

1 **Online Supporting Information (SI)**

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3 **Reduced Ultrafine Particle Concentration in Urban Air: Changes in Nucleation and**
4 **Anthropogenic Emissions**

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Table S1: Instrumentation details for 2016-17 (CACES) measurements

| Measurement | Instrument | Data time resolution |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Particle size distribution, 10-300 nm | TSI 3081 DMA/TSI 3772 CPC | 3.3 min per scan |
| PM _{2.5} mass | TEOM | Hourly average |
| Ozone | Teledyne O ₃ analyzer, Model T400 | 1 min |
| SO ₂ | Teledyne SO ₂ analyzer, Model T100 | 1 min |
| NO, NO ₂ | NO ₂ /NO/NO _x Monitor, Model 405 nm, 2B Technologies | 1 min |
| CO | Teledyne CO analyzer, Model T300U | 1 min |
| Black carbon | MAAP, Model 5012, Thermo Scientific | 1 min |
| Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind speed | Met station, Pittsburgh Allegheny County Airport PA | Hourly average |

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Table S2: Summary of month-wise nucleation frequency observed during 2001-02

| Season | Number of nucleation event days | | | | | Nucleation frequency (% day) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Sampling Month | Operational days | Regional nucl. days | Short-lived nucl. days | Total nucl. days | This study analysis | | | Stainer et al. (2004b) analysis | | |
| | | | | | | Regional nucl. | Short-lived nucl. | Total nucl. | Regional nucl. | Short-lived nucl. | Total nucl. |
| Winter | Dec/2001 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| | Jan/2002 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 29 | 6 | 35 | 31 | 3 | 33 |
| | Feb/2002 | 25 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 16 | 45 | 61 |
| Spring | Mar/2002 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 50 | 34 | 21 | 55 |
| | Apr/2002 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 48 | 22 | 70 | 49 | 27 | 76 |
| | May/2002 | 24 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 46 | 8 | 54 | 39 | 11 | 50 |
| Summer | June/2002 | 21 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 52 | 14 | 66 | 50 | 14 | 64 |
| | July/2001 | 31 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 29 | 23 | 52 | 29 | 23 | 52 |
| | Aug/2001 | 26 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 31 | 43 | 9 | 35 | 45 |
| Fall | Sept/2001 | 28 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 36 | 54 | 12 | 48 | 60 |
| | Oct/2001 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 41 | 13 | 54 | 51 | 11 | 62 |
| | Nov/2001 | 29 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 34 | 14 | 48 | 38 | 16 | 54 |
| Overall | | 327 | 100 | 65 | 165 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 31 | 22 | 53 |
| Overall (excluding April and May) | | 276 | 76 | 57 | 133 | 28 | 21 | 48 | | | |

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Table S3: Summary of month-wise nucleation frequency observed during 2016-17

| Season | Number of nucleation event days | | | | | Nucleation frequency (% day) | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Sampling Month | Operational days | Regional nucl. days | Short-lived nucl. days | Total nucl. days | Regional nucl. | Short-lived nucl. | Total nucl. |
| Winter | Dec/2016 | 30 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | Jan/2017 | 29 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| | Feb/2017 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Spring | Mar/2017 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 27 | 14 | 41 |
| | Apr/2017 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| | May/2017 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| Summer | June/2017 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 33 | 40 |
| | July/2017 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 25 | 33 |
| | Aug/2017 | 31 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 25 |
| Fall | Sept/2016 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 33 | 29 | 62 |
| | Oct/2016 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| | Nov/2016 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Overall | | 270 | 27 | 45 | 73 | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| Overall (excluding April and May) | | 261 | 26 | 43 | 69 | 10 | 16 | 26 |

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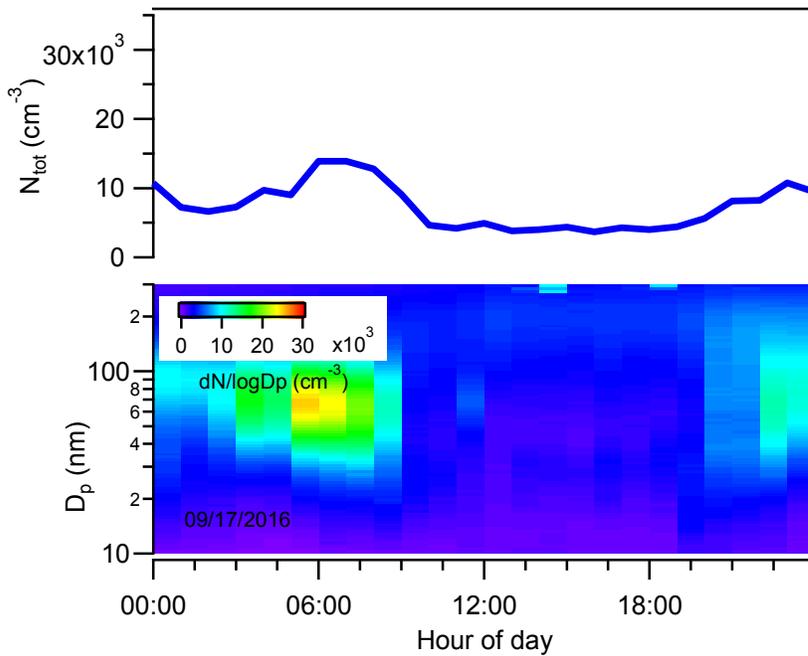
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Table S4: Summary of durations of nucleation events during 2001-02 and 2016-17

| Seasons | Event duration (hours) ^a | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | 2001-02 | 2016-17 |
| Winter | 5.8±1.5 | 5.9± 2.3 |
| Spring | 5.9±2.1 | 7.4±2.6 |
| Summer | 6.8±1.9 | 4.8±1.2 |
| Fall | 5.3±2.0 | 7.2±2.5 |
| Overall | 6.0±1.9 | 6.4±2.4 |

148 ^aThe reported values are mean ± standard deviation

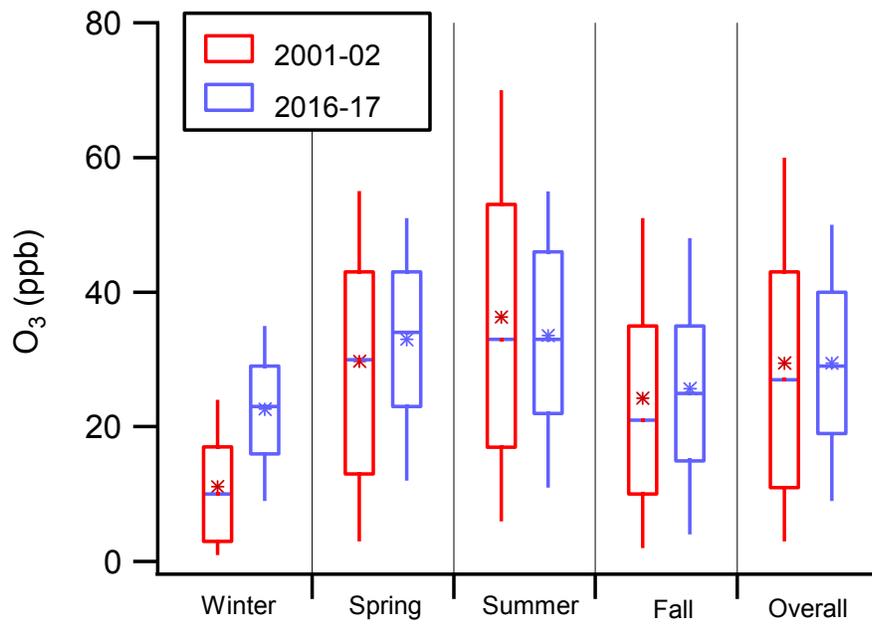
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 168 **Figure S1:** An example of particle size distributions (bottom) and integrated particle number
 169 concentrations (top) time series on a typical non-nucleation day.

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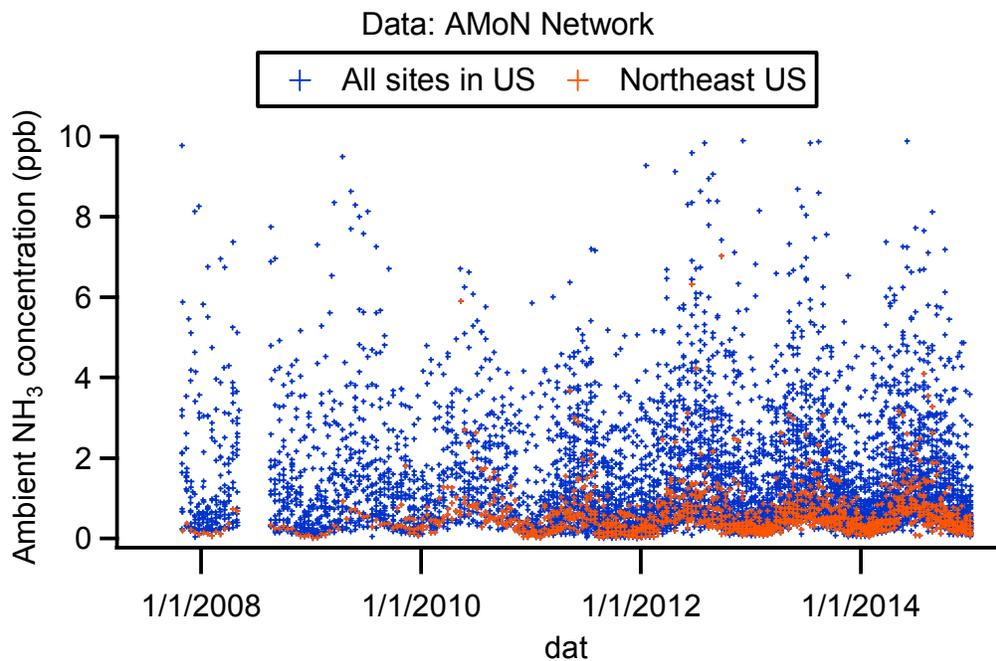
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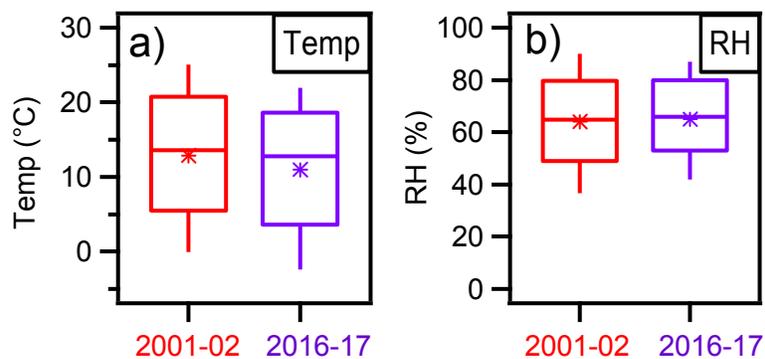
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Figure S2: The observed seasonal changes in ambient O₃ concentrations between 2001-02 and 2016-17. The box shows data interquartile range, the line inside the box is the median, the length of the whiskers covers 95% of the data, and the star represents the mean.



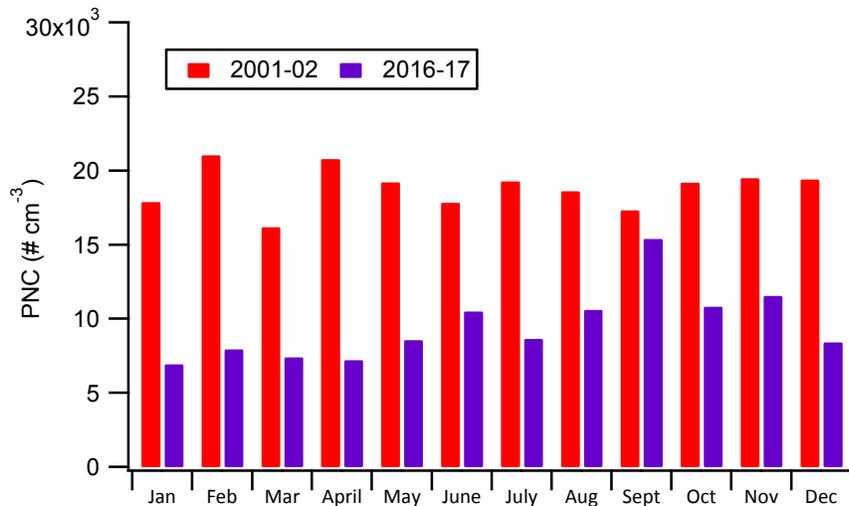
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 215 **Figure S3:** Long term trend in ambient NH₃ concentration in the US. Data are shown from
 216 AMoN Network (<http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/data/AMoN>)

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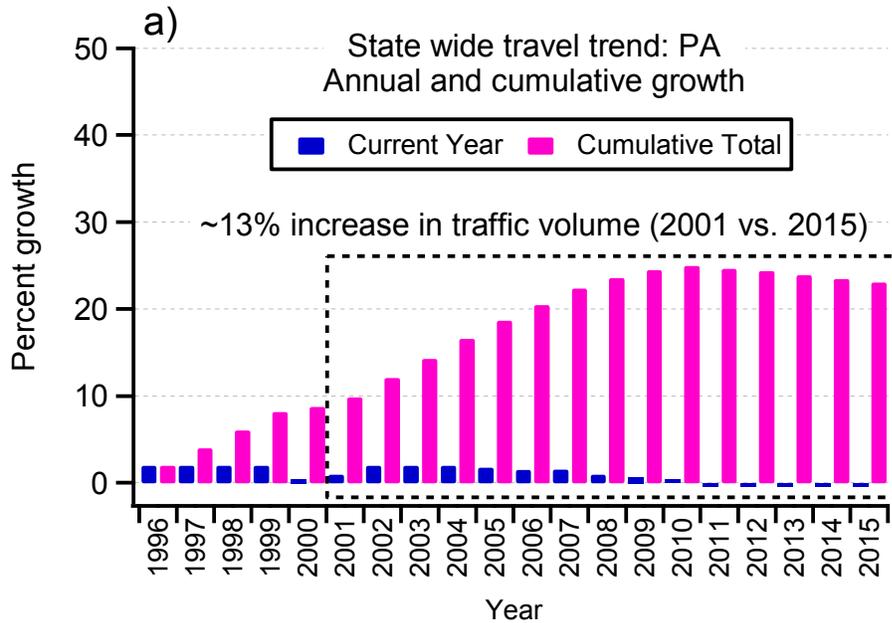
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 244 **Figure S4:** (a) Temperature and (b) relative humidity (RH) in 2001-02 and 2016-17. The box
 245 shows data interquartile range, the line inside the box is the median, the length of the whiskers
 246 covers 95% of the data, and the star represents the mean.

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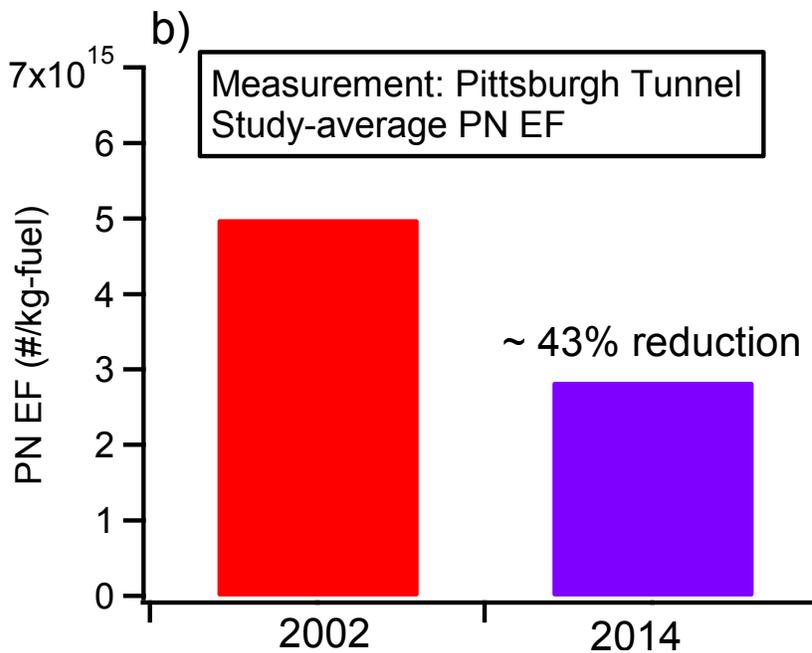


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 271 **Figure S5:** Monthly average particle number concentrations (PNC) measured in 2001-02 and
 272 2016-17. Here the PNC is the integrated particle number concentrations over 10-300 nm. We
 273 used it as a metric for characterizing ambient UFP concentrations.

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305 **Figure S6: Changes in traffic activity and traffic PN emissions over the last few years.**

306 a) Statewide traffic trends in Pennsylvania (PA). Figure shows yearly and cumulative changes in
 307 traffic volume from 1996 to 2015. Data are adopted from: 2015 Pennsylvania Traffic Data
 308 ([http://www.penndot.gov/2015 Traffic Information Report](http://www.penndot.gov/2015%20Traffic%20Information%20Report)). b) Study-average PN emission
 309 factors measured in traffic tunnel in Pittsburgh in 2002 and 2014.

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313 **Estimation of condensation Sink (CS)**

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315 Condensation Sink (CS) are estimated from measured size distributions (10-300 nm).

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$$CS = 2\pi D \sum F(d_{p,i}) d_{p,i} N_i \quad (S-1)$$

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319 Where, D is the diffusion coefficient, F is the Fuchs and Sutugin transitional correction factor ¹,
320 N_i is the number concentration of particles in size bin of d_{p,i}.

321 A value of D of 7e-6 m² s⁻¹ was assumed ². The F was estimated using an accommodation
322 coefficient (α) of 1.

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324 **Estimation of formation rate (FR)**

325 We determine the formation rate (FR) using an empirical approach similar to Hamed et al.³. In
326 this approach, we defined the FR as of the rate of change of the particle number concentrations
327 between the nucleation event start time and event peak time.

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$$FR = \frac{N_{tot,event\ peak} - N_{tot,event\ start}}{t_{event\ peak} - t_{event\ start}} \quad (S-2)$$

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331 Where, N_{tot, event start} is the total particle number concentration (10-300 nm) during event start time
332 (t_{event start}). N_{tot, event peak} is the total particle number concentration when the particle number
333 concentrations reached a peak during the event (t_{event peak}).

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335 References:

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