Atmospheric
Chemistry
and Physics

Supplement of

Introduction to the special issue "In-depth study of air pollution sources and processes within Beijing and its surrounding region (APHH-Beijing)"

Zongbo Shi et al.

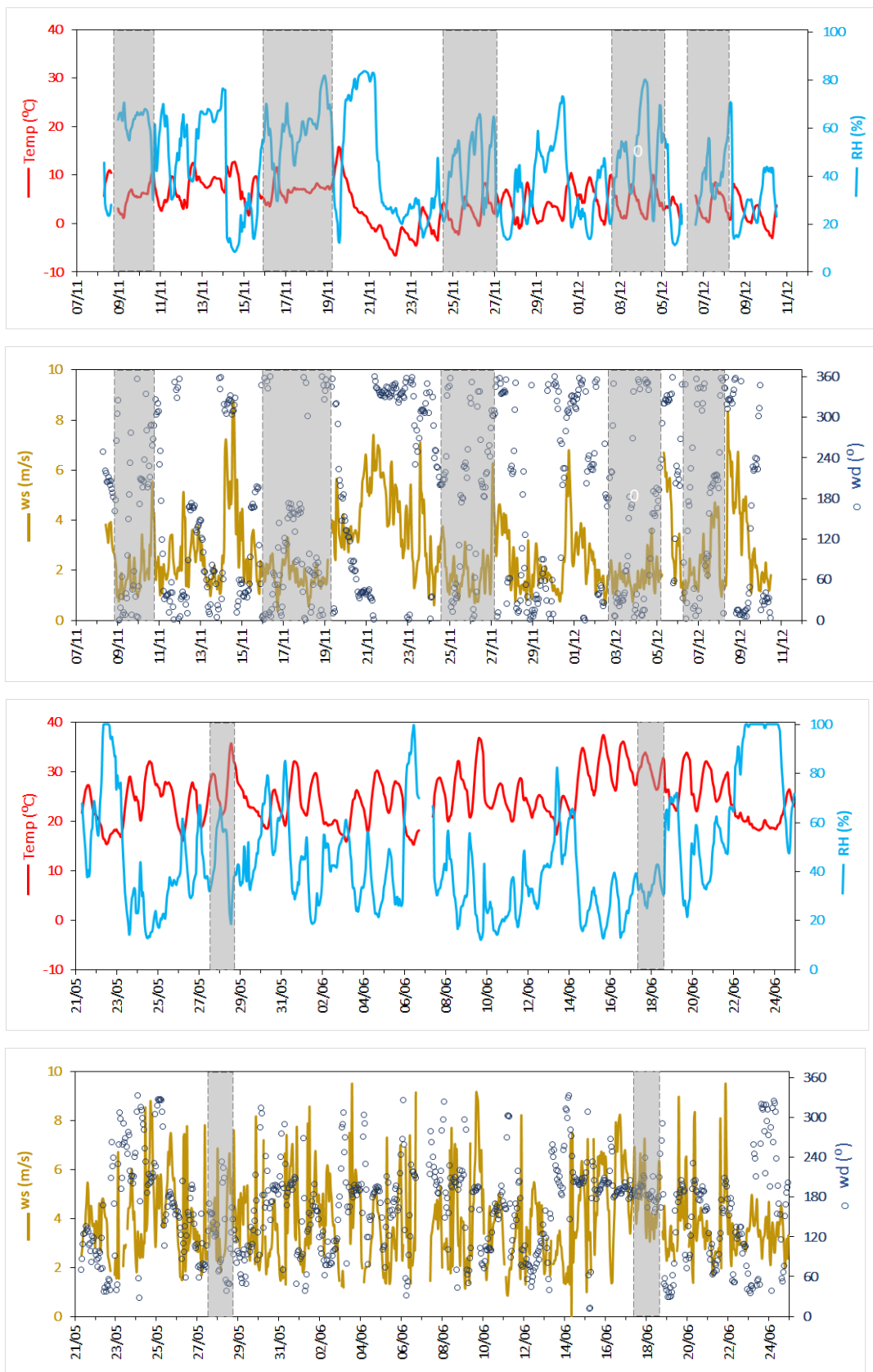*Correspondence to:* Zongbo Shi (z.shi@bham.ac.uk)

Figure S1: Hourly meteorological variables measured at 120 m during the (a) winter and (b) summer campaigns. The shaded areas refer to the identified haze periods (Table 5, Figures 7 and 12).
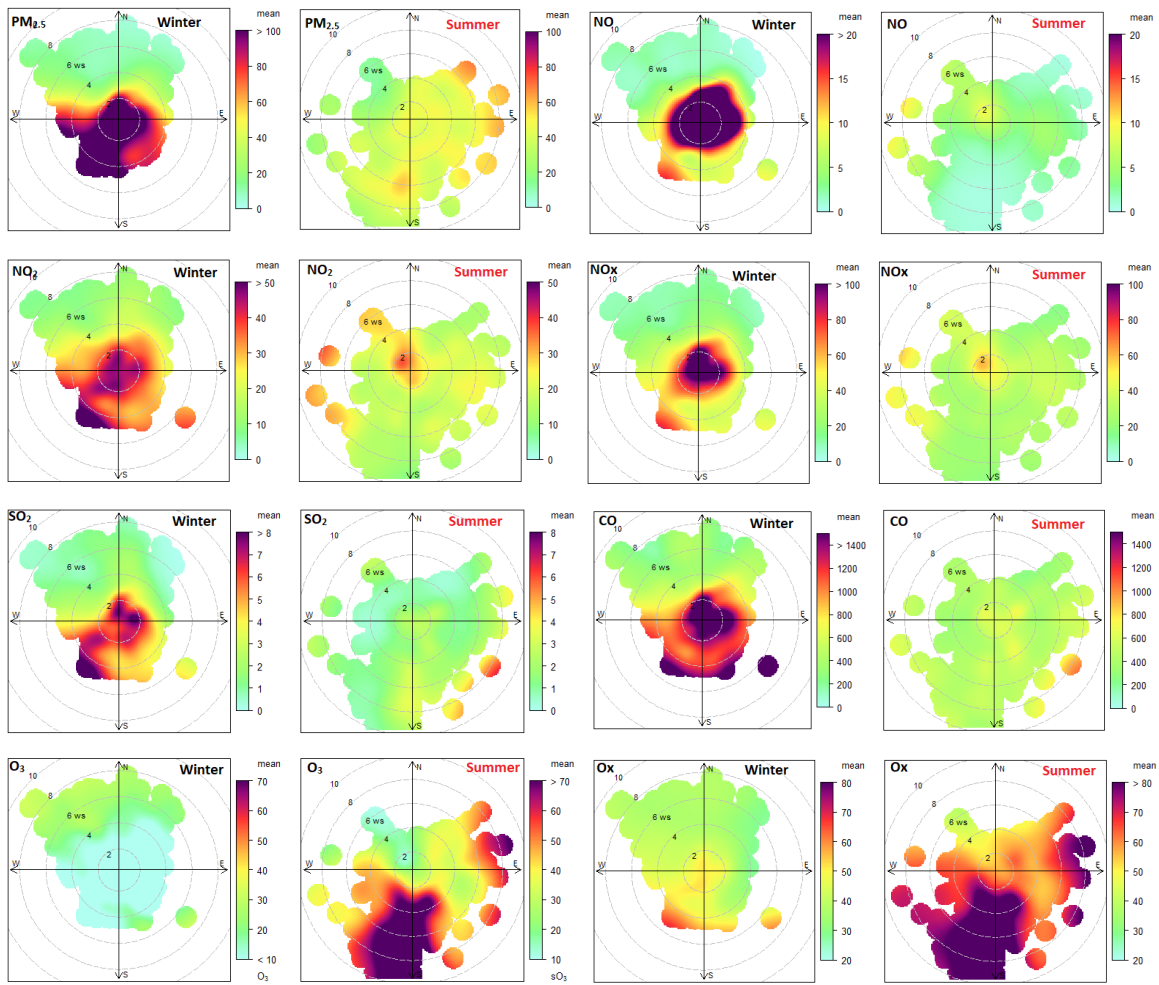
Figure S2: Air pollutant concentrations (colour) with wind direction (angle) and wind speed (m s^{-1}) at IAP during the winter and summer campaigns. Data are hourly in time resolution and were from 10 November to 11 December 2016 (winter) and 21 May to 22 June 2017 (summer). The colour scale is for "weighted.mean" where the mean wind speed/direction bin is multiplied by the bin frequency and divided by total frequency.
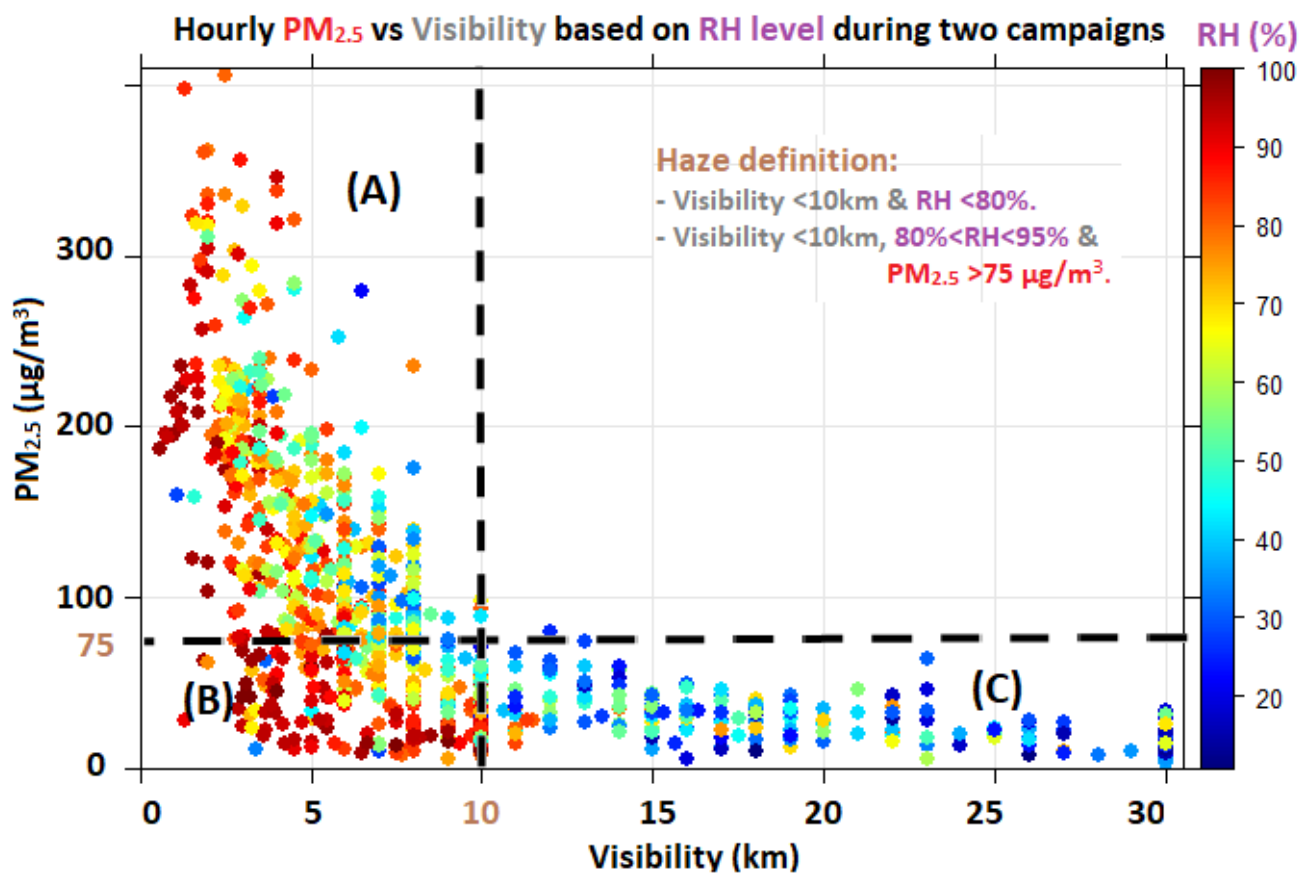
Figure S3: Hourly PM$_{2.5}$ mass concentrations (IAP) versus visibility (at the Beijing Capital Airport) during the winter campaign. Data source: visibility downloaded using R-"worldmet" package: date of last access: 27/02/2018).
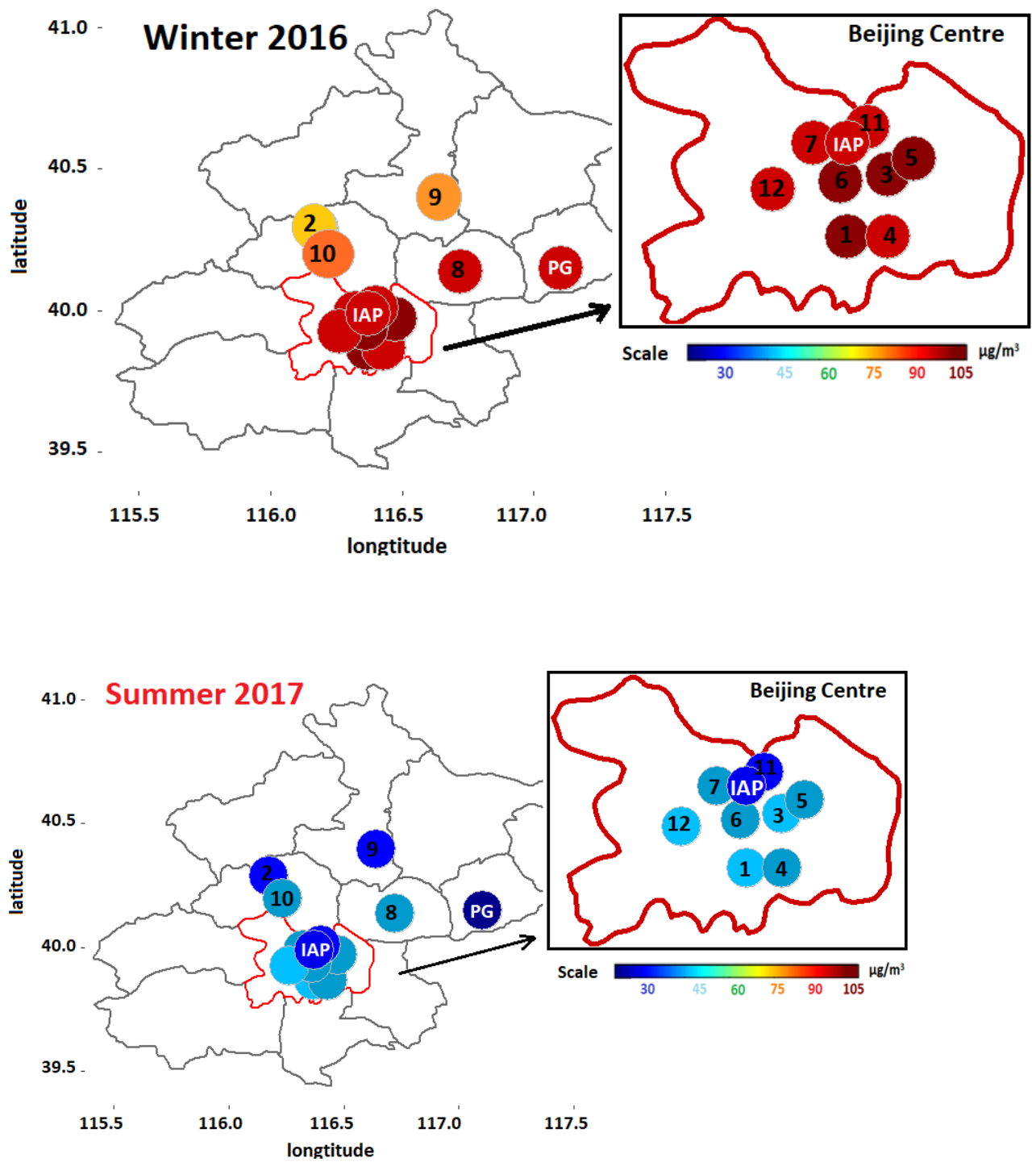
Figure S4: Spatial distribution of hourly mean concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ in Beijing during two sampling campaigns.
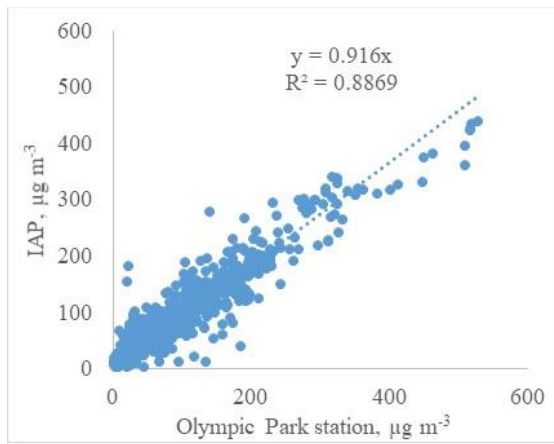
Figure S5: Hourly PM$_{2.5}$ at IAP (roof of a two storey building) and the nearby Olympic park national air quality monitoring station during the winter and summer intensive field campaigns.