

Extended aerosol properties based on OPAC

Claudia Emde

18 September 2008

ESAS-Light Progress Meeting 2

Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt
Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany

OPAC aerosols (Hess, 1998)

- insol** Water insoluble part (mostly soil particles, some organic material)
- wasol** Water soluble part (sulfates, nitrates; also organic water soluble substances; often used to describe anthropogenic aerosol)
- soot** Absorbing black carbon
- ssam** Sea salt, accumulated mode (different modes to describe wind-speed dependant increase of amount of large particles)
- sscm** Sea salt, coarse mode
- minm** Mineral aerosol; nuclear (different modes since: increased amount of large particles for increasing turbidity)
- miam** Mineral aerosol, accumulated mode
- micm** Mineral aerosol, coarse mode
- mitr** Transported mineral aerosol (less large particles)
- suso** Sulfate aerosol (used for Antarctic aerosol and stratospheric background aerosol, not suitable for anthropogenic aerosol)

Mie calculations

OPAC database not sufficient to simulate polarization, since it does not include scattering phase matrix

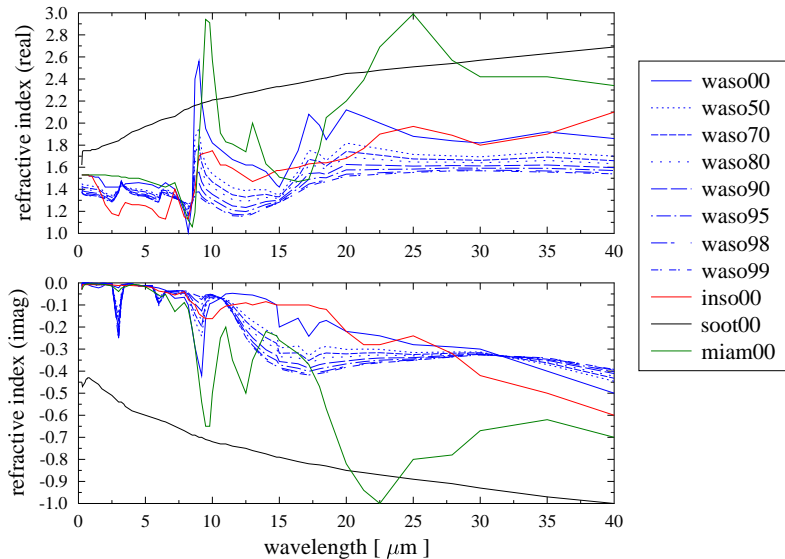
Inputs for Mie tool:

- Refractive index
- Size distribution (log-normal):

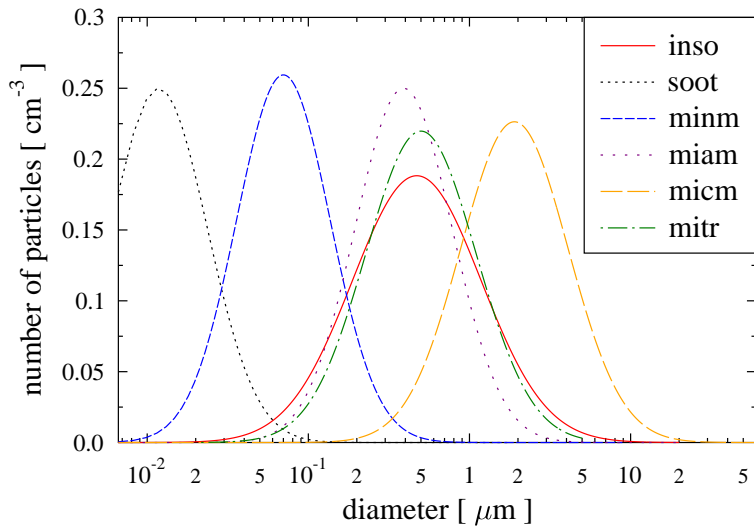
$$\frac{dN_i(r)}{d\log r} = \frac{N_i}{\sqrt{2\pi} \log_{10} \sigma_i} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\log_{10} r - \log_{10}(r_{modN,i})}{\log_{10} \sigma_i}\right)^2\right) \quad (1)$$

Parameters σ_i and $r_{modN,i}$. Furthermore density ρ_i and aerosol mass per cubic meter air M_i^* given, from which N_i can be calculated.

OPAC database - Refractive index example

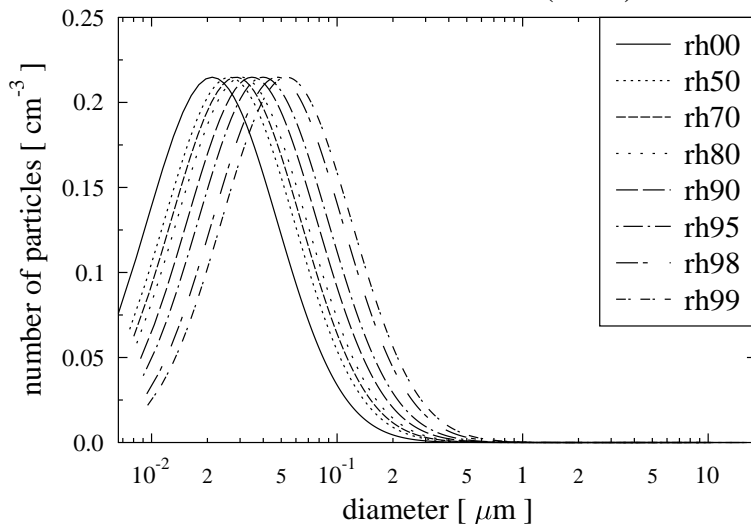


Insoluble aerosols



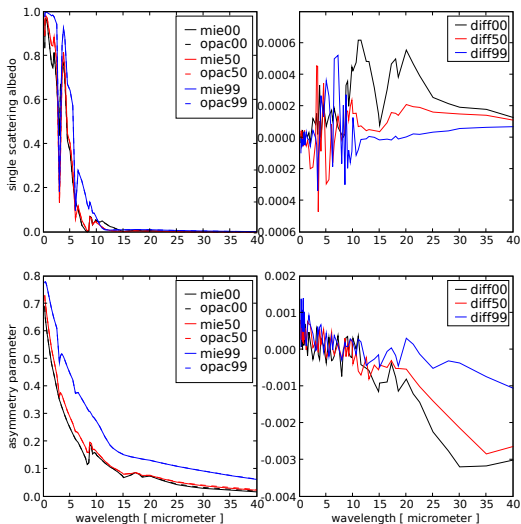
OPAC database - Size distributions

Sea salt coarse mode (sscm)



Comparison of libRadtran database to original OPAC

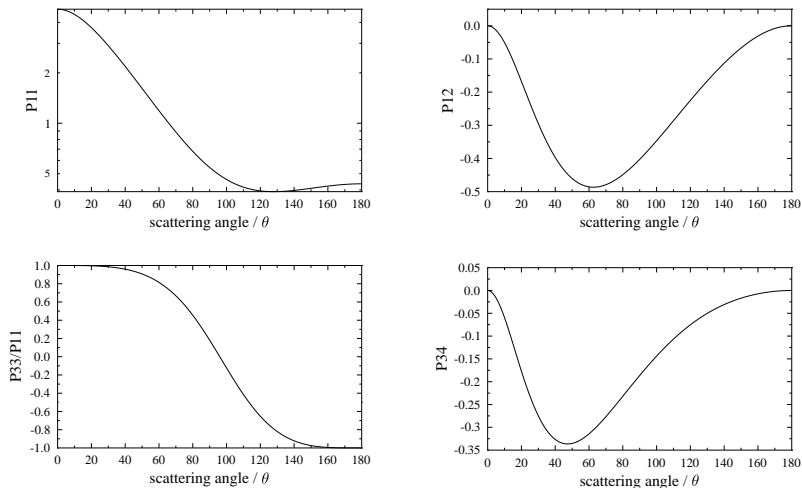
OPAC aerosol type: waso



Single scattering albedo and asymmetry parameter compared to original OPAC database to check consistency of Mie calculations
⇒ very good agreement

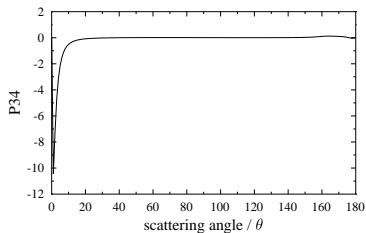
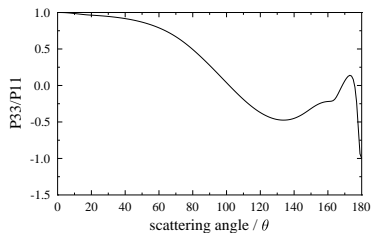
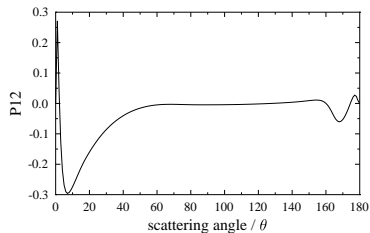
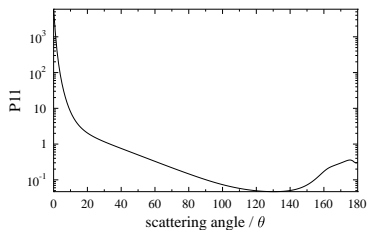
Scattering phase matrix for soot

Phase matrix for OPAC aerosol type soot, $\lambda = 340$ nm



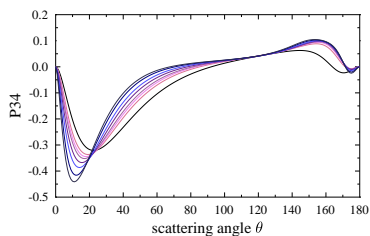
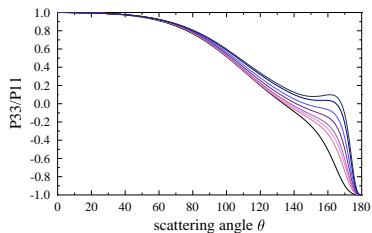
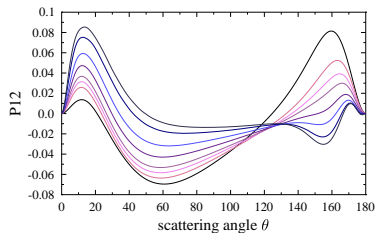
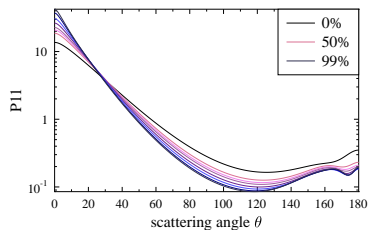
Scattering phase matrix for insoluble aerosol

Phase matrix for OPAC aerosol type inso, $\lambda = 340$ nm



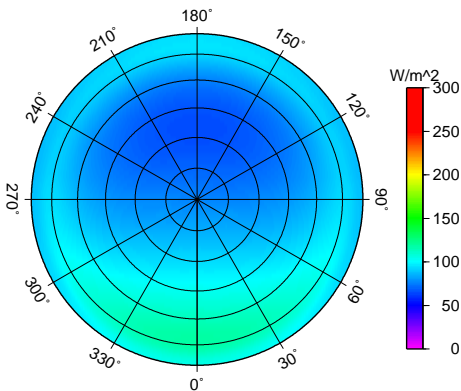
Scattering phase matrix for water soluble aerosol

Phase matrix for OPAC aerosol type waso, $\lambda = 340$ nm

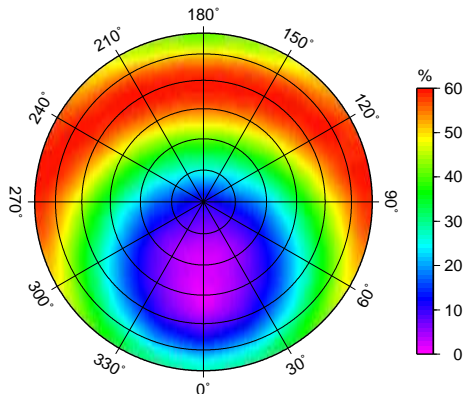


Sky radiance - Rayleigh

Intensity

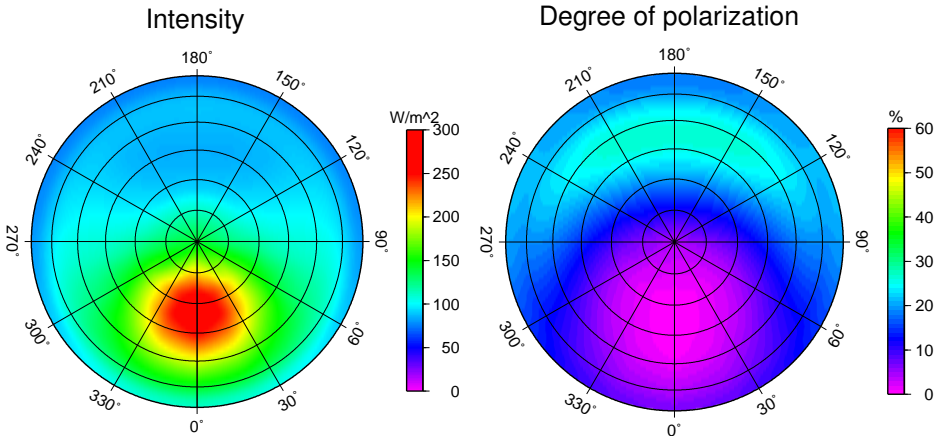


Degree of polarization



$\lambda=340$ nm, solar zenith angle 30°
pure Rayleigh scattering

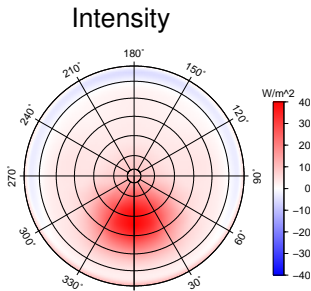
Sky radiance - Rayleigh + Aerosol



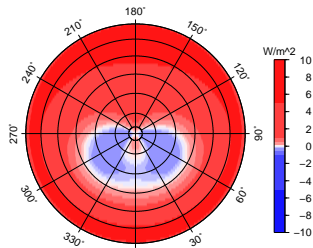
$\lambda=340$ nm, solar zenith angle 30°
water soluble aerosol, optical thickness 0.5

Differences: Rayleigh - Aerosol

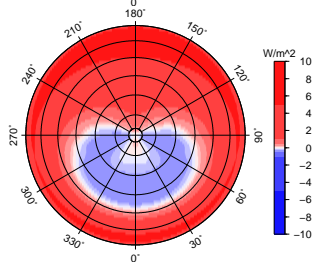
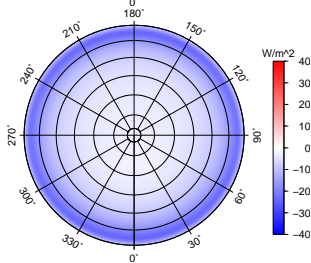
sea salt



Stokes component Q



soot



$\lambda=340$ nm, solar zenith angle 30°

Conclusions and Outlook

- Generated an extended OPAC database using Mie program by Wiscombe
- Checked consistency with original OPAC database
- Reading routine for OPAC data
- New OPAC database can be used with all *libRadtran* solvers
- Polarized radiative transfer calculations are so far possible with *polradtran*, in future also with *mystic*
- Further work:
 - ▶ Allow arbitrary aerosol mixtures of OPAC types that can be specified by the user
 - ▶ Include documentation in *libRadtran* user guide