

## ***Interactive comment on “Investigations of Temporal and Spatial Distribution of Precursors SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> Vertical Columns in North China Plain by Mobile DOAS” by Fengcheng Wu et al.***

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We would like to thank the referee for taking the time to read the paper carefully and provide helpful suggestions to improve the paper. We have revised the paper according to the referee's comments carefully, where the revised parts are indicated by red font. The detailed revisions are described as follows: Referee #2 General comments: 1. The English language is in general good and fluent. However, the use of articles and prepositions has to be improved as well as the use of plural/singular forms. Additionally, some sentences are really hard to understand (for more details see specific comments). Response: We have tried our best to improve the English language

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throughout the paper, e.g. we have corrected the usage of prepositions, plural/singular forms etc. If it is not still meet the quality required by the journal, we think we can get help from language editorial service offered by the journal. 2. Further, I personally don't like the term “point measurements/instrument” (e.g. page 4, line 11 or 15 / Page 5, line 25) which is used throughout the paper. Since you are referring to in-situ instruments here, I would suggest to use the term “in-situ measurements/instrument” in the paper. Response: We have changed the term “point measurements/instrument” to “in-situ measurements/instrument” in the paper.

Major comments: Section 2.4: Since the DOAS principle is the major measurement method of this paper. I have several comments on this section: 3. Page 6 starting from line 20: Here several sentences are really hard to understand (since they are very long). I suggest that you rephrase the whole part. Response: We have divided some long sentences into some short sentences and rephrased the whole part, line 25-30, Page 6, line 1-3, Page 7. 4. Page 7, line 1-8: Here, I suggest to summarise all the fit settings in a table (one for NO<sub>2</sub> and one for SO<sub>2</sub>) and to also give all the references for all used cross-section spectra. Is there a specific reason why the Greenblatt et al. cross-section is used (and not the newer Thalman et al.)? I would suggest to test if there is a significant effect on the trace gas results when using the newer Thalman et al. cross-section. Further, which high-resolution solar spectrum was used? Response: We have summarized all the fit settings in Table 2 and give all the references for all used cross-section spectra. In addition, we adapted from experiences during MAD-CAT ([http://joseba.mpch-mainz.mpg.de/mad\\_cat.htm](http://joseba.mpch-mainz.mpg.de/mad_cat.htm)) intercomparison campaign and changed some cross-section for NO<sub>2</sub> fitting. One clerical error occurred in the fitting window of NO<sub>2</sub>. Actually, it is 338nm-370nm for NO<sub>2</sub> fitting in this study, not 338nm-379nm. We have corrected it. The usage of the Greenblatt et al. cross-section is just from our previous experiences (Wu et al., 2013, AMT), no specific reason. Also we have tested the effect of cross-section on the result based on Windoas retrieval. It is found that the difference is lower than 1% for three different scenarios e.g. high NO<sub>2</sub> VCD, middle NO<sub>2</sub> VCD and low NO<sub>2</sub> VCD. So, we think the effect is not significant

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compared with other error source and we ignore it in this study. The high-resolution solar spectrum from Kurucz et al., 1984 is used. These revised parts are indicated by red font in Sect. 2.4. 5. Perhaps you could give a reference for equation (1) and I think it should be DSCD<sub>drop</sub> in the last part of the equation. Response: We have added the reference for equation (1) and corrected the last part of the equation, Line 17-18, Page 7. 6. The estimations of the errors is quite optimistic, but reasonable. However, I wonder how clouds are treaded in calculation of the AMFs. Response: Of course, the clouds have a significant effect on results retrieved by remote sensing observations. Clouds effect is important and difficult in the retrieval of trace gas results. In this study, we treaded the clouds as following two aspects: 1. we carried out observations under the condition of less cloud cover as soon as possible; 2. we regard the clouds as aerosol in the radiative transfer model for calculation of the AMFs to reduce the effect of clouds for cloudy day. 7. Page 8, line 13-16: I agree that atmospheric chemistry is much too complex to discuss everything in detail here. Further, I agree that the wind direction has the main influence here. However, it would be interesting if you could comment also on the other parameters: temperature, humidity and pressure. For temperature you already did this quickly in section 2.1. Perhaps similar statements could be given for the other parameters, At least in your comment. Response: The humidity and pressure are in the range of 32% ~61% and 994hPa~1009hPa during the entire measurement period in NCP area. Similar statements of humidity and pressure have been given in the paper, line 10-12, Page 5. 8. In general I agree that your measurements indicate that the air quality in Beijing is negatively affected under southerly wind. However, I wonder were exactly the emission sources are located (and I think this is one of the main questions you are trying to answer in this section and the paper). At the end of section 3.1.1 you state that the high SO<sub>2</sub> VCDs under southerly wind along the Taihang Mountain are caused by emission in the south/southwest of the measurement region which sounds reasonable here and I agree to that. But on the other side you state (in section 3.1.3, e.g. line 30, 31) that the large emission sources (of SO<sub>2</sub>) are located along the southwest route/region. The latter might explain the higher SO<sub>2</sub>

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VCDs along the southeastern route under westerly wind (such as on the 21st of June). This would mean that the emission sources of SO<sub>2</sub> are located along the southwest route which would first contradict to the fact that there is a certain dependence of the VCDs in the southwest on the wind direction (north vs. south). Second, I would then expect that along the southwest route we should always see high SO<sub>2</sub> independent from the wind direction. I think it is quite obvious that the main emission sources are outside the cycles. Could you clarify this or comment on this? In general I think it would help to understand everything in more detail if you would show plots as in figure 4 for all cycles (perhaps as appendix). Response: We have further analyzed the different spatial distributions under different wind fields. And give the locations of main SO<sub>2</sub> sources in the southwest of measurement region as shown in Fig. 4. We think the main source S1 and S2 in the measurement route, which can explain the SO<sub>2</sub> high VCDs in Shijiazhuang for north wind. However, the important SO<sub>2</sub> sources S3 located outside the cycles, which maybe large area sources, not just a point source. This can result in the SO<sub>2</sub> VCDs have a significant increase in the southwest of measurement region when air mass come from south. We also have further discussed the wind field on 21 June. The 24h backward trajectory of 500m show that the air mass come from west/southwest direction near mobile DOAS measurement time, but from northeast direction when the time moves forward longer in Cangzhou (the location of peak value) city as shown in Fig. S2. We think the high SO<sub>2</sub> VCDs on 21 June maybe caused by local emission and transport from northeast direction. These revised parts are indicated by red font in Sect. 3.1.3. In addition, we have given all results in Fig. 4 and Fig. S1. Fig. 4 show the results for Cycle 1 and 2. Fig. S1 show the results for Cycle 3 and 4. 9. Page 13, line 8-10 + Figure 13 e and f: First, I suggest to split up this figure (Figure 13) and give an own number for Figure 13 e and f together. Further, I wonder why you are only showing a correlation analysis for two specific days. I think you measured this route (SJZ to DZ) four times. So you should bin your four data sets with respect to wind direction and then do a correlation analysis for the complete dataset which would be more robust. Response: We have split up the Fig. 13 and given an own number for

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Fig. 13 e and f. Now, these results are shown in Fig. 13 and Fig. 14. There are four times (12 June, 18 June, 25 June and 3 July) to measure the route (SJZ to DZ). Unfortunately, the in-situ instruments have some problems and lack of in-situ data on 25 June. So, total time of measurements of SJZ-DZ route is three, 12 June (south wind), 18 June (north wind) and 3 July (south wind). We have binned three data sets with respect to wind direction and do a correlation analysis for the complete dataset. The results show that NO<sub>2</sub> near-surface concentration mainly results from vehicle exhaust, although the correlation coefficient under southerly wind slightly better than that under northerly wind during the measurement periods as shown in line 21-24, Page 13.

Minor/Specific comments: 1. Page 3, line 5-9: perhaps give a rough (relative) number for the “large proportions in particulate matter” and the “significant reduction” Response: We have added them in the text, line 4 and 7, Page 3. 2. Page 3, line 9, 10: I think the term “NO<sub>x</sub>” should be introduced and specified first, since beforehand only NO<sub>2</sub> is mentioned Response: We have added it in the text, line 9, Page 3. 3. Page 3, line 22, 23: I would rephrase as follows: “...based on measurements using a mobile laboratory, ...” Response: We have rephrased them, line 21-22, Page 3. 4. Page 3, line 25: I would rephrase as follows: “Model simulations, another method, can obtain distributions, ... and major transport channels of ...” Response: We have rephrased them, line 24-25, Page 3. 5. Page 3, line 29: Since there have been several publications dealing with mobile (MAX-) DOAS measurements I would skip “novel” here. Response: We have deleted the “novel” here, line 28, Page 3. 6. Page 4, line 4, 5: Shaiganfar et al. published a paper in 2015 (New concepts for the comparison of tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> column densities derived from car-MAX-DOAS observations, OMI satellite observations and the regional model CHIMERE during two MEGAPOLI campaigns in Paris 2009/10, AMT, 2015) I think it should be additionally mentioned here. Response: We have cited the reference here, line 4, Page 4. 7. Page 4, line 22: add “column” to “...vertical column densities...” Response: We have added the “column” to “...vertical column densities...”, line 20, Page 4. 8. Page 5, line 21, 22: Here I think it is not of large importance which car is used and which dimensions it has. So I

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would just state that the instrument is mounted on a car/mobile laboratory. Response: We have corrected them, line 20-21, Page 5. 9. Page 6, line 6: Please add the year to the citation. Response: We have added it, line 5, Page 6. 10. Section 2.3: Here I wonder how representative the 500 m simulated trajectories are for the ground-based wind data. As already discussed by you the wind data has some contradictions as for example for cycle 4. Could you briefly comment on this? Response: We think there are no contradictions between Table 1 and Fig. 2 for Cycle 4. It seems to be that the wind dominated by north from Fig. 2 and dominated by south in Table 1 for Cycle 4. It feels like there are some contradictions. However, two main reasons can account for the differences. Firstly, the backward trajectories are simulated at Beijing site and this ratio represents Beijing area. Secondly, the ratio results from calculations of 60 trajectories in five days for Cycle 4. However, the wind data described in Table 1 mainly focuses on the time of mobile DOAS observations, line 17-23, Page 6. 11. Page 8, line 9: Some words are missing in this sentence. Response: We have rephrased the sentence, line 11, Page 8. 12. Page 9, line 5: Perhaps the “city effect” should be mentioned as “...affected by local emissions within the cities...” or something like that Response: We have corrected it, line 8, Page 9. 13. Section 3.1.1: In general this section refers to Figure 4. Two comments on this figure: first, the dates in the left corners of the subplots are really hard to read. Second, I would suggest to use different colour scales for NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>. This would more pronounced the elevated VCDs around the cities. Response: We have improved the Fig. 4. 14. Further the city of Ji’nan is written in three different ways throughout the paper perhaps this should be harmonised. Response: We have harmonized them throughout the paper. The city of Ji’nan is written as JiNan now. 15. Page 11, line 26: I would say “...they are less pronounced...”, since the hot spots are still visible (see figure 4c). Response: We have corrected it, line 9, Page 12. 16. Page 12, line 16: Is there any hint which kind of source this might be? Or is it the city itself? Response: We think it is a larger area emission source from Liaocheng direction, maybe is the city itself. 17. Page 12, line 18: Please add which day is shown in figure 12 since it somehow contradicts to figure 4 where the hot

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spots are still visible but less pronounced. Response: Fig. 12 presents the data on 18 June. Actually, the expression of “less pronounced” is more exact than the expression of “not found”. We have corrected it, line 1, Page 13. 18. Page 13, line 16: please change to something like “. . .to measure spectra of scattered sunlight. . .”. Response: We have corrected it, line 29-30, Page 13. 19. Page 13, line 18: “The data analysis consisted of three steps . . .tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> VCDs” Response: We have corrected it, line 2, Page 14. 20. Page 13, line 25: here the word “grid” is missing Response: We have added it, line 9, Page 14. 21. Section 3.3: Especially in this section the English language needs improvement. Further, which error is exactly represented by the error bars in the correlation plot? Are the errors taken into account when performing the linear regression? This should be added to the text. Response: We have tried our best to improve the English language in this section. The error bars indicate the OMI error and the standard deviation of mobile DOAS observations within 0.1°×0.1° pixel. They are also taken into account when performing the linear regression, line 22-24, Page 14.

Thanks for your opinions and very appreciated your time. If you have any questions about the manuscripts, please let me know.

Please also note the supplement to this comment:

<https://www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/acp-2017-719/acp-2017-719-AC1-supplement.pdf>

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