

1 **Supporting Information to**

2  
3 **Characterization of Chemical Aerosol Composition with Aerosol Mass Spectrometry in**  
4 **Central Europe: An Overview**

5  
6 **V. A. Lanz<sup>1</sup>, A. S. H. Prévôt<sup>1</sup>, M. R. Alfarra<sup>1,2</sup>, C. Mohr<sup>1</sup>, P. F. DeCarlo<sup>1</sup>,**  
7 **S. Weimer<sup>3</sup>, M. F. D. Gianini<sup>4</sup>, C. Hüglin<sup>4</sup>, J. Schneider<sup>5</sup>, O. Favez<sup>6</sup>, B. D'Anna<sup>6</sup>,**  
8 **C. George<sup>6</sup> and U. Baltensperger<sup>1</sup>**

9  
10 <sup>1</sup>Paul Scherrer Institut, Laboratory of Atmospheric Chemistry, CH-5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland

11 <sup>2</sup>Centre for Atmospheric Sciences, School of Earth, Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences, University of  
12 Manchester, Manchester, M60 1QD, UK

13 <sup>3</sup>Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research, Laboratory for Internal Combustion  
14 Engines, CH-8600 Duebendorf, Switzerland

15 <sup>4</sup>Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research, Laboratory for Air Pollution and  
16 Environmental Technology, CH-8600 Duebendorf, Switzerland

17 <sup>5</sup>Particle Chemistry Dept., Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz, Germany

18 <sup>6</sup>Université Lyon 1, Lyon, F-69626, France; CNRS, UMR5256, IRCELYON, Institut de recherches sur la  
19 catalyse et l'environnement de Lyon, Villeurbanne, F-69626, France

20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46

47 **Table S1:**

48  
49 (a.) FA settings: method (PMF or ME based approach), number of factors ( $p$ ), *fpeaks* used to induce  
50 rotations of the solution, robust mode (T) versus non-robust mode (F), degree of relaxation ( $a$ ) for the *a*  
51 *priori* fixed HOA-profile (in ME approach). As *a priori* profiles in the ME-2 program, usually the diesel  
52 MS from a dynamometer test bench was input (Schneider et al., 2006), which reflects passenger car  
53 emissions (EURO-3). As exceptions in ROV NOV\_2005 the HOA-profile found with PMF2 ( $p=3$ ) for  
54 ROV MAR\_2005 was input and in the first ME-2 application on AMS data (ZUE JAN\_2006; Lanz et  
55 al., 2008), an HOA-profile measured by Canagaratna et al. (2004) was used. In the supporting  
56 information to Lanz et al. (2008) evidence is provided that the initial *a priori* HOA-profile (Schneider et  
57 al. vs. Canagaratna et al. vs. HOA from PMF) in such an approach was non-critical.

58  
59 (b.) OA components identified by FA-AMS: OOA (oxygenated organic aerosol), HOA (hydrocarbon-  
60 like organic aerosol), and P-BBOA (primary biomass burning organic aerosol). 'XX' indicates where  
61 OOA could be separated into a low-volatility, LV-OOA, and a semi-volatile, SV-OOA, fraction. Local  
62 organic aerosols sources (LOA; charbroiling and potentially food cooking; Lanz et al., 2007) were  
63 identified only in ZUE JUL\_2005 and are not listed detailed here.

64  
65 (c.) Correlations of factor time series with external markers (i.e., these latter quantities were not  
66 included in the data matrix, X (see Eq. 4), for PMF/ME analyses). The reported  $R^2$ 's (coefficients of  
67 determination) serve as a rough measure of similarity between two time series (OA component  
68 retrieved by FA-AMS vs. external marker). However, non-linear relationships can not be reflected in  
69 this way. As an example, the time series of semi-volatile OOA (SV-OOA) vs. time series of particulate  
70 nitrate within a campaign frequently showed different populations characterized by different slopes  
71 (due to episodic shifts in nitrate or SV-OOA concentration levels that can be explained by their  
72 different processes of formation and removal, which may also be the reason for lower overall- $R^2$ 's when  
73 time series of gases, CO and NO<sub>x</sub>, and aerosols are compared). It is therefore possible that the overall-  
74  $R^2$  is rather low, while the  $R^2$ 's for all (certain) periods of the campaign are high (e.g., 0.55 for four  
75 fifths of ZUE JUL\_2005 or 0.67 for the last third of PAY JUN\_2006). n.r. = OA component not  
76 retrieved by FA-AMS, n.m. = auxiliary species not measured.

77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92

Campaign	RHI FEB_2007	ZUE JUL_2005	ZUE JAN_2006	GRE JAN_2009	MAS DEC_2006	HAE MAY_2005	REI FEB_2006	ROV MAR_2005	ROV DEC_2005	PAY JUN_2006	PAY JAN_2007	MOHp MAY_2002	JFJ MAY_2008
----------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	--------------

## a. FA settings

Method	PMF	PMF	ME	PMF	ME	PMF	ME	PMF	ME	ME	PMF	ME	ME
Factors ( $p$ )	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	2
Fpeak	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Robust mode	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
HOA prior ( $a$ )	-	-	0.6	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.2

## b. OA Components

OOA	X	XX	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X	XX	XX	X	X
HOA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
P-BBOA	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-

c. Correlation,  $R^2$  (number of samples)

OOA vs. $\text{NH}_4^+$	<b>0.85</b> 5202		<b>0.72</b> 4212	<b>0.86</b> 7698	<b>0.51</b> 2875		<b>0.85</b> 4551	<b>0.69</b> 9504	<b>0.55</b> 5504			<b>0.75</b> 2296	<b>0.75</b> 1077
OOA vs. $\text{NO}_3^-$	<b>0.85</b> 5202	n.r.	<b>0.61</b> 4212	<b>0.86</b> 7698	<b>0.56</b> 2875	n.r.	<b>0.83</b> 4551	<b>0.63</b> 9504	<b>0.64</b> 5504	n.r.	n.r.	<b>0.69</b> 2296	<b>0.69</b> 1077
OOA vs. $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	<b>0.63</b> 5202		<b>0.53</b> 4212	<b>0.59</b> 7698	<b>0.56</b> 2875		<b>0.80</b> 4551	<b>0.20</b> 9504	<b>0.32</b> 5504			<b>0.72</b> 2296	<b>0.76</b> 1077
LV-OOA vs. $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$		<b>0.52</b> 14914				<b>0.41</b> 10016				<b>0.54</b> 3953	<b>0.44</b> 3702		
SV-OOA vs. $\text{NO}_3^-$	n.r.	<b>0.55</b> 10200	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	<b>0.33</b> 2669	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	<b>0.67</b> 1207	<b>0.12</b> 1053	n.r.	n.r.
HOA vs. $\text{NO}_x$		<b>0.74</b> 2776	<b>0.70</b> 2099	<b>0.69</b> 1403	<b>0.57</b> 959	<b>0.40</b> 2380	<b>0.45</b> 757	<b>0.37</b> 313	<b>0.31</b> 466	<b>0.07</b> 3845	<b>0.31</b> 3598	<b>0.03</b> 1231	<b>0.09</b> 933
HOA vs. CO		<b>0.81</b> 2776	<b>0.63</b> 2099	CO n.m.	<b>0.55</b> 932	<b>0.20</b> 2433	CO n.m.	<b>0.68</b> 313	<b>0.65</b> 466	<b>0.00</b> 3939	<b>0.35</b> 3669	<b>0.31</b> 1231	<b>0.15</b> 1059
P-BBOA vs. $\text{NO}_x$		<b>0.48</b> 2800	<b>0.72</b> 2099	<b>0.46</b> 1403	<b>0.42</b> 959		<b>0.31</b> 757	<b>0.11</b> 313	<b>0.14</b> 466		<b>0.15</b> 3606		
P-BBOA vs. CO		<b>0.70</b> 2793	<b>0.78</b> 2099	CO n.m.	<b>0.63</b> 932	n.r.	CO n.m.	<b>0.56</b> 313	<b>0.66</b> 466	n.r.	<b>0.38</b> 3677	n.r.	n.r.

100 **References**

101  
102 Canagaratna, M. R., Jayne, J. T., Ghertner, D. A., Herndon, S., Shi, Q., Jimenez, J. L., Silva, P. J., Williams,  
103 P., Lanni, T., Drewnick, F., Demerjian, K. L., Kolb, C. E., and Worsnop, D. R.: Chase studies of particulate  
104 emissions from in-use New York city vehicles, *Aerosol Sci. Technol.*, 38, 555–573,  
105 doi:10.1080/02786820490465504, 2004.

106  
107 Lanz, V. A., Alfarra, M. R., Baltensperger, U., Buchmann, B., Hueglin, C., and Prevot, A. S. H.: Source  
108 apportionment of submicron organic aerosols at an urban site by factor analytical modelling of aerosol mass  
109 spectra, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 7, 1503-1522, 2007.

110  
111 Lanz, V. A., Alfarra, M. R., Baltensperger, U., Buchmann, B., Hueglin, C., Szidat, S., Wehrli, M. N., Wacker,  
112 L., Weimer, S., Caseiro, A., Puxbaum, H., and Prevot, A. S. H.: Source attribution of submicron organic  
113 aerosols during wintertime inversions by advanced factor analysis of aerosol mass spectra, *Environ. Sci.*  
114 *Technol.*, 42, 214-220, 2008.

115  
116 Schneider, J., Weimer, S., Drewnick, F., Borrmann, S., Helas, G., Gwaze, P., Schmid, O., Andreae, M. O.,  
117 and Kirchner, U.: Mass spectrometric analysis and aerodynamic properties of various types of combustion-  
118 related aerosol particles, *Int. J. Mass. Spec.*, 258, 37–49, 2006.