



Supplement of

Measurement report: Optical properties and sources of water-soluble brown carbon in Tianjin, North China – insights from organic molecular compositions

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Table S1. Concentrations of carbonaceous species and molecular markers in PM_{2.5} in Tianjin.

	Winter			Summer		
	Day (n=41)	Night (n =43)	Average (n=84)	Day (n=30)	Night (n=30)	Average (n=60)
Carbonaceous species ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)						
WSOC	10.1 \pm 7.1	9.3 \pm 4.5	9.7 \pm 5.9	2.6 \pm 1.0	2.4 \pm 1.1	2.5 \pm 1.1
OC	23.7 \pm 15.7	24.0 \pm 11.0	23.9 \pm 13.4	4.0 \pm 1.3	3.6 \pm 1.5	3.8 \pm 1.4
EC	2.4 \pm 1.6	2.7 \pm 1.5	2.6 \pm 1.5	0.4 \pm 0.1	0.5 \pm 0.2	0.4 \pm 0.1
SOC	14.6 \pm 10.7	13.5 \pm 7.9	14.0 \pm 9.4	2.4 \pm 1.1	1.7 \pm 1.1	2.1 \pm 1.1
Molecular markers (ng m^{-3})						
levoglucosan	207 \pm 122	296 \pm 153	252 \pm 145	12.8 \pm 7.0	34.4 \pm 46.0	23.6 \pm 34.4
arabitol	3.9 \pm 3.1	4.8 \pm 3.2	4.4 \pm 3.2	1.8 \pm 1.7	1.9 \pm 2.0	1.9 \pm 1.8
glucose	13.8 \pm 5.8	13.6 \pm 6.5	13.7 \pm 6.1	6.5 \pm 2.5	7.0 \pm 7.5	6.8 \pm 5.6
trehalose	4.7 \pm 3.6	4.1 \pm 2.5	4.4 \pm 3.1	1.8 \pm 1.6	1.9 \pm 2.0	1.9 \pm 1.8
xylose	12.1 \pm 7.7	16.3 \pm 8.3	14.4 \pm 8.2	2.4 \pm 1.0	3.2 \pm 3.0	2.8 \pm 2.3
isoprene SOA tracers	5.4 \pm 3.4	5.4 \pm 3.0	5.4 \pm 3.2	29.6 \pm 22.3	25.3 \pm 23.6	27.4 \pm 22.9
monoterpene SOA tracers	13.2 \pm 7.4	14.1 \pm 6.2	13.6 \pm 6.8	23.4 \pm 13.6	22.4 \pm 23.7	22.9 \pm 19.2
sesquiterpene SOA tracer	12.2 \pm 10.2	12.6 \pm 9.9	12.4 \pm 10.0	2.0 \pm 1.8	2.2 \pm 4.5	2.1 \pm 3.4
DHOPA ^a	4.4 \pm 2.5	4.3 \pm 2.2	4.4 \pm 2.3	2.1 \pm 1.5	1.7 \pm 2.7	1.9 \pm 2.2
phthalic acids	66.6 \pm 39.8	74.1 \pm 35.3	70.4 \pm 37.5	18.5 \pm 9.5	18.5 \pm 21.3	18.5 \pm 16.4

^a DHOPA: 2,3-dihydroxy-4-oxopentanoic acid.

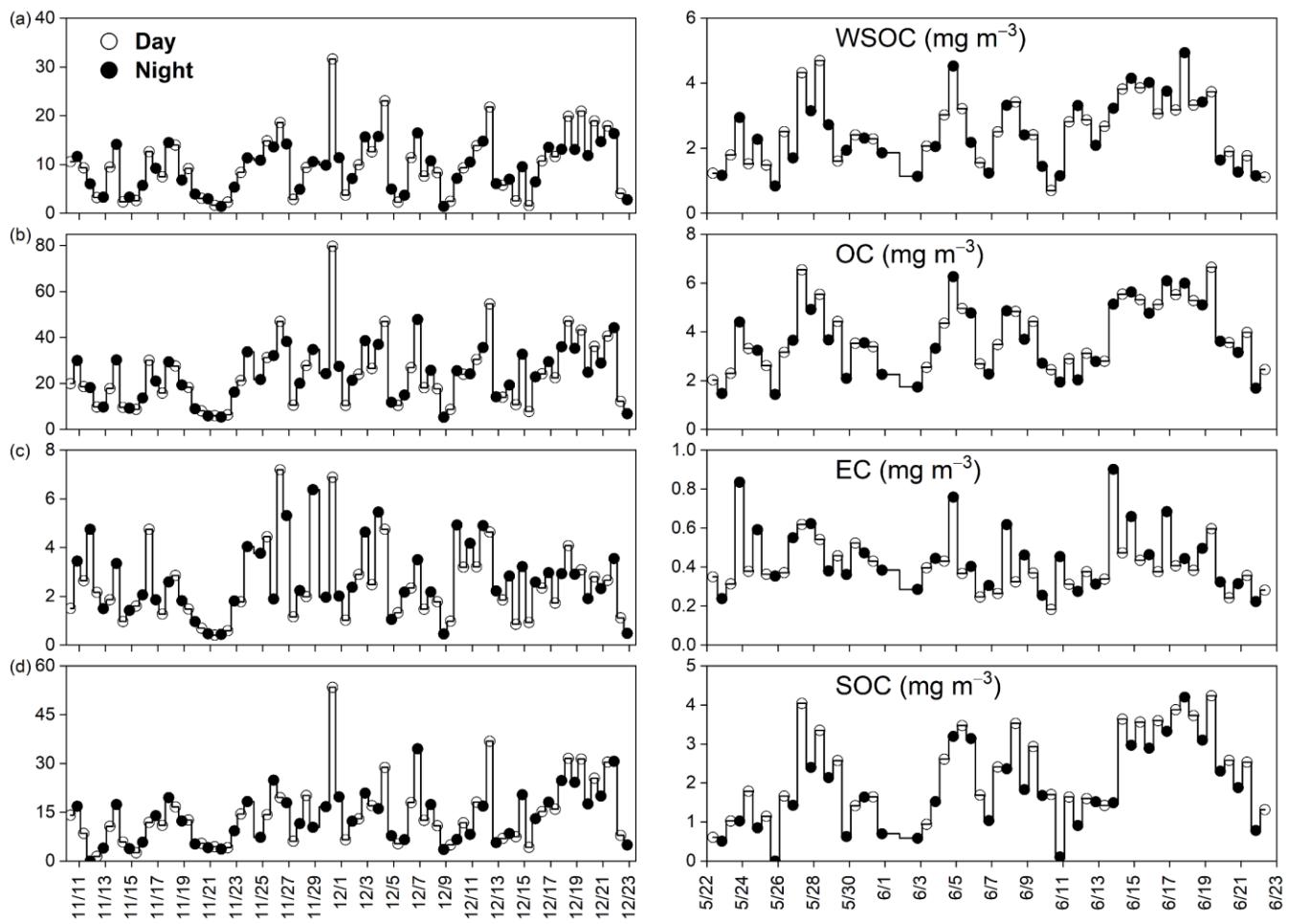


Figure S1. Temporal variations in concentrations of (a) WSOC, (b) OC, (c) EC, and (d) SOC in Tianjin.

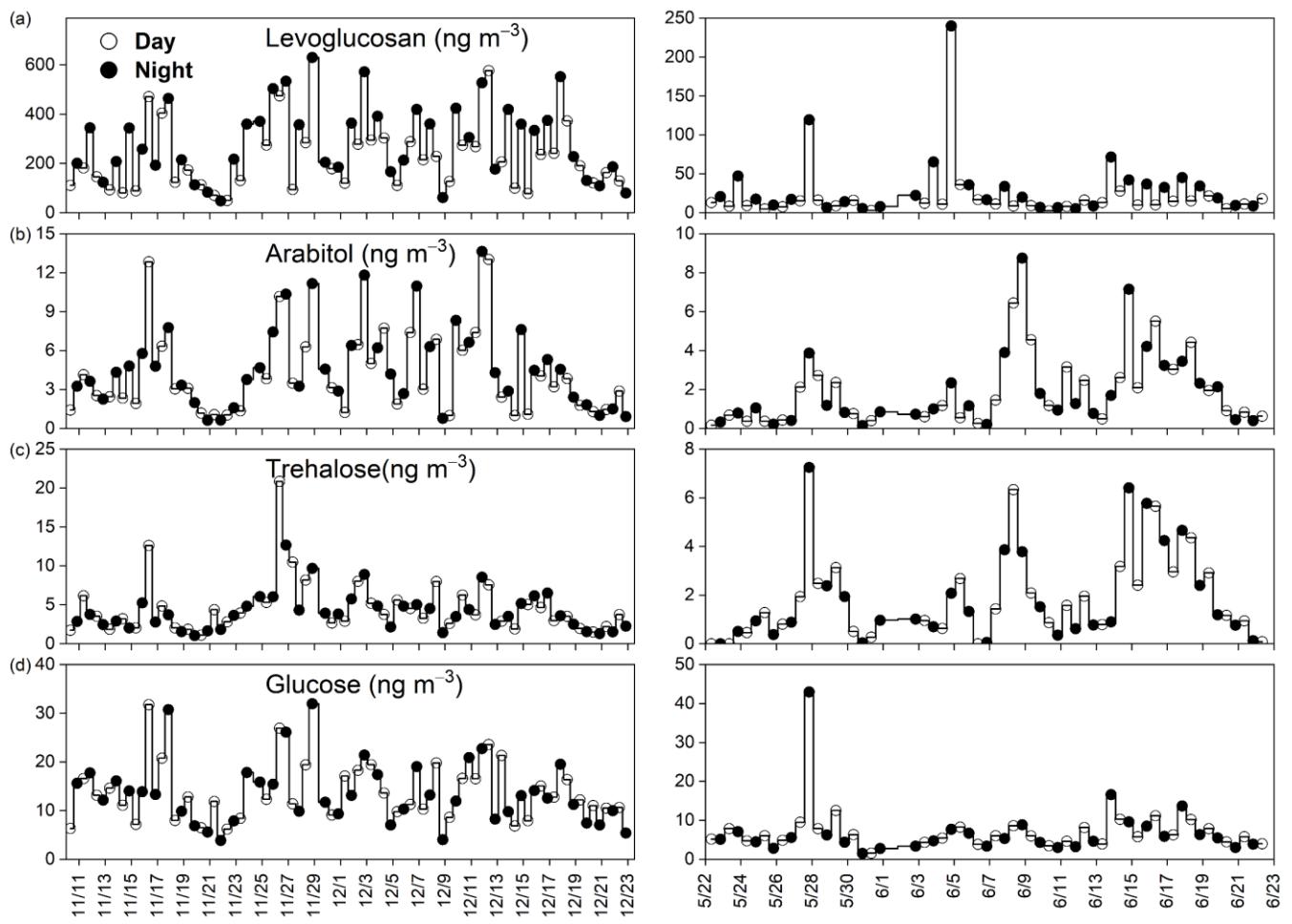


Figure S2. Temporal variations in concentrations of sugar compounds including (a) levoglucosan, (b) arabitol, (c) trehalose, and (d) glucose in Tianjin.

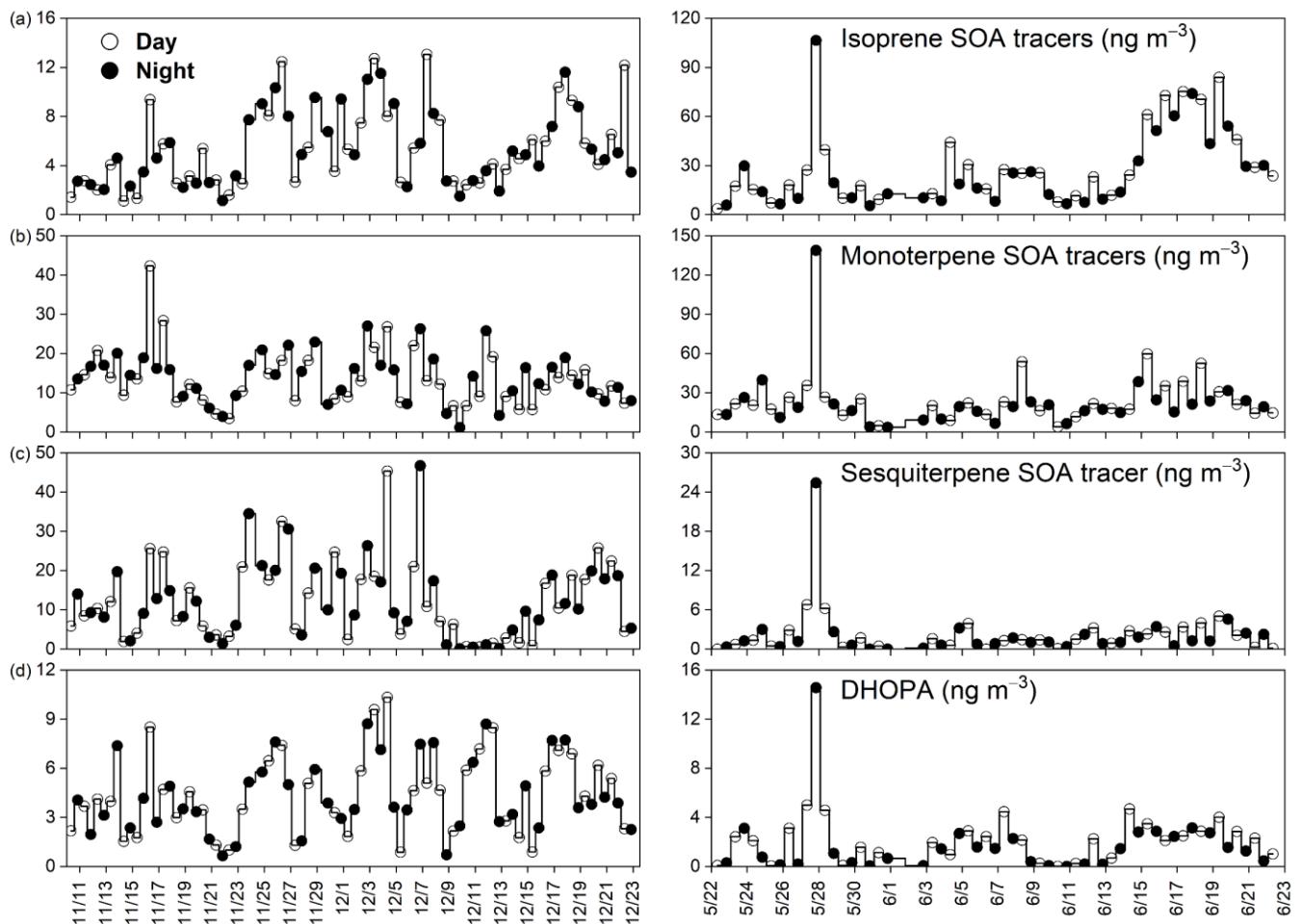


Figure S3. Temporal variations in concentrations of SOA tracers in Tianjin: (a) isoprene SOA tracers, (b) monoterpene SOA tracers, (c) sesquiterpene SOA tracers, and (d) 2,3-dihydroxy-4-oxopentanoic acid (DHOPA).

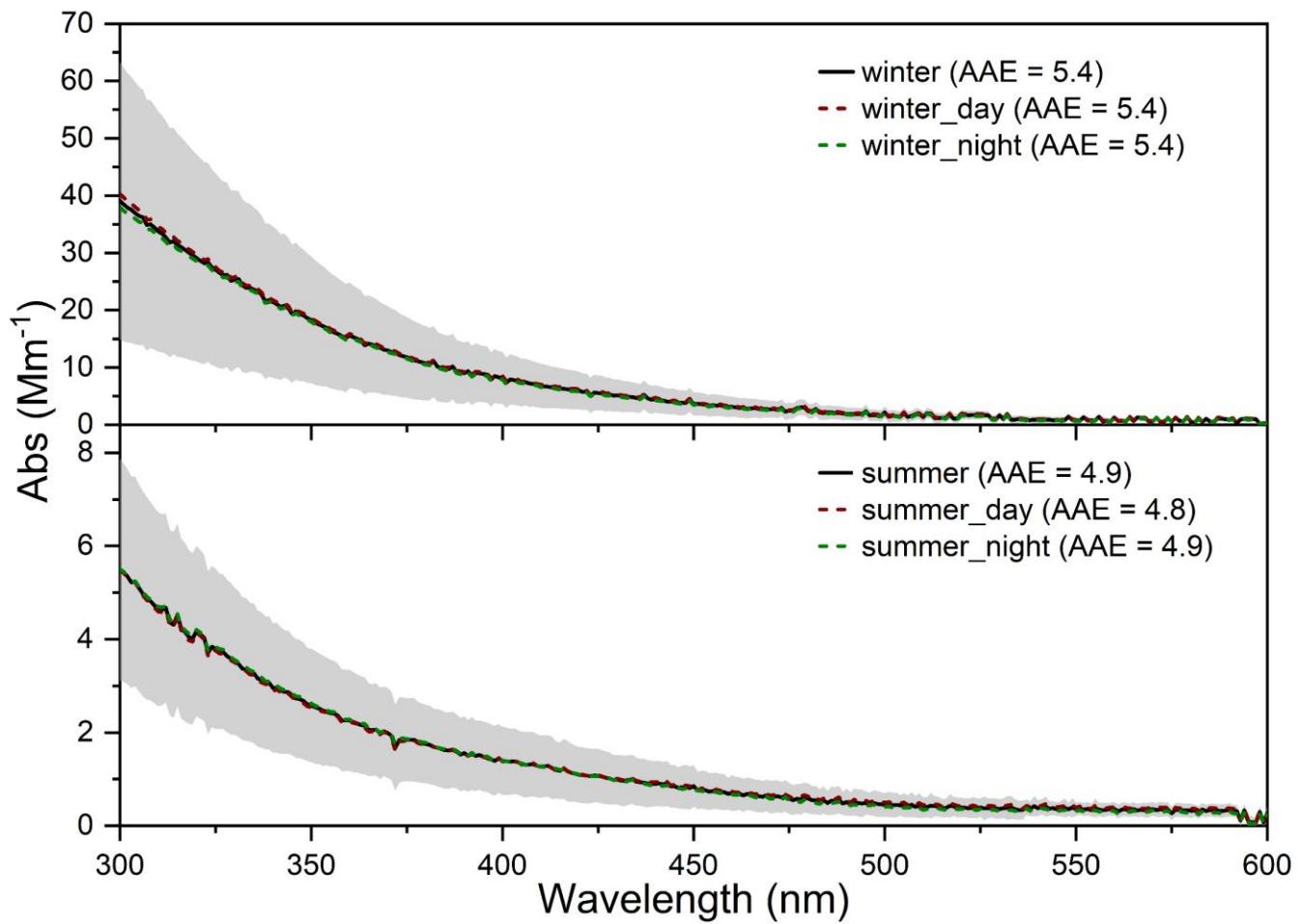


Figure S4. Wavelength dependence of BrC light absorption (Abs) in Tianjin. The shading represents the standard deviations.

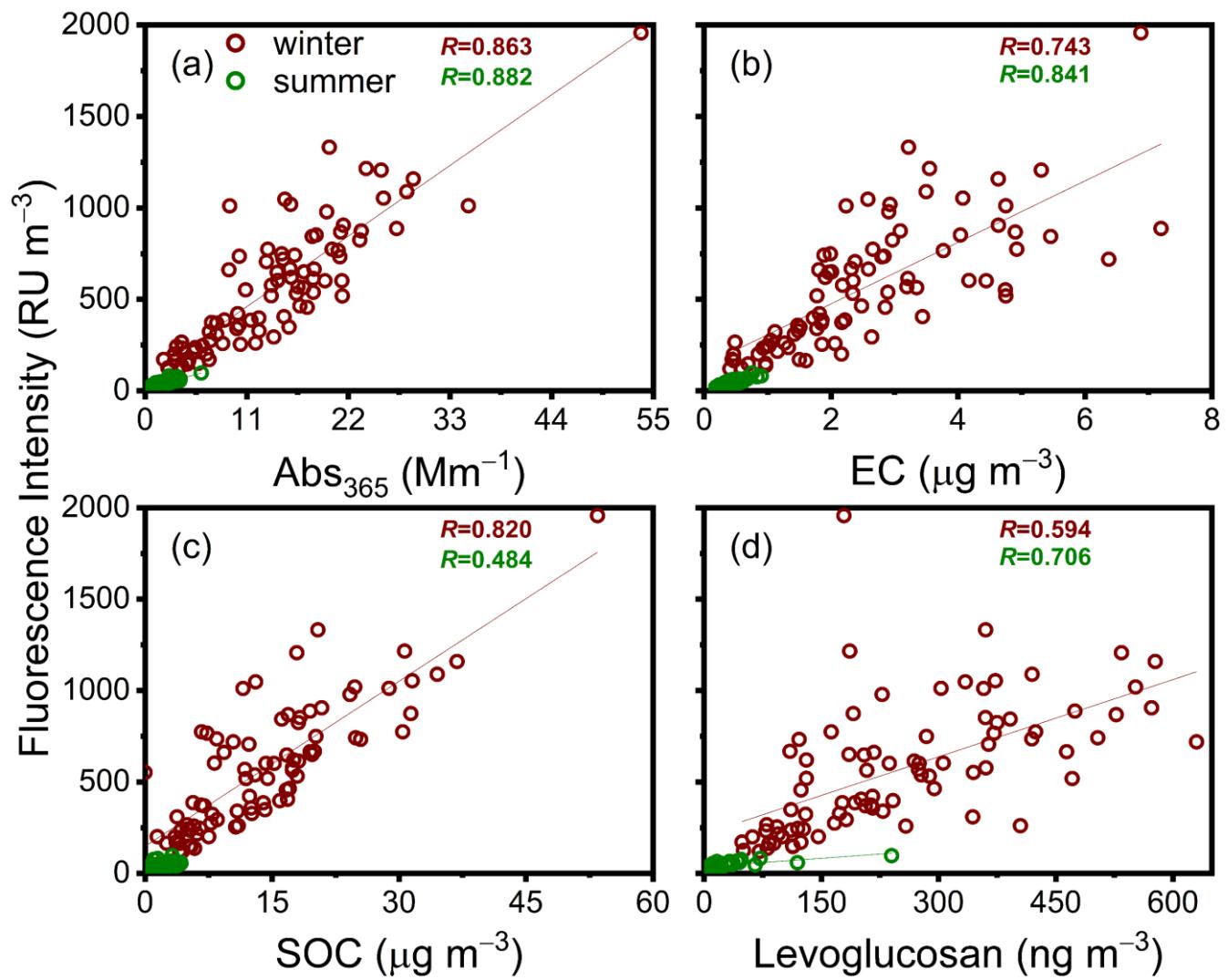


Figure S5. Correlations between fluorescent intensities and (a) Abs_{365} , (b) EC, (c) SOC, and (d) levoglucosan in Tianjin.

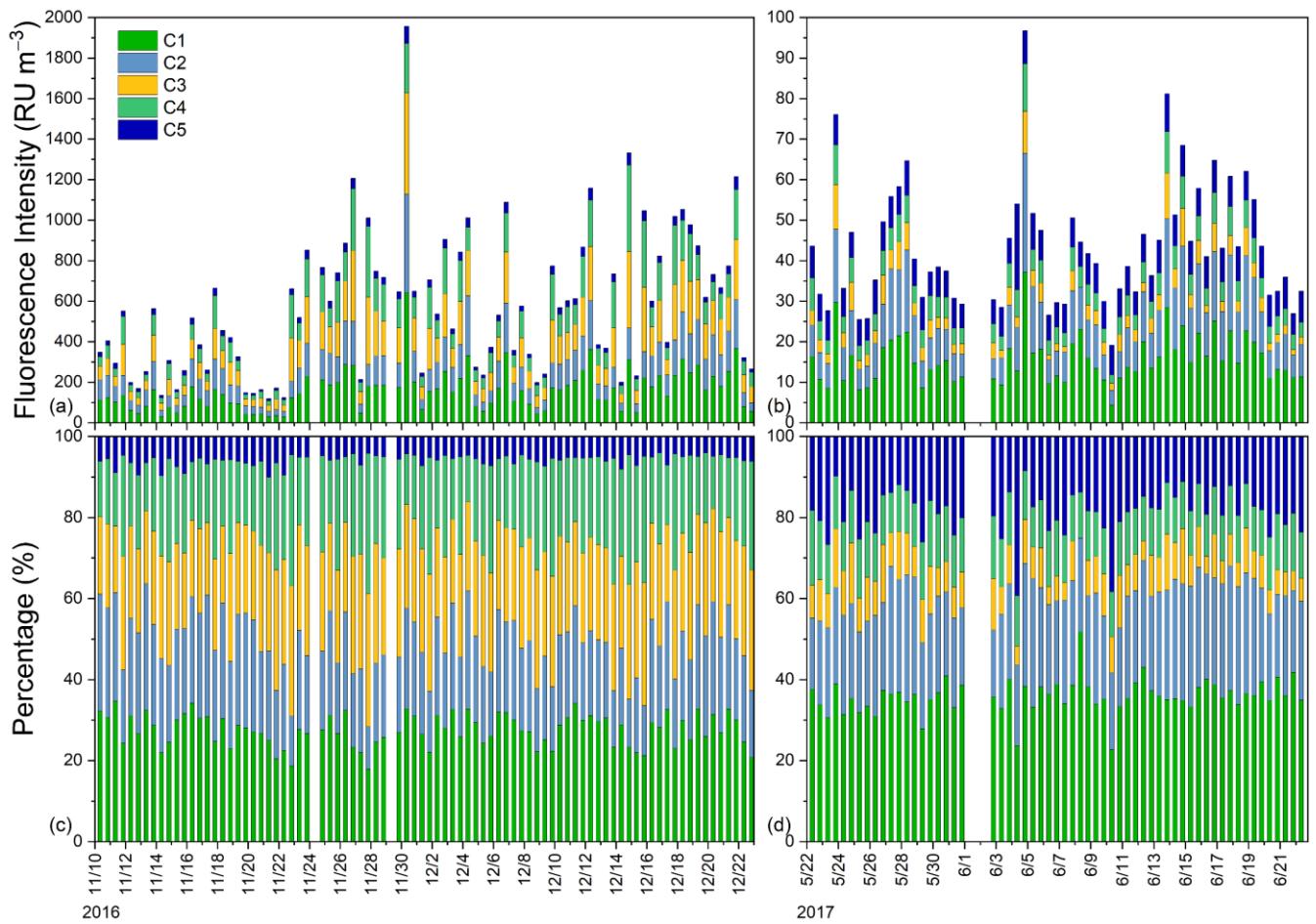


Figure S6. (a–b) temporal variations in fluorescent intensities and (c–d) relative abundances of the PARAFAC-derived fluorescent components for the water-soluble BrC of aerosols in Tianjin.

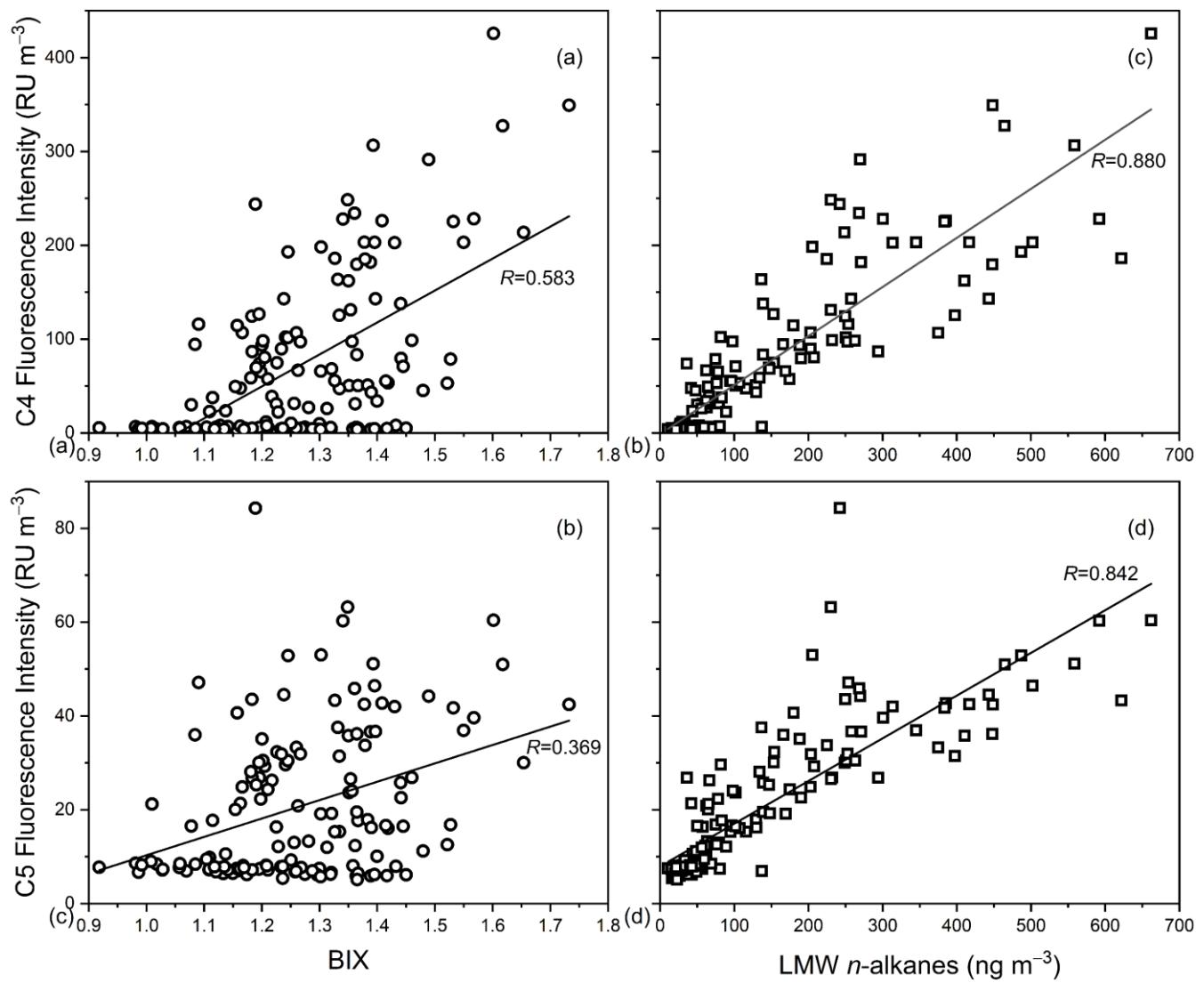


Figure S7. Correlations of BIX and low molecular weight (LMW) *n*-alkanes with fluorescent intensities of (a–b) C4 and (c–d) C5.