



Supplement of

Diagnosing drivers of PM_{2.5} simulation biases in China from meteorology, chemical composition, and emission sources using an efficient machine learning method

Shuai Wang et al.

Correspondence to: Hongliang Zhang (zhanghl@fudan.edu.cn)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

Figure

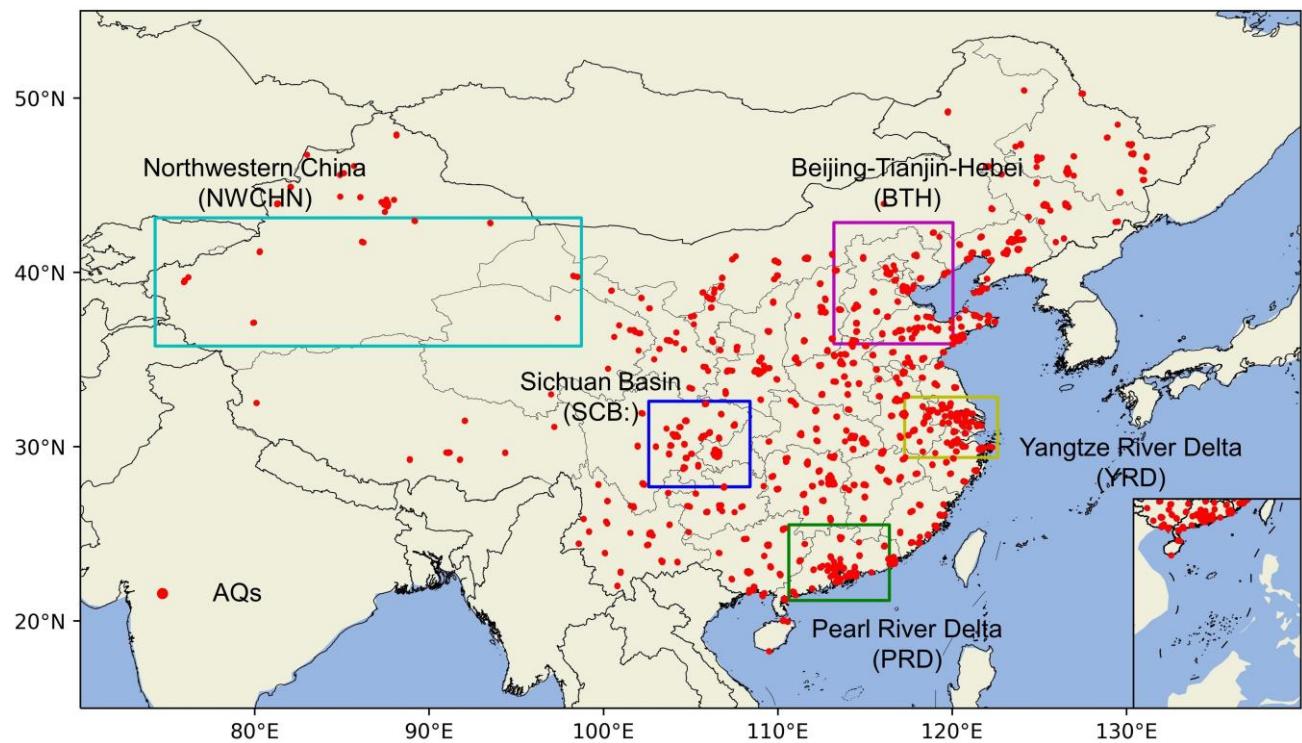


Figure S1. Location of observation sites and five key regions in China, AQS: air quality sites.

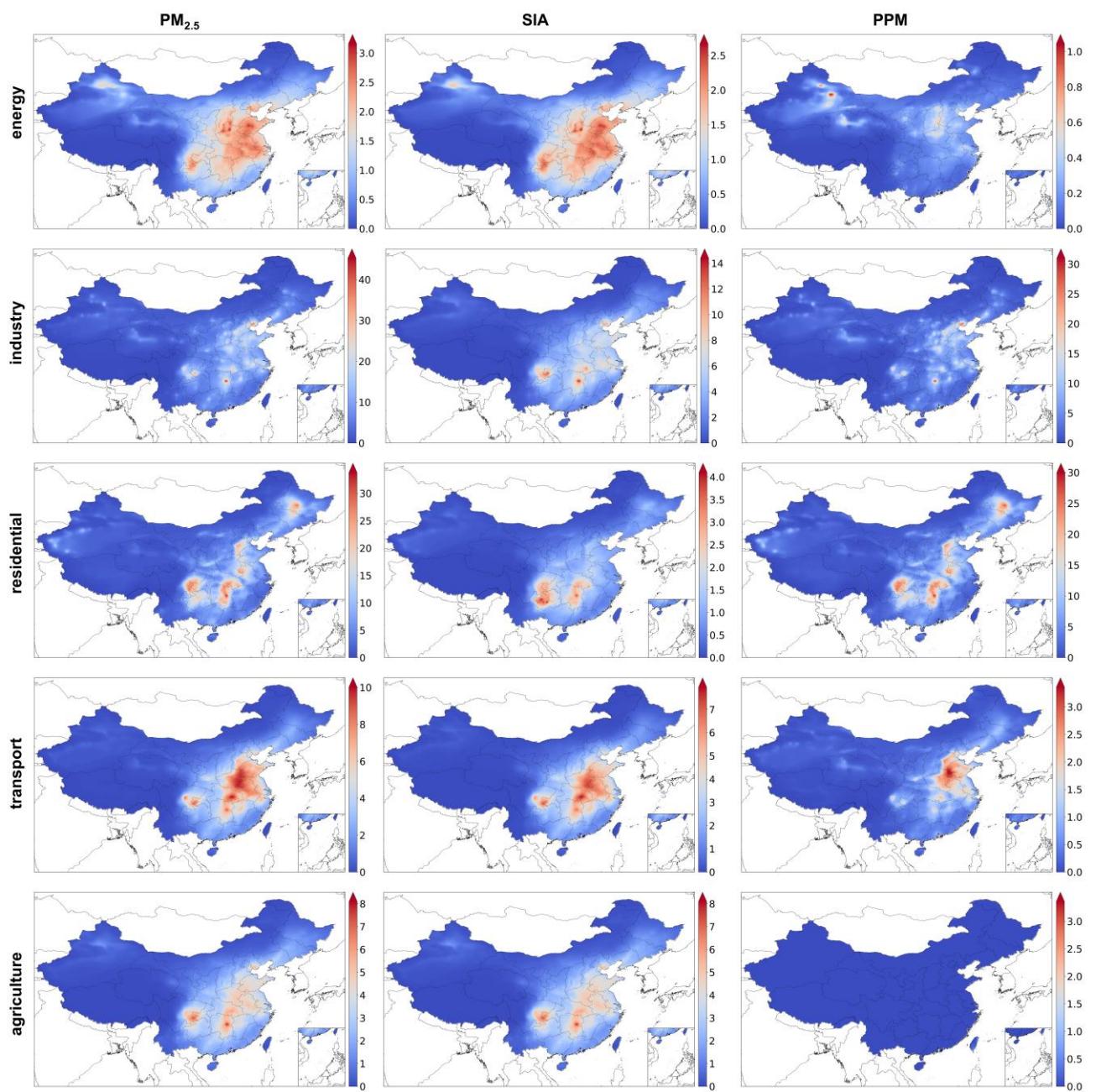


Figure S2. Annual average contributions ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) from different sources to PM_{2.5}, PPM, and SIA in China.

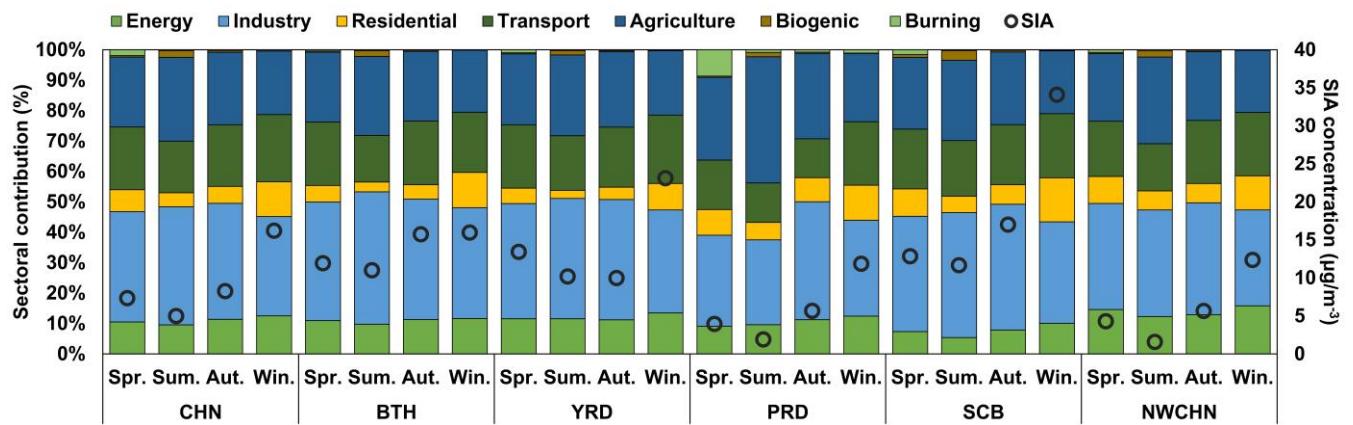


Figure S3. Seasonal average fractional contributions from different sources to secondary PM_{2.5} concentration (black circle on the right-hand axis) in China and five regions.

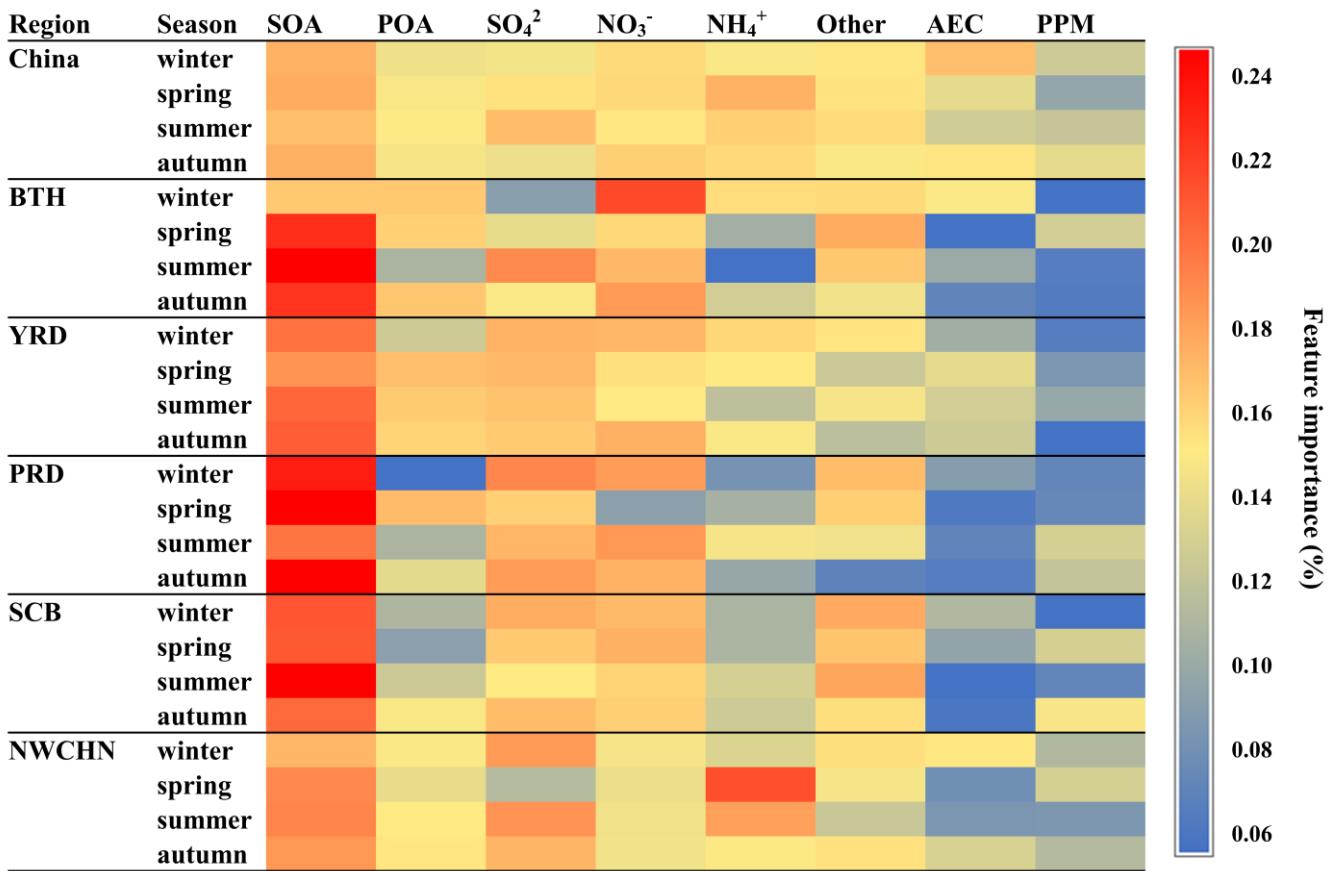


Figure S4. Contribution (%) of each PM_{2.5} components to CMAQ simulation biases by region and season.

$$\text{RMSE} = \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (P_i - O_i)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

* i represents the pairing of N observations O and predictions P by site and time.

Table S4. CMAQ simulation bias under dry and wet days in China and key regions, unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. L₁: dry days (RH < 60 %); L₂: wet days (RH > 80 %)

region	winter		spring		summer		autumn	
	L ₁	L ₂						
China	-27.87	2.34	-14.56	1.24	-7.09	3.93	-7.11	-0.79
BTH	-22.86	12.90	-13.64	-6.57	-4.74	1.10	-1.66	5.08
YRD	-6.46	-6.23	-6.94	-3.40	-2.83	5.39	-7.09	-3.23
PRD	-2.77	-9.54	-21.55	-0.84	-6.34	-3.56	-15.21	-5.18
SCB	4.17	38.71	0.17	0.02	-2.07	29.41	-12.76	20.22
NWCHN	-44.64	-52.98	-27.29	-20.14	-14.06	-5.83	-22.72	-8.30

Table S5. Contribution (%) of each sectoral source to CMAQ simulation biases by region and season. PM_{2.5}_res: residential, PM_{2.5}_ene: energy, PM_{2.5}_tra: transportation, PM_{2.5}_arg: agriculture, PM_{2.5}_ind: industry, Other: other PM_{2.5} components.

region	PM _{2.5} _res	PM _{2.5} _ene	PM _{2.5} _tra	PM _{2.5} _arg	PM _{2.5} _ind	EC	Other
china	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14
BTH	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.12
PRD	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15
SCB	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.13
NWCHN	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14
YRD	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.12

Table S6. Model comparison in winter with same features (PM_{2.5} components), label data (PM_{2.5} simulation biases) and hyperparameters (for tree-based model). Training (70%) and test (30%) datasets were randomly split. The fitting time (training time) was normalized based on linear regression. Hyperparameters for the tree-based model are 'n_estimators': 200, 'max_features': 'sqrt', 'min_samples_split': 100, and 'min_samples_leaf':100. MLR: multiple linear regression; PolyR: polynomial regression (degree:2); RF: Random forest model; LGB: lightGBM; XGB: XGBoost.

region	metric	LGB	Linear	Poly	RF	XGB
china	test_R ²	0.41	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.43
	train_R ²	0.48	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.65
	test_RMSE	36.10	40.34	38.89	38.01	35.66
	train_RMSE	33.99	40.33	38.83	37.14	27.69
	fit_time	14.52	1.00	5.12	553.05	135.62
BTH	test_R ²	0.40	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.39
	train_R ²	0.69	0.17	0.28	0.22	0.97
	test_RMSE	39.97	47.34	46.17	46.61	40.30
	train_RMSE	28.96	47.14	44.06	45.72	8.47
	fit_time	7.20	1.00	2.33	30.08	34.90
YRD	test_R ²	0.52	0.33	0.39	0.39	0.53
	train_R ²	0.70	0.33	0.39	0.41	0.94

	test_RMSE	22.26	26.32	25.14	25.07	22.09
	train_RMSE	17.56	26.32	24.99	24.60	7.70
	fit_time	8.36	1.00	2.98	60.43	42.39
PRD	test_R ²	0.74	0.62	0.67	0.53	0.75
	train_R ²	0.86	0.63	0.69	0.55	0.98
	test_RMSE	13.05	15.75	14.60	17.45	12.61
	train_RMSE	9.43	15.66	14.16	17.10	3.97
	fit_time	3.87	1.00	1.21	13.05	19.48
SCB	test_R ²	0.79	0.72	0.77	0.70	0.80
	train_R ²	0.90	0.72	0.77	0.71	1.00
	test_RMSE	21.16	24.56	22.36	25.36	20.74
	train_RMSE	14.68	24.51	21.94	24.74	3.04
	fit_time	4.71	1.00	1.26	17.16	17.40
NWCHN	test_R ²	0.42	0.11	0.21	0.23	0.42
	train_R ²	0.69	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.95
	test_RMSE	37.40	46.35	43.80	43.26	37.49
	train_RMSE	27.49	46.24	43.20	42.24	11.10
	fit_time	84.44	1.00	4.65	447.62	319.99

Reference

Emery, C., Tai, E., and Yarwood, G.: Enhanced meteorological modeling and performance evaluation for two Texas ozone episodes, Prepared for the Texas natural resource conservation commission, by ENVIRON International Corporation, 2001.