



## Corrigendum to “Atmospheric new particle formation in China” published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 19, 115–138, 2019

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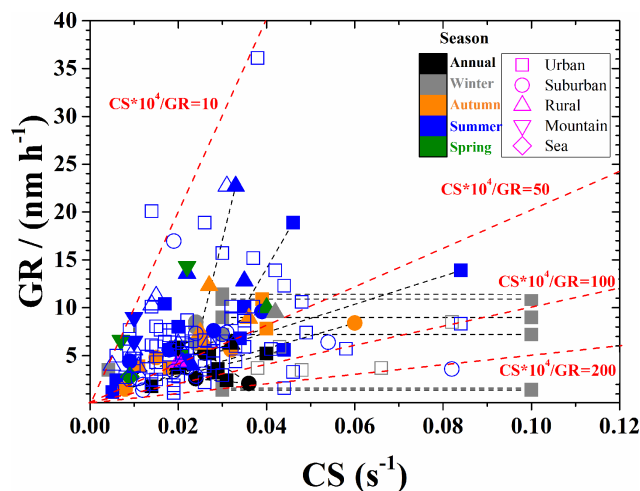
In the above-mentioned paper, the ratios of CS ( $10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) to GR ( $\text{nm h}^{-1}$ ) in Fig. 5 were miscalculated. The related description on page 127 (lines 20–29) was incorrect. See the revised description and the correct Fig. 5 below. Page 127, lines 20–29 were published as follows in the original paper.

It turned out that NPF occurred frequently in megacities in China when the ratio of CS ( $10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) to GR ( $\text{nm h}^{-1}$ ) was above 200, whereas it only occurred when this same ratio was less than 50 under clean and moderately-polluted conditions (Kulmala et al., 2017). As shown in Fig. 5, most of the observation data reported ratios of CS ( $10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) to GR ( $\text{nm h}^{-1}$ ) between 200 and 500, while a few less than 200 but always higher than 50. More importantly, many studies reported NPF to take place with this ratio higher than 500 at urban and suburban sites.

They should be replaced by the following:

It turned out that new particle formation (NPF) occurred frequently in megacities in China when the ratio of CS ( $10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) to GR ( $\text{nm h}^{-1}$ ) was above 50, whereas it only occurred when this same ratio was less than 50 under clean and moderately polluted conditions (Kulmala et al., 2017). As shown in Fig. 5, many observation data reported ratios of CS ( $10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) to GR ( $\text{nm h}^{-1}$ ) between 50

and 200, while a few even higher than 200 were recorded at urban and suburban sites.



**Figure 5.** Particle GR as a function of CS in the NPF events in China. The solid points are average data for a certain observation period, while the open points are data for individual NPF days. The line between two data points indicates that a range of GR and CS was reported in the literature. The data are collected in the references in Table 2.

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