

Model simulations of stratospheric aerosols from volcanic eruptions and their radiative forcing

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EMAC

(ECHAM/ MESSy Atmospheric Chemistry) model
see Jöckel et al. 2010, 2016 GMD



- ECHAM5 general circulation model with self consistent QBO
- Improved horizontal resolution: $2.8^\circ \times 2.8^\circ$ (T42) \rightarrow $1.88^\circ \times 1.88^\circ$ (T63)
- vertical: 90 levels up to 80 km
- interactive atmospheric chemistry
- Modal aerosol module for stratosphere and troposphere, 4 soluble and 3 insoluble modes
- including ~230 explosive volcanic eruptions (2002 – 2012)
- aerosol radiative forcing calculated diagnostically online
- Astitha-dust scheme, organics and sulfur as CCMI (MACCity, GFED), simple SOA

Model setup and
ref. on Christophs
Poster (21)

Used satellite data for volcanoes

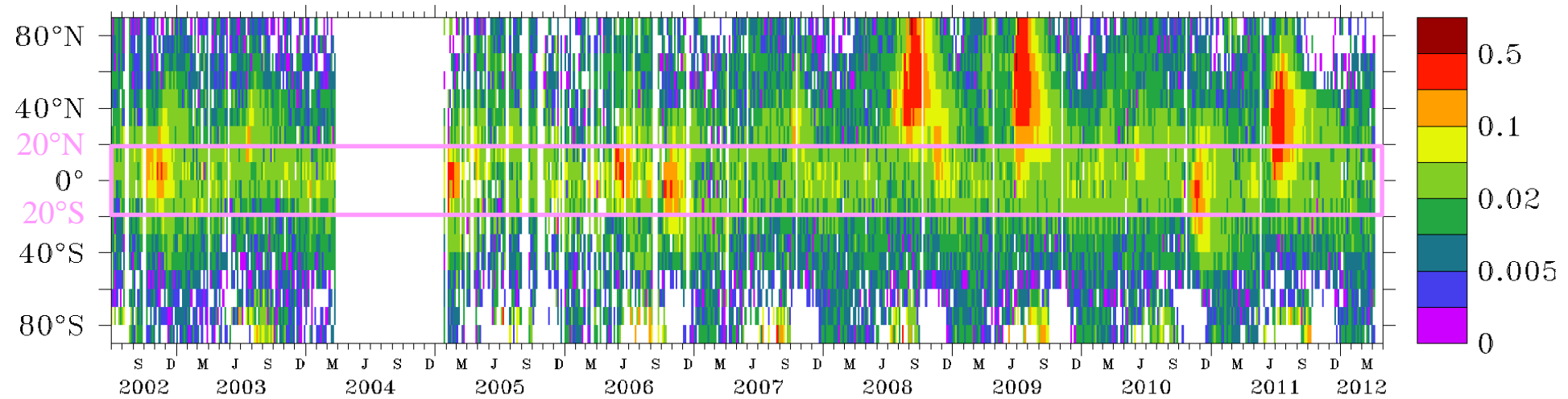
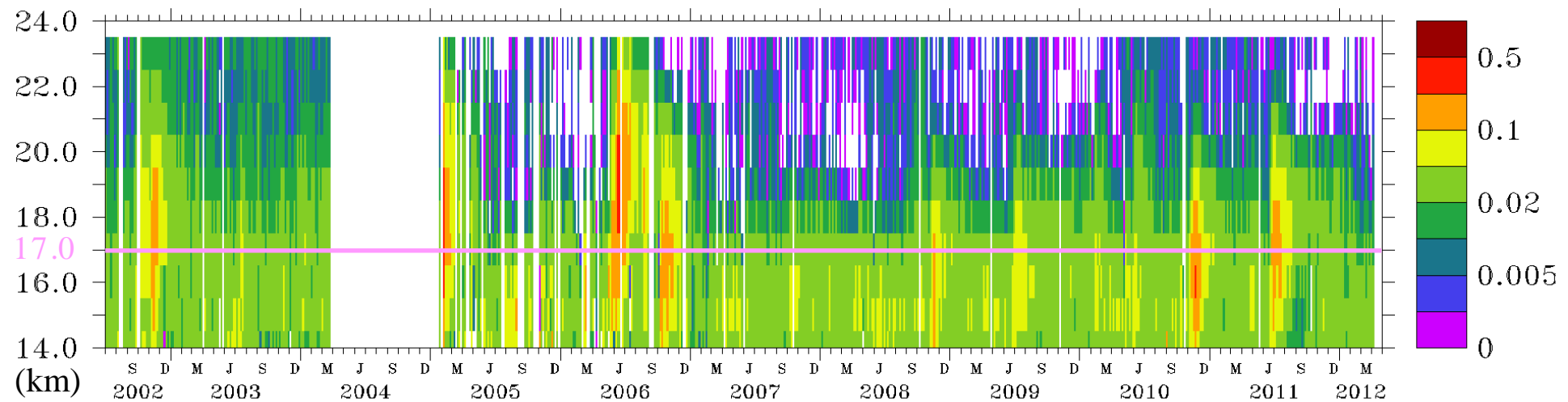
- SO₂ profiles (derived from MIPAS* on ENVISAT)
- GOMOS** aerosol extinction for detecting additional volcanoes erupting into the stratosphere, converted back to SO₂ with a parametrization by Grainger et al. 1995 and similar situations seen by MIPAS
- SO₂ columns (DU) related to volcanic emissions in Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) since 2004 and Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) before and other nadir satellite instruments like GOME2, AIRS
- Smithsonian volcanic data base (<http://volcano.si.edu/>)

3D-SO₂ plumes derived from these data sets (typically taken of a time period of 10 days) are added to the model SO₂ about at the time of the eruption(s)

* Michelson Interferometer for Passive Atmospheric Sounding

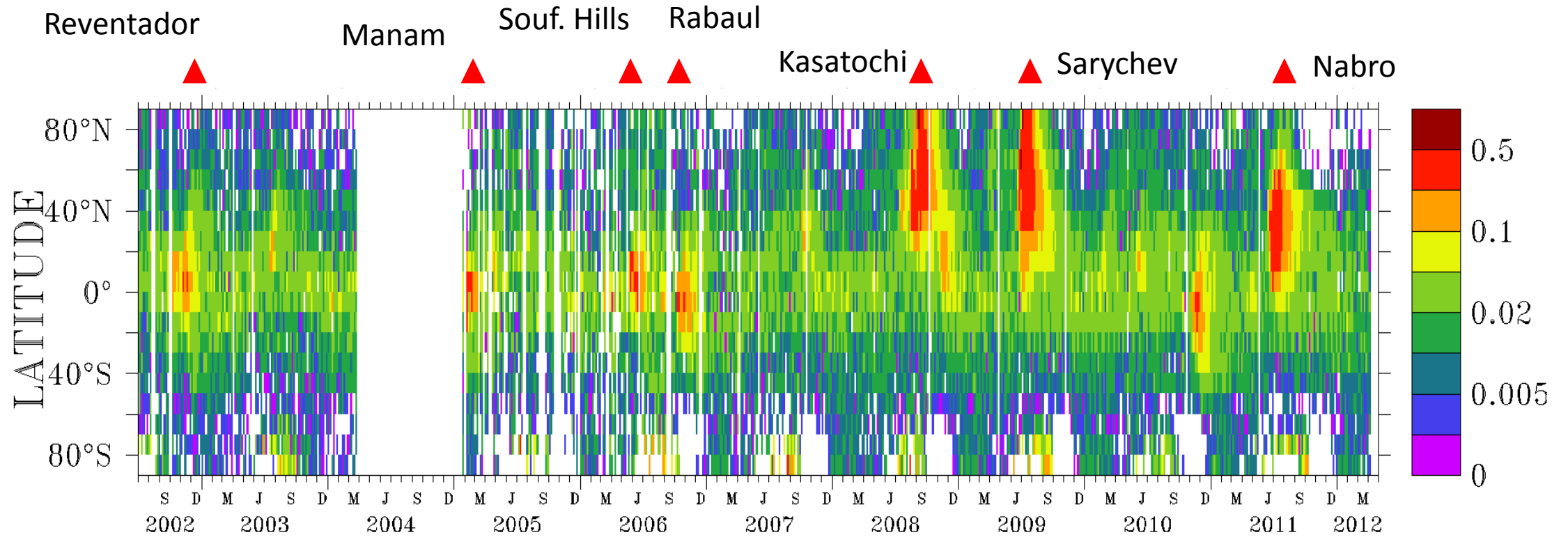
**Global Ozone Monitoring by Occultation of Stars

MIPAS SO₂ mixing ratios

SO₂, ppbv, MIPAS_{new}, 17 kmSO₂, ppbv, 20°S–20°N, MIPAS–2D_{new}

MIPAS: SO₂ volcanic signature in the lower stratosphere

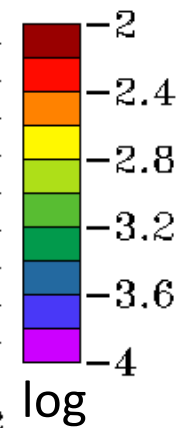
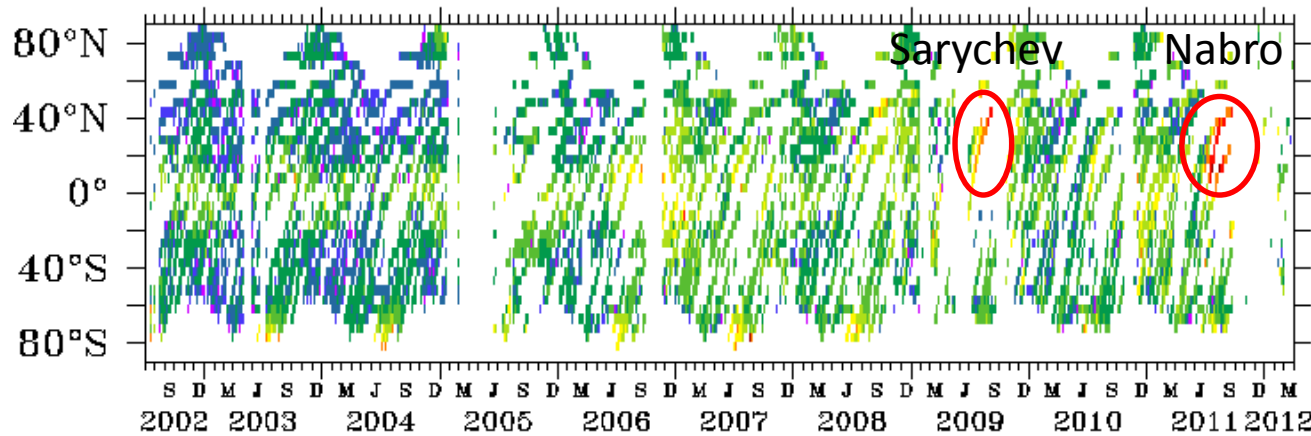
2002 – 2012 about 230 volcanic eruptions



SO₂ (ppb_v), MIPAS 17 km

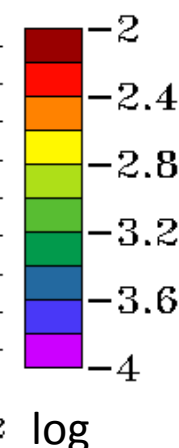
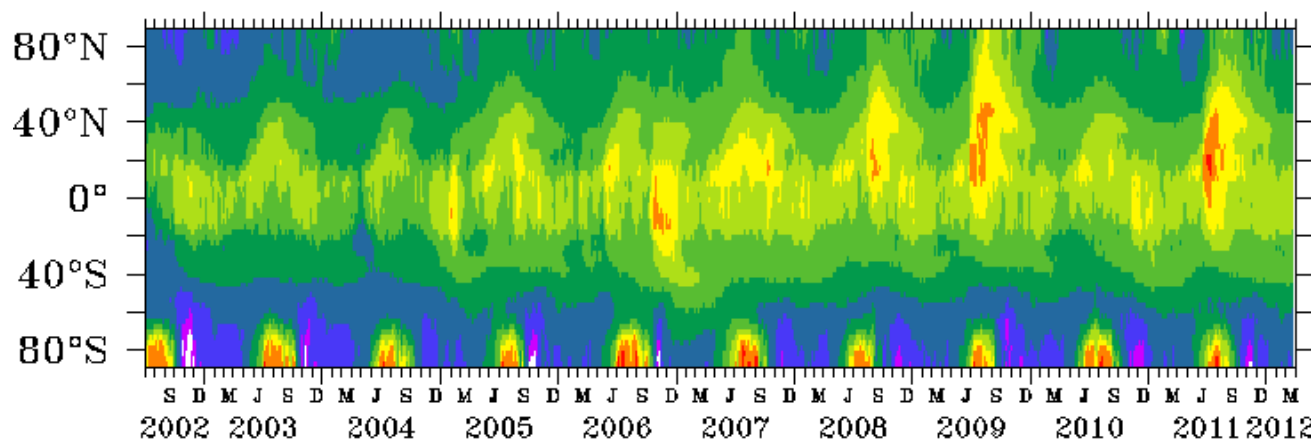
Inventory of volcanic eruptions in Bingen et al., 2017

MIPAS on ENVISAT 5-day data, Höpfner 2015 ACP

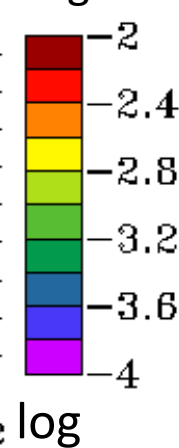
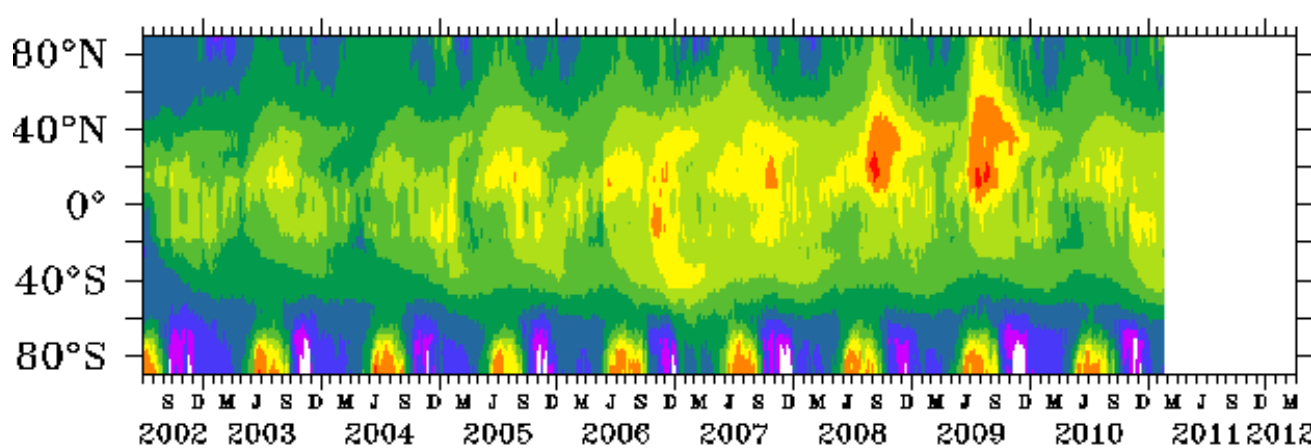


Aerosol extinction at 17km

GOMOS new version 3.00
Bingen et al., 2017



EMAC simulation version 2.52
Resolution **T42: 2.8°x2.8°**



EMAC simulation version 2.52
Resolution **T63: 1.88°x1.88°**

1/km, 550nm, EMAC, T63, 17km (log)

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Aerosol extinction, tropics

GOMOS new version 3.00

EMAC simulation version 2.52

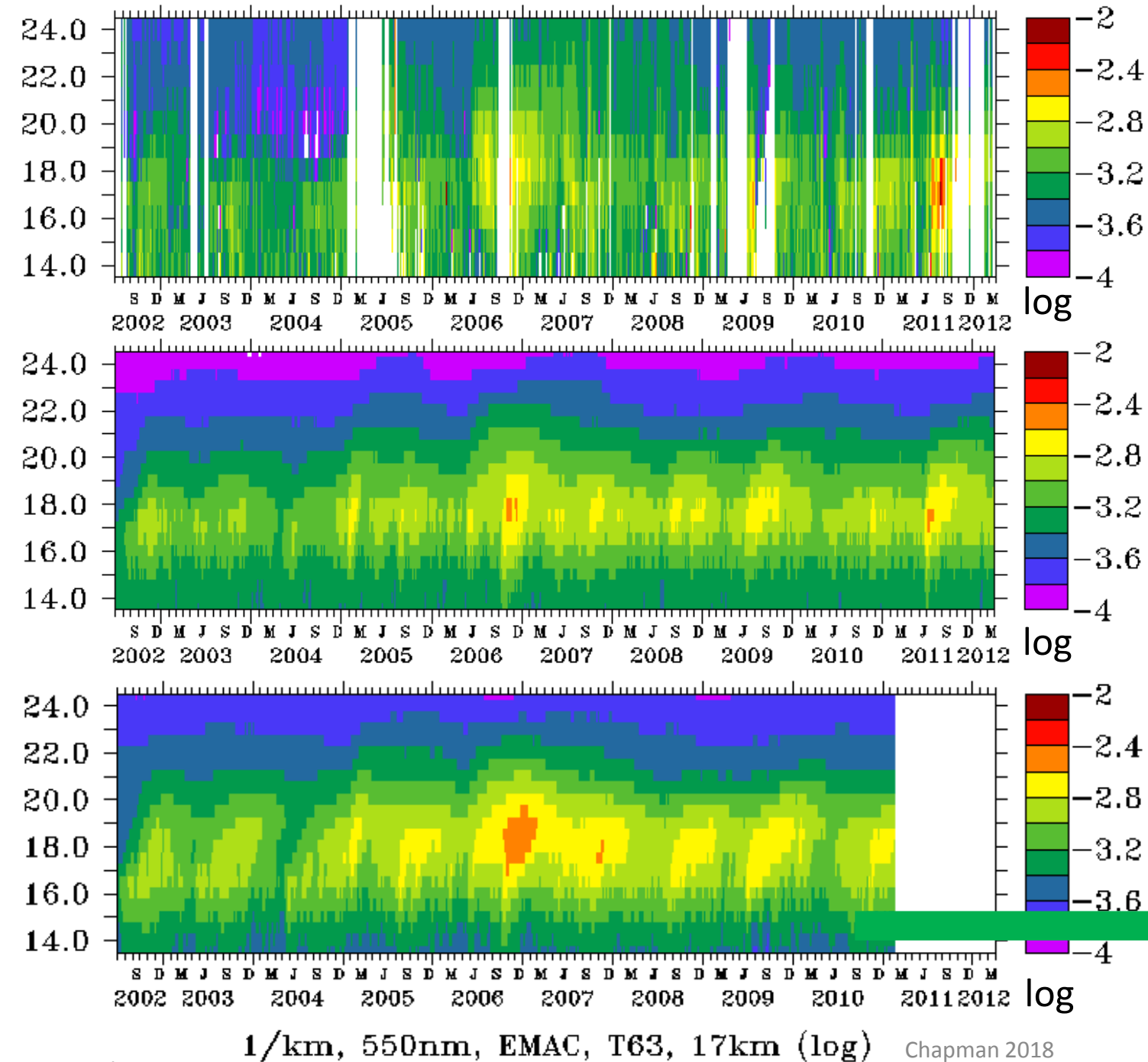
Resolution **T42: 2.8°x2.8°**

Bingen et al., 2017

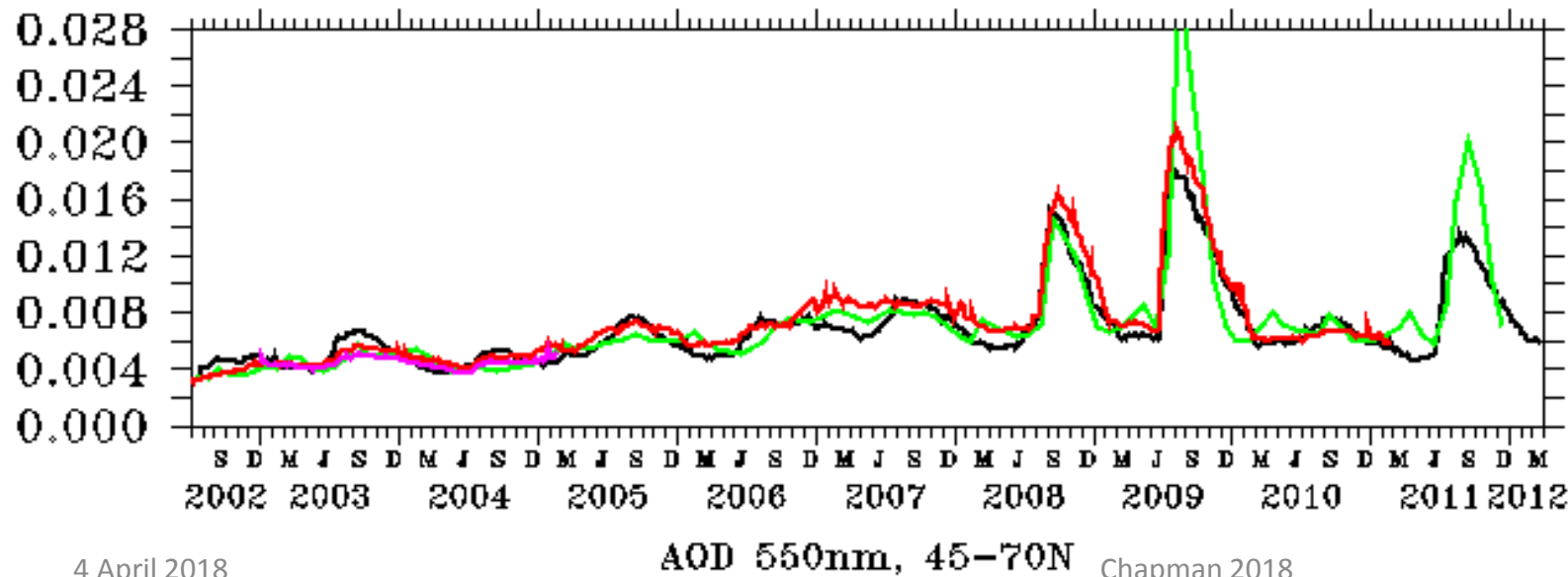
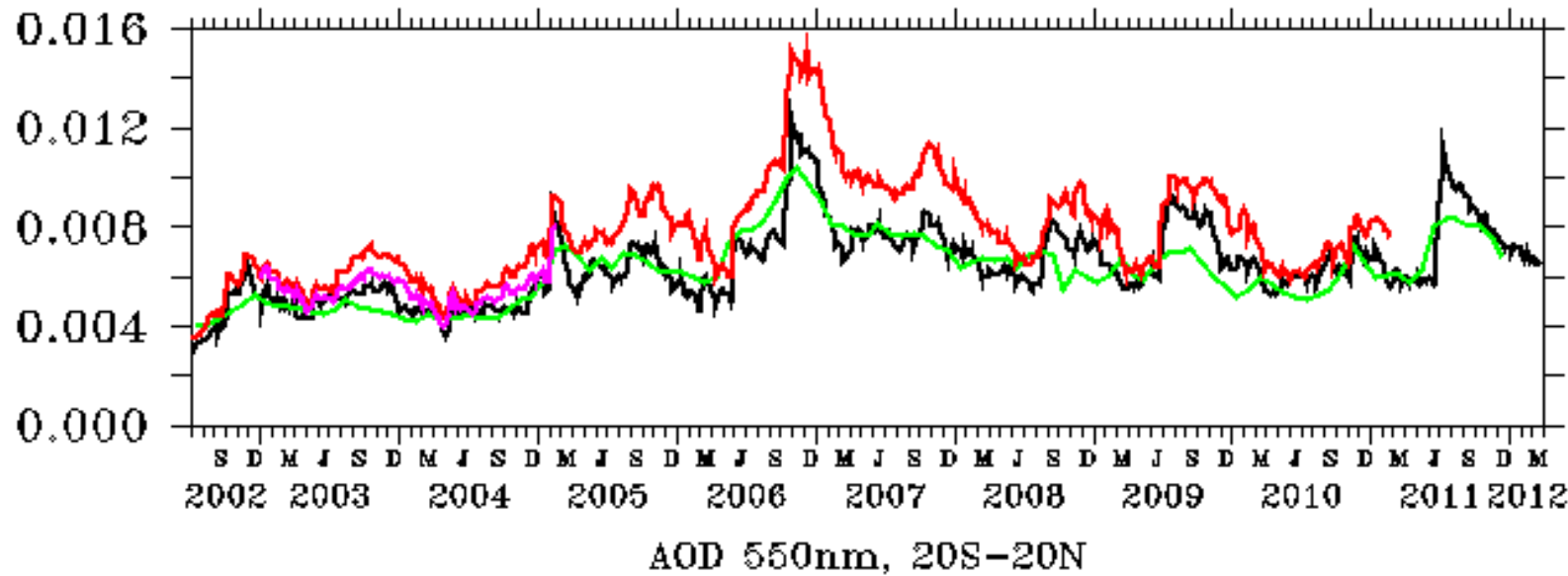
EMAC simulation version 2.52

Resolution **T63: 1.88°x1.88°**

Sensitivity study about
non-sulfate particles on
Christophs Poster (21)



Improvement of simulated aerosol optical depth



EMAC simulation version 2.52
based on MIPAS zonal
averages:

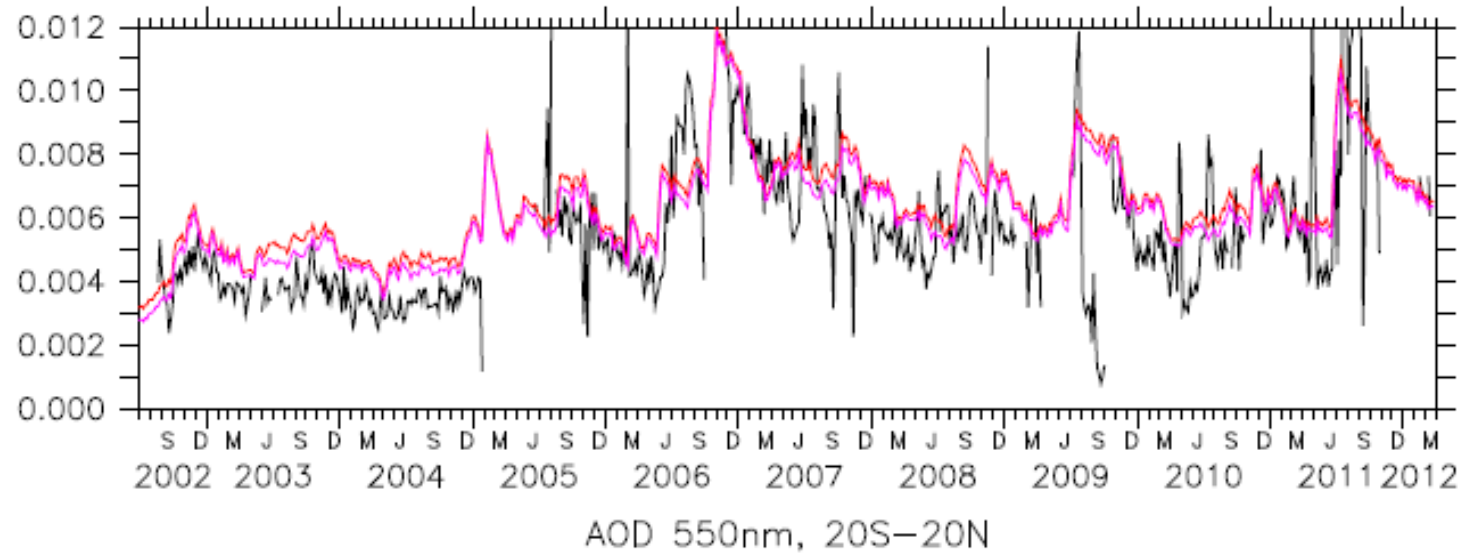
T42 ($2.8^\circ \times 2.8^\circ$) in Bingen et
al., 2017

T63 ($1.88^\circ \times 1.88^\circ$)

T63 ($1.88^\circ \times 1.88^\circ$) reduced SO_2

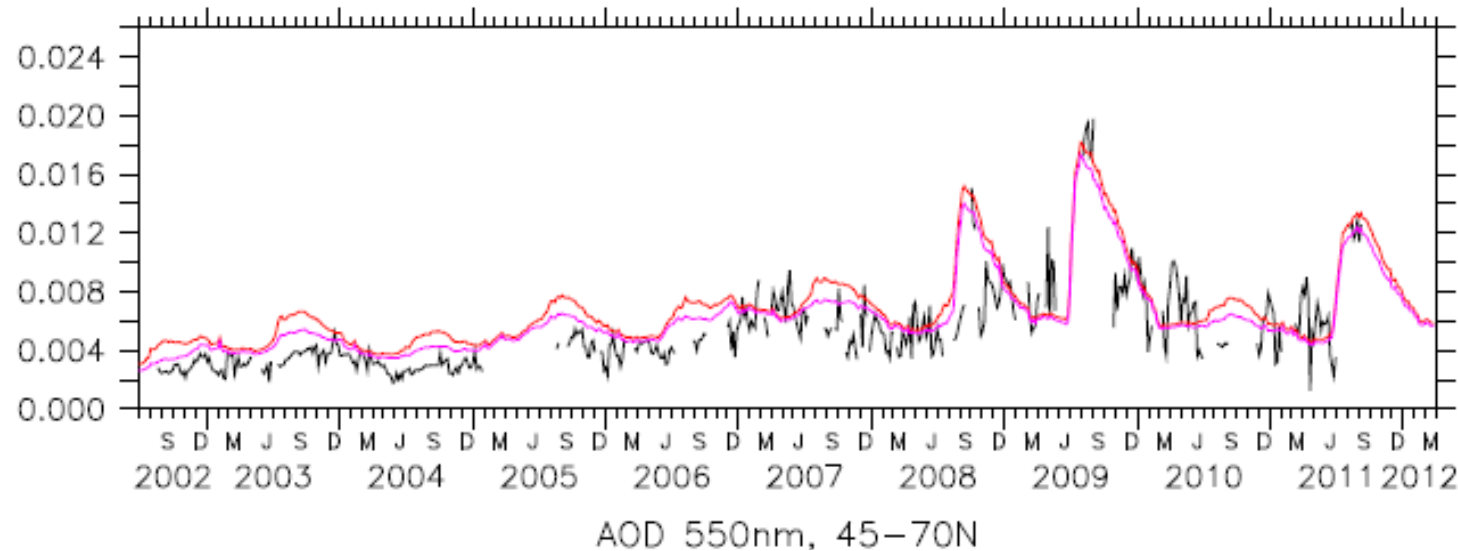
Satellite observations (SAGE
II, Osiris)

Aerosol Optical Depth EMAC GOMOS



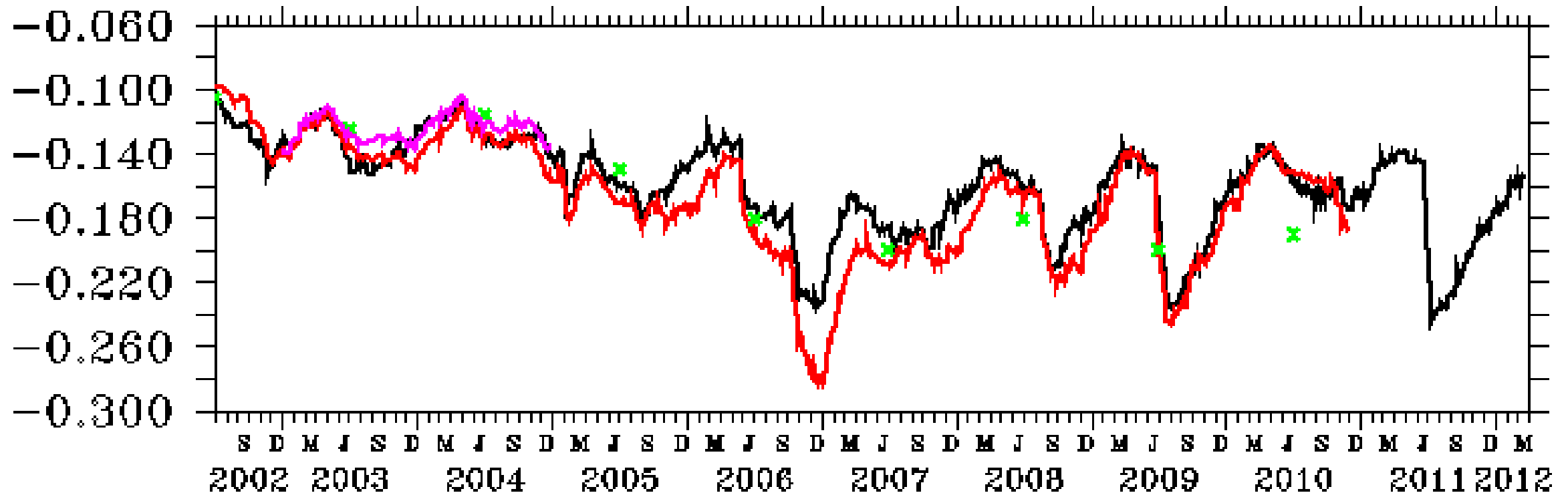
tropics

EMAC version 2 T42 2.8°x2.8°
EMAC version 2 T63 1.88°x1.88°
GOMOS satellite data



northern mid latitudes

Radiative forcing at tropopause



Global forcing at tropopause, W/m^2

EMAC simulation version 2.52

based on MIPAS zonal averages:

-- T42 (2.8°x2.8°) in Bingen et al., 2017

-- T63 (1.88°x1.88°)

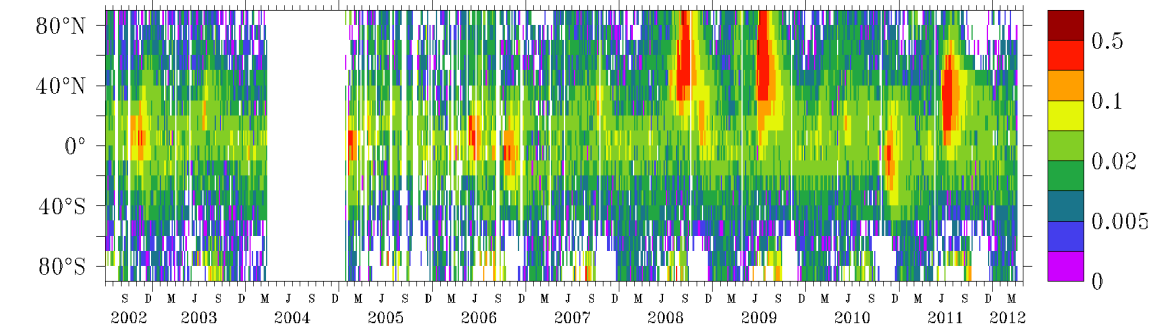
-- T63 (1.88°x1.88°) reduced SO_2

× Derived from observations (annual mean, Solomon 2011, Science)

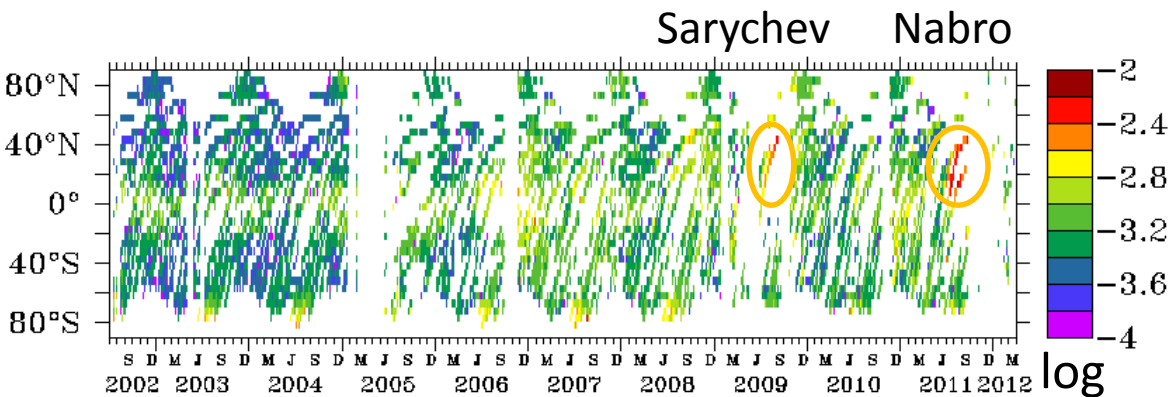
Conclusions

- Combination of **MIPAS and GOMOS** is important for detecting eruptions in data gaps
 - better attribution of individual eruptions (**3D 5day-datasets**, not possible with monthly data!)
 - Also **small volcanoes** reaching the tropical tropopause **matter** because of sulfate accumulation
 - leads to better SO₂ input for chemistry-climate models to calculate radiative forcing
 - consistent with **observations from Solomon 2011**
- Improvement of **dust and organics** in new model version (2.52)
 - better agreement with GOMOS data in lowermost stratosphere
 - Influence of Asian Summer Monsoon on stratospheric aerosol, soot and desert dust
- Convection and aerosol transport are **sensitive to model resolution T42 → T63**
less dust more sulfate (aerosol water + longer lifetime)
- The combined comparison at **UV, visible and infrared** wavelengths yields strong constraints on the modelled particle size distribution

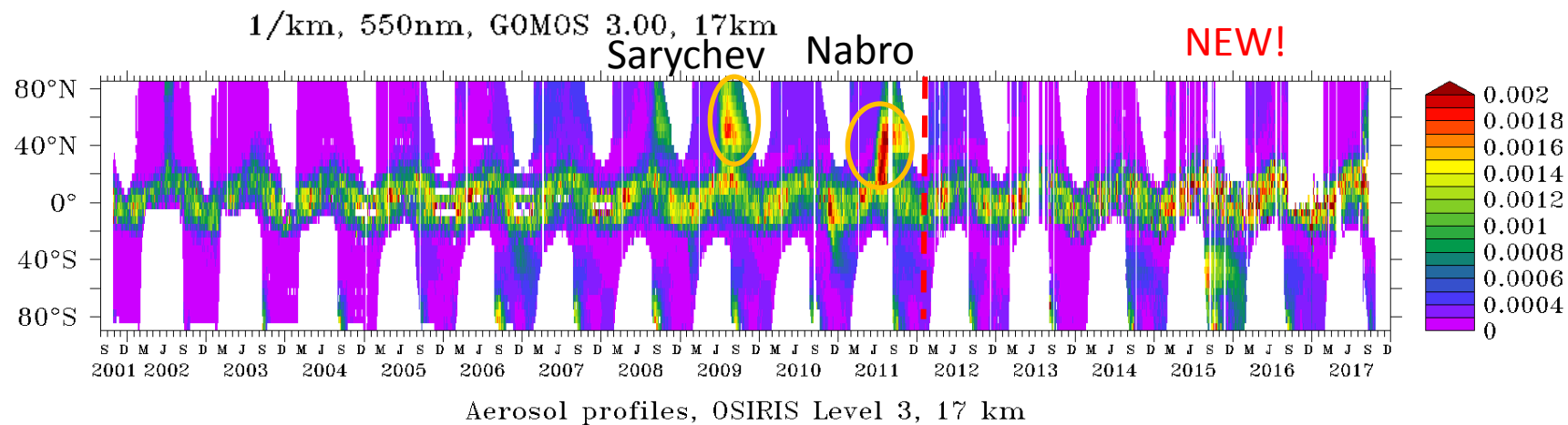
Outlook: New Satellite data sets from OSIRIS at 17km



MIPAS SO₂ Höpfner 2015 ACP



GOMOS Aerosol extinction version 3.00
Bingen et al., 2017 RSE



OSIRIS
(from Landon Rieger)

Aerosol profiles, OSIRIS Level 3, 17 km

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Thank you for your attention

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