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Reply on RC1

Diwei Wang et al.

Author comment on "Winter brown carbon over six of China's megacities: light absorption, molecular characterization, and improved source apportionment revealed by multilayer perceptron neural network" by Diwei Wang et al., EGU sphere, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2022-585-AC2>, 2022

This manuscript described the light absorption, molecular characterization, and source apportionment of winter brown carbon over six China's megacities. The BrC light absorption coefficient and the mass absorption efficiency at 365 nm in northern cities were higher than those in southern cities by 2.5 and 1.8 times, respectively. The new method of Positive matrix factorization (PMF) coupled with multilayer perceptron (MLP) neural network analysis were used to apportion the sources of BrC light absorption. The results highlighted that primary emissions made a major contribution to BrC in six megacities. While secondary formation processes made a greater contribution to light absorption in the southern cities. The following comments should be considered to improve the manuscript.

Response to the Editor and Reviewer

We greatly appreciate the editor and the referee for their careful and constructive comments, which have helped us improve the paper quality significantly. We have addressed all of the comments raised by the reviewers. Our point-by-point responses are detailed below. The original comments are in black and our responses are in blue. Major changes are highlighted in the revised paper. We hope you and the reviewers will find the revised version meets the standard of the journal.

1\ Line 42-44: "BrC... including incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, biomass burning, forest fires, and residential coal combustion (Kirchstetter et al., 2004; Shen et al., 2017; Soleimanian et al., 2020)". Avoid lumping references.

Response: Suggestion taken. The sentence was revised as:

Lines 43-45:

BrC in urban atmospheres can originate from numerous sources, including incomplete combustion of fossil fuels (Soleimanian et al., 2020), biomass burning (Shen et al., 2017; Soleimanian et al., 2020), forest fires, and residential coal combustion (Kirchstetter et al., 2004; Soleimanian et al., 2020).

2\ Line 53: Avoid lumping references as in (Cheng et al., 2016; Kim et al., 2016; Mo et al., 2021; Shen et al., 2017). Instead summarize the main contribution of each referenced paper in a separate sentence. For example, "Furthermore, ... in Beijing (Cheng et al., 2016), Xi'an (Kim et al., 2016) ...biomass burning emissions."

Response: Suggestion taken. The sentence was revised as:

Lines 54-57□

Furthermore, a stronger light absorption ability in cold seasons (fall and winter) in Beijing (Cheng et al., 2016), Xi'an (Shen et al., 2017), Seoul (Kim et al., 2016), Taiyuan and other cities (Mo et al., 2021) has been found to be strongly associated with increased biomass burning emissions.

3\ Line 63-64: Please briefly describe the results for BrC source elucidation in these literatures after this sentence.

Response: Suggestion taken. We add the description of the results from these literatures in the revised manuscript.

Lines 72-79:

For example, Bao et al. (2022) obtained specific source contributions to BrC $b_{\text{abs}365}$ in Nanjing based on PMF and MLR method, confirming that the key contributors to BrC $b_{\text{abs}365}$ were mainly derived from biomass burning, primary industrial and traffic emissions. Lei et al. (2018) investigated the source apportionment of BrC $b_{\text{abs}365}$ in Yulin and showed that the residential coal combustion was the highest contributor to BrC $b_{\text{abs}365}$ in winter. Soleimanian et al. (2020) used the principal component analysis (PCA) coupled with MLR source apportionment model, which identified fossil fuel combustion was the dominant source of BrC $b_{\text{abs}365}$ in central Los Angeles during summer (38%), followed by SOA (30%) and biomass burning (12%).

4\ More references on BrC should be involved in the Introduction.

Response: Suggestion taken. We have added the content of BrC research status.

Lines 52-54:

Mo et al (2021) studied the light absorption coefficient of BrC at 365 nm (BrC $b_{\text{abs}365}$) in ten Chinese cities, which found that the BrC $b_{\text{abs}365}$ value displayed obvious spatial (northern China > southern China) variations.

Lines 57-61:

The mass absorption efficiency at 365 nm (MAE_{365}) of BrC has been widely used to evaluate the light-absorbing ability of BrC (Bao et al., 2022). Xie et al (2017) found that the BrC MAE_{365} values from biomass burning ($1.28 \pm 0.12 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) were higher than those from vehicle emissions ($0.62 \pm 0.76 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$). Ni et al (2021) noted that BrC MAE_{365} values can be decreased from $1.43 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ to $0.11 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ with the BrC aerosol aged.

Reference:

Bao, M., Zhang, Y. L., Cao, F., Lin, Y. C., Hong, Y., Fan, M., Zhang, Y., Yang, X., and Xie, F.: Light absorption and source apportionment of water soluble humic-like substances (HULIS) in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ at Nanjing, China, *Environ. Res.*, 206, 112554,

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.112554>, 2022.

Mo, Y., Li, J., Cheng, Z., Zhong, G., Zhu, S., Tian, C., Chen, Y., and Zhang, G.: Dual carbon isotope-based source apportionment and light absorption properties of water-soluble organic carbon in PM_{2.5} over China, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 126, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD033920>, 2021.

Ni, H., Huang, R. J., Pieber, S. M., Corbin, J. C., Stefenelli, G., Pospisilova, V., Klein, F., Gysel-Beer, M., Yang, L., Baltensperger, U., Haddad, I. E., Slowik, J. G., Cao, J., Prevot, A. S. H., and Dusek, U.: Brown carbon in primary and aged coal combustion emission, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 55, 5701-5710, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c08084>, 2021.

Xie, M., Hays, M. D., and Holder, A. L.: Light-absorbing organic carbon from prescribed and laboratory biomass burning and gasoline vehicle emissions, *Sci. Rep.*, 7, 7318, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-06981-8>, 2017.

5\ Line 83-94: Please supplement the information about the sampling location, such as what is the main impact on the surrounding environment.

Response: As described in section 2.1: "Information about the six cities and the sampling sites is summarized in Table S1", detailed information about the sampling site, such as sampling height, latitude and longitude, and major emission sources in the surrounding environment has been described in the Table S1 in Supplementary information.

Table S1. Information of sampling sites

Observation megacity	Location	Geographical China	Site description
Beijing	39.97°N, 116.36°E	North China	~8 m above ground level, in the north part of Beijing, which is close to several major roads including a highway and is surrounded by residences and restaurants.
Harbin	45.74°N, 126.73°E	North China	~18 m above ground level, in the east of Harbin, surrounded by campus, roads, residential commercial emission sources.
Xi'an	34.23°N, 108.88°E	North China	~15 m above ground level, in the southeast of downtown Xi'an, surrounded by two lane roads, residential commercial districts.

Chengdu	30.70°N, 104.06°E	South China	~18 m above ground level, on the rooftop of a building of Southwest Jiaotong University, surrounded by commercial and residential areas and close to a train station.
Guangzhou	23.12°N, 113.35°E	South China	~30 m above ground level, in the central of Guangzhou, there is no obvious industrial pollution source near the monitoring station.
Wuhan	30.53°N, 114.39°E	South China	~18 m above ground level, in the southeast of Wuhan city, surrounded by roads, residential commercial districts, this is a typical urban site with no industrial emission sources nearby.

6\ Line 123: Please explain why the light absorption coefficient at 365nm was chosen as a representation of the light absorption characteristics of the BrC.

Response: The light absorption coefficient at 365 nm was chosen to represent BrC light absorption characteristics has been widely used in other studies (Bao et al., 2022; Cheng et al., 2016; Mo et al., 2021). The wavelength of 365 nm was chosen to avoid interference of light absorption of non-organic compounds (e.g., nitrate) (Cheng et al., 2016; Huang et al., 2018).

Reference:

Bao, M., Zhang, Y. L., Cao, F., Lin, Y. C., Hong, Y., Fan, M., Zhang, Y., Yang, X., and Xie, F.: Light absorption and source apportionment of water soluble humic-like substances (HULIS) in PM_{2.5} at Nanjing, China, *Environ. Res.*, 206, 112554, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.112554>, 2022.

Cheng, Y., He, K. B., Du, Z. Y., Engling, G., Liu, J. M., Ma, Y. L., Zheng, M., and Weber, R. J.: The characteristics of brown carbon aerosol during winter in Beijing, *Atmos. Environ.*, 127, 355-364, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.12.035>, 2016.

Huang, R. J., Yang, L., Cao, J., Chen, Y., Chen, Q., Li, Y., Duan, J., Zhu, C., Dai, W., Wang, K., Lin, C., Ni, H., Corbin, J. C., Wu, Y., Zhang, R., Tie, X., Hoffmann, T., O'Dowd,

C., and Dusek, U.: Brown Carbon Aerosol in Urban Xi'an, Northwest China: The composition and light absorption properties, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 52, 6825-6833, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.8b02386>, 2018.

Mo, Y., Li, J., Cheng, Z., Zhong, G., Zhu, S., Tian, C., Chen, Y., and Zhang, G.: Dual carbon isotope-based source apportionment and light absorption properties of water-soluble organic carbon in PM_{2.5} over China, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 126, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD033920>, 2021.

7\ Please unify to unit format, such as m² g⁻¹ and μg/m³.

Response: Suggestion taken. The unit format μg/m³ is uniformly modified to μg m⁻³.

8\ Line 154-156: "... this can primarily be attributed to substantial emissions from residential heating in winter in northern China." According to the above-mentioned average OC concentration in northern cities is higher than that in southern cities, it seems difficult to infer that this is caused by heating in northern China in winter. A more logical explanation should be that the burning of fuels used for winter heating in northern cities, such as coal, produces high OC values, resulting in higher OC values in northern cities than southern cities. Please make corresponding modifications.

Response: Suggestion taken. The sentence was revised as:

Lines 171-175:

Similar to the PM_{2.5} trend, the average OC concentration in the northern cities (15.5 ± 7.9 μg m⁻³) was higher than that in the southern cities (9.2 ± 4.6 μg m⁻³), which can be attributed to substantial emissions from residential heating (i.e., coal and biomass combustion) in winter in northern China (Zhang et al., 2021). In addition, these residential fuels can emit an abundant OC emission (Lei et al., 2018; Sun et al., 2017).

9\ Line 157-158: Please add a description of the method for calculating POC and SOC using the EC tracer method in the Supplementary information.

Response: Suggestion taken. The method for calculating POC and SOC using EC tracer method has been added in text S2 in the Supplementary information, and the sentence has been revised as:

Line 177:

Detailed calculation method was described in Text S3.

Lines 83-88 in Supplementary information:

Text S3. SOC and POC calculation.

To assess the sources of atmospheric BrC, primary OC (POC) and secondary OC (SOC) were estimated by using the EC tracer method (Ram and Sarin, 2011) as in the following equation:

$$\text{SOC} = \text{OC}_{\text{tot}} - \text{EC} \times (\text{OC}/\text{EC})_{\text{min}} \quad (\text{S5})$$

$$\text{POC} = \text{OC}_{\text{tot}} - \text{SOC} \quad (\text{S6})$$

where OC_{tot} is total OC, (OC/EC)_{min} is the minimum OC/EC ratio observed at each site.

10\ Line 191: "The aging or oxidation of aerosols was confirmed to be the major..." The word "was" should be "were".

Response: Suggestion taken.

11\ Fig 2. As I can see, the MAE₃₆₅ is higher in Wuhan, can you give some explanation?

Response: As described in our article, the BrC MAE₃₆₅ values are in the following order across the six cities: HrB > BJ > WH > XA > GZ > CD. Therefore, the highest BrC MAE₃₆₅ can be observed in WH among southern cities. As shown in Section 3.4 of our study, the contribution of biomass combustion to BrC in WH (37.7%) could not be ignored, which is higher than that in Chengdu (13.6%) and Guangzhou (0%). As supported, the BrC derived from biomass burning usually has a high MAE value (Xie et al., 2017; Soleimanian et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2021b). Therefore, the high emission contribution of biomass combustion sources was the reason for the high MAE₃₆₅ value in WH.

We revised the manuscript in Lines 345-347:

In addition, we noted that the contribution of biomass burning to BrC in WH (37.7%) was higher than that in CD (13.6%) and GZ (0%), which can explain the highest BrC MAE₃₆₅ was observed in WH among southern cities as shown in Figure 2.

Reference:

Soleimanian, E., Mousavi, A., Taghvaei, S., Shafer, M. M., and Sioutas, C.: Impact of secondary and primary particulate matter (PM) sources on the enhanced light absorption by brown carbon (BrC) particles in central Los Angeles, *Sci. Total. Environ.*, 705, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.135902>, 2020.

Xie, M., Hays, M. D., and Holder, A. L.: Light-absorbing organic carbon from prescribed and laboratory biomass burning and gasoline vehicle emissions, *Sci. Rep.*, 7, 7318, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-06981-8>, 2017.

Xiong, Y., Zhou, J., Schauer, J. J., Yu, W., and Hu, Y.: Seasonal and spatial differences in source contributions to PM_{2.5} in Wuhan, China, *Sci. Total. Environ.*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.10.150>, 2016.

Zhang, Q., Shen, Z., Zhang, T., Kong, S., Lei, Y., Wang, Q., Tao, J., Zhang, R., Wei, P., Wei, C., Cui, S., Cheng, T., Ho, S. S. H., Li, Z., Xu, H., and Cao, J.: Spatial distribution and sources of winter black carbon and brown carbon in six Chinese megacities, *Sci. Total. Environ.*, 762, 143075, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143075>, 2021a.

Zhang, T., Shen, Z., Zeng, Y., Cheng, C., Wang, D., Zhang, Q., Lei, Y., Zhang, Y., Sun, J., Xu, H., Ho, S. S. H., and Cao, J.: Light absorption properties and molecular profiles of HULIS in PM_{2.5} emitted from biomass burning in traditional "Heated Kang" in Northwest China, *Sci. Total. Environ.*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.146014>, 2021b.

12\ What is the difference between the light absorption coefficient ($b_{\text{abs}365}$) and the mass absorption efficiency (MAE₃₆₅)?

Response: $b_{\text{abs}365}$ represents the light absorption coefficient at wavelength of 365 nm for BrC (Huang et al., 2018). MAE₃₆₅ is usually obtained from the $b_{\text{abs}365}/\text{OC}$, and refers to the light absorption capacity of per unit BrC mass (Cheng et al., 2016; Shen et al., 2017).

Reference:

Cheng, Y., He, K. B., Du, Z. Y., Engling, G., Liu, J. M., Ma, Y. L., Zheng, M., and Weber, R. J.: The characteristics of brown carbon aerosol during winter in Beijing, *Atmos. Environ.*, 127, 355-364, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.12.035>, 2016.

Huang, R. J., Yang, L., Cao, J., Chen, Y., Chen, Q., Li, Y., Duan, J., Zhu, C., Dai, W., Wang, K., Lin, C., Ni, H., Corbin, J. C., Wu, Y., Zhang, R., Tie, X., Hoffmann, T., O'Dowd, C., and Dusek, U.: Brown Carbon Aerosol in Urban Xi'an, Northwest China: The composition and light absorption properties, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 52, 6825-6833, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.8b02386>, 2018.

Shen, Z., Zhang, Q., Cao, J., Zhang, L., Lei, Y., Huang, Y., Huang, R. J., Gao, J., Zhao, Z., Zhu, C., Yin, X., Zheng, C., Xu, H., and Liu, S.: Optical properties and possible sources of brown carbon in PM_{2.5} over Xi'an, China, *Atmos. Environ.*, 150, 322-330, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2016.11.024>, 2017.

13\ Line 226-228: "...at the Nepal Climate Observatory-Pyramid (3.7–4.0; Kirillova et al., 2016) and in the Los Angeles Basin (4.82 ± 0.49; Zhang et al., 2013) ...Tibetan Plateau (8.2 ± 1.4; Zhu et al., 2018) ...". The AAE values should be compared in a similar wavelength range. Please add the wavelength range of fitted AAE values in all references cited here.

Response: Suggestion taken. The sentence was revised as:

Lines 243-250:

In general, the AAE values obtained in this study are higher than those obtained at the Nepal Climate Observatory-Pyramid (3.7–4.0; 330–500 nm) (Kirillova et al., 2016) and in the Los Angeles Basin (4.82 ± 0.49; 300–600 nm) (Zhang et al., 2013) and lower than those obtained at the Tibetan Plateau (8.2 ± 1.4; 365–550 nm) (Zhu et al., 2018). Nevertheless, the values obtained in this study are comparable to those obtained in Beijing (5.3–7.3; 310–450 nm) (Cheng et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2021), Nanjing (6.7; 300–600 nm) (Chen et al., 2018), the Indo-Gangetic Plain (5.3; 300–700 nm) (Srinivas et al., 2016), New Delhi (5.1; 330–400 nm) (Kirillova et al., 2014), Seoul (5.5–5.8; 300–700 nm) (Kim et al., 2016), and Xi'an (5.3–6.1; 330–550 nm) (Huang et al., 2018).

14\ Line 234-236: "... studies for coal combustion (5.5–6.4; Ni et al., 2021), biomass burning (4.4–8.7; Xie et al., 2017), and gasoline vehicle emissions (6.2–6.9; Xie et al., 2017)." Please add the wavelength range of fitted AAE values in all references cited here.

Response: Suggestion taken. The sentence was revised as:

Lines 253-256:

Furthermore, the AAE values obtained in this study are within the range of those reported by previous studies for coal combustion (5.5–6.4; 300–500nm) (Ni et al., 2021), biomass burning (4.4–8.7; 300–550nm) (Xie et al., 2017), and gasoline vehicle emissions (6.2–6.9; 300–550 nm) (Xie et al., 2017).

Please also note the supplement to this comment:

<https://egusphere.copernicus.org/preprints/2022/egusphere-2022-585/egusphere-2022-585-AC2-supplement.pdf>