

CARIBIC is a flying observatory for detailed measurements

Civil Aircraft for the Regular Investigation of the atmosphere
Based on an Instrumented Container

www.caribic-atmospheric.com



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

*Coordinated by the
Max Planck Institute
for Chemistry in Mainz*



CARIBIC essentials

- Regular Lufthansa passenger flights
- One aircraft with special inlet
- One container deployed for 3 days, each month
- Fully automated system
- In situ trace gas species and aerosol properties
- Collection of air and of aerosol samples
- Remote sensing with DOAS system
- Long term
- Near global
- Good performance



PARTNERS

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THE SYSTEM

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CARIBIC measurement container
Mass 1,5 ton Deployment monthly



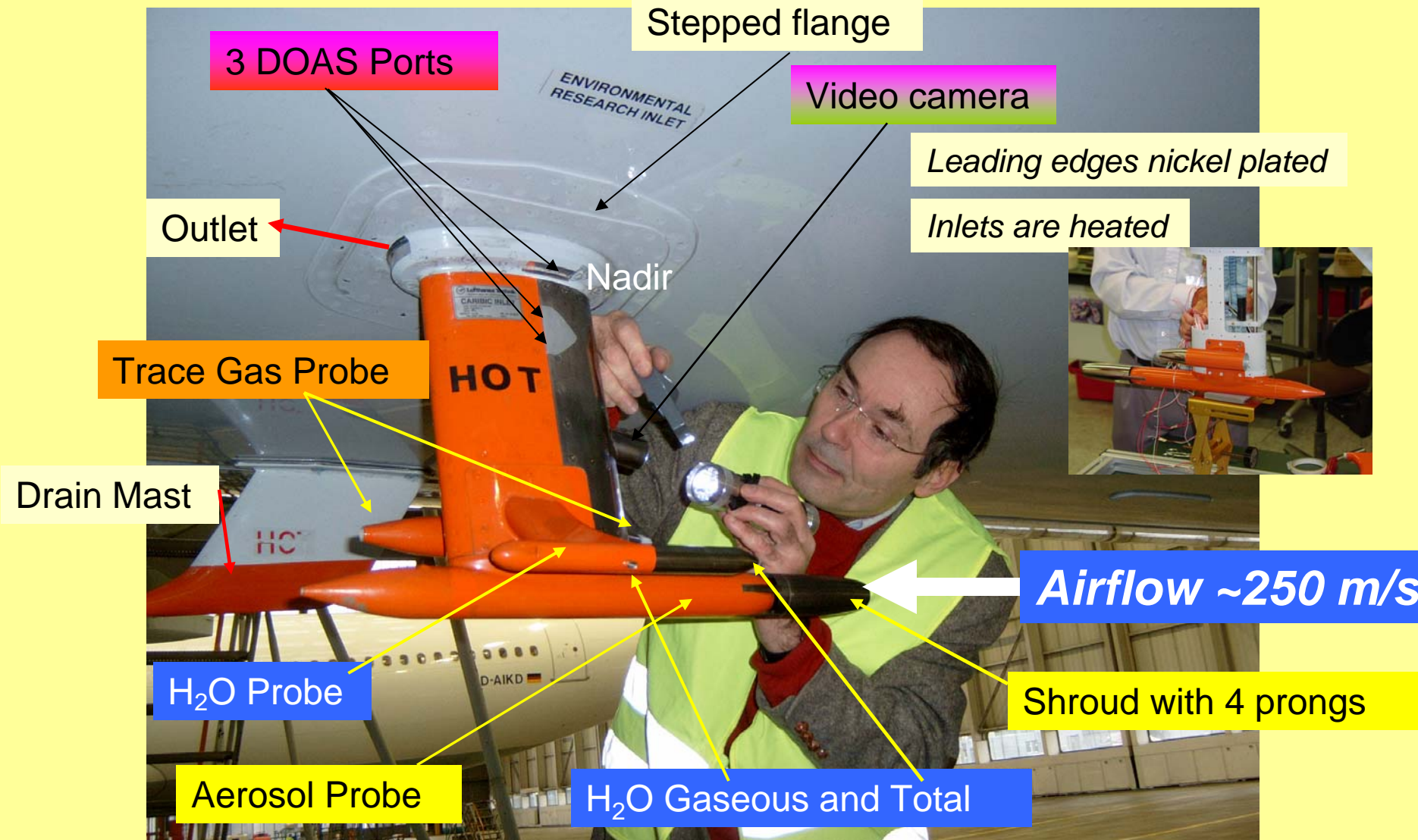
Airbus
A 340-600

D-AIHE



Air inlet system
Permanent part





Inspection CARIBIC inlet system of the Lufthansa Airbus A340-600 AIHE „Leverkusen“ during a maintenance check in Frankfurt



CARIBIC container with equipment. Width 3.2 m. Weight 1.5 ton
The planet's flying laboratory with over 15 experiments

AIR SAMPLING



PTRMS
Organics

DOAS

O₃ O₃

OPC

Hg

**NO &
NO_y**

O₂

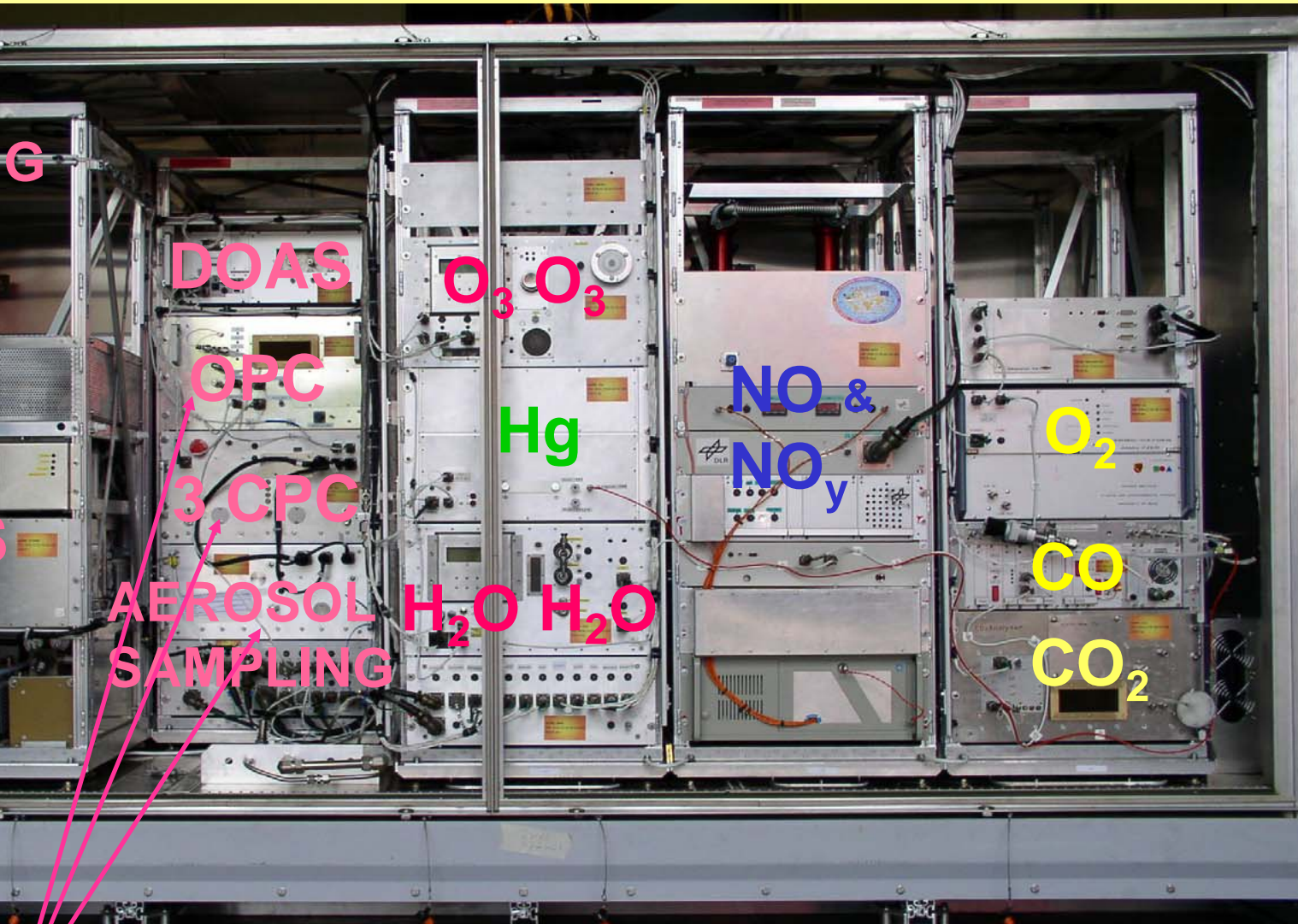
3 CPC

AEROSOL SAMPLING

H₂O H₂O

CO

CO₂





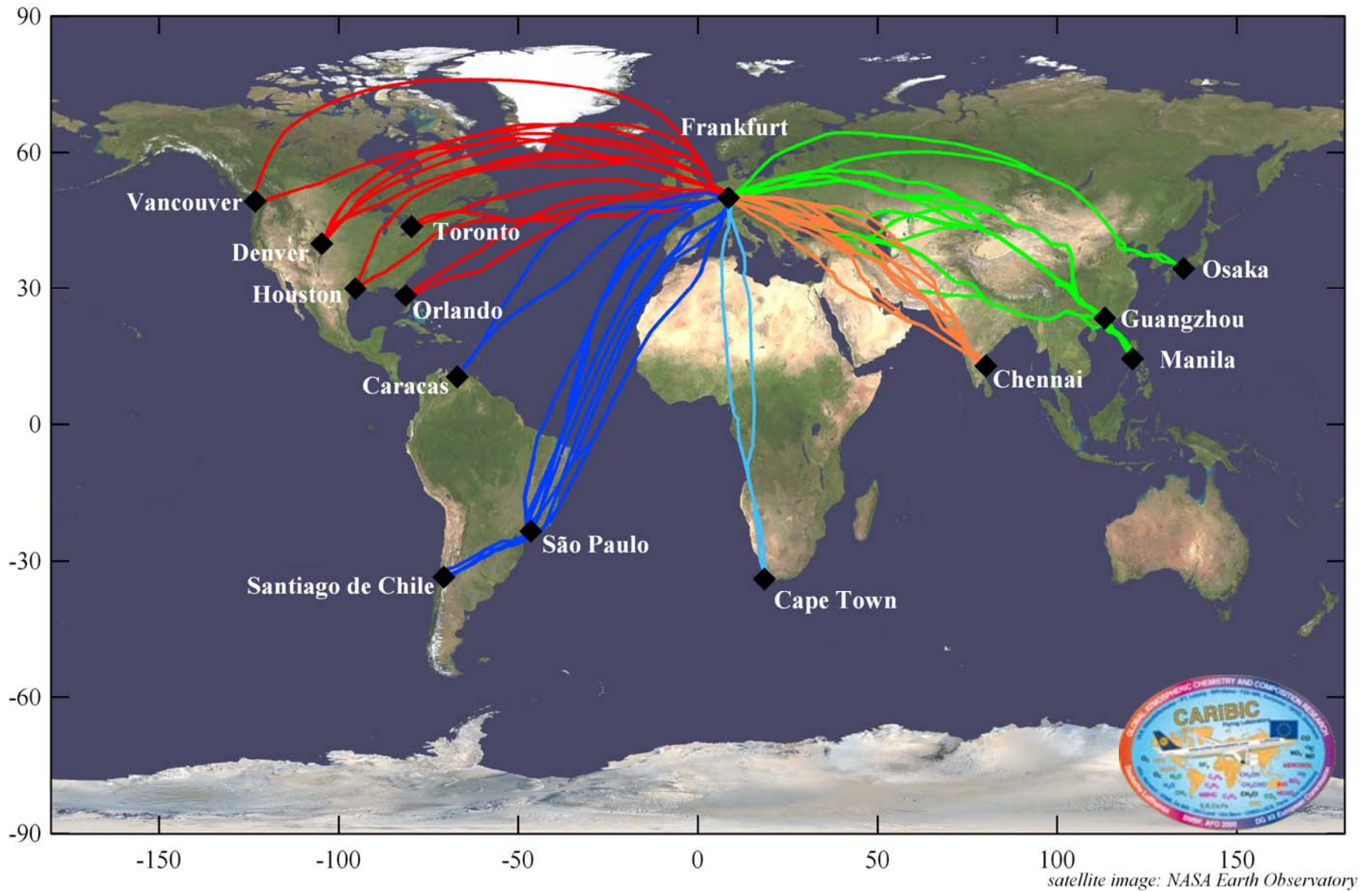
In situ measurement and collection of particles

- **integral particle number concentration** (particle counter)
 - 4 - 2000 nm diameter (N_4)
 - 12 - 2000 nm diameter (N_{12})
 - $N_{4-12} = N_4 - N_{12} \approx$ nucleation mode particles
 - 2 s time resolution
- **elemental composition** (particle sampler)
 - 16 parallel impactors
 - $0.1 \mu\text{m} < \text{diameter} < 2.0 \mu\text{m}$
 - 1.5 and 10 h time resolution
 - laboratory analysis with *PIXE*, *TEM*, *PESA*
- future: **particle size distribution** (optical particle counter)

Flight Routes

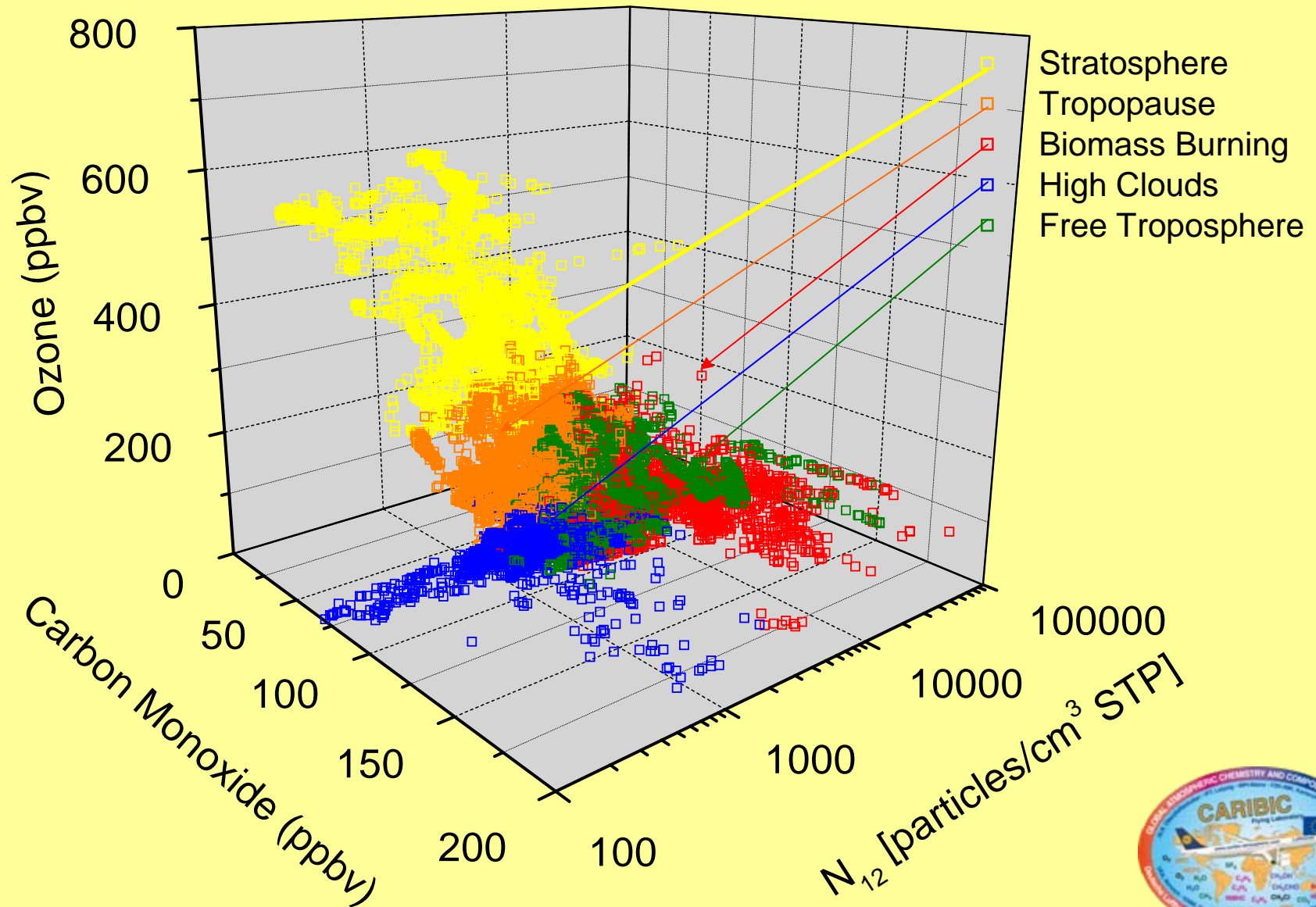
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CARIBIC Lufthansa flights 2005-2009

Cluster analysis of air masses



Results

Air Mass Characterization

Kasatochi volcanic plume

Lifetime of aerosols after cloud contact

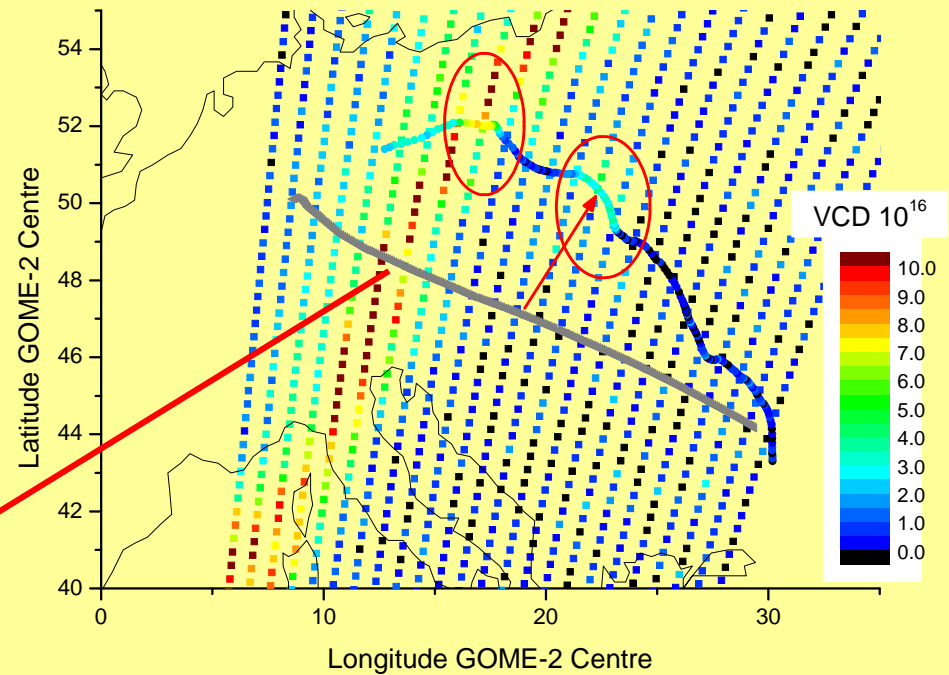
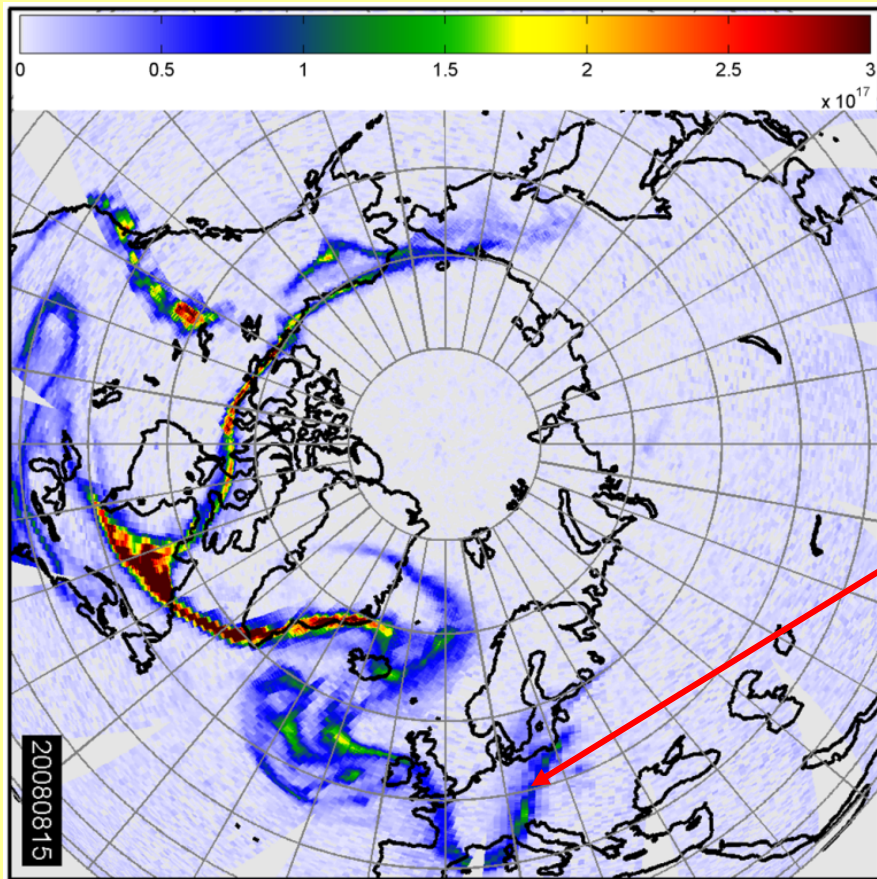
Aerosol sulfate distribution

Aerosol morphology and elemental composition

Aerosol distribution

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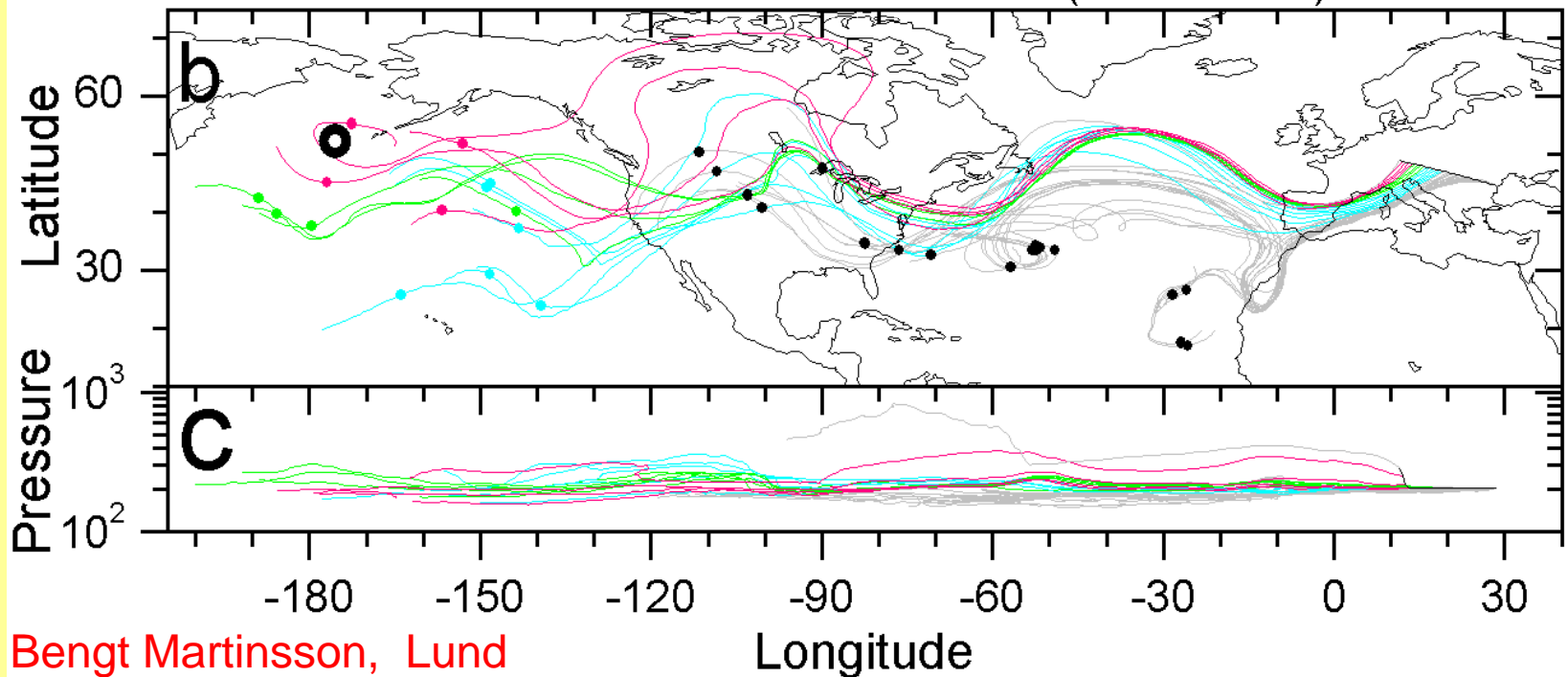
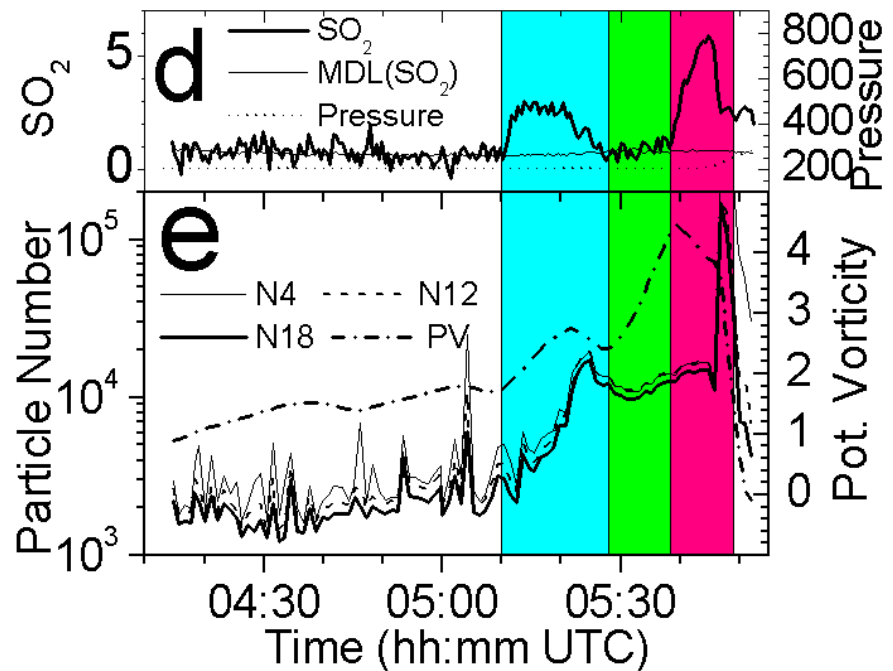
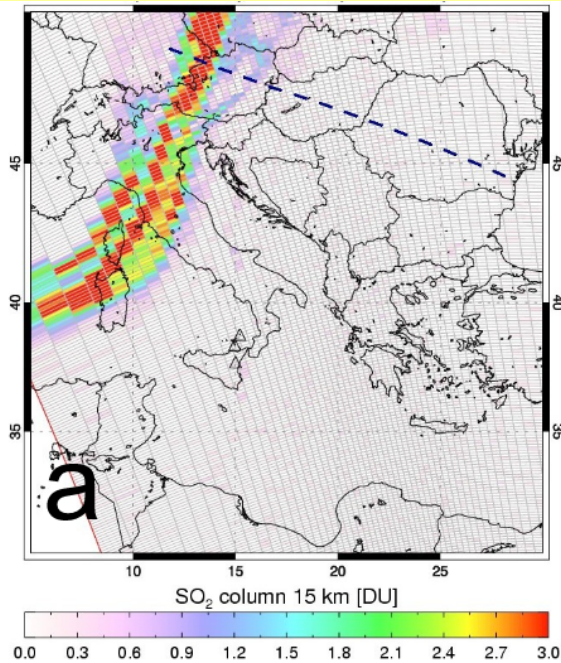




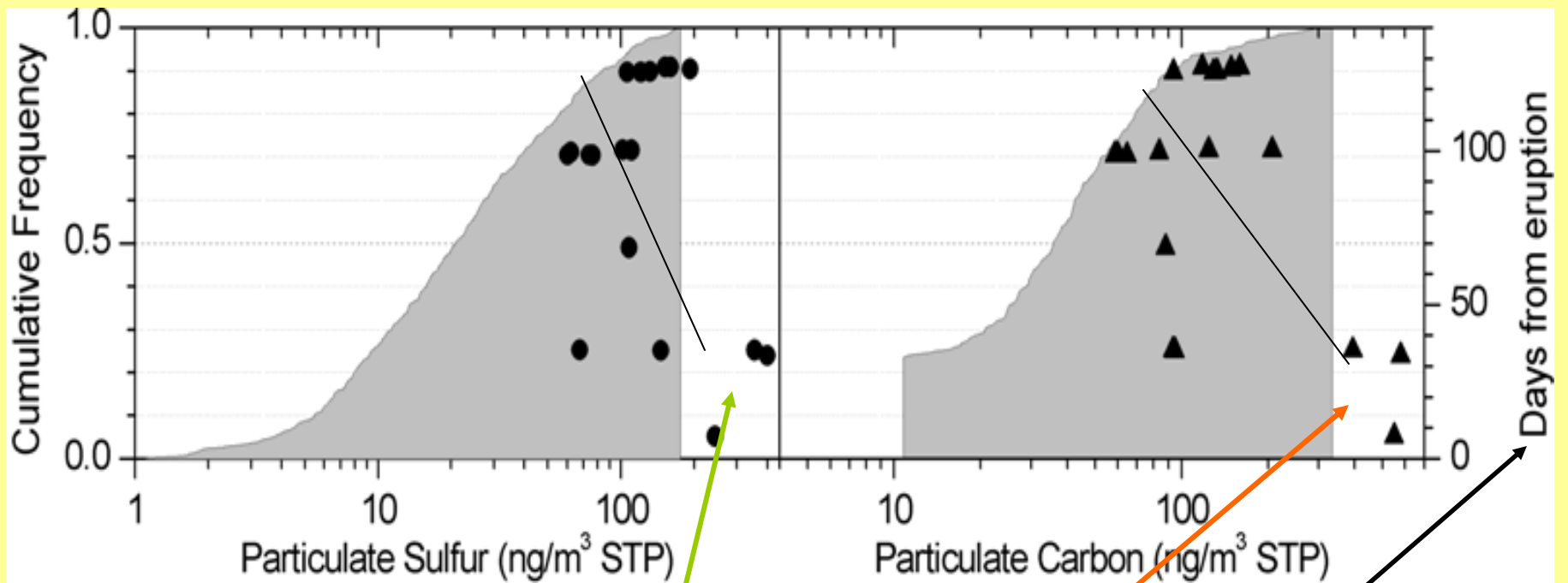
The distribution and dispersion of the Kasatochi SO₂ plume one week after the eruption (15 August 2008), based on GOME-2 VCD retrievals

K.-P. Heue, MPI Mainz

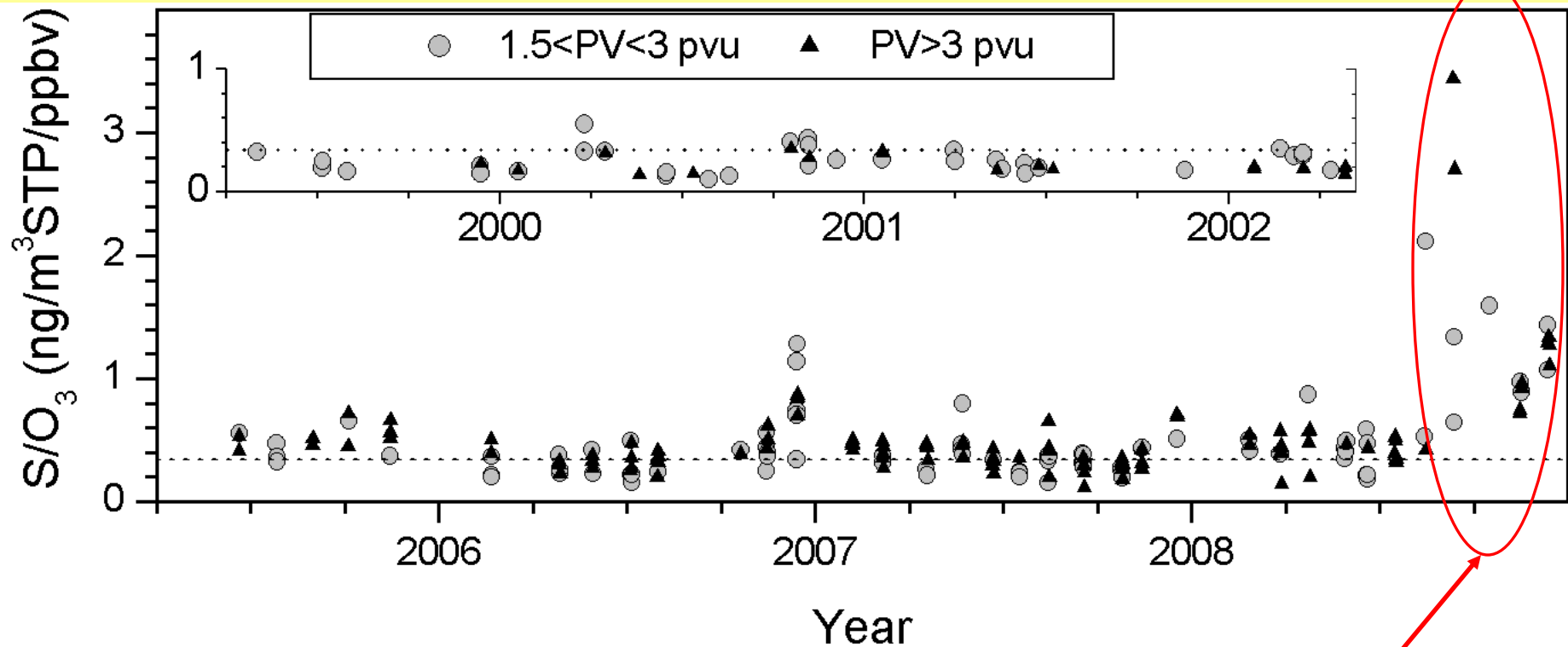




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High Sulfur and Carbon after the eruption



Sulfur to Ozone ratio, it was quiet for 10 years

$PV > 3$ pvu is considered here as stratospheric air

Kasatochi

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Formation of
ultrafine particles
in association with
strong convection
“cloud contact”

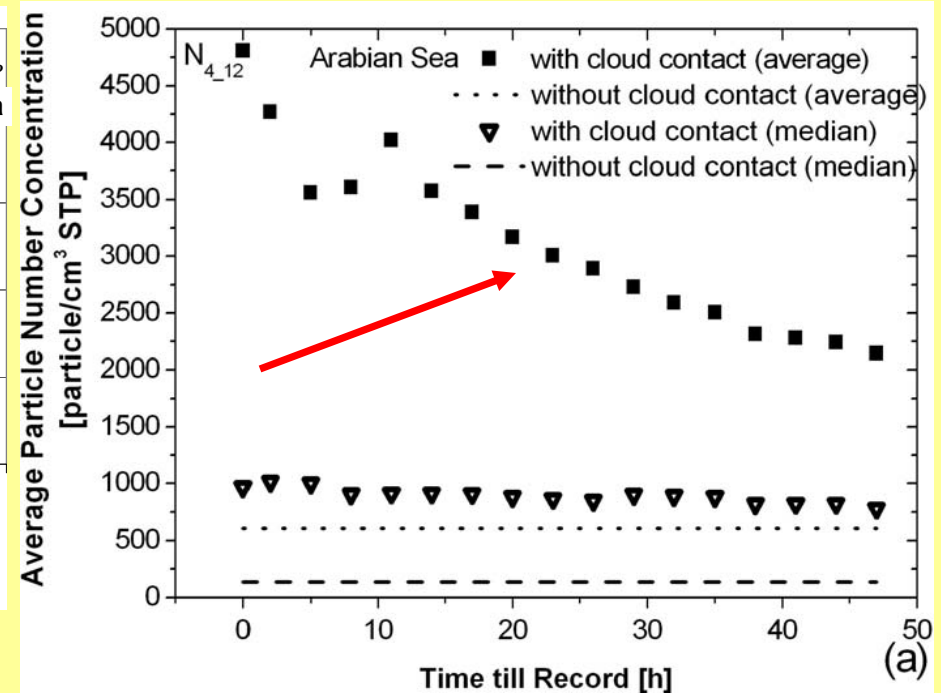
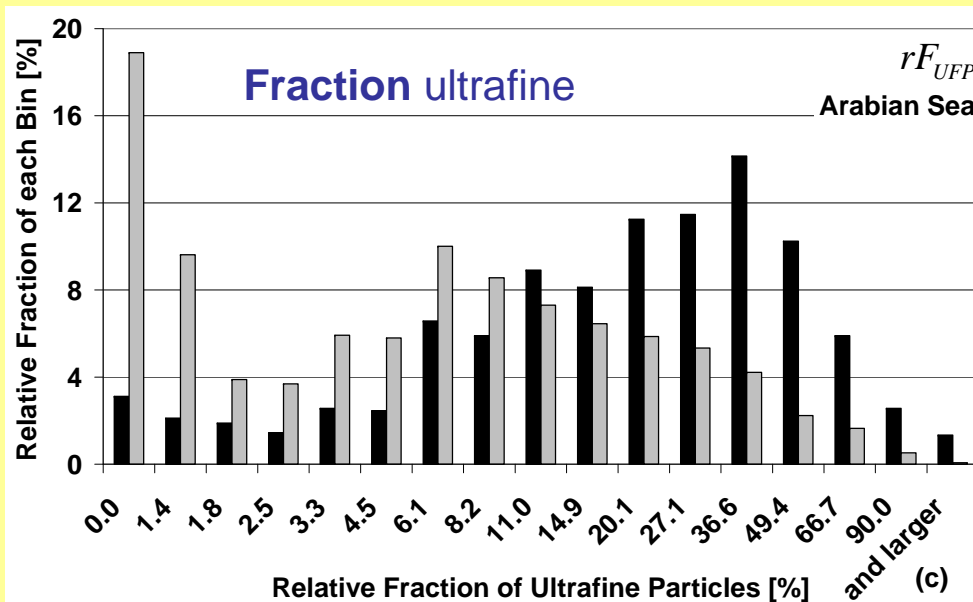
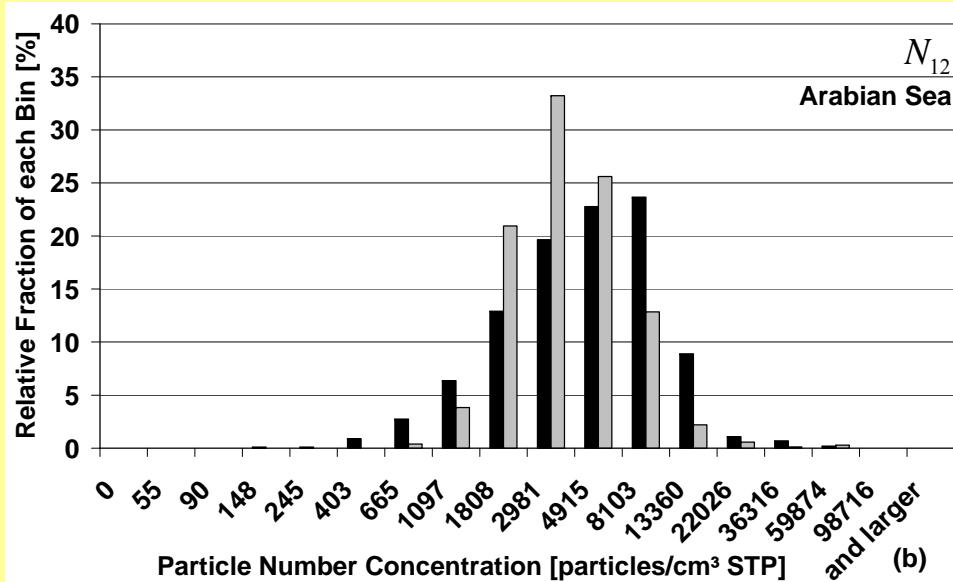
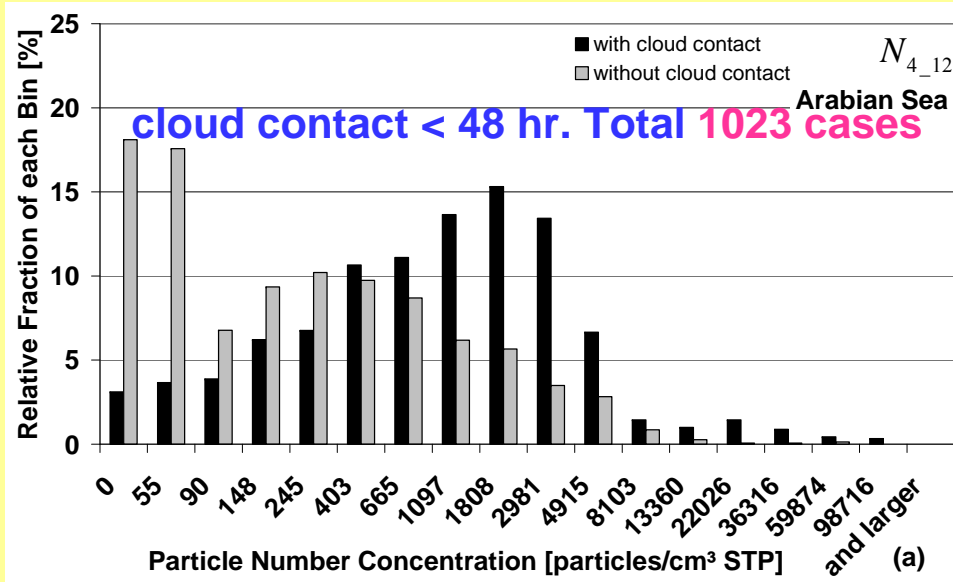
Interception by
CARIBIC of air masses,
hours to days after
“cloud contact”



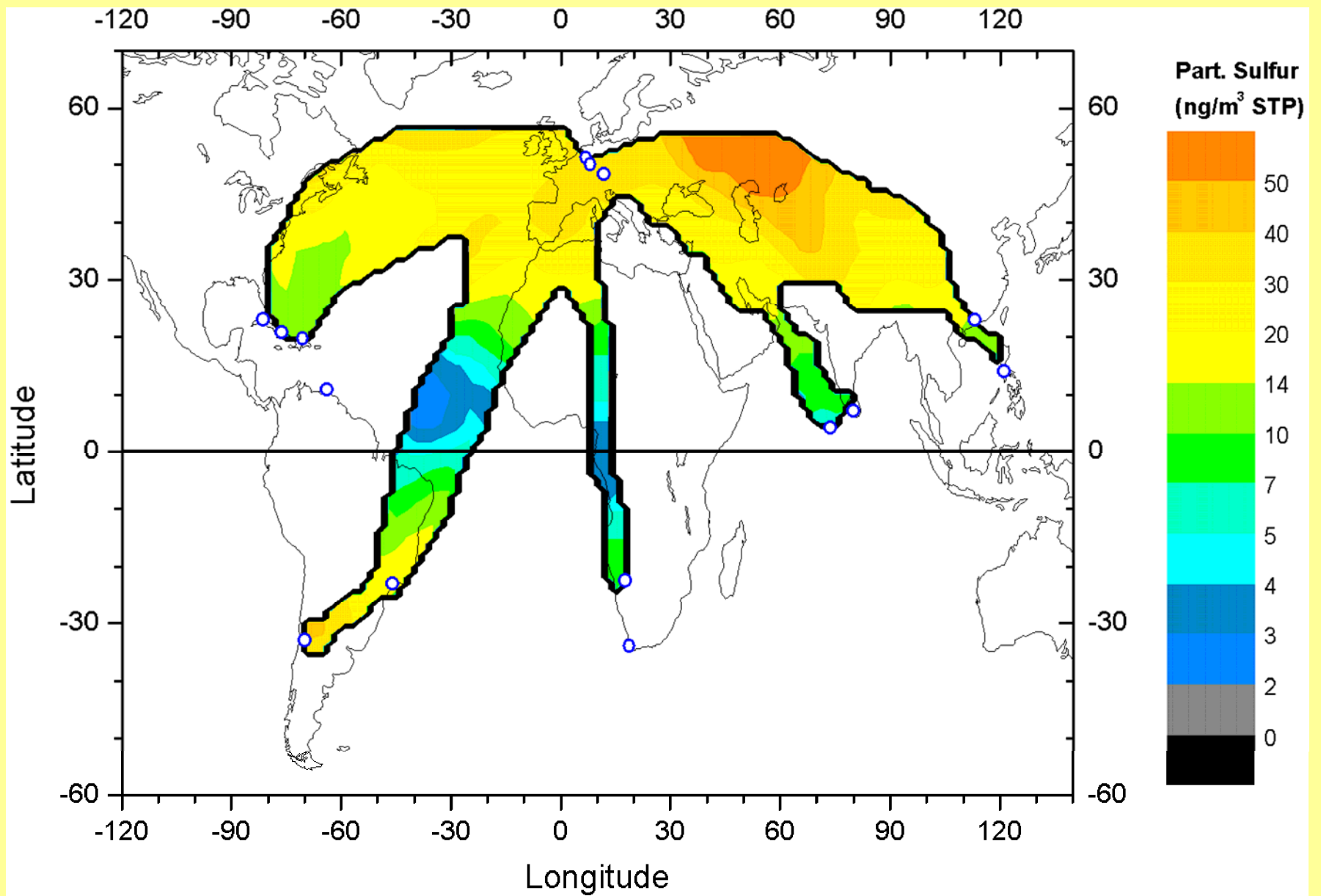
***How fast do ultrafine particles
disappear after their formation***

*Combine satellite images of clouds
with back trajectories and aerosol
measurements*

**Andreas Weigelt and
Markus Hermann, IfT**



Andreas Weigelt, Markus Hermann et al.



Bengt Martinsson, Lund

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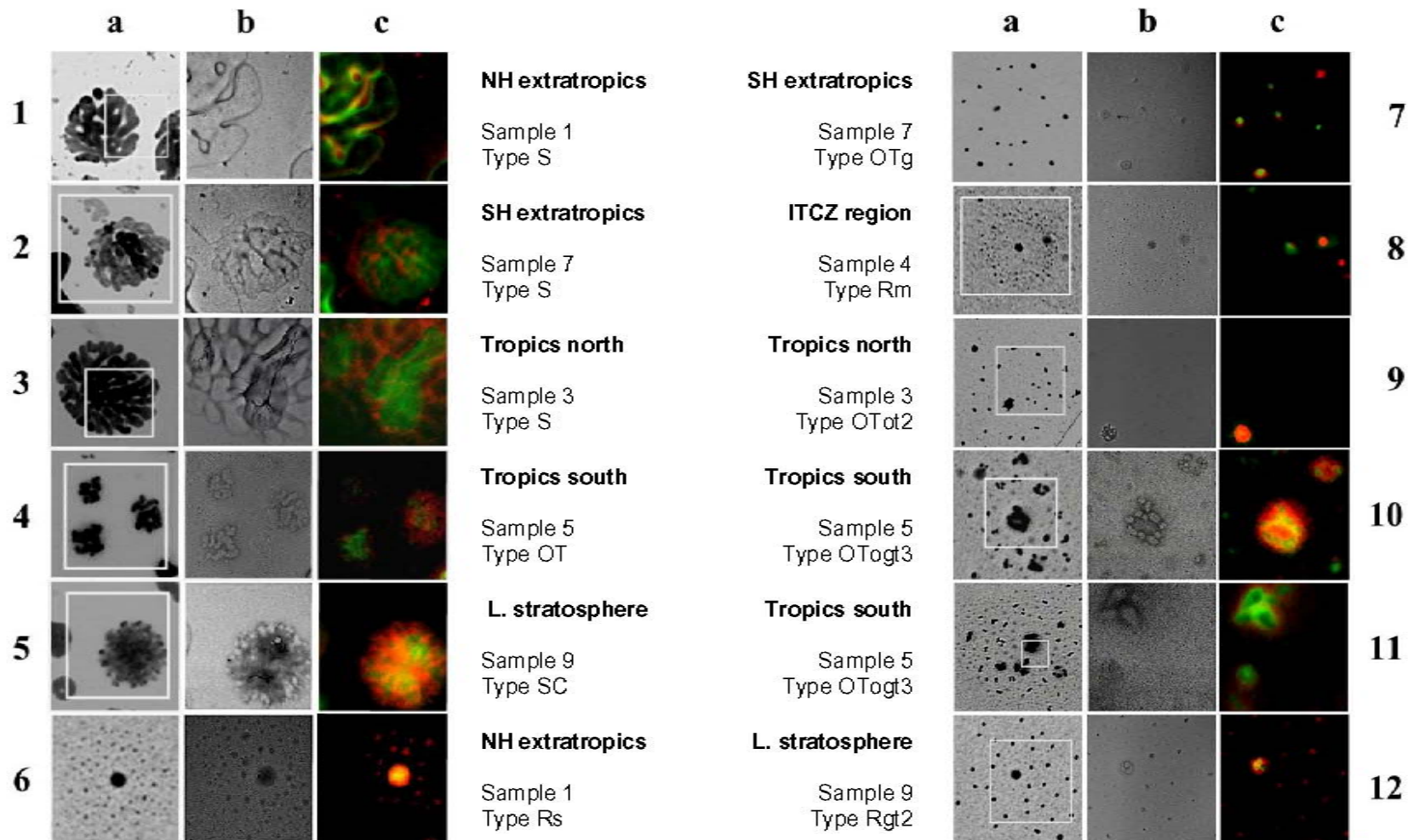


Figure 8. Chemical distribution of individual particles. In column a, particles were imaged by the TEM technique in low magnification. Column b shows the same particles or the same type of particles (images 6 and 7) but taken after EFTEM analysis and with higher magnification. Column c shows EFTEM maps as mixed and colored images of sulfur (green) and carbon (red). Yellow and orange colors indicate mixture of the two elements. The text between the images shows sampling location, sample number and particle type according to the classification of Table 1.

Results

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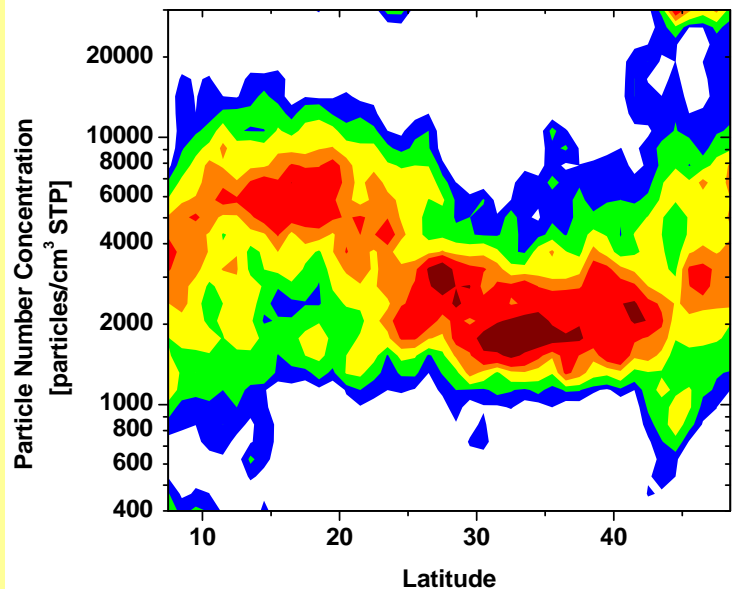
Aerosol morphology and elemental composition

Aerosol distribution

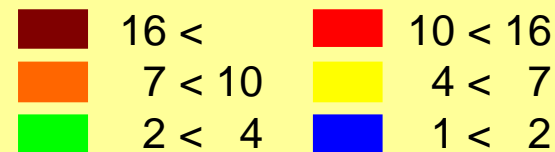
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Indian Route



Percentage of data points



South America Route

Caribbean Route

