Supplement of Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 15, 4537–4599, 2015
http://www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/15/4537/2015/
doi:10.5194/acpd-15-4537-2015-supplement

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

Supplement of

A large and ubiquitous source of atmospheric formic acid

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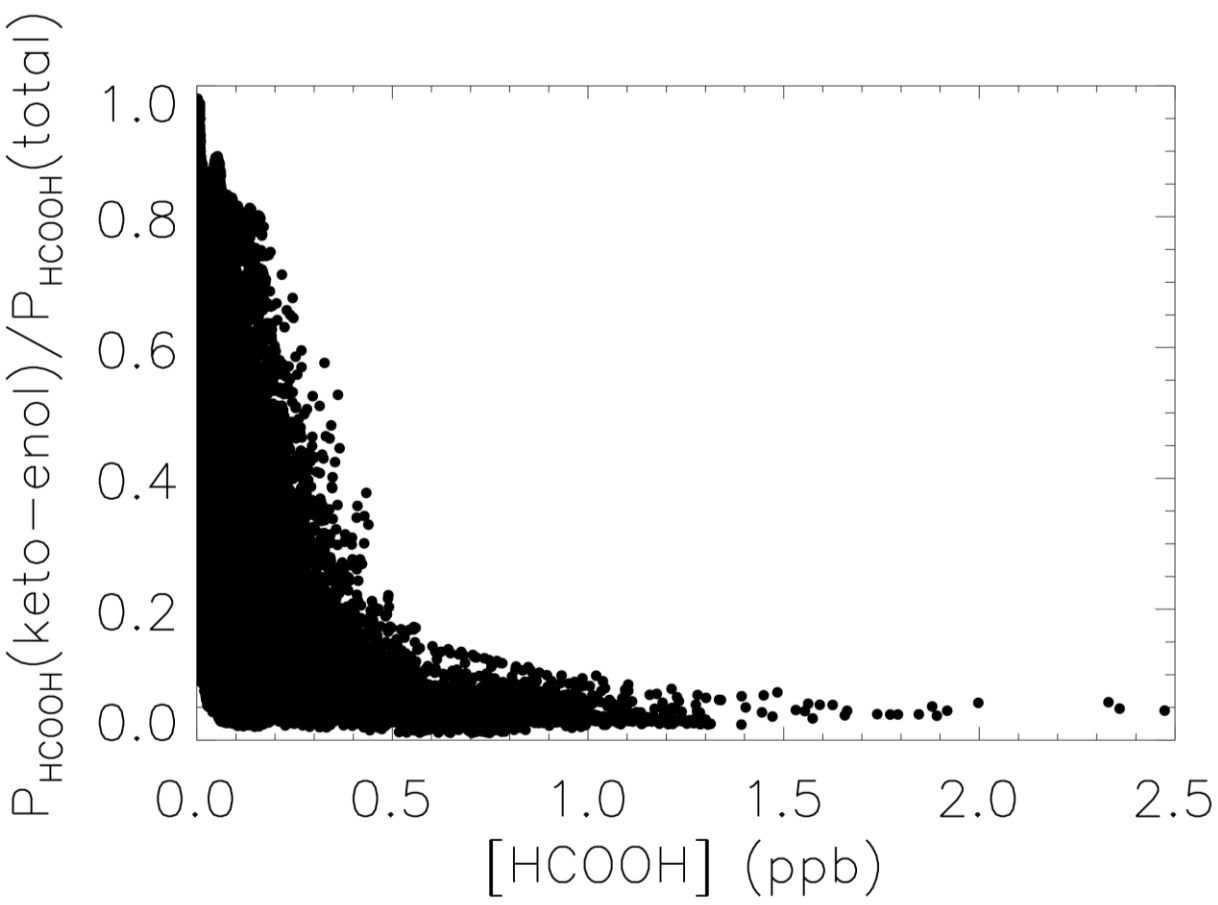

Figure S1. Fraction of the total photochemical HCOOH source in GEOS-Chem that is due to the keto-enol tautomerization of acetaldehyde, as a function of the HCOOH mixing ratio.

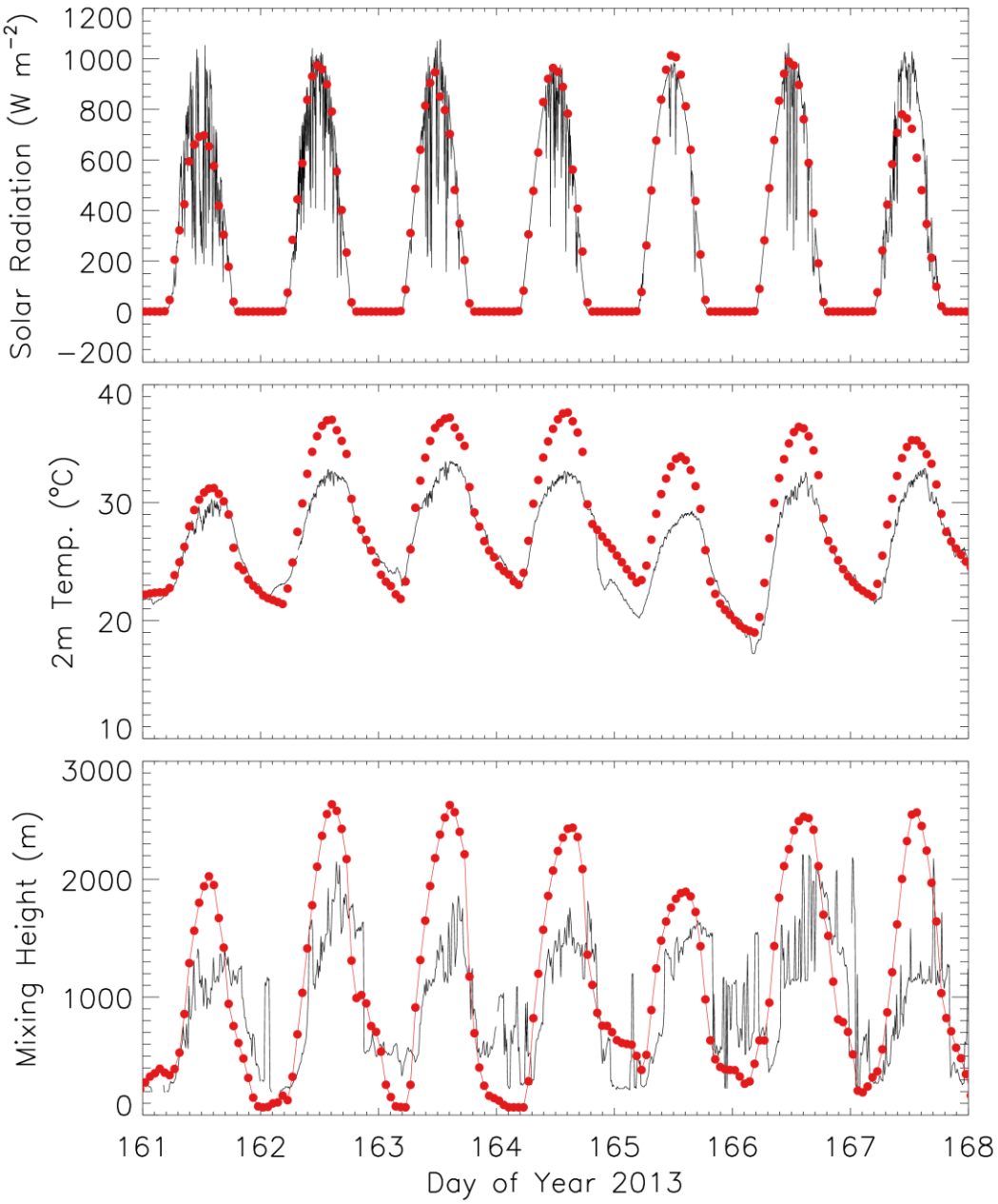

Figure S2. Solar radiation, air temperature, and ceilometer measurements during a subset of the SOAS campaign. Measured values (in black) are compared to the GEOS-FP values (in red) used in GEOS-Chem.

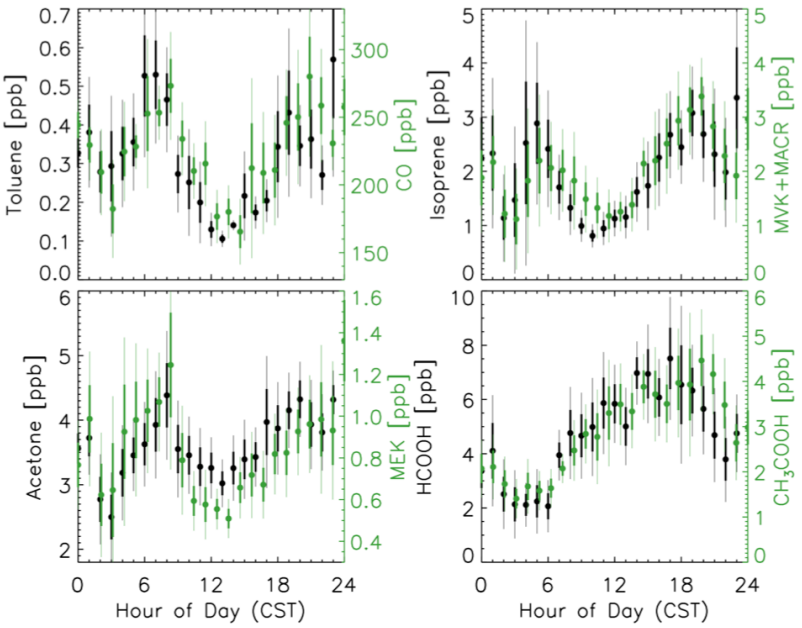

Figure S3. Diurnal cycle of HCOOH, CH_3COOH, and related biogenic and anthropogenic compounds as measured during SLAQRS. Data shown include only non-stagnant (wind speed > 0.5 m s^{-1}) periods with southwesterly winds (180°-270°). Error bars indicate ±1 (thick) and ±2 (thin) standard errors about the mean (points).