## **The AeroCom evaluation and intercomparison of organic**

## 2 aerosol in global models

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## 1 Figures



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Fig. S 1. Measured OC (left) and OA (right) concentrations, for urban (top), remote (middle) and
marine (bottom) locations. The date 00/0000 means all months and all years of data.



1 <sup>2.0e+00</sup> <sup>2.0e+01</sup> <sup>4.0e+01</sup> <sup>5.0e+01</sup> <sup>1.0e+02</sup>
Fig. S 2. Number of data points of OC (left) and OA (right) measurements on a 5x5 grid for urban (top), remote (middle) and marine (bottom) locations. The date 00/0000 means all months and all years of data.



Fig. S 3. Annual mean surface OC concentration calculated by the models. The models' reference
year is shown in each title; 9999 means year 2006 as defined by the emissions, but the climate was
calculated online, it was not nudged to any climatology or reanalysis.



2 Fig. S 3, continued.



2 Fig. S 3, continued.



- 2 Fig. S 3, continued.



Fig. S 4. Comparison of model results with OC measurements. Stations are marked by color: urban
(brown), remote (green), marine (blue). The year in parenthesis next to the model name denotes
the simulated year.



Fig. S 4, continued.



Fig. S 5. Same as Fig. S 4 for OA measurements.





Fig. S 6. Slope of the linear regression Pearson correlation between models and OC measurements. The models are grouped based on their complexity, as separated by vertical solid lines. Groups from left to right are: SOA is directly emitted as a non-volatile tracer; SOA is chemically formed in the atmosphere but is considered non-volatile; SOA is semi-volatile; SOA is semi-volatile and also has multiphase chemistry sources.



2 Fig. S 7. Same as Fig. S 6 for OA measurements.



Fig. S 8. OC seasonal variability of OA chemical composition for the models not presented in the
main paper, for Colorado, USA (urban). Colors are tPOC (brown), trSOC (green), ntrSOC (blue),
mPOC (cyan), and MSA (orange). Each panel shows the model name and the coordinates of the
center of the box where the station is located. Note the different scales on the y-axes.



2 Fig. S 9. Same as Fig. S 8 for Colorado, USA (remote).



Fig. S 10. Same as Fig. S 8 for LinAn, China (remote).



Fig. S 11. Same as Fig. S 8 for Finokalia, Greece (remote).



Fig. S 12. Same as Fig. S 8 at Welgegung, South Africa (remote). No measurements are plotted at
the chemical composition panels, since measurements are OA and the chemical composition data
from the models are OC.



2 Fig. S 13. Same as Fig. S 8 for Alaska, USA (remote).



Fig. S 14. Same as Fig. S 8 for Alta Floresta, Brazil (remote).



Fig. S 15. Same as Fig. S 8 for Manaus, Brazil (remote).



Fig. S 16. Same as Fig. S 12 for Melpitz, Germany (remote).



2 Fig. S 17. Same as Fig. S 12 for Mace Head, Ireland (remote).



Fig. S 18. Same as Fig. S 8 for Amsterdam Island, Indian Ocean (marine).



Fig. S 19. Same as Fig. S 12 for Okinawa, Japan (marine).



Fig. S 20. Same as Fig. S 8 for OA. The chemical composition (where available) is presented as
measured by the AMS: HOA (grey) and OOA (purple).



2 Fig. S 21. Same as Fig. S 20 for Colorado, USA (remote).



2 Fig. S 22. Same as Fig. S 20 for LinAn, China (remote).



Fig. S 23. Same as Fig. S 20 for Finokalia, Greece (remote).



2 Fig. S 24. Same as Fig. S 20 for Welgegung, South Africa (remote).



2 Fig. S 25. Same as Fig. S 20 for Alaska, USA (remote).



Fig. S 26. Same as Fig. S 20 for Alta Floresta, Brazil (remote).



2 Fig. S 27. Same as Fig. S 20 for Manaus, Brazil (remote).



2 Fig. S 28. Same as Fig. S 20 for Melpitz, Germany (remote).



2 Fig. S 29. Same as Fig. S 20 for Mace Head, Ireland (remote).



2 Fig. S 30. Same as Fig. S 20 for Amsterdam Island, Indian Ocean (marine).



2 Fig. S 31. Same as Fig. S 20 for Okinawa, Japan (marine).