

## ***Interactive comment on “Model of optical response of marine aerosols to Forbush decreases” by T. Bondo et al.***

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Bondo et al. (2009) have used simulations and AERONET data in this study to compute Angstrom wavelength exponents for different wavelength ranges in the UV through near-infrared. It seems as though they may not be aware of the following references that show greater sensitivity of the short wavelength Angstrom exponent to variations in fine mode particle size (both theoretically and empirically). These references should be given consideration by the authors in their present analysis.

Reid, J. S., T. F. Eck, S. A. Christopher, P. V. Hobbs, and B. N. Holben (1999), Use of the Angstrom exponent to estimate the variability of optical and physical properties of aging smoke particles in Brazil, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 104, 27,473–27,489.

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Eck, T. F., B. N. Holben, J. S. Reid, O. Dubovik, A. Smirnov, N. T. O'Neill, I. Slutsker, and S. Kinne (1999), Wavelength dependence of the optical depth of biomass burning, urban, and desert dust aerosols, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 104, 31,333–31,349.

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