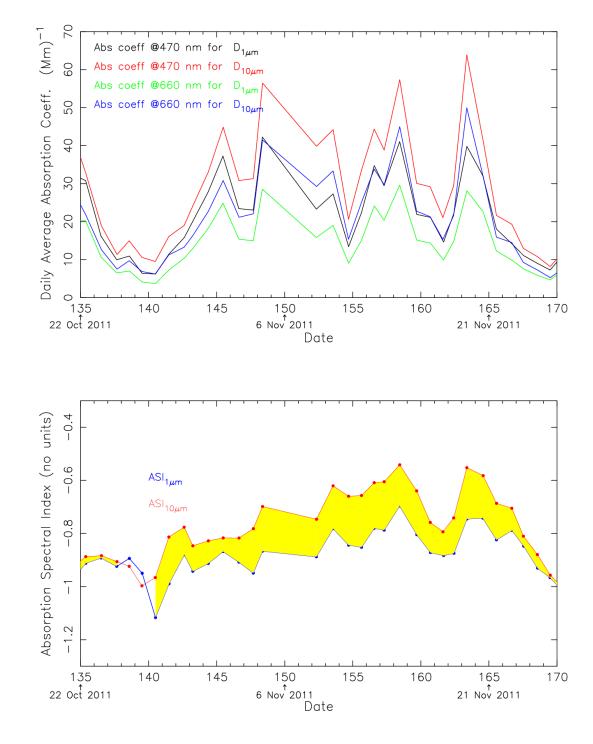
1	Supplementary Information
2	Increased absorption by giant aerosol particles over the
3	Gangetic-Himalayan region
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7	Note A
8	For clarity, the absorption coefficient and spectral index values are plotted in Fig. S1 for days 135-170. In
9	this period, on the whole, the absorption rose to a higher value than previously. Moreover, the observed
10	large deviation in absorption suggests the presence of large-micron aerosol, leading to increased
11	absorption for $D_{1\mu m}$ particles and near-constant absorption for $D_{10\mu m}$ particles. These results suggest that
12	significant amounts of super-micron particles were loaded continuously into the ambient aerosol over a
13	period of about 15-20 days, starting at about day 140, and that this caused a steady increase in absorption
14	for both $D_{1\mu m}$ and $D_{10\mu m}$ particles. The level of absorption attains a peak at about day 158.

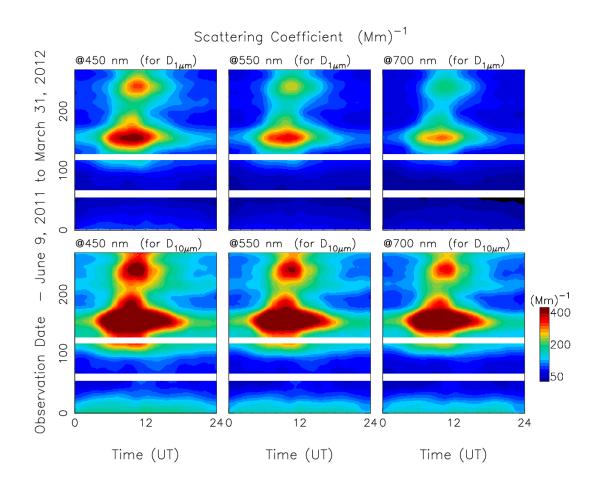




17 Supplementary Figure S1 – Daily averaged absorption coefficient (a) and ASI (b) for days 135-170.

19 Note B

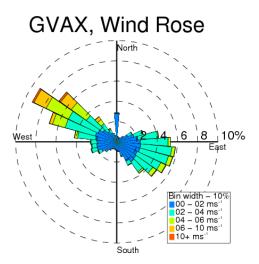
- 20 Daily variations of aerosol scattering coefficients in three wavelength bands 450, 558 and 700 nm —
- for $D_{1\mu m}$ and $D_{10\mu m}$ particles from June 9, 2011, to March 31, 2012. Data are missing in the white areas.



25 Supplementary Figure S2 – Temporal and spectral variation of aerosol scattering between June 9,

- **2011 to March 31, 20112.**

- 34 Note C
- 35 The surface wind measurements from GVAX indicate that the wind direction in Nainital was commonly
- 36 from the northwest and southeast.



- 38 Supplementary Figure S3: Surface wind measurements from GVAX.