



Supplement of

Submicron aerosol composition in the world's most polluted megacity: the Delhi Aerosol Supersite study

Shahzad Gani et al.

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Table S1. Summary annual (2017) and campaign (January 2017 to April 2018) statistics including arithmetic mean (AM), geometric mean (GM), geometric standard deviation (GSD) and synthetic AM for hourly data of various species. Synthetic AM was calculated using the averages of the six 2-month periods (January-February through November-December). PM_{2.5} data from R.K. Puram (DPCC) with only partial data for April-2017. Composition-based estimate of PM₁ (C-PM₁) = BC + NR-PM₁.

	Annual (2017)				Campaign (Jan-2017 to Apr-2017)			
	AM	GM	GSD	Synthetic AM	AM	GM	GSD	Synthetic AM
PM _{2.5}	140	104	2.2	139	147	113	2.2	145
C-PM ₁	108	80	2.2	115	125	93	2.3	117
NR-PM ₁	84	59	2.3	101	101	70	2.4	103
Org	49	33	2.5	60	60	41	2.5	62
Chl	5.8	1.0	6.5	7.9	9.0	1.6	7.3	8.5
NH ₄	8.8	6.0	2.4	10	10	6.6	2.6	10
NO ₃	8.5	4.4	3.3	11	11	5.6	3.4	11
SO ₄	12	9.6	1.9	12	12	9.5	1.9	11
BC	12	8.9	2.3	12	12	8.5	2.3	11

Table S2. Relative ionization efficiency (RIE) for ammonium and sulfate and response factor for nitrate for the two periods of this study.

	NH ₄ RIE	SO ₄ RIE	NO ₃ RF
Jan-Sep 2017 (average)	7.07	1.04	5.09×10 ⁻¹¹
Dec-Apr 2018 (based on calibration in Jan 2018)	9.44	1.37	5.27×10 ⁻¹¹

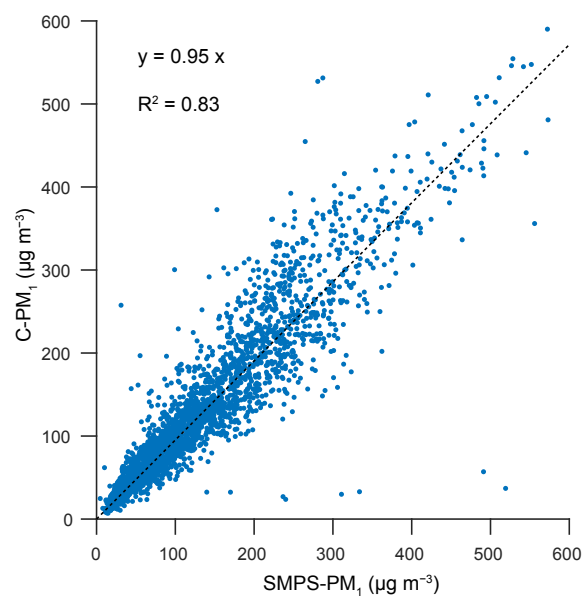


Figure S1. Scatter plot between C-PM₁ (Composition-PM₁ = NR-PM₁ + BC) and SMPS-PM₁ (PM₁ mass concentration estimated using PSD and assuming a density of 1.6 g cm⁻³).

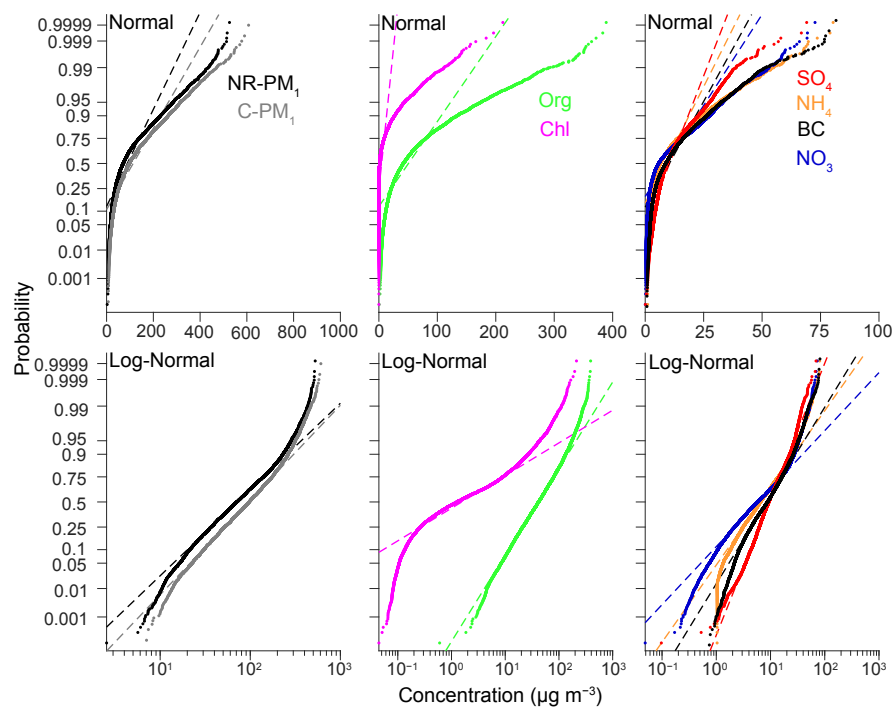


Figure S2. Probability plots for NR-PM₁, C-PM₁, Org, Chl, SO₄, NH₄, BC and NO₃ assuming normal and log-normal distributions. The dashed line represents what a normally (1st row panels) or log-normally (2nd row panels) distributed data would look like. Composition-based estimate of PM₁ (C-PM₁) = BC + NR-PM₁.

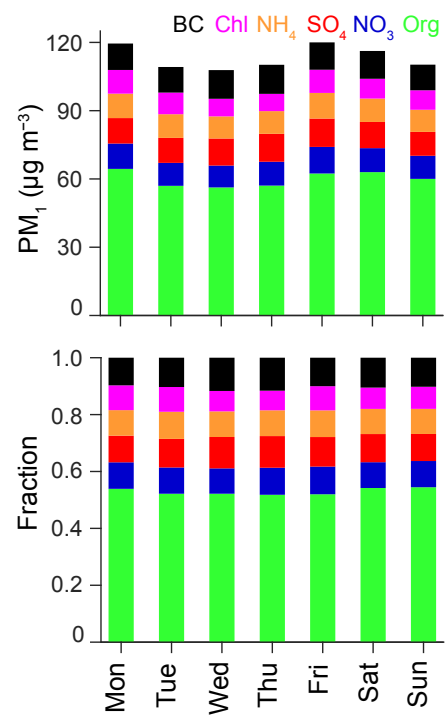


Figure S3. Average absolute and fractional composition of C-PM₁ (NR-PM₁ + BC) by day of week.

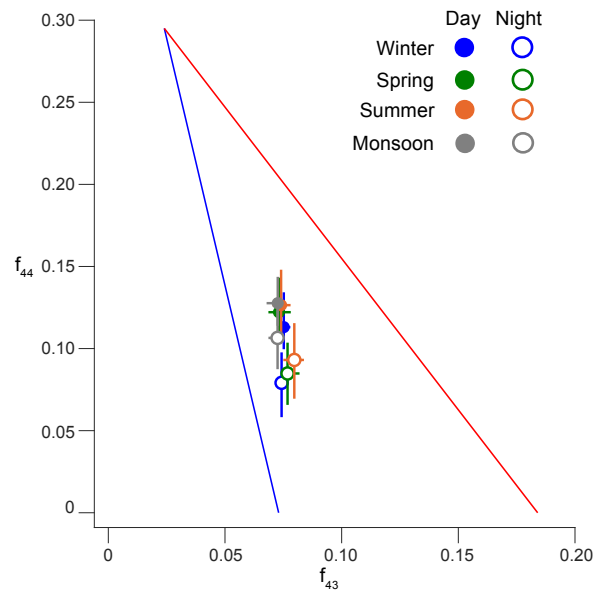


Figure S4. Average values for f_{43} and f_{44} included in the Ng et al. (2011) triangle plot. The horizontal and vertical lines are the 25th (left and bottom) and 75th percentiles (right and top).

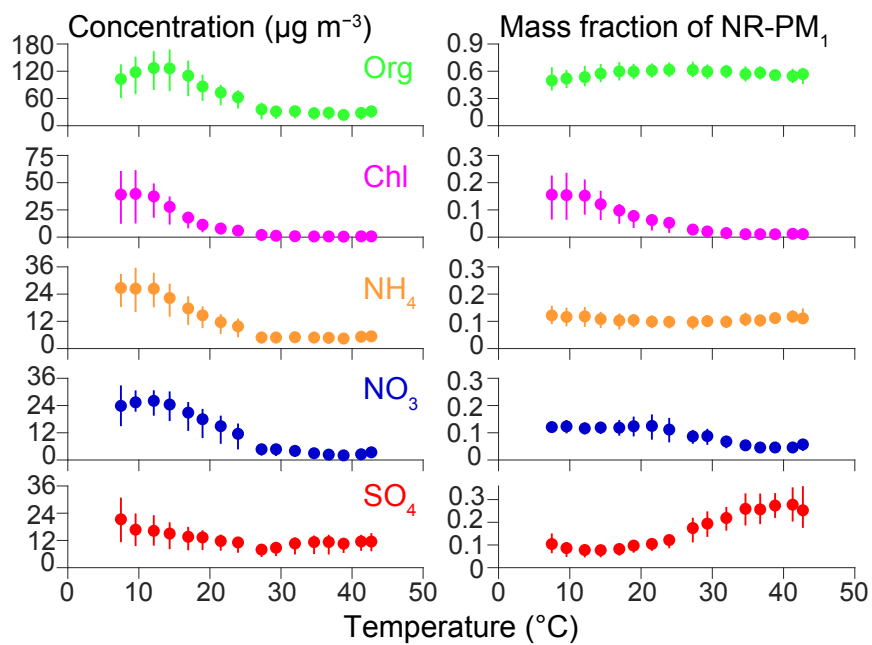


Figure S5. Variations of mass fractions of NR-PM₁ species as a function of temperature. The data were binned according to the temperature, and the vertical lines are the 25th (bottom) and 75th (top) percentiles.

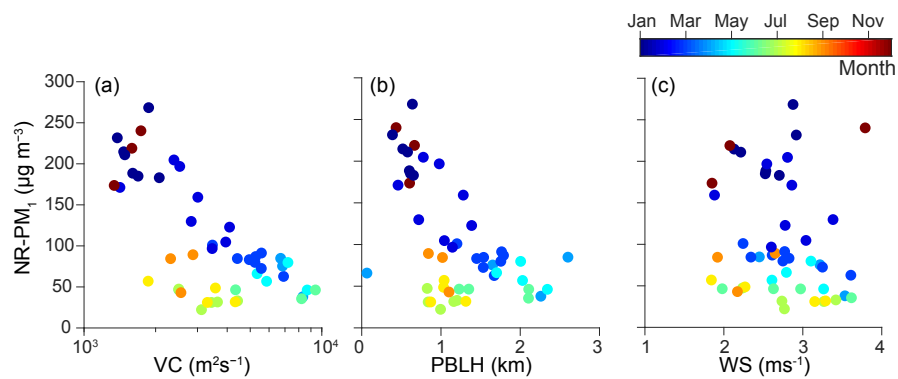


Figure S6. Variations of NR-PM₁ mass concentrations as a function of (a) ventilation coefficient, (b) planetary boundary layer height and (c) wind speed. Each scatter point is a weekly average and is color-coded with the month. Note that July to mid-September is the monsoon season.

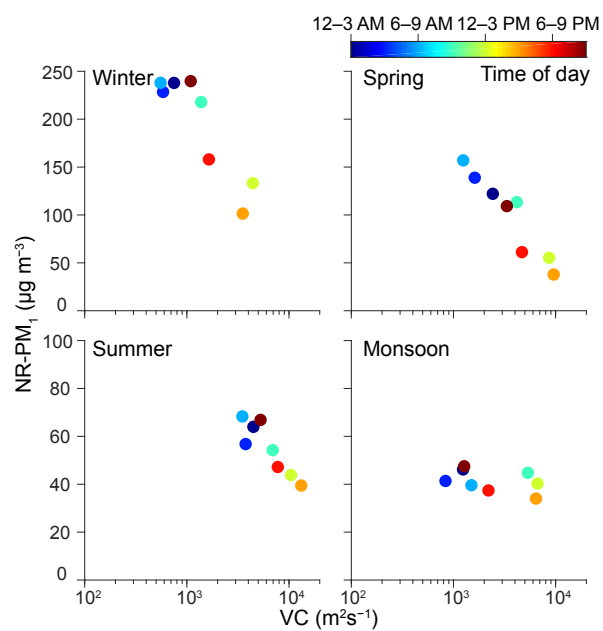


Figure S7. Variations of NR-PM₁ mass concentrations as a function of ventilation coefficient by season. Each scatter point is the average value for a day segment (color-coded).

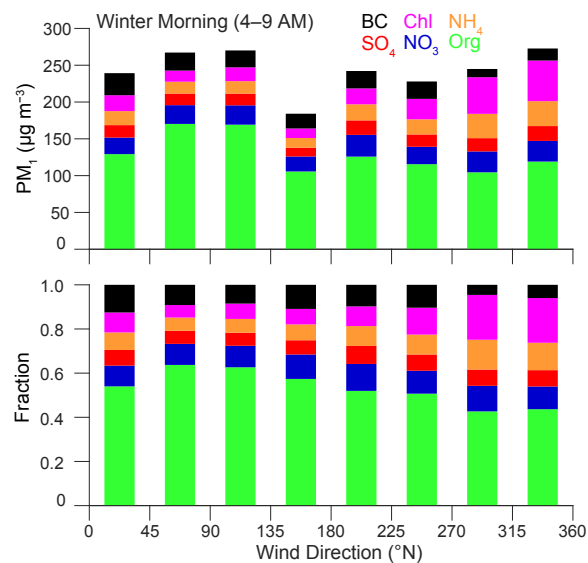


Figure S8. Average absolute and fractional composition of C-PM₁ (NR-PM₁ + BC) by wind direction for winter morning (4–9 AM)—when chloride concentrations were generally high. Chloride mass and fractional concentrations were higher when winds were from the northwest.

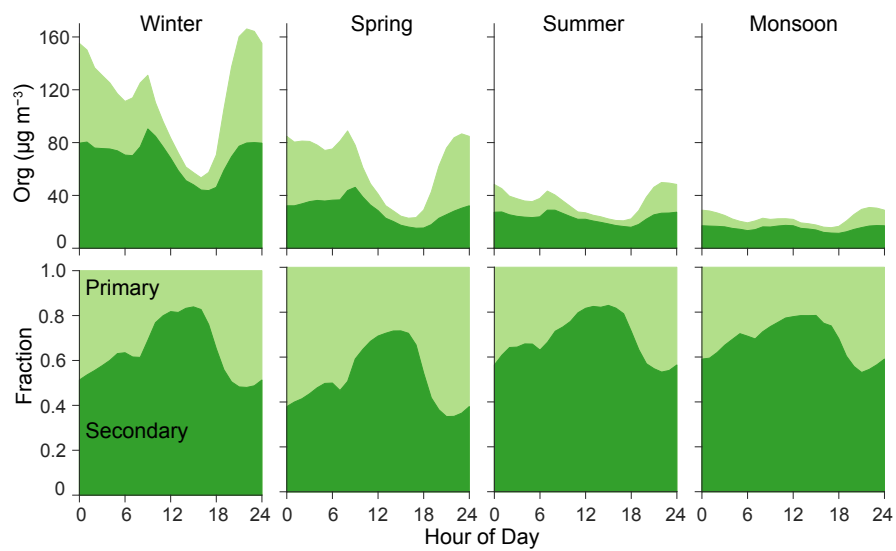


Figure S9. Average diurnal variation of mass concentrations and mass fractions of primary organic aerosol and secondary organic aerosol by season.

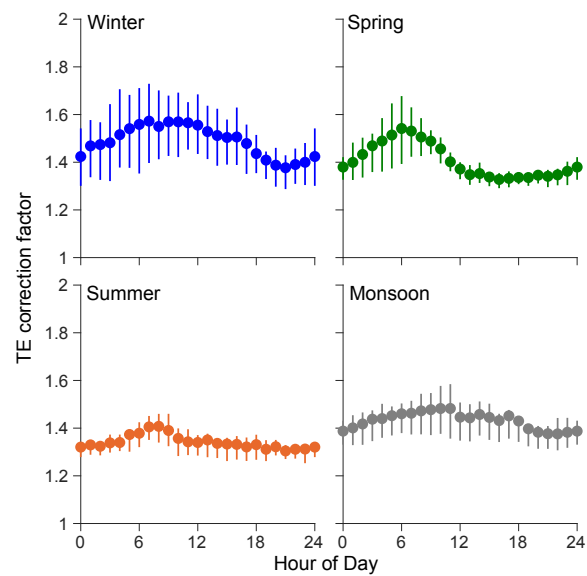


Figure S10. Diurnal variation in average transmission efficiency by season and time of day. The vertical lines are the 25th (bottom) and 75th (top) percentiles.

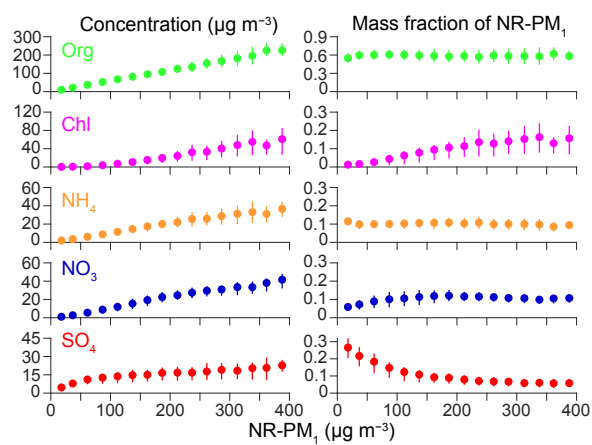


Figure S11. Variations of mass concentrations and mass fractions of NR-PM₁ species as a function of NR-PM₁ mass loadings. The data were binned according to the total NR-PM₁ mass, and the vertical lines are the 25th (bottom) and 75th (top) percentiles.

References

Ng, N. L., Canagaratna, M. R., Jimenez, J. L., Chhabra, P. S., Seinfeld, J. H., and Worsnop, D. R.: Changes in organic aerosol composition with aging inferred from aerosol mass spectra, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 11, 6465–6474, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-11-6465-2011>, 2011.