

Towards Improved Agreement between Measured and Calculated Total Scattering of Marine Aerosol: TCAP Airborne Data



Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

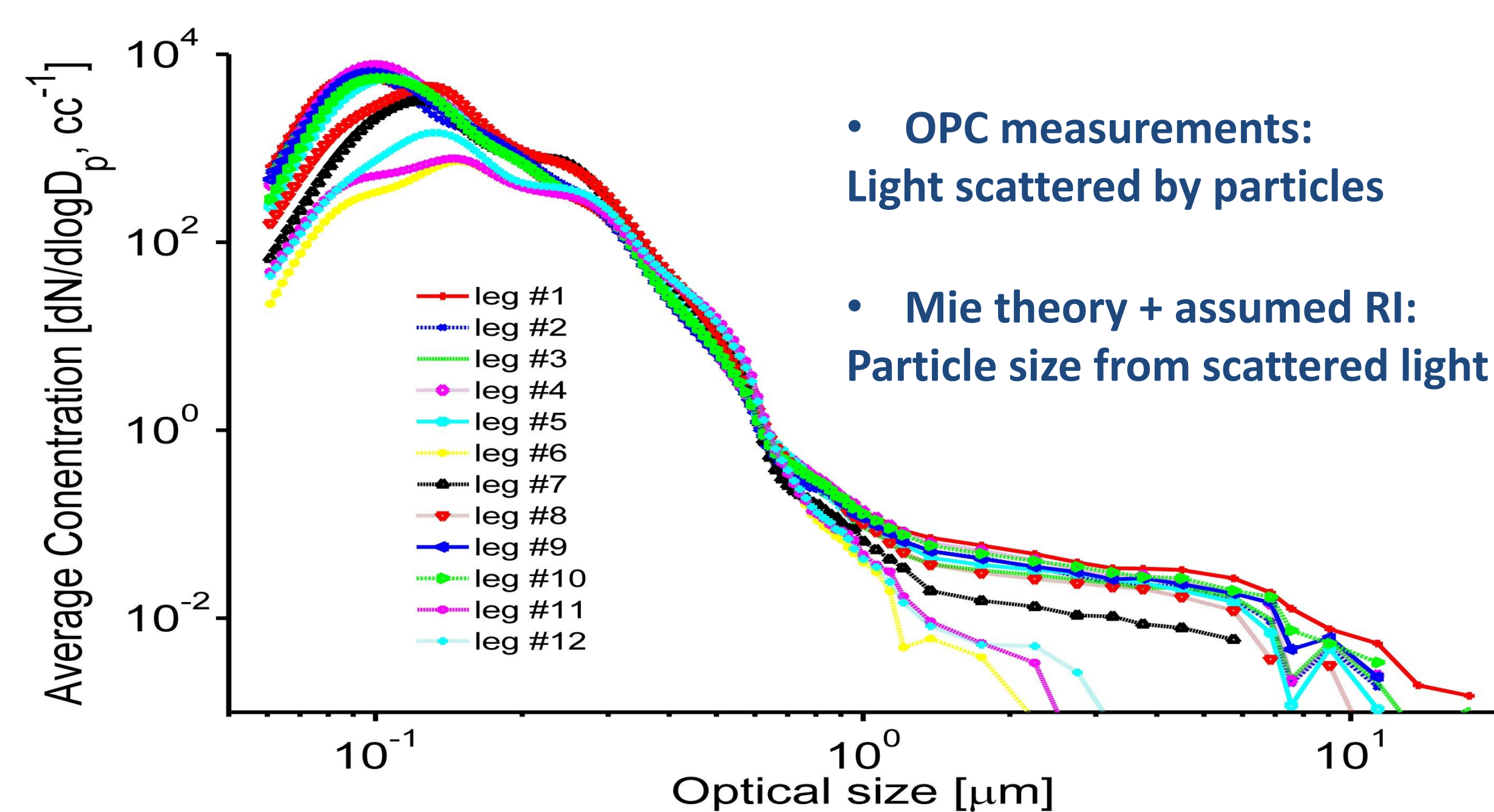
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Motivation

- Poor agreement between measured and calculated total scattering coefficients has been obtained recently for a “simple” marine case with weakly absorbing aerosol measured over the Southeast Pacific Ocean by several research aircraft during the VAMOS Ocean-Cloud-Atmosphere-Land Regional Experiment (VOCALS-Rex).
- What level of agreement between measured and calculated values of total aerosol scattering can be achieved using airborne data collected by the DOE Gulfstream 1 (G-1) aircraft over the western North Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod, Massachusetts during the Two-Column Aerosol Project (TCAP)?



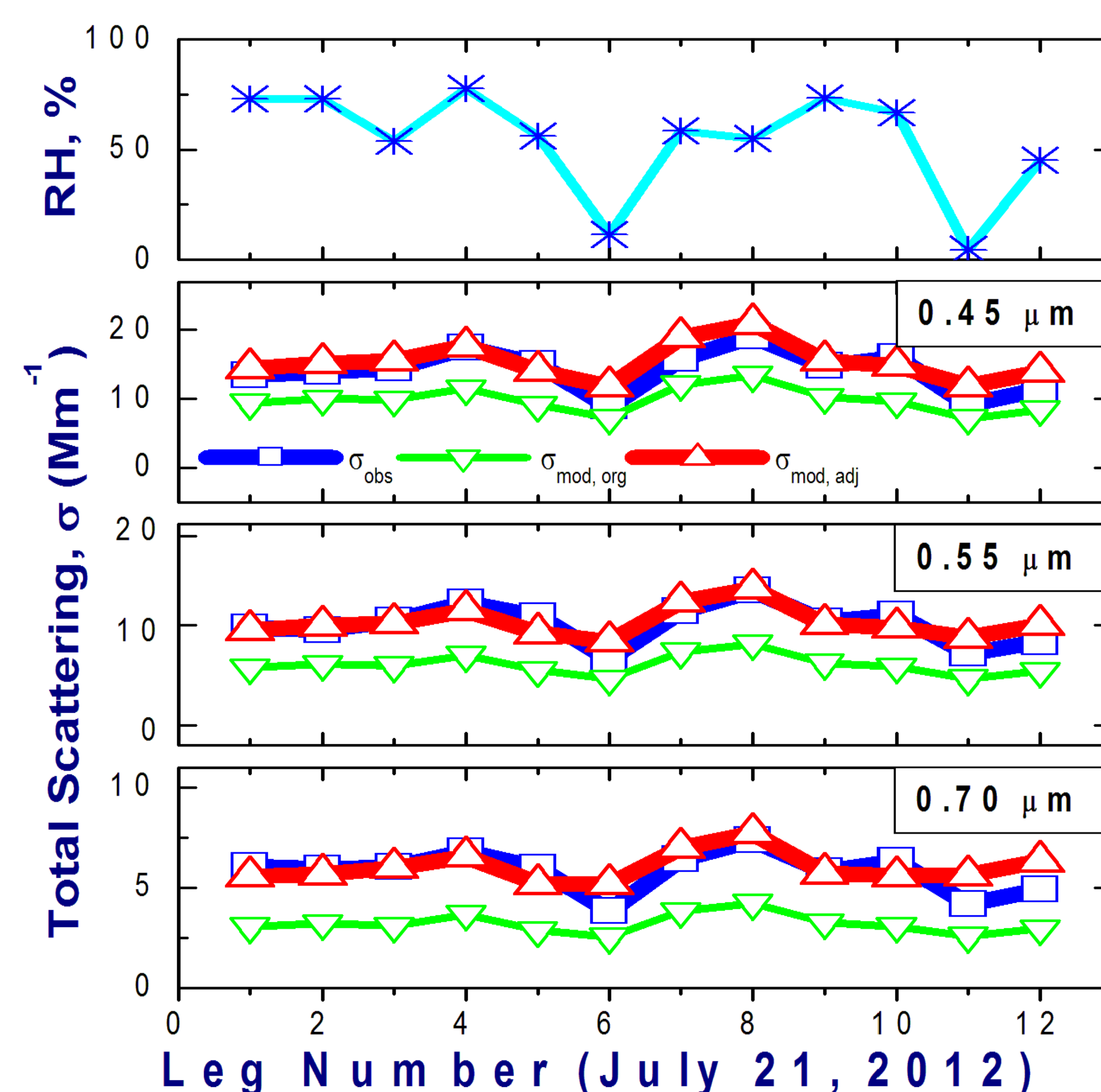
Example of combined size distributions generated for each flight leg (FL) on July 21, 2012. Here and in following plots aerosol characteristics represent FL-averaged values. FLs are defined as periods when G-1 was flying straight and level.

Airborne Measurements

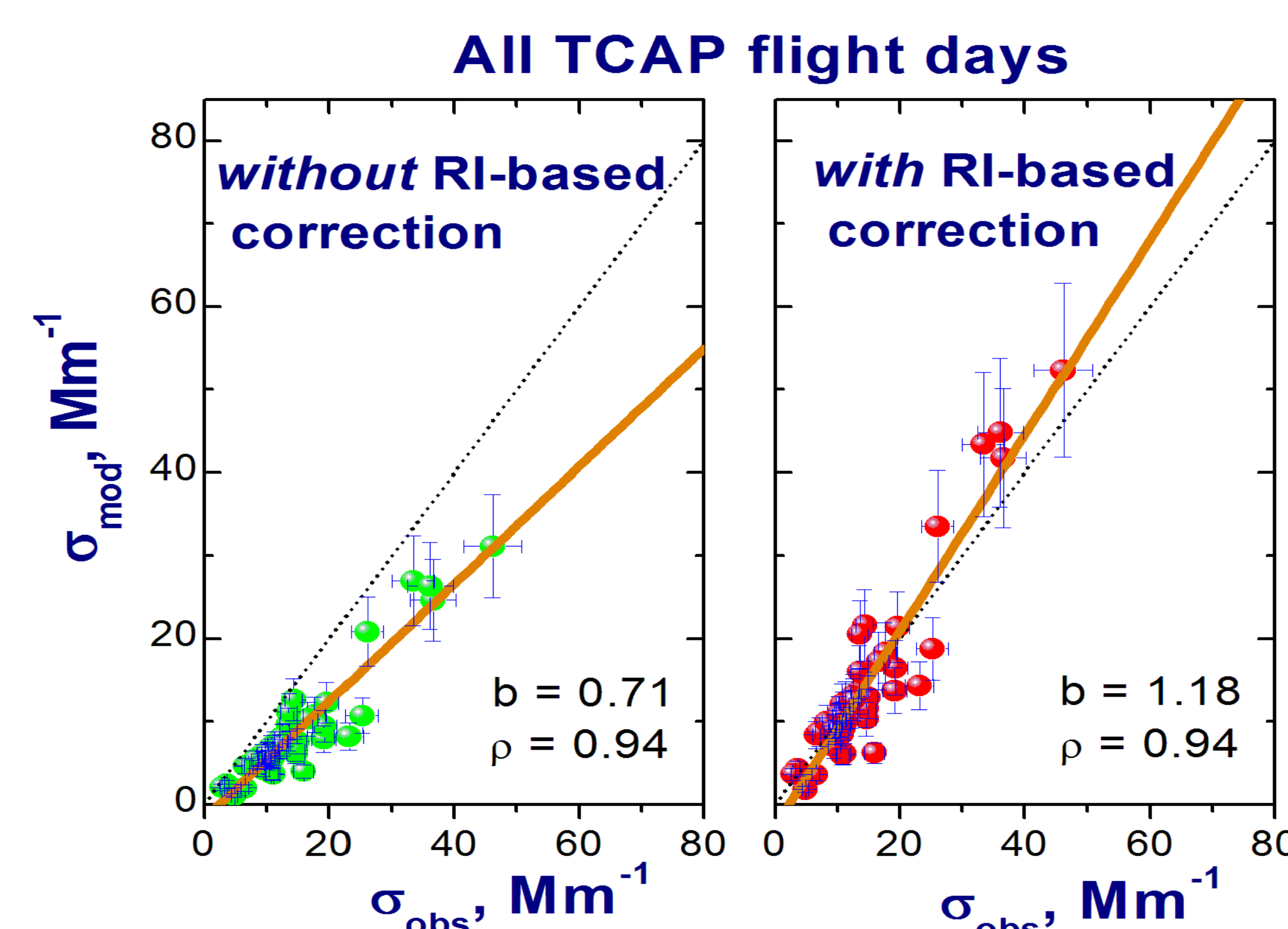
- Size distributions were measured by Optical Particle Counters (OPCs): Ultra-High Sensitivity Aerosol Spectrometer (UHSAS), Passive Cavity Aerosol Spectrometer (PCASP) and Cloud and Aerosol Spectrometer (CAS).
- Chemical composition and black carbon (BC) mass were measured by Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (AMS) and Single Particle Soot Photometer (SP2), respectively.
- The total scattering coefficient at three wavelengths (0.45, 0.55, 0.7 μm) was measured at dry conditions by TSI integrating nephelometer; light scattering hygroscopic growth, $f(RH)$, was measured with humidification system.
- Chemical data and *homogeneous internal mixture* are used for estimating both *hygroscopic growth factor (HGF)* and *complex refractive index (RI)* at ambient RH.



DOE G-1 aircraft with a suite of aerosol/cloud instrumentation



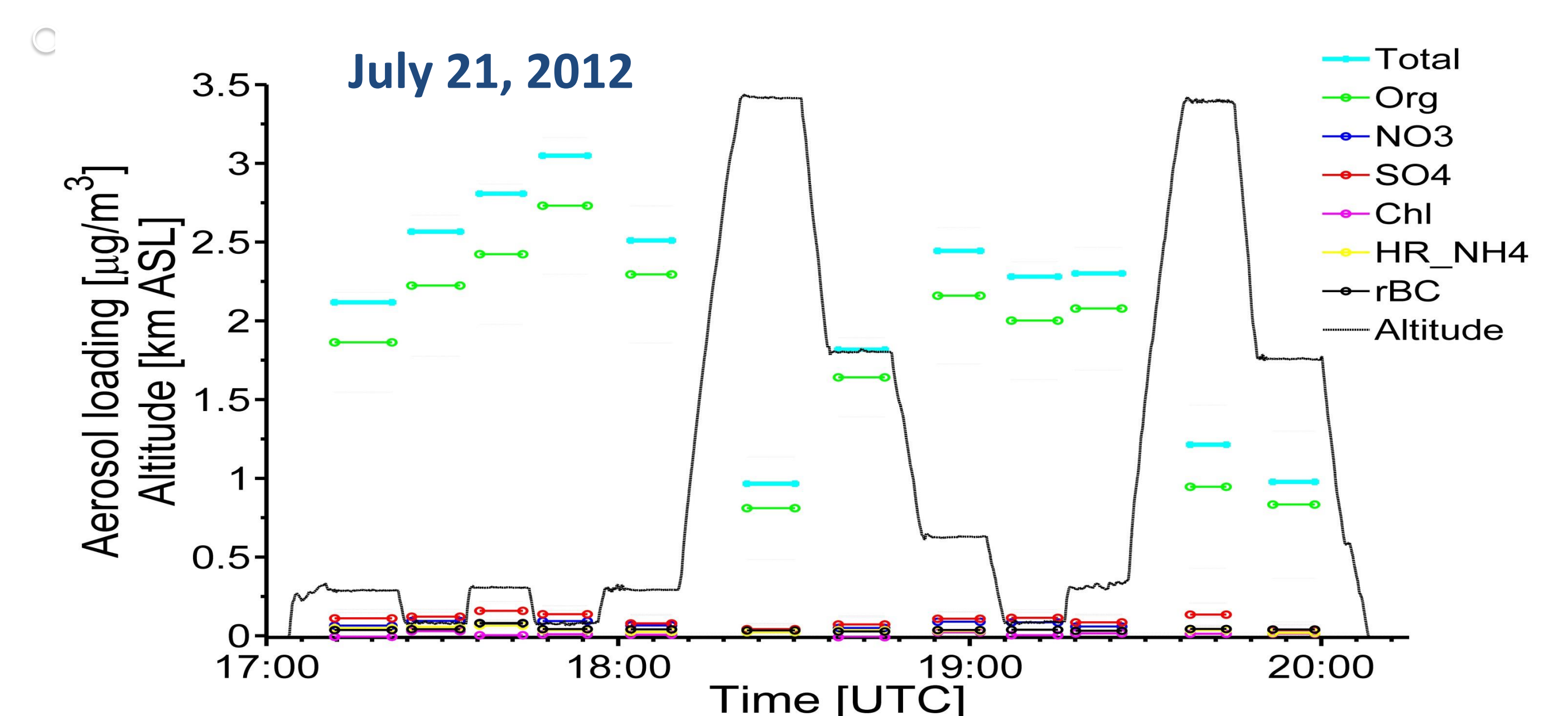
Example of ambient RH and spectral values of total scattering measured (blue) and calculated for original (green) and adjusted (red) size distributions for each FL.



Ambient total scattering measured (σ_{obs}) versus ambient total scattering calculated (σ_{mod}) for original (left) and adjusted (right) size distributions at 0.55 μm wavelength for all FLs.

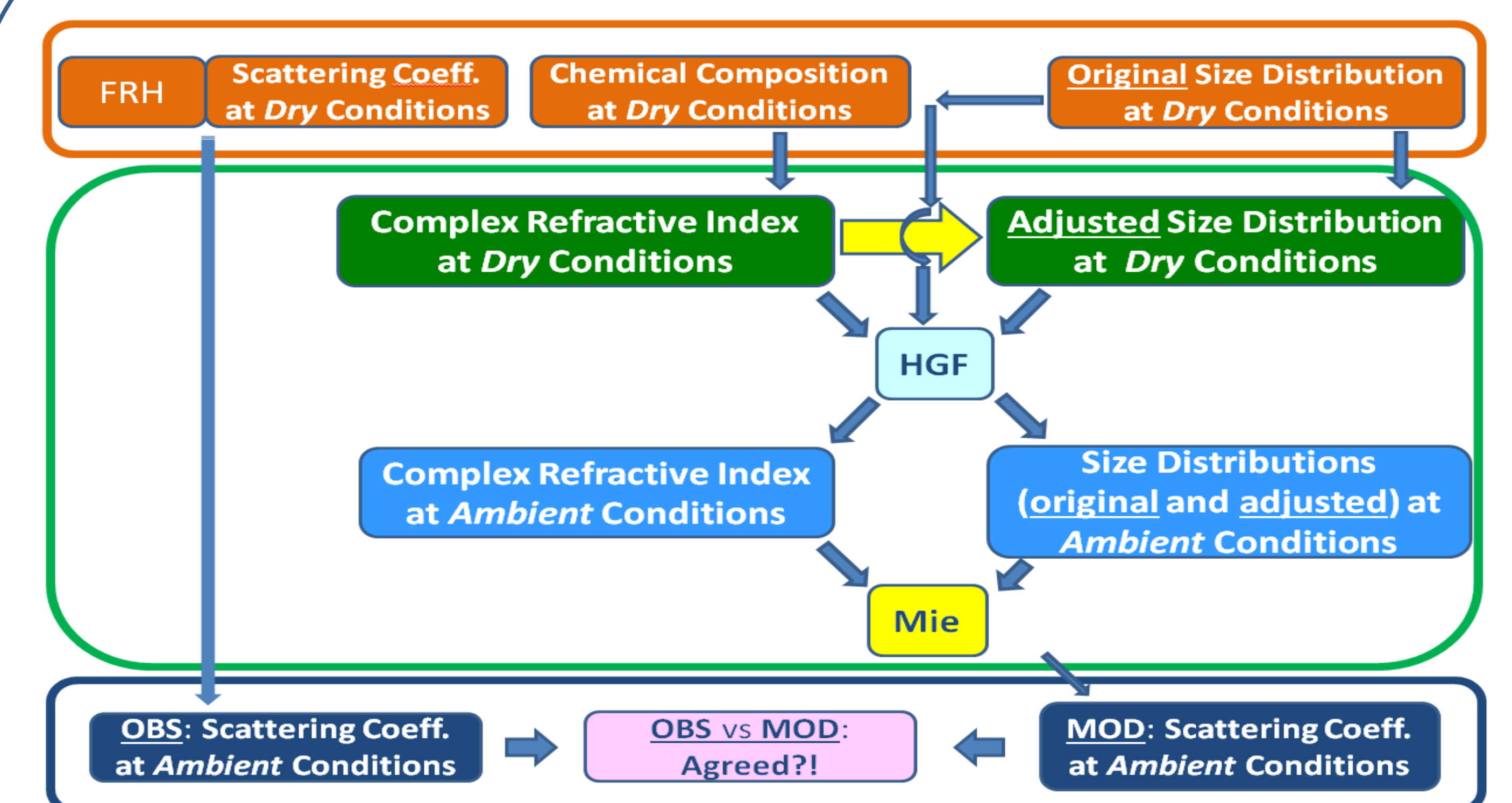
Conclusion

- We demonstrate that despite well-known limitations of aerosol measurements and several assumptions of our approach, we can obtain a good agreement between observed and calculated scattering at three wavelengths (0.45, 0.55, 0.7 μm) using RI-based correction and best available chemical composition data for RI estimation.
- Impact of mixing state and particle morphology/shape on optical properties will be considered in our future studies.



Example of FL-dependent chemical compositions (colored lines) and BC (thick black lines) mass measured by the AMS and SP2, respectively. Altitude (thin black line) as a function of FL is included. This example represents very clean day – see poster (Berg et al., 2015).

Approach (Schematic diagram)



- We introduce an approach for obtaining total scattering coefficient (both non-absorbing and **absorbing** aerosol) at ambient RH from integrated dataset with OPC-derived aerosol size distributions. The introduced approach represents an extended version of popular methods (e.g., Ames et al., 2000; Liu and Daum, 2000) developed earlier.