

Table S1. Geographic information for the 36 prefecture-level cities included in this study. The table lists the province, city identifier, longitude, and latitude of each city in Northeast China. The coordinates represent the city-level locations used for spatial mapping and city-centered buffer analyses. Chaoyang City in Liaoning Province is denoted as ChaoyangLN, and Yichun City in Heilongjiang Province is denoted as YichunHLJ to avoid ambiguity with other cities of the same name.

Province	City ID	Longitude (deg E)	Latitude (deg N)
Heilongjiang	Harbin	127.9536	45.634
Heilongjiang	Qiqihar	124.5348	47.6968
Heilongjiang	Jixi	132.2779	45.6289
Heilongjiang	Hegang	130.8028	47.6397
Heilongjiang	Shuangyashan	132.6036	46.7153
Heilongjiang	Daqing	124.7012	46.3417
Heilongjiang	YichunHLJ	129.2036	47.8029
Heilongjiang	Jiamusi	132.159	47.2366
Heilongjiang	Qitaihe	130.9352	45.8794
Heilongjiang	Mudanjiang	129.8902	44.5918
Heilongjiang	Heihe	126.9946	49.2536
Heilongjiang	Suihua	126.636	46.8907
Heilongjiang	Daxinganling	124.2199	52.322
Jilin	Changchun	125.5782	44.281
Jilin	Jilin	126.8421	43.5762
Jilin	Siping	124.3871	43.4837
Jilin	Liaoyuan	125.3058	42.8102
Jilin	Tonghua	125.9486	41.9523
Jilin	Baishan	127.286	42.0685
Jilin	Songyuan	124.4717	44.8004
Jilin	Baicheng	123.0089	45.3433
Jilin	Yanbian	129.1226	43.1405
Liaoning	Shenyang	123.1367	42.0919
Liaoning	Dalian	122.1813	39.5898
Liaoning	Anshan	123.0158	40.7115
Liaoning	Fushun	124.6552	41.8334

Liaoning	Benxi	124.5681	41.23
Liaoning	Dandong	124.3945	40.5396
Liaoning	Jinzhou	121.6098	41.4582
Liaoning	Yingkou	122.4512	40.3883
Liaoning	Fuxin	121.9531	42.2791
Liaoning	Liaoyang	123.246	41.1813
Liaoning	Panjin	121.994	41.0656
Liaoning	Tieling	124.1709	42.6425
Liaoning	ChaoyangLN	120.0115	41.5095
Liaoning	Huludao	120.2027	40.6169

Table S2. City-level monitoring stations used in this study. The table lists the province, city, number of national air-quality monitoring stations, and station names for the 36 prefecture-level cities in Northeast China.

Province	City	Number of stations	Station 1	Station 2	Station 3	Station 4	Station 5	Station 6	Station 7	Station 8	Station 9	Station 10	Station 11	Station 12
Liaoning	Dandong	4	Zhou Cheng Chang	Cai Zhuan	Shan Shui	Yuan Bao Shi Yan Xiao Xue Chang								
	Dalian	10	Gan Jing Zi	Zhou Shui Zi	Xing Hai San Zhan	Qing Ni Wa Qiao	Fu Jia Zhuang	Qi Xian Ling	Lv Shun	Jin Zhou	Kai Fa Qu	Shuang D Port		
	Fushun	6	Zhan Qian	Xin Hua	Dong Zhou	Wang Hua	Shui Ku	Xin Cheng	Shen Fu					
	Chaoyang	4	Yi Jian Gou Jian Chang	Yuan Lin Guan Li Chu	Mian Fen Chang	Long Cheng Nong Ye Yuan Qu								
	Benxi	6	Da Yu	Xi Hu	Dong Ming	Cai Tun	Wei Ning	Zhi Ye Bing Yuan						
	Shenyang	11	Hui Shan	Er Mao	Tai Yuan Jie	Xiao He Yan	Wen Yi Lu	Bei Ling	Pao Bing Xue Yuan	Zhang Shi	Dong Ruan	Hun Nan Er	Liaoning University	
	Panjin	3	Kai Fa Qu	Xing Long Tai	Ding Xiang									
	Yingkou	4	Ying Kou Da Xue	Zhi Wu Yuan	Xi Pao Tai	San Shui Chang								
	Huludao	4	Hu Lu Dao Shi Xi Shan Po	Lian Shan Qu Zheng Fu	Hua Gong Yi Yuan	Xin Qu Gong Yuan								
	Liaoyang	4	Liao Hua	Er Ling Yi Xue Zhan	Yuan Lin Xiao Qu	Gang Guan Chang								
	Tieling	4	Gang Chang	Ben Zhan	Shui Le Yuan	Jin Sha Jiang								
	Jinzhou	5	Nan Shan	Kai Fa Qu	Shui Chang	Bai Gu Jian Ce Zhan	Bei Hu Gong Yuan							

[illegible]

Table S3. ERA5 meteorological variables used as model predictors. The table lists the variable name, physical meaning, unit, and whether the variable is instantaneous, accumulated, or derived.

Variable	Full name	Unit	Type / note
BLH	Boundary layer height	m	ERA5 surface variable; instant
T _d	2 metre dewpoint temperature	K	ERA5 surface variable; instant
p _s	Surface pressure	Pa	ERA5 surface variable; instant
SSRD	Surface short-wave (solar) radiation downwards	J m ⁻²	ERA5 surface variable; accumulated
T	2 metre temperature	K	ERA5 surface variable; instant
TCC	Total cloud cover	0–1	ERA5 surface variable; instant
TP	Total precipitation	m	ERA5 surface variable; accumulated
u ₁₀	10 metre U wind component	m s ⁻¹	ERA5 surface variable; instant
v ₁₀	10 metre V wind component	m s ⁻¹	ERA5 surface variable; instant
RH	Relative humidity	%	Derived from t2m and d2m

Table S4. Annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations and daily exceedance statistics in Northeast China from 2015 to 2025. Annual mean PM_{2.5} was calculated from hourly observations averaged over all cities. Exceedance days were defined as days with daily mean PM_{2.5} concentrations exceeding 75 µg m⁻³. Regional exceedance days were calculated using the regional daily mean PM_{2.5} concentration averaged across all cities, representing region-wide pollution episodes. City-day exceedance counts were obtained by identifying exceedance days for each city separately and then summing all city-day exceedance events over the region, representing the cumulative city-level exceedance burden.

Year	Annual mean PM _{2.5} (µg m ⁻³)	Regional exceedance days (d)	City-level exceedance counts (city-days)
2015	48.437	52	2173
2016	39.631	22	1359
2017	39.361	40	1496
2018	32.498	10	771
2019	39.442	26	711
2020	33.076	29	1063
2021	29.708	14	724
2022	26.214	9	459
2023	29.200	8	721
2024	29.196	7	645
2025	29.201	12	736

Table S5. The weather-normalized and meteorological components during regional PM_{2.5} exceedance days. Exceedance days were defined as days with regional daily mean PM_{2.5} concentrations exceeding 75 µg m⁻³. Regional daily values were calculated by averaging hourly values across all cities. For each year, PM_{2.5}, PM_{emi}, and PM_{met} were averaged only over exceedance days. PM_{emi} > 75 days denotes exceedance days when the weather-normalized component alone exceeded the daily PM_{2.5} standard.

Year	Exceedance days	Mean PM _{2.5}	Mean PM _{emi}	Mean PM _{met}	PM _{emi} > 75 days
2015	52	111.981	69.542	42.439	19
2016	22	99.950	64.091	35.859	1
2017	40	97.038	61.536	35.503	3
2018	10	79.622	47.518	32.105	0
2019	26	103.642	48.574	55.068	0
2020	29	97.234	59.193	38.040	0
2021	14	90.617	42.579	48.038	0
2022	9	86.935	46.020	40.915	0
2023	8	93.360	49.259	44.100	0
2024	7	107.956	47.069	60.886	0
2025	12	87.016	50.853	36.163	0

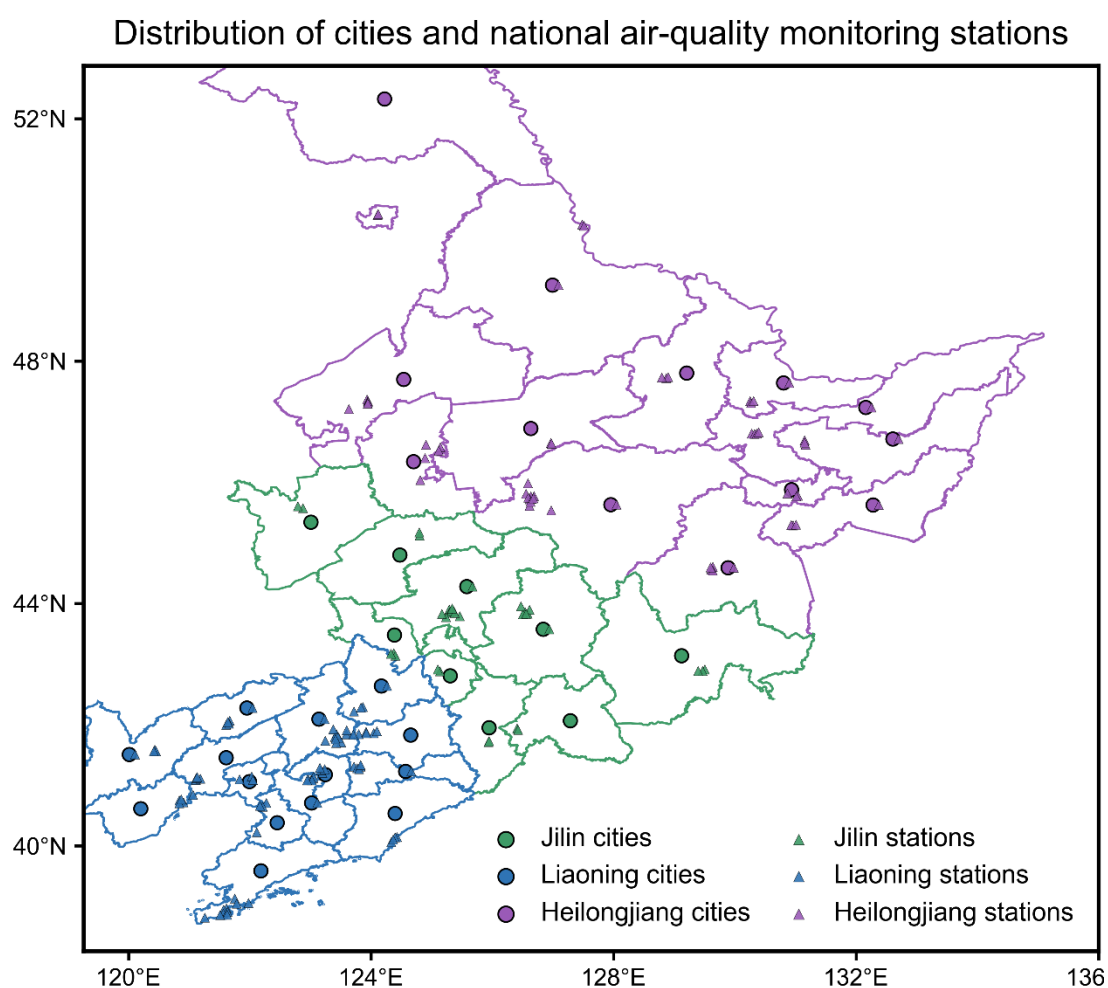


Figure S1. Spatial distribution of study cities and national air-quality monitoring stations in Northeast China. Circles represent the 36 prefecture-level cities included in the analysis, while triangles indicate national air-quality monitoring stations. Colors distinguish the three provincial regions: Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang. Table 1. Cities and national air-quality monitoring stations included in Northeast China.

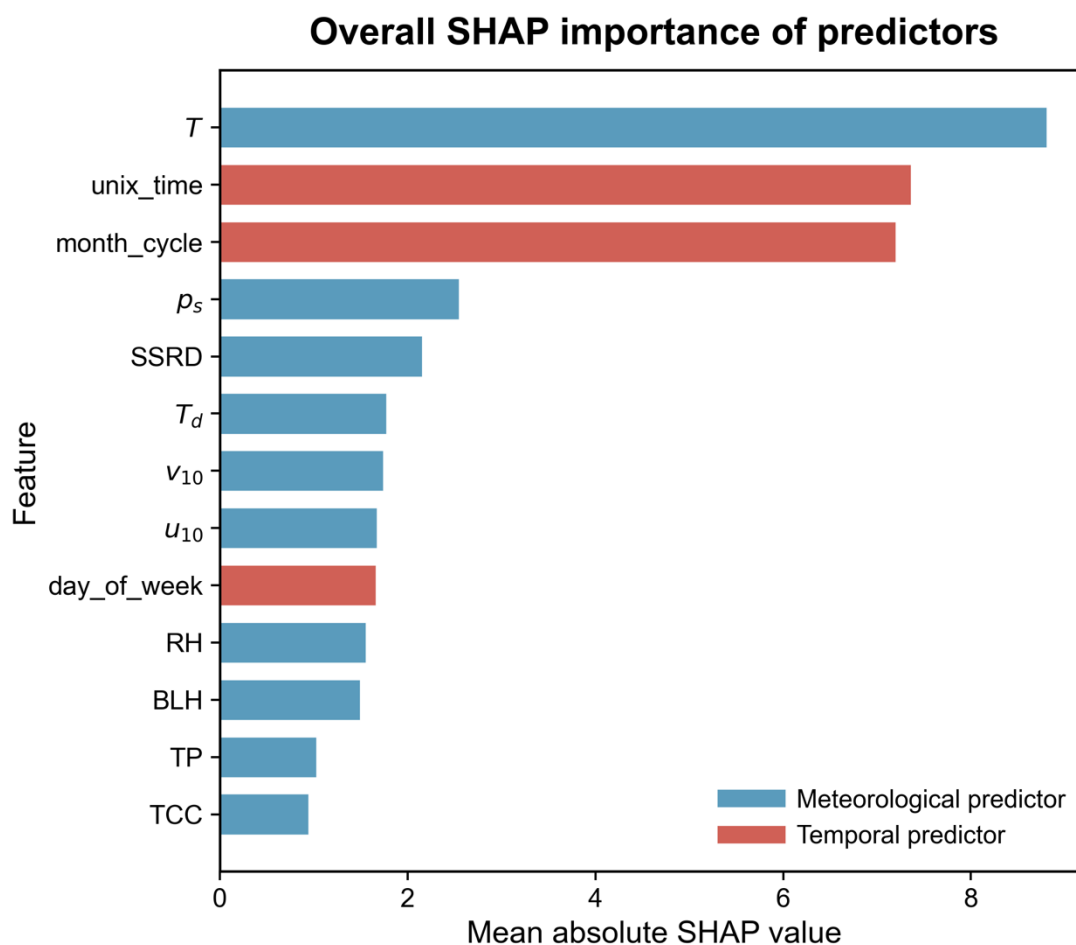


Figure S2. Overall SHAP importance of predictors in the LightGBM model. Predictor importance is quantified using mean absolute SHAP values across sampled observations and cross-validation folds. Blue and red bars represent meteorological and temporal predictors, respectively, with larger values indicating stronger average contributions to $PM_{2.5}$ prediction. The $month_cycle$ term represents the combined contribution of $month_sin$ and $month_cos$.