

Supplement of

Reactive chlorine-, sulfur-, and nitrogen-containing volatile organic compounds impact atmospheric chemistry in the megacity of Delhi during both clean and extremely polluted seasons

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Table S1: Operational settings for PTR-TOF-MS 10 K parameters used during this deployment

* *E* is the electric field strength (V cm⁻¹) and *N* is the gas number density (molecule cm⁻³). 1 Td = 10^{-17} $V \, \text{cm}^2$

Table S2: The Table lists 111 identified organic species, including the protonated m/z, molecular formula, names of probable compounds, the structure of a potential contributor (many other structural possibilities may be feasible), LoD (Limit of detection) along with the average mixing ratios (ppb) observed during the monsoon (July-Sep 2022) and post-monsoon (Oct-Nov 2022) seasons. Also provided are each compound's Interquartile Range (IQR), and diel emission profile indicative of whether its ambient levels are driven by primary emissions, photochemical formation/ biogenic/ evaporative or both.

Bold ones in Molecular formula column are those compounds whose isotopic peaks were observed

Figure S1 Example of mass spectra and peak assignment using IDA software which also illustrate the high mass resolving power of the PTR-ToF-MS 10K enabling separation of ion signals that land at the same nominal masses.

Figure S2 Mass spectra of methanethiol, dichlorobenzene, C6-amide and C9- carboxylic acid which also illustrate the high mass resolving power of the PTR-ToF-MS 10K enabling identification of isotopic peaks

Figure S3: Example of measured data showing the ambient data and instrument background mixing ratios (2 min avg) for methanethiol, dichlorobenzene, C-6 amide and C-9 carboxylic acid.

Figure S4: Transmission values as a function of m/z for the PTR-TOF-MS 10K obtained during a calibration experiment performed on $26th$ September 2022 using the VOC calibration gas mixture (Societa Italiana Acetilene E Derviati; S.I.A.D. S.p.A., Italy) containing 11 hydrocarbons at ~100 ppb, namely methanol, acetonitrile, acetone, isoprene, benzene, toluene, xylene, trimethylbenzene, and dichlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene

Figure S5 Sensitivity (ncps/ppb) and linearity of selected VOCs in the calibration experiment (PTR-MS) performed on 26/09/2022. The horizontal error bars represent the root mean square propagation of errors due to 10% uncertainty in the VOC standard and 2% error for each of the two mass flow controllers used for calibration. The vertical error bars represent the standard deviation $(σ)$ instrumental precision error while sampling the standard gas at each dilution mixing ratio.

Figure S6 Visual representation of the process providing also an example compound attribution to an ion (for m/z 146.977; dichlorobenzene) showing isotopic peak match with theoretically predicted isotopic abundance

Figure S7: Season-wise hourly averaged average mixing ratios of isoprene, benzene and toluene measured using the TD-GC-FID are shown as diamonds and minimum and maximum values for that hourly sampling interval as shaded regions (in green for isoprene, pink for benzene and purple for toluene). The PTR-TOF-MS season-average mixing ratios values presented in Figure 4 are also shown for reference (red circles). During the campaign whole air samples were collected into 6 L passivated SilcoCan air sampling steel canisters (Restek) (Kumar et al., 2020; Vettikkat et al., 2020, Shabin et al., 2024) from the rooftop of the same building to measure isoprene, toluene and benzene using a thermal desorption gas chromatograph coupled to a flame ionisation detector (TD-GC-FID). Technical details pertaining to the TD-GC-FID measurements are available in Shabin et al., 2024. Air samples were collected near the PTR-TOF-MS inlet on the rooftop during post monsoon season, four times a day [during hourly intervals corresponding to 08:00, 13:00, 18:00, 20:00 local time (n=39,) and during monsoon season also four times a day during hourly intervals corresponding to: 00:00, 07:00, 12:00, 19:00 local time (n=15).

Figure S8 Wind rose of night-time benzene, toluene, C8 and C9 aromatic compounds at the receptor site during monsoon (left column) and post monsoon (right column) season

Figure S9: Time series of C9-acylium fragmentation ion and C9-organic acid protonated ion during monsoon (25th Aug 2022 to 30th Aug 2022) and post monsoon season (27th Oct 2022 to 31st Oct 2022) provided for illustration

Figure S10: Time series of hourly PM_{2.5} and acetonitrile measured at IMD Delhi site

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[R]_{ppb} = 10^9 \times \frac{\mu_0 U_{drift}}{L^2 k_{\text{VOC}+H_3O}^+} \times \frac{p_0^2}{p_{drift}^2} \times \frac{T_{drift}^2}{T_0^2} \times \frac{22400}{N_A} \times \frac{I_{(RH^+)}}{I_{(H_3O^+)}} \times \frac{T_{H3O}^+}{T_{\text{VOC}H^+}}
$$
 Equation S1

Where $k_{VOC+H_3O^+}$ = Rate constant of proton transfer from hydronium ion to a VOC

 $L =$ Length of drift tube (9.2 cm)

 μ_o = Reduced mobility of H₃O⁺ ions (2.8 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹)

 $N =$ Number density of gases in the drift tube

E= Electric field across the drift tube

 $U_{drift} = Voltage across the drift tube$

 $P_{drift} \& T_{drift} = Drift$ tube pressure and temperature

 P_0 & T₀ = Standard pressure and temperature; N_A = Avogadro Number

 T_{VOCH}^+ $T_{H_3O} +$ = Ratio of transmission efficiency of protonated VOC ions and hydronium ions

Reference:

Shabin, M., Khatarkar, P., Hakkim, H, et al., Monsoon and post-monsoon measurements of 53 nonmethane hydrocarbons (NMHCs) in megacity Delhi and Mohali reveal similar NMHC composition across seasons, Urban Climate, Volume 55, 101983, 2024.