

Supplemental Material

Effect of COVID-19 response policy on air quality: a study in south China context

Xiaodan Jin ^{1,2,†}, Hao Xu ^{3,4,†}, Meixiu Guo ⁵, Jinmin Luo ⁵, Qiyin Deng ⁶, Yamei Yu ⁷, Jiemin Wu ²,
Huarui Ren ³, Xue Hu ^{3,8}, Linping Fan ³, Guimei Qin ^{3,8} and Jinping Cheng ^{3,*}

¹ China Institute for Urban Governance, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200030, China

² Environmental Protection Research Institute of Guangxi, Nanning 530022, China

³ School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai
200240, China

⁴ Tianjin Research Institute for Water Transport Engineering, Ministry of Transport, Tianjin 300456,
China

⁵ Beihai Ecological and Environment Bureau, Beihai 536000, Guangxi Province, China

⁶ School of Environment, Hohai University, Nanjing 210000, China

⁷ Shanghai Environmental Monitoring Center, Shanghai 201306, China

⁸ China-UK Low Carbon College, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China

* Correspondence: jpcheng@sjtu.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-21-5474-3926; Fax: +86-21-5474-3936

† These authors contributed equally to this work, they are co-first authors of this paper.

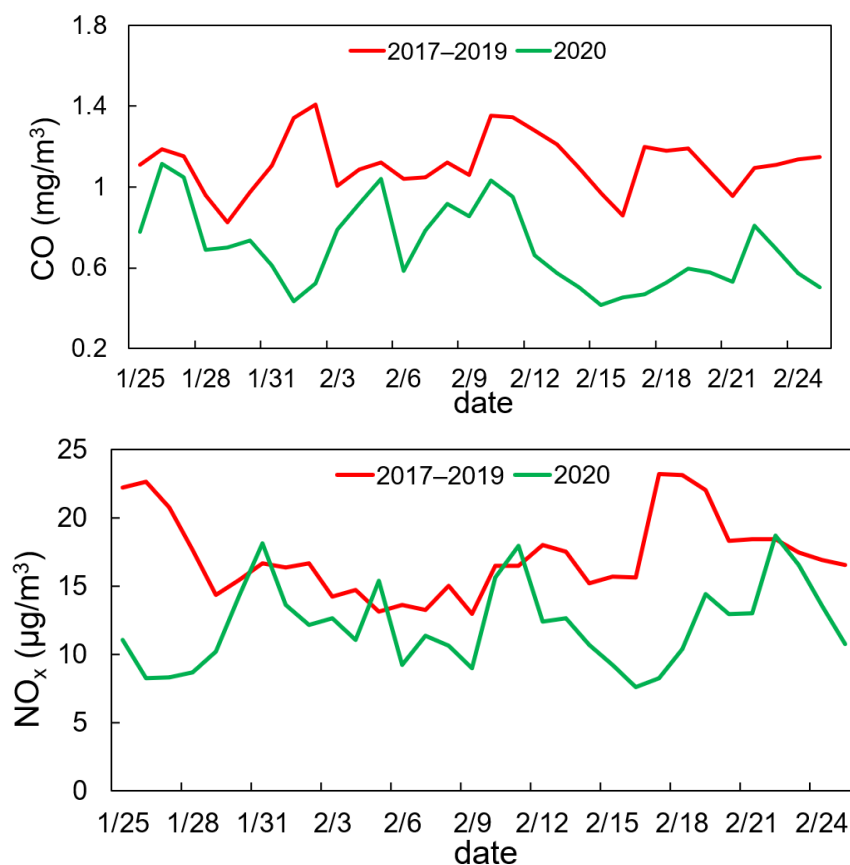


Figure S1. Daily CO and NO_x mean concentrations of all four stations in Beihai between 25 January and 25 February averaged over previous three years (2017–2019, red line) and in 2020 (the COVID-19 lockdown).

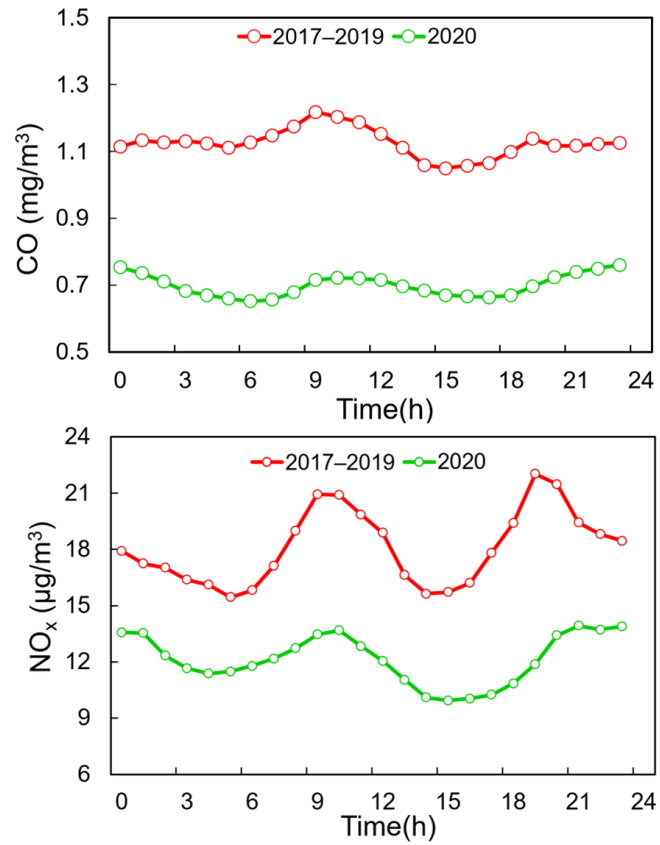


Figure S2. Diurnal variation of CO and NO_x concentrations Beihai in Beihai between 25 January and 25 February averaged over previous three years (2017–2019, red line) and in 2020 (the COVID-19 lockdown).

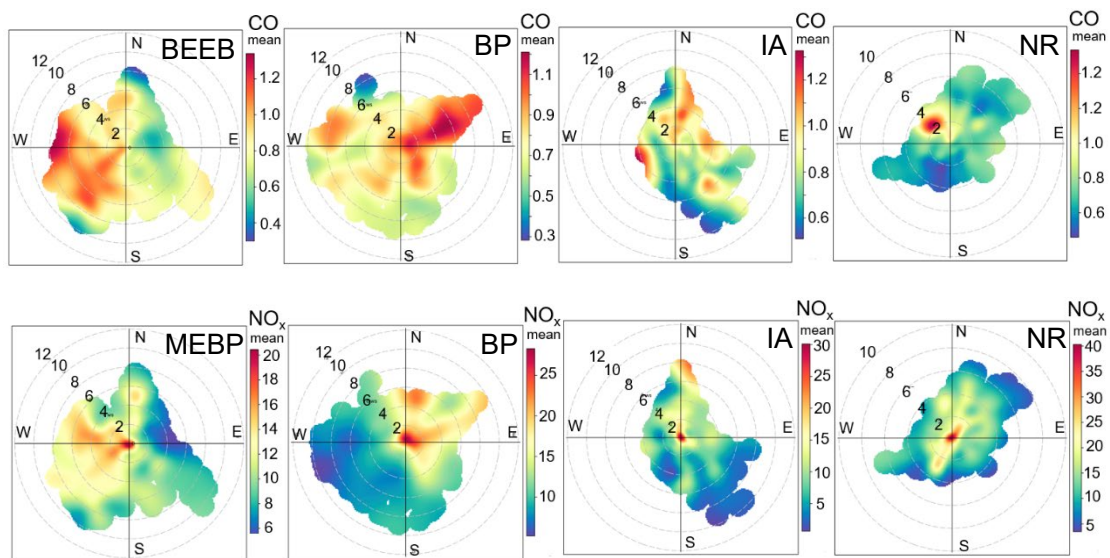


Figure S3. Bivariate polar plots of CO and NO_x for four observation sites.

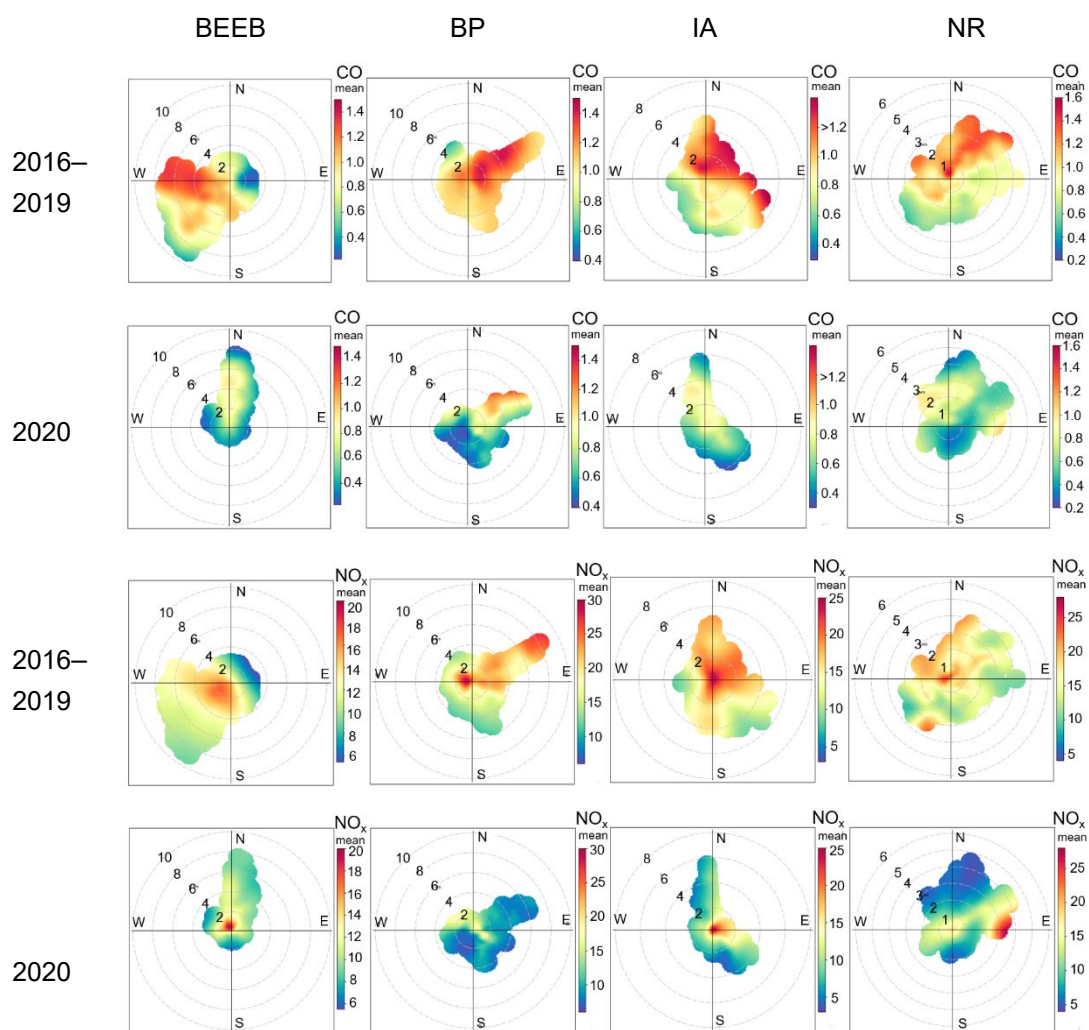


Figure S4. Bivariate polar plots of CO and NO_x for four observation sites from 25 January to 25 February in 2017-2019 and in 2020.