

Supplemental Material

Particle Formation and Growth at Five Rural and Urban Sites

**Cheol-Heon Jeong¹, Greg J. Evans¹, Maygan L. McGuire¹, Rachel Y. -W. Chang^{1,4},
Jonathan P. D. Abbatt^{1,4}, Kristina Zeromskiene², Michael Mozurkewich², Shao-Meng Li³,
W. Richard Leaitch³**

¹ Southern Ontario Centre for Atmospheric Aerosol Research, University of Toronto, 200 College Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3E5, Canada

² Chemistry Department and Centre for Atmospheric Chemistry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, M3J 1P3, Canada

³ Science and Technology Branch, Environment Canada, 4905 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ontario, M3H 5T4, Canada

⁴ Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, 80 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H6, Canada

Correspondence to: Greg J. Evans (greg.evans@utoronto.ca)

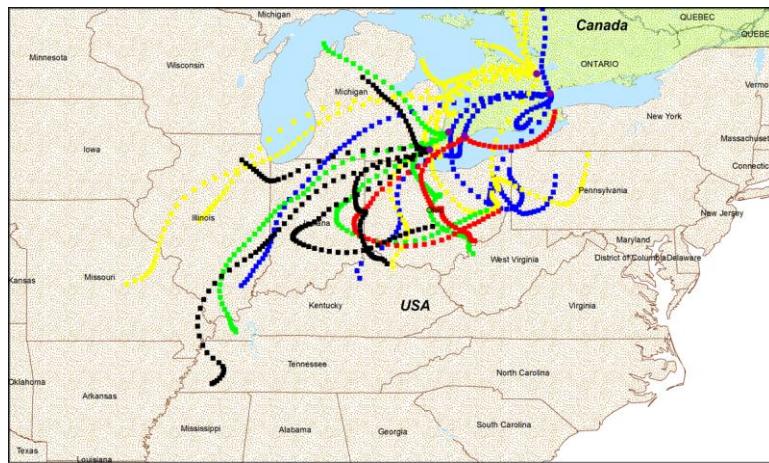


Fig. S1. 48-hr back trajectories of all Class N events (non- event) at the five monitoring sites. Back trajectory data from June 28 to June 30 were not available.

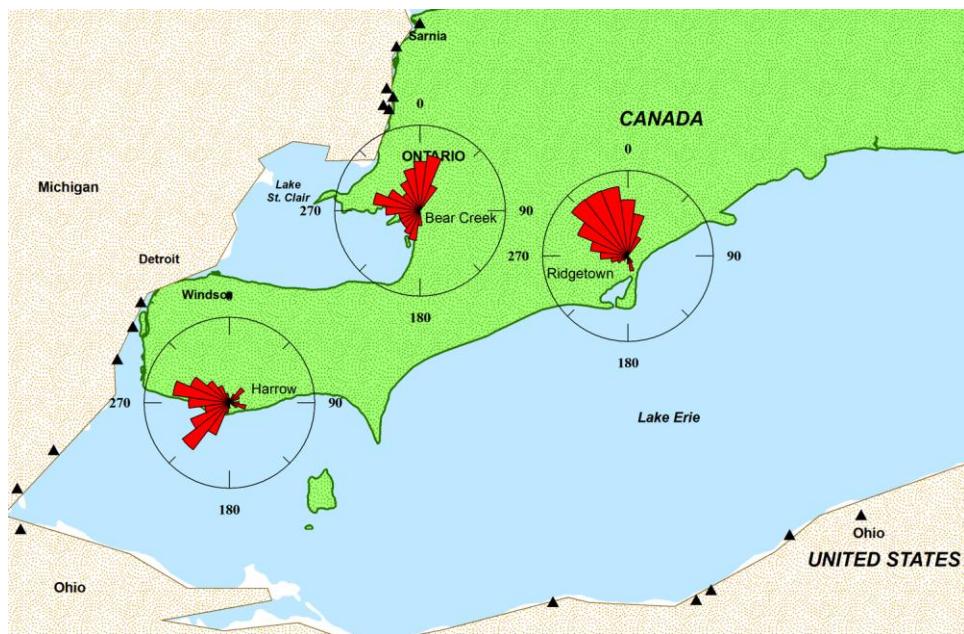


Fig. S2. CPF plots for particle number concentrations in the size range of 14 nm-25 nm during Class II event days: Harrow (a), Ridgetown (b), and Bear Creek (c). Triangles represent the locations of coal-fired power plants. All time periods having a wind speed less than 1 m s^{-1} were excluded from the analysis.