Supporting Information for

Avoiding high ozone pollution in Delhi, India

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Figure S1. Diurnal pattern of effective emissions. (a) NOx in June, (b) NOx in November, (c) VOC in June, and (d) VOC in November. Only a limited number of VOC species are measured, and therefore we use toluene emissions as a proxy to represent the ozone produce potential of anthropogenic VOCs emissions.

Figure S2. Non-linear relationship between NOx-VOC-O3 in June 2018, Delhi. (a) AOD=0.6; (b) AOD=1.2; (c) AOD=1.8. The base-case is marked by a black solid star. The sensitivity cases, with changes in AOD but not in NOx or VOC emissions, are marked by black hollow stars.
Figure S3. A tomogram of non-linear AOD-NOx-VOC-O₃ relationship. The colours indicate maximum hourly ozone concentration, as a function of NOx emission, VOC emission and AOD. (a) June; (b) November. The base case is marked by a black star at the center.
Figure S4. The changes of hourly peak ozone concentration over Delhi region, with respect to reduction of emissions from different sectors. Source from Chen et al. (2020), reuse authorized according to the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

Supplementary References: