

Aerosol from Biomass Combustion in Northern Europe: Influence of Meteorological Conditions and Air Mass History

Jun Noda^{1,a}, Robert Bergström^{1,2,3}, Xiangrui Kong¹, Torbjörn L. Gustafsson¹, Borka Kovacevik^{1,b}, Maria Svane^{1,c}, and Jan B. C. Pettersson^{1,4*}

¹ Department of Chemistry and Molecular Biology, Atmospheric Science, University of Gothenburg, SE - 412 96 Gothenburg, Sweden

² Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, SE - 601 76 Norrköping, Sweden

³ Department of Space, Earth and Environment, Chalmers University of Technology, SE-412 96 Gothenburg, Sweden

⁴ Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development, GMV Chalmers University of Technology & University of Gothenburg, Aschebergsgatan 44, SE- 412 96 Göteborg, Sweden

^a School of Veterinary Medicine, Rakuno Gakuen University, Ebetsu, Hokkaido 069-8501, Japan

^b Belnigo Consulting, str.Boris Sarafov 42/2/8, Skopje, RN Macedonia

^c Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development, GMV Chalmers University of Technology & University of Gothenburg, Aschebergsgatan 44, SE- 412 96 Göteborg, Sweden

* Correspondence: Jan Pettersson (janp@chem.gu.se)

Noda *et al.* Figure S1

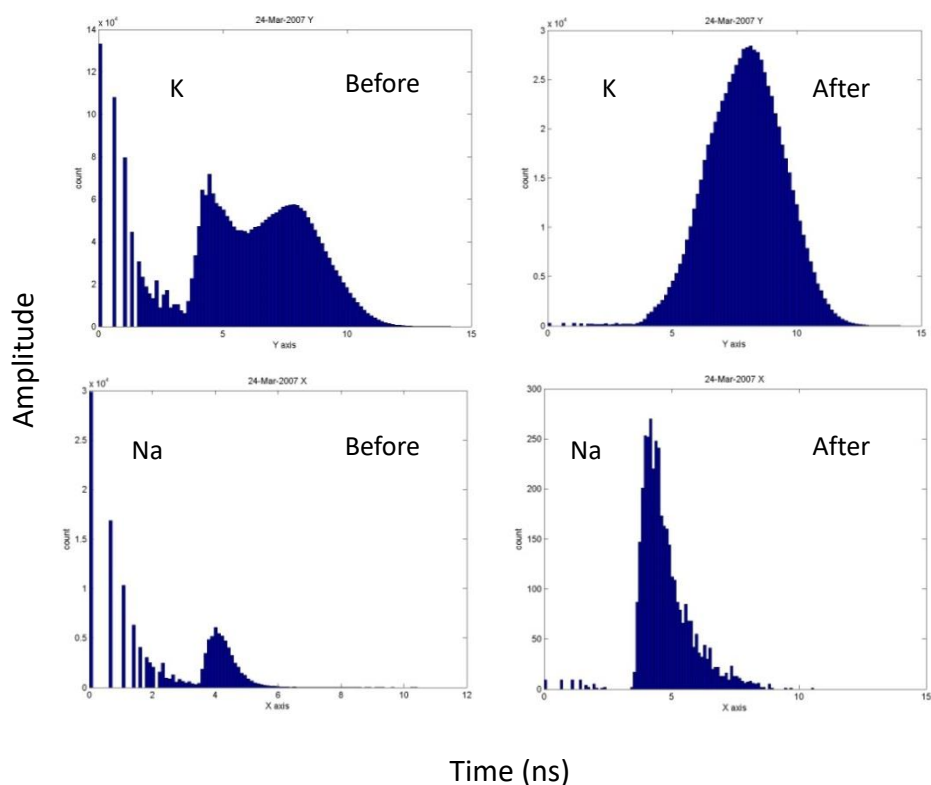


Figure S1 Examples of Na and K spectra before and after noise reduction treatment.

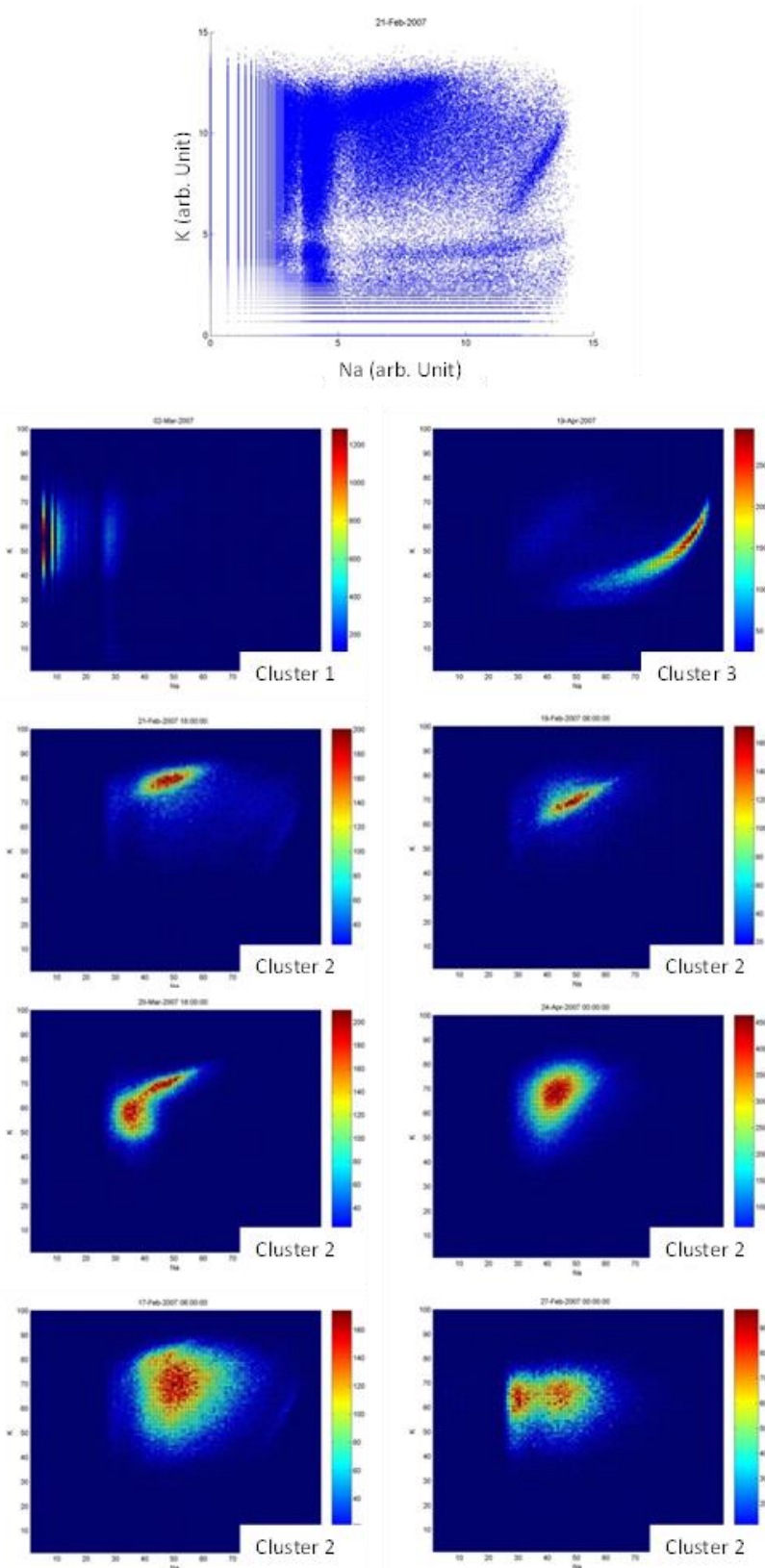


Figure S2 Illustrations of spectra dominated by different clusters shown in color map. Different sub-modes are included in cluster 2. The sampling period for each map is 6 hours.