

Ubiquity and dominance of oxygenated species in organic aerosols in anthropogenically-influenced Northern Hemisphere midlatitudes

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[1] Organic aerosol (OA) data acquired by the Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (AMS) in 37 field campaigns were deconvolved into hydrocarbon-like OA (HOA) and several types of oxygenated OA (OOA) components. HOA has been linked to primary combustion emissions (mainly from fossil fuel) and other primary sources such as meat cooking. OOA is ubiquitous in various atmospheric environments, on average accounting for 64%, 83% and 95% of the total OA in urban, urban downwind, and rural/remote sites, respectively. A case study analysis of a rural site shows that the OOA concentration is much greater than the advected HOA, indicating that HOA oxidation is not an important source of OOA, and that OOA increases are mainly due to SOA. Most global models lack an explicit representation of SOA which may lead to significant biases in the magnitude, spatial and temporal distributions of OA, and in aerosol hygroscopic properties. **Citation:** Zhang, Q., et al. (2007), Ubiquity and dominance of oxygenated species in organic aerosols in anthropogenically-influenced Northern Hemisphere midlatitudes, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **34**, L13801, doi:10.1029/2007GL029979.

1. Introduction

[2] Submicron aerosols have important effects on regional to global climate, visibility, human health, and ecological integrity. Organic species represent a significant and sometimes major (20–90%) mass fraction of the submicron aerosol [Kanakidou et al., 2005]. Quantification and characterization of the sources and properties of submicron

organic aerosols (OA) have been hampered by analytical difficulties [Turpin et al., 2000; Kanakidou et al., 2005], in particular the discrepancies between different thermal-optical organic carbon (OC) quantification and artifact removal techniques, and the minor fraction (~10%) of the OA mass that can typically be speciated by conventional techniques such as GC-MS [e.g., Schauer et al., 1996]. Several new methods can be used to gain quantitative data on the types of OA present [Fuzzi et al., 2001; Russell, 2003; Zhang et al., 2005a, 2005b]. The review by Kanakidou et al. [2005] outlined the homogenization of OA observations and the improvement of the characterization of OA composition and aging as two major research priorities.

[3] Recent results have shown that secondary organic aerosols (SOA), formed by chemical transformation and condensation of volatile and semivolatile species, are underestimated by an order of magnitude or more by current models when applied in and downwind of urban areas/polluted regions [Volkamer et al., 2006, and references therein]. Updated budgets of organic species in the atmosphere also suggest underestimation of SOA [Goldstein and Galbally, 2007]. Also primary organic aerosol (POA) formed by fossil fuel combustion can be overestimated by the elemental carbon (EC) tracer data analysis technique due to the difficulty of estimating a representative OC/EC ratio for primary emissions from ambient measurements [Zhang et al., 2005a]. Most of these recent findings have resulted from the application of the Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (AMS) [Jayne et al., 2000; Jimenez et al., 2003; Allan et al., 2004] that can determine quantitatively OA with high time and size resolution. The custom principal component analysis (CPCA) technique developed by Zhang et al. [2005a, 2005b] has enabled the separate quantification of

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several types of OA from AMS mass spectra into hydrocarbon-like organic aerosol (HOA), which in urban areas shows correspondence with fossil fuel POA and potentially include other primary sources such as meat cooking, and oxygenated organic aerosol (OOA).

[4] In several ambient case studies OOA has shown direct correspondence with SOA [Zhang *et al.*, 2005a; de Gouw *et al.*, 2005; Volkamer *et al.*, 2006; Takegawa *et al.*, 2006; Johnson *et al.*, 2006] although in some cases OOA may also include contributions from biomass burning OA (BBOA) [Salcedo *et al.*, 2006; M. R. Canagaratna *et al.*, Identification of organic aerosol sources in Houston during the TEXAQS 2000 air quality study, manuscript in preparation, 2007, hereinafter referred to as Canagaratna *et al.*, manuscript in preparation, 2007]. SOA produced in the laboratory has resulted in a range of OOA spectra [Bahreini *et al.*, 2005; Alfara *et al.*, 2006], but recent results with SOA formed from diluted diesel exhaust yield a spectrum very similar to the most common ambient OOA [Robinson *et al.*, 2007]. OOA was also found to strongly correlate with water-soluble OC in Tokyo [Kondo *et al.*, 2007], which had been linked to SOA in a previous study [Sullivan *et al.*, 2004]. Lanz *et al.* [2007] have recently applied the positive matrix factorization (PMF) model to an urban dataset in Zurich, Switzerland, and concluded that two types of OOA contribute about 2/3 of the submicron OA mass, with the rest accounted by primary sources (mainly combustion and cooking).

[5] In this paper we apply an expanded version of the CPCA—a multiple component analysis (MCA) technique—to 37 multiple week-long datasets obtained during different seasons at surface sites in 11 urban areas, 5 regions downwind of urban areas, and 11 rural/remote locations in the Northern Hemisphere midlatitudes. The MCA method, which uses a different algorithm to solve the same mathematical problem as the PMF technique applied by Lanz *et al.* [2007], derives multiple components, including several OOA components that show different fragmentation patterns and oxygen to carbon ratios in their mass spectra. The MCA results are in general agreement with results from PMF [Ulbrich *et al.*, 2006; Canagaratna *et al.*, manuscript in preparation, 2007]. We interpret the results in terms of the importance of different sources and processes for the organic aerosol in these regions, and compare to the representation of OA in current global models.

2. Methods

[6] The AMS and its quantification of OA have been described in detail elsewhere [Canagaratna *et al.*, 2007, and references therein]. The list of locations, times, and previous publications (almost all reporting only total OA, and not HOA/OOA) for each of these studies are given in Figure 1 and in the auxiliary material.¹ OA spectra were analyzed with the MCA method, modified from that of Zhang *et al.* [2005b] to allow the identification of more than two components [Zhang *et al.*, 2006]. The time series of mass concentrations and the mass spectra of the components were obtained and classified as HOA, several types of OOA, and

some other small components. Urban areas typically produce a very sharp contrast in time and size distribution between HOA and OOA, due to the more local nature of HOA and more regional nature of OOA, and to the differences in the diurnal cycles of these components [Zhang *et al.*, 2005a; Volkamer *et al.*, 2006].

[7] At almost all urban downwind and rural/remote sites, and in some urban locations, more than one type of OOA component is observed. We frequently identified a highly oxygenated OOA component that has a mass spectrum resembling that of fulvic acid (a model compound that has previously been proposed as representative for highly processed/oxidized organics present in the environment, sometimes known as humic-like substances [Fuzzi *et al.*, 2001]), and a less oxygenated component whose spectrum is dominated by ions that are mainly associated with carbonyls and alcohols. The highly oxygenated OOA component is more prevalent at downwind sites influenced by urban transport, while the less oxygenated shows correlation to biogenic chamber OA at some locations. In a few of the datasets shown here, e.g., Houston (Canagaratna *et al.*, manuscript in preparation, 2007) and Mexico City [Salcedo *et al.*, 2006], biomass burning events account for a significant fraction of the total OOA. Biomass burning aerosols are estimated to make a major contribution to OA globally, although with a larger contribution further south from the midlatitude region covered here [Kanakidou *et al.*, 2005]. Their effect at a specific ground site tends to be highly episodic depending on the proximity and intensity of major fires, and they can often be readily identified by tracers such as gas-phase acetonitrile and particle-phase levoglucosan and K^+ (e.g., Canagaratna *et al.*, manuscript in preparation, 2007).

[8] The detailed quantitative apportionment of the various types of OOA to their sources using AMS spectra is a topic of intense current research. For clarity, here all of the OOA components are grouped together. In addition, typically only one HOA component was identified in each study, except for one case (TORCH I) where two HOA factors were extracted and grouped together. The mass spectra of three most representative OOA components are presented in the supporting material. Note that the total concentrations of the OOA components are robust and independent to the exact multiple component analysis method used [e.g., Ulbrich *et al.*, 2006; Canagaratna *et al.*, manuscript in preparation, 2007].

3. Results and Discussion

[9] OA comprises a major fraction (18–70%; average = 45%) of the non-refractory submicron particle mass at the various locations studied here (Figure 1), while sulfate (10–67%; avg = 32%), nitrate (1.2–28%; avg = 10%), ammonium (6.9–19%; avg = 13%) and chloride (<D.L.-4.8%; avg = 0.6%) account for the rest of the particle mass. Figure 2 shows the results of the MCA analysis. Note that fewer datasets were collected during winter (see Table S1 in the auxiliary material), and a few (e.g., Beijing and Mexico City) were acquired in highly polluted megacities. The OA (= HOA + OOA) concentrations in Beijing and Mexico City are approximately ~4–5 times higher than the average OA concentration of the other 9 cities.

¹Auxiliary material data sets are available at <ftp://ftp.agu.org/apend/gl/2007gl029979>. Other auxiliary material files are in the HTML.

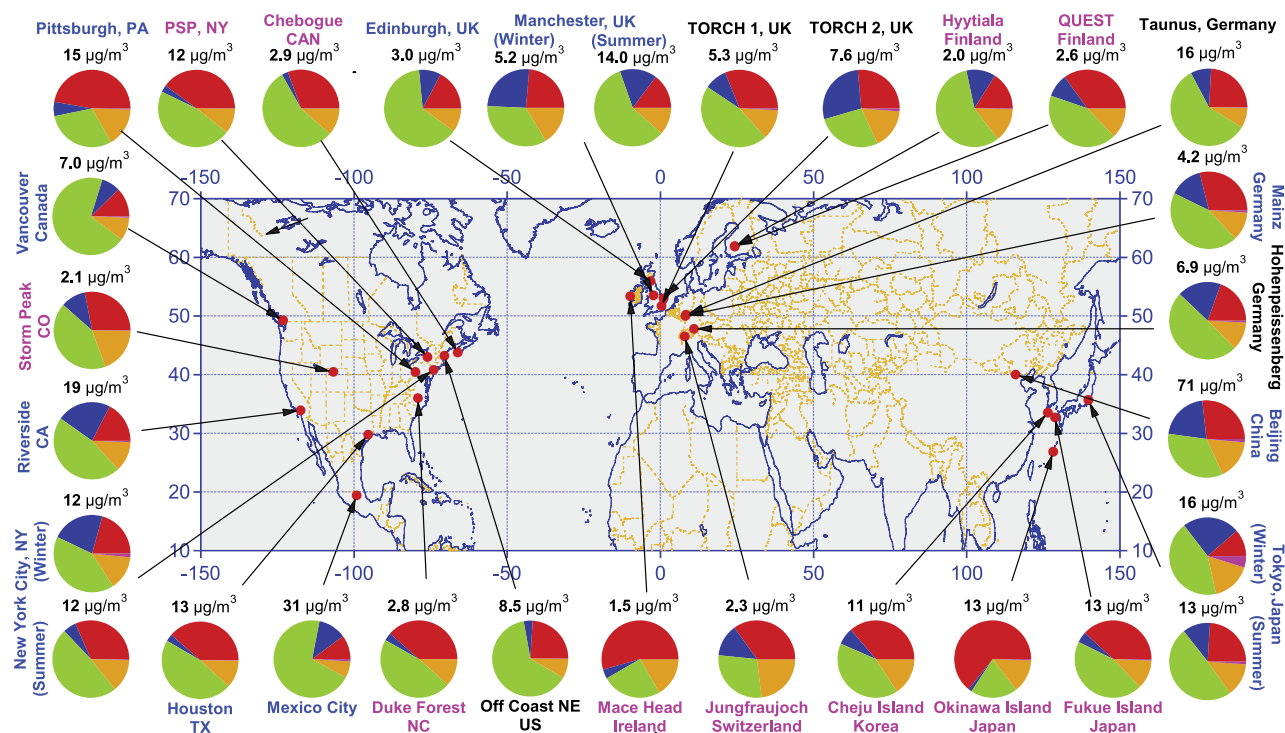


Figure 1. Location of the AMS datasets analyzed here (data shown in Table S1 in the auxiliary material). Colors for the study labels indicate the type of sampling location: urban areas (blue), <100 miles downwind of major cities (black), and rural/remote areas >100 miles downwind (pink). Pie charts show the average mass concentration and chemical composition: organics (green), sulfate (red), nitrate (blue), ammonium (orange), and chloride (purple), of NR-PM₁.

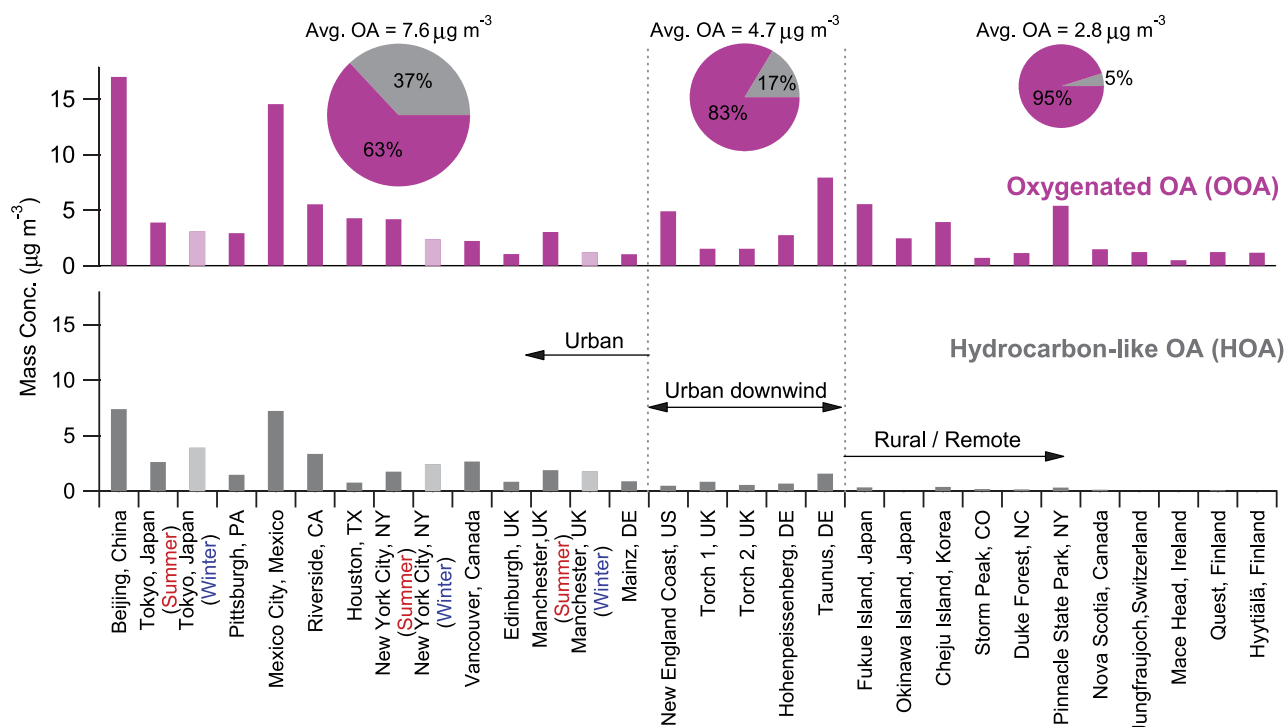


Figure 2. Average mass concentrations of HOA and total OOA (sum of several OOA types) at sites in the Northern Hemisphere (data shown in Table S1 in the auxiliary material). The winter data of the three urban winter/summer pairs are placed to the right of the summer data and are shown in a lighter shade. Within each category, sites are ordered from left to right as Asia, North America, and Europe. Areas of the pie charts are scaled by the average concentrations of total organics (HOA + OOA).

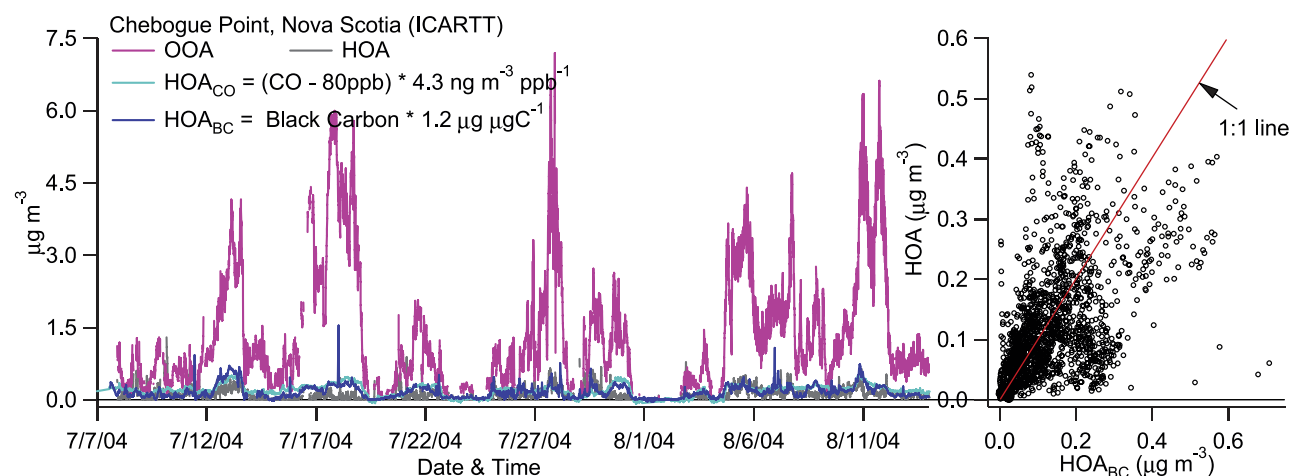


Figure 3. Time series of the mass concentrations of HOA and total OOA at Chebogue Point, Nova Scotia, in summer 2004 during ICARTT. Also shown are the time series of HOA estimated based on the average emission ratios of HOA/CO ($4.3 \text{ ng m}^{-3} \text{ ppb}^{-1}$) and HOA/BC ($1.2 \text{ } \mu\text{g } \mu\text{gC}^{-1}$) determined in the northeast U.S. [Zhang *et al.*, 2005a] and the scatter plot of HOA vs. HOA_{BC} .

[10] Several patterns regarding HOA and OOA distributions appear in Figure 2: (1) the average mass concentrations of OOA are generally of the same order in urban, downwind, and rural/remote areas; (2) urban OOA concentrations are highest in two polluted and photochemically active megacities (Beijing and Mexico City); (3) the fraction of OOA is comparable to but higher than that of HOA in the majority of urban areas studied; (4) the urban downwind and especially rural/remote locations are almost completely dominated by OOA; (5) HOA levels are similar in all the cities studied, except in Mexico City and Beijing; and (6) the HOA concentrations are lower in urban downwind and very small in rural/remote areas. In general, cities act as sources of HOA that quickly loses importance downwind, while OOA maintains similar or higher levels in the urban and downwind regions and its contribution to total OA generally increases further downwind.

[11] The results of the MCA analysis for winter/summer city pairs are highlighted in Figure 2 using a lighter shade for the winter data. In all three cities, OOA is larger in the summer, which is consistent with increased emissions of SOA precursors and enhanced SOA formation rates by increased solar radiation. Conversely, HOA is larger in the winter, which is consistent with increased emissions from heating, reduced HOA evaporation, and reduced dilution in winter, due to the relatively suppressed vertical mixing associated with lower surface temperatures.

[12] The possible sources for the OOA observed in these studies include SOA (from either anthropogenic or biogenic precursors), the oxidation of HOA, and/or BBOA. The relatively low variability in OOA levels across our studies and analyses based on BB tracers (e.g., AMS m/z 60, acetonitrile, and potassium) are consistent with the conclusion that biomass burning events, which are usually episodic, are not a major contributor to OOA in most of the studies presented here, although they do play an important role in Mexico City [Salcedo *et al.*, 2006] and Houston (Canagaratna *et al.*, manuscript in preparation, 2007) during some time periods. There is strong evidence linking OOA to SOA for many of the studies summarized here in or

downwind of urban areas: Pittsburgh [Zhang *et al.*, 2005a], Mexico City [Volkamer *et al.*, 2006], Tokyo [Takegawa *et al.*, 2006], downwind of London [Johnson *et al.*, 2006], and downwind of the US East Coast [de Gouw *et al.*, 2005]. Other studies have also found a large contribution of SOA in the free troposphere downwind of East Asia [Heald *et al.*, 2005] where the OA was completely dominated by OOA [Bahreini *et al.*, 2003], which suggest that SOA is also an important contributor to the OOA observed in the AMS studies presented here over the western Pacific Ocean.

[13] An important observation is the very limited importance of urban/fossil fuel combustion HOA as a contributor to organic aerosol mass on regional scales. Although POA compounds can be oxidized in the particle-phase [e.g., Morris *et al.*, 2002] and could in principle become OOA, the time scale of this oxidation is at least several days [Schauer *et al.*, 1996; Molina *et al.*, 2004; Zhang *et al.*, 2005a; Volkamer *et al.*, 2006]. However, the lack of a significant contribution of HOA to urban downwind and rural/remote locations can be largely explained by atmospheric dilution of relatively high urban concentrations of HOA, which occur over a small footprint, into an OOA-dominated regional environment with a much larger atmospheric volume.

[14] Figure 3 supports this point using data collected at the Chebogue Point, Nova Scotia field site during the 2004 ICARTT campaign, where BBOA is known to make a minor contribution based on low acetonitrile [Holzinger *et al.*, 2007]. The concentration of HOA derived from the MCA analysis is similar to or smaller than the POA that would be predicted using either CO or black carbon (BC) as tracers. The Pearson's R between HOA and BC is ~ 0.5 . Lower measured than predicted HOA during some periods indicates partial oxidation of this component and/or possibly additional evaporation of HOA upon dilution, although some of the deviations may be due to the difficulty of precisely retrieving a small fraction of HOA from spectra dominated by much larger fractions of OOA. Nevertheless, oxygenated OA accounts for almost all of the total OA

(average = 91%; Figure 2 and Table S2) and is much larger than the measured HOA or predicted POA, consistent with a previous study in this area [de Gouw *et al.*, 2005]. Note that even though the contribution of HOA to particle mass in urban downwind regions is very small, the contribution of primary emissions to particle number concentrations (onto which secondary species condense) can still be very important [e.g., Spracklen *et al.*, 2006]. The fact that the OOA concentration decreases little from urban to downwind regions as the air mass is diluted is indicative of an extended SOA source (either from urban emissions or from regional biogenic emissions), consistent with recent studies [Goldstein and Galbally, 2007; Robinson *et al.*, 2007], although large amounts of OOA can also be produced in the urban environment [Volkamer *et al.*, 2006]. Finally, Robinson *et al.* [2007] reported that the semivolatile and intermediate volatility primary emissions (SVOCs and IVOCs respectively), which are co-emitted with POA/HOA but in about an order of magnitude higher concentration, may be a significant source of SOA/OOA over regional scales. Our results concerning the limited contribution of HOA to OA mass refer to the HOA present in the particle-phase in the urban background [e.g., Zhang *et al.*, 2005a] when evaporation of SVOCs has already taken place. Our results are potentially consistent with, but are not sufficient to prove (or disprove), a large contribution to regional OOA by anthropogenic SVOC and IVOC oxidation.

4. Implications for Global Models

[15] A global distribution of OA in time, space, state-of-mixing, particle size, and water-uptake and optical properties, which can only be estimated from global models, is needed to evaluate the effects of aerosols on climate. It is of great interest to compare our results for the composition and distribution of OA with the current state-of-the-art global modeling. A recent study [Textor *et al.*, 2006] from the AeroCom initiative, which compares aerosol simulation across global models, reports the following features for the representation of organic aerosols in 16 models: (1) most OA in the models is POA; (2) most models age the POA by oxidation only with a fixed time-scale of 1–2 days; (3) SOA is explicitly simulated in only 1 out of 16 models; (4) most models include biogenic SOA in the POA emissions; (5) anthropogenic SOA is neglected by most models; and (6) in some models all SOA is completely neglected.

[16] Comparing these model features with the measurement results from the previous section, it appears that the importance of POA with respect to aerosol mass is overestimated while SOA is underestimated by most models. The dominant mechanism of OA evolution in the atmosphere is likely condensation of inorganic species and SOA onto the POA, rather than oxidation of POA [Zhang *et al.*, 2005a; Volkamer *et al.*, 2006; Petters *et al.*, 2006], and the time scale is determined by the availability of precursors and atmospheric oxidants, rather than being a fixed value. SOA is modeled based on parameterized results from chamber studies conducted under unrepresentative conditions. Finally, the inclusion of SOA as a fraction of POA emissions may produce biases in the spatial, temporal, and mixing state distribution of POA and SOA and in the water

uptake properties of simulated SOA. However, before global models can move towards a more explicit representation of SOA, new SOA process models built on a sound understanding of the underlying physical and chemical processes need to be developed.

5. Conclusions

[17] Analyses of 37 field studies in urban and anthropogenically influenced rural/remote areas indicate the ubiquity and dominance of oxygenated species in organic aerosols, of which a major fraction is likely to be secondary in nature. While hydrocarbon-like organic aerosol (HOA) makes a significant contribution to aerosol mass in urban boundary layers, its importance in rural/remote areas is small compared to the oxygenated fraction due to dilution. Atmospheric oxidation of HOA which may be occurring, cannot result in enough mass to explain even a minor fraction of the observed OOA. In light of our results, the representation of OA in global models appears to have an overemphasis on POA and a lack of explicit representation of SOA. This likely leads to significant biases in the amount as well as the spatial and temporal concentrations and properties of OA.

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Ubiquity and Dominance of Oxygenated Species in Organic Aerosol in Anthropogenically-Influenced Northern Hemisphere Mid-latitudes

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Introduction

This document contains 2 tables and 1 figure for the AMS data described in further detail in the paper.

1. Supplementary Table S1 “2007GRL029979R-ts01.txt” summarizes the location, time, and duration of each of the AMS studies discussed in this paper. The last column of this table lists the main publications describing the results of each AMS study.
2. Supplementary Table S2 “2007GRL029979R-ts02.txt” lists the data for the Figures 1 and 2 presented in the paper. They are the average mass concentrations of non-refractory species, sulfate, nitrate, ammonium, chloride, total organics, HOA, and OOA, in submicron particles during the various studies discussed in this paper.
3. Supplementary Figure S1 “2007GRL029979R-fs01.eps” shows the three most commonly observed mass spectra of the extracted OOA components.

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Table SI-1. Summary of the location, time, and duration of each of the AMS studies discussed in this paper. Also listed are the main publications describing the results of each study.

Dataset Name	Location	Site type	Coordinates of Site		Time Period	Duration	Season	Previous Publications	Acknowledgements for Individual Studies
			Long.	Lat.					
Beijing	Beijing, China	Urban	116.0	40.0	7/9/2006 - 7/21/2006	12 days	Su	<i>Sun et al. [2007]</i>	National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 40575063), National Basic Research Program of China (Grant No. 2006CB403703, 2006CB403701)
TokyoSu	Tokyo, Japan	Urban	139.8	35.7	7/23/2003 - 8/14/2003	23 days	Su	<i>Takegawa et al. [2004, 2006]</i>	
TokyoWi	Tokyo, Japan	Urban	139.8	35.7	1/20/2004 - 2/10/2004	20 days	W	<i>Takegawa et al. [2004, 2006]</i>	
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA, USA	Urban	-79.9	40.4	9/6/2002 - 9/22/2002	15 days	F	<i>Zhang et al. [2004, 2005abc, 2007]</i>	PAQS, NSF ATM-0449815, NASA NNG04GA67G
MCMA03	Mexico City, Mexico	Urban	-99.1	19.4	4/3/2003 - 5/4/2003	32 days	Sp	<i>Salcedo et al. [2006], Volkamer et al. [2006], Dzepina et al. [2007]</i>	MCMA-2003, NSF ATM-0308748, ATM-0528634, DOE DE-FG02-05ER63981
SOAR1	Riverside, CA, USA	Urban	-117.4	33.9	7/14/2005 - 8/13/2005	30 days	Su	<i>Docherty et al. [2007]</i>	SOAR-1, EPA RD-83216101-0, EPA STAR R831080, NSF ATM-0449815
Houston	Houston, TX, USA	Urban	-95.4	29.8	8/15/2000 - 9/15/2000	31 days	Su - F	<i>Canagaratna et al. [2007]</i>	
NYCSu	New York City, USA	Urban	-74.0	40.8	6/30/2001 - 8/5/2001	36 days	Su	<i>Drewnick et al. [2004a, b]</i>	NYSERDA, contract # 4918ERTERE-S99 and US EPA , cooperative agreement # R828060010
NYCWi	New York City, USA	Urban	-74.0	40.8	1/7/2004 - 2/6/2004	30 days	W	<i>Weimer et al. [2006]</i>	NYS DEC, contract # C004210 and PMTACS-NY 2004: NYSERDA, contract # 4918ERTERE-S99
Vancouver	Vancouver, Canada	Urban	-123.1	49.3	8/11/2001 - 8/24/2001	13 days	Su	<i>Boudries et al. [2004], Alfarrar et al. [2004a]</i>	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
Edinburgh	Edinburgh, UK	Urban	-3.2	56.0	10/31/2000 - 11/10/2000	10 days	F	<i>Allan et al. [2003a,b]</i>	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
ManchesterSu	Manchester, UK	Urban	-2.2	53.5	6/14/2001 - 6/25/2001	11 days	Su	<i>Allan et al. [2003a,b]</i>	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies

Dataset Name	Location	Site type	Coordinates of Site		Time Period	Duration	Season	Previous Publications	Acknowledgements for Individual Studies
ManchesterWi	Manchester, UK	Urban	-2.2	53.5	1/17/2002 - 1/28/2002	11 days	W	<i>Allan et al.</i> [2003a,b]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
Mainz	Mainz, Germany	Urban	8.2	50.0	9/16/2004 - 10/1/2004	15 days	F		
NEAQL1	Cruise track along East coast of USA, Leg1	Urban Downwind	-78.1 ~ -70.5	32.8 ~ 43.1	7/18/2002 - 7/26/2002	8 days	Su	<i>deGouw et al.</i> [2005], <i>Marcolli et al.</i> [2007], <i>Bates et al.</i> [2005]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
NEAQL2	Cruise track along East coast of USA, Leg2	Urban Downwind	-70.5 ~ -78.1	43.2 ~ 32.8	7/29/2002 - 8/10/2002	13 days	Su	<i>deGouw et al.</i> [2005], <i>Marcolli et al.</i> [2007], <i>Bates et al.</i> [2005]	
Torch1	~ 30 mi north-east of London, UK	Urban Downwind	0.4	51.7	7/29/2003 - 8/31/2003	33 days	Su	<i>Cubison et al.</i> [2006]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
Torch2	North Norfolk coastline near Weybourne, UK.	Urban Downwind	1.1	53.0	4/25/2004 - 5/26/2004	31 days	Sp	<i>Gysel et al.</i> [2007]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
Hohenpeissenberg	GAW station, Hohenpeissenberg, Southern Germany	Urban Downwind	11.0	47.8	5/19/2002 - 5/31/2002	12 days	Sp	<i>Hock et al.</i> [2007]	
Taunus, Germany	Forested site north of Frankfurt, Mainz and Wiesbaden, Germany	Urban Downwind	8.4	50.2	7/14/2004 - 8/4/2004	21 days	Su	<i>Dusek et al.</i> [2006], <i>Hings et al.</i> , [2007]	
FukueMar03	Fukue Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.8	32.7	3/18/2003 - 4/3/2003	16 days	Sp	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)
FukueApr03	Fukue Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.8	32.7	4/3/2003 - 4/16/2003	13 days	Sp	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)
FukueMay03	Fukue Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.8	32.7	5/10/2003 - 6/3/2003	24 days	Sp - Su	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)
OkinawaOct03	Okinawa Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.3	26.9	10/3/2003 - 10/28/2003	25 days	F	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)
OkinawaNov03	Okinawa Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.3	26.9	10/28/2003 - 12/2/2003	35 days	F - W	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)

Dataset Name	Location	Site type	Coordinates of Site		Time Period	Duration	Season	Previous Publications	Acknowledgements for Individual Studies
OkinawaDec03	Okinawa Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.3	26.9	12/2/2003 - 12/24/2003	22 days	W	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)
OkinawaMarApr04	Okinawa Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.3	26.9	3/13/2004 - 4/8/2004	26 days	Sp	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)
OkinawaApr04	Okinawa Island, Japan	Rural / Remote	128.3	26.9	4/8/2004 - 4/27/2004	19 days	Sp	<i>Takami et al.</i> [2004]	GERF/MOE (C-51), MEXT (W-PASS 462)
ACEAsia	Cheju Island, Korea	Rural / Remote	126.5	33.5	4/11/2001 - 4/30/2001	19 days	Sp	<i>Topping et al.</i> [2004]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
StormPeak	Storm Peak, CO, USA	Rural / Remote	-106.7	40.5	4/4/2004 - 5/2/2004	28 days	Sp	<i>Dunlea et al.</i> [2007]	INSPECT-II, NSF ATM-0334308
DukeForest	Duke Forest, NC, USA	Rural / Remote	-79.1	36.0	9/13/2004 - 9/21/2004	7 days	F		EPA RD-83145401 and Duke Forest site staff
PSP, NY	Pinnacle State Park, NY, USA	Rural / Remote	-76.0	43.0	7/14/2004 - 8/5/2004	22 days	Su	<i>Bae et al.</i> [2007]	NYS DEC, contract # C004210 and PMTACS-NY 2004: NYSERDA, contract # 4918ERTERE-S99
Chebogue	Nova Scotia, Canada	Rural / Remote	-66.1	43.8	7/7/2004 - 8/14/2004	38 days	Su	<i>Allan et al.</i> [2006a]	ICARTT, NOAA NA05OAR4310025, NSF ATM-0449815
JungfrauJoch	JungfrauJoch, Switzerland	Rural / Remote	7.6	46.3	6/28/2002 - 7/17/2002	19 days	Su	<i>Alfarra</i> [2004b]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
MaceHead	Mace Head, Ireland	Rural / Remote	-9.8	53.3	7/31/2002 - 9/1/2002	32 days	Su - F	<i>Coe et al.</i> [2005]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
Quest	Hyytiala, Forested site in southern Finland	Rural / Remote	24.3	61.8	3/19/2003 - 4/13/2003	25 days	Sp	<i>Allan et al.</i> [2006b]	Univ. of Manchester, see Acknowledgements to the supports of individual studies
Hyytiala	Hyytiala, southern Finland	Rural / Remote	24.3	61.9	3/30/2005 - 4/15/2005	15 days	Sp		

Table SI-2. Summary of the average mass concentration of non-refractory species in submicron particles sampled during the AMS studies discussed in this paper

Dataset Name	Average Concentration ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)							% of OA	
	Sulfate	Nitrate	Ammonium	Chloride	Organics	HOA	OOA	HOA	OOA
Beijing, China	19	15	12	1.0	25	7.4	17	30	70
TokyoSu	3.2	1.5	1.8	0.15	6.5	2.6	3.9	40	60
TokyoWi	1.8	3.9	2.7	0.78	7.0	3.9	3.1	56	44
Pittsburgh, PA	7.0	0.87	2.4	0.06	4.4	1.5	2.9	33	67
Mexico City	3.1	3.7	2.1	0.31	22	7.2	15	33	67
Riverside, CA	3.3	4.3	2.4	0.09	8.9	3.4	5.5	38	62
Houston, TX	4.9	0.38	1.5	0.02	6.0	0.77	4.3	15	85
NYCSu, NY	3.9	0.68	1.7	0.03	5.9	1.8	4.2	30	70
NYCWi, NY	2.4	2.6	1.7	0.18	4.8	2.4	2.4	50	50
Vancouver, Canda	0.86	0.55	0.68	0.04	4.9	2.7	2.2	54	46
Edinburgh, UK	0.52	0.28	0.30		1.9	0.86	1.1	45	55
ManchesterSu	3.4	3.7	2.3		4.9	1.9	3.0	38	62
ManchesterWi	0.76	0.81	0.59		3.0	1.8	1.2	60	40
Mainz, DE	1.2	0.6	0.51	0.04	1.9	0.90	1.0	46	54
NEAQSL1	2.0	0.35	0.76	0.01	5.8	0.40	5.4	7	93
NEAQSL2	2.1	0.30	0.65	0.01	5.0	0.58	4.4	12	88
Torch1, UK	1.7	0.51	0.68	0.04	2.5	0.86	1.5	36	64
Torch2, UK	2.0	2.1	1.3	0.09	2.1	0.56	1.5	27	73
Hohenpeissenberg, DE	1.3	1.3	0.81	0.05	3.4	0.69	2.7	20	80
Taunus, DE	3.9	1.4	1.4	0.03	9.5	1.6	7.9	17	83
FukueMar03	4.7	0.53	1.6	0.07	4.1	0.30	3.8	7	93
FukueApr03	4.9	0.58	1.5	0.07	6.1	0.36	5.8	6	94
FukueMay03	5.5	0.67	1.7	0.07	7.4	0.39	7.0	5	95
OkinawaOct03	9.2	0.19	1.9	0.06	3.1	0.00	3.1	0	100
OkinawaNov03	6.6	0.14	1.1	0.08	1.9	0.00	1.9	0	100
OkinawaDec03	10.3	0.23	1.7	0.08	3.1	0.00	3.1	0	100
OkinawaMarApr04	4.7	0.15	1.3	0.04	1.7	0.00	1.7	0	100
OkinawaApr04	9.5	0.18	2.8	0.03	2.7	0.00	2.7	0	100
ACEAsia	3.9	0.76	1.7		4.3	0.39	3.9	9	91
StormPeak	0.59	0.22	0.40		0.9	0.19	0.71	21	79
DukeForest	1.1	0.10	0.32		1.3	0.16	1.1	12	88
PSP	4.9	0.37	1.3	0.01	5.7	0.33	5.4	6	94
Chebogue	0.89	0.08	0.34		1.6	0.14	1.5	9	91
JungfrauJoch	0.51	0.20	0.33		1.2	0.00	1.2	0	100
MaceHead	0.75	0.05	0.23		0.5	0.00	0.49	0	100
Quest	0.76	0.21	0.28		1.3	0.09	1.2	7	93
Hyytiala	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.01	1.1	0.00	1.2	0	100

Figure SI-1. Three most commonly observed mass spectra of the extracted OOA components:

