

Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., referee comment RC1  
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## Comment on amt-2021-57

Anonymous Referee #1

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Referee comment on "Iodide-CIMS and  $m/z$  62: The detection of  $\text{HNO}_3$  as  $\text{NO}_3^-$  in the presence of PAN, peracetic acid and  $\text{O}_3$ " by Raphael Dörich et al., Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2021-57-RC1>, 2021

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R. Dörich and co-workers have presented convincing laboratory evidence that iodide-CIMS instruments efficiently detect  $\text{HNO}_3$  as  $\text{NO}_3^-$  - but ONLY in the presence of ozone (which converts  $\text{I}^-$  into  $\text{IO}_x^-$  ions, which in turn react with  $\text{HNO}_3$ ). This finding has substantial implications for field studies using such instruments, and suggests that some previous measurements have been incorrectly interpreted. This is one more example of how the powerful tool of chemical ionisation should be used very carefully, with due consideration of possible side reactions, including indirect pathways such as that discovered here. The study is definitely worth publishing in AMT. I have only very minor corrections and questions as described below.

-On line 135, reaction (R6) should presumably be reaction (R7), i.e.  $\text{I}^- + \text{HNO}_3$  not  $\text{I}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

-On line 153, the product should presumably be  $\text{IO}_3^-$  not  $\text{IO}_2^-$ .

-Line 159: Maybe mention already here the the  $\text{O}_2$  concentration in the quoted studies was MUCH less than that in the atmosphere (or in these measurements) - I had a hard time reconciling the dominance of  $\text{IO}_3^-$  with the stated rate coefficients, since I kept assuming 0.2 atm  $\text{O}_2$ ... Also, is it the lack of an  $\text{IO}_3^- + \text{O}_2$  reaction that drives the equilibrium toward  $\text{IO}_3^-$ ?

-Could the authors use e.g. gas-phase acidity / proton affinity data to estimate thermodynamic parameters (at least endo/exothermicity) for reactions R13-R15 (and also R19-R21)?

-Could the authors speculate about the reasons for the differences in rate coefficients for reactions R13...R15? The ion size seems to play a role, but is that enough to explain a difference of a factor of 3 between  $\text{IO}^-$  and  $\text{IO}_3^-$ ?

-Line 221: "shut of" should be "shut off"