

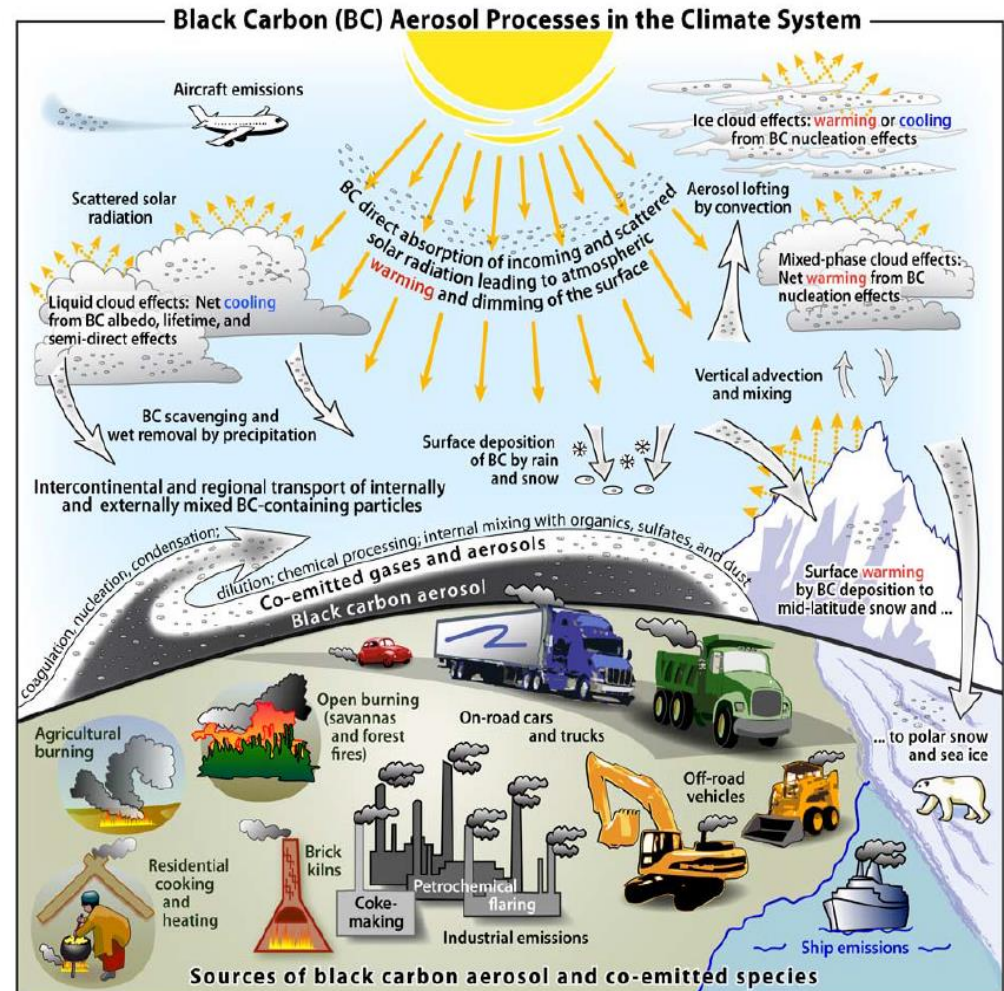
# BC

# impact on climate

Stefan Kinne, *MPI-Meteorology*

# a remaining open issue

- the comprehensive BC assessment report **failed** to accurately pin-point the climatic impact of BC ... mainly due to limitations in quantifying solar direct rad. forcing anthropogenic BC

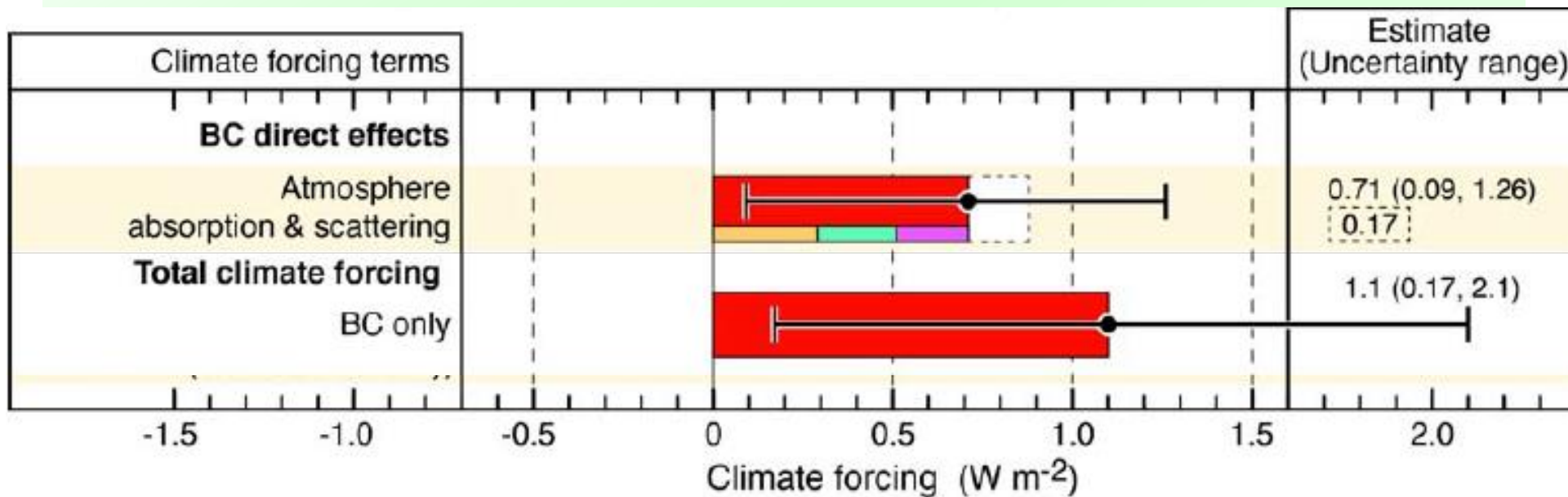


The BC assessment report

*Bond et al. 2013*

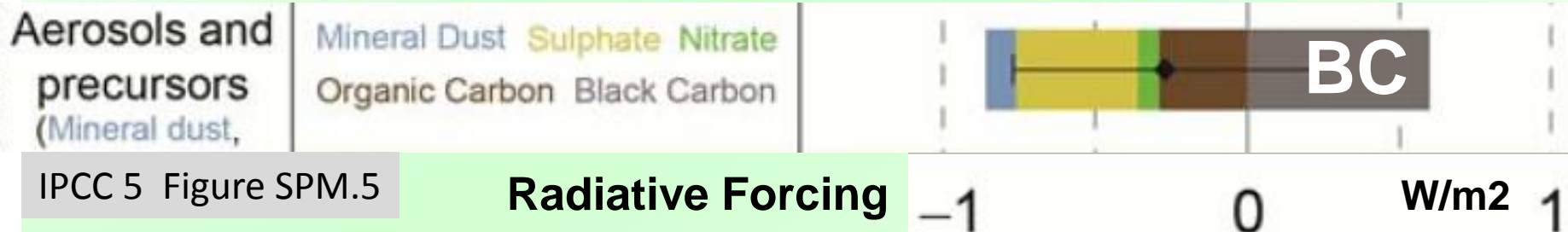
# +0.09 to +1.26 $\text{W m}^{-2}$ range ?

- the direct effect **range** turned so large because the report wanted to be inclusive
  - since then very high estimates (e.g. AERONET AAOD-Ang interpretations) **have been rejected**



# + 0.7 W/m<sup>2</sup> ... or less ...like 'models' ?

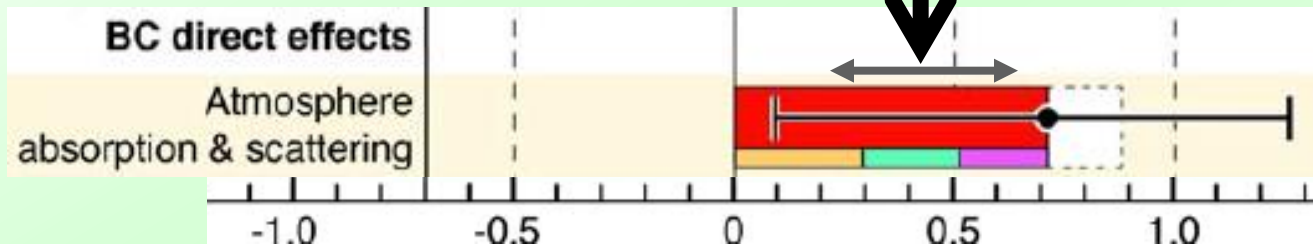
- taking simply the central value (+0.7 W/m<sup>2</sup>) of the uncertainty range overstates the BC impact
- +0.7 W/m<sup>2</sup> is ca. twice as large as estimates by global modeling ... *can models be so wrong even if emission may be at the low side in some regions ?*



- is the ” + 0.7 W/m<sup>2</sup>” stated estimate in IPCC AR5 a tribute to the Bond BC-assessment **average**?

# main points

- Q. Are there observations to constrain uncertainty?
  - try AERONET sun/-sky- photometry !
    - consistency to modeling achieved
    - NEW best estimate → smaller range

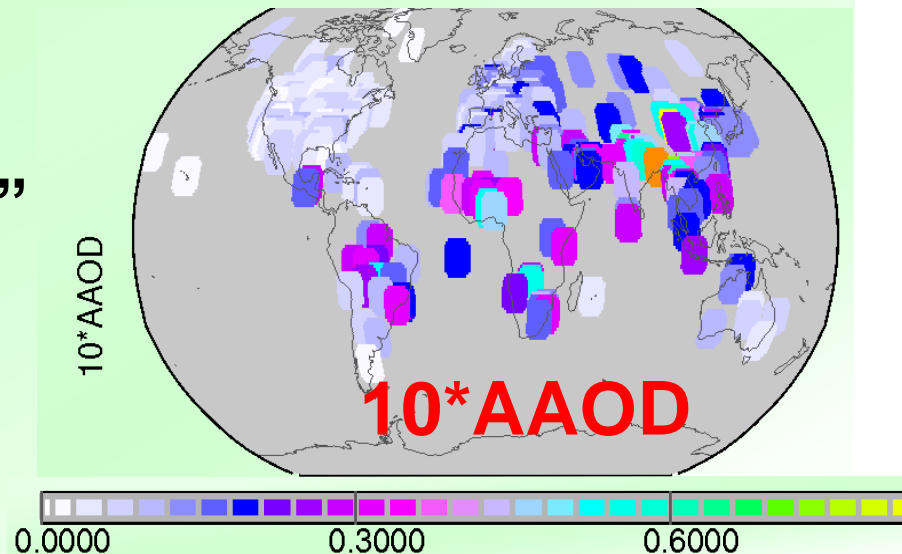


- Q. Is BC important for climate?
  - maybe not at TOA (*co-emitter cooling dominates*)
  - yes... for dynamics (*via local solar heating*)

# observations ? **Yes !!**

- in-situ (ground, SP2 air samples) give flavors ...
  - but limited statistics and column irrelevance“bottom-up approach”
- AERONET column absorption more promising
  - but ... how to deal with components ? and
  - inversion limitations ?
  - still ... our best shot !“top down approach”

**AERONET** based annual  
AAOD statistics at ca 400 →  
continental sites worldwide



# AERONET – offer & challenge



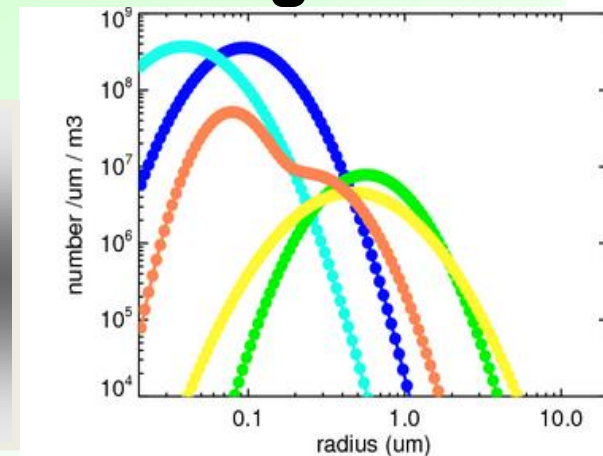
- inversion data

- using solar direct attenuation and almucantar-wise scanned sky radiance data at 4 different wavelengths (440, 670, 870 and 1020nm) yields

- size distr. (22 bins-# between .05-15 $\mu$ m radius)
- refr. indices (*real, imag*) at all 4 wavelengths for the **entire** size-distribution (and not by size !)

- how to extract BC absorption ?

sulfate +org.  
black carbon  
dust  
sea-salt  
volcanic



# BC info from AERONET

- **CONCEPT**

- all absorption at 650nm is by BC
- effective radius is 0.08 $\mu$ m ( $SSA_{BC}=0.24$ )
  - $AAOD_{BC} = AAOD_{650nm}$
  - $AOD_{BC} = 1 - AAOD_{BC} / (1 - SSA_{BC})$
  - $MASS_{BC} = AOD_{BC} / 10$  ( $MAC = 10m^2/g$ )
- global spread with BC-AOD by global modeling
  - local comparisons to global modeling
  - regional correction with Anet/Model factors
  - updated modeling distribution for BC-AOD
  - updated modeling for BC rad.direct forcing

# AERONET

- **direct solar attenuation and sky radiance data at 4 solar wavelengths (.44, .67, .87 and 1.02  $\mu\text{m}$ )**
  - **retrieval of ref. indices at all 4 wavelengths**
  - **retrieval of size-distribution (*radius: .05-15  $\mu\text{m}$* )**
- **refractive indices** (and associated SSA or AAOD) **are for the entire size-distribution**
- ... in order to convert BC AAOD into BC-AOD there is the major challenge:
- how to extract BC absorption (AAOD) ?**

# BC-AAOD attribution ideas

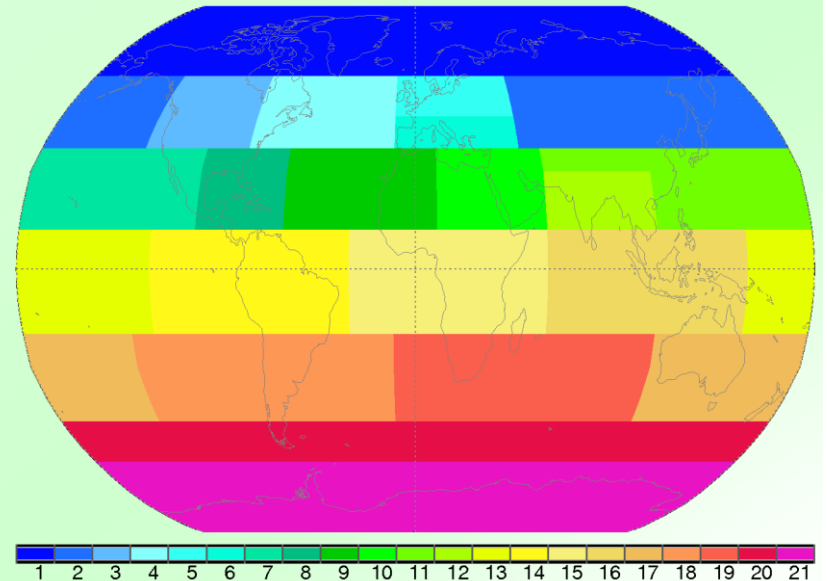
- **Path 1**
  - all BC abs is in the fine mode  $[AOD_f \cdot (1-SSA)]$ 
    - yields underestimate (no coarse mode BC)
- **Path 2**
  - estimated dust absorption contribution are removed from total absorption  $[AOD \cdot (1-SSA)]$ 
    - yields overestimate (size eff. contaminates)
- **Path 3**
  - total AOD is combined with SSA of fine-mode  $[(AOD_f + AOD_c) \cdot (1-SSA_f)]$  (superior approach)

# path(s) application

- compare AERONET estimates for BC-AOD on a to locally matching BC-AOD of global modeling
- for each month and region (see choices below) define corr-factors
- smooth factors
- apply to model BC-AOD
- →'new BC-AOD map

regional choices are also linked to the number of available AERONET sites

REGIONAL CHOICES



# % change adjustments

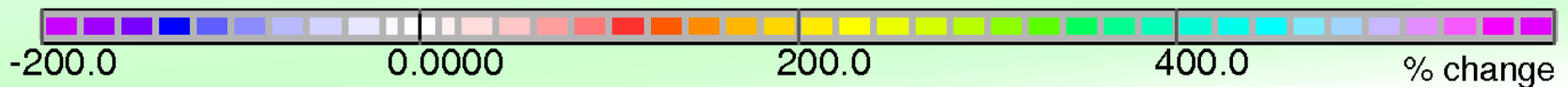
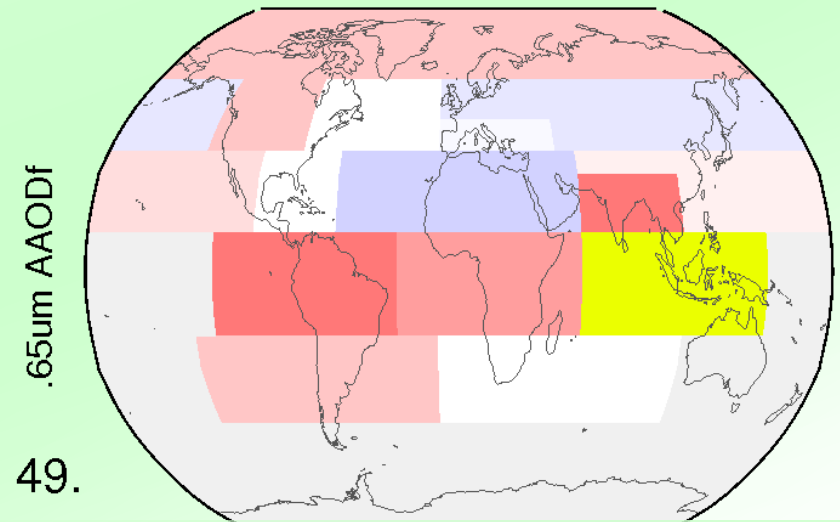
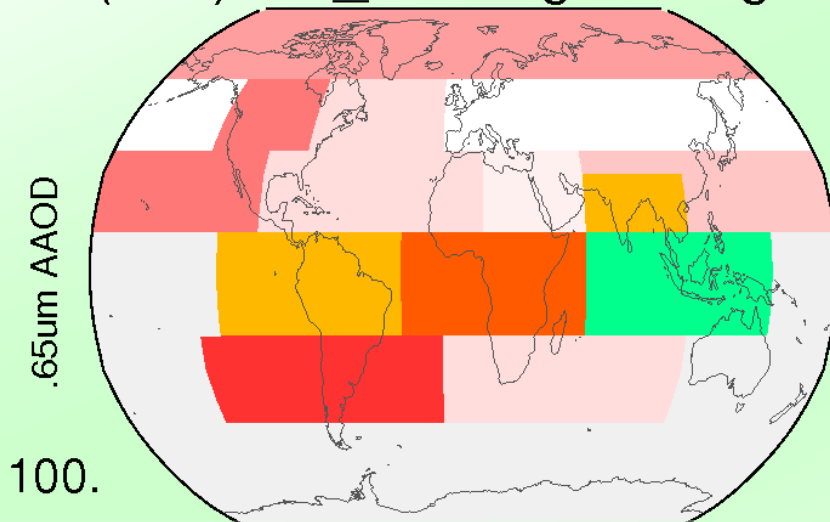
- using  $.65\mu\text{m}$  corr. factors are determined for ...

**path 3** - *recommended*

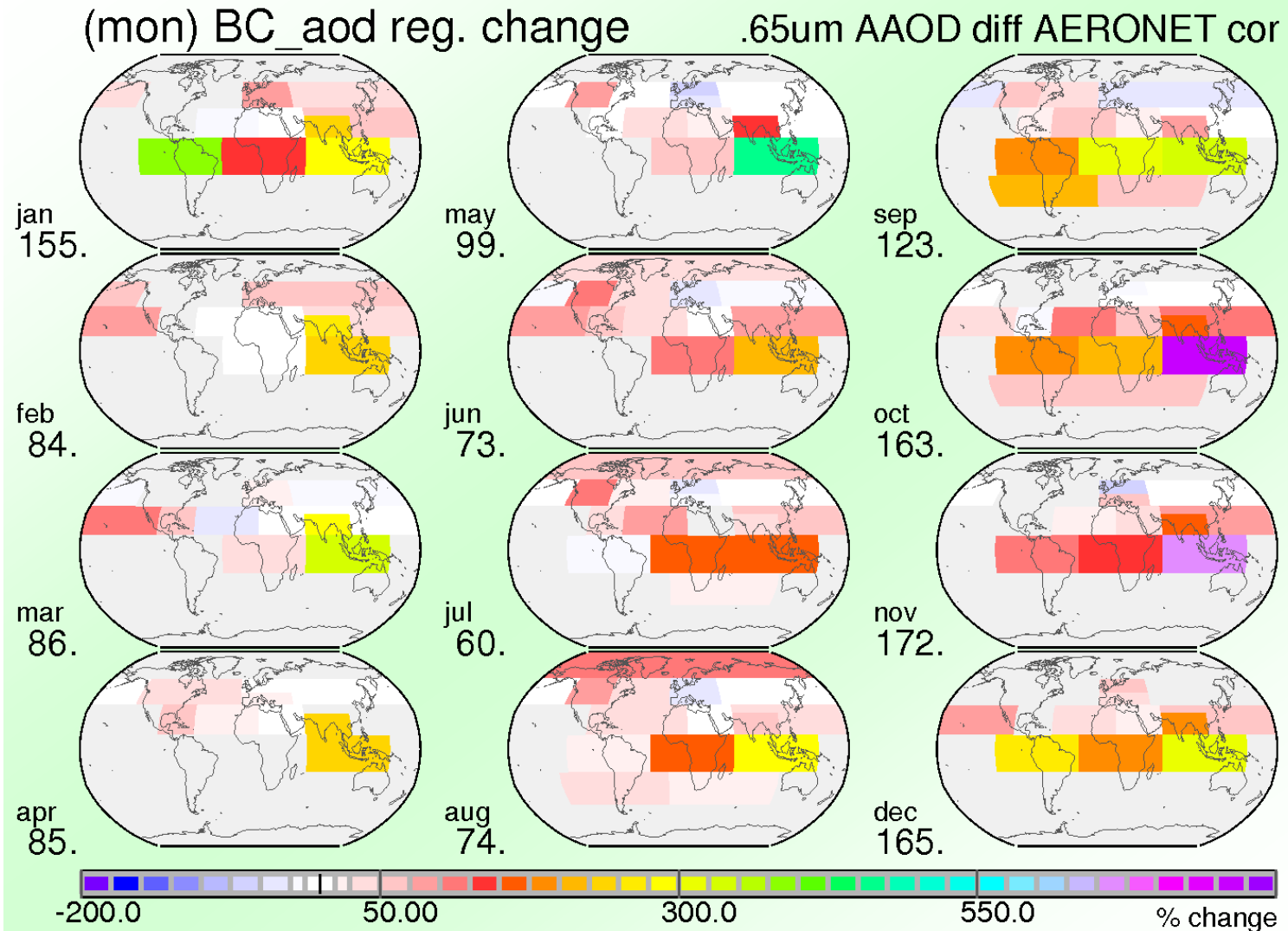
**path 1** - *underestimate*

(ann) BC\_aod reg. change

diff AERONET cor

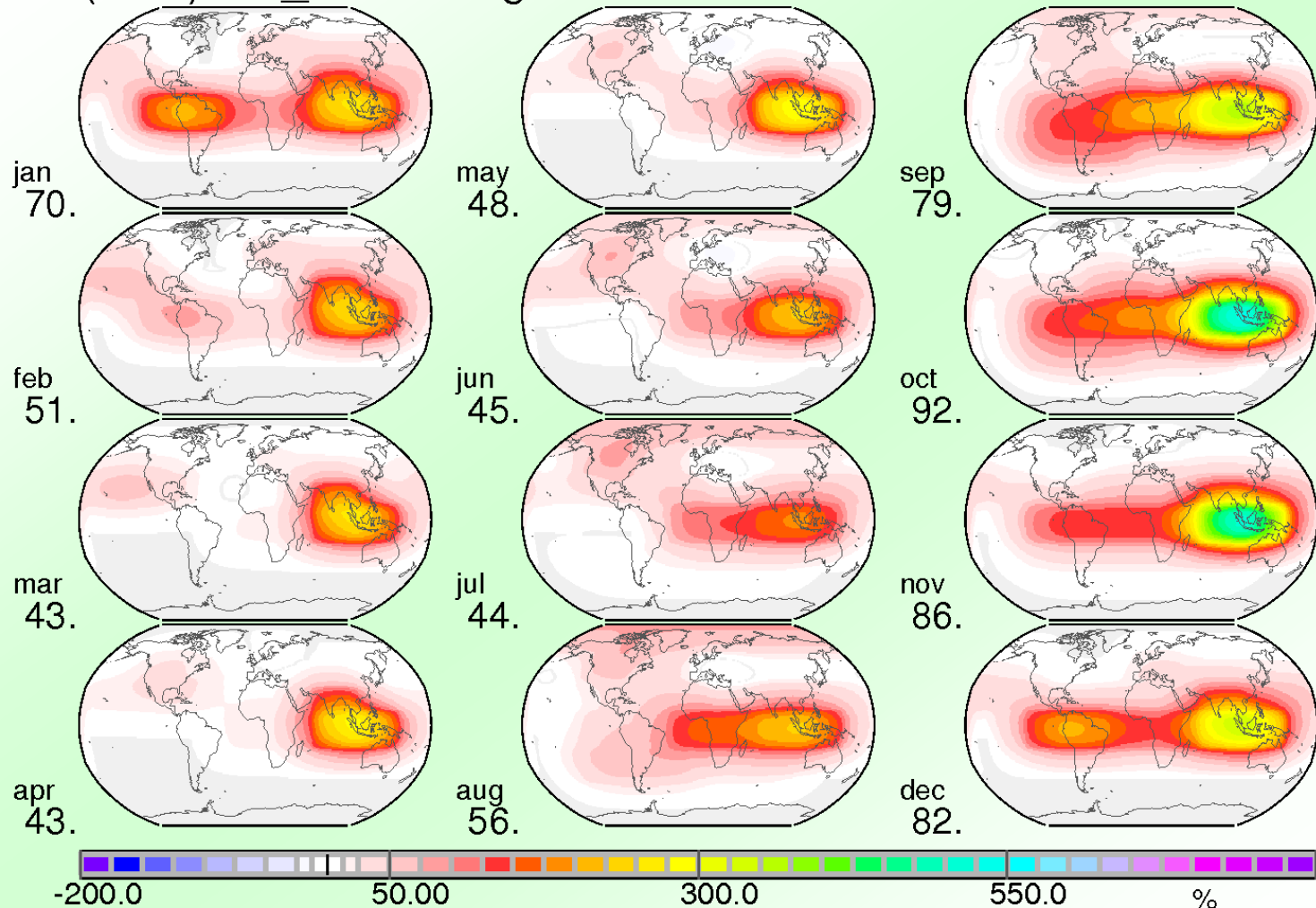


# monthly adjustments – path 3

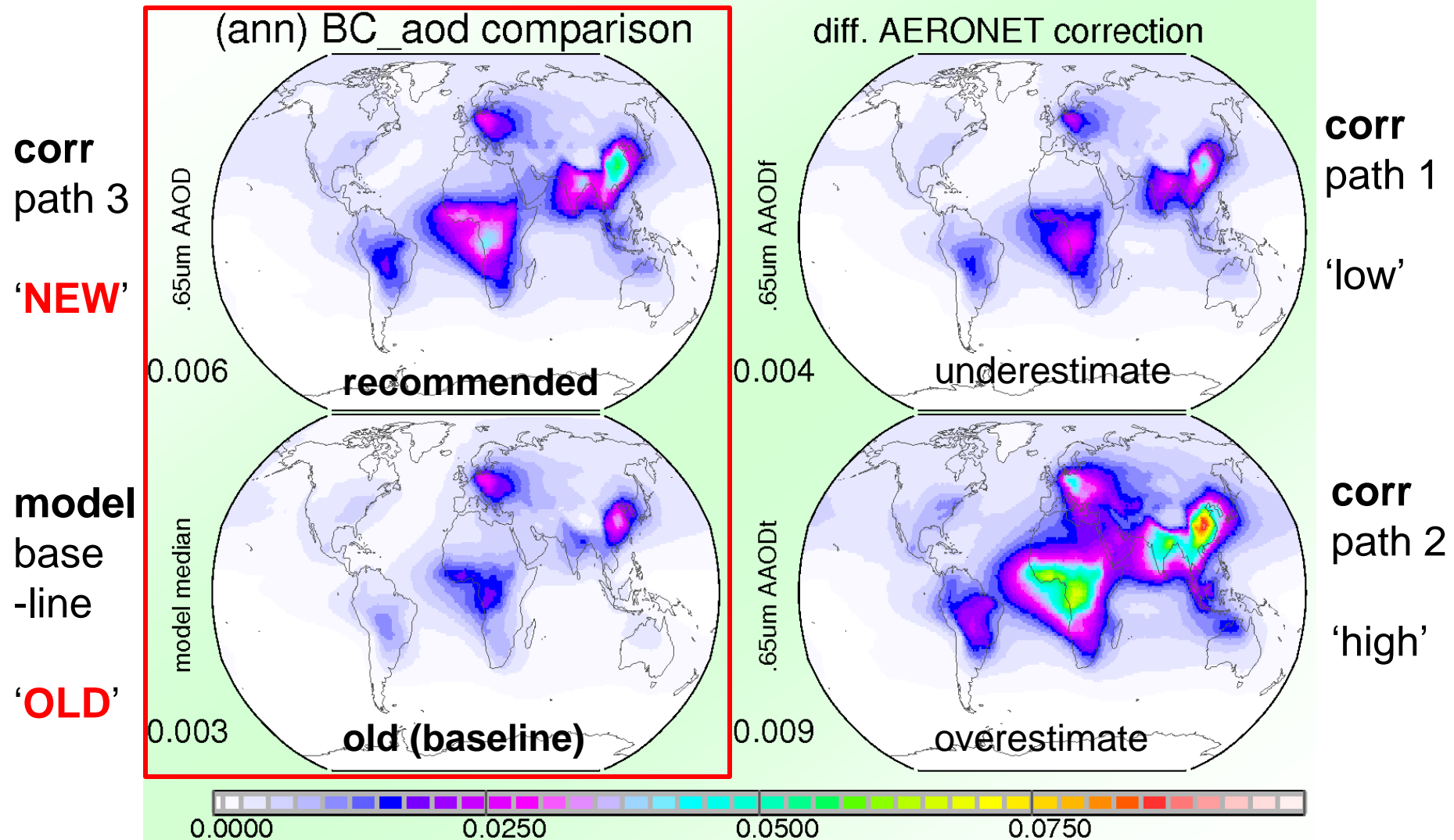


# smoothed for applications

(mon) BC\_aod change factors .65um AOD diff AERONET corr

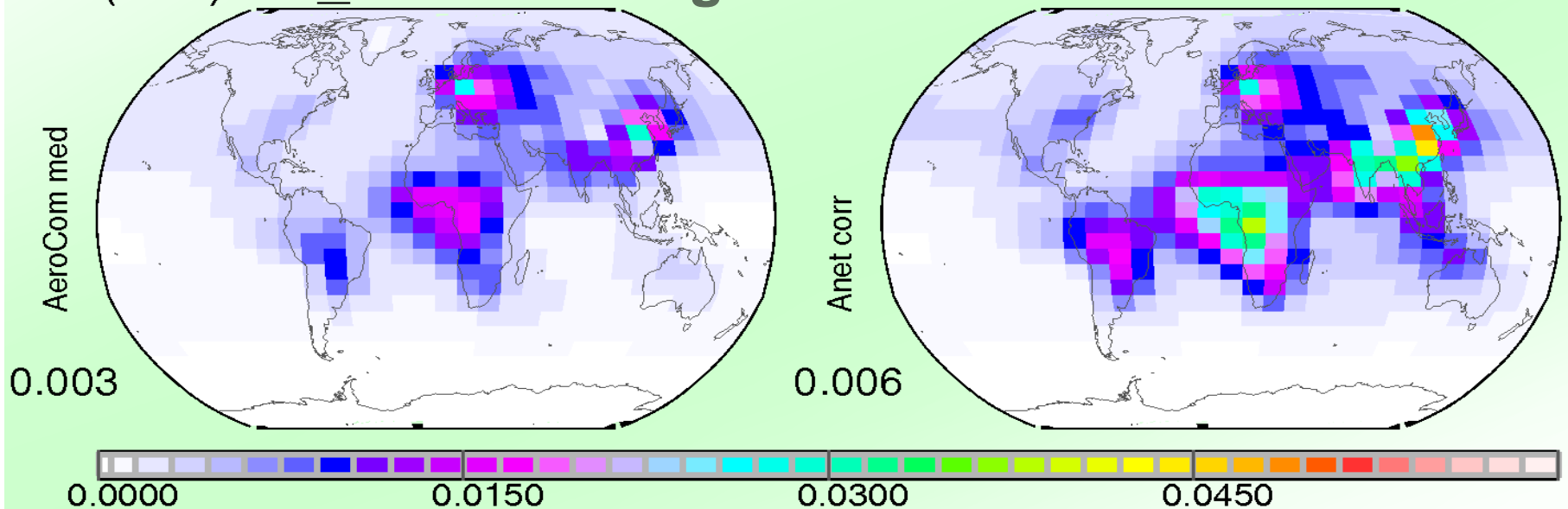


# modified BC-AOD



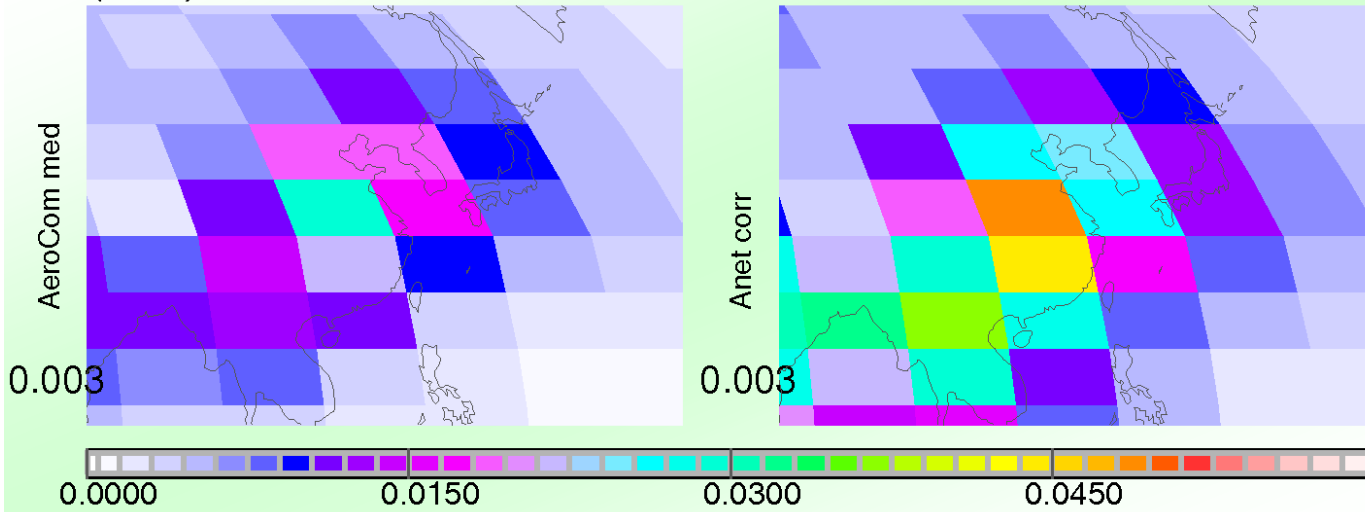
# path 3 correction

- **BC(-AOD) was underestimated in the baseline**
    - **baseline (AeroCom ensemble median)**
      - likely underestimates emission input
      - did not consider internal mixing
- avg factor 2 increase is realistic !

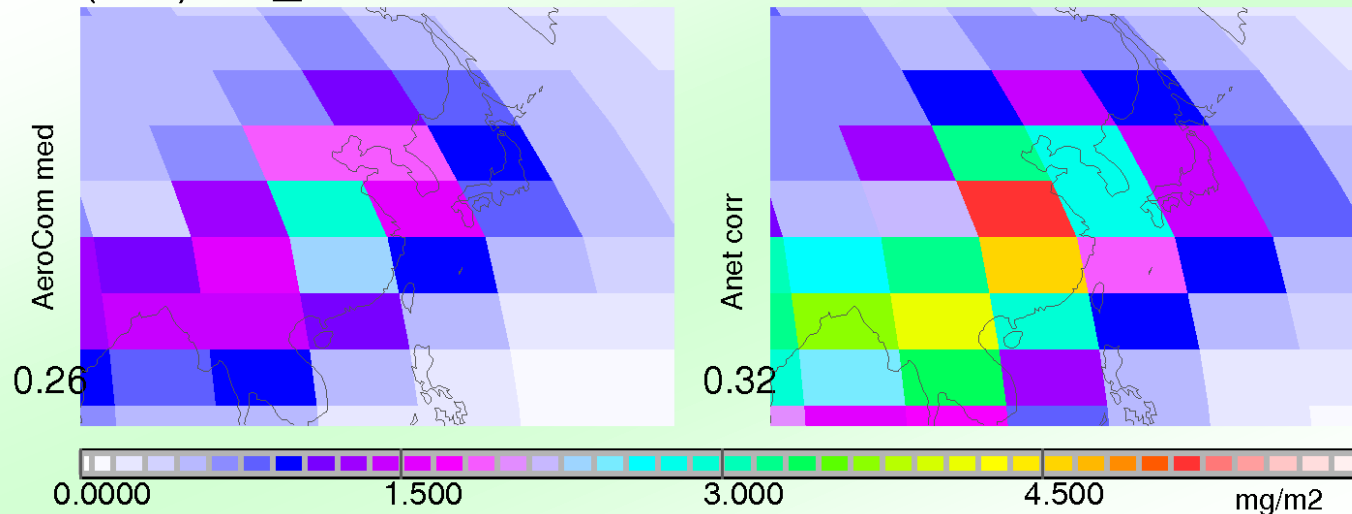


# China relevance

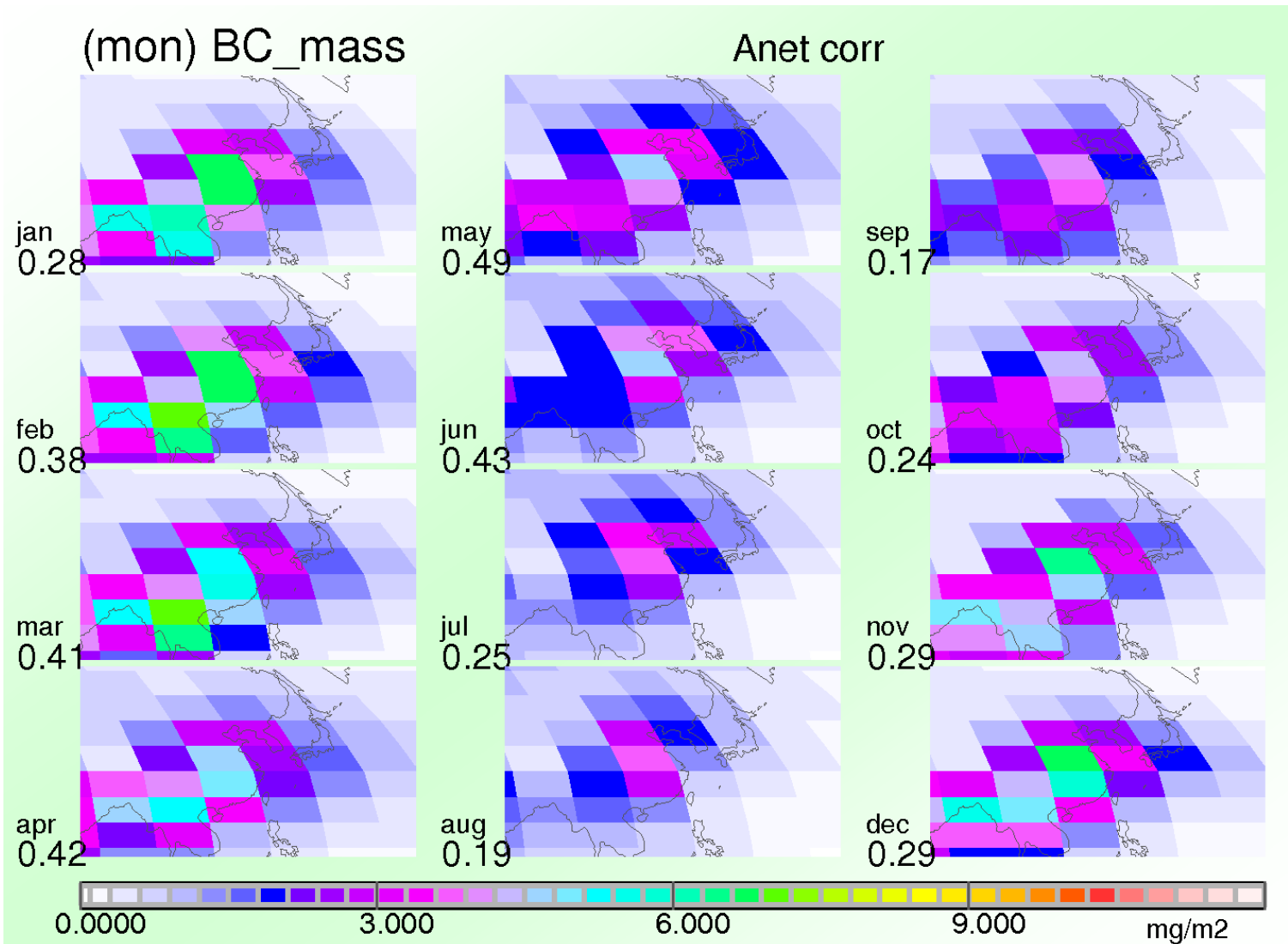
(ann) BC\_AOD



(ann) BC\_mass

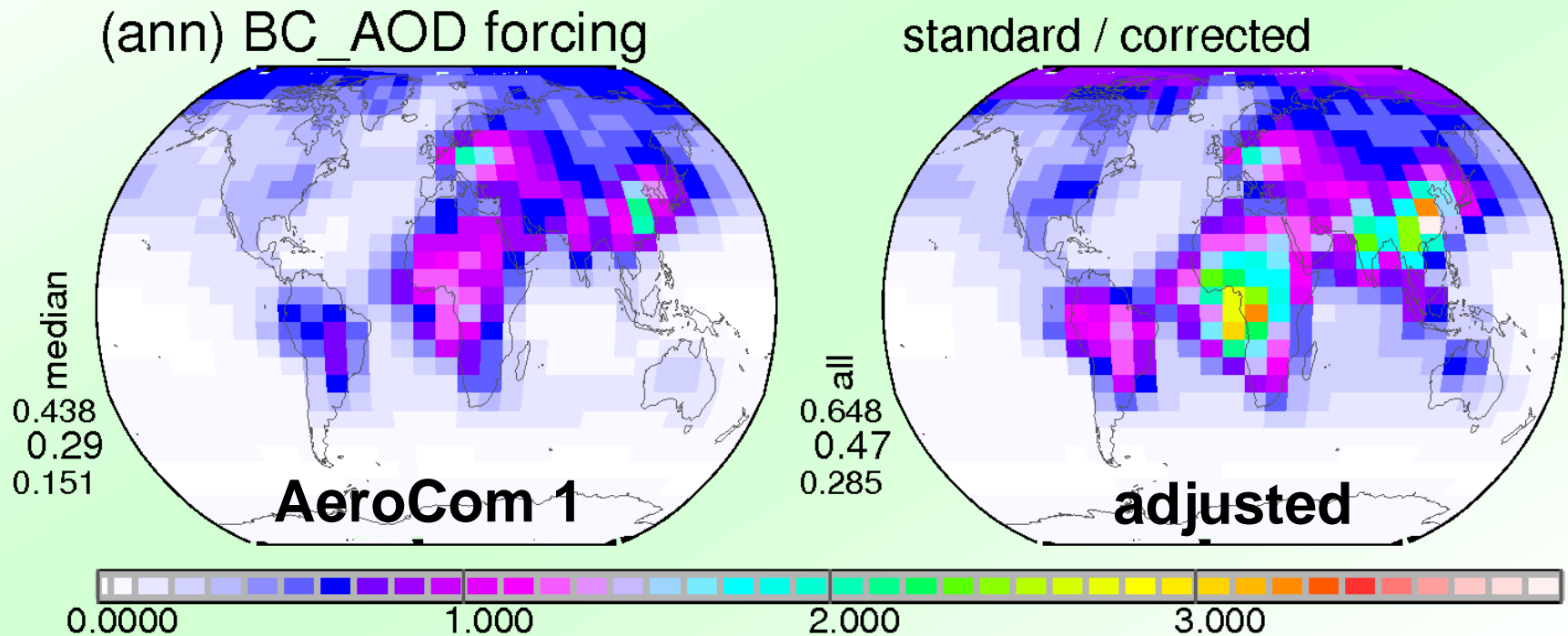


# BC mass **Aeronet corrected** China

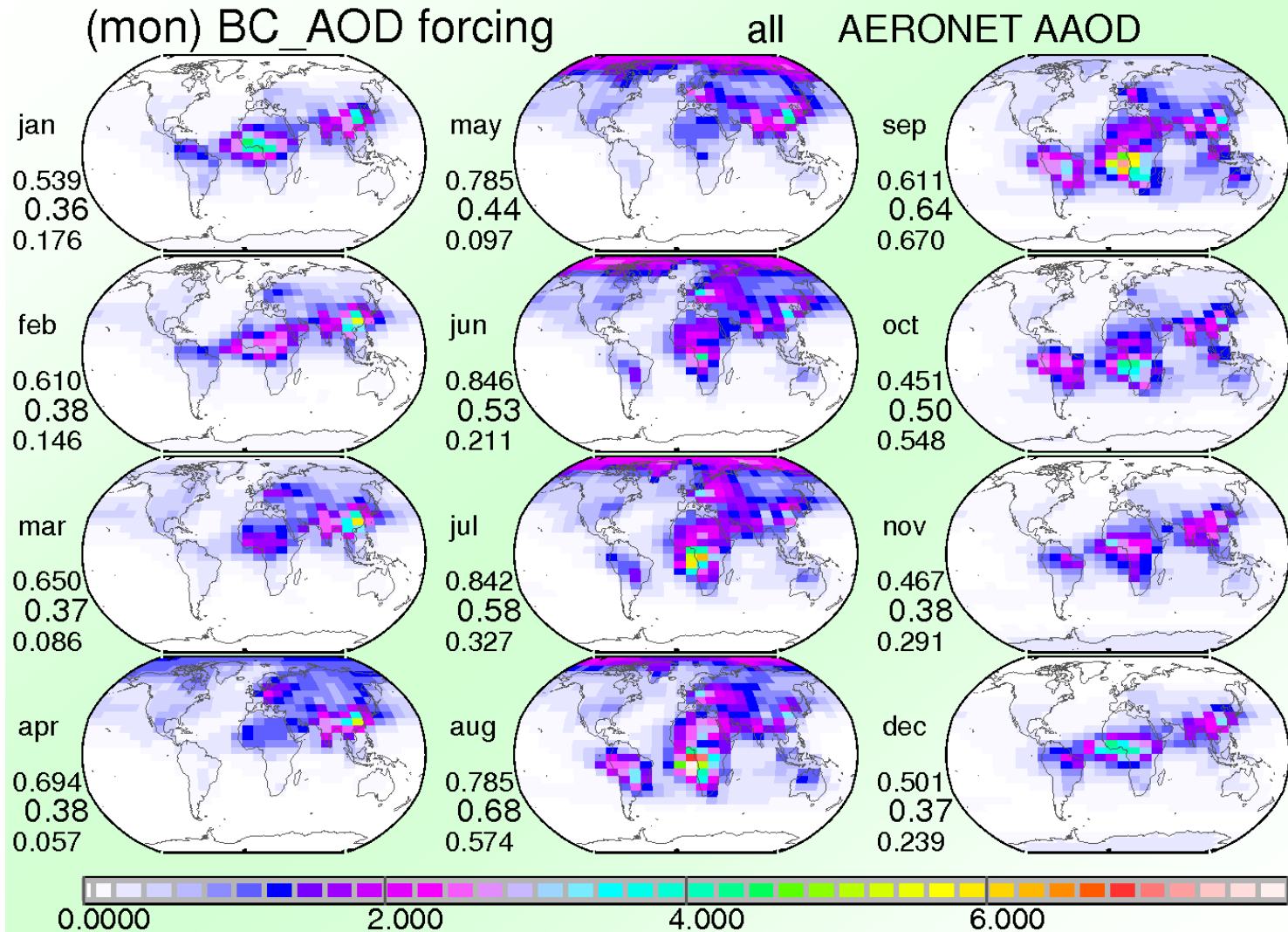


# modified forcing – off-line RT

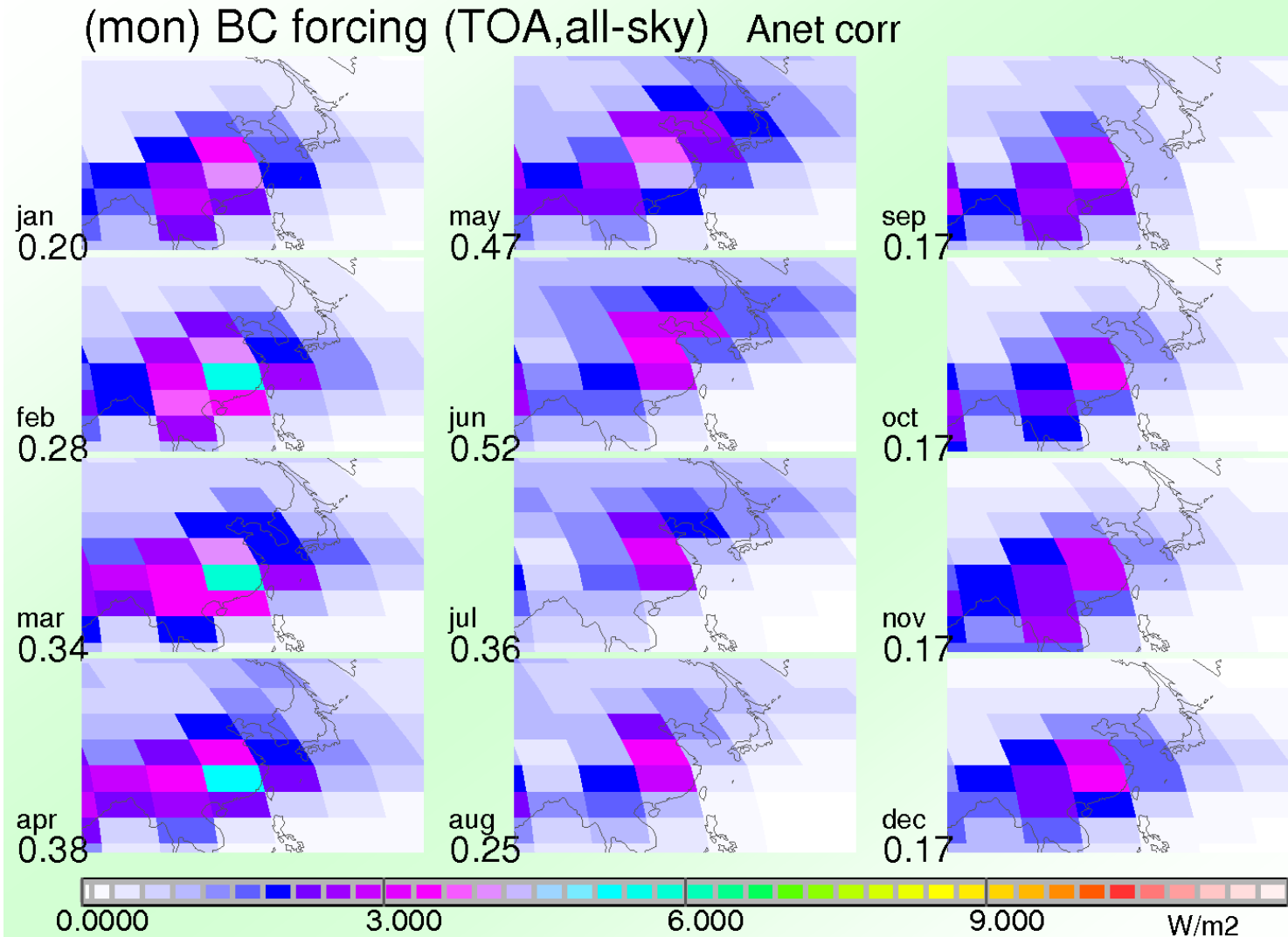
- the total BC forcing of AeroCom 1 (modeling) is raised from  $+0.29 \text{ W/m}^2$  to  $+0.47 \text{ W/m}^2$



# 'best' total BC-forcing

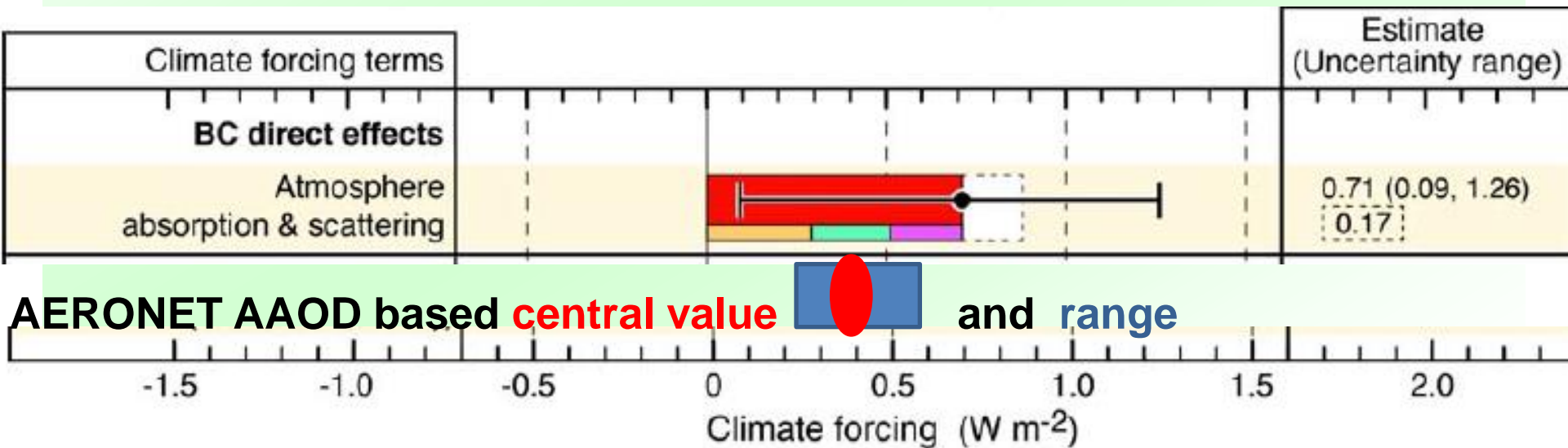


# 'best' total BC-forcing China



# message

- AERONET AAOD estimates on BC suggest
  - ca **+0.5 W/m<sup>2</sup>** for total BC-forcing (.3 - .7 W/m<sup>2</sup>)
  - ca **+0.4 W/m<sup>2</sup>** for anthrop. forcing
  - **0.7 W/m<sup>2</sup> (tot) / 0.6 W/m<sup>2</sup> (ant)** are upper limits for BC forcing



# to remember

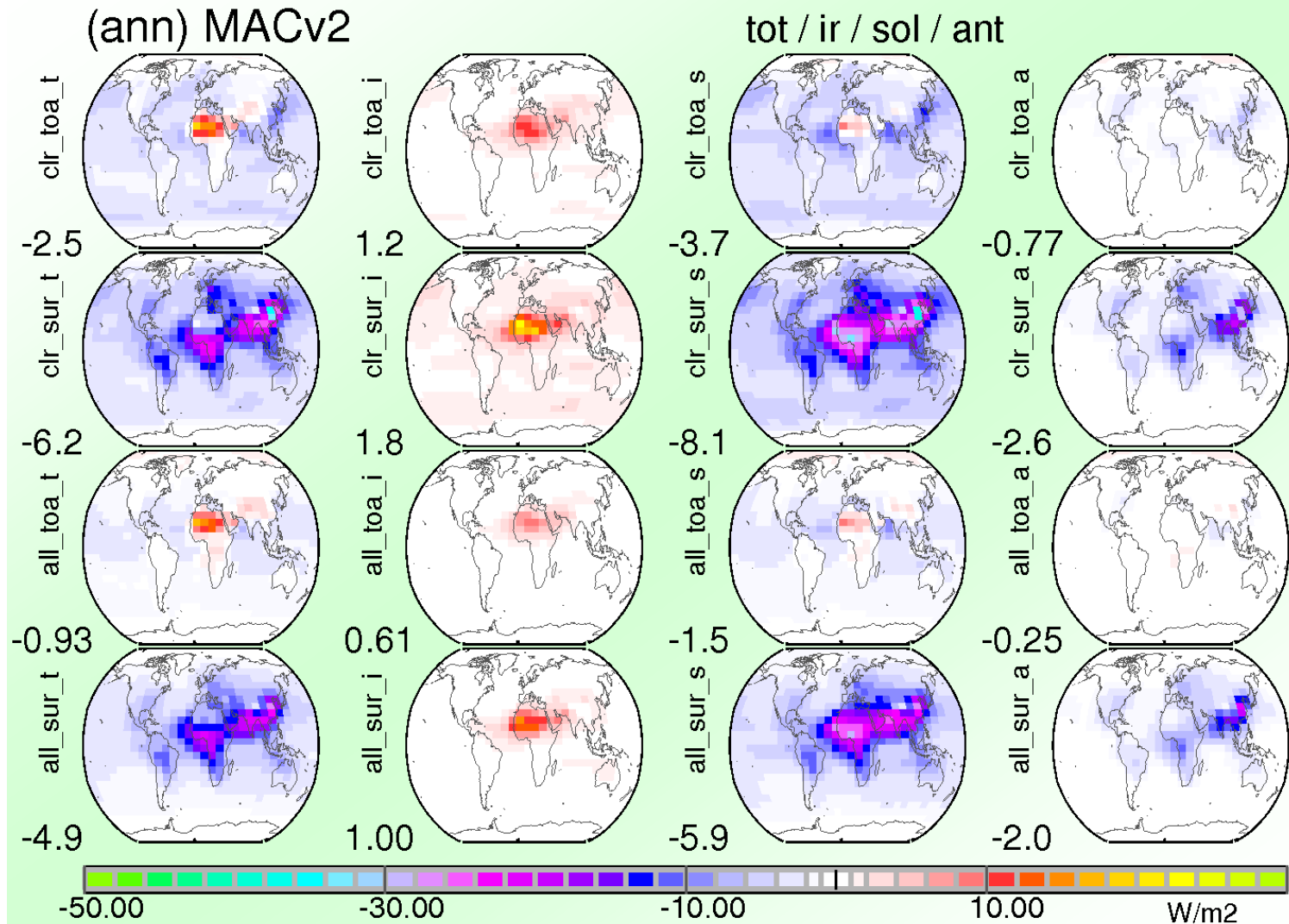
- the anthrop. BC direct forcing is ca  $+0.4\text{W/m}^2$  and any value larger than  $+0.6\text{W/m}^2$  is unlikely
- there is strong spatial and temporal variability to the BC direct radiative forcing
- BC has 'cooling' co-emitters so that mitigation may only be successful in hot-spot regions.
- there is NO major disagreement to modeling
- older AeroCom modeling underestimates BC emissions, especially over south-east Asia

**extras**

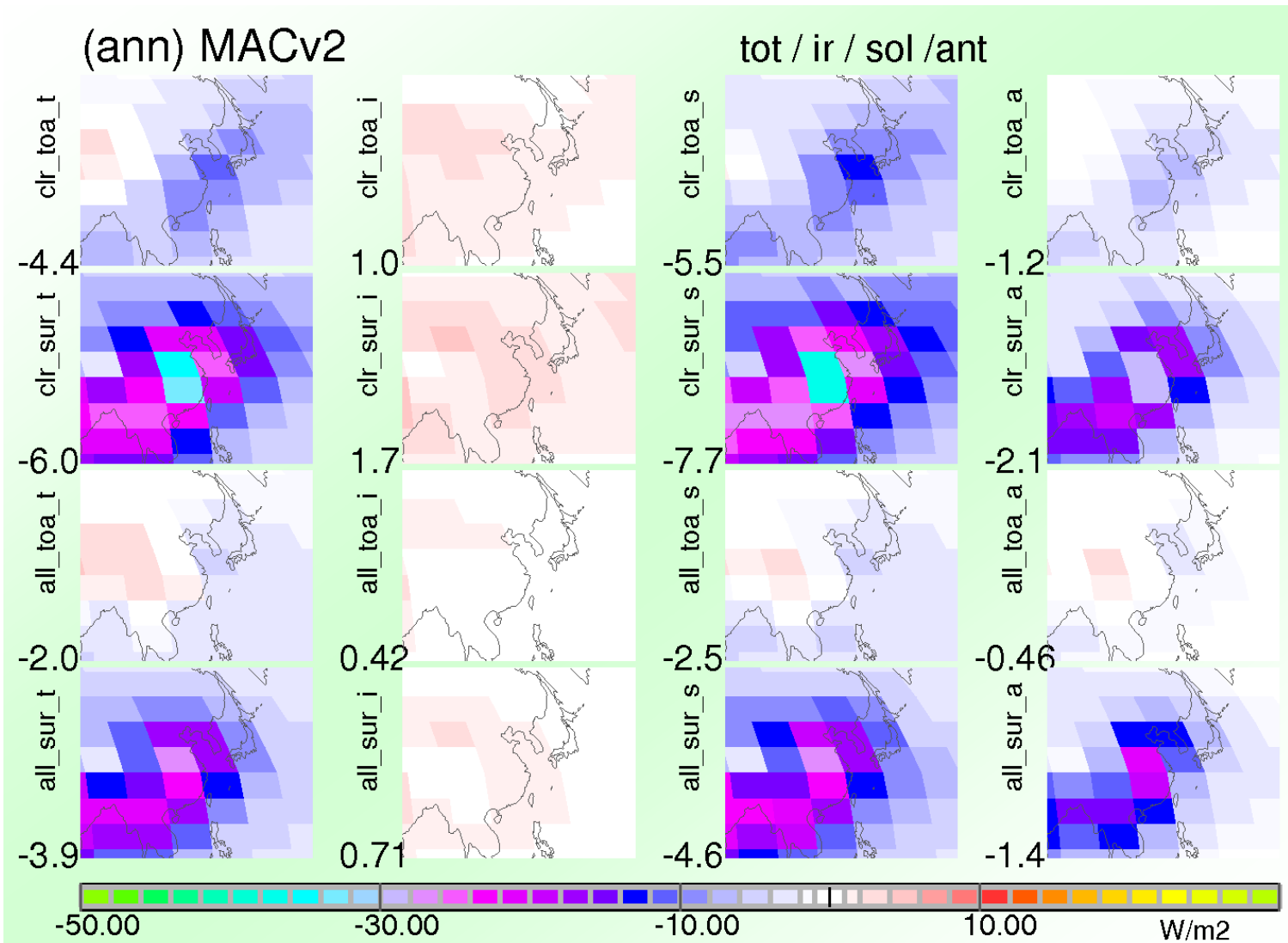
# diff. to BC assessment

- a wavelength is picked, where absorption by dust and organic aerosol does not matter
  - NO refr. index interpolation required
  - NO dust absorption sub-straction required
- now the coarse mode size effect is removed from the extracted AAOD by applying the SSA<sub>f</sub>
  - $AAOD = AOD_f \cdot (1 - SSA_f) + AOD_c \cdot (1 - SSA_f)$
  - ... as almost all absorption can be assumed in the fine-mode size.

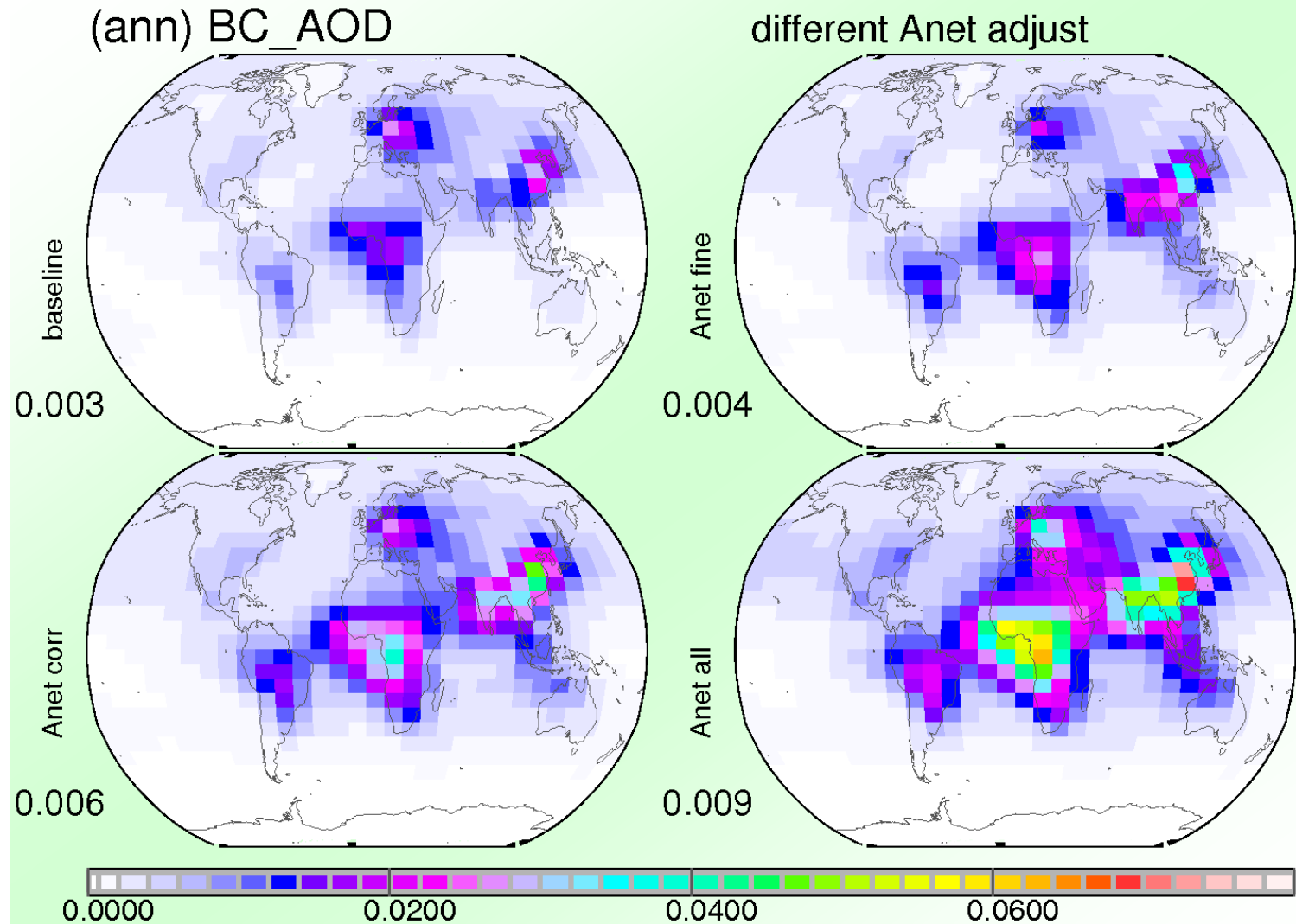
# MACv2 radiative effects



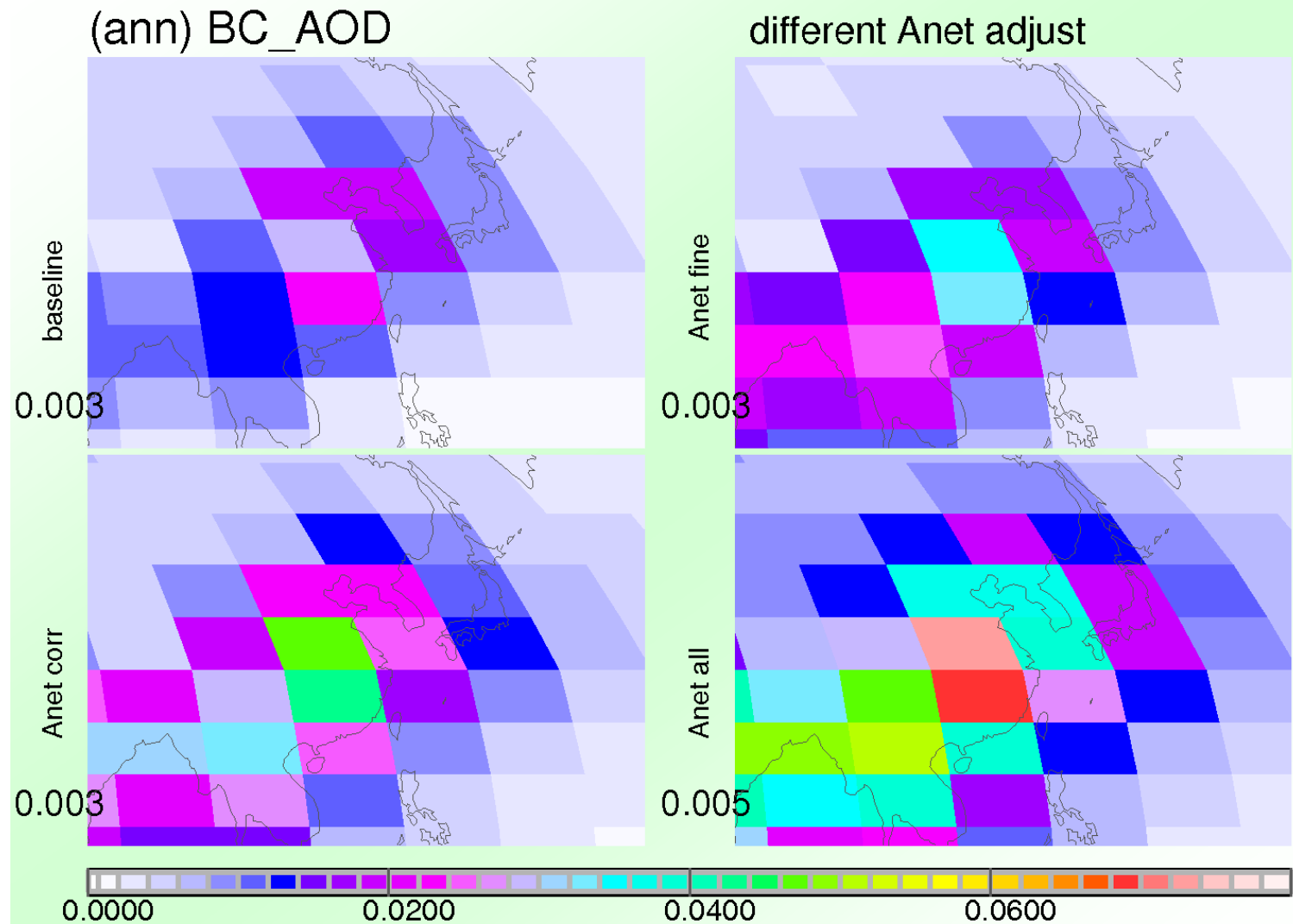
# radiative effects over China



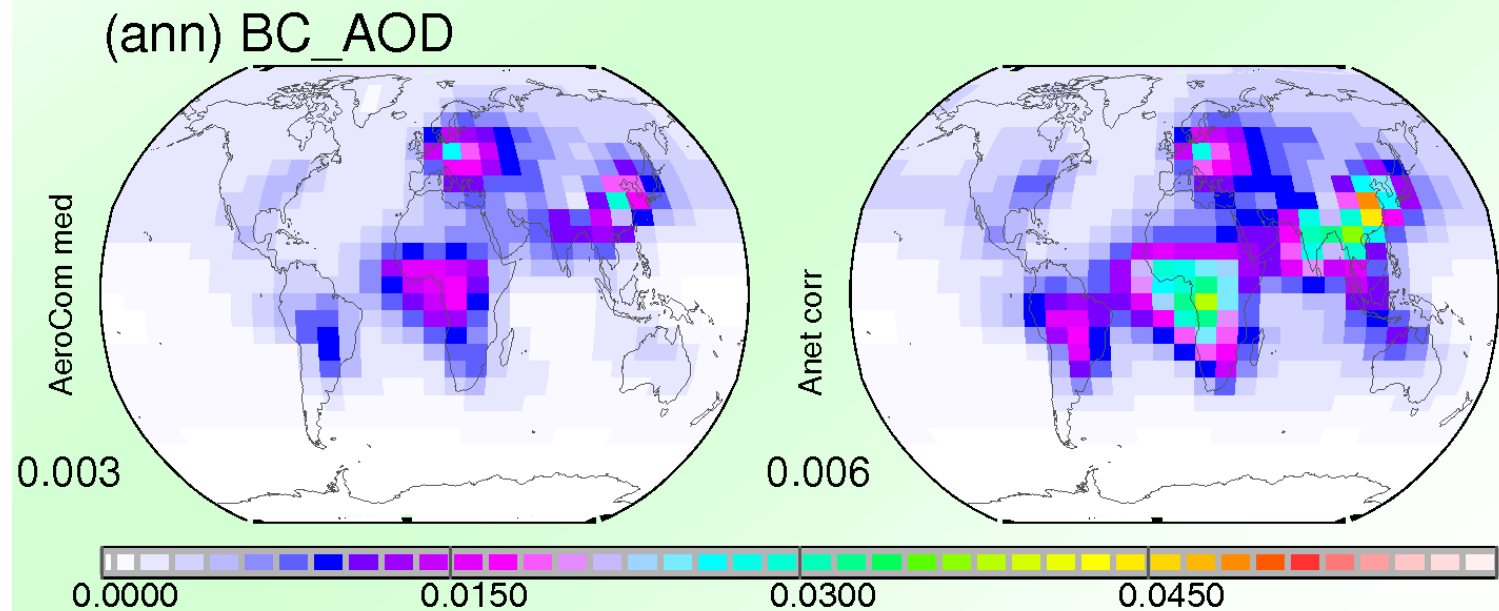
# BC-AOD base + 3 corrections



# BC-AOD base + 3corr for China

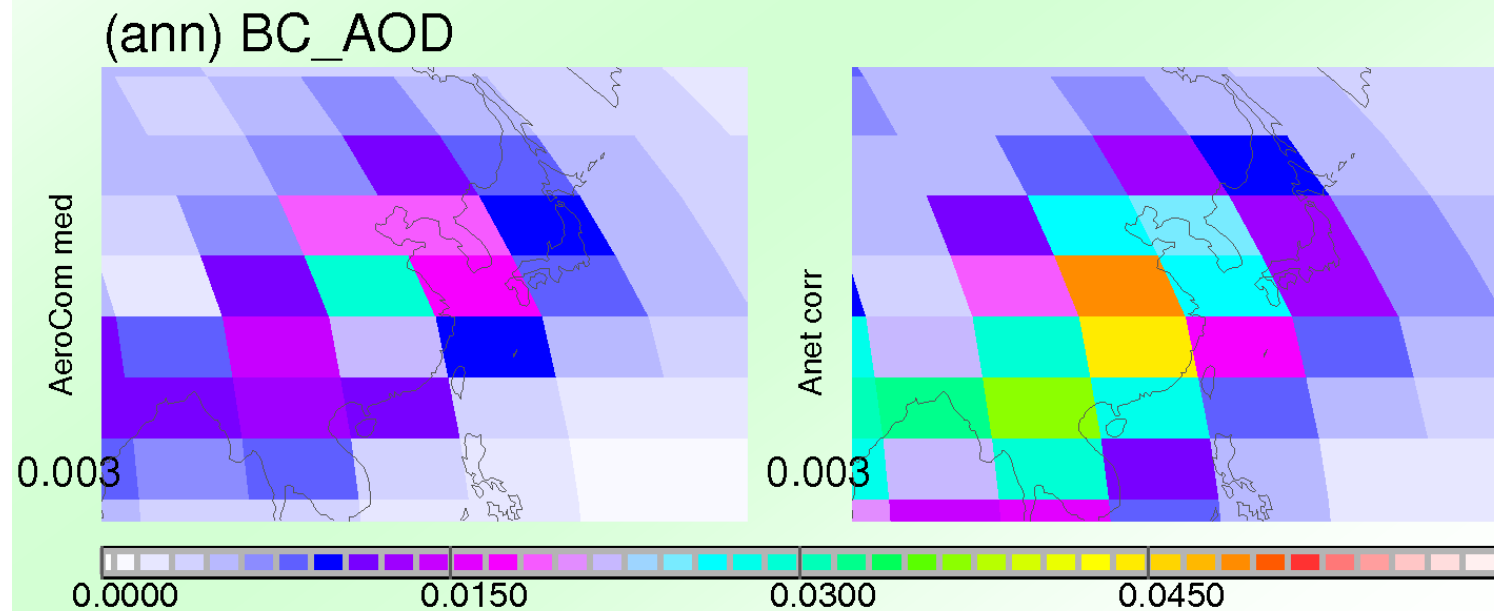


# BC-AOD base + correction

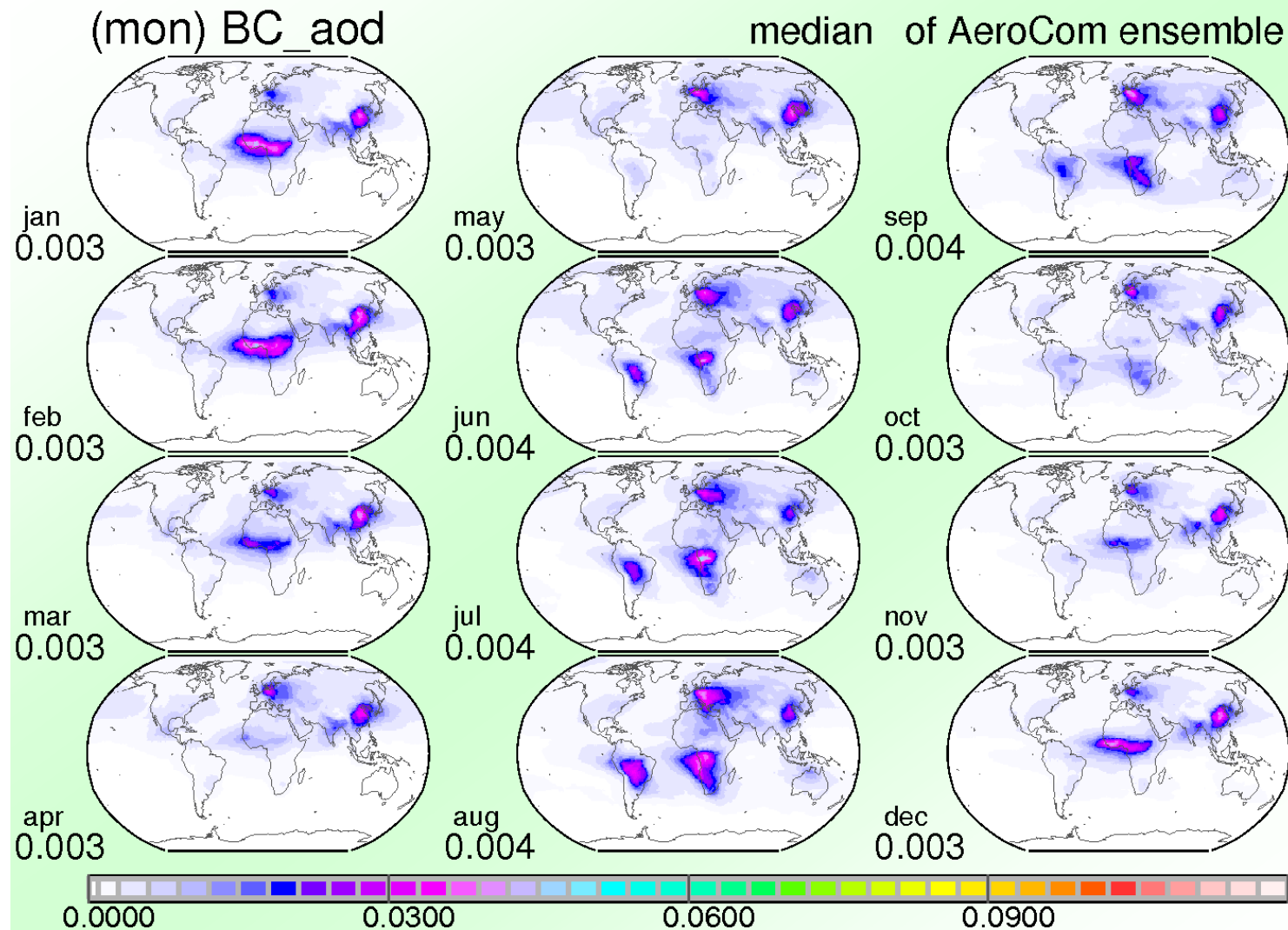


# BC-AOD base + correction

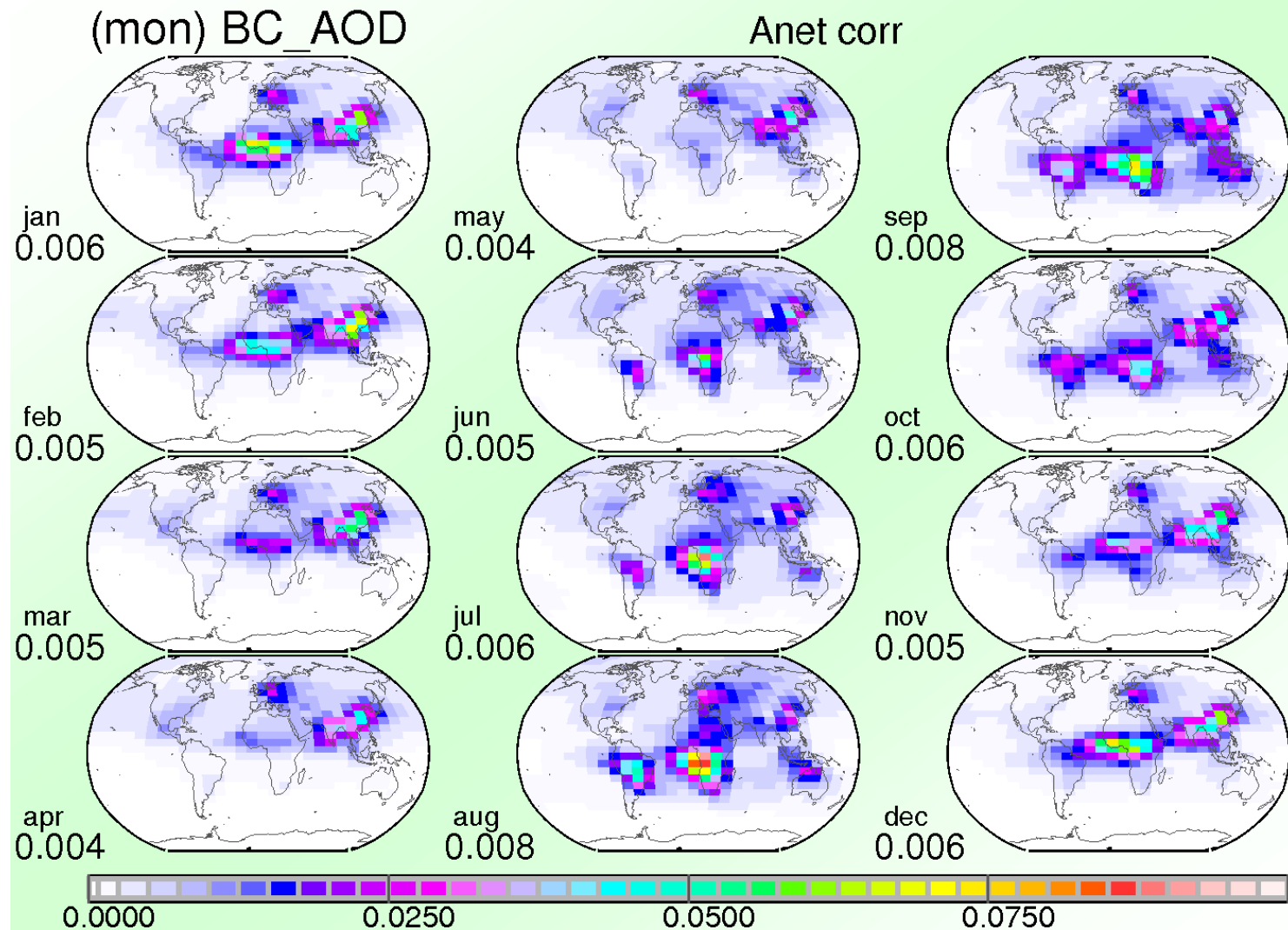
China



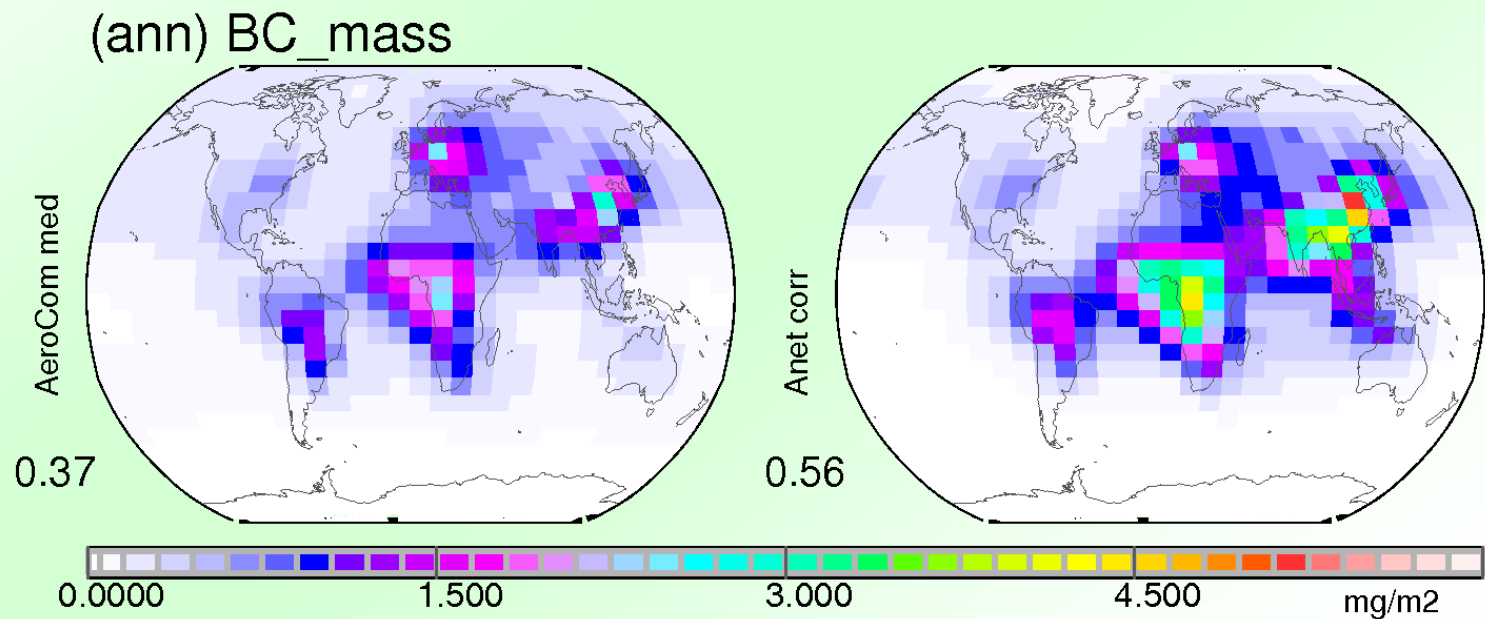
# BC-AOD **model baseline** global



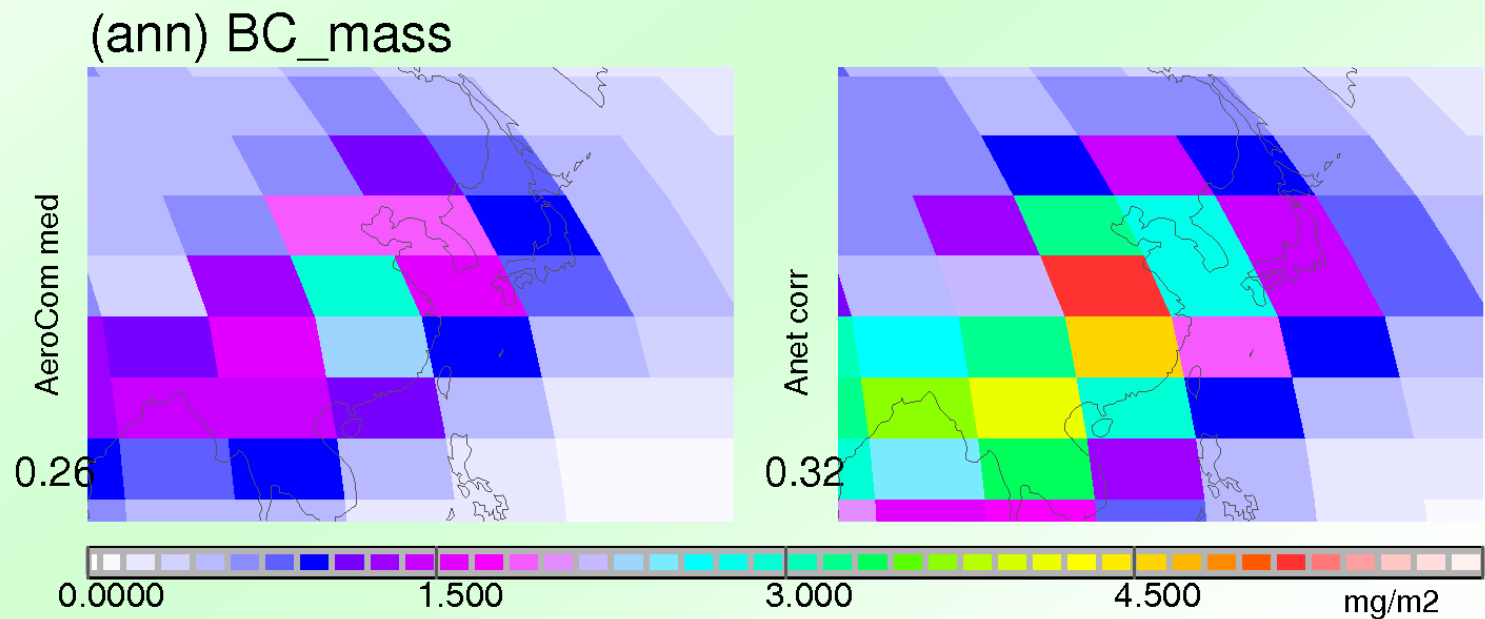
# BC-AOD **ANET corrected** global



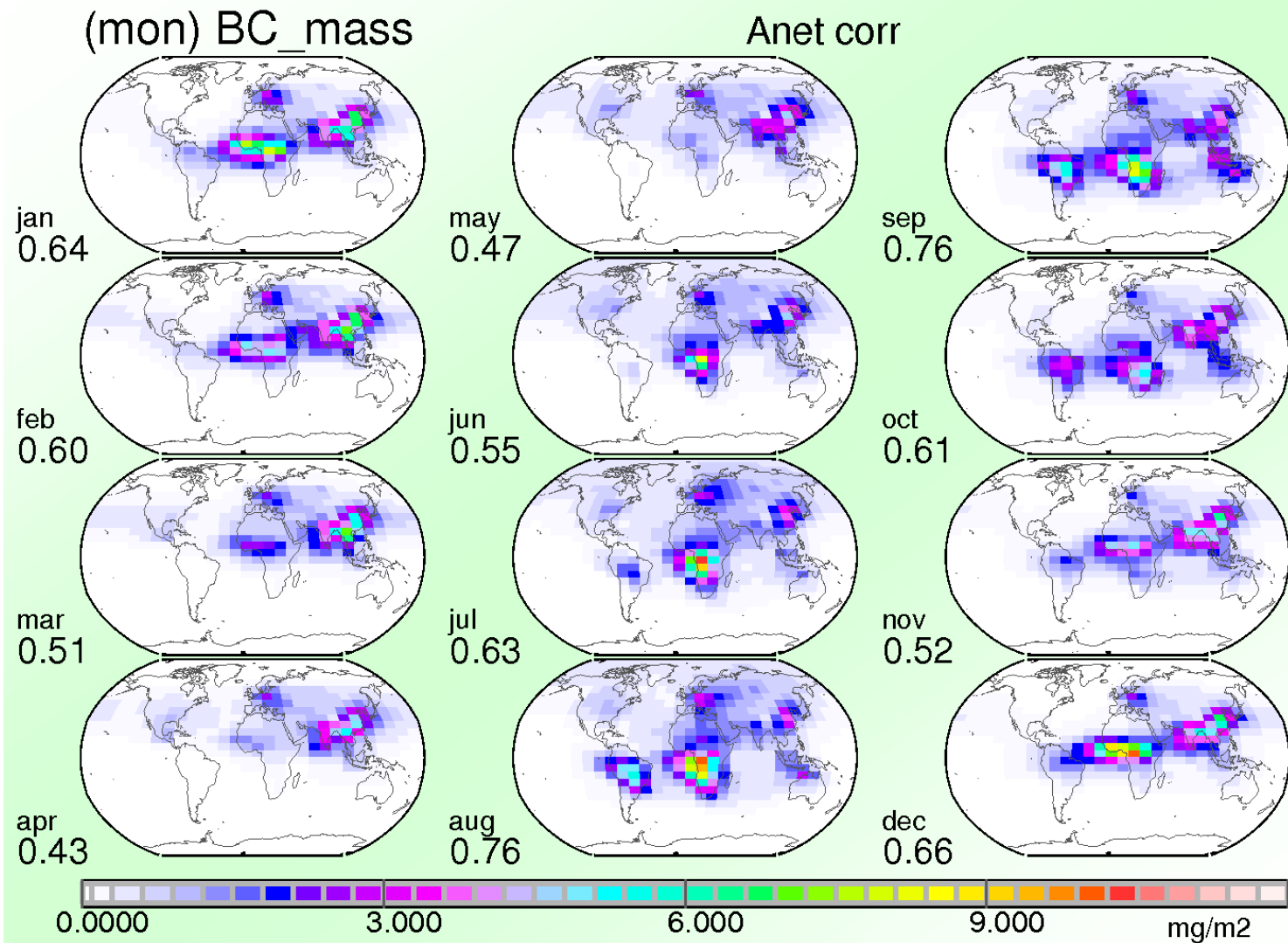
# BC-mass base + correction



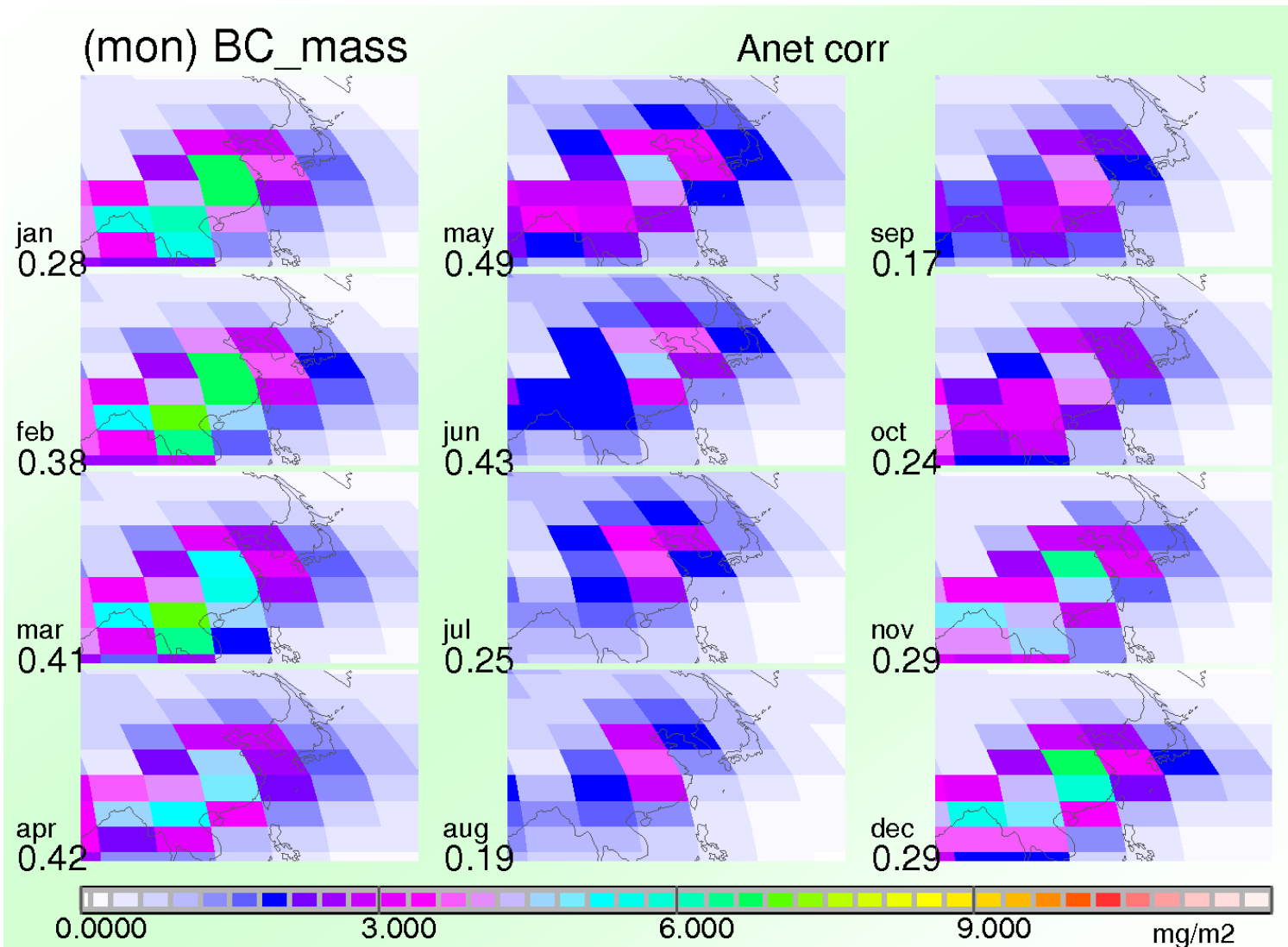
# BC-mass base + correction China



# BC AOD **ANET corrected** global

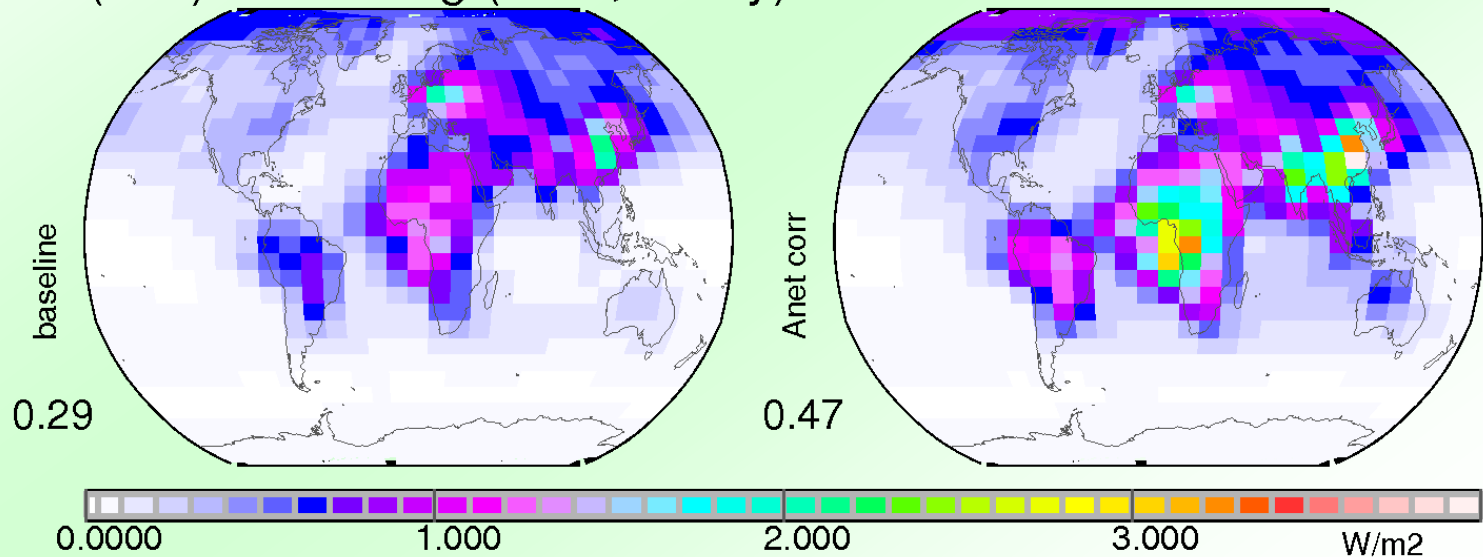


# BC mass **Aeronet corrected** China

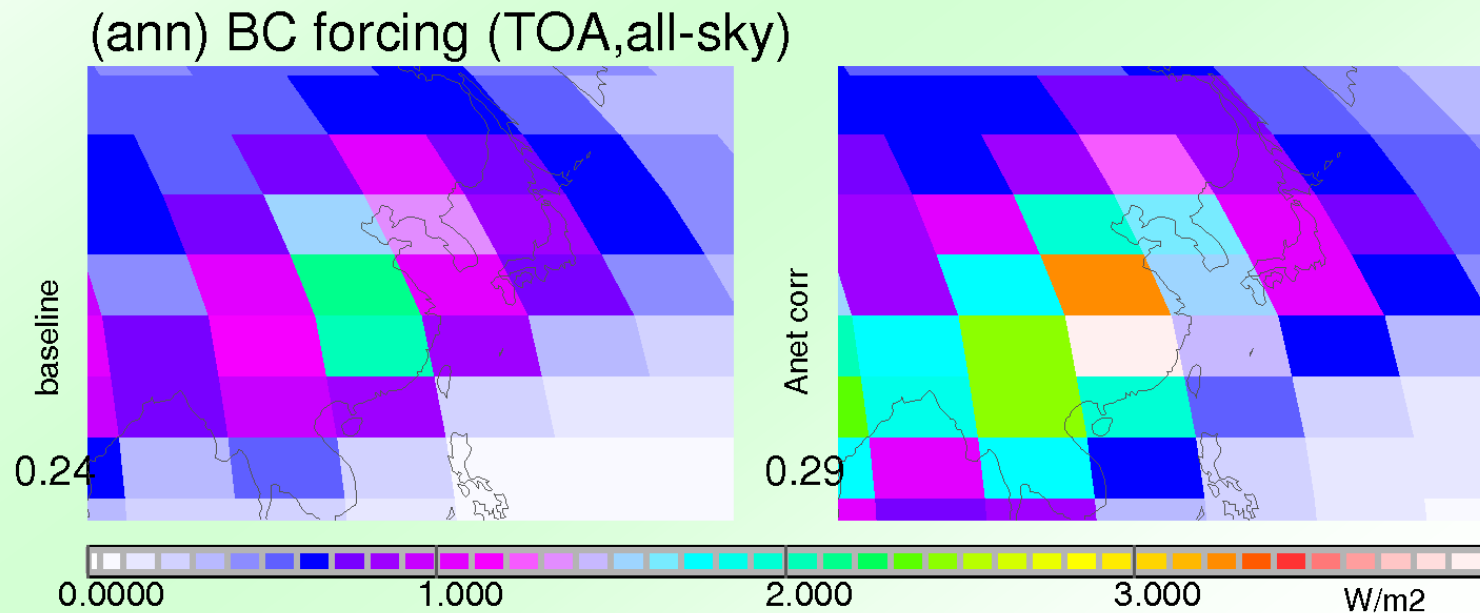


# modified forcing – off-line RT **global**

(ann) BC forcing (TOA,all-sky)

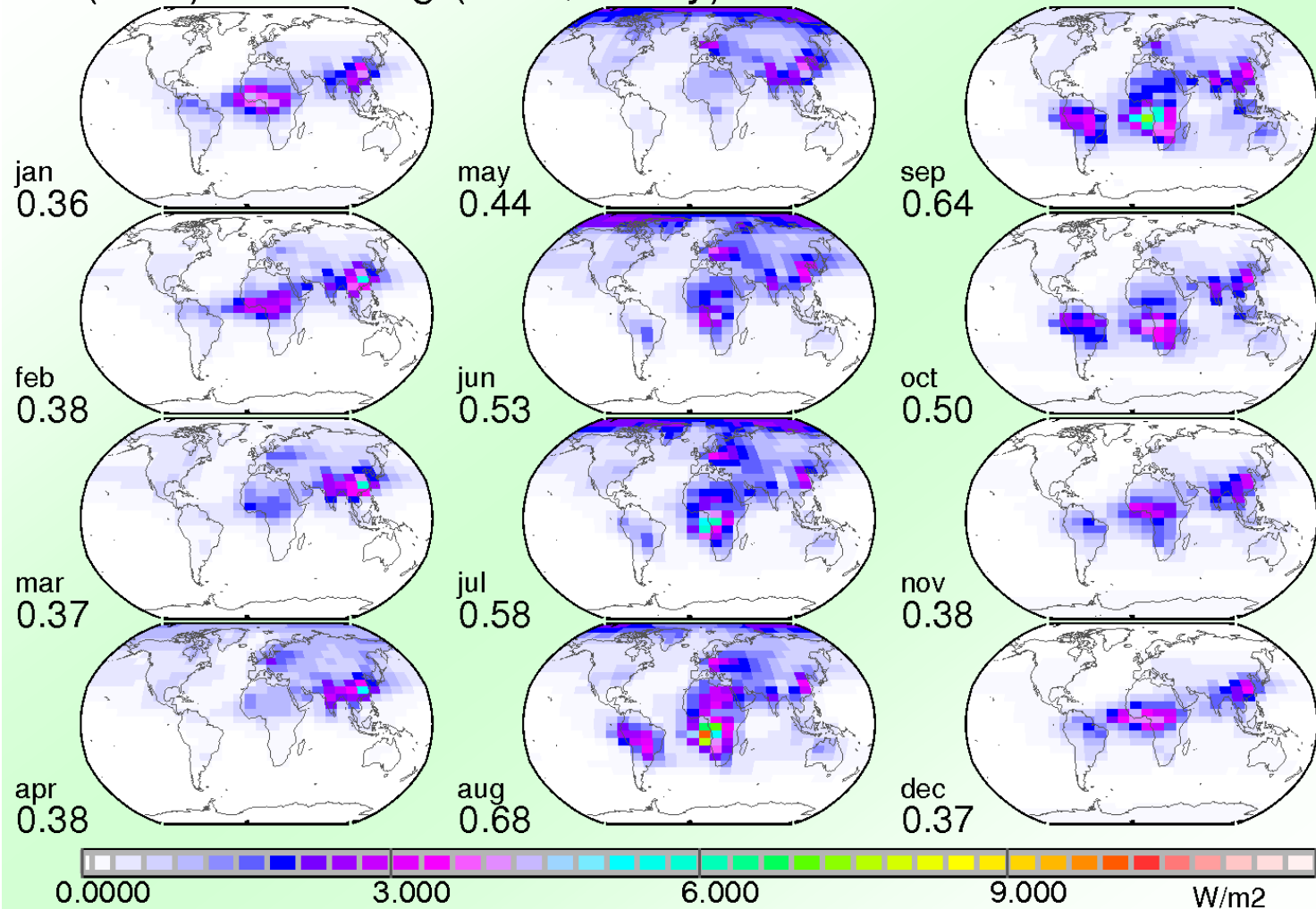


# modified forcing – off-line RT China



# modified forcing – off-line RT **global**

(mon) BC forcing (TOA,all-sky) Anet corr



# modified forcing – off-line RT China

