

Article

A climatological satellite assessment of absorbing carbonaceous aerosols on a global scale

Supplement

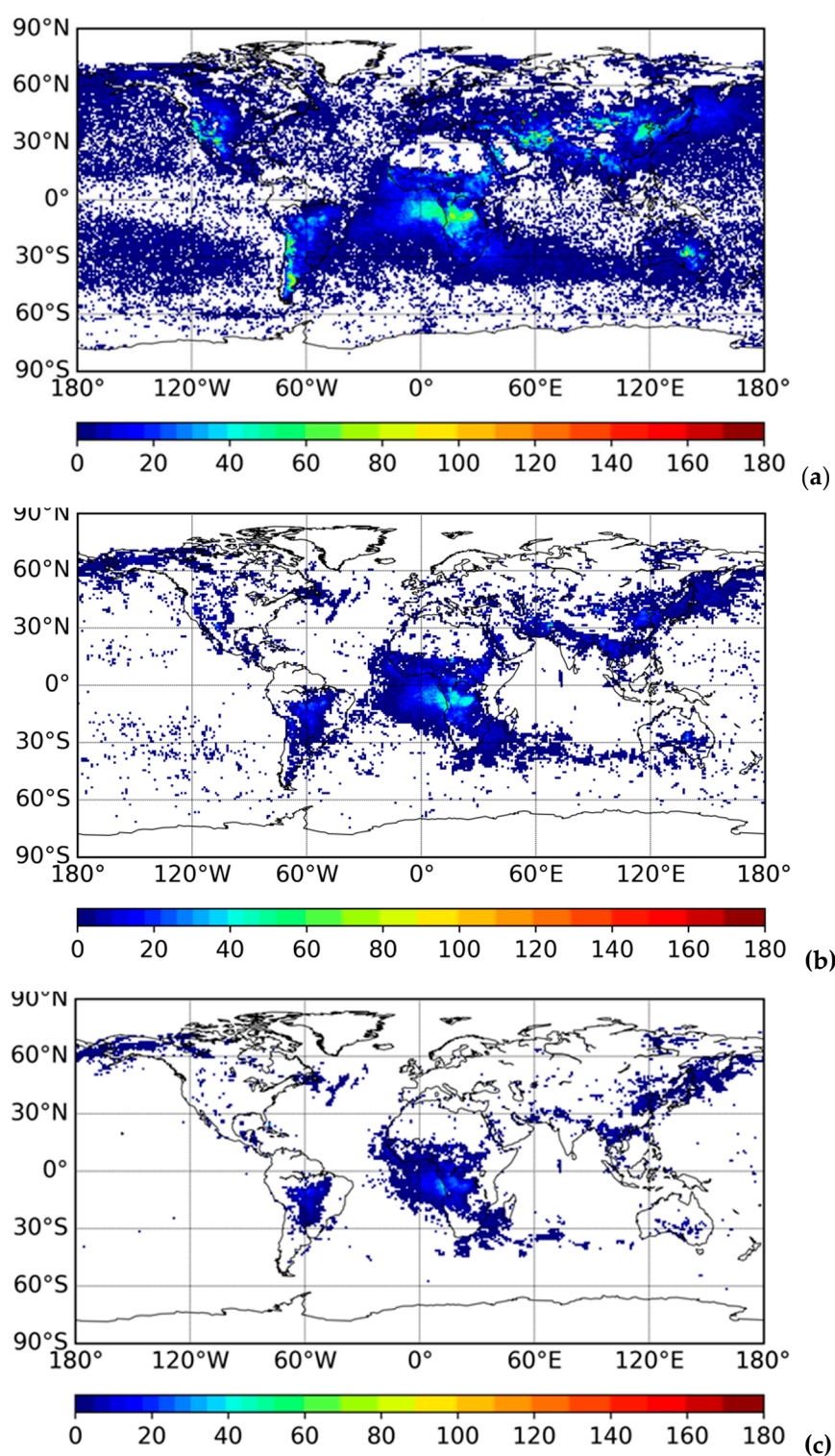
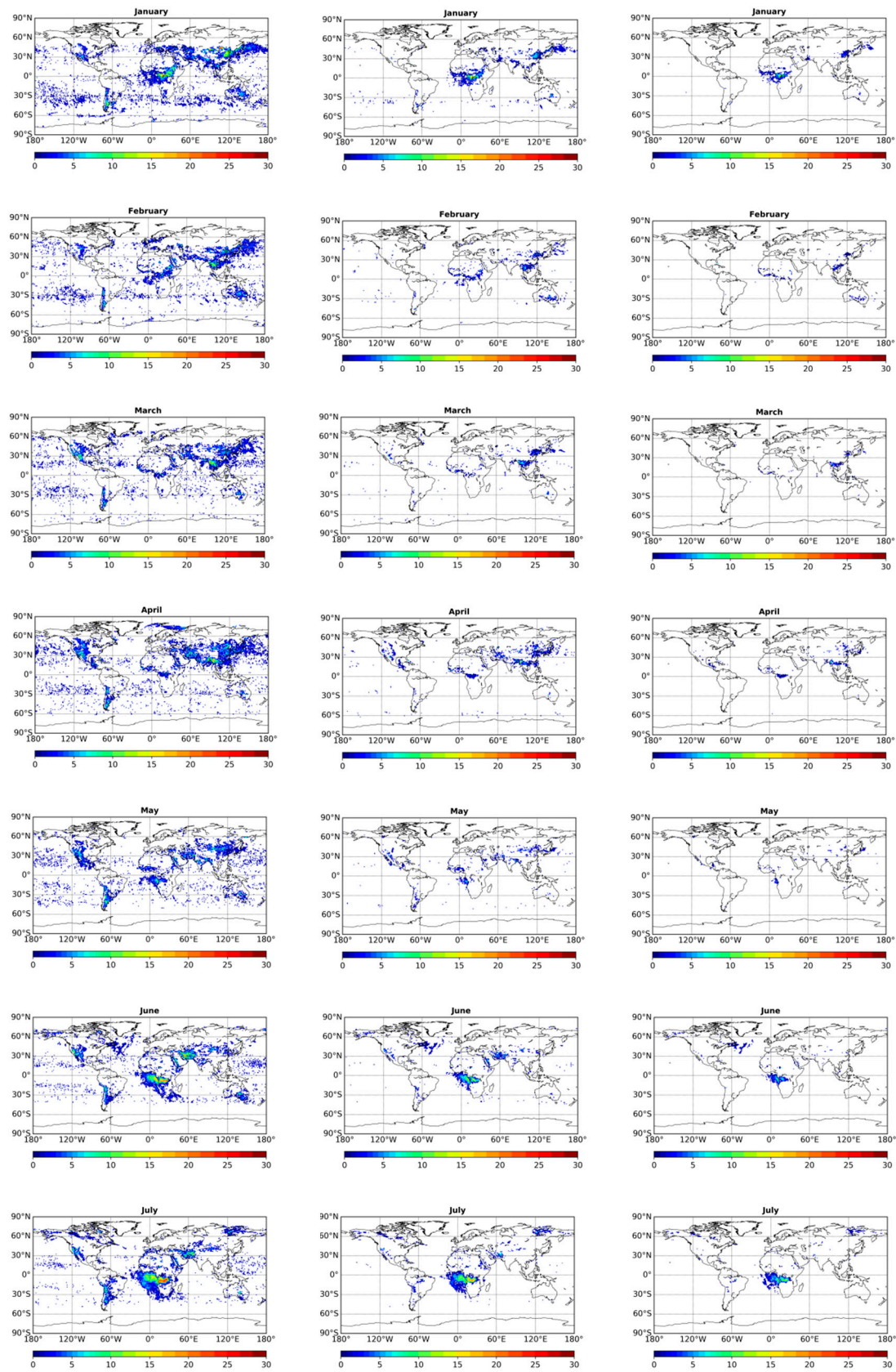


Figure S1. Global distribution of the annual absolute frequency of occurrence of absorbing carbonaceous aerosols (in number of days/year) for AI thresholds equal to 1.0 (a), 1.5 (b) and 2.0 (c). The results are for the year 2005.



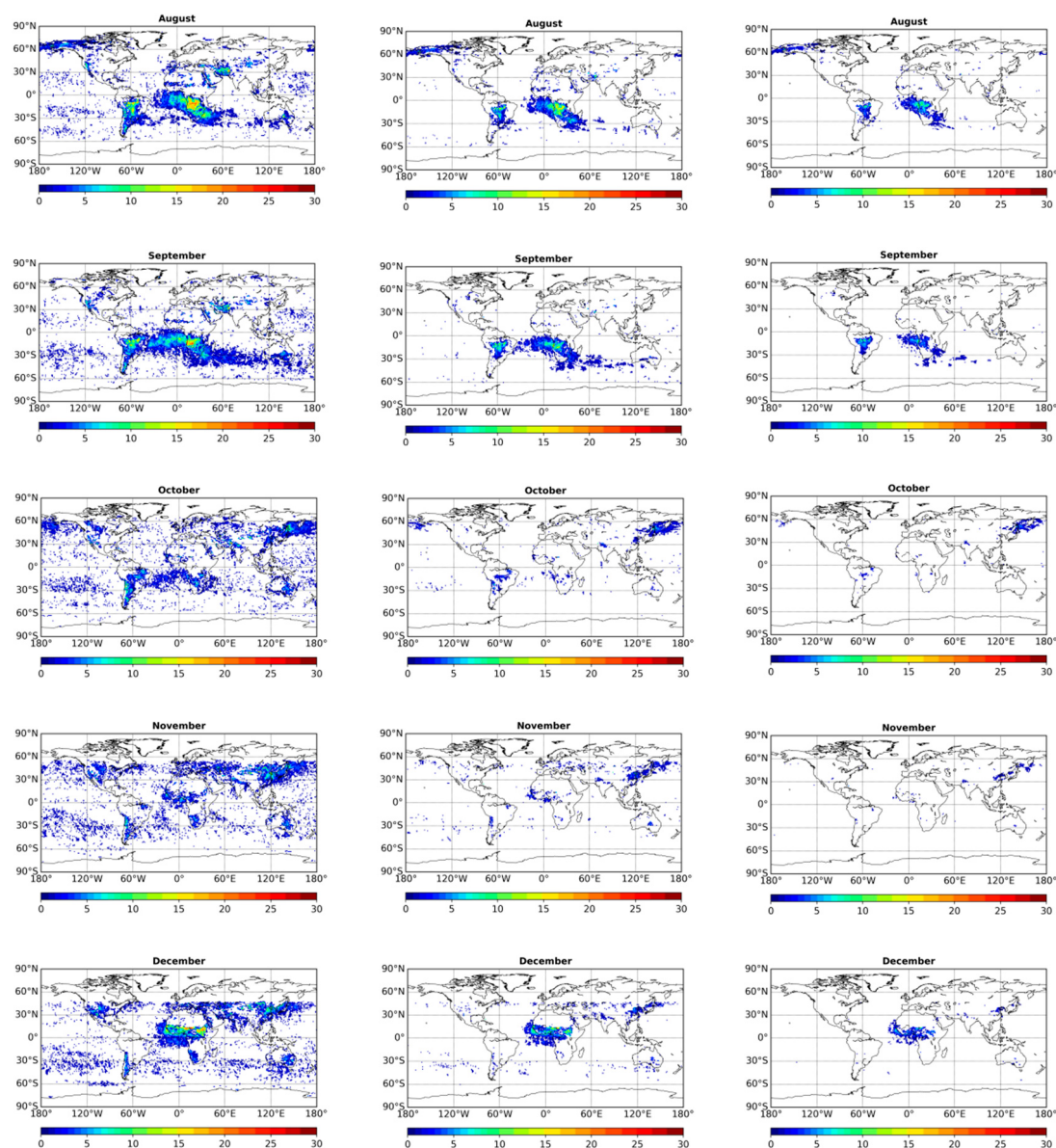


Figure S2. Global distribution of the monthly absolute frequency of occurrence of absorbing carbonaceous aerosols (in number of days/month) for AI thresholds equal to 1.0 (left column), 1.5 (middle column) and 2.0 (right column). Each row corresponds to the months of the year, from January (top) to December (bottom). The results are for the year 2005.

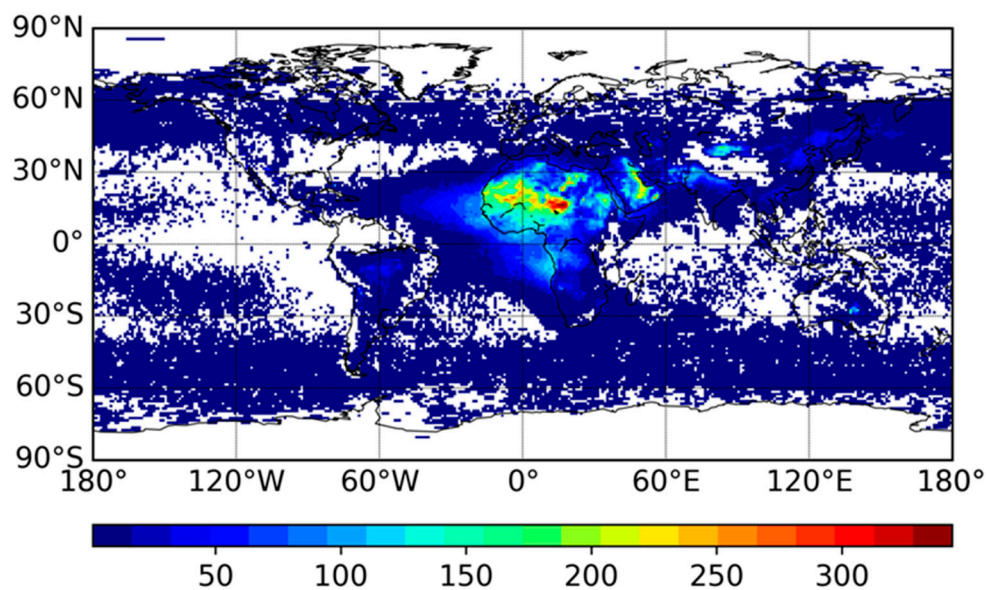


Figure S3. Global distribution of the absolute frequency of occurrence of absorbing carbonaceous aerosols (in number of days/year) computed using as unique criterion in the algorithm the AI threshold value of 1.5. The results are for the year 2005.

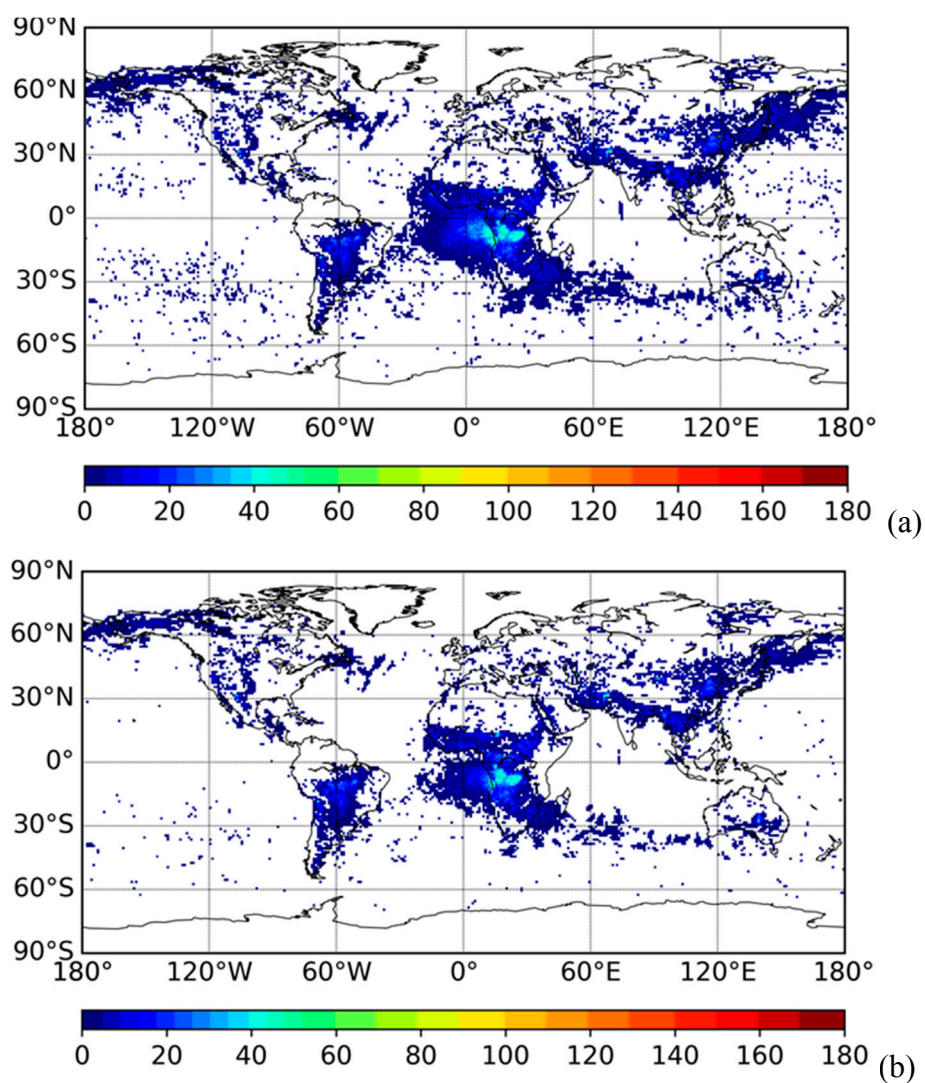
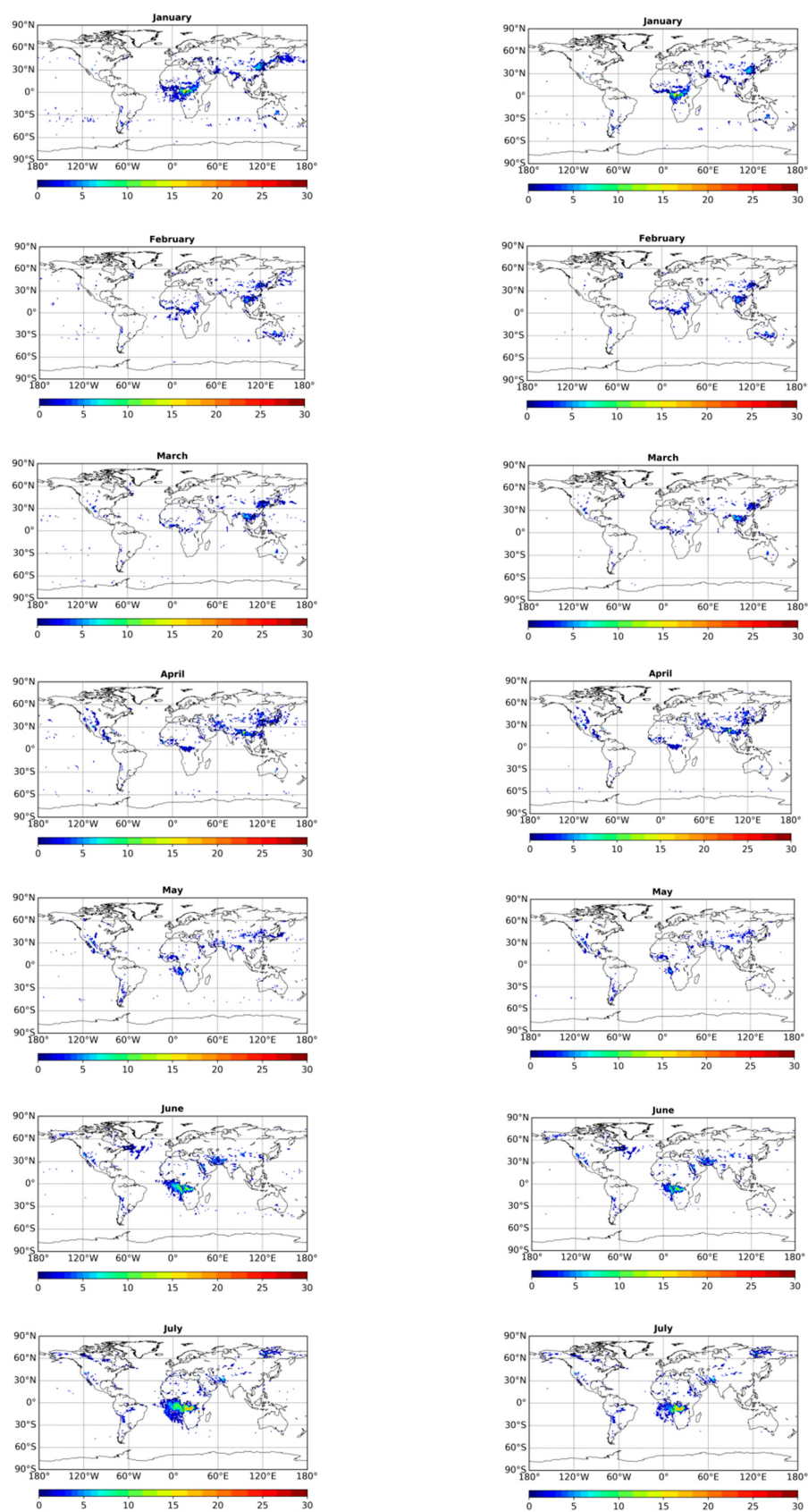


Figure S4. Global distribution of the absolute frequency of occurrence of absorbing carbonaceous aerosols (in number of days/year) computed using as input parameters (apart from AI) Ångström Exponent and Fine Mode Fraction (a) and Ångström Exponent only (b). The results are for the year 2005.



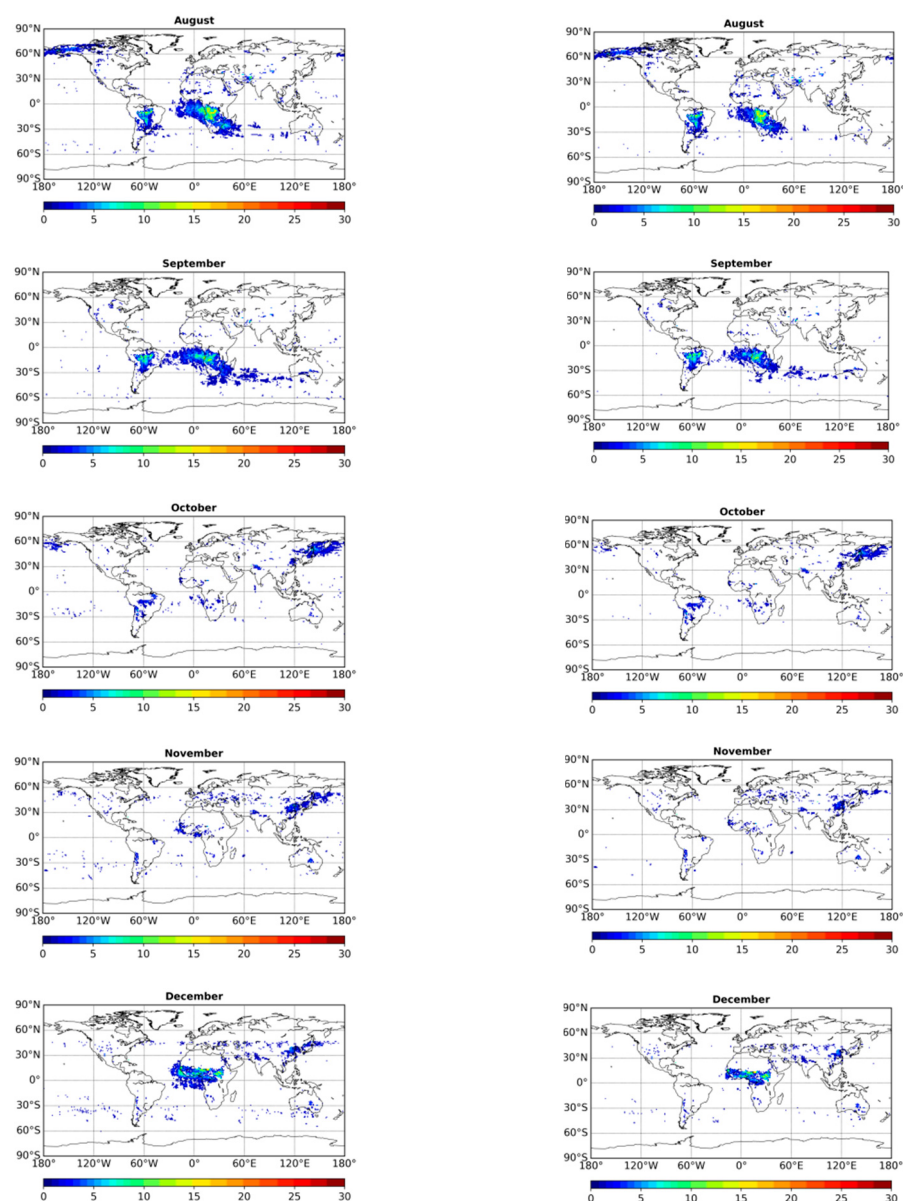


Figure S5. Global distribution of the monthly mean absolute frequency of occurrence of absorbing carbonaceous aerosols (in number of days/year) using either both Ångström Exponent and Fine Mode Fraction (left column) or Ångström Exponent only (right column) as input parameters to the algorithm (along with AI). Each row corresponds to the months of the year, from January (top) to December (bottom). The results are for the year 2005.