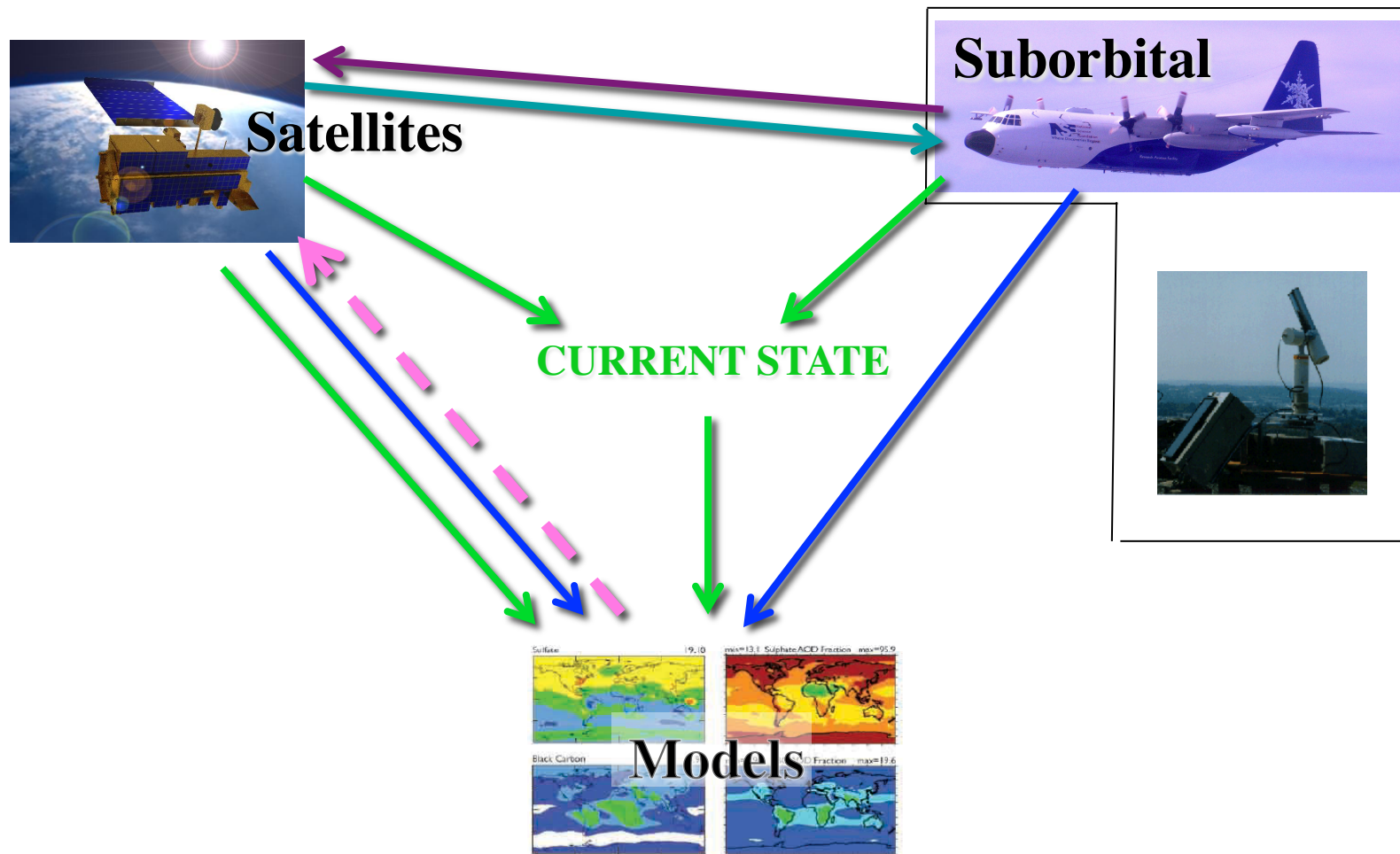


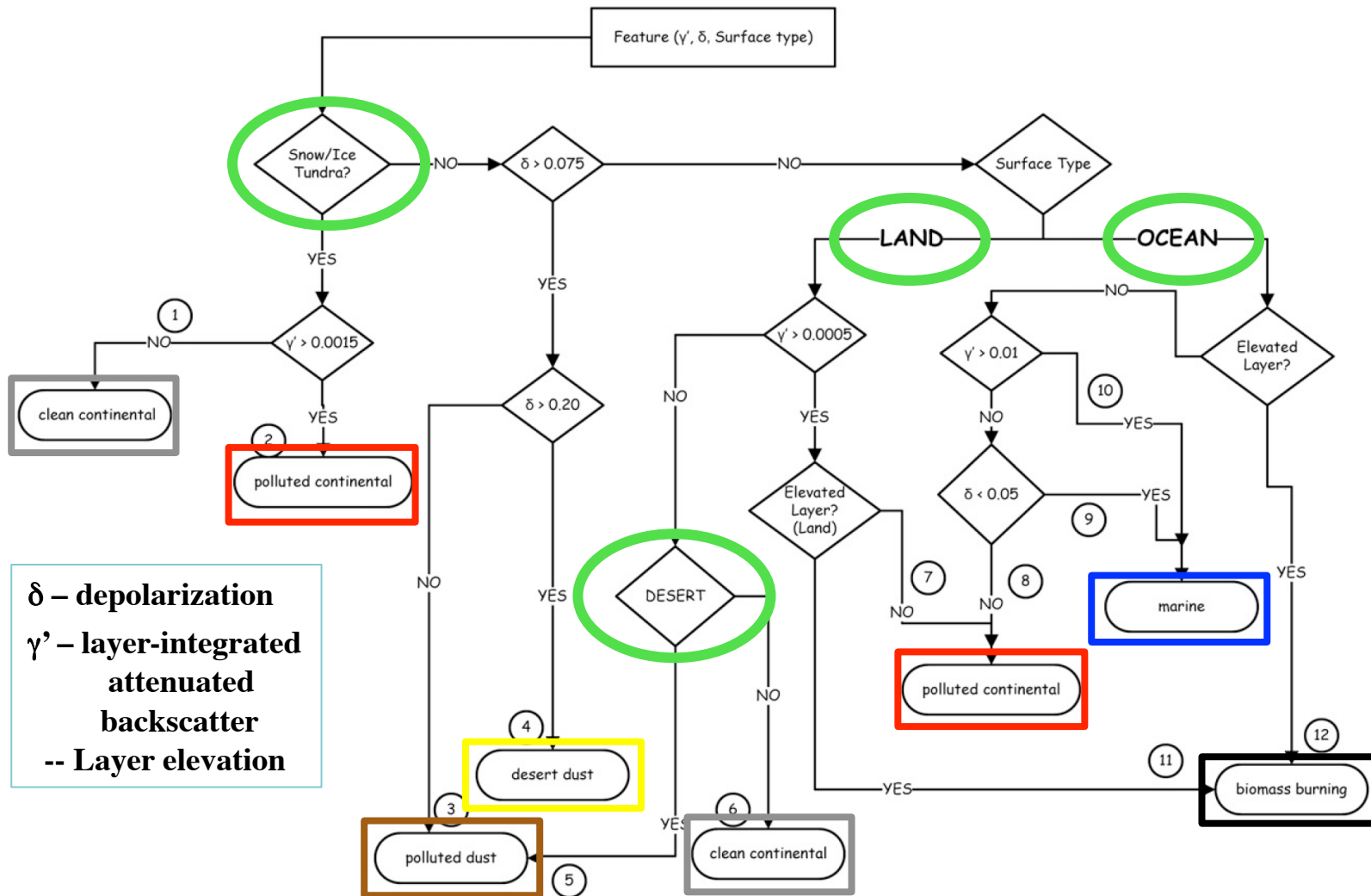
How We Can Constrain Aerosol Type Globally

Ralph Kahn

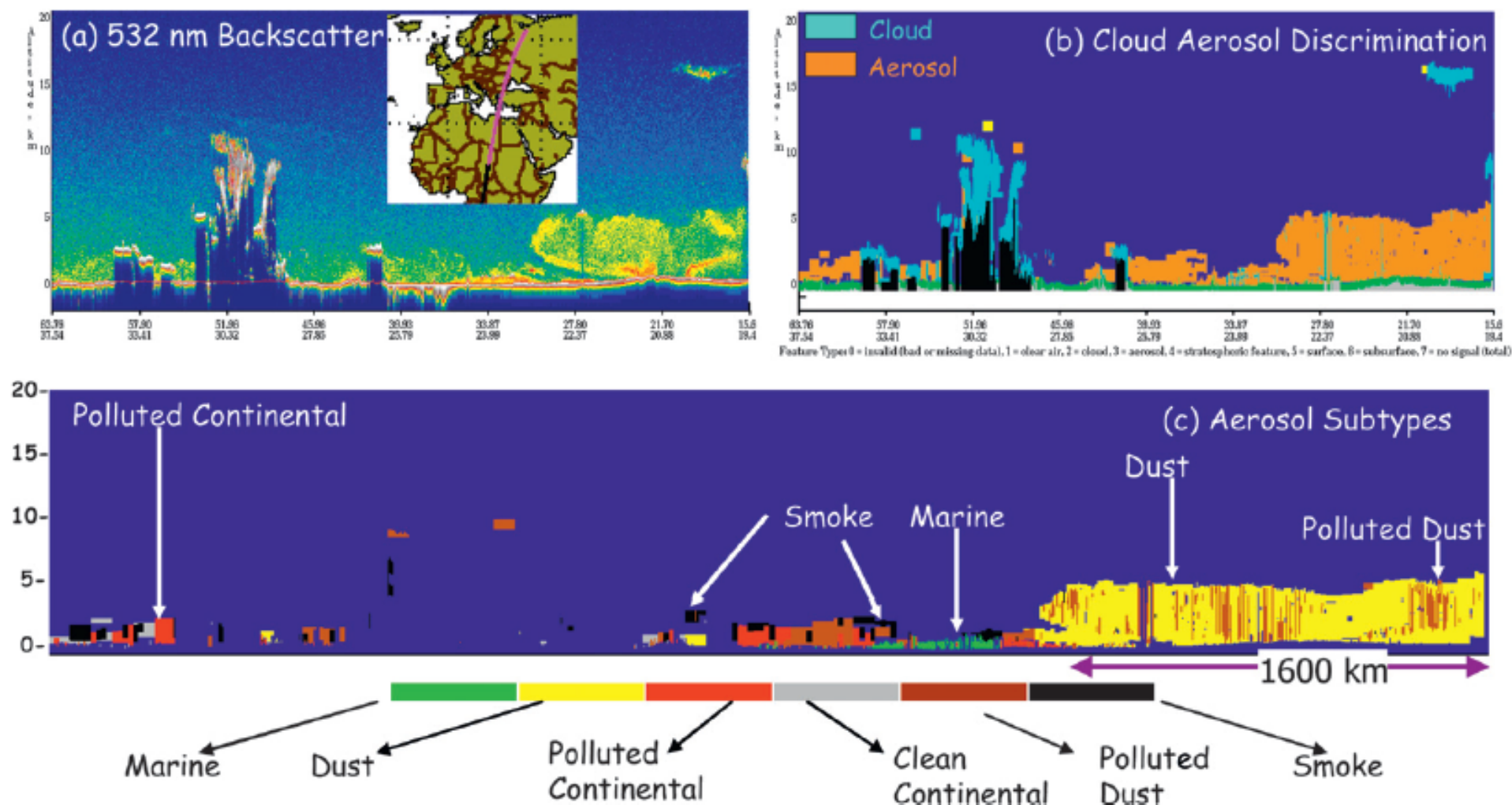
NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center



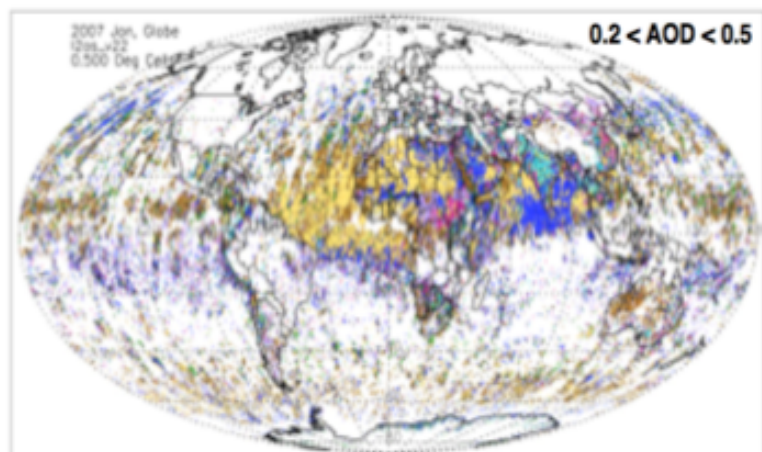
CALIPSO 6-Type Interpretive Composition Classification Scheme



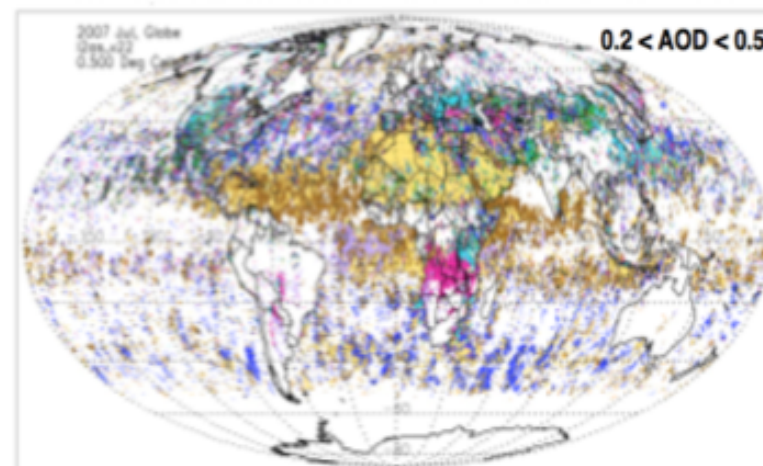
***CALIPSO* 6-Grouping Aerosol Type Classification**



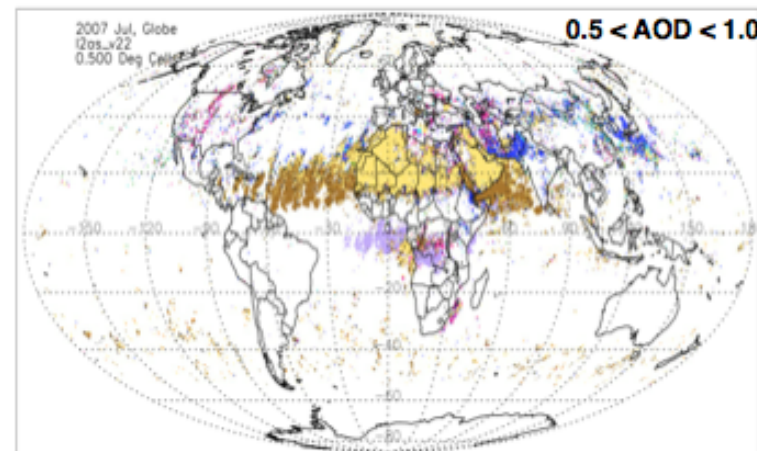
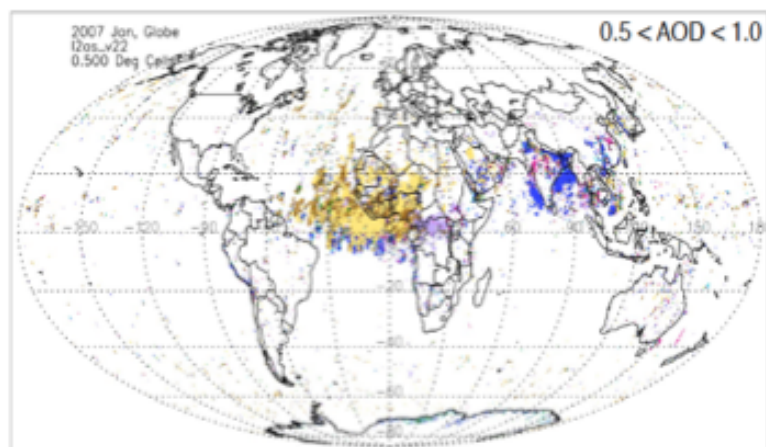
MISR Retrieved-Physical-Properties Aerosol Type Discrimination



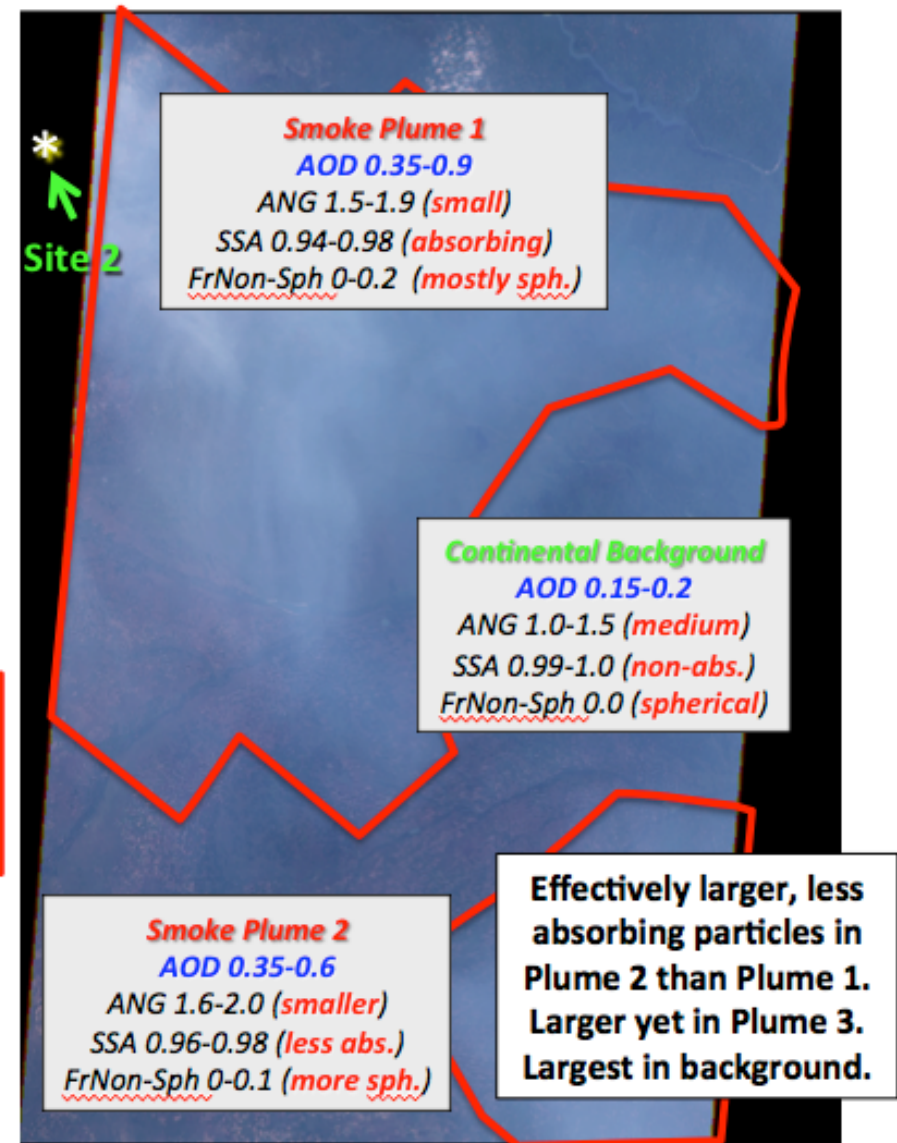
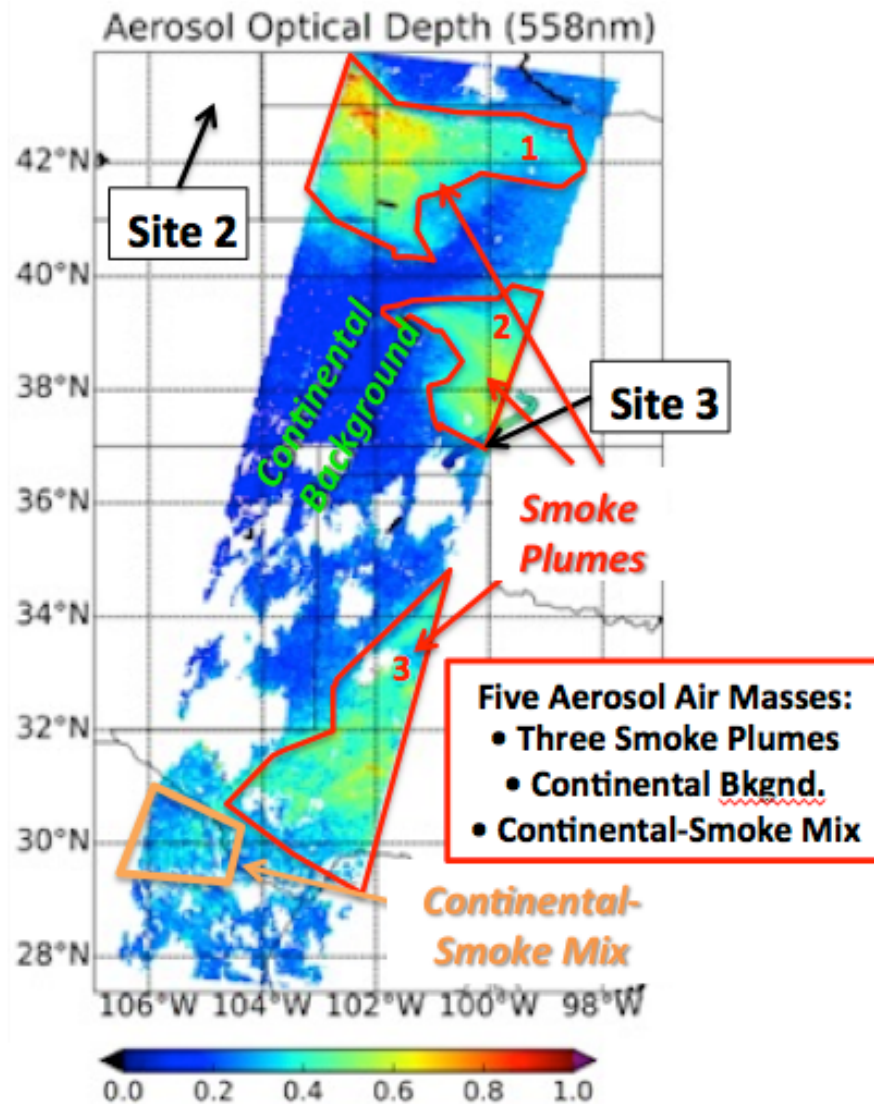
January 2007



July 2007



SEAC⁴RS – MISR Overview 19 August 2013



Passive-remote-sensing **Aerosol Type** is a **Total-Column-Effective, Categorical** variable!!

Aerosol-Type *Validation* Approach

- **No “Ground Truth”** except from Field Campaigns (*Golden Days*)
 - Unlike *Spectral AOD* (and *ANG*) from AERONET, *Particle Properties* derived from AERONET entail **many more assumptions**
 - *Far fewer* Satellite-AERONET Sky-scan than Direct-sun Coincidences
- **Field Validation** case studies
- **Self-consistency** tests
 - *Qualitative*, but useful
 - *Regional* and *Temporal Behavior* (stratified) vs. **Expectation**
- **Comparisons** with AERONET proxies
 - Compare *Seasonal*, *Inter-annual* patterns **Statistically**
 - *Fine-mode Fraction* (FMF)
 - *Effective radius* (r_e) and *variance* (σ) [two modes – *issue with def. of “modes”*]
 - *Single-scattering albedo* (SSA) [for AOD₄₄₀ > 0.4; AERONET SZA > 50°]
 - *Sphericity* (“%Sph.”) [for AERONET ANG < 1.0 only – few coincidences w/AOD>0.2]

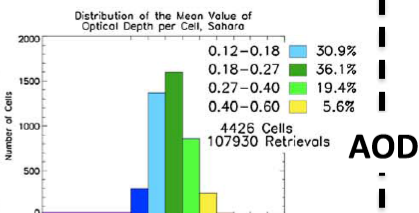
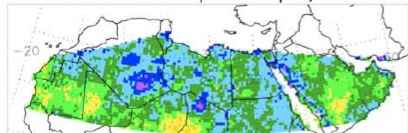
MISR Aerosol-Type "Validation"

January 2007

Sahara Desert (Arid Region)

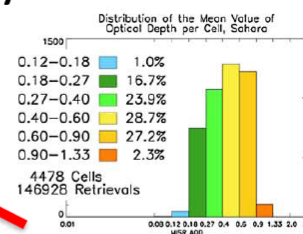
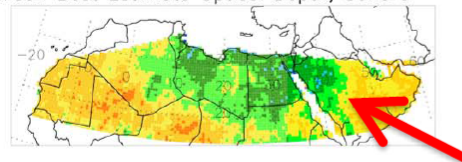
July 2007

Mean Best Estimate Optical Depth, Sahara

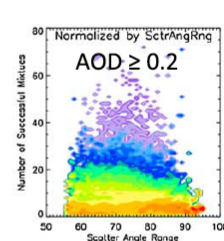
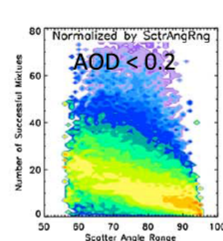
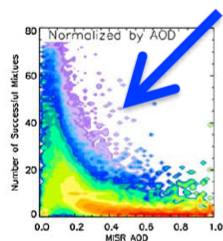


AOD

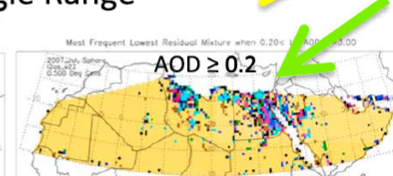
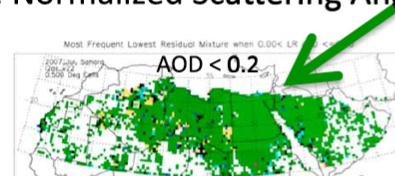
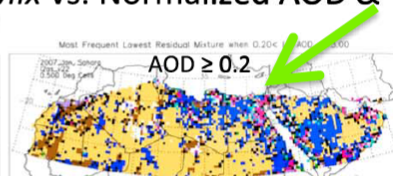
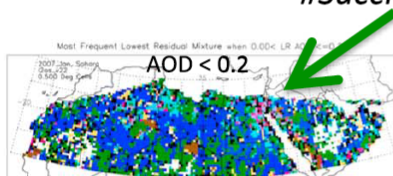
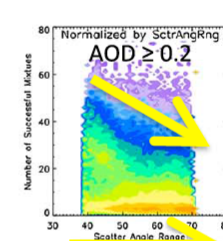
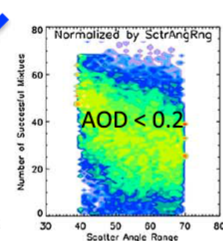
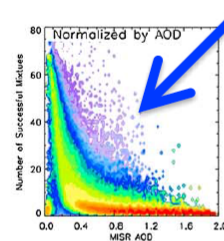
Mean Best Estimate Optical Depth, Sahara



Mean Best Estimate AOD Map & Histogram Distribution

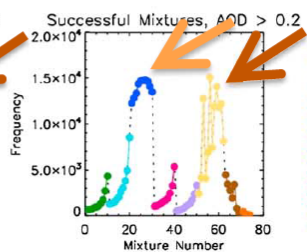
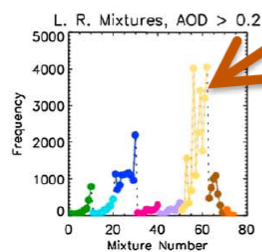


#SuccMix vs. Normalized AOD & vs. Normalized Scattering Angle Range



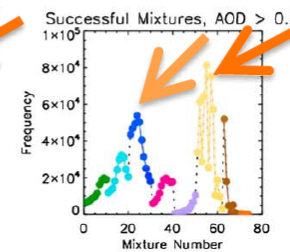
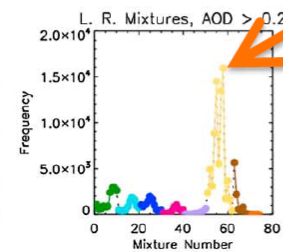
1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51-62 63-70 71-74

Most Frequent Lowest Residual Aerosol Type Mixture Group, Stratified by AOD



Fraction

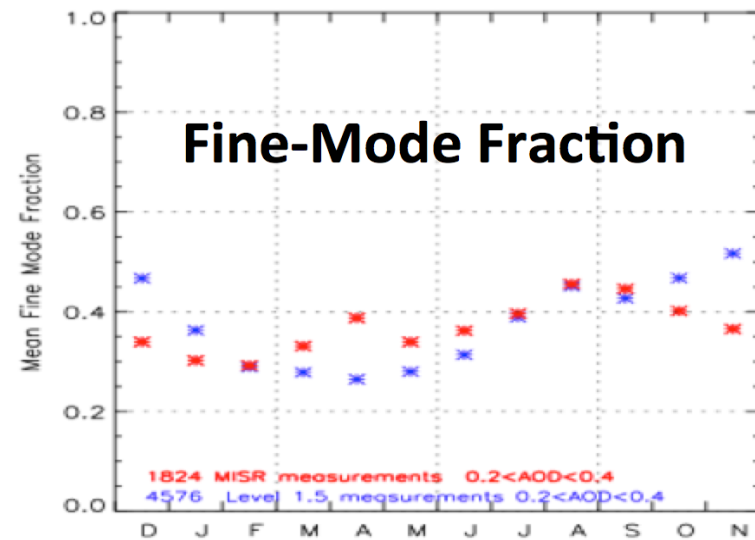
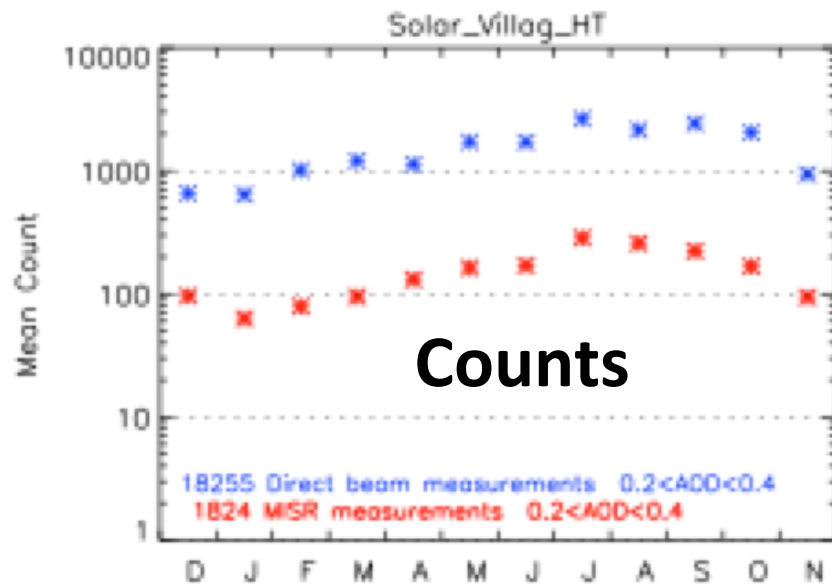
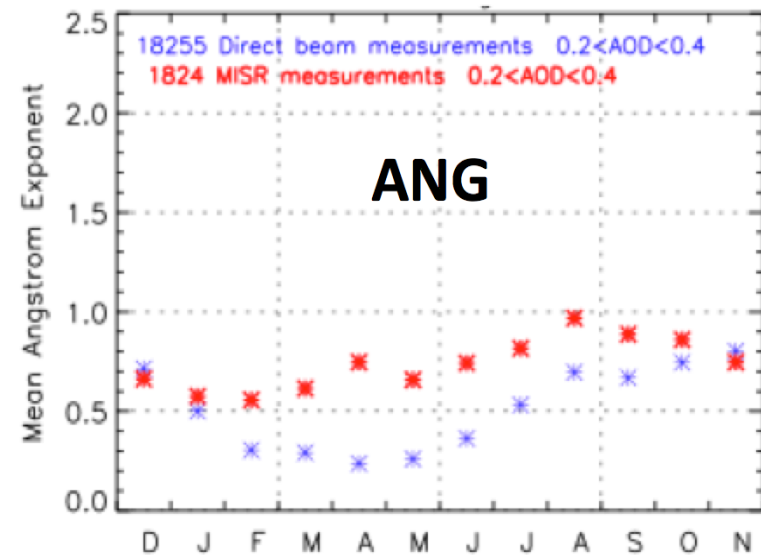
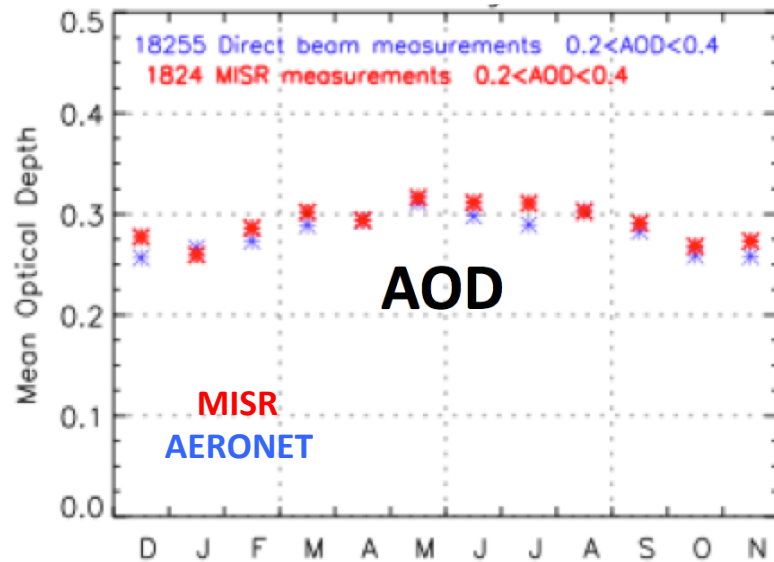
> 0.0001	> 0.0250
> 0.0004	> 0.0400
> 0.0010	> 0.0650
> 0.0016	> 0.1000
> 0.0025	> 0.1600
> 0.0040	> 0.2500
> 0.0065	> 0.4000
> 0.0100	> 0.6500
> 0.0160	= 1.0000

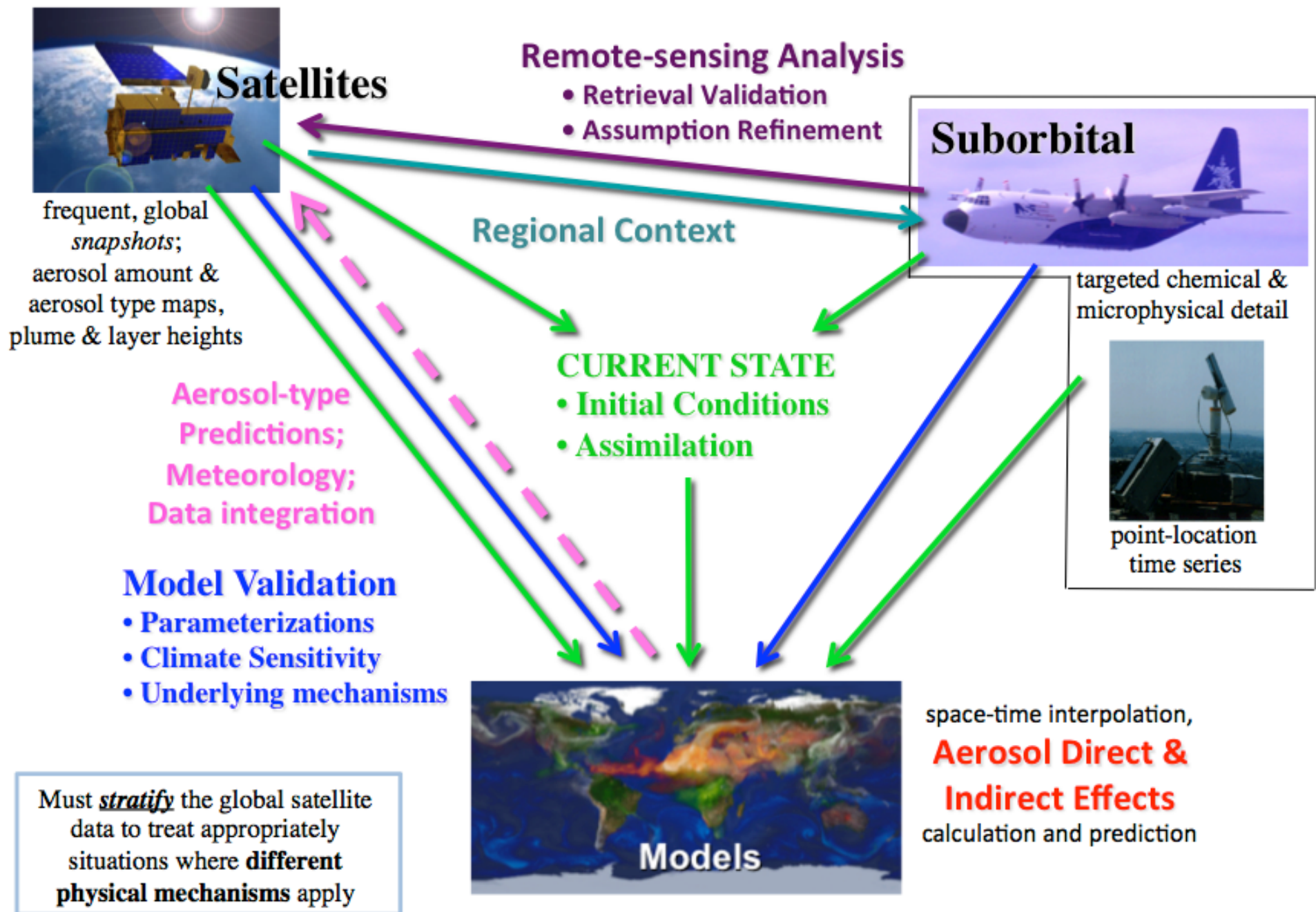


Histograms of Lowest Residual & All Successful Aerosol Type Mixture Groups vs. AOD

Kahn & Gaitley JGR 2015

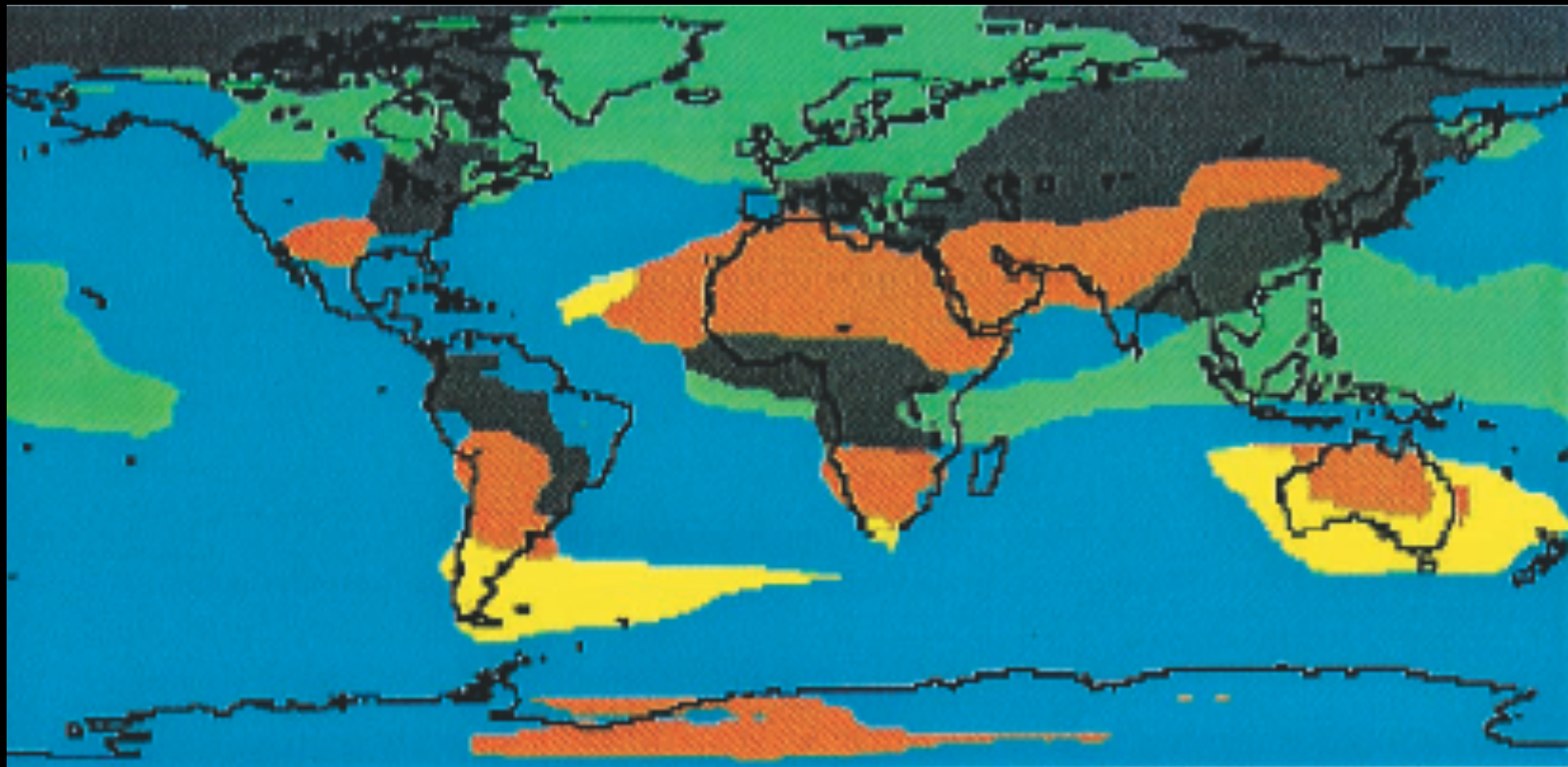
Statistical *Comparisons* with AERONET – *Solar Village*





Adapted from: Kahn, Survy. Geophys. 2012

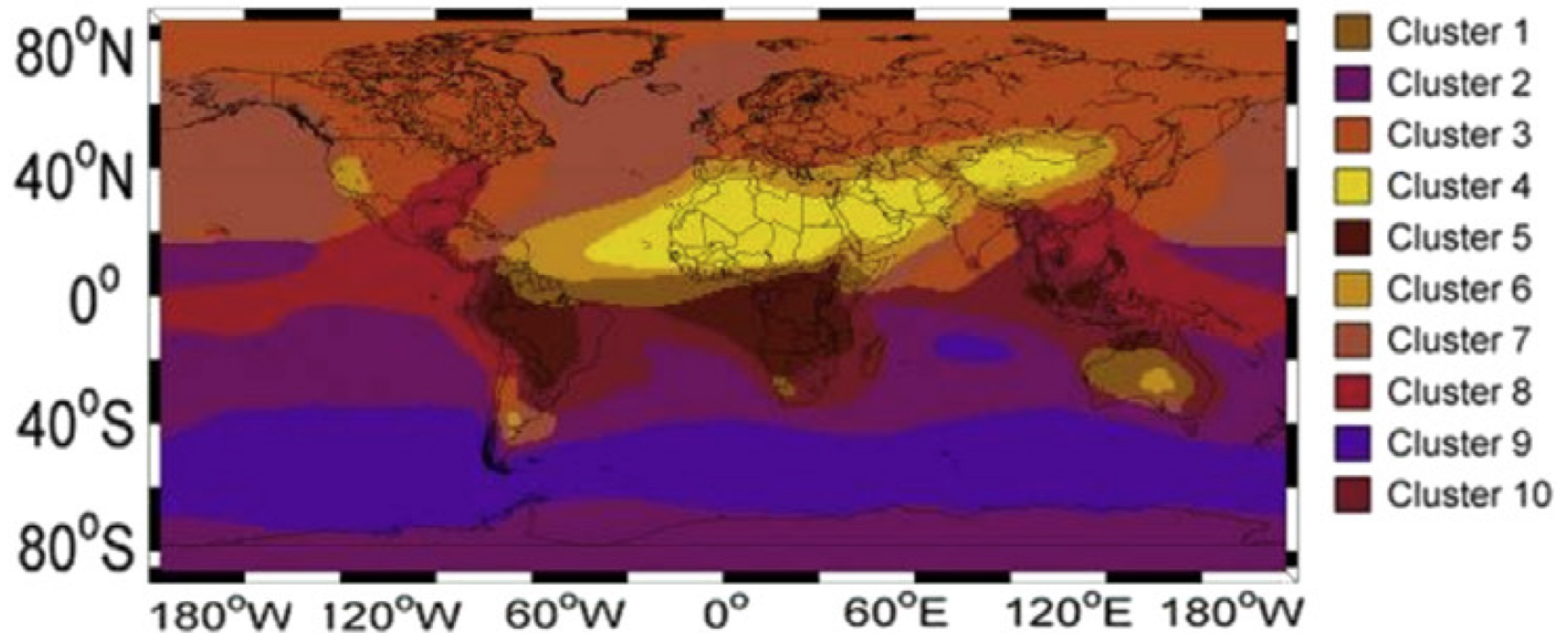
Expected **Aerosol-Air-Mass-Type Climatology**



January – aggregated model simulations

Nearly all the data clustered into FIVE Groupings Based on Aerosol Properties

GoCART *Model-Based Aerosol-Type Clustering*



Pure Types:

- 100% BB
- 100% SU
- 100% DU
- 100% SS

Equal Mixtures:

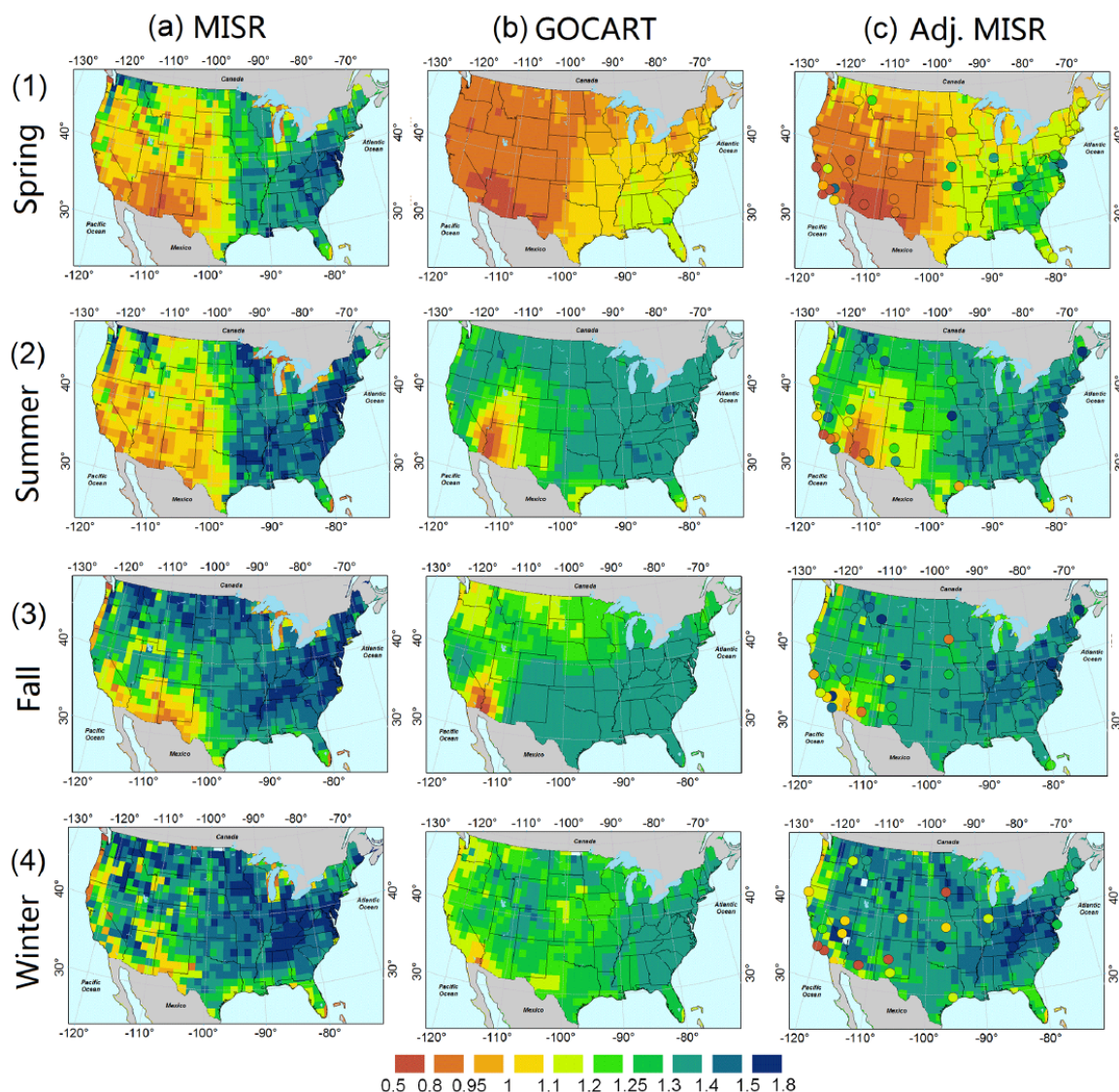
- 50:50% BB:SU
- 50:50% BB:DU
- 50:50% BB:SS
- 50:50% SU:DU
- 50:50% SU:SS
- 50:50% DU:SS

Six-year aggregate (2000-2006)

Taylor et al. Atm. Env. 2015

Where remote-sensing data are ambiguous, can *use a model to weights the options*

MISR ANG, AAOD Results *Constrained by GoCART Model*



ANG

$$\text{Diff}_{\text{ANG}} = |\alpha_{\text{MISR}} - \alpha_{\text{GOCART}}| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{ANG}}$$

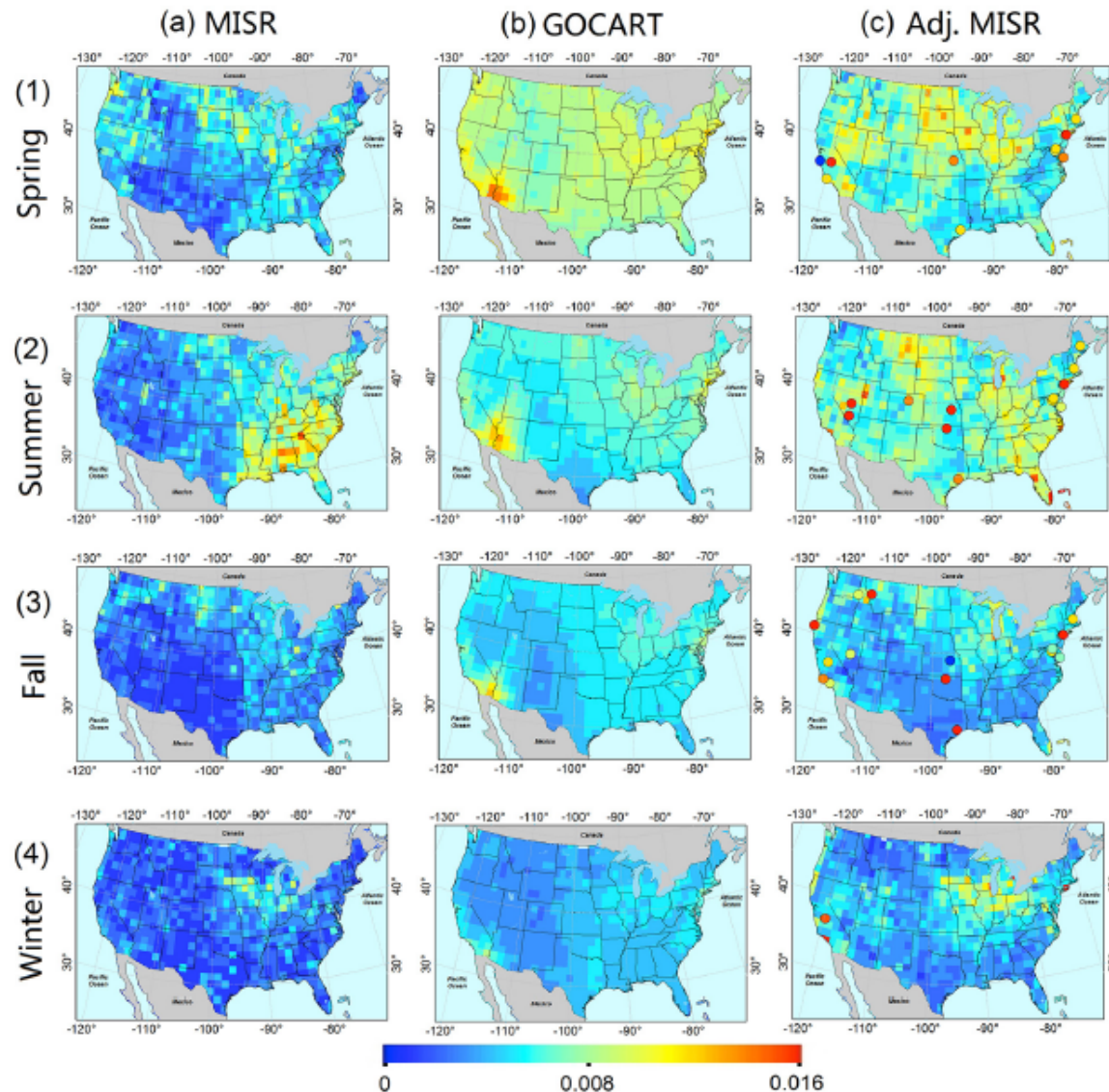
$$\text{Diff}_{\text{AAOD}} = \left| \text{Fraction}_{\text{MISR_AAOD}} - \text{Fraction}_{\text{GOCART_AAOD}} \right| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{AAOD}}$$

Four years of data (2006-2009)
Seasonally averaged

Shenshen Li et al. AMT 2015

Where remote-sensing data are ambiguous, can *use a model to weights the options*

MISR ANG, AAOD Results *Constrained by GoCART Model*



AAOD

$$\text{Diff}_{\text{ANG}} = |\alpha_{\text{MISR}} - \alpha_{\text{GOCART}}| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{ANG}}$$

$$\text{Diff}_{\text{AAOD}} = \left| \text{Fraction}_{\text{MISR_AAOD}} - \text{Fraction}_{\text{GOCART_AAOD}} \right| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{AAOD}}$$

Four years of data (2006-2009)
Seasonally averaged

Shenshen Li et al. AMT 2015

Where remote-sensing data are ambiguous, can *use a model to weights the options*

SAM-CAAM

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]



[This is currently a *concept-development effort*, not yet a project]

Primary Objectives:

- Interpret and *enhance 15+ years of satellite aerosol retrieval* products
- *Characterize statistically particle properties* for major aerosol types globally, to provide detail unobtainable from space, but needed to *improve*:
 - the aerosol property *assumptions* in satellite aerosol *retrieval algorithms*
 - the *translation between satellite-retrieved aerosol optical properties and species-specific aerosol mass* and size tracked in *aerosol transport & climate models*

SAM-CAAM *Required Variables*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

I. Aerosol Properties Derived from Integrated Analysis of *In Situ* Measurements

1. *Spectral extinction coefficient* (EXT)
 - To constrain satellite Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) retrievals
2. *Spectral absorption* (ABS) or single-scattering albedo
 - To constrain AOD retrievals, and to determine atmospheric absorption
3. *Particle hygroscopic growth factor* (GRO)
 - To connect particle properties between instrument and ambient RH conditions
4. *Particle size* (SIZ)
 - As a complement to chemical composition discrimination
 - Required for deriving (#7) MEE
5. *Particle composition* (CMP)
 - For source and aerosol type identification to connect to model “types”
 - To derive the anthropogenic component
6. *Spectral single-scattering phase function* (PHA) [all possible angles]
 - To constrain multi-angle radiance AOD retrievals & calculate radiation fields
 - *Polarized* – to help determine aerosol type, and constrain polarized remote-sensing data

SAM-CAAM *Required Variables*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

I. Aerosol Properties Derived from Integrated Analysis (continued)

7. *Mass extinction efficiency* (MEE) [from integrated analysis of SIZ and CMP]
 - To translate between optical remote-sensing and model parameters
8. *Real Refractive Index* (RRI)
 - To constrain AOD retrievals to the level-of-detail required for aerosol forcing

II. Variables Providing Meteorological Context

9. *Carbon Monoxide* (CO; also possibly CO₂, NO₂, O₃)
 - As a tracer for smoke, to help distinguish smoke from urban pollution in some cases
10. *Ambient temperature* (T) and *Relative humidity* (RH)
 - To help interpret ambient measurements
 - To translate between instrument and ambient conditions
11. *Aircraft 3-D location* (LOC)
 - To relate aircraft measurements to satellite observations and model results

SAM-CAAM *Required Variables*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

III. Variables Providing Ambient, Remote-Sensing Context

12. *Ambient Spectral single-scattering phase function* (A-PHA) [all possible angles]
 - To constrain remote-sensing AOD retrievals
 - To help calculate radiation fields
 - *Polarized* – to help determine aerosol type, and constrain polarized remote-sensing data
13. *Ambient Spectral extinction coefficient* (A-EXT)
 - To constrain remote-sensing AOD retrievals
14. *Large particle / cloud probe* (A-CLD)
 - To provide some information about dust and other particles larger than the inlet size cut
 - An independent measure of possible cloud impact on the reliability of other data
15. *Aerosol layer heights* (HTS)
 - To determine flight levels for direct sampling
 - To correlate with meteorological conditions
 - As a constraint on trajectory modeling to identify sources and evolution

SAM-CAAM *Payload Options*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

- *Option A* – minimal measurement addressing each variable *in some way*
- *Option B* – provides all required variables, but only for *fine mode*
- *Option C* – provides all required variables, for *fine and coarse mode*
- *Option D* – *Option C* + everything else that would be “*nice to have*”

SAM-CAAM *Concept*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

- *Dedicated Operational Aircraft* – routine flights, 2-3 x/week, on a continuing basis
- *Sample Aerosol Air Masses* accessible from a given base-of-operations, then move; project science team to determine schedule, possible field campaign participation
- Focus on *in situ measurements required* to characterize particle *Optical Properties*, *Chemical Type*, and *Mass Extinction Efficiency* (MEE)
- *Process Data Routinely* at central site; instrument PIs develop & deliver algorithms, upgrade as needed; data distributed via central web site
- Peer-reviewed Paper identifying *4 Payload Options*, of varying ambition; subsequent selections based on agency buy-in and available resources

SAM-CAAM is feasible because:

Unlike aerosol amount, *aerosol microphysical properties tend to be repeatable* from year to year, for a given source in a given season