Supplement of

Characterization of Submicron Organic Particles in Beijing During Summertime: Comparison Between SP-AMS and HR-AMS

Junfeng Wang[1,2,*], Jianhuai Ye[2], Dantong Liu[3], Yangzhou Wu[3], Jian Zhao[4], Weiqi Xu[4], Conghui Xie[4], Fuzhen Shen[1], Jie Zhang[5], Paul E. Ohno[2], Yiming Qin[2], Xiuyong Zhao[6], Scot T. Martin[2], Alex K.Y. Lee[7], Pingqing Fu[8], Daniel J. Jacob[2], Qi Zhang[9], Yele Sun[4], Mindong Chen[1] and Xinlei Ge[1,*]

[1]Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Environment Monitoring and Pollution Control, Collaborative Innovation Center of Atmospheric Environment and Equipment Technology, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing, China
[2]School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, United States
[3]Department of Atmospheric Sciences, School of Earth Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
[4]State Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Boundary Layer Physics and Atmospheric Chemistry, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
[5]Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, United States
[6]State Environmental Protection Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Physical Modeling and Pollution Control, State Power Environmental Protection Research Institute, Nanjing, China
[7]Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, National University of Singapore, Singapore
[8]Institute of Surface-Earth System Science, Tianjin University, Tianjin, China
[9]Department of Environmental Toxicology, University of California Davis, Davis, CA, United States

*Corresponding author: Xinlei Ge (Email: caxinra@163.com); Junfeng Wang (Email: wangjunfeng@g.harvard.edu).

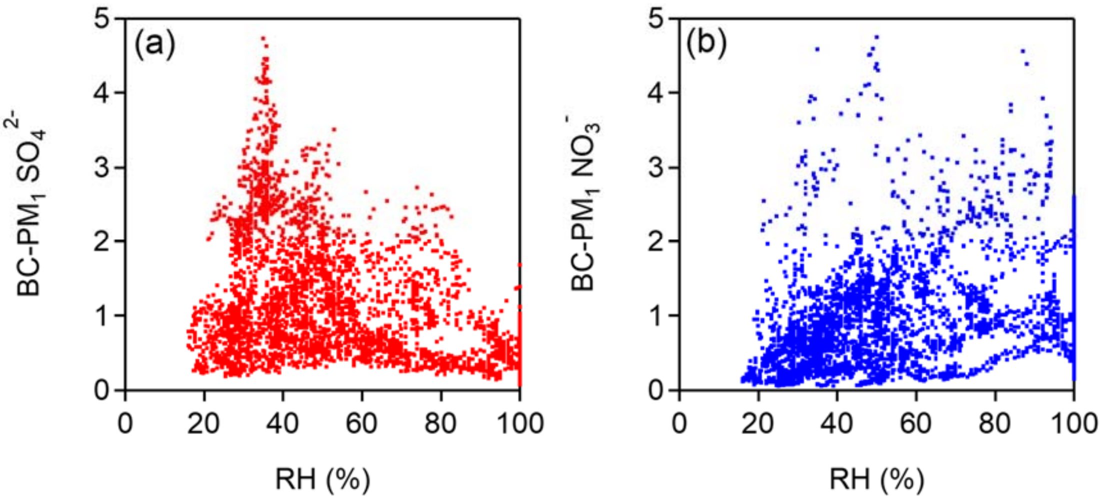

Figure S1. BC-PM_1 SO_4^{2-} (a) and NO_3^- (b) as a function of RH.

Table S1. Comparisons of gaseous species, BC-PM_1 and NR-PM_1 species in different periods.

species/parameters		Case I	Case II	entire campaign
NO_2 (ppb)		26.7 ± 13.5	14.9 ± 5.9	19.1 ± 13.1
O_3 (ppb)		41.7 ± 30.0	84.6 ± 30.6	59.4 ± 34.7
T (ºC)		26.1 ± 4.1	29.8 ± 3.8	26.7 ± 4.9
BC-PM_1 Org vs NO_2/O_3 (r^2)		0.42/0.15	0.12/0.02	0.23/0.0003
NR-PM_1 Org vs NO_2/O_3 (r^2)		0.15/0.001	0.05/0.05	0.06/0.08
BC-PM_1 vs NR-PM_1 (r^2)	Org	0.27	0.66	0.49
	SO_4^{2-}	0.74	0.73	0.70
	NO_3^-	0.90	0.81	0.86
	HOA	0.73	0.84	0.68
	LO-OOA	0.51	0.31	0.60
	MO-OOA	0.71	0.81	0.61
BC-PM_1 to NR-PM_1 ratio	Org	0.74 ± 0.32	0.46 ± 0.13	0.52 ± 0.24
	SO_4^{2-}	0.24 ± 0.11	0.19 ± 0.06	0.18 ± 0.09
	NO_3^-	0.37 ± 0.12	0.31 ± 0.07	0.30 ± 0.11
	HOA	1.19 ± 0.52	1.46 ± 0.52	1.23 ±0.57
	LO-OOA	0.50 ± 0.27	0.40 ± 0.16	0.48 ± 0.39
	MO-OOA	2.12 ± 0.64	0.51 ± 0.15	1.06 ±0.96

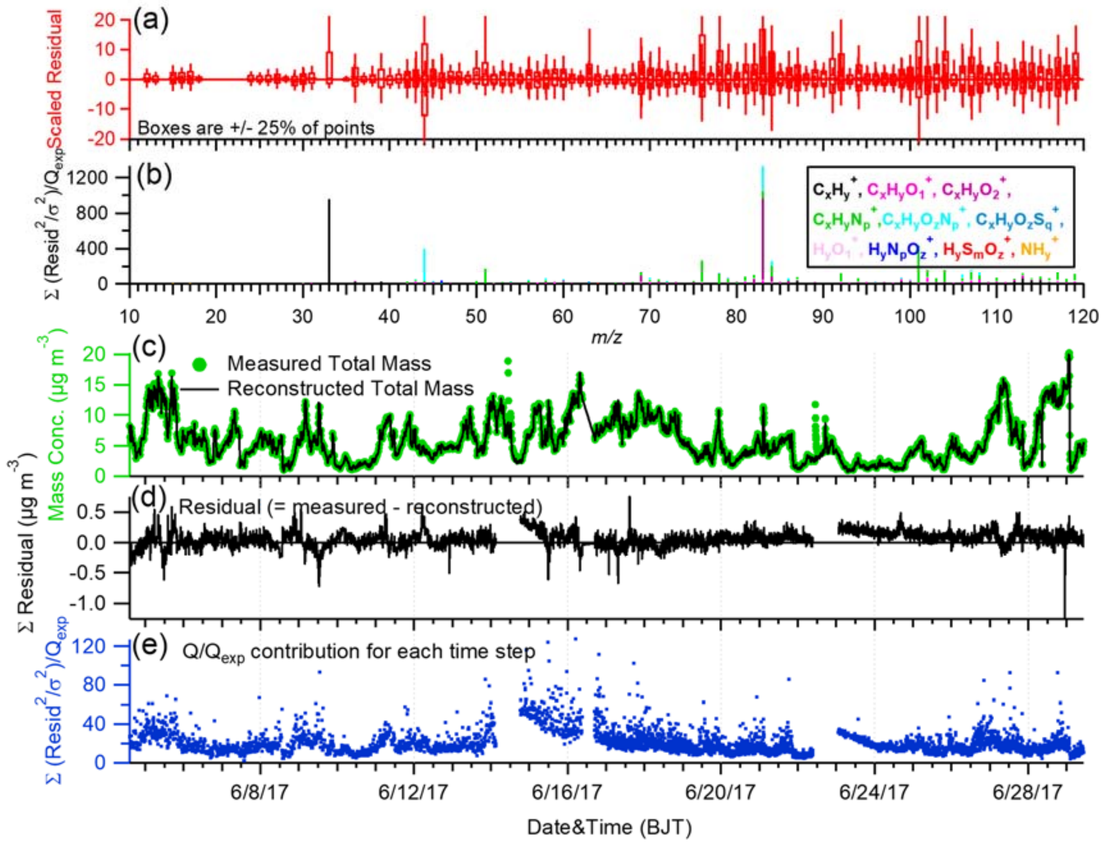

Figure S2. (a) the box and whiskers plot showing the distributions of scaled residuals for each m/z, (b) the Q/Qexp values for each ion, (c) time series of the measured and reconstructed total organics mass concentrations, (d) time series of the residual concentrations, and (e) the Q/Qexp values for each point in time.

Table S2. Correlations of BC-PM_1 OA factors with their traces.

r^2	HOA	A-BBOA	OOA1	OOA2	OOA3
BC	**0.70**	0.07	**0.43**	0.10	0.10
$C_4H_9^+$	**0.92**	0.13	0.35	0.02	0.02
$C_9H_7^+$	**0.63**	0.10	0.39	0.03	0.03
NO_2 (gas)	**0.57**	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.00
$C_2H_3O^+$	0.26	0.44	**0.72**	0.30	0.03
$C_3H_5O^+$	0.23	0.50	**0.67**	0.34	0.03
$C_6H_{10}O^+$	0.50	0.36	**0.60**	0.19	0.02
$C_2H_4O_2^+$	0.26	**0.71**	0.27	0.31	0.04
$C_3H_5O_2^+$	0.23	**0.72**	0.27	0.35	0.02
CH_4N^+	0.20	**0.61**	0.25	**0.46**	0.00
$K_3SO_4^+$	0.06	0.64	0.06	0.38	0.00
O_3 (gas)	0.27	0.17	0.00	**0.33**	0.01
O_x	0.08	0.26	0.04	**0.45**	0.01
SO_4^{2-}	0.01	0.15	0.06	**0.92**	0.11
NO_3^-	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.05	**0.97**

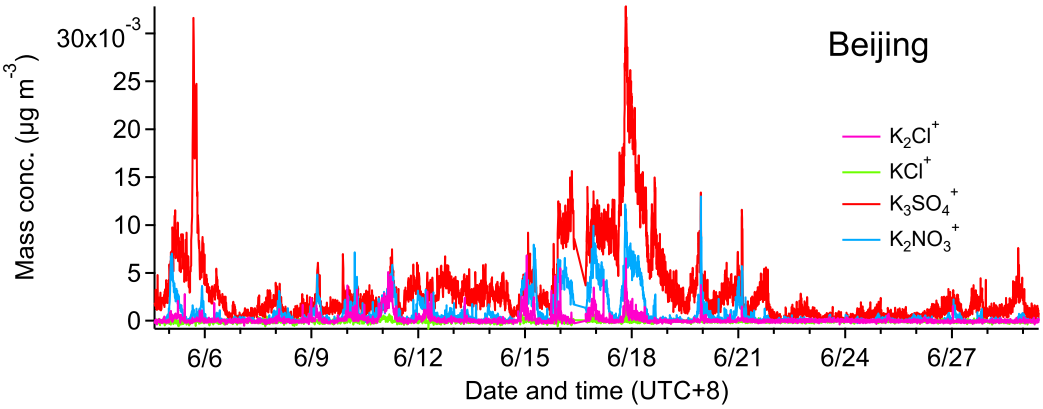

Figure S3. Time series of potassium-related ion fragments measured by SP-AMS.

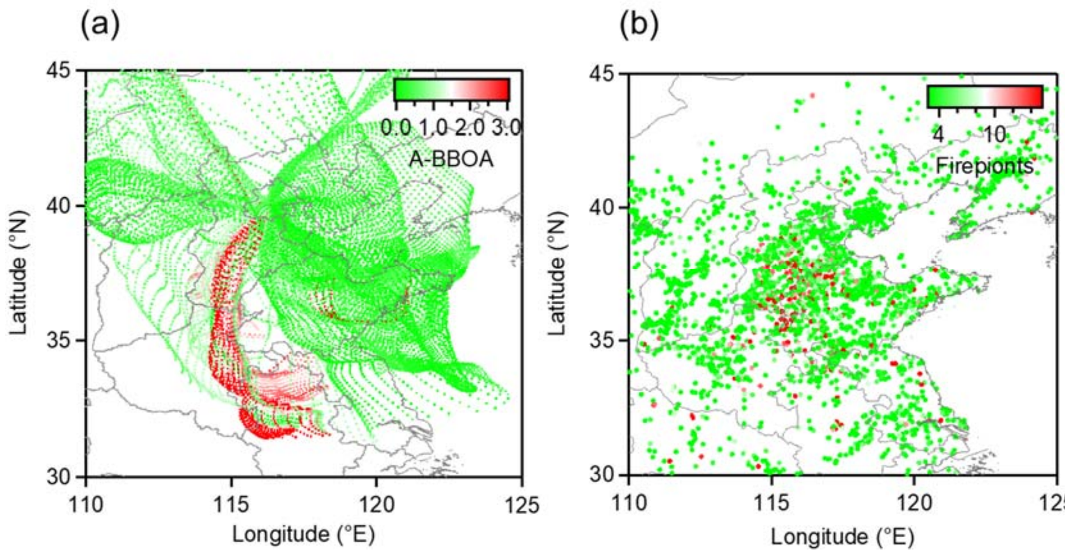

Figure S4. (a) 72-h back-trajectories from June 4 to 25, 2017 (Colored by A-BBOA mass concentration (μg m^{-3}), (b) fire-point plot (the color scale shows the numbers of fire points which was observed by NASA (https://earthdata.nasa.gov/firms.)).

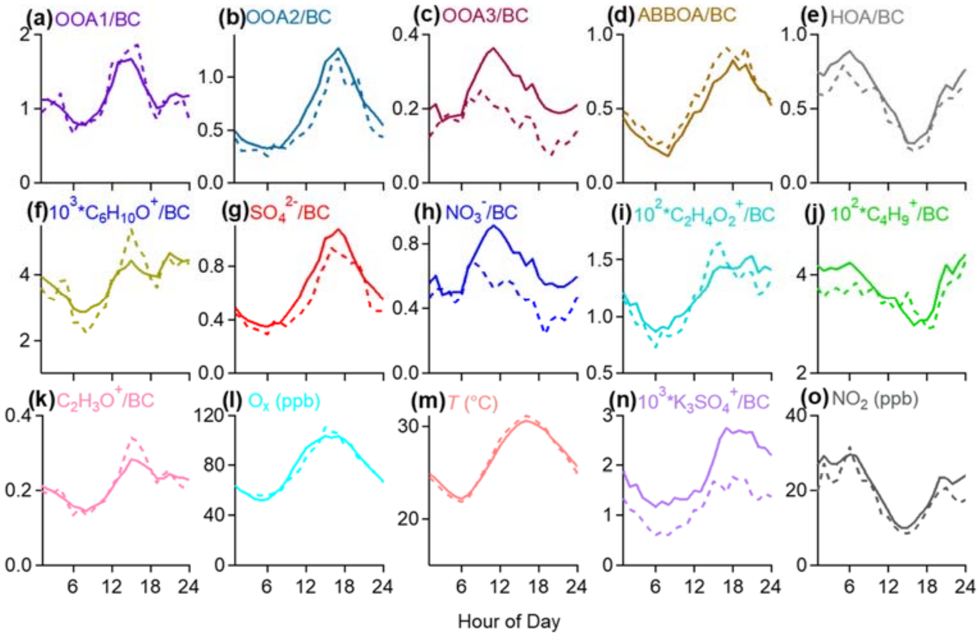

Figure S5. Diurnal cycles of mass ratios of BC-related species to BC core (five OA factors, tracer ion fragments, SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^-), T, and concentrations of gaseous species (O_x and NO_2). Mean values were in solid lines, mediate values were in dotted lines.

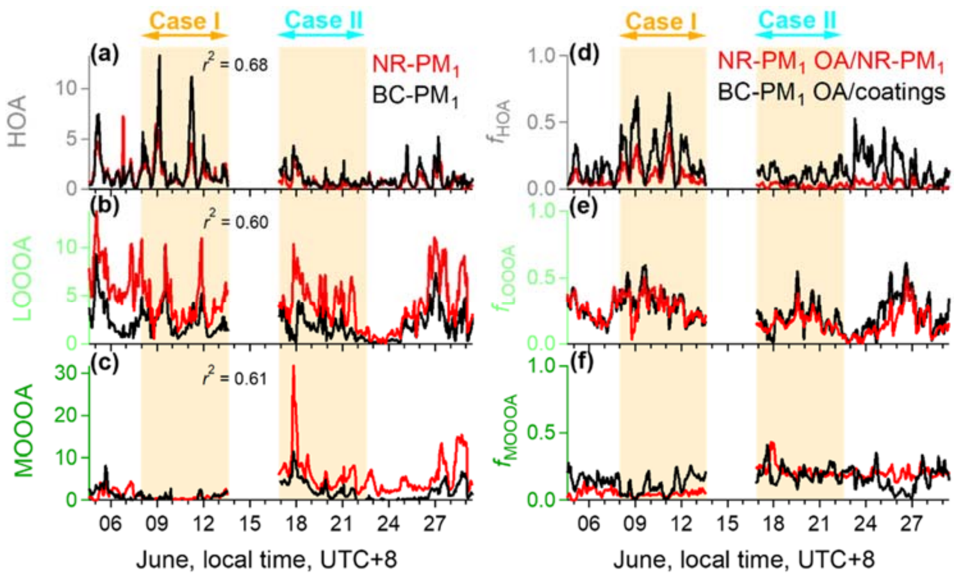

Figure S6. Temporal variations of NR-PM_1 and BC-PM_1 (a-c) HOA, LOOOA, and MOOOA (left panels) and (d-e) their fractions. NR-PM_1 OA factors are in red, and the BC-PM_1 OA factors are in black. Here BC-PM_1 MOOOA is only the sum of OOA2 (sulfate-related OOA), and OOA3 (nitrate-related OOA).