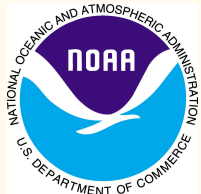


Black carbon aerosol vertical profiles repeatedly measured from the polar southern to the polar northern hemisphere

HIAPER Pole-to-Pole
Observations
(HIPPO) of Carbon
Cycle and
Greenhouse Gases
Study

Supported by NSF, NOAA, and
NASA



J. P. Schwarz, A. E. Perring, J. R.
Spackman, R. S. Gao, and D. W. Fahey



Outline

1. Overview of the HIPPO Dataset
2. Single Particle Soot Photometer
3. HIPPO BC Results
4. Future analyses

HIPPO: What

CO ₂	CH ₄	CO	N ₂ O
O ₂ /N ₂	O ₃	CFCs	HCFCs
SF ₆	CH ₃ Br	PAN	CH ₃ Cl
H ₂	H ₂ O	N ₂ /Ar	COS
CS ₂	T	P	Winds

Reactive hydrocarbons

Marine species

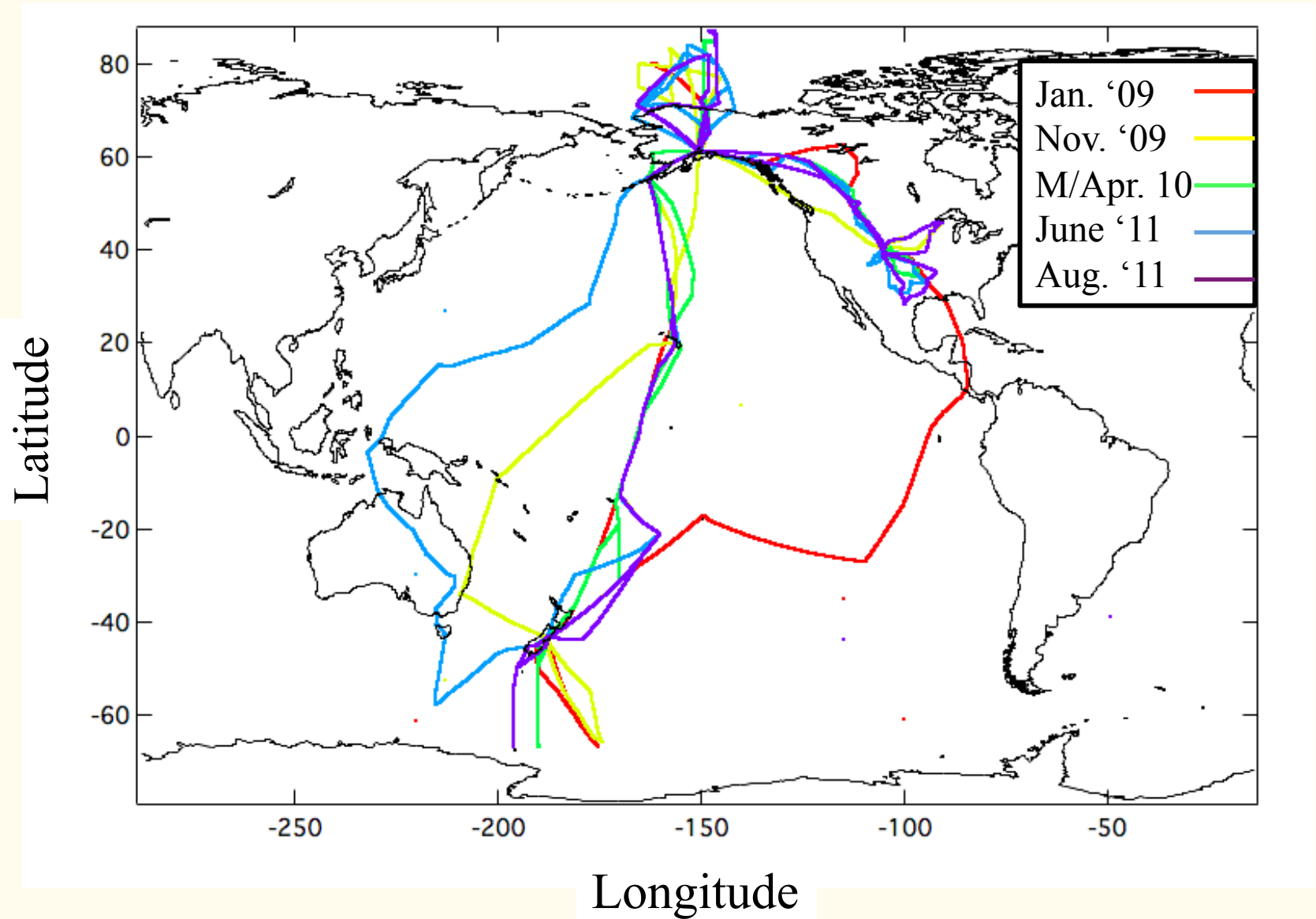
Isotopes of CO₂

Aerosol

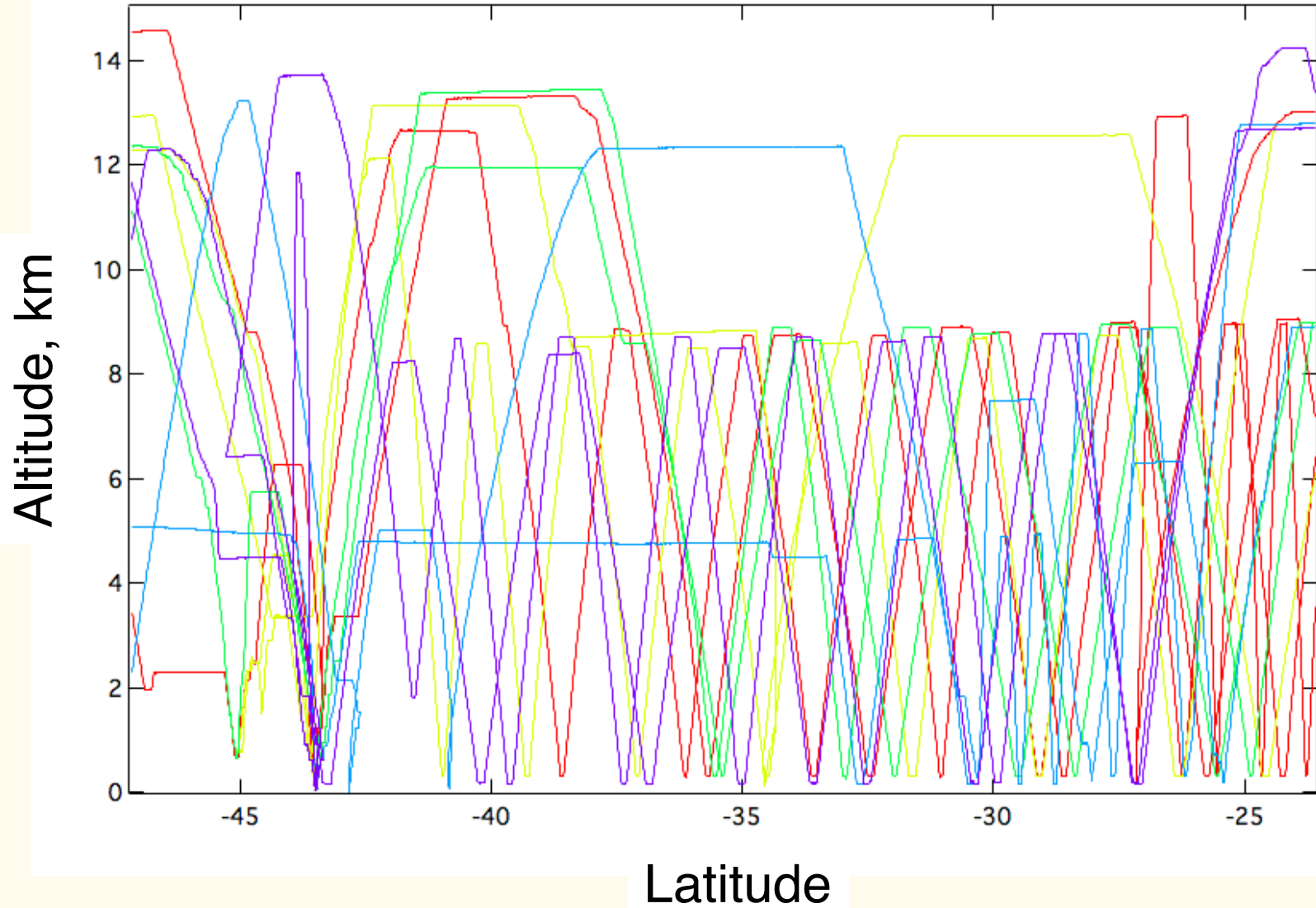
Cloud water

BC Aerosol

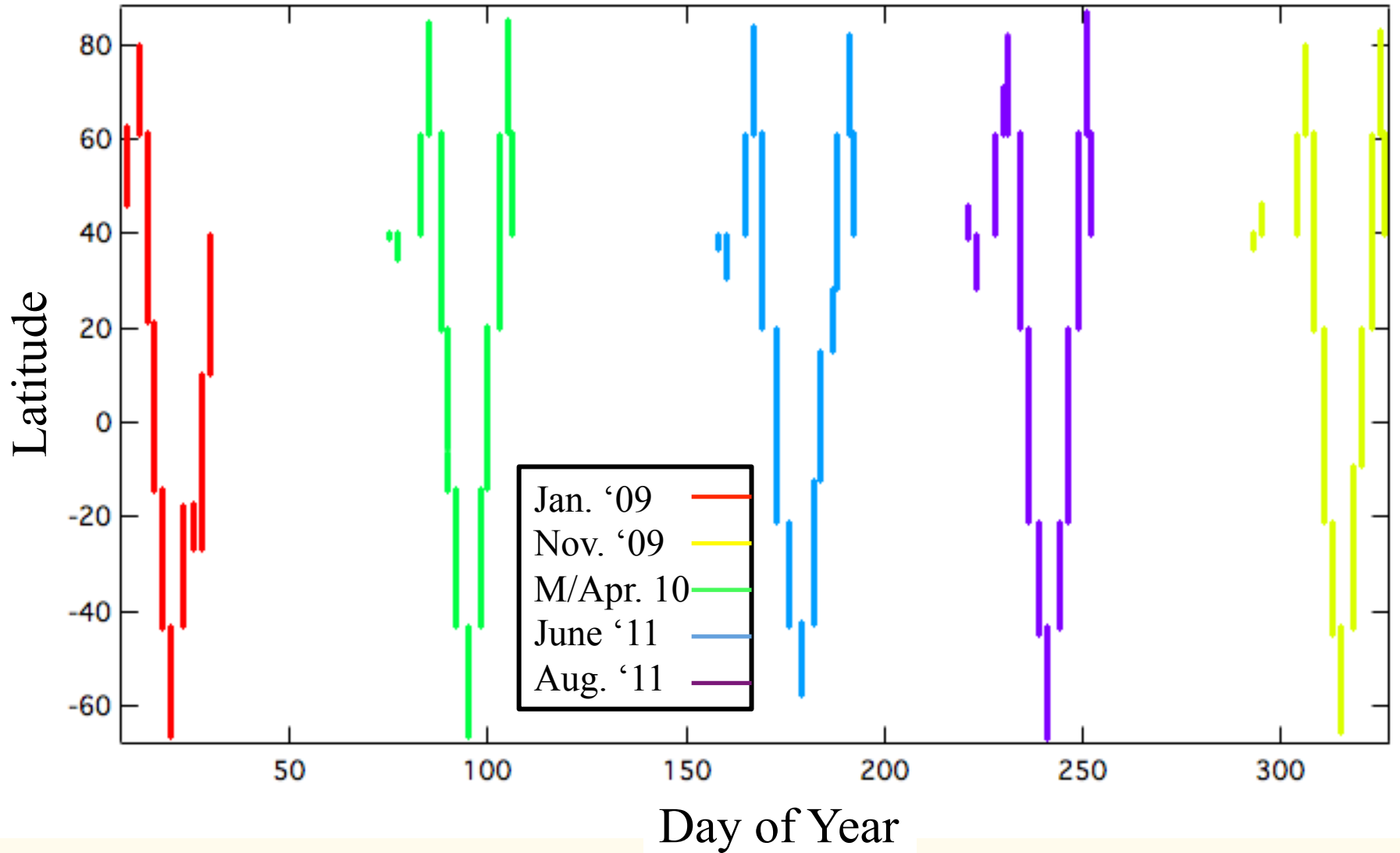
HIPPO: Where



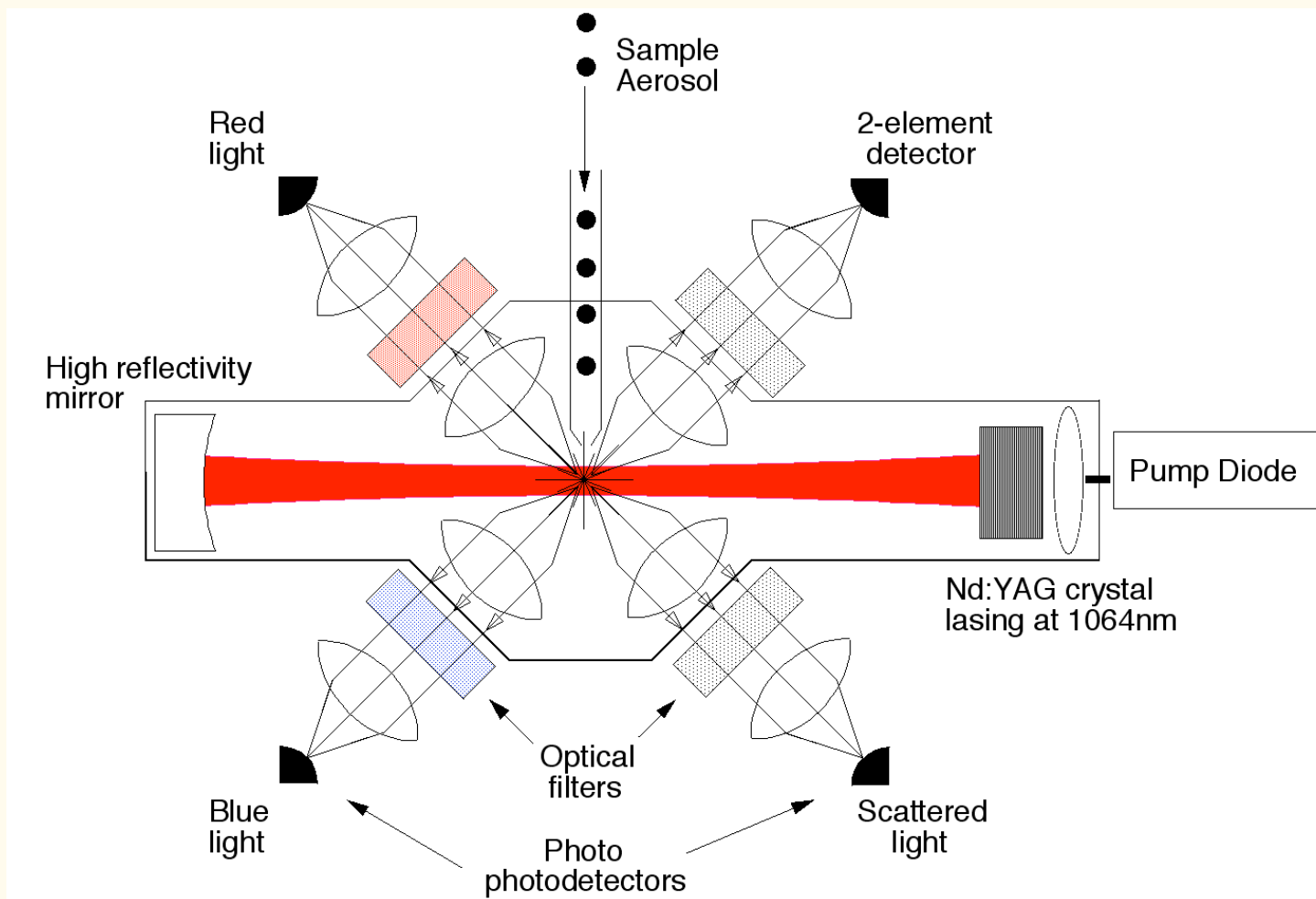
HIPPO: Vertical Coverage



HIPPO: Seasons



Single-Particle Soot Photometer (SP2)



BC detection ~70 - 600 nm Volume Equivalent Diameter
Scattering = 150 - 800 nm diameter
Sampling < 1/4 l/m

Concept demonstrated at Research Electro Optics, Inc. Instrument refined, developed and produced by Droplet Measurement Technology, Inc.

BC Data Products

Primary Product

Single particle

1. BC mass content
2. Non-BC content?
3. Dry optical size

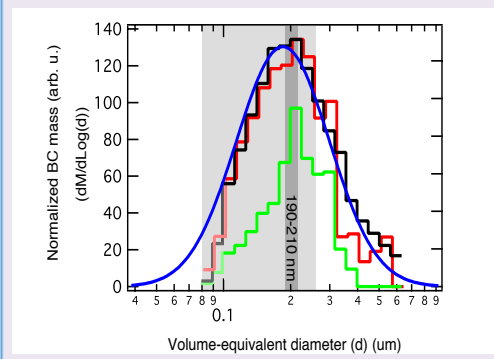
Derived Product

Single particle

1. BC mass content
2. Non-BC content?
3. Dry optical size

Accumulation mode
BC Mass loading

Mass size
distributions



Quantitative estimate of
mixing state

- Via Mie Theory -
- Coating thickness
- Absorption enhancement

Derived Product

Caveats

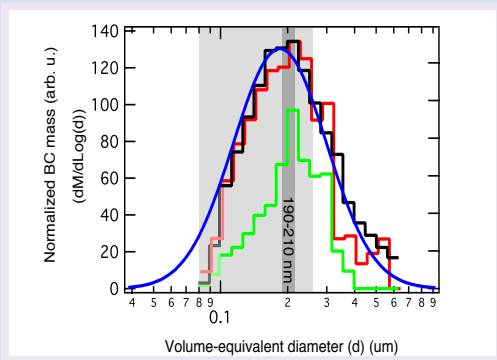
Single particle

1. BC mass content
2. Non-BC content?
3. Dry optical size

Accumulation mode
BC Mass loading

25% absolute uncertainty
~70- 600 nm diameter

Mass size
distributions



Good statistics required (time
scale depends on BC load)

Quantitative estimate of
mixing state

Sensitivity estimated at 25 nm
thickness

- Via Mie Theory -

- Coating thickness
- Absorption enhancement

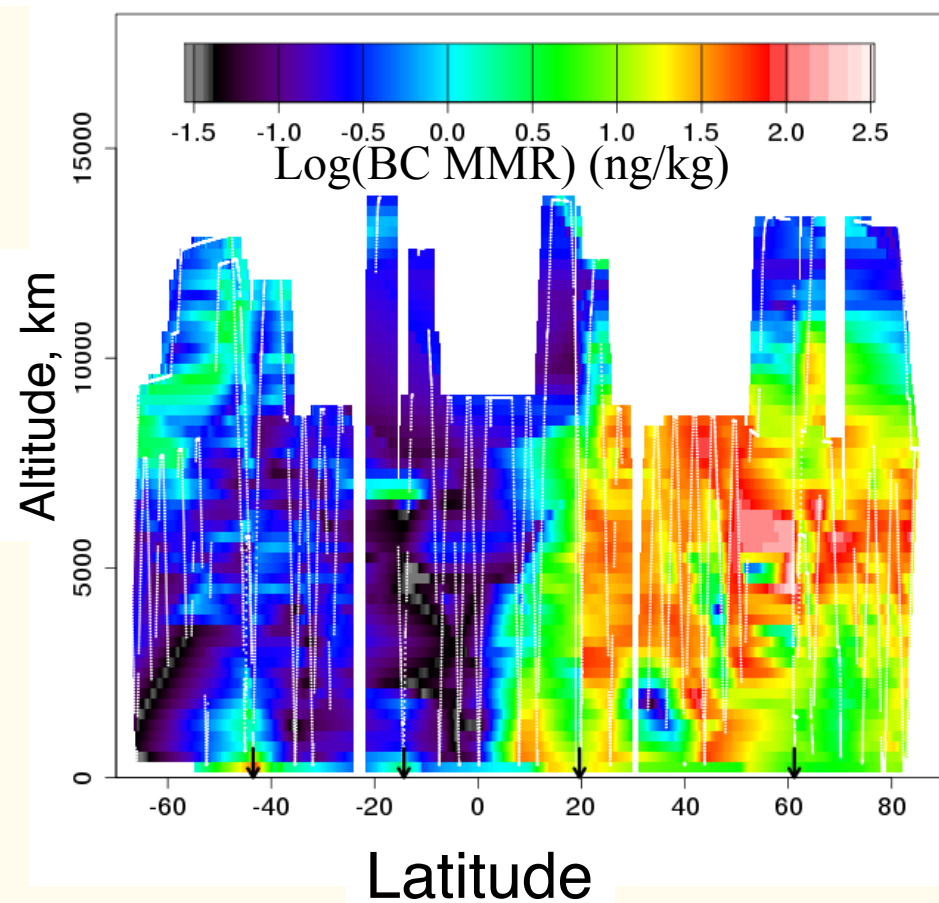
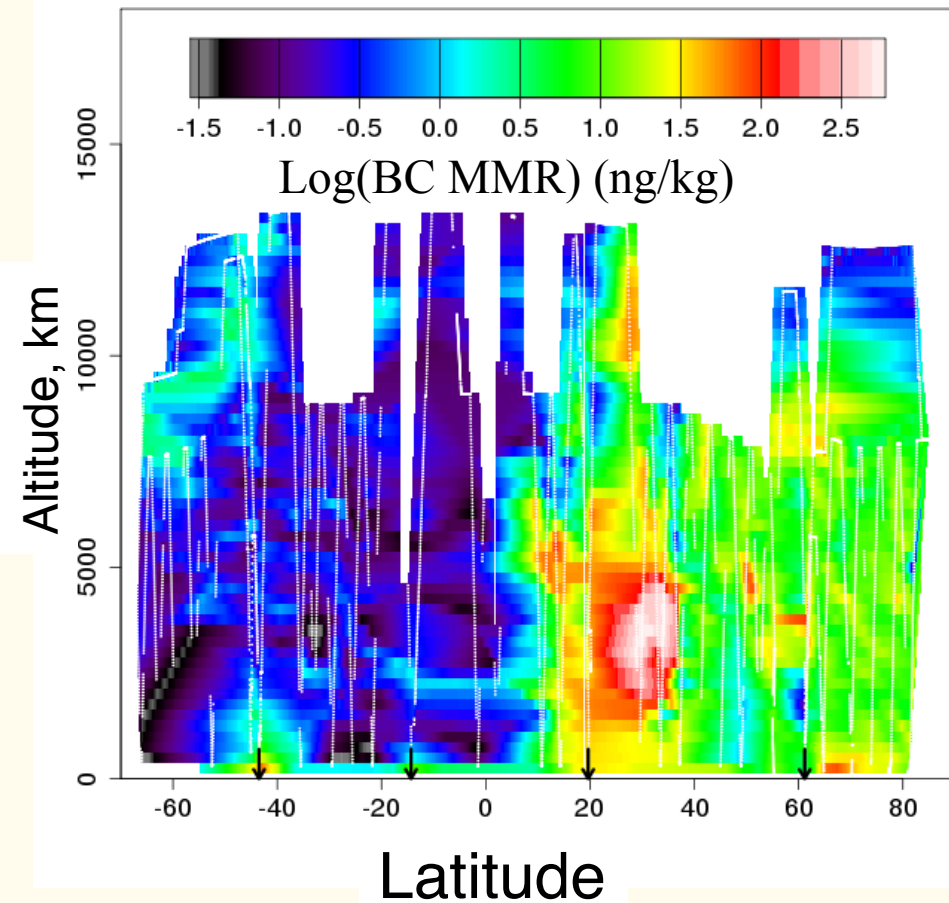
Only for a narrow range BC
mass, largely unvalidated,
some supporting evidence.

Curtains

HIPPO 3: March/April 2010

South-bound Transect

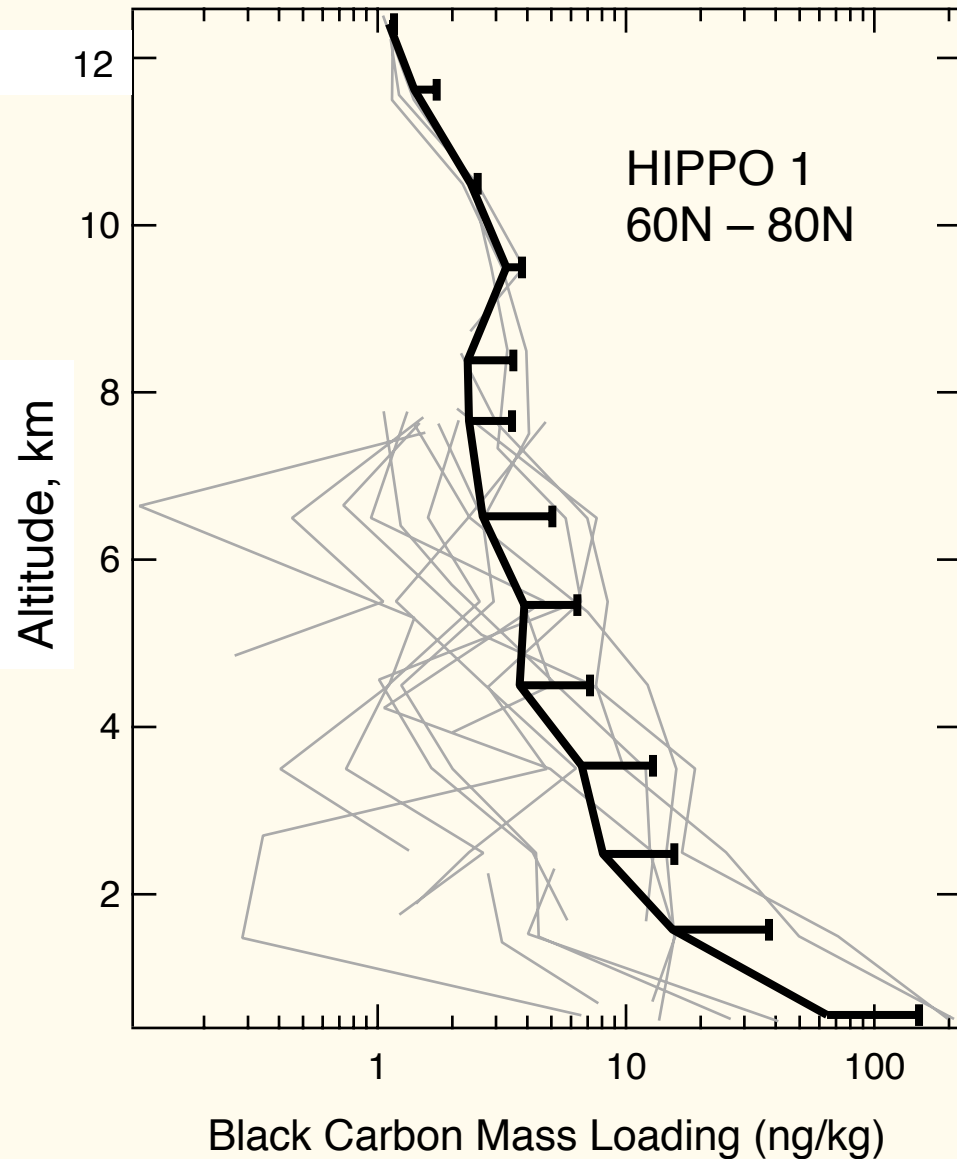
North-bound Transect



Curtain plots courtesy of Britt Stephens, NCAR

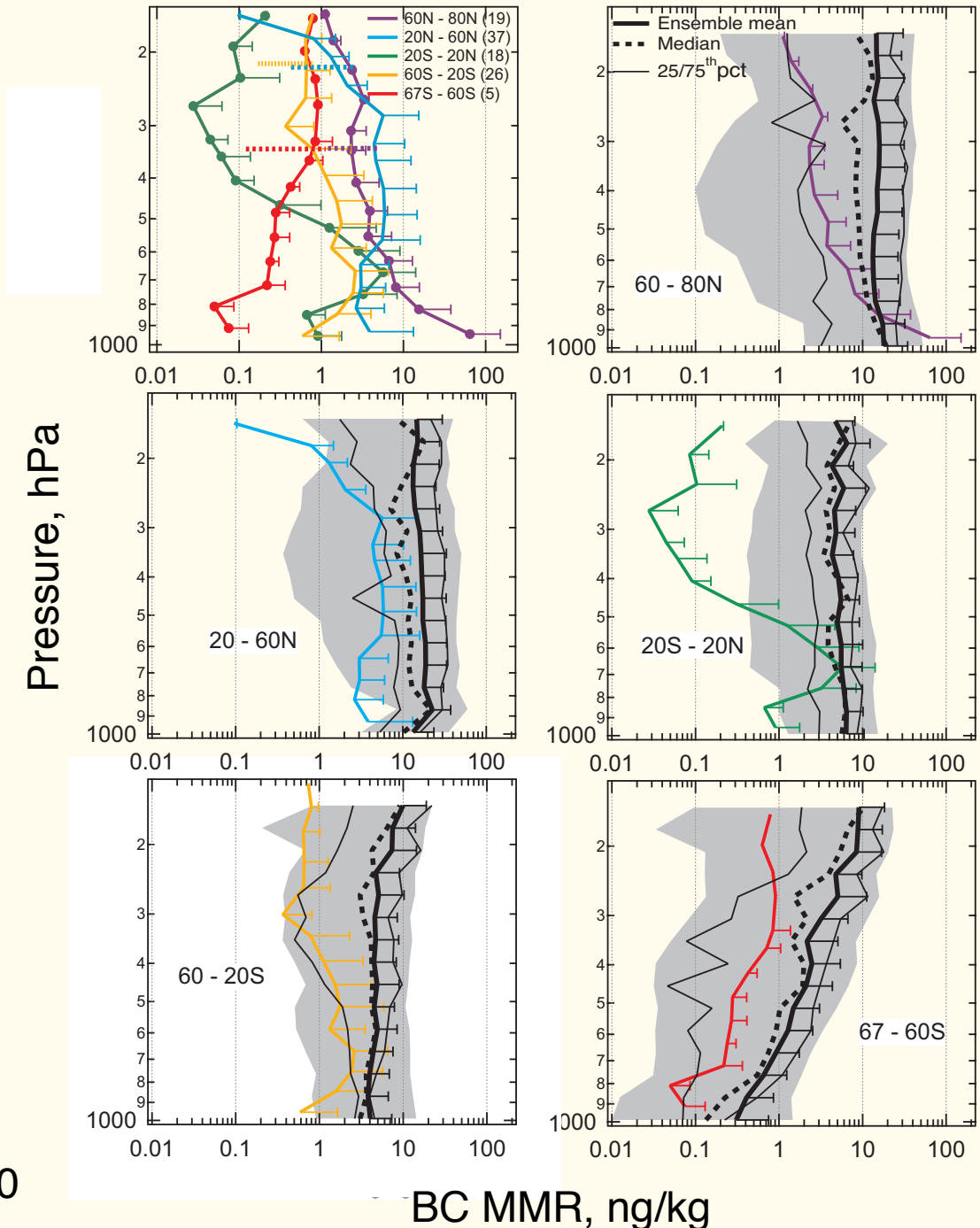
Analysis approach

- Each vertical ascent/descent treated as an independent profile measurement: statistics based on inter-profile variability.
- Whiskers represent standard deviation at each altitude/pressure bin
- ~1km resolution



AeroCom

- 14 global models from AeroCom suite compared to observations.
- Colored profiles are SP2- measured zonal averages
- **Models overestimate BC mass loads by a factor 5, on average.**
- **Insufficient removal** of BC identified as a likely source of the bias.

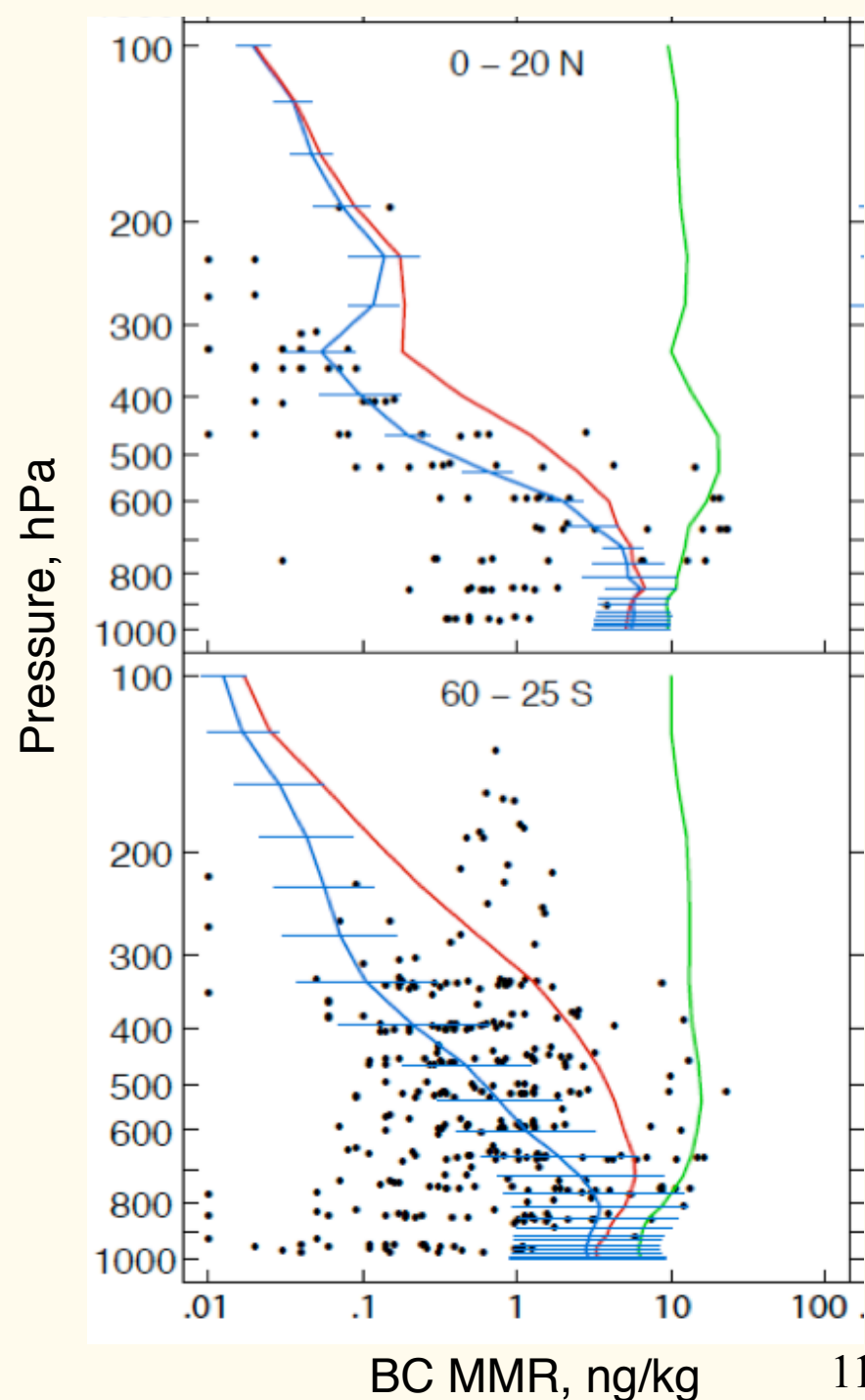


BC Removal

HIPPO 1 only

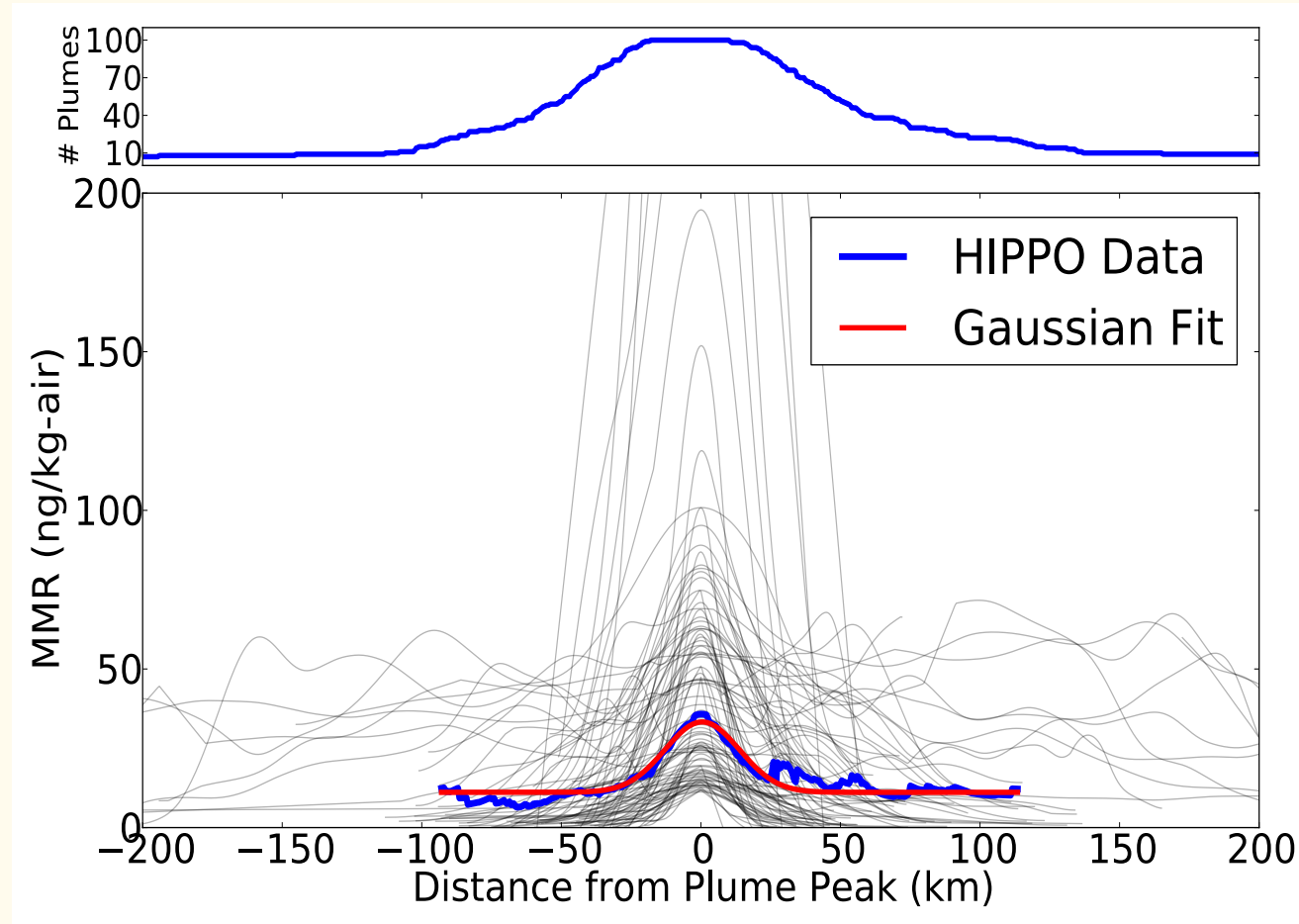
- Measured BC (1 km vertical bins) shown by black dots.
- Vertical lines GFDL-AM3 model with reanalysis winds
- **Green:** $F_{\text{scav}} = 0.01$ for all snow.
- **Red:** $F_{\text{scav}} = 0.01$ for Wegener-Bergeron-Findeisen snow, 0.3 for freezing/riming
- **Blue:** $F_{\text{scav}} = 0.3$ for all snow.
- All rain: $F_{\text{scav}} = 0.3$
- All convective precipitation: $F_{\text{scav}} = 0.4$

Fan et al., *submitted JGR 2012*



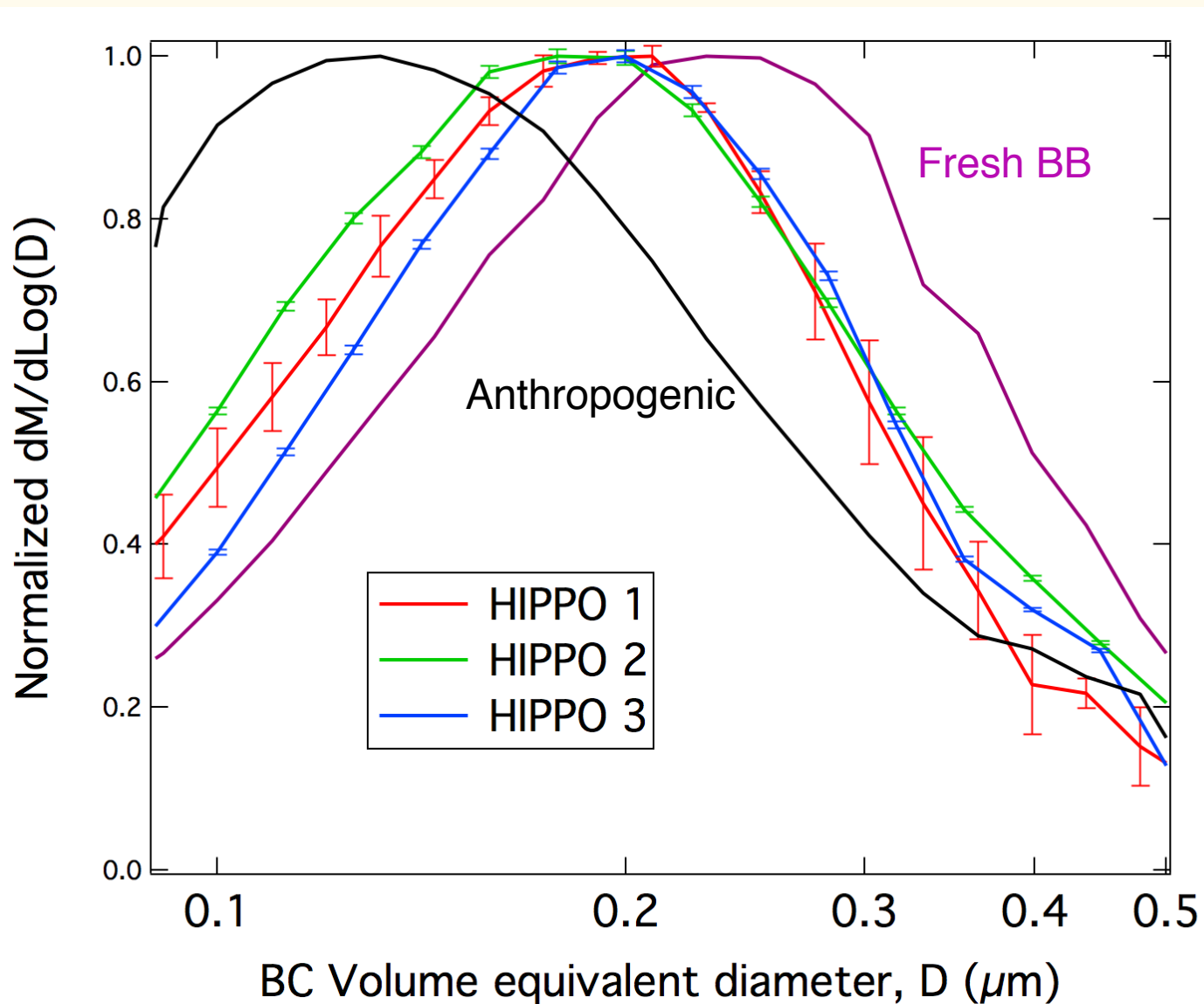
Plume Length Scales

- 100 plumes from 400 vertical profiles in HIPPO 1 – 3
- Some mixing of vertical/horizontal length scales.
- Median plume length scale is 115 km
- Plumes contain ~60% of all remote BC mass



BC Mass Size Distributions

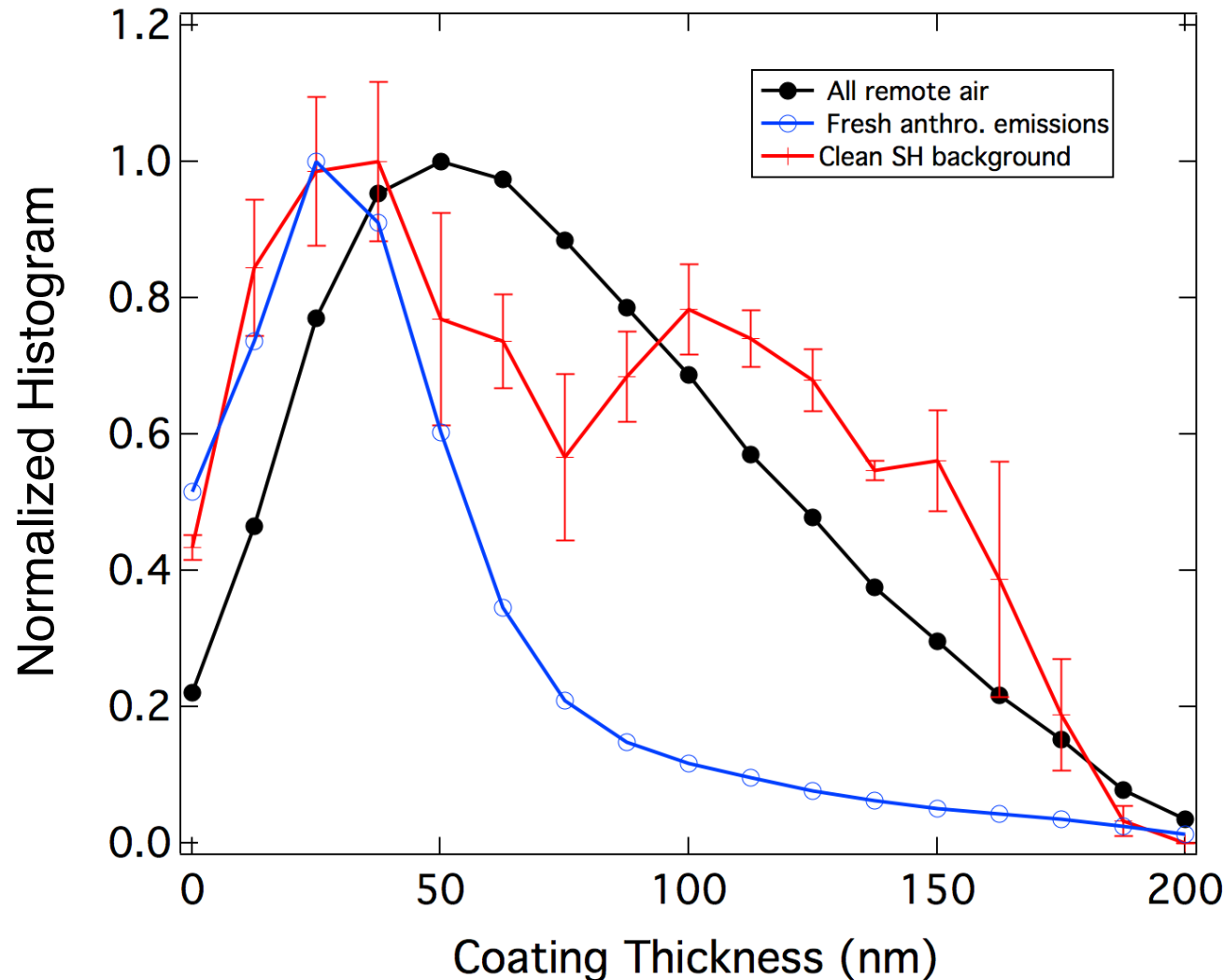
- Greatly reduced variability in remote air masses – simplifies treatment, provides model constraint
- A good estimate of a “general remote” BC size distribution is: 182 nm mass median diameter, $\sigma = 1.64$



Dry Coatings

- BC cores of 150-180nm
- Optical size/BC mass interpreted with Mie theory for coating thickness
- Bimodal distribution in coating thickness associated with clean SH air
- Results generally consistent with expectations.

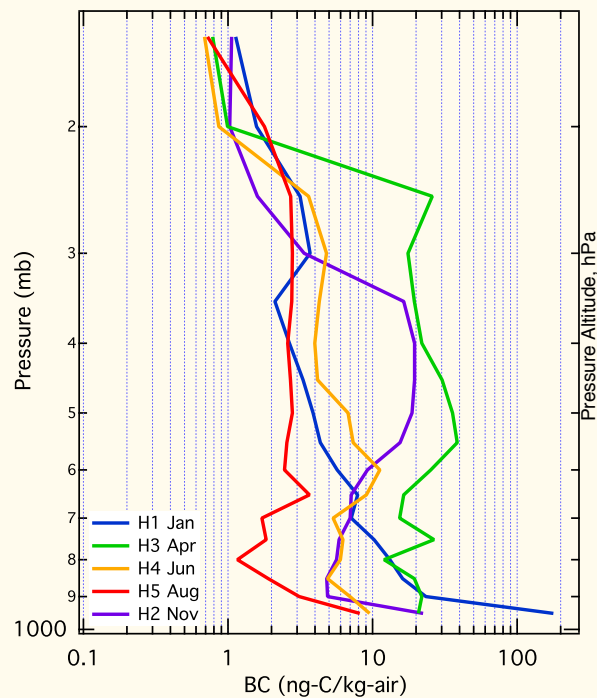
HIPPO 1-3 Coating Thickness



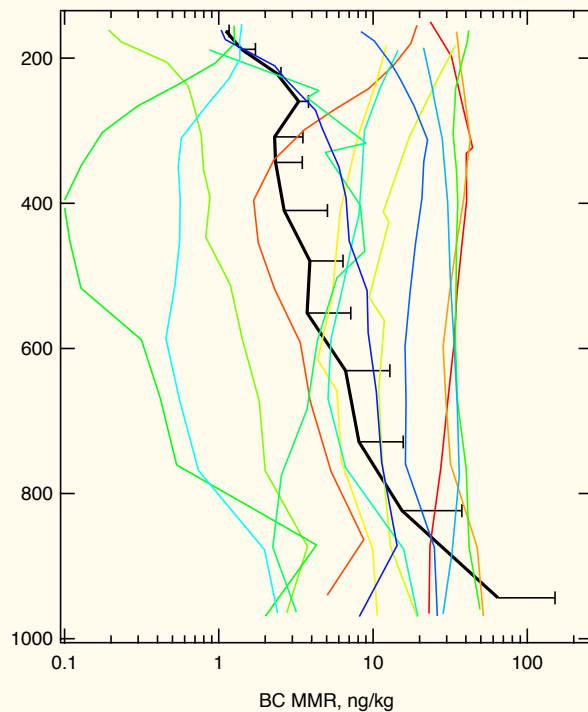
Future Analysis

- Full 5-HIPPO AeroCom/
Measurement BC intercomparison
- Individual model comparisons

5-HIPPO 60-85N



HIPPO-1 60-80N



Collaborations

Carslaw Group – Leeds

Hendricks Group – DLR

Stier Group – Oxford

Lohmann Group – U. Michigan

Koch Group – GISS

Jacob Group - Harvard

S. Fan – NOAA GFDL

Jacobson – Stanford

Gahn Group – PNNL

M. Lund – CICERO

S. Tilmes – NCAR

Acknowledgements

- Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l' Environnement
– *Michael Schulz*
- Oxford University
– *Philip Stier*
– *Natalie Weigum*
- Harvard University
– *Steve Wofsy*
- NOAA GFDL
– *Songmiao Fan*
- National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)
– *Pilots and crew of the GV*



Comments/questions?