

Contribution of the laboratory experimental simulation activity within EUROCHAMP-2020/ACTRIS to the aerosol retrieval from satellite observations

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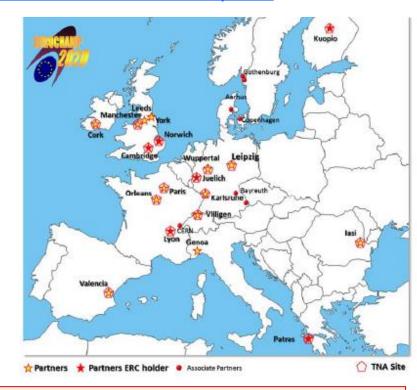


EUROCHAMP-2020. Integration of European Simulation Chambers for Investigating Atmospheric Processes – Towards 2020 and beyond

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Further integrate the most advanced European atmospheric simulation chambers into a world-class infrastructure for research and innovation.

- Improve chamber operability across the infrastructure
- Standard protocols for data generation & analysis
- Development of measurement techniques & experimental protocols



Trans-national access to 16 chambers and 4 calibration centres

Data centre providing access to experimental data & advanced analytical resources

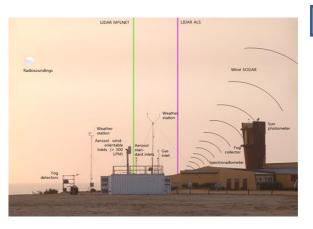
Atmospheric simulation chambers are the most advanced tools for elucidating processes that occur in the atmosphere. They lay the foundations for air quality and climate models and also aid interpretation of field measurements.

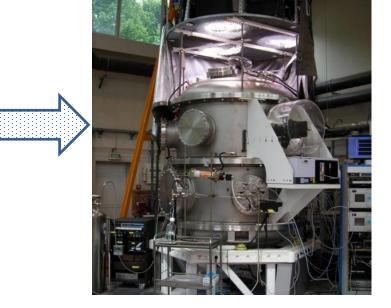
Why to study aerosols in simulation chambers?

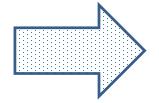
To elucidate processes that occur in the atmosphere/interpret field data

To complement remote sensing observations by providing data not easily measurable in the field







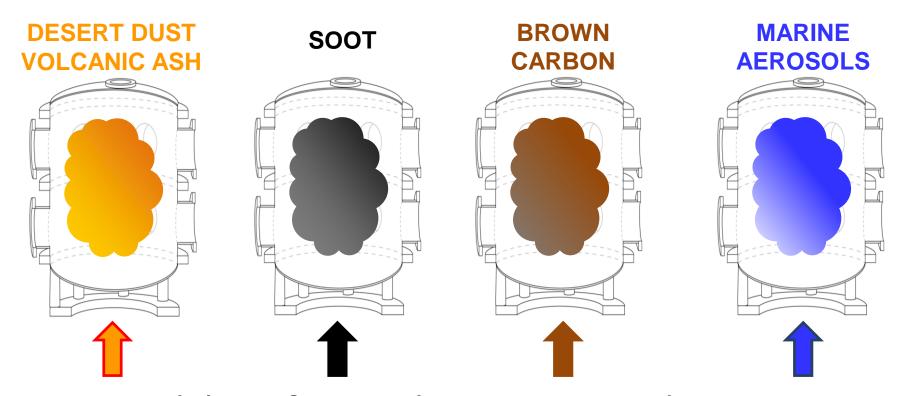


To models & remote sensing

Field information

Chamber investigation

Reproduce in the laboratory the atmospheric complexity (but in a controlled way)



Variability of aerosol properties at the source (modification of the aerosol generation procedure)

Simulating atmospheric aging (multiphasic reactions, aerosol mixing, photochemistry, etc.)

Reproduce in the laboratory the atmospheric complexity (but in a controlled way)

- Create in the chamber the desired atmosphere (T, RH, p, aerosol, gas, irradiation,...)
- Isolate different aerosol species and separate the effects (composition, size, shape) on the properties of fresh aerosols
- Reproduce and isolate/combine aging processes (mixing, chemical reactions, photochemistry.,..)
- Test the wide range of atmospherically-relevant conditions (concentrations, humidity, irradiation, gaseous precursors, T, ...)
- Accelerate/focus on processes (reproduce in few hours what in the atmosphere takes several days or occur over too large spatial scales)

Very difficult to get in the field

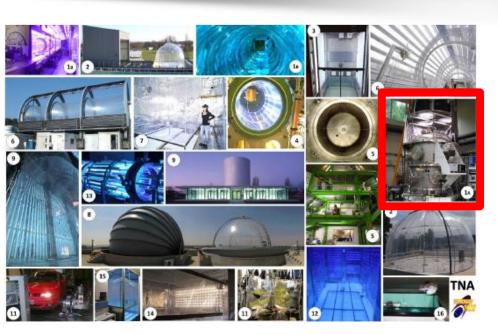
To complement remote sensing observations by providing data not easily measurable in the field (with a reasonable uncertainty compared to what required by models)

- Aerosol optical properties SW and LW (complex refractive index, CRI, MEE, SSA) and their relation to particle physico-chemical state, both dry and wet conditions (→ improving assumptions in satellite retrievals & models)
- Spectral variation of SW and LW MEE/SSA/CRI for pure species and aged/mixed aerosols (→ aerosol speciation from remote sensing)
- Hygroscopic properties of aerosols
- Measurements for both spherical & non-spherical aerosols from primary & secondary sources





EUROCHAMP-2020 – Many chambers, different capabilities





CESAM (CNRS, FR)

Optical properties of aerosols

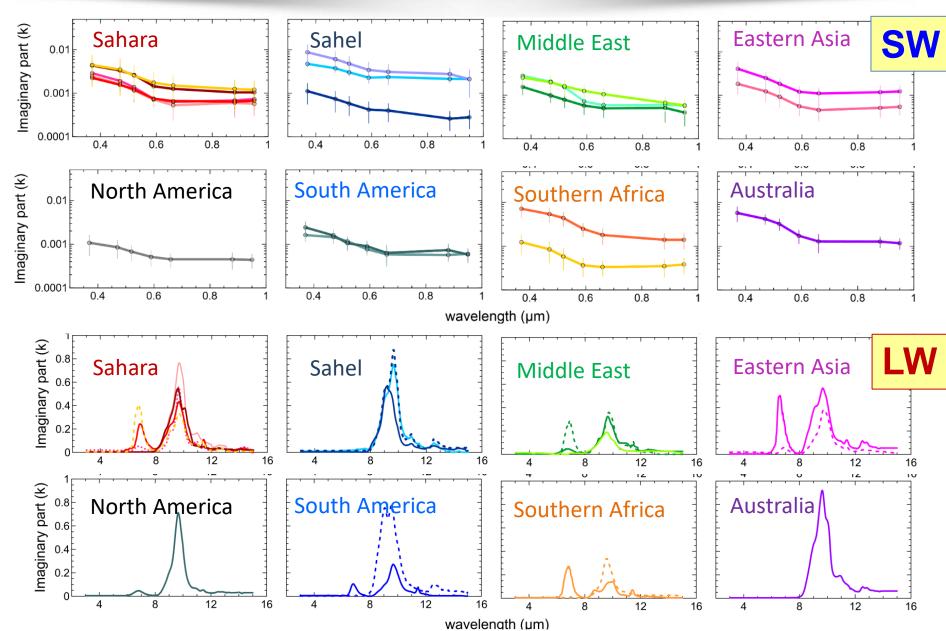
Wang et al., AMT, 2011





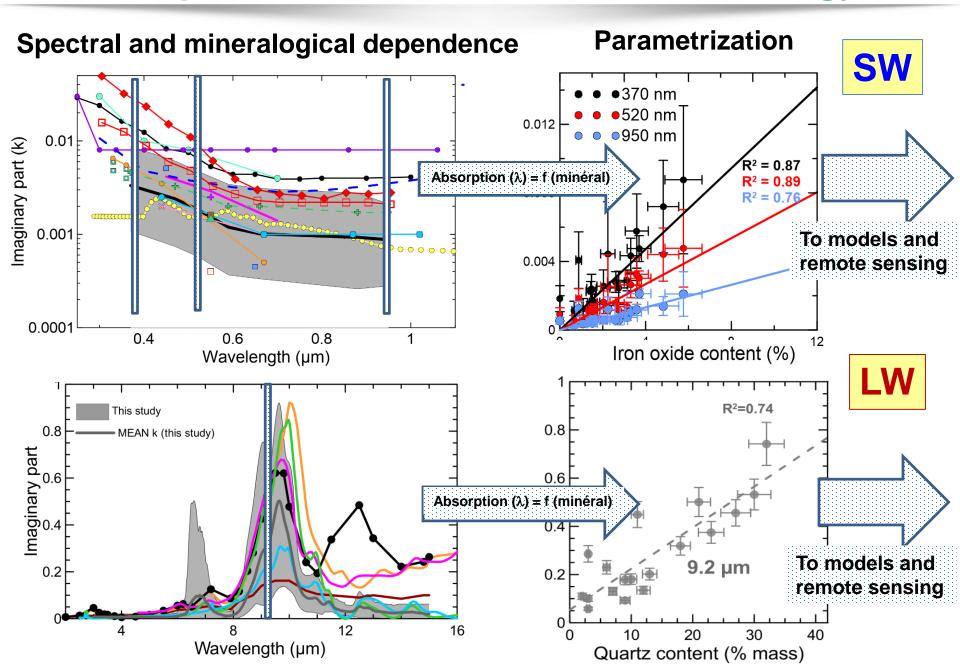


Ex.: the source-dependent CRI for mineral dust



Di Biagio et al. GRL 2104, ACP 2017, 2019

Ex.: parameterization of CRI vs mineralogy



Way forward

Satellite users: IASI, EMIT, CALIOP,...

Model users: global and regional models (LMDzOrINCA, SPRINTARS,

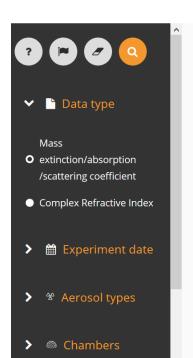
NASA-GISS, REG-CM,...), FRAGMENT project,

→ Target objectives / work together

MOST IMPORTANT: data are available and freely dowloadable from the new datacenter!!



DATA ACCESS PARTNERS DOCUMENTS TOOLBOX STATISTICS HELP LOGOUT 2020



Welcome to the library of aerosol optical properties

Create Mass extinction/absorption/scattering coefficient

★ Create Complex Refractive Index

https://data.eurochamp.org