

The MAC AEROSOL climatology

Max-Planck Aerosol Climatology

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[ftp ftp-projects.zmaw.de/aeroacom/climatology/MACv2_2015](ftp://ftp-projects.zmaw.de/aeroacom/climatology/MACv2_2015)

why

- **why:** get a general idea on aerosol column properties as function of month and regions
- **how:** take advantage of observational accuracy and of regional context / coverage by modeling
 - merged monthly maps = MAcV2 climatology

- **ocean obs**

MAN



land obs

AERONET





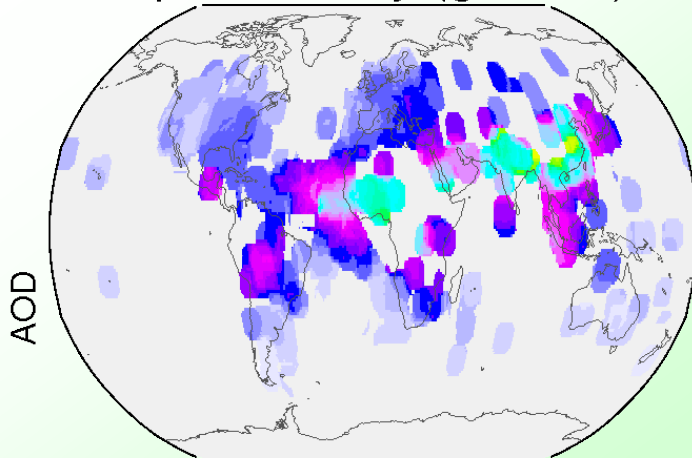
trusted observations !

annual averages

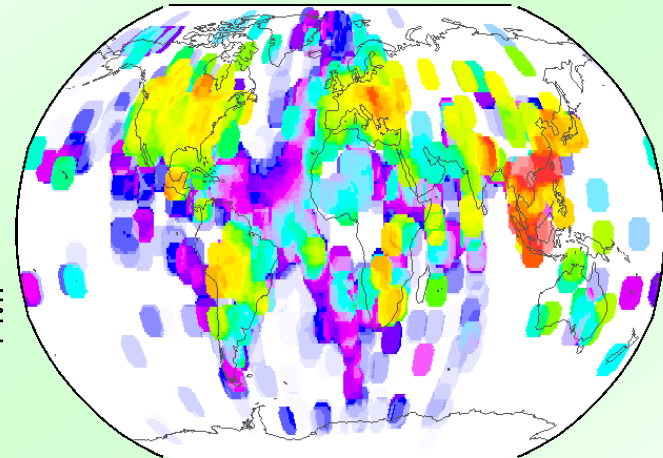
sun-photometry (ground)

aerosol properties at 550nm

AOD

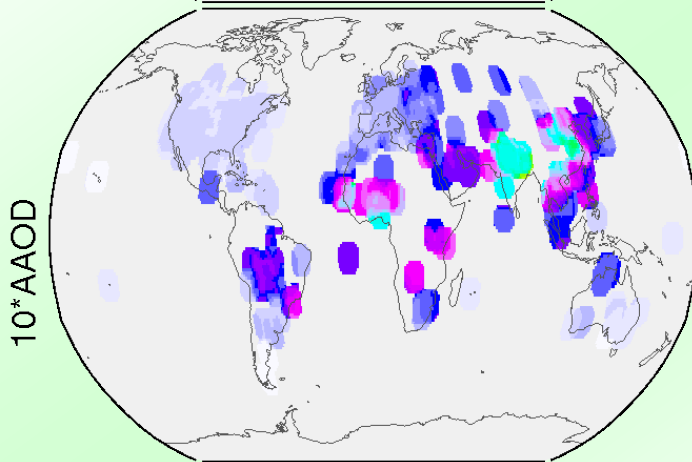


FMF

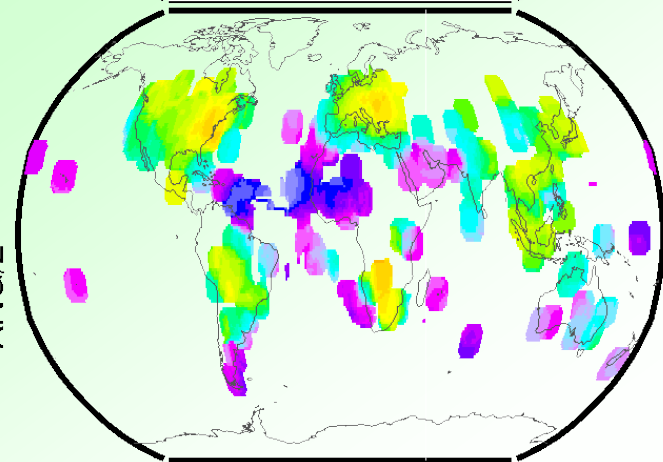


FMF

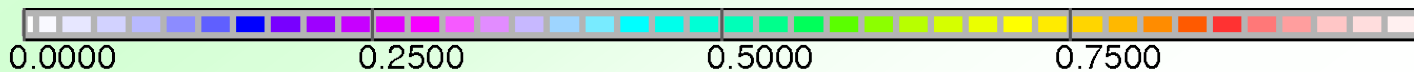
**AAOD
(10 times)**



ANG/2



**ANG
(div by 2)**



merged properties

at 550nm (unless otherwise indicated)



- AOD
- AAOD
- AOD, 440nm
- AOD, 870nm
- AOD_f ($r < .5\mu\text{m}$)
- AOD_c ($r > .5\mu\text{m}$)
- AAOD_f (mainly BC)
- AAOD_c (mainly DU)

Angstrom parameter

$$\text{Ang} = -\ln(\text{AOD}, 440 / \text{AOD}, 870) / \ln(440/870)$$

fine-mode AOD fraction

$$\text{FMF} = \text{AOD},f / (\text{AOD},f + \text{AOD},c)$$

Ang + FMF → fine reff → CCN

fine-mode AAOD fraction =

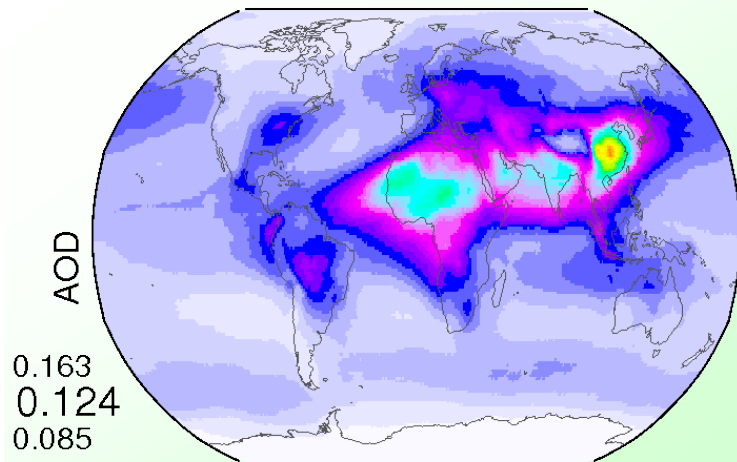
$$\text{absFMF} = \text{AAOD},f / (\text{AAOD},f + \text{AAOD},c)$$

MACv2 merged on modeling

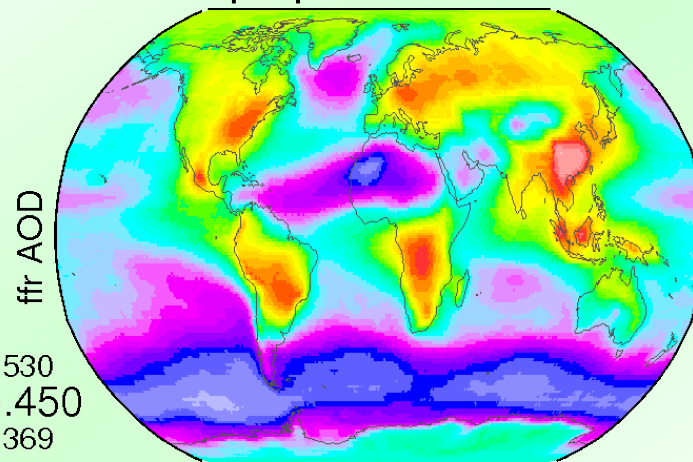
annual averages

AOD

MACv2

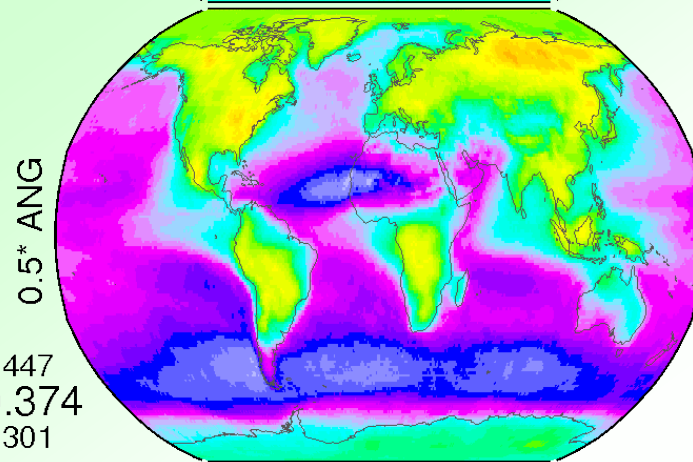
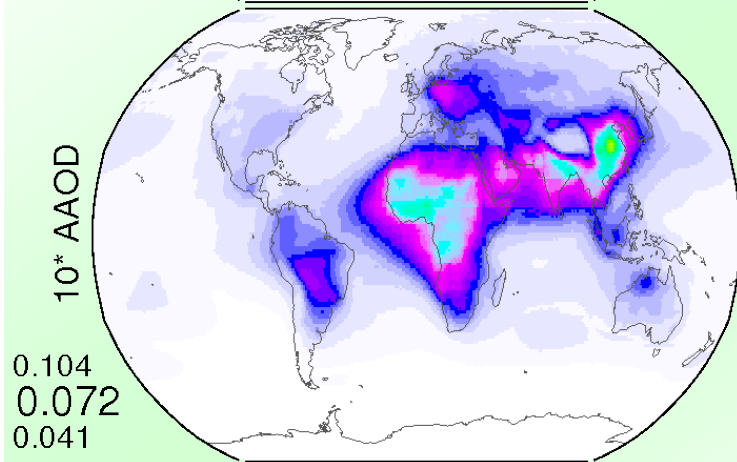


aerosol properties at 550nm

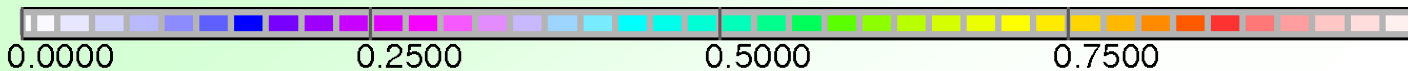


FMF

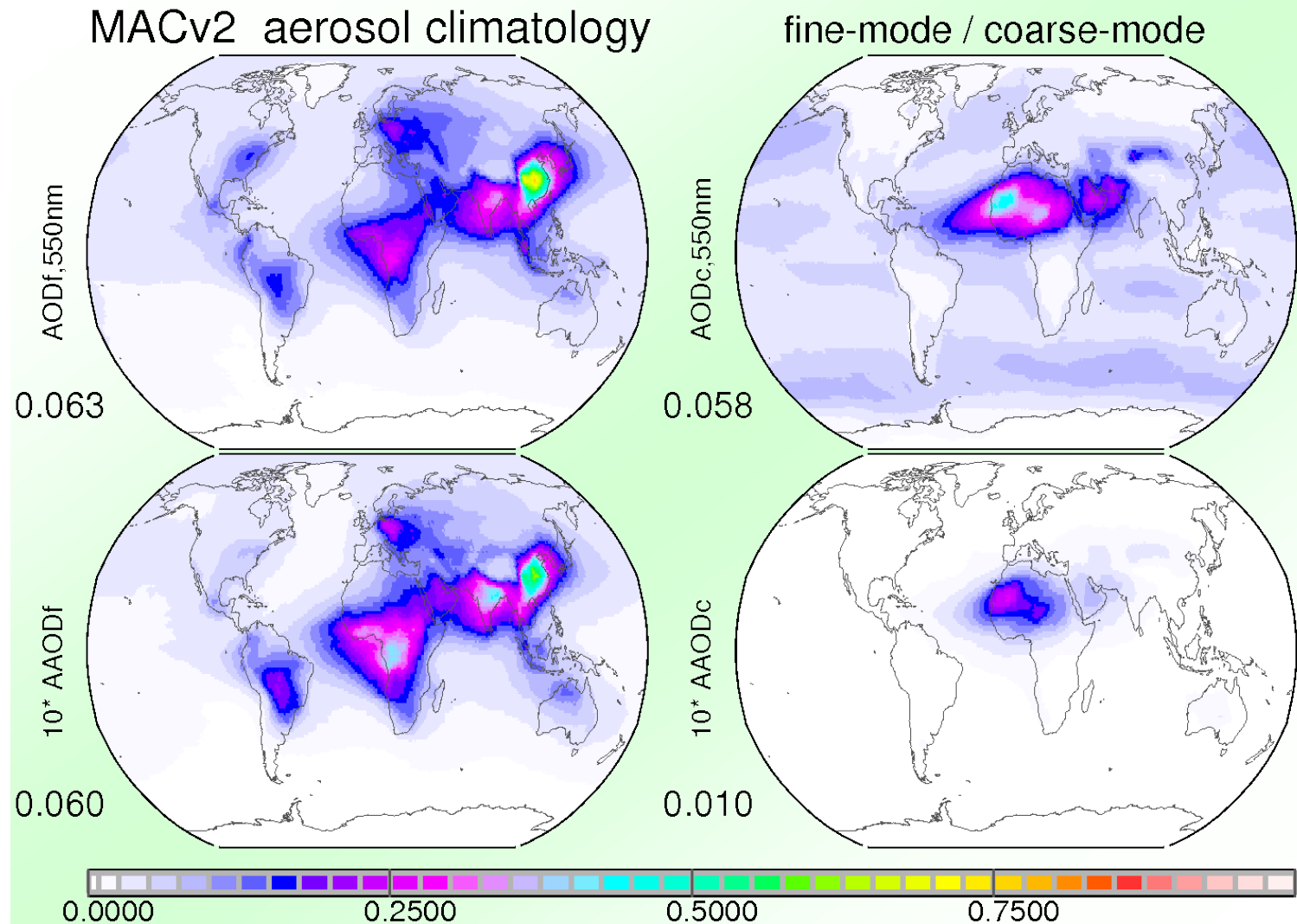
**AAOD
(10 times)**



**ANG
(div by 2)**



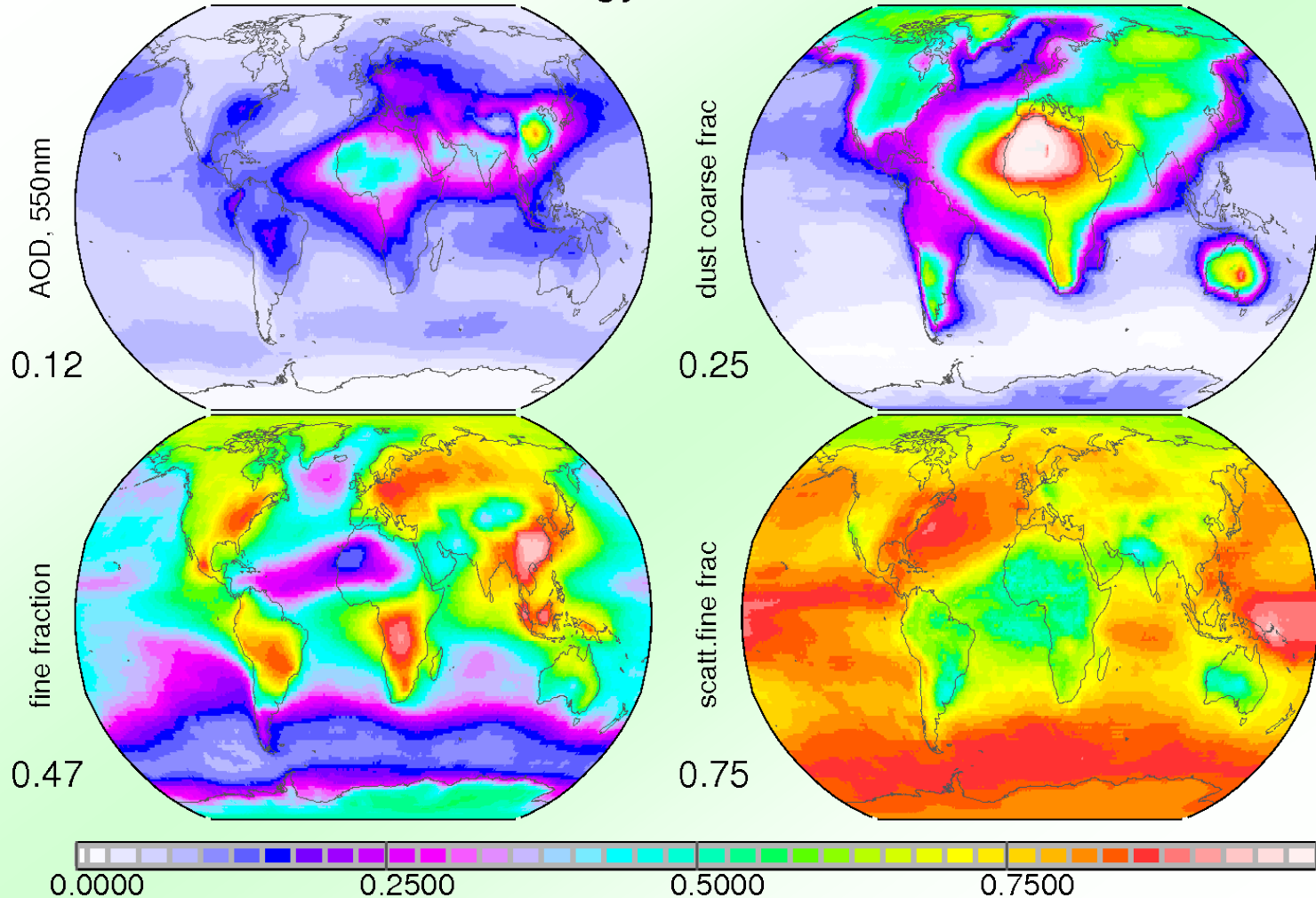
fine ($r < .5\mu\text{m}$) vs coarse ($r > .5\mu\text{m}$) AOD, AAOD



1.guess for satellite models

$$SSAf = \text{sff} * 1.0 [Rf, \text{imag}=0] + (1-\text{sff}) * (0.76) [RF, \text{imag}=0.05]$$

MACv2 aerosol climatology



expansion **with modeling help**

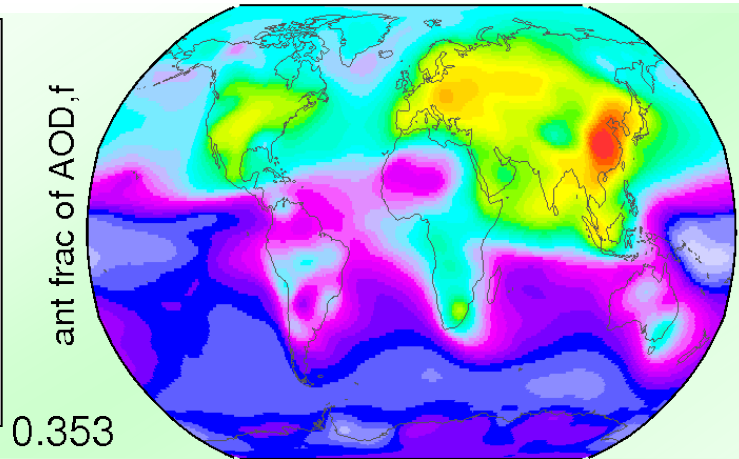
- to make it useful for climate applications
 - inter-annual variability
 - only anthropogenic is allowed to change
 - coarse mode and PI fine-mode unchanged
 - spectral variability (0.25 to 100 μ m wavelength)
 - derived aerosol typing with pre-scribed aerosol component properties
 - vertical variability (CALIPSO stats preferred)
 - separately for fine-mode and coarse mode
 - microphysics (fine-mode size \rightarrow CCN conc.)
 - reff-fine, T, supersat, kappa, dry \rightarrow wet at 1km

anthropogenic – via PD & PI modeling

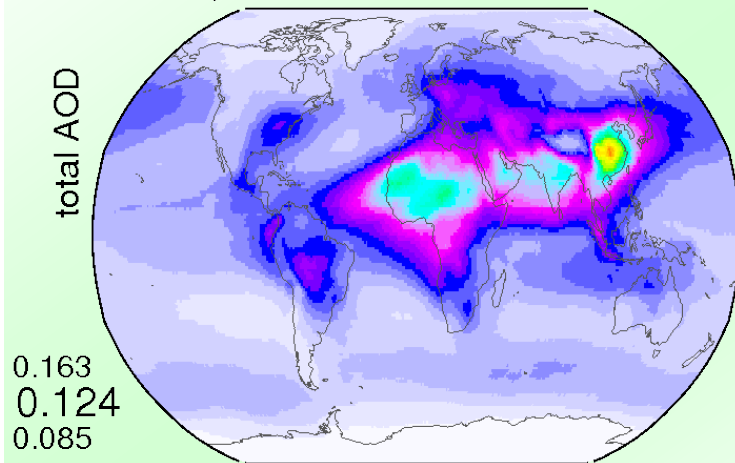
only 25% of today's AOD is anthropogenic

anthropogenic AOD fraction of today's fine-mode AOD →

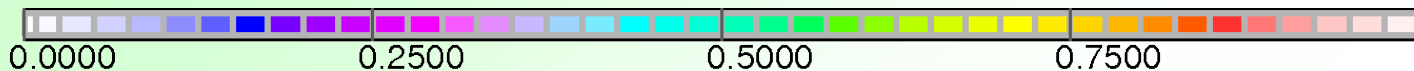
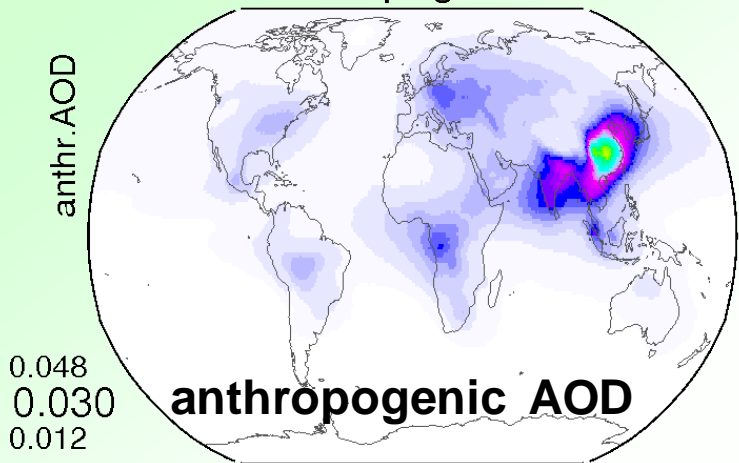
..based on gl.model simulations of the fine-mode AOD at pre-industrial times (year 1850) and for today's conditions



AOD, 550nm

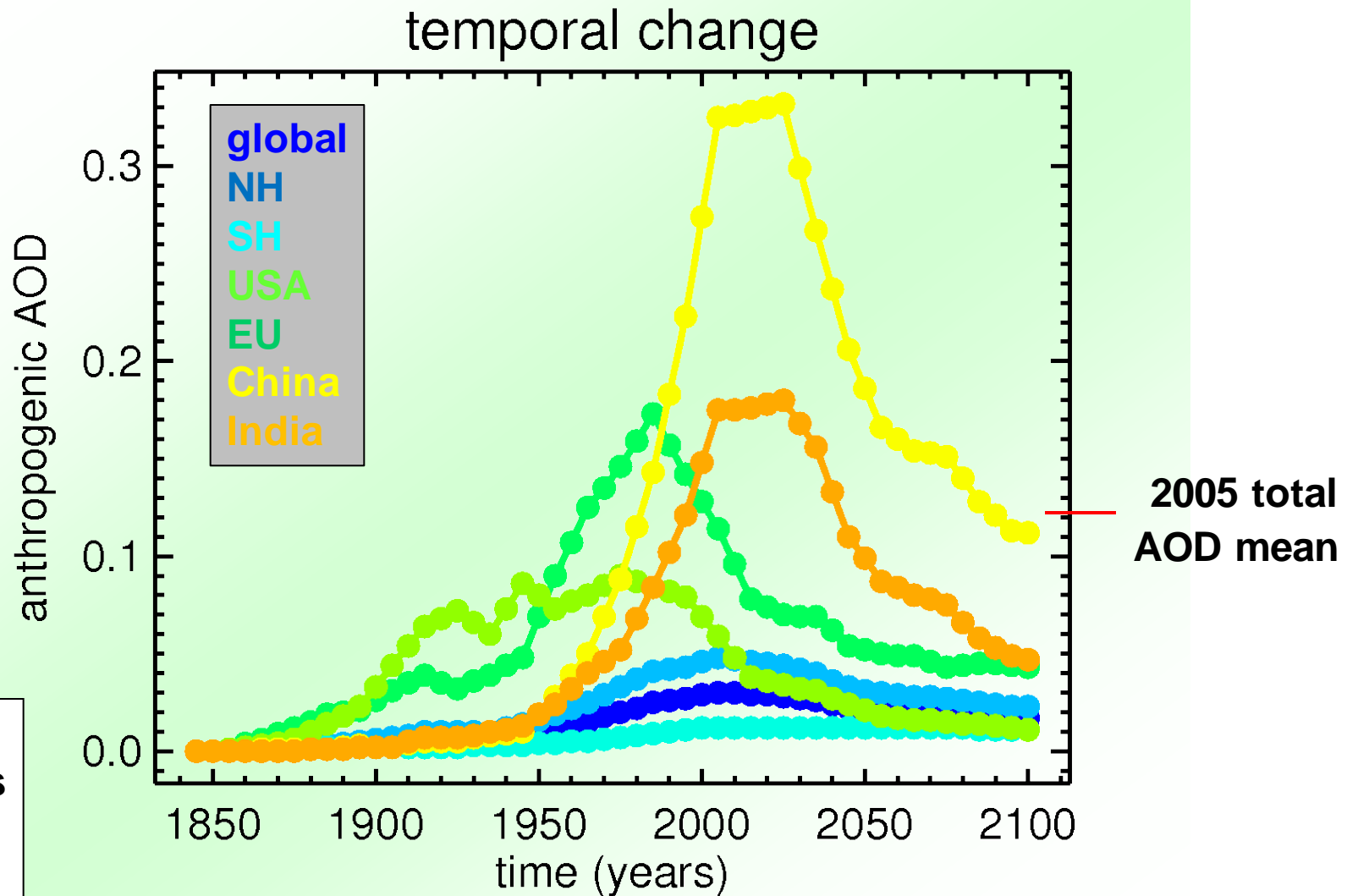


total vs anthropogenic



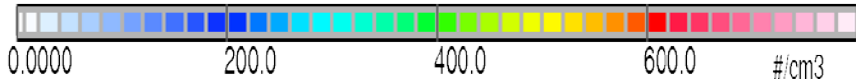
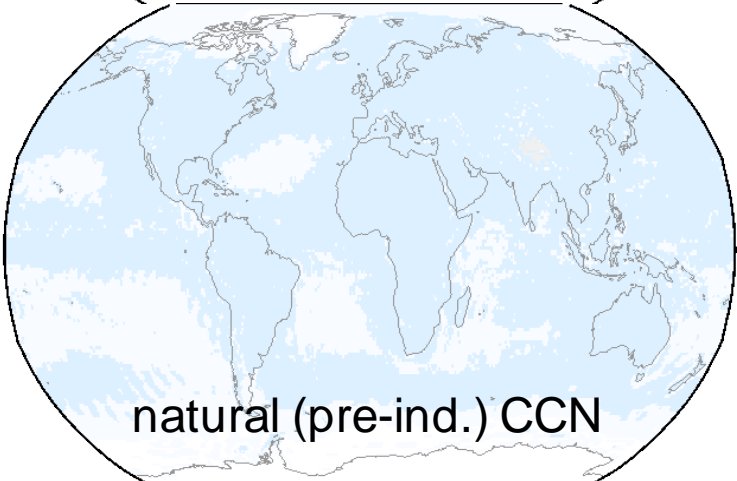
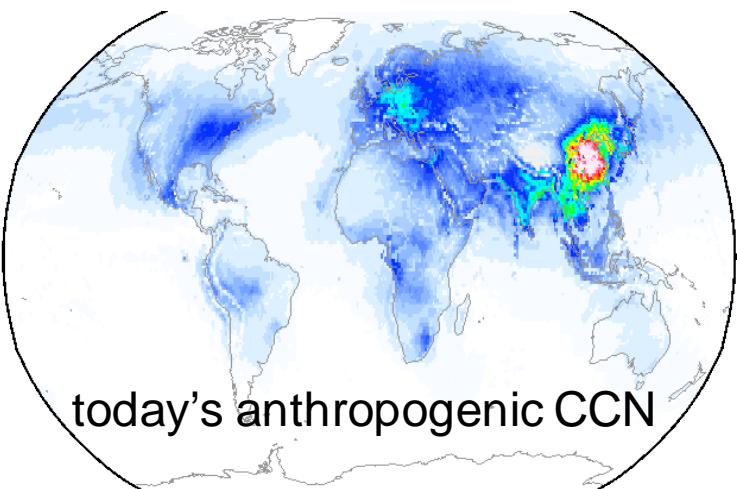
temporal – via modeled emission scaling

... if we believe sulfate IPCC RCP futures (no nitrates)

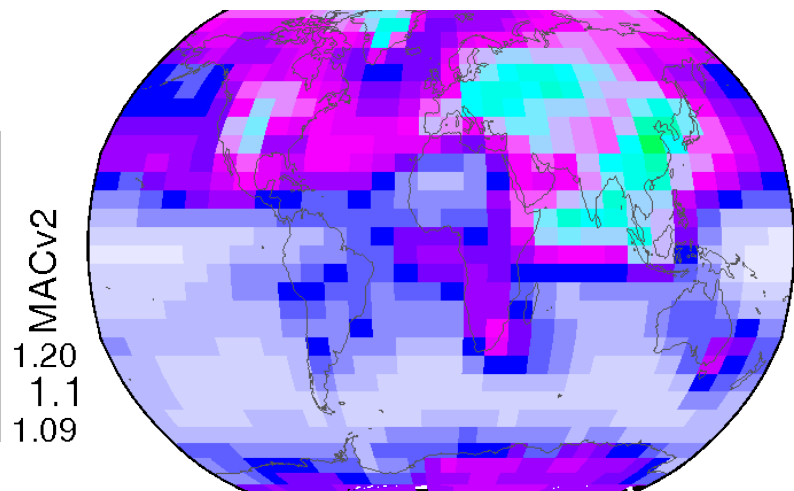


fine-mode properties

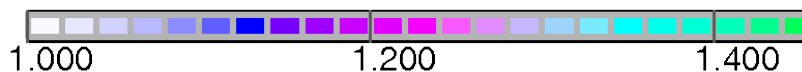
$AOD_f(z) + re(ANG, AOD_f) \rightarrow$



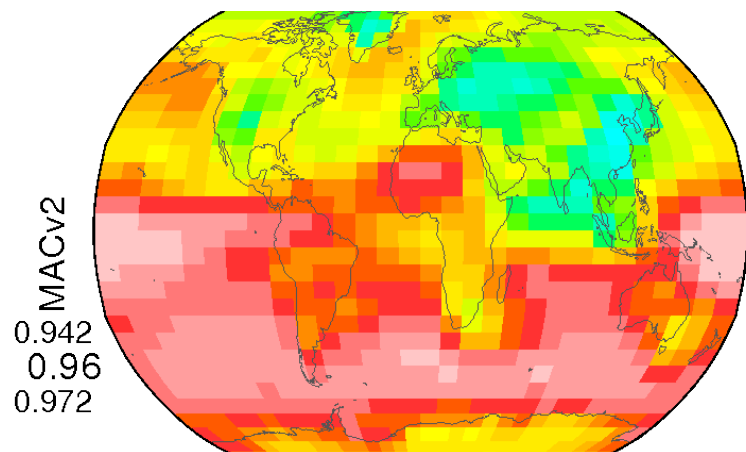
today's
low cloud
CDNC
increase
factor \rightarrow



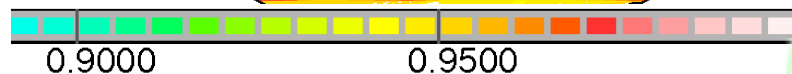
MACV2
1.20
1.1
1.09



today's
low cloud
drp radius
decrease
factor \rightarrow



MACV2
0.942
0.96
0.972

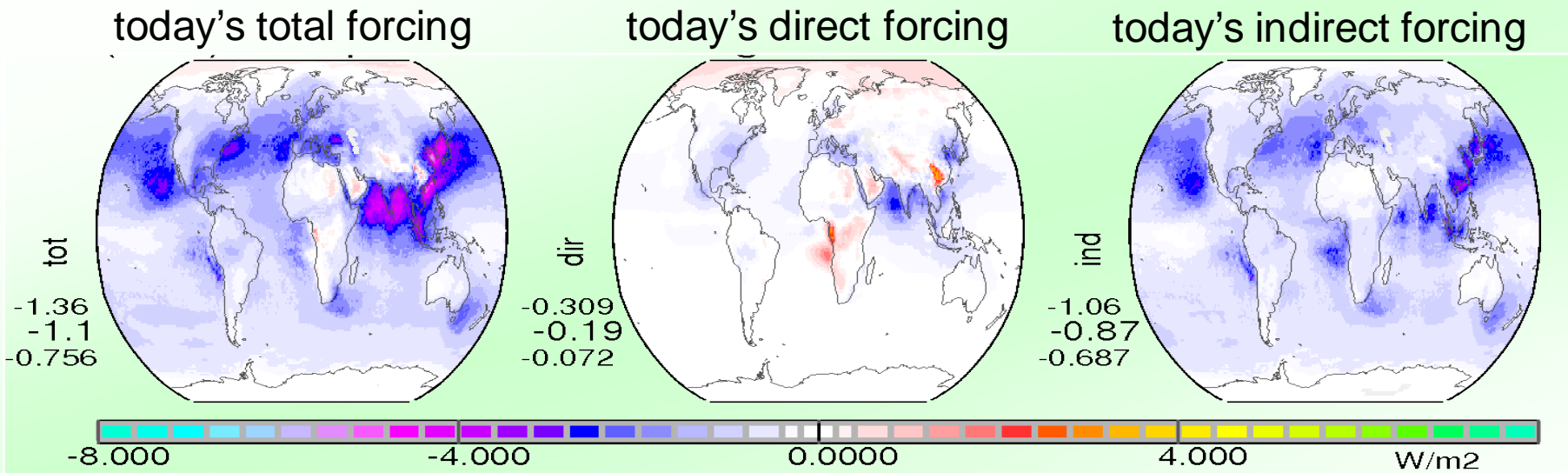


selected applications

- **forcing**
 - comparing direct vs indirect
- **aerosol effect**
 - for atmosphere (heating → dynamics)
 - on the surface radiation budget (flux reduction)
- **aerosol forcing over time**
 - anthropogenic has reached a maximum

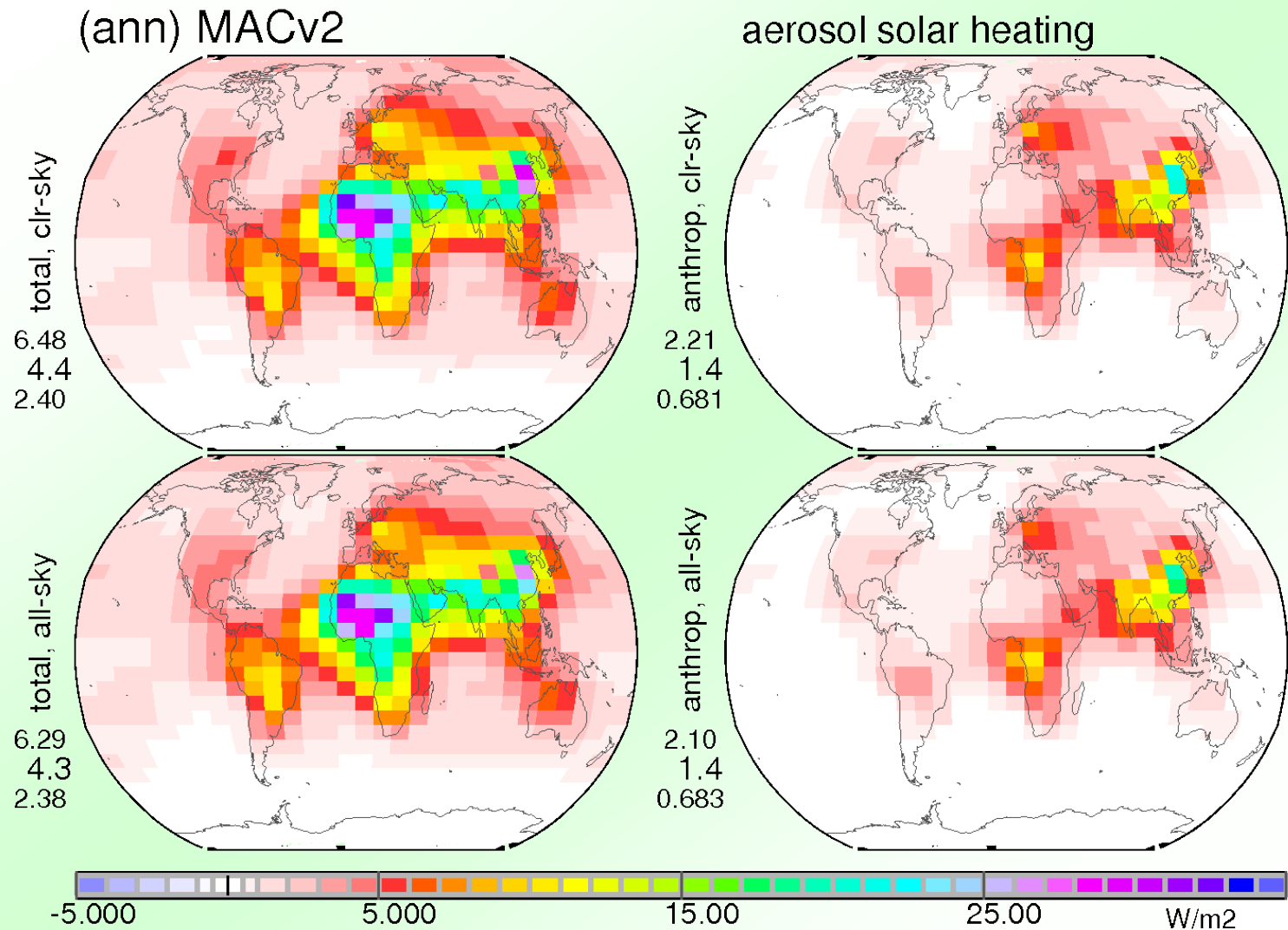
comparing – direct vs indirect

- **at TOA: indirect forcing is dominant**



- **in atmosph: direct (heat) effect is stronger**
- **at surface: direct effect is much stronger**

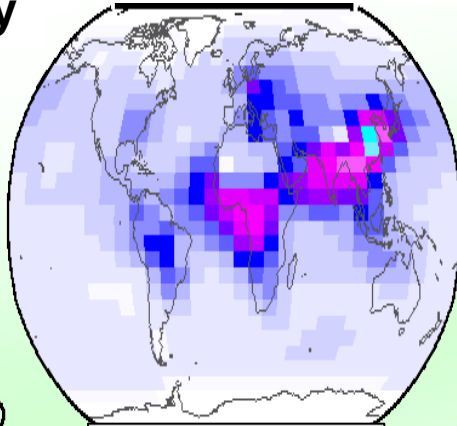
direct effects in atmosphere



direct effects on surface budgets

clear-sky

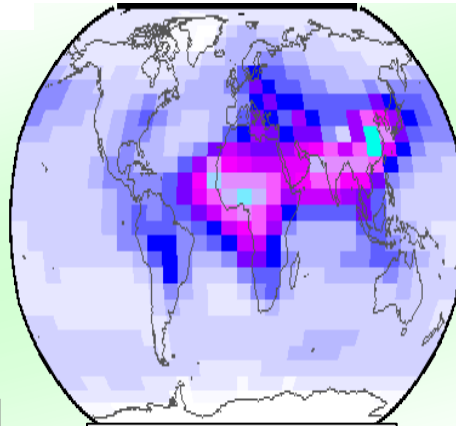
clr_sur_t



-6.2

today's total

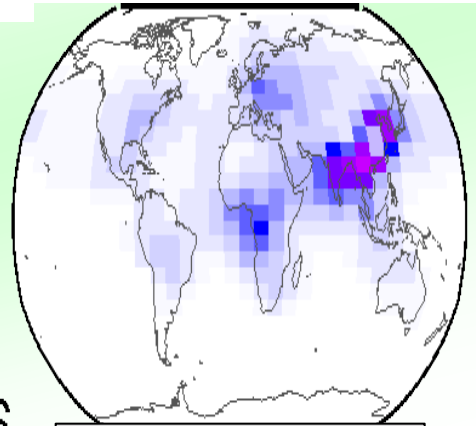
clr_sur_s



-8.1

today's solar

clr_sur_a

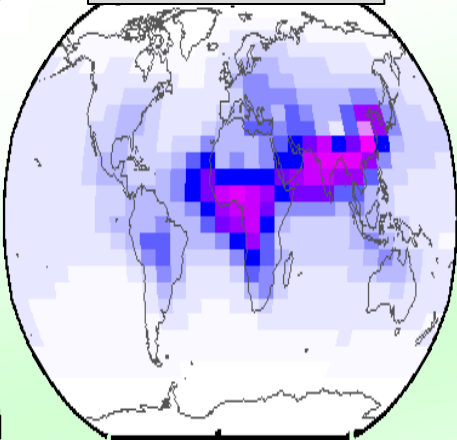


-2.6

today's anthrop

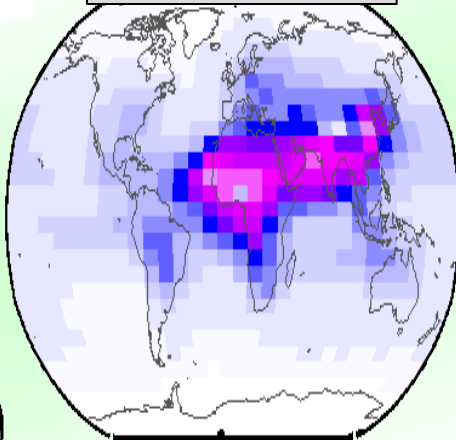
all-sky

all_sur_t



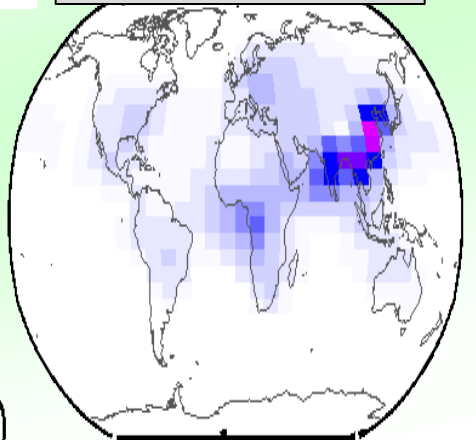
-4.9

all_sur_s

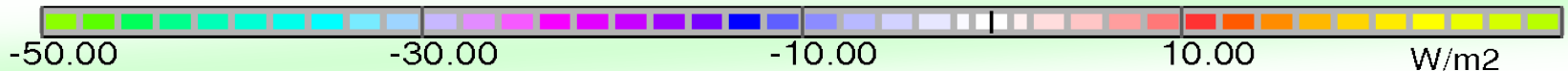


-5.9

all_sur_a



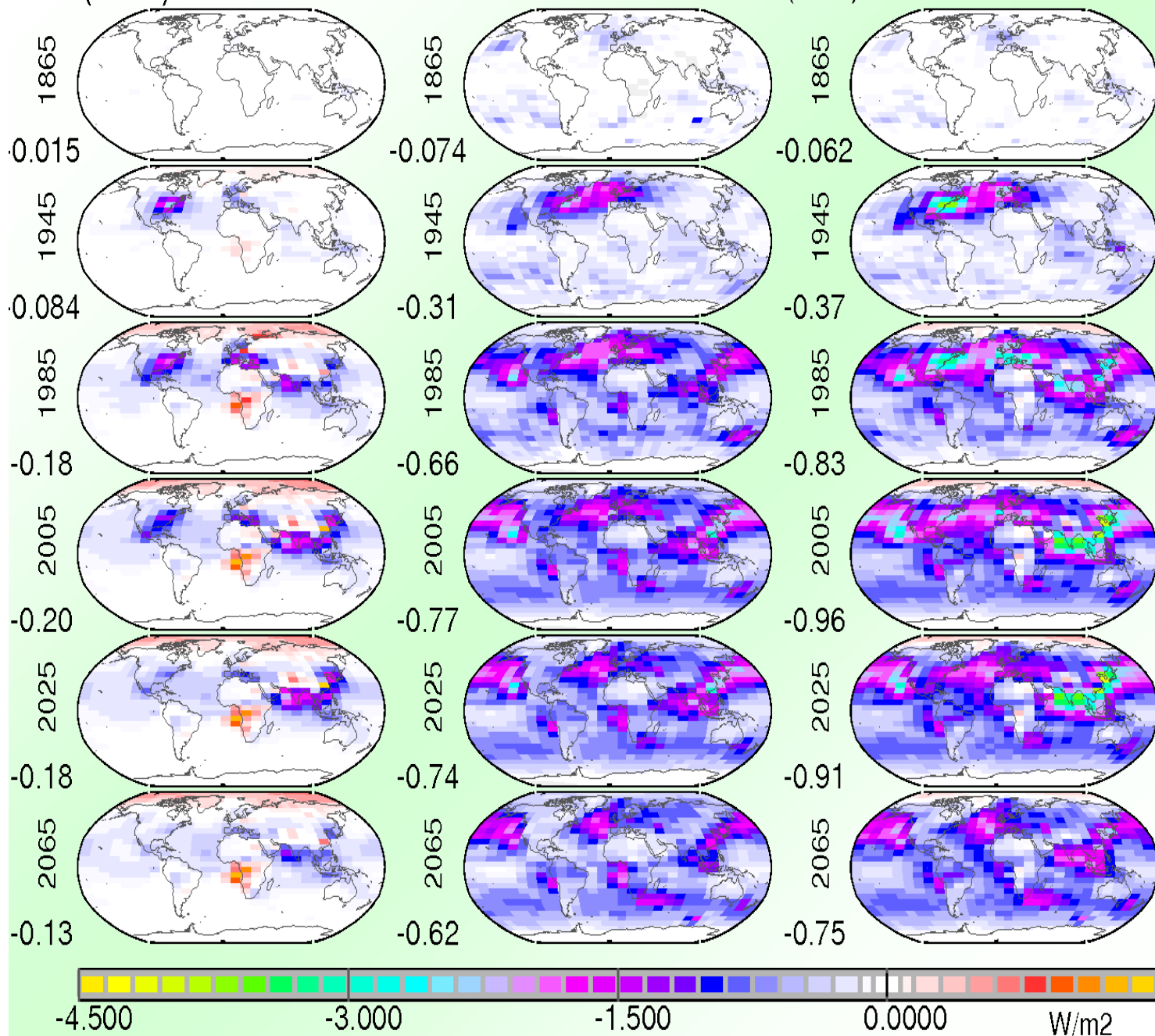
-2.0



**force
(time)**

(ann) aerosol TOA FORCING

direct / (first) indirect / total



summary

- **MAC climatology is freely available**
 - ftp ftp-projects.zmaw.de/aerocom/climatology/MACv2_2015
- **applications demonstrated usefulness**
 - regional, seasonal, temporal varying impacts
 - indirect impact dominates at TOA
 - direct impact dom. at surface and atmosphere
- **major uncertainties**
 - PI reference (to define ‘anthropogenic’)
 - composition (absorption properties)

end

complicate – spectral / comp variability

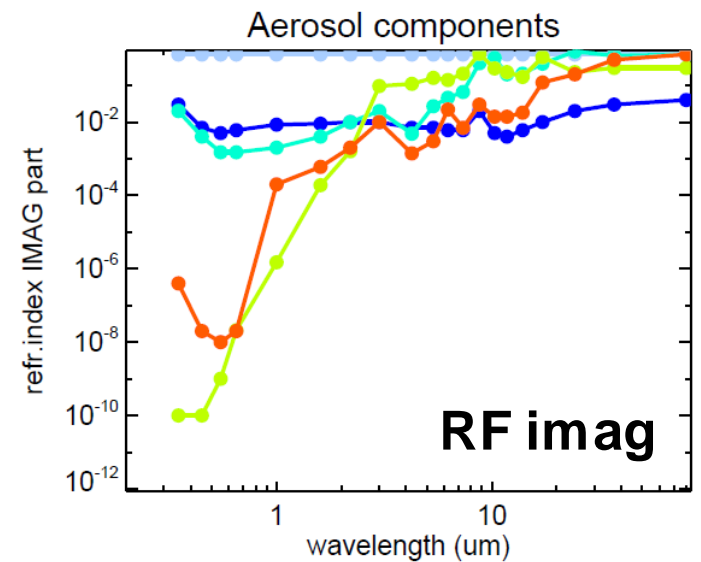
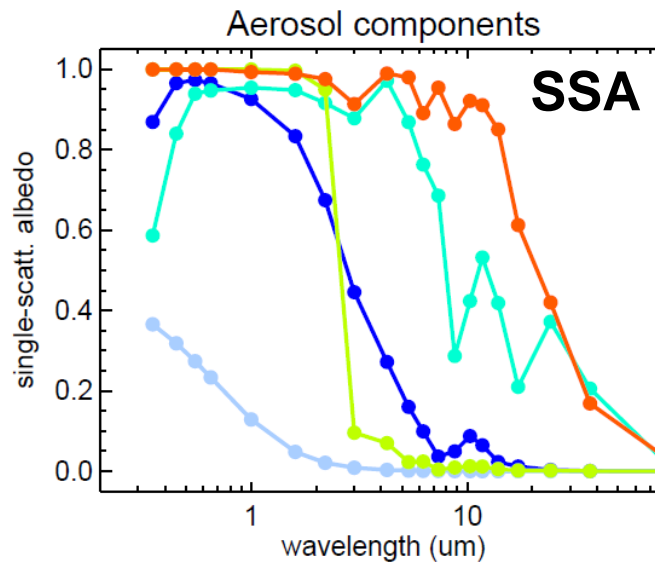
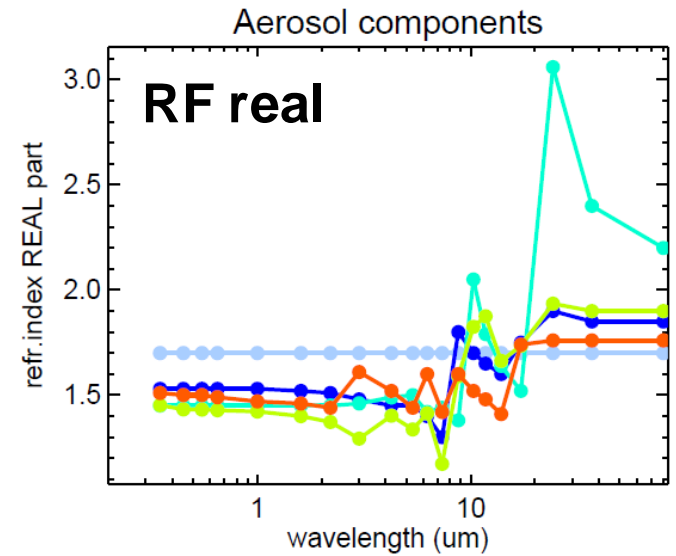
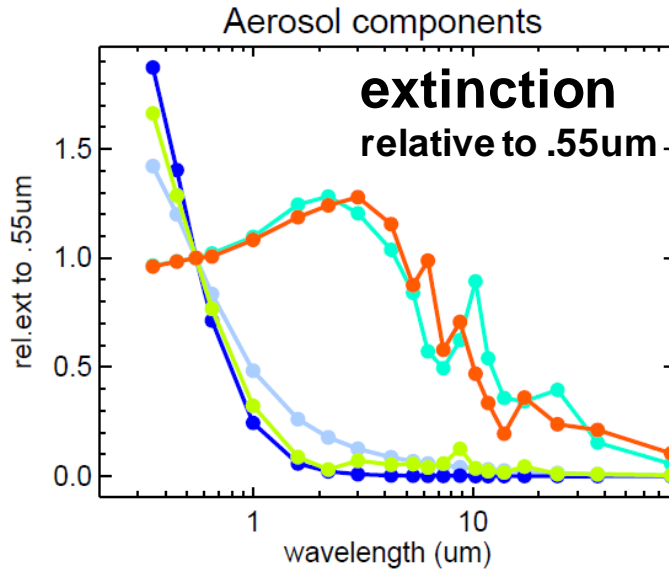
BC
black carb

OC
org. carb

SU
sulfate

DU
dust

SS
seasalt



MACv2 aerosol climatology

AOD,550nm

