1 Supplement

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Derivation of the growth rate from the ion size distribution





Figure S1. Particle formation event recorded by NAIS (negative ions) on 29. January 2020 depicted on linear dimeter scale.
Maximum normalized concentration (dN/dlogD_p) of the size distribution is marked with dots. Growth rate, GR is the slope of
the linear fitting to maximum concentration vs. time data, in this example 4.5 nm / hour. GR₂ derived from sulphuric acid
concentration according to Eq. 3 during the intensive nucleation is 0.26 nm / hour.

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12 New particle formation and growth during $10^{th} - 12^{th}$ November 2019



Figure S2. Wind speed and direction at 16 m height (a), air temperature at two heights (b), UV-B and UVA radiation (c) and concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, O₃ (d) during 10th-12th November 2019.



Figure S3. Size distribution of negative (a) and positive (b) clusters and particles, concentration of freshly nucleated, charged 1.5-2.5 nm clusters (c), formation rate of negative and positive 1.5 nm clusters (d) and sulphuric acid concentration estimated by proxy calculation (e) during 10th – 12th November 2019. CI-APi-TOF Mass spectrometer was not operational during the depicted period and thus no measurement data on H₂SO₄, MSA, IA and ion clusters exist.



9 Figure S4. Particle size distribution and concentrations of particles larger than 3 nm, 50 nm and 100 nm recorded by DMPS
 10 during 10th-12th November 2019.





Figure S5. Wind speed and direction at 16 m height (a), air temperature at two heights (b), UV-B and UVA radiation (c) and concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, O₃ (d) on 11th March 2020.



Figure S6. Size distribution of negative (a) and positive (b) clusters and particles, concentration of freshly nucleated, charged 1.5-2.5 nm clusters (c), formation rate of negative and positive 1.5 nm clusters (d) measured concentrations of sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄), methane sulphonic acid (MSA) and iodic acid (HIO₃) as well as sulphuric acid concentration estimated by proxy calculation (e) on 11th March 2020. Data on ion clusters is not available.



Figure S7. Particle size distribution and concentrations of particles larger than 3 nm, 50 nm and 100 nm recorded by DMPS
 11th March 2020.





Figure S8. Wind speed and direction at 16 m height (a), air temperature at two heights (b), UV-B and UVA radiation (c) and concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, O₃ (d) on 3rd December 2019.



Figure S9. Size distribution of negative (a) and positive (b) clusters and particles, concentration of freshly nucleated, charged 3 1.5-2.5 nm clusters (c), formation rate of negative and positive 1.5 nm clusters (d) measured concentrations of sulphuric acid 4 (H₂SO₄), methane sulphonic acid (MSA) and iodic acid (HIO₃) as well as sulphuric acid concentration estimated by proxy 5 calculation (e) on 3rd December 2020. Data on and ion clusters is not available. Nucleation rates are calculated, consistently 6 with rest of the analyzed days, from the change in concentration $N_{1.5\cdot2.5nm}$ between 1.5 and 2.5 nm ion clusters. Though the 7 calculation yields non-zero values, from surface plots it is obvious that no growth from cluster sizes to stable particles can be 8 observed. I.e. at least ion-induced nucleation does not occur in situ in proximity of SMEAR. H₂SO₄, MSA and HIO₃ 9 concentrations were below detection limit of CI-APi-TOF - i.e. no signal was distinguishable from the instrument background. 10 Since [SO2] and UVB radiation are close zero, also calculated H₂SO₄ is negligible and no explanation for formation pathway of 11 observed small particles can be derived from the data. Particles are obviously formed elsewhere and advected to the station or 12 mixed from upper layers of the atmosphere. During the transportation the signs of the particle precursor have been lost.



Figure S10. Particle size distribution and concentrations of particles larger than 3 nm, 50 nm and 100 nm recorded by DMPS

- **3 3**rd **December**, 2019.