

Supplement of

Characterization and source apportionment of organic aerosol at 260 m on a meteorological tower in Beijing, China

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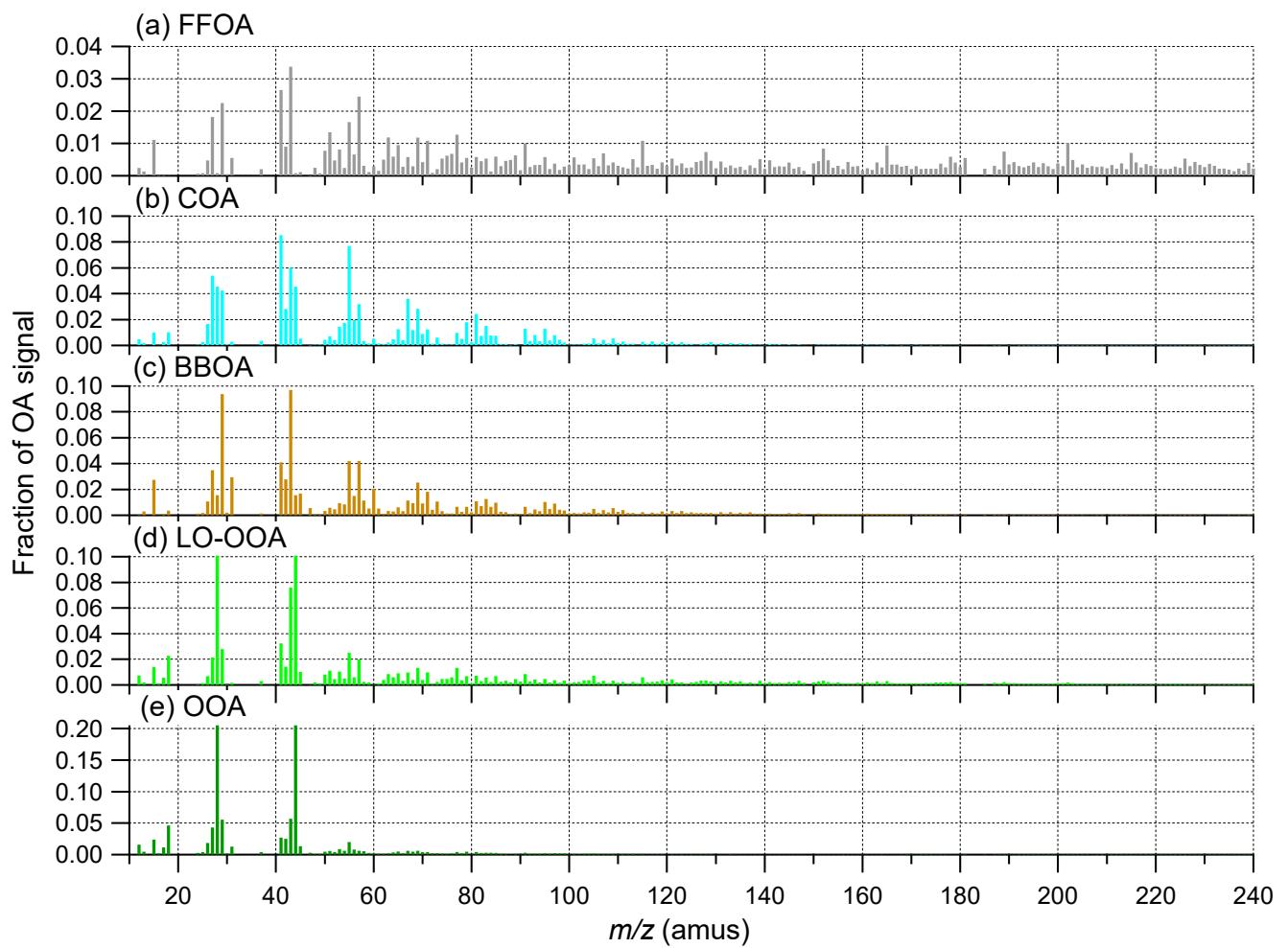


Figure S1: Mass spectra of five organic aerosol (OA) components resolved at the ground by HR-AMS using positive matrix factorization (PMF): (a) fossil fuel-related OA (FFOA), (b) cooking OA (COA), (c) biomass-burning OA (BBOA), (d) low-oxidized oxygenated OA (LO-OOA), and (e) oxygenated OA (OOA).

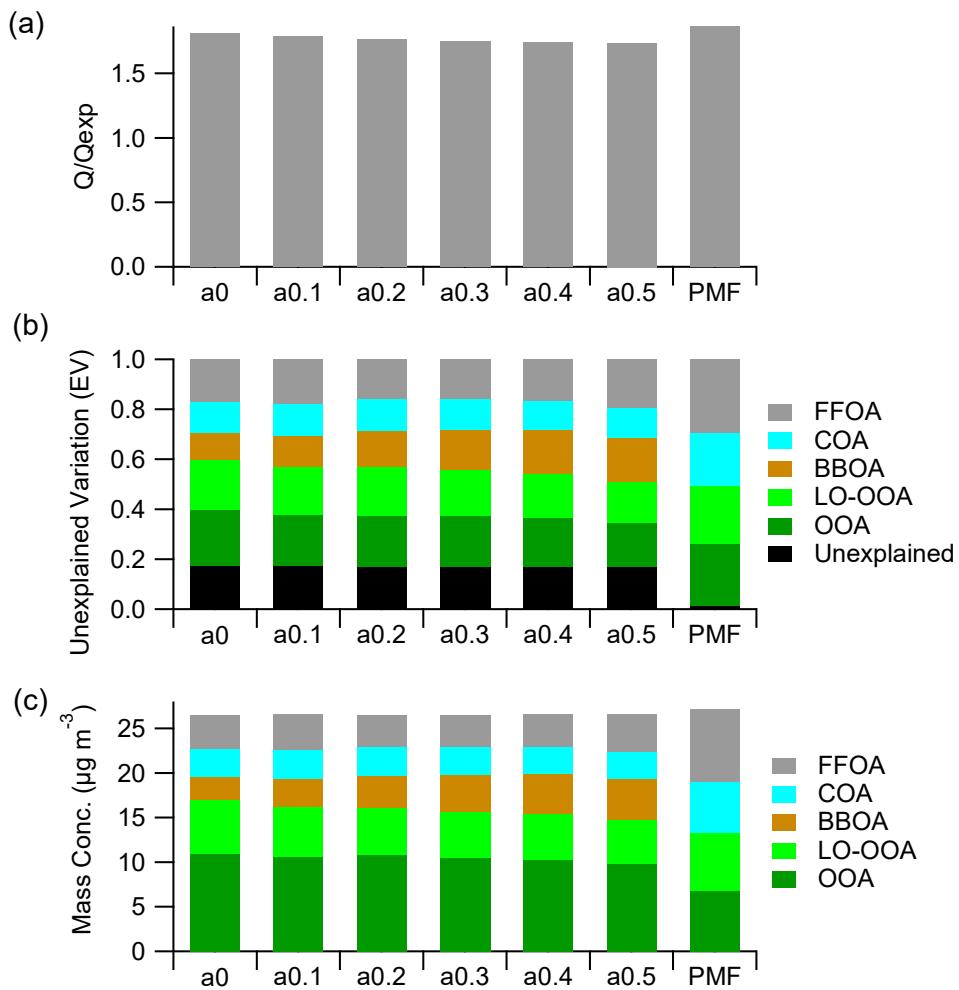
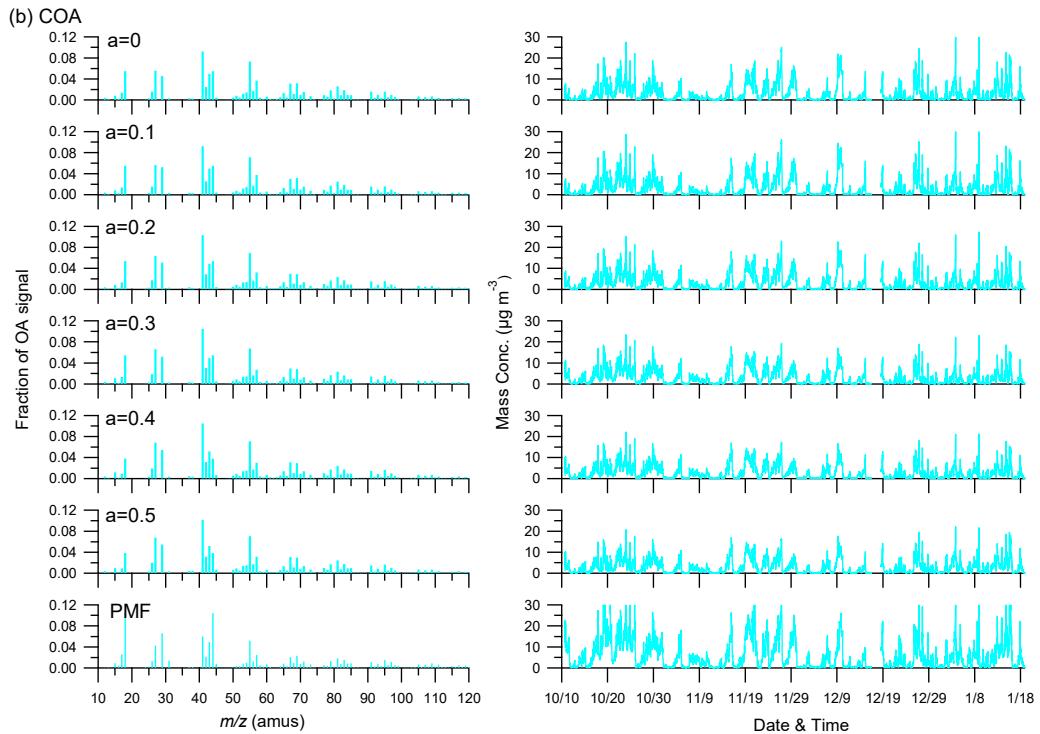
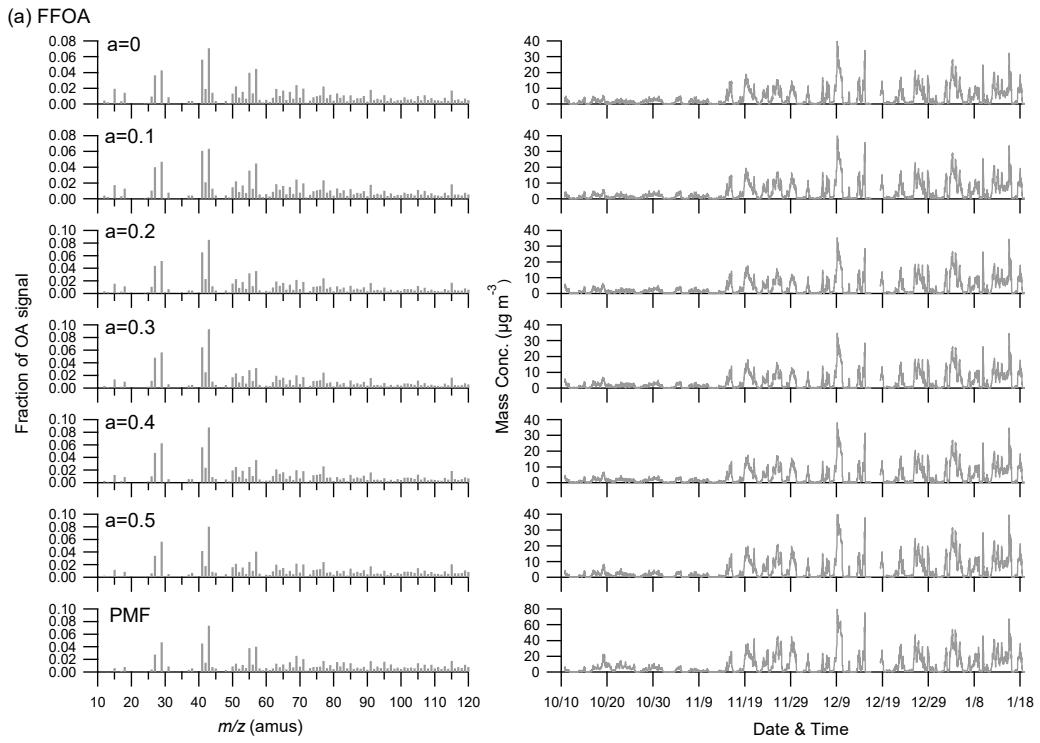
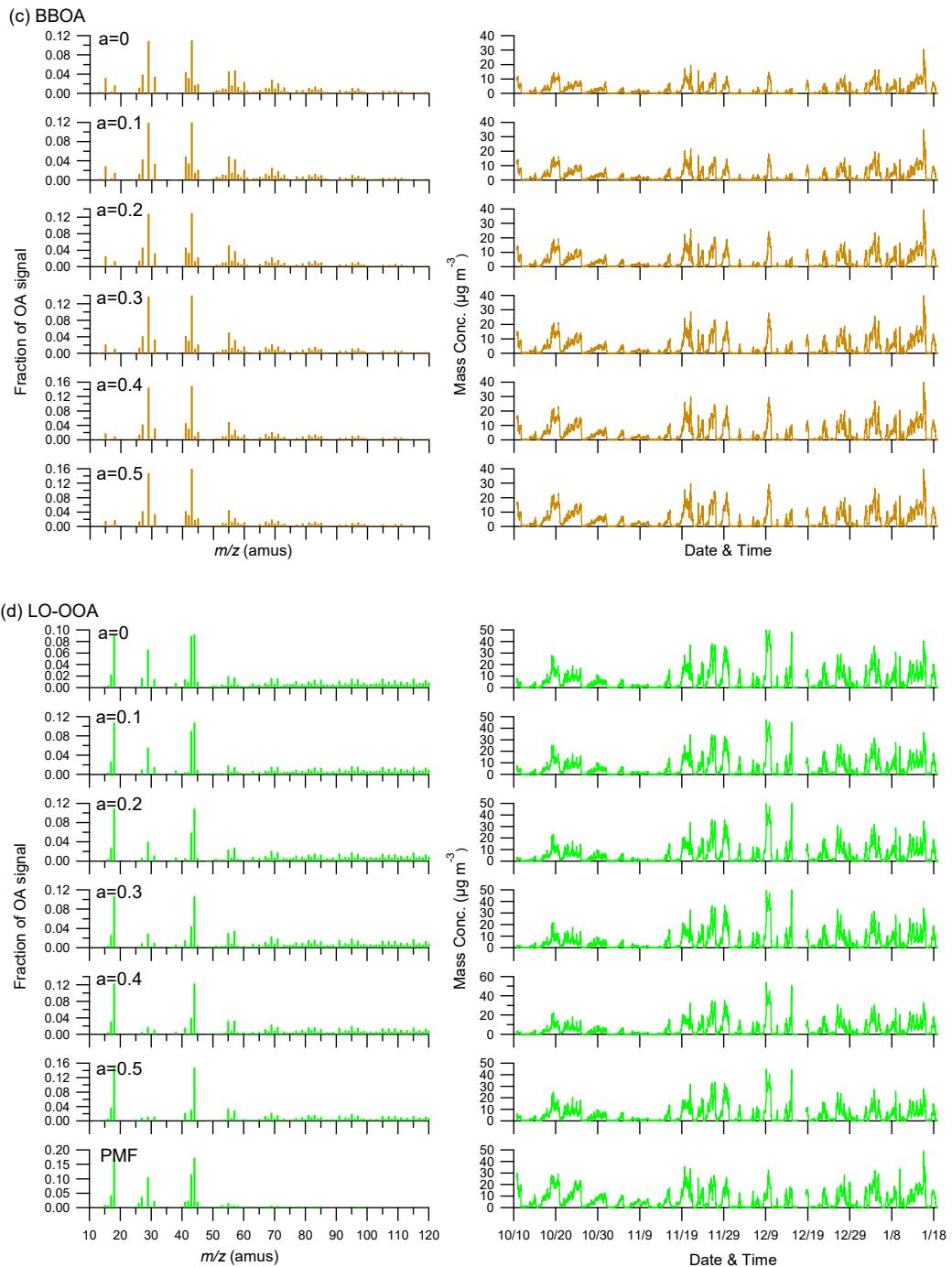


Figure S2: (a) Values of Q/Q_{exp} , (b) explained variation (EV) for each factor and total unexplained variation (UEV) for different model runs, (c) the mass concentration of each factor. Note that a means the a -value which ranging from 0 to 0.5. The 4-factor solution of PMF result was also shown here.





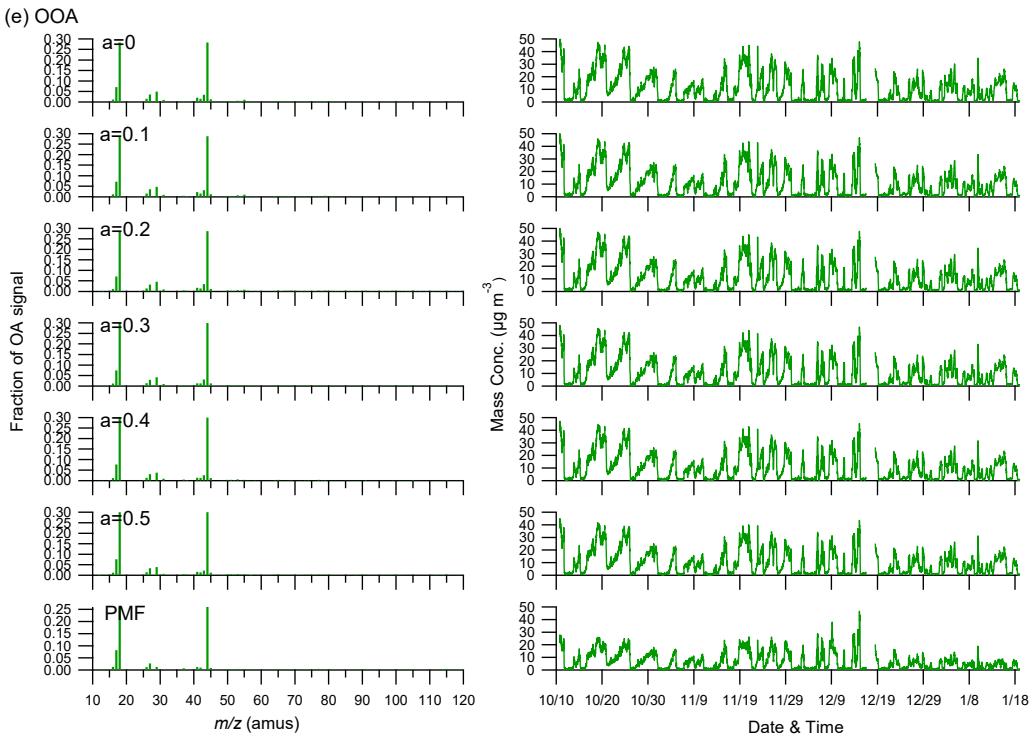


Figure S3: Mass spectra (left panel) and time series (right panel) of five organic aerosol (OA) components resolved at 260 m by ACSM using multi-linear engine 2 (ME-2): (a) fossil fuel-related OA (FFOA), (b) cooking OA (COA), (c) biomass-burning OA (BBOA), (d) low-oxidized oxygenated OA (LO-OOA), and (e) oxygenated OA (OOA). The 4-factor solution of PMF result was also shown here.

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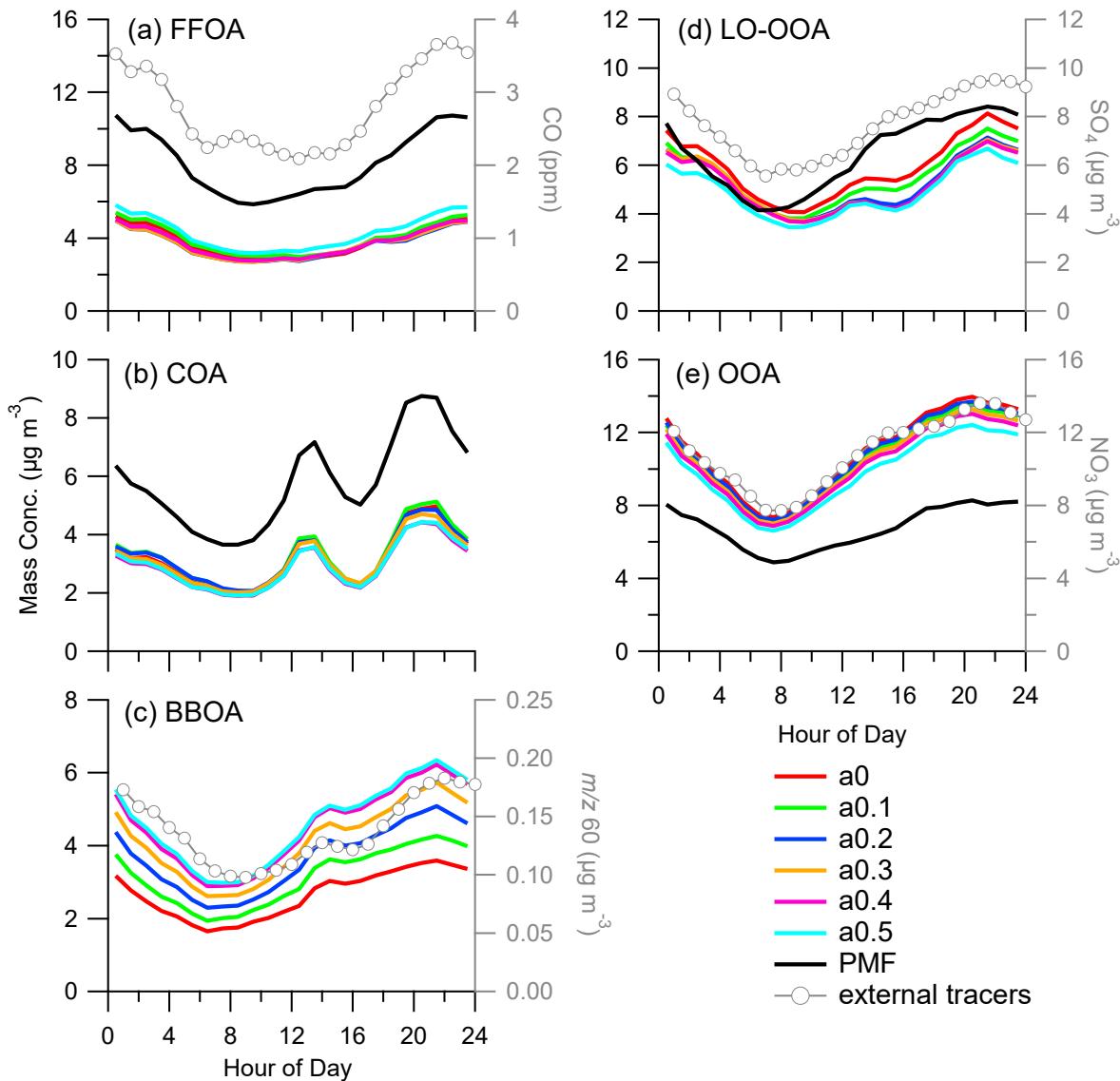


Figure S4: Diurnal variations of (a) fossil fuel-related organic aerosol (FFOA), (b) cooking organic aerosol (COA), (c) biomass-burning OA (BBOA), (d) low-oxidized oxygenated organic aerosol (LO-OOA), and (e) oxygenated organic aerosol (OOA) for different model runs, with the variations of their external tracers on the right axis.

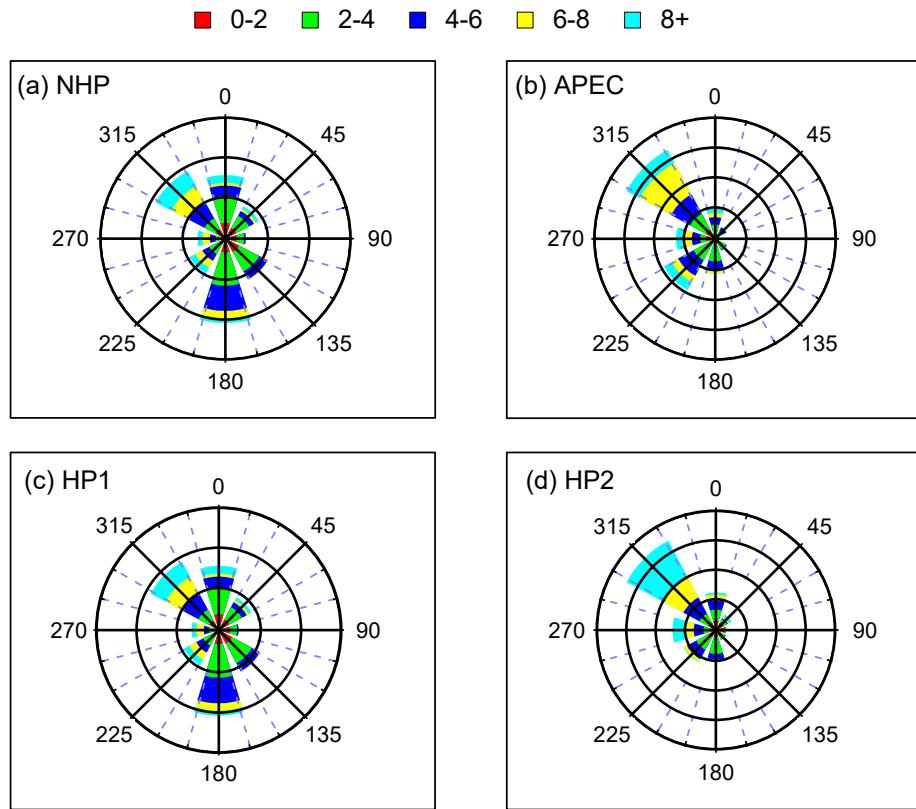


Figure S5: Wind rose plots during the four different periods (a-d), i.e., NHP, APEC, HP1, and HP2.

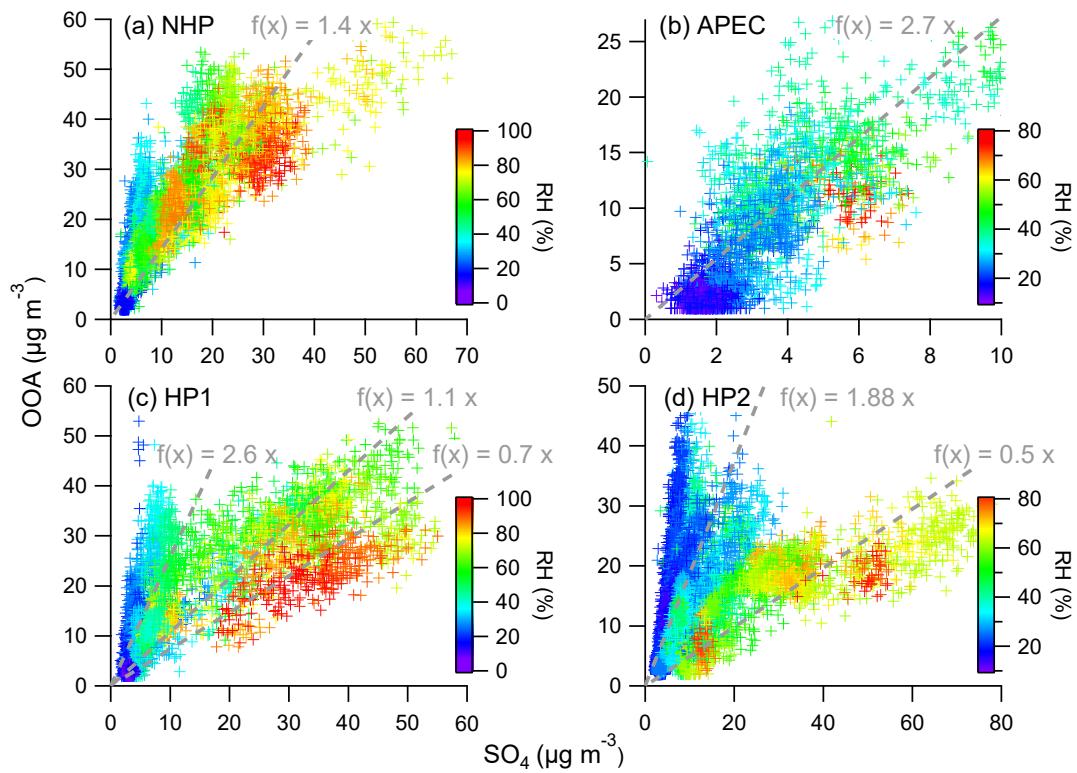


Figure S6: The correlation between oxygenated organic aerosol (OOA) and sulfate during the four different periods (a-d), i.e., NHP, APEC, HP1, and HP2. The points were color-coded by RH. The regression equations between the two species are also shown.