Supplement of

Measurement report: Dust impact on hygroscopicity and volatility of submicron aerosols: Based on the observation in April of Beijing

Xinyao Hu[1,2], Aoyuan Yu[1,3], Xiaojing Shen[1,2], Jiayuan Lu[1,4], Yangmei Zhang[1,2], Quan Liu[1,2], Lei Liu[1,2], Linlin Liang[1,2], Hongfei Tong[1,2], Qianli Ma[5], Shuxian Zhang[5], Bing Qi[6], Rongguang Du[6], Huizheng Che[1,2], Xiaoye Zhang[1,2], and Junying Sun[1,2*]

[1]State Key Laboratory of Severe Weather Meteorological Science and Technology, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, Beijing, 100081, China

[2]Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Chemistry of CMA, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, Beijing, 100081, China

[3]Dalian Meteorological Observatory, Dalian, 116000, China

[4]Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences and Institute of Atmospheric Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, China

[5]Lin'an Atmosphere Background National Observation and Research Station, Lin'an 311307, Hangzhou, China

[6] Hangzhou Meteorological Bureau, Hangzhou, 310051, China

*Correspondence to: Junying Sun (jysun@cma.gov.cn)
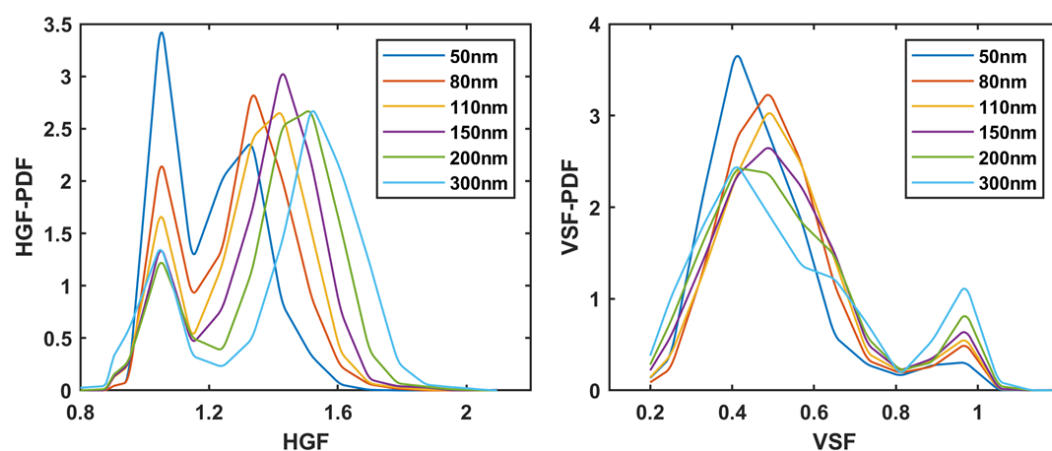
Figure S1. Mean hygroscopic growth factor probability density function (HGF-PDF) and volatile shrink factor probability density function (VSF-PDF) for particles ranging

from 50 to 300 nm during the sampling period.
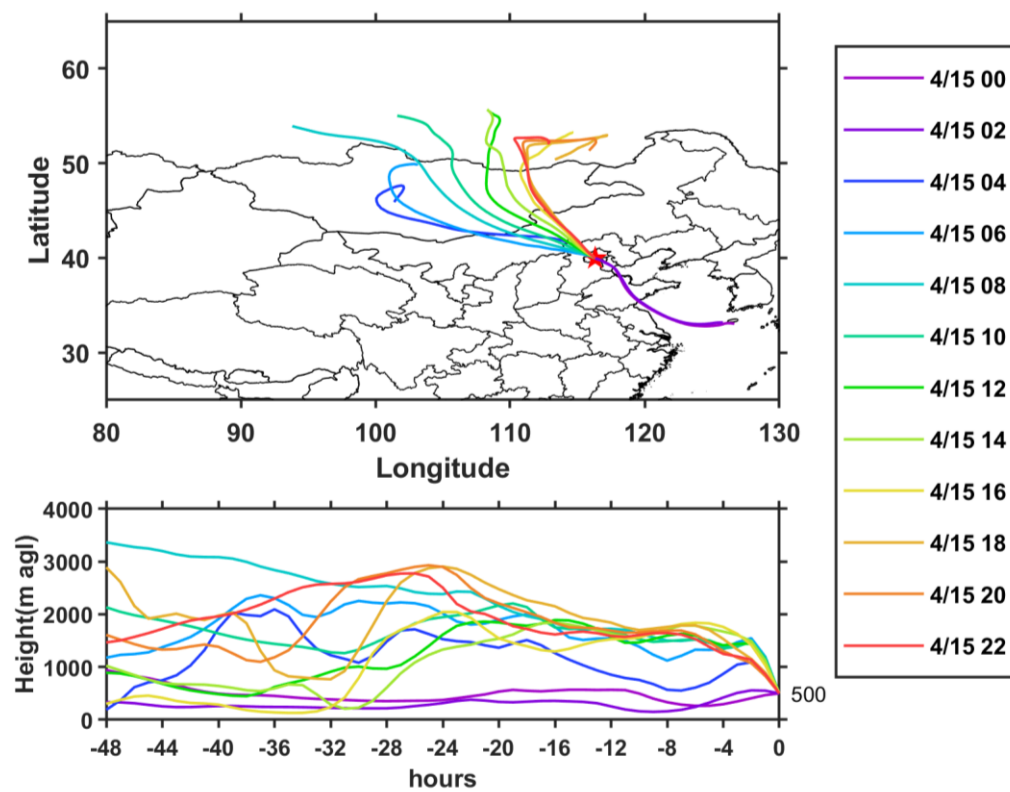
Figure S2. The 48-h back trajectories on April 15 calculated using the HYSPLIT

model arriving at the CAMS site with a terminal height of 500 m a.g.l.

25