

# Supplement Information

**Journal:** Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

**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

**Authors:** Chen Gu, Yutong Wang, Yuan Ji, Lei Zhang, Shuanzhu Sun, Yuandong Bian, Zimeng Zhang, Jiewen Zhu, Wenxin Zhao, Sheng Zhong, Yu Zhao

## Table List

**Table S1** Comparisons between observed and simulated meteorological parameters in D3. OBS and SIM represent observation and simulation, respectively. (T2: temperature at 2 m; WS10: wind speed at 10 m; RH2: relative humidity at 2 m). Criteria are taken from Emery et al. (Emery, C., Liu, Z., Russell, A. G., Odman, M. T., Yarwood, G., and Kumar, N.: Recommendations on statistics and benchmarks to assess photochemical model performance, J. Air Waste Manag. Assoc., 67, 582-598, 10.1080/10962247.2016.1265027, 2017).

**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.

## Figure List

**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.

**Figure S2** Air pollutant emissions by sector for Jiangsu in 2015, 2019, and 2022. (a) SO<sub>2</sub>; (b) NO<sub>x</sub>; (c) PM<sub>2.5</sub>; (d) NMVOCs; (e) NH<sub>3</sub>.

**Figure S3** The temporal profiles of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for key sectors for Jiangsu in 2022. From top to bottom are residential, aviation, diesel locomotive, marine, agricultural machinery, on-road vehicles, industry, and power sectors.

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

**Figure S5** The comparison between the observed daily SO<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

**Figure S8** Spatial distribution of NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

**Figure S9** Spatial distribution of PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

**Figure S10** Spatial distribution of O<sub>3</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.

**Figure S11** The observed and MLR-derived daily concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> (a) and O<sub>3</sub> (b) for Jiangsu in 2022.

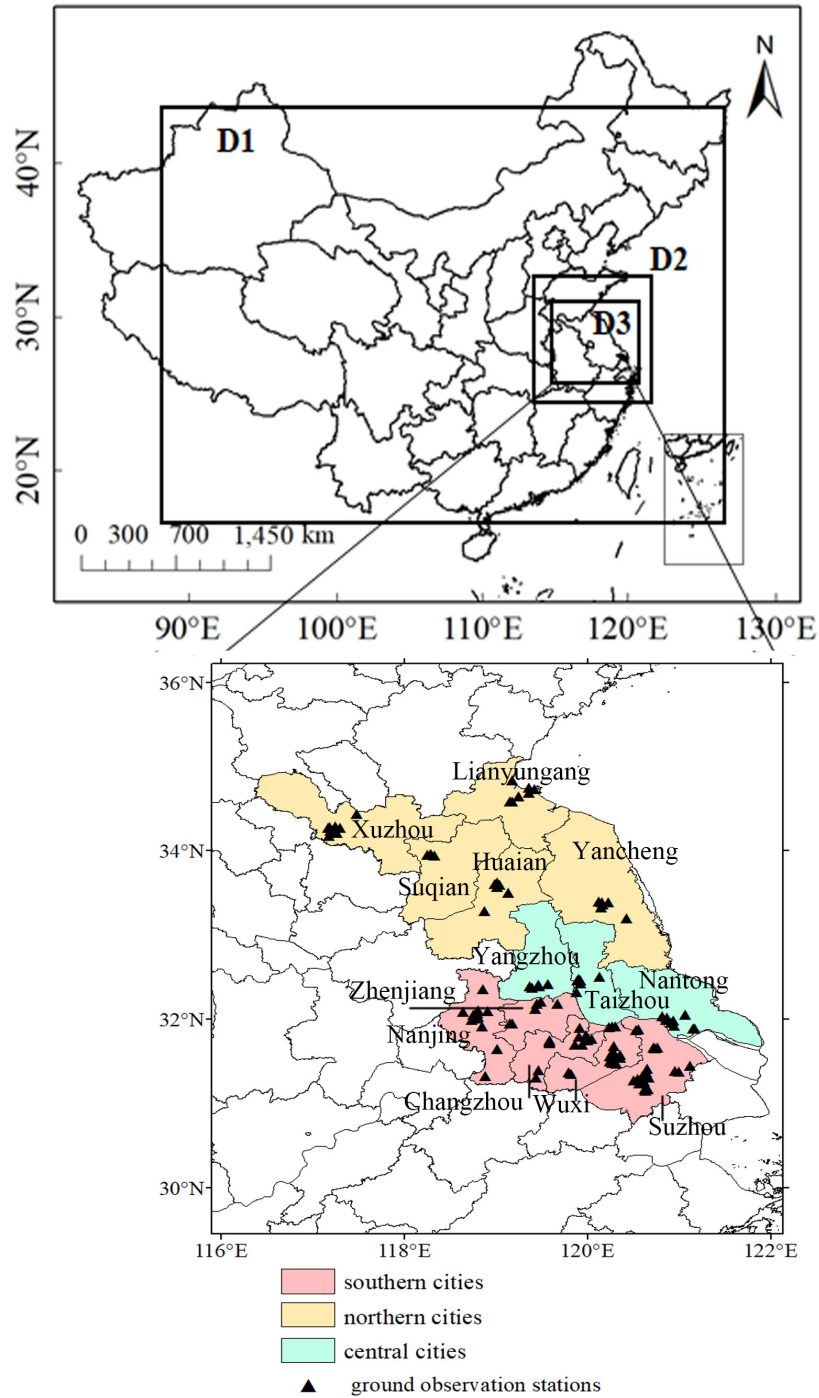
**Figure S12** Ten-fold cross valuation scatterplots of the daily variability of PM<sub>2.5</sub> (a) (January 2022) and MDA8 O<sub>3</sub> (b) concentration (July 2022) attributed to the changing emissions in Jiangsu.

**Table S1** Comparisons between observed and simulated meteorological parameters in D3. OBS and SIM represent observation and simulation, respectively. (T2: temperature at 2 m; WS10: wind speed at 10 m; RH2: relative humidity at 2 m). Criteria are taken from Emery et al. (Emery, C., Liu, Z., Russell, A. G., Odman, M. T., Yarwood, G., and Kumar, N.: Recommendations on statistics and benchmarks to assess photochemical model performance, J. Air Waste Manag. Assoc., 67, 582-598, 10.1080/10962247.2016.1265027, 2017).

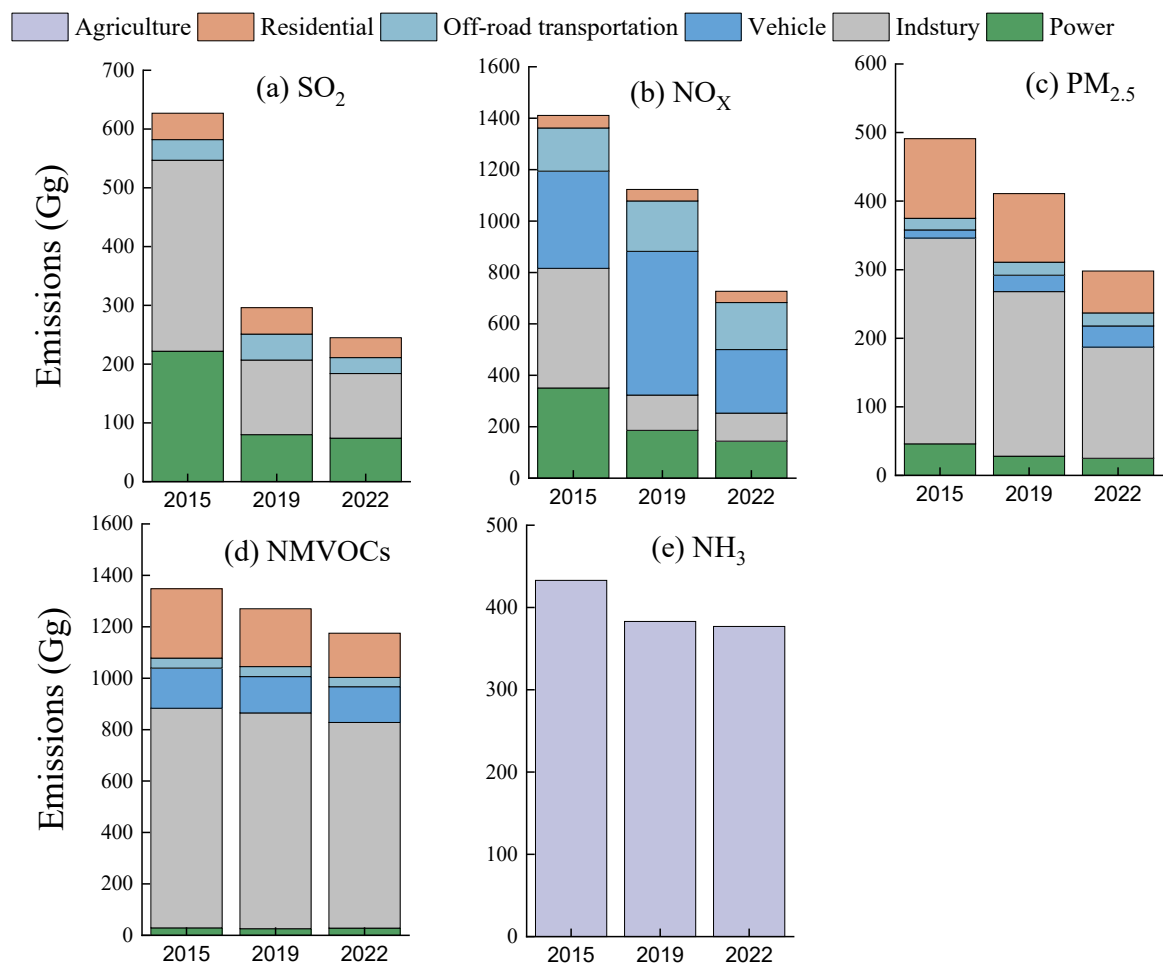
Meteorological parameters	Evaluation metrics	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Criterion
WS10	OBS (m/s)	2.84	3.10	2.85	2.55	
	SIM (m/s)	3.53	3.48	3.33	3.13	
	Bias (m/s)	0.51	0.27	0.33	0.45	$\leq \pm 0.5$
	RMSE (m/s)	2.25	2.11	1.82	2.2	$\leq 2.0$
	IOA	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.68	$\geq 0.6$
T2	OBS (°C)	3.18	17.89	28.84	17.60	
	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	$\leq 2.0$
	IOA	0.95	0.98	0.99	0.94	$\geq 0.8$
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	$\geq 0.7$

**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.

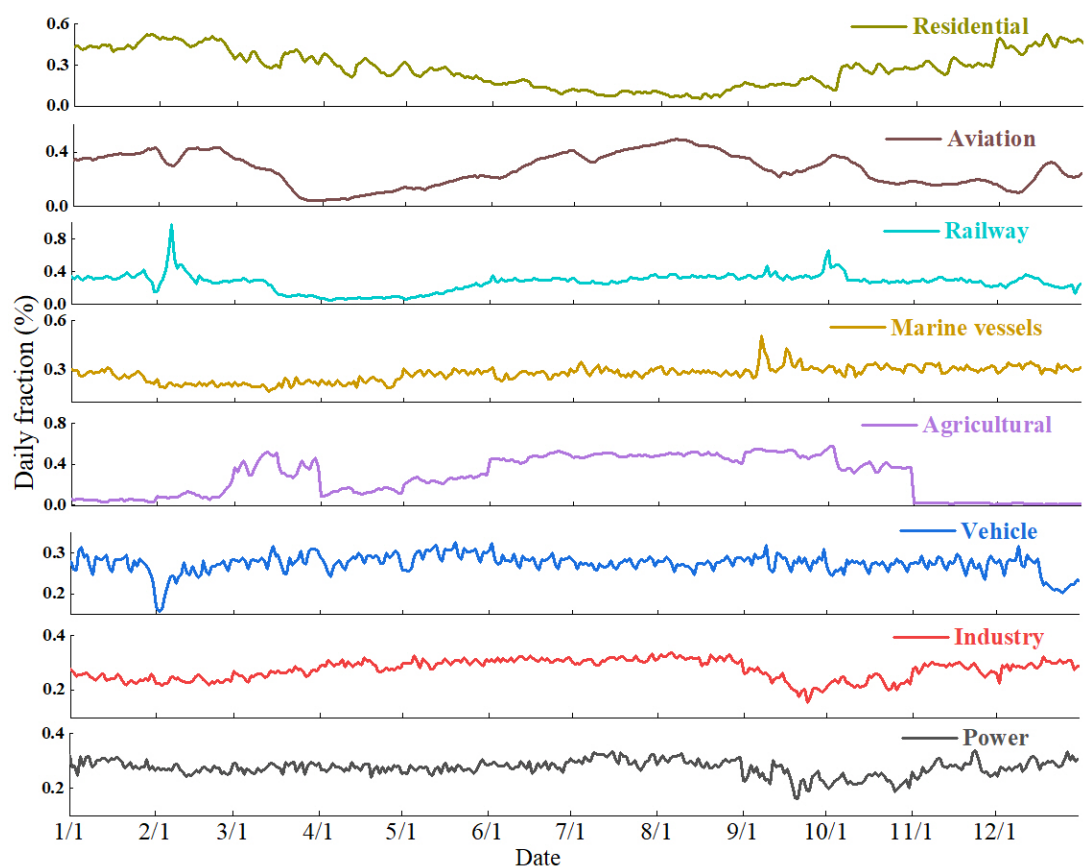
Species	Period	Observation	Simulation	R <sup>2</sup>		NMB (%)		NME (%)	
		( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	This work	MEIC	This work	MEIC	This work	MEIC
SO <sub>2</sub>	2022/1	11.9	14.6	0.49	0.41	23.0	24.1	53.5	49.0
	2022/4	16.1	14.4	0.44	0.32	-26.7	-30.4	33.7	45.6
	2022/7	10.7	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 <sub>2</sub>	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
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	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 <sub>3</sub>	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



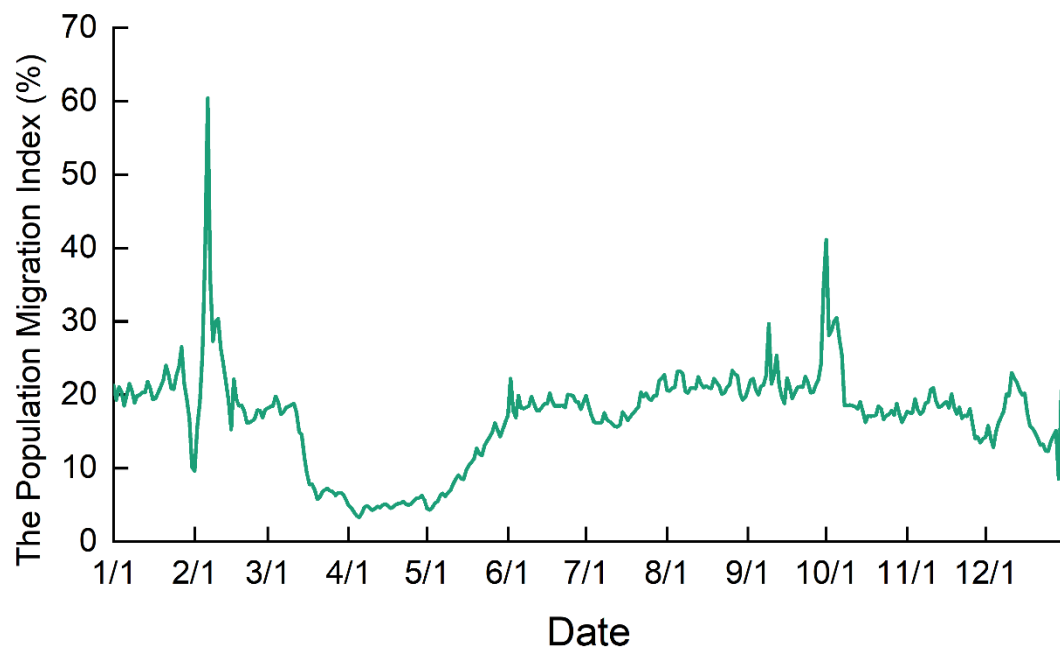
**Figure S1** The locations of Jiangsu Province and the spatial distribution of ground observation stations. The map data provided by Resource and Environment Data Cloud Platform are freely available for academic use (<http://www.resdc.cn/data.aspx?DATAID=201>), © Institute of Geographic Sciences & Natural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



**Figure S2** Air pollutant emissions by sector for Jiangsu in 2015, 2019, and 2022. (a)  $\text{SO}_2$ ; (b)  $\text{NO}_x$ ; (c)  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ; (d) NMVOCs; (e)  $\text{NH}_3$ .

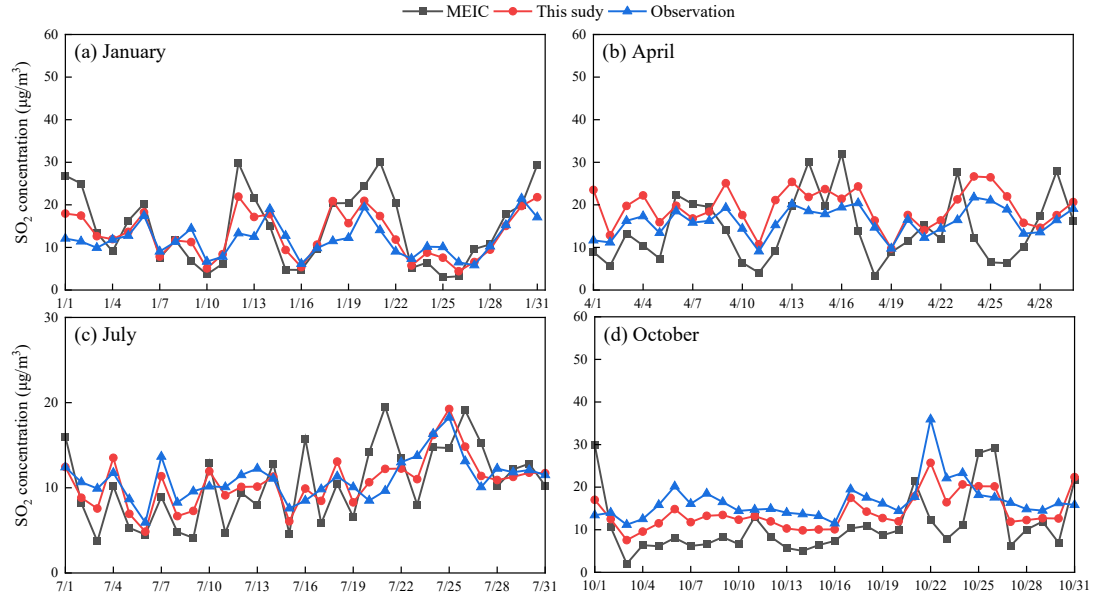


**Figure S3** The temporal profiles of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for key sectors for Jiangsu in 2022. From top to bottom are residential, aviation, diesel locomotive, marine, agricultural machinery, on-road vehicles, industry, and power sectors.

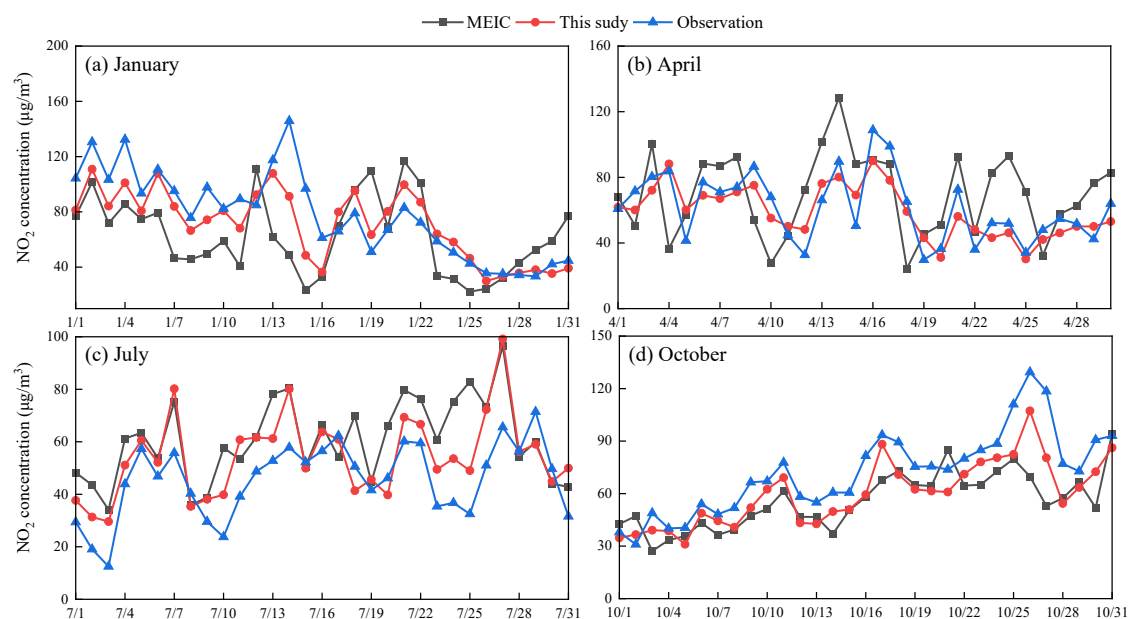


**Figure S4** The daily population migration index for Jiangsu in 2022.

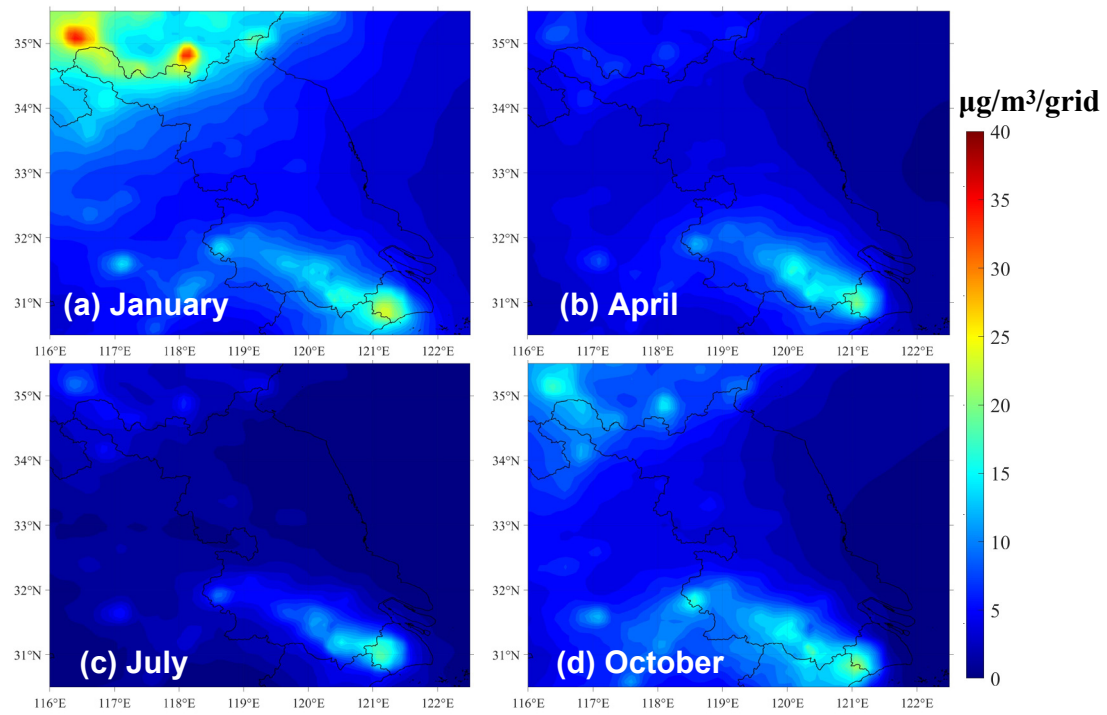




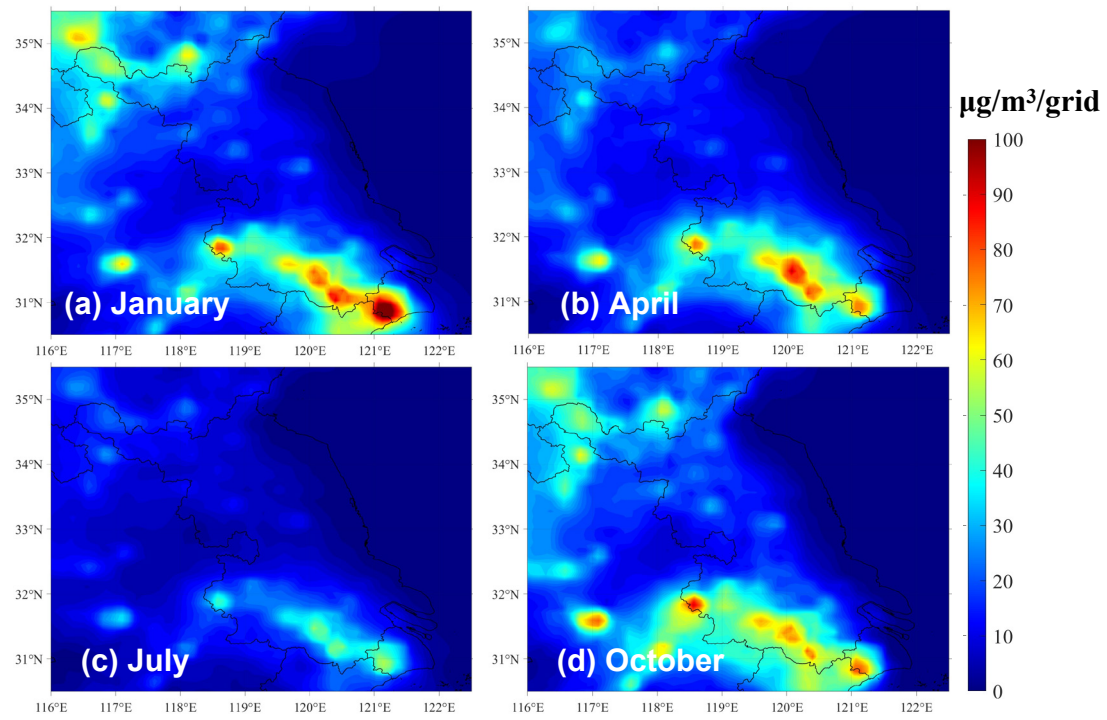
**Figure S5** The comparison between the observed daily SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and those simulated with different emission inventories (this work and MEIC) for January, April, July and October 2022 for Jiangsu Province.



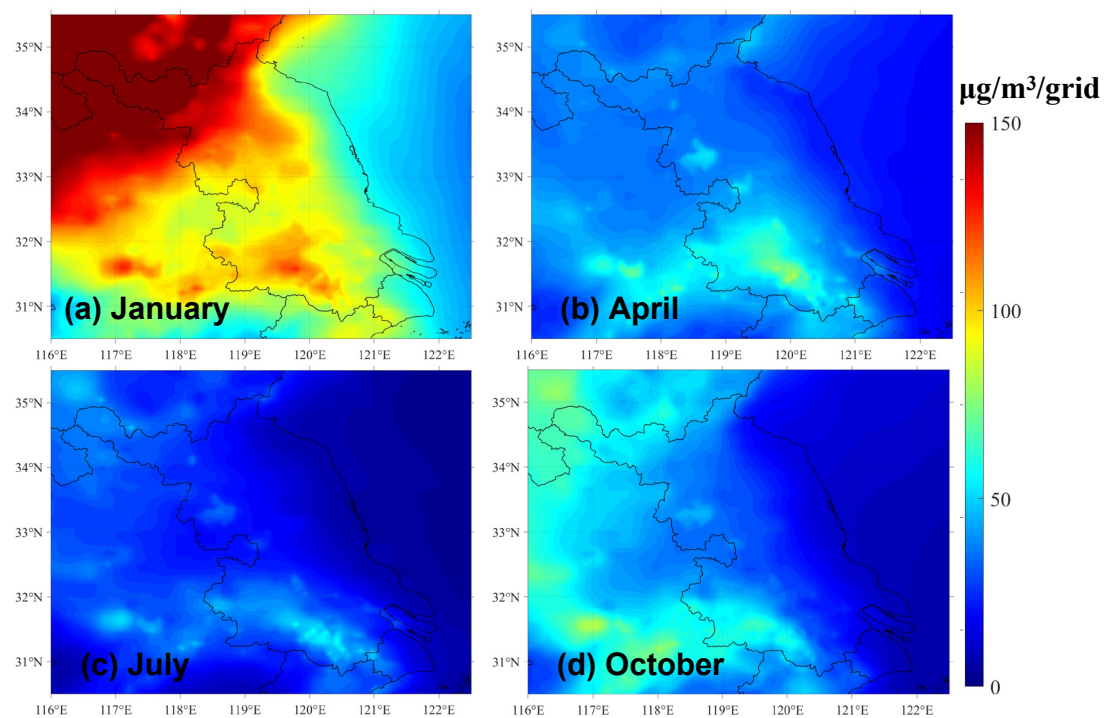
**Figure S6** The comparison between the observed daily NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and those simulated with different emission inventories (this work and MEIC) for January, April, July and October 2022 for Jiangsu Province.



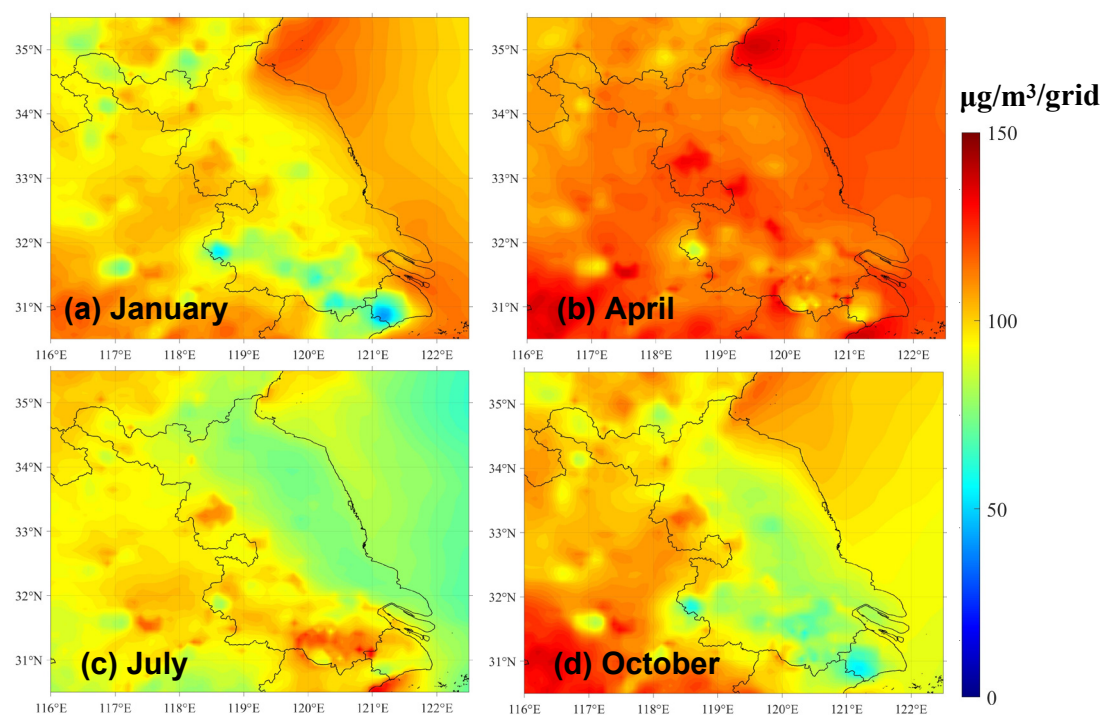
**Figure S7** Spatial distribution of SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.



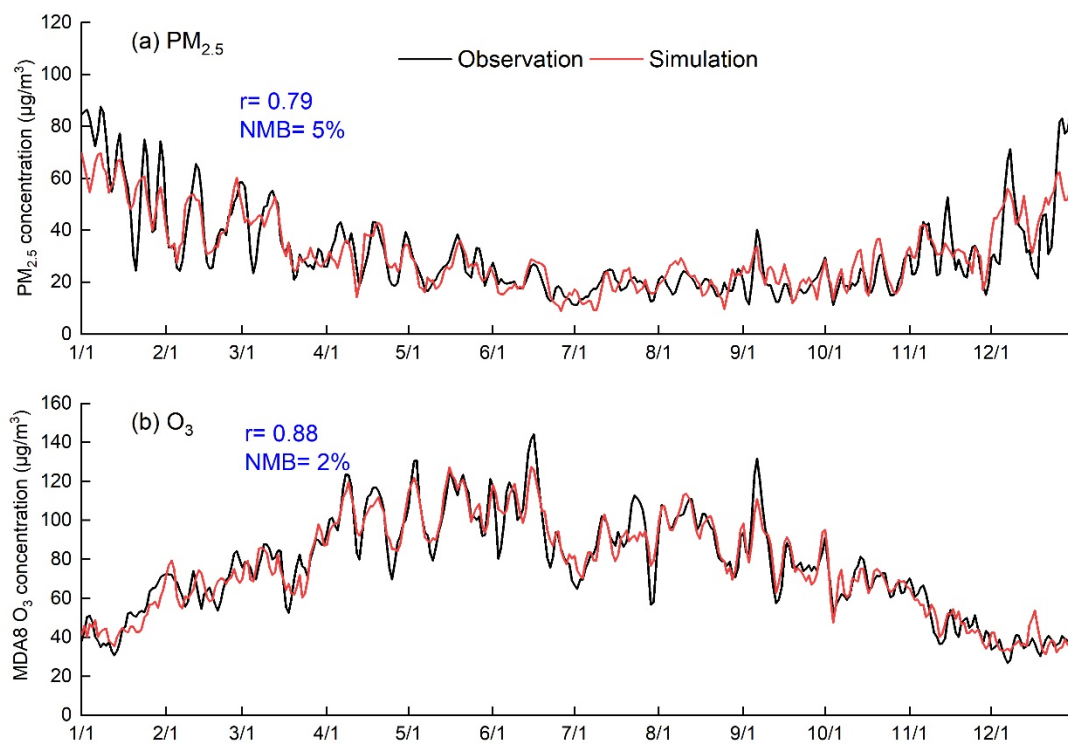
**Figure S8** Spatial distribution of NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.



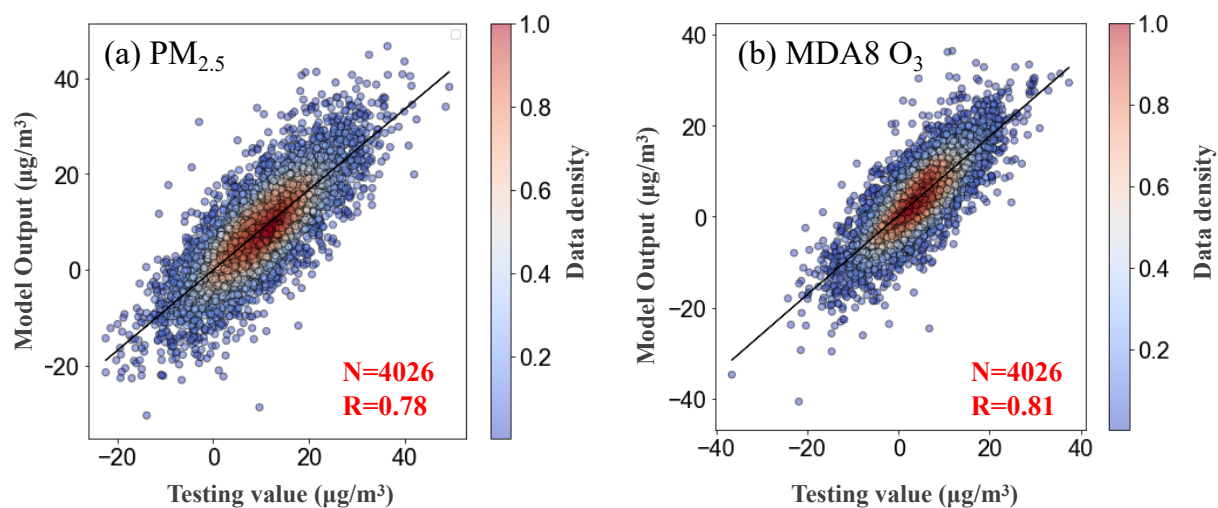
**Figure S9** Spatial distribution of PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.



**Figure S10** Spatial distribution of O<sub>3</sub> concentrations for Jiangsu in 2022 simulated with CMAQ. (a) January; (b) April; (c) July; and (d) October.



**Figure S11** The observed and MLR-derived daily concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> (a) and O<sub>3</sub> (b) for Jiangsu in 2022.



**Figure S12** Ten-fold cross valuation scatterplots of the daily variability of  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  (a) (January 2022) and MDA8  $\text{O}_3$  (b) concentration (July 2022) attributed to the changing emissions in Jiangsu.