

Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., referee comment RC1 https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2022-278-RC1, 2022 © Author(s) 2022. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

Comment on acp-2022-278

Anonymous Referee #1

Referee comment on "Effects of the sample matrix on the photobleaching and photodegradation of toluene-derived secondary organic aerosol compounds" by Alexandra L. Klodt et al., Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2022-278-RC1, 2022

The authors investigated aging of secondary organic aerosols (SOA) produced by mixing hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (2 ppm), toluene (1.5 ppm) and NO (0.7 ppm) upon UV-B light irradiation. The aerosol particles were collected on PTFE filters and then after extraction photolyzed in pure water and in solution containing 1 M of ammonium sulfate.

Changes in optical properties were monitored by UV-VIS spectroscopy and changes in molecular composition of the irradiated SOA were observed by high-resolution mass spectrometry (UPLC-PDA-HR-MS). The SOA composition was monitored by HR-TOF-AMS.

The authors show that photobleaching is faster in pure water representative of cloud water compared to that in presence of 1m of ammonium nitrate representative of aqueous particles. The photobleaching in the viscous organic phase is much slower compared to that in pure water and in the presence of ammonium sulfate. Nitrophenols and other chromophores were responsible for the absorption of SOA.

The experiments were well performed and the obtained results can be of interest for the readers of Atmospherics Chemistry and Physics (ACP). Indeed, understanding the influence of sample matrix on photodegradation and photobleaching processes is very important issue and needed to resolve the complex puzzle of chemical processes occurring in the atmosphere.

Therefore, I recommend publication in ACP.

I am just curious about the slower photobleaching in solution containing 1 M ammonium

