

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

## **Supporting Information**

Kyoung-Min Kim<sup>1</sup>, Si-Wan Kim<sup>2\*</sup>, Seunghwan Seo<sup>1</sup>, Donald R. Blake<sup>3</sup>, Seogju Cho<sup>4</sup>, James H. Crawford<sup>5</sup>, Louisa Emmons<sup>6</sup>, Alan Fried<sup>7</sup>, Jay R. Herman<sup>8,9</sup>, Jinkyu Hong<sup>1</sup>, Jinsang Jung<sup>10</sup>, Gabriele Pfister<sup>6</sup>, Andrew J. Weinheimer<sup>6</sup>, Jung-Hun Woo<sup>11</sup>, and Qiang Zhang<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

<sup>2</sup>Irreversible Climate Change Research Center, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, CA, US

<sup>4</sup>Seoul Metropolitan Government Research Institute of Public Health and Environment, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea

<sup>5</sup>NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA, US

<sup>6</sup>National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, US

<sup>7</sup>Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, US

<sup>8</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, US

<sup>9</sup>University of Maryland Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD, USA

<sup>10</sup>Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, Daejeon, South Korea

<sup>11</sup>Department of Advanced Technology Fusion, Konkuk University, Seoul, South Korea

<sup>12</sup>Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

\*Corresponding author: [siwan.kim@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:siwan.kim@yonsei.ac.kr)

The document includes Tables S1-S11 and Figures S1-S9(end).

## Table list

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

Table S2. The list of RACM species.

Table S3. The area total 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.

Table S4. 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

Table S5. 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.

Table S6. The mapping table from WAS to RACM VOC based on Lu et al., 2013.

Table S7. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in SMA under 2 km height (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Table S8. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in the Chungnam region under 2 km height (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Table S9. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and HCHO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in each case distinguished by Chinese contribution to O<sub>3</sub> concentration under 2 km height (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Table S10. 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 O<sub>3</sub> 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 S5 (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Table S11. Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV3\_Ch2 and EDV3\_ChKo2 in each case. The sampling number (N), mean, mean bias compared to DC-8 observations, standard deviations ( $\sigma$ ), and correlation coefficient (R) with observations are presented (unit = ppb).

## Figure list

Figure S1. Diurnal emission factors of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub>.

Figure S2. Averaged surface temperature (unit: °C) and relative humidity (unit: %) from (a, d) ground-based observations (SYNOP) 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 S3. 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 S4. Correlation coefficient (R) between observed and simulated (a-c) MDA8 O<sub>3</sub> and (d-f) hourly O<sub>3</sub> 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 S5. (a-c) Simulated surface HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> ratio (FNR) and (d-f) HCHO concentrations with (a, d) EDV2, (b, e) EDV3, and (c, f) KOV5 emissions for 14-16 LST. FNR greater than 1 is marked with black circles. The simulated FNR and HCHO are linearly interpolated to ground-based observation sites.

Figure S6. The DC-8 flight tracks on the 22nd May and 5th June.

Figure S7. The DC-8 flight tracks on the 4th, 20<sup>th</sup> May and 2nd, 3rd June (Local case).

Figure S8. The DC-8 flight tracks on the 22nd, 27th, 31st May (Transport case).

Figure S9. The contribution of Chinese emissions (%) to daily surface O<sub>3</sub> concentrations at Olympic Park obtained from the EDV3 simulations with/without Chinese anthropogenic emissions.

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

<b>Physics</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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
<b>Chemistry</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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 list of RACM species.**

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

**Table S3.** 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.

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

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

**Table S4.** 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 <sup>1)</sup>	ALK1 <sup>2)</sup>
HC3	0.5*C2H5OH <sup>1)</sup> + CH3OH <sup>1)</sup> + C3H8 <sup>1)</sup>	ALK2 <sup>2)</sup> + 1.11 × ALK3 <sup>2)</sup> + 0.4 × MEOH <sup>2)</sup>
HC5	0.5 × BIGALK <sup>1)</sup> + 0.5 × C2H5OH <sup>1)</sup>	0.97*ALK4 <sup>2)</sup>
HC8	0.5 × BIGALK <sup>1)</sup>	ALK5 <sup>2)</sup>
XYL	0.2 × TOLUENE <sup>1)</sup>	ARO2 <sup>2)</sup>
OL2	C2H4 <sup>1)</sup>	ETHE <sup>2)</sup>
OLT	0.3 × BIGENE <sup>1)</sup> + C3H6 <sup>1)</sup>	OLE1 + 0.5 × MACR + 0.5 × MVK
OLI	0.4 × BIGENE <sup>1)</sup>	OLE2 <sup>2)</sup>
TOL	0.1 × BIGENE <sup>1)</sup> + 0.3 × TOLUENE <sup>1)</sup>	ARO1 <sup>2)</sup>
CSL	0.2 × TOLUENE <sup>1)</sup>	PHEN <sup>2)</sup> + CRES <sup>2)</sup>
HCHO	CH2O	HCHO
ALD	0.2 × BIGENE <sup>1)</sup> + CH3CHO <sup>1)</sup> + 0.3 × TOLUENE*	CCHO <sup>2)</sup> + RCHO <sup>2)</sup> + BALD <sup>2)</sup> + GLY <sup>2)</sup> + MGLY <sup>2)</sup> + BACL <sup>2)</sup> + 0.5 × MACR <sup>2)</sup>
KET	CH3COCH3 <sup>1)</sup> + MEK <sup>1)</sup>	0.3 × ACET <sup>2)</sup> + 1.61 × MEK <sup>2)</sup> + 1.61 × PRD2 <sup>2)</sup> + 0.5 × MVK <sup>2)</sup> + IPRD <sup>2)</sup>
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

<sup>1)</sup>Note that those are MOZRT VOC species (Emmons et al., 2010).

<sup>2)</sup>Note that those are SAPRC99 VOC species (Carter, 2000).

**Table S5.** 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)
	<b>N</b>	83698	83696	79595	14948	14946	14103
<b>Mean</b>	<b>Obervation</b>	20.13	65.02	2.87	18.94	65.81	2.56
	<b>WRF-Chem</b>	19.22	65.35	4.12	17.23	71.35	3.84
	<b>R</b>	0.90	0.85	0.55	0.88	0.76	0.62
	<b>Mean bias</b>	-0.91	0.32	1.25	-1.71	5.54	1.27
	<b>RMSE</b>	3.20	13.94	2.45	2.84	15.88	2.31



**Table S6.** The mapping table from WAS to RACM VOC based on Lu et al., 2013.

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

**Table S7.** Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in SMA under 2 km height (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

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

**Table S8.** Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in the Chungnam region under 2 km height (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

Species	Type	N	Mean	Bias	$\sigma$	R
O <sub>3</sub>	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 <sub>2</sub>	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 S9.** Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and HCHO observations with EDV2, EDV3, and KOV5 in each case distinguished by Chinese contribution to O<sub>3</sub> concentration under 2 km height (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

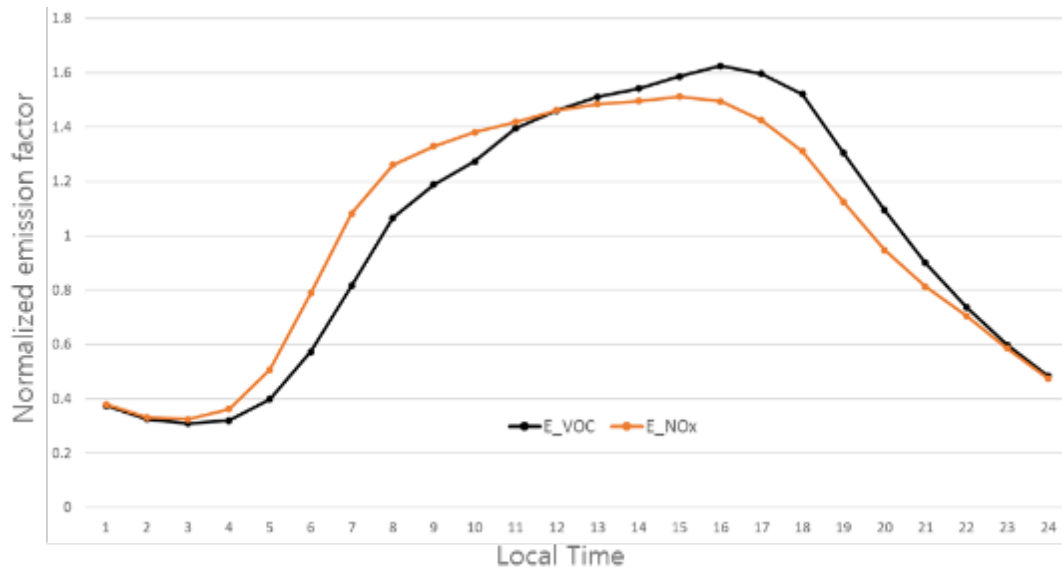
Species	Case	Type	N	Mean	Bias	$\sigma$	R
O <sub>3</sub>	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	1125	81.2		15.3	
		EDV2		65.2	-15.9	13.4	0.66
		EDV3		65.2	-16.0	12.8	0.59
		KOV5		62.6	-18.5	11.5	0.70
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	605	95.6		19.1	
		EDV2		87.3	-8.3	13.8	0.64
		EDV3		93.1	-2.5	16.0	0.67
		KOV5		84.8	-10.8	14.3	0.69
NO <sub>2</sub>	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 S10.** 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 O<sub>3</sub> 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 S5 (unit = ppb). N is the number of samples. R is correlation coefficient. RMSE is root-mean-square-error.

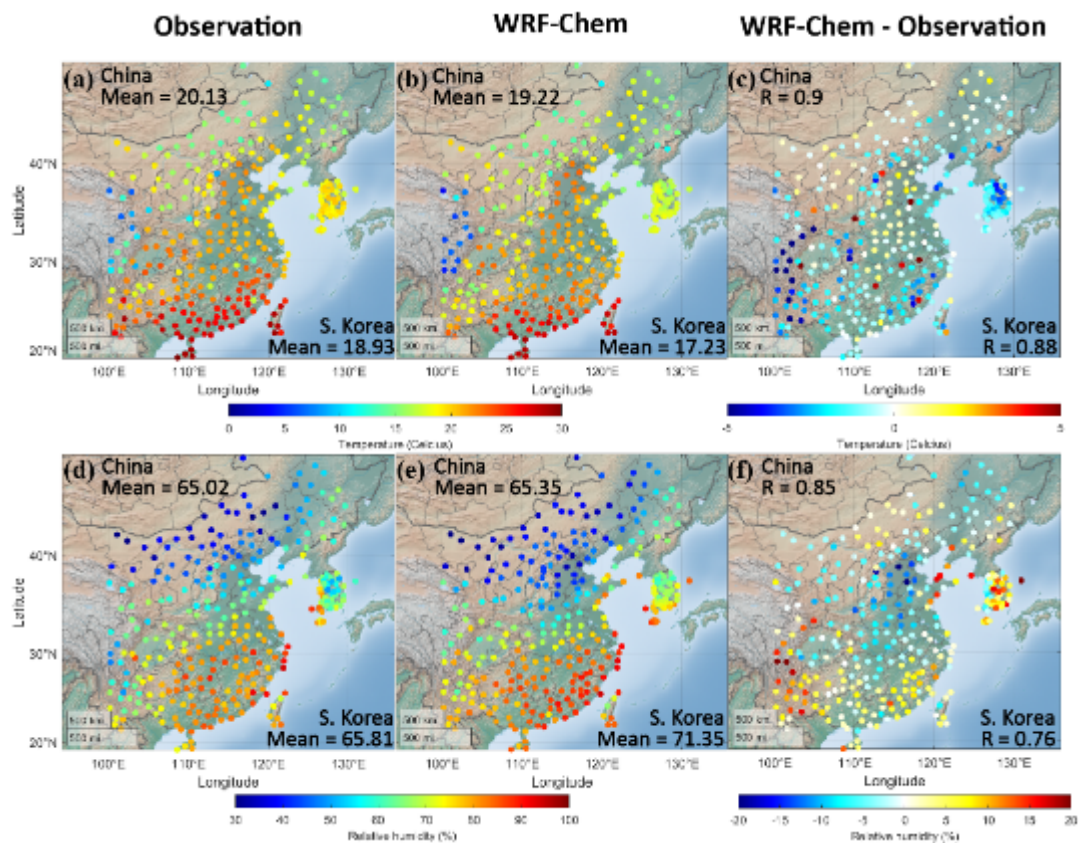
Species	Case	Type	N	Mean	Bias	$\sigma$	R
TOL	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	OBS	170	1.67		1.40	
		EDV2		0.35	-1.32	0.25	0.22
		EDV3		0.42	-1.25	0.35	0.19
		KOV5		1.14	-0.53	1.00	0.03
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	OBS	72	1.99		1.48	
		EDV2		0.49	-1.50	0.37	0.54
		EDV3		0.59	-1.41	0.50	0.55
		KOV5		1.64	-0.35	1.42	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 S11.** Comparison of the aircraft-based 1-minute-interval O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, HCHO, TOL, XYL, ETE, and ISO observations with EDV3\_Ch2 and EDV3\_ChKo2 in each case. The sampling number (N), mean, mean bias compared to DC-8 observations, standard deviations ( $\sigma$ ), and correlation coefficient (R) with observations are presented (unit = ppb).

Species	Case	Type	N	Mean	Bias	$\sigma$	R
O <sub>3</sub>	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	1125	68.5	-12.7	12.3	0.6
		EDV3_ChKo2		72.3	-8.9	14.3	0.68
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	605	111.0	15.4	23.4	0.65
		EDV3_ChKo2		112.6	17.0	23.1	0.66
NO <sub>2</sub>	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	1066	3.30	0.68	4.31	0.7
		EDV3_ChKo2		3.05	0.44	3.95	0.67
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	591	2.09	0.81	4.75	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	0.7
		EDV3_ChKo2		176	-38	53	0.65
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	651	331	-13	122	0.56
		EDV3_ChKo2		339	-6	122	0.56
HCHO	Local (5/4,20 , 6/2,3)	EDV3_Ch2	1177	1.82	-0.61	0.87	0.5
		EDV3_ChKo2		2.13	-0.30	1.17	0.51
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	605	1.78	0.08	0.98	0.69
		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	0.1
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.79	-2.00	0.65	0.18
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	72	0.68	-2.20	0.46	0.50
		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	0.2
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.31	-0.52	0.42	0.23
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	30	0.35	-0.43	0.30	0.22
		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	0.0
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.87	0.12	1.17	0.00
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	290	0.51	0.26	0.69	0.65
		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	0.3
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.15	0.06	0.17	0.33
	Transport (5/25,26 ,31)	EDV3_Ch2	76	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.57
		EDV3_ChKo2		0.14	0.03	0.14	0.55

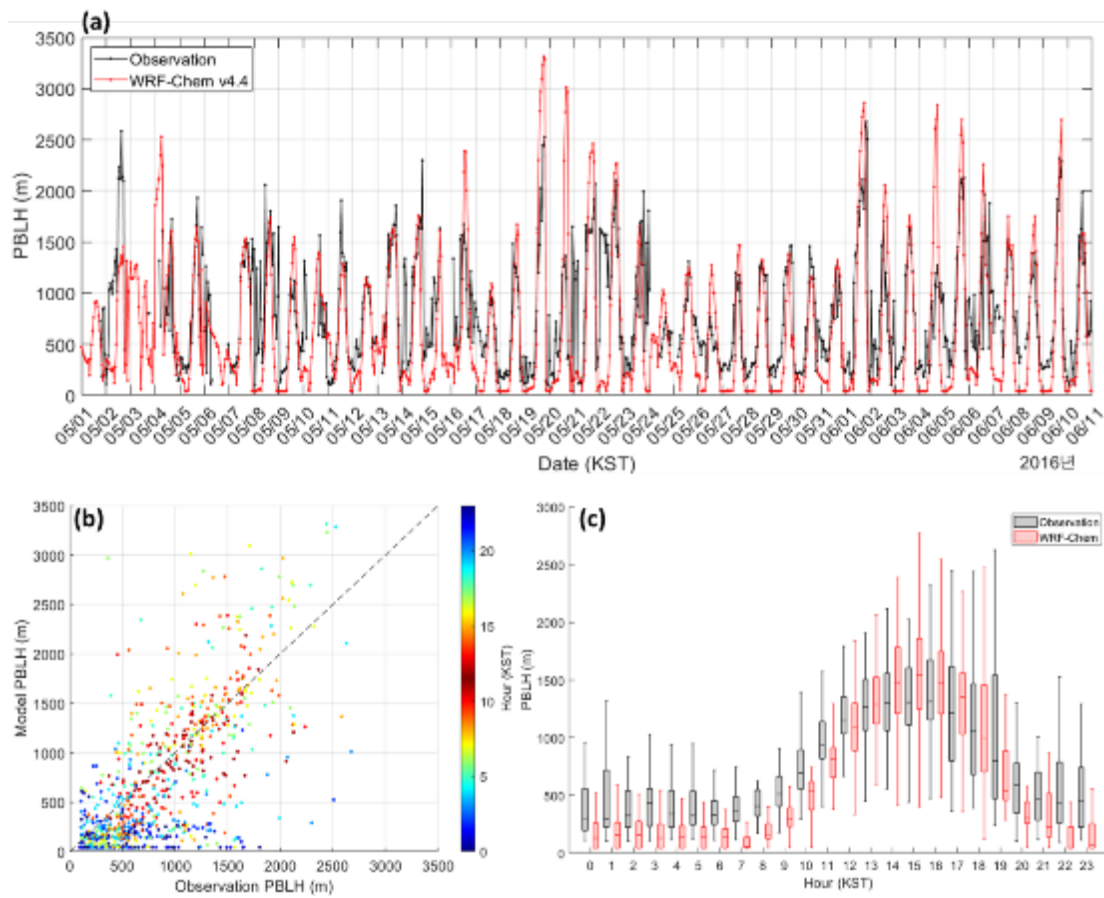


**Figure S1.** Diurnal emission factors of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub>.

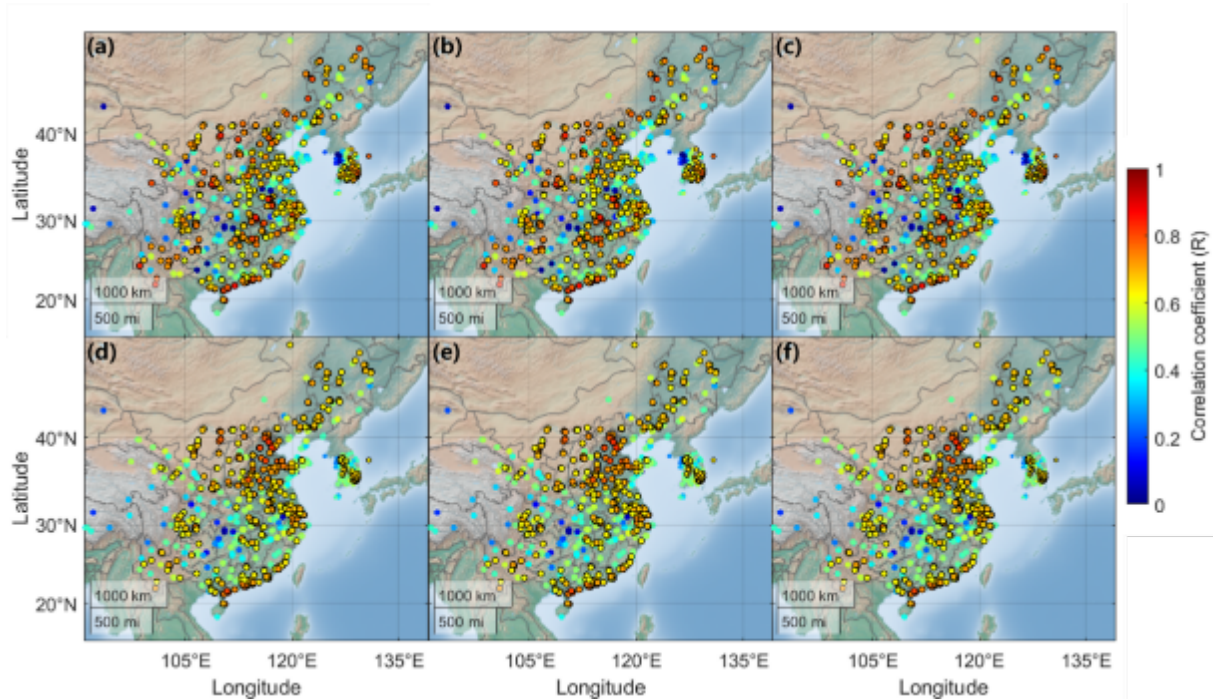


**Figure S2.** Averaged surface temperature (unit: °C) and relative humidity (unit: %) from (a, d) ground-based observations (SYNOP) and (b, e) the weather research and forecast (WRF) model coupled with chemistry (WRF-Chem) from 1st May to 10th June for each station and countries. The differences and correlation coefficients between averaged observations and WRF-Chem are shown (c, f).

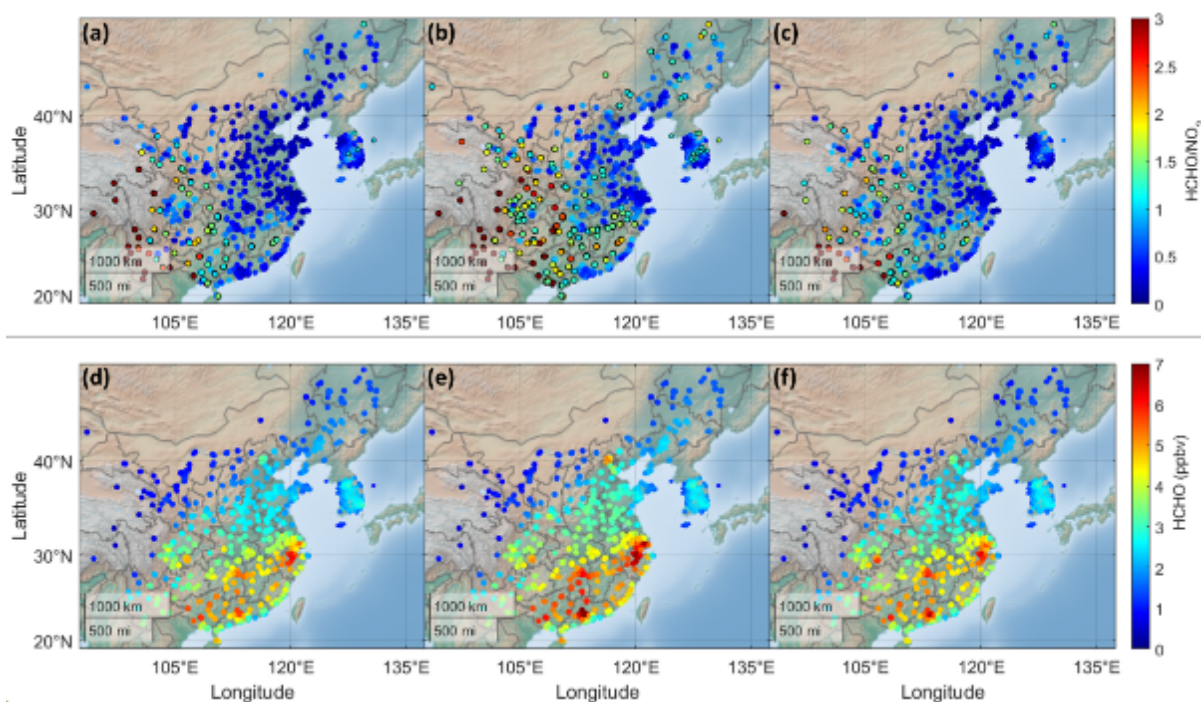




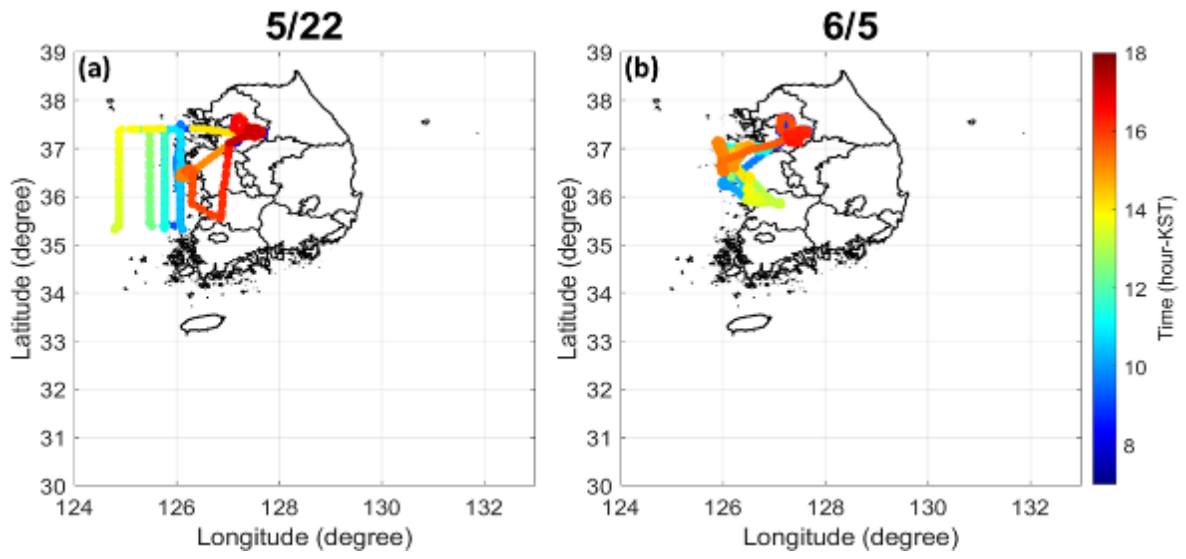
**Figure S3.** Comparison of PBL heights derived from the ceilometer at Yonsei University ( $37.564^{\circ}\text{N}$ ,  $126.935^{\circ}\text{E}$ ) with the WRF-Chem results during the KORUS-AQ campaign period: (a) time series of planetary boundary layer height from ceilometer and WRF-Chem (unit = m), (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.



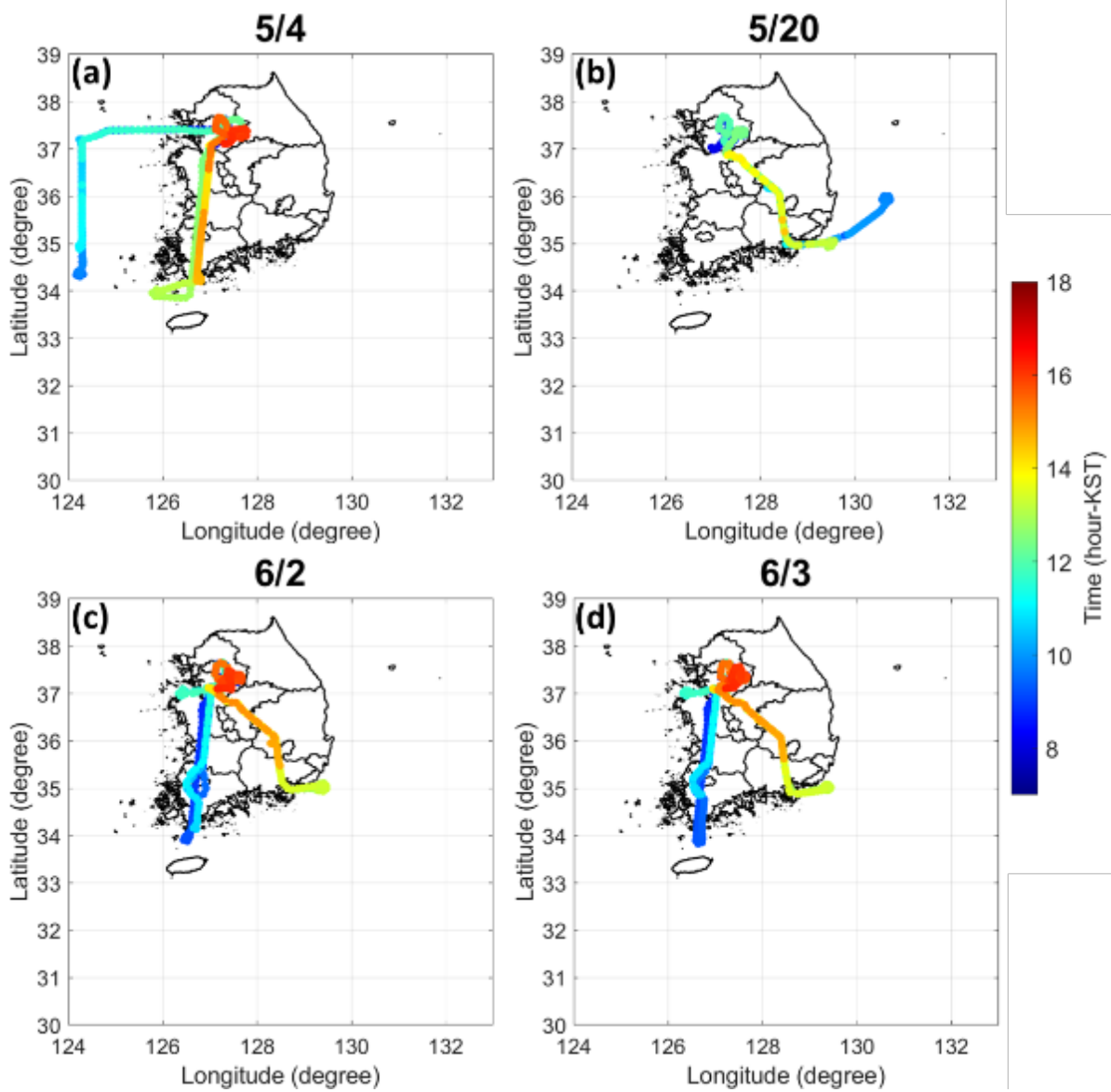
**Figure S4.** Correlation coefficient ( $R$ ) between observed and simulated (a-c) MDA8 O<sub>3</sub> and (d-f) hourly O<sub>3</sub> with (a, d) EDV2, (b, e) EDV3, and (c, f) KOV5 emissions. The observation sites with  $R$  greater than 0.6 are indicated by a black circle.



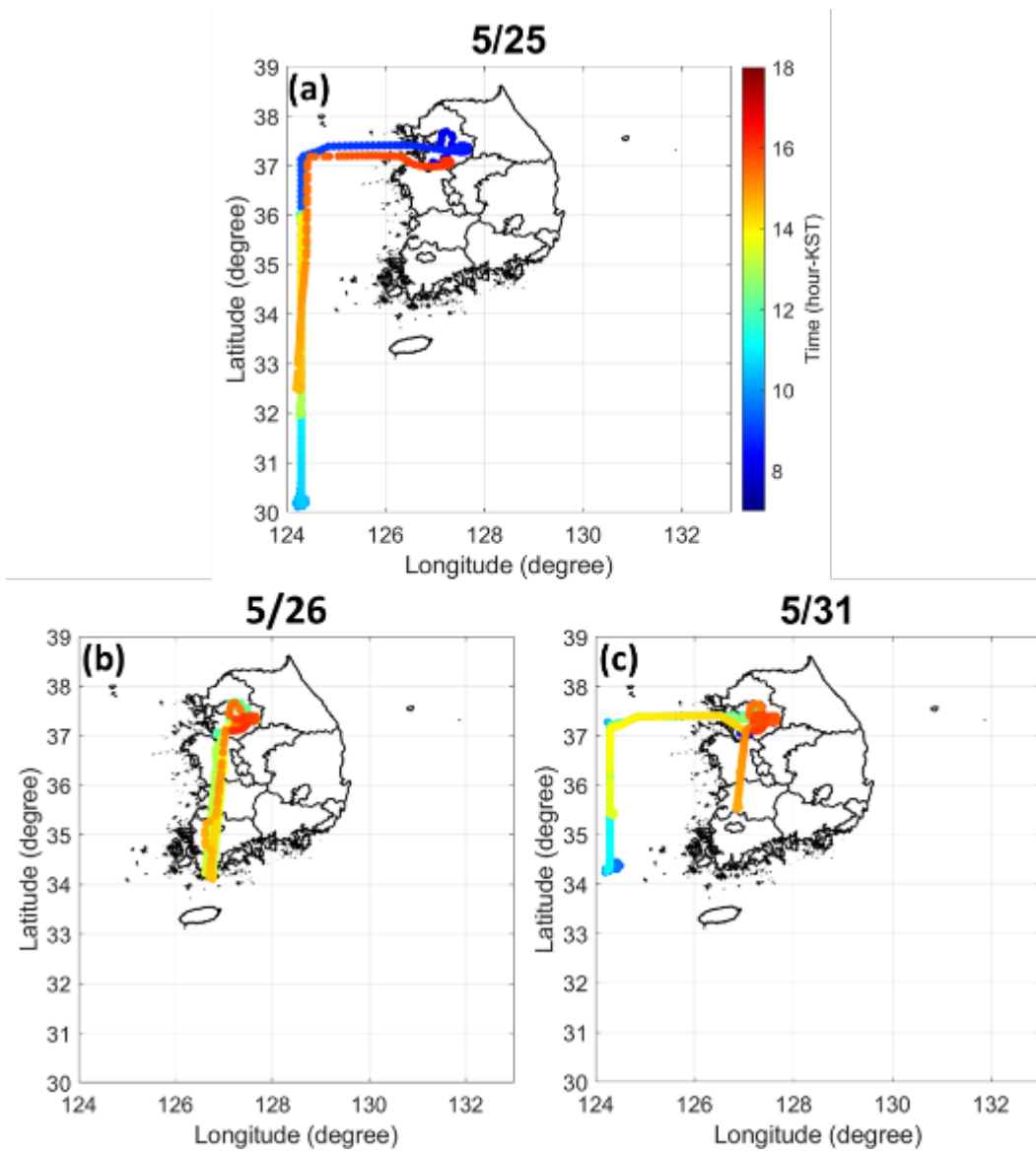
**Figure S5.** (a-c) Simulated surface HCHO to NO<sub>2</sub> ratio (FNR) and (d-f) HCHO concentrations with (a, d) EDV2, (b, e) EDV3, and (c, f) KOV5 emissions for 14-16 LST. FNR greater than 1 is marked with black circles. The simulated FNR and HCHO are linearly interpolated to ground-based observation sites.



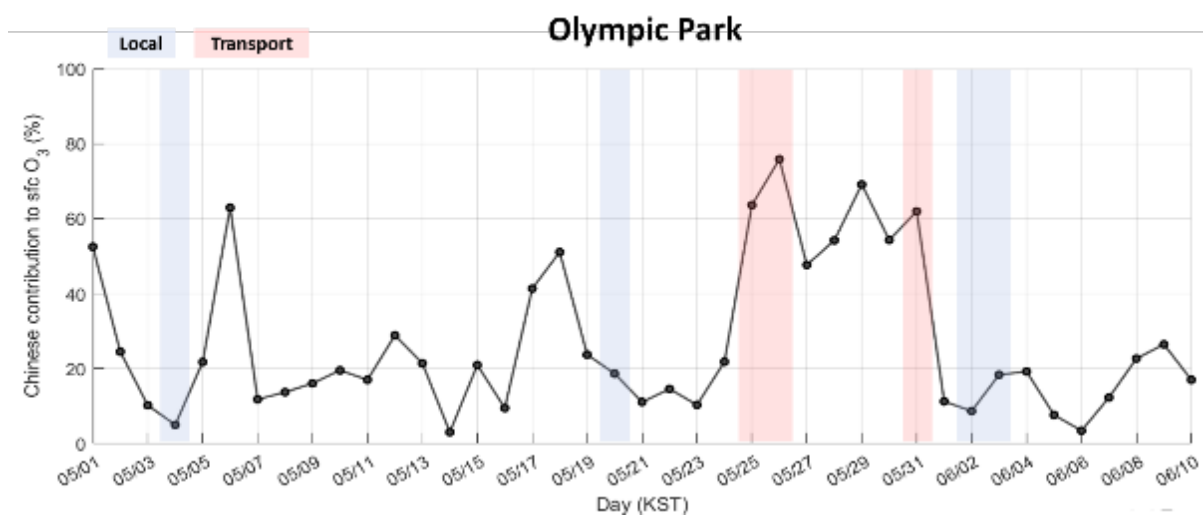
**Figure S6.** The DC-8 flight tracks on the 22nd May and 5th June.



**Figure S7.** The DC-8 flight tracks on the 4th, 20th May and 2nd, 3rd June (Local case).



**Figure S8.** The DC-8 flight tracks on the 22nd, 27th, 31st May (Transport case).



**Figure S9.** The contribution of Chinese emissions (%) to daily surface  $O_3$  concentrations at Olympic Park obtained from the EDV3 simulations with/without Chinese anthropogenic emissions.