

Supporting Information

**one-year real-time measurement of black carbon
in the rural area of Qingdao, Northeastern China:
seasonal variations, meteorological effects, and
the COVID-19 case analysis**

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Figure S1. Sampling site location and its surroundings.

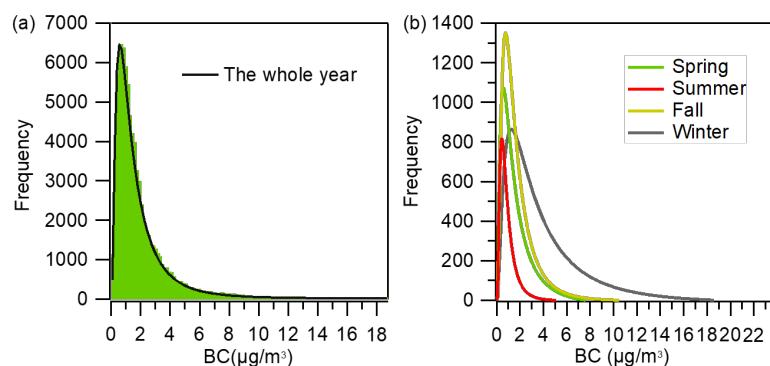


Figure S2: The distribution of BC concentrations in the whole year (a) (the green bar is the number of BC concentrations within an interval of $0.05 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, the black line is the fitted curve following a lognormal function), and four seasons (b).

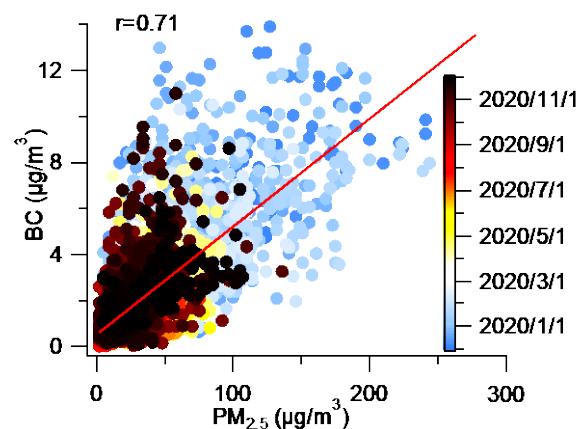


Figure S3. Scatter plot of BC vs. $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, the red line in the graph is the fitted line, and the scatter color represents the date.

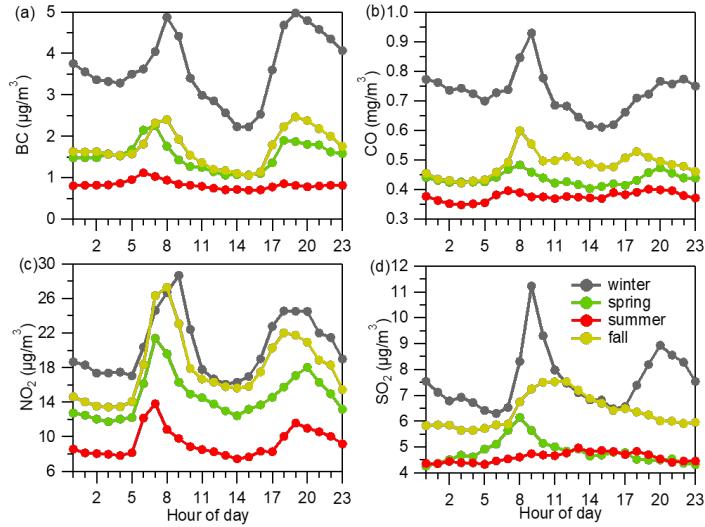


Figure S4. Diurnal pattern of BC (a), CO (b), NO_2 (c), and SO_2 (d) in four seasons over the whole campaign period.

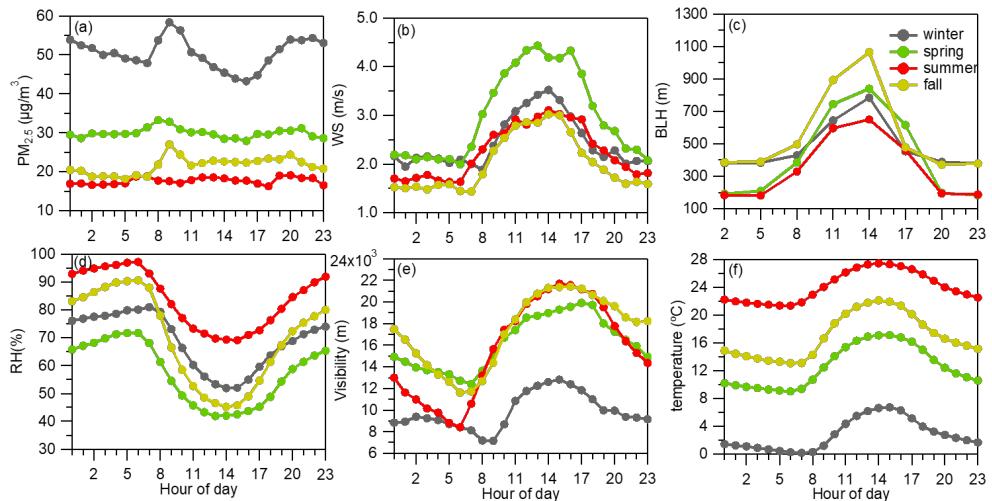


Figure S5: Diurnal patterns of average $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentration (a), wind speed (WS) (b), boundary layer height (BLH) (c), relative humidity (RH) (d), visibility (e), and temperature (T) (f) in four seasons.

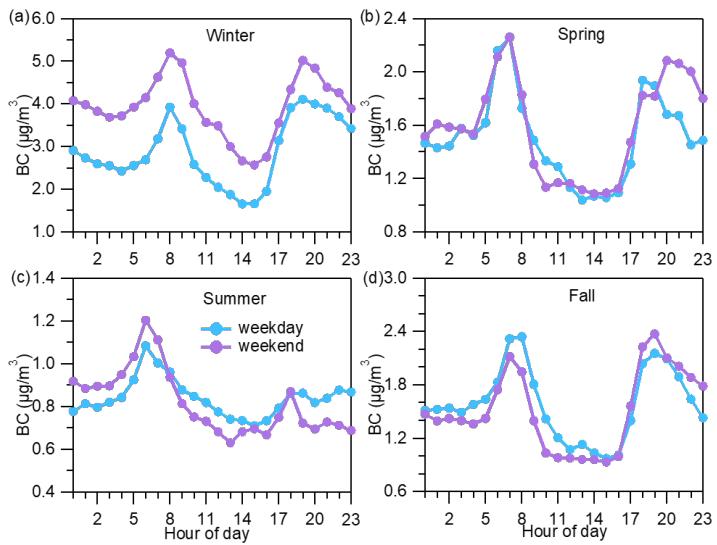


Figure S6. Diurnal patterns of average BC concentrations during weekdays and weekends in four seasons.

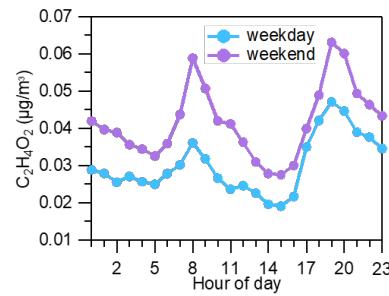


Figure S7. Diurnal patterns of average $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ concentrations during weekdays and weekends. The tracer $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ for biomass combustion is derived from organic fragments measured by Aerodyne soot particle aerosol mass spectrometer (SPAMS), which is installed at the same location as MAAP, from November 25, 2019, to January 7, 2020.

Table S1. Results of some long-term measurements of BC concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) in East Asia

Site	Site type	Time	Conc.	Instrument	References
Qingdao	Rural	2019.12-2019.11	1.92 \pm 1.89	MAAP 5012 ¹	This study
Beijing, China	Urban	2005-2013	4.3	-	[1]
Beijing, China	Urban	2015.1-2017.12	3.5	AE-31 ²	[2]
Beijing, China	Rural	2014.1-2015.1	4.4 \pm 3.7	AE-31 ²	[3]
Baoji, China	Urban	2015.01-2015.12	2.9 \pm 1.7	AE-31 ²	[4]
Xianghe, China	Suburban	2013.04-2015.03	5.39 \pm 4.44	AE-31 ²	[5]
Hefei, China	Urban	2012.06-2013.05	3.5 \pm 2.5	AE-31 ²	[6]
Wuhan, China	Urban	2014.11-2016.11	3.01 \pm 1.97	AE-31 ²	[7]
Nanjing, China	Suburban	2017.12-2018.11	2.78 \pm 1.96	MAAP 5012 ¹	[8]
Shanghai, China	Urban	2017.1-2017.12	2.19 \pm 1.73	AE-33 ³	[9]
Xiamen, China	Urban	2014.1-2014.12	4.27 \pm 1.88	AE-31 ²	[10]
Guangzhou, China	Urban	2007.12-2008.12	4.7	AE-31 ²	[11]
Dianshan Lake, China	Remote	2014.2-2019.2	1.39 \pm 1.15	AE-31 ²	[12]
Byeongcheon, Korea	Rural	2012.4-2012.9	1.43	MAAP 5012 ¹	[13]
Manora Peak, Central Himalayas	Remote	2004.11-2007.12	0.99 \pm 0.02	AE-42 ⁴	[14]
Fukue Island, Japan	Remote	2009.4-2015.3	0.36	COS-MOS ⁵	[15]
Darjeeling, India	Urban	2009.1-2015.12	3.40 \pm 0.7	AE 52 ⁶	[16]
Delhi, India	Rural	2015.4-2016.3	7.2 \pm 0.3	AE-42 ⁴	[17]
Pune, India	Urban	2018.4-2019.2	3.9 \pm 2.8	AE-33 ³	[18]
Mahabaleshwar, India	Rural	2018.4-2019.2	1.4 \pm 0.9	AE-33 ³	

¹ Multi-spectrum carbon monitor (Model BC 1054). ² Aethalometer (Model AE-31 Magee Scientific, USA). ³ Aethalometer (Model AE-33 Magee Scientific, USA). ⁴ Aethalometer (Model AE-42 Magee Scientific, USA). ⁵ Continuous soot-monitoring system. ⁶ Aethalometer (Model AE-52 Magee Scientific, USA).

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