

1 Supplementary Information of

2 **Long-range transport patterns into the tropical northwest Pacific**
3 **during the CAMP²Ex aircraft campaign: chemical composition,**
4 **size distributions, and the impact of convection**

5 Miguel Ricardo A. Hilario^{1,+}, Ewan Crosbie^{2,3}, Michael Shook², Jeffrey S. Reid⁴, Maria Obiminda
6 L. Cambaliza^{1,5}, James Bernard B. Simpas^{1,5}, Luke Ziemba², Joshua P. DiGangi², Glenn S.
7 Diskin², Phu Nguyen⁶, Joseph Turk⁷, Edward Winstead^{2,3}, Claire E. Robinson^{2,3}, Jian Wang⁸,
8 Jiaoshi Zhang⁸, Yang Wang⁹, Subin Yoon¹⁰, James Flynn¹⁰, Sergio L. Alvarez¹⁰, Ali Behrangi^{11,12},
9 Armin Sorooshian^{11,13,*}

10

11 ¹Manila Observatory, Quezon City 1108, Philippines

12 ²NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA, USA

13 ³Science Systems and Applications, Inc., Hampton, VA, USA

14 ⁴Marine Meteorology Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Monterey, CA, USA

15 ⁵Department of Physics, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City 1108, Philippines

16 ⁶Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, USA

17 ⁷NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA, USA

18 ⁸Center for Aerosol Science and Engineering, Department of Energy, Environmental and Chemical Engineering,
19 Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130, USA

20 ⁹Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, Missouri University of Science and Technology,
21 Rolla, MO 65409, USA

22 ¹⁰Department of Earth and Atmospheric Science, University of Houston, Texas, 77204, USA

23 ¹¹Department of Hydrology and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

24 ¹²Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

25 ¹³Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

26

27 **Correspondence to:* Armin Sorooshian (armin@email.arizona.edu)

28 *+Now at:* Department of Hydrology and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

29 **Contents of this file**

30 Tables S1-S2, Figures S1-S8

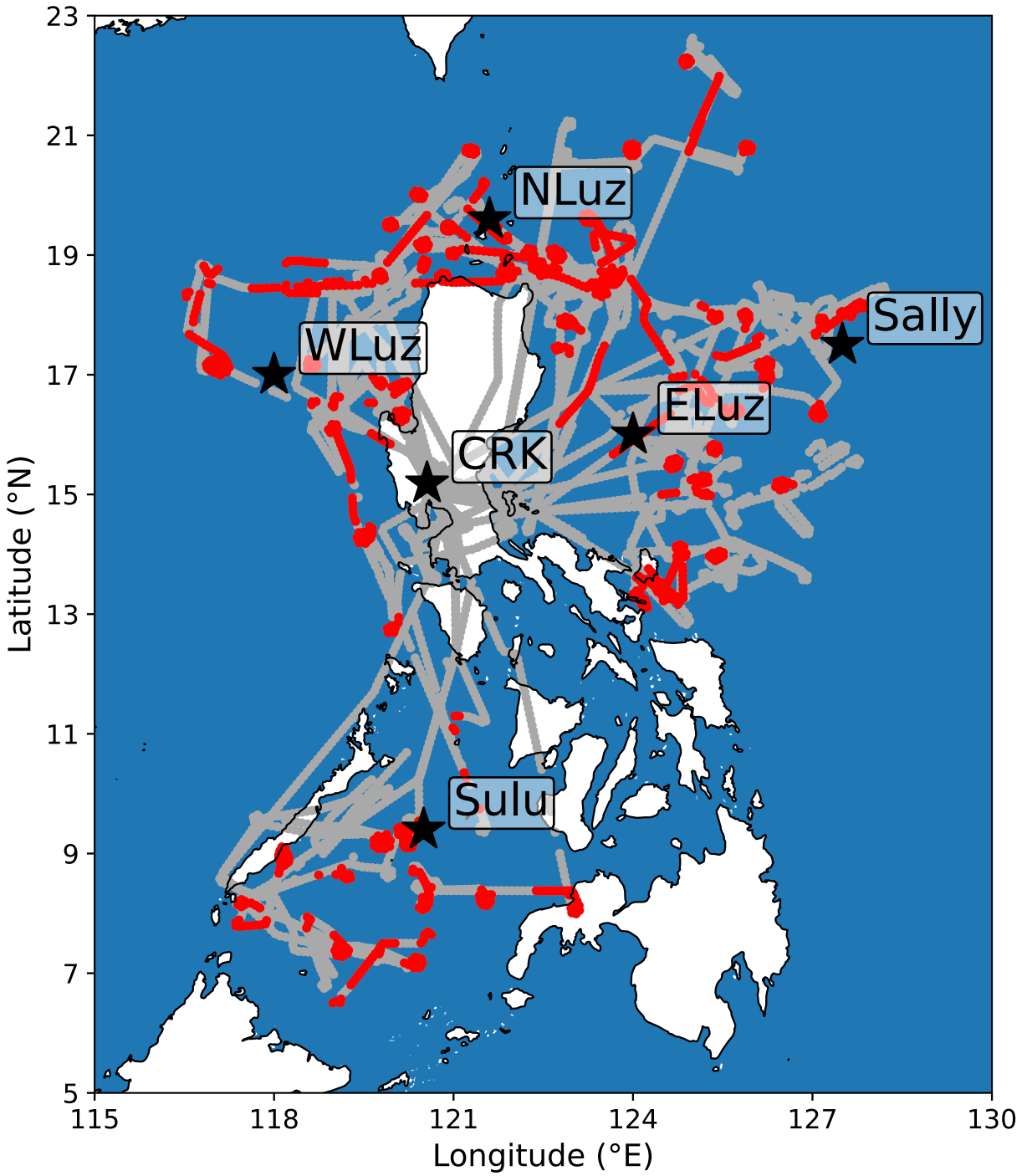
31 **Table S1: Sensitivity analysis in terms of percentage contribution. Percentage contributions for classified trajectories (i.e., excluding Other) are provided in parentheses.**
 32 **Total number of trajectories (N) is also provided. Mixed-source trajectories are also included with the most recently passed source region listed first (e.g., PSEA-EA).**
 33 **Blanks denote zero contribution, rounded to the nearest tenth decimal. Source regions are Peninsular Southeast Asia (PSEA), Maritime Continent (MC), East Asia (EA),**
 34 **and West Pacific (WP).**

		PSEA	MC	EA	WP	PSEA-MC	EA-PSEA	PSEA-EA	MC-PSEA	Other	N
Trajectory Height Threshold	0.5 km	1.4 (9.5)	4.0 (28.1)	2.9 (19.9)	5.6 (38.9)				0.5 (3.6)	85.6	1534
	1 km	3.1 (14.0)	6.0 (26.8)	4.4 (19.5)	7.9 (35.3)				1.0 (4.4)	77.6	1534
	2 km	7.8 (21.4)	10.2 (28.1)	7.8 (21.6)	8.8 (24.3)				1.6 (4.5)	63.8	1534
	3 km	10.4 (23.3)	12.0 (26.7)	9.3 (20.8)	10.8 (24.0)				2.3 (5.2)	55.1	1534
Trajectory Run Time	200 h	8.0 (19.5)	12.5 (30.6)	9.0 (22.1)	8.8 (21.6)				2.5 (6.2)	59.3	1534
	150 h	7.8 (20.3)	11.6 (30.4)	8.6 (22.5)	8.3 (21.8)				1.9 (4.9)	61.8	1534
	120 h	7.8 (21.4)	10.2 (28.1)	7.8 (21.6)	8.8 (24.3)				1.6 (4.5)	63.8	1534
	72 h	5.0 (18.0)	7.8 (28.4)	5.5 (20.1)	8.4 (30.5)				0.8 (3.1)	72.4	1534
Vertical Profile Filtering	All Data	3.2 (12.2)	9.3 (35.3)	8.3 (31.5)	5.5 (21.0)	(0.1)			(0.1)	73.7	7286
	Profiles Only	5.7 (17.3)	11.3 (34.2)	8.5 (25.5)	7.6 (23.0)					66.8	1534
Monsoon Shift	SWM (< 20 Sep)	10.0 (28.9)	20.6 (59.8)	0.1 (0.3)	3.3 (9.6)		0.4 (1.0)	0.1 (0.3)		65.5	843
	MT (> 20 Sep)	0.1 (0.4)	0.4 (1.2)	18.8 (51.4)	16.9 (46.2)				0.3 (0.8)	63.4	691
Sampling Location (6-hourly)^a	East of Luzon	6.2 (26.0)	7.4 (30.8)	3.7 (15.4)	6.6 (27.4)				0.1 (0.5)	76.1	870
	North of Luzon	7.8 (26.2)	6.0 (20.0)	9.4 (31.5)	6.7 (22.3)					70.1	870
	Sally Ride	2.8 (11.9)	8.2 (35.3)	1.5 (6.5)	10.7 (46.3)					76.9	870
	Sulu Sea	3.2 (10.9)	24.8 (84.0)	0.1 (0.4)	0.9 (3.1)	0.2 (0.8)			0.2 (0.8)	70.5	870
	West of Luzon	12.3 (39.8)	7.0 (22.7)	7.0 (22.7)	3.9 (12.6)	0.3 (1.1)			0.3 (1.1)	69.1	870

35 ^a Back trajectories were generated every 6 hours (Aug 23 – Oct 5 2019) for the sampling location test. Exact locations are provided in Fig. S1.

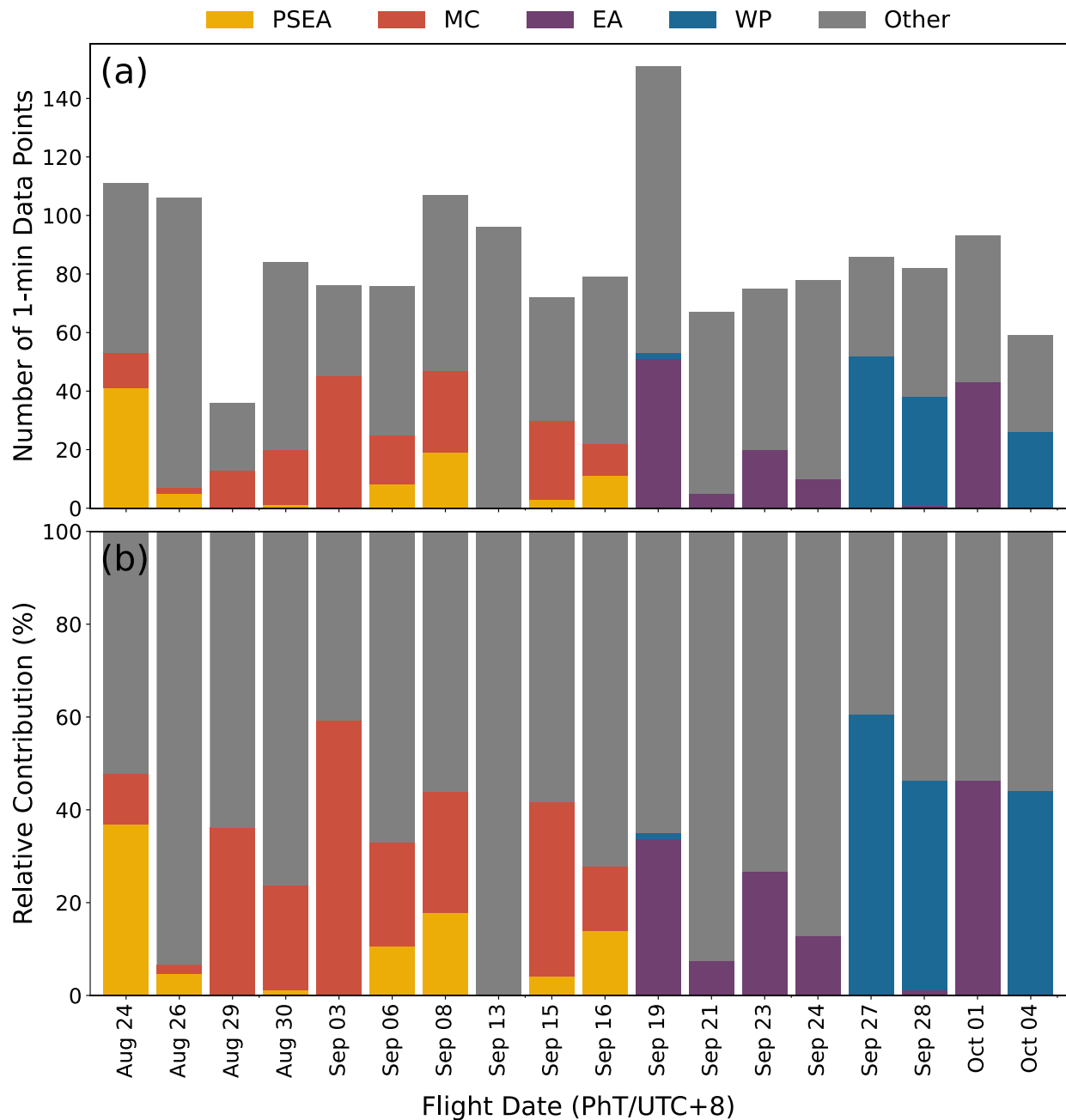
36 Table S2: Significance (*p*) values for Table 1 computed with a two-tailed t-test between boundary layer (< 2 km) and free
 37 troposphere (> 2 km) data per source region. Bold values denote significant statistical differences (*p* < 0.05). Source
 38 regions are East Asia (EA), Maritime Continent (MC), Peninsular Southeast Asia (PSEA), and West Pacific (WP). The
 39 EA column was left blank due to the infrequent sampling of EA air in the FT.

	EA	MC	PSEA	WP
N_{100-1000nm} (cm⁻³)		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
CO (ppm)		< 0.01	0.50	0.87
O₃ (ppbv)		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
CH₄ (ppm)		< 0.01	0.22	0.10
SO₄²⁻ (μg m⁻³)		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
NO₃⁻ (μg m⁻³)		< 0.01	< 0.01	0.10
NH₄⁺ (μg m⁻³)		< 0.01	< 0.01	0.04
OA (μg m⁻³)		< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02
BC (ng m⁻³)		< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02



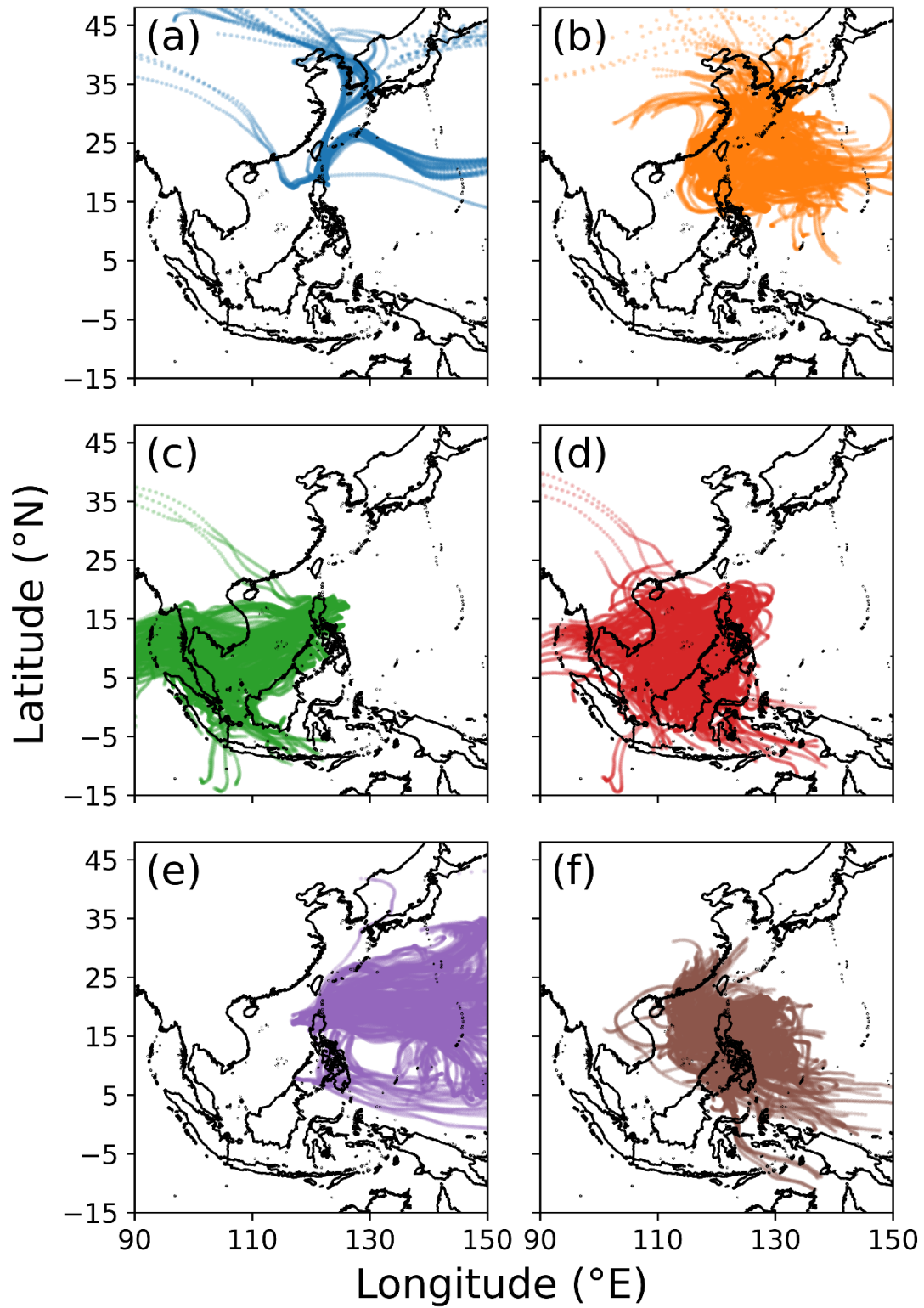
40

41 **Figure S1: Flight tracks and classified vertical profiles marked in red. Identified is the base of operations, Clark**
 42 **International Airport (CRK). Locations for the sampling location sensitivity test (Table S1) are also depicted: West of**
 43 **Luzon (WLuz), North of Luzon (NLuz), East of Luzon (ELuz), Sulu Sea (Sulu), and the approximate location of the**
 44 **research vessel R/V Sally Ride (Sally) from the Office of Naval Research Propagation of InterSeasonal Tropical**
 45 **OscillatioNs (PISTON) project.**



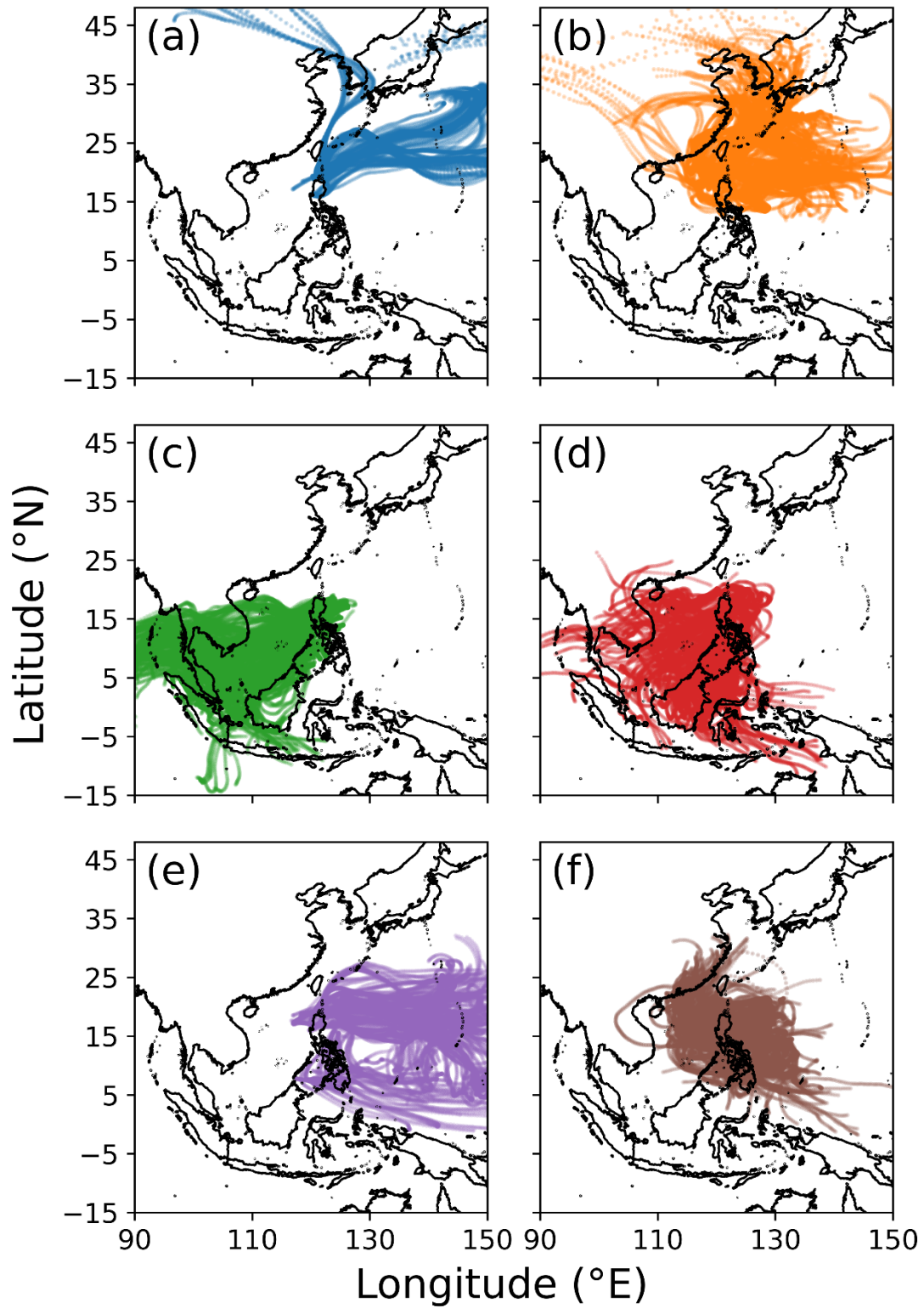
46

47 **Figure S2: (a) Distribution of 1-minute averaged data points per research flight colored by classified source region, and**
 48 **(b) relative contributions (%) of source attribution per research flight. Note that the research flight on 4 October 2019**
 49 **was excluded due to the dominance of local emissions. Source regions are Peninsular Southeast Asia (PSEA), Maritime**
 50 **Continent (MC), East Asia (EA), and West Pacific (WP). Note that classification of an air mass as PSEA or MC was only**
 51 **considered during the SWM (< 20 Sep) while classification into EA or WP was only done during the MT (> 20 Sep).**



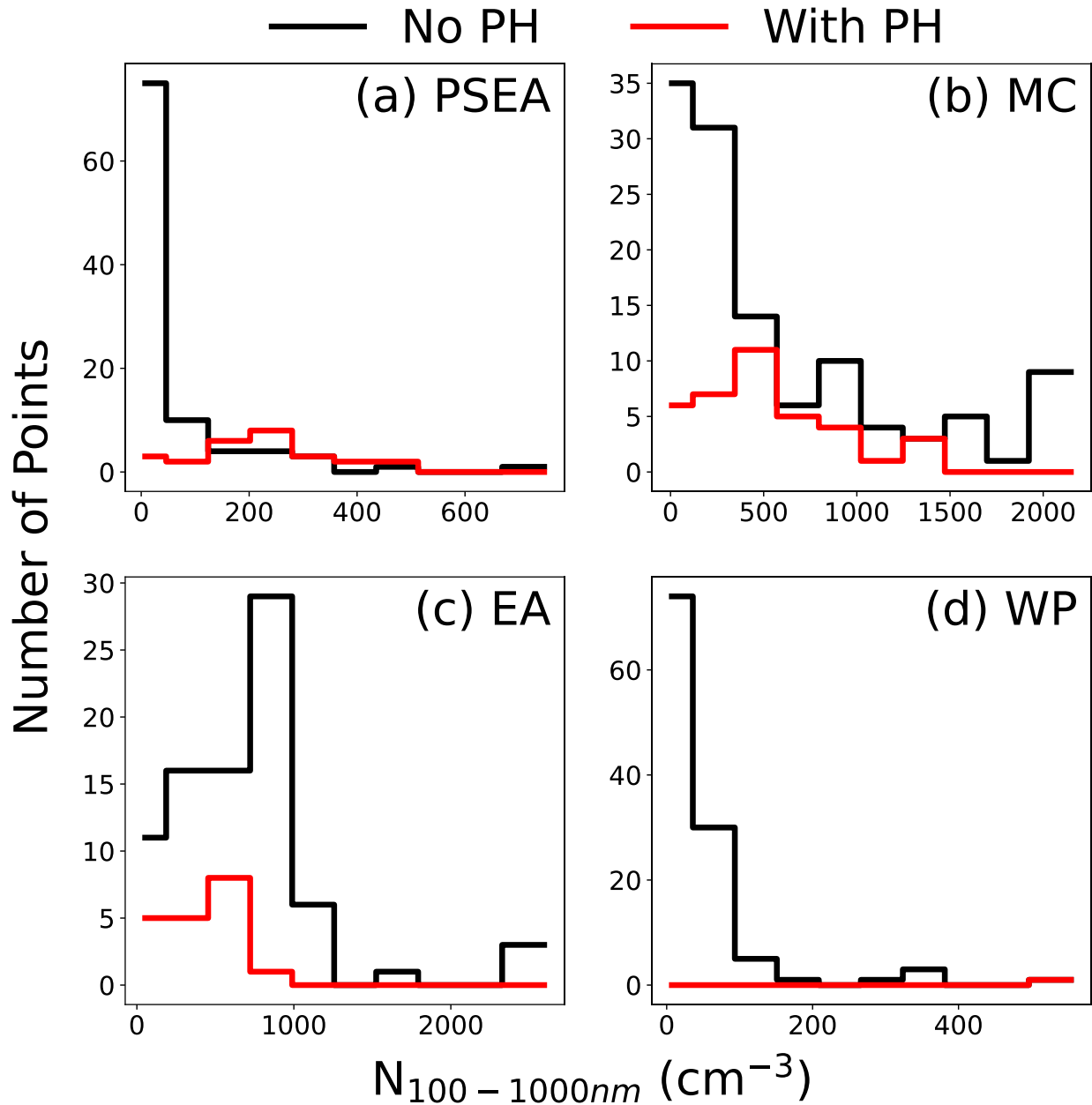
52

53 Figure S3: Trajectories clustered using K-means clustering.



54

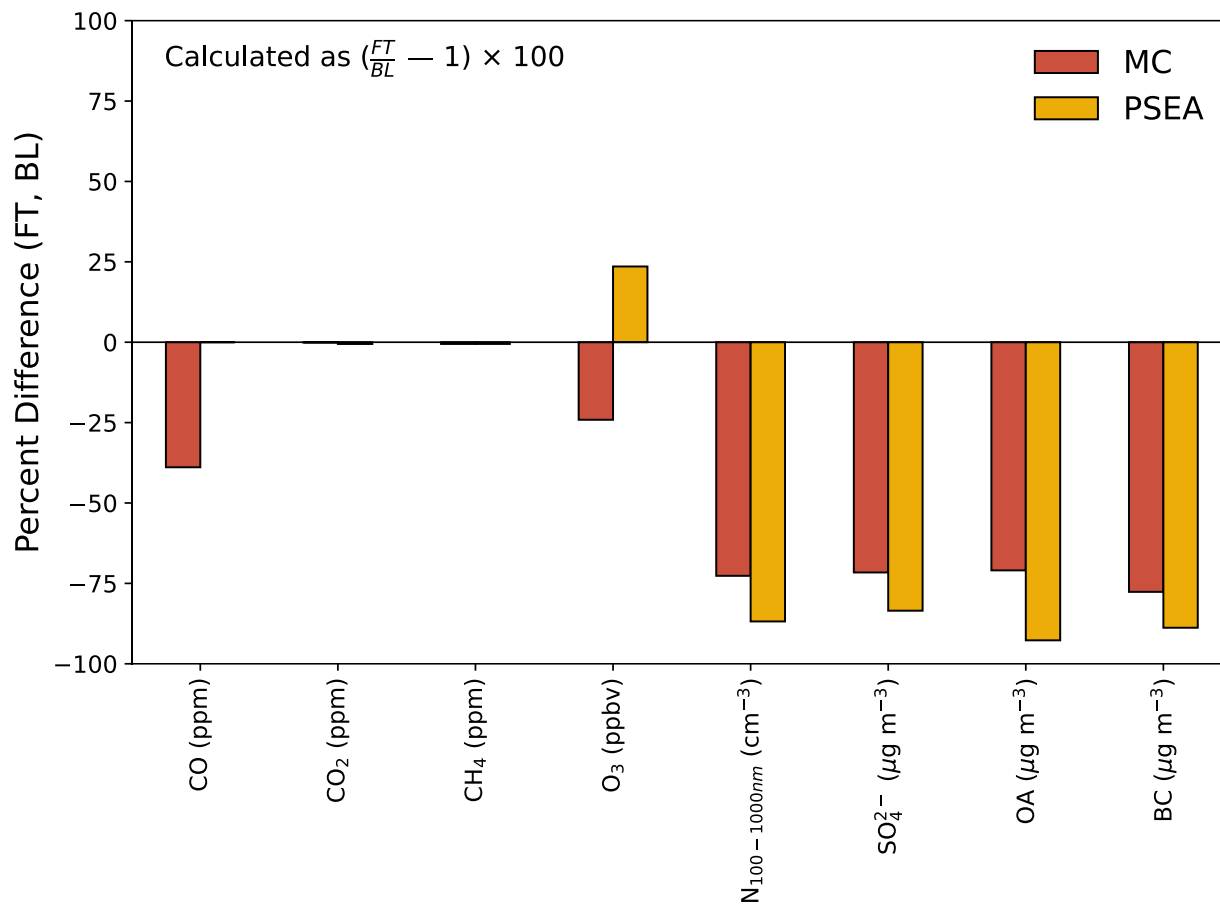
55 Figure S4: Same as Fig. S3 but using Ward-linkage clustering.



56

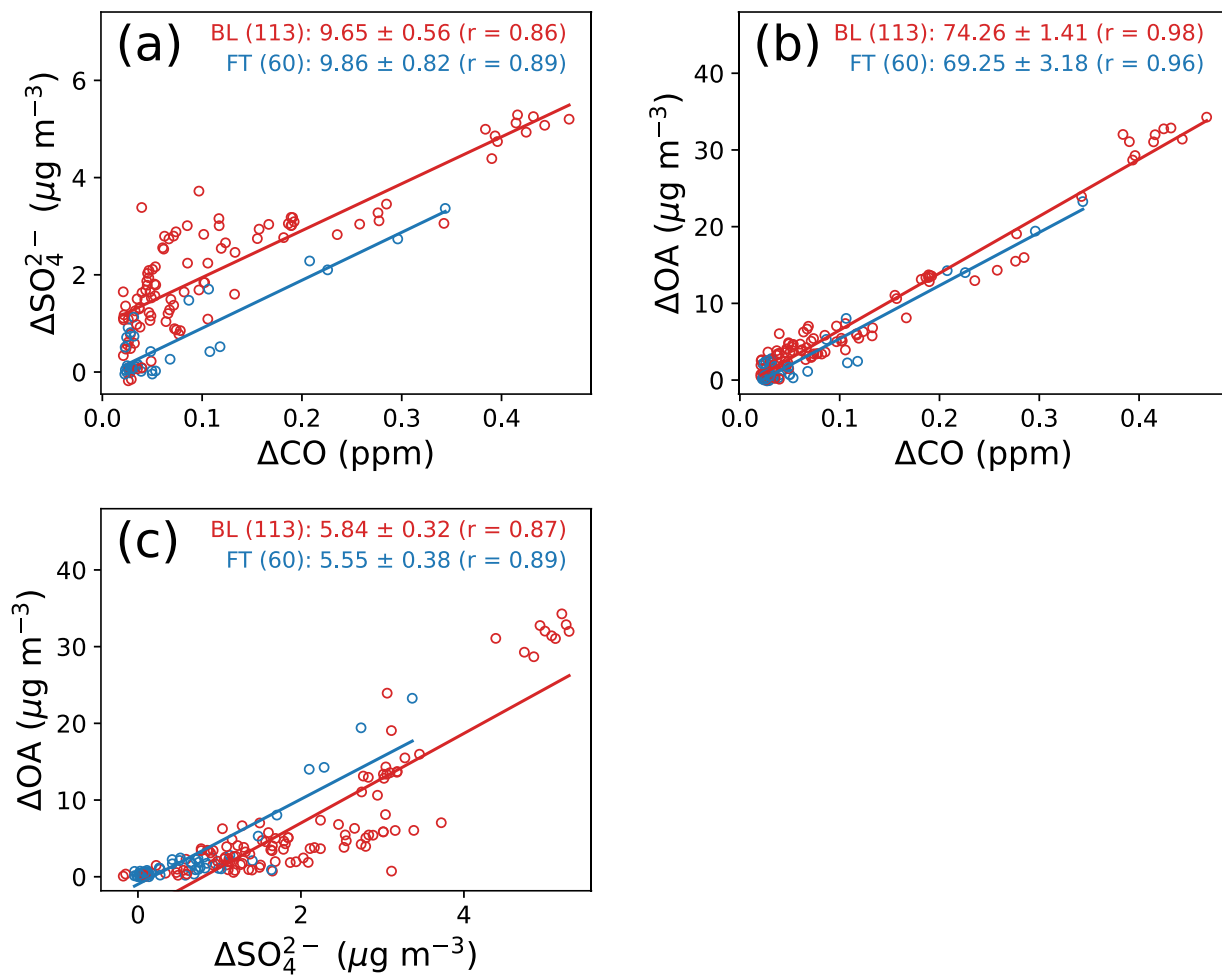
57 **Figure S5: Histograms of integrated particle number concentration for diameters between 100 nm to 1000 nm ($N_{100-1000nm}$;**
 58 **cm^{-3}) for (a) Peninsular Southeast Asia (PSEA), (b) Maritime Continent (MC), (c) East Asia (EA), and (d) West Pacific**
 59 **(WP) to show the effect of the Philippine (PH) filter for local emissions. Note that “No PH” (black) refers to transported**
 60 **air considered unaffected by Philippine emissions (e.g., MC only), while “With PH” (red) refers to transported air mixed**
 61 **with Philippine air (e.g., air classified into both MC and PH).**

62



63

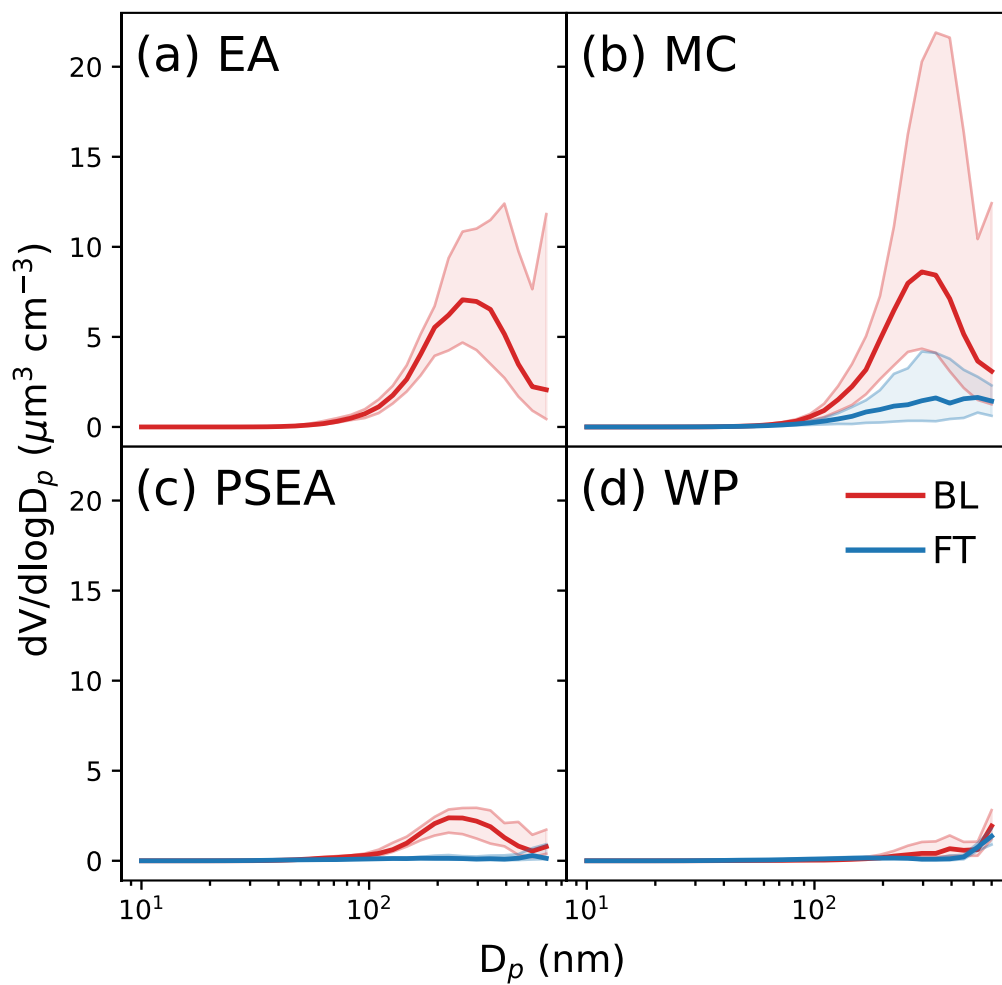
64 **Figure S6: Percent differences between free troposphere (FT; > 2 km) and boundary layer (BL; < 2 km) concentrations**
 65 **for selected species in air from the Maritime Continent (MC) and Peninsular Southeast Asia (PSEA). Species along the x-**
 66 **axis are arranged with trace gas (aerosol) species on the left (right).**



67

68 **Figure S7:** Same as Figure 7 but for (a) $\Delta\text{SO}_4^{2-}/\Delta\text{CO}$, (b) $\Delta\text{OA}/\Delta\text{CO}$, and (c) $\Delta\text{OA}/\Delta\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ for the Maritime Continent
 69 (MC) resolved by boundary layer (BL; < 2 km) and free troposphere (FT; > 2 km) sampling. In addition to annotations
 70 described in Figure 7, we also included the number of data points used to compute the linear regression statistics.

71



72

73 **Figure S8: Same as Fig. 8 but for particle volume.**