

# AERONET

## data samples

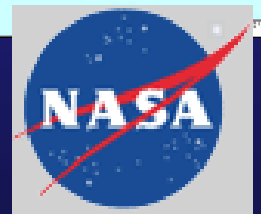


**S. Kinne**

**MPI-Met Hamburg**

**AERONET-group**

**NASA-Goddard**



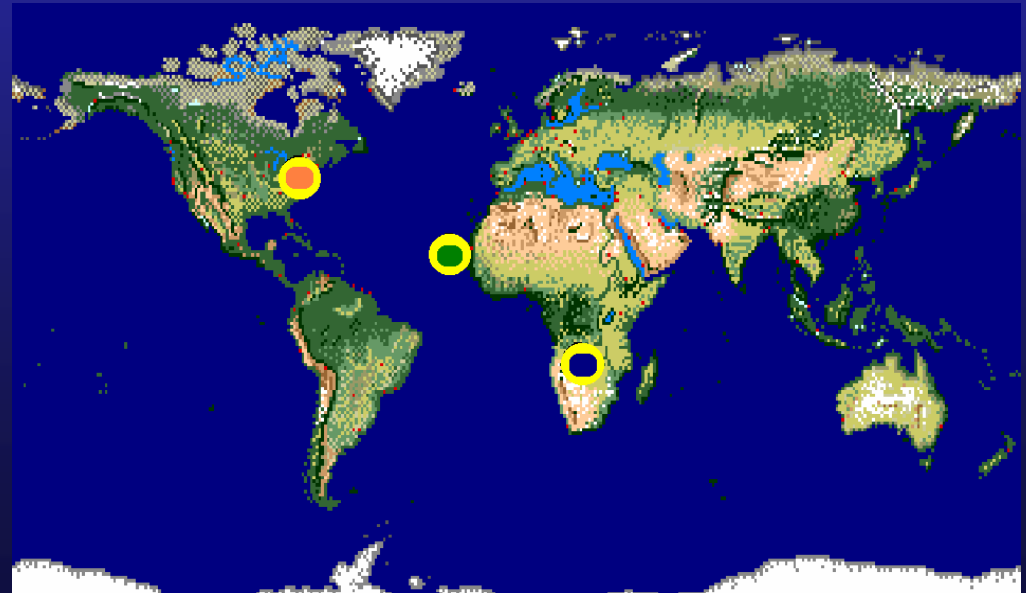
# AERONET

- **Properties**

- $\tau$  - optical depth
- $(1-\omega_0) \tau$  - absorption (better than ss-albedo  $\omega_0$ )
- - water vapor
- **size-distribution** [22 radii-bins between .5 and 15 $\mu$ m]
  - effective radius
  - aerosol (wet) mass

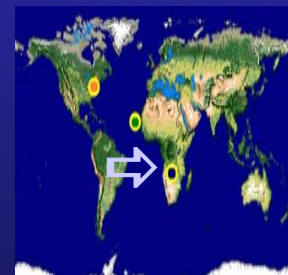
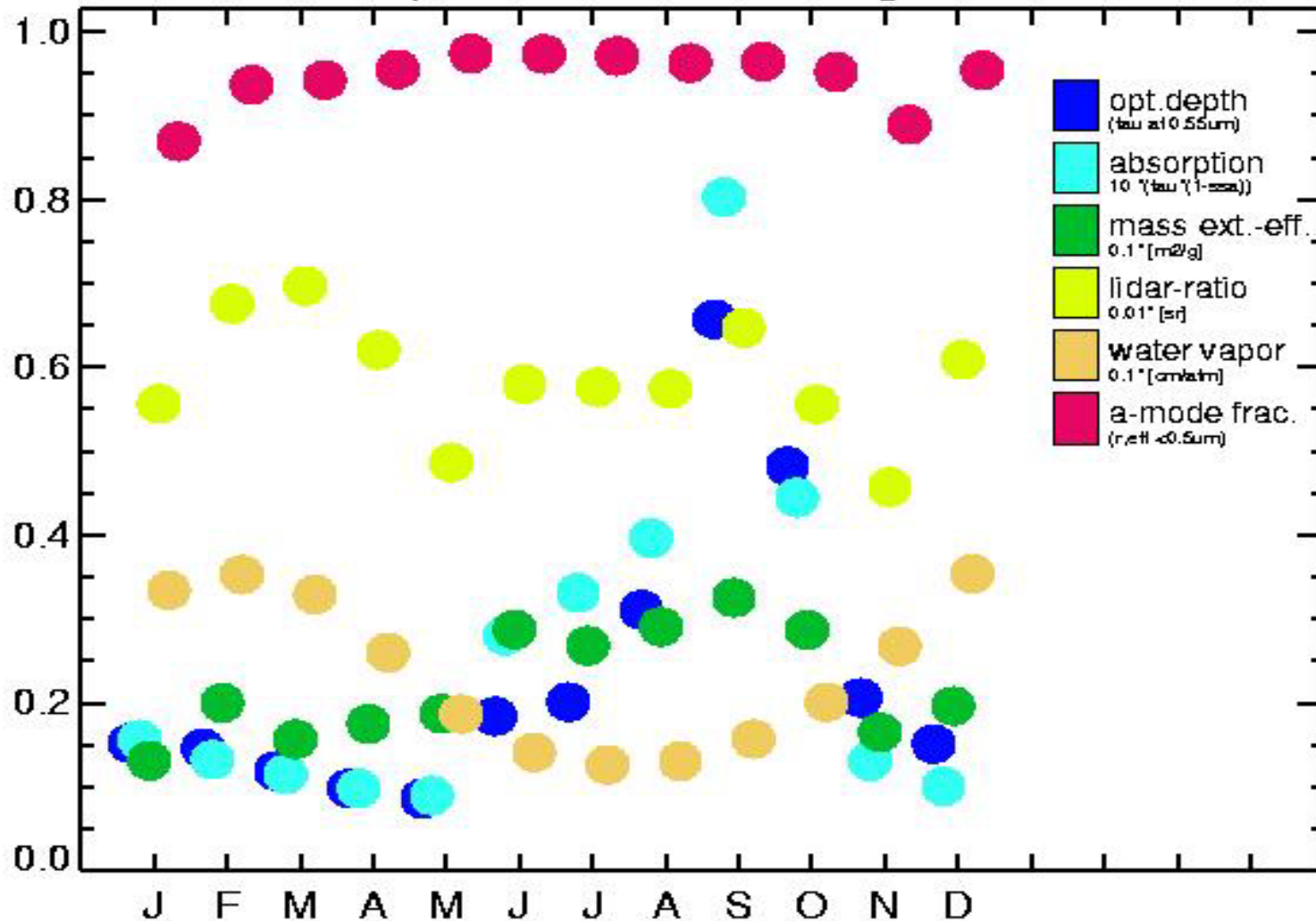
- **3 sample sites**

- **Goddard** (urban)
- **Cape Verde** (dust)
- **Mongu** (biomass)

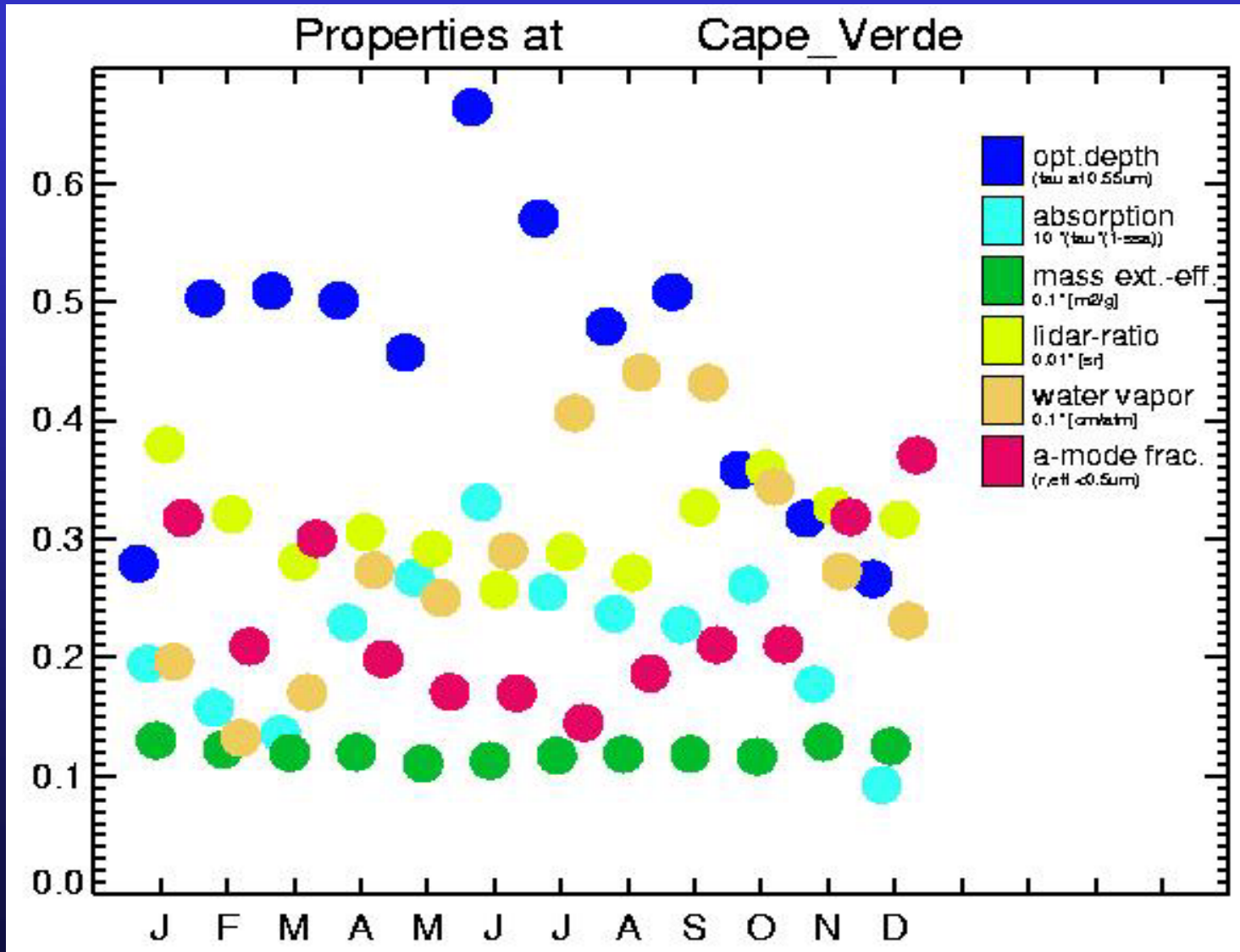


# Mongu

Properties at Mongu

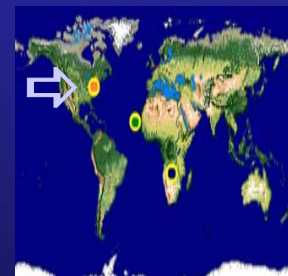
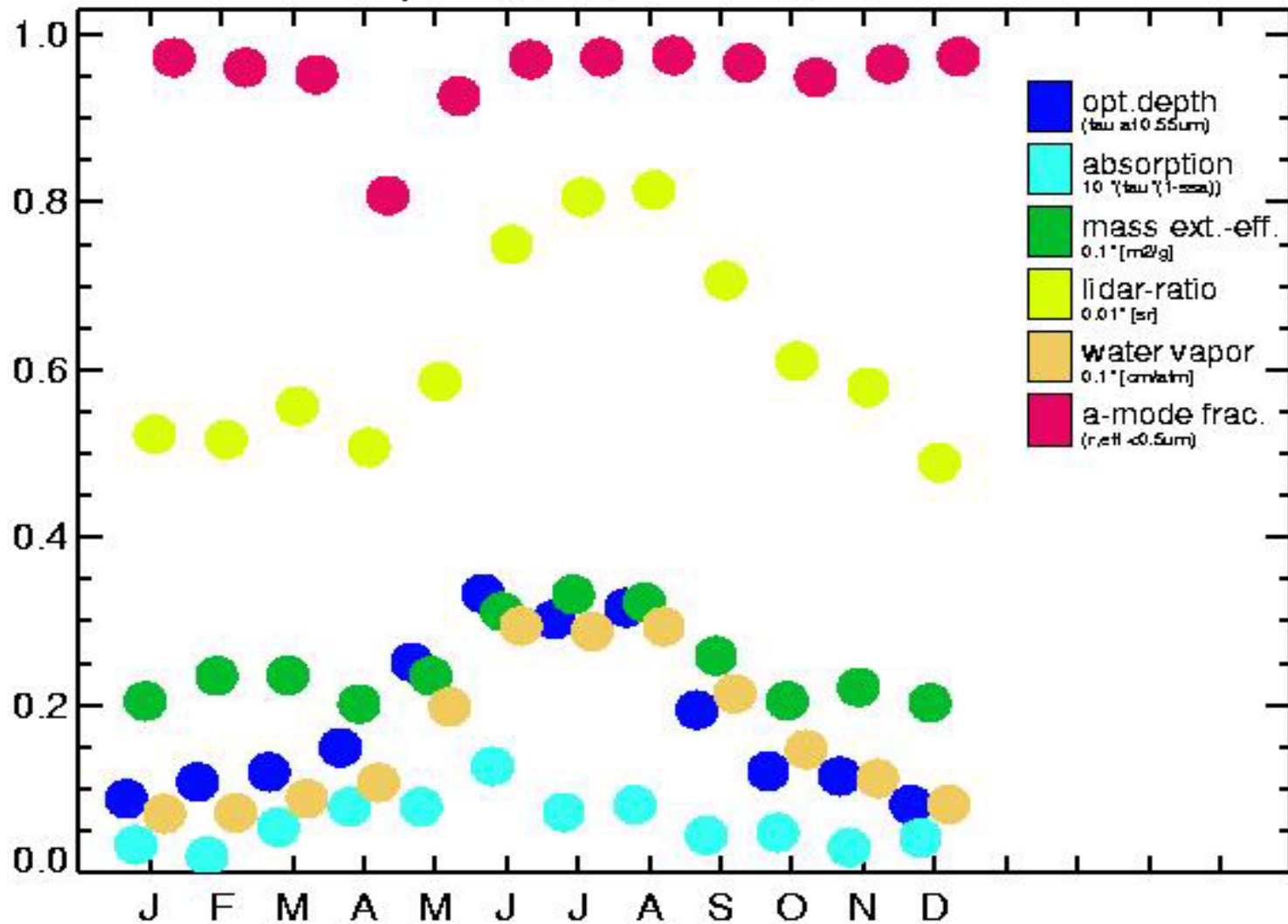


# Cape Verde

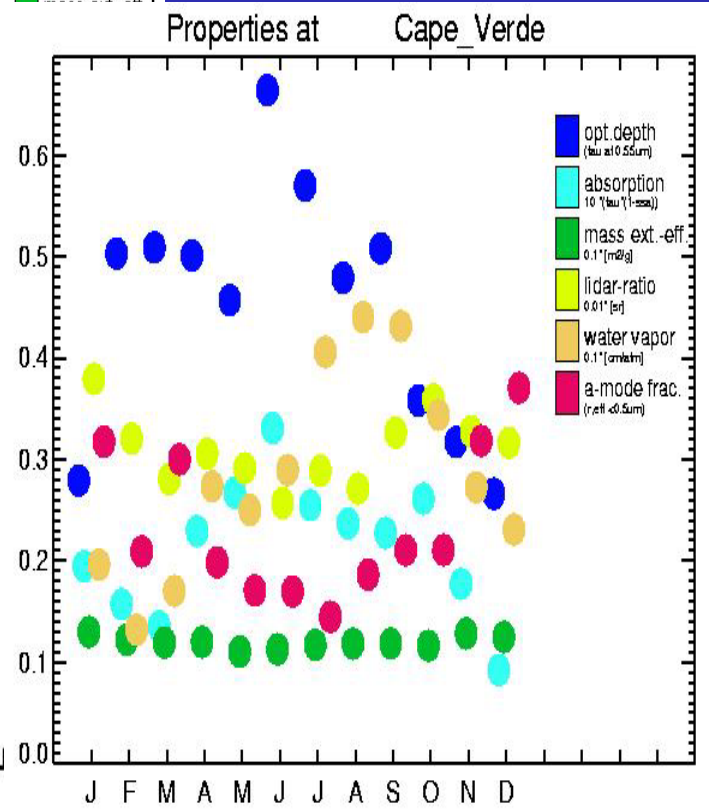
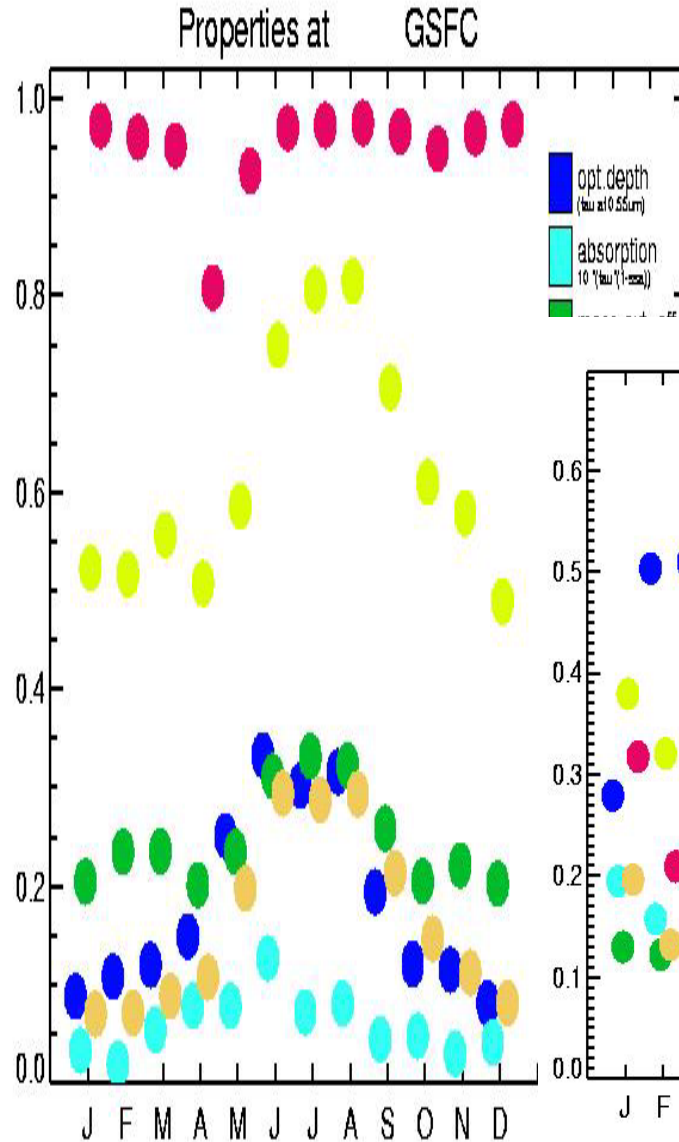
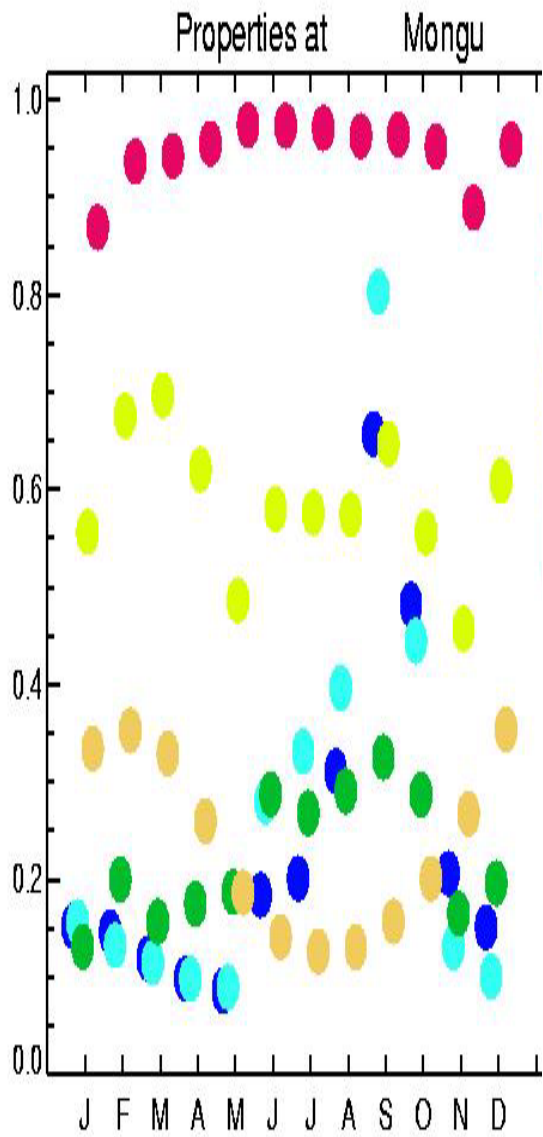


# Goddard

Properties at GSFC

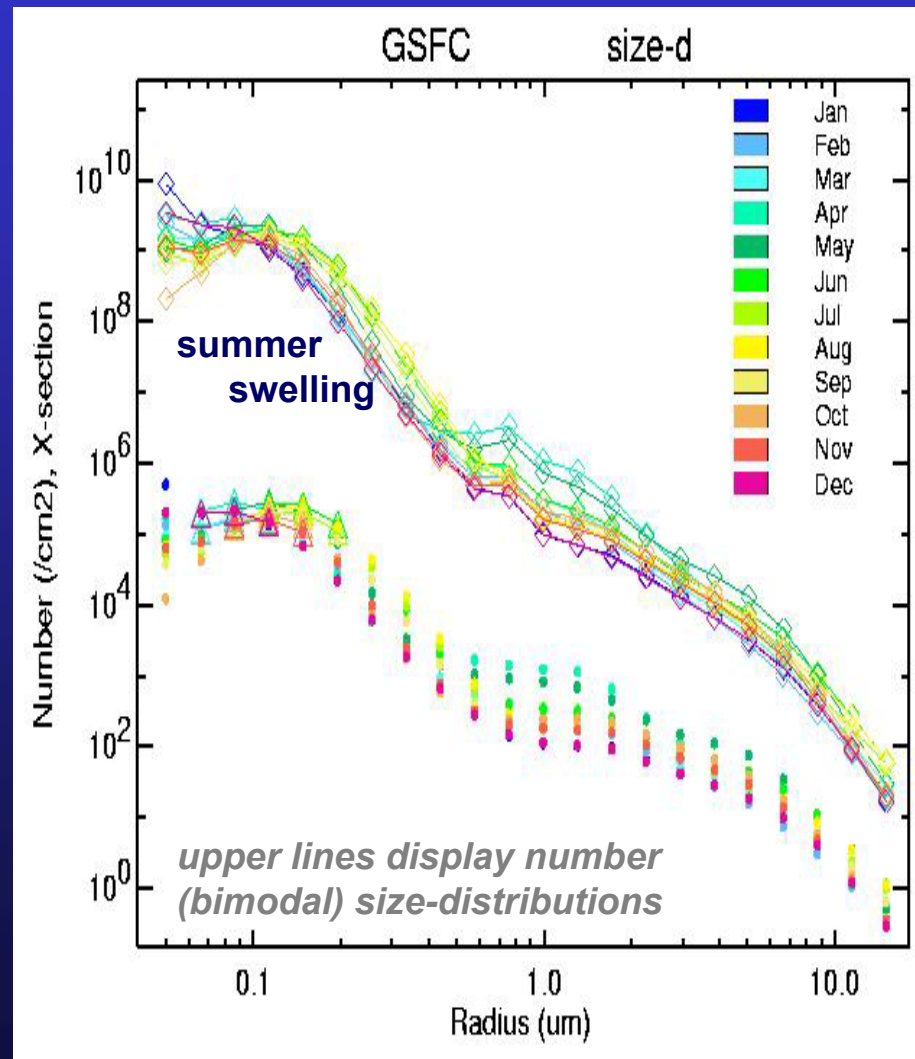
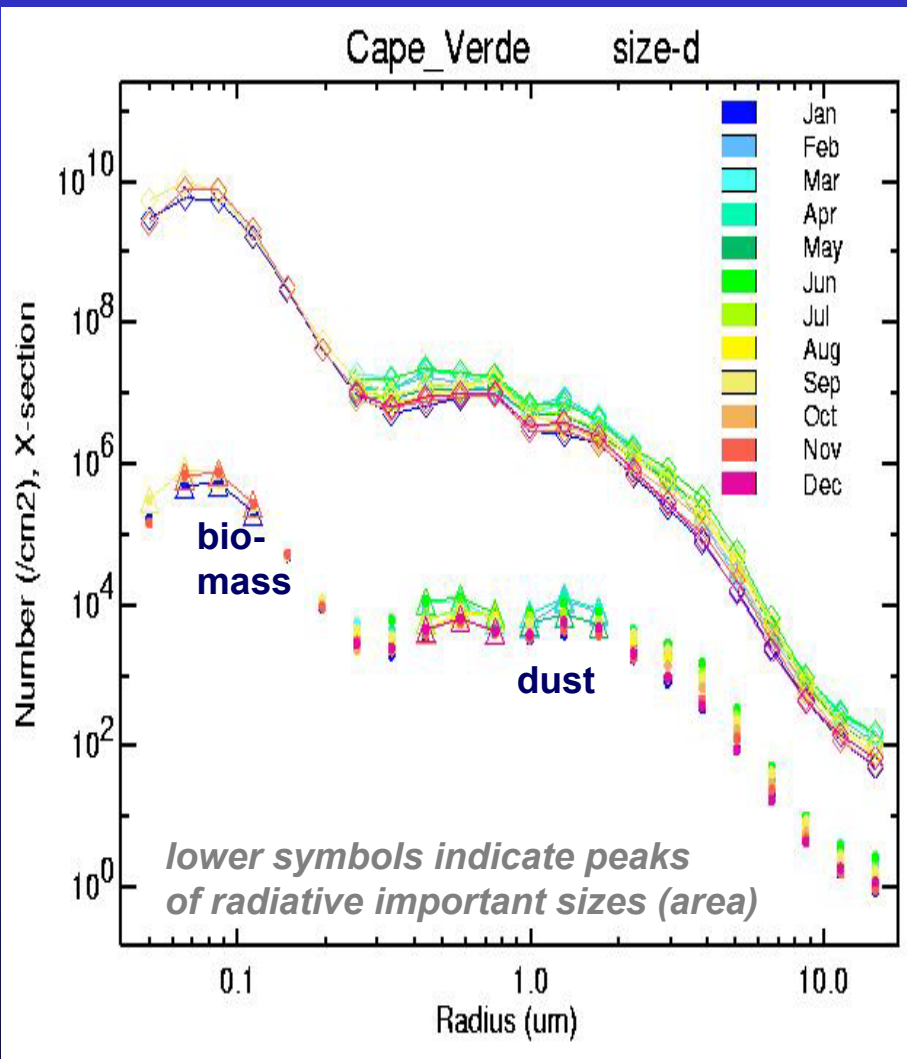


... when comparing



# size-distributions

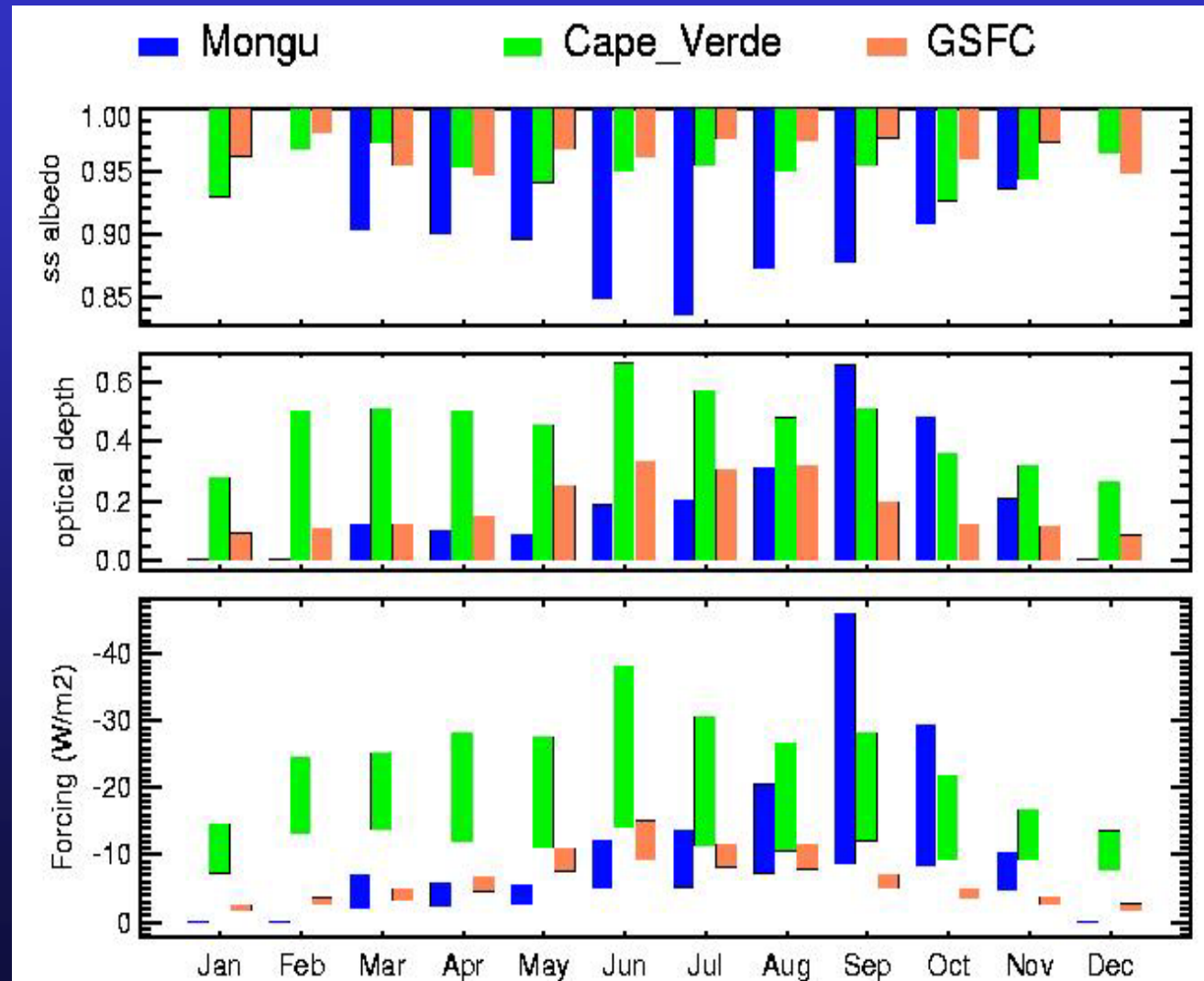
*monthly variations*



# direct forcing

... atmospheric = top of atm - surface

- **Urban**
  - stronger if polluted
  - sum. max
- **Biomass**
  - strong at surf. and in atmosphere
- **Dust**
  - large, as opt depths are large
- **Clouds**
  - reduce forcings (unless below aerosol !)



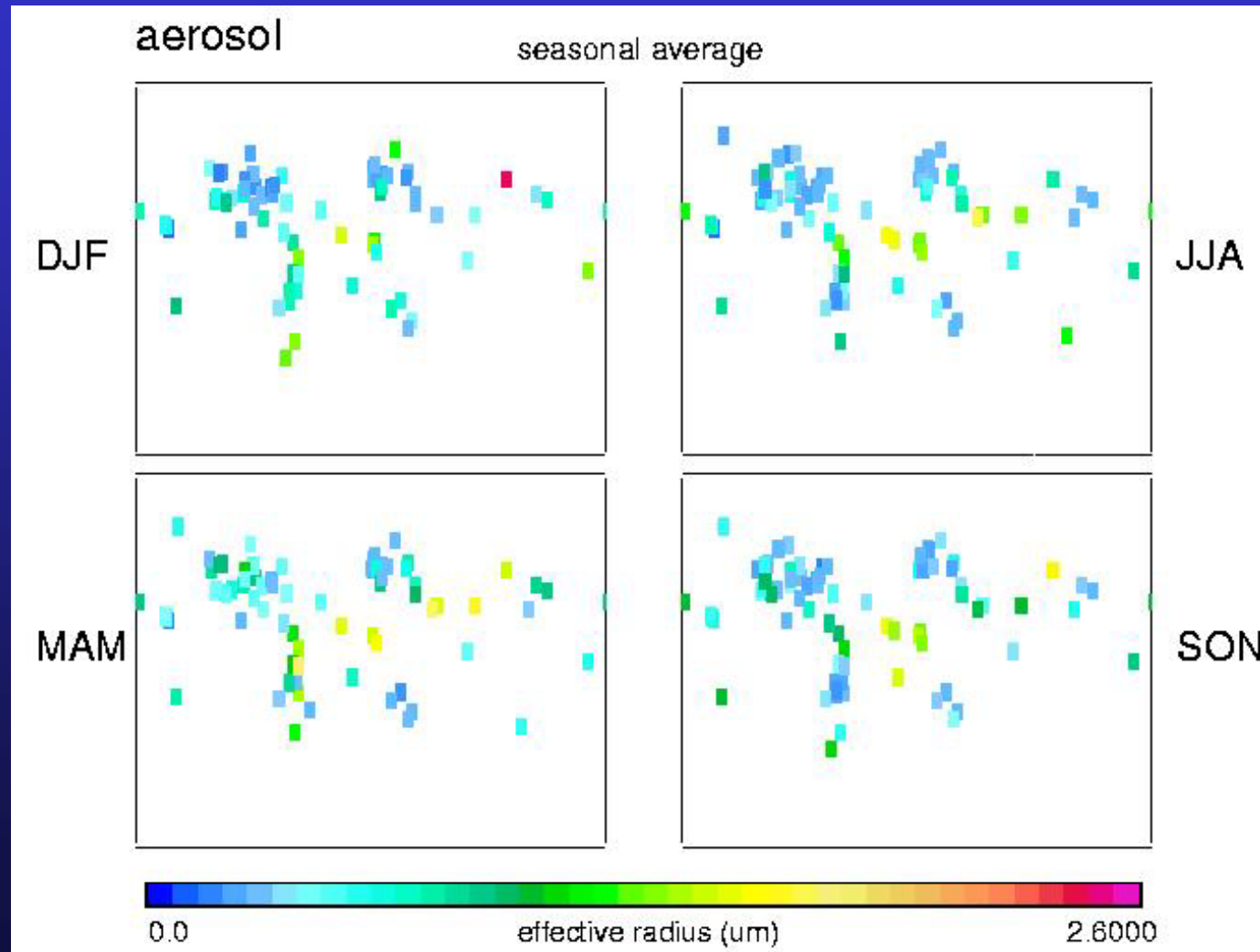


# effective radius

- seasons -

*largest sizes are associated with dust*

*smallest sizes are at biomass burning and urban pollution*

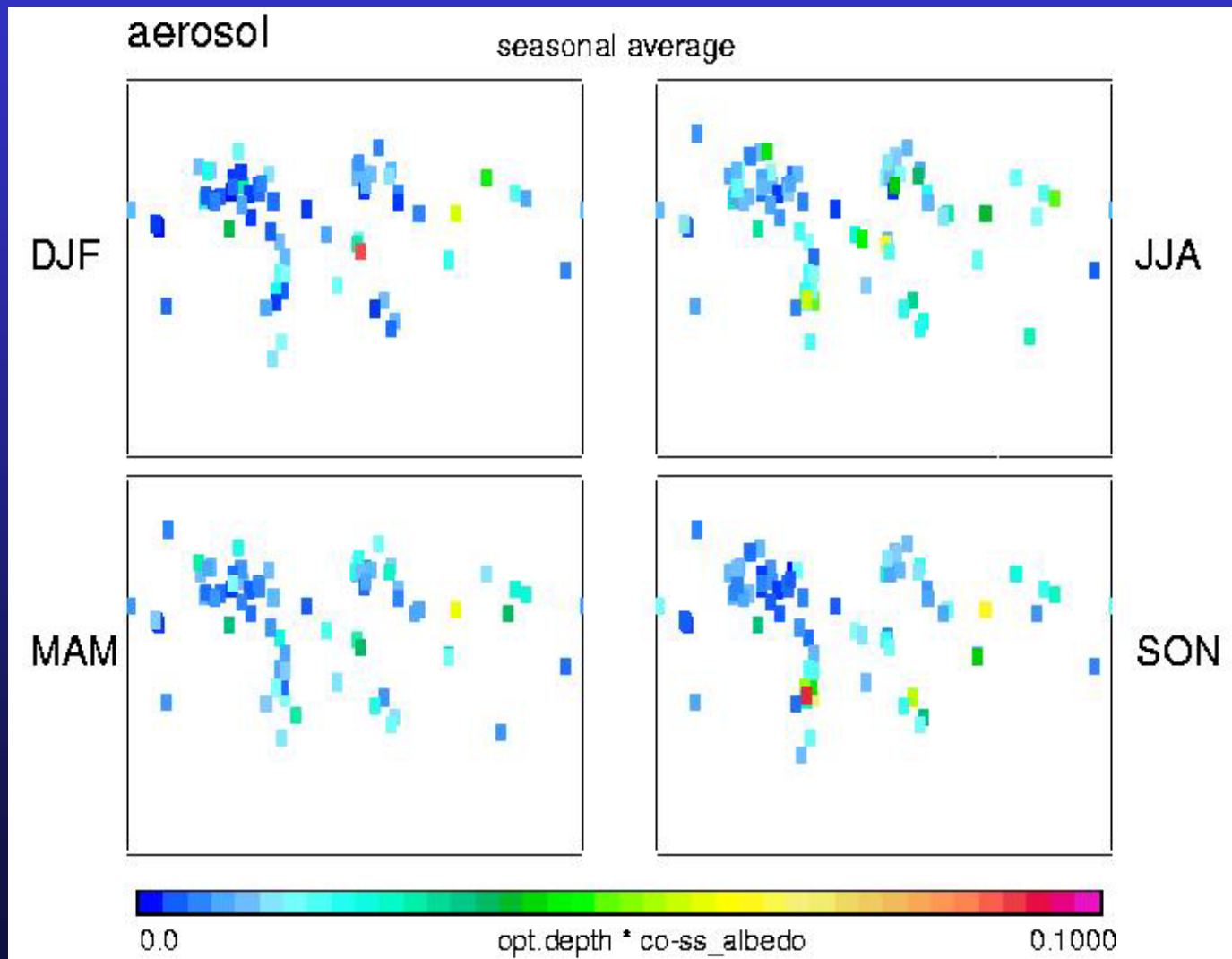


# absorption $\tau (1-\omega_0)$

- seasons -

*Europe aerosol  
appears more  
absorbing than  
for eastern US*

*absorption max  
during biomass  
burn. in tropics*



# where to get data

- **website: <http://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov>**
  - ‘quality’ level 2.0 data are recommended
  - concurrent MODIS data are available
  - 5 day-back trajectories can be provided
  - co-located micro-pulse lidar at 11 sites
- Quick-look statistics of aerosol properties at ca. 100 sites (based on 1998-2001 data) are available on request from [kinne@dkrz.de](mailto:kinne@dkrz.de)