

Overview on Aerosol Typing

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Why this WG?

- The **inhomogeneity** among satellite aerosol **typing schemes** **decreases** fundamental long-term datasets (multi sensors) **consistency**
- Knowledge of the 4d distribution of the aerosol types at these scales is essential for understanding the **impact of the different aerosol sources on climate, precipitation and air quality**.
- This information is also needed to help plan the next-generation **aerosol emissions policies** at continental and global scales and **local authorities** for hazard (e.g aviation, health, sola plants).

Step 1

Overview of typing procedures

- **21 aerosol typing** procedures included in the review
- **15** classify particles in **source classes** with an interpretative scheme
- **6** stays with the **optical** observables



Step 1 - Results

- Confusing and misleading **nomenclature**
- Remote-sensing can provide **optical constraints** interpreted as **particle size, shape, and indices of refraction**
- A further **interpretative step**, entailing additional assumptions, reports particle **Source/Chemical Composition**
- **Validation Data** for aerosol type are very **limited**
- **Model** simulations and **in situ** measurements can help

Nomenclature issue

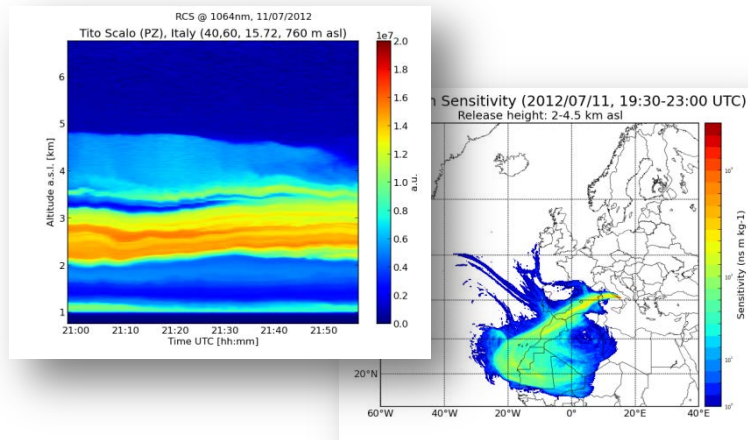
The nomenclature is very heterogeneous among different platforms.



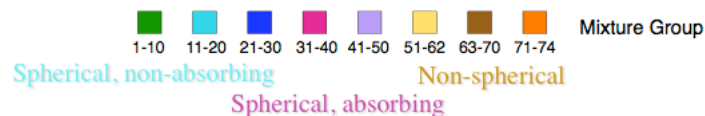
6 main classes could be identified grouping the different nomenclatures.

Optical classification scheme

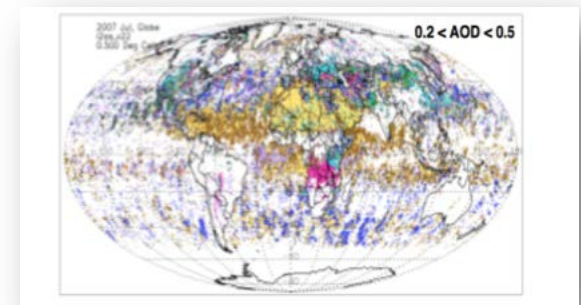
- GB observation + info for source determination allows for clustering observed optical properties respect to the source



- Unique “assured” information are ones related to optical measured properties



Kahn & Gattley JGR 2015



- Satellite retrievals often rely on inferred types

Which were the plans?

- Reference database for aerosol typing (**REDAT**)
- **The idea:** collecting a set of measurements from each sensor for each aerosol type.
- A set of pure aerosol components + their mixtures
- Labeled and identified with sensor typing procedures and grouping them in big categories.



This set could become a reference dataset for the whole community and will provide opportunities for:

- **Comparing typing procedures**

(for this we should probably try to start from ground-based measurements, which are limited datasets, and check for satellite matches)

- Providing a reference dataset and a **link with the modeling community**

(also models typing and outputs could be relevant for this kind of database)

REDAT

- REDAT could provide the opportunity for

- ❑ Finding matching / **translating rules** (which will be non-unique) between words belonging to a “controlled vocabulary”
- ❑ Providing an indication of typing products **reliability**
- ❑ Overcoming the “small” dataset limitation
- ❑ Construction of a **multi-dimensional** and **multi-platform** space of characteristic optical properties

Design

- Identified **needs**:

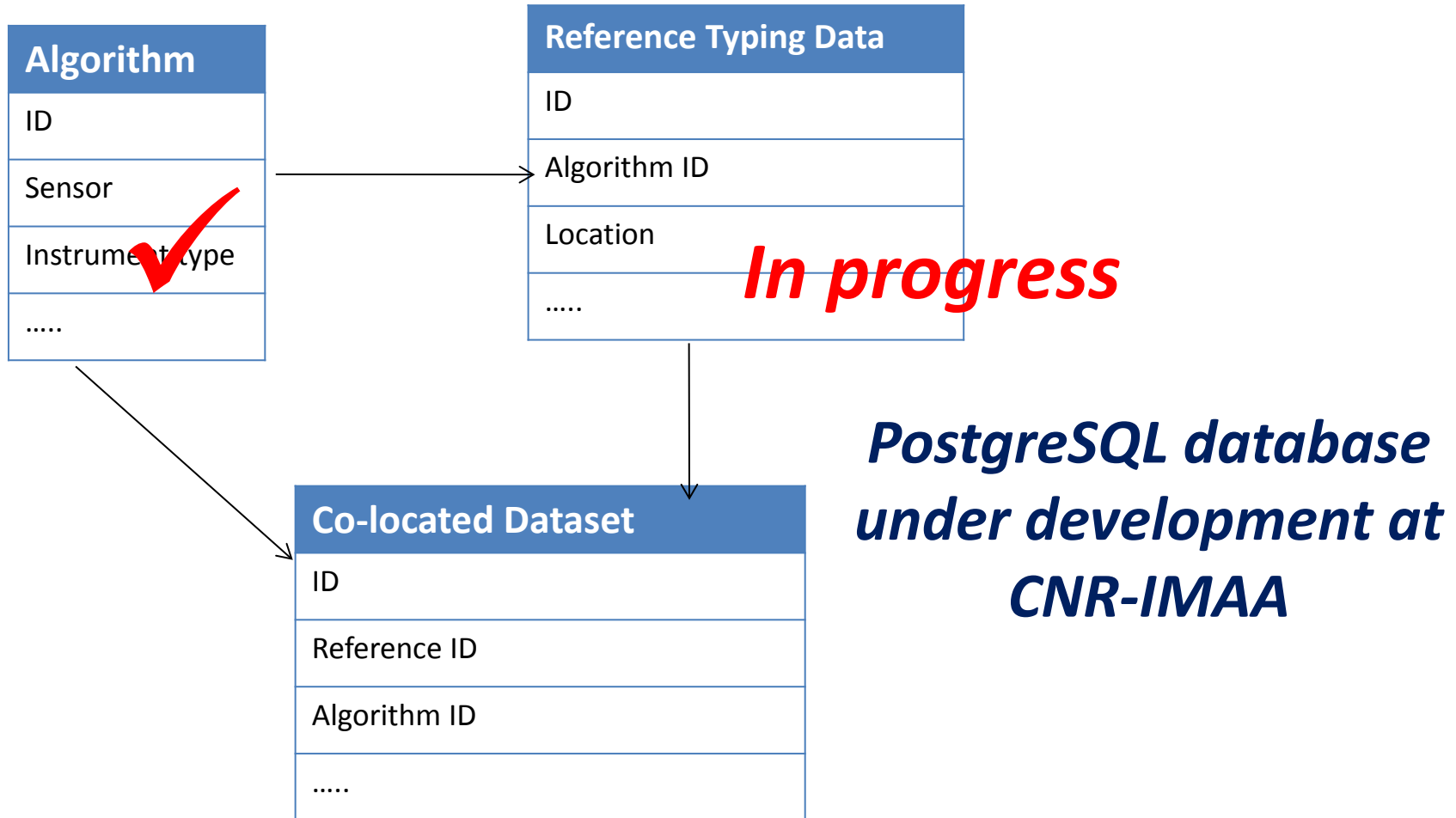
Hierarchical structure

Flexibility for accommodating substantially different data

Pointing to the specific typing algorithm and procedures



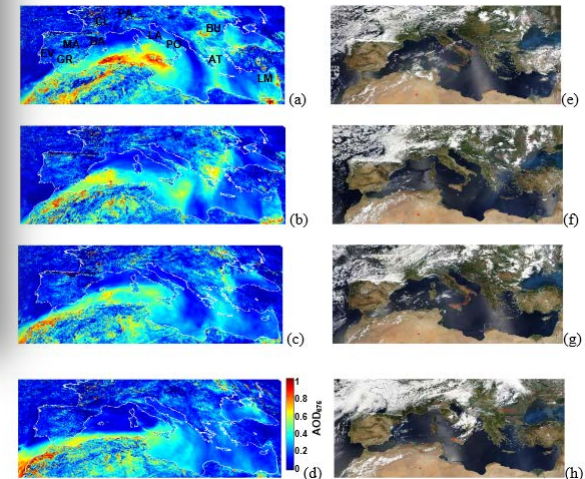
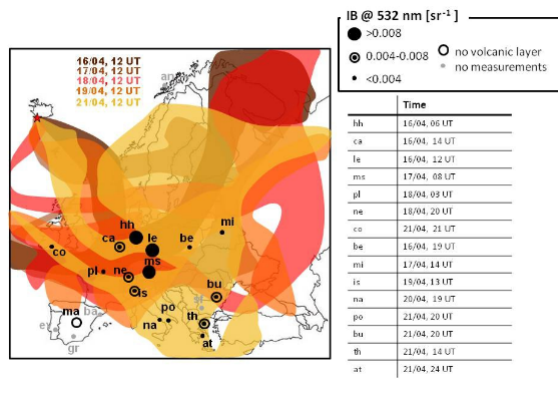
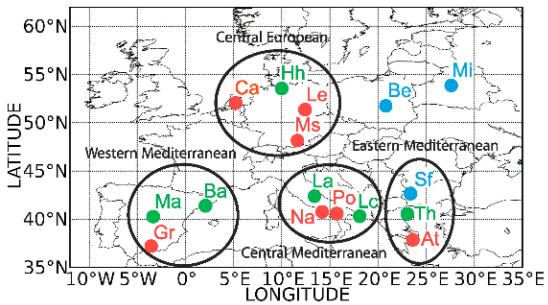
Status at 2016



EARLINET/ACTRIS Reference dataset

Using published and full characterized data

1. CALIPSO- EARLINET dataset
2. Eyja volcanic eruption EARLINET dataset
3. ACTRIS summer 2012 campaign



1. Pappalardo et al., JGR 2010

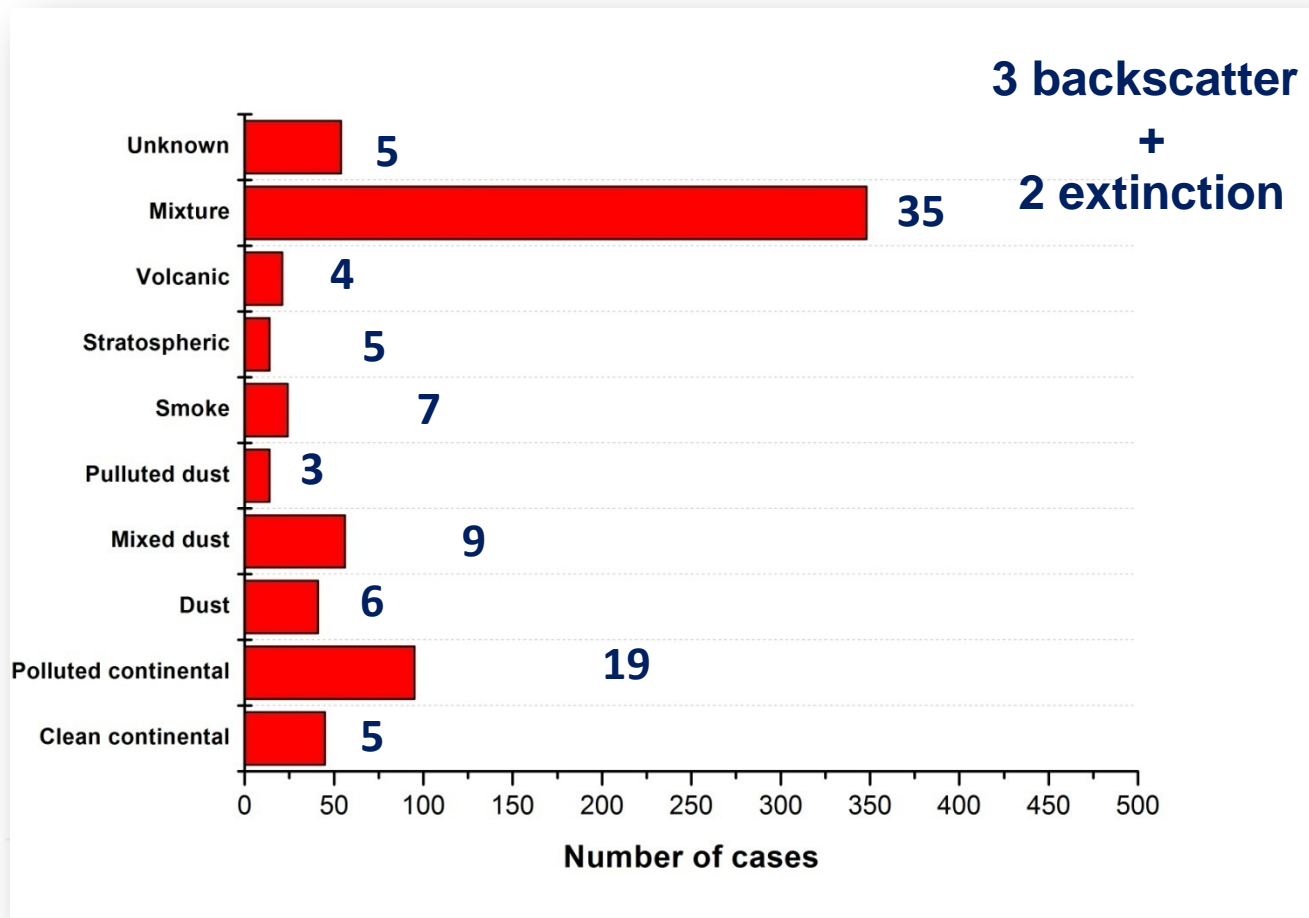
2. Pappalardo et al., ACP 2013

3. Sicard et al., AMT 2015

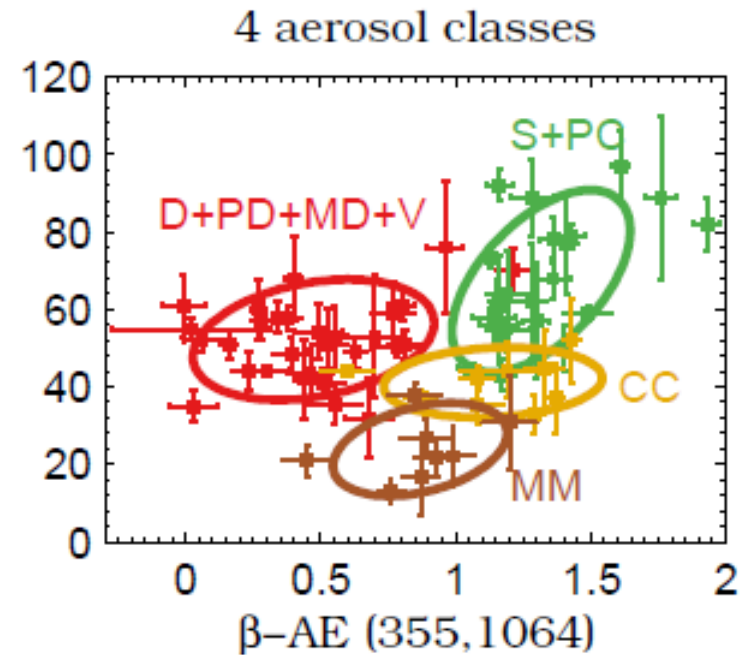
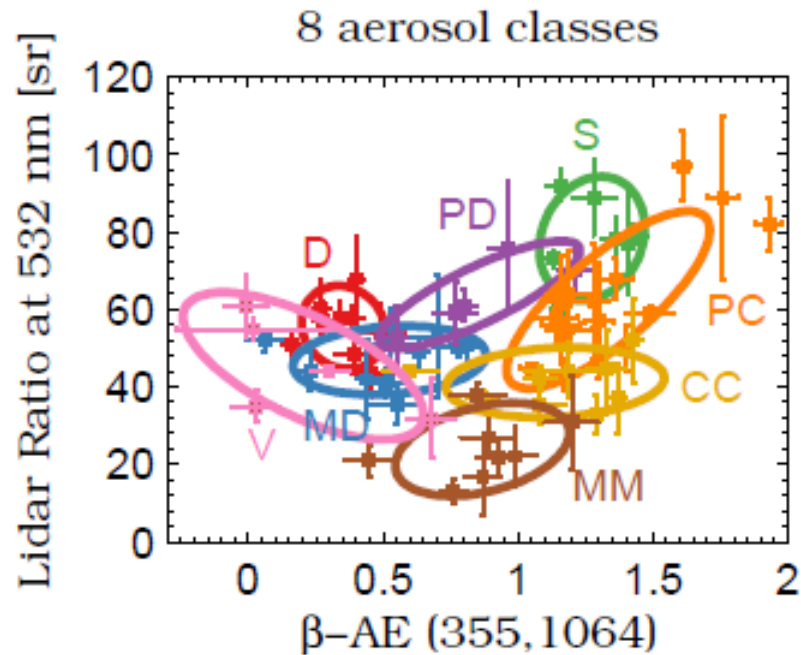
EARLINET/ACTRIS Reference dataset

Total number of cases: **712**

Type of aerosols



EARLINET/ACTRIS Reference dataset



Papagiannopoulos et al., in preparation, ACP 2017

Aerosol typing within EARLINET/ACTRIS

A lidar stand-alone procedure has been realized in harmonization efforts with aerosol typing from HSRL lidar in US.

Method:

a distance-based multivariate analysis depending only on lidar intensive properties [Burton et al., 2012].

The method is set up using a training dataset and then results of the method are compared vs manual typing of the data (backtrajectories analysis + model inputs + satellite images).

Aerosol typing within EARLINET/ACTRIS

Backscatter Angstrom 355/1064 nm + Lidar Ratio at 355nm
+ Ratio of lidar ratio 355/532 nm

7 clusters
6 clusters
4 clusters

Improving insight

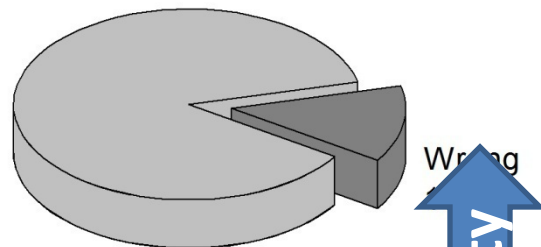
Clean continental

Mixed marine

Absorbing particles

Dust & dusty mixture

Good 87%



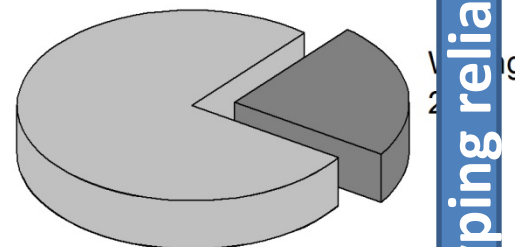
Clean continental

Mixed marine

Absorbing particles

Dust
Polluted dust
Mixed dust

Good 77%



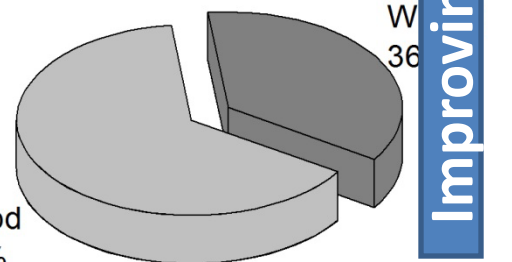
Clean continental

Mixed marine

Polluted continental
Smoke

Dust
Polluted dust
Mixed dust

Good 64%



Improving typing reliability

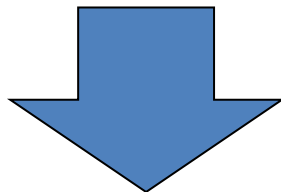
Aerosol typing in EARLINET/ACTRIS

Different procedures within EARLINET ACTRIS:

This stand-alone method

Neural network based on observations trained on real data and modelled data

Cluster identification based on obs +models



Comparisons for improving reliability knowledge

Aerosol typing in EARLINET/ACTRIS

Next steps:

- **ACTRIS aerosol remote sensing data will be automatically processed through GARRLIC (a GRASP component)**
- **A further link/ contact point between pure observations and modeling component**

Discussion AEROSAT 2016

- REDAT has the potentiality for addressing our Open Questions on aerosol type.
- Difficulties to work on this - voluntary basis
- CNR volunteered for working on EARLINET data for Table 2
- Suggestions to stay only at the inventory step

Future plans - 2018

1. Drafting a BAMS like paper about the issue of aerosol typing (focus on **inventory** + **nomenclature**)
(Michael suggestion)
2. Made inventory available (first to AEROSAT members for review and then externally – hosted by CNR)
3. Working on first exercise for comparison/translating rules

Future plans - 2018

NEED: set up a core group.

- **Lucia and Ralph , Thomas, Kostas who else?**

1. + Michael?

2. + contact person for each typing procedure

**3. + US component for GB (HSRL)+ in situ people (AERONET +
ACTRIS/EMEP/GAW) + satellite (CALIPSO MISR POLDER
MODIS)**