

Changes in air quality during the COVID-19 lockdown in Singapore and associations with human mobility trends

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APPENDIX

Table S1. Singapore targets of air pollutants.

Pollutant	Targets by 2020	Long Term Targets
SO ₂	Annual mean: 15 µg m ⁻³	
	24-hour mean: 50 µg m ⁻³	24-hour mean: 20 µg m ⁻³
PM _{2.5}	Annual mean: 12 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean: 10 µg m ⁻³
	24-hour mean: 37.5 µg m ⁻³	24-hour mean: 25 µg m ⁻³
PM ₁₀		Annual mean: 20 µg m ⁻³
		24-hour mean: 50 µg m ⁻³
Ozone		8-hour mean: 100 µg m ⁻³
NO ₂		Annual mean: 40 µg m ⁻³
		1-hour mean: 200 µg m ⁻³
CO		8-hour mean: 10 mg m ⁻³
		1-hour mean: 30 mg m ⁻³

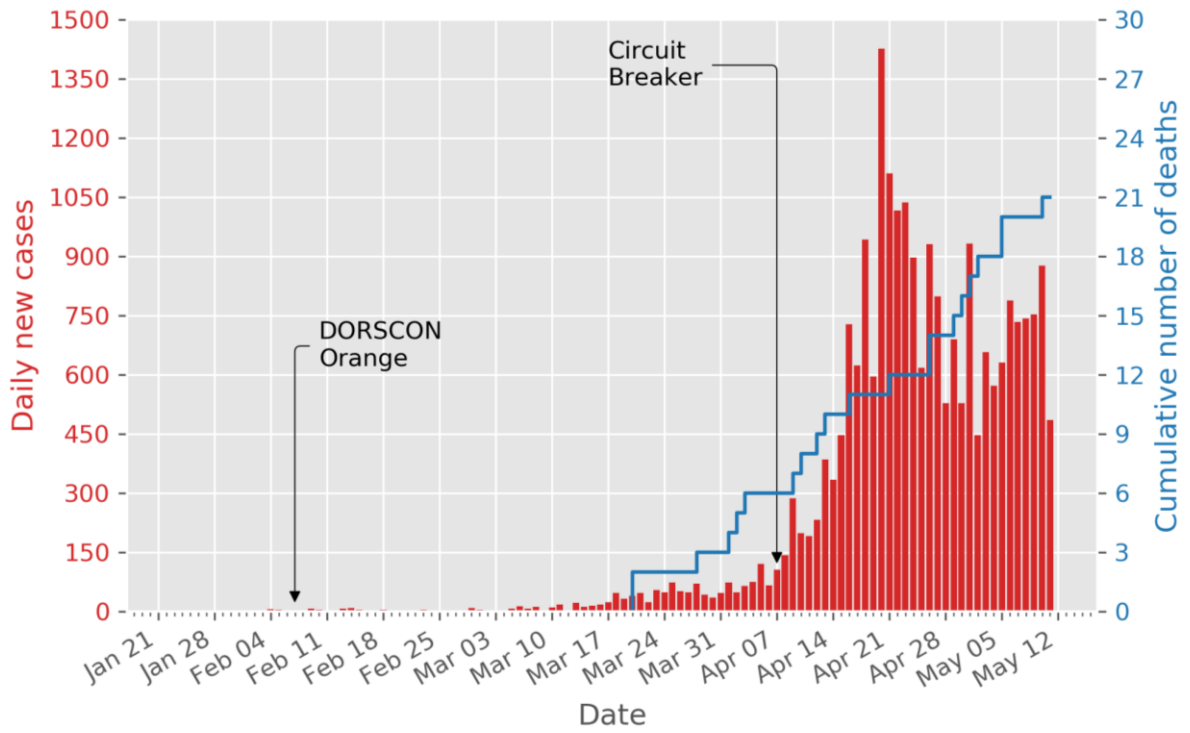


Figure S1. COVID-19 cases in Singapore.

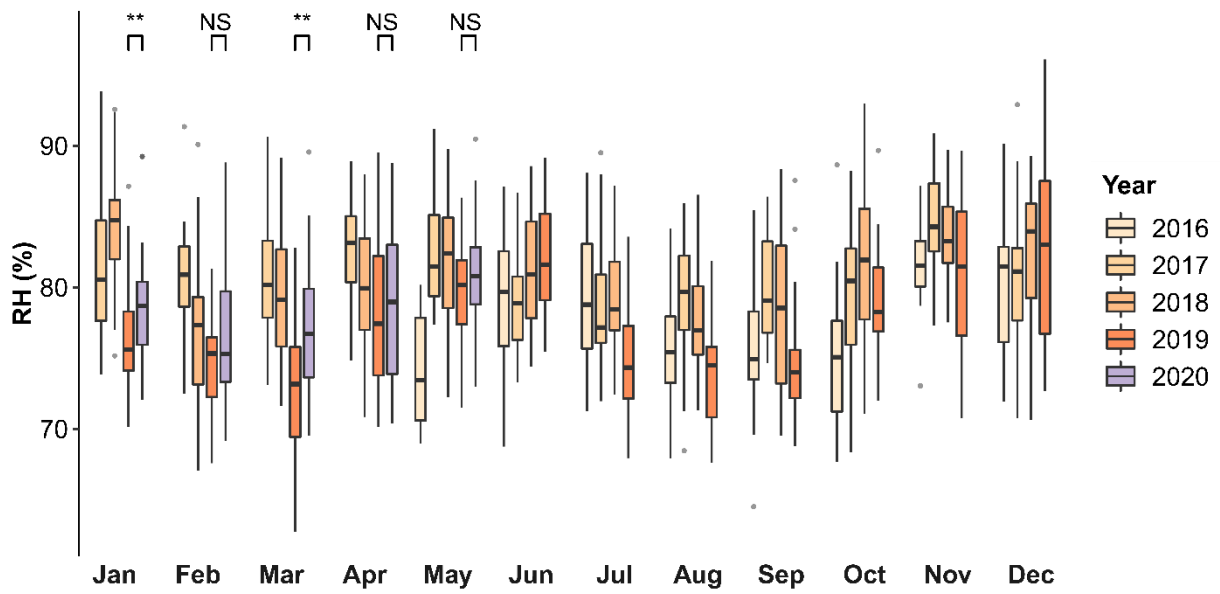


Figure S2. Daily averaged relative humidity (RH, %) of each month in five years.

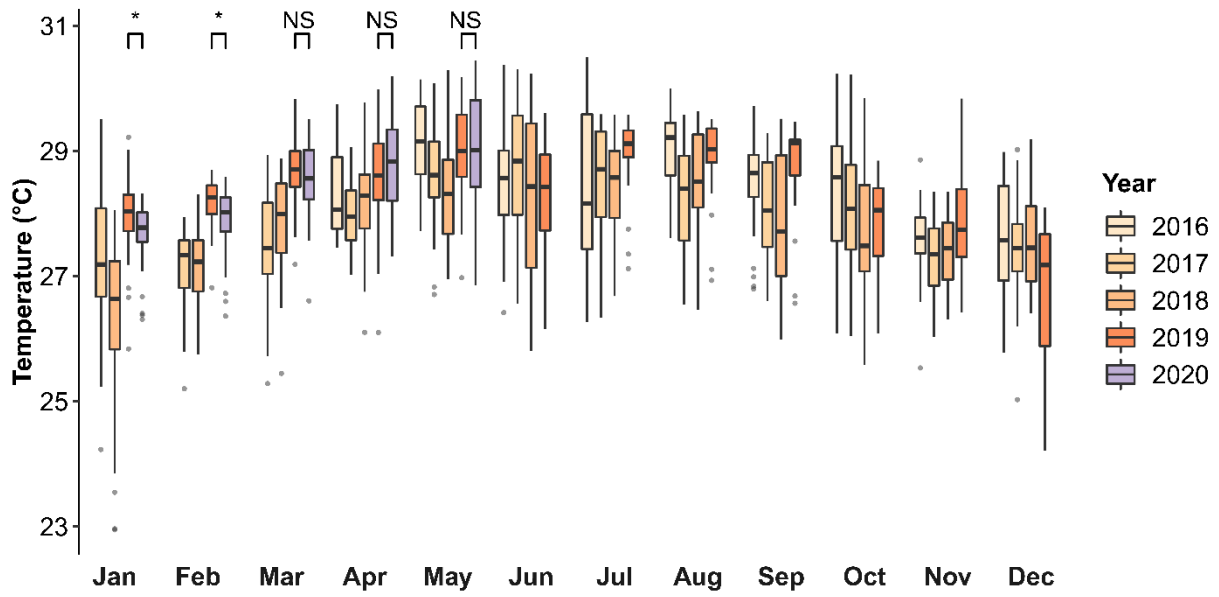


Figure S3. Daily averaged temperature (°C) of each month in five years.

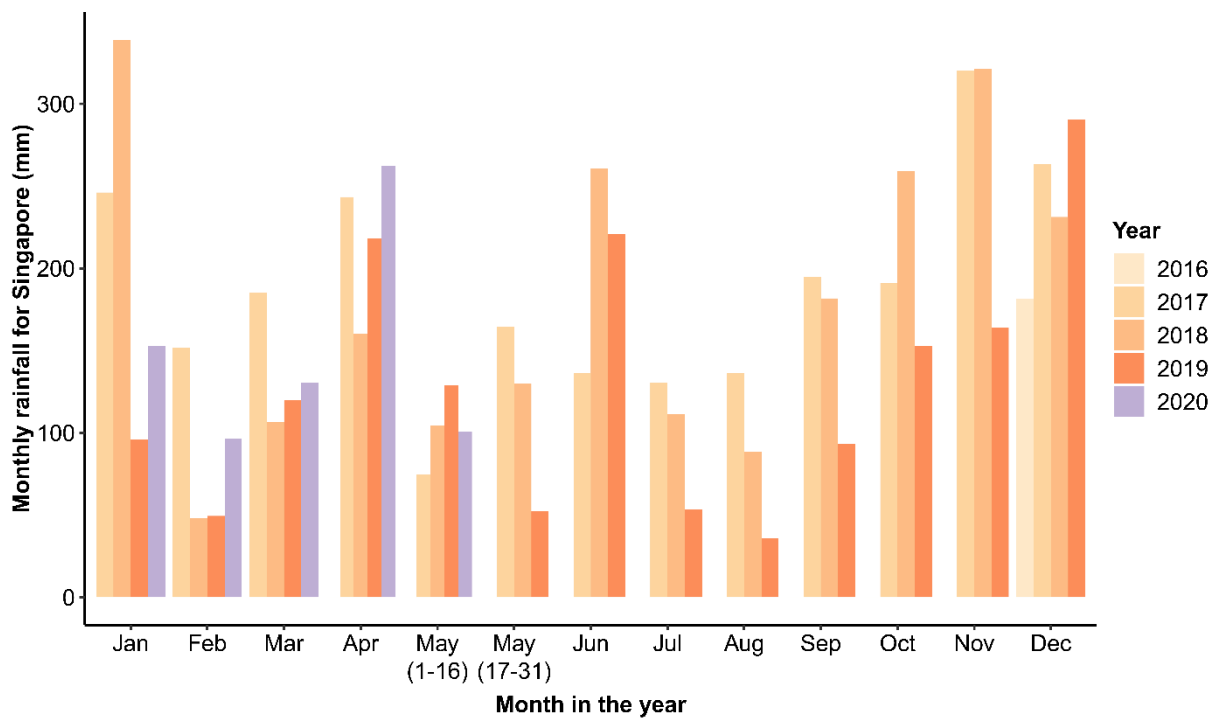


Figure S4. Monthly rainfall in five years.

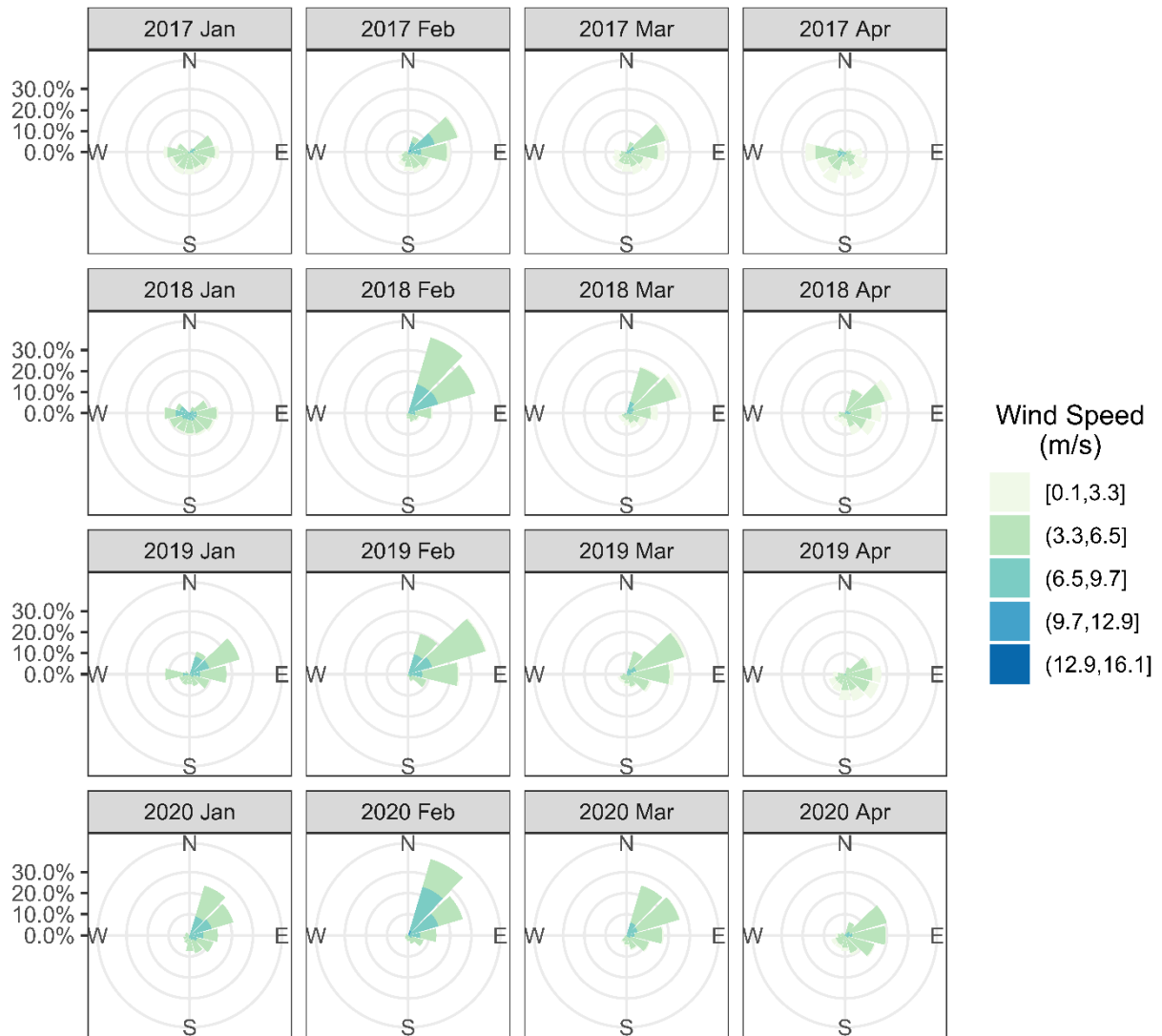


Figure S5. Wind roses.

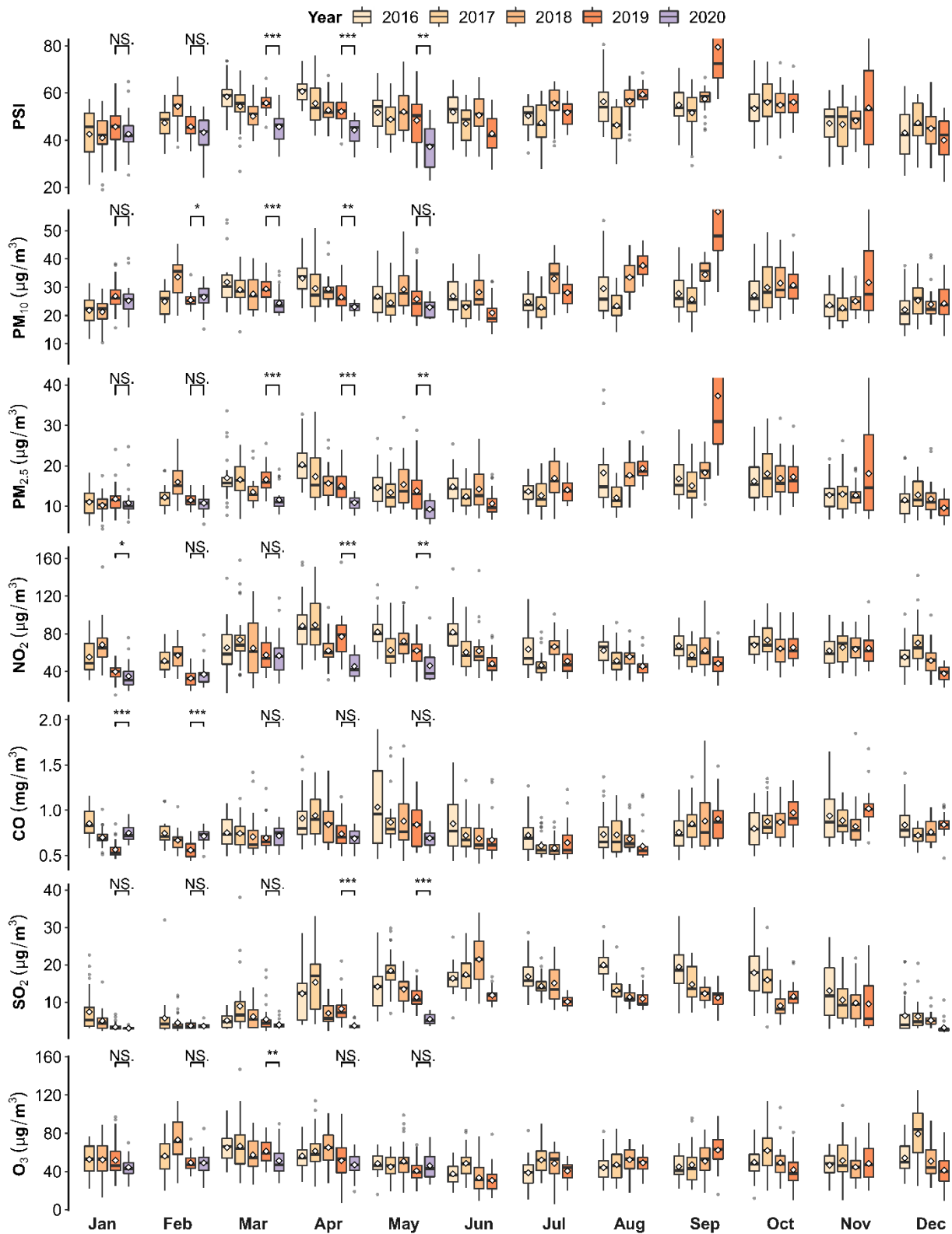


Figure S6. National air quality parameters for each month over the last five years. NS., *, **, and *** denote the difference between two samples is at the level of no (Wilcoxon $p \geq 0.05$), low ($0.01 \leq p < 0.05$), medium ($0.001 \leq p < 0.01$), and high ($p < 0.001$) significances, respectively.