



Corrigendum to “Seasonal and diurnal trends in concentrations and fluxes of volatile organic compounds in central London” published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 7777–7796, 2015

A. C. Valach^{1,2}, B. Langford², E. Nemitz², A. R. MacKenzie³, and C. N. Hewitt¹

¹Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University, Lancaster, LA1 4YQ, UK

²Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0QB, UK

³School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, UK

Correspondence to: C. N. Hewitt (n.hewitt@lancaster.ac.uk)

Published: 13 November 2015

With regard to the above-mentioned paper, please note the following corrections. We sincerely apologise that these errors were not recognised and rectified before the paper was published.

1. Section 2.1 paragraph 2: The sonic anemometer and sampling inlet were mounted on a triangular mast at 50.3 m above ground level, not at 60.9 m, as erroneously stated. The discussion and conclusions remain unchanged.
2. Section 3.2.2: The source of the CO₂ concentration and flux data used in this section should have been referenced as Ward et al. (2015).
3. Figure 1: The caption to Fig. 1 should read as follows: Map of central London overlaid with the Ordnance Survey grid including the measurement site at King's College (KCL; green point) with references to the geography of Greater London and Great Britain. Grid squares correspond to the numbers (1–9) referred to in the text at Sect. 3.3, starting bottom left to top right. Outlines of the areas that contribute the maximum (X_{\max}), as well as 75, 90, and 99 % to the flux footprint using overall median meteorological values are shown as black contour lines with their respective labels laid out according to the median wind direction.
4. Acknowledgements: The acknowledgements should read as follows: We thank Sue Grimmond (University of Reading) and her co-workers at Reading (including S. Kotthaus) and King's College London (including the urban meteorology research group) for facilitating our work, for providing site access and support and for providing meteorological and CO₂ data. We also thank S. Grimmond and her co-workers for their insightful comments on our manuscript. However, as always, the interpretation and discussion of data expressed in the paper remain the views of the authors alone. D. Carslaw (King's College London) and the NOAA Air Resources Laboratory provided the HYSPLIT back trajectories. L. Whalley (University of Leeds) provided the OH data. C. Halios and J. Barlow (University of Reading) provided mixing height data and J. Lally (University of Reading) and B. Brooks (University of Leeds) provided technical support to the Lidar measurements. E. House, M. Shaw, W. J. Acton and B. Davison (Lancaster University) provided technical assistance. A. BJORKEGREN and colleagues at King's College London provided technical assistance and site maintenance. This work was funded by the UK Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) through the ClearLo project (Clean Air for London; NERC grant NE/H003169/1) and the National Capability function of the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology. A. Valach thanks NERC for a PhD studentship.

5. References: Ward et al. (2015) should be added to the reference list.

References

Ward, H. C., Kotthaus, S., Grimmond, C. S. B., Bjorkegren, A., Wilkinson, M., Morrison, W. T. J., Evans, J. G., Morison, J. I. L., and Iamarino, M.: Effects of urban density on carbon dioxide exchanges: Observations of dense urban, suburban and woodland areas of southern England, *Environ. Pollut.*, 198, 186–200, 2015.