



Brown Carbon (BrC) in EC-Earth 3

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What is Brown Carbon (BrC)

□ Most known absorbing carbonaceous aerosol \rightarrow BC

Organic Aerosols (OA) scatter visible radiation

 \Box Fraction of the OA that absorbs radiation \rightarrow BrC

	Thermochemical Classification	Molecular Structures	Optical Classification	
Chem. Refractiveness	Elemental Carbon (EC)	Graphene Layers (graphitic or turbostratic)	Black Carbon (BC)	
	Refractory Organic Carbon	Polycyclic Aromatics, Humic-Like Substances, Biopolymers, etc.	Colored Organic Carbon	bsorption
	(Nonrefractory) Organic Carbon (OC)	Low-Molecular-Mass Hydrocarbons and Derivatives	(Colorless) Organic Carbon (OC)	Optical A

2



Primary sources – Biomass Burning, Fossil Fuel, Biofuel

3

Secondary sources – Aromatics, ELVOCS

Motivation

&

Aim

□ First estimate of BrC impact on DRE → BrC is potentially very important



Zhang et al., Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2020

Improve the representation of absorbing aerosols in ESMs

Explicitly account for BrC in ESMs

Better understand the contribution of BrC in radiative forcing

BrC types & transformations in the atmosphere Bleaching and browning 10 Larger molecular sizes Lower volatility Lower solubility in water / organic solvents Less susceptible to photobleaching 8 **VW-BrC** 6 W-BrC 3 4 Photobleaching M-BrC NO₃ oxidation 2 S-BrC BC 0 -2 -3 -1 -4 0

 $\log_{10}(k_{550})$

5

An ESM modeling approach

Chemistry (mCB05) (*Williams et al. 2017*)

□M7 aerosol microphysics (*Vignati et al. 2004*)

Aerosol Optical Properties based on Mie Theory (van Noije et al. 2014)

Emissions

 Anthropogenic – Biomass Burning CMIP6 (Eyring et al. 2016)



BrC emissions

- Parameterization used by Zhang et al. 2020 based on parameterizations by Saleh et al., 2014 and Liu et al., 2013
- Emissions in equivalent to absorption mass

$$K_{OA,550} = 0.016 \log_{10} \left(\frac{E_{BC}}{E_{OA}} \right) + 0.03925$$







$$E_{BrC} = \left(\frac{4\pi K_{OA,550}}{\rho \, 550nm \, MAE_{BrC}(550nm)}\right) E_{OA}$$





Optical properties

300

400

Calculation of the imaginary part of the refractive index for BrC based on the work by Zhang et al. 2020



 $MAE_{BrC} = 1 m^2 g^{-1}$ at 550nm for rbrc and ibrc $MAE_{BrC} = 0.19 m^2 g^{-1}$ at 550nm for pbbrc

OA are considered only scattering k = 0.0BrC is considered only absorbing n = 1.0

w = 3 for iBrCw = 5 for rBrCw = 7 for pbBrC

Aerosols Internally mixed

500

Refractive indices and component contribution volume weighted

600

wavelength (nm)

700

800

OA rBrC iBrC

pbBrC

BrC Distribution









rBrC Annual Mean max = 3.36 µg m⁻³





pbBrC Annual Mean

80

60

40

20

0

Latitude

-20

-40 -60 -80





BrC Distribution











rBrC Seasonal Mean DJF max = 9.99 μ g m⁻³





rBrC Seasonal Mean JJA max = $2.78 \ \mu g \ m^{-3}$



BrC Absorption

0.002

0.004

0.006

AAOD_{BrC} 550nm





0.008

0.010

0.012

0.014

0.016



 $AAOD_{BrC} = AAOD_{tot} - AAOD_{(tot-BrC)}$

BrC Absorption

AAOD_{BrC}/AAOD_{tot} 550nm





AAOD_{BrC}/AAOD_{tot} 440nm 60°N 30°N 0° 30°S 60°S 180°W 120°W 60°W 0° 60°E 120°E 180°E





AERONET Data for model evaluation

□ Filters applied (methodology by Bahadur et al. 2012 & Wang et al. 2018)

- Remove coarse mode AOD at 440nm (coarse mode AOD contribution to total AOD > 10%
- Remove values with $EAE_{440/675} < 1$
- Remove values with $SAE_{440/675} > 1.2$ and $AAE_{675/870} / AAE_{440/675} < 0.8$



126 stations

Model evaluation



Summary

- Three different species have been successfully implemented in the model
- The model underestimates the BrC AAOD against AERONET measurements
- Tests ongoing (optical properties, photobleaching)

Further steps

- 10 year simulation 2010-2020 with climatological SST and Sea Ice for BrC ERF
- Collaboration with FMI (Harri Kokkola, Tero Mielonen) for the implementation of BrC in EC-Earth 4 (OpenIFS)