

Aerosol

a new climatology

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climatology – *why* ?

- if anyone asks: “ What are the typical properties for aerosol (amount, size and composition) at any specific geographic location and time ? ”

do we have an answer ?

- if near real-time simulations rely on regular input on aerosol data, but expected sensor sources fail

what aerosol data should we substitute ?

- we have **GADS** (*Koepke and Hess*) [5°*5° Jan,Jul]
... but we should do better



data-source – *what to use ?*

- **satellite retrievals ? NO or not yet**
 - cannot determine all aerosol properties
 - those properties that are retrieved are of uncertain quality
 - sampling usually temporally too sparse for good statistics
 - regions of no data
 - **ground data / field exp.-statistics ? NO or not yet**
 - lack in global coverage (a local sample)
 - even existing networks are spatially too sparse
 - **model data ? Maybe**
 - model always provide a 'complete' answer
 - answer is only as good as model (**DANGER !**)
- ⇒ ***enhance modeling with quality ground data !***

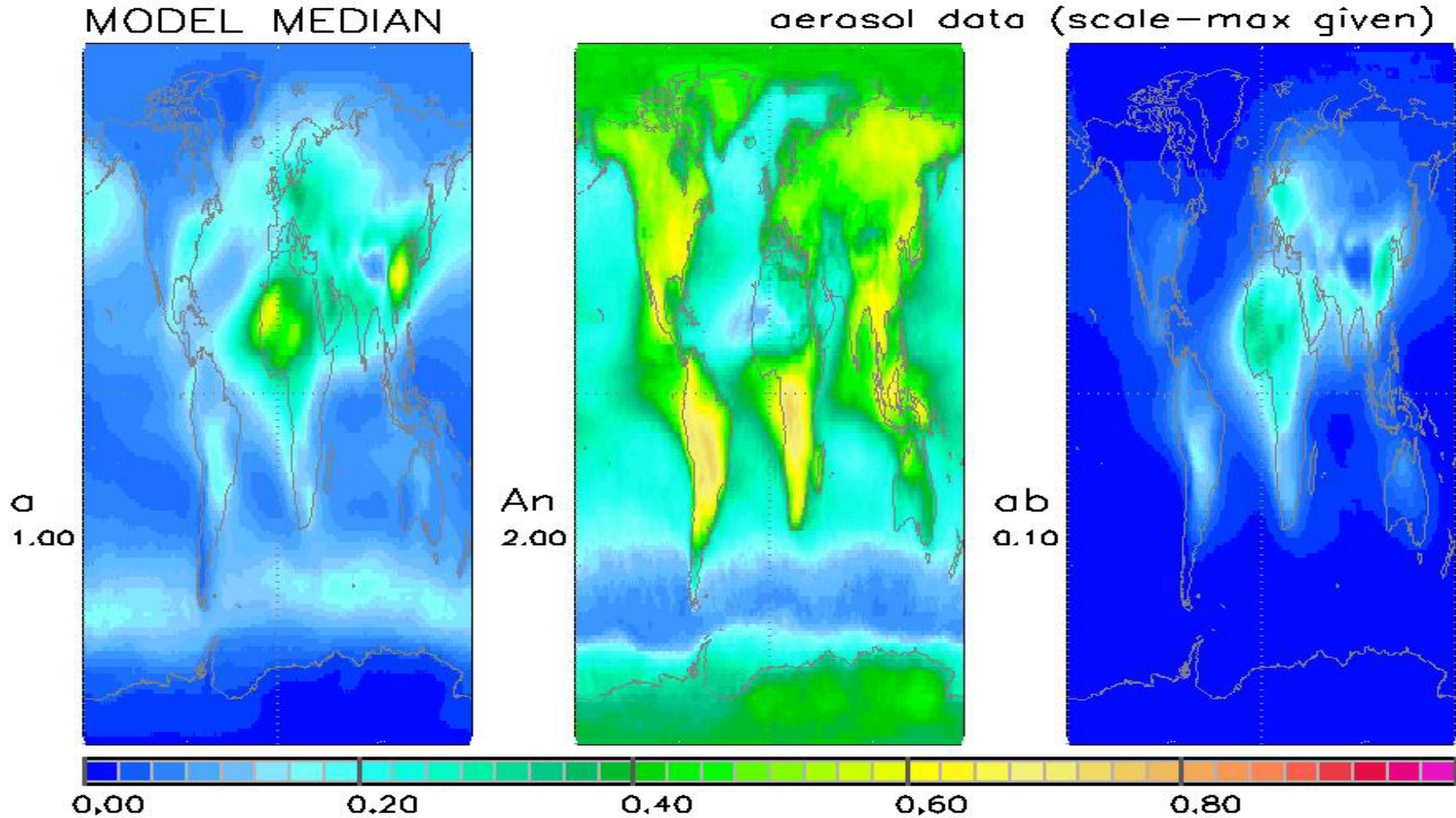


aerosol – *what optical properties ?*

- aerosol is defined by
 - **amount** “number concentration” ⇒ extinction
 - **size** “size-distribution” ⇒ asymmetry-factor
 - **absorption** “refractive index” ⇒ single-scatter
albedo
 - **spectral variation** ... as function of wavelength
 - (shape) ... we prefer them to be spherical
- measurement substitutes are
 - (vis) aerosol optical thickness (**aot**) *for amount*
 - aot-spectral dep [**Angstrom** param] *for size*
 - **Single Scattering albedo** (ω_0) *for absorption*



the start – *the AeroCom model median*



of simulated annual averages (for aot, **A**ngstrom, **a**bsorption) from 16 global models



how we do better – AERONET!

- tie ‘model freedom’ to quality data of AERONET
- AERONET sun/sky photometers (300 + sites) provide
 - **quality aot** (at different wavelengths)
 - **quality** (bi-modal) **size-distributions**
 - **quality ss-albedo** (at high aot values)
- **merge monthly statistics** into modeling
 - 1. assign site ‘**quality**’ and ‘**range**’ score
 - 2. use ‘**quality**’ to establish inverse distance global weight of site associated differences to model median (*no weights from ocean sites are allowed to influence land data*)
 - 3. use ‘**range**’, where linearly reduced weights away from site reaches zero (*stretch range according to predominant wind, ocean ranges are extended but not allowed to make landfall*)





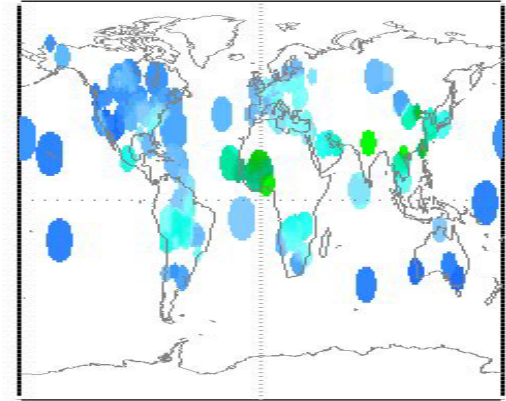
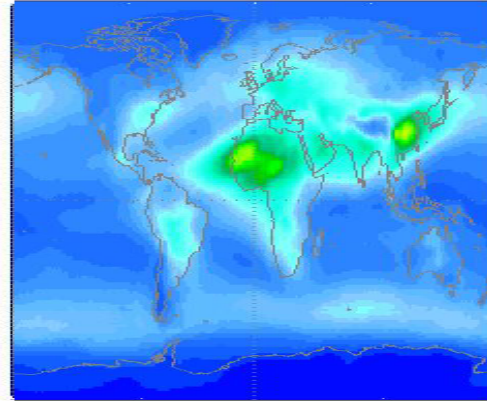
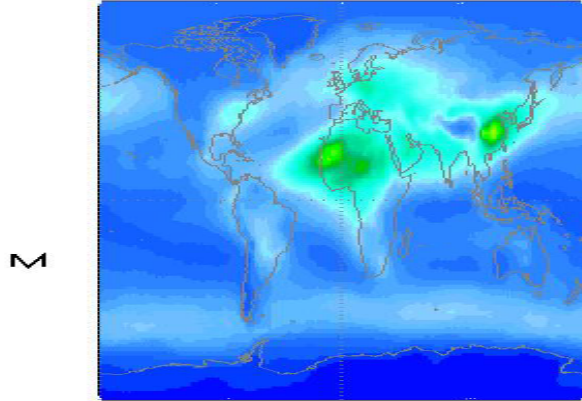
aot

model median + AERONET

● Model — Mixture — AERONET

AEROSOL FIELDS

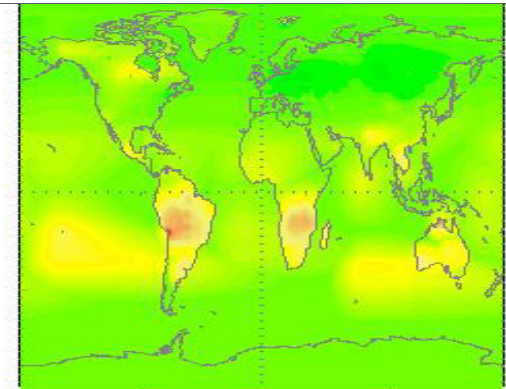
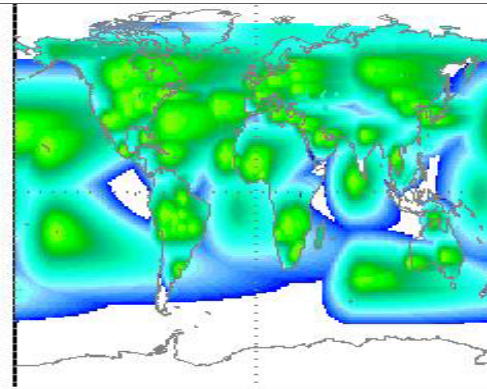
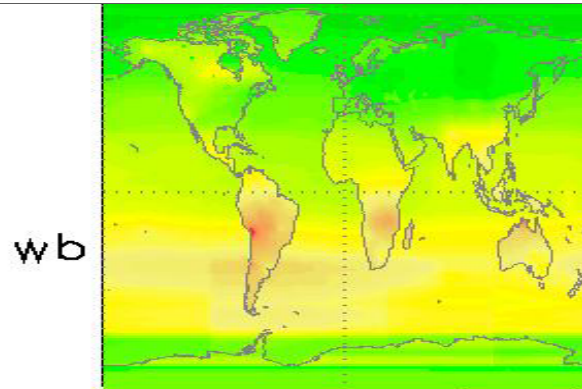
aot (550nm)



0,00 0,25

0,50 0,75

1,00



0,00 0,40

0,80 1,20

1,60

● backgr. weight — weight factor — total weight

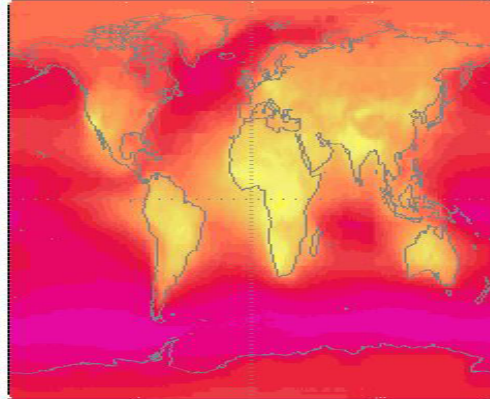


ω_0

model median + AERONET

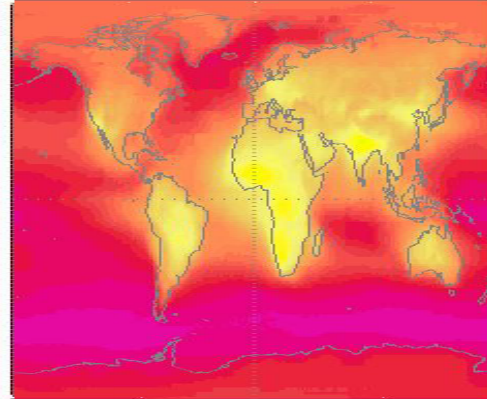
- Model — Mixture — AERONET

AEROSOL FIELDS

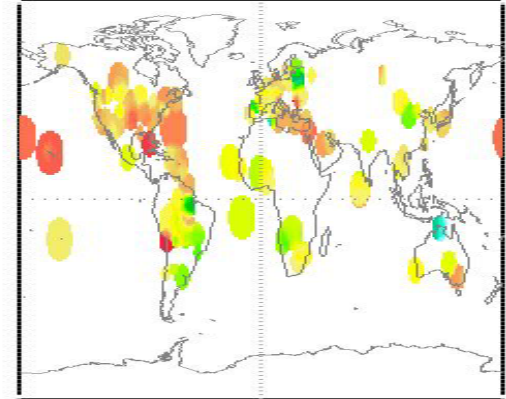


M

ss albedo (550nm)



X



A

0.75

0.80

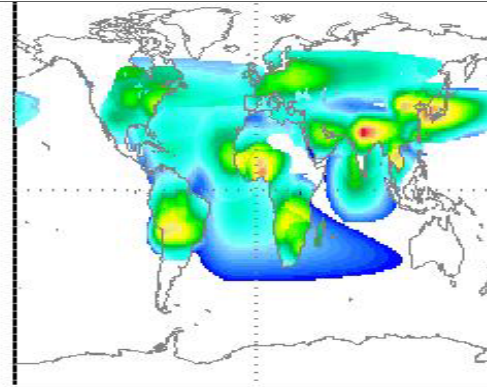
0.85

0.90

0.95

sites with small aot
($aot < 0.1$) are ignored
or quality is reduced
($q_{new} = q_{old} * (0.3 - aot) / 0.2$)

wb



wI



w

0.00

0.20

0.40

0.60

0.80

- backgr. weight — weight factor — total weight



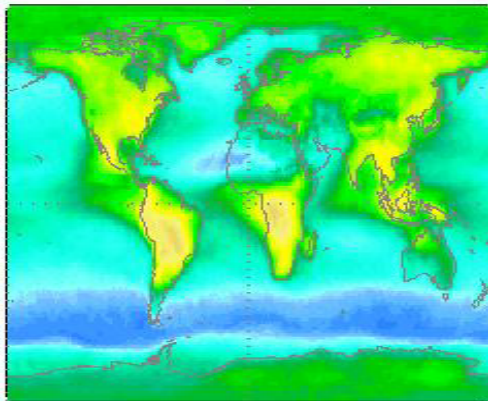
Angstrom *model median + AERONET*

- Model – Mixture – AERONET

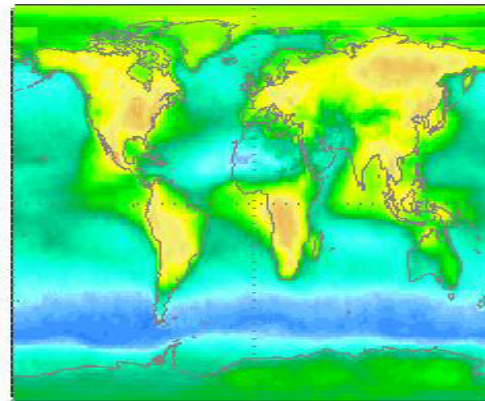
AEROSOL FIELDS

Angstrom (440/870)

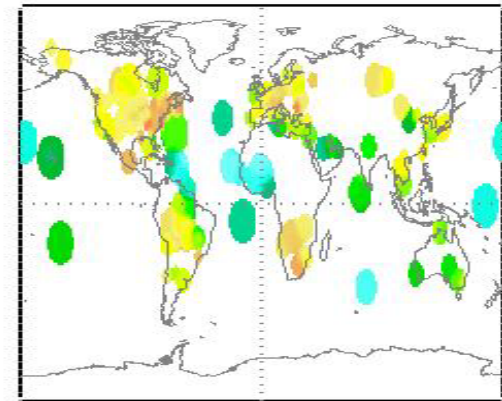
M



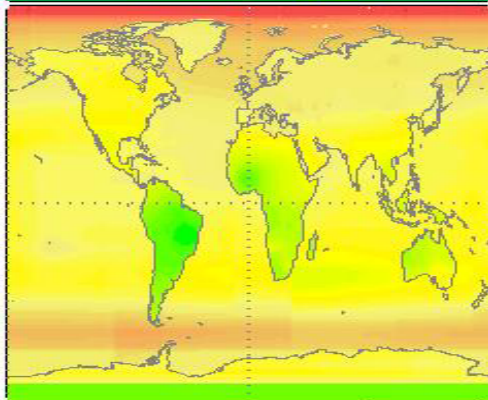
X



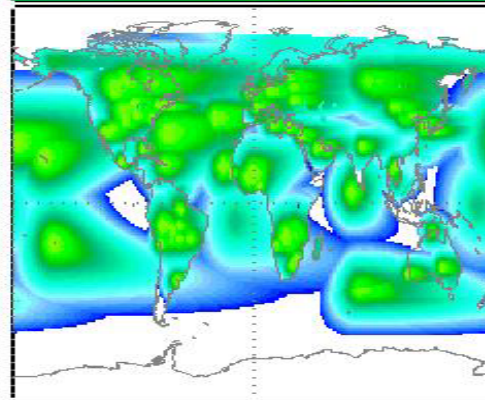
A



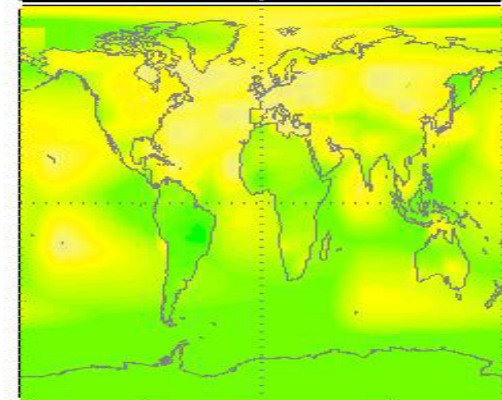
wb



wl



w



- backgr. weight – weight factor – total weight



weights – a quick model diagnosis

- **aot**

- Sat-retrieval composite is too low over trop.biomass
- Models are low over remote ocean and trop.biomass
- Models have too much over Europe and central Asia

- ω_0

- aerosol in Models lacks absorption

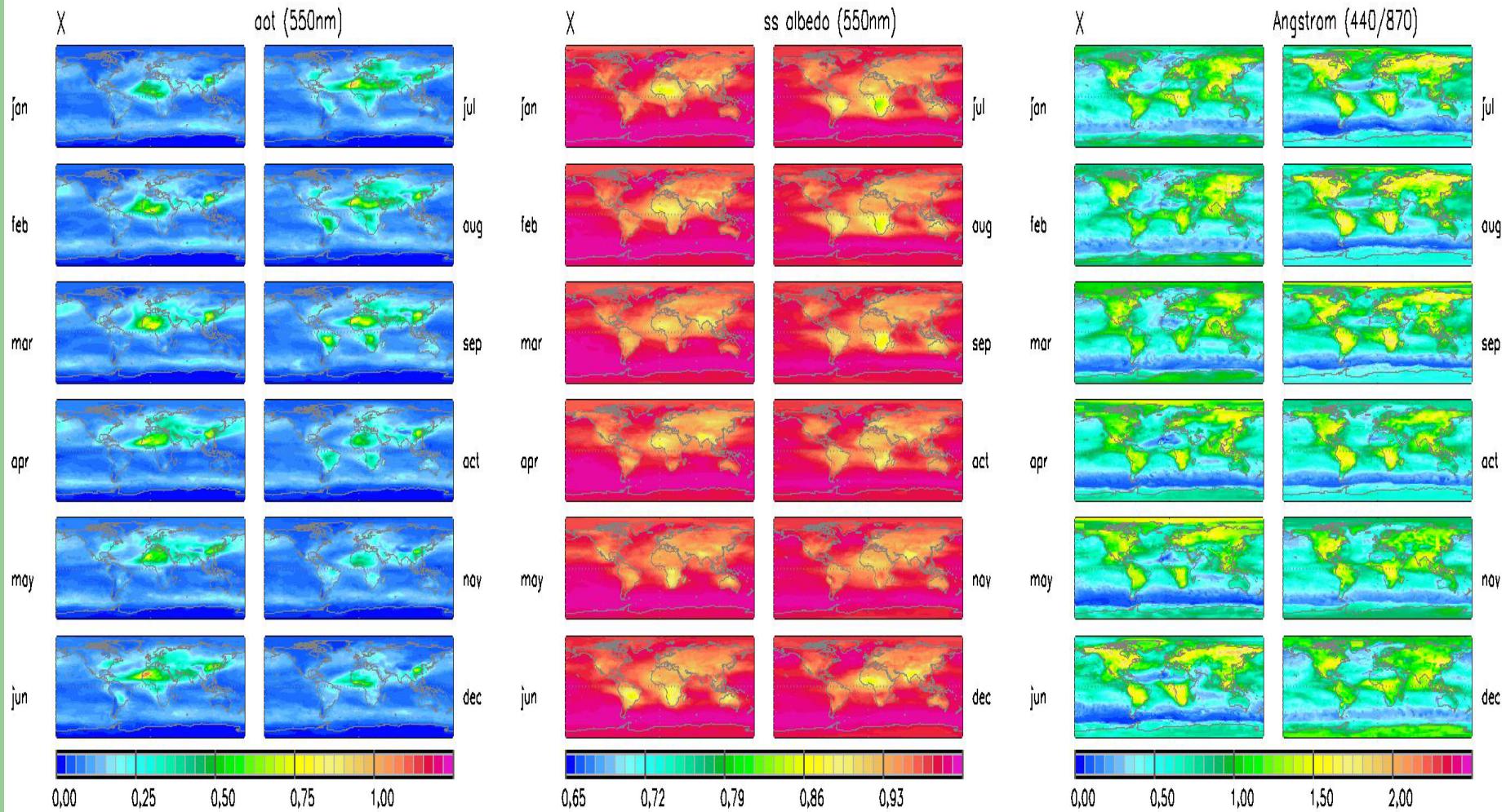
- **Angstrom**

- modeled sizes are too large over Northern Hemisphere
- modeled sizes are too small for trop. biomass

*clues to rethink model assumptions → **better products***



better – but just at 550nm wavelength



monthly climatology for

aot

ω_0

Angstrom parameter



broadband – *how it could be done*

needed : spectral dep. data for **aot**, ω_0 and **g**

- Angstrom establishes **aot** spectral dependence
- Angstrom / asymmetry-factor AERONET relationship establish solar spectral dependence for **g**
- ω_0 (550nm) is assumed for the entire solar region
- **g** and ω_0 for infrared assume dust composition

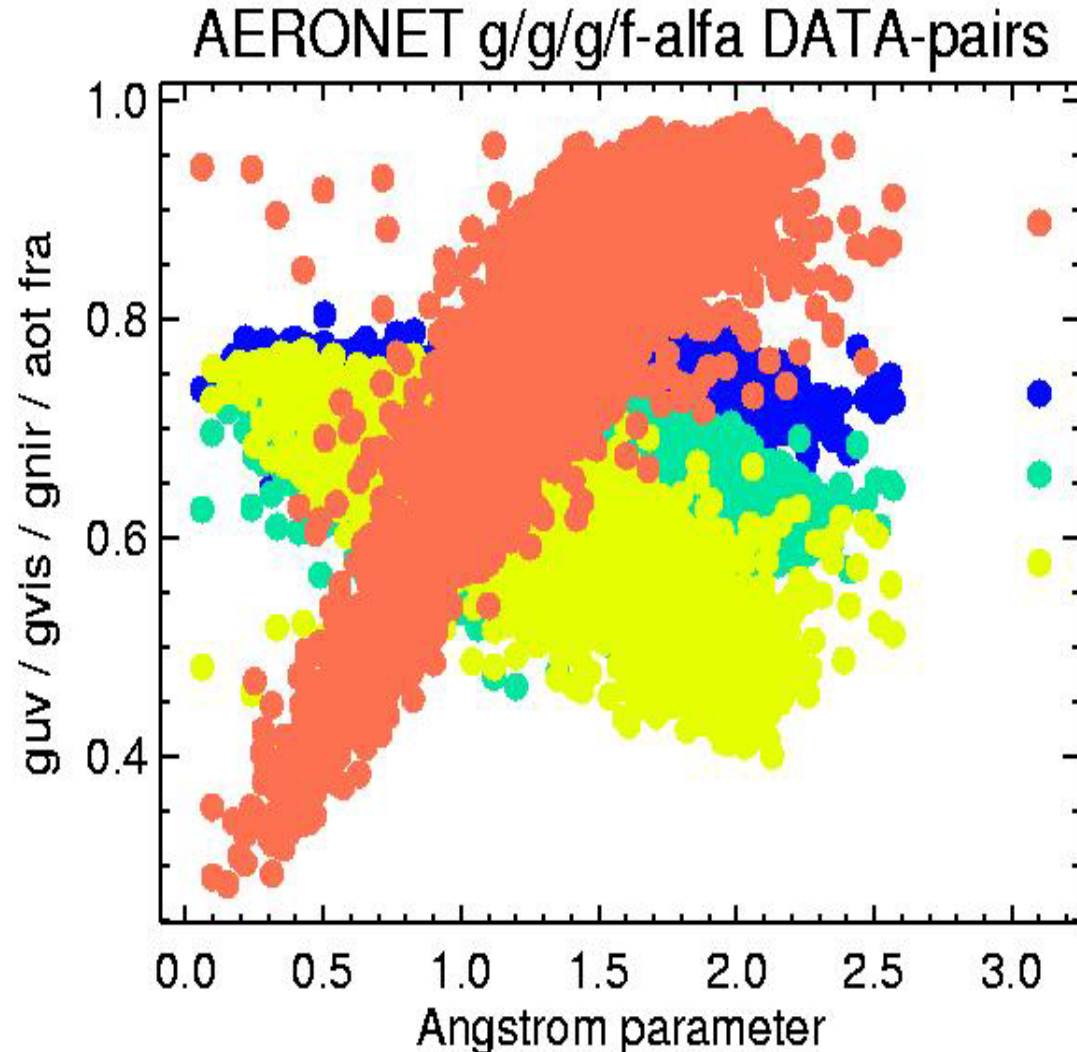
1. application: calculate aerosol direct radiative forcing



AERONET statistics – 5000 pairs

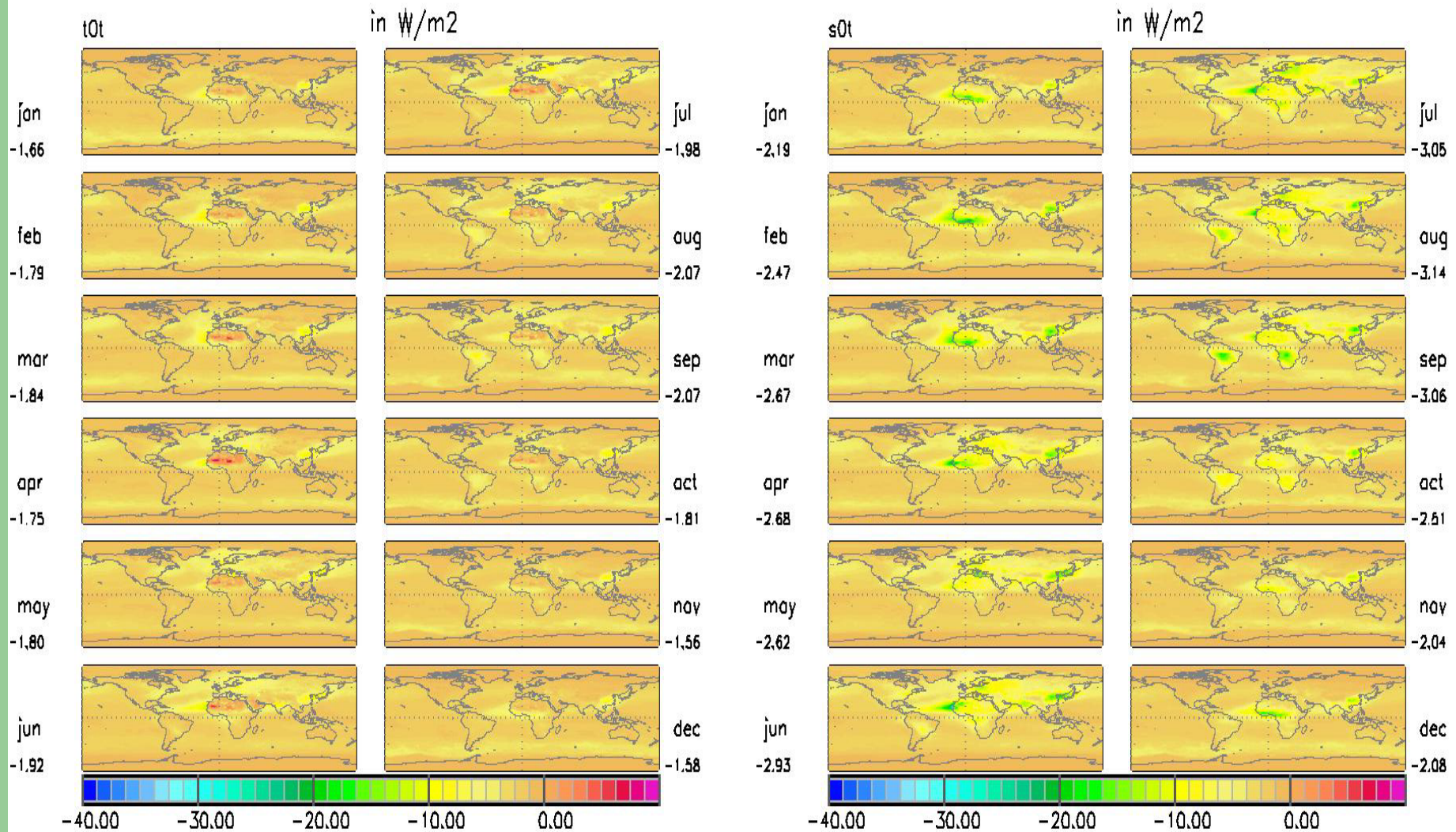
Angstrom relationships used:

- vs asymmetry-factor in the **UV**, **VIS**, **n-IR**
- vs aot **fraction f** in accu. size-mode
[$f = .19 + .687 * \ln(A_n + 1)$]





the first application - forcing





extras





climatology - aot / ω_0 / Angstrom

