

---

# Mass to optics

## MECs, AE and fine / coarse AOD

---

**J. Gliß, A. Mortier, E. Andrews, M. Schulz and community**  
Norwegian Meteorological Institute - MetNO

## **AeroCom phase III multi-model evaluation of the aerosol lifecycle and optical properties using ground and space based remote sensing as well as surface in situ observations**

Jonas Gliß<sup>1</sup>, Augustin Mortier<sup>1</sup>, Michael Schulz<sup>1</sup>, Elisabeth Andrews<sup>2</sup>, Yves Balkanski<sup>3</sup>, Susanne E. Bauer<sup>20,19</sup>, Anna M. K. Benedictow<sup>1</sup>, Huisheng Bian<sup>4,5</sup>, Ramiro Checa-Garcia<sup>3</sup>, Mian Chin<sup>5</sup>, Paul Ginoux<sup>6</sup>, Jan J. Griesfeller<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Heckel<sup>7</sup>, Zak Kipling<sup>9</sup>, Alf Kirkevåg<sup>1</sup>, Harri Kokkola<sup>10</sup>, Paolo Laj<sup>11</sup>, Philippe Le Sager<sup>12</sup>, Marianne Tronstad Lund<sup>15</sup>, Cathrine Lund Myhre<sup>13</sup>, Hitoshi Matsui<sup>14</sup>, Gunnar Myhre<sup>15</sup>, David Neubauer<sup>16</sup>, Twan van Noije<sup>12</sup>, Peter North<sup>7</sup>, Dirk J. L. Olivié<sup>1</sup>, Samuel Rémy<sup>21</sup>, Larisa Sogacheva<sup>17</sup>, Toshihiko Takemura<sup>18</sup>, Kostas Tsigaridis<sup>19,20</sup>, and Svetlana G. Tsyrlo<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Oslo, Norway

<sup>2</sup>Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA

<sup>3</sup>Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, LSCE/IPSL, CEA-CNRS-UVSQ, Gif sur Yvette Cedex, France

<sup>4</sup>Maryland Univ. Baltimore County (UMBC), Baltimore, MD, USA

<sup>5</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

<sup>6</sup>NOAA, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Princeton, NJ, USA

<sup>7</sup>Dept. of Geography, Swansea University, Swansea, UK

<sup>9</sup>European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Reading, UK

<sup>10</sup>Atmospheric Research Centre of Eastern Finland, Finnish Meteorological Institute, Kuopio, Finland

<sup>11</sup>Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, IRD, Grenoble INP, Institute for Geosciences and Environmental Research (IGE), Grenoble, France

<sup>12</sup>Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, De Bilt, the Netherlands

<sup>13</sup>NILU - Norwegian Institute for Air Research, Kjeller, Norway

<sup>14</sup>Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

<sup>15</sup>CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research, Oslo, Norway

<sup>16</sup>Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

<sup>17</sup>Finnish Meteorological Institute, Climate Research Program, Helsinki, Finland

<sup>18</sup>Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University, 6-1 Kasuga-koen, Kasuga, Fukuoka, Japan

<sup>19</sup>Center for Climate Systems Research, Columbia University, New York, USA

<sup>20</sup>NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, USA

<sup>21</sup>HYGEOS, Lille, France

**Under revision in ACP:**

<https://acp.copernicus.org/preprints/acp-2019-1214/>

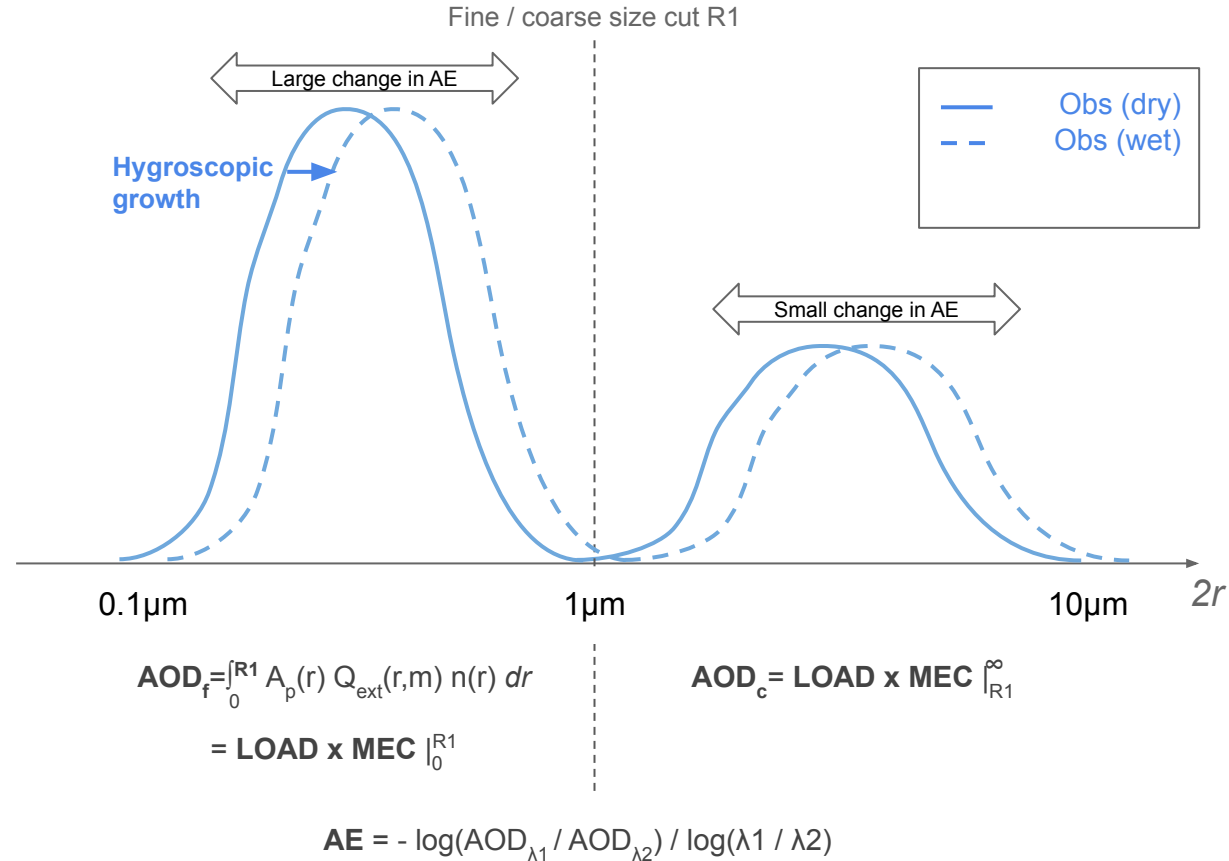


***Revised manuscript available in AeroCom workshop material***

# Background / Motivation

- **Angstrom Exponent (AE):** qualitative indicator of size (inversely related, intensive property).
- **Fine / coarse AOD ( $AOD_f$ ,  $AOD_c$ ):** extensive properties (proportional to mass).
- Coarse regime spectrally flat at 550 nm → Variations in AE more sensitive to fine mode.
- Mie extinction efficiency  $Q_{ext}$  at 550 nm higher for “finer” particles (MEC → MEC( $Q_{ext}$ ))
- Scattering enhancement due to water uptake depends on size too → larger for smaller particles (e.g., Zieger et al., 2013).

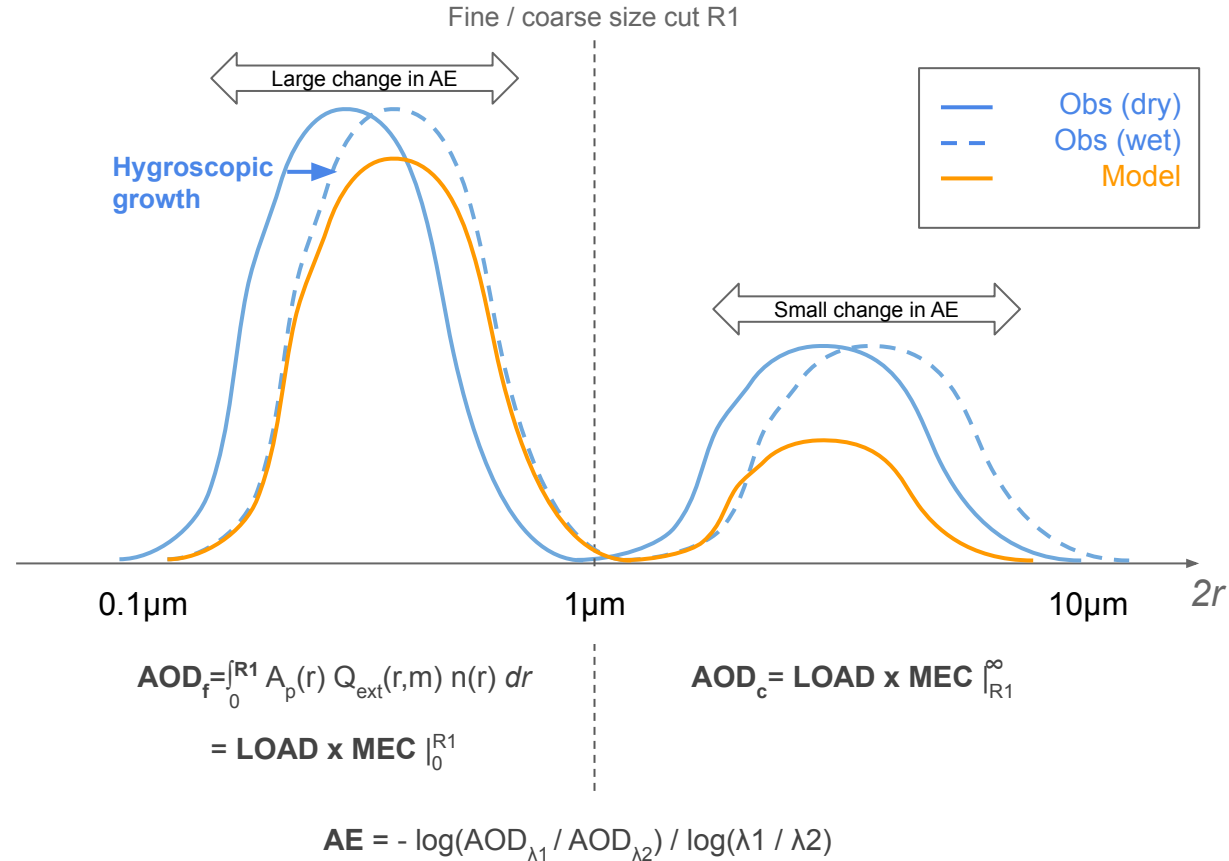
Simplified scheme of bimodal size distribution - optical effects are indicated for mid-visible wavelengths



# Background / Motivation

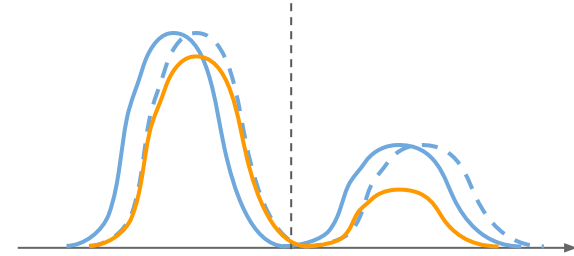
Simplified scheme of bimodal size distribution - optical effects are indicated for mid-visible wavelengths

- Scattering enhancement due to water uptake depends on size too  
→ larger for smaller particles (e.g., Zieger et al., 2013).
- Pure (monomodal) fine aerosol:  
*If a model underestimates AE, it overestimates fine aerosol size effective radius.*
- Things are more complex for bimodal mixtures (Schuster et al., 2006).
  - lower (UV) wavelengths more sensitive to fine mode eff. radius.
  - higher (IR) wavelengths more sensitive to fine mode volume fraction.
- Disagreement between models and observations can be due to wrong size, but also composition.



# (Some) remaining issues and open questions

- Diagnosing fine and coarse AOD ( $AOD_f$ ,  $AOD_c$ )
  - Some models use dry aerosol, others ambient to determine  $AOD_f$
  - ca 10% difference in attribution of sea salt optical depth (OD) to  $AOD_f$  and  $AOD_c$
- Diagnosing species extinction and absorption optical depth
  - AeroCom requirement:  $AOD = \sum(\text{all species ODs})$
  - Internal mixtures: in some models  $AAOD_{BC} > OD_{BC}$
- Diagnosing  $NO_3$  and other new tracers ( $NH_4$ ), e.g.,
  - some  $NO_3$  contributions are attributed to other species (e.g. only fine  $NO_3$  is in od550no3 diagnostic and coarse  $NO_3$  is included in od550ss).



# (Some) ideas / recommendations / discussion material

- Diagnosing fine and coarse AOD ( $AOD_f$ ,  $AOD_c$ ).
  - **Suggestion:** More consistency would be helpful; we suggest to *use ambient radius for split*.
- Diagnosing species extinction and absorption optical depth.
  - BC MEC vs MAC: needs revision on how to best diagnose component ODs and AAOs for internal mixtures
  - **Requirement:** Models need to ensure that, e.g.,  $AAOD_{BC} < OD_{BC}$
  - **Requirement:**  $AOD = \sum(\text{all species ODs})$  (ambient)
- Ambient vs dry vs CS
  - **Suggestion:** We recommend diagnosing both clear-sky and all-sky AOD, to better assess impacts of simulated supersaturated environments.
- Diagnosing  $NO_3$  and other new tracers ( $NH_4$ ), e.g.,
  - **Suggestion:** If diagnosed explicitly, we suggest that all mass / OD should be attributed in the associated diagnostic.
- Additional AE diagnostics?
  - Vertically resolved AE, SAE, AAE → ec440dryaer, ec870dryaer, ac440dryaer, ac870dryaer
  - Spectral curvature: **670-870 nm** → sensitive to fine mode volume fraction; **380-440 nm** → sensitive to the fine mode effective radius (Schuster et al., 2006).
  - **Suggestion:** additional output of dry EC and AC as well as AOD at 4 wavelengths between 380 nm and 870 nm. Feasible?
- AOD Speciation and MECs?
  - **Suggestion:** Total and fine mode burden and optical depth (i.e., loadss, loadlt1ss, od550ss, od550ss, od550lt1ss). Feasible?
- Should there be a CTRL rerun (CTRL 2020) with new diagnostics?
  - Could additional diagnostics be added to existing CTRL 2019 data?
  - Some models may have seen improvements since CTRL 2019, perhaps new runs?