

Interactive comment on "Evolution of aerosol chemistry in Xi'an, inland China during the dust storm period of 2013 – Part 1: Sources, chemical forms and formation mechanisms of nitrate and sulfate" by G. H. Wang et al.

Anonymous Referee #2

Received and published: 25 July 2014

This study focused on aerosol chemistry in inland China and discuss the possible chemical mechanisms of nitrate and sulfate. The authors designed the research during one Asian dust storm. The hourly dust samples were collected to understand the chemical changes from early stage of dust storm to end. Through comparisons chemical compositions of different dust samples at different stages of dust storm and size-resolved aerosol sampling, the authors obtained the chemical forms and formation mechanisms of nitrate and sulfate. The study is good presentation for the research results. However, the paper need to be one minor revision.

C5287

 $17441\ L2\ deleted\ in\ the\ current\ work./\ Total\ suspended\ particulate\ (TSP)\ samples\ were$

L17, biomass burning emitted CI-. The author should provide any evidence.

L12-21, the author need to consider why NH4+ and NO3- were mixed with mineral dust particles in coarse mode instead of the externally mixed with dust particles although the good linear from NH4+ and NO3-.

L23 CaSO4 particles are minor hygroscopic materials. The Na2SO4, CaSO4 and NaCl have high deliquensence relative humidity but during the dust period the relative humidity is quite low. My question is any evidence to prove these particles absorb water to form aqueous phase.

17444. L27, hygroscopic salts include NaCl, Na2SO4 not CaSO4?. I am worried about the CaSO4 here.

17448 L6, PM2.5 mass concentration

17449 L17-19, sulfate concentration, ammonium concentration

17451 L4 NaCl- should be NaCl

17452, Na2SO4 and CaSO4. Again my question is L23

17453, L25-26, need reference or evidence.

Interactive comment on Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 14, 17439, 2014.