



Installation et utilisation d'instrumentation

Installation and performance of instrumentation
(MAC2/3.5b/380)

Natalia Prats Porta

Head of the Aerosol In-Situ Group

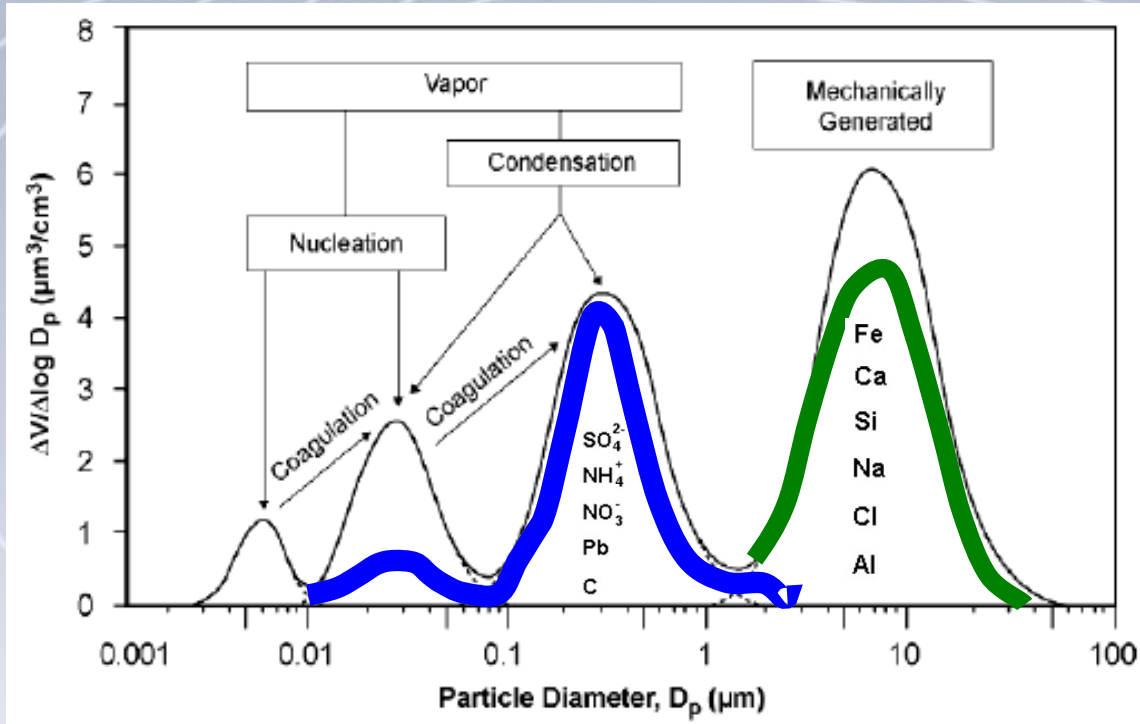
Izaña Atmospheric Research Center – AEMET

04/03/2021

Observation: size and composition

Microphysical properties: concentrations, size distribution

Optical properties: absorption and scattering



Size: 1nm – 100 μm (10^{-9} – 10^{-4} m)

< 1nm: $\rightarrow \text{\AA}$

> 100 μm : \rightarrow does not remain in suspension

In terms of Air Quality: \rightarrow Particulate Matter PM

PM10 mass concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) of all aerosols smaller than 10 μm (particles with $\varnothing < 10 \mu\text{m}$)

PM2.5 mass concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) of all aerosols smaller than 2,5 μm (particles with $\varnothing < 2,5 \mu\text{m}$)

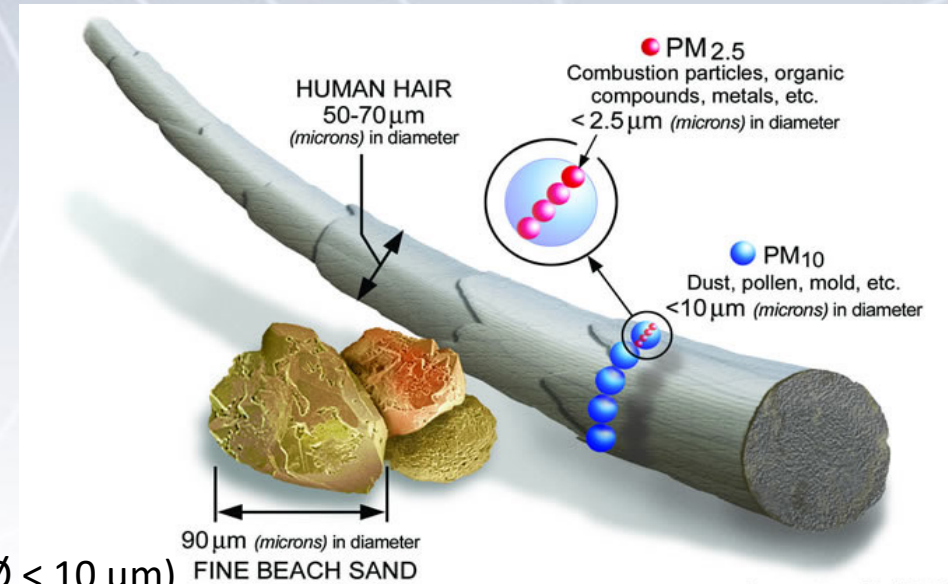
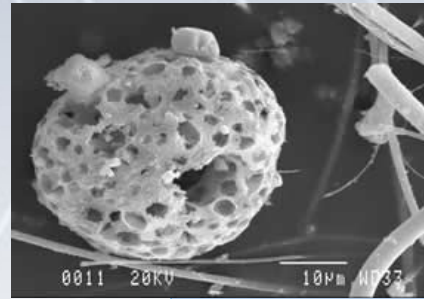
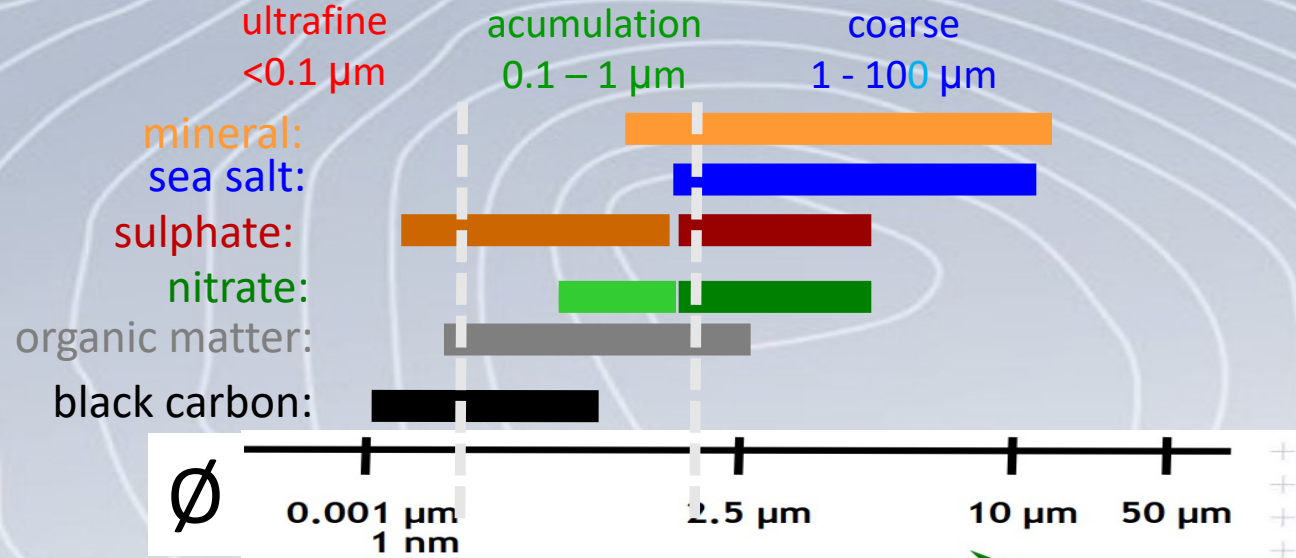


Image courtesy of the U.S. EPA

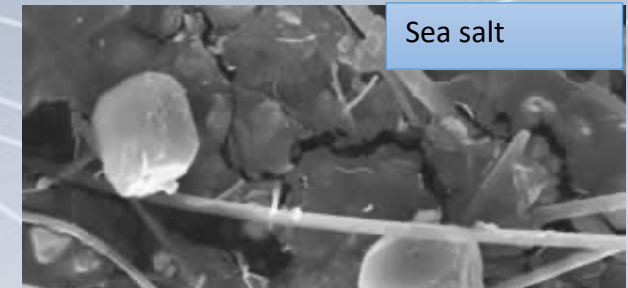
Observation: size and composition

Microphysical properties: concentrations, size distribution

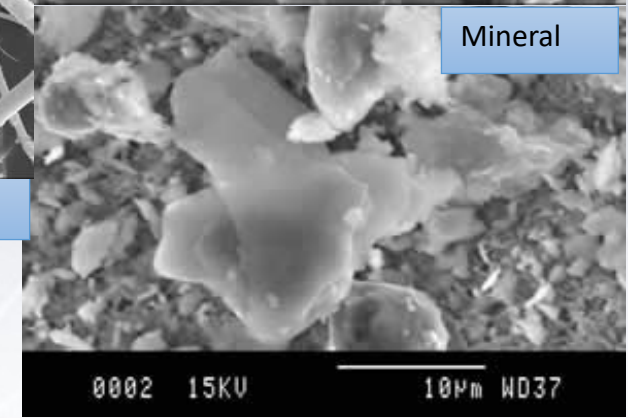
Optical properties: absorption and scattering



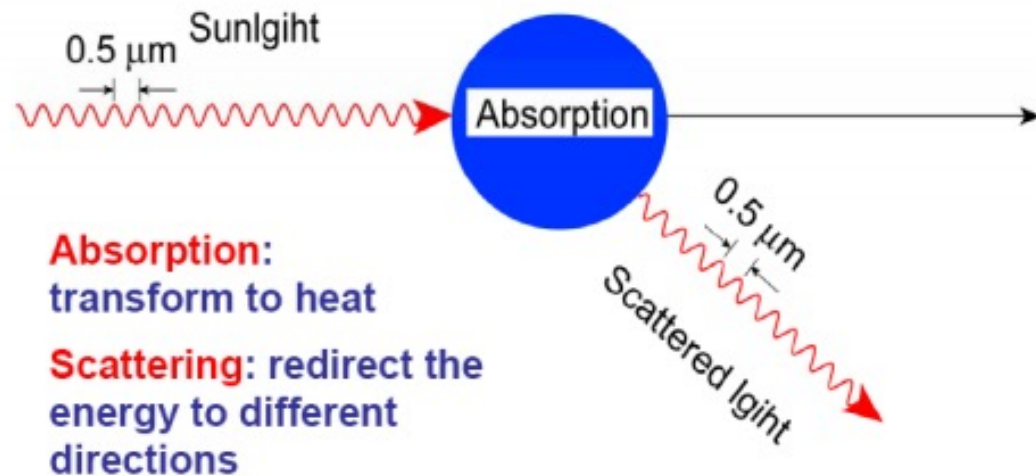
Combustion



Sea salt

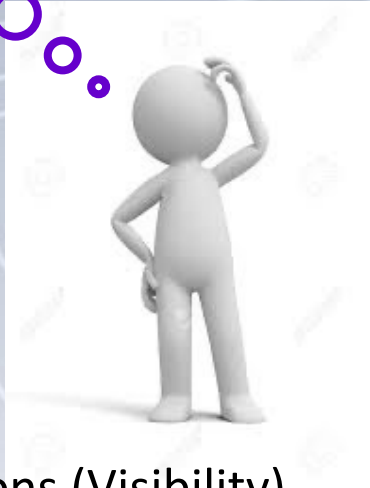


Mineral



Images thanks to "Grupo de Geoquímica Ambiental del Instituto de Diagnóstico Ambiental y Estudios del Agua", CSIC

How “to observe” dust...?



INDEX

Ground based observations

- In-situ dust estimations (Visibility)
- In-situ dust measurements
- Ground base remote sensing of dust

Satellite observations

Some verification tools



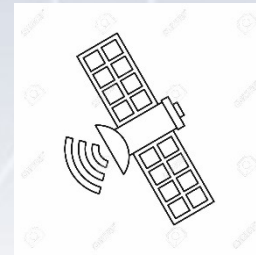
Visibility!



In-Situ measurements!



Remote sensing!



Dust forecast products...

Dust-SFC-extinction → visibility

Dust-SFC-Concentration → health

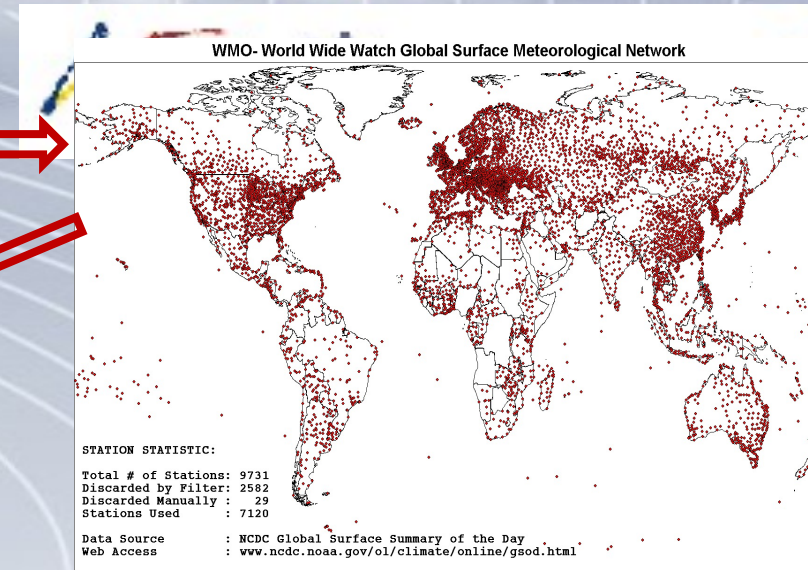
DOD → column total concentration – radiative information

Visibility:

- human eye
- transmissometer

PMx concentrations:

- empirical from visibility



Visibility:

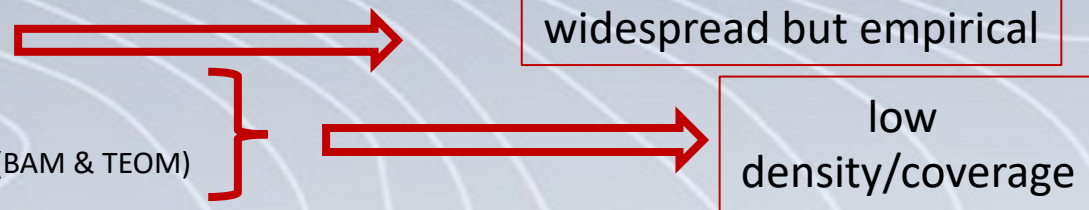
- human eye
- transmissometer



PMx concentrations:

- empirical from visibility
- Gravimetry (reference)
- automatic "standardized" (BAM & TEOM)

- PMx LowCost Sensors



**Expand coverage
QUALITATIVE!!!**
The suitability of such low-cost sensors for long term monitoring of PM is yet to be explored by the scientific community.

Visibility:

- human eye
- transmissometer

PMx concentrations:

- empirical from visibility
- Gravimetry (reference)
- automatic "standardized" (BAM & TEOM)



widespread but empirical



low
density/coverage

- PMx LowCost Sensors



EXPERIMENTAL!!!

Extinction (column): AOD-Alpha

- reference photometry (Cimel, PFR)
- lowCost photometers (Calitoo)



Well establish, not enough coverage
(particularly in desert regions)



In progress (promising)

Extinction (profile):

- high and low power lidars (GALION)
- ceilometers



Well establish, not enough coverage
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In progress (promising)

Visibility:

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- PMx LowCost Sensors

Extinction (column): AOD-Alpha

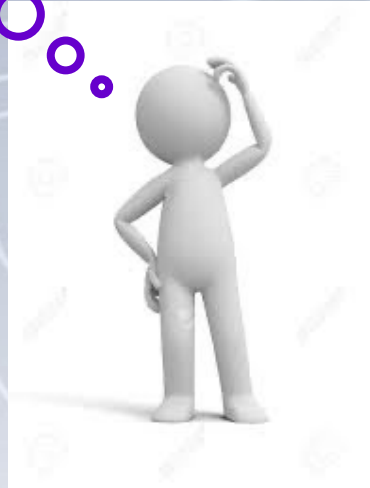
- reference photometry (Cimel, PFR)
- lowCost photometers (Calitoo)

Extinction (profile):

- high and low power lidars (GALION)
- ceilometers

Standardization...
for traceability and
intercomparability

How "to observe" dust...?



In-Situ measurements! → PM10 (PM2.5)

Low Cost Sensor (EXPERIMENTAL!!!)

Low-cost sensors for the measurement of atmospheric composition: overview of topic and future applications (WMO, 2018)

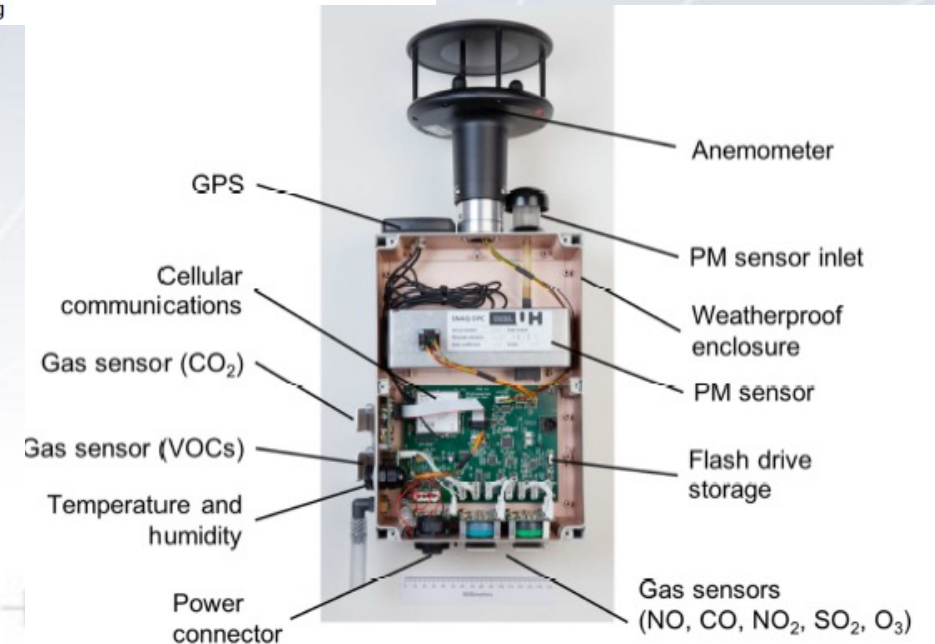
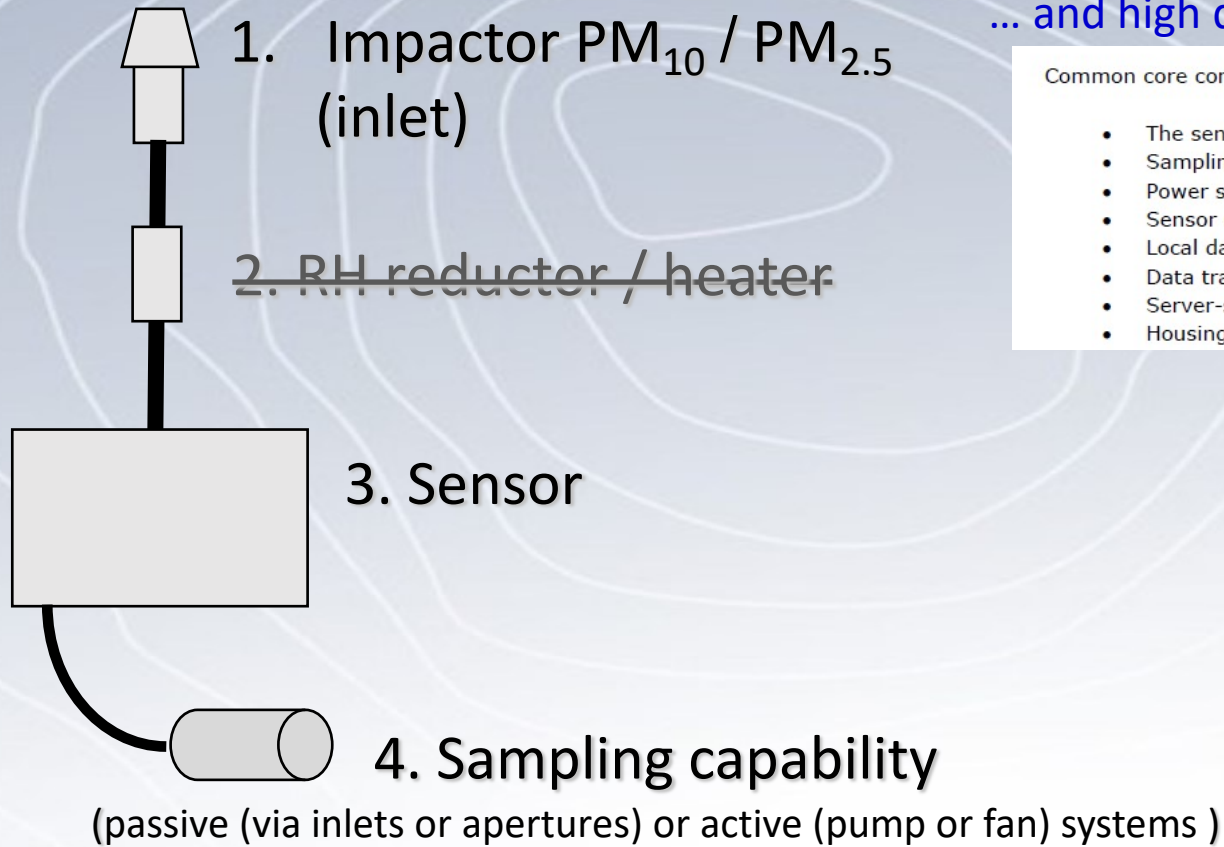
TEOM ~ 40.000€

BAM(BETA) ~ 20.000€

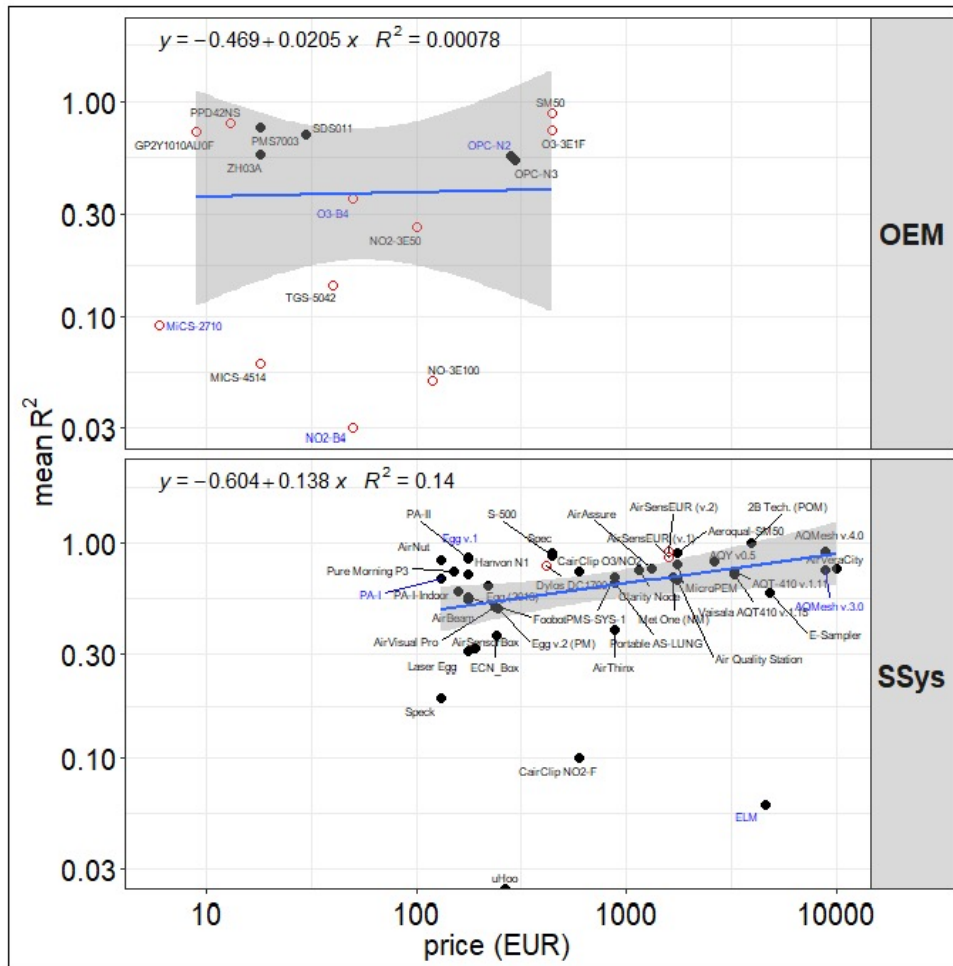
... and high qualified operator for maintenance

Common core components and functions may include:

- The sensing element or detector
- Sampling capability, e.g. pump or passive inlet
- Power systems, including batteries and voltage/power stabilization
- Sensor signal processing
- Local data storage
- Data transmission capability (WiFi, GPRS, 3/4G etc)
- Server-side software for data treatment
- Housing and weatherproofing



Low Cost Sensor (EXPERIMENTAL!!!)



TEOM ~ 40.000€
 BAM(BETA) ~ 20.000€
 ... and high qualified operator for maintenance

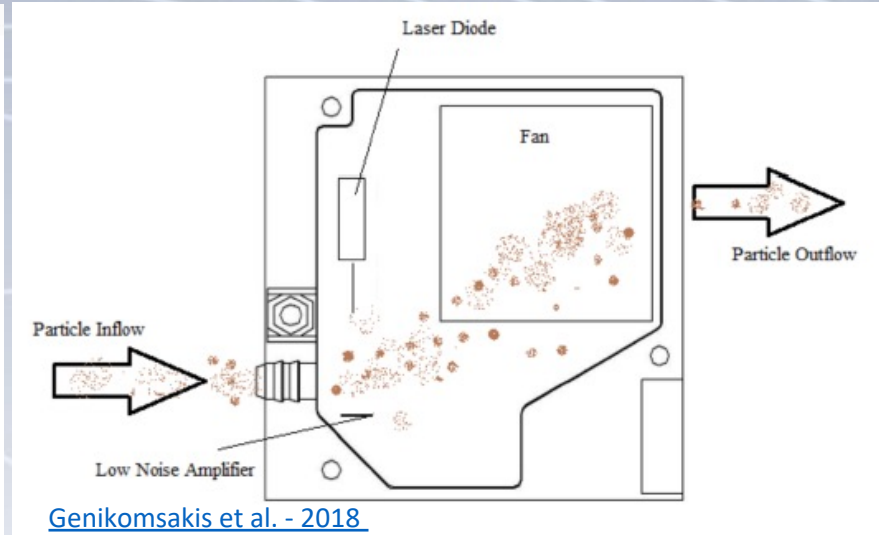
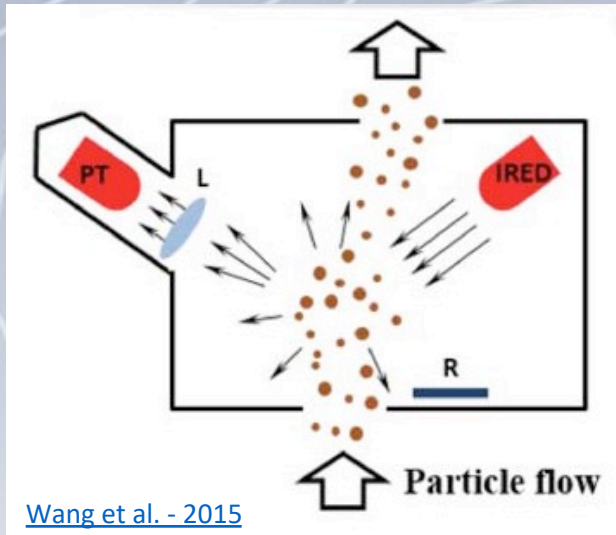
Review of sensors for air quality monitoring (JRC-EC, 2019)

Figure 7. Relation between prices of OEMs/Sensor Systems (SS) and R^2 for field test only. Logarithmic scale has been set for both axis. Open source and black box models are indicated with open and full circles, respectively. Names of 'living' and 'non-living' sensors are indicated in black and blue colour, respectively. R^2 refers to data averaged over 1 hour. Grey shade in the fit plots indicate a pointwise 95% confidence interval on the fitted values.

Low Cost Sensor (EXPERIMENTAL!!!)

SENSOR

optical technique for low-cost sensing due to its low cost and power requirements and quick response times



Concentration is proportional to the scattered light intensity and a particle density and size distribution is usually assumed

In “field-measurements” → changing conditions of particle compositions, sizes, and environmental factors such as humidity and temperature

<http://aqicn.org/map/>

Could be a help for increase space coverage

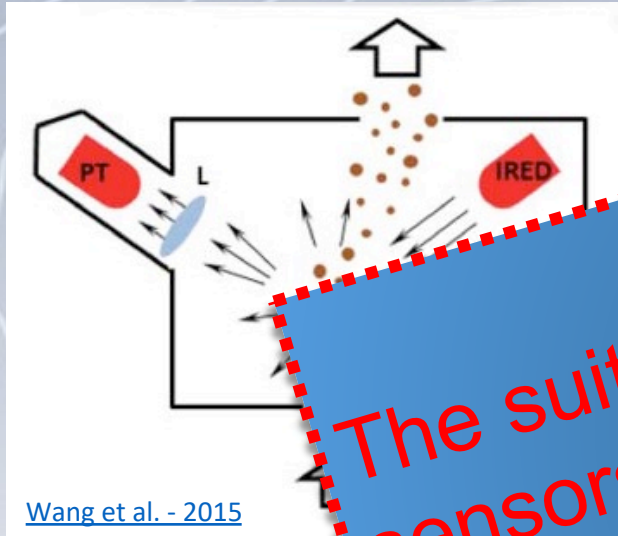
A number of different approaches and locations are needed to evaluate the applications and capacities where low-cost sensors can be successfully implemented.



Low Cost Sensor (EXPERIMENTAL!!!)

SENSOR

optical technique for low-cost sensing due to its low cost and power requirements and quick response times



Concentration
particle density

In "field-measurements"
environmental factors s

Could be a ... or increase space coverage

positions, sizes, and

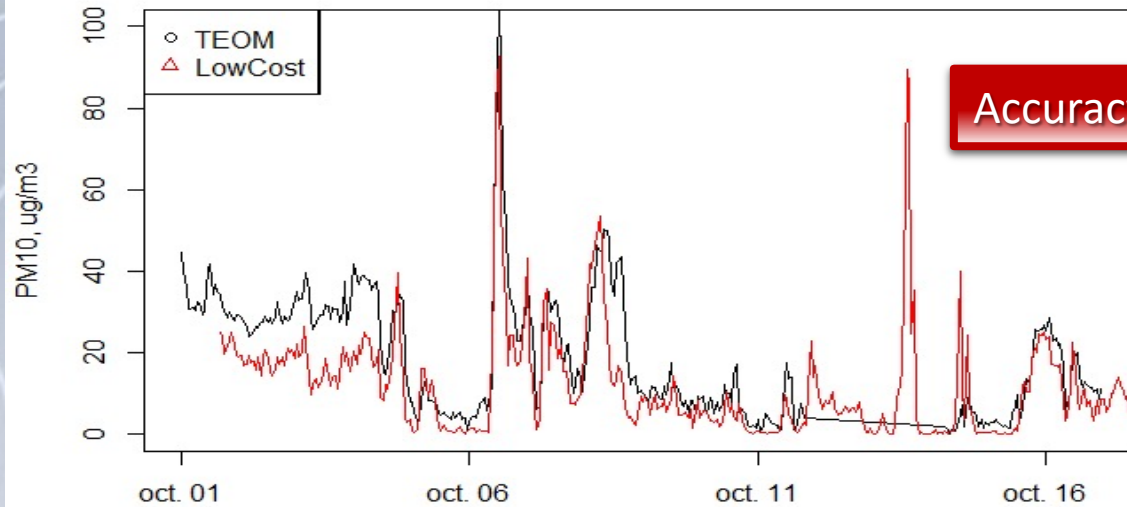
<http://aqicn.org/map/>

The suitability of such low-cost sensors for long term monitoring of PM is yet to be explored by the scientific community.

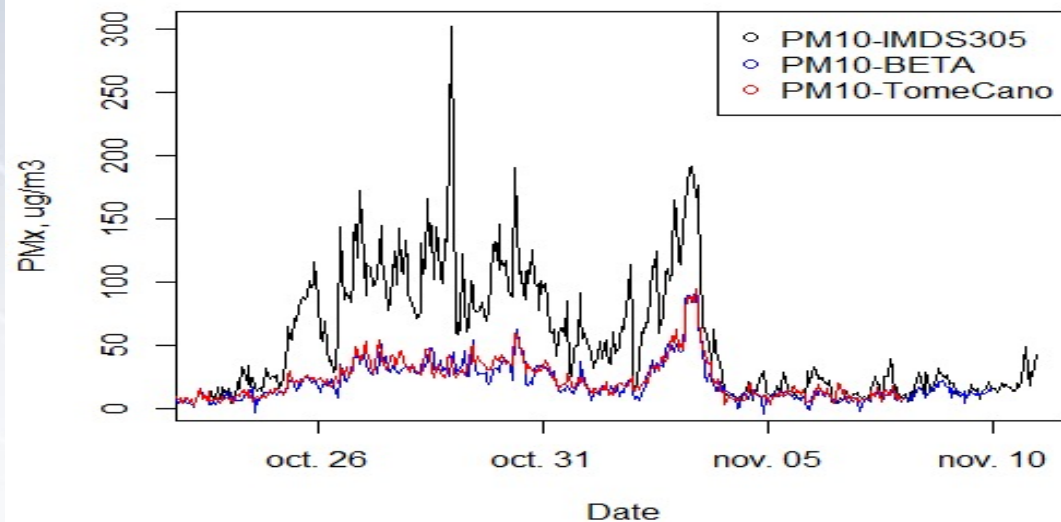
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Low Cost Sensor (EXPERIMENTAL!!!)

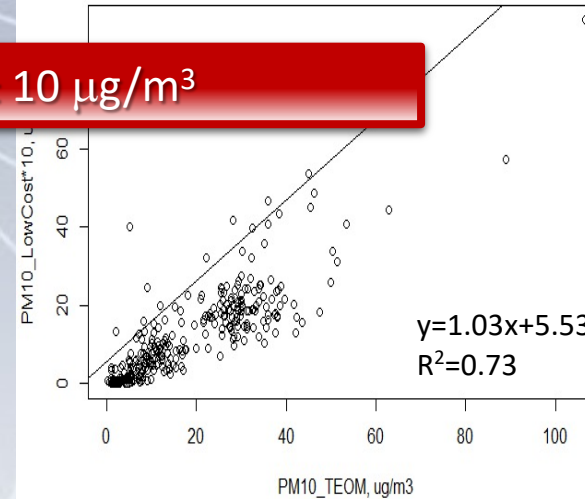
Comparison PM10 Sensors Hourly Mean at IZO



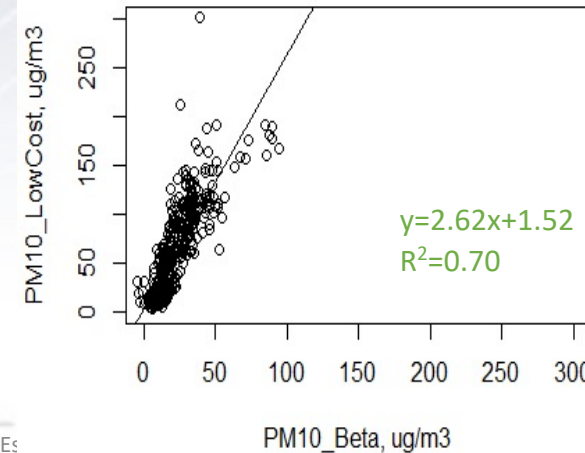
LowCost vs BETA at SCO



TEOM vs LowCost*10 (1h) IZO



Beta vs LowCost (1h - all) SCO



- Aerosol type (optical properties) dependent
- Humidity and T^a dependent
- Lab characterization fine but not enough
- Field characterization under conditions as similar as possible to those of the final operating site



How to install an IMDS sensor?
(measuring PMx concentrations)

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AEMET

2

You will find inside the box:

- IMDS (PMx automatic)
- Electronics box
- Sensor head
- IMDS (PMx automatic)
- Electronics box
- Sensor head

3

IMDS (PMx automatic)

- Electronics box
- Sensor head

4

Inside the electronics box, you will find a PMA sensor for replacement, when necessary

Please, remove it from the electronic box and store in a safety place

5

Put the sensor to the mast frame

ATTENTION!!! It should point to the north direction

6

Look for sensor head

7

Power Supply
Cable Connection

Network
Cable Connection

Check not supplied

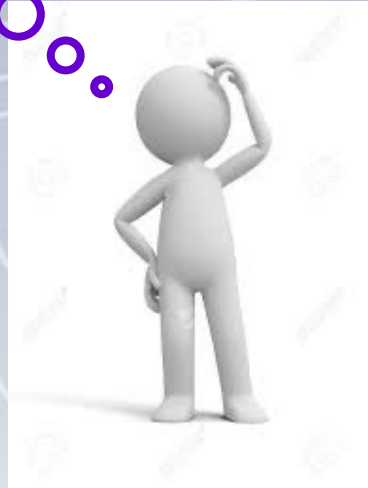
8

1. Turn on the switch of the general protection (power up)

2. Turn on the switch and check that the display lights up

Warning: after that, check data are available in www.izaia.aemet.es

How "to observe" dust...?

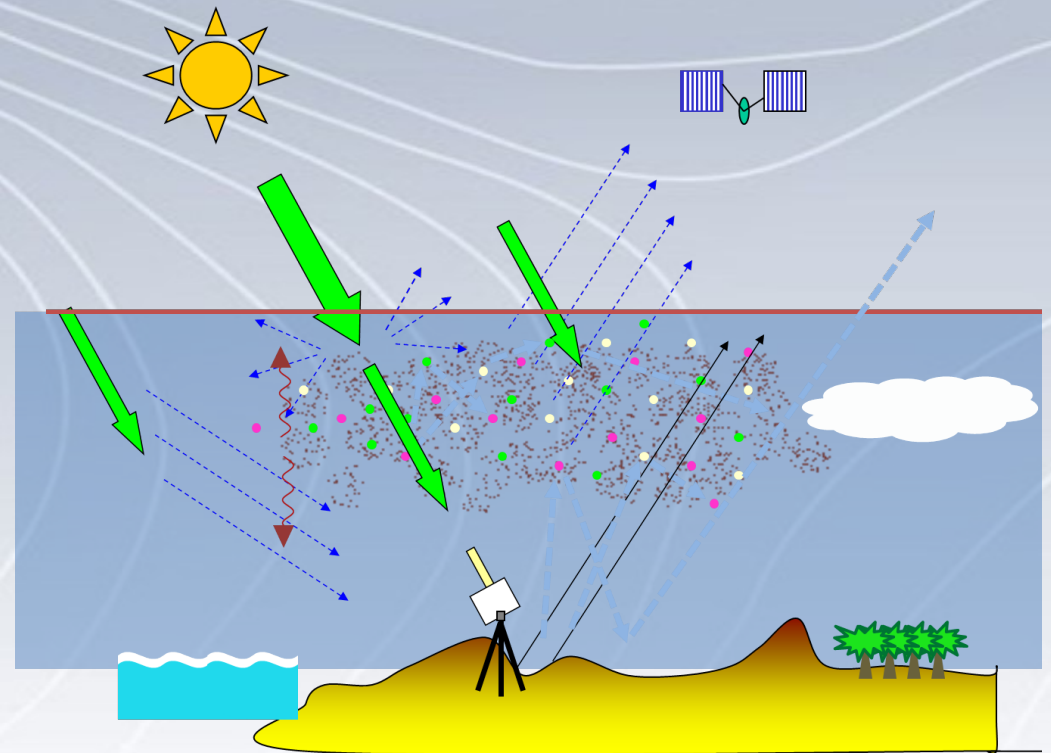
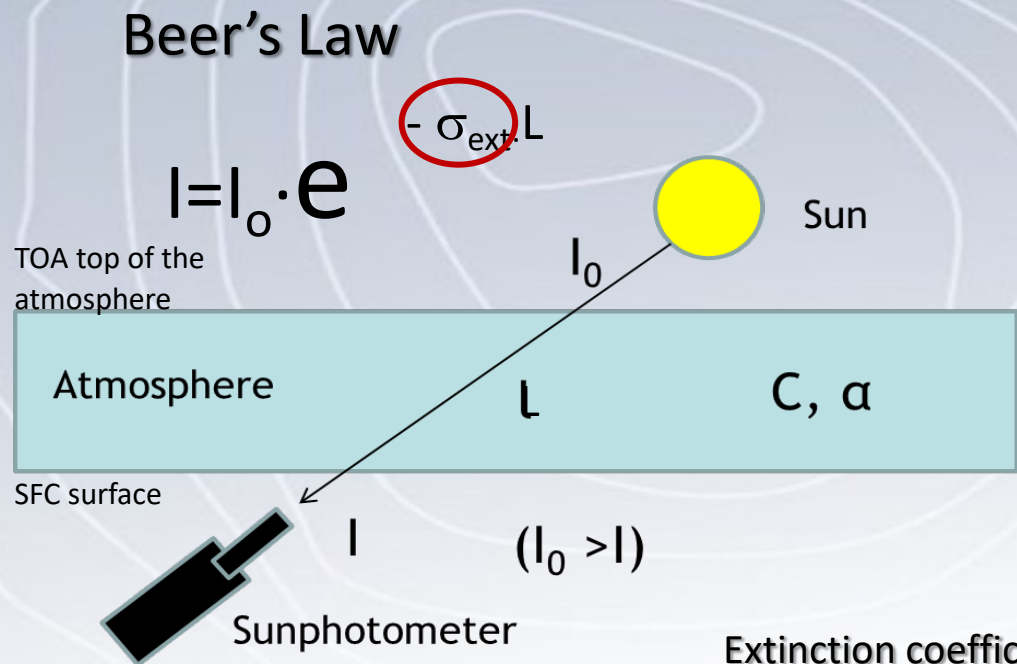


Remote Sensing!

→ AOD

1. Photometry

More aerosols in the atmosphere cause more extinction and less energy transmitted to the surface.



Extinction coefficient (σ_{ext}): ϵC
 Path length (L)

molar absorptivity of the absorber (ϵ)
 concentration of absorbing species in the material (C)

aerosol particles cross-section for light extinction per unit volume of air

1. Photometry

CONCEPTS:

Aerosol Extinction: A measure of attenuation of the light passing through the atmosphere due to scattering and absorption by aerosol particles.

Extinction coefficient is the fractional depletion of radiance per unit path length (also called attenuation). It has units of km^{-1} .

Aerosol Optical Depth (or Thickness)

"Aerosol Optical Depth" (AOD) is the degree to which aerosols prevent the transmission of light. The aerosol optical depth or optical thickness (τ) is defined as the integrated extinction coefficient over a vertical column of unit cross section.

$$AOD = \int_{z=0}^{z=toa} \sigma_{ext}(z) dz$$

$$I = I_0 \cdot e^{-\sigma_{ext} \cdot L}$$



1. Photometry

CONCEPTS:

Angstrom Exponent (α)

An exponent that expresses the spectral dependence of AOD with the wavelength of incident light (λ). The spectral dependence of aerosol optical thickness can be approximated (depending on size distribution) by:

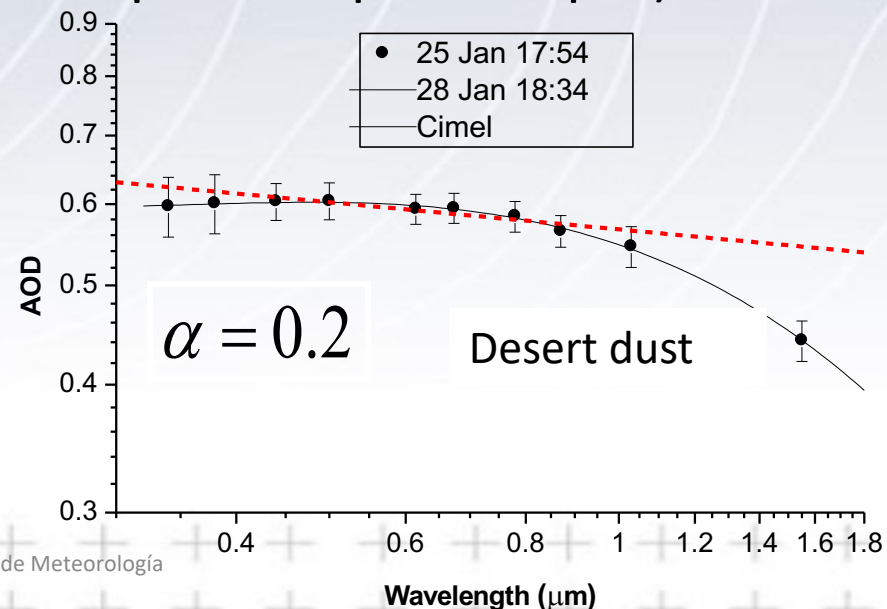
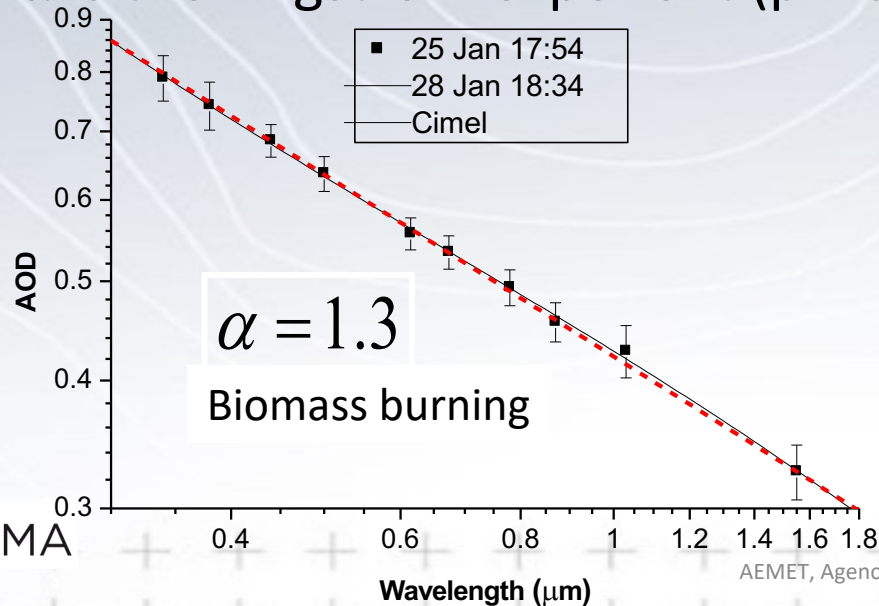
$$AOD \rightarrow \tau_a$$

$$\tau_a = \beta \cdot \lambda^{-\alpha}$$

$\alpha \gg 0.9$ FINE particles

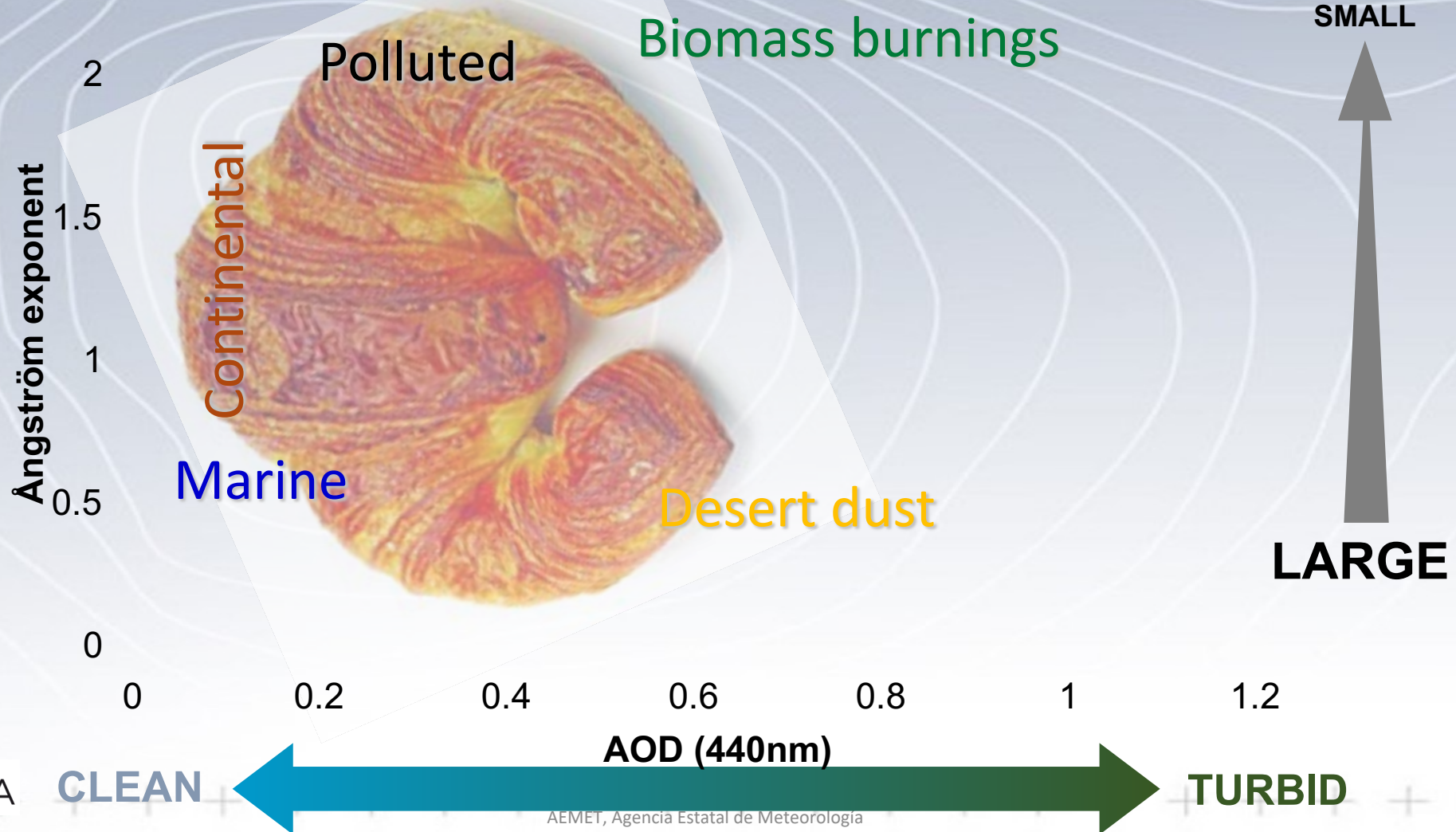
$\alpha \ll 0.7$ COARSE particles

where α is the Angstrom exponent (β = aerosol optical depth at 1 μm)



1. Photometry

Aerosol Type with diagram AOD- α



Photometry: Calitoo handheld sun photometer

Reconsidering hand-held sunphotometers for reporting dust AOD?

Microtops-II, Calitoo-Tenum...

Many observations at airports (even in remote regions)

Operated by meteorological observers

Easy data transmission through WMO GTS/WIS communication system

NRT data for model evaluation and data assimilation

NRT data for satellite evaluation

NRT data for dust nowcasting

Photometry: Calitoo handheld sun photometer

Technical characteristics:

- Light channels: 465, 540 and 619 nm
- Possible 999 measures stored in memory
- AOD calculated in real-time
- USB data download
- Free software on web site.
- Supply : 4 batteries AA (1,5V)
- Dimensions : 210 x 100 x 35 mm
- Weight : 400 g (With batteries)
- Operating temperature : -20°C to 55°C



<http://www.calitoo.com>

Photometry: Calitoo handheld sun photometer

Measurements

The measurement principle is to point the Sun and search for the maximum flow. The photometer keeps only the maximum measured and then calculated the optical depth.

The Sun alignment is done manually. It is facilitated by the sighting device located above the display of the Calitoo.

The calculation of optical depth use raw brightness measurements, calibration coefficients, date and GPS position as well as atmospheric pressure.



Photometry: Calitoo handheld sun photometer

Products:

AOD @ 465, 540 et 619 nm
Angstrom Exponent

Calibration provided!!!

(at Izaña testbed)



First pilot experiments at:
Tamanrasset GAW Station (Algeria)
Tehran (Iran)
Aminabad Mt. Firoozkoh GAW station (Iran)

How to use it?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4wCzw4rY9Hs>

Data Visualization

How to upload data?

Go to <https://calima.aemet.es/>

Input / Upload Data Login



Click on “Input/Upload Data Login”

calima.aemet.es

Aplicaciones 01h 07 min Libros-e Biblioteca... programacion administracion proyectos personal colaboraciones meteo_investigacion Campaña LUNAR ju... Portal de aprendiza... Research Infrastruct... Conferencias AEMET_enlaces AEROSOLLES | Trello >>

BSC Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

WMO

AEMet Agencia Estatal de Meteorología

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

MACCLIMA

Calima Project Graph View

Burkina Faso 2020-12-01 to 2020-12-16

- Pred OD550
- AOD 465
- AOD 540
- AOD 619
- AE Alpha

Senegal 2020-12-01 to 2020-12-16

- Pred OD550
- AOD 465
- AOD 540
- AOD 619
- AE Alpha

Station: Choose station v

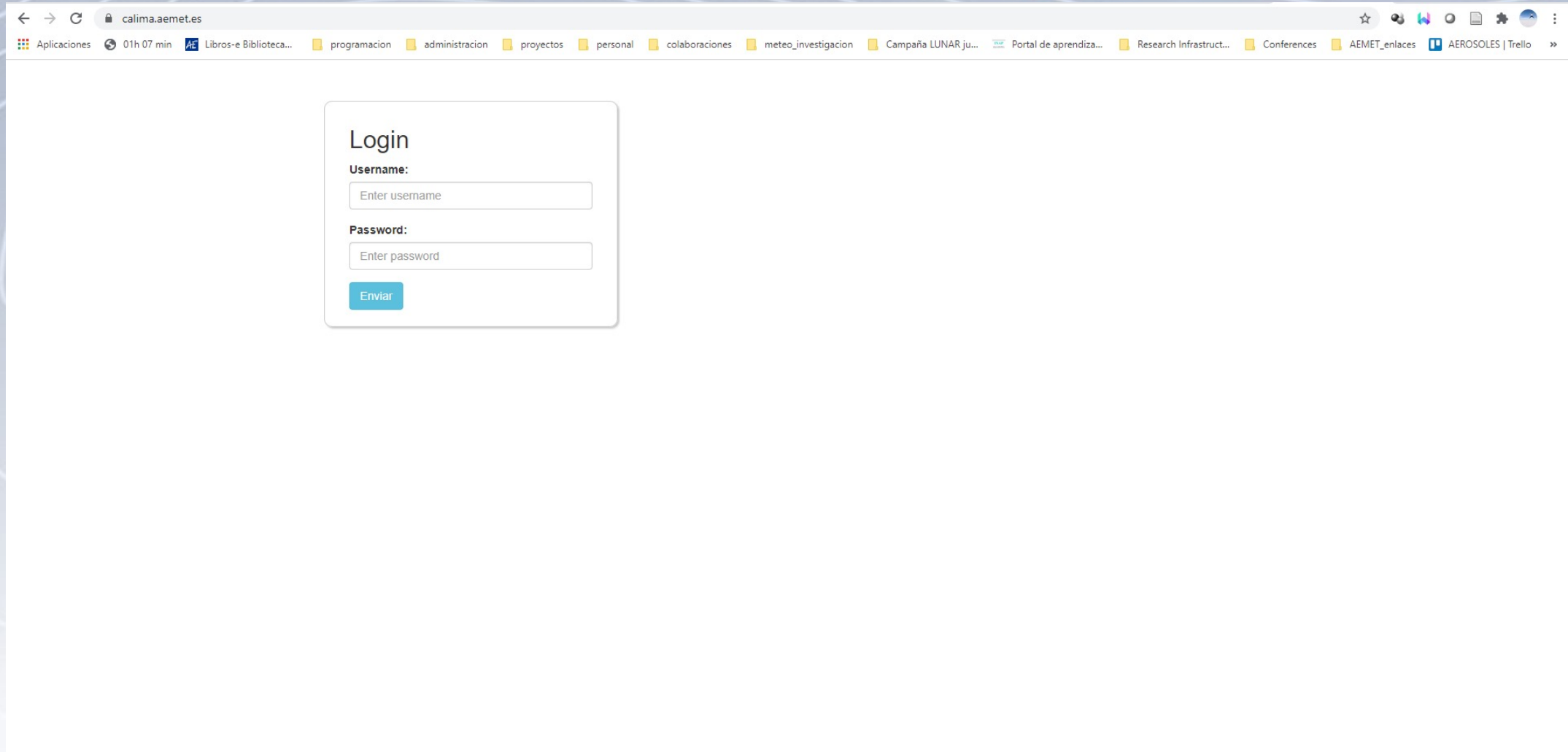
From: 01/12/2020

To: 16/12/2020

Input / Upload Data Login

How to upload data?

Enter username and password



How to upload data?

Click on "Click to upload Calitoo TXT data file"



Calima Project

Senegal

Last data:

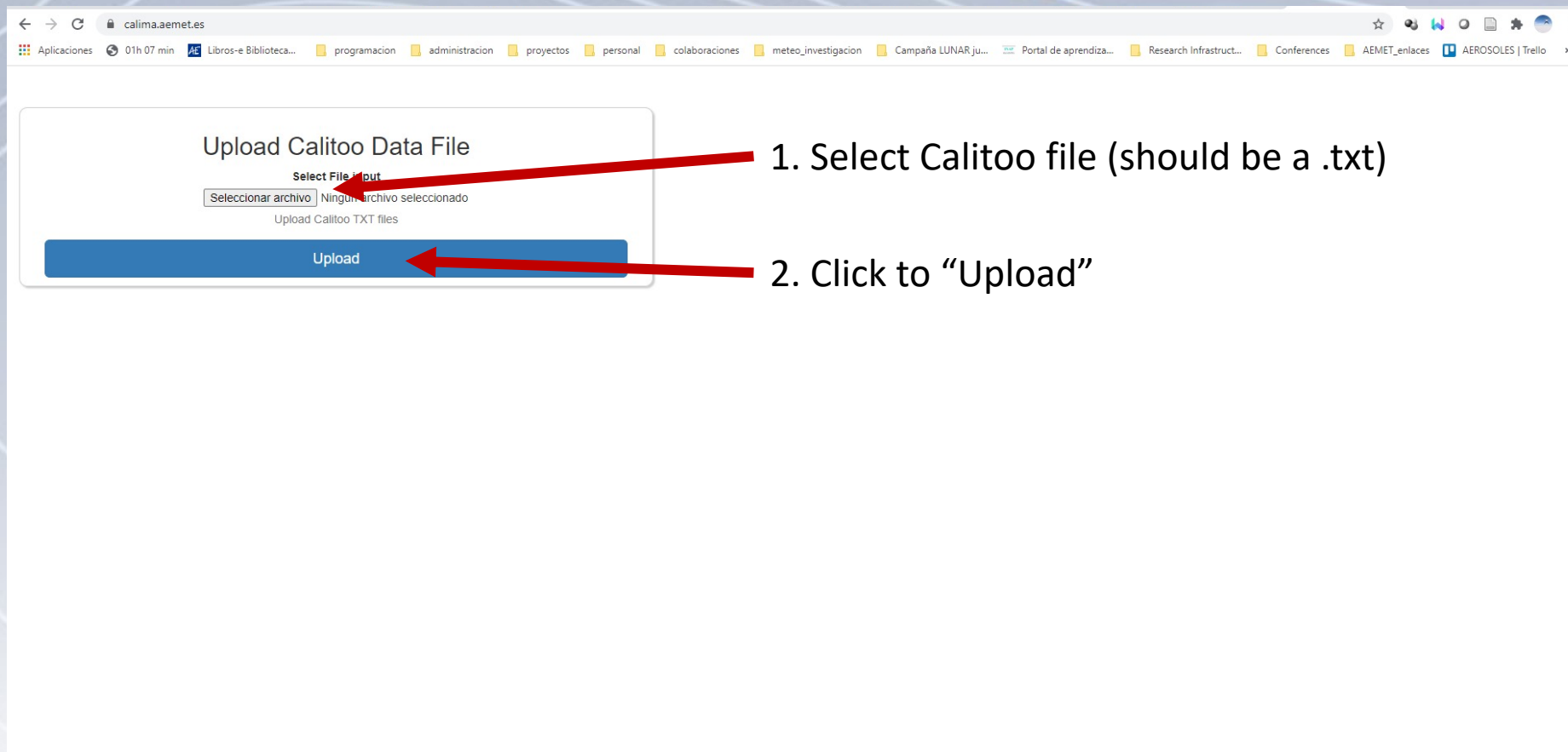


Date	<input type="text" value="dd/mm/aaaa"/>
Time UTC	<input type="text" value="--:--"/>
Atmospheric Pressure hPa	<input type="text" value="Enter pressure"/>
AOD Blue 465	<input type="text" value="Value between 0 and 3"/>
AOD Green 540	<input type="text" value="Value between 0 and 3"/>
AOD Red 619	<input type="text" value="Value between 0 and 3"/>
Alpha	<input type="text" value="Value between 0 and 4"/>

Submit

Click to upload Calitoo TXT data file

How to upload data?



Upload Calitoo Data File

Select File Input

Seleccionar archivo Ningún archivo seleccionado

Upload Calitoo TXT files

Upload

1. Select Calitoo file (should be a .txt)
2. Click to "Upload"



Calima Project Graph View

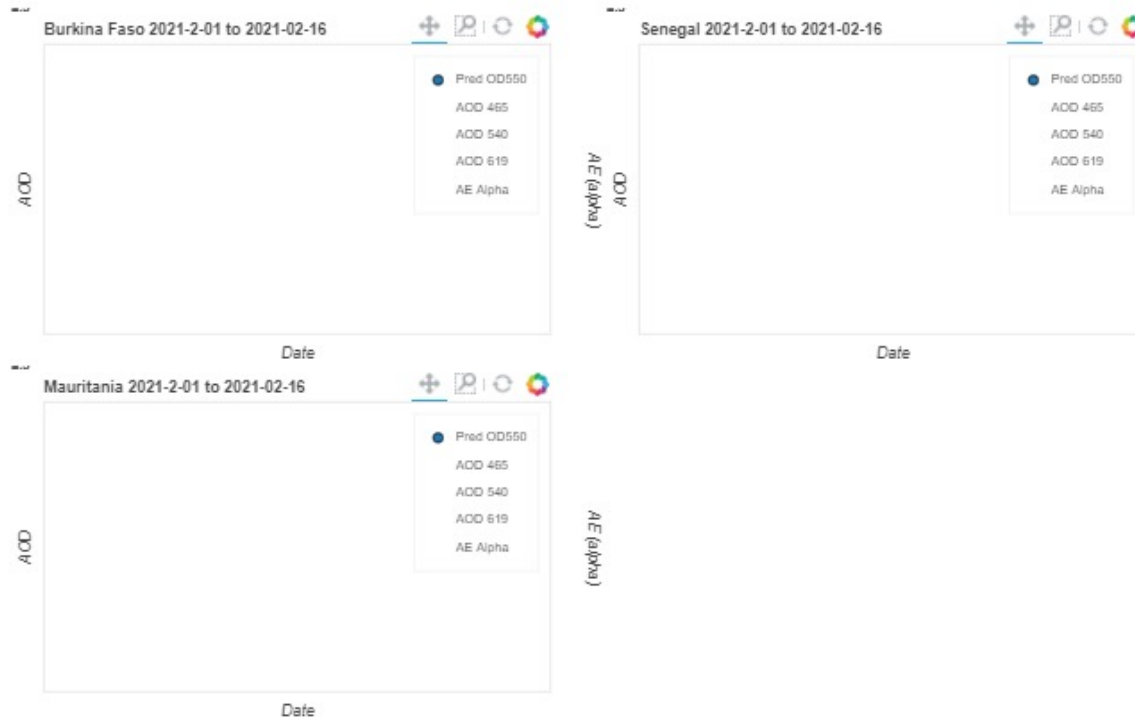


Station:

From:

To:

Plot Graph



<https://calima.aemet.es/>

Merci!

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