

We would like to thank the reviewer for the positive and constructive comments that helped to improve the present study. Responses to each comment are provided below - see blue text.

REVIEW #1

Review to „Chemically speciated mass size distribution, particle effective density and origin of non-refractory PM1 measured at a rural background site in Central “ by P. Pokorna et al.

This manuscript reports on two one-month field measurements conducted in summer and winter, respectively. This study is the first of its kind in the Czech republic. The results are used to infer general particle properties, the origin of the aerosol particles, and their effective density of the particles.

The fact that this study is the first in the Czech republic makes the data set interesting, but on the other hand, Czech Republic is in the middle of Europe, so one would not expect to see large differences in chemical composition and particle origin compared to neighboring countries where many studies like this (using ACSM and AMS instrument) have been already conducted.

Furthermore, the results are not presented in a clear and concise way. There is no clear concept in this manuscript, no “story line”. The analyses are done one by one, without connecting them, and many times the order of the analyses is confusing to the reader. The overall findings are not clearly summarized and highlighted. Some weaknesses are found in the discussion of the effective density.

I therefore recommend major revisions according to my comments below

Major overall comments

1) Effective density

The authors use two different equations to calculate the effective density. The first is taken from DeCarlo et al. (2004). Here it should be mentioned that DeCarlo et al. give three different possible definitions of the effective density. This should be commented.

The second definition used here relies on the measured composition of the particles. Thus, this represents the “real” density of the particle material, in DeCarlo this is denoted with “rho_m”. This is not an effective density. In fact, using DeCarlo’s equation 45, one can infer the Shape factor from measuring rho_eff and rho_m. Thus, I think here is some general lack of understanding what the measured quantities mean.

Thank you very much for this valuable comment. This mistake was corrected. In Section 2.2.2 the densities, effective density (ρ_{eff}) and material density (ρ_m) were defined as well as the Jayne Shape factor (S) and the dynamic shape factor (χ). In Section 3.5 and 3.6 the results for the densities and shape factors are discussed.

2) Structure of the manuscript

As I mentioned above, there is no clear story line in the manuscript. It more reads like a measurement report.

For example I suggest to discuss the results from the clustered trajectory analysis before the single events. The presentation should progress from a general overview (Fig 2) to the general results of air mass origin (Fig 4) to the specific events (Fig 3 + Fig 5).

The authors have tried to make the manuscript more readable and with clear story line.

Furthermore, the definition of the events needs to be made clear. I also suggest moving a few figures from the appendix to the main text (see details below). Tables, in contrast, may preferably go into the appendix.

The criteria for episodes of high mass concentrations were set. The suggested exchanges of the figures were done.

3) PMF of particle number size distributions

I am not sure about the PMF results. Factors obtained by PMF have to be checked whether they are physically meaningful. I don't see how this has been done here. The presented factors do not look like ambient aerosol number size distributions. This needs to be justified and better explained.

PMF of PNSD is described in Section A1 (in Appendix) along with two new figures A12 and A13.

Specific comments

Lines 138-139:

Is this only the sulfate CE? What CE values were used for the others?

Yes, the final correction of AMS data is based on sulphate CE. This is because the AMS data was underestimated compared to the filters when using the CDCE correction procedure (see Fig. A1 left). The underestimation of the CDCE corrected data was due to the fact that the CDCE algorithm assumes a threshold CE of 0.45 in this correction. However, as the comparison with the filters shows the CE on our instrument was lower - 0.4 for summer and 0.33 for winter as imply from the sulfate comparison (see Fig. A1 right). We then used these CE values for other species, although this may reflect some imprecision. However, as the OM vs. OC comparison (Fig. A4) shows, the AMS OM data corrected in this way seem realistic.

The same method of correction was successfully used in a previous measurement with this C-ToF-AMS instrument, where the CE values were also low – see Kubelová et al. (2015).

Lines 150 - 153:

I don't understand in the first approach how you calculated D_m . Why use 1.5 g/cm³? Where does this come from? Why not calculating dV from dN (using D_m), and then comparing the main mode of MPSS and AMS and adjusting the density (thereby changing D_{va} to D_m with Equ.1) until the position of the main modes match?

Thank you for noticing this – it is an artifact of the data processing. The procedure for density calculation is exactly the one you described; however the AMS data were not in the original D_{va} but calculated to D_m with a density of 1.5. To remove this step (not used in the final analyses), it was recalculated back to D_{va} . To remove the confusion resulting from notes among co-authors rather than a proper description of the data processing, the paragraph was reformulated to:

DeCarlo et al. (2004) give three different possible definitions of the effective density estimation: i) from mobility and mass measurements, ii) as fitted parameter, and iii) from mobility and aerodynamic measurements. Here we proceed from the latter definition with the AMS data representing the mass

size distributions based on the vacuum aerodynamic diameter (D_{va}) in the size range approximately from 50 to 800 nm (in Squirrel software extrapolated in range 10 – 7000 nm), and MPSS data based on mobility diameter (D_m) representing the $dN/d\log D_p$ in the size range from 11.3 to 987 nm. In the MPSS data, the D_m were recalculated to vacuum aerodynamic diameters with the assumption of spherical particles as in DeCarlo et al. (2004):

$$D_{va} = \frac{D_m}{\rho_0} \rho, \quad (1)$$

where D_m is the mobility diameter, D_{va} is the vacuum aerodynamic diameter, ρ_0 is the water density, and ρ is the total density of particles

The position of the main mode of mass distribution was compared between the AMS and MPSS data to estimate the aerosol effective density.

Line 167:

Is the organic density from Turpin and Lim appropriate for your conditions?

We used the density value for organic matter from the study of Turpin and Lim (2001) (1.20 g cm^{-3}) deliberately because it is widely used at various stations, including background stations. However, as our results suggest, this widely accepted value does not match the conditions at our background site. This is discussed in Section 3.5.2 and it is also one of the conclusions of this study, with the implication that used value of density of the organic matter should generally be higher at background sites.

Lines 184 ff (Section 2.2.4.1):

I don't understand what was chosen here. What was the intention? To find out episodes with highest number concentration? Why do you need PMF for that? Why not taking the time series of the total number concentration and select based on a threshold or based on probability density function?

PMF was applied to PNSD to estimate the PNSD factors contributions to the receptor. This enables us to obtain episodes with high number concentrations (criteria - factor contributions to $N_{10-800} > 80\%$) of one factor and therefore of same origin reflected as well as in the particle density. The eight winter episodes were linked to two factors: F3, mode diameter $\sim 429 \text{ nm}$, $\rho_{\text{eff}} 1.85 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $\rho_m 1.50 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ – N_W1 and F1, mode diameter $\sim 32 \text{ nm}$, $\rho_{\text{eff}} 1.40 - 1.60 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $\rho_m 1.30 - 1.55 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ – N_W2 – 8.

In this paper, the PMF represents an auxiliary analysis to obtain high number concentrations episodes for density calculation.

Lines 231-232:

Why are you using a constant density and not the density derived from AMS?

Since the calculated density is AMS mass depended we hesitated use it for the PNSD conversion into mass concentration by AMS-MPSS mass closure.

Lines 233-239:

Shouldn't the transmission effects be taken into account by the CE correction? As far as I understood, the CE correction was based on comparison of AMS data to filter data. So the same method as applied

here. So, why is there a difference? This also refers to my question on the CE values for the other species above.

Yes, the reviewer is right. The CE correction takes in account the transmission effect. The CE correction is discussed in detail by other reviewer's comments. Since just the volume closure results were presented in the paper manuscript, the whole paragraph was deleted.

Lines 240-241:

Yes, the constant density is certainly a limitation. So why not use the density inferred from the chemical composition? Or otherwise: Why presenting two closures? For volume closure, you convert AMS mass to volume using the measured density, for mass closure, you convert the MPSS volume to mass using a constant density of 1.5. What additional insights do you expect from the mass closure if it is clear that the assumed density is a simplification?

The reviewer is right. Although it is a common approach of many studies to convert the PNSD into mass concentration using constant density we have decided to present just the AMS-MPSS volume closure.

Lines 254-256:

Are the CE estimation and the mass closure also affected from this NH_4NO_3 loss? I would think so.

Yes, you are correct that NH_4NO_3 losses at the filters can affect the total mass of PM1 and hence the CE is corrected through the total mass. This is a reason why we corrected for CE by comparing it with sulfate concentrations (see subsection 2.2.1) and not by a whole filter mass.

The CE correction, based on sulfate concentrations comparison, in this case provided more relevant results than CDCE correction (see Fig.A1). This is probably due to the fact that the CE on our AMS was lower than the threshold value of 0.45 used in CDCE corrections.

The CE correction factor based on sulfate comparisons also provided relevant results when applied to the total organic matter (see Fig.A4). We conclude that the CE correction factor used in this way will also be suitable for other chemical constituents measured by AMS (NH_4^+ , NO_3^-).

Table 2:

Why do you calculate the NR-PM1 share? Why not taking AMS +eBC as the "total PM1" reference? I think we would learn more from a "share on PM1".

The share on PM1 was calculated and is presented in the Table 2.

Line 306 (caption Fig 2):

Again, why not taking the measured density?

For the easier comparison of the particles sizes (number and volume size distributions by MPSS and mass size distributions by AMS) the mobility diameters of MPSS data were recalculated to aerodynamic diameters. However, the density was not taken into account.

Line 308:

What were the exact selection criteria? The explanation given in 2.2.4 is not clear. Additionally I think it would be helpful to indicate the selected events in Fig 2.

The criteria for the episode selection are described in the Section 2.2.4: ... episodes of high mass concentrations were chosen based on a set of criteria: high mass size distribution of at least one main NR-PM1 specie corresponding to the season ($NO_3^- \geq 0.5/0.2 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, $SO_4^{2-} \geq 1/0.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, $Org \geq 6/2 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$); monomodal mass size distribution of all main NR-PM1 species; duration of the episodes min 1.5 hour. Also, the episodes were marked as well in Figure 2.

Line 311 ff, Figs A6, A7, and Section 2.2.3:

It is not clear how the trajectories were calculated. In Section 2.2.3 it is said „500 m“. In Fig A6 and A7 it appears that 100, 500, and 1500 m were used.

Trajectory analysis requires more information on variability. Either initialize the calculate at least every hour during the selected events (some events last more than 12 hours, a time during which the air mass origin may change), or use the “ensemble” mode where HYSPLIT varies the initial conditions. This allows for a better estimation on the spread and the variability of the air mass movements

The Section 2.2.3 was reworded and figures (Fig A5 and A6) redone. The trajectories for episodes of high mass concentrations were recalculated with a 500 m AGL position and the trajectory ensemble option with calculation initialized every hour and duration 72-h was utilized.

Line 330:

What is f44f60? Furthermore, f44 and f60 have not been introduced up to here.

The organic fragments were introduced in text first and used later as f44 and f60.

Lines 335 ff:

Please give a short explanation what f43 and f44 are. Not every reader is an AMS user. The paragraph needs references (e.g. to Ng et al., 2010, for f43 and f44), but also later when MOOA and LV-OOA are mentioned (e.g. to Jimenez 2009, Crippa 2013 etc).

Added to manuscript: “Organic fragments f44 and f43 (ratios of organics in m/z 44 and m/z 43 to total organics) can serve as a proxy of aerosol oxidation and its aging, respectively (Ng et al., 2010). In simplified form, more oxidized aerosols have higher f44 and lower f43 while less oxidized and more volatile aerosols have the opposite f44 vs f43 relationship. These oxidation properties of organic aerosols are well defined by the triangular region defined by Ng et al. (2010). This triangular area is shown in Fig. 5 together with the evolution of f44 and f43 fragments during both campaigns.”

Lines 347 ff:

I am surprised by the low BB content in the rural winter data. Can you comment on lifetime and aging of f60? See Cubison et al. (2011), Hennigan et al (2011) and Milic et al. (2017)

This is one of the interesting results of this study. In fact, the rural station is not low in BB in winter as indicated by the levoglucosan concentration data, but is low in f60. Comparison of rural and urban

sites data (Fig. A9) shows that the average f60 values are already less useful as an indicator of BB at the background station where aerosols are more aged.

Fig 4:

The bars for chloride in winter look strange. Were there many data gaps or data below the detection limit? Please explain.

There was much BDL data in winter, therefore, the boxplot for chloride was excluded.

Fig. 4:

Please add total PM1, eBC and total particle number to Fig 4.

The variables were added to the Fig. 4.

Lines 395-396:

The episodes need to be defined earlier (see comment above asking for the selection criteria), and this would include also the split of W6 episode.

The episodes were defined in Section 2.2.4 along with the criteria.

Table 3:

Caption should read "Mode diameter of mass distributions"

We changed text in caption from "Average size distribution..." to "Mode diameter of mass distributions..."

Lines 440-442 and Fig 5:

This finding is interesting and deserves more discussion. The correlation between organic particle size and f44 is a new result. Is the correlation for summer significant? Do you expect a linear relationship? Have there been other studies doing this?

Thank you. We do not know of any other studies that report a dependence of f44 on organic particle size. Both correlations are significant, p-value for summer values is $1.6e-8$. The linear fit was performed as the simplest analysis to show the strength of the correlation. However, it is likely that the dependence will be linear within a certain size range in reality. To prove this, however, we would need more measurements over a larger size range than our AMS provides.

For Figure 6, we have expanded the text in the discussion as follows (see red text):

Additionally, as expected, The aging of aerosol particles is often connected with particle growth similarly as with oxidation of organic mass. Comparison of fragment f44 content with the Org particle size showed growth, and the increasing mode diameter fully confirmed the ideas. was more significant in the winter season, with the ageing of aerosols resulting in oxygenated organic aerosols (Fig. 56). In both seasons, the correlation of the linear fit between Org size and f44 is significant (p-value < 0.001). However, the data presented here does not allow us to extend this size range due to both

instrumental (C-ToF-AMS particle size range is ca from 50 – 800 nm) and data characterization reasons, as we did not observe a major mode of organics at sizes below 200 nm.

In general, however, Fig. 6 suggests that the larger the particles with the organic contribution, the more oxidised they are due to its longer residence time in the atmosphere. The milder slope of the line for the summer dataset (Fig. 6) indicates that oxidation is still occurring on the particles, but appears to be approaching some oxidation limit with growing particle size. In the case of winter, the steeper slope of the line and lower f44 values for smaller particles suggest that the level of oxidation is change of oxidation state with particle size is relatively more intense than in summer (Fig. 6). However, even so, under the given winter conditions (e.g., lower photochemical oxidation in winter than in summer), the degree of oxidation of organic aerosols does not reach the same level as in summer.

Lines 449 ff (Section 3.5):

Are the episodes here the same as S1-10 and W1-13?

There are two sets of episodes, episode of high particle numbers (N_W1 – N_W8) discussed in Section 3.5.1 and mass concentrations (S1 – S10 and W1 – W13) discussed in Section 3.4 and 3.5.2.

Lines 453-454:

PMF: How did you decide what is the most physically meaningful result? The whole PMF procedure need more explanation. Is it common to apply PMF to PNSD? Are there references?

The PMF procedure is explained in Section A1 (in Appendix). Most physically meaningful result means factor profiles of lognormal distribution (Fig. A12) and no artificial factor/s (e.g. split of two factors) assessed based on factor origin (e.g. polar plots).

Yes, it is common to apply PMF to PNSDs. Following text with references were added to Section 2.2.4.1 PMF on PNSD: Application of PMF on PNSD is commonly adopted in source apportionment studies since by investigating particles in various size ranges, it is possible to more clearly identify and apportion contributions from those sources that contributed more to the particle number than to the particle mass (e.g. Beddows et al., 2015; Masiol et al., 2016; Sowlat et al., 2016; Leoni et al., 2018; Pokorná et al., 2020; Zíková et al., 2020).

What are “two-sided size bins”? Each bin has two sides. Do you mean “the first two bins and the last two bins”? And did you downweight them because of low particle numbers in those bins?

The phrase is confusing and therefore reworded as follows: The four variables (9.7 nm, 11.5 nm, 557.2 nm and 733.6 nm; midpoint of the merged three consecutive size bins) were set as weak along with the total variables (N10 – 800).

The four variables were downweighted due to high scale residuals in the preliminary runs. The total variable was set weak as explained variable.

Fig A10:

The lines represent the percentages, not a fitted lognormal distribution to the total PNSD. Wouldn't a meaningful factor look like a lognormal distribution? I think that the idea of PMF is that you add up the individual contributions (of different particle sources) to the total observed particle population. Similar to in AMS PMF, where the individual factors have to correspond to existing mass spectra (of reference

particles or other observed particle types). So here I would assume that the individual factors should look like size distributions as well. Some of the factors do not look like “typical” size distributions. But it may well be that I am wrong, so please explain and comment.

The figure was redone based on the PMF results including number size distribution ($dN/d\log D_p$) as well as volume size distribution ($dV/d\log D_p$) of the factor profiles (Fig. A12).

Line 463 ff:

Here it becomes clear that the “high particle number concentration episodes” are not the same as S1-10 and W1-13. So W1-W8 from Table 4 are not the same as W1-W8 from Table A1? This is indeed confusing to the reader.

Since the whole manuscript was rearranged I hope that this will be no more an issue. We focused primarily on the episodes of high mass concentrations and the episodes of high number concentrations are presented in separated were put in the end of Section 3.6.

Line 481 ff:

The “episodes of high mass concentration” are the same as those from Table A1, as I guess now.

Yes, the episodes S1 – 10 and W1 – W13 presented in the Section 3.5 are the same as the one presented in the Section 3.4 and in the Table 1. The table reference was add to the sentence.

Table 4 vs Table 5:

Why did you use only one method for the effective density in Table 4 but both methods for Table 5?

The material density as well as Jayne shape factor and dynamic shape factor were calculated for eight winter episodes (N_W1 – N_W8) of high particle concentrations, the values were added to the Table 4 and discussed in the Section 3.5.

Fig A5 and A13:

I suggest moving Fig A13 and Fig A5 to the main text. There too many important figures in the Appendix.

Thank you for this suggestion. We have moved Figures A5 and A13 to the main text as Figs. 3 and 7, respectively. The other Figures have been renumbered.

Fig A13:

How does the plot look when you include the densities from Equ (1)?

This approach requires longer time span for the good spectra fit as we see by the longer episodes of high mass concentrations in comparison to the shorter episodes of high number concentrations where we calculated one density value for the whole episod. Therefore, even the hourly data for the diurnal trends calculation is not suitable due to low number of data points resulting in a higher uncertainty by spectra fits thus the density estimations.

Fig A14:

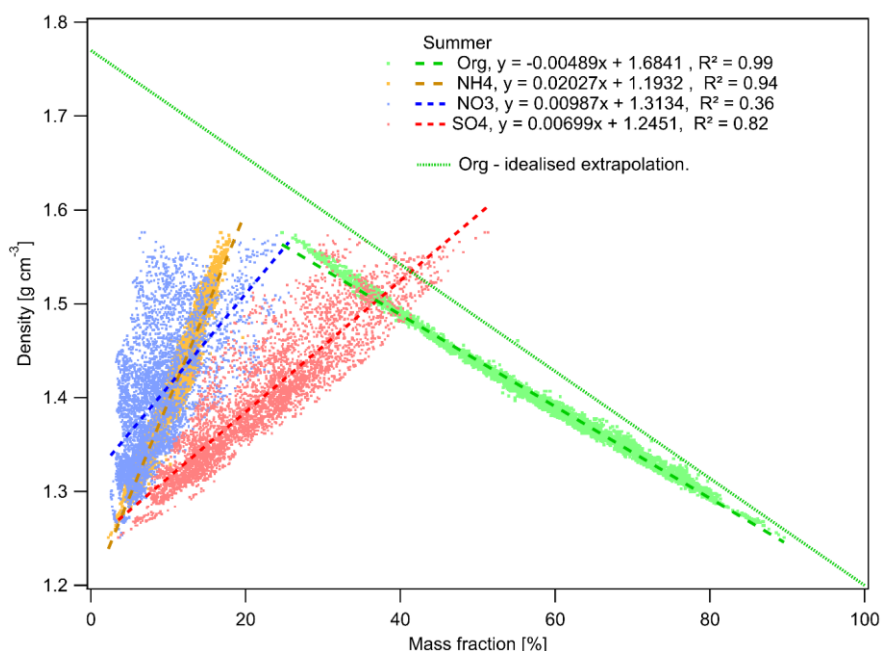
Move also Fig A14 to main text. Rather shift tables into the appendix (the reader likes to see figures not tables). Which equation was used? (it is missing in the caption). Furthermore, it seems that the fit to nitrate for summer do not really match the data points

Extrapolating the organic fraction would reach from $\rho = 1.2$ at 100% org to $\rho = 1.77$ for 0% organics. That fits very well to the "real" density. I therefore suggest to expand the y-axis and extend the linear fits.

Thank you for the suggestion. We have added original Figure A14 to the main text as Fig. 8. We used equation 2, which we added to the figure caption. The linear fit of nitrate is real, we verified by two programs. The visual deviation is probably caused by a large variance and also by a large number of values close to zero concentrations. The low correlation for nitrate corresponds to this.

We have added an ideal extrapolation of organics density to the summer Fig. 8. Compared to the "real" density there is some difference, which seems to indicate that the density for 0 % organics (i.e. BC) should be somewhere around 1.7 g cm^{-3} .

Regarding the density discussion, we have added new Figure A11 to the Appendix and following text to the Section 3.5: To be able to compare our results with above mentioned studies, we also used density of 1.2 g cm^{-3} for organics in Eq. (2). Therefore, as the mass fraction of organics in the aerosols increased, the density calculated using Eq. (2) converged to a value of 1.2 g cm^{-3} (Fig. 8). The use of higher density value for Org in Eq. (2) (e.g., 1.3 and 1.4 g cm^{-3}) affects the overall density value, thus ρ_{m} is more in agreement with ρ_{eff} . Increasing value of the Org density in Eq. (2) also flatten the diurnal trend in winter, but it still holds significant diurnal variations (Fig. A11).



Change in legend description: "Fig. 8. Relationship between density, calculated according to Eq. 2, and mass fractions of the main NR-PM 1 species. Idealized extrapolation of organics densities is added to summer figure for $\rho = 1.2 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ at 100% Org, and $\rho = 1.77 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ for 0% organics."

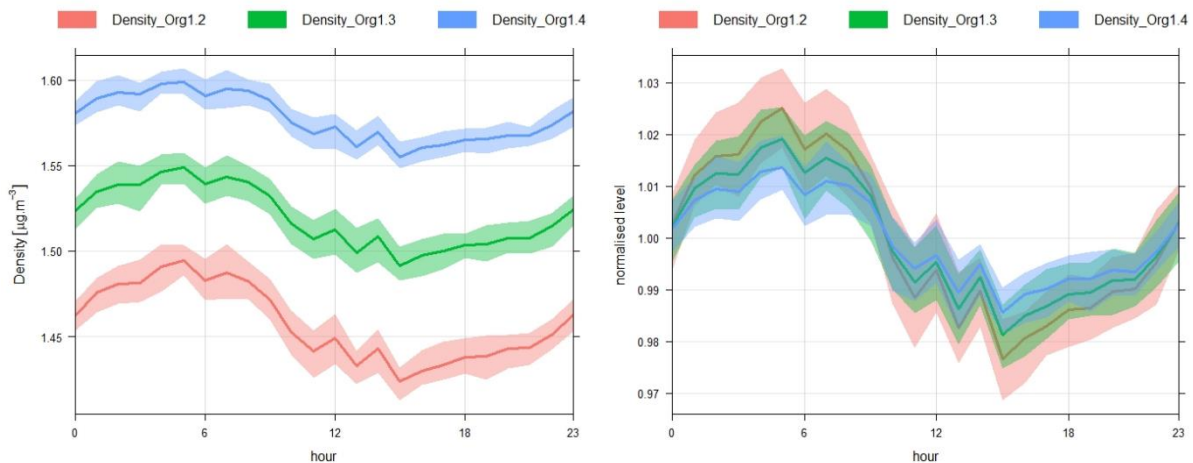


Fig. A11. Diurnal trends of average pm calculated based on Eq. (2) in winter for different organic densities (1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 g cm⁻³) in absolute (left) and normalized (right) values.

Lines 512 – 518:

The differences between Eq. 1 and 2 for the density is basically the shape factor (see DeCarlo).

Therefore, from comparison between (1) and (2) you can infer the shape of the particles. I think that's important piece of information you can retrieve here.

In the Section 2.2.2 the densities, effective density (ρ_{eff}) and material density (ρ_m), were defined as well as the Jayne Shape factor (S) and the dynamic shape factor (χ). In the Section 3.5 and 3.6 the results for the densities and shape factors are discussed.

Summary and Conclusions:

This is only a summary. You repeat the findings that you listed in the individual sections of the paper. But are there any conclusions? I think that **the density results in Figs A13 and A14** are interesting enough to discuss them further. As I said, Equ (2) yields the "real" density (ρ_m in DeCarlo), while Equ (1) (which is Equ 44 in DeCarlo 2004) yields the effective density. If you include Equ [45] from deCarlo, you can infer the shape factor from the measured parameters.

The Section 4. Summary and conclusions was rewritten.

Technical comments

Line 103: "1" is missing in "16.7 l min⁻¹"

corrected

Line 105: "0.1-l min" -> "0.1 l min⁻¹"

corrected

Line 105 – 108: Only the IE calibration is performed in BFSP mode, the other two don't require BFSP. Performing an IE calibration only at the beginning of the campaign is not best practice. Typically it's recommended at minimum once per week (<http://cires1.colorado.edu/jimenez->

group/wiki/index.php/Field_ToF-AMS_Operation#Standard_Field_Calibration_procedures), but at least a second IE calibration should have been performed after the campaign.

The AMS size and flow as well as ionization efficiency (IE) calibrations in the brute-force single-particle mode (BFSP, Drewnick et al., 2005, monodisperse 350-nm ammonium nitrate aerosol particles) were performed in the beginning, during and after each campaign. The resulting IE was the average IE from all calibrations.

Fig A2: It is easier to compare if %-scales are the same

The figure was redone.

Line 242: Ammonium (ammonia is the gas NH₃)

corrected

Fig 1: Right plot axis labels: μm -> μg

The figure with the wrong axis label presenting mass closure was deleted.

Line 148: The data are recorded a function of particle time-of-flight (PToF). 10 nm – 7000 nm is just an extrapolation of the size calibration curve to the PToF. It is not the actual size range (as you mention), because the aerodynamic lens does not transmit particles over this size range. But please delete this size range here because it is not real. A related question: which type of aerodynamic lens was used in this C-ToF-AMS?

In this C-ToF-AMS we use standard aerodynamic lens for transmitting particles below PM₁.

Original text: "... AMS data as mass size distribution based on the vacuum aerodynamic diameter (D_{va}) in the size range from 10 to 7000 nm (calculated in Squirrel software, 50 – 800 nm in reality)..." was changed to "... AMS data as mass size distribution based on the vacuum aerodynamic diameter (D_{va}) in the size range approximately from 50 to 800 nm (in Squirrel software extrapolated in range 10 – 7000 nm)"

Line 148: correct "Squirrel"

corrected

Line 150: "he" -> "the"

corrected

Our references:

Beddows, D.C.S., Harrison, R.M., Green, D.C, Fuller, G.W., 2015. Receptor modelling of both particle composition and size distribution from a background site in London, UK. *Atmos. Chem. and Phys.* 15, 10107-10125.

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