## Supporting Information for

## Himawari-8-derived diurnal variations of ground-level PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution across China using a fast space-time Light Gradient Boosting Machine

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Table S1. Summary of data sources used in this study.

Dataset	Variable	Content	Unit	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution	Data source
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	$PM_{2.5}$	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	$\mu g/m^3$	In situ	Hourly	CNEMC
AOD	AOD	Himawari-8 AOD	-	$5 \text{ km} \times 5 \text{ km}$	Hourly	Himawari-8
Meteorology	ET	Total evaporation	mm	0.1°×0.1°		ERA5
	SP	Surface pressure	hPa	0.1°×0.1°		
	TEM	2-m temperature	K	0.1°×0.1°		
	WU	10-m u-component of wind	m/s	0.1°×0.1°	Hourly	
	WV	10-m v-component of wind	m/s	0.1°×0.1°		
	BLH	Boundary layer height	m	$0.25^{\circ} \times 0.25^{\circ}$		
	RH	Relative humidity	%	0.25°×0.25°		
Emission	NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia	Mg/grid	_	Monthly	MEIC
	$NO_x$	Nitrogen oxide	Mg/grid	_		
	SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur dioxide	Mg/grid	0.25°×0.25°		
	VOC	Volatile organic compounds	Mg/grid	_		
	PM	PMcoarse	Mg/grid	_		
Land cover	NDVI	NDVI	-	0.05°×0.05°	Monthly	MOD13C2
Topography	DEM	Surface elevation	m	90 m × 90 m	-	SRTM
Population	POP	Ambient population	-	1 km × 1 km	Yearly	LandScan <sup>TM</sup>

**Table S2.** Annual and seasonal mean  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations ( $\mu g/m^3$ ) in 2018 in China, eastern China (ECHN), the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (BTH) region, the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) region, and the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region.

Time	China	ECHN	BTH	YRD	PRD
Annual	28.99±10.31	32.56±10.78	39.32±11.74	38.64±8.27	32.98±4.53
Spring	$32.84 \pm 11.49$	$34.93{\pm}10.95$	$45.75\pm12.96$	$40.35 \pm 9.55$	33.97±4.50
Summer	$22.86 \pm 7.05$	$24.16\pm6.29$	$29.99 \pm 7.46$	$26.16 \pm 4.58$	23.56±3.18
Autumn	$23.76 \pm 10.97$	$28.64 \pm 11.60$	$35.98 \pm 11.20$	$35.97 \pm 7.80$	29.54±4.43
Winter	$39.04 \pm 16.32$	$48.34 \pm 17.47$	$48.36 \pm 18.92$	$57.41 \pm 16.88$	43.92±8.56

**Table S3.** Comparison in model performance with previous studies in hourly  $PM_{2.5}$  estimations from the Himawari-8 data in China (N = 162,840).

Madal	Out-of-sample validation			Out-of-star	Out-of-station validation		
Model	CV-R <sup>2</sup>	RMSE	MAE	CV-R <sup>2</sup>	RMSE	MAE	
MLR	0.19	24.17	22.89	0.19	24.19	22.91	
GWR	0.39	21.96	20.74	0.37	22.42	21.02	
GAM	0.39	19.09	18.64	0.36	19.77	18.89	
LME	0.50	18.91	17.34	0.48	19.06	17.95	
Two-stage	0.58	17.60	15.71	0.54	17.99	16.01	
STLG	0.85	13.09	8.11	0.81	14.63	9.29	

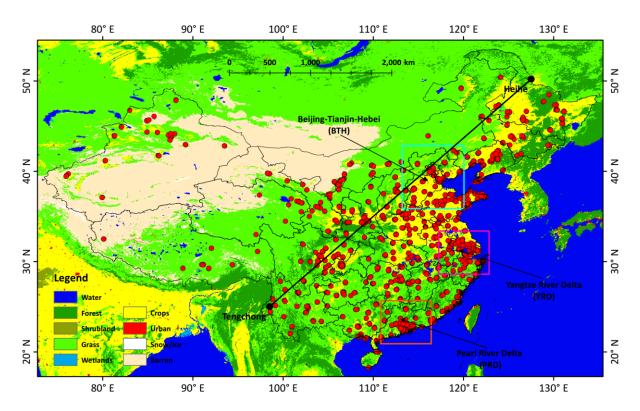
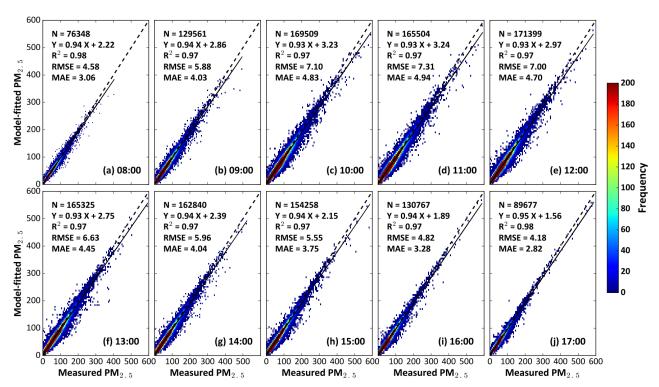
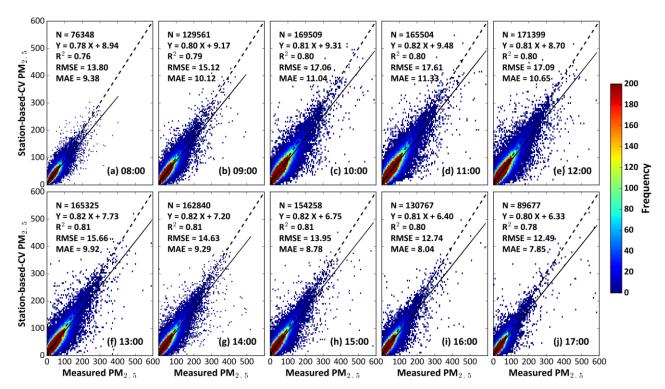


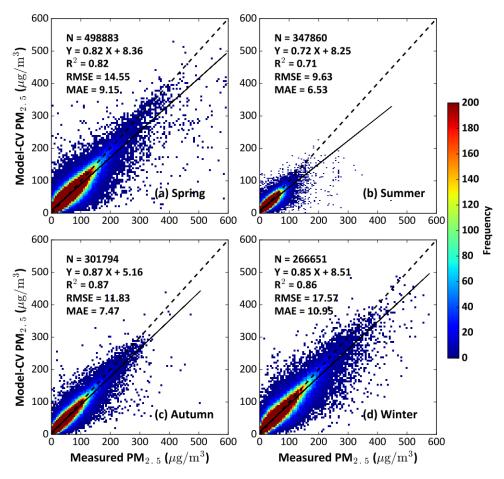
Figure S1. Spatial distribution of ground-based PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring stations in 2018 across China.



**Figure S2.** Density scatterplots of model-fitted hourly PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations for each hour from 08:00 to 17:00 local time in 2018 across China. Dashed lines denote 1:1 lines, and solid lines denote best-fit lines from linear regression.



**Figure S3.** Density scatterplots of out-of-station cross-validation results of estimated hourly PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations (μg/m<sup>3</sup>) for each hour from 08:00 to 17:00 local time in 2018 across China. Dashed and solid lines denote 1:1 and best-fit lines from linear regression.



**Figure S4.** Density scatter plots of validation results of hourly PM<sub>2.5</sub> estimates for the four seasons in 2018 across China. Dashed and solid lines denote 1:1 and best-fit lines from linear regression.