

U.S. EPA’s S2S-Tool v3

(SPECIATE-to-SMOKE Tool):

User’s Guide

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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AQM

CAMx

CAP

CB6

CH4

CMAQ

CRACMM

CROC

GROC

HAP

IVOC

MO

NBAFM

NEI

NMOG

O3

OM

PM2.5

PNCOM

POA

POC

RACM2

ROC

S2S-Tool

SAPRC07

SCC

SMOKE

SOA

SVOC

SV-POA

TOG

TOM

Air Quality Model

Comprehensive Air Quality Model with Extensions

Criteria Air Pollutant

Carbon Bond version 6

Methane

Community Multiscale Air Quality model

Community Regional Atmospheric Chemistry Multiphase Mechanism

Condensible Reactive Organic Carbon

Gaseous Reactive Organic Carbon

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Intermediate Volatility Organic Compounds

Metal-Bound Oxygen

Naphthalene-Benzene-Acetaldehyde-Formaldehyde-Methanol

National Emissions Inventory

Non-Methane Organic Gas

Ozone

Organic Matter

Particulate Matter with diameter smaller than 2.5 μm

Primary Non-Carbon Organic Matter

Primary Organic Aerosol

Primary Organic Carbon

Regional Atmospheric Chemistry Mechanism version 2

Reactive Organic Carbon

SPECIATE-to-SMOKE Tool

Statewide Air Pollution Research Center 2007 chemical mechanism

Source Classification Code

Sparse Matrix Operator Kerner Emissions

Secondary Organic Aerosol

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Semi-Volatile Primary Organic Aerosol

Total Organic Gas

Total Organic Matter

VOC

Volatile Organic Compound

# Background

Air pollutant inventories are a key input variable for photochemical air quality models (AQMs) such as the Community Multiscale Air Quality model (CMAQ). At the U.S. EPA, inventories are compiled in-house, with the National Emissions Inventory[[1]](#footnote-2) (NEI) being the most prominent and widely used within the U.S. air quality modeling community. The NEI is typically generated at the annual, county-level (exceptions include point source emissions), and all emissions are assigned to a Source Classification Code[[2]](#footnote-3) (SCC). Each SCC represents a unique, category-specific process or function that emits air pollutants. Emissions must be further processed for input into AQMs, and one such process is speciating volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and fine particulate matter (PM2.5).

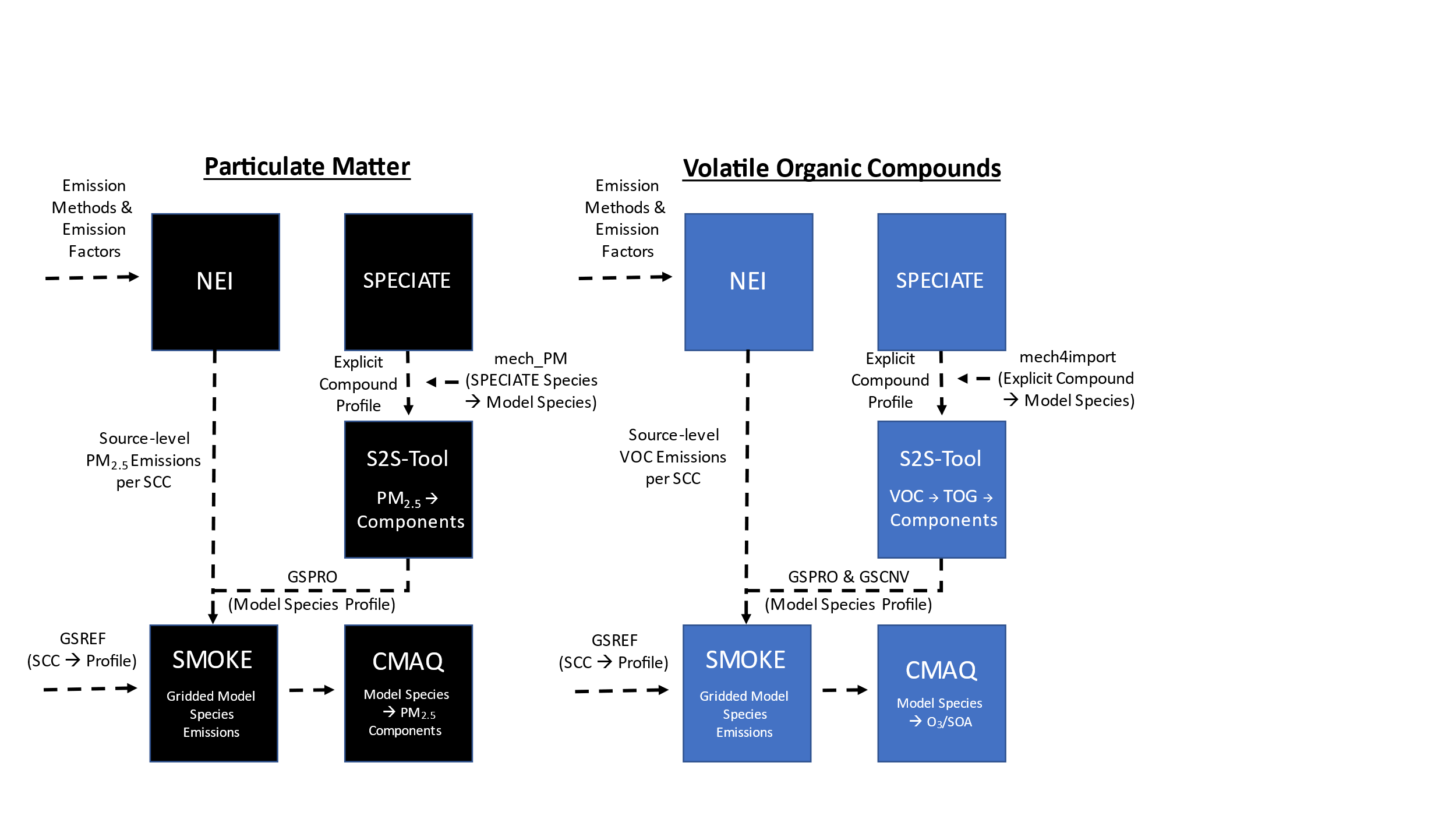
VOC emissions include “any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions” (40 CFR 51.100(s)). A limited number of airborne organic compounds have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity and are excluded from the definition of VOC[[3]](#footnote-4), but hundreds-of-thousands of individual species (Goldstein and Galbally, 2007) that span more than 10-orders of magnitude in volatility (Robinson et al., 2007) remain atmospherically relevant. Representing each individual species would be computationally impractical in a photochemical model. As such, species information must be condensed. Condensed chemical mechanisms, such as Carbon Bond 6 (CB6, Yarwood et al., 2010), SAPRC07 (Carter, 2010), the Regional Atmospheric Chemistry Mechanism version 2 (RACM2, Goliff et al., 2013), and the Community Regional Atmospheric Chemistry Multiphase Mechanism (CRACMM, Pye et al., 2023), are developed to represent this complex chemistry in AQMs. In these mechanisms, organic chemistry is reduced to select explicit and lumped species or functional groups that represent both directly emitted compounds and secondary compounds that form from reactions in the atmosphere, as well as corresponding chemical reactions.

The source-level speciation of VOC emissions varies considerably, and expertise is required to match organic profiles to VOC sources. SPECIATE[[4]](#footnote-5) is the U.S. EPA’s repository of organic gas and particulate matter (PM) speciation profiles of air pollution sources and v5.4 currently houses more than 3000 individual compounds and 2500 gas-phase profiles. Gas-phase organic profiles within SPECIATE are typically generated as Total Organic Gas (TOG) profiles, which include all exempt gas-phase organics, in addition to regulatory defined VOCs. SCCs are mapped to SPECIATE profiles using a speciation cross-reference file (GSREF), which serves as input for the Sparse Matrix Operator Kerner Emissions (SMOKE[[5]](#footnote-6)) Modeling System. Two other important input files for SMOKE include the “speciation profile file,” or GSPRO, and the “pollutant-to-pollutant conversion factors file,” or GSCNV. The GSPRO contains the factors that are used to disaggregate inventory pollutant emissions (e.g., VOC) into the chemical mechanism-specific species required by an AQM. The GSCNV contains conversion factors that are used to translate inventory pollutant emissions (e.g., VOC) into other, related pollutants (e.g., TOG).

To facilitate the generation of the GSPRO, “mechanism mapping” must be performed. This process maps each of the individual compounds within SPECIATE to the appropriate chemical mechanism-specific specie(s), and this mapping is housed in the mechanism\_4Import (hereafter mech4import) file (Section 2.1.7) for gases and the mech\_PM file (Section 2.1.6) for particulate matter.

The SPECIATE-to-SMOKE Tool (S2S-Tool) performs both the mapping process and generates GSCNV and GSPRO files. In this User’s Guide, the description, input files, output files, and functionality of the S2S-Tool and mechanism-specific mapping scripts are documented. The S2S-Tool was developed and will be maintained by the U.S. EPA.

Below, the overall process of translating emission methods to photochemical modeling input is illustrated.



**Figure 1: Workflow for generating gridded, model ready emissions for CMAQ at the U.S. EPA.**

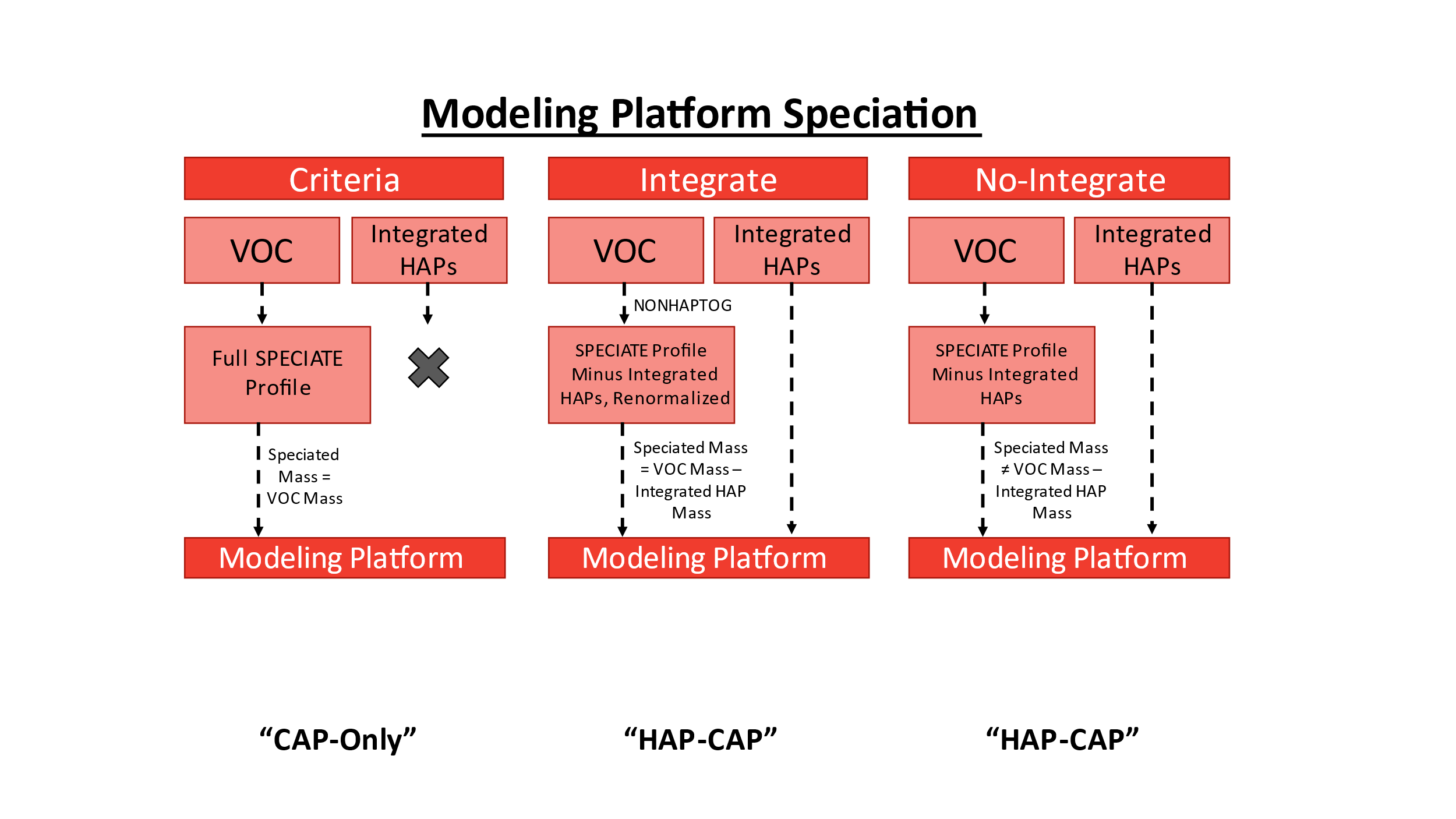
As shown, the S2S-Tool, plays a key role in generating gridded, model ready emissions and is housed between SPECIATE and SMOKE. The mechanism-specific mapping scripts used to generate the mech4import files currently serve as input for the S2S-Tool.

## Modeling Platform Speciation

The NEI houses annual emissions information for Criteria Air Pollutants (CAPs), precursors to CAPs (e.g., NH3, VOC), and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). Hereafter, both CAPs and CAP precursors will collectively be referred to as CAPs. Pollutants that are classified as a HAP can also be a CAP (e.g., benzene and formaldehyde are both HAPs and VOCs; lead and arsenic are both HAPs and PM2.5 components). In a few instances, there are pollutants that are a HAP but not a CAP (e.g., methyl chloroform is a HAP but exempt from the definition of VOC). As such, HAPs in a modeling platform, which is defined as a dataset of gridded, model ready emissions for an AQM, can either be retrieved directly from the NEI or generated through speciation of VOC or PM2.5.

Currently, there are two types of modeling platforms generated by the U.S. EPA. In both, CAP and HAP emissions are retrieved directly from the base inventory. However, the two platform types vary in the sector-specific speciation approaches and under what circumstances HAP emissions from the inventory are directly incorporated into the modeling platform. In a “CAP-only” modeling platform, select HAP emissions are retrieved from the base inventory for the mobile (i.e., both onroad and nonroad), nonpoint, and point fire sectors, while HAP emissions are generated through speciation of CAP emissions for the non-fire point sector. In a “HAP-CAP” modeling platform, select HAP emissions are retrieved from the base inventory for all sectors. The differences between the two speciation methods are predominately driven by the granularity of the inventory data (e.g., HAP emissions from point sources are often at the facility-level, whereas CAP emissions are at the process-level).

When HAP emissions are generated through CAP emissions speciation, the method is defined as “criteria” speciation. When HAP emissions are pulled directly from the base inventory, the non-HAP mass of the CAP emissions can either use an “integrate” or a “no-integrate” speciation profile to characterize the non-HAP mass. In an “integrate” profile, the explicit HAPs within the chemical mechanism for the modeling platform are removed from the SPECIATE profile and the remaining mass is re-normalized to 100%, whereas a “no-integrate” profile does not feature the re-normalization step. Thus the “integrate” approach results in retaining total VOC or PM2.5 mass in the inventory while the “no-integrate” approach can result in the sum of VOC or PM2.5 species mass being larger or smaller than the VOC or PM2.5 emissions in the underlying NEI. Below, a conceptual overview of the various speciation methods is illustrated.



**Figure 2: Workflow for speciating gaseous organic emissions at the U.S. EPA.**

“No-integrate” profiles are almost exclusively used for point sector emissions in HAP-CAP modeling platforms. In the base inventory, some point source HAP emissions are retrieved from sources for which HAP and CAP emissions are not reported consistently (e.g., HAPs may be reported at the facility-level). Since all CAP emissions are reported at the process-level, it is sometimes not possible to reconcile the two dataset types (i.e., facility-level and process-level). In these circumstances, the inventoried HAP emissions are preferentially used over speciated, process-level CAP emissions. To avoid a potential double counting of HAP emissions, the HAPs retrieved from the base inventory are dropped from the SPECIATE profile and the profile is not renormalized since facility-level vs. process-level emission proportions are not known. Therefore, to incorporate facility-level HAP emissions, the mass of CAP emissions at the process-level may not be conserved.

## Updates for v3

Several changes were made in S2S-Tool v3, most of which involved the introduction of new chemical mechanisms: CRACMMv2.0 and CB7VCP\_CF2. To introduce both into the S2S-Tool system, updates to both modules and input file was required. These updates are further described below.

### Input Files

mech\_pm updates – what to do about O/C ratio dimension?? Add species to SPECIATE?

mechanism\_forImport updates – updated to include CRACMMv2.0, CB7VCP\_CF2

mechanism\_mw updates – what to do about O/C ratio dimension?? Add species to SPECIATE?

POA\_mapping updates – what to do about O/C ratio dimension?? Add species to SPECIATE?

POA\_VolatilityBins updates – what to do about O/C ratio dimension?? Add species to SPECIATE?

Tbl\_tox for RESID\_PM updates – Only updated 3rd column; doesn’t do anything

Finally, all SPECIATE files (i.e., export\_profiles, export\_species, and export\_species\_properties) were updated to reflect SPECIATE v5.4 additions.

### Modules

gspro.py updates for ROCOXY POA (POA\_VolatilityBins)

Update depreciated append with concat

### Mechanism Mappers

No updates were made to previously developed mechanism mappers. However, a mechanism mapper was developed for CRACMMv2.0 (see Section 3.2.6) and CB7VCP\_CF2 (see Section X.Y.Z). The CRACMMv2.0 mapper is nearly identical to the CRACMMv1.0 mapper, except two explicit and one lumped gas-phase species was added, and a oxygenated dimension was added to all primarily emitted ROC species.

# Contents of the S2S-Tool

The S2S-Tool is distributed through the [U.S. EPA’s GitHub](https://github.com/USEPA/S2S-Tool) and is written in *python* using common libraries (e.g., pandas and NumPy). In Table 2, the folder structure and contents of the S2S-Tool’s GitHub repository is listed, including a description of each file.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Folder** | **File** | **Description** |
| . | S2S.main.py | Execution script and where all runtime input is assigned. |
| . | README.md | A README with an abbreviated description of the Tool. |
| . | contributing.md | A text file with a brief description of the Tool and contact information. |
| . | license.md | Software License (MIT License). |
| ./documentation | 2024MMDD\_S2S-Tool\_UsersGuide.pdf | The official S2S-Tool User’s Guide. |
| ./documentation | S2S-Tool\_simplified.xlsx | Sample calculations for deriving a GSCNV and GSPRO. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | CB6R3\_AE7\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for CB6R3\_AE7 and CB6R5\_AE7. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | CB6R4\_CF2\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for CB6R4\_CF2. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | CB7\_CF2\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for CB7\_CF2. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | CB7VCP\_CF2\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for CB7VCP\_CF2. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | CRACMMv1.0\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for CRACMMv1.0. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | CRACMMv2.0\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for CRACMMv2.0. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | SAPRC07RC\_AE7\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for SAPRC07TC\_AE7. |
| ./mechanism\_mappers | SAPRC07\_CF2\_mapper.py | Mechanism mapper for SAPRC07\_CF2. |
| ./modules | check\_inputs.py | Python script that performs several QA checks on input files and runtime input. |
| ./modules | gscnv.py | Python script that generates GSCNV files. |
| ./modules | gspro.py | Python script that generates GSPRO files. |
| ./input | camx\_fcrs.profile.csv | Lists profiles for which FCRS is used in lieu of FPRM in CAMx. |
| ./input | export\_profiles.csv | Contents from the PROFILES table in SPECIATE. |
| ./input | export\_species.csv | Contents from the SPECIES table in SPECIATE. |
| ./input | export\_species\_properties.csv | Contents from the SPECIES\_PROPERTIES table in SPECIATE. |
| ./input | gscnv\_append.csv | Lists profiles that are appended to the end of GSCNV files when PROFILE\_TYPE is set to CRITERIA to accommodate alternative emission inventories. |
| ./input | mech\_pm\_ae5\_ae6\_cr1\_cr2.txt | Aerosol module specific mapping of PM2.5 components in SPECIATE to model species. |
| ./input | mechanism\_forImport\_SPECIATEv5.4.csv | Chemical mechanism specific mapping of VOC components in SPECIATE to model species. |
| ./input | mechanism\_mw.csv | Molecular weight assignments for model species in all supported mechanisms. |
| ./input | oxygen\_metal\_Ratios.csv | Oxygen-to-metal ratio of common oxides; used to derive metal-bound oxygen. |
| ./input | POA\_mapping.csv | Mapping of all OM/OC/NCOM SPECIATE species to aerosol module specific species. |
| ./input | POA\_VolatilityBins.csv | Semi-volatile primary organic aerosol volatility assignments for all Category Level 1/2 combinations in SPECIATE. |
| ./input | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv | Gaseous integrated species (typically toxics) list from the MOVES mobile model. |
| ./input | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv | Default gaseous integrated species (e.g., typically NBAFM for CB6) list. |
| ./input | tbl\_tox\_RESID\_PM.csv | PM2.5 integrated species list from the MOVES mobile model when speciating RESID\_PM), which includes all PM2.5 other than EC, SO4, and total organic matter (TOM). |
| ./input | tbl\_tox\_TOM.csv | PM2.5 integrated species list from the MOVES mobile model when speciating TOM. |
| ./output | gscnv.\* | GSCNV output from S2S-Tool executions. |
| ./output | gspro.\* | GSPRO output from S2S-Tool executions. |

**Table 1: Folder and file structure of the S2S-Tool’s GitHub repository.**

Below, the contents and structure of all output and input files, the description of all variables assigned at runtime, configurations currently available in the S2S-Tool, and a description of all modules/functions within the S2S-Tool are described.

## Input Files

The contents and structure of all input files is described below. Note that the headers of each file are case sensitive, and the S2S-Tool will exit an execution if the header information is incorrect.

### camx\_fcrs.profile File

When compiling the GSPRO for PM2.5 profiles, residual mass that is not assigned to an aerosol module species (e.g., PEC, PSO4, ROCP0) is allocated to PMOTHR when AQM is set to CMAQ (see Section 2.4) and FRPM (other primary emissions in the fine mode) when AQM is set to CAMX. However, if the profile is listed in the CAMx FCRS file, the residual PM2.5 mass is allocated to FCRS (crustal emissions in the fine mode) rather than FPRM. Currently, all profiles listed in the CAMx FCRS file are composites of dust profiles and these assignments were made by the CAMx developers. This file is composed of a single column, with PROFILE\_CODE as the header, that lists profiles where FCRS should be used in place of FPRM.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | PROFILE\_CODE | SPECIATE PROFILE\_CODE; profiles for which residual PM2.5 is allocated to FCRS. |

**Table 2: File format for CAMx FCRS file.**

### export\_profiles File

The export\_profiles file contains profile properties that inform the output of the S2S-Tool. This information is stored in SPECIATE as components of the PROFILES table and is retrieved using the export\_profiles query. Following the execution of the SPECIATE query, additional formatting may be necessary before running the S2S-Tool, including conversion of the file extension to “.csv”. All SPECIATE profiles should be included within the export\_profiles file, and the S2S-Tool filters the contents, which depend on the user-specified OUTPUT selected at runtime (see Section 2.4). This dataset is comma delimited and composed of six columns: PROFILE\_CODE, PROFILE\_TYPE, ORGANIC\_MATTER\_to\_ORGANIC\_CARBON\_RATIO, TOGVOC, CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_1\_Generation\_Mechanism, and CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_2\_Sector\_Equipment.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | PROFILE\_CODE | SPECIATE PROFILE\_CODE. |
| 2 | PROFILE\_TYPE | SPECIATE PROFILE\_TYPE. |
| 3 | ORGANIC\_MATTER\_to\_ORGANIC\_CARBON\_RATIO | SPECIATE OM/OC ratio. This value is only used when converting PM-CR1 profiles to PM-AE6 |
| 4 | TOGVOC | TOG-to-VOC ratio of profile. |
| 5 | CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_1\_Generation\_Mechanism | SPECIATE metadata. |
| 6 | CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_2\_Sector\_Equipment | SPECIATE metadata. |

**Table 3: File format for export\_profiles file.**

### export\_species File

The export\_species file provides the weight percent of each SPECIATE species for each profile. This data is retrieved from the SPECIES table within SPECIATE, and it is generated using the export\_species query. Following the execution of the query, additional formatting may be necessary including conversion of the file extension to “.csv”. In addition, all values in the weight percent and PROFILE\_CODE columns should “Convert to Number” (this function is available through the error checking notifications in Excel). All SPECIATE profiles should be included within the export\_species file and the S2S-Tool filters the contents, as necessary. This dataset is comma delimited and composed of three columns: PROFILE\_CODE, SPECIES\_ID, and WEIGHT\_PERCENT.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | PROFILE\_CODE | SPECIATE PROFILE\_CODE. |
| 2 | SPECIES\_ID | SPECIATE SPECIES\_ID. |
| 3 | WEIGHT\_PERCENT | SPECIATE WEIGHT\_PERCENT. |

**Table 4: File format for export\_species file.**

### export\_species\_properties File

The export\_species\_properties file contains SPECIATE species properties (e.g., molecular weight, vapor pressure), and it is generated from the SPECIES\_PROPERTIES table using the export\_species\_properties query. It should be noted that some of these variables (e.g., vapor pressure) are not used by the Tool. Following the execution of the query, additional formatting may be necessary including conversion of the file extension to “.csv”. All entries within the SPECIES\_PROPERTIES table should be included within the export\_species\_properties file. This dataset is comma delimited and composed of five columns: SPECIES\_ID, HAPS, NonVOCTOG, SPEC\_MW, and VP\_Pascal\_OPERA.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | SPECIES\_ID | SPECIATE SPECIES\_ID. |
| 2 | HAPS | TRUE/FALSE indicator if species is a HAP. |
| 3 | NonVOCTOG | TRUE/FALSE indicator if species is an exempt VOC. |
| 4 | SPEC\_MW | Molecular weight of SPECIATE species. |
| 5 | VP\_Pascal\_OPERA | Vapor pressure (Pascal) of SPECIATE species. |

**Table 5: File format for export\_species\_properties file.**

### gscnv\_append File

The gscnv\_append file contains a list of SPECIATE profiles that are appended to the end of GSCNV files when PROFILE\_TYPE is set to CRITERIA. These profiles feature different input and output pollutants than standard GSCNV files and are included to accommodate alternative emission inventories (e.g., the Canadian mobile profiles contain EVP\_VOC and EXH\_VOC). This dataset is comma delimited and composed of three columns: INPUT.POLL, OUTPUT.POLL, and PROFILE.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | INPUT.POLL | GSCNV input pollutant. |
| 2 | OUTPUT.POLL | GSCNV output pollutant. |
| 3 | PROFILE | SPECIATE PROFILE\_CODE. |

**Table 6: File format for gscnv\_append file.**

### mech\_pm File

The mech\_pm file contains the mapping of SPECIATE species to aerosol module specific model species. For example, SPECIES\_ID 797 in SPECIATE is elemental carbon and is mapped to PEC (particulate elemental carbon; note: all mechanism-specific PM species are listed in Appendix A) in the PM-AE6 aerosol module. All mapping is 1-to-1, mass-based, and there is often overlap in the mapping between aerosol modules (e.g., SPECIES\_ID = 797 is mapped to PEC in all modules). This dataset is comma delimited and composed of four columns: AQM, Mechanism, SPECIES\_ID, and Species.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | AQM | Modeling indicator (options: CMAQ and CAMX). |
| 2 | Mechanism | Chemical mechanism (see “MECH\_BASIS” Section 2.4). |
| 3 | SPECIES\_ID | SPECIATE SPECIES\_ID. |
| 4 | Species | Mechanism- specific, aerosol-phase species. |

**Table 7: File format for mech\_pm file.**

### mechanism\_forImport File

The mechanism\_forImport (or mech4import) file contains the mapping of SPECIATE species to chemical mechanism specific gas-phase species. For example, SPECIES\_ID 598 in SPECIATE is n-decane and is mapped to 10 PAR (paraffins) in CB6. All mapping is molar-based, one species may be mapped to a single model species or several, and there is often little to no overlap in the mapping between chemical mechanisms. The contents of this file can be generated using the mechanism-specific mapping scripts (see Section 3), is comma delimited, and is composed of four columns: Mechanism, SPECIES\_ID, Species, and Moles.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | Mechanism | Name of chemical mechanism (see Section 2.4). |
| 2 | SPECIES\_ID | SPECIATE SPECIES\_ID. |
| 3 | Species | Mechanism-specific, gas-phase species. |
| 4 | Moles | Number of mechanism-specific moles per SPECIATE species. |

**Table 8: File format for mechanism\_forImport file.**

### mechanism\_mw File

The mechanism\_mw file contains the molecular weight of gas-phase species for all supported mechanisms. Previously, the molecular weight of each mechanism-specific species was calculated within the Tool, but these calculations could generate unrealistic values for highly lumped species. Now, the molecular weight of each species, as specified by each chemical mechanism, are fixed. This file is comma delimited, and composed of three columns: Mechanism, Species, and SPEC\_WM.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | Mechanism | Name of chemical mechanism (see Section 2.4). |
| 2 | Species | Mechanism-specific, gas-phase species. |
| 3 | SPEC\_MW | Molecular weight for each mechanism-specific, gas-phase species. |

**Table 9: File format for mechanism\_mw file.**

### oxygen-metal\_Ratios File

The Oxygen-to-Metal file contains the assumed oxygen-to-metal mass-based ratio for common metal species in PM2.5 speciation profiles. This file is only used when generating the GSPRO for executions when the OUTPUT is set to PM (see Section 2.4) and the PROFILE\_TYPE of the profile being processed is “PM” (i.e., not already processed into a PM-AE6 or PM-CR1 profile). The information stored in this file helps perform the “PM-Protocol” (see Appendix B) and follows the methods first developed in Reff et al. (2009). This dataset is comma delimited and composed of three columns with the header indicating the contents of each column: SPECIES\_ID, Species, and oxy/metal\_ratio.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | SPECIES\_ID | SPECIATE SPECIES\_ID. |
| 2 | Species | Elemental symbol for SPECIATE species. |
| 3 | oxy/metal\_ratio | Assumed oxygen-to-metal ratio of SPECIATE species. |

**Table 10: File format for mechanism\_forImport file.**

### POA\_mapping File

The POA Mapping file facilitates the conversion of different profile types (i.e., PM-AE6, PM-CR1) within the S2S-Tool. This file is only used when generating the GSPRO for executions when the OUTPUT is set to PM (see Section 2.4). The file includes all particulate organic matter SPECIATE species, an indicator if the species is organic carbon (OC), non-carbon organic matter (NCOM), or organic matter (OM), an integer for the volatility bin of the species (e.g., “1” if the saturation concentration (C\*) of the species meets the following specifications: 100.5 < log10(C\*) < 101.5; “-999” if the species is nonvolatile; etc), and the module-specific mapping for each species. This dataset is comma delimited and composed of five columns with the header indicating the contents of each column: SPECIES\_ID, OM/OC/NCOM, SV-POA, PM-AE6, PM-CR1, and PM-CR2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | SPECIES\_ID | SPECIATE SPECIES\_ID. |
| 2 | OM/OC/NCOM | OM, OC, NCOM indicator of SPECIATE species. |
| 3 | SV-POA | SV-POA volatility bin. If SPECIATE species is nonvolatile, value should be “-999”. |
| 4 | PM-AE6 | Mapping of SPECIATE species to the PM-AE6 aerosol-phase species. |
| 5 | PM-CR1 | Mapping of SPECIATE species to the PM-CR1 aerosol-phase species. |
| 6 | PM-CR2 | Mapping of SPECIATE species to the PM-CR2 aerosol-phase species. |

**Table 11: File format for POA Mapping file.**

### POA\_VolatilityBins File

The POA Volatility Bins file facilitates the conversion of different profile types (i.e., PM-AE6, PM-CR1) within the S2S-Tool. This file is only used when generating the GSPRO for executions when the OUTPUT is set to PM (see Section 2.4). The file assigns a volatility distribution profile to each unique PM2.5 SPECIATE entry of CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_1\_Generation\_Mechanism and CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_2\_Sector\_Equipment to a semi-volatile primary organic aerosol (SV-POA) volatility profile. For example, all Combustion; Mobile profiles are currently assigned to the “Gasoline” SV-POA profile based on data from Lu et al. (2020). This dataset is comma delimited and composed of six columns with the header indicating the contents of each column: CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_1\_Generation\_Mechanism, CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_2\_Sector\_Equipment -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, and Reference. Note: the values in columns “-2, -1, 0, 1, 2” are all fractional values whose sum should equal to one (i.e., the volatility distributions are normalized to mass of compounds with log10C\* ≤ 102.5 µg m-3).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_1\_Generation\_Mechanism | SPECIATE metadata. |
| 2 | CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_2\_Sector\_Equipment | SPECIATE metadata. |
| 3 | -2 | Weight percent for 10-2 µg/m3 volatility bin. |
| 4 | -1 | Weight percent for 10-1 µg/m3 volatility bin. |
| 5 | 0 | Weight percent for 100 µg/m3 volatility bin. |
| 6 | 1 | Weight percent for 101 µg/m3 volatility bin. |
| 7 | 2 | Weight percent for 102 µg/m3 volatility bin. |
| 8 | Reference | Reference for volatility profile. |

**Table 12: File format for POA Volatility Bins file.**

### tbl\_tox File

The tbl\_tox file is used when RUN\_TYPE is INTEGRATE or NOINTEGRATE (see Section 2.4), which occurs when emitted species (e.g., HAPs) are pulled directly from the base inventory (see Section 1.1) to the modeling platform. In the tbl\_tox file, a list of SPECIATE species informs the S2S-Tool which species to not include when performing calculations to generate the GSCNV and GSPRO for a given execution. For example, if one were to generate a set of GSCNV and GSPRO VOC files and incorporate naphthalene, benzene, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, and methanol (NBAFM) from the base inventory for a HAP-CAP modeling platform, these pollutants should not be included when speciating non-NBAFM VOC mass.

When speciating emissions from the MOVES model, additional emitted gas-phase species are imported directly to the modeling platform and should not be included when speciating VOC mass. As such, the tbl\_tox file in these scenarios must expand to include the additional “integrated” species (e.g., 1,3-butadiene, ethylbenzene, ethanol). In addition, the MOVES model provides explicit emissions for particulate elemental carbon and sulfate, which are components of PM2.5. To speciate the remaining portion of PM2.5, MOVES outputs emissions of particulate total organic matter (TOM) and all residual mass (RESID\_PM). To accommodate speciation of TOM and RESID\_PM, two additional tbl\_tox files are included in the S2S-Tool repository that enable the generation of GSPRO’s for TOM and RESID\_PM.

This dataset is comma delimited and composed of three columns with the header indicating the contents of each column: AQM, SPECIES\_ID, and Inv.Species. Note that multiple Inv.Species entries may have equivalent SPECIES\_ID entries due to process-level emissions information (e.g., BENZENE, EVP\_\_BENZENE, and EXH\_\_BENZENE are all inventory species whose SPECIES\_ID = 302).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Header** | **Description** |
| 1 | AQM | Modeling indicator (options: CMAQ and CAMX). |
| 2 | SPECIES\_ID | SPECIATE SPECIES\_ID of inventory species to be incorporated. |
| 3 | Inv.Species | Inventory species to be incorporated (SMOKE INVTABLE must match). |

**Table 13: File format for tbl\_tox file.**

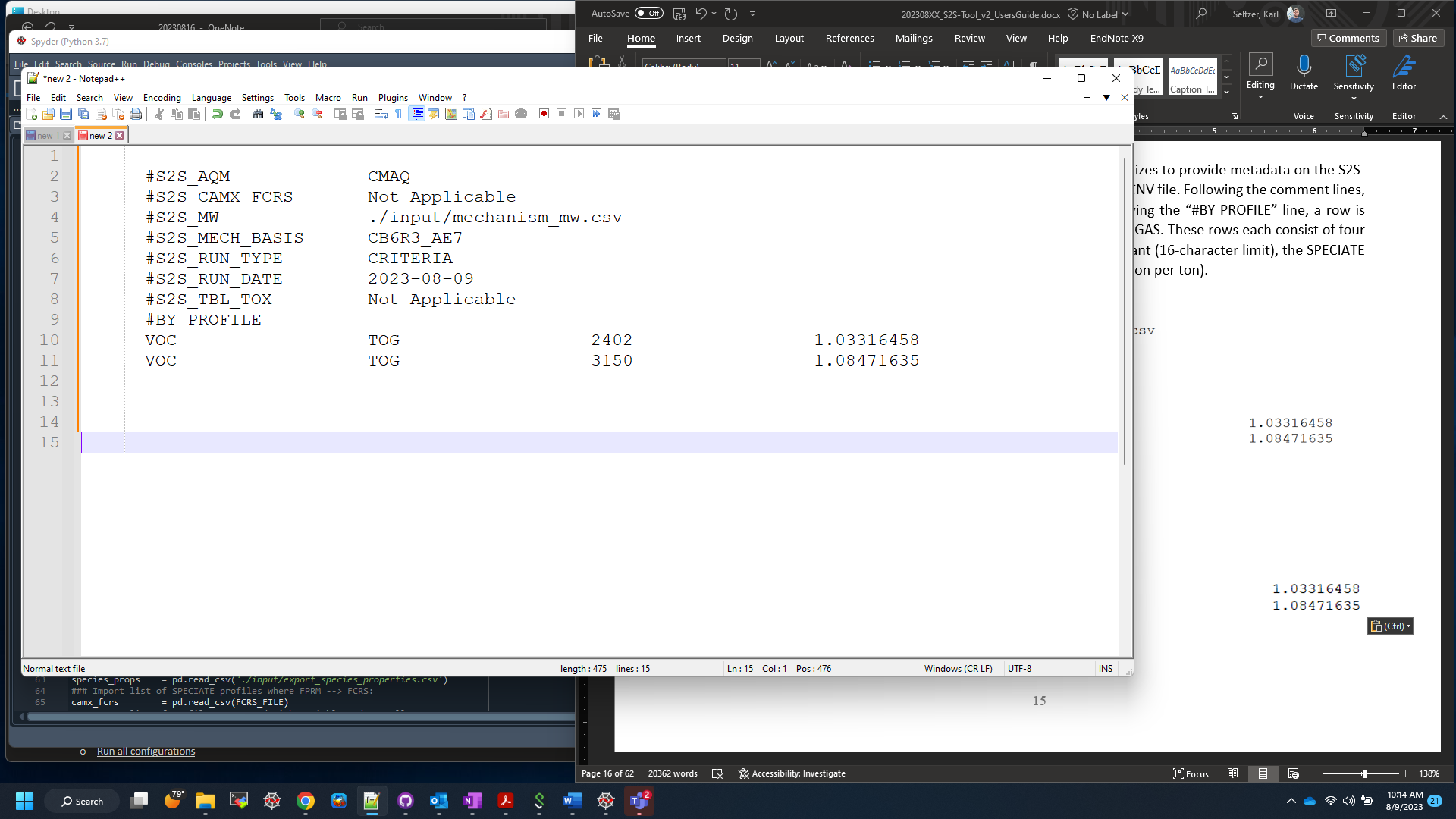
## Output Files

The contents and structure of all output files are described below.

### GSCNV File

The GSCNV file is one of the primary outputs from the S2S-Tool and is an input to the SMOKE modeling system. Also known as the pollutant-to-pollutant conversion factors file, a GSCNV is required when there is a mismatch between the pollutant in the inventory and the pollutant for which the speciation profiles have been developed. Currently, this is only relevant for profiles within SPECIATE for which the PROFILE\_TYPE is GAS. The most common example of pollutant-to-pollutant conversion within SMOKE is the conversion of VOC, which is a regulatorily defined collection of gas-phase organic emissions, to TOG, which is the standard gas-phase speciation profile type within SPECIATE.

A GSCNV file can begin with comment lines, which the S2S-Tool generates to provide metadata on the S2S-Tool runtime specifications that were used when generating the GSCNV file. Following the comment lines, the first required header line for SMOKE is “#BY PROFILE” (see Fig. 3). Following the “#BY PROFILE” line, a row is generated for each SPECIATE profile for which the PROFILE\_TYPE = GAS. These rows each consist of four columns: the input pollutant, the output pollutant, the SPECIATE profile code, and the conversion factor (units of ton per ton).



**Figure 3: Example GSCNV file.**

In Fig. 3, the first entry indicates that the input pollutant is VOC, the output pollutant is TOG, and the SPECIATE profile 2402 features a conversion factor of 1.03316458 between the input and output pollutant. In other words:

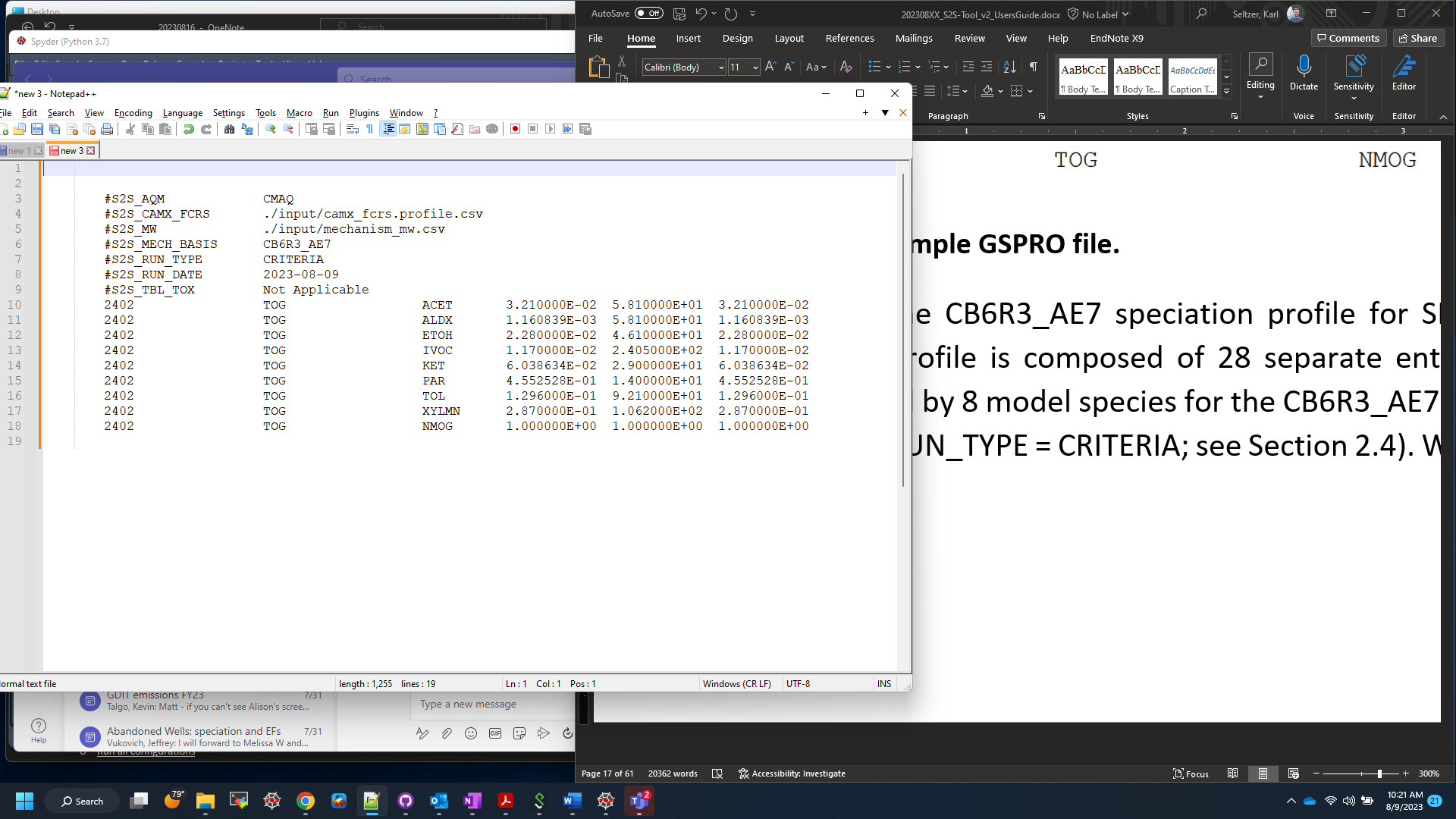
As noted in the comments, the GSCNV illustrated in Fig. 3 was generated for “criteria” speciation methods. An exact replica of this file (except #S2S\_RUN\_TYPE = NOINTEGRATE; see Section 2.4) would be generated for “no-integrate” speciation methods. In contrast, an “integrate” speciation methods GSCNV would use NONHAPVOC and NONHAPTOG for the input and output pollutants, respectively. Contrary to the name, NONHAPTOG does not represent all TOG minus HAPs. Rather, NONHAPTOG represents all TOG minus the species directly integrated into the modeling platform from the base inventory. For example, for a profile consisting of 30% decane, 15% acetone, 20% benzene, and 35% propanal, EPA’s current “HAP-CAP” modeling platform would integrate benzene from the base inventory, but not propanal (even though it is a HAP) because propanal is not chosen to be integrated. Noting that acetone is an exempt VOC, the conversion factor for this profile following “integrate” speciation methods would be 1.230769 , computed using the sum of non-integrated (i.e., NONHAP) TOG weight percents in the numerator and the sum of non-integrated, VOC weight percents in the denominator.

For mobile sources generated using the MOVES model, the number of species integrated from the emissions model increases and includes species beyond HAPs (e.g., ethanol). In these circumstances, the tbl\_tox input file (see Section 2.1.12) must be updated to reflect all species incorporated from a given MOVES run.

### GSPRO File

The GSPRO file is the second primary output from the S2S-Tool and is also an input to the SMOKE modeling system. Also known as the speciation profile file, a GSPRO contains the factors that are used to separate aggregated pollutant emissions (e.g., VOC) into emissions of model species required by an AQM (e.g., ETOH, ACET for ethanol and acetone in CB6). Unlike the GSCNV, which only applies to gaseous profiles, a GSPRO is relevant for multiple profile types within SPECIATE: GAS, PM, PM-AE6, PM-CR1, and PM-CR2.

A GSPRO file begins with comment lines and contains metadata on the S2S-Tool runtime specifications that were used to generate the file. Following the comment lines, a row is generated for each non-zero model species within a SPECIATE profile. These rows each consist of six columns: the SPECIATE profile code, the speciated pollutant, the model species, a mass-based split factor (mass-based fraction of the model species in the profile), the effective molecular weight of the model species (“divisor”), and the mass fraction. In all cases, the split factor and mass fraction are equivalent.



**Figure 4: Example GSPRO file.**

In Fig. 4, the CB6R3\_AE7 speciation profile for SPECIATE profile 2402 is illustrated. While the “raw” SPECIATE profile is composed of 28 separate entries, the GSPRO indicates that these 28 species are represented by 8 model species for the CB6R3\_AE7 chemical mechanism when using “criteria” speciation methods (RUN\_TYPE = CRITERIA; see Section 2.4). When the SMOKE modeling system is run, the SPECIATE profile is matched to an emissions source, usually based on the SCC assignment within the GSREF speciation cross-reference file. For example, if a source emits 100 tons per year of VOC and is assigned to SPECIATE profile 2402 in the GSREF, SMOKE will combine information from the GSCNV and GSPRO to generate 3.32 tons per year of acetone (ACET) from this source In addition to the standard model species (see Appendix A), NMOG (Non-Methane Organic Gas) is appended to the end. Since profile 2402 does not contain methane, NMOG equals 100%.

When generating a GSPRO for “integrate” or “no-integrate” speciation methods, the speciated pollutant for a given OUTPUT, the collection of model species used in a SPECIATE profile, and the mass-based split factors are different from the above example and will be discussed further in Section 2.5.4. Furthermore, additional comment lines are included in the header of “integrate” GSPRO files. These comment lines list the emission inventory species that were removed from the speciation profiles, as provided in the tbl\_tox file (see Section 2.1.12), and therefore not included in the definition of NONHAPVOC.

## Supported Mechanisms

The S2S-Tool is currently capable of generating datasets compatible with several VOC and PM2.5 representations in chemical mechanisms. The mechanism mapping names for the VOC-relevant speciation (i.e., the MECH\_BASIS runtime input in the S2S-Tool; see Section 2.4) include CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7, CB6R4\_CF2, CB7\_CF2, CB7VCP\_CF2, CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER, CRACMMv1.0, CRACMMv2.0, SAPRC07TC\_AE7, and SAPRC07\_CF2, and the mechanism mapping names for the PM2.5-relevant speciation include PM-AE6, PM-CR1, and PM-CR2.

A broader description of these mappings and their chemical treatments are included in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OUTPUT** | **MECH\_BASIS** | **AQM** | **Comments** |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | CMAQv5.3+ | * All IVOCs (102.5 < log10(C\*) < 106.5) mapped to IVOC. * All compounds with log10(C\*) < 102.5 mapped to NVOL. |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | CMAQv5.4+ | * Same emitted/model species as CB6R3\_AE7; updated model chemistry. |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | n/a | * Same emitted species as CB6R3\_AE7; updated model chemistry. |
| VOC | CB6R4\_CF2 | CAMx | * All IVOCs (102.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 106.5) mapped to IVOC. * All compounds with log10(C\*) < 102.5 mapped to NVOL. |
| VOC | CB7\_CF2 | CAMx | * Same emitted species as CB6R4\_CF2, except APIN added; updated model chemistry. |
| VOC | CB7VCP\_CF2 | CAMx | * xyz |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | CMAQv5.3+ | * Assigns SPECIES\_ID = 279 to ALD2\_PRIMARY, 465 to FORM\_PRIMARY, cyclic alkanes with nC > 6 and non-cyclic alkanes with nC > 8 to SOAALK, and all other compounds to NONBAF. |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | CMAQv5.3+ | * All IVOCs (102.5 < log10(C\*) < 106.5) mapped to IVOC. * All compounds with log10(C\*) < 102.5 mapped to NVOL. |
| VOC | SAPRC07\_CF2 | CAMx | * All IVOCs (102.5 < log10(C\*) < 106.5) mapped to IVOC. * All compounds with log10(C\*) < 102.5 mapped to NVOL. |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | CMAQv5.4+ | * ROCIOXY: Oxygenated and log10(C\*) ≤ 106.5 * ROCP6ALK: 105.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 106.5 * ROCP5ALK: 104.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 105.5 * ROCP4ALK: 103.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 104.5 * ROCP3ALK: 102.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 103.5 * ROCP2ALK: 101.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 102.5 * ROCP1ALK: 100.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 101.5 * ROCP0ALK: 10-0.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 100.5 * ROCN1ALK: 10-1.5 ≤ log10(C\*) < 10-0.5 * ROCN2ALK: log10(C\*) < 10-1.5 * ROCP6ARO: aromatic and 105.5 < log10(C\*) < 106.5 * ROCP5ARO: aromatic and 104.5 < log10(C\*) < 105.5 |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | CMAQv??+ | * xyz |
| PM | PM-AE6 | CMAQv5.3+ | * Generated using the “PM-Protocol” (see Appendix B). Organic matter is split between two species: POC and PNCOM. |
| PM | PM-CR1 | CMAQv5.4+ | * Generated using the “PM-Protocol” (see Appendix B). Organic matter is split among five species: ROCP2, ROCP1, ROCP0, ROCN1, ROCN2. |
| PM | PM-CR2 | CMAQv??+ | * xyz |

**Table 14: VOC and PM2.5 representations and their description currently supported by the S2S-Tool.**

## Runtime Inputs

All runtime inputs are user specified and populated in the *S2S.main.py* file. Currently, there are twelve variables listed as runtime inputs: MECH\_BASIS, OUTPUT, RUN\_TYPE, AQM, TOLERANCE, TOX\_IN, FCRS\_FILE, CAR\_FILE, M4I\_FILE, PMM\_FILE, and TOX\_FILE (Table 15).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Runtime Input** | **Options (Description)** |
| MECH\_BASIS | **CB6R3\_AE7** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CB6R5\_AE7** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CB7\_AE7** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CB6R4\_CF2** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CB7\_CF2** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CB7VCP\_CF2** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **SAPRC07TC\_AE7** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **SAPRC07\_CF2** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CRACMMv1.0** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **CRACMMv2.0** (OUTPUT = VOC option)  **PM-AE6** (OUTPUT = PM option)  **PM-CR1** (OUTPUT = PM option)  **PM-CR2** (OUTPUT = PM option) |
| OUTPUT | **VOC** (Selected when the GSCNV/GSPRO output is for processing VOC emissions)  **PM** (Selected when the GSPRO output is for processing PM2.5 emissions) |
| RUN\_TYPE | **CRITERIA** (Selected for “criteria” speciation of VOC/PM2.5)  **INTEGRATE** (Selected for “integrate” speciation of VOC/PM2.5)  **NOINTEGRATE** (Selected for “no-integrate” speciation of VOC) |
| AQM | **CMAQ** (Selected when the GSCNV/GSPRO output is for a CMAQ modeling platform)  **CAMX** (Selected when the GSCNV/GSPRO output is for a CAMx modeling platform) |
| TOLERANCE | A numerical (e.g., 0.05 for 5%) value. Represents the acceptable deviation from 100% for the sum of SPECIATE species for gas-profiles. If a profile falls outside this range, it is not processed by the S2S-Tool and noted in the run log. |
| TOX\_IN | **NONHAPTOG** (Represents the input pollutant for a RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE execution)\*  **TOM** (Represents the input pollutant for a RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE execution)\*  **RESID\_PM** (Represents the input pollutant for a RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE execution)\* |
| FCRS\_FILE | File name and location of the CAMx FCRS file. |
| MW\_FILE | File name and location of the mechanism\_mw file. |
| M4I\_FILE | File name and location of the mechanism\_forImport file. |
| PMM\_FILE | File name and location of the mech\_pm file. |
| TOX\_FILE | File name and location of the tbl\_tox file. |

**Table 15: Runtime input variables, options, and their description. Note that the options within the S2S-Tool are case-sensitive.**

\* Currently, NONHAPTOG is exclusively used when OUTPUT = VOC and RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE. TOM and RESID\_PM are exclusively used when OUTPUT = PM and RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE, and exclusively used for speciating lumped components from MOVES.

### Available Configurations

While the S2S-Tool is flexible and VOC or PM2.5 representations not included in Table 16 can be processed (see Section 2.6), the Tool “out-of-the-box” is compatible with a set number of runtime configurations. These configurations fit the needs for developing “CAP-only” and “HAP-CAP” modeling platforms at the U.S. EPA, which includes profiles that fit “criteria,” “integrate,” and “no-integrate” speciation (see Section 1.1). In addition, as speciation of mobile source emissions now occurs outside of the MOVES modeling system, select functionalities are included within the S2S-Tool to facilitate speciation of MOVES’ VOC, NONHAPTOG, TOM, and RESID\_PM emissions.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OUTPUT** | **MECH\_BASIS** | **RUN\_TYPE** | **AQM** | **INPUT POLLUTANT\*** | **TOX\_FILE** |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CMAQ | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CMAQ | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CMAQ | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | NOINTEGRATE | CMAQ | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | NOINTEGRATE | CMAQ | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CMAQ | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | CRITERIA | CMAQ | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | INTEGRATE | CMAQ | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB6R4\_CF2 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB7\_CF2 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB7VCP\_CF2 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | SAPRC07\_CF2 | CRITERIA | CAMX | TOG | n/a |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R4\_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7VCP \_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07\_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB6R4\_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB7VCP \_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07\_CF2 | INTEGRATE | CAMX | NONHAPTOG | tbl\_tox\_MOVES\_HAPS.csv |
| VOC | CB6R3\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R5\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv1.0 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CRACMMv2.0 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB6R4\_CF2 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7\_CF2 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | CB7VCP \_CF2 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| VOC | SAPRC07\_CF2 | NOINTEGRATE | CAMX | TOG | tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv |
| PM | PM-AE6 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | PM2\_5 | n/a |
| PM | PM-CR1 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | PM2\_5 | n/a |
| PM | PM-CR2 | CRITERIA | CMAQ | PM2\_5 | n/a |
| PM | PM-AE6 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CMAQ | TOM | tbl\_tox\_RESID\_PM.csv |
| PM | PM-AE6 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CMAQ | RESID\_PM | tbl\_tox\_TOM.csv |
| PM | PM-CR1 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CMAQ | TOM | tbl\_tox\_TOM.csv |
| PM | PM-CR1 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CMAQ | RESID\_PM | tbl\_tox\_RESID\_PM.csv |
| PM | PM-CR2 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CMAQ | TOM | tbl\_tox\_TOM.csv |
| PM | PM-CR2 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CMAQ | RESID\_PM | tbl\_tox\_RESID\_PM.csv |
| PM | PM-AE6 | CRITERIA | CAMX | PM2\_5 | n/a |
| PM | PM-AE6 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CAMX | TOM | tbl\_tox\_TOM.csv |
| PM | PM-AE6 | INTEGRATE\*\* | CAMX | RESID\_PM | tbl\_tox\_RESID\_PM.csv |

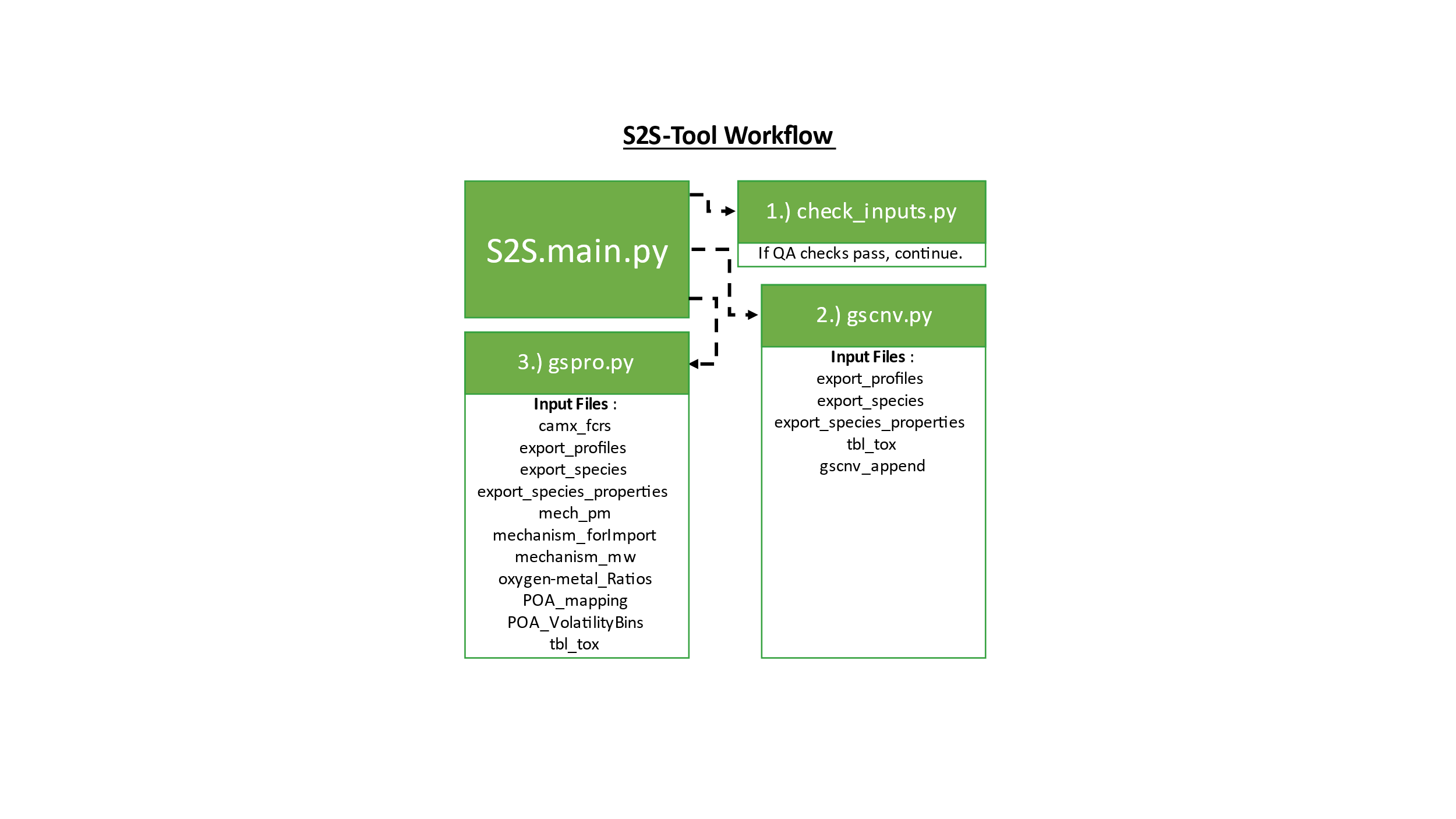
**Table 16: Available “out-of-the-box” configurations for the S2S-Tool.**

\* INPUT POLLUTANT = the runtime TOX\_IN specified by the user when RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE.

\*\* RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE for OUTPUT = PM is only required for MOVES output. Speciation of PM2.5 now occurs outside of the MOVES modeling system. EC and SO4 are explicitly provided by MOVES, while Total Organic Matter (TOM = OC + NCOM) and all residual PM2.5 mass (RESID\_PM) must be speciated within SMOKE-MOVES. Too account for the variable PM2.5 components contained within each aggregate pollutant (i.e., TOM and RESID\_PM), pollutants must be integrated into base SPECIATE profiles.

## Module Descriptions & Functions

The current S2S-Tool includes four *python* files and several input datasets (see Section 2.1). The *S2S.main.py* file is the main program, where the runtime inputs are set, and calls each of the other *python* modules and their functions. The *check\_inputs.py*, *gscnv.py*, and *gspro.py* modules are located within the “./modules” directory and house several functions that perform quality assurance checks, generate the GSCNV files, and generate the GSPRO files, respectively. Below, the overall workflow of the S2S-Tool is illustrated, followed by a description of each program and the calculations performed in each.



**Figure 5: Current workflow in the S2S-Tool.**

### S2S.main.py

The *S2S.main.py* file is the main S2S-Tool program. Here, runtime inputs are provided following the section that begins with “### User Input” (see Table 15 for variables and options). Following the runtime inputs section, this file initiates several variables, reads the appropriate input files, filters input files to meet the needs of the selected runtime inputs, imports the S2S-Tool modules, runs quality assurance checks, generates a GSCNV file (if OUTPUT = VOC), and finally generates a GSPRO file.

### check\_inputs.py

The *check\_inputs.py* module contains the first collection of functions called by *S2S.main.py*. These functions provide a check on the runtime inputs and the input files, and if an error is found, stops the execution with a printed statement indicating where and what issue is found. For example, one of the functions checks to ensure that the selected MECH\_BASIS is compatible with the selected OUTPUT. A separate check ensures that all profiles included in export\_profiles files are in export\_species file. While not fully comprehensive, this series of checks should help ensure there are no fatal issues with the runtime inputs or the input files.

### gscnv.py

Following the quality assurance checks, the S2S-Tool generates a GSCNV file if the OUTPUT is set to VOC. Within the *gscnv.py* module is two functions; the first generates the GSCNV file and the second adds a header to the file. In the *gen\_gscnv* function, the methods employed depend on the RUN\_TYPE assignment. If the RUN\_TYPE is set to CRITERIA or NOINTEGRATE, the input and output pollutants are always VOC and TOG, respectively (see Section 2.2). In contrast, if the RUN\_TYPE is set to INTEGRATE, the input and output pollutants are always set to NONHAPVOC and NONHAPTOG, respectively.

In both scenarios, the function checks if the total weight percent of each profile is within the set TOLERANCE and passes over the profile if it is not within the set range. Following this check, if the RUN\_TYPE is set to CRITERIA or NOINTEGRATE, a ratio of the mass of all organic gases (TOG) to the mass of all regulatorily defined VOCs[[6]](#footnote-8) within a profile is derived. If the profile is entirely derived of an exempt VOC (e.g., tetrachloroethylene), the conversion factor is set to zero. If the RUN\_TYPE is set to INTEGRATE, the profile is first filtered to remove all species listed in the tbl\_tox file. Subsequently, a ratio of the mass of all organic gases (TOG) to the mass of all regulatorily defined VOCs within a profile is derived. Again, if the profile is entirely derived of an exempt VOC, the conversion factor is set to zero. Finally, if the RUN\_TYPE is set to CRITERIA, the profiles listed in the gscnv\_append file are appended to the end of the dataframe.

The second function in *gscnv.py* generates the header for the final GSCNV file, which includes several of the runtime inputs selected for the given Tool run (see Figure 3). Finally, the output filename includes a date stamp to facilitate tracking of file versions.

### gspro.py

Following the *gscnv.py* module, the S2S-Tool executes the *gspro.py* module, which generates a GSPRO file. Within the *gspro.py* module are three functions; the first generates a GSPRO file if OUTPUT is set to VOC (*gen\_gspro\_voc*), the second generates a GSPRO file if OUTPUT is set to PM (*gen\_gspro\_pm*), and the third adds a header to the file.

#### gen\_gspro\_voc

The *gen\_gspro\_voc* function iterates over each relevant profile in the export\_profiles file and appends processed data to a final dataframe. First, the function checks if the total weight percent of each profile is within the set TOLERANCE. If the profile is not within the set range, it is passed over and a notification is printed to notify the user that the profile was not processed. Next, if RUN\_TYPE is set to CRITERIA, the profile is renormalized to ensure the summation of all weight percents equals one and the input pollutant (i.e., the speciated pollutant; see Section 2.2.2) is set to TOG. If RUN\_TYPE is set to NOINTEGRATE, the profile is first renormalized to ensure the summation of all weight percents equals one, then filtered to remove all species listed in the tbl\_tox file, and the input pollutant is set to TOG. Finally, if RUN\_TYPE is set to INTEGRATE, the profile is renormalized to ensure the summation of all weight percents equals one, filtered to remove all species listed in the tbl\_tox file, renormalized again to ensure the summation of all remaining weight percents equals one, and the input pollutant is set to NONHAPTOG.

The mole-based split factor (*MolBSF*) in moles of mechanism-specific model species *j* per mass of input pollutant (e.g., TOG) is then calculated using:

(1)

Where *Wght%* is the weight percent of compound *i* in the target profile (mass compound per mass TOG) from SPECIATE, *MWi* is the *effective molecular weight* of compound *i*, and *Molesi,j* is the number of moles of model species *j* in compound *i* (i.e., the value provided in the mech4import file; see Section 2.1.7). S2S-Tool v2 introduced the *effective molecular weight* of each compound. Previously, the MW*i* was provided by the representative compound of each species in SPECIATE, but this can lead to issues for highly lumped model species. In photochemical modeling, the compounds that are mapped to a chemical mechanism model species adopt the properties of that model species, regardless of the structure or molecular weight of the explicit species in SPECIATE. This is particularly important for IVOCs, which, in general, are highly lumped and often feature significant oxidation. Analysis has shown that most compounds mapped to IVOC model species adopt a MW that is lower than the explicit species MWs. For these compounds, the use of the explicit species MW, as in the prior methods, overestimates the molar emissions (as defined by the chemical mechanism), which leads to an overestimate of the mass concentrations. By using the model species MWs, the number of moles (and hence mass) is reduced, mitigating this overestimation. This issue will likely decrease in time as future mechanisms expand the number of lumped species and better represent the complexity of emissions from sources.

The effective molecular weight (*MWi*) for each explicit species within a profile is calculated as follows:

(2)

Where *MWj* is the molecular weight for each model species *j* and *Molesi,j* is the number of moles of model species *j* in compound *i* (i.e., the value provided in the mech4import file; see Section 2.1.7).

Next, the mass-based split factor (*MassBSF*) for each mechanism-specific model species *j* is then calculated using:

(3)

Where *MWj* is the molecular weight of model species *j* (Section 2.1.8). The units for *MassBSF* are grams of model species *j* per mass of emitted TOG (or NONHAPTOG if RUN\_TYPE is set to INTEGRATE). A simplified example using these methods can be found in ./documentation/S2S-Tool\_simplified.xlsx.

Finally, the NMOG fraction for each profile is appended for emissions mass tracking in SMOKE. NMOG is calculated as the total organic gas mass fraction, minus methane and minus all species listed in the tbl\_tox file if RUN\_TYPE is set to INTEGRATE or NOINTEGRATE.

#### gen\_gspro\_pm

The *gen\_gspro\_pm* function also iterates over each relevant profile in the export\_profiles file and appends processed data to a final dataframe. First, if the PROFILE\_TYPE of the profile set to be processed is PM, the profile is processed into a “PM-ready” profile (see Appendix B). Next, if RUN\_TYPE is set to CRITERIA, the input pollutant is set to PM2\_5. If RUN\_TYPE is set to INTEGRATE, the profile is filtered to remove all species listed in the tbl\_tox file, renormalized to ensure the summation of all remaining weight percents equals one, and the input pollutant is set to the TOX\_IN runtime variable. As a reminder, RUN\_TYPE = INTEGRATE for OUTPUT = PM is only relevant when processing MOVES output (see Table 16) and RUN\_TYPE = NOINTEGRATE is not an available option when OUTPUT = PM.

Next, organic matter is processed, as necessary, to accommodate output of profiles compatible with the AE6 (PM-AE6) aerosol module, CRACMMv1.0 (PM-CR1), and CRACMMv2.0 (PM-CR2). Except for organic matter related species, all profile types are interchangeable (e.g., regardless of profile type, PEC, primary elemental carbon, should be an equivalent fraction for a given profile processed). For PM-AE6 profiles, all organic matter is routed to either POC or PNCOM (i.e., OM = POC + PNCOM). In PM-CR1 profiles, all organic matter (i.e., carbon and non-carbon organic matter are summed for each volatility bin) is routed to five separate model species (ROCP2ALK, ROCP1ALK, ROCP0ALK, ROCN1ALK, ROCN2ALK) for organic matter. Assignments depend on volatility (e.g., organic matter with a saturation concentration (C\*) that is < 101.5 µg m-3 and > 100.5 µg m-3 would be routed to ROCP1ALK, with the middle two characters reflecting the sign of the exponent of the saturation concentration; P: positive; N: negative). In PM-CR2 profiles, all organic matter is routed to sixteen separate model species for organic matter. Assignments depend on volatility and level of oxygenation, as measured by the oxygen-to-carbon ratio.

A profile within SPECIATE and processed by the S2S-Tool can be output to one of three profile types (i.e., PM-AE6, PM-CR1, and PM-CR2) using the ORGANIC\_MATTER\_to\_ORGANIC\_CARBON\_RATIO, CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_1\_Generation\_Mechanism and CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_2\_Sector\_Equipment metadata in the export\_species\_properties file and SV-POA profile in the POA Volatility Bins file. For example, to translate from a PM-CR1 profile type, which does not differentiate carbon and non-carbon organic matter, to a PM-AE6 profile type, the ORGANIC\_MATTER\_to\_ORGANIC\_CARBON\_RATIO is used to split the organic matter. Separately, to translate from a PM-AE6 profile type, which does not resolve organic matter by volatility, to a PM-CR1 profile, the appropriate SV-POA profile from the POA Volatility Bins file is extracted using the CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_1\_Generation\_Mechanism and CATEGORY\_LEVEL\_2\_Sector\_Equipment metadata for the target profile.

Following treatment of organic matter, the *gen\_gspro\_pm* function accounts for the various ways chlorine, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium are reported in SPECIATE profiles (atomic vs. ionic). Then, residual PM mass is assigned to PMOTHR if the AQM runtime variable is assigned CMAQ and FPRM if it is assigned CAMX. However, if the target profile is listed in the CAMx FCRS file (see Section 2.1.1), the residual PM mass is assigned to FCRS if the AQM runtime variable is assigned CAMX. Finally, if the AQM runtime variable is assigned CAMX, POA is added by summing POC and PNCOM (when AQM is CAMX and OUTPUT is PM, MECH\_BASIS must be PM-AE6), and PNCOM is then dropped from the profile.

## Running the S2S-Tool

To run the S2S-Tool, the contents of the [S2S-Tool repository](https://github.com/USEPA/S2S-Tool) should be copied to either a local or remote machine. Next, following the available configurations listed in Table 16, the runtime input fields in the *S2S.main.py* script should be updated to meet the need of the user. Finally, the *S2S.main.py* script should be executed. All modules and functions are performed in memory (i.e., no databases need to be initialized nor shared schema uploaded) and should only take a few minutes to complete on a standard machine. Output from the run will be available in the “output” directory and feature a date stamp to facilitate version control.

# Mechanism-Specific Mapping Scripts

## General Methods

In SPECIATE v5.2, a *Representative Compounds* field was introduced for all entries in the database (Pye et al., 2023). The primary purpose of a *Representative Compound* is to robustly identify each species, thus facilitating the prediction of physiochemical properties (e.g., molecular weight, vapor pressure, kOH rate coefficient, Henry’s Law constant) using OPERA (Mansouri et al., 2018) and allow for automated parsing of information necessary for mechanism mapping. In most circumstances, the *Representative Compound* and SPECIES\_NAME are equivalent. Other times, the SPECIES\_NAME is non-specific, but does convey certain chemistry relevant details (e.g., “Isomers of octane” are assigned to “Octane”). Finally, some entries are broad and minimal information, if any, regarding the compound structure is available (e.g., “Aggregated VOCs” and “Aggregated exempt compounds”). In these circumstances, *Decane* is selected as the default *Representative Compound*, since C10 compounds are the approximate median entry in SPECIATE (both in terms of molecular weight and structure), unless other identifying information can be collected from the SPECIES\_NAME (e.g., “Aggregated VOCs” were assigned to *Decane*, but “Aggregated exempt compounds” were assigned to *Acetone* since it is one of the most abundantly emitted exempt VOCs).

The newly developed mechanism mapper(s) utilize the predicted physiochemical properties of each SPECIATE entry to make chemical mechanism specific assignments. These properties include the molecular weight, vapor pressure, kOH rate constant, and SMILES string of the *Representative Compound*. The molecular weight and vapor pressure are used to calculate the effective saturation concentration (C\*).

Each mechanism mapper features three main components:

1. The *Representative Compound* SMILES string of each SPECIATE entry is analyzed (hereafter referred to as the “chemical assessment”). This includes, but is not limited to:
   1. Counting the number of carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms.
   2. Counting functional groups, such as number of ketones, aldehydes, benzene rings, acid, and alcohol groups.
   3. Determining if the compound features a ring or is a monoterpene.
2. All explicit chemical mechanism species are considered for assignment.
3. All lumped chemical mechanism species are considered for assignment.

In the following sections, more detail on each of the supported mechanisms that currently feature mechanism mappers are discussed.

## Chemical Mechanisms

### CB6R3\_AE7 and CB6R5\_AE7 and CB7\_AE7

When compared to CB6R3\_AE7, the CB6R5\_AE7 and CB7\_AE7 gas-phase chemical mechanism features updates to reaction rates and an added chemical reaction (Yarwood et al., 2020). No new chemical species were added. As such, equivalent gas-phase mechanism mapping scripts can be used for CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, and CB7\_AE7. Mapping for the AE7 aerosol-phase module within CMAQ introduced the NVOL and IVOC tracers. As noted above, NVOL and IVOC were defined to include semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC; 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x102 μg m-3) and intermediate-volatility organic compounds (IVOC; 3x102 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3), respectively. A description and various properties for all emitted gaseous organic model species from the CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, and CB7\_AE7 chemical mechanisms are shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AACD | Acetic Acid | 2 | Explicit | CC(O)=O |
| ACET | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(C)=O |
| ALD2 | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| APIN | alpha-pinene | 10 | Explicit | CC1=CCC2CC1C2(C)C |
| BENZ | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| ETH | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| ETHA | Ethane | 2 | Explicit | CC |
| ETHY | Ethyne | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| ETOH | Ethanol | 2 | Explicit | CCO |
| FACD | Formic acid | 1 | Explicit | OC=O |
| FORM | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| GLY | Glyoxal | 2 | Explicit | O=CC=O |
| GLYD | Glycolaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | OCC=O |
| ISOP | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| MEOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| MGLY | Methylglyoxal | 3 | Explicit | CC(=O)C=O |
| NAPH | Naphthalene | 10 | Explicit | C1=CC2=CC=CC=C2C=C1 |
| PRPA | Propane | 3 | Explicit | CCC |
| ALDX | Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes | 2 | Lumped | - |
| CAT1 | Methyl-catechols | 7 | Lumped | - |
| CRES | Cresols | 7 | Lumped | - |
| CRON | Nitro-cresols | 7 | Lumped | - |
| IOLE | Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R) | 4 | Lumped | - |
| ISPD | Isoprene products | 4 | Lumped | - |
| IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | 12 | Lumped | - |
| KET | Ketone carbon bond (C=O) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| NVOL | Nonvolatile | 18 | Lumped | - |
| OLE | Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C) | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PAR | Paraffin carbon bond (C-C) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| TERP | Monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| TOL | Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics | 7 | Lumped | - |
| UNR | Unreactive | 1 | Lumped | - |
| XYLMN | Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics | 8 | Lumped | - |

**Table 17: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 chemical mechanisms.**

Below, the order-of-operations for assignment of a target species are outlined and subsequently discussed in more detail.

1. If a target species features no carbon or is elemental carbon, it is assigned to UNR.
2. If a target species is an explicit tracer in the chemical mechanism, it is appropriately assigned. This is determined using the SMILES string and applies to AACD, ACET, ALD2, BENZ, CH4, ETH, ETHA, ETHY, ETOH, FACD, FORM, GLY, GLYD, ISOP, MEOH, MGLY, NAPH, PRPA, and APIN.
3. If the saturation concentration (C\*) of the target species is < 3x102 μg m-3, it is assigned to NVOL. Note: like prior mechanism mapping methods, double mapping for compounds assigned to NVOL is not performed.
4. If the C\* of the target species is 3x102 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to IVOC. Note: like prior mechanism mapping methods, double mapping for compounds assigned to IVOC is not performed.
5. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 1.1 x 10-12 cm3 molec. -1 sec-1, it is assigned to UNR.
6. If the target species is a monoterpene (nC = 10, nH = 18, nO = 1 or nC = 10 and nH = 16), and not alpha-pinene, it is assigned to TERP.
7. If the target species is methacrolein or methyl vinyl ketone (nC = 4, nH = 6, nO = 1, number of ketone groups = 1), it is assigned to ISPD.
8. If the target species is a cyclodiene (number of C=C = 2 and contains a ring), assign 1 mole to IOLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 4). If nC – 4 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
9. If the target species is a furan or a pyrrole, assign 2 moles to OLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 4). If nC – 4 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
10. If the target species is a heterocyclic aromatic compound with 2 non-carbon atoms, assign 1 mole to OLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
11. If the target species contains a triple bond, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the target species contains no other reactive functional groups beyond a triple bond, assign 1 mole to OLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
    2. Else, assign all triple bonds to PAR and count remaining carbons (nC - number of C-C triple bonds). If nC - number of C-C triple bonds > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
12. If the target species is a single-ring aromatic (number of benzene rings = 1), do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the target species is a methyl-catechol (nC ≥ 7, number of alcohol groups ≥ 2), it is assigned to CAT1.
    2. If the target species is a nitro-cresol (nC ≥ 7, nN ≥ 1, number of alcohol groups ≥ 1), it is assigned to CRON.
    3. If the target species is an isomer of cresol ((nC = 7, number of alcohol groups = 1), it is assigned to CRES.
    4. If the target species is halogenated and features 4 or more halogens, assigned 6 moles to UNR.
    5. If the target species is halogenated and features more than 1 halogen, assign 1 mole to PAR and 5 moles to UNR.
    6. If the target species is toluene or another monoalkyl aromatic (nC ≥ 7, number of benzene rings = 1, number of branches on benzene ring = 1), assign 1 mole to TOL and count remaining carbons (nC – 7). If nC – 7 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
    7. If the target species is an isomer of xylene or another polyalkyl aromatic (nC ≥ 8, number of benzene rings = 1, number of branches on benzene ring > 1), assign 1 mole to XYLMN and count remaining carbons (nC – 8). If nC – 8 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
    8. For all remaining target species, assign 1 mole to BENZ and count remaining carbons (nC – 6). If nC – 6 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
13. If the target species is a multi-ring aromatic (number of benzene rings > 1 and nO = 0), it is likely assigned to NVOL, IVOC, or NAPH. If not, assign carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
14. If the target species is an aldehyde with nC ≥ 2, assign 1 mole to ALDX and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
15. If the target species is an acid with nC ≥ 2, assign 1 mole to PACD and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
16. For all remaining target species, assign all carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
17. Following assignments, and per recommendations by mechanism developer, limit functional groups to 1 with this priority: TOL > XYL > IOLE > OLE > ALDX > KET. Assign all carbon mass not assigned to a functional group to PAR.
18. Following assignments, and per recommendations by mechanism developer, if ratio of OLE/PAR > 1, recalculate: OLE = (PAR + 2 OLE) / 3; then assign PAR = OLE.
19. Following assignments, and per recommendations by mechanism developer, if ratio of KET/PAR > 0.333, recalculate: KET = (PAR + KET) / 4; then PAR = 3\*KET.

### CB6R4\_CF2

The CB6R4\_CF2 chemical mechanism is exclusively used in the CAMx photochemical model and features significant overlap with the CB6R3\_AE7 chemical mechanism. Specifically, several explicit species and one lumped species is excluded from the CB6R4\_CF2 chemical mechanism when compared to CB6R3\_AE7. Both utilize the NVOL and IVOC tracers, which are defined to include semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC; 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x102 μg m-3) and intermediate-volatility organic compounds (IVOC; 3x102 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3), respectively. A description and various properties for all emitted organics from the CB6R4\_CF2 chemical mechanism is shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ACET | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(C)=O |
| ALD2 | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| BENZ | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| ETH | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| ETHA | Ethane | 2 | Explicit | CC |
| ETHY | Ethyne | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| ETOH | Ethanol | 2 | Explicit | CCO |
| FORM | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| ISOP | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| MEOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| PRPA | Propane | 3 | Explicit | CCC |
| ALDX | Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes | 2 | Lumped | - |
| CAT1 | Methyl-catechols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| CRES | Cresols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| CRON | Nitro-cresols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| IOLE | Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R) | 4 | Lumped | - |
| IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | 12 | Lumped | - |
| KET | Ketone carbon bond (C=O) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| NVOL | Nonvolatile | 18 | Lumped | - |
| OLE | Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C) | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PAR | Paraffin carbon bond (C-C) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| TERP | Monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| TOL | Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics | 7 | Lumped | - |
| UNR | Unreactive | 1 | Lumped | - |
| XYL | Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics | 8 | Lumped | - |

**Table 18: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the CB6R4\_CF2 chemical mechanism.**

Since the only changes between CB6R4\_CF2 and CB6R3\_AE7 relate to the mapping of several explicit species and one lumped species, Step 2 from Section 3.3.1 must be updated and Step 7 must be deleted. For CB6R4\_CF2, Step 2 should read as:

1. If a target species is an explicit tracer in the chemical mechanism, it is appropriately assigned. This is determined using the SMILES string and applies to ACET, ALD2, BENZ, CH4, ETH, ETHA, ETHY, ETOH, FORM, ISOP, MEOH, and PRPA.

### CB7\_CF2

The CB7\_CF2 chemical mechanism is exclusively used in the CAMx photochemical model and features significant overlap with the CB6R4\_CF2 chemical mechanism. Specifically, alpha-pinene (APIN) was added to CB7\_CF2. Both utilize the NVOL and IVOC tracers, which are defined to include semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC; 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x102 μg m-3) and intermediate-volatility organic compounds (IVOC; 3x102 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3), respectively. A description and various properties for all emitted organics from the CB7\_CF2 chemical mechanism is shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ACET | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(C)=O |
| ALD2 | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| APIN | alpha-pinene | 10 | Explicit | CC1=CCC2CC1C2(C)C |
| BENZ | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| ETH | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| ETHA | Ethane | 2 | Explicit | CC |
| ETHY | Ethyne | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| ETOH | Ethanol | 2 | Explicit | CCO |
| FORM | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| ISOP | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| MEOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| PRPA | Propane | 3 | Explicit | CCC |
| ALDX | Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes | 2 | Lumped | - |
| CAT1 | Methyl-catechols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| CRES | Cresols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| CRON | Nitro-cresols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| IOLE | Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R) | 4 | Lumped | - |
| IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | 12 | Lumped | - |
| KET | Ketone carbon bond (C=O) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| NVOL | Nonvolatile | 18 | Lumped | - |
| OLE | Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C) | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PAR | Paraffin carbon bond (C-C) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| TERP | Monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| TOL | Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics | 7 | Lumped | - |
| UNR | Unreactive | 1 | Lumped | - |
| XYL | Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics | 8 | Lumped | - |

**Table 19: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the CB6R4\_CF2 chemical mechanism.**

### CB7VCP\_CF2

The CB7VCP\_CF2 chemical mechanism is exclusively used in the CAMx photochemical model and features significant overlap with the CB7\_CF2 chemical mechanism. Specifically, this mechanism was developed to better represent volatile chemical product chemistry in the Carbon Bond mechanism (Yarwood and Tuite, 2024).

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AACD | Acetic Acid | 2 | Explicit | CC(=O)O |
| ACET | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(C)=O |
| ALD2 | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| APIN | alpha-pinene | 10 | Explicit | CC1=CCC2CC1C2(C)C |
| BENZ | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| DEE | Diethyl Ether | 4 | Explicit | CCOCC |
| DME | Dimethyl Ether | 2 | Explicit | COC |
| EDOH | 1,2-ethanediol (ethylene glycol) | 2 | Explicit | C(CO)O |
| ETAC | Ethyl acetate | 4 | Explicit | CCOC(=O)C |
| ETFM | Ethyl formate | 3 | Explicit | CCOC=O |
| ETH | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| ETHA | Ethane | 2 | Explicit | CC |
| ETHY | Ethyne | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| ETOH | Ethanol | 2 | Explicit | CCO |
| FACD | Formic Acid | 1 | Explicit | C(=O)O |
| FORM | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| IBTA | 2-methylpropane (i-butane) | 4 | Explicit | CC(C)C |
| IPOH | i-propanol | 3 | Explicit | CCCO |
| ISOP | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| MEAC | Methyl acetate | 3 | Explicit | CC(=O)OC |
| MEFM | Methyl formate | 2 | Explicit | COC=O |
| MEOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| NPOH | n-propanol | 3 | Explicit | CCCO |
| PDOH | 1,2-propanediol (propylene glycol) | 3 | Explicit | CC(CO)O |
| PRPA | Propane | 3 | Explicit | CCC |
| ALDX | Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes | 2 | Lumped | - |
| CAT1 | Methyl-catechols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| CRES | Cresols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| CRON | Nitro-cresols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| ETHR | Larger ethers (C4+, excluding diethyl ether) | 4 | Lumped | - |
| ESTR | Larger esters (C4+, excluding ethyl acetate) | 4 | Lumped | - |
| HPAR | Heavy PAR, based on n-dodecane | 12 | Lumped | - |
| IOLE | Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R) | 4 | Lumped | - |
| ISPD | Isoprene products | 4 | Lumped | - |
| IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | 12 | Lumped | - |
| KET | Ketone carbon bond (C=O) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| NVOL | Nonvolatile | 18 | Lumped | - |
| OLE | Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C) | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PAR | Paraffin carbon bond (C-C) | 1 | Lumped | - |
| ROH | Larger alcohols (C4+) | 4 | Lumped | - |
| SXD5 | Siloxanes as D5 | 10 | Lumped | - |
| TERP | Monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| TOL | Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics | 7 | Lumped | - |
| UNR | Unreactive | 1 | Lumped | - |
| XYL | Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics | 8 | Lumped | - |

**Table 20: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the CB7VCP\_CF2 chemical mechanism.**

Below, the order-of-operations for assignment of a target species are outlined and subsequently discussed in more detail.

1. If a target species features no carbon or is elemental carbon, it is assigned to UNR.
2. If a target species is an explicit tracer in the chemical mechanism, it is appropriately assigned. This is determined using the SMILES string and applies to AACD, ACET, ALD2, APIN, BENZ, CH4, DEE, DME, EDOH, ETAC, ETFM, ETH, ETHA, ETHY, ETOH, FACD, FORM, IBTA, IPOH, ISOP, MEAC, MEFM, MEOH, NPOH, PDOH, and PRPA.
3. If the saturation concentration (C\*) of the target species is < 3x102 μg m-3, it is assigned to NVOL. Note: like prior mechanism mapping methods, double mapping for compounds assigned to NVOL is not performed.
4. If the C\* of the target species is 3x102 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to IVOC. Note: like prior mechanism mapping methods, double mapping for compounds assigned to IVOC is not performed.
5. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 1.1 x 10-12 cm3 molec. -1 sec-1, it is assigned to UNR.
6. If the target species is a monoterpene (nC = 10, nH = 18, nO = 1 or nC = 10 and nH = 16), and not alpha-pinene, it is assigned to TERP.
7. If the target species is a siloxane or silane, it is assigned to SXD5.
8. If the target species is methacrolein or methyl vinyl ketone (nC = 4, nH = 6, nO = 1, number of ketone groups = 1), it is assigned to ISPD.
9. If the target species is a cyclodiene (number of C=C = 2 and contains a ring), assign 1 mole to IOLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 4). If nC – 4 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
10. If the target species is a furan or a pyrrole, assign 2 moles to OLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 4). If nC – 4 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
11. If the target species is a heterocyclic aromatic compound with 2 non-carbon atoms, assign 1 mole to OLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
12. If the target species contains a triple bond, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the target species contains no other reactive functional groups beyond a triple bond, assign 1 mole to OLE and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
    2. Else, assign all triple bonds to PAR and count remaining carbons (nC - number of C-C triple bonds). If nC - number of C-C triple bonds > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
13. If the target species is a single-ring aromatic (number of benzene rings = 1), do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the target species is a methyl-catechol (nC ≥ 7, number of alcohol groups ≥ 2), it is assigned to CAT1.
    2. If the target species is a nitro-cresol (nC ≥ 7, nN ≥ 1, number of alcohol groups ≥ 1), it is assigned to CRON.
    3. If the target species is an isomer of cresol ((nC = 7, number of alcohol groups = 1), it is assigned to CRES.
    4. If the target species is halogenated and features 4 or more halogens, assigned 6 moles to UNR.
    5. If the target species is halogenated and features more than 1 halogen, assign 1 mole to PAR and 5 moles to UNR.
    6. If the target species is toluene or another monoalkyl aromatic (nC ≥ 7, number of benzene rings = 1, number of branches on benzene ring = 1), assign 1 mole to TOL and count remaining carbons (nC – 7). If nC – 7 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
    7. If the target species is an isomer of xylene or another polyalkyl aromatic (nC ≥ 8, number of benzene rings = 1, number of branches on benzene ring > 1), assign 1 mole to XYLMN and count remaining carbons (nC – 8). If nC – 8 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
    8. For all remaining target species, assign 1 mole to BENZ and count remaining carbons (nC – 6). If nC – 6 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
14. If the target species is a multi-ring aromatic (number of benzene rings > 1 and nO = 0), it is likely assigned to NVOL, IVOC, or NAPH. If not, assign carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
15. If the target species is an aldehyde with nC ≥ 2, assign 1 mole to ALDX and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
16. If the target species is an acid with nC ≥ 2, assign 1 mole to PACD and count remaining carbons (nC – 2). If nC – 2 > 0, assign remaining carbon to PAR.
17. If the target species is an alcohol with nC ≥ 4, assign 1 mole to ROH.
18. If the target species is an ether with nC ≥ 4, assign 1 mole to ETHR.
19. If the target species is an ester with nC ≥ 4, assign 1 mole to ESTR.
20. For all remaining target species, assign all carbon to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
    1. If the target species does not have any double bonds or ketone groups and has an nC ≥ 12, assign 1 mole to HPAR.
    2. If the target species does not have any double bonds or ketone groups and has an nC = 11, assign 0.75 mole to HPAR and 2 moles to PAR.
    3. If the target species does not have any double bonds or ketone groups and has an nC = 10, assign 0.5 mole to HPAR and 4 moles to PAR.
    4. If the target species does not have any double bonds or ketone groups and has an nC = 9, assign 0.25 mole to HPAR and 6 moles to PAR.
    5. If the target species does not meet the prior rules, assign to OLE, IOLE, KET, or PAR, depending on structure.
21. Following assignments, and per recommendations by mechanism developer, limit functional groups to 1 with this priority: TOL > XYL > IOLE > OLE > ALDX > KET. Assign all carbon mass not assigned to a functional group to PAR.
22. Following assignments, and per recommendations by mechanism developer, if ratio of OLE/PAR > 1, recalculate: OLE = (PAR + 2 OLE) / 3; then assign PAR = OLE.
23. Following assignments, and per recommendations by mechanism developer, if ratio of KET/PAR > 0.333, recalculate: KET = (PAR + KET) / 4; then PAR = 3\*KET.

### CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER

The CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER chemical mechanism serves two purposes. First, it assigns SOAALK using the methods described below (Pye and Pouliot, 2012). Second, it creates acetaldehyde and formaldehyde tracers, which are used in HAP-CAP modeling (see Section 1.1). A description of the tracers contained in the CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER chemical mechanism is shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALD2\_PRIMARY | Acetaldehyde | Explicit | CC=O |
| FORM\_PRIMARY | Formaldehyde | Explicit | C=O |
| NONBAF | Not SOAALK, Acetaldehyde, Formaldehyde | Lumped | - |
| SOAALK | Long-chain, SOA precursor alkanes | Lumped | - |

**Table 21: Model species, description, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all species organics in the CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER chemical mechanisms. Note: NONBAF is dropped from emissions generation process.**

The order-of-operations for assignment of a target species using the CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER is outlined below.

In the above diagram, the definition of SOAALK follows Pye and Pouliot (2012), which defines SOAALK as C6 and larger cyclic and C8 and larger linear/branched alkanes.

### CRACMMv1.0

The Community Regional Atmospheric Chemistry Multiphase Mechanism (CRACMM) v1.0 (Pye et al., 2023, https://doi.org/USEPA/CRACMM) is a chemical mechanism that builds off the history of the Regional Atmospheric Chemistry Mechanism (RACM; Stockwell et al., 1997) and RACM version 2 (Goliff et al., 2013). Unlike the Carbon Bond series of mechanisms, CRACMM retains the carbon backbone of emitted species, and unlike all prior chemical mechanisms, CRACMM fully integrates the gas- and aerosol-phase portions of atmospheric chemistry. This integration results in all condensible or soluble precursors to SOA being formed directly as gas-phase products or react heterogeneously and form SOA. Therefore, formation of SOA in CRACMM removes mass from the gas phase. Part of the development of CRACMM included coding of an emission mapper. A description and various properties for all emitted organics from the CRACMMv1.0 chemical mechanism is shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ACD | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| ACE | Acetylene | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| ACRO | Acrolein | 3 | Explicit | C=CC=O |
| ACT | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(=O)C |
| ALD | Higher aldehydes | 3 | Lumped | - |
| API | Alpha-pinene monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| BALD | Benzaldehyde and aromatic aldehydes | 7 | Lumped | - |
| BDE13 | 1,3-butadiene | 4 | Explicit | C=CC=C |
| BEN | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CSL | Cresols | 9 | Lumped | - |
| DCB1 | Unsaturated dicarbonyls | 5 | Lumped | - |
| ECH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| EOH | Ethanol | 2 | Explicit | CCO |
| ETE | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| ETEG | Ethylene Glycol | 2 | Explicit | C(CO)O |
| ETH | Ethane | 2 | Explicit | CC |
| FURAN | Furans and other dienes | 5 | Lumped | - |
| GLY | Glyoxal | 2 | Explicit | C(=O)C=O |
| HC10 | “alkanes”; 6.8E-12 < kOH | 10 | Lumped |  |
| HC3 | “alkanes”; kOH < 3.4E-12 | 3 | Lumped |  |
| HC5 | “alkanes”; 3.4E-12 ≤ kOH ≤ 6.8E-12 | 5 | Lumped |  |
| HCHO | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| HKET | Hydroxy ketones | 3 | Lumped | - |
| ISO | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| KET | Other ketones | 5 | Lumped | - |
| LIM | Limonene monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| MACR | Methacrolein and Crotonaldehyde | 4 | Lumped | - |
| MCT | Methylcatechol | 7 | Lumped | - |
| MEK | Methyl ethyl ketone | 4 | Explicit | CCC(=O)C |
| MGLY | Methylglyoxal and similar species | 3 | Lumped | - |
| MOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| MVK | Methyl vinyl ketone | 4 | Explicit | CC(=O)C=C |
| NAPH | PAH with 2 aromatic rings | 10 | Lumped | - |
| OLI | Internal alkenes | 5 | Lumped | - |
| OLT | Terminal alkenes | 3 | Lumped | - |
| ONIT | Organic nitrates | 4 | Lumped | - |
| ORA1 | Formic Acid | 1 | Explicit | C(=O)O |
| ORA2 | Acetic acid and higher acids | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PHEN | Phenols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| PROG | Propylene Glycol | 3 | Explicit | CC(CO)O |
| ROCIOXY | ROC; log(C\*) < 6.5 and O/C > 0.1 | 12 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN1ALK | ROC; -1.5 < log(C\*) < -0.5 | 29 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN2ALK | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 | 30 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP0ALK | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 | 28 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP1ALK | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 | 27 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP2ALK | ROC; 1.5 < log(C\*) < 2.5 | 24 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP3ALK | ROC; 2.5 < log(C\*) < 3.5 | 21 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP4ALK | ROC; 3.5 < log(C\*) < 4.5 | 18 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP5ALK | ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | 14 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP5ARO | Aromatic ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | 14 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP6ALK | ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | 13 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP6ARO | Aromatic ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | 13 | Lumped | - |
| ROH | C3 and higher alcohols | 3 | Lumped | - |
| SESQ | Sesquiterpenes | 15 | Lumped | - |
| SLOWROC | Low reactivity gas | 1 | Lumped | - |
| TOL | Toluene | 7 | Explicit | CC1=CC=CC=C1 |
| UALD | Unsaturated aldehydes | 5 | Lumped | - |
| UNKCRACMM | Unknown | 1 | Lumped | - |
| UNKKOH | Unknown kOH | 1 | Lumped | - |
| UNKSMILES | Unknown SMILES | 1 | Lumped | - |
| XYE | o-, p-xylenes and less reactive aromatics | 8 | Lumped | - |
| XYM | m-xylene and more reactive aromatics | 8 | Lumped | - |

**Table 22: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the CRACMMv1.0 chemical mechanism.**

Below, the order-of-operations for assignment of a target species are outlined and subsequently discussed in more detail (adapted from the work of Pye et al., 2023).

1. If a target species features no carbon or is elemental carbon, it is assigned to UNKCRACMM.
2. If a target species is an explicit tracer in the chemical mechanism, it is appropriately assigned. This is determined using the SMILES string and applies to ACD, ACE, ACT, BEN, ECH4, EOH, ETE, ETEG, ETH, HCHO, ISO, MOH, ORA1, OP1, MEK, MVK, TOL, BCE13, ACRO, GLY, and PROG.
3. If the kOH of the target species is < 3.5x10-13 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to SLOWROC.
4. If the target species is a monoterpene, do the following order-of-operations:
   1. If the target species has nC = 15, nH = 24, and the number of C=C ≥ 1, it is assigned to SESQ.
   2. If the target species is a monoterpene and the number of C=C = 1, it is assigned to API.
   3. If the target species is a monoterpene and the number of C=C > 1, it is assigned to LIM.
5. If the target is a furan other than 1,3-butadiene, it is assigned to FURAN.
6. If the target has more than one benzene ring and nO = 0, it is assigned to NAPH.
7. If the C\* of the target species is < 3x102 μg m-3, it is assigned to a semi-volatile organic compound model species:
   1. If C\* < 3x10-2 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCN2ALK.
   2. If 3x10-2 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x10-1 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCN1ALK.
   3. If 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x100 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP0ALK.
   4. If 3x100 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x101 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP1ALK.
   5. If 3x101 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x102 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP2ALK.
8. If the target species is a single-ring aromatic, do the following order-of-operations:
   1. If the target species contains an aldehyde, it is assigned to BALD.
   2. If the target species contains 2 or more alcohol and nC ≥ 7, it is assigned to MCT.
   3. If the target species contains 1 alcohol and nC ≥ 7, it is assigned to CSL.
   4. If the target species contains 1 or more alcohol and nC = 6, it is assigned to PHEN.
   5. If C\* < 3x105 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP5ARO.
   6. If 3x105 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP6ARO.
   7. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 1.02 \* 1.43x10-11 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to XYE.
   8. Else, it is assigned to XYM
9. If the number of C=C ≥ 1 for the target species, do the following order-of-operations:
   1. If C\* < 3x105 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP5ARO.
   2. If 3x105 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP6ARO.
   3. If the number of C=C ≥ 2 for the target species, it is assigned to FURAN.
   4. If the number of C=C = 1 and there are more than 1 carbonyl groups, it is assigned to DCB1.
   5. If the number of C=C = 1, nC =4, and there is one aldehyde group, it is assigned to MACR.
   6. If the number of C=C = 1 and there is one or more aldehyde group, it is assigned to UALD.
   7. If the number of C=C = 1 and it is a terminal olefin carbon bond, it is assigned to OLT.
   8. If the number of C=C = 1, it is assigned to OLI.
10. If the C\* of the target species is C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If C\* < 3x106 μg m-3 and nO/nC ≥ 0.1, or if nSi > 0, it is assigned to ROCIOXY.
    2. If C\* < 3x103 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP3ALK.
    3. If 3x103 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x104 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP4ALK.
    4. If 3x104 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x105 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP5ALK.
    5. If 3x105 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP6ALK.
11. If the number of ketone groups ≥ 1 and number of aldehyde groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to MGLY.
12. If the number of aldehyde groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ALD.
13. If the number of peroxide groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to OP2.
14. If the number of alcohol groups ≥ 1 and number of ketone groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to HKET.
15. If the number of ketone groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to KET.
16. If the number of nitrate groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ONIT.
17. If the number of alcohol groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ROH.
18. If the number of acid groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ORA2.
19. For all remaining target species, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the kOH of the target species is < 3.4x10-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to HC3.
    2. If the kOH of the target species is 3.4x10-12 ≤ kOH ≤ 6.8x10-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to HC5.
    3. If the kOH of the target species is > 6.8x10-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to HC10.

### CRACMMv2.0

The CRACMMv2.0 chemical mechanism features significant overlap with the CRACMMv1.0. Additions and/or changes for CRACMMv2.0 include (1) addition of styrene as an explicit species, (2) addition of ethylbenzene as an explicit species, (3) combination of XYE and XYM into XYL as a lumped species of all xylenes, and (4) addition of oxygenated S/IVOCs as emitted, primary species. A description and various properties for all emitted organics from the CRACMMv2.0 chemical mechanism is shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ACD | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| ACE | Acetylene | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| ACRO | Acrolein | 3 | Explicit | C=CC=O |
| ACT | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(=O)C |
| ALD | Higher aldehydes | 3 | Lumped | - |
| API | Alpha-pinene monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| BALD | Benzaldehyde and aromatic aldehydes | 7 | Lumped | - |
| BDE13 | 1,3-butadiene | 4 | Explicit | C=CC=C |
| BEN | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CSL | Cresols | 9 | Lumped | - |
| DCB1 | Unsaturated dicarbonyls | 5 | Lumped | - |
| EBZ | Ethylbenzene | 8 | Explicit | CCC1CCCCC1 |
| ECH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| EOH | Ethanol | 2 | Explicit | CCO |
| ETE | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| ETEG | Ethylene Glycol | 2 | Explicit | C(CO)O |
| ETH | Ethane | 2 | Explicit | CC |
| FURAN | Furans and other dienes | 5 | Lumped | - |
| GLY | Glyoxal | 2 | Explicit | C(=O)C=O |
| HC10 | “alkanes”; 6.8E-12 < kOH | 10 | Lumped |  |
| HC3 | “alkanes”; kOH < 3.4E-12 | 3 | Lumped |  |
| HC5 | “alkanes”; 3.4E-12 ≤ kOH ≤ 6.8E-12 | 5 | Lumped |  |
| HCHO | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| HKET | Hydroxy ketones | 3 | Lumped | - |
| ISO | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| KET | Other ketones | 5 | Lumped | - |
| LIM | Limonene monoterpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |
| MACR | Methacrolein and Crotonaldehyde | 4 | Lumped | - |
| MCT | Methylcatechol | 7 | Lumped | - |
| MEK | Methyl ethyl ketone | 4 | Explicit | CCC(=O)C |
| MGLY | Methylglyoxal and similar species | 3 | Lumped | - |
| MOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| MVK | Methyl vinyl ketone | 4 | Explicit | CC(=O)C=C |
| NAPH | PAH with 2 aromatic rings | 10 | Lumped | - |
| OLI | Internal alkenes | 5 | Lumped | - |
| OLT | Terminal alkenes | 3 | Lumped | - |
| ONIT | Organic nitrates | 4 | Lumped | - |
| ORA1 | Formic Acid | 1 | Explicit | C(=O)O |
| ORA2 | Acetic acid and higher acids | 2 | Lumped | - |
| PHEN | Phenols | 6 | Lumped | - |
| PROG | Propylene Glycol | 3 | Explicit | CC(CO)O |
| ROCN2OXY8\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.6 | 30 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN2OXY4\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.3 | 30 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN2OXY2\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.1 | 30 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN2ALK\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 | 30 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN1OXY6\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.45 | 29 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN1OXY3\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.2 | 29 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN1OXY1\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.05 | 29 | Lumped | - |
| ROCN1ALK\* | ROC; -1.5 < log(C\*) < -0.5 | 29 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP0OXY4\* | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 and O/C > 0.3 | 28 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP0OXY2\* | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 and O/C > 0.1 | 28 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP0ALK\* | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 | 28 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP1OXY3\* | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 and O/C > 0.2 | 27 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP1OXY1\* | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 and O/C > 0.05 | 27 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP1ALK\* | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 | 27 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP2OXY2\* | ROC; 1.5 < log(C\*) < 2.5 and O/C > 0.1 | 24 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP2ALK\* | ROC; 1.5 < log(C\*) < 2.5 | 24 | Lumped | - |
| VROCIOXY | ROC; log(C\*) < 6.5 and O/C > 0.1 or nSi > 0 | 12 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP3OXY2\* | ROC; 2.5 < log(C\*) < 3.5 and O/C > 0.1 | 21 | Lumped | - |
| ROCP3ALK\* | ROC; 2.5 < log(C\*) < 3.5 | 21 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP4OXY2 | ROC; 3.5 < log(C\*) < 4.5 and O/C > 0.1 | 18 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP4ALK | ROC; 3.5 < log(C\*) < 4.5 | 18 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP5OXY1 | ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 and O/C > 0.05 | 14 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP5ALK | ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | 14 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP6OXY1 | ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 and O/C > 0.05 | 13 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP6ALK | ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | 13 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP5ARO | Aromatic ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | 14 | Lumped | - |
| VROCP6ARO | Aromatic ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | 13 | Lumped | - |
| ROH | C3 and higher alcohols | 3 | Lumped | - |
| SESQ | Sesquiterpenes | 15 | Lumped | - |
| SLOWROC | Low reactivity gas | 1 | Lumped | - |
| STY | Styrene | 8 | Explicit | C=CC1CCCCC1 |
| TOL | Toluene | 7 | Explicit | CC1=CC=CC=C1 |
| UALD | Unsaturated aldehydes | 5 | Lumped | - |
| UNKCRACMM | Unknown | 1 | Lumped | - |
| UNKKOH | Unknown kOH | 1 | Lumped | - |
| UNKSMILES | Unknown SMILES | 1 | Lumped | - |
| XYL | Xylenes and other aromatics | 8 | Lumped | - |

**Table 23: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the CRACMMv2.0 chemical mechanism. A “\*” indicates species can be emitted in the particle (AROC\*) or vapor (VROC\*) phase.**

Below, the order-of-operations for assignment of a target species are outlined and subsequently discussed in more detail.

1. If a target species features no carbon or is elemental carbon, it is assigned to UNKCRACMM.
2. If a target species is an explicit tracer in the chemical mechanism, it is appropriately assigned. This is determined using the SMILES string and applies to ACD, ACE, ACT, BEN, EBZ, ECH4, EOH, ETE, ETEG, ETH, HCHO, ISO, MOH, ORA1, OP1, MEK, MVK, STY, TOL, BCE13, ACRO, GLY, and PROG.
3. If the kOH of the target species is < 3.5x10-13 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to SLOWROC.
4. If the target species is a monoterpene, do the following order-of-operations:
   1. If the target species has nC = 15, nH = 24, and the number of C=C ≥ 1, it is assigned to SESQ.
   2. If the target species is a monoterpene and the number of C=C = 1, it is assigned to API.
   3. If the target species is a monoterpene and the number of C=C > 1, it is assigned to LIM.
5. If the target is a furan other than 1,3-butadiene, it is assigned to FURAN.
6. If the target has more than one benzene ring and nO = 0, it is assigned to NAPH.
7. If the C\* of the target species is < 3x102 μg m-3, it is assigned to a semi-volatile organic compound model species:
   1. If C\* < 3x10-2 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.6, it is assigned to ROCN2OXY8.
   2. If C\* < 3x10-2 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.3, it is assigned to ROCN2OXY4.
   3. If C\* < 3x10-2 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.1, it is assigned to ROCN2OXY2.
   4. If C\* < 3x10-2 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCN2ALK.
   5. If 3x10-2 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x10-1 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.45, it is assigned to ROCN1OXY6.
   6. If 3x10-2 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x10-1 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.2, it is assigned to ROCN1OXY3.
   7. If 3x10-2 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x10-1 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.05, it is assigned to ROCN1OXY1.
   8. If 3x10-2 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x10-1 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCN1ALK.
   9. If 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x100 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.3, it is assigned to ROCP0OXY4.
   10. If 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x100 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.1, it is assigned to ROCP0OXY2.
   11. If 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x100 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP0ALK.
   12. If 3x100 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x101 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.2, it is assigned to ROCP1OXY3.
   13. If 3x100 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x101 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.05, it is assigned to ROCP1OXY1.
   14. If 3x100 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x101 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP1ALK.
   15. If 3x101 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x102 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.1, it is assigned to ROCP2OXY2.
   16. If 3x101 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x102 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP2ALK.
8. If the target species is a single-ring aromatic, do the following order-of-operations:
   1. If the target species contains an aldehyde, it is assigned to BALD.
   2. If the target species contains 2 or more alcohol and nC ≥ 7, it is assigned to MCT.
   3. If the target species contains 1 alcohol and nC ≥ 7, it is assigned to CSL.
   4. If the target species contains 1 or more alcohol and nC = 6, it is assigned to PHEN.
   5. If C\* < 3x105 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP5ARO.
   6. If 3x105 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP6ARO.
   7. Else, it is assigned to XYL.
9. If the number of C=C ≥ 1 for the target species, do the following order-of-operations:
   1. If C\* < 3x105 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP5ARO.
   2. If 3x105 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP6ARO.
   3. If the number of C=C ≥ 2 for the target species, it is assigned to FURAN.
   4. If the number of C=C = 1 and there are more than 1 carbonyl groups, it is assigned to DCB1.
   5. If the number of C=C = 1, nC =4, and there is one aldehyde group, it is assigned to MACR.
   6. If the number of C=C = 1 and there is one or more aldehyde group, it is assigned to UALD.
   7. If the number of C=C = 1 and it is a terminal olefin carbon bond, it is assigned to OLT.
   8. If the number of C=C = 1, it is assigned to OLI.
10. If the C\* of the target species is C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If C\* < 3x106 μg m-3 and nO/nC ≥ 0.1, or if nSi > 0, it is assigned to ROCIOXY.
    2. If C\* < 3x103 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.1, it is assigned to ROCP3OXY2.
    3. If C\* < 3x103 μg m-3, it is assigned to ROCP3ALK.
    4. If 3x103 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x104 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.1, it is assigned to VROCP4OXY2.
    5. If 3x103 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x104 μg m-3, it is assigned to VROCP4ALK.
    6. If 3x104 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x105 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.05, it is assigned to VROCP5OXY1.
    7. If 3x104 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x105 μg m-3, it is assigned to VROCP5ALK.
    8. If 3x105 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3 and O/C > 0.05, it is assigned to VROCP6OXY1.
    9. If 3x105 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to VROCP6ALK.
11. If the number of ketone groups ≥ 1 and number of aldehyde groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to MGLY.
12. If the number of aldehyde groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ALD.
13. If the number of peroxide groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to OP2.
14. If the number of alcohol groups ≥ 1 and number of ketone groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to HKET.
15. If the number of ketone groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to KET.
16. If the number of nitrate groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ONIT.
17. If the number of alcohol groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ROH.
18. If the number of acid groups ≥ 1 in the target species, it is assigned to ORA2.
19. For all remaining target species, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the kOH of the target species is < 3.4x10-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to HC3.
    2. If the kOH of the target species is 3.4x10-12 ≤ kOH ≤ 6.8x10-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to HC5.
    3. If the kOH of the target species is > 6.8x10-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to HC10.
20. As noted in Table 22, several ROC species can be emitted in the particle (AROC\*) or vapor (VROC\*) phase. Updates are then made to applicable ROC species at the end of the mapper.

### SAPRC07TC\_AE7

When compared to SAPRC07, SAPRC07TC added explicit model species, largely to better represent air toxics. These additional model species include 1,3-butadiene, acrolein, a-pinene, 1,2,4-trimethy benzene, ethanol, o-, m-, p-xylene, propane, sesquiterpenes, and toluene. As with other chemical mechanism that feature the AE7 aerosol-phase module within CMAQ, the NVOL and IVOC tracers were defined to include semi-volatile organic compounds and intermediate-volatility organic compounds, respectively. A description and various properties for all emitted organics from the SAPRC07TC\_AE7 chemical mechanism are shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AACD | Acetic Acid | 2 | Explicit | CC(O)=O |
| ACET | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(C)=O |
| ACRO | Acrolein | 3 | Explicit | C=CC=O |
| ACYE | Acetylene | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| APIN | alpha-Pinene | 10 | Explicit | CC1=CCC2CC1C2(C)C |
| B124 | 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | 9 | Explicit | CC1=CC(C)=C(C)C=C1 |
| BACL | Biacetyl | 4 | Explicit | CC(=O)C(C)=O |
| BDE13 | 1,3-butadiene | 4 | Explicit | C=CC=C |
| BENZ | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CCHO | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| CH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| ETHE | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| ETOH | Ethanol | 2 | Explicit | CCO |
| FACD | Formic Acid | 1 | Explicit | OC=O |
| GLY | Glyoxal | 2 | Explicit | O=CC=O |
| HCHO | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| ISOP | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| MACR | Methacrolein | 4 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=O |
| MEOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| MGLY | Methyl Glyoxal | 3 | Explicit | CC(=O)C=O |
| MVK | Methyl Vinyl Ketone | 4 | Explicit | CC(=O)C=C |
| MXYL | m-Xylene | 8 | Explicit | CC1=CC(C)=CC=C1 |
| NAPH | Naphthalene | 10 | Explicit | C1=CC2=CC=CC=C2C=C1 |
| OXYL | o-Xylene | 8 | Explicit | CC1=C(C)C=CC=C1 |
| PRPE | Propane | 3 | Explicit | CCC |
| PXYL | p-Xylene | 8 | Explicit | CC1=CC=C(C)C=C1 |
| TOLU | Toluene | 7 | Explicit | CC1=CC=CC=C1 |
| ALK1 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2 and 5 x 102 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily ethane) | 2 | Lumped | - |
| ALK2 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 102 and 2.5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily propane) | 3 | Lumped | - |
| ALK3 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2.5 x 103 and 5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 | 4 | Lumped | - |
| ALK4 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 103 and 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 5 | Lumped | - |
| ALK5 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH greater than 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 8 | Lumped | - |
| ARO1 | Aromatics with kOH < 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | 7 | Lumped | - |
| ARO2 | Aromatics with kOH > 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | 9 | Lumped | - |
| BALD | Aromatic aldehydes | 7 | Lumped | - |
| CRES | Phenols and Cresols | 7 | Lumped | - |
| IPRD | Lumped Isoprene product species | 5 | Lumped | - |
| IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | 12 | Lumped | - |
| MEK | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-13 but slower than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | 4 | Lumped | - |
| NROG | Nonreactive Organic Gas | 2 | Lumped | - |
| NVOL | Nonvolatile | 18 | Lumped | - |
| OLE1 | Alkenes (other than ethene) with kOH < 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 5 | Lumped | - |
| OLE2 | Alkenes with kOH > 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 5 | Lumped | - |
| PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | 3 | Lumped | - |
| PRD2 | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | 6 | Lumped | - |
| RCHO | Propionaldehyde and larger aldehydes | 3 | Lumped | - |
| RNO3 | Lumped Organic Nitrates | 6 | Lumped | - |
| SESQ | Sesquiterpenes | 15 | Lumped | - |
| TERP | Terpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |

**Table 24: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the SAPRC07TC\_AE7 chemical mechanism.**

Below, the order-of-operations for assignment of a target species are outlined and subsequently discussed in more detail.

1. If a target species features no carbon or is elemental carbon, it is assigned to NROG.
2. If a target species is an explicit tracer in the chemical mechanism, it is appropriately assigned. This is determined using the SMILES string and applies to AACD, ACET, ACRO, ACYE, B124, BALC, BDE13, BENZ, CCHO, CH4, ETHE, ETOH, FACD, HCHO, GLY, ISOP, MACR, MEOH, MGLY, MVK, NAPH, PRPE, APIN, TOLU, MXYL, OXYL, and PXYL.
3. If the C\* of the target species is < 3x102 μg m-3, it is assigned to NVOL. Note: Like prior mechanism mapping methods, double mapping for compounds assigned to NVOL is not performed.
4. If the C\* of the target species is 3x102 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3, it is assigned to IVOC. Note: Like prior mechanism mapping methods, double mapping for compounds assigned to IVOC is not performed.
5. If the target species is a monoterpene (nC = 10, nH = 18, nO = 1 or nC = 10 and nH = 16), and not alpha-pinene, it is assigned to TERP.
6. If the target species is a sesquiterpene (nC = 15, nH = 24, number of C=C = 2), it is assigned to SESQ.
7. If the target species is methacrolein or methyl vinyl ketone (nC = 4, nH = 6, nO = 1, number of ketone groups = 1), it is assigned to ISPD.
8. If the target species is an acid with nC ≥ 2, it is assigned to PACD.
9. If the target species is a single-ring aromatic (number of benzene rings = 1), do the following order-of-operations:
   1. If the target species is an isomer of cresol or phenol (6 ≤ nC ≤ 7, number of alcohol groups = 1), it is assigned to CRES.
   2. If the target species contains an aldehyde, it is assigned to BALD.
   3. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 2.4E4 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to ARO1.
   4. Else (i.e., kOH of the target species is > 2.4E4 ppm-1 min-1), it is assigned to ARO2.
10. If the target species is a ketone or other non-aldehyde oxygenated product (number of ketone groups = 1, number of aldehyde groups = 0), do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the kOH of the target species is ≥ 5.0E-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to PRD2.
    2. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 5.0E-12 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1 and ≥ 5.0E-13 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1, it is assigned to MEK.
    3. Else (i.e., kOH of the target species is < 5.0E-13 cm3 molec.-1 sec-1), it is assigned to NROG.
11. If the target species is propionaldehyde or another higher aldehyde (nC ≥ 2 and number of aldehyde groups ≥ 1), it is assigned to RCHO.
12. If the target species is an organic nitrate, it is assigned to RNO3.
13. If the target species contains a double or triple carbon-carbon bond, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 7.0E4 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to OLE1.
    2. Else (i.e., kOH of the target species is > 7.0E4 ppm-1 min-1), it is assigned to OLE2.
14. For all remaining target species, do the following order-of-operations:
    1. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 2.0E2 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to NROG.
    2. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 5.0E2 ppm-1 min-1 and > 2.0E2 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to ALK1.
    3. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 2.5E3 ppm-1 min-1 and > 5.0E2 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to ALK2.
    4. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 5.0E3 ppm-1 min-1 and > 2.5E3 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to ALK3.
    5. If the kOH of the target species is ≤ 1.0E4 ppm-1 min-1 and > 5.0E3 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to ALK4.
    6. If the kOH of the target species is > 1.0E4 ppm-1 min-1, it is assigned to ALK5.
    7. Else, all remaining species are assigned to NROG.

### SAPRC07\_CF2

The SAPRC07\_CF2 chemical mechanism is exclusively used in the CAMx photochemical model and features significant overlap with the SAPRC07TC\_AE7 chemical mechanism. Specifically, several explicit species and one lumped species is excluded from the SAPRC07\_CF2 chemical mechanism when compared to SAPRC07TC \_AE7. Both utilize the NVOL and IVOC tracers, which are defined to include semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC; 3x10-1 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x102 μg m-3) and intermediate-volatility organic compounds (IVOC; 3x102 μg m-3 < C\* < 3x106 μg m-3), respectively. A description and various properties for all emitted organics from the SAPRC07\_CF2 chemical mechanism is shown below.

| **Model Species** | **Description** | **nC** | **Tracer Type** | **SMILES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AACD | Acetic Acid | 2 | Explicit | CC(O)=O |
| ACET | Acetone | 3 | Explicit | CC(C)=O |
| ACYE | Acetylene | 2 | Explicit | C#C |
| BACL | Biacetyl | 4 | Explicit | CC(=O)C(C)=O |
| BENZ | Benzene | 6 | Explicit | C1=CC=CC=C1 |
| CCHO | Acetaldehyde | 2 | Explicit | CC=O |
| CH4 | Methane | 1 | Explicit | C |
| ETHE | Ethene | 2 | Explicit | C=C |
| FACD | Formic Acid | 1 | Explicit | OC=O |
| GLY | Glyoxal | 2 | Explicit | O=CC=O |
| HCHO | Formaldehyde | 1 | Explicit | C=O |
| ISOP | Isoprene | 5 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=C |
| MACR | Methacrolein | 4 | Explicit | CC(=C)C=O |
| MEOH | Methanol | 1 | Explicit | CO |
| MGLY | Methyl Glyoxal | 3 | Explicit | CC(=O)C=O |
| MVK | Methyl Vinyl Ketone | 4 | Explicit | CC(=O)C=C |
| ALK1 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2 and 5 x 102 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily ethane) | 2 | Lumped | - |
| ALK2 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 102 and 2.5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily propane) | 3 | Lumped | - |
| ALK3 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2.5 x 103 and 5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 | 4 | Lumped | - |
| ALK4 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 103 and 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 5 | Lumped | - |
| ALK5 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH greater than 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 8 | Lumped | - |
| ARO1 | Aromatics with kOH < 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | 7 | Lumped | - |
| ARO2 | Aromatics with kOH > 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | 9 | Lumped | - |
| BALD | Aromatic aldehydes | 7 | Lumped | - |
| CRES | Phenols and Cresols | 7 | Lumped | - |
| IPRD | Lumped Isoprene product species | 5 | Lumped | - |
| IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | 12 | Lumped | - |
| MEK | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-13 but slower than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | 4 | Lumped | - |
| NROG | Nonreactive Organic Gas | 2 | Lumped | - |
| NVOL | Nonvolatile | 18 | Lumped | - |
| OLE1 | Alkenes (other than ethene) with kOH < 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 5 | Lumped | - |
| OLE2 | Alkenes with kOH > 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | 5 | Lumped | - |
| PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | 3 | Lumped | - |
| PRD2 | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | 6 | Lumped | - |
| RCHO | Propionaldehyde and larger aldehydes | 3 | Lumped | - |
| RNO3 | Lumped Organic Nitrates | 6 | Lumped | - |
| TERP | Terpenes | 10 | Lumped | - |

**Table 25: Model species, description, number of carbons, tracer type, and SMILES string (where applicable) for all emitted organics in the SAPRC07TC\_AE7 chemical mechanism.**

Since the only changes between SAPRC07\_CF2 and SAPRC07\_AE7 relate to the mapping of several explicit species and one lumped species, Step 2 from Section 3.3.6 must be updated and Step 6 must be deleted. For SAPRC07\_CF2, Step 2 should read as:

1. If a target species is an explicit tracer in the chemical mechanism, it is appropriately assigned. This is determined using the SMILES string and applies to AACD, ACET, ACYE, BALC, BENZ, CCHO, CH4, ETHE, FACD, HCHO, GLY, ISOP, MACR, MEOH, MGLY, and MVK.

# Common Applications

## Exporting and utilizing new data from SPECIATE

If a new version of SPECIATE is released, or if new profiles within the database require an updated GSCNV/GSPRO, several input files may require updates. These include the export\_profiles, export\_species, and export\_species\_properties files. To generate these files, the export\_profiles, export\_species, and export\_species\_properties queries within SPECIATE should be run, the contents should be post-processed to meet the formatting requirements specified in Sections 2.1.2-2.1.4, and the files should be saved as .csv files.

## Adding capabilities for a new gas-phase mechanism

If new emitted gas-phase species are added to an existing chemical mechanism or if a fully new mechanism is made available, updates to input files are necessary. This includes the mechanism\_mw file (see Section 2.1.8) and the mech4import file (see Section 2.1.7). For example, if n-decane were made an explicit species (e.g., NDEC) in CB6R5\_AE7, a row must be added to the mechanism\_mw file for NDEC with a specified molecular weight. Next, the mech4import file would be updated to ensure SPECIES\_ID 598 in SPECIATE (n-decane) is mapped to 1 NDEC for CB6R5\_AE7. If an entirely new gas-phase mechanism were to be introduced, the entire list of unique species in SPECIATE must be mapped to model species.

## Adding capabilities for a new aerosol-phase mechanism

If new emitted aerosol-phase species are added to an existing chemical mechanism (e.g., a series of oxygenated primary organic aerosol species is added) or if a fully new mechanism is made available. If either of these scenarios arise and updates are needed, the mech\_pm file (see Section 2.1.5) and the POA mapping file (see Section 2.1.10) must be updated. In the mech\_pm file, the new mechanism must be defined and the SPECIATE species must be mapped to a new mechanism-specific species. For example, say CRACMM were to add oxygenated POA to the base mechanism in a future version (e.g., PM-CR2). Additional lines would be required in the mech\_pm file, such as “CMAQ,PM-CR2,3363,ROCP0OXY”. Next, a new column titled “PM-CR2” must be added to the POA mapping file and the row corresponding to 3363 (i.e., the SPECIATE\_ID) should read: “3363,OM,0,POC,ROCP0ALK,ROCP0OXY” (see Section 2.1.10).

## Add capabilities for new VOC/PM integrated species

If the user desires additional species to be integrated in the platform speciation process (see Section 1.1), additional species may need to be added to the tbl\_tox file. For example, if acrolein were made an integrated species when running CMAQ, in all scenarios (i.e., not just integrated when processing emissions from MOVES), SPECIES\_ID = 283 and Species = ACROLEIN would be added to the generic (i.e., tbl\_tox\_NBAFM.csv) tbl\_tox file.

## Updating POA volatility bin assignments

If new data were to become available regarding the volatility distribution of POA for a particular source, updates to the POA Volatility Bins file (see Section 2.1.11) may be warranted. For example, say a new default POA volatility profile were available for commercial cooking and a user wanted to incorporate this profile into the S2S-Tool workflow. The user would simply need to update the relevant rows (e.g., “Combustion, Cooking”) in the POA Volatility Bins file and re-run the Tool.

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# Appendix A: Mechanism-specific species

| **Mechanism** | **Model Species** | **Description** | **Tracer Type** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | AACD | Acetic Acid | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ACET | Acetone | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ALD2 | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | APIN | alpha-pinene | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | BENZ | Benzene | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | CH4 | Methane | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ETH | Ethene | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ETHA | Ethane | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ETHY | Ethyne | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ETOH | Ethanol | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | FACD | Formic acid | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | FORM | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | GLY | Glyoxal | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | GLYD | Glycolaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ISOP | Isoprene | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | MEOH | Methanol | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | MGLY | Methylglyoxal | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | NAPH | Naphthalene | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | PRPA | Propane | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ALDX | Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | CAT1 | Methyl-catechols | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | CRES | Cresols | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | CRON | Nitro-cresols | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | IOLE | Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R) | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | ISPD | Isoprene products | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | KET | Ketone carbon bond (C=O) | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | NVOL | Nonvolatile | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | OLE | Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C) | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | PAR | Paraffin carbon bond (C-C) | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | TERP | Monoterpenes | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | TOL | Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | UNR | Unreactive | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7, CB6R5\_AE7, CB7\_AE7 | XYLMN | Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ACET | Acetone | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ALD2 | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | BENZ | Benzene | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | CH4 | Methane | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ETH | Ethene | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ETHA | Ethane | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ETHY | Ethyne | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ETOH | Ethanol | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | FORM | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ISOP | Isoprene | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | MEOH | Methanol | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | PRPA | Propane | Explicit |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | ALDX | Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | CAT1 | Methyl-catechols | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | CRES | Cresols | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | CRON | Nitro-cresols | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | IOLE | Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R) | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | KET | Ketone carbon bond (C=O) | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | NVOL | Nonvolatile | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | OLE | Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C) | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | PAR | Paraffin carbon bond (C-C) | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | TERP | Monoterpenes | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | TOL | Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | UNR | Unreactive | Lumped |
| CB6R4\_CF2 | XYL | Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | ACET | Acetone | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | ALD2 | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | APIN | alpha-pinene | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | BENZ | Benzene | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | CH4 | Methane | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | ETH | Ethene | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | ETHA | Ethane | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | ETHY | Ethyne | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | ETOH | Ethanol | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | FORM | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | ISOP | Isoprene | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | MEOH | Methanol | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | PRPA | Propane | Explicit |
| CB7\_CF2 | ALDX | Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | CAT1 | Methyl-catechols | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | CRES | Cresols | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | CRON | Nitro-cresols | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | IOLE | Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R) | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | KET | Ketone carbon bond (C=O) | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | NVOL | Nonvolatile | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | OLE | Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C) | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | PAR | Paraffin carbon bond (C-C) | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | TERP | Monoterpenes | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | TOL | Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | UNR | Unreactive | Lumped |
| CB7\_CF2 | XYL | Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | ALD2\_PRIMARY | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | FORM\_PRIMARY | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | NONBAF | Not SOAALK, Acetaldehyde, Formaldehyde | Lumped |
| CB6R3\_AE7\_TRACER | SOAALK | Long-chain, SOA precursor alkanes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ACD | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ACE | Acetylene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ACRO | Acrolein | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ACT | Acetone | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ALD | Higher aldehydes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | API | Alpha-pinene monoterpenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | BALD | Benzaldehyde and aromatic aldehydes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | BDE13 | 1,3-butadiene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | BEN | Benzene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | CSL | Cresols | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | DCB1 | Unsaturated dicarbonyls | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ECH4 | Methane | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | EOH | Ethanol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ETE | Ethene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ETEG | Ethylene Glycol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ETH | Ethane | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | FURAN | Furans and other dienes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | GLY | Glyoxal | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | HC10 | “alkanes”; 6.8E-12 < kOH | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | HC3 | “alkanes”; kOH < 3.4E-12 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | HC5 | “alkanes”; 3.4E-12 ≤ kOH ≤ 6.8E-12 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | HCHO | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | HKET | Hydroxy ketones | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ISO | Isoprene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | KET | Other ketones | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | LIM | Limonene monoterpenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | MACR | Methacrolein and Crotonaldehyde | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | MCT | Methylcatechol | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | MEK | Methyl ethyl ketone | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | MGLY | Methylglyoxal and similar species | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | MOH | Methanol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | MVK | Methyl vinyl ketone | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | NAPH | PAH with 2 aromatic rings | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | OLI | Internal alkenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | OLT | Terminal alkenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ONIT | Organic nitrates | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ORA1 | Formic Acid | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ORA2 | Acetic acid and higher acids | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | PHEN | Phenols | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | PROG | Propylene Glycol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCIOXY | ROC; log(C\*) < 6.5 and O/C > 0.1 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCN1ALK | ROC; -1.5 < log(C\*) < -0.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCN2ALK | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP0ALK | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP1ALK | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP2ALK | ROC; 1.5 < log(C\*) < 2.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP3ALK | ROC; 2.5 < log(C\*) < 3.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP4ALK | ROC; 3.5 < log(C\*) < 4.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP5ALK | ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP5ARO | Aromatic ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP6ALK | ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROCP6ARO | Aromatic ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | ROH | C3 and higher alcohols | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | SESQ | Sesquiterpenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | SLOWROC | Low reactivity gas | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | TOL | Toluene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv1.0 | UALD | Unsaturated aldehydes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | UNKCRACMM | Unknown | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | UNKKOH | Unknown kOH | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | UNKSMILES | Unknown SMILES | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | XYE | o-, p-xylenes and less reactive aromatics | Lumped |
| CRACMMv1.0 | XYM | m-xylene and more reactive aromatics | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ACD | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ACE | Acetylene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ACRO | Acrolein | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ACT | Acetone | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ALD | Higher aldehydes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | API | Alpha-pinene monoterpenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | BALD | Benzaldehyde and aromatic aldehydes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | BDE13 | 1,3-butadiene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | BEN | Benzene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | CSL | Cresols | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | DCB1 | Unsaturated dicarbonyls | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | EBZ | Ethylbenzene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ECH4 | Methane | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | EOH | Ethanol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ETE | Ethene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ETEG | Ethylene Glycol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ETH | Ethane | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | FURAN | Furans and other dienes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | GLY | Glyoxal | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | HC10 | “alkanes”; 6.8E-12 < kOH | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | HC3 | “alkanes”; kOH < 3.4E-12 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | HC5 | “alkanes”; 3.4E-12 ≤ kOH ≤ 6.8E-12 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | HCHO | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | HKET | Hydroxy ketones | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ISO | Isoprene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | KET | Other ketones | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | LIM | Limonene monoterpenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | MACR | Methacrolein and Crotonaldehyde | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | MCT | Methylcatechol | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | MEK | Methyl ethyl ketone | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | MGLY | Methylglyoxal and similar species | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | MOH | Methanol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | MVK | Methyl vinyl ketone | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | NAPH | PAH with 2 aromatic rings | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | OLI | Internal alkenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | OLT | Terminal alkenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ONIT | Organic nitrates | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ORA1 | Formic Acid | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ORA2 | Acetic acid and higher acids | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | PHEN | Phenols | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | PROG | Propylene Glycol | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN2OXY8\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.6 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN2OXY4\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.3 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN2OXY2\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.1 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN2ALK\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN1OXY6\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.45 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN1OXY3\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.2 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN1OXY1\* | ROC; log(C\*) < -1.5 and O/C > 0.05 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCN1ALK\* | ROC; -1.5 < log(C\*) < -0.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP0OXY4\* | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 and O/C > 0.3 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP0OXY2\* | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 and O/C > 0.1 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP0ALK\* | ROC; -0.5 < log(C\*) < 0.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP1OXY3\* | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 and O/C > 0.2 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP1OXY1\* | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 and O/C > 0.05 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP1ALK\* | ROC; 0.5 < log(C\*) < 1.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP2OXY2\* | ROC; 1.5 < log(C\*) < 2.5 and O/C > 0.1 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP2ALK\* | ROC; 1.5 < log(C\*) < 2.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCIOXY | ROC; log(C\*) < 6.5 and O/C > 0.1 or nSi > 0 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP3OXY2\* | ROC; 2.5 < log(C\*) < 3.5 and O/C > 0.1 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROCP3ALK\* | ROC; 2.5 < log(C\*) < 3.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP4OXY2 | ROC; 3.5 < log(C\*) < 4.5 and O/C > 0.1 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP4ALK | ROC; 3.5 < log(C\*) < 4.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP5OXY1 | ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 and O/C > 0.05 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP5ALK | ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP6OXY1 | ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 and O/C > 0.05 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP6ALK | ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP5ARO | Aromatic ROC; 4.5 < log(C\*) < 5.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | VROCP6ARO | Aromatic ROC; 5.5 < log(C\*) < 6.5 | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | ROH | C3 and higher alcohols | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | SESQ | Sesquiterpenes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | SLOWROC | Low reactivity gas | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | STY | Stryene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | TOL | Toluene | Explicit |
| CRACMMv2.0 | UALD | Unsaturated aldehydes | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | UNKCRACMM | Unknown | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | UNKKOH | Unknown kOH | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | UNKSMILES | Unknown SMILES | Lumped |
| CRACMMv2.0 | XYL | xylenes and less reactive aromatics | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | AACD | Acetic Acid | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ACET | Acetone | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ACRO | Acrolein | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ACYE | Acetylene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | APIN | alpha-Pinene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | B124 | 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | BACL | Biacetyl | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | BDE13 | 1,3-butadiene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | BENZ | Benzene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | CCHO | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | CH4 | Methane | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ETHE | Ethene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ETOH | Ethanol | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | FACD | Formic Acid | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | GLY | Glyoxal | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | HCHO | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ISOP | Isoprene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | MACR | Methacrolein | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | MEOH | Methanol | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | MGLY | Methyl Glyoxal | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | MVK | Methyl Vinyl Ketone | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | MXYL | m-Xylene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | NAPH | Naphthalene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | OXYL | o-Xylene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | PRPE | Propane | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | PXYL | p-Xylene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | TOLU | Toluene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ALK1 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2 and 5 x 102 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily ethane) | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ALK2 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 102 and 2.5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily propane) | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ALK3 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2.5 x 103 and 5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ALK4 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 103 and 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ALK5 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH greater than 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ARO1 | Aromatics with kOH < 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | ARO2 | Aromatics with kOH > 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | BALD | Aromatic aldehydes | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | CRES | Phenols and Cresols | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | IPRD | Lumped Isoprene product species | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | MEK | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-13 but slower than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | NROG | Nonreactive Organic Gas | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | NVOL | Nonvolatile | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | OLE1 | Alkenes (other than ethene) with kOH < 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | OLE2 | Alkenes with kOH > 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | PRD2 | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | RCHO | Propionaldehyde and larger aldehydes | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | RNO3 | Lumped Organic Nitrates | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | SESQ | Sesquiterpenes | Lumped |
| SAPRC07TC\_AE7 | TERP | Terpenes | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | AACD | Acetic Acid | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ACET | Acetone | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ACYE | Acetylene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | BACL | Biacetyl | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | BENZ | Benzene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | CCHO | Acetaldehyde | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | CH4 | Methane | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ETHE | Ethene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | FACD | Formic Acid | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | GLY | Glyoxal | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | HCHO | Formaldehyde | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ISOP | Isoprene | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | MACR | Methacrolein | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | MEOH | Methanol | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | MGLY | Methyl Glyoxal | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | MVK | Methyl Vinyl Ketone | Explicit |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ALK1 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2 and 5 x 102 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily ethane) | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ALK2 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 102 and 2.5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 (primarily propane) | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ALK3 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 2.5 x 103 and 5 x 103 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ALK4 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH between 5 x 103 and 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ALK5 | Alkanes and other non-aromatic compounds that react only with OH and have a kOH greater than 1 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ARO1 | Aromatics with kOH < 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | ARO2 | Aromatics with kOH > 2x104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | BALD | Aromatic aldehydes | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | CRES | Phenols and Cresols | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | IPRD | Lumped Isoprene product species | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | IVOC | Intermediate-Volatile Organic Compounds | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | MEK | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-13 but slower than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | NROG | Nonreactive Organic Gas | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | NVOL | Nonvolatile | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | OLE1 | Alkenes (other than ethene) with kOH < 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | OLE2 | Alkenes with kOH > 7 x 104 ppm-1 min-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | PACD | Peroxyacetic and higher peroxycarboxylic acids | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | PRD2 | Ketones and other non-aldehyde oxygenated products that react with OH radicals faster than 5 x 10-12 cm3 molec-2 sec-1 | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | RCHO | Propionaldehyde and larger aldehydes | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | RNO3 | Lumped Organic Nitrates | Lumped |
| SAPRC07\_CF2 | TERP | Terpenes | Lumped |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | POC | Organic carbon | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PEC | Elemental Carbon | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PSO4 | Sulfate | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PNO3 | Nitrate | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PNH4 | Ammonium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PNCOM | Particulate Non-Carbon Organic Matter | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PFE | Iron | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PAL | Aluminum | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PSI | Silicon | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PTI | Titanium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PCA | Calcium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PMG | Magnesium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PK | Potassium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PMN | Manganese | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PNA | Sodium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PCL | Chloride | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PH2O | Particulate Water | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CMAQ) | PMOTHR | Other | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PEC | Elemental Carbon | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PSO4 | Sulfate | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PNO3 | Nitrate | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PNH4 | Ammonium | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PFE | Iron | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PAL | Aluminum | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PSI | Silicon | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PTI | Titanium | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PCA | Calcium | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PMG | Magnesium | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PK | Potassium | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PMN | Manganese | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PNA | Sodium | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PCL | Chloride | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PH2O | Particulate Water | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | PMOTHR | Other | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | ROCN2 | ROCN2ALK, Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | ROCN1 | ROCN1ALK, Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | ROCP0 | ROCP0ALK, Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e0 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | ROCP1 | ROCP1ALK, Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e1 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR1 (CMAQ) | ROCP2 | ROCP2ALK, Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e2 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PEC | Elemental Carbon | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PSO4 | Sulfate | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PNO3 | Nitrate | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PNH4 | Ammonium | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PFE | Iron | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PAL | Aluminum | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PSI | Silicon | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PTI | Titanium | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PCA | Calcium | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PMG | Magnesium | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PK | Potassium | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PMN | Manganese | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PNA | Sodium | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PCL | Chloride | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PH2O | Particulate Water | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | PMOTHR | Other | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN2OXY8 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.8 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN2OXY4 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.4 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN2OXY2 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN2ALK | Linear Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN1OXY6 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.6 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN1OXY3 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN1OXY1 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.1 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCN1ALK | Linear Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP0OXY4 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e0 ug m-3, O/C = 0.4 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP0OXY2 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e0 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP0ALK | Linear Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e0 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP1OXY3 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP1OXY1 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.1 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP1ALK | Linear Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e1 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP2OXY2 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP2ALK | Linear Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e2 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP3OXY2 | Oxygenated Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e3 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 | -- |
| PM-CR2 (CMAQ) | AROCP3ALK | Linear Hydrocarbons,  C\* = 1e3 ug m-3 | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | POC | Organic carbon | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | PEC | Elemental Carbon | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | PSO4 | Sulfate | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | PNO3 | Nitrate | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | PNH4 | Ammonium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | NA | Sodium | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | PCL | Chloride | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | PH2O | Particulate Water | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | PNCOM | Particulate Non-Carbon Organic Matter | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | FPRM | Other, Fine Mode | -- |
| PM-AE6 (CAMx) | FCRS | Crustal Emissions, Fine Mode | -- |

**A “\*” indicates species can be emitted in the particle (AROC\*) or vapor (VROC\*) phase.**

# Appendix B: The PM Protocol

Background and Purpose

SPECIATE is EPA’s repository of total organic gas and particulate matter (PM) speciation profiles of air pollution sources. Some of the many uses of these source profiles include: (1) creating speciated emissions inventories; (2) estimating hazardous and toxic air pollutant emissions from PM and primary emissions of organic gases; (3) providing input to chemical mass balance receptor models; and (4) verifying profiles derived from ambient measurements by multivariate receptor models (e.g., factor analysis and positive matrix factorization). Here, methods for processing raw PM2.5 profile data into a format suitable for import into SPECIATE and use in the Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) photochemical air quality modeling are described.

PROFILE\_TYPE options for PM2.5 profiles within SPECIATE include PM-AE6, PM-AE8, PM-CR1, PM-CR2, PM-Simplified, and PM. PM-AE6 profiles are post-processed PM2.5 profiles developed using the “AE6-Protocol” (Reff et al., 2009) and were first introduced in SPECIATE v4.3. These profiles include species that directly map to tracers used by the AERO6 (AE6) module of CMAQ. Except for the organic matter components, PM-AE6, PM-CR1, and PM-CR2 are operationally the same. Mathematically, the relationship among the organic matter components for these three profile types is as follows:

In PM-CR1, both POC and PNCOM are summed and split among several tracers that vary by volatility. Each volatility bin spans an order of magnitude, and the value is represented by a letter and number. The letter “N” indicates negative, and “P” indicates positive. The number following “N” or “P” indicates the log base-10 value. For example, N2 = 10-2 and P1 = 101. In PM-CR2 profiles, oxygenated organic matter emissions are represented. In these profiles, the tracer features “OXY” (indicated oxygenated organic matter) followed by a number (representing the approximate O:C ratio of the component). PM-Simplified profiles are limited to five components: nitrate (613), OC (626), sulfate (699), EC (797), and PM other (1884). These components are aggregated from a profile that has been post-processed into a PM-AE6 profile. PM profiles include other, non-mechanism-specific components, such as explicit semi-volatiles and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Here, the PM Protocol describes the methods used to generate profiles suitable for import into SPECIATE, as well as the post-processing steps necessary to generate PM-AE6, PM-CR1, and PM-CR2 profiles.

“PM-Ready” Species

The S2S-Tool translates SPECIATE profiles into profiles that are chemical mechanism-specific and generates several files that are input into SMOKE. For each PM2.5 PROFILE\_TYPE, the S2S-Tool maps SPECIATE species to chemical-mechanism specific species and allocates all remaining mass to an “Other” Category. This functionality allows SPECIATE developers to include more species than are contained within aerosol modules.

Below, all “PM-ready” species in SPECIATE are listed. These species are the only entries from a profile that are used when generating a GSPRO when MECH\_BASIS is PM-AE6, PM-CR1, or PM-CR2. In other words, if additional species are included in a PM profile (e.g., polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), those species and their weight percent are not included in subsequent calculations. It should be noted that this list includes additional species that are included in the calculation of “Other” PM2.5 mass and are not explicit in chemical mechanisms or modules used by the U.S. EPA. Also, please note that for some species (calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and chloride), there is an order-of-operations for species selection. In some studies, the atomic form of a metal is measured, but not the ionic form. The atomic form results from the use of x-ray fluorescence (XRF) as the measurement technique and the ionic form results from the use of ion chromatography.

| **Species Name** | **SPECIES\_ID** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| POC | 626 | Organic Carbon |
| PEC | 797 | Elemental Carbon |
| PSO4 | 699 | Sulfate |
| PNO3 | 613 | Nitrate |
| PNH4 | 784 | Ammonium |
| PNCOM | 2669 | Non-Carbon Organic Matter |
| PFE | 488 | Iron |
| PAL | 292 | Aluminum |
| PSI | 694 | Silicon |
| PTI | 715 | Titanium |
| PCA | 2303\* | Calcium |
| PMG | 2772\* | Magnesium |
| PK | 2302\* | Potassium |
| PMN | 526 | Manganese |
| PNA | 785\* | Sodium |
| PCL | 337\* | Chloride |
| PH2O | 2668 | Particulate Water |
| PMOTHR | 2671 | Other PM |
| MBO | 2670 | Metal-Bound Oxygen |
| POCP2 | 3245 | C\* = 1e2 ug m-3 |
| POCP1 | 3246 | C\* = 1e1 ug m-3 |
| POCP0 | 3247 | C\* = 1e0 ug m-3 |
| POCN1 | 3248 | C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3 |
| POCN2 | 3249 | C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3 |
| PNCOMP2 | 3250 | C\* = 1e2 ug m-3 |
| PNCOMP1 | 3251 | C\* = 1e1 ug m-3 |
| PNCOMP0 | 3252 | C\* = 1e0 ug m-3 |
| PNCOMN1 | 3253 | C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3 |
| PNCOMN2 | 3254 | C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3 |
| ROCN1ARO | 3331 | Single-Ring Aromatics, C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3 |
| ROCP0ARO | 3332 | Single-Ring Aromatics, C\* = 1e0 ug m-3 |
| ROCP1ARO | 3333 | Single-Ring Aromatics, C\* = 1e1 ug m-3 |
| ROCP2ARO | 3334 | Single-Ring Aromatics, C\* = 1e2 ug m-3 |
| ROCN2PAH | 3341 | PAH, C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3 |
| ROCN1PAH | 3342 | PAH, C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3 |
| ROCP0PAH | 3343 | PAH, C\* = 1e0 ug m-3 |
| ROCP1PAH | 3344 | PAH, C\* = 1e1 ug m-3 |
| ROCP2PAH | 3345 | PAH, C\* = 1e2 ug m-3 |
| ROCN2SULF | 3350 | Sulfur-containing Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3 |
| ROCN1SULF | 3351 | Sulfur-containing Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3 |
| ROCP0SULF | 3352 | Sulfur-containing Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e0 ug m-3 |
| ROCP1SULF | 3353 | Sulfur-containing Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e1 ug m-3 |
| ROCP2SULF | 3354 | Sulfur-containing Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e2 ug m-3 |
| ROCN2OXY | 3361 | Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN1OXY | 3362 | Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP0OXY | 3363 | Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e0 µg m-3 |
| ROCP1OXY | 3364 | Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP2OXY | 3365 | Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN2CYC | 3372 | Cyclic Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN1CYC | 3373 | Cyclic Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP0CYC | 3374 | Cyclic Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e0 µg m-3 |
| ROCP1CYC | 3375 | Cyclic Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP2CYC | 3376 | Cyclic Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN2BRN | 3383 | Branched Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN1BRN | 3384 | Branched Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP0BRN | 3385 | Branched Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e0 µg m-3 |
| ROCP1BRN | 3386 | Branched Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP2BRN | 3387 | Branched Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN2ALK | 3394 | Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN1ALK | 3395 | Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e-1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP0ALK | 3396 | Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e0 µg m-3 |
| ROCP1ALK | 3397 | Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e1 µg m-3 |
| ROCP2ALK | 3398 | Linear Hydrocarbons, C\* = 1e2 µg m-3 |
| ROCN2OXY2 | 3522 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 |
| ROCN2OXY4 | 3523 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.4 |
| ROCN2OXY8 | 3524 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.8 |
| ROCN1OXY1 | 3525 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.1 |
| ROCN1OXY3 | 3526 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.3 |
| ROCN1OXY6 | 3527 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e-1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.6 |
| ROCP0OXY2 | 3528 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e0 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 |
| ROCP0OXY4 | 3529 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e0 ug m-3, O/C = 0.4 |
| ROCP1OXY1 | 3530 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.1 |
| ROCP1OXY3 | 3531 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e1 ug m-3, O/C = 0.3 |
| ROCP2OXY2 | 3532 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e2 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 |
| ROCP3OXY2 | 3533 | Particulate Oxygenated Organics, C\* = 1e3 ug m-3, O/C = 0.2 |
| -- | 666 | Phosphorus |
| -- | 767 | Vanadium |
| -- | 347 | Chromium |
| -- | 379 | Cobalt |
| -- | 612 | Nickel |
| -- | 380 | Copper |
| -- | 778 | Zinc |
| -- | 468 | Gallium |
| -- | 298 | Arsenic |
| -- | 693 | Selenium |
| -- | 689 | Rubidium |
| -- | 697 | Strontium |
| -- | 779 | Zirconium |
| -- | 586 | Molybdenum |
| -- | 649 | Palladium |
| -- | 695 | Silver |
| -- | 328 | Cadmium |
| -- | 487 | Indium |
| -- | 714 | Tin |
| -- | 296 | Antimony |
| -- | 300 | Barium |
| -- | 519 | Lanthanum |
| -- | 1861 | Cerium |
| -- | 528 | Mercury |
| -- | 520 | Lead |

**Table 26: “PM-Ready” species. These are the exclusive species that can be included in profiles whose PROFILE\_TYPE is PM-AE6 and PM-CR1.**

**\* For calcium, if a profile does not have 2303 but does have 329, 329 should be used. For magnesium, if a profile does not have 2772 but does have 525, 525 should be used. For potassium, if a profile does not have 2302 but does have 669, 669 should be used. For sodium, if a profile does not have 785 but does have 696, 696 should be used. For chloride, if a profile does not have 337 but does have 795, 795 should be used.**

It should be noted that for a profile to be used in air quality modeling using the AE6 mechanism, the profile must have either PH2O or PNCOM.

Instructions for creating PM-AE6, PM-CR1, and PM-CR2 profiles for SPECIATE

**Step 1** – Read the reference and supplemental information carefully to get the mass fraction information and determine if some species should not be included. Note the measurement methods and whether the source is controlled.

**Step 2**: Map species in the reference to SPECIATE species using the appropriate SPECIES\_ID.

**Step 3**: Determine if OC needs to be adjusted due to “artifacts.” Artifacts may include volatile components that condense in the sampler. These should not be counted as PM because they are in the gas phase and are not emitted from the source as condensed PM.

A non-zero back up filter measurement does provide evidence for positive artifacts and can be quantitatively used to adjust measurements by subtracting the backup from the primary filter. It is possible that some of the mass on the back-up could be mass desorbed from the primary filter.

If a quantitative estimate of “true” OC or an adjustment to compute it is provided in the paper, then that should be used to adjust OC. If neither are available, “engineering judgement” may be used to estimate “true” OC as the difference between the primary and secondary filter measurements.

If there is no adjustment provided or too uncertain, and there appear to be artifacts, then OC can be adjusted later if the mass exceeds 100% after adding in the other relevant species (e.g., PH2O) that may not be contained in the paper.

**Step 4**: Add particulate water, PH2O (SPECIES\_ID = 2668), per methods outlined in Reff et. al., 2009.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source Type** | **Particulate Water (PH2O) calculation** |
| Combustion and other high temperature sources. | 0% |
| All other sources | 24% of the sum of PSO4 and PNH4. |

**Table 27: Particulate water calculations.**

Sources for which it is assumed that there is no particulate water include: Agricultural Burning, Bituminous Combustion, Calcium Carbide Furnace, Charbroiling, Charcoal Manufacturing, Distillate Oil Combustion, Electric Arc Furnace, Ferromanganese Furnace, Glass Furnace, HDDV Exhaust, Heat Treating, Kraft Recovery Furnace, LDDV Exhaust, Lignite Combustion, Lime Kiln, Meat Frying, Natural Gas Combustion, Nonroad Gasoline Exhaust, Onroad Gasoline Exhaust, Open Hearth Furnace, Prescribed Burning, Process Gas Combustion, Pulp & Paper Mills, Residential Coal Combustion, Residential Natural Gas Combustion, Residential Wood Combustion, Residual Oil Combustion, Sintering Furnace, Slash Burning, Sludge Combustion, Solid Waste Combustion, Sub-Bituminous Combustion, Wildfires, and Wood Fired Boiler.

**Step 5:** For ammonium sulfate production or ammonium nitrate production, add ammonium per methods outlined in Reff et. al., 2009. These are computed stoichiometrically assuming (NH4)2SO4 for ammonium sulfate production and NH4NO3 for ammonium nitrate production.

If ammonium is computed, document it in the NOTES field of the SPECIATE database.

**Step 6**: Ensure consistency between sulfate and sulfur. If a profile has sulfate and not sulfur, the sulfur does not need to be computed. However, if it has sulfur and not sulfate, it should be computed as follows:

If sulfate is computed, document it in the NOTES field of the SPECIATE database.

**Step 7**: Add metal bound oxygen, MO (SPECIES\_ID = 2670), per methods outlined in Reff et. al., 2009.

The approach stoichiometrically combines oxygen with the measured metals and then adjusts the MO downward based on the amount of available sulfate in the profile. This approach assumes that the sulfates bind to the metals preferentially over the oxygen. A modest change from Reff et. al., 2009 is to only use the difference between the atomic and ionic masses for Na, Ca, Mg and K, since the ionic version would not be the portion bound to oxygen.

Unadjusted MO is computed as follows:

where O*x*i is the oxygen-to-metal ratio for metal *i* (see Table26) and Ei is the weight percent of metal *i*, except for Na, Ca, Mg and K. For these metals, the Ei should reflect the difference between the atomic and ionic forms of the metal. If a profile has only one reported (i.e., only atomic *or* ionic) value for of Na, Ca, Mg, or K, then the Ei should be set to 0. In addition, if the difference is negative, it should be set to 0.

To adjust MO based on the assumed preferential binding to sulfate over oxygen, the mass of SO4 in the profile following neutralization with NH4 is calculated as follows:

where is the weight percent of NH4in the profile. The non-neutralized sulfate is then calculated as follows:

If

If

| **Species** | **MW** | **Oxide Form 1** | **Oxide Form 2** | **Oxide Form 3** | **Oxygen/Metal Ratio** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Na | 22.99 | Na2O |  |  | 0.348 |
| Mg | 24.31 | MgO |  |  | 0.658 |
| Al | 26.98 | Al2O3 |  |  | 0.889 |
| Si | 28.09 | SiO2 |  |  | 1.139 |
| P | 30.97 | P2O3 | P2O5 |  | 1.033 |
| K | 39.10 | K2O |  |  | 0.205 |
| Ca | 40.08 | CaO |  |  | 0.399 |
| Ti | 47.87 | TiO2 |  |  | 0.669 |
| V | 50.94 | V2O5 |  |  | 0.785 |
| Cr | 52.00 | Cr2O3 | CrO3 |  | 0.692 |
| Mn | 54.94 | MnO | MnO2 | Mn2O7 | 0.631 |
| Fe | 55.85 | FeO | Fe2O3 |  | 0.358 |
| Co | 58.93 | CoO | Co2O3 |  | 0.339 |
| Ni | 58.69 | NiO |  |  | 0.273 |
| Cu | 63.55 | CuO |  |  | 0.252 |
| Zn | 65.39 | ZnO |  |  | 0.245 |
| Ga | 69.72 | Ga2O3 |  |  | 0.344 |
| As | 74.92 | As2O3 | As2O5 |  | 0.427 |
| Se | 78.96 | SeO | SeO2 | SeO3 | 0.405 |
| Rb | 85.47 | Rb2O |  |  | 0.094 |
| Sr | 87.62 | SrO |  |  | 0.183 |
| Zr | 91.22 | ZrO2 |  |  | 0.351 |
| Mo | 95.94 | MoO2 | MoO3 |  | 0.417 |
| Pd | 106.42 | PdO | PdO2 |  | 0.226 |
| Ag | 107.87 | Ag2O |  |  | 0.074 |
| Cd | 112.41 | CdO |  |  | 0.142 |
| In | 114.82 | In2O3 |  |  | 0.209 |
| Sn | 118.71 | SnO | SnO2 |  | 0.202 |
| Sb | 121.76 | Sb2O3 | Sb2O5 |  | 0.263 |
| Ba | 137.33 | BaO |  |  | 0.117 |
| La | 138.91 | La2O3 |  |  | 0.173 |
| Ce | 140.12 | Ce2O3 | CeO2 |  | 0.200 |
| Hg | 200.59 | Hg2O | HgO |  | 0.060 |
| Pb | 207.20 | PbO | PbO2 |  | 0.116 |

**Table 28: Oxygen-to-metal ratio for “PM-Ready” metals.**

**Step 8:** If the profile has POC, add particulate non-carbon organic matter (PNCOM). If available, the value reported in the reference paper should be used. Otherwise, “engineering judgement” may be used to estimate the OM/OC ratio or the user can apply the default values provided below. This value should propagate to the ORGANIC\_MATTER\_to\_ORGANIC\_CARBON\_RATIO field in SPECIATE. In addition, indicate in the NOTES field how PNCOM was computed.

| **Source Type** | **PNCOM Computation** | **OM-to-OC Ratio** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Onroad and Nonroad motor vehicle exhaust profiles. |  | 1.25 |
| Wood combustion sources other than wood-fired boilers (e.g., wildfires). |  | 1.7 |
| All other sources, including wood-fired boilers. |  | 1.4 |

**Table 29: Source-specific, default OM-to-OC ratios.**

**Step 9:** Sum all “PM-ready” species (see Table 24). If summation is less than 100%, assign all remaining mass to PMOTHR (SPECIES\_ID = 2671). If summation is 100%, no adjustments are necessary. If the summation is greater than 100%, then the following steps should be completed.

1. Double check the paper to see if there are reported POC artifacts. If the paper does not quantitatively report this information, adjust POC and PNCOM down by the same multiplier until the sum of weight fractions is 100%. If POC and PNCOM are scaled to zero and the profiles is still greater than 100%, then adjust all species down to get the sum to be 100%.
2. If POC artifacts have already been corrected for, then adjust all species down (i.e., normalize all weight percents) to get the sum to be 100%.

Note that sulfur should not be included in the above calculations if sulfate is available.

**Step 10:** If the profile has POC and this mass can be resolved by volatility, the mass assigned to POC and PNCOM should be summed and reallocated to the appropriate volatility-resolved species. Preferentially, this mass should be allocated to SPECIES\_ID species 3394 – 3398, and the PROFILE\_TYPE should be assigned to PM-CR1. If the profile has POC and this mass can be resolved by volatility and level of oxygenation, the mass assigned to POC and PNCOM should be summed and reallocated to the appropriate volatility- and oxygenation-resolved species. Preferentially, this mass should be allocated to SPECIES\_ID species 3394 – 3398 and 3522 – 3533, and the PROFILE\_TYPE should be assigned to PM-CR2.

1. https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/national-emissions-inventory-nei [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. https://sor-scc-api.epa.gov/sccwebservices/sccsearch/docs/SCC-IntroToSCCs\_2021.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/complete-list-voc-exemption-rules [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/speciate [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. https://www.cmascenter.org/smoke/ [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/complete-list-voc-exemption-rules [↑](#footnote-ref-8)