

Decadal Evolution of Visibility in Beijing: Sources and Their Implications for Shifting Perspectives on Haze

Submitted by

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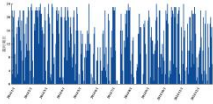
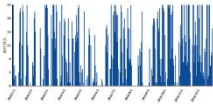
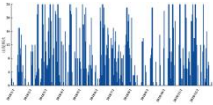
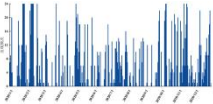
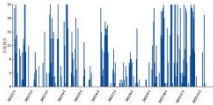
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Supporting Information consists 2 page, including this one. There are one Table, two
Figures.

22 **Table S1** Atmospheric Concentrations of Organic and Elemental Carbon in Beijing
23 during Haze Reference

years	Haze distribution	Reference research stage	References	
			OC $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	EC $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
2014		November-December 2014	26.4 ± 11.4	3.6 ± 2.4
2016		November-December 2016	24.5 ± 11.3	2.0 ± 0.7
2018		November 2018 - January 2019	6.7 ± 4.6	1.5 ± 1.1
2020		December 2020	5.66 ± 3.54	1.59 ± 1.31
2022		December 2021 - January 2022	7.7 ± 2.6	1.3 ± 1.1

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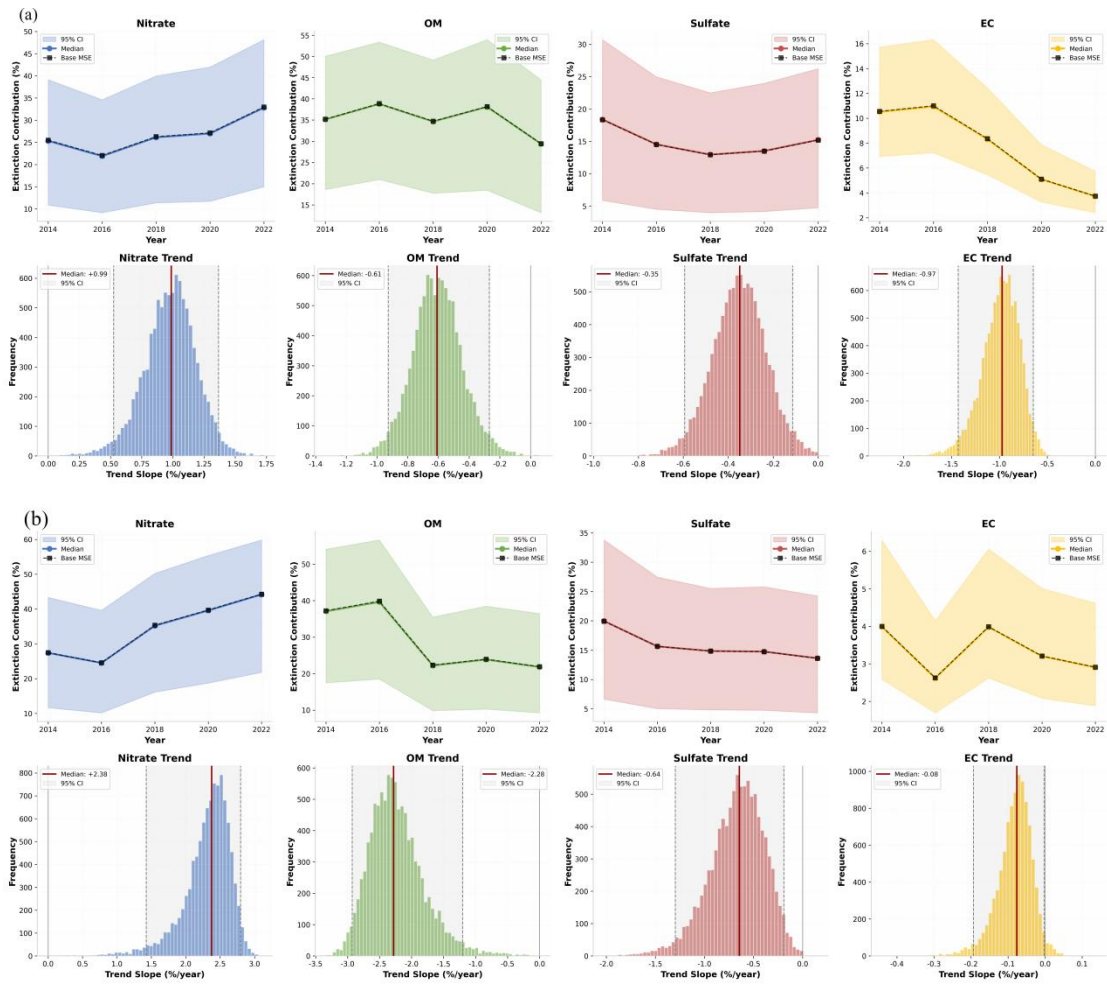


Figure S1 Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis of MSE parameter uncertainties. (a) Haze-time conditions: Extinction contribution trends (upper) and slope distributions (lower) for nitrate, OM, sulfate, and EC. (b) Annual-average conditions: Same layout as (a). Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.

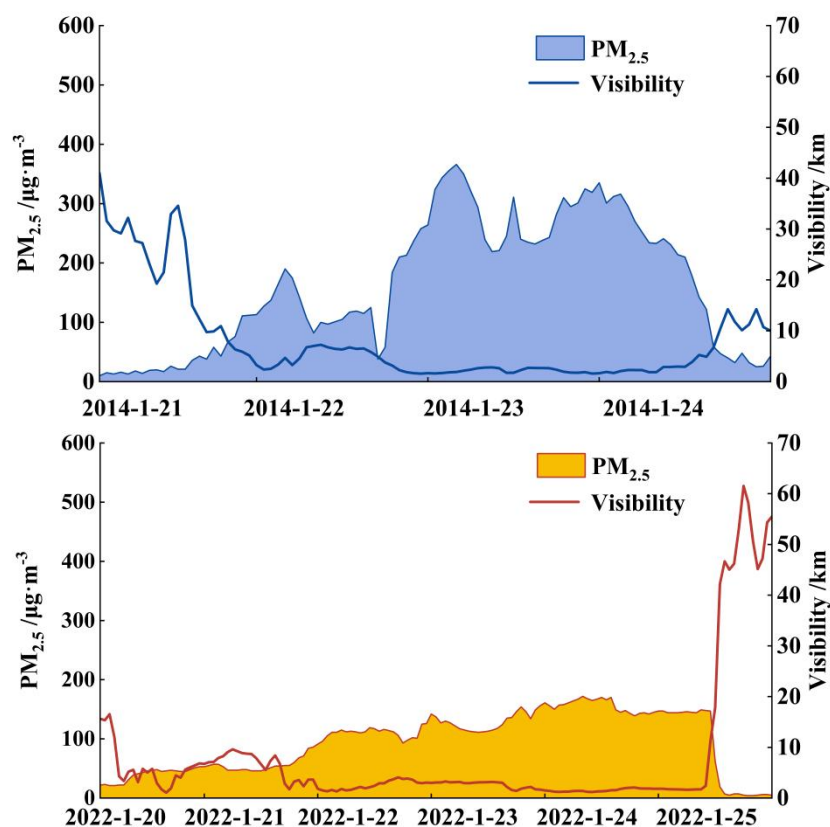


Figure S2 Hourly changes in visibility and PM_{2.5} concentration during typical haze periods in Beijing in 2014 and 2022