

Supplementary Material

Table S1 lists the aircraft instrumentation on the Y12 aircraft during ARIAs. For synchronization of aircraft measurements, we first synchronized Picarro measurements of CO₂, CO and CH₄, which have a 6-second lag time that takes for a plume to transport from the aircraft sample inlet to the Picarro cavity to be detected by the analyzer. The lag time was determined by introducing a pulse of CO₂/CO/CH₄ calibration standard into the sample inlet and then measuring the time it takes for the Picarro to detect the pulsed signals. All other measurements were then synchronized based on concurrent peak appearance of these measurements and the Picarro measurements.

Table S1. UMD Aircraft Instrumentation

Variable	Method	Sample Frequency	Precision/Accuracy*
Position	GPS	1 s	Horizontal: ~1 / ±2.5 m Vertical: ~1 / ±3.75 m
Meteorology (T, RH, P, 2-D Wind)	Cloud water inertial probe (CWIP): Hotwire, advanced heading reference system, 5-hole gust probe	1 s	T: 0.2 / ±0.5 °C P: 2.6 hPa / ±0.25% of FS RH: 1 / ±2% WS: 0.5 / ±1.0 m/s WD: 5 / ±10 °
Greenhouse gas CO ₂ /CH ₄ /CO/H ₂ O	Cavity Ring Down Spectroscopy Picarro Model G2401-m	2 s	CO ₂ : 0.02 / ±0.1 ppm CH ₄ : 0.2 / ±1 ppb CO: 4.2 / ±10 ppb
Ozone (O ₃)	UV Absorption	10 s	1 ppb / ±1%
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Pulsed Fluorescence	10 s	0.1 ppb / ±3%
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Cavity enhanced absorption spectroscopy, Los Gatos	1 s	0.05 ppb / ±5%
Reactive Nitrogen (NO-NO _y)	Chemiluminescence	10 s	0.05 ppb / ±3%
Aerosol Scattering, b _{scat} (450, 550, 700 nm)	Nephelometer	1 s	±5x10 ⁻⁷ m ⁻¹ / ±5%
Aerosol Absorption, b _{abs} (565 nm)	Particle Soot Absorption Photometer (PSAP)	1 min	±5x10 ⁻⁷ m ⁻¹ / ±5%
Black Carbon (370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880, 950 nm)	Aethalometer	2 min	0.05 µg/m ³ / ±5%
VOCs	Grab Canisters/GC-FID	5-6 / flight	Species dependent
Formaldehyde	Wet chemistry and fluorescence detection	90 seconds	0.1 ppb / ±5%

*The precisions are from the instrument specifications provided by the manufacturers while the accuracies are estimated from the uncertainties in calibration standards and mass flow controllers that are used to control flow rates of zero air and calibration gas.

Figure S1. ARIAs flights over the NCP. Eleven Research Flights were conducted in May to Mid-June 2016.

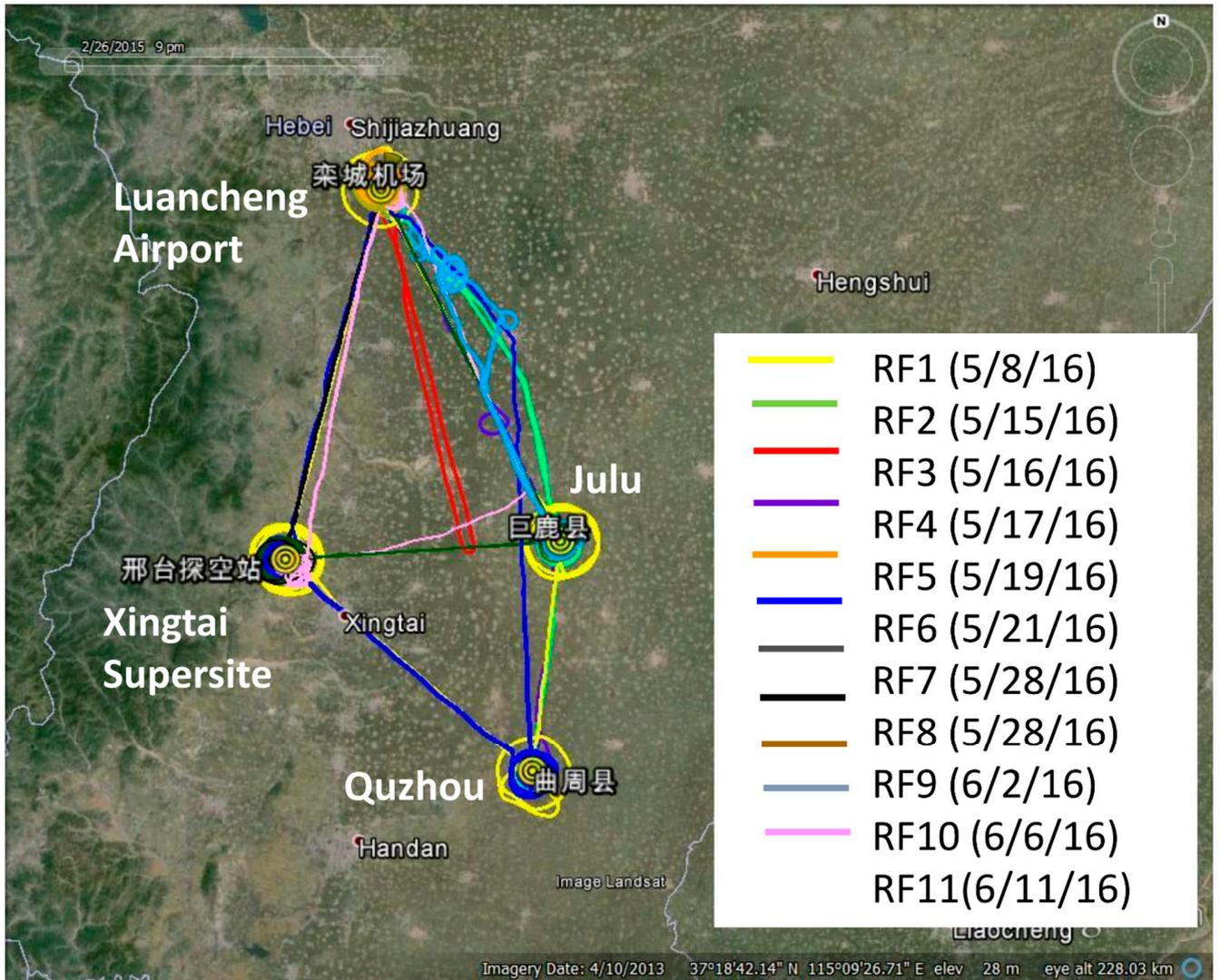


Figure S2. CMEE Air quality monitoring sites in 2016

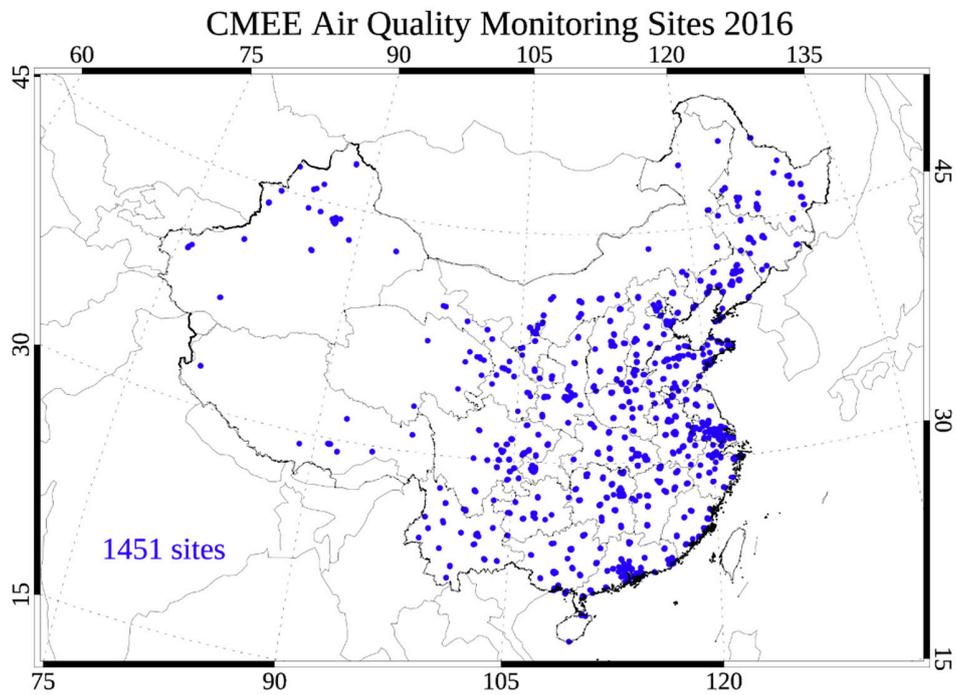


Figure S3. A plume observed over Xingtai during the flight on June 11, 2016. The height of mixing layer is around 1500 m AGL. Secondary peaks NO_2 at 500 m AGL and CO at 1500 m AGL were observed.

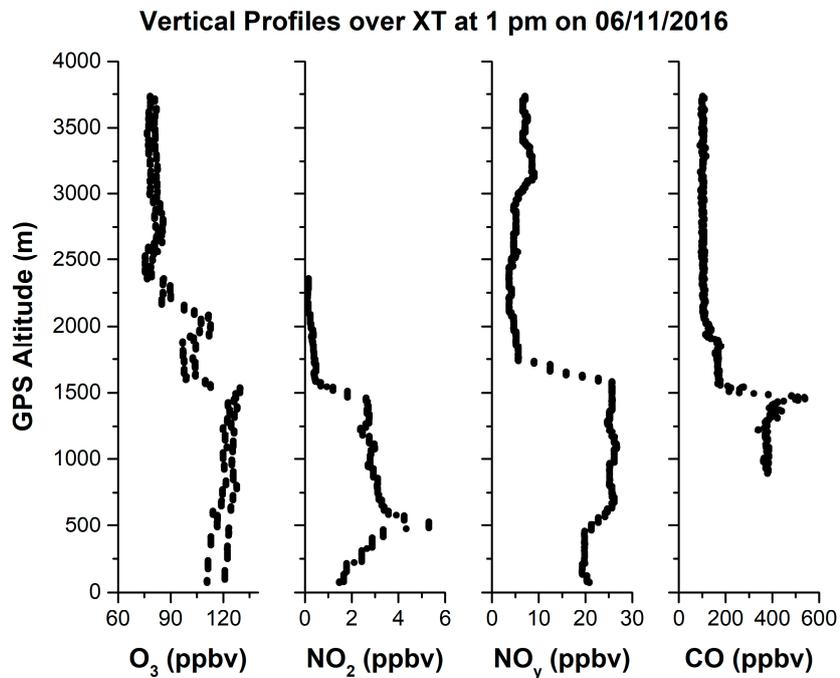
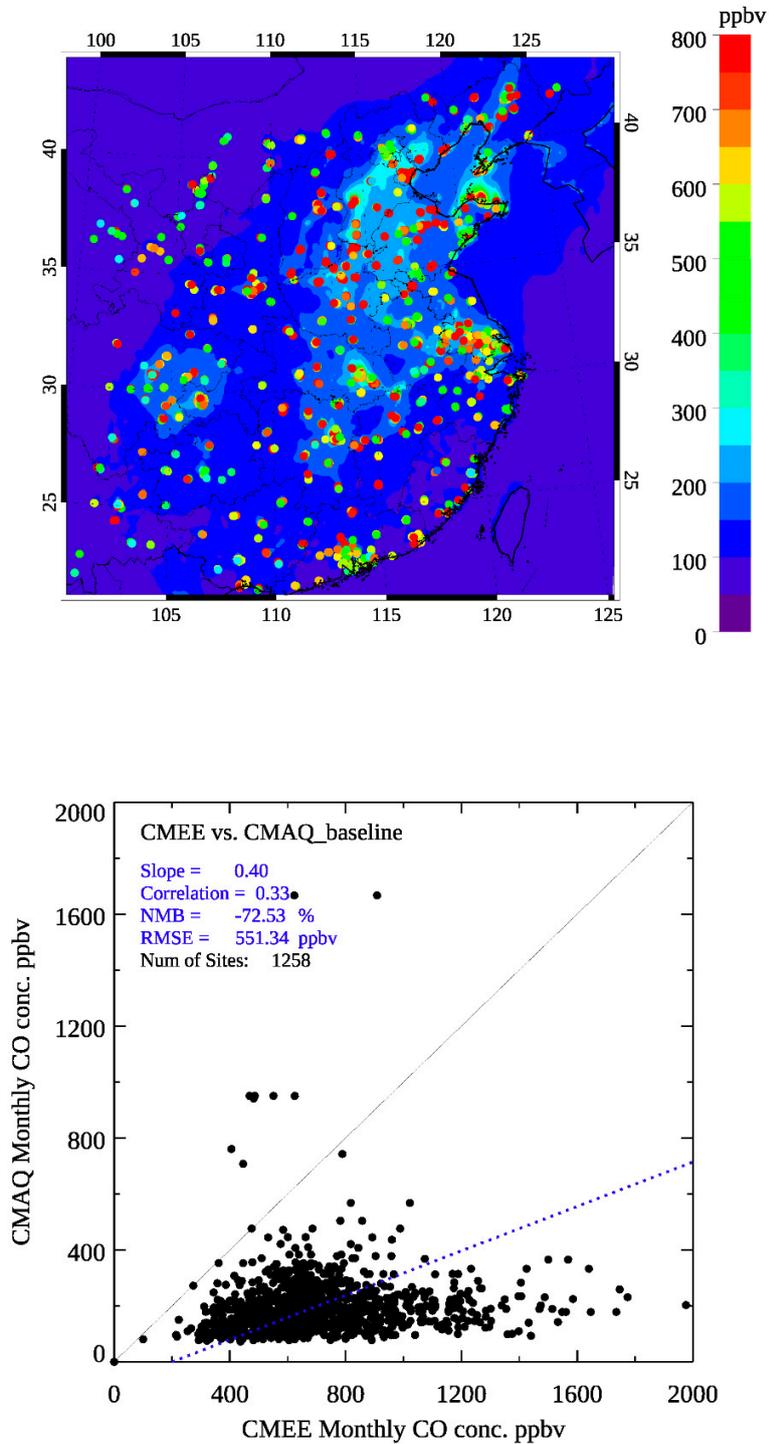


Figure S4. Comparison of mean CO and NO₂ concentrations in May and June 2016 over eastern China. Left: Contour plot, the background stands for mean concentrations from the CMAQ_baseline run; the dots represent observed values from the CMEE network. Right: Scatter plot, blue line is the linear regression fitting. a) CO, b) NO₂.

a)



b)

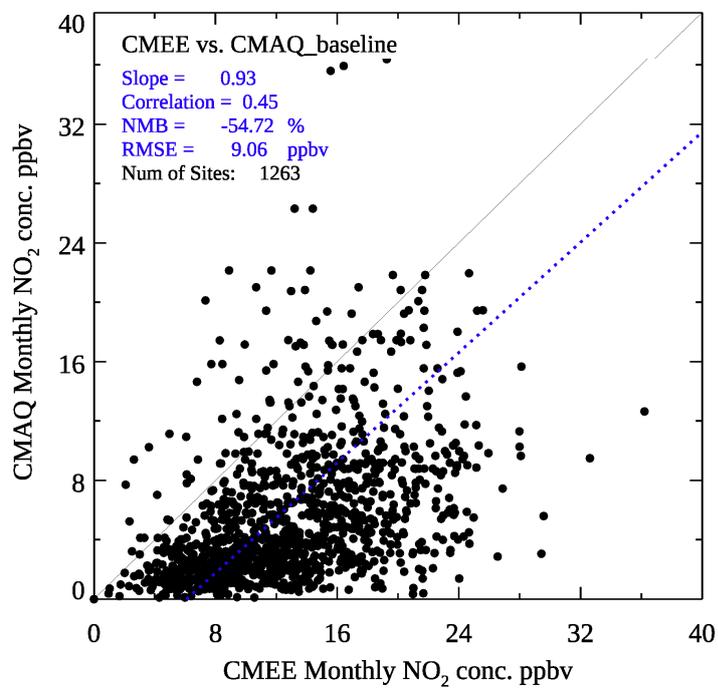
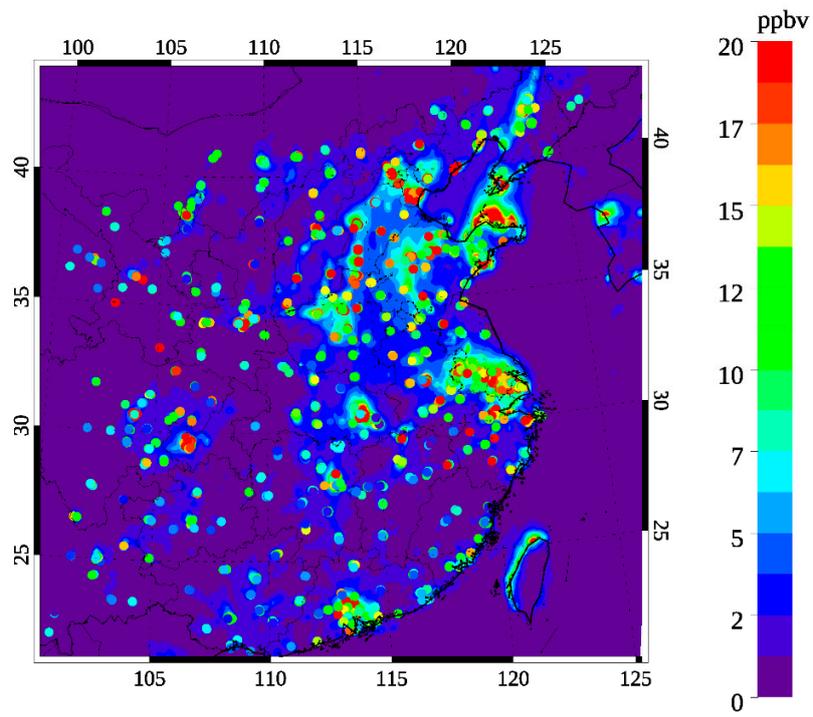
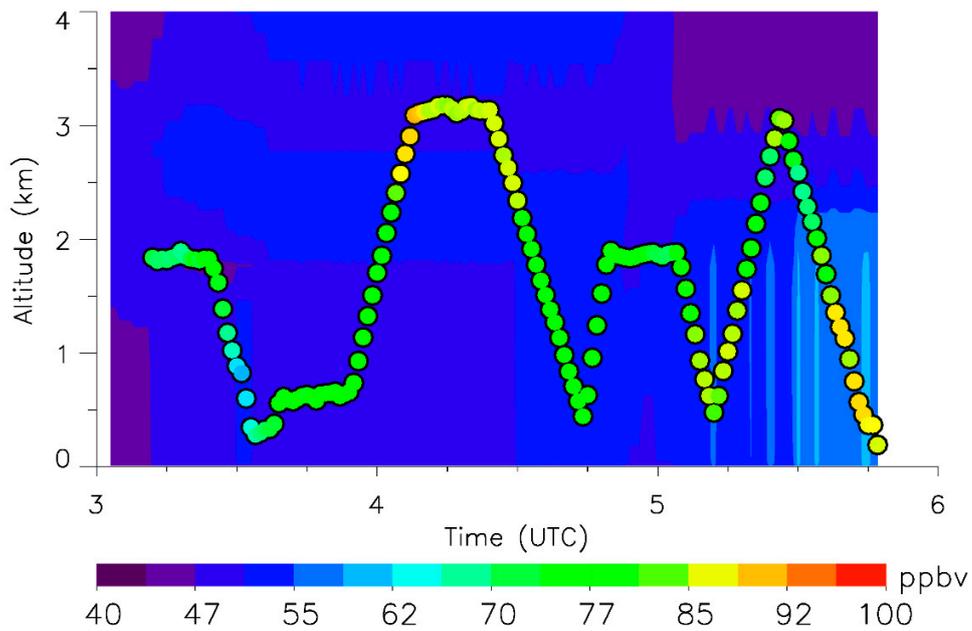
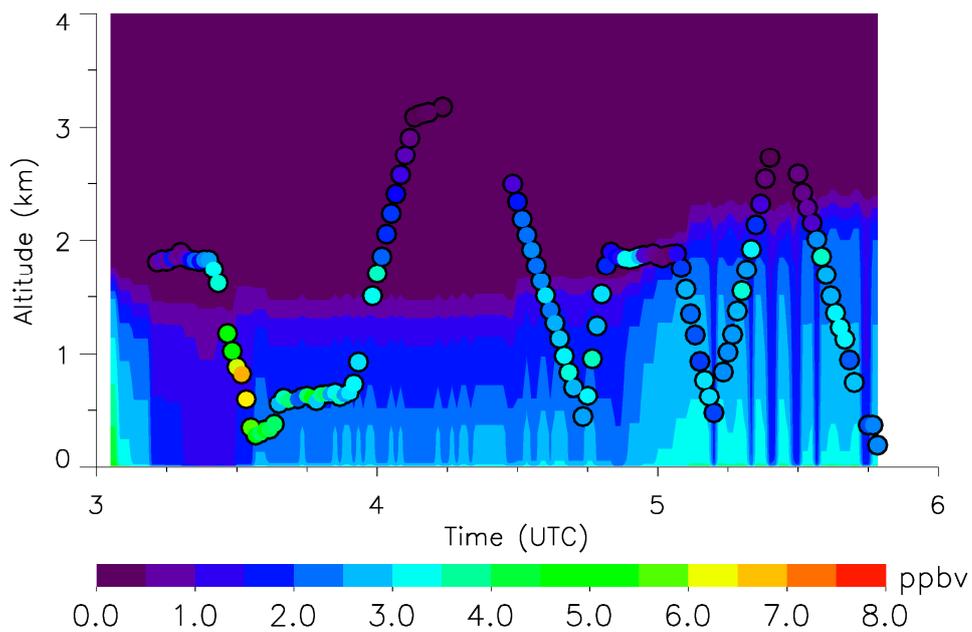


Figure S5. A case study comparing aircraft observations and the CMAQ_baseline run results on June 11, 2016. Background: CMAQ simulations. Overlay: 1-min Y12 measurements. a) O₃, b) NO₂, c) NO, d) NO_y, e) CO.

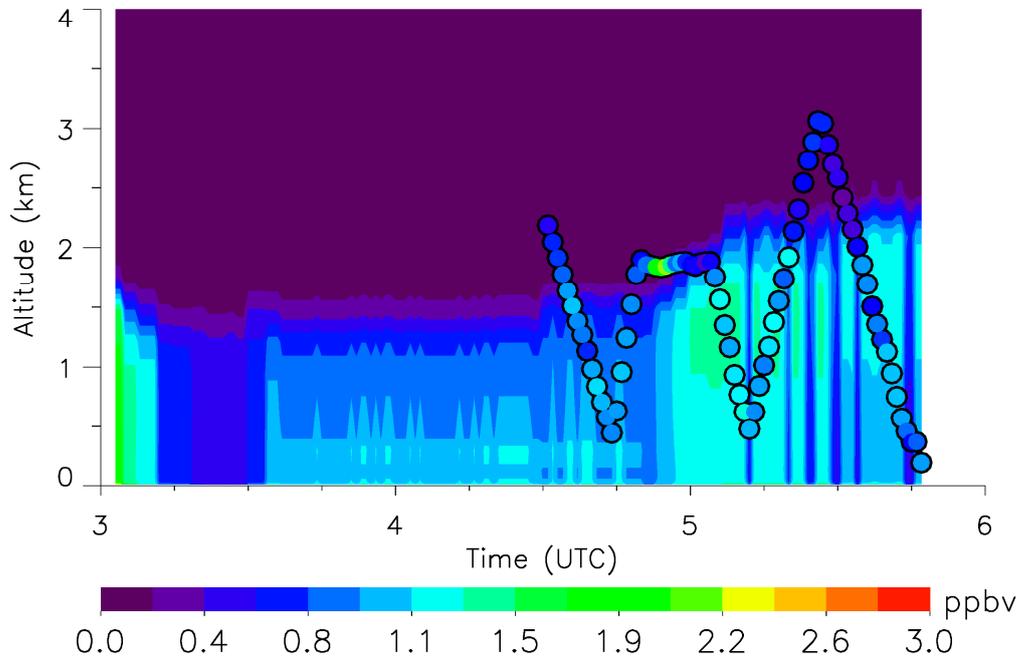
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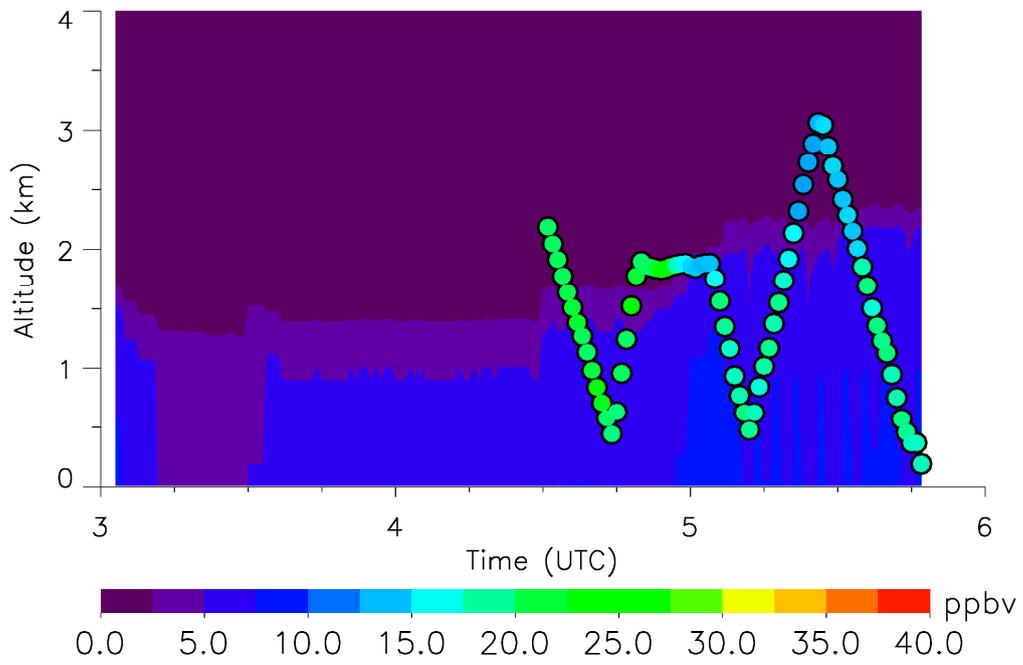
b)



c)



d)



e)

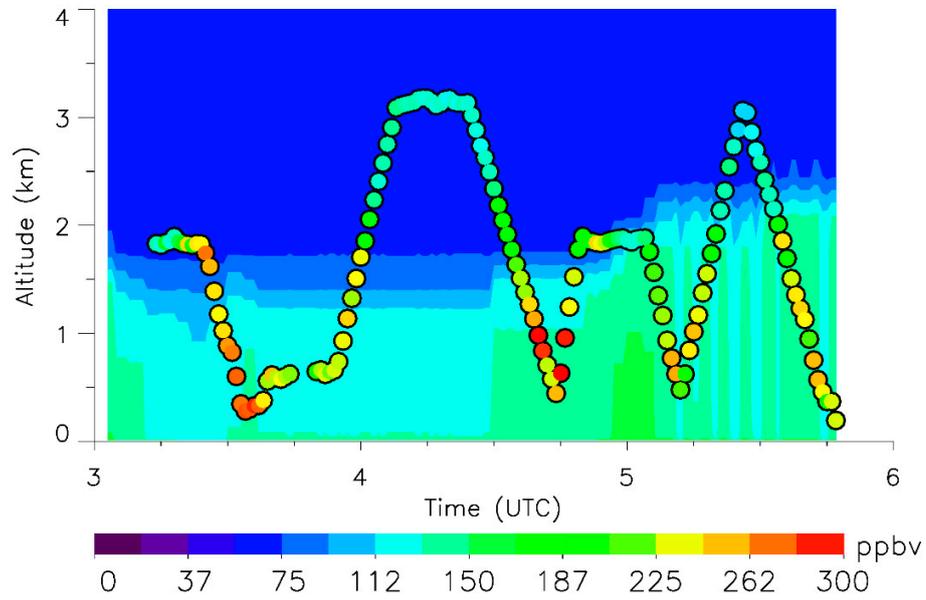
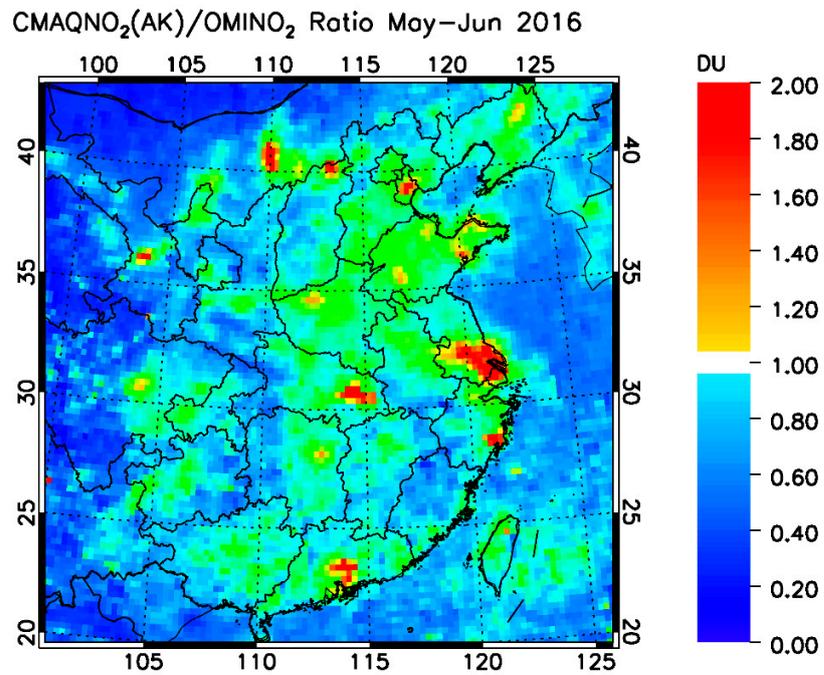


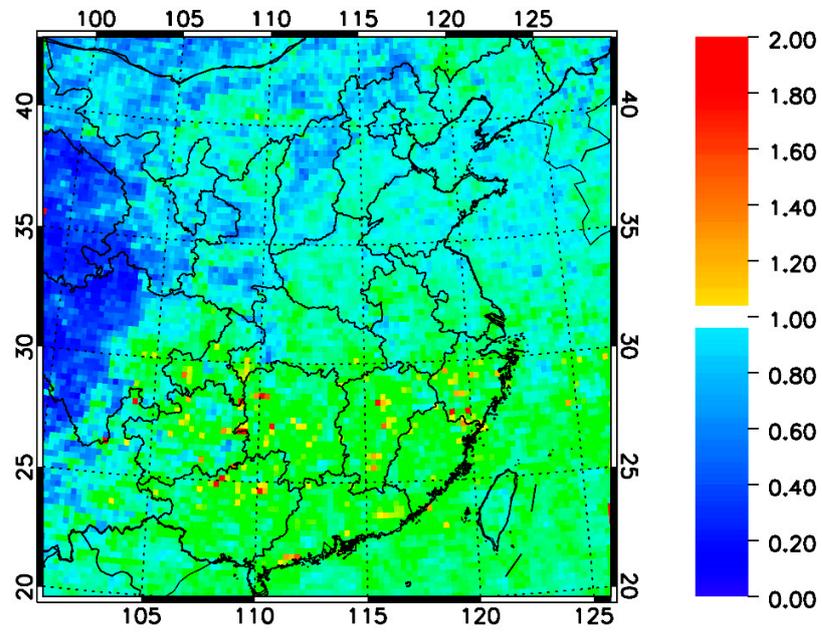
Figure S6. Ratios of column contents of the CMAQ_baseline simulations and satellite observations. a) CMAQ/OMI NO₂; b) CMAQ/OMI HCHO; c) CMAQ/MOPITT CO.

a)



b)

CMAQHCHO(AK)/OMIHCHO Ratio May–Jun 2016



c)

CMAQ CO/MOPITT CO Ratio May–Jun 2016

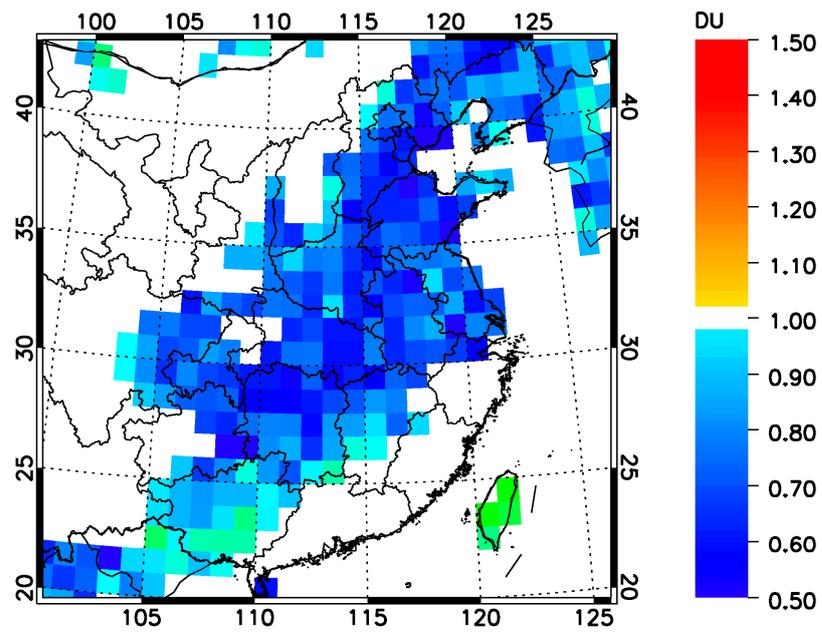
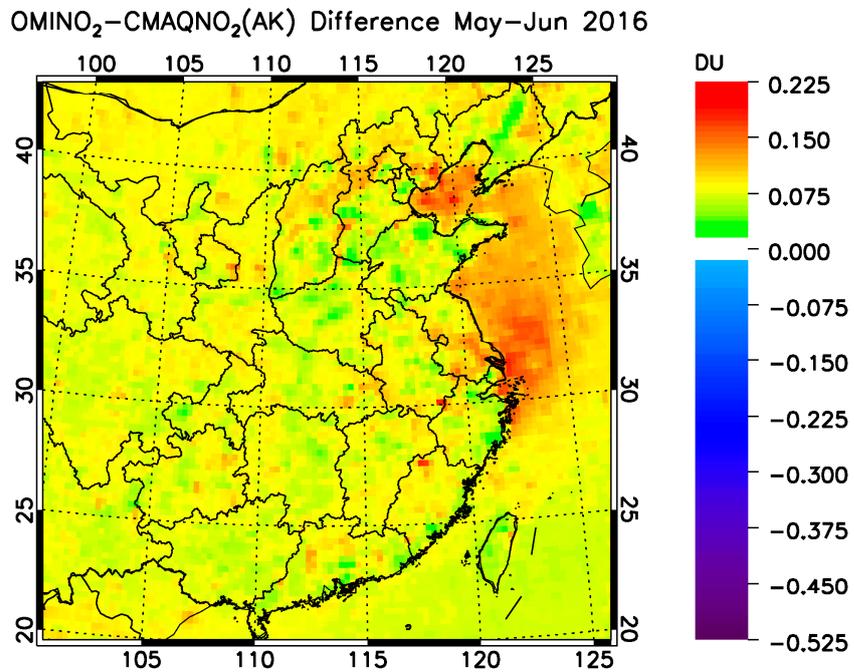
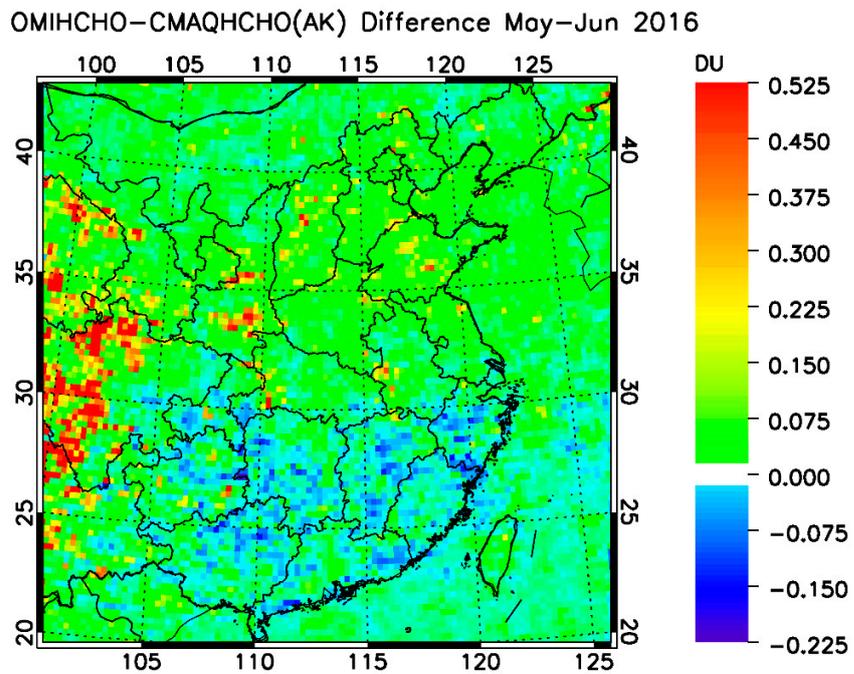


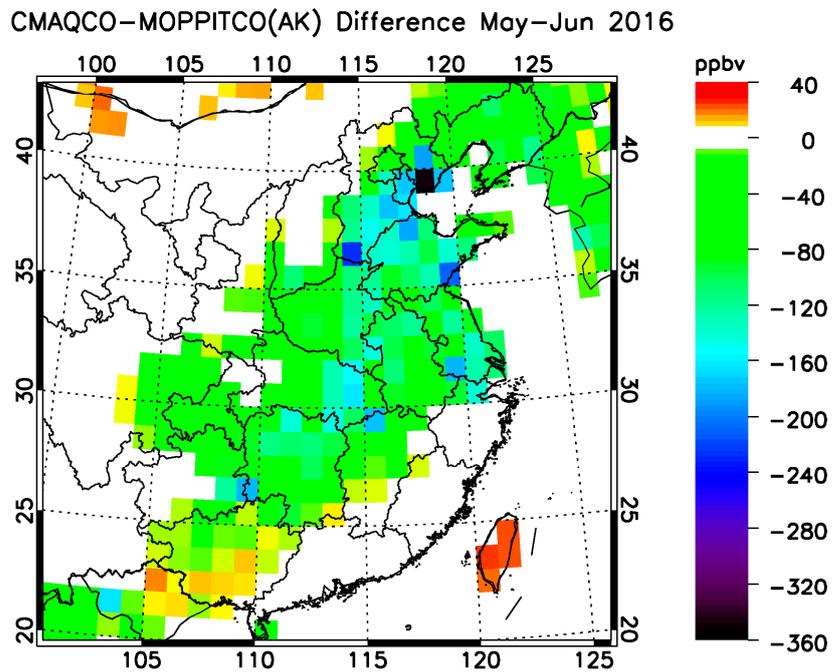
Figure S7. Similar as Figure 8, but shows differences between satellite observations and CMAQ_all simulations in May and June 2016. a) difference of NO₂ column; b) difference of HCHO column; c) difference of near surface CO.

a)



b)

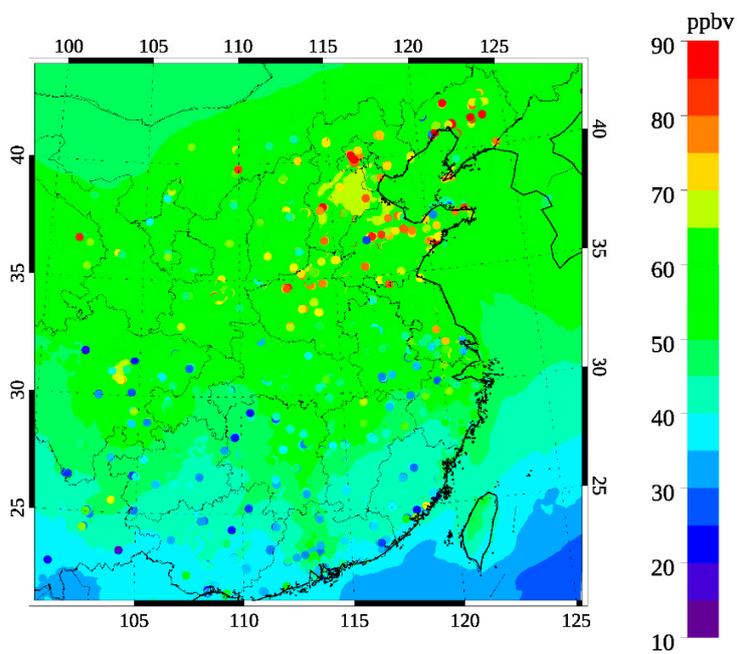


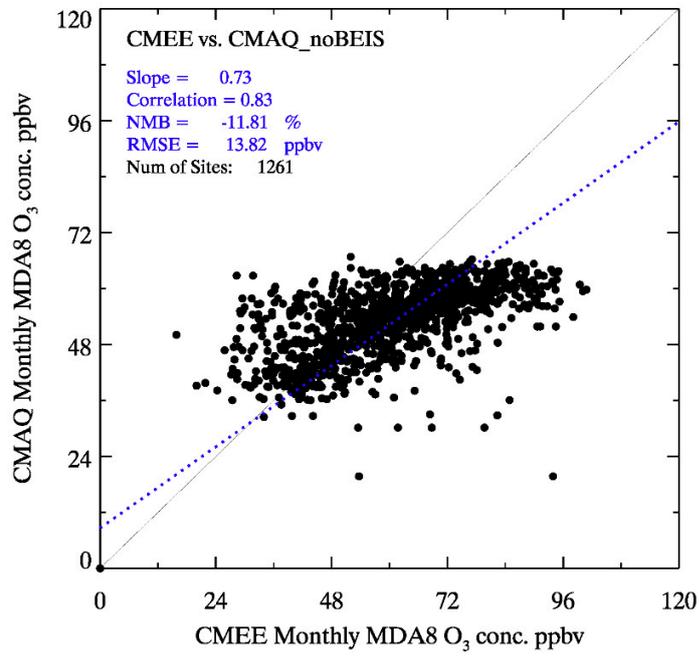


c)

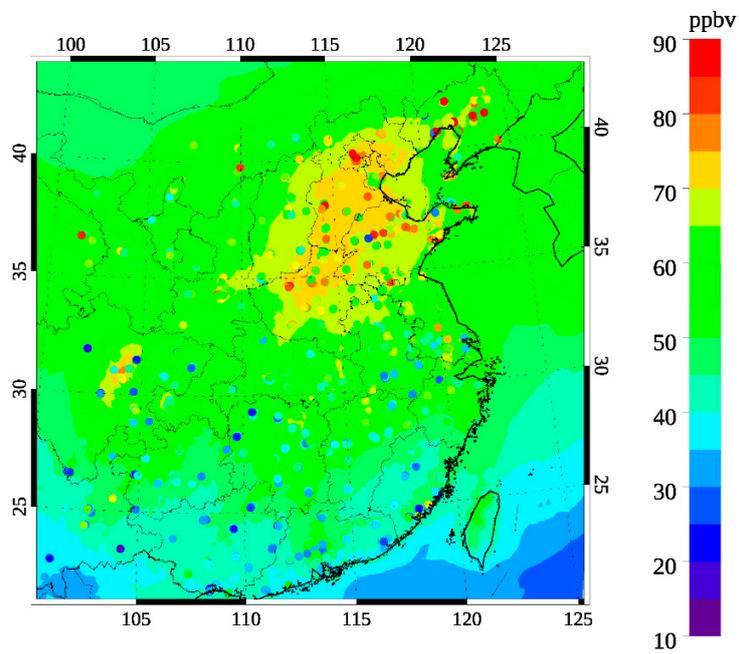
Figure S8. Similar as Figure 11, but compares CMEE observations and other CMAQ runs. a) CMAQ_noBEIS, b) CMAQ_CO, c) CMAQ_NOx, and d) CMAQ_VOC.

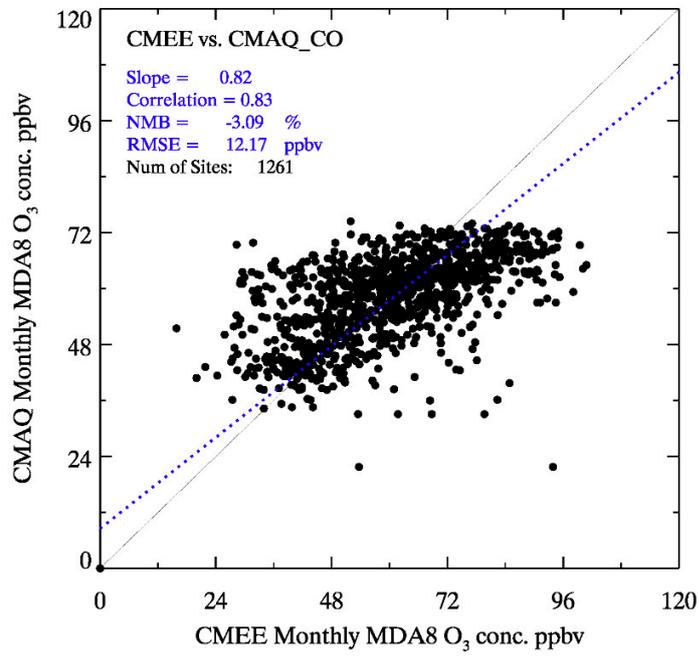
a)



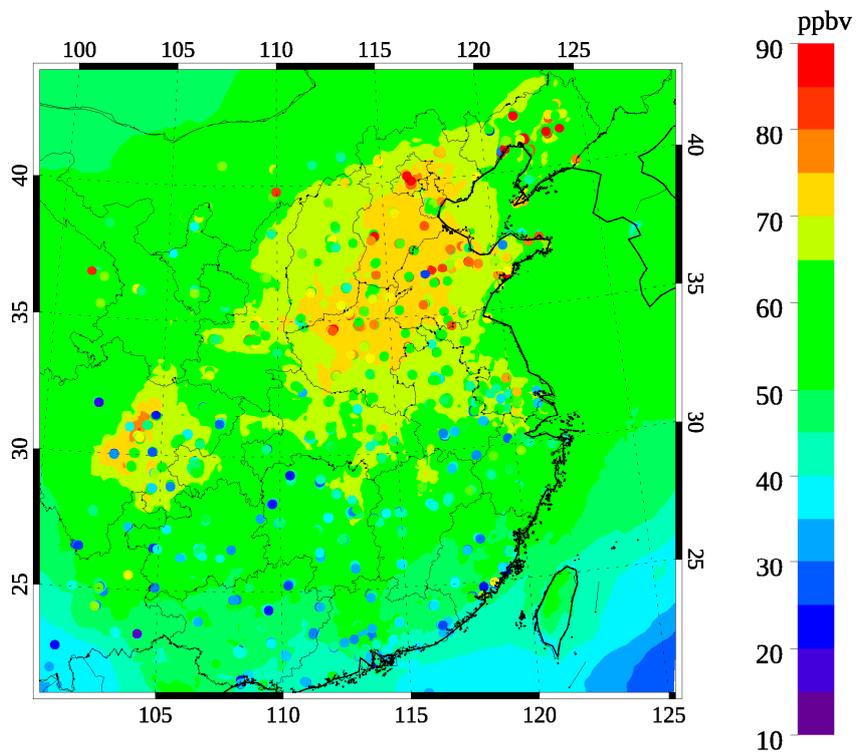


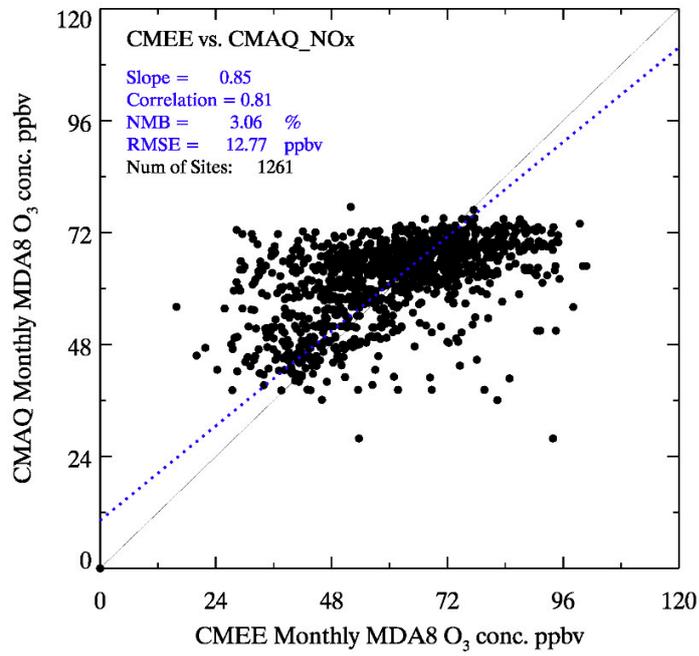
b)



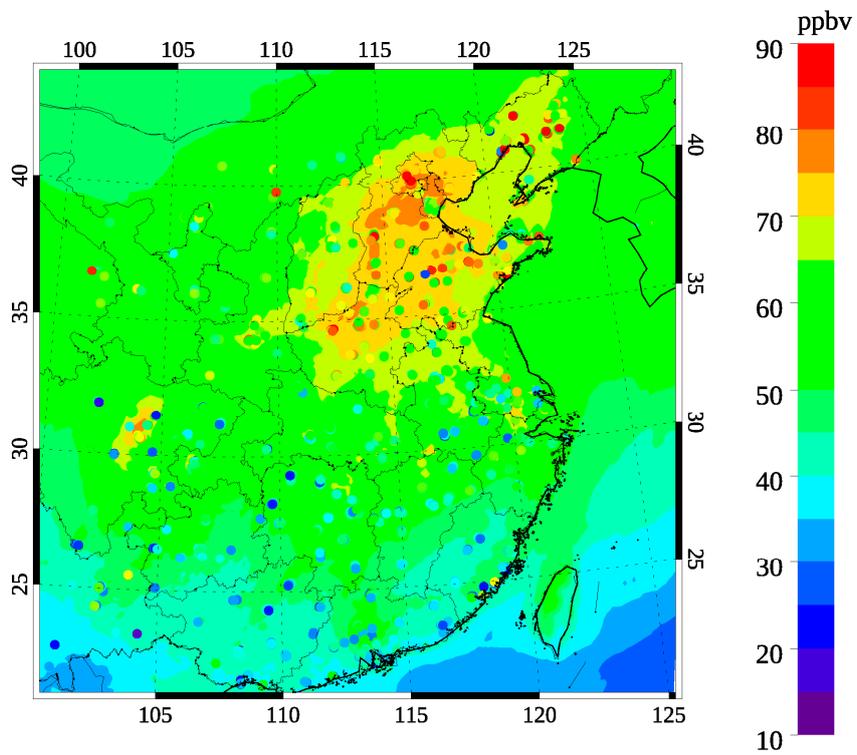


c)





d)



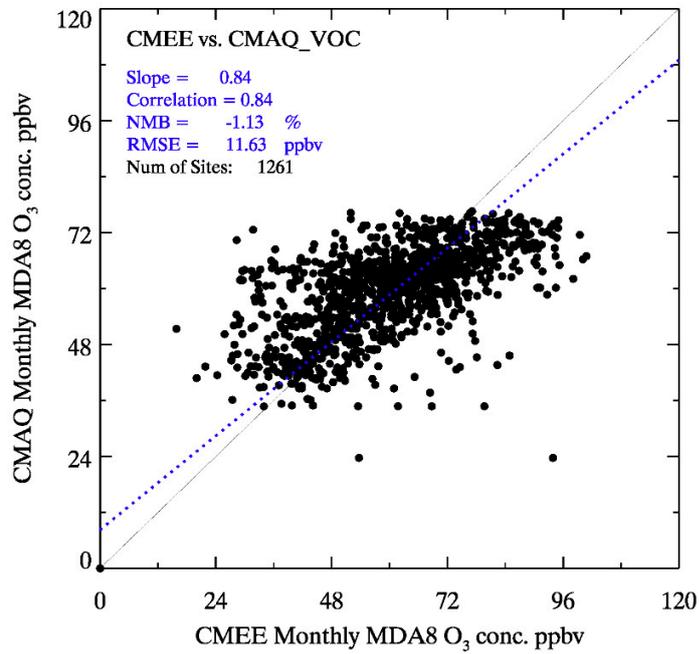
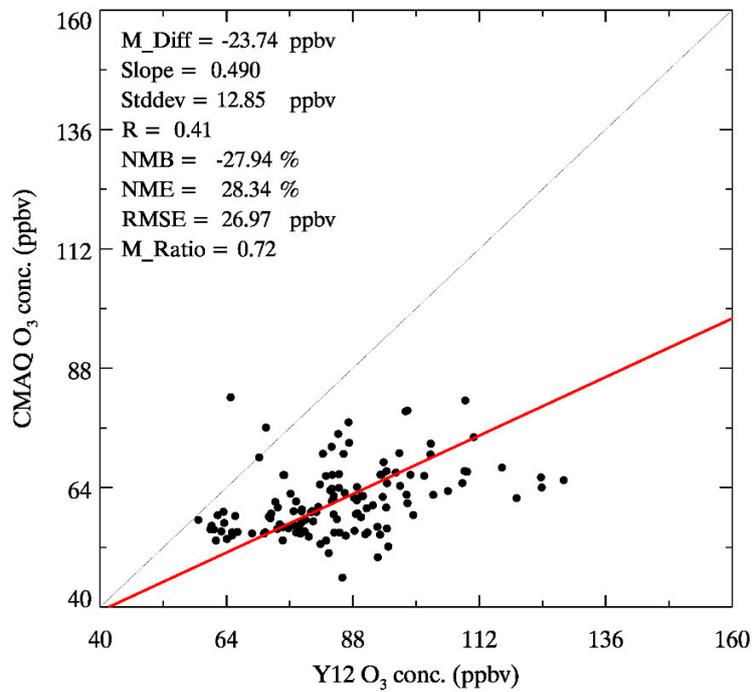
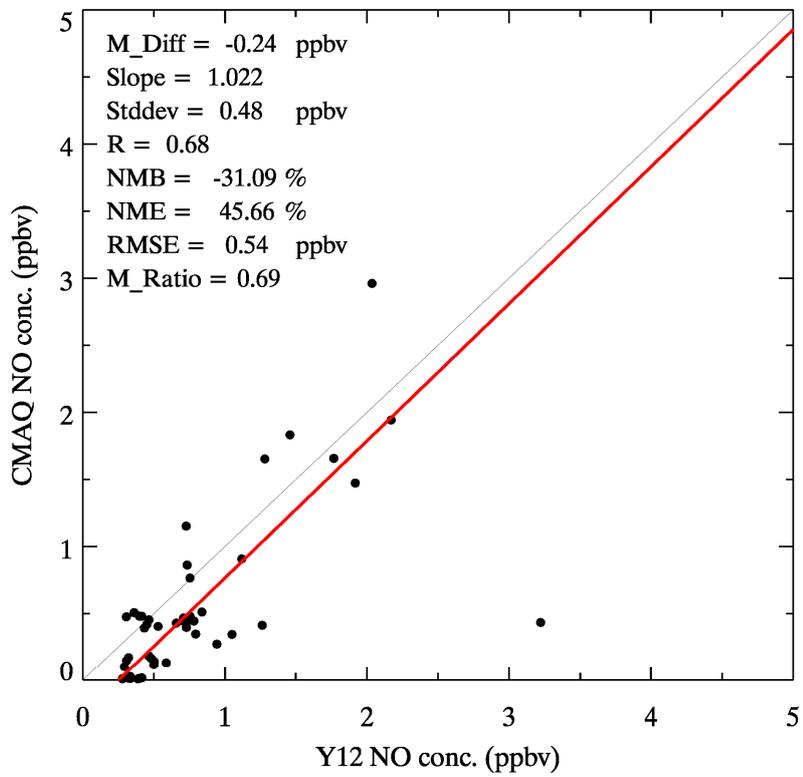
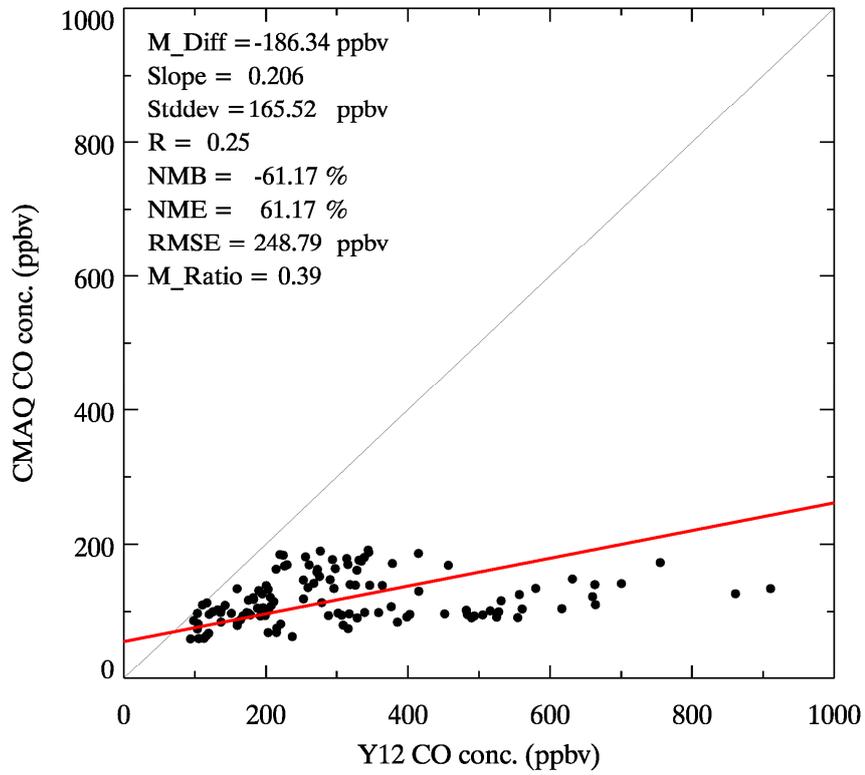
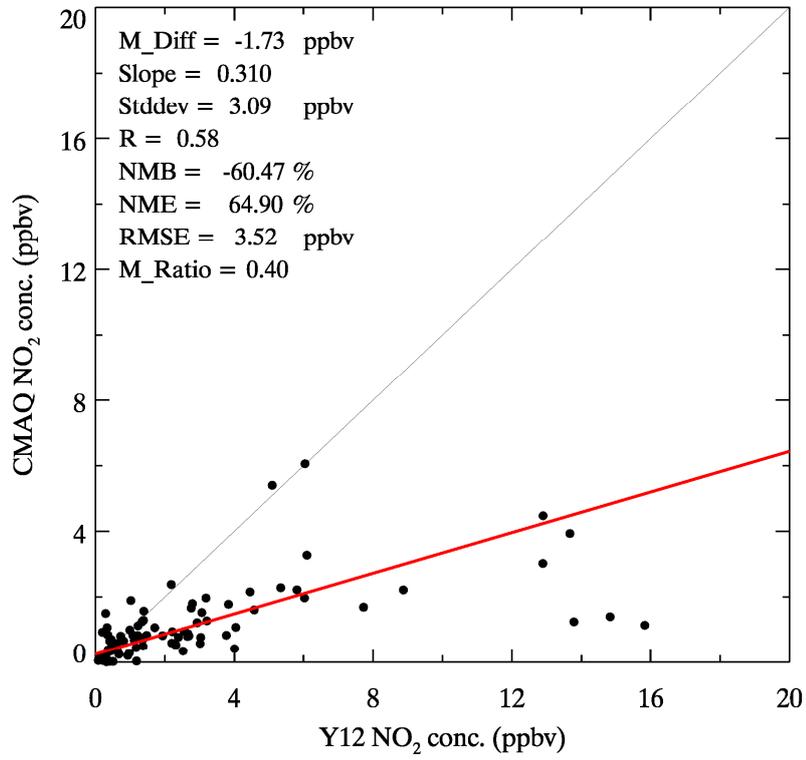


Figure S9. Similar as Figure 5, but shows results from other CMAQ sensitivity experiments in the campaign region.

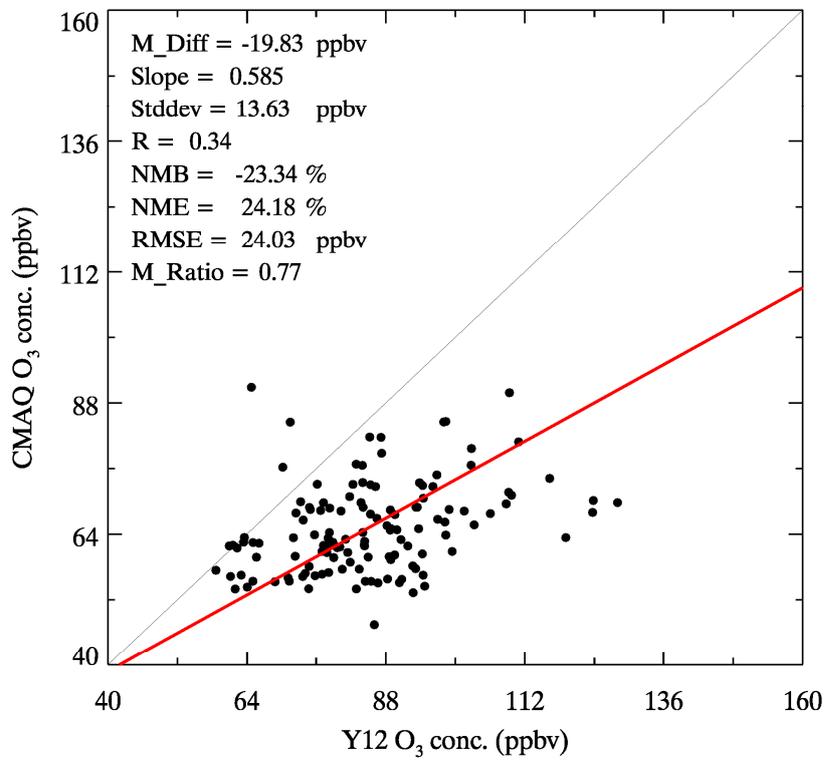
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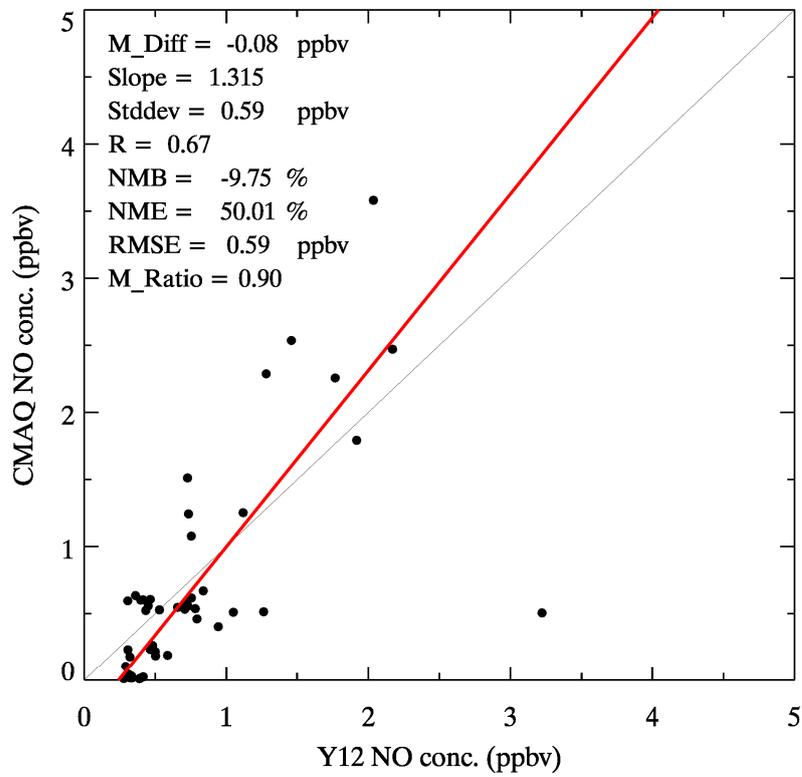
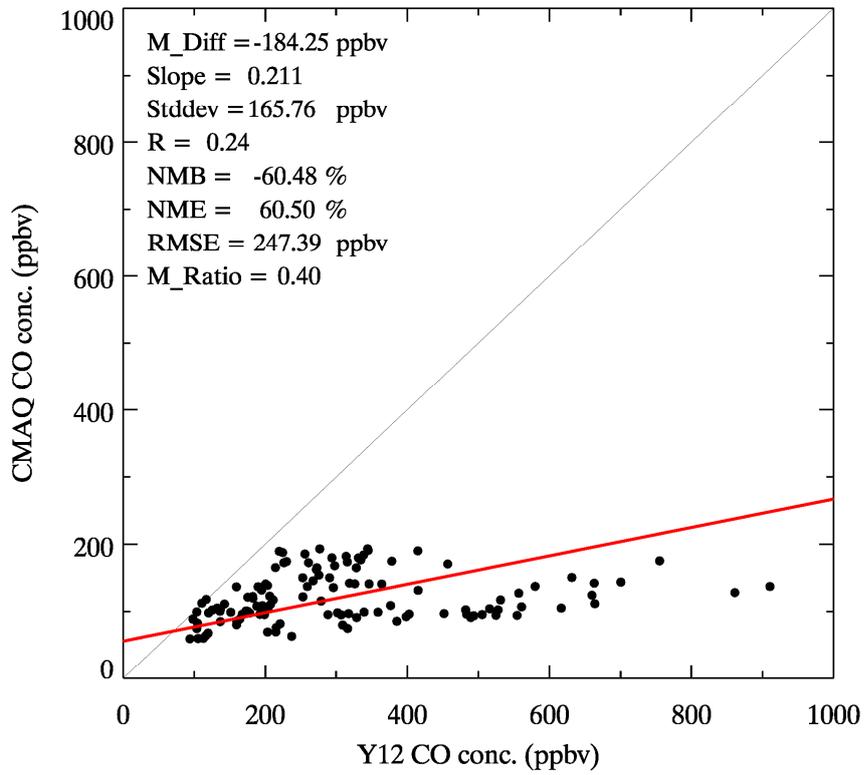


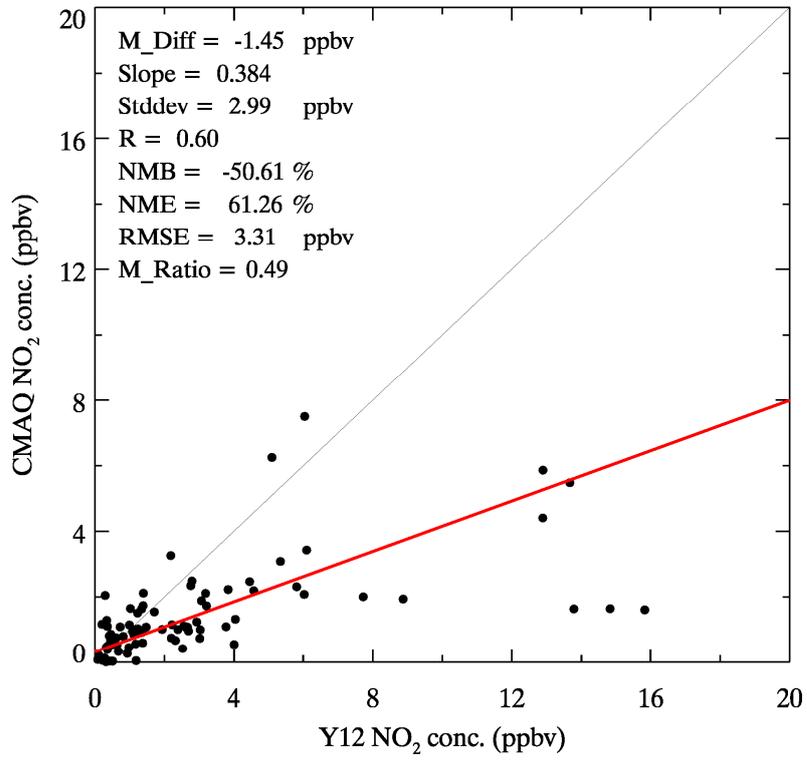




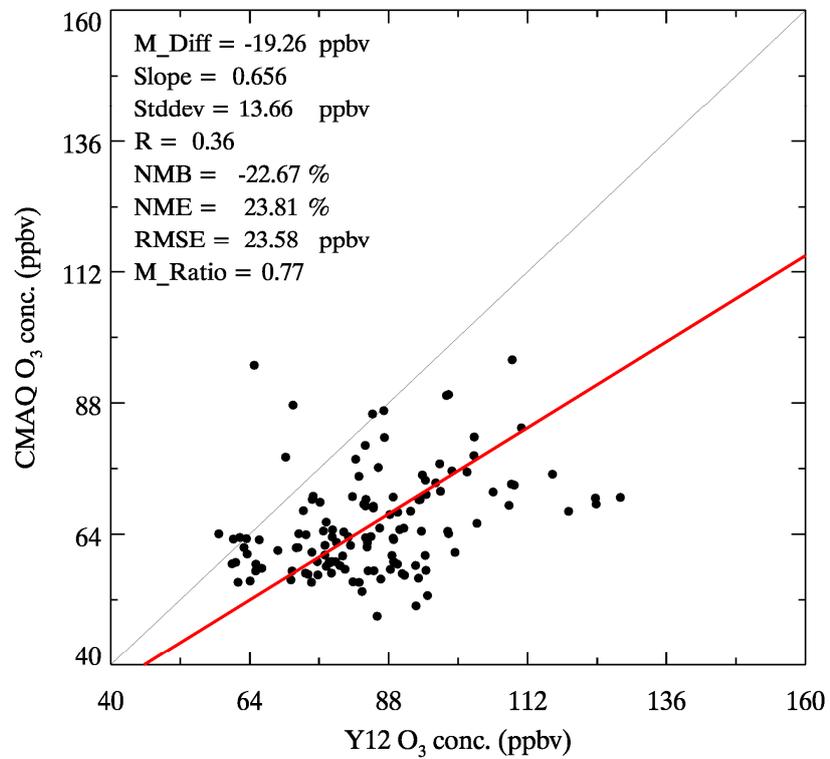
b) CMAQ_NOx

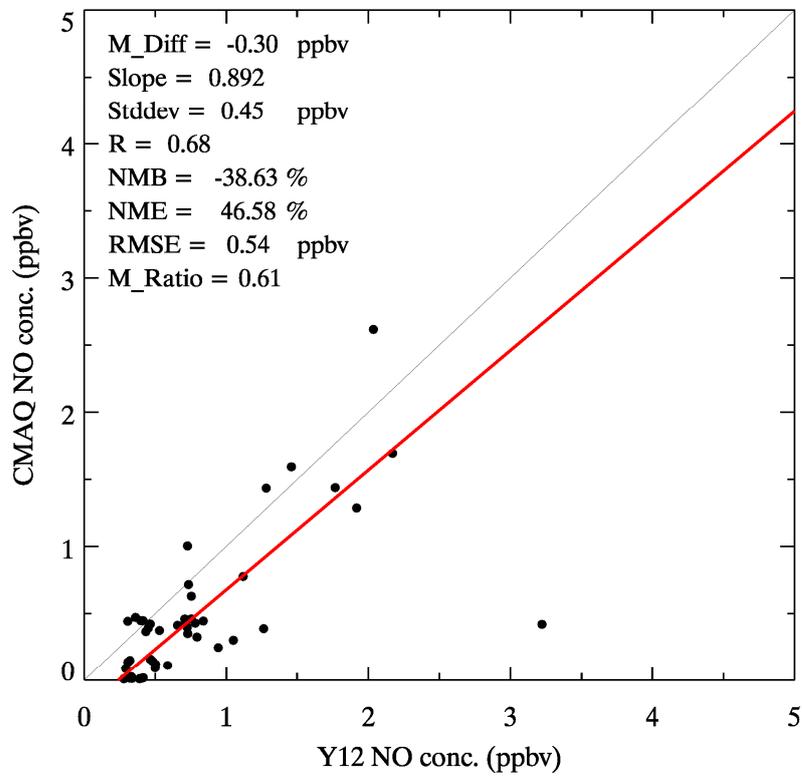
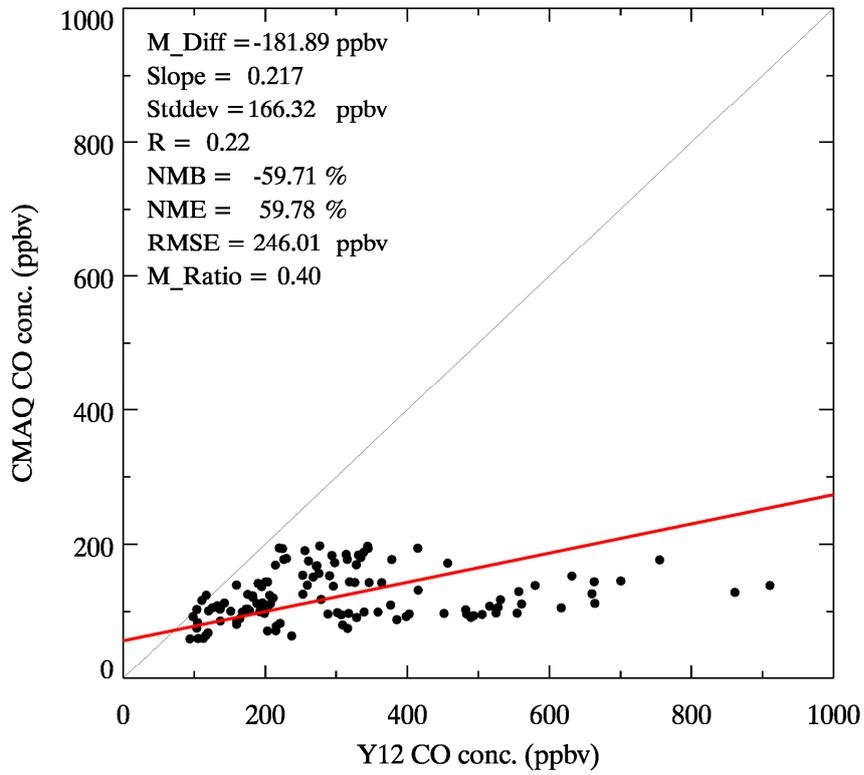


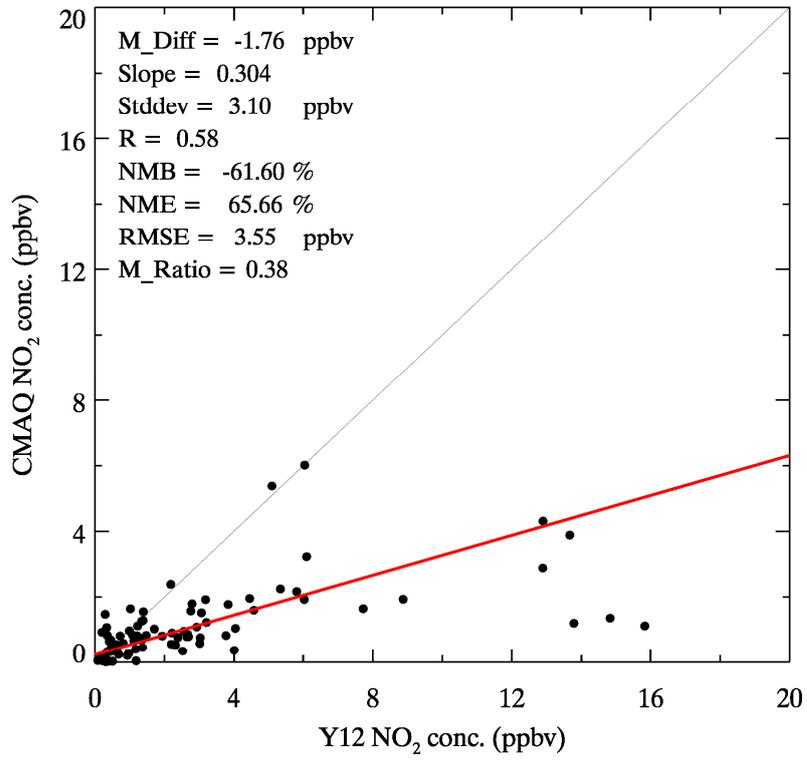




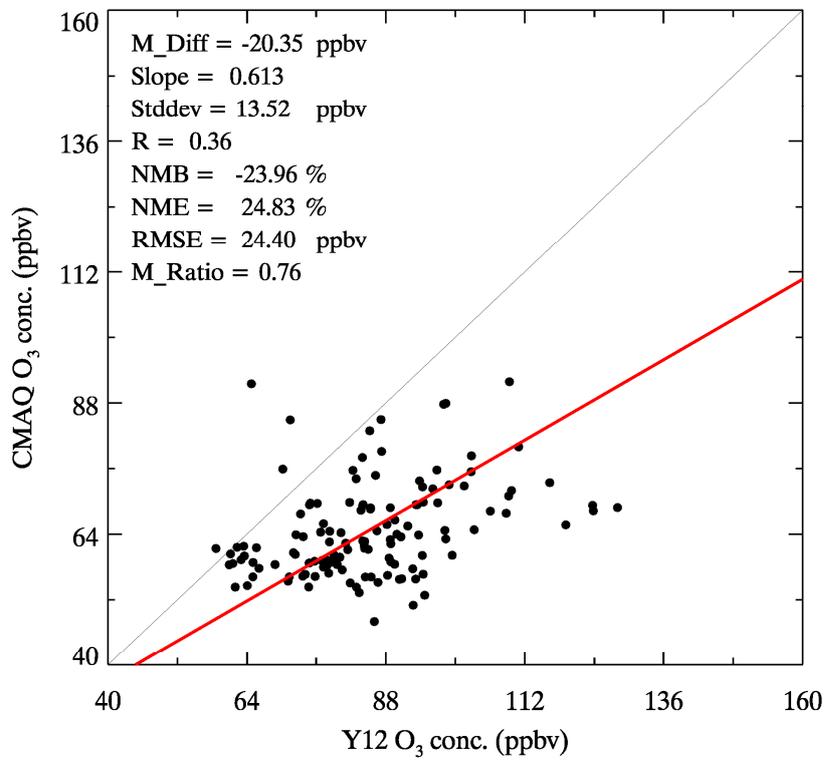
c) CMAQ_VOCs

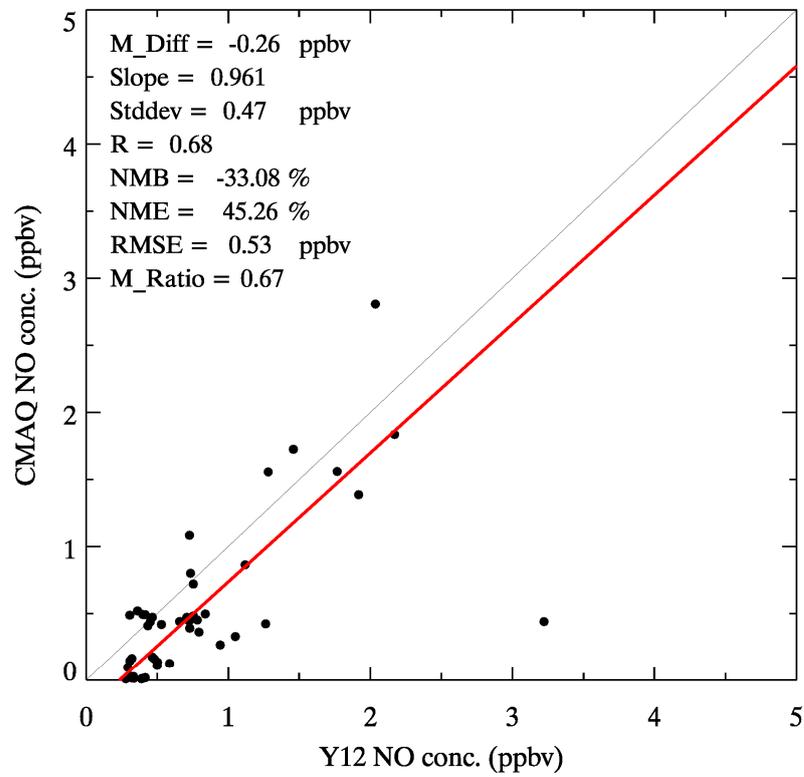
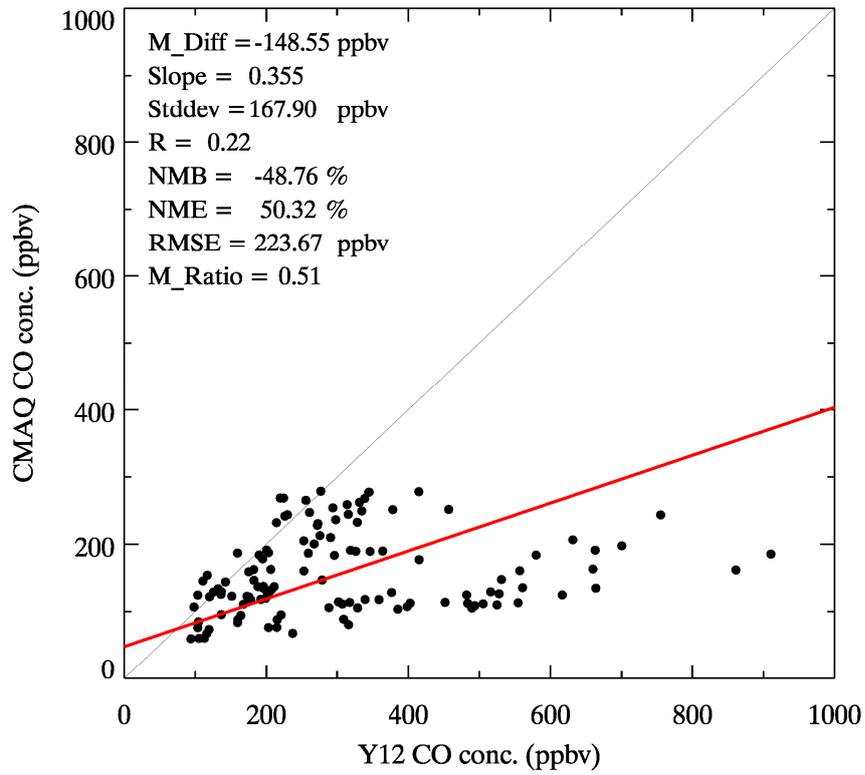


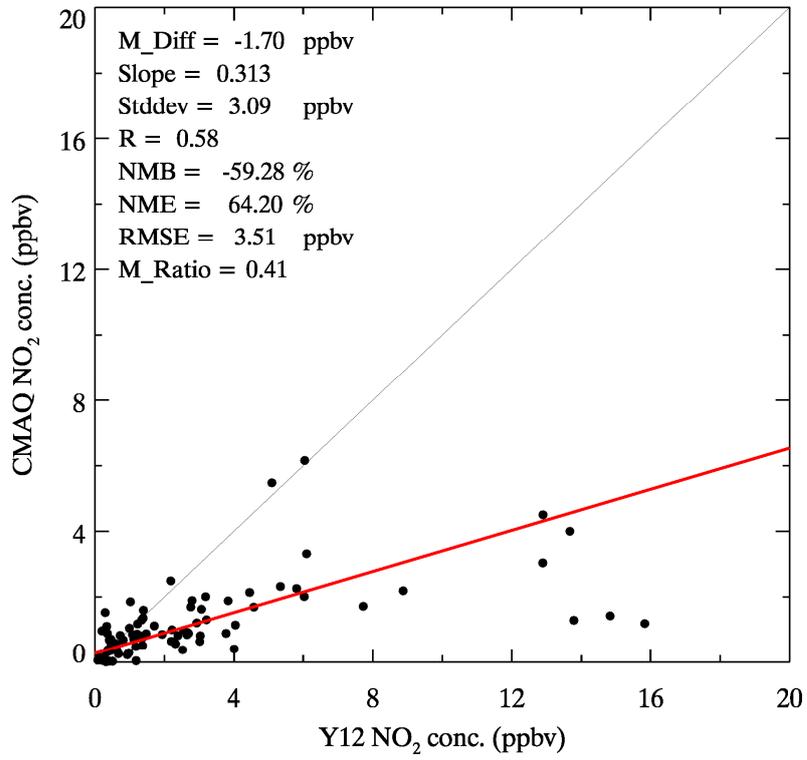




d) CMAQ_CO







e) CMAQ_all

