

Supplement of:

The impact of biomass burning and aqueous-phase processing on air quality: a multi-year source apportionment study in the Po Valley, Italy

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S1. Overall characterization of SUPERSITO dataset

Table S1: average concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ \pm standard deviation) of main NR-PM1 components Organics (Org), Nitrate (NO_3^-), Sulfate (SO_4^{2-}), Ammonium (NH_4^+) and Chloride (Cl) for all the considered campaigns. BO = Bologna, SPC = San Pietro Capofiume.

			Org	NO_3^-	SO_4^{2-}	NH_4^+	Cl
BO	SPRING	2013	2.1 \pm 1.2	1.2 \pm 1.6	0.8 \pm 0.4	0.6 \pm 0.5	0.1 \pm 0.2
		2014	3.3 \pm 2.3	0.7 \pm 1.1	1.5 \pm 1.0	0.6 \pm 0.5	0.0 \pm 0.1
	SUMMER	2012	7.1 \pm 2.8	0.7 \pm 0.9	3.3 \pm 1.3	1.2 \pm 0.6	0.0 \pm 0.0
	FALL	2011	18 \pm 9.2	12.2 \pm 6.8	3.3 \pm 2.4	4.5 \pm 2.4	1.2 \pm 1.0
		2012	5.0 \pm 4.1	3.4 \pm 3.5	0.9 \pm 0.7	1.3 \pm 1.2	0.3 \pm 0.4
		2013	4.6 \pm 2.8	4.5 \pm 4.8	2.4 \pm 1.5	2.1 \pm 1.7	0.3 \pm 0.8
	WINTER	2013	8.5 \pm 5.3	6.9 \pm 5.7	1.7 \pm 1.2	2.5 \pm 1.9	0.4 \pm 0.5
		2014	4.1 \pm 2.6	3.8 \pm 3.2	0.9 \pm 0.7	1.4 \pm 1.1	0.2 \pm 0.3
SPC	SPRING	2013	1.8 \pm 1.4	1.7 \pm 2.5	0.7 \pm 0.5	0.8 \pm 0.9	0.0 \pm 0.1
	SUMMER	2012	4.2 \pm 2.6	1.3 \pm 2.2	2.0 \pm 1.0	1.0 \pm 0.8	0.0 \pm 0.1
	FALL	2011	9.9 \pm 6.1	6.2 \pm 5.5	1.2 \pm 0.7	2.3 \pm 1.8	0.3 \pm 0.4
		2013	3.6 \pm 2.3	2.7 \pm 3.1	1.3 \pm 0.9	1.3 \pm 1.1	0.1 \pm 0.1

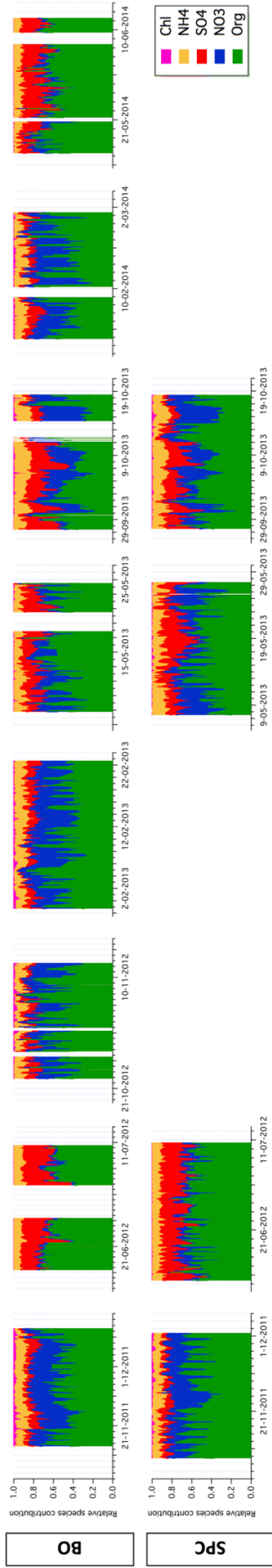


Figure S1: time series of the relative contributions of main NR-PM1 chemical components as measured by AMS in each intensive campaign of Supersito project.

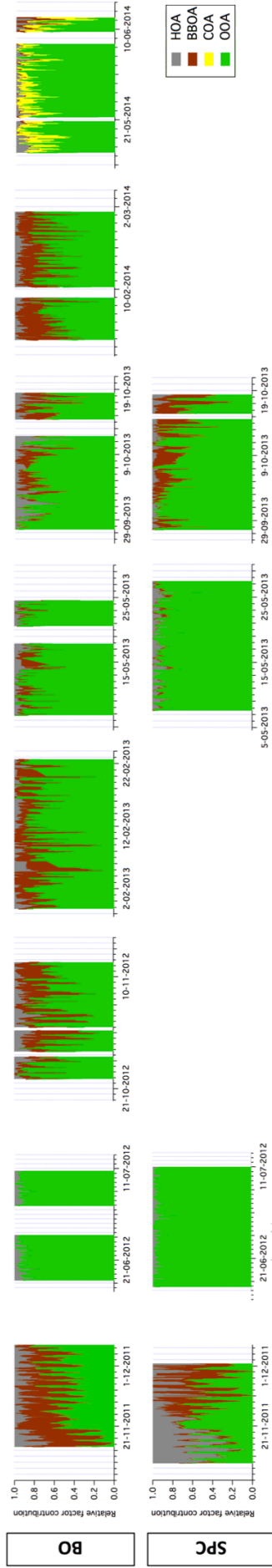


Figure S2: time series of the relative contributions of OA primary and secondary components as calculated by PMF and ME-2

Table S2: Comparison (Pearson's Coefficient R) between time series of the main PM1 components as measured by AMS and by other independent parallel measurements. OC stands for Organic Carbon (by thermo-optical measurements, Sunset); WSOC stands for Water Soluble Organic Carbon (by elemental C evolved gas analysis, Analytik Jena).

			AMS vs filters								
			Sunset	Berner				Berner	Beta attenuation		
R			Org vs OC	Org vs WSOC	NO ₃ ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	NH ₄ ⁺	Cl ⁻	PM1	PM2.5	
BO	SPRING	2013	0.91	0.65	0.87	0.72	0.83	-	0.90	0.76	
		2014	0.84	0.59	0.73	0.55	0.68	0.83	0.83	0.86	
	SUMMER	2012	0.86	0.72	0.93	0.65	0.81	0.9	0.83	0.60	
	FALL	2011	-	0.44	0.85	0.76	0.81	0.63	0.74	0.78	
		2012	0.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	
		2013	0.87	0.85	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.85	
	WINTER	2013	0.79	0.84	0.93	0.85	0.94	0.88	0.96	0.87	
		2014	0.92	0.88	0.84	0.41	0.82	-	0.94	0.87	
SPC	SPRING	2013	0.98	0.86	0.97	0.67	0.94	0.72	0.97	0.91	
	SUMMER	2012	0.80	0.83	0.91	0.82	0.89	0.81	0.90	0.77	
	FALL	2011	-	0.85	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.92	
		2013	0.92	0.84	0.8	0.93	0.78	0.89	0.91	0.95	

S2. Source apportionment configuration and evaluation

Source apportionment analysis on the HR-TOF-AMS high resolution OA mass spectra was performed using the Multilinear Engine 2 solver (ME-2, Paatero, 1999) controlled within the Source Finder software (SoFi v4.8, Canonaco et al. 2013; Crippa et al., 2014). Prior to factor analysis, the organic data matrix was arranged according to the Ulbrich et al. (2009) recommendations. First of all, isotope ions were removed and a minimum counting error was applied. Fragments with a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) below 0.2 were down-weighted by a factor of 10 and fragments with a SNR between 0.2 and 2 were down-weighted by a factor of 2. Finally, the fragments related to ion CO₂⁺ were also down-weighted since they are calculated as a constant fraction of the ion CO₂⁺ (Allan et al., 2004).

The standardized source apportionment strategy introduced in Crippa et al. (2014) is systematically applied to the 12 available HR-TOF-AMS datasets (8 from BO and 4 from SPC), consisting of the organic mass spectra over time and the corresponding errors. Before selecting the most appropriate solution we performed a sequence of runs from the unconstrained PMF to the sequential constraint of all the possible OA primary sources (Hydrocarbon-like OA or HOA + Biomass Burning OA or BBOA + Cooking OA or COA) if not identified (or uncertainly identified) by the unconstrained runs. Solutions from two to eight factors (applying 3 seeds each) are investigated for all the datasets in order to choose the most appropriate number of factors, that resulted to be campaign-specific and ranged from 3 up to 6 (depending on the season, the site and the number of interpretable OOA factors). In general the appropriate number of factor was chosen based on the residual analysis (inspecting both the Q-value and the possible presence of structure in the residual diurnal trends) together with the correlation analysis of the factors with each other both in terms of mass-spectral and time-dependent similarities (Ulbrich et al., 2009).

Solutions applying various numbers of factors and constraining different factor profiles for each campaign are summarized in Table S3. The influence of different *a*-values on the OA apportionment has been investigated and some of these data are summarized in Table S4.

A range of *a*-values was tested applying the recommendations of Crippa et al. (2014) and comparing the results with independent measurements (e.g. NO_x, BC, organic tracers, etc., see Table S4). We tested various reference factor profiles (RFPs) from ambient deconvolved spectra of

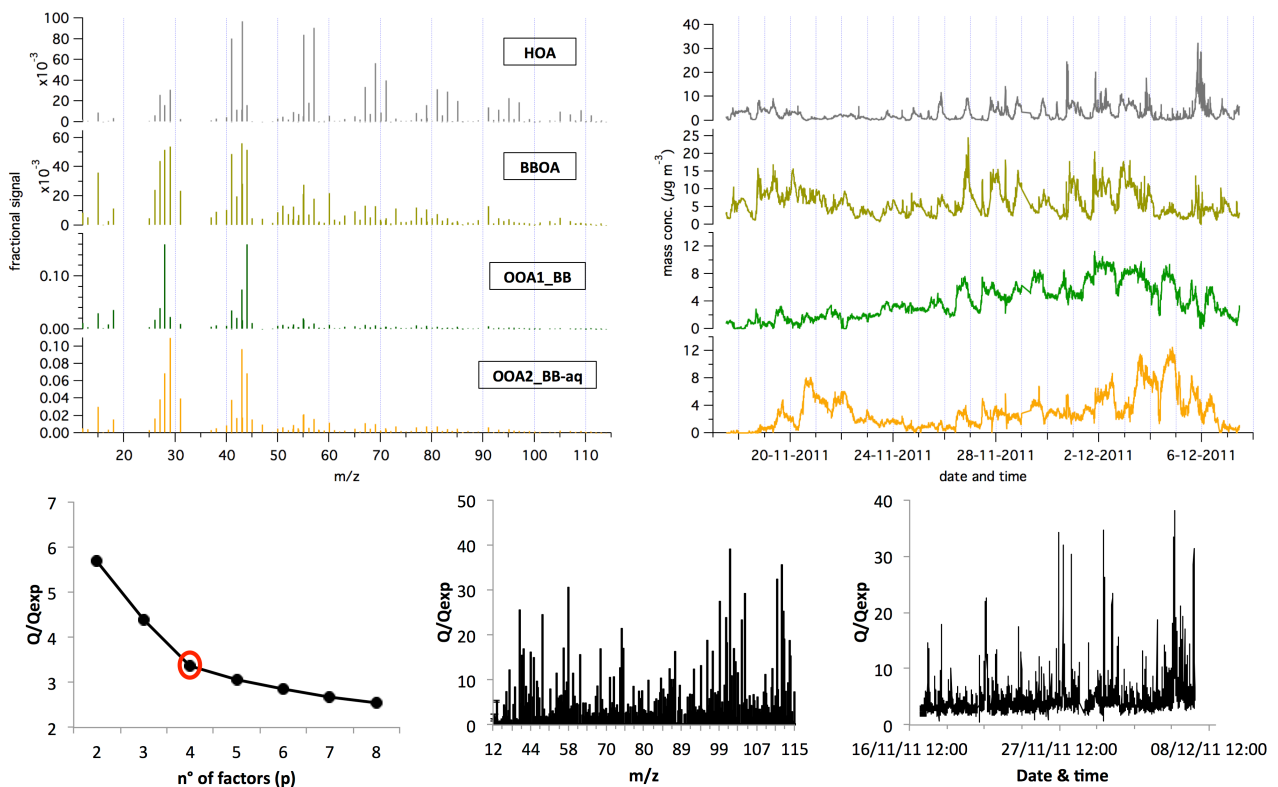
the high-resolution aerosol mass spectral database (URL: <http://cires.colorado.edu/jimenez-group/HRAMSsd/>), Ulbrich et al., 2009). In particular, we employed the HOA, BBOA and COA reference profiles from Mohr et al. (2012) (obtained at Barcelona urban background site) and from Crippa et al. (2013) (HOA and COA from a Paris summer campaign). Oxidized organic aerosol components (OOAs) factors were never constrained because their mass spectra are characterized by a greater variability with respect to the POA factors, reflecting the multiplicity of atmospheric secondary formation and transformation processes contributing to SOA formation and composition (Canonaco et al. 2015).

The interpretation of the retrieved source apportionment factors as organic aerosol sources is based on the comparison of their mass spectral profiles with reference ones (Table S5, S6 and S7), on the correlations with external data (see Table S8) and on the investigation of their diurnal trends (see Figure 3 of the main text).

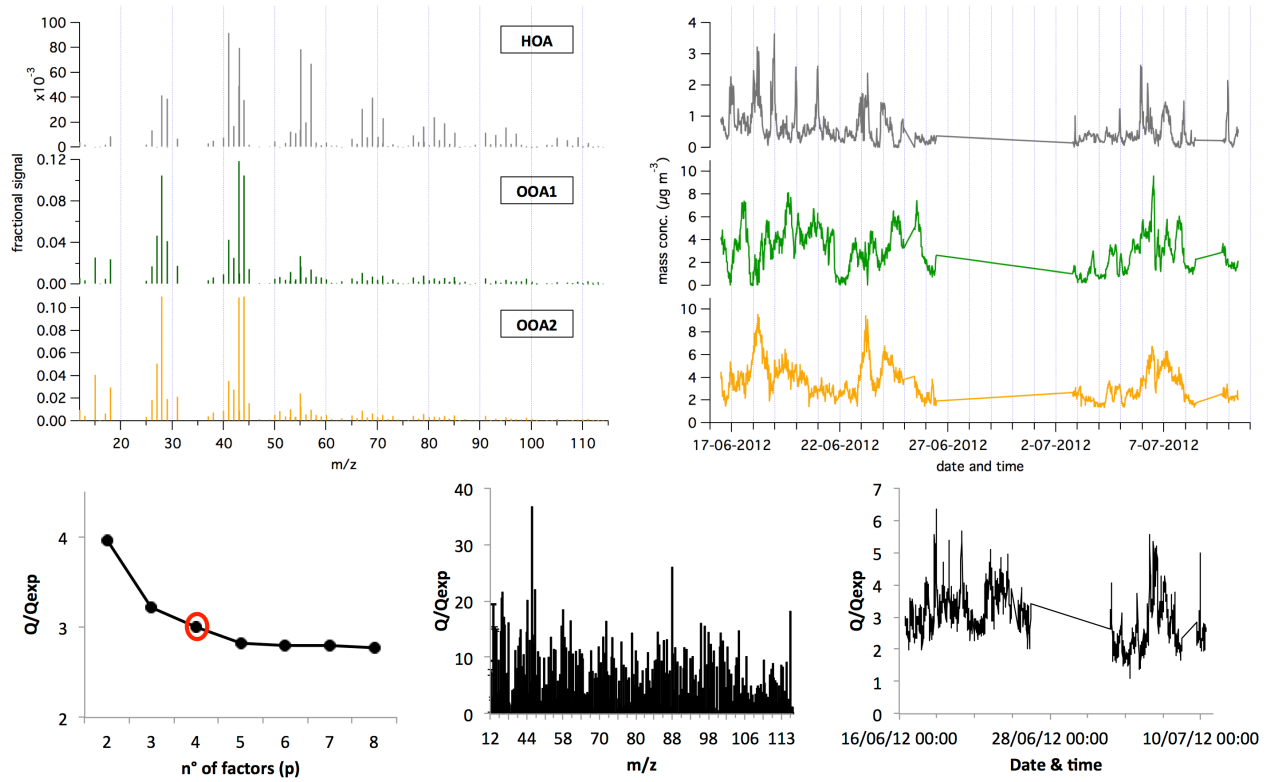
For the PMF-results already discussed in other papers (i.e., BO_2013winter and SPC_2011fall, and SPC_2012summer campaigns) we refer the reader to the corresponding publications (i.e, Gilardoni et al., 2014 & 2016 and Sullivan et al., 2016).

Regarding the other datasets, details of the best solution chosen for each campaign are reported in the following figures.

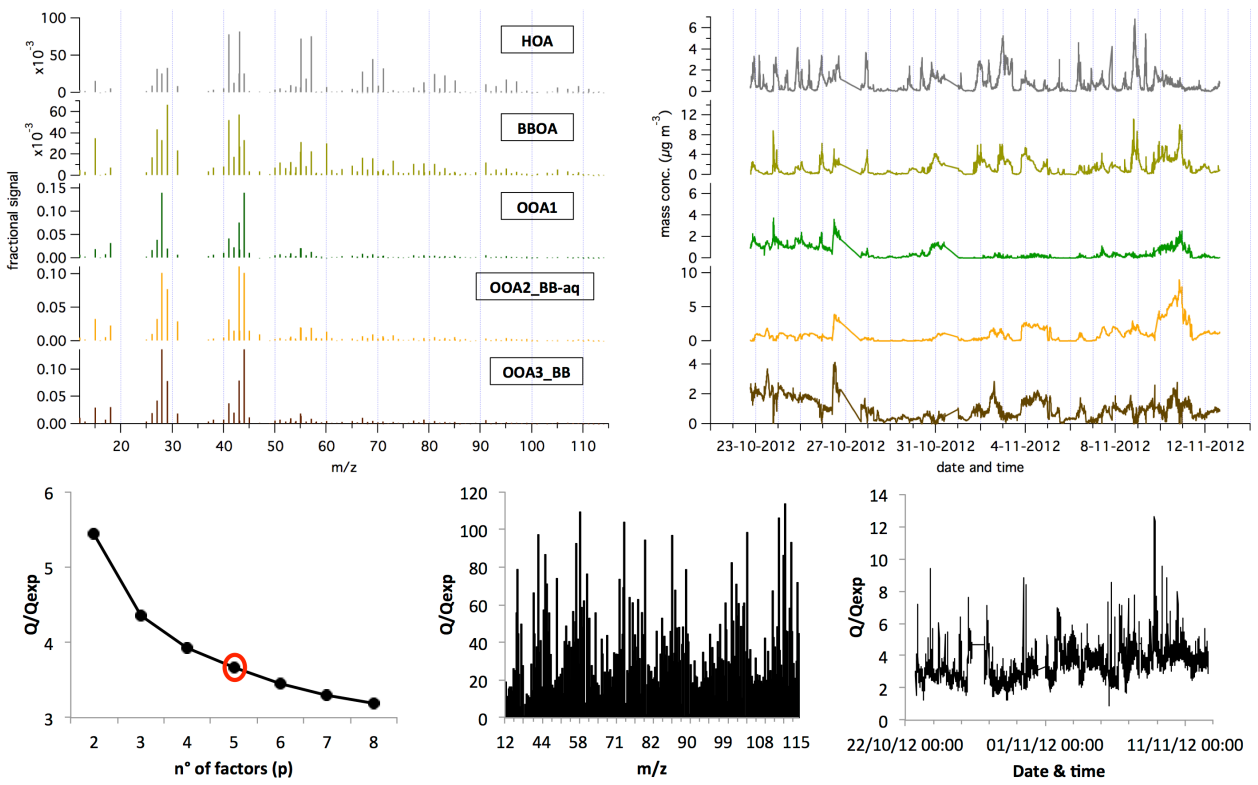
BO_2011fall: p=4; unconstrained PMF



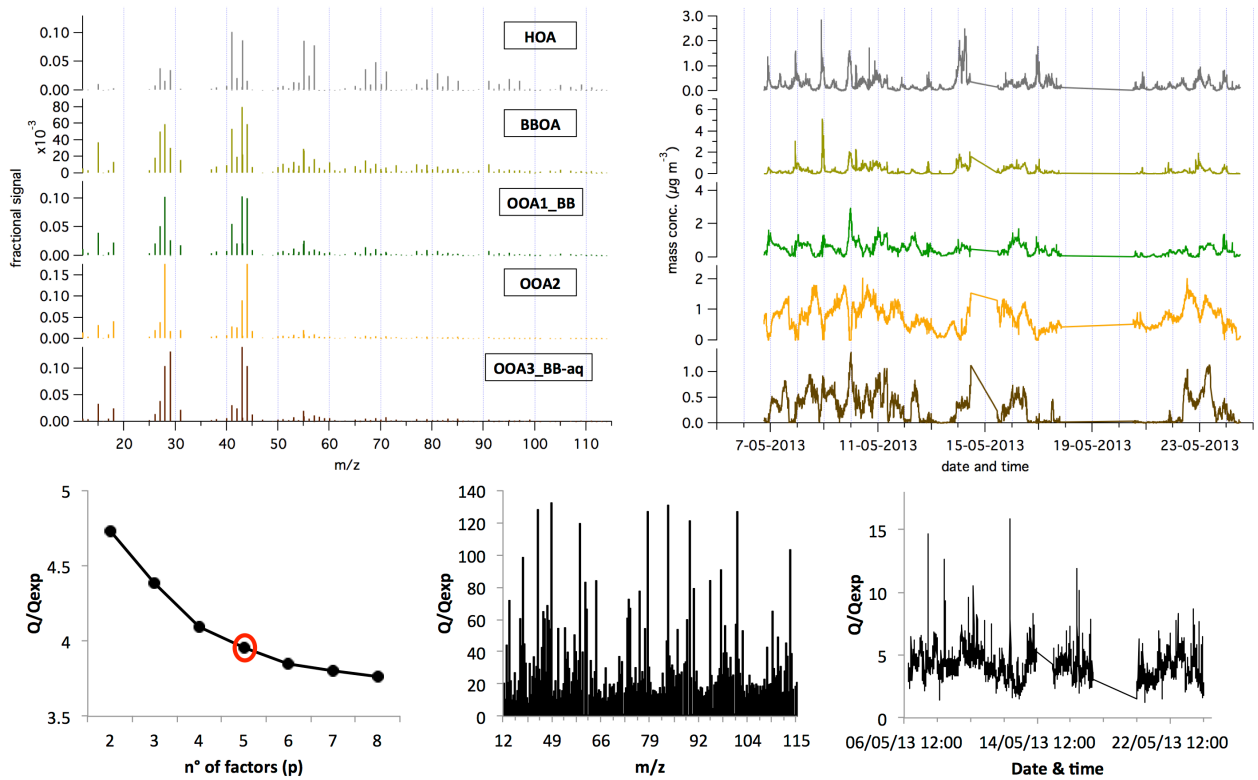
BO_2012summer: p=4; unconstrained PMF; OOA2 recombined



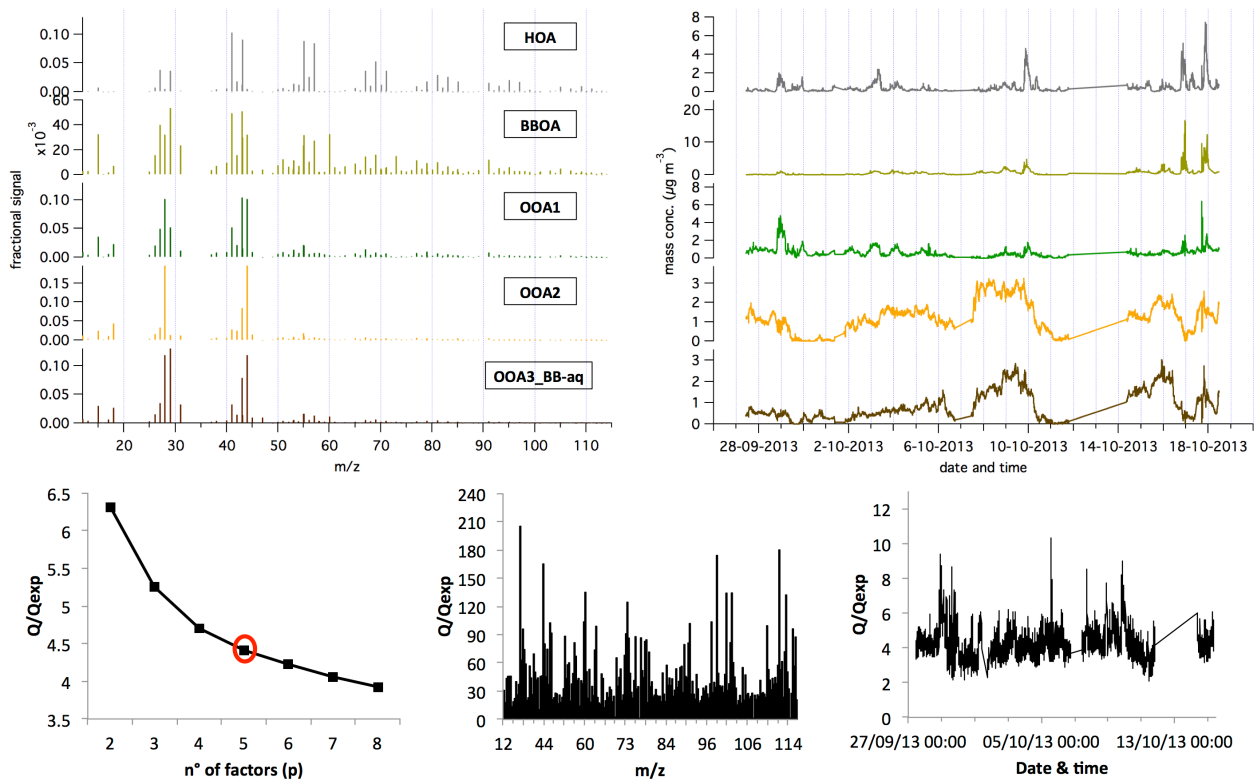
BO_2012fall: p=5; unconstrained PMF



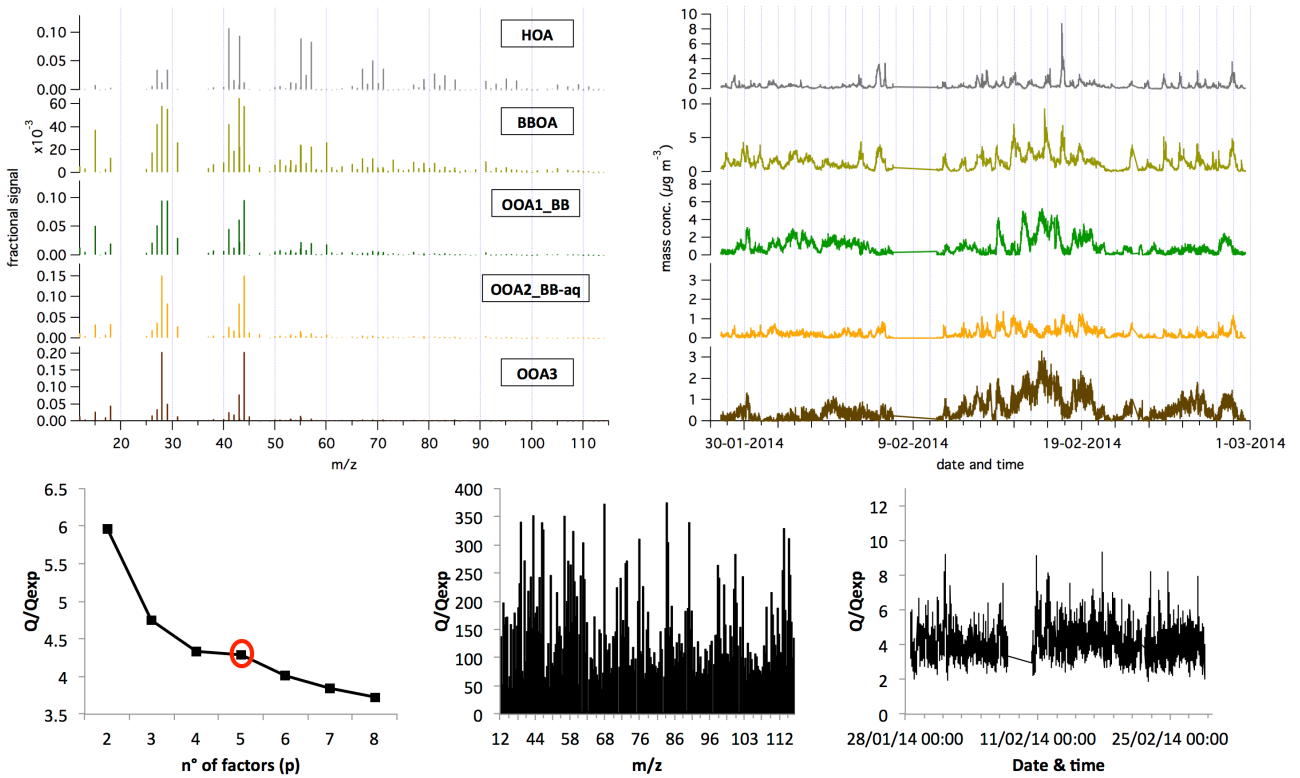
BO_2013spring: p=5 ME-2 HOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.5



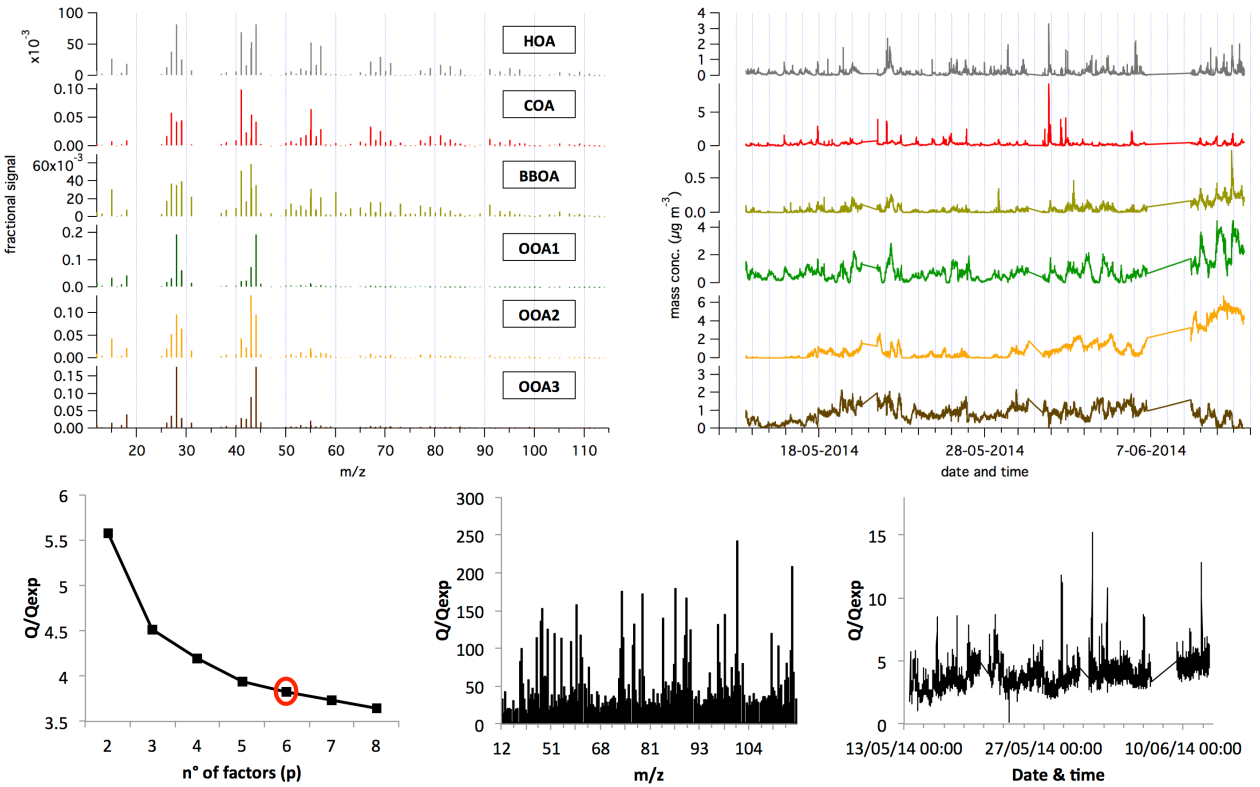
BO_2013fall: p=5; ME-2 HOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.5



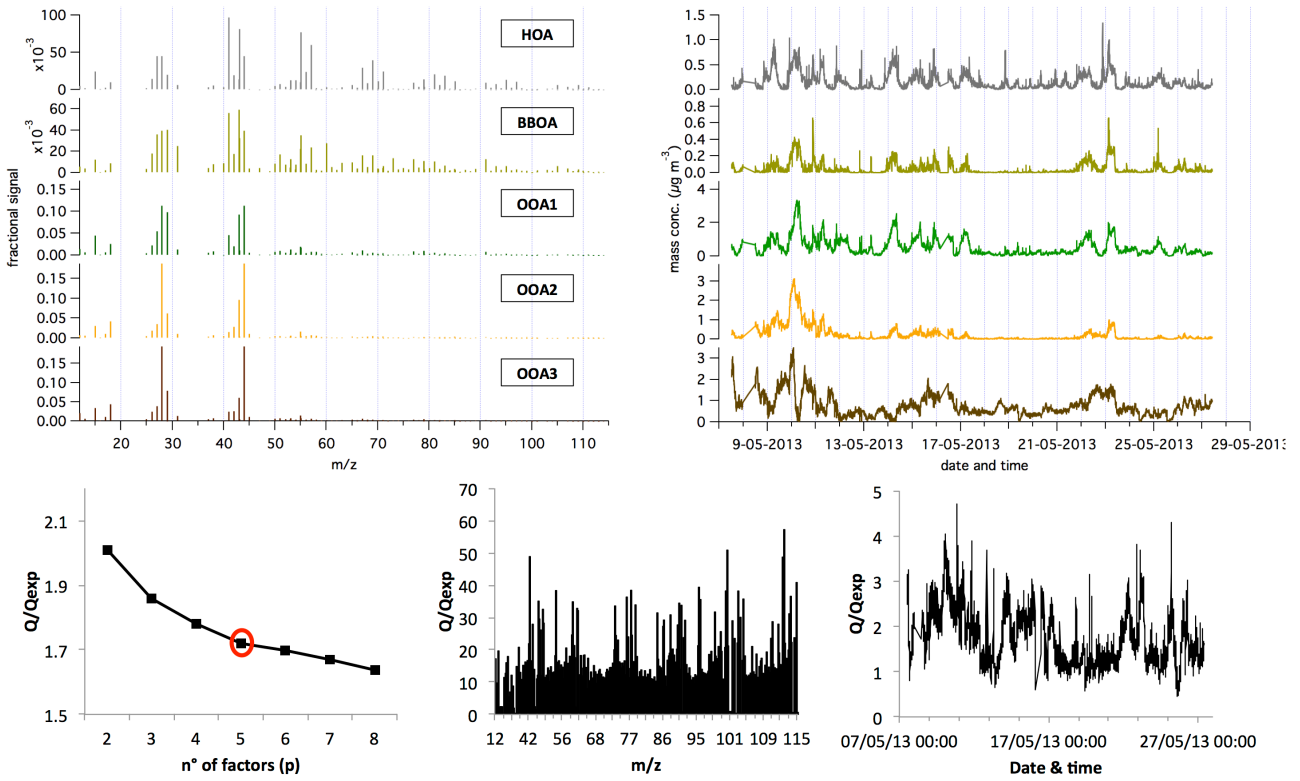
BO_2014winter: p=5; ME-2 HOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.5



BO_2014spring: p=6; ME-2 HOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.5 + BBOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.05



SPC_2013spring: p=5; ME-2 HOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.5 + BBOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.05



SPC_2013fall: p=5; ME-2 HOA Mohr et al. 2012, a-value=0.5

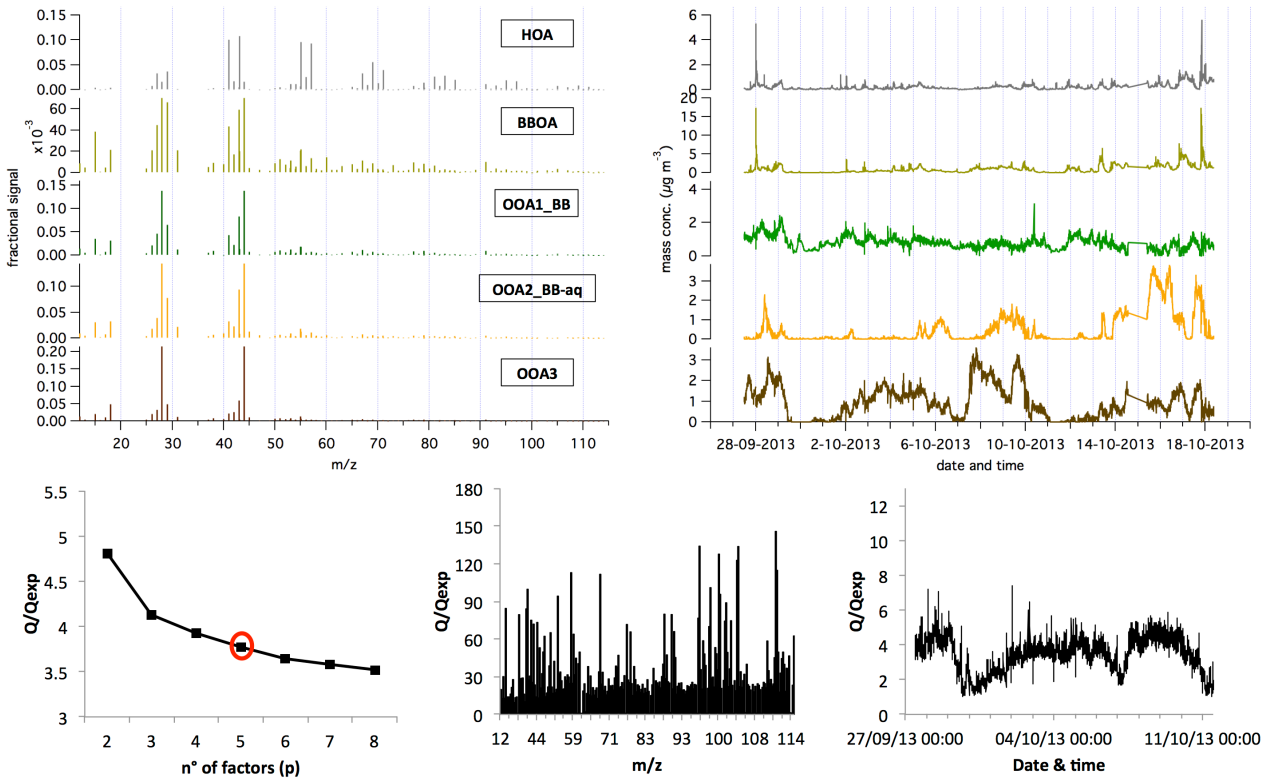


Table S3. summary of the main tests performed on each dataset to identify the optimal number of factors and the best constraints in PMF analysis. In bold the chosen solution.

Site	Campaign	n° of factors	Factors fixed (a-values tested)	Factors identified	Q/Qexp & residuals structure	Comments	
BO	SPRING	2013	2	unconstrain PMF	HOA, OOA	Q/Qexp=5.3; very high residuals	HOA very oxidized, OOA mixed with BBOA
			3	unconstrain PMF	HOA, 2-OOAs mixed	Q/Qexp=4.6; high residuals for m/z 29, 44 & 60; higher residuals during evening (18-21)	high seed variability, BBOA mixed with OOAAs and HOA
			4	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=4.3; high residuals for m/z 44 & 60; higher residuals during evening (16-21)	HOA very oxidized, BBOA without any m/z 29 & 44, OOA1&OOA2 mixed with BBOA
			5	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=4.1; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors ; HOA still oxidized --> try to fix HOA
			6	unconstrain PMF	Factors split	Q/Qexp=3.9; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and time series
			5	HOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=4.1 (4.14-4.09)	Optimal solution (a=0.5)
		5	HOA, BBOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.8 (4.03-3.65); higher residuals during early morning (6-10)	HOA not well represented; BBOA split in two factors	
		5	HOA, BBOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=4.4 (4.46-4.43); high residuals for m/z 29, 44 & 60; higher residuals during early morning (6-10)	HOA not well represented and mixed with COA; COA contr. negligible and with flat diurnal trend; BBOA split	
		6	HOA, BBOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	Factors split	Q/Qexp=4.1 (4.19-4.09); high residuals for m/z 29, 44 & 60; higher residuals during early morning (6-10)	HOA not well represented and mixed with COA; COA contr. negligible and with flat diurnal trend; BBOA split	
		2014	2	unconstrain PMF	HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA	Q/Qexp=3.6; very high residuals	HOA mixed with BBOA, OOA with high m/z fragments
			3	unconstrain PMF	HOA, 2-OOAs mixed	Q/Qexp=3.2; high residuals for m/z 44, 55 & 60; higher residuals during morning (10-13)	HOA very oxidized, OOA mixed with BBOA
			4	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=3.1; high residuals for m/z 44, 55 & 60; higher residuals during morning (10-13)	HOA very oxidized, BBOA mixed with OOAAs
	5		unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, COA/OOA1 mixed, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3; high residuals for m/z 44 & 60; residual diurnal trend with 2 maxima (early morning and evening)	BBOA with very poor m/z 60 (split in all the factors), possible COA mixed with OOA (diurnal maximum at 12-13)	
	6		unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=2.9; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors ; BUT BBOA still mixed with OOAAs --> try to fix BBOA	
	7		unconstrain PMF	Factors split	Q/Qexp=2.8; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and time series	
	SUMMER	2012	6	BBOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=2.9 (2.9-2.8); good residuals distribution	HOA very oxidized, high contributions
			6	HOA, BBOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.8 (3.84-3.82); good residuals distribution	Promising solution, but overlapping between BBOA and COA
			6	HOA, BBOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.7; good residuals distribution	HOA not well represented and mixed with COA; COA contr. Very high; BBOA contr. negligible
			6	HOA (0.5), BBOA (0.05)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.8	Optimal solution (HOA a=0.5, BBOA a=0.05)
			2	unconstrain PMF	OOA1_A, OOA1_B	Q/Qexp=3.6; high residuals for m/z 43 & 44, higher during rush hours	OOAAs spectra highly correlated, OOAAs contribution split in the two periods of the campaign (probably due to a new calibration after an instrumental problem)
			3	unconstrain PMF	HOA, OOA1_A, OOA1_B	Q/Qexp=3; high residuals for m/z 43 & 44	HOA very oxidized
	FALL	2011	4	unconstrain PMF	HOA, OOA1_A, OOA1_B, OOA2	Q/Qexp=2.8; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors ; OOA1_A and OOA1_B recombined because considered same factor in two different period of the campaign (2 different calibrations)
			5	unconstrain PMF	Factors split	Q/Qexp=2.7; good residuals distribution	HOA split and mixed with OOAAs; High correlations between time series
			4	HOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, OOA1_A, OOA1_B, OOA2	Q/Qexp=2.9; good residuals distribution	HOA split and mixed with OOAAs (m/z 41, 55 & 57 in the OOAAs)
			4	COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	COA, OOA1_A, OOA1_B, OOA2	Q/Qexp=2.9; good residuals distribution	HOA mixed with OOAAs; COA contr. negligible and with flat diurnal trend
			5	COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, COA, OOA1_A, OOA1_B, OOA2	Q/Qexp=2.7; good residuals distribution	HOA not well represented and mixed with COA; COA contr. negligible and with flat diurnal trend
			2012	2	unconstrain PMF	HOA/BBOA mixed, OOA	Q/Qexp=7; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60, higher during night
	3	unconstrain PMF		HOA, BBOA/OOA mixed, OOA mixed	Q/Qexp=4.4; high residuals for m/z 43, 44	Reasonable HOA, BBOA mixed with OOAAs (with high m/z29 & 60 fragments)	
	4	unconstrain PMF		HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=3.4; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors & solution	
	5	unconstrain PMF		Factors split	Q/Qexp=3.1; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and OOAAs time series	
4	COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	COA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2		Q/Qexp=4.2; high residuals for m/z 57, higher during rush hours	HOA not represented; COA contr. very low and with flat diurnal trend		
5	COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, COA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2		Q/Qexp=3.3; good residuals distribution	HOA still not well represented and COA contr. very low and with flat diurnal trend		
2	unconstrain PMF	HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA		Q/Qexp=5.4; high residuals for m/z 29, 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during night	HOA mixed with BBOA, OOA with high m/z fragments		
3	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA		Q/Qexp=4.4; high residuals for m/z 29, 43, 44 & 60	HOA oxidized, high residuals for m/z 43, 44 and 60.		
4	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2		Q/Qexp=3.9; residuals for m/z 29, 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during night	high seed variability, BBOA mixed with OOAAs		
5	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3		Q/Qexp=3.6; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors & solution		
6	unconstrain PMF	Factors split		Q/Qexp=3.5; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and time series		
2013	5	HOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)		HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.6 (3.7-3.5)	Results very similar to unconstrained runs: slight variability of HOA contributions and correlation with tracers	
	5	HOA+COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, COA/BBOAmixed, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.7; high residuals for m/z 29, 43, 44 & 60	not convergent for a-values<0.5; for a=0.5 COA profile mixed with BBOA (high m/z 60 and diurnal trend with night-time maximum)		
	6	HOA+COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	Factors split	Q/Qexp=3.5 (3.7-3.5)	HOA split in 2 factors; COA spectrum not reasonable (very high m/z28 and 44); COA contr. very low and with flat diurnal trend		
	2	unconstrain PMF	HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA	Q/Qexp=5.8; high residuals for m/z 60 & 73; higher residuals during night and rush hours	HOA&BBOA mixed; high residuals		
	3	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA	Q/Qexp=4.9; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during night	HOA very oxidized, BBOA mixed with OOAAs		
	4	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=4.5; high residuals for m/z44 & 60; higher residuals during night	BBOA mixed with OOAAs (high m/z 55 & 57); HOA oxidized		
	5	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=4.3; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors ; HOA still oxidized --> try to fix HOA		
	6	unconstrain PMF	Factors split	Q/Qexp=4.1; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and time series		
	5	HOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=4.3; good residuals distribution	Optimal solution (a=0.5); not convergent for a-values<0.1; for a=0.1-0.5 results very similar to unconstrained runs: slight variability of HOA contributions and correlation with tracers		
	5	HOA, BBOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	-	-	not convergent		
	6	HOA, BBOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=4.4; good residuals distribution	BBOA split in 2 factors; COA contr. very low and with flat diurnal trend		
	WINTER	2014	2	unconstrain PMF	HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA	Q/Qexp=4.9	HOA&BBOA mixed; high residuals
3			unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA	Q/Qexp=4.3; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during night	HOA very oxidized, BBOA mixed with OOAAs	
4			unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=4.0; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during night	HOA very oxidized, BBOA mixed with OOAAs	
5			unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.8; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors ; HOA still oxidized --> try to fix HOA	
6			unconstrain PMF	Factors split	Q/Qexp=3.7; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and time series	
5			HOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=4.3; good residuals distribution	Optimal solution (a=0.5)	
5	HOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=4.2; good residuals distribution	BBOA mixed with HOA; COA correlating with BBOA time series; COA contr. very low and maximum during night			
6	HOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=4.1; good residuals distribution	COA correlating with BBOA time series; COA contr. very low and maximum during night			
SPC	SPRING	2013	2	unconstrain PMF	HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA	Q/Qexp=1.9; high residuals; residuals maximum at early-morning/night	HOA&BBOA mixed and highly oxidized; high residuals
			3	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA/OOA mixed, OOA	Q/Qexp=1.8; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during early morning/night	HOA very oxidized, BBOA mixed with OOAAs
			4	unconstrain PMF	HOA, HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=1.75; high residuals for m/z 41, 44 & 60; higher residuals during early morning/night	HOA very oxidized, BBOA mixed with HOA
			5	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=1.7; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors ; HOA still oxidized and mixed with BBOA --> try to fix HOA & BBOA
			6	unconstrain PMF	Factors split	Q/Qexp=1.65; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and time series
			5	HOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=1.7; good residuals distribution	HOA split in two factors, one good the other mixed with BBOA
	5	HOA, BBOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=1.7; good residuals distribution	Optimal solution (HOA a=0.5, BBOA a=0.05)		
	6	HOA, BBOA, COA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, COA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=1.7; good residuals distribution	HOA not well represented; COA correlating with BBOA time series; COA contr. very low and maximum during night		
	FALL	2013	2	unconstrain PMF	HOA, OOA	Q/Qexp=4.5; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during early morning/night	HOA&BBOA mixed and highly oxidized; high residuals
			3	unconstrain PMF	HOA, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=4; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during night	HOA very oxidize and mixed with BBOA
			4	unconstrain PMF	HOA/BBOAmixed, OOA1, OOA2	Q/Qexp=3.8; high residuals for m/z 43, 44 & 60; higher residuals during night	HOA very oxidized, BBOA mixed with HOA
			5	unconstrain PMF	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.7; good residuals distribution	Optimal n° of factors ; HOA still oxidized --> try to fix HOA
6			unconstrain PMF	Factors split	Q/Qexp=3.6; good residuals distribution	High correlations between factor profiles and time series	
5			HOA (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5)	HOA, BBOA, OOA1, OOA2, OOA3	Q/Qexp=3.6; good residuals distribution	Optimal solution (a=0.5)	

Table S4: Influences of constraints and a-values on the agreement (expressed as Pearson correlation coefficient, R) of PMF factors with specific independent measurements.

Site	Campaign	n° of factors	Factors fixed (reference; a-value)	Correlations (R)							
				NOx	HOA BC	EC	BBOA Levo	NO3	OOA SO4	NH4	
BO	SPRING	2013	5 unconstrain PMF	0.6	-	0.76	0.43	0.66	0.75	0.73	
			5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.05)	0.57	-	0.74	0.44	0.67	0.73	0.71	
			5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.1)	0.59	-	0.76	0.49	0.65	0.73	0.72	
			5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.62	-	0.77	0.57	0.68	0.73	0.73	
		2014	6 unconstrain PMF	0.5	-	0.46	0.71	0.38	0.81	0.7	
			6 BBOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.1)	0.45	-	0.51	0.7	0.35	0.85	0.68	
	SUMMER	2012	6 HOA, BBOA, COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.1)	0.21	-	0.32	0.53	0.32	0.67	0.54	
			6 HOA (Mohr, 2012; 0.5), BBOA (Mohr, 2012; 0.05)	0.48	-	0.56	0.77	0.21	0.87	0.66	
			4 unconstrain PMF	0.49	0.69	0.6		0.49	0.39	0.55	
			4 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.43	0.3	0.5		0.48	0.35	0.53	
		FALL	2011	5 HOA, COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.45	0.65	0.53		0.49	0.37	0.53
				4 unconstrain PMF	0.58	-	-	0.67	0.92	0.77	0.92
	WINTER	2011	4 COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)				0.65	0.9	0.76	0.91	
			5 COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.53	-	-	0.66	0.91	0.77	0.92	
			2012	5 unconstrain PMF	0.58	0.78	0.8	-	0.86	0.67	0.89
				5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.05)	0.59	0.76	0.77	-	0.85	0.69	0.82
				5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.58	0.78	0.8	-	0.86	0.67	0.88
				5 HOA, COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.57	0.75	0.73	-	0.83	0.65	0.85
		2013	5 unconstrained PMF	0.41	-	0.77	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.85	
			5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.05)	0.43	-	0.79	0.7	0.71	0.73	0.82	
		2014	5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.46	-	0.81	0.7	0.72	0.76	0.83	
			6 HOA, BBOA, COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.07	-	0.3	0.42	0.67	0.69	0.72	
			5 unconstrained PMF	0.27	-	0.7	0.72	0.89	0.77	0.92	
			5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.05)	0.3	-	0.71	0.73	0.88	0.75	0.9	
5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.35		-	0.79	0.75	0.9	0.79	0.94			
6 HOA, COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.34		-	0.79	0.35	0.86	0.76	0.92			
SPC	SPRING	2013	5 unconstrained PMF	0.55	-	0.71	0.49	0.8	0.79	0.85	
			5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.59	-	0.73	0.43	0.81	0.79	0.86	
			5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; 0.5), BBOA (Mohr, 2012; 0.05)	0.59	-	0.73	0.51	0.82	0.81	0.88	
			6 HOA, COA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.5)	0.27	-	0.35	0.32	0.79	0.77	0.83	
		FALL	2013	5 unconstrained PMF	0.45	-	0.75	0.56	0.65	0.77	0.81
				5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; a=0.05)	0.49	-	0.76	0.64	0.64	0.75	0.79
	5 HOA (Mohr, 2012; 0.5)	0.55	-	0.79	0.66	0.66	0.78	0.82			

S2.1 Evaluation of the factor spectra

The subsequent tables (S5, S6 and S7) report the comparison between factor spectral profiles from SUPERSITO campaigns and other correspondent reference profiles from literature and from ambient deconvolved spectra of the HR- and UMR-AMS database (URL: <http://cires.colorado.edu/jimenez-group/HRAMSsd/>): the comparison is expressed in term of theta-angle (θ) between the spectra (Kostenidou et al., 2009). In shaded red spectra that exhibit angles less than 15° (very similar to each other), in orange spectra with angles between 15° and 30° (some similarity but also some differences), in green spectra with θ larger than 30° (do not compare well).

Table S5.

θ (°)	HOA	Reference spectra	
		BO	SPC
		2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)	2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)
		2012_summer (jun.-jul.)	2012_summer (jun.-jul.)
		2012_fall (oct.-nov.)	2013_spring (may)
		2013_winter (jan.-feb.)	2013_fall (oct.)
		2013_spring (may)	2014_winter (jan.-feb.)
		2013_fall (oct.)	2014_spring (may)
		2014_winter (jan.-feb.)	
		2014_spring (may)	
			HOA_Crippa2013s
			HOA_Mohr2012
			HOA_Elser2016
			HOA_Setyan2012
			HOA_Alken2006
			HOA_EUCAARimean
			HOA_Crippa2013w
			HOAmean_Ng2011
			HOA_Searikoski2012
			HOA_Stuckmeier2016
			HOA_Athens_Florou2017
			HOA_Patras_Florou2017
			HOA_Stavroulas_2018
			COA_Crippa2013s
			COA_Mohr2012
			COA_Elser2016
			COA_Crippa2013w
			COA_Stuckmeier2016
			COA_Athens_Florou2017
			COA_Patras_Florou2017
			COA_Stavroulas_2018
BO	2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)	0	21
	2012_summer (jun.-jul.)	21	22
	2012_fall (oct.-nov.)	13	12
	2013_winter (jan.-feb.)	6	19
	2013_spring (may)	10	22
	2013_fall (oct.)	9	23
	2014_winter (jan.-feb.)	9	22
	2014_spring (may)	9	22
SPC	2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)	38	26
	2012_summer (jun.-jul.)	23	24
	2013_spring (may)	20	18
	2013_fall (oct.)	7	22
	HOA_median	8	6
BO	2014_spring (may)	41	34

Table S6.

Θ (°)		BO							SPC			Reference spectra											
		2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)	2012_fall (oct.-nov.)	2013_winter (jan.-feb.)	2013_spring (may)	2013_fall (oct.)	2014_winter (jan.-feb.)	2014_spring (may)	2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)	2013_spring (may)	2013_fall (oct.)	BBOA_Mohr2012	BBOA_Elser2016	BBOA_Aiken2006	BBOA_EUCAARImean	BBOA_Crippa2013w	BBOAmean_Ng2011	BBOA_Saarikoski2012	BBOA_Stuckmeier2016	BBOA_Athens_Florou2017	BBOA_Patras_Florou2017	BBOA_Bougiatioti_2014	BBOA_Stavroulas_2018
BO	2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)	0									28	35	14	24	25	22	34	15	21	19	31	24	
	2012_fall (oct.-nov.)	12	0								26	28	8	21	32	18	31	22	19	16	23	20	
	2013_winter (jan.-feb.)	19	13	0							21	19	13	27	38	20	36	27	25	18	23	20	
	2013_spring (may)	20	27	25	0						23	39	27	34	30	29	44	22	31	26	37	30	
	2013_fall (oct.)	13	6	10	26	0					26	26	7	23	33	18	31	23	20	16	24	21	
	2014_winter (jan.-feb.)	8	15	21	19	16	0				27	39	16	27	25	23	37	18	22	19	33	25	
	2014_spring (may)	28	26	20	23	25	27	0			2	29	27	31	41	25	42	30	29	22	25	23	
SPC	2011_fall. (nov.-dec.)	15	9	10	27	10	19	26	0		26	23	12	24	35	19	34	24	22	17	23	21	
	2013_spring (may)	14	14	12	22	12	17	25	14	0	25	27	13	27	35	23	35	23	24	18	25	25	
	2013_fall (oct.)	19	29	36	25	30	17	41	31	29	0	40	52	30	34	19	34	42	18	31	31	44	38
	BBOA_median	6	9	14	20	9	9	25	11	12	22	25	31	11	24	28	20	34	19	21	17	28	23

Table S7.

Θ (°)		BO								SPC				Reference spectra																			
		2011_fall. (nov.-dic.)	2012_summer (jun.-jul.)	2012_fall (oct.-nov.)	2013_winter (jan.-feb.)	2013_spring (may)	2013_fall (oct.)	2014_winter (jan.-feb.)	2014_spring (may)	2011_fall. (nov.-dic.)	2012_summer (jun.-jul.)	2013_spring (may)	2013_fall (oct.)	SV_OOA_Crippa2013s	LV_OOA_Crippa2013s	SV_OOA_Mohr2012	LV_OOA_Mohr2012	OOA_Elser2016	LO_OOA_Setyan2012	MO_OOA_Setyan2012	OOA1_Aiken2006	OOA2_Aiken2006	SV_OOA_EUCAARImean	LV_OOA_EUCAARImean	LV_OOA_Crippa2013w	OOA2_BBCrippa2013w	SV_OOAmean_Ng2011	LV_OOAmean_Ng2011	OOAmean_Ng2011	OOAa_Saarikoski2012	OOAb_Saarikoski2012	OOAc_Saarikoski2012	SV_OOA_Stuckmeier2016
BO	2011_fall. (nov.-dic.)	0											28	15	24	18	11	18	17	20	8	38	49	19	18	39	45	43	21	17	26	23	27
	2012_summer (jun.-jul.)	11	0										24	18	30	24	16	20	16	27	8	38	50	24	24	37	45	43	22	20	28	19	28
	2012_fall (oct.-nov.)	5	12	0									26	15	26	18	7	21	14	19	8	38	49	19	17	39	45	43	22	18	28	23	28
	2013_winter (jan.-feb.)	5	9	5	0								27	15	28	19	9	21	14	21	8	39	49	19	19	40	45	43	21	17	27	23	27
	2013_spring (may)	9	7	12	9	0							30	14	28	19	17	16	19	22	11	41	49	19	25	42	45	43	17	16	23	25	22
	2013_fall (oct.)	8	14	7	8	10	0						32	9	27	12	11	17	17	14	12	42	48	13	21	45	45	44	15	13	21	29	21
	2014_winter (jan.-feb.)	11	18	10	11	14	5	0					35	10	29	9	12	20	19	10	16	43	48	11	20	47	45	45	15	12	21	32	20
2014_spring (may)	9	12	9	8	8	4	7	0				32	9	29	13	13	18	17	16	12	49	48	8	29	55	47	47	9	12	16	39	12	
SPC	2011_fall. (nov.-dic.)	12	19	11	13	15	6	3	8	0			37	9	30	7	13	20	20	9	17	44	48	8	21	49	45	45	15	12	20	34	19
	2012_summer (jun.-jul.)	21	23	23	22	17	16	17	15	16	0		46	13	32	14	27	14	31	17	25	51	50	13	34	57	49	48	9	15	13	42	6
	2013_spring (may)	13	20	12	14	16	7	5	9	4	17	0	36	11	29	9	13	20	19	9	17	43	48	9	21	48	45	45	15	12	19	33	19
	2013_fall (oct.)	13	19	13	14	13	6	6	7	5	11	6	0	38	8	29	7	17	17	22	10	18	45	48	7	25	50	46	45	10	11	17	35
OOA_median	8	14	9	9	9	3	6	3	6	14	8	6	34	8	28	11	13	17	18	14	13	42	48	12	22	45	45	44	14	12	20	29	20

S2.2 Evaluation of POA and SOA factors apportionment

S2.2.1 Correlation with external tracers

Table S8: Comparison (Pearson's Coefficient R) between source apportionment factors, independent species and organic m/z tracers time series. BC stands for Black Carbon (from optical measurement, PSAP or MAAP; EC stands for Elemental Carbon (from thermo-optical measurements, Sunset); Org_i means AMS spectral organic signal at m/z i (i=43, 44, 60, 73)

R			HOA			BBOA				SOA					
			NOx	BC	EC	Levo (NMR)	Levo (GC/MS)	Org_60	Org_73	NO3	SO4	NH4	Org_43	Org_44	
BO	SPRING	2013	0.62	-	0.48	-	0.57	0.85	0.86	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.94	0.92	
		2014	0.48	-	0.56	-	0.77	0.87	0.87	0.21	0.87	0.66	0.99	0.99	
	SUMMER	2012	0.49	0.69	0.60					0.49	0.39	0.55	0.82	0.74	
		FALL	2011	0.58	-	-	-	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.92	0.77	0.92	0.93	0.92
			2012	0.58	0.78	0.80	-	0.83	0.93	0.90	0.86	0.67	0.89	0.94	0.98
	WINTER	2013	2013	0.46	-	0.81	0.85	0.70	0.93	0.90	0.72	0.76	0.83	0.94	0.93
			2013	0.57	0.77	0.82	0.84	0.81	0.83	0.80	0.90	0.84	0.93	0.94	0.95
		2014	0.35	-	0.79	0.59	0.75	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.79	0.94	0.94	0.97	
SPC	SPRING	2013	0.59	-	0.73	-	0.51	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.88	0.96	0.97	
	SUMMER	2012	0.43	0.52	0.53					0.56	0.70	0.73	-	-	
	FALL	2011	0.59	0.42	-	0.69	0.81	0.94	0.95	0.90	0.75	0.90	0.81	0.91	
		2013	0.55	-	0.79	0.74	0.66	0.88	0.89	0.66	0.78	0.82	0.86	0.94	

S2.2.2 Source-specific ratios for POA components

The concentration ratios between the main POA factors (HOA and BBOA) and tracer compounds are used here as source-specific ratios to confirm our apportionment of the main primary components. Table S9 reports these ratios and a comparison with available literature ranges.

Average concentrations of NO_x, BC and EC_{ff} (=Elemental Carbon from fossil fuel, calculated from thermo-optical measurements, Sunset, following the suggestions of Gilardoni et al., 2011) are used to validate HOA. BBOA is instead compared with concentrations of Levoglucosan and C₂H₄O₂⁺ AMS mass fragment (Org₆₀).

The HOA/NO_x ratios are pretty variable and often lower than what reported by Allan et al., 2004. This discrepancy may depend on the fact that the NO_x data come from the monitoring network of the Regional Environmental Protection Agency of Emilia Romagna (ARPAE), which measurement sites are not exactly co-located with those of the AMS and are more impacted by traffic.

Nevertheless the overall good agreement between the other source-specific ratios (based on co-located measurements) and the literature ranges supports our apportionment of POA components.

Table S9: Source-specific ratios for the POA factors identified. Literature ranges comes from: (1) Allan et al., 2010; (2) Gilardoni et al., 2011; (3) Cubison et al., 2011.

			HOA/NO _x	HOA/BC	HOA/EC _{ff}	BBOA/Levo	Org ₆₀ /BBOA
Literature range			(26-31) ⁽¹⁾	(0.3-1.2) ⁽²⁾	(0.3-1.2) ⁽²⁾	(4-13) ⁽²⁾	(0.01-0.04) ⁽³⁾
BO	SPRING	2013	14	-	0.3	8	0.013
		2014	8	-	0.3	9	0.071
	SUMMER	2012	39	0.4	0.6		
	FALL	2011	22	-	-	6	0.021
		2012	11	0.7	0.4	5	0.020
		2013	11	-	0.3	17	0.026
	WINTER	2013	13	0.7	0.8	9	0.015
		2014	8	-	0.8	5	0.091
SPC	SPRING	2013	24	-	0.5	13	0.042
	SUMMER	2012	14	0.4	0.3		
	FALL	2011	35	1.2	-	3	0.016
		2013	35	-	0.4	24	0.011

Table S10: Correlation (Pearson coefficient, R) between the OA components and the main aerosol species as measured by HR-TOF-AMS in each campaign. The shaded cells highlight the highest correlations with a color scale ranging from less to more intense as the R value increases. Each season has a specific color-code: green for spring, yellow for summer, brown for fall and blue for winter.

			BO					SPC				
			Org	NO3	SO4	NH4	Chl	Org	NO3	SO4	NH4	Chl
SPRING	2013_spring (may)	HOA	0.64	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.72	0.58	0.37	0.58	0.57
		BBOA	0.81	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.09	0.80	0.67	0.46	0.68	0.55
		SOA	0.84	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.18	0.99	0.82	0.81	0.88	0.53
	2014_spring (may)	HOA	0.39	0.25	0.17	0.27	0.22					
		BBOA	0.89	0.21	0.68	0.55	0.12					
		COA	0.32	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.09					
SOA	0.97	0.21	0.87	0.66	0.07							
SUMMER	2012_summer (jun-jul.)	HOA	0.51	0.26	0.10	0.22	0.24	0.58	0.40	0.27	0.44	0.50
		SOA	0.97	0.49	0.39	0.55	0.33	0.97	0.56	0.70	0.73	0.26
FALL	2011_fall. (nov.-dic.)	HOA	0.68	0.12	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.23	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.08
		BBOA	0.72	0.26	0.14	0.25	0.30	0.92	0.55	0.40	0.55	0.65
		SOA	0.67	0.92	0.77	0.92	0.40	0.48	0.90	0.75	0.90	0.39
	2012_fall (oct.-nov.)	HOA	0.39	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.18					
		BBOA	0.63	0.49	0.14	0.46	0.48					
		SOA	0.71	0.86	0.67	0.89	0.45					
	2013_fall (oct.)	HOA	0.70	0.15	-0.02	0.20	0.57	0.72	0.35	0.01	0.30	0.36
		BBOA	0.85	0.36	0.14	0.40	0.51	0.88	0.52	0.19	0.51	0.52
		SOA	0.80	0.72	0.76	0.83	0.26	0.77	0.66	0.78	0.82	0.38
WINTER	2013_winter (jan.-feb.)	HOA	0.67	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.32					
		BBOA	0.78	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.21					
		SOA	0.75	0.90	0.84	0.93	0.56					
	2014_winter (jan.-feb.)	HOA	0.58	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.27					
		BBOA	0.88	0.47	0.36	0.49	0.53					
		SOA	0.80	0.90	0.79	0.94	0.60					

S2.2.3 Validation of by Biomass Burning influenced OOAs

In the main text f_{60} is used as synthetic parameter for the determination of the influence of biomass burning on OOAx_BB components. However, in order to validate the attribution of the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2^+$ fragment (corresponding to the f_{60}) to the OOA factors, we report here additional tests on the rotational ambiguity and the allocation of the model residuals in different solutions.

Results from different PMF solutions with different seeds, FPEAKs and α -values are compared for each campaign and OA factor. Chosen the best number of factors, the results from three random seeds are tested. Subsequently different FPEAKs (variable from -0.6 to +0.6, with 0.2 steps), for the unconstrained solutions, and different α -values (ranging from 0 to 0.5), for the constrained ones, are compared. The comparison shows substantial similarities in term of the attribution of m/z 60 to the BBOA and OOAx_BB factors. The variable contribution of f_{60} on each factor for each campaign is showed in Figure S3 by the points and the error bars, representing, in the f_{44} vs f_{60} space (Cubison et al., 2011), the average values and the standard deviation of the tested solutions, respectively. Factors considered as OOAx_BB are only those for which both average values and error bars are located out of the gray shaded area indicating no influence of biomass burning.

To further evaluate the validity of the OOAx_BB factors identification, the mass concentration time series of the single BBOA and of the sum of BBOA and OOAx_BB factors were compared with specific measurements: Org_{60} and Org_{73} (the concentrations in time of the AMS fragments $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2^+$ and $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2^+$, respectively at m/z 60 and 73), representing the total anhydrosugars, and Levoglucosan (as independently measured by GC/MS). Table S11 reports the correlation coefficients of this comparison. Correlation with levoglucosan is always better when we compare it with the BBOA factor alone. This is expected considering levoglucosan as a better tracer of fresh emissions (due to its atmospheric degradation over time) and confirms the robustness of the distinction between OOA factors and primary BBOA. Correlation with the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2^+$ and $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2^+$ fragments (Org_{60} and Org_{73}) instead is always better adding the OOAx_BB fractions, indicating the importance of these secondary components in explaining the measurements.

This is further highlighted in Figure S4 where the diurnal pattern of the measured Org_{60} are compared with those of the Org_{60} reconstructed starting by the results of different PMF solutions: one considering only the BBOA factor and the other including also the OOAx_BB s. The addition of OOAx_BB factors always improves the fitting with the measured Org_{60} . This is especially true during day-time (10-18) when the primary BBOA factor tends to its minimum, while Org_{60} is often higher and better reconstructed adding secondary factors (OOAx_BB).

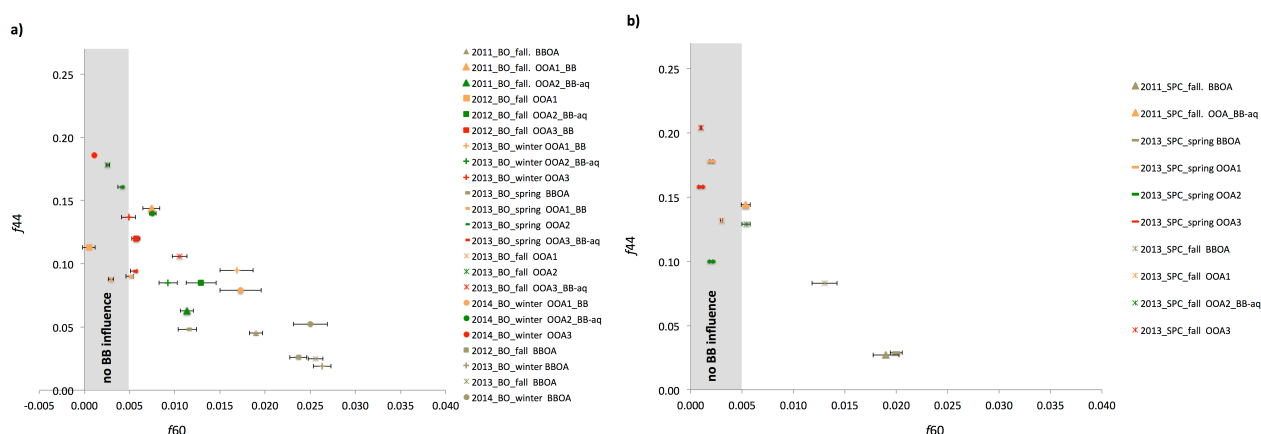


Figure S3: Variability of f_{60} contribution on BBOA and OOAx_BB in different PMF solutions tested to evaluate the rotational ambiguity of the model. The markers in the plots show f_{44} versus f_{60} average values. The error bars represent the f_{60} standard deviation of the different solutions tested. Different shapes of the markers identify different SUPERSITO campaigns. Different colors represents the different kind of PMF-factors: gold-green identifies BBOA primary factors, yellow, green and red the OOAs numerically ordered based on their O:C ratios. Gray areas correspond to f_{60} 0.003 ± 0.002 representing the Cubison et al. 2010 threshold of BB influence.

Table S11: Effect of the addition of the BB-influenced OOA factors on the agreement (expressed as Pearson correlation coefficient, R) of PMF solutions with specific measurements: Org_60 and Org_73 (the concentrations in time of the AMS fragments $C_2H_4O_2^+$ and $C_3H_5O_2^+$, respectively at m/z 60 and 73) and Levoglucosan (as measured by GC/MS).

			R (pearson)	Org_60	Org_73	levoglucosan
BO	SPRING	2013	only BBOA	0.85	0.86	0.57
			BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.89	0.87	0.46
	FALL	2011	only BBOA	0.71	0.70	0.67
			BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.91	0.93	0.69
		2012	only BBOA	0.93	0.90	0.83
			BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.98	0.99	0.65
	WINTER	2013	only BBOA	0.93	0.90	0.70
			BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.96	0.90	0.70
	2014	only BBOA	0.83	0.80	0.81	
		BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.92	0.94	0.73	
SPC	FALL	2011	only BBOA	0.93	0.91	0.75
			BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.95	0.96	0.69
	2013	only BBOA	0.94	0.95	0.81	
		BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.91	0.93	0.74	
2013	only BBOA	0.88	0.89	0.54		
	BBOA+OOAx_BB	0.94	0.95	0.54		

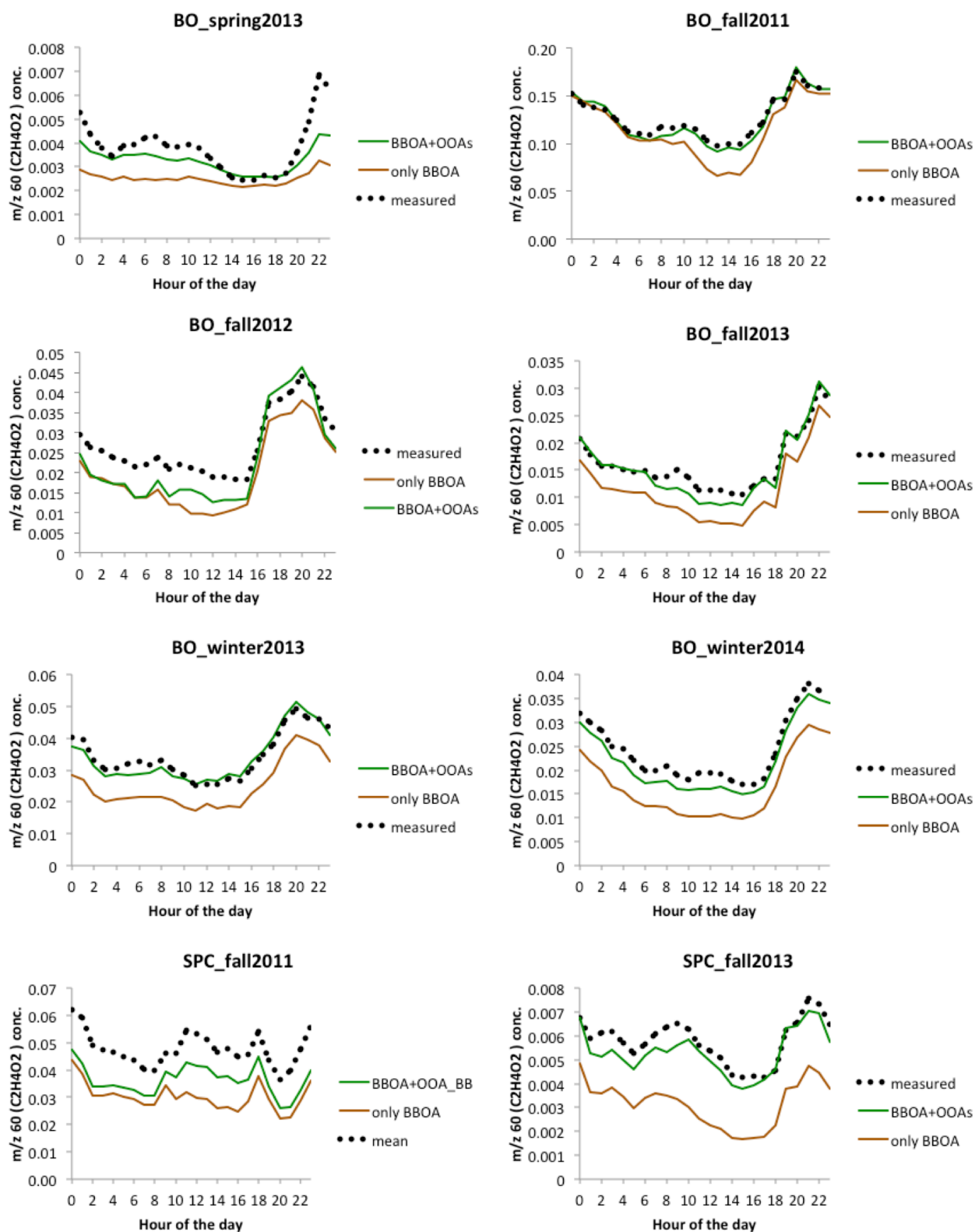


Figure S4: comparison of measured and reconstructed diurnal pattern of concentrations of the AMS mass fragment $C_2H_4O_2^+$ (m/z 60.021) for different PMF solutions considering only the BBOA primary factor or both BBOA and OOAx_BB.

Table S12: Elemental ratios and fractional abundances of characteristic ions for all the components of organic aerosols identified by the PMF of the AMS data for the Bologna site. The fractions (f) of the ions 43, 44 and 60 of the mass spectra are calculated as the ratio between the intensity of those ions and the sum of the intensity of the whole spectrum. The oxidation state (OSc) is instead calculated following Kroll et al. (2006) as $OSc=2*O:C-H:C$. Shaded cells highlight influence of anhydrosugars (shaded orange) and of aqueous-phase processing (shaded blue).

		Ambient Improved (Canagaratna et al., 2014)				CHO ⁺	C ₂ H ₃ O ⁺	CO ₂ ⁺	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ ⁺	conc. mean (ug/m ³)	% of OA
		OM/OC	O/C	H/C	OSc	f29	f43	f44	f60		
2011_BO_fall. (nov.-dec.)	HOA	1.27	0.07	2.02	-1.88	0.000	0.010	0.015	0.005	2.80	18%
	BBOA	1.66	0.38	1.69	-0.93	0.047	0.049	0.045	0.019	6.05	38%
	OOA1_BB	2.02	0.65	1.52	-0.22	0.003	0.067	0.144	0.007	3.91	25%
	OOA2_BB-aq	2.08	0.69	1.74	-0.46	0.100	0.088	0.063	0.011	3.08	19%
2012_BO_summer (jun.-jul.)	HOA	1.38	0.16	1.91	-1.58	0.000	0.044	0.034	0.003	0.58	8%
	OOA1	1.96	0.61	1.62	-0.39	0.036	0.102	0.091	0.004	3.05	43%
	OOA2	2.02	0.65	1.56	-0.26	0.014	0.091	0.110	0.004	3.52	49%
2012_BO_fall (oct.-nov.)	HOA	1.36	0.15	2.00	-1.70	0.023	0.021	0.021	0.006	0.74	16%
	BBOA	1.62	0.35	1.76	-1.05	0.052	0.044	0.026	0.023	1.37	30%
	OOA1	1.90	0.57	1.50	-0.35	0.016	0.061	0.113	0.000	0.48	10%
	OOA2_BB-aq	2.12	0.72	1.80	-0.36	0.065	0.093	0.085	0.012	1.04	23%
	OOA3_BB	2.11	0.73	1.55	-0.09	0.069	0.070	0.120	0.005	0.98	21%
2013_BO_winter (jan.-feb.)	HOA	1.31	0.10	2.01	-1.80	0.013	0.007	0.014	0.009	0.88	11%
	BBOA	1.55	0.30	1.76	-1.16	0.030	0.049	0.019	0.023	2.35	28%
	OOA1_BB	1.84	0.54	1.53	-0.46	0.001	0.078	0.095	0.016	1.66	20%
	OOA2_BB-aq	2.19	0.77	1.79	-0.25	0.078	0.094	0.085	0.009	1.95	23%
	OOA3	2.27	0.84	1.53	0.16	0.048	0.075	0.137	0.005	1.53	18%
2013_BO_spring (may)	HOA	1.23	0.05	1.94	-1.84	0.002	0.005	0.014	0.001	0.25	12%
	BBOA	1.61	0.35	1.63	-0.93	0.008	0.066	0.048	0.011	0.29	14%
	OOA1_BB	1.73	0.44	1.65	-0.77	0.000	0.093	0.090	0.005	0.47	23%
	OOA2	2.12	0.75	1.41	0.08	0.000	0.083	0.161	0.004	0.74	36%
	OOA3_BB-aq	2.32	0.88	1.77	-0.02	0.118	0.127	0.094	0.005	0.29	14%
2013_BO_fall (oct.)	HOA	1.21	0.03	1.97	-1.91	0.002	0.011	0.004	0.001	0.43	11%
	BBOA	1.61	0.34	1.72	-1.04	0.041	0.039	0.025	0.025	0.64	17%
	OOA1	1.84	0.52	1.67	-0.63	0.045	0.090	0.088	0.003	1.25	33%
	OOA2	2.16	0.78	1.35	0.22	0.001	0.077	0.178	0.002	0.86	23%
	OOA3_BB-aq	2.46	0.96	1.83	0.08	0.143	0.071	0.106	0.010	0.63	17%
2014_BO_winter (jan.-feb.)	HOA	1.23	0.04	2.01	-1.93	0.003	0.008	0.012	0.001	0.43	12%
	BBOA	1.78	0.47	1.76	-0.81	0.050	0.064	0.052	0.024	1.37	38%
	OOA1_BB	1.93	0.55	1.93	-0.82	0.079	0.051	0.079	0.016	0.24	7%
	OOA2_BB-aq	2.34	0.90	1.57	0.23	0.078	0.078	0.140	0.007	1.00	28%
	OOA3	2.43	0.97	1.43	0.51	0.047	0.072	0.186	0.001	0.55	15%
2014_BO_spring (may)	HOA	1.21	0.03	1.97	-1.90	0.002	0.015	0.005	0.001	0.18	6%
	BBOA	1.56	0.31	1.63	-1.01	0.017	0.062	0.013	0.009	0.06	2%
	COA	1.49	0.26	1.75	-1.24	0.011	0.018	0.059	0.006	0.28	9%
	OOA1	1.95	0.61	1.68	-0.46	0.059	0.120	0.091	0.004	0.84	26%
	OOA2	2.19	0.80	1.47	0.13	0.033	0.084	0.149	0.003	1.08	33%
	OOA3	2.44	0.98	1.43	0.54	0.058	0.067	0.184	0.004	0.80	25%

Table S13: Elemental ratios and fractional abundances of characteristic ions for all the components of organic aerosols identified by the PMF of the AMS data for the San Pietro Capofiume site. The fractions (f) of the ions 43, 44 and 60 of the mass spectra are calculated as the ratio between the intensity of those ions and the sum of the intensity of the whole spectrum. The oxidation state (OSc) is instead calculated following Kroll et al. (2006) as $OSc=2*O:C-H:C$. Shaded cells highlight influence of anhydrosugars (shaded orange) and of aqueous-phase processing (shaded blue).

		Ambient Improved (Canagaratna et al., 2014)				CHO ⁺ C ₂ H ₃ O ⁺ CO ₂ ⁺ C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ ⁺				conc. mean (ug/m ³)	% of OA
		OM/OC	O/C	H/C	OSc	f29	f43	f44	f60		
2011_SPC_fall. (nov.-dec.)	HOA	1.54	0.29	1.80	-1.22	0.041	0.020	0.062	0.007	2.93	32%
	BBOA	1.59	0.33	1.79	-1.13	0.048	0.046	0.027	0.019	3.07	33%
	OOA_BB-aq	2.26	0.85	1.48	0.22	0.068	0.066	0.144	0.005	3.29	35%
2012_SPC_summer (jun.-jul.)	HOA	1.33	0.12	1.90	-1.65	0.000	0.04	0.05	0.004	0.20	4%
	OOA1	1.68	0.34	1.66	-0.97	0.000	0.07	0.19	0.002	1.49	28%
	OOA2	1.90	0.43	1.88	-1.02	0.013	0.05	0.22	0.002	0.55	10%
	OOA3	1.90	0.50	1.48	-0.48	0.000	0.09	0.12	0.002	1.21	23%
	OOA4	2.00	0.55	1.48	-0.38	0.000	0.04	0.26	0.002	1.82	35%
2013_SPC_spring (may)	HOA	1.35	0.14	1.90	-1.62	0.009	0.012	0.039	0.003	0.15	9%
	BBOA	1.58	0.33	1.63	-0.98	0.030	0.044	0.029	0.020	0.05	3%
	OOA1	1.99	0.64	1.61	-0.34	0.072	0.055	0.178	0.002	0.53	31%
	OOA2	2.38	0.91	1.46	0.36	0.088	0.082	0.100	0.002	0.24	14%
	OOA3	2.41	0.96	1.37	0.55	0.053	0.081	0.158	0.001	0.76	44%
2013_SPC_fall (oct.)	HOA	1.25	0.05	2.05	-1.95	0.002	0.005	0.014	0.001	0.23	7%
	BBOA	1.87	0.54	1.64	-0.57	0.058	0.052	0.083	0.013	0.95	28%
	OOA1	2.07	0.70	1.54	-0.14	0.062	0.079	0.132	0.003	0.79	23%
	OOA2_BB-aq	2.25	0.82	1.74	-0.10	0.069	0.084	0.129	0.005	0.47	14%
	OOA3	2.46	1.00	1.30	0.71	0.045	0.056	0.204	0.001	0.94	28%

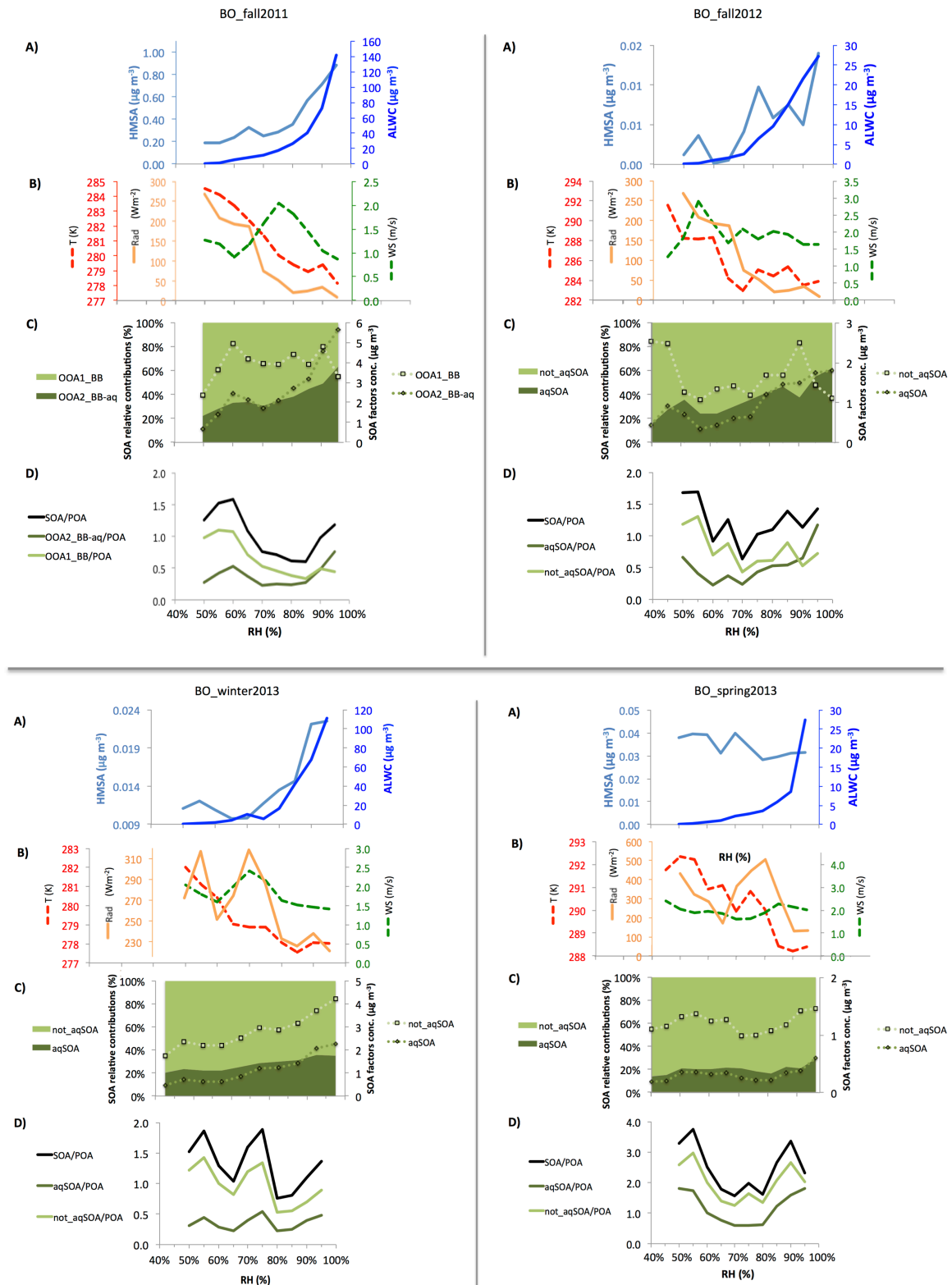


Figure S5.1. variations of meteo and chemical parameters as function of RH during all the SUPERSITO campaigns showing aqSOA formation. The data were binned according to the RH (10% increment), and mean values are shown for each bin. Panels A: Aerosol Liquid Water Content (ALWC) and hydroxymethansulfonic acid (HMSA). Panels B: air temperature together with solar radiation and wind speed (WS) measured at ground level. Panels C: variations in contributions of the OOA factors identified both in absolute ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) and relative (% of OOA) terms. Panels D: different SOA categories excluding the effects of planetary boundary layer height (PBL) using the total POA as a surrogate.

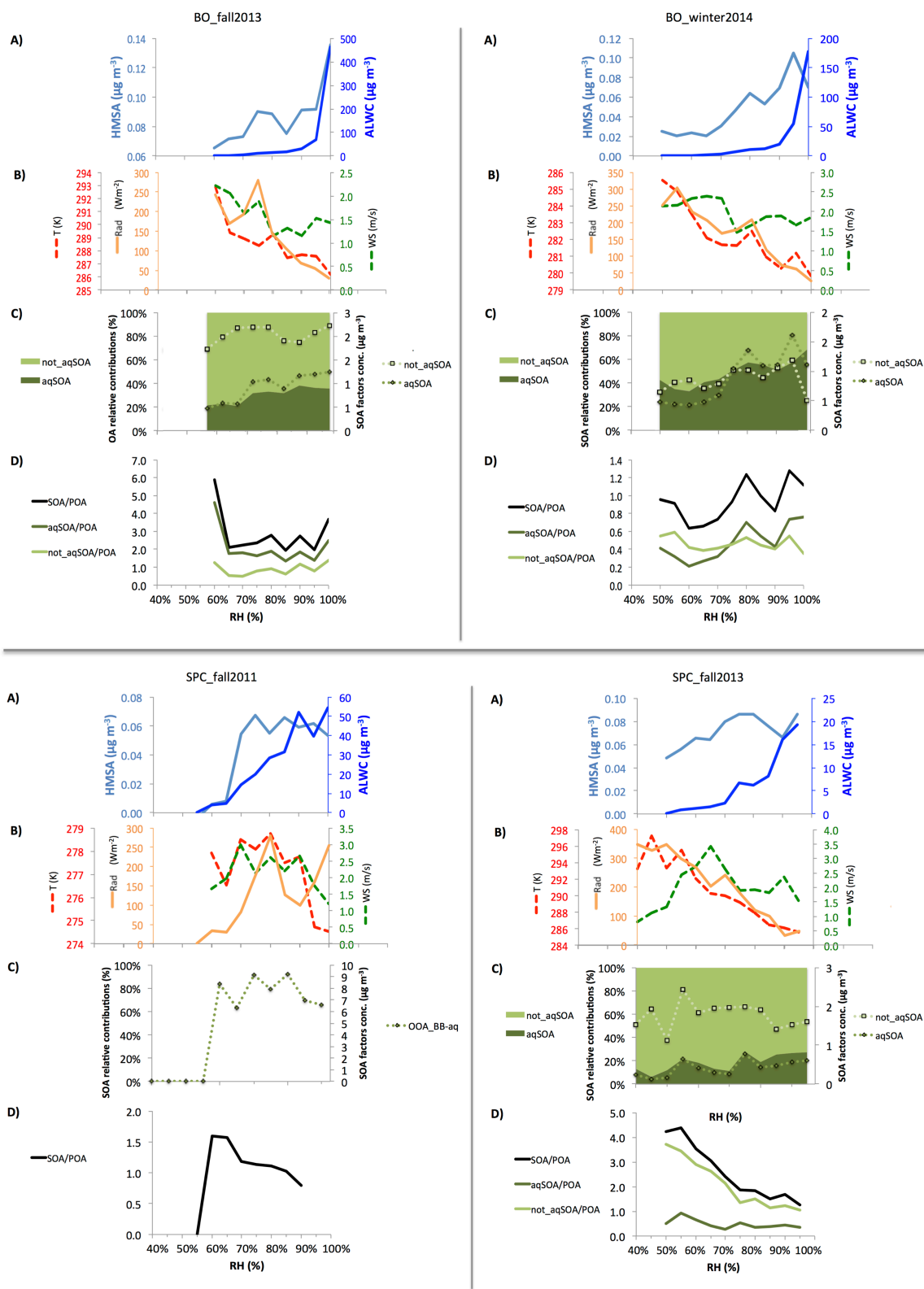


Figure S5.2. variations of meteo and chemical parameters as function of RH during all the SUPERITO campaigns showing aqSOA formation. The data were binned according to the RH (10% increment), and mean values are shown for each bin. Panels A: Aerosol Liquid Water Content (ALWC) and hydroxymethansulfonic acid (HMSA). Panels B: air temperature together with solar radiation and wind speed (WS) measured at ground level. Panels C: variations in contributions of the OOA factors identified both in absolute ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) and relative (% of OOA) terms. Panels D: different SOA categories excluding the effects of planetary boundary layer height (PBL) using the total POA as a surrogate.

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