

Supplemental Figures for

Identification of Sources of Fine and Coarse Particulate Matter in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Bilkis A. Begum and Swapan K. Biswas

Chemistry Division, Atomic Energy Centre, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Andreas Markwitz

GNS Science, Lower Hutt, New Zealand

Philip K. Hopke

Center for Air Resources Engineering and Science, Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY

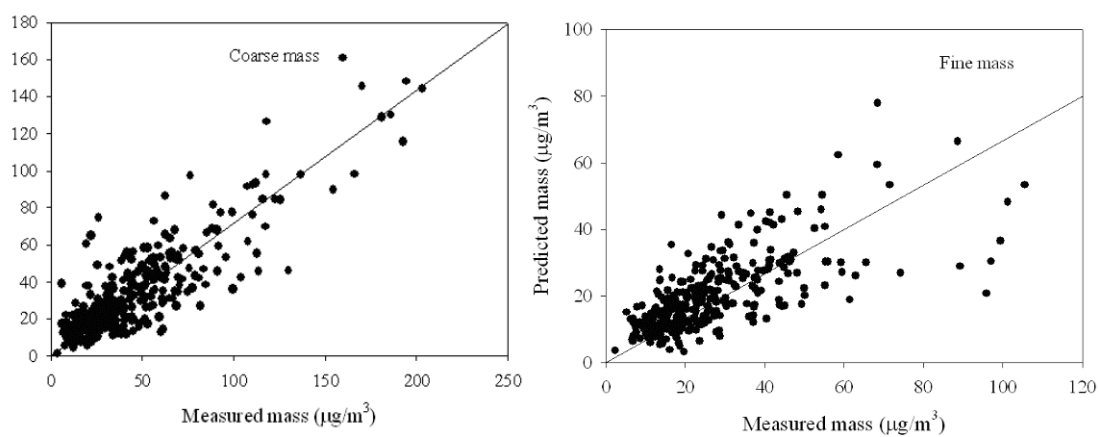


Figure S1. The plots of predicted mass vs measured mass for coarse and fine fractions during the sampling period.

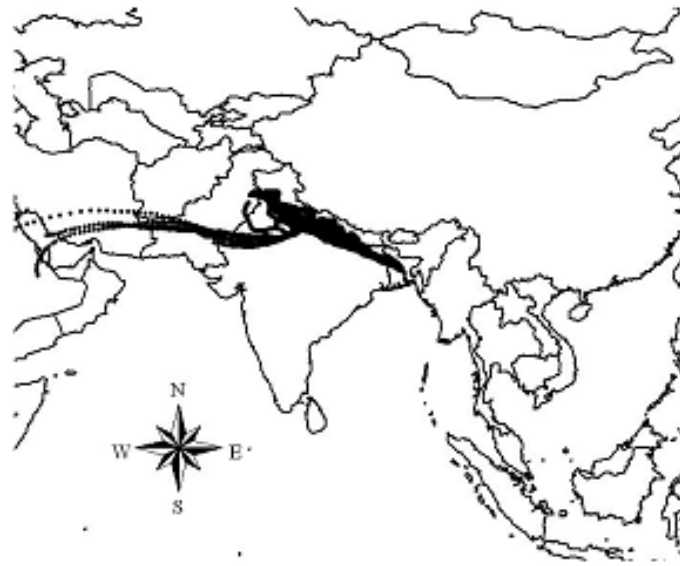


Figure S2. Air parcel back trajectories showing the long range transport of soil dust.

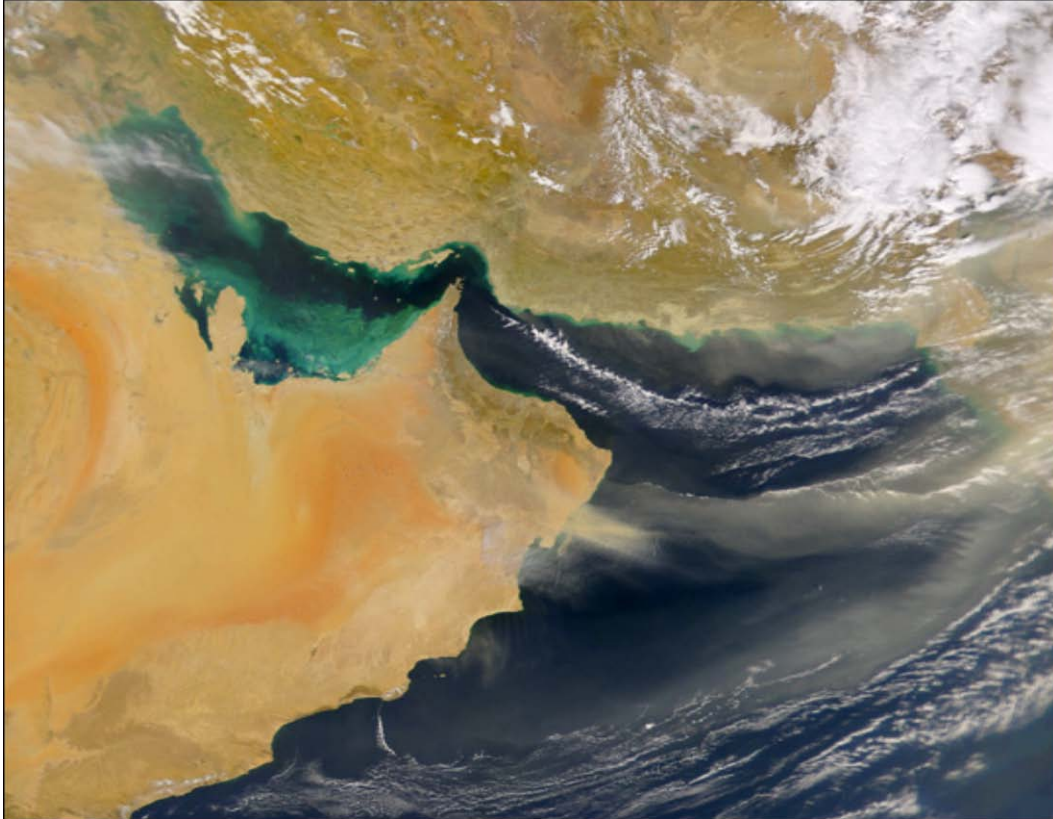


Figure S3. Thick plumes of desert dust blew over Oman and across the Gulf of Oman toward Iran and Pakistan on February 18 2003.

(<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=10917>)

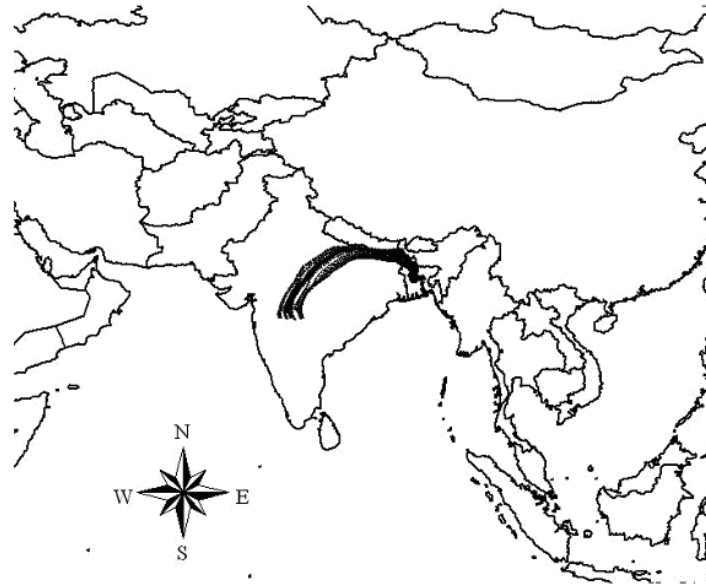


Figure S4. Air parcel back trajectories showing the long range transport of biomass burning on January 9, 2003.

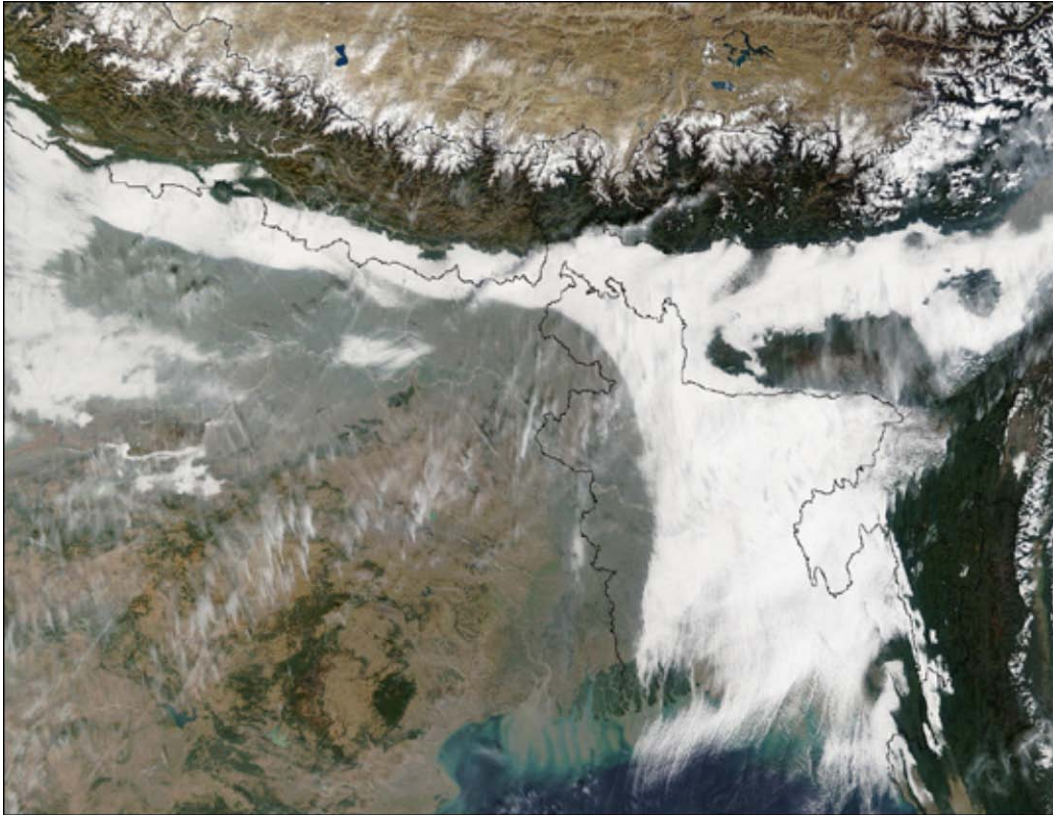


Figure S5: Satellite image on January 10, 2003. There is a low-lying cloud blanketing much of the region south of the Himalayas. (<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=10577>)



Figure S6. Air parcel back trajectories showing the long range transport of Smoke on November 10, 2003



Figure S7: Smoke from agricultural fires in northern India, continues to back up against the Himalayan Mountains on November 6, 2003; it started from November 3 2003 (<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=12313>).

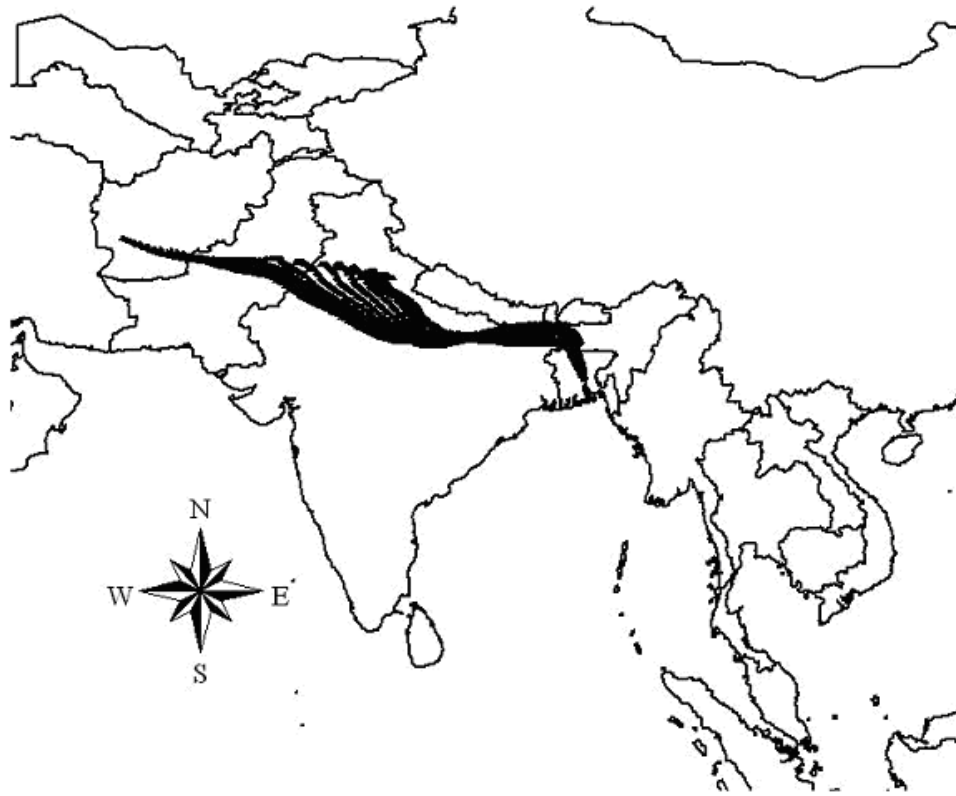


Figure S8. Long range transport of fossil fuel combustion

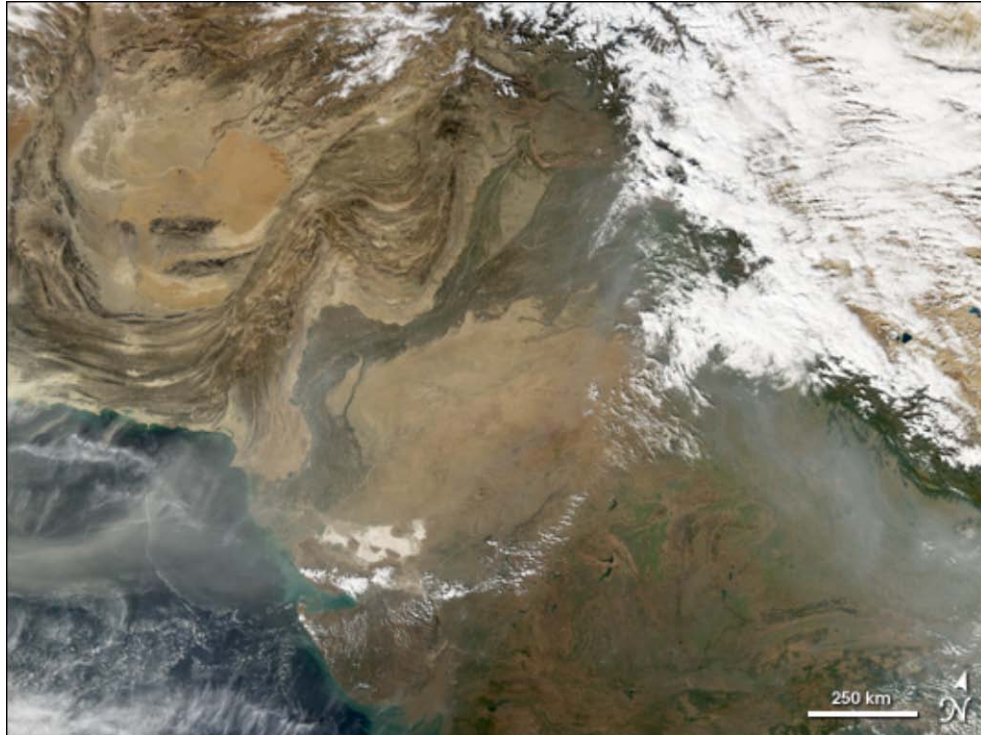


Figure S9: Different types of aerosols over southern Afghanistan, India and Pakistan. Backed up against the mountains, a grayish pall is likely human-made particle pollution, from vehicles, energy production, and household heating and cooking fires. At the mouth of the Indus, a tan-colored cloud of aerosols is probably blowing dust from the region's arid landscapes.

(<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=14207>)

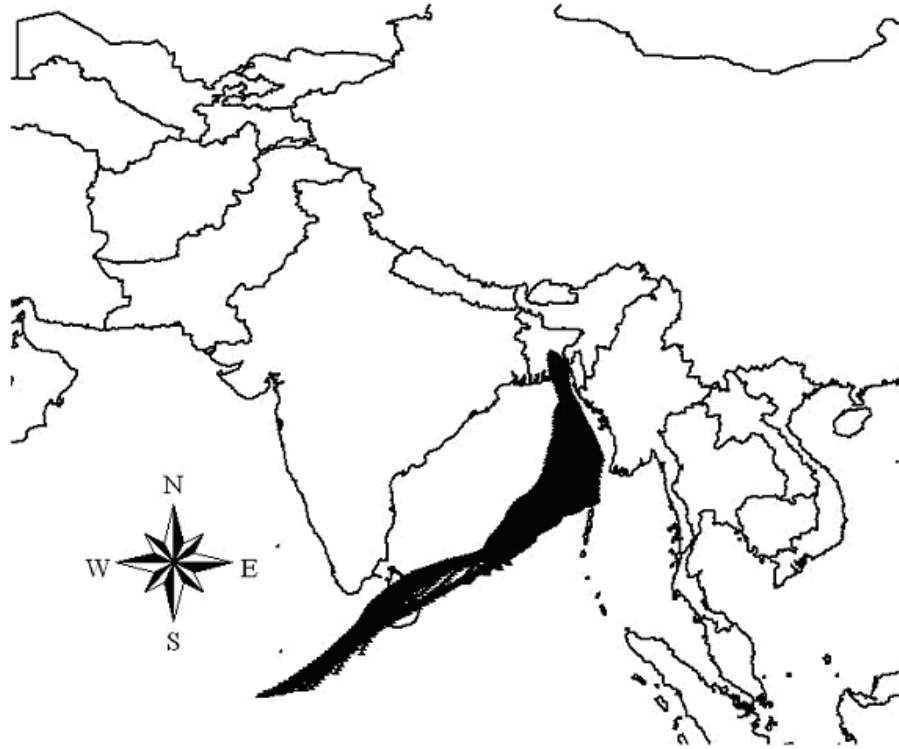


Figure S10: Back trajectories on May 12, 2002 when the largest sea salt contribution was observed.



Figure S11: A tropical Cyclone Kesiny can be seen (NASA web site) over the Indian Ocean on May 6, 2002 (<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=9479>)