0.64 $\pm$ 0.42 (0.04-3.65)	0.80 $\pm$ 0.55 (0.02-3.86)
PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	47.23 $\pm$ 44.50 (3-265)	69.86 $\pm$ 67.26 (2-268)
RH (%)	36.79 $\pm$ 14.66 (12-94)	45.14 $\pm$ 21.20 (12-95)
T ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0.89 $\pm$ 2.98 (-7.5-9.9)	3.42 $\pm$ 3.97 (-6.8-12.6)
HONO (ppb)	0.97 $\pm$ 0.74 (0.17-3.85)	0.53 $\pm$ 0.45 (0.01-2.11)
NO (ppb)	18.42 $\pm$ 29.24 (0.03-162.92)	2.44 $\pm$ 5.40 (0.01-51.08)
NO <sub>2</sub> (ppb)	26.99 $\pm$ 13.41 (2.68-54.51)	17.26 $\pm$ 11.34 (0.57-64.44)
NO <sub>x</sub> (ppb)	45.35 $\pm$ 38.90 (2.27-207.46)	19.52 $\pm$ 14.41 (0.33-89.09)
CO (ppb)	907.72 $\pm$ 499.16 (294.93-3013.30)	954.87 $\pm$ 624.04 (242.24-3751.68)
SO <sub>2</sub> (ppb)	2.09 $\pm$ 1.36 (0.03-8.56)	1.47 $\pm$ 1.95 (0.01-14.25)
O <sub>3</sub> (ppb)	12.16 $\pm$ 10.79 (0.38-37.90)	21.29 $\pm$ 11.78 (0.56-60.69)
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	9.99 $\pm$ 9.72 (0.09-57.62)	16.71 $\pm$ 18.20 (0.08-89.28)
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	4.59 $\pm$ 7.08 (0.43-56.91)	7.99 $\pm$ 8.61 (0.35-37.39)
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	4.95 $\pm$ 5.08 (0.23-31.90)	9.24 $\pm$ 10.32 (0.17-51.36)
Cl <sup>-</sup> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	1.22 $\pm$ 1.24 (0.01-6.72)	1.42 $\pm$ 1.53 (0.01-8.37)
OA ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	14.71 $\pm$ 10.75 (0.88-60.54)	18.19 $\pm$ 16.52 (0.88-77.28)

**Table S4.** Summaries for HONO concentration of field observation.

Location	Date	HONO	NO <sub>2</sub>	NO	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
This study	2020.1.1-2020.1.24	0.97±0.74	26.9±13.41	18.4±29.24	47.2±44.5
	2020.1.25-2020.3.6	0.53±0.44	17.2±11.34	2.43±5.39	69.9±67.2
Shijia Zhuang (Liu et al., 2020a)	2019.12.15-2020.1.22	2.43±1.08	31.7	26.3±26.2	137.9±85.8
Beijing (Liu et al., 2020b)	2018.2.1-2018.6.30	1.26±1.06			
Guangzhou (Li et al., 2012)	2006.7.3-2006.7.31	0.95(night) 0.24(day)	16.5(night) 4.5(day)		
Beijing (Spataro et al., 2013)	2007.1.23-2007.2.14	1.04±0.73	38.76±10.02		
	2007.8.2-2007.8.31	1.45±0.58	31.7±7.82		70.12±29.62
Hyytiälä.Finland (Oswald et al., 2015)	2010.7.12-2010.8.12	0.037(night) 0.027(day)			
	Beijing (Tong et al., 2015)	2014.10.28-2014.12.2	1.45	37.4	44.4
Hong Kong (Xu et al., 2015)	2011.8(Summer)	0.65	19.8	8	
	2011.11(Autumn)	0.93	26.8	10.1	
	2012.2(Winter)	0.91	24.7	19.3	

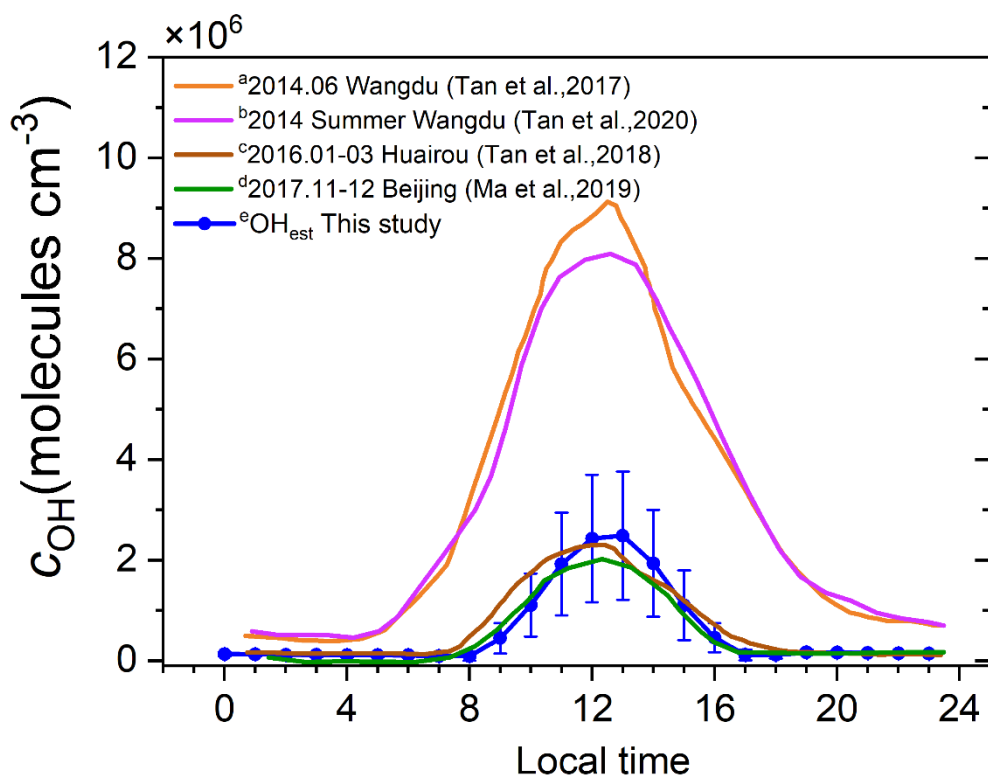
	2012.5(Spring)	0.35	15.5	5.5	
Beijing (Tong et al., 2016)	2015.12.12-2015.12.22	1.34(haze) 0.51(clean)	28.4(haze) 7.1(clean)	70.73(haze) 17.0(clean)	144 (haze) 29 (clean)
Xi'an (Huang et al., 2017)	2015.7.24-2015.8.6	1.12±0.97	20.9±11.0		
Beijing (Wang et al., 2017)	2015.9.22-10.21(Autumn)	2.27±1.82	32.91±20.44	38.79(night)	99.28(night)
	2016.1.3-1.27(Winter)	1.05±0.89	19.96±16.28	65.65(night)	95.75(night)
	2016.4.1-5.14(Spring)	1.05±0.95	25.97±15.8	21.39(night)	56.6(night)
	2016.6.20-7.25(Summer)	1.38±0.9	19.21±11.25	3.08(night)	49.55(night)
Shanghai (Cui et al., 2018)	2016.5.12-2016.5.28	2.31	46.46		
Ji'nan (Li et al., 2018)	2015.9-2015.11(Autumn)	0.87±0.66	25.4±23.2	12.6	
	2015.12-2016.2(Winter)	2.15±1.35	41.1±34.6	37.4	
	2016.3-2016.5(Spring)	1.24±1.04	35.8±25.8	11.5	
	2016.6-2016.8(Summer)	1.2±1.01	22.5±19.0	6.6	
Nanjing (Liu et al., 2019)	2017.12-2018.2(Winter)	1.15(night); 0.92(day)	28.4(night);23(day)	17.1(night);14.6(day)	
	2018.3-5 (Spring)	0.76(night);0.59 (day)	17.4(night);12.9(day)	1.7(night);3.0(day)	
	2018.6-8 (Summer)	0.56(night);0.34(day)	12.5(night);7.7(day)	1.0(night);1.4(day)	

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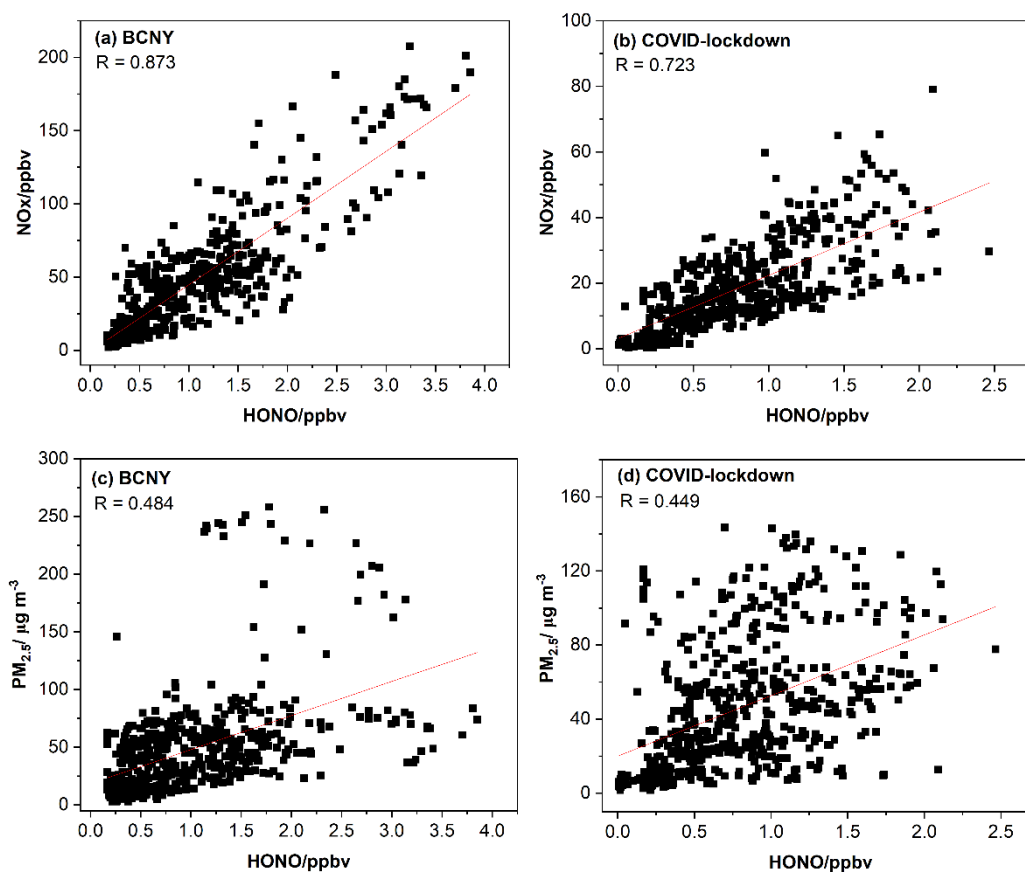
	2018.9-11 (Autumn)	0.81(night);0.51(day)	18.9(night);13.4(day)	6.2(night);4.3(day)
Beijing (Zhang et al., 2019)	2016.12	3.5±2.7	56±23	67±48
	2016.12(clean)	0.5 ± 0.2	19 ± 9	5 ± 5
	2016.12(haze)	3.4 ± 1.7	60 ± 13	75 ± 39
	2016.12(severe haze)	5.8 ± 3.0	76 ± 14	94 ± 40
Nanjing (Zheng et al., 2020)	2015.12.1-12.31	1.32±0.92	23.9±7.5	
Beijing (Liu et al., 2021)	2018.5.25-7.15(Summer)	1.27 ± 0.44	18.98 ± 4.47	
	2018.11.26-2019.1.15(winter)	1.13 ± 0.68	19.99 ± 9.38	
Xiamen (Hu et al., 2022)	2018.8 (Summer)	0.51(night);0.72(day)	15.7(night);11.0(day)	3.2(night);5.6(day)
	2018.10 (Autumn)	0.33(night);0.50(day)	14.3(night);11.4(day)	0.8(night);2.7(day)
	2018.12 (Winter)	0.52(night);0.61(day)	18.3(night);15.8(day)	4.8(night);12.2(day)
	2019.3 (Spring)	0.51(night);0.72(day)	17.7(night);18.5(day)	6.8(night);10.1(day)
Guangzhou (Yu et al., 2022)	2018.9-11	0.91(night);0.44(day)	36.9(night);23.3(day)	10.8(night);6.8(day)

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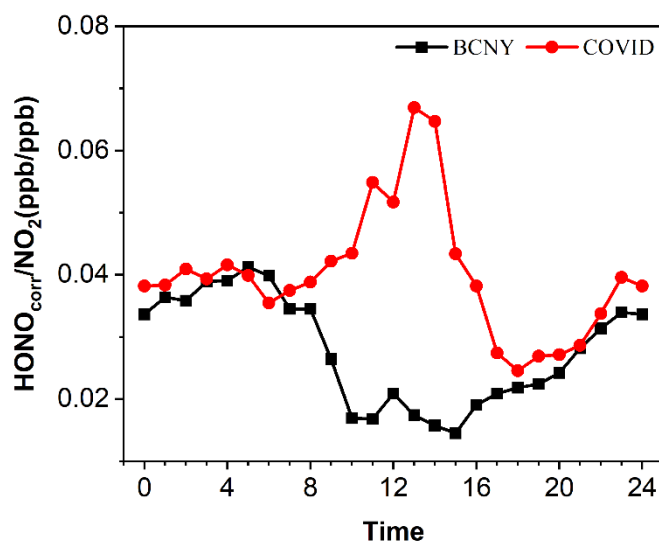




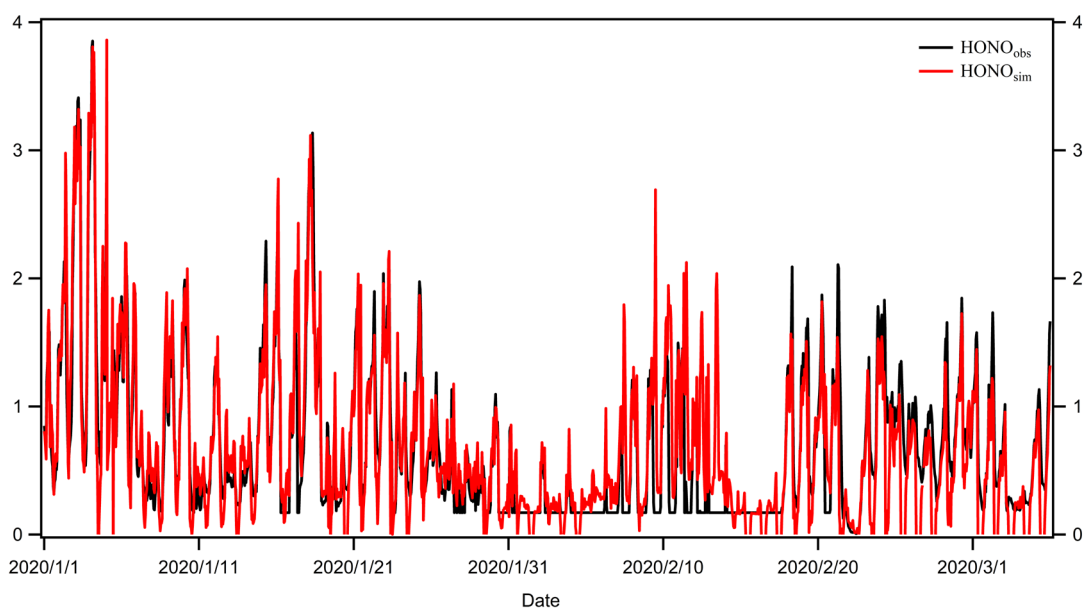
**Figure S1.** Diurnal variation of OH concentrations observed in different areas of the North China Plain (a-d) (Tan et al., 2017; Tan et al., 2018; Ma et al., 2019; Tan et al., 2020) and parameterized fitting in this study (e).



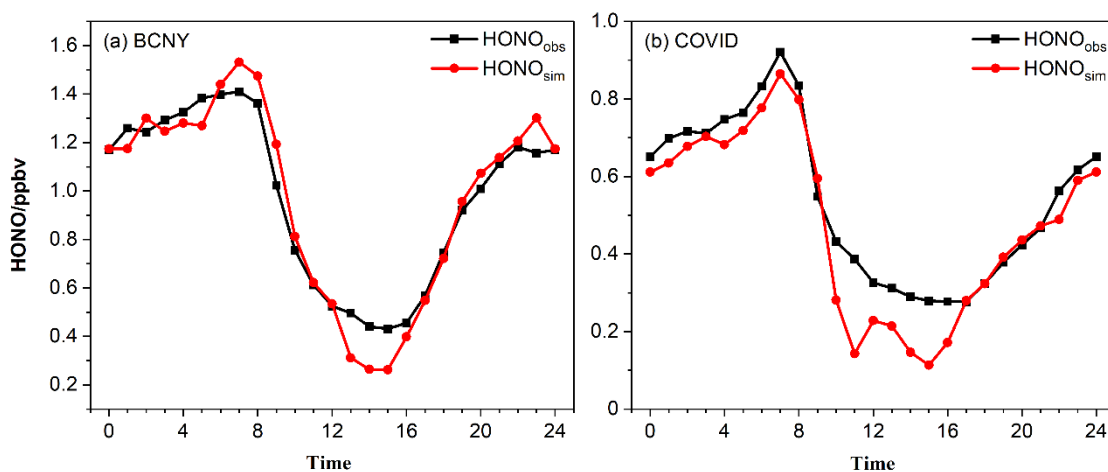
**Figure S2.** Correlation and scatterplot between HONO, NO<sub>x</sub> (a: BCNY; b: COVID-lockdown) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (c: BCNY; d: COVID-lockdown).



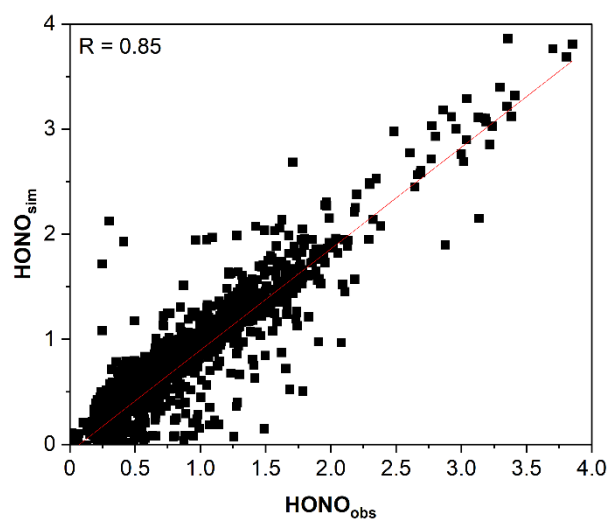
**Figure S3.** Diurnal variations of observed  $\text{HONO}_{\text{corr}}/\text{NO}_2$  in BCNY (black line) and COVID (red line).



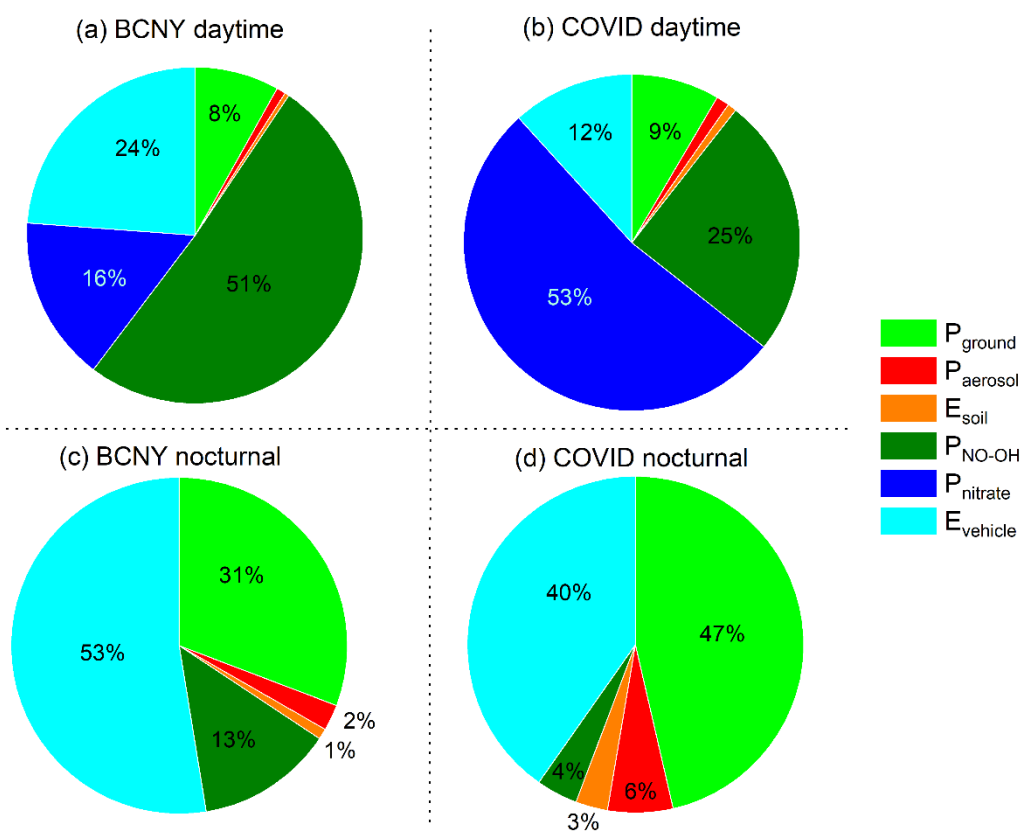
**Figure S4.** Comparison of simulated ( $\text{HONO}_{\text{sim}}$ , red line) and observed ( $\text{HONO}_{\text{obs}}$ , black line) hourly mean HONO concentration at the BUCT site over the period Jan. 1~Mar. 6, 2020.



**Figure S5.** Observed and simulated HONO concentrations. Diurnal variations of observed HONO ( $\text{HONO}_{\text{obs}}$ , black line) and simulated HONO ( $\text{HONO}_{\text{sim}}$ , red line) in (a) BCNY and (b) COVID.



**Figure S6.** Correlation and Scatter plots between  $HONO_{obs}$  and  $HONO_{sim}$ .



**Figure S7.** The percentage of daytime and nighttime contribution from different sources in (a,c) BCNY and (b,d) COVID.

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