



Supplement of

Diurnal evolution of total column and surface atmospheric ammonia in the megacity of Paris, France, during an intense springtime pollution episode

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Supplementary Material

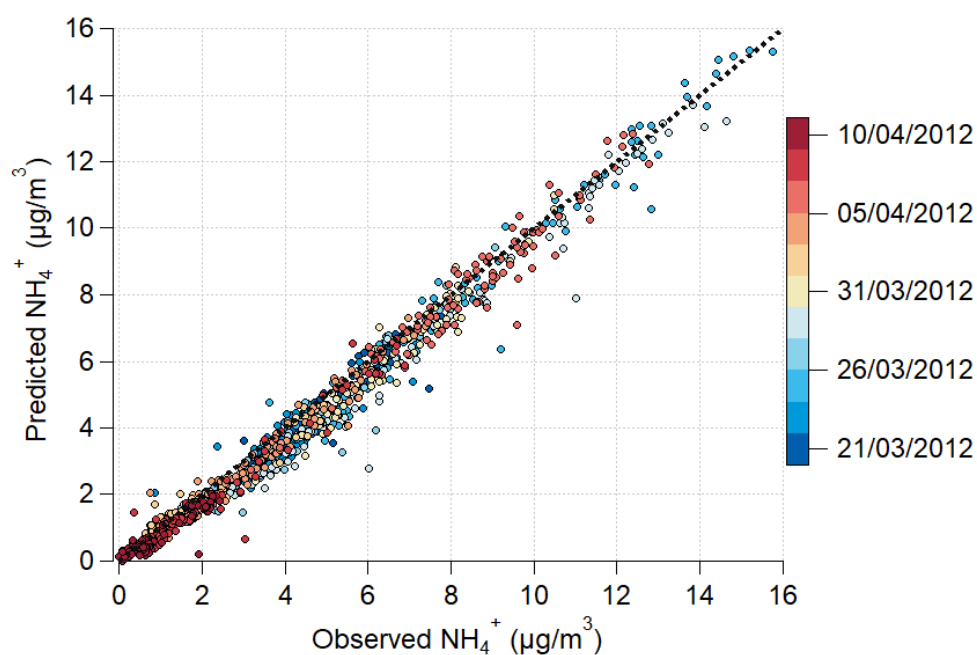


Figure S1. Scatter of concentrations (μg/m³) of predicted NH₄⁺ cations needed for neutralization and NH₄⁺ cations observed at the Palaiseau site in the Paris region from 21 March to 10 April 2012. As stated in Middlebrook et al. (2012) and done by Petit et al. (2015), predicted NH₄⁺ are derived accounting for the concentrations of anions (NO₃⁻ and SO₄²⁻) that may neutralize ammonium cations in this region and period.

References:

- Middlebrook, A. M., Bahreini, R., Jimenez, J. L., and Canagaratna, M.R.: Evaluation of Composition-Dependent Collection Efficiencies for the Aerodyne Aerosol Mass Spectrometer using Field Data, *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 46, 258-271, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2011.620041>, 2012.
- Petit, J.-E., Favez, O., Sciare, J., Crenn, V., Sarda-Estève, R., Bonnaire, N., Močnik, G., Dupont, J.-C., Haeffelin, M., and Leoz-Garziandia, E.: Two years of near real-time chemical composition of submicron aerosols in the region of Paris using an Aerosol Chemical Speciation Monitor (ACSM) and a multi-wavelength Aethalometer, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 15, 2985-3005, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-2985-2015>, 2015.