

Interactive comment on “The role of chlorine in tropospheric chemistry” by Xuan Wang et al.

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Short Comments on Wang X., et al.: The role of chlorine in tropospheric chemistry

1. The authors state on page 5, line 10 that anthropogenic sources of HCl were not included in their base case GEOS-Chem simulation. Although minor in a global sense, it is worth noting that Lee et al. (2018) reported observations of direct halogen (i.e. HCl, as well as Cl₂, ClNO₂, Br₂, BrNO₂, and BrCl) emissions from power plants sampled during the WINTER aircraft campaign. This is also important to note in Section 4.2 where model results are directly compared to WINTER chlorine observations.
2. Page 11, line 3, the authors state that WINTER aircraft observations did not extend to the surface layer. As also noted by one Reviewer, there were a series of missed approaches at airfields that could provide further vertical information.

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3. On page 10, Table 5 is referred to as a list of ‘available’ field observations of ClNO₂. The GEOS-Chem simulations are then compared to these observations in Table 5 to evaluate the model performance. As noted by both Reviewers, however, there are many additional measurements of ClNO₂ that were not included in Table 5. Measurements in addition to those provided by the Reviewers are from: (Edwards et al., 2013; Jeong et al., 2018; Kim et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2017; Osthoff et al., 2008; Phillips et al., 2016; Reyes-Villegas et al., 2018; Tham et al., 2018; Tham et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2014; Wild et al., 2016; Yun et al., 2018).
4. The authors include the HOBr + Cl⁻ → BrCl reaction in their mechanism following Abbatt and Waschewsky (1998) and Fickert et al. (1999). They state in the discussion section on page 7 that the Cl source from this reaction is much higher than past simulations. Later in section 5.2, they also include discussion of previous work by Chen et al. (2017) who included a second HOBr + Cl⁻ → Br₂ pathway that is dependent on the molar ratio of [Br⁻]/[Cl⁻], following Fickert et al. (1999). It is unclear in section 5.2 whether this additional pathway was included in the base case simulation here. If not, the authors should clearly state why it was excluded since the Fickert et al. (1999) laboratory work showed 90% Br₂ formation from this reaction at ratios of [Br⁻]/[Cl⁻] typically found in ambient sea water. If included, this reaction would help reduce this Cl production pathway relative to previous simulations.
5. The authors have also included the direct reaction of ClNO₂ with Cl⁻ to form Cl₂ (there is also mention of ClNO₂+Br⁻ on page 14, which should be added to Table 2). This reaction is thought to occur via heterogeneous uptake of gas-phase ClNO₂ and further reaction with aqueous Cl⁻ (or Br⁻). As noted by one Reviewer, however, it has been shown by Roberts et al. (2008) that this reaction only occurs at pH < 2 and should be limited here to only highly acidic aerosol. That said, the aerosol during WINTER were highly acidic (pH ~ -3 to 2) (Guo et al., 2016), which should activate this pathway. Even on these highly acidic aerosol, however, a recent study of WINTER ClNO₂ yields by McDuffie et al. (2018a) reported that there was a negative correlation

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between particle acidity and CIMS observations of Cl₂, which is opposite the trend expected from this reaction. In addition, there was no clear evidence in that study that gas-phase ClNO₂ was being lost to heterogeneous processes (reaction with Cl or Br-). Since there is limited field data to support the presence of direct ClNO₂ reactions in ambient aerosol, particularly during WINTER, the authors should consider eliminating direct ClNO₂ reactions or provide further evidence to support their inclusion in this work.

6. The heterogeneous yield of ClNO₂ is only mentioned in reaction R3 in Table 2, where it is defined using a laboratory-based parameterization from Bertram and Thornton (2009). This parameterization is used to predict both N₂O₅ uptake coefficient and ClNO₂ yield. It is concerning that there is no discussion in this manuscript of the large uncertainties associated with these processes or parameterizations. First, this particular parameterization for N₂O₅ uptake does not consistently reproduce field-derived observations (e.g., Bertram et al., 2009; McDuffie et al., 2018b; Wagner et al., 2013) and has been adjusted in recent GEOS-Chem simulations (Jaeglé et al., 2018; Shah et al., 2018) to better match nitrate observations during WINTER. While N₂O₅ is not the topic of this manuscript, this process directly impacts the net production of ClNO₂, thus impacting the chlorine chemical mechanism and budget. The authors should therefore consider updating the N₂O₅ uptake parameterization in their simulations or discuss this as a source of uncertainty in their results. Second, this particular parameterization has over-predicted the ClNO₂ production yield in every study that has compared its predictions to field-derived results (McDuffie et al., 2018a; Riedel et al., 2013; Ryder et al., 2015; Tham et al., 2018; Thornton et al., 2010; Wagner et al., 2013; Wang, Z. et al., 2017; Wang, X. et al., 2017). In addition, McDuffie et al. (2018a) recently found that the median WINTER ClNO₂ production yield was over-predicted by at least 74% by the Bertram and Thornton (2009) parameterization. Since there are no field studies that support this parameterization as written in R3, the authors should adjust this reaction accordingly and discuss its uncertainties.

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