

# 1 **Characterization of total ecosystem scale biogenic VOC** 2 **exchange at a Mediterranean oak-hornbeam forest**

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19

## 20 **Abstract**

21 Recently, the number and amount of biogenically emitted volatile organic compounds (VOCs) has  
22 been discussed vigorously. Depending on the ecosystem the published number varies between a  
23 dozen and several hundred compounds. We present ecosystem exchange fluxes from a mixed oak-  
24 hornbeam forest in the Po Valley, Italy. The fluxes were measured by a proton transfer reaction-time-  
25 of-flight (PTR-ToF) mass spectrometer and calculated by the eddy covariance (EC) method.  
26 Detectable fluxes were observed for up to 29 compounds, dominated by isoprene, which comprised  
27 over 60% of the total upward flux (in molar basis). The daily average of the total VOC upward flux  
28 was  $10.4 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Methanol had the highest concentration and accounted for the largest  
29 downward flux. Methanol seemed to be deposited to dew, as the downward flux happened in the early

1 morning, right after the calculated surface temperature came closest to the calculated dew point  
2 temperature.

3 We estimated that up to 30% of the upward flux of methyl vinyl ketone (MVK) and methacrolein  
4 (MACR) originated from atmospheric oxidation of isoprene. A comparison between two methods for  
5 the flux detection (manual and automated) was made. Their respective advantages and disadvantages  
6 were discussed and the differences in their results shown. Both provide comparable results.

## 7 **1. Introduction**

8 Volatile organic compound- fluxes between vegetation and atmosphere affect atmospheric chemistry  
9 by controlling the oxidation capacity of the atmosphere (Fehsenfeld et al., 1992, Fuentes et al., 2000).  
10 The non-methane biogenic VOC emissions are dominated by terpenoids, e.g. isoprene and  
11 monoterpenes, followed by oxygenated VOCs such as methanol and acetone (Kesselmeier et al.,  
12 1999, Guenther et al., 2012). The emitted VOCs are physically removed by dry or wet deposition or  
13 are oxidized by e.g. OH, O<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub> (Mogensen et al., 2015). Their oxidation contributes to the  
14 tropospheric ozone formation and destruction processes (e.g. Derwent et al., 2003, Bloss et al., 2005),  
15 aerosol formation and aerosol growth and, thereby, influences air quality and climate (Kulmala et al.  
16 1998, Tunved et al., 2006, Monks et al., 2009, Riipinen et al., 2012, Paasonen et al., 2013). To assess  
17 these effects caused by the biogenic VOCs, reliable flux budgets are necessary.

18 Most ecosystem scale VOC flux measurements have been conducted with disjunct eddy covariance  
19 method by mass scanning using proton-transfer-reaction quadrupole-mass-spectrometer (PTR-  
20 QMS), relaxed eddy accumulation or surface layer gradient techniques with gas chromatography -  
21 mass spectrometry applying selected ion mode (e.g. Lamb et al., 1985; Businger and Oncley, 1990;  
22 Fuentes et al., 1996; Guenther et al., 1996; Rinne et al., 2001; Karl et al., 2002; Rinne and Ammann,  
23 2012). These methods require pre-selection of target compounds and in case of the PTR-QMS suffer  
24 from the limitation of unit mass resolution, making it impossible to separate isobaric compounds, i.e.  
25 compounds with identical integer mass, but different chemical composition. Thus, measurements  
26 have inherently focused on compounds already known to be emitted by vegetation and thereby hinder  
27 the discovery of fluxes of compounds not previously known to be emitted by vegetation. Furthermore,  
28 extreme weather conditions such as hail can change the VOC flux pattern (Kaser et al., 2013), which  
29 is difficult to measure with such methods.

30 Lately, new insights were provided by the more universal and sensitive PTR-ToF. Park et al. (2013)  
31 analysed flux data obtained by the PTR-ToF and revealed many previously unobserved compounds  
32 to be emitted, but this approach has so far only been applied to very few vegetation types (e.g.  
33 Ruuskanen et al., 2011, Park et al., 2013, Kaser et al., 2013).

1 In this study we have conducted VOC flux measurements at a remnant natural oak-hornbeam  
2 dominated forest (Bosco Fontana) in northern Italy as part of an intensive field campaign organized  
3 by the European FP7 project 'ÉCLAIRE' (Effects of climate change on air pollution impacts and  
4 response strategies for European ecosystems). The objectives of the ÉCLAIRE Bosco Fontana  
5 experiment were (a) to quantify the exchange of a range of pollutants with this ecosystem in one of  
6 the most polluted regions of Europe, (b) to assess the importance of in-canopy chemical interactions  
7 on the biosphere / atmosphere exchange of reactive gases and aerosols and (c) to provide a supersite  
8 in the framework of a spatial Po Valley study that combined resources from two EU projects  
9 (ÉCLAIRE, PEGASOS: Pan-European gas aerosol climate interaction study) with a national Italian  
10 initiative.

11 In this paper, we present the results of the application of state-of-the-art PTR-ToF mass spectrometry  
12 and eddy covariance technique to derive the total biogenic VOC flux above the Bosco Fontana  
13 ecosystem. The aims of this study were: i) the comparison of two data processing approaches to  
14 identify compounds for which fluxes were above the detection limit, contrasting the automated  
15 method used by Park et al. (2013) with the manual method, which is using manual cross covariance  
16 peak checking (e.g. Taipale et al., 2010; Ruuskanen et al., 2011; Kaser et al., 2013); ii) the  
17 characterization of the total ecosystem scale VOC flux from a Mediterranean oak forest, with  
18 particular emphasis on iii) the quantification of the contribution of non-terpenoid VOCs to the total  
19 VOC flux, iv) the estimation of the possible contribution of secondary compounds to the observed  
20 above-canopy fluxes, and v) the study of dew potentially causing methanol deposition in the morning.  
21 A companion paper (Acton et al., 2015) compares the PTR-ToF-MS measurements with  
22 simultaneous measurements by PTR-QMS and a bottom-up estimate of the canopy flux scaled up  
23 from leaf level emission measurements, and also derives emission factors for the use in emissions  
24 models.

25

## 26 **2. Materials and methods**

### 27 **2.1. Bosco Fontana site description**

28 The measurements were performed from June 15<sup>th</sup> to July 6<sup>th</sup> 2012 in Bosco Fontana, Lombardy,  
29 Italy. Bosco Fontana is a 233 ha forested nature reserve located in the north-east of the Po valley. The  
30 main tree species are *Quercus cerris* (turkey oak), *Quercus robur* (pedunculate oak), *Quercus rubra*  
31 (northern red oak) and *Carpinus betulus* (Hornbeam) (Dalponte et al., 2008). The typical height of  
32 the trees varied between 26 and 28 m. The surroundings of the Bosco Fontana forest area are

1 agricultural land and some roads. The largest city nearby is Mantua, with 48000 inhabitants, which  
2 is located 8 km to the south-east. The measurement site is 25 m above sea the level. The temperatures  
3 varied from 18 to 32 °C during the campaign and the main wind directions were east and west. The  
4 measurement tower was 42 m high and located in the south-western part of the nature reserve  
5 (45.20°N, 10.74°E). Figure 1 shows a satellite image of the area, with the position of the tower and  
6 the mean 80% footprint (Acton et al., 2015). The climatological mean annual temperature is 13.3°C  
7 and the mean annual precipitation is 834 mm (Willmott and Matsuura, 2012a and 2012b).

8

## 9 **2.2. Meteorological and trace gas data**

10 The measurement tower was equipped with temperature and relative humidity sensors at several  
11 heights. The turbulence data were measured with a 3-d anemometer (HS 50, Gill Instruments) at 32  
12 m above ground level (later referred as agl) and the instrument was fastened on a pole 1.7 m away  
13 from the lattice tower. An additional measurement of wind direction was provided by a 2-d ultrasonic  
14 anemometer as part of an integrated weather station (Weather Transmitter WXT610, Vaisala; 32 m  
15 agl), which also measured air pressure, relative humidity and temperature. The O<sub>3</sub> concentration was  
16 determined with a chemiluminescence analyser (Model 202, 2B Technologies) at 40 m agl and NO<sub>2</sub>  
17 and NO with a chemiluminescence analyser equipped with a thermal converter (Model 42C, Thermo  
18 Scientific) at a height of 32 m agl.

19 Carbon dioxide flux measurements were performed, using the eddy covariance technique, at the top  
20 of the tower where a sonic anemometer (USA 1, Metek) and a fast IRGA analyzer (mod. 7500,  
21 LICOR) were mounted on a pole, 1.7 m far from the edge of the tower. The sonic anemometer was  
22 working at 20 Hz and the fast IRGA was calibrated before and after the field campaign and no  
23 significant drift was observed. Carbon dioxide fluxes were measured from June 18<sup>th</sup> to July 12<sup>th</sup>.  
24 Several procedures were applied in order to obtain the correct flux calculations: despiking (Vickers  
25 and Mahrt, 1997), double rotation of the reference system (Kaimal and Finnigan, 1994), linear  
26 detrending (Lee et al., 2004), frequency loss corrections using the ogive methodology (Ammann et  
27 al., 2006), WPL corrections for density fluctuations (Webb et al. 1980), stationarity test (Foken and  
28 Wichura, 1996); finally a manual selection of the data was performed too and data after rainfalls were  
29 discarded.

30 The dew point temperature,  $T_d$ , was calculated according to Lawrence (2005):

$$31 \quad T_d = T \left[ 1 - \frac{T \ln\left(\frac{RH}{100}\right)}{\frac{L_{vap}}{R_w}} \right]^{-1} \quad (1)$$

1 where  $T$  is the ambient temperature, RH is the relative humidity,  $L_{\text{vap}}$  is the enthalpy of vaporization  
 2 ( $2.501 \times 10^6 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$ ) and  $R_w$  is the gas constant of water vapour ( $461.5 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ).

3 The average aerodynamic temperature  $T(z'_0)$  was estimated using a method described by Nemitz et  
 4 al. (2009) as

$$5 \quad T(z'_0) = T + \overline{\theta'w'}(R_a + R_b), \quad (2)$$

6 where  $z'_0$  is the notional mean height of the canopy exchange,  $\overline{\theta'w'}$  and  $T$  are the measured heat flux  
 7 and temperature at the measurement height of  $z_m$ , respectively. In this study, the roughness length  $z_0$   
 8 was estimated to be ca. 1 m (e.g. Dolman, 1986). For the zero displacement height  $d$  we used the  
 9 common approximation of  $d = 2/3 \times z_c$ , where  $z_c$  is the canopy height (28 m).

10 The resistance parameters  $R_a$  and  $R_b$  were determined as (Owen and Thompson, 1963; Garland,  
 11 1977)

$$12 \quad R_a = \frac{u}{u_*^2} - \frac{\psi_h\left(\frac{z_m-d}{L}\right) - \psi_m\left(\frac{z_m-d}{L}\right)}{k u_*} \quad (3)$$

13 and

$$14 \quad R_b = (B u_*)^{-1}, \quad (4)$$

15 where  $L$  is the Obukhov length. The sublayer-Stanton number ( $B$ ) can be estimated by

$$16 \quad B^{-1} = 1.45 Re_*^{0.24} Sc^{0.8}, \quad (5)$$

17 where roughness Reynolds number  $Re_*$  is given by

$$18 \quad Re_* = \frac{z_0 u_*}{\nu} \quad (6)$$

19 and the Schmidt number  $Sc$  by

$$20 \quad Sc = \frac{\nu}{D} \quad (7)$$

21 The friction velocity  $u_*$  and the horizontal wind  $u$  were taken from the measurements at  $z_m$  and  $k$  is  
 22 von Karman's constant (0.4). The kinematic viscosity of air,  $\nu$ , was assumed to be constant ( $\approx 1.56 \times$   
 23  $10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ), so was the thermal diffusivity temperature in air,  $D$  ( $\approx 1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ). The integral  
 24 stability correction functions  $\Psi_h$  and  $\Psi_m$  for heat (h) and momentum (m), respectively, were taken  
 25 from Rannik (1998).

26

## 27 **2.3. VOC measurements**

### 28 **2.3.1 PTR-ToF measurements**

29 The PTR-ToF (Ionicon Analytik GmbH; Graus et al., 2010, Jordan et al., 2009) combines the soft  
 30 ionization of a PTR source with the high mass resolution of a time of flight of mass spectrometer

1 ~4500 m/ $\Delta$ m (determined as the full width at half maximum of the ion peak). The precise mass of a  
2 compound can be derived from the time of flight and the elemental composition can be calculated  
3 from the observed mass defect. Therefore the instrument can separate isobaric compounds. It cannot,  
4 however, distinguish between isomeric compounds, as it gives no information about the compound  
5 structure. The real-time measure of full spectra at 10 Hz allows for flux measurements with the eddy  
6 covariance technique.

7 The PTR-ToF was placed inside a container next to the measurement tower. Air from 32 m height  
8 was sampled through a 40 m long and 9.5 mm wide (inner diameter; i.d.) PTFE tube (hereafter  
9 referred to as common sampling line), which was pumped at 63 l min<sup>-1</sup>. The pressure drop induced  
10 by the pumping was sufficient to prevent condensation in the sampling line outside of the container.  
11 Inside the air conditioned container, the inlet line was heated (self-regulated heating wire with 11  
12 W/m at 30 °C). The 3-d wind measurements were obtained with a frequency of 10 Hz 10 cm above  
13 the inlet.

14 The PTR-ToF was connected to the inlet line via a 3-way valve (type: 6606 with ETFE, Bürkert  
15 GmbH & Co. KG), from where a subsample of 0.5 l min<sup>-1</sup> were pumped through a 1.6 mm (i.d.) and  
16 1 mm (i.d.) PEEK capillary (together around 20 cm long; heated between 40°C and 60°C) to the  
17 instrument. The PTR-ToF used a 30 ml min<sup>-1</sup> flow for analysis, the remaining flow was discarded  
18 and served only as a by-pass flow in order to decrease the response time of the PTR-ToF and  
19 associated wall losses in the inlet capillaries. The drift tube was operated at 600 V and temperature  
20 of 60 °C. Together with a drift tube pressure of 2.3 mbar this resulted in an  $E_{\text{PTR}}/N$  ratio of 130 Td,  
21 where  $E_{\text{PTR}}$  is the electrical field strength and  $N$  is the gas number density. The instrument produced  
22 a time series of 22 days, with a 1.5 day break when the air-conditioning in the container failed.

23

### 24 **2.3.2 Calibration & concentration calculation**

25 The instrument background was measured one to three times per day. A small pump (N86KNE, KNF  
26 Neuberger) established a 1.4 l min<sup>-1</sup> flow from the common sampling line to a custom made catalytic  
27 converter. This converter was heated to 350 °C and created VOC-free (zero-) air at ambient humidity.

28 The zero air was connected to the second port of the three way valve and passed an overflow in order  
29 to achieve a constant zero air flow at a constant pressure (Fig. 2). The background measurements  
30 were used for the calculations of the concentrations as well as the determination of the limit of  
31 detection.

32 The instrument was calibrated every second week, i.e. a total of three times. A custom build  
33 calibration unit, which mixed zero air with the calibration gas, was inserted between the catalytic

1 converter and the overflow (Fig. 2). The calibration gas (Apel Riemer Environmental Inc.) contained  
2 16 different compounds with the mass range from 33 to 180 amu at known concentrations of around  
3 1 ppm. As the gas was diluted with zero air (calibration gas: 10 ml min<sup>-1</sup>; zero air: 1.4 l min<sup>-1</sup>) the  
4 resulting mixing ratios were around 7 ppb. The sensitivities were calculated from the observed count  
5 rates of the zero air and the calibration gas measurements in the ppb range. For the VOCs that were  
6 not included in our calibration standard, we used average sensitivities for compound families C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub>  
7 (based on isoprene, benzene, toluene, o-xylene, trimethylbenzene, naphthalene, α-pinene combined  
8 with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub><sup>+</sup> fragment), C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub>O<sub>z</sub> (considering acetaldehyde, acrolein, acetone, 2-butanone) and C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub>N<sub>z</sub>  
9 (set to that of acetonitrile). The averaged sensitivities were: C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub> = 13 (± 1.7) ncps ppb<sup>-1</sup>, C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub>O<sub>z</sub> =  
10 19.1 (± 1.3) ncps ppb<sup>-1</sup> and C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub>N<sub>z</sub> = 18.1 (± 1.3) ncps ppb<sup>-1</sup>. The ranges given in the brackets are  
11 the standard deviations of the average sensitivities calculated for the compounds in each group from  
12 the calibrations. Normalized counts per second (ncps) have been corrected for transmission (pusher  
13 duty cycle losses) and primary ion fluctuations (Herbig et al., 2009). The average signal of the  
14 primary ion signal (upscaled via the isotope H<sub>3</sub><sup>18</sup>O<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup>) was around 750000 cps (Transmission  
15 corrected: 10<sup>7</sup> cps). The impurities were: O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> 4% and NO<sup>+</sup> 0.3% of the H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> primary ion. The  
16 monoterpene sensitivities were derived from the α-pinene calibrations (in the calibration gas).  
17 Fragments from compounds in the calibration standard were not taken into account when calculating  
18 the sensitivities. For example, the signal at C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub><sup>+</sup> (*m/z* 69.0699) relates to the protonated parent ion  
19 of isoprene and is scaled up to the total isoprene, although some isoprene fragments also show up at  
20 other masses. As a consequence it is important that fluxes at those fragments are excluded to avoid  
21 double-counting. The result of this procedure can be found in Table A1.

22 For compounds/fragments not included in the calibration standard, the average sensitivities for the  
23 compound families are applied as previously described. In this case the fragmentation pattern is not  
24 accounted for and all fragments have to be added up to arrive at the total flux, excluding those that  
25 could be associated with calibrated compounds. Two exceptions were made, as acetic acid was not  
26 calibrated, but its major fragment (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>; Baasandorj et al., 2015) was disregarded, the sensitivity  
27 for acetic acid was halved (9.55 ncps ppb<sup>-1</sup>). For ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup>) the methanol sensitivity was used.  
28 For the data post processing the ToF Analyzer V2.45 software was used, which has been described  
29 in Müller et al. (2010 and 2013). A peak list (Table A1) was created with the TofTools software  
30 (Junninen et al., 2010), by integrating the 10 Hz raw data for one hour and then fitting and identifying  
31 the different peaks. The measured mass peaks were identified by matching them with the calculated  
32 masses of different combinations of H, C, O, N and S atoms. The range of atoms allowed to appear  
33 in a compound was set from 0 to 50.

1 After peak fitting was performed on the 10 Hz data the output of the ToF analyzer were aggregated  
2 to provide 30 min concentration data in a three-step process: first, the 10 Hz data were averaged over  
3 30 minutes. From these 30 min data the zero air measurements were subtracted, wherein values for  
4 the times between the zero air measurements were linearly interpolated. The resulting signals were  
5 then compared to the limit of detection  $LOD = 2\sigma_{zero}$ , where  $\sigma_{zero}$  is the standard deviation of the  
6 10 Hz zero-air signal during a 30 min measurement. To calculate the volume mixing ratios, all  
7 compounds above the LOD were divided by the measured or assigned sensitivity. Compounds with  
8 signals below the LOD were disregarded from the further analysis (Table A1). For the concentration  
9 measurements 71 (out of 163) masses were above the LOD. In case of the flux measurements 57 out  
10 of 163 showed flux behavior and 36 (out of 57) masses were above the LOD. The rejected masses  
11 include also primary ions and impurities from the ion source (Table A1).

12

### 13 **2.3.3 Flux calculations**

14 Fluxes were derived using the eddy covariance (EC) method. In EC, the flux is calculated using a  
15 discretized covariance:

$$16 \overline{w'c'} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w'(i)c'(i + \lambda/\Delta t), \quad (8)$$

17 where  $w'$  and  $c'$  are high frequency fluctuations of vertical wind and concentration, respectively,  $i$   
18 the number of the measurement,  $n$  is the sum of all measurements during the flux averaging time (30  
19 min in this study),  $\Delta t$  is the sampling interval (0.1 s) and  $\lambda$  is the lag time caused by the sampling  
20 tubes (e.g. Kaimal and Finnigan, 1994).

21 In this study, vertical wind and VOC concentrations were both recorded at 10 Hz frequency. The flux  
22 calculation procedure was the following:

23 First, the wind vector was 2-d rotated using the method described by Kaimal and Finnigan, (1994).  
24 If the vertical rotation was more than  $5^\circ$ , the period was flagged and after the ‘compound with  
25 exchange’ detection rejected from further analysis. Data which were measured during periods when  
26 the wind was coming through the tower was not filtered out (discussed in Acton et al., 2015).

27 The linear trend was removed from the concentrations while block averaging was used for the vertical  
28 wind measurements.

29 Next, cross covariance functions (CCFs) were calculated between the vertical wind and each of the  
30 volume mixing ratios for every 30 minute measurement period. The lag time and compounds for  
31 which the flux was deemed detectable were identified with two different methods (Table 1), which  
32 are termed the “manual method” (Taipale et al., 2010) and the “automated method” (Park et al., 2013).



1 For the manual method the lag time was determined for each 30 min periods and compounds  
2 individually by maximizing the smoothed cross covariance function from a lag time window of 0–5  
3 s (Taipale et al., 2010). The smoothing of the CCF decreases possible flux overestimation caused by  
4 noise when using the maximum covariance method (Taipale et al., 2010; Langford et al. 2015). In  
5 the next step compounds with detectable flux were identified by checking the cross covariance  
6 functions manually for each individual compound and for several different 30 min periods. The total  
7 number of manually identified CCFs was well over 1000. Compounds for which a clear CCF  
8 maximum was found were used for the further flux calculations.

9 For the automated method, such as in Park et al. (2013), a constant lag time (2.6 s) was used for all  
10 compounds and all 30 min measurement points. This avoids overestimation in the flux, which can  
11 happen if the maximizing method is used for flux values close to the detection limit (Langford et al.,  
12 2015). This lag time used here was calculated from the averaged absolute cross covariance function  
13 of isoprene, which exhibits a clear maximum. The individual 30 min lag times from the selected time  
14 window were also calculated to confirm that the lag time did not shift during the campaign. To  
15 identify the compounds with detectable flux, an automated flux searching routine was used. First,  
16 absolute CCFs for each compound were calculated using daytime values from 10:00 to 16:00 (CET),  
17 i.e. when good conditions for turbulence and high flux are present (see Fig A5; Park et al., 2013).  
18 Next, the absolute values of the 30 min CCFs in this time window were averaged over the entire  
19 measurement period (Fig. A6 to A9). From this averaged CCF, the routine automatically calculated  
20 the flux (at 2.6 s lag time), the average noise and the standard deviation of the noise ( $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ). The  
21 mean and standard deviation of the noise were determined from areas at the left and right border of  
22 the CCF spectra (Fig A6 to A9). Finally, the mean noise was subtracted from the flux and then divided  
23 by  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ . For ratios  $>3$  the respective compound was used for the further flux calculations.

24 The final flux values were calculated for each method from the original (not smoothed or absolute)  
25 30 min CCFs by using the respective lag time and compound. The fluxes of both methods were then  
26 filtered using the stationarity criteria introduced by Foken and Wichura, (1996): every 30 min period  
27 was divided into six 5 minute sub-periods and VOC fluxes were calculated for each 5 min period. If  
28 the flux values calculated using 5 min averages differed by more than 30%, the period was  
29 disregarded from further analysis. The stationarity criteria together with the 5° tilt angle disregarded  
30 43% of the data for each method.

31 For those compounds for which a flux could be detected, the uncertainty of the flux was calculated  
32 from the two 60 s time windows at the border of the CCFs for each 30-minute flux value. The root  
33 mean square of each window was calculated and the results averaged. This follows the approach of  
34 Langford et al. (2015) and ensures that offsets (from zero) from the noise in the CCF tails are taken

1 into account. For estimation of the uncertainty of the diurnal net flux, it was assumed that the errors  
 2 of different flux values are independent, and the uncertainty can be calculated with the Gaussian  
 3 propagation of error. The independence assumption is not fully correct, as fluxes from different  
 4 compounds are derived using the same vertical wind data.

5 For the calculation of the diurnal 1 h flux data, all measurements which passed the quality checks  
 6 were averaged. The daily average was then calculated by averaging the diurnal data. This ensures  
 7 that periods, which have fewer data points (due to quality criteria filtering, background or calibration  
 8 measurements) do not get underrepresented in the daily average.

9

10

### 11 **2.3.4 Spectral corrections**

12 Due to the high frequency attenuation and low frequency cutoff, the measured EC flux  
 13 underestimates the real flux (e.g. Moore, 1986; Horst, 1997). High frequency attenuation is caused  
 14 by the tubing, the sensor separation and the time-response of the instrument itself, whilst low  
 15 frequency attenuation is caused by linear detrending or block averaging.

16 The effect of low-pass filtering can be quantified by the use of a transfer function. Formally the  
 17 transfer function  $H_{wc}$  can be written as,

$$18 \quad H_{wc}(f) = \frac{C_{wc}(f)}{w'c'} \cdot \left(\frac{C_{w\theta}(f)}{w'\theta'}\right)^{-1}, \quad (9)$$

19 where  $C_{wc}$  and  $C_{w\theta}$  are the cospectra of a scalar  $c$  and  $w$ , and potential temperature  $\theta$  and  $w$ ,  
 20 respectively.  $\overline{w'c'}$  and  $\overline{w'\theta'}$  are ‘un-attenuated’ turbulent fluxes of a scalar and temperature,  
 21 respectively, and  $f$  is the frequency. A commonly used approximation for the first order transfer  
 22 function is (Horst, 1997)

$$23 \quad H_{wc} \approx [1 + (2\pi\tau f)^2]^{-1}, \quad (10)$$

24 where  $\tau$  is a system response time.

25 In this study, we determined the high frequency attenuation using a method described by Horst  
 26 (1997). In the method the attenuation factor  $\alpha$  is calculated by the equation

$$27 \quad \alpha = \frac{\overline{(w'c')_a}}{\overline{w'c'}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2\pi n_m \tau \bar{u}}{z_m - d}\right)^\beta}, \quad (11)$$

28 where  $z_m$  is the measurement height (32 m),  $d$  the zero displacement height ( $d = 2/3 \times z_c$ , where  $z_c$   
 29 is the canopy height, 28 m),  $\bar{u}$  the mean horizontal wind speed,  $\overline{(w'c')_a}$  is the attenuated flux and  
 30  $\overline{w'c'}$  is the real flux. For neutral and unstable stratification  $(z_m - d)/L \leq 0$ ,  $\beta = 7/8$ ,  $n_m = 0.085$   
 31 and for stable stratification,  $(z_m - d)/L > 0$ ,  $\beta = 1$ ,  $n_m = 2.0 - 1.915/[1 + 0.5(z_m - d)/L]$ .

1 We selected daytime (10:00-16:00 CET wintertime), unstable ( $\overline{w'T'} > 0$ ) periods, and calculated  
2 cospectra of temperature, isoprene and water clusters for every 30 min interval. Response times of  
3 isoprene and water clusters were then derived by using Eq. (10) and the median transfer functions  
4 (Eq. 9). After that, the flux losses were derived using the correction factor  $\alpha^{-1}$  (Eq. 11) and the  
5 response time of the isoprene measurements,  $\tau = 1.1$  s (Fig. 3). This value is similar to that obtained  
6 by Rantala et al. (2014), who utilized disjunct EC with a PTR-QMS. The correction factor  $\alpha^{-1}$  was  
7 finally multiplied to each VOC flux value. During daytime, the factor was mostly less than 10%, and  
8 during nighttime typically around 20%, resulting in overall correction of the isoprene flux, dominated  
9 by daytime emission, of 11%.

10 The value  $\tau = 1.1$  s represents the response time of the whole system including the instrument and the  
11 inlet line. Therefore, the response time should be determined for each measurement setup individually  
12 as e.g. the length of the inlet line has an effect on the attenuation (Nordbo et al., 2013 and 2014). The  
13 response time is also probably compound dependent because the attenuation of water vapor increases  
14 as a function of relative humidity (Mammarella et al., 2009). Thus, similar kind of behavior could be  
15 expected for water solvable compounds, such as methanol. In that sense, the high frequency  
16 corrections should be taken as rough estimates.

17

### 18 **2.3.5 Flux loss due to chemical degradation**

19 The chemical degradation of different VOCs is dependent on their concentration, reaction rates and  
20 concentrations of oxidants ( $O_3$ ,  $NO_3$ , OH). Therefore the proxy for OH concentration,  $[OH]_{\text{proxy}}$ , was  
21 calculated according to Peräkylä et al. (2014) and Petäjä et al. (2009):

$$22 \quad [OH]_{\text{proxy}} = 5.62 \times 10^5 \times UVB^{0.62} \quad (12)$$

23 The calculated average midday concentration of the  $[OH]_{\text{proxy}}$  was  $1 \cdot 10^6 \text{ \# cm}^{-3}$ .

24 As the UVB radiation was not measured directly during the Bosco Fontana study, an upper limit  
25 calculation was made by using the tropospheric ultraviolet model 4.1 (TUV; Madronich 1993,  
26 Madronich and Flocke, 1999). The model was used via the link  
27 [http://cprm.acd.ucar.edu/Models/TUV/Interactive\\_TUV/](http://cprm.acd.ucar.edu/Models/TUV/Interactive_TUV/), using the Pseudo-spherical discrete  
28 ordinate 4 streams radiation transfer model and an albedo of 0.1. The  $NO_3$  concentration was  
29 calculated as described in Peräkylä et al. (2014) from the measured concentrations of  $NO_2$  and  $O_3$ .

30 The influence of chemical degradation on the measured eddy covariance fluxes depends on the  
31 relative magnitude of the chemical lifetime of the measured compound and its transport time. The  
32 transport time is the time the compound needs to get from its emission point to the actual measure  
33 point, and it can be characterized by turbulent mixing time-scale. The effect is often assessed using

1 the Damköhler number (Damköhler, 1940), which is the ratio of the mixing time-scale to the chemical  
2 lifetime. The smaller the Damköhler number is, the less influence the chemical degradation has on  
3 the flux. However, since both the transport time and the chemical lifetime are height dependent, a  
4 more accurate assessment of the loss is achieved by calculating the ratio of the flux at the  
5 measurement height (F) to the true surface exchange (E) e.g. using a stochastic Lagrangian transport  
6 model (Rinne et al., 2012). In Bosco Fontana, the F/E for isoprene was 0.95-0.97, indicating that the  
7 measured fluxes are between 3% and 5% lower than the emission due to the chemical degradation.  
8 For the monoterpenes (we used  $\alpha$ -pinene), which have the lowest F/E ratio (shortest lifetime) of the  
9 measured compounds, the F/E was between 0.8 and 0.95. No corrections for the chemical degradation  
10 have been made in this study.

11

## 12 **2.4 Modelled MVK/MACR production**

13 After having quantified the average fraction of the isoprene flux lost between point of emission and  
14 the measurement height, this section uses an alternative method to quantify the fraction of the  
15 observed MVK/MACR flux that is expected to be produced by the atmospheric oxidation of isoprene  
16 below the measurement height. This is done by integration of the chemical kinetic equation.

17 The chemical destruction of isoprene  $F_Q$ , in an air column below the measurement level can be  
18 calculated as

$$19 F_Q = \int_0^{z_m} \sum_i k_i [R_i] [C_5H_8] dz, \quad (13)$$

20 where  $k_i$  is the rate constant,  $[R_i]$  the concentration of reactant  $i$ , and  $[C_5H_8]$  the concentration of  
21 isoprene. The integration is done from surface to the measurement height  $z_m$ . Even though  $[C_5H_8]$   
22 and  $[R_i]$  are height dependent (Andronache et al., 1994, Hens et al., 2014), we assumed constant  
23 reactant and isoprene concentrations for the integration range as no profiles were measured, in order  
24 to get an order of magnitude estimate. The chemical destruction was estimated for two ranges: from  
25 the ground level 0 to the measurement height and from the notional height ( $d + z_0$ ) to the  
26 measurement height. The angle brackets  $\langle \rangle$  indicate that the values are constant:

$$27 Q = k_i \langle [R_i] \rangle \langle [C_5H_8] \rangle z_m \quad (14)$$

$$28 Q = k_i \langle [R_i] \rangle \langle [C_5H_8] \rangle (z_m - d - z_0) \quad (15)$$

29 Due to the smaller reaction rates and the lower MVK/MACR concentration, we did not calculate the  
30 chemical destruction of MVK/MACR.

31 In order to estimate the yield of MVK and MACR from isoprene, we selected the isoprene chemistry  
32 mechanism from the Master Chemical Mechanism (MCM) v3.2 (Jenkin et al., 1997, Saunders et al.,

1 2003), via website <http://mcm.leeds.ac.uk/MCM/>. The concentrations of MVK and MACR were  
2 calculated using the Kinetic PreProcessor (Damian et al., 2002) coupled to the box model MALTE-  
3 BOX (Boy et al., 2013). The simulation was executed using an initial concentration of isoprene  
4 ( $5.33 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ # cm}^{-3}$ ; measured) and constant concentrations of OH ( $1 \cdot 10^6 \text{ # cm}^{-3}$ ; calculated), O<sub>3</sub> ( $2 \cdot 10^{12}$   
5  $\text{# cm}^{-3}$ ; measured), NO ( $3.5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ # cm}^{-3}$ ; measured), NO<sub>2</sub> ( $8 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ # cm}^{-3}$ ; measured), SO<sub>2</sub> ( $1 \cdot 10^9 \text{ # cm}$   
6  $^{-3}$ ; estimated) and CO ( $3.5 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ # cm}^{-3}$ ; estimated). The temperature was further kept constant to a  
7 value of 303 K, while the start of the simulation was assumed to be at noon (local time). By dividing  
8 the initial concentration of isoprene by the summed maximum concentration of MVK and MACR,  
9 we estimate that the summed yield of MVK and MACR from oxidized isoprene is 0.35. This factor  
10 accounts for oxidation losses of MVK and MACR. A sensitivity test showed that the MVK/MACR  
11 yield response to a change in temperature and SO<sub>2</sub> concentration is minor. For CO, a concentration  
12 change to  $5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ # cm}^{-3}$  results in a 5% lower yield. Due to the high NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in Bosco  
13 Fontana, the reaction way via isoprene hydroxy hydroperoxides (ISOPOOH) does not form  
14 MVK/MACR.

15

### 16 **3. Results and discussion**

#### 17 **3.1. Comparison of procedures to identify detectable fluxes**

18 In the following the data from 22 days of flux measurements are used by different analysis routines,  
19 and the results are compared. Negative fluxes are called downward fluxes, as it is not possible to  
20 differentiate between deposition and other sink terms such as chemical losses below the measurement  
21 height. The positive fluxes are called upward fluxes. The diurnal cycles of the fluxes derived by the  
22 manual method and automated method (evaluated using a  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold) are shown in Fig. 4.  
23 The signal of the remaining masses with detectable flux (between 3 and  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ) quantified by the  
24 automated method is summed up and plotted as 'other'. The 24 h average fluxes of the different  
25 compounds and different methods are shown in Table 2.

26 The manual method identified the lower number of compounds (5), accounting for the lower total  
27 upward flux ( $8.53 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) and also the lower total downward flux ( $-0.28 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ). The only  
28 compound with a flux that was deemed quantifiable by the manual method but not by the automated  
29 method with  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  was C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> (protonated), which contributed by 1.2% to the total downward  
30 flux and by 0.1% to the total upward flux.

31 The automated method with a  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold found eleven compounds with detectable flux and  
32 derived a total upward flux of  $9.6 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The downward flux reached  $-0.48 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . If the

1  $3 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold was used, the number of compounds with detectable flux increased to 29 but the  
2 total upward flux was nearly the same ( $10.4 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) while the downward flux increased to  $-0.58$   
3  $\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The main additional masses with detectable flux were acetone, acetaldehyde and acetic  
4 acid. As discussed in Sect. 2.3.2 fragments, waterclusters and isotopes identified during calibrations  
5 were removed from the data. The disregarded masses are shown in Table A1.

6 Figure 5 shows the diurnal variation of the net flux for the two approaches. The maximum difference  
7 in the hourly net flux between a  $3 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold and a  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold was less than  $1.3 \text{ nmol m}$   
8  $^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$  and the daily average differed less than  $0.5 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The major difference lies in the number  
9 of masses that are found to contribute to the total VOC flux: 29 ( $3 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ), 22 ( $4 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ), 22 ( $5 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ),  
10 19 ( $6 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ), 15 ( $7 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ), 14 ( $8 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ), 12 ( $9 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ), 11 ( $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ).

11 The manual method is rather labor intensive, because the CCF must be checked for many different  
12 mass peaks ( $>150$ , depending on the environment where the measurements are recorded), for several  
13 different times of the campaign (overall well over 1000 CCFs). Another weakness is that the  
14 definition of a ‘clear maxima’ is not objective and depends on the person who is working with the  
15 data. A positive aspect is that during the manual evaluation of the data possible problems or analysis  
16 faults can be detected more easily.

17 Compared to the manual method, the automated method gives a fast and objective result and the  
18 quality of the fluxes can be selected by the different  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria. However, using the absolute value  
19 of the signal changes the mean value of it and thereby reduces the variation and the standard deviation  
20 of the signal (see Fig. A4 and A5). For example, the standard deviation of the averaged absolute CCF  
21 was 21% smaller than the standard deviation of the averaged CCF for acetone. This effect can be  
22 seen in the difference of the mean noise in Fig. A4 and A5. The higher mean noise corrects for the  
23 lower  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ , but it is constant for different  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria.

24 In the remaining paper, all mentioned flux values were calculated using the automated method with  
25  $3 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold and the time zone used was CET wintertime (UTC +1 h).

26

### 27 **3.2 Comparison to other studies**

28 Comparing VOC concentration and especially fluxes from different locations (and/or times) is  
29 challenging as the results are dependent on ecosystem type, meteorology and the surroundings of the  
30 measurement site, as well as the instrumental setup (e.g. inlet length).

31 The most obvious difference compared to the study by Park et al. (2013) was the number of masses  
32 showing fluxes. Park et al. (2013) found 494 (out of 664 masses) showed flux above the orange grove,  
33 whereas in this study only 29 (out of 163 masses) were found to have flux. While in both studies the

1 results depended heavily on the  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold, in this study the differences were much more subtle.  
2 In the study by Park et al. (2013), the number of ions with flux differed by two orders of magnitude.  
3 In our study compounds which fulfilled the three  $3 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria, but not the  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria,  
4 contributed 16% to the total downward flux, and 7% to the total upward flux. However, the amount  
5 of compounds filtered by the  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria changed from 29 ( $3 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ) to 11 ( $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ).  
6 A comparison between the measured fluxes from this study and their values at the orange grove (Park  
7 et al., 2013) can be found in Table A2. The major difference was the large upward flux of isoprene  
8 measured in Bosco Fontana, which contributed with 65% to the total net flux of  $9.8 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . This  
9 net flux of all compounds is twice as much as at the orange orchard. All the major compounds ( $> 8$   
10  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ) from the orange grove, except para-cymene, were also present in Bosco Fontana. Six of the  
11 remaining major compounds ( $> 8 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ) of the orange grove had net fluxes which agree within 50%  
12 with the measured net fluxes in this study (isoprene and MVK/MACR being the exception). The net  
13 carbon exchange in Bosco Fontana is shown in Fig. 6. Isoprene is the dominating compound and  
14 contributed 77% to the carbon net flux, followed by the monoterpenes (5%), MVK/MACR (3%),  
15 methanol (3%), acetone (2%) and acetic acid (2%). Overall, the measured and identified compounds  
16 had a net carbon flux of  $41.8 \text{ nmol C m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Two masses were not taken into account, as their  
17 elemental composition could not be determined (Table A2).  
18 This net flux of carbon at Bosco Fontana is about four times higher than the values published by Park  
19 et al. (2013). If the net carbon emission of the measured compounds is compared to the net uptake of  
20  $\text{CO}_2$  during the measurement period ( $2423 \text{ nmol C m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) the influence is less than 2 % in Bosco  
21 Fontana. The daily average value of  $\text{CO}_2$  gas exchange was  $-9.2 \text{ g C m}^{-2}$ , similar to what observed by  
22 Wilson and Baldocchi (2001) over a mixed deciduous forest.

### 23 **3.3. Emission of terpenoids**

24 The most abundant compound emitted by the Bosco Fontana forest was isoprene (protonated formula:  
25  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9^+$ ), comprising over 60% of the measured total upward flux. It had a clear diurnal cycle which  
26 follows the radiation. The maximum upward flux (diurnal) at  $20.6 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  occurred just after  
27 midday. Figure 7b shows the wind rose for the isoprene flux. There are more isoprene emitting plants  
28 to the west of the site, indicated by the highest fluxes coming from this direction. Indeed, Acton et  
29 al. (2015) found that taking the contribution of the strong emitters in this wind sector into account  
30 improved the correlation between predicted and measured isoprene fluxes. Similar behavior can be  
31 seen from the wind rose of the isoprene concentrations, although the extent of the forest is smaller  
32 towards southwest, providing less opportunity for isoprene to accumulate during advection. From  
33 21:00 to 05:00 the upward flux stayed below  $0.1 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The main sink of isoprene is oxidation

1 due to reactions with OH during daytime. The calculated isoprene lifetime for daytime conditions in  
2 Bosco Fontana was 2.2 h.

3 The fast oxidation, together with the relatively small extent of the woodland in a mixed agricultural  
4 landscape with relatively low isoprene emissions, explains why the diurnal concentration maximum  
5 of isoprene was only 2.8 ppb, even though the isoprene upward flux was dominating all other  
6 measured VOCs. Its daily average concentration was 1.3 ppb. The emission factors of isoprene and  
7 monoterpenes in Bosco Fontana, as well as the relative importance of pool and *de novo*  
8 emissions, are discussed in Acton et al. (2015). Isoprene's major source globally are forests (Guenther  
9 et al., 1995), oaks are known for being isoprene emitters (Rasmussen 1970) and dominate European  
10 isoprene emissions. Potosnak et al. (2014) measured a maximum isoprene emission of 217 nmol m<sup>-2</sup>  
11 s<sup>-1</sup> over an oak-dominated temperate forest in central Missouri.

12 2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol (MBO) can dehydrate in the proton transfer reaction and form isoprene (Fall  
13 et al., 2001, de Gouw and Warneke, 2006, Kaser et al. 2013). The influence on the isoprene signal  
14 depends on the MBO concentration and the settings of the PTR-ToF. The contribution of MBO to  
15 the isoprene signal in Bosco Fontana should be minor, as the major tree species are known to be  
16 isoprene or monoterpene emitter (König et al., 1995; Harley et al., 1999; Rosenstiel et al., 2002) as  
17 confirmed by the more specific leaf level measurements of Acton et al. (2015). However, a possible  
18 MBO source could be the understory of the forest.

19 In Bosco Fontana, monoterpenes have been the seventh most emitted 'compound group' with a  
20 maximum diurnal upward flux of 0.7 nmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. Leaf-level measurements at Bosco Fontana  
21 presented by Acton et al. (2015) found the largest monoterpene emissions to be limonene originating  
22 from *Carpinus betulus* and *Corylus avellana* and to some extent *Comus sanguinea*, augmented with  
23 smaller emissions of  $\alpha$ -pinene from *Q. robur* and *Acer campestre*, and  $\beta$ -pinene from *A. campestre*  
24 and *C. betulus*. Figure 7b shows the normalized wind rose of the monoterpenes upward flux  
25 (independent of the frequency of wind directions). The measurement site is very homogeneous, as no  
26 wind direction dependency on the monoterpenes flux was detected. This also holds for the  
27 monoterpene concentrations.

28

### 29 **3.4. MVK/MACR and their sources**

30 MVK and MACR have the same elemental composition (protonated formula: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sup>+</sup>), and cannot  
31 be separated with our instrument settings. In Bosco Fontana, 3% of the total upward VOC flux was  
32 due to MVK/MACR, which are both oxidation products of isoprene. To give an estimate of how  
33 much of the MVK/MACR flux is likely to have originated from atmospheric oxidation of isoprene



1 below the measurement level  $z_m$ , we used two methods to estimate the flux divergence. The oxidation  
2 of isoprene is dominated by the reaction with the OH radical. The daytime maximum flux of isoprene  
3 oxidation products between ground level and measurement height were around  $0.61 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
4 (Eq.14) and  $0.24 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (Eq.15) if the lower limit is the notional height. However, the result of  
5 the integration (Eq. 13) varies considerably depending on the integration domain and the assumed  
6 profiles.

7 Another approach to estimate the chemical degradation is to use the look-up tables for Flux-to-  
8 Surface-Exchange (F/E) ratios created using a stochastic Lagrangian transport model by Rinne et al.  
9 (2012). For the F/E ratio we use typical daytime values of friction velocity and chemical lifetime of  
10 isoprene. Depending on the assumed oxidant profile and leaf area index, F/E ratios ranged between  
11 0.97-0.95. Multiplying the isoprene upward flux by F/E ratio leads to the oxidation fluxes between  
12  $0.6\text{-}1.0 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

13 According to our calculations (Sect. 2.4), 35% of the oxidized isoprene molecules will create MVK  
14 or MACR molecules (for midday conditions). The scatterplot between the measured MVK/MACR  
15 flux and the calculated source of MVK/MACR by the oxidation of isoprene below the measurement  
16 height (Fig. 8). shows a correlation coefficient of 0.81. This correlation however, does not necessarily  
17 imply causality. The biogenic VOC emissions and concentrations are light dependent, as well as the  
18 concentration of OH radicals which may lead to correlations where causality does not exist.

19 The hourly data in the plot was separated into day and night by using a  $200 \text{ } \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
20 photosynthetically active radiation threshold. Then the  $\frac{y}{x}$  ratios of the daytime data were used to  
21 calculate the median and percentile ratios. The influence of the oxidation of isoprene to the measured  
22 MVK/MACR flux was estimated from the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles ratios. If Eq. (14) was used to  
23 calculate this influence, the oxidation products of isoprene vary between 10% and 30% of the  
24 MVK/MACR flux. If Eq. (15) was used, the contribution of isoprene to the MVK/MACR flux varied  
25 between 4% and 10%.

26 Comparing the results of the F/E calculations with the maximum diurnal MVK/MACR flux of  $1.3$   
27  $\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  suggested that a contribution of 16% to 27% of the MVK/MACR flux may originate  
28 from atmospheric chemistry. Overall the oxidation of isoprene may have an important influence (4%  
29 to 30%) on the MVK/MACR flux, but fails to explain it fully.

30 Fluxes can also originate from direct MVK/MACR emissions from the plant as shown by Jardine et  
31 al. (2012). Other studies have shown also minor (Fares et al., 2015) or negligible (Karl et al., 2009;  
32 Karl et al., 2010) emission of MVK/MACR, however, in these studies there was a net uptake to the  
33 leaf. Part of the MVK/MACR concentration and fluxes may also be misattributed fragments from

1 higher oxygenated hydrocarbons (Liu et al., 2013, Rivera-Rios et al., 2014). MVK and MACR have  
2 also been found to be formed from the decomposition of hydroxyl hydroperoxides (ISOPOOH) in  
3 the PTR-MS inlet. However, the ISOPOOH precursor ISOPO<sub>2</sub> will be effectively quenched by NO.  
4 Therefore the ISOPOOH concentration in polluted environments such as the Po Valley would be  
5 expected to be very low, and consequently this artefact can be ruled out at this location. Additionally,  
6 an existing interference by ISOPOOH would most likely lead to a pretended MVK/MACR  
7 deposition, due to an expected downward flux of peroxides (Nguyen et al., 2015).  
8 In general, a comprehensive theory of MVK/MACR emission and deposition is lacking, while in  
9 some environments (especially in the tropics) MVK/MACR are found to deposit fast, approaching  
10 the maximum rate permitted by turbulence (i.e. with a small canopy uptake resistance; cf Misztal et  
11 al., 2011, and references therein), whilst in other environments like at Bosco Fontana upward fluxes  
12 are observed.

13

### 14 **3.5. Emission of oxygenated VOCs**

15 The second-most emitted compound was methanol (protonated formula: CH<sub>5</sub>O<sup>+</sup>), whose upward flux  
16 started at 08:00, later compared with the remaining VOCs. It contributed 15% to the total upward  
17 flux (maximum at 14:30 with 4.4 nmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>). Methanol is mostly emitted by plants e.g. by the plant  
18 growth metabolism (Wohlfahrt et al., 2015). From the wind rose in Fig. 7b it can be seen that the  
19 highest upward fluxes of methanol originated from the west.

20 The third most emitted compound was acetone, which had a diurnal maximum upward flux at 11:30  
21 with 1.0 nmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. Its daily average contributed with over 3% to the total upward flux (daily  
22 average). It has the same elemental composition as propanal. However, the contribution of propanal  
23 to the signal is normally less than 10% (de Gouw and Warneke, 2006). Acetone sources are  
24 ubiquitous: it can be emitted from several plants and trees (Geron et al., 2002; Fall 1999), as well as  
25 from anthropogenic processes (Singh et al., 1994) or produced through secondary photochemical  
26 production (Goldstein et al., 2000).

27 The upward flux of acetaldehyde peaked around 11:30 at 0.7 nmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. It is a hazardous air  
28 pollutant (EPA, 1994), and plays an important role in the formation of ozone, HO<sub>x</sub> radicals (Singh et  
29 al., 1995) and PAN (Roberts, 1990).

30 The maximum upward flux of acetic acid was at 11:30 at 1.0 nmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. Its sources are manifold:  
31 it is emitted by soil and vegetation, from animal husbandry, it can be produced photochemically and  
32 it is also a combustion marker for biomass and fossil fuels (Chebbi et al., 1996).

1 The C<sub>6</sub> green leaf volatiles (GLV; C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sup>+</sup>) are emitted by damaged plants seconds after the damage  
2 occurred (Holopainen, 2004). They are found to be important in ‘plant communication’ and are used  
3 as ‘plant indirect defenses’ (Scala et al., 2013, and references therein). The emission of GLV  
4 accounted 1.2% of the total emission. Similar to the monoterpenes, a fragment of GLV (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub><sup>+</sup>; Table  
5 2) was also measured. But unlike monoterpenes, the behavior of the parental ion and fragment are  
6 very different. While C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sup>+</sup> has a downward flux/upward flux ratio of 0.3 (Sect. 3.6), the  
7 fragment’s downward flux/upward flux ratio is <1%. This leads to the assumption that the  
8 fragmentation pattern for the main GLVs measured in Bosco Fontana is different.  
9 Ethanol participated with 1.2 % to the total upward flux. Ethanol is known to be emitted from  
10 different ecosystems, as shown in Park et al. (2013) and Kaser et al. (2013).  
11 Other reported sources of carbonyls include conifers (e.g. Janson et al., 1999; Rinne et al., 2007) and  
12 decaying vegetation (e.g. de Gouw et al., 2000; Karl et al., 2001; Warneke et al., 2002). The remaining  
13 compounds each contributed less than 1% to the total upward flux.

14

### 15 **3.6. VOC deposition**

16 In case of wet or dry deposition, the ambient concentration of the deposited compound plays an  
17 important role. Figure 9 shows the total VOC concentration detected by the PTR-ToF and its diurnal  
18 behavior. The highest total VOC concentrations occur during the night, when the planetary boundary  
19 layer is shallower and the volume, into which the VOCs are emitted, is smaller. However,  
20 concentrations of biogenic VOCs (e.g. isoprene, monoterpenes) were much smaller during the night,  
21 reflecting a combination of smaller emissions and influences from air from outside the forest (the  
22 footprint for concentration measurements is much larger than the Bosco Fontana forest). By contrast,  
23 long-lived compounds, which can also be of anthropogenic origin, increase in concentration at night.  
24 One of them, methanol, showed the largest concentration and biggest downward flux (Table 3). The  
25 wind rose for the methanol concentration is shown in Fig. 7b. The largest concentrations were  
26 measured when the wind direction was northeast and southwest. The downward flux of methanol  
27 generally lasted from 01:00 to 08:00. The methanol concentration also peaked during this period,  
28 indicating that the concentrations were considerably affected by horizontal transport or secondary  
29 production. Since the largest concentrations were measured at the same time when downward fluxes  
30 were observed, the source must have been located outside of the flux footprint. However, as the wind  
31 speed was below 2 m s<sup>-1</sup>, a major source is probably close to the measurement site. Overall methanol  
32 accounted for 63% to the total downward flux. The main sinks of methanol are reactions with OH  
33 and dry and wet deposition, which restrict the atmospheric lifetime of methanol to nine days (Heikes

1 et al., 2002). Heikes et al. (2002) determined the average lifetime due to the gas reactions with OH  
2 to 18 days, while the lifetime with respect to deposition was calculated to be 24 days. Applying the  
3 same procedure for Bosco Fontana results in a deposition lifetime of 280 days, which reflects the  
4 different deposition velocities ( $V_d$ ) used. For their estimate Heikes et al. (2002) used  $V_d = 4 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$   
5 while in Bosco Fontana, the average deposition velocity was an order of magnitude lower,  $0.55 \text{ mm}$   
6  $\text{s}^{-1}$ . As the measured downward flux is the sum of deposition and emission, just an upper limit of the  
7 deposition lifetime can be given. Additionally the ambient humidity during the campaign was on  
8 average 55%, which limits wet surfaces and thereby dry deposition. The global average also includes  
9 deposition over oceans, which is twice as fast as over land (Heikes et al., 2002).

10 The deposition of methanol has been observed in other studies (e.g. Holzinger et al., 2001, Goldan  
11 et al., 1995, Riemer et al., 1998, , Rantala et al., 2015, Wohlfahrt et al., 2015). Laffineur et al. (2012)  
12 observed considerable methanol uptake, which they suggest to be caused by adsorption/desorption to  
13 water films. In the bottom panel of Fig. 10, the ambient, aerodynamic and dew point temperature are  
14 shown. The colored areas in the figure mark the standard deviation of the calculated temperatures.  
15 On the onset of methanol downward flux periods (Fig. 10 upper panel), the dew temperature and  
16 aerodynamic temperature are closest to each other and the relative humidity is around 65%. The  
17 formation of dew is expected to happen during this time (01:00 to 06:00). Interestingly, the downward  
18 flux increases during the night and reaches a maximum between 07:00 and 08:00 when the relative  
19 humidity already decreased  $<60\%$  and the difference between aerodynamic – and dew point  
20 temperature is around  $10^\circ\text{C}$ . After 08:00 the emissions dominate over the deposition and for the rest  
21 of the day the methanol flux is positive.

22 Acetic acid showed the second highest downward flux, which contributed with more than 16% to the  
23 total downward flux. It had also the second highest concentration (Table 3). Its lifetime is about 1.7  
24 days in the boundary layer (Paulot et al., 2011).

25 With the elemental composition of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{O}^+$  (protonated) this  $\text{C}_6$  green leaf volatile shows a higher  
26 downward flux (compare to its fragment  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}^+$ ), which explains 6% of the negative flux.

27 Ethanol had its maximum downward flux at 07:00 with  $-0.11 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and it explains 3.5 % of  
28 the total downward flux.

29 Next is acetone, which accounted for 1.7% to the total downward flux. It had the third highest  
30 concentration (Table 3) and the tropospheric lifetime is reported to be 15 days (Jacob et al., 2002).

31 An unidentified compound with the mass 73.0255 amu caused 1.6% of the total downward flux, while  
32 the remaining compounds each contributed with less than 1%.

33

## 1 **4. Conclusions**

2 During the Bosco Fontana campaign, up to 29 (depending on method and sigma threshold)  
3 compounds were found to have a detectable flux. The VOC exchange was dominated by isoprene  
4 which comprised over 65% of the total net flux (on a molar basis). The high isoprene flux influenced  
5 via atmospheric oxidation the MVK/MACR flux. The calculated chemical production was able to  
6 explain up to 30% of the measured MVK/MACR flux. Thus, the major part of the MVK/MACR flux  
7 remained unaccounted and further research is needed to identify its sources.

8 Methanol caused over 60% of the total downward flux, which happened during the early morning.  
9 The removal was assumed to be dry deposition to water films on surfaces (incl. dew) as the downward  
10 fluxes coincided with the calculated ratios of dew point to aerodynamic temperature approaching  
11 unity. The deposition lifetime of methanol was estimated to be long compared to the global mean,  
12 which might be explained by the dry conditions at Bosco Fontana during the measurement period.

13 Overall, five compounds caused over 90% of the total downward flux ( $-0.58 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) and seven  
14 compounds add up to over 90% of the total upward flux ( $10.4 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ). The measured VOCs  
15 contribute with less than 2% to the net exchange of carbon by  $\text{CO}_2$ .

16 Comparing the results with the emissions from an orange grove (Park et al., 2013), our study found  
17 far fewer compounds that showed significant exchange. The used sigma criteria (3-10) for the  
18 compound with detectable flux classification had only a minor effect on total VOC upward and  
19 downward fluxes. The largest difference in the net VOC exchange between Bosco Fontana and the  
20 orange orchard was the dominance of isoprene upward flux at Bosco Fontana, while the fluxes of  
21 other major compounds were comparable between the two measurement sites.

22 The manual method, which searches for CCF maxima manually, detected over 80% of the upward  
23 flux, 49% of the downward flux and 84% of the net flux, compared with the automated method,  
24 which uses a routine to find masses with flux. Thus, this study recommends the automated method,  
25 as the fast analysis, objective criteria and better flux detection are valuable assets for calculating and  
26 classifying fluxes of several hundreds of different ion peaks.

## 27 **Acknowledgements**

28 We would like to thank Markus Müller for providing the PTR-ToF Data Analyzer and Heikki  
29 Junninen and the tofTools team for providing the tofTools. We are further grateful to the Corpo  
30 Forestale dello Stato for access to the site. Thanks to all participants of the Bosco Fontana campaign,  
31 especially to Joe Acton for discussing and comparing the fluxes measured with PTR-QMS and PTR-  
32 ToF, to Ben Langford and Mhairi Coyle for helping with the installation on the tower. The data for  
33 the annual mean temperature and precipitation (UDeL\_AirT\_Precip) was provided by the

1 NOAA/OAR/ESRL PSD, Boulder, Colorado, USA, from their Web site at  
2 <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/>.

3 This research received funding from the EC Seventh Framework Programme (Collaborative projects  
4 "ECLAIRE", grant no. 282910, and "PEGASOS", grant no. 265148) and from the Academy of  
5 Finland Centre of Excellence program (project number 272041).

6

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12

1 Table 1: Comparison between the manual and the automated method for calculating VOC fluxes. QC  
 2 means quality criteria and 203 is the number of 30 min periods measured between 10:00 and 16:00.

Step	Manual	Automated
<b>detection of compounds with significant flux:</b>		
detection of significant flux	manual	automated
number of checks per compound	>20	1
amount of data used per check	30 min	203×30 min
maximum of found masses in literature <sup>1</sup>	10-20	ca. 500
<b>flux data calculation:</b>		
lag time	variable (0-5 s)	constant (2.6 s)
wind vector rotation	2-d	2-d
QC: vertical rotation	5°	5°
QC: stationary criteria	70%	70%

3 <sup>1</sup> The amount of compounds with exchange is dependent on many site specific factors (e.g. ecosystem,  
 4 meteorological characteristics)  
 6

1 Table 2: Downward flux (df) and upward flux (uf) calculated with different methods. The individual  
 2 compounds listed under automated are for a  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold, the remaining compounds (between  
 3 3 and  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$ ) are summed up under 'other'

possible compound	mass (prot.) Th	elemental composition	manual method		automated method	
			% of total downward flux (df) or upward flux (uf)			
			df (-0.28)*	uf (8.5)*	df (-0.58)*	uf (10.4)*
isoprene <sup>c</sup>	69.0699	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.2	75.0	0.0	62.4
methanol <sup>c</sup>	33.0335	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	97.3	18.4	63.2	14.8
acetone <sup>c</sup>	59.0491	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>			1.7	3.3
MVK/MACR <sup>c</sup>	71.0491	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.1	3.9	0.8	3.0
acetaldehyde <sup>c</sup>	45.0335	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>			0.2	2.2
monoterpenes <sup>c</sup>	137.133	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.1
acetic acid <sup>1</sup>	61.0284	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>			16.7	3.0
acrolein <sup>c</sup>	57.0335	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>			0.3	0.8
hydroxyacetone	75.0441	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>			0.8	0.7
C <sub>8</sub> GLV <sup>2</sup>	83.0855	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> <sup>+</sup>			0.0	0.3
pentanal	85.0648	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>			0.1	0.2
unknown	101.0597	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.2	0.1	0	0
other (18)					16.2	7.0

4 \* shows the total uF or dF in nmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>;

5 <sup>1</sup> acetic acid was corrected for fragmentation (see Sect. 2.3.2)

6 <sup>2</sup> C<sub>6</sub> green leaf volatiles (GLV) are calculated via the fragment C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub><sup>+</sup>;  
 7 the fragmentation pattern and the sensitivity of hexanal were used.

1 Table 3: Compounds with downward flux, their daily averaged: concentration, downward flux,  
 2 deposition velocity and their respective lifetimes.

compound	concentration [ppb]	downward flux [nmol m <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ]	lifetime [days]	Deposition velocity [mm s <sup>-1</sup> ]
methanol	14.3	0.36	9 <sup>a</sup>	0.56
acetic acid	4.9	0.10	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.50
C <sub>6</sub> GLV (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup> )	0.8	0.04	-	0.15
ethanol	0.6	0.02	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.55
acetone	4.7	0.01	15 <sup>d</sup>	0.05
73.0255	0.2	0.01	-	1.4

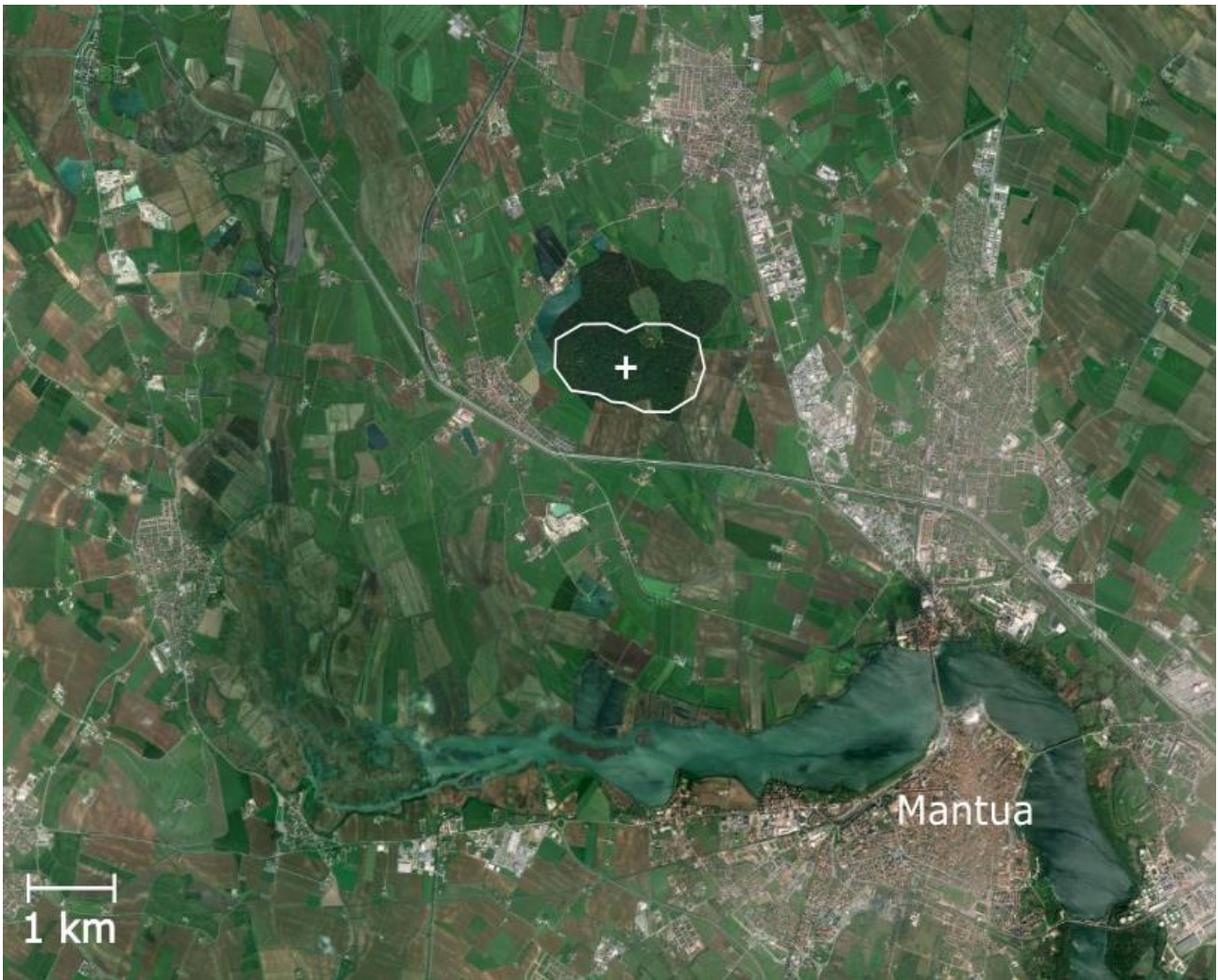
3 <sup>a</sup> atmospheric lifetime according to Heikes et al. (2002)

4 <sup>b</sup> lifetime in the boundary layer according to Paulot et al. (2011)

5 <sup>c</sup> atmospheric lifetime according to Naik et al. (2010)

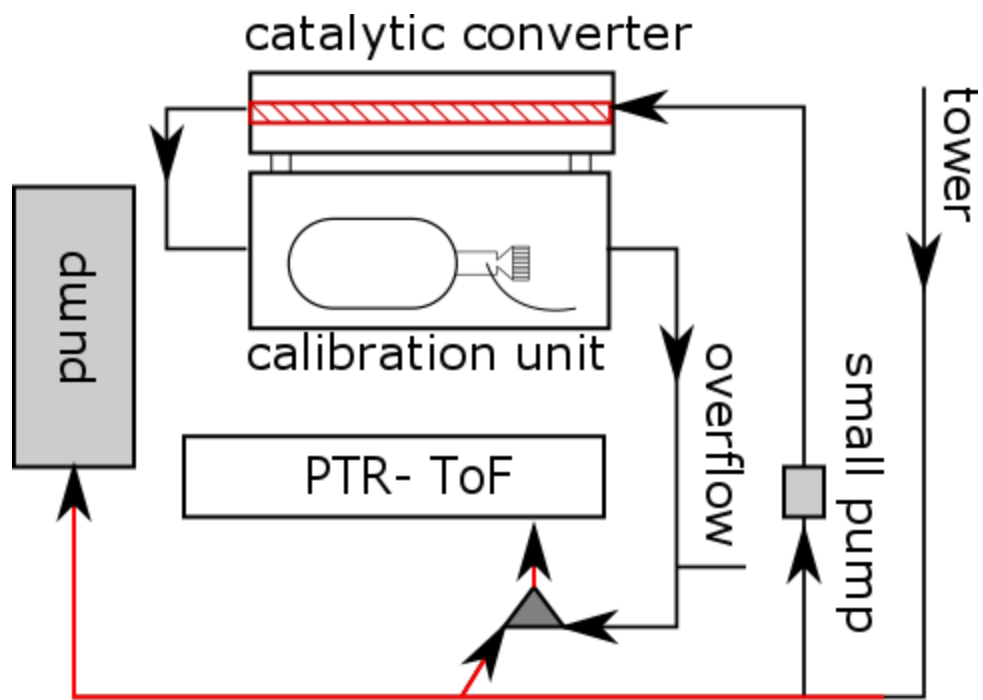
6 <sup>d</sup> tropospheric lifetime according to Jacob et al. (2002)

7



1 Figure 1: Satellite picture (Imagery©2015 Cnes/Spot Image, DigitalGlobe, European Space  
2 Imaging, Landsat, Map data ©2015 Google) of the Bosco Fontana national park and the surroundings.  
3 The position of the flux tower is marked by a white cross and surrounded by the mean 80% of the  
4 flux footprint, which is represented by the white line (Acton et al., 2015) The dark green surrounding  
5 is the forest area of the national park.

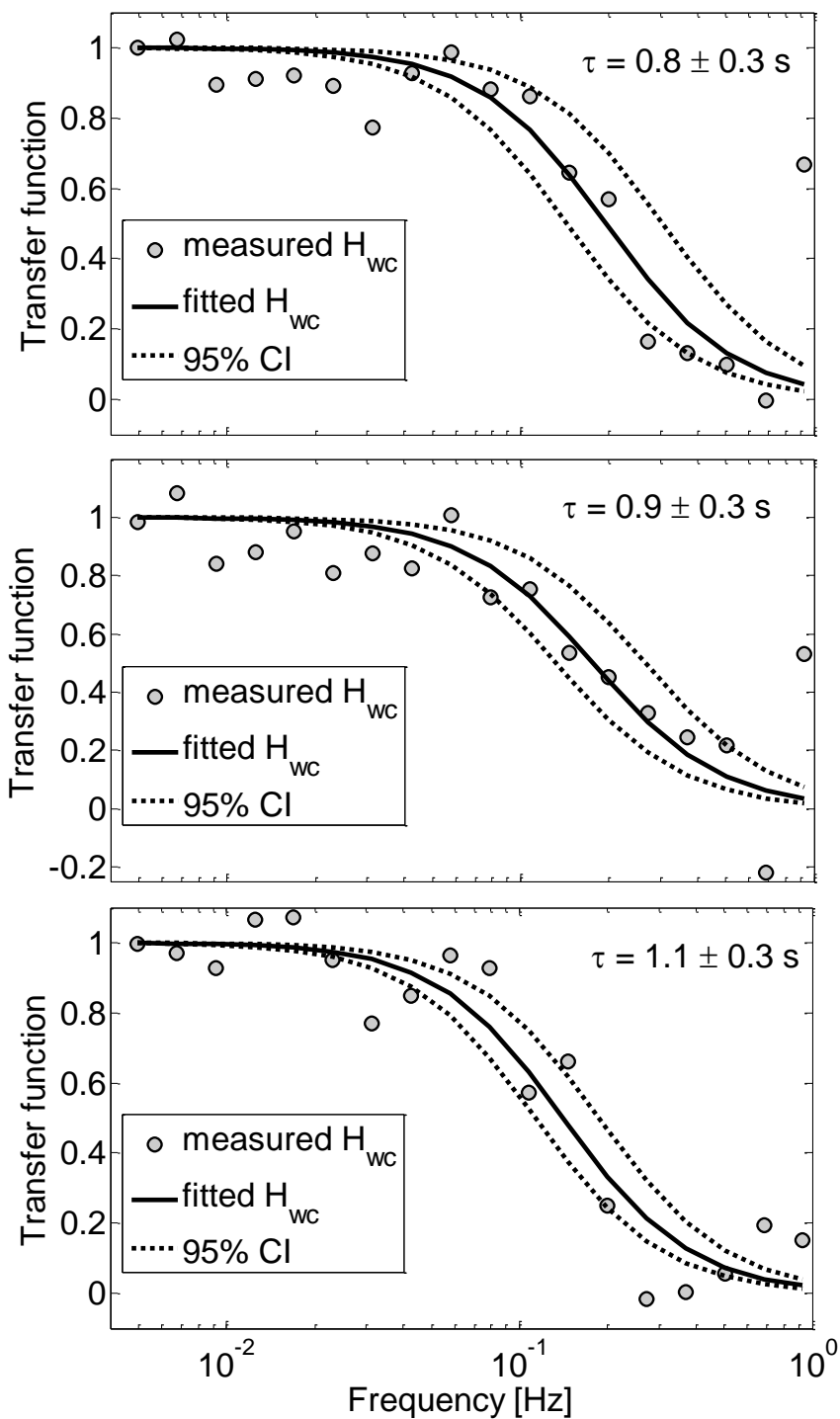
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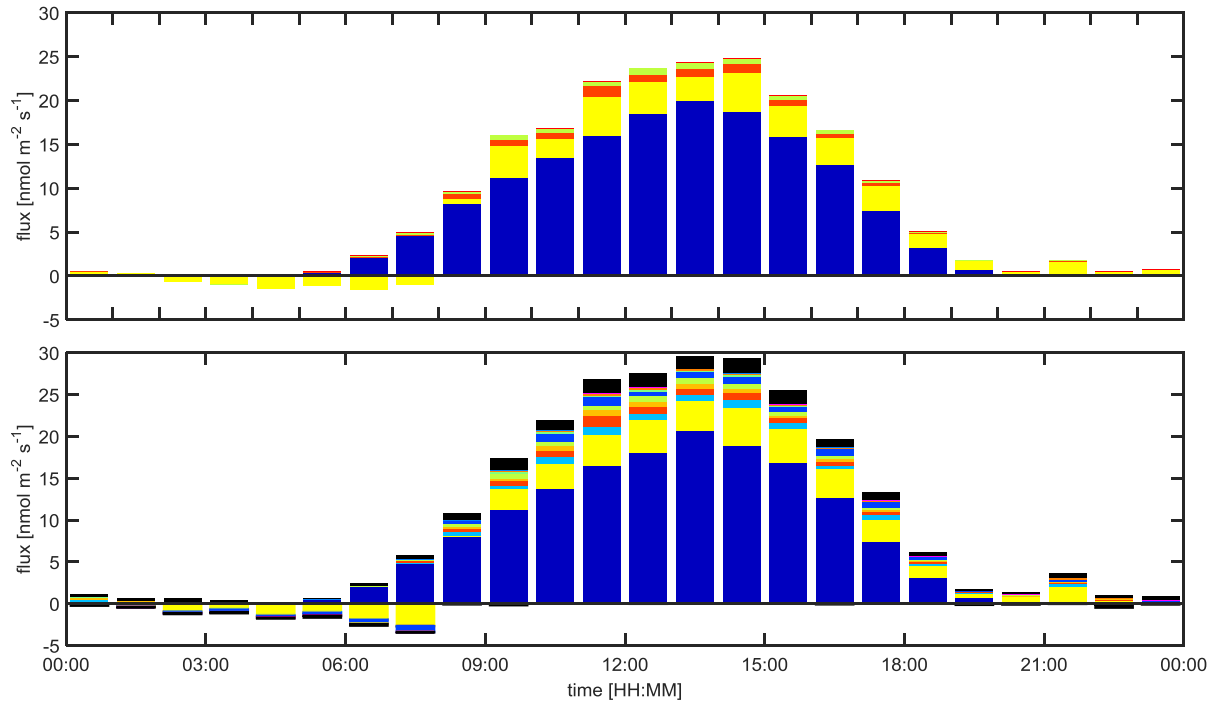
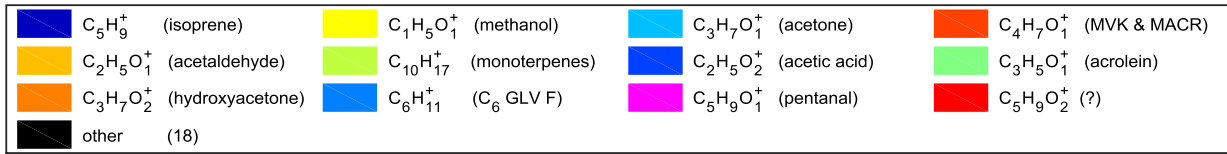
2 Figure 2: Schematic sketch of the inlet of the PTR-TOF used for the VOC measurements. Red lines  
 3 indicate heated tubing.

4



1  
 2 Figure 3: Transfer functions of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (37.0284 amu; top),  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  (55.039 amu; middle) and  
 3  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{H}^+$  (69.0699 amu; bottom). The circles are the measurements, the solid black line the fitted  
 4 transfer function and the dashed lines are the 95% confidence intervals. The response time of the  
 5 measurement system,  $\tau$ , was calculated by fitting Eq. 10 to the data.  
 6

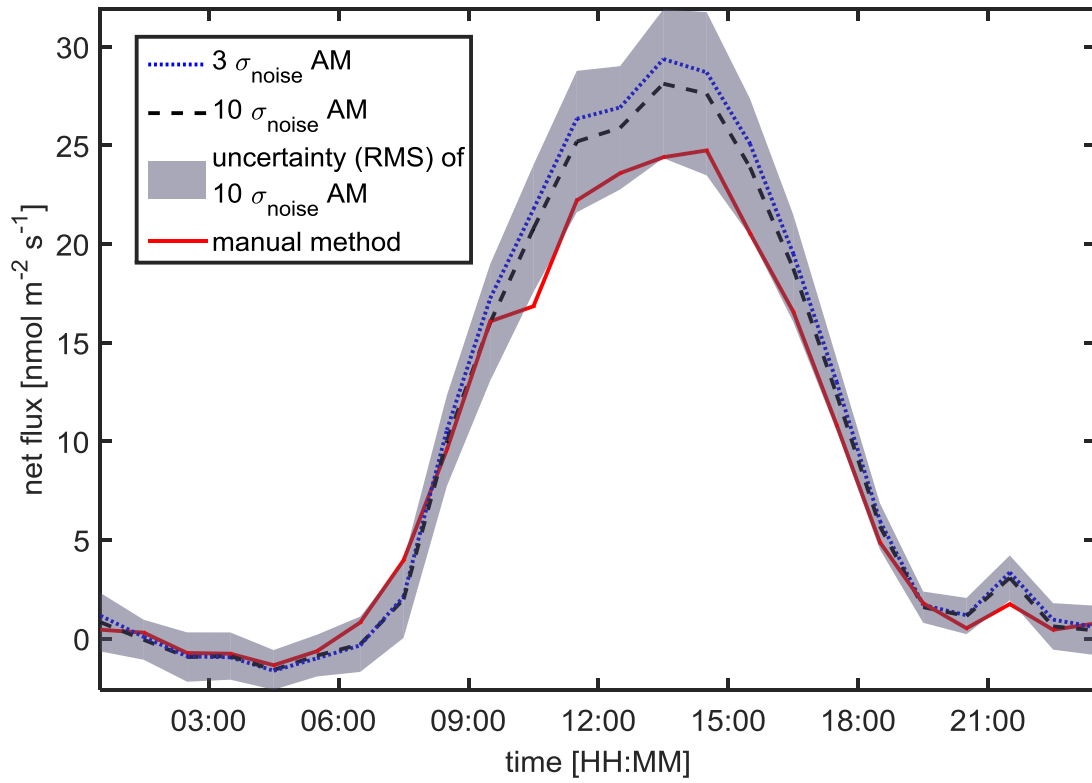




1

2 Figure 4: Diurnal flux plot of the manual method (top panel) and the automated method (bottom  
 3 panel). For the automated method, the 10  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  compounds are plotted individually, while the  
 4 remaining 18 compounds, which passed the  $3\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold (see Table A1), are summed up and  
 5 plotted as 'other'. All individual flux compounds are listed in Table 2.

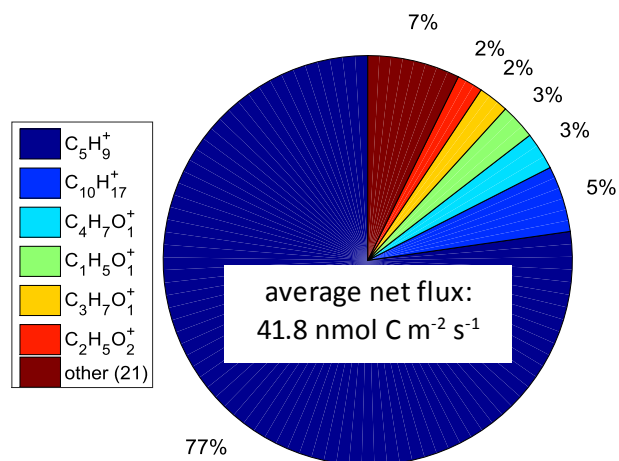
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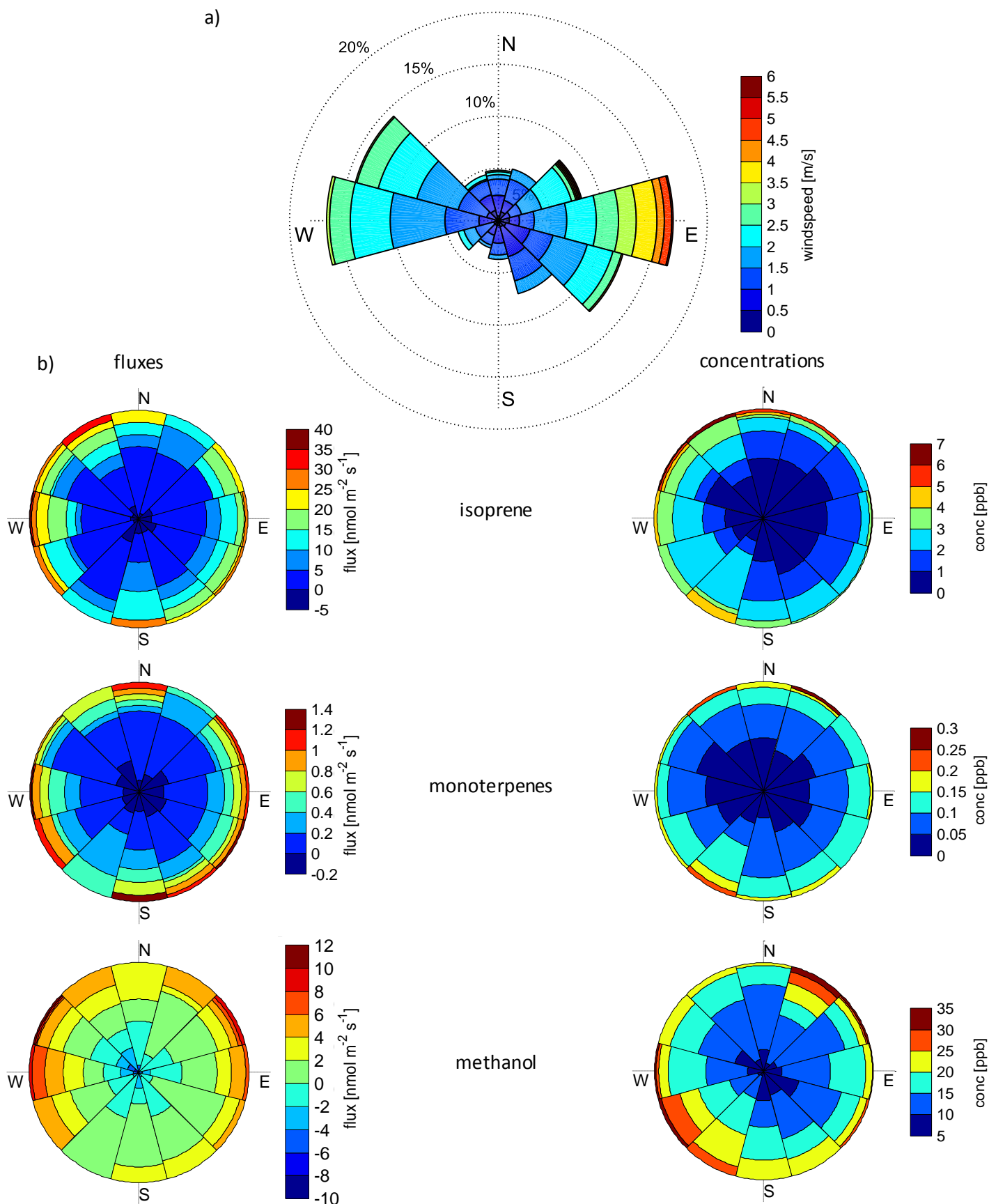
1

2 Figure 5: Diurnal net flux of the automated method (AM) with 3 and 10  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold for the flux  
 3 calculation and the manual method. The uncertainty (root mean square) was calculated for the  
 4 automated method with 10  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ . The time is in CET wintertime.

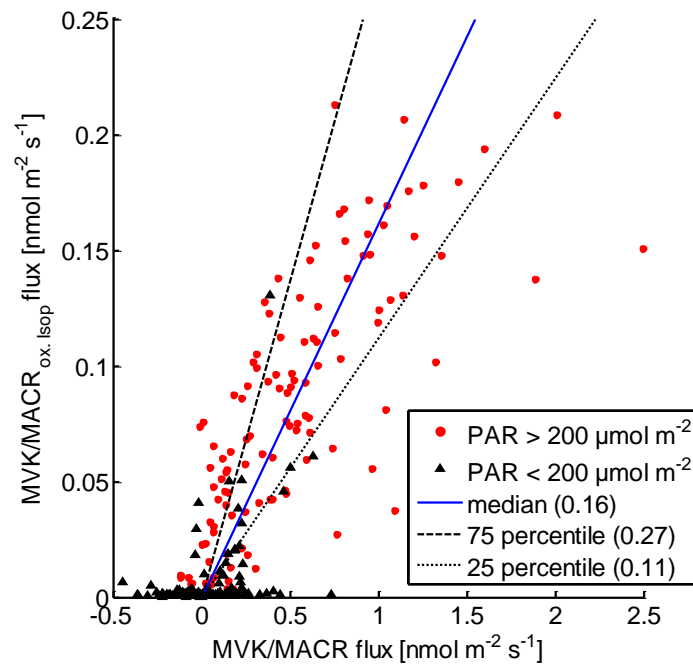
5



- 1 Figure 6: Average net flux of the major carbon emitters. Two masses were disregarded, as no matching
- 2 elemental composition was found.



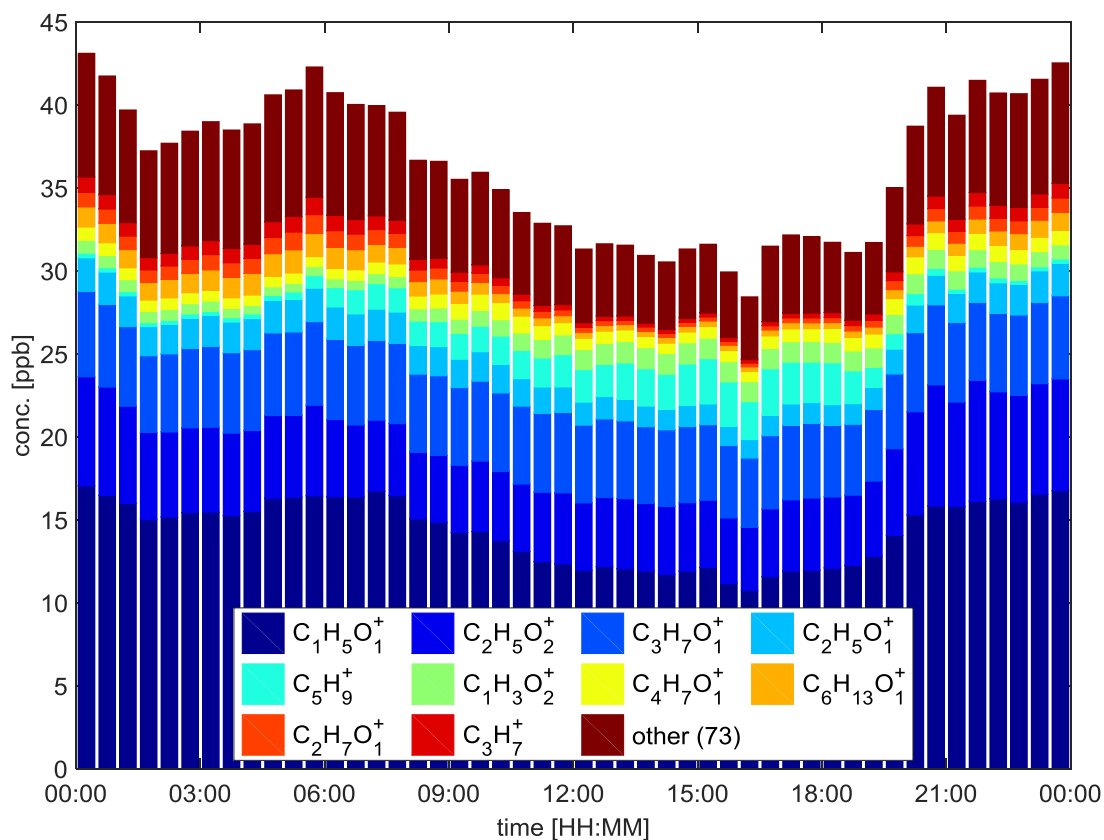
1 Figure 7: a) wind rose of the wind speed. The percentages describe the how often the wind came  
 2 from the selected wind direction. b) Unscaled wind roses for fluxes (left) and concentrations (right)  
 3 of isoprene (top), monoterpenes (mid), methanol (bottom).



1

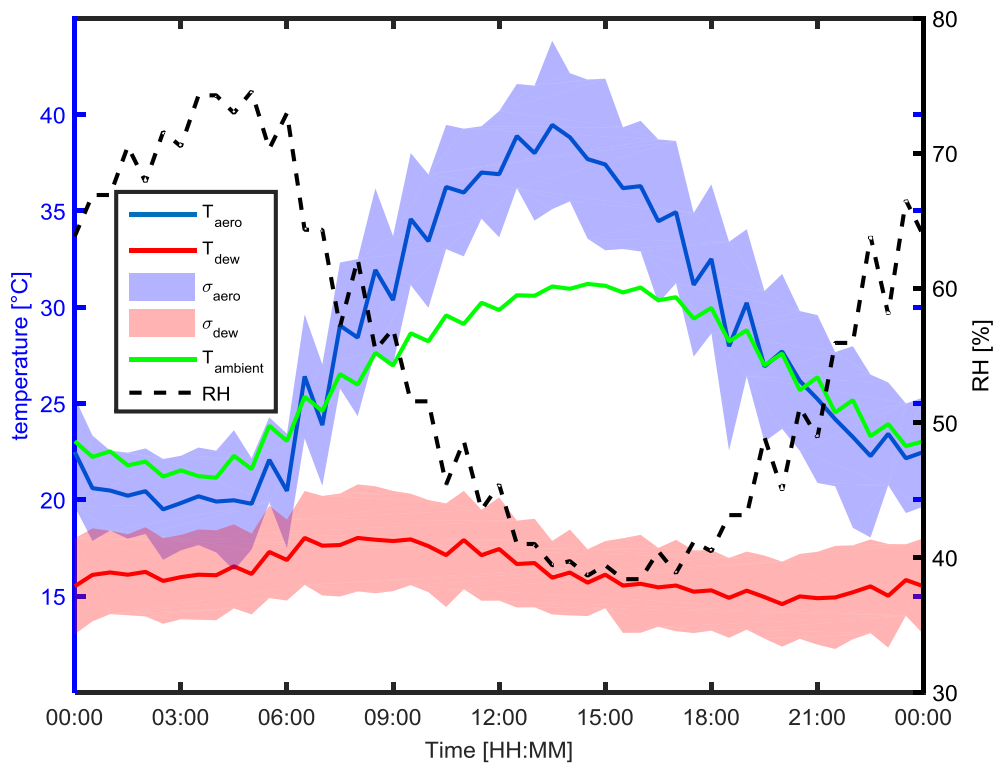
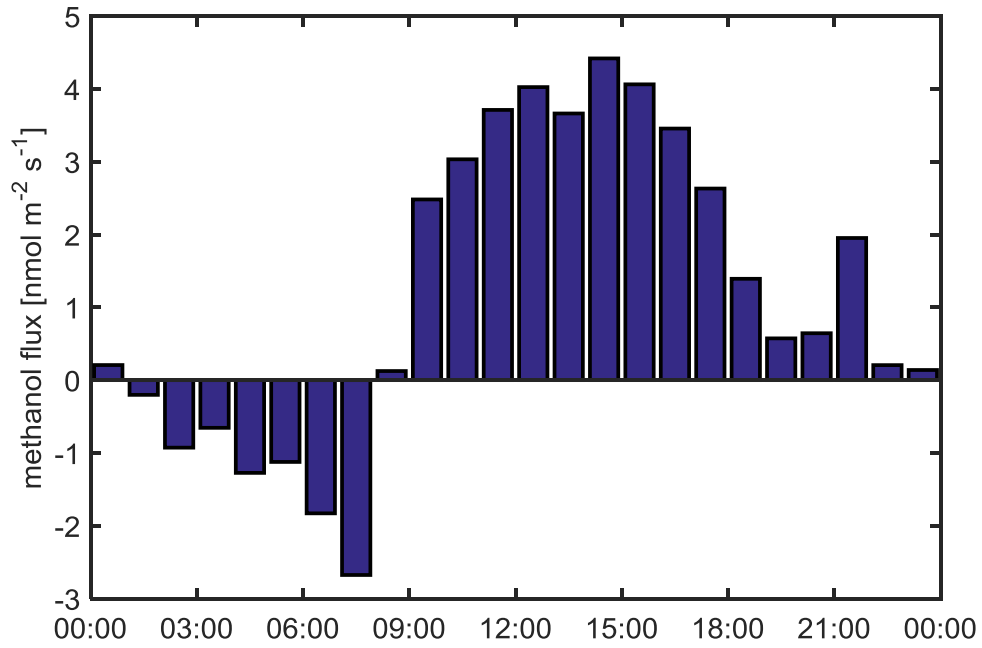
2 Figure 8: Scatter plot of the calculated MVK/MACR flux from oxidation of isoprene and the observed  
 3 MVK/MACR flux. The correlation factor for the data is 0.81. The 1 h data are separated to day and  
 4 night values by a 200 μmol m<sup>-2</sup> photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) threshold. The  $\frac{y}{x}$  ratios of  
 5 the daytime data have been calculated to determine the median, 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles. The  
 6 MVK/MACR flux from oxidation of isoprene was calculated using Eq. 14.

7



1  
 2 Figure 9: Diurnal average of the total VOC concentration resolved with the PTR-ToF (filtered for  
 3 fragments). The 10 most abundant flux compounds are shown, the remaining compounds are  
 4 summed up and plotted as 'other'. The time is in CET wintertime.

5



1 Figure 10: Diurnal exchange of the methanol (top panel) and the calculated aerodynamical ( $T_{aero}$ ),  
 2 dew point ( $T_{dew}$ ) and ambient temperature ( $T_{ambient}$ ; bottom panel). The shaded blue and red area  
 3 indicates the standard deviation of the calculated temperatures and the dashed line is the relative  
 4 humidity.  
 5

1 Appendix:

2 Table A1: Information about all measured 164 mass peaks in Bosco Fontana. The limit of detection  
 3 is given for the calibrated masses. Masses with an F in the last column are filtered out as they were  
 4 identified as fragments, clusters.

mass [amu]	elem. comp.	Background	sigmathreshold	LOD (30min); Frag
21.0221		1	8.29	
27.0229	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	-0.09	
28.0056	N <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	1.94	
29.0134	H <sub>1</sub> N <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	35.03	
29.9974	O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	3.04	
31.0178	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	6.12	
31.9893	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	162.67	
32.9971	H <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	3.42	
33.0335	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	45.69	38.5
35.0366	H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	8.77	
36.0206	H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	1.98	
36.0444	H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	19.26	
37.0284	H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	36.46	
38.0362	H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	159.67	
39.9629		1	1.42	
40.9710		1	1.74	
41.0386	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	156.77	F
42.0100	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	-1.53	
42.0338	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	6.26	5.1
43.0178	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	10.57	F
43.0542	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	5.13	
44.0138		0	1.74	
44.9971	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	2.63	
45.0335	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	15.53	13.2
45.9924	O <sub>2</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	3.27	
46.0287	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	2.46	
47.0128	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	2.92	
47.0240	H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	59.34	
47.0491	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	8.74	
48.0080	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	4.87	
49.0284	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.31	
49.9998	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	-0.34	
51.0077	H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	5.73	
51.0441	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	26.53	F
51.9382		1	-1.63	
51.9944	C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	-0.68	
53.0022	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>1</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	-0.30	
53.0386	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	3.59	
53.9394		1	-0.14	
55.0390	H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	167.77	
55.9377		1	2.88	
56.0468	H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	7.35	
57.0335	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	19.26	6.9



57.0699	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	12.76	
57.9352		1	-0.86	
59.0491	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	15.82	6.1
60.0481		0	1.42	
61.0284	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	11.79	
62.0237	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	0.84	
63.0263	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>7</sub> S <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.60	
63.9852	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> S <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	-1.30	
65.0233	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	5.84	
65.0584	H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.59	
67.0542	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>7</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	64.76	F
68.0621	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	96.03	F
69.0699	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	241.62	2.8
71.0491	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	39.95	4.7
71.0851	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	7.47	
72.0875		0	6.68	
73.0255		0	3.63	
73.0473		0	0.73	
73.0648	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	9.64	2.1
74.0227		0	0.75	
75.0441	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	11.07	
75.9436	C <sub>1</sub> S <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	0.51	
77.9424		1	-0.60	
79.0542	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>7</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	3.44	2.5
80.9971	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	-0.80	
81.0335	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	10.76	
81.0699	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>9</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	106.38	F
83.0523		0	1.47	
83.0855	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	15.80	
85.0284	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.50	
85.0648	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	12.14	
85.1012	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.30	
85.9471		1	1.27	
87.0441	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.58	
87.0804	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.61	
88.0763		0	1.14	
88.9555	H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>1</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	0.42	
89.0233	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	3.58	
89.0597	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	0.99	
90.9487		1	7.58	
91.0567		0	1.16	
91.9457		1	1.79	
92.9480		1	2.59	
93.0369	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>1</sub> S <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	6.19	
93.0699	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>9</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.79	0.7
93.9542	C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>1</sub> S <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	-2.91	
95.0161	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	-0.06	
95.0478	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	1.20	
95.0855	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>11</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0	8.87	F
95.9512	O <sub>4</sub> S <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1	1.38	

96.9961		0	1.10	
97.0284	$C_5H_5O_2^+$	0	3.04	
97.0634	$C_4H_7N_3^+$	0	2.96	
97.1012	$C_7H_{13}^+$	0	1.00	
98.0237	$C_4H_4O_2N_1^+$	1	-1.51	
98.0600	$C_5H_8O_1N_1^+$	0	1.43	
99.0077	$C_4H_3O_3^+$	0	0.34	
99.0441	$C_5H_7O_2^+$	0	6.23	
99.0804	$C_6H_{11}O_1^+$	0	6.69	
100.0393	$C_4H_6O_2N_1^+$	1	0.08	
100.0757	$C_5H_{10}O_1N_1^+$	1	-0.90	
101.0233	$C_4H_5O_3^+$	0	-1.69	
101.0597	$C_5H_9O_2^+$	0	5.07	
101.0961	$C_6H_{13}O_1^+$	0	3.11	18.7
101.9428		0	0.35	
102.0913	$C_5H_{12}O_1N_1^+$	0	0.57	
102.9468		0	-0.23	
103.0390	$C_4H_7O_3^+$	0	1.35	
103.0754	$C_5H_{11}O_2^+$	0	2.90	
103.9516	$H_5S_2Cl_1^+$	1	0.17	
105.9359		1	1.19	
106.9418		1	0.07	
106.9617		0	0.61	
107.0491	$C_7H_7O_1^+$	0	1.47	
107.0855	$C_8H_{11}^+$	0	0.58	0.4
107.9512	$C_1O_4S_1^+$	1	2.75	
108.9590	$C_1H_1O_4S_1^+$	1	2.88	
108.9920	$C_5H_1O_3^+$	1	-0.03	
109.0284	$C_6H_5O_2^+$	0	-3.77	
109.0648	$C_7H_9O_1^+$	0	2.71	
109.1012	$C_8H_{13}^+$	0	1.06	
111.0441	$C_6H_7O_2^+$	1	1.08	
111.0804	$C_7H_{11}O_1^+$	1	1.28	
111.1168	$C_8H_{15}^+$	0	-0.31	
111.9461	$O_5S_1^+$	1	-0.89	
113.0597	$C_6H_9O_2^+$	0	-0.83	
113.0947	$C_5H_{11}N_3^+$	0	2.37	
115.0096		1	1.31	
115.0363	$C_1H_3O_1N_6^+$	0	-1.02	
115.0754	$C_6H_{11}O_2^+$	0	2.18	
115.1117	$C_7H_{15}O_1^+$	0	-0.24	
116.9060	$C_1Cl_3^+$	0	-0.28	
117.9542	$C_3H_2O_1S_2^+$	1	-2.30	
118.9451		0	-3.19	
119.9512	$C_2O_4S_1^+$	1	-0.03	
120.9534		0	-1.06	
121.0648	$C_8H_9O_1^+$	0	0.10	
121.1012	$C_9H_{13}^+$	0	0.78	0.4
123.0441	$C_7H_7O_2^+$	1	0.20	
123.1168	$C_9H_{15}^+$	0	1.78	

123.9440		1	10.14	
124.9510	$C_1O_4N_1Cl_1^+$	1	-1.66	
125.9572		1	-0.85	
126.0159	$C_2H_6O_6^+$	1	1.45	
126.0557		1	1.71	
126.0957		1	0.30	
127.0390	$C_6H_7O_3^+$	0	1.84	
127.0754	$C_7H_{11}O_2^+$	1	-1.93	
127.1117	$C_8H_{15}O_1^+$	0	-0.12	
128.1107		1	-0.39	
130.9920		1	1.39	
135.0406		0	4.35	
137.0557		0	2.16	
137.1325	$C_{10}H_{17}^+$	0	115.45	0.5
138.0590		1	30.15	
140.0304		1	1.14	
140.0751		1	-1.76	
144.9606	$C_6H_3Cl_2^+$	1	0.69	
145.9685	$C_6H_4Cl_2^+$	1	-0.02	
180.9373	$Cl_3C_6H_4^+$	1	2.40	

1

1

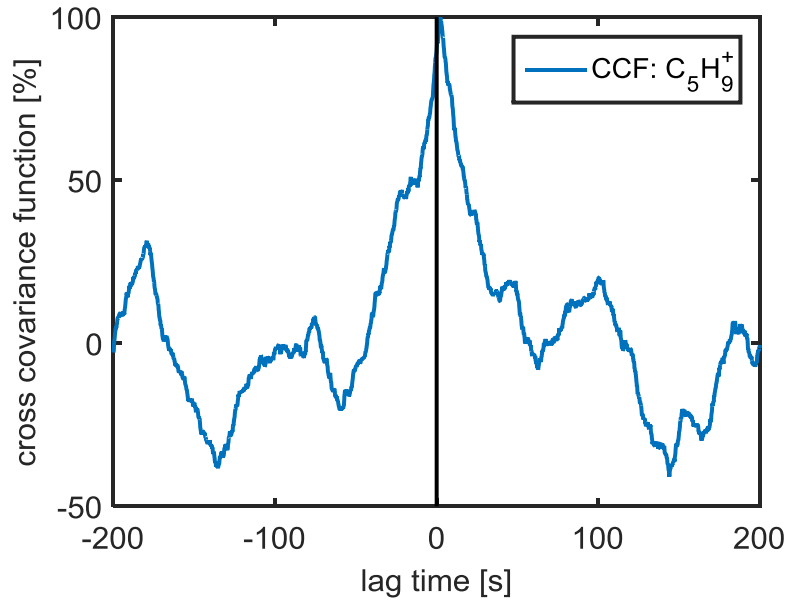
2 Table A2: comparison of the detected compounds with flux in Bosco Bontana and their values at  
 3 the orange grove (Park et al., 2013).

Elemental composition	mass [amu]	net (downward/ upward) flux (24h average) [nmol m <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ] this study	Park et al., (2013) <sup>1</sup>
C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	33.0335	1.168 (-0.365/1.533)	1.655 (-0.102/1.757)
H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	35.0366	0.061 (-0.002/0.064)	
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	42.0338	0.046 (-0.005/0.051)	
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> <sup>+</sup>	43.0542	0.079 (-0.005/0.084)	0.075 (-0.001/0.076)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	45.0335	0.228 (-0.001/0.229)	0.133 (-0.016/0.148)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	47.0491	0.105 (-0.02/0.125)	-0.013 (-0.017/0.004)
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>+</sup>	53.0386	0.008 (-0.001/0.009)	0.012 (-0.009/0.021)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	57.0335	0.085 (-0.002/0.086)	0.033 (-0.016/0.049)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	59.0491	0.335 (-0.01/0.345)	0.281 (-0.004/0.286)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	61.0284	0.214 (-0.096/0.311)	0.413 (-0.005/0.418)
C <sub>1</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	65.0233	0.03 (-0.001/0.031)	
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> <sup>+</sup>	69.0699	6.466 (0/6.466)	0.025 (-0.001/0.025)
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	71.0491	0.311 (-0.004/0.315)	0.041 (-0.004/0.044)
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> <sup>+</sup>	71.0851	0.02 (-0.001/0.021)	0.006 (-0.005/0.011)
unknown	72.0875	0.015 (-0.002/0.016)	
unknown	73.0255	0.026 (-0.009/0.035)	
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	73.0648	0.075 (-0.002/0.077)	0.029 (-0.007/0.036)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	75.0441	0.068 (-0.005/0.073)	
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>7</sub> <sup>+</sup>	79.0542	0.021 (-0.002/0.023)	0.016 (-0.002/0.018)
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> <sup>+</sup>	83.0855	0.034 (0/0.035)	0.007 (-0.004/0.011)
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	85.0648	0.017 (-0.001/0.018)	0.008 (-0.005/0.013)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	89.0233	0.011 (-0.001/0.012)	0.007 (-0.004/0.011)
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	97.0284	0 (-0.002/0.002)	0.007 (-0.005/0.012)
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	97.0634	0.003 (-0.001/0.004)	0.007 (-0.007/0.015)
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	99.0441	0.017 (-0.001/0.018)	0.008 (-0.004/0.012)
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	99.0804	0.014 (-0.001/0.014)	
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	101.0597	0.014 (-0.001/0.014)	0.004 (-0.003/0.008)
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> O <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup>	101.0961	0.091 (-0.037/0.128)	
C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> <sup>+</sup>	137.1325	0.219 (-0.001/0.219)	0.235 (0/0.236) <sup>2</sup>

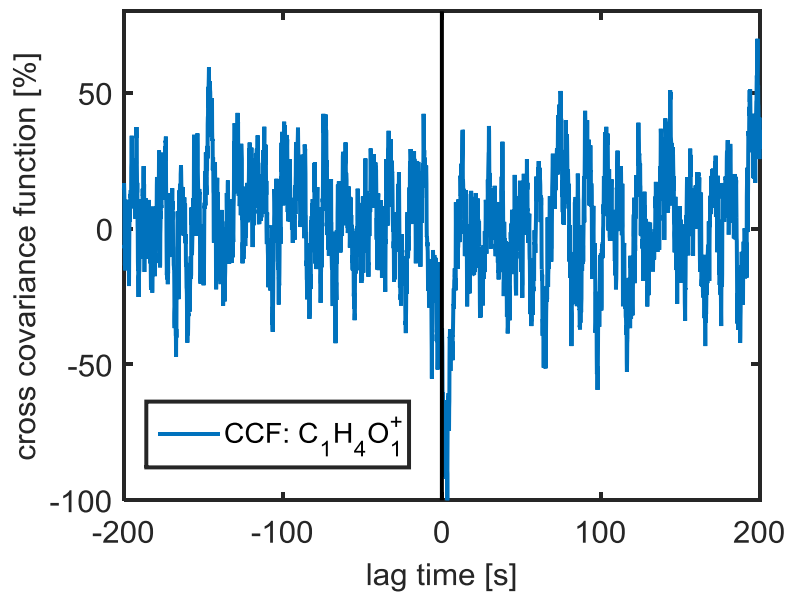
4 <sup>1</sup> the presented data was calculated from Table S2 in the supplement.

5 <sup>2</sup> the fragments of monoterpenes were summed up to compare it with upscaled monoterpene signal  
 6 from B.F.

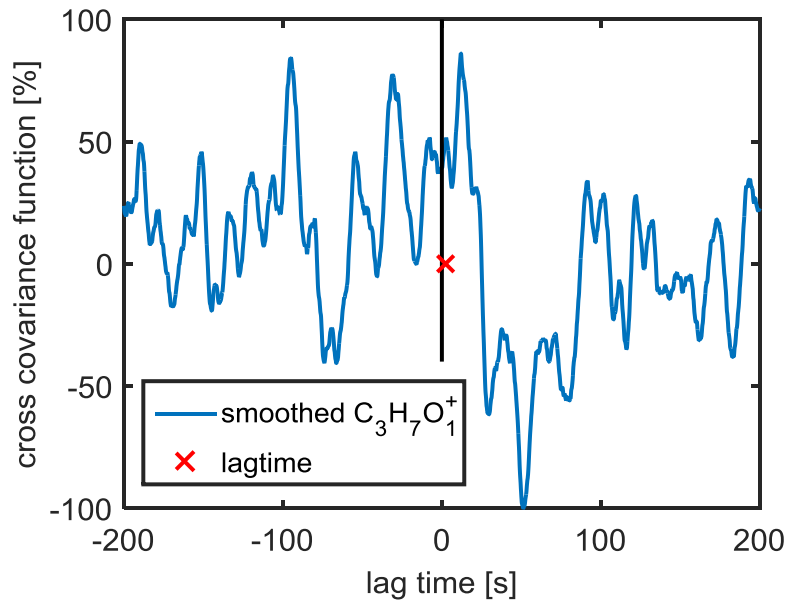
7



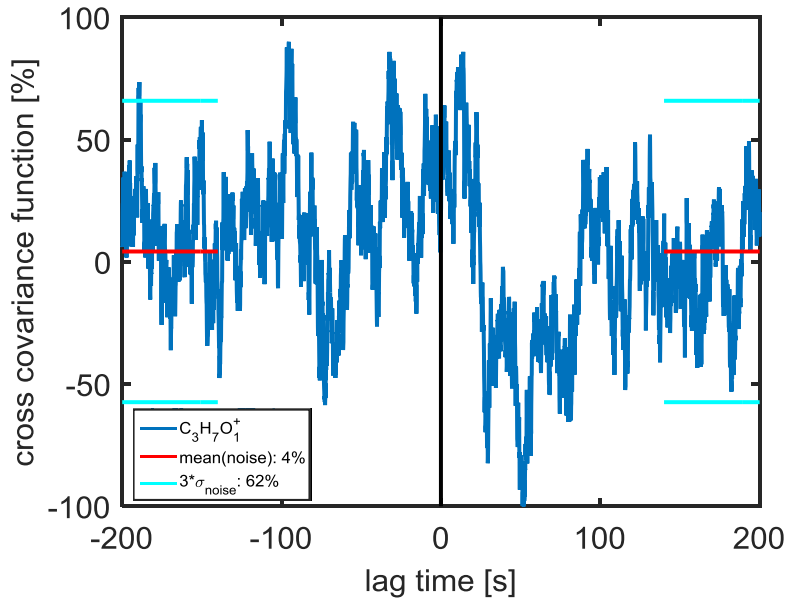
1 Fig A1: 30 min cross covariance function of  $C_5H_9^+$  from the 15.06.2012 14:15. The function was  
 2 normalized to the maximum. A clear maximum can be seen, slightly shifted to the right by the lag  
 3 time.



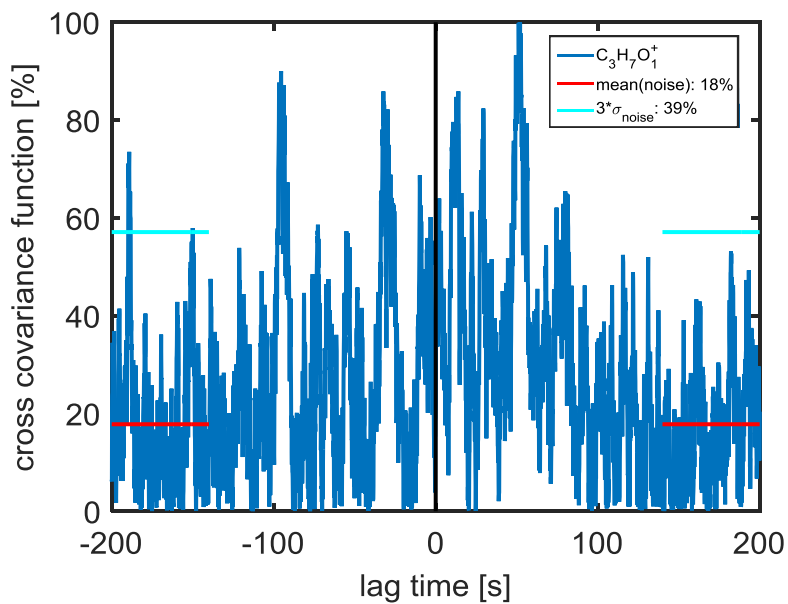
4 Fig A2: 30 min normalized cross covariance function of  $C_1H_4O_1^+$  from the 22.06.2012 04:45. A  
 5 clear minima can be seen, which defines downward fluxes.



- 1 Fig S A3: Smoothed normalized CCF of  $C_3H_7O_1^+$ . The red cross marks the lagtime used in the
- 2 original CCF (Fig A4) to find the flux value the allowed lagtime window is from 0 s to 5 s. In this
- 3 specific CCF only a local maximum was found, as there is no clear maximum.



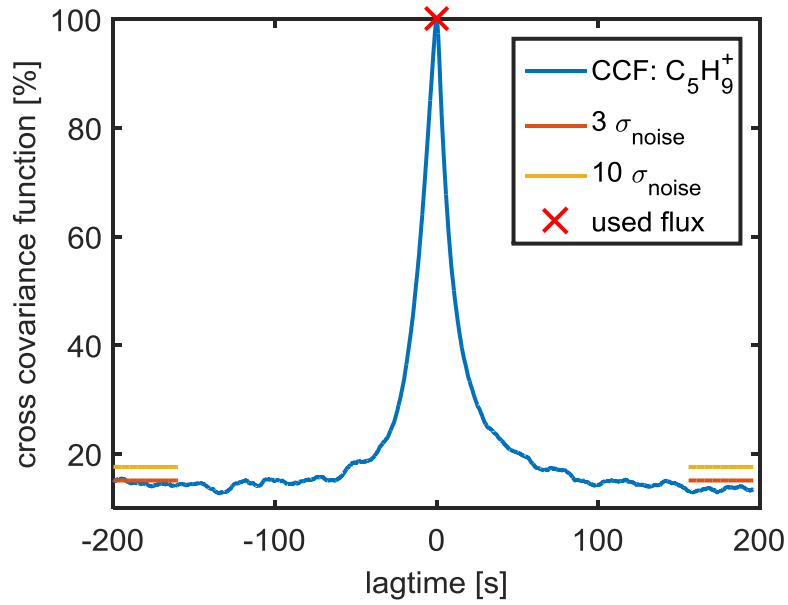
1 Fig A4: 30 min normalized cross covariance function of  $C_3H_7O_1^+$  from the 15.06.2012 14:15. No  
 2 clear maximum or minimum can be seen around 0 s lag time. The red lines at the corners of the plot  
 3 indicate the average noise, while the cyan lines are the  $3\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold (in the legend the 62%  
 4 represents just the  $3\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ , while in the plot it is added to the mean noise).



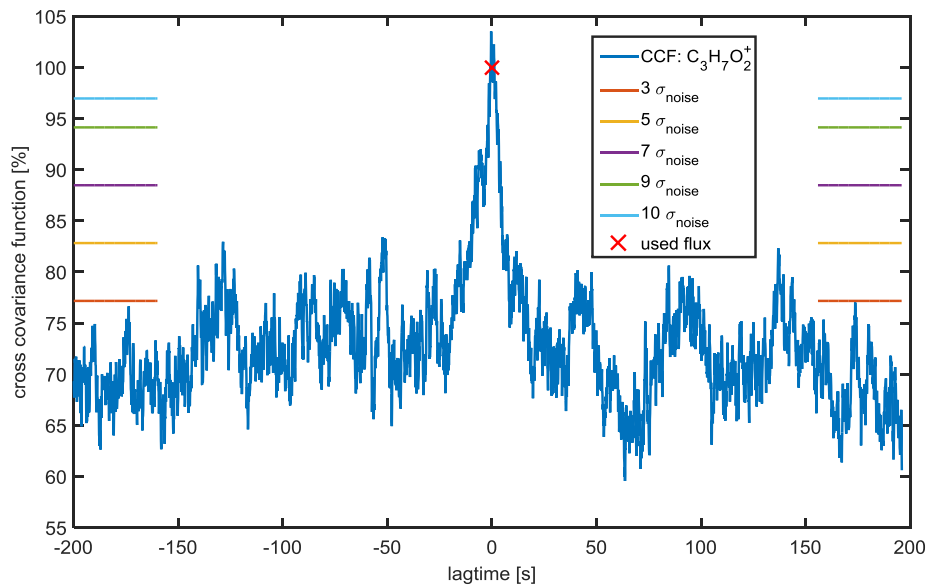
5 Fig A5: 30 min absolute normalized cross covariance function of  $C_3H_7O_1^+$  from the 15.06.2012  
 6 14:15. The red lines at the corners of the plot indicate the average noise, while the cyan lines are the  
 7  $3\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  threshold (in the legend the 39% represents just the  $3\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ , while in the plot it is added to  
 8 the mean noise). Taking the absolute of a CCF increases the mean value and thereby reduces the  
 9 standard deviation of the noise (compare with Fig. A4)

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11



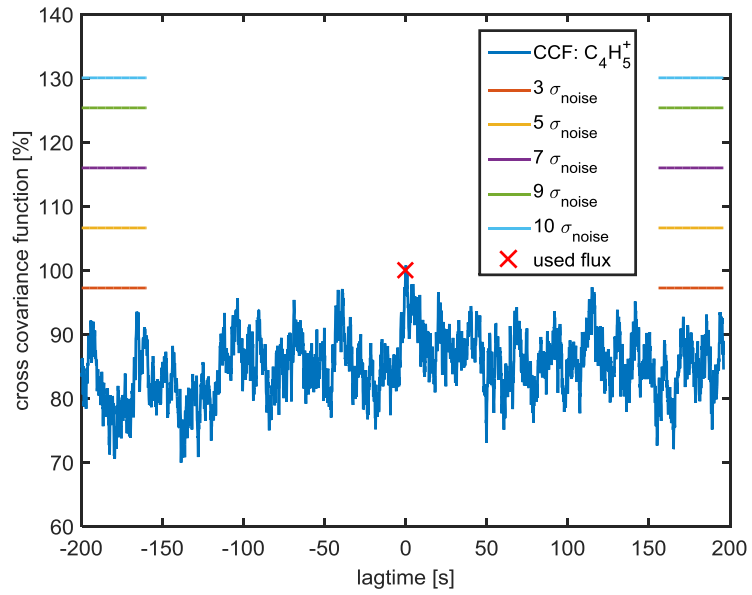
1 Figure A6: Averaged absolute CCF for  $C_5H_9^+$ . The used flux is well over the  $10 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria.



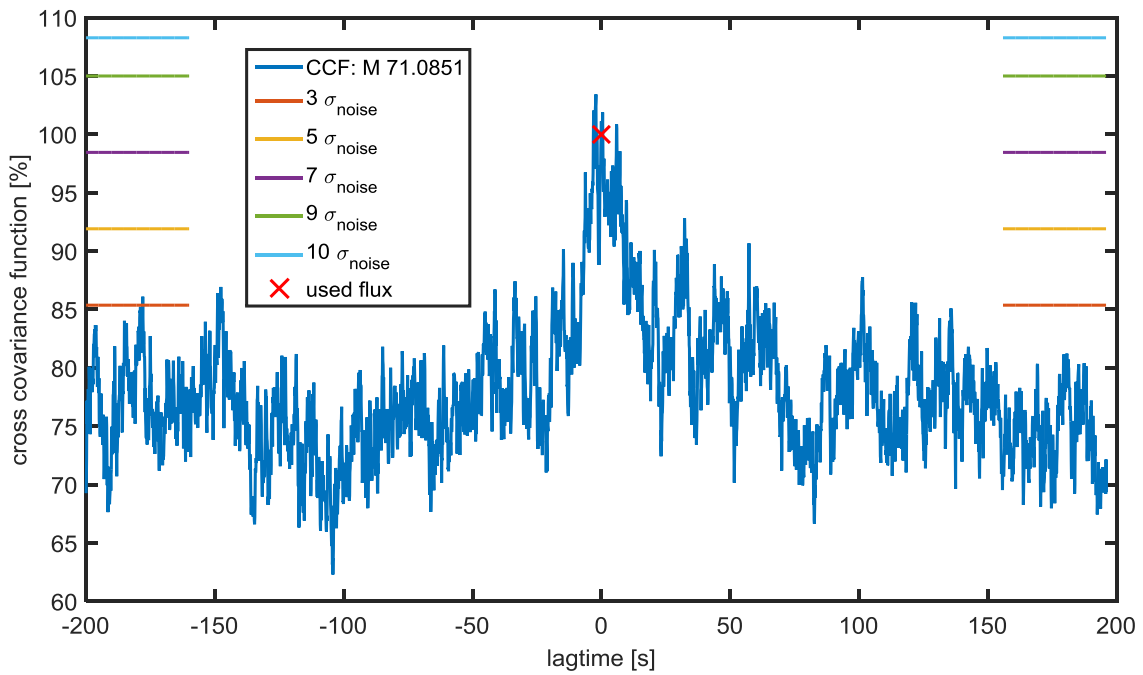
2 Figure A7: Averaged absolute CCF for  $C_3H_7O_2^+$ . Due to the constant lag time, not always the  
 3 maximum of the CCF is used, as this would overestimate the flux. In this case the used value is  
 4 actually a local minimum between two maxima.

5





1 Figure A8: Averaged absolute CCF of  $C_4H_5^+$ , which fulfilled the  $3 \sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria.



2 Figure A9: Averaged absolute CCF of mass 71.0851 (could not be identified), which fulfilled the  $7$   
 3  $\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  criteria.

4