The study presents a very interesting measurement data on the seasonally averaged diurnal cycle of BC, O3, accumulation and coarse mode particles in Kathmandu Valley, which exhibits a bimodal peak for BC and particle concentration, one in the early morning hour and one in the night time.

Minor Comment:

Such bimodal peaks were also earlier observed for particle size distribution measured using SMPS during the pre-monsoon season, east of Kathmandu Valley, also controlled by valley circulations (Shrestha et. al. 2010). The aerosol number concentration and size distribution (in the range $0.28\mu m < Dp < 10\mu m$) presented in this study complements the (14-340 nm) aerosol size distribution presented in the above mentioned study. The two data presented together will further enhance this study.

This study would be further strengthened by including comparison with the findings on PM2.5 concentration, and BC, EC concentrations, and regional influence on aerosol spectra reported in Shrestha et al. (2010).

Reference: Shrestha, P., Barros, A. P., & Khlystov, A. (2010). Chemical composition and aerosol size distribution of the middle mountain range in the Nepal Himalayas during the 2009 pre-monsoon season. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 10(23), 11605-11621.

We thank P. Shrestha for his valuable suggestion and his encouraging evaluation of our paper. We agree that a comparison of our findings could enhance and complement the characterization of aerosol number concentration and size distribution in the Kathmandu Valley and its surroundings, a region which, prior to the SusKat campaign, was lacking of measurements. Particularly, we added in the text a sentence encompassing the comparison between our BC and their EC measurements (Page 22537, Line 20): "Another study by Shrestha et al. (2010) reported far lower values of EC concentration (1.7 \pm 0.6 μ g/m³) for an urban site 30 km southeast (downwind) of the Kathmandu Valley, during the 2009 pre-monsoon season.".