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Corrigendum to "Prediction of source contributions to urban background PM_{10} concentrations in European cities: a case study for an episode in December 2016 using EMEP/MSC-W rv4.15 – Part 2: The city contribution" published in Geosci. Model Dev., 14, 4143–4158, 2021

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During the production process (typesetting) a typo has resulted in incorrect sentences. The corrected sentences read as follows:

– Section 2.1, p. 3:

The main updates since the version presented in Simpson et al. (2012) and used in this work concern a new calculation of aerosol surface area (now based upon the semi-empirical scheme of Gerber, 1985), a revised parameterisations of N_2O_5 hydrolysis on aerosols, additional gas–aerosol loss processes for O_3, nitric acid (HNO_3) and hydroperoxy radical (HO_2), a new scheme for ship NO_x emissions, a new calculated natural marine emissions of dimethyl sulfide (DMS), the use of a new land cover (used to calculate biogenic volatile organic carbon (VOC) emissions and dry deposition), and an update in the source function for sea salt production to account for whitecap area fractions, following the work of Callaghan et al. (2008) (Simpson et al., 2016, 2017).

– Section 3.1, p. 5:

The perturbations are done for anthropogenic emissions of CO, SO_x, NO_x, NH_3, non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), and primary particulate matter (PPM).

Note that, except on NH_3, the main source regions of these anthropogenic emissions such as NO_x and CO are located over the main urban areas as shown in Fig. S1.

– Section 4.3, p. 9:

For example, an amount of NO_x emitted over a source can result in a certain NH_4NO_3 concentration in the city. When NO_x is emitted in excess, i.e. within an NH_3-limited regime, a NO_x emission reduction will have a small effect at the receptor point. Thus, the combination of NO_x and NH_3 chemical regimes within different source regions may lead at the end to a mismatch between the sum of the contributions and the total PM_{10}, resulting in these negative concentrations.