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Supplement of

Long-range transport of black carbon to the Pacific Ocean and its dependence on aging timescale

J. Zhang et al.

Correspondence to: J. Liu (jfliu@pku.edu.cn)

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1 Table S1. Range of plausible aging timescales (units = hours) for 13 regions (For each HIPPO
 2 campaign, we assign a range of BC aging timescales for a region if the corresponding MNAE
 3 value is no larger than that of the optimized MNAE plus a small perturbation $\Delta E=0.01$).

		CA	SU	EU	MA	EA	ME	NA	SE	IN	AF	SA	AU	RR
HIPPO1	Jan	12-200	4-200	90-120	4-200	4-8	4-60	160-200	4-4	4-8	4-4	4-160	4-60	90-120
HIPPO2	Nov	90-200	4-200	120-160	4-200	4-4	4-60	4-24	4-8	4-8	4-90	90-200	90-160	160-200
HIPPO3	Apr	4-200	60-200	200-200	4-200	38, 4-48	160-200	4-60	27, 6-48	4-48	18-90	18-60	4-27, 6	200-200
HIPPO4	Jun	38, 4-90	4-18	120-200	4-200	4-8	4-200	4-18	4-8	4-48	4-38, 4	4-120	4-8	200-200
HIPPO5	Aug	90-120	4-4	4-38, 4	4-120	4-4	4-60	4-4	4-4	4-12	60-90	60-60	48-160	4-4

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Table S2. Optimized aging timescales (units = hours) for 13 regions using $MNAE_o =$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\text{nlat}} \sum_{\text{nalt}} \frac{\text{Abs}(BC_m(j,k) - BC_o(j,k))}{BC_o(j,k)}$$

		CA	SU	EU	MA	EA	ME	NA	SE	IN	AF	SA	AU	RR
HIPPO1	Jan	60	60	120	60	4	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
HIPPO2	Nov	200	90	60	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8
HIPPO3	Apr	120	200	200	200	38	4	4	18	4	12	12	12	27
HIPPO4	Jun	18	4	200	4	4	200	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
HIPPO5	Aug	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

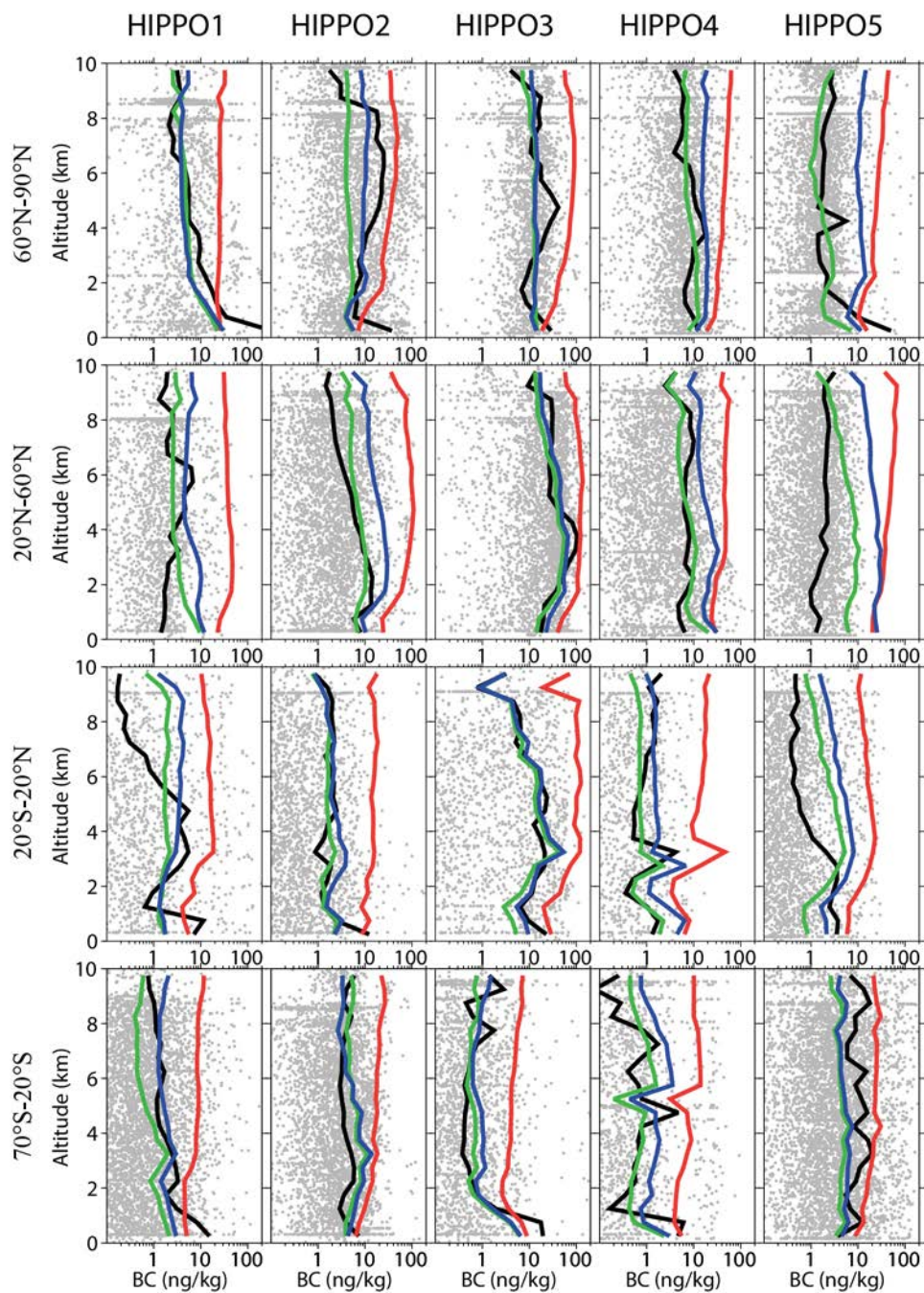
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Table S3. Optimized aging timescales (units = hours) for 13 regions using $MNAE_a =$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{nlat} \sum_{nalt} \frac{Abs(BC_m(j,k) - BC_o(j,k))}{(BC_m(j,k) + BC_o(j,k))/2}$$

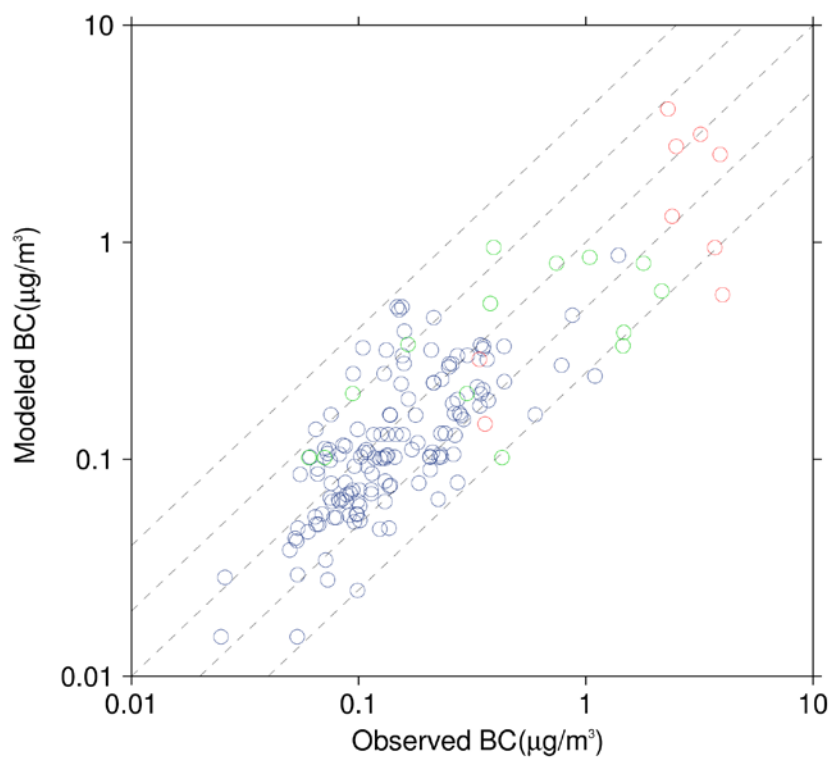
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		CA	SU	EU	MA	EA	MENA	NA	SE	IN	AF	SA	AU	RR
HIPPO1	Jan	200	200	90	200	4	200	120	4	4	18	18	18	4
HIPPO2	Nov	200	200	48	200	4	4	4	4	4	90	90	90	160
HIPPO3	Apr	200	200	200	200	38	200	4	24	60	12	12	12	200
HIPPO4	Jun	18	8	200	200	4	160	4	4	4	4	4	4	160
HIPPO5	Aug	120	4	38	4	4	4	4	4	4	90	90	90	4



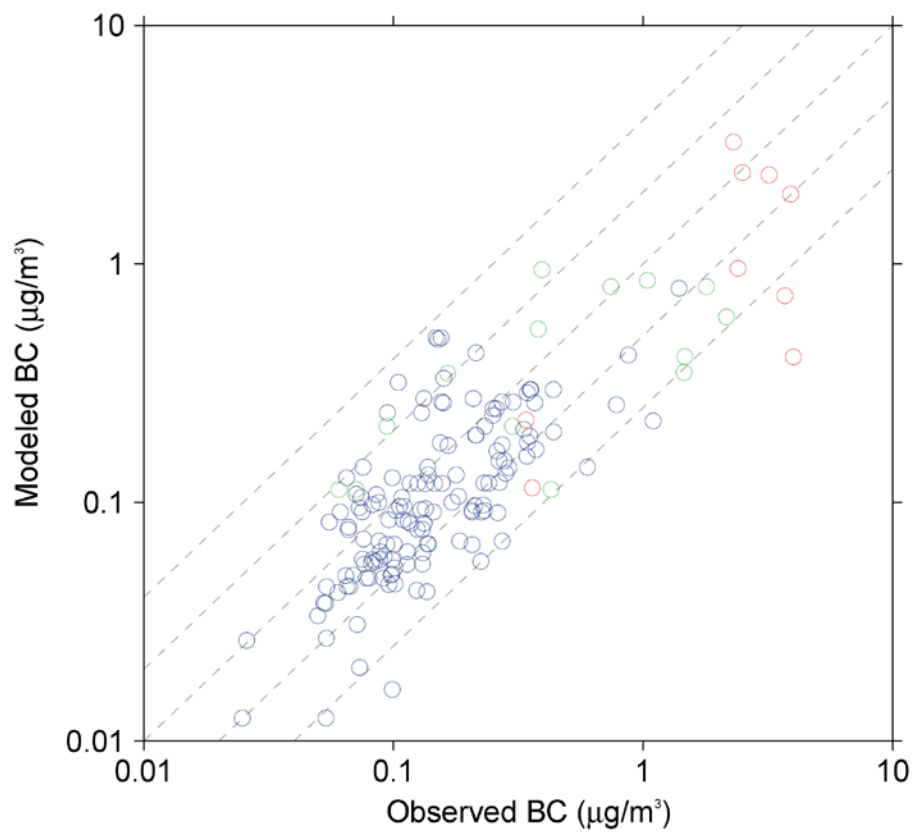
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2 Figure S1. Vertical profiles of simulated and observed BC mass mixing ratios over 0.5 km
 3 altitude bins along the flight tracks of HIPPO 1-5 over the central Pacific Ocean
 4 (130°W-160°E). Data are shown separately as averaged over 70°S-20°S, 20°S-20°N,
 5 20°N-60°N, and 60°N-90°N. The black, red, green, and blue lines are mean values of BC
 6 mixing ratios from observations, default model, improved model with optimized
 7 region-specific aging timescale, and improved model using OH-dependent aging scheme
 8 respectively. The gray dots represent measured BC concentrations.



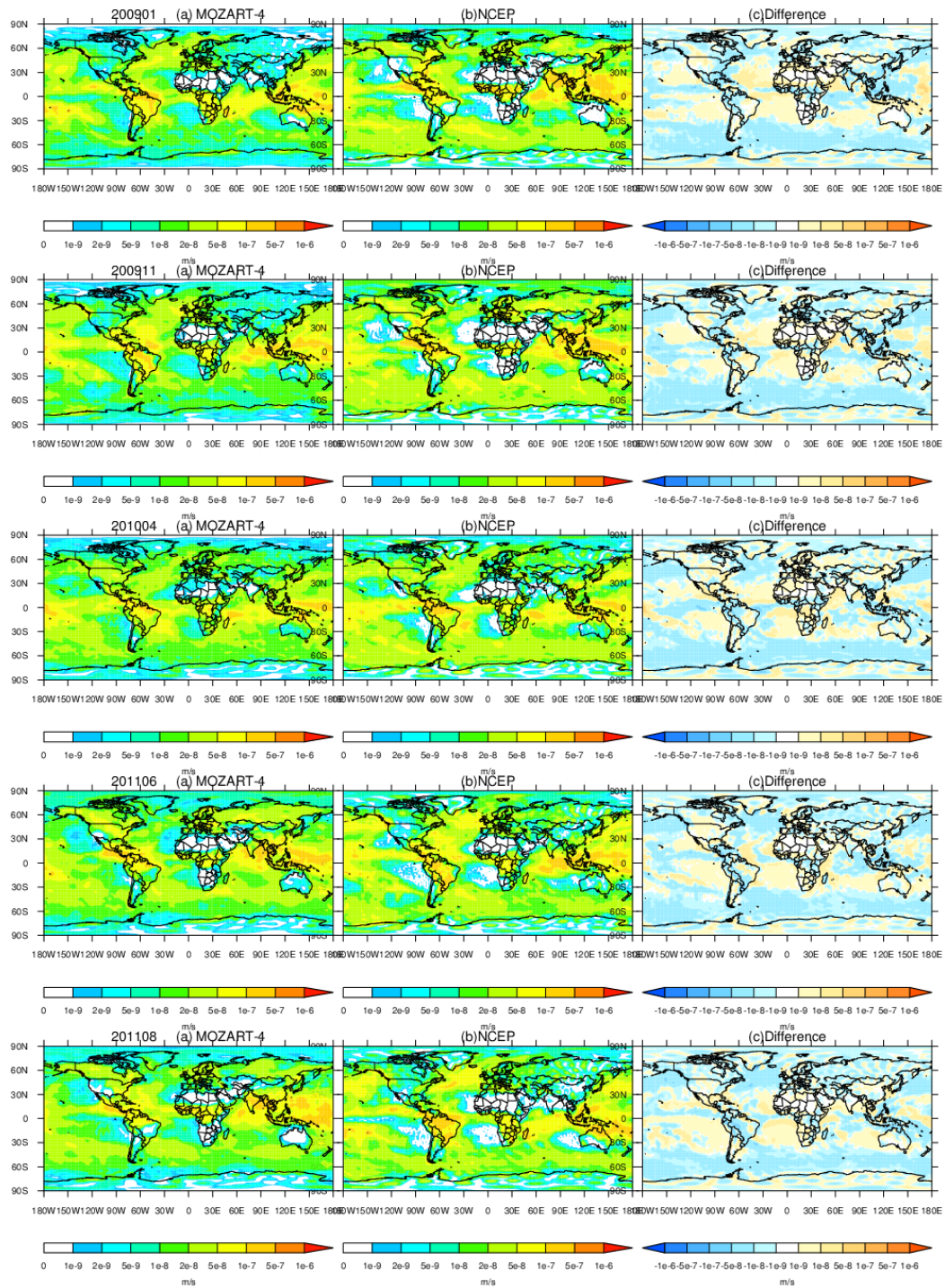
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2 Figure S2. Modeled (employing OH-dependent aging scheme) versus observed surface annual
3 mean concentration of BC at sites in IMPROVE (blue), EMEP (green), and China (red). Dash
4 lines are 1 : 4, 1 : 2, 1 : 1, 2 : 1, and 4 : 1 ratio lines. BC observations in China are attained
5 from Zhang et al. (2008).

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Figure S3. Modeled (employing optimized aging timescales) versus observed surface annual mean concentration of BC at sites in IMPROVE (blue), EMEP (green), and China (red). Dash lines are 1 : 4, 1 : 2, 1 : 1, 2 : 1, and 4 : 1 ratio lines. BC observations in China are attained from Zhang et al. (2008).

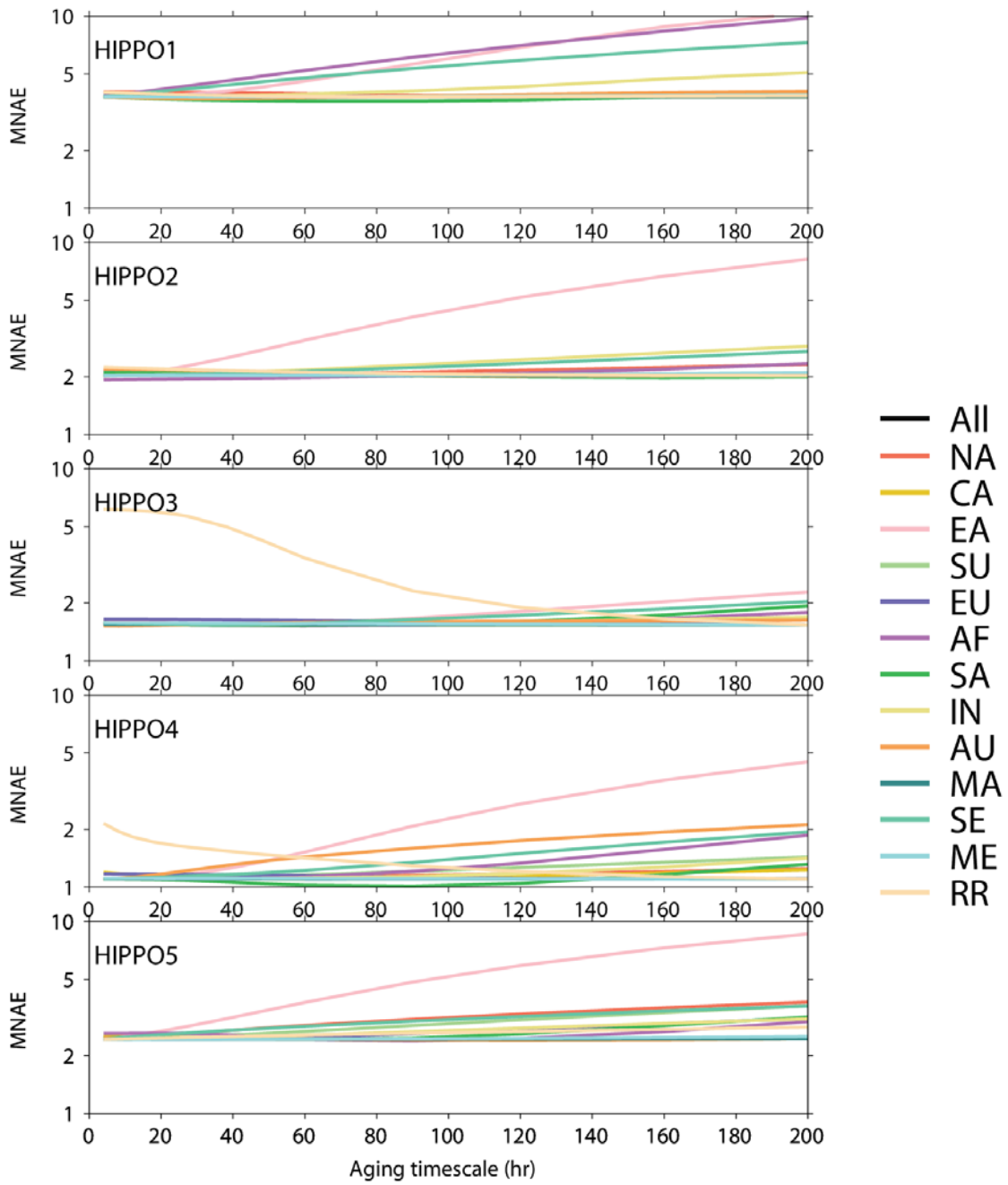


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2 Figure S4. Average precipitation of MOZART-4 model, NCEP reanalysis meteorology, and
 3 their difference (MOZART-4 minus NCEP) during HIPPO I (January, 2009), HIPPO II
 4 (November, 2009), HIPPO III (April, 2010), HIPPO IV (June, 2011), and HIPPO V (August,
 5 2011).

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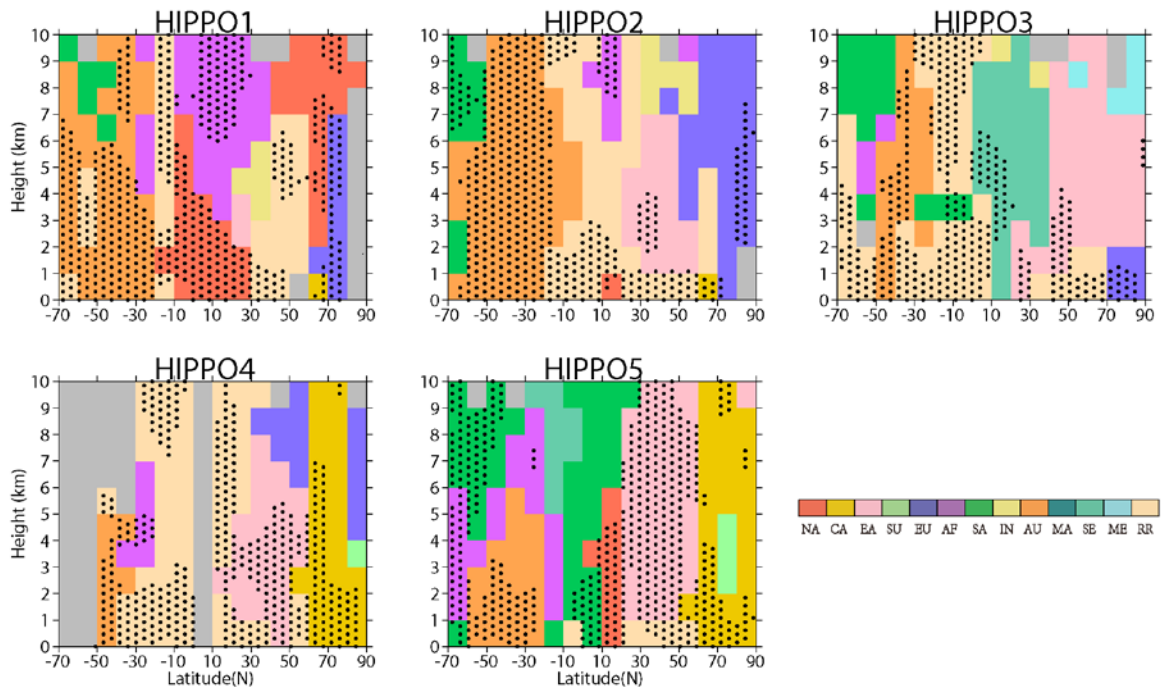
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3 Figure S5. For HIPPO 1-5, mean normalized absolute error (MNAE) as a function of varying
4 aging timescale for each region while keeping the aging timescale of other regions as
5 optimized.

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Figure S6. The most significant regional contributors to BC mass mixing ratios along the trajectories of five HIPPO campaigns, averaged over 1 km altitude and 10° latitude bins. Dotted areas represent where the most significant contributor accounts for more than 50% of the total BC mixing ratio.

1 **References**

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3 regions of China during 2006, *Journal of Geophysical Research-Atmospheres*, 113, Artn D14111
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