Radiative Absorption Enhancements Due to the Mixing State of Atmospheric Black Carbon

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Supplementary Materials www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/337/6099/1075/DC1 Materials and Methods Supplementary Text Figs. S1 to S12 Tables S1 to S9 References (35–106) 12 April 2012; accepted 23 July 2012 10.1126/science.1223264

Black carbon (BC) in the atmosphere has a strong effect on global and regional climate, with some estimates suggesting that the positive (warming) radiative forcing by BC is second only to CO2 (1), making it an important near-term climate mitigation target (2, 3). Quantification of the warming caused by BC in global climate models depends explicitly on the mixing state assumed for particles (internal versus external) and, for internal mixtures, the assumed influence of coatings on the magnitude of BC absorption (4–6). Optical properties of internally mixed BC-containing particles can be calculated in various ways, all of which indicate substantially greater absorption than for an equivalent external mixture—the absorption by internally mixed BC is “enhanced” because the coatings act as a lens (7). Model estimates of BC radiative forcing are increased by up to a factor of 2 for internally versus externally mixed BC (4, 5), and many models that use external mixtures simply multiply BC absorption by a scaling factor (8) to account for the theoretical absorption enhancement (Eabs). However, the magnitude of Eabs has not been determined for real atmospheric particles (9, 10), which is crucial as more models describe aerosol distributions as combinations of internal and external mixtures (11).

In this study, direct measurements of Eabs and average mixing state for BC in the atmosphere around California are reported from two field campaigns: the 2010 CalNex study and the Carbonaceous Aerosols and Radiative Effects Study (CARES). The CalNex measurements were made onboard the R/V Atlantis, whereas the CARES measurements were made at a ground site in the Sacramento urban area (fig. S1) (12). Our observations indicate that the Eabs for ambient particles around large urban centers do not vary much with photochemical aging, are significantly less than those predicted from traditional core-shell Mie theory, and are in contrast to laboratory experiments, suggesting that the warming by BC may be overestimated in climate models. Further, they indicate a role for absorption by non-BC aerosol components [brown carbon (BrC)] (13) in urban environments at short visible wavelengths.

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Photochemical aging of urban air masses leads to the production of nonrefractory particulate matter (NR-PM), some of which is internally mixed with BC and can, in principle, lead to $E_{abs} > 1$. The fraction of NR-PM exclusively associated with BC is termed here NR-PM$_{BC}$. The extent to which BC can theoretically be enhanced via lensing depends critically on the ratio $R_{BC} = [\text{NR-PM}_{BC}]/[\text{BC}]$ (7). During CalNex, chemically resolved mass concentrations of sub-micrometer NR-PM$_{BC}$ were explicitly measured with a SP-AMS (soot particle–aerosol mass spectrometer) (14), from which $R_{BC}$ is directly quantified. The observed $R_{BC}$ increases rapidly with photochemical age (PCA), which was estimated from the quantity $-\log([\text{NO}_y]/[\text{NO}_x])$ (Fig. 1A). The ratio $-\log([\text{NO}_y]/[\text{NO}_x])$ serves as a photochemical “clock” by assuming that the conversion of NO$_x$ ($=\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$) to NO$_y$ occurs at a rate equal to the NO$_y$ + OH reaction rate (12). This indicates that photochemical aging led to significant production of NR-PM$_{BC}$ material and growth of BC-containing particles, in particular through condensation of oxygenated organic aerosol (OOA) and SO$_4^{2-}$ (Fig. 1, B to D, and figs. S8 and S9). These measurements show explicitly how the composition of only the BC-containing particles changes during photochemical aging, providing strong constraints for use in comparing the observed $E_{abs}$ with theoretical calculations.

During CalNex and CARES, $E_{abs}$ was measured as the ratio between ambient particle absorption ($b_{abs,ambient}$) and the absorption after particle heating in a thermodenuder ($b_{abs,TD}$) to evaporate and remove non-BC NR-PM, including NR-PM$_{BC}$ (fig. S4) (12). The absorption measurements were made at 532 and 405 nm by using photoacoustic spectroscopy (fig. S3) (12). The observed $E_{abs}$ include effects of both lensing and of BrC absorption (15).

Despite the substantial photochemical production of NR-PM and NR-PM$_{BC}$ and the growth of BC-containing particles (Fig. 1), the observed $E_{abs}$ values during both campaigns change only slowly with PCA and are not much above unity (Fig. 2). Further, the $E_{abs}$ during CalNex exhibited minimal dependence on $R_{BC}$ (Fig. 3). The average $E_{abs,532nm}$ during both campaigns is 1.06 ± 0.006 (2 SEM), suggesting that NR-PM$_{BC}$ increased the absorption by 6% on average. The slightly larger $E_{abs}$ at 405 nm [1.13 ± 0.01 (2 SEM)] likely indicates the influence of BrC on absorption in this wavelength region. Consideration of the BC mass absorption coefficient ($\text{MAC}_{BC} =$ $b_{abs}/[\text{BC}]$), variations in which have traditionally been used to infer $E_{abs}$, leads to similar conclusions (although with greater uncertainties) (fig. S17) (12).

Overall, these results lead to the unexpected conclusion that photochemical aging and NR-PM$_{BC}$ production did not cause a substantial increase in the absorption enhancement for BC. Single-particle microscopy measurements from locations around the world (16–18) indicate it is common to find BC inclusions at the edge of collected particles rather than deeply embedded in a “coating” material (which would be necessary to observe large absorption enhancements), which is consistent with our ambient observations.

Climate models that account for internal mixing of BC commonly use core-shell Mie theory to calculate the optical properties of BC-containing particles. Time-series of $E_{abs}$ during CalNex have therefore been calculated here by using core-shell Mie theory and binned according to PCA. One feature of our study is that all inputs to the calculations, in particular the particle mixing state (the $R_{BC}$ and size distributions of both BC and non-BC containing particles), were observationally constrained by the comprehensive suite of instrumentation available during CalNex (12). $E_{abs}$ was calculated for either a unimodal or bimodal distribution of coating thicknesses on the BC particles (fig. S7) (12). The calculated $E_{abs}$ are significantly greater than the observed values at all PCAs, demonstrating that core-shell Mie theory substantially overestimates the actual $E_{abs}$ even when explicitly constrained by observations of $R_{BC}$ (Fig. 2). The difference between the bimodal and unimodal simulations illustrates the importance of mixing state assumptions to the calculations. If all NR-PM (not just NR-PM$_{BC}$) had been assumed to be internally mixed with BC, the overprediction of $E_{abs}$ would have been even larger because only ~20% of the total sub-micrometer NR-PM was NR-PM$_{BC}$, on average. This is an important consideration for models that assume internal mixing but do not dynamically account for the distribution of NR-PM between BC and non–BC-containing particles.

These ambient observations are in contrast to results from laboratory experiments we conducted in which large $E_{abs,532nm}$ values were observed when flame-generated BC was internally mixed with dioctyl sebacate (DOS) (Fig. 3) (12). For a given BC particle size, the measured $E_{abs}$ increased with $R_{BC}$ (which varied over the same range as the ambient $R_{BC}$) and were generally consistent with

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**Fig. 1.** (A) The $R_{BC} = [\text{NR-PM}_{BC}]/[\text{BC}]$ ratio as a function of PCA (−log([NO$_y$/[NO$_x$)]) for total NR-PM$_{BC}$ during CalNex. The box and whisker plots show the mean (●), median (−), lower and upper quartile (boxes), and 9th and 91st percentile (whisker) results for periods in which [BC] > 0.07 μg m$^{-3}$ (light gray points, ●). For reference, the gray dots show all data. The corresponding PCA (assuming [OH] = 4 × 10$^6$ molecules cm$^{-3}$) is shown on the top axis. The boxes are color-coded according to the scaled oxygenated organic aerosol (OOA) fraction of total OA (L2). (B to D) Chemically resolved mass-weighted particle time-of-flight vacuum aerodynamic diameter ($d_a$) size distributions from the SP-AMS for BC internally mixed with NR-PM$_{BC}$, including SO$_4^{2-}$, NO$_x$, NH$_4^+$, and OA, for periods where −log([NO$_y$/[NO$_x$]) was (B) 0.05 (fresh; $R_{BC} = 3.1$), (C) 0.3 (intermediate; $R_{BC} = 10.3$), and (D) 0.85 (aged; $R_{BC} = 15.8$). The total OA has been split into two OA types identified from factor analysis as hydrocarbon-like organic aerosol (HOA) and OOA. The pie charts show the fractional contributions of the various species to the total mass of BC-containing particles.
core-shell theory. These laboratory results clearly
demonstrate that internal mixing of BC with NR-
PM can produce large $E_{\text{abs}}$ as has previously been
observed (19, 20). Further work is needed to re-
solve the discrepancies between field observations
and laboratory studies.

Although there is no evidence of strong lensing-
induced absorption enhancements at 532 nm, the
slightly larger $E_{\text{abs}}$ at 405 nm suggests absorption
by some NR-PM species at shorter wavelengths
occurred; we assume the absorbing NR-PM spe-
cies to be BrC. BrC is particulate organic carbon
that absorbs light at visible and near-ultraviolet
(UV) wavelengths (13), with the absorption in-
creasing strongly toward shorter wavelengths
(21). Here, the difference between $E_{\text{abs,405nm}}$ and
$E_{\text{abs,532nm}}$ can be interpreted as the approximate
contribution to absorption by BrC at 405 nm—
whether it exists internally mixed with BC or not
(15). For both CalNex and CARES, BrC absorp-
tion is ~10% of the total absorption at 405 nm
(Fig. 2), corresponding to campaign average MACs
for BrC of 0.12 m$^2$/g (CalNex) and 0.14 m$^2$/g
(CARES) and a derived imaginary refractive in-
dex of ~0.004 (12). This additional absorption by
NR-PM in the near-UV region can have an im-
pact on photochemical O$_3$ production (22, 23)
and could suppress OH concentrations, thus increasing
the lifetime of greenhouse gases such as methane
or affecting the conversion of SO$_2$ into scattering
sulfate aerosol (24).

Our measurements indicate that BC emitted
from large to medium-sized urban centers (dom-
inated by fossil fuel emissions) does not exhibit
a substantial absorption enhancement when in-
ternal mixed with non-BC material, which is
in stark contrast to laboratory experiments and
model calculations. The small observed values

![Fig. 2. Measured $E_{\text{abs}}$ at (A and C) 532 nm (green) and (B and D) 405 nm (blue) for CalNex [(A) and (B)] and CARES [(C) and (D)] as a function of PCA, estimated from $-\log([\text{NO}_x]/[\text{NO}_y])$. The light-
colored points correspond to individual measurements, whereas the box and whisker plots show the
binned mean (●), median (–), lower and upper quartile (boxes), and 9th and 91st percentile (whisker). Calculated $E_{\text{abs}}$ values for CalNex are shown, assuming that the distribution of NR-PM$_{BC}$
material on the BC-containing particles was either bimodal (orange lines) or unimodal (orange box and whisker). For the bimodal case, one mode was assumed to be “thickly” coated, whereas the other was “thinline” coated. The thinly coated mode was assumed to have either $R_{\text{BC}} = 1$ (solid) or
0.1 (dashed).]

![Fig. 3. Observed $E_{\text{abs}}$ at 532 nm as a function of $R_{\text{BC}}$ for laboratory experiments in which BC particles of various size,
produced from ethylene flame, were coated with dioctyl seb-
acate (symbols). The $d_{\text{p,core}}$ values are the volume-equivalent
diameter of the uncoated BC particles. Uncertainties are 1σ.
Calculated $E_{\text{abs}}$ from core-shell Mie theory (lines) are shown
for the differently sized BC particles and are in generally good
agreement with the observations; the colored bands show the
uncertainty range in the calculations. The observed mean am-
ambient particle $E_{\text{abs}}$ versus $R_{\text{BC}}$ during CalNex is shown for com-
parison (orange line).]
of $E_{\text{abs}}$ suggest that models that assume internal mixtures in a core-shell configuration, or scale the absorption (or forcing) by externally mixed BC particles, can substantially overestimate the atmospheric warming by BC, potentially by up to a factor of 2 ($\delta$, 5). The climate benefits of BC mitigation ($\delta$) would similarly be overestimated. This would be true even for models that specifically track the mixing state of BC particles as they evolve in time ($\delta$). It is possible that non–fossil-derived BC (such as emitted from biomass burning) may exist with a considerably different internal morphology or amounts of BrC as compared with the ambient particles observed in this study, and thus different observable $E_{\text{abs}}$ values. Models may ultimately need to treat BC from fossil-fuel combustion differently than BC from biomass burning, although this awaits validation through further measurements of wavelength-dependent $E_{\text{abs}}$ for atmospheric particles in a variety of locations around the world. The contrast between our ambient observations and model formulations highlights the still incomplete understanding of radiative forcing by atmospheric BC with respect to particle-mixing state. Additional challenges include the quantification of BC emission inventories, wet-deposition removal rates, and the specification of the spatial and temporal distributions of BC (particularly the altitudinal profile) (26).

References and Notes

12. Materials and methods are available as supplementary materials on Science Online.

A Gain-of-Function Polymorphism Controlling Complex Traits and Fitness in Nature

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Identification of the causal genes that control complex trait variation remains challenging, limiting our appreciation of the evolutionary processes that influence polymorphisms in nature. We cloned a quantitative trait locus that controls plant defensive chemistry, damage by insect herbivores, survival, and reproduction in the natural environments where this polymorphism evolved. These ecological effects are driven by duplications in the $BCMA$ (branched-chain methionine allocation) loci controlling this variation and by two selectively favored amino acid changes in the glucosinolate-biosynthetic cytochrome P450 proteins that encode them. These changes cause a gain of novel enzyme function, modulated by allelic differences in catalytic rate and gene copy number. Ecological interactions in diverse environments likely contribute to the widespread polymorphism of this biochemical function.

Few studies have identified the genes that underlie complex trait variation in nature and the evolutionary processes that influence these polymorphisms. Most such work has focused on loss-of-function mutations that lead to adaptive phenotypes (1), likely because novel gain-of-function changes occur infrequently and require persistent natural selection to be maintained in populations (2). Nonetheless, new functional mechanisms are crucially important for adaptive evolution (3). To understand the adaptive consequences of complex trait variation, we must establish a direct relationship between genetic polymorphisms and phenotypic traits, and investigate the fitness consequences of this variation in natural environments (4).

Glucosinolates are biologically active secondary compounds (fig. S1) found in $Arabidopsis$ and its relatives (4) that are important in many aspects of plant defense, influencing oviposition and feeding by insect herbivores (5), defense against microbial pathogens (6), and composition of associated microbial communities (7). Typically, generalist insects are sensitive to glucosinolate-based plant defenses, whereas specialists may be able to cope with these compounds, which may serve as oviposition cues and feeding stimulants (5).

The ecological model plant $Boechera stricta$ (Brassicaceae) is a native, short-lived perennial with a close phylogenetic relationship to $Arabidopsis$ (8), often found in undisturbed habitats where current environments are similar to historical conditions that have existed for ~3000 years (9). In field populations near Lost Trail Pass in Montana and Crested Butte in Colorado, we measured natural selection on foliar damage from herbivores using local genotypes. We mapped a quantitative trait locus (QTL) in $B. stricta$ that contributes to insect resistance and controls allocation to glucosinolates derived from branched-chain amino acids or methionine [the $BCMA$ (branched-chain methionine allocation) locus] (10). Although most Brassicaceae synthesize glucosinolates from $\delta$Department of Biology, Institute for Genome Sciences and Policy, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708, USA. †Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology, D-07745 Jena, Germany. ‡Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801, USA.
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