

Supplementary Material

Exploring the Crucial Role of Atmospheric Carbonyl Compounds in Regional Ozone heavy Pollution: Insights from Intensive Field Observations and Observation-based modelling in the Chengdu Plain Urban Agglomeration, China

Jiemeng Bao^{1,2}, Xin Zhang^{1,2}, Zhenhai Wu¹, Li Zhou³, Jun Qian⁴, Qinwen Tan⁵, Fumo Yang³, Junhui Chen⁶, Yunfeng Li⁷, Hefan Liu⁵, Liqun Deng⁶, Hong Li^{1*}

¹Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, State Key Laboratory of Environmental Benchmarks and Risk Assessment, Beijing 100012, China

²School of Environmental Science and Engineering of Peking University, State Key Joint Laboratory of Environmental Simulation and Pollution Control, Joint Laboratory of Regional Pollution Control International Cooperation of the Ministry of Education, Beijing 100871, China

³College of Carbon Neutrality Future Technology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, China

⁴Sichuan Radiation Environment Management and Monitoring Central Station, Chengdu 611139, China

⁵Chengdu Academy of Environmental Sciences, Chengdu 610046, China

⁶Sichuan Academy of Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chengdu 610042, China

⁷School of Mechanical Engineering, Beijing Institute of Petrochemical Technology, Beijing 102617, China

*Corresponding Author Information:

Hong Li

Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, No. 8 Dayangfang, Beiyuan Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100012, China

Email: lihong@craes.org.cn

Table S1. Information of off-line sampling points of atmospheric carbonyl compounds.

| Sites location | Sites abbreviation | Latitude and longitude (° E, ° N) | Type of sites | Sampling details |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Mianyang | MY | 104.67, 31.47 | urban | Measurement periods: 2019/08/04 0:00-2019/08/18 22:00 Sampling time for one day 0:00-2:00, 2:00-4:00, 4:00-6:00, 6:00-8:00, 8:00-10:00, 10:00-12:00, 12:00-14:00, 14:00-16:00, 16:00-18:00, 18:00-20:00, 20:00-22:00, 22:00-24:00. Sampling volume: Sampling 96 L for each sample |
| Deyang | DY | 104.41, 31.13 | urban | |
| Chengdu | CDHKY | 104.05, 30.66 | urban | |
| Xinjin, Chengdu | XJ | 103.85, 30.40 | suburban | |
| Suining | SN | 105.56, 30.57 | urban | |
| Ziyang | ZY | 104.63, 30.14 | urban | |
| Meishan | MS | 103.85, 30.08 | urban | |
| Yaan | YA | 102.99, 29.97 | urban | |
| Leshan | LS | 103.75, 29.60 | urban | |

Table S2. Detection information for 15 kinds of carbonyl compounds by HPLC/UV/MS.

| Species (measured by DNPH derivatization) | Retention | | Linear | Correlation | Detection | Quantification |
|--|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Time (min) | Resolution | Range (ng/mL) | Coefficient (R ²) | Limit (ng/mL) | Limit (ng/mL) |
| formaldehyde | 4.97 | --- | 15-600 | 1.0000 | 0.56 | 1.87 |
| acetaldehyde | 6.24 | 4.74 | 15-600 | 1.0000 | 0.83 | 2.77 |
| acetone | 8.13 | 0.85 | 15-600 | 1.0000 | 1.28 | 4.25 |
| propionaldehyde | 8.70 | 1.63 | 15-600 | 1.0000 | 1.37 | 4.57 |
| crotonaldehyde | 10.55 | 4.85 | 15-600 | 1.0000 | 1.84 | 6.13 |
| butyraldehyde | 12.00 | 3.43 | 15-600 | 0.9998 | 2.14 | 6.42 |
| benzaldehyde | 13.31 | 2.83 | 15-600 | 0.9994 | 3.29 | 9.89 |
| isovaleraldehyde | 16.20 | 5.24 | 15-600 | 0.9996 | 3.63 | 12.10 |
| valeraldehyde | 17.13 | 1.52 | 15-600 | 0.9980 | 3.53 | 11.75 |
| o-Tolualdehyde | 18.32 | 1.93 | 15-600 | 0.9992 | 5.13 | 17.10 |
| m-Tolualdehyde | 18.95 | 0.98 | 15-600 | 0.9982 | 5.12 | 17.07 |
| p-Tolualdehyde | 19.76 | 1.23 | 15-600 | 0.9978 | 5.57 | 18.56 |
| hexaldehyde | 24.21 | 8.18 | 15-600 | 0.9998 | 2.93 | 9.78 |
| 2,5-dimethylbenzaldehyde | 24.75 | 1.35 | 15-600 | 0.9998 | 3.51 | 11.71 |
| MACR | 11.67 | 2.09 | 15-450 | 0.9994 | 2.00 | 6.60 |

Table S3. VOCs Species of Anthropogenic and Biogenic VOCs Considered in the Formation of Formaldehyde, Acetaldehyde, and Acetone

| No. | Category | CAS | Species |
|-----|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 | Alkanes | 75-28-5 | Isobutane |
| 2 | Alkanes | 106-97-8 | n-Butane |
| 3 | Alkanes | 74-84-0 | Ethane |
| 4 | Alkanes | 78-78-4 | Isopentane |
| 5 | Alkanes | 109-66-0 | n-Pentane |
| 6 | Alkanes | 74-98-6 | Propane |
| 7 | Alkanes | 75-83-2 | 2,2-dimethylbutane |
| 8 | Alkanes | 79-29-8 | 2,3-dimethylbutane |
| 9 | Alkanes | 107-83-5 | 2-Methylpentane |
| 10 | Alkanes | 287-92-3 | Cyclopentane |
| 11 | Alkanes | 96-14-0 | 3-Methylpentane |
| 12 | Alkanes | 110-54-3 | n-Hexane |
| 13 | Alkanes | 108-08-7 | 2,4-Dimethylpentane |
| 14 | Alkanes | 96-37-7 | Methylcyclopentane |
| 15 | Alkanes | 591-76-4 | 2-Methylhexane |
| 16 | Alkanes | 565-59-3 | 2,3-Dimethylpentane |
| 17 | Alkanes | 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 18 | Alkanes | 589-34-4 | 3-Methylhexane |
| 19 | Alkanes | 540-84-1 | 2,2,4-trimethylpentane |
| 20 | Alkanes | 142-82-5 | n-Heptane |
| 21 | Alkanes | 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 22 | Alkanes | 123-91-1 | 1,4-Dioxane |
| 23 | Alkanes | 565-75-3 | 2,3,4-trimethylpentane |
| 24 | Alkanes | 592-27-8 | 2-Methylheptane |
| 25 | Alkanes | 589-81-1 | 3-Methylheptane |
| 26 | Alkanes | 111-65-9 | Octane |
| 27 | Alkanes | 111-84-2 | n-Nonane |
| 28 | Alkanes | 124-18-5 | n-Decane |
| 29 | Alkanes | 1120-21-4 | Undecane |
| 30 | Alkanes | 112-40-3 | Dodecane |
| 31 | Alkenes | 74-85-1 | Ethylene |
| 32 | Alkenes | 106-98-9 | 1-Butene |
| 33 | Alkenes | 106-99-0 | 1,3-Butadiene |
| 34 | Alkenes | 624-64-6 | trans-2-Butene |
| 35 | Alkenes | 590-18-1 | cis-2-Butene |
| 36 | Alkenes | 109-67-1 | 1-Pentene |
| 37 | Alkenes | 646-04-8 | trans-2-Pentene |
| 38 | Alkenes | 78-79-5 | Isoprene |
| 39 | Alkenes | 627-20-3 | cis-2-Pentene |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 40 | Alkenes | 115-07-1 | Propylene |
| 41 | Alkenes | 592-41-6 | 1-Hexene |
| 42 | Alkynes | 74-86-2 | Acetylene |
| 43 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 44 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 45 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 46 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 106-42-3 | m/p-Xylene |
| 47 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 95-47-6 | o-Xylene |
| 48 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 49 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 50 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 103-65-1 | n-Propylbenzene |
| 51 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 620-14-4 | 3-Ethyltoluene |
| 52 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 622-96-8 | 4-Ethyltoluene |
| 53 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 108-67-8 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene |
| 54 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 611-14-3 | 2-Ethyltoluene |
| 55 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 95-63-6 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene |
| 56 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde |
| 57 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 526-73-8 | 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene |
| 58 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 141-93-5 | 1,3-Diethylbenzene |
| 59 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 105-05-5 | 1,4-Diethylbenzene |
| 60 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 95-50-1 | 1,2-dichloro-benzene |
| 61 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 620-23-5 | 3-methyl-benzaldehyde |
| 62 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-trichloro-benzene |
| 63 | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |

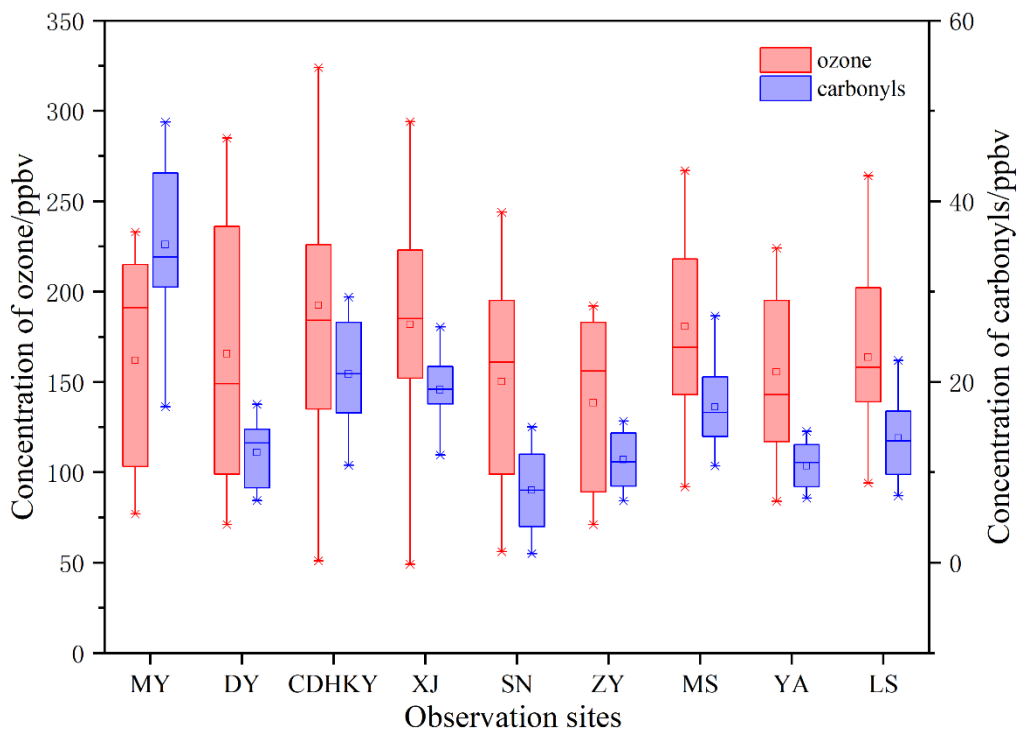


Figure S1. Average concentrations of ozone and carbonyl compounds at each site in the CPUA during the observation period.

Table S4. Daily average value and proportion of volume concentration of carbonyl compounds at each site in the CPUA during the observation period.

| Sites | Total volume concentration daily average (ppbv) | Carbonyl compounds daily average value (ppbv) and percentage (%) | | | |
|-------|---|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Formaldehyde | Acetaldehyde | Acetone | others |
| MY | 35.18 | 12.82 (36.4%) | 16.65 (47.3%) | 4.36 (12.4%) | 1.35 (3.84%) |
| DY | 12.16 | 6.06 (49.9%) | 1.54 (12.7%) | 2.80 (23.1%) | 1.75 (14.4%) |
| CDHKY | 20.84 | 10.09 (48.4%) | 3.65 (17.5%) | 4.51 (21.7%) | 2.60 (12.5%) |
| XJ | 19.04 | 8.87 (46.5%) | 2.33 (12.2%) | 3.70 (19.4%) | 4.15 (21.8%) |
| SN | 16.05 | 6.98 (43.5%) | 2.62 (16.3%) | 3.14 (19.5%) | 3.32 (20.7%) |
| ZY | 11.47 | 5.84 (51.0%) | 1.40 (12.2%) | 3.23 (28.1%) | 1.00 (8.7%) |
| MS | 17.19 | 8.47 (49.3%) | 3.24 (18.8%) | 2.15 (12.5%) | 3.33 (19.4%) |
| YA | 10.70 | 6.36 (59.4%) | 0.88 (8.2%) | 2.18 (20.4%) | 1.29 (12.0%) |
| LS | 13.46 | 6.55 (48.7%) | 1.63 (12.1%) | 2.91 (21.6%) | 2.37 (17.6%) |
| CPUA | 17.34 | 8.00 (48.1%) | 3.37 (17.5%) | 3.22 (19.9%) | 2.35 (17.6%) |

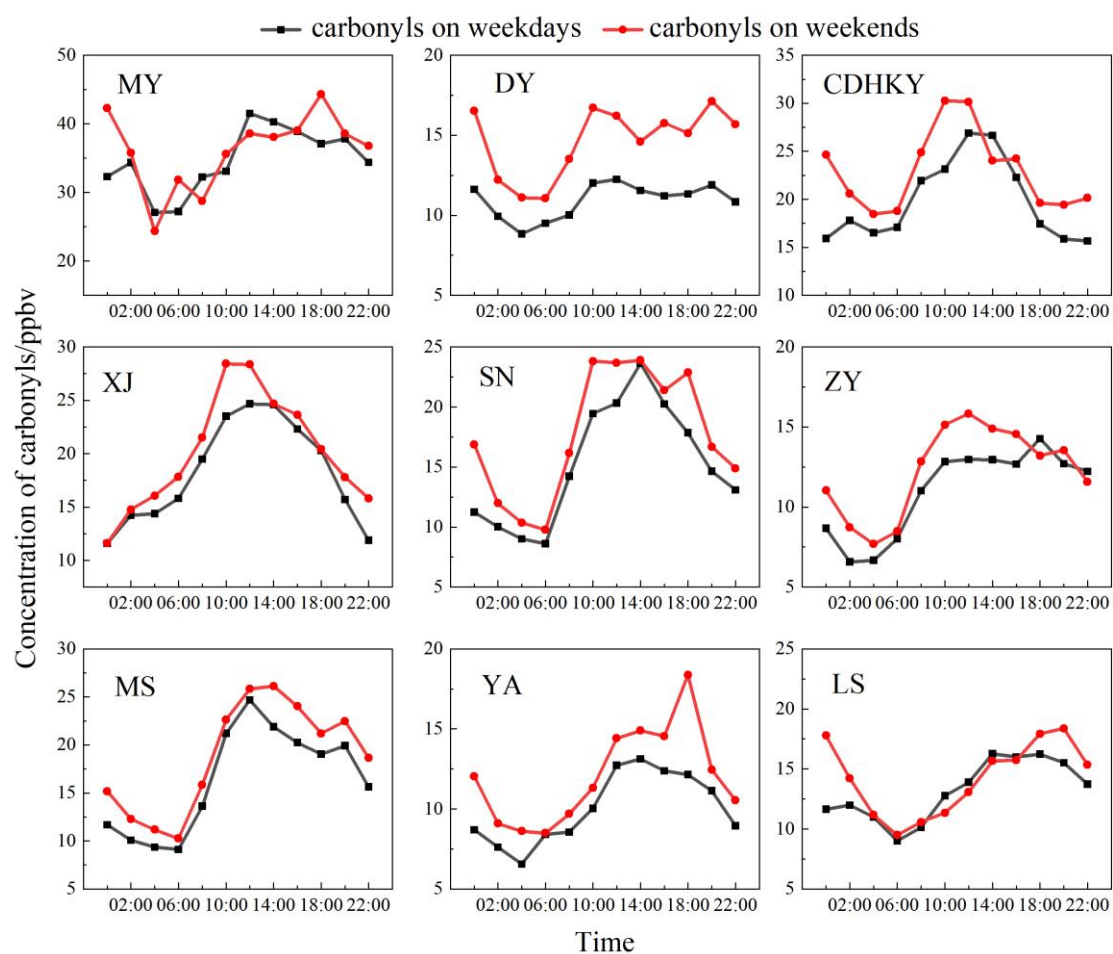


Figure S2 Comparison of daily changes in volumetric concentrations of carbonyl compounds at each site in the CUPA at different time periods during the observation period.. The black line represents the daily changes of aldehydes and ketones on weekdays and the red line represents the daily changes of aldehydes and ketones on weekends.

Table S5. Atmospheric photochemical reactivity of carbonyl compounds L_{OH} and OFP at sites in the CPUA during the observation period.

| Sites | L_{OH}/s^{-1} | | | | | | OFP/ ($\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$) | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------|-------|-----------|
| | $\Sigma 15$ carbonyls | C1 | C2 | C3 | C3 | $\geq C4$ | $\Sigma 15$ carbonyls | C1 | C2 | C3 | C3 | $\geq C4$ |
| MY | 5.92 | 2.18 | 3.48 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 238.11 | 121.24 | 108.91 | 4.82 | 1.50 | 1.64 |
| DY | 1.67 | 1.03 | 0.32 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 76.13 | 57.36 | 10.08 | 2.63 | 2.13 | 3.94 |
| CDHKY | 2.98 | 1.72 | 0.76 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 133.41 | 95.42 | 23.85 | 4.93 | 3.93 | 5.29 |
| XJ | 2.84 | 1.51 | 0.49 | 0.09 | 0.49 | 0.26 | 121.70 | 83.87 | 15.23 | 3.30 | 11.90 | 7.41 |
| SN | 2.36 | 1.19 | 0.55 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.36 | 100.67 | 65.98 | 17.15 | 4.60 | 3.10 | 9.83 |
| ZY | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.29 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 71.12 | 55.29 | 9.17 | 3.83 | 1.54 | 1.29 |
| MS | 2.76 | 1.44 | 0.68 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.31 | 118.31 | 80.14 | 21.17 | 4.28 | 5.19 | 7.54 |
| YA | 1.56 | 1.08 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.03 | 74.63 | 60.12 | 5.75 | 4.82 | 2.94 | 1.00 |
| LS | 1.97 | 1.12 | 0.34 | 0.10 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 86.61 | 61.98 | 10.64 | 3.29 | 5.01 | 5.70 |

Table S6. Contribution Values of Various VOC Compounds to Ozone Formation Potential (OFP) at Five Sites in the Chengdu Plain Urban Agglomeration during the Observation Period.

| OFPs ($\mu g/m^3$) | ZY | YA | SN | LS | MY |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Alkanes | 63.91 | 52.65 | 49.17 | 77.30 | 41.22 |
| Alkenes | 170.74 | 165.97 | 113.79 | 169.46 | 168.85 |
| Alkynes | 5.92 | 0.76 | 1.54 | 3.03 | 2.22 |
| Aromatic hydrocarbons | 53.90 | 24.02 | 46.17 | 71.21 | 41.95 |
| Carbonyl compounds | 71.12 | 74.63 | 100.67 | 86.61 | 238.11 |
| Sum | 365.59 | 318.03 | 311.34 | 407.61 | 490.13 |
| Contribution | 19.5% | 23.5% | 32.3% | 21.2% | 48.6% |

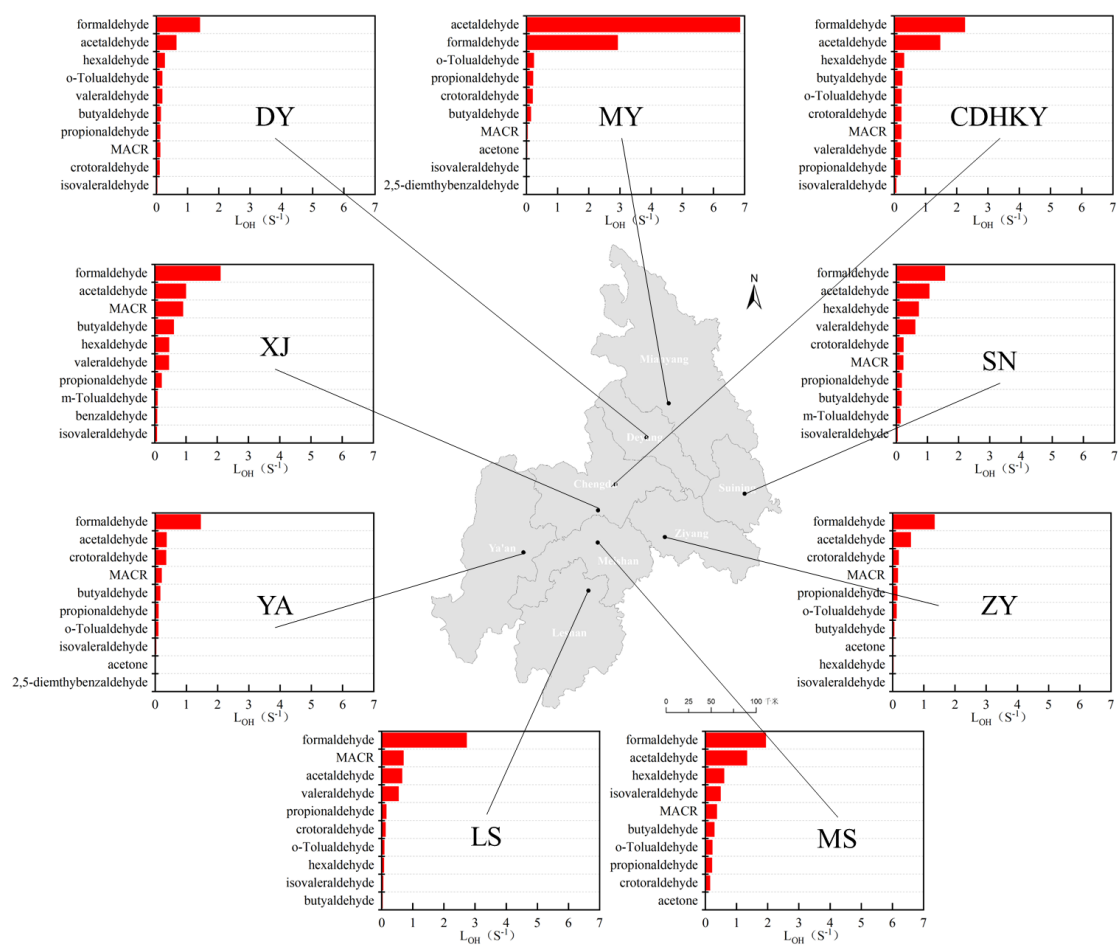


Figure S3. Top Ten Species of Carbonyl Compounds with L_{OH} at Various Sites in the CUPA during the Observation Period.

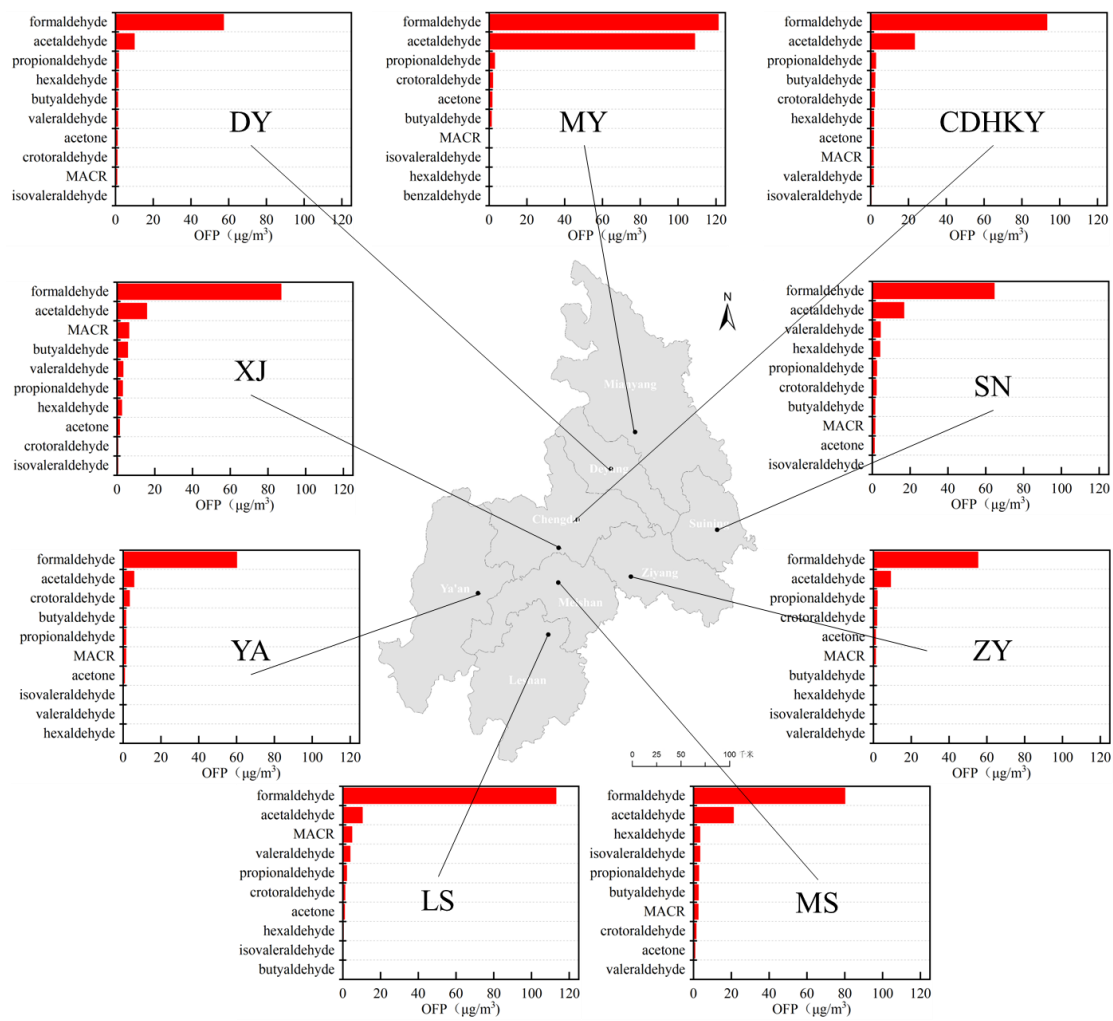


Figure S4. Contribution Values of Various VOC Compounds to OFP at Five Sites in the CPUA during the Observation Period.

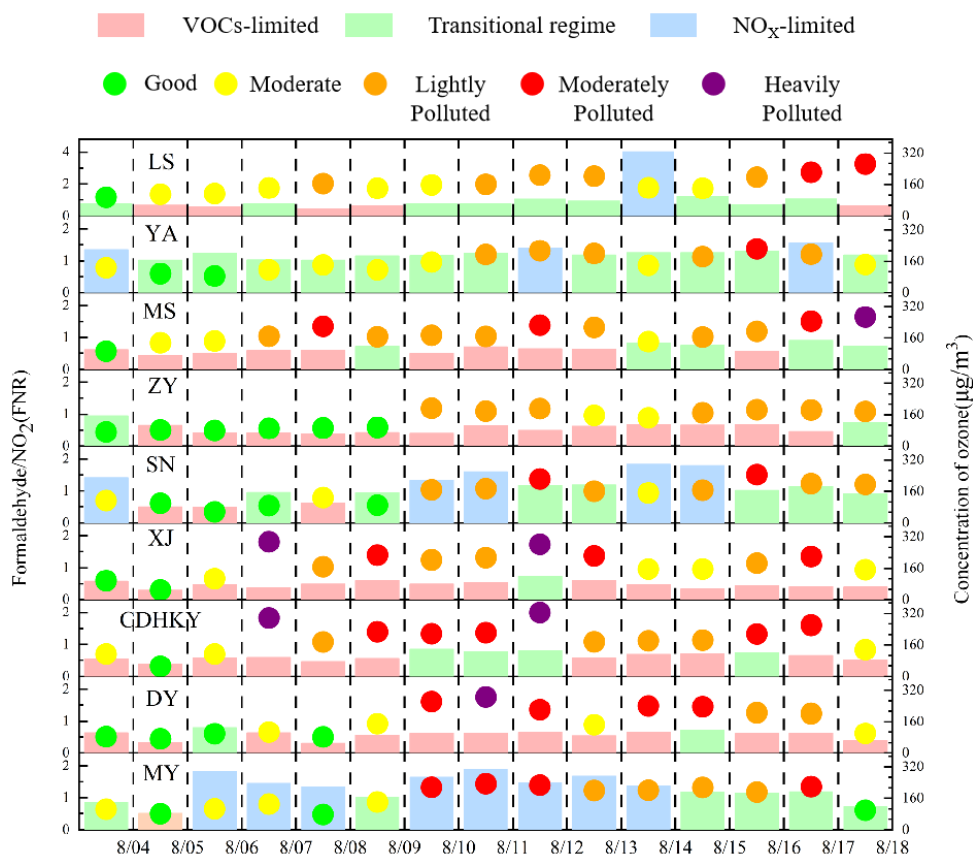


Figure S5. Daily Variation of Ozone Assessment Values, Pollution Status, and Ozone Sensitivity at Sites in the CUPA during the Observation Period.

Table S7. Proportion of formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acetone by source at each site in the CUPA during the observation period.

| Sites | Background and primary emission | | | Secondary formation | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Formaldehyde | Acetaldehyde | acetone | Formaldehyde | Acetaldehyde | acetone |
| MY | 56% | - | 73% | 44% | - | 27% |
| DY | 64% | 81% | 74% | 36% | 19% | 26% |
| CDHKY | 66% | 76% | 70% | 34% | 24% | 30% |
| XJ | 72% | 77% | 78% | 28% | 23% | 22% |
| SN | 50% | 46% | 63% | 50% | 54% | 37% |
| ZY | 56% | 81% | 65% | 44% | 19% | 35% |
| MS | 58% | 62% | 75% | 42% | 38% | 25% |
| YA | 50% | 54% | 45% | 50% | 46% | 55% |
| LS | 80% | 83% | 76% | 20% | 17% | 24% |
| Average | 61% | 70% | 69% | 39% | 30% | 31% |

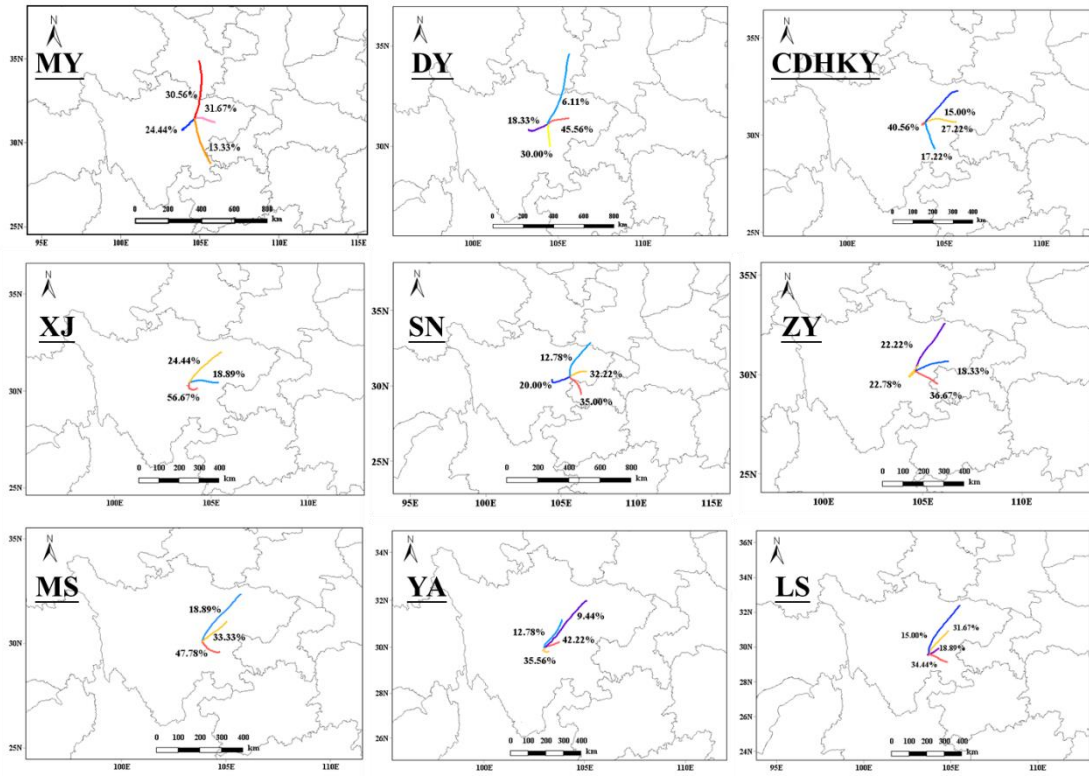


Figure S6. Clustering of backward trajectories of sites in the CPUA during the observation period.