Two-wavelength thermal-optical determination of Light Absorbing Carbon in atmospheric aerosols

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Abstract

Thermal-optical analysis is widely adopted for the quantitative determination of Total, TC, Organic, OC, and Elemental, EC, Carbon in atmospheric aerosol sampled by suitable filters. Nevertheless, the methodology suffers of several uncertainties and artefacts as the well-known issue of charring affecting the OC-EC separation. In the standard approach, the effect of the possible presence of Brown Carbon, BrC, in the sample is neglected. BrC is a fraction of OC, usually produced by biomass burning with a thermic behaviour intermediate between OC and EC. BrC is optically active: it shows an increasing absorbance when the wavelength moves to the blue/UV region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Definitively, the thermal-optical characterization of carbonaceous aerosol should be reconsidered to address the possible BrC content in the sample under analysis.

We introduce here a modified Sunset Lab Inc. EC/OC Analyzer. Starting from a standard commercial instrument, the unit has been modified at the Physics Department of the University of Genoa (Italy), making possible the alternative use of the standard laser diode at $\lambda = 635$ nm and of a new laser diode at $\lambda = 405$ nm. In this way, the optical transmittance through the sample can be monitored at both wavelengths. Since at shorter wavelengths the BrC absorbance is higher, a better sensitivity to this species is gained. The modified instrument also gives the possibility to quantify the BrC concentration in the sample at both wavelengths. The new unit has been thoroughly tested, with both artificial and real-world aerosol samples: the first experiment, in conjunction with the Multi Wavelength Absorbance Analyzer (MWAA, Massabò et al., 2013 and 2015), resulted in the first direct determination of the BrC Mass Absorption Coefficient (MAC) at $\lambda = 405$ nm: MAC $= 23 \pm 1$ m^2 g^{-1}.

Keywords: *carbonaceous aerosol, brown carbon, thermal-optical analysis, mass absorption coefficient*

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1. Introduction

Light absorbing carbon (LAC) is the fraction of carbonaceous aerosol, which can absorb electromagnetic radiation in the visible or near-visible range (Pöschl, 2003; Bond and Bergstrom, 2006; Moosmüller et al., 2009; Ferrero et al., 2018). A wide literature investigates and characterizes the optical properties of the inorganic-refractory LAC fraction, usually referred as Black Carbon, BC, (e.g., Bond et al., 2013; and references therein) which is strongly absorbing from UV to IR, with a weak dependence on wavelength (Bond and Bergstrom, 2006; Moosmüller et al., 2009). Much less studied and understood is the organic LAC, often labelled as Brown Carbon (BrC), which appears to be optically active at wavelengths shorter than 650 nm and with an increasing absorbance moving to the blue and ultraviolet (UV) range (Pöschl, 2003; Andreae and Gelencsér, 2006; Moosmüller et al., 2011; Laskin et al., 2015; Olson et al., 2015). BrC can therefore be considered as the "optically active" part of the OC dispersed in the atmosphere. When considered from a thermo-chemical point of view, BrC also shows a refractory behaviour since, in an inert atmosphere, it volatizes at temperatures greater than 400 °C only (Chow et al., 2015). A discussion on the primary and secondary sources of atmospheric LAC is outside the scope of the present work; we simply remind that primary BrC is produced mainly by biomass burning even if, in some cases, also incomplete combustion of fossil fuels used in transport activities (i.e., terrestrial vehicles, ships and aircrafts) can generate this kind of compounds (Corbin et al, 2018). It is also worth to underline that carbonaceous aerosols impact on human health (Pope and Dockery, 2006; Chow et al., 2006; Mauderly and Chow, 2008), as well as on climate and environment (Bond and Sun, 2005; Highwood and Kinnersley, 2006; Chow et. al., 2010).

In the wider landscape of atmospheric carbonaceous aerosol, despite a worldwide diffused effort, the situation is not satisfactory and a standardized and conclusive approach is still missing. The quantitative determination of total, organic and elemental carbon (TC, OC and EC) is often performed by a thermal-optical analysis (Birch and Cary, 1996; Watson et al., 2005; Hitzenberger et al., 2006) of aerosol samples collected on quartz fibre filters. However, thermal-optical analyses are affected by several issues and artefacts (Yang and Yu, 2002; Chow et al., 2004) and different laboratories/agencies adopt protocols which systematically result in discrepancies, particularly large in the EC quantification (Birch and Cary, 1996; Chow et al., 2007; Cavalli et al., 2010). A further issue arises when the effects of the possible presence of BrC in the sample are taken into account. So far, the monitoring of the sample transmittance during the thermal cycle, has been introduced to correct for the well-known charring effect and

the formation of pyrolytic carbon (Birch and Cary, 1996). This implies that BC is the sole absorbing compound at the wavelength implemented in the thermal-optical analyser (for instance at $\lambda = 635$ nm, the wavelength of the laser diode mounted in the extremely diffused Sunset Lab. Inc. EC/OC analyzer). Basically, with a sizeable concentration of BrC in the sample, one of the key assumptions of the thermal-optical methods fails and the EC/OC separation is even more unstable (not to say that, by design, the BrC quantification is not possible). This issue was preliminarily addressed by (Chen et al., 2015) by a multi-wavelength thermal-optical reflectance/thermal-optical transmittance (TOR/TOT) instrument (Thermal Spectral Analysis – TSA) and further investigated in (Massabò et al., 2016). In the latter work, a method to correct the results of a standard Sunset analyzer and to retrieve the BrC concentration in the sample was introduced. The achievement was possible thanks to a synergy with the information provided by the Multi Wavelength Absorbance Analyzer, MWAA, (Massabò et al., 2015) developed in the same laboratory. A further step towards BrC quantification through the utilization of TSA was discussed in (Chow et al., 2018), where it was proved that the use of 7 wavelengths in thermal-optical carbon analysis allows contributions from biomass burning and secondary organic aerosols to be estimated. It is worthy to note that the biomass burning contribution to PM concentration can also be estimated by other methods such as Aerosol Mass Spectrometry, AMS (Daellenbach et al., 2016).

The MWAA approach allows the determination of the spectral dependence of the aerosol absorption coefficient (b_{abs}) which can be generally described by the power-law relationship $b_{abs} (\lambda) \sim \lambda^{-AAE}$, where the AAE is the Ångström Absorption Exponent. Several works reported AAE values which depend on the aerosol chemical composition (Kirchstetter et al., 2004; Utry et al., 2013) as well as its size and morphology (Lewis et al., 2008; Lack et al., 2012; Lack and Langridge, 2013; Filep et al., 2013; Utry et al., 2014). Furthermore, the spectral dependence of the aerosol has been exploited to identify different sources of carbonaceous aerosol (e.g., Sandradewi et al., 2008; Favez et al., 2010; Lack and Langridge, 2013; Massabò et al., 2013 and 2015). In general, AAE values close to 1.0 have been found to be related to urban PM where fossil fuels combustion is dominant, while higher AAE values, up to 2.5, have been linked to carbonaceous aerosols produced by wood burning (Harrison et al., 2013; and references therein) and therefore to the presence of BrC.

In the previous work by (Massabò et al., 2016) the effect of the BrC possibly contained in the sample on the thermal-optical analysis was quantified and exploited to retrieve the BrC concentration from the raw data provided by a standard Sunset Lab. Analyzer. This first step,

104 suggested to modify/upgrade a Sunset unit adding the possibility to use a second laser diode in

105 the blue range. This improves the sensitivity to the BrC and allows to check whether the BrC

106 quantification depends on the adopted wavelength. We finally followed this route and we here

107 introduce our modified Sunset Analyzer unit, the validation tests and the results of the first

108 campaign in which the new unit was deployed.

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110 **2. Materials and Methods**

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112 *2.1 The 2-lambda SUNSET analyzer*

113 We have modified a commercial Thermal Optical Transmittance (TOT) instrument (Sunset

114 Lab Inc.). This equipment had been originally designed (Birch and Cary, 1996) with a red laser

115 diode (λ = 635 nm) to have the possibility to monitor and correct the well-know problem of

116 the formation of pyrolytic carbon by charring (Birch and Cary, 1996; Bond and Bergstrom,

117 2006; Chow et al., 2007; Cavalli et al., 2010). The assumption that OC is optically inactive at

118 wavelengths greater than 600 nm is at the basis of the technique; therefore the laser beam

119 attenuation is only due to the EC originally present or formed by charring in the sample under

120 analysis. Actually, even at this wavelength, BrC can affect the reliability of the OC/EC

121 separation and the standard methodology can be modified to quantify the BrC concentration

122 (Massabò et al., 2016). Nevertheless, at λ = 635 nm the BrC Mass Absorption Coefficient,

123 MAC(BrC), remains much smaller than the corresponding MAC(BC) and the modified

124 procedure could/should be implemented at shorter wavelengths to gain in sensitivity.

125 We have modified our SUNSET unit making possible the alternative use of the standard

126 laser diode at λ = 635 nm or of a World Star Technologies, 100 mW, laser diode at λ = 405

127 nm. This second laser diode can be mounted on the top of the SUNSET furnace by a homemade

128 adapter (see Figure 1) and easily exchanged with the native red diode. With the new laser

129 diode, the light detector placed at the bottom of the SUNSET furnace has to be changed too

130 and we selected a photodiode (PD) THORLABS FDS1010 coupled with a bandpass filter

131 THORLABS FBH405-10. The responsivity of the PD FDS1010 around λ = 400 nm is quite

132 low (about 50 mA W^{-1}) but the high power delivered by the laser diode results in signals with

133 an amplitude comparable to the values measured with the original SUNSET set-up (i.e., laser

134 diode and PD). Furthermore, the FBH405-10 filter cuts all the light background produced by

135 the high temperature of the SUNSET furnace, thus preserving the signal-to-noise ratio. Both

136 laser and PD can be exchanged in about 10 min and no particular attention is requested but the

137   proper alignment to maximize the PD output signal (i.e., the *transmittance* value displayed by

138   the SUNSET control software). We have to note that the original configuration of the SUNSET

139   instrument adopts a lock-in amplifier to improve the signal-to-noise ratio of the PD: we did not

140   have the possibility to manipulate the parameters of the lock-in amplifier and to tune it to the

141   new configuration.

142

143   ### *2.2 Test of the new configuration*

144   The new blue-light set-up of the Sunset Analyzer was tested using both synthetic and real-

145   world aerosol samples, collected on quartz fibre filters. Synthetic samples were prepared

146   starting with a 5% (volume) solution of Aquadag, then nebulised by a Blaustein Atomizer

147   (BLAM) and collected on quartz fibre filters. Aquadag is the trade name of a water-based

148   colloidal graphite coating (particle diameters between 50 and 100 nm): these samples can

149   therefore be considered to be composed of EC/BC only. The samples were first sent to an

150   optical characterization by the MWAA instrument (Massabò et al., 2015) which demonstrated

151   that the optical absorption of Aquadag is independent on the wavelength. Actually, Aquadag

152   particles tend to form conglomerates on the filter surface, with dimension about double of the

153   longer wavelength implemented in the MWAA (i.e., the 850 nm of the infrared laser diode;

154   Massabò et al., 2015). So, the comparison between the new blue-light and original Sunset set-

155   ups was made with samples having the same absorption properties. EC and TC quantifications

156   obtained at $\lambda = 635$ nm and $\lambda = 405$ nm were in excellent agreement for both the NIOSH5040

157   and EUSAAR_2 protocol (Cavalli et al., 2010), as shown in Figure 2 for the whole set of

158   synthetic samples.

159   A second set of synthetic samples was prepared to mimic the behaviour of real-world aerosol

160   samples: a 3% (weight) solution of ammonium sulphate $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ in Aquadag was prepared

161   and nebulized with the BLAM. This way, a scattering compound is mixed to the absorbing

162   Aquadag spherules. The optical absorption measured with MWAA was independent on

163   wavelength with this second set of samples too. The results of the Sunset analysis with both

164   the red and blue laser set-up are shown in Figure 3. This second set of samples was analysed

165   through the EUSAAR_2 protocol only: we used two punches for each laser in each sample to

166   have a reproducibility check. A strong correlation between the TC and EC values measured in

167   red and blue light was obtained again with a slope close to unity.

168   A third and final test was performed using a set of daily PM10 samples collected by a low-

169   volume sampler (TCR - Tecora, Italy) on quartz fibre filters (Pall-2500 QAO-UP, 47 mm

170   diameter) in spring 2016 in the urban area of the city of Genoa (Italy). A previous and long set

of similar campaigns addressed to PM10 characterization (e.g., Bove et al., 2014 and references therein) in the same urban area could not identify a sizeable contribution from biomass burning to PM composition, in particular during spring and summer. Such situation was confirmed by the determination of the Ångström exponent in the present samples by the MWAA. Actually, in the set of twenty PM10 samples, the values of the Ångström exponent ranged between 0.9 and 1.2, this confirming that Black Carbon is the sole or totally dominant light absorbing component in the local PM10 (Sandradewi et al., 2008; Harrison et al., 2013). Half of the samples was then sent to the Sunset analysis by the NIOSH5040 protocol while the EUSAAR_2 protocol was adopted for the remaining subset. The results are shown in Figure 4. The EC concentration values measured with the standard and modified Sunset analyzer are fully compatible when the NIOSH5040 protocol is adopted (basically, the split point position in the Sunset thermogram does not change with the two laser diodes). Instead, EC values determined by the EUSAAR_2 protocol resulted in about 30% lower values when the blue laser diode was mounted. This corresponds to a shift of the split point position, which moves rightward and thus increases the amount of carbonaceous aerosol counted in the OC fraction. This effect is linked to the well-known issue of the formation of pyrolytic carbon during the thermal cycle in the inert atmosphere (i.e., in He). Several literature studies (e.g., Cavalli et al., 2010; Panteliadis et al., 2015) indicated that the charring is smaller at the higher temperatures reached during the NIOSH thermal protocol. On the other way, standard thermal-optical analyses of urban PM samples often give higher EC values (up to 50%) when performed following the EUSAAR_2 instead of higher-temperature protocols (Subramanian et al., 2006; Zhi et al., 2008; Piazzalunga et al., 2011; Karanasiou et al., 2015; Panteliadis et al., 2015). Furthermore, as by-product of previous PM10 studies in the urban area of Genoa by a standard Sunset unit, we could observe a systematic and very reproducible 40% discrepancy between EC values determined in the same samples by EUSAAR_2 and NIOSH5040 protocols (with EC: EUSAAR > EC: NIOSH). Therefore, the thermal-optical analysis in blue light seems to be more sensitive to the charring formation during the EUSAAR_2 protocol.

3. First field campaign and results

The modified Sunset instrument was used for the first time, in conjunction with the MWAA instrument and apportionment methodology (Massabò et al., 2015), to retrieve the MAC (Mass Absorption Coefficient) of Brown Carbon at the two wavelengths of $\lambda = 635$ nm and $\lambda = 405$ nm, in a set of samples collected during wintertime in a mountain site.

3.1 Samples collection

Aerosol samples were collected in a small village (Propata, 44°33'52.93''N, 9°11'05.57''E, 970 m a.s.l.) situated in the Ligurian Apennines, Italy. Three different sets of PM10 aerosol samples were collected by a low-volume sampler (38.3 l min^{-1} by TCR Tecora): the first and the third sets had filter change set every 24h while the second set was sampled on a 48h-basis. In total, 41 (14+13+14) PM10 samples were collected on quartz-fibre filters (Pall, 2500QAO-UP, 47 mm diameter), between February 2nd and April 19th, 2018. Before the sampling, the filters were baked at T = 700°C for 2 hours to remove possible internal contamination. Field blank filters were used to monitor possible contaminations during the sampling phase. Wood burning is one of the PM sources around the sampling site, especially during the cold season, as it is used for both domestic heating and cooking purposes.

3.2 Laboratory analyses

All filters were weighed before and after sampling in an air-conditioned room (T = 20 ± 1 °C; R.H. = 50 % ± 5%), after 48h conditioning. The gravimetric determination of the PM mass was performed using an analytical microbalance (precision: 1 µg) which was operated inside the conditioned room; electrostatic effects were avoided by the use of a de-ionizing gun.

After weighing, samples were first optically analyzed by MWAA to retrieve the absorption coefficient (b_{abs}) of PM at five different wavelengths. The EC and OC determination was performed adopting the EUSAAR_2 protocol (Cavalli et al., 2010) with both laser diodes at λ = 635 nm and at λ = 405 nm (two different punches were extracted from each filter sample).

Finally, the remaining portion of the same quartz-fibre filters underwent a chemical determination of the Levoglucosan (1,6-Anhydro-beta-glucopyranose) concentration by High Performance Anion Exchange Chromatography coupled with Pulsed Amperometric Detection (Piazzalunga et al., 2010). As well-known in literature, this sugar is one of the typical markers of biomass burning (Vassura et al., 2014).

3.3 Optical apportionment

The MWAA analysis provided the raw data to measure the spectral dependence of the aerosol absorption coefficient (b_{abs}) which can be generally described by the power-law relationship b_{abs} (λ) ~ λ^{-AAE} where AAE is the Ångström Absorption Exponent.

237   The time series of the resulting AAE values is shown in Figure 5: they range between

238   1.05 and 1.96 with a mean value of 1.55 ± 0.21. This figure indicates a substantial presence of

239   wood burning in the sampling area. In (Massabò et al., 2015 and Bernardoni et al, 2017), an

240   optical apportionment model (the "MWAA model") based on the measurement of b_{abs} at five

241   wavelengths had been introduced to obtain directly the BrC AAE (α_{BrC}) and the BrC absorption

242   coefficient (b_{abs}^{BrC}) at each measured wavelength. It is worthy to note that, at the basis of the

243   MWAA model, there is the assumption that BrC is produced by wood combustion only (see

244   §4 in Massabò et al., 2015; Zheng et al., 2013). In Figure 5, we report the optical apportionment

245   at $\lambda = 635$ nm and at $\lambda = 405$ nm, i.e., at the wavelength of the two laser diodes used in our

246   modified Sunset instrument. At $\lambda = 635$ nm, light absorption resulted mainly due to BC from

247   both fossil fuel (FF) and wood burning (WB) and the b_{abs}^{BrC} average value is 15% of total b_{abs},

248   with the notable exception of some days in which it reached values of ~ 30%, in

249   correspondence of AAE > 1.9. Instead, at $\lambda = 405$ nm, the BrC contribution to light absorption

250   rises up to 33% (average percentage of total b_{abs}), with a maximum value of 51%, again when

251    $AAE_{exp} > 1.9$. The time series of b_{abs}^{BrC} values at both wavelengths turned out to be well

252   correlated ($R^2 = 0.71$) with the Levoglucosan (*Levo*, in the following) concentration values, as

253   reported in Figure 6. The slope of the correlation curve increases by a factor 5.8 when moving

254   from the red to the blue light.

255   The average α_{BrC} value turned out to be $\alpha_{BrC} = 3.9 \pm 0.1$, in very good agreement with a

256   previous value ($\alpha_{BrC} = 3.8 \pm 0.2$) obtained in the same site and with the same approach

257   (Massabò et al., 2016). The result is also in agreement with other literature works (Yang et al.,

258   2009; Massabò et al., 2015; Chen et al., 2015).

259

3.4 Brown Carbon MAC

261   The methodology to extract the MAC value for BrC by the coupled used of MWAA and

262   thermal-optical analysis has been introduced in a previous work (Massabò et al., 2016). In that

263   case, a standard (i.e., with a red laser diode only) a Sunset unit was used. The entire procedure

264   is described in details in (Massabò et al., 2016), here we briefly summarize the main steps:

265   a) The fraction of light attenuation due to the BrC is first calculated in each sample with

266   the MWAA raw data.

267   b) The empirical relationship between the light attenuation through the sample, observed

268   in the MWAA and in the Sunset and at both wavelengths, is then determined. We remind

269   that in the Sunset measurement, the light attenuation is continuously recorded during

270 the analysis; the value characteristic of each blank filter can be retrieved when all the
271 light absorbing PM has been volatized (i.e., at the end of the thermal protocol).

272 c) The fraction of light attenuation due to the BrC in the sample is therefore calculated for
273 the Sunset analysis and the initial transmittance value is corrected to estimate the
274 attenuation value that it would have been found if BrC were not present in the filter
275 sample.

276 d) A new split-point position is then determined taking into account the corrected value of
277 the initial transmittance.

278 e) The OC and EC values determined with the standard and corrected split-point positions
279 are then compared and the difference ($OC_{cor} − OC_{std} = EC_{std} − EC_{cor}$) is operatively
280 assumed to be equal to the BrC in the sample. The corresponding BrC atmospheric
281 concentration is finally calculated.

282 f) The correlation between the values of b_{abs}^{BrC}, provided by the MWAA analysis (see
283 section 3.3) and BrC concentration, is studied to determine the MAC value.

284

285 In the present experiment, the procedure was adopted to analyse the thermograms produced
286 with both the red and the blue laser diode mounted in the Sunset unit: the results are
287 summarized in Figure 7. Despite a rather high noise in the data, the MAC(BrC) value at the
288 two wavelengths can be determined and it turns out to be MAC(BrC) = $9.8 ± 0.4$ m^2 g^{-1} and 23
289 $± 1$ m^2 g^{-1}, respectively at $λ = 635$ and 405 nm. This result deserves some comments:

- The MAC value at $λ = 635$ nm differs for about $3σ$ from the result reported in (Massabò
290 et al., 2016) and obtained for the same site and in a similar season (i.e., November 2015
291 to January 2016; MAC = $7.0 ± 0.4$ m^2 g^{-1}). Since differences in the type of wood burnt
292 in the past and present campaign cannot be excluded, the two values can be considered
293 to be in fair agreement.

- No comparison with previous or other literature values is possible for the MAC value
295 at $λ = 405$ nm, given the substantial differences in adopted definitions and
296 methodologies (Yang et al., 2009; Feng et al., 2013; Chen and Bond, 2010). However,
298 the increase by a factor 2.3 with respect to the MAC at $λ = 635$ nm follows the expected
299 behaviour.

- Under the assumption that the sole source of BrC is biomass burning, the MAC values
301 can be referred to the total concentration of organic carbon (i.e., including the part not
302 optically active) produced by biomass burning. Adopting with the present data set the

303   optical OC apportionment methodology reported in (Massabò et al., 2015), the BrC

304   values determined at $\lambda = 635$ nm turn out to be about 4% of the OC produced by wood

305   combustion, OC_{WB}, and consequently $MAC(OC_{WB}, \lambda = 635nm) = 0.39 \pm 0.06$ m^2 g^{-1}.

306   When the analysis is performed at $\lambda = 405$ nm, BrC results to be about 10% of OC_{WB}

307   and $MAC(OC_{WB}, \lambda = 405nm) = 2.3 \pm 0.2$ m^2 g^{-1}. Previous literature works (Feng et al.,

308   2013; Laskin et al., 2015; and references therein) report MAC values of BrC and/or

309   related OC ranging in a quite large interval.

310 • The ratio between BrC and Levo concentration values results to be BrC:Levo = $0.19 \pm$

311   0.02 and 0.42 ± 0.06, respectively when considering the BrC concentration determined

312   by MWAA + Sunset at $\lambda = 635$ and 405 nm. In other words, the operative procedure,

313   introduced in (Massabò et al., 2016), results in different BrC concentration values

314   according to the considered/used wavelength. This fact can be interpreted in different

315   ways: while the analytical sensitivity is higher at $\lambda = 405$ nm and the corresponding

316   BrC values could be considered to be more firm, the category of compounds collected

317   under the label "Brown Carbon" could be itself "wavelength dependent". The latter

318   would imply that the BrC concentration cannot be defined separately from the

319   wavelength and that its meaning is even more "operative" than in the case for the more

320   widespread OC and EC fractions. As a matter of fact, while the b_{abs}^{BrC} values discussed

321   in section 3.3, increase by a factor 5.8 moving from $\lambda = 635$ nm to $\lambda = 405$ nm, the

322   corresponding variation of the MAC(BrC) values is by a factor 2.3 only. This is because

323   the BrC concentration determined at $\lambda = 405$ nm is twice the value measured at $\lambda =$

324   635 nm. The purposes and the limits of the present study prevent any firm conclusion

325   on the alternative explanation: BrC definition is wavelength dependent or the analysis

326   in red light is not sensitive enough.

327 • When considering the OC_{WB}:Levo concentration ratio, the MWAA analysis at $\lambda = 635$

328   and $\lambda = 405$ nm give well compatible results, with a mean value of OC_{WB}:Levo = 4.5

329   ± 0.5.

330

4. Conclusions

332

333   We introduced a modified version of a commercial Sunset Lab. Inc. OC/EC Analyzer. We

334 upgraded the standard instrument unit making possible the alternative use of a red ($\lambda = 635$

335 nm) or blue ($\lambda = 405$ nm) laser diode to monitor the light transmittance through the sample

during the thermal cycle. The analytical performance of the new set-up has been tested both with artificial and real-world aerosol samples.

The new Sunset set-up was used to analyze a set of samples collected during mostly wintertime in a mountain site of the Italian Apennines. We retrieved Brown Carbon concentration values directly from the Sunset thermograms following Massabò et al., 2016. Exploiting the synergic information provided by the Multi Wavelength Absorbance Analyzer, MWAA (Massabò et al., 2015) we could obtain the MAC(BrC) at the two wavelengths. The result at $\lambda = 635$ nm (MAC = 9.8 ± 0.4 m^2 g^{-1}) is in fair agreement with a previous study performed for the same site in winter 2015-2016. To our knowledge, the result at $\lambda = 405$ nm, MAC = 23 ± 1 m^2 g^{-1} is the sole direct observation at this wavelength.

In our findings, the ratio between BrC and Levo concentration values depends on the wavelength of the transmittance signal adopted during the thermal-optical analysis. This behaviour could be due to 1) a better accuracy of the results in blue-light, more sensitive to BrC, or 2) the definition of BrC itself, which has to be considered wavelength-dependent. The present results do not allow any conclusive statement on this issue: actually, the label "Brown Carbon", as well as the widely used "Organic and Elemental Carbon", comes from an operative definition, which is not without ambiguity.

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1: The new $\lambda = 405$ nm laser diode mounted by a steel adapter on the SUNSET furnace (top) and comparison with the standard $\lambda = 635$ nm laser diode implemented by the manufacturer (bottom).

Figure 2: Quantification of TC and EC at $\lambda = 635$ nm (red) and $\lambda = 405$ nm (blue) for the set of synthetic Aquadag samples. Top: NIOSH5040 protocol, bottom: EUSAAR_2 protocol.

Figure 3: Quantification of TC and EC at $\lambda = 635$ nm (red) and $\lambda = 405$ nm (blue) for the set of synthetic Aquadag + Ammonium Sulphate samples by the EUSAAR_2 protocol.

Figure 4: EC concentration measured in two sub-sets of PM10 samples collected in consecutive days in the urban area of Genoa in late spring 2016. Values determined with the Sunset analyzer equipped with blue and red laser diodes, are compared.

Figure 5: Primary axis: Optical apportionment of the aerosol absorption coefficient (b_{abs}) at $\lambda = 635$ nm (top) and $\lambda = 405$ nm (bottom). Secondary axis: experimental AAE (AAE_{exp}) values obtained by fitting the measured b_{abs} values with a power-law relationship $b_{abs}(\lambda) \sim \lambda^{-AAE}$. FF and WB stand for Fossil Fuel and Wood Burning, respectively.

Figure 6: Aerosol absorption coefficient apportioned to Brown Carbon (b_{abs}^{BrC}) at $\lambda = 635$ nm (top) and at $\lambda = 405$ nm (bottom) vs. levoglucosan concentration.

Figure 7: Comparison between the aerosol absorption coefficient apportioned to Brown Carbon vs. the resulting operative BrC concentration values at $\lambda = 635$ nm (top) and at $\lambda = 405$ nm (bottom).

Laser λ = 405 nm

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567   Figure 1

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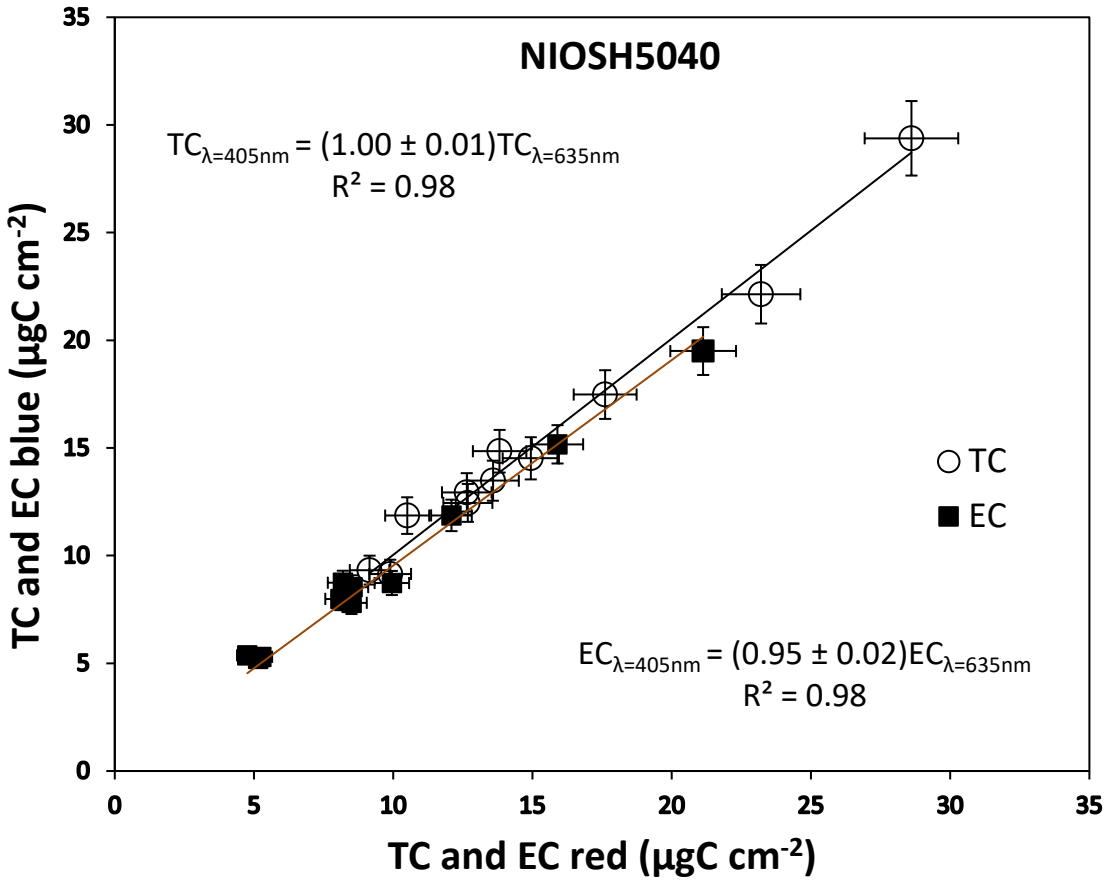
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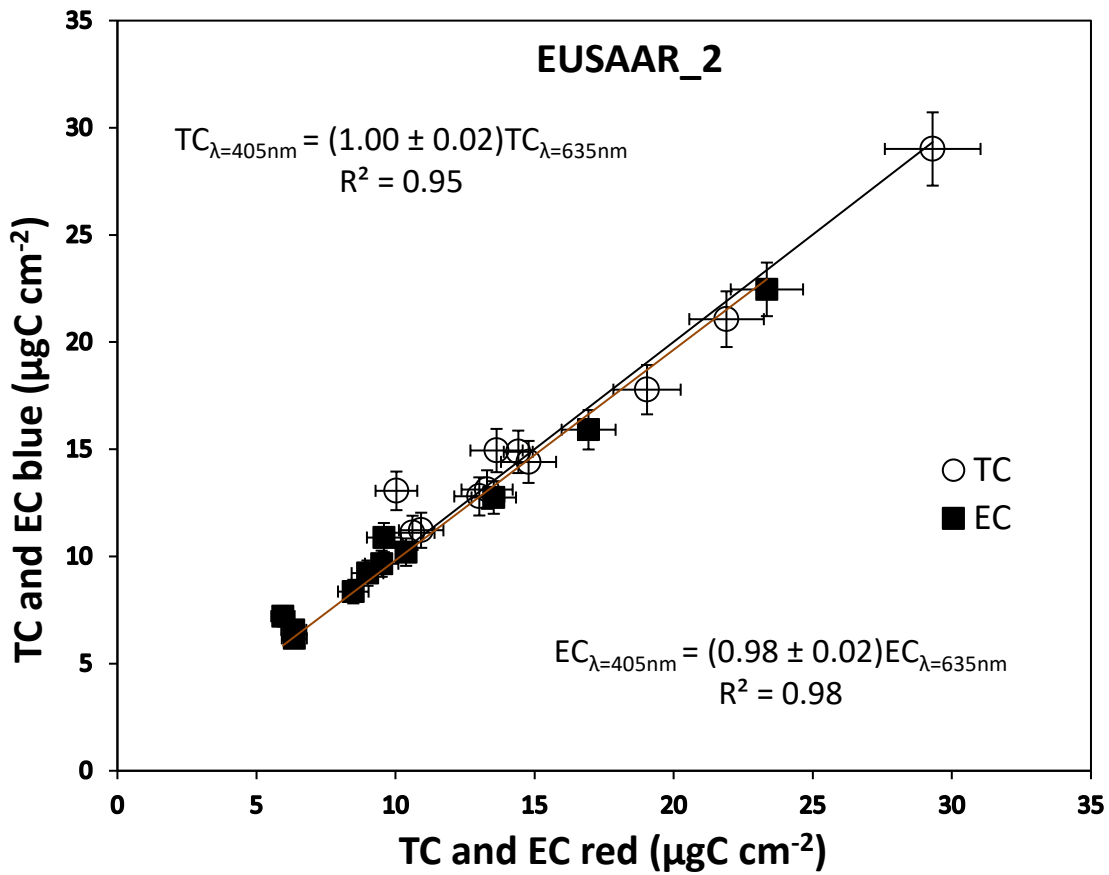
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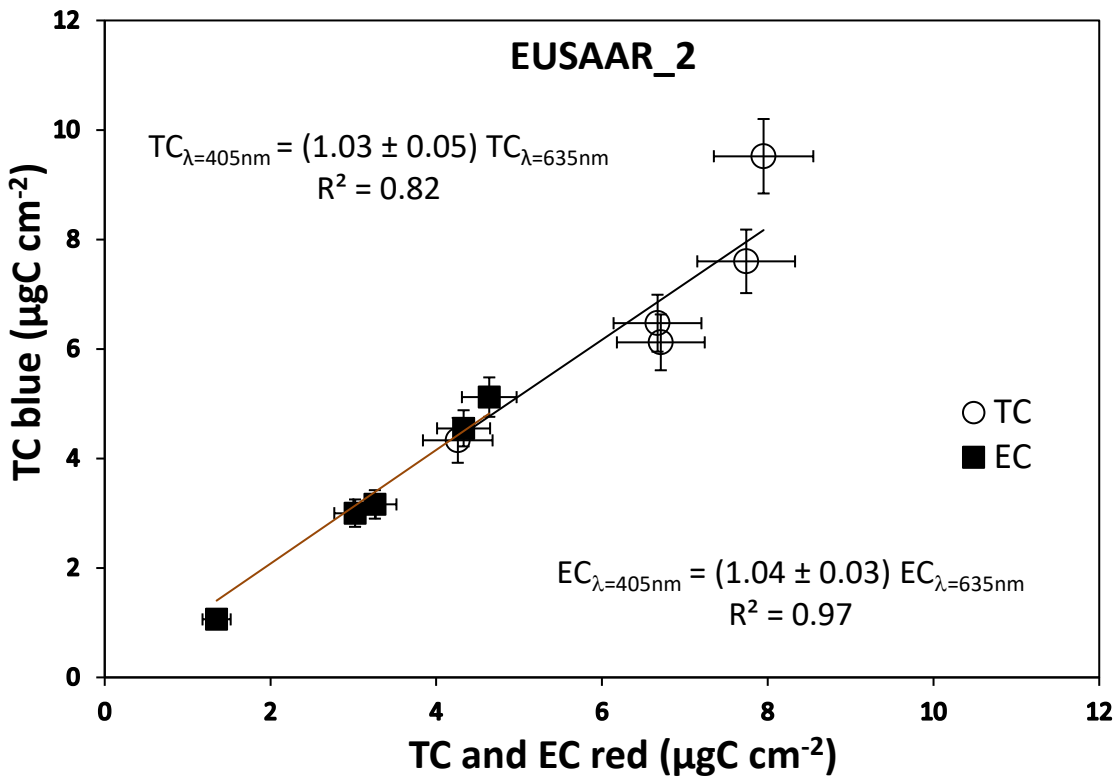
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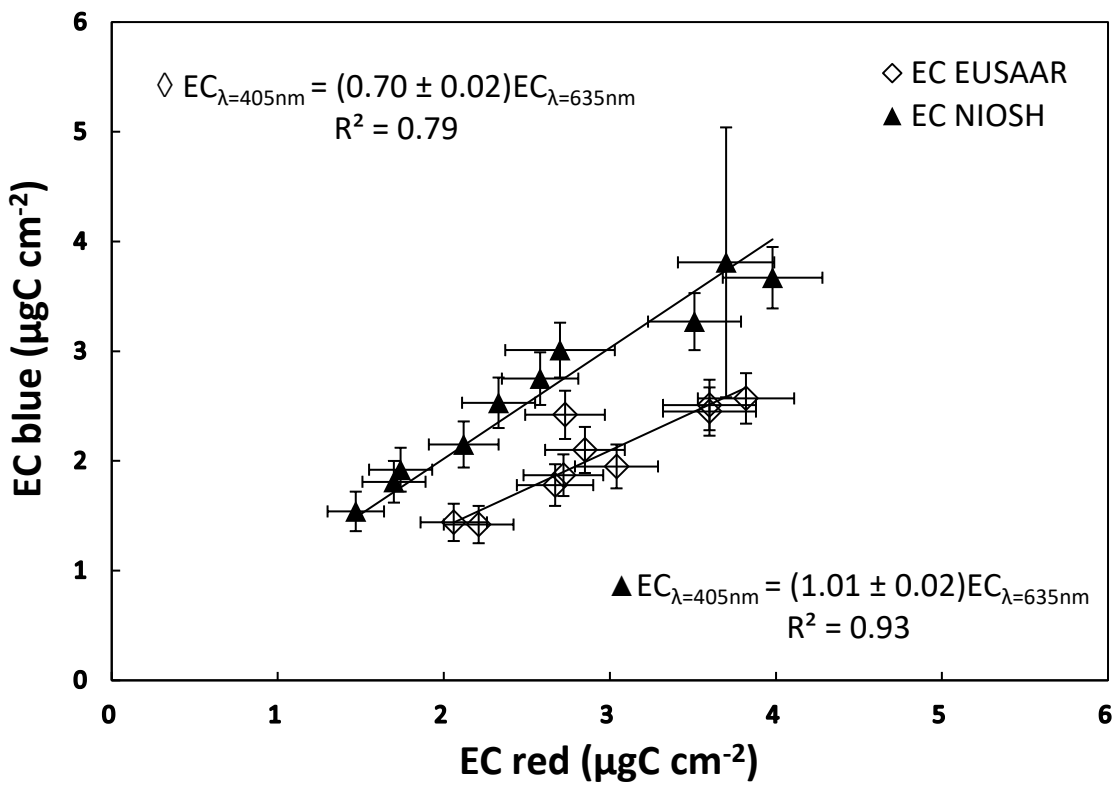
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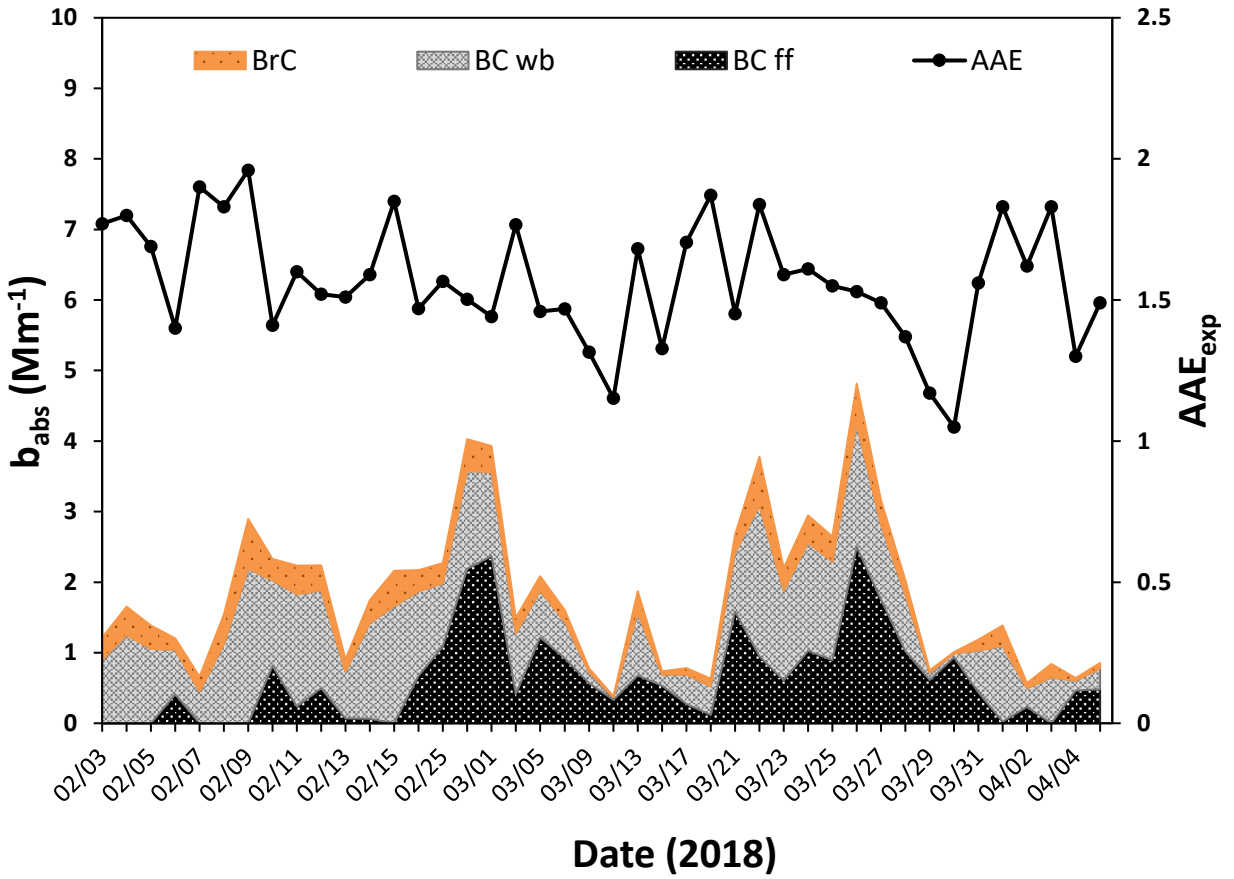
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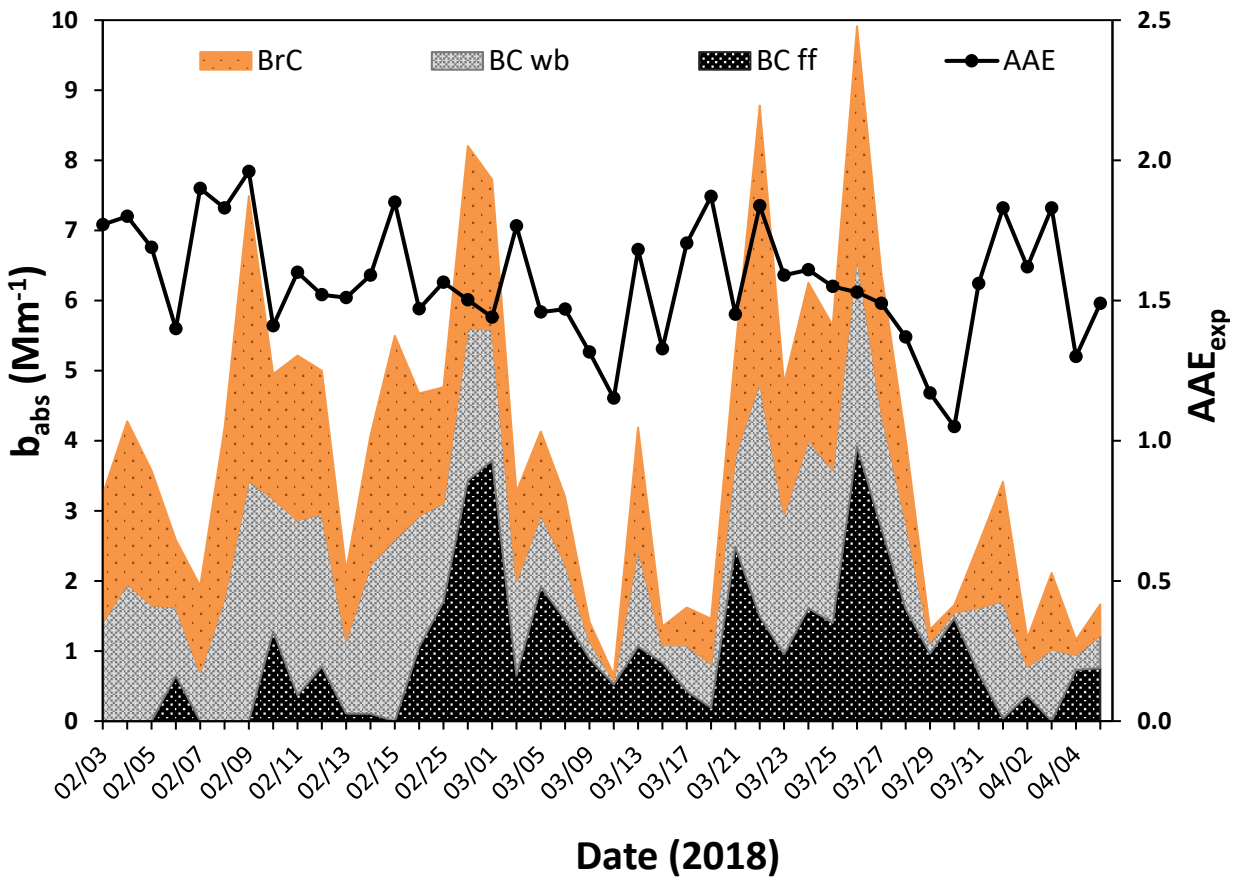
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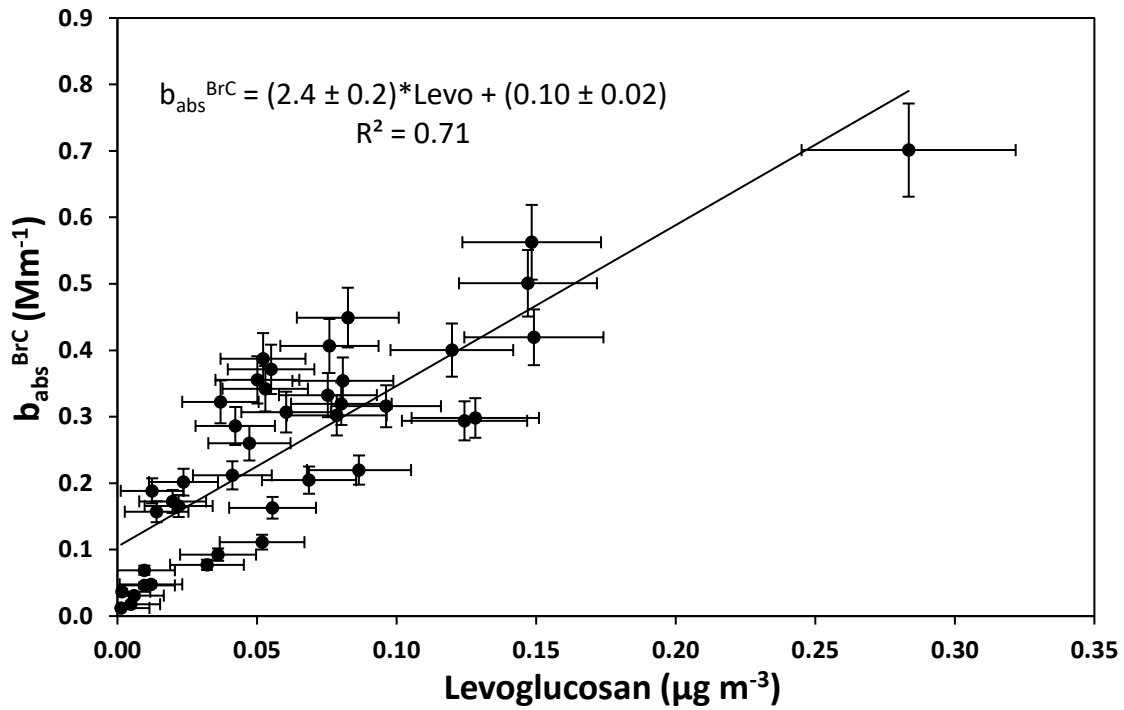
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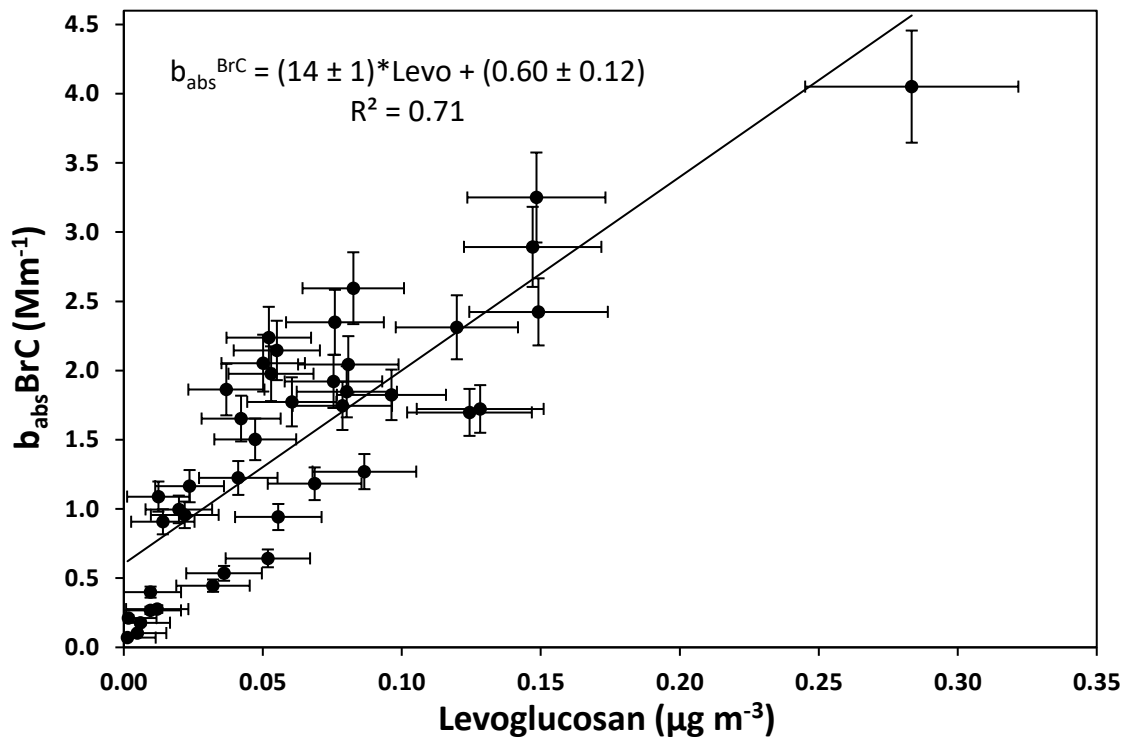
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