



Supplement of

Brief communication: Accurate and autonomous snow water equivalent measurements using a cosmic ray sensor on a Himalayan glacier

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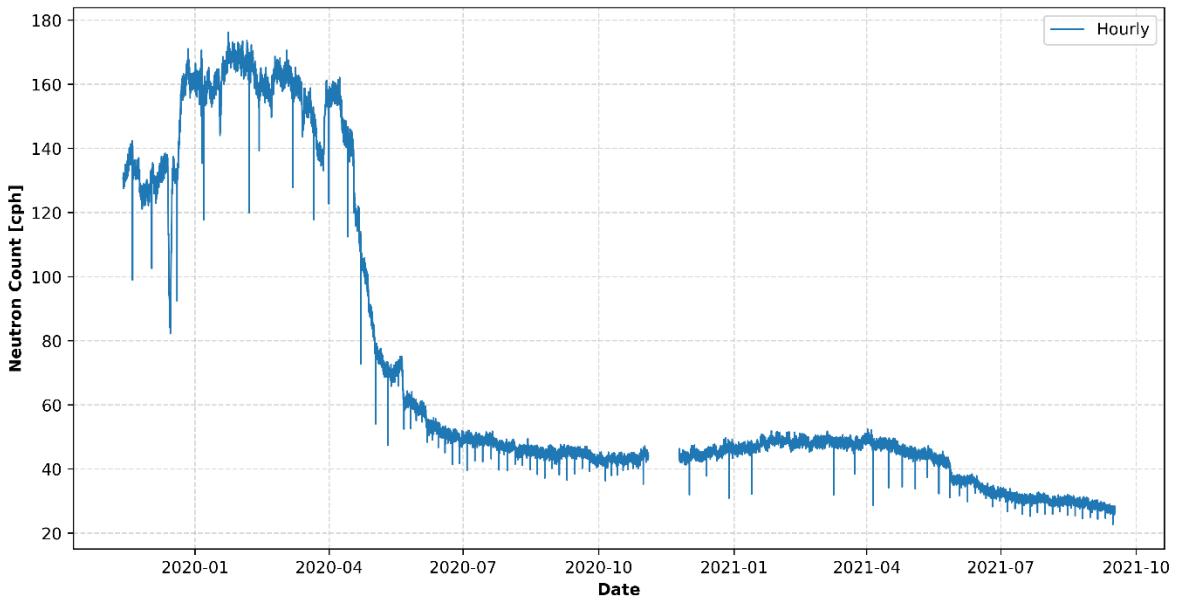


Figure S1: Evolution of absolute neutron count over time.

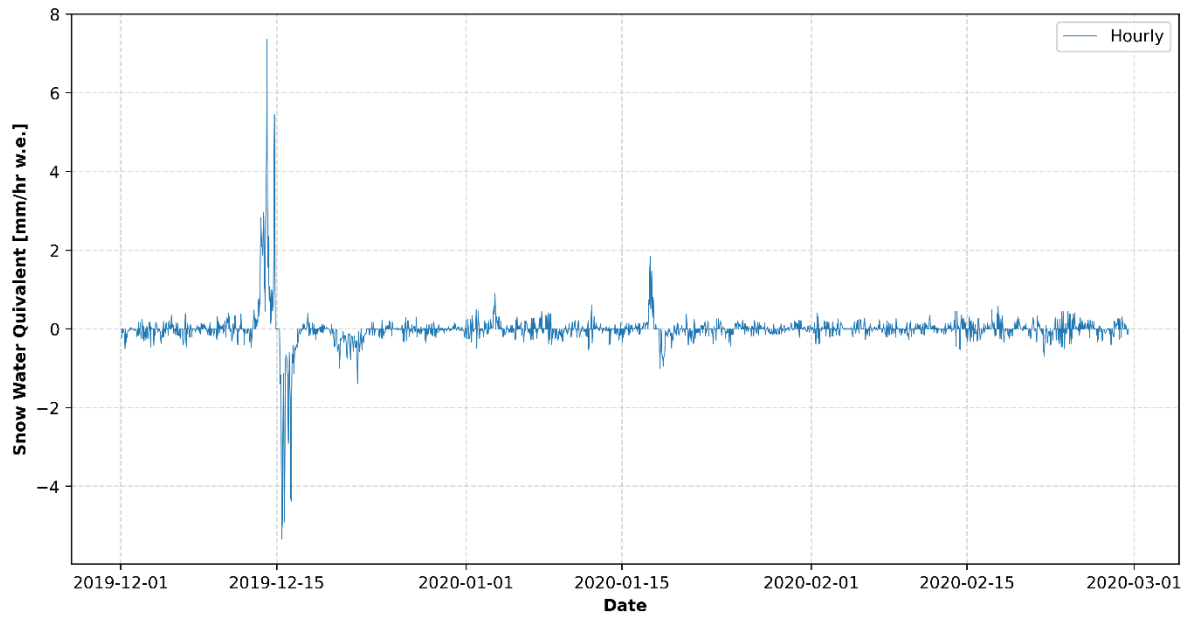


Figure S2: Change in SWE over time.

<i>Station</i>	<i>Variables (gap % during the study period)</i>	<i>Sensor (uncertainty)</i>
<i>Khare Geonor, 4888 m a.s.l. Off-glacier, on grassy surface</i>	P (0)	GEONOR T-200BM ($\pm 15\%$)
<i>AWS-H 5770 m a.s.l. On-glacier (accumulation area)</i>	SWE (11)	SnowFox
	T (23), RH (23)	Vaisala-HMP45C ($\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$; $\pm 2\%$)
	u (23)	Young 05103-5 (± 0.3 m/s)
	SWin (23), SWout (23), LWin (23), LWout (71)	Kipp & Zonen CNR4 ($\pm 3\%$)
<i>AWS-L, 5360 m a.s.l. On-glacier (ablation area)</i>	T (23), RH (23)	Vaisala-HMP45C ($\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$; $\pm 2\%$)
	u (25.8)	Young 05103-5 (± 0.3 m/s)
<i>AWS Mera-La, 5352 m a.s.l. On firm rocks (off-glacier)</i>	P _a (0)	CS100 (± 2.0 hPa)

Table S1: Station details, including meteorological parameters, data gaps, sensor types, and uncertainties.