



Aerosol Measurements on IAGOS Aircraft

Andreas Petzold (1), Amir Ibrahim (1), Harald Franke (2), Christoph Klaus (2), Markus Herrmann (3), Markus Fiebig (4), and Andreas Volz-Thomas (5)

(1) DLR Oberpfaffenhofen, Institut für Physik der Atmosphäre, Wessling, Germany (andreas.petzold@dlr.de, +49-(0)8153-281841), (2) Enviroscope GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany, (3) Leibniz Institut für Troposphärenforschung (IFT), Leipzig, Germany, (4) Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU), Kjeller, Norway, (5) Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ), Jülich, Germany

The natural variability of aerosol particles both in space and time is still one of the largest sources of uncertainty in global climate models. While there exist well developed ground-based networks for in-situ measurements (EUSAAR; www.eusaar.net) and for lidar measurements (EARLINET; www.earlinet.org), no comparable infrastructure is available for in-situ measurements of aerosol properties in the upper troposphere and lowermost stratosphere (UTLS).

In the framework of IAGOS (In-situ Aircraft for a Global Observing System), a robust instrument for routine measurements aboard longhaul in-service aircraft of the aerosol particle size distribution and the integral numbers of particles and for non-volatile particle cores is developed. The aerosol size information for the so-called accumulation mode covers the range of particles available for the formation of liquid water and ice clouds. The total number concentration provides information on gas-to-particle conversion and particle nucleation at flight altitude level. The number concentration of the non-volatile particle cores yields complementary information on the anthropogenic contribution to the atmospheric aerosol burden. Also, non-volatile soot particles emitted by aircraft are thought to play a role in the indirect aerosol effect on climate by acting as condensation nuclei for cirrus particles.

The aerosol package is designed for automated, low-maintenance operation. It contains one instrument for measuring particles of the aerosol accumulation mode by light scattering techniques (optical particle counter OPC: > 250 nm in diameter), and a two-channel instrument for the measurement of particle number concentrations down to the nm scale by means of condensation particle counters (CPC: > 5 nm in diameter). The dual-channel set-up permits the separation of total aerosol particles and non-volatile aerosol particles by applying a thermal denuder. The set-up of the aerosol package will be presented including results from instrument tests and evaluations.