



## Supplement of

## Toward a learnable Artificial Intelligence Model for Aerosol Chemistry and Interactions (AIMACI) based on the Multi-Head Self-Attention algorithm

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**Figure S1:** Proportion of computational time for different parts of the chemistry module in this study. The photochemistry is modeled using the CBM-Z (Carbon Bond Mechanism Version Z) scheme, which does not account for gas species related to complex SOA, while aerosol chemistry and interactions are simulated using the Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry (MOSAIC) scheme, which primarily focuses on inorganic aerosol species and utilizes a 4-bin configuration.

(a) Pseudo-code for original chemistry model (b) Pseudo-code for AI-mixed chemistry model

subroutine chem_driver
defining interfaces
defining variablers
initializing data
for each tile
call emissions driver
call optical driver
call photolysis driver
call dry dep driver
call grelldrvct
call mechanism driver
call cloudchem driver
call aerosols driver
call mapaer tofrom host
call mosaic_dynamic_solver
call move_sections
call mosaic newnuc 1clm
call mosaic_coag_1clm
call mapaer_tofrom_host
call wetscav_driver
call budget_calc
end for
end subroutine chem_driver

subroutine chem driver defining interfaces defining variablers initializing data for each tile call emissions driver call optical driver call photolysis driver call dry dep driver call grelldrvct call mechanism driver call cloudchem driver call AIMACI call wetscav driver call budget calc end for end subroutine chem driver

**Figure S2:** Schematic diagram of the specific components replaced by the AIMACI scheme in WRF-Chem. (a) The pseudo code for original chemistry model in WRF-Chem. The part surrounded by the blue dotted box is the key subroutine inside aerosols\_driver. (b) The pseudo code for AI-mixed chemistry model in WRF-Chem. The AIMACI scheme enables end-to-

- 10 end simulation of full aerosol chemistry and interactions processes, including chemical reactions, phase equilibrium, gasparticle partitioning, particle size growth, coagulation, and nucleation. Note that in our study, the chosen MOSAIC scheme features four discrete size bins and primarily focuses on processes related to inorganic aerosols. It also considers the impact of marine biogenic sources of dimethyl sulfide on atmospheric aerosols and some aqueous reactions. However, secondary organic aerosols and complex heterogeneous chemical processes are not included in the chosen MOSAIC scheme. These
- 15 aspects will be considered for future development.



Figure S3: Frequency distribution of concentrations for all output targets in the test dataset.



**Figure S4:** The spatial distribution of carbonate surface concentrations in the  $0.625-2.5 \mu m$  particle size range (CO<sub>3</sub>\_a03) simulated by both MOSAIC and AIMACI scheme at 2019-03-19-16:00:00(UTC).