

## Supplementary Information for:

# Optical Properties of Secondary Organic Aerosols Generated by Photooxidation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Kun Li<sup>1</sup>, Weigang Wang<sup>1\*</sup>, Maofa Ge<sup>1\*</sup>, Jiangjun Li<sup>2</sup> & Dong Wang<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>State Key Laboratory for Structural Chemistry of Unstable and Stable Species, Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences (BNLMS), Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100190, P. R. China,

<sup>2</sup>Key Laboratory of Molecular Nanostructure and Nanotechnology, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing 100190, P. R. China

\*Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to W.W. (wangwg@iccas.ac.cn) and M.G. (gemaofa@iccas.ac.cn)

### Experimental apparatus

The schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus is shown in Fig. S1. This experimental system was used to simulate the formation of secondary particles, and to monitor optical properties of them.

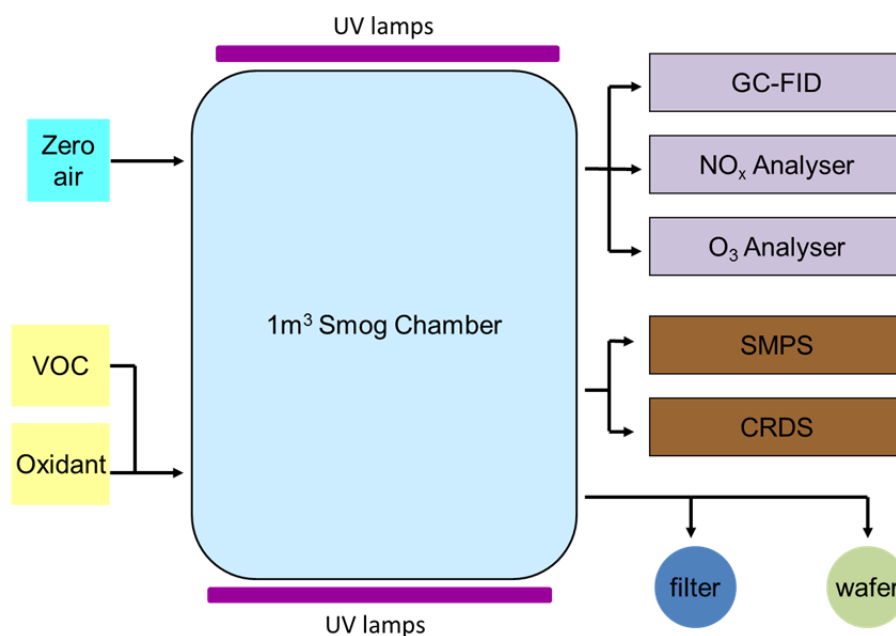


Figure S1 | Schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus

### UV-Vis spectrum

The UV-Vis spectroscopy of the SOA formed by a typical aromatic hydrocarbon

(*m*-xylene) is shown in Fig. S2. Other SOA (generated by photooxidation of benzene, toluene and ethylbenzene) show the similar absorption spectra.

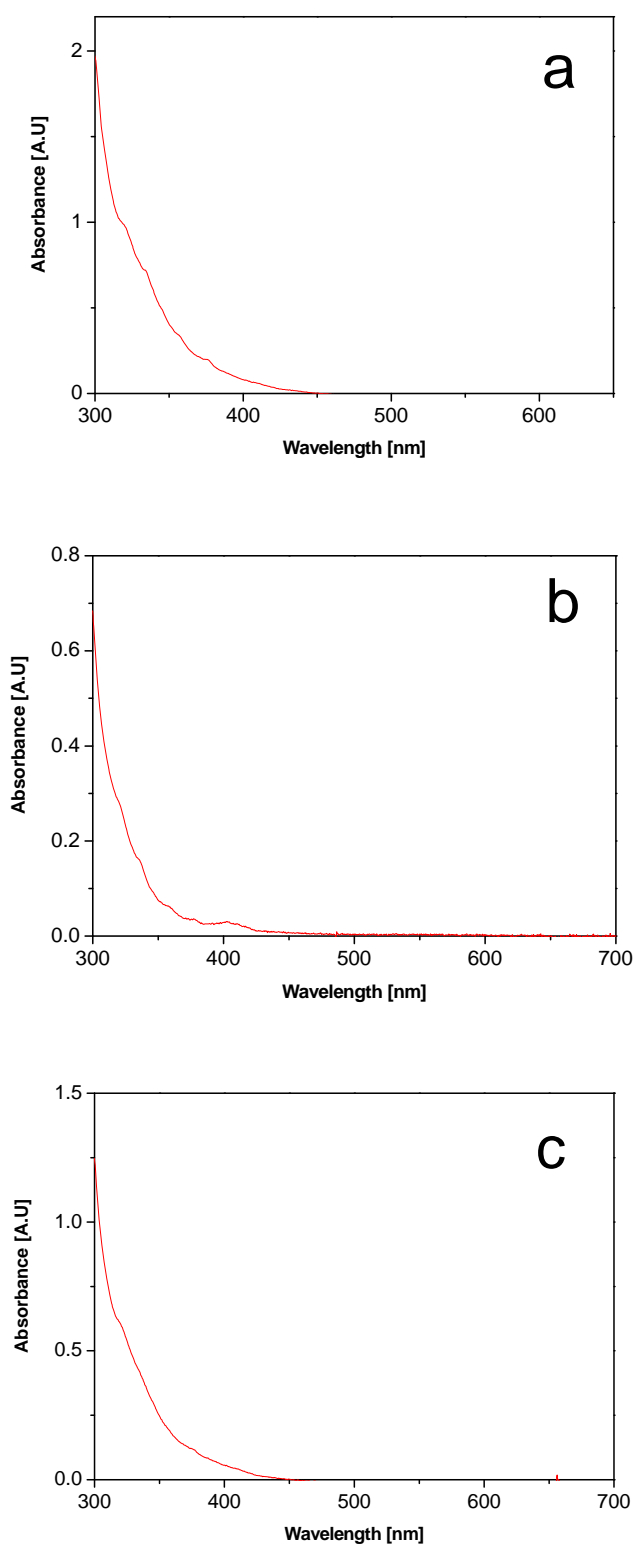


Figure S2 | UV-Vis absorption spectrum of *m*-xylene SOA: a) under low-NO<sub>x</sub> condition; b) under classical high-NO<sub>x</sub> condition; c) under HONO condition