

# Meteorology and ultrafine aerosols, an airborne study

Wolfgang Junkermann

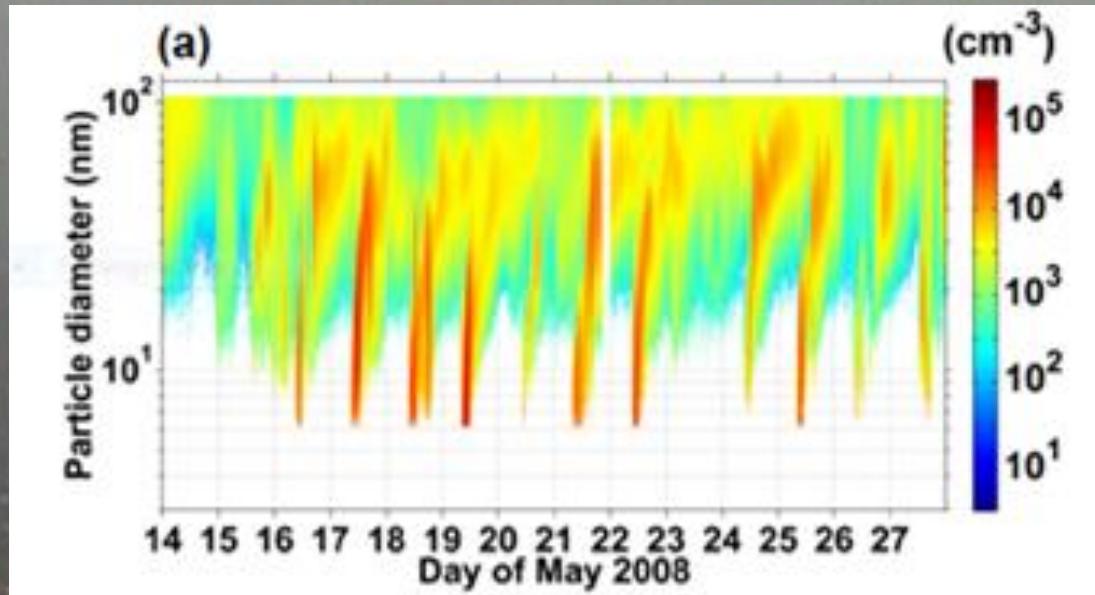
KIT, IMK-IFU, Garmisch-Partenkirchen



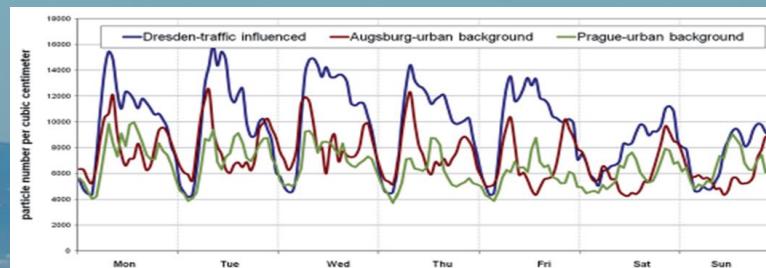
# Highly variable in space and time

## Chemistry / Meteorology ?

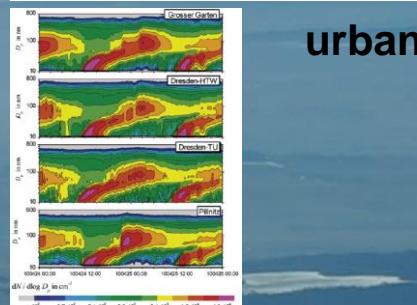
Understanding patterns needs knowledge of sources and sinks



Diurnal (UFIREG),  
Seasonal (dal Maso, 2005)

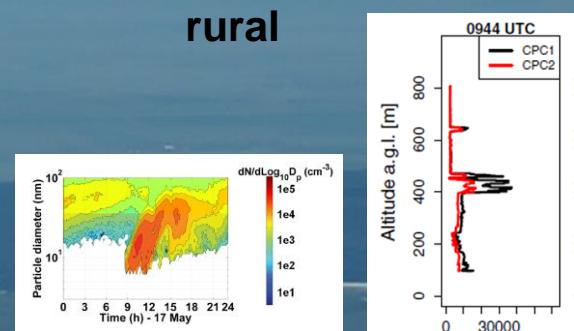


Spatial (Birmili et al, MZ, 2013;  
Ma and Birmili, STE, 2015)

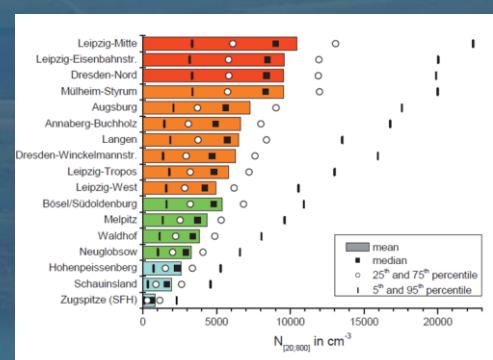


rural

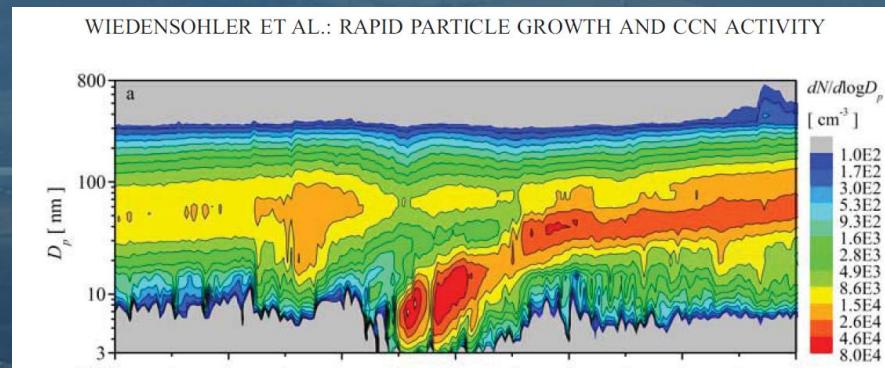
Vertical (Crippa et al, ACP, 2012,  
Platis, BLM, 2015)



Relation to traffic & population density  
(Birmili et al, GRL, 2015; Paasonen et al, APCD, 2016)



Banana curves (Wiedensohler et al, JGR, 2009)



# MICROLIGHT FOR PBL RESEARCH



**Aerosols, CPC, OPC, SMPS  
Size distribution 5 nm – 20 µm**

**D-MIFU**

**MODULAR SCIENTIFIC  
INSTRUMENT SYSTEM**

**Ceiling 12000 ft**

**Endurance 5 h**

**Scientific Payload max  
80 kg**

**Transponder (S-MODE),  
ELT**



BR  
BR

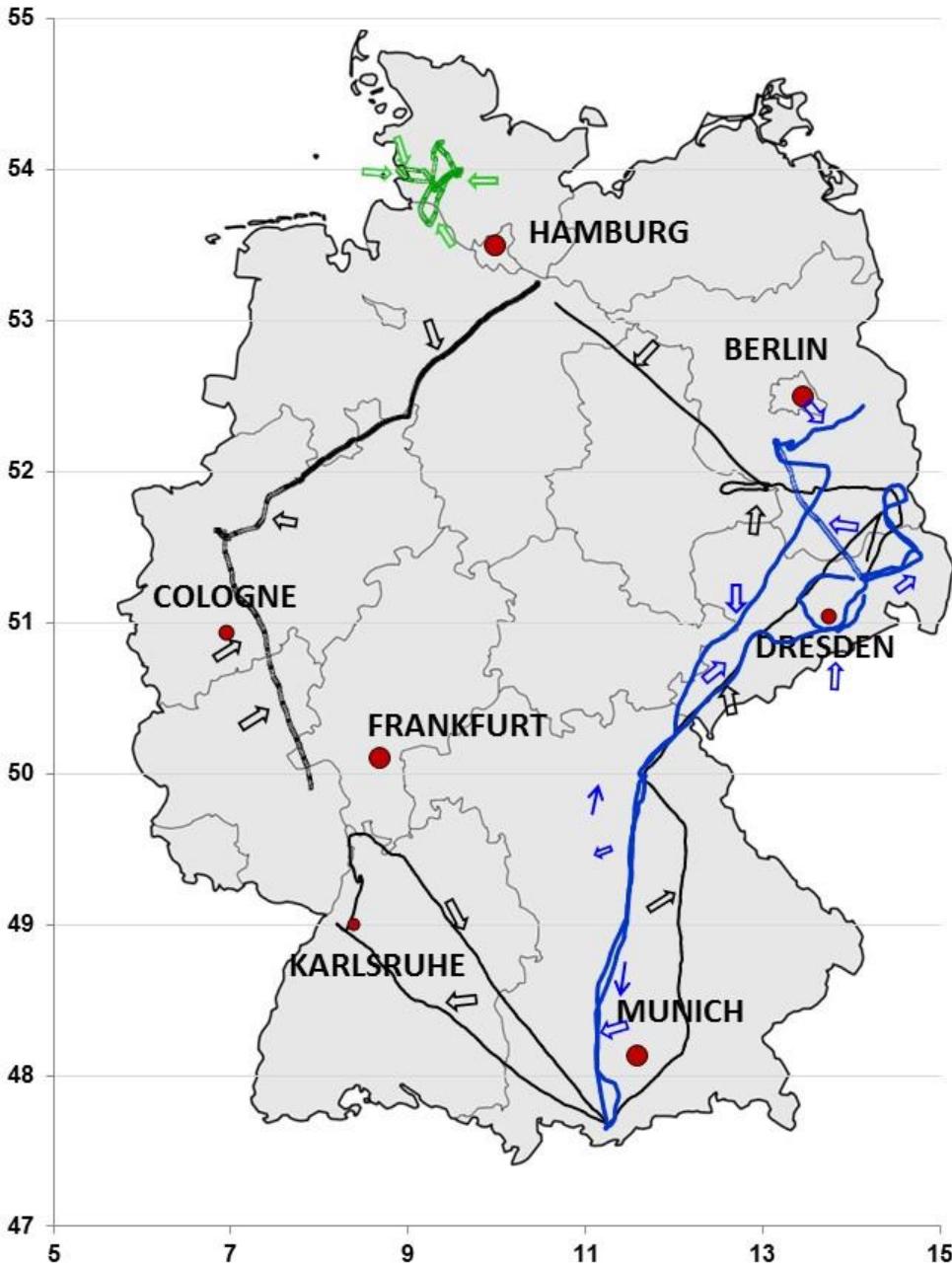


# AIRBORNE MEASUREMENTS

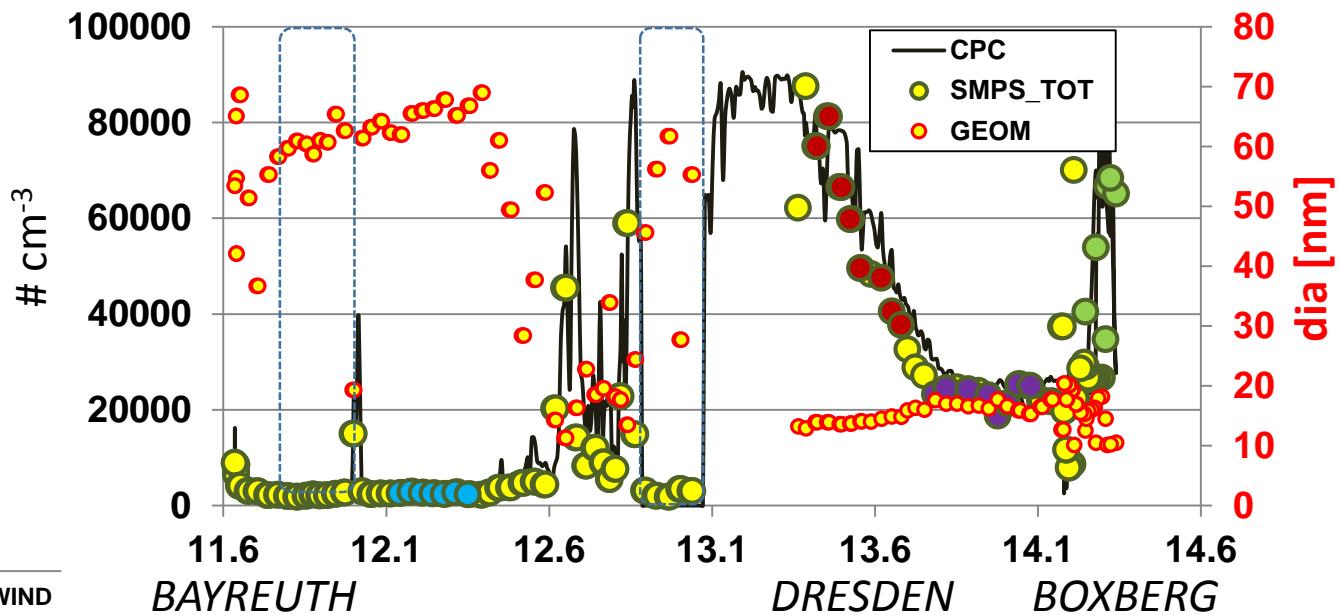
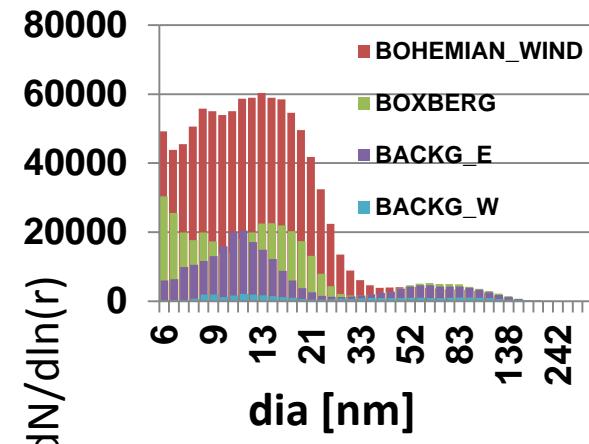
**APRIL-28 – May 17,  
2012**

**SEPT. 6-15, 2013**

**June 6.-16, 2014**

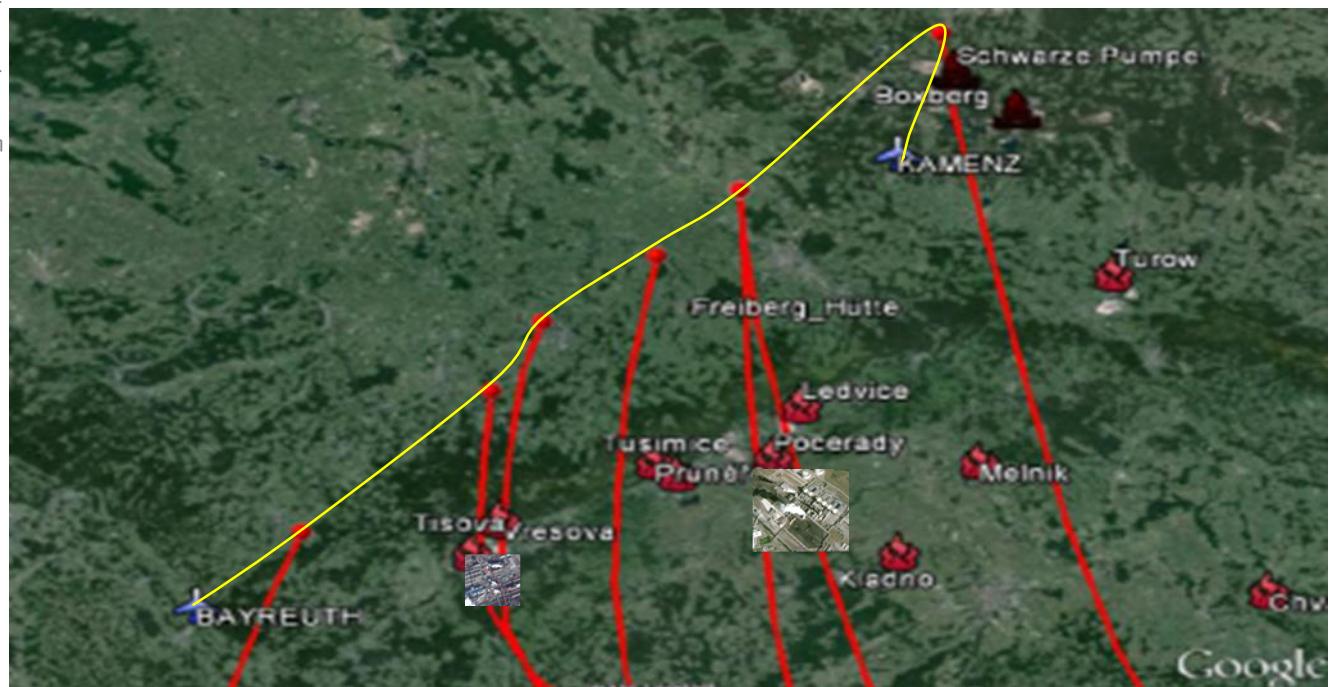
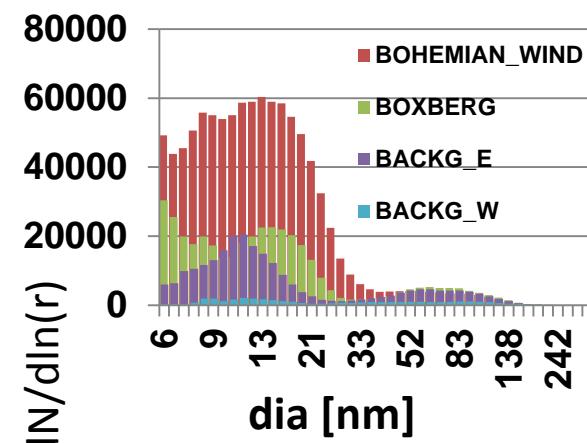
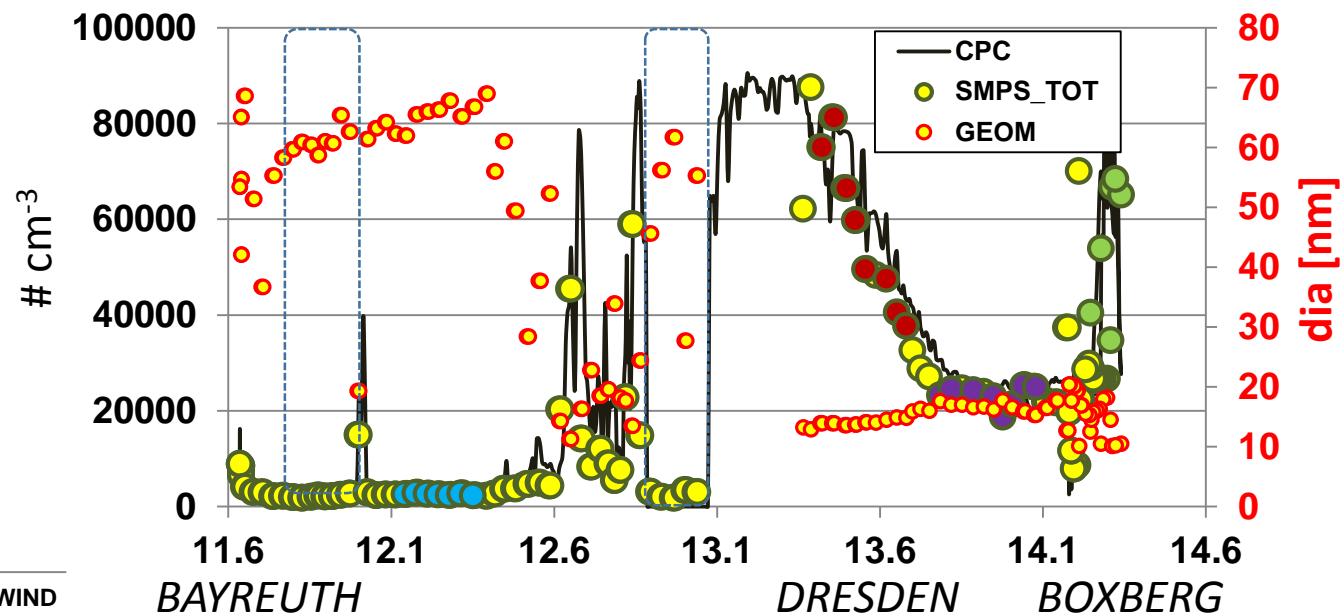


# Aircraft



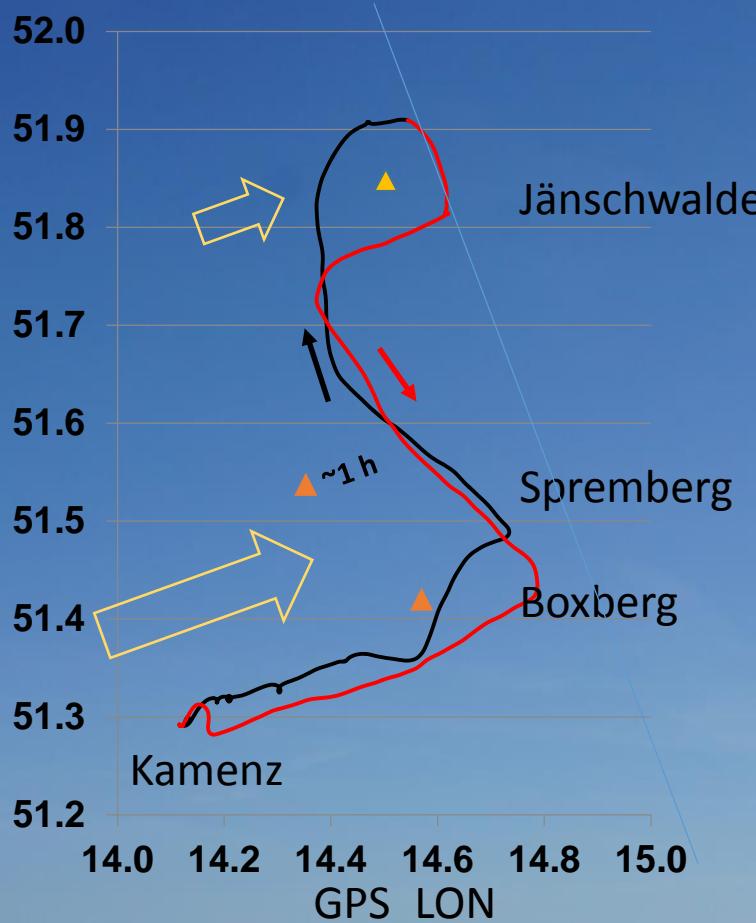
BAYREUTH → DRESDEN → BOXBERG

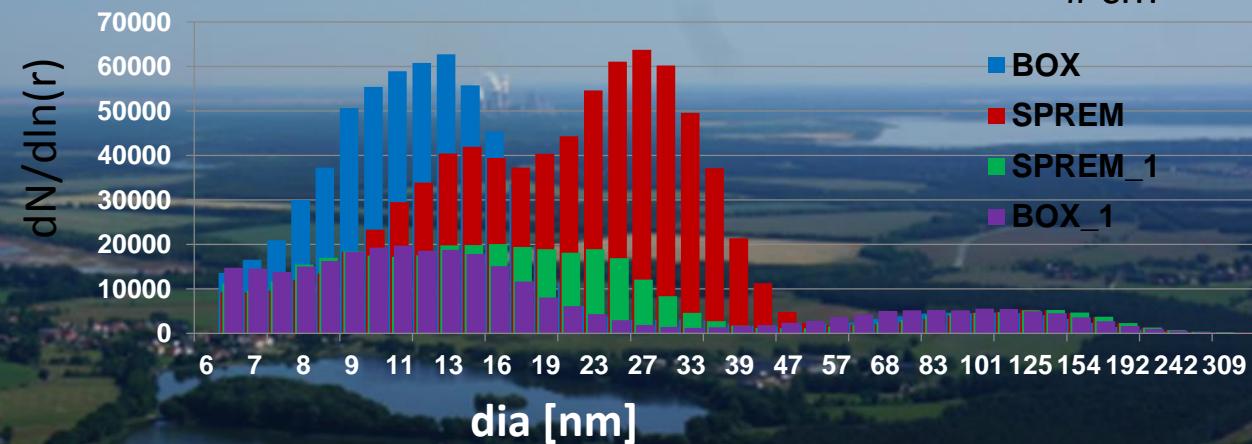
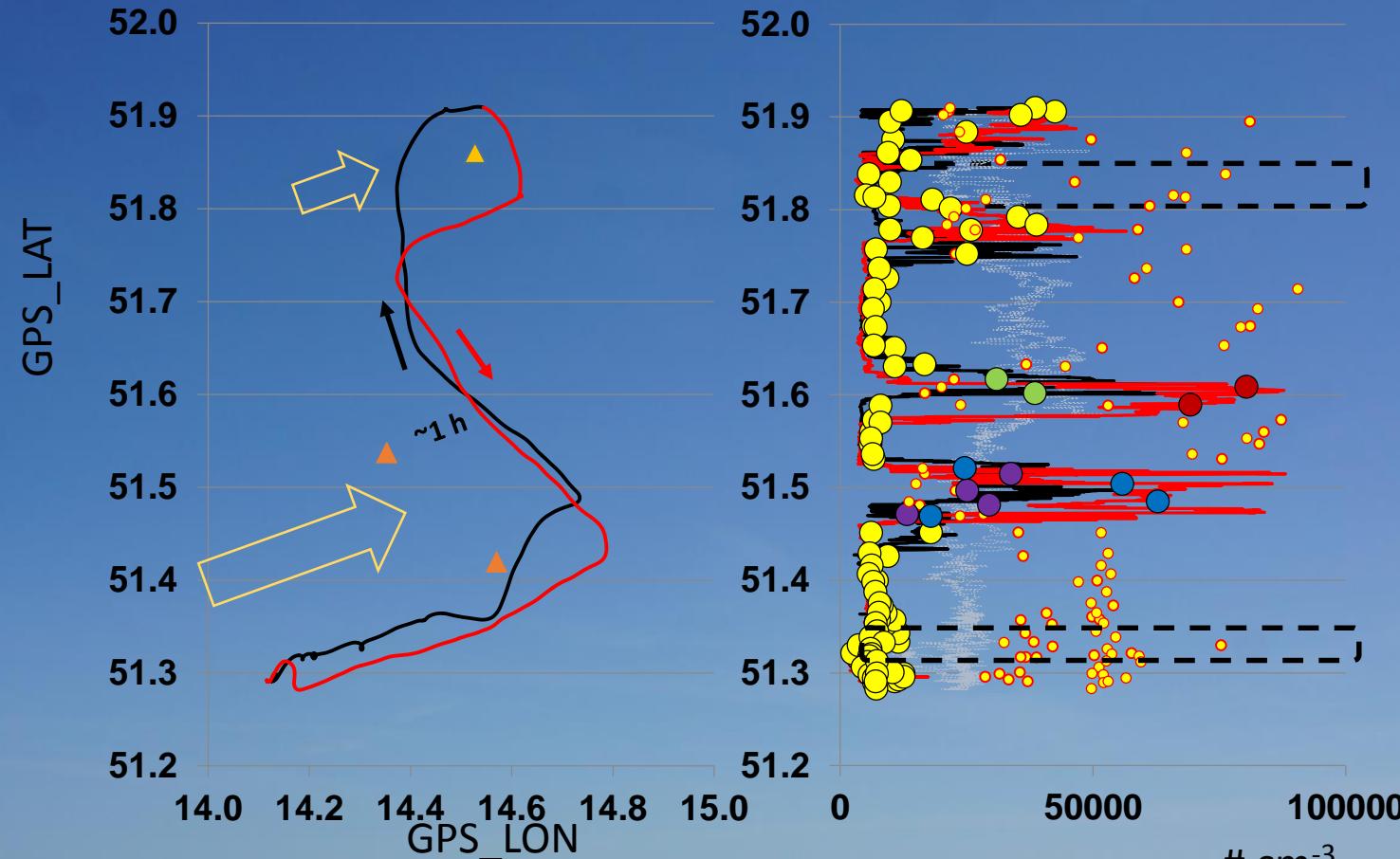
## Aircraft

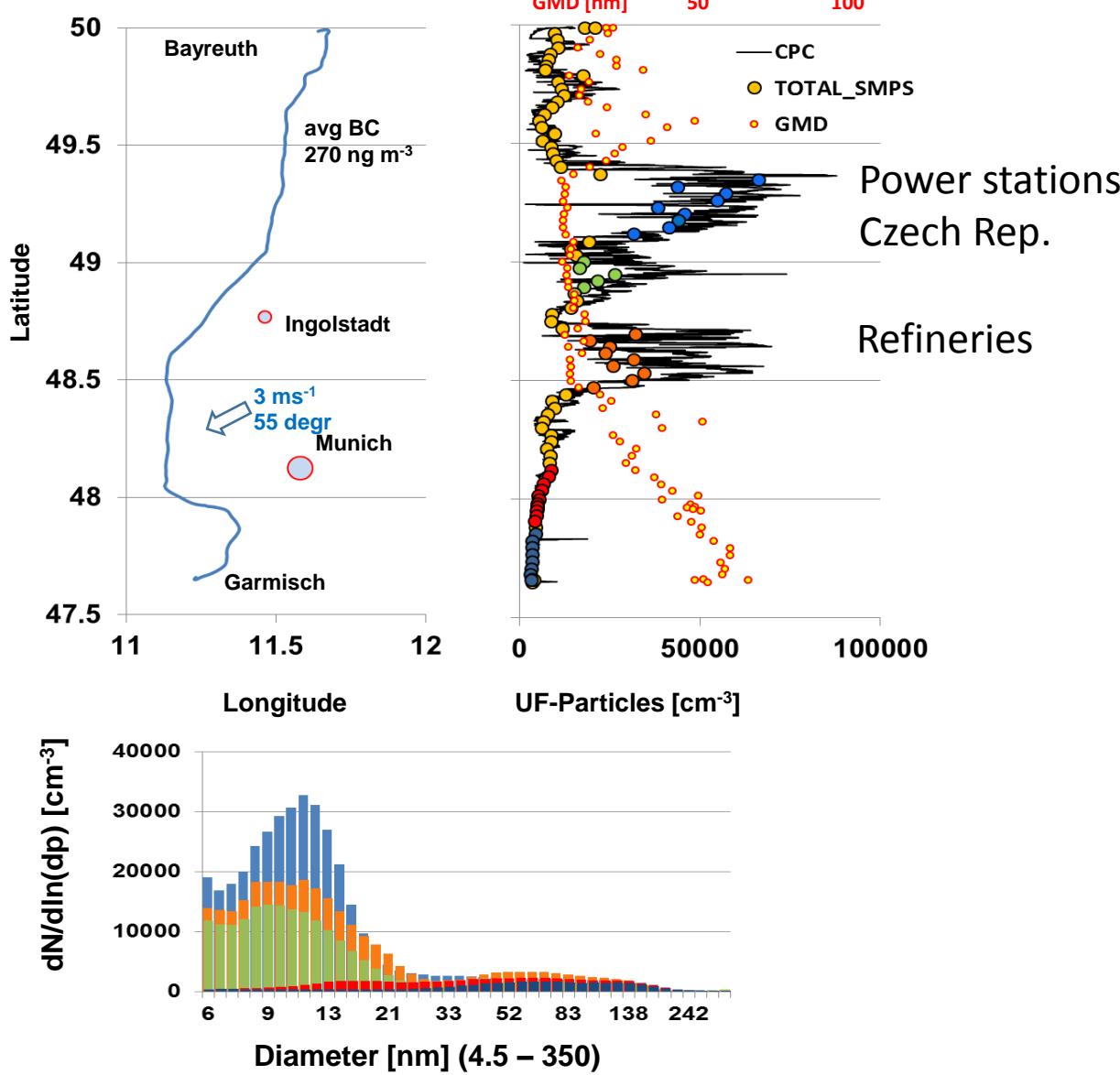


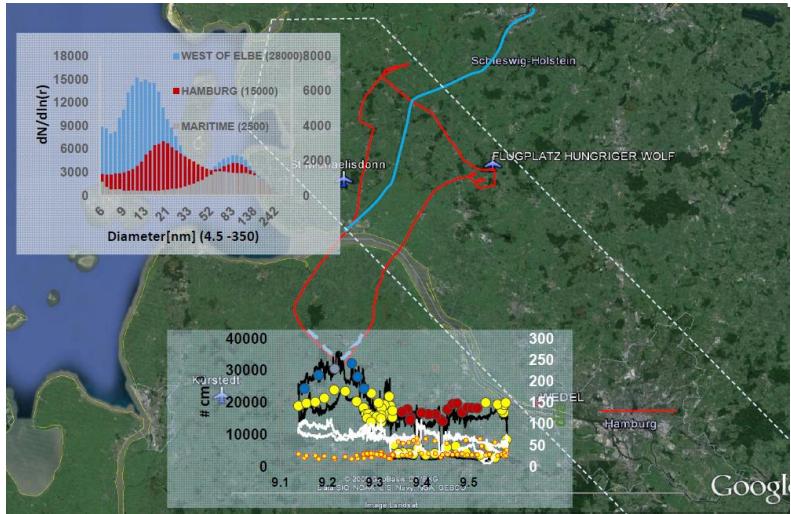
June 2014

GPS\_LAT

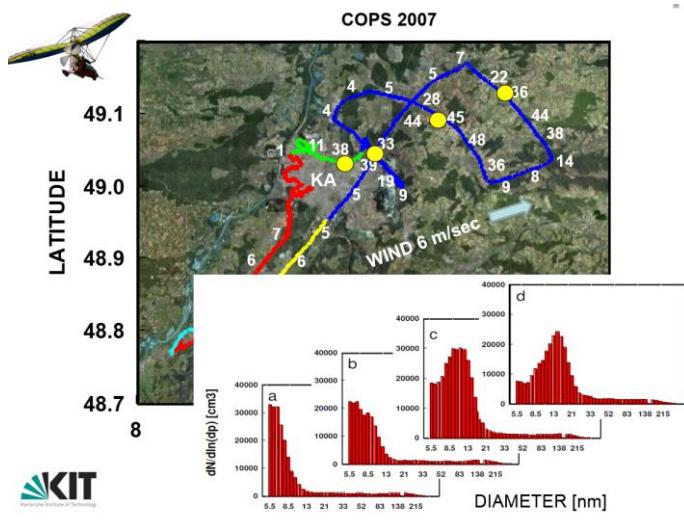




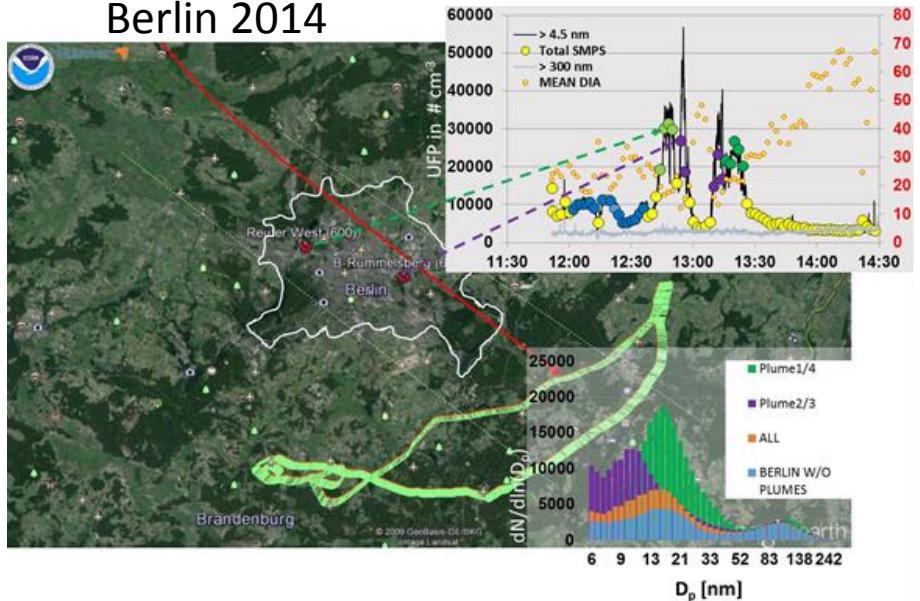




Hamburg 2013

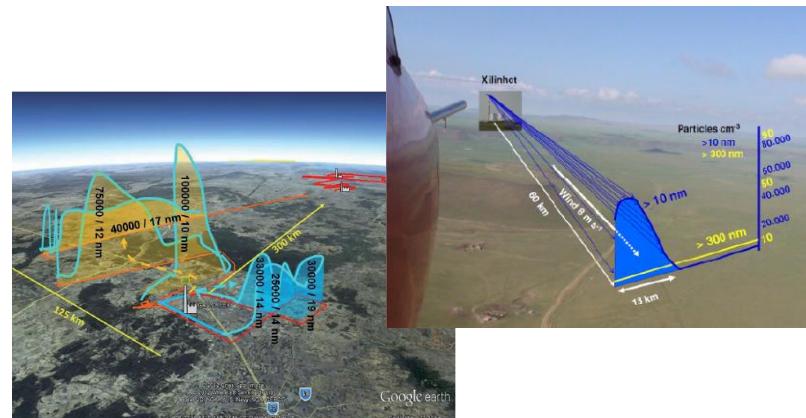


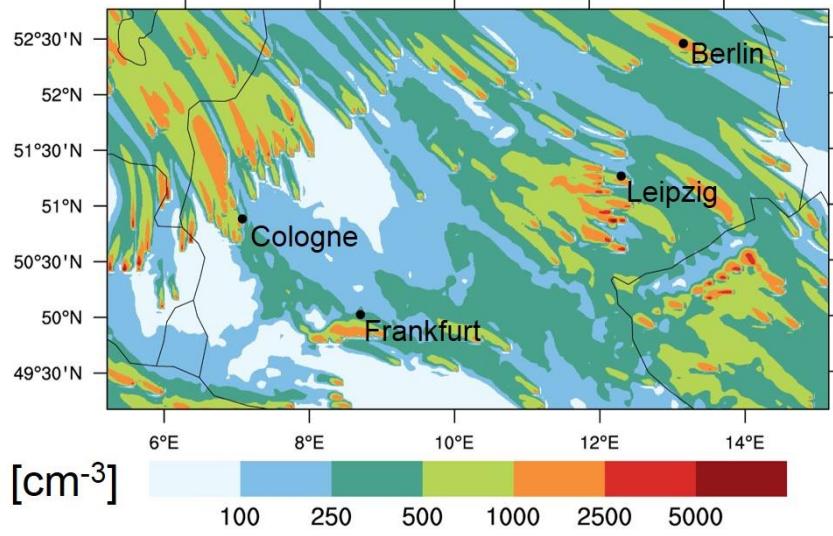
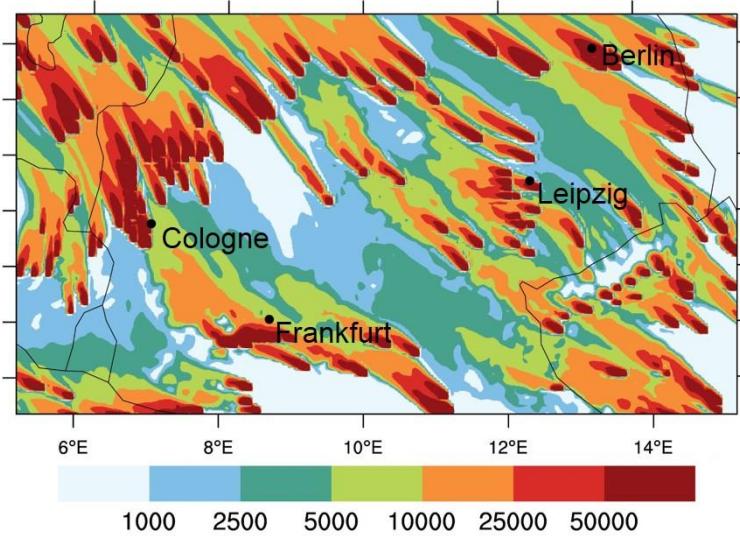
Berlin 2014



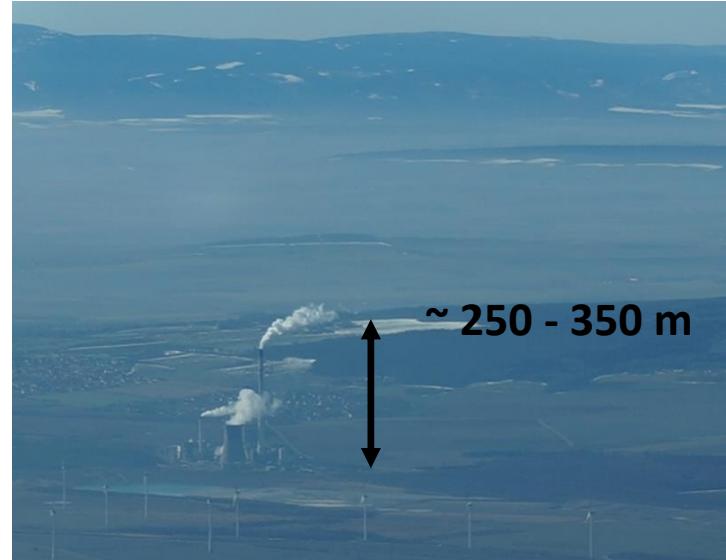
Similar observations in  
Australia, China, Italy,  
France, Great Britain

$\sim 2 \times 10^{18} \text{ s}^{-1} / 700 \text{ MW}$





Comparison of COSMO\_ART number concentrations with AerCoDe and ,measured' particle number and size emissions calculation for November to keep secondary production as low as possible. Primary plumes extend >> 100 km (Junkermann et al, Tellus, 2016)



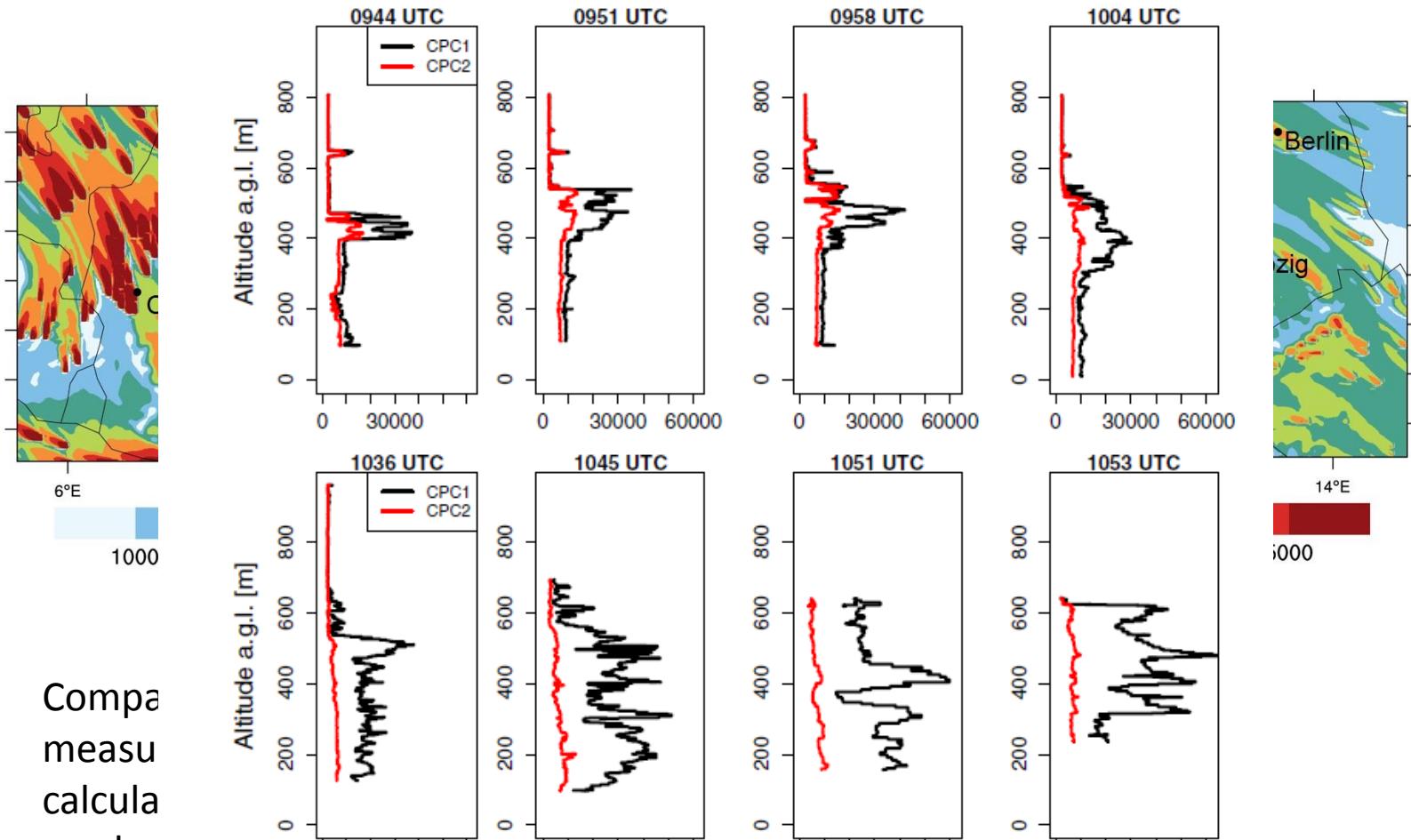
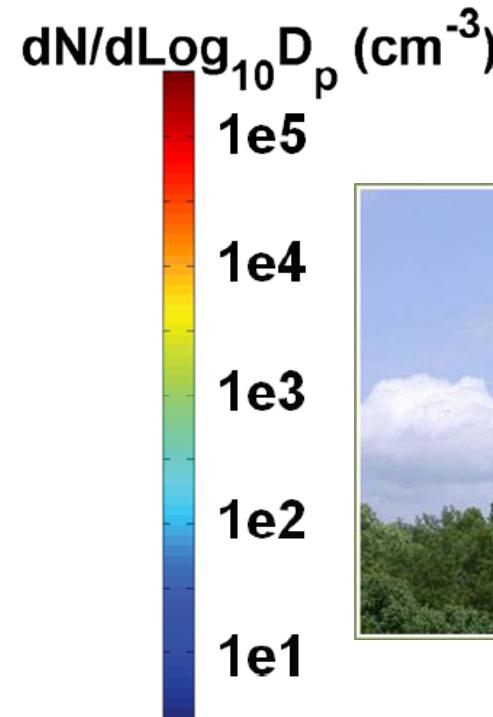
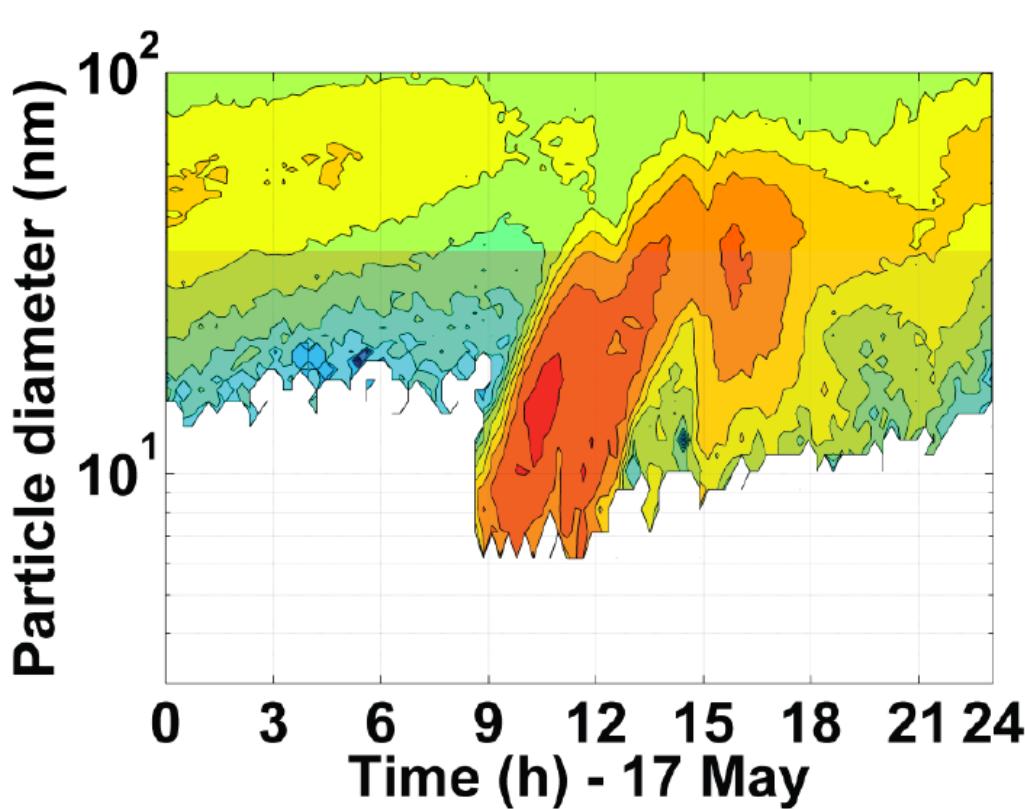


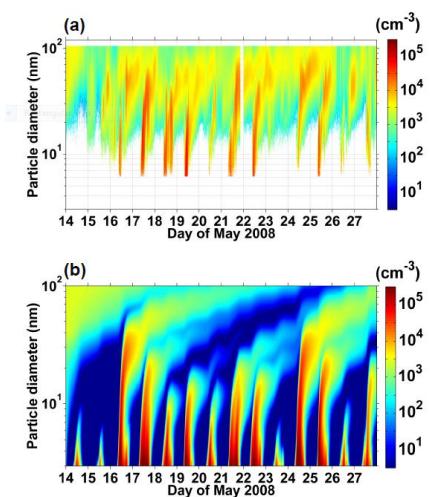
Fig. 4 Selected vertical profiles of particle number concentrations versus height of all measured ALADINA profiles from 3 flights on 3 April 2014 during the morning transition. CPC1 ( $N_{10}$ ) is represented with a black line, CPC2 ( $N_5$ ) is red. The difference between CPC1 and CPC2 is the  $N_{5-10}$  particle number concentrations. The x-axis represents the number concentration per cm<sup>3</sup>

# Nucleation In ForesTs (NIFTy) /Morgan Monroe State Forest

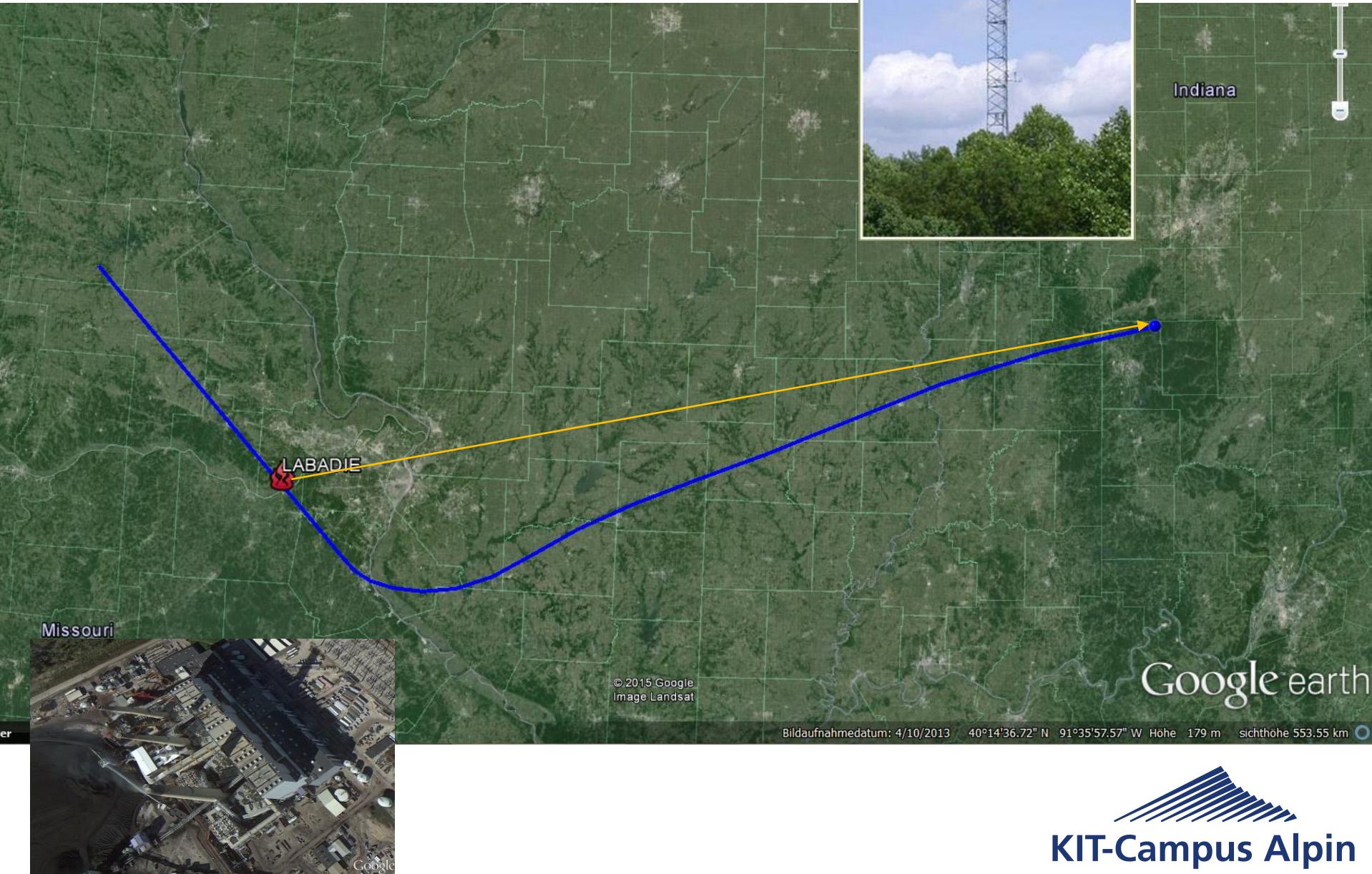


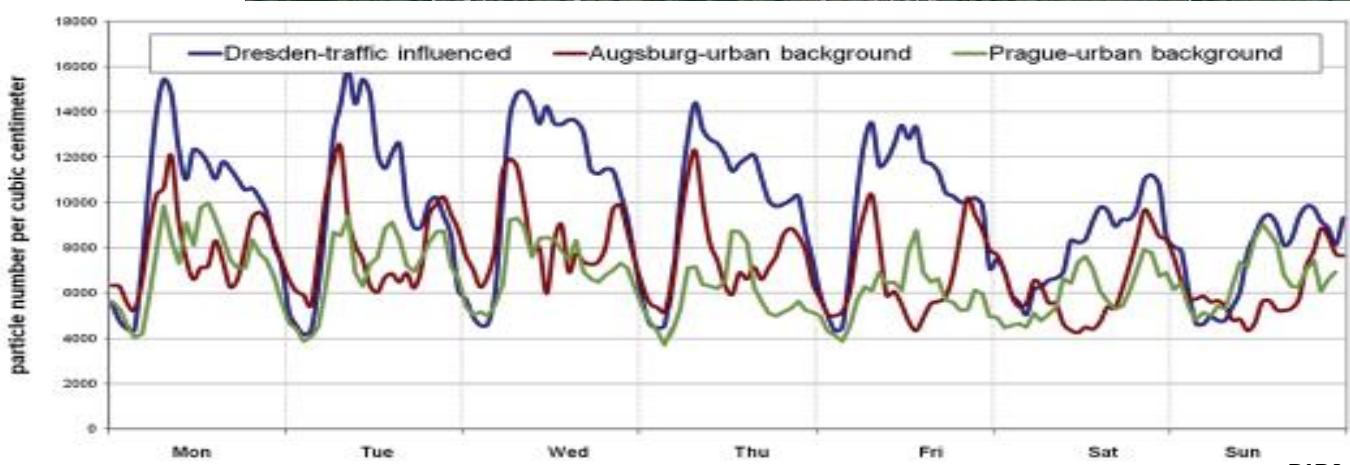
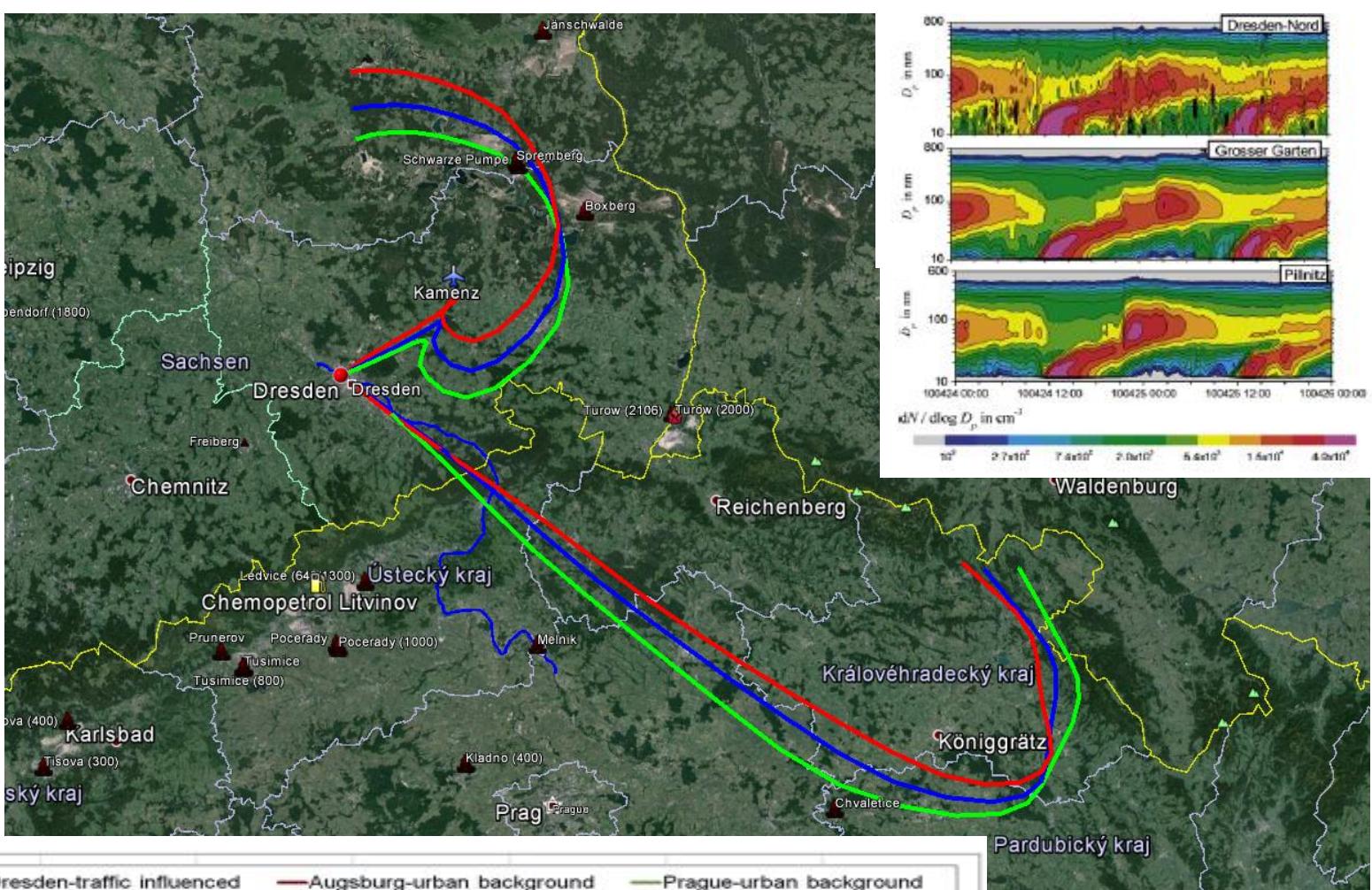
CRIPPA et al, ACP, 2012

**Evidence of an elevated source  
of nucleation based on model  
simulations and data from the  
NIFTy experiment**



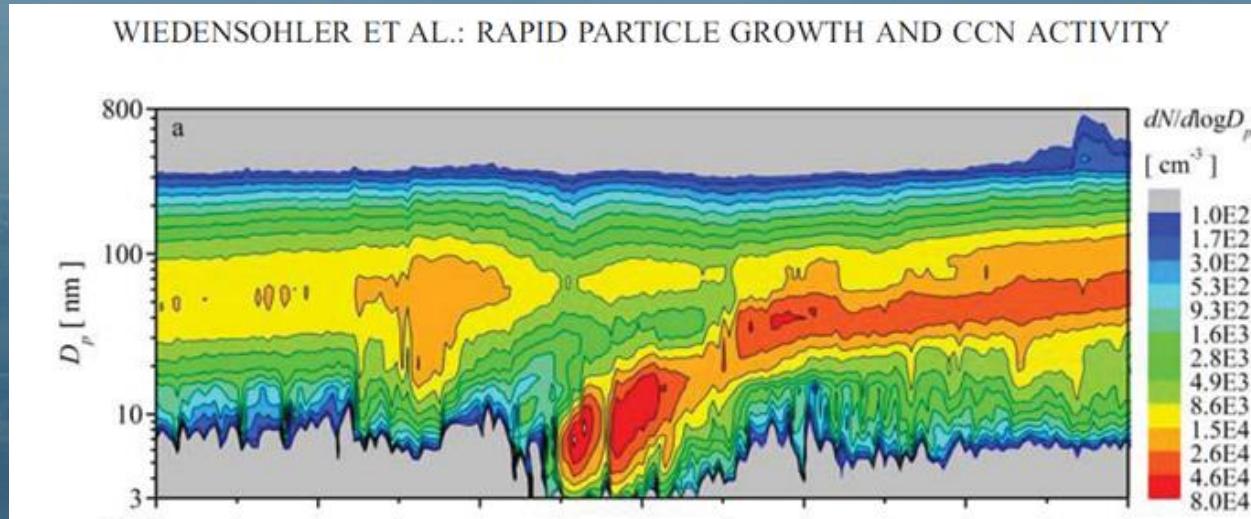
# HYSPLIT Backtrajectory 17 May





**KIT-Campus Alpin**  
IMK-IFU: Atmospheric Environmental Research

## Banana curves (Wiedensohler et al, JGR, 2009)



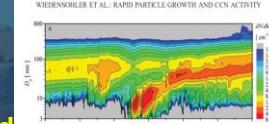
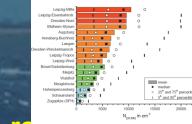
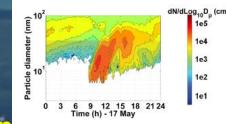
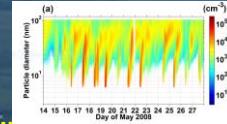
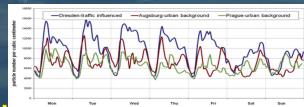
# SUMMARY

## UFP-Plumes

cover up to 30% of Germany  
emitted 24 h/d into ~ 250 – 400 m (+ GTP)  
elevated point sources

## Meteorology:

Advection (nocturnal up to 300 km within residual layer)  
Convection (vertical mixing, radiation required, ~~overcast~~)



19.12.2006 02:14

Jänschwalde  
Spremberg  
Boxberg  
Schkopau Lippendorf

150 km

Tsumice  
Vresova

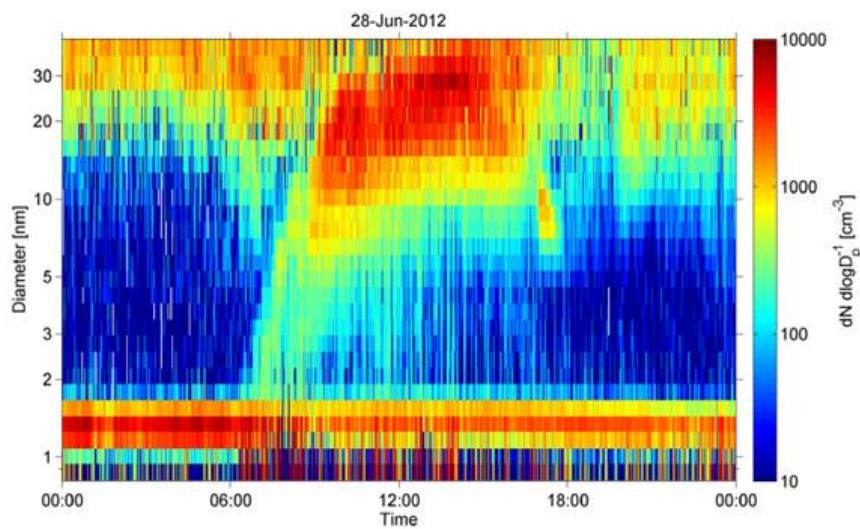
Chvaletice

BR  
BR

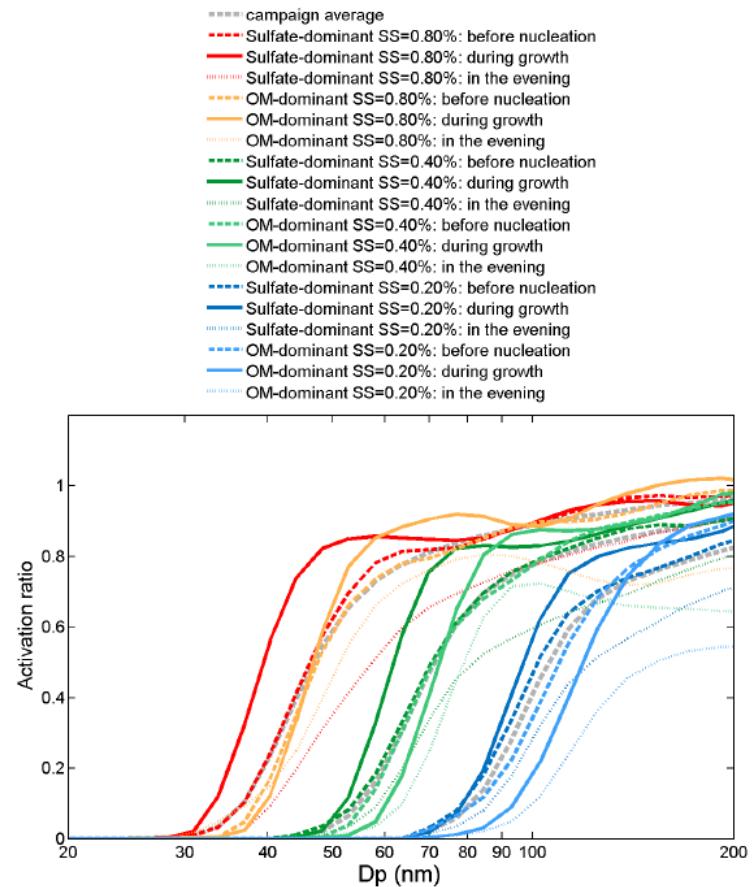


*Thank you for your attention*





**Figure 4.** The size distribution of positive ions on a typical new particle formation event at the San Pietro Capofiume station (28 June 2012).



i. Average size-resolved activation ratio for the selected periods on July 22<sup>nd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>