



Supplement of

Technical note: Nighttime OH and HO₂ chemical equilibria in the mesosphere–lower thermosphere

Mikhail Yu. Kulikov et al.

Correspondence to: Mikhail Yu. Kulikov (mikhail_kulikov@mail.ru)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.



Figure S1. Figure 1 from the paper but with the threshold for the nighttime solar zenith angle is changed to 95° .



Figure S2. Figure 2 from the paper but with the threshold for the nighttime solar zenith angle is changed to 95° .



Figure S3. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $H+O_2+M \rightarrow HO_2+M$ to the total source of HO_2 in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO_2 .



Figure S4. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $OH+O_3 \rightarrow O_2+HO_2$ to the total source of HO_2 in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO_2 .



Figure S5. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $H_2O_2+OH \rightarrow H_2O+HO_2$ to the total source of HO_2 in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO_2 .



Figure S6. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative total contribution of all other reactions $(H_2O_2+O \rightarrow OH+HO_2, CHO+O_2 \rightarrow HO_2+CO, and CH_3O+O_2 \rightarrow CH_2O+HO_2)$ to the total source of HO₂ in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO₂.



Figure S7. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $HO_2+O \rightarrow OH+O_2$ to the total sink of HO_2 in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO_2 .



Figure S8. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $HO_2+O_3 \rightarrow OH+2O_2$ to the total sink of HO_2 in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO_2 .



Figure S9. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction NO+HO₂ \rightarrow NO₂+OH to the total sink of HO₂ in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO₂.



Figure S10. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative total contribution of the reactions OH+HO₂ \rightarrow H₂O+O₂, H+HO₂ \rightarrow 2OH, H+HO₂ \rightarrow H₂O+O, and H+HO₂ \rightarrow H₂+O₂ to the total sink of HO₂ in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO₂.



Figure S11. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of total contribution of all other reactions (HO₂+HO₂ \rightarrow H₂O₂+O₂ and HO₂+HO₂+M \rightarrow H₂O₂+O₂+M) to the total sink of HO₂ in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of HO₂.



Figure S12. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $H+O_3 \rightarrow OH+O_2$ to the total source of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S13. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $HO_2+O \rightarrow OH+O_2$ to the total source of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S14. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $HO_2+O_3 \rightarrow OH+2O_2$ to the total source of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S15. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction NO+HO₂ \rightarrow NO₂+OH to the total source of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S16. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $H + NO_2 \rightarrow OH + NO$ to the total source of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S17. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $H+HO_2 \rightarrow 2OH$ to the total source of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S18. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative total contribution of all other reactions $(H_2O_2+O \rightarrow OH+HO_2, H +NO_2 \rightarrow OH+NO, O(^1D)+H_2O \rightarrow 2OH, O(^1D)+H_2 \rightarrow H+OH, and CH_4+O(^1D) \rightarrow CH_3+OH)$ to the total source of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S19. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $OH+O \rightarrow H+O_2$ to the total sink of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S20. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $OH+CO \rightarrow H+CO_2$ to the total sink of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S21. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $OH+O_3 \rightarrow O_2+HO_2$ to the total sink of OH in equilibrium areas. White color points nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S22. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $OH+HO_2 \rightarrow H_2O+O_2$ to the total sink of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S23. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative contribution of the reaction $H_2O_2+OH \rightarrow H_2O+HO_2$ to the total sink of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S24. Nighttime mean and monthly averaged relative total contribution of all other reactions (OH+OH \rightarrow H₂O+O, OH+OH+M \rightarrow H₂O₂+M, H+OH+N₂ \rightarrow H₂O+N₂, CH₄+OH \rightarrow CH₃+H₂O, OH+H₂ \rightarrow H₂O+H, and N+OH \rightarrow NO+H) to the total sink of OH in equilibrium areas. White color indicates nonequilibrium areas of OH.



Figure S25. Figure 5 from the paper but with the threshold for the nighttime solar zenith angle is changed to 95° .



Figure S26. Figure 6 from the paper but with the threshold for the nighttime solar zenith angle is changed to 95° .



Figure S27. HO_2/HO_{2sh}^{eq} and OH/OH_{sh}^{eq} time-height variations above the Equator (2.8°S,0°W) in March and June 2009 calculated with the use of the temperature and winds distributions from the Canadian Middle Atmosphere Model. The stippling shows daytime. The white area represents the HO_2/HO_{2sh}^{eq} and OH/OH_{sh}^{eq} ratios outside the [0.5, 1.5] interval. Magenta lines indicate the boundary of HO₂ and OH equilibrium according to criteria (17) and (25) ($Crit_{HO_2} = 0.1$ and $Crit_{OH} = 0.1$).



Figure S28. The examples of height-dependence of $\text{Crit}_{\text{HO}_2}$ and Crit_{OH} .