Supplemental Material: Characterization of a catalyst-based total nitrogen and carbon conversion technique to calibrate particle mass measurement instrumentation

Chelsea E. Stockwell^{1,2}, Agnieszka Kupc^{1,2}, Bartlomiej Witkowski^{1,2,3}, Ranajit K. Talukdar^{1,2}, Yong Liu⁴, Vanessa Selimovic⁵, Kyle J. Zarzana^{1,2}, Kanako Sekimoto^{1,2}, Carsten Warneke^{1,2}, Rebecca A. Washenfelder¹, Robert J. Yokelson⁵, Ann M. Middlebrook¹, James M. Roberts¹

¹NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL), Chemical Sciences Division, Boulder, CO 80305, USA

²Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

³University of Warsaw, Faculty of Chemistry, al. Żwirki i Wigury 101, 02-089, Warsaw, Poland

⁴University of Colorado Denver, Department of Chemistry, Denver, CO 80217, USA

⁵University of Montana, Department of Chemistry, Missoula, MT 59812, USA

Correspondence to: C. E. Stockwell (Chelsea.Stockwell@noaa.gov); J. M. Roberts (James.M.Roberts@noaa.gov)



Figure S1. An example of the quantitative conversion of atomized polydisperse (a) anthranilic acid ($C_7H_7NO_2$), (b) tryptophan ($C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$), and (c) quinine ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) to NO and CO₂ measured by NO-O₃ chemiluminescence and a LICOR-6251, respectively. The measured total C_y (red) is divided by the number of C atoms and total N_r is divided by the number of N atoms in the corresponding compound.



Figure S2. The PILS-ESI/MS measured sulfate (red), nitrate (gold), and chloride (magenta) concentration (μ g m⁻³) and the corresponding anion concentrations measured as N_r (black) for atomized solutions of (a) (NH₄)₂SO₄, (b) NH₄NO₃, and (c) NH₄Cl. The (NH₄)₂SO₄ concentration exceeded the linear response of the PILS-ESI/MS above 130 μ g m⁻³ as noted after 3600 s in (a).