

Supplement of

Mapping the performance of a versatile water-based condensation particle counter (vWCPC) with COMSOL simulation and experimental study

Weixing Hao¹, Fan Mei^{2,*}, Susanne Hering³, Steven Spielman³, Beat Schmid², Jason Tomlinson², Yang Wang^{1,*}

¹Department of Chemical, Environmental and Materials Engineering, University of Miami, Miami, FL, 33146, USA

²Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, 99352, USA

³Aerosol Dynamics Inc., Berkeley, CA, 94710, USA

Correspondence to: Fan Mei (fan.mei@pnnl.gov), Yang Wang (yangwang@miami.edu)

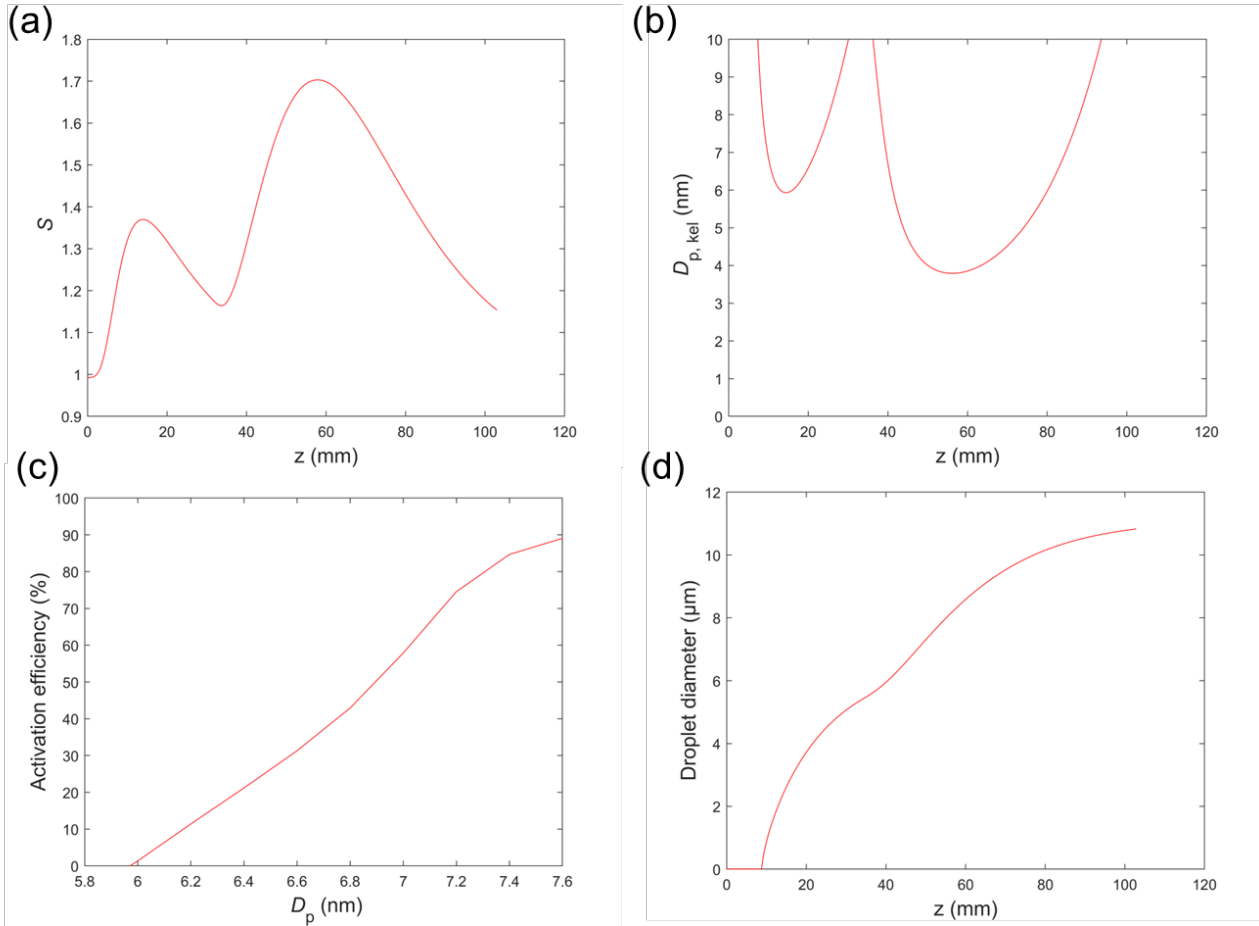


Fig. S1. Evaluation of particle activation and droplet growth performance at the default temperature condition of $T_{\text{con}} = 30$ °C, $T_{\text{ini}} = 59$ °C, $T_{\text{mod}} = 10$ °C. (a) saturation ratio (S), (b) Kelvin equivalent size ($D_{p, \text{kel}}$) as a function of distance along the axis centerline ($r = 0$) of the tube, (c) activation efficiency as a function of particle diameter, and (d) droplet growth size as a function of distance along the axis of the tube. The condensational growth of 8 nm particles was simulated along the centerline ($r = 0$).

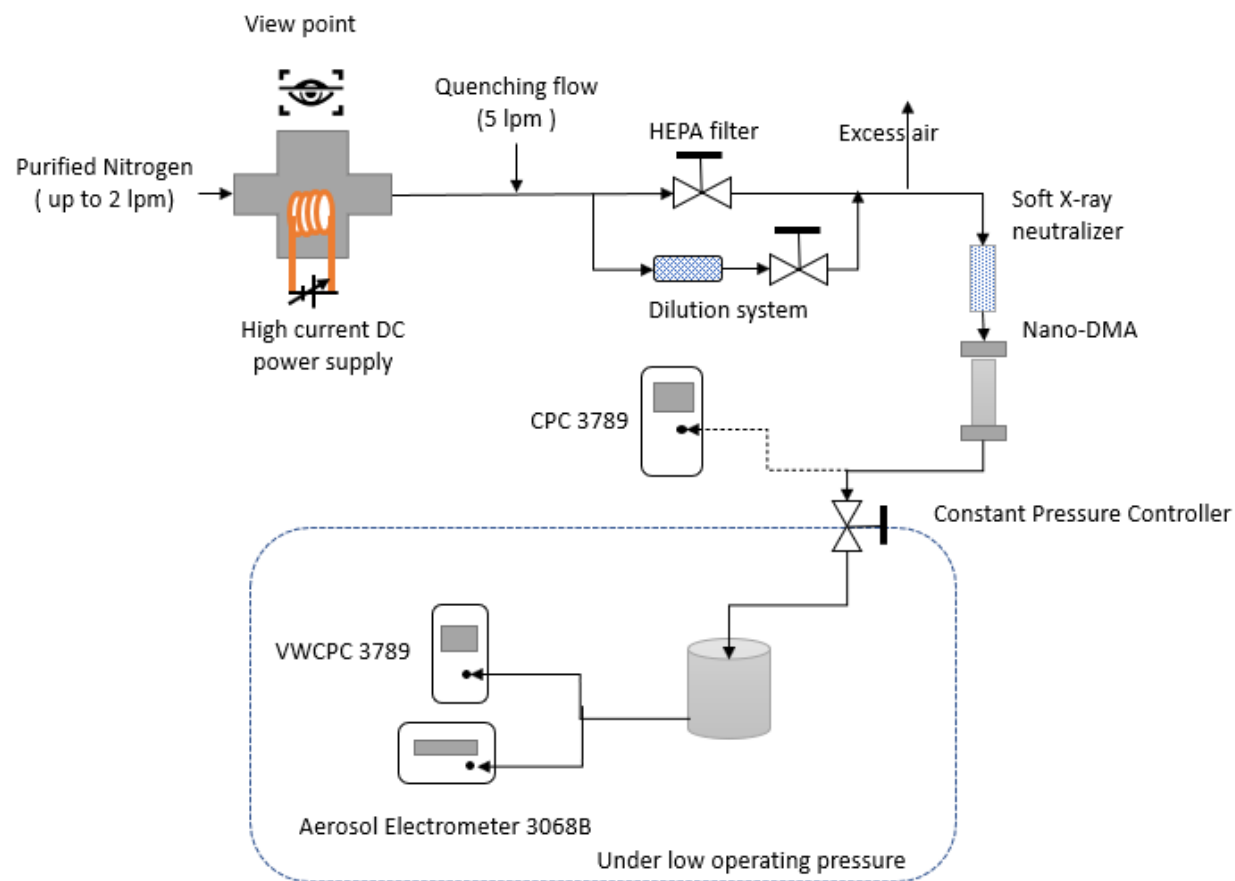


Fig. S2. Schematic diagram of the vWCPC 3789 and flow system under the low-pressure testing.

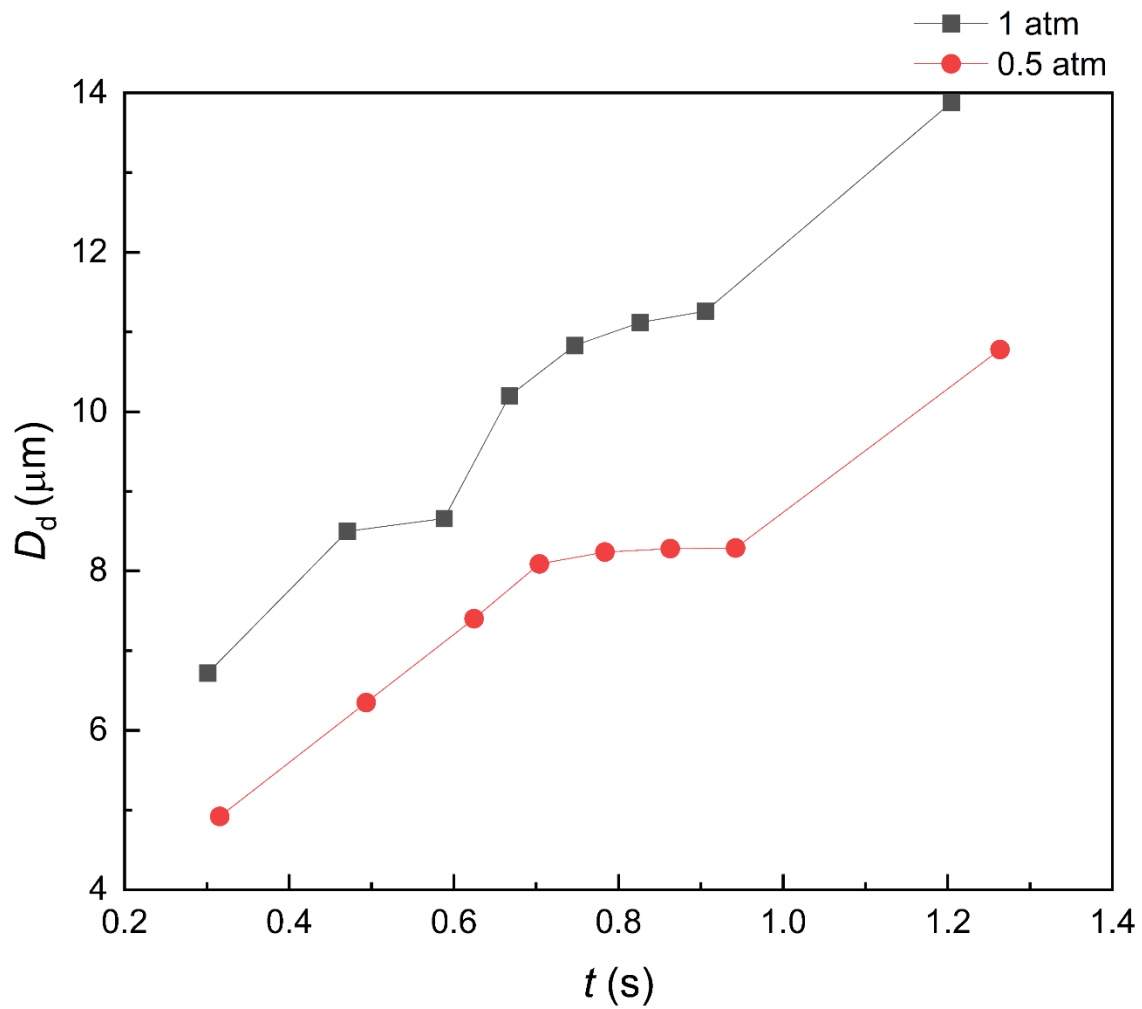


Figure S3. Effect of allowed particle growth time (t) at the standard pressure and the reduced pressure of 0.5 atm on final growth particle size at the outlet of moderator along the centerline ($r = 0$), D_d . The condensational growth of 8 nm particles was tested as seed particles.