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Title: Impact of non-ideality on reconstructing spatial and temporal variations of aerosol acidity with multiphase buffer theory

5   We thank the referees for their valuable and constructive comments/suggestions on our manuscript. We have revised the manuscript accordingly and please find our point-to-point responses below.

Comments by Anonymous Referee #1:

General Comments:

10   *The pH values of aerosols are very important and attract lots of controversies, and are the hotspot in the investigation of aerosols properties. This article introduced a non-ideality correction factor and investigated its governing factors. Besides, a parameterization method was proposed to estimate cni at given RH, temperature and NO3- fraction, and was validated against long-term observations and global simulations. The results are very interest, and provides a way for pH retrieval when chemical*
15   *measurements are unavailable for the ammonia-buffered regions and periods. The manuscript is suitable to be published on Atmos. Chem. Phys. after considering the following comments.*

Detailed Comments:

1) In the line 174-176, it is hard to understand the result that there was relatively small difference in pH
20   *predictions by E-AIM and ISORROPIA, but higher difference in estimated cni. Can the authors provide some more detail information to explain this result?*

Responses:

We thank the reviewer for the comments. The smaller relative difference of pH than c_{ni} predictions between E-AIM and ISORROPIA for the NH_3-H_2SO_4-H_2O system (Fig. R1) is due to the ideal constant of $K_{a,NH3}^{*,i}$.
25   Based on the multiphase buffer theory and the definition of c_{ni}, we have:

$$\text{pH} = pK_{a,NH3}^{*,ni} + \log\frac{[NH_3(g)]}{[NH_4^+(aq)]} = pK_{a,NH3}^{*,i} + c_{ni} + \log\frac{[NH_3(g)]}{[NH_4^+(aq)]} \tag{1}$$

where the $pK_{a,NH3}^{*,i}$ is merely determined by AWC at fixed temperature. For the NH_3-H_2SO_4-H_2O system, the E-AIM and ISORROPIA models generate similar prediction of AWC (and therefore similar ideal constant of $K_{a,NH3}^{*,i}$) and $[NH_3(g)]/[NH_4^+(aq)]$ (Fig. D1). Therefore, the absolute pH difference between these two models, $\Delta pH = pH_{E-AIM} - pH_{ISOR}$, is roughly equal to the difference of c_{ni}, i.e., $\Delta c_{ni} = c_{ni, E-AIM} - c_{ni, ISOR}$ (Fig. R1a). However, in terms of relative differences (defined as $|\Delta X|/X_{ave}$ here, where X_{ave} refers to the average of X as predicted by ISORROPIA and that by E-AIM), we can see that:

$$\frac{|\Delta pH|}{pH_{ave}} \approx \frac{|\Delta c_{ni}|}{pK_{a,NH3}^{*,i} + \log \frac{[NH_3(g)]}{[NH_4^+(aq)]} + c_{ni, ave}} < \frac{|\Delta c_{ni}|}{c_{ni, ave}} \tag{2}$$

as $pH_{ave} > c_{ni, ave} > 0$ for the tested conditions (Fig. R1b,c). That is, the relative differences between these two models are generally smaller for pH predictions (<0.35; Fig. R1c) than c_{ni} predictions (up to 7; Fig. R1b).
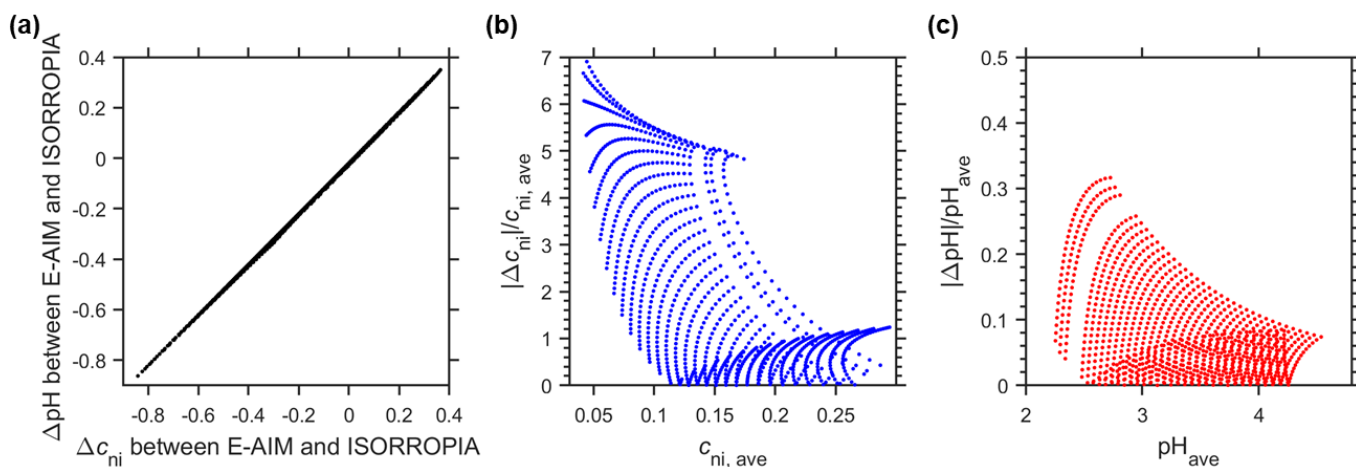

Figure R1. Comparison of the differences of c_{ni} and pH predictions between ISORROPIA and E-AIM models for the NH_3-H_2SO_4-H_2O system. (a) The differences in pH predictions between E-AIM and ISORROPIA (ΔpH) against that of c_{ni} (Δc_{ni}). **(b)(c)** The relative differences against average levels for (b) c_{ni} and (c) pH, where the average levels **are** the averages of E-AIM and ISORROPIA predictions.

We noted that this statement can be confusing and is not closely related to the main idea of this part. Therefore, we've deleted this statement and revised the corresponding paragraphs into (see Line 178-190 in the revised manuscript):

"Although showing the same influencing factors, c_{ni} estimated by E-AIM and ISORROPIA are not identical (Fig. 1). Especially for the NH_3-H_2SO_4-H_2O system (i.e., $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ dominated aerosols), E-AIM

(Fig. 1a) and ISORROPIA (Fig. 1b) even predicted reversed trends in c_{ni} dependence on RH and temperature. This is more clearly shown in Fig. 2 (blue dots), where c_{ni} by E-AIM and ISORROPIA at the same conditions (i.e., same RH, temperature, and chemical profiles) are compared. As shown in Fig.2a, while c_{ni} predicted by E-AIM ranged -0.3 to 0.5 for $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ dominated aerosols, that by ISORROPIA is

5 always larger than 0.1. This is mainly caused by the difference of calculated activity coefficients between ISORROPIA and E-AIM (Eq. 14b; see details in Appendix D, Figs. D1 and D2).

Despite the large difference in predicted c_{ni} for the NH_3-H_2SO_4-H_2O system, the E-AIM and ISORROPIA models generate similar prediction of AWC, and therefore similar ideal constant of $K_{a,NH3}{}^{*,i}$ (Fig. D1a). Combined with different c_{ni}, this would lead to different prediction of $[H^+(aq)][NH_3(g)]/[NH_4^+(aq)]$ by the

10 two models (Eq. 14c). However, with the constraint of charge balance and mass consevations of ammonia (Appendix D), the disagreement in the predicted molar ratios of $NH_3(g)/NH_4^+(aq)$ between these two models is relatively small (4%~6%; Fig. D1b), and most of the c_{ni} variations is allocated to the $[H^+]$, or pH, predictions (Fig. D1c)."

15 *2) As the authors are mentioned, the cations of Na+, Ca2+, K+, and Mg2+ play a minor roles as their influence is more indirect. However, NH3/NH4+ plays important roles in multiphase buffer theory. What is the role of the NH3/NH4+ in the non-ideality coefficient?*

Responses:

When the non-ideality coefficient c_{ni} changes, the model predicted NH_3/NH_4^+ will change resultantly.

20 Therefore, NH_3/NH_4^+ can reflect the c_{ni} predictions and be used to derive c_{ni}. But, it is not the determinant of c_{ni}. The main factors that influence c_{ni} are RH, temprature and the fraction of NO_3^- in anions, as discussed in section 3.1 in the manuscript.

We've further clarified this point in the revised manuscript as (see Line 118-130 in the revised manuscript):

"We now define the non-ideality correction factor c_{ni} to represent the difference of pH caused by non-

25 ideality. Based on Eqs. 8b and 13c, c_{ni} is therefore:

$$c_{ni} = pK_{a,NH3}{}^{*,ni} - pK_{a,NH3}{}^{*,i} \tag{14a}$$

And combining Eqs. 13b and 14a, we have:

$$c_{ni} = -\log \frac{\gamma_{NH4+}}{\gamma_{H+}} \tag{14b}$$

Eq. 14b shows the intrinsic determining factors of c_{ni}, i.e., γ_{NH4+} and γ_{H+}. Major influencing factors of c_{ni} are therefore those influencing the activity coefficients (see section 3.1).

When γ_{NH4+} and γ_{H+} are not available, the c_{ni} can be alternatively calculated by (Eqs. 13a, b):

$$(14c)$$

$$c_{ni} = pK_a^{*,ni} - pK_a^{*,i} = -\log(\frac{[NH_3(g)][H^+(aq)]}{[NH_4^+(aq)]}) + \log(K_{a,NH3} \frac{\rho_w}{H_{NH3} \, R \, T \, AWC})$$

5   Eq. 14c is valid as [NH$_3$], [NH$_4^+$] and [H$^+$] concentrations will vary as a result of changing c_{ni}. Note that while [NH$_3$]/[NH$_4^+$] and pH variations can relect the c_{ni} variations and therefore be used to derive c_{ni}, they are not the determining factors of c_{ni}. As shown in Eq. 14b, c_{ni} is determined by γ_{NH4+} and γ_{H+}, which further depends mainly on RH, temperature and the fraction of NO$_3^-$ in anions (see section 3.1)."