Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S1352-2310(18)30520-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.08.003

Reference: AEA 16171

To appear in: Atmospheric Environment

Received Date: 27 February 2018

Revised Date: 31 July 2018

Accepted Date: 4 August 2018

Please cite this article as: Zhu, W., Xie, J., Cheng, Z., Lou, S., Luo, L., Hu, W., Zheng, J., Yan, N., Brooks, B., Influence of chemical size distribution on optical properties for ambient submicron particles during severe haze events, *Atmospheric Environment* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.08.003.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1 Influence of chemical size distribution on optical properties for

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15 Abstract Despite of extensive efforts on investigation into characteristics of severe haze pollution 16 in megacities of China, the accurate relationships among the aerosol composition, mass-size 17 distribution and optical properties during pollution episodes remain poorly understood. Here, we 18 conducted in situ measurements of the mass size distribution of submicron aerosol (PM₁) species 19 by using a High-Resolution Time-of-Flight Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (HR-ToF-AMS), particle 20 light scattering by a Cavity Attenuated Phase Shift ALBedo monitor (CAPS-ALB) and a 21 Photoacoustic Extinctionmeter (PAX) during the winter of 2017 in Shanghai, China. The average PM_1 concentration was 85.9±14.7 µg/m³ during the haze episodes, of which was ~7 times higher 22 than that of clean period (12.1 \pm 3.1 µg/m³). Organic aerosol (OA) and inorganic species (SO₄²⁻ + 23 24 $NO_3^- + NH_4^+$) contributed 39.9% and 51.2% of the total mass of PM₁ during the haze episodes, 25 respectively. OA exhibited a single or bimodal distribution during the haze episodes with the peak concentration of 51.8 µg/m³. There were no obvious differences between ammonium nitrate 26 (NH₄NO₃) and ammonium sulfate ((NH₄)₂SO₄) during the haze episodes, which exhibited single 27

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