

Supplementary Information: New converter for improving aircraft measurements of NO_2 via photolytic chemiluminescence.

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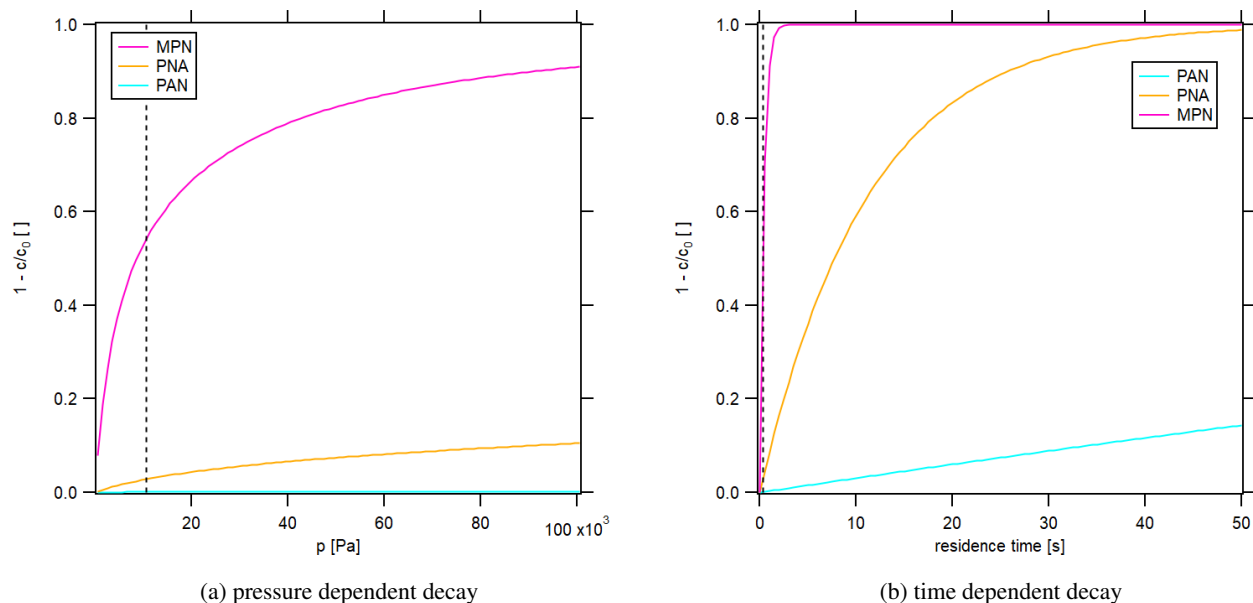


Figure S1. Decay of NO_2 reservoir species in correlation with (a) the pressure and (b) the residence time in the converter.

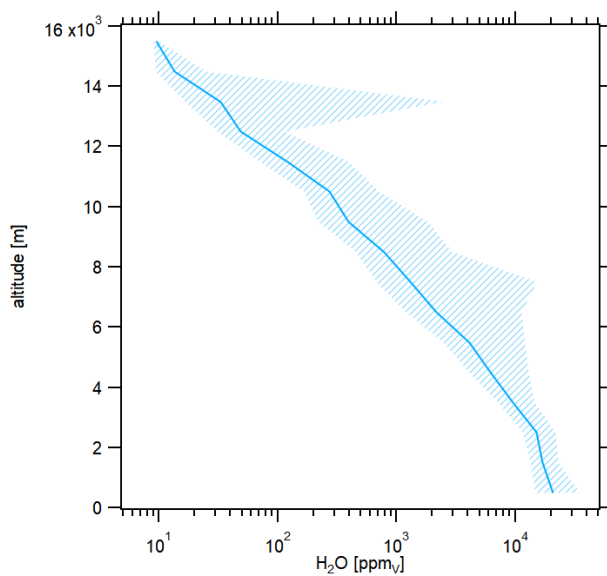
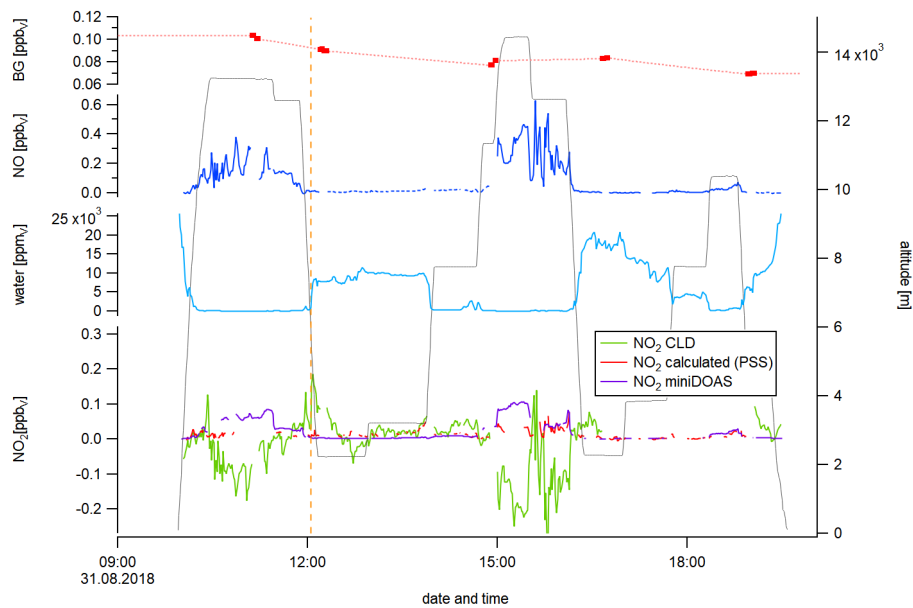
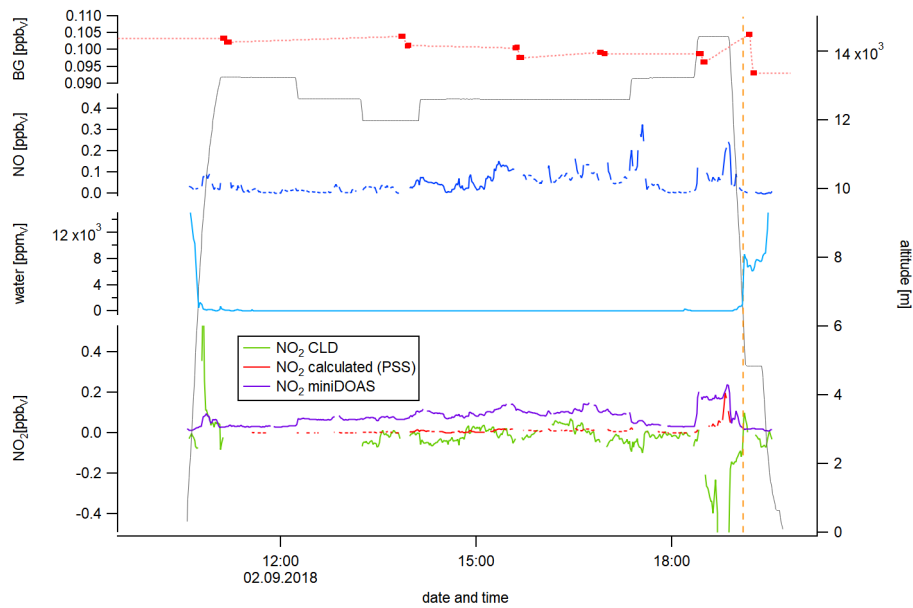


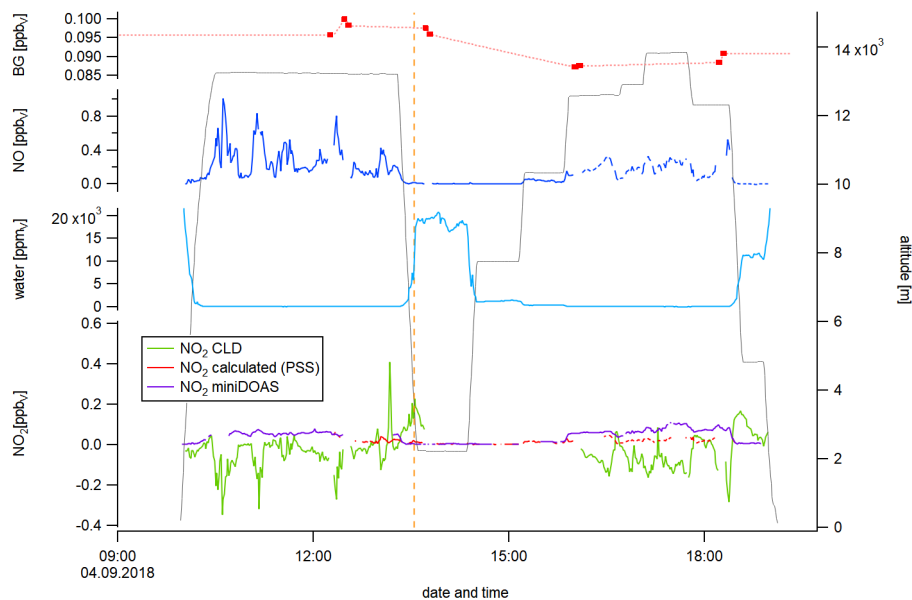
Figure S2. Vertical profile of atmospheric water vapor concentrations.



(a) MF13



(b) MF14



(c) MF15

Figure S3. Temporal development of NO, water vapor, and calculated and measured NO₂ exemplarily for measurement flights 13, 14 and 15.

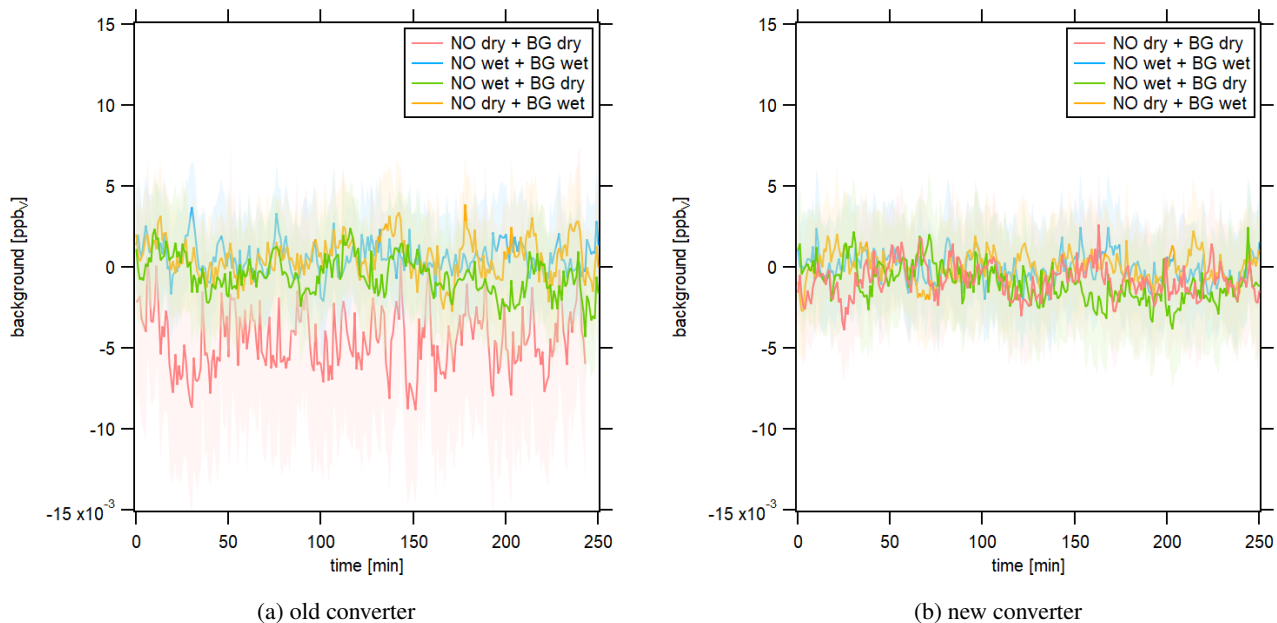


Figure S4. Instrumental background of the first channel in response to dry and humid conditions after 2 h of NO calibration at 16 ppbv in analogy to Figure 6 of the manuscript.

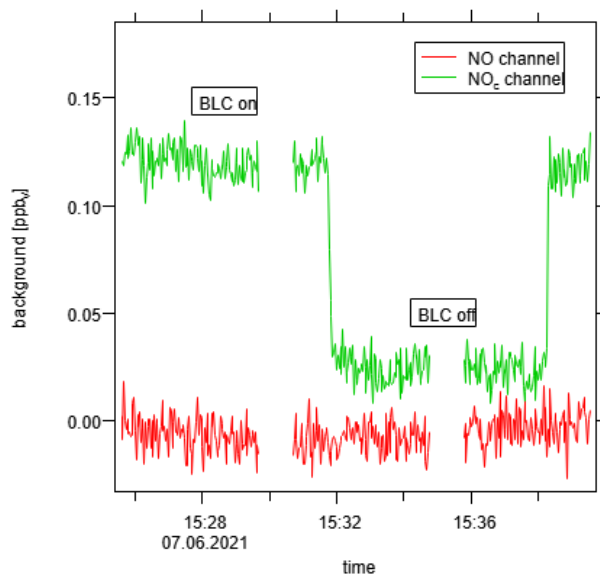
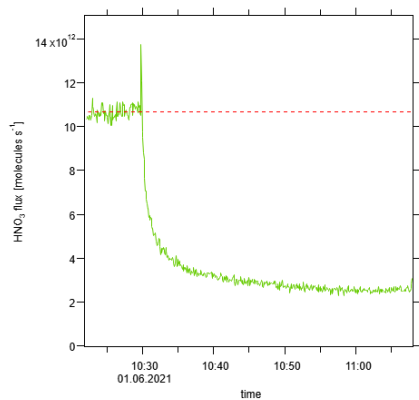
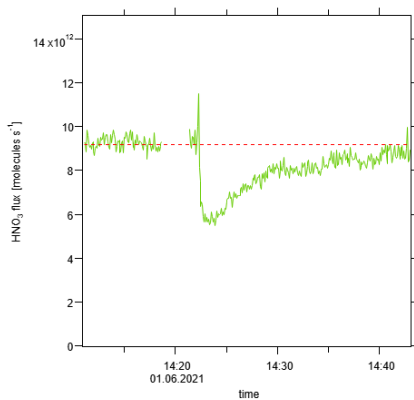


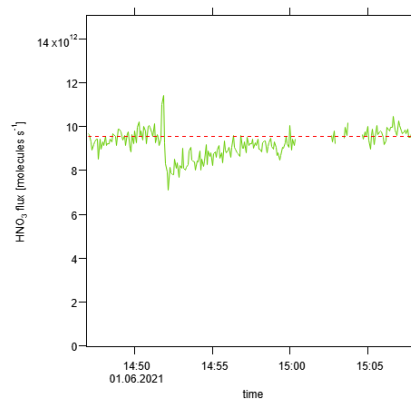
Figure S5. Instrumental background when switching the LEDs in the conventional blue light converter on and off during zero air measurement.



(a) old converter



(b) new converter



(c) new converter with FEP coating

Figure S6. HNO₃ uptake experiment.