

Supplementary information for

Wind-Aware, Time-Scale Adaptive PM_{2.5} Spatiotemporal Forecasting with Spatial Regularization

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- Table S1. Parameter Explanations for the PM_{2.5} Prediction Model. This table lists the input parameters used in the PM_{2.5} concentration prediction model and provides a brief explanation of their impact on air quality.
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Table S1. Parameter Explanations for PM2.5 Prediction Model

Parameter	Explanation
AQI (Air Quality Index)	A single numerical indicator that integrates multiple pollutant concentrations (e.g., PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , O ₃) to represent overall air quality. It helps track general pollution levels and provides indirect insights into PM _{2.5} trends.
CO (Carbon Monoxide)	Concentration of Carbon Monoxide, mainly from vehicle exhaust and combustion sources. CO often co-occurs with PM _{2.5} in urban areas, indicating shared emission origins.
NO ₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide)	A reactive nitrogen gas produced mainly by fossil fuel combustion. It is a precursor to secondary particulate formation and correlates with traffic-related PM _{2.5} emissions.
O ₃ (Ozone)	A secondary pollutant formed through photochemical reactions involving NO _x and VOCs. Ozone levels influence the oxidative environment and the formation of secondary PM _{2.5} .
PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter 10)	Particulate matter with diameter ≤10μm, which includes PM _{2.5} . PM10 trends often move with PM2.5 and can indicate broader particle pollution.
PM _{2.5} (Particulate Matter 2.5)	Fine particulate matter with diameter ≤2.5μm. It poses significant health risks and is the core target variable in the prediction model.
SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide)	A gaseous pollutant from industrial processes and coal combustion. SO ₂ can react in the atmosphere to form sulfate particles, contributing to PM _{2.5} levels.
t2m (2-meter Temperature)	Near-surface air temperature at 2 meters. It influences atmospheric mixing, stability, and chemical reaction rates, all of which affect PM _{2.5} dynamics.
d2m (2-meter Dew Point Temperature)	Dew point temperature at 2 meters, reflecting ambient humidity. High dew points are associated with enhanced aerosol hygroscopic growth and secondary PM formation.

V10 (10-meter North-South Wind Component)	Meridional (north-south) wind component at 10 meters altitude. It affects pollutant transport and regional dispersion of PM _{2.5} .
u10 (10-meter East-West Wind Component)	Zonal (east-west) wind component at 10 meters altitude. Together with V10, it determines wind-driven horizontal movement of air pollutants.
tp (Total Precipitation Rate)	Total precipitation rate in millimeters per hour. Rainfall helps remove PM _{2.5} from the air through wet deposition.
sp (Surface Pressure)	Surface atmospheric pressure, indicating synoptic weather conditions. It influences boundary layer height and the vertical mixing of pollutants, thus affecting PM _{2.5} accumulation.

Table S2. Optimal parameter values used in the experiments.

Hyperparameters	Values
Training epoch	100
Input sequence length	168
Hidden dimension	64
Mid-layer channel	32
Number of heads	4
Window size	8
Distance-decay temperature	6.0
Wind-bias scale	0.5
Time-decay temperature	12.0
Number of experts	4
Top-U temperature	0.5
Entropy-reg weight	0.01
Number of prototypes	50
Cluster-softmax temperature	1.0
Dynamic-adj temperature	0.5
Static-dynamic fusion α init	0.1
Laplacian-reg weight	0.1
Learning rate	1e-4
Weight decay	1e-3

Table S3. Air Quality Level Classification Based on the "Technical Regulations for Ambient Air Quality Index"

Level	PM2.5 concentration range ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Excellent	0-35
Good	36-75
Light Pollution	76-115
Moderate Pollution	116-150
Heavy Pollution	151-250
Severe Pollution	>250

Fig.S1. Distribution of Stations in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region

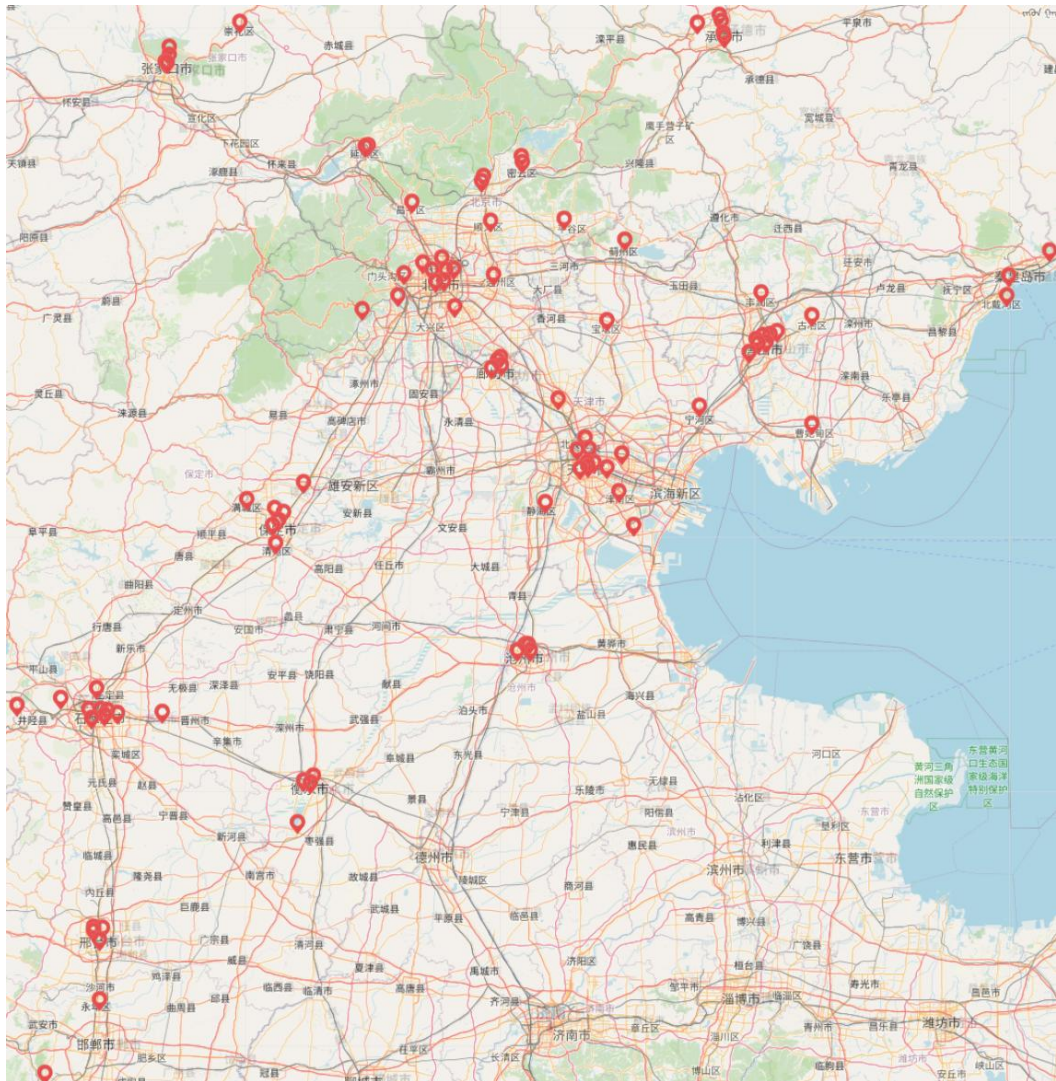


Fig.S2. Contour maps comparing PM_{2.5} forecasts at different lead times with ground-truth observations. Results are shown for 1h, 6h, 12h, and 24h forecasts across cities in the BTH region under varying pollution levels.

