Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-442-RC2, 2019 © Author(s) 2019. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



Interactive comment on "Estimation of NO_x and SO_2 Emissions from Sarnia, Ontario using Mobile-MAX-DOAS and a NO_x -Analyzer" by Zoe Y. W. Davis et al.

Anonymous Referee #2

Received and published: 31 August 2019

The authors describe a spectroscopic technique (DOAS) for measuring emissions of NOx and SO2 using a mobile monitoring platform. Compared to satellite-based techniques, the method used here has advantages including higher spatial resolution and the possibility of making multiple measurements per day. The mobile DOAS technique is used to measure NOx and SO2 emissions from industrial sources in Sarnia, which is in southwestern Ontario close to the US border. An interesting feature of this work is the use of a NOx analyzer which provided measured NOx/NO2 ratios, facilitating the estimation of NOx emissions from NO2 column measurements.

The authors should address the following questions before the manuscript is published

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in ACP.

Line 332: The Leighton ratio is calculated using measured NO and NO2 concentrations, but the NO2 measurement is likely to be biased high because of other nitrogencontaining pollutants such as peroxyacetyl nitrate, other organic nitrates, and nitrogencontaining acids that are included in the total NOx (and therefore also in the inferred NO2) concentration measurements. The authors conclude Leighton ratios provide evidence of peroxy radical-related deviations from the photo-stationary state relationship relating O3, NO, and and NO2 concentrations. Uncertainties in the NO2 measurement (calculated as NOx-NO) may also be a factor to consider.

Lines 423 and Line 570: fix "Canada and Canada" reference formatting errors

Line 656: please add a URL for this reference.

Interactive comment on Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-442, 2019.