

1 **Emissions of biogenic volatile organic compounds and**
2 **subsequent formation of secondary organic aerosols in a**
3 ***Larix kaempferi* forest**

4
5 **T. Mochizuki^{1,*}, Y. Miyazaki², K. Ono², R. Wada³, Y. Takahashi⁴, N Saigusa⁴, K.**
6 **Kawamura², and A. Tani¹**

7 [1]Graduate Division of Nutritional and Environmental Sciences, University of Shizuoka,
8 Shizuoka, 422-8526, Japan

9 [2]Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Hokkaido, 060-0819, Japan

10 [3]Department of Natural and Environmental Science, Teikyo University of Science,
11 Yamanashi, 409-0193, Japan

12 [4]National Institute for Environmental Studies, Ibaraki, 305-8506, Japan

13 [*] now at: Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Hokkaido, Japan

14 *Correspondence to:* A. Tani (atani@u-shizuoka-ken.ac.jp) and Y. Miyazaki
15 (yuzom@lowtem.hokudai.ac.jp)

16
17 **Abstract**

18 We conducted simultaneous measurements of concentrations and above-canopy fluxes of
19 isoprene and α -pinene, along with their oxidation products in aerosols in a *Larix kaempferi*
20 (Japanese larch) forest in summer 2012. Vertical profiles of isoprene showed the maximum
21 concentration near the forest floor with a peak around noon, whereas oxidation products of
22 isoprene, i.e., methacrolein (MACR) and methyl vinyl ketone (MVK), showed higher
23 concentrations near the canopy level of the forest. The vertical profile suggests large
24 emissions of isoprene near the forest floor, likely due to *Dryopteris crassirhizoma* (a fern
25 species), and the subsequent reaction within the canopy. The concentrations of α -pinene also
26 showed highest values near the forest floor with maximums in the early morning and late
27 afternoon. The vertical profiles of α -pinene suggest its large emissions from soil and litter in
28 addition to emissions from *L. kaempferi* leaves at the forest site. Isoprene and its oxidation

1 products in aerosols exhibited similar diurnal variations within the forest canopy, providing
2 evidence for secondary organic aerosol (SOA) formation via oxidation of isoprene most likely
3 emitted from the forest floor. Although high abundance of α -pinene was observed in the
4 morning, its oxidation products in aerosols showed peaks in daytime, due to a time lag
5 between the emission and atmospheric reactions of α -pinene to form SOA. Positive matrix
6 factorization (PMF) analysis indicated that anthropogenic influence is the most important
7 factor contributing to the elevated concentrations of molecular oxidation products of isoprene-
8 (>64%) and α -pinene-derived SOA (>57%). The combination of the measured fluxes and
9 vertical profiles of biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOCs) suggests that the inflow of
10 anthropogenic precursors/aerosols likely enhanced the formation of both isoprene- and α -
11 pinene-SOA within the forest canopy even when the BVOC flux was relatively low. This
12 study highlights the importance of intra-canopy processes that promote biogenic SOA
13 formation in the presence of significant inflow of oxidants together with anthropogenic
14 aerosols and their precursors.

15

16 **1 Introduction**

17 Forest vegetation contributes substantially to emissions of a variety of biogenic volatile
18 organic compounds (BVOCs), such as isoprene, monoterpenes, and sesquiterpenes, which are
19 involved in plant growth, reproduction, and defence. BVOCs have significant effects on not
20 only insects and other organisms but also atmospheric chemistry and physics. On a global
21 scale, approximately 90% of annual VOC emissions are derived from biogenic sources, with
22 an estimated amount of about 1,000 Tg year⁻¹ (Guenther et al., 2012). This is significantly
23 greater (ca. 10 times) than the emission of anthropogenic VOCs. Emission sources of BVOCs
24 in the forest ecosystem include leaves, leaf litter, stems, and roots (Lin et al., 2007; Leff et al.,
25 2008; Aaltonen, et al., 2011; Noe et al., 2012). The emission strength and composition of
26 BVOCs in the forest environment depend on vegetation types, seasons, and meteorological
27 parameters such as temperature, solar radiation, and precipitation (Kesselmeier and Staudt,
28 1999; Guenther et al., 1993; Tani et al., 2002; Kuhn et al., 2004; Mochizuki et al., 2014).
29 Moreover, physical and biological structures of the forest canopy may contribute to chemical
30 loss and deposition of BVOCs within the canopy (Fuentes et al., 2007).

31 BVOCs are important precursors of organic aerosols (OAs) in the forest atmosphere. The
32 formation of biogenic secondary OA (BSOA) and its transformation by atmospheric

1 processes influence the physicochemical properties of atmospheric aerosols, such as particle
2 hygroscopicity and cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) activity. Because the formation
3 processes of BSOA and its amount are largely uncertain, prediction is difficult. Accurate
4 modelling of BSOA formation requires reliable information about BVOC emissions and a
5 robust understanding of the chemical processing of these precursors inside the forest canopy
6 before entering the atmosphere above the canopy.

7 The characterization of OAs at the molecular level in forests remains challenging because of
8 multiple contributing sources, variable oxidant concentrations and compositions, and the
9 variable contributions of background gases and aerosols from regions outside forests (e.g., de
10 Gouw and Jimenez, 2009). As discussed by Hallquist et al. (2009), previous studies indicate
11 that the production of BSOA is substantially greater than that of anthropogenic SOA
12 (Kanakidou et al., 2005). Recent studies based on field and laboratory experiments suggest
13 that VOC emissions from biogenic and anthropogenic sources may interact and enhance SOA
14 formation (Goldstein et al., 2009; Emanuelsson et al., 2013; Xu et al., 2015). To evaluate the
15 contribution of VOCs emitted by forest vegetation to SOA formation, accurate information
16 about emissions and concentrations of VOCs along with concentrations of BSOAs is required.
17 Understanding the formation processes of BSOAs and their controlling factors in forests
18 needs extensive field studies, in which significant amounts of biogenic OA are required to
19 determine clearly the diurnal variations of the biogenic signals. However, studies remain
20 limited in terms of time-resolved, simultaneous measurements of BVOCs and their fluxes and
21 OA at molecular levels in the forest atmosphere.

22 We conducted ambient measurements of concentrations and canopy-scale fluxes of isoprene
23 and α -pinene along with their oxidation products in aerosols in a *Larix kaempferi* forest in the
24 summer of 2012. Congeneric species of *Larix kaempferi* such as *Larix sibirica* and *Larix*
25 *gmelinii* grow naturally and widely in boreal coniferous forests in Siberia and northern
26 Europe. Therefore, the vegetation at the current study site might be representative and suitable
27 for characterizing emissions and compositions of BVOCs in boreal forests. The goal of this
28 study is to investigate controlling factors of BSOA formation from BVOC in a forest
29 environment located near anthropogenic sources. Here, we characterize the vertical profiles
30 and temporal variations of BVOCs at this forest site. We also present the analytical results of
31 molecular tracer compounds for BSOA and explore the controlling factors of the SOA
32 formation in the forest canopy at the measurement site.

1

2 **2 Experimental methods**

3 **2.1 Site Description**

4 Ambient samplings of gas and aerosol were conducted on 5, 10, and 15–17 July 2012 at the
5 Fuji-Hokuroku Flux Research site (35°26' N, 138°45' E) (e.g., Mochizuki et al., 2014). The
6 research site is located at the base of Mt. Fuji in Fujiyoshida city, Yamanashi, Japan (Fig. 1).
7 The urban area of Fujiyoshida city is located about 8 km northeast of the site. The vegetation
8 type is *Larix kaempferi* plantation, which was planted uniformly 55 years ago over 150 ha.
9 Tree height was approximately 20–25 m. The site is surrounded by coniferous and broad-
10 leaved mixed forests. A meteorological tower with 32-m height and a steel scaffold with 20-m
11 height for tree survey were situated at the center of the forest site. The soil type is coarse-
12 grained volcanic ash. The forest floor is covered mainly with *Dryopteris crassirhizoma*.
13 Further details of the study site are given by Urakawa et al. (2015). During the entire study
14 period, the ambient temperature at the measurement site ranged between 14.2 and 29.9°C.

15 Our previous study reported the annual measurements of biogenic VOC fluxes at the same
16 site, which showed that the fluxes were largest in July and August (Mochizuki et al., 2014).
17 The specific 5 days were selected for the ambient measurements, because some contrast of
18 BVOC emissions and subsequent SOA formation were expected to be observed in terms of
19 photochemical activity and anthropogenic influence. Although the measurements focused on
20 the events over a 5-day period, the data were obtained under typical meteorological conditions
21 at this study site in summer.

22 **2.2 Measurements of VOCs and flux calculation**

23 We measured vertical distributions of VOC concentrations at the five altitude levels of 2 m,
24 10 m, 16 m, 22 m (just below the forest canopy), and 28 m (above the canopy) using the
25 meteorological tower. Ambient air was collected into stainless steel adsorbent tubes (88.9 mm
26 long, 6.35 mm outer diameter) filled with 200 mg of Tenax-TA (GL Science, Japan) and 100
27 mg of Carbotrap (Supelco, USA). The air was sampled at a flow rate of 100 mL min⁻¹ for ~3 h
28 using a portable pump (MP-Σ30, Shibata Inc., Japan). The sampling was conducted every 3 h
29 during daytime (6:00–9:00, 9:00–12:00, 12:00–15:00, and 15:00–18:00 LT). To prevent the
30 degradation of VOCs by O₃, scrubbers coated with manganese dioxide (MnO₂) were applied

1 upstream of the adsorbent tubes (Calogirou et al., 1996). Prior to the sampling, the adsorbent
2 tubes were conditioned with purified helium (50 mL min^{-1}) at 300°C for 10 min and were
3 stored at approximately 5°C .

4 Above-canopy fluxes of VOCs were calculated using a relaxed eddy accumulation (REA)
5 method (Businger and Oncley, 1990):

$$6 \quad F = b \sigma_w (C^+ - C^-) \quad (1)$$

7 where σ_w is the standard deviation of vertical wind velocity (w). C^+ and C^- are the VOC
8 concentrations in the upward and downward air, respectively, collected when the absolute
9 value of the measured vertical wind speed is higher than a dynamic deadband value
10 (Mochizuki et al., 2014). b is an empirical coefficient that can be obtained from sensible heat
11 flux using an eddy covariance method (Hamotani et al., 2001):

$$12 \quad b = \frac{\overline{w'T'}}{\sigma_w(T^+ - T^-)} \quad (2)$$

13 where the overbar denotes an average value over sampling time and prime represents
14 deviations from a mean value. T^+ and T^- are air temperature for air with upward and
15 downward directions, respectively. The averaged value of the coefficient b during the whole
16 measurement period was determined to be 0.38 ($r^2 = 0.98$), which was calculated as the slope
17 of $w'T'$ against $\sigma_w(T^+ - T^-)$.

18 The REA sampling was conducted at a height of 35 m using the portable REA sampling
19 system (Mochizuki et al., 2014, and references therein). Three-dimensional wind speed and
20 temperature were measured using a three-dimensional ultrasonic anemometer–thermometer
21 (DA-600-3TV, Sonic, Japan). The measurement frequency of w and T was 10 Hz. The REA
22 sampling was conducted for 55 min at an interval of 1 h from 6:00 to 18:00.

23 Individual VOCs were identified and quantified using a gas chromatograph (GC) coupled to a
24 mass spectrometer (MS) (QP5050A, Shimadzu, Japan) with an SPB-5 capillary column (60 m
25 \times 25 mm, 1- μm film thickness, Supelco, USA) equipped with a thermal desorption system
26 (Turbo Matrix ATD, Perkin Elmer Instruments, USA) (Mochizuki et al., 2014). Here, we
27 quantified BVOCs including isoprene, monoterpenes, methacrolein (MACR), methyl vinyl
28 ketone (MVK), as well as anthropogenic VOCs such as benzene, toluene, and methyl ethyl
29 ketone (MEK).

1 2.3 Aerosol sampling and analysis

2 Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) samplings were conducted at a height of 16 m, just
3 beneath the larch canopy, using a high-volume air sampler (AS-810B, Kimoto Electric,
4 Japan) mounted on the 20-m steel scaffold. Our previous study showed that BSOA mass
5 resided in the coarse mode observed at the forest site (e.g., pinonic acid: ~56% and 2-
6 methyltetrols (2-MTLs): ~33%) (Miyazaki et al., 2014). In order to collect the total mass of
7 the BSOA tracers, we sampled the TSP in the current study. The ambient particles were
8 collected onto quartz-fiber filters (8 inch × 10 inch) (Tissuquartz 2500QAT-UP, Pallflex,
9 USA) at a flow rate of 1200 L min⁻¹. The filters were precombusted at 450°C for 6 h prior to
10 the sampling in order to remove organic contaminants. The sampling was conducted every 3 h
11 during daytime (06:00–09:00, 09:00–12:00, 12:00–15:00, and 15:00–18:00 LT) and 12 h
12 during nighttime (18:00–06:00 LT). The aerosol samples were stored at approximately –20°C
13 until analysis. It is noted that the quartz fiber filters may adsorb gas-phase compounds, which
14 may cause an overestimate of the mass of the target compound (positive artifacts). On the
15 other hand, it is possible that semi-volatile compounds collected on the filter may evaporate,
16 which may underestimate the mass of the target compound (negative artifacts). However, it is
17 difficult to quantify these effects for ambient conditions in the current study.

18 For the chemical analysis of biogenic molecular marker compounds, a filter portion (24 cm²)
19 was extracted with dichloromethane/methanol. The –COOH and –OH functional groups in the
20 extracts were reacted with N,O-bis-(trimethylsilyl) trifluoroacetamide with 1% trimethylsilyl
21 chloride and 10 µl of pyridine at 70°C for 3 h to form trimethylsilyl (TMS) esters and TMS
22 ethers, respectively. The TMS derivatives were analyzed using a capillary GC (HPGC6890,
23 Hewlett-Packard, USA) coupled to a MS (5973 MSD, Agilent, USA) (Fu et al., 2009;
24 Miyazaki et al., 2012). We determined the concentrations of oxidation products of isoprene–
25 2-methylglyceric acid (2-MGA) and 2-MTLs (the sum of 2-methylerythritol and 2-
26 methylthreitol), as well as those of α-pinene–pinic acid, pinonic acid, 3-methyl-1,2,3-
27 butanetricarboxylic acid (3-MBTCA), and 3-hydroxyglutaric acid (3-HGA). Individual
28 compounds were identified by comparison of mass spectra with those of authentic standards
29 or literature data. For the quantification of pinonic, pinic, and 3-hydroxyglutalic acids, their
30 GC-MS response factors were determined using authentic standards. The standards were
31 purchased from Sigma Aldrich and Wako Wako Pure Chemical. 2-Methylglyceric acid and 2-
32 methyltetrols were quantified using the response factor of *meso*-erythritol, whereas 3-methyl-

1 1,2,3-butanetricarboxylic and 3-hydroxyglutaric acids were estimated using the response
2 factors of pimelic and malic acids, respectively. **It is noted that the quantification of these**
3 **compounds includes some uncertainty due to the use of surrogate standards.** Additionally,
4 field blank filters were analyzed for quality assurance. The target organic compounds
5 discussed in this paper were not detected in the blanks.

6 Another portion (7.07 cm²) of a filter was extracted with ultrapure water under ultrasonication
7 for 15 min in order to measure inorganic ions. The extracts were filtered through a membrane
8 disc filter (0.22 μm, Millipore Millex-GV, Merck, USA) and then introduced to the ion
9 chromatograph (Model 761 compact IC, Metrohm, Switzerland) (Miyazaki et al., 2009).
10 Sulfate (SO₄²⁻) and nitrate (NO₃⁻) ions were measured using an SI-90 4E column (Shodex,
11 Showa Denko, Japan) and a 1.8 mM Na₂CO₃ + 1.7 mM NaHCO₃ eluent.

12 The quartz fiber filters were also used to determine pH in the water-extracted aerosol samples.
13 A portion of the filter was extracted with 30-ml ultrapure water. The pH of the water extracts
14 was measured with a Horiba D-21 pH meter using an electrode (Miyazaki et al., 2014).

15 **2.4 O₃ and NO_x measurement**

16 The concentrations of ozone (O₃) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x = NO + NO₂) were measured
17 every 1 min with an ultraviolet light absorption analyzer (49C, Thermo Scientific, USA) and a
18 chemiluminescence analyzer (42i-TL, Thermo Scientific, USA), respectively, at a flow rate of
19 3.5 L min⁻¹. The ambient air was drawn sequentially from inlets placed at 2-m, 10-m, 16-m
20 (under the forest canopy), and 28-m (above the forest canopy) altitude levels on the
21 meteorological tower by automatically switching two-way Teflon solenoid valves every 4 min.
22 The O₃ and NO_x instruments were placed inside a shelter on the ground. To prevent
23 degradation of O₃ and NO_x by sunlight during the sampling of ambient air, the sampling lines
24 of 1/4-inch PTFE tubing were covered with shade sheet. On the basis of the response time for
25 O₃ and NO_x analyzers in combination with the sampling lines, we discarded 150-sec data for
26 these gases just after switching the solenoid valves.

27 **2.5 Positive matrix factorization (PMF) for source apportionment**

28 To investigate factors controlling the formation of biogenic SOA at the study site, we
29 conducted a positive matrix factorization (PMF) (Paatero and Tapper, 1994). The PMF
30 analysis was performed using the concentration values for the measured 17 gas/aerosol

1 species including VOCs and organic tracer compounds as well as inorganic species in
2 aerosols. The sum of the analytical uncertainty and one third of the detection limit values as
3 the overall uncertainty to each input parameter. To find the number of sources, we have tested
4 different number of sources (three to five) and found the optimal one with the most physically
5 reasonable results. In this study, the number of sources was determined to be three to discuss
6 factors controlling the formation of 2-MTLs and 3-MBTCA. These factors are discussed in
7 section 3.4.

8

9 **3 Results and discussion**

10 **3.1 Vertical profiles and diurnal variations of VOC concentrations and fluxes**

11 **3.1.1 Isoprene and oxygenated VOCs**

12 On average, isoprene accounted for 23% of the total terpenoids measured in the present study.
13 The vertical profile of isoprene (Fig. 2a) showed that the concentrations were largest near the
14 forest floor (~2 m) at all sampling times. At the 16-m level, where the aerosol sampling was
15 made, the concentrations of isoprene in daytime ranged between 157 and 703 ng m⁻³ with an
16 average of 316 ng m⁻³ (Fig. 3a). This value is similar to those observed at a boreal forest site
17 in Hyytiälä, Finland (~300 ng m⁻³) (Hakola et al., 2003).

18 The diurnal profile of isoprene (Fig. 2a) showed the maximum concentration around noon at
19 all altitude levels. This diurnal pattern is in agreement with the dependency of isoprene
20 emission on ambient light and temperature (e.g., Guenther et al., 1993). In our previous study,
21 a fern species *D. crassirhizoma* growing on the forest floor was found to be a dominant
22 emitter of isoprene at this forest site (Mochizuki et al., 2014). The leaf area index (LAI) in
23 summer at this study site is about 2.8 (Okano and Arase, 2007), which is considerably lower
24 than the typical value in forests with similar vegetation types (e.g., ~5–6 in a *Pinus ponderosa*
25 *L.* forest site, USA). This means that the forest canopy at the study site is not fully covered
26 with leaves, allowing large amounts of solar radiation to reach the forest floor level in
27 daytime. Sunlight transmittance through the forest canopy likely leads to the enhancement of
28 isoprene emission from *D. crassirhizoma* on the forest floor.

29 Figure 2b shows vertical profiles of the sum of two isoprene oxidation products, methacrolein
30 (MACR) and methyl vinyl ketone (MVK). The concentrations of MACR+MVK were

1 generally higher above 25 m, although they did not exhibit clear vertical gradients within the
2 forest canopy. These profiles result in substantially higher ratios of (MACR+MVK)/isoprene
3 (1.2–1.6) near the forest canopy (22 m) compared to those at the 2-m height near the forest
4 floor (0.5–0.9) (Fig. 2c). The MACR+MVK concentrations reached a maximum in the
5 afternoon. The delay of a few hours in the increase of MACR+MVK concentrations likely
6 represents the time scale required for isoprene degradation. Indeed, this time scale is similar
7 to that reported for the known reaction of isoprene with a typical OH radical concentration of
8 2.0×10^6 molecules cm^{-3} (~2 h) (Atkinson and Arey, 2003). These results indicate dominant
9 emission of isoprene from the forest floor vegetation, followed by degradation to form the
10 first-order oxidation products MACR and MVK at the study site. It is noted that uptake of
11 MACR and MVK by tree leaves has been suggested as an important sink of oxygenated
12 VOCs in the forest environment (Tani et al., 2010; Karl et al., 2010). However, the
13 significance of the uptake of these VOCs by leaves is not clear from our data.

14 Diurnal variations in the above-canopy flux of isoprene showed that the flux of isoprene had
15 distinct peaks around noon from 15 to 17 July when the ambient temperature exceeded 25°C
16 (Fig. 3e and 3f). The emission of isoprene is often presented as a function of temperature and
17 light intensity (Guenther et al., 1993). The observed isoprene fluxes did indeed depend on
18 both ambient temperature and photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) near the forest floor
19 (Fig. 4a and 4b). To further analyse the meteorological responses of isoprene emissions, we
20 calculated the temperature and light dependence of isoprene emissions, I_s , under standard
21 conditions of temperature (30°C) and PPFD (1000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) using an algorithm proposed
22 by Guenther et al. (1993). Figure 4c shows the observed isoprene flux plotted against
23 functions describing the dependence of the PPFD (C_L) and ambient temperature (C_T) ($r^2 =$
24 0.53). I_s was calculated to be 6.0 $\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, which was lower than that reported for mixture
25 of coniferous and deciduous forest in Europe (8.2–13.0 $\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) (Laffineur et al., 2011).
26 This suggests that the isoprene fluxes at this forest site were characterized by lower sensitivity
27 to temperature and light compared to other forest sites with similar vegetation types.

28 **3.1.2 α -pinene**

29 Our previous work reported that monoterpenes are emitted mainly by *L. kaempferi* at this
30 forest site (Mochizuki et al., 2014). On average, α -pinene accounted for 44% of the total
31 terpenoid measured in the present study. Figures 2d and 3b depict the vertical and diurnal
32 variations in the α -pinene concentrations, respectively. The highest concentrations of α -pinene

1 were observed near the forest floor (2 m), and the concentrations decreased with increasing
2 height at any time of the day (Fig. 2d). Similar vertical profiles of α -pinene have been
3 reported for hemiboreal mixed forest sites by some previous studies (Holzinger et al., 2005;
4 Noe et al., 2012). The clear vertical gradient indicates emission sources of α -pinene near the
5 forest floor. In fact, emission of monoterpene from the soil surface including fallen
6 needles/branches and roots has been suggested as an important source of α -pinene (e.g.,
7 Hayward et al., 2001; Lin et al., 2007; Aaltonen et al., 2011) and its oxidation products in
8 aerosols (Faiola et al., 2014). The vertical gradient of α -pinene found in the present study
9 suggests that α -pinene is emitted not only from *L. kaempferi* leaves but also from the forest
10 floor, such as from litter and/or roots.

11 The daytime concentrations of α -pinene ranged between 489 and 4395 ng m⁻³ with an average
12 of 1444 ng m⁻³. The observed range of the α -pinene concentrations was similar to those
13 reported for Californian pine forest (60–1800 ng m⁻³) (Goldstein et al., 2004) and for Hyytiälä,
14 Finland (60–350 ng m⁻³) (Spanke et al., 2001). The diurnal variations of α -pinene showed
15 that the concentrations generally increased in the morning (06:00–09:00 LT) at the 16-m level
16 (Fig. 3b). Indeed, increased concentrations of monoterpene in the morning have been
17 observed at other forest sites (e.g., Holzinger et al., 2005). The emission of α -pinene from *L.*
18 *kaempferi*, which depends solely on temperature (e.g., Guenther et al., 1993), may continue
19 during night. This continued emission results in accumulation of α -pinene in the forest canopy.
20 Moreover, the low wind speeds during the night (<2 m s⁻¹) (Fig. 3g) indicate relatively stable
21 atmospheric conditions with less vertical mixing within the forest canopy. This may cause
22 stagnation of α -pinene followed by increased concentrations near the forest floor in the
23 morning.

24 Similarly to isoprene, the above-canopy flux of α -pinene exhibited distinct peaks around noon
25 on 15, 16, and 17 July (Fig. 3e). It is recognized that the emission of α -pinene depends on
26 temperature alone (e.g., Guenther et al., 1993). In fact, the above-canopy flux of α -pinene was
27 found to increase exponentially with temperature ($r^2 = 0.72$) (Fig. 4d). We determined the
28 basal flux at the standard temperature T_s (30°C), F_s , which was 0.88 nmol m⁻² s⁻¹ using the
29 temperature-flux algorithm (Guenther et al., 1993). This value is close to the previous data in
30 2011 (Mochizuki et al., 2014) and the F_s value reported for a *Pinus sylvestris* forest in Europe
31 (1.3 nmol m⁻² s⁻¹) (Rinne et al., 2000).

1 **3.1.3 Influence of anthropogenic sources**

2 Here, we examine the influence of anthropogenic air transported from outside the forest site.
3 The concentrations of toluene, which is used as a tracer for anthropogenic sources, showed
4 little vertical gradient except for the early morning (06:00–09:00 LT) (Fig. 2e). The vertical
5 gradients of O₃ concentrations were relatively small during the daytime, indicating intense
6 vertical mixing.

7 The O₃ concentrations showed clear diurnal profiles during the study period (Fig. 3d). In
8 particular, the concentration increased during the early morning and reached a daily maximum
9 of more than 60 ppbv in the early afternoon on 10 July. The dominant wind on that day during
10 daytime was northeasterly and easterly (Fig. 3g), indicating inflow of air masses from the
11 urban area (Fig. 1). On the other hand, the dominant wind direction on the other days was
12 southerly and southwesterly, indicating transport of air from the forested and/or mountain
13 areas. This was supported by lower concentrations of toluene, benzene, and NO_x on 5 July and
14 15–17 July.

15 **3.2 Oxidation products of isoprene in the aerosol phase**

16 Figure 5a presents temporal variations in the concentrations of molecular markers for isoprene
17 oxidation products, 2-methylglyceric acid (2-MGA) and 2-methyltetrols (2-MTLs), at the 16-
18 m level. The average concentrations of 2-MGA and 2-MTLs were $4.5 \pm 3.6 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ and $14.0 \pm$
19 6.8 ng m^{-3} , respectively (Table 1). The average concentration of 2-MTLs was similar to that
20 reported for a deciduous broadleaf forest in northern Japan in summer ($\sim 20 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$)
21 (Miyazaki et al, 2014).

22 The concentrations of 2-MGA and 2-MTLs exhibited clear diurnal variations with a
23 maximum in the afternoon. These temporal variations generally followed that of isoprene,
24 suggesting local production of isoprene-derived OA within the forest canopy. Laboratory
25 experiments showed that the timescale for 2-MGA and 2-MTLs production from isoprene
26 oxidation is a few hours (e.g., Surratt et al., 2010). This timescale is comparable to the
27 sampling duration ($\sim 3 \text{ h}$) during the daytime in this study, which is consistent with the similar
28 temporal trend of the concentrations of isoprene, 2-MGA and 2-MTLs. It is noted that the
29 concentrations of 2-MGA and 2-MTLs showed higher values (up to $\sim 10 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ and $\sim 30 \text{ ng}$
30 m^{-3} , respectively) on 10 and 17 July. On these two days, the (MACR+MVK)/isoprene and 2-
31 MTLs/isoprene ratios were two- to six-fold higher than those on the other days (Fig. 5b). On

1 the other hand, the concentrations and above-canopy flux of isoprene were similar to or even
2 lower than those on the other days (Fig. 3a and 3e). These results suggest that the reactivity
3 of isoprene to form OAs was considerably higher on those specific days. This is supported by
4 elevated concentrations of SO_4^{2-} and O_3 as shown in Figs. 5e and 3d, respectively. In
5 particular, the 2-MGA/isoprene and 2-MTLs/isoprene ratios increased with increasing levels
6 of O_3 (Fig. 6a and 6b). In fact, anthropogenic influence on the observed aerosols was
7 significant on 10 July, as evident from the substantially large concentrations of SO_4^{2-} ($\sim 6,400$
8 ng m^{-3}), O_3 (~ 65 ppbv), and NO_x (~ 3.5 ppbv) on that day. The processes for the isoprene
9 oxidation producing OAs will be discussed in detail in section 3.4.

10 **3.3 Oxidation products of α -pinene in the aerosol phase**

11 Figure 5c presents temporal variations in the concentrations of pinonic acid (PA) and 3-
12 MBTCA at the 16-m altitude level. PA and 3-MBTCA showed enhanced concentrations in
13 daytime (Fig. 5c), whereas the concentration of α -pinene was highest in the morning for most
14 of the observational period, as shown in Fig. 3b. PA is formed by the ozonolysis and
15 photooxidation of α - and β -pinene via reactions with O_3 and OH radicals (e.g., Yu et al.,
16 1999). The lifetime of α -pinene with OH is estimated to be ~ 3.4 h at 25°C assuming the OH
17 concentration of 1.5×10^6 molecules cm^{-3} . Meanwhile, the lifetime of α -pinene with O_3 is ~ 4.6
18 h based on our O_3 measurement data (~ 30 ppb). The first-generation product of α - and β -
19 pinene is further oxidized to higher-generation oxidation products through OH radical-
20 initiated reactions. Further reaction of the initial oxidation products of pinene leads to highly
21 oxidized polar compounds (e.g., 3-MBTCA) (Szmigielski et al., 2007; Kourtchev et al., 2009;
22 Müller et al., 2012). With regard to the production of 3-MBTCA by OH-initiated oxidation of
23 α -pinene, the timescale of the 3-MBTCA formation ($> \sim 3$ h) shown by laboratory experiments
24 (e.g., Eddingsaas et al., 2012, Kristensen et al., 2013) is longer than the sampling time during
25 the daytime in the current study. The difference in the diurnal peaks of the concentrations of
26 α -pinene and its oxidation products in aerosols can be explained by the timescale for such
27 atmospheric reactions of α -pinene to form SOA.

28 Similar to the temporal variations of 2-MGA and 2-MTLs, the concentrations of PA and 3-
29 MBTCA on 10 and 17 July were considerably higher than those on the other days. The
30 elevated ratios of PA/ α -pinene (up to ~ 0.04) and 3-MBTCA/ α -pinene (up to ~ 0.06) on 10 July
31 (Fig. 5d) compared to those on the other days suggest that the atmospheric reactivity of α -
32 pinene was more pronounced on that day. This is also evident from Fig. 6c and 6d, which

1 showed positive correlations of the 2-MGA/isoprene and 2-MTLs/isoprene ratios with O₃ (r²
2 = 0.67). In contrast to this, the concentrations and above-canopy flux of α-pinene on 10 July
3 were markedly lower than those on 17 July. This suggests an importance of reactivity of α-
4 pinene to form SOA. Possible controlling factors for the production of α-pinene-derived SOA
5 as well as isoprene-derived SOA are discussed in section 3.4.

6 **3.4 Controlling factors of biogenic SOA formation**

7 Figure 7 shows composition profiles for the three factors resolved by the PMF. **Although the**
8 **the data were obtained under typical meteorological conditions at this study site in summer,**
9 **the PMF results can be interpreted with caution due the limited number of the data.** Factor 1
10 (F1) was dominated by large fractions of O₃ (53%), NO_x (52%), SO₄²⁻ (68%), and toluene
11 (60%), indicating a larger influence of anthropogenic sources. Factor 2 (F2) was characterized
12 by smaller fractions of these species and was dominated by oxidation products in aerosols,
13 such as 2-MGA, pinic acid, 3-HGA, and 3-MBTCA. Factor 3 (F3) was dominated by isoprene
14 (71%) and α-pinene (70%), whereas contributions of anthropogenic tracers (NO_x and benzene)
15 are as large as those to F1. Based on the results above, F1, F2, and F3 are referred here as
16 “anthropogenically more influenced/more processed biogenic VOCs”, “anthropogenically less
17 influenced/ more processed biogenic VOCs”, and “anthropogenically more influenced/less
18 processed biogenic VOCs”, respectively (Fig. 8).

19 Figure 9 shows time series of the estimated relative contributions of the different factors to
20 the concentrations of 2-MTLs and 3-MBTCA resolved by PMF on each day. It is noteworthy
21 that the contributions of each factor to the elevated concentrations of 2-MTLs and 3-MBTCA
22 are different between 10 and 17 July. On 10 July, F1 was a dominant factor to 2-MTLs (64%)
23 and 3-MBTCA (57%). In contrast, contributions of F2 to 2-MTLs (75%) and 3-MBTCA
24 (90%) were predominant on 17 July. As stated in the previous sections, anthropogenic
25 influence on the observed aerosols was significant on 10 July. The PMF result indicates that
26 anthropogenic inflow and subsequent oxidation of both isoprene and α-pinene likely enhanced
27 SOA formation within the forest canopy, despite the relatively low above-canopy fluxes of
28 BVOCs.

29 OH-oxidation of isoprene is initiated by the addition of hydroxyl radical to the double bonds
30 of isoprene. The alkyl radicals formed in the air react with oxygen (O₂) to form alkyl peroxy
31 radicals (HOC₅H₈OO), commonly called ISOPOO. ISOPOO radicals subsequently react with

1 either NO (Tuazon and Atkinson, 1990), hydroperoxyl radicals HO₂ (Paulot et al., 2009), or
2 organic peroxy radicals RO₂ (Jenkin et al., 1998). Under high NO_x conditions, the dominant
3 fate of ISOPOO is generally a reaction with NO. For SOA formed from isoprene oxidation,
4 the existence of particle-phase acid-catalyzed reactions has been demonstrated, and this leads
5 to the formation of 2-MTLs and high-molecular-weight products of SOA (Surratt et al., 2007).
6 Edney et al. (2005) found that concentrations of 2-MGA and 2-MTLs increased significantly
7 under acidic conditions. Recent studies have suggested that 2-MTLs can be formed via
8 reactions of reactive intermediates, isoprene epoxydiols (IEPOX) (e. g., Surrat et al., 2010,
9 Lin et al., 2014). It has been shown that isoprene SOA is enhanced in the presence of acidified
10 sulfate seed aerosol, where acid-catalyzed particle-phase reactions increase the uptake of
11 IEPOX (e. g., Surrat et al., 2010, Lin et al., 2014). **Indeed, we also observed C₅-alkene triols,**
12 **which is a particle-phase product from reactive uptake of IEPOX as well. The average**
13 **concentration of C₅-alkene triols was 7.8±6.7 ng m⁻³, which is comparable to that of 2-MTLs.**
14 **The presence of C₅-alkene triols with its significant positive correlation with 2-MTLs (r² =**
15 **0.67) supports the IEPOX uptake chemistry that leads to 2-MTLs formation suggested by**
16 **previous studies(e.g., Surratt et al., 2010).**

17 **In order to further examine the effect of aerosol acidity on the formation of 2-MTLs, we**
18 **measured pH in the water-extracted samples (section 2.3). The pH in the extracted samples**
19 **may not represent the true aerosol pH, but is used here as an indicator of the aerosol pH,**
20 **which offers insights into the aerosol acidity.** The resulting pH of the water-extracted samples
21 ranged from about 4.2 to 6.4, indicating that the observed aerosols were generally acidic. The
22 2-MTLs concentrations showed a negative correlation with pH (r² = 0.45) and a positive
23 correlation with the SO₄²⁻ concentrations (r² = 0.31). This relation between 2-MTLs and
24 indicators of the acidity supports that the aerosol acidity likely contributed to the formation of
25 2-MTLs at the forest site.

26 Moreover, a recent field study indicated that a significant fraction of 2-MTLs exists in the gas
27 phase (Isaacman et al., 2013). It is thus likely that volatilization of methyltetrols from the fine
28 particles occurs and is followed by gas-particle repartitioning. In addition to the
29 photooxidation of isoprene, Nozière et al. (2011) suggested that some fraction of 2-MTLs is
30 likely of primary biological origin, which may be associated with production by plants, algae,
31 and other living organisms. However, the average local wind speeds on 10 and 17 July were

1 much lower ($<2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$) than those on 15–16 July (Fig. 3f), indicating that any primary
2 biological origin contribution to the observed 2-MTLs was likely minor in this study.

3 With regard to α -pinene SOA, Emanuelsson et al. (2013) conducted photo-oxidation
4 experiments with a mixture of biogenic and anthropogenic precursors. They suggested that
5 even small contributions of anthropogenic SOA can reduce the volatility of α -pinene-derived
6 SOA. BSOA from α -pinene is formed already at low OH levels and vapors with high vapor
7 pressures reach saturation, which contribute to the BSOA mass (Pankow, 1994). These vapors
8 can react with OH, which leads to increasing second-generation products with low volatility,
9 such as 3-MBTCA (Müller et al., 2012). Although OH measurement is not available in the
10 present study, our data on 10 July indicates that mixed anthropogenic/biogenic SOA with OH
11 likely resulted in the enhanced concentrations of 3-MBTCA (Fig. 9b). More recently, Ehn et
12 al. (2012, 2014) and Schobesberger et al. (2013) have observed highly oxidized
13 multifunctional organic compounds (i.e., extremely low-volatility organic compounds
14 (ELVOCs)) based on laboratory experiments and ambient measurements at a boreal forest site.
15 ELVOCs can be formed by the ozonolysis of α -pinene. Because the ELVOCs are shown to
16 form at significant mass yield, the formation of 3-MBTCA via OH and O_3 reactions with α -
17 pinene is likely linked with the formation of ELVOCs. Although we have not discussed the
18 total amount of SOA in this study, the observed increase in the 3-MBTCA and O_3 levels on
19 10 and 17 July indicates that the formation of ELVOC and their contribution to the total SOA
20 mass were expected to be significant. In summary, the present results suggest that the
21 anthropogenic inflow and subsequent oxidation of isoprene and α -pinene promoted BSOA
22 formation within the forest canopy despite the lower concentrations and above-canopy fluxes
23 of those VOCs.

24

25 **4 Conclusions**

26 We measured concentrations and canopy-scale fluxes of isoprene and α -pinene
27 simultaneously with their oxidation products in total suspended particles (TSP) at a *Larix*
28 *kaempferi* forest site in summer. Isoprene and α -pinene accounted for 23% and 44%,
29 respectively, of the total terpenoids measured in this study. Vertical and diurnal profiles of
30 isoprene and MACR+MVK suggest large emissions of isoprene near the forest floor, which is
31 likely due to *Dryopteris crassirhizoma*, followed by reaction of the isoprene within the *L.*
32 *kaempferi* canopy. The concentrations of α -pinene also showed peaks near the forest floor

1 with maximums in the early morning and late afternoon, suggesting significant emissions of
2 α -pinene from soil and litter in addition to emissions from leaves at the forest site.

3 Isoprene and its oxidation products in aerosols exhibited similar diurnal variations within the
4 forest canopy, providing an evidence of SOA formation within a timescale of a few hours via
5 oxidation of isoprene emitted from *Dryopteris crassirhizoma* on the forest floor. PMF
6 analysis indicated that anthropogenic inflow likely contributed to the enhanced concentrations
7 of both isoprene-derived (>64%) and α -pinene-derived (>57%) SOA within the forest canopy.
8 The combined analyses of the fluxes and vertical profiles of BVOCs suggest that the BSOA
9 formation promoted by the anthropogenic inflow was enhanced within the forest canopy even
10 though the BVOC fluxes were relatively low. This study emphasizes an importance of intra-
11 canopy processes for biogenic SOA formation in the presence of significant inflow of
12 oxidants as well as anthropogenic aerosols and their precursors.

14 **Acknowledgements**

15 This work was supported by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Grant-in-Aid for
16 JSPS Fellows 24 10958, and 24221001) and Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)
17 (25281002 and 25281010) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and
18 Technology (MEXT), Japan.

20 **References**

21 Aaltonen, H., Pumpanen, J., Pihlatie, M., Hakola, H., Hellén, H., Kulmala, L., Vesala, T., and
22 Bäck, L.: Boreal pine forest floor biogenic volatile organic compound emissions peak in early
23 summer and autumn, *Agric. forest meteorol.*, 151, 682-691, 2011.

24 Atkinson, R. and Arey, J.: Gas-phase tropospheric chemistry of biogenic volatile organic
25 compounds: a review, *Atmos. Environ.*, 37(Supplement 2), S197-S219, 2003.

26 Atkinson, R., Baulch, D. L., Cox, R. A., Crowley, J. N., Hampson, R. F., Hynes, R. G., Jenkin,
27 M. E. Rossi, M. J., and Troe, J.: Evaluated kinetic and photochemical data for atmospheric
28 chemistry: Volume II—gas phase reaction of organic species, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 6, 3625-
29 4055, 2006.

1 Businger, J. A. And Oncley, S. P.: Flux measurement with conditional sampling, *J. Atmos.*
2 *Oceanic Technol.*, 7, 349–352, 1990.

3 Calogirou, A., Larsen, B. R., Brussol, C., Duane, M., and Kotzias, D.: Decomposition of
4 terpenes by ozone during sampling on Tenax, *Anal. Chem.*, 68, 1499-1506, 1996.

5 de Gouw, J. A. and Jimenez, J. L.: Organic Aerosols in the Earth's Atmosphere, *Environ. Sci.*
6 *Technol.*, 43, 7614-7618, doi:10.1021/es9006004, 2009.

7 Eddingsaas, N. C., Loza, C. L., Yee, L. D., Chan, M., Schilling, K. A., Chhabra, P. S.,
8 Seinfeld, J. H., and Wennberg, P. O.: α -pinene photooxidation under controlled chemical
9 conditions – Part 2: SOA yield and composition in low- and high-NO_x environments, *Atmos.*
10 *Chem. Phys.*, 12, 7413-7427, 2012.

11 Edney, E. O., Kleindienst, T. E., Jaoui, M., Lewandowski, M., Offenberg, J. H., Wang, W.,
12 and Claeys, M.: Formation of 2-methyltetrols and 2-methylglyceric acid in secondary organic
13 aerosol from laboratory irradiated isoprene/NO_x/SO₂ air mixtures and their detection in
14 ambient PM_{2.5} samples collected in the eastern United States, *Atmos. Environ.*, 39, 5281-5289,
15 2005.

16 Ehn, M., Kleist, E., Junninen, H., Petäjä, T., Lönn, G., Schobesberger, S., Maso, M. D.,
17 Trimborn, A., Kulmala, M., Worsnop, D. R., Wahner, A., Wildt, J., and Mentel, Th. F.: Gas
18 phase formation of extremely oxidized pinene reaction products in chamber and ambient air,
19 *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 12, 5113-5127, 2012.

20 Ehn, M., Thornton, J. A., Kleist, E., Sipilä, M., Junninen, H., Pullinen, I., Springer, M.,
21 Rubach, F., Tillmann, R., Lee, B., Lopez-Hilfiker, F., Andres, S., Acir, I. H., Rissanen, M.,
22 Jokinen, T., Schobesberger, S., Kangasluoma, J., Kontkanen, J., Nieminen, T., Kurtén, T.,
23 Nielsen, L. B., Jørgensen, S., Kjaergaard, H. G., Canagaratna, M., Maso, M. D., Berndt, T.,
24 Petäjä, T., Wahner, A., Kerminen, V. M., Kulmala, M., Worsnop, D. R., Wildt, J., and Mentel
25 T. M.: A large source of low-volatility secondary organic aerosol, *Nature Letter*, 506, 476-479,
26 2014, doi:10.1038/nature13032.

27 Emanuelson, E. U., Hallquist, M., Kristensen, K., Glasius, M., Bohn, B., Fuchs, H., Kammer,
28 B., Kiendler-Scharr, A., Nehr, S., Rubach, F., Tillmann, R., Wahner, A., Wu, H.-C., and
29 Mentel, Th. F.: Formation of anthropogenic secondary organic aerosol (SOA) and its
30 influence on biogenic SOA properties, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 13, 2837-2855, 2013.

1 Faiola, C. L., VanderSchelden, G. S., Wen, M., Elloy, F. C., Cobos, D. R., Watts, R. J.,
2 Jobson, B. T., and VanReken, T. M.: SOA formation potential of emissions from soil and leaf
3 litter, *Environ. Sci., Technol.*, 48, 938–946, 2014.

4 Fu, P., Kawamura, K., Chen, J., and Barrie, L. A.: Isoprene, monoterpene, and sesquiterpenes
5 oxidation products in the high arctic aerosols during late winter to early summer, *Environ. Sci.*
6 *Technol.*, 43, 4022-4028, 2009.

7 Fuentes, J. D., Wang, D., Bowling, D. R., Potosnal, M., Monson, R. K., Goliff, W. S., and
8 Stockwell, W. R.: Biogenic hydrocarbon chemistry within and above a mixed deciduous
9 forest, *J. Atmos. Chem.*, 56, 165-185, 2007.

10 Goldstein, A. H., McKay, M., Kurpius, M. R., Schade, G. W., Lee, A., and Holzinger, R.:
11 Forest thinning experiment confirms ozone deposition to forest canopy is dominated by
12 reaction with biogenic VOCs, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 31, L22106, doi:10.1029/2004GL021259,
13 2004.

14 Goldstein, A. H., Koven, C. D., Heald, C. L., and Fung, I. Y.: Biogenic carbon and
15 anthropogenic pollutants combine to form a cooling haze over the southeastern United States,
16 *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 106, 8835–8840,
17 doi:10.1073/pnas.0904128106, 2009.

18 Guenther, A. B., Zimmerman, P. R., and Harley, P. C.: Isoprene and monoterpene emission
19 rate variability: Model evaluations and sensitivity analysis, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 98(D7), 12609-
20 12617, 1993.

21 Guenther, A. B., Jiang, X., Heald, C. L., Sakulyanontvittaya, T., Duhl, T., Emmons, L. K.,
22 and Wang, X.: The model of emissions of gases and aerosols from nature version 2.1
23 (MEGAN2.1): an extended and updated framework for modelling biogenic emissions, *Geosci.*
24 *Model Dev.*, 5, 1471-1492, 2012.

25 Hakola, H., Tarvainen, V., Laurila, T., Hiltunen, V., Hellén, H., and Keronen, P.: Seasonal
26 variation of VOC concentrations above a boreal coniferous forest, *Atmos. Environ.*, 37, 1623-
27 1634, 2003.

28 Hallquist, M., Wenger, J. C., Baltensperger, U., Rudich, Y., Simpson, D., Claeys, M.,
29 Dommen, J., Donahue, N. M., George, C., Goldstein, A. H., Hamilton, J. F., Herrmann, H.,
30 Hoffmann, T., Iinuma, Y., Jang, M., Jenkin, M. E., Jimenez, J. L., Kiendler-Scharr, A.
31 Maenhaut, W., McFiggans, G., Mentel, Th. F., Monod, A., Prévôt, A. S. H., Seinfeld, J. H.,

1 Surratt, J. D., Szmigielski, R., and Wildt, J.: The formation, properties and impact of
2 secondary organic aerosol: current and emerging issues, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 9, 5155-5236,
3 2009.

4 Hamotani, K., Monji, N., and Yamaguchi, K.: Development of a long-term CO₂ flux
5 measurement system using REA method with density correction, *J. Agric. Meteorol.*, 57, 93-
6 99, 2001.

7 Hayward, S., Muncey, R. J., James, A. E., Halsall, C. J., and Hewitt, C. N.: Monoterpene
8 emissions from soil in a Sitka spruce forest, *Atmos. Environ.*, 35(24), 4081-4087, 2001.

9 Holzinger, R., Lee, A., Paw U, K. T., and Goldstein, A. H.: Observations of oxidation
10 products above a forest imply biogenic emissions of very reactive compounds, *Atmos. Chem.*
11 *Phys.*, 5, 67-75, 2005.

12 Isaacman, G., Kreisberg, N., Yee, L., Chan, A., Worton, D., Hering, S., and Goldstein, A. H.:
13 Hourly measurement of the concentration and gas-particle partitioning of oxygenated organic
14 tracers in ambient aerosol: First results from Berkeley, CA and rural Alabama, paper presented
15 at American Association for Aerosol Research 32nd Annual Conference, Portland, OR.

16 Jenkin, M. E., Boyd, A. A., and Lesclaux, R.: Peroxy radical kinetics resulting from the OH-
17 Initiated oxidation of 1,3-butadiene, 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene and isoprene, *J. Atmos.*
18 *Chem.*, 29, 267-298, 1998.

19 Kanakidou, M., Seinfeld, J. H., Pandis, S. N., Barnes, I., Dentener, F. J., Facchini, M. C., Van
20 Dingenen, R., Ervens, B., Nenes, A., Nielsen, C. J., Moortgat, G. K., Winterhalter, R., Myhre,
21 C. E. L., Tsigaridis, K., Vignati, E., Stephanou, E. G., and Wilson, J.: Organic aerosol and
22 global climate modeling: a review, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 5, 1053-1123, 2005.

23 Karl, T., Harley, P., Emmons, L., Thornton, B., Guenther, A., Basu, C., Turnipseed, A., and
24 Jardine, K.: Efficient atmospheric cleansing of oxidized organic trace gases by vegetation,
25 *Science*, 330, 816, doi: 10.1126/science.11992534, 2010.

26 Kesselmeier, J. and Staudt, M.: Biogenic volatile organic compounds (VOC): An overview on
27 emission, physiology and ecology. *J. Atmos. Chem.*, 33, 23-88, 1999.

28 Kleindienst, T. E., Lewandowski, M., Offenberg, J. H., Jaoui, M., and Edney, E. O.: Ozone-
29 isoprene reaction: Re-examination of the formation of secondary organic aerosol, *Geophys.*
30 *Res. Lett.*, 34, L01805, doi:10.1029/2006GL027485, 2007.

1 Kourtchev, I., Copolovici, L., Claeys, M. and Maenhaut, W.: Characterization of atmospheric
2 aerosols at a forested site in central Europe, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 43, 4665-4671, 2009.

3 Kristensen, K., Enggrob, K. L., King, S. M., Worton, D. R., Platt, S. M., Mortensen, R.,
4 Rosenoern, T., Surratt, J. D., Bilde, M., Goldstein, A. H., and Glasius, M.: Formation and
5 occurrence of dimer ester of pinene oxidation products in atmospheric aerosols, *Atmos. Chem.*
6 *Phys.*, 13, 3763-3776, 2013.

7 Kuhn, U., Rottenberger, S., Biesenthal, T., Wolf, A., Schebeske, G., Ciccioli, P., Brancaleoni,
8 E., Frattoni, M., Tavares, T. M., and Kesselmeier, J.: Seasonal differences in isoprene and
9 light-dependent monoterpene emission by Amazonian tree species, *Glob. Change Biol.* 10,
10 663-682, 2004.

11 Laffineur, Q., Aubinet, M., Schoon, N., Amelynck, C., Müller, J. F., Dewulf, J., Langenhove,
12 H. V., Steppe, K., Šinpraga, M., and Heinesch, B.: Isoprene and monoterpene emissions from
13 a mixed temperate forest, *Atmos. Environ.*, 45, 3157-3168, 2011.

14 Leff, J. W. and Fierer, N.: Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from soil and litter
15 samples, *Soil Biol. Biochem.*, 40, 1629-1636, 2008.

16 Lin, C., Owen, S. M., and Peñuelas, J.: Volatile organic compounds in the roots and
17 rhizosphere of *Pinus* spp., *Soil Biol. Biochem.*, 39(4), 951-960, 2007.

18 Lin, Y. H., Budisulistiorini, S. H., Chu, K., Siejack, R. A., Zhang, H., Riva, M., Zhang, Z.,
19 Gold, A., Kautzman, K. E., and Surratt, J. D.: Light-absorbing oligomer formation in
20 secondary organic aerosol from reactive uptake of isoprene epoxydiols, *Environ. Sci.*
21 *Technol.*, 48, 12012-12021, 2014.

22 Miyazaki, Y., Aggarwal, S. G., Singh, K., Gupta, P. K., and Kawamura, K.: Dicarboxylic
23 acids and water-soluble organic carbon in aerosols in New Delhi, India, in winter:
24 Characteristics and formation processes, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 114, D19206,
25 doi:10.1029/2009JD011790, 2009.

26 Miyazaki, Y., Jung, J., Fu, P., Mizoguchi, Y., Yamanoi, K., and Kawamura, K.: Evidence of
27 formation of submicrometer water-soluble organic aerosols at a deciduous forest site in
28 northern Japan in summer, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 117, D19213, doi:10.1029/2012JD018250, 2012.

- 1 Miyazaki, Y., Fu, P. Q., Ono, K., Tachibana, E., and Kawamura, K.: Seasonal cycles of
2 water-soluble organic nitrogen aerosols in a deciduous broadleaf forest in northern Japan, *J.*
3 *Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 119, 1440–1454, doi:10.1002/2013JD020713, 2014.
- 4 Mochizuki, T., Tani, A., Takahashi, Y., Saigusa, N., and Ueyama, M.: Long-term
5 measurement of terpenoid flux above a *Larix kaempferi* forest using a relaxed eddy
6 accumulation method, *Atmos. Environ.*, 83, 53-61, 2014.
- 7 Müller, L., Reinnig, M.-C., Naumann, K. H., Saathoff, H., Mentel, T. F., Donahue, N. M., and
8 Hoffmann, T.: Formation of 3-methyl-1,2,3-butanetricarboxylic acid via gas phase oxidation
9 of pinonic acid—a mass spectrometric study of SOA aging, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 12, 1483-
10 1496, 2012.
- 11 Noe, S. M., Hüve, K., Niinemets, Ü., and Copolovici, L.: Seasonal variation in vertical
12 volatile compounds air concentrations within a remote hemiboreal mixed forest, *Atmos.*
13 *Chem. Phys.*, 12, 3909-3926, 2012.
- 14 Nozière, B., González, N. J., Borg-Karlson, A.-K., Pei, Y., Redeby, J. P., Krejci, R., Dommen,
15 J., Prevot, A. S. H., and Anthonsen, T.: Atmospheric chemistry in stereo: A new look at
16 secondary organic aerosols from isoprene, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 38, L11807,
17 doi:10.1029/2011GL047323, 2011.
- 18 Okano, T. and Arase, T.: Biomass measurement of larch forest in Fuji Hokuroku Flux
19 Research Site, in Annual Report of Global Environmental Monitoring H19, Center for Global
20 Change Environmental Research [in Japanese], Natl. Inst. for Environ. Studies, Tukuba,
21 Japan, 16 pp., 2007.
- 22 Paatero, P. and Tapper, U.: Positive matrix factorization: A non-negative factor model with
23 optimal utilization of error estimates of data values, *Environmetrics*, 5(2), 111-126, 1994.
- 24 Pankow, J. F.: An absorption model of the gas/particle partitioning of organic compounds in
25 the atmosphere, *Atmos. Environ.*, 28, 185-188, 1994.
- 26 Paulot, F., Crouse, J. D., Kjaergaard, H. G., Kürten, A., Clair, J. M. St., Seinfeld, J. H., and
27 Wennberg, P. O.: Unexpected epoxide formation in the gas-phase photooxidation of isoprene,
28 *Science*, 325, 730-733, 2009.
- 29 Rinne, J., Hakola, H., Laurila, T., and Tannik, U.: Canopy scale monoterpene emissions of
30 *Pinus sylvestris* dominated forests, *Atmos. Environ.*, 34, 1099-1107, 2000.

1 Schobesberger, S., Junninen, H., Bianchi, F., Lönn, G., Ehn, M., Lehtipalo, K., Dommen, J.,
2 Ehrhart, S., Ortega, I. K., Franchin, A., Nieminen, T., Riccobono, F., Hutterli, M., Duplissy, J.,
3 Almeida, J., Amorim, A., Breitenlechner, M., Downard, A. J., Dunne, E. M., Flagan, R. C.,
4 Kajos, M., Keskinen, H., Kirkby, J., Kupc, A., Kürten, A., Kurtén, T., Laaksonen, A., Mathot,
5 S., Onnela, A., Praplan, A. P., Rondo, L., Santos, F. D., Schallhart, S., Schnitzhofer, R., Sipilä,
6 M., Tomé, A., Tsagkogeorgas, G., Vehkamäki, H., Wimmer, D., Baltensperger, U., Carslaw,
7 K. S., Curtius, J., Hansel, A., Petäjä, T., Kulmala, M., Donahue, N. M., and Worsno, D. R.:
8 Molecular understanding of atmospheric particle formation from sulfic acid and large
9 oxidized organic molecules, *PNAS*, 110(43), 17223-17228, 2013.

10 Spanke, J., Rannik, Ü., Forkel, R., Nigge, W., and Hoffmann, T.: Emission fluxes and
11 atmospheric degradation of monoterpenes above a boreal forest: field measurements and
12 modeling, *Tellus*, 53B, 406-422, 2001.

13 Surratt, J. D., Lewandowski, M., Offenberg, J. H., Jaoui, M., Kleindienst, T. E., Edney, E. O.,
14 and Seinfeld, J. H.: Effect of acidity on secondary organic aerosol formation from isoprene,
15 *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 41, 5363-5369, 2007.

16 Surratt, J. D., Chan, A. W. H., Eddingsaas, N. C., Chan, M., Loza, C. L., Kwan, A. J., Hersey,
17 S. P., Flagan, R. C., Wennberg, P. O., and Seinfeld, J. H.: Reactive intermediates revealed in
18 secondary organic aerosol formation from isoprene, *PNAS*, 107(15), 6640-6645, 2010.

19 Szmigielski, R., Surratt, J. D., Gómez-González, G., Van der Veken, P., Kourtchev, I.,
20 Vermeylen, R., Blockhuys, F., Jaoui, M., Kleindienst, T. E., Lewandowski, M., and Claeys,
21 M.: 3-Methyl-1,2,3-butanetricarboxylic acid: An atmospheric tracer for terpene secondary
22 organic aerosol, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 34, L24811, doi:10.1029/2007GL031338, 2007.

23 Tani, A., Nozoe, S., Aoki, M., and Hewitt, C. N.: Monoterpene fluxes measured above a
24 Japanese red pine forest at Oshiba plateau, Japan, *Atmos. Environ.*, 36, 3391-3402, 2002.

25 Tani, A., Tobe, S., and Shimizu, S.: Uptake of methacrolein and methyl vinyl ketone by tree
26 saplings and implications for forest atmosphere, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 44, 7096-7101, 2010.

27 Tuazon, E. C., and Atkinson, R.: A product of the gas-phase reaction of isoprene with the OH
28 radical in the presence of NO_x, *Inter. Journal. of Chem. Kinet.*, 22, 1221-1236, 1990.

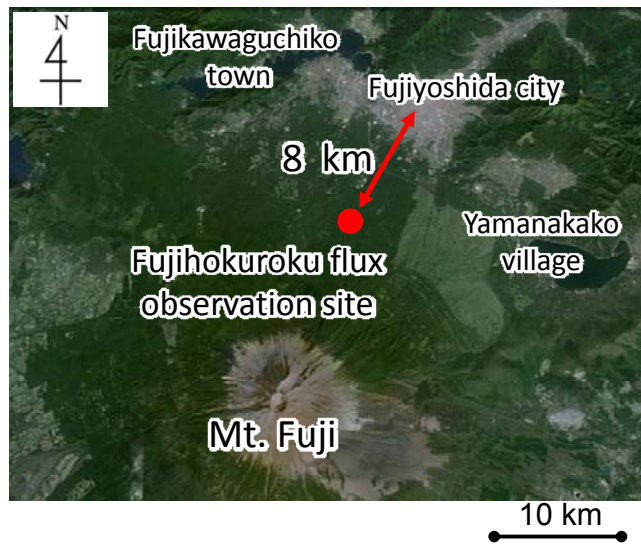
29 Urakawa, R., Ohte, N., Shibata, H., Tateno, R., Hishi, T., Fukushima, K., Inagaki, Y., Hirai,
30 K., Oda, T., Oyanagi, N., Nakata, M., Toda, H., Tanaka, K., Fukuzawa, K., Watanabe, T.,
31 Tokuchi, N., Nakaji, T., Saigusa, N., Yamao, Y., Nakanishi, A., Enoki, T., Ugawa, S.,

- 1 Hayakawa, A., Kotani, A., Kuroiwa, M., and Isobe, K.: Biogeochemical nitrogen properties
2 of forest soils in the Japanese archipelago, *Ecol. Res.*, 30, 1-2, doi:10.1007/s11284-014-1212-
3 8, 2015.
- 4 Xu, L., Guo, H., Boyd, C. M., Klein, M., Bougiatioti, A., Cerully, K. M., Hite, J. R.,
5 Isaacman-VanWertz, G., Kreisberg, N. M., Knote, C., Olson, K., Koss, A., Goldstein, A. H.,
6 Hering, S. V., de Gouw, J., Baumann, K., Lee, S.-H., Nenes, A., Weber, R. J., and Ng, N. L.:
7 Effects of anthropogenic emissions on aerosol formation from isoprene and monoterpenes in
8 the southeastern United States, *PNAS*, 112(1), 37-42, 2015.
- 9 Yu, J., Cocker III, D. R., Griffin, R. J., Flagan, R. C., and Seinfeld, J. H.: Gasphase ozone
10 oxidation of monoterpenes: Gaseous and particulate products, *J. Atmos. Chem.*, 34, 207-258,
11 1999.
- 12
- 13

1 Table 1. Concentrations of biogenic VOC, biogenic SOA, inorganic ions, and oxidants
 2 detected in the *Larix kaempferi* forest.

Compounds	Daytime				Nighttime			
	concentration (ng m ⁻³)				concentration (ng m ⁻³)			
	mean	SD	min	max	mean	SD	min	max
Biogenic VOCs (ng m ⁻³)								
Isoprene	316	139	157	703	NA	NA	NA	NA
α-pinene	1444	837	489	4395	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anthropogenic VOCs (ng m ⁻³)								
MEK	130	105	15	329	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzene	485	415	34	1241	NA	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	637	411	144	1594	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxidation products of isoprene (ng m ⁻³)								
MACR	146	44	71	252	NA	NA	NA	NA
MVK	163	62	70	320	NA	NA	NA	NA
Isoprene SOA tracers (ng m ⁻³)								
2-methylglyceric acid	4.5	3.6	0.2	11.3	1.4	1.3	0.1	3
2-methyltetrols	14.0	6.8	0.4	30.7	8.8	6.3	0.7	19
2-methylthreitol	4.2	2.9	0.2	9.5	2.2	1.9	0.2	4
2-methylerythritol	9.8	6.2	0.3	21.2	6.6	6.0	0.5	15
α-pinene SOA tracers (ng m ⁻³)								
Pinonic acid	12.7	7.7	1.7	28.0	3.1	2.6	0.9	6.8
Pinic acid	4.9	5.0	0.0	18.2	6.4	5.8	0.8	14.5
3-hydroxyglutaric acid	14.4	13.7	1.6	44.0	15.9	15.8	1.0	35.6
3-MBTCA	14.3	13.6	0.0	49.7	12.7	12.8	0.3	27.5
Inorganic ions (ng m ⁻³)								
SO ₄ ²⁻	2937	2065	617	6331	1875	1592	767	4237
NO ₃ ⁻	529	289	271	1562	200	136	95	385
O ₃ (ppb)	29.4	16.2	4.6	63.0	13.5	11.0	4.0	30.8
NO _x (ppb)	1.5	0.8	0.6	3.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.3

3
 4
 5



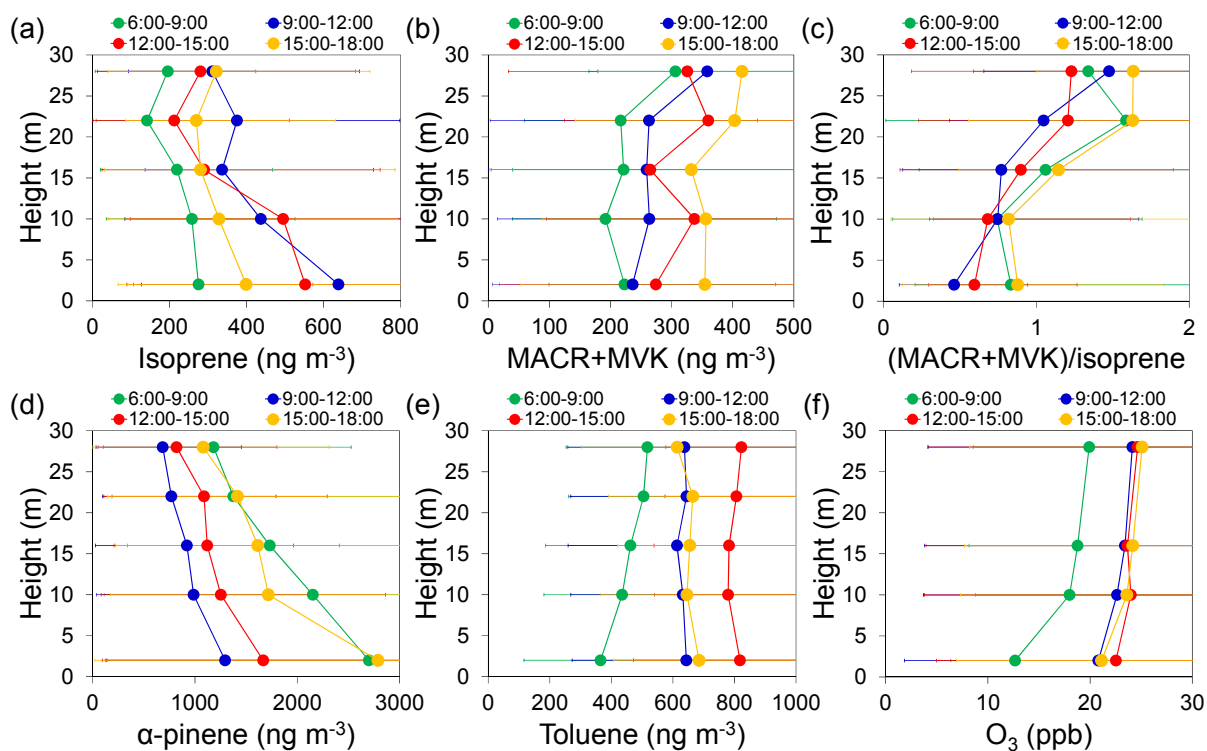
1

2 Figure 1. Location of the study site.

3

4

1

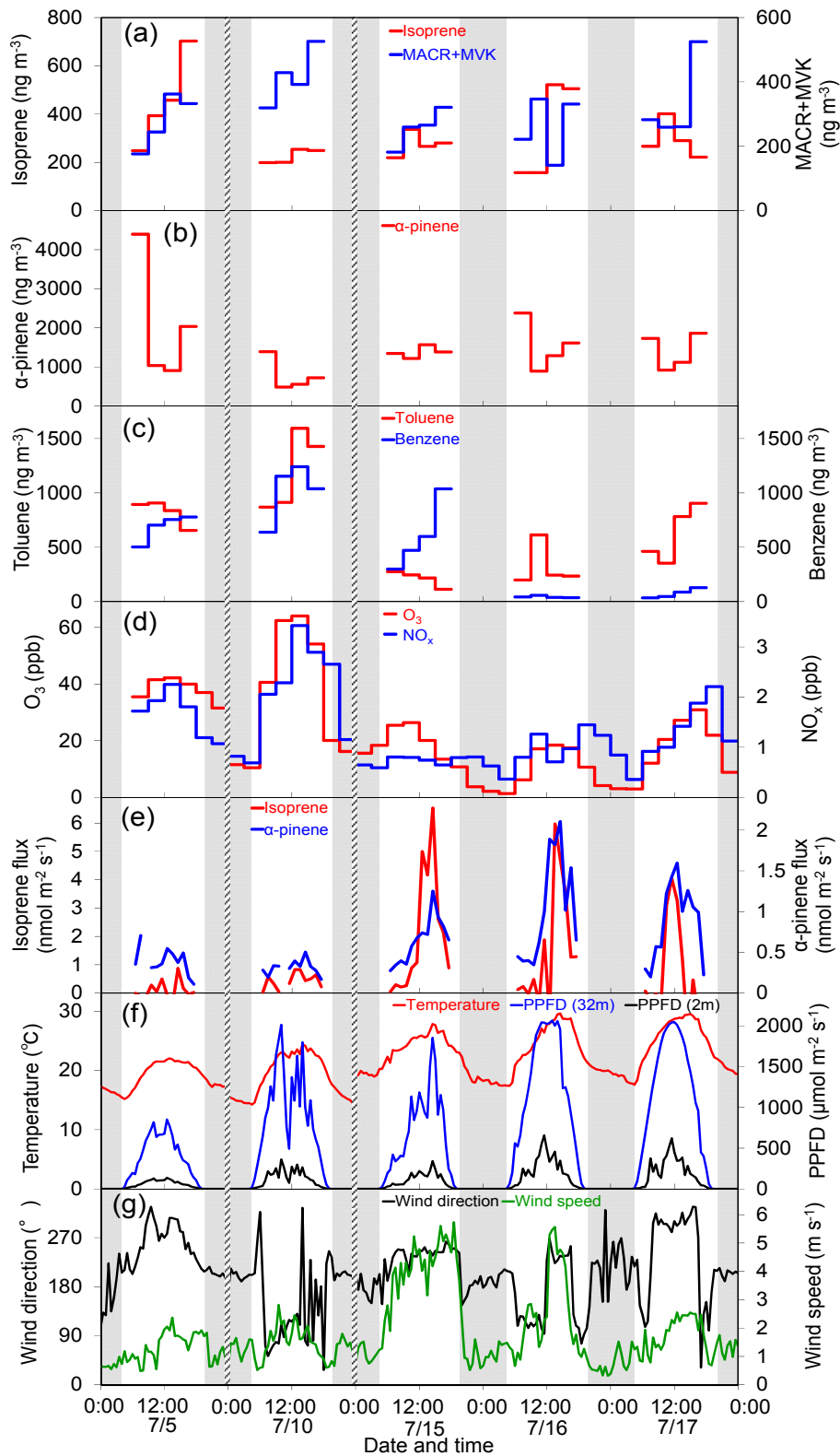


2

3 Figure 2. The average vertical profiles of (a) isoprene, (b) MACR+MVK, (c)
 4 (MACR+MVK)/isoprene, (d) α -pinene, (e) toluene, and (f) O_3 during the study period. Data
 5 shown are median values with interquartile range.

6

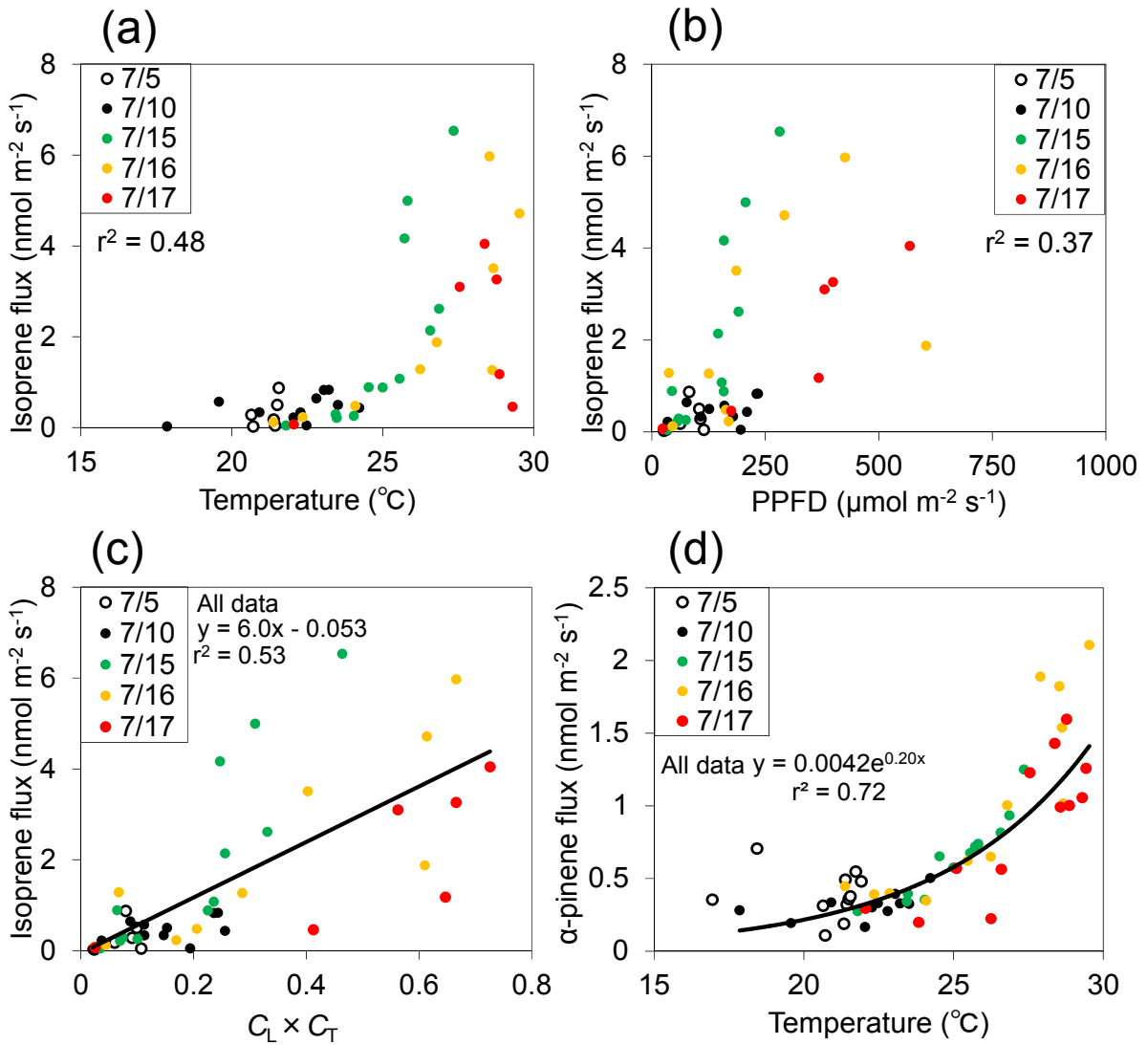
7



1

2 Figure 3. Diurnal variation of (a) isoprene, MACR, and MVK, (b) α -pinene, (c) toluene and
 3 benzene, (d) O_3 and NO_x , (e) isoprene and α -pinene fluxes (f) temperature and solar radiation,
 4 and (g) wind speed and wind direction. Shaded areas indicate nighttime.

5

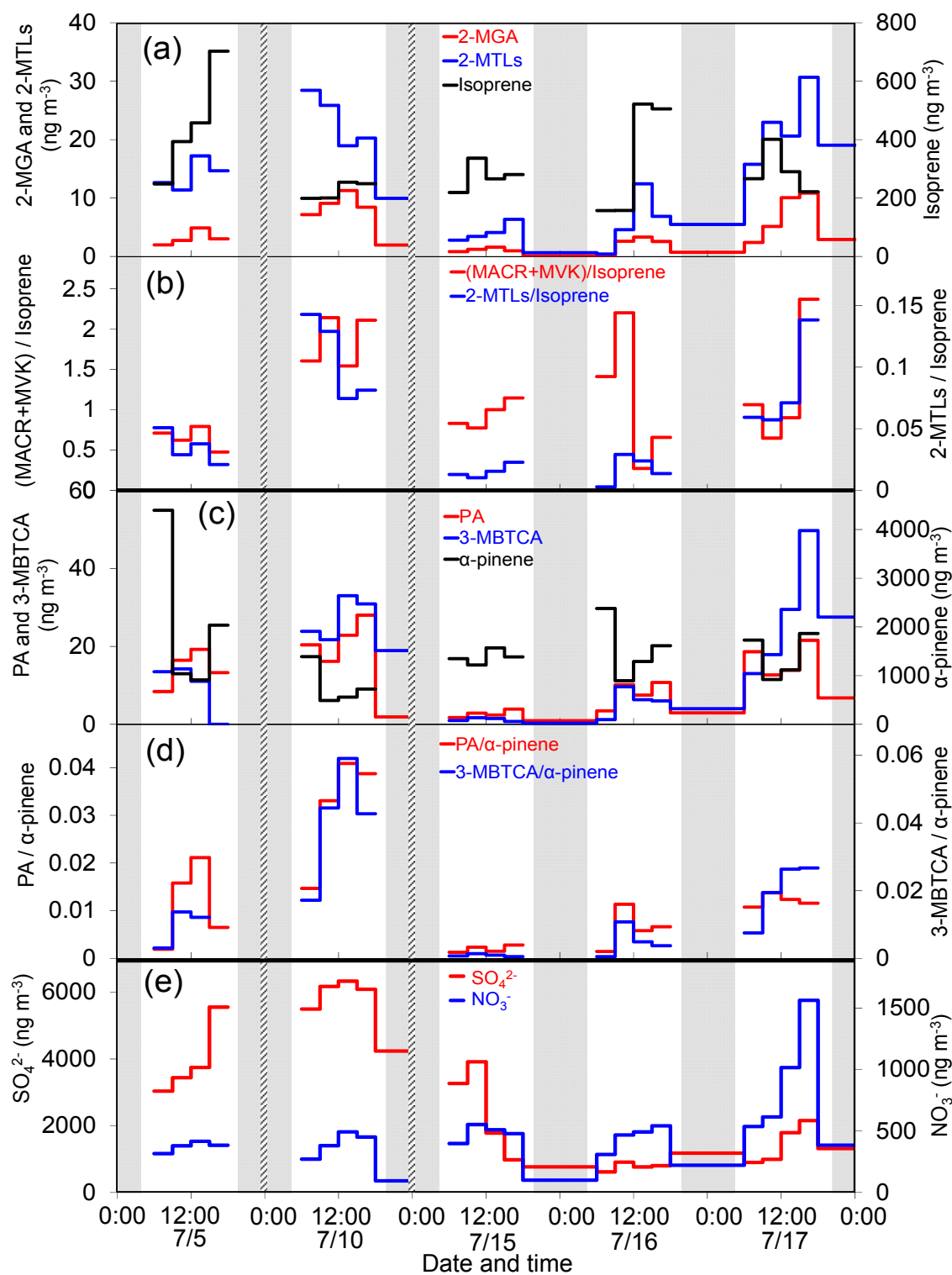


1

2 Figure 4. Isoprene fluxes against (a) the ambient temperature, (b) photosynthetic photon flux
 3 density (PPFD), and (c) temperature and light activity factor ($C_L \times C_T$) and (d) α -pinene flux
 4 against the ambient temperature.

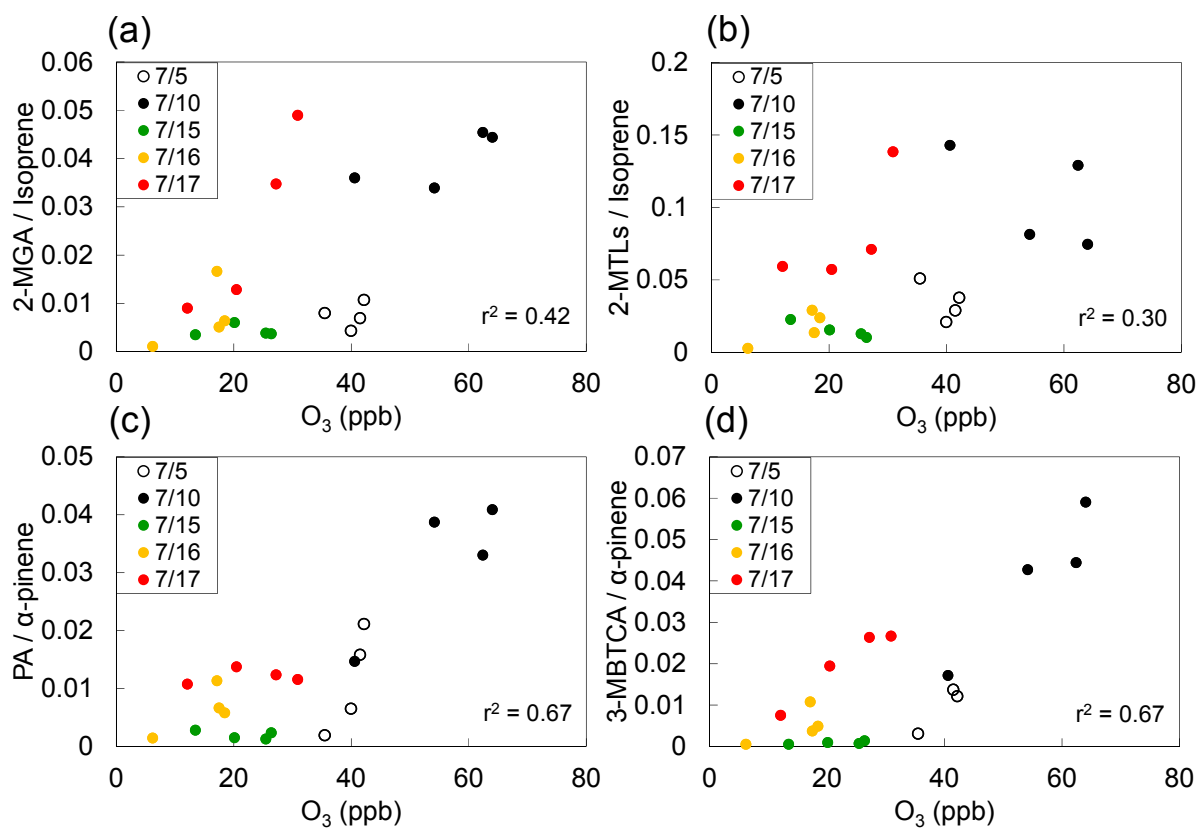
5

6



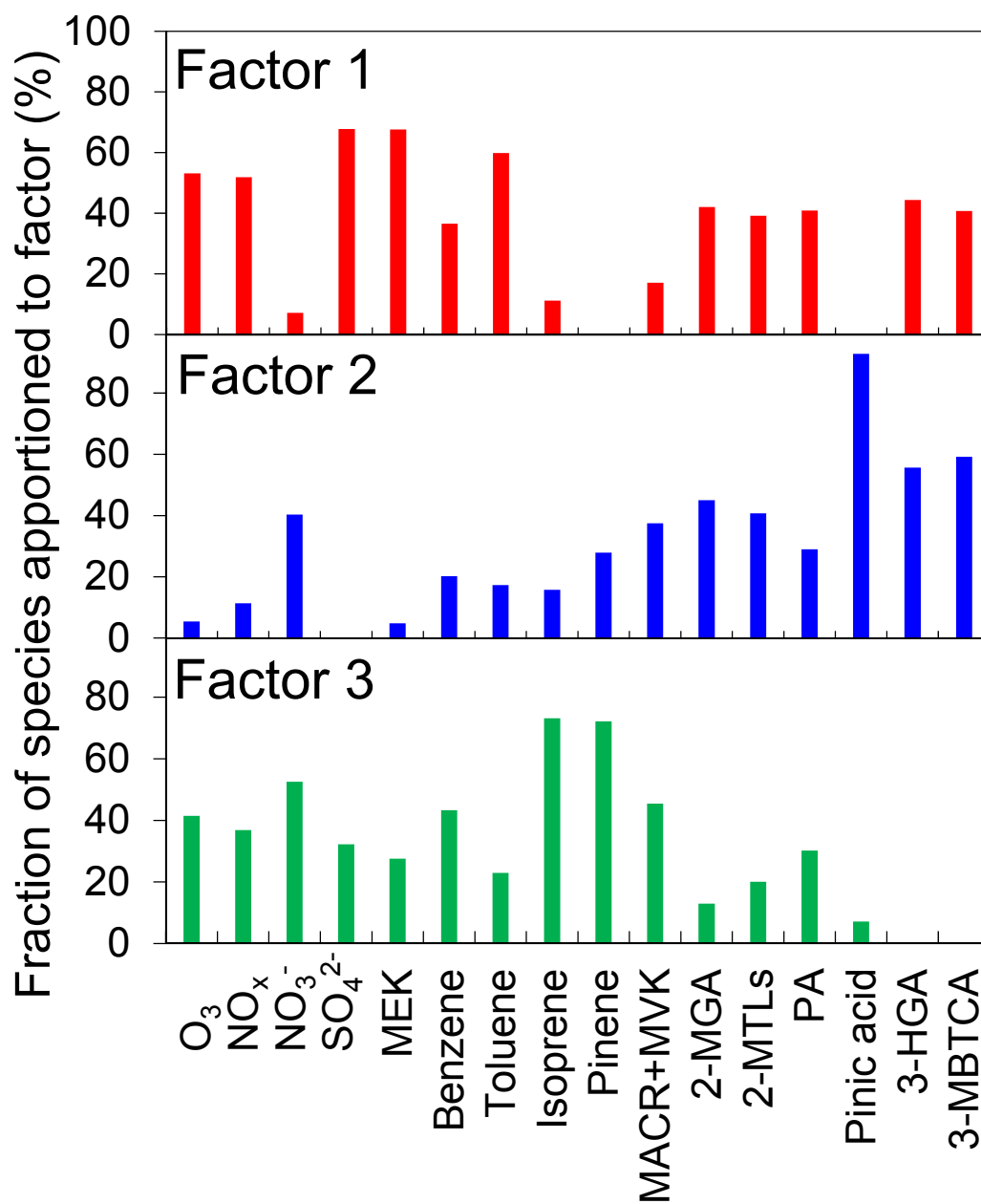
1
 2 Figure 5. Diurnal variations of (a) 2-MGA, 2-MTLs, and isoprene, (b) the ratios of
 3 (MACR+MVK)/isoprene and 2-MTLs/isoprene, (c) PA, 3-MBTCA, and α -pinene, (d) the
 4 ratios of pinonic acid/ α -pinene and 3-MBTCA/ α -pinene, and (e) SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^- at the 16-m
 5 altitude level on 5, 10, and 15–17 July. Shaded areas indicate nighttime.

6



1
 2 Figure. 6. The ratios of (a) 2-MGA/isoprene, (b) 2-MTLs/isoprene, (c) PA/ α -pinene, and (d)
 3 3-MBTCA/ α -pinene as a function of the O_3 mixing ratios.
 4

1

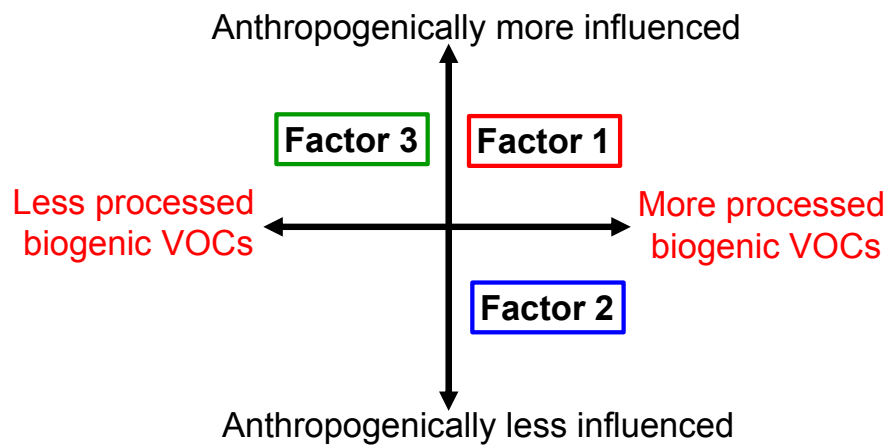


2

3 Figure 7. Three compositional factors isolated by PMF.

4

5

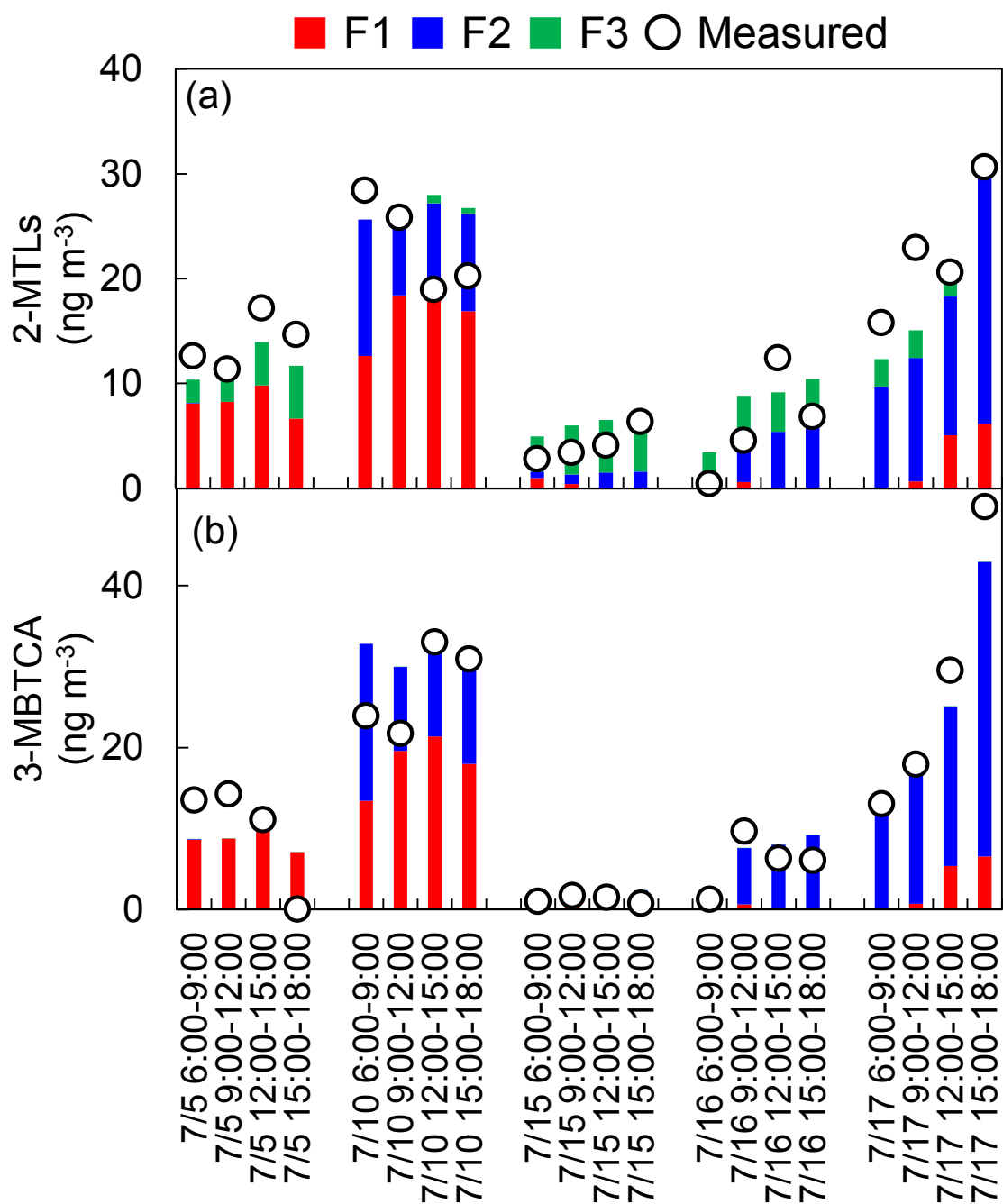


1

2 Figure 8. Schematic of each characteristic of the three PMF factors in term of the degree of
3 anthropogenic influence and processing of biogenic VOCs.

4

5



2

3 Figure 9. Time series of estimated relative contributions of different factors to the
 4 concentrations of (a) 2-MTLs and (b) 3-MBTCA resolved by PMF in each day. Open circles
 5 indicate the measured concentrations within the forest canopy.

6

7