## **Supporting Information for:**

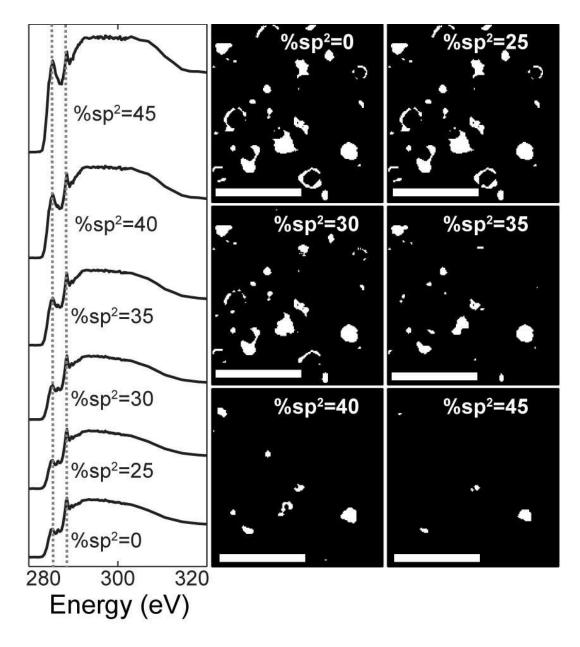
## Automated Chemical Analysis of Internally Mixed Aerosol Particles Using X-ray Spectromicroscopy at the Carbon K-Edge

Ryan C. Moffet,<sup>1</sup> Tobias Henn,<sup>2</sup> Alexander Laskin,<sup>3</sup> Mary K. Gilles<sup>1</sup>

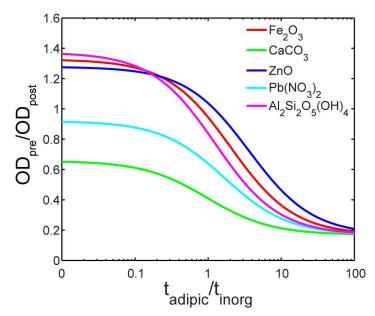
 <sup>1</sup>Chemical Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, 94720-8226
<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, University of Würzburg, Am Hubland, 97074 Würzburg, Germany
<sup>3</sup>W. R. Wiley Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington, 99352

## **Table of Contents**

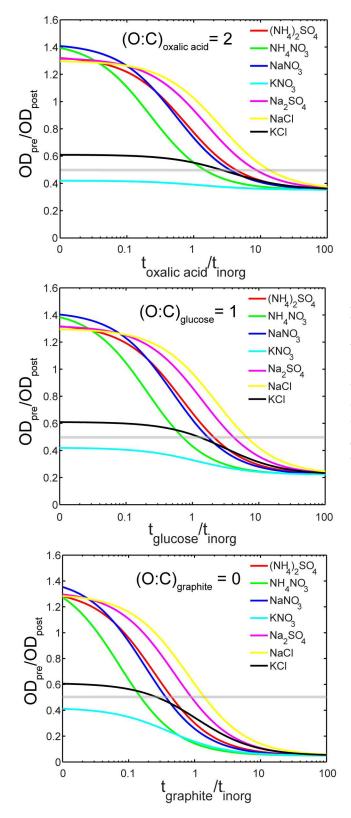
Figure S-1: Threshold spectra and images for sp <sup>2</sup> hybridization	S-2
Figure S-2: OD <sub>pre</sub> /OD <sub>post</sub> vs. t <sub>adipic</sub> /t <sub>Inorg</sub> for metals and minerals	.S-3
Figure S-3: OD <sub>pre</sub> /OD <sub>post</sub> vs. t <sub>adipic</sub> /t <sub>Inorg</sub> for carbonaceous compounds having different O:C	.S-4



**Figure S-1.** Spectra (Left) taken from regions of the sample by setting a threshold for the  $\% \text{sp}^2$  hybridization indicated (Right). White scale bar on images is 3.2 µm. Vertical gray dotted lines on spectra are at 285.4 and 288.6 eV indicating the C=C and COOH peaks, respectively.



**Figure S-2.** Calculated pre-edge to post-edge ratios  $(OD_{pre}/OD_{post})$  as a function of the thickness ratio between adipic acid and a variety of metals and minerals commonly found in atmospheric aerosol. Adipic acid has an oxygen and carbon content similar to that often observed in atmospheric aerosols.



**Figure S-3.** Calculated pre-edge to post-edge ratios  $(OD_{pre}/OD_{post})$  as a function of the thickness ratio between adipic acid and inorganic salts common in atmospheric aerosols. Each panel was calculated using a carbonaceous species having a different O:C atomic ratio. This figure shows that threshold value of 0.5 is valid over a wide range of organic compositions from graphite (assuming no oxygen) to oxalic acid with 2 oxygens for every carbon atom.