Supplementary Material

Unraveling spatiotemporal synergistic features of PM2.5–O_3 and systematic management policy based on multiple scenario-driven factor analysis in the Changsha–Zhuzhou–Xiangtan Urban Agglomeration, Central China

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Table S1 The changes of major air pollutant concentrations in China (including PM2.5, PM10, SO_2, O_3 and NO_2) over the past 9 years

Year	$PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)	PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	SO_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)	MDA8 O_3 $\mu g/m^3$	NO_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)
2015	50	87	18	134	28
2016	47	82	14	138	27
2017	43	75	13	149	26
2018	39	71	11	151	25
2019	36	68	10	148	24
2020	33	56	8	144	23
2021	30	54	8	137	21
2022	29	54	9	141	22
2023	30	53	9	144	22
Standard limit value	35	70	60	160	40

Table S2 The changes of air pollutant concentrations in Changsha–Zhuzhou–Xiangtan Urban Agglomeration (including PM2.5, PM10, SO_2, O_3 and NO_2) over the past 9 years

Year	$PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)	PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	SO_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)	MDA8 O_3 $\mu g/m^3$	NO_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)
2015	55	90	28	135	40
2016	50	85	23	138	38
2017	47	82	18	142	37
2018	42	75	14	150	35
2019	39	72	11	155	33
2020	36	68	9	148	31
2021	34	65	8	152	30
2022	33	63	7	156	29
2023	31	60	6	160	28
Standard limit value	35	70	60	160	40