Unravelling gas-particle partitioning dynamics in cooking aerosol oxidation through ~~non-targeted~~ FIGAERO-CIMS analysis TS1

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Abstract. Cooking emissions are increasingly important sources of organic aerosol in densely populated urban areas as clean-air actions reduce emissions from industrial activities and fossil-fuel combustion. Their atmospheric evolution and environmental and health effects remain difficult to assess because of the complexity of their composition and transformation pathways. Here, we conducted a laboratory study of emissions from heated corn oil using a Go:PAM oxidation flow reactor. We investigated the evolution of composition, volatility, and gas-particle partitioning and evaluated discrepancies between FIGAERO-based measurements and thermodynamic estimates. FIGAERO-I-CIMS measurements combined with a 2-D VBS parameterization were used to characterize the composition and volatility distributions of primary and secondary cooking-originated organic aerosol. Kinetic calculations indicate molar-weight-dependent partitioning kinetic schemes with surface process as rate-limiting step. Partitioning of primary cooking aerosols is generally biased toward gas phase compared to the equilibrium state. In secondary aerosol, partition of compounds with molar mass under 120 g mol^{-1} favours gas phase, compounds between 120–220 g mol^{-1} exists in near-equilibrium state, species with molar mass over 220 g mol^{-1} favours aerosol phase. The thermodynamic comparison nevertheless reveals a substantial unresolved gap between FIGAERO-derived effective volatility and equilibrium thermodynamic estimates, reflecting combined measurement and model uncertainties. Results clarify the scope of kinetic limitations in gas-particle partitioning during cooking-emission and oxidation, identify priorities for improving the representation of cooking emissions in atmospheric studies.

1 Introduction

Secondary organic aerosol (SOA) is a major component of atmospheric submicron particulate matters on both global and regional scales (Hallquist et al., 2009). Anthropogenic SOA is particularly prominent in densely populated regions because of the strong influence of human activities on its precursor emissions, thus counteracting on urban environment and human health(Guo et al., 2020). While emissions from industrial and transportation sectors have been increasingly regulated under clean-air initiatives, cooking emissions which vary with culinary and cooking practicesare emerging as significant sources of atmospheric volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile and intermediate-volatile organic compounds (S/IVOCs), and SOA precursors (Jiao et al., 2026). Moreover, cooking represents a persistent source of indoor emissions in households, catering facilities, and restaurants, and accounting for over 20 % of indoor activity time. Notably, exposure to indoor SOA formation may pose significantly greater health risks than to outdoor SOA in urban settings, given the substantial amount of time people spend indoors. Additionally, cooking emissions exhibit high spatial heterogeneity across urban areas, with emission profiles and environmental impacts varying considerably by regional culinary practices, leading to substantial uncertainties in emission estimates (Zhu et al., 2021). Therefore, effective clean-air policies aimed at mitigating cooking emissions require accurate and precise quantification and characterization of both emissions and atmospheric transformation pathways.

Current research on cooking emissions has primarily focused on characterizing the gas- and particle-phase composition of primary cooking emissions, along with variations linked to culinary practices. Key factors include cuisine and cooking style, ingredient composition (including food ingredients and cooking-oil type), and cooking conditions (e.g., oil temperature and the use of seasonings), which is unlike standardized industrial or transportation emissions (Rogge et al., 1991; He et al., 2004; Zhao et al., 2007; Li et al., 2015) Gas-phase cooking emissions is dominated by short-chain carbonyls and aliphatic acids, whereas the particle phase is rich in long-chain aliphatic acids. Other weakly oxygenated species derived from thermal decomposition and ingredient–oil interactions – such as sterols and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)also contribute significantly to aerosol composition(Lin et al., 2021). These emissions exhibit substantial SOA formation potential in urban, suburban, and even indoor environments (Zeng et al., 2020; Guo et al., 2023). However, the gas-particle partitioning of organic compounds during the transformation of cooking emissions remains poorly understood, primarily due to the complexity and dynamic evolution of organic composition throughout emission and aging processes. This knowledge gap represents a major challenge in atmospheric chemistry. Since gas-particle partitioning directly influences the environmental and health impacts of both primary and secondary organic aerosols, understanding on detailed mechanism within evolution processes of organic aerosols is essential for accurate risk assessment and effective air quality management.

High variety of primary organic species and complex secondary transformation process led to diverse emission and evolution characteristics (Zeng et al., 2020; Zhu et al., 2021; Tan et al., 2023; Lu et al., 2024). While most techniques rely on chromatographic separation to achieve high chemical resolution, thus temporal resolution remains limited (Song et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2023). Moreover, despite increasing characterization of primary cooking emissions and cooking-derived SOA, the molecular-level evolution of gas–particle partitioning during oxidation remains poorly understood. Previous studies have largely focused on the chemical composition of primary emissions or on bulk properties of secondary cooking aerosol, whereas molecularly resolved constraints on the thermodynamics and kinetics of gas–particle partitioning remain limited (Takhar et al., 2019, 2021; Masoud et al., 2022; Kristensen et al., 2023; Sun et al., 2026). Here, we combine gas- and particle-phase measurements by FIGAERO coupled with chemical ionization mass spectrometry (FIGAERO-CIMS) with 2-D VBS analysis, positive matrix factorization, and thermodynamic and kinetic calculations to investigate the oxidation of cooking emissions. Specifically, we examine how molecular composition, volatility, and gas-particle partitioning evolve with OH exposure and evaluate the extent to which the observed partitioning behavior can be described by thermodynamic equilibrium and characteristic mass-transfer timescales. This study will give a comprehensive insight into gas-particle partitioning thermodynamics and kinetics based on PMF analysis and thermodynamic estimations.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Experimental setup

Oxidation experiments of cooking emissions were conducted in a domestic lifestyle emission laboratory utilizing a Go:PAM Oxidation flow reactor (OFR) (Wang et al., 2021). Detailed experimental setup is provided in previous works of our research group (Yu et al., 2022; Tan et al., 2023). Briefly, Go:PAM reactor was operated under mode OFR254, in which OH radical are generated by the reaction between $O(^1D)$ radicals and water vapor. OFR254 represent atmospheric oxidation processes dominated by OH radical under the low to medium NO_x conditions in this study (Peng and Jimenez, 2020). OH exposure in the Go:PAM system is controlled by varying ozone concentration, relative humidity, and the experimental sample gas flow rate through the Go:PAM reactor, and estimated using semi-empirical parametrizations in OFR254 recommended by Peng et al. (2016) based on measured OH reactivity, ozone concentration and relative humidity. Cooking experiments were performed in a custom-made fry pan directly connect

to pure nitrogen as carrier gas to avoid interference of high NO_x in ambient air on radical oxidation and I-CIMS detection. Cooking emissions are generated by heating corn oil to 120–130 °C, a temperature range selected to represents domestic oil-heating conditions and, to some extent, frying and stir-frying practices within typical domestic cooking activities that are widely used in both Eastern and Western cooking types (Rogge et al., 1991; He et al., 2004; Abdullahi et al., 2013; Bandowe et al., 2021). Four replicate experiments were performed to assess reproducibility. It should be noted that this experiment represents a controlled, low-NO_x oil-heating case rather than the full range of cooking emissions, thus the results should not be directly extrapolated to NO_x-rich cooking plumes. It should be noted that, OFR utilization in oxidation simulation experiments can introduce OH suppression, altered RO_2 chemistry, causing secondary photolysis, and resulting in enhanced fragmentation; thus, the chemical environment of oxidation in Go:PAM might differ from that of real atmosphere, e.g. the OH-exposure-to-atmospheric-age conversion is used only as an approximate reference (Peng and Jimenez, 2020). Detailed experimental conditions and setup are presented in Sect. S1 in the Supplement.

2.2 Instrumentation

The instrumentations used in this study consist of three categories, including oxidation conditions, gas-phase organic composition, aerosol size and mass, and gas- and particle-phase molecular composition and volatility. For oxidation conditions in the Go:PAM reactor, ozone concentration are monitored using Thermo® model 49i ozone analyzer. Organic species in the gas phase, including precursors and low-molecular-weight oxidation products, are quantified on-line using Vocus-PTR instruments. Aerosol size distribution before and after entering Go:PAM is measured by two Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS) systems. The upstream SPMS before Go:PAM consists of a TSI® model 3080 DMA with a model 3776 CPC, and the downstream SMPS comprised a model 3082 DMA and a model 3772 CPC. Particle density measurement adopted Cambustion® Centrifugal Particle Mass Analyzer (CPMA) for total mass estimation at various OH exposure level (Zhao et al., 2007; Zhang et al., 2020; Abdullahi et al., 2013). Molecular composition, gas-particle partitioning, and volatility of organic aerosols and are determined by a FIGAERO inlet coupled to HR-ToF-CIMS instrumentation developed by Aerodyne Inc.® that choose iodide as reagent ion. Operation of FIGAERO-CIMS instrument in laboratory oxidation experiments has been elaborated since the instrumentation were firstly developed (Lopez-Hilfiker et al., 2014; Le Breton et al., 2019; Bannan et al., 2019). Briefly, the FIGAERO inlet consists of a gas-phase sampling inlet that pull air directly into the API interface and IMR of CIMS instrument, and an aerosol inlet that collect aerosol samples onto a PTFE filter. One analyzes cycle is completed by a 15 min gas-phase inlet sampling period when particles collected onto the filter at aerosol inlet, a 15 min particle phase thermal desorption period when 320 °C heated air for thermal desorption flush through the filter and increase filter temperature linearly from room temperature to 180 °C, a 15 min continuous heating scheme for completing aerosol sample desorption, and a 15 min cooling scheme. FIGAERO inlet provides the possibility of determining both gas phase and particle phase concentration, and thus gas-particle partitioning information combined with high-resolution composition data acquired by CIMS instrumentation (Lopez-Hilfiker et al., 2016). Gas-particle partitioning coefficient K_p, defined similar to phase- equilibrium coefficients between gas-phase and particle-phase organic species, is determined from paired- average CIMS signal in gas-phase and aerosol-phase, and OA concentration determined by SMPS system. Particle-phase volatility was inferred from FIGAERO thermograms obtained during thermal desorption, using the relationship between thermogram peak temperature (T_{max}) and effective saturation vapor pressure (Bannan et al., 2019). Sensitivity and volatility calibrations have been proceeded adopting certain authentication standards relevant in primary and secondary cooking emissions and following atmospheric transformations (Ylisirniö et al., 2021). Sensitivities for species without corresponding reference standards were estimated using an in-house composition-based parameterization. Note that Iodide-CIMS is selective toward polar and oxygenated compounds and may underrepresent weakly oxygenated or nonpolar material, thus instrumental-selection-based measurement uncertainties would be taken into account in the following analysis. Accordingly, the molecular-composition and 2-D VBS distributions reported here characterize the iodide-CIMS-detectable ion population rather than providing mass-complete representation of all cooking emissions (Iyer et al., 2016). Trace sulfur-containing formulas were not used for mechanistic source interpretation because the corn-oil-only experiment contained no sulfur-rich food ingredients and the low-abundance signals may reflect background, contamination, or formula-assignment uncertainty (Zhang et al., 2020; Song et al., 2022). Detailed operation and data process of various instruments, sensitivity and volatility calibration methods, and quantification of species without authentication standard are presented in Sect. S2.

2.3 Two-Dimensional Volatility Basis Set (2-D VBS) framework construction

The Two-Dimensional Volatility Basis Set (2-D VBS) framework has been developed to characterize the complex composition of organic aerosols in laboratory experiments, ambient observations, and modeling studies. 2-D VBS approach maps organic species onto a two-dimensional space defined by carbon oxidation state (Donahue et al., 2011, 2012; Chuang and Donahue, 2016). Gas- and particle-phase composition and gas-particle partitioning parameters (partitioning coefficients

K_p) of primary emissions and secondary oxidation experiments are thus mapped in 2-D VBS space, to intuitively visualized the composition characteristic and evolution of organic aerosol and its gas-particle partitioning characteristics. Saturation vapor concentration in the 2-D VBS space are estimated from molecular formula assigned by I-CIMS detection using an empirical parameterization recommended by Li et al. (2016). Detailed adoption of 2-D-VBS approach is shown in Sect. S3.

2.4 Positive-Matrix-Factorization (PMF) analysis

HR-ToF-CIMS enables the detection of thousands of ions, corresponding to a comparable number of chemical species. In the present study, the FIGAERO-CIMS instrument detected 936 assignable ions corresponding to specific compounds in both gas phase and secondary organic aerosol (SOA). Complex feature of cooking aerosols and atmospheric evolution required adoption of deconvolution methods to extract interpretable composition and volatility patterns from the complex dataset of experimental concentration profiles, and to select representative species from species at various oxidative exposure in oxidation of cooking aerosols. In this study, we proceeded various factorization and data pre-treat methods, and choose Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF) via the Igor Pro®-based SoFi® ME-2 PMF software (Canonaco et al., 2013; Buchholz et al., 2020a). In addition, ordinal analysis methods previously established by Kong et al. was further used to identify the most abundant and representative ions within each resolved factor (Kong et al., 2021). Detailed factorization method assignments are shown in Sect. S4.

2.5 Gas-particle partitioning thermodynamics and kinetics

Gas-particle partitioning thermodynamics of cooking organic aerosols are discussed comparing FIGAERO measurements and theoretical estimation. Estimated gas-particle partitioning parameters are estimated based on absorption partitioning theory and compared to FIGAERO concentration measurements (Pankow, 1994). Experimental K_p values are derived from paired FIGAERO gas- and particle-phase measurements together with the measured organic-aerosol mass concentration reported in Table S6 in the Supplement. For the equilibrium calculation, the organic mass fraction is assumed to be unity, the mean molecular weight of the particle-phase organic material was calculated as a concentration-weighted average over the detected molecular composition. For fingerprint species extracted from CIMS detection based on PMF and ordinal analysis (Buchholz et al., 2020b; Kong et al., 2021), saturation vapor pressure are estimated utilizing SIMPOL (Pankow and Asher, 2008), and activity coefficients are calculated using group-contribution method AIOMFAC. To ensure whether liquid-liquid phase separation will occur within cooking POA and SOA, aerosol phase molar-fraction based activity are calculated (Zuend and Seinfeld, 2012) (https://aiomfac.lab.mcgill.ca/, last access: 20 August 2026). A Kelvin effect correction is adapted assuming a typical organic aerosol surface tension of $0.05\,\mathrm{N\,m^{-1}}$ (Cai and Griffin, 2003; Schmedding et al., 2025). Gas-particle partitioning kinetics are discussed accounting for gas-phase diffusion, aerosol-phase diffusion, surface accommodation and particle coagulation. We calculate the characteristic time τ of processes in gas-particle partitioning, compared them with retention and oxidation times in the Go:PAM flow tube. Detailed gas-particle partitioning schemes are shown in Sect. S5.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Size & mass Distributions evolution of cooking organic aerosols in oxidation process

The evolution of particle size and mass distributions from primary to secondary cooking aerosols with increasing OH exposure was shown in Fig. 1. Detailed size and mass distribution characteristics of aerosols are shown in Table S6. Primary cooking aerosols exhibit a relatively broad size distribution, with particle diameters ranging from 50 to 300 nm. can originate from evaporation of oil constituents followed by condensation, as well as from thermally induced oxidation and decomposition reactions. Primary cooking aerosols comprise of components with large molecular size and relatively low carbon oxidation states, such as long-chain alkanes, alkenes, alkanals, alkenones, fatty acids and their glycerol esters, and steroids (Rogge et al., 1991; Nolte et al., 1999). In contrast, secondary particles exhibited a predominantly unimodal size distribution, with modal diameters below 50 nm. Both particle number and mass concentrations increased rapidly upon OH oxidation. Both particle number and mass concentrations increased rapidly upon OH oxidation, even at the lowest investigated OH exposure, the lowest OH concentration conditions, secondary aerosol number concentrations can reach up to $10^6\,\#\,\mathrm{cm^{-3}}$. Mode diameter of SOA increased from 14.1 to 31.1 nm with enhancement of OH exposure from $\sim 10^9$ to $10^{10}\,\#\,\mathrm{cm^{-3}\,s}$, accounting for particle mass growth factor of $(31.1/14.1)^3 \approx 10$, while total number concentration increases from 1.37 to $3.42 \times 10^6\,\#\,\mathrm{cm^{-3}}$, accounting for particle mass growth factor of ~ 2.5. Moreover, as OH exposure growth, the number concentration of nuclear mode ($d_p < 20$ nm) decreases from 9.61 to $7.66 \times 10^5\,\#\,\mathrm{cm^{-3}}$, mass concentration is kept around $1.75–2\,\mu\mathrm{g\,m^{-3}}$. Evolution of Size and mass distribution with enhancement of OH exposure indicate that increasing OH exposure further enhances mass concentration predominately through particle size growth rather than number increase, implying that the dominate driving force of SOA growth is condensation of gas-phase products, while formation of new particles serve as initialization process of SOA

formation and growth. For particles larger than 90 nm where primary aerosols are most abundant in, enhancement of OH exposure result in minimal changes in number and mass concentration, with average declination of less than 20 % even under the highest OH exposure conditions (Fig. S19, Supplement). These findings collectively suggest that secondary organic aerosols from oil boiling originate mainly from condensation of gas-phase oxidation products to form nucleation and Aitken mode particles, rather than oxidative aging and modification of primary aerosols in accumulation mode (Tan et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2023). The observed low reactivity of primary cooking aerosols during oxidation may be attributed to the low miscibility between nonpolar or low-polarity primary components and newly formed highly polar secondary compounds likely resulting from limited partitioning tendency of primary components, or lower number concentration and specific surface area of primary aerosols from oil-boiling activities than secondary cooking aerosols even at the lowest OH exposure, leading to limited gas-particle partitioning rate (Chandramouli et al., 2003; Milsom et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2025).

3.2 Composition and volatility distribution of primary and secondary organic aerosols in 2-D VBS Space

The volatility and compositional distribution of cooking aerosols and associated gas-phase organic components within the two-dimensional volatility basis set (2-D VBS) framework (Donahue et al., 2012) were displayed in Fig. 2. Average composition and volatility evolution are shown in Table 1. Most detected species fell within the S/IVOC range and had $\overline{OS_C}$ between approximately −1.25 to 0.5. Throughout the oxidation experiment, increasing OH exposure led to a substantial enhancement of S/IVOC components, consistent with the trend observed for aerosol particles. Additionally, the formation of low-volatility, highly oxidized compounds (classified as LVOC) derived possibly from multi-generation oxidation is also promoted.

In gas phase, the average molecular size increases significantly during oxidation, whereas the carbon oxidation state remains nearly constant or exhibits a slight decrease following OH radical addition. This behavior may be attributed to the formation of gas-phase oxidation products via cleavage of long-chain fatty acids, polymerization among oxidation intermediates such as RO_2 and RO radicals, and the oxidative depletion of primary low-molecular-weight organic acids resulting from glycerol thermal decomposition, such as formic acid, acetic acid, and glyceric acid (Zhang et al., 2018; Takhar et al., 2022). By contrast, compositional shifts in the aerosol phase within the 2-D VBS space – such as in oxidation state and molecular size – are relatively minor compared to those in the gas phase. The oxidative state changes of particle-phase organics with enhanced OH exposure is relatively minor, with only marginal growth in molecular dimensions. The relatively small molecular size of primary cooking aerosols may result from the limited detection sensitivity of iodide-adduct CIMS toward nonpolar or low-polarity compounds with large molecular weights and fewer oxygen-containing functional groups, e.g., long-chain hydrocarbons, fatty acids, and steroids (Iyer et al., 2016). These compositional patterns suggest that gas-phase oxidative formation and condensation of secondary gas phase S/IVOCs onto SOA particles would serve as a more predominately source of SOA formation and growth, rather than by continuous oxidation within the particle phase. Observation implies that the oxidation process in the flow tube would have been approaching a "steady-state turning point" with enhancement of OH exposure because of the formation of higher-oxidized and lower-volatile oxidation products. These products, formed through oxidation of long-chain primary acids and carbonyls, exhibit lower volatility, higher viscosity and lower oxidation rate, thereby slowing subsequent oxidative aging (Milsom et al., 2021). Particle-phase products reach this stage earlier owing to their oxygen-rich nature, such as major abundance of $C_{>6}$ dicarboxylic acids and peroxides. The somewhat close average volatility between gas-phase and aerosol phase would possibly show underlying kinetic and thermodynamic mechanisms. Note that measurement and estimation uncertainty of FIGAERO-CIMS and 2-D-VBS, including thermal decomposition, might influence the results. Detailed 2-D VBS distribution of primary and secondary organic matter in gas and aerosol phase are shown in Sect. S3.

3.3 Classification and Quantification of Primary and Secondary Cooking Emissions by PMF Analysis

ME-2 PMF methods are adopted in deconvolution and non-targeted analysis of FIGAERO-CIMS detections on gas-phase and aerosol-phase organic compounds with different volatility and oxidative state, so as to classify typical organic species, and extract evolution pattern corresponding to oxidation mechanism and changes of gas-particle partitioning from complex CIMS data matrix (Buchholz et al., 2020b; Hashimoto et al., 2022; Kong et al., 2021). Detailed PMF recommended factor determination methods are shown in Sect. S4. Figure 3 shows the optimized ME-2 PMF results of FIGAERO-CIMS data. 13 factors were interpreted according to their phase distribution, volatility, oxidation state, and evolution with OH exposure, whereas the remaining factor was assigned as a background/interference factor. Factors are listed in Fig. 3 and classified by its volatility (partitioning coefficient K_p while total amount is countable) and oxidative state (mean oxidative state OS_C and evolution with enhancement of OH exposure). Detailed factor classification and interpretation procedure is shown in Sect. S4. Formic acid (at m/z 173, detected as $ICH_2O_2^-$ in CIMS) are not included in PMF analysis due to its extreme high abundance in gas phase primary emissions and low oxidative states compared to other species (up to 25 ppb, shown in Fig. S21), and would

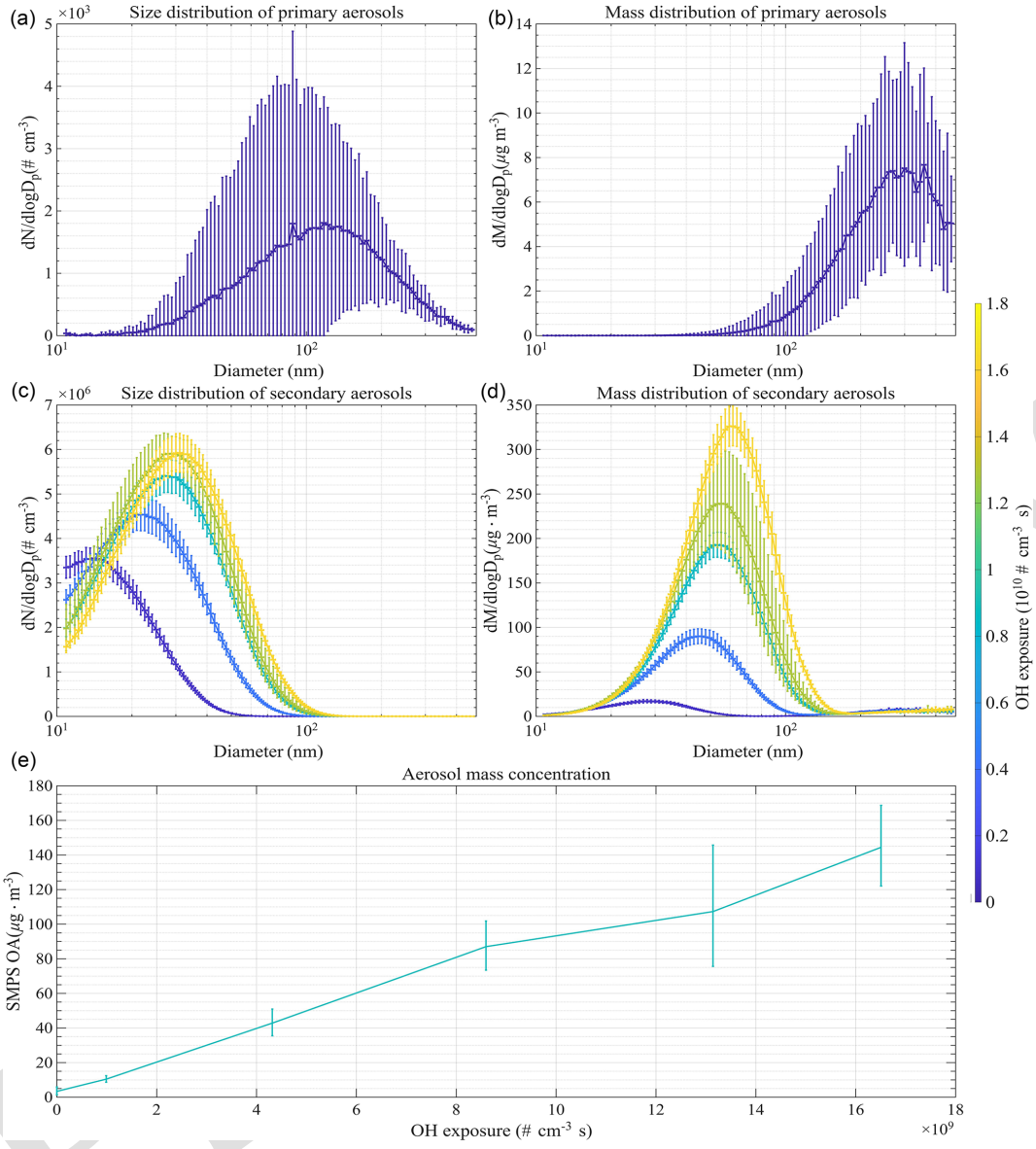

Figure 1. Primary and Secondary aerosol size & mass distribution evolution with OH exposure increases. **(a–b)** Illustrate size and mass distribution of primary particles, **(c–d)** size and mass distribution of secondary aerosols at OH exposure 0.1–1.8 × 10^{10} cm^{-3} s. **(e)** Exhibits mass concentration evolution with oxidation process from primary to OH exposure 1.8 × 10^{10} cm^{-3} s.

be separately discussed here. High abundant of formic acid at ppb in indoor sources and cooking emissions at ppb level has been reported in previous researches on cooking emission (Reyes-Villegas et al., 2018; Farmer et al., 2019). Formation of cooking originated formic acid possibly due to thermal decomposition of glycerol in primary species; The relative fragile structure of glycerol-related skeleton (e.g. glycerol, lactic acid, acrylic acid, and pyruvic acid) would favor the formation of formic acid originated from thermal oxidation and decomposition, leading to high abundance of formic acid in gas-phase primary emissions (Nolte et al., 1999; Farmer et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2021; Takhar et al., 2022; Ye et al., 2012). Primary formic acid would decline slower than estimated from OH radical reactivity (formic acid decline about 22 % at OH exposure ∼ 10^{10} cm^3 s^{-1}) at OH exposures in current research (Farmer et al., 2019; Atkinson et al., 2006), indicating secondary source of formic acids, possibly by ozonolysis of unsaturated compounds and further oxidation of glycerol-related species (Farmer et al., 2019; Takhar et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2021).

Among factors, we would first classify the 13th factor as more closely to a background factor as shown in Fig. S22 due to unreasonable thermogram including ill-shaped multiple distinct peaks at different desorption temperature.

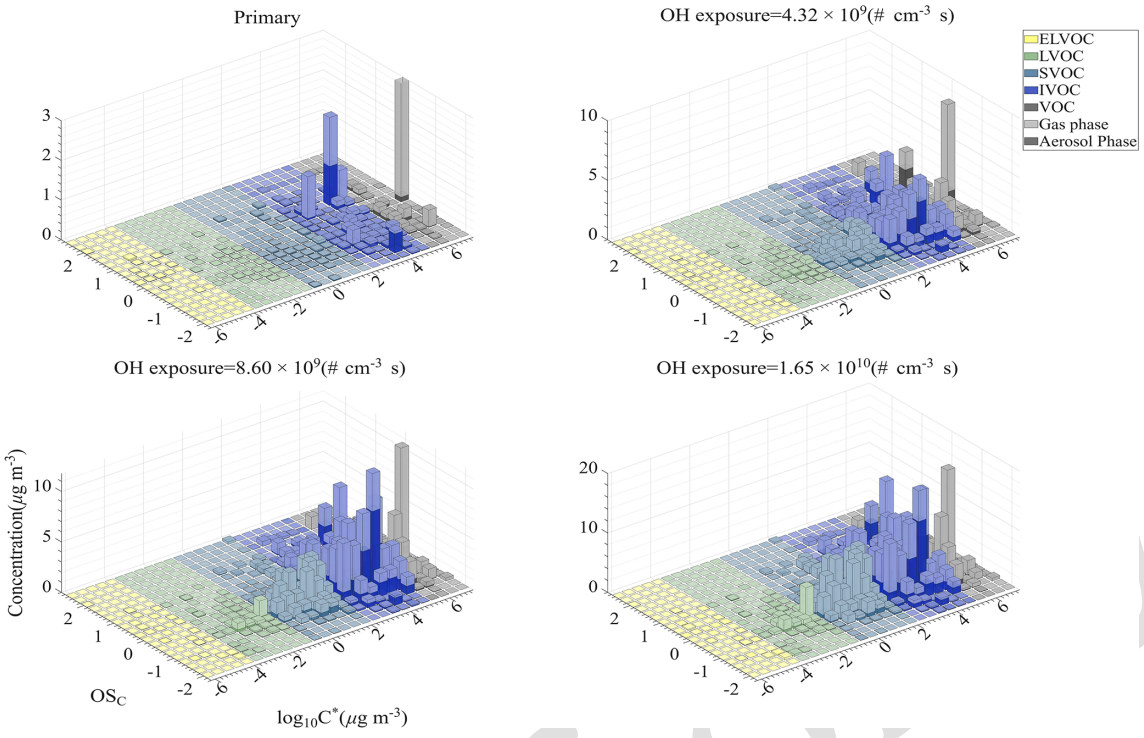

Figure 2. Distribution of gas-phase and aerosol-phase primary and secondary cooking organic species in 2-D VBS space with oxidation.

Table 1. Average molecular composition and volatility parameters of primary and secondary organic components in gas phase and aerosol phase.

OH exposure (cm^{-3} s)	Molecular composition	$\log_{10}C^0$ ($\mu g\,m^{-3}$)	OS_C
Primary	$C_{3.5}H_{5.4}O_{2.6}N_{0.03}S_{0.01}$ [a]	6.0[a]	−0.11[a]
	$C_{7.1}H_{10.3}O_{3.8}N_{0.09}S_{0.03}$ [b]	2.8[b]	−0.47[b]
4.32×10^9	$C_{5.8}H_{9.5}O_{3.7}N_{0.07}S_{0.04}$ [a]	3.5[a]	−0.45[a]
	$C_{7.3}H_{11.9}O_{3.8}N_{0.04}S_{0.01}$ [b]	2.8[b]	−0.63[b]
9.60×10^9	$C_{6.6}H_{10.6}O_{4.0}N_{0.07}S_{0.05}$ [a]	2.8[a]	−0.49[a]
	$C_{7.8}H_{12.9}O_{4.0}N_{0.04}S_{0.01}$ [b]	2.4[b]	−0.67[b]
1.65×10^{10}	$C_{7.0}H_{11.0}O_{4.2}N_{0.07}S_{0.06}$ [a]	2.3[a]	−0.47[a]
	$C_{7.8}H_{13.0}O_{4.1}N_{0.04}S_{0.01}$ [b]	2.2[b]	−0.65[b]

[a] Gas phase. [b] Aerosol phase.

This factor is named Background, apart from other factors classified by volatility and oxidative states. Intensity of factor Background is relatively low, showing that contaminant would not be able to interfere measurement result too much. Among reasonable factors, V-Pri (Fig. S23) and SV-Pri (Fig. S26) are classified as primary emissions. The average elemental composition and most abundant species of V-Pri and SV-Pri are shown in Tables S7–S8. Factor V-Pri stands for gas-phase primary emission, mainly consist of low-molecular-weight oxygenated organic compounds such as short chain carboxylic acids and their deviates (Masoud et al., 2022; Ye et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2021). Most abundant compounds in Factor V-Pri are C_{1-3} oxygenated organic species, such as $C_3H_4O_2I^-$ (m/z 198.93, iodide adduct, Fig. S24) corresponding to acrylic acid, $C_2H_4O_2I^-$ (m/z 186.92, iodide adduct) corresponding to acetic acid, $C_3H_8O_3I^-$ (m/z 218.95, iodide adduct) corresponding to glycerol. These compounds probably originate from thermal oxidation or thermal decomposition of glycerol, which are formed by thermal decomposition of oil esters (Nawar, 1969; Nolte et al., 1999; Martins et al., 2013; Lopez-Pedrajas et al., 2018; Reyes-Villegas et al., 2018). Lesser abundant compounds in V-Pri are larger less-oxygenated compounds with carbon number > 5 and oxygen number ≤ 2, probably

formed from thermal decomposition of fat followed by thermal oxidation processes long-chain aliphatic acids, including $C_6H_{12}O_2I^-$ (m/z 242.99, iodide adduct, Fig. S25) corresponding to hexanoic acid and $C_5H_{10}O_2I^-$ (m/z 228.97, iodide adduct) corresponding to pentatonic acid (Takhar et al., 2022, 2021; Nolte et al., 1999; Qian et al., 2026; Xiao et al., 2023). Semi-volatile factor SV-Pri contains semi- and intermediate- volatile organic compounds with medium carbon number (5 carbons on average) and higher oxidative state than V-Pri. Most abundant compounds are $C_{3–6}$ and $O_{2–3}$ compounds, which may correspond to organic acid derivatives, such as hydroxy-carboxylic acids and carbonyl-carboxylic acids that originate from thermal oxidation of long-chain aliphatic acid in primary emissions. Compound detected as $C_5H_4O_4I^-$ (m/z 254.91, iodide adduct, Fig. S29), possibly corresponding to furan-structure compounds such as aconic acid or hydroxy furoic acid, has the highest intensity in SV-Pri. $C_5H_4O_4$ present mostly in gas phase during primary emission, while particle-phase abundance increases with oxidation age increasing, indicating its possible primary thermal oxidation and dehydration origin, leading to gas-phase degradation and partitioning toward aerosol phase while SOA concentration significantly increases (Kawada et al., 1967; Nawar, 1969; Grebenteuch et al., 2021; Xiao et al., 2023; Yao et al., 2024; Hou et al., 2025). Other typical compounds abundant in SV-Pri with similar evolution characteristics includes long-chain aliphatic acids, such as palmitic acid ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2I^-$, m/z 383.14, iodide adduct, Fig. S27), oleic acid ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2I^-$, m/z 409.16, iodide adduct, Fig. S28). These typical primary organic compounds have evolution trends similar to $C_5H_4O_4$, with increasing are apparently abundant in gas phase and aerosol phase, but with lower concentration than small molecules ones, probably due to the quantification uncertainty of sensitivity estimation of lower-oxygenated long-chain organics (Lee et al., 2014; Chiaia et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2022). Gas-particle partitioning of other typical species mostly abundant in factor SV-Pri such as $C_5H_8O_3I^-$ (m/z 254.91, iodide adduct, Fig. S30) show different evolution pattern other than primary compounds, implementing two distinct origins of these compounds: primary formation from gas-phase thermal oxidation, and secondary formation from oxidation of primary emissions (Zeng et al., 2020; Masoud et al., 2022; Yao et al., 2024).

Factors with intermediate oxidative state, including V-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly, V-OxiGen^{1st}-FA, SV-OxiGen^{1st} and LV-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly^{TD} (Figs. S31–S34), achieve highest abundance at medium oxidative exposure. Among these factors, V-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly and LV-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly^{TD} are factors with smaller molecular size, reach its peak concentration at lower OH exposure, while V-OxiGen^{1st}-FA and SV-OxiGen^{1st} reaches maximum at higher oxidative state and contains larger molecules. Typical volatile intermediate -oxidative-state factor V-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly mainly consist of two distinct categories of species. The first is $C_{2–3}$ oxygenated compounds that are higher-oxidized than corresponding compounds abundant in V-Pri, such as $C_3H_4O_3I^-$ (m/z 214.92, iodide adduct, possibly pyruvic acid, Fig. S37) and $C_2H_4O_4I^-$ (m/z 214.92, iodide adduct, Fig. S35) that may originate from first-generation OH oxidation or ozonolysis of glycerol-related compounds. The other is $C_{4–7}$ oxygenated compounds at intermediate oxidative exposure with medium oxidative state, such as $C_5H_{10}O_3I^-$ (m/z 244.97, iodide adduct, Fig. S36) and $C_7H_{12}O_3I^-$ (m/z 214.92, iodide adduct, Fig. S38), corresponding to first-generation fragmentation product of long-chain fatty acids during OH and ozone oxidation, or ozonolysis, or first-generation thermal oxidation products (Takhar et al., 2021, 2022; Liu et al., 2024). Factor LV-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly^{TD} have similar average oxidative state and molecular size with V-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly, seems corresponding to gas phase portion of first-generation oxidation products represented by V-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly. However, thermal desorption thermogram of LV-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly^{TD} peaks at $\sim$440 K, showing that compounds represented by LV-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly^{TD} have much lower volatility than molecular composition corresponding to this factor, indicating that LV-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly^{TD} representing thermal decomposition fragmentations of oxidation products with long-chain fatty acid structure (Frankel et al., 1983; Patrikios et al., 1994; Martins et al., 2013; Aladedunye, 2016; Bonetti and Parker, 2019; Lopez-Hilfiker et al., 2019; Zeng et al., 2020; Brown et al., 2021), whose actual species may have elemental composition of $C_{16/18}H_{30–34}O_{3–6}$. Particle-phase reactions between possible peroxides (such as $C_7H_{12}O_5$ and $C_9H_{16}O_5$ that abundant in V-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly and LV-OxiGen^{1st}-Gly^{TD}) and substituted alcohols or aldehydes ($C_6H_{12}O_3$ or $C_6H_{10}O_3$, etc.) accelerated in thermal desorption at lower oxidative stage may also be an alternative source (Luo et al., 2024; Qian et al., 2026). Volatile factor V-OxiGen^{1st}-FA and semi-volatile factor SV-OxiGen^{1st} share similar molecular composition such as overall oxidation state, molecular size and typical species. These species, mostly $C_{4–6}$ acids in gas phase and $C_{9–10}$ carbonyl acids in aerosol phase, have larger molecular size. These factors are totally generated from oxidation of fatty acids rather than compounds related to glycerol that are abundant in lower-oxidative-exposure factors. Moreover, comparing thermal desorption properties with molecular composition, species in Factor SV-OxiGen^{1st} represent compounds with exact molecular formula detected by CIMS rather than thermal decomposition products (Reyes-Villegas et al., 2018; Masoud et al., 2022; Takhar et al., 2021). Overall, Typical intermediate compounds are pyruvic acid in gas phase, $C_{5–10}$ carbonyl acids in both phase and large-molecular oxidation products $C_{16/18}H_{30–34}O_{3–4}$ in the aerosol phase.

Highly-oxygenated factors include volatile factors V-MultiGen-Gly and V-MultiGen-FA, semi-volatile factor SV-MultiGen-peroxy, low-voaltile factors LV-Multigen-HMW, LV-Multigen-COOH, LV-Multigen-peroxy (Figs. S44–S49). These factors reach highest intensity at highest experi-

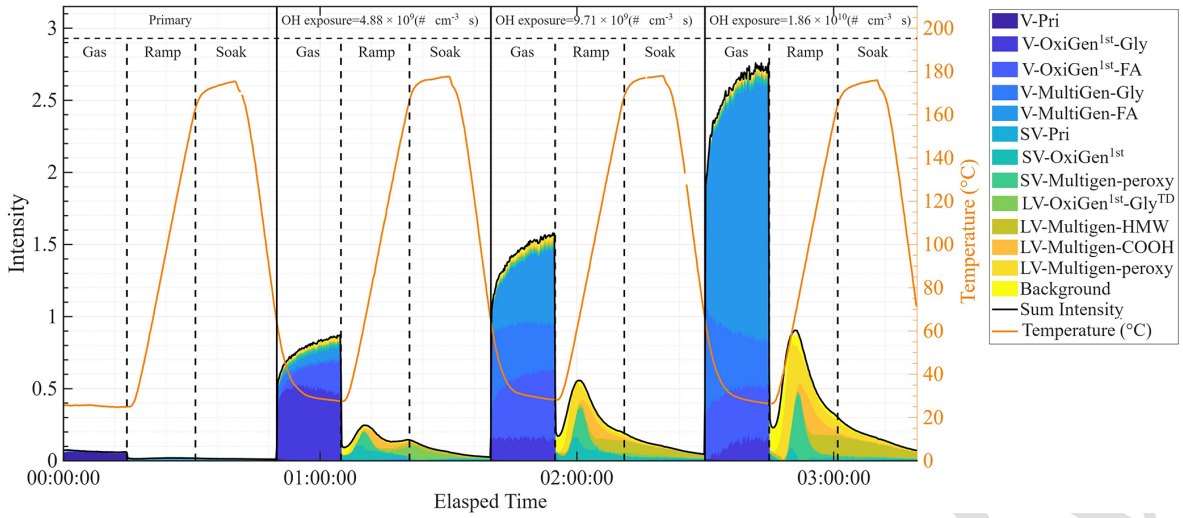

Figure 3. Factor time series of ME-2 PMF classification result with strengthen of OH exposure. *y*-axis Intensity represents the sum of CIMS organic signal normalized to iodide ion other than formic acid.

mental oxidative exposure. Among factors, V-MultiGen-Gly and LV-Multigen-HMW are lesser oxidized, the amount of these factors reaches steady state while oxidative exposure increases to maximum in the experiment. Other factors are highly oxidized: their abundance increases significantly during oxidative exposure growth. Typical gas phase species are highly oxidized termination products of glycerol-related species, such as $C_3H_4O_4I^-$ (m/z 230.91, iodide adduct, probably malonic acid, Fig. S37) and $C_3H_6O_4I^-$ (m/z 232.93, iodide adduct, probably glyceric acid), or low-molecular-weight fragmentation products of fatty acid oxidation, such as $C_4H_6O_4I^-$ (m/z 244.93, iodide adduct, probably succinic acid, Fig. S51) and $C_6H_{10}O_4I^-$ (m/z 244.93, iodide adduct, probably adipic acid, Fig. S50). These highly oxidized low-molecular weight compounds are more semi-volatile rather than volatile species (Zeng et al., 2020; Masoud et al., 2022; Takhar et al., 2021). Aerosol phase compounds are mostly $C_{7–10}H_{12–16}O_{4–6}$ compounds that may corresponding to $C_{7–10}$ organic acids, diacids, and its derivates. Typical species include $C_9H_{16}O_4I^-$ (m/z 315.01, iodide adduct, probably azelaic acid Fig. S55), $C_9H_{18}O_4I^-$ (m/z 317.03, iodide adduct, possibly dihydroxy or hydroperoxyl C_9 carboxylic acid), and $C_{10}H_{18}O_4I^-$ (m/z 329.03, iodide adduct, possibly sebacic, Fig. S56). Highly oxygenated species with 5 oxygen atoms and more are abundant in those low-volatile factors compared to intermediate-oxidative state factors, including $C_{10}H_{18}O_5I^-$ (m/z 329.03, iodide adduct, possibly C_{10} hydroperoxyl carboxylic acid, Fig. S57) and $C_9H_{16}O_5I^-$ (m/z 329.03, iodide adduct, possibly C_9 hydroperoxyl carboxylic acid, Fig. S58) possibly corresponding to hydroperoxyl deviates of carboxylic acids (Zhou et al., 2022; Takhar et al., 2022; Grebenteuch et al., 2021; Yao et al., 2024). Highly-oxygenate products $C_{16/18}H_{30–34}O_{\geq 5}$ (Figs. S53–S54) are auto-oxidation products that keep long-chain fatty acid structure, abundant in factor LV-Multigen-HMW (Shilling et al., 2019; Takhar et al., 2019; Patrikios et al., 1994; Du et al., 2025). These larger molecule multi-generation auto-oxidation products have similar or slightly higher oxidative state and lower saturation vapor pressure, thus are more abundant in the aerosol phase.

3.4 Gas-particle partitioning of typical species

Gas-particle partitioning is governed by both thermodynamic and kinetic processes. We compared characteristic time scales (τ) for gas-phase diffusion, surface desorption, and particle-phase diffusion with time scales apart from gas-particle partitioning served as reference, including particle coagulation, oxidation of cooking precursors (e.g., oleic acid), and residence in the Go:PAM. Detailed kinetic and thermodynamic estimation and parameterization methods are shown in Sect. S5, and the results are shown in Fig. 4. Note that the kinetic estimations are based on Fickian diffusion and the fractional Stokes-Einstein relationship, which can undergo violation in secondary organic aerosol, especially for small molecules in in highly-oxidized aerosol (Marshall et al., 2016; Bedoya-Lora et al., 2019; Evoy et al., 2021; Mutneja and Karmakar, 2025). To ensure whether Fickian diffusion and fractional Stokes-Einstein relationship is adaptable in this system, Deborah number and Maxwell-Stefan diffusion coefficients are calculated and utilized to evaluated their applicability, as described in Sect. S5 (Preston and Zuend, 2022). Results are shown in Figs. S60–S62, indicating that deviations from the fractional Stokes-Einstein relationship and Fick's law are not expected to control the kinetics of the primary or secondary cooking aerosol under the investigated conditions, thus clarify the applicability of kinetic estimation

utilized in this study (Pastore et al., 2021; Evoy et al., 2021; Preston, 2022).

Among gas-particle partitioning processes, particle-phase diffusion is the fastest modelled process in both primary and secondary aerosols across the investigated OH exposures, with τ values of approximately 10^{-2}–10^{0} s, substantially shorter than the 55 s residence time and the oxidation time scale of primary precursors, implying minor resistance of particle-phase diffusion on gas-particle partitioning under the modelled conditions. The reason of rapid particle-phase diffusion is liquid-like phase-state nature of primary and secondary organic aerosols regardless of viscosity parameterization methods, shown in Figs. S63–S64. Gas-phase diffusion time scale varied with both OH exposure and molecular weight. In primary aerosol, for most species with molar weight $< 150\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$, gas-phase diffusion time scale is over 10^4 s, significantly slower (> 3 order of magnitude) than any other processes in gas-particle partitioning and reference time scale, leading to more gas-phase-abundant partitioning compared to equilibrium state; for species with molar weight $> 150\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$, gas-phase diffusion time scale are comparable with coagulation time scale while still longer than other processes (about 1 order of magnitude). In the secondary aerosol, for some low-molecular-weight compounds with molar weight $< 120\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$, gas-phase diffusion time scale is still longer than retention time and oxidation time scale (about 1 order of magnitude); for other components, gas-phase diffusion time scale is shorter than retention time and oxidation time scale, with similar value to coagulation time scale (less than 1 order of magnitude). Surface-desorption time scales increase drastically with molecular weight: species with molecular weight $> 200\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$ have desorption times longer than the residence time and account for approximately 10 % of the total detected mass, whereas species with molecular weight $> 300\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$ have desorption times longer than 1 h and account for approximately 5 %. Surface desorption may therefore retain a limited fraction of high-molecular-weight compounds. In primary aerosols, large molecules with molar weight $> 250\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$ would have both gas-phase diffusion and surface desorption time scale significantly longer than retention time, resulting in stable gas-particle partitioning characteristic only related to initial emission regardless of kinetic and thermodynamic property change. In secondary aerosols, $C_{>9}O_{>5}$ peroxides and auto oxidation products keeping long-chain fatty acid structures ($C_{16,18}O_{>4}$) would be confined to remain at aerosol phase due to kinetic limits in surface desorption process. Meanwhile, influence of surface desorption on semi- and intermediate-volatile components remains minor. Faster particle-phase diffusion and slightly slower gas-phase diffusion than coagulation is consistent with conclusions shown in Sect. 3.1, that the dominate SOA growth driving force is both condensation and coagulation. It should be noticed that, adsorption onto surface have already been considered in gas-phase time scale of gas-phase diffusion processes, utilizing the effective mass accommodation coefficient α_{eff} recommended by Shiraiwa and Pöschl (2021) accounting for particle-phase near-surface mass transport, rather than the pure surface accommodation coefficient α_{s}. Varying the surface mass accommodation coefficient from 1 to 0.01 by utilizing different α_{s} estimation methods would lead to significant variation of gas-phase diffusion time scale, while have minor effect on aerosol-phase diffusion time scale (Figs. 4 and S66–S67), while ignoring near-surface mass transfer would have similar or higher changes to gas-phase mass transfer time scale (Fig. S68). This finding strengthens the suggestion on liquid-like, little-kinetic-limit aerosol phase of secondary cooking aerosol, indicate importance of surface processes (including surface accommodation and desorption) in gas-particle partitioning (Lbadaoui-Darvas et al., 2021; Knopf et al., 2024). We concluded a molecular-weight-dependent kinetic influence on gas-particle partitioning. Partitioning in primary aerosols consist of gas-phase favoured partitioning for species with molar mass $< 250\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$ and emission-determined partitioning for species with molar mass $> 250\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$. Partitioning in primary aerosols consist of gas-phase favoured partitioning for small molecules with molar mass $< 120\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$, near-equilibrium partitioning for major components with molar mass between 120 and $220\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$, and particle-phase favoured partitioning for large molecules with molar mass $> 220\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$. Results show consistency with the minor changes on bulk composition because of possible major contribution of condensation onto particles rather than continuous oxidation the reason is that rate-determining step is gas-phase diffusion. Results are comparable to previous studies on primary and secondary cooking aerosol under the studied OH-exposure range ($< 10^{10}\,\mathrm{molec.\,cm^{-3}\,s}$) (Takhar et al., 2021; Masoud et al., 2022; Hou et al., 2025; Liu et al., 2025).

Here we compared estimated and measured volatilities of species in cooking aerosol after accounting for activity coefficients and the Kelvin effect (see Fig. 5). Adsorption equilibrium partitioning theory are utilized because of liquid-like nature of primary and secondary aerosols. Liquid-liquid phase separation (LLPS) was also considered and was not predicted to occur under the modeled conditions because none of the species had a particle-phase activity near or above unity (Fig. S59). Volatility derived from the FIGAERO particle-phase fraction and thermogram peak temperature are generally low and distributed more narrowly than the theoretical estimates. Specifically, based on FIGAERO measurements, the equilibrium theory performed fine on estimation S/IVOCs with $\log_{10}C^*$ in $\mu\mathrm{g\,m^{-3}}$ within range of 3–5, corresponding to compounds with molecular weight 120–220 in secondary organic aerosols. However, it overestimates the volatility of the other highly abundant SVOC to IVOC species by 1–3 order of magnitude, while underestimate the volatility of LVOCs. These gaps are higher for IVOC and LVOC, while closer at the boundary of SVOC to IVOC. Possible explanations on discrepancies between mea-

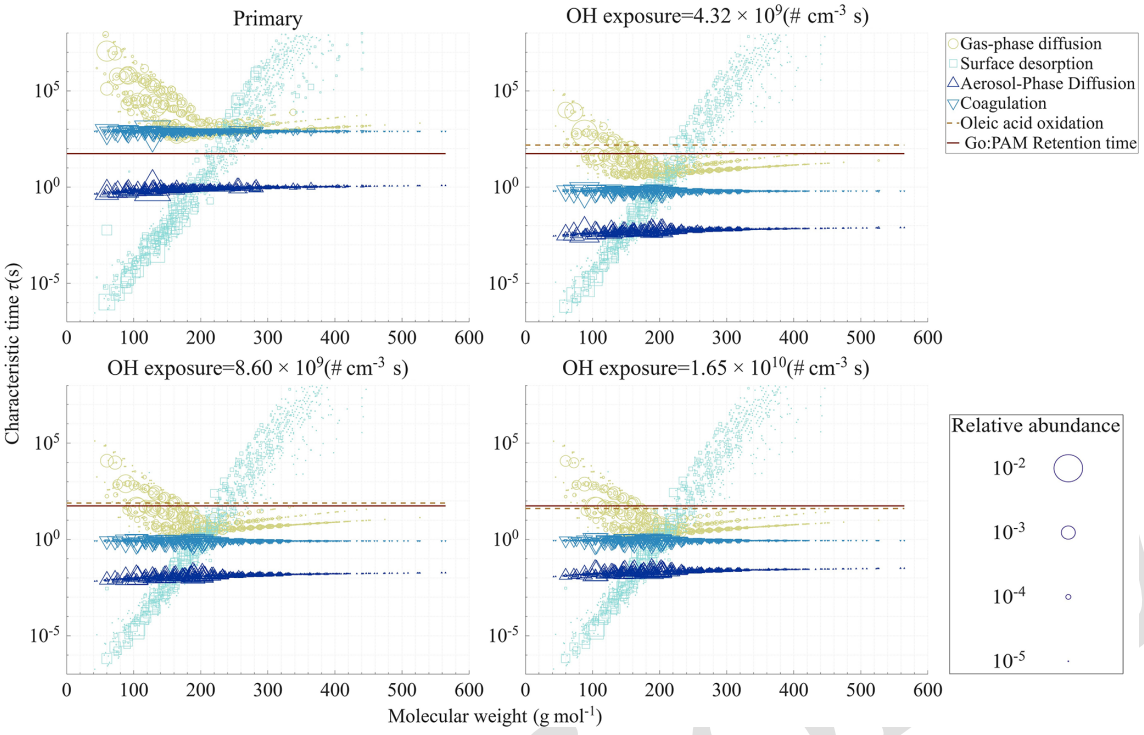

Figure 4. The characteristic time scale of FIGAERO-CIMS detected species in various kinetic transport processes of gas-particle partitioning with enhancement of OH exposure. Markers show time scale of gas-phase diffusion(circle), surface desorption(square), aerosol-phase diffusion(triangle), coagulation (reverse triangle). Lines shows reference time scale, including retention time(solid) and oleic acid oxidation(dashed). Marker size represents relative abundance of species. Surface mass accommodation coefficients are estimated based on parametrization method 1 shown in Sect. S5.

surement and parametrization include instrumentation limits in FIGAERO measurements, such as hindered evaporation and desorption caused by the FIGAERO filter microstructure (Ylisirniö et al., 2021, 2025). Another possible cause might be aerosol microstructure influence of functionalized auto-oxidation product or uncertainty on activity coefficients (Wang et al., 2026; Zhang et al., 2024; Chen et al., 2025). Sensitivity test has been done by adding long-chain-fatty-acid related species into measurement result to observe the difference of thermodynamics and kinetics (Figs. S71–S72), showing potential underestimation would not interfere thermodynamic and kinetic estimations, indicating minor effect of fatty-acid-related instrument sensitivity. Even so, large molecules may still subject to additional mass transfer limitations, including surface effects, which may be an optional cause of phenomenon that detected large molecules bias toward gas phase (Zaveri et al., 2018; Masoud et al., 2022; Schervish and Shiraiwa, 2023).

To achieve more comprehensive and detailed knowledge on thermodynamic properties and influence on gas-particle partitioning, we select typical species from ME-2 PMF factors using ordinal analysis method. Most abundant species in each factor representing different oxidative state, volatility and precursor type are shown in Tables S7–S19. We further select the most representative species and list them in Table 2. Among species in Table 2, highly-volatile low-molecular-weight compounds, such as formic acid and acetic acid, are typically volatile organic aerosol species. The abundance of these volatile species detected in "aerosol phase" are probably resulting from thermal decomposition. We would then mainly focus on semi-volatile and low-volatile species with considerable gas-particle partitioning influence on SOA formation and evolution. These key species, including primary species related to cooking emissions (Reyes-Villegas et al., 2018), intermediate oxidative state species related to first-generation oxidation or thermal oxidation (Takhar et al., 2022), and multi-generation termination oxidation products (Masoud et al., 2022; Brown et al., 2021; Takhar et al., 2021), are listed in Table 2.

Figure 6 compares measured and equilibrium-predicted K_p values for the representative species listed in Table 2 across the investigated OH exposures. The panels show primary species, first-generation oxidation products, and multi-generational oxidation products, respectively. The subplot legends indicate the oxidation degree of each component, where dashed lines represent estimated values and solid lines denote experimental values. Specifically, among primary emission components, the gas-particle partitioning of typi-

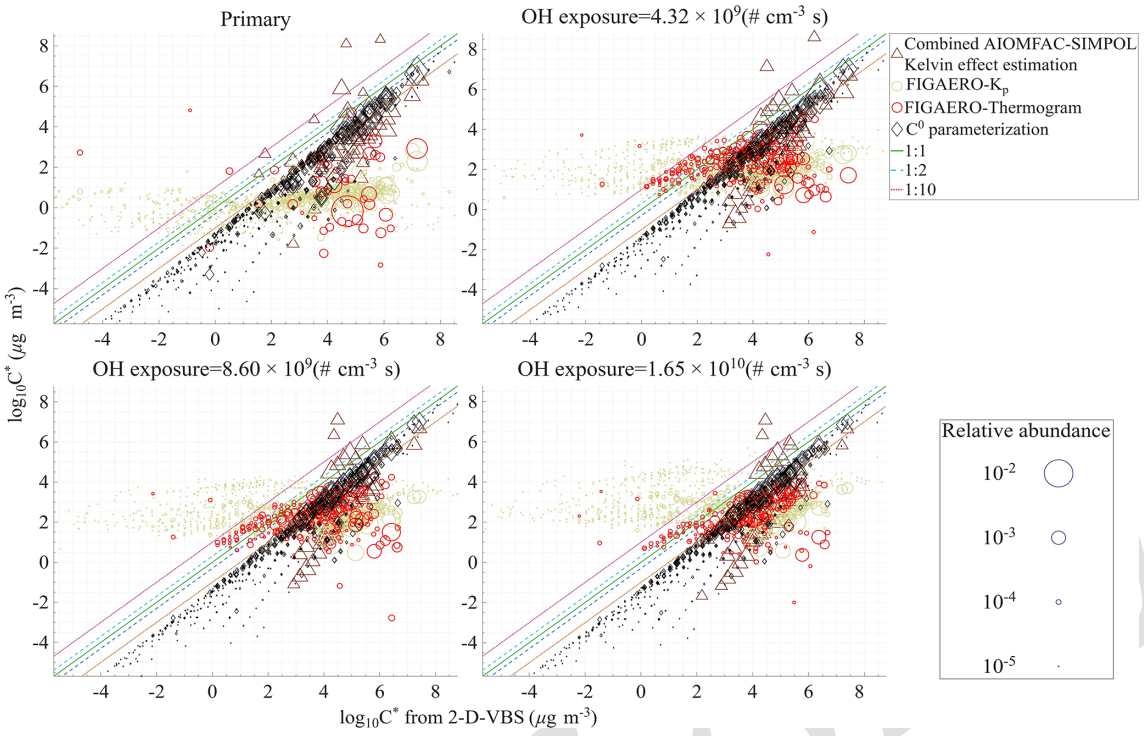

Figure 5. The characteristic effective saturated concentration C^* of FIGAERO-CIMS detected species utilizing different estimation methods with enhancement of OH exposure. Markers show combined AIOMFAC-SIMPOL vapor-pressure and activity coefficient estimation methods accounting for kelvin effect (triangle), K_p from FIGAERO measurements (yellow circle), T_{max} from FIGAERO thermograms (red circle), C^* parametrization (West et al., 2023) (reverse triangle). Lines shows 1 : 1, 1 : 2 and 1 : 10 position. Marker size represents relative abundance of species.

Table 2. Classified typical species at various oxidative state.

Oxidative state	Volatility	Formula	Possible species	p^0 (Pa, 25 °C)
Primary	Semi-volatile	$C_3H_8O_3$	Glycerol	2.24×10^{-2}
		$C_{16}H_{32}O_2$	Palmitic acid	2.67×10^{-5}
		$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	Oleic acid	1.12×10^{-4}
First-generation	Semi-volatile	$C_3H_4O_3$	Pyruvic acid	1.72×10^{2}
		$C_7H_{12}O_3$	–	1.18×10^{0}
		$C_{10}H_{16}O_3$	–	1.09×10^{-1}
	Low-volatile	$C_{16}H_{32}O_3$	–	6.96×10^{-6}
Multi-generations	Semi-volatile	$C_4H_6O_4$	Succinic acid	1.04×10^{-3}
		$C_6H_{10}O_4$	Adipic acid	5.4×10^{-4}
	Low-volatile	$C_9H_{16}O_4$	Azelaic acid	4.74×10^{-5}
		$C_{10}H_{18}O_5$	–	4.02×10^{-5}
		$C_{18}H_{32}O_6$	–	1.39×10^{-8}

cal species deviate toward aerosol phase, due to limitations on gas-particle partitioning refined to initial emission compositions mentioned before. With oxidation proceeds leading to SOA formation, the partitioning coefficient of primary components decreases significantly closer to theoretical values, indicating SOA formation would relieve the gas-phase diffusion limit by increasing surface area of aerosols, and thus consumption of primary components pushes the gas-particle partitioning toward equilibrium especially for oxidation products at S/IVOC range. Among first-generation oxidation products, components with $C_{\geq 5}$ primarily originating from fatty acid cleavage are predominate, while a minor-

ity of $C_{\leq 4}$ components derive from glycerol oxidation existed. The theoretical K_p values for $C_{\geq 5}$ first-generation oxidation products generated via fragmentation reactions are markable lower than FIGAERO-measured values, indicating a substantial deviation from equilibrium in their gas-particle partitioning. Functionalized multi-generation oxidation products from scissoring of long-chain fatty acids including $C_{16}H_{32}O_3$, $C_{18}H_{32}O_6$ and exhibit lesser deviation from estimated, possibly due to its structure similarity with aerosol bulk composition; However, large molecule oxidation products ($C_{\geq 12}O_{\geq 5}$, e.g., $C_{18}H_{32}O_6$) demonstrate significant deviations. Estimates based on equilibrium partitioning suggest that these components should only occupy a minimal fraction in the gas phase; however, measurement results in substantial gas-phase presence, consistent with general results shown in Fig. 5.

We concluded that among key species in primary and secondary organic aerosols, gas-particle partitioning of low-molecular-weight, moderately-oxidized species ($C_{3-8}O_{3-4}$) and highly oxidized large species ($C_{\geq 12}O_{\geq 5}$) are biased from the ideal equilibrium estimates, while medium-molecular-weight components ($C_{5-10}O_{4-5}$, $\log_{10}C^*_{3-5}$ TS2 in $\mu g\,m^{-3}$) shows near-equilibrium partitioning characteristics. The theoretical approach overestimates K_p of $C_{3-8}O_{3-4}$ species and underestimates K_p of $C_{\geq 12}O_{\geq 5}$ species. As thermodynamic and kinetic estimation results revealed, deviations from equilibrium state should not be assigned to a single process. Non-ideal thermodynamics, including composition-dependent activity coefficients, can alter partitioning relative to an ideal organic solution. While a liquid-like aerosol phase would not cause aerosol-phase diffusion limit or forming viscous shells, gas-phase diffusion limitation in primary aerosols and surface mass transfer limitations in cooking aerosols would result in bias from equilibrium state, especially for small and large molecules. In addition, uncertainties in pure-component vapor pressures, activity coefficients, FIGAERO quantification, filter-mediated desorption, and thermal decomposition or rearrangement can both affect the comparison. We therefore confirmed the applicability of equilibrium gas-particle partitioning in estimating typical cooking-related secondary species with $C_{5-10}O_{4-5}$, $\log_{10}C^*$ between 3–5 in $\mu g\,m^{-3}$, and interpret the compound-class bias from equilibrium as a combined thermodynamic, kinetic, and measurement-model discrepancy rather than as direct evidence of particle-phase (Shiraiwa et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2012; Zaveri et al., 2018). As an intrinsic property of FIGAERO-CIMS instrumentation, thermal desorption related measurement uncertainties, including thermal decomposition, may also contribute to the observed deviations (Mehra et al., 2020; Tikkanen et al., 2020; Masoud et al., 2022). The gap remains the crucial challenge in gas-particle partitioning studies, here we descript the phenomenon in a rigorous way.

4 Conclusion

This study presents a comprehensive investigation into the atmospheric evolution of cooking-derived organic aerosols, integrating advanced analytical techniques to unravel complex gas-particle dynamics. Using a Go:PAM oxidation flow reactor together with FIGAERO-I-CIMS measurements, we characterized changes in molecular composition, volatility, and gas-particle partitioning across the investigated OH exposures. A key innovation lies in the combined application of high-resolution mass spectrometry with a two-dimensional volatility basis set (2-D VBS) framework, enabling a mechanistic understanding of composition-dependent partitioning behavior.

Under typical atmospheric conditions, primary cooking emissions rapidly generated substantial quantities of fine particles (~ 10 nm) within two hours, followed by the formation of higher concentrations of 30–50 nm secondary aerosols over 0.5–1 d. Notably, oxidation products predominantly occupied the semi-volatile and intermediate-volatility organic compounds (S/IVOCs) range in the 2-D VBS, systematically migrating toward the SVOC region as oxidation progressed, while molecular weight and oxidation degree remained relatively stable. Leveraging positive matrix factorization (PMF), we systematically classified compounds by oxidation degree and volatility, identifying representative markers across evolution stages: gaseous glycerol and particulate long-chain fatty acids in primary emissions; medium-weight carbonyl acids (e.g., $C_5H_{10}O_3$, $C_7H_{12}O_3$) as intermediate products, and multi-generation oxidation products including dicarboxylic acids (e.g., $C_9H_{16}O_4$) and HOM-like compounds (e.g., $C_{18}H_{32}O_{5-6}$) as mature products. Of particular importance are highly oxidized small organic acids ($\leq C_3$) and multi-generation products in the C_7–C_{10} range with moderate volatility and high oxidation state.

A central finding concerns the thermodynamics and kinetics gas-particle partitioning observed across different compound classes. Observation shows that fragmentation-derived functionalized multi-generation oxidation products exhibits near equilibrium state, and identified significant kinetic limitations for first-generation oxidation products ($C_{3-8}O_{3-4}$) and large non-cleavage products ($> C_{14}O_5$), which exhibited significant deviations from equilibrium. Based on comprehensive estimation and parametrization of kinetic and thermodynamic processes, we concluded that the secondary cooking aerosol in this study are near equilibrium state for typical secondary S/IVOCs that are predominant in this study, while partitioning in primary aerosols, and for low-molecular-weight and high-molecular-weight species in secondary are constrained Surface processes account for most gas-particle partitioning kinetic limits for most non-equilibrium-partitioning compounds . Thermodynamic analysis unravels gap between theory and measurements especially for small and large molecules, requiring further instrumentation and theory development. The mechanistic in-

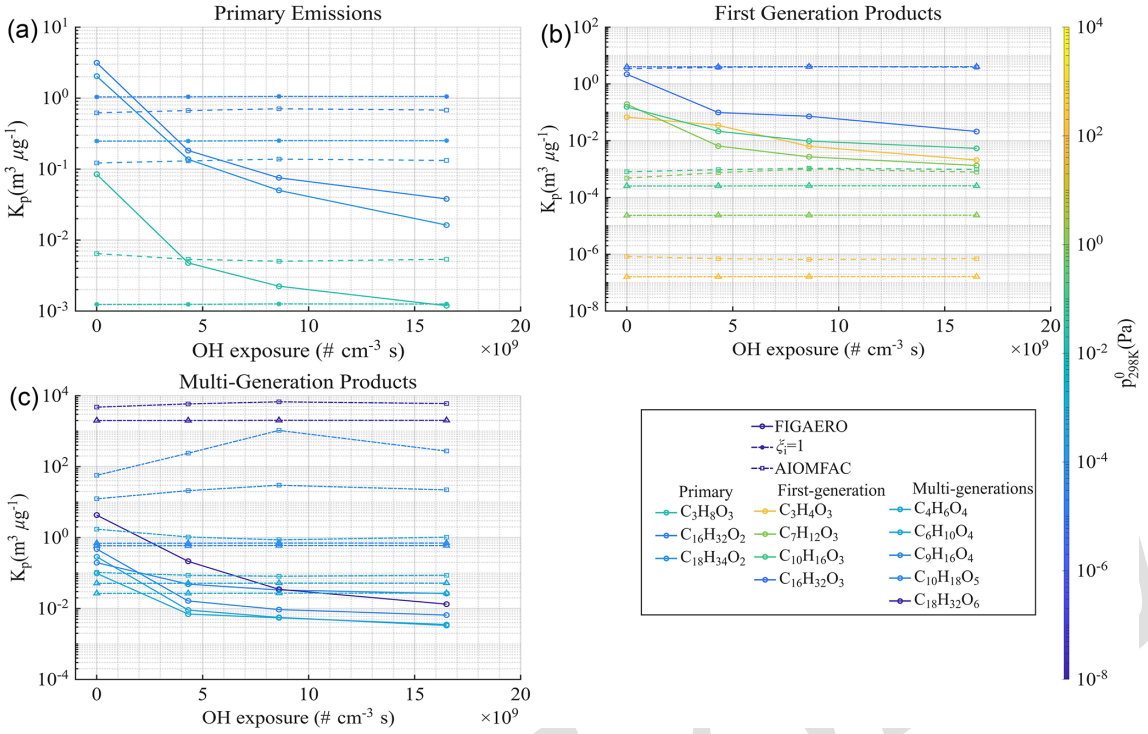

Figure 6. Measurement and estimated partitioning coefficient (K_p) evolution of typical species of **(a)** primary emission **(b)** first generation products **(c)** multi-generation oxidation products.

sight into partitioning dynamics represents a significant advance in understanding the atmospheric behavior of cooking emissions, given clear evidence in a liquid-like and weak kinetic limited aerosol phase and a surface-mass-transfer limited gas-particle partitioning scheme for cooking and even other anthropogenic and natural emissions with OH radical as oxidant and long-chain-hydrocarbon-like species as precursors. Our results provide a scientific foundation for refining emission inventories and air quality models, ultimately contributing to improved exposure assessment and mitigation strategies for urban and indoor environments.

Code and data availability. Data will be available upon request.

Supplement. The supplement related to this article is available online at [the link will be implemented upon publication].

Author contributions. RS: Conceptualization, Experimentation, Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Visualization, Validation, Writing (original draft preparation).

SG: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Project administration, Supervision.

HW: Experimentation, Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Validation, Supervision.

YY: Experimentation, Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Validation, Supervision.

ZW: Validation, Supervision, Writing (review and editing).

RT: Experimentation, Data curation, Methodology, Validation.

WZ: Experimentation, Methodology, Validation.

ZC: Experimentation, Validation.

SC: Experimentation, Resources, Validation.

ZW: Funding acquisition, Supervision.

SL, YC: Funding acquisition and Resources, providing custom-designed cooking-emission laboratory.

MH: Funding acquisition, Supervision.

Competing interests. The contact author has declared that none of the authors has any competing interests.

Disclaimer. The researchers suggest the research results to be carefully examined before being used by researchers and policy makers.

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