

Supporting Material

Amino acids in Arctic aerosols

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Figure captions

Figure S1a,b,c,d: Back trajectories of the 19-25 April (a), 6-16 June (b), 16-23 June (c) and 23-29 June (d) samples. The 48 hours back trajectories are calculated at an altitude of 500 m for the entire sampling period, starting a new trajectory every 12 hours, with the NOAA HYSPLIT trajectory model from the NOAA ARL website (<http://www.arl.noaa.gov/ready/>). We used the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis meteorological database and the isentropic trajectories as they incorporate vertical transport components and integrate the vertical difference between the HYSPLIT model and the NCAR reanalysis data.

Figure S2a,b,c,d: Back trajectories of the 29 June-6 July (a), 6-13 July (b), 13-20 July (c) and 20-27 July (d) samples. The 48 hours back trajectories are calculated at an altitude of 500 m for the entire sampling period, starting a new trajectory every 12 hours, with the NOAA HYSPLIT trajectory model from the NOAA ARL website (<http://www.arl.noaa.gov/ready/>). We used the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis meteorological database and the isentropic trajectories as they incorporate vertical transport components and integrate the vertical difference between the HYSPLIT model and the NCAR reanalysis data.

Figure S3a,b,c,d: Back trajectories of the 27 July-3 August (a), 3-10 August (b), 10-17 August (c) and 24-31 August (d) samples. The 48 hours back trajectories are calculated at an altitude of 500 m for the entire sampling period, starting a new trajectory every 12 hours, with the NOAA HYSPLIT trajectory model from the NOAA ARL website (<http://www.arl.noaa.gov/ready/>). We used the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis meteorological database and the isentropic trajectories as they incorporate vertical transport components and integrate the vertical difference between the HYSPLIT model and the NCAR reanalysis data.

FigureS4: Back trajectories of the 7-14 September sample. The 48 hours back trajectories are calculated at an altitude of 500 m for the entire sampling period, starting a new trajectory every 12 hours, with the NOAA HYSPLIT trajectory model from the NOAA ARL website (<http://www.arl.noaa.gov/ready/>). We used the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis meteorological database and the isentropic trajectories as they incorporate vertical transport components and integrate the vertical difference between the HYSPLIT model and the NCAR reanalysis data.



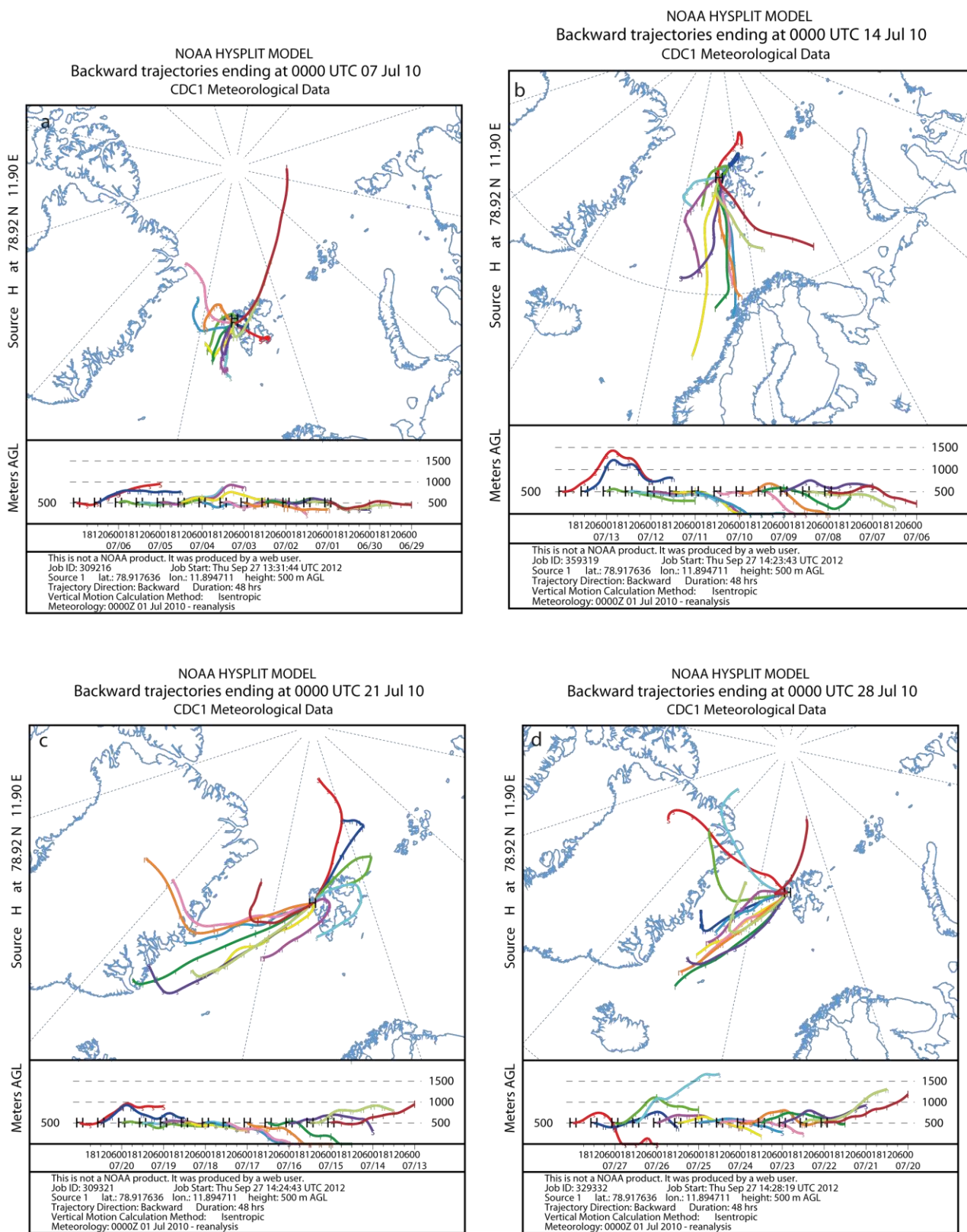


Figure S2

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 0000 UTC 15 Sep 10
CDC1 Meteorological Data

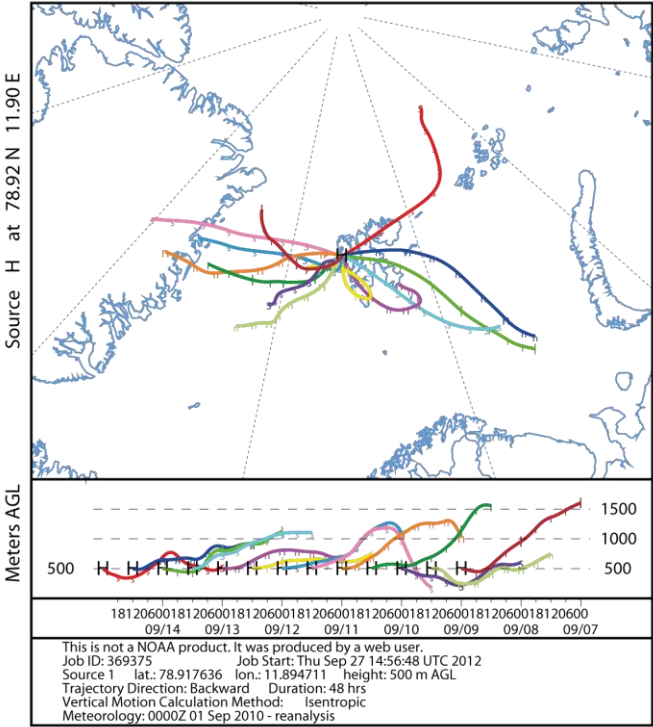


Figure S4