



Source apportionment of atmospheric PM₁₀ Oxidative Potential: synthesis of 15 year-round urban datasets in France

Samuël Weber¹, Gaëlle Uzu¹, Olivier Favez^{2,3}, Lucille Joanna Borlaza¹, Aude Calas¹, Dalia Salameh¹, Florie Chevrier^{1,4,8}, Julie Allard¹, Jean-Luc Besombes⁴, Alexandre Albinet^{2,3}, Sabrina Pontet⁵, Boualem Meshbah⁶, Gréogory Gille⁶, Shouwen Zhang⁷, Cyril Pallares⁹, Eva Leoz-Garziandia^{2,3}, and Jean-Luc Jaffrezo¹

¹Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, IRD, IGE (UMR 5001), 38000 Grenoble, France

²INERIS, Parc Technologique Alata, BP 2, 60550 Verneuil-en-Halatte, France

³Laboratoire Central de Surveillance de la Qualité de l'air, 60550 Verneuil-en-Halatte, France

⁴Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, EDYTEM, 73000 Chambéry, France

⁵Atmo Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, 69500 Bron, France

⁶Atmo Sud, 13294 Marseille, France

⁷Atmo Hauts de France, 59044 Lille, France

⁸Atmo Nouvelle Aquitaine, 33692 Mérignac, France

⁹Atmo Grand Est, 67300 Schiltigheim, France

Correspondence: Gaëlle Uzu (gaelle.uzu@ird.fr) and Samuël Weber (samuel.weber@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr)

Abstract. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) carried or induced by particulate matter (PM) are suspected to induce oxidative stress in vivo, leading to adverse health impacts, such as respiratory or cardiovascular diseases. The oxidative potential (OP) of PM, displaying the ability of PM to oxidize the lung environment, is gaining a strong interest to examine health risks associated to PM exposure. In this study, OP was measured by two different acellular assays (dithiothreitol, DTT and ascorbic acid, AA) on PM₁₀ filter samples from 15 yearly time series of filters collected at 14 different locations in France between 2013 and 2018, including urban, traffic and Alpine valley site typologies. A detailed chemical speciation was also performed on the same samples allowing the source-apportionment of PM using positive matrix factorization (PMF) for each series, for a total number of more than 1700 samples. This study provides then a large-scale synthesis on the source-apportionment of OP using coupled PMF and multiple linear regression (MLR) models. The primary road traffic, biomass burning, dust, MSA-rich, and primary biogenic sources had distinct positive redox-activity towards the OP^{DTT} assay, whereas biomass burning and road traffic sources only display significant activity for the OP^{AA} assay. The daily median source contribution to the total OP^{DTT} highlighted the dominant influence of the primary road traffic source. Both the biomass burning and the road traffic sources contributed evenly to the observed OP^{AA}. Therefore, it appears clearly that residential wood burning and road traffic are the two main target sources to prioritized in order to decrease significantly the OP in Western Europe and, would the OP being a good proxy of human health impact, to lower the health risks from PM exposure.



1 Introduction

Air quality has become a major public health issue, being considered as the fourth global cause of mortality with 7 million premature deaths worldwide per year due to both indoor and outdoor exposure (World Health Organization, 2016). Possibly driving 90% of this health impact (Lelieveld et al., 2015), particulate matter (PM) is one of the key pollutants in the air linked to health outcomes, although the exact mechanism leading to toxicity is not yet fully understood (Barraza-Villarreal et al., 2008; Beck-Speier et al., 2012; Brauer et al., 2012; Goix et al., 2014; Goldberg, 2011; Saleh et al., 2019). Many urbanized areas, mainly located in low- or middle-income countries, are exposed to particulate matter (PM) concentration far higher than the recommendation guideline of the WHO.

Although PM are now monitored in most countries and large efforts are observed to document ambient concentrations, the underlying processes leading to the observed concentrations in the atmosphere, and particularly the understanding of emissions sources, are still active fields of research (Diémoz et al., 2019; El Haddad et al., 2011; Golly et al., 2019; Hodshire et al., 2019; Jaffrezo et al., 2005; Jiang et al., 2019; Marconi et al., 2014; Moreno et al., 2010; Piot et al., 2012; Salameh et al., 2015; Samaké et al., 2019a; Waked et al., 2014). In recent years, strong focus has been put worldwide on source-apportionment methods in order to better understand the processes leading to the airborne concentrations and the accumulation of PM in the atmosphere. This includes direct modeling approaches such as Chemistry Transport Model (CTM) using tagged species (Brandt et al., 2013; Kranenburg et al., 2013; Mircea et al., 2020; Wagstrom et al., 2008; Wang et al., 2009) or field studies coupled with receptor models (RM) (Belis et al., 2020; Pernigotti et al., 2016; Simon et al., 2010), notably Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF). PMF can be based either on AMS time resolve spectrum (Bozzetti et al., 2017; Petit et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2019) or on filter analysis (Amato et al., 2016; Bressi et al., 2014; Fang et al., 2015; Jain et al., 2018, 2020; Liu et al., 2016; Petit et al., 2019; Salameh et al., 2018; Srivastava et al., 2018; Waked et al., 2014) or a mix of these different measurement techniques (Costabile et al., 2017; Vlachou et al., 2018, 2019). Results of these studies indicate that PM originates from a wide variety of sources, not only from natural (volcano, sea spray, soil dust, vegetation, bacteria, pollen...) or anthropogenic (road traffic, residential heating, industry...) sources, but is also formed as secondary product and condensed from the gaseous phase (ammonium-nitrate and -sulfate...). As a result, the chemistry, size distribution or reactivity of PM widely vary from location to location and season to season, which induces large changes in the health impacts depending on all of these parameters (Kelly and Fussell, 2012).

Furthermore, the mass of PM is not the most relevant metric when dealing with health impacts of airborne particles since major properties (chemistry, shape, size distribution, solubility, speciation) driving PM toxicity are not taken into account within this single mass metric. It is now believed that the measurement of the reactive oxygen species (ROS) issued from PM, may be more closely linked to the potential adverse health effects of atmospheric PM, since oxidative stress is a key factor in the inflammatory response of the organism, leading for instance to respiratory diseases or when exposed for a long period of time, cardiovascular diseases or even cancer (Lelieveld et al., 2015; Li et al., 2003). Therefore, the oxidizing potential (OP) of PM being an indirect measure of the ability of the particles to induce ROS in a biological medium (Ayres et al., 2008; Cho et al., 2005; Li et al., 2009; Sauvain et al., 2008) has been proposed as a potential proxy of the health impacts of atmospheric



PM exposure. Indeed, even if the clear demonstration of the OP to be a good proxy of health impact is still needed, some recent studies already established associations between OP and different possible health outcomes (Costabile et al., 2019; Karavalakis et al., 2017; Steenhof et al., 2011; Strak et al., 2017b; Tuet et al., 2017a; Weichenthal et al., 2016) or cellular stress in vitro (Leni et al., 2020).

55 However, there is also no consensus towards a standardized method to measure the OP of PM, and many assays and protocols co-exist (DTT, GSH, AA, ESR, $^{\circ}\text{OH}$ or H_2O_2 , among others), with samples extracted with different methods (water, methanol, simulated lung fluid (SLF), etc.) and not always with a constant mass of PM. The dithiothreitol (DTT) and ascorbic-acid (AA) assays are widely used in associations with health endpoints (Abrams et al., 2017; Atkinson et al., 2016; Bates et al., 2015; Canova et al., 2014; Fang et al., 2016; Janssen et al., 2015; Strak et al., 2017a; Weichenthal et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2016) even if the exact methodologies differ from one study to the other. Results can also differ for the seasonality of OP based on these two assays and some studies report strong seasonality of OP whereas others don't (Bates et al., 2015; Calas et al., 2019; Cesari et al., 2019; Fang et al., 2016; Ma et al., 2018; Paraskevopoulou et al., 2019; Perrone et al., 2016; Pietrogrande et al., 2018; Verma et al., 2014; Fang et al., 2015; Weber et al., 2018; Borlaza et al., 2018; Zhou et al., 2019). Finally, several studies have already shown that different sources of PM have different reactivity to OP tests (Verma et al., 65 2014; Bates et al., 2015; Fang et al., 2016; Weber et al., 2018; Paraskevopoulou et al., 2019; Cesari et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2019; Daellenbach et al., 2020). In particular, sources with high concentrations of transition metals, such as road traffic, appear to have a higher intrinsic oxidative potential (i.e. OP per microgram of PM) than other sources of PM. However, the number of these studies is still limited and they do not always take into account complete seasonal cycles and therefore may not encompass the variety of sources for a given site, possibly omitting some important sources. Also, spatial variability at a country-scale is 70 currently unknown and requires homogeneous sampling and analysis methodologies for all filters and time-series.

For a comprehensive investigation of the intrinsic OP of various PM sources, we build-up an extensive dataset of about 1 700 samples from 14 sites consisting of 15 year-round time-series of observations over continental France, collected during research programs conducted between 2013 and 2018. On each of these samples, we concurrently measured the OP with the DTT and AA assays, together with an extensive chemical characterization allowing PM source apportionment using a harmonized PMF 75 (Positive Matrix Factorization) approach (Weber et al., 2019). Then, we apportioned the OP measured by the DTT and AA assays to the emission sources using a multilinear regression approach, following Weber et al. (2018). In this way, we can estimate the oxidizing capacity of each microgram of PM from the different identified emission sources but also the relative contribution of the different sources to the OP^{DTT} and OP^{AA} on seasonal and daily bases. These results are presented in this paper.

80 2 Materials and methods

2.1 Sites description

The selected sites had to fulfill three conditions: 1) a yearly sampling period, 2) the required chemical analysis to perform a harmonized PMF analysis and 3) enough filter surface left to assess the OP measurements. A total of 14 sites were included



in this study (one being sampled twice at 5 years interval) taken from different research programs. These sites reflect the
85 diversity of typology we could encounter in the Western Europe: urban (NGT, TAL, AIX, MRS-5av, NIC), urban alpine valley
(GRE-cb, GRE-fr, VIF, CHAM, MNZ, PAS), industrial (PdB) and traffic (RBX & STG-cle) (see supplementary information
(SI) Table S1) covering different areas of France (Figure 1). We can note, however, the absence of remote or rural sites in our
current dataset. The Air Quality at all of these sites is monitored by the local air quality agencies (Atmo Sud, Atmo Auvergne
Rhône-Alpes, Atmo Nouvelle Aquitaine, and Atmo Hauts de France) (Favez et al., 2021).

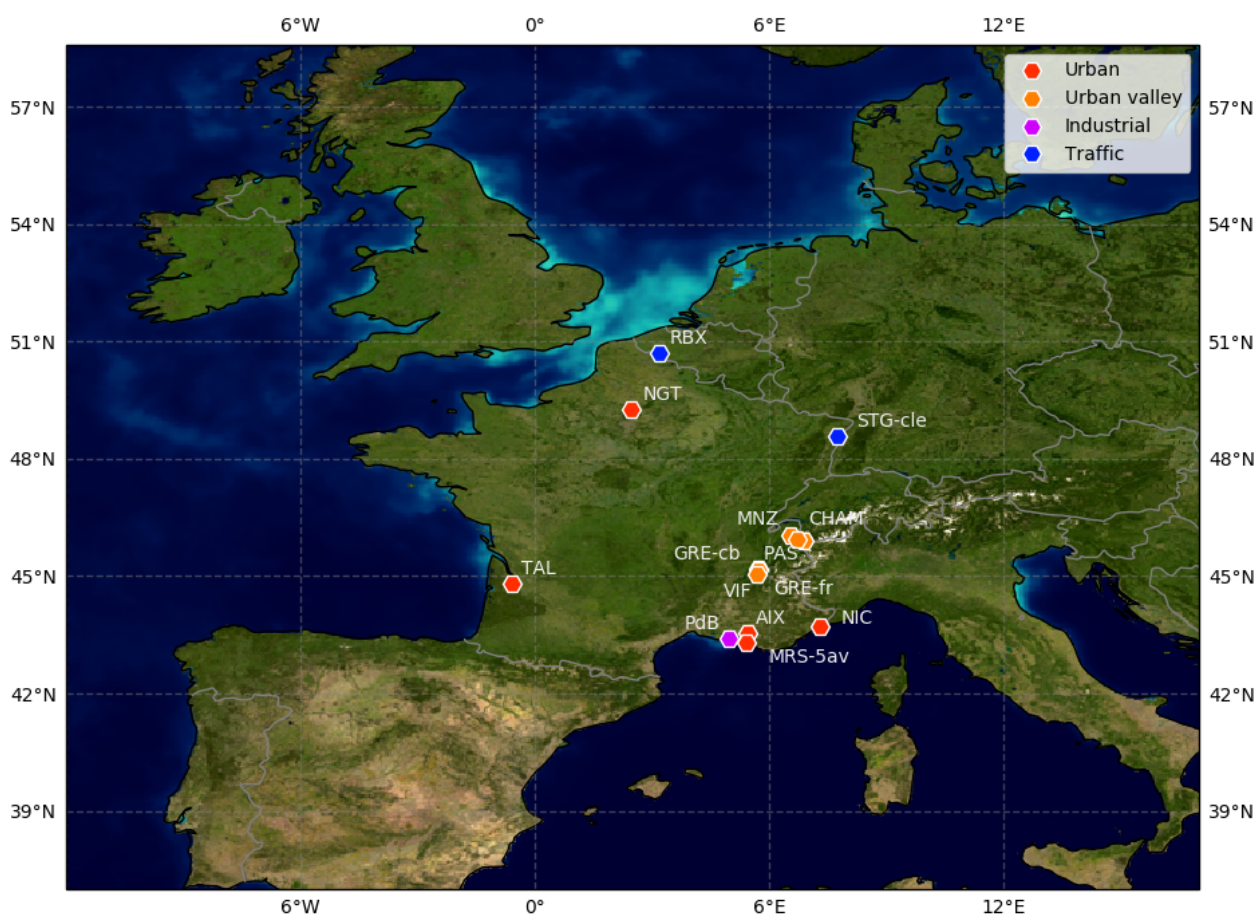


Figure 1. Location of the 14 sampling sites. Color codes denote the typology of the site: red, urban; orange, urban valley; magenta, industrial; blue, traffic. Background photography from NASA's Earth Observatory.



90 2.2 Sample analysis

2.2.1 Chemical speciation

The PM₁₀ concentrations were measured at each site by means of an automatic analyzer, according to EN 16450:2017 (CEN 2017b), and daily (24 hours) filter samples were collected every third day. Samplings were achieved on pre-heated quartz fiber filters using high-volume sampler (DA80, Digital), following EN 12341:2014 procedures (CEN 2014). Off-line chemical analysis performed on these filters have been fully described previously (Weber et al., 2019). Briefly, the elemental and organic carbon fractions (EC and OC) were measured via thermo-optical analysis (Sunset Lab. Analyzer (Birch and Cary, 1996)) using the EUSAAR-2 protocol (Cavalli et al., 2010; CEN, 2017a). Major water-soluble inorganic contents (Cl⁻, NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, NH₄⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, and Ca²⁺) and methanesulfonic acid (MSA) were determined using ion chromatography (CEN, 2017b; Jaffrezo et al., 2005). Metals or trace elements (e.g., Al, Ca, Fe, K, As, Ba, Cd, Co, Cu, La, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sb, Sr, V, and Zn) were measured by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy or mass spectrometry (ICP-AES or ICP-MS) (Alleman et al., 2010; Mbengue et al., 2014; CEN, 2005). Finally, anhydrosugars and sugar alcohols (including levoglucosan, mannosan, arabitol, sorbitol, and mannitol) were analyzed using liquid chromatography followed by pulsed amperometric detection (LC-PAD) (Verlhac et al., 2013; Yttri et al., 2015).

2.2.2 OP assays

Identical methodologies were applied for all the OP measurements of the collected filters (Calas et al., 2017, 2018, 2019). The extraction of PM was performed using a simulated lung fluid (SLF: Gamble + DPPC) to simulate the bio-accessibility of PM and to closely simulate exposure conditions. In order to take into account the non-linearity of the OP with PM mass and to have comparable results between sites, the extraction has been carried out at iso-mass concentration (10 µg ml⁻¹ or 25 µg ml⁻¹ of PM, depending on the site, both values being in the low mass range of linear dose-response), by adjusting the surface of filter extracted. The filter extraction method allowed to include both soluble and insoluble particles into the extracts. After the SLF extraction, particles removed from filter were not filtrated, the whole extract was injected in a 96-wells plate for analysis. Samples were processed using the AA and DTT assays, as described below.

DTT depletion when in contact with PM extracts was determined by dosing the remaining amount of DTT with DTNB (dithionitrobenzoic acid) at different reaction times (0, 15 and 30 minutes) and absorbency was measured at 412 nm using a plate spectrophotometer (Tecan, M200 Infinite). The AA assay is a simplified version of the synthetic respiratory tract lining fluid (RTFL) assay (Kelly and Mudway, 2003), where only AA is used. AA depletion was read continuously for 30 minutes by absorbency at 265 nm (TECAN, M1000 Infinite). The depletion rate of AA was determined by linear regression of the linear section data. For both assays, the 96-wells plate was auto shaken for 3 seconds before each measurement and kept at 37 °C. Three filter blanks (laboratory blanks) and three positive controls (1,4-naphthoquinone, 24.7 µmol l⁻¹) were included in each plate (OP^{AA} and OP^{DTT}) of the protocol. The average values of these blanks were then subtracted from the sample measurements of the given plate. Detection limit (DL) value were defined as three times the standard deviation of laboratory blank measurements (laboratory blank filters in Gamble+DPPC solution).



Hereafter, the OP^{DTT} and OP^{AA} normalized by air volume are noted OP_V^{DTT} and OP_V^{AA} , respectively, with unit of $\text{nmol min}^{-1} \text{m}^{-3}$.

2.3 Source apportionment

125 The source apportionment of the OP can be performed in two main ways: 1) by including the OP as an input variable for
receptor-model (RM) (Verma et al., 2014; Fang et al., 2016; Ma et al., 2018; Cesari et al., 2019) or 2) by conducting source
attribution to the PM mass and then, using a multiple linear regression (MLR) model, assigning OP to each of the sources from
the source-receptor model (Bates et al., 2015; Verma et al., 2015b; Weber et al., 2018; Cesari et al., 2019; Paraskevopoulou
130 et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2019; Daellenbach et al., 2020). We decided to use the second approach since adding the OP variable
to the PMF may change the source apportionment solution. Further, the first method would imply that the intrinsic OP would be
positive by construction and not due to relevant physical properties (see below). Moreover, the OP apportionment in a 2-steps
process (PM mass source apportionment then OP apportionment) allowed to potentially use different model types for the OP
apportionment and re-use results of the PMF for others OP assays later on.

2.3.1 PM mass apportionment: Positive Matrix Factorization

135 2.3.2 Methodological background

The PM mass source apportionment for the 15 yearly series was conducted using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(US-EPA) EPA PMF 5.0 software (US EPA, 2017) with the ME-2 solver from (Paatero, 1999). Briefly, the PMF was intro-
duced by Paatero and Tapper (1994) and is now one of the most common approaches used for PM source-apportionment
studies (Hopke et al., 2020; Karagulian et al., 2015; Belis et al., 2020). It aims at solving the receptor model equation Eq. 1

$$140 \quad X = G \cdot F, \quad (1)$$

where X is the $n \times m$ observation matrix, G is the $n \times p$ contribution matrix and F is the $p \times m$ factor profile matrix (or *source*,
despite some factors not being proper emission *sources* but may reflect secondary processes), with n the number of samples,
 m the number of measured chemical species and p the number of profiles. Hereafter, the G matrix is expressed in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and
the F matrix in $\mu\text{g } \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ of PM.

145 2.3.3 PMF set up

Some of the PMF analyses included in this paper have been performed during previous programs, namely SOURCES (<http://pmsources.u-ga.fr>, Weber et al. (2019)), DECOMBIO (Chevrier, 2016; Chevrier et al., 2016), or MobilAir (<https://mobilair.univ-grenoble-alpes.fr/>, Borlaza et al. (2020)). In order to get comparable PM sources profiles from a common set of input
species and constraints in the model, all PMF analyses have been ran again for this study according to a harmonized method-
150 ology, as previously reported (Weber et al., 2019).

The input species were slightly different from one study to another, but always include carbonaceous compound (OC and EC), ions (SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , Cl^- , NH_4^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+}), organic compounds (levoglucosan, mannosan, arabitol and manitol (the



latter two summed and referred to polyols) and MSA), and a set of trace metals for a total of about 30 species. The list of metals used within the PMF analysis was not the same for each of the sites, due to too low concentrations (lower than quantification limit) on some filters leading to a signal over noise ratio very low (see Table S2). The uncertainties were estimated following the method proposed by Gianini et al. (2012) and were tripled if the signal over noise ratio was below 2 (classified as “weak” in the PMF software). Between 8 to 10 factors were identified at the different sites and are summarized in Table S3. For each of the PMF analysis, the possibility of using constraints to refine some of the chemical profile of factors was considered, in order to better disentangle possible mixing between factors and reduce the rotational ambiguity, based on *a priori* expert knowledge of the geochemistry of the sources. A PMF solution was considered valid if it followed the recommendation of the “European guide on air pollution source apportionment with receptor models” (Belis et al., 2019), also requiring a proper geochemical identification of the various factors. Estimation of the uncertainties of the PMF was obtained on both the base and constrained runs using the bootstrap (BS) and displacement (DISP) functions of the EPA PMF5.0 (Brown et al., 2015).

2.3.4 Similarity assessment of the PMF factors

Since PMF resolved sites-specific PM factors, we checked if a given factor had consistent chemical profile over the different sites. For this purpose, as presented in Weber et al. (2019), a similarity assessment of all PMF factor profiles was run following the DeltaTool approach (Pernigotti and Belis, 2018). Using this tool, we compared pairs of factor profiles based on their mass-normalized chemical compounds using 2 different metrics, namely the Pearson distance (PD) and the standardized identity distance (SID) (Belis et al., 2015). The first one defined as Eq. 2

$$PD = 1 - r^2 \quad (2)$$

with r^2 the Pearson correlation coefficient, might be strongly influenced by individual extreme points. The second one, SID, expressed as follows (Eq. 3):

$$SID = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{|x_j - y_j|}{x_j + y_j}, \quad (3)$$

where x and y are two different factors profiles expressed in relative mass, and m the number of common specie in x and y , is evenly sensitive to every species since it includes a normalization term.

2.4 OP apportionment

The computation was done thanks to the *statsmodels* 0.12 python package (Seabold and Perktold, 2010) and the graphics were produced with *matplotlib* 3.3.1 (Hunter, 2007; Caswell et al., 2020) and *seaborn* 0.11 (Waskom and the seaborn development team, 2020).

2.4.1 Apportionnement using Multi linear regression (MLR)

MLR was conducted independently at each site, with results from the two (DTT and AA) OP assays being the dependent variables and the sources contribution obtained from the PMF being the explanatory variables, following the equation Eq. 4,



similar to Weber et al. (2018):

$$\text{OP}_{\text{obs}} = G \times \beta + \varepsilon, \quad (4)$$

185 where OP_{obs} is a vector of size $n \times 1$ of the observed OP_v^{DTT} or OP_v^{AA} in $\text{nmol min}^{-1} \text{m}^{-3}$, G is the matrix ($n \times (p+1)$) of the mass contribution of PM sources obtained from the PMF in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and a constant unit term for the intercept (no unit), β are the coefficients (i.e. intrinsic OP of the source and the intercept) of size $((p+1) \times 1)$ in $\text{nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ for the intrinsic OP and in $\text{nmol min}^{-1} \text{m}^{-3}$ for the intercept. The residual term ε ($n \times 1$) accounts for the misfit between the observations and the model.

190 The intercept was not forced to zero on purpose. Indeed, if the system is well constrained the intercept should spontaneously be close to zero and conversely a non-zero intercept would point out missing explanatory variables.

A weighted least square regression (WLS) was finally used to consider the uncertainties of the OP measurements. The uncertainties of the coefficients β given by the MLR were estimated by bootstrapping the solutions 500 times, randomly selecting 70% of the samples each time to account for possible remaining extremes events or seasonal variations of the intrinsic
195 OP per source. The uncertainty of the PMF result G was however not considered because the EPA PMF software only returns to the user the uncertainties associated with the profile matrix F (see (Weber et al., 2019) for a first order estimation of the G uncertainties).

2.4.2 Contribution of the sources to the OP

The contribution G^{OP} in $\text{nmol min}^{-1} \text{m}^{-3}$ of the sources to the OP was computed at each site independently and was calculated
200 following Eq. 5

$$G_k^{\text{OP}} = G_k \times \beta_k \quad (5)$$

where k is the source considered, G the PMF sources' contribution in mass concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and β the intrinsic OP of the sources in $\text{nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$. The uncertainties of G^{OP} were computed using to the uncertainties of β estimated from the 500 bootstraps.

205 2.5 Focus on the main PMF factors

This study focuses on the main drivers of OP at the regional scale. For this reason, we decided to include in the main discussion only the PMF factors identified at least in two-thirds of the series (i.e. 10 out of 15 series), namely the aged salt, biomass burning, dust, MSA-rich, nitrate-rich, primary biogenic, primary road traffic and sulfate-rich factors. However, the remaining sources, often local, barely contributed to the total PM mass and important uncertainties were often attached to them. The only
210 notable exception is the HFO (heavy fuel oil) profile identified at some coastal sites, discussed hereafter in its own section.



3 Results and discussion

As a large set of results has been obtained in the present study and cannot be exhaustively presented here, an interactive visualization tool providing details on PM and OP sources time series and apportionment outputs is available online at <http://getopstandop.u-ga.fr/> and is proposed as supplementary material of this manuscript including all factors for all series.

215 Note that, since there are more samples where PMF has been run compared to available OP measurements (around 1700 concomitant OP and PMF samples compare to 2048 samples with a PMF solution), the discussion hereafter on the sources contributions to the OP takes into account the whole PMF analysis, including days when models were not trained but predicted by the above-mentioned approach.

3.1 PMF results

220 In this section, we summarize the main results acquired from the harmonized PMF approach conducted for the present paper, but we invite the reader to refer to the previous study (Weber et al., 2019) and to the website to have a more complete view of the results.

3.1.1 PMF source apportionment

The list of the identified factors at each site is given in SI Table S3 and individual profiles and time series together with uncertainties can be found at http://getopstandop.u-ga.fr/results?component=pmf_profile_and_contribution. Table 1 summarizes the main PMF factors found at least at 10 out of the 15 series. Shortly, we obtained PMF factors corresponding to biomass burning (mainly from residential heating), primary road traffic, mineral dust, secondary inorganic nitrate-rich and sulfate-rich, salt (fresh and aged) as well as primary biogenic and MSA-rich. Some other local sources were also identified at some sites, targeting some local heavy loaded metals sources with a very low contribution to the total PM mass —supposedly linked to industrial process— which contained a wide variety of chemicals but shared a common set of metal (Al, As, Cd, Mn, Mo, Pb, Rb, Zn). Finally, a factor related to shipping emission (namely heavy fuel oil, HFO) was obtained at some coastal sites.

Table 1. Main PMF factors identified (at least at two third of the series, i.e. 10 out of 15) and species used as proxy for the determination.

Factor name	Number of sites identified	Main species used as tracers	General remarks
Biomass burning	15	Levogluconan, OC, EC, K ⁺ , Rb	High in alpine valley, strong seasonality
Nitrate rich	15	NO ₃ ⁻ , NH ₄ ⁺	Mostly in spring
Primary biogenic	15	Polyols (arabitol, mannitol), OC	Strong seasonality
Road traffic	14	OC, EC, Cu, Fe, Sb, Sn	Mixed exhaust and non-exhaust emission
MSA-rich	14	MSA	Strong seasonality
Dust	13	Al, Ti, Ca ²⁺	Episodic, some OC is present
Sulfate rich	13	SO ₄ ²⁻ , NH ₄ ⁺ , Se	Some OC is present
Aged salt	12	Na ⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , SO ₄ ²⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻	Some OC is present



3.1.2 PMF similarities between sites

The similarity between chemical profile composition estimated by the PD and SID metrics are presented in Figure S1. We observed a strong similarity for the main sources of PM, namely biomass burning, nitrate-rich, primary biogenic, sulfate-rich and to a lower extend road traffic. The dust, aged salt and MSA-rich were often identified and presented acceptable SID, but also showed large values for the PD metric. As the PD is sensitive to “extreme points”, this translates in our case into different contributions for the chemical specie contributing most to the PM mass (mainly OC and EC). The MSA-rich is the most variable factor and a detailed analysis of its chemistry profile indicated many differences from site to site for the concentrations of EC but also NO_3^- and NH_4^+ . This factor being essentially a secondary organic factor, this variability may be explained by different formation or evolution pathways, or different level of aging. We can also point out that the industrial source had a very diverse chemical composition since it is related to different local industrial processes.

Nevertheless, the geochemical stability of the majority of PMF factors on a regional scale is good and allows to consider that these emission sources are homogeneous over France.

3.2 OP results and seasonality

The 15 time-series for both OP^{DTT} and OP^{AA} at each site are presented on the website (http://getopstandop.u-ga.fr/results?component=rd_ts). A monthly aggregated view is given in Figure 2, for OP_v^{DTT} and OP_v^{AA} , respectively. As the dataset covered complete full years, including the influence of different PM sources with different seasonal activities, the results obtained are representative of spatio-temporal patterns of the OP's at least over France, and probably over large parts of Western Europe.

As reported previously by Calas et al. (2018, 2019), we observed a seasonality of both OP_v^{DTT} and OP_v^{AA} , with higher OP values during the colder months (October-March) compared to the warmer months (April-September). We also noted that during the winter period, the statistical distribution of OP values did not follow a normal distribution and a significant variability was observed. This was especially the case for the sites located in the alpine area (GRE-fr, GRE-cb, VIF, CHAM, MNZ, PAS) showing stronger seasonality compared to the other locations. Such specificity was already reported previously by (Calas et al., 2019), together with some rapid variation of the OP^{DTT} and OP^{AA} , with drastic increase or decrease within the frame of few days, similarly to the PM_{10} mass concentration. This behavior may be related to the formation of thermal inversion layers in such valleys, leading to the accumulation of pollutants and the promotion of the secondary processes inducing increased formation of secondary organic aerosol (SOA) and of key organic specie, like polyaromatic quinones (Albinet et al., 2008; Tomaz et al., 2017; Srivastava et al., 2018), or HULIS (Baduel et al., 2010) having a significant impact on the OP.

Several sites exhibit much lower seasonality in the OP values, especially traffic sites (RBX and STG-cle), the urban traffic site (NIC), or the industrial one (PdB). The lack of seasonality for some sites exclude the hypothesis of the OP being driven only by synoptic meteorological parameters such as sunshine or temperature, as it would impact all the sites similarly. It is clearly the difference in PM chemical compounds and reactivity, together with the timing of emission, that induces the seasonality of OP values when it is observed.



For comparison with previous studies, the spearman correlation between chemical species, sources contributions and OP's
265 is also report in Annex A of this paper.

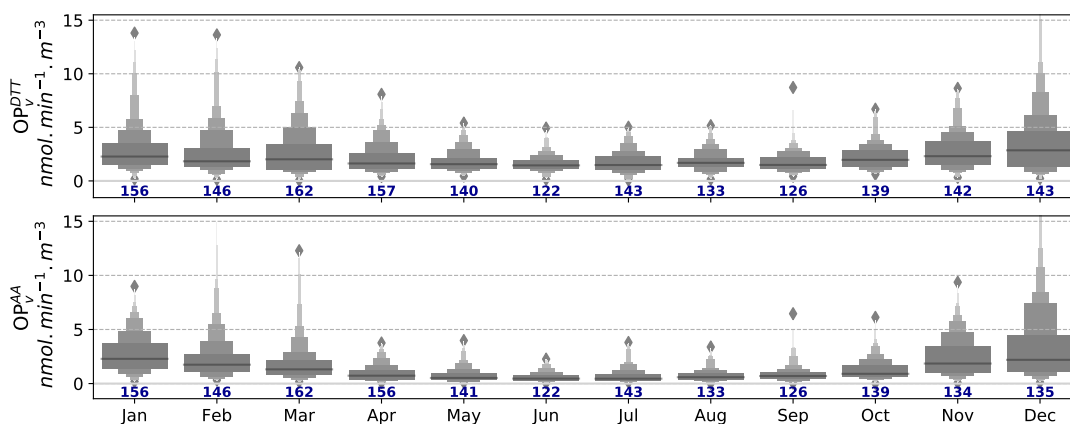


Figure 2. Boxenplot of OP_v^{DTT} and OP_v^{AA} seasonal values. The numbers in the x-axis indicate the number of observations. Each box represents one decile and the black horizontal lines indicate the median of the distributions. Some values greater than $15.5 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$ are not displayed for graphical purpose.

3.3 Results of OP's inversion for the main PMF sources

3.3.1 Model accuracy and linear limitation

The MLR statistical validation was carried out by a residual analysis between the OP observed and the OP reconstructed by the model. For this evaluation, the intrinsic OP of the sources was set to the mean of the 500 bootstrap values. All but two sites
270 present a very good correlation between observed and reconstructed OP ($r^2 > 0.7$) and a regression line close to unity (see SI Table S4, details and individual scatter plots are given at http://getopstandop.u-ga.fr/results?component=op_obsvsmodel). We therefore consider our models valid and each intrinsic OP (i.e. coefficient of the regression) may be explored individually to geochemically explain the observed OP.

However, despite our models being able to reproduce most of the observations with normally distributed residuals, it also
275 tends to underestimate the highest values and the residuals are often heteroscedastics (i.e. the higher values, the higher the uncertainties). Then, the underlying hypothesis of linearity between endogenous variables (PM concentration of the sources) and exogenous variables (OP's) may be deemed invalid. It is also important to note that non-linear processes are strongly suspected for the source-apportionment of OP, as already noted by Charrier et al. (2016) or Calas et al. (2018) and Samaké et al. (2017). As a result, future development on OP apportionment models should focus on this suspected non-linearity, either
280 by introducing co-variations terms or using non-linear models such as neural network for instance (Borlaza et al.).



3.3.2 Intrinsic OP of the different sources

Even if the models reproduce the observations correctly, this does not guarantee that the geochemical meaning extracted is the same for each of the models, i.e. the intrinsic OP's of the sources may completely differ from site to site. The question is then to identify if a given source contributes similarly to the OP at all sites. In other words, do all model extract any general
285 geochemical information relative to the OP?

Figure 3 presents the intrinsic OP_m^{DTT} and OP_m^{AA} for the selected subset of sources. The values of mean and standard deviation and details per station for all sources are given in Table S5, S6 and S7.

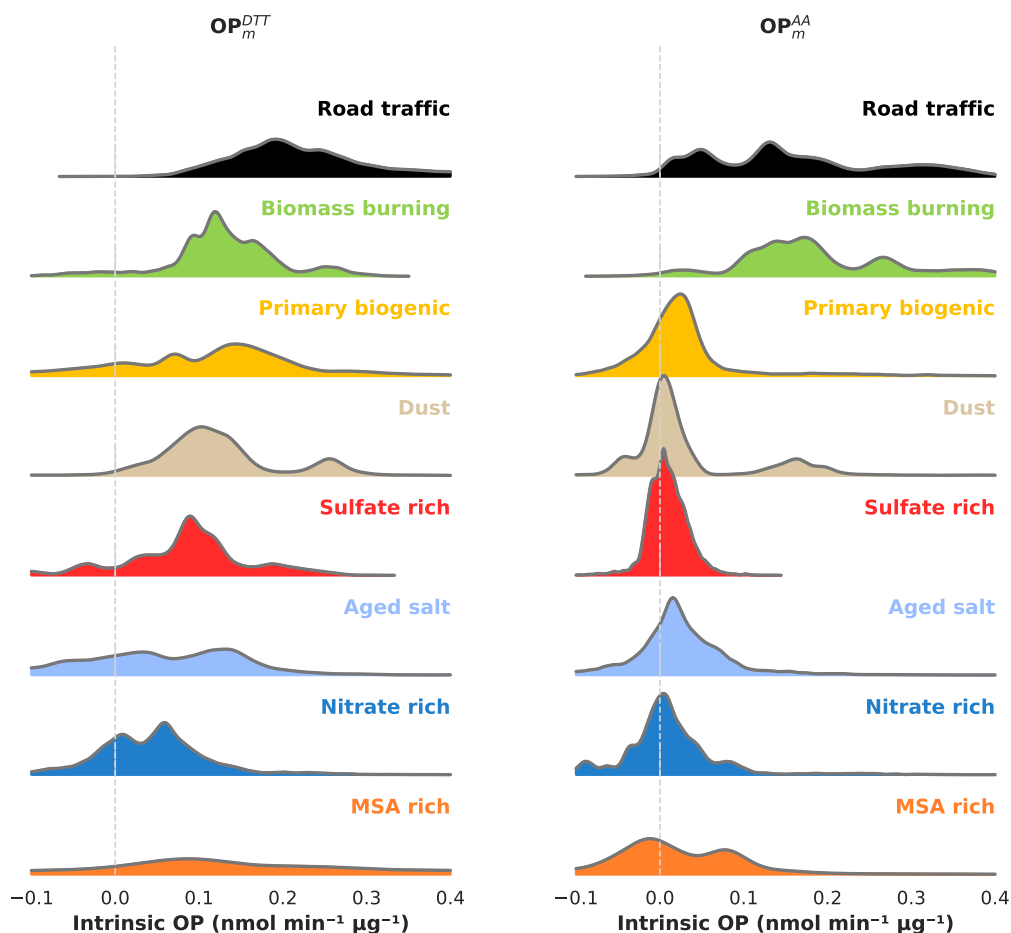


Figure 3. Intrinsic OP_m^{DTT} and OP_m^{AA} values according to the sources identified for at least two third of the site (i.e. 10 series). The number of data considered is $n \times N$ with n the number of series where the source was identified and $N = 500$ bootstraps: Road traffic: 7000, Biomass burning: 7500, Dust: 6500, Primary biogenic: 7500, Nitrate-rich: 7500, Sulfate-rich: 7500, MSA-rich: 7000, Aged salt: 6000. The exact values of means and standard deviations for each site are given in the SI.



For most of the sources identified, positive average intrinsic OP values were observed considering the whole dataset. Negative mean values were only observed for the MSA-rich factor for the AA assay ($-0.018 \pm 0.152 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$) associated with large variance. Such results highlighted again that airborne particles, whatever their sources of origin, have significant oxidative properties.

3.3.3 Different intrinsic OP per sources

We also observed a clear distinction between the intrinsic OP values for the different PM sources, ranging from $0.044 \pm 0.064 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ to $0.223 \pm 0.085 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ for the OP^{DTT} and from $-0.018 \pm 0.152 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ to $0.197 \pm 0.104 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ for the OP^{AA} . Such results agree with previous studies reporting different reactivity (or intrinsic OP) for different sources based on receptor-model techniques (Ayres et al., 2008; Bates et al., 2015; Cesari et al., 2019; Costabile et al., 2019; Fang et al., 2016; Paraskevopoulou et al., 2019; Perrone et al., 2019; Verma et al., 2014; Weber et al., 2018; Zhou et al., 2019; Daellenbach et al., 2020).

3.3.4 Intrinsic OP^{DTT} and OP^{AA}

The road traffic source is the most reactive source towards OP^{DTT} , with a value of about $0.223 \pm 0.085 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$. Such value is twice higher than the ones observed for other significantly reactive sources, namely MSA-rich, biomass burning, dust and primary biogenic sources with OP^{DTT} values of about $0.132 \pm 0.410 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, $0.129 \pm 0.065 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, $0.121 \pm 0.114 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ and $0.112 \pm 0.113 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. Interestingly, the nitrate-rich factor is well correlated to the OP_v^{DTT} ($r=0.43$) but associated to the lowest intrinsic OP^{DTT} value ($0.044 \pm 0.065 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$). Overall, the OP^{DTT} is sensitive to more sources than the OP^{AA} as already pointed by Fang et al. (2016) and Weber et al. (2018), and seems to target all the sources containing either metals and organic species. However, it is not sensitive to the nitrate-rich source.

Based on the intrinsic OP^{AA} results, a small number of PM sources shows significant redox activity, as already pointed out in previous studies (Bates et al., 2019, and references therein). Only the biomass burning, and road traffic sources show intrinsic OP values significantly higher than 0 ($0.197 \pm 0.103 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ and $0.161 \pm 0.108 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively).

We then confirm what previous studies found for these two assays, either by direct OP measurements at the emission source or by source apportionment. It is however hard to directly compare the absolute values from our results to the literature since the measurement protocols used are highly variable from one study to another.

3.3.5 Variability of the intrinsic OP's

The coefficient of variation (CV, standard deviation over mean) of the intrinsic OP's are the lowest for the **biomass burning** and **primary road traffic** for the DTT assay with values of 0.50 and 0.38, respectively, as well as for the AA assay with value of 0.52 and 0.67, respectively.



3.3.6 Biomass burning

The variability of the biomass burning intrinsic OP is somewhat site dependent, with a low uncertainty within a given site, but with slightly different intrinsic OP between sites. It suggests that the variability is not linked to uncertainties of the model but may be due to actual local variations of the chemical composition of this profile.

This result contrasts with the fact that the biomass burning was identified as a stable profile, with a PD < 0.1 and SID < 0.7 (Figure S1). Hence, the variability of OP's intrinsic values may come from species not directly measured in our dataset. Namely, no polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), oxy-PAHs, OH-PAHs, nitro-PAHs and especially polyaromatic quinones were measured, although they are known to generate ROS and to contribute to the OP (Bolton et al., 2000; Charrier and Anastasio, 2012; Chung et al., 2006; McWhinney et al., 2013; Lakey et al., 2016; Jiang et al., 2016; Tuet et al., 2019; Gao et al., 2020; Bates et al., 2019) and have short live time and being heavily influenced by the climatic condition (Miersch et al., 2019). It is the same for the HULIS component of the biomass burning emissions.

3.3.7 Road traffic

Contrasting with the biomass burning factor, the uncertainty of the road traffic intrinsic OP at each site lies in the uncertainties of the other sites. Hence, the low variability for the OP^{DTT} indicates that the main components of the road traffic chemical profiles may be the ones that primarily influence OP^{DTT}. However, for the OP^{AA} the variability is higher with some important differences from site to site, without clear distinction by typology or groups of sites. Then, some chemical species that are not measured here may influence the OP^{AA} with their variabilities in concentrations, but not the OP^{DTT}. These un-measured species might also result from the variable contributions at each site of the different traffic-related sources, notably the extend of SOA, or that of exhaust and non-exhaust emissions, that could have high impact on OP, as shown by Daellenbach et al. (2020).

It is however interesting to note that the species known to contribute to the oxidative potential have low concentration variability in this factor. Notably, the Copper, which is suspected to play a key role in the observed OP^{DTT} and, moreover, to the OP^{AA}, has rather low concentration uncertainties into the road traffic chemical profile (see http://getopstandop.u-ga.fr/results?component=pmf_unc), as well as its concentration variation across sites. Indeed, Cu is largely apportioned by the road traffic source (between 34% to 54% (first and third quartile, http://getopstandop.u-ga.fr/results?component=pmf_profiles), with a concentration ranging from 1.7 ng µg⁻¹ to 3.1 ng µg⁻¹ of PM from this source.

3.3.8 Secondary inorganic factors (nitrate- and sulfate-rich)

The inorganic factors (sulfate-rich and nitrate-rich) present high CV's for their intrinsic OP values. However, the CV might not be an accurate measure for some sources with near-zero mean intrinsic OP. The standard deviations are similar to the one of the biomass burning and road traffic for the OP^{DTT} and are among the lowest variability for the OP^{AA}. Both inorganic factors are also very similar at each site in term of chemical composition, as presented in the SID-PD space in Figure S1. We then



confirm previous analysis on the low impact of secondary inorganic aerosols (SIA) on OP measurement (Daellenbach et al.,
350 2020) in favor of the subsequent moderate role of SIA for human toxicity (Cassee et al., 2013).

3.3.9 Mineral dust

The dust source presents an important variability when considering all series, but a deeper analysis showed 2 groups of sites:
AIX-RBX-VIF vs all other sites. The first group presents high intrinsic OP for both assays, whereas sites from the second group
display halved (OP^{DTT}) or almost null (OP^{AA}) intrinsic OP's. The first conclusion is that 80% of the sites presents a common
355 intrinsic OP for the dust source. The high variability observed in VIF may be explained by different chemical composition.
Indeed, the dust factor at VIF highly differs from the other dust factors with a PD > 0.75 when compared to other sites. We do
not have a clear hypothesis yet for the two other sites, but here again un-measured trace species might be responsible of these
differences, possibly coming from road dust resuspension and/or secondary processes leading to oxy-PAHs (Ringuet et al.,
2012a, b) or HULIS (Srivastava et al., 2018).

360 3.3.10 Secondary organics aerosols

It has been shown that, in general, biogenic SOA species may contribute to the OPDTT or to the generation of ROS (Jiang
et al., 2016; Tuet et al., 2017b; Park et al., 2018; Kramer et al., 2016; Manfrin et al., 2019). In our study, the MSA-rich factor
is the only one strictly included in this category. However, the intrinsic OP's of the MSA-rich source presents high variability
between sites with a CV of 3.1 and 7.8 for the DTT and AA assays, respectively, all sites combined, a variability also observed
365 for the values within each site. This secondary organic source appears to be the most variable source in term of intrinsic OP,
notably for the DTT assay.

This MSA-rich factor is also the lowest contributor to the PM mass of the 8 major sources, and the PMF bootstrap result
presents important variability for the fraction of PM_{10} apportioned by this source. Further, the chemical profile is also quite
variable. Indeed, this PMF factor is not well described in the literature, and few studies reported it so far (Srivastava et al.,
370 2019; Lanzafame et al., 2020; Borlaza et al., 2020). As a result, we do not know for instance the loading of HULIS, quinone
or isoprene-derived-compounds contained in this factor, nor the amount of ageing it presents at each site. Hence, these uncer-
tainties on the additional chemical compounds included in this factor, despite the excellent tracer capability of the MSA itself,
might explain the diversity of its observed intrinsic OP's.

To a lesser extent, the sulfate-rich and aged sea-salt factors are also suspected to account for some SOA due to some amounts
375 of OC in their chemical profiles (around 2.5% of the total OC for both of them). It should be mentioned that, when adding
secondary organic tracers like 3-MBTCA to a set of PMF input data, the sulfate-rich source largely split for a secondary
biogenic factor, indicating such mixing if the proper tracers are not available (Borlaza et al., 2020). Without these tracers, such
mixing in the present study might explain a fraction of the variability of the intrinsic OP, at least for the sulfate rich-factor.



3.3.11 Primary biogenic

380 The primary biogenic source, mainly traced by polyols, presents some variability for the OP^{DTT} . Samaké et al. (2017) high-
lighted that spore or bacteria does contribute to the OP^{DTT} and OP^{AA} activities, even when the microbial cells are dead.
However, the authors also present the inhibition of the DTT loss rate in presence of 1,4-naphtoquinone or Cu. The presence
of both synergistic and antagonistic effects between species and microbiota might explain the variability of intrinsic OP^{DTT}
observed in Figure 3, reflecting the different local microbiology carried by the PM, or covariations of the primary biogenic
385 source with other metals or quinone rich sources for instance.

Another hypothesis to explain the variability of the intrinsic OP's might be the "ageing" of this factor, since Samaké et al.
(2019b) pointed out that some secondary species may be incorporated in this factor at some sites, making it a mix of primary
biogenic and SOA. It is then possible that the SOA mixed in the primary biogenic influenced the intrinsic OP in different ways,
similarly to our hypothesis for the MSA-rich factor.

390 3.3.12 Overall geochemical agreement

Finally, despite the different PMF solution (and therefore the slightly different number of sources) obtained at each site and
the different OP's signals, the rather low variability of the intrinsic OP determined for a given source suggests that most of the
sources of PM behave similarly with regards to the OP over large geographical area in France. It then supports the idea that, at
the national scale, the sources described above have a stable intrinsic OP, but that more precise values may be obtained when
395 using an even better PMF approach including some other more specific tracers.

3.4 Contribution of the sources to the OP's

The relative importance of the contributions of the sources to the total PM_{10} OP's is weighted by their different intrinsic OP's.
The question, therefore, is to what extend the contribution of the sources to the OP's differs from their contributions to the
PM mass concentration. In this part, we present an aggregated view of the seasonal contribution of the sources to the OP in
400 Figure 4, and the daily contribution in Figure 5 and 6, considering all sites. Details per sites are presented in the associated
website.

We would like to stress here that our dataset included an important proportion of alpine sites as well as urbanized sites. Then,
the extrapolation to the whole France or to other regions of western Europe should be done cautiously.

3.4.1 Seasonality of the contribution by mass or OP's

405 As already shown by previous study in France (Petit et al., 2019; Srivastava et al., 2018; Waked et al., 2014; Weber et al.,
2019), the seasonal mean contributions to the PM_{10} mass show the importance of the biomass burning source, followed by the
secondary inorganic (sulfate-rich and nitrate-rich), the dust and road traffic. As a direct consequence of the different intrinsic
OP's for these sources, we do observe a redistribution of their relative importance for the total OP. Namely, the nitrate-rich
source that may contribute to a significant amount to the PM_{10} mass, notably in spring, barely contribute to the OP_v^{DTT} nor to

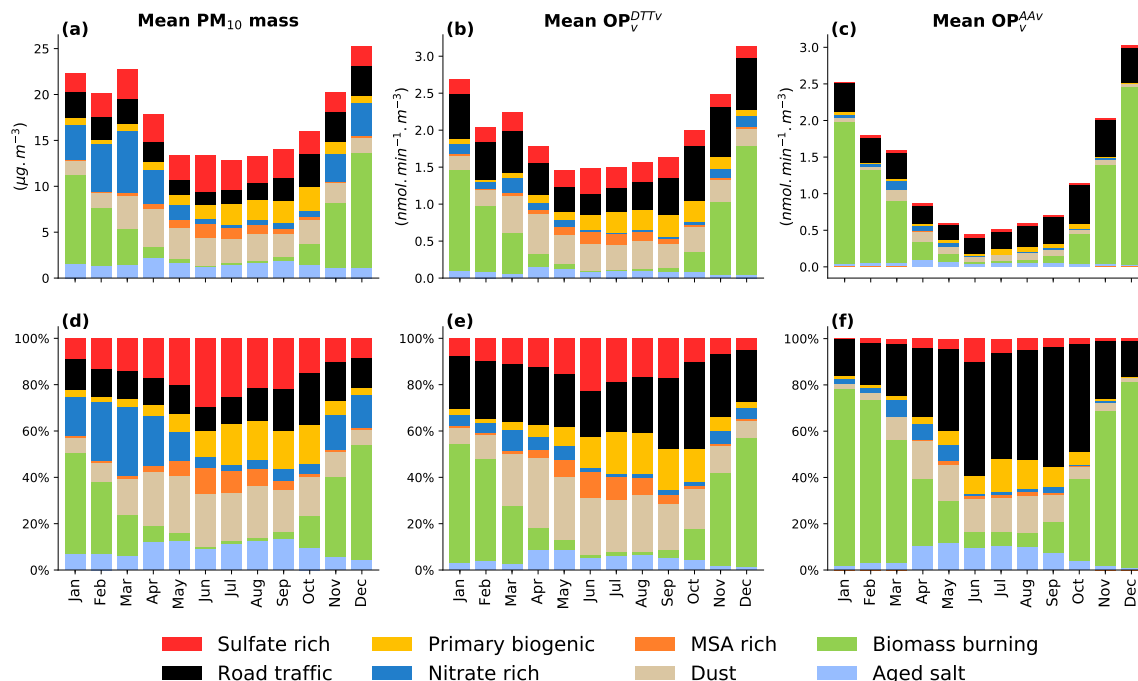


Figure 4. Mean monthly contribution of the main 8 sources to the (a) PM₁₀ mass, (b) OP_v^{DTT} and (c) OP_v^{AA} taken into account each sources contribution of every sites; their respective normalized contributions are presented in (d) PM₁₀ mass, (e) OP_v^{DTT} and (f) OP_v^{AA}.

410 the OP_v^{AA}, in agreement with Daellenbach et al. (2020). Conversely, the road traffic contributes to about 15% during summer to the mean PM₁₀ mass but represents more than 50% of the mean OP_v^{AA} in the same period (Figure 4 (d), (e) and (f)). However, the biomass burning sources is still a major contributor to both the OP_v^{DTT} and OP_v^{AA} during the winter months. We note that the primary biogenic source also contributes to the OP_v^{DTT} but to a lesser extent to the OP_v^{AA}. Finally, the dust source is an important contributor to the OP_v^{DTT} but not to the OP_v^{AA}. These results confirm and extend what previous studies already found (Cesari et al., 2019; Daellenbach et al., 2020; Weber et al., 2018). Overall, the main contributors to OP's are the three factors suspected to included anthropogenic SOA (biomass burning, road traffic and dust, including possible resuspension of road dust for the latter one). It follows that considering the seasonality of OP's, regulations should target the biomass burning emission in order to decrease the PM₁₀ OP's during winter by a large amount, but also the road traffic that contributes homogeneously to both OP around the whole year.

420 3.4.2 Daily mean and median contribution : insights for exposure

A concise view of the same results, this time on the daily-aggregated basis, is provided in Figure 5 and Figure 6, presenting the contributors to PM₁₀ mass and OP's, ranked in decreasing order. Figure 5 reports the typical “mean” daily value, a parameter generally used in the atmospheric community while Figure 6 reports the “median” daily value, often used in epidemiological

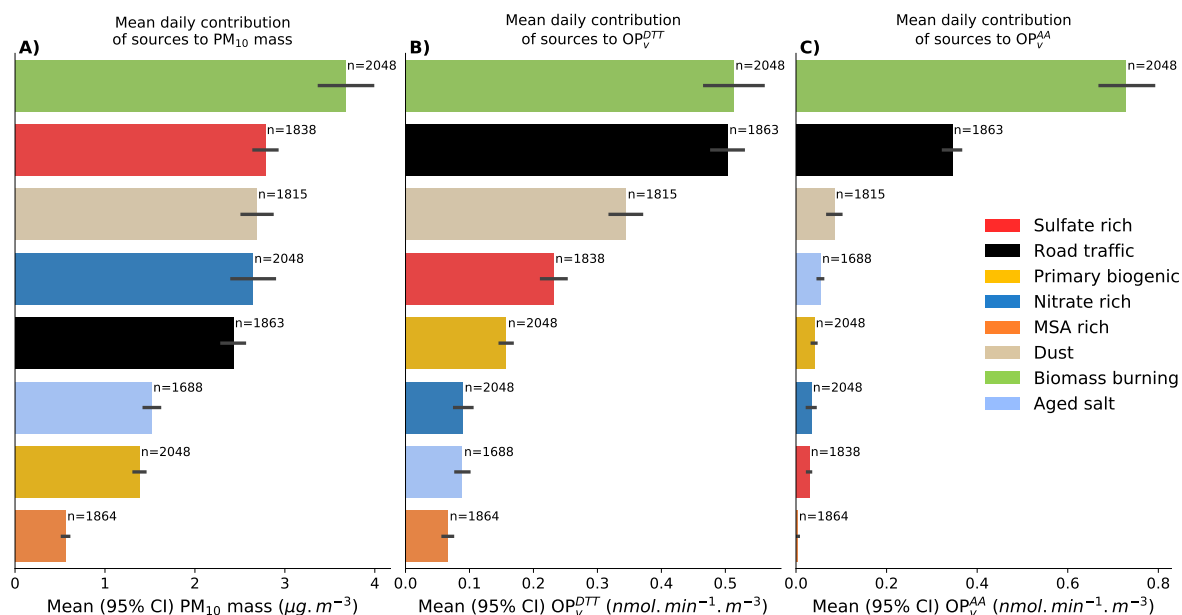


Figure 5. Averaged daily contribution of the sources to (A) the PM₁₀ mass, (B) the OP_v^{DTT} and (C) the OP_v^{AA}. The bars represent the mean and the error bars the 95% confidence interval of the mean.

studies in order to discuss the chronological exposure of the population and avoid the high impact of unfrequent low or high events
 425 that highly influence the mean value.

Due to the non-normality of the contribution, the results highly differ if considering the mean or the median contributions, and the two statistical indicators may not address the same questions. The skewness of the distribution is not surprising as some high PM₁₀ events (i.e., short time event in the dataset) were present in our measurements. This is also specifically anticipated in alpine areas (CHAM, PAS, MNZ, VIF, GRE-cb, GRE-fr_2013 and GRE-fr_2017) where the frequent development of
 430 atmospheric thermal inversions layers in winter is causing increased pollutant concentrations.

We observed in Figure 5 a redistribution of the daily mean contribution sources' rank between the PM₁₀ mass, OP_v^{DTT} and OP_v^{AA} similarly to the monthly mean contribution discussed above. The biomass burning source being an important contributor to the PM₁₀ mass, contributes also significantly to both OP and is ranked as the first contributor to both OP_v^{DTT} and OP_v^{AA} mean daily contribution (mean 0.51 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³ and 0.72 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³, respectively). The road traffic source contribution,
 435 due to its highest intrinsic OP in both assays, presents almost the same daily mean contribution than the biomass burning for the OP_v^{DTT}, and is the second contributor to the daily mean OP_v^{AA}, with half the contribution of the biomass burning (mean 0.50 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³ and 0.34 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³, respectively). The other sources barely contribute to the OP_v^{AA} (<0.1 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³). For the OP_v^{DTT}, the dust is the third contributor (mean 0.34 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³), followed by the sulfate-rich and primary biogenic (0.23 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³ and 0.16 nmol min⁻¹ m⁻³, respectively). The nitrate-rich, aged

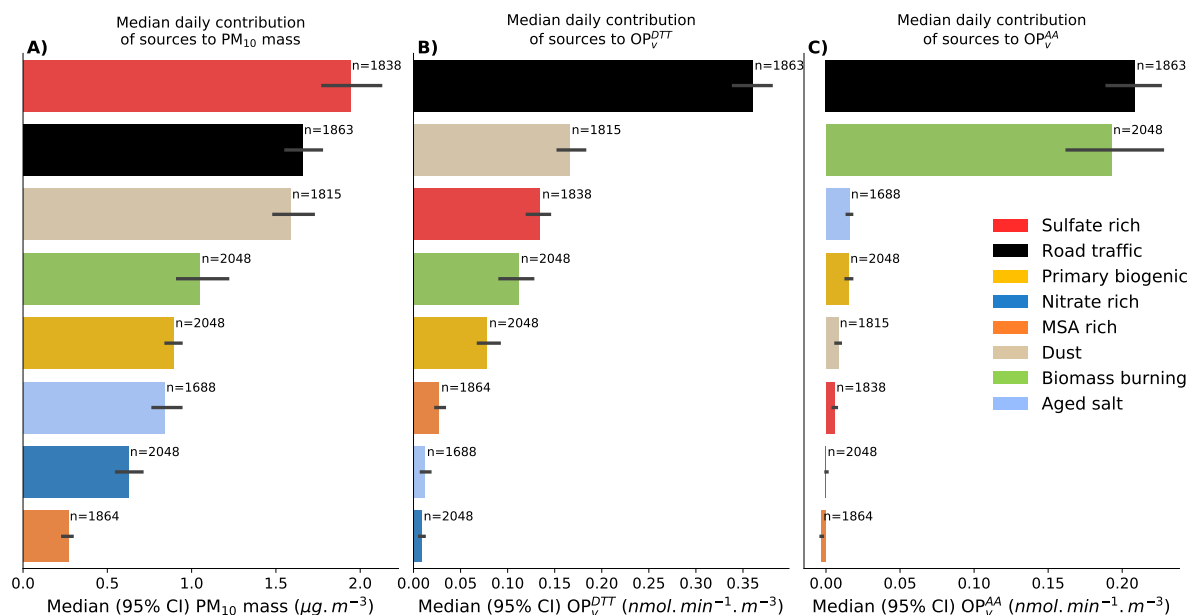


Figure 6. Median daily contribution of the sources to (A) the PM mass, (B) the $OP_v^{D^{TT}}$ and (C) the OP_v^{AA} . The bars represent the mean and the error bars the 95% confidence interval of the median.

440 seasalt and MSA-rich present a low contribution (mean $<0.1 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$), due either to their low intrinsic OP or to their low contribution to the PM mass.

However, for the daily **median** contribution, due to the high seasonality of the biomass burning source and the consistent contribution throughout the year of the primary road traffic, sulfate-rich and dust sources, the ranks of the sources are drastically redistributed between the 3 metrics considered (Figure 6). Moreover, the absolute values of the contributions are also lowered compared to the mean daily contribution, due to low frequencies of highly loaded PM events. The major source contributing to the $OP_v^{D^{TT}}$ is now the primary road traffic (median $0.36 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$), contributing more than twice as much as the second source, namely the dust one (median $0.16 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$), followed by the sulfate-rich (median $0.13 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$) and then the biomass burning (median $0.11 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$). For the OP_v^{AA} , the two dominant sources are the primary road-traffic (median $0.29 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$) and the biomass burning (median $0.19 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$), all other sources being now negligible (aged salt $0.016 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$, primary biogenic $0.015 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$ and the others contributes less than $0.01 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$).

The high differences between the mean and median contributions could have strong implication for air quality policies. Indeed, as previously shown, the biomass burning may contribute to more than 50% of the high OP's during winter, and even more for some days. However, such events do not well represent the daily exposure of the population over the full year. Even if the regulations should target those events to prevent acute exposure, they should also strongly take into account the long-term exposure to a lower but constant level of pollutant, since there is no threshold below which PM are no longer harmful (WHO,



2013). With this respect, the emissions from the road traffic becomes a major concern as well, supporting that this source might actually be the most important one to be targeted in order to decrease the chronic exposure to PM pollutant.

3.5 Results of OP's inversion for local PMF factors

460 Some other factors were obtained in a limited set of PMF inversions, and their chemical profiles are somewhat variable. It is however interesting to discuss of their impact on their OP's values.

3.5.1 Heavy fuel oil

The Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) source is identified at MRS-5av and PdB, both sites being large port on the Mediterranean coast. It presents an intrinsic OP^{DTT} of $0.51 \pm 0.14 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ and $0.21 \pm 0.04 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively, and an intrinsic
465 OP^{AA} of $0.04 \pm 0.02 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ and $0.11 \pm 0.03 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. The intrinsic OP^{DTT} is then in average higher than the road traffic one, making HFO the second contributor of the daily mean and median source contribution at MRS-5av for the OP^{DTT} contribution and the fourth one for the OP^{AA} contribution (see website). For the PdB site, the contributions are a bit lower. Although only 2 sites presented an HFO factor, and similarly to previous studies (Hu et al., 2008; Kuang et al., 2017; Moldanová et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2020), it suggests that the PM originated from this source may significantly
470 contribute to the total OP around harbor cities.

3.5.2 Industrial

As already stated, the chemical composition of this profile highly varies from site to site, for the 6 sites where it is determined. Therefore, the intrinsic OP's of this profile are also highly variable. The intrinsic OP^{DTT} are high for GRE-cb and GRE-fr_2017 ($0.52 \pm 0.30 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ and $0.37 \pm 0.27 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively), as are the intrinsic OP^{AA} ($0.82 \pm$
475 $0.29 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$ and $0.61 \pm 0.17 \text{ nmol min}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively). However, both are close to 0 for the other sites where this factor is found (PdB, AIX, TAL and VIF). The high intrinsic OP seems to indicate again the role of metals in the OP of PM, however since this factor has strong uncertainties associated with the PMF results, and then to the intrinsic OP, further work on the source profiles is needed to draw firmer conclusion.

4 Limitations of the study

480 In this study, we focused on major sources and trends, hence limit our study to some aspects. Notably the PMF standardized approach allows common source identification at the national scale but may also dampers some site specificities. Also, the choice to focus on the main sources of PM and to discuss the aggregated results shorten the discussion on some local specificity, notably potential local sources that contribute to the OP (for instance HFO or industry), that may be relevant for some sites but is not applicable to a wider area.

485 One main limitation is also the use of linear regression tools whereas it has been shown that OP is not fully proportional to the mass of compounds. The residual analysis seems to agree with this experimental finding since the highest OP samples is



underestimated by the MLR model. The addition of co-variation term or even the use of non-linear regression may be the next step to better explain the OP of the sources (Borlaza et al.).

Moreover, if the intrinsic OP results from the MLR can be extrapolated to any given site with similar regional background of the urbanized area used in this study, the source contributions extrapolation should be taken cautiously since our dataset displays an over-representation of the alpine sites with regard to the whole France.

5 Conclusions

To our knowledge, this study gathers the most important database of OP samples, with concomitant observations of chemistry analysis, source-apportionment through PMF, and the measure of two OP assays (DTT and AA) for 15 yearly time series over France spanning between 2013 to 2018 for a total of >1700 samples.

We demonstrated that source apportionment of OP through a “simple” multi linear regression without any constraint on the coefficient provides good statistical results and can explain the observed OP_V^{DTT} and OP_V^{AA} .

- The intrinsic OP’s of the main regional sources present values in the same range at each site, especially for the primary road traffic, biomass burning, nitrate-rich, dust, and sulfate-rich PMF factors. Biogenic and MSA-rich factors present higher discrepancy according to the site together with the highest uncertainties at each site.
- Some site-specific sources might have an important intrinsic OP and can account for a non-negligible part to the observed OP (notably in harbor cities or near industrial site).
- Different sensitivities for the two OP assays towards a given source are highlighted. The DTT appears to be sensitive to a wide range of sources, whereas the AA targets mainly the biomass burning and primary road traffic factor.
- With consistency at the regional scale, the primary road traffic and biomass burning factor are the main absolute OP contributors, together with dust for OP^{DTT} to a lesser extent. Conversely, the secondary inorganic sources (nitrate- and sulfate-rich) barely contribute to OP’s.
- In order to assess the chronic population exposure, the median daily contribution of sources to the OP_V^{DTT} and OP_V^{AA} are also reported and present important differences in ranking compared to the mean contributions. The importance of the primary road traffic source drastically increases, notably for the OP_V^{DTT} , whereas the biomass burning contribution is lowered. However, only the road traffic and biomass burning sources contribute to the daily median of the OP_V^{AA} .

Finally, the relatively stable intrinsic OP at a large geographical scale for the main PM sources allows future work on to the implementation of the OP into regional chemistry transport model. This step would allow a quantitative estimation of the population exposure OP, expending potential cross-over studies with epidemiology.

Data availability. Available on request



Code and data availability: Available on request

Appendix A: Correlation between OP, chemical species, and sources

The Spearman correlations between the chemical species and OP_V^{DTT} and OP_V^{AA} are presented in Figure A1, while the Spearman correlations between the source mass apportionment from the PMF and the measured OP_V^{DTT} and OP_V^{AA} are presented in Figure A2. All samples from all sites were considered in the results presented here.

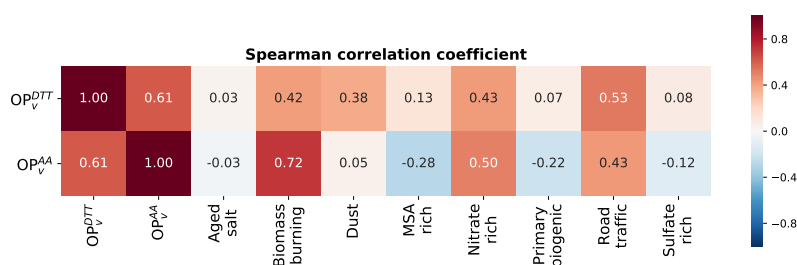


Figure A1. Spearman correlation coefficients between OP_V^{AA} and OP_V^{DTT} and the chemical species observed at each site. The numbers of samples are specified into brackets.

First, we can see that both OP assays correlated well with each other ($r_{OP^{DTT}-OP^{AA}}=0.61$) but do not present an exact similitude. Notably, the OP_V^{AA} has stronger seasonality than OP_V^{DTT} and higher correlation are found during winter than summer. Details of the individual timeseries are given in the website.

Second, the only source that strongly correlates to one OP ($r>0.6$) is the biomass burning to the OP_V^{AA} . Some low to mild correlation ($0.3<r<0.6$) are found for the OP_V^{DTT} vs. road traffic, biomass burning, nitrate-rich and dust and for the OP_V^{AA} vs. nitrate rich and road traffic. The copper, mostly apportioned by the road traffic, is the most correlated metals to the OP_V^{AA} and the second for OP_V^{DTT} . For the levoglucosan and mannosan, strong correlations are found to the OP_V^{AA} . These results are in agreement with previous studies, either with the source correlation (Weber et al., 2018) or with the proxy of sources (namely, levoglucosan for biomass burning and EC, iron, copper or PAH for road traffic) (Figure A1 and Calas et al. (2018, 2019); Charrier and Anastasio (2012, 2015); Cho et al. (2005); Hu et al. (2008); Janssen et al. (2015); Künzli et al. (2006); Ntziachristos et al. (2007); Pietrogrande et al. (2018); Verma et al. (2009, 2014, 2015a); Borlaza et al. (2018).

Figures A1 and A2 also indicate that the nitrate and nitrate-rich source concentrations mildly correlate to both OP. However, neither nitrate nor the chemical species included in the chemistry profile of the nitrate-rich source present redox-active capabilities. Conversely, crustal elements (mainly Ti and Ca^{2+}) present none to low correlation to OP's. Although mineral dust has been reported to contribute to the OP, the episodic event of Saharan wind may be insufficient to be reflected in the simple r^2 value. Also, as already stated, the strong seasonal cycle leads to negative correlation between some sources or species and the OP (MSA or polyols species, and MSA-rich and primary biogenic factors). When considering only the warm period, they



540 appear positively correlated to both OP's due to the exclusion of the strong impact of the biomass burning source (not shown here).
 540 These examples indicate that it is hard to assess robustly the links between OP's and chemistry if using only correlations. Moreover, even a good correlation may not reflect any causality and the multilinear regression should disentangle possible co-variation due to meteorological effect (accumulation or long-range transport).

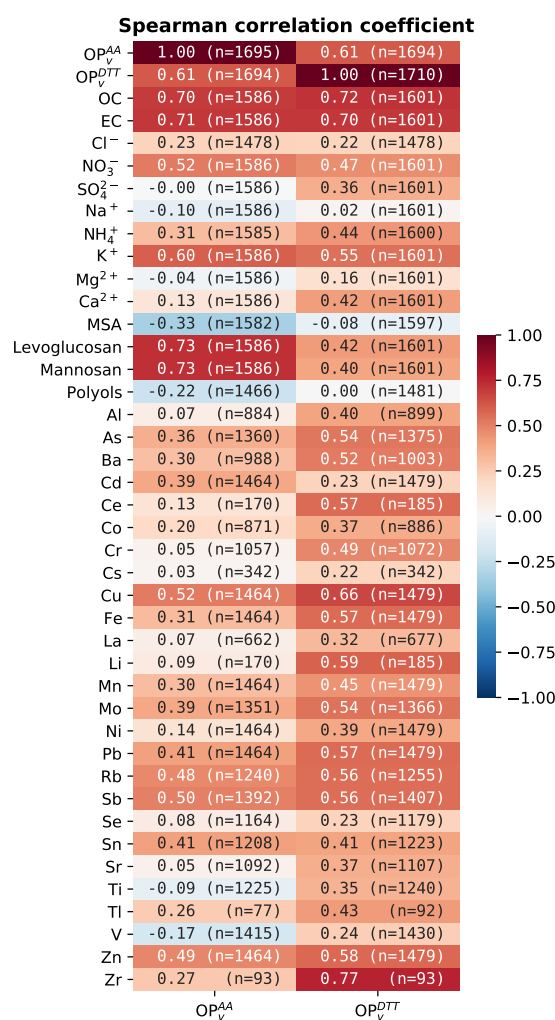


Figure A2. Spearman correlation coefficient between OP_V^{DTT} or OP_V^{AA} and the different PM sources identified for at least two third of the sites. All sites are merged and whole time-series of measurements were considered. The number of observations considered for the different sources are as follows: Aged salt: 1430; Biomass burning: 1700; Dust: 1489; MSA rich: 1595; Nitrate rich: 1700; Primary biogenic: 1700; Road traffic: 1587; Sulfate rich: 1524.



Author contributions. O.F, J.-L. J, G.U and J-L. B were in charge of the coordination of different research programs and funding acquisitions. D.S did the data curation and ran the PMF for the SOURCES program, F.C. and J.A. did the data curation and ran the PMF for the DECOMBIO program, S.W. and L.B did the data curation and ran the PMF for the Mobil’Air program. A.C and G.U set up the 2 OP assay methodologies. S.W designed the methodology, did the formal analysis and prepared the present manuscript and figures. GU and JLJ designed, reviewed and edited the first draft of the manuscript. All the co-authors read and edited the manuscript.

Competing interests. The authors declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgements. This work was partially funded by ANSES for OP measurements (ExPOSURE program, grant 2016-CRD-31), IDEX UGA grant for innovation 2017 ROS-ONLINE and CDP IDEX UGA MOBILAIR (ANR-15-IDEX-02). It was also supported by the French Ministry of Environment, as part of the national reference laboratory for air quality monitoring (LCSQA, program CARA), for some of the chemical analysis related to GRE-fr, TAL, RBX, STG-cle, MRS-5av and NIC stations. The study in CHAM, MNZ and PAS was funded by ADEME and PRIMEQUAL within the DECOMBIO program (1362C0028). The studies in GRE-cb and VIF were funded by the UGA IDEX Mobil’Air program (ANR-19-CE34-0002-01) and the Ademe QAMECS program (1262c0011). Regional monitoring networks (namely, Atmo AuRA, Atmo Sud, Atmo HdF, Atmo NA and Atmo GE) financially contributed to sampling and/or chemical analyses for samples from their respective sites. The PhD of Samuël Weber was funded by a grant from ENS Paris. This study was also supported by direct funding by IGE (technician salary), the LEFE CHAT (program 863353: “Le PO comme proxy de l’impact sanitaire”), and LABEX OSUG@2020 (ANR-10-LABX-56) (for funding analytical instruments).

The authors wish to thank all the numerous people (who couldn’t be listed exhaustively here) from the different laboratories (IGE and Air-O-Sol analytical platform, Ineris and PTAL analytical platform of EDYTEM) and from regional air quality monitoring networks listed as co-authors’ affiliations who actively concurred in filter sampling and/or analysis. The Institute Mines Telecom (IMT-Lille Douai, PI: L.Y. Alleman) and the Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l’Environnement (LSCE, PI : N. Bonnaire) are also warmly acknowledged for their contribution to chemical analysis of samples collected at RBX, NGT TAL and STG-Cle.



565 References

- Abrams, J. Y., Weber, R. J., Klein, M., Samat, S. E., Chang, H. H., Strickland, M. J., Verma, V., Fang, T., Bates, J. T., Mulholland, J. A., Russell, A. G., and Tolbert, P. E.: Associations between Ambient Fine Particulate Oxidative Potential and Cardiorespiratory Emergency Department Visits, *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 125, <https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP1545>, <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/EHP1545>, tex.ids: abramsAssociationsAmbientFine2017a, 2017.
- 570 Albinet, A., Leoz-Garziandia, E., Budzinski, H., Villenave, E., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: Nitrated and oxygenated derivatives of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the ambient air of two French alpine valleys Part 2: Particle size distribution, *Atmospheric Environment*, 42, 55–64, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2007.10.008>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231007008953>, 2008.
- Alleman, L. Y., Lamaison, L., Perdrix, E., Robache, A., and Galloo, J.-C.: PM₁₀ metal concentrations and source identification using positive matrix factorization and wind sectoring in a French industrial zone, *Atmospheric Research*, 96, 612–625, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2010.02.008>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0169809510000451>, 2010.
- 575 Amato, F., Alastuey, A., Karanasiou, A., Lucarelli, F., Nava, S., Calzolari, G., Severi, M., Becagli, S., Gianelle, V. L., Colombi, C., Alves, C., Custódio, D., Nunes, T., Cerqueira, M., Pio, C., Eleftheriadis, K., Diapouli, E., Reche, C., Minguillón, M. C., Manousakas, M.-I., Maggos, T., Vratolis, S., Harrison, R. M., and Querol, X.: AIRUSE-LIFE+: a harmonized PM speciation and source apportionment in five southern European cities, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 16, 3289–3309, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-3289-2016>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/16/3289/2016/>, 2016.
- 580 Atkinson, R. W., Samoli, E., Analitis, A., Fuller, G. W., Green, D. C., Anderson, H. R., Purdie, E., Dunster, C., Aitlhadj, L., Kelly, F. J., and Mudway, I. S.: Short-term associations between particle oxidative potential and daily mortality and hospital admissions in London, *International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health*, 219, 566–572, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheh.2016.06.004>, tex.ids: atkinson-ShorttermAssociationsParticle2016a, 2016.
- 585 Ayres, J. G., Borm, P., Cassee, F. R., Castranova, V., Donaldson, K., Ghio, A., Harrison, R. M., Hider, R., Kelly, F., Kooter, I. M., Marano, F., Maynard, R. L., Mudway, I., Nel, A., Sioutas, C., Smith, S., Baeza-Squiban, A., Cho, A., Duggan, S., and Froines, J.: Evaluating the Toxicity of Airborne Particulate Matter and Nanoparticles by Measuring Oxidative Stress Potential—A Workshop Report and Consensus Statement, *Inhalation Toxicology*, 20, 75–99, <https://doi.org/10.1080/08958370701665517>, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/08958370701665517>, 2008.
- 590 Baduel, C., Voisin, D., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: Seasonal variations of concentrations and optical properties of water soluble HULIS collected in urban environments, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 10, 4085–4095, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-10-4085-2010>, <https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/10/4085/2010/>, publisher: Copernicus GmbH, 2010.
- Barraza-Villarreal, A., Sunyer, J., Hernandez-Cadena, L., Escamilla-Núñez, M. C., Sienra-Monge, J. J., Ramírez-Aguilar, M., Cortez-Lugo, M., Holguin, F., Diaz-Sánchez, D., Olin, A. C., and Romieu, I.: Air Pollution, Airway Inflammation, and Lung Function in a Cohort Study of Mexico City Schoolchildren, *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 116, 832–838, <https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.10926>, <https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/doi/10.1289/ehp.10926>, 2008.
- 595 Bates, J. T., Weber, R. J., Abrams, J., Verma, V., Fang, T., Klein, M., Strickland, M. J., Sarnat, S. E., Chang, H. H., Mulholland, J. A., Tolbert, P. E., and Russell, A. G.: Reactive oxygen species generation linked to sources of atmospheric particulate matter and cardiorespiratory effects, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 49, 13 605–13 612, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.5b02967>, <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.est.5b02967>, tex.ids: batesReactiveOxygenSpecies2015a, 2015.
- 600



- Bates, J. T., Fang, T., Verma, V., Zeng, L., Weber, R. J., Tolbert, P. E., Abrams, J. Y., Sarnat, S. E., Klein, M., Mulholland, J. A., and Russell, A. G.: Review of Acellular Assays of Ambient Particulate Matter Oxidative Potential: Methods and Relationships with Composition, Sources, and Health Effects, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 53, 4003–4019, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.8b03430>, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.8b03430>, tex.ids: batesReviewAcellularAssays2019a, 2019.
- 605 Beck-Speier, I., Karg, E., Behrendt, H., Stoeger, T., and Alessandrini, F.: Ultrafine particles affect the balance of endogenous pro- and anti-inflammatory lipid mediators in the lung: in-vitro and in-vivo studies, *Particle and Fibre Toxicology*, 9, 27, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-8977-9-27>, <http://particleandfibretoxicology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1743-8977-9-27>, 2012.
- Belis, C. A., Pernigotti, D., Karagulian, F., Pirovano, G., Larsen, B., Gerboles, M., and Hopke, P. K.: A new methodology to assess the performance and uncertainty of source apportionment models in intercomparison exercises, *Atmospheric Environment*, 119, 35–44, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.08.002>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231015302478>, 2015.
- 610 Belis, C. A., Favez, O., Mircea, M., Diapouli, E., Manousakas, M.-I., Vratolis, S., Gilardoni, S., Paglione, M., Decesari, S., Mocnik, G., Mooibroek, D., Salvador, P., Takahama, S., Vecchi, R., Paatero, P., European Commission, and Joint Research Centre: European guide on air pollution source apportionment with receptor models: revised version 2019., http://publications.europa.eu/publication/manifestation_identifier/PUB_KJNA29816ENN, oCLC: 1120062616, 2019.
- 615 Belis, C. A., Pernigotti, D., Pirovano, G., Favez, O., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Kuenen, J., Denier van Der Gon, H., Reizer, M., Riffault, V., Alleman, L. Y., Almeida, M., Amato, F., Angyal, A., Argyropoulos, G., Bande, S., Beslic, I., Besombes, J. L., Bove, M. C., Brotto, P., Calori, G., Cesari, D., Colombi, C., Contini, D., De Gennaro, G., Di Gilio, A., Diapouli, E., El Haddad, I., Elbern, H., Eleftheriadis, K., Ferreira, J., Vivanco, M. G., Gilardoni, S., Golly, B., Hellebust, S., Hopke, P. K., Izadmanesh, Y., Jorquera, H., Krajsek, K., Kranenburg, R., Lazzeri, P., Lenartz, F., Lucarelli, F., Maciejewska, K., Manders, A., Manousakas, M., Masiol, M., Mircea, M., Mooibroek, D., Nava, S., Oliveira, D.,
- 620 Paglione, M., Pandolfi, M., Perrone, M., Petralia, E., Pietrodangelo, A., Pillon, S., Pokorna, P., Prati, P., Salameh, D., Samara, C., Samek, L., Saraga, D., Sauvage, S., Schaap, M., Scotto, F., Sega, K., Siour, G., Tauler, R., Valli, G., Vecchi, R., Venturini, E., Vestenius, M., Waked, A., and Yubero, E.: Evaluation of receptor and chemical transport models for PM₁₀ source apportionment, *Atmospheric Environment: X*, 5, 100 053, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aeaoa.2019.100053>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590162119300565>, 2020.
- Birch, M. E. and Cary, R. A.: Elemental Carbon-Based Method for Monitoring Occupational Exposures to Particulate Diesel Exhaust, *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 25, 221–241, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786829608965393>, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786829608965393>, 1996.
- Bolton, J. L., Trush, M. A., Penning, T. M., Dryhurst, G., and Monks, T. J.: Role of Quinones in Toxicology, *Chemical Research in Toxicology*, 13, 135–160, <https://doi.org/10.1021/tx9902082>, <https://doi.org/10.1021/tx9902082>, publisher: American Chemical Society, 2000.
- Borlaza, L. J. S., Weber, S., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Houdier, S., Slama, R., Rieux, C., Albinet, A., Micallef, S., Trébuchon, C., and Uzu, G.: Disparities
- 630 in PM₁₀ origins and oxidative potential at a city-scale (Grenoble, France) - Part II: Sources of PM₁₀ oxidative potential using multiple linear regression analysis and the predictive applicability of multilayer perceptron neural network analysis.
- Borlaza, L. J. S., Cosep, E. M. R., Kim, S., Lee, K., Joo, H., Park, M., Bate, D., Cayetano, M. G., and Park, K.: Oxidative potential of fine ambient particles in various environments, *Environmental Pollution*, 243, 1679–1688, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2018.09.074>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0269749118332445>, 2018.
- 635 Borlaza, L. J. S., Weber, S., Uzu, G., Jacob, V., Cañete, T., Favez, O., Micallef, S., Trébuchon, C., Slama, R., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: Disparities in particulate matter (PM₁₀) origins and oxidative potential at a city-scale (Grenoble, France) – Part I: Source apportionment at three neighbouring sites, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions*, pp. 1–35, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2020-1144>, <https://acp.copernicus.org/preprints/acp-2020-1144/>, publisher: Copernicus GmbH, 2020.



- Bozzetti, C., Sosedova, Y., Xiao, M., Daellenbach, K. R., Ulevicius, V., Dudoitis, V., Mordas, G., Byčėnkiėnė, S., Plauškaitė, K., Vlachou, A., Golly, B., Chazéau, B., Besombes, J.-L., Baltensperger, U., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Slowik, J. G., Haddad, I. E., and Prévôt, A. S. H.: Argon offline-AMS source apportionment of organic aerosol over yearly cycles for an urban, rural, and marine site in northern Europe, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 17, 117–141, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-117-2017>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/17/117/2017/acp-17-117-2017.html>, 2017.
- Brandt, J., Silver, J. D., Christensen, J. H., Andersen, M. S., Bønløkke, J. H., Sigsgaard, T., Geels, C., Gross, A., Hansen, A. B., Hansen, K. M., Hedegaard, G. B., Kaas, E., and Frohn, L. M.: Contribution from the ten major emission sectors in Europe and Denmark to the health-cost externalities of air pollution using the EVA model system – an integrated modelling approach, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 13, 7725–7746, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-7725-2013>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/13/7725/2013/>, 2013.
- Brauer, M., Amann, M., Burnett, R. T., Cohen, A., Dentener, F., Ezzati, M., Henderson, S. B., Krzyzanowski, M., Martin, R. V., Van Dingenen, R., van Donkelaar, A., and Thurston, G. D.: Exposure Assessment for Estimation of the Global Burden of Disease Attributable to Outdoor Air Pollution, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 46, 652–660, <https://doi.org/10.1021/es2025752>, <https://doi.org/10.1021/es2025752>, 2012.
- Bressi, M., Sciare, J., Ghersi, V., Mihalopoulos, N., Petit, J.-E., Nicolas, J. B., Moukhtar, S., Rosso, A., Féron, A., Bonnaire, N., Poulakis, E., and Theodosi, C.: Sources and geographical origins of fine aerosols in Paris (France), *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 14, 8813–8839, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-8813-2014>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/14/8813/2014/>, 2014.
- Brown, S. G., Eberly, S., Paatero, P., and Norris, G. A.: Methods for estimating uncertainty in PMF solutions: Examples with ambient air and water quality data and guidance on reporting PMF results, *Science of The Total Environment*, 518–519, 626–635, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.01.022>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S004896971500025X>, 2015.
- Calas, A., Uzu, G., Martins, J. M. F., Voisin, D., Spadini, L., Lacroix, T., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: The importance of simulated lung fluid (SLF) extractions for a more relevant evaluation of the oxidative potential of particulate matter, *Scientific Reports*, 7, 11 617, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-11979-3>, <http://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-11979-3>, tex.ids: calasImportanceSimulatedLung2017, calasImportanceSimulatedLung2017a, calasImportanceSimulatedLung2017b, 2017.
- Calas, A., Uzu, G., Kelly, F. J., Houdier, S., Martins, J. M. F., Thomas, F., Molton, F., Charron, A., Dunster, C., Oliete, A., Jacob, V., Besombes, J.-L., Chevrier, F., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: Comparison between five acellular oxidative potential measurement assays performed with detailed chemistry on PM₁₀ samples from the city of Chamonix (France), *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 18, 7863–7875, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-7863-2018>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/18/7863/2018/>, 2018.
- Calas, A., Uzu, G., Besombes, J.-L., Martins, J. M. F., Redaelli, M., Weber, S., Charron, A., Albinet, A., Chevrier, F., Brulfert, G., Mesbah, B., Favez, O., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: Seasonal Variations and Chemical Predictors of Oxidative Potential (OP) of Particulate Matter (PM), for Seven Urban French Sites, *Atmosphere*, 10, 698, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10110698>, <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/10/11/698>, 2019.
- Canova, C., Minelli, C., Dunster, C., Kelly, F., Shah, P. L., Caneja, C., Tumilty, M. K., and Burney, P.: PM₁₀ Oxidative Properties and Asthma and COPD, *Epidemiology*, 25, 467–468, <https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0000000000000084>, <https://journals.lww.com/epidem/pages/articleviewer.aspx?year=2014&issue=05000&article=00021&type=Fulltext>, 2014.
- Cassee, F. R., Héroux, M.-E., Gerlofs-Nijland, M. E., and Kelly, F. J.: Particulate matter beyond mass: recent health evidence on the role of fractions, chemical constituents and sources of emission, *Inhalation Toxicology*, 25, 802–812, <https://doi.org/10.3109/08958378.2013.850127>, <https://doi.org/10.3109/08958378.2013.850127>, publisher: Taylor & Francis _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.3109/08958378.2013.850127>, 2013.



- Caswell, T. A., Droettboom, M., Lee, A., Hunter, J., Firing, E., de Andrade, E. S., Hoffmann, T., Stansby, D., Klymak, J., Varoquaux, N., Nielsen, J. H., Root, B., May, R., Elson, P., Seppänen, J. K., Dale, D., Lee, J.-J., McDougall, D., Straw, A., Hobson, P., Gohlke, C., Yu, T. S., Ma, E., Vincent, A. F., Silvester, S., Moad, C., Kniazev, N., Hannah, Ernest, E., and Ivanov, P.: matplotlib/matplotlib: REL: v3.3.1, 680 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3984190>, <https://zenodo.org/record/3984190>, 2020.
- Cavalli, F., Viana, M., Yttri, K. E., Genberg, J., and Putaud, J.-P.: Toward a standardised thermal-optical protocol for measuring atmospheric organic and elemental carbon: the EUSAAR protocol, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 3, 79–89, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-3-79-2010>, <https://www.atmos-meas-tech.net/3/79/2010/>, 2010.
- CEN: Ambient air quality - Standard method for the measurement of Pb, Cd, As and Ni in the PM₁₀ fraction of suspended particulate matter, Technical report EN 14902:2005, CEN, Brussels, Belgium, https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:110:0:::FSP_PROJECT,FSP_ORG_ID:13562,6245&cs=14F920B16F6C948D7057D1DEA03BF53A4, 2005.
- CEN: Ambient air - Automated measuring systems for the measurement of the concentration of particulate matter (PM₁₀; PM_{2.5}), Technical report EN 16450:2017, CEN, Brussels, Belgium, https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:110:0:::FSP_PROJECT,FSP_ORG_ID:39906,6245&cs=1FE7843133EDAFC8D16B56744004D9499, 2017a.
- 690 CEN: Ambient air - Standard method for measurement of NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, Cl⁻, NH₄⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ in PM_{2.5} as deposited on filters, Technical report EN 16913:2017, CEN, Brussels, Belgium, https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:110:0:::FSP_PROJECT,FSP_ORG_ID:39907,6245&cs=14F07F08C9CE5C8251E7C5504100CCD22, 2017b.
- Cesari, D., Merico, E., Grasso, F. M., Decesari, S., Belosi, F., Manarini, F., De Nuntiis, P., Rinaldi, M., Volpi, F., Gambaro, A., Morabito, E., and Contini, D.: Source Apportionment of PM_{2.5} and of its Oxidative Potential in an Industrial Suburban Site in South Italy, *Atmosphere*, 695 10, 758, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10120758>, <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/10/12/758>, 2019.
- Charrier, J. G. and Anastasio, C.: On dithiothreitol (DTT) as a measure of oxidative potential for ambient particles: evidence for the importance of soluble transition metals, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions*, 12, 11 317–11 350, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acpd-12-11317-2012>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/12/11317/2012/>, 2012.
- Charrier, J. G. and Anastasio, C.: Rates of Hydroxyl Radical Production from Transition Metals and Quinones in a Surrogate Lung Fluid, 700 *Environmental Science & Technology*, 49, 9317–9325, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.5b01606>, <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.est.5b01606>, 2015.
- Charrier, J. G., McFall, A. S., Vu, K. K.-T., Baroi, J., Olea, C., Hasson, A., and Anastasio, C.: A bias in the “mass-normalized” DTT response – An effect of non-linear concentration-response curves for copper and manganese, *Atmospheric Environment*, 144, 325–334, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2016.08.071>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231016306707>, 2016.
- 705 Chevrier, F.: Chauffage au bois et qualité de l’air en Vallée de l’Arve : définition d’un système de surveillance et impact d’une politique de rénovation du parc des appareils anciens., Ph.D. thesis, Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, <https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01527559>, 2016.
- Chevrier, F., Ježek, I., Brulfert, G., Močnik, G., Marchand, N., Jaffrezo, J.-L., and Besombes, J.-L.: DECOMBIO-Contribution de la combustion de la biomasse aux PM₁₀ en vallée de l’Arve: mise en place et qualification d’un dispositif de suivi, 2268–3798, <http://odel.irevues.inist.fr/pollution-atmospherique/index.php?id=5952>, 2016.
- 710 Cho, A. K., Sioutas, C., Miguel, A. H., Kumagai, Y., Schmitz, D. A., Singh, M., Eiguren-Fernandez, A., and Froines, J. R.: Redox activity of airborne particulate matter at different sites in the Los Angeles Basin, *Environmental Research*, 99, 40–47, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2005.01.003>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0013935105000058>, 2005.



- 715 Chung, M. Y., Lazaro, R. A., Lim, D., Jackson, J., Lyon, J., Rendulic, D., and Hasson, A. S.: Aerosol-Borne Quinones and Reactive Oxygen Species Generation by Particulate Matter Extracts, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 40, 4880–4886, <https://doi.org/10.1021/es0515957>, <https://doi.org/10.1021/es0515957>, 2006.
- 720 Costabile, F., Alas, H., Aufderheide, M., Avino, P., Amato, F., Argentini, S., Barnaba, F., Berico, M., Bernardoni, V., Biondi, R., Casasanta, G., Ciampichetti, S., Calzolari, G., Canepari, S., Conidi, A., Cordelli, E., Di Ianni, A., Di Liberto, L., Facchini, M. C., Facci, A., Frasca, D., Gilardoni, S., Grollino, M. G., Gualtieri, M., Lucarelli, F., Malaguti, A., Manigrasso, M., Montagnoli, M., Nava, S., Perrino, C., Padoan, E., Petenko, I., Querol, X., Simonetti, G., Tranfo, G., Ubertini, S., Valli, G., Valentini, S., Vecchi, R., Volpi, F., Weinhold, K., Wiedensohler, A., Zanini, G., Gobbi, G. P., and Petralia, E.: First Results of the “Carbonaceous Aerosol in Rome and Environs (CARE)” Experiment: Beyond Current Standards for PM₁₀, *Atmosphere*, 8, 249, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos8120249>, <http://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/8/12/249>, 2017.
- 725 Costabile, F., Gualtieri, M., Canepari, S., Tranfo, G., Consales, C., Grollino, M. G., Paci, E., Petralia, E., Pigini, D., and Simonetti, G.: Evidence of association between aerosol properties and in-vitro cellular oxidative response to PM₁, oxidative potential of PM_{2.5}, a biomarker of RNA oxidation, and its dependency on combustion sources, *Atmospheric Environment*, 213, 444–455, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.06.023>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231019304145>, 2019.
- 730 Daellenbach, K. R., Uzu, G., Jiang, J., Cassagnes, L.-E., Leni, Z., Vlachou, A., Stefenelli, G., Canonaco, F., Weber, S., Segers, A., Kueenen, J. J. P., Schaap, M., Favez, O., Albinet, A., Aksoyoglu, S., Dommen, J., Baltensperger, U., Geiser, M., El Haddad, I., Jaffrezo, J.-L., and Prévôt, A. S. H.: Sources of particulate-matter air pollution and its oxidative potential in Europe, *Nature*, 587, 414–419, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2902-8>, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2902-8>, number: 7834 Publisher: Nature Publishing Group, 2020.
- 735 Diémoz, H., Barnaba, F., Magri, T., Pession, G., Dionisi, D., Pittavino, S., Tombolato, I. K. F., Campanelli, M., Ceca, L. S. D., Hervo, M., Liberto, L. D., Ferrero, L., and Gobbi, G. P.: Transport of Po Valley aerosol pollution to the northwestern Alps – Part 1: Phenomenology, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 3065–3095, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-3065-2019>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/19/3065/2019/>, 2019.
- 740 El Haddad, I., Marchand, N., Wortham, H., Piot, C., Besombes, J.-L., Cozic, J., Chauvel, C., Armengaud, A., Robin, D., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: Primary sources of PM_{2.5} organic aerosol in an industrial Mediterranean city, Marseille, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 11, 2039–2058, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-11-2039-2011>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/11/2039/2011/>, 2011.
- 745 Fang, T., Guo, H., Verma, V., Peltier, R. E., and Weber, R. J.: PM_{2.5} water-soluble elements in the southeastern United States: automated analytical method development, spatiotemporal distributions, source apportionment, and implications for health studies, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 15, 11 667–11 682, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-11667-2015>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/15/11667/2015/>, 2015.
- 750 Fang, T., Verma, V., Bates, J. T., Abrams, J., Klein, M., Strickland, M. J., Sarnat, S. E., Chang, H. H., Mulholland, J. A., Tolbert, P. E., Russell, A. G., and Weber, R. J.: Oxidative potential of ambient water-soluble PM_{2.5} in the southeastern United States: contrasts in sources and health associations between ascorbic acid (AA) and dithiothreitol (DTT) assays, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 16, 3865–3879, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-3865-2016>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/16/3865/2016/>, tex.ids: fangOxidativePotentialAmbient2016a, 2016.
- 755 Favez, O., Weber, S., Petit, J.-E., Alleman, L. Y., Albinet, A., Riffault, V., Chazeau, B., Amodeo, T., Salameh, D., Zhang, Y., Srivastava, D., Samaké, A., Aujay, R., Papin, A., Bonnaire, N., Boullanger, C., Chatain, M., Chevrier, F., Detournay, A., Dominik-Sègue, M., Falhun, R., Garbin, C., Ghersi, V., Grignon, G., Levigoureux, G., Pontet, S., Rangognio, J., Zhang, S., Besombes, J.-L., Conil,



- S., Uzu, G., Savarino, J., Marchand, N., Gros, V., Marchand, C., Jaffrezo, J.-L., and Leoz-Garziandia, E.: Overview of the French Operational Network for In Situ Observation of PM Chemical Composition and Sources in Urban Unvironments (CARA Program), <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202101.0182.v1>, <https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202101.0182/v1>, publisher: Preprints, 2021.
- 755 Gao, D., Ripley, S., Weichenthal, S., and Godri Pollitt, K. J.: Ambient particulate matter oxidative potential: Chemical determinants, associated health effects, and strategies for risk management, *Free Radical Biology and Medicine*, 151, 7–25, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2020.04.028>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0891584920308261>, 2020.
- Gianini, M., Fischer, A., Gehrig, R., Ulrich, A., Wichser, A., Piot, C., Besombes, J.-L., and Hueglin, C.: Comparative source apportionment of PM₁₀ in Switzerland for 2008/2009 and 1998/1999 by Positive Matrix Factorisation, *Atmospheric Environment*, 54, 149–158, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.02.036>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231012001513>, 2012.
- 760 Goix, S., Lévêque, T., Xiong, T.-T., Schreck, E., Baeza-Squiban, A., Geret, F., Uzu, G., Austruy, A., and Dumat, C.: Environmental and health impacts of fine and ultrafine metallic particles: Assessment of threat scores, *Environmental Research*, 133, 185–194, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2014.05.015>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0013935114001698>, tex.ids: goixEnvironmentalHealthImpacts2014, 2014.
- 765 Goldberg, M.: A Systematic Review of the Relation Between Long-term Exposure to Ambient Air Pollution and Chronic Diseases, *Reviews on Environmental Health*, 23, 243–298, <https://doi.org/10.1515/REVEH.2008.23.4.243>, <https://www-degruyter-com.gaelnomade-1.grenet.fr/view/j/reveh.2008.23.4/reveh.2008.23.4.243/reveh.2008.23.4.243.xml>, 2011.
- Golly, B., Waked, A., Weber, S., Samake, A., Jacob, V., Conil, S., Rangognio, J., Chrétien, E., Vagnot, M. P., Robic, P. Y., Besombes, J.-L., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: Organic markers and OC source apportionment for seasonal variations of PM_{2.5} at 5 rural sites in France, *Atmospheric Environment*, 198, 142–157, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.10.027>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231018307179>, 2019.
- 770 Hodshire, A. L., Campuzano-Jost, P., Kodros, J. K., Croft, B., Nault, B. A., Schroder, J. C., Jimenez, J. L., and Pierce, J. R.: The potential role of methanesulfonic acid (MSA) in aerosol formation and growth and the associated radiative forcings, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 3137–3160, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-3137-2019>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/19/3137/2019/>, 2019.
- 775 Hopke, P. K., Dai, Q., Li, L., and Feng, Y.: Global review of recent source apportionments for airborne particulate matter, *Science of The Total Environment*, 740, 140 091, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.140091>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720336111>, 2020.
- Hu, S., Polidori, A., Arhami, M., Shafer, M. M., Schauer, J. J., Cho, A., and Sioutas, C.: Redox activity and chemical speciation of size fractionated PM in the communities of the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, p. 13, 2008.
- 780 Hunter, J. D.: Matplotlib: A 2D Graphics Environment, *Computing in Science Engineering*, 9, 90–95, <https://doi.org/10.1109/MCSE.2007.55>, conference Name: Computing in Science Engineering, 2007.
- Jaffrezo, J.-L., Aymoz, G., Delaval, C., and Cozic, J.: Seasonal variations of the water soluble organic carbon mass fraction of aerosol in two valleys of the French Alps, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 5, 2809–2821, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/5/2809/2005/>, 2005.
- Jain, S., Sharma, S., Mandal, T., and Saxena, M.: Source apportionment of PM 10 in Delhi, India using PCA/APCS, UNMIX and PMF, *Particuology*, 37, 107–118, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.partic.2017.05.009>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1674200117301372>, 2018.
- 785 Jain, S., Sharma, S. K., Vijayan, N., and Mandal, T. K.: Seasonal characteristics of aerosols (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and their source apportionment using PMF: A four year study over Delhi, India, *Environmental Pollution*, 262, 114–337, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2020.114337>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0269749119342009>, 2020.



- 790 Janssen, N. A. H., Strak, M., Yang, A., Hellack, B., Kelly, F. J., Kuhlbusch, T. A. J., Harrison, R. M., Brunekreef, B., Cassee, F. R., Steenhof, M., and Hoek, G.: Associations between three specific a-cellular measures of the oxidative potential of particulate matter and markers of acute airway and nasal inflammation in healthy volunteers, *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 72, 49–56, <https://doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2014-102303>, <http://oem.bmj.com/lookup/doi/10.1136/oemed-2014-102303>, tex.ids: janssenAssociationsThreeSpecific2015, 2015.
- 795 Jiang, H., Jang, M., Sabo-Attwood, T., and Robinson, S. E.: Oxidative potential of secondary organic aerosols produced from photooxidation of different hydrocarbons using outdoor chamber under ambient sunlight, *Atmospheric Environment*, 131, 382–389, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2016.02.016>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231016301273>, 2016.
- Jiang, J., Aksoyoglu, S., El-Haddad, I., Ciarelli, G., Denier van der Gon, H. A. C., Canonaco, F., Gilardoni, S., Paglione, M., Minguilón, M. C., Favez, O., Zhang, Y., Marchand, N., Hao, L., Virtanen, A., Florou, K., O’Dowd, C., Ovadnevaite, J., Baltensperger, U., and
800 Prévôt, A. S. H.: Sources of organic aerosols in Europe: A modelling study using CAMx with modified volatility basis set scheme, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions*, pp. 1–35, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-468>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/acp-2019-468/>, 2019.
- Karagulian, F., Belis, C. A., Dora, C. F. C., Prüss-Ustün, A. M., Bonjour, S., Adair-Rohani, H., and Amann, M.: Contributions to cities’ ambient particulate matter (PM): A systematic review of local source contributions at global level, *Atmospheric Environment*, 120, 475–
805 483, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.08.087>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231015303320>, 2015.
- Karavalakis, G., Gysel, N., Schmitz, D. A., Cho, A. K., Sioutas, C., Schauer, J. J., Cocker, D. R., and Durbin, T. D.: Impact of biodiesel on regulated and unregulated emissions, and redox and proinflammatory properties of PM emitted from heavy-duty vehicles, *The Science of the Total Environment*, 584–585, 1230–1238, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.01.187>, 2017.
- Kelly, F. J. and Fussell, J. C.: Size, source and chemical composition as determinants of toxicity attributable to ambient particulate matter, *Atmospheric Environment*, 60, 504–526, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.06.039>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231012006024>, 2012.
- Kelly, F. J. and Mudway, I. S.: Protein oxidation at the air-lung interface, *Amino Acids*, 25, 375–396, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00726-003-0024-x>, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00726-003-0024-x>, 2003.
- Kramer, A. J., Rattanavaraha, W., Zhang, Z., Gold, A., Surratt, J. D., and Lin, Y.-H.: Assessing the oxidative potential of isoprene-derived
815 epoxides and secondary organic aerosol, *Atmospheric Environment*, 130, 211–218, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.10.018>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231015304386>, tex.ids: kramerAssessingOxidativePotential2016, 2016.
- Kranenburg, R., Segers, A. J., Hendriks, C., and Schaap, M.: Source apportionment using LOTOS-EUROS: module description and evaluation, *Geoscientific Model Development*, 6, 721–733, <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-6-721-2013>, <https://www.geosci-model-dev.net/6/721/2013/>, 2013.
- 820 Kuang, X. M., Scott, J. A., Rocha, G. O. d., Betha, R., Price, D. J., Russell, L. M., Cocker, D. R., and Paulson, S. E.: Hydroxyl radical formation and soluble trace metal content in particulate matter from renewable diesel and ultra low sulfur diesel in at-sea operations of a research vessel, *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 51, 147–158, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1271938>, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1271938>, publisher: Taylor & Francis _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1271938>, 2017.
- 825 Künzli, N., Mudway, I. S., Götschi, T., Shi, T., Kelly, F. J., Cook, S., Burney, P., Forsberg, B., Gauderman, J. W., Hazenkamp, M. E., Heinrich, J., Jarvis, D., Norbäck, D., Payo-Losa, F., Poli, A., Sunyer, J., and Borm, P. J.: Comparison of Oxidative Properties, Light Absorbance, and Total and Elemental Mass Concentration of Ambient PM_{2.5} Collected at 20 European Sites, *Environmental Health*



- Perspectives, 114, 684–690, <https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.8584>, <https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/doi/10.1289/ehp.8584>, tex.ids: kunzlininoComparisonOxidativeProperties2006, 2006.
- 830 Lakey, P. S. J., Berkemeier, T., Tong, H., Arangio, A. M., Lucas, K., Pöschl, U., and Shiraiwa, M.: Chemical exposure-response relationship between air pollutants and reactive oxygen species in the human respiratory tract, *Scientific Reports*, 6, <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep32916>, <http://www.nature.com/articles/srep32916>, 2016.
- Lanzafame, G. M., Srivastava, D., Favez, O., Bandowe, B. a. M., Shahpoury, P., Lammel, G., Bonnaire, N., Alleman, L. Y., Couvidat, F., Bessagnet, B., and Albinet, A.: One-year measurements of secondary organic aerosol (SOA) markers in the Paris region (France): Concentrations, gas/particle partitioning and SOA source apportionment, *The Science of the Total Environment*, p. 143921, 835 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143921>, 2020.
- Lelieveld, J., Evans, J. S., Fnais, M., Giannadaki, D., and Pozzer, A.: The contribution of outdoor air pollution sources to premature mortality on a global scale, *Nature*, 525, 367–371, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature15371>, <http://www.nature.com/articles/nature15371>, 2015.
- Leni, Z., Cassagnes, L. E., Daellenbach, K. R., Haddad, I. E., Vlachou, A., Uzu, G., Prévôt, A. S. H., Jaffrezou, J.-L., Baumlin, N., Salathe, M., Baltensperger, U., Dommen, J., and Geiser, M.: Oxidative stress-induced inflammation in susceptible airways by anthropogenic 840 aerosol, *PLOS ONE*, 15, e0233425, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0233425>, <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0233425>, publisher: Public Library of Science, 2020.
- Li, N., Hao, M., Phalen, R. F., Hinds, W. C., and Nel, A. E.: Particulate air pollutants and asthma: A paradigm for the role of oxidative stress in PM-induced adverse health effects, *Clinical Immunology*, 109, 250–265, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clim.2003.08.006>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1521661603002377>, 2003.
- 845 Li, N., Wang, M., Bramble, L. A., Schmitz, D. A., Schauer, J. J., Sioutas, C., Harkema, J. R., and Nel, A. E.: The Adjuvant Effect of Ambient Particulate Matter Is Closely Reflected by the Particulate Oxidant Potential, *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 117, 1116–1123, <https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.0800319>, <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/doi/10.1289/ehp.0800319>, tex.ids: liningAdjuvantEffectAmbient2009, 2009.
- Liu, Q., Baumgartner, J., Zhang, Y., and Schauer, J. J.: Source apportionment of Beijing air pollution during a severe winter 850 haze event and associated pro-inflammatory responses in lung epithelial cells, *Atmospheric Environment*, 126, 28–35, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.11.031>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231015305380>, 2016.
- Ma, Y., Cheng, Y., Qiu, X., Cao, G., Fang, Y., Wang, J., Zhu, T., Yu, J., and Hu, D.: Sources and oxidative potential of water-soluble humic-like substances (HULIS_{WS}) in fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in Beijing, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 18, 5607–5617, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-5607-2018>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/18/5607/2018/>, 2018.
- 855 Manfrin, A., Nizkorodov, S. A., Malecha, K. T., Getzinger, G. J., McNeill, K., and Borduas-Dedekind, N.: Reactive Oxygen Species Production from Secondary Organic Aerosols: The Importance of Singlet Oxygen, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 53, 8553–8562, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.9b01609>, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.9b01609>, publisher: American Chemical Society, 2019.
- Marconi, M., Sferlazzo, D. M., Becagli, S., Bommarito, C., Calzolari, G., Chiari, M., di Sarra, A., Ghedini, C., Gómez-Amo, J. L., Lucarelli, F., Meloni, D., Monteleone, F., Nava, S., Pace, G., Piacentino, S., Rugi, F., Severi, M., Traversi, R., and Udisti, R.: Saharan dust aerosol over 860 the central Mediterranean Sea: PM₁₀ chemical composition and concentration versus optical columnar measurements, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 14, 2039–2054, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-2039-2014>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/14/2039/2014/>, 2014.
- Mbengue, S., Alleman, L. Y., and Flament, P.: Size-distributed metallic elements in submicronic and ultrafine atmospheric particles from urban and industrial areas in northern France, *Atmospheric Research*, 135–136, 35–47, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2013.08.010>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169809513002366>, 2014.



- 865 McWhinney, R. D., Zhou, S., and Abbatt, J. P. D.: Naphthalene SOA: redox activity and naphthoquinone gas–particle partitioning, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 13, 9731–9744, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-9731-2013>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/13/9731/2013/>, 2013.
- Miersch, T., Czech, H., Hartikainen, A., Ihalainen, M., Orasche, J., Abbaszade, G., Tissari, J., Streibel, T., Jokiniemi, J., Sippula, O., and Zimmermann, R.: Impact of photochemical ageing on Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and oxygenated PAH (Oxy-PAH/OH-PAH) in logwood stove emissions, *Science of The Total Environment*, 686, 382–392, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.05.412>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969719324659>, 2019.
- 870
- Mircea, M., Calori, G., Pirovano, G., and Belis, C. A.: European guide on air pollution source apportionment for particulate matter with source oriented models and their combined use with receptor models, Tech. Rep. EUR 30052 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, https://source-apportionment.jrc.ec.europa.eu/Docu/european_guide_SA_SMs_2019.pdf, iSBN 978-92-76-10698-2, doi:10.2760/470628, JRC119067, 2020.
- 875
- Moldanová, J., Fridell, E., Winnes, H., Holmin-Fridell, S., Boman, J., Jedynska, A., Tishkova, V., Demirdjian, B., Joulie, S., Bladt, H., Ivleva, N. P., and Niessner, R.: Physical and chemical characterisation of PM emissions from two ships operating in European Emission Control Areas, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 6, 3577–3596, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-6-3577-2013>, <https://amt.copernicus.org/articles/6/3577/2013/>, publisher: Copernicus GmbH, 2013.
- 880
- Moreno, T., Querol, X., Alastuey, A., de la Rosa, J., Sánchez de la Campa, A. M., Minguillón, M., Pandolfi, M., González-Castanedo, Y., Monfort, E., and Gibbons, W.: Variations in vanadium, nickel and lanthanoid element concentrations in urban air, *Science of The Total Environment*, 408, 4569–4579, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2010.06.016>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0048969710006212>, 2010.
- Ntziachristos, L., Froines, J. R., Cho, A. K., and Sioutas, C.: Relationship between redox activity and chemical speciation of size-fractionated particulate matter, *Particle and Fibre Toxicology*, 4, 5, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-8977-4-5>, <http://particleandfibretoxicology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1743-8977-4-5>, 2007.
- 885
- Paatero, P.: The Multilinear Engine: A Table-Driven, Least Squares Program for Solving Multilinear Problems, including the n-Way Parallel Factor Analysis Model, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 8, 854, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1390831>, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1390831>, 1999.
- 890
- Paatero, P. and Tapper, U.: Positive matrix factorization: A non-negative factor model with optimal utilization of error estimates of data values, *Environmetrics*, 5, 111–126, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/env.3170050203/full>, 1994.
- Paraskevopoulou, D., Bougiatioti, A., Stavroulas, I., Fang, T., Lianou, M., Liakakou, E., Gerasopoulos, E., Weber, R. J., Nenes, A., and Mihalopoulos, N.: Yearlong variability of oxidative potential of particulate matter in an urban Mediterranean environment, *Atmospheric Environment*, 206, 183–196, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.02.027>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231019301190>, 2019.
- 895
- Park, M., Joo, H. S., Lee, K., Jang, M., Kim, S. D., Kim, I., Borlaza, L. J. S., Lim, H., Shin, H., Chung, K. H., Choi, Y.-H., Park, S. G., Bae, M.-S., Lee, J., Song, H., and Park, K.: Differential toxicities of fine particulate matters from various sources, *Scientific Reports*, 8, 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-35398-0>, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-35398-0>, 2018.
- Pernigotti, D. and Belis, C. A.: DeltaSA tool for source apportionment benchmarking, description and sensitivity analysis, *Atmospheric Environment*, 180, 138–148, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.02.046>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231018301316>, 2018.
- 900



- Pernigotti, D., Belis, C. A., and Spanò, L.: SPECIEUROPE: The European data base for PM source profiles, *Atmospheric Pollution Research*, 7, 307–314, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apr.2015.10.007>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1309104215000641>, 2016.
- 905 Perrone, M. G., Zhou, J., Malandrino, M., Sangiorgi, G., Rizzi, C., Ferrero, L., Dommen, J., and Bolzacchini, E.: PM chemical composition and oxidative potential of the soluble fraction of particles at two sites in the urban area of Milan, Northern Italy, *Atmospheric Environment*, 128, 104–113, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.12.040>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S135223101530618X>, tex.ids: perronePMChemicalComposition2016, 2016.
- Perrone, M. R., Bertoli, I., Romano, S., Russo, M., Rispoli, G., and Pietrogrande, M. C.: PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ oxidative potential at a Central Mediterranean Site: Contrasts between dithiothreitol- and ascorbic acid-measured values in relation with particle size and chemical
910 composition, *Atmospheric Environment*, 210, 143–155, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.04.047>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231019302687>, 2019.
- Petit, J.-E., Favez, O., Sciare, J., Canonaco, F., Croteau, P., Močnik, G., Jayne, J., Worsnop, D., and Leoz-Garziandia, E.: Submicron aerosol source apportionment of wintertime pollution in Paris, France by double positive matrix factorization (PMF²) using an aerosol chemical speciation monitor (ACSM) and a multi-wavelength Aethalometer, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 14, 13 773–13 787,
915 <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-13773-2014>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/14/13773/2014/>, 2014.
- Petit, J.-E., Pallarès, C., Favez, O., Alleman, L. Y., Bonnaire, N., and Rivière, E.: Sources and Geographical Origins of PM₁₀ in Metz (France) Using Oxalate as a Marker of Secondary Organic Aerosols by Positive Matrix Factorization Analysis, *Atmosphere*, 10, 370, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10070370>, <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/10/7/370>, 2019.
- Pietrogrande, M. C., Perrone, M. R., Manarini, F., Romano, S., Udisti, R., and Becagli, S.: PM₁₀ oxidative potential at a Central
920 Mediterranean Site: Association with chemical composition and meteorological parameters, *Atmospheric Environment*, 188, 97–111, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.06.013>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231018303960>, 2018.
- Piot, C., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Cozic, J., Pissot, N., El Haddad, I., Marchand, N., and Besombes, J.-L.: Quantification of levoglucosan and its isomers by High Performance Liquid Chromatography – Electrospray Ionization tandem Mass Spectrometry and its applications to atmospheric and soil samples, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 5, 141–148, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-5-141-2012>, <https://www.atmos-meas-tech.net/5/141/2012/>, 2012.
925
- Ringuet, J., Albinet, A., Leoz-Garziandia, E., Budzinski, H., and Villenave, E.: Diurnal/nocturnal concentrations and sources of particulate-bound PAHs, OPAHs and NPAHs at traffic and suburban sites in the region of Paris (France), *Science of The Total Environment*, 437, 297–305, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2012.07.072>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969712010170>, 2012a.
- Ringuet, J., Leoz-Garziandia, E., Budzinski, H., Villenave, E., and Albinet, A.: Particle size distribution of nitrated and oxygenated
930 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (NPAHs and OPAHs) on traffic and suburban sites of a European megacity: Paris (France), *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 12, 8877–8887, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-12-8877-2012>, <https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/12/8877/2012/acp-12-8877-2012.html>, publisher: Copernicus GmbH, 2012b.
- Salameh, D., Detournay, A., Pey, J., Pérez, N., Liguori, F., Saraga, D., Bove, M. C., Brotto, P., Cassola, F., Massabò, D., Latella, A., Pillon, S., Formenton, G., Patti, S., Armengaud, A., Piga, D., Jaffrezo, J. L., Bartzis, J., Tolis, E., Prati, P., Querol, X., Wortham, H., and
935 Marchand, N.: PM_{2.5} chemical composition in five European Mediterranean cities: A 1-year study, *Atmospheric Research*, 155, 102–117, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2014.12.001>, <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0169809514004281>, 2015.
- Salameh, D., Pey, J., Bozzetti, C., El Haddad, I., Detournay, A., Sylvestre, A., Canonaco, F., Armengaud, A., Piga, D., Robin, D., Prevot, A. S. H., Jaffrezo, J. L., Wortham, H., and Marchand, N.: Sources of PM_{2.5} at an urban-industrial Mediterranean



- city, Marseille (France): Application of the ME-2 solver to inorganic and organic markers, *Atmospheric Research*, 214, 263–274, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2018.08.005>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169809518302382>, 2018.
- 940 Saleh, Y., Antherieu, S., Dusautoir, R., Y. Alleman, L., Sotty, J., De Sousa, C., Platel, A., Perdrix, E., Riffault, V., Fronval, I., Nesslany, F., Canivet, L., Garçon, G., and Lo-Guidice, J.-M.: Exposure to Atmospheric Ultrafine Particles Induces Severe Lung Inflammatory Response and Tissue Remodeling in Mice, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16, 1210, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16071210>, <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/16/7/1210>, 2019.
- 945 Samaké, A., Uzu, G., Martins, J. M., Calas, A., Vince, E., Parat, S., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: The unexpected role of bioaerosols in the Oxidative Potential of PM, *Scientific Reports*, 7, 10 978, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-11178-0>, <http://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-11178-0>, tex.ids: samakeUnexpectedRoleBioaerosols2017, samakeUnexpectedRoleBioaerosols2017b, 2017.
- Samaké, A., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Favez, O., Weber, S., Jacob, V., Albinet, A., Riffault, V., Perdrix, E., Waked, A., Golly, B., Salameh, D., Chevrier, F., Oliveira, D. M., Bonnaire, N., Besombes, J.-L., Martins, J. M. F., Conil, S., Guillaud, G., Mesbah, B., Rocq, B., Robic, P.-Y., Hulin, A., Meur, S. L., Descheemaeker, M., Chretien, E., Marchand, N., and Uzu, G.: Polyols and glucose particulate species as tracers of primary biogenic organic aerosols at 28 French sites, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 3357–3374, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-3357-2019>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/19/3357/2019/>, tex.ids: samakePolyolsGlucoseParticulate2018, 2019a.
- 950 Samaké, A., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Favez, O., Weber, S., Jacob, V., Canete, T., Albinet, A., Charron, A., Riffault, V., Perdrix, E., Waked, A., Golly, B., Salameh, D., Chevrier, F., Oliveira, D. M., Besombes, J.-L., Martins, J. M. F., Bonnaire, N., Conil, S., Guillaud, G., Mesbah, B., Rocq, B., Robic, P.-Y., Hulin, A., Meur, S. L., Descheemaeker, M., Chretien, E., Marchand, N., and Uzu, G.: Arabitol, mannitol, and glucose as tracers of primary biogenic organic aerosol: the influence of environmental factors on ambient air concentrations and spatial distribution over France, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 11 013–11 030, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-11013-2019>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/19/11013/2019/>, 2019b.
- 955 Sauvain, J.-J., Deslarzes, S., and Riediker, M.: Nanoparticle reactivity toward dithiothreitol, *Nanotoxicology*, 2, 121–129, <https://doi.org/10.1080/17435390802245716>, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17435390802245716>, 2008.
- 960 Seabold, S. and Perktold, J.: Statsmodels: Econometric and statistical modeling with python, in: Proceedings of the 9th Python in Science Conference, vol. 57, p. 61, https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Josef_Perktold/publication/264891066_Statsmodels_Econometric_and_Statistical_Modeling_with_Python/links/5667ca9308ae34c89a0261a8/Statsmodels-Econometric-and-Statistical-Modeling-with-Python.pdf, 2010.
- 965 Simon, H., Beck, L., Bhave, P. V., Divita, F., Hsu, Y., Luecken, D., Mobley, J. D., Pouliot, G. A., Reff, A., Sarwar, G., and Strum, M.: The development and uses of EPA’s SPECIATE database, *Atmospheric Pollution Research*, 1, 196–206, <https://doi.org/10.5094/APR.2010.026>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1309104215305250>, 2010.
- 970 Srivastava, D., Tomaz, S., Favez, O., Lanzafame, G. M., Golly, B., Besombes, J.-L., Alleman, L. Y., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Jacob, V., Perraudin, E., Villenave, E., and Albinet, A.: Speciation of organic fraction does matter for source apportionment. Part 1: A one-year campaign in Grenoble (France), *Science of The Total Environment*, 624, 1598–1611, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.12.135>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0048969717335593>, 2018.
- 975 Srivastava, D., Favez, O., Petit, J.-E., Zhang, Y., Sofowote, U. M., Hopke, P. K., Bonnaire, N., Perraudin, E., Gros, V., Villenave, E., and Albinet, A.: Speciation of organic fractions does matter for aerosol source apportionment. Part 3: Combining off-line and on-line measurements, *Science of The Total Environment*, 690, 944–955, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.06.378>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969719329511>, 2019.



- Steenhof, M., Gosens, I., Strak, M., Godri, K. J., Hoek, G., Cassee, F. R., Mudway, I. S., Kelly, F. J., Harrison, R. M., Lebret, E., Brunekreef, B., Janssen, N. A., and Pieters, R. H.: In vitro toxicity of particulate matter (PM) collected at different sites in the Netherlands is associated with PM composition, size fraction and oxidative potential - the RAPTES project, *Particle and Fibre Toxicology*, 8, 26, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-8977-8-26>, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-8977-8-26>, tex.ids: steenhofVitroToxicityParticulate2011, steenhofVitroToxicityParticulate2011b, 2011.
- 980 Strak, M., Janssen, N., Beelen, R., Schmitz, O., Karssenber, D., Houthuijs, D., van den Brink, C., Dijst, M., Brunekreef, B., and Hoek, G.: Associations between lifestyle and air pollution exposure: Potential for confounding in large administrative data cohorts, *Environmental Research*, 156, 364–373, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2017.03.050>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0013935116306612>, 2017a.
- 985 Strak, M., Janssen, N., Beelen, R., Schmitz, O., Vaartjes, I., Karssenber, D., van den Brink, C., Bots, M. L., Dijst, M., Brunekreef, B., and Hoek, G.: Long-term exposure to particulate matter, NO₂ and the oxidative potential of particulates and diabetes prevalence in a large national health survey, *Environment International*, 108, 228–236, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2017.08.017>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016041201730452X>, 2017b.
- Tomaz, S., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Favez, O., Perraudin, E., Villenave, E., and Albinet, A.: Sources and atmospheric chemistry of oxy- and nitro-PAHs in the ambient air of Grenoble (France), *Atmospheric Environment*, 161, 144–154, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2017.04.042>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231017302868>, 2017.
- 990 Tuet, W. Y., Chen, Y., Fok, S., Gao, D., Weber, R. J., Champion, J. A., and Ng, N. L.: Chemical and cellular oxidant production induced by naphthalene secondary organic aerosol (SOA): effect of redox-active metals and photochemical aging, *Scientific Reports*, 7, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-15071-8>, <http://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-15071-8>, 2017a.
- 995 Tuet, W. Y., Chen, Y., Xu, L., Fok, S., Gao, D., Weber, R. J., and Ng, N. L.: Chemical oxidative potential of secondary organic aerosol (SOA) generated from the photooxidation of biogenic and anthropogenic volatile organic compounds, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 17, 839–853, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-839-2017>, <https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/17/839/2017/>, publisher: Copernicus GmbH, 2017b.
- Tuet, W. Y., Liu, F., de Oliveira Alves, N., Fok, S., Artaxo, P., Vasconcellos, P., Champion, J. A., and Ng, N. L.: Chemical Oxidative Potential and Cellular Oxidative Stress from Open Biomass Burning Aerosol, *Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, 6, 126–132, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.estlett.9b00060>, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.estlett.9b00060>, 2019.
- 1000 US EPA: Positive Matrix Factorization Model for environmental data analyses, <https://www.epa.gov/air-research/positive-matrix-factorization-model-environmental-data-analyses>, 2017.
- Verlhac, S., Favez, O., and Albinet, A.: Comparaison inter laboratoires organisée pour les laboratoires européens impliqués dans l'analyse du lévoglucosan et de ses isomères | LCSQA, Tech. rep., LCSQA, <https://www.lcsqa.org/fr/rapport/2013/ineris/comparaison-inter-laboratoires-organisee-laboratoires-europeens-impliques-analys>, 2013.
- 1005 Verma, V., Ning, Z., Cho, A. K., Schauer, J. J., Shafer, M. M., and Sioutas, C.: Redox activity of urban quasi-ultrafine particles from primary and secondary sources, *Atmospheric Environment*, 43, 6360–6368, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2009.09.019>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231009007857>, 2009.
- 1010 Verma, V., Fang, T., Guo, H., King, L., Bates, J. T., Peltier, R. E., Edgerton, E., Russell, A. G., and Weber, R. J.: Reactive oxygen species associated with water-soluble PM_{2.5} in the southeastern United States: spatiotemporal trends and source apportionment., *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 14, 12915–12930, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-12915-2014>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/14/12915/2014/>, 2014.



- 1015 Verma, V., Fang, T., Xu, L., Peltier, R. E., Russell, A. G., Ng, N. L., and Weber, R. J.: Organic Aerosols Associated with the Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) by Water-Soluble PM_{2.5}, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 49, 4646–4656, <https://doi.org/10.1021/es505577w>, <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/es505577w>, 2015a.
- 1020 Verma, V., Wang, Y., El-Afifi, R., Fang, T., Rowland, J., Russell, A. G., and Weber, R. J.: Fractionating ambient humic-like substances (HULIS) for their reactive oxygen species activity – Assessing the importance of quinones and atmospheric aging, *Atmospheric Environment*, 120, 351–359, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.09.010>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1352231015303526>, 2015b.
- Vlachou, A., Daellenbach, K. R., Bozzetti, C., Chazeanu, B., Salazar, G. A., Szidat, S., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Hueglin, C., Baltensperger, U., Haddad, I. E., and Prévôt, A. S. H.: Advanced source apportionment of carbonaceous aerosols by coupling offline AMS and radiocarbon size-segregated measurements over a nearly 2-year period, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 18, 6187–6206, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-6187-2018>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/18/6187/2018/>, 2018.
- 1025 Vlachou, A., Tobler, A., Lamkaddam, H., Canonaco, F., Daellenbach, K. R., Jaffrezo, J.-L., Minguillón, M. C., Maasikmets, M., Teinemaa, E., Baltensperger, U., Haddad, I. E., and Prévôt, A. S. H.: Development of a versatile source apportionment analysis based on positive matrix factorization: a case study of the seasonal variation of organic aerosol sources in Estonia, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 7279–7295, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-7279-2019>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/19/7279/2019/>, 2019.
- 1030 Wagstrom, K. M., Pandis, S. N., Yarwood, G., Wilson, G. M., and Morris, R. E.: Development and application of a computationally efficient particulate matter apportionment algorithm in a three-dimensional chemical transport model, *Atmospheric Environment*, 42, 5650–5659, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2008.03.012>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231008002537>, 2008.
- 1035 Waked, A., Favez, O., Alleman, L. Y., Piot, C., Petit, J.-E., Delaunay, T., Verlinden, E., Golly, B., Besombes, J.-L., Jaffrezo, J.-L., and Leoz-Garziandia, E.: Source apportionment of PM₁₀ in a north-western Europe regional urban background site (Lens, France) using positive matrix factorization and including primary biogenic emissions, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 14, 3325–3346, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-3325-2014>, <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/14/3325/2014/>, 2014.
- Wang, J., Jiang, H., Jiang, H., Mo, Y., Geng, X., Li, J., Mao, S., Bualert, S., Ma, S., Li, J., and Zhang, G.: Source apportionment of water-soluble oxidative potential in ambient total suspended particulate from Bangkok: Biomass burning versus fossil fuel combustion, *Atmospheric Environment*, 235, 117 624, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2020.117624>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231020303587>, 2020.
- 1040 Wang, Z., Chien, C.-J., and Tonnesen, G. S.: Development of a tagged species source apportionment algorithm to characterize three-dimensional transport and transformation of precursors and secondary pollutants, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 114, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2008JD010846>, <http://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1029/2008JD010846>, 2009.
- Waskom, M. and the seaborn development team: mwaskom/seaborn, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.592845>, 2020.
- 1045 Weber, S., Uzu, G., Calas, A., Chevrier, F., Besombes, J.-L., Charron, A., Salameh, D., Ježek, I., Močnik, G., and Jaffrezo, J.-L.: An apportionment method for the oxidative potential of atmospheric particulate matter sources: application to a one-year study in Chamonix, France, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 18, 9617–9629, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-9617-2018>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/18/9617/2018/>, [tex.ids: weberApportionmentMethodOxidative2018](https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/18/9617/2018/), 2018.
- 1050 Weber, S., Salameh, D., Albinet, A., Alleman, L. Y., Waked, A., Besombes, J.-L., Jacob, V., Guillaud, G., Mesbah, B., Rocq, B., Hulin, A., Dominik-Sègue, M., Chrétien, E., Jaffrezo, J.-L., and Favez, O.: Comparison of PM₁₀ Sources Profiles at 15 French Sites Using a Harmonized Constrained Positive Matrix Factorization Approach, *Atmosphere*, 10, 310, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10060310>, <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/10/6/310>, 2019.



- 1055 Weichenthal, S., Crouse, D. L., Pinault, L., Godri-Pollitt, K., Lavigne, E., Evans, G., van Donkelaar, A., Martin, R. V., and Burnett, R. T.: Oxidative burden of fine particulate air pollution and risk of cause-specific mortality in the Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort (CanCHEC), *Environmental Research*, 146, 92–99, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2015.12.013>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0013935115301742>, 2016.
- World Health Organization: Ambient air pollution: A global assessment of exposure and burden of disease, Tech. rep., World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/250141>, 2016.
- 1060 Yang, A., Janssen, N. A. H., Brunekreef, B., Cassee, F. R., Hoek, G., and Gehring, U.: Children’s respiratory health and oxidative potential of PM_{2.5}: the PIAMA birth cohort study, *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 73, 154–160, <https://doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2015-103175>, <http://oem.bmj.com/lookup/doi/10.1136/oemed-2015-103175>, tex.ids: yangChildrenRespiratoryHealth2016, 2016.
- Yttri, K. E., Schnelle-Kreis, J., Maenhaut, W., Abbaszade, G., Alves, C., Bjerke, A., Bonnier, N., Bossi, R., Claeys, M., Dye, C., Evtyugina, M., García-Gacio, D., Hillamo, R., Hoffer, A., Hyder, M., Iinuma, Y., Jaffrezzo, J.-L., Kasper-Giebl, A., Kiss, G., López-Mahia, P. L., Pio, C., Piot, C., Ramirez-Santa-Cruz, C., Sciare, J., Teinilä, K., Vermeylen, R., Vicente, A., and Zimmermann, R.: An intercomparison study of analytical methods used for quantification of levoglucosan in ambient aerosol filter samples, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 8, 125–147, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-8-125-2015>, <https://amt.copernicus.org/articles/8/125/2015/>, publisher: Copernicus GmbH, 2015.
- 1065 Zhang, X., Staimer, N., Gillen, D. L., Tjoa, T., Schauer, J. J., Shafer, M. M., Hasheminassab, S., Pakbin, P., Vaziri, N. D., Sioutas, C., and Delfino, R. J.: Associations of oxidative stress and inflammatory biomarkers with chemically-characterized air pollutant exposures in an elderly cohort, *Environmental Research*, 150, 306–319, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2016.06.019>, <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0013935116302547>, tex.ids: zhangAssociationsOxidativeStress2016, 2016.
- 1070 Zhang, Y., Favez, O., Petit, J.-E., Canonaco, F., Truong, F., Bonnaire, N., Crenn, V., Amodeo, T., Prévôt, A. S. H., Sciare, J., Gros, V., and Albinet, A.: Six-year source apportionment of submicron organic aerosols from near-continuous highly time-resolved measurements at SIRTa (Paris area, France), *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 14 755–14 776, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-14755-2019>, <https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/19/14755/2019/>, publisher: Copernicus GmbH, 2019.
- 1075 Zhou, J., Elser, M., Huang, R.-J., Krapf, M., Fröhlich, R., Bhattu, D., Stefanelli, G., Zotter, P., Bruns, E. A., Pieber, S. M., Ni, H., Wang, Q., Wang, Y., Zhou, Y., Chen, C., Xiao, M., Slowik, J. G., Brown, S., Cassagnes, L.-E., Daellenbach, K. R., Nussbaumer, T., Geiser, M., Prévôt, A. S. H., El-Haddad, I., Cao, J., Baltensperger, U., and Dommen, J.: Predominance of secondary organic aerosol to particle-bound reactive oxygen species activity in fine ambient aerosol, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 14 703–14 720, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-14703-2019>, <https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/19/14703/2019/>, 2019.