Supplement of

Modelling the aerosol chemical composition of the tropopause over the Tibetan Plateau during the Asian summer monsoon

Jianzhong Ma et al.

Correspondence to: Jianzhong Ma (majz@cma.gov.cn)

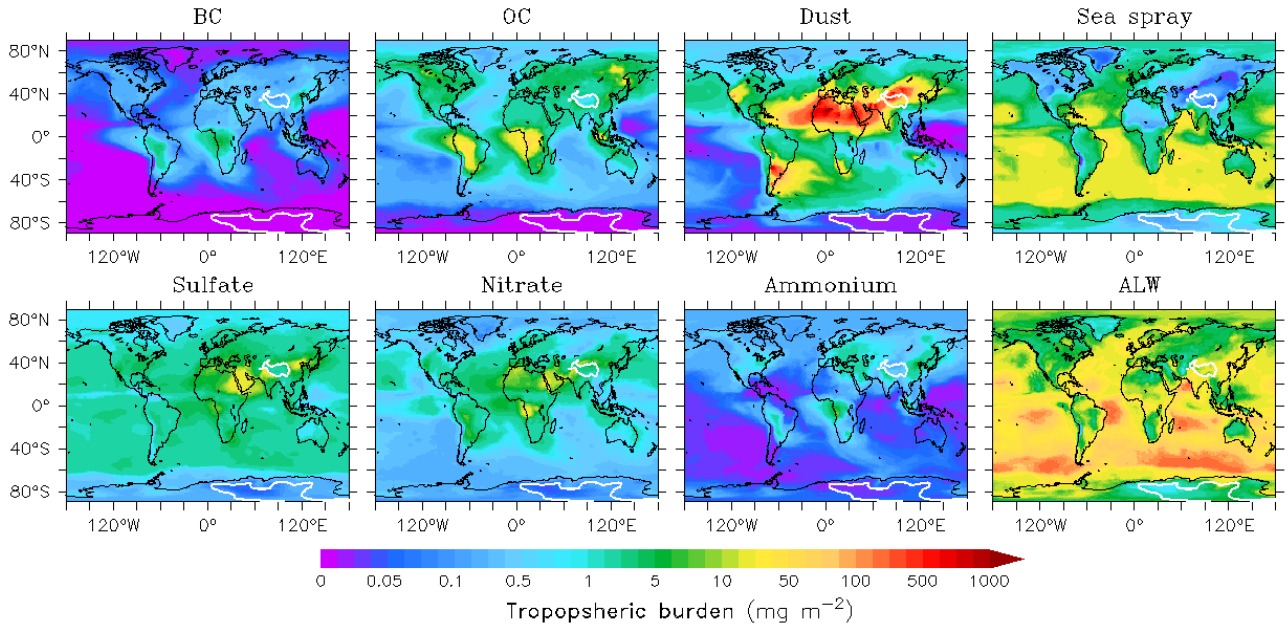

Figure S1. Same as Fig. 3, but for the year 2010.

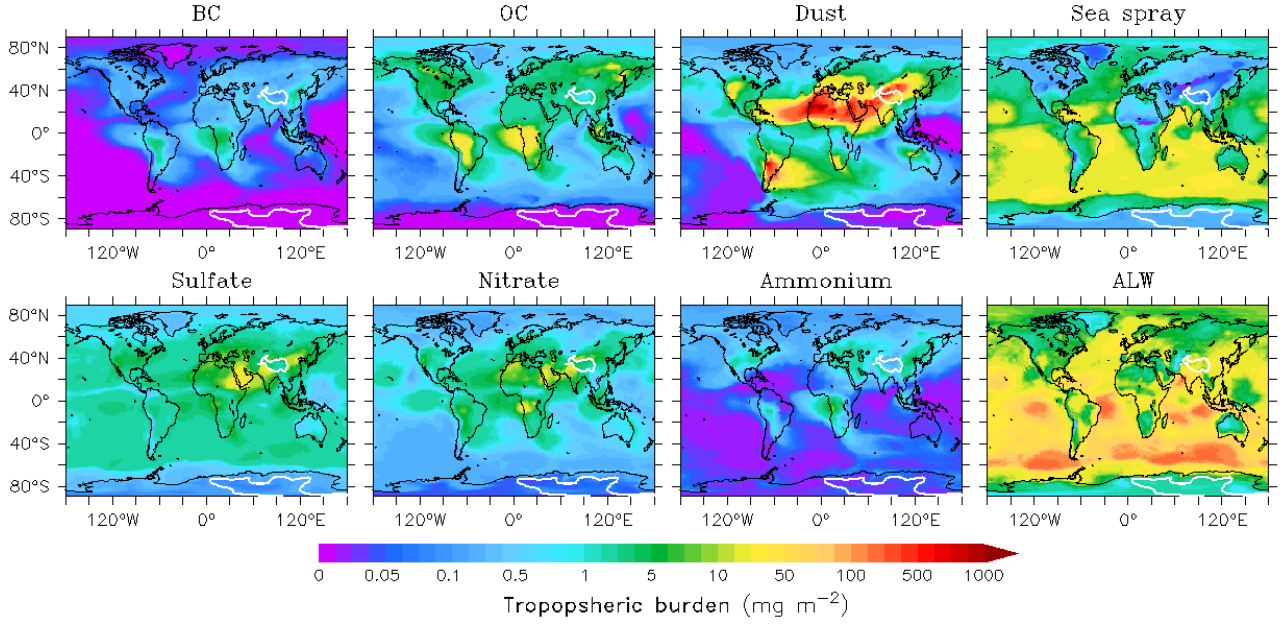

Figure S2. Same as Fig. 3, but for the year 2012.

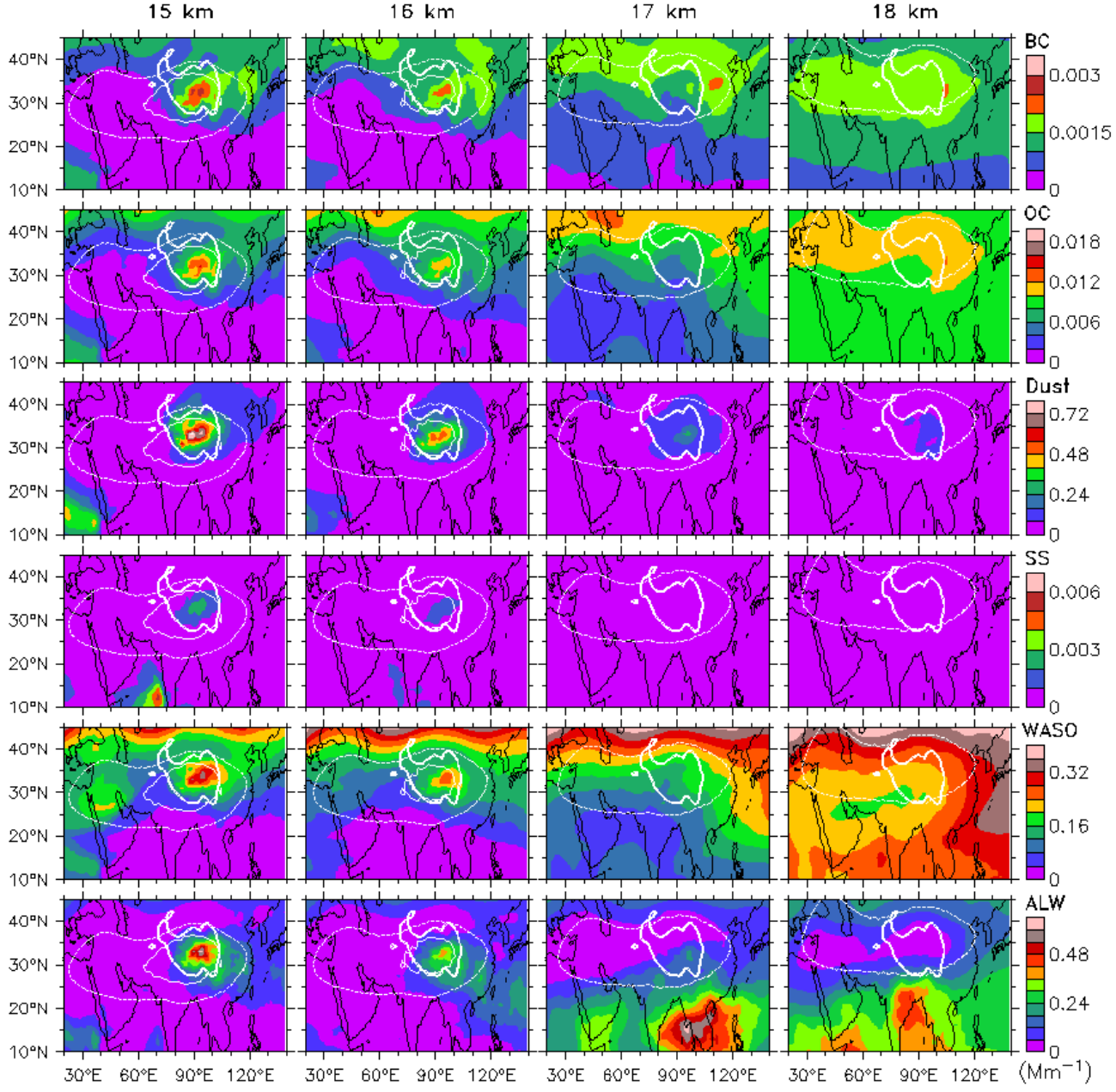

Figure S3. EMAC simulated aerosol extinction coefficients, K_e, in units of Mm^{-1}, attributed to BC, OC, dust, sea spray (SS), WASO (i.e., SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^- and NH_4^+ ions) and ALW **(first to sixth row)**, at altitudes of 15, 16, 17 and 18 km **(first to forth column)**, averaged for July–August 2010. Thin white lines indicate the anticyclone area, with the same index as used in Fig. 2, and thick white lines highlight the Tibetan Plateau area.

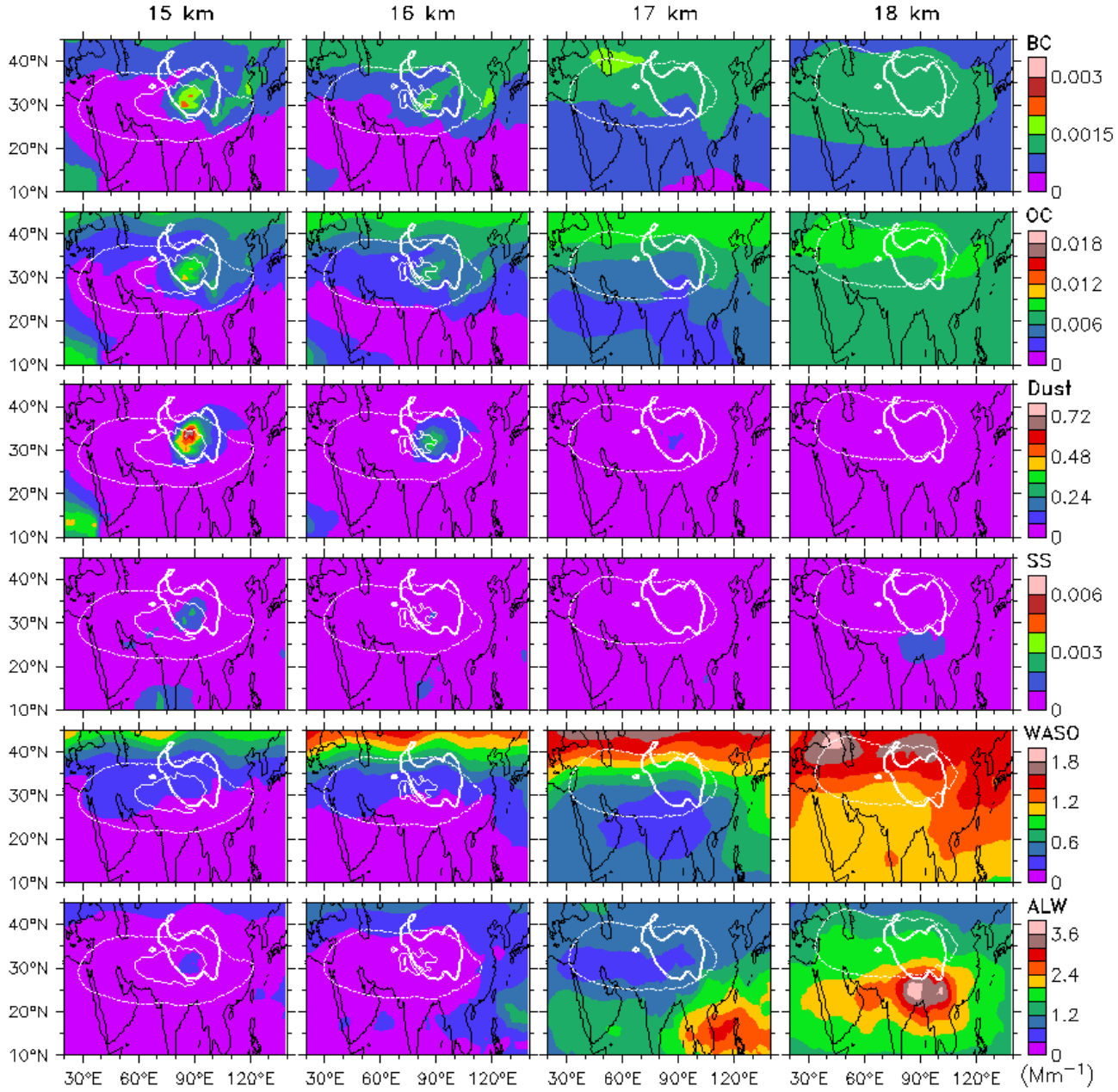

Figure S4. Same as Fig. S3, but for the year 2011.

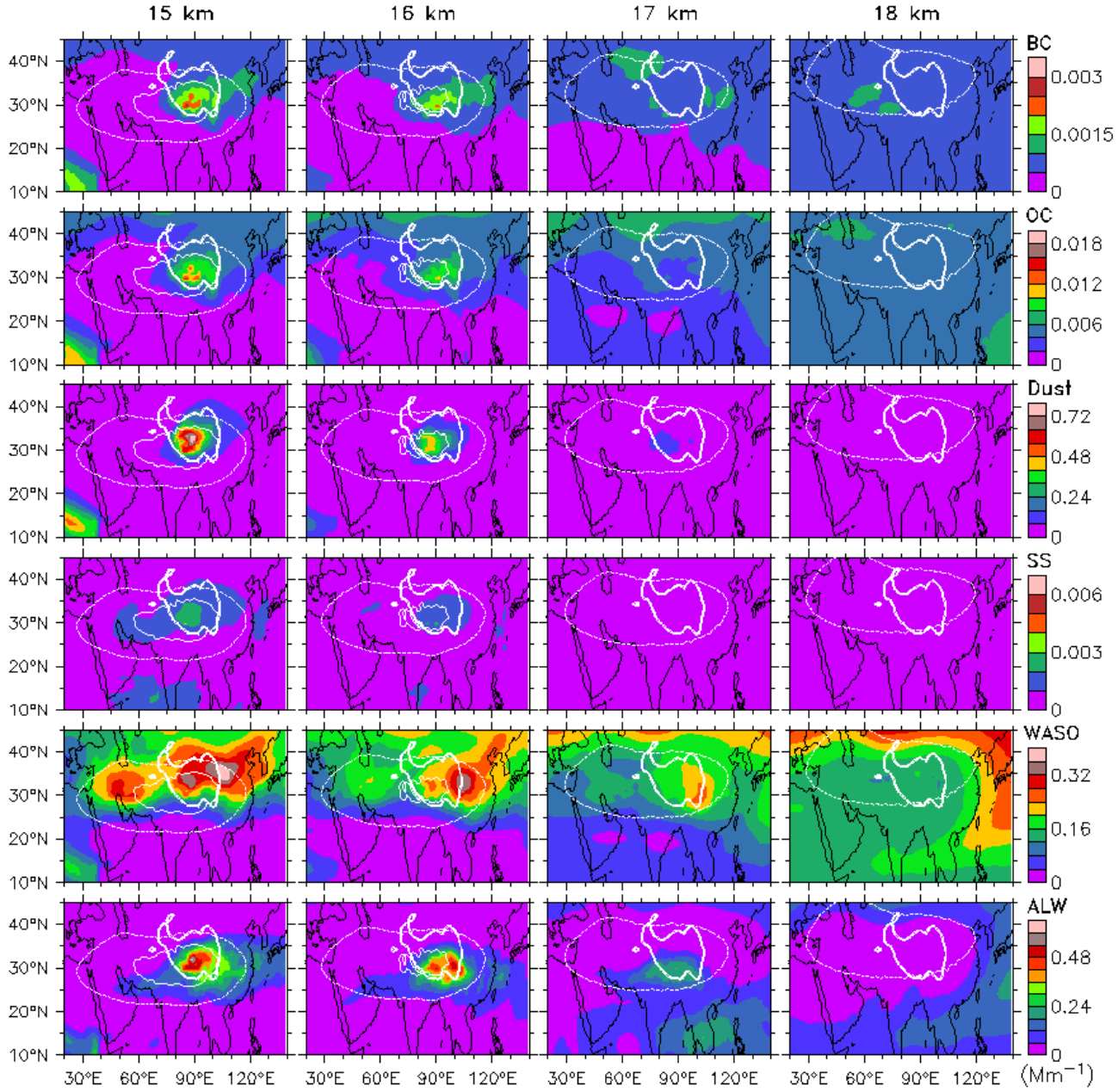

Figure S5. Same as Fig. S3, but for the year 2012.

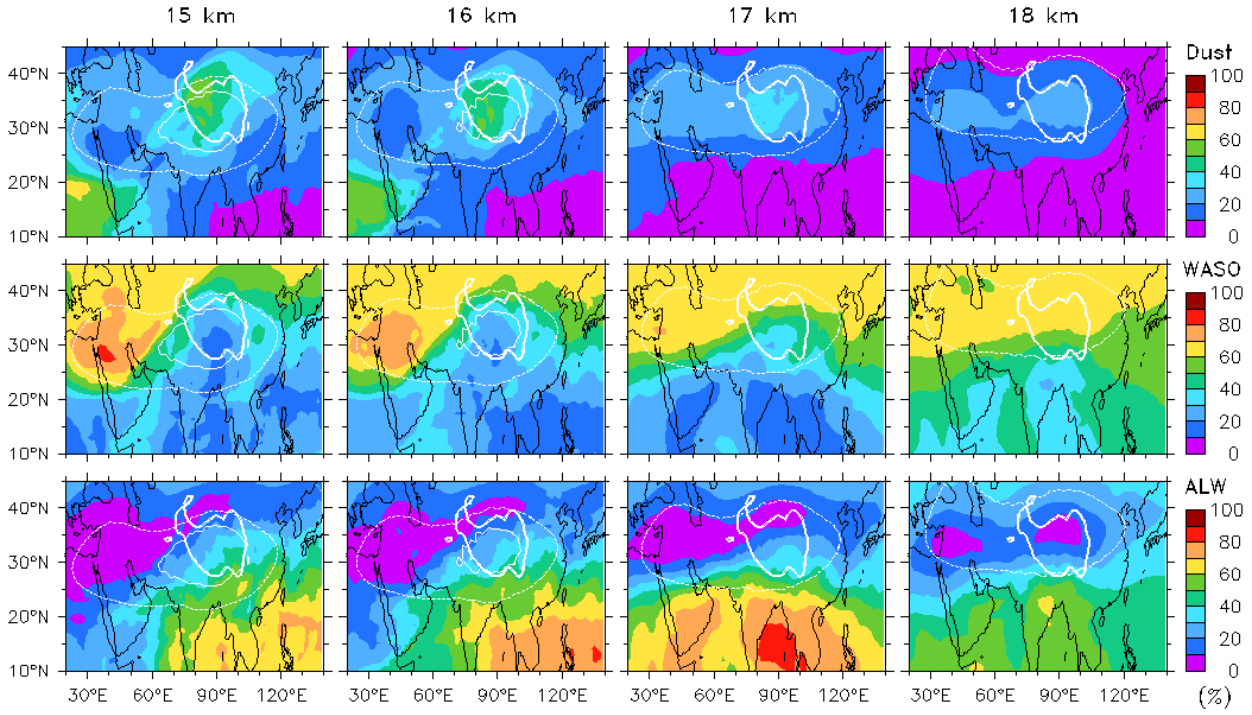

Figure S6. Same as Fig. 6, but for the year 2010.

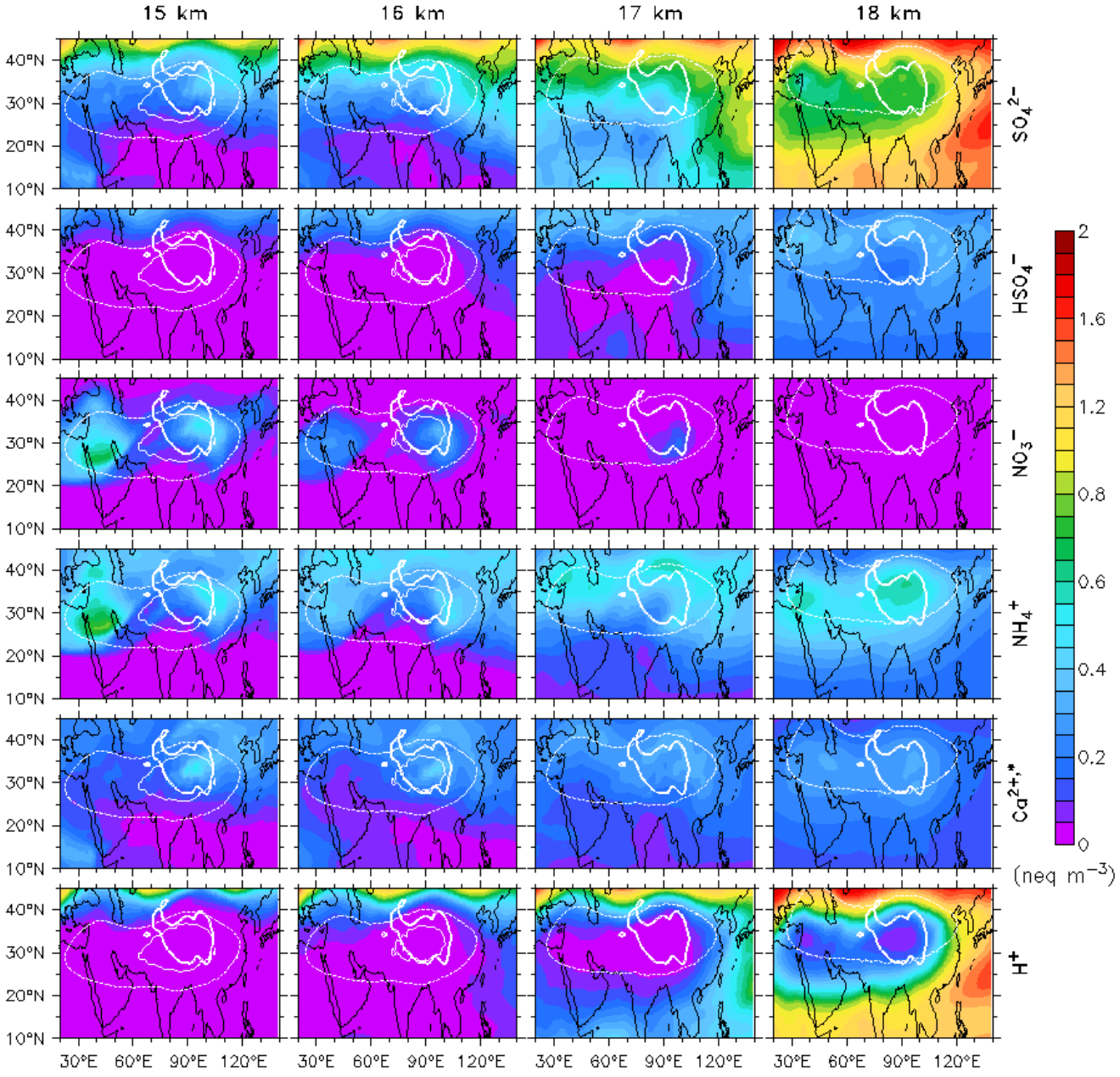

Figure S7. Same as Fig. 8, but for the year 2010.

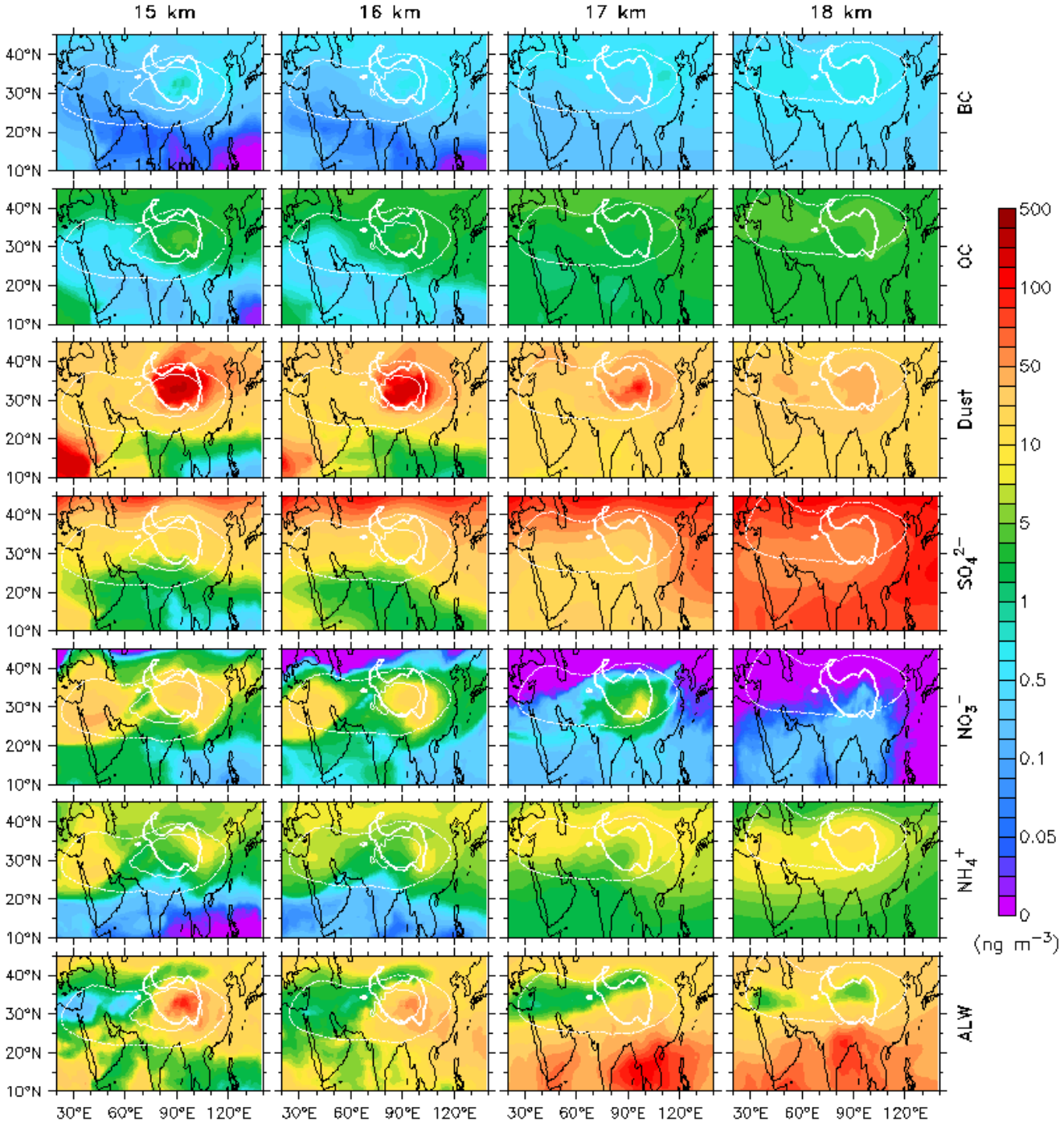

Figure S8. Same as Fig. 10, but for the year 2010.

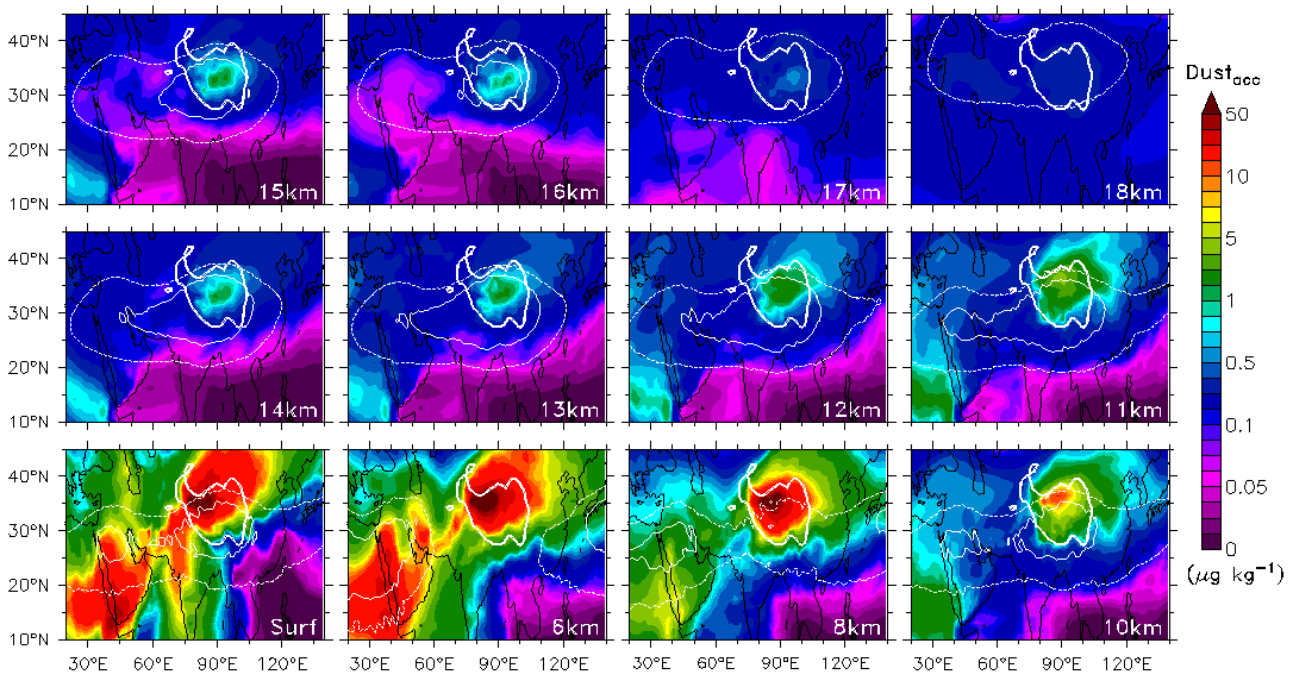

Figure S9. Same as Fig. 12, but for the year 2010.

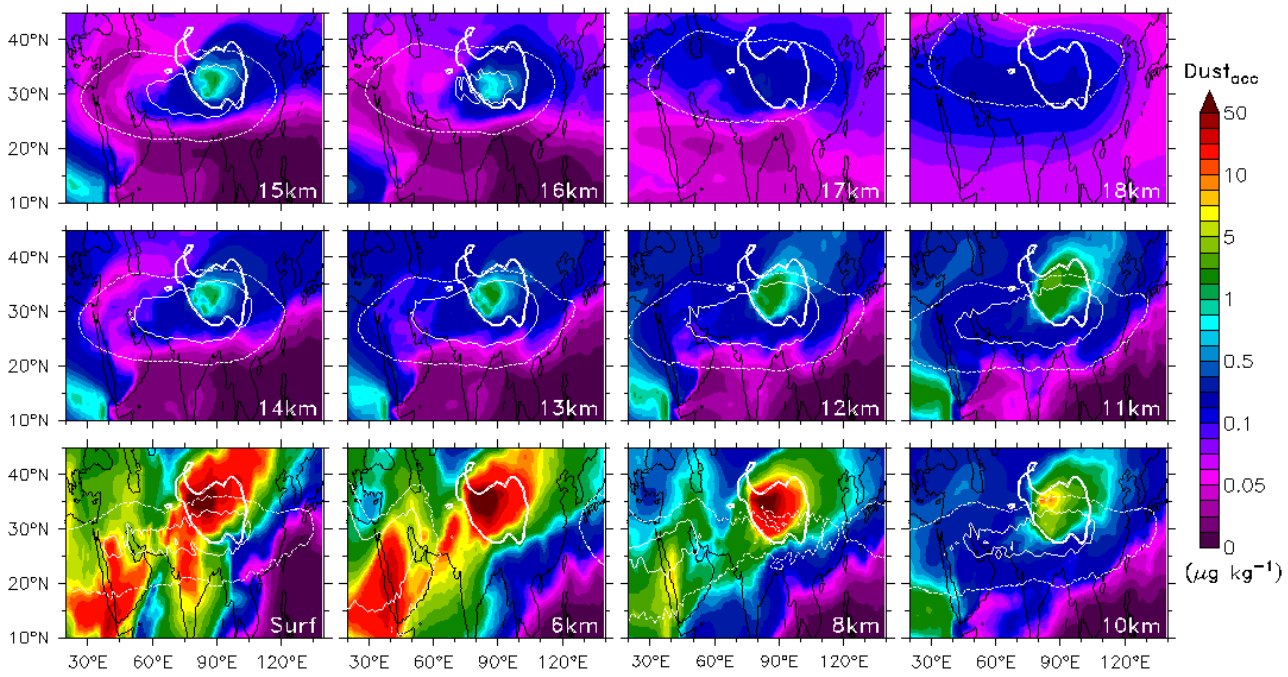

Figure S10. Same as Fig. 12, but for the year 2012.