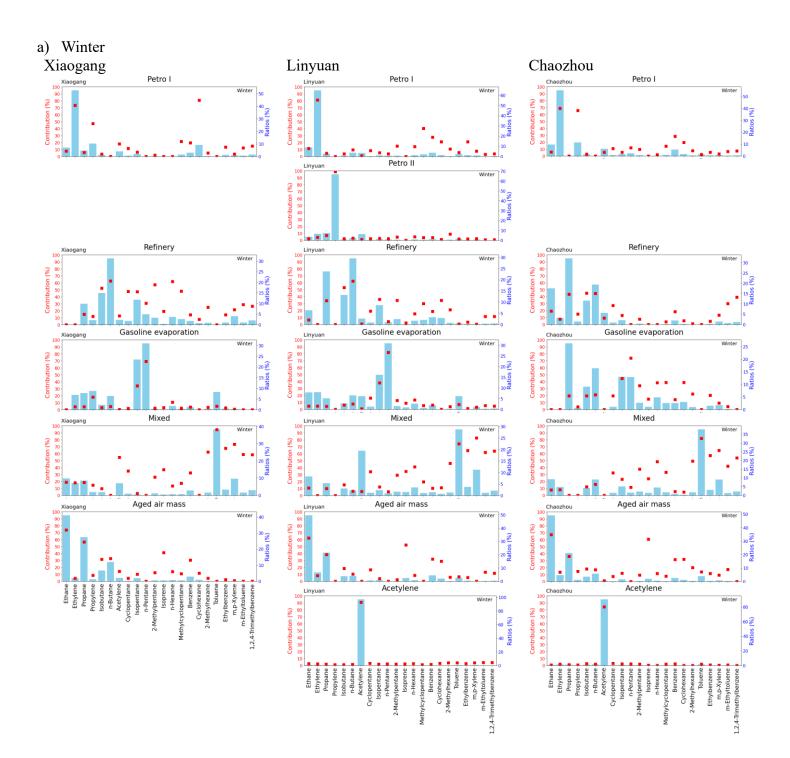
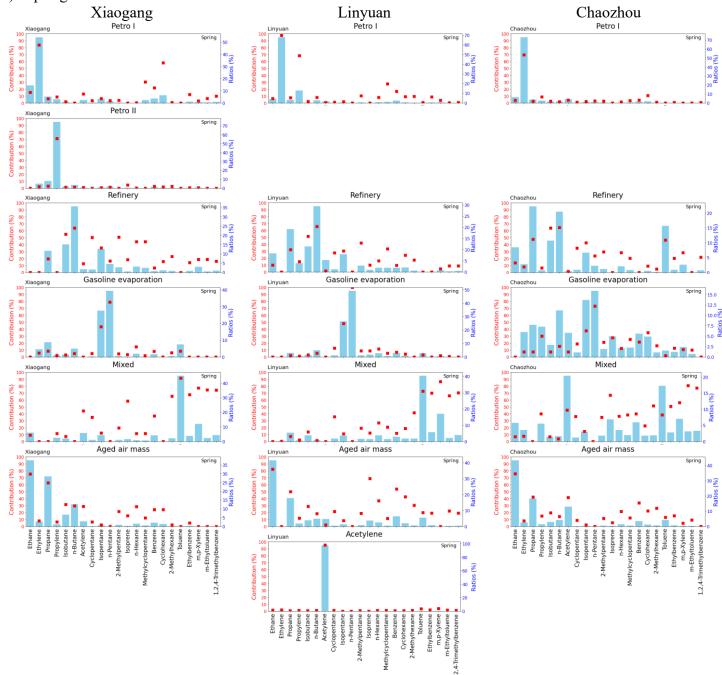
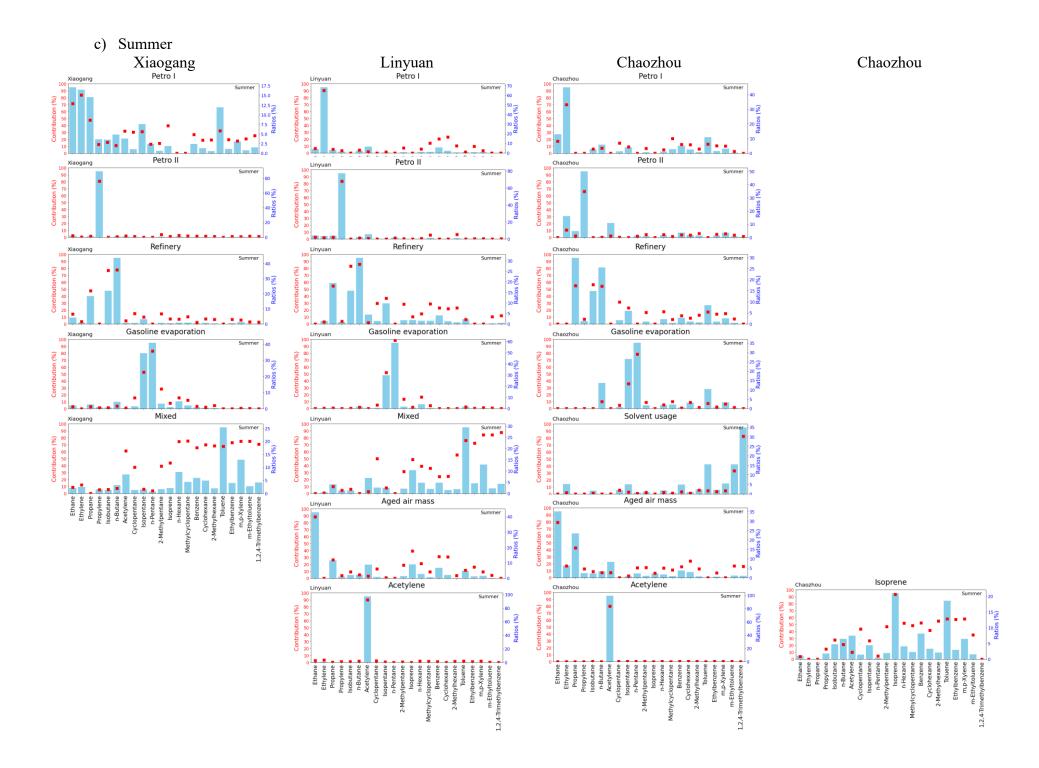


 $Fig. \ S1 \ High-temporal-resolution \ PAMS \ data \ (01/12/2023-30/112024). \ Examples \ of \ acetylene, \ ethylene, \ and \ benzene \ species$



b) Spring





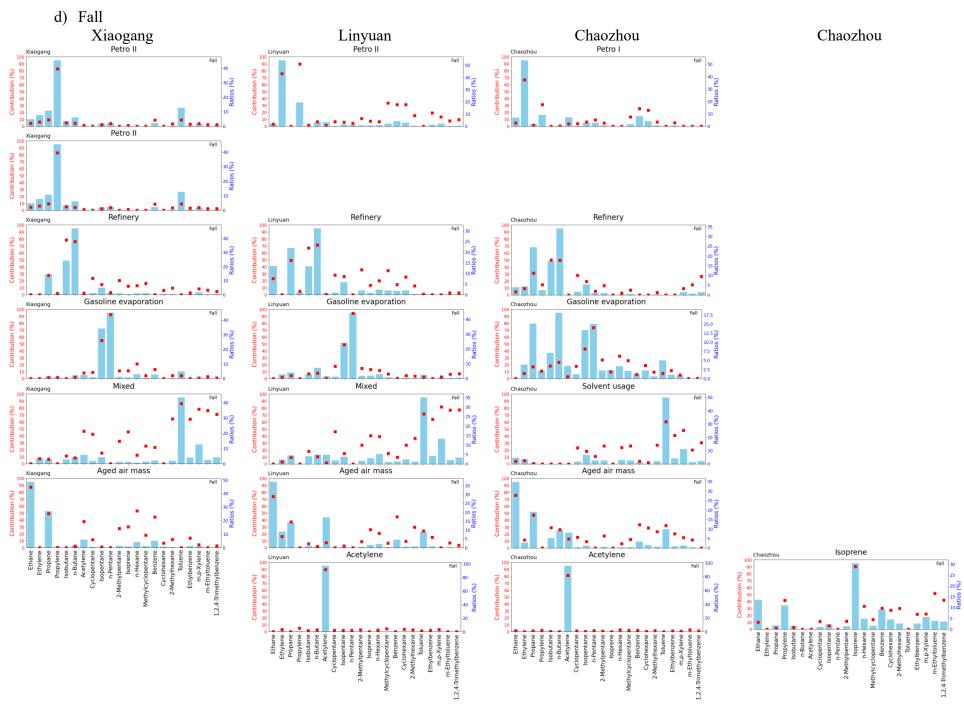


Fig. S2 Details of profile factors at study sites across the seasons: a) winter, b) spring, c) summer, d) fall

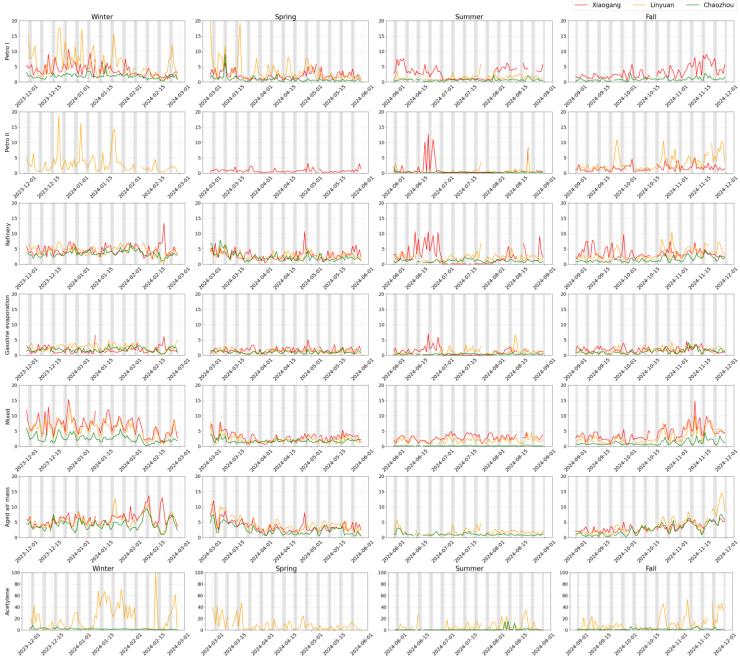


Fig. S3 Seasonal variation of daily mean contributions from PMF-resolved factors. Shaded columns represent weekends.

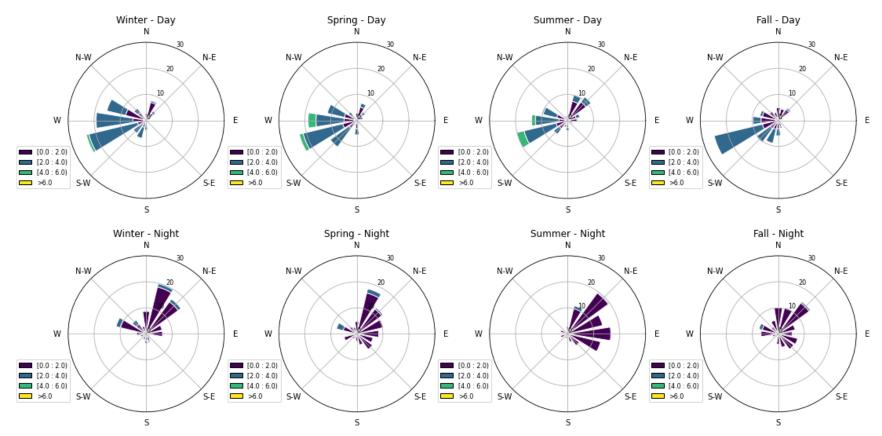


Fig. S4 Day-Night wind profile for aged air mass factor at Chaozhou over the seasons during top 30% high contribution

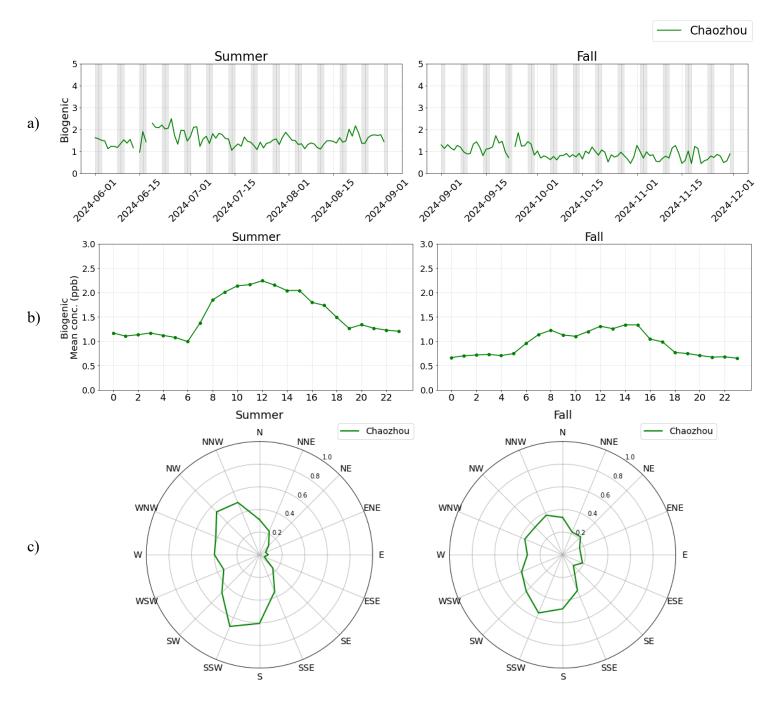


Figure S5: Temporal variation and CPF analysis for biogenic factors over the seasons, a) Timeseries of daily average factor contribution, b) Diurnal variation, and c) CPF analysis

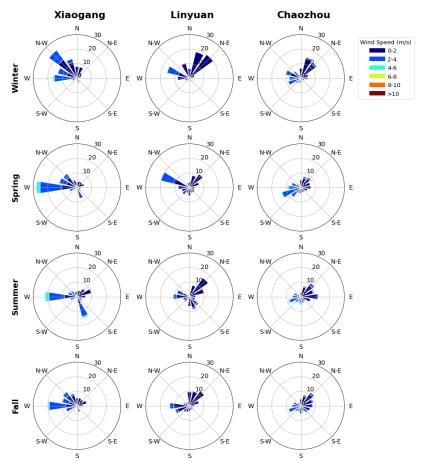


Figure S6: Seasonal wind profile at the three PAMS sites

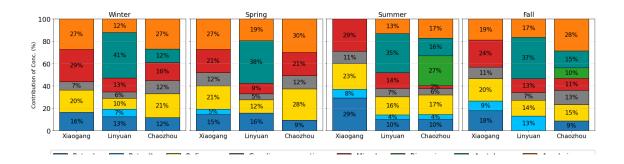


Figure S7: Contribution of concentration from eight resolved source factors. Xiaogang tends to have a relatively balanced influence among mixed, refinery, and aged air mass sources, suggesting complex source-receptor dynamics at this site. This reflects Xiaogang's transitional setting between industrial clusters and transportation hubs, where port activity, on-road emissions, and solvent-use industries intersect, producing overlapping chemical signals captured under the mixed factor.

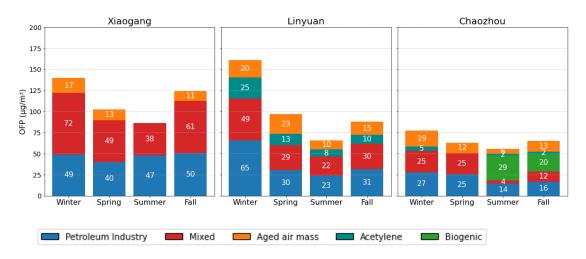


Figure S8: Ozone forming potential in perspective of seasonal variation

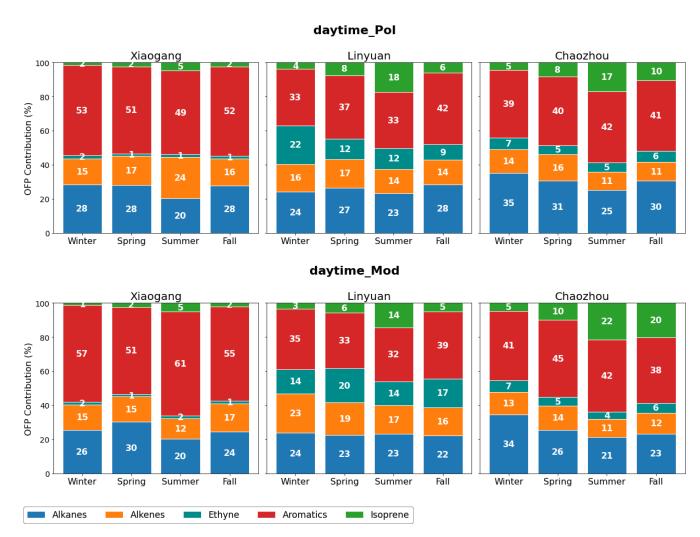


Figure S9: Ozone forming potential in perspective of species group variation during ozone pollution and moderate pollution days