



Supplement of

Sensitivity of the WRF-Chem v4.4 simulations of ozone and formaldehyde and their precursors to multiple bottom-up emission inventories over East Asia during the KORUS-AQ 2016 field campaign

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Table S1. The physics and chemistry schemes that are used in this study.

Physics	Scheme	Reference
Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL)	Yonsei University Scheme (YSU)	Hong and Noh, 2006
Land surface	Unified Noah Land Surface Model	Tewari et al., 2004
Microphysics	Purdue Lin Scheme	Chen and Sun, 2002
Cumulus parameterization	Grell 3D Ensemble	Grell, 1993 Grell and Devenyi, 2002
Chemistry	Scheme	Reference
Photolysis	Madronich	Madronich, 1987
Gas-phase chemistry	NOAA/ESRL RACM	Stokwell et al., 1997
Aerosols	MADE/VBS	Ackermann et al., 1998 Ahmadov et al., 2012

Table S2. The area total anthropogenic emissions in Eastern China (27.7-40°N, 115-123°E), South Korea (34.5-38°N, 126-130°E), and Seoul Metropolitan Area (SMA: 37.2-37.8°N, 126.5-127.3°E) for each emission data set in May.

Region	Eastern China			South Korea			SMA		
Species	EDV2	EDV3	KOV5	EDV2	EDV3	KOV5	EDV2	EDV3	KOV5
unit = mol/s									
ISO ¹⁾	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
SO2	3627	1991	1648	183	349	165	18	92	10
NO	10063	9034	5482	990	1191	886	196	214	191
NO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO	52304	53183	48489	921	3004	2113	268	240	388
ETH	519	715	579	18	16	30	5	5	6
HC3	406	542	545	60	58	45	16	18	10
HC5	508	695	507	66	65	36	18	20	8
HC8	317	435	534	53	54	41	13	16	9
XYL	176	246	270	15	16	41	4	4	9
OL2	1144	1599	1043	62	59	73	16	17	14
OLT	410	573	352	30	29	26	7	8	4
OLI	118	165	312	14	13	27	3	4	6
TOL	294	410	810	27	27	98	6	8	26
CSL	176	246	0	15	16	0	4	4	0
HCHO	96	134	47	15	16	9	4	5	2
ALD	430	599	41	34	34	6	8	10	1
KET	106	144	43	7	6	5	3	2	1
ORA2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH3	4065	6056	4594	80	395	510	9	30	43
SULF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total NMVOC ²⁾	4701	6503	5115	418	408	439	107	122	96
unit = kg/s									
PM2.5	98.8	95.2	42.1	2.5	4.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1
PM10	142.3	133.2	96.7	3.6	6.6	7.3	0.4	1.3	1.1
OC	18.0	16.8	13.7	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
BC	12.5	11.6	8.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1

¹⁾ Note ISO in Table S3 is only from anthropogenic sources. ISO is mainly emitted from biogenic sources using MEGAN.

²⁾ NMVOC is non-methane volatile organic compounds.

Table S3. The list of MOZART species (Emmons et al., 2010).

Species	Atomic composition	Note
ISOP	C_5H_8	isoprene
SO2	SO_2	sulfur dioxide
NO	NO	nitric oxide
NO2	NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
CO	CO	carbon monoxide
C2H6	C_2H_6	ethane
C2H5OH	C_2H_5OH	ethanol
CH3OH	CH_3OH	methanol
C3H8	C_3H_8	propane
BIGALK	C_5H_{12}	lumped alkanes $C>3$
TOLUENE	$C_6H_5(CH_3)$	lumped aromatics
C2H4	C_2H_4	ethene
BIGENE	C_4H_8	lumped alkenes $C>3$
CH2O	CH_2O	formaldehyde
CH3CHO	CH_3CHO	acetaldehyde
CH3COCH3	CH_3COCH_3	acetone
MEK	$CH_3C(O)CH_2CH_3$	methyl ethyl ketone
NH3	NH_3	Ammonia

Table S4. The list of RACM species.

Species	Definition
ISO	Isoprene
SO2	Sulfur dioxide
NO	Nitric oxide
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
CO	Carbon monoxide
ETH	Ethane
HC3	Alkanes, alcohols, esters, and alkynes with HO rate constant(298 K, 1 atm) less than $3.4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
HC5	Alkanes, alcohols, esters, and alkynes with HO rate constant(298K , 1 atm) between 3.4×10^{-12} and $6.8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
HC8	Alkanes, alcohols, esters, and alkynes with HO rate constant(298 K, 1 atm) greater than $6.8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
XYL	Xylene and more reactive aromatics
OL2	Ethene
OLT	Terminal alkenes
OLI	Internal alkenes
TOL	Toluene and less reactive aromatics
CSL	Cresol and other hydroxy substituted aromatics
HCHO	Formaldehyde
ALD	Acetaldehyde and higher aldehydes
KET	Ketones
ORA2	Acetic acid and higher acids
NH3	Ammonia
SULF	Sulfuric acid
PM2.5	Particulate matter under 2.5 μm diameter
PM10	Particulate matter under 10 μm diameter
OC	Organic carbon
BC	Black carbon

Table S5. The chemical species of anthropogenic emissions used in RACM chemistry option and their mapping formulas from MOZART chemistry option that is the input format of *anthro_emiss* program.

WRF-Chem	EDGAR-HTAP v2 (v3)	KORUS v5
RACM	MOZART to RACM	SAPRC-99 to RACM
ISO	0	ISOP
SO2	SO2	SO2
NO	NOx	NO + NO2
NO2	0	0
CO	CO	CO
ETH	C2H6 ¹⁾	ALK1 ²⁾
HC3	0.5*C2H5OH ¹⁾ + CH3OH ¹⁾ + C3H8 ¹⁾	ALK2 ²⁾ + 1.11 × ALK3 ²⁾ + 0.4 × MEOH ²⁾
HC5	0.5 × BIGALK ¹⁾ + 0.5 × C2H5OH ¹⁾	0.97*ALK4 ²⁾
HC8	0.5 × BIGALK ¹⁾	ALK5 ²⁾
XYL	0.2 × TOLUENE ¹⁾	ARO2 ²⁾
OL2	C2H4 ¹⁾	ETHE ²⁾
OLT	0.3 × BIGENE ¹⁾ + C3H6 ¹⁾	OLE1 + 0.5 × MACR + 0.5 × MVK
OLI	0.4 × BIGENE ¹⁾	OLE2 ²⁾
TOL	0.1 × BIGENE ¹⁾ + 0.3 × TOLUENE ¹⁾	ARO1 ²⁾
CSL	0.2 × TOLUENE ¹⁾	PHEN ²⁾ + CRES ²⁾
HCHO	CH2O	HCHO
ALD	0.2 × BIGENE ¹⁾ + CH3CHO ¹⁾ + 0.3 × TOLUENE*	CCHO ²⁾ + RCHO ²⁾ + BALD ²⁾ + GLY ²⁾ + MGLY ²⁾ + BACL ²⁾ + 0.5 × MACR ²⁾
KET	CH3COCH3 ¹⁾ + MEK ¹⁾	0.3 × ACET ²⁾ + 1.61 × MEK ²⁾ + 1.61 × PRD2 ²⁾ + 0.5 × MVK ²⁾ + IPRD ²⁾
ORA2	0	0
NH3	NH3	NH3
PM2.5	PM2.5	PM2.5+PMFINE
PM10	PM10	PM10
OC	OC	POA
SULF	0	SULF
BC	BC	PEC

¹⁾Note that those are MOZART VOC species in **Table S3** (Emmons et al., 2010).

²⁾Note that those are SAPRC99 VOC species in **Table S6** (Carter, 2000).

Table S6. The list of SAPRC99 species (Carter, 2000).

Species	Note
ISOP	Isoprene
SO2	Sulfur dioxide
NO	Nitric oxide
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
CO	Carbon monoxide
ALK1	Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH, and have kOH < 5 x 10 ² ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ . (Primarily ethane)
ALK2	Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH, and have kOH between 5 x 10 ² and 2.5 x 10 ³ ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ . (Primarily propane and acetylene)
ALK3	Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH, and have kOH between 2.5 x 10 ³ and 5 x 10 ³ ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ .
ALK4	Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH, and have kOH between 5 x 10 ³ and 1 x 10 ⁴ ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ .
ALK5	Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH, and have kOH greater than 1 x 10 ⁴ ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹
ARO1	Aromatics with kOH < 2x10 ⁴ ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ .
ARO2	Aromatics with kOH > 2x10 ⁴ ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ .
MEOH	Methanol
ETHE	Ethene
OLE1	Alkenes (other than ethene) with kOH < 7x10 ⁴ ppm ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ . (Primarily terminal alkenes)
PHEN	Phenol
CRS	Cresols
HCHO	Formaldehyde
CCHO	Acetaldehyde and Glycolaldehyde
RCHO	Lumped C3+ Aldehydes
BALD	Aromatic aldehydes (e.g., benzaldehyde)
GLY	Glyoxal
MGLY	Methyl Glyoxal
BACL	Biacetyl
MACR	Methacrolein
ACET	Acetone
MEK	Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products which react with OH radicals slower than 5 x 10 ⁻¹² cm ³ molec ⁻² sec ⁻¹
PRD2	Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products which react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10 ⁻¹² cm ³ molec ⁻² sec ⁻¹
MVK	Methyl Vinyl Ketone
IPRD	Lumped isoprene product species
NH3	Ammonia

Table S7. Comparison of surface meteorological variables from SYNOP and WRF-Chem for the KORUS-AQ campaign period. N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Nation		Eastern China (sites = 271)			South Korea (sites = 48)		
Variable		Temperature (°C)	Relative humidity (%)	Wind speed (m/s)	Temperature (°C)	Relative humidity (%)	Wind speed (m/s)
	N	83698	83696	79595	14948	14946	14103
Mean	Obervation	20.13	65.02	2.87	18.94	65.81	2.56
	WRF-Chem	19.22	65.35	4.12	17.23	71.35	3.84
	R	0.90	0.85	0.55	0.88	0.76	0.62
	Mean bias	-0.91	0.32	1.25	-1.71	5.54	1.27
	RMSE	3.20	13.94	2.45	2.84	15.88	2.31

Table S8. The mapping table from WAS to RACM VOC based on Lu et al., 2013.

RACM	WAS
TOL	Toluene , Benzene, Ethylbenzene, i-Propylbenzene, n-Propylbenzene
XYL	m/p-Xylene , o-Xylene , 1-3-5-Trimethylbenzene, 1-2-4-Trimethylbenzene, 1-2-3-Trimethylbenzene, 4-Ethyltoluene
ETE	Ethene
ISO	Isoprene

Table S9. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O₃, NO₂, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in SMA under 2 km height for the KORUS-AQ campaign period (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Species	Type	N	Mean	Bias	σ	R
O ₃	OBS	1081	80.9		21.6	
	EDV2		64.0	-16.9	16.3	0.61
	EDV3		66.6	-14.2	16.3	0.63
	KOV5		62.7	-18.1	15.4	0.70
NO ₂	OBS	1068	4.89		7.53	
	EDV2		5.33	0.44	7.28	0.81
	EDV3		5.55	0.66	7.44	0.80
	KOV5		5.34	0.46	7.56	0.82
CO	OBS	1150	247		98	
	EDV2		148	-98	53	0.65
	EDV3		151	-96	49	0.67
	KOV5		145	-102	49	0.71
HCHO	OBS	1126	2.65		1.75	
	EDV2		1.89	-0.76	1.24	0.84
	EDV3		1.99	-0.66	1.32	0.82
	KOV5		1.86	-0.78	1.26	0.85
TOL	OBS	328	3.12		1.71	
	EDV2		0.63	-2.49	0.43	0.38
	EDV3		0.78	-2.34	0.57	0.36
	KOV5		2.24	-0.88	1.47	0.40
XYL	OBS	182	0.76		0.60	
	EDV2		0.31	-0.46	0.25	0.41
	EDV3		0.40	-0.37	0.34	0.41
	KOV5		0.64	-0.12	0.51	0.45
ETE	OBS	870	0.33		0.44	
	EDV2		0.79	0.46	0.90	0.71
	EDV3		0.89	0.56	1.07	0.73
	KOV5		0.69	0.35	0.71	0.71
ISO	OBS	555	0.10		0.11	
	EDV2		0.28	0.17	0.27	0.40
	EDV3		0.27	0.16	0.26	0.40
	KOV5		0.26	0.16	0.26	0.41

Table S10. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O₃, NO₂, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in the Chungnam region under 2 km height for the KORUS-AQ campaign period (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Species	Type	N	Mean	Bias	σ	R
O ₃	OBS	560	101.6		17.1	
	EDV2		63.5	-38.1	14.3	0.10
	EDV3		60.2	-41.3	13.7	0.06
	KOV5		62.4	-39.2	14.1	0.11
NO ₂	OBS	557	3.46		5.07	
	EDV2		4.88	1.43	4.75	0.26
	EDV3		8.09	4.63	6.34	0.30
	KOV5		4.79	1.34	4.79	0.28
CO	OBS	578	302		102	
	EDV2		148	-153	49	0.51
	EDV3		157	-145	37	0.59
	KOV5		142	-159	34	0.61
HCHO	OBS	579	4.04		2.48	
	EDV2		2.25	-1.79	1.06	0.41
	EDV3		2.18	-1.86	1.02	0.39
	KOV5		2.49	-1.55	1.19	0.44
TOL	OBS	130	2.65		2.36	
	EDV2		0.47	-2.18	0.35	0.13
	EDV3		0.50	-2.15	0.35	0.09
	KOV5		1.17	-1.48	0.81	-0.06
XYL	OBS	30	1.20		1.01	
	EDV2		0.11	-1.10	0.09	0.01
	EDV3		0.14	-1.06	0.10	0.03
	KOV5		0.17	-1.03	0.21	-0.42
ETE	OBS	255	2.08		4.64	
	EDV2		0.53	-1.55	0.50	0.05
	EDV3		0.59	-1.49	0.48	0.06
	KOV5		0.75	-1.33	0.64	0.10
ISO	OBS	101	0.06		0.06	
	EDV2		0.06	0.00	0.06	-0.17
	EDV3		0.09	0.04	0.09	-0.10
	KOV5		0.06	0.00	0.06	-0.13

Table S11. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O₃, NO₂, CO, and HCHO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in each case distinguished by Chinese contribution to O₃ concentration under 2 km height for the KORUS-AQ campaign period (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Species	Case	Type	N	Mean	Bias	σ	R
O ₃	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	1125	81.2		15.3	
		EDV2		65.2	-15.9	13.4	0.66
		EDV3		65.2	-16.0	12.8	0.59
		KOV5		62.6	-18.5	11.5	0.70
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	605	95.6		19.1	
		EDV2		87.3	-8.3	13.8	0.64
		EDV3		93.1	-2.5	16.0	0.67
		KOV5		84.8	-10.8	14.3	0.69
NO ₂	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	1066	2.62		4.92	
		EDV2		2.57	-0.05	3.45	0.63
		EDV3		3.51	0.89	4.39	0.67
		KOV5		2.34	-0.28	3.62	0.67
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	591	1.28		3.60	
		EDV2		1.89	0.61	4.45	0.85
		EDV3		2.34	1.06	5.02	0.83
		KOV5		1.67	0.39	4.47	0.86
CO	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	1225	214		61.7	
		EDV2		130	-83	24.9	0.64
		EDV3		137	-77	27.7	0.64
		KOV5		131	-83	25.0	0.67
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	651	345		128.5	
		EDV2		209	-136	60.7	0.59
		EDV3		209	-135	61.6	0.58
		KOV5		201	-143	57.7	0.58
HCHO	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	1177	2.43		1.82	
		EDV2		1.70	-0.73	0.86	0.49
		EDV3		1.72	-0.71	0.84	0.48
		KOV5		1.78	-0.65	0.96	0.54
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	605	1.70		1.08	
		EDV2		1.32	-0.38	0.72	0.74
		EDV3		1.36	-0.34	0.71	0.73
		KOV5		1.21	-0.49	0.69	0.72

Table S12. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in each case distinguished by Chinese contribution to O₃ concentration under 2 km height. TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO are defined in regional atmospheric chemical model (RACM) and compared with WAS based on Table S8 (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Species	Case	Type	N	Mean	Bias	σ	R
TOL	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	170	1.67		1.40	
		EDV2		0.35	-1.32	0.25	0.22
		EDV3		0.42	-1.25	0.35	0.19
		KOV5		1.14	-0.53	1.00	0.03
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	72	1.99		1.48	
		EDV2		0.49	-1.50	0.37	0.54
		EDV3		0.59	-1.41	0.50	0.55
		KOV5		1.64	-0.35	1.42	0.57
XYL	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	77	0.76		0.85	
		EDV2		0.13	-0.63	0.17	0.21
		EDV3		0.18	-0.58	0.24	0.23
		KOV5		0.26	-0.50	0.40	0.15
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	30	0.70		0.42	
		EDV2		0.28	-0.42	0.22	0.23
		EDV3		0.37	-0.33	0.30	0.24
		KOV5		0.60	-0.10	0.48	0.19
ETE	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	535	0.75		2.78	
		EDV2		0.44	-0.30	0.51	-0.01
		EDV3		0.52	-0.23	0.66	0.02
		KOV5		0.49	-0.26	0.49	0.09
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	290	0.24		0.38	
		EDV2		0.37	0.13	0.60	0.65
		EDV3		0.39	0.15	0.70	0.65
		KOV5		0.31	0.06	0.51	0.65
ISO	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	352	0.08		0.09	
		EDV2		0.16	0.07	0.20	0.32
		EDV3		0.17	0.09	0.20	0.31
		KOV5		0.16	0.07	0.20	0.34
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	76	0.10		0.10	
		EDV2		0.18	0.08	0.19	0.56
		EDV3		0.19	0.08	0.18	0.58
		KOV5		0.17	0.06	0.17	0.55

Table S13. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O₃, NO₂, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV3_Ch2, EDV3_Ko2, and EDV3_ChKo2 in each case. The sampling number (N), mean, mean bias compared to DC-8 observations, standard deviations (σ), and correlation coefficient (R) with observations are presented (unit = ppb).

Species	Case	Type	N	Mean	Bias	σ	R
O ₃	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	1125	68.5	-12.7	12.3	0.62
		EDV3_Ko2		69.6	-11.6	14.7	0.66
		EDV3_ChKo2		72.3	-8.9	14.3	0.68
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	605	111.0	15.4	23.4	0.65
		EDV3_Ko2		94.8	-0.9	15.8	0.68
		EDV3_ChKo2		112.6	17.0	23.1	0.66
NO ₂	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	1066	3.30	0.68	4.31	0.68
		EDV3_Ko2		3.11	0.50	3.97	0.67
		EDV3_ChKo2		3.05	0.44	3.95	0.67
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	591	2.09	0.81	4.75	0.83
		EDV3_Ko2		1.90	0.62	4.30	0.83
		EDV3_ChKo2		1.92	0.64	4.17	0.84
CO	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	1225	158	-56	43	0.68
		EDV3_Ko2		155	-59	42	0.56
		EDV3_ChKo2		176	-38	53	0.65
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	651	331	-13	122	0.56
		EDV3_Ko2		217	-128	63	0.58
		EDV3_ChKo2		339	-6	122	0.56
HCHO	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	1177	1.82	-0.61	0.87	0.47
		EDV3_Ko2		2.03	-0.40	1.18	0.51
		EDV3_ChKo2		2.13	-0.30	1.17	0.51
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	605	1.78	0.08	0.98	0.69
		EDV3_Ko2		1.51	-0.19	1.16	0.70
		EDV3_ChKo2		1.94	0.24	1.33	0.72
TOL	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	170	0.46	-2.33	0.40	0.09
		EDV3_Ko2		0.75	-2.04	0.64	0.23
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.79	-2.00	0.65	0.18
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	72	0.68	-2.20	0.46	0.50
		EDV3_Ko2		1.05	-1.84	0.95	0.57
		EDV3_ChKo2		1.14	-1.75	0.90	0.55
XYL	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	77	0.19	-0.64	0.25	0.17
		EDV3_Ko2		0.30	-0.53	0.42	0.26
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.31	-0.52	0.42	0.23
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	30	0.35	-0.43	0.30	0.22
		EDV3_Ko2		0.64	-0.13	0.53	0.25
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.61	-0.17	0.53	0.23
ETE	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	535	0.62	-0.13	0.92	0.00
		EDV3_Ko2		0.77	0.02	1.00	0.02
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.87	0.12	1.17	0.00
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	290	0.51	0.26	0.69	0.65
		EDV3_Ko2		0.63	0.39	1.26	0.66
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.74	0.50	1.22	0.67
ISO	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	352	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.32
		EDV3_Ko2		0.15	0.07	0.17	0.33
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.15	0.06	0.17	0.33
	Transport (5/25,26 , 6/1)	EDV3_Ch2	76	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.57
		EDV3_Ko2		0.15	0.05	0.15	0.57
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.14	0.03	0.14	0.55

Table S14. Comparison of relative O₃, NO₂, and Ox (= NO₂ + O₃) biases with perturbed emissions based on EDGAR-HTAP v3, which is (Model – Observation)/Observation.

	Emissions	NCP	SCG	YRD	PRD	KOR	NEC	NOC	SEC
O₃ bias (%)	EDV3	-1%	68%	-6%	23%	-3%	-13%	-1%	75%
	C1	38%	103%	42%	53%	21%	3%	10%	111%
	C2	38%	103%	41%	52%	13%	2%	10%	111%
	C3	-1%	68%	-5%	23%	6%	-12%	-1%	76%
	C4	23%	63%	29%	49%	-5%	-10%	7%	80%
	C5	-23%	50%	-31%	7%	-11%	-22%	-6%	54%
	C6	9%	53%	9%	36%	-10%	-16%	4%	68%
	C7	20%	42%	32%	52%	-10%	-15%	7%	65%
NO₂ bias (%)	EDV3	24%	-12%	78%	63%	-5%	-18%	-11%	15%
	C1	13%	-19%	63%	54%	-9%	-20%	-13%	2%
	C2	13%	-19%	63%	54%	-5%	-20%	-13%	2%
	C3	23%	-12%	78%	63%	-8%	-18%	-11%	15%
	C4	-41%	-57%	-14%	-17%	-6%	-25%	-56%	-46%
	C5	28%	-9%	83%	67%	-6%	-15%	-10%	22%
	C6	-38%	-55%	-7%	-12%	-7%	-25%	-55%	-43%
	C7	-72%	-78%	-61%	-61%	-8%	-28%	-78%	-74%
Ox bias (%)	EDV3	6%	45%	20%	36%	-3%	-14%	-3%	59%
	C1	31%	68%	48%	53%	11%	-3%	5%	82%
	C2	31%	68%	48%	53%	7%	-3%	5%	81%
	C3	6%	45%	21%	36%	1%	-14%	-3%	59%
	C4	5%	29%	16%	28%	-5%	-14%	-6%	46%
	C5	-9%	33%	4%	26%	-9%	-21%	-7%	45%
	C6	-4%	22%	4%	21%	-9%	-18%	-9%	38%
	C7	-6%	8%	3%	16%	-9%	-18%	-11%	27%

C1: EDV3_ChKo2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China and South Korea.

C2: EDV3_Ch2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China.

C3: EDV3_Ko2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in South Korea.

C4: EDV3_Ch0.5NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of NOx emission in China.

C5: EDV3_Ch0.5VOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of VOC emission in China.

C6: EDV3_Ch0.5NOxVOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reductions of NOx and VOC emissions in China.

C7: EDV3_Ch0.25NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 75% reduction of NOx emission in China.

Table S15. Comparison of absolute O₃, NO₂, and Ox (= NO₂ + O₃) biases with perturbed emissions based on EDGAR-HTAP v3, which is (Model – Observation).

	Emissions	NCP	SCG	YRD	PRD	KOR	NEC	NOC	SEC
O₃ bias (ppb)	EDV3	-0.5	23.6	-2.4	6.4	-1.2	-5.2	-0.3	19.6
	C1	16.9	35.5	16.0	14.7	8.9	1.1	4.4	29.0
	C2	16.7	35.5	15.7	14.6	5.2	1.0	4.4	28.9
	C3	-0.3	23.6	-2.0	6.5	2.6	-5.1	-0.3	19.8
	C4	10.2	21.9	11.2	13.6	-2.0	-4.2	3.2	21.0
	C5	-10.3	17.3	-11.9	2.0	-4.5	-9.1	-2.6	14.1
	C6	3.9	18.2	3.5	10.2	-4.2	-6.4	1.7	17.7
	C7	9.0	14.6	12.3	14.5	-4.2	-6.0	2.9	17.0
NO₂ bias (ppb)	EDV3	4.1	-1.6	13.4	8.2	-1.2	-2.4	-1.3	1.4
	C1	2.4	-2.6	10.8	6.9	-2.0	-2.7	-1.6	0.2
	C2	2.4	-2.6	10.8	6.9	-1.1	-2.7	-1.6	0.2
	C3	4.1	-1.6	13.4	8.2	-1.9	-2.4	-1.3	1.4
	C4	-7.2	-7.8	-2.5	-2.2	-1.5	-3.4	-6.6	-4.4
	C5	4.9	-1.2	14.2	8.6	-1.3	-2.1	-1.2	2.1
	C6	-6.6	-7.5	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	-3.4	-6.6	-4.1
	C7	-12.7	-10.8	-10.5	-7.9	-1.8	-3.8	-9.3	-7.1
Ox bias (ppb)	EDV3	3.6	22.0	11.1	14.6	-2.2	-7.6	-1.7	21.0
	C1	19.3	32.9	26.8	21.6	7.1	-1.5	2.7	29.2
	C2	19.1	32.9	26.5	21.5	4.3	-1.6	2.7	29.1
	C3	3.8	22.0	11.4	14.6	0.8	-7.4	-1.7	21.2
	C4	3.0	14.1	8.8	11.3	-3.4	-7.6	-3.4	16.4
	C5	-5.3	16.2	2.3	10.6	-5.6	-11.2	-3.8	16.2
	C6	-2.7	10.6	2.3	8.5	-5.7	-9.8	-4.8	13.4
	C7	-3.7	3.8	1.9	6.6	-5.9	-9.7	-6.3	9.8

C1: EDV3_ChKo2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China and South Korea.

C2: EDV3_Ch2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China.

C3: EDV3_Ko2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in South Korea.

C4: EDV3_Ch0.5NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of NOx emission in China.

C5: EDV3_Ch0.5VOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of VOC emission in China.

C6: EDV3_Ch0.5NOxVOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reductions of NOx and VOC emissions in China.

C7: EDV3_Ch0.25NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 75% reduction of NOx emission in China.

Table S16. Comparison of relative O₃, NO₂, and Ox (= NO₂ + O₃) biases with perturbed emissions based on EDGAR-HTAP v3, which is (Model – Observation)/Observation in each city; Beijing (39.4-41.1N, 115.4-117.5E), Tianjin (38.55-40.25N, 116.7-118.1E), Chengdu (30.05-31.5N, 103-105E), Chongqing (28.15-32.25N, 105.3-110.2E), Shanghai (30.7-31.5N, 120.85-122E), Hangzhou (29.2-30.6N, 118.3-120.9E), Nanjing (31.2-32.65N, 118.35-119.25E), Guangzhou (22.55-24N, 112.9-114.05E), Shenzhen (22.4-22.9N, 113.7-114.65E), SMA (37.2-37.8N, 126.5-127.3E), Wuhan (29.95-31.4N, 113.65-115.1E), and Xian (33.65-34.75N, 107.65-109.9E).

	Emissions	Beijing	Tianjin	Chengdu	Chongqing	Shanghai	Hangzhou	Nanjing	Guangzhou	Shenzhen	SMA ¹⁾	Wuhan	Xian
O₃ bias (%)	EDV3	-6%	-9%	55%	68%	-24%	27%	-13%	15%	16%	-12%	-1%	34%
	C1	39%	36%	86%	107%	20%	81%	36%	51%	38%	19%	47%	69%
	C2	39%	36%	86%	107%	19%	81%	35%	51%	38%	6%	46%	69%
	C3	-5%	-8%	55%	68%	-23%	28%	-13%	15%	17%	0%	-1%	34%
	C4	22%	26%	48%	70%	16%	53%	28%	49%	42%	-14%	31%	49%
	C5	-32%	-33%	38%	48%	-45%	-4%	-37%	-4%	4%	-21%	-25%	16%
	C6	5%	8%	38%	57%	-4%	33%	7%	33%	33%	-20%	12%	37%
	C7	18%	29%	27%	50%	27%	45%	37%	56%	49%	-20%	30%	41%
NO₂ bias (%)	EDV3	22%	30%	-23%	6%	112%	28%	126%	64%	73%	-2%	103%	-7%
	C1	5%	19%	-31%	-1%	108%	7%	122%	55%	68%	-4%	96%	-15%
	C2	5%	19%	-31%	-1%	108%	7%	122%	55%	68%	0%	96%	-15%
	C3	22%	30%	-23%	6%	112%	28%	126%	64%	73%	-5%	103%	-7%
	C4	-47%	-39%	-63%	-48%	11%	-44%	21%	-16%	-10%	-3%	2%	-56%
	C5	30%	33%	-18%	8%	109%	39%	122%	67%	75%	-3%	102%	-4%
	C6	-41%	-35%	-61%	-45%	17%	-37%	26%	-9%	-8%	-4%	7%	-53%
	C7	-76%	-72%	-82%	-74%	-49%	-75%	-42%	-61%	-56%	-5%	-51%	-79%
Ox bias (%)	EDV3	1%	4%	36%	48%	17%	28%	31%	33%	33%	-7%	30%	20%
	C1	30%	31%	57%	73%	46%	57%	63%	52%	47%	9%	62%	40%
	C2	30%	31%	57%	73%	46%	56%	63%	52%	47%	4%	62%	40%
	C3	2%	4%	36%	48%	17%	28%	31%	33%	33%	-1%	30%	20%
	C4	3%	5%	21%	33%	14%	21%	26%	24%	27%	-8%	23%	12%
	C5	-16%	-12%	25%	35%	1%	11%	13%	23%	25%	-13%	13%	9%
	C6	-8%	-6%	14%	25%	2%	10%	13%	17%	21%	-12%	11%	5%
	C7	-8%	-4%	1%	11%	4%	5%	12%	12%	18%	-13%	7%	-1%

¹⁾Seoul Metropolitan Area

C1: EDV3_ChKo2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China and South Korea.

C2: EDV3_Ch2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China.

C3: EDV3_Ko2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in South Korea.

C4: EDV3_Ch0.5NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of NOx emission in China.

C5: EDV3_Ch0.5VOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of VOC emission in China.

C6: EDV3_Ch0.5NOxVOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reductions of NOx and VOC emissions in China.

C7: EDV3_Ch0.25NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 75% reduction of NOx emission in China.

Table S17. Same as **Table S16** except absolute biases (Model-Observation, unit=ppb).

	Emissions	Beijing	Tianjin	Chengdu	Chongqing	Shanghai	Hangzhou	Nanjing	Guangzhou	Shenzhen	SMA ¹⁾	Wuhan	Xian
O₃ bias (ppb)	EDV3	-2.8	-3.9	23.1	21.2	-10.1	9.2	-4.6	3.9	4.9	-4.3	-0.4	12.1
	C1	18.9	15.5	35.7	33.4	8.4	27.4	12.3	13.6	11.3	6.9	16.7	24.7
	C2	18.7	15.2	35.7	33.4	8.0	27.2	12.2	13.5	11.2	2.3	16.7	24.7
	C3	-2.6	-3.5	23.1	21.2	-9.7	9.5	-4.4	4.0	5.0	0.2	-0.3	12.2
	C4	10.4	11.1	19.9	21.8	6.8	18.1	9.8	13.0	12.5	-5.1	11.1	17.6
	C5	-15.5	-14.0	16.0	15.0	-18.9	-1.4	-12.7	-1.2	1.3	-7.8	-8.9	5.7
	C6	2.2	3.6	15.9	17.8	-1.8	11.1	2.3	8.8	9.9	-7.3	4.2	13.1
	C7	8.5	12.4	11.4	15.7	11.3	15.0	12.9	15.0	14.5	-7.4	10.7	14.7
NO₂ bias (ppb)	EDV3	3.9	6.0	-3.1	0.9	20.1	4.9	20.0	10.3	8.9	-0.5	15.4	-1.4
	C1	0.9	4.0	-4.2	-0.2	19.3	1.3	19.4	8.9	8.4	-1.2	14.3	-2.9
	C2	0.9	4.0	-4.2	-0.2	19.3	1.3	19.4	8.9	8.4	0.0	14.3	-2.9
	C3	3.9	6.0	-3.1	0.9	20.1	4.8	20.0	10.3	8.9	-1.5	15.4	-1.4
	C4	-8.3	-8.0	-8.5	-6.9	1.9	-7.5	3.3	-2.5	-1.3	-1.0	0.4	-11.0
	C5	5.4	6.8	-2.5	1.2	19.6	6.7	19.3	10.9	9.1	-1.1	15.3	-0.9
	C6	-7.3	-7.1	-8.2	-6.6	3.1	-6.4	4.1	-1.5	-1.0	-1.4	1.0	-10.4
	C7	-13.5	-14.7	-11.0	-10.7	-8.8	-12.8	-6.6	-9.8	-6.9	-1.6	-7.6	-15.5
Ox bias (ppb)	EDV3	1.0	2.2	20.1	21.9	10.0	14.2	15.4	14.1	13.8	-4.6	15.2	10.8
	C1	19.7	19.5	31.6	33.1	27.7	28.7	31.7	22.3	19.7	6.0	31.3	21.9
	C2	19.5	19.2	31.6	33.1	27.3	28.6	31.5	22.3	19.6	2.6	31.2	21.9
	C3	1.2	2.5	20.1	22.0	10.5	14.4	15.6	14.2	13.9	-1.0	15.3	10.8
	C4	1.9	3.2	11.4	14.9	8.7	10.7	13.0	10.4	11.3	-5.8	11.7	6.7
	C5	-10.2	-7.2	13.5	16.1	0.7	5.4	6.6	9.6	10.4	-8.6	6.6	4.9
	C6	-5.3	-3.5	7.7	11.2	1.2	4.8	6.4	7.2	8.9	-8.4	5.5	2.7
	C7	-5.2	-2.2	0.4	5.0	2.5	2.3	6.2	5.1	7.7	-8.8	3.5	-0.7

¹⁾Seoul Metropolitan Area

C1: EDV3_ChKo2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China and South Korea.

C2: EDV3_Ch2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in China.

C3: EDV3_Ko2, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with double CO and VOC emissions in South Korea.

C4: EDV3_Ch0.5NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of NOx emission in China.

C5: EDV3_Ch0.5VOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reduction of VOC emission in China.

C6: EDV3_Ch0.5NOxVOC, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 50% reductions of NOx and VOC emissions in China.

C7: EDV3_Ch0.25NOx, EDGAR-HTAP v3 with 75% reduction of NOx emission in China.

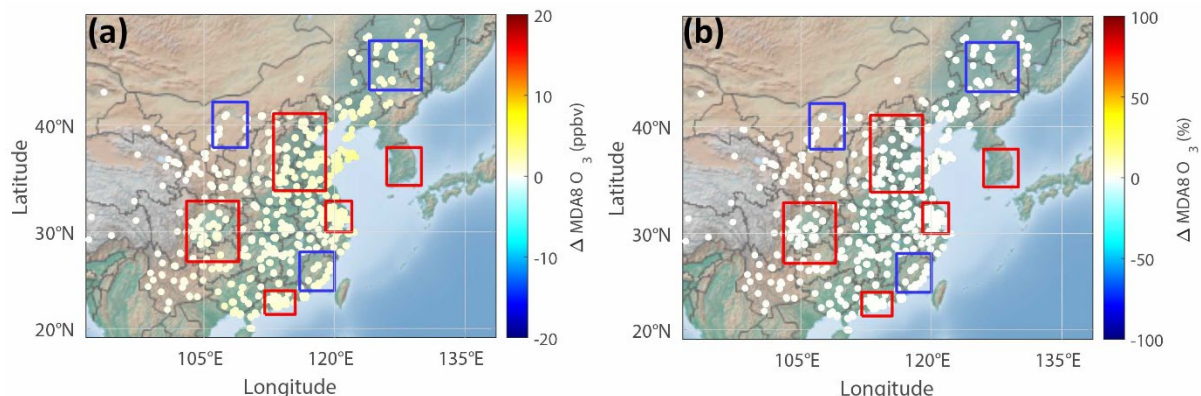


Figure S1. Comparison of the model surface MDA8 O₃ using EDGAR-HTAP v3 between with (EDV3_Fire) and without fire emissions (EDV3) at China surface observation sites during the whole campaign period (KORUS-AQ). (a) and (b) are absolute and relative differences between EDV3 and EDV3_Fire (EDV3_Fire – EDV3) respectively. The boxes represent Northern China (NOC, 38-42°N/106-110°E), Sichuan-Chongqing-Guizhou (SCG, 27-33°N/103-109°E), Pearl River Delta (PRD, 21.5-24°N/112-115.5°E), Southeastern China (SEC, 24-28°N/116-120°E), Yangtze River Delta (YRD, 30-33°N/119-122°E), South Korea (KOR, 34.5-38°N/126-130°E), North China Plain (NCP, 34-41°N/113-119°E), and Northeastern China (NEC, 43-47°N/124-130°E). NOC, NEC, and SEC are denoted by blue boxes (non-urban). NCP, SCG, PRD, YRD, and KOR are denoted by red boxes (urban).

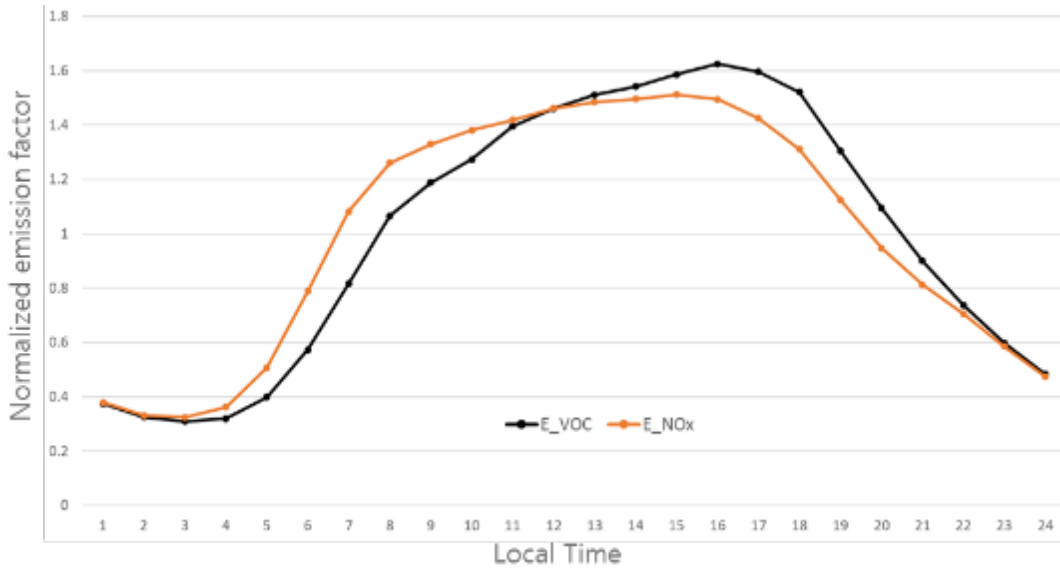


Figure S2. Diurnal emission factors of VOC and NO_x.

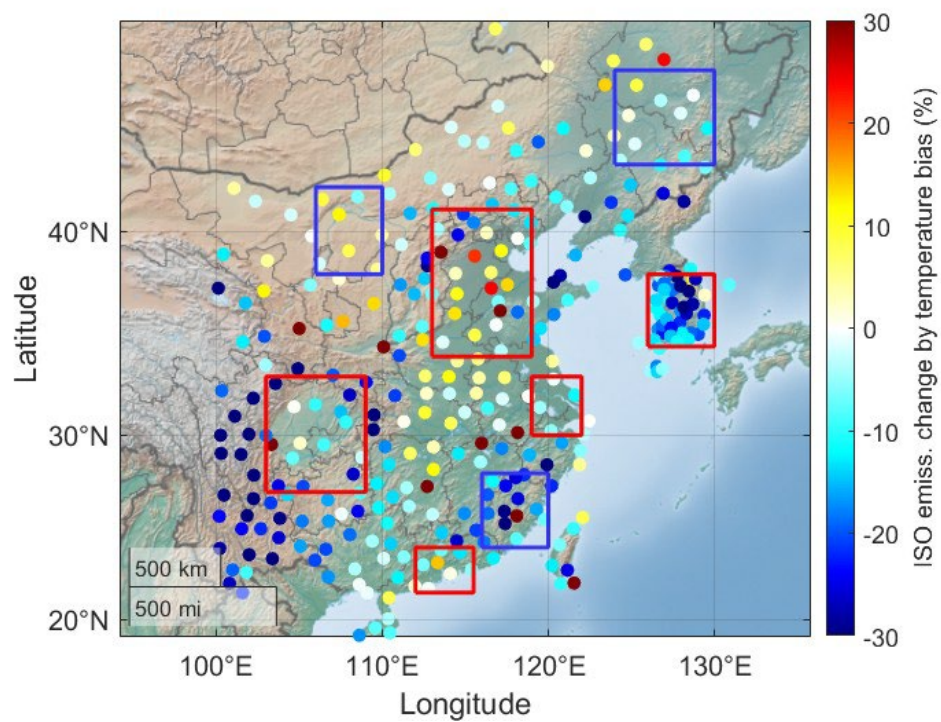


Figure S3. Relative ISO (isoprene) emission change from the temperature bias at the surface (unit = %).

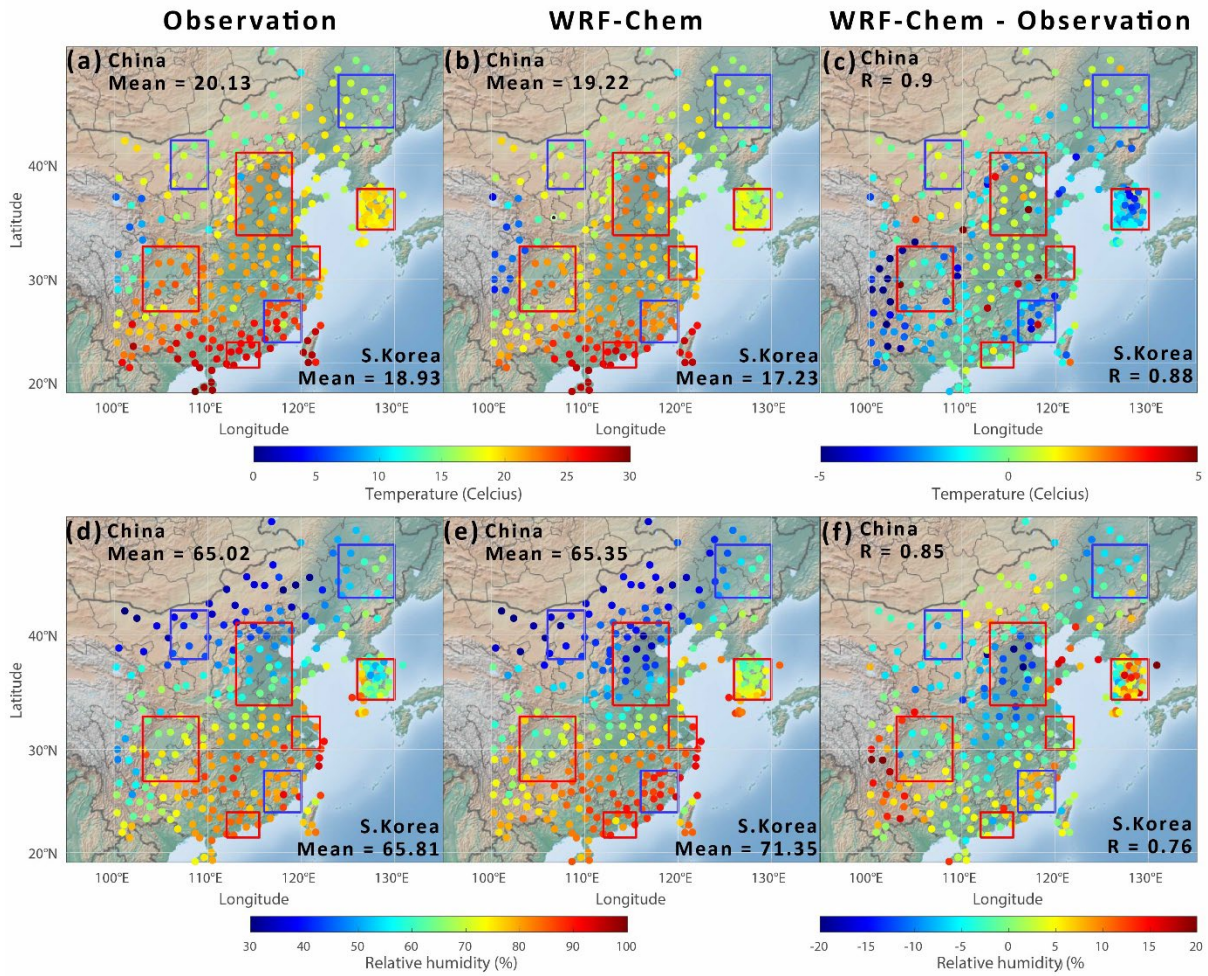


Figure S4. Averaged surface temperature (unit: °C) and relative humidity (unit: %) from (a, d) ground-based observations (SYNOB) and (b, e) the weather research and forecast (WRF) model coupled with chemistry (WRF-Chem) from 1st May to 10th June for each station and countries. The differences and correlation coefficients between averaged observations and WRF-Chem are shown (c, f).

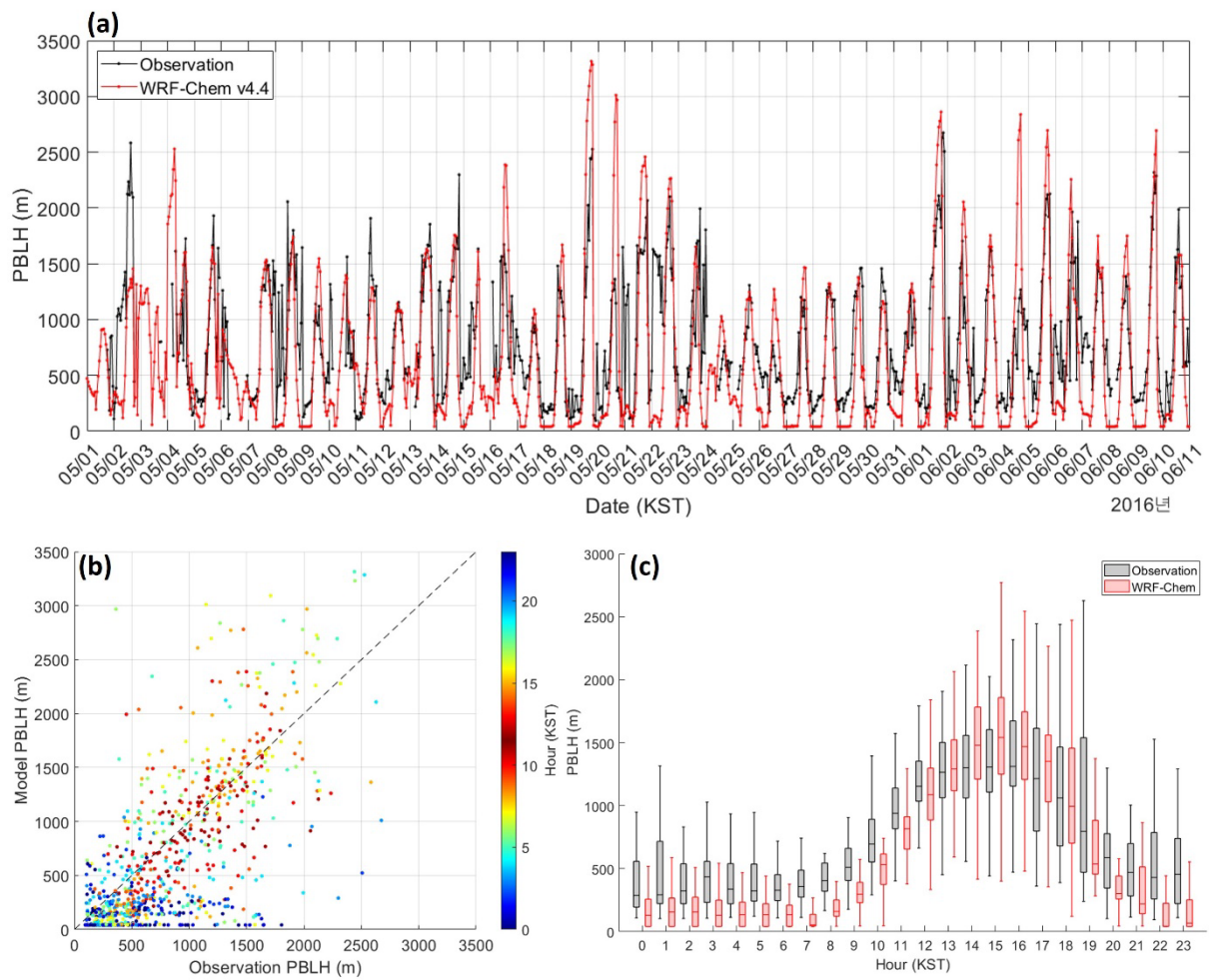


Figure S5. Comparison of PBL heights derived from the ceilometer at Yonsei University (37.564°N , 126.935°E) with the WRF-Chem results during the KORUS-AQ campaign period: (a) time series of planetary boundary layer height from ceilometer and WRF-Chem (unit = m), (b) scatter plot of which x axis is ceilometer and y axis is WRF-Chem PBL height, (c) comparison of diurnal variations of PBL heights from ceilometer (grey) and WRF-Chem (red) with box whisker plot.

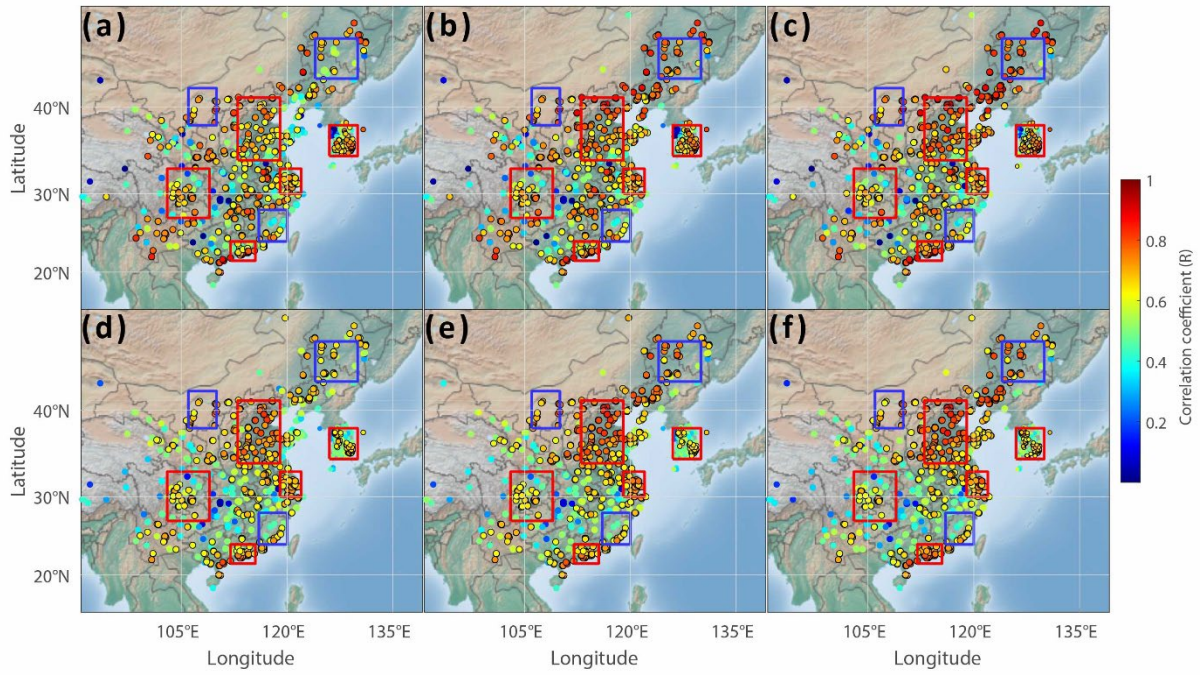


Figure S6. Correlation coefficient (R) between observed and simulated (a-c) MDA8 O₃ and (d-f) hourly O₃ with (a, d) EDV2, (b, e) EDV3, and (c, f) KOV5 emissions. The observation sites with R greater than 0.6 are indicated by a black circle.

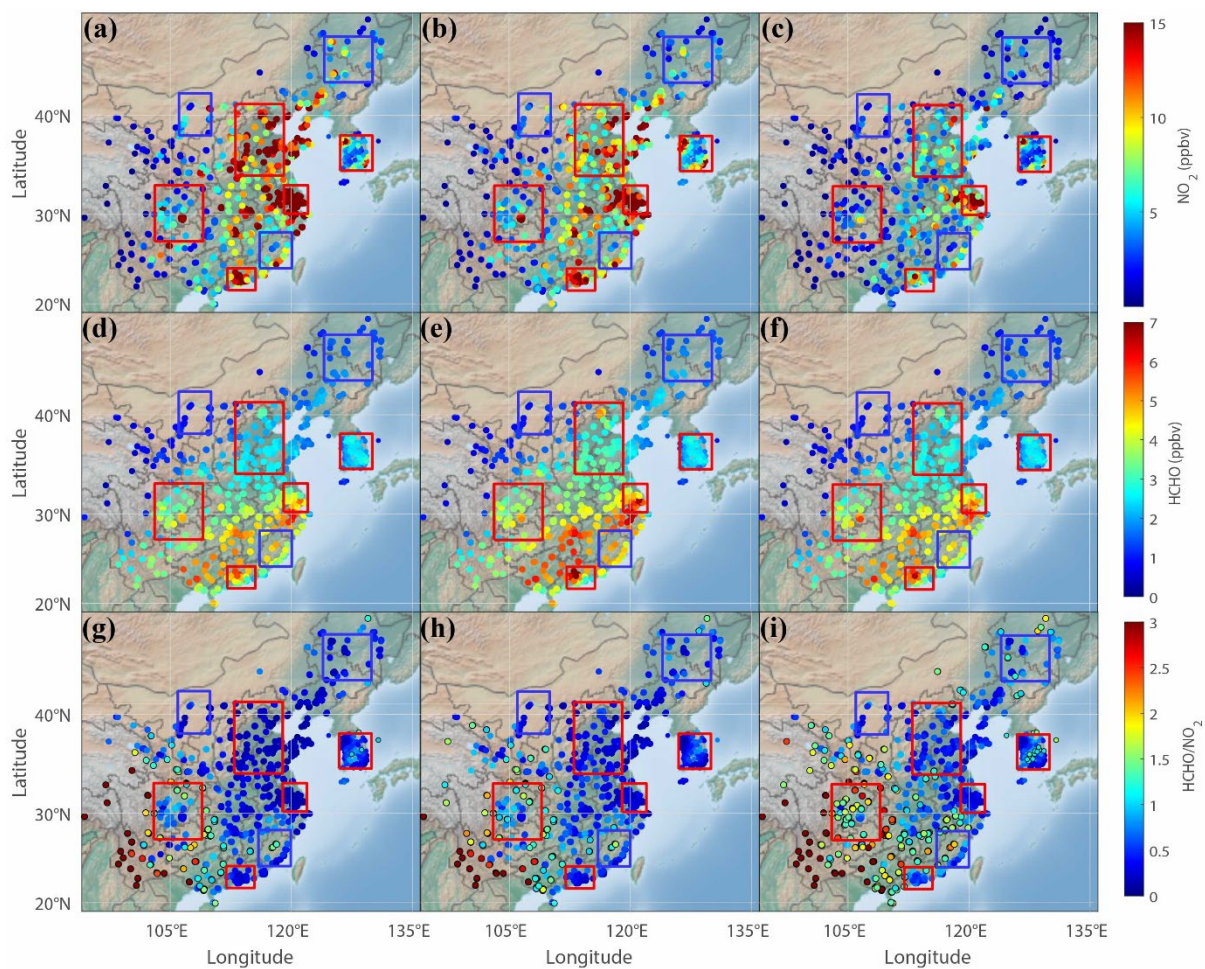


Figure S7. Simulated surface (a-c) NO₂ and (d-f) HCHO concentrations and (g-i) HCHO to NO₂ ratio (FNR) with (a, d, g) EDV2, (b, e, h) EDV3, and (c, f, i) KOV5 emissions for 14-16 LST. FNR greater than 1 is marked with black circles. The simulated NO₂, HCHO, and FNR are linearly interpolated to ground-based observation sites.

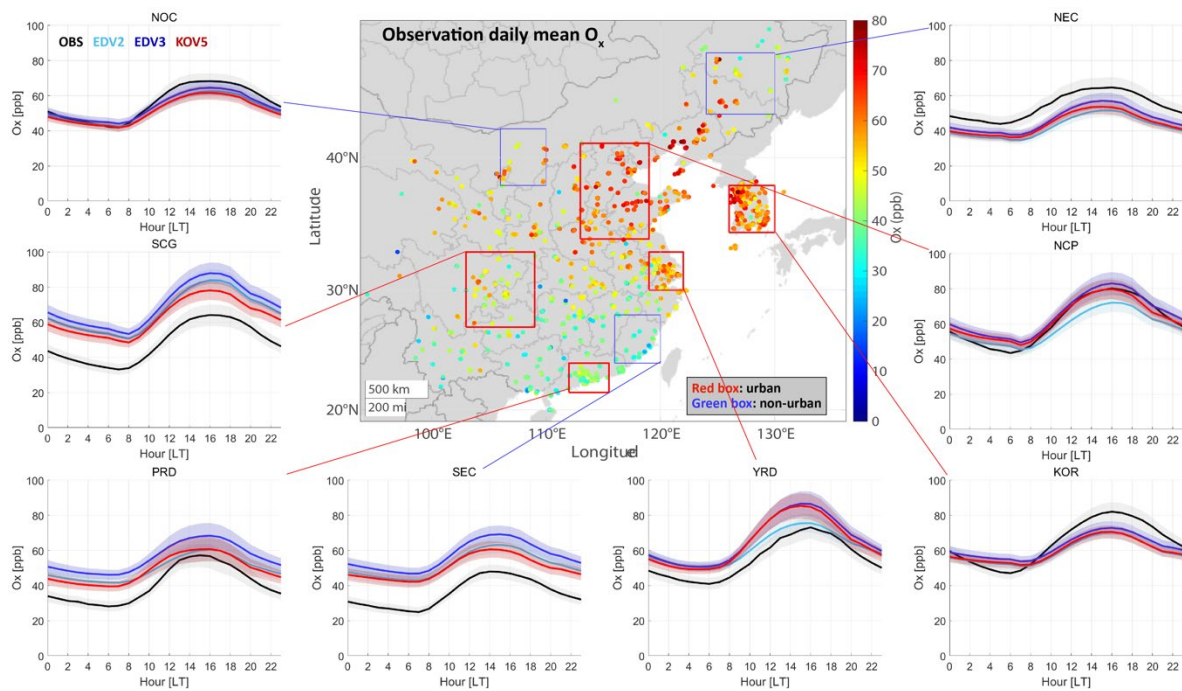


Figure S8. The same as **Figure 3** except O_x ($= NO_2 + O_3$).

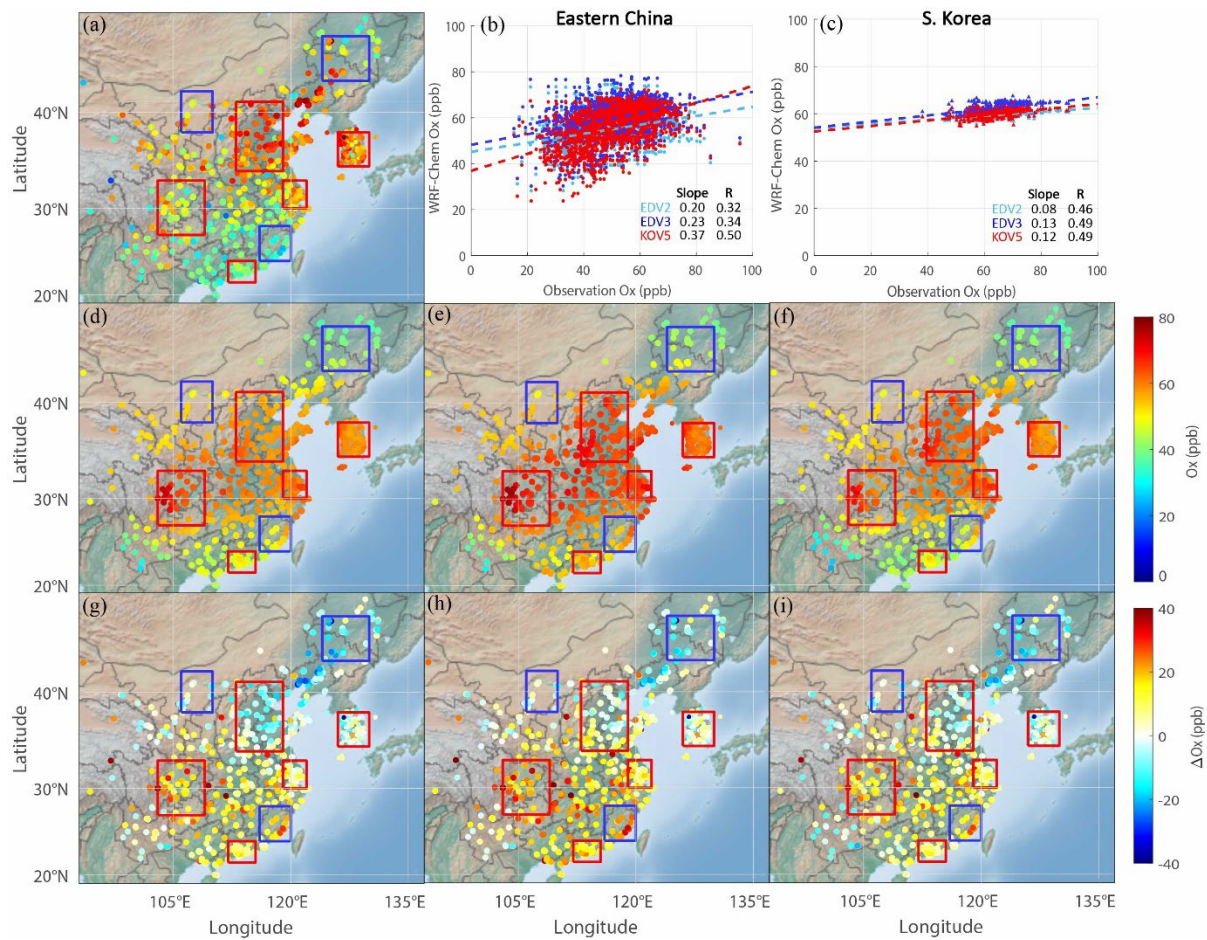


Figure S9. The same as **Figure 4** except Ox (= NO₂ + O₃).

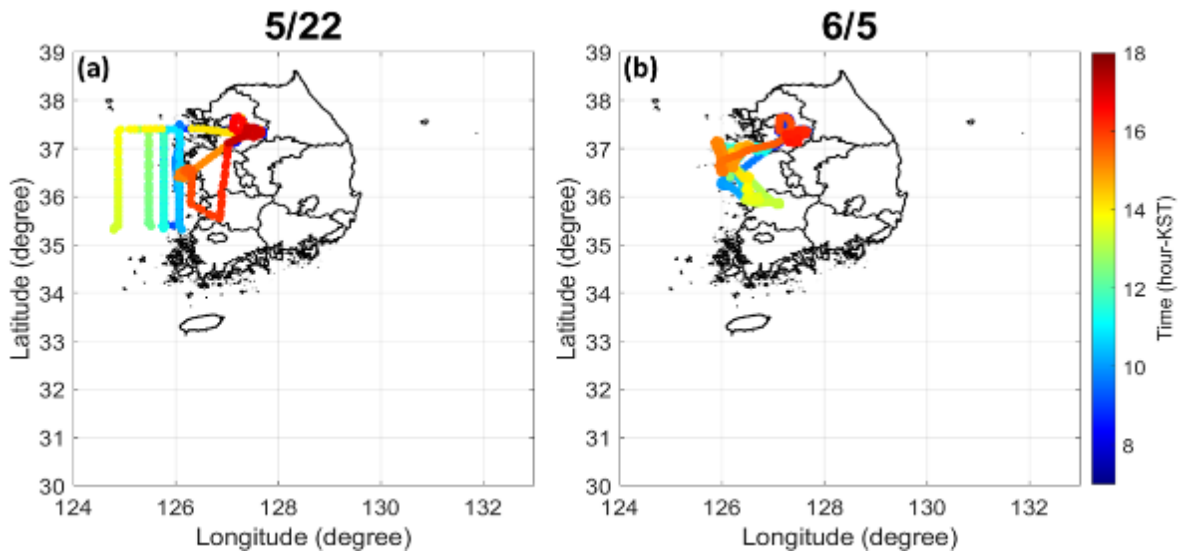


Figure S10. The DC-8 flight tracks on the 22nd May and 5th June.

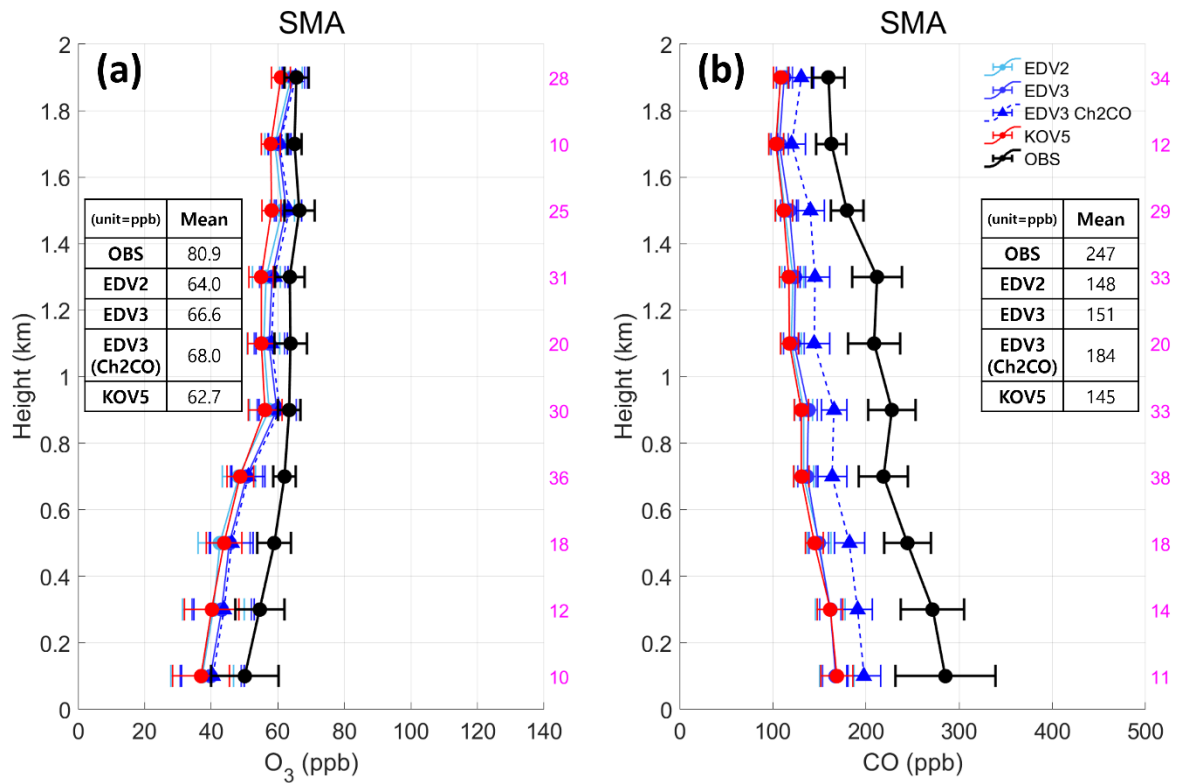


Figure S11. Vertically averaged (a) O₃ and (b) CO from DC-8 (black), EDV2 (sky blue), EDV3 (blue), EDV3 with double CO emission in China (EDV3 Ch₂CO) (blue dashed) and KOV5 (red) 3 in SMA under 2 km height above ground level. The 1/2 of standard deviations are represented with black whiskers in each 200m layer. The sample number is presented with magenta color on the right side of the plots.

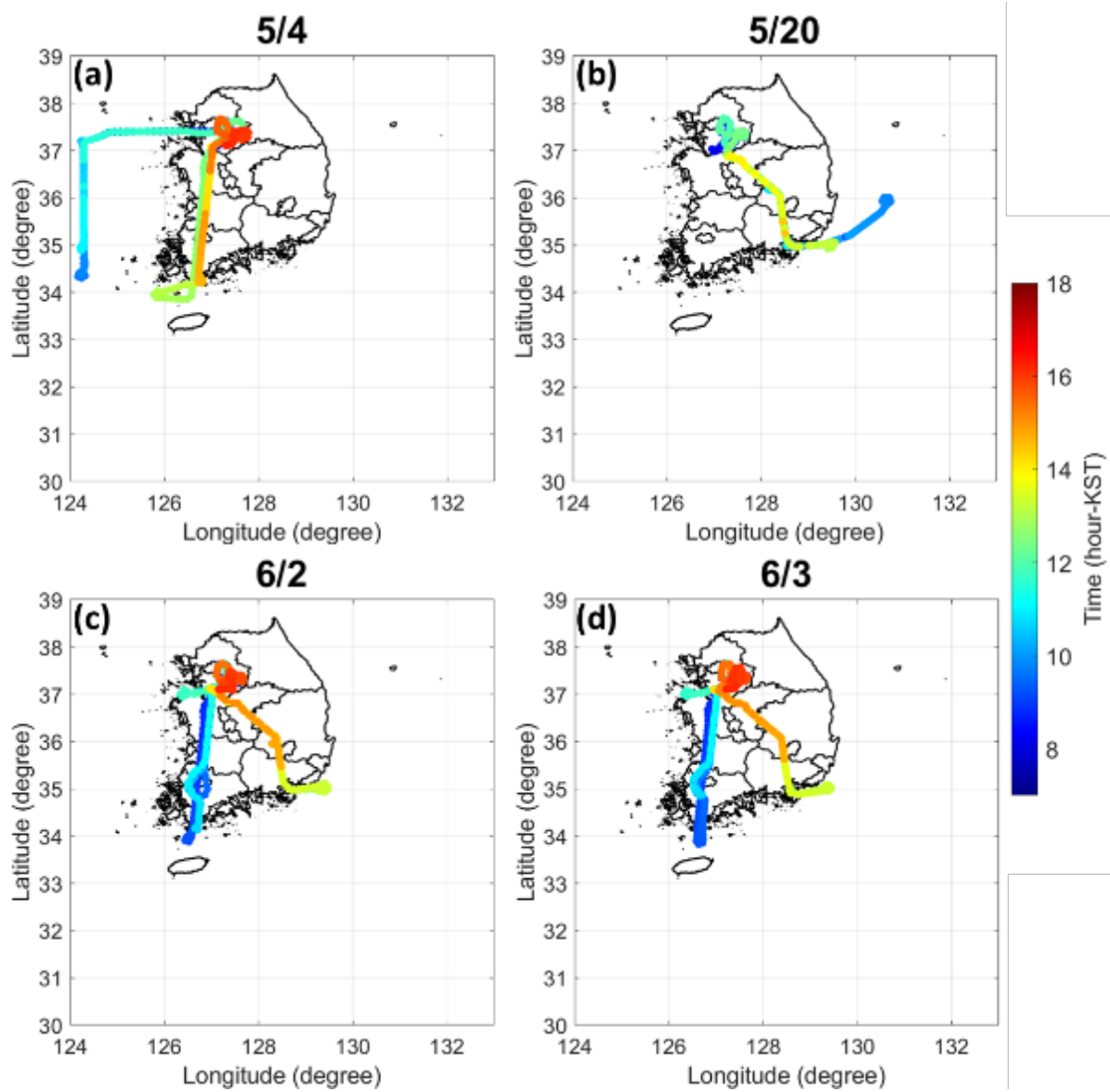


Figure S12. The DC-8 flight tracks on the 4th, 20th May and 2nd, 3rd June (Local case).

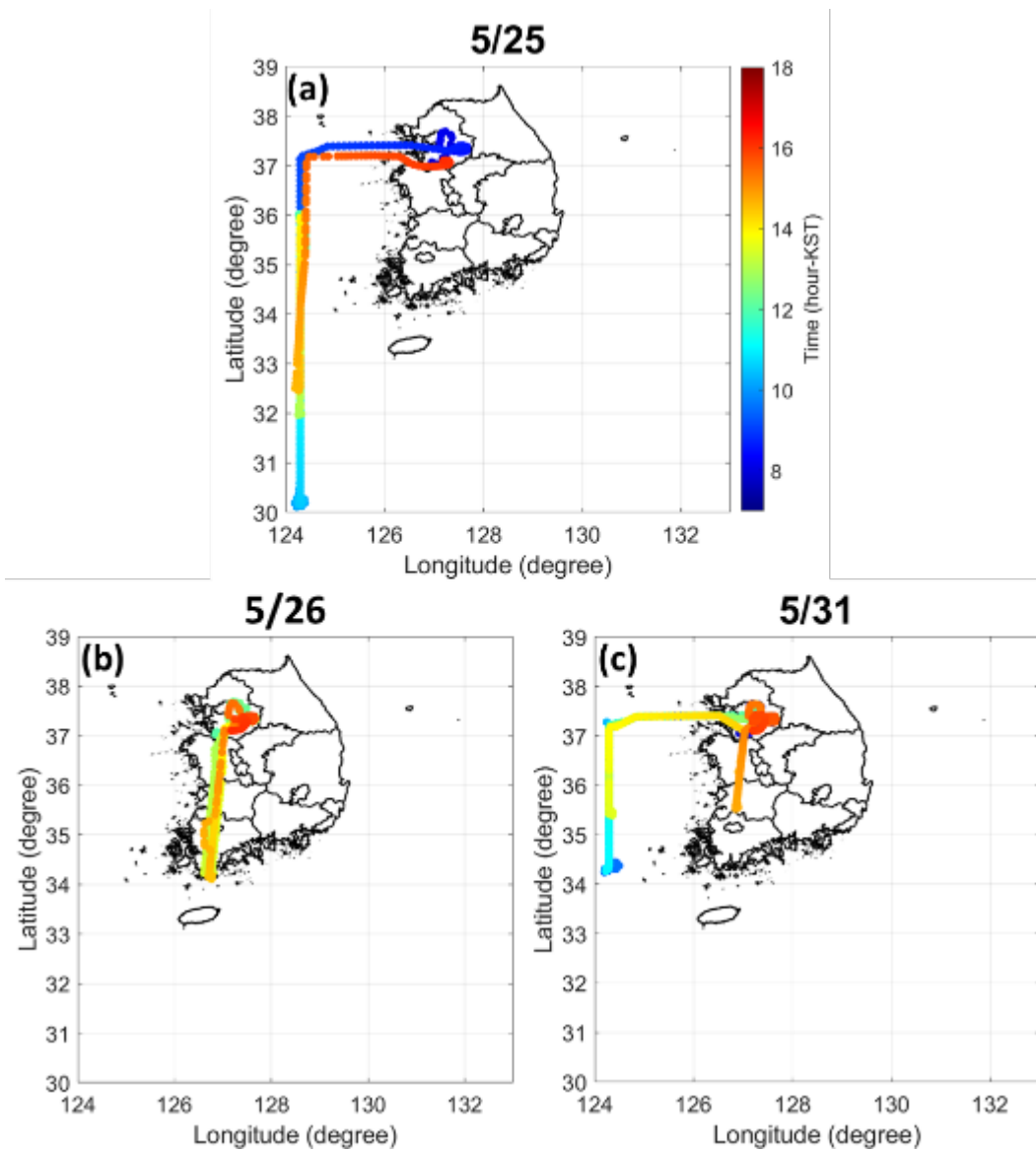


Figure S13. The DC-8 flight tracks on the 22nd, 27th, 31st May (Transport case).

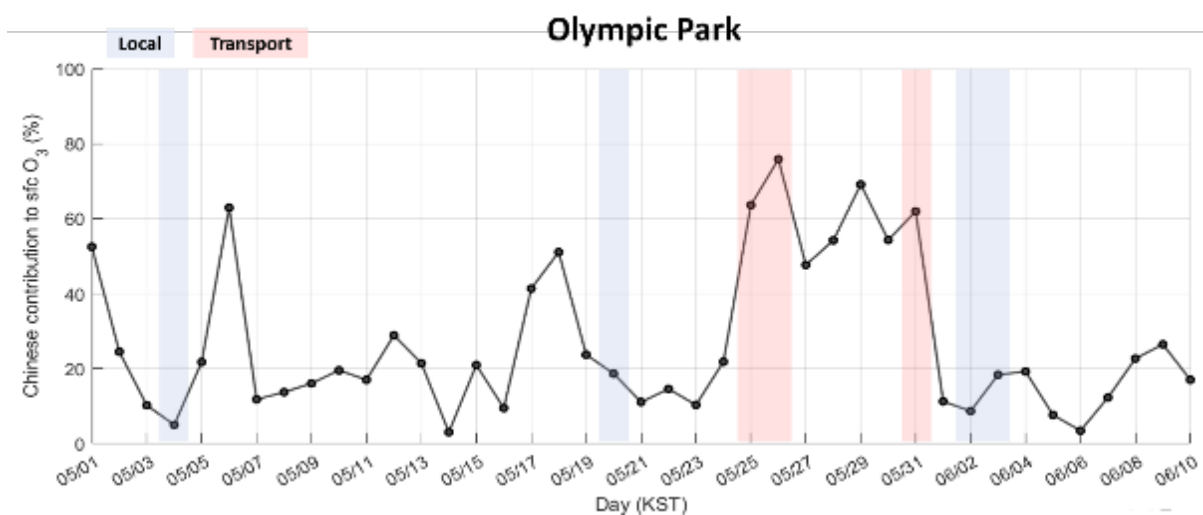


Figure S14. The contribution of Chinese emissions (%) to daily surface O_3 concentrations at Olympic Park obtained from the EDV3 simulations with/without Chinese anthropogenic emissions.

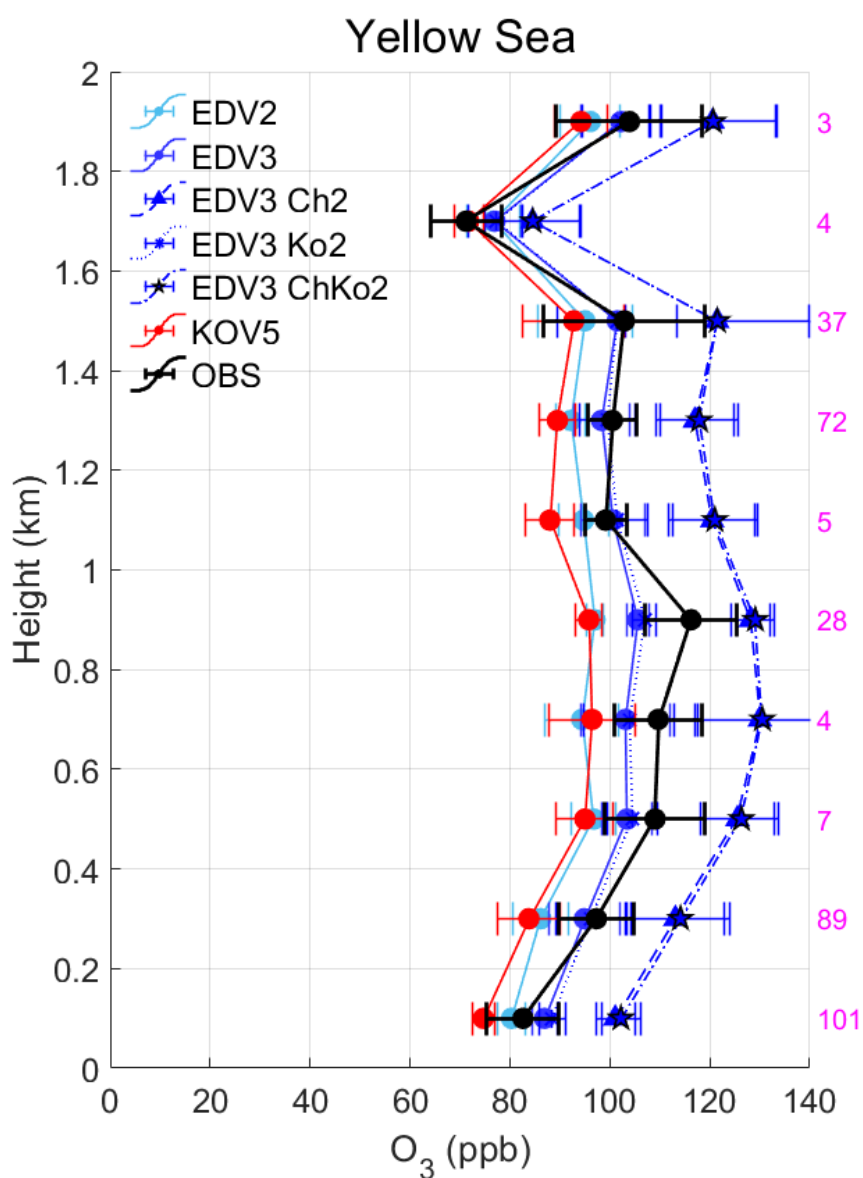


Figure S15. Vertically averaged O_3 from DC-8 (black), EDV2 (sky blue), EDV3 (blue), KOV5 (red), EDV3 with doubling Chinese CO and VOC emissions (dashed blue), EDV3 with doubling Korean CO and VOC emissions (dotted blue), and EDV3 with doubling Chinese and Korean CO and VOC emissions (dotted dashed blue) in Yellow Sea under 2 km height above ground level. The 1/2 of standard deviations are represented with whiskers in each 200m layer, The sample number is presented with magenta color on the right side of the plots.

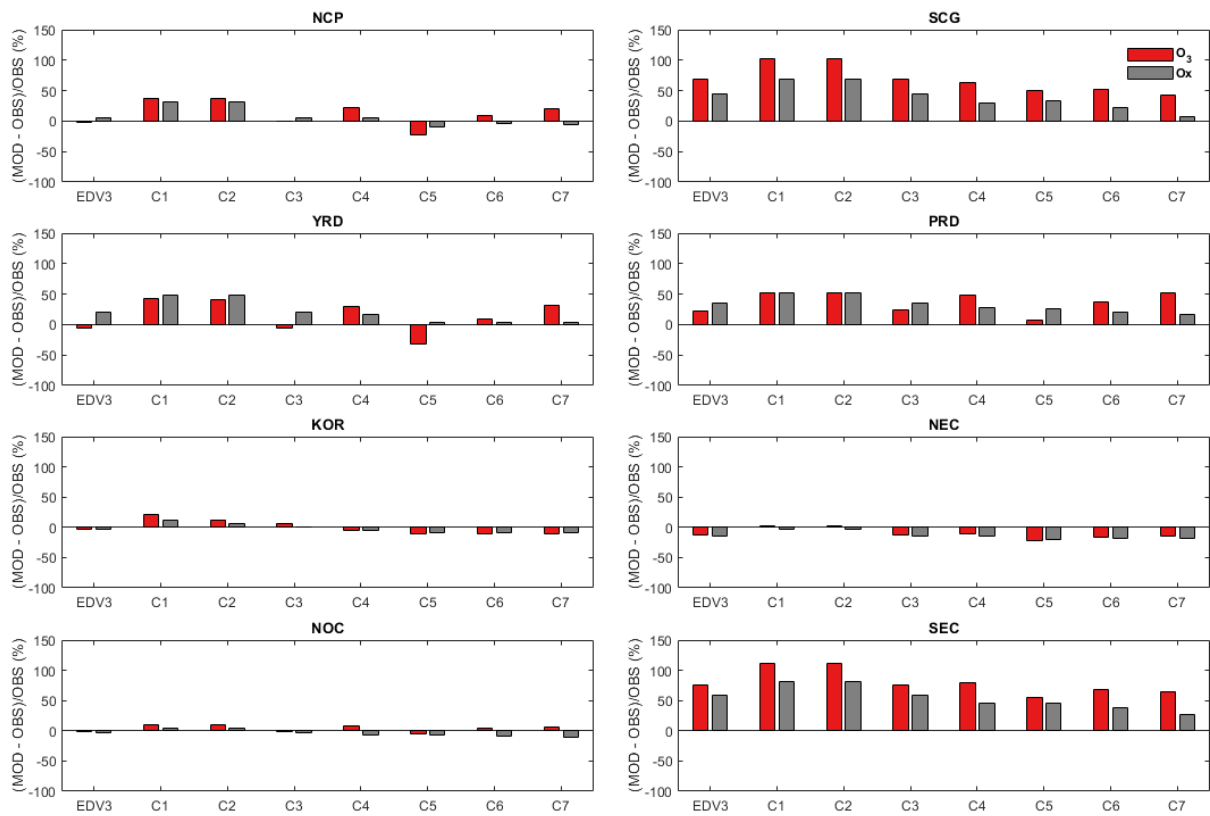


Figure S16. Same as **Figure 14** except that NO_2 is changed to Ox ($= \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3$).

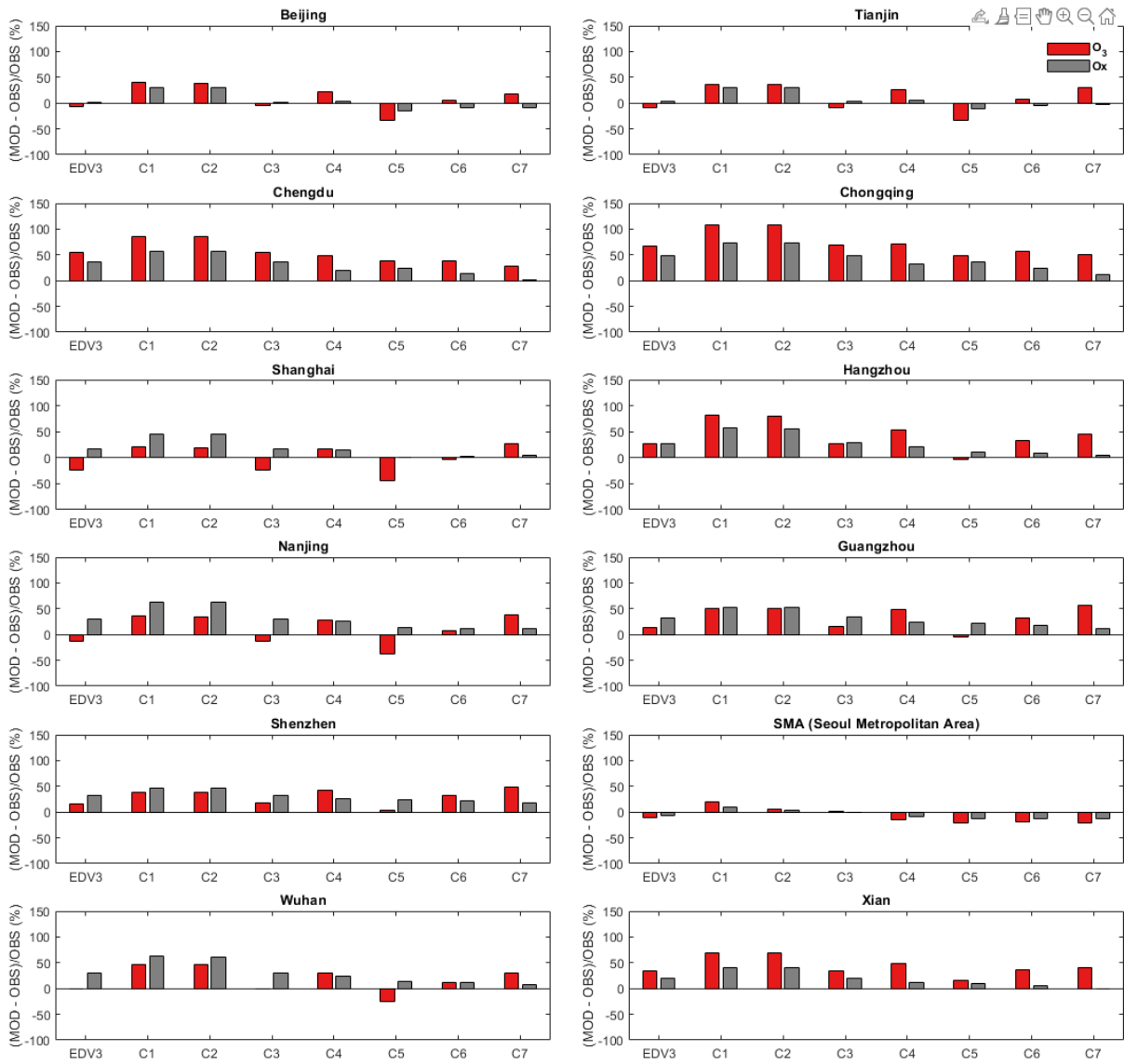


Figure S17. Same as **Figure 15** except that NO₂ is changed to Ox (= NO₂ + O₃).

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