## Supplement of

# Comparison of ozone formation attribution techniques in the northeastern United States 

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## S1. Criteria to select representative days for ISAM comparison

Because there are still underlying process uncertainties that cannot be constrained, even when identical model inputs are used, the outputs of ISAM and OSAT might be impacted by their parent models (CMAQ and CAMx). We established criteria to choose representative days for ISAM and OSAT comparison based on the performance of their parent models rather than comparing them throughout the entire simulation period to reduce the difference that may be brought on by their parent models. We initially set the correlation relationship ( $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ ) criteria to be above 0.7 to ensure that the performance of the CMAQ and the CAMx is comparable. Next, we
assess the mean bias (MB) of MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ for every day to choose the days on which both models have the lowest MB for predicted MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$. Table S 1 contains a summary of the metrics.

Table S1. Criteria to select representative days for ISAM comparison.

| Day | R ${ }^{2}$ | CMAQ MB (ppbv) | CAMx MB (ppbv) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7/29/18 | 0.54 | 1.94 | 2.13 |
| 7/30/18 | 0.5 | 3.97 | 1.08 |
| 7/31/18 | 0.6 | 4.75 | 2.88 |
| 8/1/18 | 0.4 | 5.02 | -1.64 |
| 8/2/18 | 0.67 | 5.86 | -1.13 |
| 8/3/18 | 0.73 | 8.34 | 0.8 |
| 8/4/18 | 0.79 | 7.84 | 7.19 |
| 8/5/18 | 0.7 | 9.68 | 13 |
| 8/6/18 | 0.74 | 9.25 | 13.32 |
| 8/7/18 | 0.67 | 8.15 | 7.27 |
| 8/8/18 | 0.57 | 6.06 | 2.52 |
| 8/9/18 | 0.7 | 3.09 | 2.99 |
| 8/10/18 | 0.78 | 2.42 | 2.61 |
| 8/11/18 | 0.5 | 6.45 | 4.22 |
| 8/12/18 | 0.62 | 6.53 | 5.87 |
| 8/13/18 | 0.22 | 6.91 | 1.99 |
| 8/14/18 | 0.07 | 4.99 | 1.77 |
| 8/15/18 | 0.69 | 2.95 | 5.09 |
| 8/16/18 | 0.78 | 4.29 | 5.89 |
| 8/17/18 | 0.75 | 6.56 | 5.07 |
| 8/18/18 | 0.48 | 7.19 | 0.73 |
| 8/19/18 | 0.73 | 7.3 | 5.64 |
| 8/20/18 | 0.48 | 9.45 | 7.42 |
| 8/21/18 | 0.3 | 6.79 | 2.21 |
| 8/22/18 | 0.48 | 6.56 | 3.56 |
| 8/23/18 | 0.62 | 4.18 | 5.14 |
| 8/24/18 | 0.4 | 0.79 | 3.98 |
| 8/25/18 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 3.71 |
| 8/26/18 | 0.34 | 3.8 | 4.05 |
| 8/27/18 | 0.7 | 3.27 | 4.53 |
| 8/28/18 | 0.82 | 1.32 | 5.72 |
| 8/29/18 | 0.79 | 2.69 | 4.34 |
| 8/30/18 | 0.68 | 6.26 | 4.89 |

## S2. Additional evaluations of $\mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$

Figure S 1 (a) shows that the overestimation of daily mean $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ by CMAQ and CAMx is more than that of MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$, and the discrepancy between the two models continues to grow. It reveals that both models overestimate nighttime $\mathrm{O}_{3}$, with CAMx predicting more than CMAQ, which could be attributed to the underestimation of $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ titration by NO (Bessagnet et al., 2016; Sharma et al., 2017; Pay et al., 2019). Figure S1(b) shows that both models underestimate daily mean NO, with CAMx predicting less than CMAQ. In contrast, Figure S1(c) exhibits two models' overestimations of daily mean $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ but CAMx predicts higher $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ than CMAQ.


Fig. S1(a) observed site-averaged daily mean $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ and its corresponding biases predicted by CMAQ and CAMx over paired AQS sites for the entire episode. $\mathbf{R}^{2}$ shows correlation relationship between CMAQ and CAMx.


Fig. S1(b) observed site-averaged daily mean NO and its corresponding biases predicted by CMAQ and CAMx over paired AQS sites for the entire episode. $\mathbf{R}^{2}$ shows correlation relationship between CMAQ and CAMx.


Fig. S1(c) observed site-averaged daily mean $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ and its corresponding biases predicted by CMAQ and CAMx over paired AQS sites for the entire episode. $\mathbf{R}^{2}$ shows correlation relationship between CMAQ and CAMx.

Figure S 2 spatially plots two-day averaged observed (a) MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$, (b) NO and (c) $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ over paired sites for the northeast US domain and the corresponding mean biases predicted by CMAQ and CAMx for selected case study.


Fig. S2(a) Two-day averaged observed $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ over paired sites for northeast US domain and its corresponding mean biases predicted by CMAQ and CAMx for selected case study.


Fig. S2(b) Two-day averaged observed NO over paired sites for northeast US domain and its corresponding mean biases predicted by CMAQ and CAMx for selected case study.


Fig. S2(c) Two-day averaged observed NO2 over paired sites for northeast US domain and its corresponding mean biases predicted by CMAQ and CAMx for selected case study.

## S3. Temporal variations of sector contributions for additional tracked species in Table 4



Fig. S3(a) Comparisons of hourly variations of RGN concentrations among seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF) for bulk mixing ratios and selected sector contributions.


Fig. S3(b) Comparisons of hourly variations of NIT concentrations among seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF) for bulk mixing ratios and selected sector contributions.


Fig. S3(c) Comparisons of hourly variations of TPN concentrations among seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF) for bulk mixing ratios and selected sector contributions.





-O- OP1
-*- OP2
--- OP3
-- OP4
---- OP5
---- OSAT
---- BF









Fig. S3(d) Comparisons of hourly variations of NTR concentrations among seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF) for bulk mixing ratios and selected sector contributions.


Fig. S3(e) Comparisons of hourly variations of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ concentrations among seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF) for bulk mixing ratios and selected sector contributions.


Fig. S3(f) Comparisons of hourly variations of $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathbf{y}}$ concentrations among seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF) for bulk mixing ratios and selected sector contributions.

S4. Spatial distribution of source apportionment simulations for monthly averaged MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$, RNO $_{\mathrm{x}}$, and VOCs.


Fig. S4(a) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for monthly averaged MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ (07/29-08/30).


Fig. S4(b) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for monthly averaged $\mathrm{RNO}_{\mathrm{x}}(\mathbf{0 7 / 2 9 - 0 8 / 3 0})$.


Fig. S4(c) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for monthly averaged VOCs (07/29-08/30).

S5. Spatial distribution of source apportionment simulations for additional two-day averaged tracked species in Table 4.


Fig. S5(a) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for two-day averaged RGN (08/09 and 08/10).


Fig. S5(b) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for two-day averaged NIT (08/09 and 08/10).


Fig. S5(c) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for two-day averaged TPN (08/09 and 08/10).


Fig. S5(d) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for two-day averaged NTR (08/09 and 08/10).


Fig. S5(e) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for two-day averaged $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}(08 / 09$ and $08 / 10)$.


Fig. S5(f) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for two-day averaged $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{y}}(\mathbf{0 8 / 0 9}$ and $08 / 10)$.


Fig. S5(g) Spatial comparisons of seven simulations for two-day averaged $\mathrm{O}_{3}(08 / 09$ and 08/10).

## S6. Temporal and spatial averaged source contributions

Relative contributions could eliminate the dependence of source apportionment methods on their parent models, allowing for insightful comparisons between OSAT, ISAM, and CMAQBF . To reduce the nighttime $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ discrepancy between OSAT and ISAM, the following comparisons employ MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$. Figure S 6 shows two-day averaged source percentage contributions to (a) MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$, (b) $\mathrm{RNO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ and (c) VOC for each sector across the domain from sven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT and CMAQ-BF). The percent contribution from each sector is calculated as Equation (S1):
$P_{m, \text { sector }}=100 * \frac{C_{m, \text { sector }}}{C_{m, \text { bulk }}}(\mathrm{S} 1)$
Where $P_{m, \text { sector }}$ is the percent contribution of each sector for each source apportionment method; $C_{m, \text { sector }}$ is the absolute species concentration of each sector; $C_{m, b u l k}$ is the bulk species concentration. The detailed percent contributions and absolute concentrations are summarized in Table S2 (a) and (b). In Fig. S6(a), although substantial differences are observed among the different apportionment methods for absolute contributions from each sector, there is closer agreement for yield similar relative proportions of the source contribution. All approaches predict the order of larger sectors consistently, while the order of smaller sectors exhibits differences.


Fig. S6(a) Two-day averaged domain-wide contributions of MDA8 $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ from each sector for seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF).


Fig. S6(b) Two-day averaged domain-wide contributions of RNO $_{\mathbf{x}}$ from each sector for seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF).


Fig. S6(c) Two-day averaged domain-wide contributions of VOC from each sector for seven source apportionment simulations (OP1 to OP5, OSAT, CMAQ-BF).

Table S2(a). Domain-wide two-day mean percentage contributions (\%)


Table S2(b). Domain-wide two-day mean absolute concentration contributions (ppb)


