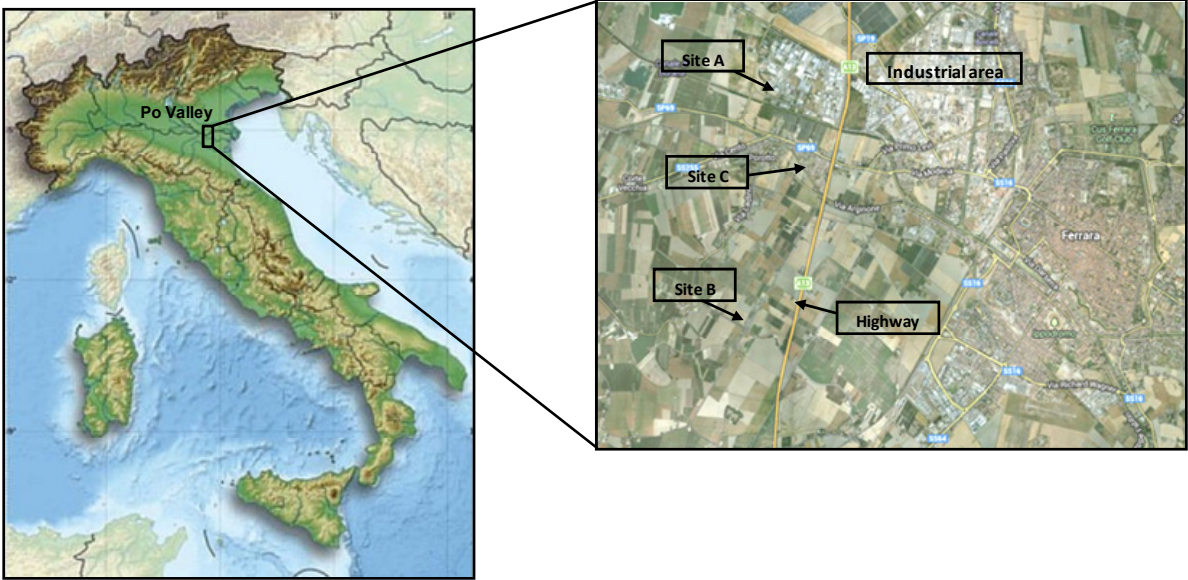
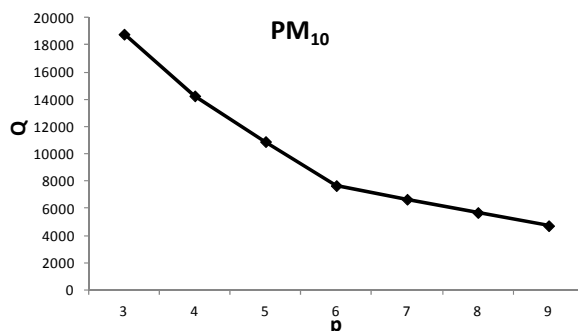
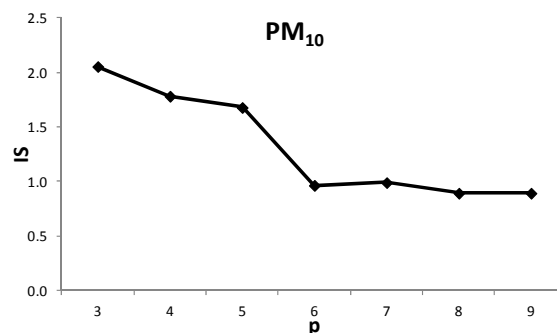
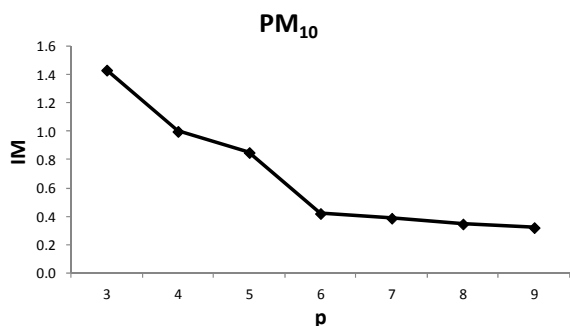
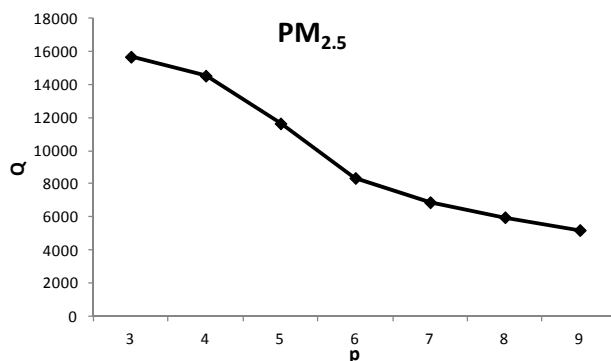
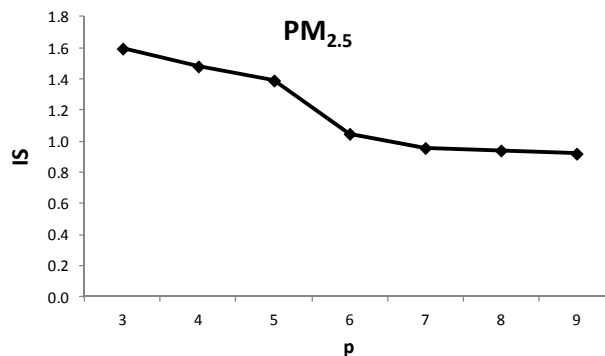
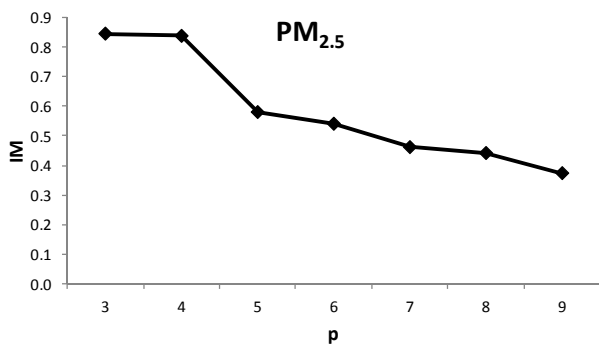


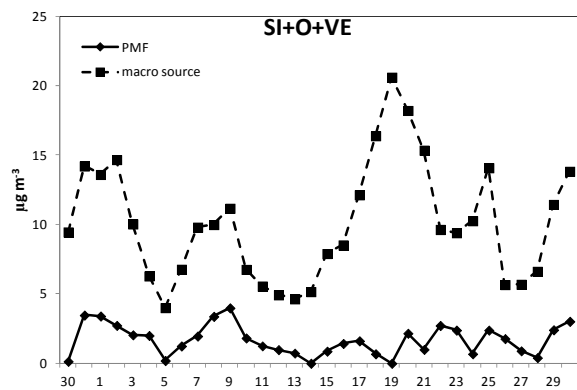
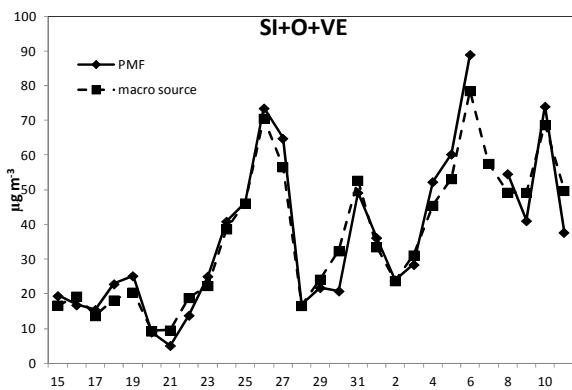
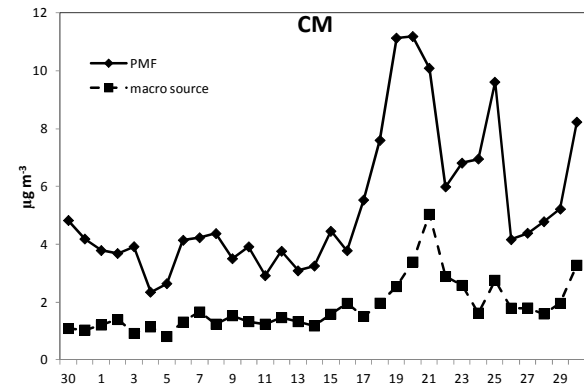
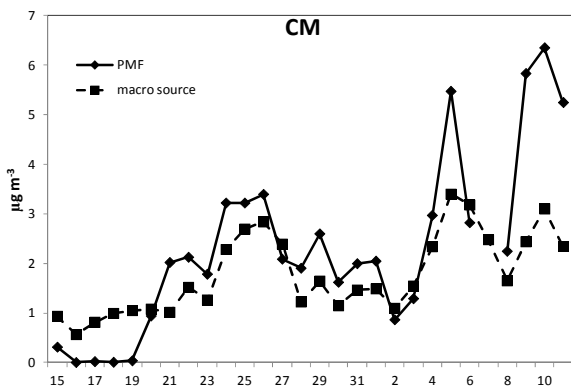
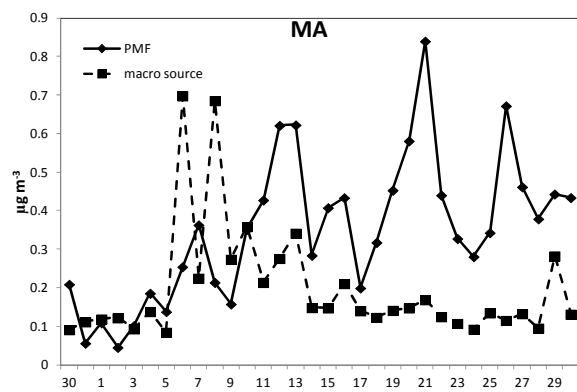
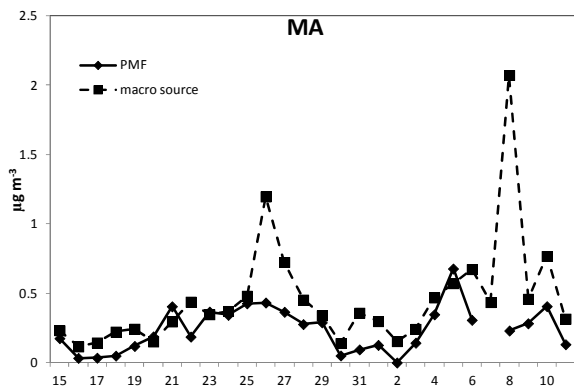
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



Supp. 1: Map of the monitored area and location of the sampling sites: industrial (site A), rural (site B), residential (site C).



Supp. 2: Maximum individual column mean (IM), maximum individual standard deviation (IS) and Q values vs. number of factor (p) for PM_{2.5} (upper panels) and PM₁₀ (lower panels). According to Lee *et al.* (1999), these graphs can be used to establish the minimum number of factor for which the PMF model gives results free from any lack of fit. IM and IS values are calculated from the matrix of the scaled residuals (given by the PMF), while Q is one of the parameter showed among the model results. The minimum number of factor corresponds to the p value for which IM and IS parameters show a drastic decrease and Q curve changes its slope.



January-February 2011

May-June 2012

Supp. 3: Daily variation of PM_{2.5} marine aerosol (MA, upper panel), crustal matter (CM, middle panel) and secondary inorganics + vehicular emission + organics (SI + VE + O, lower panel) sources at site C during winter 2011 and summer 2012. Solid line refers to PMF and dashed line refers to macro-sources (MS) calculation approach.