

Investigating the effect of lockdown in air quality over the South-East Asian region using the remote sensing data

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Figure Captions

Fig. S1. (a) Monthly climatology of CO₇₀₀ for January-February-March represented by shading. The vectors are the monthly climatological wind for the same months. CO₇₀₀ climatology is prepared from AIRS CO data from 2010—2020. Wind climatology is computed from NCEP-NCAR during 2000—2018. (b) Mean seasonality of CO₇₀₀ for IN and CH-box.

Fig. S2. Sector Wise NO_x emission of (a) India and (b) China from EDGAR v4.3.2.

Fig. S3. Google mobility change (in %) in (a) March 16, 2020 and (b) April 5, 2020. Daily time series of change in mobility of different sectors over India is shown in (c).

Fig. S4. Sector Wise SO₂ emission for (a) India and (b) China from EDGAR v4.3.2.

Fig. S5. (a) Mean climatological ^{BL}SO₂ for January-February-March represented by shading. ^{BL}SO₂ climatology is prepared from OMI-SO₂ data from 2010—2020. (b) Mean seasonality of ^{BL}SO₂ for IN and CH-box.

Fig. S6. (a) Evening peak energy demand in March of all-India during the last 4-years (2017—2020) and (b) Region wise evening peak energy demand in GW (gigawatt) of India in March, 2020. NR-North Region, WR-West Region, SR-South Region, ER-Eastern Region, and NER-North-East Region.

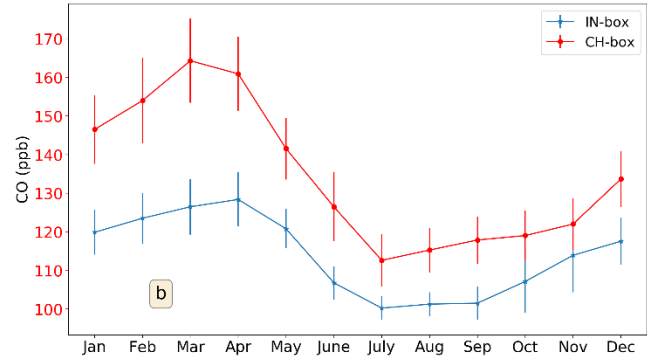
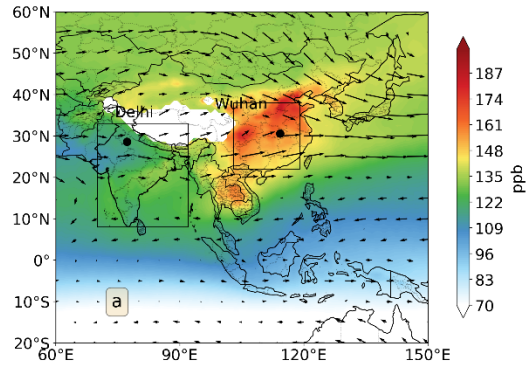


Fig. S1.

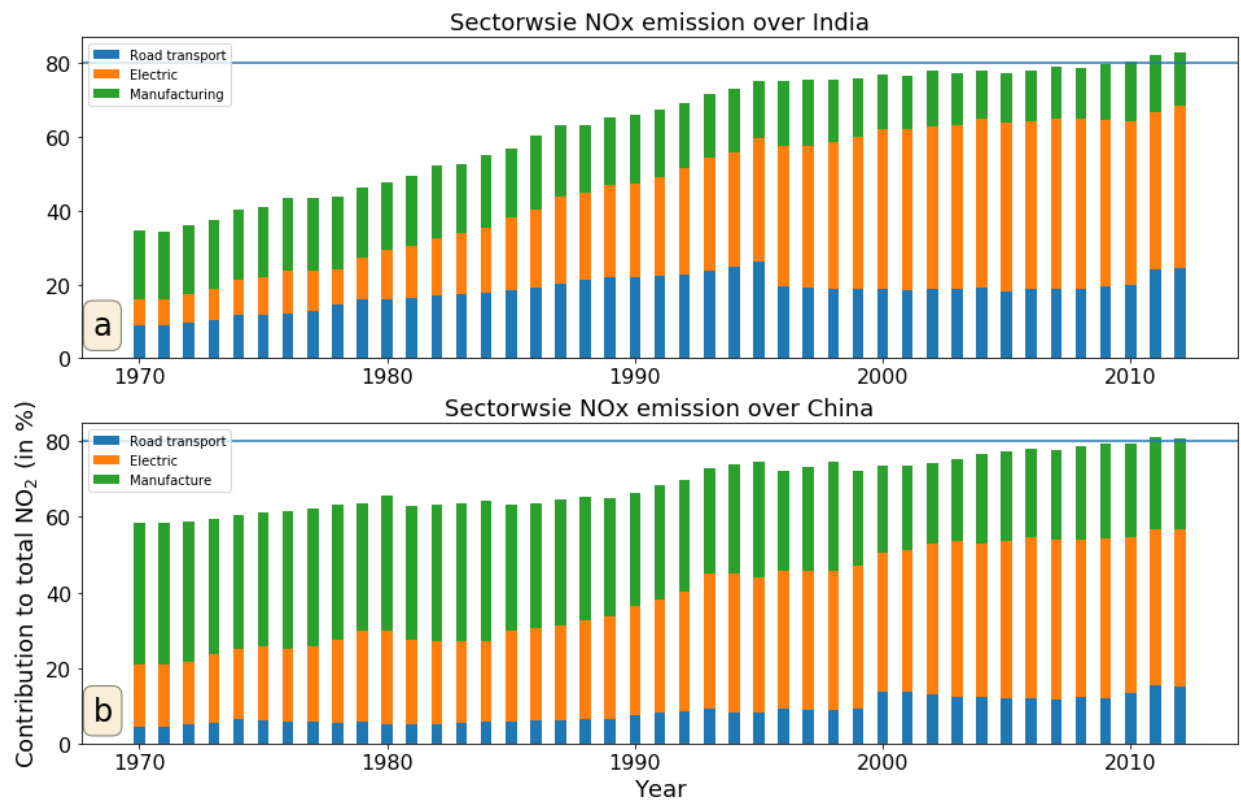


Fig. S2.

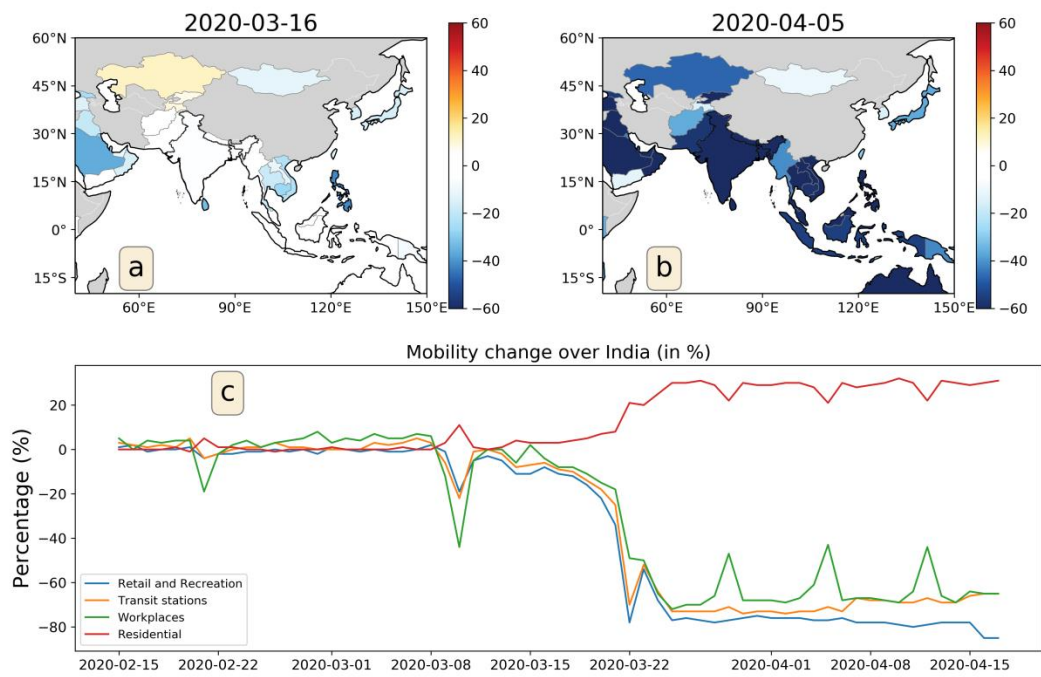


Fig. S3.

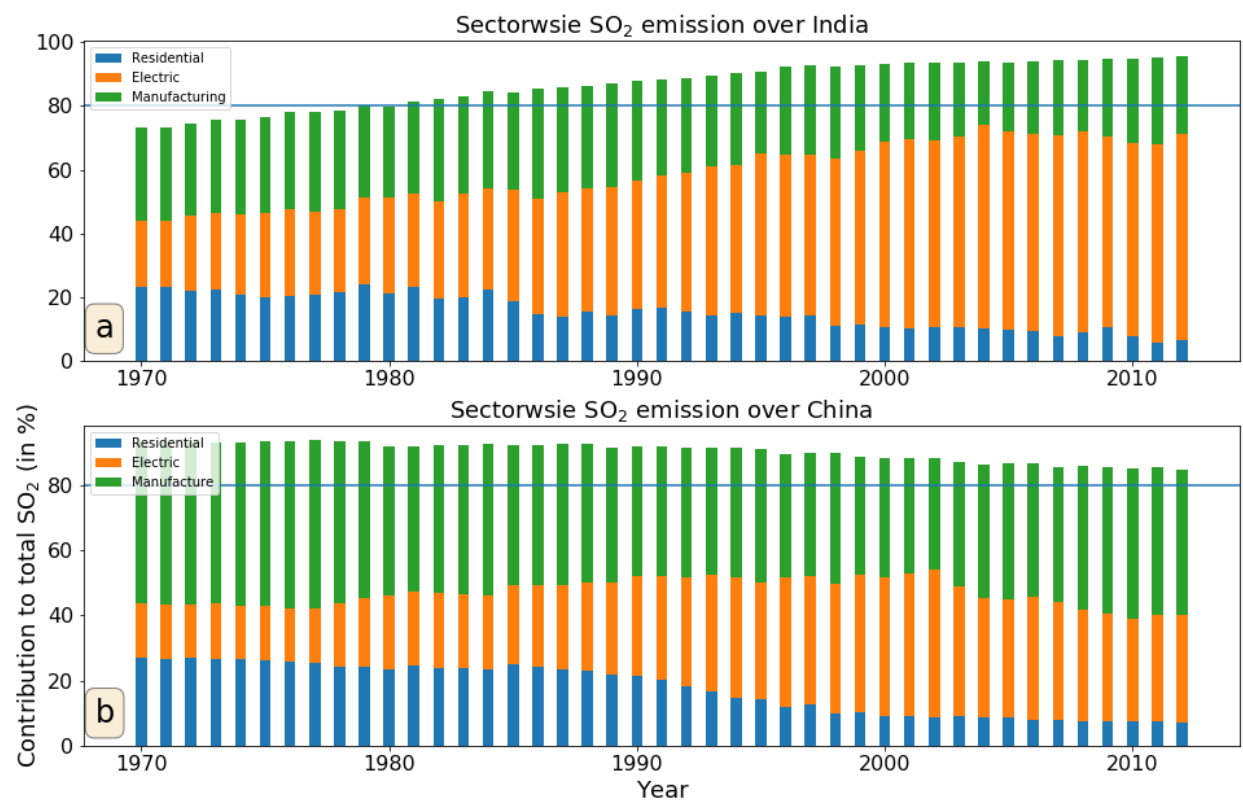


Fig. S4.

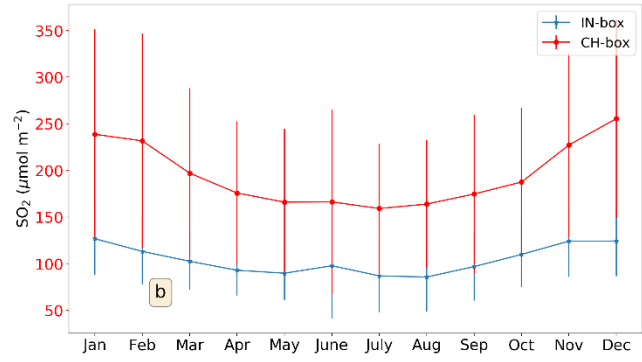
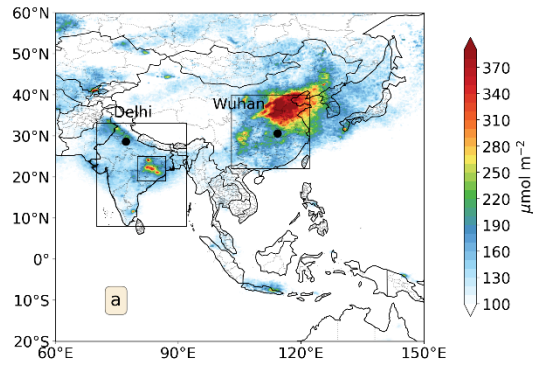


Fig. S5.

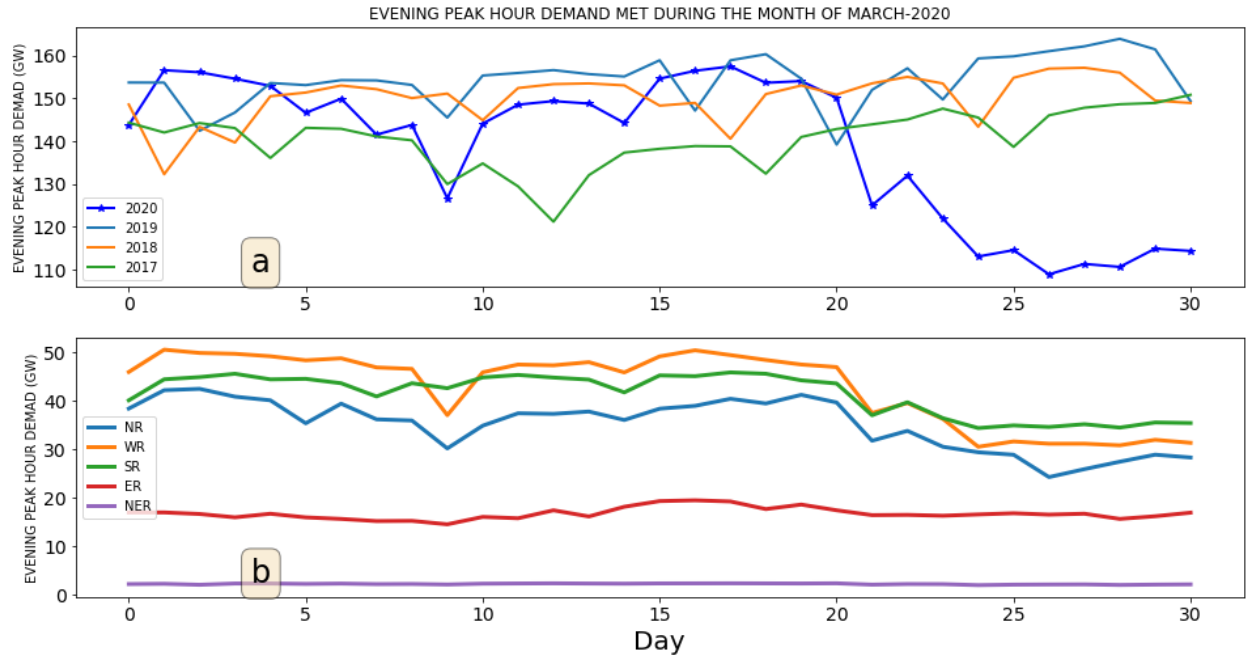


Fig. S6.