

## ***Interactive comment on “Effects of temperature-dependent NO<sub>x</sub> emissions on continental ozone production” by Paul S. Romer et al.***

### **Anonymous Referee #2**

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Romer et al. disentangles the impact of different processes affecting the O<sub>3</sub>-T relationship in South Eastern US. The hypothesis and the arguments in the manuscript are well presented and provide robust evidence of the importance of soil-NO<sub>x</sub> for continental O<sub>3</sub> production. Discussion of the results and their implications is scientifically sound. The manuscript should be published in ACP. I only have two minor comments that I would like the authors to address.

#### **Minor comments**

1. At page 9 lines 3-4 the loss of NO<sub>x</sub> due to NO<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>3</sub> reaction is taken into account to extract the increase in NO<sub>x</sub> due to soil emissions. I wonder how much of a change

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would accounting for the NO<sub>2</sub> + NO<sub>3</sub> reaction which has a five order of magnitude higher rate constant. I expect no NO<sub>3</sub> measurements for the CTR SEARCH network but for the SOAS measurements (Ayres et al. 2015) it should be possible.

2. The authors are only concerned with soil-NO<sub>x</sub> emissions although it is now known that soil bacteria are a comparable source of HONO (Oswald et al. 2013). HONO was measured during SOAS (<https://data.eol.ucar.edu/dataset/373.037>) and its impact on PO<sub>3</sub>-T is likely convoluted in the 60% contribution of PHO<sub>x</sub> shown in Fig. 6. In the manuscript it is stated that PHO<sub>x</sub> is mainly driven by increased solar radiation without showing (or explicitly pointing to) relevant data. However, soil-HONO emissions might also contribute to the PHO<sub>x</sub> category in Fig. 6. Could the authors attempt a sensitivity analysis or at least discussion of the soil-HONO impact on the results?

#### **References**

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