



Supplement of

The impact of recent changes in Asian anthropogenic emissions of SO_2 on sulfate loading in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere and the associated radiative changes

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Supplementary figures



¹15N 20N 25N 30N 35N 40N 45N 50N 10N 15N 20N 25N 30N 35N 40N 45N 50N 15N 20N 25N 30N 35N 40N 45N 50N 15N 20N 25N 30N 35N 40N 45N 50N Figure S1: Seasonal mean distribution of outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) for the (a) premonsoon, (b) summer-monsoon, (c) post-monsoon and (d) winter season. Seasonal mean distribution of cloud droplet number concentration (CDNC) and ice crystal number concentration (ICNC) (cm⁻³) from CTRL simulations, averaged over latitude 12 – 20 °N, for the (e) premonsoon, (f) summer-monsoon, (g) post-monsoon and (h) winter season, (e-h) same as (e-h) but averaged over longitude 80 – 95 °E. The black vertical bars indicate topography and black line in (e) to (l) indicates the tropopause.



Figure S2: Seasonal mean distribution of anomalies in sulfate aerosols ($\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$) from Ind48-CTRL simulations at 850 hPa for the (a) pre-monsoon, (b) summer-monsoon, (c) post-monsoon and (d) winter season, (e)-(f) same as (a)-(d) bur from Ind48Chin70-CTRL simulations.



Figure S3: Seasonal distribution of anomalies in clear sky direct net radiative forcing $(W \cdot m^{-2})$ at the surface, from Ind48-CTRLsimulationsfor the (a) pre-monsoon (b) summer-monsoon, (c) post-monsoon, and (d) winter season, (e)-(h) same as (a)-(d) but for the Ind48Chin70-CTRL simulations.



Figure S4: Clear sky TOA direct net radiative forcing $(W \cdot m^{-2})$ anomalies simulated by offline simulations due to sulfate aerosols in the UTLS–only for the post-monsoon season.