



Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



Aerosol typing: a key information Update of aerosol type inventory

Lucia Mona



lucia.mona@imaa.cnr.it

Thomas Holzer-Popp and Ralph Kahn



Ac Overview of typing procedures imag



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



Ac Overview of typing procedures 1 mag



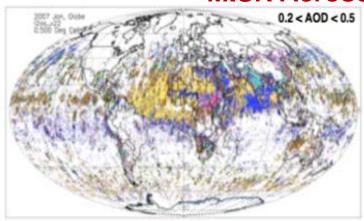
- Remote-sensing can provide optical constraints interpreted as particle size, shape, and indices of refraction
- A further **interpretative step**, entailing additional assumptions, reports particle Source/Chemical Composition
- Validation Data for aerosol type are very limited
- Model simulations and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



ACT Optical classification scheme

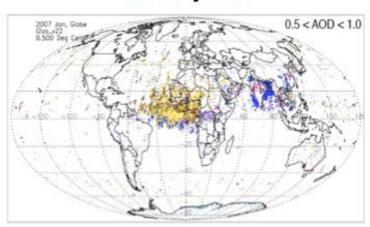


MISR Aerosol Type Discrimination

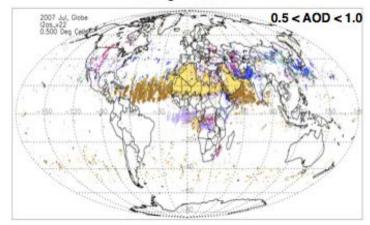


0.2 < AOD < 0.5

January 2007



July 2007





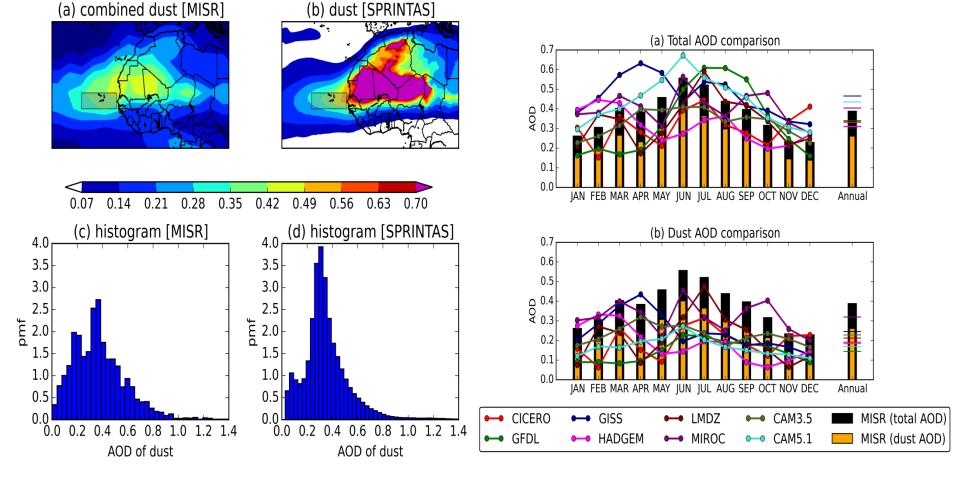
Mixture Group



Optical classification scheme



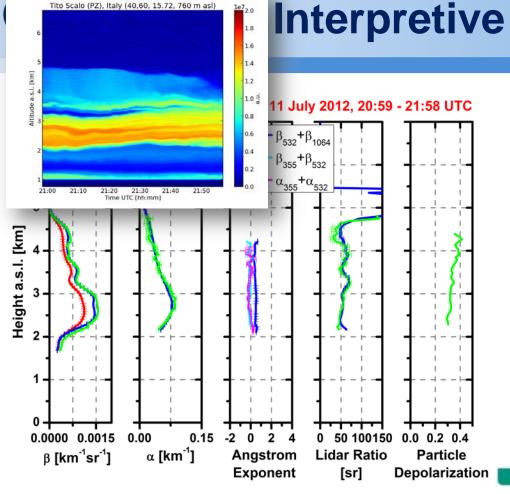
MISR Aerosol Type Discrimination



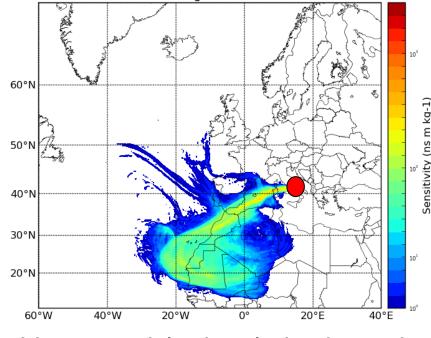
See: Poster by Huikyo Lee, Olga Kalashnikova, Kentaro Suzuki, & Amy Braverman

Interpretive scheme





Total column Sensitivity (2012/07/11, 19:30-23:00 UTC) Release height: 2-4.5 km asl



- AE indicates coarse particles (values around 0) → could be dust
- LR mean values of 56.7±6.1 and 54.1±10.1 sr, for 355 and 532 nm in respective -> probably dust
- Linear particle depolarization ratio of 34±3 % consolidates the hyp→ Dust
- Finally, backward trajectory analysis indicates the pathway travelled of air masses

 foothills of Atlas

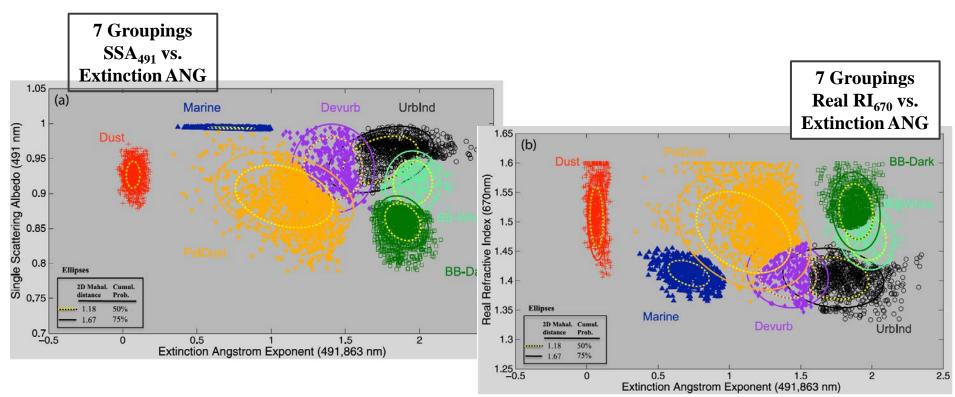


Interpretive scheme



On the base of case studies the observed optical properties are ascribed to certain aerosol classes

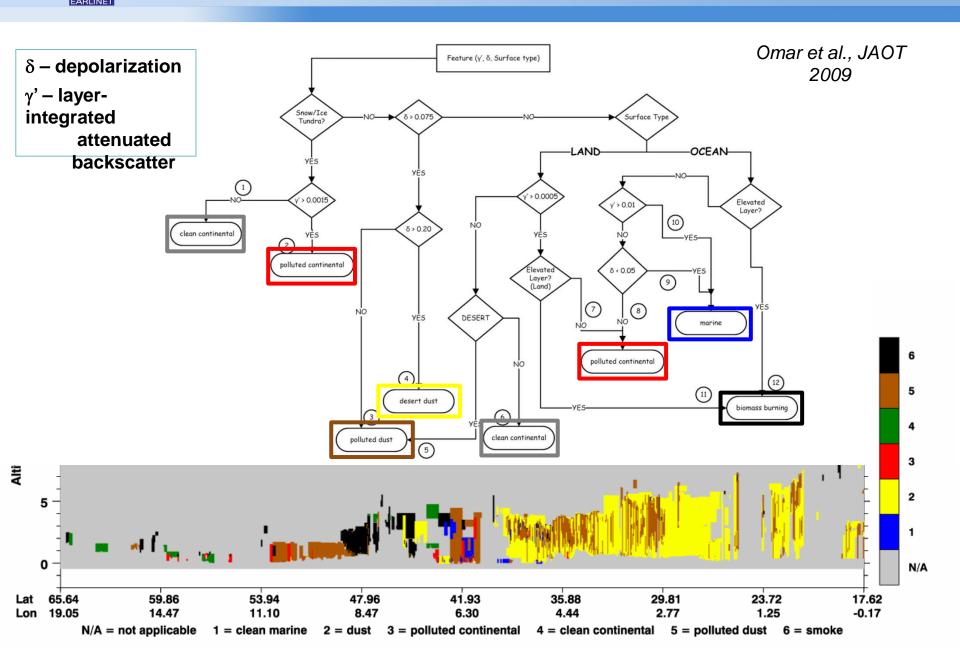
AERONET Aerosol Type 7-Grouping Classification based on EAE491,863, SSA491, RRI670, dSSA491,863





Interpretive scheme







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.

A first proposal could be:

Mineral dust - Biomass burning - Marine - Urban/industrial - Volcanic ash - Sulfates





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 could provide the opportunity for

Ifinding matching / translating rules (which will be non-unique) between words belonging to a "controlled vocabulary".

interpretive generic names based compositional names Translating rules on retrieved optical properties (2)

□ Providing an indication of typing products reliability





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 of the "small" dataset
- □Construction of a multi-dimensional and multiplatform space of characteristic optical properties





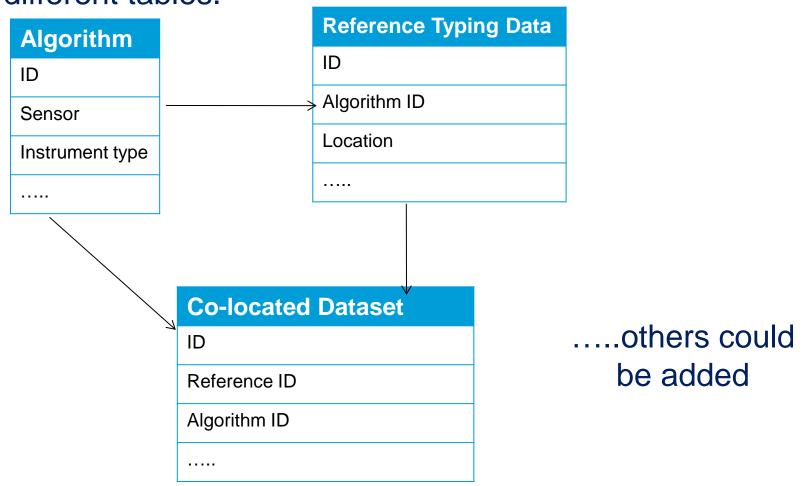
Indentified needs:

- ☐ Hierarchical structure
- □ Flexibility for accommodating substantially different data
- □Pointing to the specific typing algorithm and procedures





Relational database with cross references between the different tables.







Algorithm table: describes the algorithm applied at a specific (multi) platform observation.

Algorithm
ID
Sensor
Instrument type
Algorithm approach
Mixing Flag
classes
Input for retrieval Flag
of aerosol constraints
Aerosol constraints
Algorithm reference (DOI)
Climatological Typing Reference (DOI)
Product Unique Attribute
Contact point

active passive GB satellite model near surface etc

if mixture are considered

if typing is needed as info for the retrieval of AOD ...

optical (radiance in case of passive sensors), geographic (space and/or time), source (aerosol transport model defined source type





Reference Typing Data: Quantitative set of information and optical properties measurements for the different aerosol types/sensor/algorithm

Reference Typing Data
Reference Data ID
Algorithm used
Location
Resolution
Layer altitude
Surface type
Observing geometry
Туре
Measured parameters for typing
Columnar AOD
Layer AOD

Long, lat, time, altitude asl

Effective resolution

base and top for vertical resolved measurements (for total-column TOA)

Land, ocean ...other possibilities to be included?

Zenith limb

Type number respect to the classes in the Algorithm table

Measured parameters used/important for the typing (with uncertainty): multi dimensional field with observed value + uncertainty

if available + below and above from profiling techniques





Co-located dataset: Quantitative set of information and optical properties measurements for the different aerosol types/sensor/algorithm in correspondence of the reference dataset of Table2 (not all the sensors can have it for all the cases, of course)

Co-located Dataset
Co-located data ID
Reference Data ID
Sensor/algorithm ID
Location
Resolution
Layer altitude
Surface type
Observing geometry
Туре
Measured parameters for typing
Columnar AOD
Layer AOD

Long, lat, time, altitude asl

Effective resolution

base and top for vertical resolved measurements (for total-column TOA)

Land, ocean ...other possibilities to be included?

Zenith limb

Type number respect to the classes in the Algorithm table

Measured parameters used/important for the typing (with uncertainty): multi dimensional field with observed value + uncertainty

if available + below and above from profiling techniques





What we have now?

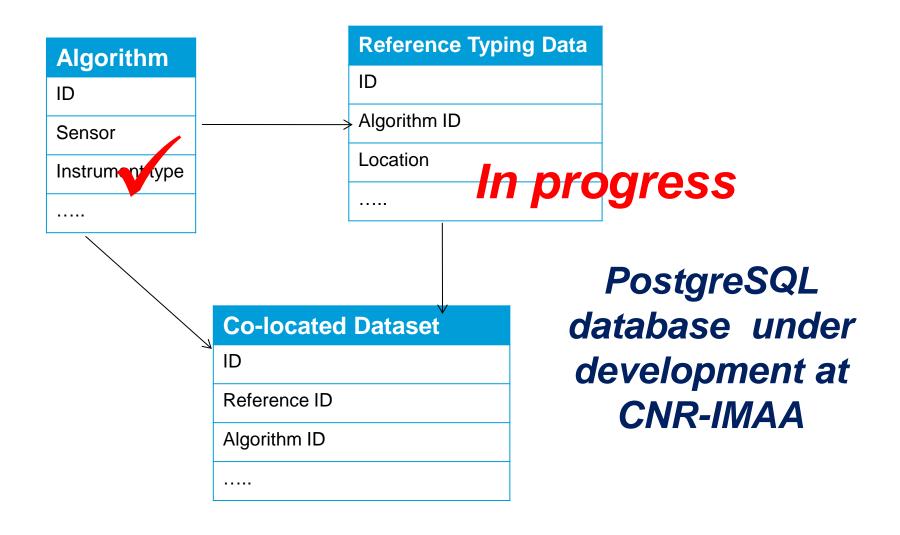
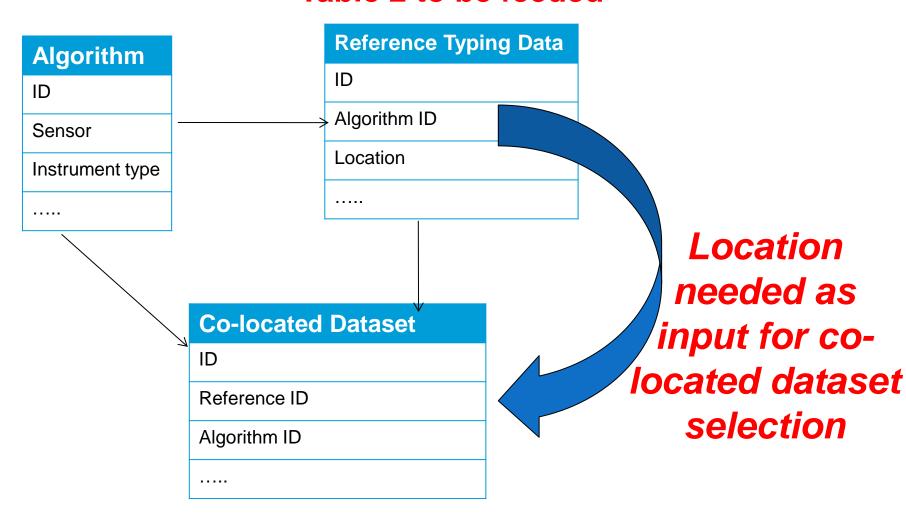






Table 2 to be feeded





Conclusions



'illiannica Chabers Prince :- 1 50% Habout Street Mannacation, Cerment, 31 July

REDAT has the potentiality for addressing our Open Questions on aerosol type.

Seed questions

- is it possible to find translation rules between the two nomenclature approaches (physical observables vs interpretive composition)?
- •can the inventory help to harmonize the mapping of retrieved properties and interpretive composition?
- •how can we benefit from integrating multiple sources?
- how can we validate aerosol type information and their uncertainties?
- which (new) validation data for aerosol type information do we need?

Its development could provide a common platform for indepth investigation well beyond our current knowledge.