Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., 3, C2135-C2136, 2010

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**AMTD** 

3, C2135-C2136, 2010

Interactive Comment

## Interactive comment on "An aircraft-borne chemical ionization – ion trap mass spectrometer (CI-ITMS) for fast PAN and PPN measurements" by A. Roiger et al.

## Anonymous Referee #1

Received and published: 30 November 2010

The paper describes a newly developed chemical mass spectrometer for the measurement of PAN and PPN onboard aircraft. Among a detailed description of the in-strument, some data collected during the POLARCAT-GRACE campaign are presented and discussed.

I must say that the present manuscript constitutes the most carefully and straightforward paper I ever had to review. Besides very minor comments, I actually have nothing to criticize. Thus, I strongly recommend quick publication.

Minor concerns



**Discussion Paper** 



p.4313, l.12: add "total" before uncertainty

p.4315, l.3: "... and plant damage." add citation.

p.4316, l.15: "... attached water molecules". I understood what you mean, but specify to "... water molecules attached to ...".

p.4319, l.5: "... a hot metal tube". What metal?

p.4320, l.11: "... to hydrated I-(H2O)n cluster ions".

p.4324: Section 2.4. Maybe I haven't seen it, but I only found the isotopic cali-bration for mass 59, that is PAN (equation 1), but not for PPN or MPAN. Moreover, it would be very nice to see how strongly the sensitivity changes along a flight (a figure would help) and what the main drivers for the relevant changes are.

p.4328: Section 3.4. You usually give the signal in "peak heights / arbitrary units". This is uncommon, right? Usually counts per seconds are given. Then you can give the sensitivity in cps ppbv-1 and the background in cps. Then the reader has the chance to follow your estimation on the accuracy, precision, and detection limit. I strongly recommend improv-ing section 3.4 and the figures in this respect.

p.4334, l.1: "The observed water vapour dependency is accounted for by the on-line calibration". That is, you "only" apply the isotopic calibration, which partly or even largely reflect the H2O dependence, right? Can the com-bination of the isotope-calibration derived sensitivity, the laboratory-measured H2O dependency (figure 6) and H2O data from a hygrometer onboard be used to retrieve a calibration for PPN?

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