



Supplement of

Photochemical processing of dissolved organic matter in fog water: oxidation and functionalization pathways driving organic aerosol evolution

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Table S1. Chemical composition of the three fog samples combined for photochemical experiments in this study

Three fog samples collected on 1/9/2010 1:30 - 8:30		
Average Concentration (mg L ⁻¹) ^a		pH ^a
Sulfate	9.51	6.98 - 7.37
Ammonium	23.4	
Nitrate	40.49	
Chloride	0.75	
Organics	23.08 ^b	

a. Values are derived from Kim et al. (2019)

b. Calculated from DOC concentration (13.42 mgC L⁻¹) and HR-AMS measured OM/OC (≈ 1.72)

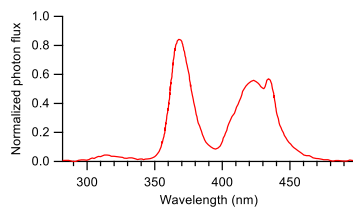


Figure S1. Normalized distribution of the photon fluxes inside the RPR-200 illumination system (George et al., 2015; Jiang et al., 2021)

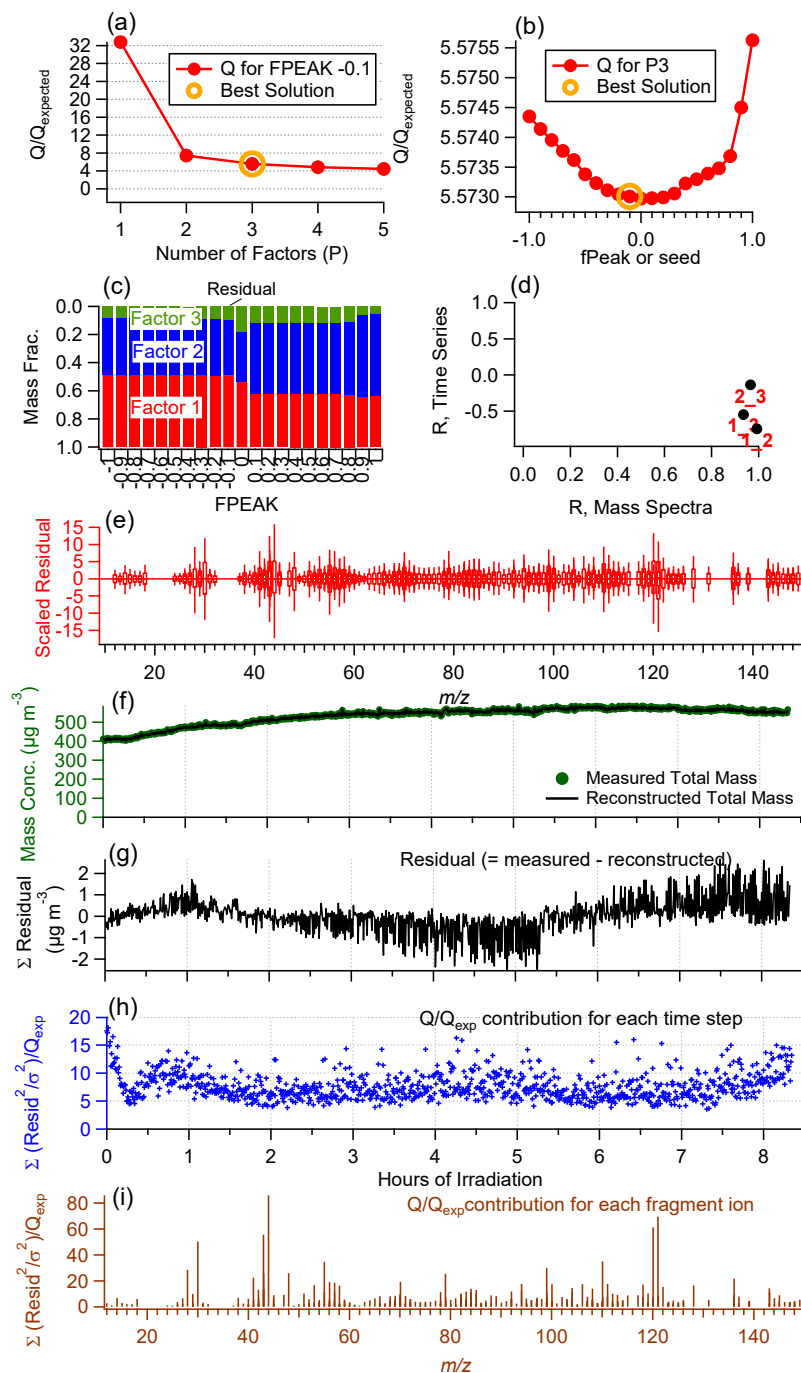


Figure S2. Summary of key diagnostic plots of the PMF results: (a) Q/Q_{exp} as a function of number of factors (p) selected for PMF analysis. For the best solution (3-factor solution) (b) Q/Q_{exp} as a function of $fPeak$, (c) fractions of PMF factors vs. $fPeak$, (d) correlations among PMF factors, (e) the box and whiskers plot showing the distributions of scaled residuals for each m/z , (f) time series of the measured organic mass and the reconstructed organic mass, (g) variations of the residual (= measured - reconstructed) of the fit, (h) the Q/Q_{exp} for each point in time, and (i) the Q/Q_{exp} values for each ion.

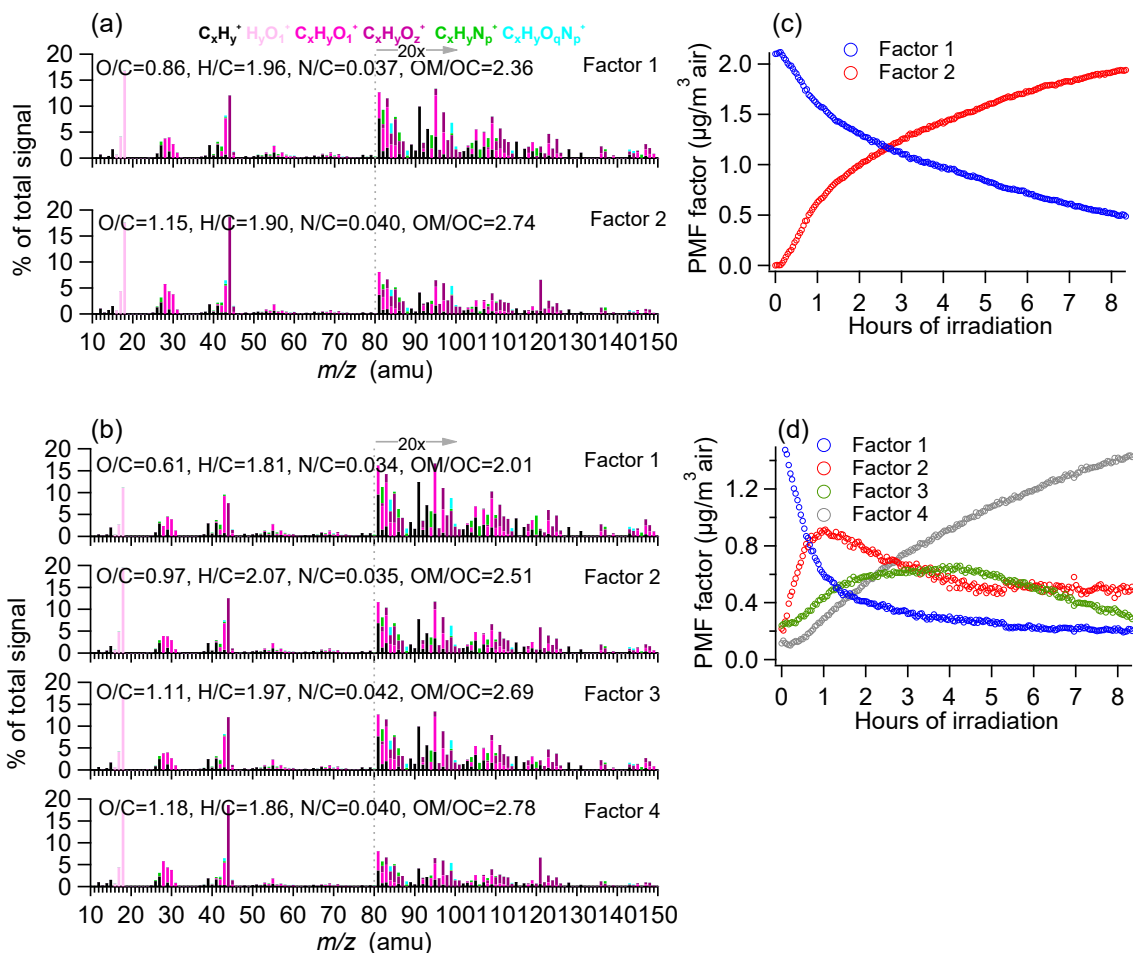


Figure S3. HR-AMS spectra for **(a)** two-factor PMF solutions and **(b)** four-factor PMF solutions. Peaks are colored by the six ion categories: $C_xH_y^+$, $H_yO_1^+$, $C_xH_yO_1^+$, $C_xH_yO_z^+$, $C_xH_yN_p^+$, and $C_xH_yO_qN_p^+$. The ion signals at $m/z \geq 80$ are enhanced by a factor of 20 for clarity. The calculated atomic ratios are shown in the legends. Time series of **(c)** two-factor PMF solutions and **(d)** four-factor PMF solutions.

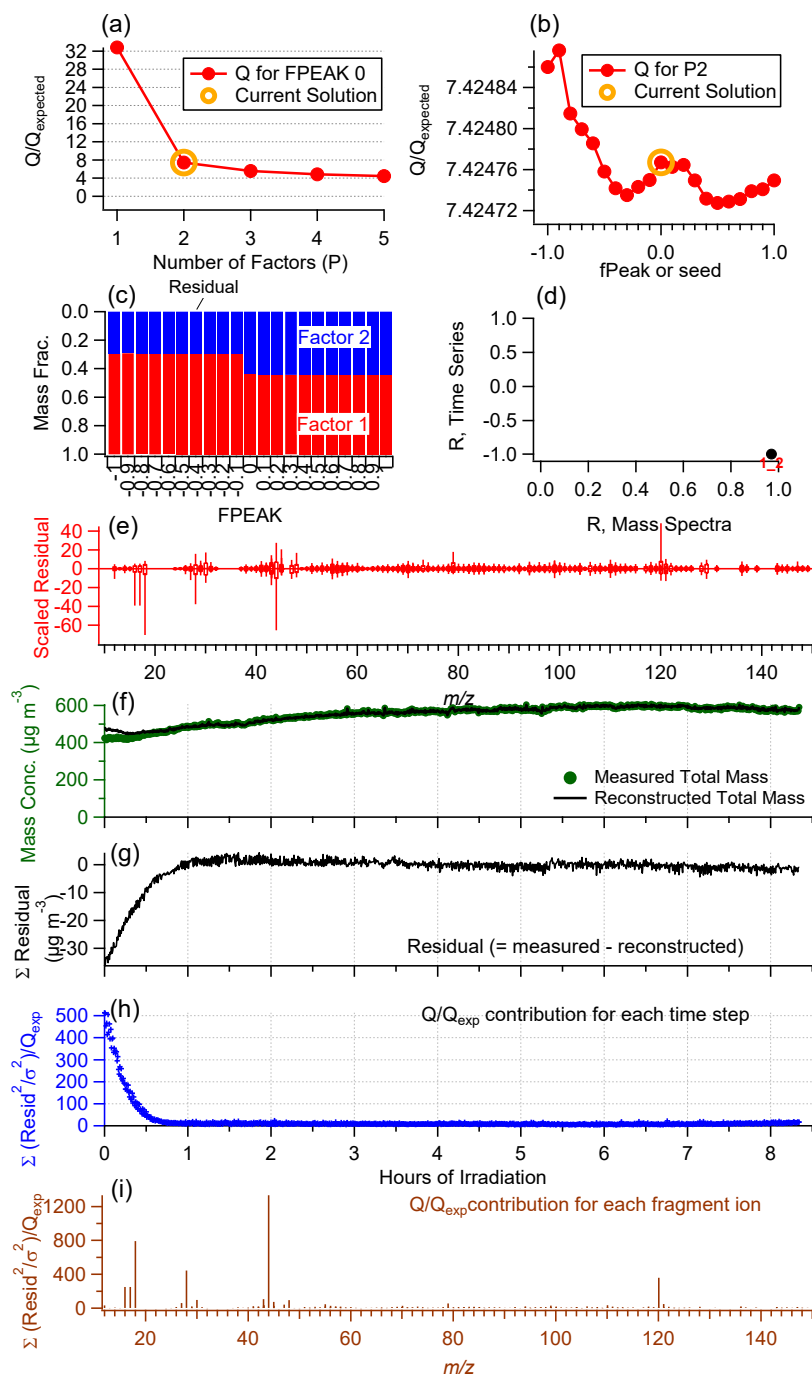


Figure S4. Summary of key diagnostic plots of the PMF results: **(a)** Q/Q_{exp} as a function of number of factors (p) selected for PMF analysis. For the 2-factor solution **(b)** Q/Q_{exp} as a function of $fPeak$, **(c)** fractions of PMF factors vs. $fPeak$, **(d)** correlations among PMF factors, **(e)** the box and whiskers plot showing the distributions of scaled residuals for each m/z , **(f)** time series of the measured organic mass and the reconstructed organic mass, **(g)** variations of the residual (= measured - reconstructed) of the fit, **(h)** the Q/Q_{exp} for each point in time, and **(i)** the Q/Q_{exp} values for each ion.

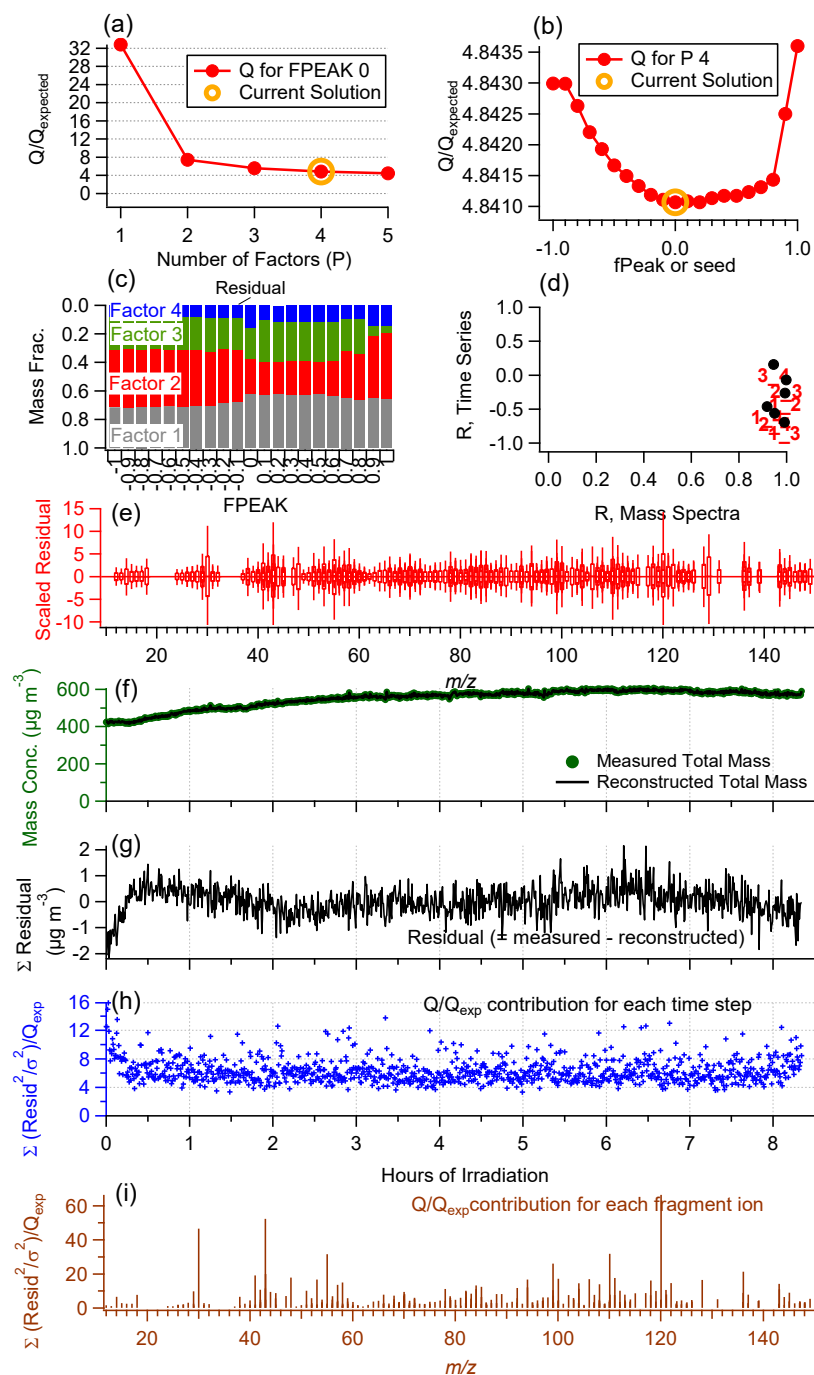


Figure S5. Summary of key diagnostic plots of the PMF results: (a) Q/Q_{exp} as a function of number of factors (p) selected for PMF analysis. For the 4-factor solution (b) Q/Q_{exp} as a function of $fPeak$, (c) fractions of PMF factors vs. $fPeak$, (d) correlations among PMF factors, (e) the box and whiskers plot showing the distributions of scaled residuals for each m/z , (f) time series of the measured organic mass and the reconstructed organic mass, (g) variations of the residual ($=$ measured - reconstructed) of the fit, (h) the Q/Q_{exp} for each point in time, and (i) the Q/Q_{exp} values for each ion.

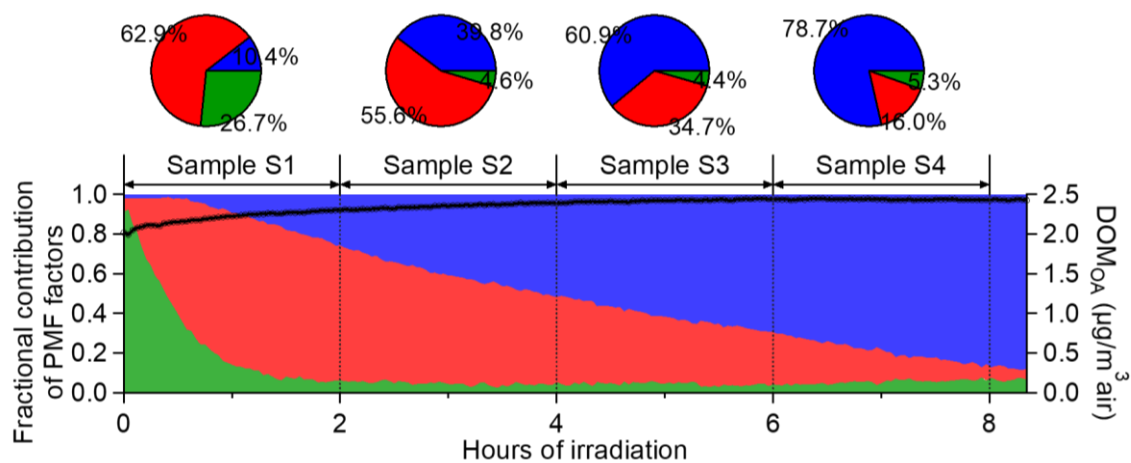


Figure S6. Fractional contributions of different PMF factors (from the 3-factor PMF solution) to DOM_{OA} in fog water samples collected at four irradiation intervals: S1 (0 – 2h), S2 (2-4 h), S3 (4-6 h) and S4 (6-8 h).

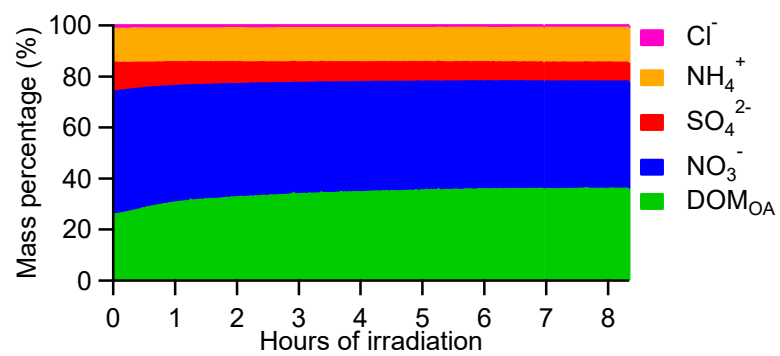


Figure S7. Mass fractions of major inorganic species and DOM_{OA} during fog water photochemical aging

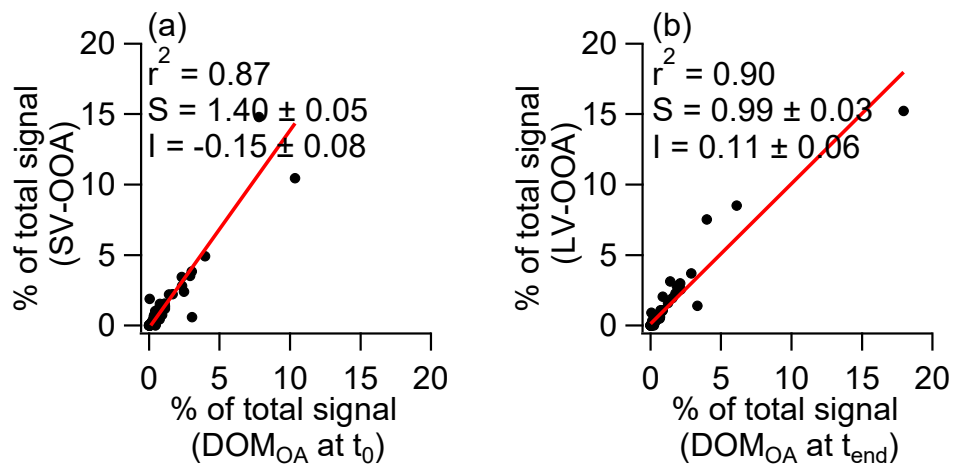


Figure S8. Scatter plots that compare the mass spectrum of SV-OOA and LV-OOA observed in ambient aerosols in Fresno in 2013 with the mass spectra of DOM_{OA} at t_0 and t_{end} , respectively. All linear regressions were performed using orthogonal distance regression (ODR) and the slopes (S), intercepts (I), and correlation coefficients (r^2) are shown in the legends.

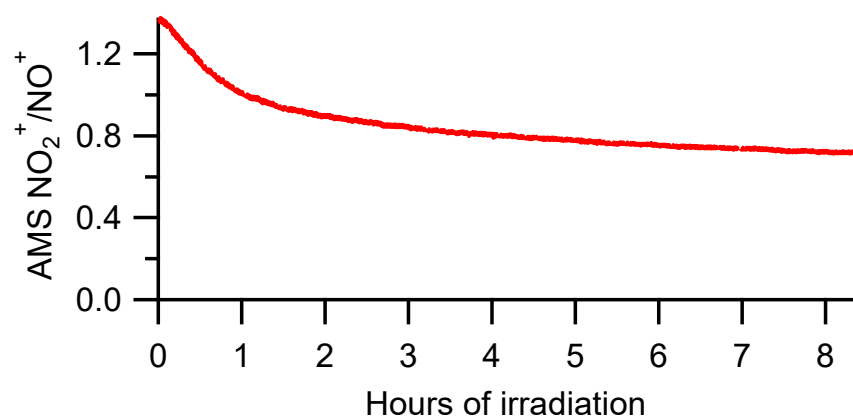


Figure S9. AMS $\text{NO}_2^+/\text{NO}^+$ ratio of the fog sample during photochemical aging

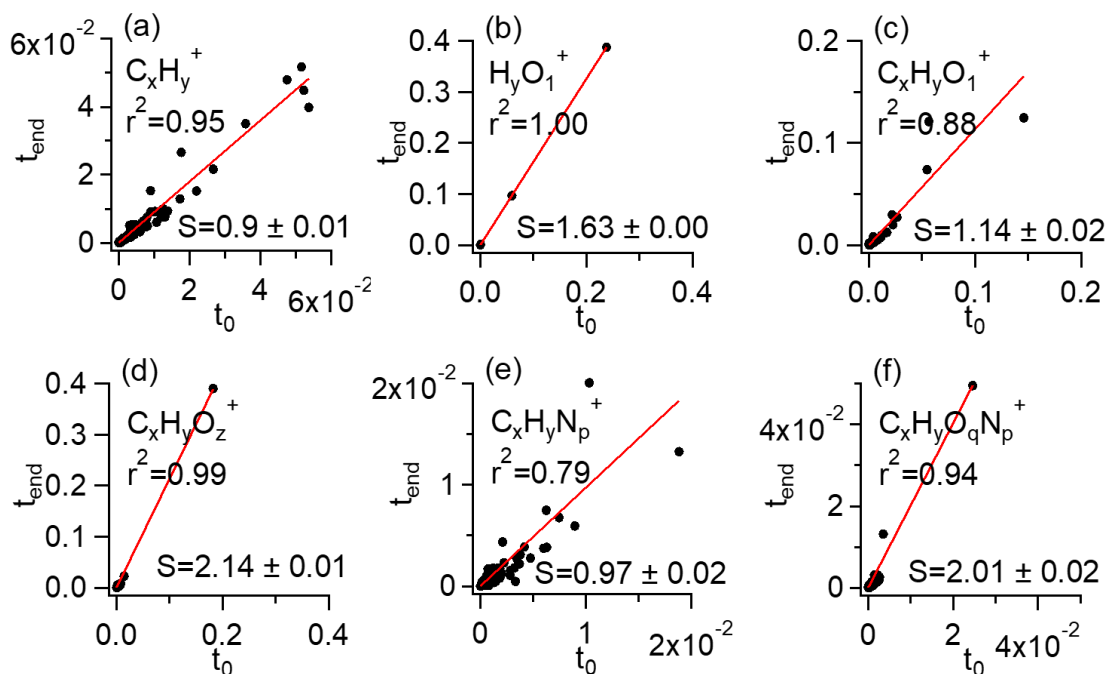


Figure S10. Comparison of the absolute signal intensities of organic AMS ion categories (i.e., $C_xH_y^+$, $H_yO_1^+$, $C_xH_yO_1^+$, $C_xH_yO_z^+$, $C_xH_yN_p^+$, and $C_xH_yO_qN_p^+$ ($x \geq 1$; $y \geq 1$; $z > 1$; $p \geq 1$; $q \geq 1$)) at t_0 and t_{end} . Red lines show orthogonal distance regression (ODR) fits; slopes (S) and correlation coefficients (r^2) are provided in each panel.

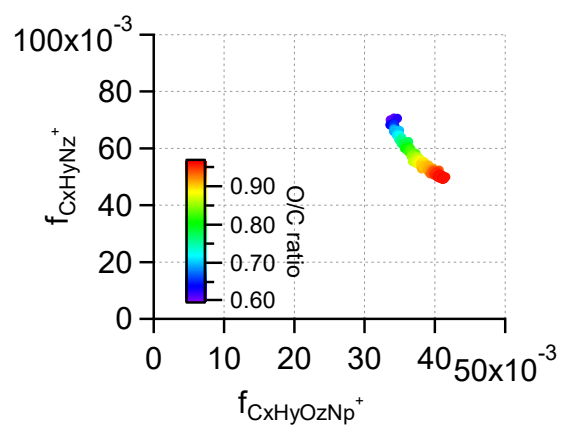


Figure S11. Evolution of the relationship between AMS-measured $\text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{N}_p^+$ and $\text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{O}_q\text{N}_p^+$ ion categories' fractional contributions, reflecting oxidative transformation of nitrogen-containing species.

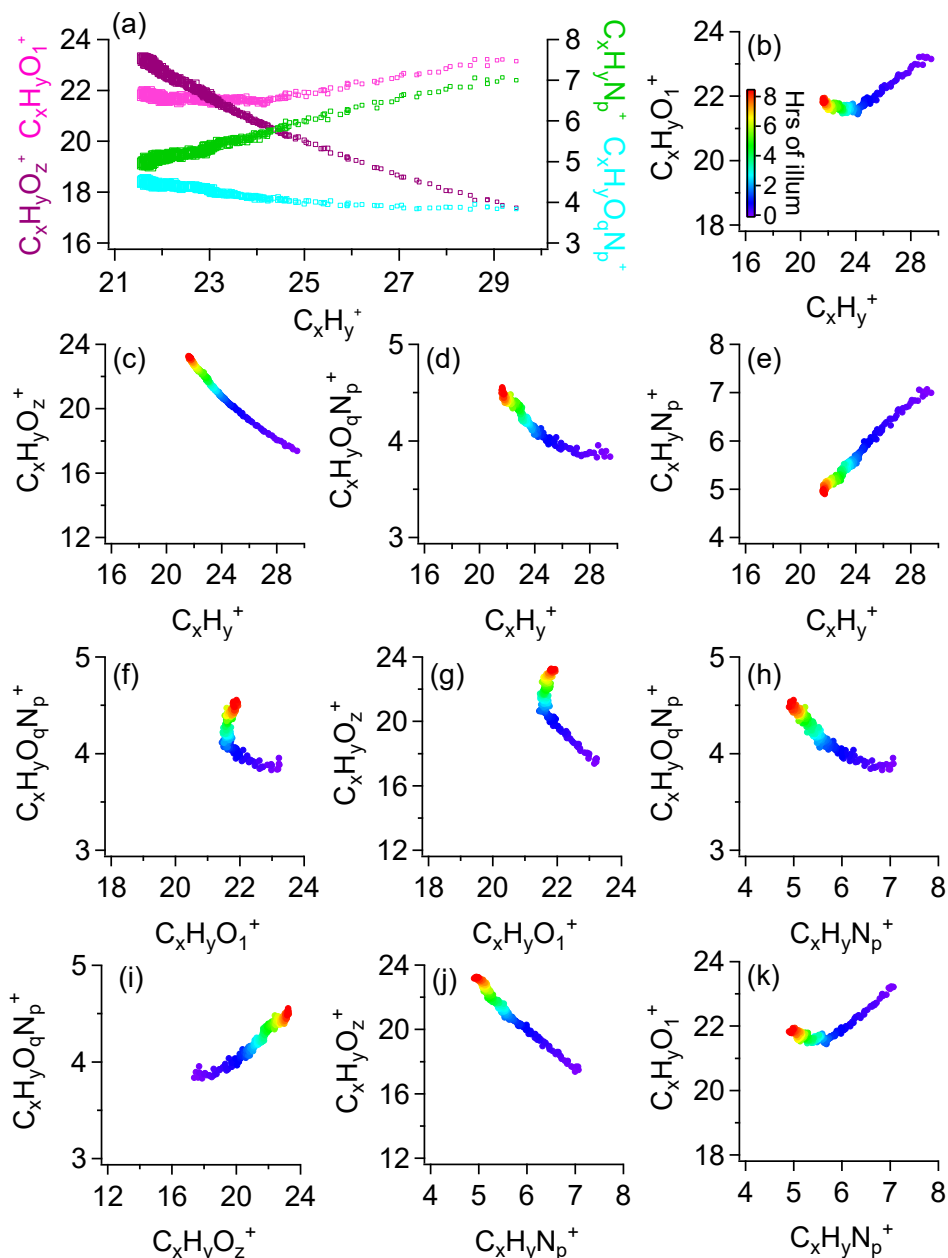


Figure S12. Correlations among signal contributions of major ion categories to DOM_{OA} spectra during simulated sunlight illumination. **(a)** Signal contributions (%) of $C_xH_yO_1^+$, $C_xH_yO_z^+$, $C_xH_yN_p^+$, and $C_xH_yO_qN_p^+$ plotted against $C_xH_y^+$ ($x \geq 1$; $y \geq 1$; $z > 1$; $p \geq 1$; $q \geq 1$). Each ion category is shown in a different color and symbol size scaled to irradiation time. **(b-k)** Pairwise correlations between the signal contributions (%) of $C_xH_yO_1^+$, $C_xH_yO_z^+$, $C_xH_yN_p^+$, $C_xH_yO_qN_p^+$, and $C_xH_y^+$. Data points are color-coded by hours of illumination (see color bar in b).

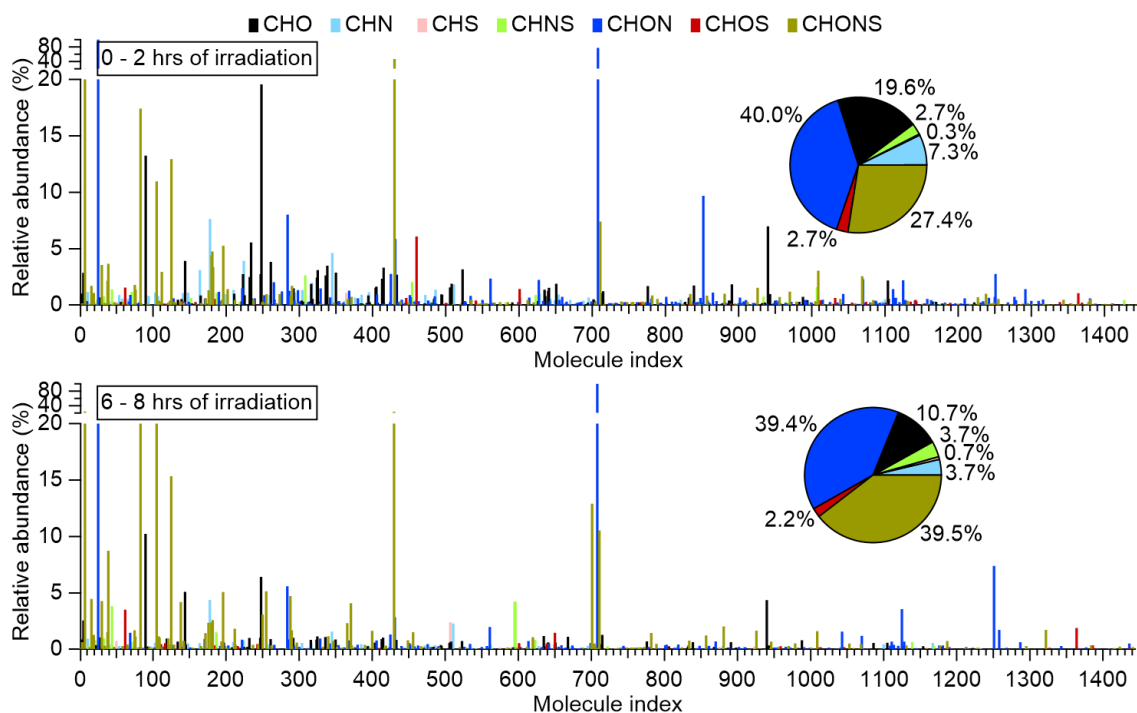


Figure S13. Molecular formulas detected by positive-mode ESI-MS in fog water samples collected during 0 – 2 hours (top) and 6 – 8 hours (bottom) of simulated sunlight irradiation. Bars display the relative signal intensities of individual molecular species, color-coded by elemental composition groups: CHO, CHN, CHS, CHNS, CHON, CHOS, CHONS. Accompanying pie charts summarize the fractional contributions of each group to the total signal.

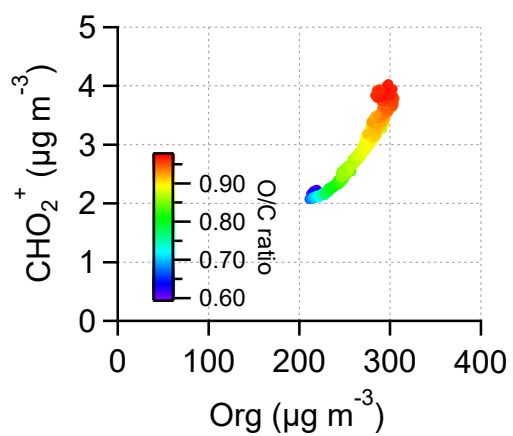
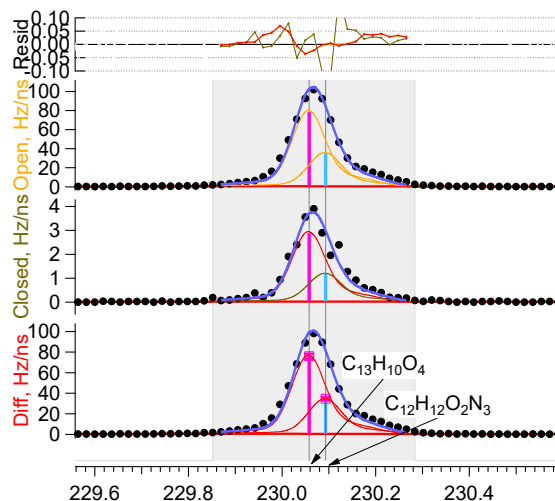
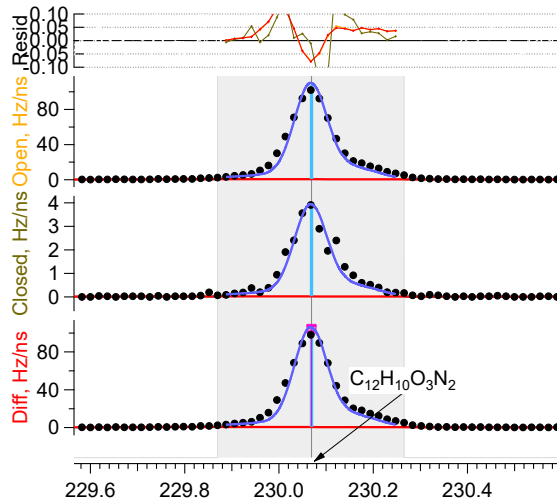
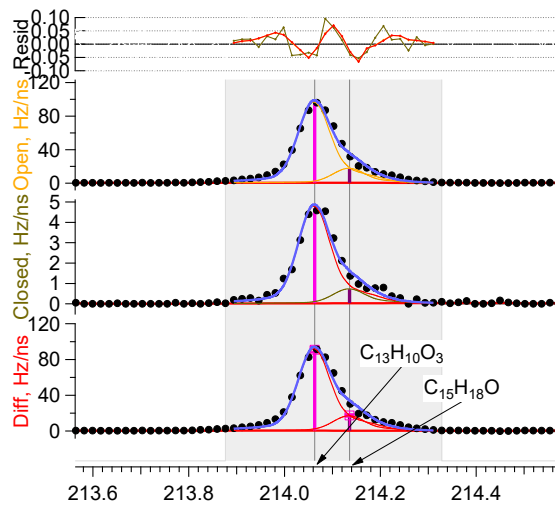
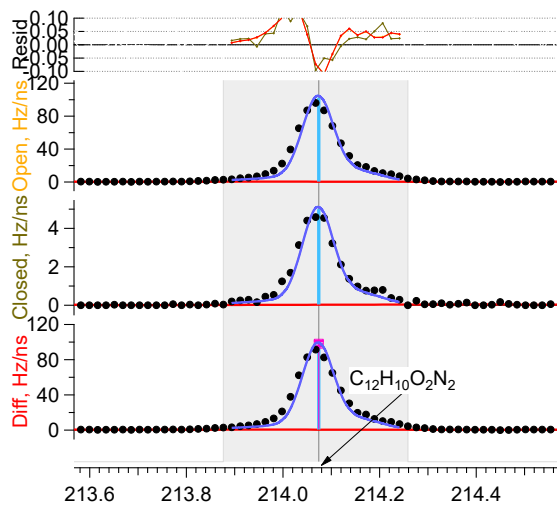
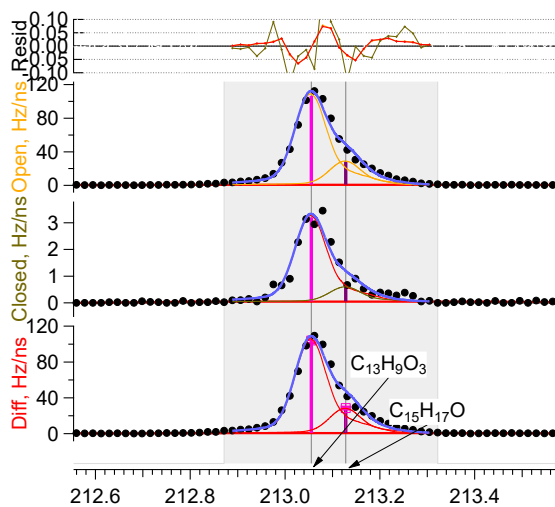
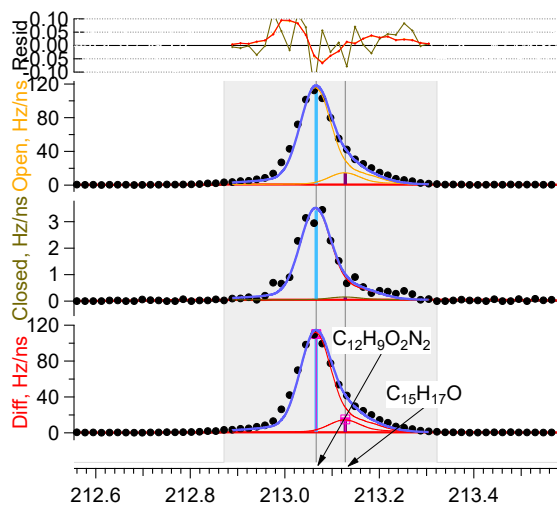


Figure S14. Evolution of AMS-measured CHO_2^+ as a function of organic mass concentration.



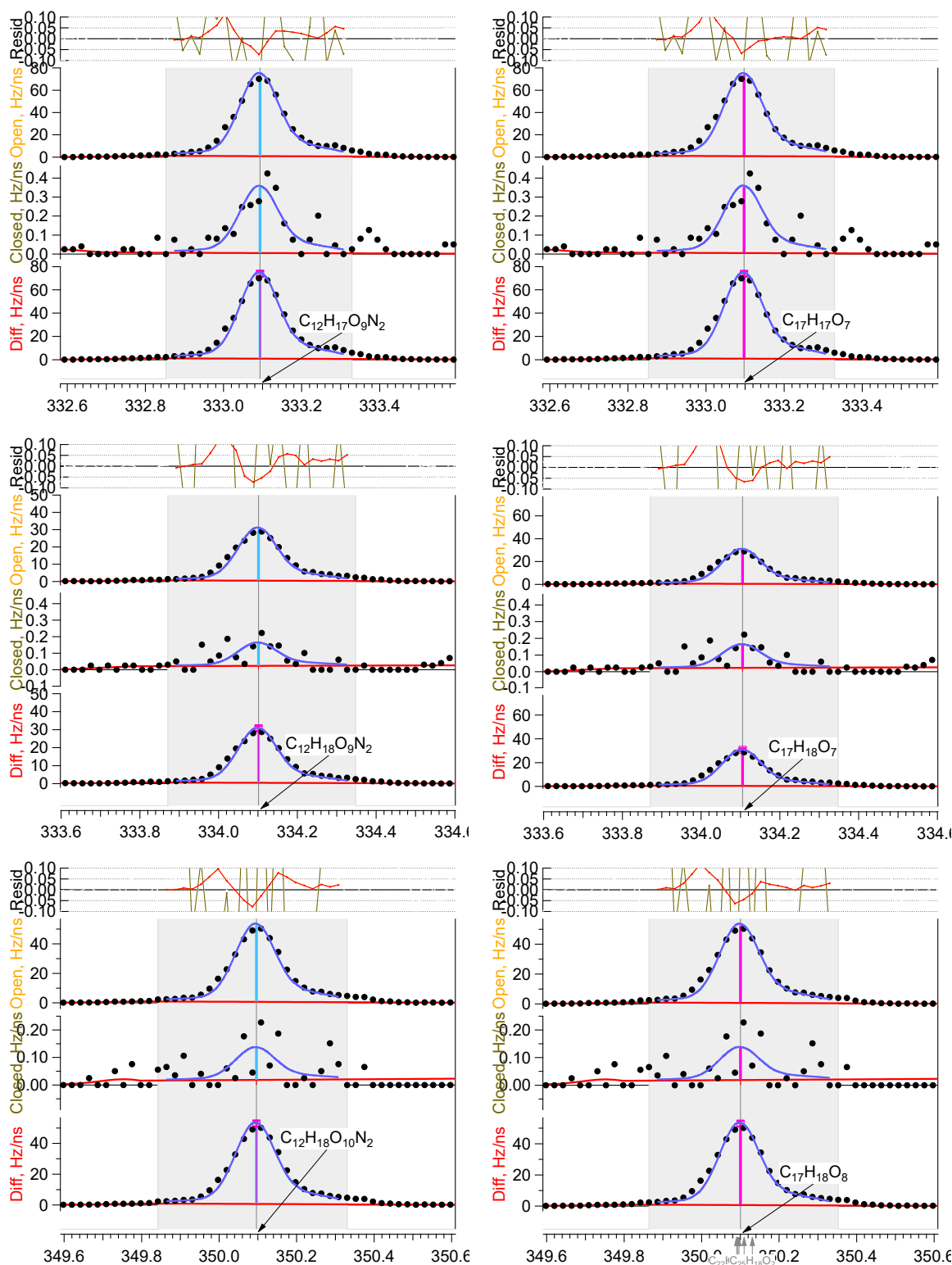


Figure S15. PIKA ion fitting of selected high m/z peaks in the HR-AMS spectra of DOM_{OA} at t_{end} . Panels display fitted ion signals at m/z 213, 214, 230, 333, 334, and 350. For each m/z , two fits are shown: the left panels assume elemental compositions containing C, H, O and N; the right panels assume compositions with only C, H, and O.

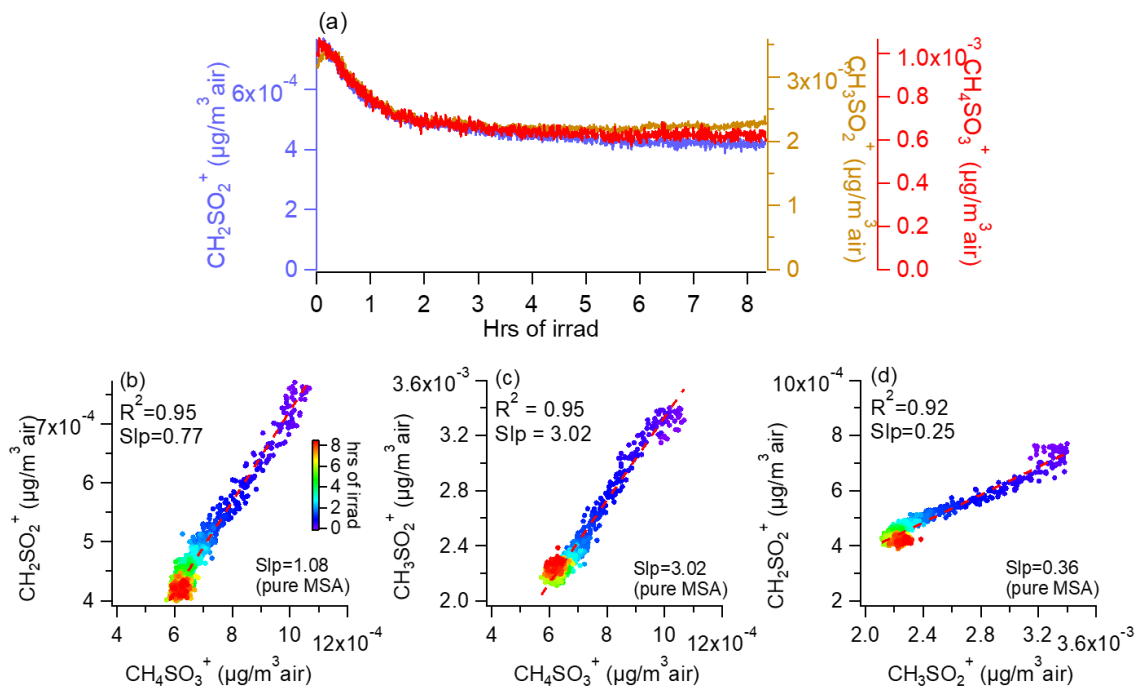


Figure S16. (a) Time trends of HR-AMS tracer ions for MSA (Ge et al., 2012), CH_2SO_2^+ , CH_3SO_2^+ , and CH_4SO_3^+ , during simulated sunlight illumination. **(b -d)** Pairwise correlations among the three ions, with orthogonal distance regression (ODR) slopes (S), intercepts (I), and correlation coefficients (r^2) shown in each panel. Data points are color-coded by hours of illumination (see color bar in b).

References

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