



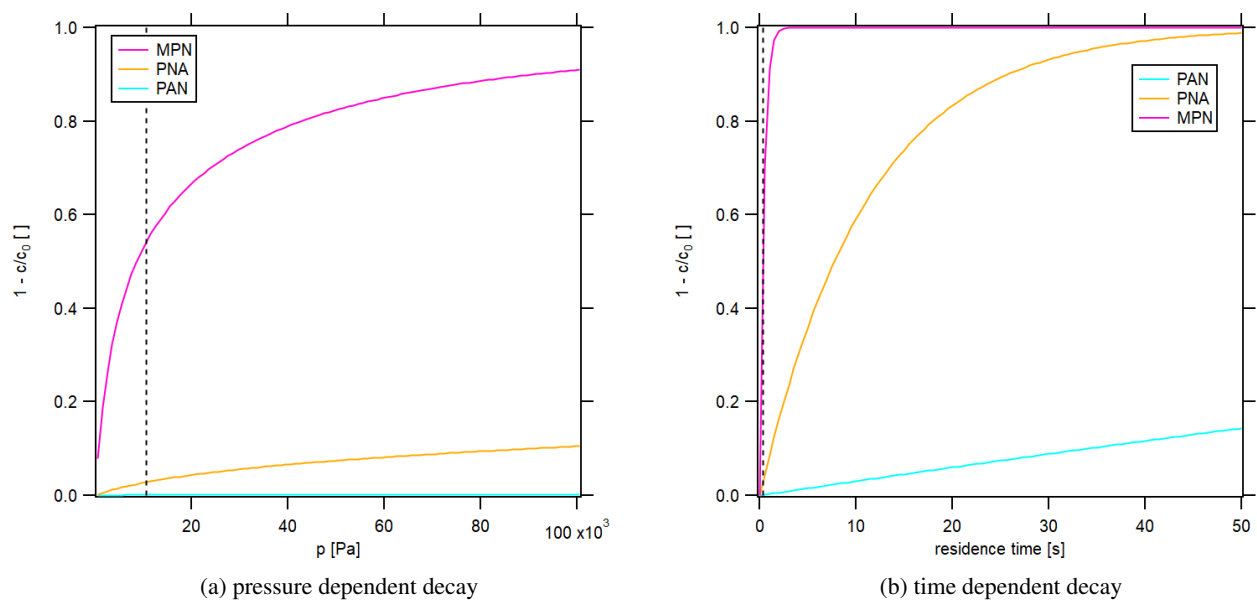
*Supplement of*

## **Modification of a conventional photolytic converter for improving aircraft measurements of NO<sub>2</sub> via chemiluminescence**

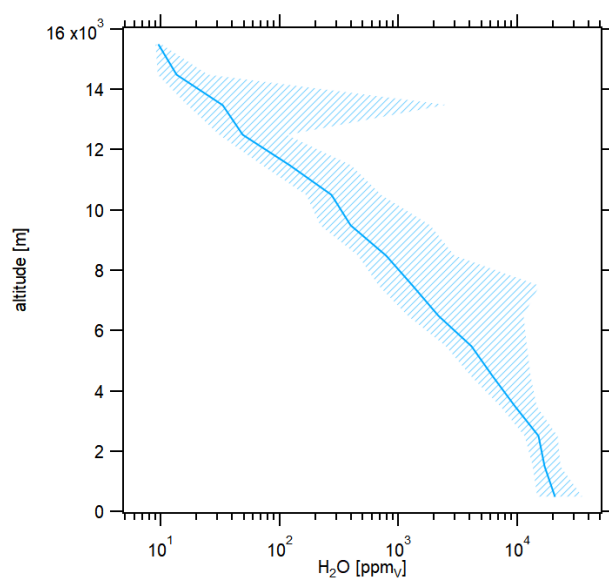
**Clara M. Nussbaumer et al.**

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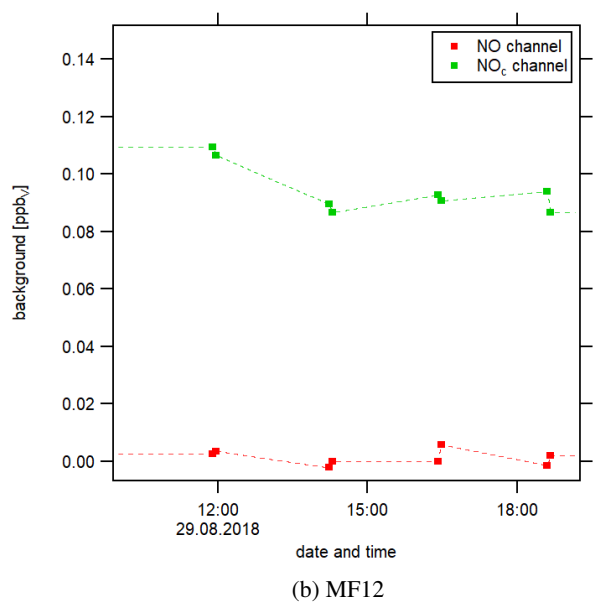
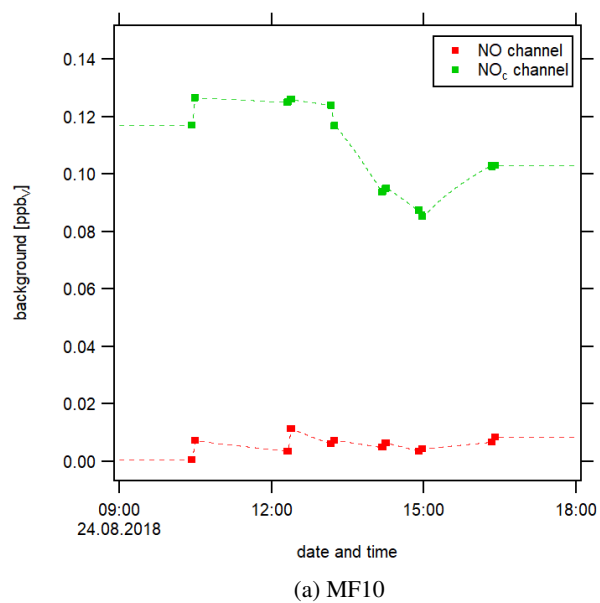
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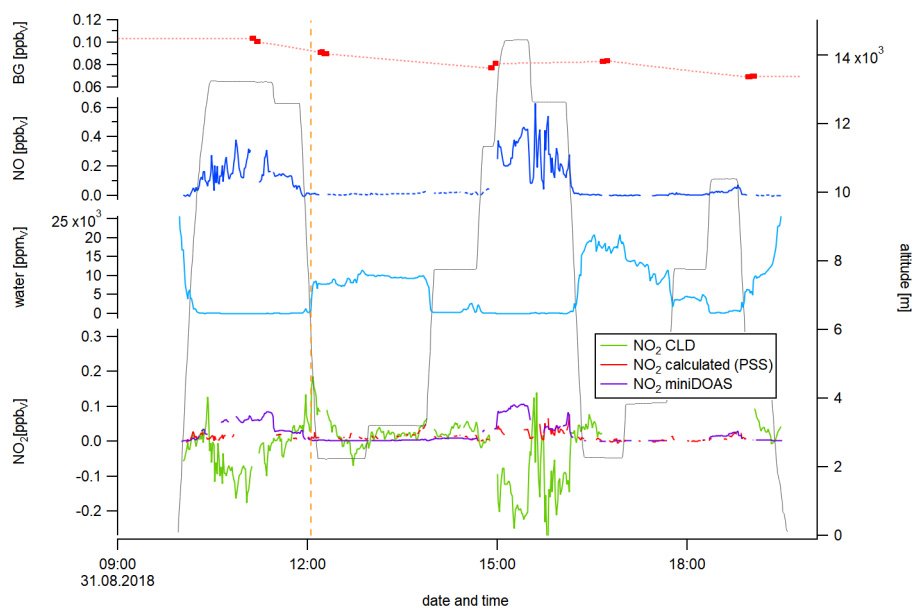
**Figure S1.** Decay of NO<sub>2</sub> reservoir species in correlation with (a) the pressure and (b) the residence time in the converter.



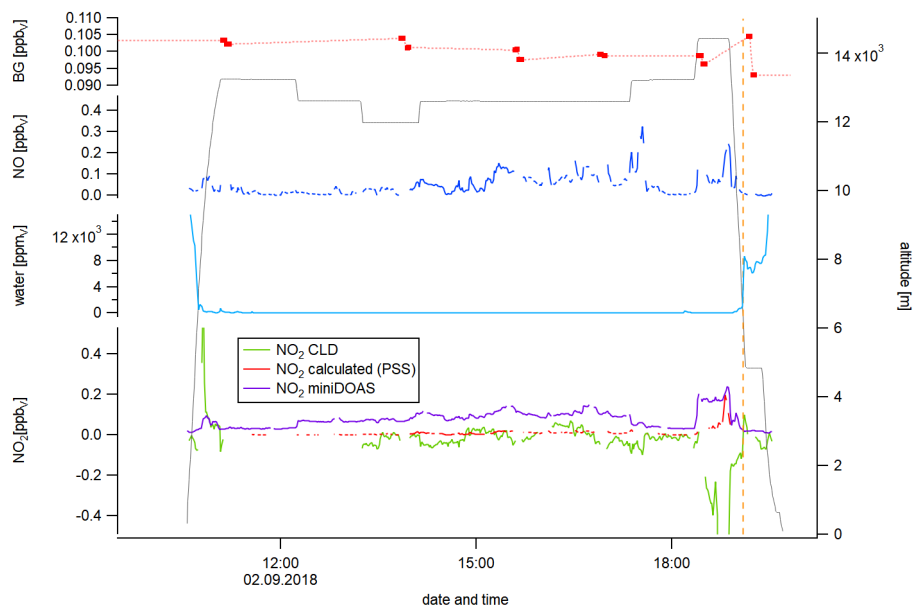
**Figure S2.** Vertical profile of atmospheric water vapor concentrations.



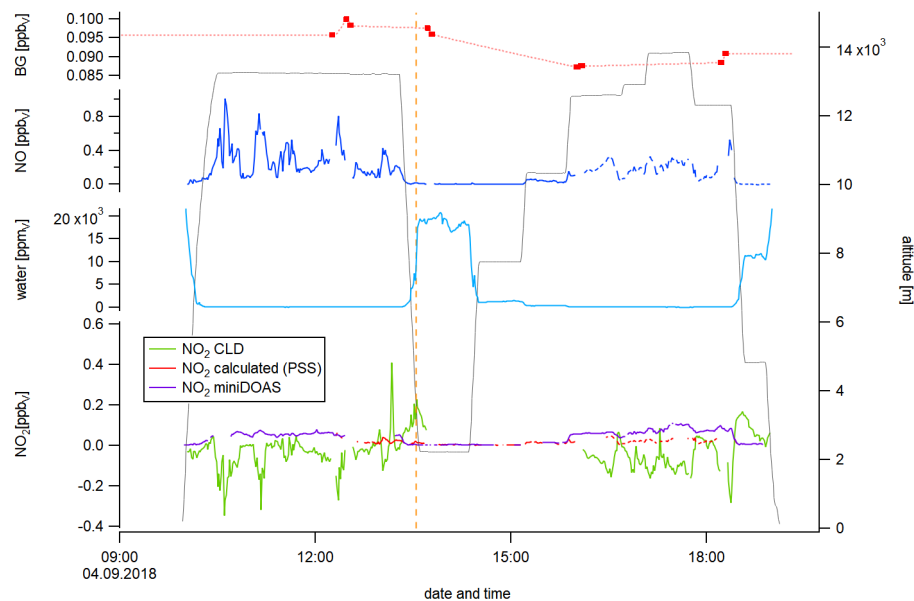
**Figure S3.** Instrumental background of the NO and the NO<sub>c</sub> channel for MF10 and MF12.



(a) MF13

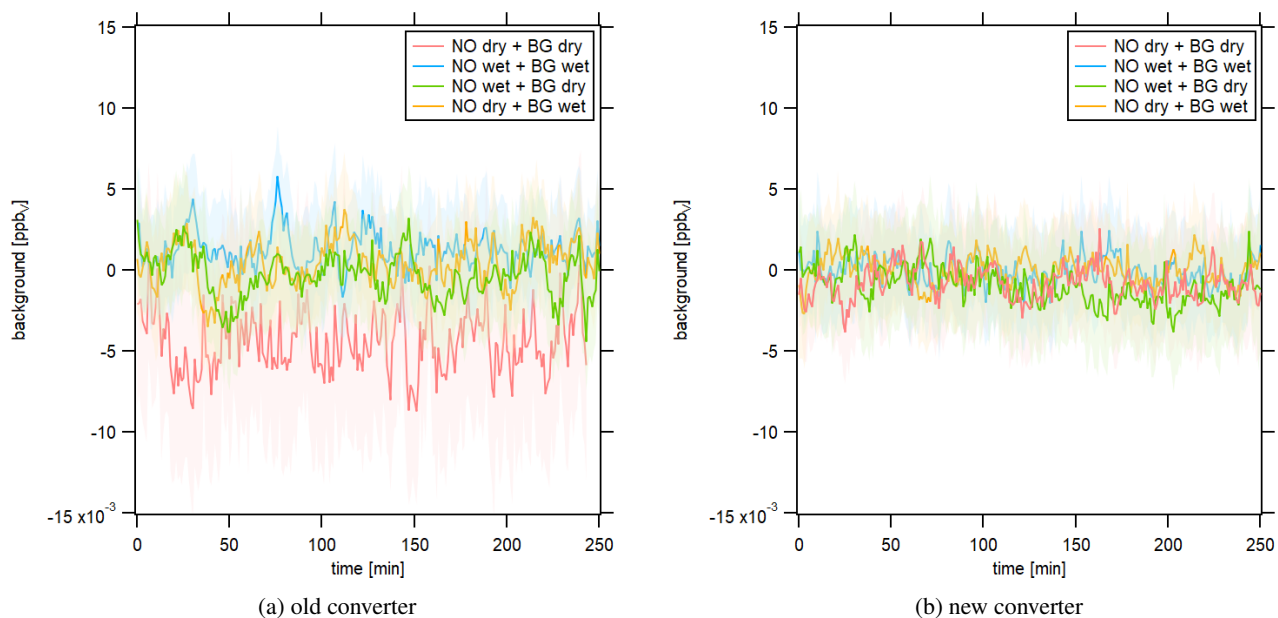


(b) MF14

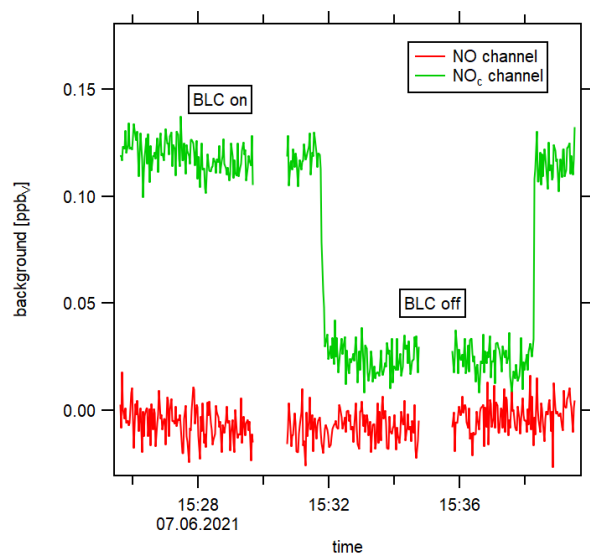


(c) MF15

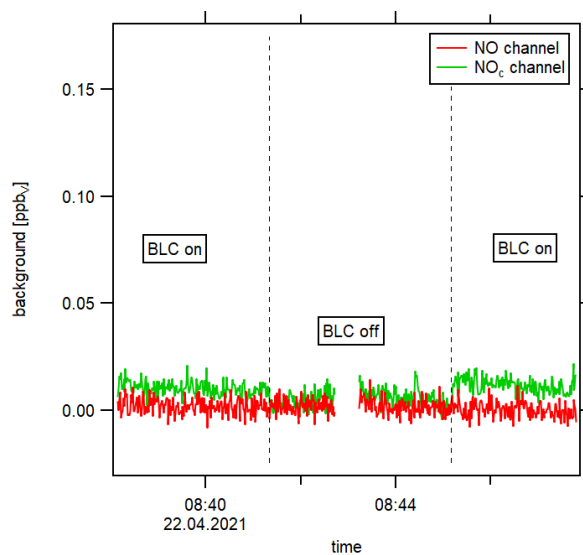
**Figure S4.** Temporal development of NO, water vapor, and calculated and measured NO<sub>2</sub> exemplarily for measurement flights 13, 14 and 15.



**Figure S5.** Instrumental background of the first channel in response to dry and humid conditions after 2 h of NO calibration at 15.8 ppbv in analogy to Figure 6 of the manuscript.

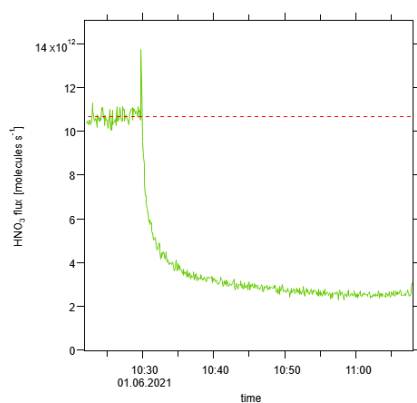


(a) type 1 blue light converter

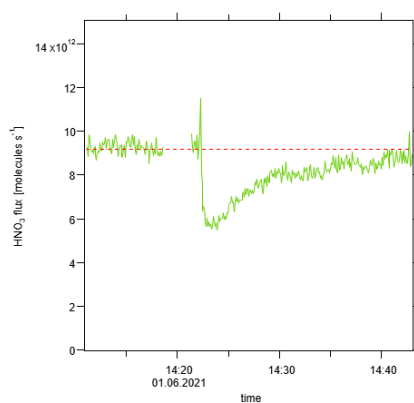


(b) type 2 quartz converter

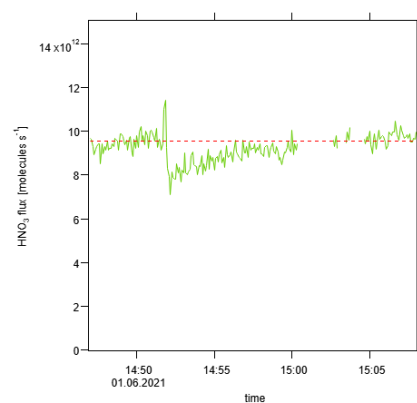
**Figure S6.** Instrumental background when switching the LEDs in the photolytic converter on and off during zero air measurement.



(a) type 1 blue light converter



(b) type 2 quartz converter



(c) type 2 quartz converter with FEP coating

**Figure S7.** HNO<sub>3</sub> uptake experiment.