1	Assessment of inter-city transport of particulate
2	matter in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region
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16	1. Spatial distribution of emission

- 17 Figure S1 shows the spatial distribution of three main pollutants, i.e. $PM_{2.5}$,
- 18 NOx and SO₂, in the BTH region. The emissions are allocated into grids
- 19 with GDP, population or road patterns, based on different emission sectors.



Figure S1 Spatial distribution of the emission of (a) PM_{2.5}, (b) NOx and (c) SO₂ in
the 4-km grid covering the BTH region. Units are all in t year⁻¹ grid⁻¹

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24 **2. Evaluation of the meteorology simulation**

25 The simulated meteorological fields are evaluated by the observation data 26 in the BTH region. The observational data of meteorology are from the 27 National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) of NOAA (www.ncdc.noaa.gov), 28 where observations of every 3 hours in 78 international exchange sites in 29 the BTH region are provided. The statistical indices used for evaluation 30 include the bias and gross error (GE) between observation and simulation 31 with regard to wind speed at 10 m, temperature at 2 m, and specific 32 humidity at 2 m. The bias and GE are defined as

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$$bias = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{n} (SIM - OBS)}{n}$$
(1)

$$GE = \frac{\sum_{1}^{n} |SIM - OBS|}{n}$$
(2)

where *n* is the total number of observation and simulation data pairs, and
SIM and OBS stand for individual simulated and observed values

37 respectively. The parameters evaluated include wind speed at 10 m (W10),

temperature at 2 m (T2), and specific humidity at 2 m (Q2). The results are

39 shown in Table S1.

Parameter	Indice	Unit	Benchmark ^a	Jan-2012	Jul-2012
	Observation Mean	m s ⁻¹	-	2.34	2.32
Wind speed	Simulation Mean	m s ⁻¹	-	2.59	2.51
10 m	Bias	m s ⁻¹	≤±0.5	-0.24	-0.20
	Gross error	m s ⁻¹	≤2	1.12	1.08
	Observation Mean	K	-	266.1	298.0
Temperature	Simulation Mean	K	-	266.2	297.8
2 m	Bias	K	≤±0.5	-0.13	0.22
	Gross error	K	≤2	1.64	1.72
	Observation Mean	g kg ⁻¹	-	1.23	14.80
Humidity	Simulation Mean	g kg ⁻¹	-	1.36	14.56
(mixing ratio) 2 m	Bias	g kg ⁻¹	≤±1	-0.13	0.23
	Gross error	g kg ⁻¹	≤2	0.29	1.53

40 Table S1 Comparison of simulated and observed meteorology parameters.

41 a. The benchmarks used in this study are suggested by Emery (2011)

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43 3. Comparison of the simulation and observation results for 44 the major components of PM2.5

45 The simulation results of the major components of PM_{2.5} are compared
46 with observations in Ling County and Xiong County from Jul. 22nd to Aug.

- 47 23rd. The results are shown in Figure S1. Some statistical indices including
- 48 NMB and NME are calculated, as is shown in Table S2.
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50 Table S2 Comparison of simulated and observed PM_{2,5} and its major components

51 in two sites from Jul, 22nd to Aug. 23rd, 2013.

I	wa 22 2012	Observation	Simulation	NMD	NME
JUI 22 ~ P	Aug 25, 2015	Mean	Mean		
Unit		µg·m ⁻³	µg·m⁻³	%	%
	Total PM _{2.5}	75.5	84.5	+11.9	36.9
	EC	2.76	6.07	+120	123.3
Xiong	OC	10.88	8.12	-25.4	33.0
County	Nitrate	11.6	22.7	+95.2	114.0
	Sulfate	20.7	9.87	-52.3	55.5
	Ammonium	10.1	10.3	+2.4	38.6
	Total PM _{2.5}	73.9	64.5	-7.5	37.4
	EC	1.70	3.43	+117	132.3
Ling	OC	6.09	5.76	-1.2	32.4
County	Nitrate	12.3	21.4	+78.6	92.1
	Sulfate	24.6	10.0	-56.6	58.6
	Ammonium	12.3	9.99	-14.2	40.8



53 Figure S2 Time series of the simulation and observation of (a, b) PM_{2.5}, and its 54 five major components: (c, d) EC, (e, f) OC, (g, h) nitrate, (i, j) sulfate and (k,

I)ammonium in Xiong County (left) and Ling County (right) during Jul. 22nd to
Aug. 23rd, 2013.

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59 **References**

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