

# Supplementary Figures of ‘Sources of Springtime Surface Black Carbon in the Arctic: An Adjoint Analysis’

Ling Qi<sup>1,2</sup>, Qinbin Li<sup>1,2</sup>, Daven K. Henze<sup>3</sup>, Hsien-Liang Tseng<sup>1,2</sup>, Cenlin He<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

2. Joint Institute for Regional Earth System Science and Engineering, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

3. Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA

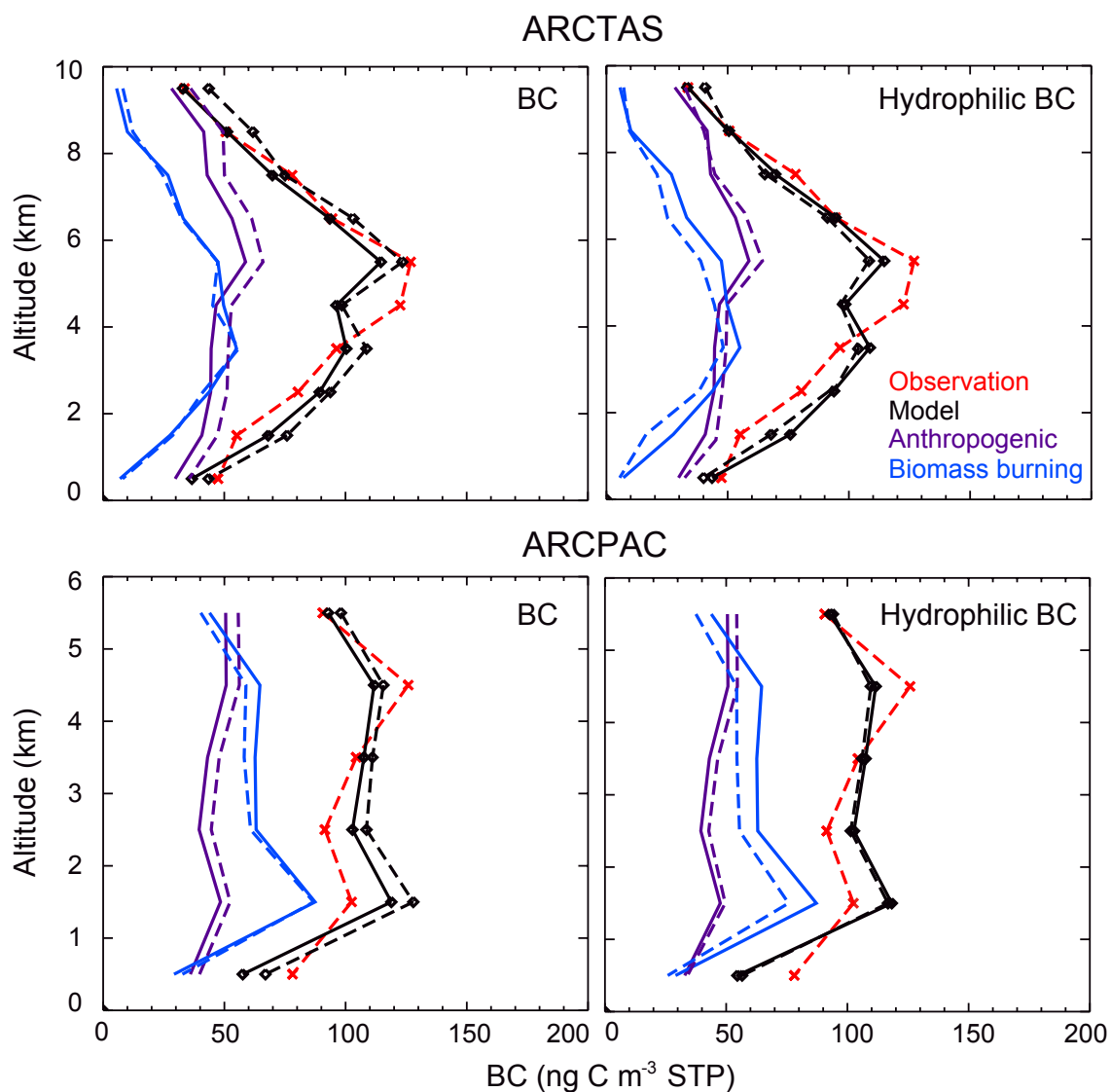
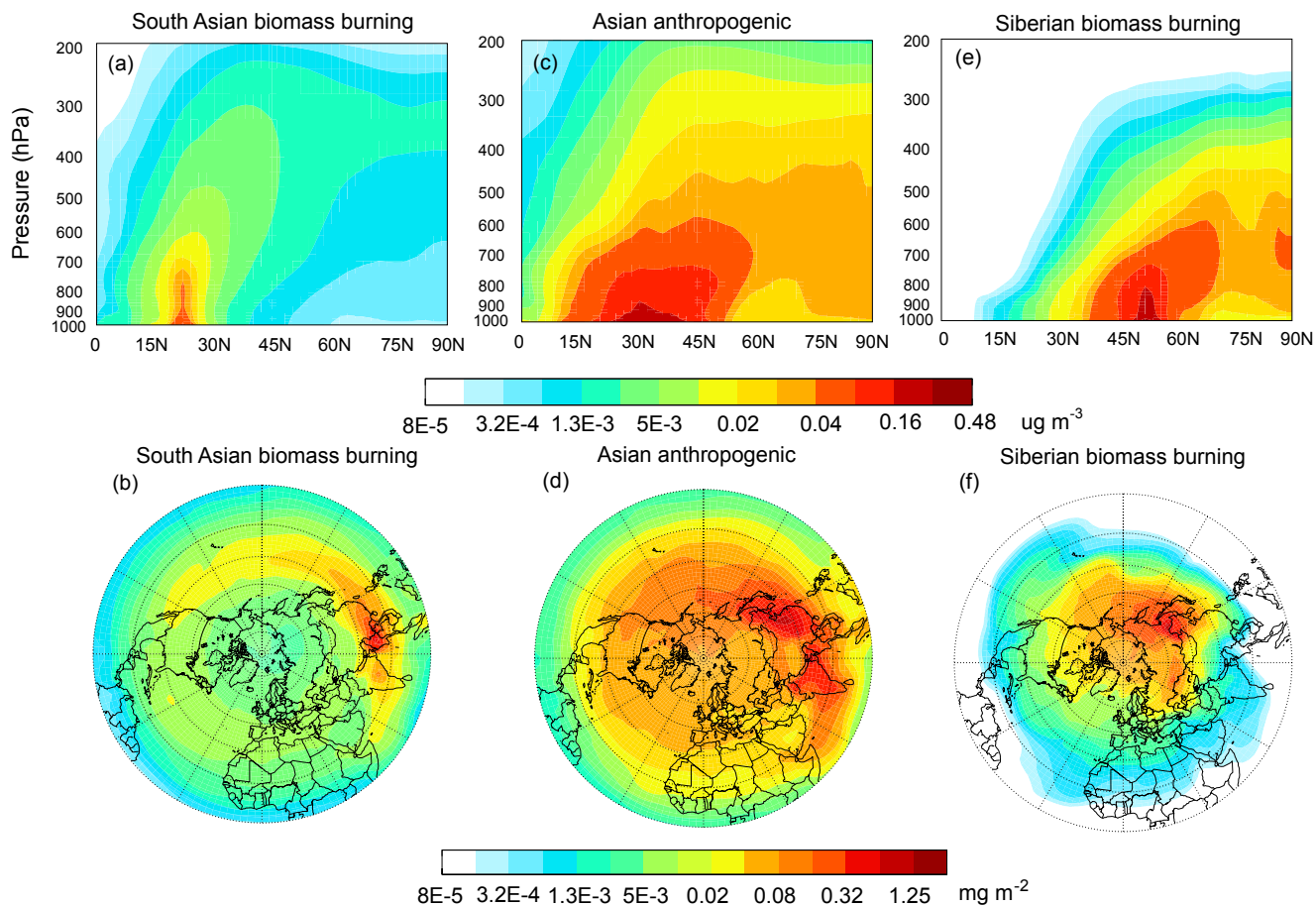


Figure S1: GEOS-Chem simulated vertical distributions total and hydrophilic BC (BCPI) along ARCTAS and ARCPAC flight tracks. Model results are from Experiment E (Table 2), either with an e-folding time of 1.15 days for BC conversion from hydrophobic to hydrophilic (solid lines) or with an OH-dependent BC aging scheme (dashed lines). Also shown are observations (red) and the relative contributions from anthropogenic (purple line) and fire sources (blue line).



**Figure S2: GEOS-Chem simulated (top panels) pressure-latitude cross section of zonal mean BC concentrations ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ ) and (bottom panels) hemispheric BC column loading ( $\text{mg m}^{-2}$ ) contributed from South Asian biomass burning, Asian anthropogenic, and Siberian Biomass burning emissions. Results are for averages for April 2008.**

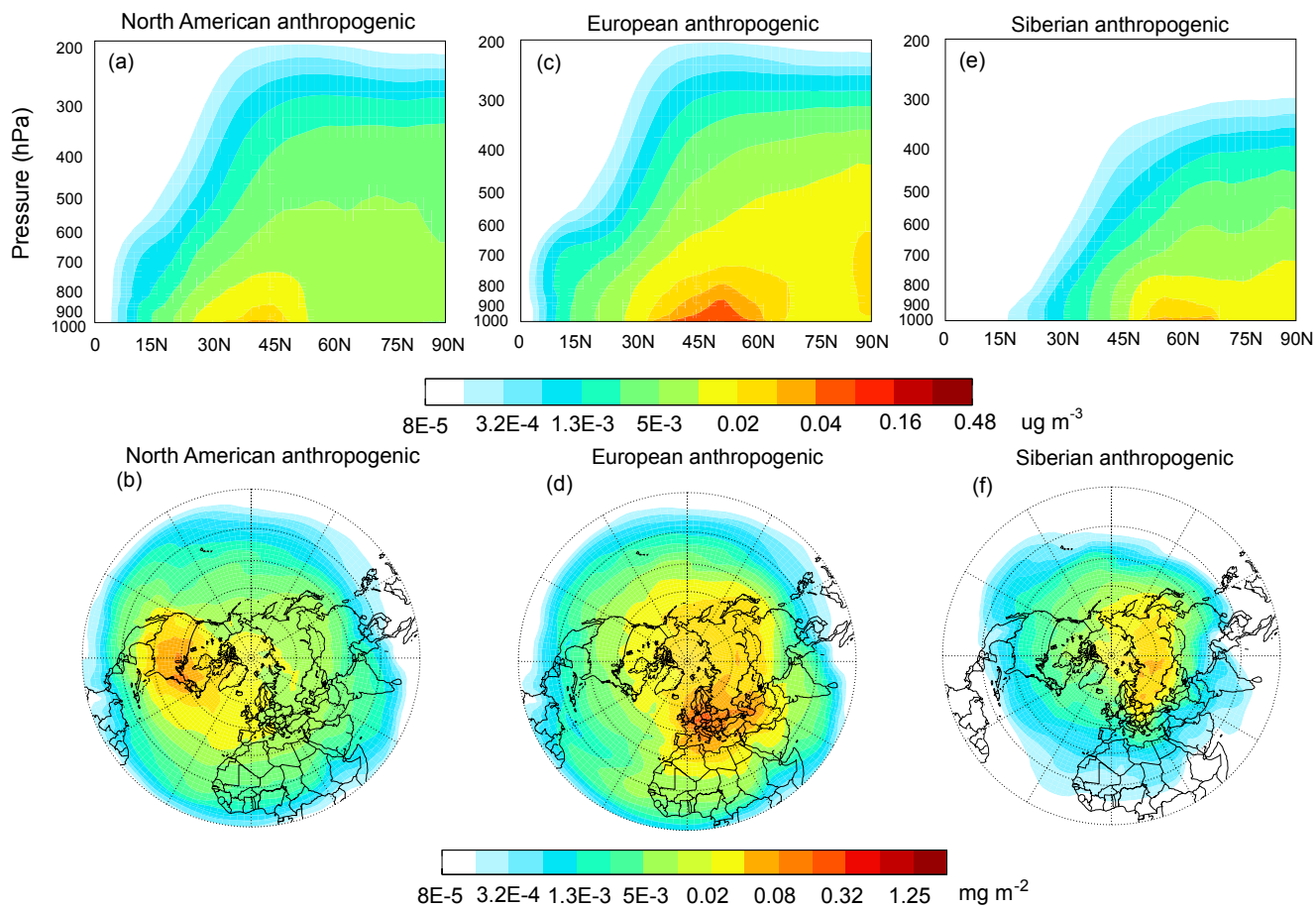


Figure S3: Same as Fig. S2, but for North American, European and Siberian anthropogenic sources.