

Supplement Information

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Title: Rapid assessment of drivers and air quality effects of regional daily changes in air pollutant emissions based on near-real-time techniques: A case in Jiangsu Province, China

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Meteorological parameters	Evaluation metrics	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Criterion
WS10	OBS (m/s)	2.84	3.10	2.85	2.55	
	SIM (m/s)	3.53	3.48	3.33	3.13	
	Bias (m/s)	0.51	0.27	0.33	0.45	$\leq\pm 0.5$
	RMSE (m/s)	2.25	2.11	1.82	2.2	≤ 2.0
	IOA	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.68	≥ 0.6
T2	OBS (°C)	3.18	17.89	28.84	17.60	
	SIM (°C)	3.92	17.35	28.57	17.73	
	Bias (°C)	0.53	-0.22	-0.35	-0.17	$\leq\pm 0.5$
	RMSE (°C)	1.96	0.99	0.87	1.03	≤ 2.0
	IOA	0.95	0.98	0.99	0.94	≥ 0.8
RH2	OBS (%)	73.09	68.08	78.00	64.65	
	SIM (%)	67.42	62.01	71.31	56.47	
	Bias (%)	-4.01	-6.06	-6.88	-7.43	
	RMSE (%)	12.27	16.85	15.22	16.28	
	IOA	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.92	≥ 0.7

Table S2 Comparison of the observed and simulated concentrations of specific air pollutants for selected months in Jiangsu. In total, 110 state-operated observation sites were included in the comparison.

Species	Period	Observation	Simulation	R ²		NMB (%)		NME (%)	
		($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	This work	This work	MEIC	This work	MEIC	This work
SO_2	2022/1	11.9	14.6	0.49	0.41	23.0	24.1	53.5	49.0
	2022/4	16.1	14.4	0.44	0.32	-26.7	-30.4	33.7	45.6
	2022/7	10.7	11.1	0.44	0.36	24.1	25.5	38.6	40.9
	2022/10	16.7	14.1	0.57	0.43	-37.1	-33.4	51.2	51.8
NO_2	2022/1	78.0	71.1	0.59	0.55	-2.5	-16.1	15.9	24.3
	2022/4	59.0	61.5	0.37	0.30	21.3	30.0	36.2	55.1
	2022/7	45.7	54.5	0.45	0.38	27.0	35.6	25.8	22.3
	2022/10	72.1	60.1	0.47	0.44	-20.2	-19.9	26.2	31.7
$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	2022/1	108.1	108.9	0.58	0.47	10.8	14	33.2	37.5
	2022/4	61.8	56.7	0.38	0.29	-18.6	21.7	39.2	55.3
	2022/7	40.8	39.7	0.39	0.25	-3.2	25.2	48.1	62.5
	2022/10	41.5	31.7	0.49	0.38	-1.91	-8.58	42.6	51.3
O_3	2022/1	79.2	66.9	0.66	0.30	-23.1	-39.1	49.3	51.4
	2022/4	203.2	159.3	0.46	0.26	-41.2	-30.6	41.1	54.0
	2022/7	158.8	130.4	0.62	0.56	-24.2	-28.1	32.7	44.3
	2022/10	128.8	102.3	0.52	0.32	-30.5	-39.9	44.6	54.5

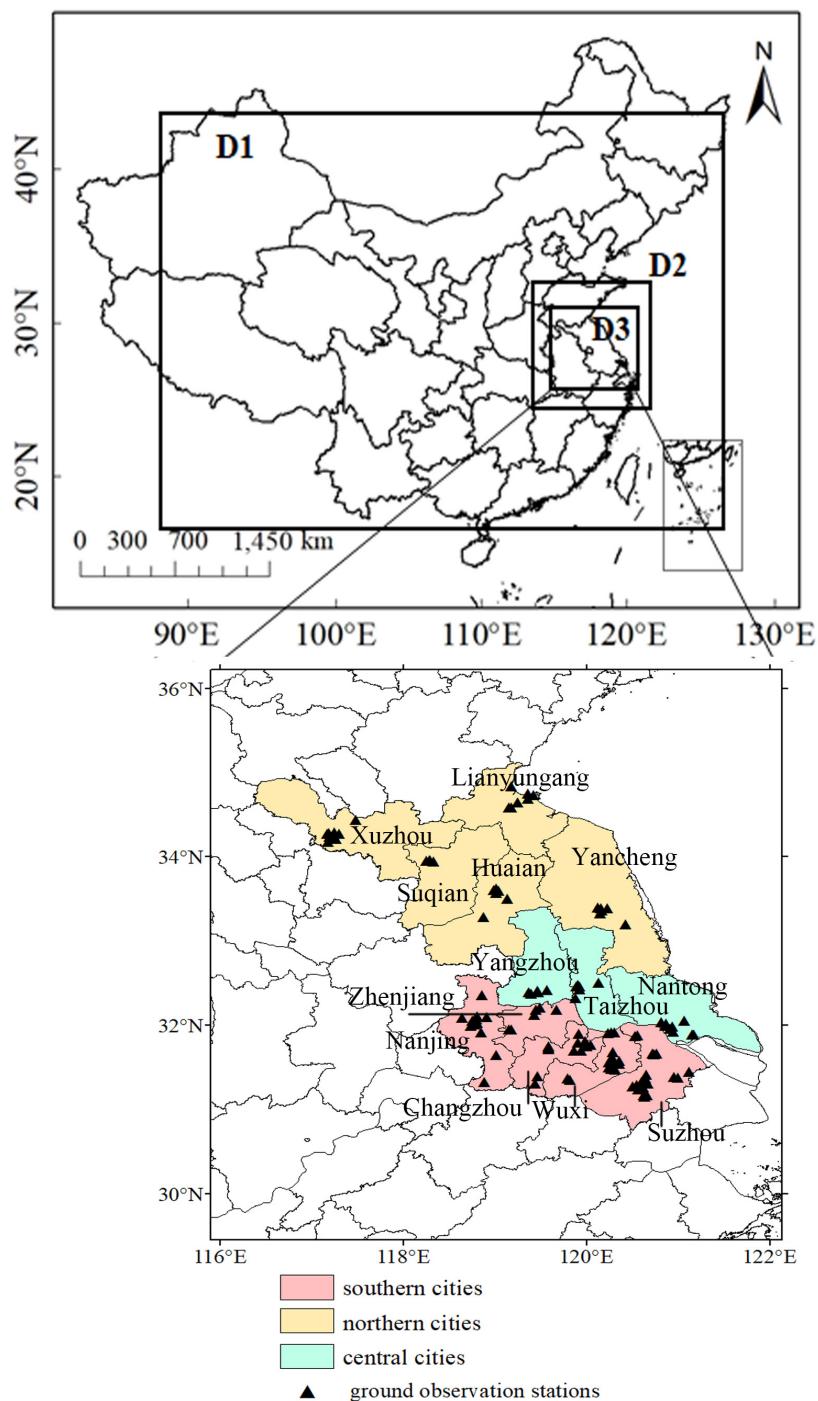


Figure S1 The locations of Jiangsu Province and the spatial distribution of ground observation stations. The map data provided by Resource and Environment Data Cloud Platform are freely available for academic use (<http://www.resdc.cn/data.aspx?DATAID=201>), © Institute of Geographic Sciences & Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

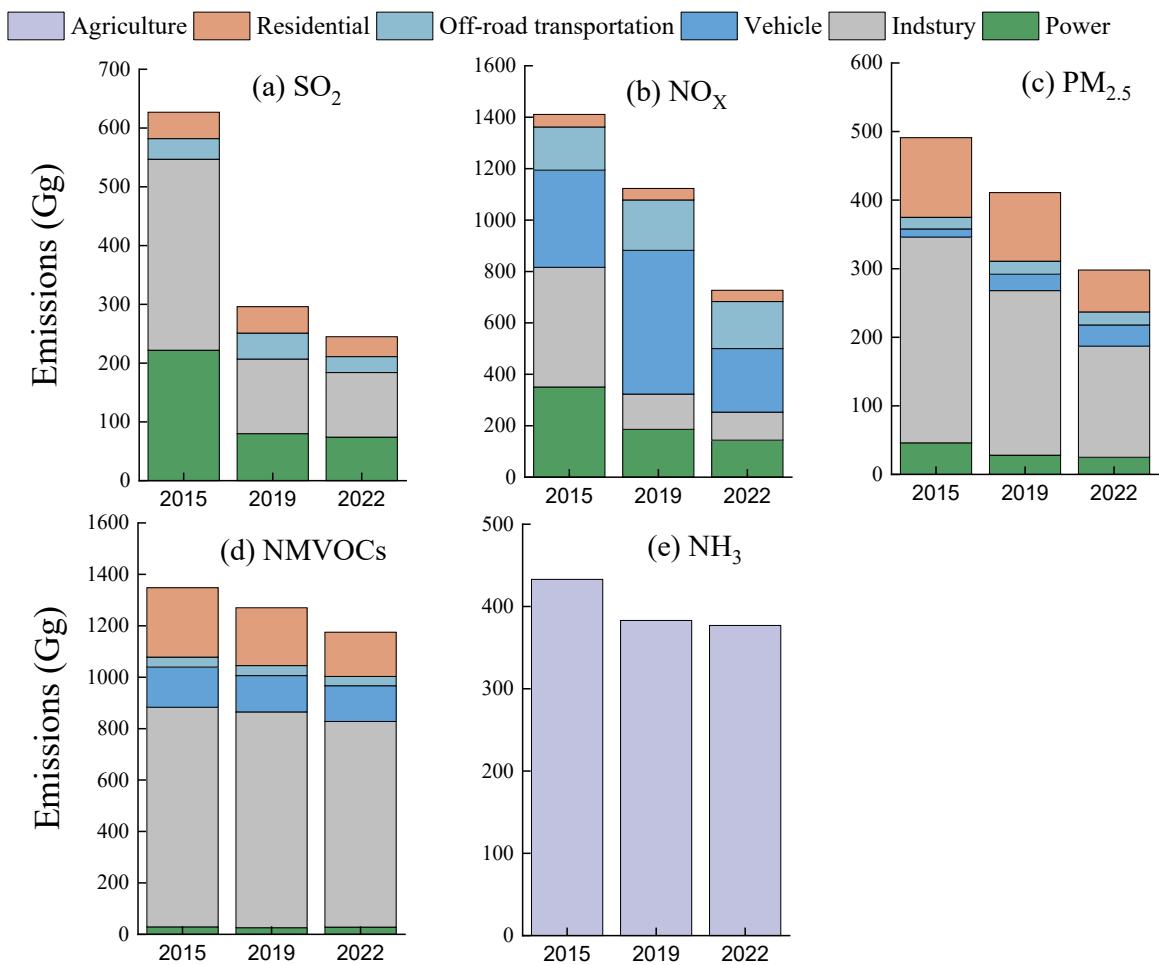


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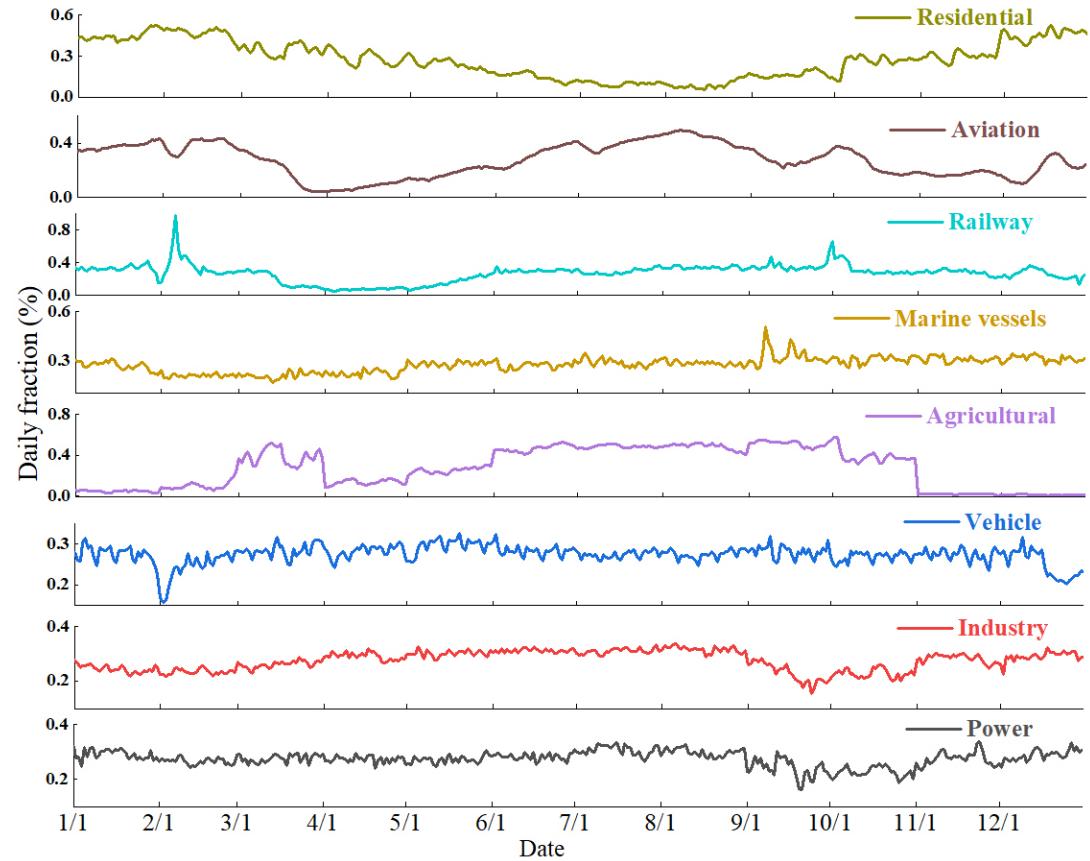


Figure S3 The temporal profiles of NO_x emissions for key sectors for Jiangsu in 2022.

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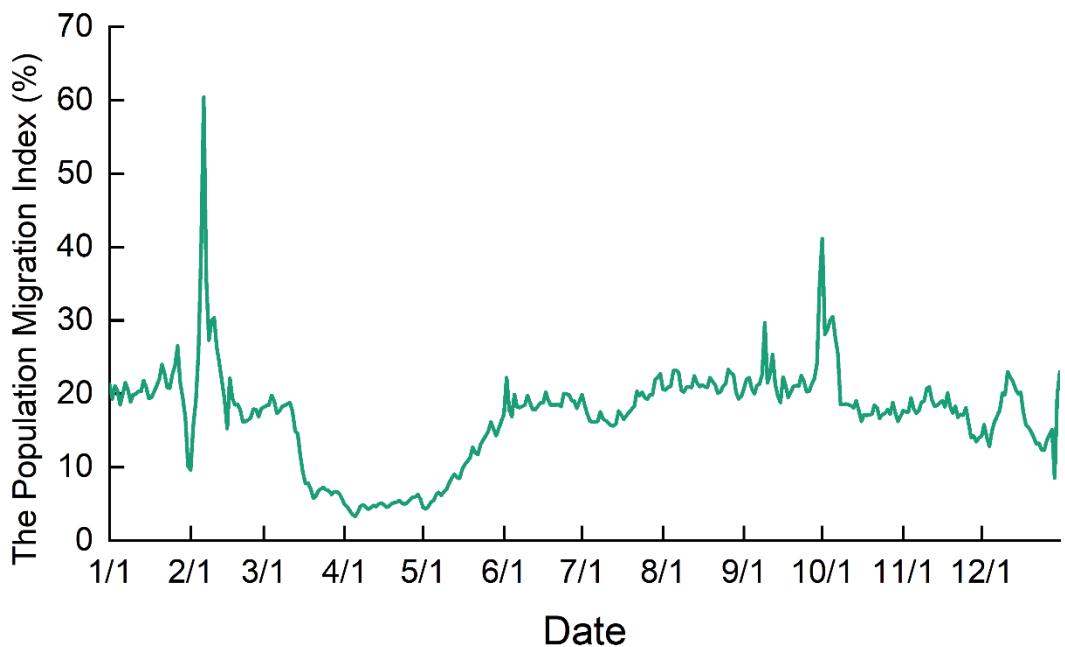


Figure S4 The daily population migration index for Jiangsu in 2022.

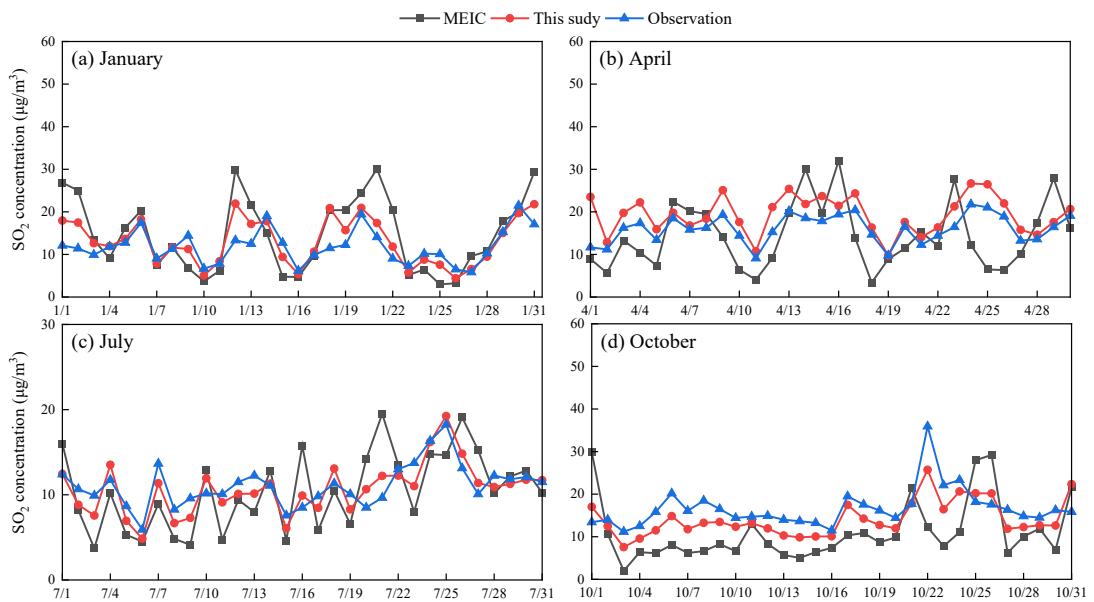


Figure S5 The comparison between the observed daily SO_2 concentrations and those simulated with different emission inventories (this work and MEIC) for January, April, July and October 2022 for Jiangsu Province.

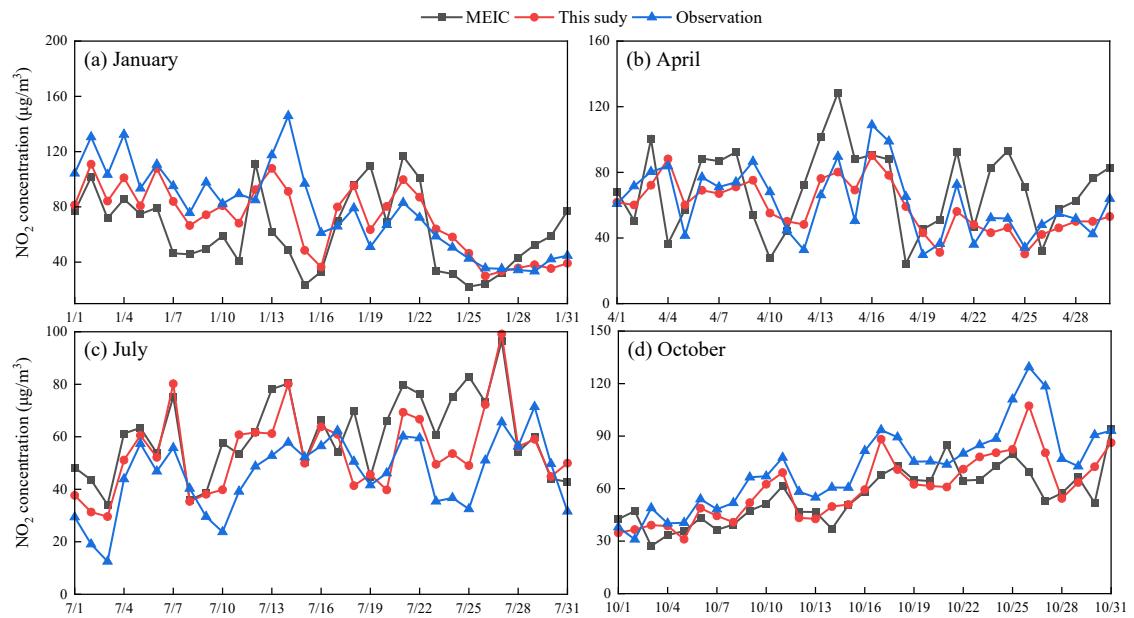


Figure S6 The comparison between the observed daily NO_2 concentrations and those simulated with different emission inventories (this work and MEIC) for January, April, July and October 2022 for Jiangsu Province.

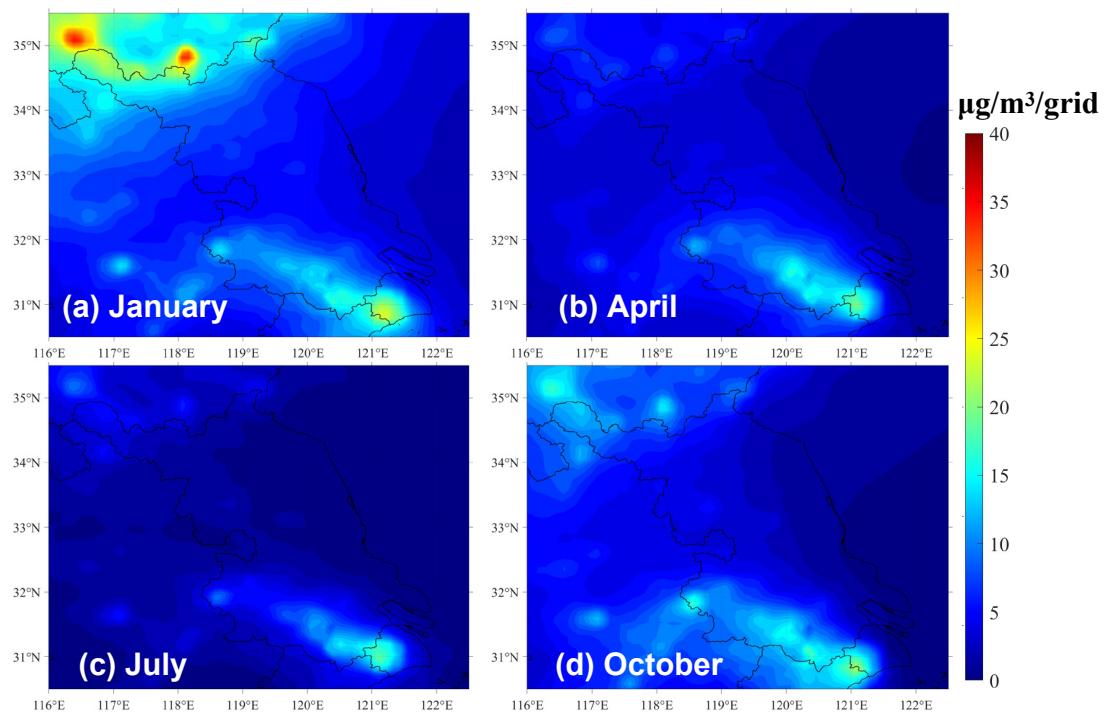


Figure S7 Spatial distribution of SO_2 concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

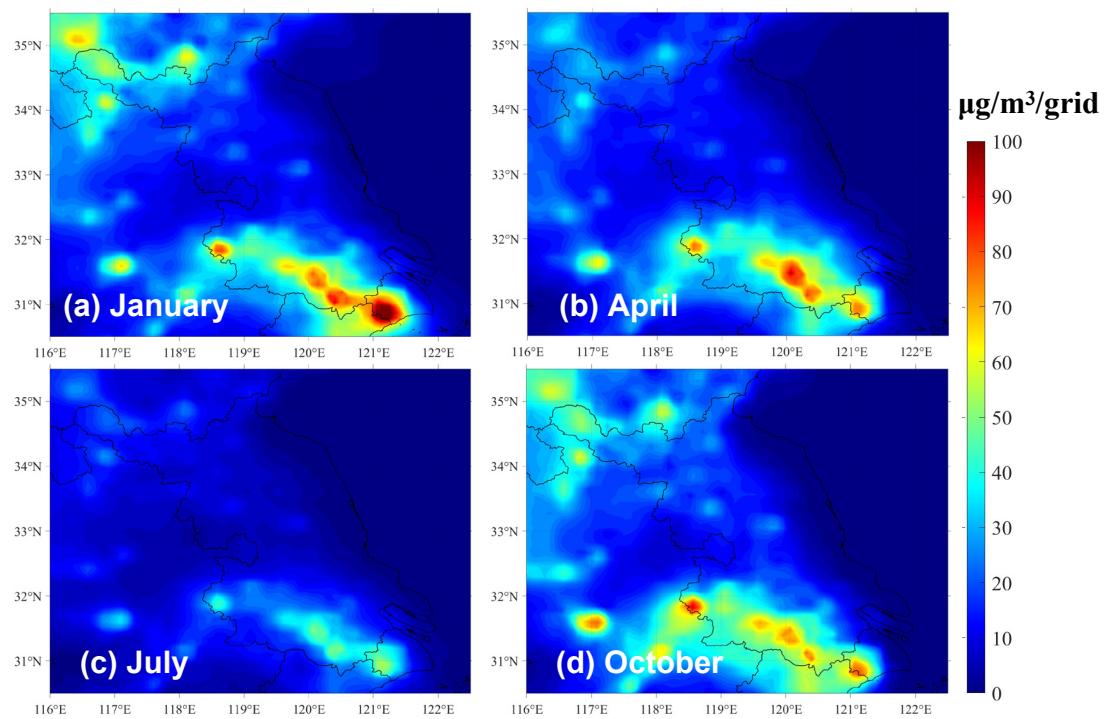


Figure S8 Spatial distribution of NO₂ concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

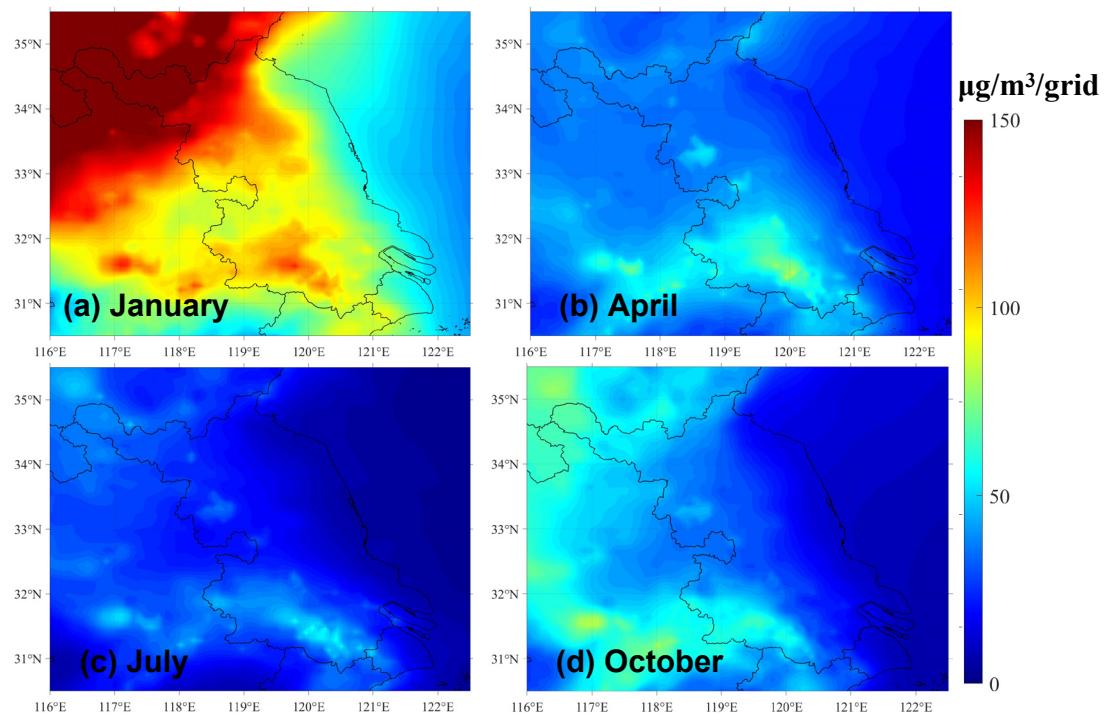


Figure S9 Spatial distribution of PM_{2.5} concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

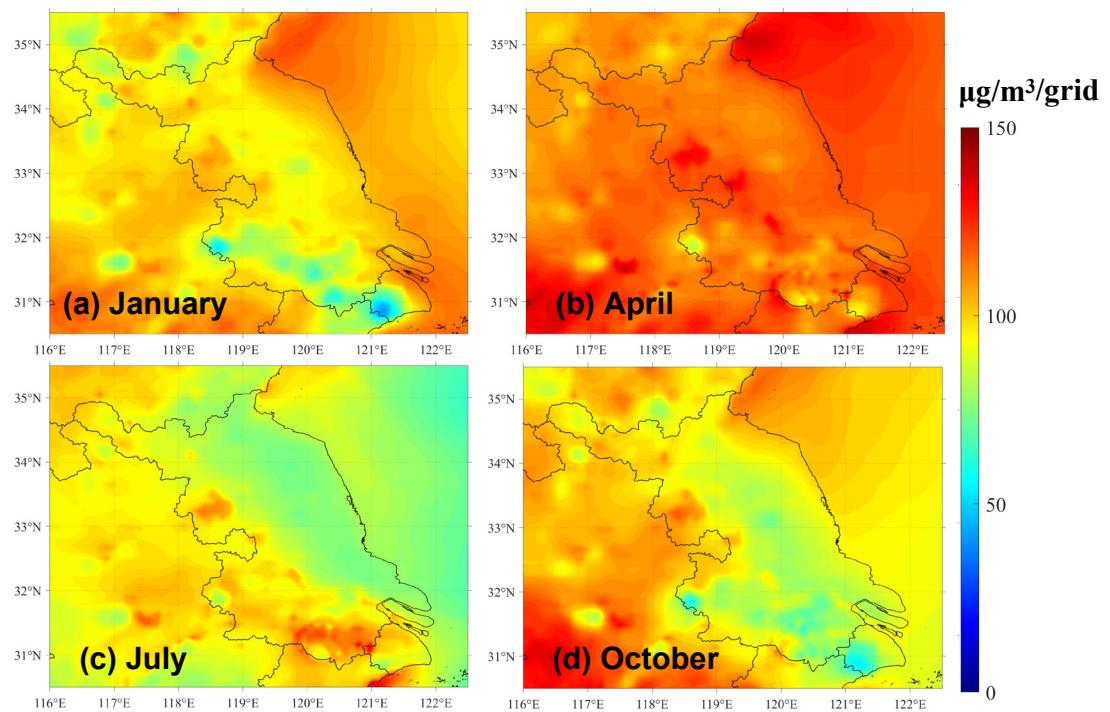


Figure S10 Spatial distribution of O₃ concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

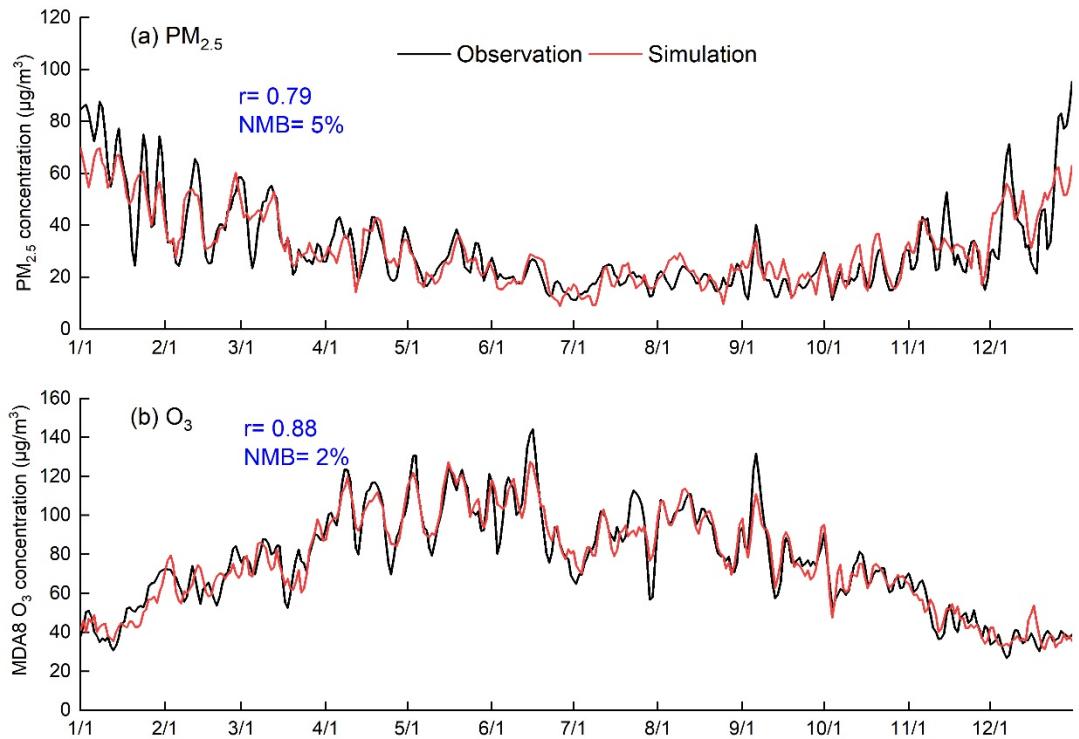


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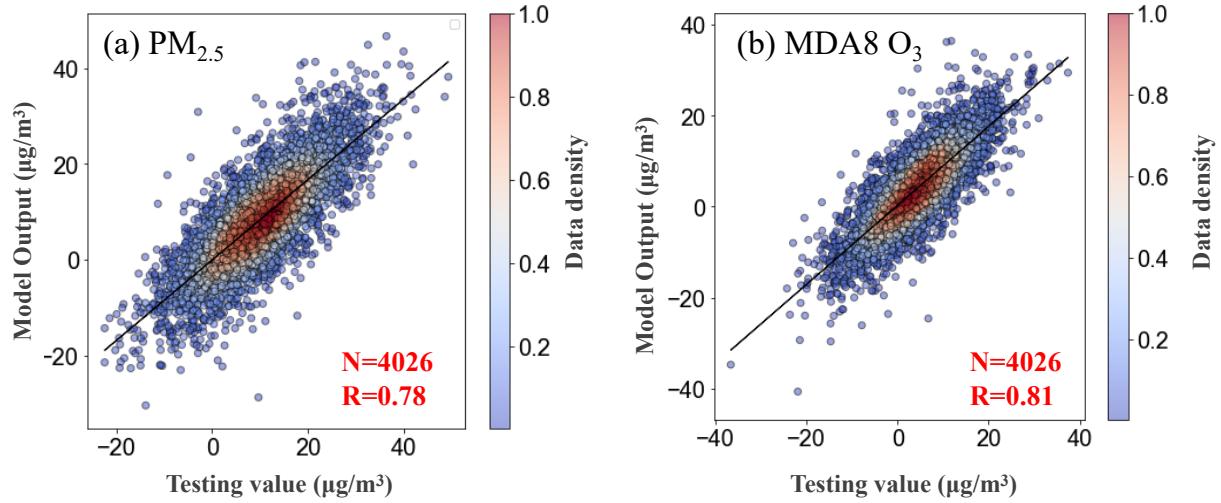


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