

Interactive comment on “Impact of the Green Light Program on haze pollution in the North China Plain, China” by Xin Long et al.

Anonymous Referee #2

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Green Light Program in China on air quality was not evaluated. The subject of this study is valuable and has potential value on air pollution control. Some minor suggestions that the authors may consider to follow. 1) Haze is one kind of phenomenon in the meteorological record. Normally we say haze, hazy day, but not reasonable to say haze pollution. I suggest that the paper instead haze pollution of haze or aerosol/PM2.5 pollution. 2) In line 147-148, what's the reason of “The decrease of NO_x emission was 6 year later than the decrease in SO₂ emissions”? Although, denitrification in thermal power generation after 2012 (Hu et al., 2016), the NO_x emission from transportation was increase much in this period. 3) In the thermal power generation, there should be large differences in the air pollutants treatment technology in 2001 and 2010. I wonder whether the study consider the coal-saving induced by the GLP in the condi-

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tion of different purification efficiency of air pollutants (SO₂ and NO_x etc.) in thermal power generation in 2001 and 2010. 4) In the introduction, I suggest give a brief review of emission reduction of air pollutants on the structure of boundary layer and its impact on other species, eg. O₃. Two of the references related: Li Z., et. al, Aerosol and boundary-layer interactions and impact on air quality, National Science Review, 4, 810-833, doi:10.1093/nsr/nwx117, 2017. Gao J., et al. "Effects of black carbon and boundary layer interaction on surface ozone in Nanjing, China." Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics 18.10(2018):7081-7094.

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