



Supplement of

Cloud condensation nuclei activity, droplet growth kinetics, and hygroscopicity of biogenic and anthropogenic secondary organic aerosol (SOA)

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Figure S1. CCN activity of BSOA (A), ASOA (B) and ABSOA (C) at various supersaturations (SS). BSOA was formed by ozonolysis of monoterpene (mixture of α -pinene and limonene with a molar ratio of 1:1) followed by photooxidation. ASOA was formed by photooxidation of toluene. ABSOA was formed by the photooxidation of a mixture of toluene and monoterpenes (α -pinene:limonene =1:1). The shaded areas indicate dark periods.



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3 Figure S2. CCN activity of BSOA, ASOA and ABSOA represented by κ_{CCN} at various 4 supersaturations (SS) as a function of OH dose (A) and O/C of aerosol (B). The points lining 5 vertically for each aerosol type in panel A are from the dark period.





Figure S3. Critical supersaturation as a function of dry particle diameter of ASOA formed from
toluene, benzene, and xylene photooxidation in the low NO_x (<1 ppb) and high NO_x condition
(10 ppb NO added). ASOA from different precursors show similar CCN activity. ASOA
produced at low NO_x and high NO_x show similar CCN activity.



2 Figure S4. O/C of BSOA, ASOA and ABSOA as a function of OH dose.



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Figure S5. Comparison of κ in this study with the parameterization of the relationship between κ and O/C in the literature (Rickards et al., 2013). The blue markers show κ_{CCN} and the red markers show κ_{HTDMA} . The lines show the upper and lower limits of the parameterization in Rickards et al. (2013).



Figure S6. Mass spectra from nano ESI UHRMS of BSOA (red sticks, from experiment #B3
using α-pinene + limonene mixture as precursor) and ABSOA (blue sticks, from experiment
#AB6 using α-pinene+limonene+p-xylene mixture as precursor).