



## Supplement of

## Organic molecular tracers in the atmospheric aerosols from Lumbini, Nepal, in the northern Indo-Gangetic Plain: influence of biomass burning

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Compounds	Addition (ppb) (n=6)	Recovery (%)
Levoglucosan	20	$81.6\pm10.4$
Mannosan	20	$80.7 \pm 11.7$
Galactosan	20	$76.3\pm9.43$
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid	20	$80.8\pm9.78$
Vanillic acid	20	$79.4 \pm 11.5$
Syringic acid	20	$78.6 \pm 14.2$
Dehydroabietic acid	20	$85.4 \pm 13.4$
Methyl-β-D-xylanopyranoside	20	$90.1\pm13.2$
<i>D</i> <sub>3</sub> -malic acid	20	$70.5 \pm 14.6$

 Table S1 Recovery ratios of target compounds and internal standards.

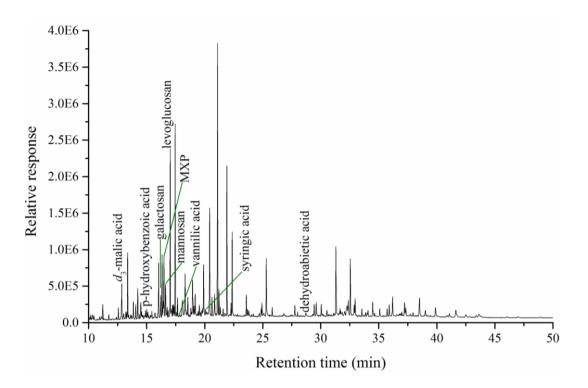


Fig. S1. Total ion chromatogram of organic tracers in a typical aerosol sample from Lumbini in southern Nepal.

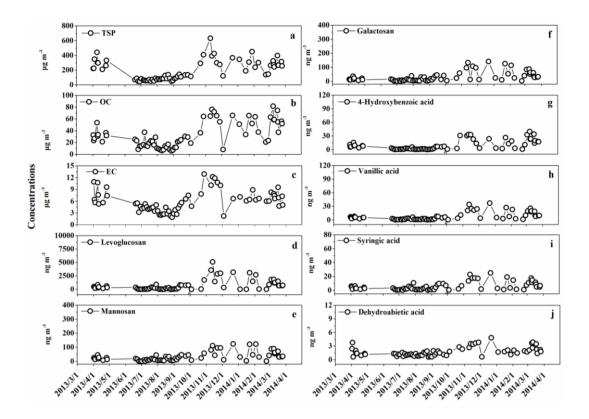
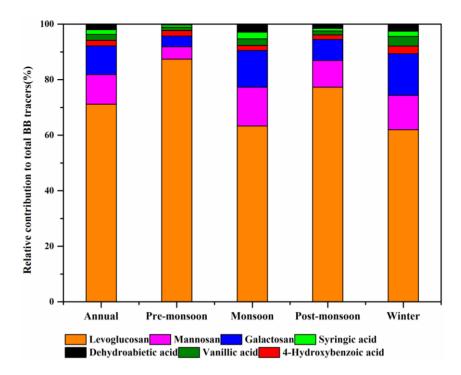


Fig. S2. Temporal variations in the concentrations of TSP, OC, EC, and organic tracers in Lumbini aerosols.



**Fig. S3.** Seasonal contributions of individual biomass burning tracers to total measured biomass burning tracers in TSP at Lumbini.

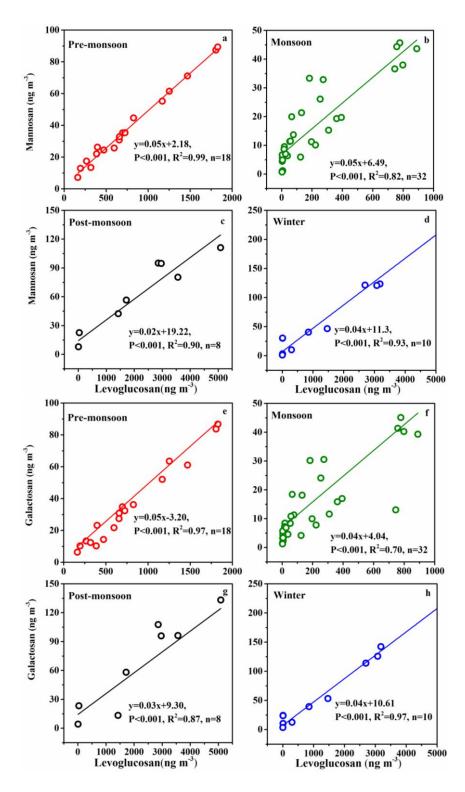
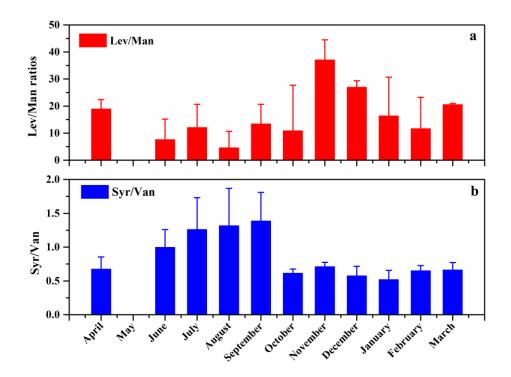


Fig. S4. Correlations between levoglucosan and mannosan, and levoglucosan and galactosan during different seasons.



**Fig. S5.** Monthly variations of levoglucosan/mannosan (Lev/Man) and syringic acid/vanillic acid (Syr/Van) mass concentration ratios (The data of May, 2013 was missing due to the equipment breakdown).

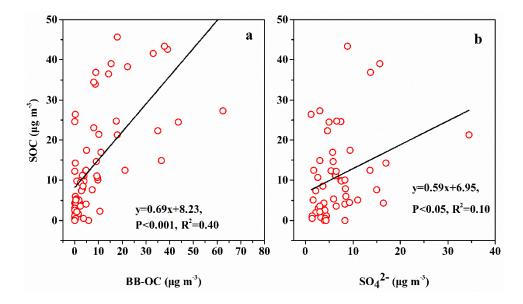


Fig. S6. Correlations between SOC and BB-OC, SOC and  $SO_4^{2-}$  during different seasons in Lumbini aerosols.