

## Supplementary material

### Iron(III)-induced activation of chloride from artificial sea-salt aerosol

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**Table S1. Composition of the prepared artificial seawater applied according to Kester et al.<sup>[1]</sup>**

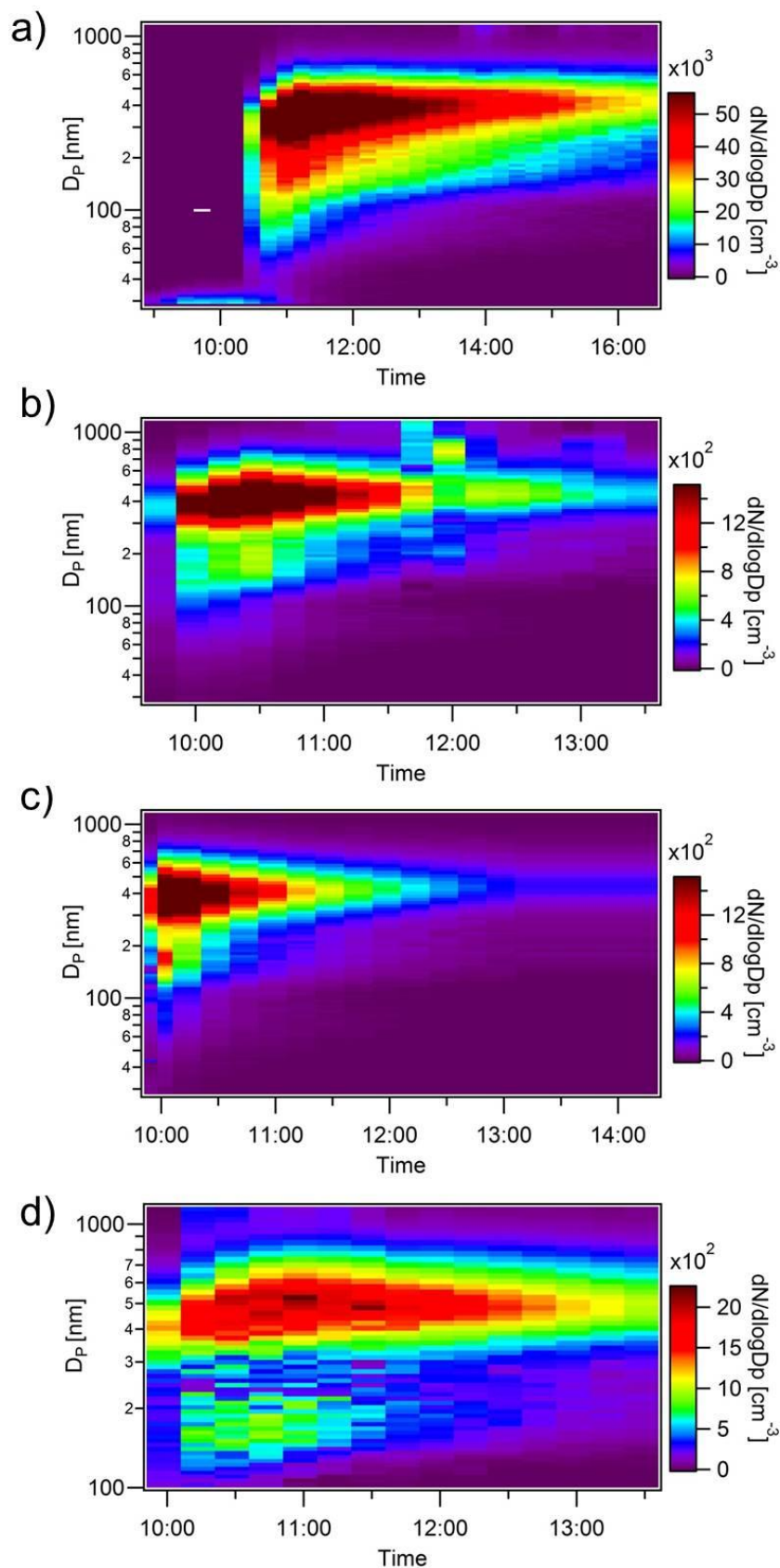
Salt	Manufacturer	Weighed amount (g) in 1 L H <sub>2</sub> O
Artificial seawater		
NaCl	Sigma–Aldrich, ACS	23.9
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·10H <sub>2</sub> O	Merck, ACS	9.09
KCl	Roth, ACS	0.68
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	Merck, for analysis	0.20
KBr	Merck, for analysis	0.098
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	Grüssing GmbH, 99.5 %	0.026
NaF	Riedel de Haën, for analysis	0.003
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	Sigma–Aldrich, 98 %	5.07
CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	Grüssing, 99 %	1.52

**Table S2. Rate constants for the reactions of methane and the reference hydrocarbons used as radical tracers for OH, Cl and Br at 298 K**

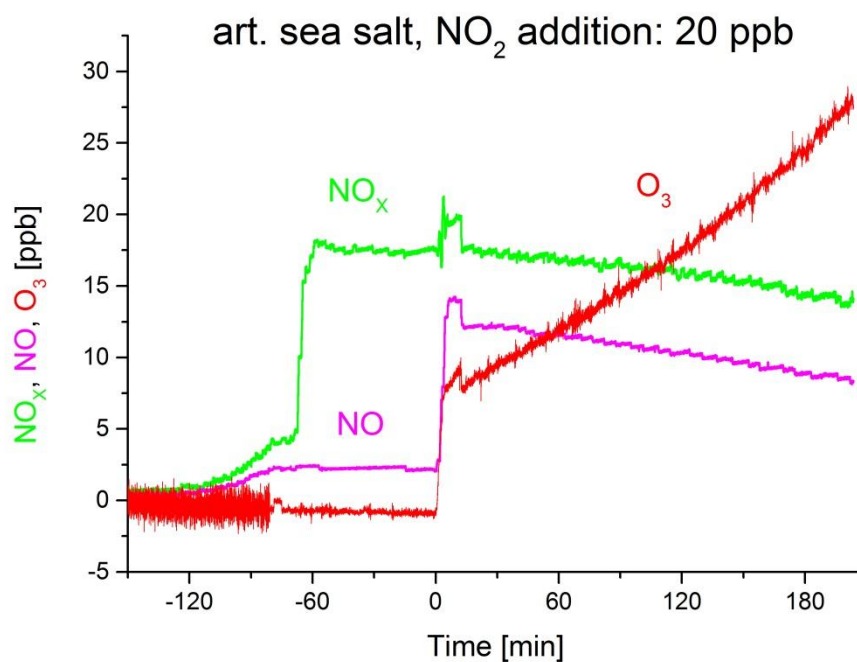
Hydrocarbon	$k_{\text{OH}}$ (cm <sup>3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{\text{Cl}}$ (cm <sup>3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{\text{Br}}$ (cm <sup>3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	$6.7 \times 10^{-15}$ [2]	$1.07 \times 10^{-13}$ [2]	$4 \times 10^{-24}$ [3]
2,2-Dimethylpropane (DMP)	$8.3 \times 10^{-13}$ [2]	$1.1 \times 10^{-10}$ [4]	$\leq 1 \times 10^{-20}$ [5]
2,2-Dimethylbutane (DMB)	$2.2 \times 10^{-12}$ [2]	$1.7 \times 10^{-10}$ [6]	–
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (TMP)	$3.3 \times 10^{-12}$ [2]	$2.3 \times 10^{-10}$ [7]	$6.8 \times 10^{-15}$ [8]
Toluene	$6.2 \times 10^{-12}$ [9]	$5.9 \times 10^{-11}$ [10]	$1.3 \times 10^{-14}$ [11]
<i>n</i> -Perfluorohexane	–	–	–

**Table S3. Main equilibrium constants ( $\log_{10}K$ ) for the formation of low-molecular-weight Fe<sup>III</sup> complexes with several ligands at zero ionic strength and 298 K**

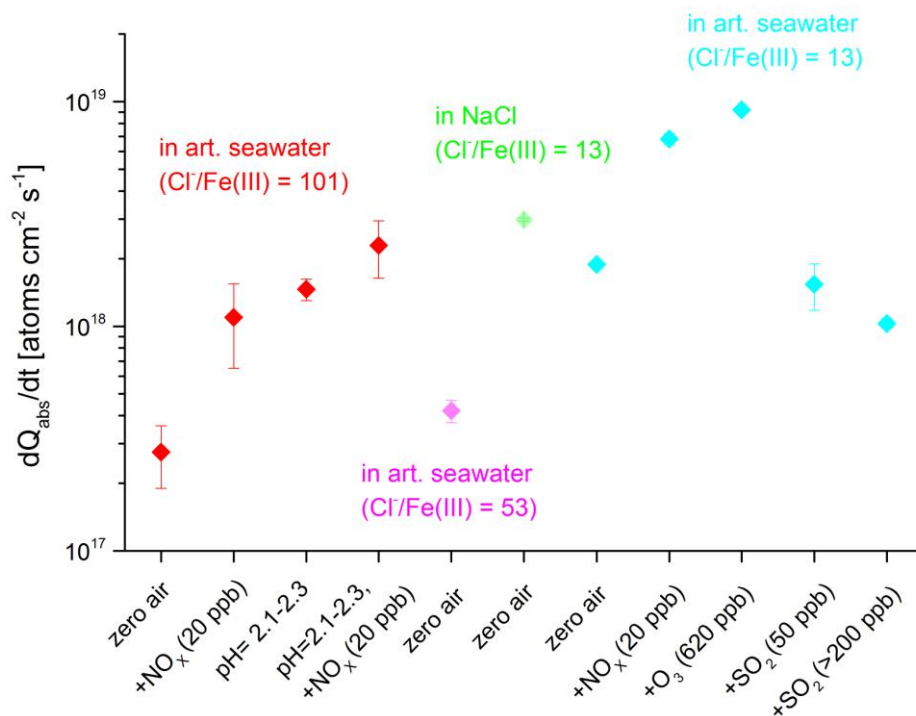
Equilibrium constants	$\log_{10}K$
Water	-2.19 <sup>[12]</sup>
	-5.67 <sup>[12]</sup>
	-12.0 <sup>[12]</sup>
	-21.6 <sup>[12]</sup>
Chloride	1.48 <sup>[13]</sup>
	2.13 <sup>[14]</sup>
	1.13 <sup>[15]</sup>
Bromide	0.61 <sup>[16]</sup>
	0.2 <sup>[16]</sup>
Fluoride	6.2 <sup>[17]</sup>
	10.8 <sup>[17]</sup>
	14.0 <sup>[17]</sup>
Sulfate	3.92 <sup>[18]</sup>
	5.42 <sup>[18]</sup>



**Fig. S1.** Contour plots of selected experiments with nebulised (a) NaCl ( $1 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ ); (b) NaCl +  $\text{FeCl}_3$  ( $\sim 18 \text{ mmol L}^{-1} \text{ Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-/\text{Fe}^{\text{III}} = 13$ ); (c) artificial seawater +  $\text{FeCl}_3$  ( $\sim 29 \text{ mmol L}^{-1} \text{ Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-/\text{Fe}^{\text{III}} = 101$ ); and (d) artificial seawater +  $\text{FeCl}_3$  ( $\sim 37 \text{ mmol L}^{-1} \text{ Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-/\text{Fe}^{\text{III}} = 13$ )



**Fig. S2.** Time profiles of NO<sub>x</sub>, NO and O<sub>3</sub> during the experiment with Fe<sup>III</sup>-free artificial seawater and 20 ppb NO<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. S3.** Overview of the initial minimum absolute Cl production rate  $dQ_{\text{abs}}/dt$  (atoms  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ) for each experiment with  $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$ -containing samples and various air contaminants ( $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ).

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