Supplemental Figures for:

Comparison of Ozone Measurement Methods in Biomass Burning Smoke: An evaluation under field and laboratory conditions

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Figures.

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Figure S3. Time series of O_3, CO, and NO_2 for the November 2017 Kansas burns. The November 10 burn occurred at Konza Prairie and the November 13 and 15 burns were conducted at Tallgrass Prairie.

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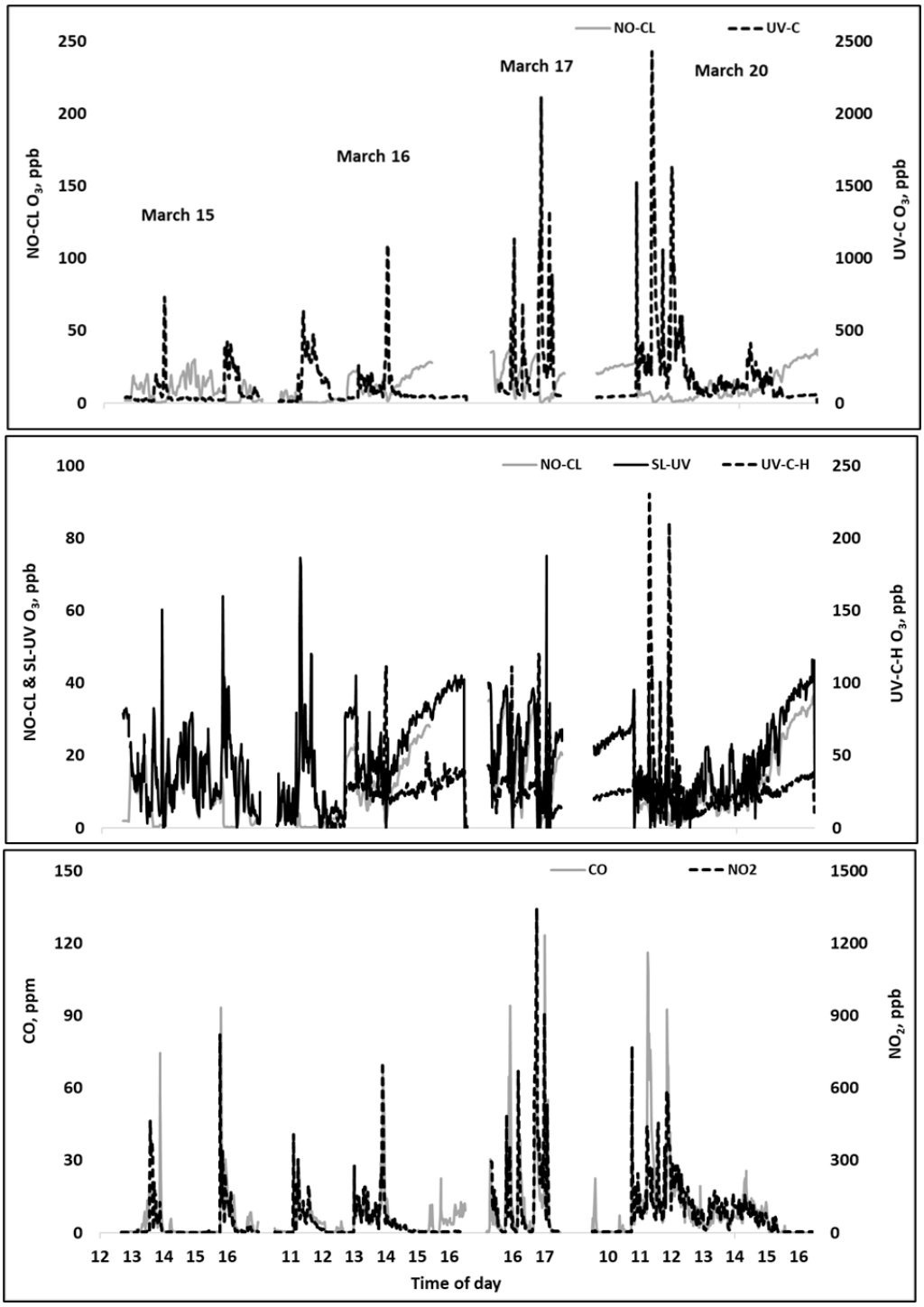
Figure S6. Time series of the UV-C positive O_3 analytical artifact ($\Delta O_{3(UV\text{-}C)}$) and CO comparison from the three prescribed burning periods. Top-Konza Prairie (KS) March 2017; middle-Sycan Marsh (OR) October 2017; and bottom-Konza Praire and Tallgrass Prairie (KS) November 2017.

Figure S7. Scatter plots between O_3 differences and the THC measurements within the grassland fires smoke plumes.

Figure S8. Scatter plots between ΔO_3 and the CAPS NO_2 measurements within the grassland fires smoke plumes.

Figure S9. Scatter plots between FRM and FEM O_3 differences and CO, NO_2, and THC for all in-plume measurements made during the 2018 and 2019 Missoula Fire Chamber studies. Observation points have been colored by the O_3 instrument. Over all observations there is little correlation between the O_3 instrument differences, but straight line structures within the overall scatters indicate that individual burn events measured in the chamber have good correlations with distinct ratios.

Figure S10. Scatter plots between FRM and FEM O_3 differences and CO, NO_2, and THC for measurements collected in-plume during a single burn event during the 2018 and 2019 Missoula Fire Chamber campaigns. Observation points have been colored by the O_3 instrument. In Figure S9, the regressions had low overall correlation over all in-smoke points, individual burn events measured in the chamber have good correlations with distinct ratios.



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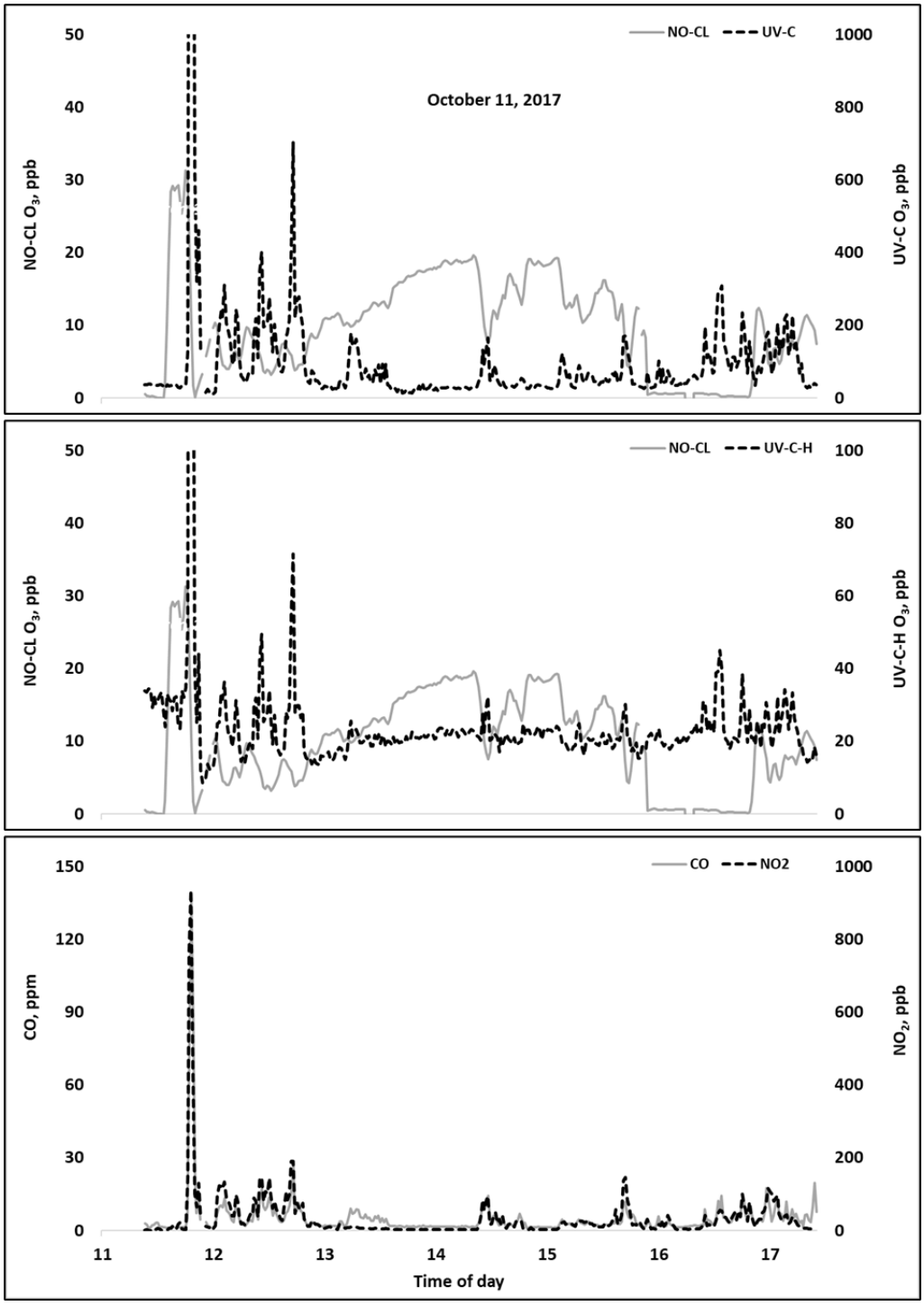

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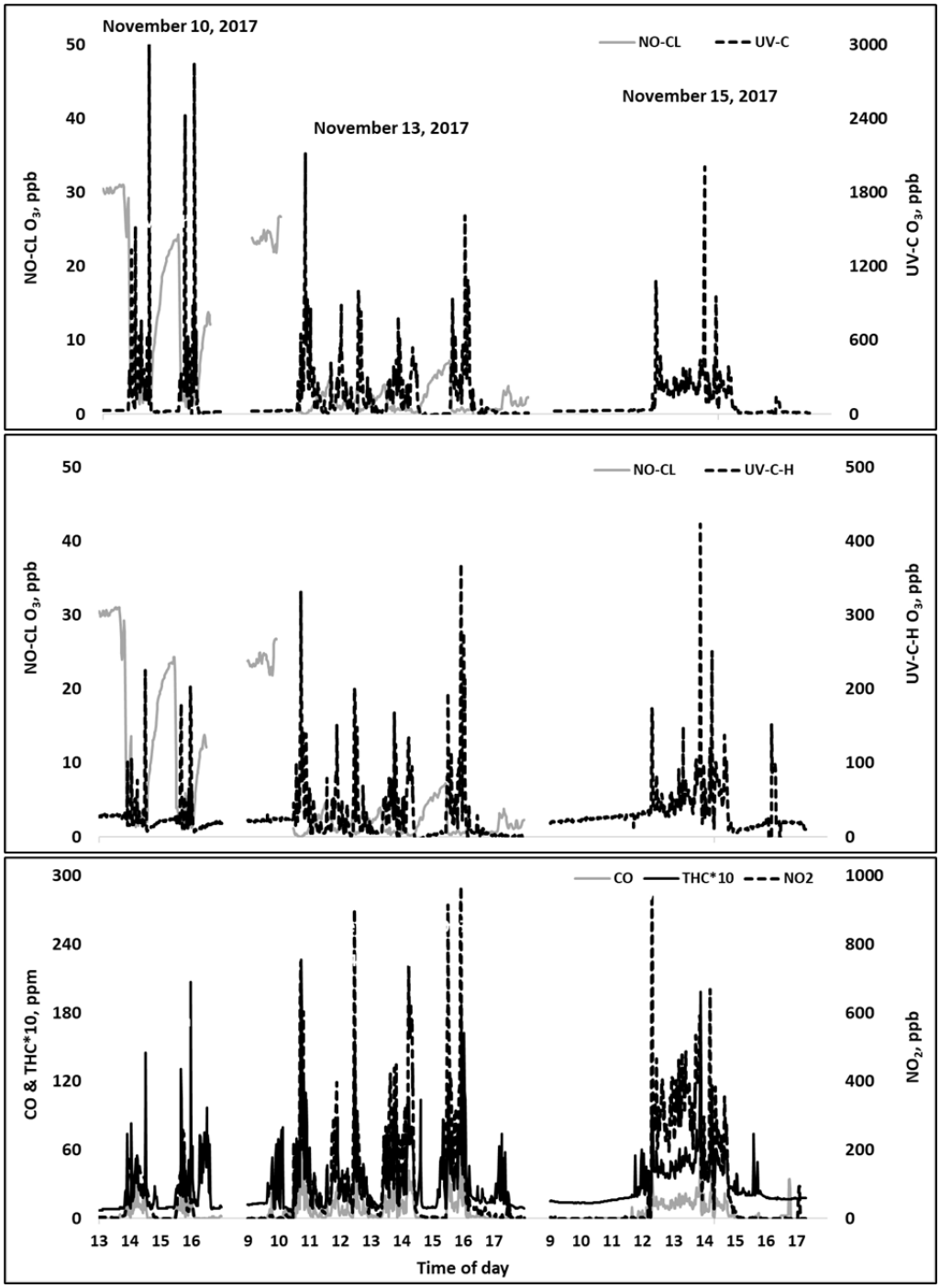

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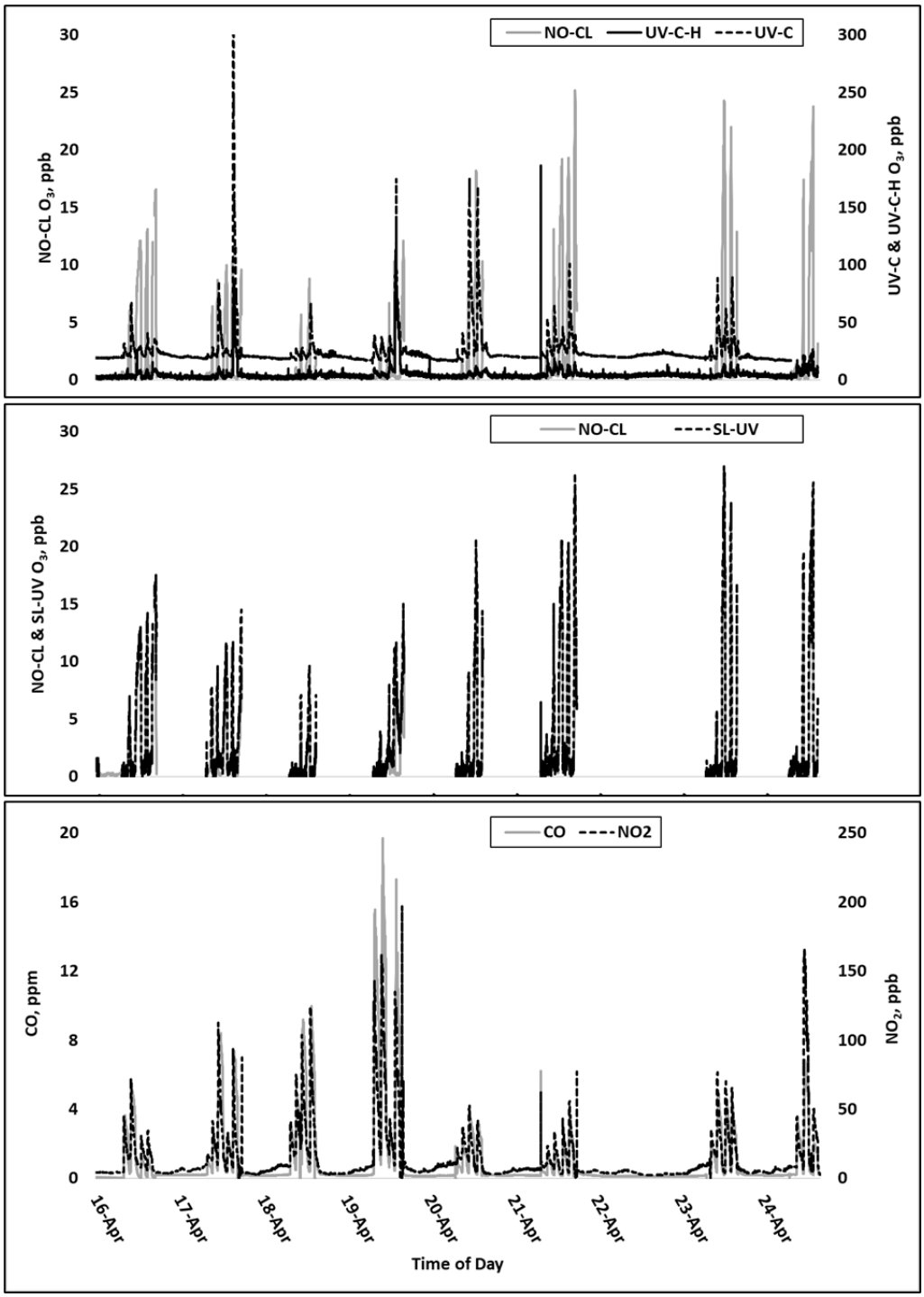

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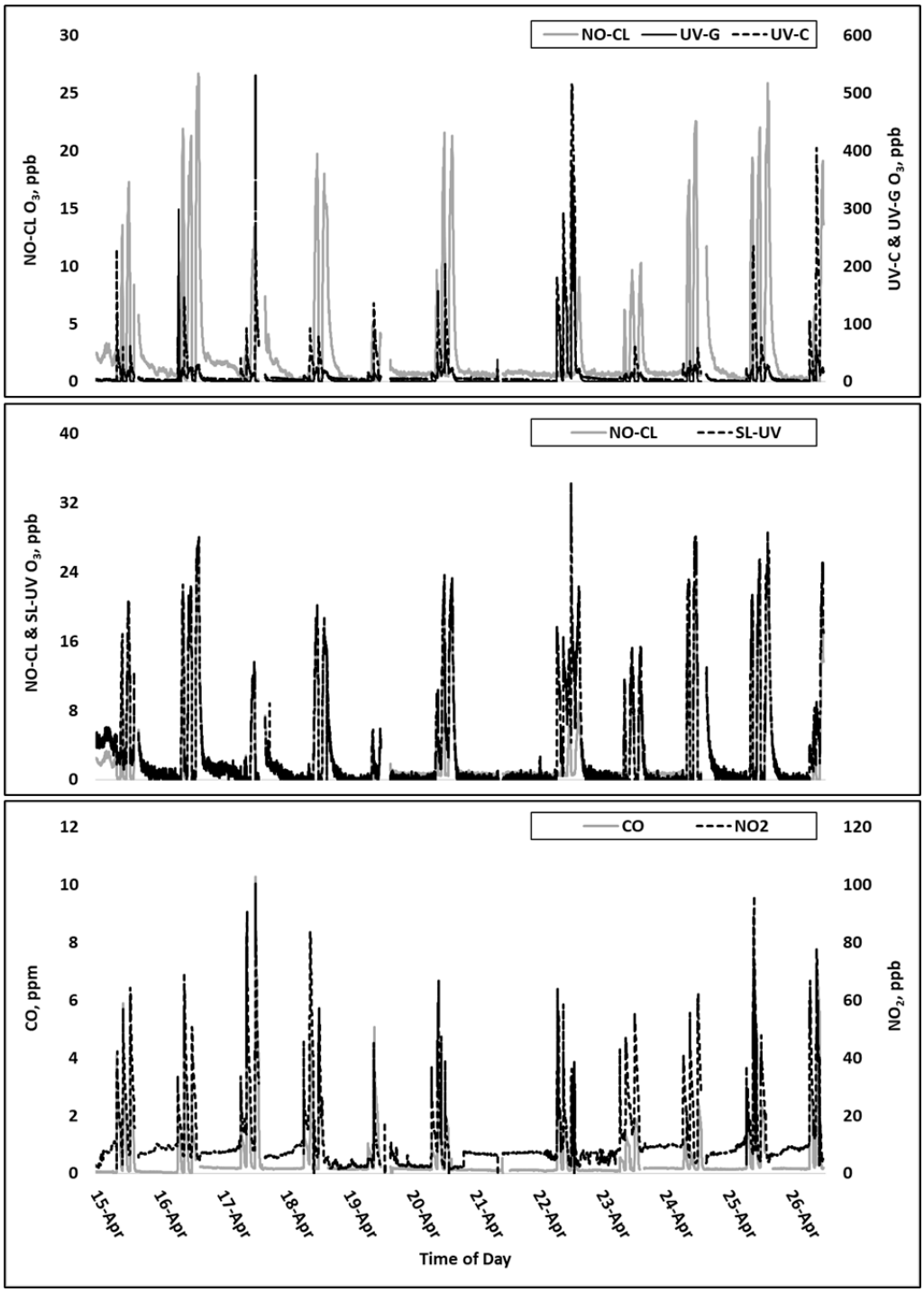

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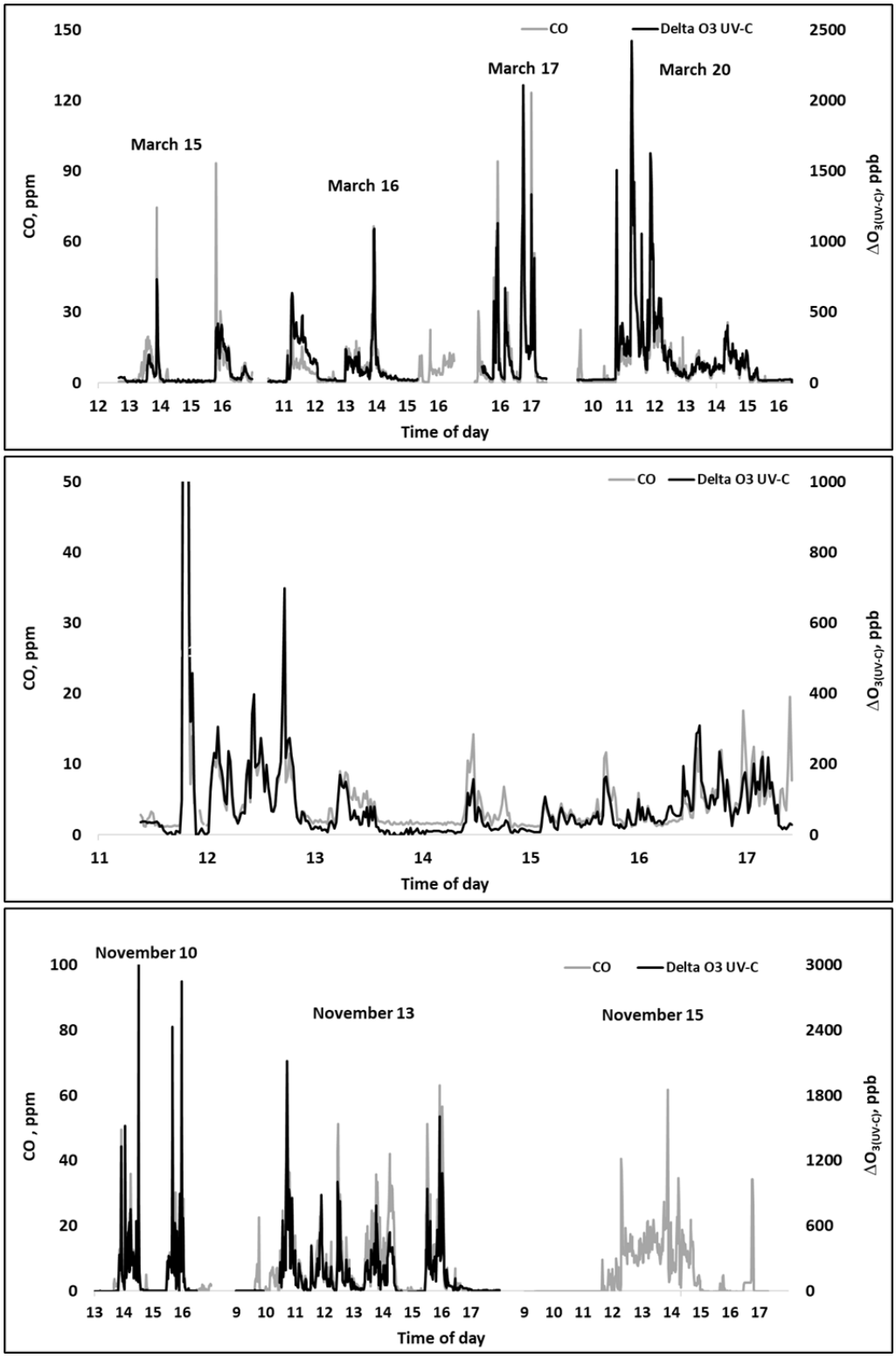

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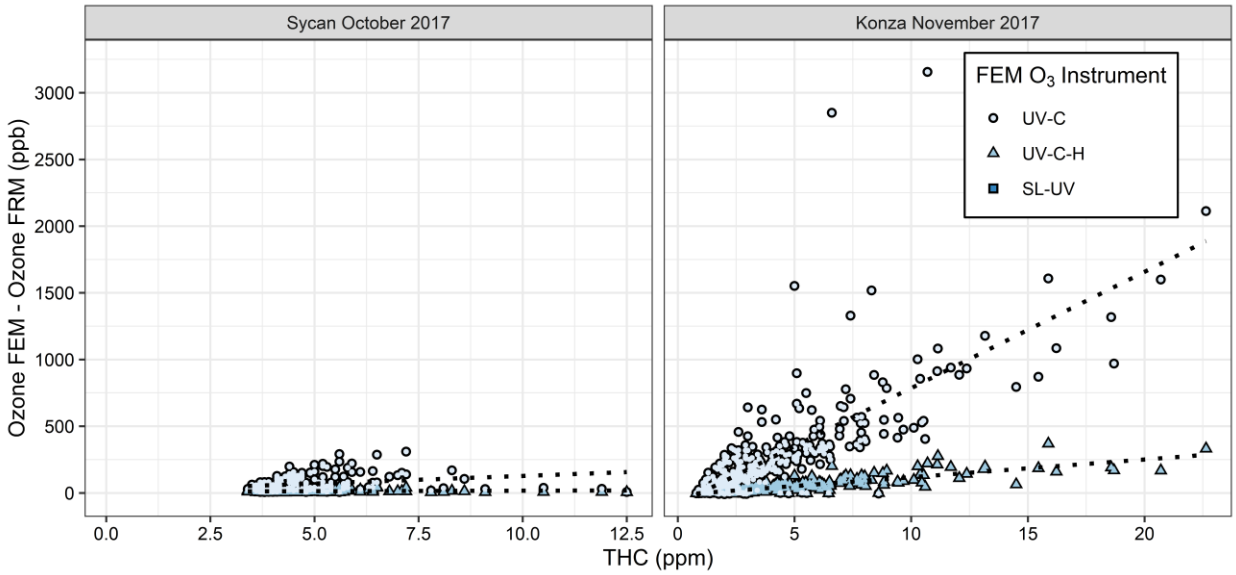

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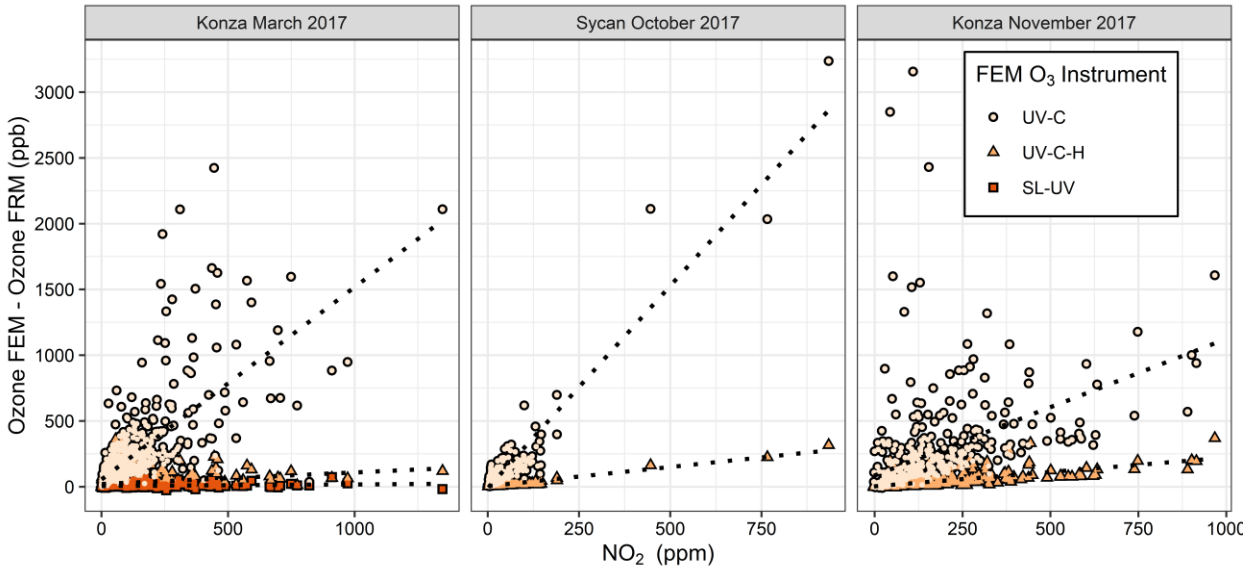

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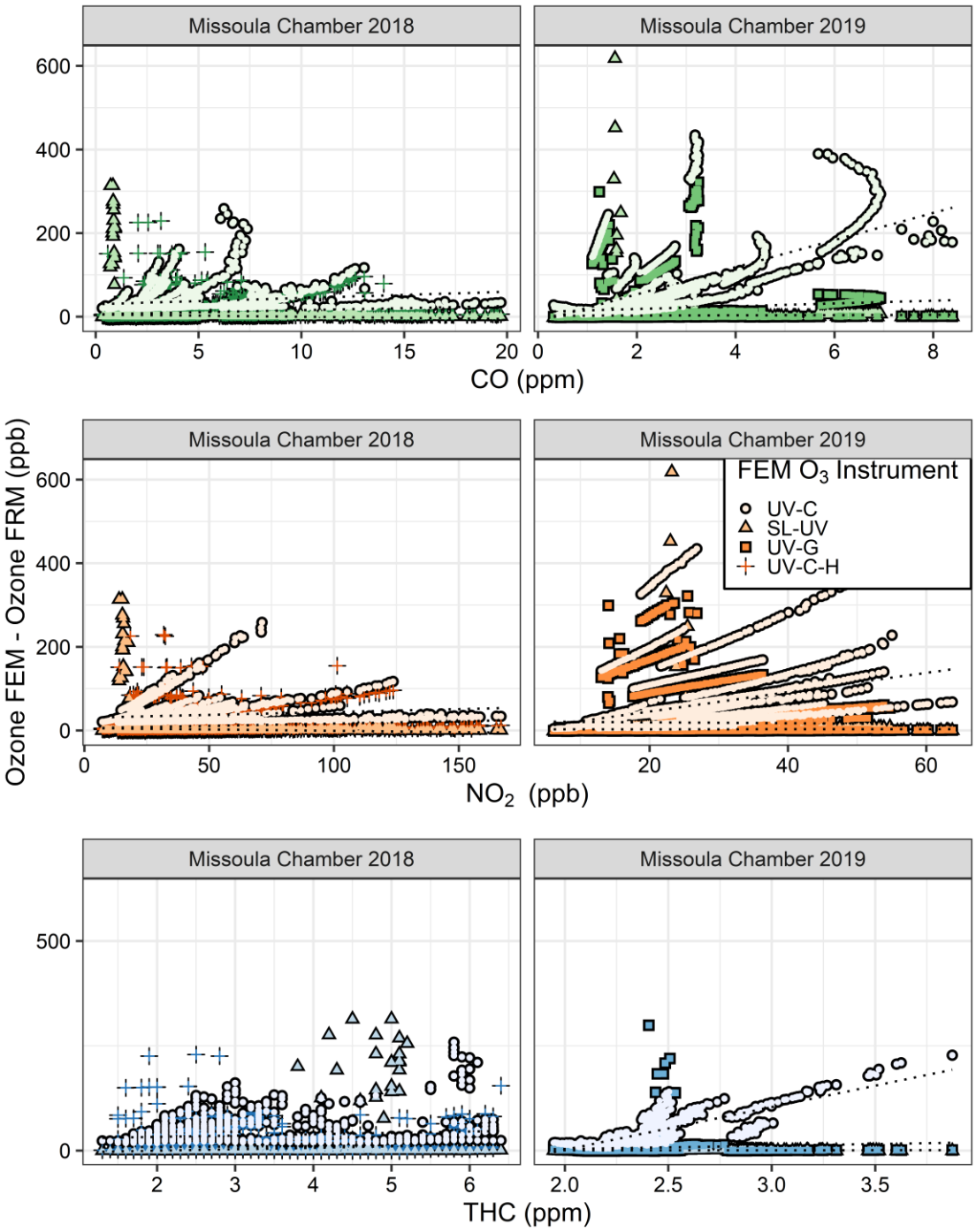

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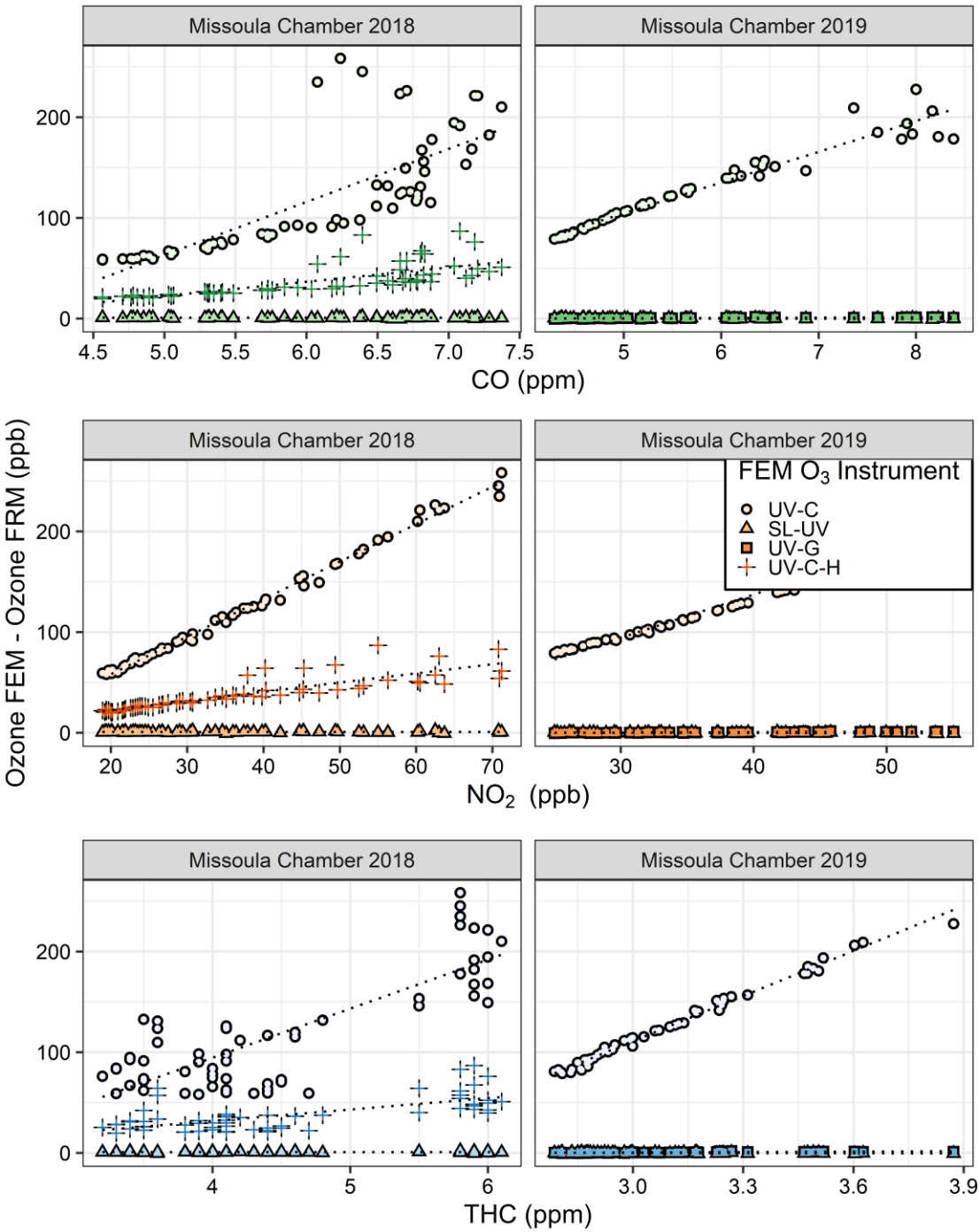

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