



*Supplement of*

## **Towards a hygroscopic growth calibration for low-cost PM<sub>2.5</sub> sensors**

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**Table S1.** Summary statistics for the datasets from the Laney and LA sites for Plantower PM<sub>2.5</sub> measurements (PM PM<sub>2.5</sub>, in µg/m<sup>3</sup>), BME relative humidity measurements (RH, %), and EPA AQS PM<sub>2.5</sub> measurements (AQS PM<sub>2.5</sub>, in µg/m<sup>3</sup>). Cumulative frequency distributions are shown in Figure S8

Statistic	Laney			LA		
	PT PM <sub>2.5</sub>	RH	AQS PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PT PM <sub>2.5</sub>	RH	AQS PM <sub>2.5</sub>
<b>count</b>	17024	17024	17024	12701	12701	12701
<b>mean</b>	9.74	51.83	9.11	12.14	46.89	13.41
<b>std</b>	10.58	18.79	6.34	9.86	22.88	8.39
<b>min</b>	0.00	2.48	-5.0	0	1.22	-3.0
<b>25%</b>	2.71	34.94	5.0	5.14	27.29	8.2
<b>50%</b>	6.13	55.41	8.0	9.67	46.23	12.0
<b>75%</b>	11.97	67.68	12.0	16.15	67.84	17.0
<b>max</b>	73.52	100	60.0	144.51	100	265.3

**Table S2.** Sinusoidal fitting parameters for  $\kappa$ ,  $m$ , and the Sulfate and EC fractions at the Laney Site as shown in Figure 1. The sine wave takes the form  $y = a * \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{365} * (x - \delta)\right) + b$  where  $x$  is the day of the year and the phase shift  $\delta$  has units of days. The goodness of fit is given by  $r$ , the Pearson Correlation between the true values and the sine wave fit.

<b>y</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b><math>\delta</math></b>	<b>r</b>
$\kappa$ (2021)	0.286	0.498	53.3	0.73
$\kappa$ (2022)	0.242	0.366	72.8	0.86
$m$ (2021)	0.998	1.668	53.2	0.85
$m$ (2022)	0.745	1.429	73.6	0.89
Sulfate Fraction	0.046	0.091	94.0	0.63
EC Fraction	0.046	0.071	265.8	0.74

**Table S3.** Monthly performance statistics for the sensor at Laney, relative to the co-located EPA AQS site, before and after the calibration was applied ( $r$ : Pearson Correlation Coefficient, MFB: Mean Fractional Bias, NRMSE: Normalized Root-Mean-Square Error).

Month	Before Calibration			After Calibration		
	<b>r</b>	<b>MFB</b>	<b>NRMSE</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>MFB</b>	<b>NRMSE</b>
Jan 2021	0.818	0.455	0.918	0.842	-0.021	0.43
Feb 2021	0.740	-0.023	0.666	0.808	-0.101	0.529
Mar 2021	0.711	-0.305	0.558	0.789	-0.152	0.461
Apr 2021	0.666	-0.335	0.486	0.768	-0.087	0.343

May 2021	0.611	-0.406	0.553	0.755	-0.145	0.365
Jun 2021	0.728	-0.433	0.702	0.84	-0.205	0.479
Jul 2021	0.564	-0.154	0.54	0.714	0.035	0.452
Aug 2021	0.825	0.134	0.47	0.863	0.203	0.519
Sep 2021	0.782	0.107	0.606	0.836	-0.021	0.543
Oct 2021	0.727	-0.358	0.581	0.815	-0.575	0.684
Nov 2021	0.862	0.809	1.051	0.914	-0.1	0.263
Dec 2021	0.902	0.971	1.563	0.914	-0.004	0.425
Jan 2022	0.886	0.925	1.157	0.924	0.202	0.363
Feb 2022	0.862	0.446	0.896	0.896	0.187	0.555
Mar 2022	0.622	-0.2	0.57	0.726	-0.272	0.491
Apr 2022	0.647	-0.325	0.549	0.731	-0.201	0.459
May 2022	0.721	-0.406	0.577	0.808	-0.208	0.427
Jun 2022	0.674	-0.345	0.537	0.77	-0.127	0.431
Jul 2022	0.716	-0.263	0.57	0.783	-0.112	0.5
Aug 2022	0.741	-0.109	0.533	0.794	-0.015	0.517
Sep 2022	0.570	-0.201	0.515	0.705	-0.211	0.453
Oct 2022	0.728	0.123	0.556	0.764	-0.164	0.417
Nov 2022	0.870	0.181	0.627	0.901	-0.27	0.412
Dec 2022	0.916	0.391	0.918	0.934	-0.253	0.384

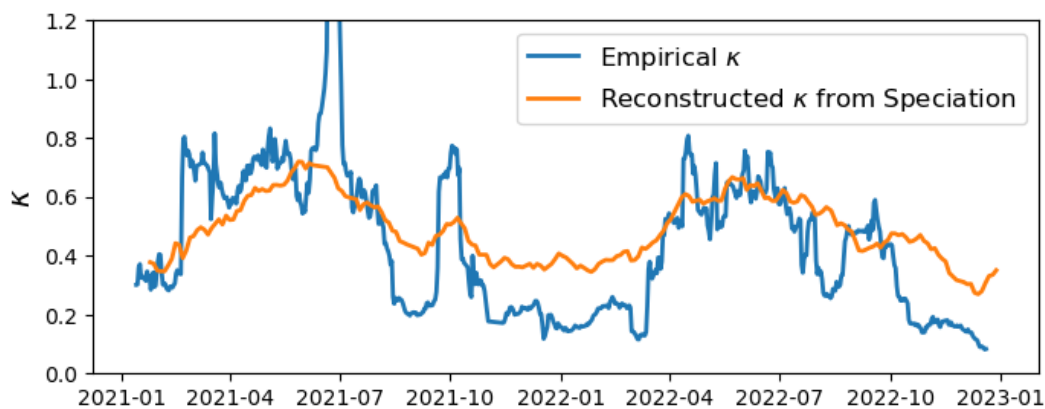
**Table S4.** Sinusoidal fitting parameters for  $\kappa$ ,  $m$ , and the Sulfate and EC fractions at the LA Site as shown in Figure 6. The sine wave takes the form  $y = a * \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{365} * (x - \delta)\right) + b$  where  $x$  is the day of the year and the phase shift  $\delta$  has units of days. The goodness of fit is given by  $r$ , the Pearson Correlation between the true values and the sine wave fit.

<b>y</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b><math>\delta</math></b>	<b>r</b>
$\kappa$	0.057	0.248	34.9	0.36
$m$	0.211	1.307	70.0	0.65
Sulfate Fraction	0.072	0.115	100.5	0.77
EC Fraction	0.042	0.086	267.9	0.64

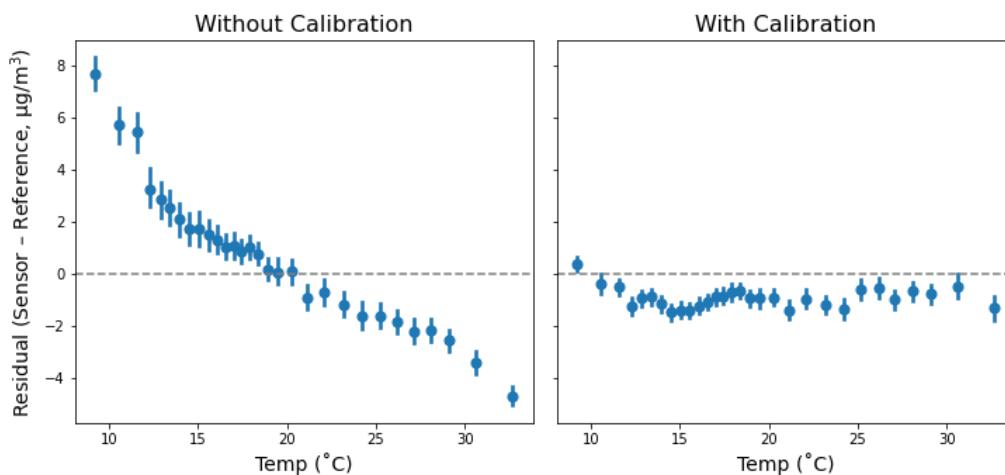
**Table S5.** Performance statistics for the sensor in LA relative to its nearest EPA AQS site with different calibration schemes applied ( $R^2$ : Coefficient of Determination, RMSE: Root-Mean-Square Error)

<b>Calibration Scheme</b>	<b><math>R^2</math></b>	<b>RMSE (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>)</b>
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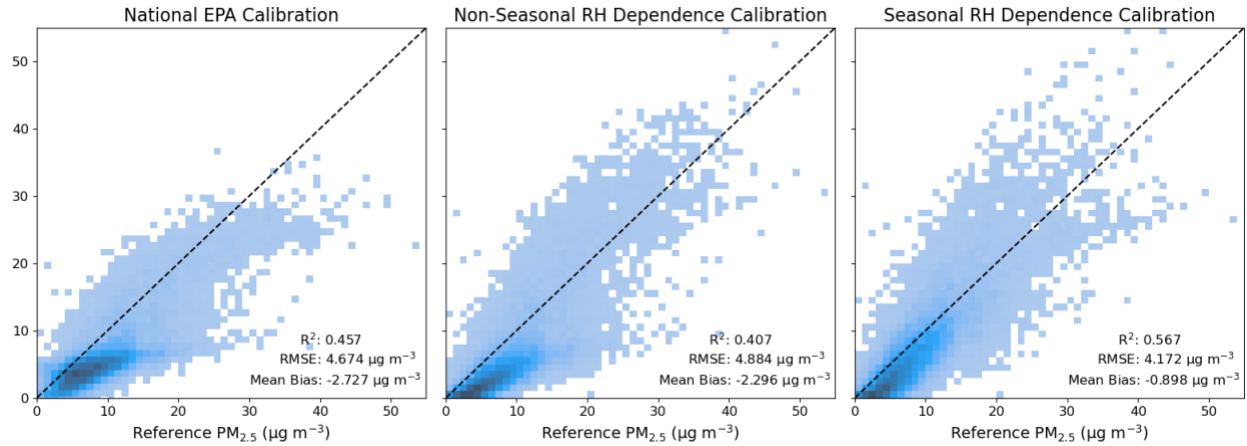
No Calibration	0.312	6.96
National EPA Calibration	0.116	7.89
Seasonal RH Calibration	0.472	6.09



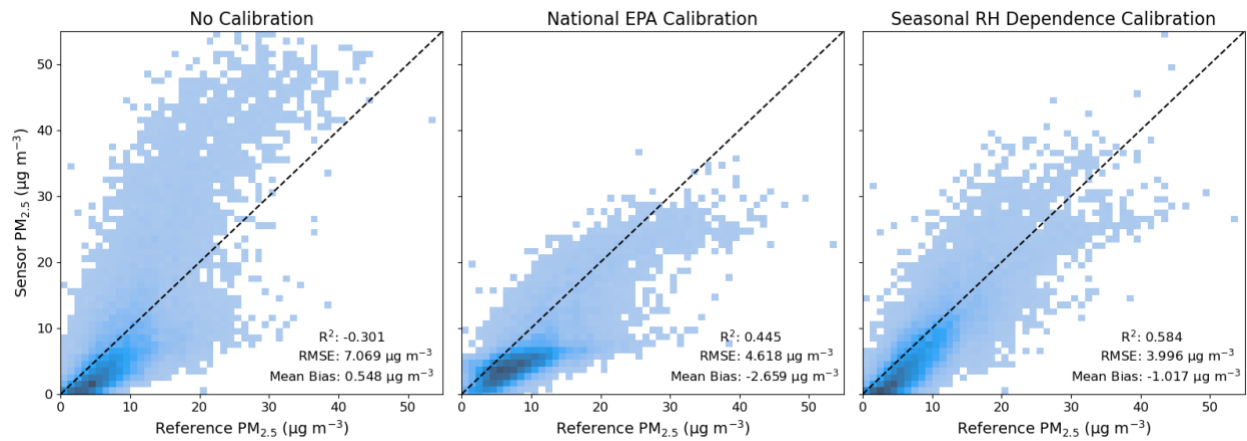
**Figure S1.** Empirically calculated  $\kappa$  for the Laney site (Table 1), as shown in Figure 1a, alongside  $\kappa$  reconstructed from particle speciation data, displayed as a 4-week rolling average. Note the speciation data is not collocated with the  $PM_{2.5}$  measurements. An organic matter/organic carbon ratio of 1.6 was used to assign the organic matter fraction of the particle.



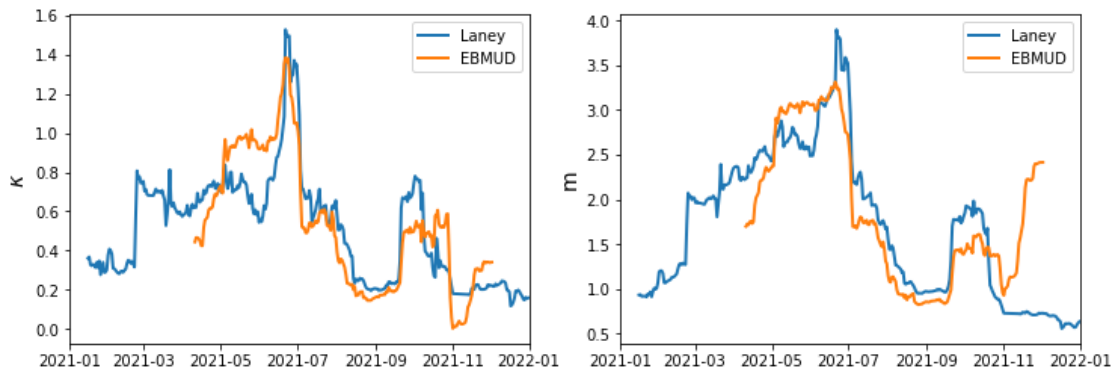
**Figure S2.** Measurement residuals (Sensor output – EPA AQS values) for Laney data without and with the seasonal RH dependence calibration, binned into 30 temperature bins.



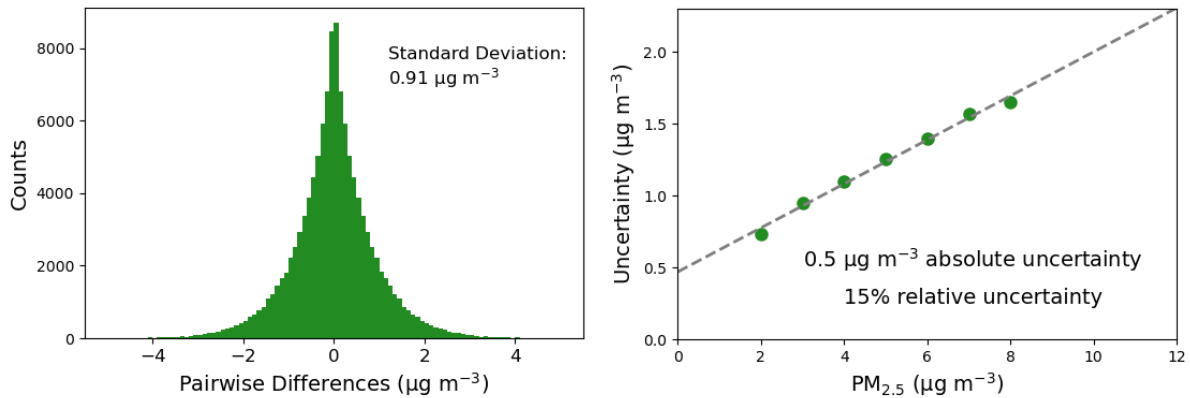
**Figure S3.** Sensor predicted  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  values versus EPA reference values for Laney site from 2021–2022 with different correction algorithms. The non-seasonal RH dependence calibration uses a constant optimized  $\kappa$  and  $m$  value ( $\kappa = 0.311$ ,  $m = 1.02$ ) rather than values changing sinusoidally in time (Figure 1). Performance metrics are the Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ ), root-mean-square error (RMSE), and mean bias.



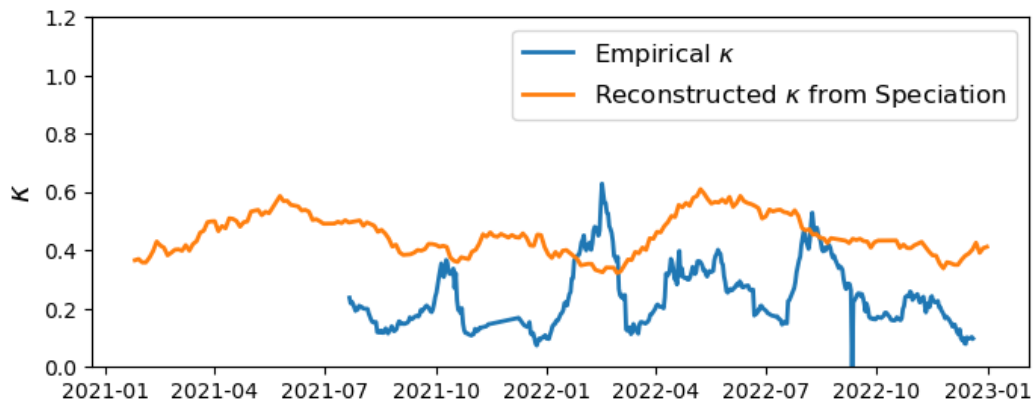
**Figure S4.** Reproduction of Figure 4 with bad air quality days (Aug 20 – Sep 16, 2021) removed. Sensor predicted  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  values versus EPA reference values for Laney site from 2021–2022 with different correction algorithms. Performance metrics are the Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ ), root-mean-square error (RMSE), and mean bias.



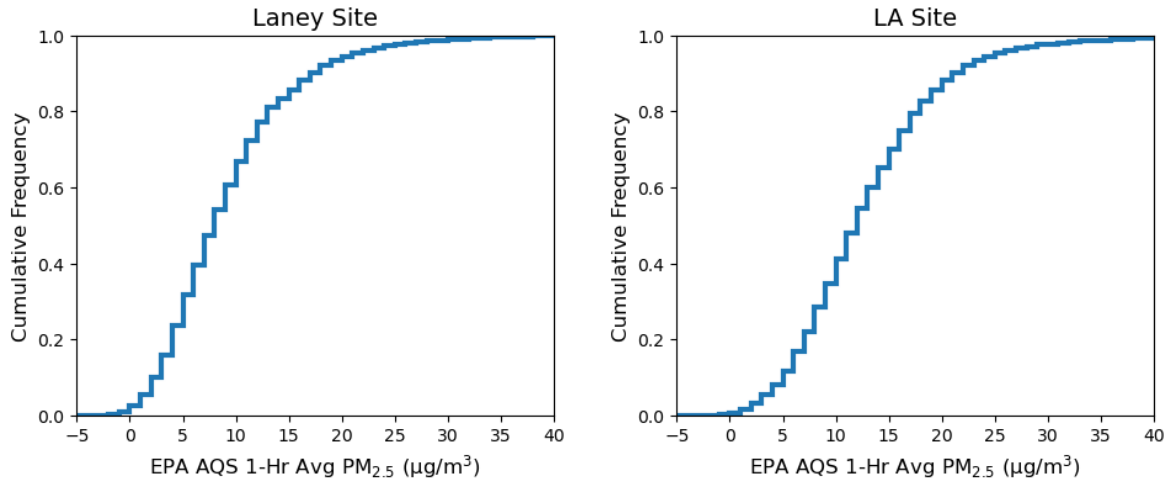
**Figure S5.** Calculated calibration parameters for two co-location sites in the Bay Area, CA: Laney and EBMUD (Table 1).



**Figure S6.** Pairwise differences of 17 Plantowers from two different manufacturer batches from 2 months of co-location in lab show that instrument noise is about  $1 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , similar to the manufacturer's reported uncertainty. Analysis by size bin shows that the uncertainty is an absolute uncertainty of about  $0.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  with an added relative uncertainty of about 15%.



**Figure S7.** Empirically calculated  $\kappa$  for the Los Angeles site (Table 1), as shown in Figure 6a, alongside  $\kappa$  reconstructed from particle speciation data, displayed as a 4-week rolling average. An organic matter/organic carbon ratio of 1.6 was used to assign the organic matter fraction of the particle.



**Figure S8.** Cumulative frequency distributions for EPA AQS measurements at the Laney and LA EPA reference sites (Table 1).