

Supplementary Information

Characterizing highly oxygenated organic molecules in limonene secondary organic aerosol: roles of temperature and relative humidity

Yitong Zhai^{a*}, Vasilios G. Samaras^{b*}, S. Mani Sarathy^a

¹Clean Energy Research Platform, Physical Sciences and Engineering Division, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Thuwal, Saudi Arabia

²Analytical Chemistry Core Lab, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Thuwal, 23955-6900, Saudi Arabia

*Corresponding Author:

Yitong Zhai (Yitong.zhai@kaust.edu.sa)

Vasilios G. Samaras (vasileios.samaras@kaust.edu.sa)

The SI includes: 2 figures and 2 tables.

Table S1. The twenty most abundant HOM products from the ozonolysis of limonene at T = 25°C and 5°C as well as RH = 15% and 75%. Note that all compounds are detected as clusters with Na⁺ adducts.

T = 25°C		T = 5°C		RH = 15%		RH = 75%	
Formula	m/z	Formula	m/z	Formula	m/z	Formula	m/z
C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₈	425.2146	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₈	425.2146	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₉	425.1781	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₉	427.1937
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₆	255.0839	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₉	441.2095	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₈	411.1988	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₈	411.1988
C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₈	411.1989	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₈	411.1989	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₈	409.1832	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₈	425.2145
C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₈	409.1833	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₈	409.1833	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₉	427.1937	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₉	425.1781
C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₉	441.2095	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₆	255.0839	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₁₀	441.1730	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₉	413.1781
C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₉	425.1782	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₇	409.2196	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₆	255.0838	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₉	441.2094
C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₉	439.1938	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₉	425.1782	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₇	395.2039	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₈	409.1832
C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₇	395.2040	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₉	427.1938	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₇	393.1883	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	443.1886
C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₁₀	457.2044	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₉	439.1938	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	443.1886	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₁₀	441.1730
C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₆	257.0995	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₇	395.204	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₈	397.1831	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₇	395.2039
C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₈	423.1989	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₈	423.1989	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O ₉	411.1624	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₇	409.2196
C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	455.1887	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₁₀	457.2044	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O ₈	395.1674	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₉	439.1938
C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₇	409.2196	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	455.1887	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₁₁	457.1679	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₈	397.1833
C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	443.1887	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₇	393.1884	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₉	413.1781	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	455.1888
C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₇	393.1884	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₇	407.2040	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O ₁₀	427.1573	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O ₉	411.1624
C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₁₀	441.1731	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₁₀	441.1731	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₇	381.1883	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₁₀	429.1730
C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₈	397.1833	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	443.1887	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₁₀	429.1730	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₆	255.0839
C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₉	413.1782	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₁₁	473.1993	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O ₇	379.1726	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₁₀	457.2044
C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₇	407.204	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₈	397.1833	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₆	377.1933	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₇	381.1883
C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₁₁	473.1993	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₁₁	457.1680	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₁₁	459.1836	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₁₀	455.1887

Table S2. Singlal intensity in each volatility class in the ozonolysis of lomonene at T = 25°C and 5°C as well as RH = 15% and 75%. Note that “-” in the table means no monomer is classified into ELOVC or ULVOC.

	SVOC	LVOC	ELVOC	ULVOC
Temperature conditions				
T = 5°C				
Monomer	1.03E10	1.58E09	-	-
Dimer	4.20E09	7.02E10	2.66E10	9.33E08
T = 25°C				
Monomer	1.18E10	4.81E09	-	-
Dimer	4.90E09	5.94E10	2.38E10	2.38E08
RH conditions				
RH = 15%				
Monomer	4.06E10	9.47E08	-	-
Dimer	6.90E09	4.28E11	1.67E11	1.17E09
RH = 75%				
Monomer	3.84E10	8.66E08	-	-
Dimer	6.20E09	4.96E11	1.92E11	1.13E09

Figure S1. The (a) formula number and (b) intensity molecular weight distributions ;imonene SOA at T = 25°C and 5°C and RH = 15% and 75%.

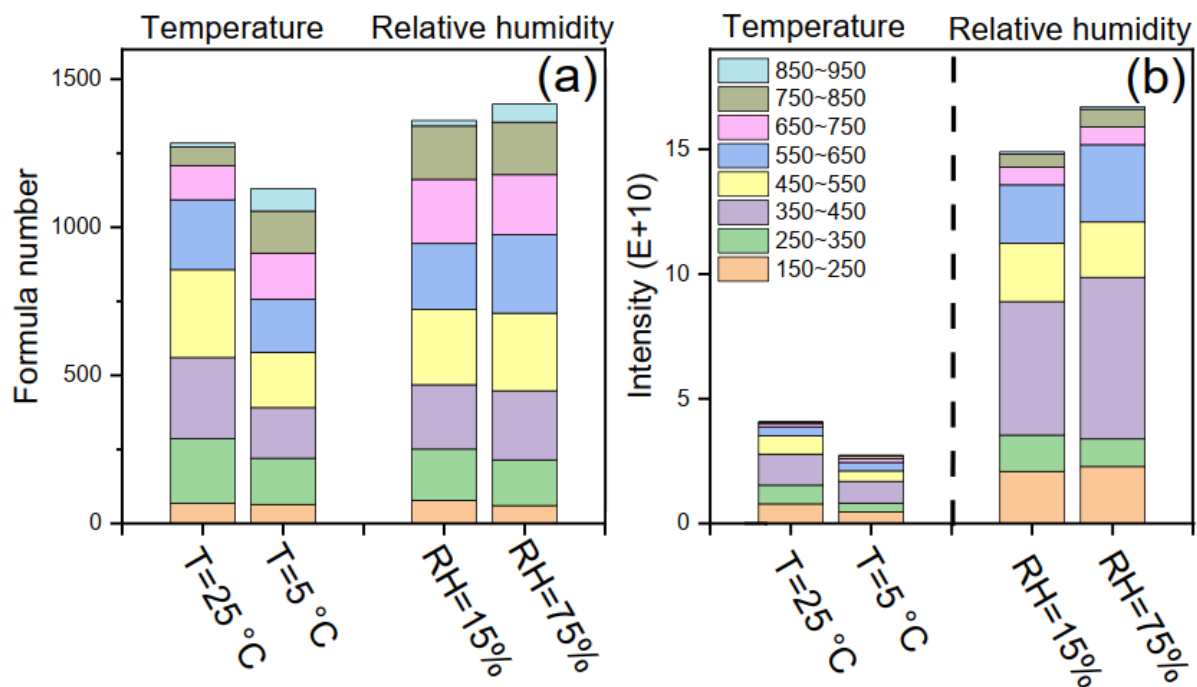
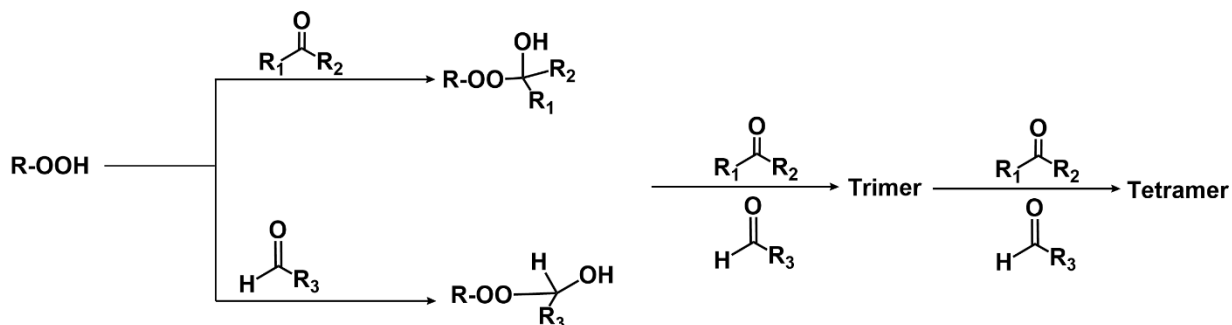
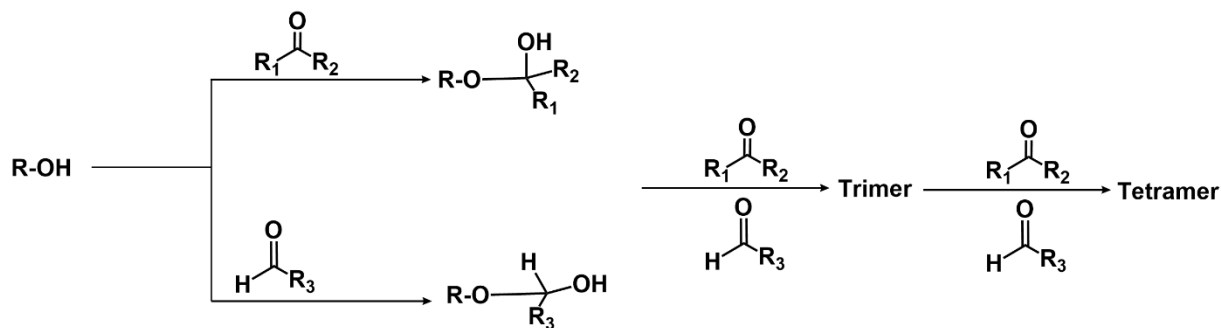


Figure S2. Potential reaction pathways to form the larger molecules through (a) hydroperoxide + carbonyl channels, (b) alcohol + carbonyl, and (c) peroxydicarboxylic acid + carbonyl channels.

(a) hydroperoxide + carbonyl



(b) alcohol + carbonyl



(c) peroxydicarboxylic acid + carbonyl

