

# A Novel Hybrid Machine Learning Method (OR-ELM-AR) Used in Forecast of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations and Its Forecast Performance Evaluation

Guibin Lu<sup>1</sup>, Enping Yu<sup>1</sup>, Yangjun Wang<sup>2\*</sup>, Hongli Li<sup>2,3</sup>, Dongpo Cheng<sup>1</sup>, Ling Huang<sup>2</sup>, Ziyi Liu<sup>2</sup>, Kasemsan Manomaiphiboon<sup>4</sup>, Li Li<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Economics, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 200444, China

<sup>2</sup> School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 200444, China

<sup>3</sup> Key Laboratory of Organic Compound Pollution Control Engineering (Kanada et al.), Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, P. R. China

<sup>4</sup> The Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Bangkok, 10140, Thailand

\* Correspondence: School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 200444, China; yjwang326@shu.edu.cn(Y.W.); lily@shu.edu.cn (L.L.); Tel.: +86-13916761899(Y.W.); +86-18019005281(L. L.)

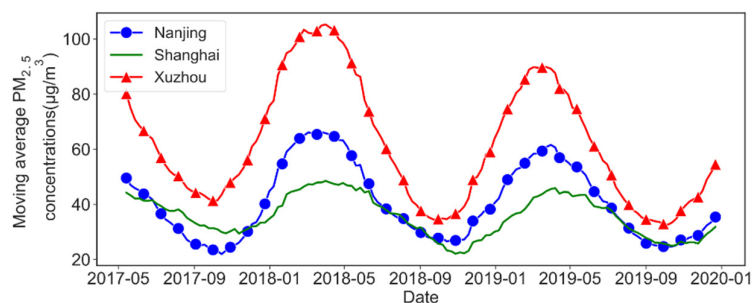
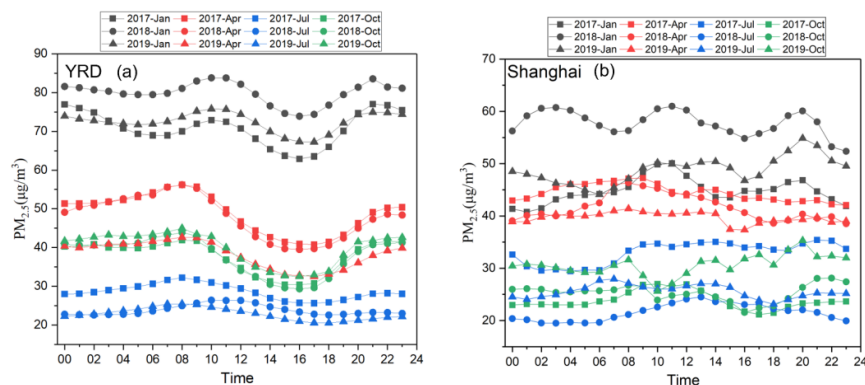
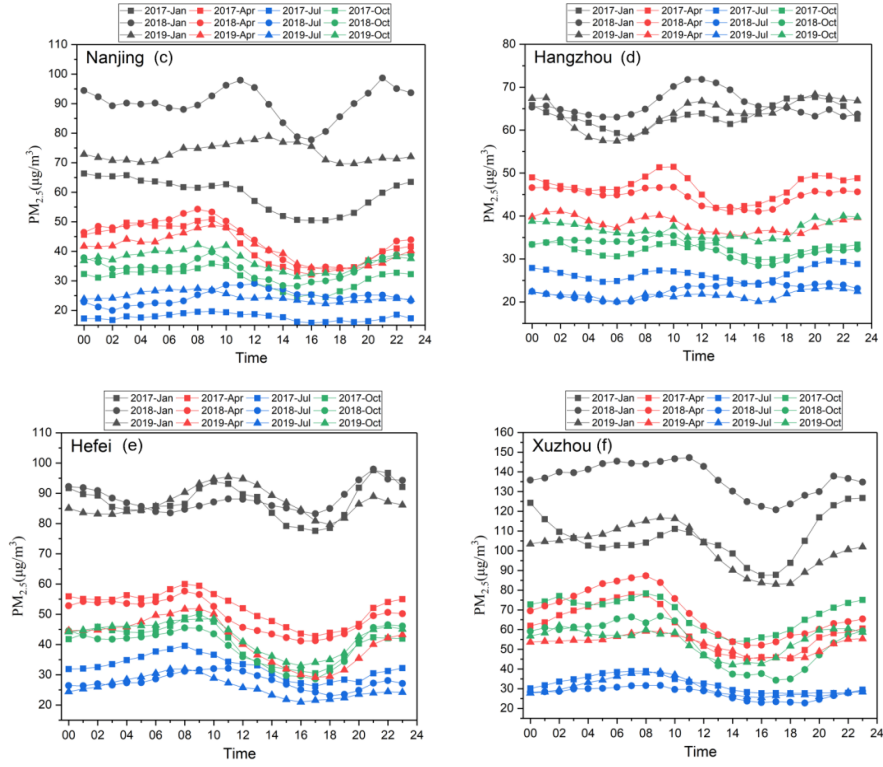
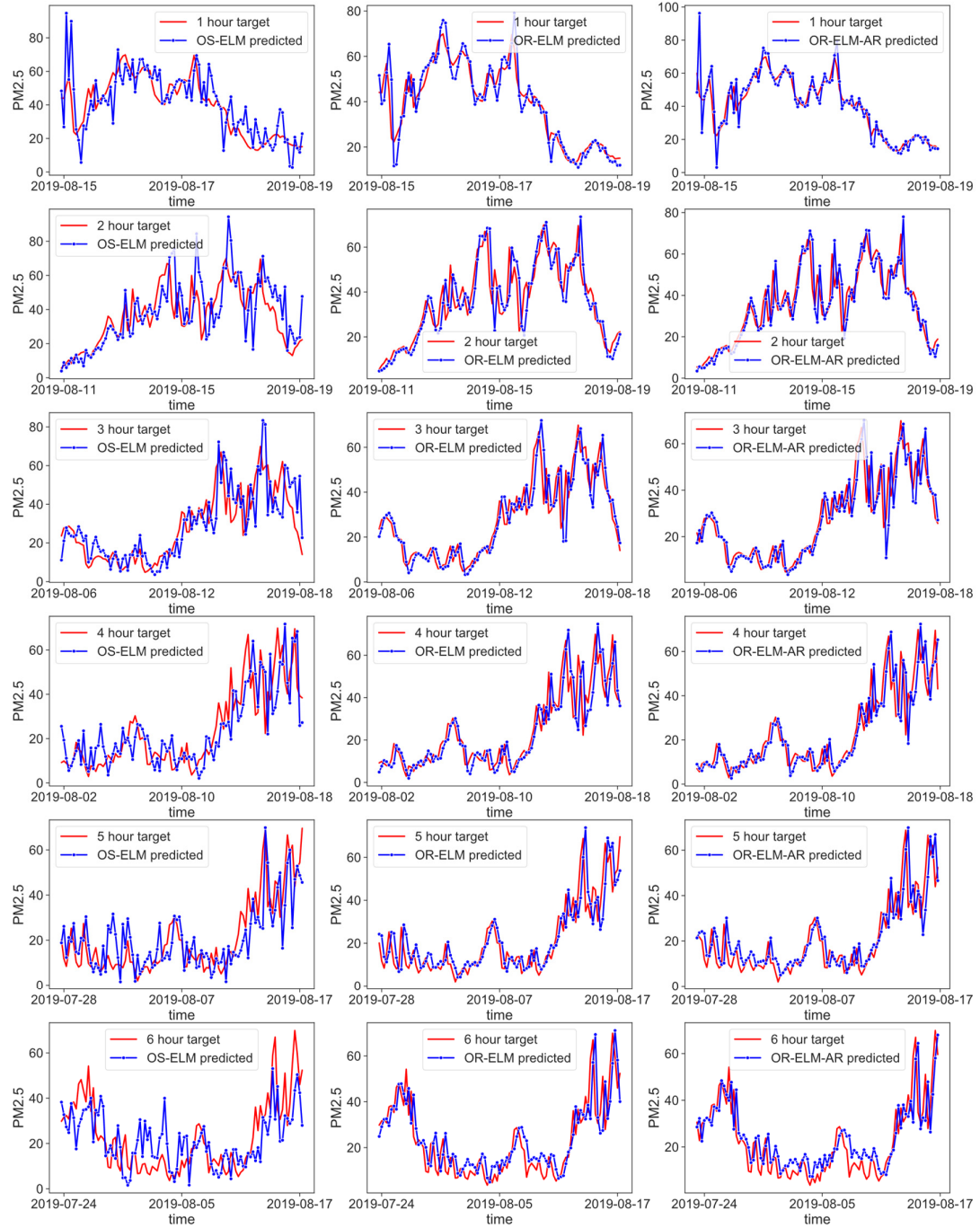


Figure S1. Variations of moving average PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations of 20 weeks with time





**Figure S2.** Diurnal variation of the average concentrations of observed PM<sub>2.5</sub> in the whole YRD(a) region, and Shanghai(b), Nanjing(c), Hangzhou(d), Hefei(e) and Xuzhou(f), respectively



**Figure S3.** Prediction of OS-ELM, OR-ELM and OR-ELM-AR with different lead times