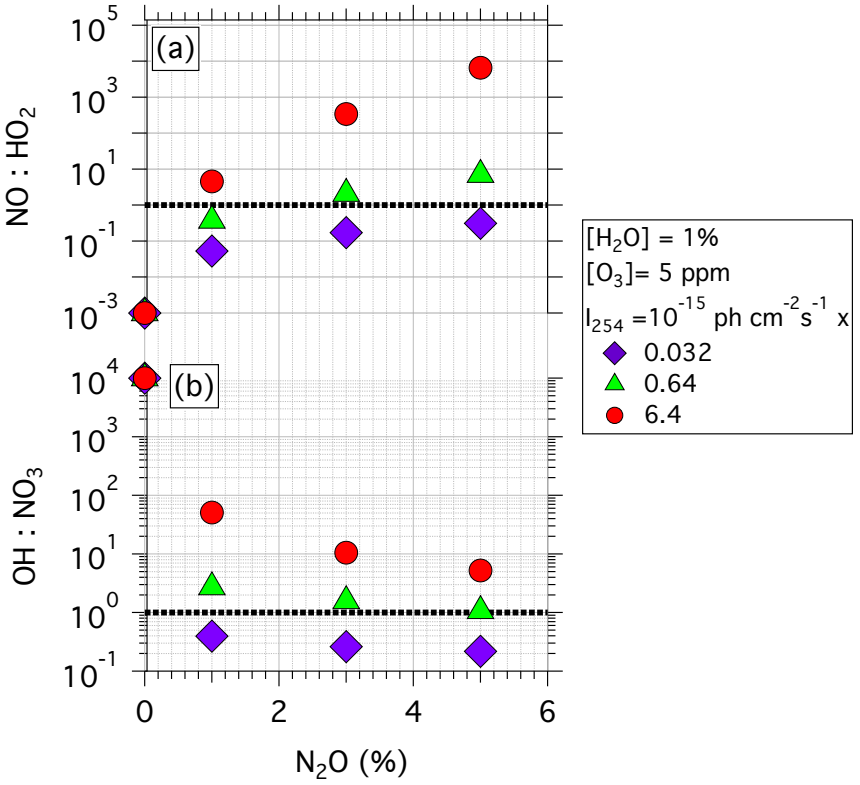

Figure S1. Modeled steady-state (a) NO:HO_2, and (b) OH:NO_3 as a function of input [N_2O] in the PAM oxidation flow reactor with mean residence time = 80 sec for: low, medium, and high I_{254} = 0.032×10^{15}, 0.64×10^{15} and 6.4×10^{15} ph cm^2 sec, respectively, at fixed [H_2O] = 1% and [O_3] = 5 ppm.

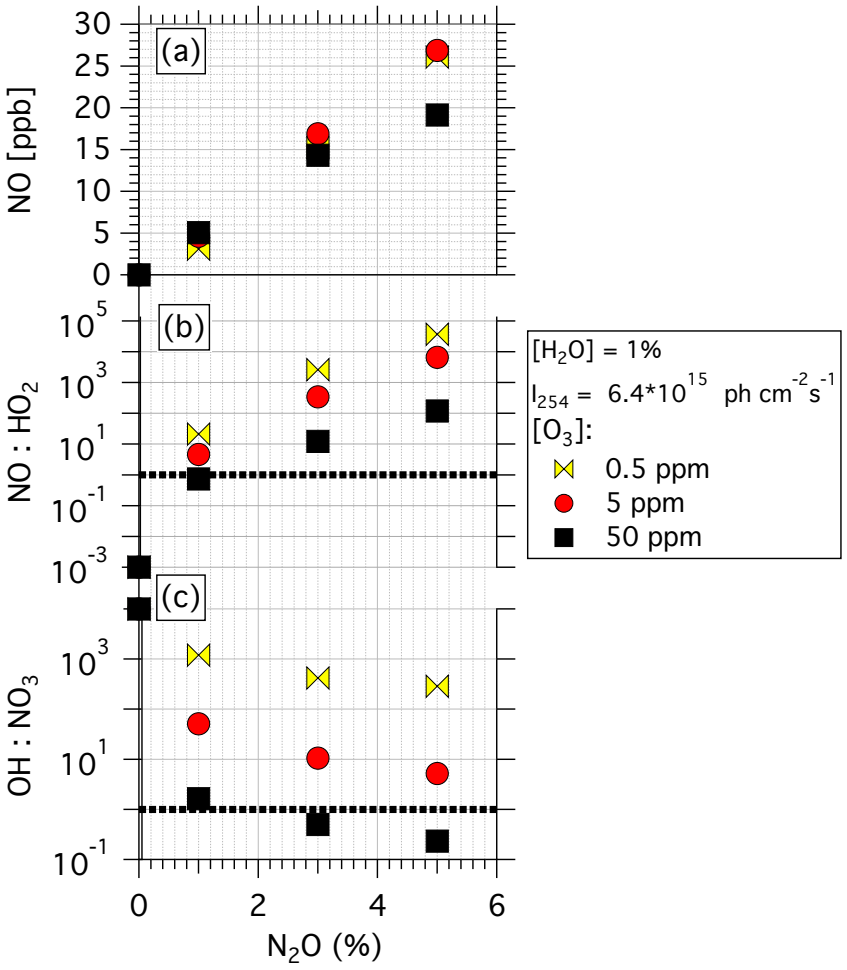

Figure S2. Modeled steady-state (a) NO, (b) NO:HO_2, and (c) OH:NO_3 as a function of input [N_2O] in the PAM oxidation flow reactor with mean residence time = 80 sec for: low, medium, and high [O_3] = 0.5, 5, and 50 ppm respectively, at fixed [H_2O] = 1% and I_{254} = 6.4×10^{15} ph cm^{-2} sec.

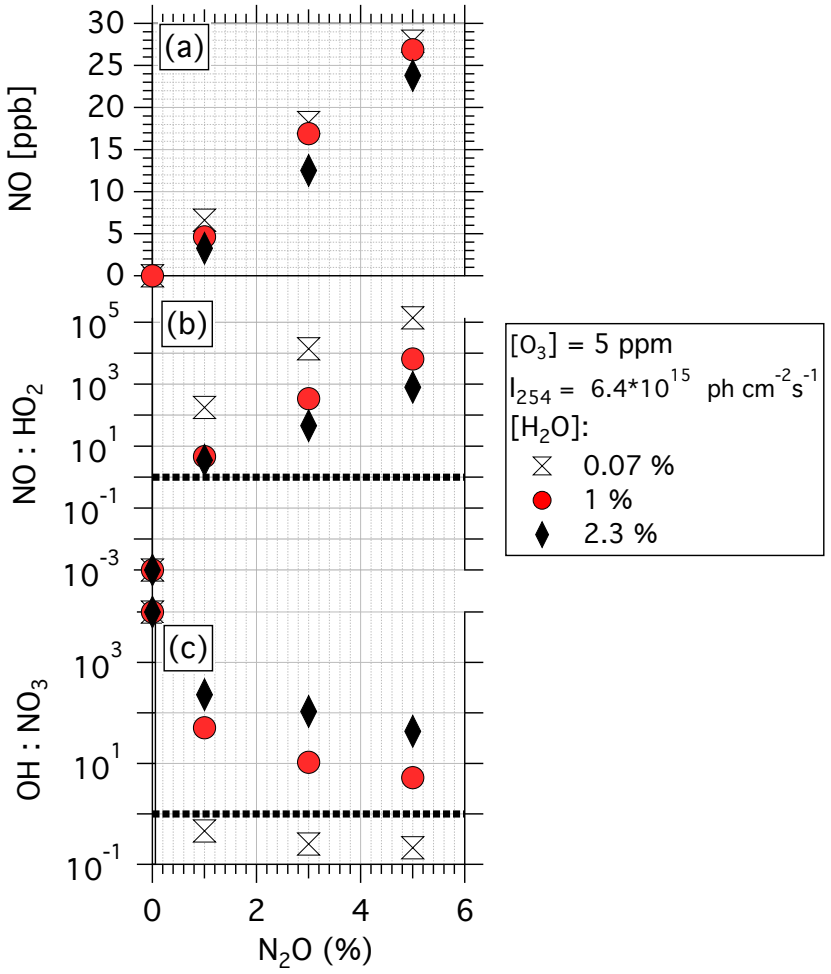

Figure S3. Modeled steady-state (a) NO, (b) NO:HO_2, and (c) OH:NO_3 as a function of input [N_2O] in the PAM oxidation flow reactor with mean residence time = 80 sec for: low, medium, and high [H_2O] = 0.07, 1, and 2.3% respectively, at fixed [O_3] = 5 ppm and $I_{254} = 6.4\times10^{15}$ ph cm^{-2} sec.

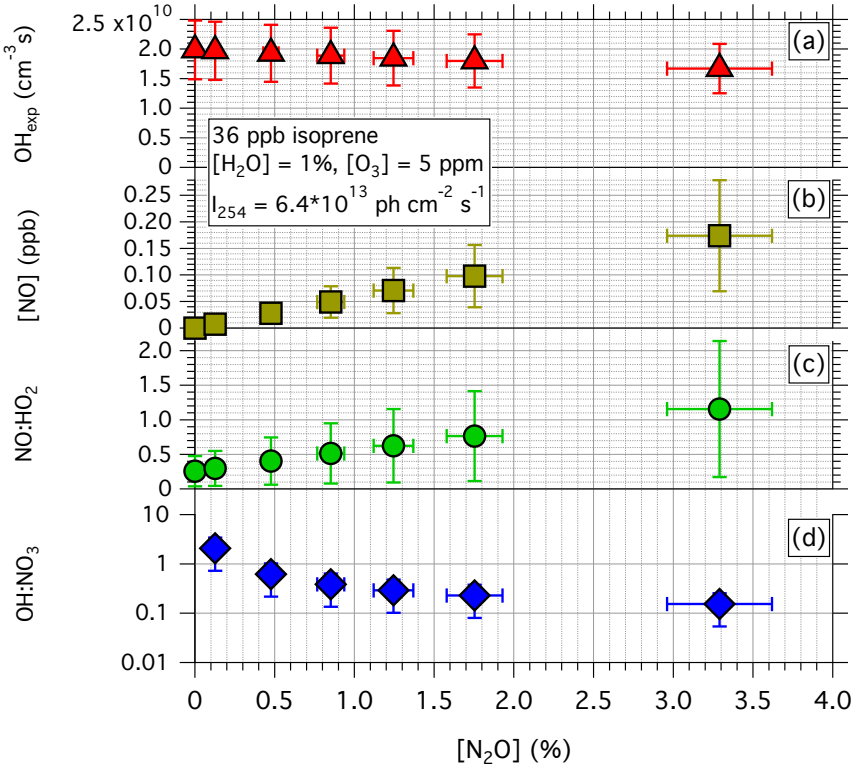

Figure S4. Modeled steady-state (a) OH exposure, (b) [NO], (c) NO:HO_2, and (d) OH:NO_3 as a function of input [N_2O] corresponding to isoprene + OH oxidation conditions at low OH exposure in the PAM reactor. Error bars represent uncertainty in model outputs (Peng et al., 2015) and in accuracy of N_2O flow controller.

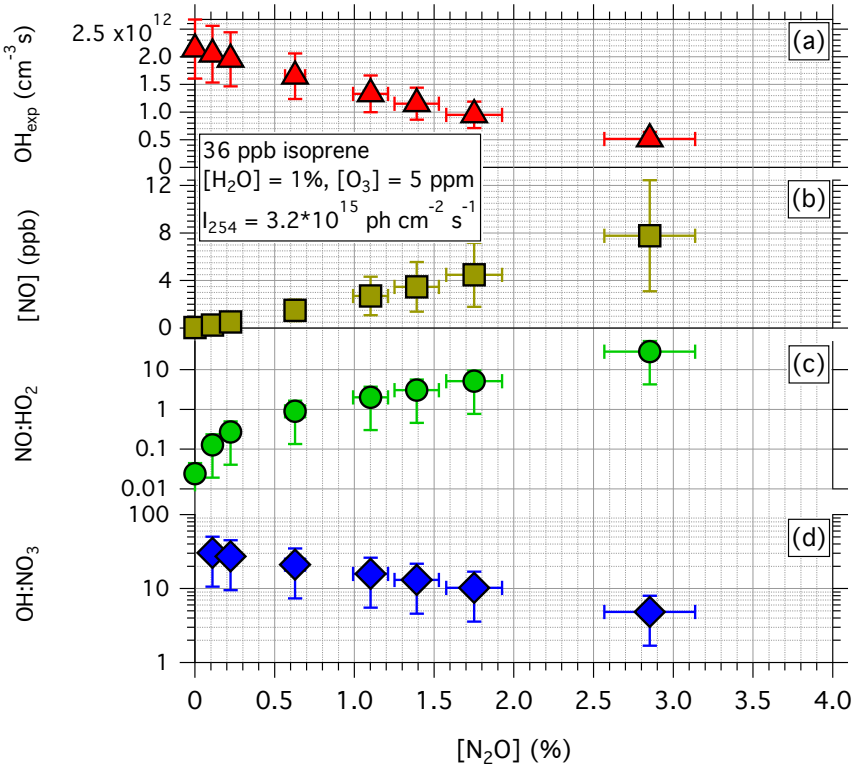

Figure S5. Modeled steady-state (a) OH exposure, (b) [NO], (c) $NO:HO_2$, and (d) $OH:NO_3$ as a function of input $[N_2O]$ corresponding to isoprene + OH oxidation conditions at high OH exposure in the PAM reactor. Error bars represent uncertainty in model outputs (Peng et al., 2015) and in accuracy of N_2O flow controller.

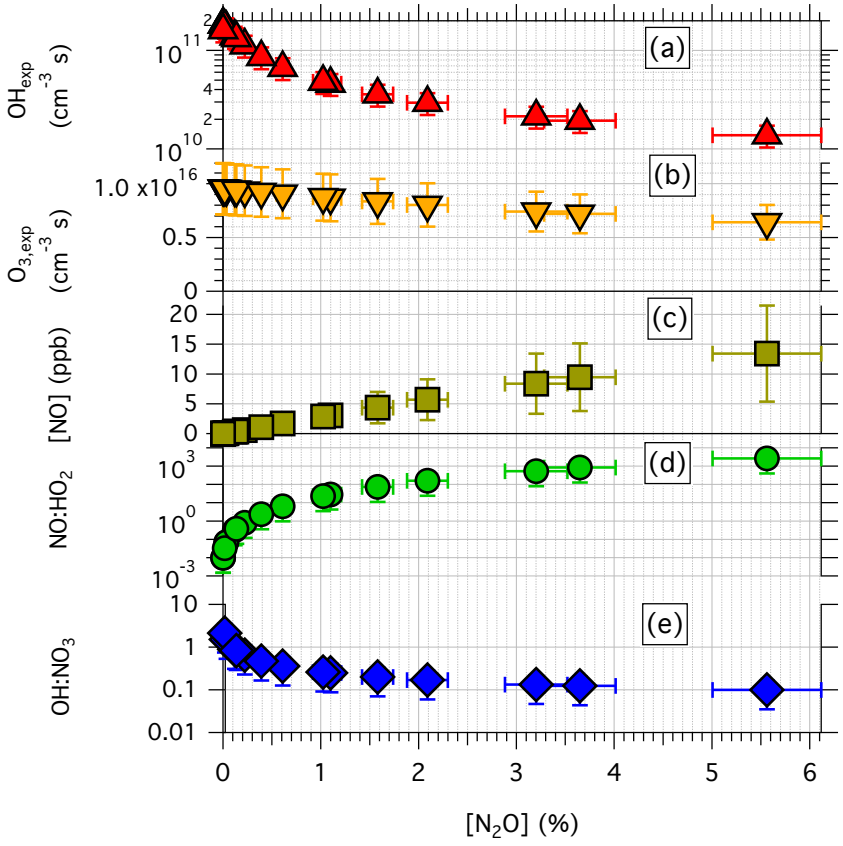

Figure S6. Modeled steady-state (a) OH exposure, (b) O_3 exposure, (c) [NO], (d) NO:HO_2, and (e) OH:NO_3 as a function of input [N_2O] corresponding to isoprene + OH oxidation conditions at low OH exposure in the PAM reactor. Error bars represent uncertainty in model outputs (Peng et al., 2015) and in accuracy of N_2O flow controller.