

***Interactive comment on “Chinese SO<sub>2</sub> pollution  
over Europe –  
Part 1: Airborne trace gas measurements and  
source identification by particle dispersion model  
simulations” by V. Fiedler et al.***

**V. Fiedler et al.**

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**Author response to referee #2**

First of all I would like to thank on behalf of all authors referee #2 for the really helpful instructions and comments. All comments will be taken into account for a revised version of the paper.

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Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



Concerning the origin of the SO<sub>2</sub> pollution, the referee is right that the SO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> ratio can't be used as single evidence for the origin of the SO<sub>2</sub> pollution from a certain region. Anyhow the Flexpart results mainly point out regions in China as pollution source region and we wanted to show that the SO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> ratio nicely fits in. The mean SO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> in the Chinese region is 1.2 mol/mol, so most of the molar ratios that contributed from China were indeed bigger than 1. The mean SO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> ratios for China, Korea and Japan will be added to Figure 7. The Flexpart source contribution from each country will be added to Figure 7 as well (the values are 1.5 ppbv for China, 0.1 ppbv for Korea and 0.2 ppbv for Japan). Considering the source contribution values for the different continents and the total source contribution, which all are given in Figure 6 c, we get the following percentage contributions of the different regions to the final Flexpart SO<sub>2</sub> output: 90% of the SO<sub>2</sub> stems from Asia, 5% from Europe and 5% from America, for Asia in detail: 71% were of Chinese, 10% of Japanese and 5% of Korean origin. The title and the text will be nevertheless changed to East Asian SO<sub>2</sub> pollution, as it is right that the pollution is not 100% Chinese.

The DLR mission was not part of INTEX and also not of ICARTT, but of INTEX-B. This will be changed in the revised version. There now also exists a campaign overview paper from Singh et al. about INTEX-B, which has been published in ACPD on 7th of January this year after the submission of our paper and which also gives an overview on the DLR Falcon flights. We will cite this paper in our next paper version.

The summary of and the comparison to the paper Arnold et al. 1997 will be changed according to the referee's instructions.

The flight track in Figure 1 now shows the SO<sub>2</sub> mole fraction as color code.

The comments of stylistic nature to the text and the figures will be applied as well.

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