Atmospheric nanoparticles hygroscopic growth measurement by combined surface plasmon resonance microscope and hygroscopic-tandem differential mobility analyzer

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Abstract. The hygroscopic growth of atmospheric aerosols plays an important role in regional radiation, cloud formation and hence climate. Aerosol hygroscopic growth is often characterized by hygroscopic tandem differential mobility analyzers (HTDMA), and Xie et al. (2020) recently demonstrated that hygroscopic growth measurements of single-particle are possible using a surface plasmon resonance microscope-azimuthal rotation illumination (SPRM-ARI). The hygroscopic properties of ambient aerosols are not uniform and often exhibit large RH and size variabilities, due to different chemical compositions and mixing states. To better understand the contribution of different aerosol components and establish a link between the apparent hygroscopic properties of single particles and bulk aerosols, we conduct combined hygroscopic growth measurements using a SPRM-ARI and an HTDMA as a case study to prove the concept (Experimental information: 100 ~ 200 nm, during noontime on September 28th, 2021 and March 22th, 2022 in Hefei, China). According to the distinct hygroscopic growth behavior from single-particle probing using SPRM-ARI, the individual particles can be classified into three categories defined as non-hygroscopic (NH), less-hygroscopic (LH), and more-hygroscopic (MH). The mean growth factor (GF) of the three categories can be utilized to reproduce the GF distribution obtained from the HTDMA measurement. The chemical compositions of individual particles of the three categories are identified to be organic carbon (OC), soot (mainly elemental carbon), fly ash and secondary aerosols (mainly OC and sulfate), using a scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with an energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS). The coupled SPRM-HTDMA measurement suggests a size-dependent variation of aerosol chemical

components, i.e., an increase of OC fraction with increasing particle sizes, which agrees reasonably well with the chemical compositions from collected aerosol samples. This likely links the hygroscopic properties of individual particles to their bulk hygroscopic growth and chemical composition.

1 Introduction

The hygroscopic growth of aerosol particles plays an important role in global climate directly by scattering or absorbing incoming solar radiation and indirectly by acting as cloud condensation nuclei and/or ice nuclei (Abbatt et al., 2005; Sloane and Wolff, 1985; Penner et al., 1993). The atmospheric aerosol hygroscopic properties are directly related to their chemical composition and mixing state which shows pronounced size dependence and temporal variability (Pilinis et al, 1995; Tan et al., 2017). Atmospheric particles are intrinsically internal or external mixtures with inorganic and organic species and their chemical mixing state is of vital importance to understand their complex physicochemical properties (Krieger, 2012; Agarwal et al., 2010). As a result, the aerosol hygroscopic growth factor (GF), which is defined as the ratio of the particle size at a specified relative humidity (RH) to its dry size, is not necessarily uniform but spreads among particles of the same size (Su et al., 2010).

Understanding the complexity of the hygroscopic response on aerosol physicochemical states (e.g., size, composition, phase, and morphology) motivates the necessity to examine the particle hygroscopicity individually (Li et al., 2017; Mikhailov et al., 2015). The hygroscopic properties of individual particles can be examined using various optical imaging techniques, in the form of particles deposit on substrates and levitated particles (Hiranuma et al., 2008; Lv et al., 2018; Peng et al., 2001; Tang et al., 2019). For example, the substrate-deposition imaging by traditional 2D imaging methods (e.g., Raman spectroscopy; environmental scanning electron microscopy, ESEM; surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy) is vertical view mode and will be affected by the imaging angle and orientation (Ebert et al., 2002; Gupta et al., 2015; Craig et al., 2015; Gen et al., 2017). The particle imaging by the current 3D method (i.e., atomic force microscopy) requires scanning the imaging particle for a long time, resulting in a long measurement time and increased chances of particle puncture by the scanning probe (Harmon et al., 2010; Morris et al., 2015; Morris et al., 2016). On the other hand, the levitation imaging methods (i.e., electric balance, optical tweezers) are limited for particles with sizes larger than 500 nm, which represent only a very small fraction of particles in the atmosphere (Krieger, et al., 2012).

To extend the application of single-particle techniques to nano-sized particles, a high-surface-sensitivity imaging technique has been proposed using a surface plasmon resonance microscopy with azimuthal rotation illumination (SPRM-ARI, Kuai et al., 2019). With increased SPRM resolution, it can distinguish the size change of particles smaller than the diffraction limit of the illumination light, allowing for detection of 50 nm PSL particles (Kuai et al., 2019). The SPRM can continuously perform the imaging measurements of single binding events (Wang et al., 2010; Syal et al., 2016) and the light intensity is directly related to the volume of the object (without the photo-bleaching and fluorophore scintillation) (Young et al., 2018; Halpern et al, 2014; Wang et al., 2012). Besides, the influence of the RH on SPRM is very minor, i.e., the imaging is not affected by the

water vapor on the imaging particle surface (Fang et al., 2016). Therefore, this SPRM-ARI imaging method has already been applied to the hygroscopic growth measurement of 90 nm lab-generated particles (Kuai et al., 2020; Xie et al., 2020).

In this work, the SPRM-ARI imaging method was used in combination with an HTDMA system to characterize the hygroscopic growth of atmospheric nanoparticles with sizes of 100, 150, and 200 nm. By combining the results from the HTDMA and the SPRM-ARI, we classify the individual particles into three modes depending on their distinct hygroscopic growth behaviors and subsequently reconstruct the HTDMA measured GF distribution. The chemical compositions of individual particles were quantified using a scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with an energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS) and a chemical closure study is conducted for individual and bulk aerosol particles.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Atmospheric nanoparticle collection and chemical analysis

The collection of atmospheric nanoparticles was conducted at the Hefei Institute of Physical Science (Fig. S1), Chinese Academy of Sciences, in Hefei, China (31° 54′ 31″ N, 117° 9′ 36″ E) at the noon of September 28th, 2021 and March 22th, 2022. As shown in Fig. S1, the site is located in the northwest of the city, where both high-temperature heat sources (thermal power plants) and residential areas are present. The collected nanoparticles can be considered as representative nanoparticles of inland cities in China.

As shown in Fig. 1a, the sampled aerosols were first introduced to a diffusion dryer (TSI 3062) and particles with electrical mobility sizes of 100, 150, and 200 nm were selected using a DMA (TSI 3081). The atmospheric nanoparticles size distribution during the sampling period of the above two days was shown in Fig. S2.

For atmospheric nanoparticle on September 28th, 2021, classified particles were collected on the substrate surface in the sample cell. Two types of substrates of the same size were used: one is with the 45-nm-thickness gold coating, which is used for the SPRM-ARI hygroscopic growth measurement, and the other one is the commercial silicon wafer used for the SEM measurement. The gold-coated surface (with thickness deviation of ±5% within a 4 in^2 area) was prepared by an e-beam evaporator (K.J. Lesker, Lab 18) on a standard microscope cover glass (thickness: 0.17 mm) at a vacuum pressure of $<10^{-3}$ mTorr. The size and element distributions of atmospheric nanoparticles were measured by the SEM (SU8220, Hitachi, Japan) with an EDS (Aztec, Oxford, UK).

For atmospheric nanoparticle on March 22th, 2022, besides the gold coating substrate, the nanoparticles classified by DMA were also collected using a quartz filter (Tisch Environmental TE-20-301QZ). The sampling flow was 1.5L/min, and the collected nanoparticles were used for organic carbon (OC), elemental carbon (EC), and SO_4^{2-} content measurement. The content of OC and EC were measured by the traditional thermal-optical analysis (Chow et al., 2004). In the environment of pure gas He and mixed gas He/O_2, the quartz filter membrane was heated following a pre-set temperature gradient, and the CO_2 produced by catalytic oxidation was quantitatively analyzed by laser detector (Ding et al., 2014). For the SO_4^{2-} measurement, the quartz filter membranes with atmospheric nanoparticles were extracted with organic-free Milli-Q water

(Direct-Q3, Millipore) using an ultrasonic bath for 20 min, and the content of SO_4^{2-} in the extract was measured by ion chromatography (ICS-3000, Dionex). The concentration of OC, EC, and SO_4^{2-} reported here were corrected by the blank membrane, and the concentration was converted into $\mu g/m^3$.

2.2 SPRM-ARI hygroscopicity measurement system

As shown in Fig. 1a, a dynamic RH controlling element which consists of a Nafion dryer, a Nafion humidifier (Perma Pure, USA), and a proportional-integral-differential (PID) controller, was employed to control the RH in the sample cell (Dai et al., 2022). By conditioning particle-free air through the Nafion dryer and humidifier, dry air (i.e., ~ 5% RH) and humid air (i.e., ~ 95%) are generated and mixed through a three-way solenoid valve. The mixing ratio of dry air to humid air is adjusted to equilibrate the mixed flow at the setpoint RH. The mixed flow is then directed into the sample cell to humidify the DMA-classified atmospheric nanoparticles deposited on the Au-coated surface. The particle deposition and humidification processes were consequently performed via operating a three-way switching valve to reduce the interference of impurities during the growth measurement.

The SPRM-ARI system uses an illumination source of a 635 nm, 54 mW parallel laser. Two orthogonal polarizers are used to eliminate reflected laser signals, allowing the surface plasmon (SP) signals to be collected as far as possible via a charge-coupled device camera (Andor, Neo, UK). Using an objective (100×, numerical aperture (NA) of 1.49; Nikon, Japan) and a pair of scanning galvanometers, the laser beams could be focused on any position in the back focal plane (BFP). In this configuration (as shown in Fig. 1b), the laser beam can rotate around the Au film at a specific angle (θ), which is called as the azimuthal rotational illumination. Figure S3 shows the reflection BFP image of the 45 nm Au film. The presence of the symmetrical dark arc on the image verified the existence of the p-polarized SPs. The SP signals of atmospheric nanoparticles on the Au film were recorded as the cell RH was increased. Under the ARI mode, split circular spots are formed if the particle size is less than the diffraction limit. By combining with the information of the DMA classification and SEM measurement, the initial sizes of selected atmospheric nanoparticles can be determined (Xie et al., 2020). The statistics of the gray intensity (GI) on the SP images is applied for the SP image processing (Huang et al., 2007). As the GI is directly related to the volume of imaging particles, the GF of the examined particle can be obtained by taking the cubic root of the GI (Kuai et al., 2020).

According to the κ-Köhler theory (Petters et al., 2007; Fan et al., 2020), the hygroscopicity parameter can be calculated using the GF measured by the SPRM-ARI system.

$$\kappa = (\frac{\exp\left(\frac{A}{D_d Gf}\right)}{RH} - 1)(Gf^3 - 1)$$

(1)

$$A = \frac{4\sigma_{s/a} M_w}{RT\rho_w}$$

(2)

where Gf is the growth factor measured using the SPRM-ARI system, D_d is the dry diameter of the atmospheric particles, RH is the relative humidity in the sample cell (e.g., 84%) and $\sigma_{s/a}$ is the surface tension of the solution/air interface (i.e., 0.0728

Nm^{-2}). M_w is the molecular weight of water, R is the universal gas constant, T is the absolute temperature (298 K) and ρ_w is
130 the water density. The deliquescence droplet was selected as the default well-mixed solution.

2.3 HTDMA

   A co-located HTDMA was used to measure the hygroscopic growth of atmospheric nanoparticles in a narrow electrical
mobility size distribution as those measured using SPRM-ARI. Figure S4 shows the HTDMA setup which consists of a long
DMA (TSI 3081), a humidification chamber, and a scanning mobility particle sizer (TSI DMA 3081 and WCPC 3788) system.
135 The sample aerosol is first dried, brought to a steady-state charge distribution in a soft Xray neutralizer, and introduced to the
first DMA. The size-classified particles with electrical mobility sizes of 100 nm, 150 nm and 200 nm are subsequently
introduced into a humidifier that conditions the sample flow at the RH setpoint (i.e., 84% in this study), and the size distribution
of humidified particles is subsequently measured by scanning the voltage of the second DMA.

3 Results and discussion

140 **3.1 Combined SPRM-HTDMA measurements of 100 nm ambient aerosols**

   Figure 2 shows the measurement of the hygroscopic growth of 100 nm atmospheric particles by SPRM-ARI. The SPRM
grayscale images are collected at five conditioning RH levels (i.e., 30%, 60%, 80%, and 90%). By obtaining the GI of the
SPRM images under various RH conditions, the cubic root of the GI ratio can represent the GF for the particle hygroscopic
growth. It is found that, during the hygroscopic growth process of 100 nm atmospheric nanoparticles, the SPRM-ARI results
145 were split circular spots, similar to those obtained for the previous SPRM-ARI obtained for the hygroscopic growth of
nanoparticles with a pure composition (Xie et al., 2020; Kuai et al., 2020). The above observation also indicates that the
atmospheric nanoparticles involved in this work were less than the diffraction limit. The size of the measured particles was
determined to be 100 nm by SEM.
   As the RH increased, the SPRM-ARI results can be classified into three types according to the variation of GI values. In the
150 first type, the GI did not obviously change, and the speckled spots on the SPRM images basically remained their shapes at low
RH, indicating that the GF of this 100 nm atmospheric particle did not change as the RH increased. Therefore, it can be
concluded that the particles are non-hygroscopic (NH). In the second type, the GI of split circular spots gradually changed, i.e.,
the GI value slowly increased while the circular spots remained segmented, indicating the size of the atmospheric particle after
hygroscopic growth remained less than the diffraction limit. Compared with the image captured for particles of the first type,
155 the brightness of the spots increased, indicative of a slightly stronger hygroscopic growth of the particles under elevated RH
levels. The GF of this type particles increased to 1.35 when the RH reached 90% (Fig. 2b). Therefore, such kind of particles
was classified as less-hygroscopic (LH). The last type includes particles which experienced the most significant change in the
shape of split circular spots during the hygroscopic growth process. The intensity of the spots was the brightest and the spots
started to merge, demonstrating a much stronger hygroscopic growth. They are hence classified as more-hygroscopic (MH).

The derived GF was 1.58 at the RH level of 90% and note that no obvious phase transition was observed during the hygroscopic growth process with RH increasing from 30% to 90%.

Meanwhile, the bulk hygroscopic growth of 100 nm particles at the RH level of 84% was measured by the HTDMA and the humidified particle size distribution is shown in Fig. 3. Assuming that the overall GF distribution is the product of the GF values and the number fraction of three types as mentioned above, the HTDMA measured size distribution can be fitted through a linear combination of three modes (i.e., the NH, LH, and MH), with the derived GFs from SPRM measurement used as the mean diameter growth factors. By adjusting the geometric standard deviation of each mode, the reconstructed size distribution shows a good agreement with the HTDMA measurement. The number fraction of each mode can be derived as the ratio of each reconstructed mode area to the total area of the GF distribution. It was found that 100 nm atmospheric particles primarily consisted of LH and MH particles, with the corresponding factional weight of 45.9% and 47.1%, respectively.

Figure 4 shows the SEM images of typical 100 nm particles, and their EDS mapping results from the experiment on September 28th, 2021. According to the morphology and EDS mapping, the atmospheric particles can be classified into soot (mainly EC) (Fig. 4a), OC (Fig. 4b), fly ash (Fig. 4c) and secondary aerosol (mainly OC and SO_4^{2-}) (Fig. 4d) (Kirpes et al., 2018). Specifically, the EDS of the 100 nm particles shows a strong C element signal while the O element distribution pattern does not match the shape of the particle, (Fig. 4a), indicating that they are mainly composed of unoxidized soot from incomplete combustion of fossil fuels (Jacobson et al., 2000). For OC particles shown in Fig. 4b, there is an obvious O element signal present in addition to the C element signal. We suspect that the OC particles have many different sources in the atmosphere, including direct emission from biogenic sources and secondary formation by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (Zhang et al., 2017). In Fig. 4c, the SEM-ed particle consists of a cluster of spherical and small particles, which is dominated by Fe and O element signals. The Fe and O elements are evenly distributed over the whole particle profile, indicating that it might belong to fly ash resulted from high temperature combustions (Bondy et al., 2018). Figure 4d shows a potential example of atmospheric secondary aerosol, which consists of both OC and SO_4^{2-} compounds. The EDS images show obvious S element signals in addition to the C and O element signals. One unique feature is that the particle is partially bright, likely due to the high conductivity of sulfate compound. The nonuniformity of SEM brightness suggests that the mixing between OC and sulfate compounds in the particle is not uniform.

From the SEM and EDS results, we expect that soot and fly ash likely correspond to the NH particle category identified by SPRM probing, due to their hydrophobic nature. Likewise, the OC particle may correspond to the LH particle category as the typical GF of organic aerosol ranges from 1.05 ~ 1.35 at 90% RH, depending on the O: C ratios (Tang et al., 2019). Owing to the existence of inorganic compounds (i.e., SO_4^{2-}), the secondary aerosol particle experiences stronger hygroscopic growth at elevated RH, which is expected to be classified into the MH particle category. Besides, due to the presence of organic components, the MH particle does not exhibit deliquescence but a continuous uptake water during the humidification process (Estillore et al., 2017).

In summary, we classified the 100 nm atmospheric particles (from the experiment on September 28th, 2021) into three different categories (i.e., NH, LH, and MH) according to their distinct hygroscopic growth behaviors from single-particle

probing using SPRM-ARI. The mean GF of the three modes can be utilized to reproduce the GF distribution obtained from the HTDMA measurement, such that the number fractions of the three modes can be retrieved. The chemical compositions of individual particles of the three categories are identified to be organic carbon (OC), soot (mainly elemental carbon), fly ash and secondary aerosols (mainly OC and sulfate), based on the SEM and EDS results. For individual particles, their chemical compositions likely agree with the apparent hygroscopic growth behaviors.

3.2 Size-dependence of SPRM-HTDMA derived chemical composition

Figure 5a and 5b show the SPRM-ARI results for 150 nm and 200 nm atmospheric particles. The SPRM imaging results of these particles (shown in Fig. S5 and S6) can also be classified into three categories: no obvious gray signal change for NH particles; enhanced gray signal with no obvious shape changes in the gray circular spots for LH particles; and enhanced gray signal with boundary fusion for MH particles. Compared with the 100 nm particles, there is no obvious changes of hygroscopic growth behaviors for the NH and LH particles (Fig.5a). However, for the MH particles, their hygroscopic GF decreased as the particle size increased, particularly in the high RH regime (i.e., > 80%). For example, the GFs of MH particles at 90% RH are 1.58, 1.51, and 1.46, for 100, 150, and 200 nm particles, respectively.

The hygroscopicity parameter κ is calculated using the SPRM measured GF for particles of 100-200 nm at 84% RH, and the size-dependent variation of κ is shown in Fig. 7. The κ values of pure ammonium sulfate particles are also shown. It is found that the size-dependent variation of the κ value is negligible for NH and LH particles. For MH particles, the κ value decreases with increasing particle sizes (i.e., from 100 to 200 nm), which indicates that the proportion of organic compounds contained in MH particles gradually increases. As the SPRM measured GFs can be utilized to reconstruct the humidified size distribution measured by HTDMA, here we use the GF values for 150, and 200 nm particle to fit the humidified size distribution accordingly. As shown in Fig. 6, we notice a significant increase of the LH mode to 78.2% for 200 nm particles, relative to that of 100 and 150 nm particles. As a result, the number fraction of MH mode decreases, which likely confirms the increase of OC compounds for large particles.

Figure S7 and S8 show the SEM and EDS results of atmospheric particles of 150 nm and 200 nm collected on September 28th, 2021. Like the 100 nm atmospheric particles, the 150 nm and 200 nm atmospheric particles can also be classified into four categories as mentioned above. One notable difference is that for 150 and 200 nm particles, the clustering feature for fly ash particles becomes more obvious and the OC-sulfate distribution of secondary aerosol particles becomes even less uniform. For example, for 200 nm particles, the sulfate core was found only at the center, covered by the OC shell (i.e., dark particle profile in Fig. S8). Specifically, a core-shell structure gradually formed as particle size increases from 100 to 200 nm, indicating that the growth of secondary aerosol particles is contributed by condensation of organic compounds in the atmosphere.

3.3 Comparisons of OC, EC and SO$_4^{2-}$

In order to evaluate the feasibility of coupled SPRM-HTDMA measurement in predicting the variations in particle chemical compositions, we combine chemical analysis from collected aerosol samples to perform a chemical closure study. Here, we

analyzed the aerosol samples collected on March 22, 2022. Figure S9 shows the SPRM results of individual particles with sizes of 100, 150, and 200 nm, respectively. It is found that the collected particles can also be divided into three categories according to their distinct hygroscopic properties. Comparing the hygroscopic growth results of atmospheric particles collected on September 28, 2021, the GF of MH particles collected on March 22, 2022 was higher, likely due to the presence of enhanced

230   SO_4^{2-} compounds. Additionally, we also notice a slightly decreasing trend of GF for MH particles, i.e., the GFs at 90% RH are 1.71, 1.66, and 1.62, for 100, 150, and 200 nm particles, respectively.

We use the SPRM measured GFs to reconstruct the HTDMA measured humidified size distribution and the resulted number fractions for the MH mode are 65%, 61.2% and 56.4%, for 100, 150, and 200 nm particles, respectively. Whereas, the fractional weights of LH mode increase accordingly, i.e., from 20% to 29%. This likely suggests a similar effect of increasing OC on the

235   particle hygroscopic growth as the experiment from September 28, 2021. The concentrations of OC, EC and SO_4^{2-} of collected particles with different sizes (i.e., 100, 150, and 200 nm) were quantitatively analyzed. Note that we sum up the OC, EC and SO_4^{2-} concentrations and normalized to 1, as shown in Fig. 8. As the particle size increases, the OC fraction increases from 33% to 42%, with the SO_4^{2-} fraction decreasing accordingly from 56% to 47%. It is clear that the increase of OC compounds is reflected in both the coupled SPRM-HTDMA measurement and the chemical analysis results, which suggests that the

240   condensation of organic compounds dominate the hygroscopic growth behavior, particularly for the two experiments conducted in Hefei, China.

4 Conclusions

In this work, we investigate the hygroscopic growth of atmospheric particles with electrical mobility sizes of 100, 150, and 200 nm using both single-particle SPRM probing and bulk HTDMA measurement. From single-particle perspective, the

245   individual particles can be classified into three categories including NH, LH, and MH particles, depending on their distinct hygroscopic growth behaviors. The mean GF of the three-type particles can be utilized to reproduce the GF distribution obtained from the HTDMA measurement, such that the non-uniform GF distribution can be reconstructed, and the number fraction of each mode can be retrieved. The chemical compositions of individual particles are identified using the SEM and EDS mapping, and likely agree with their apparent hygroscopic growth behaviors.

250   For the field experiment we conducted on September 28, 2021 and March 22, 2022, we observed a size-dependent GF for MH particles, i.e., hygroscopic GF of MH particles decreases with increasing particle sizes, indicating weakened hygroscopic growth. The GF of MH particles at 90% RH decreases from 1.58 to 1.46 as particle size increasing from 100 to 200 nm. Additionally, the fitted GF distribution also demonstrates a significant increase of the LH mode to 78.2% for 200 nm particles, indicating that the OC compound increases likely resulted from particle condensational growth. The hypothesis is confirmed

255   by the SEM and EDS results which show a reinforced core-shell structure forming as particle size increases from 100 to 200 nm, with the sulfate core at the center covered by an enlarged OC shell.

Our study shows that the SPRM-ARI imaging technique provides a new way for quantifying the hygroscopic growth of individual particles in the nano-size range. The measurement of the hygroscopic growth of individual particles is important for elucidating the dependence of aerosol water uptake on particle size, composition, and morphology. More importantly, the coupled SPRM-HTDMA measurement provide a new perspective on assessing the contribution of single-particle hygroscopic growth to the overall hygroscopic properties of aerosol ensembles, thereby linking the hygroscopic properties of individual particles and bulk aerosols.

Data availability. The code and data are available upon request from the corresponding author (jszhang@aiofm.ac.cn).

Author contributions. ZX designed the instrument and experiment. JZ designed the study. HG provided financial support. ZX and JZ conducted the analysis and wrote the manuscript with contributions from all co-authors.

Competing Interest. The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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Supplement. Figures S1−S9 are described in the text (a PDF is available).

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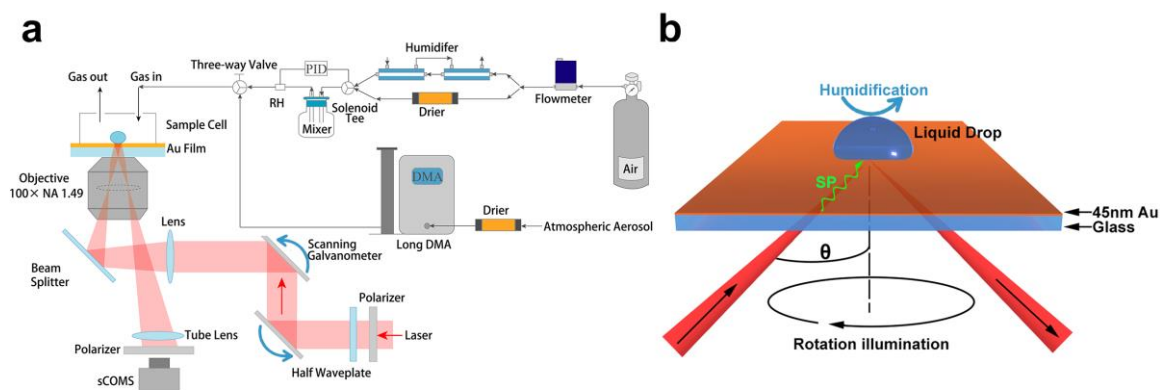
Figures Caption

400   **Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the SPRM-ARI single nanoparticle moisture absorption system: (a) for the complete system setup, and (b) for the gold-coated glass substrate used for SPRM-ARI.**

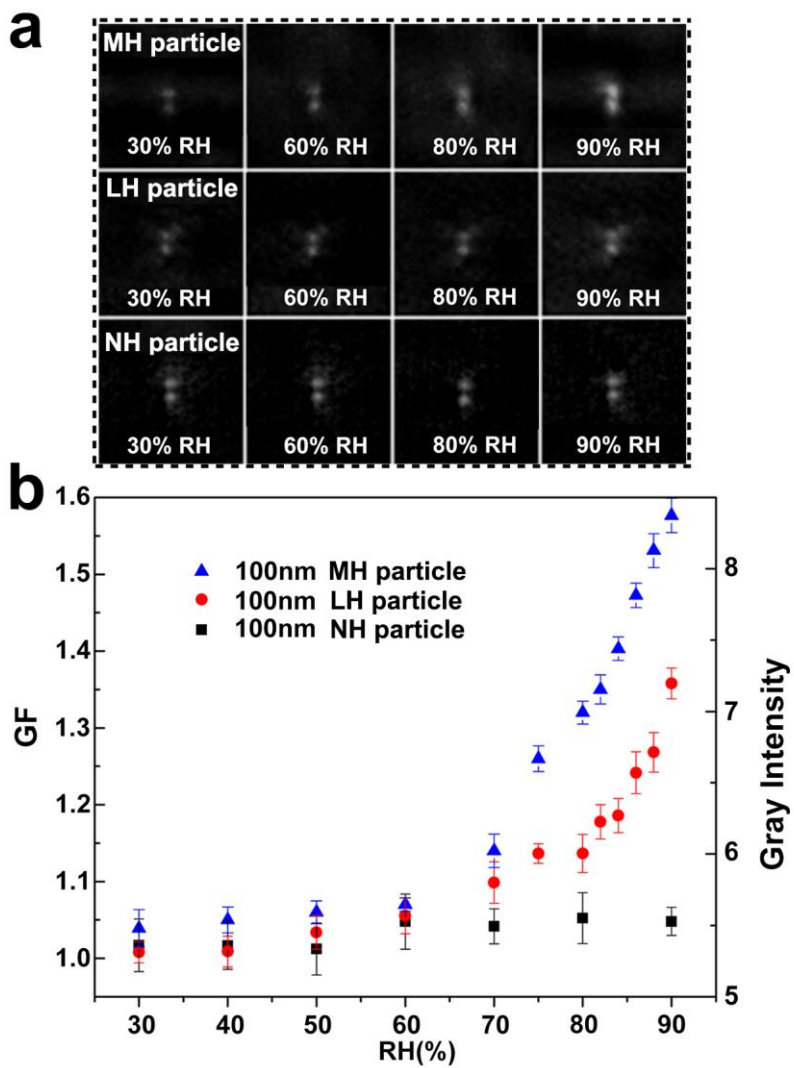
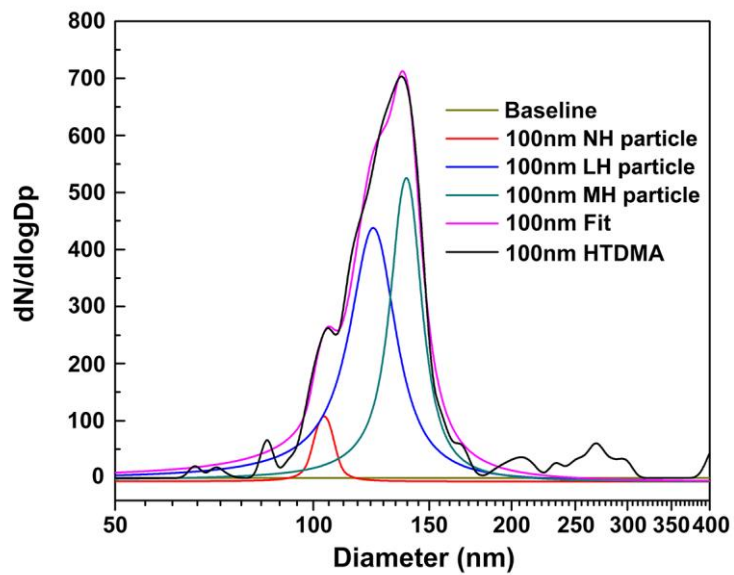



Figure 2: (a) SPRM-ARI images and (b) hygroscopic growth factors of 100 nm atmospheric particles on September 28th, 2021.

405 **Figure 3: HTDMA and peak fitting reconstruction for 100 nm atmospheric particles at 84% RH on September 28th, 2021.**

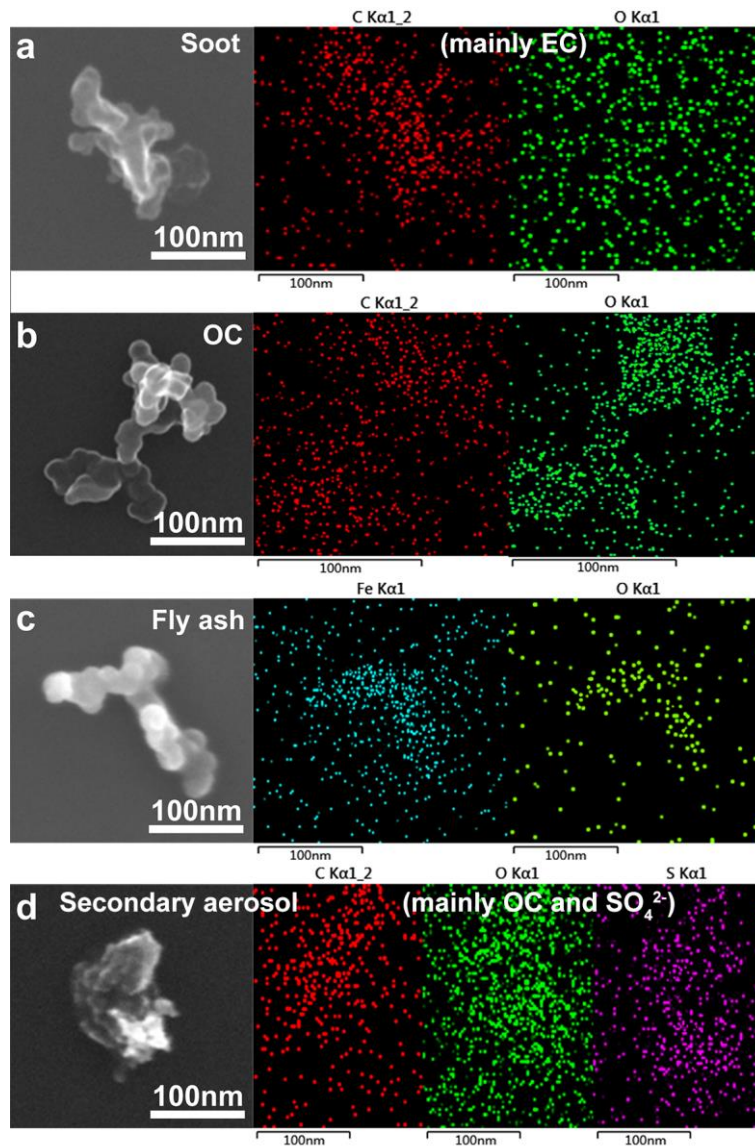



Figure 4: SEM and EDS mapping of typical 100 nm atmospheric particles collected i on September 28th, 2021.

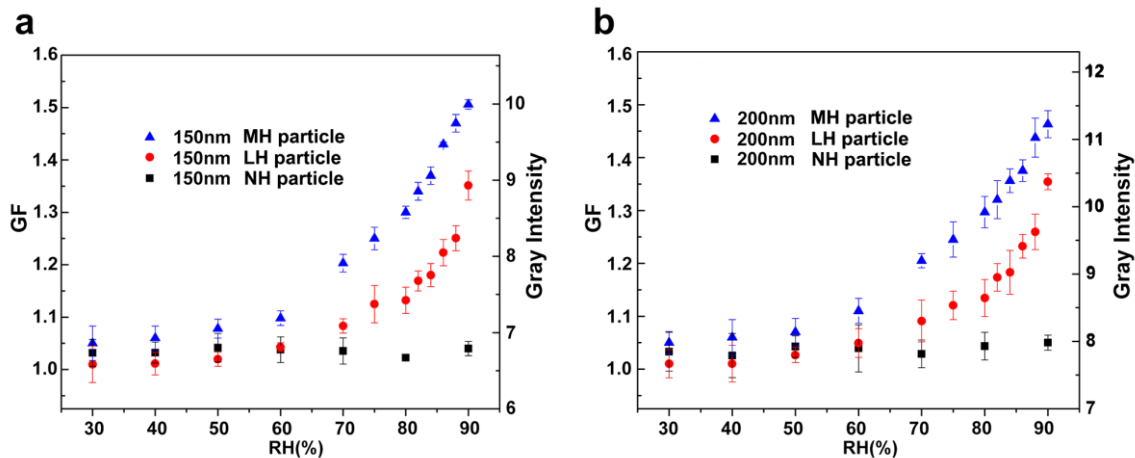



Figure 5: SPRM-ARI hygroscopic growth factors of (a) 150 nm and (b) 200nm atmospheric particles on September 28th, 2021.

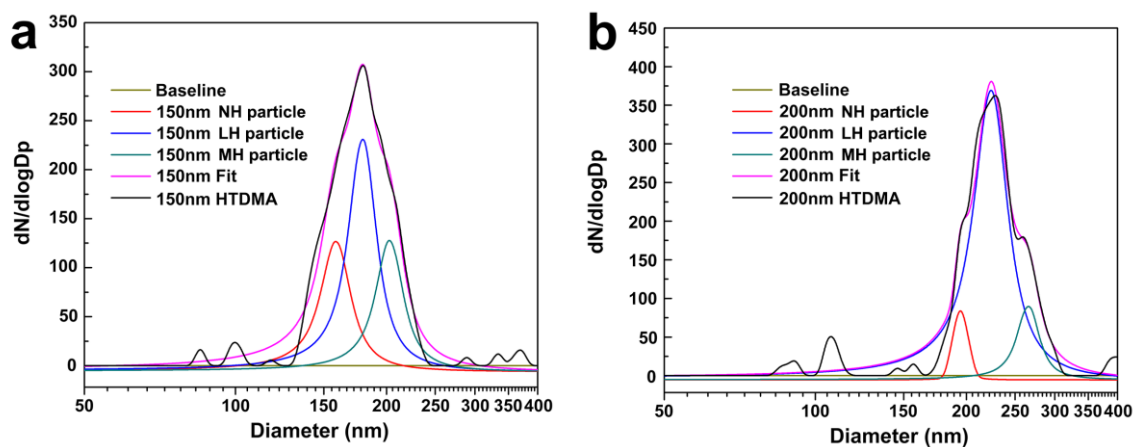



Figure 6: HTDMA and peak fitting reconstruction for (a) 150 nm and (b) 200 nm atmospheric particles at 84% RH on September 28th, 2021.

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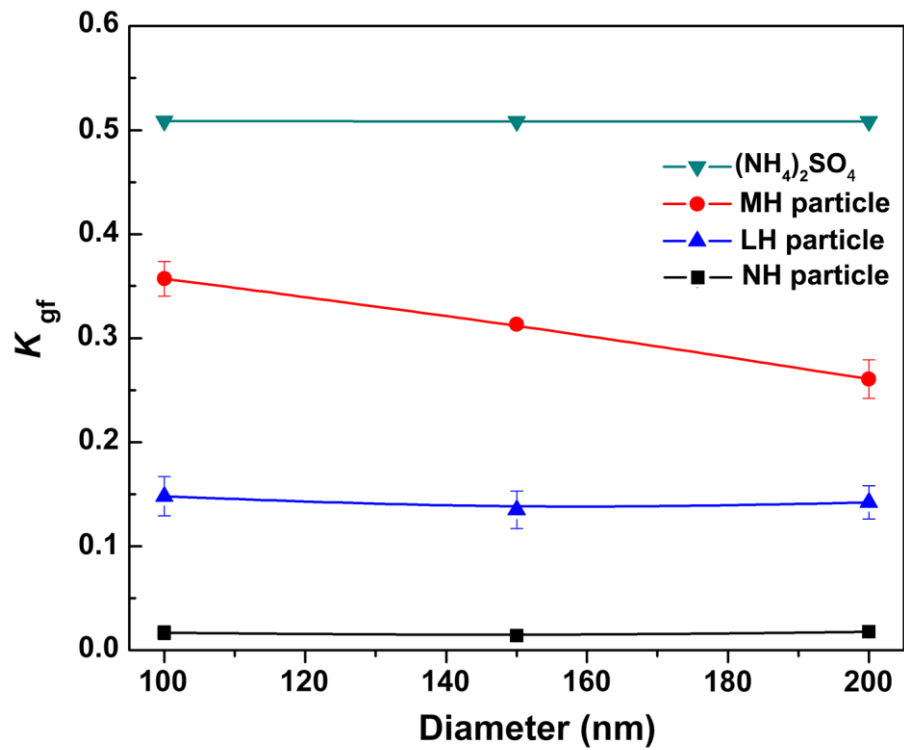
Figure 7: κ results for the 100 nm, 150 nm, and 200 nm atmospheric particles at RH on September 28th, 2021.
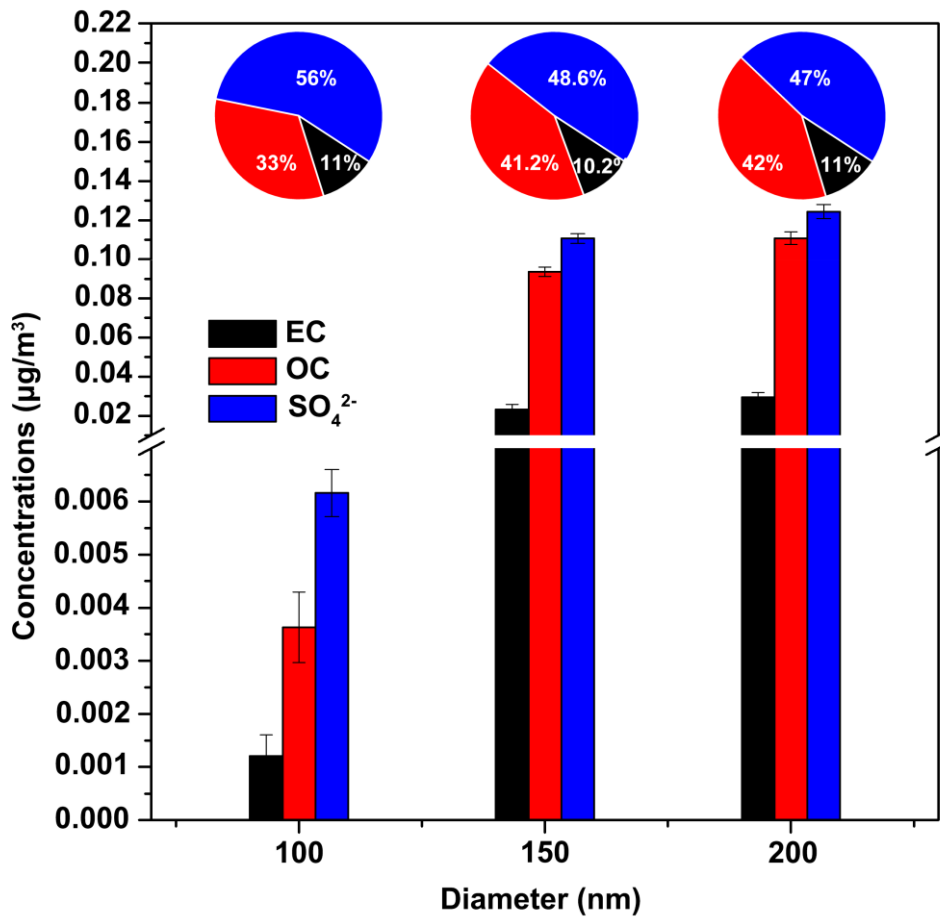
Figure 8: Quantitative results of atmospheric nanoparticles subgroups collected by quartz filter membrane on March 22th, 2022.