

Impact of HO₂ aerosol uptake on radical levels and O₃ production during summertime in Beijing

Dyson et al.

Reply to Anonymous referee #1

We thank the referee for their comments, addressed individually below. The referee's comments are given in normal type with our response in italics. Changes to the manuscript are then given in red type.

1. It is unclear why the authors examine the HO₂ loss pathways not the HO_x loss pathways. In Figure 8 and Tables 4&5, HO₂+NO is only a radical propagation channel, and does not lead to loss of radicals. So is HO₂+O₃. HO₂+NO is the fast cycling between OH and HO₂, and of course they are much faster than other pathways in Figure 8. It seems that the authors should compare radical sinks (peroxide, nitrogen and aerosol uptake) as they did in Section 3.3.3 for O₃ sensitivity, as it makes little sense to compare radical propagation channels to radical sink channels.

We chose to look at loss pathways specifically, to better understand the effect of HO₂ uptake on HO₂ concentrations, as is the focus of this study. There was not a large change in absolute HO₂ concentration when uptake was included in the model because the uptake channel is not competitive with the propagation reaction, as shown in Figure 7.

2. The aerosol uptake of HO₂. It is unclear why the authors only focus on copper here. In previous studies, it was clear that Cu, Fe and potentially other metals can all contribute to HO₂ aerosol uptake, which could make the gamma a lot higher. Was Fe measured in this study? If so, it should be mentioned in Tables 2 and 3. The parameterization used in this study in Equation (1) only includes copper, but it does not necessarily reflect what is happening in the atmosphere. The choices of Equation (1) and fixed value (0.2) seems inadequate to address the role of HO₂ aerosol uptake. Given the dataset the authors provided, it would be useful if the authors can provide some observational evidence on gamma(HO₂), maybe a plot of obs/mod HO₂ as a function of aerosol surface area?

As stated by the referee the parameterisation introduced by Song et al., (2021) only includes copper. As such, while aerosol soluble Fe (II) concentration measurements are available for the AIRPRO Summer campaign, and Fe (II) is known to catalyse HO₂ loss within the aerosol (Mao et al., 2013), typical values are not included in Tables 2 or 3 as we wished to focus on terms in the Song parameterisation. To our knowledge there is no current parameterisation of the effect of Fe (II) concentrations on the uptake of HO₂.

A plot of measured/modelled HO₂ as a function of measured aerosol surface area for both MCM_SA and MCM_gamma has been added to the manuscript as SI Figure 4.

Given that the parameterisation isn't giving a significant uptake value with just Copper, values ranging from 0.002 to 0.15, we would not expect the addition of Fe to have a large additional effect averaged over the entire campaign.

Mao, J., Fan, S., Jacob, D.J. and Travis, K.R., 2013. Radical loss in the atmosphere from Cu-Fe redox coupling in aerosols. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 13(2), pp.509-519.

3. In Figure 2, was the surface area for dry aerosols or wet aerosols? If it was for dry aerosols, the surface area should be corrected for hygroscopic growth and please provide details.

The SMPS was run without a dryer, and as such, the aerosol surface area quoted is representative of the real ambient size distribution. We have revised the manuscript to make this clearer:

Ln 369: "Online particle sizers were run without a drying inlet to ensure aerosol measurements were as close to real ambient size distributions as possible, and therefore correction for hygroscopic growth was not necessary."

4. It seems that RO₂ uptake was discussed in Section 3.3.3, but RO₂ uptake was never mentioned in Section 3.3.1 and Section 3.3.2.

To our knowledge there are no current lab measurements of RO₂ uptake. Uptake of isoprene-RO₂ onto ambient aerosols have been measured in Japan (Li et al., 2020). Whilst this could be an important loss of RO₂ especially in polluted regions, and for multifunctional RO₂ species, there is an uncertainty around this because of that.

Li, J., Kohno, N., Sakamoto, Y., Pham, H.G., Murano, K., Sato, K., Nakayama, T. and Kajii, Y., 2022. Potential factors contributing to ozone production in AQUAS–Kyoto campaign in summer 2020: Natural source-related missing OH reactivity and heterogeneous HO₂/RO₂ loss. Environmental Science & Technology, 56(18), pp.12926-12936.

5. Figures 7 and 9 seem redundant

We have revised the manuscript to move Figures 7 and 9 to the SI.

6. L305: Henry's law constant for HO₂ is temperature-dependent. Is that taken into account here?

Yes. Henry's law constant was calculated using the average daily temperature measured at the site during the campaign.

7. Line 570-615 is largely from Sakamoto et al. paper.

We chose to include this section, while referencing Sakamoto et al, for clarity. We have reduced this section with respect to the original reference.