

Solid ammonium nitrate aerosols as efficient ice nucleating particles in the upper troposphere during Asian monsoons: aircraft, satellite and cloud-chamber investigations



Michael Höpfner¹, Jörn Ungermann², Robert Wagner¹, Reinhold Spang², Martin Riese², Gabriele Stiller¹, Silvia Bucci³, Felix Friedl-Vallon¹, Sören Johansson¹, Lukas Krasaukas², Bernard Legras³, Thomas Leisner¹, Ottmar Möhler¹, Rolf Müller², Tom Neubert⁴, Johannes Orphal¹, Peter Preusse², Markus Rex⁵, Harald Saathoff¹, Fred Stroh², and Ingo Wohltmann⁵

(1) Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany

- (2) Institute of Energy and Climate Research, Stratosphere, Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany
- (3) Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, UMR8539, IPSL, CNRS/PSL-ENS/Sorbonne Université/École polytechnique, Paris, France
- (4) Central Institute of Engineering, Electronics and Analytics Electronic Systems, Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany
- (5) Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Center for Polar and Marine Research, Potsdam, Germany

Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research



www.kit.edu

The ATAL

CALIPSO detection of an Asian tropopause aerosol layer

J.-P. Vernier,¹ L. W. Thomason,¹ and J. Kar²

GRL, 2011, 10.1029/2010GL046614

Increase in upper tropospheric and lower stratospheric aerosol levels and its potential connection with Asian pollution

J.-P. Vernier^{1,2}, T. D. Fairlie², M. Natarajan², F. G. Wienhold³, J. Bian⁴, B. G. Martinsson⁵, S. Crumeyrolle⁶, L. W. Thomason², and K. M. Bedka²

JGR, 2014, 10.1002/2014JD022372

ATAL has a direct aerosol radiative effect of: "-0.1 W/m² in the past 18 years." (Vernier et al., 2014, 10.1002/2014JD022372)

Questions:

- What is the composition and phase of ATAL particles?
- What is their source?
- Can ATAL particles influence nucleation of cirrus clouds and, thus, have an indirect radiative effect possibly larger than the direct one?



Fig. 2, Vernier et al., JGR, 2014, 10.1002/2014JD022372



Infrared limb sounding to investigate composition/phase/origin of the ATAL

13 µm





CRISTA 1997

A spectral band at 831 cm⁻¹ was detected in infrared spectra of satellite (CRISTA, MIPAS) and airborne (GLORIA) instruments only inside the monsoon upper troposphere



Höpfner et al., Nat. Geosci, 2019, 10.1038/s41561-019-0385-8, suppl. Fig. 4



The AIDA aerosol and cloud chamber was used to measure infrared spectra of solid and liquid ammonium nitrate particles at upper tropospheric temperatures







Laboratory infrared spectra of the $v_2(NO_3^{-})$ band of NH_4NO_3 particles compared to the observations





- > Laboratory observations show that the infrared signature is due to solid ammonium nitrate particles
- Solid AN particles only form when impurities of ammonium sulfate are present
- > This allows to derive ammonium nitrate mass concentration profiles from the infrared limb observations



The StratoClim campaign 2017: the first high-altitude aircraft measurements in the Asian monsoon upper troposphere

Russian M55 Geophysica research aircraft

- Altitude up to 21 km
- Range up to 4000 km

Basis: Kathmandu (Nepal)

July and August 2017

8 local research flights (4 with GLORIA on board)

Simultaneous measurements:

- **GLORIA IR-limb sounder**
- In-situ particle instruments (size distribution, composition)



StratoClim flight 31 Jul 2017 Ammonium nitrate aerosol mass density





> Ammonium nitrate layers near the tropopause and at 12-14 km

Higher concentrations in NW-direction

StratoClim flight 31 Jul 2017





NH₄NO₃ aerosol mass density

trace gas mixing ratio

Höpfner et al., Nat. Geosci, 2019, 10.1038/s41561-019-0385-8, Fig. 3

Large concentrations of NH₃ observed at 14 km \triangleright

 \succ Enhanced ammonium nitrate in the vicinity of regions with enhanced NH₃





- Suppl. Fig. 10
- \succ High NH₃ at 14 km altitude traced back to regions with strong convection and with enhanced concentrations of NH₃ in the lower troposphere as detected by the IASI infrared nadir sounder



Why is NH₃ not washed out during convection?

NH₂

A molecular perspective for global modeling of upper atmospheric NH_3 from freezing clouds

Cui Ge^{a,1}, Chongqin Zhu^{b,1}, Joseph S. Francisco^{b,2}, Xiao Cheng Zeng^{b,2}, and Jun Wang^{a,2}

- Study trying to explain the MIPAS observations of high concentrations of NH₃ in the upper troposphere
- "We show that the NH₃ dissolved in liquid cloud droplets is prone to being released into the UTLS upon freezing during deep convection."



ph – dependence of NH₃ solubility in liquid water: "Convective clouds are hardly acidic so that NH₃ is only partly dissolved and removed by precipitation"

Metzger et al., JGR, 2002, 10.1029/2001JD001103

It is still an open question, which of these processes (or a different one) is responsible for NH₃ not being completely washed/rained out during convection but reaching the upper troposphere.

Ge et al., PNAS, 2018, 10.1073/pnas.1719949115

 $T < 0^{\circ}C$





MIPAS/Envisat observations









MIPAS/Envisat (2002-2012)

IR limb satellite observations allow to derive the vertical and horizontal distribution and temporal evolution of ammonium nitrate and ammonia in the monsoon upper troposphere: 2002-2012

Höpfner et al., Nat. Geosci, 2019, 10.1038/s41561-019-0385-8, Suppl. Fig. 5





Ammonium nitrate already in 1997

CRISTA (Aug 1997)



Höpfner et al., Nat. Geosci, 2019, 10.1038/s41561-019-0385-8, Fig. 1

> A layer of ammonium nitrate aerosols already existed during the monsoon in 1997



MIPAS 2002-2011, **CRISTA 1997**

Total mass within 10°- 110°E, 20°- 40°N, 13 -17 km

Ammonium nitrate

NH₃ in the upper troposphere preceeds \succ ammonium nitrate by 1-2 weeks



Höpfner et al., Nat. Geosci, 2019, 10.1038/s41561-019-0385-8, Fig. 2

Formation and possible impact of solid ammonium nitrate in the UT



- Cziczo & Abbatt, 2000, 10.1021/jp9931408: NH₄NO₃ shows strong inhibition to efflorescence down to 2% RH (298 – 238 K) "These findings strongly suggest that, in the absence of heterogeneous nuclei, a wide variety of inorganic aerosols will exist as <u>liquid</u> solutions in the atmosphere regardless of relative humidity and temperature conditions"
- Abbatt et al., 2006, 10.1126/science.1129726: Solid Ammonium Sulfate Aerosols as Ice Nuclei: A Pathway for Cirrus Cloud Formation (Laboratory and model study)

In contrast to Cziczo&Abbatt: our AIDA experiments show that <u>solid</u> ammonium nitrate particles form in presence of small impurities (0.6 mol%) of ammonium sulfate at upper tropospheric temperatures



AIDA experiments on the ice nucleation capability of solid ammonium nitrate particles (Wagner et al., JGR, 2020)





Crystalline ammonium nitrate particles induce heterogeneous ice nucleation at temperatures below 230 K
Ice nucleation efficiency of crystalline ammonium nitrate particles is comparable to that of desert dust



Summary



- Observations of NH₃ concentrations > 1 ppbv in the upper troposphere during StratoClim in Jul/Aug 2017
- NH₃ source region: Pakistan/NW India, upward transport by convection (processes preventing washout are unclear)
- Detection of spectral signal of solid ammonium nitrate aerosol particles in limb infrared spectra of CRISTA, MIPAS and GLORIA and in IR absorption spectra in AIDA
- NH₄NO₃ profiles retrieved from limb-observations by use of IR mass absorption coefficients as determined in AIDA fit to in-situ mass spectrometric observations (see Höpfner et al., Nat. Geosci., 2018)
- NH₄NO₃ aerosols prevalent in the Asian monsoon anticyclone following enhanced values of NH₃: evidence that the Asian tropopause aerosol layer (ATAL) consists (at least partly) of ammonium nitrate
- Crystallization of ammonium nitrate solution droplets can be induced by the admixture of very small amounts of ammonium sulfate
- Solid NH₄NO₃ particles belong to the most effective ice nuclei in the atmosphere (similar to desert dust) and, thus, may contribute to cirrus cloud formation at low ice saturation in the region of the ATAL



Acknowledgements



- > Geophysica pilots and crew as well as the local support in Kathmandu.
- > Instrument development and operation teams of GLORIA at KIT and Jülich.
- > Teams developing and operating ERICA at MPI-C and IPA-JGU.
- > Members of the Engineering and Infrastructure group at KIT-IMK-AAF.
- > Data analysis team of MIPAS at KIT-IMK-ASF.
- > CRISTA team at Univ. Wuppertal and Jülich.
- Teams at ULB/LATMOS (Université Libre de Bruxelles/ Laboratoire Atmosphères, Milieux, Observations Spatiales) for provision of the IASI NH3 data.
- > Helmholtz ATMO program supporting the work at KIT and Jülich.
- European Space Agency for MIPAS data provision.
- > European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts for meteorological analysis.
- > Copernicus Climate Change Service for providing information used for ERA5 trajectory computations.
- > M. L. Santee for helpful discussions on satellite data sets.
- > European Research Council Advanced Grant EXCATRO (project, grant no. 321040) for ERICA instrument development.
- > European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007–2013) grant agreements 603557, CEFIPRA5607-1, ANR-17-CE01-0015.
- > German "Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung" (BMBF) under the joint ROMIC-project SPITFIRE (01LG1205A).
- > Aeris data infrastructure providing access to the MSG1 and Himawari data.
- > European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant Agreement 764991.



Data availability



- CRISTA data: <u>https://datapub.fz-juelich.de/slcs/crista/an/</u>
- MIPAS, GLORIA data for NH₃, AN, trajectory information, AIDA spectra: <u>https://doi.org/10.5445/IR/1000095498</u>
- IASI data on NH3: <u>http://iasi.aeris-data.fr/NH3/</u>
- Low-temperature infrared extinction spectra, temperature- and composition-dependent ice nucleation onsets, and ice nucleation active surface site densities of crystalline AN/AS particles: <u>https://doi.org/10.5445/IR/1000117836</u>

