Chemical composition of nanoparticles from α -pinene nucleation and the influence of isoprene and relative humidity at low temperature

Lucía Caudillo¹, Birte Rörup², Martin Heinritzi¹, Guillaume Marie¹, Mario Simon¹, Andrea C. Wagner³, Tatjana Müller^{1,4}, Manuel Granzin¹, Antonio Amorim⁵, Farnoush Ataei⁶, Rima Baalbaki², Barbara

- 5 Bertozzi⁷, Zoé Brasseur², Randall Chiu³, Biwu Chu², Lubna Dada⁸, Jonathan Duplissy^{2,9}, Henning Finkenzeller³, Loïc Gonzalez Carracedo¹⁰, Xu-Cheng He², Victoria Hofbauer¹¹, Weimeng Kong^{12,13}, Houssni Lamkaddam⁸, Chuan P. Lee⁸, Brandon Lopez¹¹, Naser G. A. Mahfouz¹¹, Vladimir Makhmutov^{14,26}, Hanna E. Manninen¹⁵, Ruby Marten⁸, Dario Massabò¹⁶, Roy L. Mauldin^{17,11}, Bernhard Mentler¹⁸, Ugo Molteni^{8,20,21}, Antti Onnela¹⁵, Joschka Pfeifer¹⁵, Maxim Philippov¹⁴, Ana A. Piedehierro²²,
- Meredith Schervish¹¹, Wiebke Scholz¹⁸, Benjamin Schulze¹², Jiali Shen², Dominik Stolzenburg², Yuri Stozhkov¹⁴, Mihnea Surdu⁸, Christian Tauber¹⁰, Yee Jun Tham², Ping Tian²³, António Tomé²⁴, Steffen Vogt⁷, Mingyi Wang¹¹, Dongyu S. Wang⁸, Stefan K. Weber¹⁵, André Welti²², Wang Yonghong², Wu Yusheng², Marcel Zauner-Wieczorek¹, Urs Baltensperger⁸, Imad El Haddad⁸, Richard C. Flagan¹², Armin Hansel^{18,19}, Kristina Höhler⁷, Jasper Kirkby^{1,15}, Markku Kulmala^{2,9,25}, Katrianne Lehtipalo^{2,22}, Ottmar
- 15 Möhler⁷, Harald Saathoff⁷, Rainer Volkamer³, Paul M. Winkler¹⁰, Neil M. Donahue¹¹, Andreas Kürten¹, Joachim Curtius¹.

¹Institute for Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences, Goethe University Frankfurt, 60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany ²Institute for Atmospheric and Earth System Research (INAR) / Physics, Faculty of Science, University of Helsinki, 00014

Helsinki, Finland
 ³Department of Chemistry & CIRES, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, 80309-0215, USA
 ⁴Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz, 55128, Germany
 ⁵CENTRA and FCUL, University of Lisbon, 1749-016 Lisbon, Portugal
 ⁶Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research, Leipzig, 04318, Germany

25 ⁷Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany ⁸Laboratory of Atmospheric Chemistry, Paul Scherrer Institute, 5232 Villigen, Switzerland

⁹Helsinki Institute of Physics, University of Helsinki, 00014 Helsinki, Finland

- ¹⁰Faculty of Physics, University of Vienna, 1090 Vienna, Austria
- ¹¹Center for Atmospheric Particle Studies, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213, USA
 ¹²Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA
 ¹³California Air Resources Board, Sacramento, CA 95814, USA
 ¹⁴Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, 119991, Moscow, Russia
 ¹⁵CERN, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland
- ¹⁶Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova and INFN, 16146 Genova, Italy
 ¹⁷Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309, USA
 ¹⁸Institute for Ion and Applied Physics, University of Innsbruck, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria
 ¹⁹Ionicon Analytik GmbH, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria
 ²⁰Forest Dynamics, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research, 8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland
- ²¹Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, USA
 ²²Finnish Meteorological Institute, 00560 Helsinki, Finland
 ²³Beijing Weather Modification Office, China
 ²⁴IDL Universidade de Beire Interior, P. Marguña de Ávila e Belerge Cavilhã, 6201, 001, Parturel

²⁴IDL, Universidade da Beira Interior, R. Marquês de Ávila e Bolama, Covilhã, 6201-001, Portugal

²⁵Aerosol and Haze Laboratory, Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Soft Matter Science and Engineering, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, 100029, P.R. China

²⁶Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (National Research University), 117303, Moscow, Russia

Correspondence to: Lucía Caudillo (lucia.caudillo@iau.uni-frankfurt.de) and Joachim Curtius (curtius@iau.uni-frankfurt.de)

Abstract. Biogenic organic precursors play an important role in atmospheric new particle formation (NPF). One of the major precursor species is α -pinene, which upon oxidation can form a suite of products covering a wide range of volatilities. Highly

- 50 Oxygenated Organic Molecules (HOM) comprise a fraction of the oxidation products formed. While it is known that HOM contribute to Secondary Organic Aerosol (SOA) formation, including NPF, they have not been well studied in newly formed particles due to their very low mass concentrations. Here we present gas and particle phase chemical composition data from experimental studies of α-pinene oxidation, including in the presence of isoprene, at temperatures (-50 °C and -30 °C) and relative humidities (20 % and 60 %) relevant in the upper free troposphere. The measurements took place at the CERN Cosmics
- 55 Leaving Outdoor Droplets (CLOUD) chamber. The particle chemical composition was analyzed by a Thermal Desorption-Differential Mobility Analyzer (TD-DMA) coupled to a nitrate chemical ionization-atmospheric-pressure-interface-time-offlight (CI-APi-TOF) mass spectrometer. CI-APi-TOF was used for particle and gas phase measurements applying the same ionization and detection scheme. Our measurements revealed the presence of C_{8-10} monomers and C_{18-20} dimers as the major compounds in the particles (diameter up to ~ 100 nm). Particularly, for the system with isoprene added, C_5 ($C_5H_{10}O_{5-7}$) and
- 60 C_{15} compounds ($C_{15}H_{24}O_{5-10}$) were detected. This observation is consistent with the previously observed formation of such compounds in the gas phase. However, although the C_5 and C_{15} compounds do not easily nucleate, our measurements indicate that they can still contribute to the particle growth at free tropospheric conditions. For the experiments reported here, most likely isoprene oxidation products enhance the growth of particles larger than 15 nm. Additionally, we report on the nucleation rates measured at 1.7 nm ($J_{1.7nm}$) and compared with previous studies, we found lower $J_{1.7nm}$ values, very likely due to the
- 65 higher α -pinene and ozone mixing ratios used in the present study.

1 Introduction

45

Approximately half of the global Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN) are produced by nucleation (Merikanto et al., 2009; Gordon et al., 2017). In particular, biogenic emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) play an important role in the formation of aerosol particles. The chemical reactions involving VOCs can lead to the formation of Highly Oxygenated

70 Organic Molecules (HOM), which can be described as a class of organic compounds that are formed under atmospherically relevant conditions by gas phase autoxidation involving peroxy radicals (Ehn et al., 2014; Bianchi et al., 2019). These compounds possess low saturation vapor pressures and are thus relevant for Secondary Organic Aerosol (SOA) formation, including New Particle Formation (NPF), due to gas-to-particle partitioning.

Isoprene (C_5H_8) has the highest global emission rate and many studies have demonstrated the importance of isoprene 75 in terms of SOA formation (Surratt et al., 2006; Surratt et al., 2007; Surratt et al., 2010; Paulot et al., 2009; Lin et al., 2012; Riva et al., 2016). α -Pinene (C₁₀H₁₆), while less abundant, is one of the most commonly observed and prominent contributors to biogenic SOA due to its ability to form HOM that nucleate on their own under atmospheric conditions (Kirkby et al., 2016; Tröstl et al., 2016). The formation of SOA has been well studied in isoprene and α -pinene systems. The role of HOM in SOA formation and NPF also has been explored in α -pinene and α -pinene with isoprene systems. However, much less is known about the particle phase composition of HOM in these systems and the specific controls particle formation and growth rates,

80

including as a function of temperature and the ratio of isoprene to α -pinene.

Regarding α -pinene studies, Stolzenburg et al. (2018) reported α -pinene dark ozonolysis experiments at +25 °C, +5 °C, and -25 °C, and showed that the rapid growth of organic particles is observed across these temperatures, higher T leads to a faster autoxidation while lower T leads to an increased partitioning due to decreased vapor pressures. Furthermore, Simon et al. (2020), extended the study of α -pinene gaseous oxidation products to even lower temperatures from +25 °C to -50 °C.

al. (2020), extended the study of α -pinene gaseous oxidation products to even lower temperatures from +25 °C to -50 °C, showing that the oxygen to carbon ratio (O:C) and the yield for HOM formation decrease as the temperature decreases, whereas the reduction of volatility compensates this effect by increasing the nucleation rates at lower temperatures.

Kiendler-Scharr et al. (2009) presented observations at 15 °C of a significant decrease in particle number and volume concentration by the presence of isoprene in an experiment under plant-emitted VOCs conditions. Subsequently, McFiggans
et al. (2019) showed that isoprene, carbon monoxide, and methane can each suppress aerosol mass and the yield from monoterpenes in mixtures of atmospheric vapors. Recently, a study by Heinritzi et al. (2020) revealed that the presence of isoprene in the α-pinene system suppresses new particle formation by altering the peroxy-radical termination reactions and inhibiting the formation of those molecules needed for the first steps of cluster and particle formation (species with 19 to 20 carbon atoms).

- 95 Despite the difficulties in measuring the nanoparticle chemical composition due to their very small mass, there have been several efforts for designing and improving techniques to face this problem. Some particle phase studies exist that report the chemical composition of newly formed nanoparticles. For instance, Kristensen et al. (2017), measuring at -15 °C and +20 °C, showed an increased contribution of less oxygenated species to α-pinene SOA particles formed from ozonolysis at subzero temperatures. Ye et al. (2019) measured the particle phase chemical composition from α-pinene oxidation between -50
- 100 °C and +25 °C with the FIGAERO inlet (Lopez-Hilfiker et al., 2014). They found that during new particle formation from αpinene oxidation, gas phase chemistry directly determines the composition of the condensed phase. Highly Oxygenated Organic Molecules are much more abundant in particles formed at higher temperatures, shifting the compounds towards higher O:C and lower volatilities. Additionally, some studies addressing the chemical composition, volatility, and viscosity of organic molecules have provided important insights into their influence on the climate (Huang et al., 2018; Reid et al., 2018; Champion
- 105 et al., 2019).

Here, we present the results from gas and particle phase chemical composition measurements for a system where α -pinene was oxidized to simulate pure biogenic new particle formation at free tropospheric conditions in a range from -50 °C to -30 °C. The data are further compared to the mixed system of α -pinene and isoprene in order to better understand the partitioning processes. The particle chemical composition was analyzed by the Thermal Desorption-Differential Mobility

110 Analyzer (TD-DMA) (Wagner et al., 2018), coupled to a nitrate chemical ionization-atmospheric-pressure-interface-time-offlight (CI-APi-TOF) mass spectrometer. This technique allows a direct comparison between gas and particle phase as both measurements are using the identical chemical ionization source and detector.

2. Methods

2.1 The CLOUD chamber at CERN and the experiments

- 115 The measurements took place in the Cosmics Leaving Outdoor Droplets (CLOUD) chamber at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) during the CLOUD14 campaign (Sep - Nov 2019). The CLOUD chamber is a stainless-steel cylinder, with a volume of 26.1 m³, which has been built to the highest technical standards of cleanliness (Kirkby et al., 2011; Duplissy et al., 2016). By precisely controlling several parameters such as, gas concentrations, temperature, relative humidity, ultraviolet light intensity and internal mixing, specific atmospheric systems can be recreated in order to study the nucleation
- 120 and growth processes of aerosols at atmospheric conditions. The biogenic gas concentrations, here α-pinene and isoprene, can be regulated by using individual evaporator supplies, in which dry nitrogen passes through the evaporator containing the precursors in a liquid form, at controlled temperature. In this way, the precursors are evaporated and diluted with clean air to achieve the desired concentration in the chamber. Ozone is introduced via a separate gas line. The chamber is continuously stirred by two magnetically coupled stainless-steel fans placed at the top and at the bottom of the chamber to provide a
- 125 homogeneously mixed system (Voigtländer et al., 2012). In order to promote particle production from ions, Galactic Cosmic Rays conditions (GCR) can be achieved by turning off the high voltage field (30 kV m⁻¹). The equilibrium ion-pair concentration in the chamber due to GCR is around 700 cm⁻³ (Kirkby et al., 2016).

The experiments relevant for this work were done under GCR conditions and in a flow-through mode with continuous addition of the reactants, performed at -50 °C and -30 °C, at low and high relative humidity to simulate pure biogenic new

130 particle formation at a range of free tropospheric conditions. Isoprene and α -pinene precursor gases were oxidized with O₃ and 'OH (produced from O₃ photolysis in the presence of H₂O and UV light) to induce both dark ozonolysis and photochemistry oxidation reactions. The α -pinene level was between 1 and 8 ppbv, the isoprene level up to 30 ppbv, and O₃ approximately 100 ppbv. The ozonolysis of α -pinene was performed at -50 °C and -30 °C, while the α -pinene + isoprene experiment was performed at -30 °C only. The experimental overview is discussed in more detail in Sect. 3.1.

135 2.2 TD-DMA

The particle chemical composition was analyzed by the Thermal Desorption-Differential Mobility Analyzer (TD-DMA) coupled to a nitrate chemical ionization-atmospheric-pressure-interface-time-of-flight (CI-APi-TOF) mass spectrometer. The TD-DMA design and characterization have been described in detail by Wagner et al. (2018). This instrument allows the direct comparison between gas and particle phase chemical composition as both measurements use the same ionization scheme and

140 mass spectrometer (the detection technique will be described in Sect. 2.3).

The TD-DMA uses an online and semi-continuous principle for the detection of the chemical composition of nanoparticles. The particles are sampled from the chamber, charged with an X-ray source, a specific size can be selected and immediately afterwards they are electrostatically collected on a filament. Heating the filament after a defined collection time evaporates the particles into a stream of clean carrier gas (N_2). The particle vapor is analyzed by the nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass

145 spectrometer (Kürten et al., 2014). In order to estimate the instrumental background, two heating profiles are recorded: the first heating cycle evaporates all the particulate material collected; a second heating cycle constrains the background due to the heating of the inlet line. All reported particle phase signals are corrected based on this background measurement.

For the experiments that are reported in this work, a filament of platinum/rhodium (90:10) was used, and an integral, non-size selective mode of operation was chosen in order to maximize the mass of collected particles. For desorbing the sample, an electric current was applied to the filament and ramped linearly over a duration of approximately 1 minute. Due to

150 the very low experimental temperatures, cold sheath flows and isolated inlet lines were installed in order to avoid drastic temperature changes between the CLOUD chamber and the instrument. Evaporation of particulate material before the active heating should therefore not be substantial.

2.3 Nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer

- 155 The gas phase and the evaporated particulate material were measured using a nitrate chemical ionization-atmospheric-pressureinterface-time-of-flight (CI-APi-TOF) mass spectrometer, which has three major components: an atmospheric pressure ionmolecule reactor where the chemical ionization takes place; an atmospheric pressure interface for transporting the charged ions into the mass classifier; and a time-of-flight mass classifier where the ions are accelerated, separated according to their mass-to-charge ratio and detected with a microchannel plate (Jokinen et al., 2012; Kürten et al., 2014). The nitrate CI-APi-
- 160 TOF mass spectrometer uses nitrate reagent ions $(HNO_3)_n NO_3^-$ with n = 0-2, which are created by an ion source using a corona discharge needle (Kürten et al., 2011). With this nitrate chemical ionization technique, sulfuric acid, iodic acid, dimethylamine and HOM can be detected (Kürten et al., 2014; Simon et al., 2016; Kirkby et al., 2016; He et al., 2021). HOM are detected because of the presence of functional groups such as hydroperoxy (-OOH) or hydroxy (-OH), which provide the hydrogen bonds required for clustering with the reagent ions.
- 165

Here the nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer data for gas and particle phase have been corrected for background signals and the mass-dependent transmission efficiency in the mass classifier (Heinritzi et al., 2016). The data analysis and processing were performed using IGOR Pro 7 (WaveMetrics, Inc., USA), Tofware (Version 3.2, Aerodyne Inc., USA) and MATLAB R2019b (MathWorks, Inc., USA).

2.4 Nucleation rates

170 The particle number size distribution between ~ 1 nm and 1 µm is measured using a suite of particle counters namely a particle size magnifier, PSM (Vanhanen et al., 2011), a condensational particle counter (CPC 3776, TSI), a nano scanning mobility particle sizer (nano-SMPS 3982, TSI), and a home-built long scanning mobility particle sizer (long-SMPS). The PSM measures the size distribution between \sim 1 and 3 nm as well as the total particle number concentration above a defined cutoff, 1.7 nm in this study. The CPC on the other hand is used to measure the total particle number concentration above 2.5 nm. The nano-

175 SMPS and long-SMPS together cover the particle number size distribution between 6 nm and 1 μm. The same set-up has been used in previous CLOUD experiments, see for example Lehtipalo et al. (2018) and Heinritzi et al. (2020).

The nucleation rate (J_{dp}) , which is defined as the flux of particles of a certain size, is calculated using the method proposed by Dada et al. (2020), see equation (9) therein. For this study, the formation of particles with a diameter ≥ 1.7 nm is calculated $(J_{1.7})$ using the derivative of the total concentration of particles measured with the PSM while accounting for size-

180 dependent losses to the chamber wall, by coagulation or via dilution. The error on $J_{1.7}$ is 30% based on run-to-run repeatability (Dada et al., 2020).

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Experimental overview

An overview of the experiments performed at -30 °C and -50 °C at low and high relative humidity is shown in **Fig. 1**. The mixing ratio of ozone was stable at ~ 100 ppbv for all of the experiments reported in this work (not shown). In order to represent pure biogenic new particle formation events, no other trace gases were added to the chamber and the levels of SO₂, NO_x, and other trace gases were monitored to remain always below the detection limits of the respective measurement devices. By using the TD-DMA, particles were collected in every NPF system (without resolving the particle size), the shaded area in **Fig. 1** refers to the period where the particle collection took place.

190

195

The upper panel of **Fig. 1** displays the size distribution measured by the Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS). Four different experiments can be categorized as follows:

- 1. α -pinene + isoprene at -30 °C and 20 % RH (α *IP*-30,20);
- 2. α-pinene at -30 °C and 20 % RH (α-30,20);
- 3. α -pinene at -50 °C and 20 % RH (α -50,20); and,
- 4. α -pinene at -50 °C and 60 % RH (α -50,60).

The color scale in the upper panel of **Fig. 1** indicates that the newly-formed particles appear in the smallest size channels of the SMPS soon after the concentration of α -pinene in the chamber is increased. The experiments were performed such that the particles grew rapidly to reach sizes of approximately 100 nm, where they could potentially act as Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN) or Ice Nucleating Particle (INP) and were used for further CCN and INP studies.

200

The second panel of **Fig. 1** shows the particle number concentration measured by the Condensation Particle Counter (CPC_{2.5nm}) and by the Particle Size Magnifier (PSM) with a cut-off diameter of 1.7 nm. A higher particle number concentration can be observed for the experiments α -50,20 and α -50,60 at -50 °C, reaching ~ 2 x 10⁵ cm⁻³. By comparing the experiments at -30 °C, α -30,20 and α IP-30,20 a lower particle concentration is observed for the system where isoprene is present. The reduction is approximately a factor of 3; this can be attributed to the suppression of the new particle formation by isoprene

205 oxidation. This is in line with the results of Kiendler-Scharr et al. (2009), who first reported the decrease in particle number of the nucleated particles. The effect of isoprene in terms of total HOM concentration in the gas phase and on the measured nucleation rates will be discussed in more detail in Sect. 3.4.2.

The third panel of **Fig. 1** shows the α -pinene and isoprene mixing ratios. For all of the systems, α -pinene was between 1 and 8 ppbv, while isoprene was only present during experiment αIP -30,20 up to 30 ppbv. The precursor gases were measured

210 by using a proton transfer reaction time-of-flight (PTR-TOF) mass spectrometer (Graus et al., 2010; Breitenlechner et al., 2017), which is capable of measuring VOCs.

The bottom panel of **Fig. 1** shows the total HOM concentration in the gas phase. Here, the total HOM is defined as the sum of C_5 , C_{10} , C_{15} and C_{20} carbon classes; these classes consider compounds with $C_2 - C_5$, $C_6 - C_{10}$, $C_{11} - C_{15}$ and $C_{16} - C_{20}$, respectively and considered as a HOM such compounds with five or more oxygen atoms as suggested in Bianchi et al. (2019).

215 The total HOM was measured with a calibrated nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer (Kürten et al., 2012). Additionally, a temperature dependent sampling loss correction factor is applied. From the evolution of these traces, it can be observed that, C_5 and C_{15} carbon classes have higher concentrations (approximately by a factor of 2.5) in experiment αIP -30,20 compared with α -30,20, which can be explained by the presence of isoprene. However, possible fragmentation in the α -pinene ozonolysis systems also can lead to some C_5 and C_{15} compounds produced without the presence of isoprene.

220 **3.2** Gas and particle phase chemical composition

235

Figure 2 shows the carbon distribution as an overview of the compounds detected in gas and particle phase for a system where only α -pinene was oxidized (α -30,20). C₈₋₁₀ monomers (**Fig. 2a**) and C₁₈₋₂₀ (**Fig. 2b**) dimers are observed in the gas as well as in the particle phase. For instance, some of the signals with the highest intensity correspond to C₁₀H₁₆O₃₋₉, and C₂₀H₃₂O₅₋₁₃, especially C₁₀H₁₆O₆ and C₁₀H₁₆O₇ have an important presence in both phases. Overall, most of the compounds that are present

225 in the gas phase are detected as well in the particle phase, although their relative contribution to the total signal can differ between the phases. The corresponding carbon distribution for the other systems can be found in Figures S1 and S2 in the supplement.

3.2.1 Influence of isoprene on α-pinene system at -30 °C and 20 % RH

Figure 3 shows mass defect plots of gas and particle phase and the intensity difference between each phase at -30 °C. Figure 3a and Fig. 3d display the gas and particle composition of α -30,20, while the gas and particle composition of α IP-30,20 are shown in Fig. 3b and Fig. 3e, respectively. As both phases were measured with the same instrument, they can be directly intercompared.

The intensity difference is calculated based on the normalized signal (each single signal divided by the total signal for each system and phase). Essentially, the normalized signal can be understood as a measure of the fraction or contribution of every compound in the entire system. By looking at the intensity difference in the gas phase (**Fig. 3c**), it can be observed

that some C_5 and C_{15} contribute significantly more in the system with isoprene added (*aIP-30,20*) that are not as pronounced

in the system where only α -pinene was oxidized (α -30,20). This observation can be attributed to the presence of isoprene in the system. As described by Heinritzi et al. (2020), C₁₅ dimers are formed in the gas phase when C₁₀ RO₂[•] radicals from α -pinene ozonolysis undergo terminating reactions with C₅ RO₂[•] radicals from the isoprene oxidation with •OH. Additionally, C₁₉ and C₂₀ dimers contribute more in the system where only α -pinene was oxidized (α -30,20).

240

245

265

Fig. 3f shows the intensity difference in the particle phase. In contrast with what is observed in the gas phase, the particle phase effects seem more diverse. There is an increase in the intensity difference for several species in the system with isoprene (αIP -30,20), such as C₄₋₅, C₁₃₋₁₆ and some C₁₇₋₁₉ (see **Fig. S1** in the supplement). Especially, a distinct group of C₁₅ compounds C₁₅H₂₄O₅₋₁₀ and C₅H₁₀O₅₋₇ can be identified in the particle and in the gas phase. A previous study has shown that isoprene can enhance particle growth rates despite its negative effect on nucleation (Heinritzi et al., 2020). The identification of C₁₅ dimers in nanometer-sized particles in the present study confirms this with a direct measurement. The suppressing effect of isoprene on nucleation will further be discussed in Section 3.4.2. However, isoprene can still contribute to the growth of particles by C₅ or by C₁₅ compounds. Additionally, these species can be an important fingerprint to identify SOA formation from a mixture of biogenic vapors containing isoprene.

- For the experiments presented in this study, we report in **Table 1** the particle growth rates (GR) determined from the nSEMS size distributions. The growth rates in 3.2-8 nm and 5-15 nm were calculated using the 50% appearance time method described in Stolzenburg et al. (2018). From the calculated values in **Table 1**, we observe that $GR_{3.2-8 nm}$ for the α -pinene + isoprene system (α *IP*-30,20) at the first concentration stage is around 18 nm h⁻¹ compared to ~ 77 nm h⁻¹ for the α -pinene only system (α -30,20). This is a factor of ~ 4 difference, while $GR_{5-15 nm}$ represents a factor of 2 to 3 difference between α *IP*-30,20 compared to α -30,20. From these values, one would conclude that isoprene does not contribute to the growth in the size range reported here. Nevertheless, by looking at the aerosol mass concentration (see **Fig. S3** in the supplement), the mass reached during the experiment α *IP*-30,20 is identical in the presence and absence of isoprene at -30 °C and 20 % RH. Reaching the same mass with a lower number of particles for the experiment with isoprene (α *IP*-30,20) compared to α -30,20, means that the growth rates at larger sizes (> 15 nm) are higher in the presence of isoprene. This is consistent with the fact that the particle
- size reached in the presence of isoprene is higher. Most likely, isoprene might enhance growth at larger sizes (> 15 nm) in the present study.

3.2.2 Influence of relative humidity on α-pinene system at -50 °C

Figure 4 shows mass defect plots for the pure α -pinene experiments at -50 °C at low and high relative humidity: the gas and particle phase of α -pinene at -50 °C, 20 % RH (**Fig. 4a** and **Fig. 4d**); and the gas and particle phase of α -pinene at -50 °C, 60 % RH (**Fig. 4b** and **4e**). In both gas and particle phase at high and low RH, we detected C₈₋₁₀ monomers and C₁₈₋₂₀ dimers. C₁₀H₁₆O₄₋₇ and C₂₀H₃₂O₅₋₁₁ are the most prominent signals (see **Fig. S2** in the supplement).

The relative humidity change from 20 % to 60 % does not have a significant influence on the gas phase composition at temperatures of -50 $^{\circ}$ C (**Fig. 4c**), meaning that most of the gaseous compounds detected contribute practically equal to the total signal when the humidity changes over the reported range. In contrast, there are changes in the particle phase signal.

- 270 Although, the intensity difference (Fig. 4f) does not show a clear humidity effect on the particle chemical composition; however, this comparison is based on the normalized signal (contribution of every compound to the total intensity). When looking only at the total intensity in the particle phase, we do observe an increase by a factor of ~ 3 in the total signal for the system at high RH (α -50,60) compared with the system at low RH (α -50,20). This observation can likely be attributed to a change in the particle mass size distribution (see Fig. S3 in the supplement), which indicates that at similar α -pinene and ozone
- 275 mixing ratio, and the same temperature, the particle mass concentration increases possibly due to the effect of the relative humidity in the system. Besides, a possible impact of relative humidity on particle viscosity can influence particle mass formed, studies by Grayson et al. (2016) and Galeazzo et al. (2021) have reported lower viscosity with higher SOA mass concentration along with RH-dependence of viscosity for organic particles.

Our findings are consistent with previous experiments. Saathoff et al. (2009) observed that humidity has a significant 280 influence on α -pinene SOA yields for lower temperatures. Cocker III et al. (2001) reported that the yield of SOA at higher RH for α -pinene ozonolysis (relative to the system at dry conditions) increases possibly due to the uptake of water. One explanation for this observation could be that the rate constant value of the α -pinene ozonolysis can be affected by the RH (Zhang et al., 2018). Nevertheless, our semi-continuous particle phase measurements do not allow to draw any conclusions on the magnitude of the rate constants. Continuous particle phase measurements under different RH conditions are required in order to better understand the RH effect on the SOA formation.

285

300

In general, for the experiments presented in this work, most of the compounds that are present in the gas phase are detected as well in the particle phase, although the relative contributions to the total signal can vary depending on the phase. The more oxygenated material in the gas phase, specifically for C_{20} dimers with $n_0 > 13$ is not observed in the particle phase. This is probably because of their very low concentrations and the difficulty to distinguish between real particle signal and

- 290 background. We conjecture that especially at low temperatures this issue might be related to the fact that at lower temperatures, the autoxidation process to form HOM is slower, therefore, the oxygen content and O:C decrease (Stolzenburg et al., 2018; Ye et al., 2019; Simon et al., 2020). The low contribution of these compounds in the gas phase might be reflected in the particle phase. Additionally, the heating cycle that evaporates all the particulate material collected on the filament can potentially result in the thermal decomposition of some of the larger molecular weight compounds. Therefore, it is possible that a break-up of 295 some molecules occurs.
 - 3.3 Volatility distribution of particle phase compounds

Figure 5 shows the volatility distribution of the oxidation products in the particle phase measured by the TD-DMA for the experiments reported in this work (in linear scale Fig. S4 in the supplement). The volatility calculation was done by using the parametrization introduced by Donahue et al. (2011), and modified by Stolzenburg et al. (2018) and Simon et al. (2020). It is expressed as the logarithm of the saturation mass concentration, $\log_{10} c_i^*$ in µg m⁻³, from the number of carbon and oxygen

atoms in the specific molecules. This approximation parameterizes the volatility of a molecule based on its functional groups and, a free parameter to distinguish between monomers and dimers.

In Fig. 5 each volatility bin contains the summed intensity of the oxidation products measured in the particle phase and it is normalized by the total signal. Most of the classes are distributed over the range of the volatility values that are

- 305 displayed and at lower temperatures, lower volatilities are observed (experiments α -50,20 and α -50,60). This observation is due to the fact of the strong dependency between saturation concentration and temperature. Essentially, there are no significant differences between the experiments at -30 °C (α -30,20 compared with α IP-30,20) or between the experiments at -50 °C (α -50,20 compared with α -50,60), which indicates that temperature is the main parameter affecting the volatility distribution for the experiments reported here.
- We classified the volatility bins according to the regimes proposed by Donahue et al. (2012) and Schervish and Donahue (2020), and calculated the corresponding fractions (Table 2). Overall, the particle phase detected compounds correspond mainly to Low Volatility Organic Compounds (LVOC) and Extremely Low Volatility Compounds (ELVOC) by explaining more than 80 % of the signals, while Ultralow Volatility Organic Compounds (ULVOC) represent only a small fraction (between 6 and 17 %). With this parametrization we are able to approximate the saturation mass concentration for the particle phase compounds measured using the TD-DMA in the CLOUD chamber. For this parametrization we assume that the elemental composition is one of the main parameters to take into account.

3.4 Nucleation rates as a function of the total HOM

Previous CLOUD studies have reported nucleation rates ($J_{1.7nm}$) as a function of the total HOM concentration from α -pinene oxidation for different temperatures and gas mixtures (Kirkby et al., 2016; Heinritzi et al., 2020; Simon et al., 2020). For the experiments discussed in the present study the nucleation rates have not been reported yet. For this reason, **Table 1** gives an overview of the experimental conditions for the experiments α -30,20, α IP-30,20, α -50,20 and α -50,60; it further includes the HOM total concentration and derived $J_{1.7nm}$ from the PSM data (see method description in Section 2.4).

3.4.1 New Particle formation on pure α-pinene experiments

Figure 6 displays pure biogenic $J_{1.7nm}$ vs total HOM concentration at different temperatures for pure α -pinene (Simon et al., 2020), in which can be seen that the total HOM concentration and their nucleation rates have a strong dependence on the temperature. As the temperature decreases, the nucleation rates increase strongly for a given HOM concentration. In other terms, the total HOM concentration needed to reach the same nucleation rate can be up to 2 orders of magnitude higher for +25 °C compared to -50 °C. As described by Simon et al. (2020) this can be attributed to the reduction in volatility with decreasing temperature. In other words, at low temperatures, molecules with less oxygen content can lead to the same

330

nucleation rate as more Highly Oxygenated Molecules at higher temperatures. Additionally, **Fig. 6** includes the data points at -30 °C and -50 °C from pure α -pinene experiments reported in this study (α -30,20, α -50,20 and α -50,60). However, it can be observed that they do not follow the trend at their corresponding temperature.

For the pure α -pinene systems (α -30,20, α -50,20 and α -50,60) and complementary pure α -pinene experiments at +5 °C and at -10 °C, we have calculated the HOM yield as described in Simon et al. (2020) and found that the resulting values

- are higher than previously reported (see Fig. S5 in the supplement). In order to investigate a possible reason for this finding, we have chosen two representative experiments at -10 °C and 80 to 90 % RH with different levels of α-pinene and ozone. Fig. 7 shows the mass defect plots for the gas phase chemical composition of the oxidation products. In one experiment (Fig. 7a) α-pinene and the ozone mixing ratio were between 0.2 to 0.8 ppbv and 40 to 50 ppbv, respectively, while for the second experiment (Fig. 7b) the mixing ratios were 2 to 3 ppbv and 100 ppbv, respectively. From Fig. 7c it can be concluded that the
- 340 formation of HOM with low oxygen content is favored when the α-pinene and ozone mixing ratio are higher (relative to the system at low levels of precursor gases). An explanation for this is that the high concentration of RO₂ enhances the terminating reactions before the autoxidation can lead to high oxygen content for the products. As the compounds with low oxygen content tend to have higher saturation vapor pressures, they do not contribute efficiently to new particle formation. For this reason, a given total HOM concentration is not unambiguously tied to a nucleation rate (even at constant temperature). The magnitude
- 345 of the precursor gas mixing ratio (more specifically the full volatility distribution of the products and not just the simple measure of total HOM) also needs to be taken into account (see **Fig.S6** in the supplement). In summary, the lower $J_{1.7nm}$ values compared with previous studies are very likely due to the higher α -pinene and ozone mixing ratios used in the present study. There are several compounds with low oxygen content that contribute to the total HOM concentration in the gas phase while these do not contribute to the formation of new particles.

350 **3.4.2** The influence of isoprene on new particle formation

In order to make the present study comparable with other studies that reported a suppression effect of isoprene on biogenic new particle formation, the values of the isoprene-to-monoterpene carbon ratio (*R*) are also provided in Table 1, here and in previous studies *R* is essentially the ratio between isoprene and α -pinene; for experiment αIP -30,20, *R* equals to 14.4 and 6.1 (for two steady-state periods in αIP -30,20).

- **Fig. 8** shows pure biogenic nucleation rates at 1.7 nm against total HOM concentration at different temperatures for the α -pinene and α -pinene + isoprene systems (Kirkby et al., 2016; Heinritzi et al., 2020; Simon et al., 2020). How rapidly particles are formed in a pure biogenic system depends strongly on the temperature and on the ion conditions. In general, we observe increasing nucleation rates at lower temperatures and at GCR conditions. The presence of isoprene lowers the nucleation rate (relative to the pure α -pinene system at similar conditions); this is known as isoprene suppression of new particle formation. In this regard, there is a suppression on the new particle formation caused by adding isoprene on an α pinene system at -30 °C and 20 % RH. However, it has been reported that the suppression effect is stronger when α -pinene is lower (and *R* is higher, see **Fig. S7** in the supplement). For instance, in a plant chamber experiment *R* = 19.5 resulted in no significant new particle formation (Kiendler-Scharr et al., 2009). Additionally, in the Michigan forest with *R* = 26.4, NPF events did not occur frequently (Kanawade et al., 2011). Lee et al. (2016) reported observations of NPF suppression in a rural
- forest in Alabama where R = 2.0. However, one has to consider that the suppression effect at a given value of R likely decreases as temperature decreases and so does the saturation vapor pressure of the oxidation products.

4 Conclusions

In this study, we demonstrated the suitability of the Thermal Desorption-Differential Mobility Analyzer (TD-DMA) coupled to a nitrate chemical ionization-atmospheric-pressure-interface-time-of-flight (CI-APi-TOF) mass spectrometer for measuring

370 HOM in newly formed nano aerosol particles. Together with the nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer, this set up is capable of measuring the gas and particle phase, allowing a direct comparison as both measurements use the identical chemical ionization and detector.

For the pure biogenic NPF experiments performed at -50 °C and -30 °C in the CLOUD chamber at CERN, we detected in the particle phase (diameter up to ~ 100 nm) compounds such as C₁₀H₁₆O₃₋₉, and C₂₀H₃₂O₅₋₁₃. Especially for the system with isoprene added, C₅ (C₅H₁₀O₅₋₇) and C₁₅ compounds (C₁₅H₂₄O₅₋₁₀) can be an important fingerprint to identify secondary organic aerosol from this biogenic source. Based on the elemental composition, we calculated the saturation mass concentration, and according to the volatility regimes, the particle phase compounds correspond mainly to Low Volatility Organic Compounds (LVOC) and Extremely Low Volatility Compounds (ELVOC) and Ultralow Volatility Organic Compounds (ULVOC).

We also showed that at -30 °C and an isoprene-to-monoterpene carbon ratio R = 14.4 and 6.1, there is a reduction of 380 the nucleation rate (compared to the pure α -pinene system at similar conditions). In this way, isoprene suppresses NPF at -30 °C. Nevertheless, this suppression effect can be stronger at higher temperatures and at high *R*.

Lastly, the lower $J_{1.7}$ values compared with previous studies are very likely due to the higher α -pinene and ozone mixing ratios used in the present study. There are several compounds with low oxygen content that contribute to the total HOM concentration in the gas phase while these do not contribute to the formation of new particles. For this reason, a given total

385 HOM concentration is not unambiguously tied to a nucleation rate (even at constant temperature). The magnitude of the precursor gas mixing ratio, and thus the full volatility distribution, also needs to be taken into account.

Data availability. Data related to this article are available upon request to the corresponding authors.

390 Supplement. The supplement related to this article is available online at:

Author contributions. L. C., B. R., G. M., M. Sim., A. C. W., T. M., M. G., F. A., R. B., B. B., Z. B., R. C., B. C., J. Du., H. F., L. G. C., X.-C. H., V. H., W. K., H. L., C. P. L., B. L., N. G. A. M., V. M., H. E. M., R. M., R. L. M., B. M., U. M., A. O., J. P., M. P., A. A. P., W. S., B. S., J. S., D. S., Y. S., M. S., Y. J. T., P. T., A. T., S.V., M. W., D. S. W., S. K. W., A. W., W.
395 Y., W. Y., M. Z.-W., U. B., I. E.-H., R. C. F., K. H., J. Kir., M. K., K. L., O. M., R. V., P. M. W., A. K., and J. Cu. prepared the CLOUD facility and measurement instruments. L. C., B. R., G. M., A. C. W., T. M., M. G., A. A., F. A., R. B., B. B., J. Du., L. G. C., V. H., H. L., C. P. L., N. G. A. M., V. M., R. M., D. M., R. L. M., B. M., U. M., W. S., B. S., D. S., M. S., C. T., Y. J. T., A. T., D. S. W., S. K. W., M. Z.-W., I. E.-H., J. Kir., R. V., and P. M. W. collected the data. L. C., B. R., M. H., G. M., F. A., L. D., R. L. M., U. M., W. S., B. S., S. K. W., and R. C. F. analyzed the data. L. C., M. H., M. Sim., A. C. W.,

T. M., M. G., L. D., R. L. M., U. M., M. S., W. S., D. S., U. B., I. E.-H., R. C. F., A. H., K. H., J. Kir., M. K., O. M., H. S., N. M. D., A. K., and J. Cu. contributed to the scientific discussion and interpretation of the results. L. C., M. H., A. C. W., L. D., U. B., R. C. F., H. S., N. M. D., A. K., and J. Cu. contributed to writing the manuscript.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

405

Acknowledgments. We thank CERN for providing the CLOUD facility to perform the experiments and the CLOUD community for supporting this study. We especially would like to thank Katja Ivanova, Timo Keber, Frank Malkemper, Robert Sitals, Hanna Elina Manninen, Antti Onnela, and Robert Kristic for their contributions to the experiment.

410 Financial support. This work has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 764991, and by the German Ministry of Science and Education (CLOUD-16, 01LK1601A). US National Science Foundation Award (AGS-1801280, AGS-1801574, AGS-1801897). Swiss National Science Foundation (20020_172602, BSSGI0_155846).

References

- 415 Bianchi, F., Kurtén, T., Riva, M., Mohr, C., Rissanen, M. P., Roldin, P., Berndt, T., Crounse, J. D., Wennberg, P. O., and Mentel, T. F.: Highly oxygenated organic molecules (HOM) from gas-phase autoxidation involving peroxy radicals: A key contributor to atmospheric aerosol, Chemical reviews, 119, 3472-3509, 2019.
- Breitenlechner, M., Fischer, L., Hainer, M., Heinritzi, M., Curtius, J., and Hansel, A.: PTR3: An Instrument for Studying the Lifecycle of Reactive Organic Carbon in the Atmosphere, Analytical Chemistry, 89, 5824-5831, 10.1021/acs.analchem.6b05110, 2017.

Champion, W. M., Rothfuss, N. E., Petters, M. D., and Grieshop, A. P.: Volatility and Viscosity Are Correlated in Terpene Secondary Organic Aerosol Formed in a Flow Reactor, Environmental Science & Technology Letters, 6, 513-519, 10.1021/acs.estlett.9b00412, 2019.

425 Cocker III, D. R., Clegg, S. L., Flagan, R. C., and Seinfeld, J. H.: The effect of water on gas-particle partitioning of secondary organic aerosol. Part I: α-pinene/ozone system, Atmospheric Environment, 35, 6049-6072, 10.1016/j.jes.2017.10.011, 2001.

Dada, L., Lehtipalo, K., Kontkanen, J., Nieminen, T., Baalbaki, R., Ahonen, L., Duplissy, J., Yan, C., Chu, B., Petäjä, T., Lehtinen, K., Kerminen, V.-M., Kulmala, M., and Kangasluoma, J.: Formation and growth of sub-3-nm aerosol particles in experimental chambers, Nature
 Protocols, 15, 1013-1040, 10.1038/s41596-019-0274-z, 2020.

Donahue, N. M., Epstein, S., Pandis, S. N., and Robinson, A. L.: A two-dimensional volatility basis set: 1. organic-aerosol mixing thermodynamics, Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 11, 3303-3318, 2011.

435 Donahue, N. M., Kroll, J., Pandis, S. N., and Robinson, A. L.: A two-dimensional volatility basis set–Part 2: Diagnostics of organic-aerosol evolution, Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 12, 615-634, 2012.

Duplissy, J., Merikanto, J., Franchin, A., Tsagkogeorgas, G., Kangasluoma, J., Wimmer, D., Vuollekoski, H., Schobesberger, S., Lehtipalo, K., Flagan, R. C., Brus, D., Donahue, N. M., Vehkamäki, H., Almeida, J., Amorim, A., Barmet, P., Bianchi, F., Breitenlechner, M., Dunne,

E. M., Guida, R., Henschel, H., Junninen, H., Kirkby, J., Kürten, A., Kupc, A., Määttänen, A., Makhmutov, V., Mathot, S., Nieminen, T., Onnela, A., Praplan, A. P., Riccobono, F., Rondo, L., Steiner, G., Tome, A., Walther, H., Baltensperger, U., Carslaw, K. S., Dommen, J., Hansel, A., Petäjä, T., Sipilä, M., Stratmann, F., Vrtala, A., Wagner, P. E., Worsnop, D. R., Curtius, J., and Kulmala, M.: Effect of ions on sulfuric acid-water binary particle formation: 2. Experimental data and comparison with QC-normalized classical nucleation theory, Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 121, 1752-1775, 10.1002/2015JD023539, 2016.

445

Ehn, M., Thornton, J. A., Kleist, E., Sipila, M., Junninen, H., Pullinen, I., Springer, M., Rubach, F., Tillmann, R., Lee, B., Lopez-Hilfiker, F., Andres, S., Acir, I.-H., Rissanen, M., Jokinen, T., Schobesberger, S., Kangasluoma, J., Kontkanen, J., Nieminen, T., Kurten, T., Nielsen, L. B., Jorgensen, S., Kjaergaard, H. G., Canagaratna, M., Maso, M. D., Berndt, T., Petaja, T., Wahner, A., Kerminen, V.-M., Kulmala, M., Worsnop, D. R., Wildt, J., and Mentel, T. F.: A large source of low-volatility secondary organic aerosol, Nature, 506, 476-479, 10.1038/nature13032, 2014.

Galeazzo, T., Valorso, R., Li, Y., Camredon, M., Aumont, B., and Shiraiwa, M.: Estimation of secondary organic aerosol viscosity from explicit modeling of gas-phase oxidation of isoprene and α -pinene, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 21, 10199-10213, 10.5194/acp-21-10199-2021, 2021.

455

Gordon, H., Kirkby, J., Baltensperger, U., Bianchi, F., Breitenlechner, M., Curtius, J., Dias, A., Dommen, J., Donahue, N. M., Dunne, E. M., Duplissy, J., Ehrhart, S., Flagan, R. C., Frege, C., Fuchs, C., Hansel, A., Hoyle, C. R., Kulmala, M., Kürten, A., Lehtipalo, K., Makhmutov, V., Molteni, U., Rissanen, M. P., Stozkhov, Y., Tröstl, J., Tsagkogeorgas, G., Wagner, R., Williamson, C., Wimmer, D., Winkler, P. M., Yan, C., and Carslaw, K. S.: Causes and importance of new particle formation in the present-day and preindustrial atmospheres, Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 122, 8739-8760, 10.1002/2017jd026844, 2017.

Graus, M., Müller, M., and Hansel, A.: High resolution PTR-TOF: Quantification and formula confirmation of VOC in real time, Journal of the American Society for Mass Spectrometry, 21, 1037-1044, 10.1016/j.jasms.2010.02.006, 2010.

- 465 Grayson, J. W., Zhang, Y., Mutzel, A., Renbaum-Wolff, L., Böge, O., Kamal, S., Herrmann, H., Martin, S. T., and Bertram, A. K.: Effect of varying experimental conditions on the viscosity of α-pinene derived secondary organic material, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 6027-6040, 10.5194/acp-16-6027-2016, 2016.
- Guenther, A., Karl, T., Harley, P., Wiedinmyer, C., Palmer, P. I., and Geron, C.: Estimates of global terrestrial isoprene emissions using MEGAN (Model of Emissions of Gases and Aerosols from Nature), Atmos. Chem. Phys., 6, 3181-3210, 10.5194/acp-6-3181-2006, 2006.

He, X.-C., Tham, Y. J., Dada, L., Wang, M., Finkenzeller, H., Stolzenburg, D., Iyer, S., Simon, M., Kürten, A., Shen, J., Rörup, B., Rissanen, M., Schobesberger, S., Baalbaki, R., Wang, D. S., Koenig, T. K., Jokinen, T., Sarnela, N., Beck, L. J., Almeida, J., Amanatidis, S., Amorim, A., Ataei, F., Baccarini, A., Bertozzi, B., Bianchi, F., Brilke, S., Caudillo, L., Chen, D., Chiu, R., Chu, B., Dias, A., Ding, A., Dommen, J.,

- 475 Duplissy, J., El Haddad, I., Gonzalez Carracedo, L., Granzin, M., Hansel, A., Heinritzi, M., Hofbauer, V., Junninen, H., Kangasluoma, J., Kemppainen, D., Kim, C., Kong, W., Krechmer, J. E., Kvashin, A., Laitinen, T., Lamkaddam, H., Lee, C. P., Lehtipalo, K., Leiminger, M., Li, Z., Makhmutov, V., Manninen, H. E., Marie, G., Marten, R., Mathot, S., Mauldin, R. L., Mentler, B., Möhler, O., Müller, T., Nie, W., Onnela, A., Petäjä, T., Pfeifer, J., Philippov, M., Ranjithkumar, A., Saiz-Lopez, A., Salma, I., Scholz, W., Schuchmann, S., Schulze, B., Steiner, G., Stozhkov, Y., Tauber, C., Tomé, A., Thakur, R. C., Väisänen, O., Vazquez-Pufleau, M., Wagner, A. C., Wang, Y., Weber, S.
- 480 K., Winkler, P. M., Wu, Y., Xiao, M., Yan, C., Ye, Q., Ylisirniö, A., Zauner-Wieczorek, M., Zha, Q., Zhou, P., Flagan, R. C., Curtius, J., Baltensperger, U., Kulmala, M., Kerminen, V.-M., Kurtén, T., Donahue, N. M., Volkamer, R., Kirkby, J., Worsnop, D. R., and Sipilä, M.: Role of iodine oxoacids in atmospheric aerosol nucleation, Science, 371, 589-595, 10.1126/science.abe0298, 2021.

Heinritzi, M., Simon, M., Steiner, G., Wagner, A. C., Kürten, A., Hansel, A., and Curtius, J.: Characterization of the mass-dependent transmission efficiency of a CIMS, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 9, 1449-1460, 10.5194/amt-9-1449-2016, 2016.

Heinritzi, M., Dada, L., Simon, M., Stolzenburg, D., Wagner, A. C., Fischer, L., Ahonen, L. R., Amanatidis, S., Baalbaki, R., Baccarini, A., Bauer, P. S., Baumgartner, B., Bianchi, F., Brilke, S., Chen, D., Chiu, R., Dias, A., Dommen, J., Duplissy, J., Finkenzeller, H., Frege, C., Fuchs, C., Garmash, O., Gordon, H., Granzin, M., El Haddad, I., He, X., Helm, J., Hofbauer, V., Hoyle, C. R., Kangasluoma, J., Keber, T.,

490 Kim, C., Kürten, A., Lamkaddam, H., Laurila, T. M., Lampilahti, J., Lee, C. P., Lehtipalo, K., Leiminger, M., Mai, H., Makhmutov, V., Manninen, H. E., Marten, R., Mathot, S., Mauldin, R. L., Mentler, B., Molteni, U., Müller, T., Nie, W., Nieminen, T., Onnela, A., Partoll, E., Passananti, M., Petäjä, T., Pfeifer, J., Pospisilova, V., Quéléver, L. L. J., Rissanen, M. P., Rose, C., Schobesberger, S., Scholz, W., Scholze, K., Sipilä, M., Steiner, G., Stozhkov, Y., Tauber, C., Tham, Y. J., Vazquez-Pufleau, M., Virtanen, A., Vogel, A. L., Volkamer, R., Wagner, R., Wang, M., Weitz, L., Wimmer, D., Xiao, M., Yan, C., Ye, P., Zha, Q., Zhou, X., Amorim, A., Baltensperger, U., Hansel, A.,

495 Kulmala, M., Tomé, A., Winkler, P. M., Worsnop, D. R., Donahue, N. M., Kirkby, J., and Curtius, J.: Molecular understanding of the suppression of new-particle formation by isoprene, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 11809-11821, 10.5194/acp-20-11809-2020, 2020.

Huang, W., Saathoff, H., Pajunoja, A., Shen, X., Naumann, K. H., Wagner, R., Virtanen, A., Leisner, T., and Mohr, C.: α-Pinene secondary organic aerosol at low temperature: chemical composition and implications for particle viscosity, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 18, 2883-2898, 10.5194/acp-18-2883-2018, 2018.

Jokinen, T., Sipilä, M., Junninen, H., Ehn, M., Lönn, G., Hakala, J., Petäjä, T., Mauldin Iii, R. L., Kulmala, M., and Worsnop, D. R.: Atmospheric sulphuric acid and neutral cluster measurements using CI-APi-TOF, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 12, 4117-4125, 10.5194/acp-12-4117-2012, 2012.

505

500

Kanawade, V. P., Jobson, B. T., Guenther, A. B., Erupe, M. E., Pressley, S. N., Tripathi, S. N., and Lee, S. H.: Isoprene suppression of new particle formation in a mixed deciduous forest, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 11, 6013-6027, 10.5194/acp-11-6013-2011, 2011.

Kiendler-Scharr, A., Wildt, J., Maso, M. D., Hohaus, T., Kleist, E., Mentel, T. F., Tillmann, R., Uerlings, R., Schurr, U., and Wahner, A.: 510 New particle formation in forests inhibited by isoprene emissions, Nature, 461, 381-384, 2009.

Kirkby, J., Curtius, J., Almeida, J., Dunne, E., Duplissy, J., Ehrhart, S., Franchin, A., Gagné, S., Ickes, L., Kürten, A., Kupc, A., Metzger, A., Riccobono, F., Rondo, L., Schobesberger, S., Tsagkogeorgas, G., Wimmer, D., Amorim, A., Bianchi, F., Breitenlechner, M., David, A., Dommen, J., Downard, A., Ehn, M., Flagan, R. C., Haider, S., Hansel, A., Hauser, D., Jud, W., Junninen, H., Kreissl, F., Kvashin, A.,

515 Laaksonen, A., Lehtipalo, K., Lima, J., Lovejoy, E. R., Makhmutov, V., Mathot, S., Mikkilä, J., Minginette, P., Mogo, S., Nieminen, T., Onnela, A., Pereira, P., Petäjä, T., Schnitzhofer, R., Seinfeld, J. H., Sipilä, M., Stozhkov, Y., Stratmann, F., Tomé, A., Vanhanen, J., Viisanen, Y., Vrtala, A., Wagner, P. E., Walther, H., Weingartner, E., Wex, H., Winkler, P. M., Carslaw, K. S., Worsnop, D. R., Baltensperger, U., and Kulmala, M.: Role of sulphuric acid, ammonia and galactic cosmic rays in atmospheric aerosol nucleation, Nature, 476, 429-433, 10.1038/nature10343, 2011.

520

Kirkby, J., Duplissy, J., Sengupta, K., Frege, C., Gordon, H., Williamson, C., Heinritzi, M., Simon, M., Yan, C., Almeida, J., Tröstl, J., Nieminen, T., Ortega, I. K., Wagner, R., Adamov, A., Amorim, A., Bernhammer, A.-K., Bianchi, F., Breitenlechner, M., Brilke, S., Chen, X., Craven, J., Dias, A., Ehrhart, S., Flagan, R. C., Franchin, A., Fuchs, C., Guida, R., Hakala, J., Hoyle, C. R., Jokinen, T., Junninen, H., Kangasluoma, J., Kim, J., Krapf, M., Kürten, A., Laaksonen, A., Lehtipalo, K., Makhmutov, V., Mathot, S., Molteni, U., Onnela, A., Peräkylä, O., Piel, F., Petäjä, T., Praplan, A. P., Pringle, K., Rap, A., Richards, N. A. D., Riipinen, I., Rissanen, M. P., Rondo, L., Sarnela,

525 Peräkylä, O., Piel, F., Petäjä, T., Praplan, A. P., Pringle, K., Rap, A., Richards, N. A. D., Riipinen, I., Rissanen, M. P., Rondo, L., Sarnela, N., Schobesberger, S., Scott, C. E., Seinfeld, J. H., Sipilä, M., Steiner, G., Stozhkov, Y., Stratmann, F., Tomé, A., Virtanen, A., Vogel, A. L., Wagner, A. C., Wagner, P. E., Weingartner, E., Wimmer, D., Winkler, P. M., Ye, P., Zhang, X., Hansel, A., Dommen, J., Donahue, N. M., Worsnop, D. R., Baltensperger, U., Kulmala, M., Carslaw, K. S., and Curtius, J.: Ion-induced nucleation of pure biogenic particles, Nature, 533, 521-526, 10.1038/nature17953, 2016.

530

Kristensen, K., Jensen, L., Glasius, M., and Bilde, M.: The effect of sub-zero temperature on the formation and composition of secondary organic aerosol from ozonolysis of alpha-pinene, Environmental Science: Processes & Impacts, 19, 1220-1234, 2017.

Kürten, A., Rondo, L., Ehrhart, S., and Curtius, J.: Performance of a corona ion source for measurement of sulfuric acid by chemical ionization mass spectrometry, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 4, 437-443, 10.5194/amt-4-437-2011, 2011.

Kürten, A., Rondo, L., Ehrhart, S., and Curtius, J.: Calibration of a Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometer for the Measurement of Gaseous Sulfuric Acid, The Journal of Physical Chemistry A, 116, 6375-6386, 10.1021/jp212123n, 2012.

540 Kürten, A., Jokinen, T., Simon, M., Sipilä, M., Sarnela, N., Junninen, H., Adamov, A., Almeida, J., Amorim, A., Bianchi, F., Breitenlechner, M., Dommen, J., Donahue, N. M., Duplissy, J., Ehrhart, S., Flagan, R. C., Franchin, A., Hakala, J., Hansel, A., Heinritzi, M., Hutterli, M., Kangasluoma, J., Kirkby, J., Laaksonen, A., Lehtipalo, K., Leiminger, M., Makhmutov, V., Mathot, S., Onnela, A., Petäjä, T., Praplan, A. P., Riccobono, F., Rissanen, M. P., Rondo, L., Schobesberger, S., Seinfeld, J. H., Steiner, G., Tomé, A., Tröstl, J., Winkler, P. M., Williamson, C., Wimmer, D., Ye, P., Baltensperger, U., Carslaw, K. S., Kulmala, M., Worsnop, D. R., and Curtius, J.: Neutral molecular cluster formation of sulfuric acid–dimethylamine observed in real time under atmospheric conditions, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 111, 15019-15024, 10.1073/pnas.1404853111, 2014.

Lee, S.-H., Uin, J., Guenther, A. B., de Gouw, J. A., Yu, F., Nadykto, A. B., Herb, J., Ng, N. L., Koss, A., Brune, W. H., Baumann, K., Kanawade, V. P., Keutsch, F. N., Nenes, A., Olsen, K., Goldstein, A., and Ouyang, Q.: Isoprene suppression of new particle formation:
Potential mechanisms and implications, Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 121, 14,621-614,635, 10.1002/2016JD024844, 2016.

Lehtipalo, K., Yan, C., Dada, L., Bianchi, F., Xiao, M., Wagner, R., Stolzenburg, D., Ahonen, L. R., Amorim, A., Baccarini, A., Bauer, P. S., Baumgartner, B., Bergen, A., Bernhammer, A.-K., Breitenlechner, M., Brilke, S., Buchholz, A., Mazon, S. B., Chen, D., Chen, X., Dias,

- A., Dommen, J., Draper, D. C., Duplissy, J., Ehn, M., Finkenzeller, H., Fischer, L., Frege, C., Fuchs, C., Garmash, O., Gordon, H., Hakala, J., He, X., Heikkinen, L., Heinritzi, M., Helm, J. C., Hofbauer, V., Hoyle, C. R., Jokinen, T., Kangasluoma, J., Kerminen, V.-M., Kim, C., Kirkby, J., Kontkanen, J., Kürten, A., Lawler, M. J., Mai, H., Mathot, S., Mauldin, R. L., Molteni, U., Nichman, L., Nie, W., Nieminen, T., Ojdanic, A., Onnela, A., Passananti, M., Petäjä, T., Piel, F., Pospisilova, V., Quéléver, L. L. J., Rissanen, M. P., Rose, C., Sarnela, N., Schallhart, S., Schuchmann, S., Sengupta, K., Simon, M., Sipilä, M., Tauber, C., Tomé, A., Tröstl, J., Väisänen, O., Vogel, A. L., Volkamer, R., Wagner, A. C., Wang, M., Weitz, L., Wimmer, D., Ye, P., Ylisirniö, A., Zha, O., Carslaw, K. S., Curtius, J., Donahue, N. M., Flagan, R.
- K., Wagner, A. C., Wang, M., Weitz, L., Winnner, D., Ye, P., Yilsimio, A., Zha, Q., Carstaw, K. S., Curtus, J., Donanue, N. M., Flagan, K. C., Hansel, A., Riipinen, I., Virtanen, A., Winkler, P. M., Baltensperger, U., Kulmala, M., and Worsnop, D. R.: Multicomponent new particle formation from sulfuric acid, ammonia, and biogenic vapors, Science Advances, 4, eaau5363, 10.1126/sciadv.aau5363, 2018.

Lin, Y.-H., Zhang, Z., Docherty, K. S., Zhang, H., Budisulistiorini, S. H., Rubitschun, C. L., Shaw, S. L., Knipping, E. M., Edgerton, E. S.,
 Kleindienst, T. E., Gold, A., and Surratt, J. D.: Isoprene Epoxydiols as Precursors to Secondary Organic Aerosol Formation: Acid-Catalyzed
 Reactive Uptake Studies with Authentic Compounds, Environmental Science & Technology, 46, 250-258, 10.1021/es202554c, 2012.

Lopez-Hilfiker, F. D., Mohr, C., Ehn, M., Rubach, F., Kleist, E., Wildt, J., Mentel, T. F., Lutz, A., Hallquist, M., Worsnop, D., and Thornton, J. A.: A novel method for online analysis of gas and particle composition: description and evaluation of a Filter Inlet for Gases and AEROsols
 (FIGAERO), Atmos. Meas. Tech., 7, 983-1001, 10.5194/amt-7-983-2014, 2014.

McFiggans, G., Mentel, T. F., Wildt, J., Pullinen, I., Kang, S., Kleist, E., Schmitt, S., Springer, M., Tillmann, R., Wu, C., Zhao, D., Hallquist, M., Faxon, C., Le Breton, M., Hallquist, Å. M., Simpson, D., Bergström, R., Jenkin, M. E., Ehn, M., Thornton, J. A., Alfarra, M. R., Bannan, T. J., Percival, C. J., Priestley, M., Topping, D., and Kiendler-Scharr, A.: Secondary organic aerosol reduced by mixture of atmospheric vapours, Nature, 565, 587-593, 10.1038/s41586-018-0871-y, 2019.

575

Merikanto, J., Spracklen, D. V., Mann, G. W., Pickering, S. J., and Carslaw, K. S.: Impact of nucleation on global CCN, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 8601-8616, 10.5194/acp-9-8601-2009, 2009.

580 Paulot, F., Crounse, J. D., Kjaergaard, H. G., Kürten, A., Clair, J. M. S., Seinfeld, J. H., and Wennberg, P. O.: Unexpected epoxide formation in the gas-phase photooxidation of isoprene, Science, 325, 730-733, 2009.

Reid, J. P., Bertram, A. K., Topping, D. O., Laskin, A., Martin, S. T., Petters, M. D., Pope, F. D., and Rovelli, G.: The viscosity of atmospherically relevant organic particles, Nature Communications, 9, 956, 10.1038/s41467-018-03027-z, 2018.

Riva, M., Budisulistiorini, S. H., Zhang, Z., Gold, A., and Surratt, J. D.: Chemical characterization of secondary organic aerosol constituents from isoprene ozonolysis in the presence of acidic aerosol, Atmospheric Environment, 130, 5-13, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.06.027, 2016.

- 590 Saathoff, H., Naumann, K. H., Möhler, O., Jonsson, Å. M., Hallquist, M., Kiendler-Scharr, A., Mentel, T. F., Tillmann, R., and Schurath, U.: Temperature dependence of yields of secondary organic aerosols from the ozonolysis of <i>α</i>-pinene and limonene, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 1551-1577, 10.5194/acp-9-1551-2009, 2009.
- Schervish, M., and Donahue, N. M.: Peroxy radical chemistry and the volatility basis set, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 1183-1199, 10.5194/acp-20-1183-2020, 2020.

Simon, M., Heinritzi, M., Herzog, S., Leiminger, M., Bianchi, F., Praplan, A., Dommen, J., Curtius, J., and Kürten, A.: Detection of dimethylamine in the low pptv range using nitrate chemical ionization atmospheric pressure interface time-of-flight (CI-APi-TOF) mass spectrometry, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 9, 2135-2145, 10.5194/amt-9-2135-2016, 2016.

600

Simon, M., Dada, L., Heinritzi, M., Scholz, W., Stolzenburg, D., Fischer, L., Wagner, A. C., Kürten, A., Rörup, B., He, X. C., Almeida, J., Baalbaki, R., Baccarini, A., Bauer, P. S., Beck, L., Bergen, A., Bianchi, F., Bräkling, S., Brilke, S., Caudillo, L., Chen, D., Chu, B., Dias, A., Draper, D. C., Duplissy, J., El-Haddad, I., Finkenzeller, H., Frege, C., Gonzalez-Carracedo, L., Gordon, H., Granzin, M., Hakala, J., Hofbauer, V., Hoyle, C. R., Kim, C., Kong, W., Lamkaddam, H., Lee, C. P., Lehtipalo, K., Leiminger, M., Mai, H., Manninen, H. E., Marie, G., Marten, R., Mentler, B., Molteni, U., Nichman, L., Nie, W., Ojdanic, A., Onnela, A., Partoll, E., Petäjä, T., Pfeifer, J., Philippov, M.,

Water, K., Mchuel, B., Mohen, C., Mehnan, E., Me, W., Ojuane, A., Olinela, A., Fatch, E., Feda, F., Feler, J., Finippov, M., Quéléver, L. L. J., Ranjithkumar, A., Rissanen, M. P., Schallhart, S., Schobesberger, S., Schuchmann, S., Shen, J., Sipilä, M., Steiner, G., Stozhkov, Y., Tauber, C., Tham, Y. J., Tomé, A. R., Vazquez-Pufleau, M., Vogel, A. L., Wagner, R., Wang, M., Wang, D. S., Wang, Y., Weber, S. K., Wu, Y., Xiao, M., Yan, C., Ye, P., Ye, Q., Zauner-Wieczorek, M., Zhou, X., Baltensperger, U., Dommen, J., Flagan, R. C., Hansel, A., Kulmala, M., Volkamer, R., Winkler, P. M., Worsnop, D. R., Donahue, N. M., Kirkby, J., and Curtius, J.: Molecular endertaine form a minere between 50 and 125 8thiorright Atmas Chem. Phys. 20 0182 0207 10 5104/care

Stolzenburg, D., Fischer, L., Vogel, A. L., Heinritzi, M., Schervish, M., Simon, M., Wagner, A. C., Dada, L., Ahonen, L. R., Amorim, A., Baccarini, A., Bauer, P. S., Baumgartner, B., Bergen, A., Bianchi, F., Breitenlechner, M., Brilke, S., Buenrostro Mazon, S., Chen, D., Dias, A., Draper, D. C., Duplissy, J., El Haddad, I., Finkenzeller, H., Frege, C., Fuchs, C., Garmash, O., Gordon, H., He, X., Helm, J., Hofbauer, V., Hoyle, C. R., Kim, C., Kirkby, J., Kontkanen, J., Kürten, A., Lampilahti, J., Lawler, M., Lehtipalo, K., Leiminger, M., Mai, H., Mathot,

- V., Hoyle, C. R., Kim, C., Kirkby, J., Kontkanen, J., Kürten, A., Lampilahti, J., Lawler, M., Lehtipalo, K., Leiminger, M., Mai, H., Mathot, S., Mentler, B., Molteni, U., Nie, W., Nieminen, T., Nowak, J. B., Ojdanic, A., Onnela, A., Passananti, M., Petäjä, T., Quéléver, L. L. J., Rissanen, M. P., Sarnela, N., Schallhart, S., Tauber, C., Tomé, A., Wagner, R., Wang, M., Weitz, L., Wimmer, D., Xiao, M., Yan, C., Ye, P., Zha, Q., Baltensperger, U., Curtius, J., Dommen, J., Flagan, R. C., Kulmala, M., Smith, J. N., Worsnop, D. R., Hansel, A., Donahue, N. M., and Winkler, P. M.: Rapid growth of organic aerosol nanoparticles over a wide tropospheric temperature range, Proceedings of the
- 625 National Academy of Sciences, 115, 9122-9127, 10.1073/pnas.1807604115, 2018.

Surratt, J. D., Murphy, S. M., Kroll, J. H., Ng, N. L., Hildebrandt, L., Sorooshian, A., Szmigielski, R., Vermeylen, R., Maenhaut, W., Claeys, M., Flagan, R. C., and Seinfeld, J. H.: Chemical Composition of Secondary Organic Aerosol Formed from the Photooxidation of Isoprene, The Journal of Physical Chemistry A, 110, 9665-9690, 10.1021/jp061734m, 2006.

630

Surratt, J. D., Lewandowski, M., Offenberg, J. H., Jaoui, M., Kleindienst, T. E., Edney, E. O., and Seinfeld, J. H.: Effect of Acidity on Secondary Organic Aerosol Formation from Isoprene, Environmental Science & Technology, 41, 5363-5369, 10.1021/es0704176, 2007.

⁶¹⁰ understanding of new-particle formation from α-pinene between -50 and +25 °C, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 9183-9207, 10.5194/acp-20-9183-2020, 2020.

^{Sindelarova, K., Granier, C., Bouarar, I., Guenther, A., Tilmes, S., Stavrakou, T., Müller, J. F., Kuhn, U., Stefani, P., and Knorr, W.: Global data set of biogenic VOC emissions calculated by the MEGAN model over the last 30 years, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 14, 9317-9341, 10.5194/acp-14-9317-2014, 2014.}

Surratt, J. D., Chan, A. W., Eddingsaas, N. C., Chan, M., Loza, C. L., Kwan, A. J., Hersey, S. P., Flagan, R. C., Wennberg, P. O., and
 Seinfeld, J. H.: Reactive intermediates revealed in secondary organic aerosol formation from isoprene, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 107, 6640-6645, 2010.

Tröstl, J., Chuang, W. K., Gordon, H., Heinritzi, M., Yan, C., Molteni, U., Ahlm, L., Frege, C., Bianchi, F., Wagner, R., Simon, M., Lehtipalo, K., Williamson, C., Craven, J. S., Duplissy, J., Adamov, A., Almeida, J., Bernhammer, A.-K., Breitenlechner, M., Brilke, S., Dias, A.,

640 Ehrhart, S., Flagan, R. C., Franchin, A., Fuchs, C., Guida, R., Gysel, M., Hansel, A., Hoyle, C. R., Jokinen, T., Junninen, H., Kangasluoma, J., Keskinen, H., Kim, J., Krapf, M., Kürten, A., Laaksonen, A., Lawler, M., Leiminger, M., Mathot, S., Möhler, O., Nieminen, T., Onnela, A., Petäjä, T., Piel, F. M., Miettinen, P., Rissanen, M. P., Rondo, L., Sarnela, N., Schobesberger, S., Sengupta, K., Sipilä, M., Smith, J. N., Steiner, G., Tomè, A., Virtanen, A., Wagner, A. C., Weingartner, E., Wimmer, D., Winkler, P. M., Ye, P., Carslaw, K. S., Curtius, J., Dommen, J., Kirkby, J., Kulmala, M., Riipinen, I., Worsnop, D. R., Donahue, N. M., and Baltensperger, U.: The role of low-volatility organic

645 compounds in initial particle growth in the atmosphere, Nature, 533, 527, 10.1038/nature18271, 2016.

Vanhanen, J., Mikkilä, J., Lehtipalo, K., Sipilä, M., Manninen, H. E., Siivola, E., Petäjä, T., and Kulmala, M.: Particle Size Magnifier for Nano-CN Detection, Aerosol Science and Technology, 45, 533-542, 10.1080/02786826.2010.547889, 2011.

650 Voigtländer, J., Duplissy, J., Rondo, L., Kürten, A., and Stratmann, F.: Numerical simulations of mixing conditions and aerosol dynamics in the CERN CLOUD chamber, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 12, 2205-2214, 10.5194/acp-12-2205-2012, 2012.

Wagner, A. C., Bergen, A., Brilke, S., Fuchs, C., Ernst, M., Hoker, J., Heinritzi, M., Simon, M., Bühner, B., and Curtius, J.: Size-resolved online chemical analysis of nanoaerosol particles: a thermal desorption differential mobility analyzer coupled to a chemical ionization timeof-flight mass spectrometer, Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 11, 5489-5506, 2018.

Ye, Q., Wang, M., Hofbauer, V., Stolzenburg, D., Chen, D., Schervish, M., Vogel, A. L., Mauldin, R. L., Baalbaki, R., Brilke, S., Dada, L., Dias, A., Duplissy, J., El Haddad, I., Finkenzeller, H., Fischer, L., He, X., Kim, C., Kürten, A., Lamkaddam, H., Lee, C. P., Lehtipalo, K., Leiminger, M., Manninen, H. E., Marten, R., Mentler, B., Partoll, E., Petäjä, T., Rissanen, M. P., Schobesberger, S., Schuchmann, S., Simon, M., Tham, Y. J., Vazquez-Pufleau, M., Wagner, A. C., Wang, Y., Wu, Y., Xiao, M., Baltensperger, U., Curtius, J., Flagan, R., Kirkby, j., Kulmala, M., Volkamer, R., Winkler, P. M., Worsnop, D. R., and Donahue, N. M.: Molecular Composition and Volatility of Nucleated

Particles from α-Pinene Oxidation between -50 °C and +25 °C, Environmental Science & Technology, 10.1021/acs.est.9b03265, 2019.

Zhang, G., Fu, H., and Chen, J.: Effect of relative humidity and the presence of aerosol particles on the α -pinene ozonolysis, Journal of Environmental Sciences, 71, 99-107, 10.1016/j.jes.2017.10.011, 2018.

670



- 675 Figure 1. Experimental overview for pure biogenic new particle formation. First panel: particle size distribution for four different experiments: *α*-pinene + isoprene at -30 °C and 20 % RH (*α*IP-30,20); *α*-pinene at -30 °C and 20 % RH (*α*-30,20); *α*-pinene at -50 °C and 20 % RH (*α*-50,20) and *α*-pinene at -50 °C and 60 % RH (*α*-50,60). The color scale represents the log 10 of the normalized particle concentration in cm⁻³. Second panel: Particle number concentration in cm⁻³ measured by the PSM with a cut-off diameter of 1.7 nm and CPC 2.5 nm. Third panel: Mixing ratio in ppbv for the biogenic precursor gases, isoprene and *α*-pinene. Fourth panel:
- 680 Evolution of total HOM concentration in molec. cm⁻³, measured in the gas phase by the Nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer. HOM total is defined as the sum of C₅, C₁₀, C₁₅ and C₂₀ carbon classes which are shown as well. Ozone level is not shown, though remains stable over the whole period ~ 100 ppbv. The shaded areas refer to the time where the particles were collected using the TD-DMA.

Table 1. Summary of the main parameters for four pure biogenic new particle formation experiments.

Experiment	Isoprene [ppb]	α- pinene [ppb]	Isoprene-to- monoterpene carbon ratio (R)	Ozone [ppb]	T [°C]	RH [%]	HOM total* [molec. cm ⁻³]	J _{1.7} * [cm ⁻³ s ⁻¹]	Growth rate 3.2-8 nm [nm h ⁻¹]	Growth rate 5-15 nm [nm h ⁻¹]	Mass < 15 nm /Mass > 15 nm ^{**} [%]
αIP-30,20	13.71	0.95	14.4	98.58	-30	20	1.50e8	7.29	18.0	22.8	0.29 / 99.7
	31.38	5.12	6.1	101.56	-30	20	3.04e8	10.10	NA	39.0	
α-30,20	~ 0	3.35	NA	102.10	-30	20	2.20e8	23.76	76.9	77.1	0.11 / 99.9
α-50,20	~ 0	3.04	NA	100.55	-50	20	6.72e7	51.24	41.1	42.0	0.26 / 99.7
α-50,60	~ 0	7.72	NA	110.20	-50	60	8.00e7	79.17	63.4	78.4	0.09 / 99.9

5 * Run-to-run experimental uncertainties of HOMs is ± 20 % and for J_{1.7} is ± 30 %. NA, Not Applicable. **Mass fraction of particles collected on the filament during the TD-DMA collection time, calculation based on SMPS mass distributions.



700 Figure 2. Carbon atom distribution and oxygen atom content in gas and particle phase molecules for α-pinene oxidation products at -30 °C and 20 % RH (α-30,20). Both phases are measured with a Nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer, while the TD-DMA is coupled to it for particle phase measurements. (a) carbon atom distribution C₂₋₁₁ and (b) carbon atom distribution C₁₂₋₂₀. The level of α-pinene was between 1 and 8 ppbv and Ozone level was stable at ~ 100 ppbv. The intensities are normalized by the total signal in each system and phase. Each color represents a specific number of oxygen atoms in the range of 3 to 16.



Figure 3. Mass defect plots of gas and particle phase and the intensity difference between each phase. Both phases are measured with a Nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer, while the TD-DMA is coupled to it for particle phase measurements. (a) gas and (d) particle for α-pinene oxidation products at -30 °C and 20 % RH (α-30,20). (b) gas and (e) particle for α-pinene + isoprene oxidation products at -30 °C and 20 % RH (α-30,20). (b) gas and (e) particle for α-pinene + isoprene oxidation products at -30 °C and 20 % RH (α-30,20). The level of α-pinene was between 1 and 8 ppbv in both experiments, while isoprene was present only in experiment αIP-30,20 reaching up to 30 ppbv. Ozone levels were ~ 100 ppbv in both experiments. The symbol sizes in (a), (b), (d) and (e) are the intensities normalized by the total signal in each system. The intensity difference in gas (c) and in particle (f) is indicated as ((αIP-30,20) - (α-30,20))/α-30,20. The color scale represents the difference in percent.



Figure 4. Mass defect plots of gas and particle phase and the intensity difference between each phase. Both phases are measured with a Nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer, while the TD-DMA is coupled to it for particle phase measurements. (a) gas and (d)

720 particle for α -pinene oxidation products at -50 °C and 20 % RH (α -50,20). (b) gas and (e) particle for α -pinene oxidation products at -50 °C and 60 % RH (α -50,60). The level of α -pinene was between 1 and 8 ppbv and Ozone levels were ~ 100 ppbv in both experiments. The symbol sizes in (a), (b), (d) and (e) are the intensities normalized by the total signal in each system. The intensity difference in gas (c) and in particle (f) is indicated as ((α -50,60) - (α -50,20))/ α -50,20. The color scale represents the difference in percent.



Figure 5. TD-DMA Volatility distribution of the measured oxidation products in the particle phase for four different experiments: (a) α-pinene at -30 °C and 20 % RH (α-30,20); (b) α-pinene + isoprene at -30 °C and 20 % RH (αIP-30,20); (c) α-pinene at -50 °C 730 and 20 % RH (a-50,20) and (d) a-pinene at -50 °C and 60 % RH (a-50,60). Every individual volatility bin includes the sum of the intensity for the oxidation products normalized by the total signal in each system. Every individual volatility bin is defined at 300 K, shifted, and widened according to their corresponding temperature. The color bands in the background indicate the volatility regimes as in Donahue et al. (2012) and in Schervish and Donahue (2020). The normalized intensity is dimensionless. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the particle phase signal is given in normalized counts per second integrated over the evaporation time [ncps. s].

Emoniment	Т	RH	ULVOC	ELVOC	LVOC	SVOC	IVOC
Experiment	[°C]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
αIP-30,20	-30	20	8.6	28.3	59.1	3.8	0.2
α-30,20	-30	20	5.9	44.1	48.1	1.9	0
α-50,20	-50	20	16.5	36.4	46.1	1.0	0
α-50,60	-50	60	13.8	50.6	34.8	0.8	0

Table 2. Bin volatility fractions for the different experiments.



Figure 6. Pure biogenic nucleation rates of pure α-pinene at 1.7 nm diameter against total HOM concentration at different temperatures. HOM total is defined as the sum of C₅, C₁₀, C₁₅ and C₂₀ carbon classes. Triangles represent Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCR) conditions and circles represent Neutral conditions. Data points at -50 °C, -25 °C, -10 °C, +5 °C and +25 °C are from Simon

750 et al. (2020). The points with orange marker on the background are the contribution of this study (experiments α -30,20, α -50,20 and α -50,60). Solid and dashed lines represent power-law fits to GCR and Neutral conditions. Bars indicate 1 σ run-to-run experimental uncertainty. The overall systematic scale uncertainty of HOM of +78 % and -68 % is not shown.



Figure 7. Mass defect plots of gas phase for two different systems and the normalized difference between them. Gas phase is measured with a Nitrate CI-APi-TOF mass spectrometer, (a) α -pinene oxidation products at -10 °C and 90 % RH at low-level of precursor gases, (b) α -pinene oxidation products at -10 °C and 80 % RH at high-level of precursor gases. α -pinene was 0.2 - 0.8 ppbv and Ozone ~ 40 - 50 ppbv in (a), and α -pinene was 2 - 3 ppbv and Ozone ~ 100 ppbv in (b). The symbol sizes and colors in (a) and (b) represent the intensities normalized by the total signal in each system. (c) The difference between the normalized signals shown in (a) and (b) is represented by the color scale.



- 770 Figure 8. Pure biogenic nucleation rates at 1.7 nm diameter against total HOM concentration at different temperatures for α-pinene and α-pinene + isoprene systems. HOM total is defined as the sum of C₅, C₁₀, C₁₅ and C₂₀ carbon classes. Triangles represent Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCR) conditions. Data points at +5 °C and +25 °C are from Kirkby et al. (2016) and Heinritzi et al., (2020). Data points at -25 °C are from Simon et al., (2020). The value of isoprene-to-monoterpene carbon ratio (*R*) varies from 1.5 to 6.5 for Heinritzi et al., (2020), and *R* equals to 14.4 and 6.1 for this study. The points with orange marker on the background indicate the carbon ratio and the Solid linear memory large factor CCP cardinary site and the provide the solid linear state of the solid linear state.
- 775 contribution of this work. Solid lines represent power-law fits to GCR conditions of the systems with α-pinene only and dashed lines are the power-law fits of the systems with isoprene added. Bars indicate 1 σ run-to-run experimental uncertainty. The overall systematic scale uncertainty of HOM of +78 % and -68 % is not shown.