Appendices

Table A1. Median effectiveness (%) of the portable air cleaner (PAC) in the filter state in reducing $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} concentrations in individual homes. Baseline concentration = $1 \mu g/m^3$ based on the PM sensor's limit of detection (LOD). WSRT = Wilcoxon signed rank test. p < 0.05 was considered significant (bolded).

	Primary Rooms				Secondary Rooms					
PM	Time		Percentiles			-	Percentiles			WSRT
Fraction	Period	n	25 th	50 th	75 th	n	25 th	50 th	75 th	p-value
PM _{2.5}	Overall	23	<0	66.0	90.1	22	<0	26.2	63.3	<0.001
	Day	23	<0	58.3	89.2	22	<0	47.4	73.4	0.002
	Night	23	11.6	83.0	98.0	22	<0	14.2	79.8	0.001
PM ₁₀	Overall	23	<0	65.5	82.0	22	<0	27.1	69.9	0.003
	Day	23	<0	57.8	83.0	20	<0	45.6	73.9	0.014
	Night	23	<0	73.5	93.9	21	<0	29.4	83.2	0.012

Table A2. PAC effectiveness (%) in low-PM homes ($\leq 5 \mu g/m^3$) for the individual pairs of filter and sham periods (i.e., paired approach).

			Primar	y Rooms		Secondary Rooms				
PM	Time		Percentiles				Percentiles			
Fraction	Period	n	25 th	50 th	75 th	n	25 th	50 th	75 th	
PM _{2.5}	Overall	11	-86.3%	-26.1%	66.2%	12	-500.3%	-120.4%	23.9%	
	Day	11	-83.1%	-7.8%	87.8%	12	-497.1%	-89.6%	43.9%	
	Night	11	-166.7%	26.5%	97.1%	12	-372.1%	-134.3%	45.7%	
PM_{10}	Overall	11	-56.0%	9.5%	49.6%	12	-549.0%	-132.2%	27.1%	
	Day	11	-74.8%	8.2%	69.7%	12	-730.8%	-97.2%	38.1%	
	Night	11	-175.3%	34.4%	83.4%	12	-384.8%	-13.3%	77.7%	

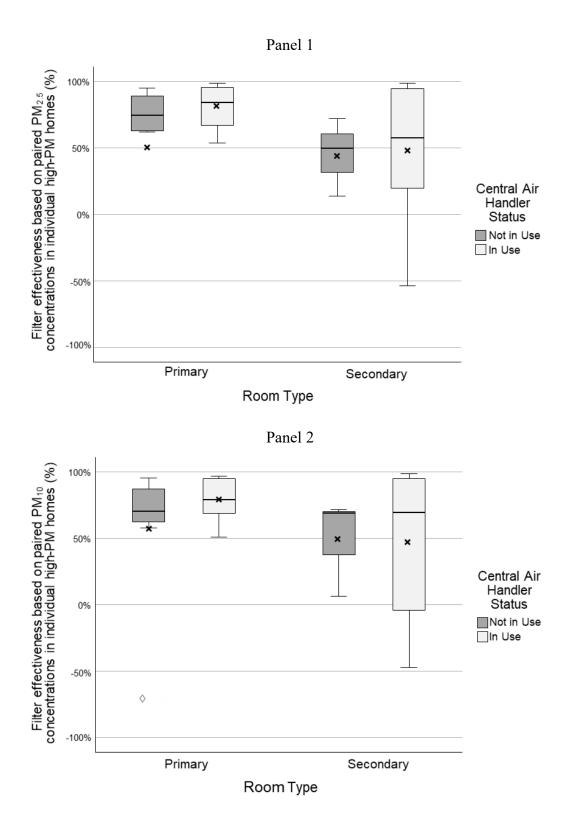


Figure A1. Effect of a central air handler (CAH) on the filtration effectiveness (%) of the PAC in reducing mean concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ (Panel 1) and PM_{10} (Panel 2) in the primary and secondary rooms of individual high-PM (>5 μ g/m³) homes. "In Use" = activation of the CAH for any length of time; "Not in Use" = CAH not activated or not present.