Supplemental Information for

Urban aerosol chemistry at a land-water transition site during summer – Part 2: Aerosol pH and liquid water content

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Figure S1: Site map of met stations used in the analysis with Baltimore City, MD as a local urban reference. The instruments in the current study were deployed at the Hart-Miller Island site, while previous studies have utilized data available from the CASTNET and AMoN monitoring networks at the HU-Beltsville and Beltsville sites (© Google Earth).

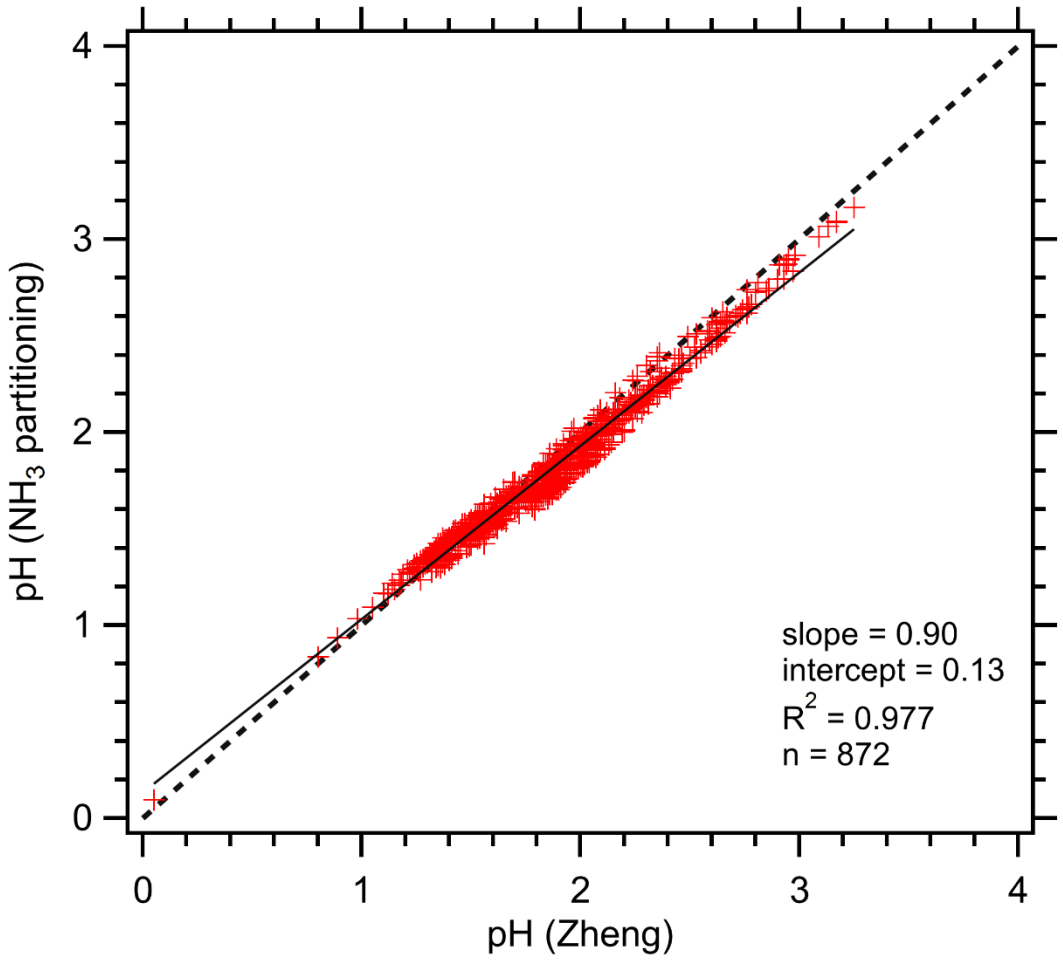

Figure S2: Comparison of aerosol pH computed using the methods of Hennigan et al. (2015) and Zheng et al. (2020).

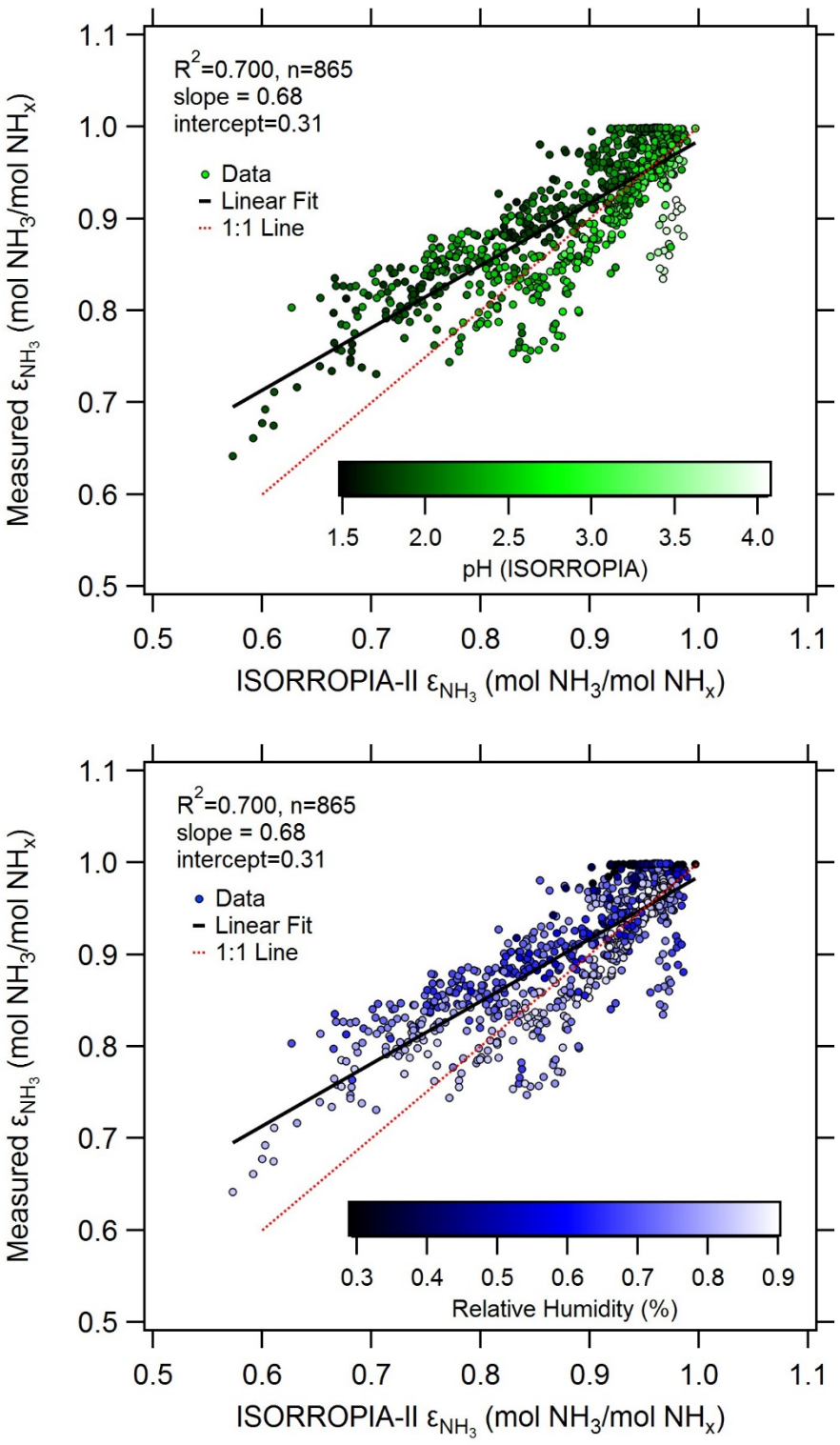

Figure S3: Scatterplots of measured ε_{NH3} vs. ISORROPIA-predicted ε_{NH3} during the OWLETS-2 study colored by ISORROPIA-predicted aerosol pH (top) and measured RH (bottom).

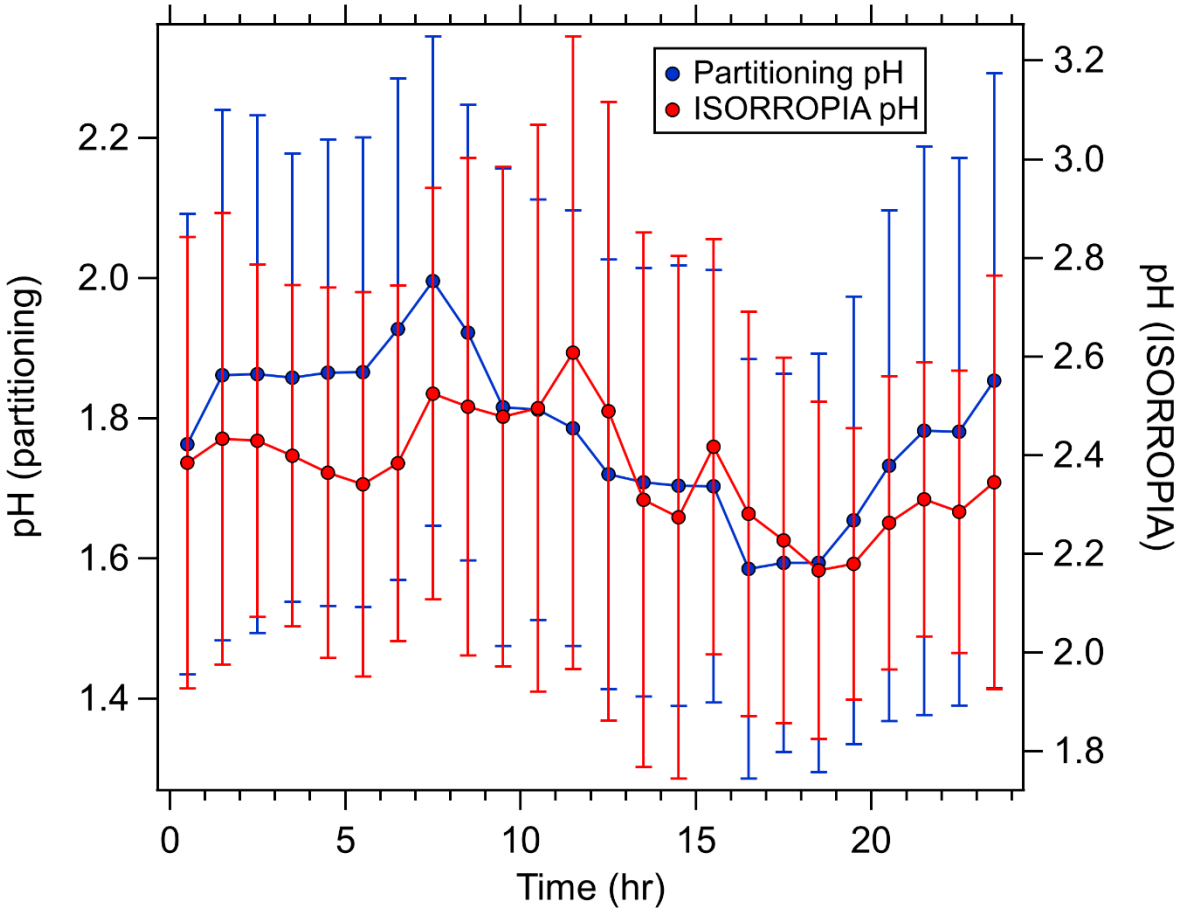

Figure S4: Diurnal profiles of ISORROPIA-predicted aerosol pH and NH_3 partitioning-predicted aerosol pH.

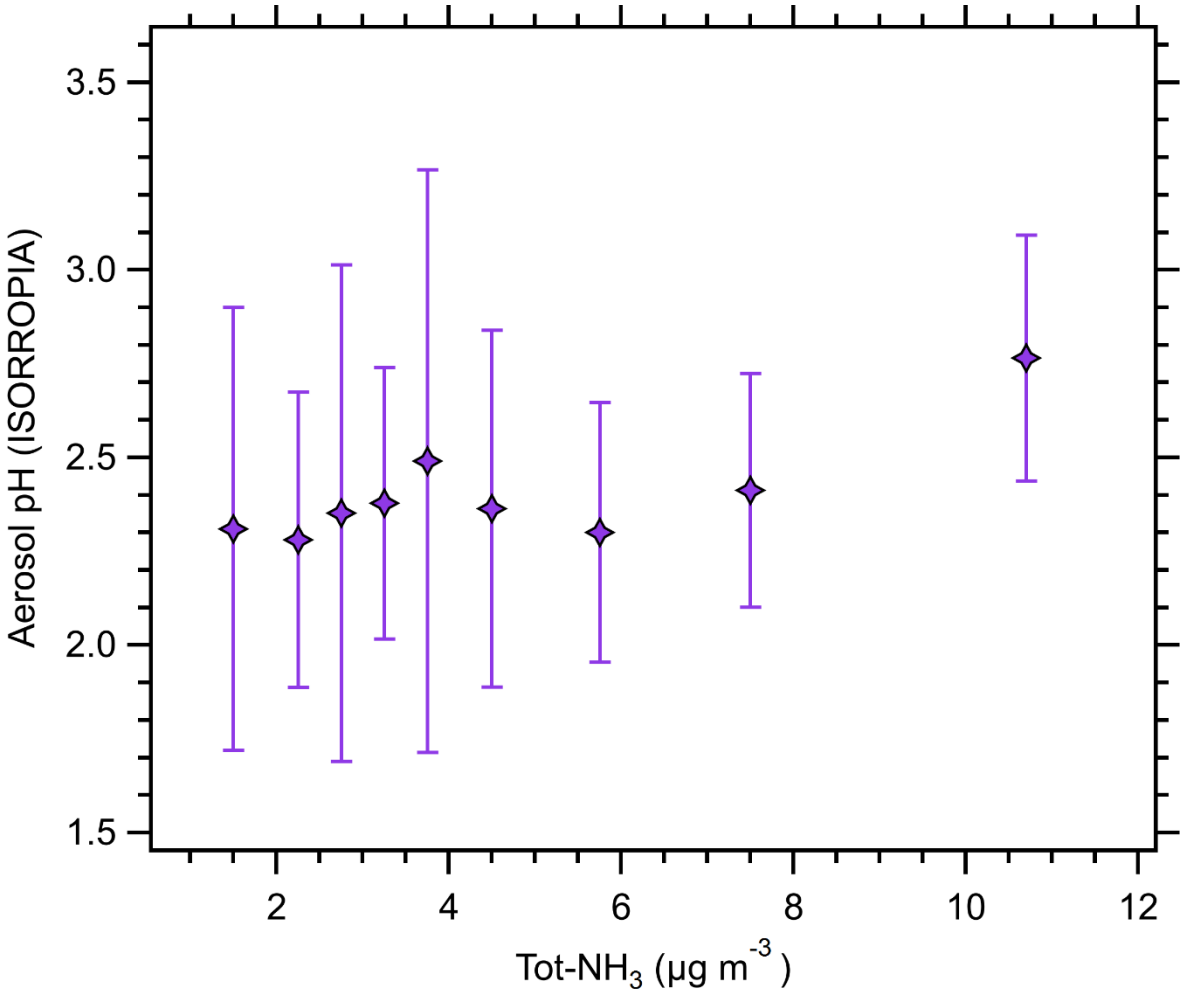

Figure S5: ISORROPIA-predicted aerosol pH (molarity basis) vs. Total NH_3 (= NH_3 (g) + NH_4^+).

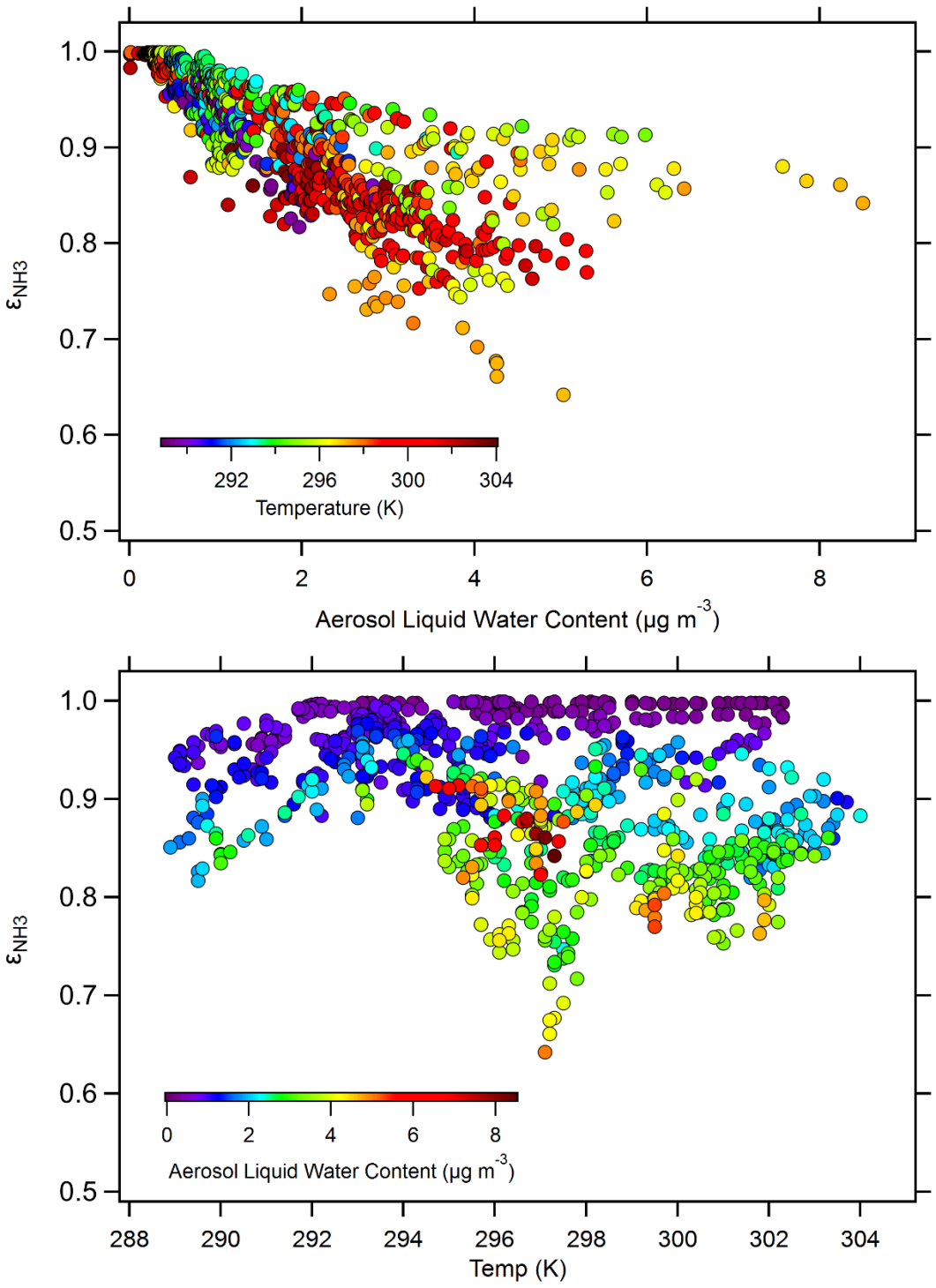

Figure S6: ε_{NH3} vs. ALWC colored by ambient T, and ε_{NH3} vs. ambient T colored by ALWC.

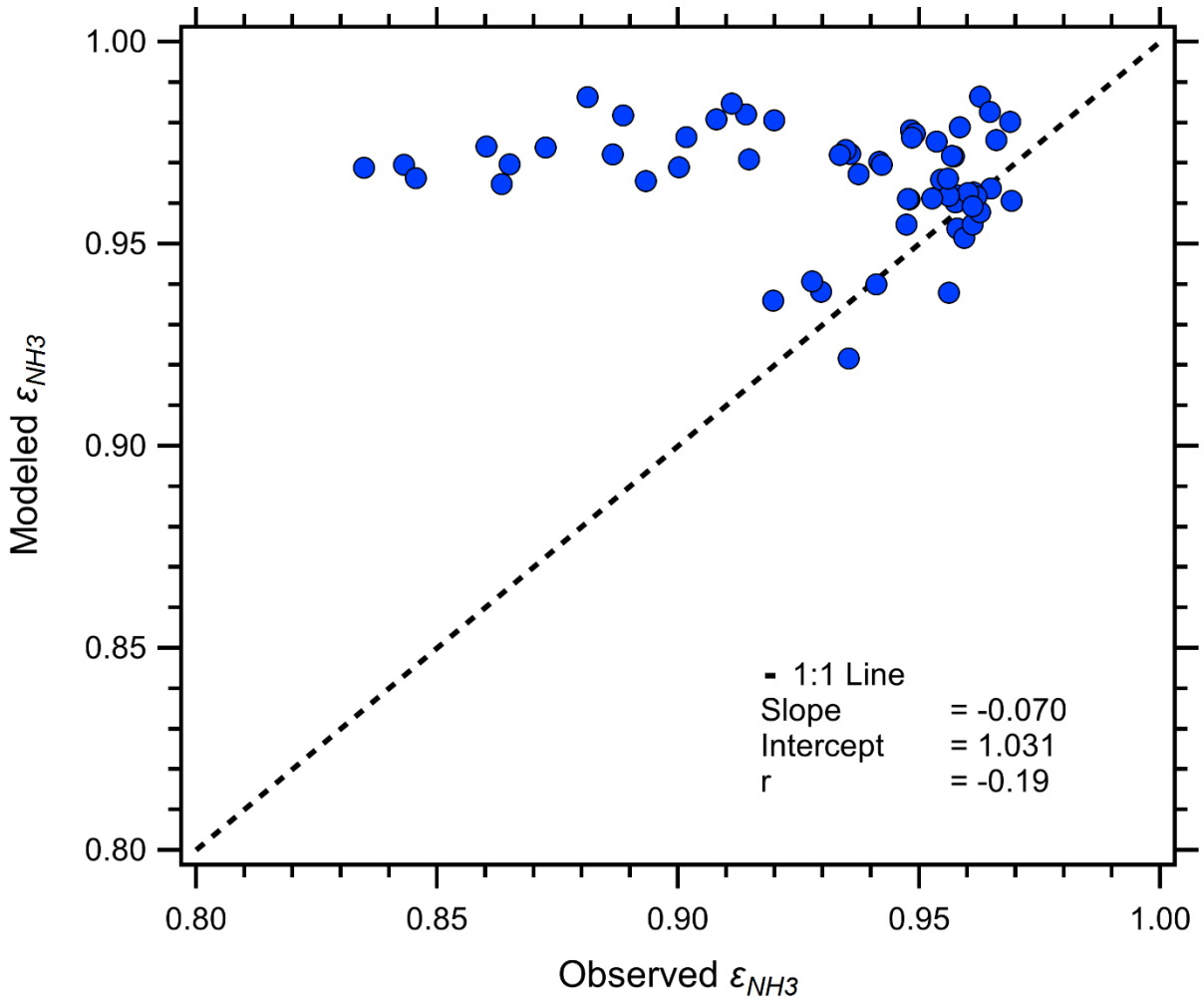

Figure S7: ISORROPIA-predicted ε_{NH3} vs. observed ε_{NH3} during chloride depletion event observed during OWLETS-2.