



Supplement of

Aerosol characterization over the southeastern United States using high resolution aerosol mass spectrometry: spatial and seasonal variation of aerosol composition, sources, and organic nitrates

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The selection of optimal solutions for PMF analysis on merged organic and nitrate mass spectra (i.e., $PMF_{org+NO3}$) is mainly based on comparing the time series (Fig. S5), mass spectrum (Fig. S5), and campaign-average mass concentration (Fig. S6) with factors from PMF analysis on organic mass spectra only (i.e., PMF_{org}), in addition to examining the typical diagnostic plots (Fig. S3). Based on the identification of a nitrate inorganic aerosol (NIA) factor, we divide all seven datasets into two categories: 1) CTR_June and YRK_July where a NIA factor is not resolved and 2) the other sites where a NIA factor is resolved.

For CTR_June and YRK_July, the same factors are resolved from $PMF_{org+NO3}$ analysis as those from PMF_{org} analysis. The factors from $PMF_{org+NO3}$ show good correlation with corresponding factors from PMF_{org} regarding both time series (R>0.964) and mass spectrum (R>0.997) (Fig. S5).

We note that in the optimal solutions of CTR June and YRK July, the residuals of NO^+ 35 and NO₂⁺ (i.e., $\sum (\text{Resid}^2/\sigma^2)/Q_{\text{exp}})$) are larger than that in the optimal solutions of other sites 36 where NIA factor is resolved (Fig. S3). If one goes to higher number factor solutions, the 37 residuals of NO⁺ and NO₂⁺ of CTR June and YRK July are reduced, but the correlations 38 between factors from PMF_{Org+NO3} and corresponding factors from PMF_{Org} are weakened and 39 splitting behavior of real factors occurs (Ulbrich et al., 2009). Take YRK_July for example, the 40 residual of NO⁺ decreases from 155 in the three-factor solution (Fig. S3(c)) to 31 in the five-41 factor solution (Fig. S17). However, the correlations of the time series between factors from 42 PMF_{Org+NO3} and the corresponding factors from PMF_{Org} are all weakened (Fig. S18 and Fig. S5). 43 In addition, MO-OOA in three-factor solution splits into two factors in five-factor solution. Thus, 44 we select three-factor solution as the optimal solution for YRK July in the PMF_{Org+NO3} analysis. 45

For all the sites except CTR June and YRK July, a nitrate inorganic aerosol (NIA) factor 46 47 was resolved. All OA factors except LO-OOA from PMF_{org+NO3} show good correlation with the corresponding PMF_{org} OA factors with R>0.89 for time series and R>0.98 for mass spectrum 48 (Fig. S5). The correlation of the LO-OOA time series obtained from $PMF_{org+NO3}$ and PMF_{org} 49 analysis ranges from 0.77 to 0.98 (Fig. S5), which is not as strong as the correlation of other OA 50 factors. This is likely due to that the time series of LO-OOA being more similar to the total 51 measured nitrate (i.e., NO3,meas) than other OA factors, so that PMF has difficulty in separating 52 53 LO-OOA and NIA factor.

A FPEAK value of 0 is chosen for all datasets except RS_Jan. For RS_Jan dataset, PMF_{org+NO3} solution with FPEAK = 0.2 is selected due to the following reasons. First of all, solution with FPEAK=0 is not converged. Second of all, solution with FPEAK = 0.2 provides the best correlation with PMF_{org} factors for all the OA factors from PMF_{org+NO3} analysis. For example, PMF_{org+NO3} solution with FPEAK =-0.2 cannot resolve a clear LO-OOA factor as shown in Fig. S19.

60 Unlike all the other sites where all PMF_{org} OA factors can be clearly resolved in the corresponding PMF_{org+NO3} analysis, we cannot resolve MO-OOA factor from PMF_{org+NO3} for 61 YRK_Dec even up to ten-factor solution. From PMF_{org} analysis on YRK_Dec, we resolved three 62 factors, which are MO-OOA, LO-OOA, and BBOA. For PMF_{org+NO3} on YRK Dec, in the two-63 64 factor solution, we resolve one NIA factor and only one OA factor, indicating that a two-factor solution is insufficient to separate BBOA and OOA factors. In the three-factor solution, we 65 resolve clear NIA and BBOA factors, but just one OOA factor. This OOA factor correlates well 66 with the combined LO-OOA and MO-OOA factors from PMF_{org} three-factor solution (R=0.94) 67 (Fig. S20(b)), indicating the OOA factor from PMF_{org+NO3} three-factor solution likely represents 68 the combination of LO-OOA and MO-OOA from PMF_{org} three-factor solution. In PMF_{org+NO3} 69 four-factor solution, we resolve a factor whose correlation with all factors from PMF_{org} is very 70 weak (i.e., the highest R is 0.63) (Fig. S20(c)). This suggests that "splitting" behavior occurs for 71 the PMF_{org+NO3} four-factor solution. Taken together, PMF_{org+NO3} with a three-factor solution is 72 optimal for YRK_Dec. It is also important to note that the focus of PMF_{org+NO3} is for nitrate 73 source apportionment. Although PMF_{org+NO3} resolves different OA factors for different solutions, 74 the concentration of the NIA factor remains almost constant (i.e., the NIA factor concentration 75 ranges from 0.54 - 0.6 μ g/m³ from 2 to 5 factor solutions). Thus, the number of factors resolved 76 for YRK Dec has minimal effect on our conclusion. 77

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83 Figure Captions

- Fig. S1. Diagnostic plots of the PMF analysis on the high-resolution organic mass spectra (i.e.,
- PMF_{org} analysis). The following plots are shown for all the datasets: (1) Q/Q_{exp} vs number of
- factors; (2) Q/Q_{exp} vs. FPEAK for the solution with optimal number of factors; (3) mass fraction
- of PMF factors vs. FPEAK; (4) correlations of time series and mass spectra among PMF factors;
- (5) the distribution of scaled residuals for each m/z; (6) the time series of the measured and the
- 90 reconstructed organic mass; (7) variations of the residual (= measured reconstructed) of the
- least-square-fit vs. time; (8) the time series of Q/Q_{exp} ; (9) the Q/Qexp values vs. m/z.
- Fig. S2. The mass spectra and time series of OA factors resolved from PMF analysis on the highresolution organic mass spectra (i.e. PMF_{org} analysis). The mass spectra are colored by ion type.
- Fig. S3. Diagnostic plots of the PMF analysis on the high-resolution merged organic and nitrate
- 95 mass spectra (i.e. $PMF_{org+NO3}$ analysis). The following plots are shown for all the datasets: (1)
- 96 Q/Q_{exp} vs. number of factors; (2) Q/Q_{exp} vs FPEAK for the solution with optimal number of
- 97 factors; (3) mass fraction of PMF factors vs. FPEAK; (4) correlations of time series and mass
- spectra among PMF factors; (5) the distribution of scaled residuals for each m/z; (6) the time
- series of the measured and the reconstructed organic mass; (7) variations of the residual (=
- 100 measured reconstructed) of the least-square-fit vs. time; (8) the time series of Q/Q_{exp} ; (9) the
- 101 Q/Qexp values vs. m/z.
- Fig. S4. The mass spectra and time series of OA factors resolved from PMF analysis on the highresolution merged organic and nitrate mass spectra (i.e. $PMF_{org+NO3}$ analysis). The mass spectra are colored by ion type.
- 105 Fig. S5. Mass spectra and time series comparison of factors resolved from PMF analysis on
- merged organic and nitrate mass spectra (i.e. $PMF_{org+NO3}$) and factors resolved from PMF analysis on organic mass spectra (i.e. PMF_{org}).
- Fig. S6. The campaign-average mass concentration comparison of factors resolved from PMF analysis on merged organic and nitrate mass spectra (i.e. $PMF_{org+NO3}$) and factors resolved from PMF analysis on organic mass spectra (i.e. PMF_{org}). RIE and CE are not applied.
- Fig. S7. The campaign average mass spectra of total OA for all datasets. The mass spectra are colored by ion type.
- 113 Fig. S8. The diurnal profiles of brown carbon for all the datasets.
- Fig. S9. The scatter plot of Isoprene-OA and brown carbon for the datasets where Isoprene-OAfactor is resolved.

- Fig. S10. The atomic O:C and H:C ratios of OA factors resolved from PMF analysis on high-resolution organic mass spectra (i.e. PMF_{org}).
- 118 Fig. S11. The mass fraction of nitrate signals (i.e., NO^+ and NO_2^+) and organic signals in the
- nitrate inorganic aerosol (NIA) factor for the datasets where this factor is resolved.

Fig. S12. The NO^+/NO_2^+ ratio of the nitrate inorganic aerosol (NIA) factor resolved from PMF

analysis on merged organic and nitrate mass spectra (i.e. $PMF_{org+NO3}$ analysis) normalized by the

- 122 NO^+/NO_2^+ ratio of ammonium nitrate of each dataset.
- 123 Fig. S13. The time series of sodium and nitrate measured by a PILS-IC at Centreville, AL. The
- 124 $PM_{2.5}$ cyclone was replaced with a PM_1 cyclone on June 24th, 2013.
- 125 Fig. S14. The relationship between ACSM measurements (stationary at the Georgia Tech site)
- and HR-ToF-AMS measuremens (rotating among different sites) of NR-PM₁ species.
- 127 Fig. S15. The diurnal profiles of R_{meas}/R_{AN} for all datasets.
- 128 Fig. S16. The diurnal profile of total measured NO₃ (i.e., NO_{3,meas}), estimated NO₃ from

inorganic nitrate and organic nitrate (i.e., $NO_{3,inorg}$ and $NO_{3,org}$, respectively) by using the NO_x^+

- 130 ratio method with a R_{ON} value of 10.
- 131 Fig. S17. The Q/Qexp values for each m/z of YRK_July PMF_{org+NO3} five-factor solution.
- Fig. S18. Time series comparison of $PMF_{org+NO3}$ five-factor solution and PMF_{org} for YRK_July.
- 133 Fig. S19. Time series comparison of $PMF_{org+NO3}$ six-factor solution with FPEAK = -0.2 and
- 134 PMF_{org} for RS_Jan.
- 135 Fig. S20. Time series comparison of $PMF_{org+NO3}$ and PMF_{org} for YRK_Dec.
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144 Fig. S1.

145 a) JST_May



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167 d) GT_Aug







191 g) RS_Jan



199 Fig. S2.



202 Fig. S2. Continued











0.5

0.8

0.6

1.0

-³ 1.0

5/31/2012

5/31/2012

5/26/2012







262 (e) JST_Nov











304 Fig. S5.



309 Fig. S5. Continued







323 Fig. S7.













364 Fig. S11.







397 Fig. S13.



414 Fig. S14.















444 Fig. S15.





463 Fig. S17.







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515 Reference

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- 517 Ulbrich, I. M., Canagaratna, M. R., Zhang, Q., Worsnop, D. R., and Jimenez, J. L.: Interpretation
- of organic components from Positive Matrix Factorization of aerosol mass spectrometric data,
- 519 Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 2891-2918, 10.5194/acp-9-2891-2009, 2009.