



Aerosol investigation during the Arctic Haze season 2018

Optical, Microphysical and Radiative properties

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Motivation

Optical properties similar? + Radiative impact?

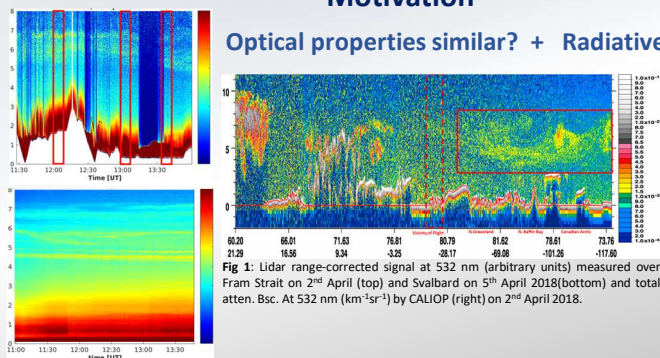


Fig 1: Lidar range-corrected signal at 532 nm (arbitrary units) measured over Fram Strait on 2nd April (top) and Svalbard on 5th April 2018 (bottom) and total atten. Bsc. At 532 nm ($\text{km}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1}$) by CALIOP (right) on 2nd April 2018.

Instrumentation

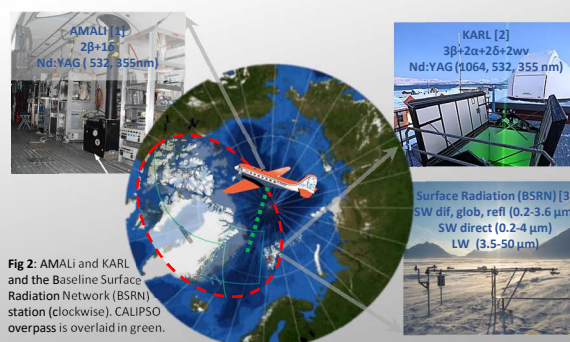


Fig 2: AMALI and KARL and the Baseline Surface Radiation Network (BSRN) station (clockwise). BSRN overpass is overlaid in green.

Optical and Microphysical properties [4],[5],[6],[7]

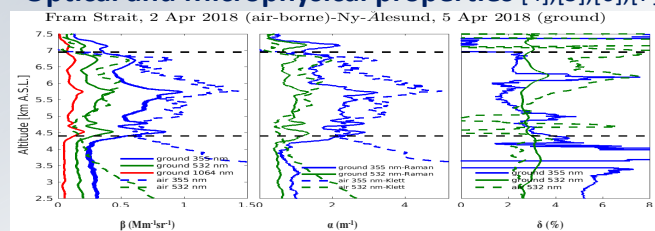


Fig 3: Aerosol optical properties from ground-based and air-borne Lidar systems.

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{355}^{gr} &= 0.6 \pm 0.1 \text{ Mm}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1} & \alpha_{355}^{gr} &= 20 \pm 7 \text{ Mm}^{-1} \\ \beta_{532}^{gr} &= 0.3 \pm 0.06 \text{ Mm}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1} & \alpha_{532}^{gr} &= 9 \pm 3 \text{ Mm}^{-1} \\ \beta_{1064}^{gr} &= 0.1 \pm 0.03 \text{ Mm}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1} & \alpha_{355}^{air} &= 33 \pm 19 \text{ Mm}^{-1} \\ \beta_{355}^{air} &= 1.3 \pm 0.4 \text{ Mm}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1} & \alpha_{532}^{air} &= 14 \pm 3 \text{ Mm}^{-1} \\ \beta_{532}^{air} &= 0.4 \pm 0.08 \text{ Mm}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1} & & \end{aligned}$$

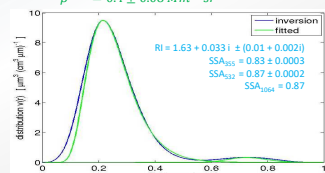


Fig 4: Inverted and fitted volume distribution.

- nearly spherical particles
- higher β and α over Fram Strait (air-borne obs)
- β_{355} , β_{1064} and LR_{355} similar to Haze₂₀₁₄ but slight higher LR_{532} [8]

Retrieved microphysical properties for fine and coarse aerosol mode.	0.17 ± 1.4	0.7 ± 1.1
modal radius (μm)		
effective radius (μm)	0.23	0.75
number conc. (cm^{-3})	50.3	0.04
surface conc. ($\mu\text{m}^2 \text{cm}^{-3}$)	23.7	0.24
volume conc. ($\mu\text{m}^3 \text{cm}^{-3}$)	1.8	0.06

Nakoudi et al., 2020a: "Investigation of transport events in the Arctic by means of active and passive remote sensing"

Radiative characterization [3], [13]

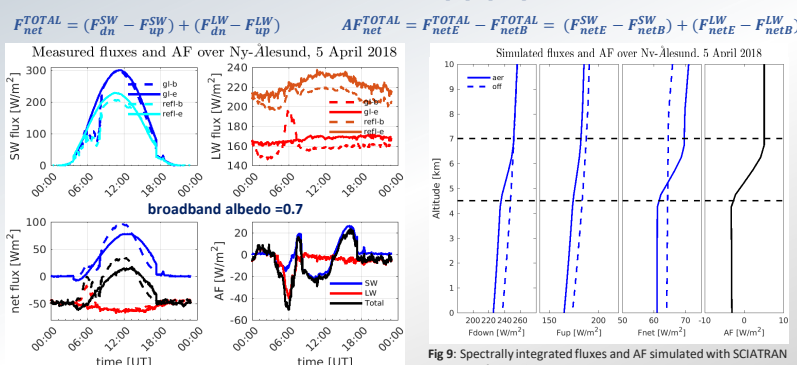


Fig 8: Measured fluxes and Aerosol Forcing (AF) at the surface of Ny-Alesund compared to a clear day (5 April 2003).

- + surf SW_{net} for $sza < 73^\circ$
- - surf $LW_{net} \rightarrow LW \uparrow > LW \downarrow$
- - surf $TOTAL_{net} \rightarrow$ emission into the atm
- but $F_{net}^{TOTAL} = +12 \text{ W/m}^2$ for $sza < 73^\circ$
- compared to clear day
- - surf $AF_{TOT} (-15 \text{ W/m}^2)$ 13-17 UT

- Advanced aerosol case
- less flux \downarrow and flux \uparrow
 - - AF (-5 W/m^2) below layer and surface
 - + AF ($+15 \text{ W/m}^2$) upper layer and above
 - more diffuse and less direct (not shown here)

Nakoudi et al., 2020b: "Radiative impact of transport events in the Arctic: observational and modelling perspectives"

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Aerosol typing and Origin

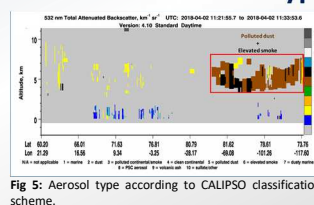


Fig 5: Aerosol type according to CALIPSO classification scheme.

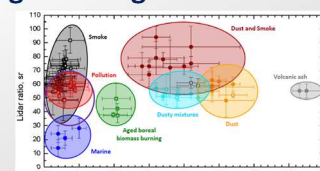


Fig 6: Aerosol typing at 355 nm based on the studies of Gross et al., 2011b, Gross et al., 2012, Baars et al. 2012; Kanitz et al., 2013. The purple ellipse indicates our dataset [9].

ground-based Lidar

mixture of smoke-pollution ($LR_{532} = 51$ sr, $LR_{355} = 50$ sr) [9] or polluted continental [10]

CALIPSO

polluted dust-elevated smoke mixture [11]

LAGRANTO back-trajectories

two source regions \rightarrow N Europe + NE Asia

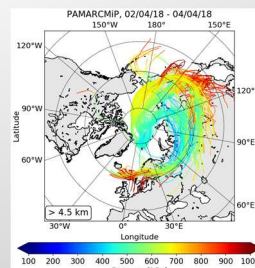


Fig 7: LAGRANTO 10 day back-trajectory (end >4.5 km) based on ECMWF analysis. Courtesy of Daniel Kunkel and Oliver Eppers

- fine domination (smaller r_{eff} , 3x higher fine to coarse number conc than 2014) [12]
- high RI + low SSA \rightarrow slight absorbing particles
- lower SSA (compared to sea salt-sulfate of Haze₂₀₁₄) [9], [12]
- Indication of high BC by coordinated in-situ (2nd April 2018), contrary to Haze₂₀₁₄

Conclusions and Future Work

Ground-Airborne

similar intensive properties but higher extensive over Fram Strait +
Microphysical Inversion
slight absorbing particles
fine mode domination

Ground-Satellite

smoke-polluted continental aerosol +
Back-trajectories
N Europe - NE Asia origin

MOSAic

International Arctic Drift Expedition
similar microphysical and radiative properties?

- Lidar-photometer inversion
- airborne rad sensor - RTM comparison
- Further back-trajectories
- air mass modification?

Radiation observations

surface \rightarrow - $TOTAL_{net}$
but for high sza + $TOTAL_{net}$

surface \rightarrow - AF
SCIATRAN with Lidar input:
surface & below layer \rightarrow - AF
upper layer & above \rightarrow + AF