Supplement of

New particle formation in the marine atmosphere during seven cruise campaigns

Yujiao Zhu et al.

Correspondence to: Xiaohong Yao (xhyao@ouc.edu.cn)

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**S1** Chemical analysis of the nano-MOUDI or MOUDI sample filters.

The collected samples were wrapped with baked aluminum foils (pre-combusted at 450°C for 6 h in a furnace to eliminate the absorbed organic compounds) and sealed in polyethylene bags, then stored in darkness at -20°C before chemical analysis. All samples were ultrasonically extracted in deionized water (18.2 MΩ cm) for 20 min at 0°C. The mass concentrations of sodium (Na⁺), ammonium (NH₄⁺), potassium (K⁺), magnesium (Mg²⁺), calcium (Ca²⁺), dimethylammonium (DMA⁺), trimethylammonium (TMA⁺), chloride (Cl⁻), nitrite (NO₂⁻), nitrate (NO₃⁻), sulfate (SO₄²⁻), phosphate (PO₄³⁻), formate (HCO₂⁻), acetate (C₂H₃O₂⁻), oxalate (C₂O₄²⁻), and succinate (C₄H₆O₄²⁻) were determined using Dionex ICS-3000 and Dionex ICS-1100 ion chromatographs equipped with different analytic columns. The QA/QC was detailed in Hu et al. (2015). All results were corrected with field blanks.

**S2** Calculations of the new particle formation rate (FR), growth rate (GR) and condensation sink (CS).

The formation rate of new particles (FR), taking consideration of the coagulation and growth losses, was calculated using the method provided by Sihto et al., (2006):

\[
FR = \frac{dN_{dp}}{dt} + CoagS_{dp} \cdot N_{dp} + \frac{GR}{\Delta d_p} \cdot N_{dp} + S_{losses}
\]

(1)

where \(d_p\) is the sizes of nucleation mode particles. For FMPS, it is denoted by 5.6-30 nm particles, while for SMPS, it is denoted by 10-30 nm particles. \(N_{dp}\) is the particle number concentration of nucleation mode particles. The coagulation loss for particles (CoagS\(d_p\)\(N_{dp}\)) was the sum of particle-particle intra- and hetero-coagulation rates. The growth loss (GR/\(\Delta d_p\)\(N_{dp}\)) is due to condensation growth out of the nucleation mode sizes during the calculation period. \(S_{losses}\) includes additional losses and is assumed to be zero.

The apparent growth rate (GR) of new particles was calculated by:

\[
GR = \frac{\Delta D_{pg}}{\Delta t}
\]

(2)

where \(D_{pg}\) was fitted by the multiple log-normal distribution functions (Whitby, 1978; Zhu et al., 2014), and \(\Delta t\) was the duration for the growth of new particles.

The condensation sink (CS) is the loss rate of condensable vapor molecules onto the pre-existing particles, and calculated as Kulmala et al. (2001, 2005) and Dal Maso et al. (2005):

\[
CS = 2\pi D \int D_p \beta_y(D_p) n(D_p) dD_p = 2\pi D \sum_i \beta_y(D_{p_i}) N_{p_i}
\]

(3)

where \(D\) is the diffusion coefficient, \(\beta_y\) is the transitional regime correction factor, \(D_{p_i}\) is the particle diameter of size class \(i\), and \(N_{p_i}\) is the particle number concentration in size class \(i\).
References


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Table S1 Comparison of same NPF events measured by FMPS and SMPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>FR (particles cm(^{-3}))</th>
<th>GR (nm h(^{-1}))</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>FMPS(_{10-30nm})</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SMPS</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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