

# Complex interplay between organic and secondary inorganic aerosols with ambient relative humidity implicates the aerosol liquid water content over India during wintertime”

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**Table S2.** Summary of the average chemical composition of atmospheric aerosols at locations across India reported in literature.

Reference	Location	Type	Period	Duration	Mode	Species mass concentration in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ air (mass fraction)						
						$\text{NH}_4^+$	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	$\text{NO}_3^-$	$\text{Cl}^-$	OC	Org	$\text{K}^+$
Gani et al. (2019)	New Delhi	Urban	Dec 2017 to Feb 2018	2.5 months	ACSM	20.0 (0.10)	16.0 (0.08)	24.0 (0.12)	23.1 (0.12)	-	112.0 (0.57)	-
Thamban et al. (2019)	Kaampur	Urban	1-31 Jan 2016	1 month	AMS	46.4 (0.11)	52.3 (0.13)	71.2 (0.18)	19.3 (0.05)	-	217.2 (0.053)	-
Kommula et al. (2021)	Chennai	Urban	5 Jan - 1 Feb 2019	1 month	ACSM	3.6 (0.12)	10.1 (0.33)	1.3 (0.04)	0.83 (0.03)	-	14.4 (0.48)	-
Mukherjee et al. (2018)	Mathabaleshwar	Rural	5 Jan- 1 Feb 2019	1 month	ACSM	1.28 (0.10)	3.0 (0.24)	0.96 (0.08)	0.11 (0.01)	-	7.02 (0.57)	-
Kompathi et al. (2020)	Bhubaneswar	Urban	Dec 2016-Feb 2017	3 months	AMS	2.08 (0.10)	5.47 (0.27)	2.1 (0.10)	0.52 (0.03)	-	9.82 (0.49)	-
Ajith et al. (2022)	Thiruvananthapuram	Urban	Winter 2017-2020	-	ACSM	3.45 (0.06)	10.90 (0.20)	1.69 (0.03)	0.24 (0.00)	-	37.5 (0.70)	-
Rastogi et al. (2016)	Patala	Urban	Dec 2011- Feb 2012	3 months	Filter	16.5 (0.12)	24.57 (0.18)	22.34 (0.16)	3.9 (0.03)	42.58	68.13 (0.50)	2.73
Reengrajan et al. (2011)	Ahmedabad	Urban	8 Dec 2006- 7 Jan 2007	1 month	Filter	3.2 (0.07)	9.7 (0.22)	1.2 (0.03)	0.08 (0.00)	18.3	29.28 (0.67)	0.9
S. Kumar and Ramam (2016); Samiksha et al. (2021)	Bhopal	Urban	Jan-Feb 2012,2013	2 months	Filter	7.54 (0.09)	23.25 (0.08)	5.99 (0.13)	1.08 (0.03)	31.48	50.37 (0.67)	2.85
S. Kumar et al. (2018)	Amritsar	Urban	Dec 2011- Feb 2012	3months	Filter	4.08 (0.09)	3.95 (0.26)	6.08 (0.07)	1.3 (0.01)	19.56	31.29 (0.57)	0.81
A. Kumar and Saria (2010)	Mount Abu	Rural	Jan-Feb, Oct-Dec 2007	5 months	Filter	1.83	4.98	0.34	0	-	-	-
Agarwal et al. (2020)	Sikandarpur	Rural	Dec-Feb 2015-17	3 months	Filter	13.12	13.25	13.03	13.25	-	-	3.36
A. Kumar et al. (2020)	Panna	Urban	Jan-Feb, Dec	3 months	Filter	6.21	3.73	3.34	0.43	-	-	1.08

**Table S1.** Quantitative parameters used to identify the dominance of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  in aerosol chemical composition.

Location	$\text{NH}_4^+$ equivalent fraction	$\text{NH}_4^+/\text{SO}_4^{2-}$
Patiala	0.90	3.55
Ahmedabad	0.72	1.76
Amritsar	0.73	1.73
Bhopal	0.75	5.51
Mount Abu	0.80	1.96
Sikandarpur	0.71	5.28
Patna	0.77	8.88

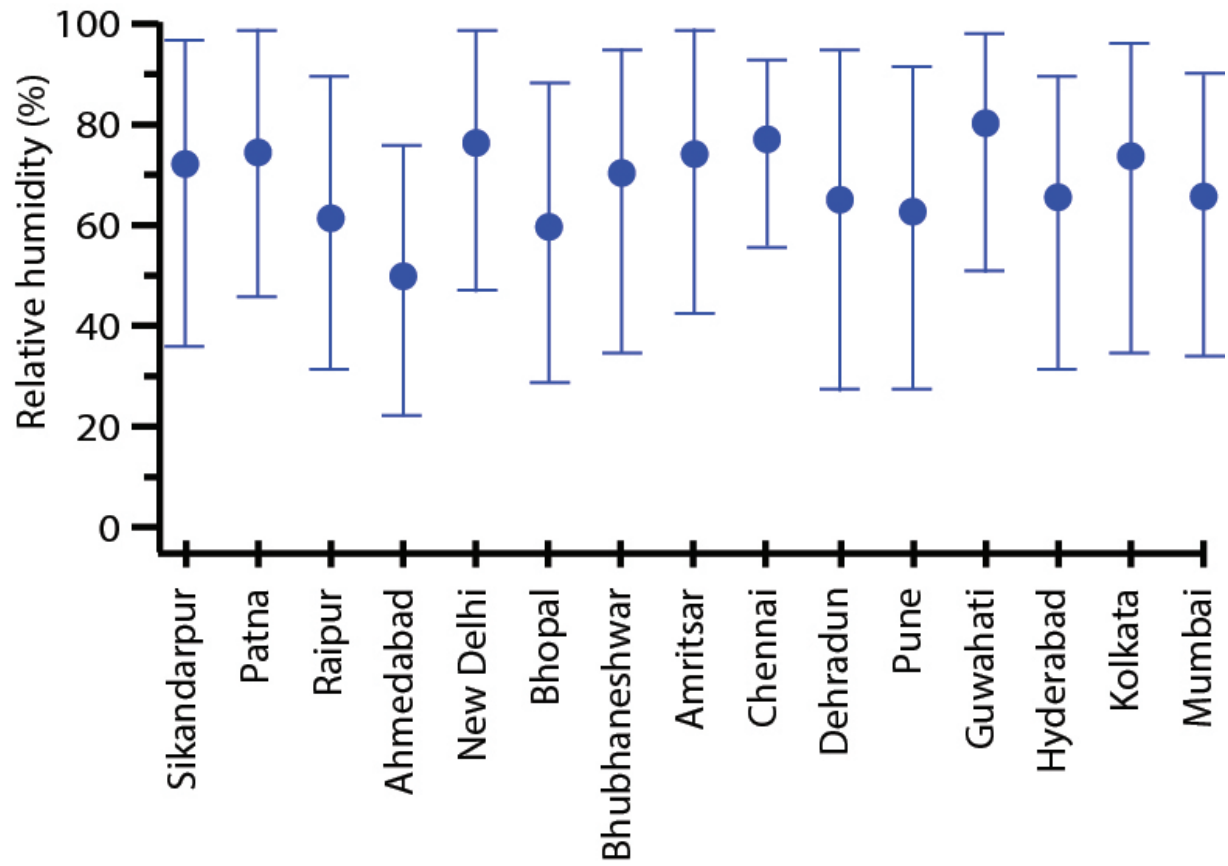
**Table S3.** Estimates of  $\kappa_{inorg}$  and overall  $\kappa$  for all locations. The fit parameter  $R^2$  for  $\kappa$  estimates are also shown.

Location	$\kappa_{inorg}$	$\kappa_{org}$	$\kappa$
New Delhi	0.59	0.08	0.28
Kanpur	0.55	0.08	0.28
Chennai	0.37	0.08	0.22
Mahabaleshwar	0.42	0.13	0.24
Bhubhaneshwar	0.33	0.08	0.20
Thiruvananthapuram	0.39	0.08	0.17
Patiala	0.51	0.08	0.28
Ahmedabad	0.41	0.08	0.18
Amritsar	0.36	0.08	0.19
Bhopal	0.58	0.08	0.23

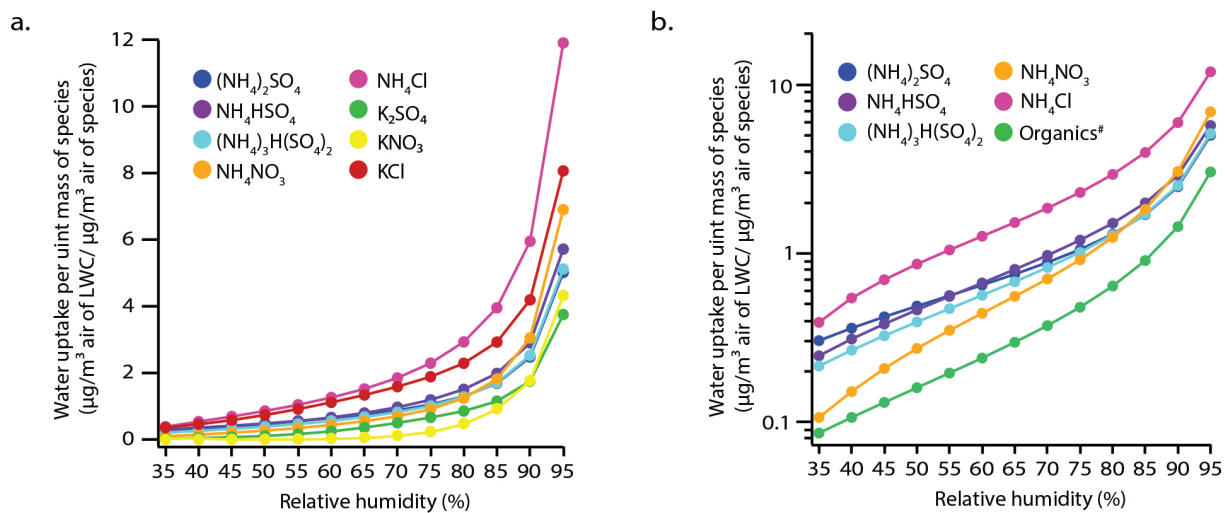
**Table S4.** Regimes of salt species modelled in ISORROPIA2.1 (considering only  $\text{NH}_4^+$ )

Regime	$R_{SO_4} = \text{NH}_4^+/\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	Aerosol type	Salt species
(i)	$R_{SO_4} < 1$	Sulphate super rich	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , $\text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4$
(ii)	$1 \leq R_{SO_4} < 2$	Sulphate rich	$\text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4$ , $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{H}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
(iii)	$R_{SO_4} \geq 2$	Ammonium rich	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ , $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ , $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$

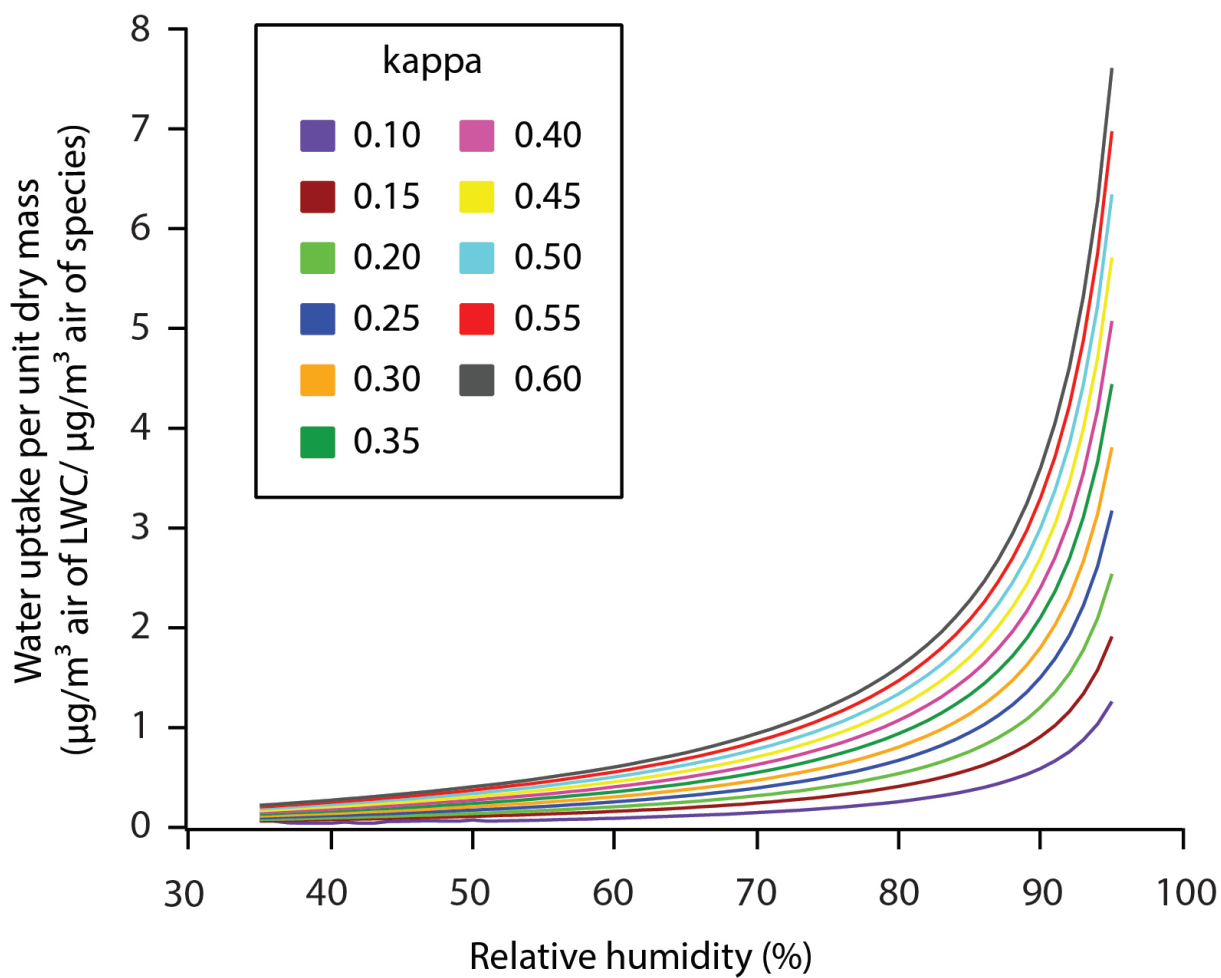




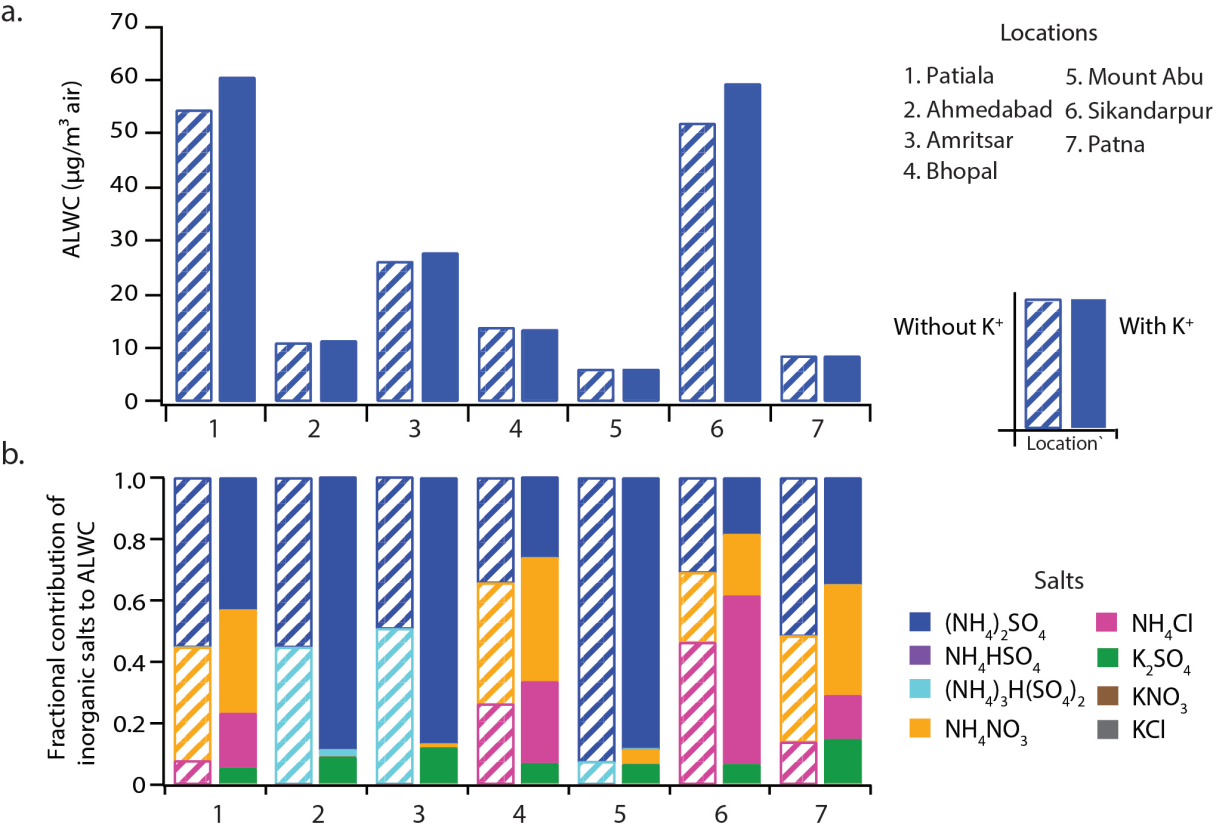
**Figure S1.** Overview of the atmospheric RH over Indian locations during wintertime. The dots represent the average RH while the whiskers represent the maximum and minimum RH for the corresponding locations.



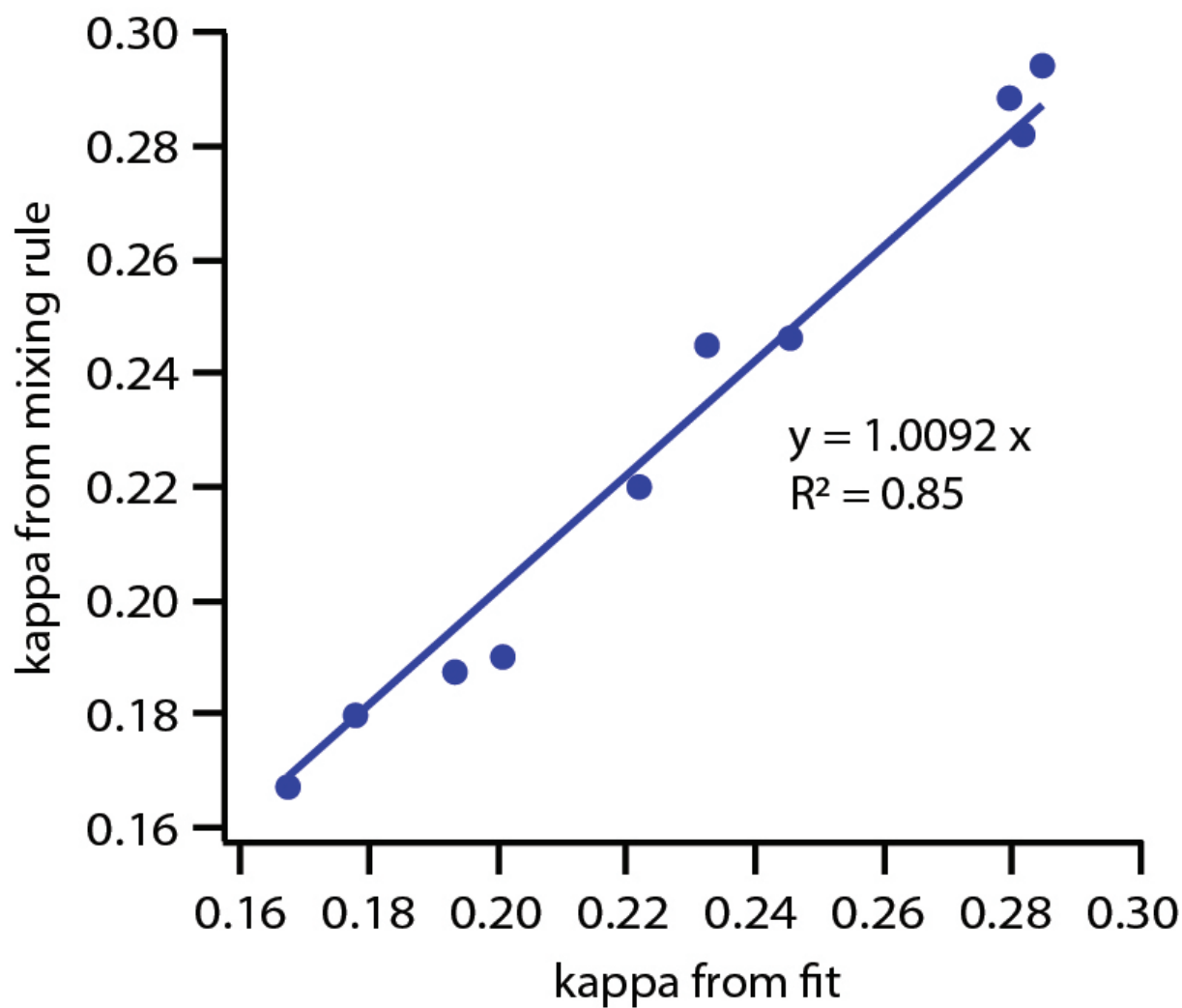
**Figure S2.** The water uptake per unit mass of species ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air of LWC /  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air of species) over a range of RH (35-95%) of (a) major salts of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$  on linear scale (b) major salts of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  and organic matter on log scale



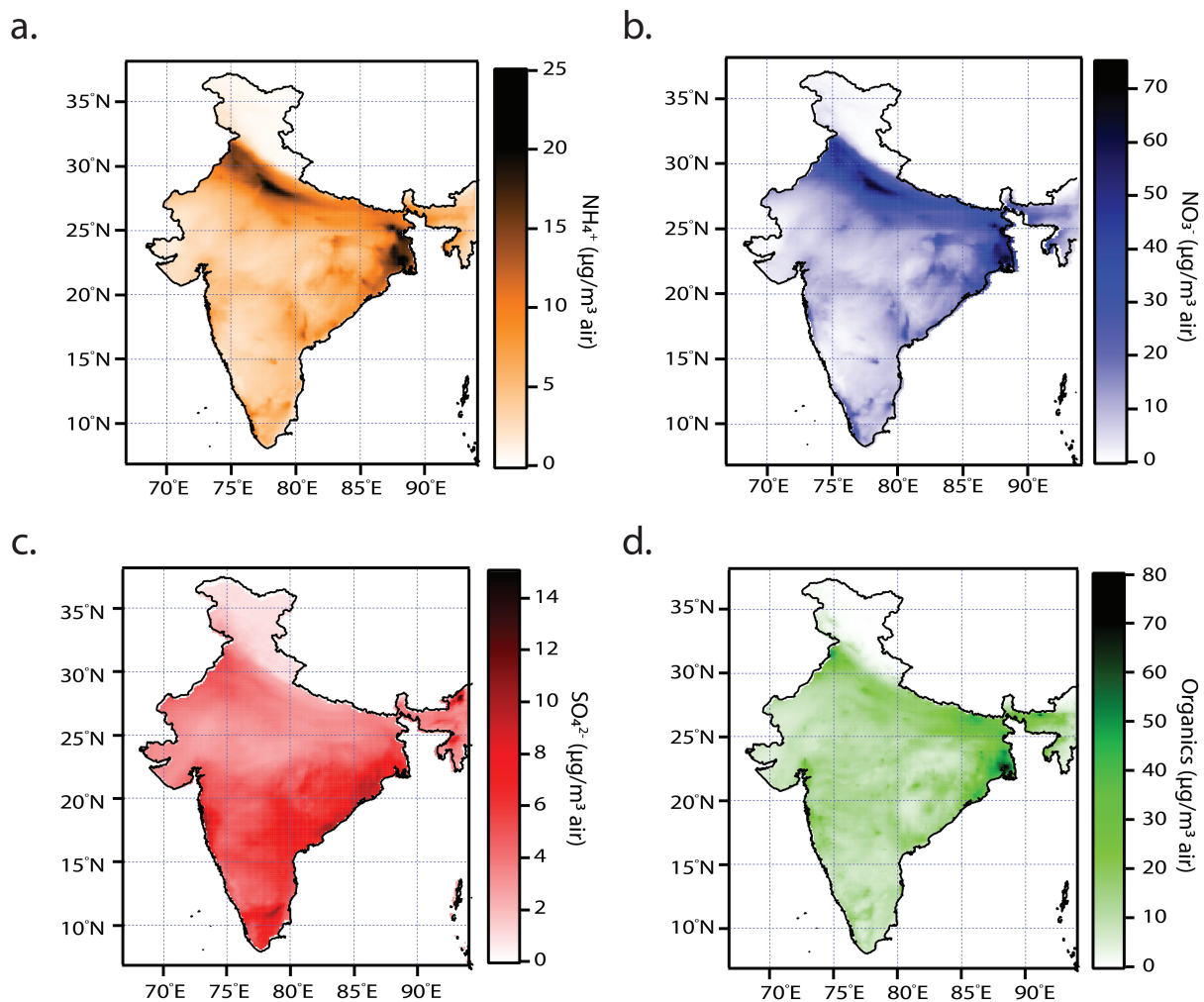
**Figure S3.** Variation of water uptake per unit dry mass ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air of LWC /  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air of species) with RH for  $\kappa$  ranging from 0.1 to 0.6.



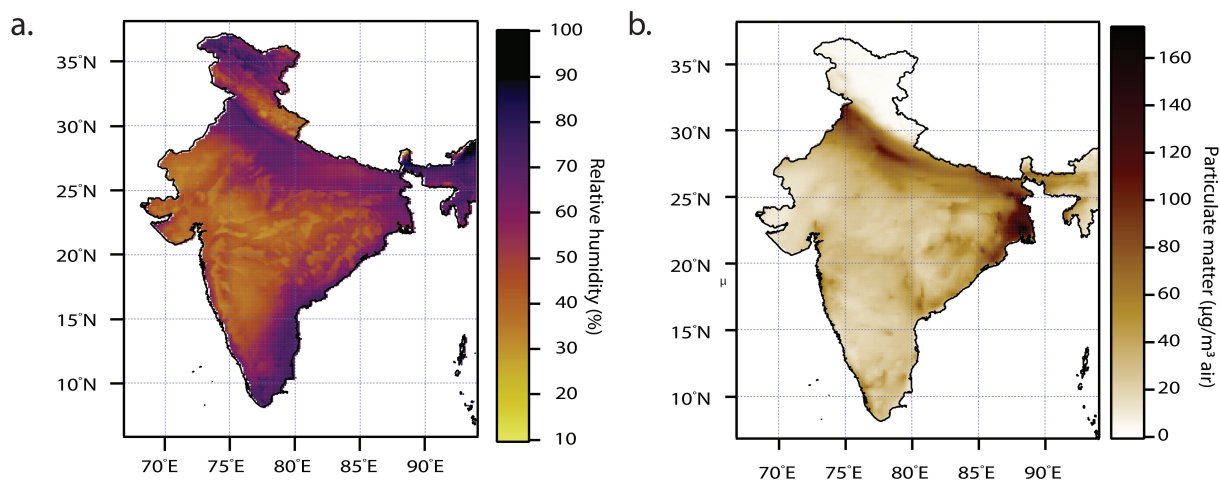
**Figure S4.** Sensitivity analysis of the effect of including K<sup>+</sup> in the ALWC calculations. For every location, two bars represent data without and with K<sup>+</sup>. (a) Comparison of the absolute ALWC ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air) contributed by inorganic species without and with K<sup>+</sup>. (b) The fractional composition of inorganic species (represented as salts) without and with K<sup>+</sup>.



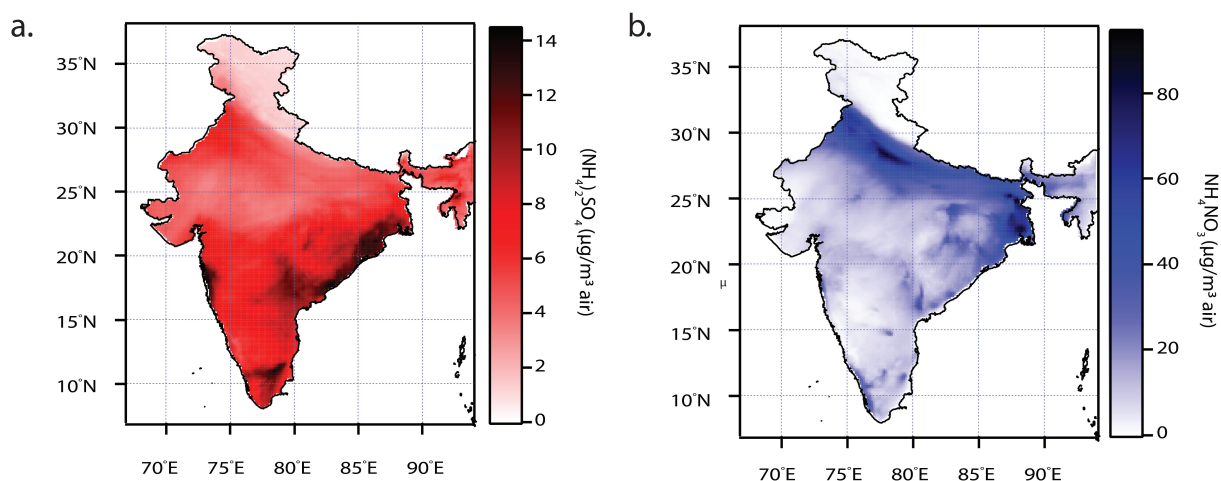
**Figure S5.** Comparison of the overall kappa from fit with kappa from mixing rule.



**Figure S6.** Spatial variation of the mass concentration of the chemical species (a)  $\text{NH}_4^+$  (b)  $\text{NO}_3^-$ , (c)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  and (d) organic matter over India using data from WRF CHEM model (concentrations in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air).



**Figure S7.** Spatial variation of various parameters calculated from WRF CHEM model for the month of January (a) Relative humidity (%) (b) Total dry aerosol mass ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air).



**Figure S8.** Spatial variation of the mass concentration of the chemical species (a)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  (b)  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  over India predicted by ISORROPIA2.1 using data from WRF CHEM model (concentrations in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  air) for the month of January.

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