

Our point-by-point responses are provided below. The referees' comments are italicized.

Response to Referee #1

Referee: This study aims to explore the reasons behind the elevated levels of ammonia observed over the Indo-Gangetic Plain. This is an important and scientifically relevant question, particularly since the ammonia burden has significant implications on inorganic aerosol concentrations over the region. The authors use the WRF-Chem model to investigate the physics and thermodynamics underlying the atmospheric fate of NH₃ and the resulting analysis provides useful insights into some of the factors driving the high concentrations over the region. For instance, the demonstrated sensitivity to increasing NO_x and SO₂ emissions is an interesting result, particularly when contrasted to the case over the North China Plain.

While the dynamic physical transport and meteorology simulated by the model is validated and constrained, the approach chosen for the thermodynamic analysis largely hinges on an offline test of emissions and temperature sensitivities using the ISORROPIA model. The analysis would benefit significantly from a more rigorous on-line treatment of the thermodynamics that investigates the specific factors controlling NH₃ partitioning in greater detail. In addition, observational constraints (such as satellite ammonia columns) could be further leveraged to get a more quantitative estimate of model performance prior to interpreting the model output. With this in mind, I provide the following comments below and recommend that these issues be addressed prior to publication in ACP.

Response: We would like to thank the referrer for your detailed and constructive comments. Please see our point-by-point reply below.

Referee: 1. Model Details, Validation and Uncertainties

In order to appropriately interpret the WRF-Chem analysis the authors should provide a more detailed discussion on the specifics of the ammonia simulation in WRF-Chem. For instance, is it possible to run ISORROPIA in an online configuration (partitioning at each time-step and explicitly simulating the aerosol species)? Unless I am misinterpreting the methods section, it appears that ISORROPIA is used only in an offline context. Given the spatial and temporal heterogeneity in the various factors that drive aerosol partitioning, running ISORROPIA in an online configuration would more appropriately explore the scientific questions outlined in this study.

Response: In fact, the MOSAIC (Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry) aerosol module embedded in WRF-Chem is used for online calculation of aerosol partitioning. Since WRF-Chem is a coupled model, variables such as air temperature cannot be arbitrarily perturbed. Thus, ISORROPIA-II is used offline to study the effect of air temperature on the gas-particle partitioning of NH₃. As you suggested, we added more details about the WRF-Chem simulation in Sect 2.1.

Revision: (Page 2, Line 57-63) “CBM-Z (Carbon Bond Mechanism version Z) chemical mechanism (Zaveri and Peters, 1999) and MOSAIC (Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry) aerosol module (Zaveri et al., 2008) were used for modeling photochemical reactions and aerosol processes (nucleation, growth and thermodynamic equilibrium), respectively. Wet deposition in the model includes both in-cloud and below-cloud scavenging. The below-cloud scavenging of aerosols by impaction and trace gases by mass transfer was based on the methods of Easter et al. (2004). Dry deposition was treated following the methods of Wesely (Wesely, 1989) for trace gases, and Binkowski and Shankar (Binkowski and Shankar, 1995) for aerosols.”

Line 70: The authors have validated the simulated meteorology (wind speed, temperature, etc.) but do not validate the ammonia simulation itself. While I recognize this is challenging, it could potentially be done using satellite measurements (with the appropriate application of an averaging kernel) or surface measurements where available. Even a general estimate of how well the model captures ammonia variability and magnitude over the region would provide important context. Ideally, the different (non-transport) factors that dictate ammonia concentrations (namely – emissions, wet deposition, dry deposition and aerosol partitioning) would be constrained using observational data whenever available. In absence of such data, an explanation of the uncertainties associated with these various processes (and the steps that need to be taken to constrain them) is required in order to appropriately interpret the results.

Response: It is inappropriate to quantitatively compare IASI NH₃ columns with modeled NH₃ columns. Because the IASI-NH₃ retrieval does not produce an averaging kernel to properly weight the model values, and using a typical averaging kernel will cause more uncertainty as there is a large day-to-day variability in the averaging kernels (Clarisse et al., 2009). The published observation data of NH₃ and NH₄⁺ around 2010 over the IGP are almost all seasonal averages, and no monthly (or above) resolution data has been found. Since the simulated time range (June-August) is inconsistent with the time range of the seasonal average (April-June or March-June is summer; July-September or July-October is the monsoon season), the simulated value cannot be compared with the observation quantitatively. Nevertheless, as you suggested, we added a general evaluation of model simulation from NH₃ magnitude and spatial variations using IASI-NH₃ as a reference.

For the uncertainty brought by the dry and wet deposition, it is difficult to explore the uncertainty caused by this factor due to the lack of relevant observation data. However, the relevant researches have confirmed the relative accuracy of the existing dry and wet deposition parameterization in WRF-Chem (Easter et al., 2004; Wesely, 1989). In addition, for the impact of thermodynamic partitioning on ammonia concentrations, we have

studied the effect of temperature and humidity on aerosol partitioning which could further affect ammonia concentrations, see reply 5 and reply 7 for detail.

Revision: (Page 5, Line 146-152) “It is noted that the IASI NH₃ columns cannot be quantitatively compared to modeled NH₃ columns as the IASI NH₃ products do not provide information on the vertical sensitivity (averaging kernels) to properly weight the model values. Nonetheless, the simulated regional mean NH₃ total column over the IGP from the base case of 8.8×10^{16} molecules cm⁻² is close to the satellite-derived value (7.6×10^{16} molecules cm⁻²), indicating that the model could generally capture the magnitude of NH₃ columns. Additionally, a broadly similar pattern was found in the NH₃ columns in the base run as in the satellite observations, both of which showed that NH₃ columns decrease along the IGP from northwest to southeast with the highest values in northwestern IGP (Figs. 1 and 2a)”

Line 53: The simulations described here are spun-up over a 7-day period. A more detailed discussion about the initial concentrations assumed for the most important chemical species and their estimated lifetimes would provide useful context on whether the week-long period provides sufficient time to allow the longer-lived gas-phase species to equilibrate prior to the main simulation period.

Response: To explore the effect of spin-up period on the simulation results, we extended the spin-up period from one week to one month. Results show that extending the spin-up period caused NH₃ columns over the IGP to change by only 0.007%, indicating that the 7-day spin-up would not affect the NH₃ simulation.

Referee: 2. Seasonal Analysis

Line 52: The authors classify June to August as the summer period. However, in India, this season is characterized by the monsoons (usually beginning in mid-June) which are associated with drastic changes to regional meteorology. This perhaps provides context for the statement on Line 198, given that high levels of precipitation and humidity are expected during the monsoon season. The Indian summer is usually thought to be between the months of April – May.

Response: Accepted. As you suggested, we have corrected “summer” to “pre-monsoon and monsoon seasons”. The title and the relevant part of main text have been revised.

Referee: 3. Impact of Transport and Meteorology

Section 3.2 discusses the importance of various meteorological drivers (such as RH

and temperature). However, given its importance in determining ammonia burdens, a more detailed discussion of the specific mechanisms that dictate aerosol partitioning under different meteorological conditions and the associated uncertainties in our understanding of these processes would add to the broader utility of this study.

Response: Accepted. To analyze the specific factors that affect NH_3 concentrations under different meteorological conditions, we divided the IGP from northwest to southeast into three regions (namely western IGP, central IGP, and eastern IGP), and divided the study period into two seasons (pre-monsoon and monsoon). Analyses of the sensitivity of NH_3 to temperature under different meteorological conditions have been added in Sect 3.2.

Revision: (Page 4, Line 98-101) “Sensitivity tests was firstly conducted based on the average of the entire IGP from June to August. Then, the IGP was divided equally from northwest to southeast into three regions (namely western IGP, central IGP, and eastern IGP), and the study period was divided into the pre-monsoon season (June) and the monsoon season (July to August). Sensitivity tests were conducted for the three regions under the two seasons.”

(Page 6, Line 182-186) “As shown in Figure 3c, the sensitivity of NH_3 to temperature varies in different seasons and regions. Temporally, the sensitivity of NH_3 to temperature during the monsoon season is generally higher than that during the pre-monsoon season. Spatially, the sensitivity of NH_3 to temperature is highest over the eastern IGP, followed by the central IGP and the western IGP. The difference in the sensitivity of the NH_3 to temperature may be caused by the difference of the initial $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and temperature.”

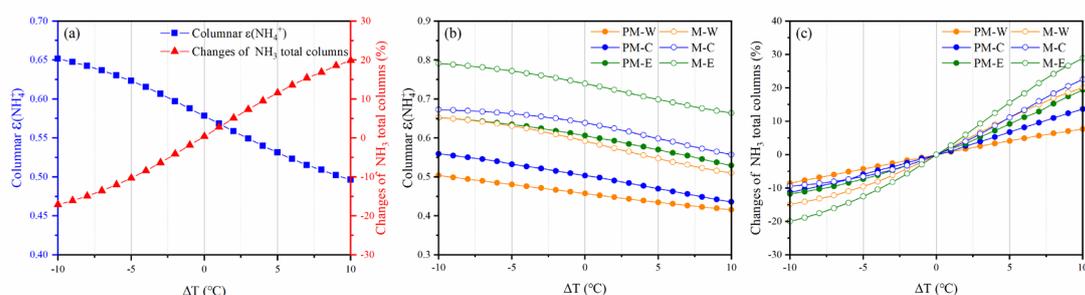


Figure 3. Columnar $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and changes of NH_3 total columns with the changes of temperatures predicted by ISORROPIA-II. (a) Mean columnar $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and changes of NH_3 total columns over the IGP from June to August 2010. (b) Columnar $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and (c) changes of NH_3 total columns over the western IGP during Pre-monsoon (PM-W), the central IGP during Pre-monsoon (PM-C), the eastern IGP during pre-monsoon (PM-E), the western IGP during monsoon (M-W), the central IGP during monsoon (M-C), the eastern IGP during monsoon (M-E).

Referee: 4. Use of the ISORROPIA module to access the impact of emissions and temperature

Line 77: A more detailed overview of the ISORROPIA module would provide important context for the resulting analysis. If only applied in an offline context, it is possible that the analysis is not capturing various important (and non-linear) effects due to the spatial heterogeneity in gas phase and particle concentrations (along with the associated depositional losses at every timestep). While the authors provide an observational constraint (Line 142) to validate this approach, the differences in the model and observed partitioning ratio are significant (on the order of 30%). A more thorough comparison with the observational data would greatly benefit the analysis and serve as validation for some of the later conclusions. Additionally, the comparison of the regional mean to observational data over Delhi may not be appropriate, particularly given that NO_x and SO₂ concentrations are likely much higher over the city.

Response: In WRF-Chem, factors that affect NH₃ concentrations (including transport, dry deposition, wet deposition and gas-particle partitioning, etc.) are all calculated online. The MOSAIC (Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry) aerosol module embedded in WRF-Chem is used for online calculation of aerosol partitioning.

As you suggested, we calculated the simulated $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ (partitioning ratios of NH₄⁺ to total ammonia (TA, TA = NH₃ + NH₄⁺)) during monsoon over Delhi and compared it with observational data. The simulated $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ during monsoon over Delhi was 0.38, which is comparable to the observed $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ (0.39 in the 2011 monsoon season in Delhi (Singh and Kulshrestha, 2012)).

Revision: (Page 6, Line 163-164) “The simulated $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ in the 2010 monsoon in Delhi was 0.38, which is close to the observed $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ (0.39 in the 2011 monsoon season in Delhi) (Singh and Kulshrestha, 2012).”

Line 155: The temperature sensitivity is an interesting result, particularly when contrasted to the SO₂/NO_x sensitivity. However, the approach here considers only a simplified case over the entire region. If the partitioning was conducted online (at every timestep), would it be reasonable to expect a different sensitivity to changes in temperature / SO₂ / NO_x? A more detailed discussion about the non-linear, spatially dependent factors driving aerosol concentrations (and the heterogeneity in emissions, loss processes, thermodynamics, etc.) would provide more context with which to interpret these results.

Response: The MOSAIC (Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry) aerosol module embedded in WRF-Chem is used for online calculation of aerosol partitioning. Thus, the sensitivity of NH₃ to changes in SO₂/NO_x is the result of an online calculation.

Since WRF-Chem is a coupled model, variables such as air temperature cannot be arbitrarily perturbed. Thus, ISORROPIA-II is used offline to study the effect of air temperature on the gas-particle partitioning of NH₃.

Given the temporal and spatial heterogeneity, we divided the IGP from northwest to southeast into three areas (namely western IGP, central IGP, and eastern IGP), and divided the study period into two seasons (pre-monsoon and monsoon). The sensitivity of NH_3 to changes of temperature was analyzed for the three regions under the two seasons, see reply 5 for detail.

Referee: 5. A discussion of other drivers of aerosol formation (particularly in the context of the monsoons)

Singh and Kulshrestha (2012), cited in this study, hypothesized that humidity during the monsoon season had a significant impact on NH_3 partitioning. Could the authors discuss this in the context of their analysis? Given that the aim of this study is to establish the most salient drivers of the high NH_3 concentrations (particularly during the selected monsoon period), a more detailed discussion of what determines the relative dominance of the different production, loss and partitioning mechanisms under various atmospheric conditions would provide important context with which to interpret the results of this analysis.

Response: Accepted. Singh and Kulshrestha (2012) found that the percent fraction of NH_4^+ over Delhi during monsoon was noticeably higher than that during the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon. Here, the model simulation also shows similar results. The simulated surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ over the western, central and eastern part of the IGP were 0.11, 0.13 and 0.24 during pre-monsoon and 0.26, 0.26 0.37 during monsoon. It is not difficult to find that the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ during the monsoon season is significantly higher than that during the pre-monsoon season, and the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ generally increases from northwest to southeast along the IGP. The spatiotemporal variations of $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ are consistent with the spatiotemporal variations of RH, indicating that RH is an important factor affecting the NH_3 partitioning.

However, it is difficult to distinguish the contribution of various factors such as emission, chemical conversion and transport. As far as we understand, the high NH_3 loading over the IGP appears to be the joint result of high NH_3 emissions, weak chemical loss, and weak horizontal diffusion. Intensive agricultural activities resulted in relatively high NH_3 emissions over the IGP. The low SO_2 and NO_x emissions and high temperature limited the gas-to-particle partitioning of NH_3 . In addition, orographic and meteorological conditions is conducive to the accumulation of NH_3 over the IGP.

Revision: (Page 8, Line 225-231) “The simulated surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ over the western, central and eastern part of the IGP were 0.11, 0.13 and 0.24 during pre-monsoon and 0.26, 0.26 0.37 during monsoon. It is not difficult to find that the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ during the monsoon season is significantly higher than that during the pre-monsoon season, and the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ generally

increases from northwest to southeast along the IGP. Besides, the columnar $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ shows similar spatiotemporal variations with the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ (Figure 3b). The spatiotemporal variations of $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ are consistent with the spatiotemporal variations of RH (Figure S5a), indicating that RH is an important factor affecting the NH_3 partitioning.”

References

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Response to Referee #2

Referee: The study analyses the possible factors responsible for elevated levels of ammonia over Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) regions during summertime. From previous studies, IGP has been identified as a hotspot for ammonia and analyzing the reasons for the high levels is an important study. Considering the implications of high-level ammonia, this study improves the understanding of the scientific community working on the ammonia over IGP. The authors use the air quality model (WRF-Chem), emission inventory and observation data (IASI satellite) to analyze the possible factors namely chemical conversion, emissions, and meteorology on ammonia loading. Specific comments with line numbers are provided below and I recommend these issues to be addressed before publication in ACP.

Response: We would like to thank the referrer for your detailed and constructive comments. Please see our point-by-point reply below.

Referee: 1. Title

The authors classify June to August as the summer period in the study. However, the Indian summertime is considered from April-June and monsoon begins from mid-June/late June. Summer to monsoon season has a drastic change in regional meteorology over IGP and possibility impact the levels of ammonia (gas phase) over IGP from high to low because of washout effects? I would suggest the authors not to mention the summer season in the title or in the study in general if possible or provide some explanation here.

Response: Accepted. As you suggested, we have corrected “summer” to “pre-monsoon and monsoon seasons”. The title and the relevant part of main text have been revised.

Referee: 2. Methods

Line 65: The authors mentioned the fair agreement of IASI ammonia observations with ground-based measurements citing few studies which are mainly satellite observations. It is not clear whether the fair agreement was for IGP or other regions. It would be helpful if the authors could provide some details about the ground measurements used here.

Response: Accepted. The two articles cited here are validations of IASI NH₃ measurements using ground-based and airborne data sets around the world. In Dammers et al. (2016), IASI-NH₃ measurements were evaluated with ground-based Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) measurements from nine Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change (NDACC) stations around the world between 2008 and 2015, and results showed that IASI NH₃ were in fair agreement with ground-based measurements with a mean relative difference of $-32.4 \pm 56.3\%$ and a correlation r of 0.8. In Van Damme et al. (2015), IASI-NH₃

measurements were validated using existing independent ground-based and airborne data sets in Europe, China and Africa, results showed that IASI NH₃ were generally consistent with the available data sets. However, due to the lack of publicly available ammonia observation data sets in the IGP, previous studies have not evaluated IASI NH₃ in the IGP. For the same reason, the evaluation of IASI NH₃ in the IGP cannot be implemented in this study. As you suggested, we reworded in the revised manuscript.

Revision: (Page 3, Line 72-75) “It has been found that the IASI samples at the overpass time could represent the entire day, and IASI NH₃ observations are in fair agreement with the available ground-based and airborne data sets around the world (Dammers et al., 2016; Van Damme et al., 2015). However, due to the lack of publicly available ammonia observation data sets in the IGP, previous studies have not evaluated IASI NH₃ in the IGP.”

Line 77: The authors should provide more details on the input of the ISORROPIA-II model or in general the model in order to interpret the gas-particle partitioning of the ammonia for example what are the gas species in input?

Response: Accepted. As you suggested, we added more details about the inputs of ISORROPIA-II in Sect 2.3.

Revision: (Page 3, Line 92-94) “The chemical and meteorological data from WRF-Chem, including water-soluble ions (SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, NH₄⁺, Cl⁻, Na⁺) in PM_{2.5}, gaseous precursors (NH₃, HNO₃, HCl), temperature (T) and relative humidity (RH) are used as the inputs of ISORROPIA-II.”

Line 80: “As inputs of ISORROPIA-II, the outputs (water-soluble ions, gas species, T and RH) of WRF-Chem were first averaged over the IGP and then averaged for summer 2010”. Please provide more details on averaging here. As IGP is a vast region, averaging the inputs over the region may create a bias for some regions over IGP considering the heterogeneity of the sources over IGP. Again the time averaging may create some bias too as the time period included in the study has few days or a month of the summer season and two months of monsoon as per Indian meteorological department classification. It would be useful to check the variability of the inputs month wise for example June, July, and August separately.

Response: Accepted. Previously, the offline calculation of ISORROPIA-II was based on the average of the entire IGP from June to August, which might cause bias due to the spatial and temporal heterogeneity. As you suggested, we divided the IGP from northwest to southeast into three areas (namely western IGP, central IGP, and eastern IGP), and divided the study period into two seasons (pre-monsoon and monsoon), and analyzed the sensitivity of NH₃ to temperature for the three regions under the two seasons in Sect 3.2.

Revision: (Page 4, Line 98-101) “Sensitivity tests was firstly conducted based on the average of the entire IGP from June to August. Then, the IGP was divided equally from northwest to southeast into three regions (namely western IGP, central IGP, and eastern IGP), and the study period was divided into the pre-monsoon season (June) and the monsoon season (July to August). Sensitivity tests were conducted for the three regions under the two seasons.”

(Page 6, Line 182-186) “As shown in Figure 3c, the sensitivity of NH_3 to temperature varies in different seasons and regions. Temporally, the sensitivity of NH_3 to temperature during the monsoon season is generally higher than that during the pre-monsoon season. Spatially, the sensitivity of NH_3 to temperature is highest over the eastern IGP, followed by the central IGP and the western IGP. The difference in the sensitivity of the NH_3 to temperature may be caused by the difference of the initial $\varepsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and temperature.”

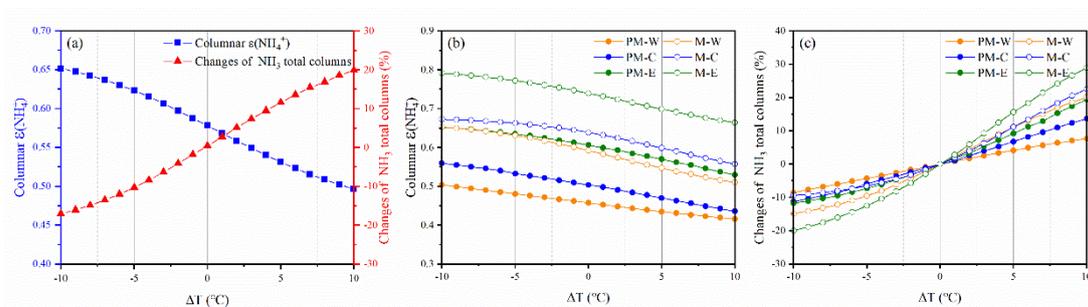


Figure 3. Columnar $\varepsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and changes of NH_3 total columns with the changes of temperatures predicted by ISORROPIA-II. (a) Mean columnar $\varepsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and changes of NH_3 total columns over the IGP from June to August 2010. (b) Columnar $\varepsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ and (c) changes of NH_3 total columns over the western IGP during Pre-monsoon (PM-W), the central IGP during Pre-monsoon (PM-C), the eastern IGP during pre-monsoon (PM-E), the western IGP during monsoon (M-W), the central IGP during monsoon (M-C), the eastern IGP during monsoon (M-E).

Referee: 3. Results

Line 105: As per the sowing season, IGP has mainly two cropping cycles which includes summer and winter both. During both cycles, fertilizer applications can be intensive. Is there any study/data supporting the highest N-fertilizer application during the months mentioned in this study? Line108: Authors cited the Riddick et al. 2010 for the exponential increase of ammonia emission with temperature. Would it be possible to expect similar results, if the temperature data and ammonia satellite observations from the present study taken in to account?

Response: The monthly map of N-fertilizer application amounts from Nishina et al. (2017) shows that there two peaks in N-fertilizer application amounts over the IGP, one in May-August, the other in November-December, which is consistent with the two cropping cycles in the IGP. We reworded in the

revised manuscript.

However, it is difficult to study the relationship between NH₃ emission and temperature in this study. Because NH₃ satellite observations are affected by many factors, and are not linearly related with NH₃ emissions. Thus, it is difficult to isolate the influence of temperature using NH₃ observations.

Revision: (Page 4, Line 121-125) “IGP has two cropping cycles including summer and winter (2012). June to August is one of the two main sowing periods in the IGP with a large amount of N-fertilizer applied to the cropland as base fertilizer. The monthly map of N-fertilizer application amounts from Nishina et al. (2017) shows that there are two peaks in N-fertilizer application amounts over the IGP with one in May-August, the other in November-December, which is consistent with the two cropping cycles in the IGP.”

Line 160: The analysis of the low gas-to-particle conversion of ammonia demonstrates the sensitivity to SO₂/NO_x emissions. This is an excellent analysis based on the model output data. Is it fair to expect similar results if the data for SO₂/NO_x not modeled but taken from observations either ground or satellite observations? Please comment on this.

Response: Accepted. The spatial distributions of satellite-derived SO₂ and NO₂ columns, as shown in Figure S2, further demonstrate the lower SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations over the IGP compared to the NCP. The SO₂ and NO₂ columns over the IGP (0.5 and 2.3×10^{15} molecules cm⁻²) are much lower than that over the NCP (10.4 and 8.3×10^{15} molecules cm⁻²).

Revision: (Page 3, Line 78-81) “SO₂ columns from June to August 2010 were derived from the Level-3 Aura/OMI Global SO₂ Data Products (OMSO2e) (Krotkov et al., 2015). Tropospheric NO₂ columns from Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) aboard NASA Aura satellite were used from June to August 2010 (http://www.temis.nl/airpollution/no2col/no2regioomimonth_qa.php)”

(Page 5, Line 136-138) “Besides, the satellite-derived SO₂ and NO₂ columns over the IGP (0.5 and 2.3×10^{15} molecules cm⁻²) are also much lower than that over the NCP (10.4 and 8.3×10^{15} molecules cm⁻²) (Fig. S2).”

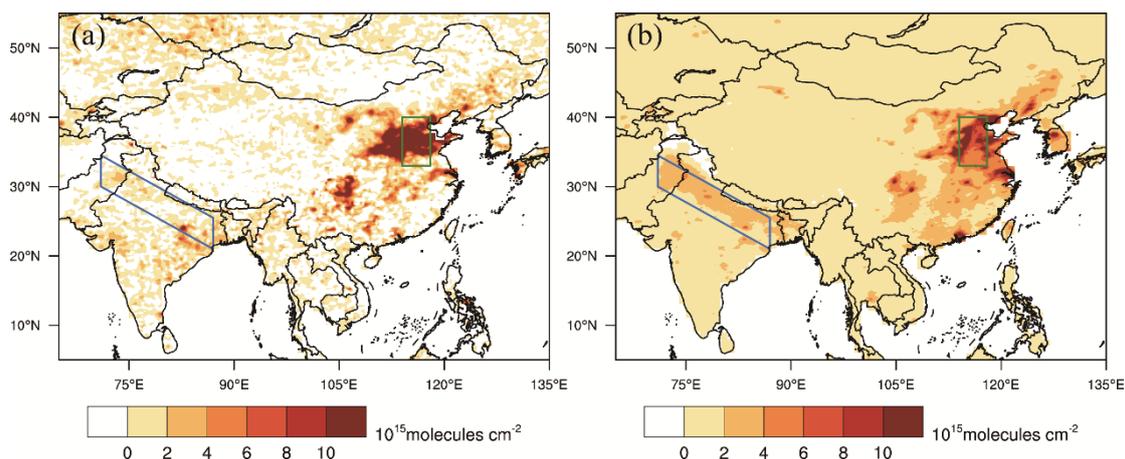


Figure S2. The spatial distribution of (a) SO₂ and (b) NO₂ columns over East Asia from June to August 2010.

Line 200: The authors concluded an interesting observation about the other factors than wet conditions and high RH controlling the high ammonia loading over the IGP. More details on this would be useful to support this conclusion. Even a simple time series of IASI ammonia observations with RH for the period of study would provide an important context.

Response: Accepted. As you suggested, we added more details about the effect of RH on gas-to-particle partitioning of NH₃ in Sect 3.3.

Revision: (Page 8, Line 225-231) “The simulated surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ over the western, central and eastern part of the IGP were 0.11, 0.13 and 0.24 during pre-monsoon and 0.26, 0.26 0.37 during monsoon. It is not difficult to find that the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ during the monsoon season is significantly higher than that during the pre-monsoon season, and the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ generally increases from northwest to southeast along the IGP. Besides, the columnar $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ shows similar spatiotemporal variations with the surface $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ (Figure 3b). The spatiotemporal variations of $\epsilon(\text{NH}_4^+)$ are consistent with the spatiotemporal variations of RH (Figure S5a), indicating that RH is an important factor affecting the NH₃ partitioning.”

References

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