



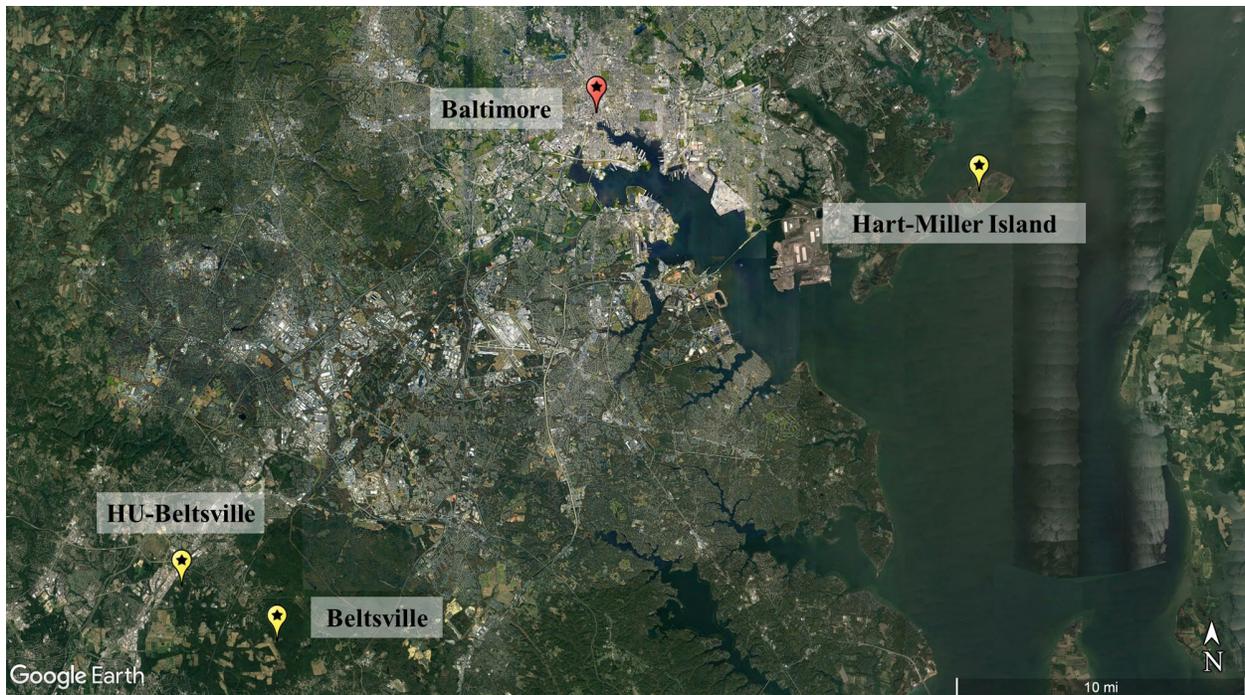
*Supplement of*

**Urban aerosol chemistry at a land–water transition site during summer – Part 2: Aerosol pH and liquid water content**

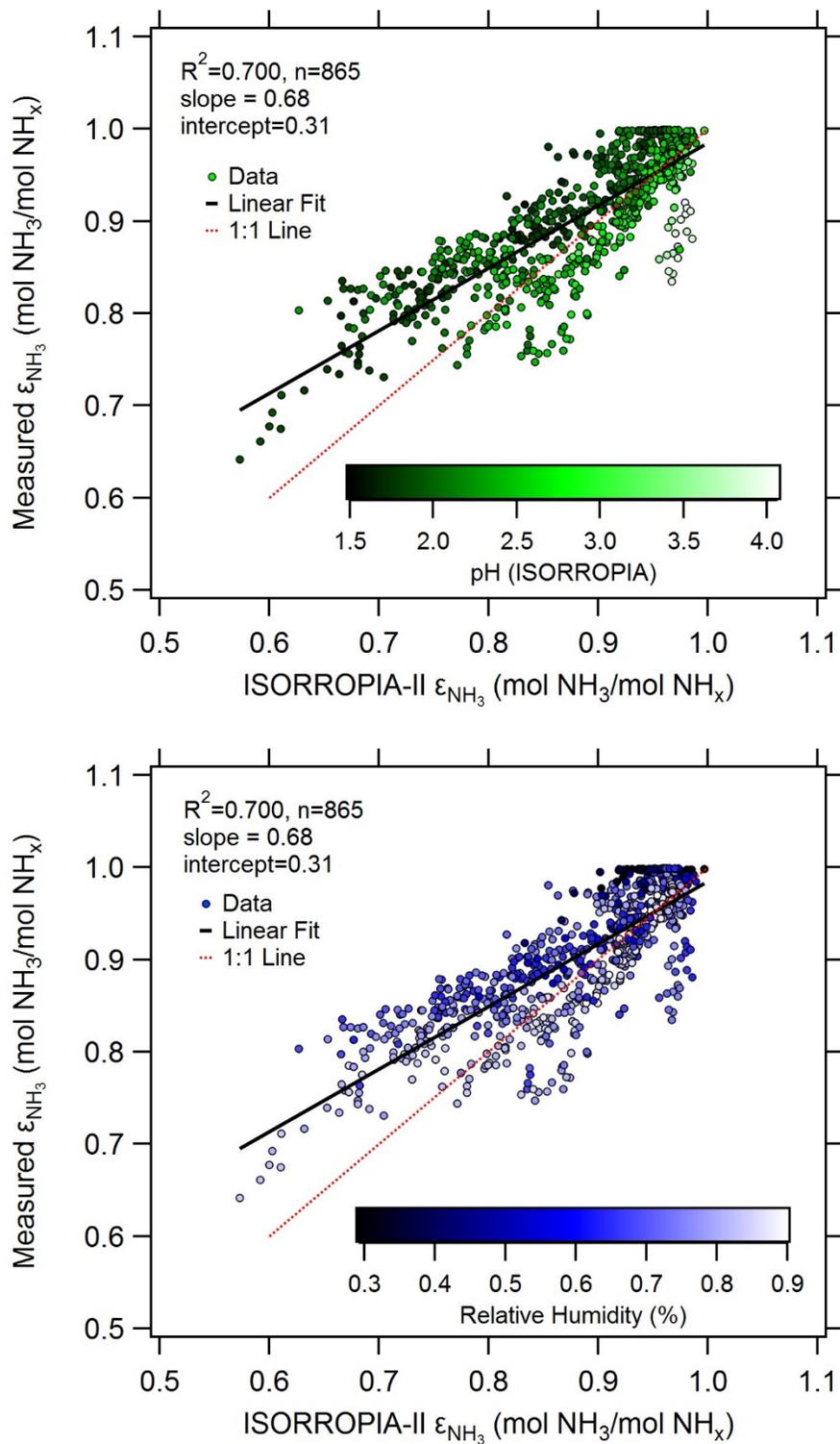
**Michael A. Battaglia Jr. et al.**

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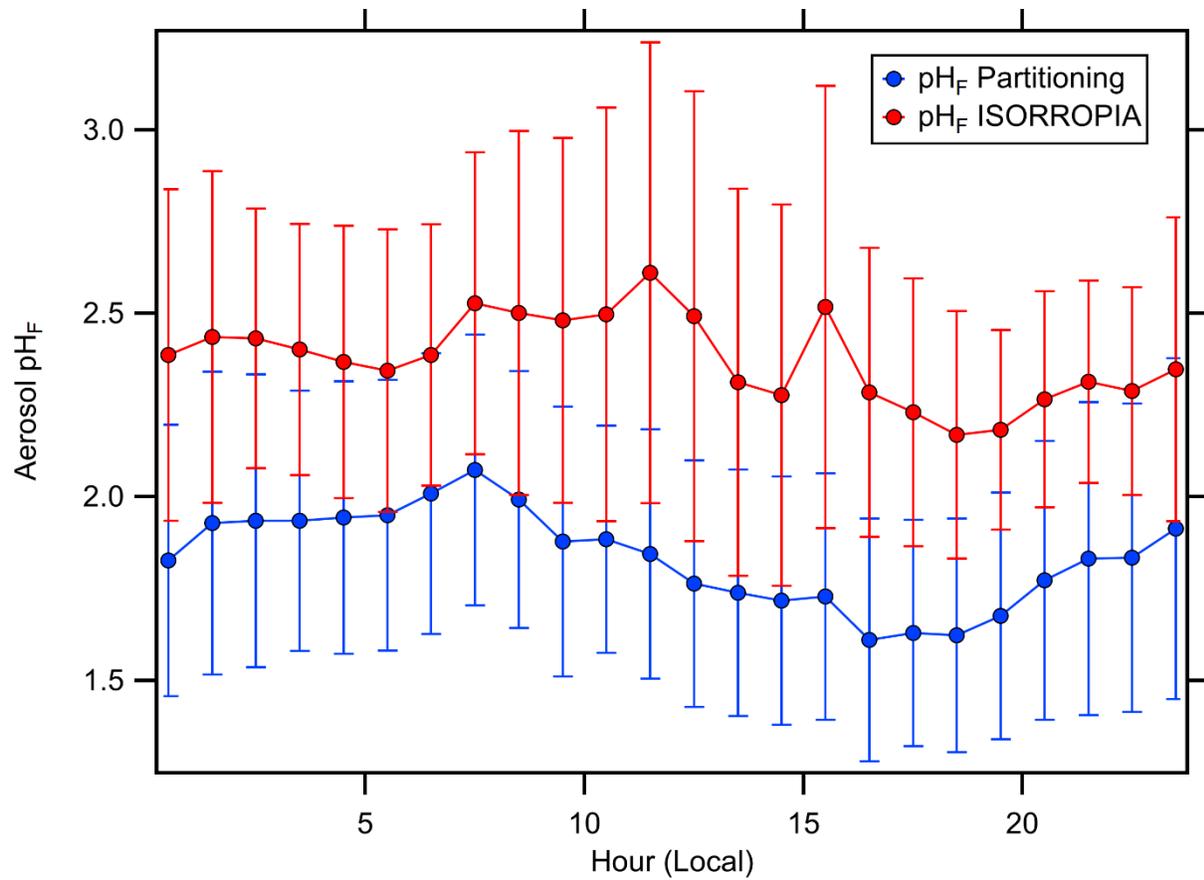
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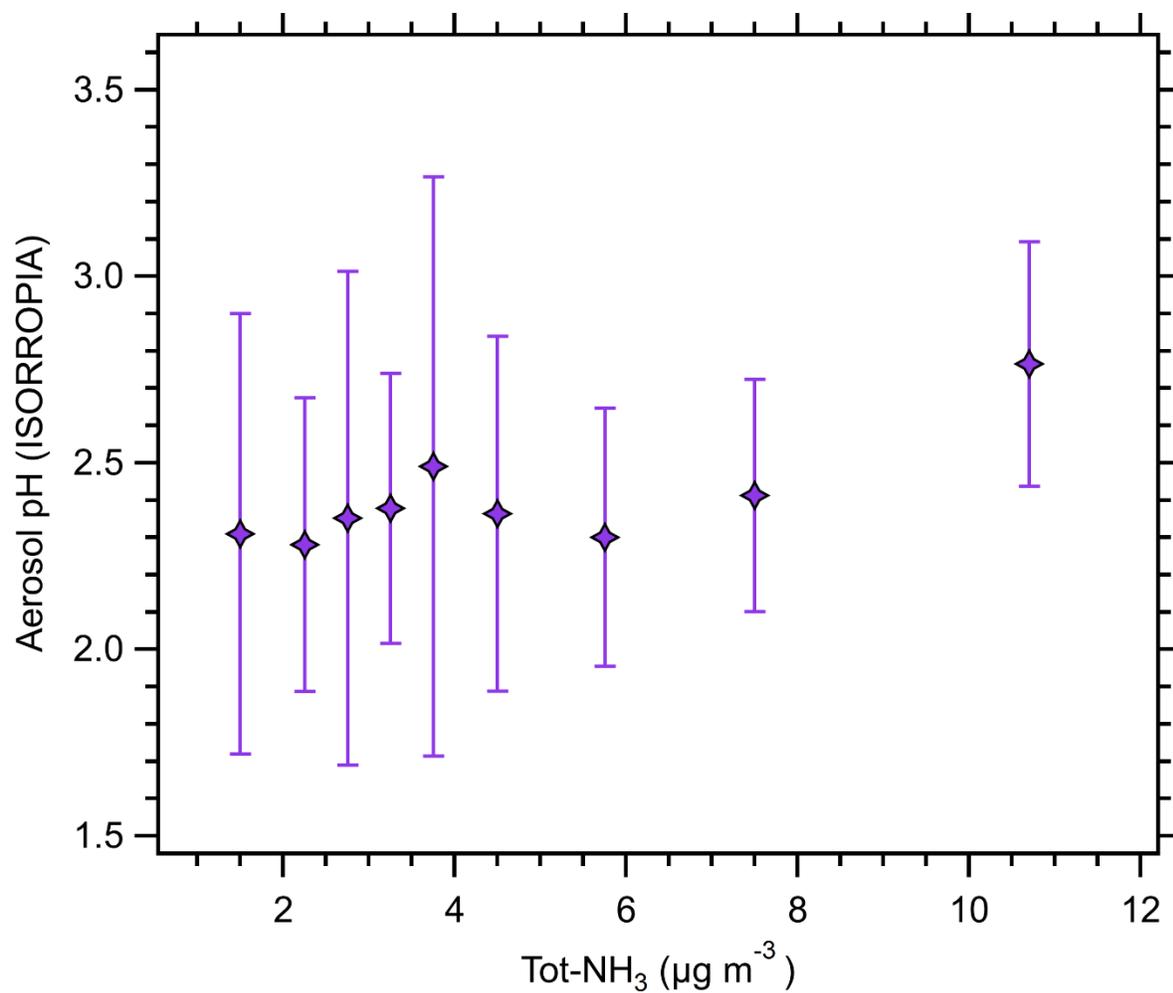
**Figure S1:** Site map of met stations used in the analysis with Baltimore City, MD as a local urban reference. The instruments in the current study were deployed at the Hart-Miller Island site, while previous studies have utilized data available from the CASTNET and AMoN monitoring networks at the HU-Beltsville and Beltsville sites. © Google Earth



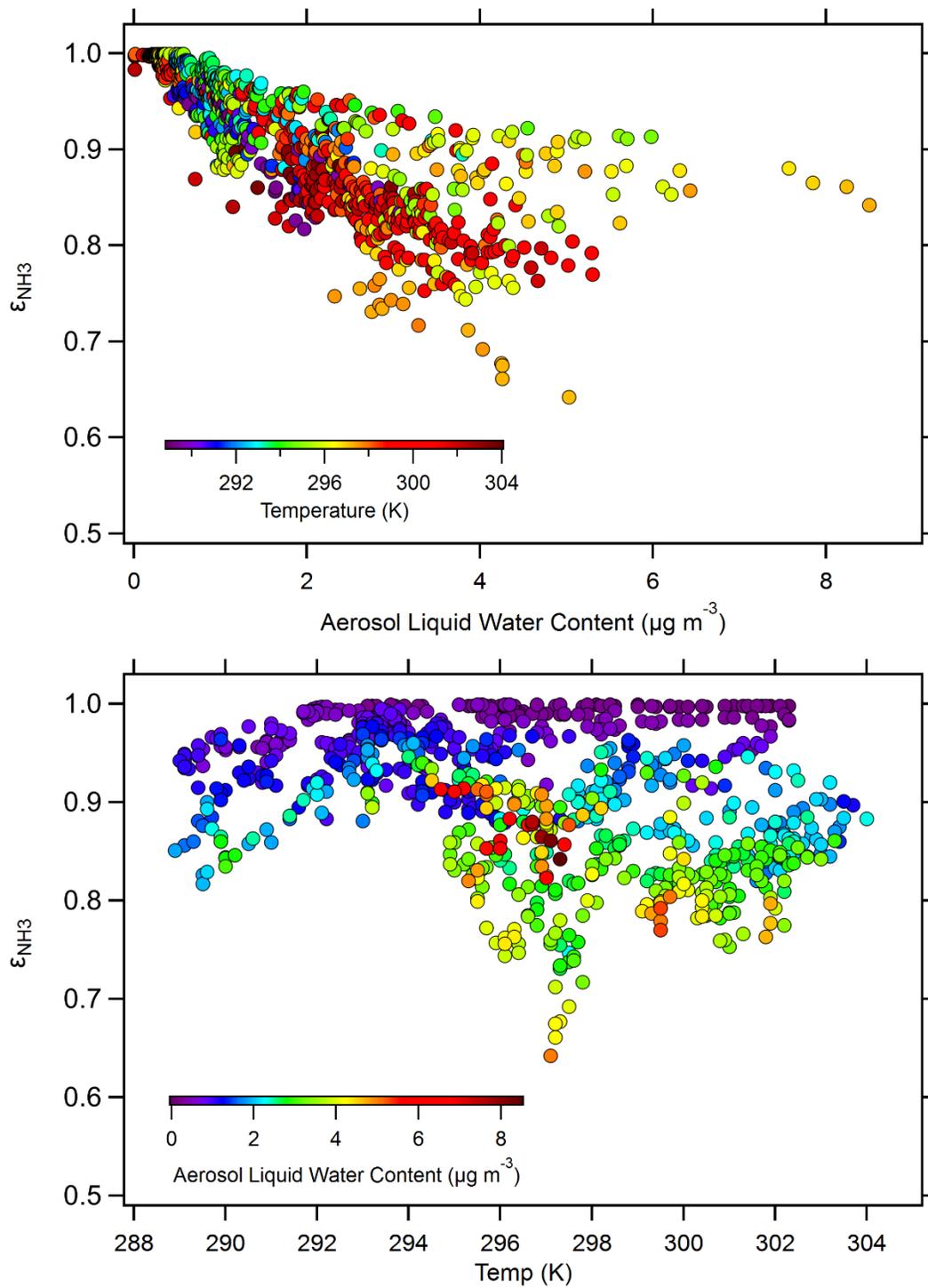
**Figure S2:** Scatterplots of measured  $\epsilon_{\text{NH}_3}$  vs. ISORROPIA-predicted  $\epsilon_{\text{NH}_3}$  during the OWLETS-2 study colored by ISORROPIA-predicted aerosol pH (top) and measured RH (bottom).



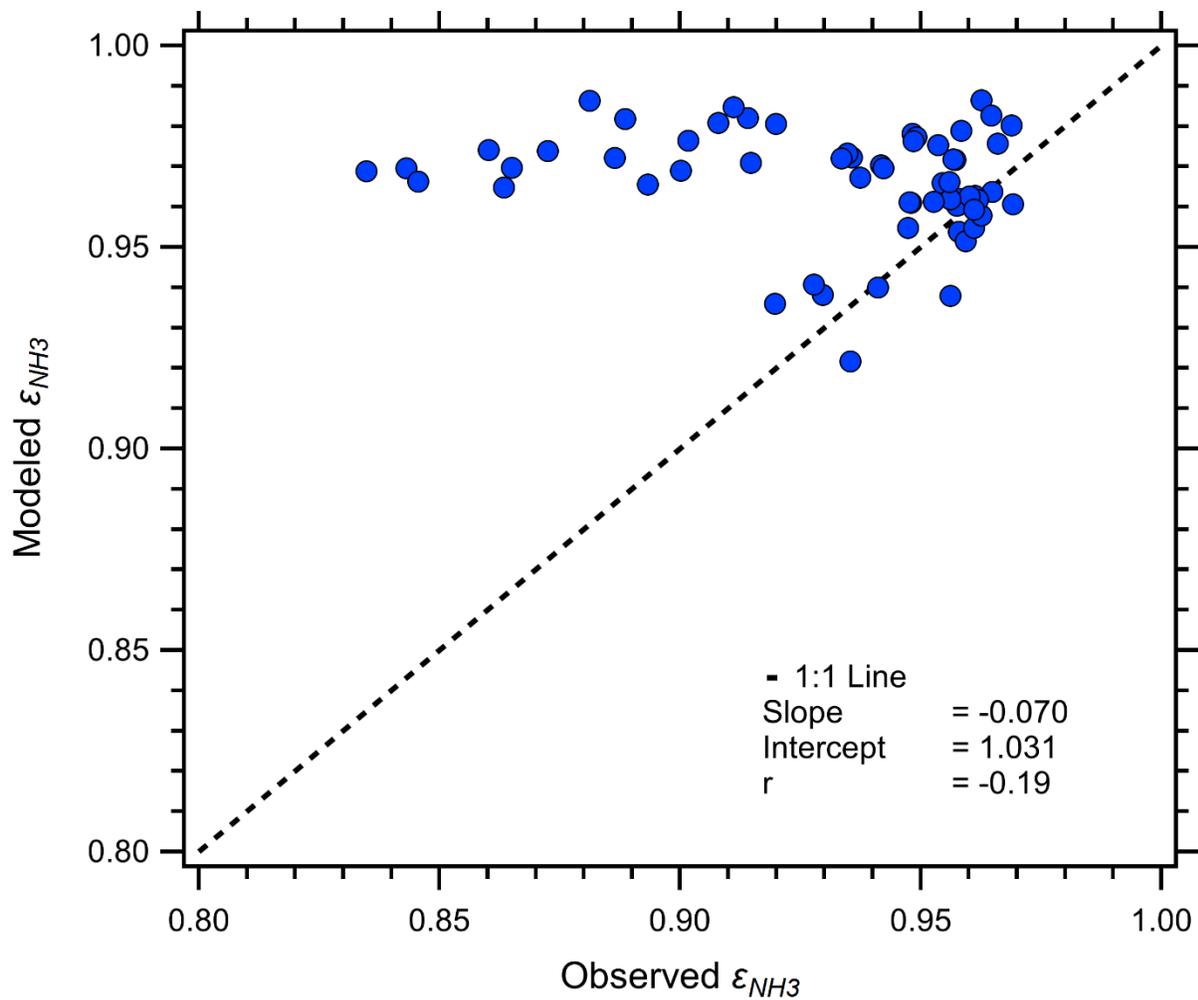
**Figure S3:** Diurnal profiles of ISORROPIA-predicted aerosol pH and NH<sub>3</sub> partitioning-predicted aerosol pH.



**Figure S4:** ISORROPIA-predicted aerosol pH (molarity basis) vs. Total NH<sub>3</sub> (= NH<sub>3</sub> (g) + NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).



**Figure S5:**  $\epsilon_{\text{NH}_3}$  vs. ALWC colored by ambient T, and  $\epsilon_{\text{NH}_3}$  vs. ambient T colored by ALWC.



**Figure S6:** ISORROPIA-predicted  $\epsilon_{NH3}$  vs. observed  $\epsilon_{NH3}$  during chloride depletion event observed during OWLETS-2.