# Full-coverage 1 km Daily Ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> Concentrations of China in 2005-2017 Based on Multi-variable Random Forest Model

## **Supplementary materials**

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### Table S1 The basic information of model variables

Category	Classification	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution	Time Frame	Source
PM <sub>2.5</sub> measurements	PM <sub>2.5</sub> measurements	-	Day	2013/01/18-2017/12/31	CEMC (http://www.cnemc.cn/)
O <sub>3</sub> measurements	O <sub>3</sub> measurements	-	Day	2013/01/18-2017/12/31	CEMC ( <u>http://www.cnemc.cn/</u> )
	Boundary layer height, Surface pressure, 2				
	meter dewpoint temperature, Evaporation,				
	Albedo, Low cloud cover, Medium cloud				ERA-Interim
Meteorological data	cover, High cloud cover, Total precipitation,	0.125°	6/12 hours	2005-2017	(http://apps.ecmwf.int/datasets/data/interim-full-daily/levtype=sfc/)
	10 meter U wind component, 10 meter V				(http://upps.com/initial databets/datasinterini fan datas/reftype sie.)
	wind component, 2 meter temperature,				
	Surface solar radiation downwards				
Satellite derived data	Aarosol ontical danth	3 km	Dav	2005 2017	NASA-Laads
Satellite delived data	Actosol optical depui	5 KIII	Day	2003-2017	(https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/)
GEOS-Chem	Modeling O <sub>3</sub> from GEOS-Chem model	2°×2 5°	2 hours	2005-2016	GEOS-Chem model output (Ma et al. 2021)
GLOS-Chem	outputs	2 ~2.5	2 110015	2003-2010	
Socio-economic	Population. GDP	1 km	Year	2005 2010	RESDC (http://www.resdc.cn)
variables	F				( <u></u> ,
	Elevation	1 km	Year	2010	RESDC (http://www.resdc.cn)
	Road (railway, high speed road, provincial	Vector	Vear	2016	RESDC (http://www.resdc.cn)
Land-Use Variables	road, county road, town road)	vector	i cai	2010	KLODC ( <u>http://www.icsdc.cn</u> )
	Land use	300m	Year	2005-2017	UCL-Geomatics (http://maps.elie.ucl.ac.be/CCI/viewer/)
	NDVI	300 m	Month	2005-2016	Geospatial Data Cloud (https://www.gscloud.cn/)
Dummy Variable-	Sacon Drovidance Month Veen	-	-	-	
Duinmy variables	Season, rrovidence, Month, Year	-	-	-	-

Variables	Minimum	Median	Mean	Maximum	SD
AOD	0.00	0.55	0.68	5.52	0.53
GEOS-Chem	0.00	19.02	20.36	82.80	20.03
Albedo	0.07	0.16	0.17	0.29	0.03
Boundary layer height (m)	9.47	265.32	308.74	3234.18	250.45
2 meter dewpoint temperature (K)	232.07	283.40	281.51	301.14	12.49
Evaporation(m)	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
High cloud cover	0.00	0.21	0.30	1.00	0.30
Medium cloud cover	0.00	0.05	0.18	1.00	0.25
Low cloud cover	0.00	0.12	0.21	1.00	0.24
Surface pressure (Pa)	54485	98961	95799	104525	7746
Surface solar radiation downwards (w/(m <sup>2</sup> $\cdot$ s))	5069412	5593930	5571471	11177510	2431341
2 meter temperature (°C)	-37.67	16.70	14.72	36.37	10.96
Total precipitation(m)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.01
10 meter U wind component (m/s)	-13.99	-0.23	-0.11	11.70	1.83
10 meter V wind component (m/s)	-14.81	-0.05	-0.13	11.96	2.30
GDP (RMB Yuan)	0.00	18757.80	24567.45	146901.00	23141.48
DEM (m)	-10	75	353.67	4509	621.08
Population (persons)	0	6301	6746	51338	6042
urban coverage rate (0~1)	0	0.78	0.66	1.00	0.31
NDVI (0-1)	0	0.41	0.42	1.00	0.20
Country road (m)	0	0	503.33	5914.65	980.92
highway (m)	0	0	16.11	5091.96	207.82
provincial road (m)	0	0	531.50	6948.42	1009.39
railway (m)	0	0	5.82	1104.12	73.85
Town road (m)	0	4717.66	4809.80	15582.40	3058.31

Table S2 The results of descriptive analysis for variables included in  $PM_{2.5}$  and  $O_3$ -8hamx model construction (N = 197,366)

Duovinoos	PM <sub>2.5</sub>			O <sub>3</sub> -8hamx		
Provinces	R <sup>2</sup>	RMSE	MAE	$\mathbb{R}^2$	RMSE	MAE
Shanghai	0.94	9.14	5.69	0.84	19.41	12.62
Beijing	0.92	17.77	10.84	0.92	17.63	11.51
Hubei	0.91	13.00	8.35	0.76	24.62	16.37
Hebei	0.91	21.05	12.81	0.81	25.15	16.11
Sichuan	0.9	12.24	8.38	0.74	22.59	15.89
Jiangsu	0.89	12.63	7.69	0.75	25.74	16.19
Hunan	0.89	12.32	8.09	0.74	21.88	15
Jilin	0.88	15.80	9.53	0.78	18.73	13.43
Tianjing	0.88	19.59	11.93	0.83	22.52	15.41
Guangxi	0.88	10.29	6.53	0.68	21.64	14.3
Henan	0.88	19.13	11.54	0.83	22.26	15.2
Chongqing	0.88	12.70	8.54	0.86	20.31	14.39
Zhejiang	0.87	12.44	7.62	0.74	24.75	16.84
Liaoning	0.87	15.91	9.76	0.79	22.19	15.04
Heilongjiang	0.86	18.79	10.71	0.6	21.92	14.66
Hainan	0.85	6.10	4.21	0.71	18.22	13.87
Jiangxi	0.84	11.00	7.32	0.77	19.94	13.47
Guizhou	0.82	10.24	7.19	0.62	19.42	13.88
Shandong	0.81	23.04	11.38	0.79	25.01	16.73
Guangdong	0.79	11.45	5.86	0.78	23.04	14.97
Shanxi	0.77	22.77	12.7	0.81	21.57	15.08
Shanxi	0.75	31.17	12.65	0.78	21.57	15.08
Xinjiang	0.74	38.70	19.08	0.66	23.76	15.75
Fujian	0.73	8.56	5.61	0.68	20.16	14.69
Inner Mongolia	0.72	18.29	9.71	0.71	22.92	14.1
Ningxia	0.7	17.46	11.59	0.77	19.56	14.27
Yunnan	0.69	9.50	6.5	0.67	18.58	13.53
Anhui	0.69	23.77	9.69	0.6	30.4	21.32
Gansu	0.68	17.31	10.75	0.55	25.15	15.53
Qinghai	0.62	16.47	11.22	0.66	22.12	15.4
Xizang	0.6	11.18	7.22	0.62	15.57	10.15
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aomen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hongkong	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table S3 The model performance of  $PM_{2.5}$  and  $O_{3}\mbox{-}8hamx$  in different provinces

Variable	Value	Variable	Value
Boundary layer height lag1	0.172	2 meter temperature lag2	0.013
AOD	0.056	Total precipitation	0.012
DEM	0.049	Total precipitation lag1	0.012
Boundary layer height	0.043	Evaporationlag2	0.011
Evaporation lag1	0.038	High cloud cover lag2	0.011
Season	0.037	Surface pressure	0.011
2 meter dewpoint temperature	0.036	Medium cloud cover	0.011
2 meter dewpoint temperature lag2	0.026	2 meter temperature lag1	0.011
AOD lag1	0.023	High cloud cover lag1	0.010
Boundary layer height lag2	0.021	Medium cloud cover lag1	0.009
10 meter V wind component lag2	0.020	Medium cloud cover lag2	0.009
10 meter V wind component lag1	0.020	Low cloud cover	0.009
10 meter U wind component_lag1	0.020	Surface pressure lag1	0.009
Province	0.020	Low cloud cover lag1	0.008
Year	0.019	Low cloud cover lag2	0.007
10 meter U wind component_lag2	0.018	GDP	0.007
Surface solar radiation downwards	0.018	Population	0.007
Evaporation	0.017	NDVI	0.006
Surface solar radiation downwards lag1	0.015	Albedo	0.006
2 meter dewpoint temperature lag1	0.015	Total precipitation lag2	0.006
Surface pressure lag2	0.014	Albedo lag2	0.005
Surface solar radiation downwards lag2	0.014	Albedo lag1	0.004
10 meter V wind component	0.014	Town road	0.004
High cloud cover	0.014	Country road	0.004
AOD lag2	0.014	Land use	0.003
Month	0.013	Providence road	0.002
10 meter U wind component	0.013	Railway	0.0001
2 meter temperature	0.013	High speed road	0.0001

Table S4-1. Feature importance of each variable in the PM<sub>2.5</sub> model

Tuste st 2017 cutate importance of eac		in the sy shines mouth	
Variable	Value	Variable	Value
Surface solar radiation downwards	34.18%	Surface pressure lag2	1.07%
Outputs from GEOS-Chem model	7.24%	10 meter U wind component lag2	1.05%
2 meter temperature	4.22%	2 meter dewpoint temperature lag1	1.05%
Surface solar radiation downwards lag1	3.89%	High cloud cover lag2	1.04%
Year	2.17%	Population	1.01%
Dem	1.88%	Town road	1.00%
Boundary layer height	1.86%	Medium cloud cover lag1	0.99%
10 meter V wind component	1.80%	2 meter temperature lag1	0.97%
Low cloud cover	1.66%	NDVI	0.97%
Province	1.56%	Low cloud cover lag2	0.96%
2 meter dewpoint temperature	1.44%	2 meter temperature lag2	0.94%
10 meter V wind component lag1	1.35%	Evaporation lag2	0.93%
10 meter U wind component	1.34%	Evaporation lag1	0.93%
Evaporation	1.33%	Total precipitation	0.92%
Low cloud cover lag1	1.24%	Medium cloud cover lag2	0.91%
10 meter U wind component lag1	1.20%	Surface pressure lag1	0.87%
GDP	1.18%	Total precipitation lag2	0.77%
Boundary layer height lag1	1.17%	Month	0.76%
Total precipitation lag1	1.12%	Land use	0.44%
Boundary layer height lag2	1.12%	County road	0.41%
2 meter dewpoint temperature lag2	1.11%	Province road	0.39%
Surface solar radiation downwards lag2	1.10%	Albedo	0.32%
High cloud cover	1.09%	Albedo lag2	0.31%
Medium cloud cover	1.09%	Albedo lag1	0.22%
High cloud cover lag1	1.08%	Season	0.17%
Surface pressure	1.08%	Railway	0.01%
10 meter V wind component lag2	1.08%	High speed road	0.01%

Table S4-2. Feature importance of each variable in the O<sub>3</sub>-8hmax model

	PM <sub>2.5</sub>		O <sub>3</sub> -8hamx	
Provinces	Real concentration	Simulated	Real concentration	Simulated
	(µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	concentration ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	$(\mu g/m^3)$	concentration ( $\mu g/m^3$ )
Shanghai	49.62	49.66	104.93	106.61
Beijing	72.49	72.48	92.27	92.96
Hubei	62.71	62.92	88.92	88.82
Hebei	80.63	80.69	90.79	91.61
Sichuan	49.88	49.80	80.16	80.10
Jiangsu	57.47	57.20	97.70	98.62
Hunan	53.95	53.83	80.89	80.98
Jilin	50.18	50.00	85.90	87.54
Tianjing	77.02	77.47	84.95	83.09
Guangxi	42.04	42.17	81.09	80.33
Henan	75.16	75.18	94.39	94.88
Chongqing	56.33	55.71	69.68	68.56
Zhejiang	48.56	48.45	90.86	92.84
Liaoning	51.60	51.55	89.85	89.88
Heilongjiang	43.91	43.54	70.37	69.80
Hainan	20.60	19.86	73.34	69.47
Jiangxi	45.53	45.11	80.33	79.18
Guizhou	37.08	36.63	71.78	70.01
Shandong	65.62	65.73	98.84	100.08
Guangdong	36.74	36.56	88.58	88.84
Shanxi	60.26	60.36	85.57	84.96
Shanxi	63.95	63.78	82.73	82.56
Xinjiang	59.86	59.24	78.05	78.28
Fujian	28.55	27.89	79.99	79.56
Inner Mongolia	40.11	39.76	87.39	86.73
Ningxia	45.63	44.85	89.46	88.60
Yunnan	27.29	27.04	77.47	76.68
Anhui	58.16	57.96	83.76	81.80
Gansu	41.25	40.70	91.43	90.58
Qinghai	43.33	43.42	87.25	87.94
Xizang	23.83	23.40	91.62	91.26
Taiwan	-	-	-	-
Aomen	-	-	-	-
Hongkong	-	-	-	-

Table S5 The real and simulated concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and O<sub>3</sub>-8hamx in different provinces

Table S6-1 The ch	aracteristic of sin	nilar modeling	work for PM <sub>2.5</sub>
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	<b>.</b> .	Time	Spatial	Temporal	Model Validation			Predictive power	
Model	Location	period	Resolution	Resolution	$\mathbb{R}^2$	RMSE	MAE	Daily	Monthly
RF (This study)	China	2005-2017	1km	Daily	0.85	17.72	9.37	0.49	0.65
RF(Chen <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	China	2005-2016	10km	Daily	0.83	18.08	-	-	-
Geoi-DBN(Li et al., 2017)	China	2015	10km	Daily	0.94	13.68			
GWR (Ma <i>et al.</i> , 2014)	China	2012-2013	10km	Daily	0.64	32.98	21.25	-	-
GWR(Hammer et al., 2020)	Global	1998-2018	1km	Annual	0.90-0.92				
STET(Wei <i>et al.</i> , 2020)	China	2018	1km	Daily	0.89	10.35	6.71	0.6	0.8
Gaussian process models(Yu <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	China	2013	10km	Daily	0.81	21.87			
STET(Wei <i>et al.</i> , 2021)	China	2013-2018	1km	Daily	0.86-0.90	10-18.4	6.4-11.5		0.80
TSAM(Fang <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	China	2013-2014	10km	Daily	0.8	22.75	15.99	-	-
Two-stage(Ma et al., 2016)	China	2004-2013	10km	Daily	0.79	27.42			
ML+GAM(Xue <i>el</i> <i>al.</i> , 2019)	t China	2000-2016	10km	Daily	0.55	30.2	18.9		
Two-stage(Geng et al., 2021)	China	Near Real-Time	10km	Daily	0.80-0.88	13.9–22.1			
XGBoost(Chen et al., 2019)	China	2014-2015	3km	Daily	0.86	14.98			
STRF(Wei <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	China	2016	1km	Daily	0.85	15.57			

N  1  1	1	Resolution		<b>D</b> <sup>2</sup>		
Model	location	Temporal	Spatial	-K-	RMSE	
RF (This study)	China	O <sub>3</sub> -8hmax	1km×1km	0.77	21.76	
XGBoost(Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2020)	China	O3-8hmax	0.1*0.1°	0.78	21.47	
RF(Zhan <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	China	O <sub>3</sub> -8hmax	0.1*0.1°	0.69	26	
STE-ResNet(Li and Cheng, 2021)	Greater Bay Area, China	O <sub>3</sub> -8hmax	0.05*0.05°	0.93	12.99	
GWR(Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2020)	Eastern China	Monthly average	0.25*0.25°	0.81		
CNN(Di et al., 2017)	America	O <sub>3</sub> -8hmax	1km×1km	0.76	7.33ppt	
LUR(Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	Six U. S. metropolitan regions	Annual average	50m	0.65-0.88		
LUR(Malmqvist <i>et al.</i> , 2014)	Two Swedish cities	Weekly average; daily average	50m	0.40, 0.67		
LUR+Bayes(Adam- Poupart <i>et al.</i> , 2014)	Quebec, Canada	O <sub>3</sub> -8hmax	1 km×1 km	0.653	7.06	
LUR(Kerckhoffs et al., 2015)	Netherlands	Summer average and annual average	50×50m	0.71;0.77		
LUR(Beelen <i>et al.</i> , 2009)	Europe	Annual average	1×1 km	0.53		
CTM+LUR(Wang <i>et</i> <i>al.</i> , 2016)	Los Angeles Basin	Two weeks average	4×4 km	0.84	3.62	
LUR(Wolf <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	Augsburg, Germany	Annual average	1km	0.92		
LUR(Son <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	Mexico	Hourly average, monthly average, semiannual average, annual average	30*30m	0.65	16.77	

Table S6-2 The characteristic of similar modeling work for  $O_3$ 



Fig. S1 Simulated annual mean PM2.5 concentration based on random forest model in China from 2005 to 2017



Fig. S2 Simulated annual mean O3-8hmax concentration based on random forest model in China from 2005 to 2017



Fig. S3 Simulated seasonal mean PM2.5 concentration based on random forest model in China during 2005 to 2017



Fig. S4 Simulated seasonal mean O3-8hmax concentration based on random forest model in China during 2005 to 2017

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