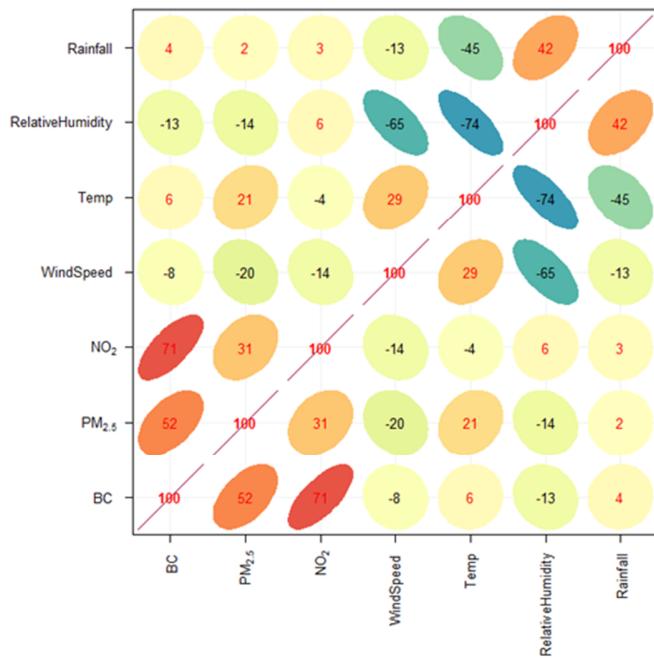


## Supplementary Materials:

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**Table S1.** Mean BC concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) measured in this and other recent studies.

Site Type	Place	Instrument	Conc.	Period of study	Reference
Suburban	Serdang, Malaysia	Aethalometer (AE33)	$2.34 \pm 0.18$ $(1.90 \pm 0.70 \text{ inc. CV19 lockdown})$	Jan 2020– May 2020	This study
Suburban	Bareggio, Milan, Italy	Aethalometer (AE31)	$2.76 \pm 1.05$	2017–2018	<a href="#">Mousavi et al. (2017) [1]</a>
Suburban	Nanjing, China	Aethalometer (AE33)	2.2	Jan 2015– Dec 2016	<a href="#">Xiao et al. (2020) [2]</a>
Rural	Gadanki, India	Aethalometer (AE31)	2.2	2008–2017	<a href="#">Kiran et.al (2018) [41] [3]</a>
Suburban	Xianghe, China	Aethalometer (AE31)	5.39	April 2013– March 2015	<a href="#">Ran et al. (2016) [4]</a>
Suburban	Londrina, Brazil	Aethalometer (AE31)	$0.69 \pm 1.38$	Aug 2014– Jan 2015	<a href="#">Targino and Krecl (2016) [5]</a>
Urban	Beijing, China	Aethalometer (AE33)	$8.70 \pm 8.25$ $4.58 \pm 4.33$ $2.34 \pm 2.54$	Dec 2015 Jan 2016 Feb 2016	<a href="#">Y. Liu et al (2018) [6]</a>



**Figure S1.** Correlation coefficient matrix between hourly BC, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and the meteorological variables temperature, wind speed, relative humidity and rainfall.

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