

Supplemental Information

The very short-lived ozone depleting substance CHBr_3 (bromoform): Revised UV absorption spectrum, atmospheric lifetime and ozone depletion potential

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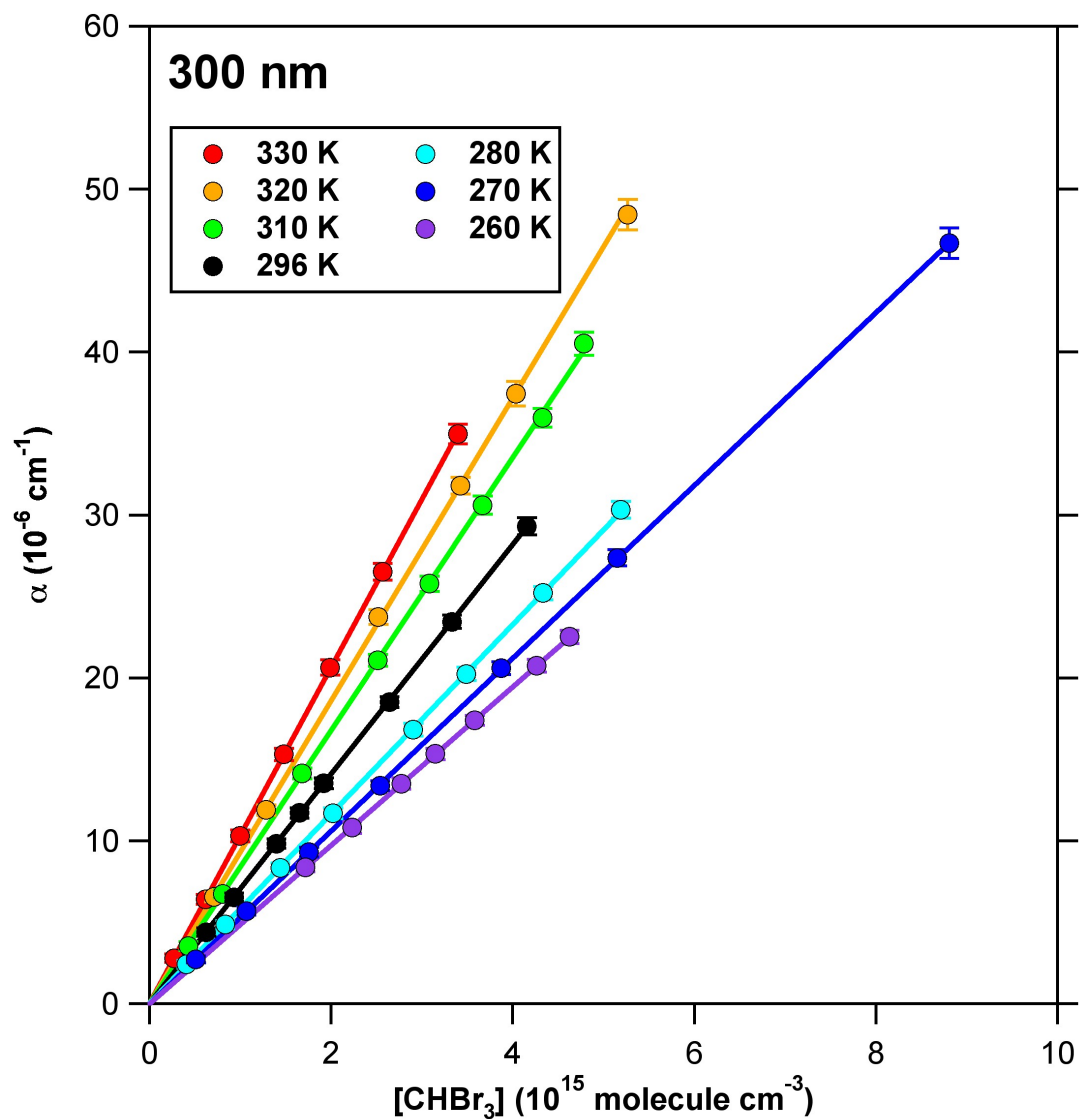


Figure S1. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr₃ at 300 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1 σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr₃ absorption cross section at 300 nm (see text for values).

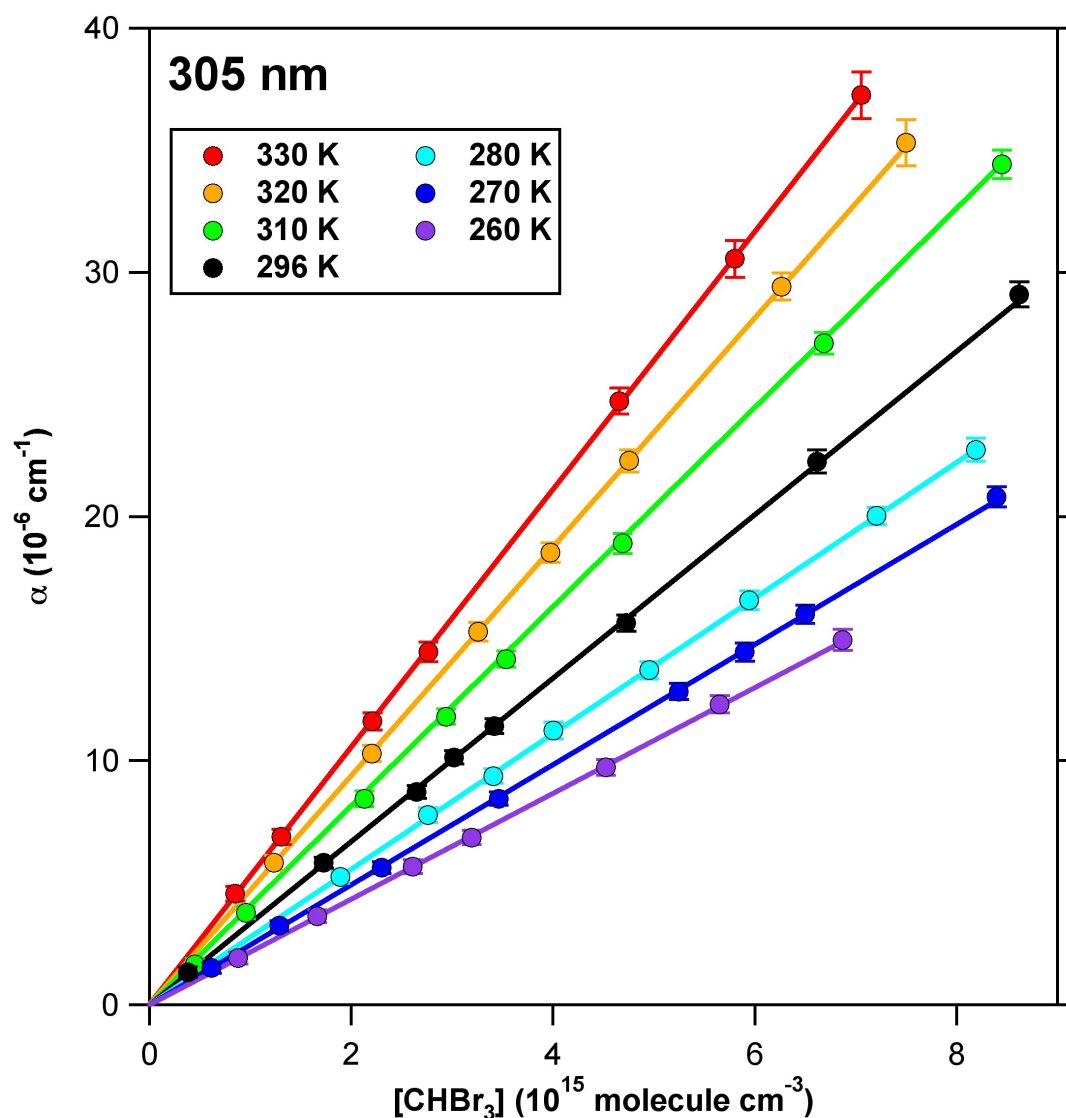


Figure S2. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr_3 at 305 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr_3 absorption cross section at 305 nm (see text for values).

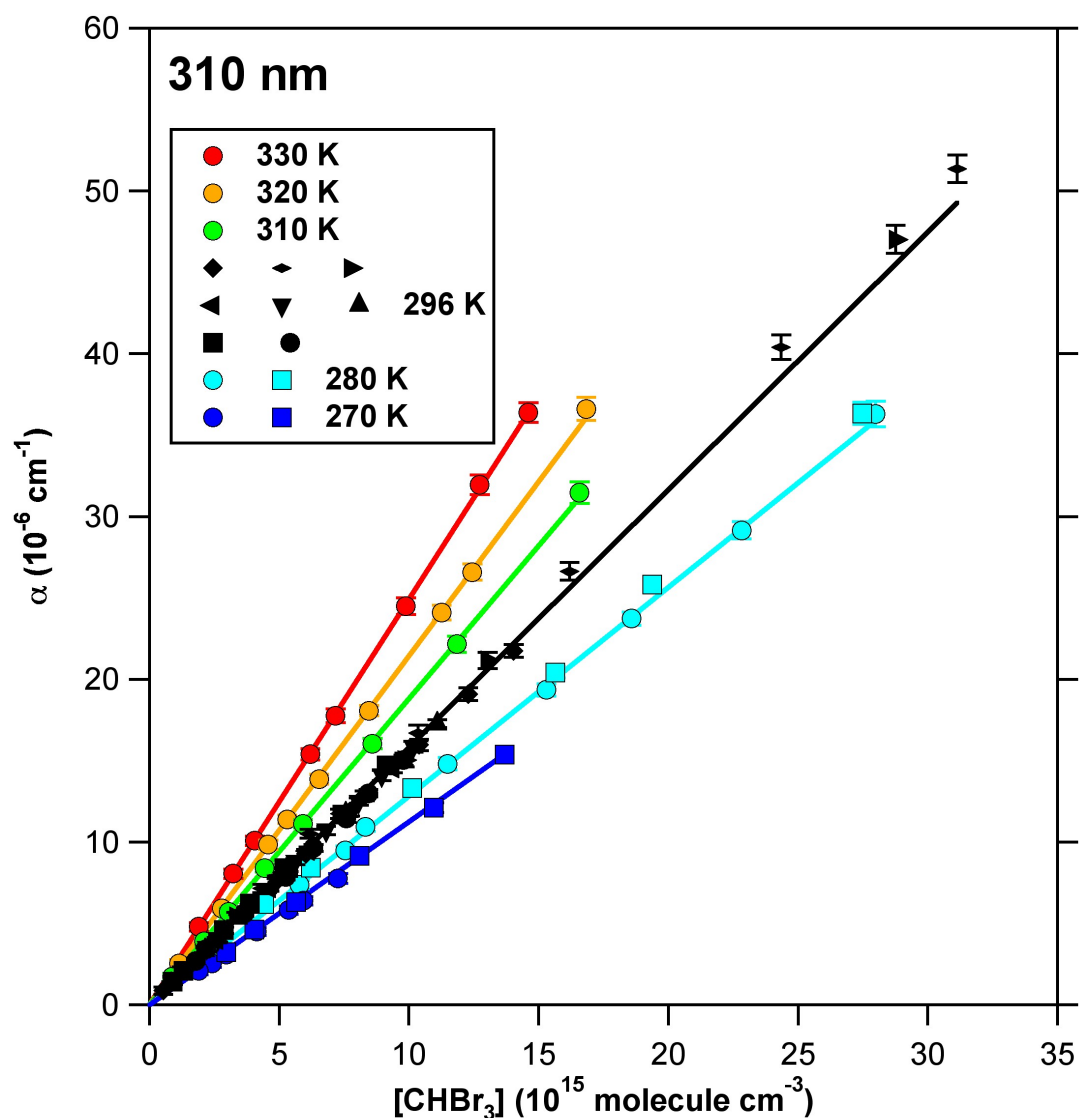


Figure S3. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr_3 at 310 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr_3 absorption cross section at 310 nm (see text for values).

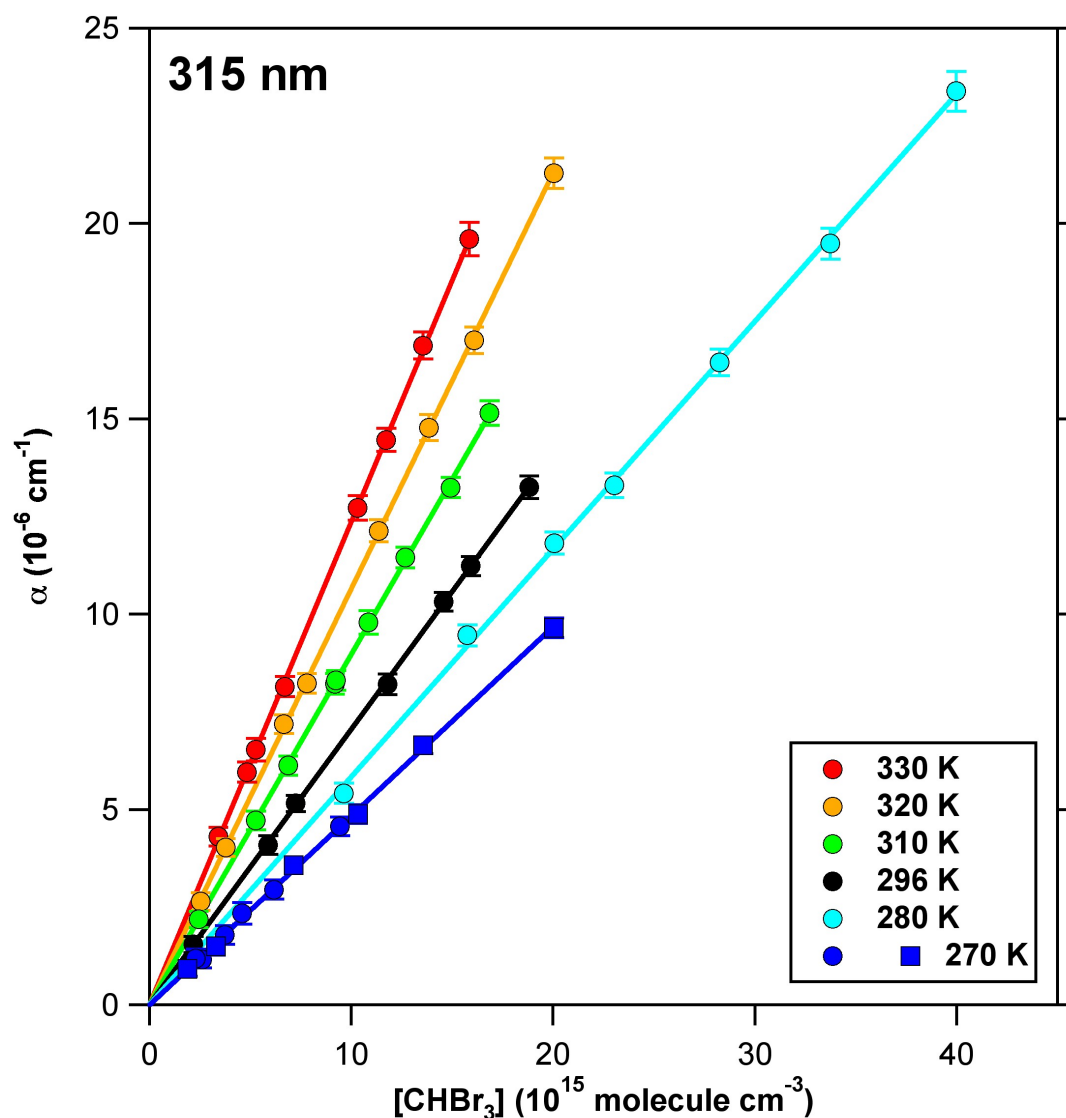


Figure S4. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr_3 at 315 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr_3 absorption cross section at 315 nm (see text for values).

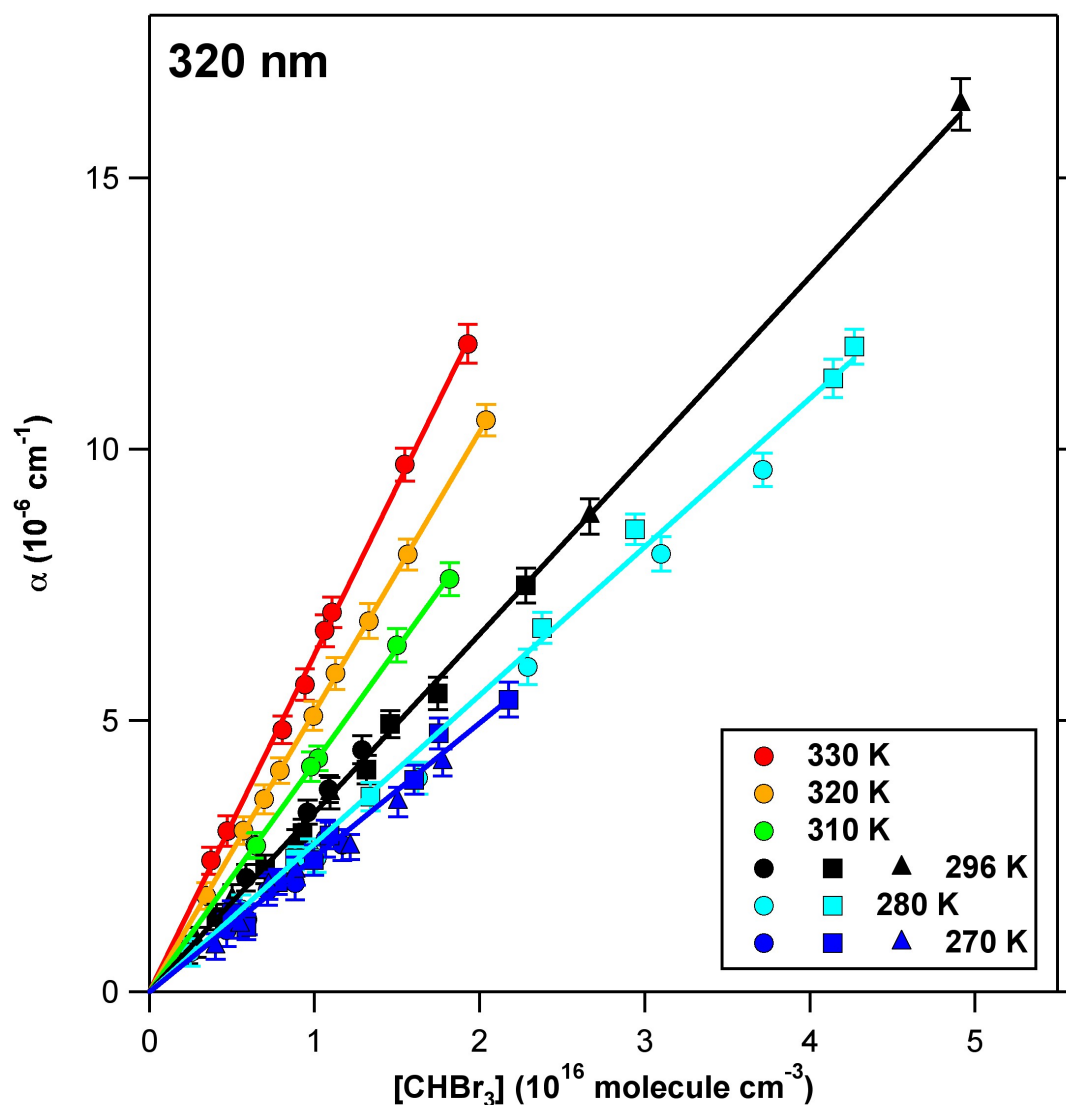


Figure S5. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr₃ at 320 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr₃ absorption cross section at 320 nm (see text for values).

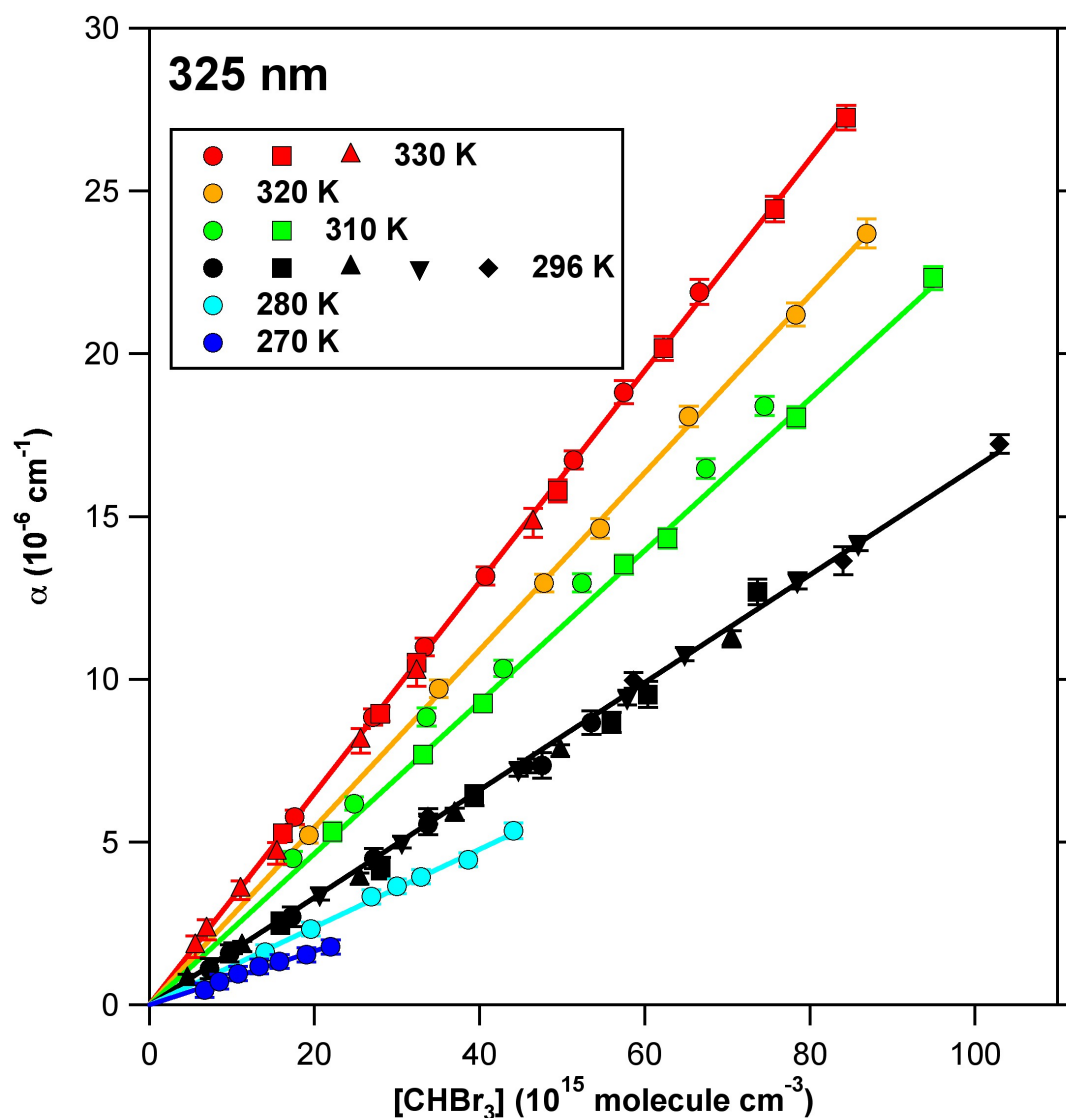


Figure S6. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr_3 at 325 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr_3 absorption cross section at 325 nm (see text for values).

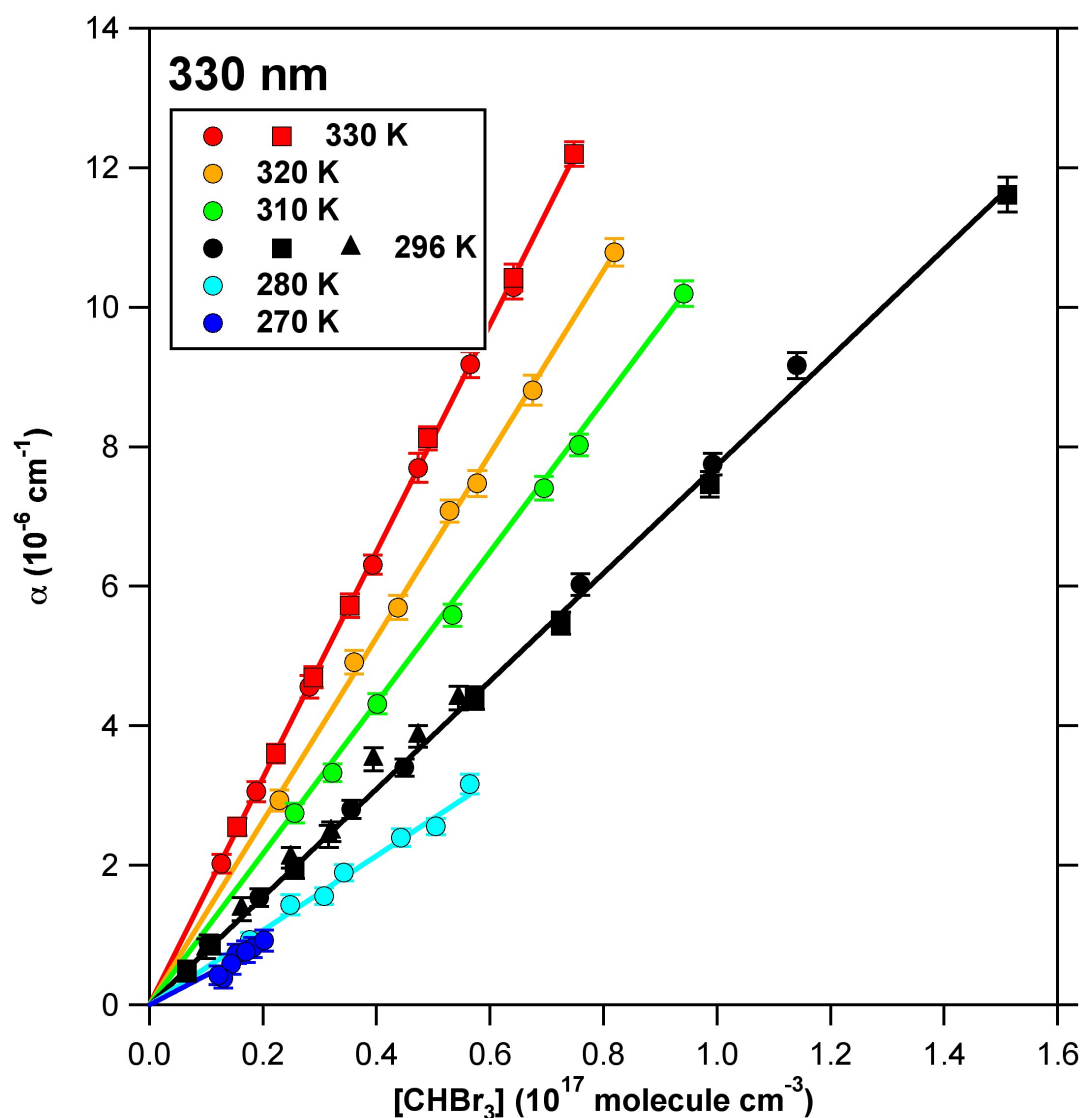


Figure S7. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr_3 at 330 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr_3 absorption cross section at 330 nm (see text for values).

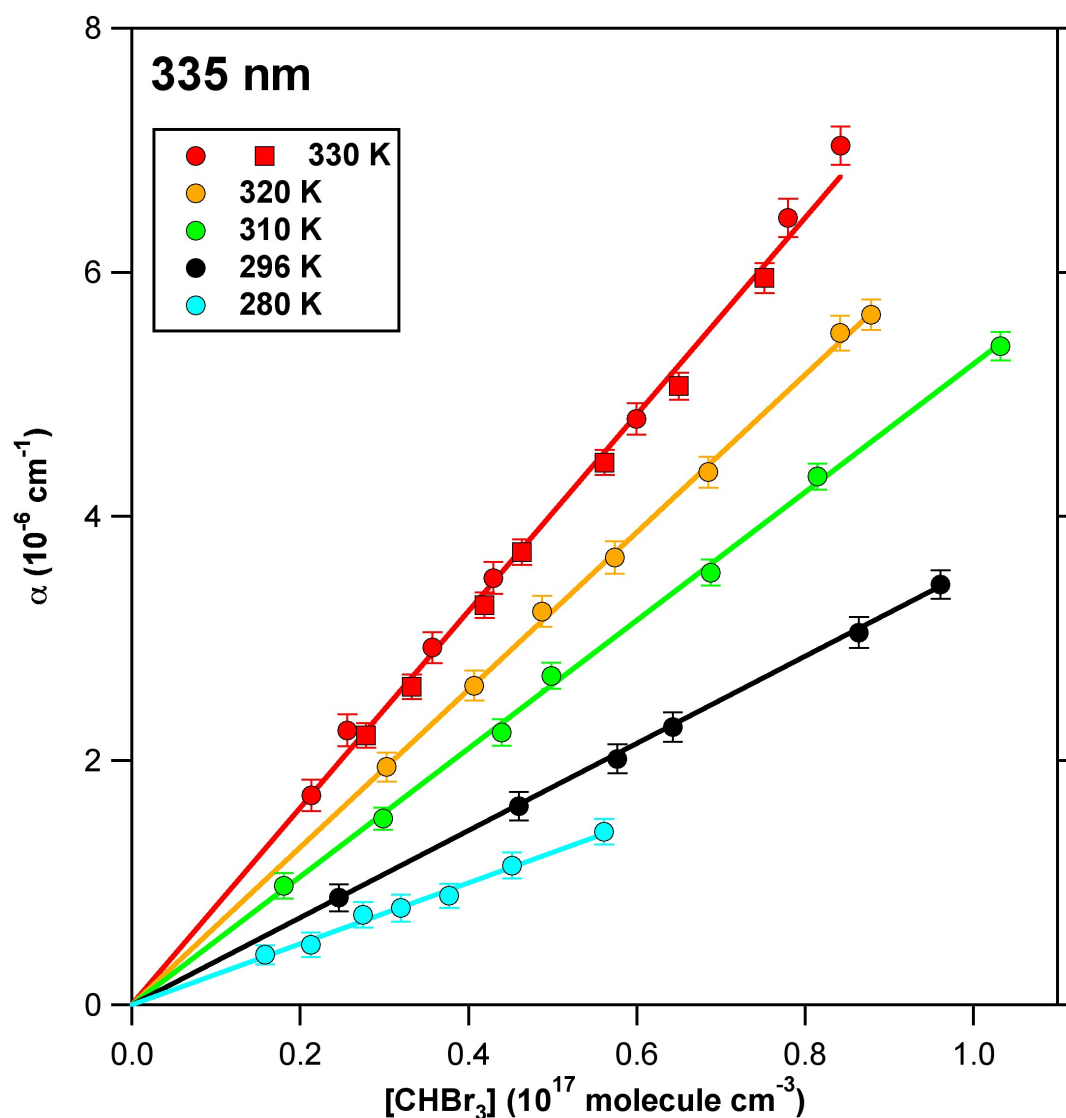


Figure S8. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr₃ at 335 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1 σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr₃ absorption cross section at 335 nm (see text for values).

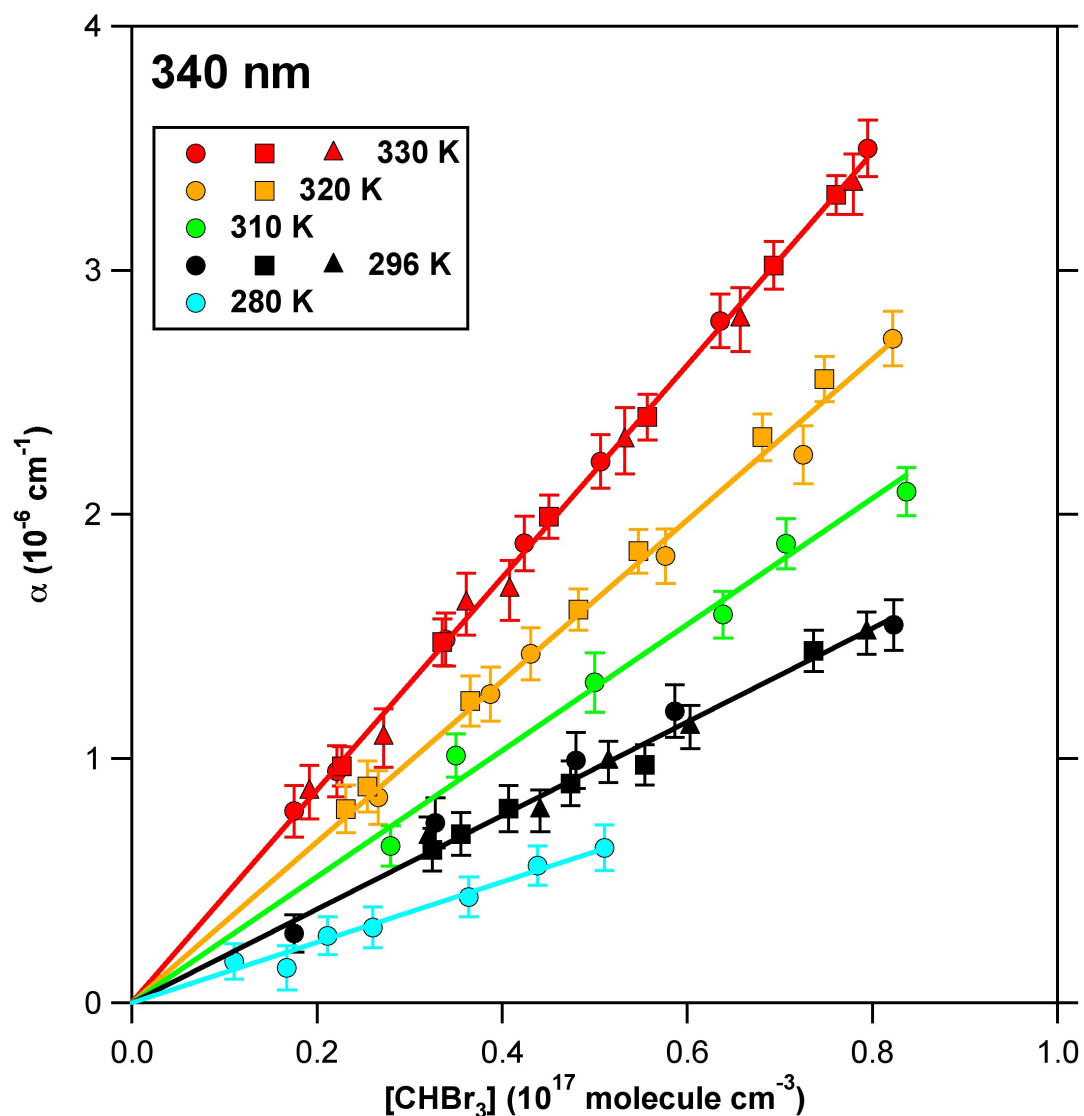


Figure S10. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr_3 at 340 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr_3 absorption cross section at 340 nm (see text for values).

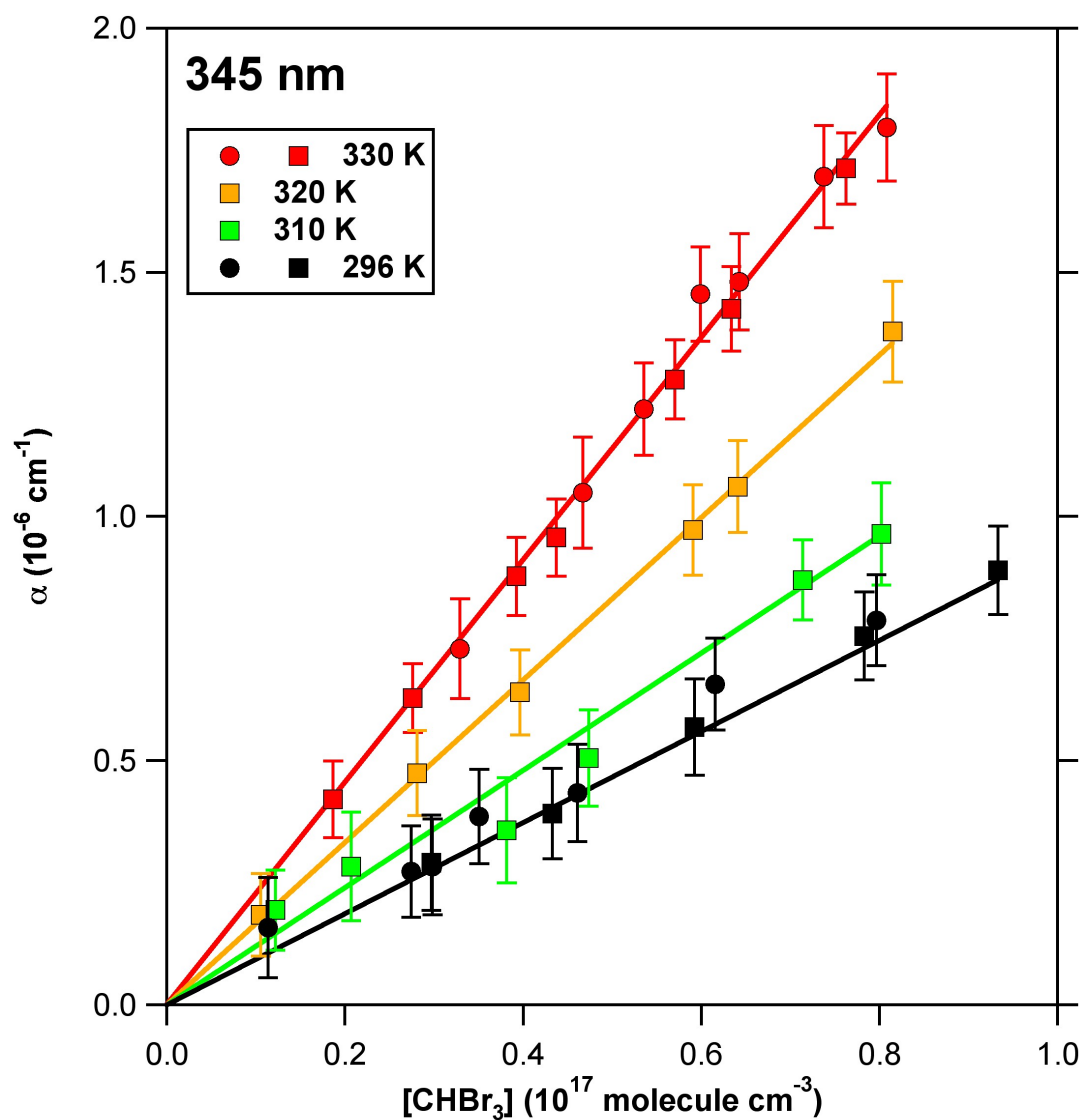


Figure S11. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr₃ at 345 nm at the temperatures given in the legend. The experimental data has been corrected for Rayleigh scattering as described in the text. The error bars are 1 σ values from the precision of the cavity ring-down extinction measurement. The lines are a weighted linear least-squares fits of the data where the slope is equal to the CHBr₃ absorption cross section at 345 nm (see text for values).

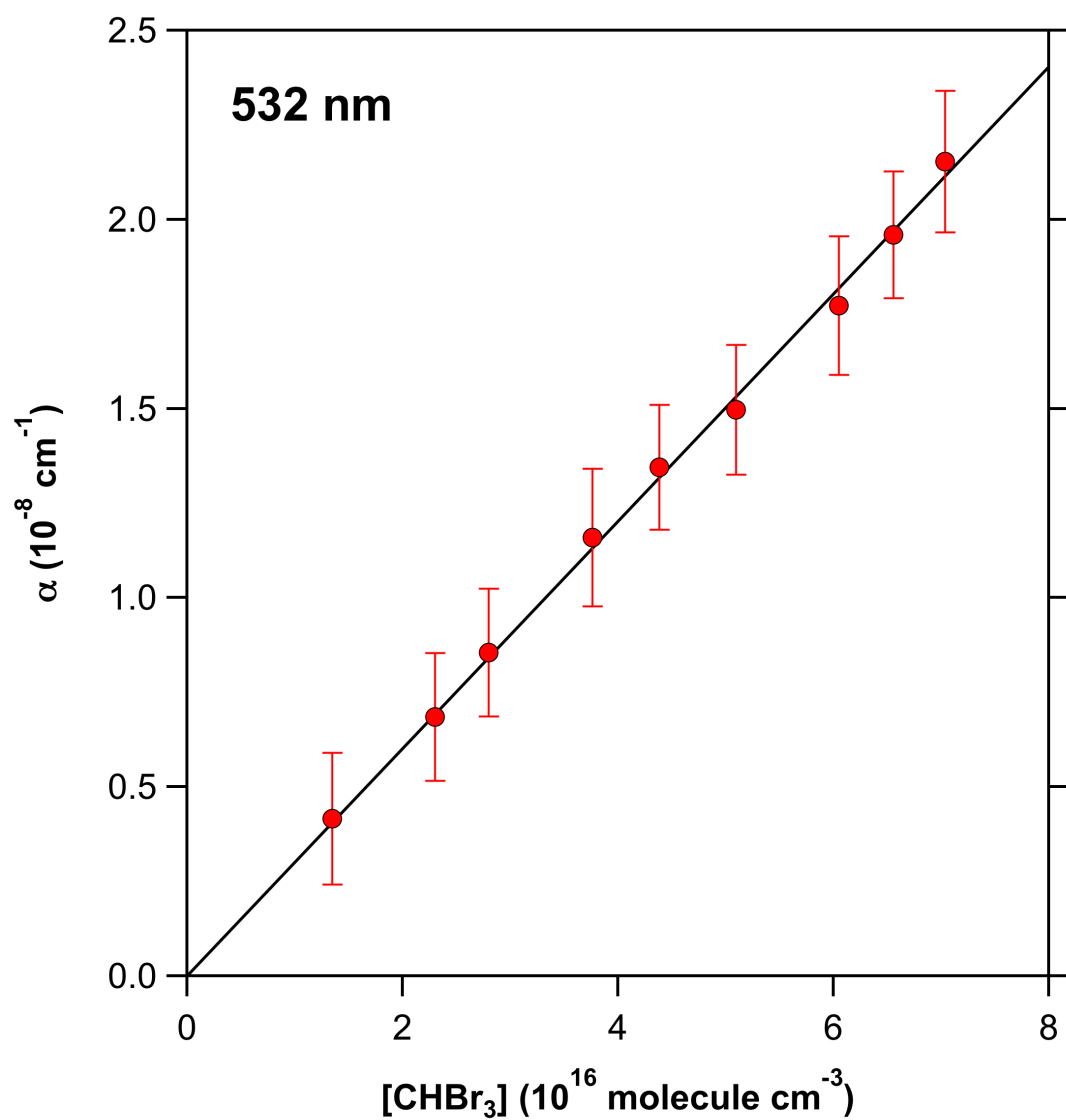


Figure S12. Beer's law plot for the extinction of CHBr_3 at 532 nm at 296 K.

CHBr₃ Photolysis Rate: $J(T) / J(298 \text{ K})$

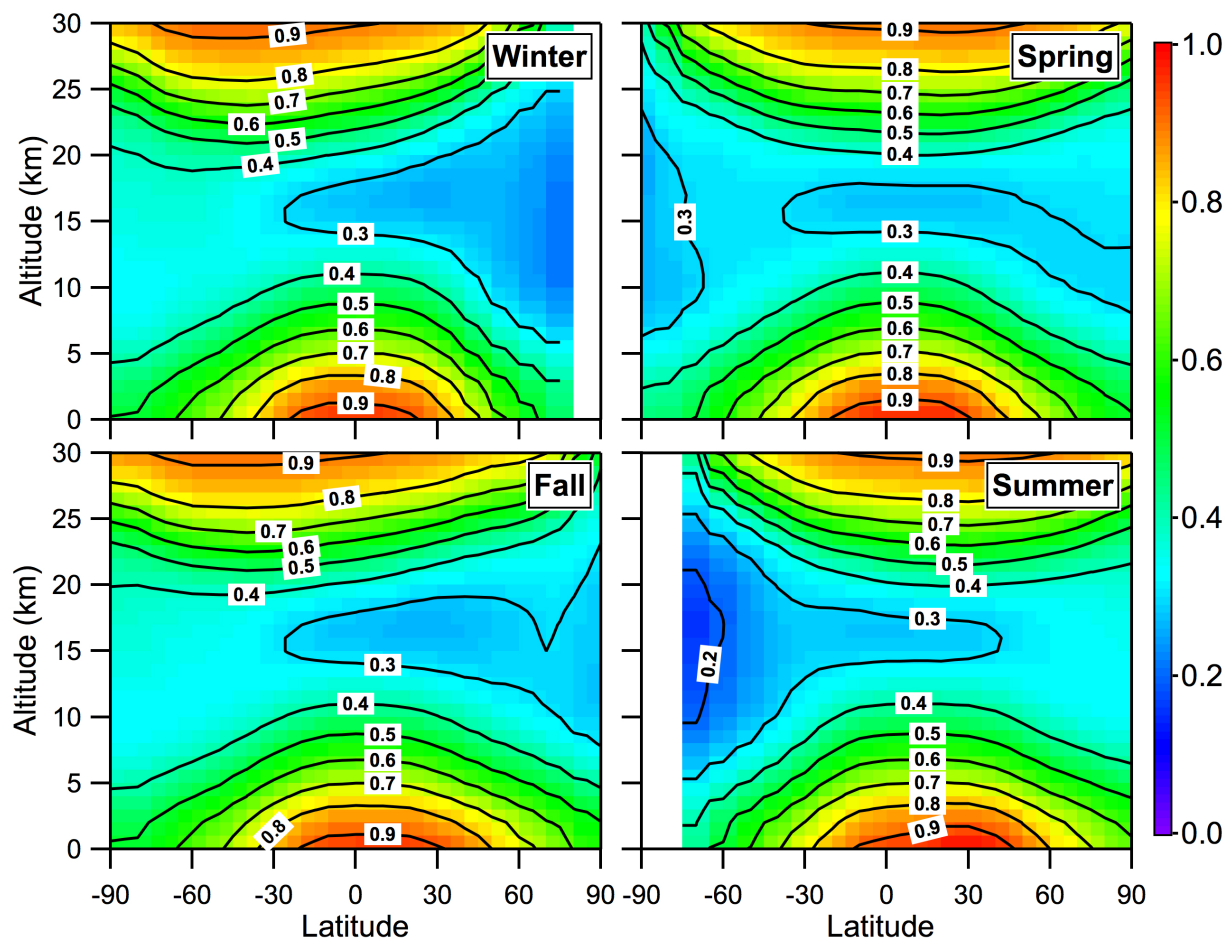


Figure S13: The impact of the CHBr₃ UV absorption spectrum temperature dependence on the seasonally averaged calculated photolysis rate, J . Photolysis rates were calculated using the CHBr₃ spectrum parameterization given in this work (see text for details).

OH + CHBr₃ Rate Coefficient Ratio: Orkin et al. / JPL10-6

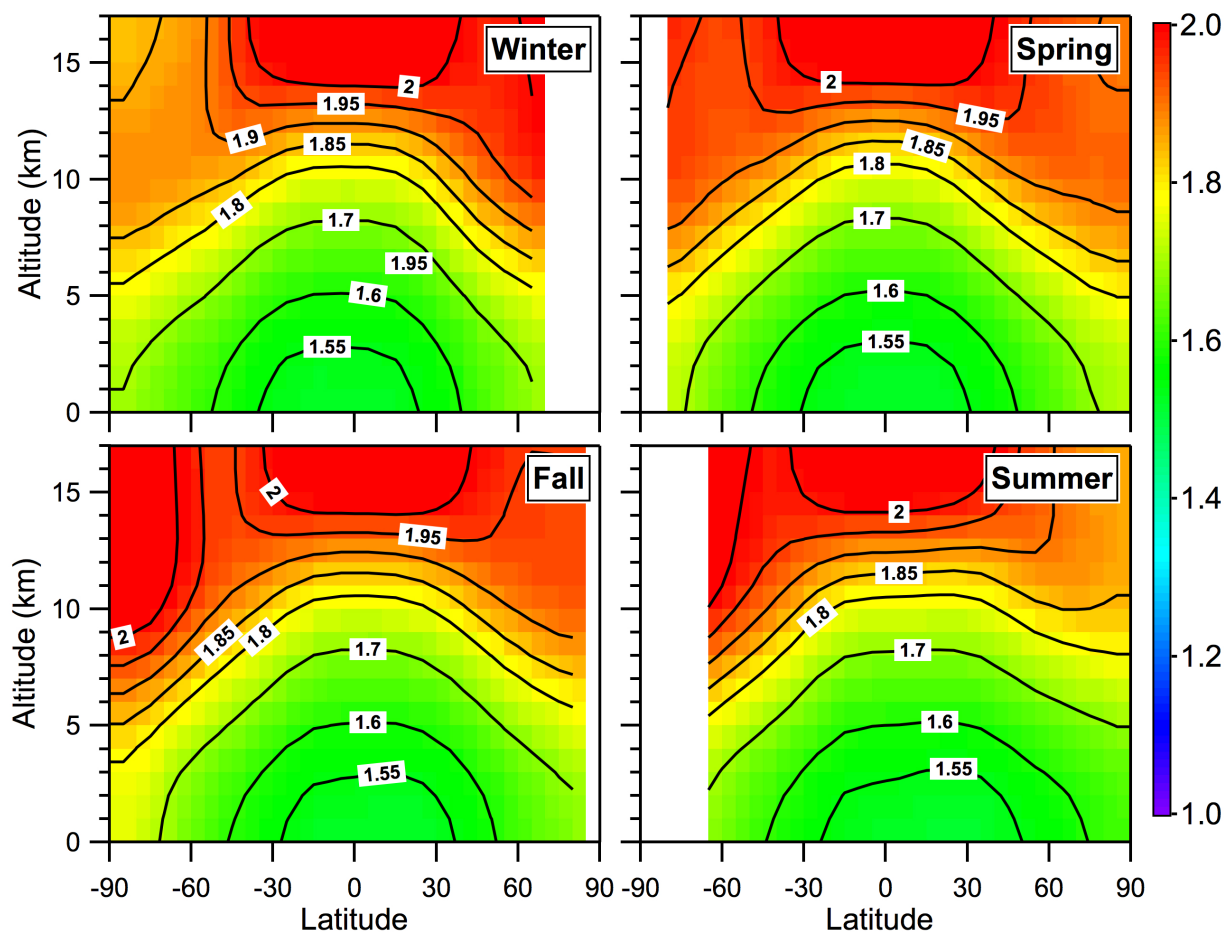


Figure S14: Ratio of the seasonally averaged CHBr₃ loss due to the OH radical reaction using the reaction rate coefficient results from Orkin et al. (2013) and those from the NASA/JPL 2010 recommendation. See text for description of the temperature and OH radical climatology used in the calculation.

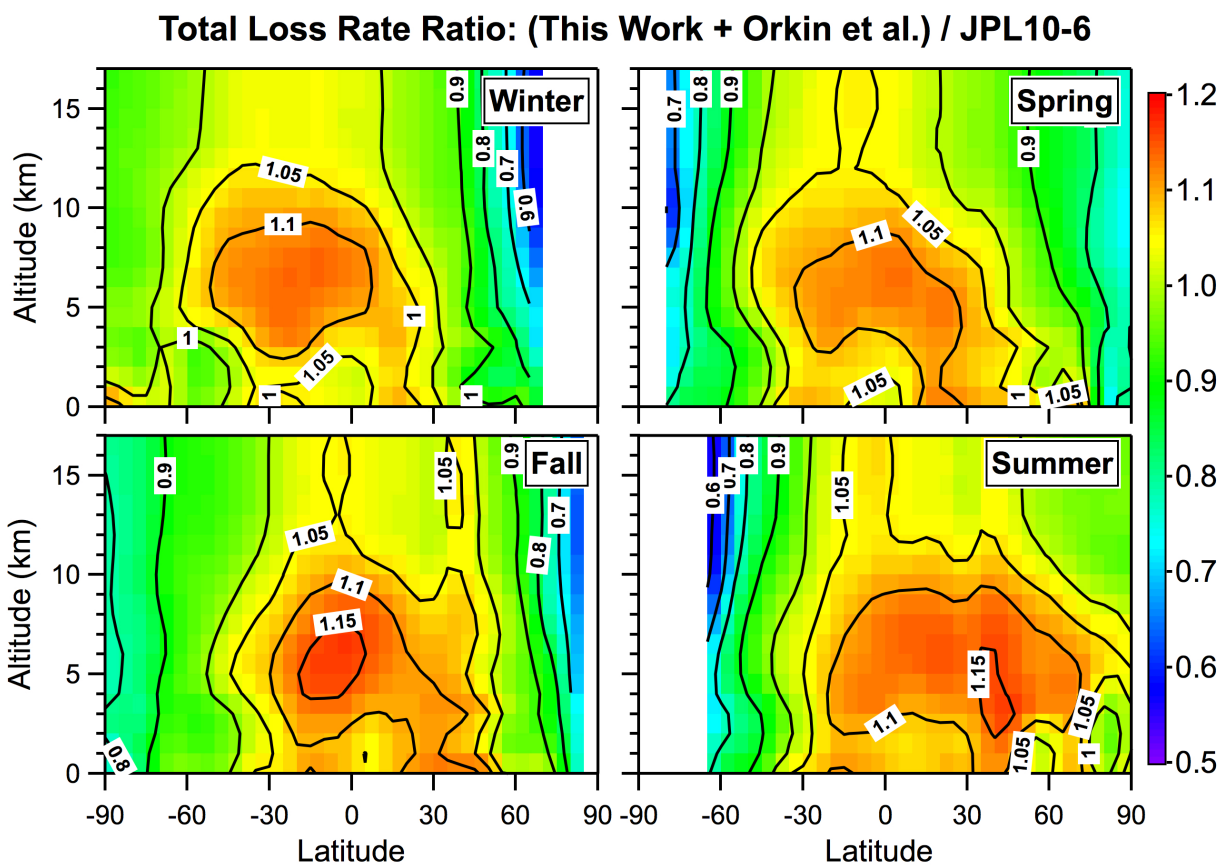


Figure S14: Ratio of the seasonally averaged CHBr_3 total loss due to photolysis and the OH radical reaction using the CHBr_3 UV spectrum from this work combined with the reaction rate coefficient results from Orkin et al. (2013) vs total loss using data from the NASA/JPL 2010 recommendation. See text for description of the climatologies used in the calculation.