



Illustration of balloon-borne dust aerosol measurements with the aerosol counter LOAC during ChArMEEx



development funded by:



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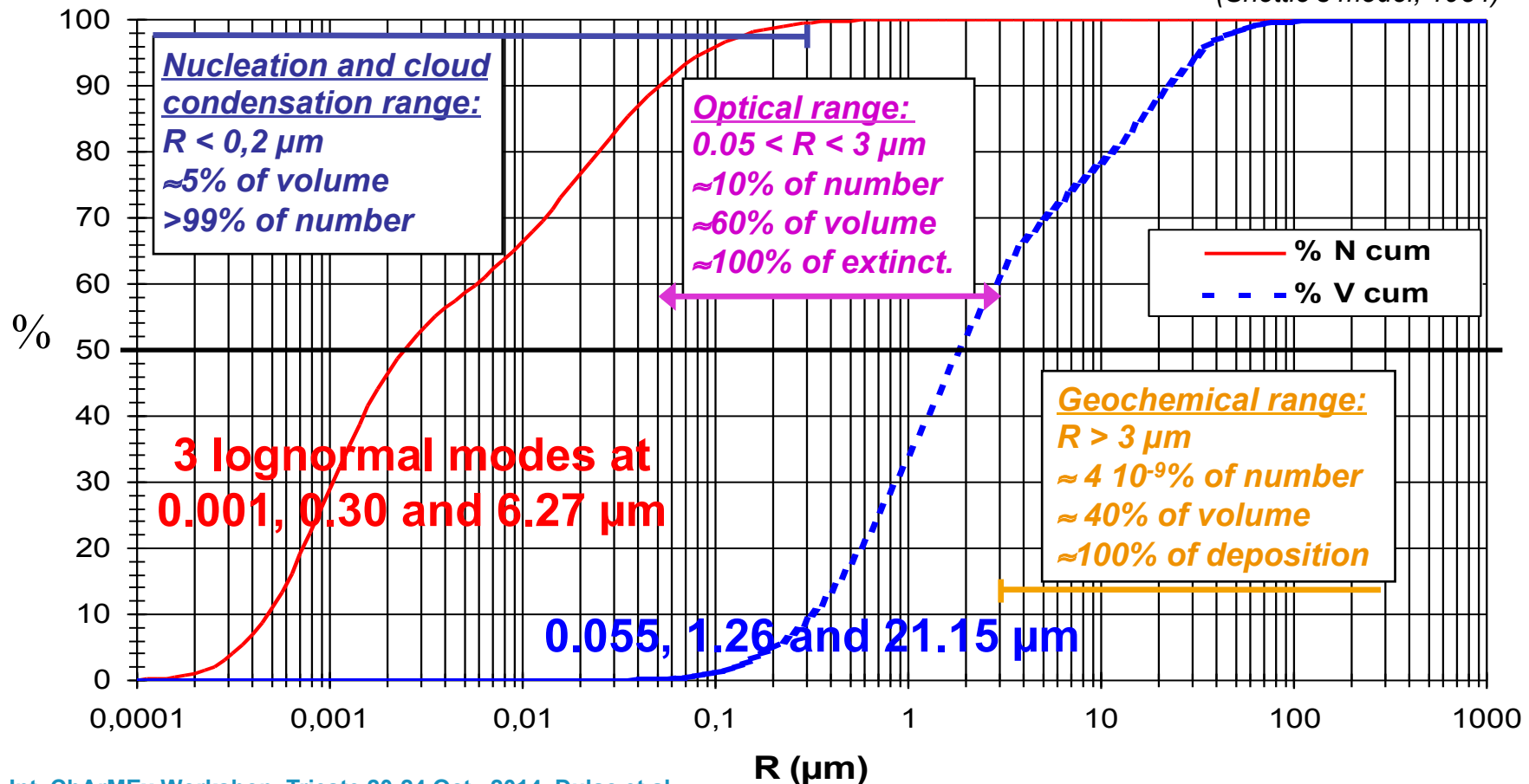


Why addressing the aerosol size distribution ?

⇒ Particle number, surface or volume/mass control different processes

Relative cumulated distributions in **number** and **volume** of the background desert aerosol

(Shettle's model, 1984)



Objectives

- ⇒ Observe Lagrangian aerosol evolution, especially in desert dust plumes
- ⇒ Measure the aerosol particle size distribution in the vertical
- ⇒ Cover the maximum size range possible (submicron range for pollution and $\geq 20 \mu\text{m}$ for desert dust)

Strategy

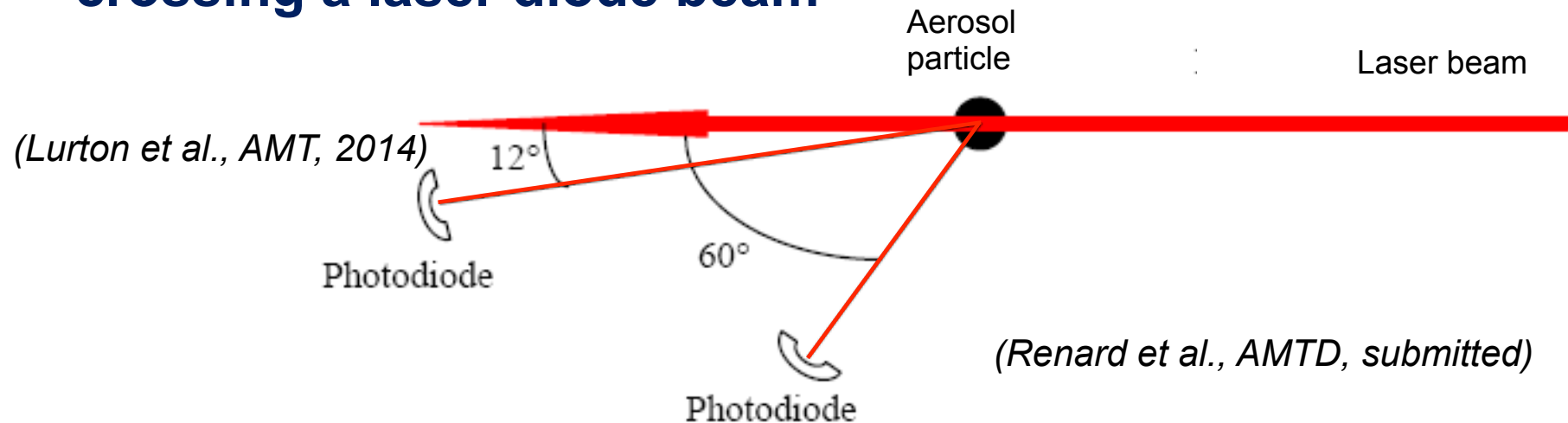
- ⇒ Use of balloons for in situ measurements, combining
 - CNES drifting boundary-layer pressurized balloons (BLPB) are designed to last several weeks for unique quasi-Lagrangian monitoring
 - Soundings BLPB flights for vertical distribution

Challenge

- ⇒ Develop a small balloonborne optical particle counter/sizer with a larger size range than existing devices
- ⇒ Possibly distinguish between different types of particles

LOAC principle

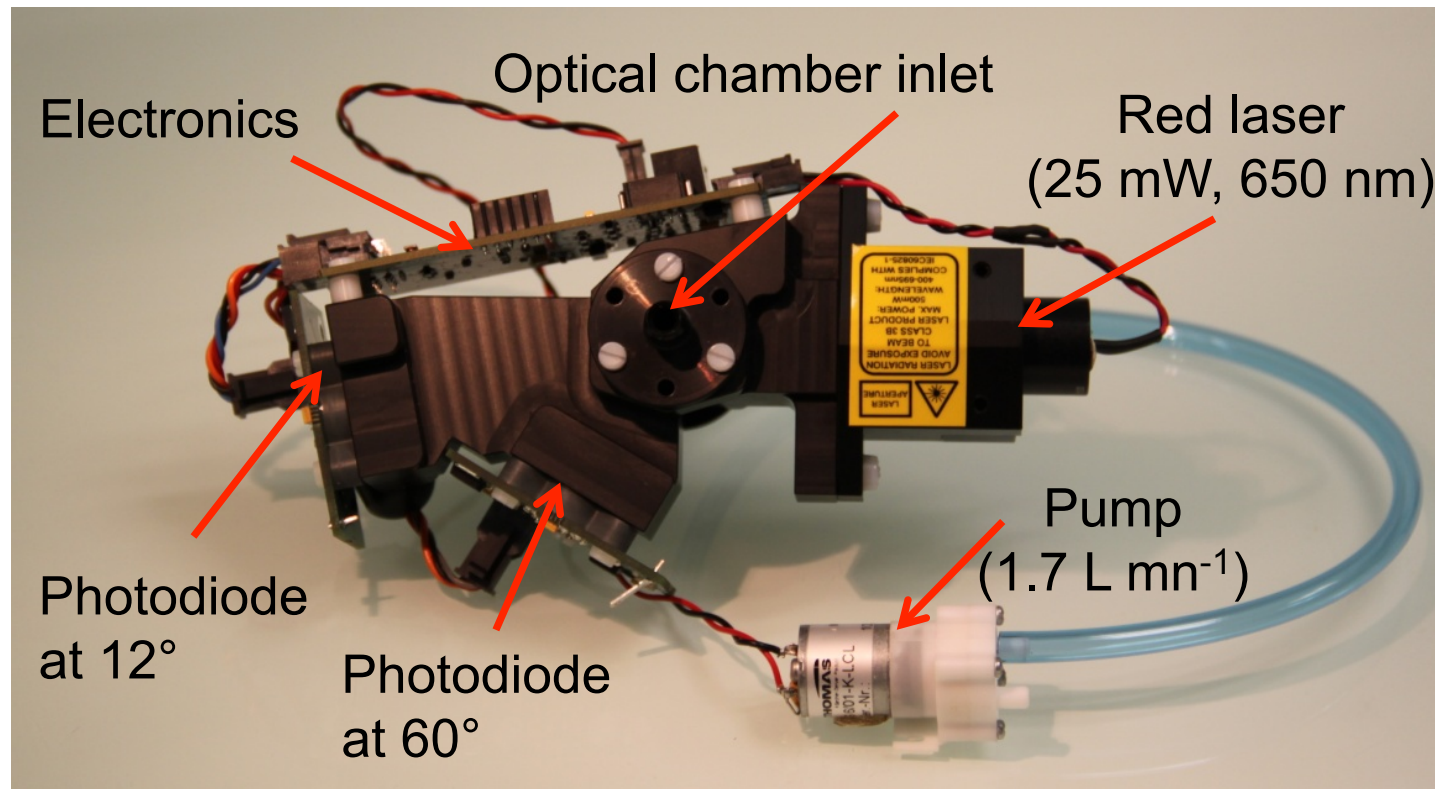
Light Optical Aerosol particle Counter/sizer:
measurements of the light scattered by the aerosols
crossing a laser diode beam



⇒ OPC with measurements at 2 scattering angles

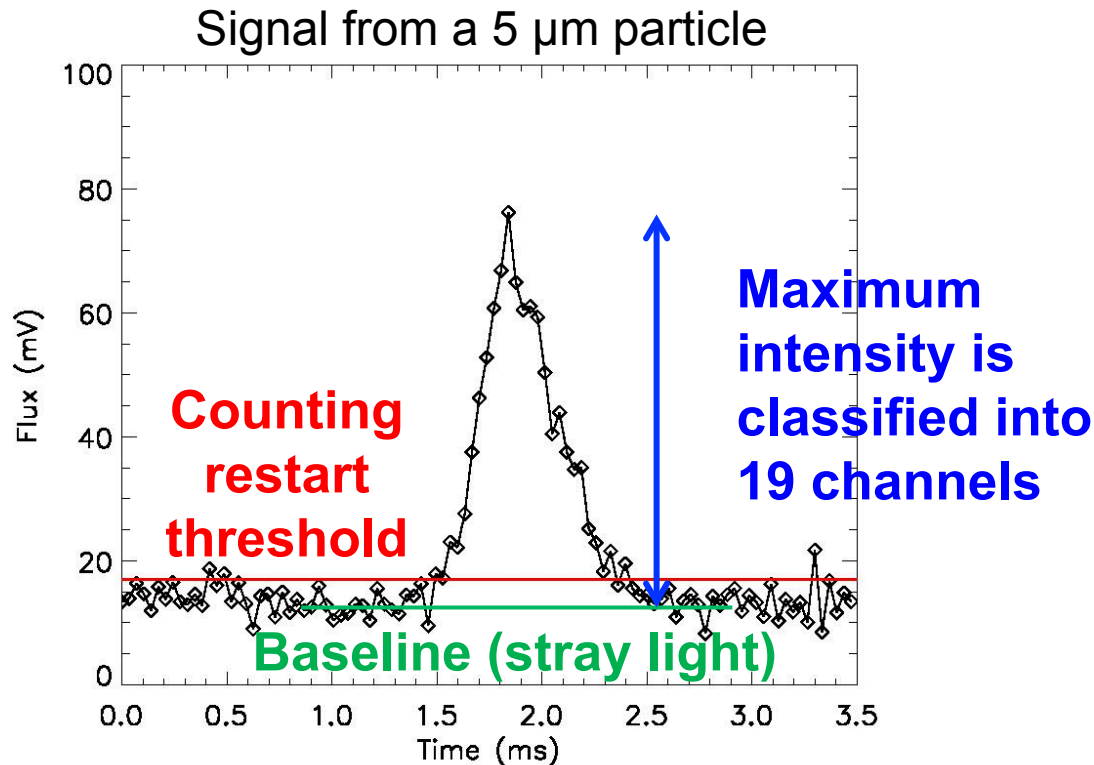
- near forward direction: scattered light is relatively insensitive to the aerosol nature ⇒ accurate size determination
 - high flux near forward direction ⇒ more sensitivity
- side direction: scattered light very sensitive to particle nature

LOAC instrument



⇒ 250 g incl. pump, 3 W consumption under 8 V

LOAC channels

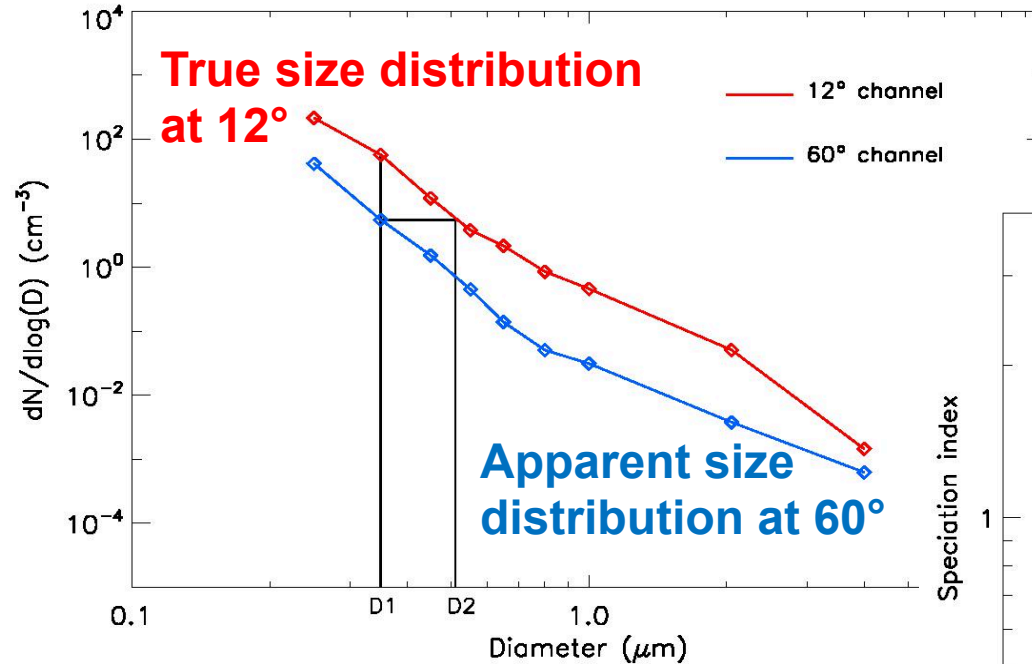


⇒ Calibration is performed with particles of known size using the 12° channel

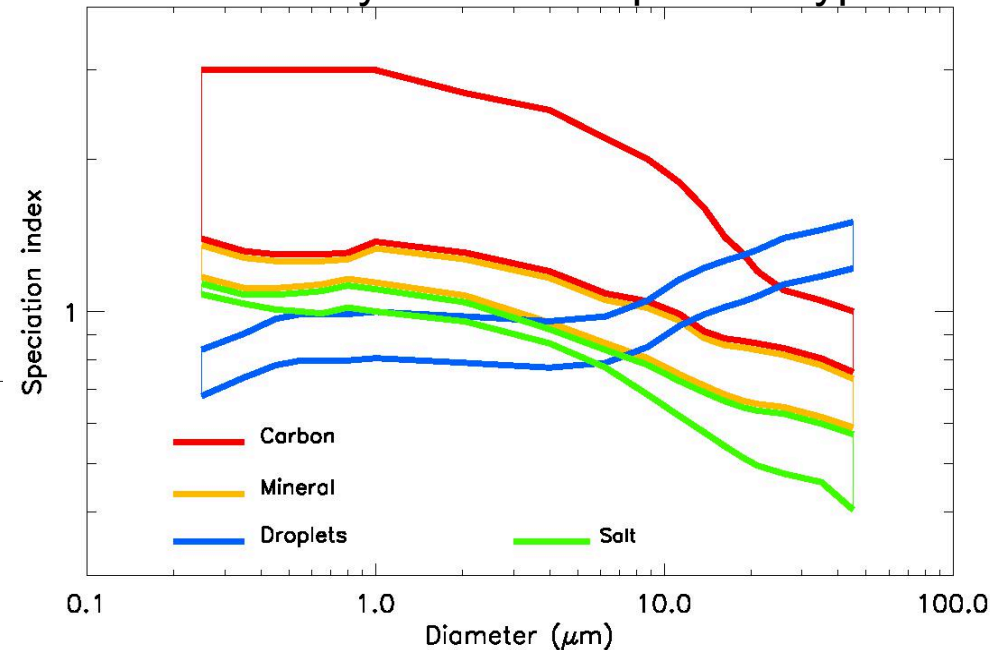
Diameter classes (μm)

- 0.2 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 0.6
- 0.6 - 0.7
- 0.7 - 0.9
- 0.9 - 1.1
- 1.1 - 3.0
- 3.0 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 7.5
- 7.5 - 10.0
- 10.0 - 12.5
- 12.5 - 15.0
- 15.0 - 17.5
- 17.5 - 20.0
- 20.0 - 22.0
- 20.0 - 30.0
- 30.0 - 40.0
- 40.0 - up to 250.0

LOAC speciation



Speciation index obtained in laboratory for various particle types

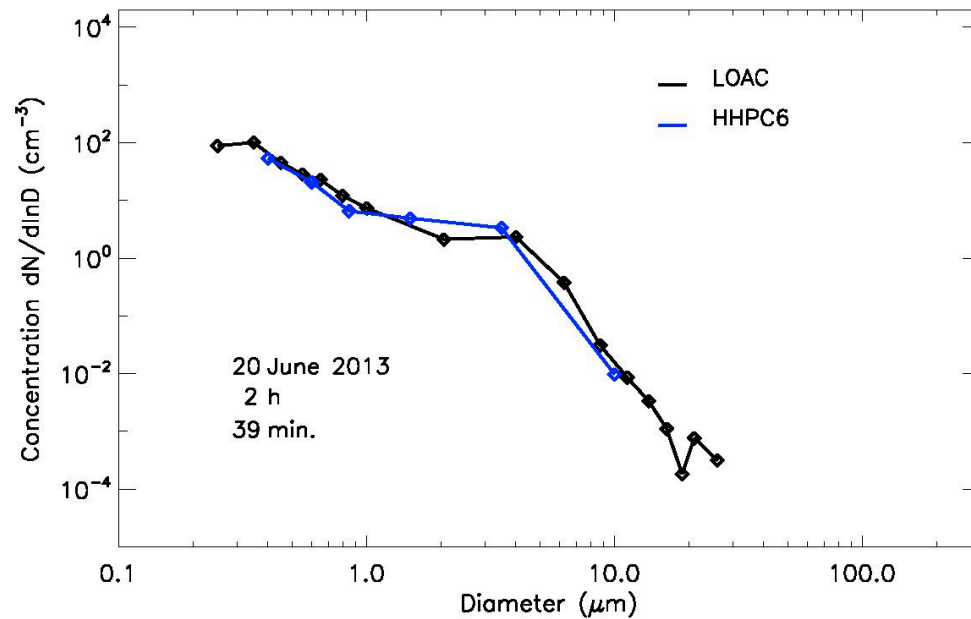


- ⇒ The same thresholds in mV are applied to both channels, producing a bias in the apparent concentration for a given size class at 60°
- The ratio $D2/D1$ can be used as a speciation index

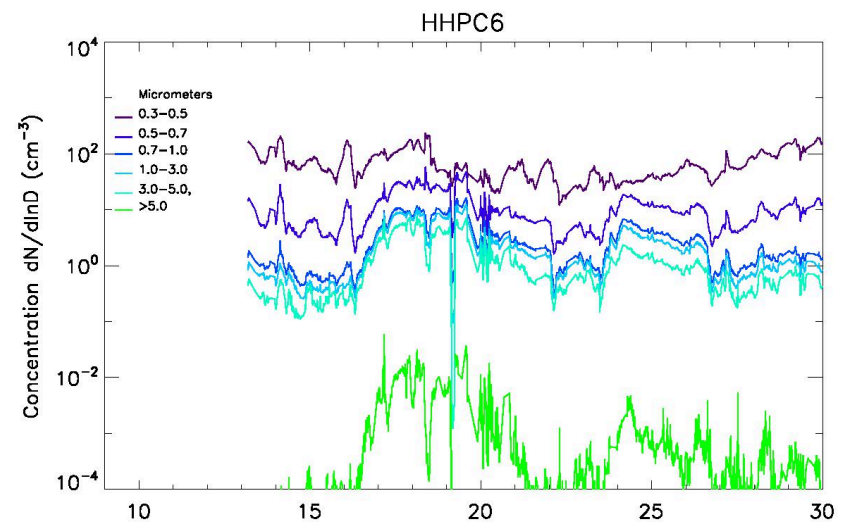
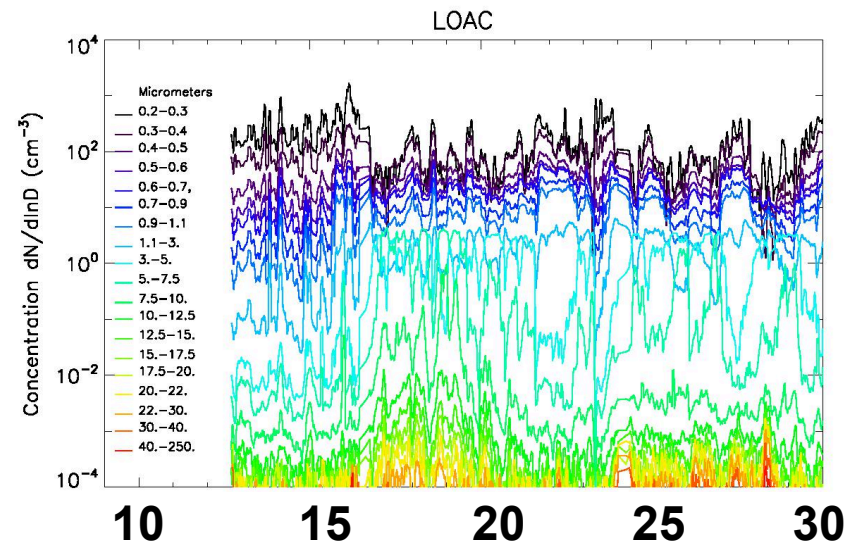
Cross-comparisons: example at Menorca (ChArMEx)

⇒ ...providing confidence
in LOAC measurements

Background conditions



Saharan dust events



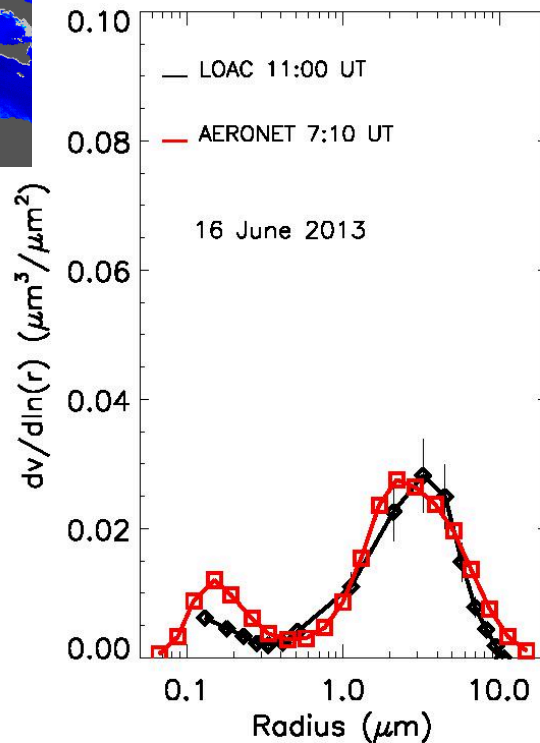
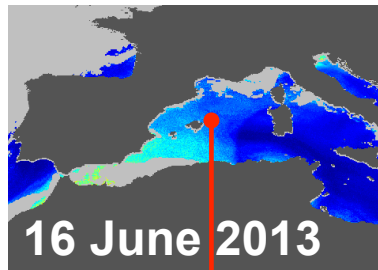
Date, June 2013

Comparison of the column-integrated size distribution

⇒ LOAC-derived distribution vertically integrated from sounding measurements at Menorca

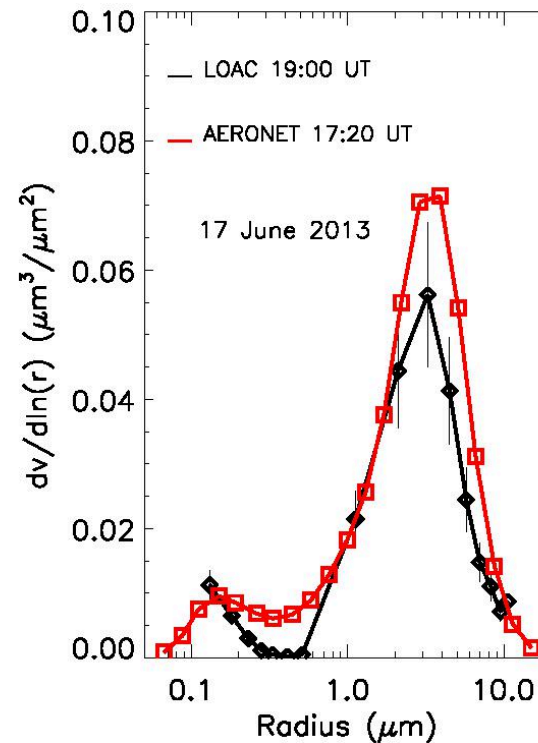
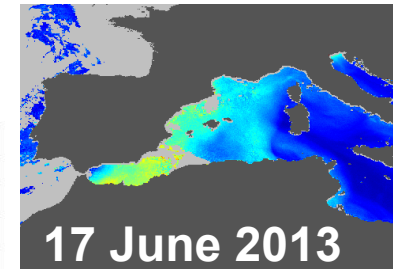
Arrival of Saharan dust

Dust layer: 2-4 km



Moderate dust event

Dust layer: 0.3-5 km

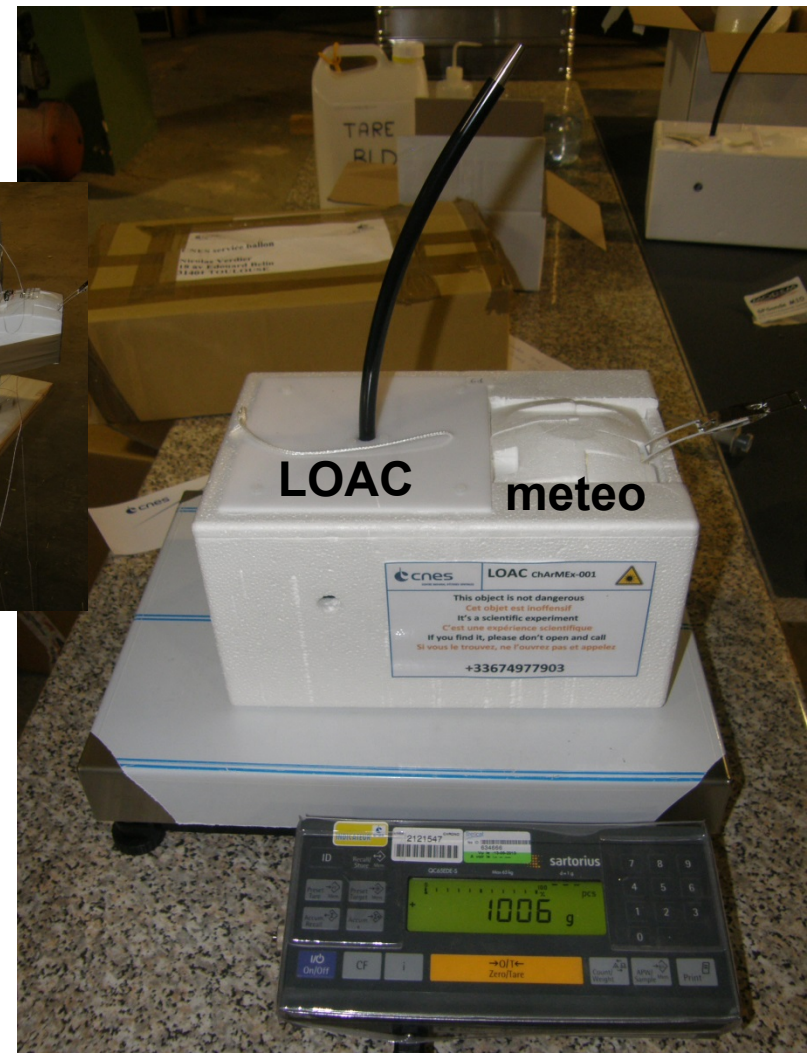
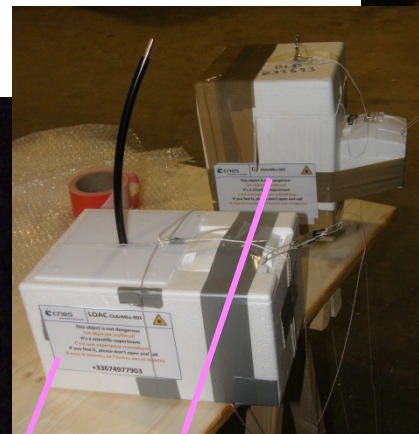
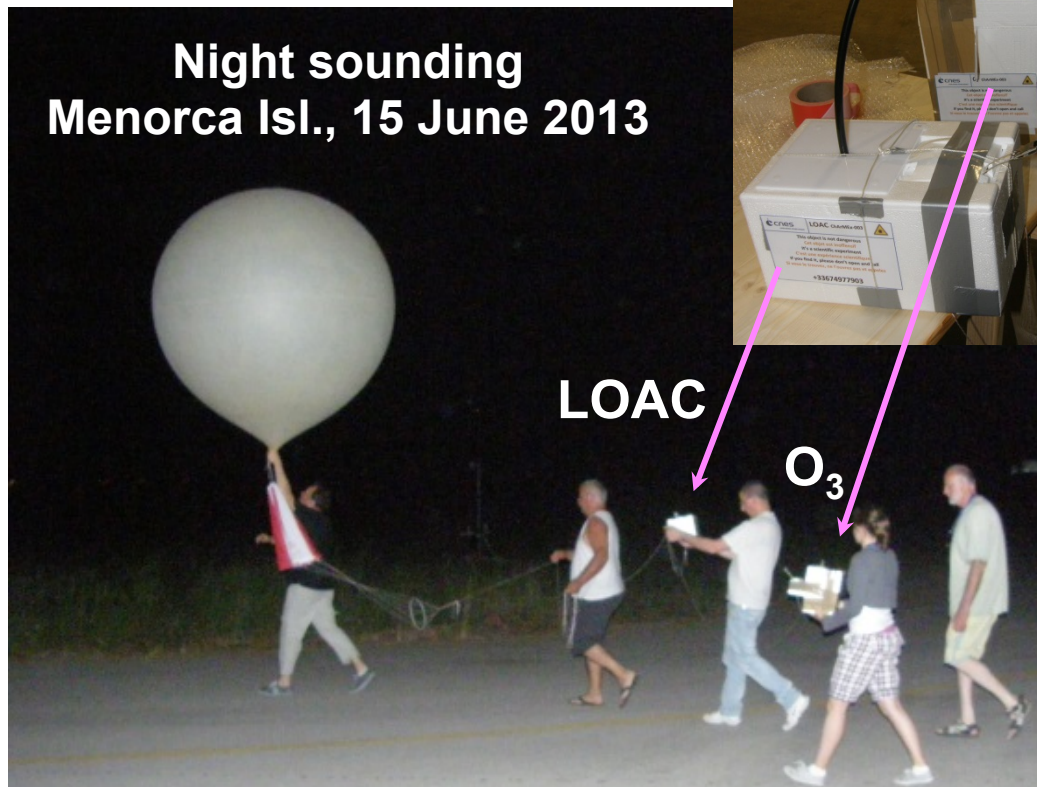


(Renard et al.,
AMTD,
submitted,
2014b)

Sounding balloons

⇒ LOAC is coupled to a MeteoModem meteorological sonde

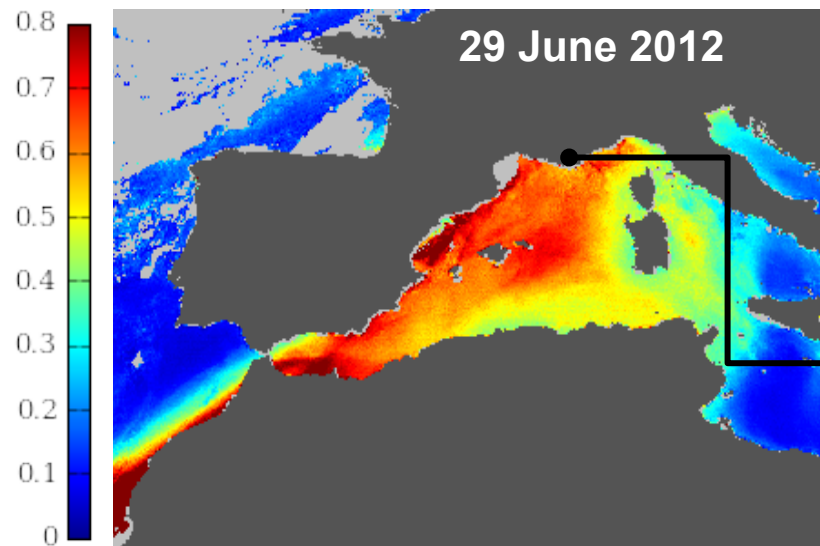
- total weight of 1 kg with batteries
- it can be launched together with an O₃ sonde if 2 reception stations are available



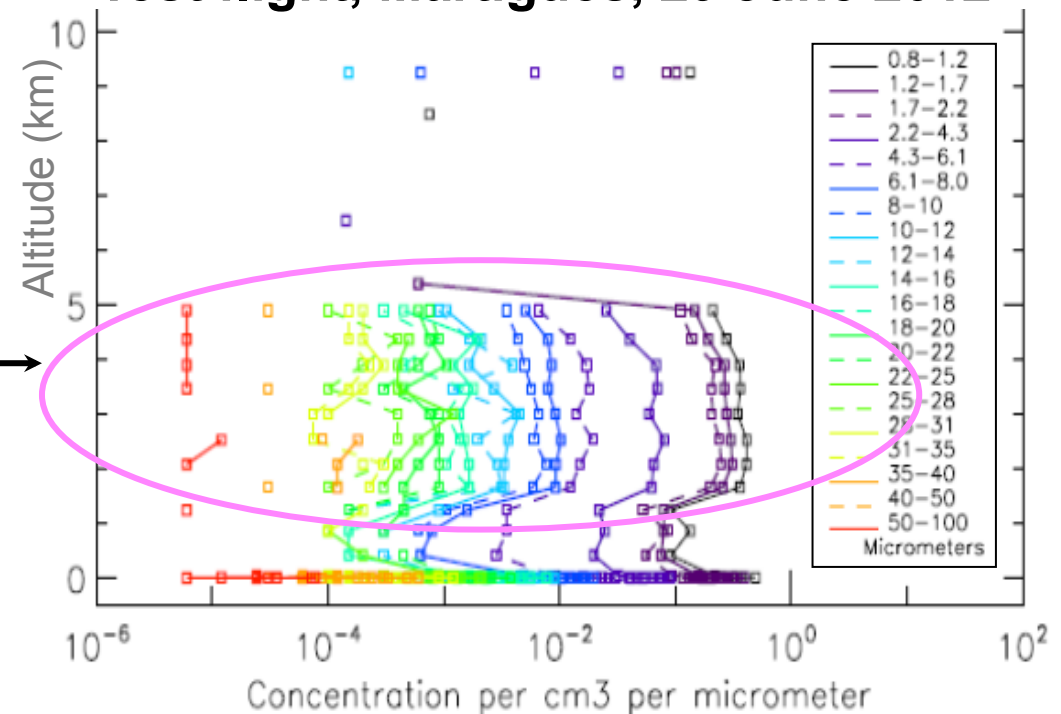
Test flight in 2012 during Pre-ChArMEEx/TRAQA

⇒ Large mineral particles (>25 μm in diameter) within the dust layer between 1 and 5 km

- very clear air above



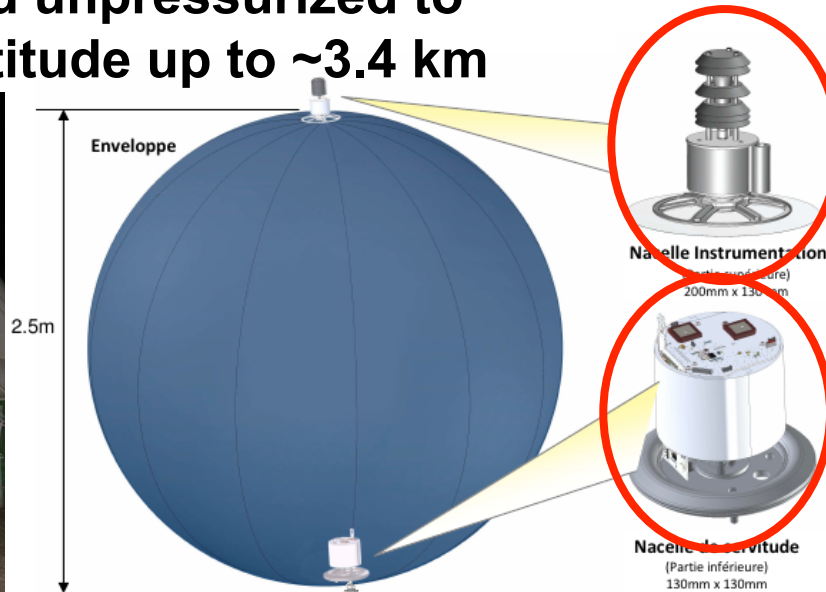
Test flight, Martigues, 29 June 2012



CNES boundary-layer pressurized balloon (BLPB)

⇒ Larger balloons (2.6-m diam.)
launched unpressurized to
reach altitude up to ~3.4 km

(see Dubourg et al.'s presentation)



⇒ Sky-pole scientific gondola:

- P,T,U, solar radiation

⇒ Service gondola:

- GPS navigation
- Data transmission (Iridium satellite phone system)

⇒ Earth-pole scientific gondola:

- either ozonesonde
 - or LOAC optical particle counter
- (see Gheusi et al.'s presentation)



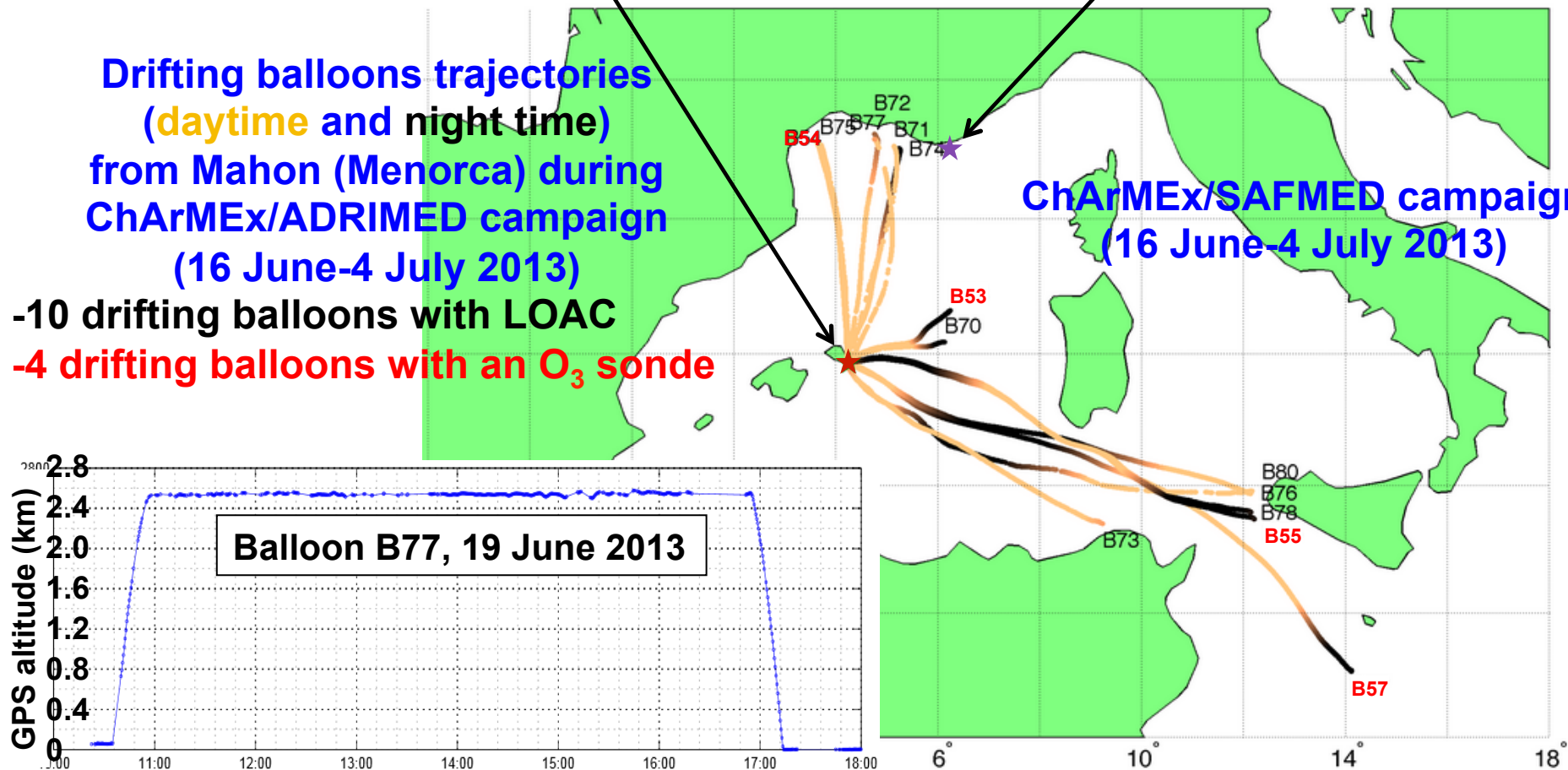
ChArMEx campaigns in the western Mediterranean (summer 2013)

33 launches of LOAC: - 20 with meteo balloons (up to ~36 km)
- 13 with drifting balloons (up to ~26 h)
from both **Menorca Isl.** for dust and **Levant Isl.** for pollution

Drifting balloons trajectories
(daytime and night time)
from Mahon (Menorca) during
ChArMEx/ADRIMED campaign
(16 June-4 July 2013)

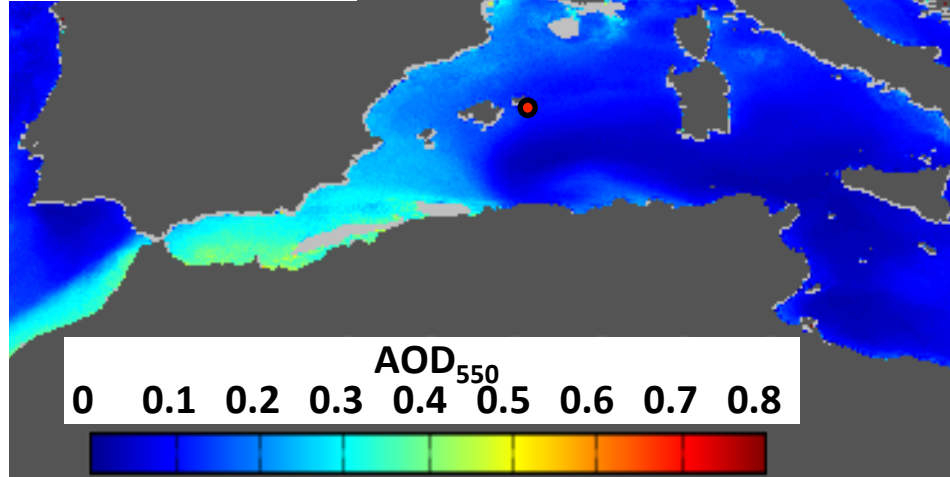
-10 drifting balloons with LOAC
-4 drifting balloons with an O₃ sonde

ChArMEx/SAFMED campaign
(16 June-4 July 2013)

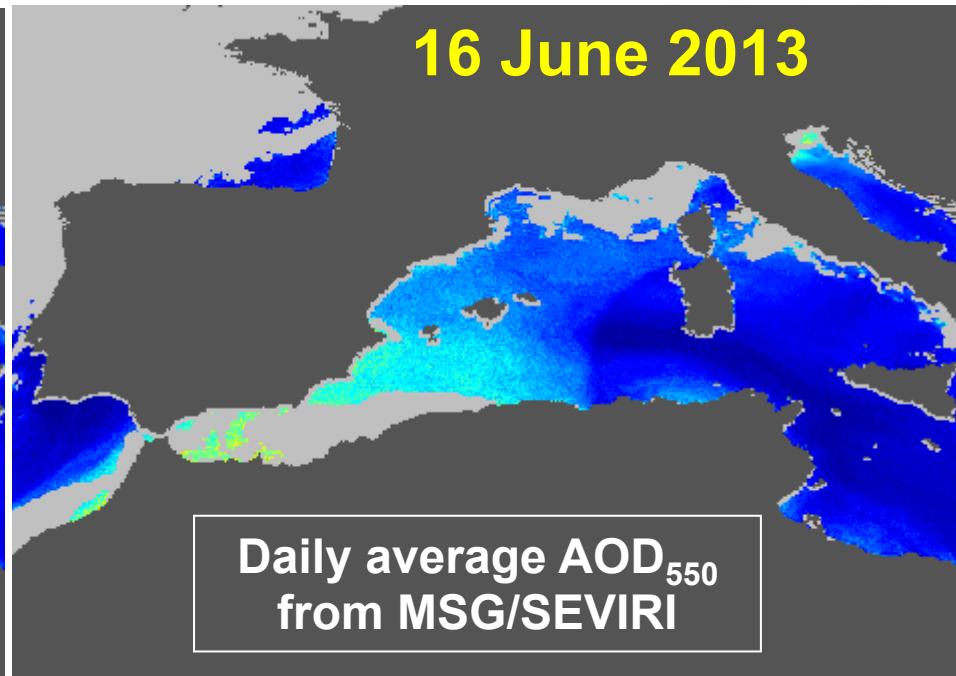




15 June 2013

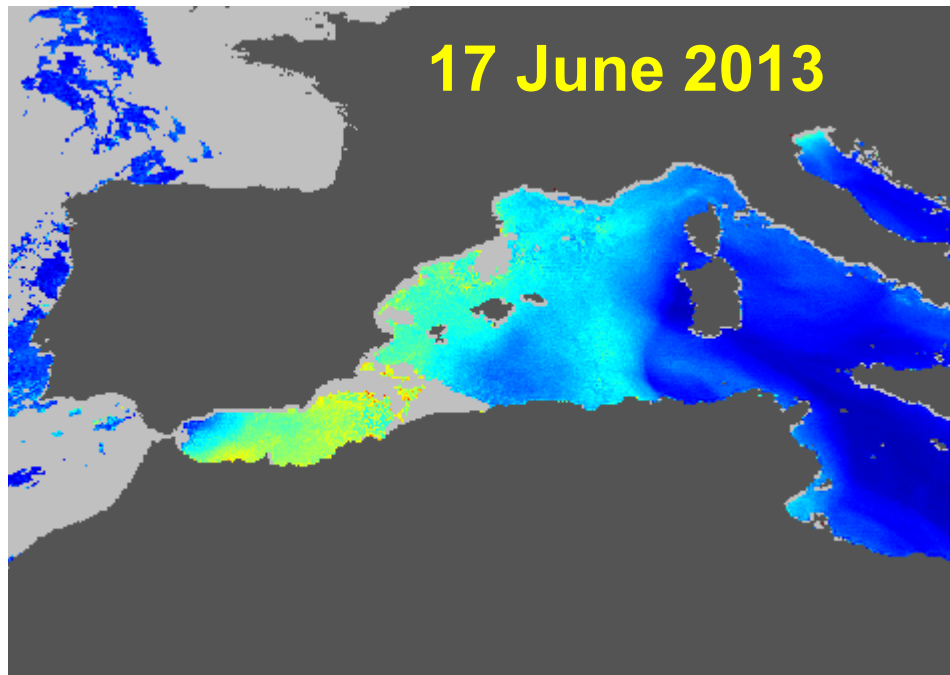


16 June 2013

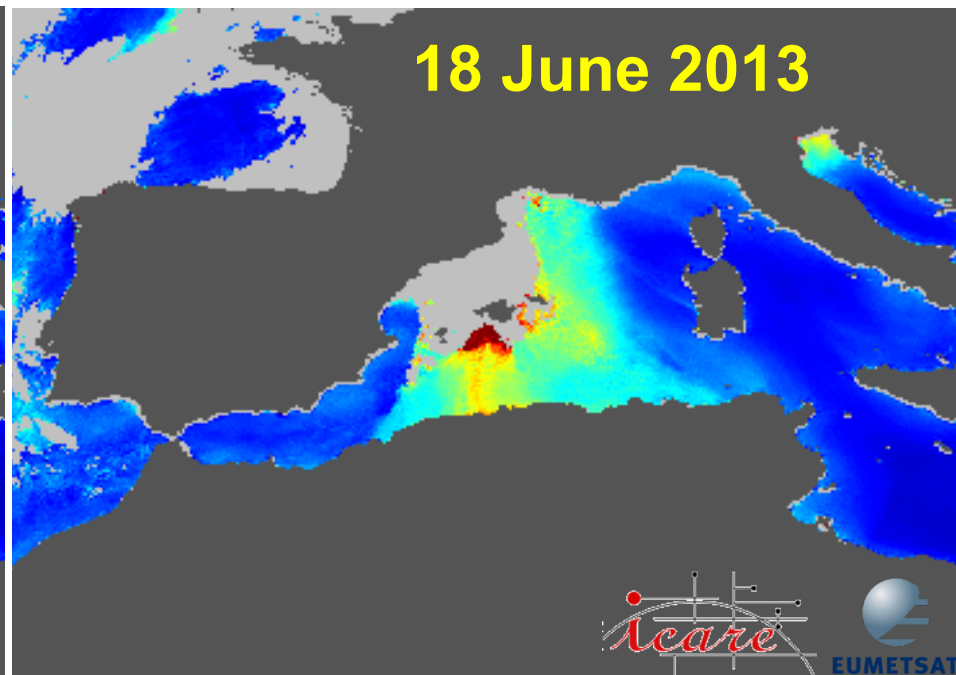


Daily average AOD₅₅₀
from MSG/SEVIRI

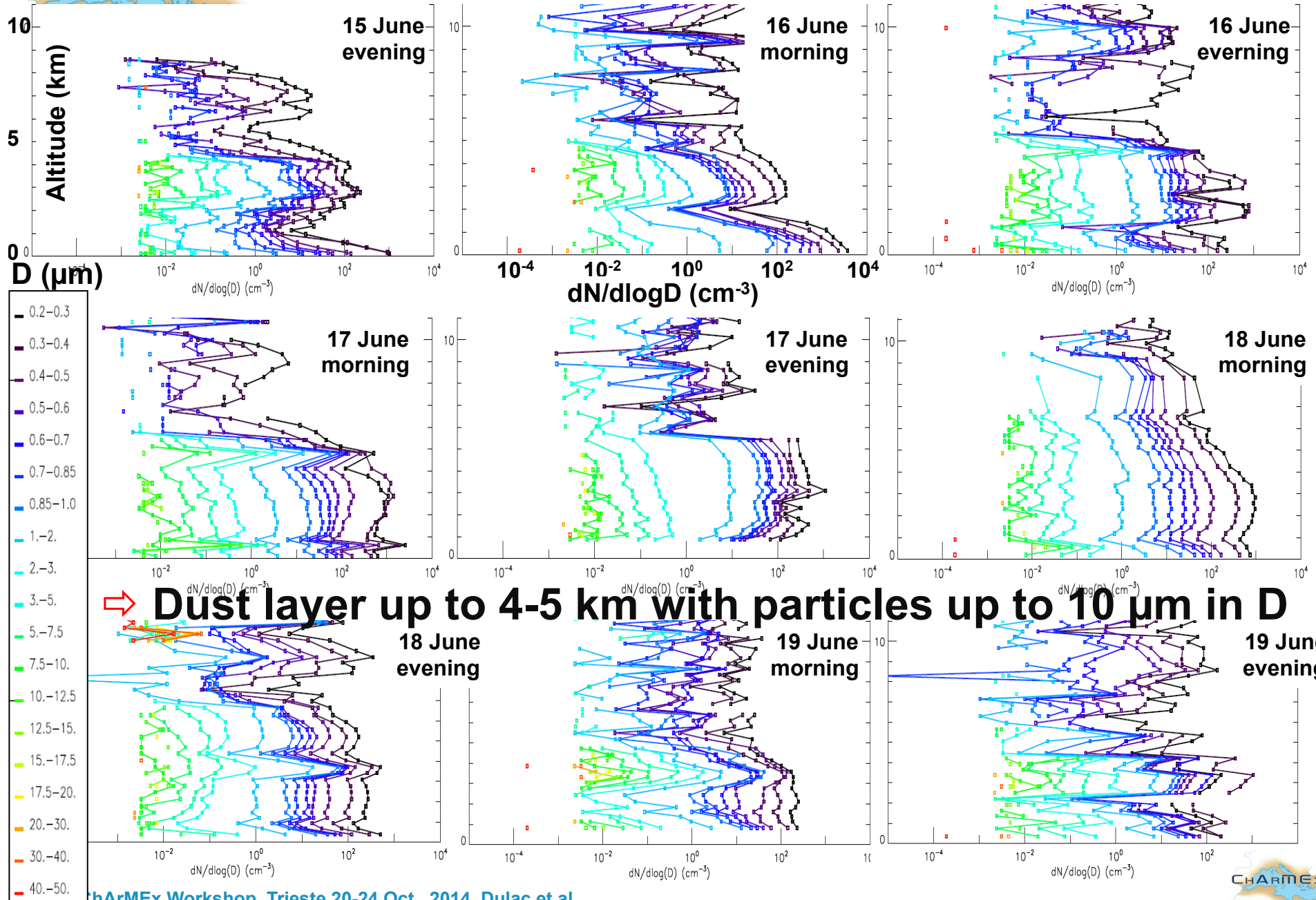
17 June 2013



18 June 2013



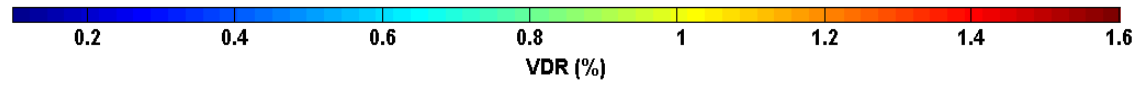
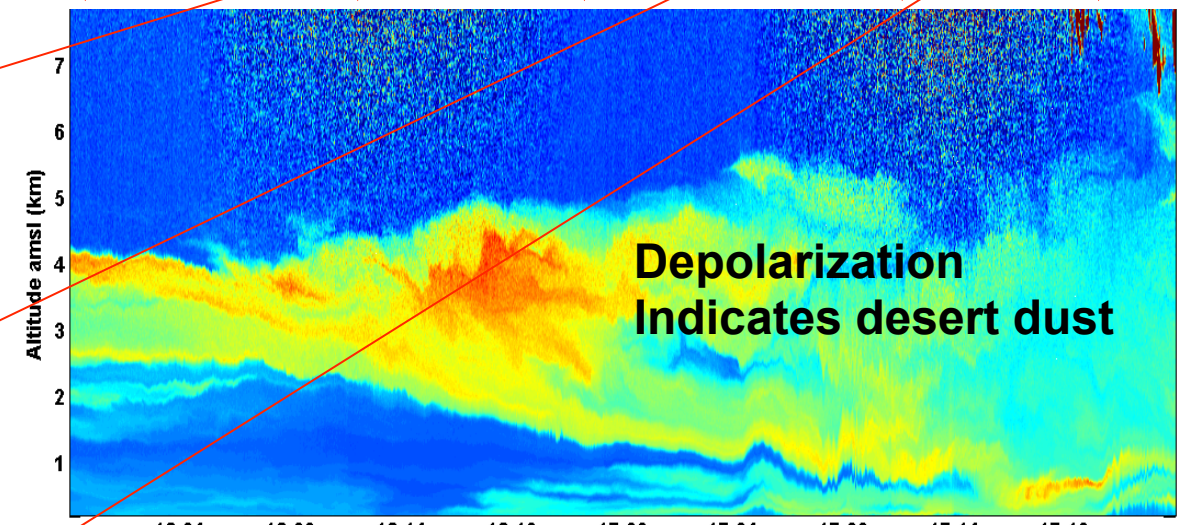
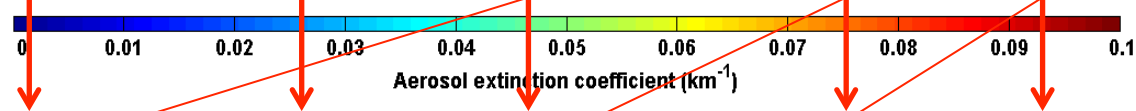
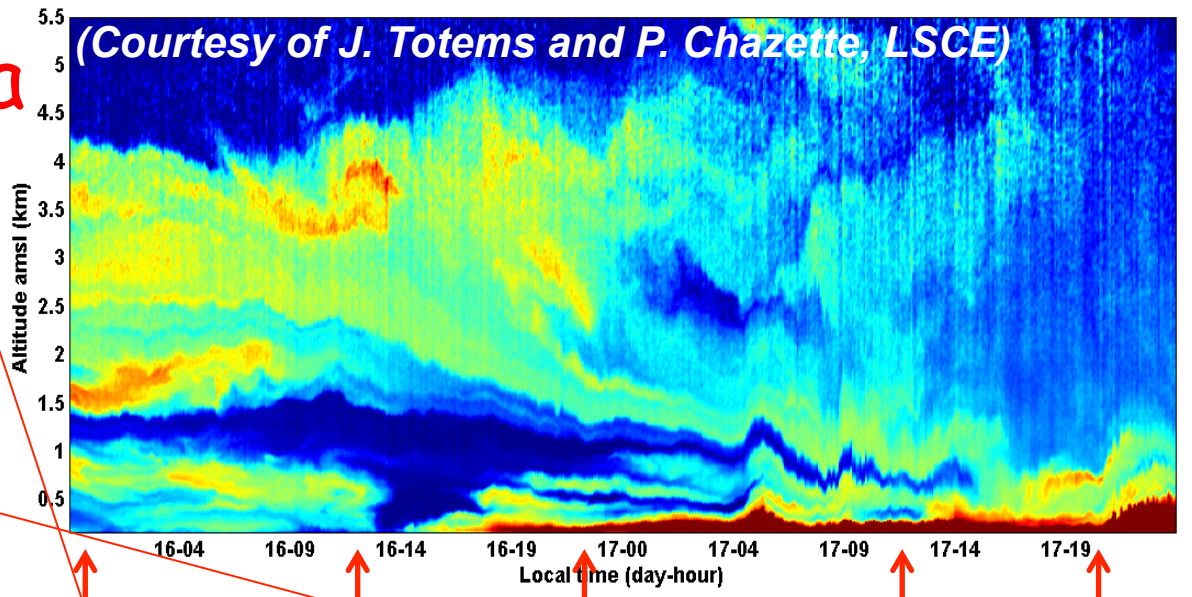
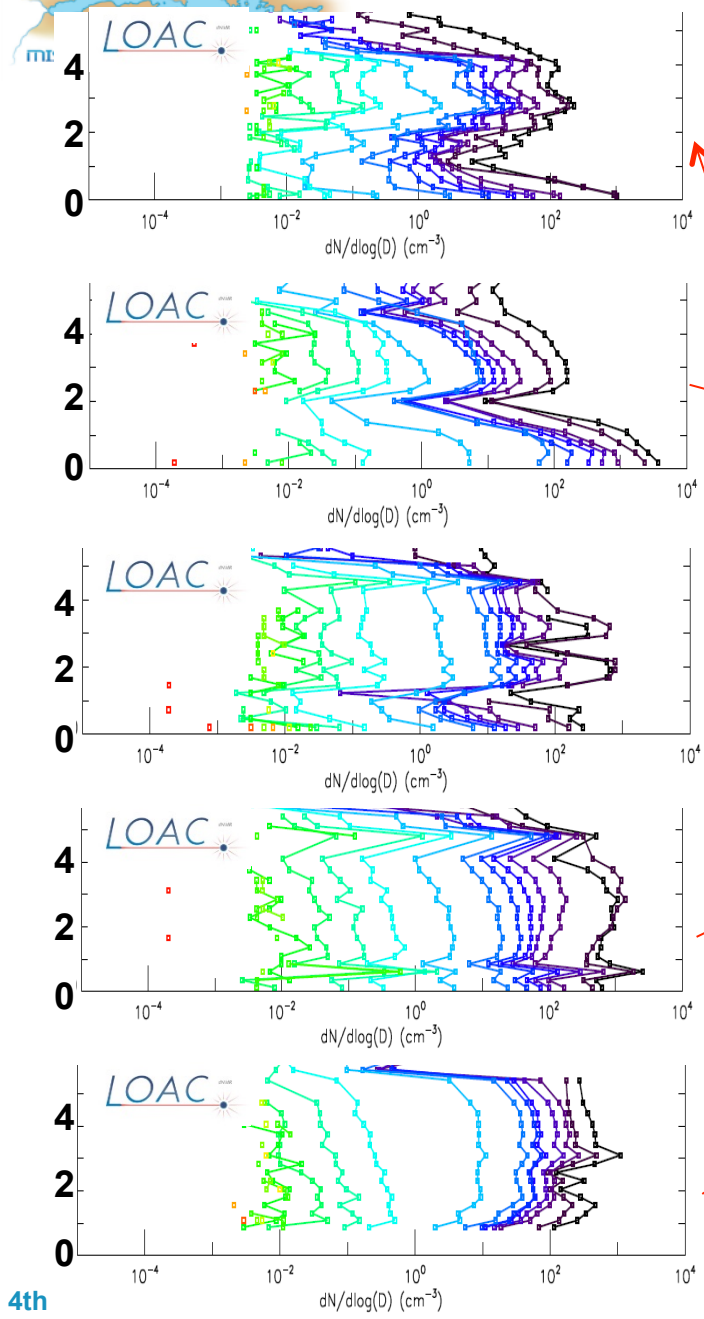
Sounding every ~12 hours during the 15-19 June 2013 dust event





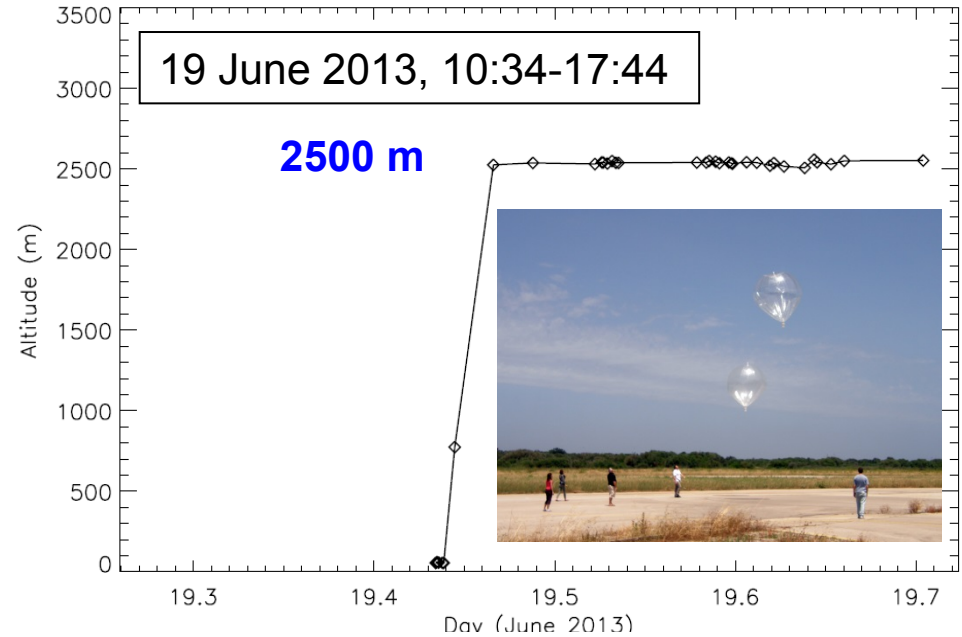
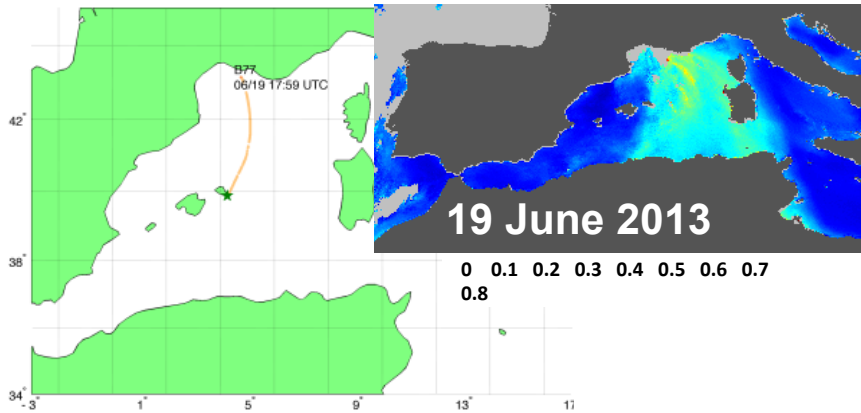
Lidar data

(Courtesy of J. Totems and P. Chazette, LSCE)

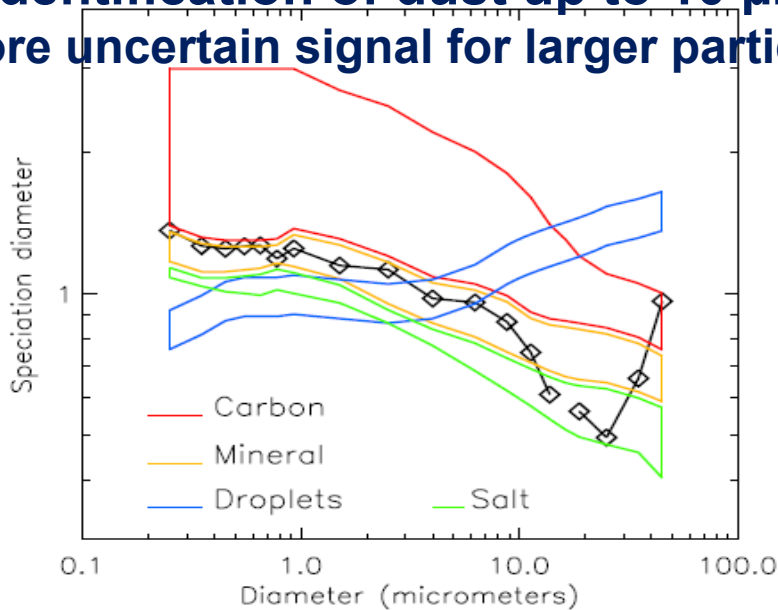




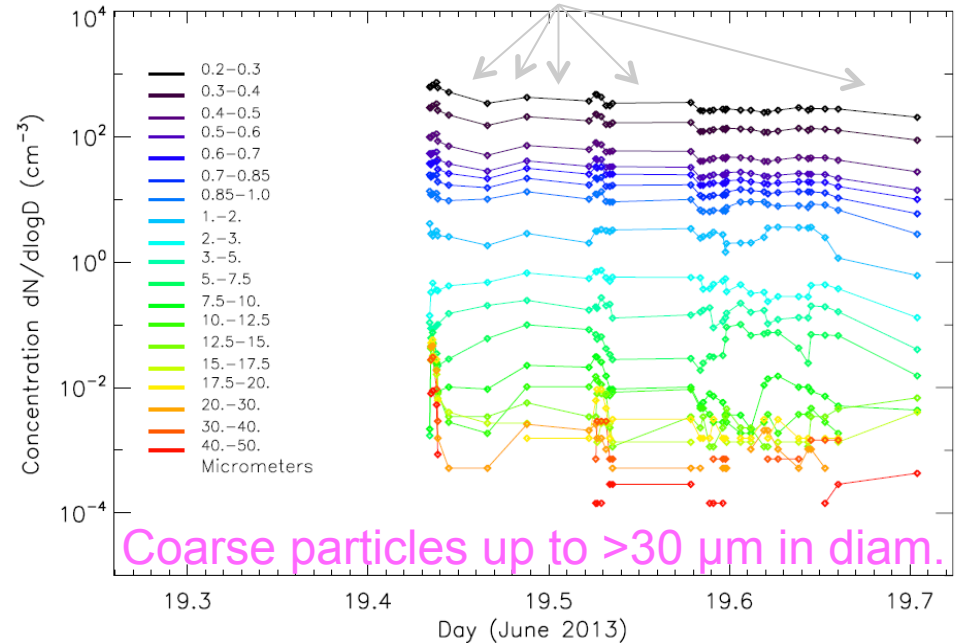
Balloon drift of several hours above the Mediterranean Sea



Identification of dust up to 10 μm More uncertain signal for larger particles

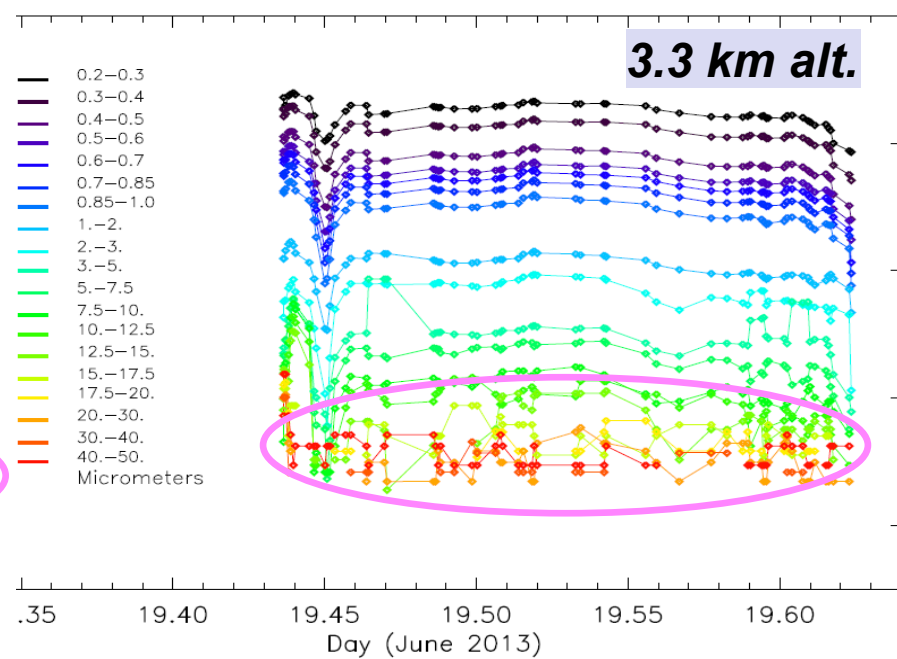
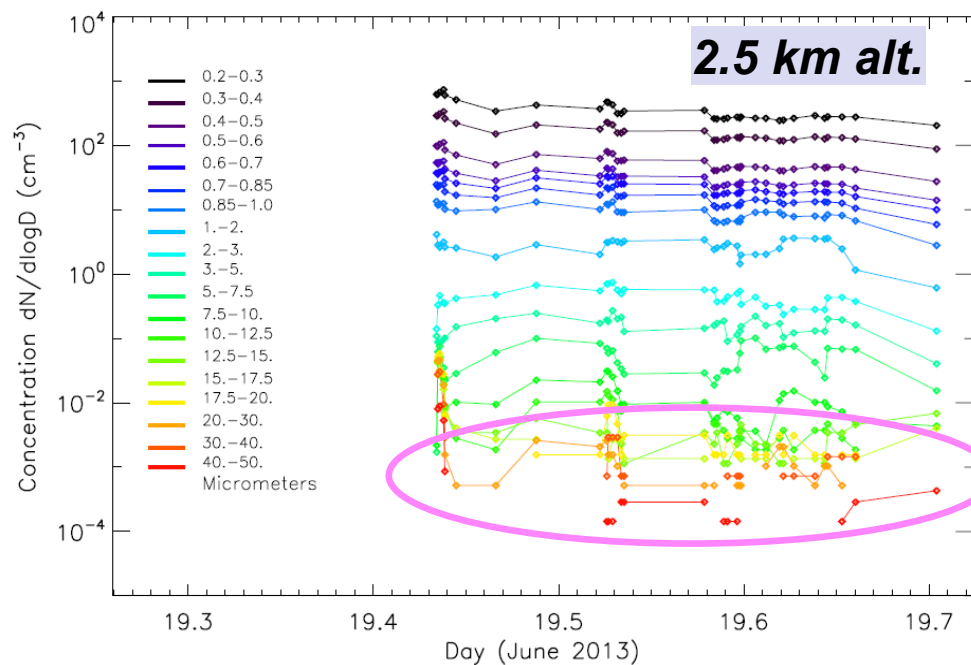
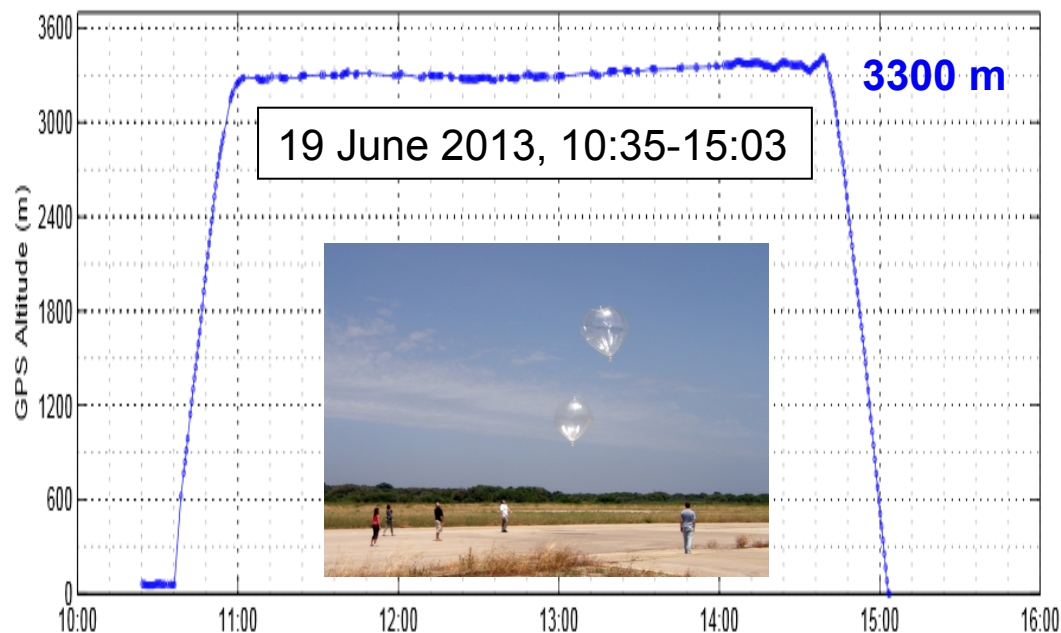
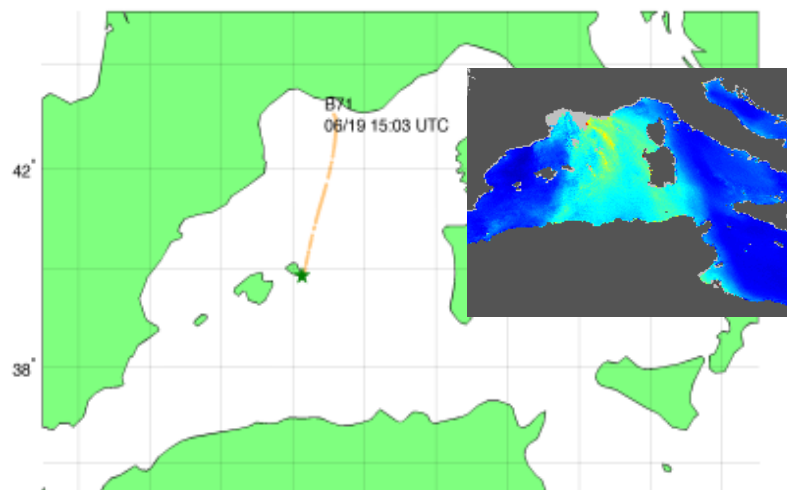


Missing data following satellite transmission problems



Coarse particles up to $>30 \mu\text{m}$ in diam.

A 2nd drifting balloon at higher altitude on 19 June

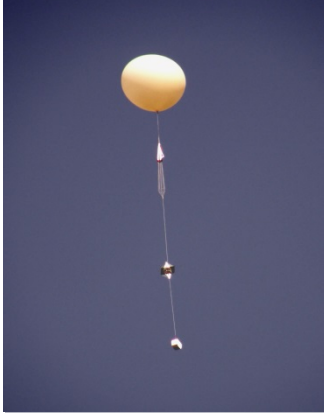


⇒ Work to be done for a detailed comparison

Thanks for your attention!



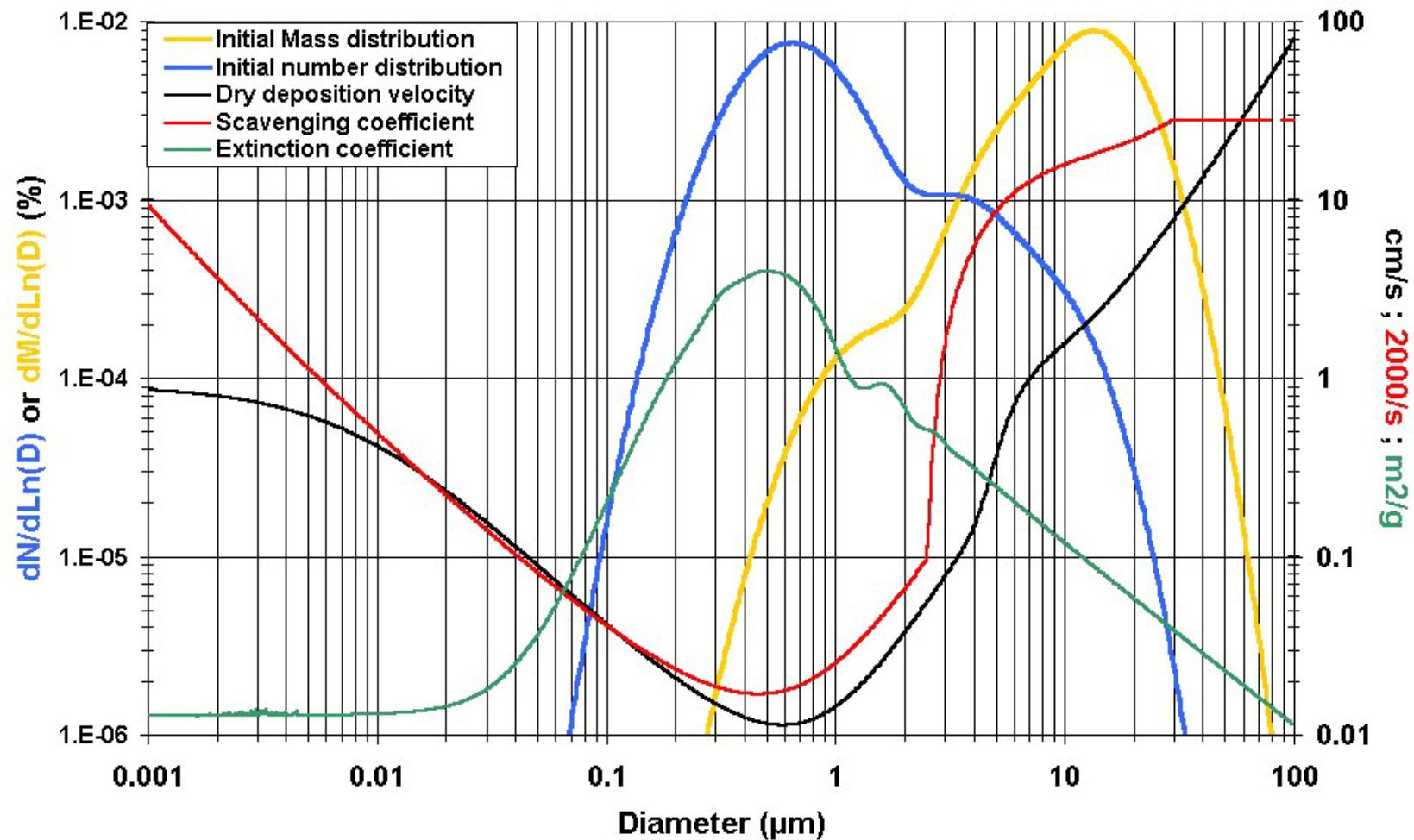
Moon eclipse by a BPCL



<http://charmex.lsce.ipsl.fr>



⇒ Particle number, surface or volume/mass control different processes



examples in Ile de France (ParisFog)

⇒ Many evaluation tests have been performed...

