

Supplement of Atmos. Chem. Phys., 18, 16419–16437, 2018
<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-16419-2018-supplement>
© Author(s) 2018. This work is distributed under
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



Atmospheric
Chemistry
and Physics
Open Access
EGU

Supplement of

The size-resolved cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) activity and its prediction based on aerosol hygroscopicity and composition in the Pearl Delta River (PRD) region during wintertime 2014

Mingfu Cai et al.

Correspondence to: Haobo Tan (hbtan@grmc.gov.cn) and Jun Zhao (zhaojun23@mail.sysu.edu.cn)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.

Figure S1 is based on the analyses of the size-resolved f44 of the AMS data. It showed that the f44 increased with diameter, indicating that the degree of oxidation of the organics was higher for larger particles. Note that the f44 for particle diameters smaller than 100 nm were discarded due to the poor data quality for those particles. It could also relate to the higher hygroscopicity of organic aerosol for larger sizes.

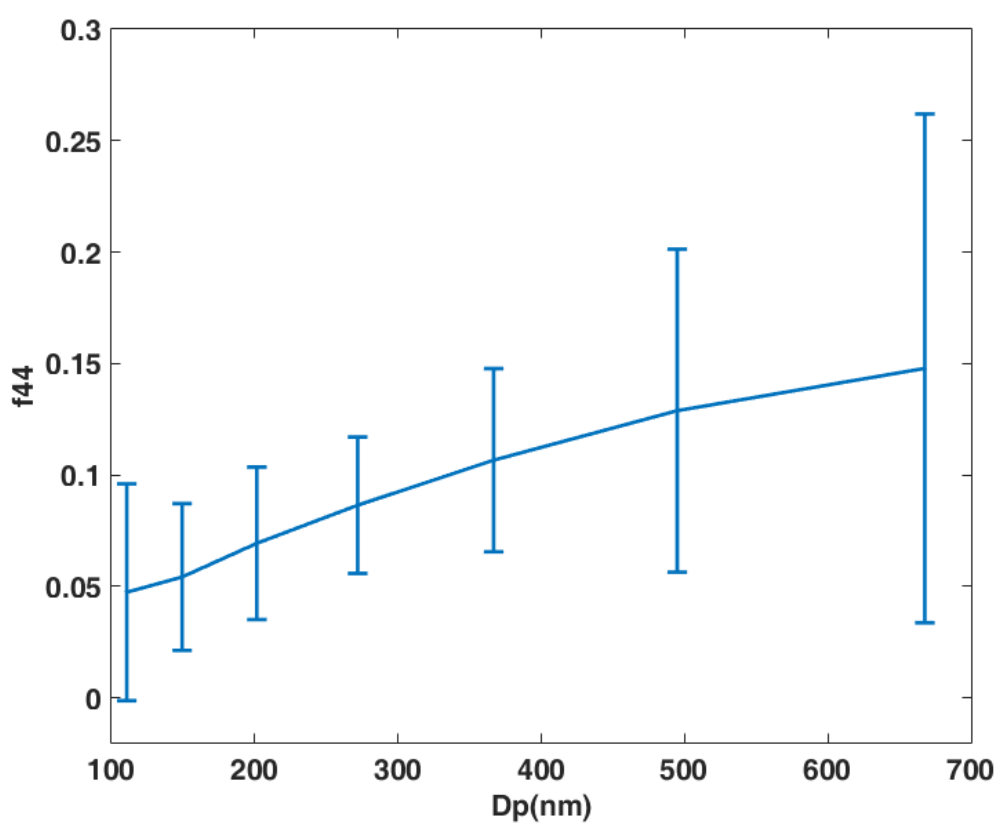


Fig. S1. The size-resolved f44 retrieved from AMS data as a function of particle diameter D_p . The error bar for each measured size was shown for f44.