

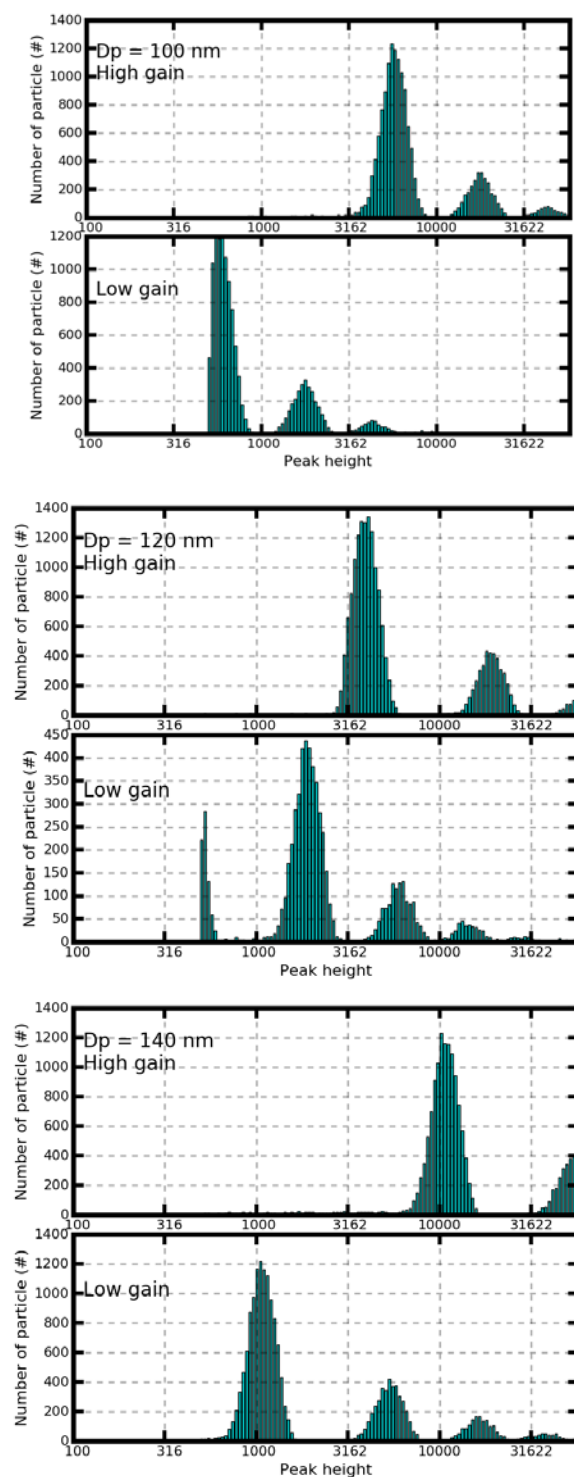
Supplement for

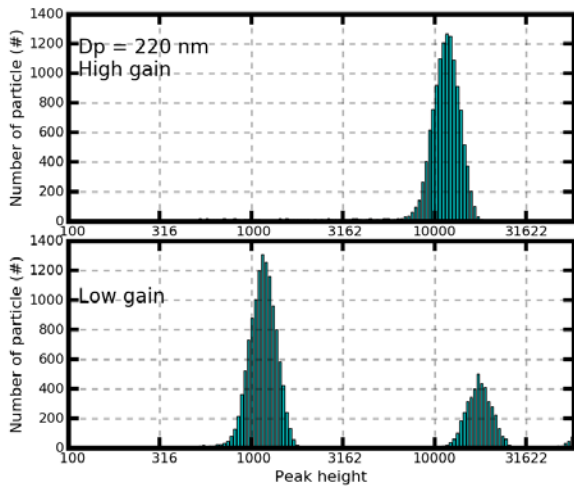
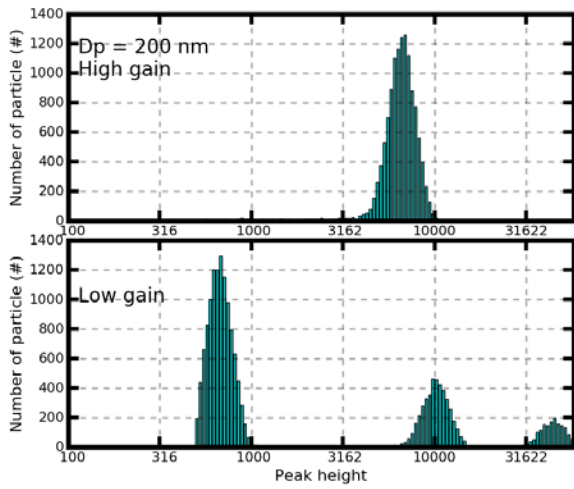
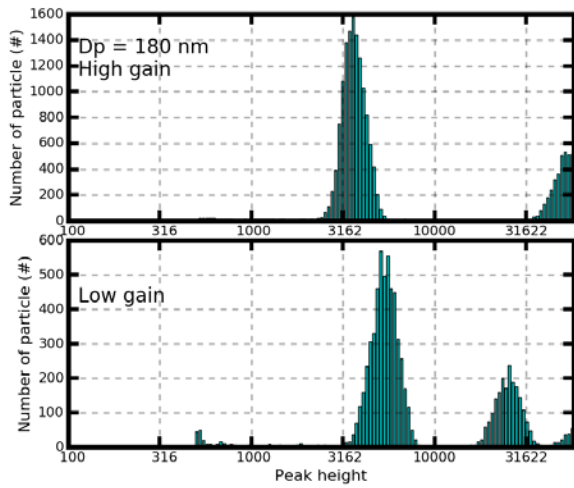
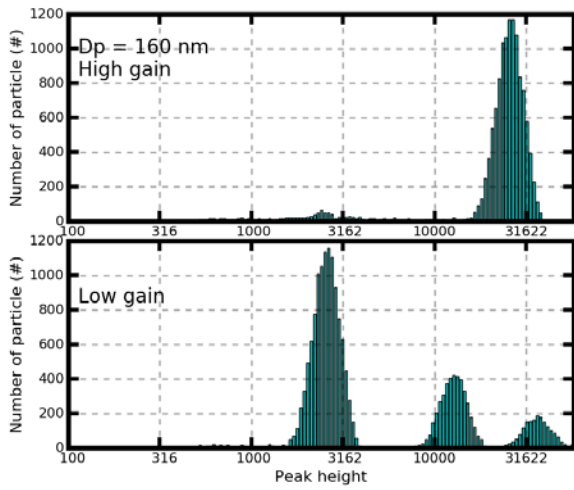
Method to retrieve the size-resolved real part of aerosol refractive index using differential mobility analyzer in tandem with SP2

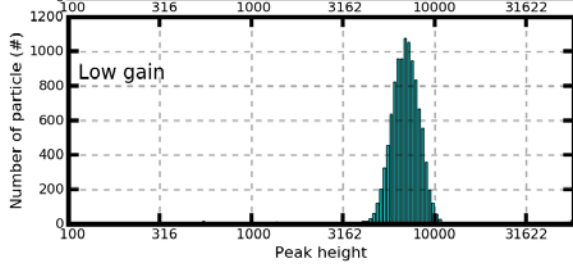
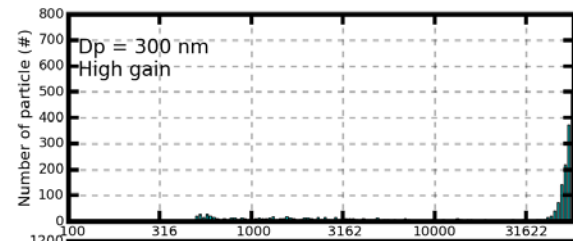
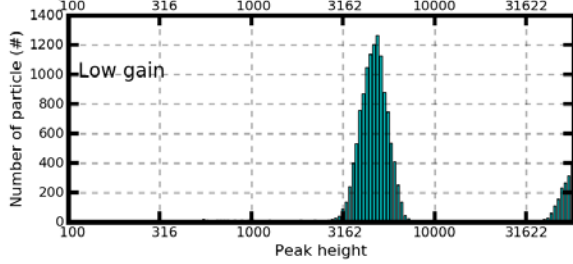
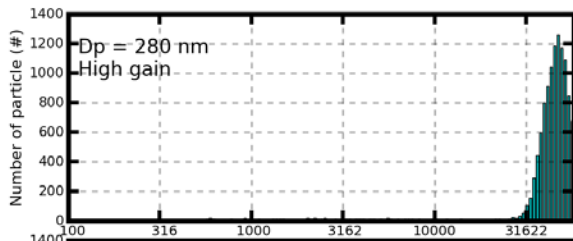
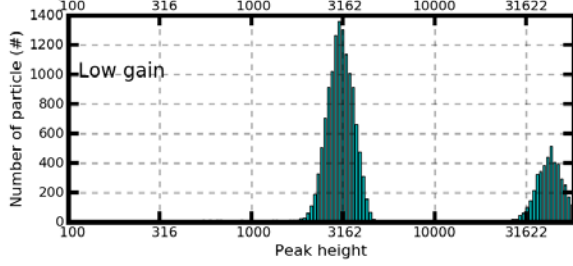
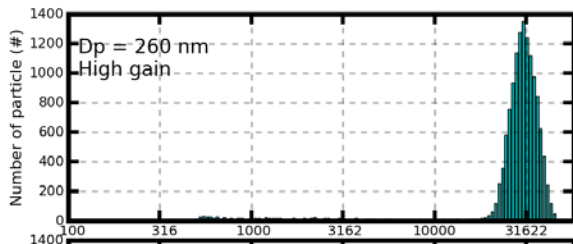
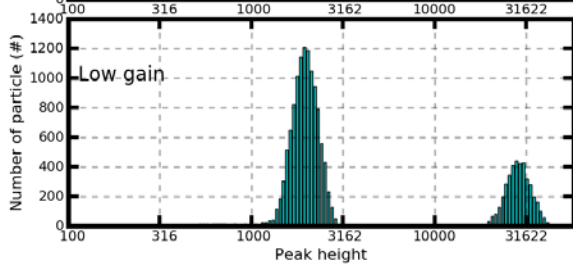
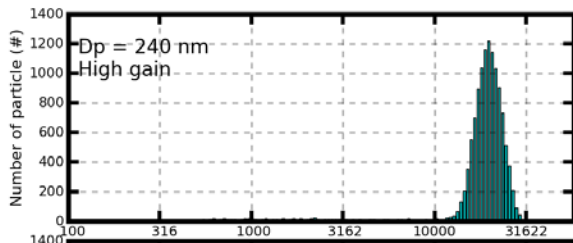
Gang Zhao¹, Weilun Zhao¹, Chunsheng Zhao¹

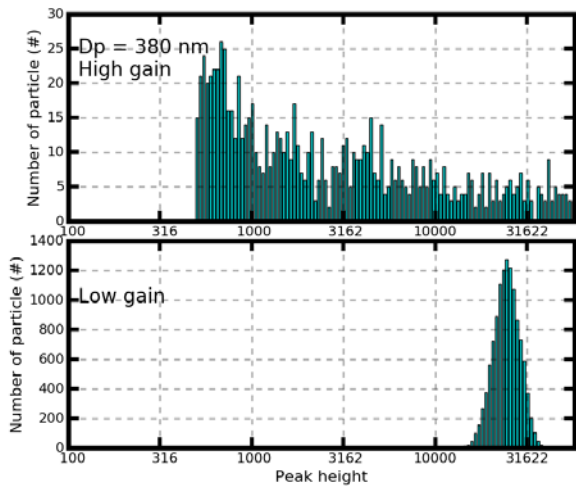
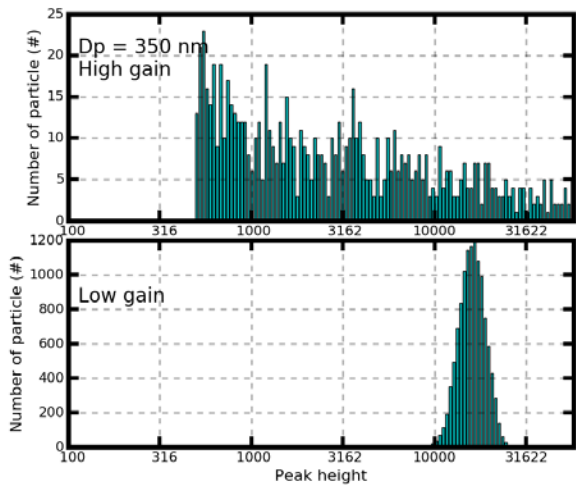
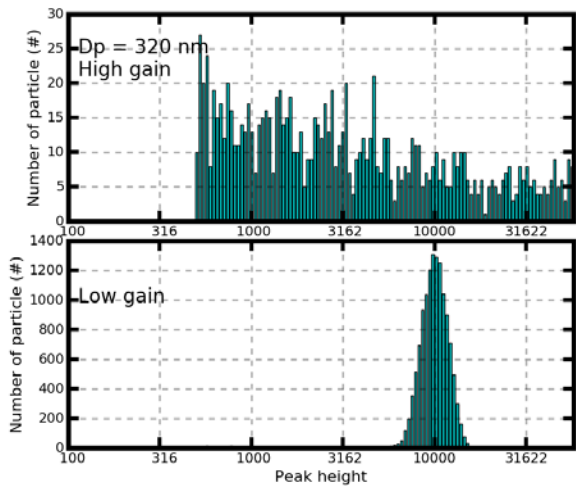
¹Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, School of Physics, Peking University, Beijing, China

1 The aerosols scattering peak distribution for different diameter









2 Aerosol peak height for different aerosol diameter.

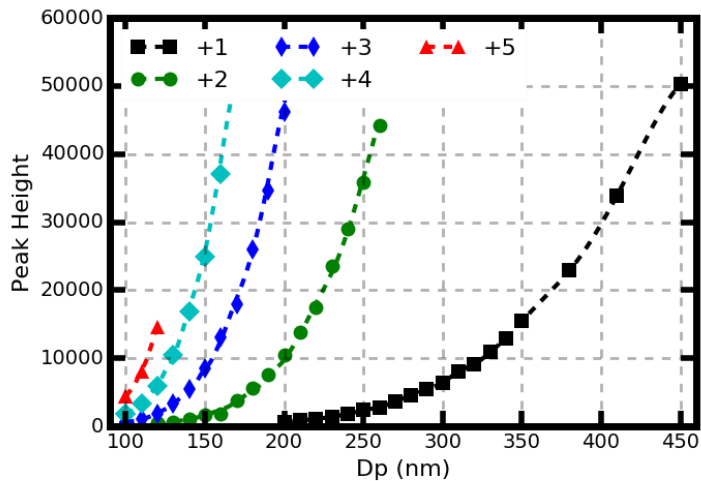


Figure S2. The geometric mean peak height for different diameters of the low gain. The markers gives the measured values and the dotted line shows the theoretically calculated value. Different colors represent the different number of elementary charges.

3 Scattering peak height

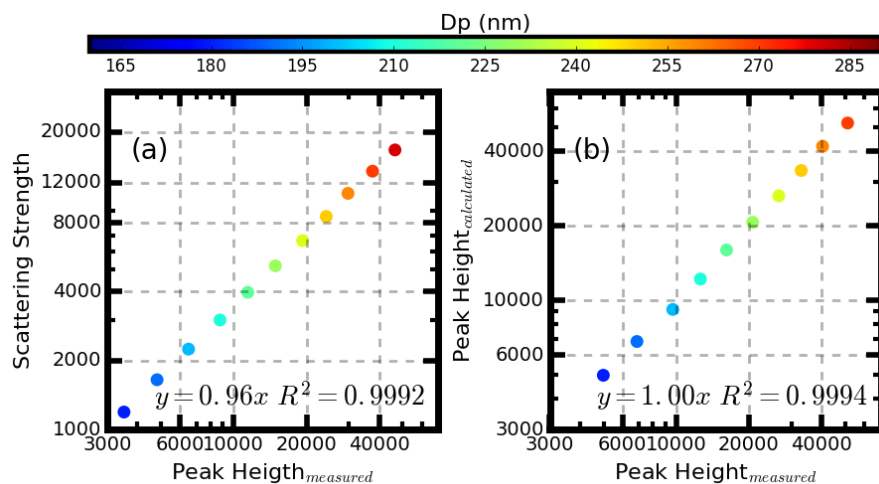


Figure S3. (a) the relationship between the scattering peak height from the SP2 low gain scattering channel using the ammonia sulfate and (b) the comparison between the measured scattering peak height from SP2 low gain scattering channel using the ammonia chloride and the calculated scattering peak height using the Mie scattering theory. Different colors represents the results at different diameter.