

# Aerosols, Water & Climate: Current Needs & Future Directions



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**Aerosols + Water = HAZE**

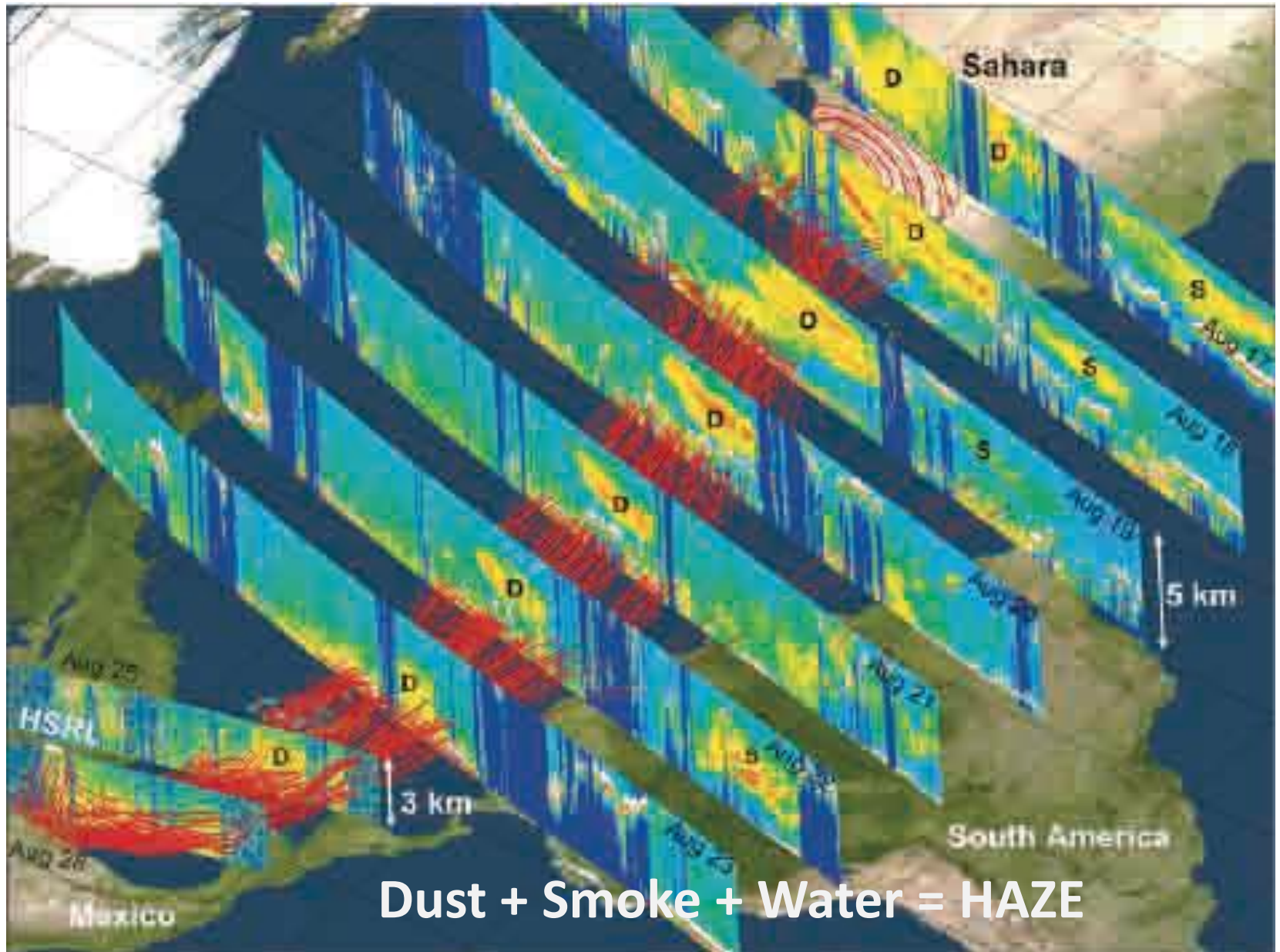


Credit: Dr. C. McNaughton, NASA DC-8 over Mexico City 2006

# Biomass burning + Water = HAZE







Credit: US Climate Change Science Program Report, NASA 2009

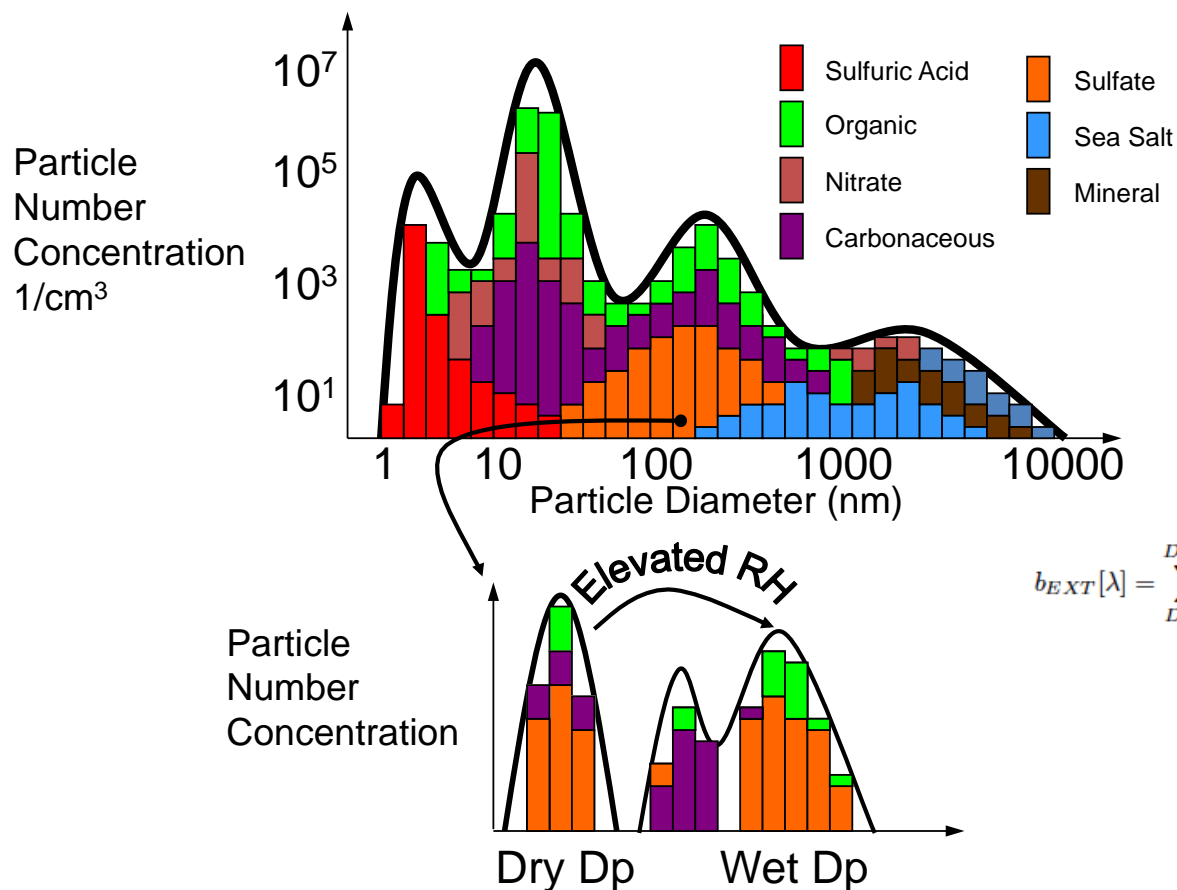
# Current Science Needs: Hygroscopicity

**Reduce climate change prediction uncertainties in aerosol forcing through sustained measurements**

1. Wet optical closure
2. Aerosol-Cloud closure
3. Satellite retrieval validation (long term)
4. Regional ground networks (long term)

# Direct Effect: No water

## How can we calculate it?



**MIE Theory**  
**DDSCAT**

$$b_{EXT}[\lambda] = \sum_{D_{min}}^{D_{max}} \frac{\pi D_p^2}{4} Q_{EXT}(\alpha, n) \frac{dN}{d \log D_p} d \log D_p$$

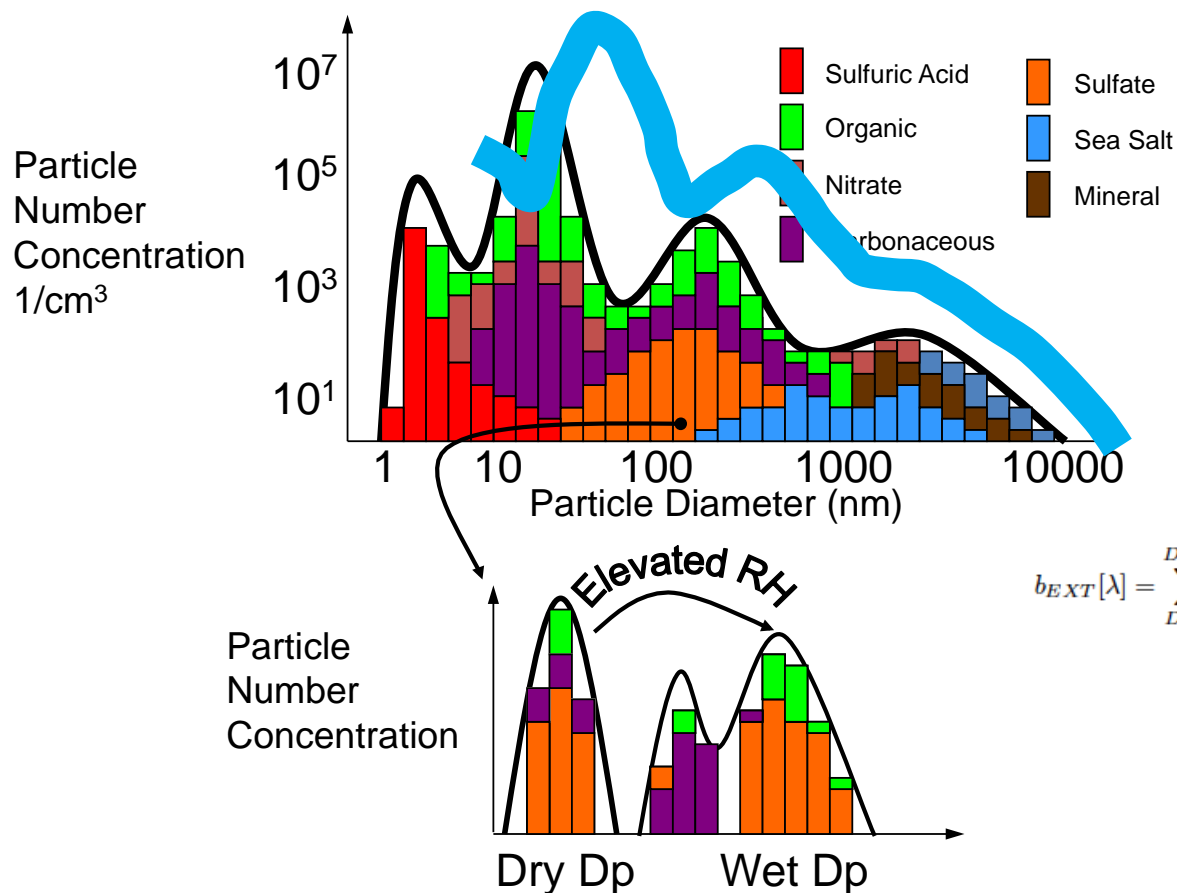
$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi D_p}{\lambda}$$

$$n = f(D_p, \text{Chemistry})$$

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# Direct Effect: Now WITH water

## How can we calculate it?



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1. Number Size Distribution
2. Refractive index ( $\lambda$ )
3. Particle extinction efficiency

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# Direct Effect: Now WITH water

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1. Number Size Distribution
2. Size-dependent water uptake
3. Mass absorption efficiency
4. Mass scattering efficiency

# Direct Effect: Now WITH water

## How can we measure it?

1. 'Wet'/Ambient RH Mobility + OPC size distributions
2. Dry Mobility + OPC size distributions
3. HTDMA Size-dependent water uptake
4. 'Wet/Dry' OPC behind Mobility spectrometer
5. Size-dependent chemistry: cascade impactor, mass spec, **new?**
6. 'Wet' nephelometer, size-dependent absorption
7. Light, small, cost-effective devices for unmanned aerial vehicles:  
Humidified mini-SEMS

**'WET' Measurements at the ground and aloft.**  
**Continuously**  
**Focused within satellite 'columns'**

# Indirect Effect Satellites: the Global Context



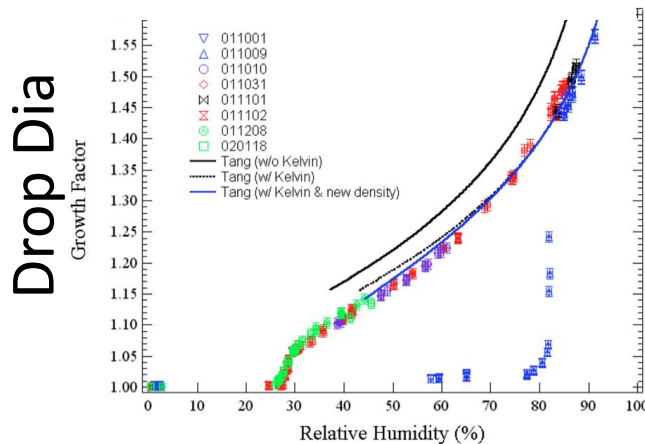
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# Indirect Effect: Aerosol-Cloud Closure

## How can we calculate it?

$$S(D) = a_w \exp \left[ \frac{4\sigma_{drop}\nu_l}{RTD} \right] \longrightarrow S(D) = \frac{D^3 - D_d^3}{D^3 - D_d^3(1 - \kappa)} \exp \left( \frac{4\sigma_{s/a}M_w}{RT\rho_w D} \right)$$

$$a_w = \exp \left[ \frac{-M_w\nu\Phi m}{1000} \right]$$



RH or S(D)

Bonus: Wet & Dry Optical closure too

Measure S(D) and D for a given  $D_d$

Fit S(D) eqn to data: derive  $\kappa$

Derive CCN spectrum from  $dN/d\log D$

Derive Cloud Drop Distribution

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# Indirect Effect: Aerosol-Cloud Closure

## How can we measure it?

1. Scanning Mobility & OPC Dry & Wet Number Size Distributions
2. Humidified TDMA size-dependent water uptake
3. Cloud condensation nucleus/drop spectrum from UAVs
4. CVI inlet on-board UAV/Ground CVI inlet system
5. Light, small, cost-effective devices for UAVs

**GOAL: Predict cloud drop activation**  
**Measurements at the ground and aloft.**  
**Continuously**  
**Focused within satellite 'columns'**

Big Problem: a lot of complicated simultaneous measurements

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1. Scanning Mobility & OPC Dry & Wet Number Size Distributions
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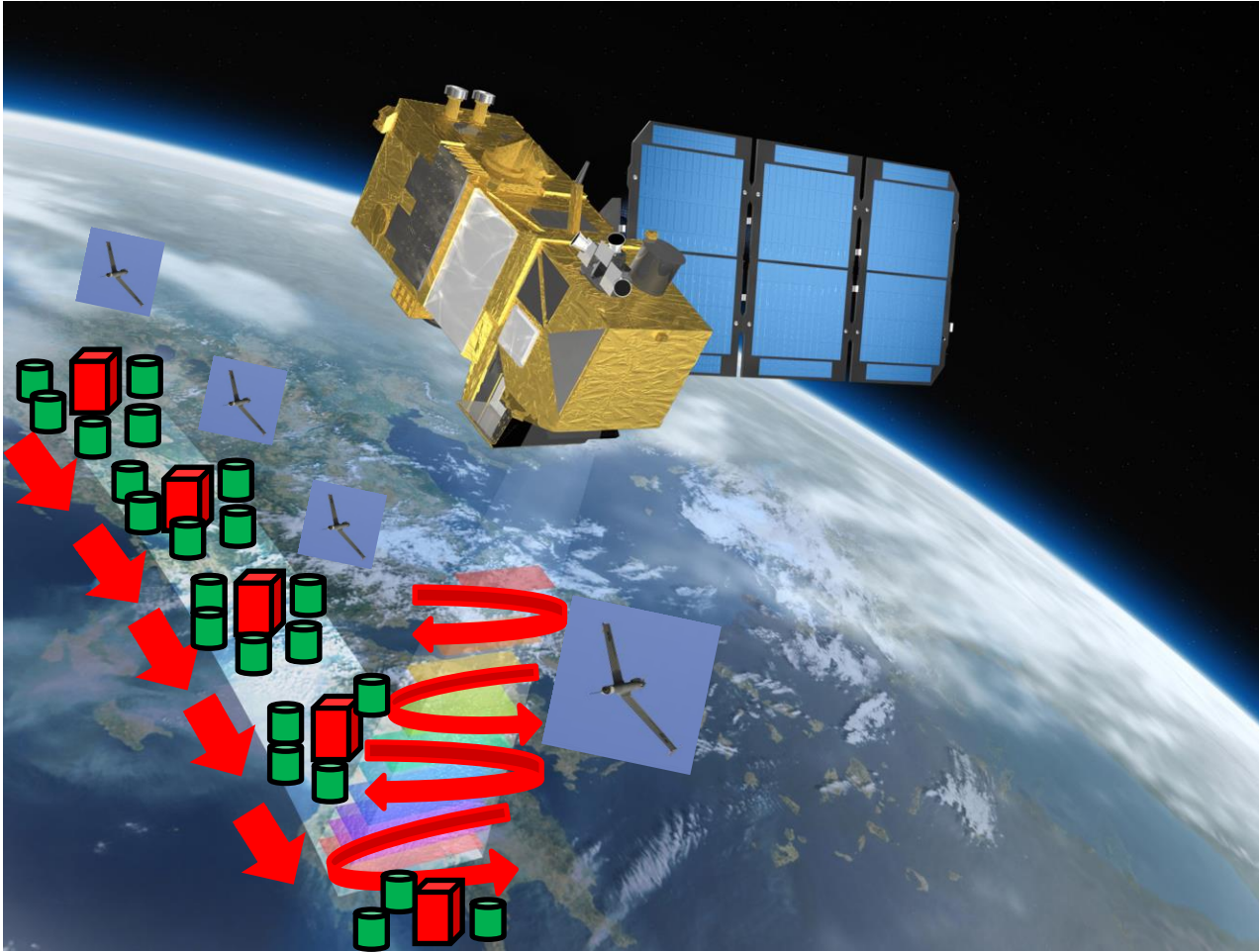
**Other**  
**Applications:**  
**Precipitation**  
**Air Quality**  
**Visibility**

Big Problem: a lot of complicated simultaneous measurements

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# Satellites: In-situ Validation

## Future sampling strategies



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# Conclusions: Future Directions

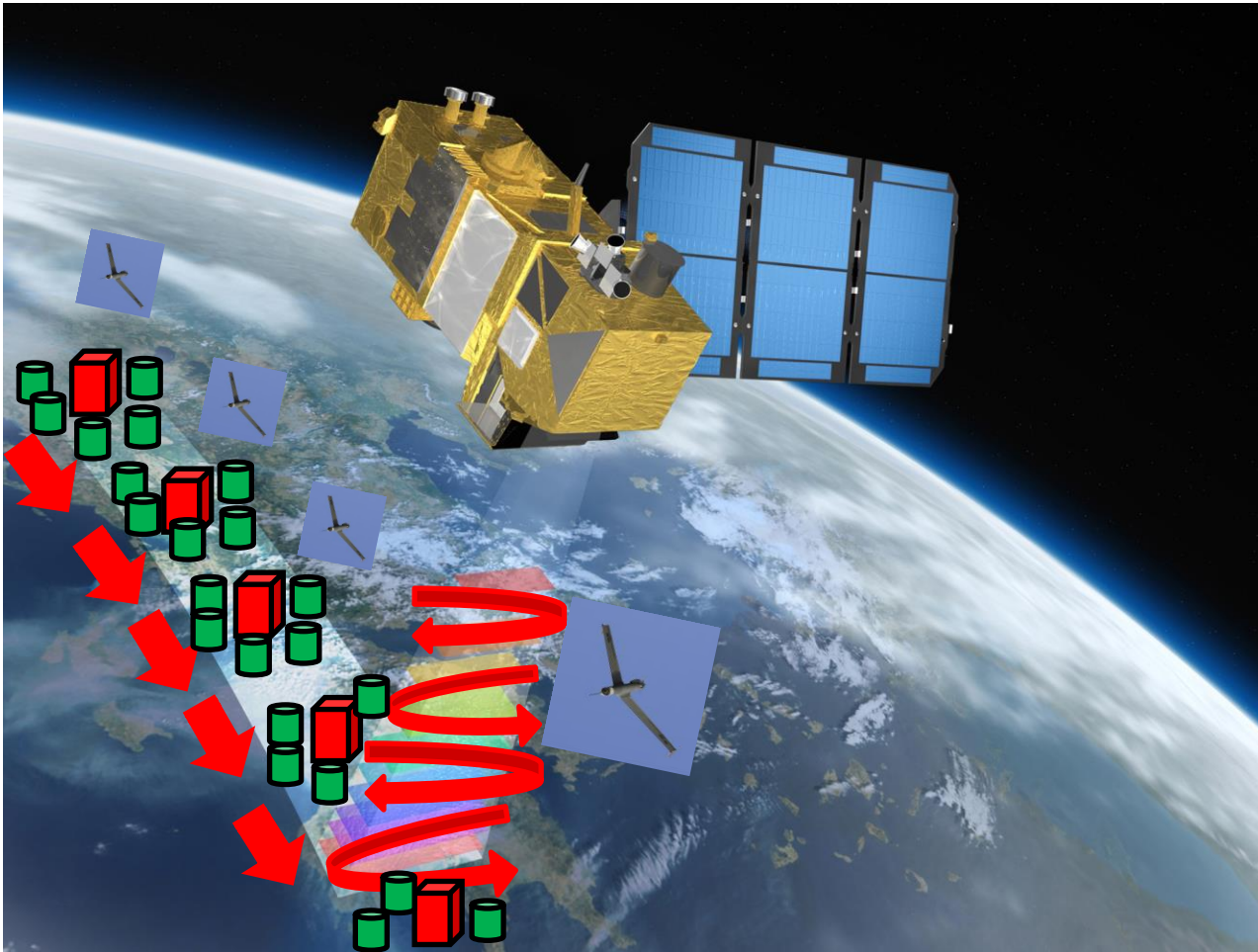
We need to do a better job:

- Connecting aerosol to cloud properties: clear questions
- Committing to long-term measurements
- Constraining remote sensing retrievals
- Developing portable, cost-effective instruments
- Collaborating across disciplines and countries

**Our children and future generations are counting on us.**



# Is this the future?



Thank you for your  
attention.

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