Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 10, 785–819, 2010
www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/10/785/2010/

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

This discussion paper is/has been under review for the journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP). Please refer to the corresponding final paper in ACP if available.

Impact of brown and clear carbon on light absorption enhancement, single scatter albedo and absorption wavelength dependence of black carbon

D. A. Lack[1,2] **and C. D. Cappa**[3]

[1]NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory, Chemical Sciences Division, 325 Broadway, Boulder, 80304, CO, USA
[2]Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, 216 UCB, Boulder, 80309, CO, USA
[3]Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of California, Davis, California, USA

Received: 21 November 2009 – Accepted: 19 December 2009 – Published: 15 January 2010

Correspondence to: D. A. Lack (daniel.lack@noaa.gov)

Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

Abstract

The presence of clear coatings on atmospheric black carbon (BC) particles is known to enhance the magnitude of light absorption by the BC cores. Based on calculations using core/shell Mie theory, we demonstrate the enhancement of light absorption (E_{Abs}) by atmospheric black carbon (BC) when coated in mildly absorbing material (C_{Brown}) is reduced, relative to the enhancement by non-absorbing coatings (C_{Clear}). This reduction, sensitive to C_{Brown} shell thickness and imaginary refractive index (RI), can be up to 50% for 400 nm radiation and 25% averaged across the visible radiation spectrum for reasonable core/shell diameters. The enhanced direct radiative forcing possible due to the enhancement effect of C_{Clear} is therefore reduced if the coating is absorbing. Additionally, the need to explicitly treat BC as an internal, as opposed to external, mixture with C_{Brown} is shown to be important to the calculated single scatter albedo only when models treat BC as large spherical cores (>50 nm). For smaller BC cores (or fractal agglomerates) consideration of the BC and C_{Brown} as an external mixture leads to relatively small errors in the particle single scatter albedo of <0.03. It is often assumed that observation of an absorption Angstrom exponent (AAE) >1 indicates non-BC absorption. Here, it is shown that BC cores coated in C_{Clear} can reasonably have an AAE of up to 1.6, a result that complicates the attribution of observed light absorption to C_{Brown} within ambient particles. However, an AAE<1.6 does not exclude the possibility of C_{Brown}, rather C_{Brown} cannot be confidently assigned unless AAE>1.6. Comparison of these results to some ambient AAE data shows that large-scale attribution of C_{Brown} is a challenging task using current in-situ measurement methods. We suggest that coincident measurements of particle core and shell sizes along with the AAE may be necessary to distinguish absorbing and non-absorbing OC.

ACPD

10, 785–819, 2010

1 Introduction

1.1 Black carbon and clear coatings

The absorption of solar radiation by atmospheric black carbon (BC) is thought to lead to positive top-of-atmosphere radiative forcing (i.e. atmospheric warming) about 1/4 of the magnitude of anthropogenic CO_2 (IPCC, 2007). Accordingly, the sources, emission strengths and climate impact of BC are a topic of significant research.

The impact of other atmospheric particulate components on BC absorption, in the form of internal mixtures of BC with primary and secondary organic aerosol (POA, SOA) and inorganic salts such at sulfate, has also drawn significant attention (e.g., Bond et al., 2006; Jacobson, 2001; Zhang et al., 2008). This is because the light absorption by an absorbing core can be enhanced when coated with a purely scattering shell (Fuller et al., 1999). The shell acts as a lens and focuses more photons onto the core than would reach it otherwise. This lensing effect has been shown theoretically to increase the absorption by an individual BC particle by 50–100% for core and shell sizes typical of the atmosphere (Bond et al., 2006) and is thought to have an important influence on the radiative forcing by BC (Jacobson, 2001). Absorption enhancement due to lensing has been observed for BC particles coated with SOA (Schnaiter et al., 2005) or sulfuric acid (Zhang et al., 2008), for absorbing polystyrene spheres coated with organic material (Lack et al., 2009a) and for absorbing mineral dust coated in aqueous inorganic material (Lack et al., 2009b). The absorption enhancement, E_{Abs}, is defined as the ratio of the absorption cross section, σ_{Abs}, of a coated absorbing particle (usually BC) to an equivalent uncoated particle (see Eq. 1 below).

$$E_{\mathrm{Abs}} = \frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{Abs-Core-Shell}}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{Abs-Core}}} \quad (1)$$

Evaluation of recent field data of particulate organic matter (POM) concentrations show that POM is often present with abundances similar to or larger than that of inorganic particulate matter, such as sulfate and nitrate salts (e.g., Zhang et al., 2007).

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

In particular, a large amount of directly emitted POM is internally mixed with BC from sources such as biomass and biofuel combustion (Alexander et al., 2008; Gustafsson et al., 2009; Roden et al., 2006), and BC from internal combustion engines can become thickly coated in condensable material within hours to days of emission (e.g., Quinn et al., 2004). It is therefore reasonable to expect that a significant amount of atmospheric BC is internally mixed with POM, which therefore provides a significant opportunity for absorption enhancement and is thus the focus of current research on the evolution of mixing state of BC (e.g., Moteki et al., 2007; Schwarz et al., 2008).

1.2 Black carbon and brown coatings

Emerging research suggests that a variety of POM can absorb radiation, particularly at the shorter visible and UV wavelengths (Barnard et al., 2008; Hoffer et al., 2006; Kirchstetter et al., 2004; Rincon et al., 2009; Roden et al., 2006; Schnaiter et al., 2006; Schwier et al., 2009; Shapiro et al., 2009; Sun et al., 2007; Yang et al., 2009). In fact the mass absorption cross-section (MAC) of this so-called "brown carbon" (C_{Brown}) (Andreae and Gelencsér, 2006) has been estimated to be of the same order as BC at 400 nm (Barnard et al., 2008; Clarke et al., 2007). Given the large abundance of POM relative to BC in the atmosphere, this suggests that absorption by C_{Brown} may be a significant fraction of total atmospheric light absorption (Clarke et al., 2007). Despite the potential contributions of C_{Brown} to absorption of solar radiation, all theoretical studies to date of the lensing-induced E_{Abs} have focused solely on the role of non-absorbing coatings. In the present study, we directly address how the presence of C_{Brown} coatings (i.e. coatings that are not purely scattering) on BC cores influence the magnitude of E_{Abs}.

A wide range of MAC and imaginary RI values for C_{Brown} (k_{Brown}) have been reported in the literature. Reported k_{Brown} values (at ~550 nm) range from 0.002 to 0.27 (Alexander et al., 2008; Hoffer et al., 2006), which compare to a value of ca. 0.71 for pure BC (Bond and Bergstrom, 2006). MACs vary from 0.02 to 2 $m^2 g^{-1}$ at mid visible wavelengths and from 1 to 10 $m^2 g^{-1}$ at 350 nm. These values were derived

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

from field measurements of POM observed from Asian pollution outflow (Yang et al., 2009), African biomass combustion (Kirchstetter et al., 2004), Mexico City pollution (Barnard et al., 2008) and humic-like substances (HULIS) extracted from Amazonian biomass combustion particles (Hoffer et al., 2006). These C_{Brown} MACs compare to a BC MAC of ca. 7.5 $m^2\,g^{-1}$ at 550 nm or ca. 12 $m^2\,g^{-1}$ at 350 nm (calculated assuming an absorption Angstrom exponent=1 and extrapolating from Bond and Bergstrom, 2006; see Eq. 2). The large variability in MAC for POM is likely related to the variability in the composition of the particle POM fraction, which can include HULIS, lignin and polycyclic aromatic compounds (Andreae and Gelencsér, 2006).

Attribution of observed atmospheric light absorption to C_{Brown} is an important step in understanding the overall climate effects of aerosol. Some studies have attempted this attribution based on assumptions as to the wavelength dependence of absorption (e.g., Favez et al., 2009; Yang et al., 2009). It is often assumed that the imaginary RI for BC is wavelength (λ) independent and that the absorption cross-section for BC varies as λ^{-1} (Bond and Bergstrom, 2006) (discussed further below). The variation of absorption with wavelength is characterized by the absorption Angstrom exponent (AAE), defined as

$$\mathrm{AAE} = -\left(\frac{\ln(\sigma_{\mathrm{Abs}-\lambda_1}/\sigma_{\mathrm{Abs}-\lambda_2})}{\ln(\lambda_1/\lambda_2)}\right) \quad (2)$$

where σ_{Abs} is the absorption cross-section (or observed absorption). An AAE=1 corresponds to a λ^{-1} dependence of absorption. It is thought that C_{Brown} shows strong deviations from the λ^{-1} relationship and it has therefore been assumed that the observation of an AAE larger than 1 is an indication of absorption by C_{Brown} (or dust if present). However, as mentioned by Gyawali et al. (2009), the AAE of BC cores with >10 nm diameter and of BC cores that are coated in scattering shells may deviate from the typically assumed AAE=1 relationship. For example, the AAE for BC alone can be greater or less than 1, depending on the modeled core size. This must be explicitly kept in mind when assigning contributions to light absorption to C_{Brown}.

As research into the absorption properties and ubiquity of C_{Brown} progresses, it is prudent to consider what the impact of C_{Brown} is on the lensing-induced absorption enhancement for BC. Consider that whereas absorption by a BC core with a purely scattering shell will have contributions to absorption by the core and E_{Abs} by the lensing effect, a BC core coated in C_{Brown} will have absorption contributions from the core, the absorbing shell and the E_{Abs} from the lensing effect (see Fig. 1 for a schematic of this effect). Given the different optical properties of C_{Brown} compared to a purely scattering shell, the E_{Abs} is very likely to be dependent on the wavelength of light and the absorption properties of the C_{Brown}. In an effort to address the above issue, we present here a series of calculations performed using core-shell Mie theory (Bohren and Huffman, 1983) wherein we investigate the impact of a slightly absorbing, rather than purely scattering, shell on the absorption enhancement factor, E_{Abs} and aerosol single scatter albedo (SSA). This modeling study builds on the work of Bond et al. (2006) and we remain consistent with that study by using many of the same terms, modeling parameters and discussion points. We also investigate the impact of BC cores coated in purely scattering shells on the AAE to provide further insight and recommendations for future studies attempting to elucidate the contribution of BC, C_{Brown} and purely scattering shells.

2 Modeling

To model the absorption enhancement impact of C_{Brown} we remain consistent with the study of Bond et al. (2006) and use a RI for BC of 1.85–0.71i and a real RI of 1.55 for the non-absorbing shell (defined here as a clear coating, C_{Clear}). The BC core is modeled as a lognormal (LN) distribution of cores having a geometric standard deviation (GSD) of 1.1 (unless otherwise stated). The "core" and "shell" diameters, $d_{p,core}$ and $d_{p,shell}$, refer the central sizes in the LN particle distribution. The core diameter refers to the diameter of the core alone, while the shell diameter is the diameter of the entire particle, i.e. core+shell ($d_{p,shell}$=$d_{p,particle}$). The LN distribution is coated by applying

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

the central shell-to-core diameter ratio to each core of the LN distribution (i.e. the ratio $d_{p,shell}/d_{p,core}$ is conserved).

The RI of C_{Brown} is expected to vary with wavelength and so we model across the visible radiation spectrum (380–750 nm). Wavelength-dependent k_{Brown} values have been estimated from literature observations. The SSA of POM was measured by Barnard et al. (2008) to be 0.75 (at 380 nm) and is used to calculate k_{Brown} at 380 nm. To do this we assume a particle diameter of 200 nm, a real RI of 1.55 and calculate the k_{Brown} (using Mie theory) required to achieve an SSA of 0.75 at 380 nm; the calculated k_{Brown} is 0.06 at 380 nm. We then apply the form of the MAC vs. wavelength curve modeled by Sun et al. (2007) (and similar to that measured by Kirchstetter et al., 2004) to produce a wavelength dependant k_{Brown} (Fig. 2). The actual k_{Brown} remains somewhat uncertain and may vary with location and source. To approximately account for this, we have also investigated the sensitivity of the results to the chosen k_{Brown} by a) increasing the original k_{Brown} by 50% and b) subtracting 0.03 from the original k_{Brown} which simulates the less absorbing POM measured in some studies (Hoffer et al., 2006; Schnaiter et al., 2006) (Fig. 2).

3 Defining absorption enhancement – E_{Abs}

The E_{Abs} of a core–shell system is defined as the ratio of absorption cross-sections (σ_{Abs}) of the coated and uncoated particles (Eq. 1). The physical interpretation of E_{Abs} for a BC core with a C_{Clear} shell is relatively straight forward compared to systems with absorbing shells because the addition of a C_{Clear} shell leads to an increase in absorption by lensing only. However, when the shell also has an absorbing component, absorption from both the shell material and the lensing effect created by the shell contribute and must be accounted for. Here we attempt to distinguish between the contributions from the two C_{Brown} absorption effects. First, the σ_{Abs} of a core/shell system is calculated where the shell is C_{Brown} but the core is assumed to be purely scattering with the same real RI as C_{Brown}. This provides a measure of the absorption by the

C_{Brown} coating, where the inclusion of a non-absorbing core accounts for the size dependence of absorption and scattering. This absorption by C_{Brown} is then subtracted from σ_{Abs} calculated for a BC core with the same C_{Brown} coating (and where the core diameter=non-absorbing core diameter as above, see Table 1). The resultant quantity is the absorption by the BC core including lensing (but not absorption) by C_{Brown}, and the calculated E_{Abs} provides an estimate of the lensing effect of the C_{Brown}. Figure 3 shows the calculated E_{Abs} for 3 systems; 1) $E_{Abs\text{-}CL}$: the "standard" E_{Abs} for a BC core and C_{Clear} shell 2) $E_{Abs\text{-}BR}$: the E_{Abs} for a BC core and C_{Brown} shell including both the absorption and lensing components of the C_{Brown} and 3) $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$: the E_{Abs} for a BC core and C_{Brown} shell with the absorption contribution of the C_{Brown} removed as described above.

Based on these definitions (given explicitly in Table 1), $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$ provides information on the magnitude of the lensing effect of C_{Brown} only. $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$ may differ from $E_{Abs\text{-}CL}$ due to either (i) modification of the photon path through the particle due to the absorbing coating, thus causing fewer (or more) photons to be focused towards the core, or (ii) absorption of photons by the coating material, thus causing fewer photons to reach the core. In this second case, the total absorption by the coated particle will be conserved (i.e. it does not matter whether a photon is absorbed within the coating or the core), but the magnitude of E_{Abs} has been decreased. When $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}>1$, this indicates that photons are still being focused onto the core due to the lensing effect. However, when $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}<1$, this is an indication that the enhancement due to the lensing effect is overwhelmed by absorption by the coating material. In the limit of a strongly absorbing, thick coating no photons will make it to the core and $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}\rightarrow 0$.

As an illustrative example, we consider a system with a BC core diameter of 300 nm and a shell diameter of 500 nm. For these conditions, it is found that $E_{Abs\text{-}CL}$ is essentially wavelength independent with a value of ca. 1.8 (Fig. 3). In contrast, the $E_{Abs\text{-}BR}$ varies between 1.7 and 2.4 across the visible spectrum. This larger $E_{Abs\text{-}BR}$ results from absorption by C_{Brown}. When the absorption of the C_{Brown} shell is accounted for we see that the adjusted enhancement, $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$, is reduced below the $E_{Abs\text{-}CL}$ at all

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

wavelengths. The wavelength dependence of $E_{\text{Abs-BR}}$ derives from the wavelength dependence of the C_{Brown} absorption, described above. The reduction in E_{Abs} for any conditions is characterized by calculating the remaining enhancement, $E_{\text{Abs-Remaining}}$, as defined in Table 1.

4 Results

In this section we use the definitions of the five core/shell diameter regimes given by Bond et al. (2006) to provide insights into the "E_{Abs} lost" (presented as $E_{\text{Abs-Remaining}}$) that results from the coating being C_{Brown} rather than C_{Clear}. Of these Bond regimes the most common expected in the atmosphere are regimes 3 and 4 (see Fig. 4). Regime 3 corresponds to particles with core diameters<175 nm and thick shells (relative to the core size, with $d_{\text{core}}/d_{\text{shell}}$>0.55 but d_{shell}<500 nm) while regime 4 corresponds to thin shells ($d_{\text{core}}/d_{\text{shell}}$<0.55) on cores of all sizes. Regime numbers are labeled in Fig. 5a and the central core and shell diameters used elsewhere in the text (e.g., Table 1) are indicated by the position of the numbers of each regime in Fig. 4a.

4.1 Impact of C_{Brown} shell thickness and BC core size

For a given wavelength and k_{Brown}, as the thickness of the C_{Brown} shell increases E_{Abs} decreases. For example, for 400 nm wavelength radiation in regimes 3 and 4 (Fig. 4a), E_{Abs} loss can be up to 50%. For very thin shells (regime 4) the E_{Abs} loss can be up to 10%. For much thicker shells E_{Abs} can be reduced by 80% or more (i.e. in regimes 1, 2 or 5). When averaged across all visible wavelengths (from 380–750 nm, Fig. 4b) the E_{Abs} loss is 20–25% in regimes 3 and 4 and ~30–50% in regimes 1, 2 and 5. The difference between 400 nm E_{Abs} and the wavelength averaged E_{Abs} results from the assumed wavelength dependence of absorption by C_{Brown}. The E_{Abs} loss depends only weakly on BC core size (Fig. 4), indicating that for a given wavelength (i.e. k_{Brown}), the E_{Abs} loss is predominantly a function of the amount of C_{Brown}.

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

4.2 Core shell regimes from Bond et al. (2006)

Here we use core and shell diameters that form the central value of each of the five Bond et al. (2006) regimes (Fig. 5a and Table 1) and the central values for k_{Brown} from Fig. 2 to gain further insight into the effect of C_{Brown} on E_{Abs}. Figure 5 presents these results with regime numbers given in the top left of each plot. As discussed above it is clear that E_{Abs} is reduced for very thick C_{Brown} shells (Fig. 5a, b and e). It is also evident that not only does the C_{Brown} shell reduce the number of additional photons being directed to the core (i.e. reduction in lensing), but sufficiently thick C_{Brown} shells also prevent photons from reaching the BC core. This is evidenced by $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$ reaching below 1 and progressing towards zero at short wavelengths where absorption by C_{Brown} is assumed to become large (this would indicate no photons reaching the core). However, $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$ only goes to zero for regimes 1, 2 and 5, which were described as generally unrealistic in the atmosphere. Within the more realistic regimes (regimes 3 and 4, Fig. 5c and d) E_{Abs} is reduced from the clear coating case by 30–50% at 400 nm wavelength but $E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$ remains >1 indicating that the lensing effect is still occurring despite the attenuation of photons by the C_{Brown} material.

4.3 Impact of Imaginary RI of C_{Brown}

The results presented so far are calculated with an assumed k_{Brown}, based on experimental and theoretical results (Kirchstetter et al., 2004; Barnard et al., 2008; Sun et al., 2007). A wide range of both imaginary RI and MAC for C_{Brown} have been found and so here we investigate the sensitivity of E_{Abs} loss to the assumed k_{Brown}. Using the ranges of k_{Brown} from Fig. 2 we model the $E_{Abs\text{-}Remaining}$ for a 60 nm diameter BC core (central core diameter of regime 3) coated in C_{Brown} at 400 nm wavelength. Figure 6 shows $E_{Abs\text{-}Remaining}$ as a function of coating thickness and k_{Brown}. In these simulations increasing the 400 nm k_{Brown} from the lower bound k_{Brown} (0.02) to the base case k_{Brown} (0.05) increases the E_{Abs} loss by 20–30%. Increasing the k_{Brown} from the base case by 50% (from 0.05 to 0.075) increases the E_{Abs} loss by 10–15%. Further calculations (not

shown) indicate that this conclusion is generally independent of the BC core diameter used.

4.4 Consideration of mixing state

Even though $E_{\text{Abs-BR}}$ can be large under some conditions (e.g., when C_{Brown} coatings are thick), our focus has been on the influence of C_{Brown} on the lensing effect. It has tacitly been assumed that absorption by C_{Brown}, whether considered as an internal or external mixture with BC, would be accounted for and quantified (for example in models) by the mass and MAC of the C_{Brown}. We now consider how a reduction in the lensing effect (due to C_{Brown}) for an internal mixture will influence the SSA and how this compares to an external mixture of BC and C_{Brown}. A reduction in lensing means that the fraction of absorption due to the BC core will be reduced and, depending on how the contribution from C_{Brown} is considered in a model, this may lead to uncertainty in the calculated SSA, which is the primary parameter that determines the sign of the radiative forcing by particles. For example, Jacobson (2000, 2001) showed that failure to consider the lensing effect due to clear coatings (i.e. treatment of the aerosol population as an external rather than an internal mixture) may lead to an underestimation of the radiative forcing of BC by a factor of 2–3. However, if the lensing effect is reduced due to absorption by C_{Brown} then this underestimation of radiative forcing will be similarly reduced, with the actual reduction dependent on the assumed wavelength dependence of the C_{Brown}.

4.4.1 Mixing state assumptions and single scatter albedo (SSA)

One way to interpret the lensing effect is to recognize that it corresponds to a decrease in the SSA when compared to an equivalent mass external mixture. We have calculated the difference in SSA values between an external and an internal mixture of BC and C_{Brown} (at 400 nm assuming an k_{Brown} of 0.05 and GSD=1.1) and similarly for BC and C_{Clear}($\Delta SSA_{\text{ext-int}}=SSA_{\text{ext}}-SSA_{\text{int}}$, where the ext and int indicate external and

internal mixtures, respectively; Fig. 7). For the C_{Brown} case (Fig. 7a), at small core sizes (<50 nm) the difference between the internal and external mixture SSA values is small (<0.03). For the C_{Clear} case, for small core sizes certain coating thicknesses will give somewhat larger ΔSSA (see Fig. 7b), but for most core/shell combinations $\Delta SSA_{ext\text{-}int}$ is small. Additionally, $\Delta SSA_{ext\text{-}int}$ is small when the coating is very thick (i.e. within regimes 1 and 2). However, for larger assumed BC core sizes the difference can become large, especially for intermediate coating thicknesses. This indicates that even though the E_{Abs} is generally largest for small BC cores and/or very thick coatings (cf. Fig. 5 in Bond et al., 2006), in these regimes accurate specification of the mixing state will not strongly influence the radiative properties of BC and C_{Brown}. The main influence of mixing state in these regimes is to increase the overall particle size (i.e. cross section), which will tend to increase the total light extinction, but this will have minimal influence on the balance between absorption and scattering. However, when larger BC core sizes are used within a model, mixing state is seen to be an important factor. This is generally true whether C_{Brown} or C_{Clear} coatings are considered, although for C_{Brown} coatings the importance of mixing state is lessened (consistent with the reduction in the lensing effect identified above).

4.4.2 Mixing state and micro-physical model assumptions

To our knowledge, no atmospheric models explicitly account the fact that BC is actually a fractal agglomerate composed of many small (10's of nm in diameter) spherules (van Poppel et al., 2005). BC is instead represented as spherical particles of some size (or with some size distribution), and the optical properties are calculated based on the spherical particle size. Rayleigh-Debye-Gans (RDG) theory posits that for a fractal particle such as BC the absorption behavior is instead dictated by the size of the individual (small) spherules, and not by the agglomerated particle as a whole, i.e. that absorption is additive (Sorensen, 2000). If coated BC particles should be treated in accordance with RDG theory (i.e. as aggregates of 20–30 nm spheres), rather than as larger spherical particles, then the above discussion suggests that the importance of

treating BC as an internal mixture may be limited in terms of the direct radiative effects even though E_{Abs} may be relatively large. However, the fact that models tend to use BC particles with relatively large diameters (i.e. >80 nm) (e.g., Kinne et al., 2003) means that the calculated radiative properties may be particularly sensitive to the choice and represenation of BC mixing state.

In part, it is for the above reasons that we believe it remains a useful exercise to consider core-shell Mie theory results using BC core diameters that go beyond the typical spherule size range when calculating E_{Abs}, SSA and AAE values for coated BC particles. Furthermore, what few experimental measurements that exist of E_{Abs} for coated soot appear more consistent with the soot particles being single large spheres rather than small spherules (Schnaiter et al., 2003; Zhang et al., 2008). Additionally, AAE values <1 are routinely observed in ambient measurements (Bergstrom et al., 2007; Lack et al., 2008), a result that is theoretically predicted for BC spheres that are larger than ~150 nm. Certainly more work is necessary to establish what the appropriate core size is for use in E_{Abs} and AAE calculations in order to facilitate both interpretation of ambient measurements and accurate calculation of the radiative effects of BC (and C_{Brown}) in models.

4.5 Absorption wavelength dependence

The wavelength dependence of absorption is typically characterized by the absorption Angstrom exponent (AAE, Eq. 2). For "pure" BC in the atmosphere the AAE is assumed to be 1 (Bond and Bergstrom, 2006) and observations of AAE>1 are often taken as evidence of C_{Brown} (or dust). In actuality, for AAE=1 the BC must be of sufficiently small diameter (e.g., 10 nm) or, following from RDG theory, a BC core must be a fractal agglomerate composed of many sufficiently small individual spherules. As discussed above, some ambient data provides evidence of large BC cores (i.e. with AAE of <1). In addition, AAE values >1 are theoretically possible for BC coated in C_{Clear} (not C_{Brown}) as discussed in Gyawali et al. (2009). Therefore, an assumed AAE=1 to anchor BC absorption, and attribute C_{Brown} absorption contains significant potential errors.

4.5.1 AAE variability of BC with C_{Clear}

Here we extend the calculations of Gyawali et al. (2009) in order to make clearer the need for caution in the use of the AAE when attributing light absorption to C_{Brown}. Figure 8a shows the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ calculated for spherical BC cores and the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ calculated for that core coated in various thicknesses of C_{Clear}. The RI used are the same as presented in the sections above, while a larger GSD of 1.7 is assumed for the LN distribution, which represents a particle size distribution from biofuel or biomass combustion (Bond et al., 2006). Figure 8a shows that the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ for BC cores coated in C_{Clear} is reasonably constant within 4 of the 5 core-shell regimes (regimes 1–3 and 5). Regime 4 (thin coatings on all core sizes) shows a large variability in $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$, ranging from −0.2 to 1.7, similar to the AAE behavior of uncoated BC. For the other "realistic" regime (regime 3), the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ is generally in the range 1.4–1.6. Therefore one can only attribute absorption to C_{Brown} with confidence if the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ is greater than 1.4–1.6; consistent with the findings of Gyawali et al. (2009).

4.5.2 AAE variability of BC with C_{Brown}

If $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ is measured to be less than ∼1.6 this does not necessarily rule out C_{Brown} as a significant contributor to the observed absorption. For certain core/shell size pairings, the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ for BC cores with C_{Brown} coatings can actually be close to (or even less than) unity, dependent upon the assumed k_{Brown}. We consider this in more detail by determining how the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ depends on the assumed (k_{Brown}) on BC cores. This is important to consider because, even if k_{Brown} is large, only in certain regions (e.g., downwind of a forest fire), will the ambient aerosol be predominately composed of BC and OC. More common will be situations where inorganic ions (or non-absorbing OC) also contribute to the aerosol burden, thus decreasing the effective imaginary RI of the coating. As expected, the relationship between $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ and k_{Brown} depends explicitly on the core and shell diameters (Fig. 9).

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

We have investigated three specific cases where the shell/core ratio has been varied; case 1: $d_{p,particle}/d_{p,core}$=2; case 2: $d_{p,particle}/d_{p,core}$=3; case 3: $d_{p,particle}/d_{p,core}$=4. This equates to shell/core volume ratios of 7, 26 and 63, respectively. For comparison, BC has often been found in ambient samples to be ca. 5–10% of the total particle mass (Quinn et al., 2002; Quinn et al., 2004), corresponding approximately to cases 1 and 2, although BC mass fraction can vary greatly depending on proximity to sources.

Considering case 1 (Fig. 9a), it is apparent that for many core sizes the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ does not rise above 1.6 until the k_{Brown} is at least >0.03 and for $d_{p,core}\geq$125 nm the $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ is not >1.6 even when k_{Brown}=0.06. However, for particles with $50\leq d_{p,core}\leq$100 nm the AAE is noticeably greater than 1.6 after k_{Brown}>0.02. Thus, in a region where the coatings on BC particles are relatively thin it is necessary to have relatively large k_{Brown} in order to confidently distinguish contributions of C_{Brown} from the generic influence of C_{Clear} coatings on the AAE. As the shell/core volume ratio is increased the minimum k_{Brown} needed to give $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$>1.6 is reduced. For example, for case 3 the minimum k_{Brown} is ~0.01 for all core diameter sizes considered. This is because as the coating amount is increased the absorption due to the coating (as opposed to the core) is increased in proportion. Thus, for regions where the coatings on BC particles are thick it may be possible to identify C_{Brown} through the AAE.

The above discussion focuses on what conditions will allow for attribution of C_{Brown} to observed absorption. However, Fig. 9 also indicates that observation of AAE values around 1 does not definitively indicate that absorption is due to BC only. Instead, it is found that relatively significant absorption by C_{Brown} can still result in AAE values around 1. (Note that "significant" does not have a precise definition. Here we arbitrarily interpret significant to mean the minimum k_{Brown} needed to give a calculated $SSA_{380\,nm}$<0.95 for a 200 nm d_p C_{Brown} particle. Thus, with this definition we see that significant absorption by C_{Brown} occurs when $k_{Brown}\geq$0.01. This value can be compared to the k_{Brown} that would give a "noticeable" deviation in the SSA from unity (i.e. SSA<0.98), which occurs for k_{Brown}>0.003. For reference, the SSA values

corresponding to a particular k_{Brown} for these 200 nm particles are shown in Fig. 9.) Consistent with the above discussion, significant contributions of C_{Brown} to absorption that still result in $AAE_{380\,\text{nm}-750\,\text{nm}}$~1 are most common for thinner coatings but still have a reasonable probability of occurring for thicker coatings. And in the absence of specific knowledge about the actual BC size distribution and coating thickness from measurements it is really more appropriate to consider the $AAE_{380\,\text{nm}-750\,\text{nm}}$ limit of 1.6 (instead of 1), in which case it is difficult to rule out contributions of C_{Brown} to observed absorption for nearly any reasonable core/shell combination. However, if simultaneous measurements of the total particle size distribution, BC size distribution and/or the BC mass fraction are made the above-identified limitations on C_{Brown} identification may be relaxed somewhat. This is because then one would know where on the $d_{\text{p,coat}}$ vs. $d_{\text{p,core}}$ AAE contour the measurements should be compared.

4.5.3 Comparing modeled AAE with ambient measurements

It is interesting to consider that almost 90% of AAE measurements over 2 months of ambient sampling during the GoMACCS field campaign (SE USA, Bates et al., 2008) were less than 1.6 (Bergstrom et al., 2007). Additionally, our own analysis indicates that AAE values during the 2002 and 2004 NEAQS campaigns (NE USA, Bates et al., 2005; Sierau et al., 2006) were less than 1.6 ~75% and 100% of the time, respectively. The campaign average $AAE_{370\,\text{nm}-950\,\text{nm}}$ from Yang et al. (2009) (East Asia) was 1.46(±0.27) and was only 1.49(±0.08) during periods identified as being influenced by biomass burning, where C_{Brown} is expected. Favez et al. (2009) sampled agricultural biomass combustion and rareley saw AAE>1.5 in over a week of sampling. Again, these are combustion conditions where C_{Brown} is somewhat expected. Gyawali et al. (2009) found that the $AAE_{405\,\text{nm}-870\,\text{nm}}$ during a month very strongly impacted by biomass burning fires was above the 1.6 limit ~75% of the time (60% after accounting for the uncertainty in the measurements). Taken all together, this indicates that very few ambient AAE measurements (in the diverse regions studied) are above the 1.6 limit and therefore cannot provide certain C_{Brown} attribution (at least in the absence of

more specific knowledge of the core and shell sizes during the measurement periods). However, at the same time none of these observations can rule out the possibility that C_{Brown} is a pervasive contributor to sub-micron aerosol light absorption.

It is therefore significant to consider, when attempting to investigate the impact of C_{Brown} on BC mixing state that the underlying core shape, spherule density, shell diameter, AAE and SSA before any reliable quantification can be undertaken. Related to this is whether in-situ filter-based methods of measuring absorption appropriatley represent AAE. Given that AAE is sensitive to both C_{Clear} and C_{Brown} coating thickness and that there is some evidence that filter based methods suffer from biases under elevated OC content (Cappa et al., 2008; Kondo et al., 2009; Lack et al., 2008), caution must be applied to these measurement methods and the derived parameters such as AAE. It must be also noted here that that the AAE is dependent on the choice of wavelengths (as shown in Fig. 8b). Our discussion above is based on 380 nm and 750 nm radiation, the extreme wavelengths of the visible light spectrum.

4.5.4 Measurement and analysis of ambient AAE

As a final consideration, we mention that care must be taken in extracting AAE values from measurements when absorption is measured at more than two wavelengths. In addition to Eq. (2), AAE values have been determined from the linear-fit slope of a log-log plot of absorption vs. wavelength (e.g., Bergstrom et al., 2007). When there are many wavelengths considered (such as from sun photometer measurements), it is likely that the fitting method will give "good" results. However, if absorption is measured at only three wavelengths (as is commonly done) the fit results can give both qualitative and quantitatively different results than if wavelength pairs are used (Eq. 2). Take as an example the laboratory measurements of Schnaiter et al. (2005) where the influence of coatings of a-pinene+ozone SOA on BC absorption was investigated. Based on the fitting method, they reported that the addition of the SOA coatings led to a *decrease* in the AAE, from 1.13 for uncoated BC to 0.8 for thickly coated BC. In contrast, we estimate (from their Fig. 9) that if the AAE had instead been determined using Eq. (2), it

would have been found to *increase* with the addition of SOA coatings, from ∼0.8 to 1.5 (for 450 nm–550 nm) and from ∼0.9 to 1.2 (for 450 nm–700 nm). Thus, any discussion of AAE's deduced from measurement must always be considered in the context of the analysis methodology.

5 Summary, conclusions and recommendations

Purely scattering shells on black Carbon(BC) can significantly enhance the absorption by that core as a result of focusing of light towards the BC core by the shell material (Bond et al., 2006). However, if those shells are mildly absorbing (CBrown) this enhancement EAbs can be reduced, with the specific extent of reduction dependent upon the radiation wavelength and imaginary RI (KBrown) of the shell. Estimates of the absorption strength of C_{Brown} from the literature are highly variable, likely depending on the C_{Brown} source and composition; certainly further research is required to fully understand this variability. Nonetheless, using a mid-range estimate for k_{Brown} we have shown, using core/shell Mie theory calculations, that E_{Abs} can be reasonably reduced from the clear coating case by up to 50% at 400 nm radiation and up to 25–30% averaged across the visible radiation spectrum. This could be a significant reduction of predicted EAbs depending on the ubiquity of C_{Brown}. The magnitude of the E_{Abs} reduction is sensitive to both the thickness of the C_{Brown} shell and the KBrown but is relatively insensitive to BC core size for a given coating thickness. At the extreme limit of thick C_{Brown} shells, the C_{Brown} can eliminate E_{Abs} entirely by completely shielding the BC core from photons.

We have also assessed the importance of considering C_{Brown} as an internal mixture with BC, as opposed to an external mixture, in terms of the effect on the particle single scatter albedo (SSA) (and ultimately the direct radiative forcing). Large differences in the calculated SSA between the internal and external mixtures are only found when large BC cores are used. When small BC cores are used (or if it is assumed that the larger particles are actually aggregates of small individual spherules) the SSA

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

differences are found to be minor (ΔSSA<0.03). However, compared to the clear coating case, the potential mis-representation of the radiative forcing by not including the absorption enhancement effect (i.e. external mixtures) is lessened due to the reduced lensing impact of C_{Brown}.

The absorption Angstrom exponent (AAE) is often used to identify atmospheric contributions of C_{Brown} to visible light absorption from ambient particle optical property measurements. Generally, this is done by assuming that only C_{Brown} and dust have AAE>1 and thus that any observation of AAE>1 indicates the presence of C_{Brown} and/or dust. However, the AAE for BC cores can vary around 1 (+0.2, −1.3) with significant deviations from 1 occurring for assumed larger diameters, where it is uncertain if the BC exists as a dense spherical particle. For BC particles coated in purely scattering material it is possible to obtain AAE values significantly greater than 1, with values as large as 1.6 common (for the specific wavelength pairs considered here). Thus, attribution of C_{Brown} to the observed absorption can only be made with confidence if the AAE is measured to be >1.6. Conversely, we have shown that the measurement of AAE values close to 1 does not rule out significant contributions from C_{Brown} to absorption. Our calculations suggest that attempts to quantitatively (or even qualitatively) attribute light absorption to C_{Brown} from measurement of the wavelength dependence of absorption will be most successful if conducted concurrent with measurements of BC and total particle size distributions.

Acknowledgements. Funded through NOAA's Atmospheric Composition and Climate Program within the Climate Program Office

References

Alexander, D. T. L., Crozier, P. A., and Anderson, J. R.: Brown carbon spheres in east asian outflow and their optical properties, Science, 321, 833–836, 2008.

Andreae, M. O. and Gelencsér, A.: Black carbon or brown carbon? The nature of light absorbing

carbonaceous aerosols, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 6, 3131–3148, 2006, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/6/3131/2006/.

Barnard, J. C., Volkamer, R., and Kassianov, E. I.: Estimation of the mass absorption cross section of the organic carbon component of aerosols in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 8, 6665–6679, 2008, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/8/6665/2008/.

Bates, T. S., Quinn, P. K., Coffman, D. J., Johnson, J. E., and Middlebrook, A. M.: Dominance of organic aerosols in the marine boundary layer over the Gulf of Maine during NEAQS 2002 and their role in aerosol light scattering, J. Geophys. Res., 110, D18202, doi:10.1029/2005jd005797, 2005.

Bates, T. S., Quinn, P. K., Coffman, D. J., Schulz, K., Covert, D. S., Johnson, J. E., Williams, E. J., Lerner, B. M., Angevine, W. M., Tucker, S. C., Brewer, W. A., and Stohl, A.: Boundary layer aerosol chemistry during TexAQS/GoMACCS 2006: Insights into Aerosol Sources and transformation processes, J. Geophys. Res., 113, D00F01, doi:10.1029/2008JD010023, 2008.

Bergstrom, R. W., Pilewskie, P., Russell, P. B., Redemann, J., Bond, T. C., Quinn, P. K., and Sierau, B.: Spectral absorption properties of atmospheric aerosols, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 7, 5937–5943, 2007, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/7/5937/2007/.

Bohren, C. F. and Huffman, D. R.: Absorption and Scattering of Light by Small Particles, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 530 pp., 1983.

Bond, T., Habib, G., and Bergstrom, R. W.: Limitations in the enhancement of visible light absorption due to mixing state, J. Geophys. Res., 111, D20211, doi:10.1029/2006JD007315, 2006.

Bond, T. C. and Bergstrom, R. W.: Light absorption by carbonaceous particles: an investigative review, Aerosol Sci. Tech., 40, 27–67, 2006.

Cappa, C., Lack, D., Burkholder, J., and Ravishankara, A.: Bias in filter based aerosol light absorption measurements due to organic aerosol loading: evidence from laboratory measurements, Aerosol Sci. Tech., 42, 1022–1032, 2008.

Clarke, A., McNaughton, C., Kapustin, V., Shinozuka, Y., Howell, S., Dibb, J., Zhou, J., Anderson, B., Brekhovskikh, V., Turner, H., and Pinkerton, M.: Biomass burning and pollution aerosol over North America: organic components and their influence on spectral optical properties and humidification response, J. Geophys. Res., 112, D12S18, doi:10.1029/2006jd007777, 2007.

Favez, O., Alfaro, S. C., Sciare, J., Cachier, H., and Abdelwahab, M. M.: Ambient measurements of light-absorption by agricultural waste burning organic aerosols, J. Aerosol Sci., 40, 613–620, 2009.
Fuller, K. A., Malm, W. C., and Kreidenweis, S. M.: Effects of mixing on extinction by carbonaceous particles, J. Geophys. Res., 104, 15941-15954, 1999.
Gustafsson, O., Krusa, M., Zencak, Z., Sheesley, R. J., Granat, L., Engstrom, E., Praveen, P. S., Rao, P. S. P., Leck, C., and Rodhe, H.: Brown clouds over South Asia: biomass or fossil fuel combustion? Science, 323, 495–498, doi:10.1126/science.1164857, 2009.
Gyawali, M., Arnott, W. P., Lewis, K., and Moosmüller, H.: In situ aerosol optics in Reno, NV, USA during and after the summer 2008 California wildfires and the influence of absorbing and non-absorbing organic coatings on spectral light absorption, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 8007–8015, 2009, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/9/8007/2009/.
Hoffer, A., Gelencsér, A., Guyon, P., Kiss, G., Schmid, O., Frank, G. P., Artaxo, P., and Andreae, M. O.: Optical properties of humic-like substances (HULIS) in biomass-burning aerosols, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 6, 3563–3570, 2006, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/6/3563/2006/.
IPCC: Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group 1 to the Fourth Assessment Report. Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY USA, 2007.
Jacobson, M. Z.: A physically-based treatment of elemental carbon optics: implications for global direct forcing of aerosols, Geophys. Res. Lett., 27(2), 217–220, doi:10.1029/1999gl010968, 2000.
Jacobson, M. Z.: Strong radiative heating due to the mixing state of black carbon in atmospheric aerosols, Nature, 409, 695–697, 2001.
Kinne, S., Lohmann, U., Feichter, J., Schulz, M., Timmreck, C., Ghan, S., Easter, R., Chin, M., Ginoux, P., Takemura, T., Tegen, I., Koch, D., Herzog, M., Penner, J., Pitari, G., Holben, B., Eck, T., Smirnov, A., Dubovik, O., Slutsker, I., Tanre, D., Torres, O., Mishchenko, M., Geogdzhayev, I., Chu, D. A., and Kaufman, Y.: Monthly averages of aerosol properties: a global comparison among models, satellite data, and AERONET ground data, J. Geophys. Res., 108, doi:10.1029/2001jd001253, 2003.
Kirchstetter, T. W., Novakov, T., and Hobbs, P. V.: Evidence that the spectral dependence of light absorption by aerosols is affected by organic carbon, J. Geophys. Res., 109, D21208,

doi:10.1029/2004JD004999, 2004.
Kondo, Y., Sahu, L., Kuwata, M., Miyazaki, Y., Takegawa, N., Moteki, N., Imaru, J., Han, N. S., Nakayama, T., Kim-Oanh, N. T., Hu, M., Kim, Y. J., and Kita, K.: Stabilization of the mass absorption cross section of black carbon for filter-based absorption photometry by the use of a heated inlet, Aerosol Sci. Tech., 43, 8, doi:10.1080/02786820902889879, 2009.
Lack, D. A., Cappa, C. D., Covert, D. S., Baynard, T., Massoli, P., Sierau, B., Bates, T. S., Quinn, P. K., Lovejoy, E. R., and Ravishankara, A. R.: Bias in filter based aerosol light absorption measurements due to organic aerosol loading: evidence from ambient measurements, Aerosol Sci. Tech., 42, 1033–1041, 2008.
Lack, D. A., Cappa, C. D., Cross, E. S., Massoli, P., Ahern, A. T., Davidovits, P., and Onasch, T. B.: Absorption enhancement of coated absorbing aerosols: validation of the photo-acoustic technique for measuring the enhancement, Aerosol Sci. Tech., 43, 1006–1012, 2009a.
Lack, D. A., Quinn, P. K., Massoli, P., Bates, T. S., Coffman, D., Covert, D. S., Sierau, B., Tucker, S., Baynard, T., Lovejoy, E. R., Murphy, D. M., and Ravishankara, A. R.: Relative humidity dependence of light absorption by mineral dust after long-range atmospheric transport from the Sahara, Geophys. Res. Lett., 36, L24805, doi:10.1029/2009GL041002, 2009b.
Moteki, N., Kondo, Y., Miyazaki, Y., Takegawa, N., Komazaki, Y., Kurata, G., Shirai, T., Blake, D. R., Miyakawa, T., and Koike, M.: Evolution of mixing state of black carbon particles: aircraft measurements over the western pacific in March 2004, Geophys. Res. Lett., 34, L11803, doi:10.1029/2006gl028943, 2007.
Quinn, P. K., Coffman, D. J., Bates, T. S., Miller, T. L., Johnson, J. E., Welton, E. J., Neususs, C., Miller, M., and Sheridan, P. J.: Aerosol optical properties during INDOEX 1999: means, variability, and controlling factors, J. Geophys. Res., 107(D19), 8020, , doi:10.1029/2000jd000037, 2002.
Quinn, P. K., Coffman, D. J., Bates, T. S., Welton, E. J., Covert, D. S., Miller, T. L., Johnson, J. E., Maria, S., Russell, L., Arimoto, R., Carrico, C. M., Rood, M. J., and Anderson, J.: Aerosol optical properties measured onboard the Ronald H. Brown during ACE-asia as a function of aerosol chemical composition and source region, J. Geophys. Res., 109, D19S01, doi:10.1029/2003jd004010, 2004.
Rincon, A. G., Guzman, M. I., Hoffmann, M. R., and Colussi, A. J.: Optical absorptivity versus molecular composition of model organic aerosol matter, J. Phys. Chem. A, 113(39), 9 pp., 2009.

Roden, C. A., Bond, T. C., Conway, S., and Pinel, A. B. O.: Emission factors and real-time optical properties of particles emitted from traditional wood burning cookstoves, Environ. Sci. Technol., 40, 6750–6757, doi:10.1021/es052080i, 2006.

Schnaiter, M., Linke, M., Möhler, O., Naumann, K.-H., Saathoff, H., Wagner, R., Schurath, U., and Wehner, B.: Absorption amplification of black carbon internally mixed with secondary organic aerosol, J. Geophys. Res., 110, D19204, doi:10.1029/2005JD006046, 2005.

Schnaiter, M., Gimmler, M., Llamas, I., Linke, C., Jäger, C., and Mutschke, H.: Strong spectral dependence of light absorption by organic carbon particles formed by propane combustion, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 6, 2981–2990, 2006, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/6/2981/2006/.

Schwarz, J. P., Gao, R. S., Spackman, J. R., Watts, L. A., Thomson, D. S., Fahey, D. W., Ryerson, T. B., Peischl, J., Holloway, J. S., Trainer, M., Frost, G. J., Baynard, T., Lack, D. A., de Gouw, J. A., Warneke, C., and Del Negro, L. A.: Measurement of the mixing state, mass, and optical size of individual black carbon particles in urban and biomass burning emissions, Geophys. Res. Lett., 35, L13810, doi:10.1029/2008gl033968, 2008.

Schwier, A. N., Shapiro, E. L., Sareen, N., and McNeill, V. F.: Secondary organic material formed by methylglyoxal in aqueous aerosol mimics – Part 1: Surface tension depression and light-absorbing products, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 9, 15541–15565, 2009, http://www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/9/15541/2009/.

Shapiro, E. L., Szprengiel, J., Sareen, N., Jen, C. N., Giordano, M. R., and McNeill, V. F.: Light-absorbing secondary organic material formed by glyoxal in aqueous aerosol mimics, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 2289–2300, 2009, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/9/2289/2009/.

Sierau, B., Covert, D. S., Coffman, D. J., Quinn, P. K., and Bates, T. S.: Aerosol optical properties during the 2004 New England air quality study – intercontinental transport and chemical transformation: Gulf of Maine surface measurements – regional and case studies, J. Geophys. Res., 111, D23S37, doi:10.1029/2006jd007568, 2006.

Sorensen, C. M.: The optics of single particles and fractal aggregates, J. Aerosol Sci., 31, 952–954, 2000.

Sun, H., Biedermann, L., and Bond, T. C.: Color of brown carbon: a model for ultraviolet and visible light absorption by organic carbon aerosol, Geophys. Res. Lett., 34, L17813, doi:10.1029/2007gl029797, 2007.

van Poppel, L. H., Friedrich, H., Spinsby, J., Chung, S. H., Seinfeld, J. H., and Buseck, P. R.: Electron tomography of nanoparticle clusters: implications for atmospheric lifetimes and radiative forcing of soot, Geophys. Res. Lett., 32, L24811, doi:10.1029/2005gl024461, 2005.

Yang, M., Howell, S. G., Zhuang, J., and Huebert, B. J.: Attribution of aerosol light absorption to black carbon, brown carbon, and dust in China – interpretations of atmospheric measurements during EAST-AIRE, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 2035–2050, 2009, http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/9/2035/2009/.

Zhang, Q., Jimenez, J. L., Canagaratan, M. R., Allan, J. D., Coe, H., Ulbrich, I., Alfarra, M. R., Takami, A., Middlebrook, A. M., Sun, Y. L., Dzepina, K., Dunlea, E., Docherty, K., DeCarlo, P. F., Salcedo, D., Onasch, T., Jayne, J. T., Miyoshi, T., Shimono, A., Hatakeyama, S., Takegawa, N., Kondo, Y., Schneider, J., Drewnick, R., Borrmann, S., Weimer, S., Demerjian, K., Williams, P. I., Bower, K. N., Bahreini, R., Cottrell, L., Griffin, R. J., Rautiainen, J., Sun, J. Y., Zhang, Y. M., and Worsnop, D. R.: Ubiquity and dominance of oxygenated species in organic aerosols in anthropogenically-influenced Northern Hemisphere midlatitudes, Geophys. Res. Lett., 34, L13801, doi:10.1029/2007GL029979, 2007.

Zhang, R., Khalizov, A. F., Pagels, J., Zhang, D., Xue, H., and McMurry, P. H.: Variability in morphology, hygroscopicity, and optical properties of soot aerosols during atmospheric processing, P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 105, 10291–10296, 2008.

Table 1. Parameter descriptions.

Parameter	Description	Symbol	Calculation method/equation
Absorption cross section	BC core	σ_{AbsCore}	Mie theory ($\text{RI}_{\text{core}}=1.85+0.71i$)
	BC core+C_{Clear} shell	$\sigma_{\text{AbsCoreClear}}$	Core shell Mie theory ($\text{RI}_{\text{core}}=1.85+0.71i$, $\text{RI}_{\text{coat}}=1.55+0.0i$)
	BC core+C_{Brown} shell	$\sigma_{\text{AbsCoreBrown}}$	Core shell Mie theory+brown carbon imaginary RI (k_{Brown}) from Fig. 2. ($RI_{\text{core}}=1.85+0.71i$, $\text{RI}_{\text{coat}}=1.55+k_{\text{Brown}}$)
	C_{Clear} core+C_{Brown} shell	σ_{AbsBrown}	Core shell Mie theory+brown carbon imaginary RI (k_{Brown}) from Fig. 2. ($\text{RI}_{\text{core}}=1.55+0.0i$, $\text{RI}_{\text{coat}}=1.55+k_{\text{Brown}}$)
Absorption enhancement	BC core+C_{Clear} shell	$E_{\text{Abs-CL}}$	$E_{\text{Abs-CL}}=\frac{\sigma_{\text{AbsCoreClear}}}{\sigma_{\text{AbsCore}}}$
	BC core+C_{Brown} shell	$E_{\text{Abs-BR}}$	$E_{\text{Abs-BR}}=\frac{\sigma_{\text{AbsCoreBrown}}}{\sigma_{\text{AbsCore}}}$
	BC core+C_{Brown} shell–C_{Brown} absorption	$E_{\text{Abs-BR-X}}$	$E_{\text{Abs-BR-X}}=\frac{\sigma_{\text{AbsCoreBrown}}-\sigma_{\text{AbsBrown}}}{\sigma_{\text{AbsCore}}}$
Absorption enhancement loss	Difference between enhancement with C_{Clear} and C_{Brown} shell	$E_{\text{Abs-Remaining}}$	$E_{\text{Abs-Remaining}}=\frac{\sigma_{\text{AbsCoreBrown}}-\sigma_{\text{AbsBrown}}}{\sigma_{\text{AbsCoreClear}}}$

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

Table 2. Central core and shell diameters from the five E_{Abs} regimes of Bond et al. (2006).

Bond et al. (2006) regime #	Central core diameter (nm)	Central shell diameter (nm)
1	25	1500
2	100	1500
3	60	330
4	300	400
5	300	1500

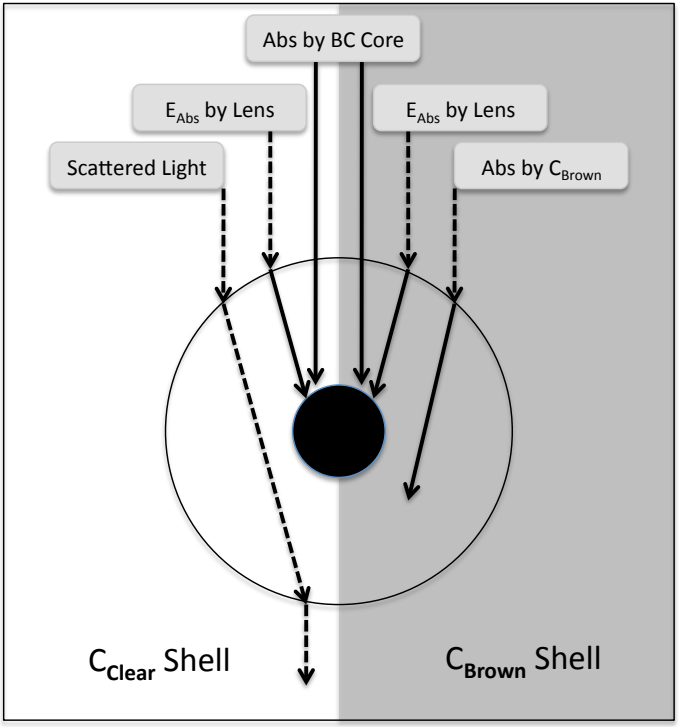

Fig. 1. Schematic of the effect of C_{Clear} and C_{Brown} shells on BC absorption.

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

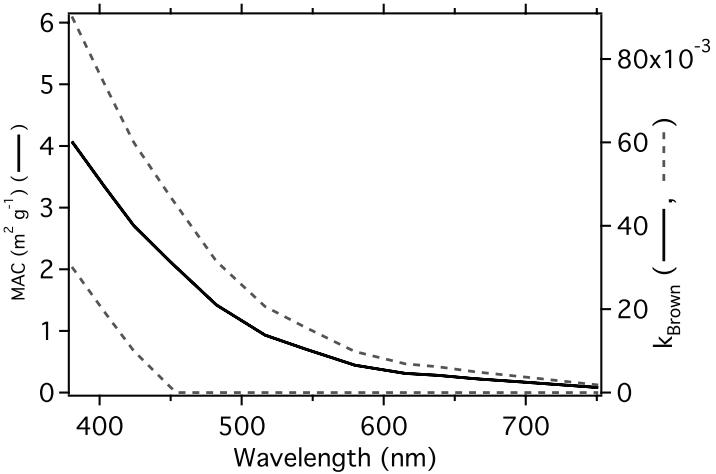

Fig. 2. Wavelength dependent mass absorption cross-section (MAC) of C_{Brown} with a form as given by Sun et al. (2007) and where the absolute magnitude of the k_{Brown} (solid black line) has been deduced from / Barnard et al. (2008). Dashed lines indicate k_{Brown} upper and lower bounds for our modeling.

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

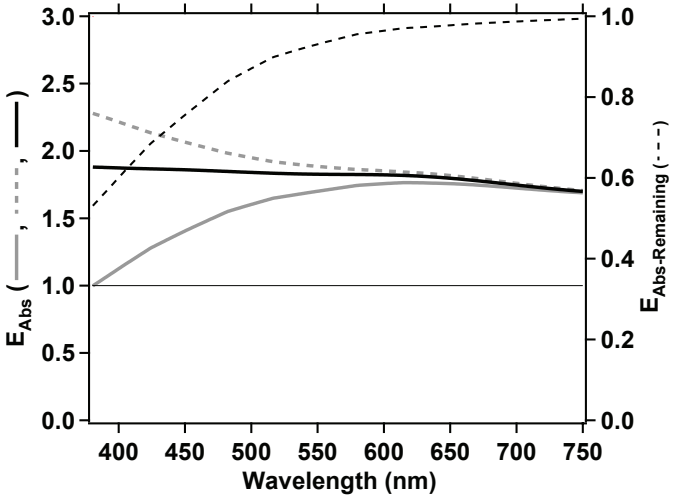

Fig. 3. Example of calculated E_{Abs} for a BC core and C_{Clear} shell ($E_{Abs\text{-}CL}$, solid black), BC core and C_{Brown} shell ($E_{Abs\text{-}BR}$, dashed gray) and BC core and C_{Brown} shell with C_{Brown} absorption contribution removed ($E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$, solid gray). The reduction in the absorption enhancement in going from a clear to an absorbing coating, $E_{Abs\text{-}Remaining}$, is shown as the dashed black (right axis). This is for a system having a 300 nm diameter core and a 500 nm shell diameter.

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

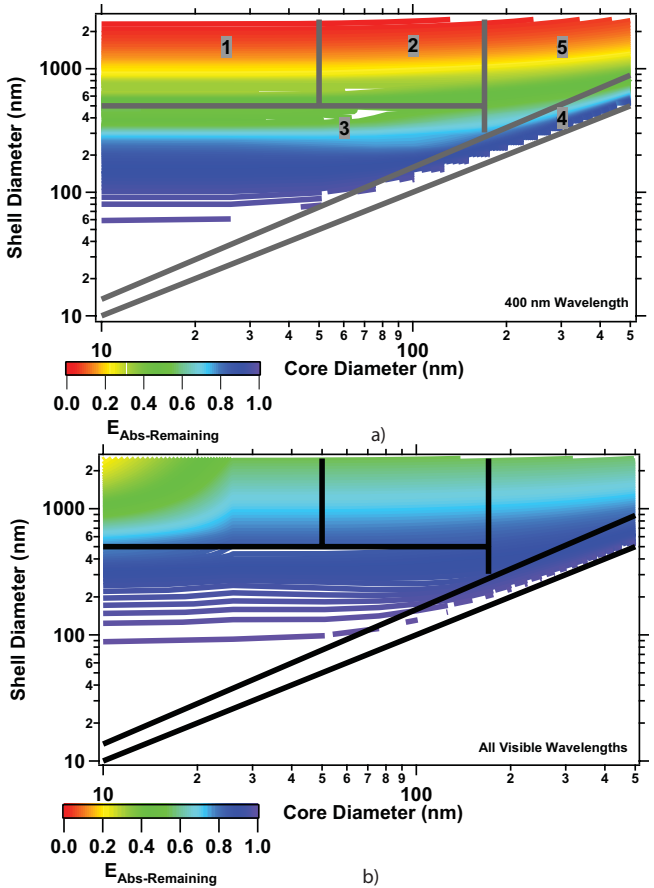

Fig. 4. (a) Calculated $E_{\text{Abs-Remaining}}$ for different BC core and C_{Brown} shell diameters at 400 nm wavelength. Regime numbers from Bond et al. (2006) and position of central values used for these regimes also shown. **(b)** Same as (a) but integrated over all visible light wavelengths.

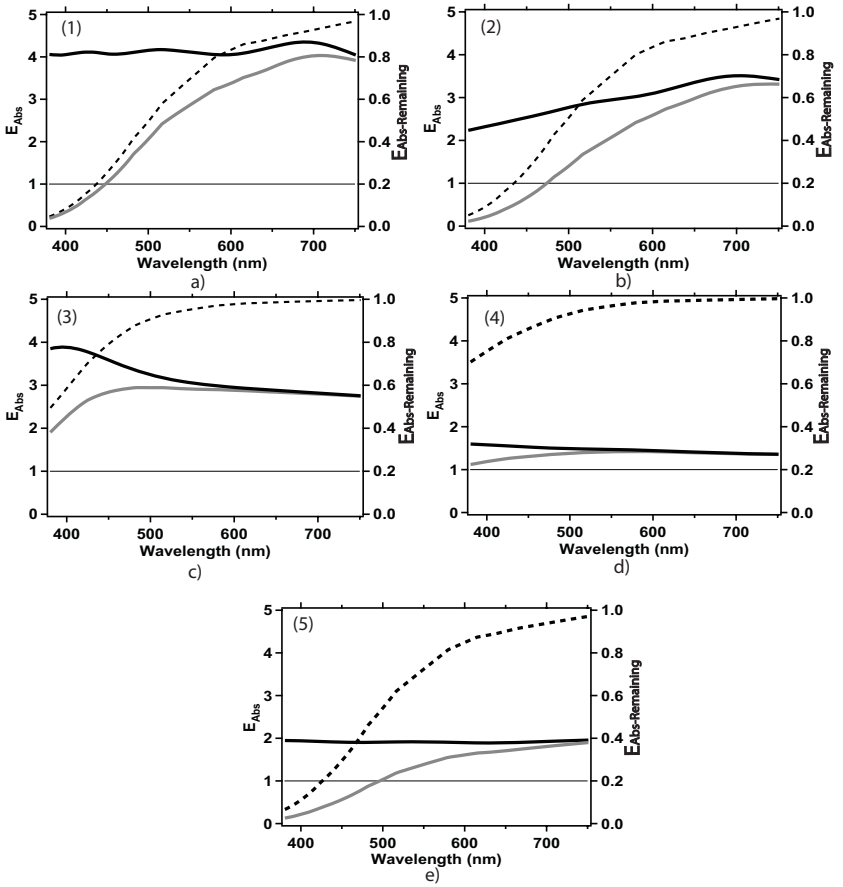

Fig. 5. Calculated E_{Abs} for BC cores having C_{Clear} shells ($E_{Abs\text{-}CL}$, solid black) and C_{Brown} shells ($E_{Abs\text{-}BR\text{-}X}$, solid gray). Each numbered panel corresponds to the central conditions of the numbered regimes in Bond et al. (2006). The dashed line shows $E_{Abs\text{-}Remaining}$.

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

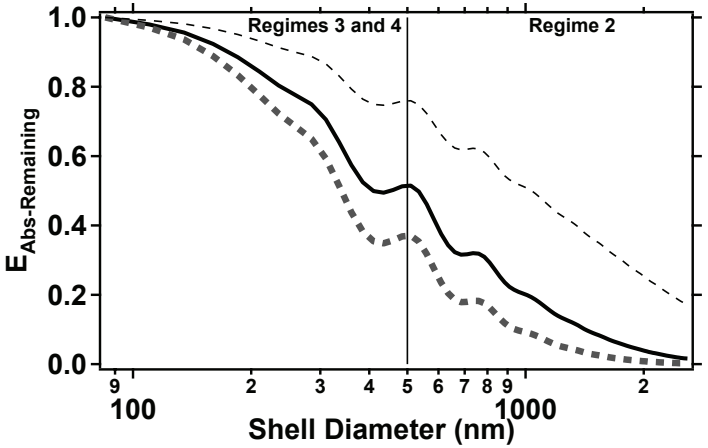

Fig. 6. Calculated $E_{\text{Abs-Remaining}}$ for a 60 nm diameter BC core and varying C_{Brown} shell diameters at 400 nm wavelength for high (thick dashed line), mid (solid black line) and low (thin dashed line) k_{Brown} values corresponding to Fig. 2.

ACPD
10, 785–819, 2010

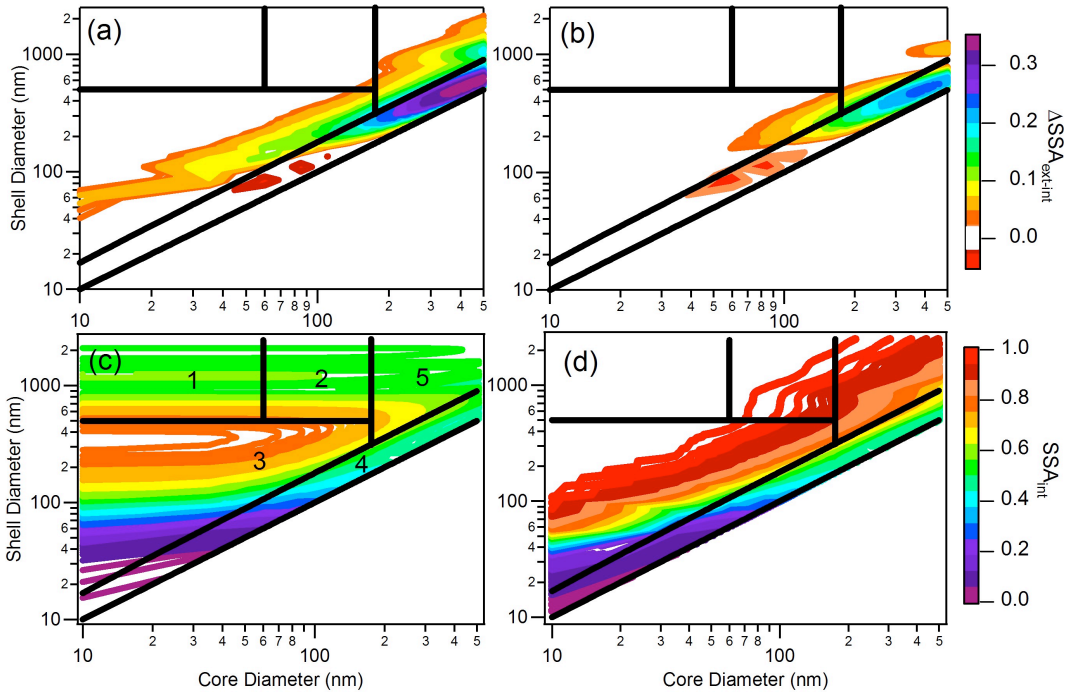

Fig. 7. Contour plots of the calculated difference in the SSA between an external mixture and an internal mixture for a coated BC particle with a C_{Clear} coating **(a)** and a C_{Brown} coating **(b)** are shown as a function of core and shell diameter. Contours are shown only when $|\Delta SSA_{ext\text{-}int}|>0.03$. The color scale shown applies to both graphs. The actual SSA for the BC/C_{Clear} **(c)** and BC/C_{Brown} **(d)** internal mixtures are shown for reference. Note that absorption by the C_{Brown} shell narrows the size region over which large differences between the internal and external mixture are found.

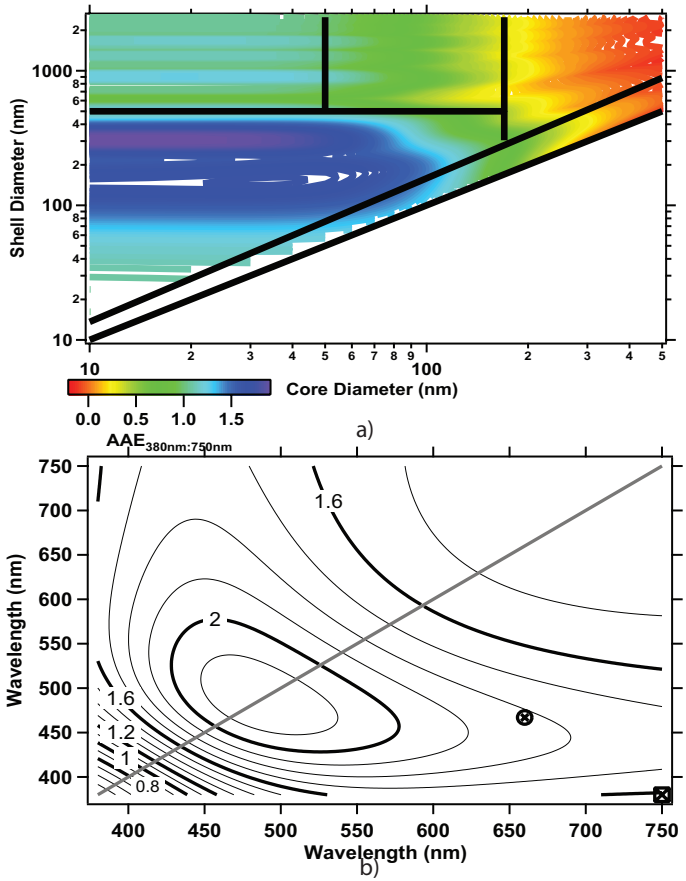

Fig. 8. **(a)** Modeled $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ for variable core diameter and C_{Clear} shell thicknesses. **(b)** Modeled AAE as a function of wavelength choice for a 60 nm core and 330 nm diameter coating (central values of regime 3). The black square and black circle indicates wavelength combinations used in this study and Bergstrom et al. (2007), respectively. x=y line (gray) represents undefined AAE.

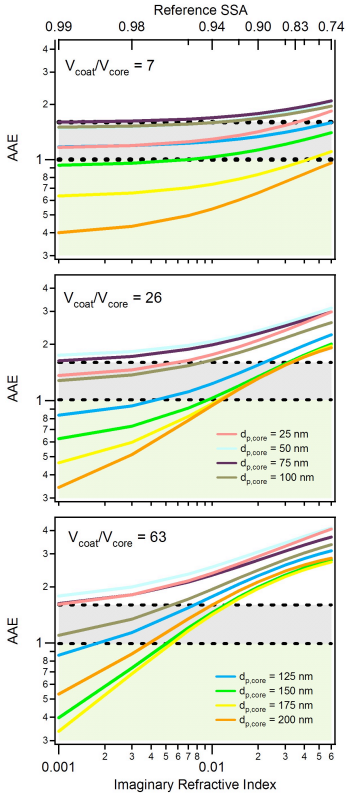

Fig. 9. The $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}$ calculated as a function of the imaginary RI for different assumed BC core diameters (indicated by the different color lines) and C_{Brown} shell thicknesses. Calculations were done using $d_{p,particle}/d_{p,core}$ equal to **(a)** 2, **(b)** 3 and **(c)** 4. The corresponding volume ratios are given on the figure. For reference, the SSA values associated with the given imaginary refractive indices are shown on the top axis (calculated for a d_p=200 nm particle at 380 nm). The gray regions in all panels indicate the area where $1<AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}<1.6$ and the green region where $AAE_{380\,nm-750\,nm}<1$.