1 Supporting Information to

Characterization of Chemical Aerosol Composition with Aerosol Mass Spectrometry in Central Europe: An Overview

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47 **Table S1:**

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49 (a.) FA settings: method (PMF or ME based approach), number of factors (p), *fpeaks* used to induce rotations of the solution, robust mode (T) versus non-robust mode (F), degree of relaxation (a) for the a 50 priori fixed HOA-profile (in ME approach). As a priori profiles in the ME-2 program, usually the diesel 51 52 MS from a dynamometer test bench was input (Schneider et al., 2006), which reflects passenger car emissions (EURO-3). As exceptions in ROV NOV 2005 the HOA-profile found with PMF2 (p=3) for 53 54 ROV MAR 2005 was input and in the first ME-2 application on AMS data (ZUE JAN 2006; Lanz et al., 2008), an HOA-profile measured by Canagaratna et al. (2004) was used. In the supporting 55 56 information to Lanz et al. (2008) evidence is provided that the initial *a priori* HOA-profile (Schneider et 57 al. vs. Canagaratna et al. vs. HOA from PMF) in such an approach was non-critical.

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(b.) OA components identified by FA-AMS: OOA (oxygenated organic aerosol), HOA (hydrocarbonlike organic aerosol), and BBOA (biomass burning organic aerosol). 'XX' indicates where OOA could
be separated into a low-volatility, LV-OOA, and a semi-volatile, SV-OOA, fraction. Local organic
aerosols sources (LOA; charbroiling and potentially food cooking; Lanz et al., 2007) were identified
only in ZUE JUL_2005 and are not listed detailed here.

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65 (c.) Correlations of factor time series with external markers (i.e., these latter quantities were not included in the data matrix. X (see Eq. 4), for PMF/ME analyses). The reported R^{24} 's (coefficients of 66 determination) serve as a rough measure of similarity between two time series (OA component 67 retrieved by FA-AMS vs. external marker). However, non-linear relationships can not be reflected in 68 this way. As an example, the time series of semi-volatile OOA (SV-OOA) vs. time series of particulate 69 70 nitrate within a campaign frequently showed different populations characterized by different slopes 71 (due to episodical shifts in nitrate or SV-OOA concentration levels that can be explained by their different processes of formation and removal, which may also be the reason for lower overall- R^2 's when 72 time series of gases, CO and NO_x, and aerosols are compared). It is therefore possible that the overall-73 74 R^2 is rather low, while the R^2 's for all (certain) periods of the campaign are high (e.g., 0.55 for four 75 fifths of ZUE JUL 2005 or 0.67 for the last third of PAY JUN 2006). n.r. = OA component not 76 retrieved by FA-AMS. n.m. = auxiliary species not measured.

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Campaign	RHI FEB_2007	ZUE JUL_2005	ZUE JAN_2006	GRE JAN_2009	MAS DEC_2006	HAE MAY_2005	REI FEB_2006	ROV MAR_2005	ROV DEC_2005	PAY JUN_2006	PAY JAN_2007	MOHp MAY_2002	JFJ MAY_2008
a. FA settings													
Method	PMF	PMF	ME	PMF	ME	PMF	ME	PMF	ME	ME	PMF	ME	ME
Factors (p)	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	2
Fpeak	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Robust mode	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
HOA prior (a)	-	-	0.6	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.2
b. OA Components													
OOA	Х	XX	Х	X	Х	XX	Х	Х	Х	XX	XX	Х	Х
НОА	X	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	X
BBOA	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	-	-
c. Correlation. R^2 (number of samples)													
OOA vs. NH4 ⁺	0.85 5202		0.72 4212	0.86 7698	0.53 2875		0.85 4551	0.69 9504	0.55 5504			0.75 2296	0.75 1077
OOA vs. NO ₃ ⁻	0.85 5202	n.r.	0.61 4212	0.86 7698	0.56 2875	n.r.	0.83 4551	0.63 9504	0.64 5504	n.r.	n.r.	0.69 2296	0.69 1077
OOA vs. SO4 ²⁻	0.63 5202		0.53 4212	0.59 7698	0.56 2875		0.80 4551	0.20 9504	0.32 5504			0.72 2296	0.76 1077
LV-OOA vs. SO ₄ ²⁻		0.52 14914				0.41 10016				0.54 3953	0.44 3702		
SV-OOA vs. NO ₃ ⁻	11.1.	0.55 10200	11.1.	11.1.	11.1.	0.33 2669	11.1.	11.1.	11.1.	0.67 1207	0.12 1053	11.1.	11.1.
HOA vs. NOx	n.)	0.74 2776	0.70 2099	0.69 1403	0.57 959	0.40 2380	0.45 757	0.37 313	0.31 466	0.07 3845	0.31 3598	0.03 1231	0.09 933
HOA vs. CO	NO _X red (n.r	0.81 2776	0.63 2099	CO n.m.	0.55 932	0.20 2433	CO n.m.	0.68 313	0.65 466	0.00 3939	0.35 3669	0.31 1231	0.15 1059
BBOA vs. NOx	CO, measu	0.48 2800	0.72 2099	0.46 1403	0.42 959		0.31 757	0.11 313	0.14 466	n	0.15 3606	n -	n
BBOA vs. CO	not	0.70 2793	0.78 2099	CO n.m.	0.63 932	11. f .	CO n.m.	0.56 313	0.66 466	ш.г.	0.38 3677	ш.Г.	ш.f.

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100 Table S2: Relative average contributions of sulfate (SO₄²⁻), organic matter (OM), ammonium (NH₄⁺),

- 101 nitrate (NO₃), and chloride (Cl) to non-refractory PM_1 (measured by aerosol mass spectrometers), as
- 102 well as the fraction of PAHs relative to the total organics shown for all campaigns.
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Campaign	SO4 ²⁻ (%NR-PM ₁)	OM (%NR-PM1)	NH4 ⁺ (%NR-PM ₁)	NO3 ⁻ (%NR-PM1)	CI ⁻ (%NR-PM ₁)	PAH (%OM)
RHI FEB-2007	5	59	10	25	1	0.3
ZUE JUL-2005	15	68	8	8	<1	< 0.05
ZUE JAN-2006	17	36	15	31	1	0.1
GRE JAN-2009	7	54	10	27	1	0.2
MAS DEC-2006	9	56	10	20	5	0.1
HAE MAY-2005	10	66	10	13	<1	0.1
REI FEB-2006	11	36	15	36	1	0.1
ROV MAR-2005	8	54	12	25	1	0.1
ROV DEC-2005	3	81	5	10	1	0.1
PAY JUN-2006	16	62	11	10	<1	< 0.05
PAY JAN-2007	11	40	14	36	1	0.1
MOHp MAY-2002	19	50	11	19	1	0.1
JFJ MAY-2008	26	43	13	18	<1	< 0.05

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130 Figure S1: OOA, BBOA, and HOA spectra for the campaigns in the Rhine Valley. (y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)





139 Figure S2: LV-OOA, SV-OOA, and BBOA spectra for the campaign in Zurich, July 2005. (y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)





Figure S2 (cont.): HOA, charbroiling, and minor source spectra for the campaign in Zurich, July 2005.
 (y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)



Figure S3: OOA, BBOA, and HOA spectra for the campaign in Zurich, January 2006.
(y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)



Figure S4: OOA, BBOA, and HOA spectra for the campaign in Grenoble, January 2009.

163 (y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)





171 (y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, m/z's, 20 ... 200)









Figure S7: OOA, BBOA, and HOA spectra for the campaign in Reiden, February 2006.
(y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)



Figure S8: OOA, BBOA, and HOA spectra for the campaign in Roveredo, March 2005.
(y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)



















231 (y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)



Figure S13: OOA and HOA spectra for the campaign at Jungfraujoch, May 2008.
(y-axis: intensities normalized to unity, scaled from 0.0 to 0.20; x-axis: mass fragments, *m/z*'s, 20 ... 200)

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