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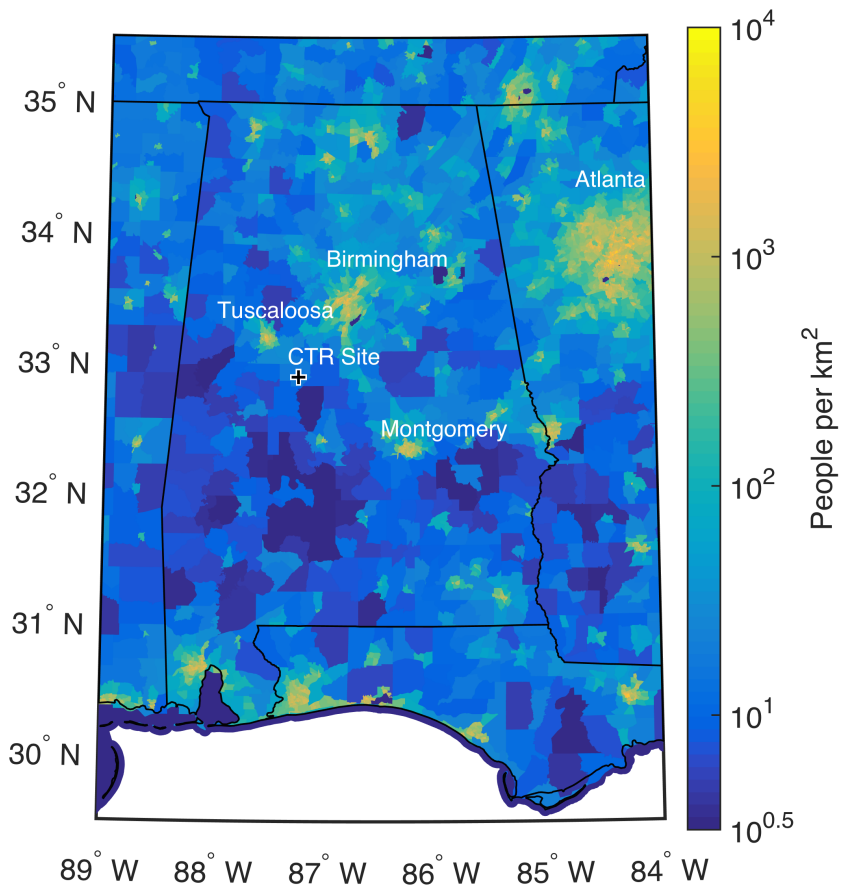
*Supplement of*

## **Effects of temperature-dependent $\text{NO}_x$ emissions on continental ozone production**

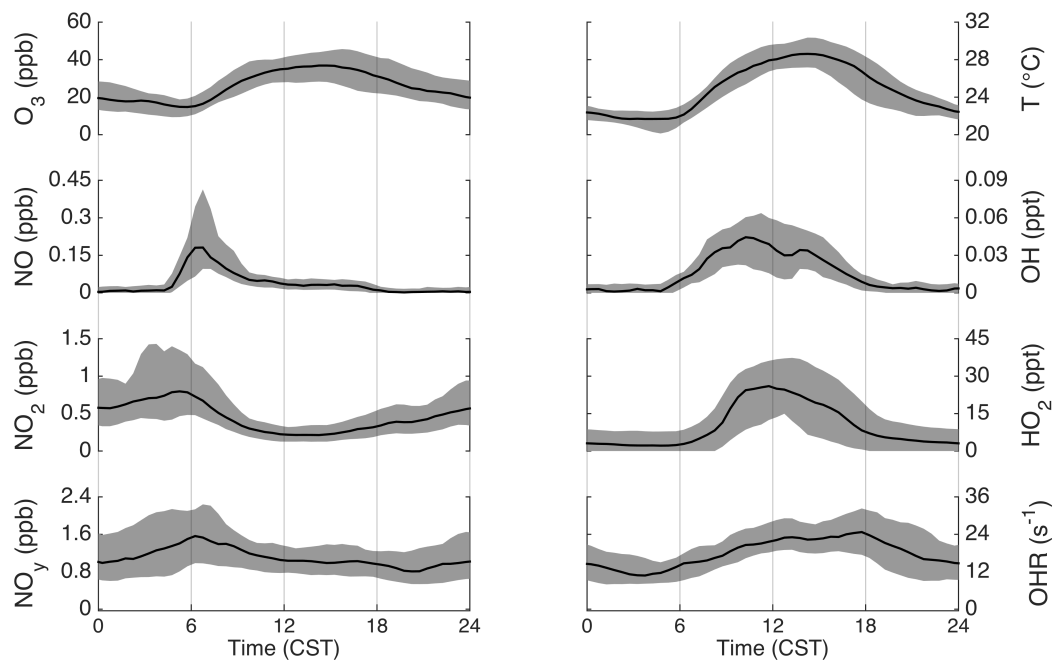
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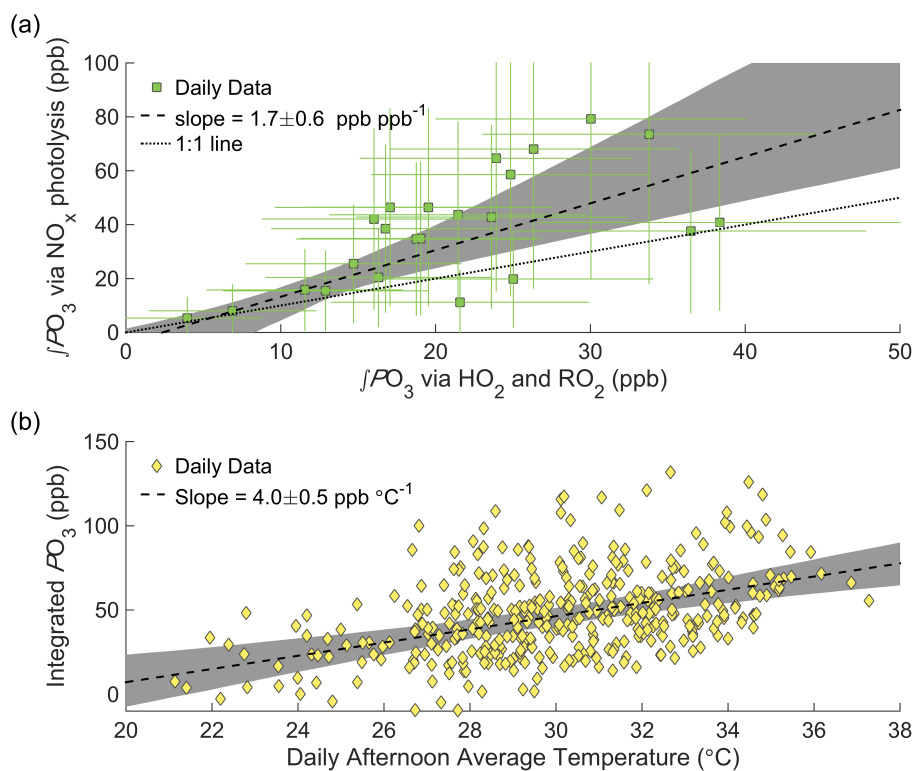
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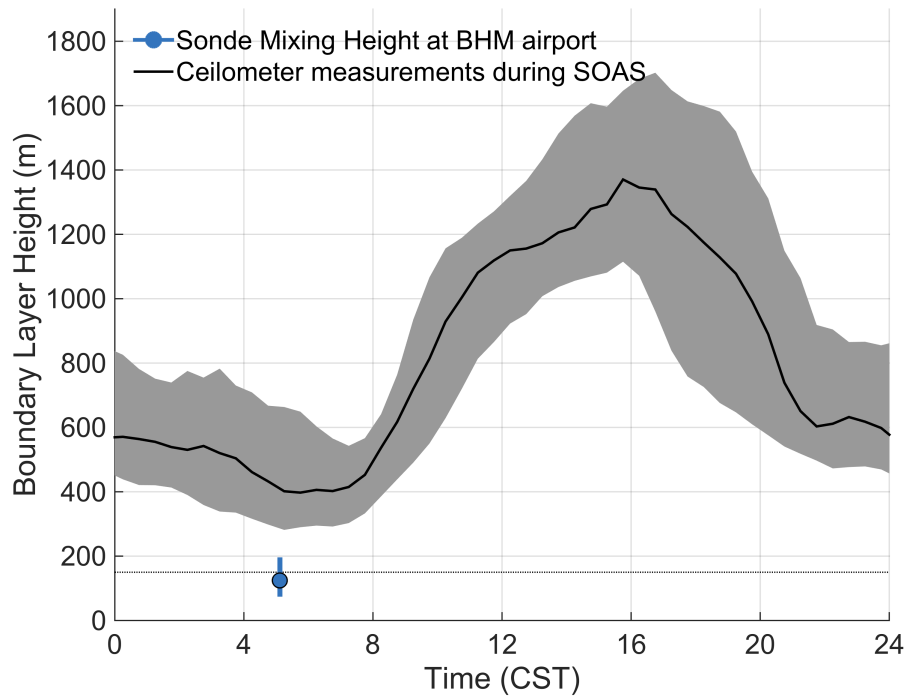
**Figure S1:** Map of Alabama showing the CTR site (black cross) and major population centers. Population density is from the 2010 US Census.



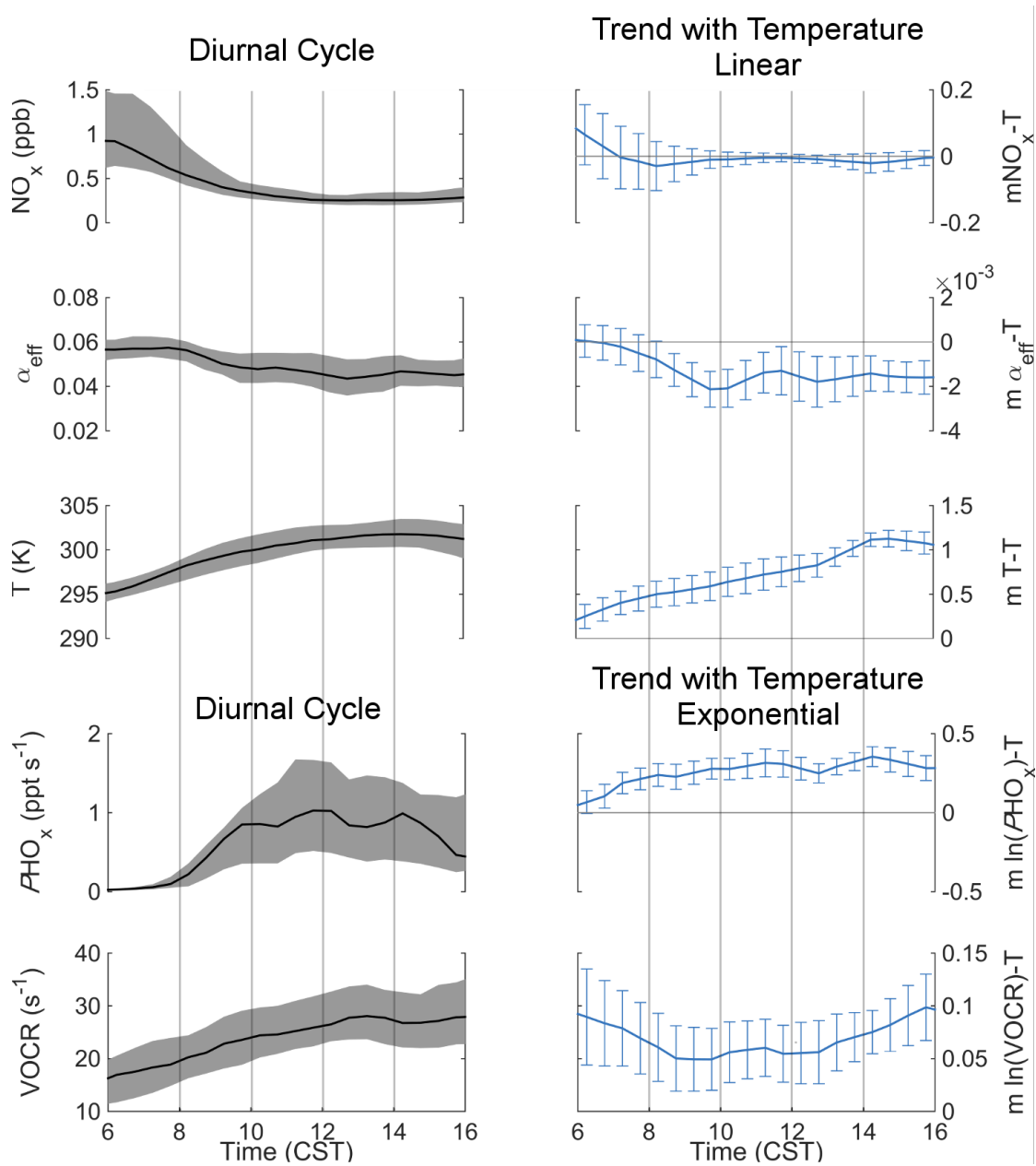
**Figure S2:** Diurnal cycle of the primary parameters used in this study as measured during SOAS. For each quantity the black line shows the hourly median and the shaded gray area shows the interquartile range.



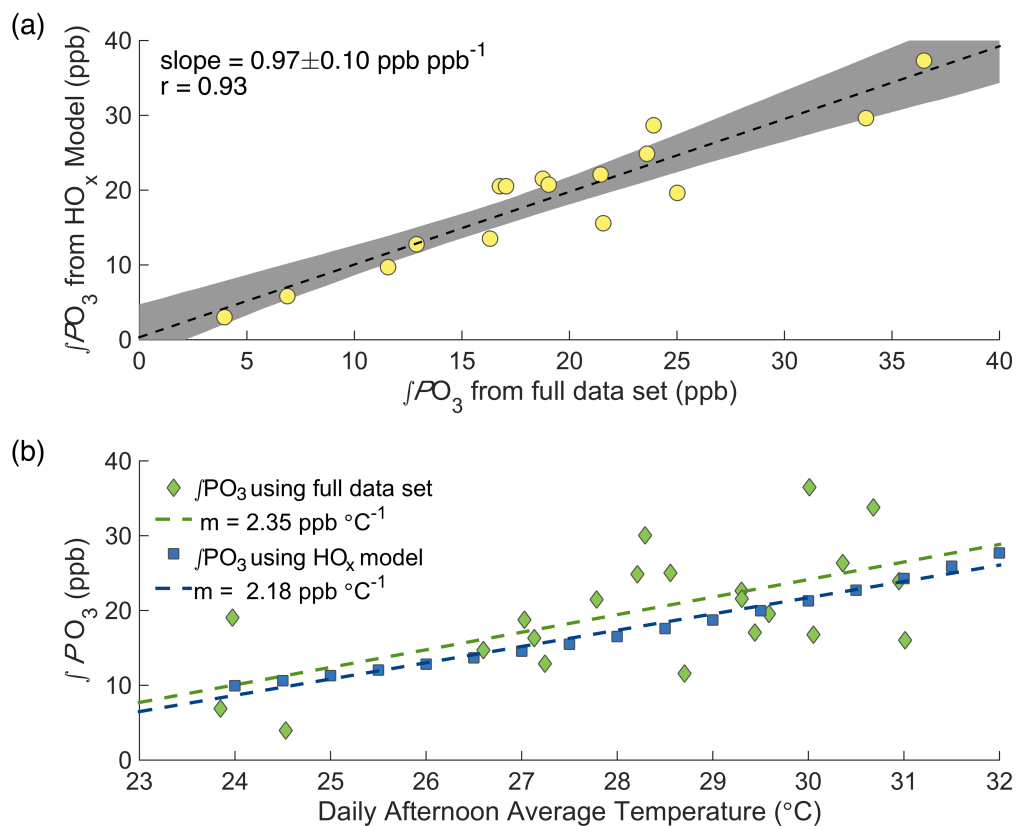
**Figure S3:** Comparison of daily integrated ozone production via two methods (a) and long-term trend in  $\int PO_3$  with temperature (b). The reported slope in panel (a) was calculated using a bivariate (York-type) fit accounting for the error in both  $x$  and  $y$ .



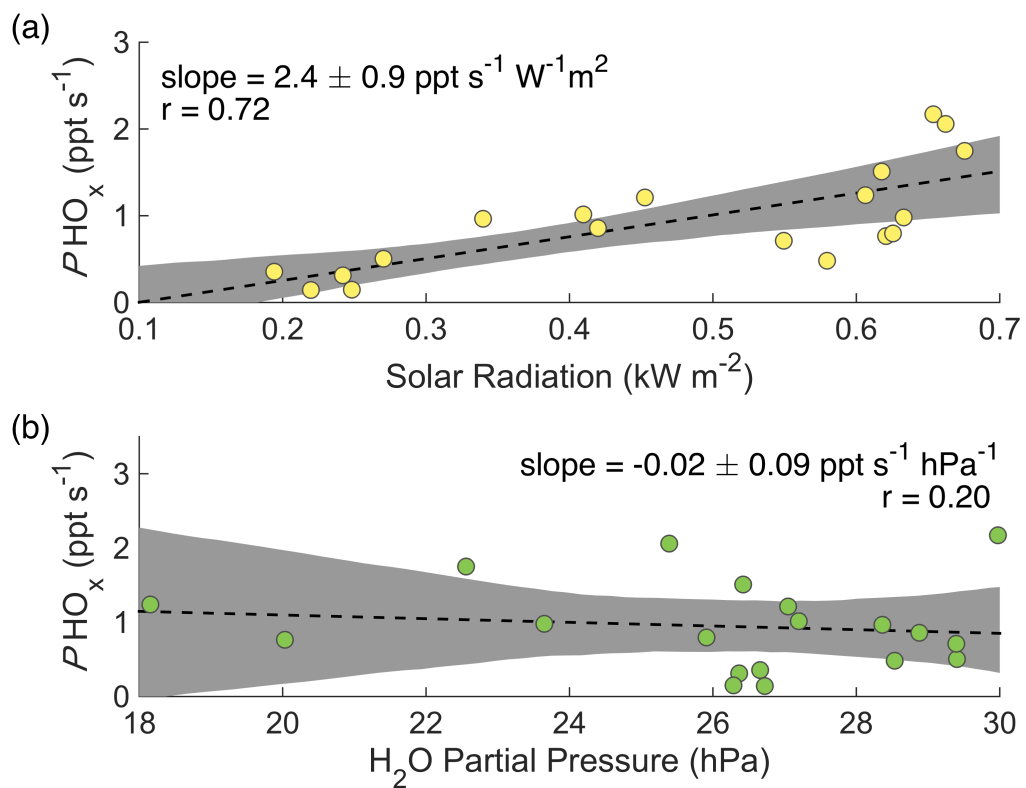
**Figure S4:** Measurements of the boundary layer height during SOAS as measured by ceilometer (black line) and the inversion height at the BHM airport as measured by radiosonde (blue circle and bar).



**Figure S5:** Measurement inputs for the  $\text{O}_3$ -T decomposition, showing the observed diurnal cycle (left side) and trend with temperature (right side). The trends for  $\text{VOCCR}$  and  $\text{PHO}_x$  are reported on a log-scale, representing an expected exponential increase with temperature. In the left column, the black lines and shaded gray areas show the median and interquartile range for each parameter; in the right column the line and error bars show the calculated trend and its associated uncertainty from a least-squares regression.



**Figure S6:** Panel (a): Comparison of  $\int PO_3$  based on the full data set and simplified HO<sub>x</sub> model; Panel (b): comparison of the  $\int PO_3$ -T trend using all data (green diamonds) and HO<sub>x</sub> model using only the diurnal cycle and trend with temperature of the inputs (blue squares).



**Figure S7:** Correlation of total daily average afternoon  $PHO_x$  with daily average afternoon solar radiation (a) and daily average afternoon water vapor concentration (b).



**Table S1:** VOC Inputs for calculating RO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. Unless otherwise noted compounds were measured by GC-MS and values of  $\alpha_i$  were obtained from *Perring et al.* (2013).

Compound	$\alpha_i$	$k_{OH}^a$ cm <sup>3</sup> molec <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Avg. Conc. <sup>a</sup> ppt	Avg. Reactivity <sup>a</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
Isoprene	0.12 <sup>b</sup>	9.91e-11	4.6e+03	1.1e+01
CO <sup>e</sup>	0	2.27e-13	1.3e+05	7.3e-01
MVK <sup>f</sup>	0.035	1.99e-11	9.1e+02	4.3e-01
Acetaldehyde	0	1.48e-11	1.1e+03	4.0e-01
$\beta$ -Pinene	0.23	7.82e-11	2.0e+02	3.9e-01
MACR <sup>f</sup>	0.014 <sup>c</sup>	2.84e-11	4.4e+02	3.0e-01
Methane <sup>g</sup>	0.001	6.62e-19	1.7e+06	2.9e-01
$\alpha$ -Pinene	0.26 <sup>d</sup>	5.20e-11	2.3e+02	2.9e-01
Limonene	0.23	1.63e-10	6.8e+01	2.7e-01
Methanol	0	9.02e-13	7.7e+03	1.7e-01
Ethanol	0.01	3.21e-12	1.9e+03	1.5e-01
Ethene	0.01	7.78e-12	3.3e+02	6.2e-02
Propanal	0	1.97e-11	8.6e+01	4.1e-02
Propene	0.01	2.84e-11	5.1e+01	3.5e-02
Propane	0.04	1.08e-12	8.3e+02	2.2e-02
Butanal	0	2.35e-11	3.1e+01	1.7e-02
2-Ethyltoluene	0.03	1.87e-11	2.4e+01	1.1e-02
iPentane	0.07	3.60e-12	1.2e+02	1.0e-02
Ethane	0.02	2.46e-13	1.5e+03	9.0e-03
nButane	0.08	2.38e-12	1.6e+02	9.0e-03
Acetone	0	1.78e-13	2.0e+03	8.8e-03
mXylene + pXylene	0.03	1.80e-11	2.0e+01	8.7e-03
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.03	5.67e-11	5.9e+00	8.2e-03
nPentane	0.10	3.84e-12	8.7e+01	8.1e-03
Toluene	0.03	5.59e-12	5.4e+01	7.4e-03
Butanone	0	1.11e-12	2.7e+02	7.3e-03
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.03	3.25e-11	7.8e+00	6.2e-03
iButane	0.10	2.09e-12	8.4e+01	4.3e-03
nDecane	0.42	1.10e-11	1.2e+01	3.2e-03
oXylene	0.03	1.22e-11	9.2e+00	2.7e-03
Ethylbenzene	0.03	7.00e-12	9.6e+00	1.6e-03
Benzene	0.03	1.22e-12	5.4e+01	1.6e-03

<sup>a</sup> 6 am–4 pm Average

<sup>b</sup> Value from *Teng et al.* (2017)

<sup>c</sup> RO<sub>2</sub> isomers that undergo rapid isomerization are not included

<sup>d</sup> Value from *Rindelaub et al.* (2015)

<sup>e</sup> Measured by ARA

<sup>f</sup> Sum measured by PTR-TOF-MS

<sup>g</sup> Not measured during SOAS, a constant value of 1750 ppb assumed

**Table S2:** Observed trend in  $\text{NO}_y$  with temperature at 6 SEARCH sites across all days June–August 2010–2014. GFP data only extends through 2012.

Site Name	Location	$\text{mNO}_y\text{-T}$ ( $\text{ppb } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ )
CTR	Rural	$0.072 \pm 0.009$
YRK	Rural	$0.043 \pm 0.015$
OAK	Suburban	$-0.034 \pm 0.016$
JST	Urban	$-0.037 \pm 0.047$
BHM	Urban	$-0.312 \pm 0.050$
GFP	Urban	$-0.050 \pm 0.040$

## Supplementary References

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