

Supplementary Materials:

Identifying the Source of Heavy Metal Pollution and Apportionment in Agricultural Soils Impacted by Different Smelters in China by the Positive Matrix Factorization Model and the Pb Isotope Ratio Method

Danyang Yu^{1,2}, Jingran Wang¹, Yanhong Wang^{1,3*}, Xueli Du¹, Guochen Li^{1,3} and Bo Li^{1,3}

¹ Key Laboratory of Pollution Ecology and Environmental Engineering, Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang 110016, China; yudy1996@163.com (D.Y.); Wangjr0409@hotmail.com (J.W.); duxl0306@163.com (X.D.); ligc@iae.ac.cn (G.L.); lib@iae.ac.cn (B.L.)

² School of Chemical Engineering, Shenyang University of Chemical Technology, Shenyang 110142, China

³ Liaoning Engineering Technology Research Center of Agricultural Products Quality and Environment Safety Control, Shenyang 110016, China

* Correspondence: wangyh@iae.ac.cn.; Tel.: +86-136-0407-5293

Table S1.

Regression relationship between heavy metal content (X) and distance (Y) from sample site to smelter (n = 50).

	Element	Equation	R²
Zhuzhou	Cd	$Y = 42.844 - 3.402 x$	0.903
	Pb	$Y = 49.705 - 0.157 x$	0.927
	As	$Y = 205.665 - 143.887 \ln(x)$	0.901
	Hg	$Y = 52.514 - 38.815 x$	0.915
	Cr	$Y = -171.975 + 92.502 \ln(x)$	0.882
	Ni	$Y = -270.111 + 188.009 \ln(x)$	0.765
	Cu	$Y = 66.052 - 0.726 x$	0.885
	Zn	$Y = 45.640 - 0.042 x$	0.920
Huludao	Cd	$Y = 1.055 - 8.512e^{-10} \ln(x)$	0.780
	Pb	$Y = 149.372 - 0.150 x$	0.928
	As	$Y = 1.345 - 7.256e^{-5} \ln(x)$	0.881
	Hg	$Y = 2.177 - 0.001 \ln(x)$	0.908
	Cr	$Y = 1.857 - 2.433e^{-5} \ln(x)$	0.589
	Ni	$Y = 1.459 - 1.570e^{-5} \ln(x)$	0.787
	Cu	$Y = 121.866 - 0.016 x$	0.714
	Zn	$Y = 983.052 - 0.127 x$	0.704