

Supplementary Materials: Seasonal, Weekly, and Diurnal Black Carbon in Moscow Megacity Background under Impact of Urban and Regional Sources

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Table S1. Means of meteorological parameters: air temperature $T(^{\circ}\text{C})$, water vapor pressure e (hPa), precipitation p (mm), and wind speed v (m/s) for separated seasonal periods of 2019 and SPRING 2018. Differences Δ with means in 1981-2010 years, according to Meteorological Observatory MSU dataset.

Period	dates	air temperature / ΔT	water vapor pressure / Δe	precipitation / Δp	Wind speed / Δv
2019					
SPRING 1	30.04.2019 - 07.05.2019	12.3/ 0.4	7.7/ 0.1	7.4/ -1.8	1.8/-0.7
SPRING 2	07.05.2019 - 31.05.2019	17.5/3.6	12.1/ 2.5	56.6/ 14.4	1.7/-0.6
SUMMER	01.06.2019 - 01.08.2019	18.1/-0.3	13.4/ -0.5	148.3/ -15.7	1.6/-0.5
AUTUMN	23.09.2019 - 30.11. 2019	5.4/2.3	7.7/ 1.0	91.0/ -50.3	2.1/-0.4
WINTER	01.12.2019 - 19.01.2020	0.4/ 6.1	5.5/ 1.8	24/ -56.6	2.2/-0.4
2018					
SPRING	30.04.2018 - 31.05.2018	16.5/6.2	10.4/1.3	50.9/0.4	1.8/-0.5

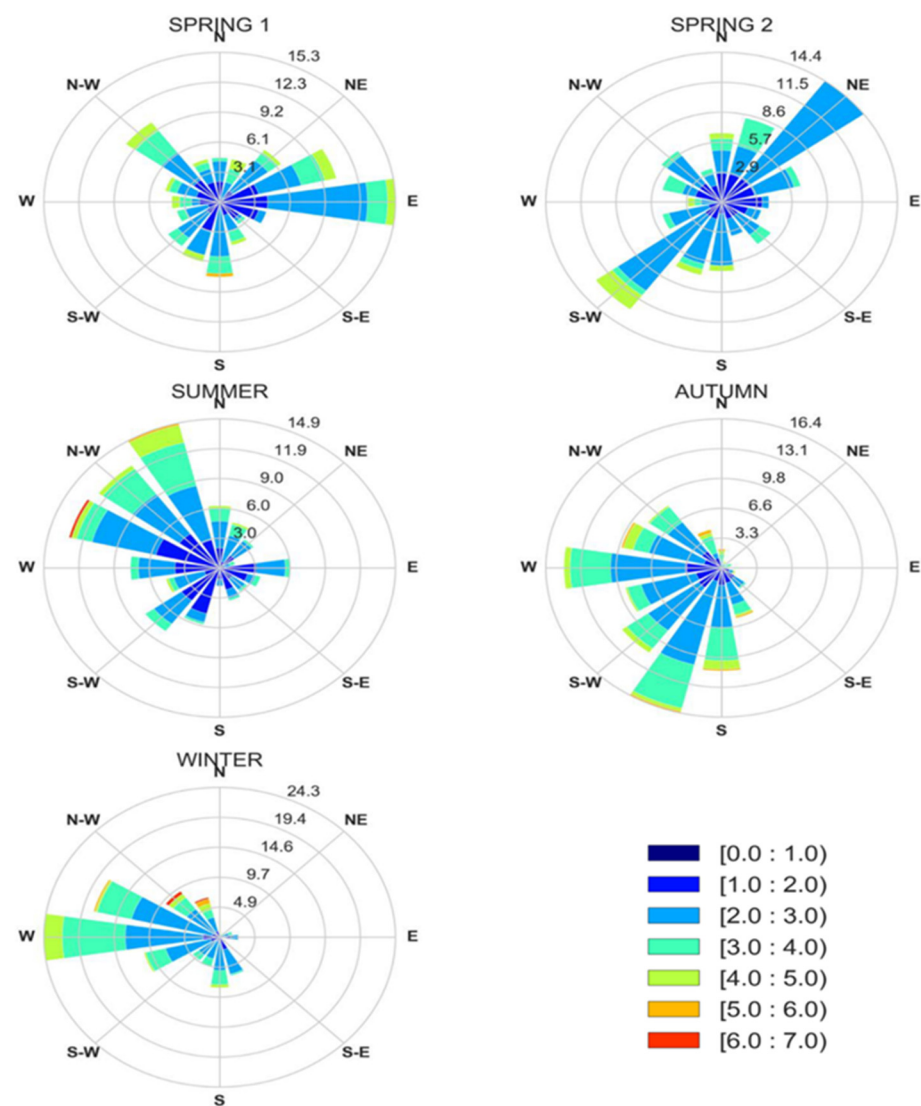


Figure S1. Wind roses for SPRING 1, SPRING 2, SUMMER, AUTUMN, and WINTER periods. Wind rose for SPRING 2018 is shown in [36].