

Discussion about aerosol type in Helsinki at AeroCom 2017

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Ralph: We can give modelers the aerosol types that we infer from satellite retrievals.

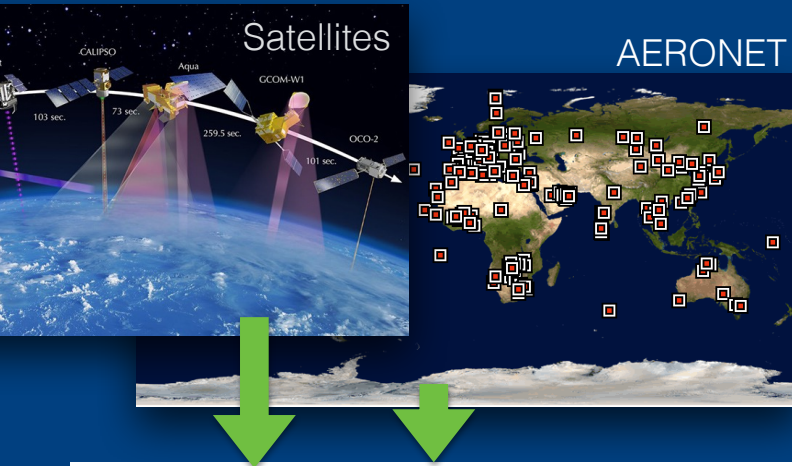
Mian: We don't need that, but we can give you our aerosol species for your retrievals.

Ralph: We don't need that, but we can give you aerosol type.

Mian: We don't need that, but we can give you our aerosol species.

Ralph: Maybe we need to think about this a bit more.

Remote sensing begins with radiance measurements



Measurements (radiance)

Forward model:

- Somehow iterate size and refr index

Compute radiances:

- Save microphysics that provide “best fit” to measured radiances.

Insert

Output Aerosol Optical Properties

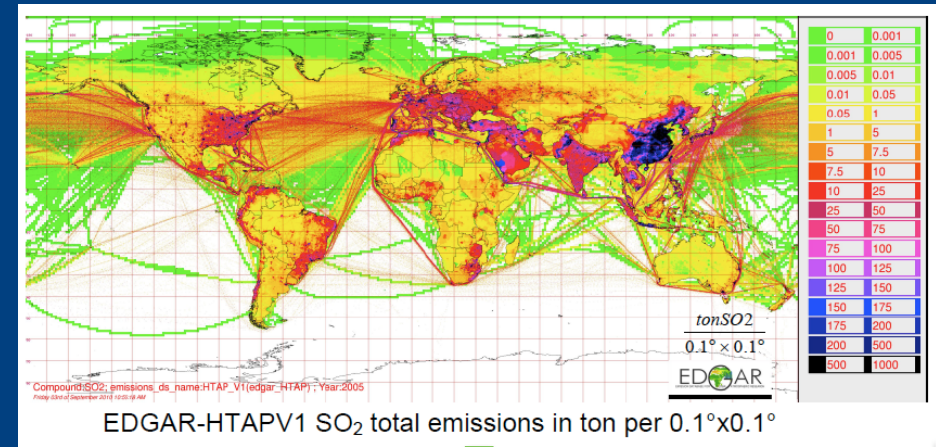
- Aerosol Optical Depth
- Angstrom Exponent or Fine Fraction
- Absorption AOD (and/or SSA)
- Absorption Angstrom Exponent

Aerosol Type

- **Background / Clean Continental (low extinction)**
- **Marine (High AE with little absorption)**
- **Urban / Pollution (High AE, absorption)**
- **Biomass burn (high AE, AAE, absorption)**
- **Dust (low AE or low FMF; high linear depol)**
- **Non-quantitative Combinations (polluted dust, etc.)**

Compare

Modeling begins with emissions inventories



Emissions (mass)

- e.g., sulfate, dust, black carbon (BC), organic matter (OM), sea salt

Transport

- Winds, wet and dry deposition, etc.

Assign particle microphysics

- Assume species-dependent size distributions
- RH => Species-dependent aerosol hydration

Compute Aerosol Optical Properties

- Aerosol Optical Depth
- Angstrom Exponent or Fine Fraction
- Absorption AOD (and/or SSA)
- Absorption Angstrom Exponent

Optics are linked to emissions

Linked to radiances

Aerosol Type

- **Background / Clean Continental (low extinction)**
 - Sparse numbers of tiny particles
- **Marine (High AE with little absorption)**
 - Hygroscopic salt
 - Insolubles?
 - **Water**
- **Urban / Pollution (High AE, absorption)**
 - Hygroscopic salts (sulfate, nitrate, etc.)
 - Black Carbon
 - Water-soluble OC (non-absorbing)
 - Water-insoluble OC (non-absorbing)
 - **Water**
- **Biomass burn (high AE, AAE, absorption)**
 - Black Carbon
 - Water-soluble OC (non-absorbing and absorbing)
 - Water-insoluble OC (non-absorbing and absorbing)
 - **Water**
- **Dust (low AE or low FMF; high linear depol)**
 - Clays and Silts
 - Iron oxide (hematite and goethite)
 - **Water?**
- **Non-quantitative Combinations (polluted dust, etc.)**
 - **Water**

Component	Fine Mode	Coarse Mode
solubles	salts and WSOC	sea salt
insolubles	clays and WIOC	clays and silts
Absorbers	BC, BrC, Free iron	Free iron
water	yes	?

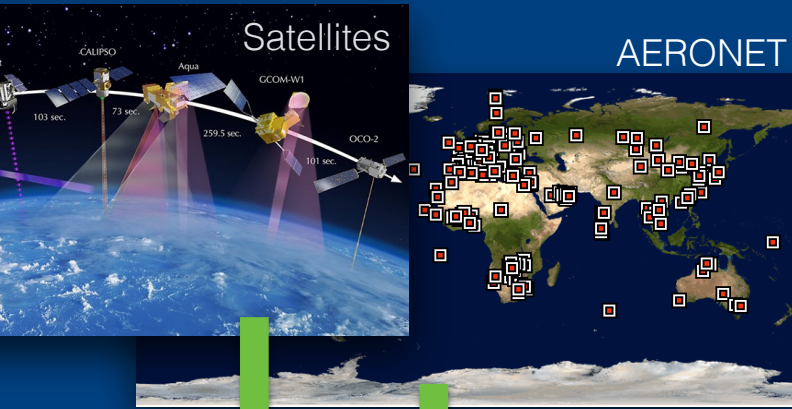
AERONET

- Bond 2013
- Schuster, ACP 2016

Parasol

- L. Li, U. Lille PhD, 2018,
- Chen, ACP, 2018

Remote sensing begins with radiance measurements



Measurements (radiances)

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- Angstrom Exponent or Fine Fraction
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- Absorption Angstrom Exponent

Aerosol Type

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insolubles	clays and WIOC	clays and silts
Absorbers	BC, BrC, Free iron	Free iron
water	yes	?

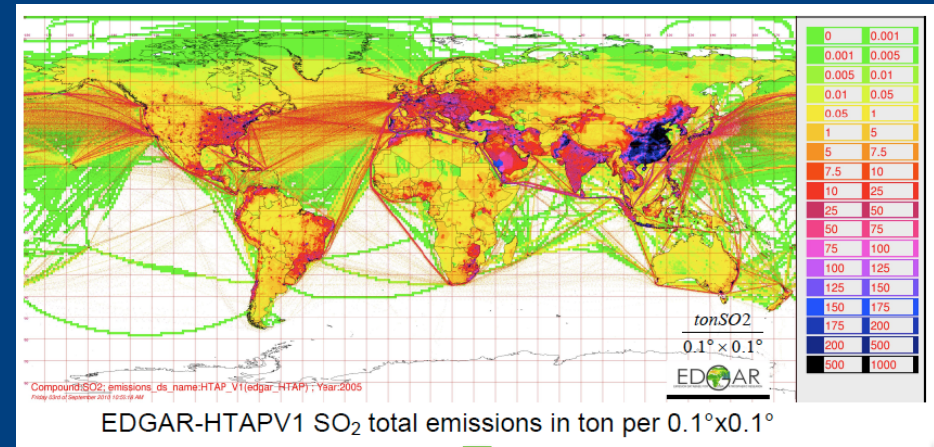
Insert?

Compare

Compare proportions

Compare component optics

Modeling begins with emissions inventories



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Absorption Angstrom Exponent

$$\sum_i AAOD_i \neq AAOD$$



Linked to radiance

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Discussion

- How to link aerosol type definitions in models and retrievals?
- How to best use satellite constraints?
- What to use as “ground truth” (or, how to assess uncertainty and then validate?)
- How can in situ help?
 - parameterizations... gHGF or f(RH)?
- Should we use model emissions to aid retrievals?

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