



# How do experiments help modelling BC aging?

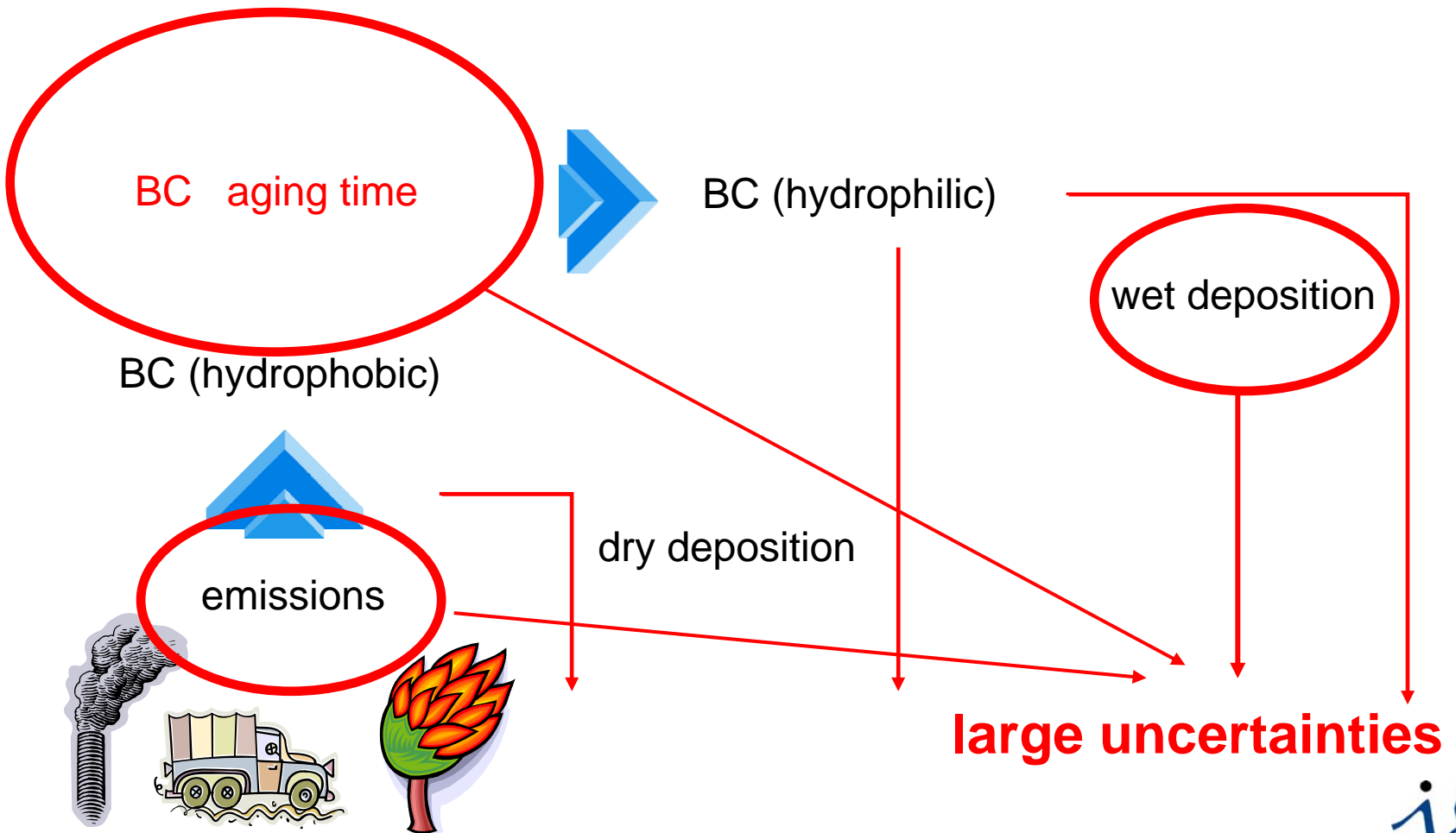
Example: large scale model parameterisations

# Definition of BC aging

**Processes that act changing the solubility of the BC system**

- **Condensation of soluble material on BC particles**
- **Coagulation with other soluble particles**
- **Oxidation of organic material that coats the particles by  $O_3$**

# Black Carbon cycle

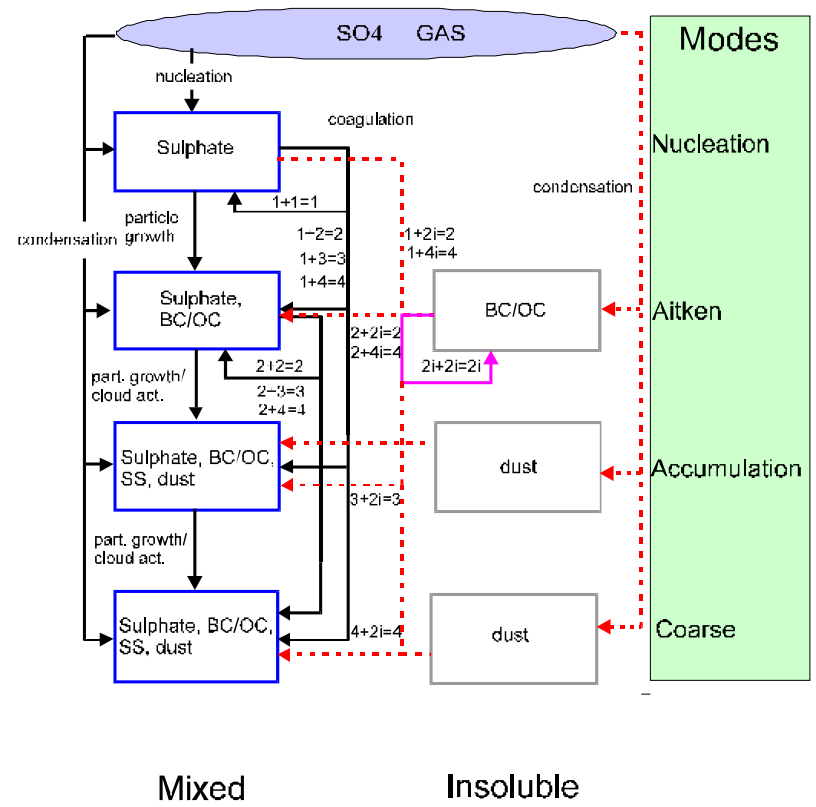


# 1) A very simplified approach for BC (TM5 aerosol bulk description)

## • BC:

- bulk, assumed as acc. mode (mass mean radius =  $0.14 \mu\text{m}$ )
- processes on BC: emissions, transport, dry and wet removal
- cloud-free atmosphere: hydrophobic
- in cloud: 30% interstitial, 70% behaves as hygroscopic

## 2) Aerosol dynamics



- M7 model: nucleation, cond. of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and coagulation
- SO<sub>4</sub>, BC, OC, ss, dust
- **An insoluble BC particle becomes soluble/mixed when covered by a monolayer of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>**

### 3) Oxidation of BC coating material by O<sub>3</sub>

Pöschl et al. (2001)

Pseudo-first order decay rate coefficient

$$k = \frac{K_{\infty} k_{O_3} [O_3]}{1 + k_{O_3} [O_3] + k_{H_2O} [H_2O]}$$

- When a BC particle is defined soluble?
  - When a monolayer of soluble material is formed on the particle: mean aerosol size of 0.25 μm and a monolayer thickness of 2.5 nm from the particle surface (Tsigaridis and Kanakidou, ACP, 2003)

## 4) Fixed aging time

- Aging at a certain rate
  - $7.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (Cooke and Wilson, 1996)
  - Exponential decay ( $\sim 1$  day)
- Easy to use; global average
- It does not depend on presence of gases or other particles

# Effects of the aging parameterisation on BC lifetime

	<b>TM5</b>	
<b>Aging parameterisation</b>	<b>BC lifetime (days)</b>	
<b>Very simplified approach</b>	4.16	
<b>Oxidation by ozone</b>	3.88 (?????)	
<b>Aerosol dynamics</b>	(5)	
<b>Fixed aging time</b>	5.7 (1.1 day e-folding t)	

# Effects of the aging parameterisation on BC lifetime

Aging parameterisation	TM5	Can. Centre Clim. model*
	BC lifetime (days)	
<b>Very simplified approach</b>	4.16	
<b>Oxidation by ozone</b>	3.88 (?????)	9.5
<b>Aerosol dynamics</b>	(5)	5
<b>Fixed aging time</b>	5.7 (1.1 day e-folding t)	6.6 (1 day e-folding t)
<b>No aging</b>		98.1
<b>Dynamics and oxidation</b>		4.9

\* Croft et al. ACP, 2005

# Discussion

- How can we define the transition between soluble and insoluble BC particle?
  - How bad is the assumption of BC as sphere?
  - How good is the “monolayer” definition?
- Is it necessary to (and can we) improve the oxidation parameterisation?
- Oxidation versus aerosol dynamics: do they compete with each other?
  - which is the most efficient at atmospheric conditions?
- What is the estimation of an average BC lifetime from measurements?
- .....