

*Supplementary Materials for*

**Impact of modified turbulent diffusion of PM<sub>2.5</sub> aerosol in WRF-Chem simulations in Eastern China**

Wenxing Jia<sup>1,2</sup>, Xiaoye Zhang<sup>2,3\*</sup>

5 <sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory for Aerosol-Cloud-Precipitation of China Meteorological Administration, Nanjing  
University of Information Science & Technology, Nanjing, 210044, China

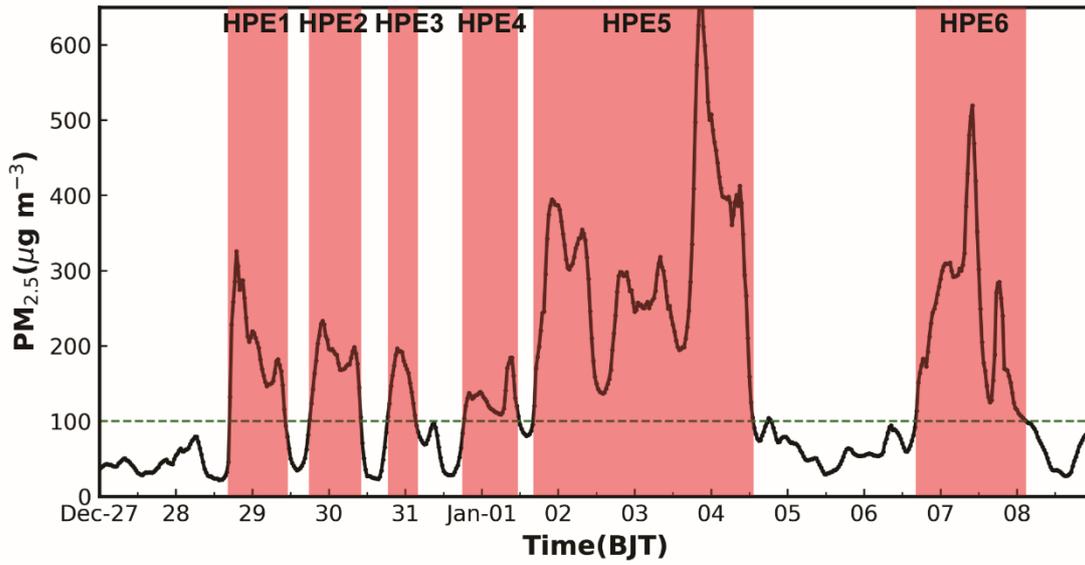
<sup>2</sup>Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Chemistry of CMA, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences,  
Beijing, 100081, China

<sup>3</sup>Center for Excellence in Regional Atmospheric Environment, IUE, Chinese Academy of Sciences,  
10 Xiamen, 361021, China

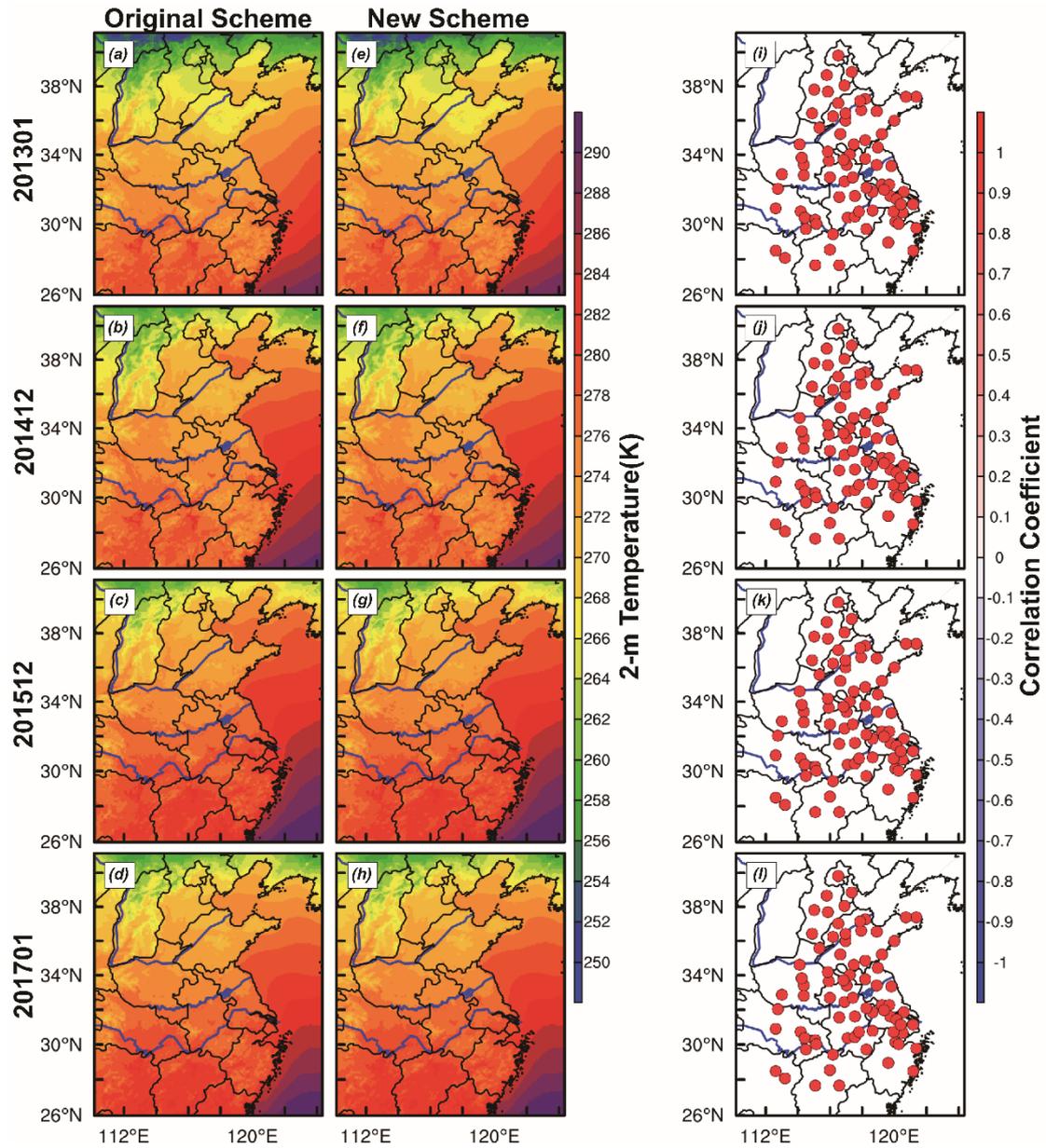
**Correspondence to: X. Zhang ([xiaoye@cma.gov.cn](mailto:xiaoye@cma.gov.cn))**

15

20

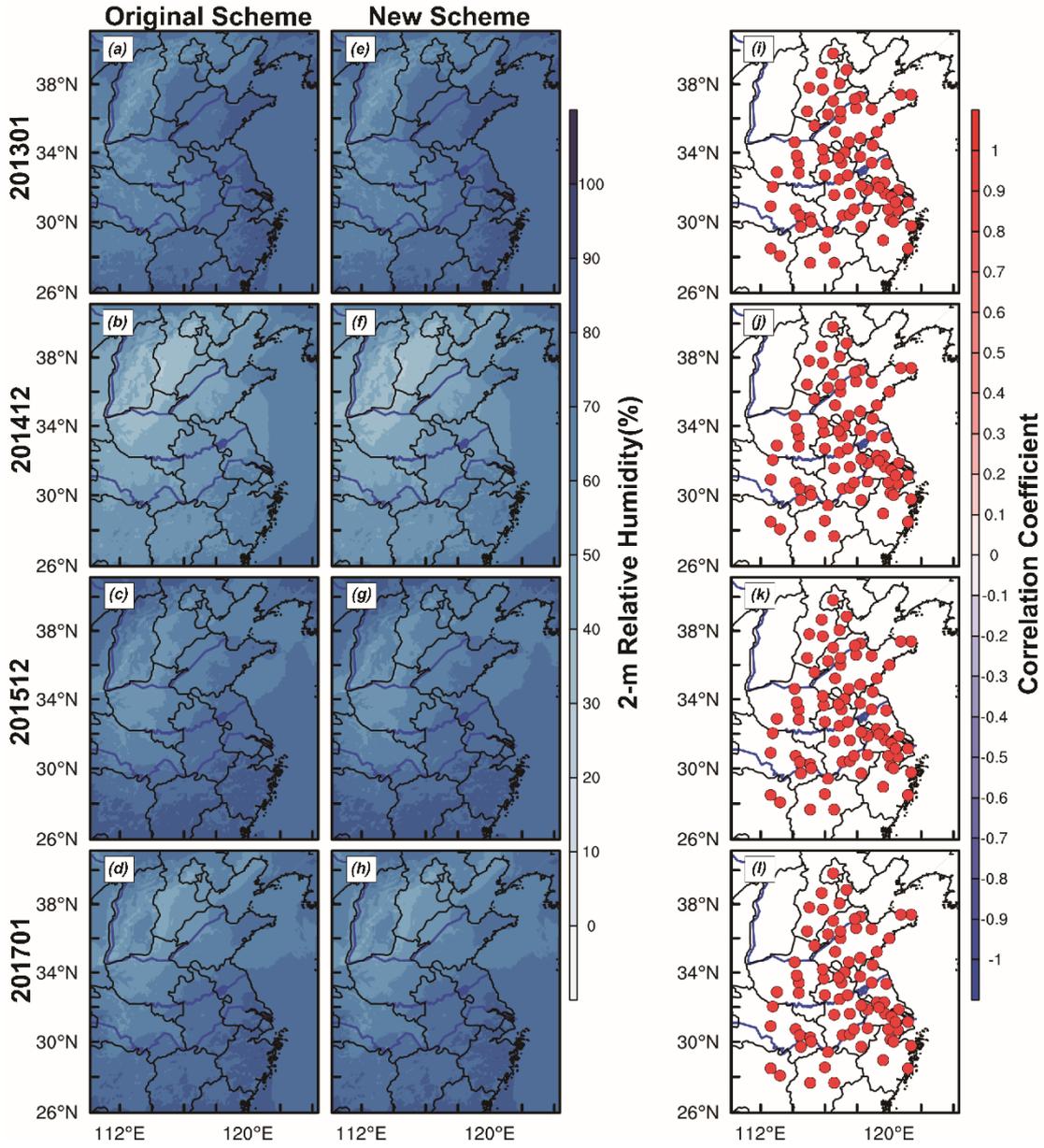


**Figure S1. Time series of the  $PM_{2.5}$  concentration from 27 December 2018 to 8 January 2019, the shaded areas indicate the heavy pollution episodes (HPEs).**



25

**Figure S2. Comparison of the average value of temperature at 2 m above ground level (AGL) between (a-d) original scheme and (e-h) new scheme at night. (i-l) correlation coefficients of 2-m temperature between original and new schemes.**



30 **Figure S3. Similar to Figure S2, but for relative humidity at 2 m above ground level (AGL).**

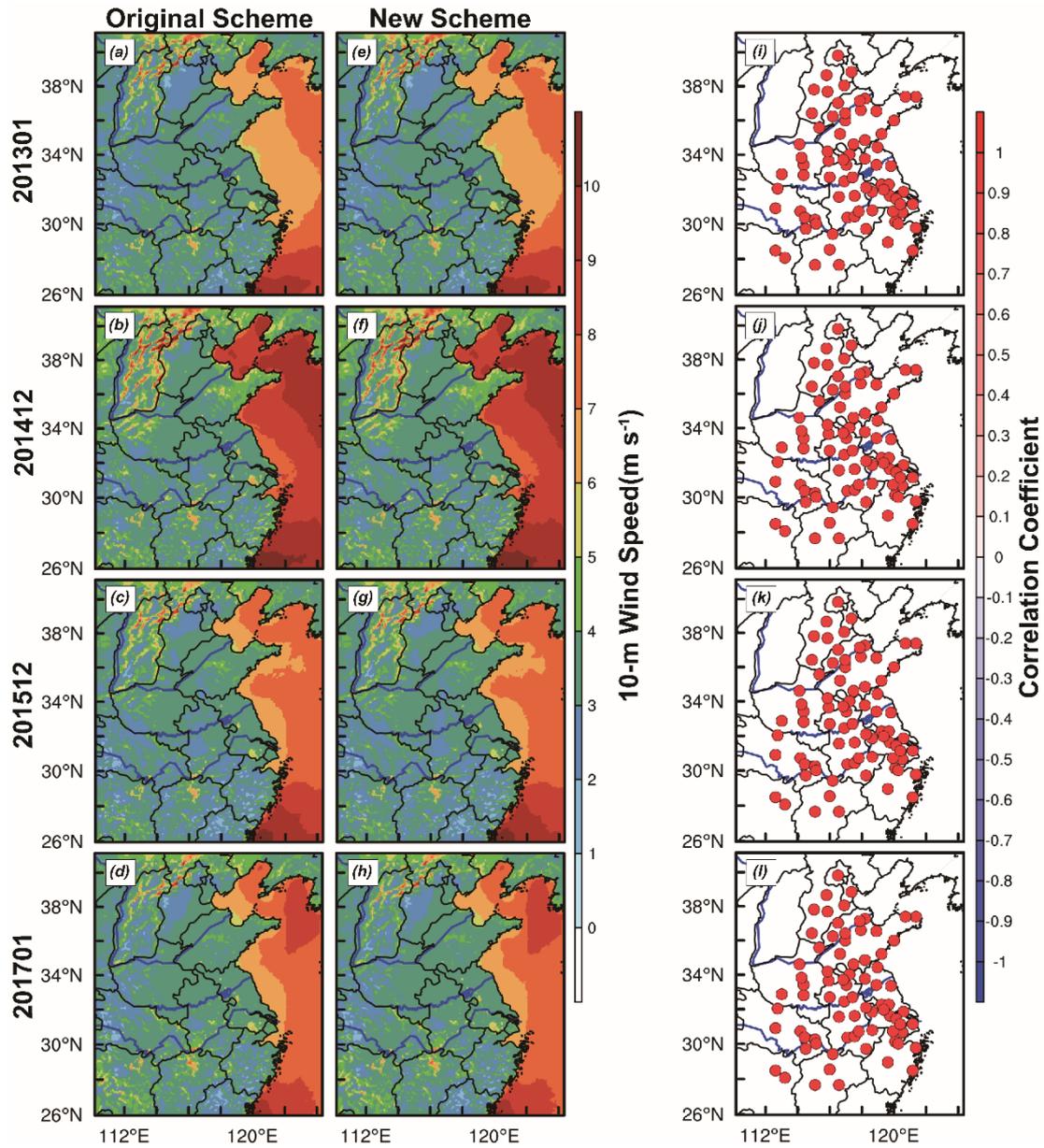


Figure S4. Similar to Figure S2, but for wind speed at 10 m above ground level (AGL).

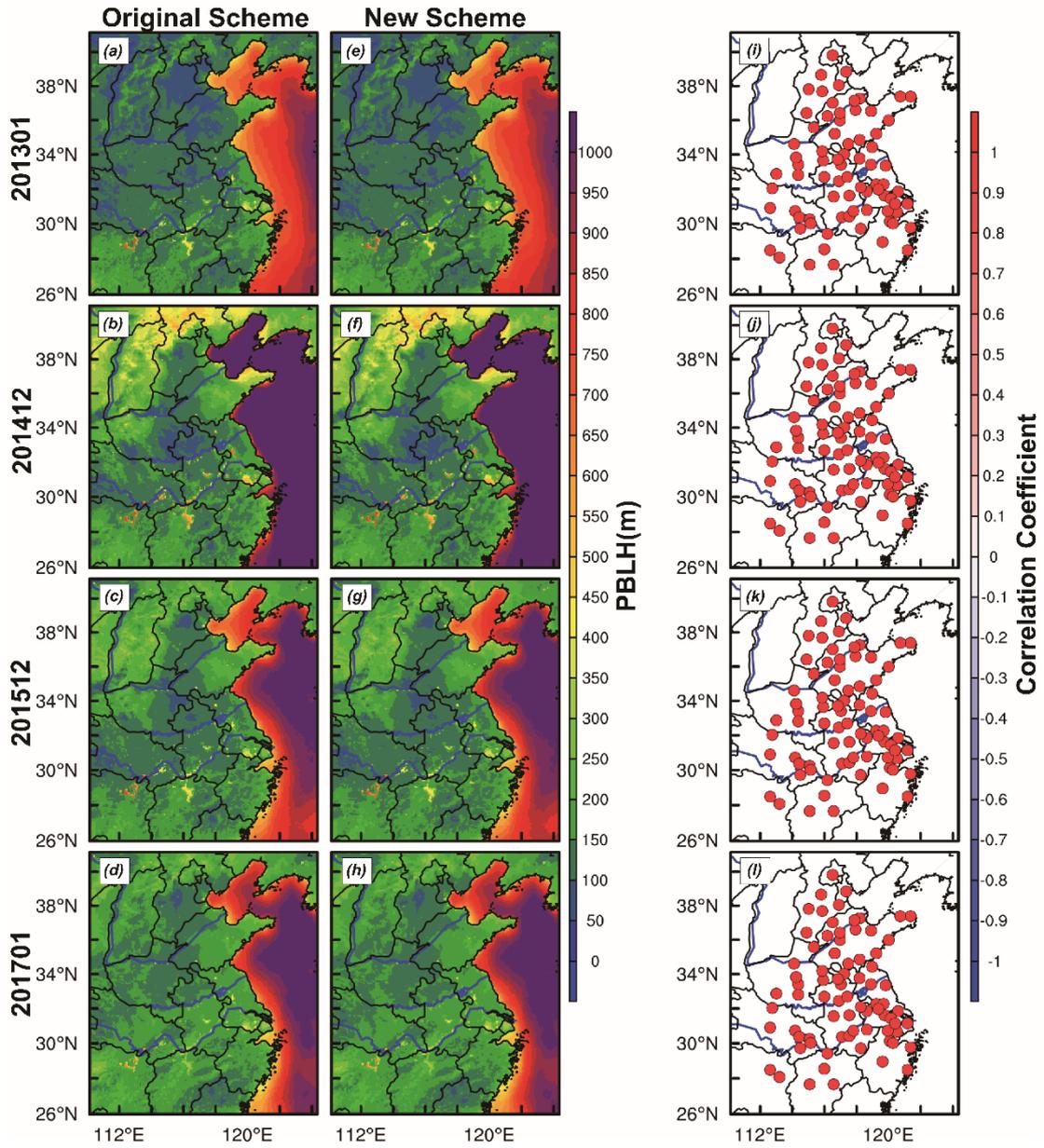


Figure S5. Similar to Figure S2, but for the planetary boundary layer height (PBLH).

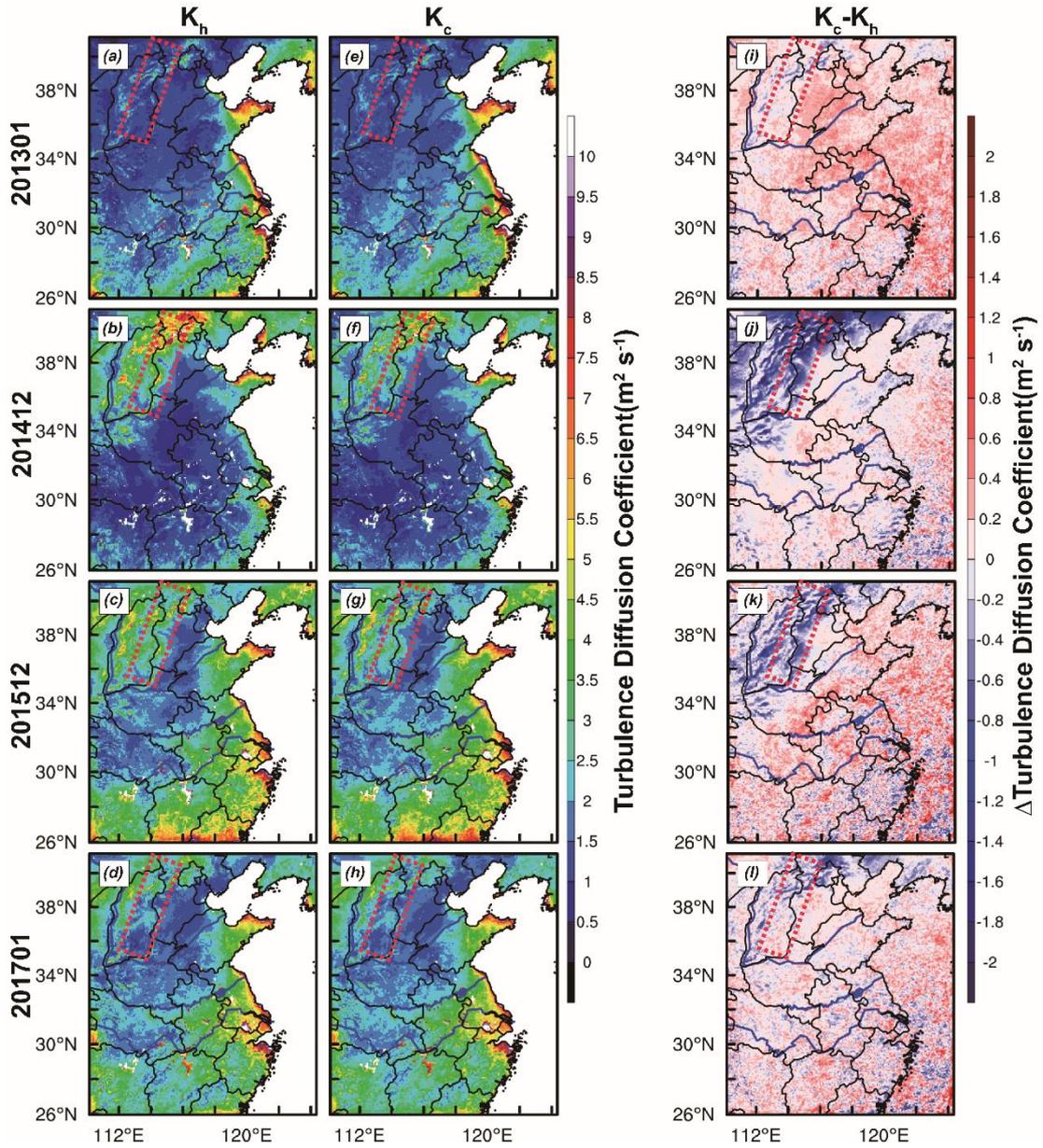


Figure S6. Turbulent diffusion coefficients of (a-d) heat and (e-h) particles, and (i-l) the difference between two turbulent diffusion coefficients.

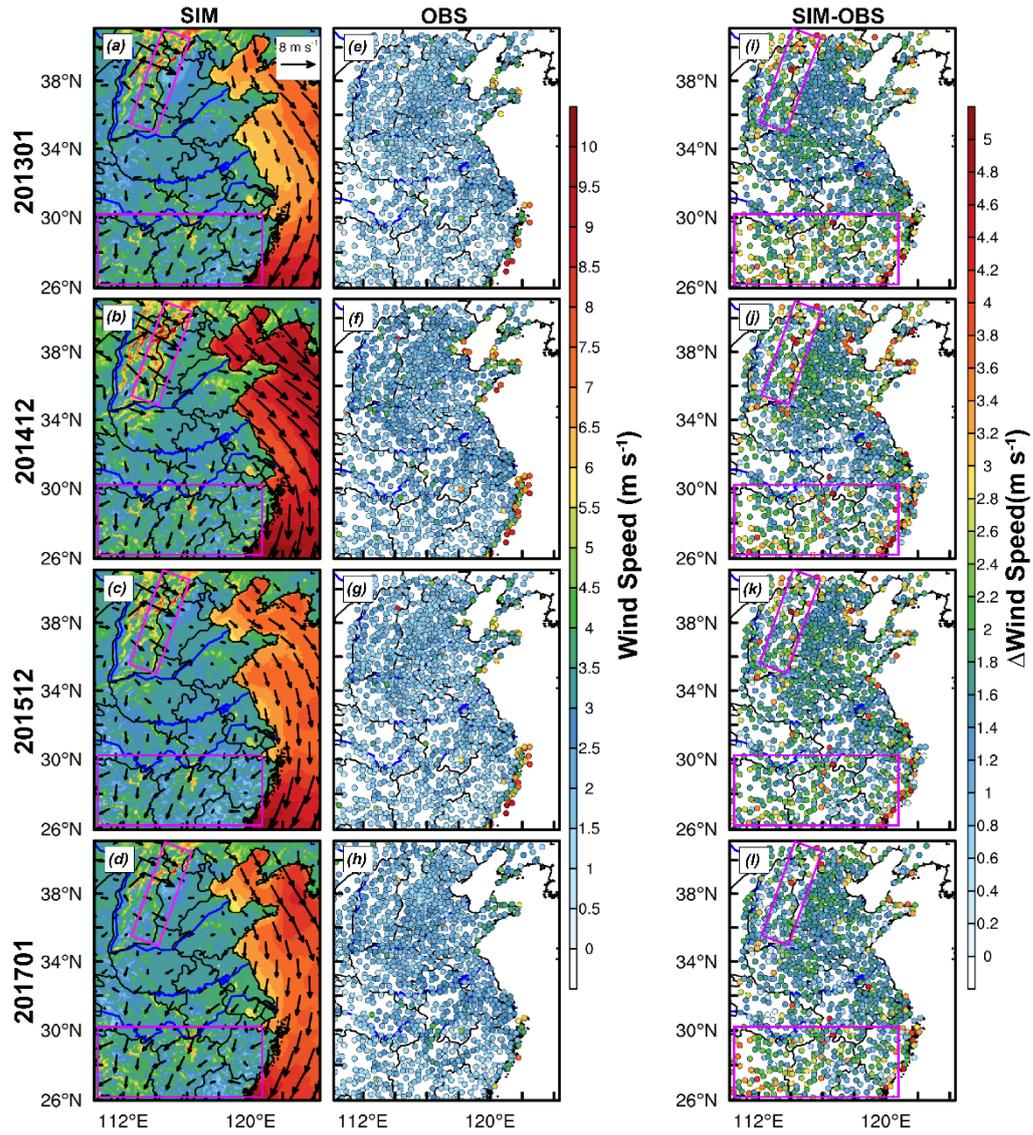
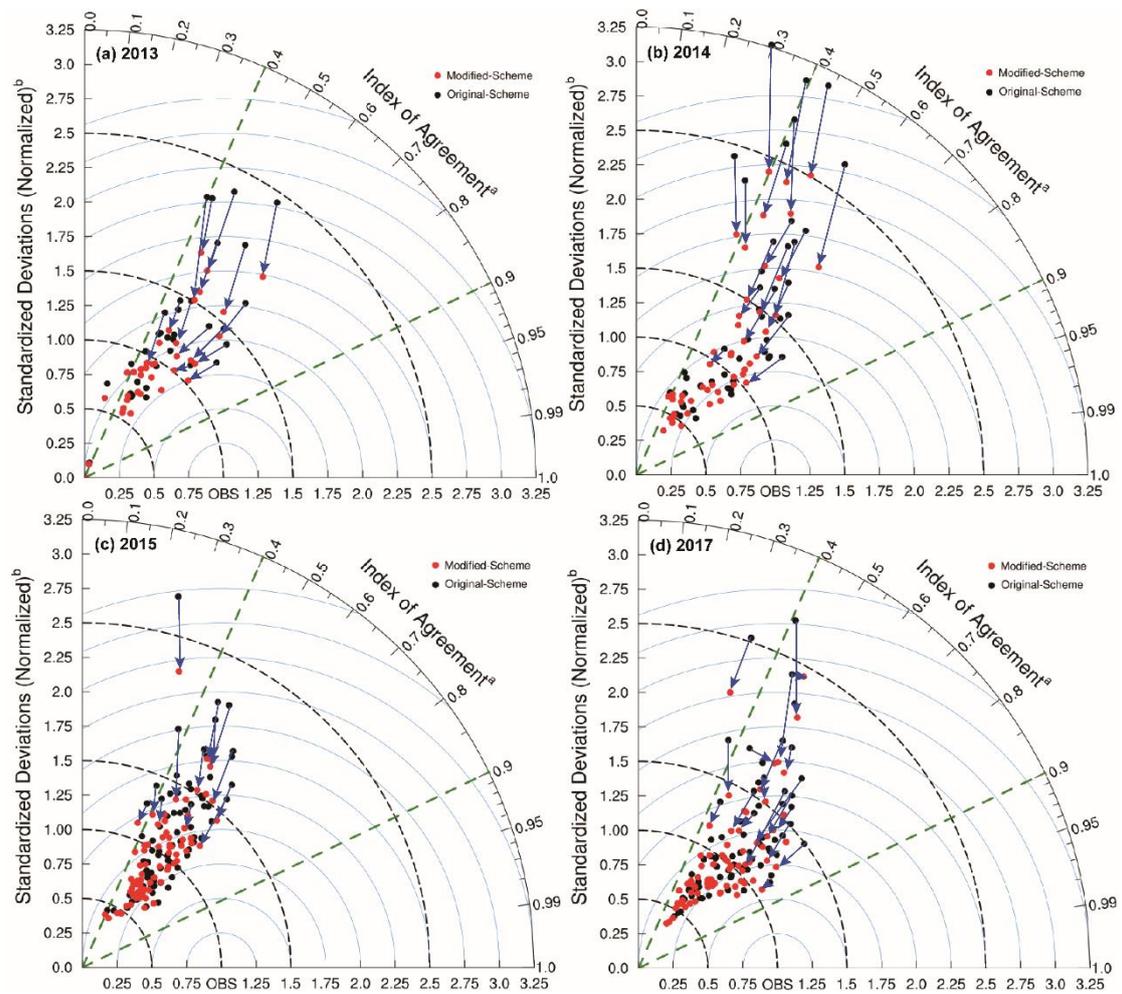


Figure S7. (a-d) Simulated and (e-h) observed wind speed at 10 m above ground level (AGL), and (i-l) the difference of simulated and observed.

40



**Figure S8. Similar to Figure 5, but for the Taylor diagram of CO concentration.**