

**Supplementary Material for 'Investigating the impact of meteorology and emissions on PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> in Delhi using machine learning'**

**SM 1 - Station list for the data on different pollutants – PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and CO**

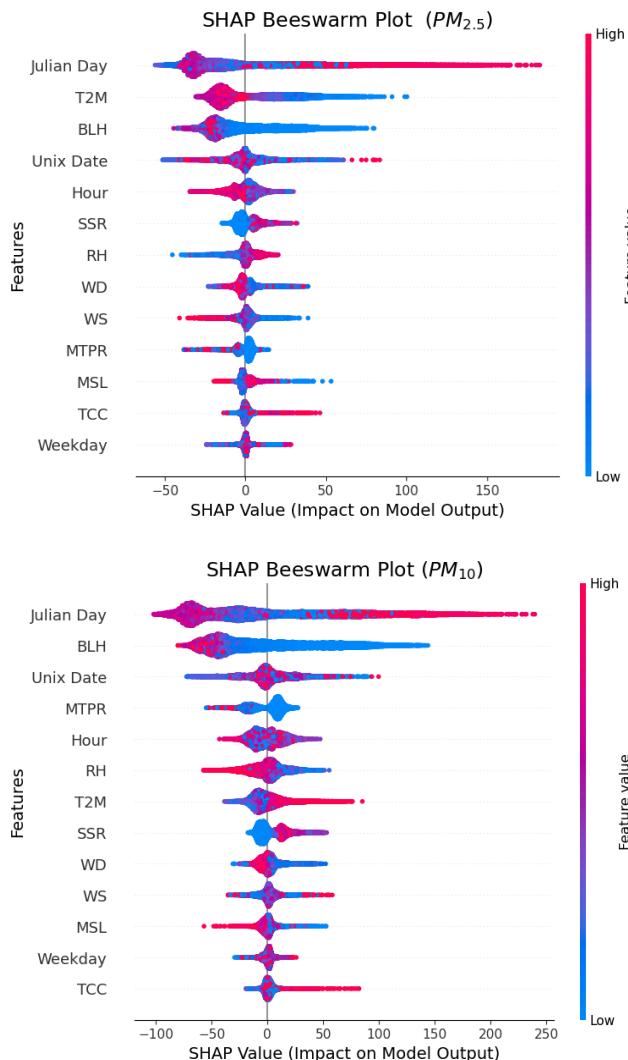
S.no.	Station Name	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	CO
1.	Anand Vihar, New Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
2.	Ashok Vihar, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
3.	Aya Nagar, New Delhi - IMD	✓	✓	✓
4.	CRRI Mathura Road, New Delhi - IMD	✓	✓	✓
5.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
6.	DTU, New Delhi - CPCB	✓	✓	✓
7.	Dwarka-Sector 8, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
8.	IGI Airport (T3), Delhi - IMD	✓	✓	✓
9.	IHBAS, Dilshad Garden, New Delhi - CPCB	✓	✗	✓
10.	ITO, New Delhi - CPCB	✓	✓	✓
11.	Jahangirpuri, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
12.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
13.	Lodhi Road, New Delhi - IMD	✓	✓	✓
14.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
15.	Mandir Marg, New Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
16.	Najafgarh, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
17.	Narela, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
18.	Nehru Nagar, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
19.	North Campus, DU, Delhi - IMD	✓	✓	✓
20.	NSIT Dwarka, Delhi - CPCB	✓	✗	✓
21.	Okhla Phase-2, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
22.	Patparganj, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
23.	Punjabi Bagh, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
24.	Pusa, Delhi - IMD	✓	✓	✓
25.	R K Puram, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓

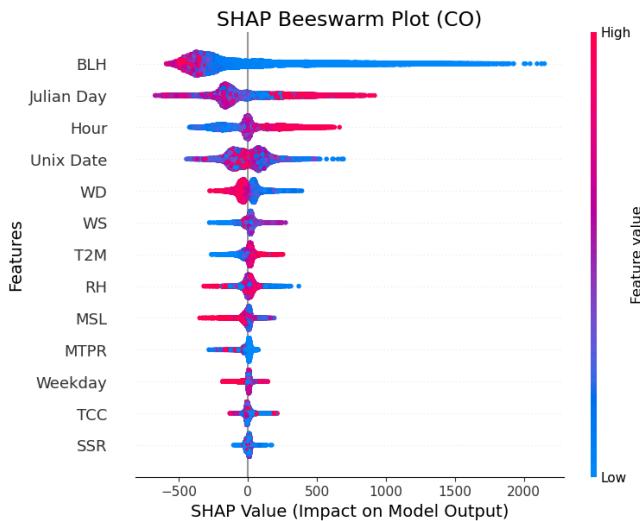
26.	Rohini, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
27.	Shadipur, Delhi - CPCB	✓	✗	✓
28.	Sirifort, Delhi - CPCB	✓	✓	✓
29.	Sonia Vihar, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
30.	Vivek Vihar, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓
31.	Wazirpur, Delhi - DPCC	✓	✓	✓

Table S1. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) names for the pollutants, along with the availability for each pollutant.

## SM 2 - SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) Values

PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and CO





**Figure S1.** SHAP beeswarm plots showing feature importance for model predictions of  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$ , and CO. SHAP values display the impact of increasing or decreasing the feature value on the model output. For instance, low BLH values (blue points) are linked with high pollutant levels (positive SHAP values), which is intuitive as a lower boundary layer height results in a weaker vertical pollutant dispersion.

For the three pollutants,  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$ , and CO, temporal variables like Julian day, hour, and Unix date have a very strong impact, indicating strong seasonal and diurnal patterns in emissions and concentrations. Of meteorological variables, boundary layer height (BLH), temperature (T2M), relative humidity (RH), and solar radiation (SSR) have high impacts on predictions. It is important to note how RH behaves differently for  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  and  $\text{PM}_{10}$ . For  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ , higher values of RH lead to higher concentrations. In contrast, for  $\text{PM}_{10}$ , we observe that the opposite holds, with higher RH values reducing the concentration.

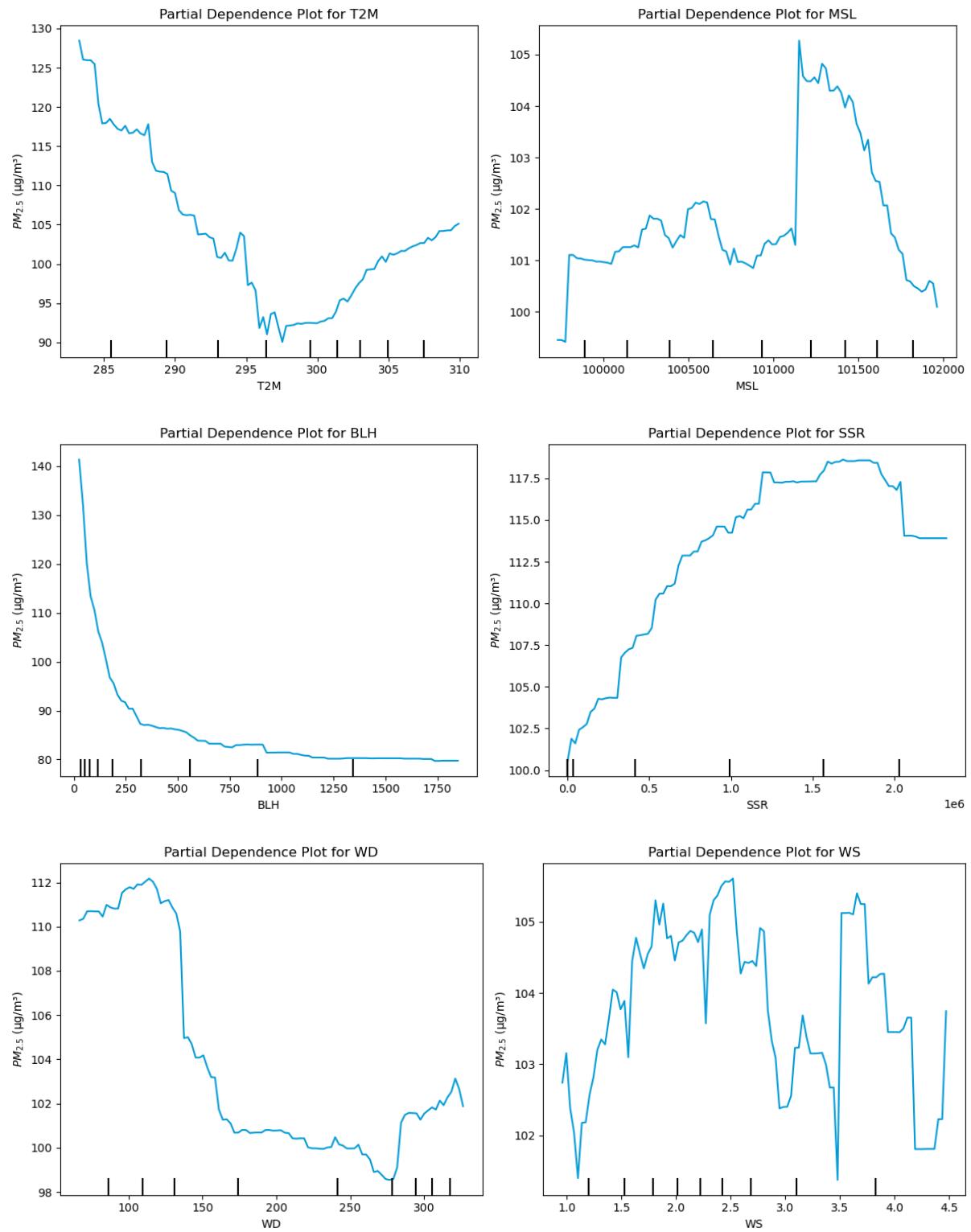
### SM 3 - Hyperparameter Tuning

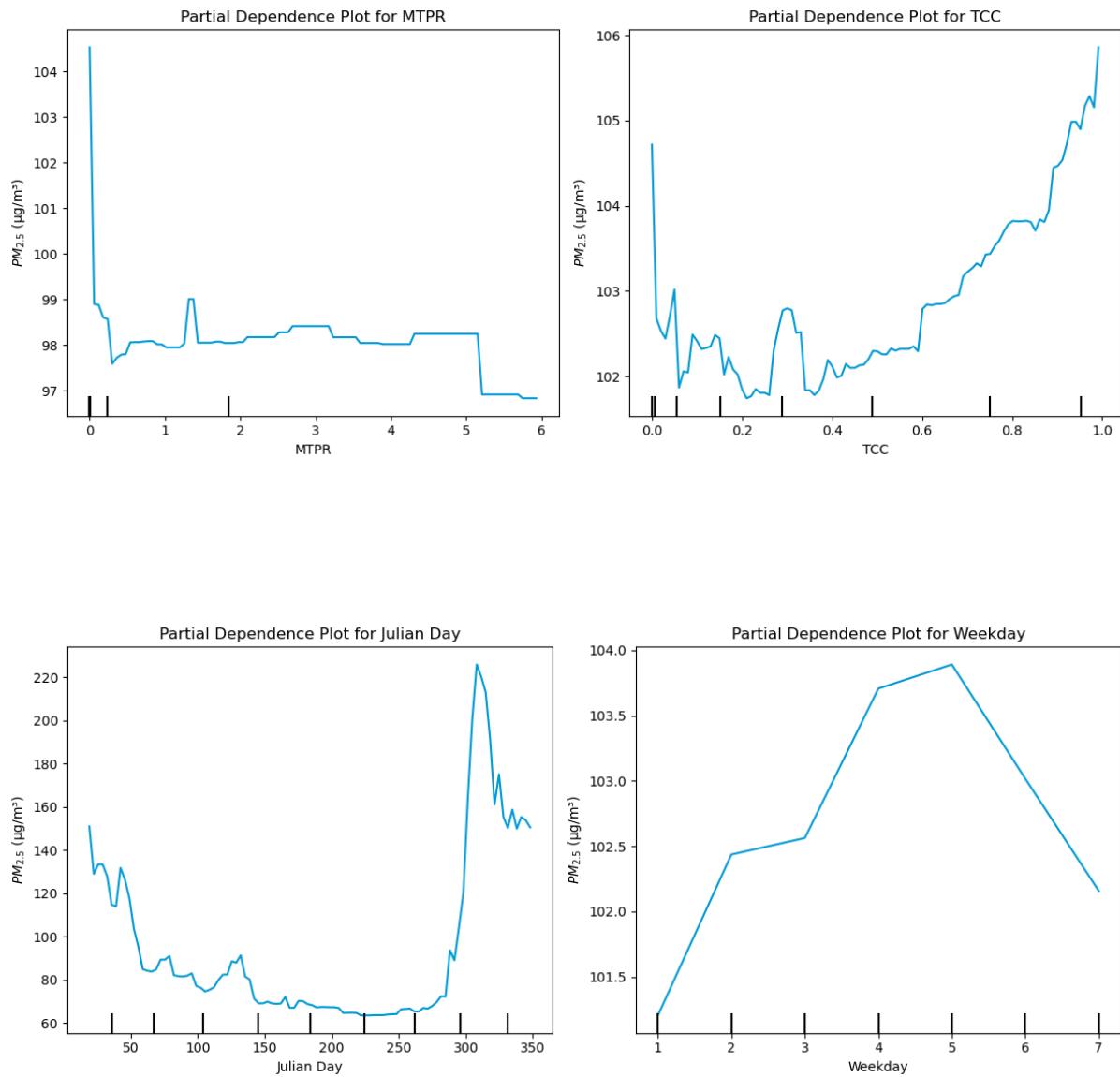
To optimise our models, we perform hyperparameter tuning in two steps. First, we use `RandomizedSearchCV` from `scikit-learn` to arrive at a near-optimal set of hyperparameters. We then narrow down our search around these hyperparameters using `GridSearchCV`. We optimise the number of trees, learning rate, the maximum depth to which the tree is allowed to grow, and the minimal number of samples to be present at a leaf node using cross-validation.

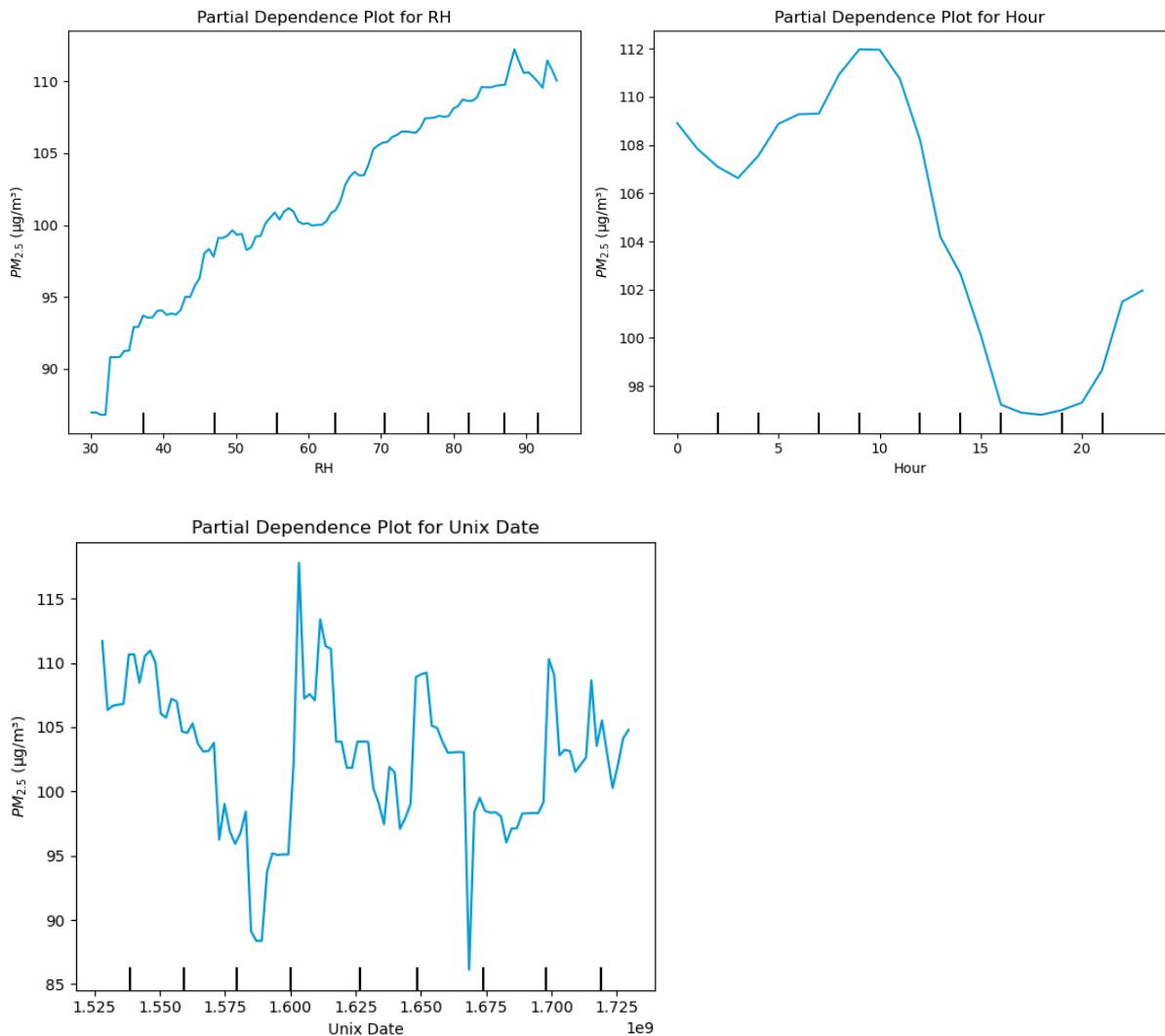
### SM 4 - Partial Dependence Plots

Partial Dependence (PD) plots provide a visualisation of the impact of the meteorological and temporal variables on the pollutant concentrations predicted by the model. PD plots show that temperature and RH affected the predictions of  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  and  $\text{PM}_{10}$  differently, with higher temperature and RH increasing  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and lowering  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ .

## PM<sub>2.5</sub>

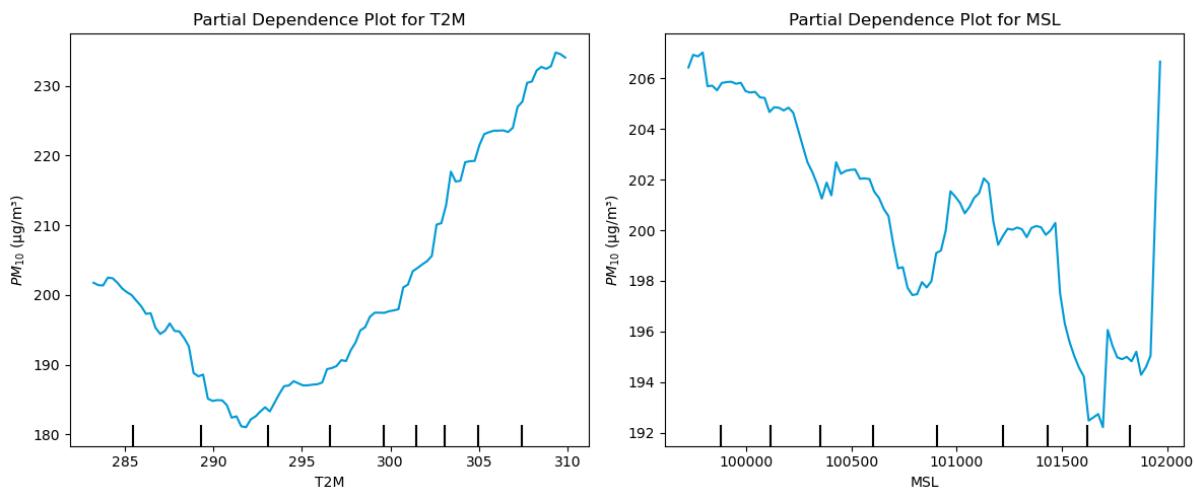


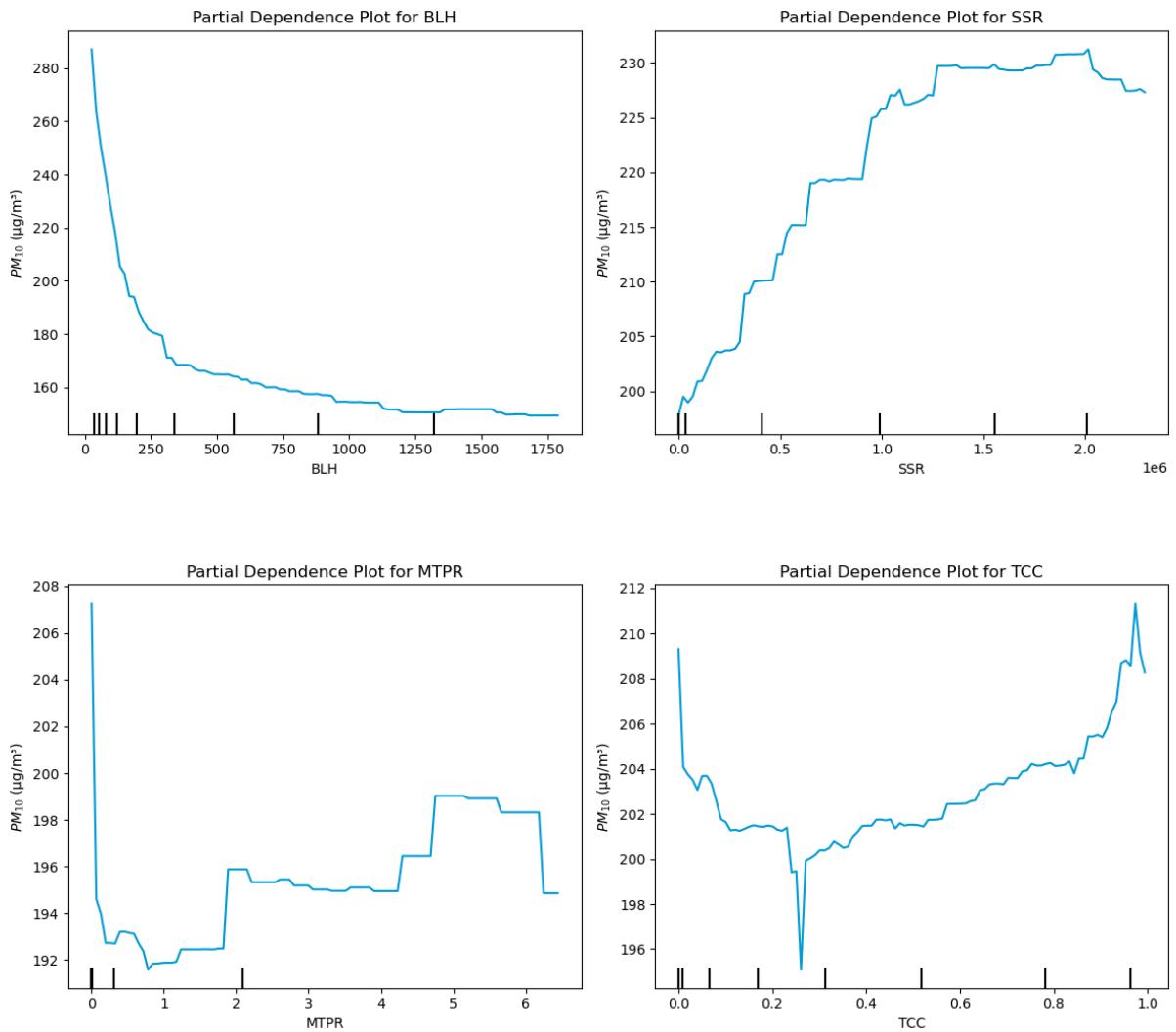


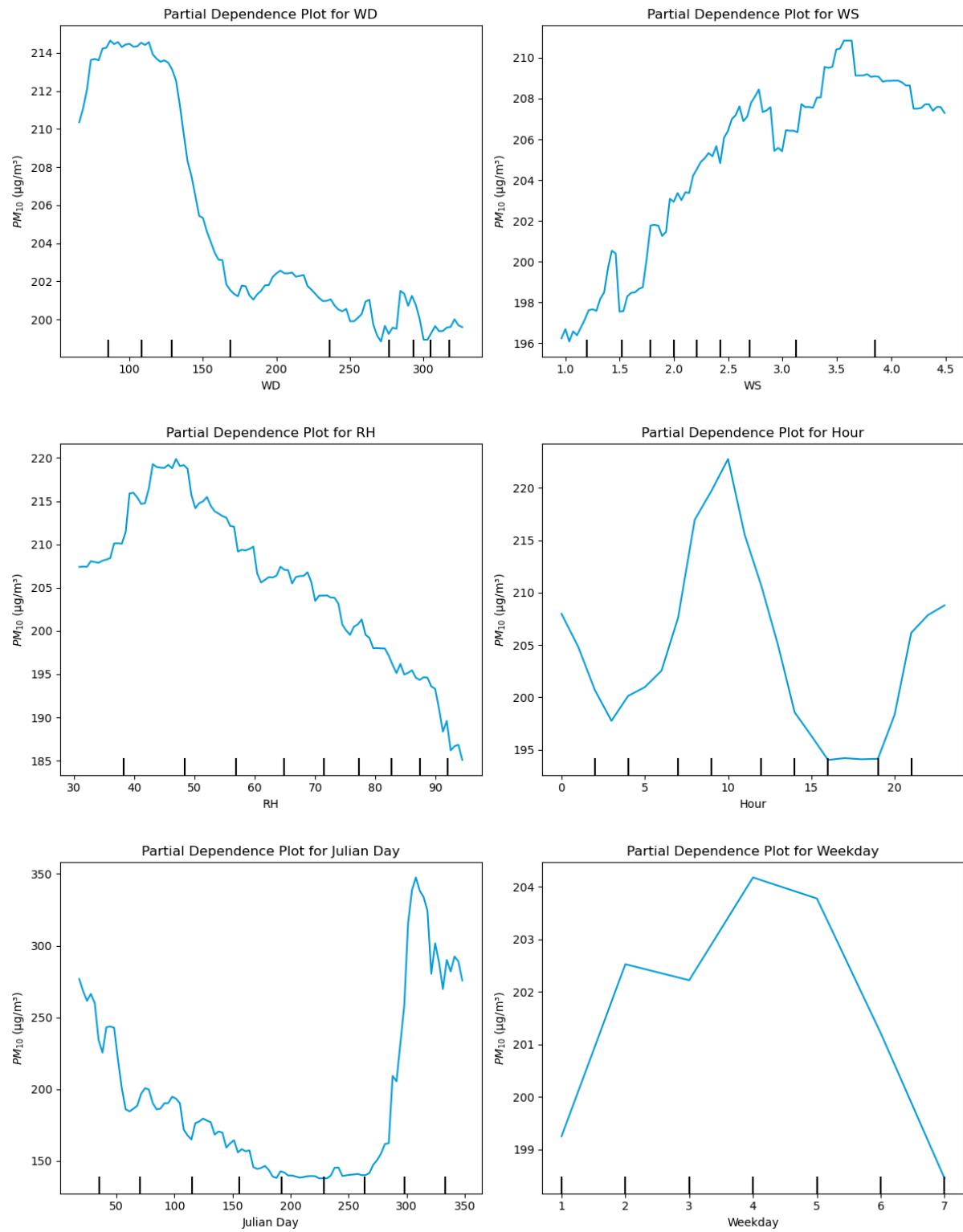


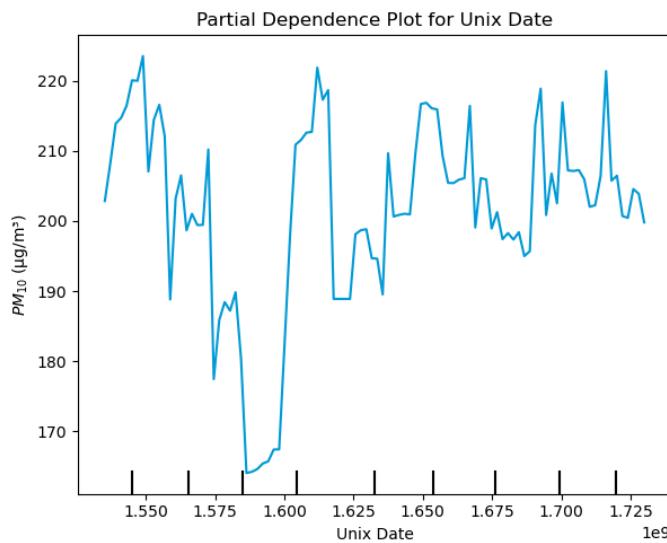
**Figure S2.** Partial Dependence plots for meteorological and temporal variables for  $PM_{2.5}$ , displaying the impact of the input variables on the  $PM_{10}$  concentrations predicted by the model.

### $PM_{10}$



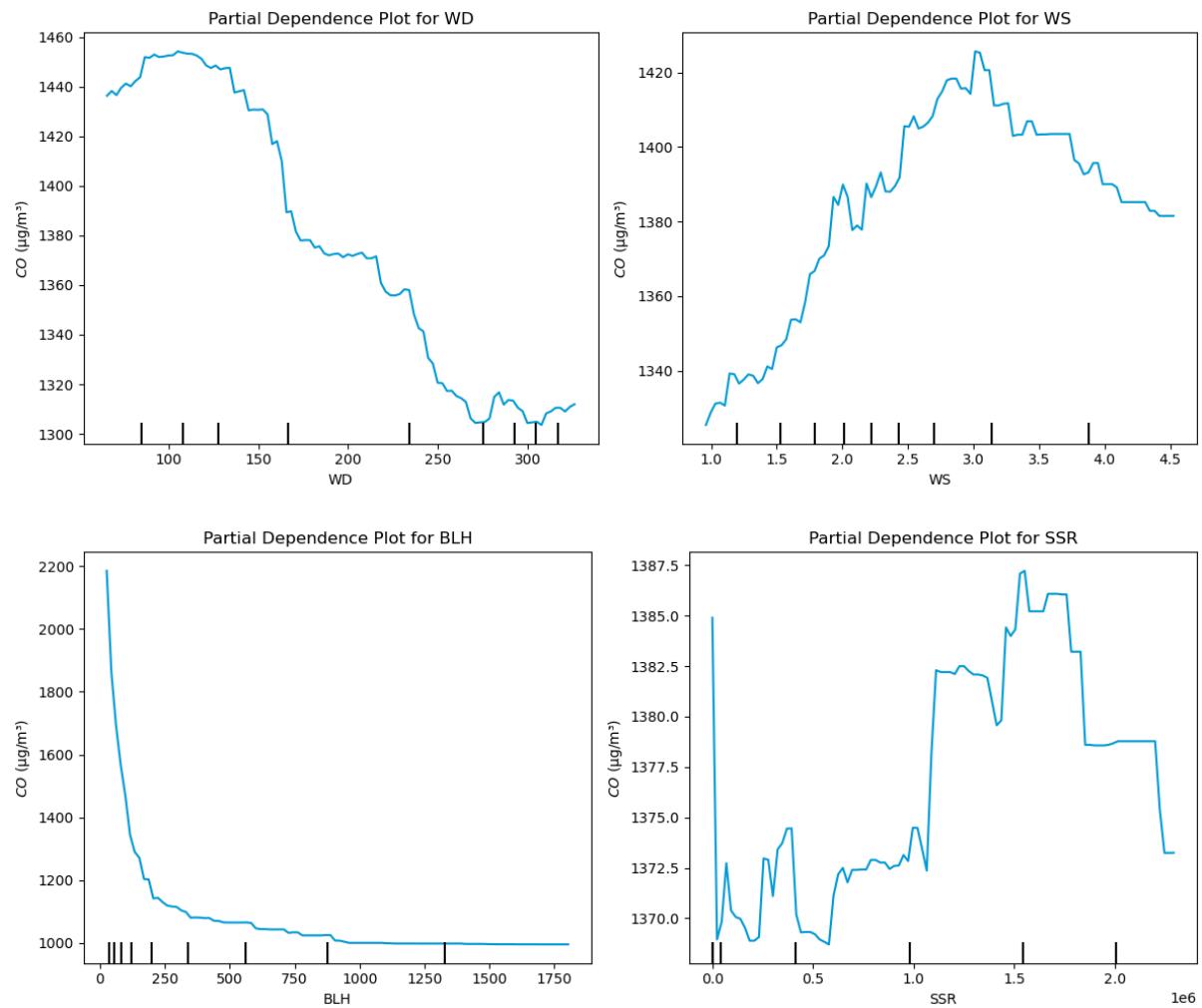


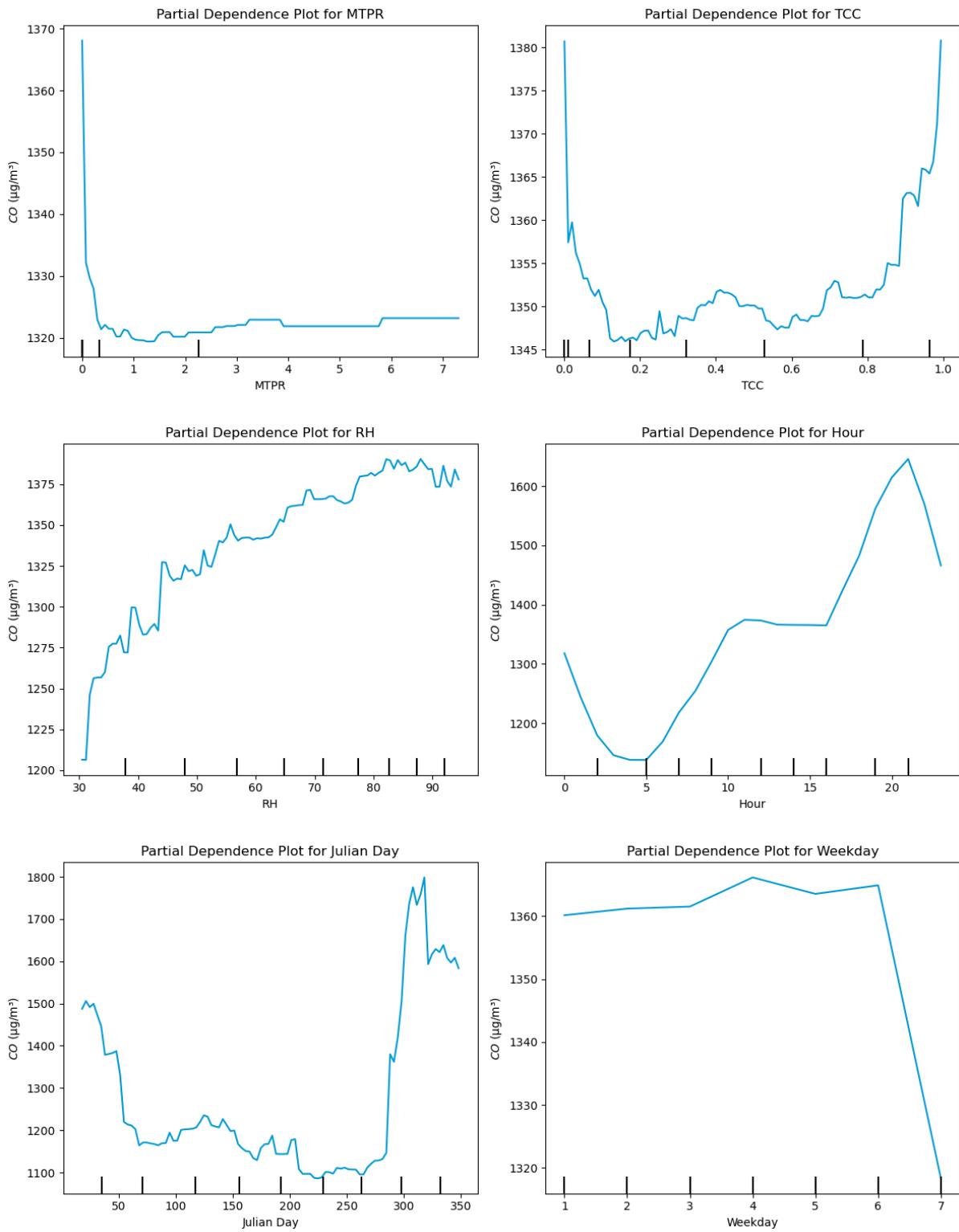


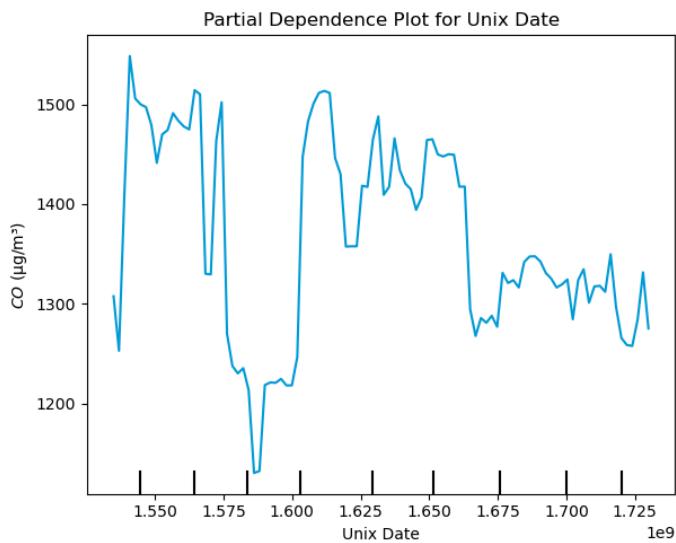


**Figure S3.** Partial Dependence plots for meteorological and temporal variables for  $PM_{10}$ , displaying the impact of the input variables on the  $PM_{10}$  concentrations predicted by the model.

## CO







**Figure S4.** Partial Dependence plots for meteorological and temporal variables for CO, denoting how each variable affects the CO concentration.