# Supplementary Information for:

# The Role of Coarse Aerosol Particles as a Sink of HNO₃ in Wintertime Pollution Events in the Salt Lake Valley

Amy Hrdina[1*], Jennifer G. Murphy[1], Anna Gannet Hallar [2], John C. Lin[2], Alexander Moravek[1**], Ryan Bares[2], Ross C. Petersen[2***], Alessandro Franchin[3,4], Ann M. Middlebrook[3], Lexie Goldberger[5****], Ben H. Lee[4], Munkh Baasandorj[2], Steven S. Brown[3]

[1]Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 0A6, Canada
[2]Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112, USA
[3]NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) Chemical Sciences Division, Boulder, CO, 80305, USA
[4]Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES), University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, 80309, USA
[5]University of Washington, Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA
[*]Now at Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA
[**]Now at Department of Chemistry, York University, Toronto, ON, M3J 1P3, Canada
[***]Now at Department of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science, Lund University, Sweden
[****]Now at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

**Snow Composition Data**
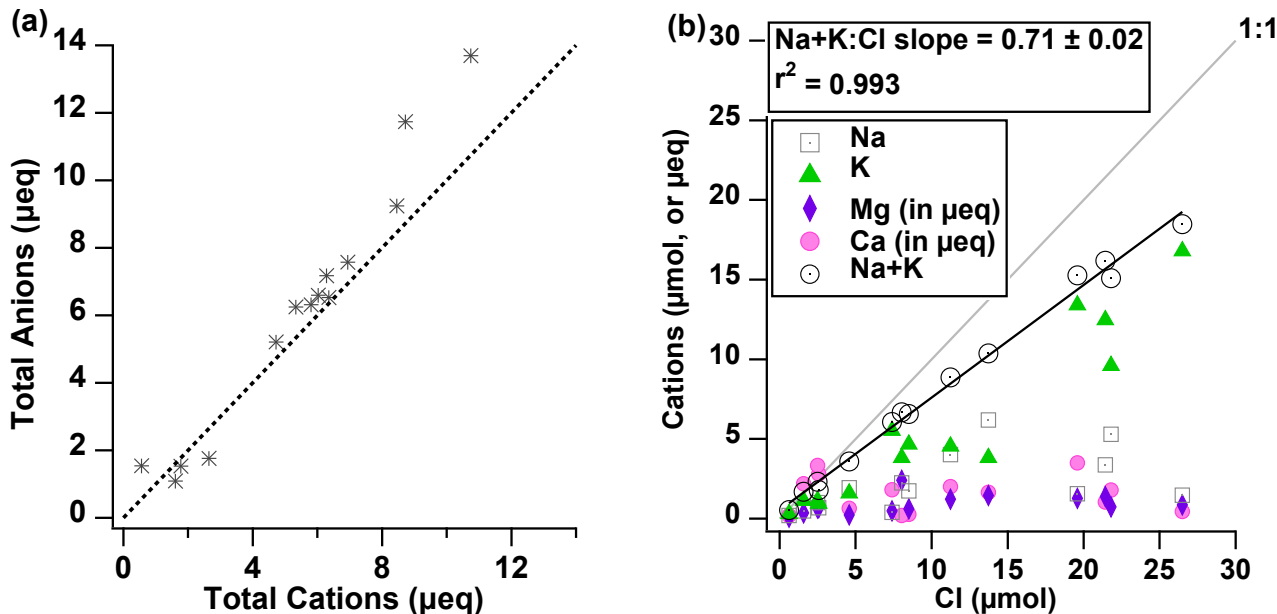
Figure S1: a) Daily total µequivalents of anions (Cl⁻, NO₃⁻, and SO₄²⁻) and cations (Na⁺, K⁺, NH₄⁺, Mg²⁺, and Ca²⁺) within the entire snow column from 21 January to 3 February 2017 during which PCAP episode occurred. The 1:1 ratio is shown in the dashed line. b) Daily total µmols of Na⁺, K⁺ and total µequivalents of Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺ with respect to total µmols of Cl⁻ within the entire snow column.
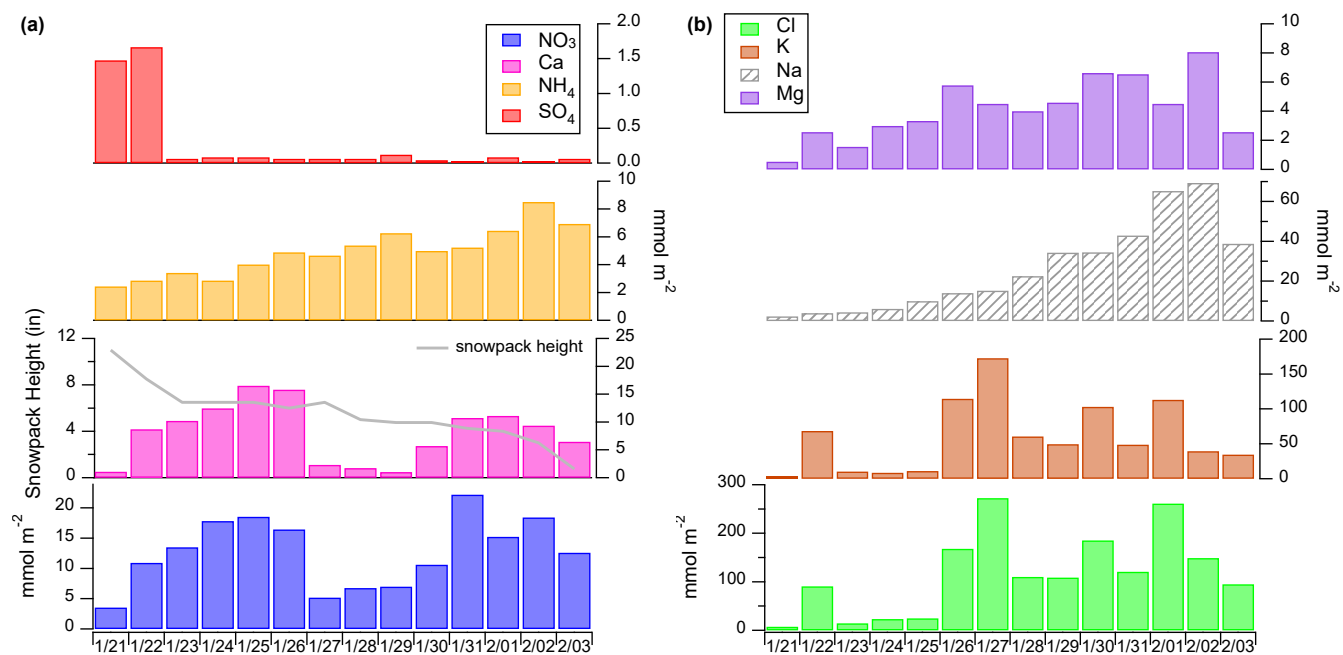
**Figure S2: Daily series of composition changes of $SO_4^{2-}$, $NH_4^+$, $Ca^{2+}$, and $NO_3^-$ (a) and $Mg^{2+}$, $Na^+$, $K^+$, and $Cl^-$ (b) within the entire snow column from 21 January to 3 February 2017 during PCAP episode 1.**