Present and potential future contributions of sulfate, black and organic carbon aerosols from China to global air quality, premature mortality and radiative forcing

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Figure S1. Annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (left) and China’s contribution to annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (right) for 2030 CLE (a) SO$_4^{2-}$, (b) OC, (c) BC.
Figure S2. Annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (left) and China’s contribution to annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (right) for 2030 MFR (a) SO$_4^{2-}$, (b) OC, (c) BC.
Figure S3. China’s contribution to total sky annual adjusted radiative forcing (in mW m\(^{-2}\)) at the top of the atmosphere for 2030 BAU (a) SO\(_4^{2-}\), (b) OC, (c) BC, (d) total.

Figure S4. China’s contribution to total sky annual adjusted radiative forcing (in mW m\(^{-2}\)) at the top of the atmosphere for 2030 CLE. (a) SO\(_4^{2-}\), (b) OC, (c) BC, (d) total.
Figure S5. China's contribution to total sky annual adjusted radiative forcing (in mW m\(^{-2}\)) at the top of the atmosphere for 2030 MFR. (a) SO\(_4^{2-}\), (b) OC, (c) BC, (d) total.