On the relation between apparent ion and total particle growth rates in the boreal forest and related chamber experiments

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Abstract. The understanding of new particle formation and growth processes is critical for evaluating the role of aerosols in climate change. One of the knowledge gaps is the ion-particle interaction during the early growth process, especially in the sub-3nm range, where direct observations are sparse. While molecular interactions would imply faster growth rates of ions compared to neutral particles, this phenomenon is not widely observed in the atmosphere. Here, we show field measurements in the boreal forest indicating a smaller apparent growth rate of the ion population compared to the total particles. We use aerosol dynamics simulations to demonstrate that this effect can be caused by a changing importance of ion-induced nucleation mechanisms during the day. We further compare these results with chamber experiments under similar conditions, where we demonstrate that this effect critically depends on the abundance of condensable vapors and the related strength of ion-induced nucleation. Our results imply that atmospheric ion growth rate measurements below 3 nm need to be evaluated very carefully as they do not represent condensational growth alone but are influenced by ion-particle population interactions.

1 Introduction

Cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) impact significantly the Earth's radiative balance by modifying the albedo of clouds (Twomey, 1974) and their mean lifetime in the atmosphere (Albrecht, 1989). New particle formation (NPF) by gas-to-particle conversion is frequently observed around the globe (Kulmala et al., 2004a) and contributes significantly to the total particle number concentration in the atmosphere (Merikanto et al., 2009; Spracklen et al., 2008). The new particles formed during NPF events have to grow fast enough to avoid coagulation loss with the larger pre-existing aerosols (Pierce and Adams, 2007; Kuang et al., 2009). The growth process is important to characterize because it determines the atmospheric significance of NPF events, with respect to the CCN budget (Gordon et al., 2017) and air quality (Guo et al., 2014). The

survival of growing atmospheric particles can be approximated by a competition between the growth rate and coagulation
35   sink of these particles (see e.g. Kerminen & Kulmala, 2002). Therein, the growth rate is defined as the change of aerosol
particle or ion diameter per time following Eq. (1):

$$\text{GR} \left[\text{nm } h^{-1} \right] = \frac{\Delta d_p}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{d_{p,f} - d_{p,i}}{t_f - t_i}, \tag{1}$$

where d_p is the particle diameter in nm and t the time associated with this particle diameter. However, this definition is not
unambiguous. While the growth rate of a single aerosol particle can be theoretically calculated from vapor molecule
40   condensation (e.g. Nieminen et al, 2010), atmospheric measurements do not track the growth of a single particle, but infer
the growth rate from the change of the particle population over time in a large area (Kulmala et al., 2012). Different methods
for the quantification of such an apparent particle growth rate exist, but direct comparisons of the different methods are
sparse (e.g. Yli-Juuti et al., 2011). Moreover, due to the availability of ion size-distribution measurements below 10 nm with
instruments like the neutral cluster and air ion spectrometer (NAIS; Manninen et al., 2009), atmospheric growth rates have
45   been often calculated in that size-range from the evolution of ion populations instead of the total (neutral plus charged)
particle size-distribution (e.g. Manninen et al., 2010). However, the ion population and its time-evolution depend crucially
on charging processes, ion-ion recombination and have an additional ion-induced nucleation source term (Leppä et al., 2009;
Gonser et al., 2014). While charged particles are expected to grow faster by vapor condensation due to vapor-charged
particle interactions which increase the collision cross-section (J. Leppä et al., 2011; Lehtipalo et al., 2016; Stolzenburg et
50   al., 2020) this effect is typically not observed in the real atmosphere (Gonser et al., 2014; Kulmala et al., 2013a; Manninen et
al., 2009).

Here, we use measurements of total particle and ion growth rates from the SMEAR II station in Hyytiälä, Finland and the
CLOUD (Cosmics Leaving Outdoor Droplets) experiment at CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) to
investigate the effect of ions on apparent nanoparticle growth rates. We additionally deploy aerosol dynamics simulations
55   including ion processes (Leppä et al., 2009) to explain the observations and investigate the possible origin of the differing
apparent ion and total particle growth rates for both settings.

2 Instrumental setup and theoretical approach

2.1 Field measurements and chamber experiments

Our field data was collected between March-September 2020 at the SMEAR II station based in the boreal forest in Hyytiälä,
60   Finland (61°51' N, 24°17'E, 181 m a.s.l.). The SMEAR II station is considered a semi-clean boreal forest environment
because of the relatively long distance (>80 km) to major urban areas (Hari and Kulmala, 2005). The site is surrounded by a
rather homogenous Scots pine forest and is equipped with comprehensive instrumentation for measuring interactions
between the forest ecosystem and the atmosphere. It is also part of the European Aerosols, Clouds and Trace gases Research
Infrastructure (ACTRIS). The complete description of the Hyytiälä forest station site is presented in Hari & Kulmala (2005).

65 We additionally use data from the CERN CLOUD experiment, which allows precise control of the experimental conditions (relative humidity, temperature and trace gas concentrations). Furthermore, two electrode meshes in the chamber allow to establish neutral conditions by the application of an electric field which removes all air ions. A detailed description of the CLOUD experiment can be found in Duplissy et al., 2016. Here we use data from experiments which simulated the NPF process in Hyytiälä as close as possible (Lehtipalo et al., 2018), using a mixture of sulfuric acid, ammonia, NOx and

70 oxidized organics from alpha-pinene and delta-3-carene ozonolysis as particle precursors. The experimental conditions in Hyytiälä and CLOUD are compared in Table 1.

Table 1 Overview of the variation of different parameters and condensable vapour concentrations important for nanoparticle growth in Hyytiälä (NPF-days only), CLOUD and assumed set values for the ion-UHMA simulations.

	Hyytiälä	CLOUD	ion-UHMA J_{simple} ambient	ion-UHMA $J_{lehtipalo}$ ambient	ion-UHMA $J_{lehtipalo}$ chamber
T [K]	273-293	278	278	278	278
rH [%]	20-92	38	50	50	38
H_2SO_4 [cm^{-3}]	$2 \cdot 10^5$-$9 \cdot 10^6$	$1.2 \cdot 10^5$-$7 \cdot 10^7$	$1 \cdot 10^5$-$4 \cdot 10^6$(**)	$1 \cdot 10^5$-$4 \cdot 10^6$(**)	$1 \cdot 10^5$-$1 \cdot 10^7$(***)
NH_3 [pptv]	50-150*	2-3000	150	150	100
HOM_{dim} [cm^{-3}]	$1.4 \cdot 10^4$-$1.1 \cdot 10^6$	$3.4 \cdot 10^4$-$6.2 \cdot 10^6$	not used	not used	not used
HOM_{tot} [cm-3]	$6 \cdot 10^6$-$4.4 \cdot 10^8$		$2 \cdot 10^7$	$2 \cdot 10^7$	$2 \cdot 10^7$
$[H_2SO_4]^2 \cdot [NH3] \cdot [HOM]$	$2 \cdot 10^{16}$-$2.5 \cdot 10^{21}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{19}$-$1.6 \cdot 10^{25}$	not used	$2 \cdot 10^{20}$-$2.5 \cdot 10^{23}$(**)	$2 \cdot 10^{19}$-$2 \cdot 10^{23}$(***)
$Q_{i.p.}$[i.p. cm^{-3} s^{-1}]	6-12	2-4	3	3	3
$N_{i.p}$ [i.p. cm^{-3}]	500	1000-2000	667-1437	621-1282	1594-1975

(*) assumed from Makkonen et al. (2014), (**) predefined diurnal pattern, (***) predefined asymptotic behavior.

The usage of the CLOUD data enables a comparison of the effect of ions on particle growth under ambient and controlled

75 laboratory conditions. Based on the chamber experiments, Lehtipalo et al. (2018) proposed parametrizations for particle formation (neutral formation rate at 1.7 nm, $J_{1.7}(neutral)$) and growth processes (growth rate GR) for the conditions similar to the boreal forest, which are given below:

$$J_{1.7}(neutral)\ [cm^{-3}s^{-1}] = a_1 \cdot [H_2SO_4]^2[NH_3][HOM_{dim}], \tag{2}$$

$$GR\ [nm\ h^{-1}] = b_1[H_2SO_4] + b_2[NH_3][H_2SO_4] + b_3[HOM_{dim}], \tag{3}$$

80 with the fitted constants $a_1 = 7.4 \cdot 10^{-23}$ s^{-1}pptv^{-3}cm^6 for the formation rate parametrization and $b_1 = 2.07 \cdot 10^{-7}$ nm h^{-1}cm^3, $b_2 = 7.3 \cdot 10^{-11}$ nm h^{-1}cm^{3}pptv^{-1}, $b_3 = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ nm h^{-1} cm^3 for the growth in the size-range of 1.8-3.5 nm. In the above parametrizations, the sulfuric acid $[H_2SO_4]$ and highly oxygenated organic molecule (HOM) dimer $[HOM_{dim}]$ concentrations are given in cm^{-3} and the ammonia mixing ratio $[NH_3]$ in pptv. Using the reported nucleation rates in Lehtipalo et al. (2018) we also find a parametrization for the ion-induced nucleation fraction based on the ion-pair

85 production rate and the vapor concentrations at which ion-induced nucleation becomes less dominant:

$$J_{1.7}(ion-induced) \; [cm^{-3}s^{-1}] = \; c_1 - c_1 \cdot \exp(c_2 \cdot [H_2SO_4]^2[NH_3][HOM_{dim}]) \tag{3}$$

with $c_1 = 3.4$ cm^{-3} s^{-1} and $c_2 = 2 \cdot 10^{-22}$ cm^{-9} pptv^{-1} found by a fit to the $J_{tot} = J(ion-induced) + J(neutral)$ data obtained under galactic cosmic ray conditions (no ion removal in the chamber) from Lehtipalo et al. (2018).

2.2 Particle instruments

90 In both experimental settings we used a similar array of particle- and ion-size distribution measuring instrumentation.

2.2.1 DMA-Train

A DMA-Train is deployed to measure the particle size distribution between 1.8-8 nm. It contains six Grimm Aerosol GmbH S-Differential Mobility Analyzers (DMA) set to a fixed voltage to measure continuously at six different particle diameters between 1.8 and 8 nm (Stolzenburg et al., 2017). This configuration of the instrument allows a high temporal resolution and

95 a good sensitivity towards low particle concentrations in the sub-10 nm range. Furthermore, the DMA-train can measure also sub-3 nm particle growth with an unprecedented sizing precision due to the usage of mobility spectrometry. In Hyytiälä, the DMA-train was operated in a measurement container with a 1 m stainless steel inlet at a total inlet flow of 20 lpm to reduce sampling losses. Two TSI Model 3088 Soft X-Ray neutralizers were used to obtain the total (neutral plus charged) particle size-distribution from 1.8-8 nm. The DMA-train measurements from the CERN CLOUD chamber have been previously

100 reported in more detail (e.g. Stolzenburg et al., 2018, 2020), but the setup was overall very similar to Hyytiälä.

2.2.2 DMPS

The particle size distribution between 3 and 1000 nm was measured with a twin-Differential Mobility Particle Sizer (DMPS) in Hyytiälä. The twin-DMPS consists of a long and a short Vienna DMA and two butanol condensation particle counters (TSI 3025 and TSI 3775). The setup at SMEAR II is described by Aalto et al. (2001). The DMPS was located in a small

105 measurement hut ca. 20 m away from the DMA-train container and the DMPS inlet is inside the forest canopy on the roof of the hut at 8 m height. At CLOUD the total particle size-distribution above 8 nm was recorded with a TSI nano-SMPS (Tröstl et al., 2015) and a custom built long-SMPS.

2.2.3 NAIS

The ion size distribution was measured with an NAIS (Manninen et al., 2009; Mirme & Mirme, 2013) manufactured by Airel

110 Ltd both in Hyytiälä and at CLOUD. The NAIS consists of two parallel differential mobility analyzers to measure the mobility distribution of positive and negative ions simultaneously. Ions are classified according to their electrical mobility and their concentration is recorded by a set of ring-shaped electrometers. The NAIS measures small ions and charged particles in the 0.0013–3.2 cm^{2}V^{-1}s^{-1} mobility range (ca. 0.8–40 nm in mobility diameter). The instrument alternates

between three different measurement modes: ions, total aerosol and offset (zero measurements) mode. In Hyytiälä, the NAIS
115   was located in the same place as the DMPS, but it samples from ca. 3 m height above the ground.

2.3 Mass Spectrometer: CI-API-TOF

Sulfuric acid and HOM concentrations were measured with a chemical ionization atmospheric pressure interface time-of-
flight mass spectrometer (CI-API-TOF, Jokinen et al. (2012)), which was located on top of a 35 m high tower just above the
container area where the DMA-train was located. The CI-API-TOF was equipped with a chemical ionization inlet with x-ray
120   ionizer. Nitrate ion chemical ionization is a very selective method to detect strong acids, such as sulfuric acid and highly
oxygenated organic compounds. The total HOM concentration was calculated as a sum of masses 260-622 Th and the HOM
dimer concentrations [HOM_{dim}] was estimated using the most dominant dimer peaks as tracers (m/z
480,494,510,524,542,556,574,588,620 which were identified as $C_{18}H_{26}O_{11}$, $C_{19}H_{28}O_{11}$, $C_{20}H_{32}O_{11}$, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, $C_{20}H_{32}O_{13}$,
$C_{20}H_{30}O_{14}$, $C_{20}H_{32}O_{15}$, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{16}$, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{18}$) to avoid the contamination peaks from Teflon in the inlet, which are sometimes
125   abundant in the dimer mass range. For CLOUD at similar instrument was used and total HOM concentrations were estimated
using a similar mass range, but [HOM_{dimer}] includes all peaks non-nitrate dimer peaks which could be identified (Lehtiplao et
al., 2018).

2.4 Theoretical approaches for growth rate calculation

The neutral and ion growth rates have been calculated from atmospheric particle and ion size distribution with two different
130   methods: maximum concentration and appearance time method. These two methods used in this study determine the time
when the growing mode reaches different diameters according to different criteria (Dada et al., 2020). The first method
estimates the maximum concentration for the different mobility diameters and estimates the growth rate from a linear fit of
these maximum concentration times versus diameter in the corresponding size range (Hirsikko et al., 2005). The second
method, the appearance time method (Lehtipalo et al., 2014), estimates the 50% appearance time of the different mobility
135   diameters during a NPF event. It is important to note that both approaches estimate an apparent growth rate from the
evolution of the particle size-distribution, which cannot necessarily translated into a pure condensational growth rate of a
single aerosol particle within that population. Population dynamic effects such as self-coagulation, extra-modal coagulation,
cluster-contribution and changing vapor concentrations can all significantly influence the results of such apparent growth
rate methods (Stolzenburg et al., 2005; Kontkanen et al., 2016; Li & McMurry, 2018; Olenius et al., 2014). However, the
140   effect of coagulation is normally relatively small in Hyytiälä due to the moderate formation and sink rates (Kulmala et al.,
2013). Therefore, methods which aim to disentangle these effects (e.g. Pichelstorfer et al., 2018) do not need to be applied
and more importantly they could not be used with ion size distributions, due to the additional interactions between the ion
and neutral particles (Leppä et al., 2011).

2.5 Aerosol and ion dynamics simulation with ion-UHMA

145 We use the University of Helsinki Multicomponent Aerosol model for neutral and charged particles (ion-UHMA) model to simulate the basic dynamical processes (i.e. condensation, coagulation and deposition) as well as ion dynamics, i.e. ion-aerosol interaction and ion-ion recombination, during NPF. The ion-UHMA is a sectional model composed of 60 sections from 1.8 to 1000 nm, which include a neutral, positively charged and negatively charged population and their interactions. Sub-1.8 nm charged clusters are treated dynamically in the model, with an ion-pair production rate of 3 cm^{-3} s^{-1}. The

150 nucleation rates (neutral J_n, positive J_+ and negative J_-) are treated as input and are not determined by the model. Particle growth due to vapor condensation is calculated from the kinetically-limited condensation of sulfuric acid and a nano-Köhler type activation of the clusters by organics (Kulmala et al., 2004b). The collision efficiencies also consider charge and dipole effects (Nadykto and Yu, 2003; Stolzenburg et al. 2020). More details can be found in Leppä et al. (2009).

We performed three different simulations illustrating the importance of ion-processes in new particle growth. For two

155 simulations we choose a setting representative for Hyytiälä with a diurnal pattern for condensable vapors and the input nucleation rate. For the third setting, we simulated the conditions in the CLOUD experiment, i.e. no background aerosol but wall losses and a different temporal behavior of the condensing vapors. The main parameters of the three model setups are also summarized in Table 1.

3. Results

160 ### 3.1 Comparison between different approaches for growth rate calculation

Figure 1 compares the apparent growth rates obtained with the two different analysis methods (Fig 1a) and using either total or ion size-distribution for growth rate analysis (Fig 1b) for our dataset from Hyytiälä. The analysis method does not result in significant offsets between the obtained growth rates, as the large majority of the measured GR are included in the [1:2; 2:1] range and the methods correlate rather well with an R^2 of 0.64 (1.8-3.2nm) and 0.47 (3.2-8nm). This corresponds well with

165 earlier analysis of the differences between GR analysis methods (Yli-Juuti et al. 2011). However, when we compare the results obtained by the same method, but using the total and charged particle size distributions, we see a significant offset towards lower ion GR values independent of the chosen method for our smaller size-interval (1.8-3.2 nm, Figure 1b), but not for the larger size range (see Supplementary Information Fig. S1). The same observation is also obtained when using the same instrument for the total and ion growth rate calculation (Supporting Information, Fig. S2), where however the total

170 growth rate has generally higher uncertainties due to lower signal when compared to the DMA-train used for Fig.1b. Altogether, these results demonstrate that the apparent (both maximum concentration and appearance time derived) ion and total particle growth cannot be viewed interchangeably below 3 nm.
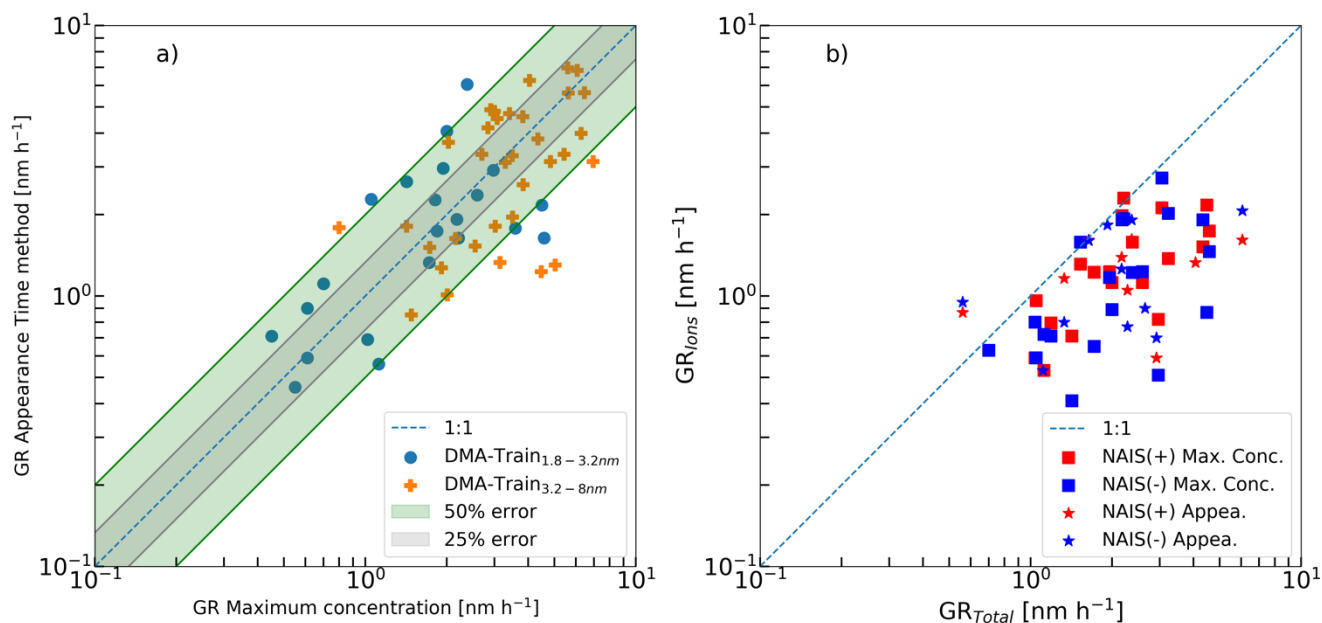
Figure 1: Comparison of the maximum concentration and appearance time growth rate analysis methods (panel a) for the dataset recorded between March-September 2020 in Hyytiälä for the DMA-Train. The blue dashed line shows the 1:1 ratio and the colored areas the 25% (grey) and 50% (green) deviation regions. Panel b compares the sub-3nm ion (measured with NAIS) and total (measured with DMA-Train) particle growth rate obtained from both methods (maximum concentration method crosses and appearance time method circles) with the blue dashed line again indicating the 1:1 ratio. Red symbols correspond to a measurement of the positive ion growth rate and blue symbols correspond to the measurement of the negative ion growth rates.

3.2 Growth rate comparison between total particles and ions observed in Hyytiälä and the CLOUD chamber

To explore further the discrepancy between apparent ion and total particle growth rates, we compare our results to measurements at the CERN CLOUD experiment. Earlier, Stolzenburg et al. (2020) and Lehtipalo et al. (2016) showed that the initial ion growth (below 3 nm) proceeds faster than total growth in the chamber when sulfuric acid and ammonia or sulfuric acid and amines are the condensable vapors. This is in line with the theoretical expectation that the polar sulfuric acid molecules exhibit an increased collision cross-section with charged particles due to dipole-charge interactions (e.g. Nadytko & Yu, 2003). These results are contradictory to our ambient observations, but neither of the systems represent the conditions typical for the boreal forest. Therefore, we compare our results with the experiments with a mixture of SO_2, alpha-pinene, delta-3-carene, O_3, NO_x and NH_3, which are more representative for Hyytiälä (Lehtipalo et al., 2018). Figure 2 shows a comparison between our ambient results from Hyytiälä and the CLOUD experiments. When looking at the ratio between ion and total population growth rates, we observe a clear difference between Hyytiälä and CLOUD. The sub-3 nm ambient ion growth rates are clearly lower than the total growth rates (Fig. 2a), which is not reproduced in CLOUD (Fig 2c). However, at larger sizes (3-8 nm), both the laboratory and ambient measurements show no significant differences between the apparent ion and total growth rates (Fig. 2b and 2d). Fig. 2e confirms that the slower ion growth in the ambient measurement is independent of the condensable vapor concentration as we plot the measured growth rates versus the

195   modelled ones, calculated using the parametrization of Eq. (3) based on measured vapor concentrations. For Hyytiälä, we used the measured condensable vapor concentrations during the growth period (NH$_3$ was not measured but approximated by 150 pptv, see e.g. Makkonen et al., 2014). The CLOUD results are on the 1:1 line, as they are the basis for the parametrization and show no significant difference between the ion and total particle growth rates. The ambient growth rates are slightly higher than predicted by the model, but still show a reasonable correlation with the modelled GRs. The higher

200   measured GRs can be explained by uncertainties in the vapor concentration measurements and by the fact, that the parametrization does not consider other organic precursors than HOM dimers, which probably leads to an underestimation.
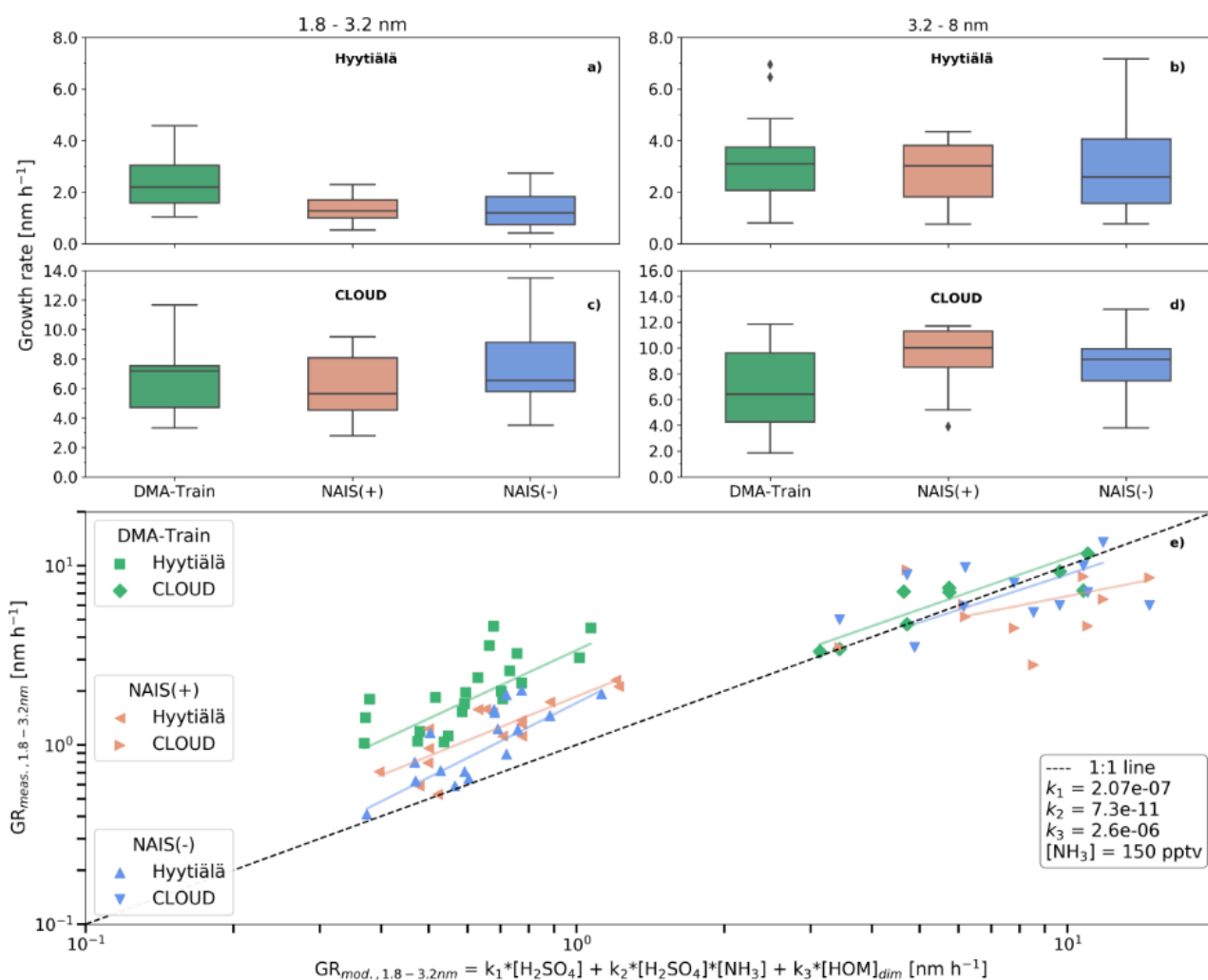
Figure 2: Comparison between GRs from CLOUD (Lehtipalo et al., 2018) and Hyytiälä. Due to higher vapor concentrations at CLOUD, the overall GRs are somewhat higher in CLOUD than in Hyytiälä. We represent the same instruments data with the

205   **same color code (i.e. green for DMA-Train, salmon for NAIS positive mode and blue for NAIS negative mode). Upper panels (a to d) are box plots of the growth rate distribution during Hyytiälä and CLOUD campaign. Lower panel (e) shows the growth rate measured during both campaigns in relation to the total condensing vapour and their corresponding growth rate according to Eq. (3).**
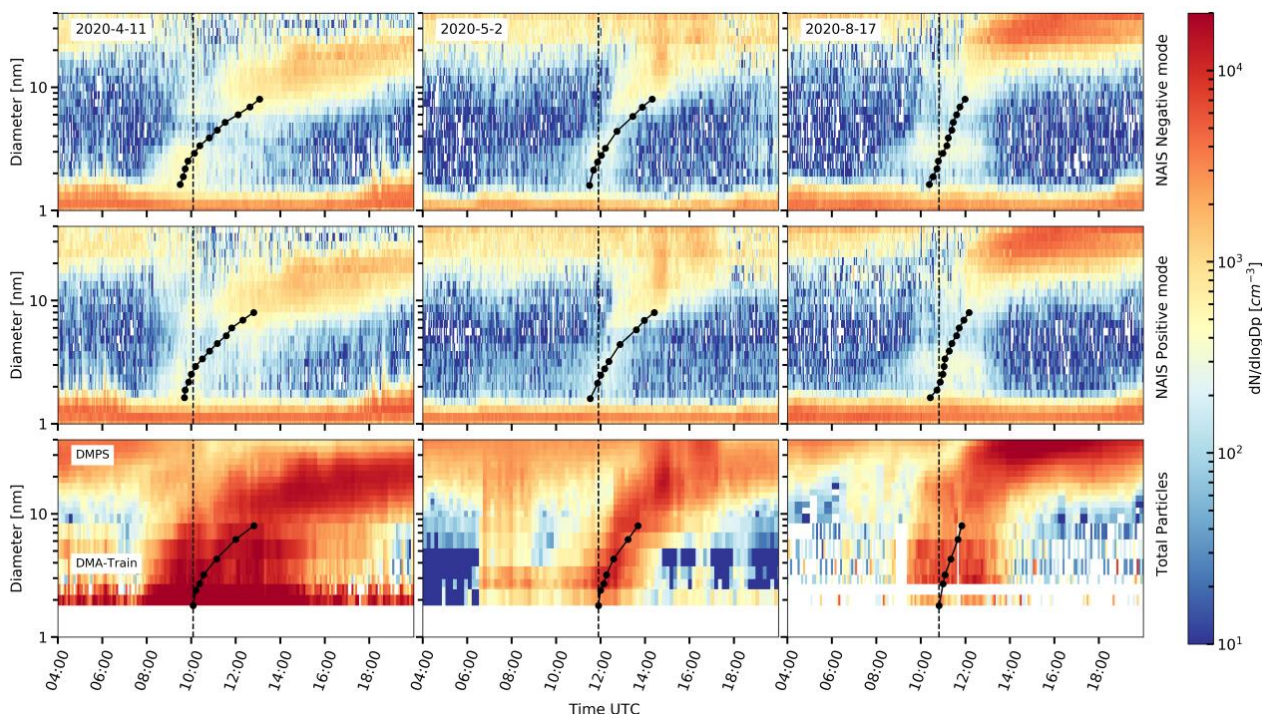
Figure 3: Evolution of the ion size-distribution (1st and 2nd row) measured with the NAIS and the combined total (neutral plus charged) size distribution measured with the DMA-train and the twin-DMPS during three characteristic events. The maximum diameter detected by the DMPS is cut off at 40 nm to have an easier comparison with the ion size distribution range of the NAIS. The black points represent the maximum concentration times for the different mobility diameters used to calculate the growth rate in the sub-10nm size ranges (see Supporting Information Fig. S3 for example fits of the maximum concentration time at 1.8 nm).

We investigate the dynamic behavior of the growth process in Fig. 3, where we present the total particle- and ion-size distribution during three characteristics NPF event days observed in Hyytiälä between March and September 2020. During the entire measurement period (spring to summer) the times of maximum concentration of the smallest ions (1.8-3 nm) during NPF events occur earlier (roughly 30-60 min) than the times of maximum concentration of the total particles of same size (see also Supporting Information Fig. S3 for the same observation with the appearance time method). As the concentration of ions is typically more than a factor of 10 lower compared to the total particle concentration, the earlier appearance of the ions during NPF has no significant effect on the appearance of the total growing mode (see also Stolzenburg et al., 2020). Therefore, this earlier appearance of the small ions results in a slower apparent ion growth rate compared to the total growth rate as the maximum concentration times of larger particles and ions agree better. This observation is in line with the results from Gonser et al. (2014) for a measurement site in Bavaria, Germany. Gonser et al. (2014) proposed a conceptual model to explain why we could observe faster total particle growth compared to ion growth in ambient measurements. If ion-induced nucleation starts earlier during daytime due to an increased cluster stability compared to the neutral pathway, the ion population will appear first. However, during the growth process, the growing ions are constantly neutralized by ion-ion recombination and the ion population is more influenced by charging of particles, which

230 are born neutral, with the latter becoming more and more significnat at a later stage when also the neutral nucleation

pathway dominant. That way, the neutral and ion populations become indistinguishable at a later stage (also explaining the

same ion and total particle growth rate for particles larger than 3 nm in both chamber and ambient experiments). The earlier

appearance of the ion-population is therefore a possible reason for the reduced apparent ion growth rate, which is inferred by

methods investigating the appearance of the population at a certain diameter. However, in the dataset of Gonser et al. (2014)

235 the total size-distribution was limited to 2-2.5 nm and neither a quantitative understanding nor a supporting model for this

effect were presented.

3.3 Ion-UHMA simulations of the particle-ion interaction

We tested the Gonser et al. (2014) conceptual model with aerosol dynamics simulations including ion processes (ion-

UHMA, see Methods). In a first approach, we followed the basic arguments of Gonser et al. (2014) and used a simple case

240 based on the results of Leppä et al. (2009). We assumed that the sulfuric acid concentration has a diurnal variation between

$1 \cdot 10^5$ and $3 \cdot 10^6$ cm^{-3} (median variation observed during the Hyytiälä 2020 campaign) and a constant organic concentration

of $1 \cdot 10^7$ cm^{-3}. In the beginning, two lognormal background particle modes are present, which are diluted following the

diurnal pattern of an increasing boundary layer height after sunrise. In line with the conceptual model from Gonser et al.

(2014), we implement a diurnal pattern for the nucleation rate, but with 50% ion-induced fraction starting 1 hour earlier than

245 the neutral nucleation. The results are presented in Figure we can clearly observe a faster apparent particle growth rate for

the total population compared to the ions (positive and negative) for the smallest size-interval, while there is no difference

above 3 nm. However, it remains to be clarified, if we can justify the assumption of J_{ion} starting earlier than J_{tot} and if we can

explain the absence of the slower ion growth rate in the chamber experiments.

As a second approach, we used the parametrization of the nucleation rates presented in Eq. (2) as the nucleation rate input

250 for a second set of model simulations. **Error! Reference source not found.**5 shows the calculated neutral and ion-induced J

rates and the ion-induced fraction and their diurnal variation in Hyytälä based on the measured concentrations of sulfuric

acid, ammonia and dimers of highly oxygenated molecules (HOM). Both nucleation pathways (neutral and ion-induced)

produce particles across all vapor concentrations, with the neutral nucleation rate scaling with increasing total nucleating

vapor (Fig. 5a). However, the fraction of ion-induced to total nucleation rate varies strongly with the available nucleating

255 vapor concentrations, from almost 1 (below 10^{22} cm^{-6} pptv) to almost 0 (above 10^{23} cm^{-6} pptv) as can be seen in Fig. 5b. If

the diurnal evolution of the total nucleating vapor concentrations crosses this vapor concentration range, we would obtain a

situation where first the ion-induced nucleation and later the neutral pathway dominates the total nucleation rate. **Error!**

Reference source not found.5c illustrates that behavior for the measured data. However, the measured data needed to be

scaled by a factor of 100 in order to be in the vapor concentration range where the transition between ion-induced and

260 neutral dominated nucleation occurs in the related CLOUD experiments. This is in line with the higher observed than

predicted GRs in Fig. 2e.
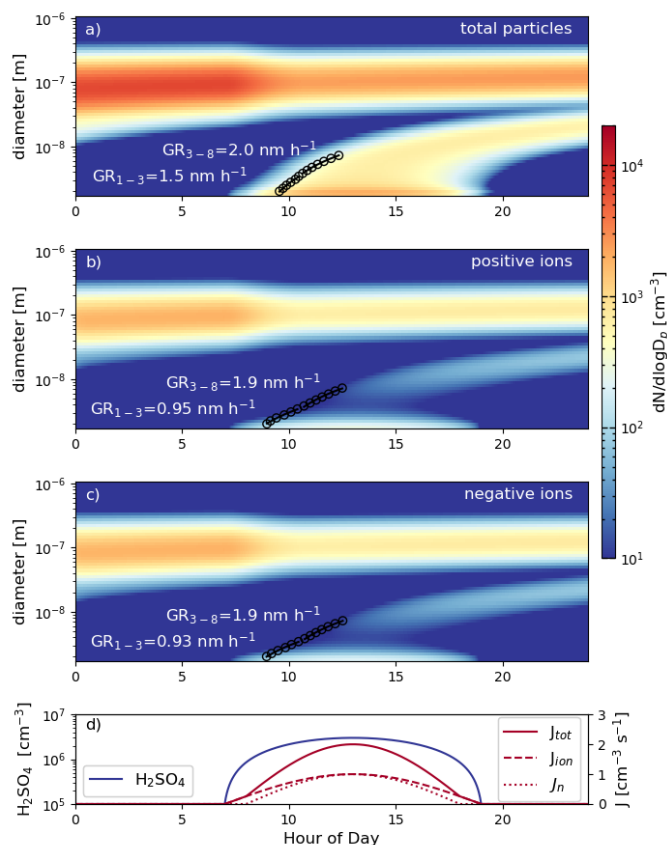
Figure 4: Model results based on Leppä et al. (2009) with the ion-induced nucleation starting 1 hour earlier than the neutral pathway as suggested by the conceptual approach of Gonser et al. (2014). The first panel corresponds to the total particle size distribution, the second and third panel are the ion (positive and negative) size distributions. The calculated apparent growth rate with the ion-UHMA model (black scatters) has been also plotted. The last panel correspond to the evolution of the nucleation rate of the total particle (Jtot) the ions (Jion) and the neutral particles (Jn).

Apart from measurement uncertainties, there could be several other reasons why the critical range for the shift between ion-induced and total nucleation rate might be at lower concentration in Hyytiälä than CLOUD: 1) The parametrization from Lehtipalo et al. (2018) is based on CLOUD experiments, where higher cluster ion-concentrations (see also Table 1) lead to more significant ion-induced nucleation (Wagner et al., 2017). 2) cluster stability is mostly controlled by ammonia, and therefore the importance of ion-induced nucleation might be strongly affected by ammonia availability and the importance of ammonia with respect to the ion-induced fraction might be underestimated in that parametrization as ammonia concentrations were likely much lower in Hyytiälä than in most CLOUD runs (see Table 1). 3) Other factors than the nucleating vapor concentrations might also crucially affect cluster stability and hence the fraction of ion-induced nucleation and the vapor range where the transition between ion dominated and neutral dominated nucleation occurs. Temperature and relative humidity could be crucial (Gagné et al., 2010) with especially the latter varying strongly between and during the different NPF event days (see Table 1), but were kept fixed in Lehtipalo et al. (2018). 4) It is not known which subset of

oxidized organics are actually participating in the nucleation and growth processes in Hyytiälä. The HOMs involved in

280   nucleation are approximated by HOM non-nitrate dimers in the parametrization but we used only representative HOM dimer

peaks with the strongest signals in our field dataset as input in the parametrization, which could result in a significantly

udnerestimated [HOM$_{dimer}$] in the Hyytiälä data. HOM dimers concentrations, chemical composition and volatility are very

sensitive to the actual involved organic oxidation chemistry and temperature (Bianchi et al., 2019, Stolzenburg et al., 2018)

and therefore significant differences between the chamber and ambient atmosphere are expected. Altogether, this leads to the

285   conclusion that both the parametrization from Lehtipalo et al. (2018) is not perfectly transferable to Hyytiälä conditions with

respect to the importance of ion-induced nucleation and also our measured total condensable vapors especially [NH$_3$] and

[HOM$_{dim}$] might also be underestimated.
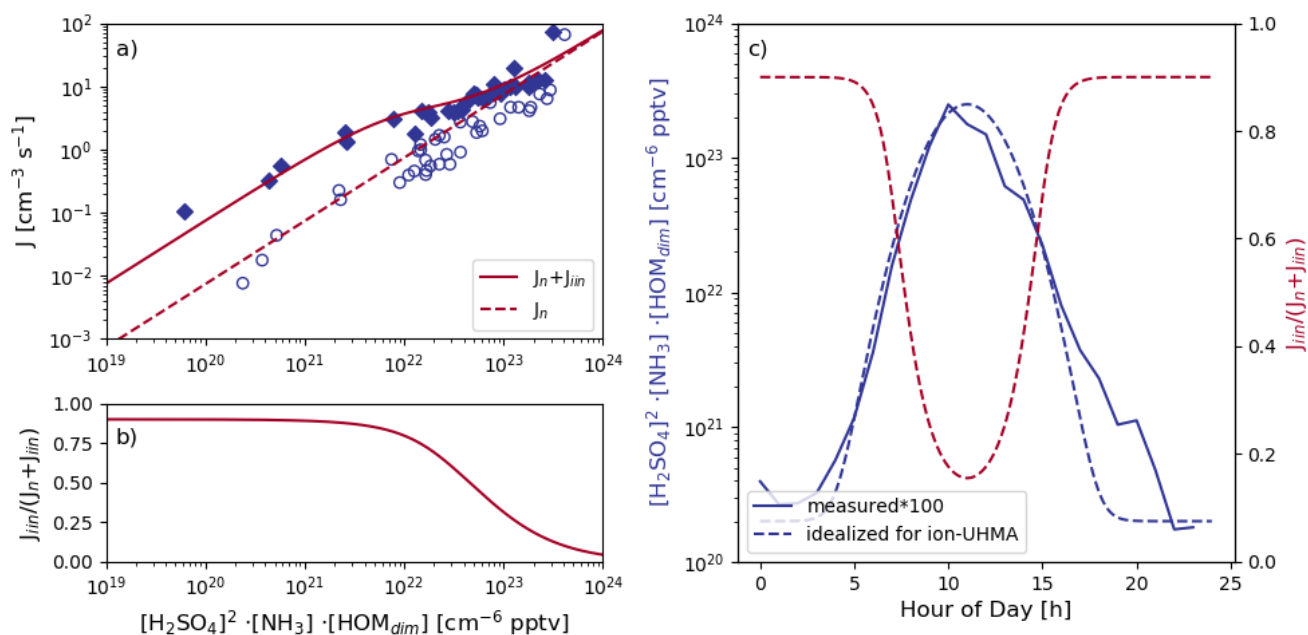
Figure 5: The importance of ion-induced nucleation in the boreal forest. a) shows the measured nucleation rates (diamonds under
290   **galactic cosmic ray conditions and circles under neutral conditions) and the parametrizations (Eq. (2) and Eq. (4)). b) shows the**
fraction of ion-induced nucleation from total nucleation rate against the parametrizations rom Eq, (2) and Eq. (4). c) shows the
diurnal pattern of the calculated nucleation rates and ion-induced fraction in Hyytiälä.

Altogether, it is plausible that the transition from a high to a low ion-induced nucleation fraction in Hyytiälä happens at

lower concentration than predicted by the parametrization. We therefore idealized the scaled nucleating vapor curve

295   (Fig. 5c) as input for a subsequent ion-UHMA simulation using the nucleation rate parametrization of Fig. 5a. The

results are presented in Figure 6a-d and show a GR$_{ion}$ < GR$_{tot}$ below 3 nm, but similar values above 3 nm identical to

our ambient observations. In addition, the quantitative result are closer to the ambient measurements, confirming that it

is indeed that slow transition from ion-induced to neutral dominated nucleation rate which is responsible for the

decreased apparent ion growth rate. In that sense, ion-induced nucleation is strictly speaking not starting one hour

300 earlier as in the simple case but the increase of the vapor concentrations through the critical concentration range from almost unity to almost zero ion-induced fraction occurs within 3-5 hours in Hyytiälä (Fig. 5c). Moreover, the second simulation set also explains the absence of the effect at the CLOUD experiment: Here this transition occurs within ~10 minutes (sulfuric acid lifetime) in the CLOUD experiments, where all other vapor concentrations were typically kept constant and the nucleation burst was induced by switching on the UV lights inside the chamber and the subsequent

305 formation of sulfuric acid. We show the results from simulations using such a vapor concentration profile together with adjusted boundary conditions (no background aerosol, but wall losses included) in Fig. 6e-h. No significant difference is observed between the apparent total and ion growth rates for such simulation case. Note, that in simulations where sulfuric acid would be the major growth contributor, the dipole-charge interactions would even lead to a significantly enhanced ion growth rate compared to the total growth rate. However, in the experiments by Lehtipalo et al. (2018),

310 the organics are dominating the growth and no dipole-charge interactions are considered for the collisions of organics with growing ions in the simulations.
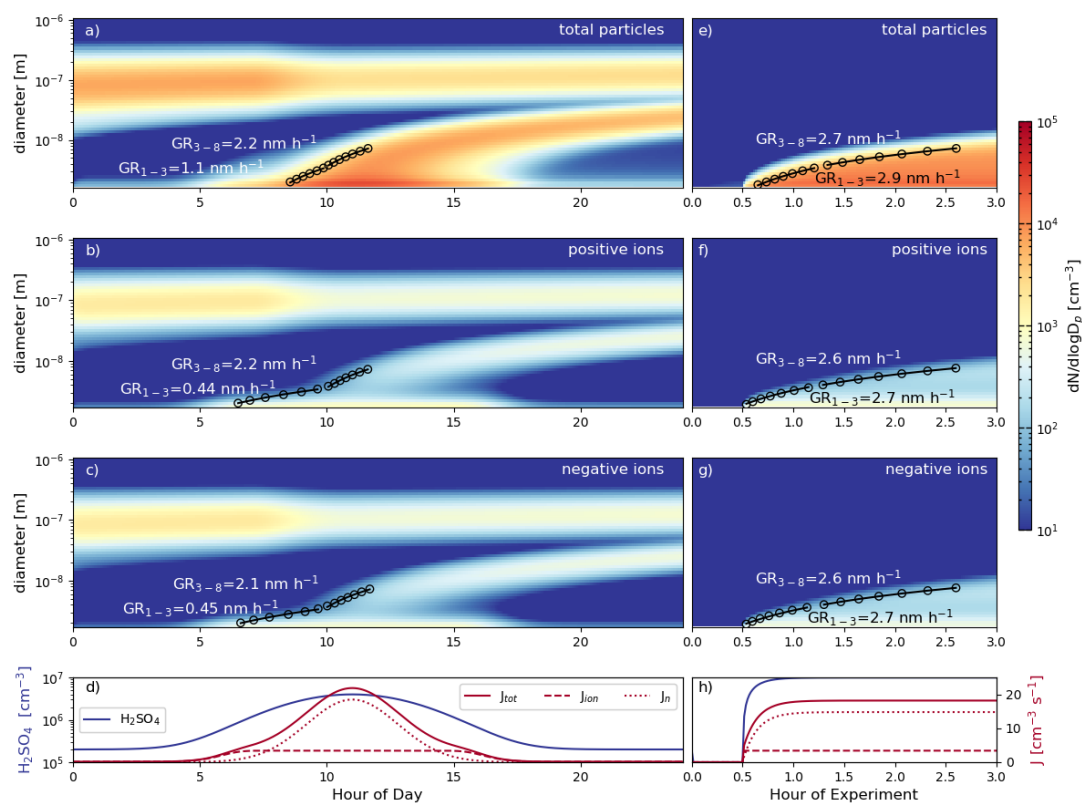
Figure 6: Ion-UHMA model results with the J rates parametrized according to Lehtipalo et al. (2018) for both Hyytiälä (Panels a-d) and CLOUD (Panels e-h). The upper panels show the total particle size-distribution, the second and third row panels

315 **the positive and negative ion size distribution, respectively. The last row panels show the sulfuric acid concentration for vapor growth (blue) and the parametrized nucleation rate according to Lehtipalo et al. (2018) assuming typical profiles of $[H_2SO_4]^2$ $[NH_3]$ $[HOM_{dim}]$ for Hyytiälä and CLOUD.**

4. Conclusions

The role of ions in atmospheric new particle formation and initial growth is still not fully clarified, although the ion
320   populations are often used to infer nanoparticle growth rates. We have shown that apparent particle growth rates in the sub-3
nm range can be underestimated if ion size-distributions are used instead of total size distributions. We observed, during the
entire period of measurement in the boreal forest (Spring to Summer 2020), an earlier formation of ions than total particles in
the sub-3nm range. As typical ion concentrations are a factor 10 less compared to total particle concentration, the earlier ion
appearance did not affect the appearance of the total growing mode, but resulted in slower apparent ion growth rates.
325   Previous work suggests that in the case of condensing polar molecules such as sulfuric acid, the growth of sub-3 nm charged
particles should be enhanced compared to the neutral particle growth (Stolzenburg et al., 2020). However, the mix of
condensable vapors in Hyytiälä is more complex and therefore we compared the observation in Hyytiälä with results from
CLOUD chamber experiments under similar conditions (Lehtipalo et al., 2018). While the parametrization from the chamber
experiments can reasonably predict the observed order of magnitude of the ambient growth rates, we observe no difference
330   between total and ion growth rate in contrast to our ambient observations.

Gonser et al. (2014) proposed a conceptual model to explain the observation of slower ion growth where ion-induced
nucleation start earlier during day-time but during growth process ions are constantly neutralized by ion-ion recombination.
That way, neutral and ion population become very difficult to distinguish at larger sizes, but this results in slower apparent
ion growth rates for sub-3 nm sizes. Here, we confirmed the conceptual model with aerosol dynamics simulations based on
335   the ion-UHMA model, which includes neutral, positively and negatively charged populations and their interactions. We
modelled the nucleation rate according to Lehtipalo et al. (2018) and showed quantitatively how the transition from an ion-
induced dominated nucleation regime to a neutral dominated nucleation scheme leads to apparent sub-3 nm ion growth rates,
which are roughly a factor of 2 lower than the total growth rate, in good agreement with our ambient observations. The
simulations also provided the explanation of the absence of this effect during CLOUD measurements, where the nucleating
340   vapor concentrations are typically changed within 10 minutes and hence the change from ion-induced nucleation into the
neutral dominated nucleation occurs much faster than in Hyytiälä. Altogether, our results show that the apparent (i.e.
maximum concentration or appearance time method based) ion GR do not correspond to the real condensational growth (also
not the combined condensational and coagulation growth) of the particle population, but are heavily affected by the temporal
behavior of ion-included nucleation and aerosol-ion dynamics processes like ion-ion recombination and particle diffusion
345   charging. Sub 3-nm apparent growth rates based on ion population measurements are therefore not suited to infer
information on the abundance of condensable vapors or their seasonal variation and should always be interpreted cautiously.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Author contributions

L.G.-C, K.L., L.R.A., N.S., S.H., J.K., D.S. performed the measurements, D.S. performed the simulations, L.G.-C., K.L., N.S., D.S. analyzed the data, L.G.-C., K.L., J.K., M.K., P.M.W., D.S. were involved in the scientific discussion and interpretation of the results, L.G.-C. and D.S. wrote the manuscript, all authors commented and edited the final manuscript.

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