## Highly-controlled, reproducible measurements of aerosol emissions from African biomass combustion

Sophie L. Haslett<sup>1</sup>, J. Chris Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William T. Morgan<sup>1</sup>, Rory Hadden<sup>2</sup>, Dantong Liu<sup>1</sup>, James D. Allan<sup>1,3</sup>, Paul I. Williams<sup>1,3</sup>, Keïta Sekou<sup>4</sup>, Cathy Liousse<sup>5</sup> and Hugh Coe<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Atmospheric Science, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL, United Kingdom

<sup>2</sup> School of Engineering, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH9 3JL, United Kingdom

<sup>3</sup> National Centre for Atmospheric Science, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL, United Kingdom

<sup>4</sup> L'Université Félix Houphoët-Boigny, VPV34, Abidjan 01, Côte D'Ivoire

<sup>5</sup> Laboratoire d'Aérologie, Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse III, France

## S1 Fragmentation table updates for AMS analysis

## Description for table S1.

The fragmentation table for AMS data has been developed to quantify the proportion of each m/z peak that can be attributed to each species measured by the AMS (organics, NO3 etc.; Allan et al. 2004). This was established using typical mass spectra from ambient measurements. During biomass burning, however, the contribution of sulphate to the overall mass spectrum is considerably lower. Typically, sulphate loadings are calculated first and organics are treated as an interference on the sulphate peaks. Ortega et al. (2013) suggest a modification to the fragmentation table in which sulphate is instead treated as an interference on the organic peaks, given that organics are so much more dominant in pure biomass burning emission. The same adjustments to the fragmentation table were made as those shown by Ortega et al. (2013) in their table S1.

Further adjustments were made to the fragmentation table to account for the dilution of the emissions in nitrogen before being measured by the AMS. All air peaks that are based on the nitrogen peak at m/z 28 were updated as shown in table S1 here.

Table S1. Fragmontation table u	ndatos for unit mass rosalı	ution AMS analysis due	to nitrogon dilution
rable 51: Fragmentation table u	puates for unit mass resolu	ition Alvis analysis uue	to mill ogen unution.

Fragment	Standard entry	Updated entry
CO2[44]	0.00037*1.36*1.28*1.14*frag_air[28]	0.01*0.00037*1.36*1.28*1.14*frag_air[28]
RH[18]	0.01*frag_air[28]	0.001*frag_air[28]
O16[16]	0.353*frag_air[14]	0.01*0.353*frag_air[14]
air[40]	0.009*1.11*1.28*1.14*frag_air[28]	0.01*0.009*1.11*1.28*1.14*frag_air[28]

S2 Time series for each experiment carried out



Figure S1.1: time series for experiment *hF.1* 



Figure S1.2: time series for experiment *hF.2* 



Figure S1.3: time series for experiment *HF.1* 



Figure S1.4: time series for experiment *HF.2* 



Figure S1.5: time series for experiment *HF.3* 



Figure S1.6: time series for experiment Hf.1



Figure S1.7: time series for experiment *Hf.2* 



Figure S1.8: time series for experiment Hf.3



S3 OA and rBC concentrations vs mass loss for each experiment carried out, averaged over 5 s.

Figure S2: OA emissions vs mass loss for each experiment, averaged over every 5 seconds.



Figure S3: rBC emissions vs mass loss for each experiment, averaged over every 5 seconds.