

## Supplementary material

### Indirect radiative forcing by ion-mediated nucleation of aerosol

Fangqun Yu<sup>1</sup>, Gan Luo<sup>1</sup>, Xiaohong Liu<sup>2</sup>, Richard C. Easter<sup>2</sup>, Xiaoyan Ma<sup>1</sup>, Steven J. Ghan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Albany

<sup>2</sup>Atmospheric Science & Global Change Division, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

### Effects of ionization on [H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>], nucleation rates, and CN at different altitudes

In Figure 1 of the main text, we show the impacts of ionization on annual mean column burdens of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> vapor, column integrated nucleation rate (J), and total condensation nuclei (CN) number burden. Figure S1 gives the annual mean zonally averaged values of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> vapor concentration ([H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>]), J, and CN number concentrations for the two cases (IMN and BHN). Based on zonal averaged results, IMN reduces [H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>] at all altitudes and enhanced J and CN concentration almost at all altitudes except in the tropical upper troposphere above ~ 200 mb. The larger J for BHN case (compared to IMN case) in the tropical upper troposphere above ~ 200 mb is due to higher [H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>] and cold temperature there. There exists substantial difference in the vertical distribution of CN concentrations for IMN and BHN cases.

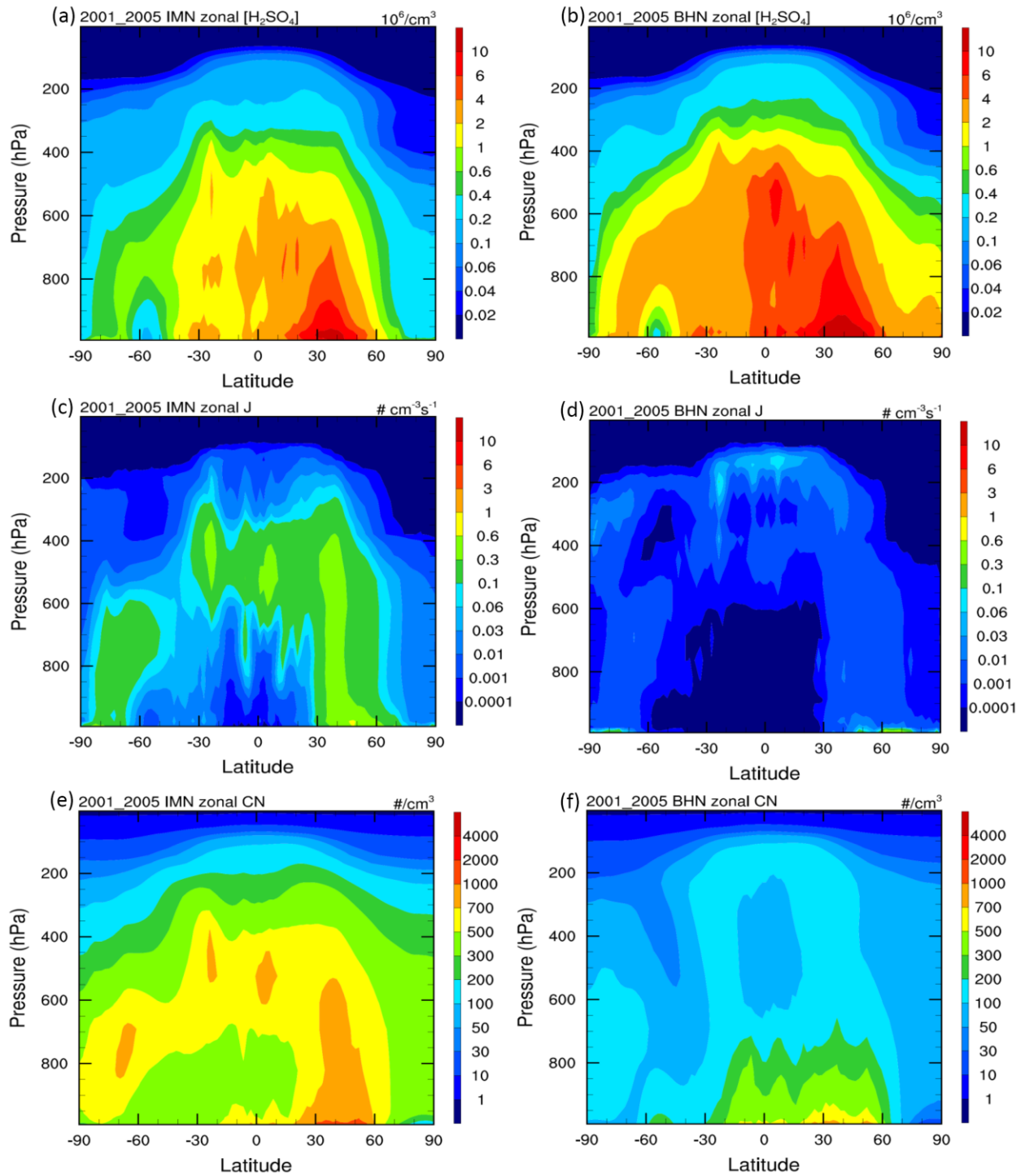


Figure S1. Annual mean zonally averaged values of  $H_2SO_4$  vapor concentration, nucleation rate (J), and total condensation nuclei (CN) number concentrations based on IMN (a, c, e) and BHN (b, d, f).