



Constraining the aerosol direct radiative effect in the framework of the ACROSS campaign held during the June-July 2022 intense summer heatwave period

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The background of the slide is a composite image. On the left side, there is a hazy, high-angle view of a city, with the Eiffel Tower visible in the distance. On the right side, there is a lush green forest with sunlight filtering through the trees. In the foreground, a brown deer with antlers stands on a grassy area, looking towards the left.

Outline

- CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES
- METHODS
- THE ACROSS CAMPAIGN - MODELLING
- CONCLUSION

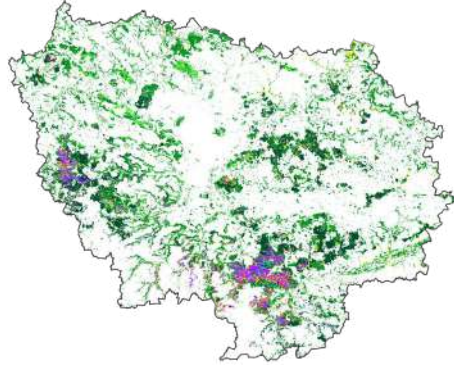


CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

Objectives and strategy



Ile De France



← Direct Radiative Effect (DRE)

↑ AOD, SSA, G
chimere



Observations constraint on model input/output

Why the IDF?

- one of the most dense populated and polluted region in Europe
- dense polluted agglomeration, surrounded by forests ☾
anthropogenic/biogenic aerosol mixing
- ideal situation to test model capacities to reproduce such mixings – still not extensively investigated
- The ACROSS campaign JJ 2022

ACROSS CAMPAIGN June-July
2022

AMA, Toulouse 9-11 May, 2023

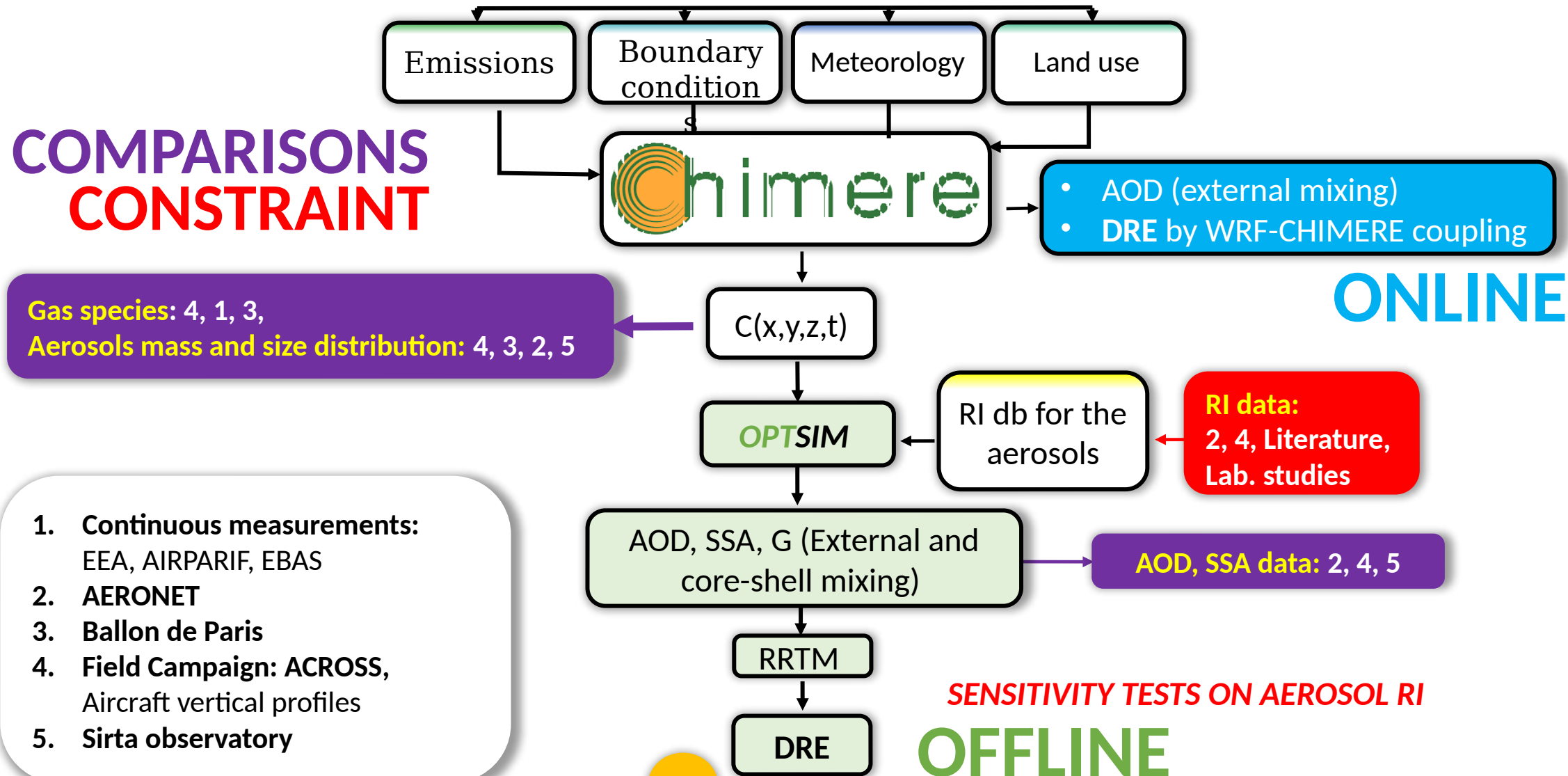


METHODS

Tools and methods



COMPARISONS CONSTRAINT



Gas species: 4, 1, 3,
Aerosols mass and size distribution: 4, 3, 2, 5

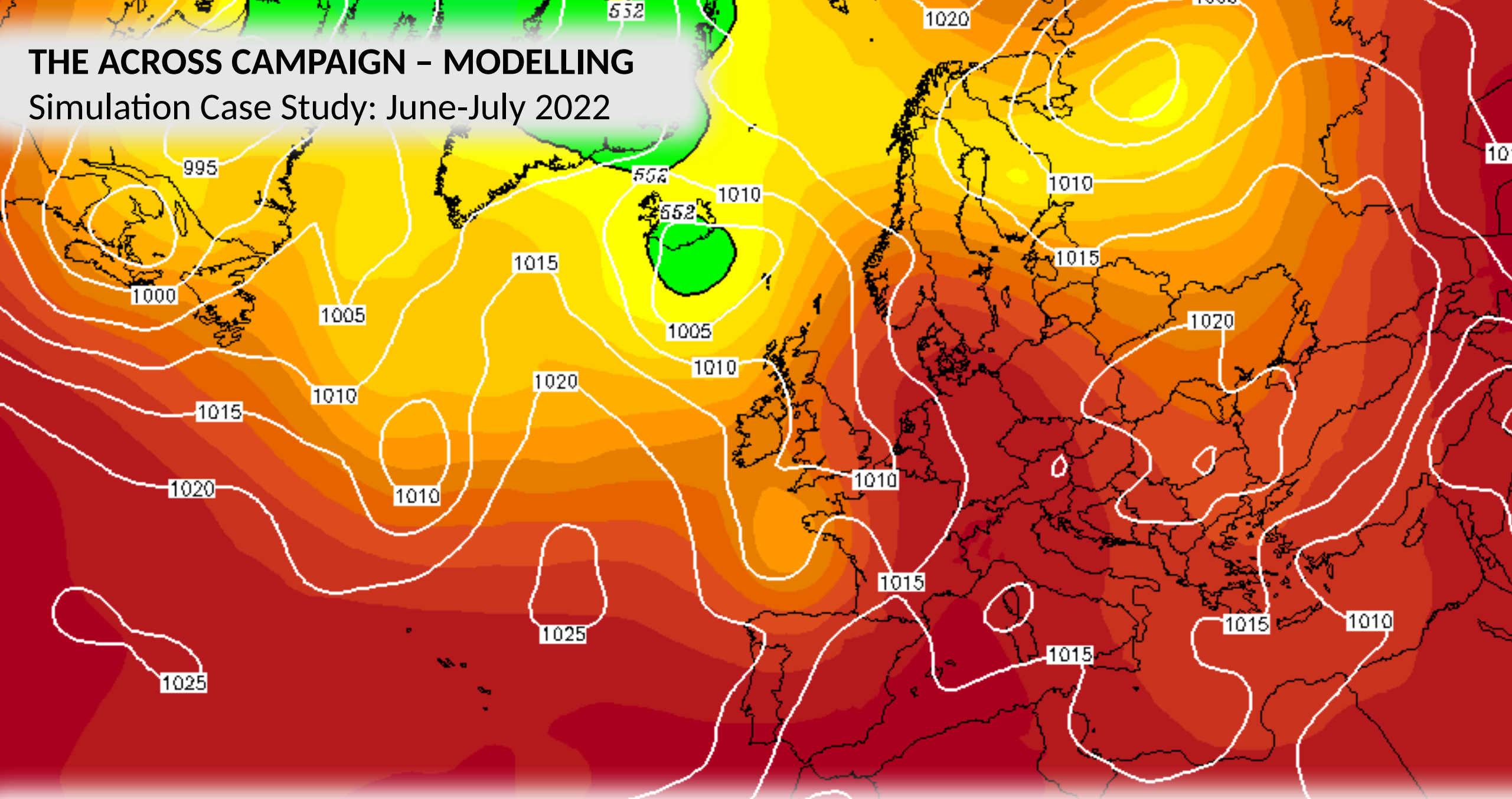
1. Continuous measurements: EEA, AIRPARIF, EBAS
2. AERONET
3. Ballon de Paris
4. Field Campaign: ACROSS, Aircraft vertical profiles
5. Sirta observatory

AOD, SSA data: 2, 4, 5

SENSITIVITY TESTS ON AEROSOL RI

THE ACROSS CAMPAIGN - MODELLING

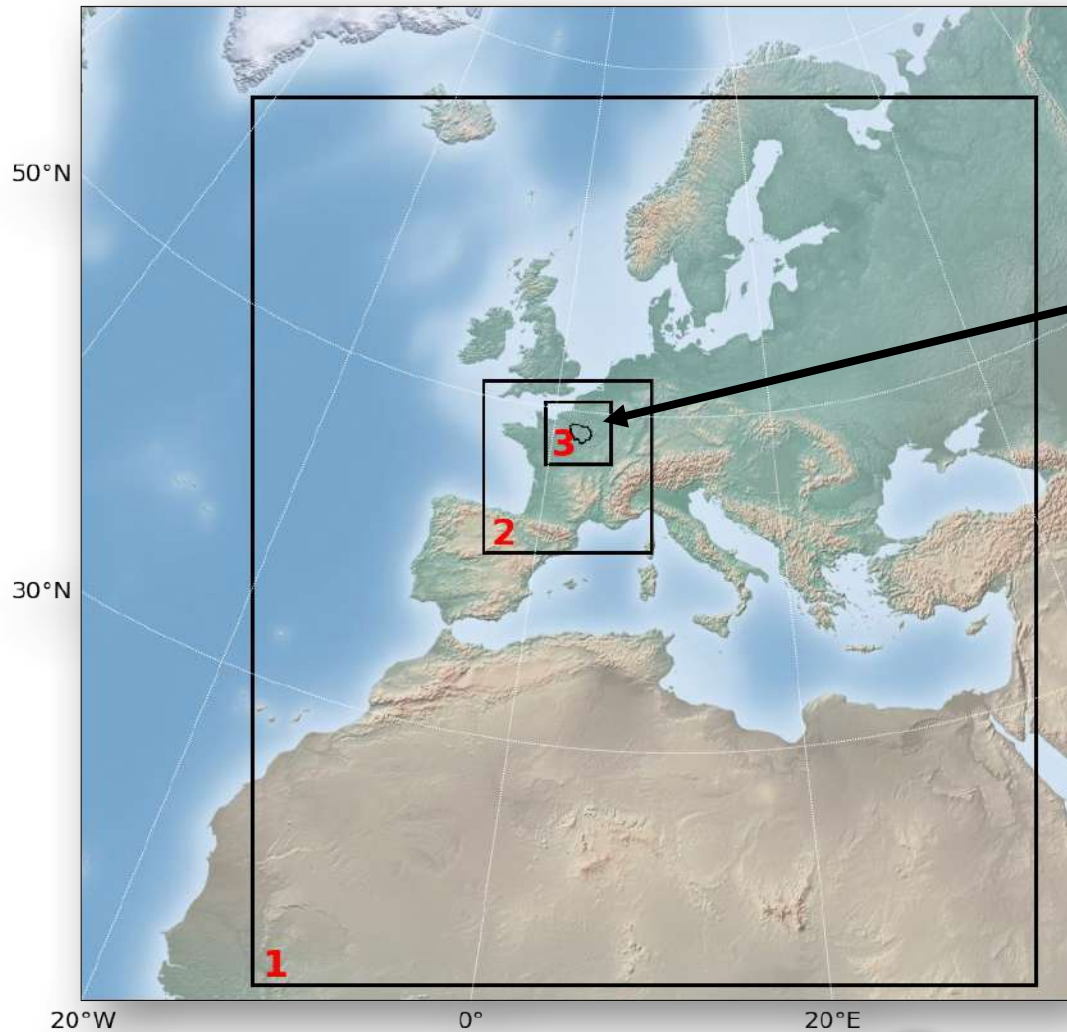
Simulation Case Study: June-July 2022



19 July 2022 18Z



CHIMERE ACROSS CONFIGURATION



CHIMERE Configuration 30, 6, 2 Km

- **CHIMERE v2020r3 version**
- **POA scheme=3** with fragmentation and non-volatile
- **SOA scheme=7** VBS with functionalization, fragmentation, non-volatile

OVERVIEW OF THE ACROSS CAMPAIGN



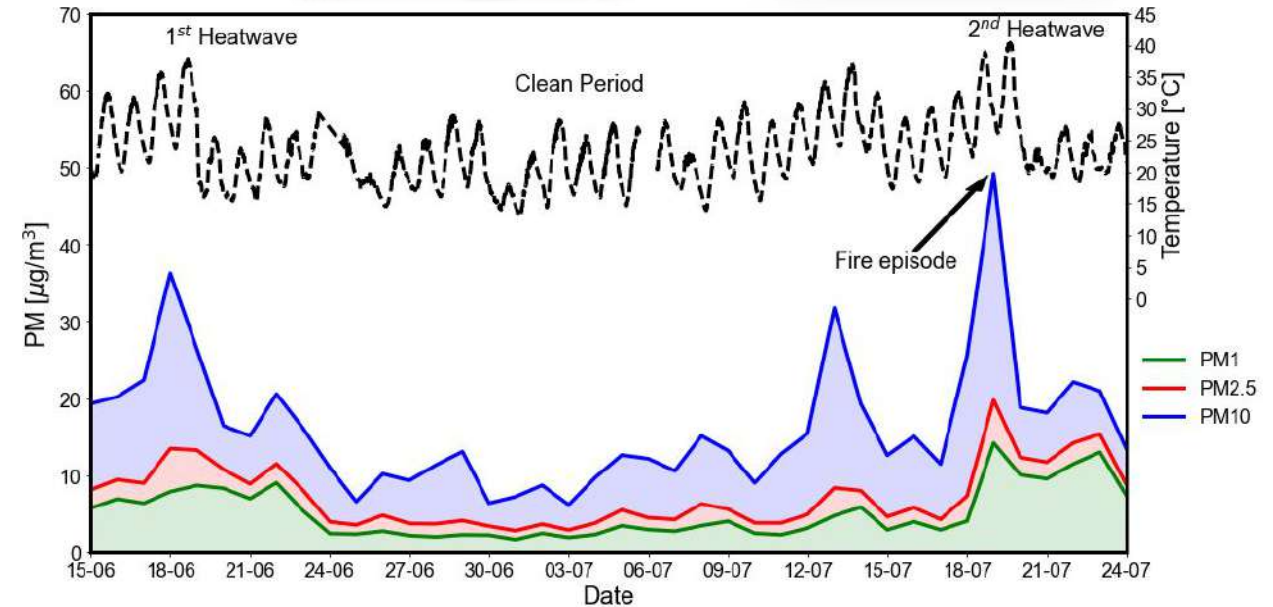
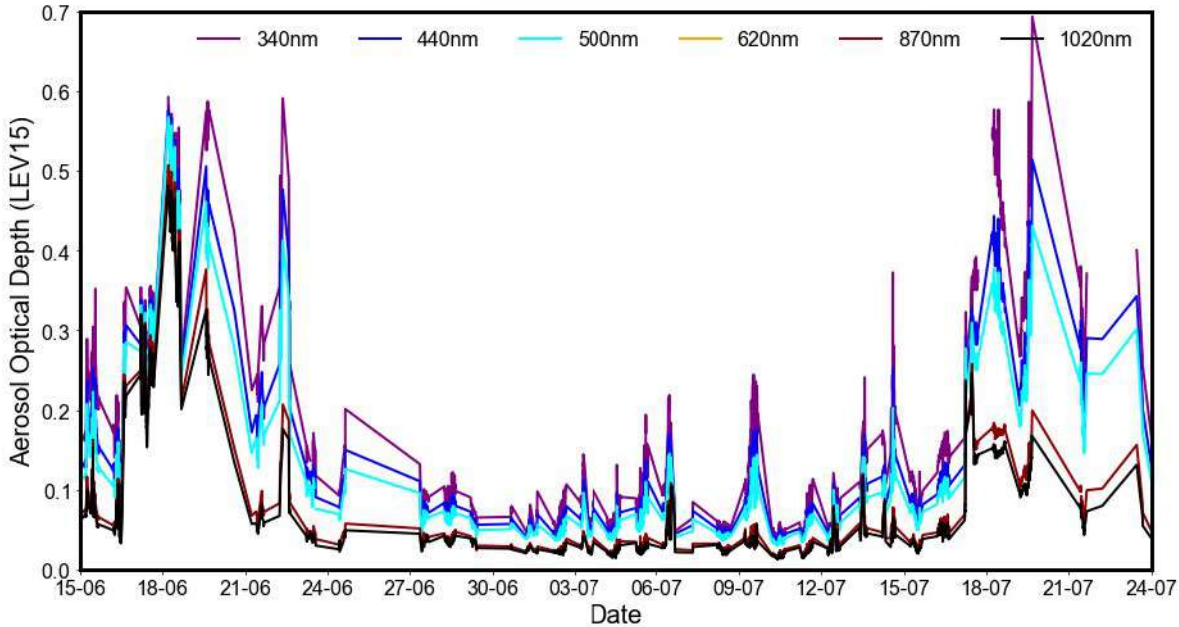
Aerosol Optical Depth from AERONET Sun-photometer

PM Concentrations

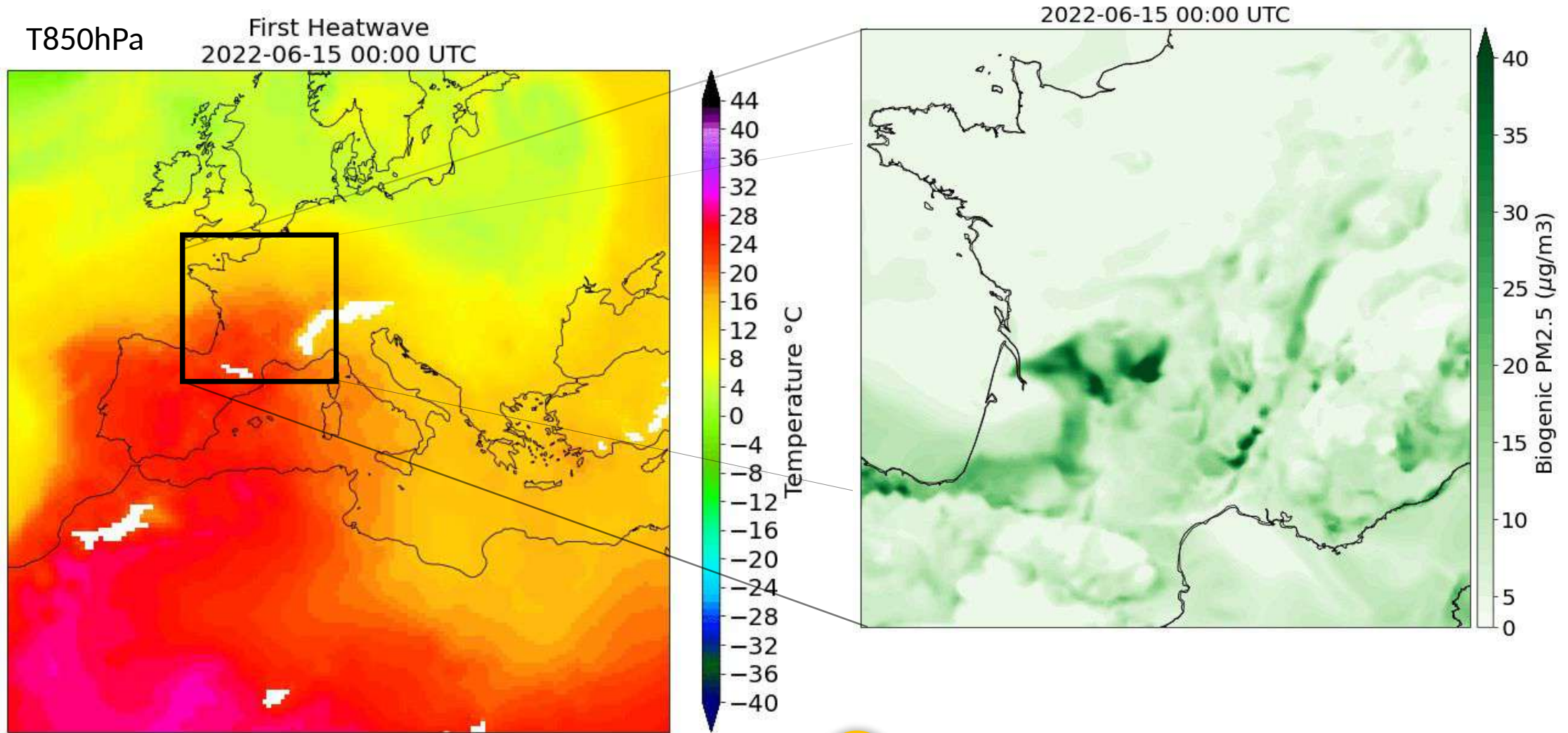


Rambouillet

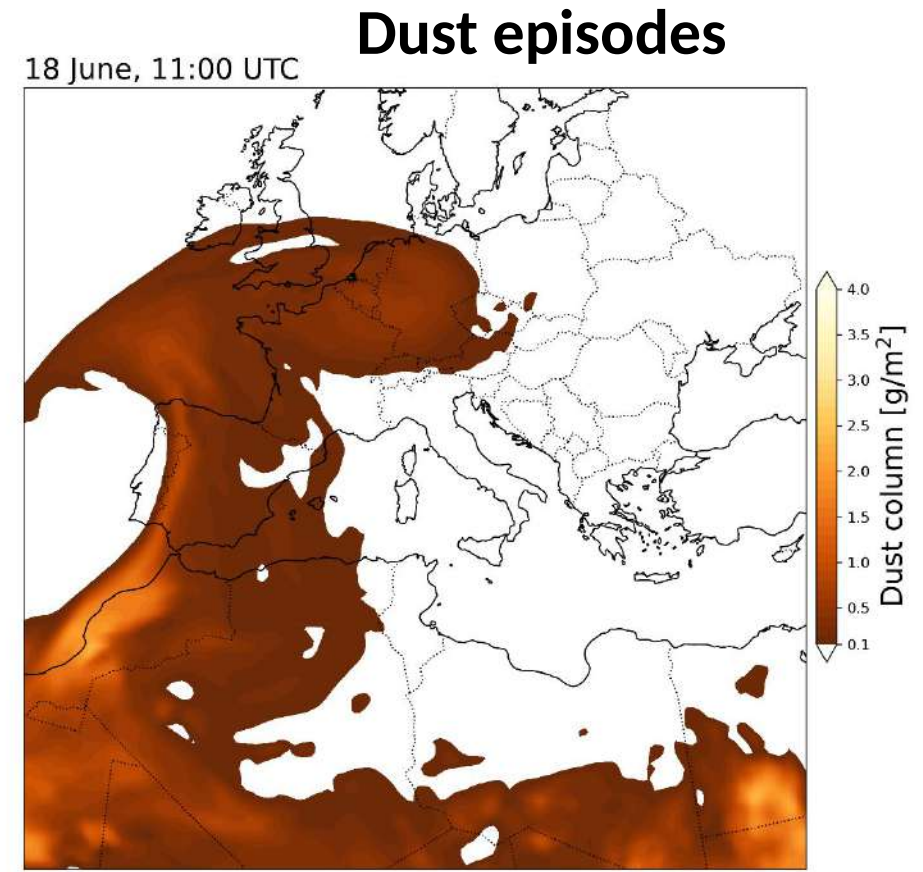
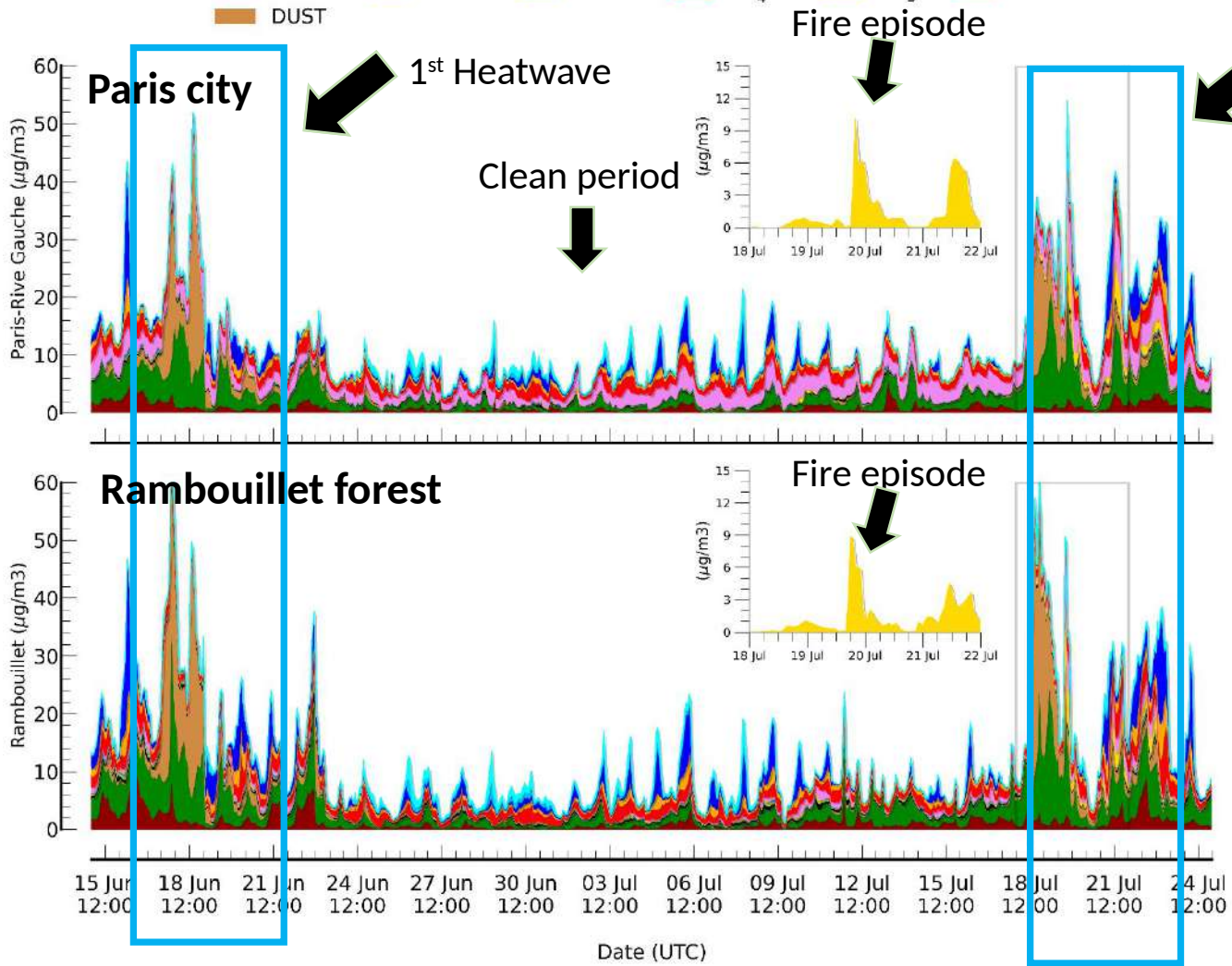
Paris city



T850hPa and Bio PM2.5 simulation



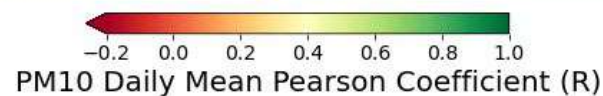
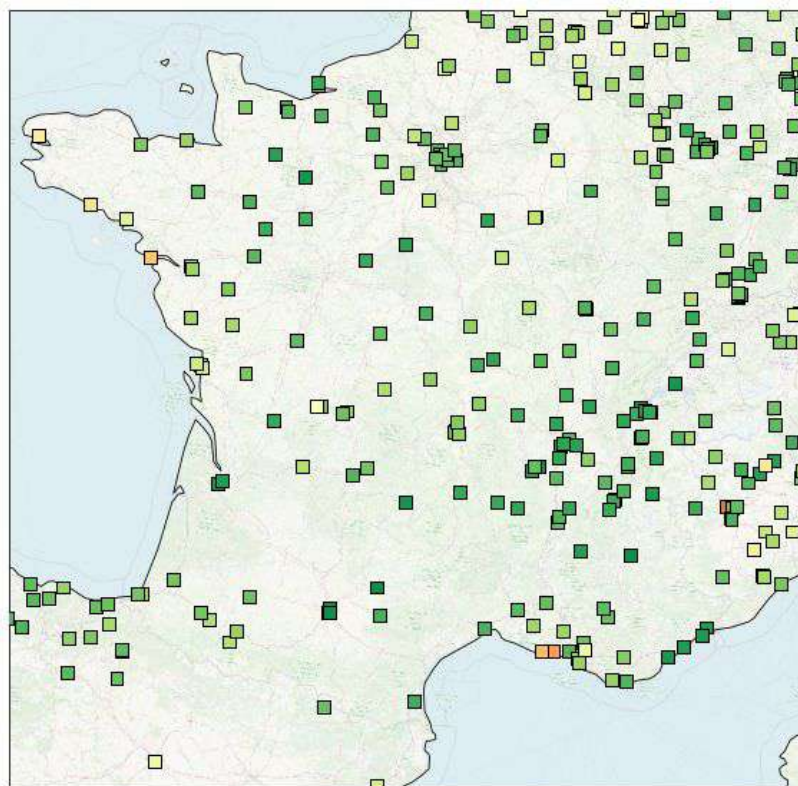
AEROSOL CHEMICAL COMPOSITION SIMULATED (PM_{tot})



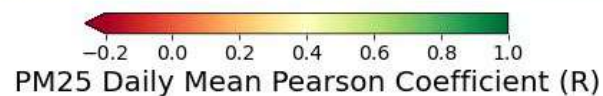
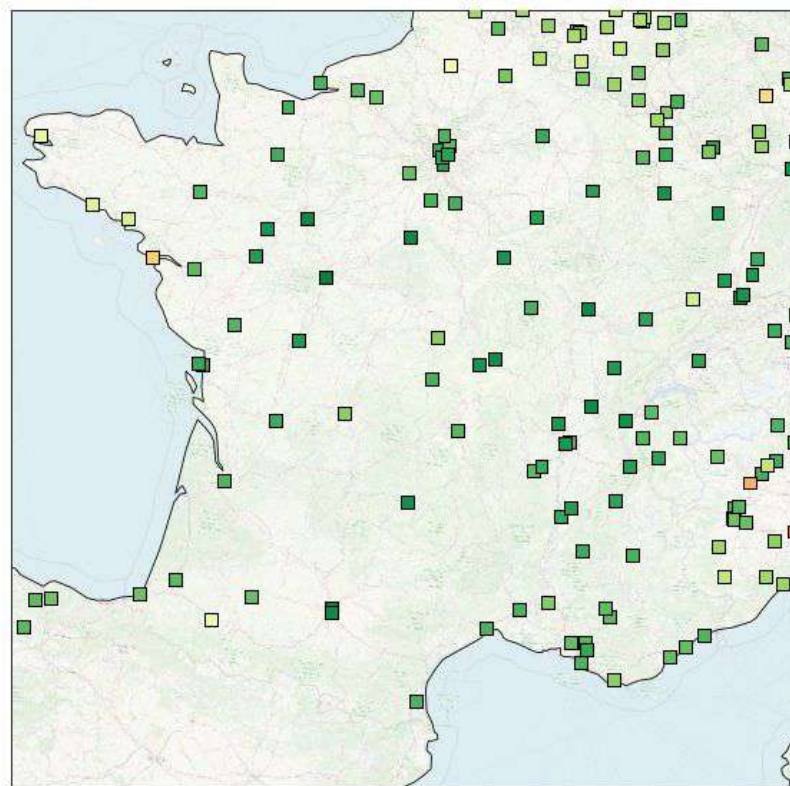
PM10, PM2.5 and O3 validation



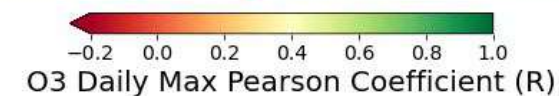
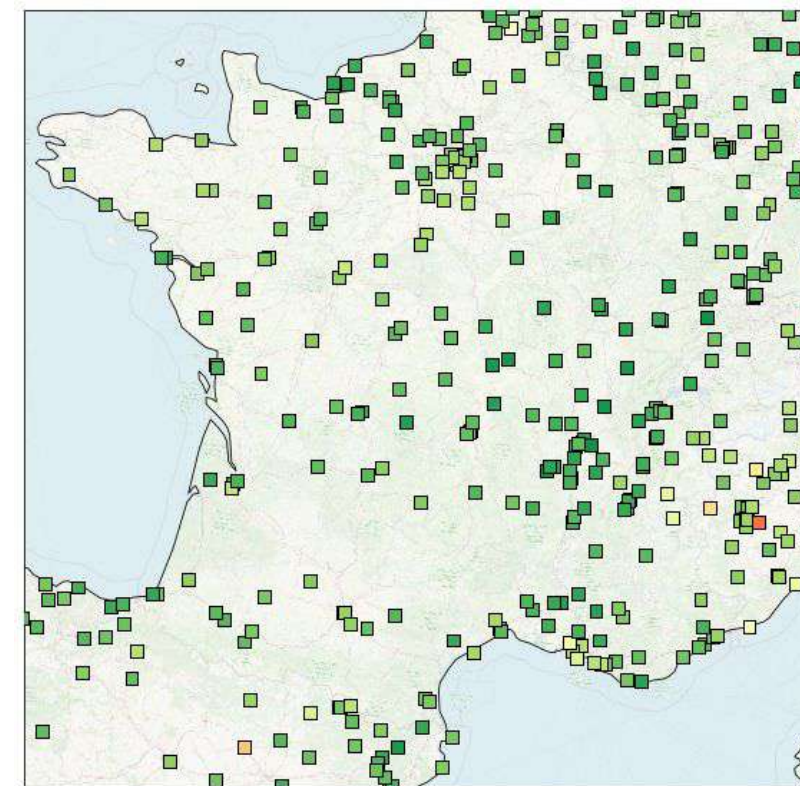
a)



b)

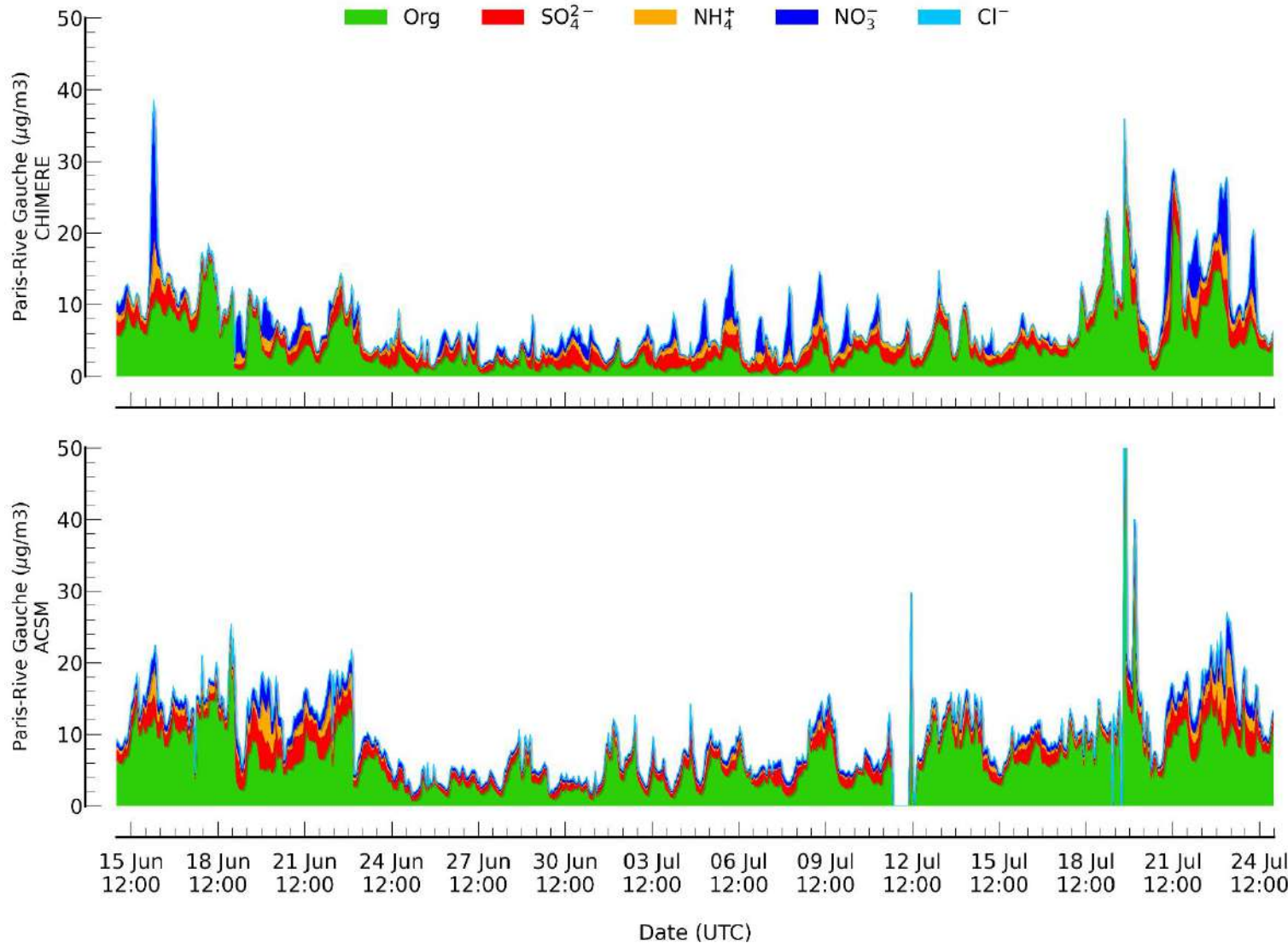


c)



PM10, PM2.5 and Ozone Pearson Coefficient for the entire ACROSS campaign 2022. Data Source: EEA

AEROSOL CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (PM₁)



Simulated Paris city with the CHIMERE model

Measured by the ACSM at Paris city



AEROSOL OPTICAL PROPERTIES AND DIRECT RADIATIVE EFFECTS

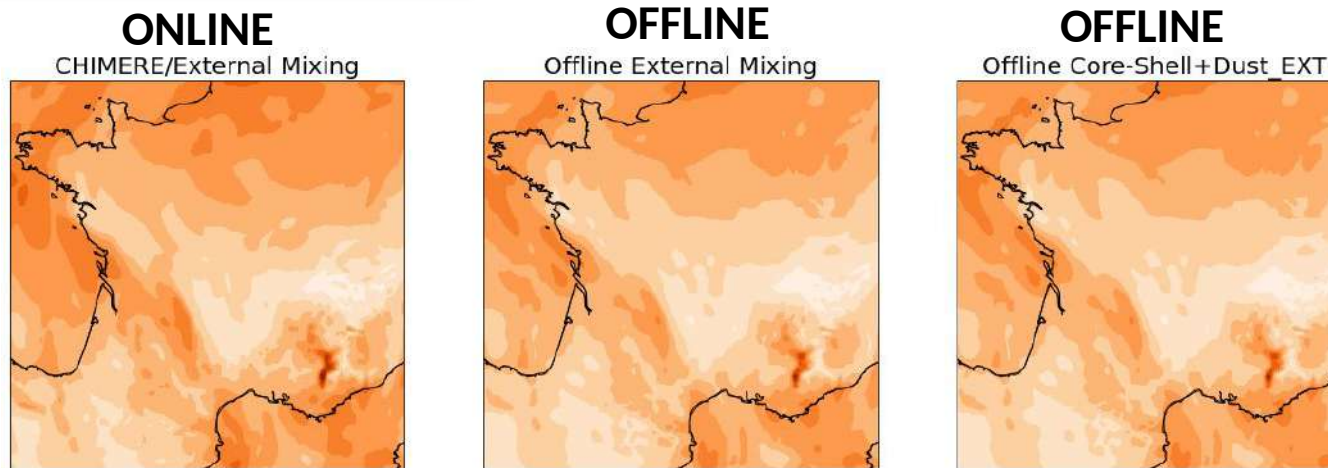
Aerosol optical depth and Single Scattering Albedo



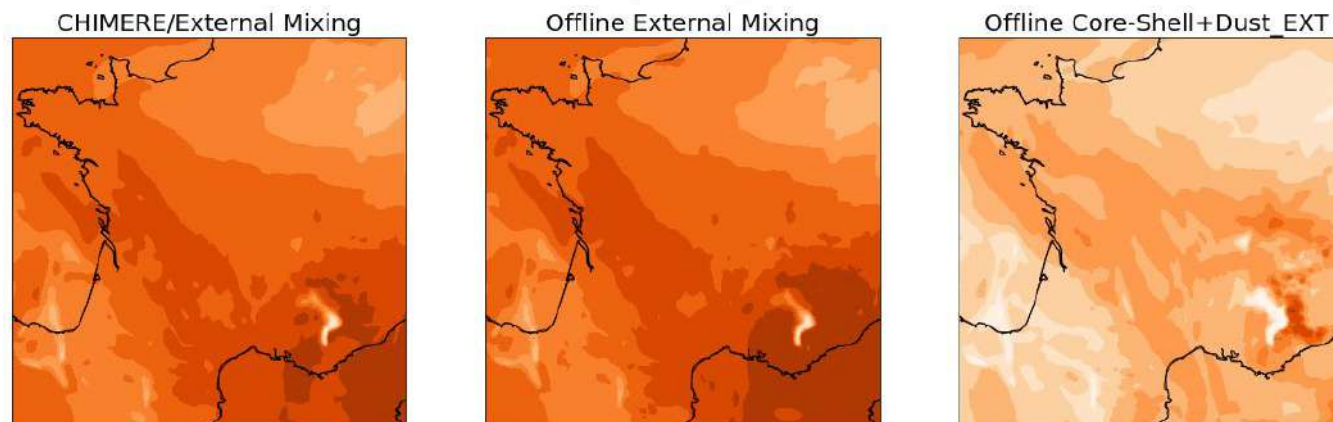
18 June at 12UTC

OFFLINE External mixing AOD and SSA are in good agreement with the CHIMERE model.

OFFLINE Core-Shell exhibits lower SSA values



Aerosol Optical Depth at 400nm

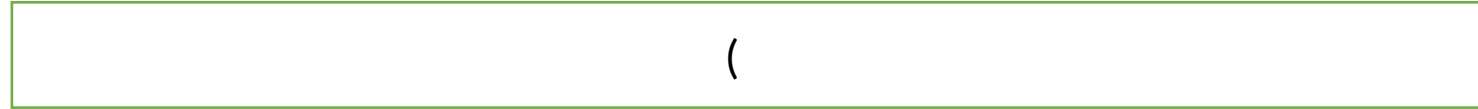
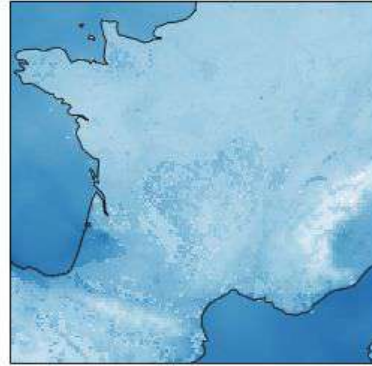


Single Scattering Albedo at 400nm

Clear-Sky SW DRE TOA online WRF-CHIMERE coupling



ALL PERIOD
ACROSS CAMPAIGN 2022



Average values over the IDF region

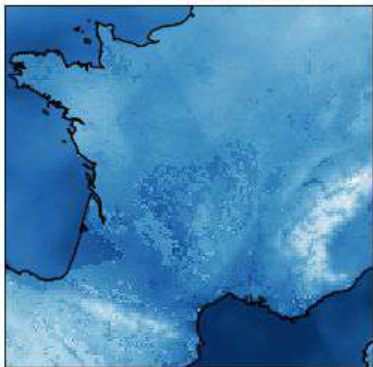
W/m²

W/m²

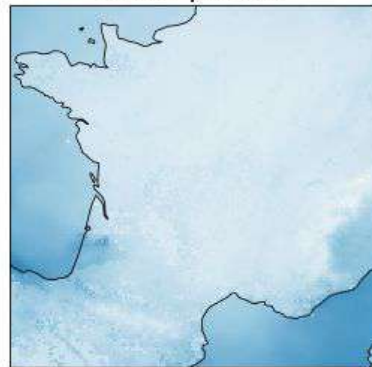
W/m²

W/m²

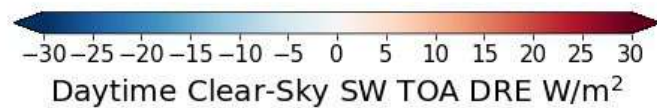
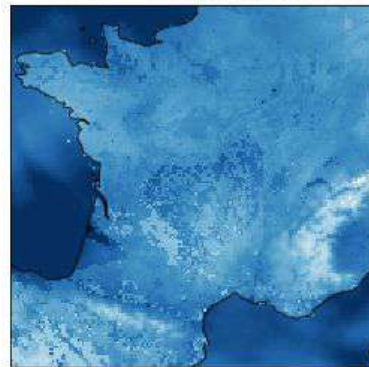
1st heatwave



Clean period



2nd heatwave



Stronger Negative DRE at TOA during the heatwave

WRF-CHIMERE coupling (,)



Cp = Aerosol properties field sent from CHIMERE to WRF

No Cp = No aerosol properties field sent from CHIMERE to WRF

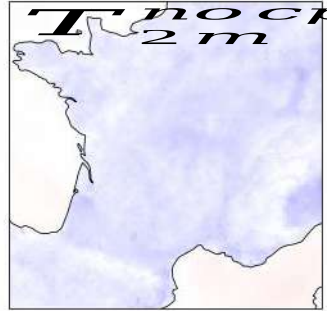
Stronger 2m temperature difference during the heatwave period

General reduction of the WS over land

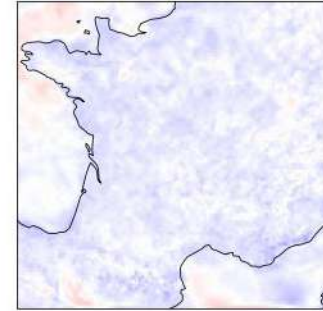
$$\Delta WS_{10m} = WS_{10m}^{cp} - WS_{10m}^{no\ cp}$$

$$\Delta T_{2m} = T_{2m}^{cp} - T_{2m}^{no\ cp}$$

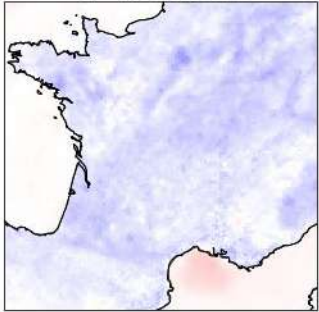
ALL PERIOD
ACROSS CAMPAIGN 2022



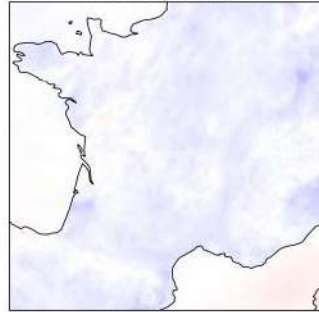
ALL PERIOD
ACROSS CAMPAIGN 2022



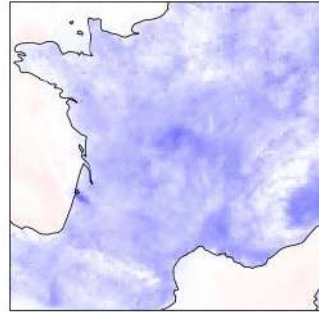
1st heatwave



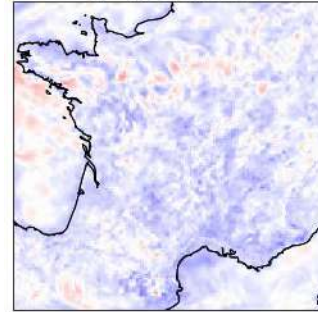
Clean period



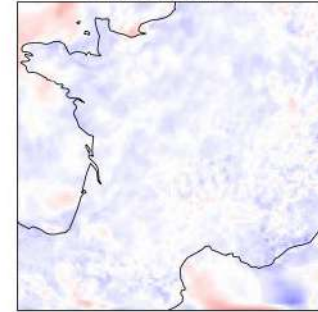
2nd heatwave



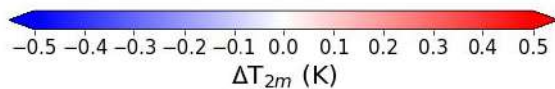
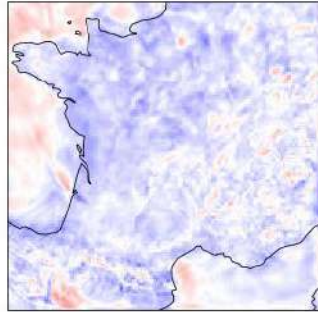
1st heatwave



Clean period



2nd heatwave



Black Carbon Daily Clear-Sky DRE (OFFLINE External Mixing) 19 July 2022



Average values over the IDF region

Positive BC DRE at TOA with stronger values over the fire hot spots

$$\Delta DRE_{TOA}^{BC} = \Delta DRE_{TOA}^{BC} - \Delta DRE_{TOA}^{noBC}$$

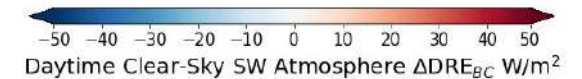
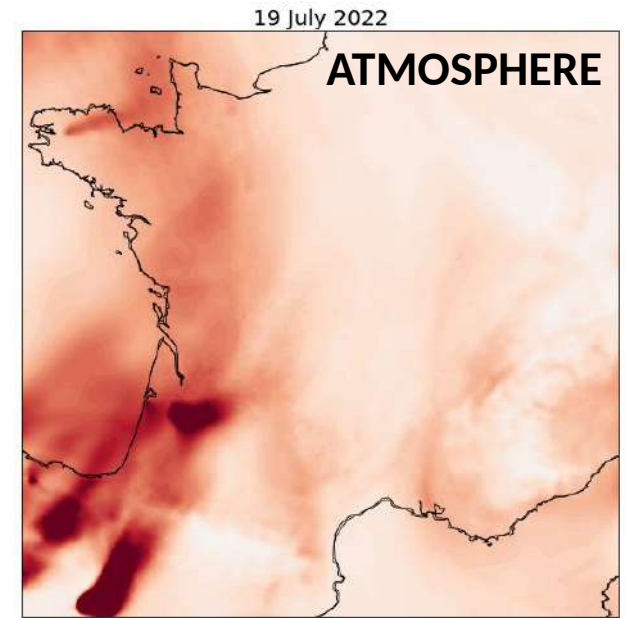
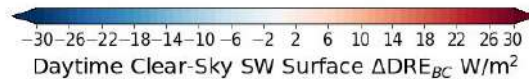
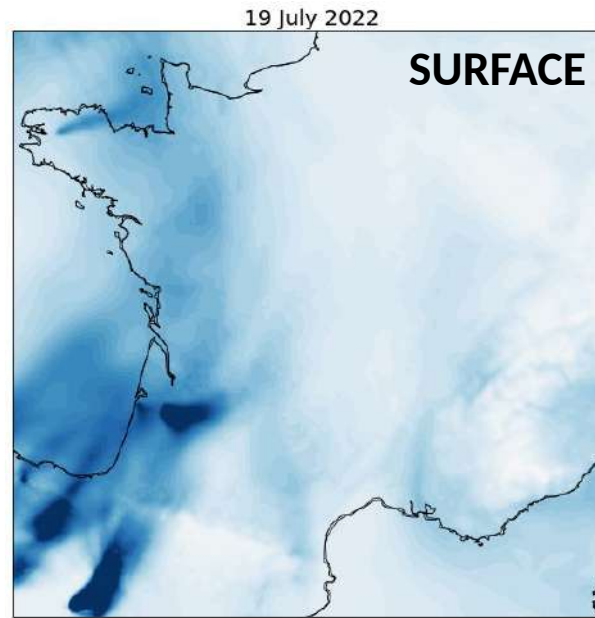
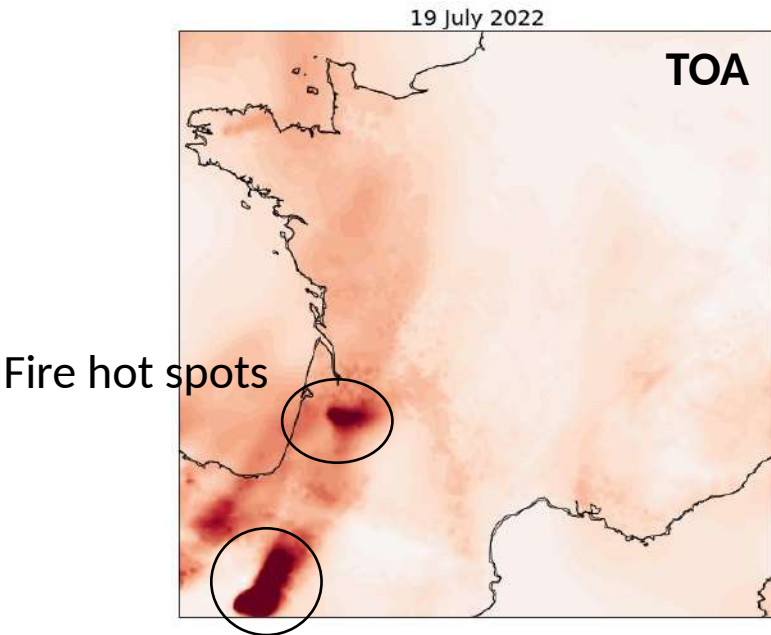
$$\Delta DRE_{SURF}^{BC} = \Delta DRE_{SURF}^{BC} - \Delta DRE_{SURF}^{noBC}$$

$$\Delta DRE_{ATM}^{BC} = \Delta DRE_{TOA}^{BC} - \Delta DRE_{SURF}^{BC}$$

W/m²

W/m²

W/m²



BrC, BSOA absorption contribution to DRE SW TOA



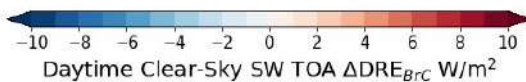
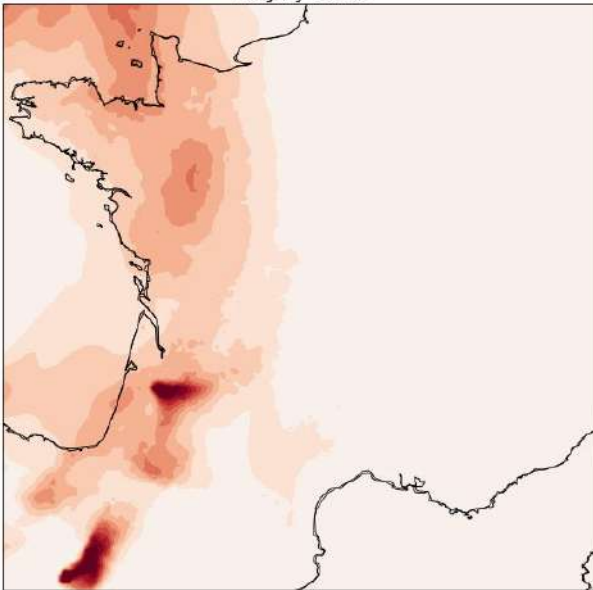
19 July 2022

$$\Delta DRE_{TOA}^X = \Delta DRE_{TOA}^{X_{absorption}} - \Delta DRE_{TOA}^{X_{scat}}$$

$X = BrC, BSOA$

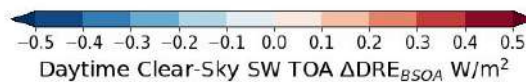
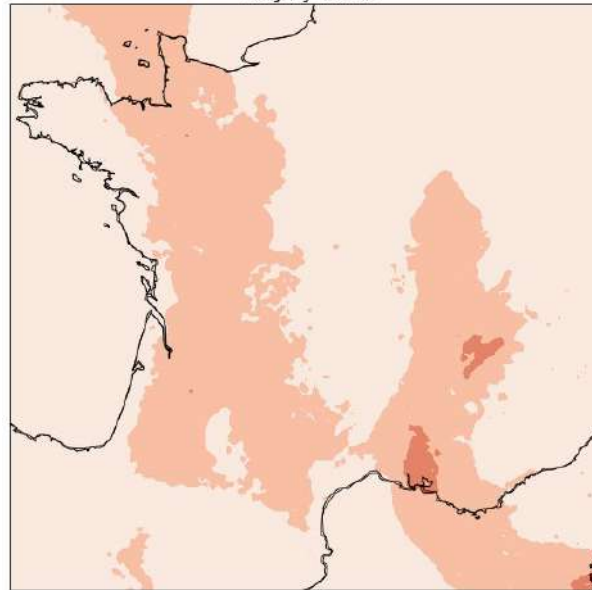
Biomass burning

19 July 2022



Biogenic SOA

19 July 2022



Average values over the IDF region

W/m²

W/m²

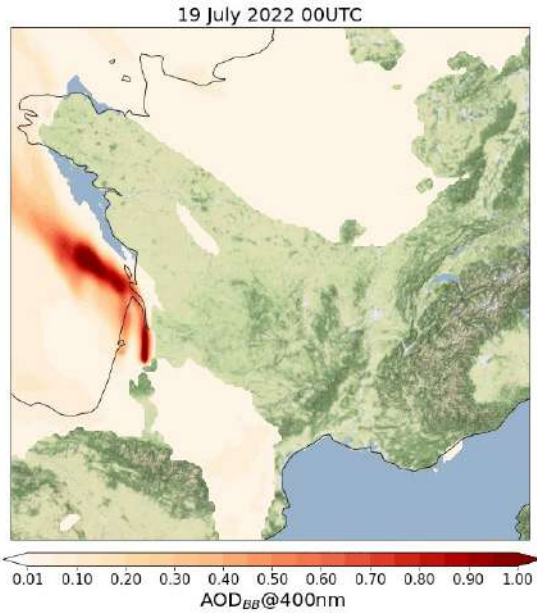
Stronger BrC DRE at TOA over the fire hot spots

Weak BSOA positive contribution to DRE

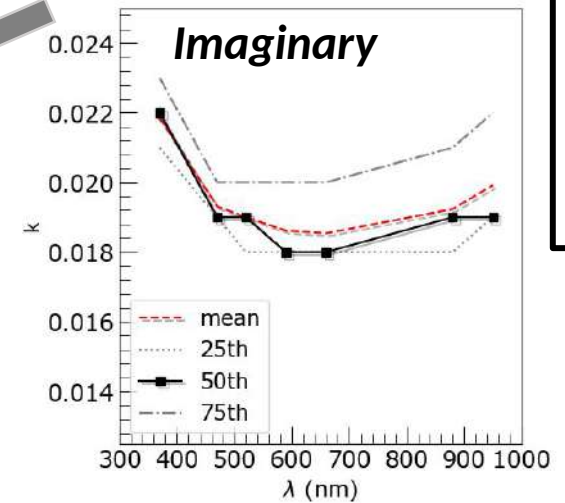
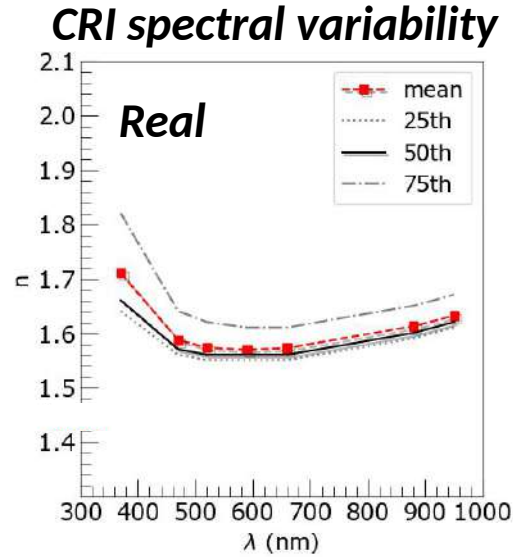
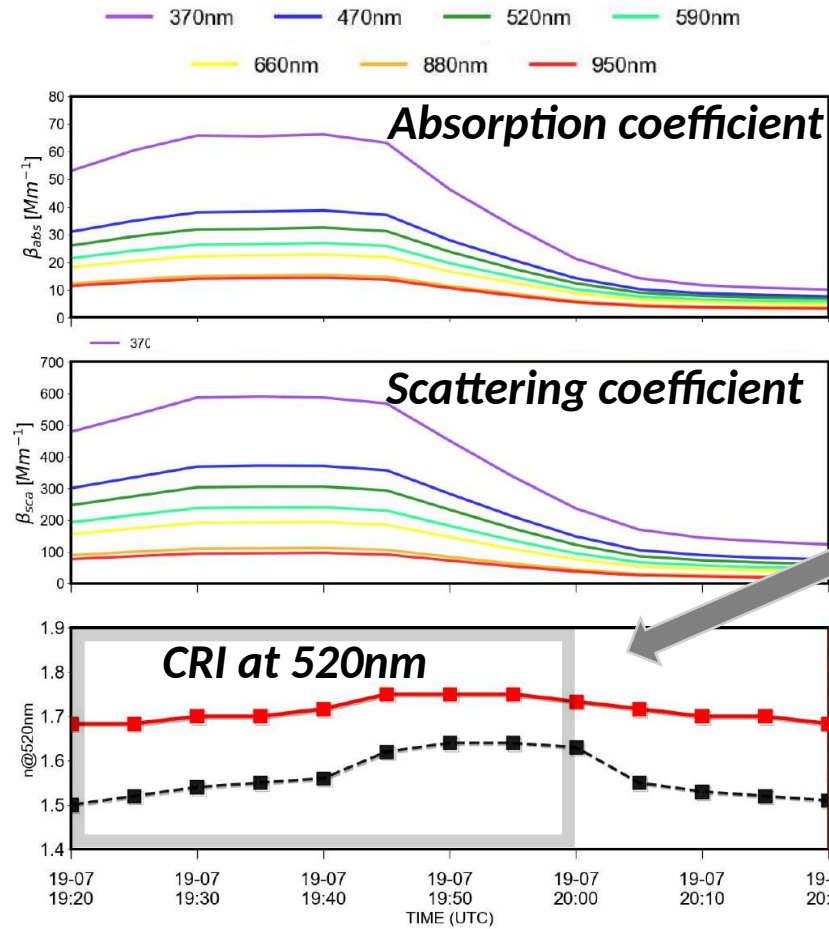


COMPLEX REFRACTIVE INDEX RETRIEVAL DURING THE ACROSS CAMPAIGN

Case study - Paris city: The Fire Episode of 19-20 July



Before and after the fire plume



Increase of UV absorption, suggesting BrC presence in the fire plume



CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions and further perspectives



The DRE calculation using the WRF-CHIMERE coupled model shows an average value for the IDF region over the period of -10.4 ± 0.6 W/m², with stronger values over the two heatwave periods of -16.8 ± 0.8 W/m² and -18.9 ± 1.5 W/m² respectively.

A of $+2.0 \pm 0.6$ W/m² has been estimated at TOA over the IDF region for the 19 July. The absorption contribution to DRE of BB BrC and BSOA has been estimated to be $+0.36 \pm 0.12$ W/m² and $+0.05 \pm 0.01$ W/m² respectively over the region.

The spectral complex refractive index (CRI) has been retrieved to characterize the urban and rural sites of the ACROSS campaign 2022. Average values of $1.43 + 0.04i$ and $1.48 + 0.03i$ at 520nm have been found at the urban and rural site respectively, suggesting a lower but not-negligible absorption at the rural site. This CRI will be used to validate the output of the simulation and constraint the input.

All-sky DRE and the BC, BSOA, ASOA, BrC contribution to DRE will be further investigated.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!



CHIMERE - Complex refractive index database update



	Complex refractive index at different wavelength (nm)					
	200	300	400	600	999	
POA	1.53-0.09i	1.53-0.008i	1.53-0.005i	1.53-0.0063i	1.53-0.016i	OPAC
OPOA	1.53-0.0001i	1.53-0.0001i	1.53-0.0001i	1.53-0.0001i	1.53-0.0001i	Non Absorbing
ASOA	1.63-0.04i	1.58-0.02i	1.55-0.005i	1.53-0.0001i	1.52-0.0001i	Liu et al, 2014
BSOA	1.6-0.005i	1.55-0.0012i	1.52-0.0001i	1.5-0.0001i	1.5-0.0001i	Liu et al, 2013
BB	1.7-0.1i	1.7-0.06i	1.7-0.03i	1.7-0.02i	1.7-0.007i	Saleh et al, 2014, Wang et al, 2018

Liu et al, 2013, *Complex Refractive Indices of Thin Films of Secondary Organic Materials by Spectroscopic Ellipsometry from 220 to 1200 nm*

Liu et al, 2014, *Ultraviolet and visible complex refractive indices of secondary organic material produced by photooxidation of the aromatic compounds toluene and m-xylene*

Saleh et al, 2014, *Contribution of brown carbon and lensing to the direct radiative effect of carbonaceous aerosols from biomass and biofuel burning emissions*

Wang et al, 2018, *Exploring the observational constraints on the simulation of brown carbon*

Complex refractive index time series

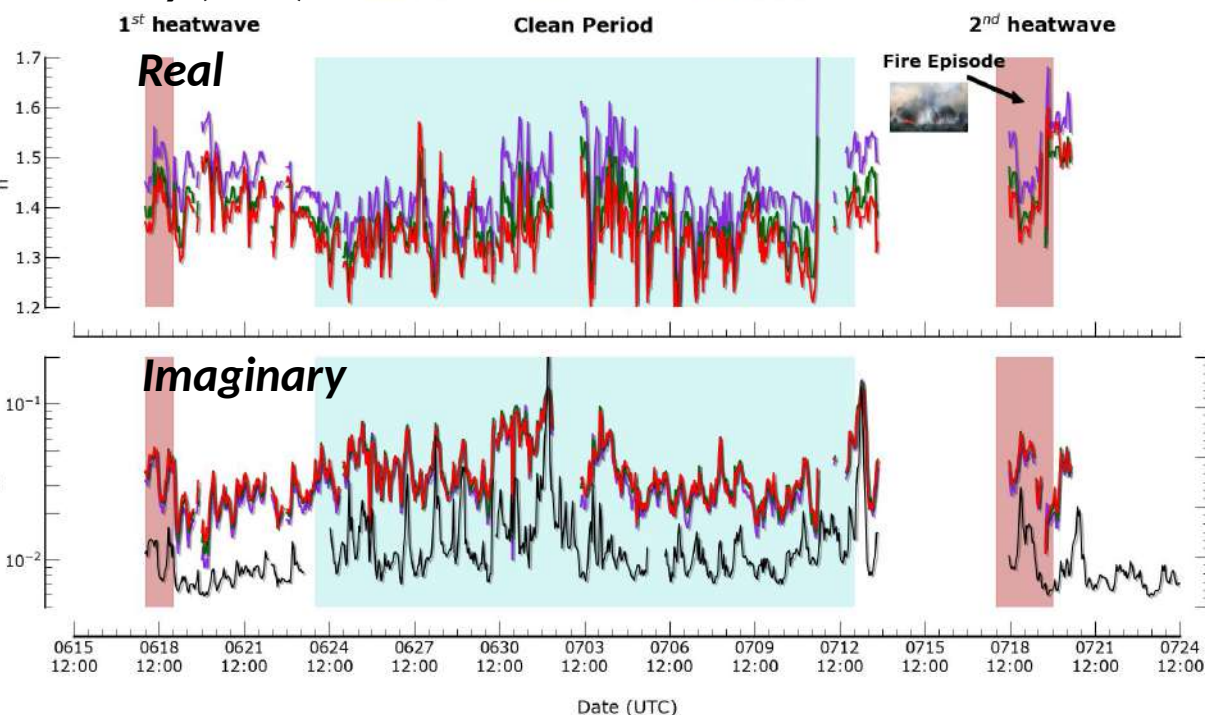


Real part varying between 1.3-1.8
Imaginary part varying between 0.01 and 0.2



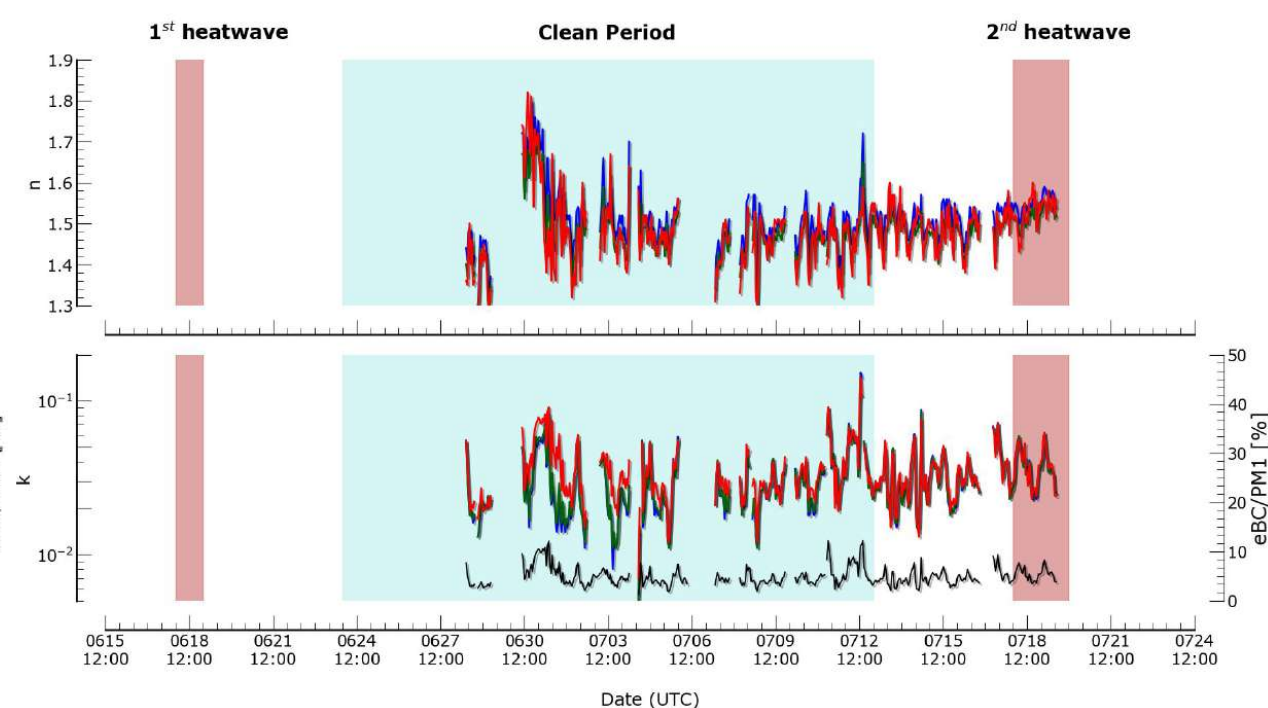
Paris city (PRG)

Mean CRI at 520nm=1.43+0.04i



Rambouillet

Mean CRI=1.48+0.03i at 520nm



BC-correlated absorption

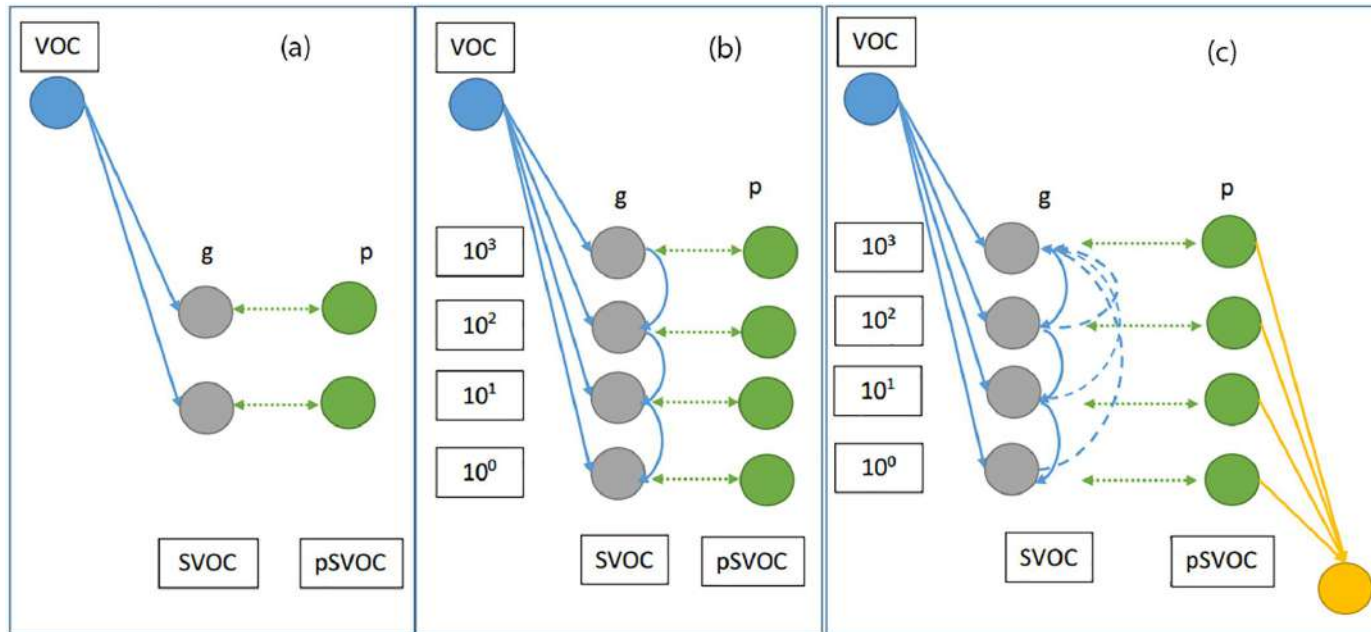
The VBS scheme



Single step oxidation

Standard VBS (SVBS)

Modified VBS
(SVBS+Fragmentation and
non-volatile SOA production)



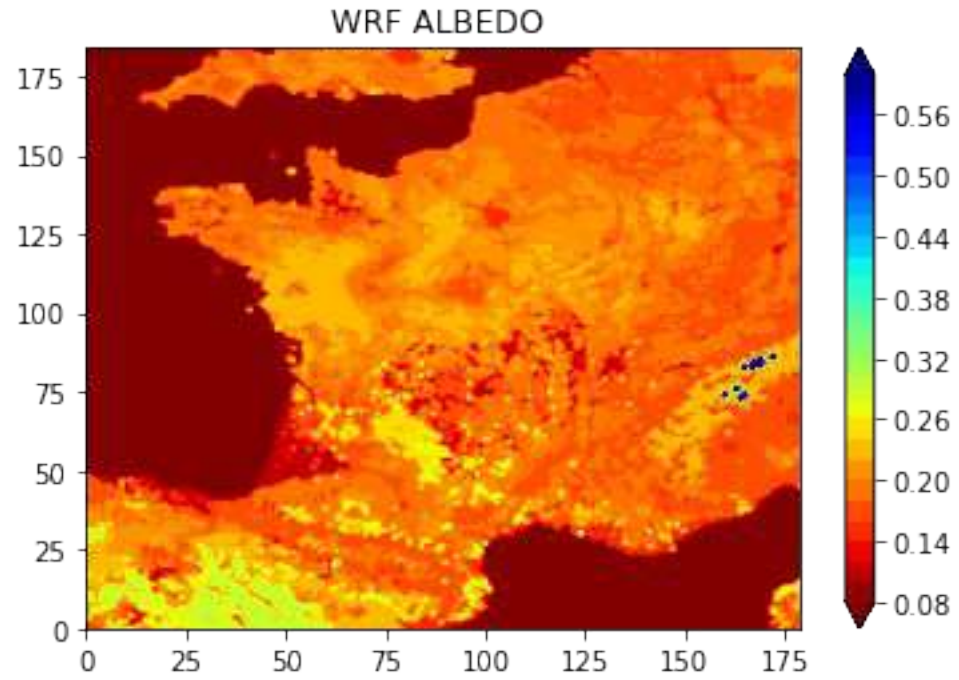
- Emissions
- Semi-volatile species in gas phase
- Semi-volatile species in particulate phase
- Nonvolatile SOA in particulate phase
- Functionalization
- ↔ Partition between gas and particulate phases
- - - Fragmentation
- Nonvolatile SOA formation (particulate phase)

The Volatility Basis Scheme (VBS) introduces the volatility of the aerosol species depending on their saturation concentration:
 9 bins: 1-1e6 ug/m3 for SVOC and IVOC
 4 bins: 1,10,100,1000 ug/m3 for BSOA and ASOA

Functionalization: transfer to lower volatile bins

Fragmentation: transfer of species to higher volatility bins

ALBEDO



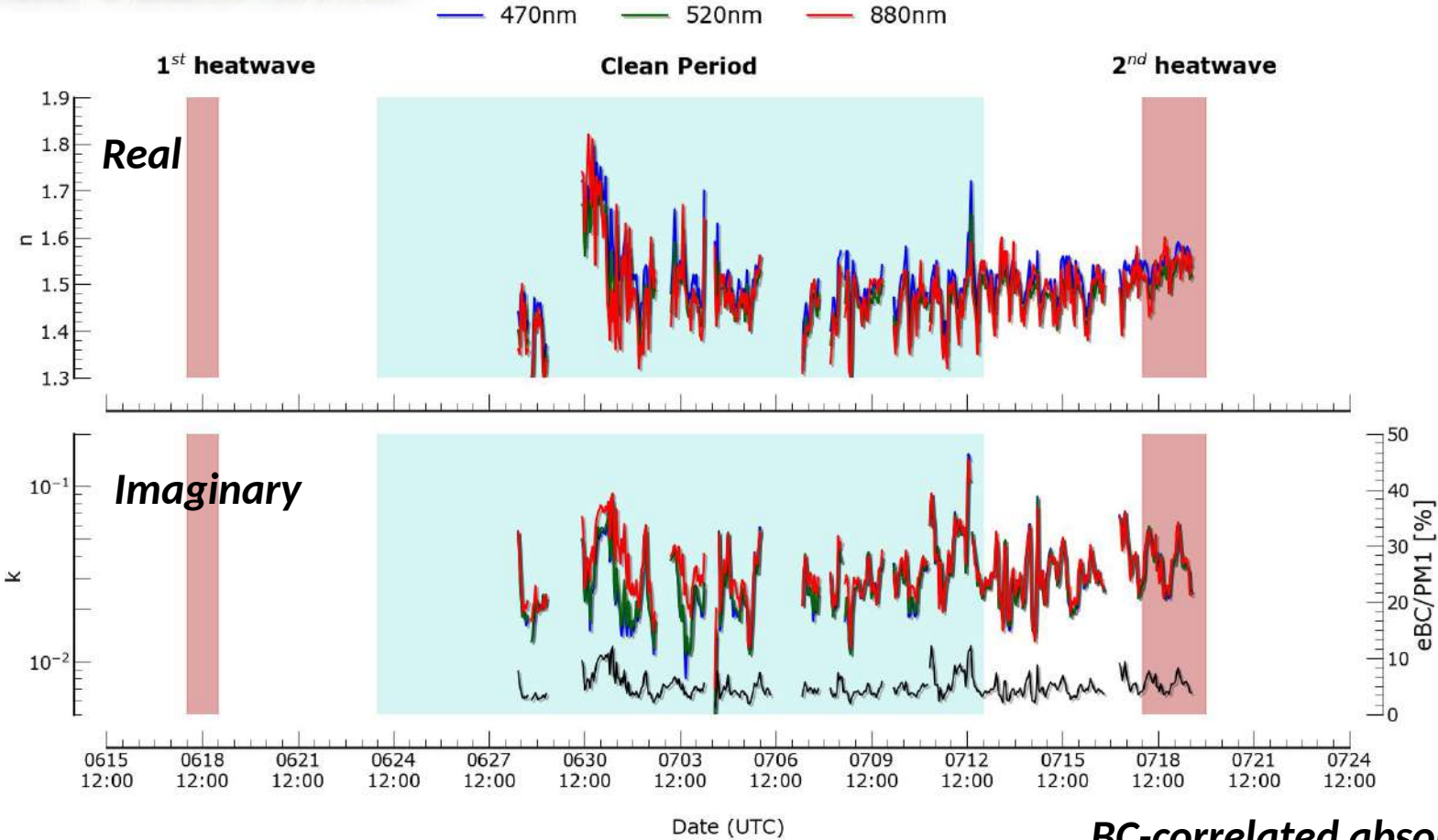
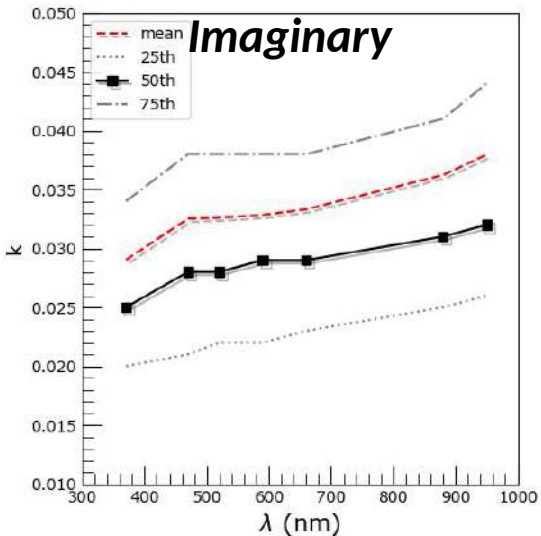
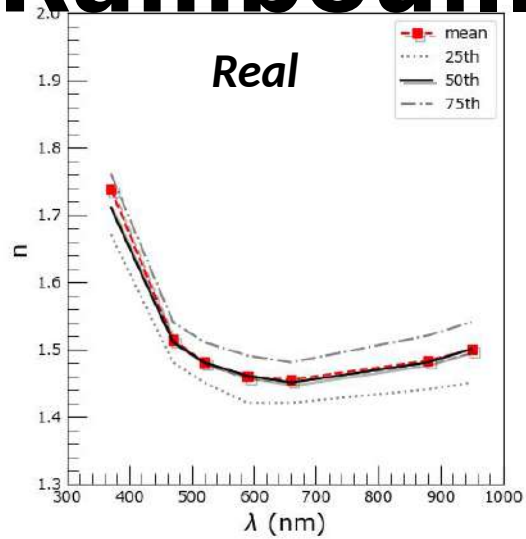
Complex refractive index retrieval



Rambouillet forest



Real part varying between 1.3-1.8
Imaginary part varying between 0.01 and 0.2

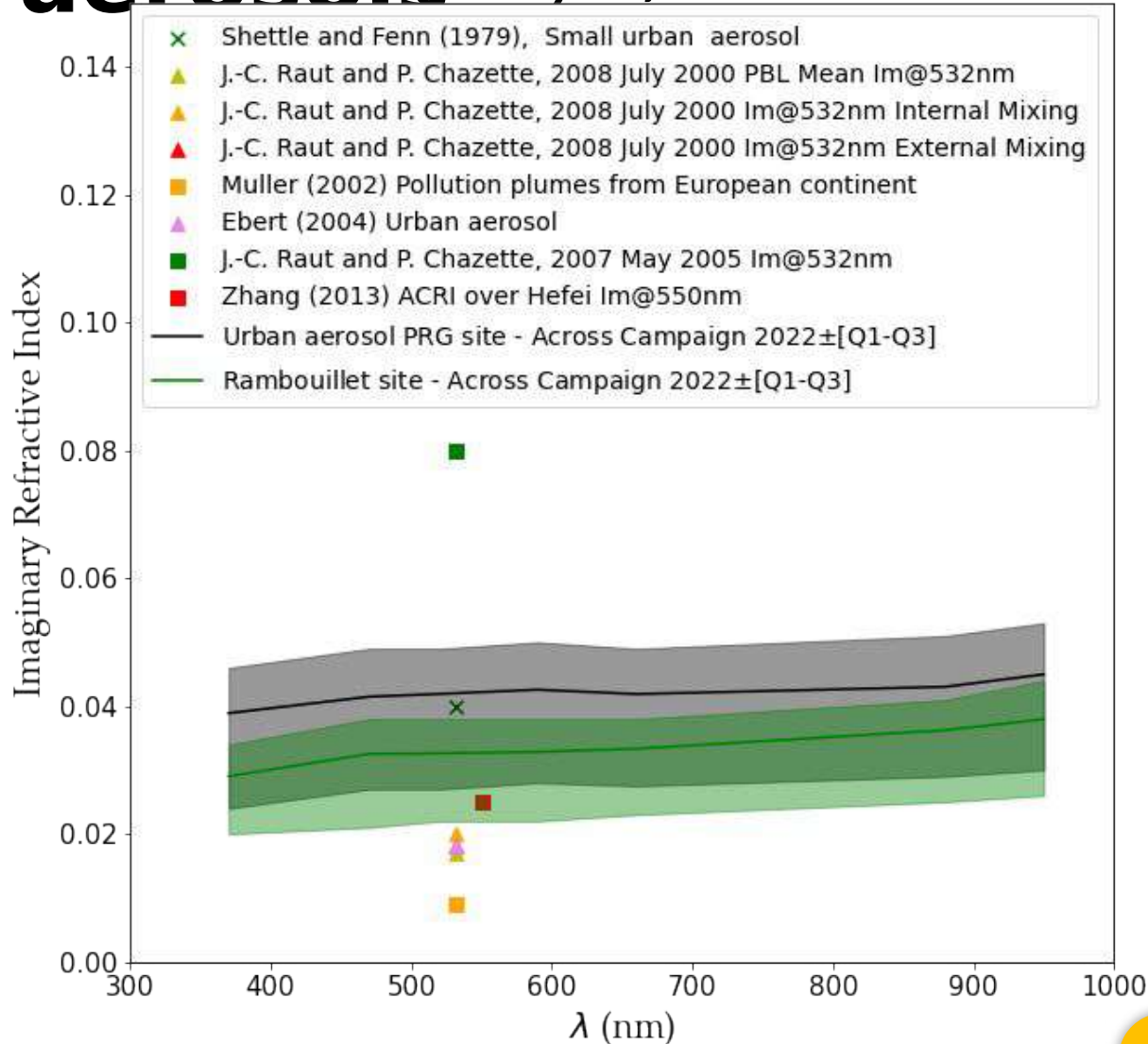


BC-correlated absorption

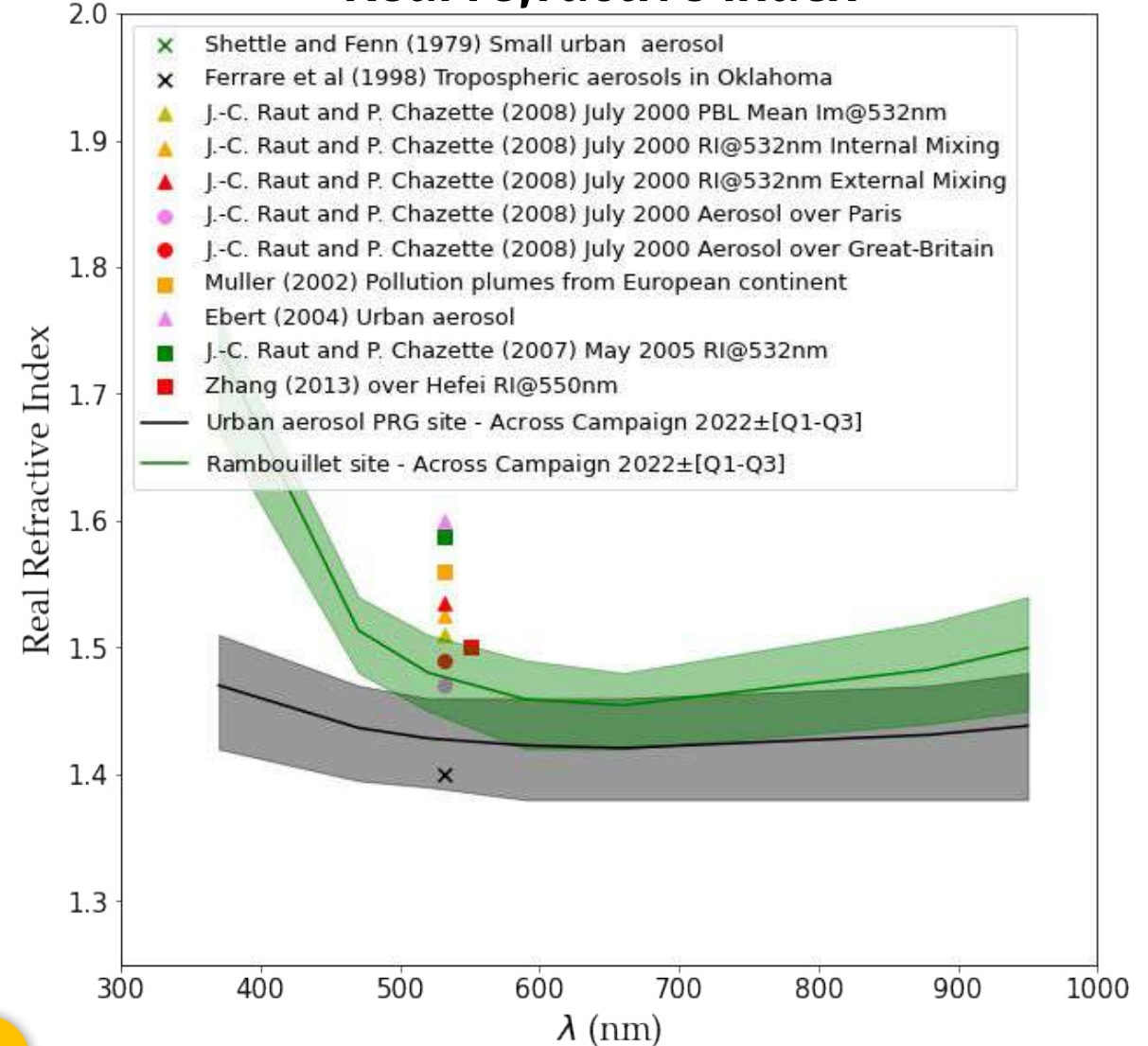
Comparison with the literature for urban aerosols



Imaginary refractive index



Real refractive index



Aerosol Optical Depth /SSA Validation



External LEV2

LEV15/LEV2

