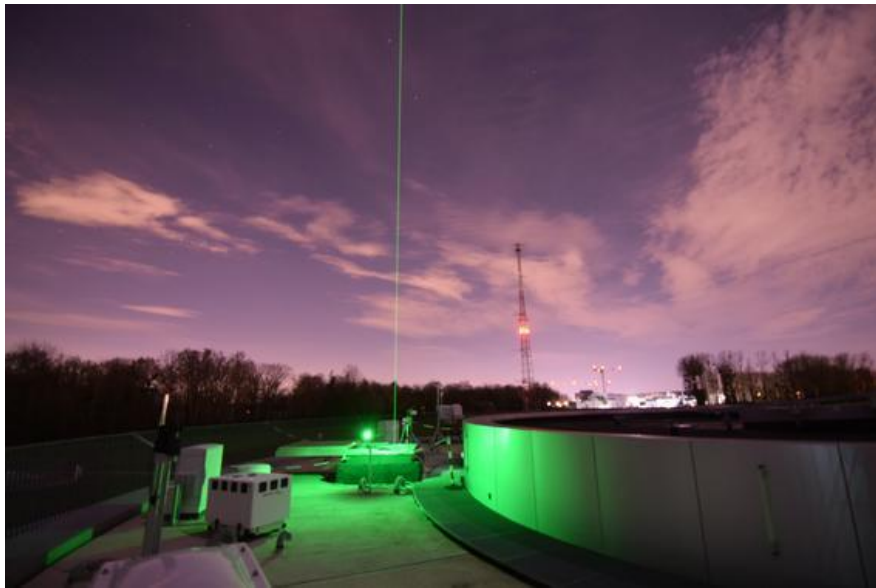


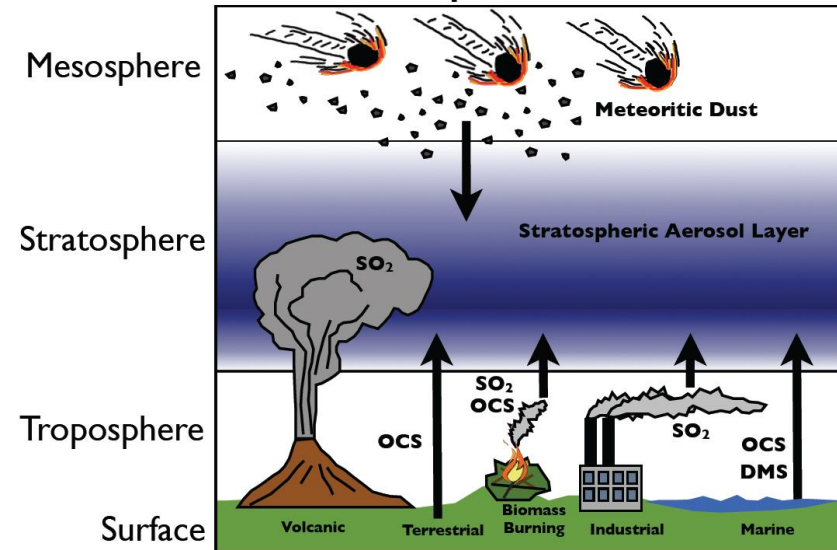
Variabilité des aérosols stratosphériques à partir de 10 ans d'observations Lidar IPRAL

Sergey Khaykin, IPRAL-SIRTA team, PyroStrat team

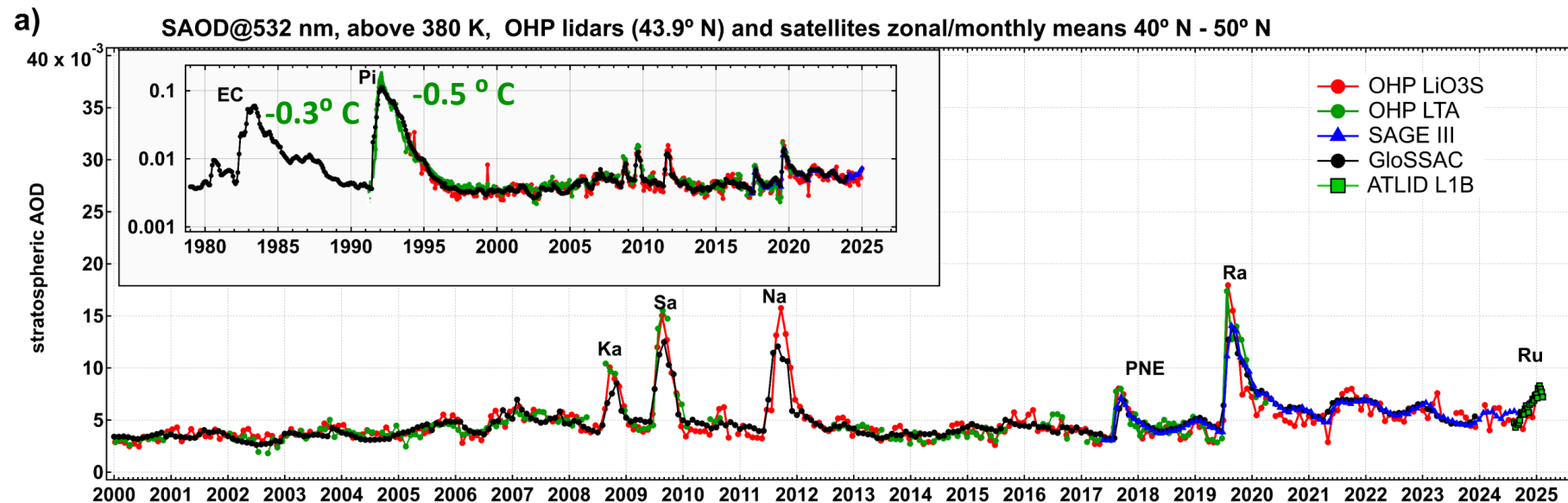


Stratospheric aerosols in the climate system

Sources of Stratospheric Aerosols



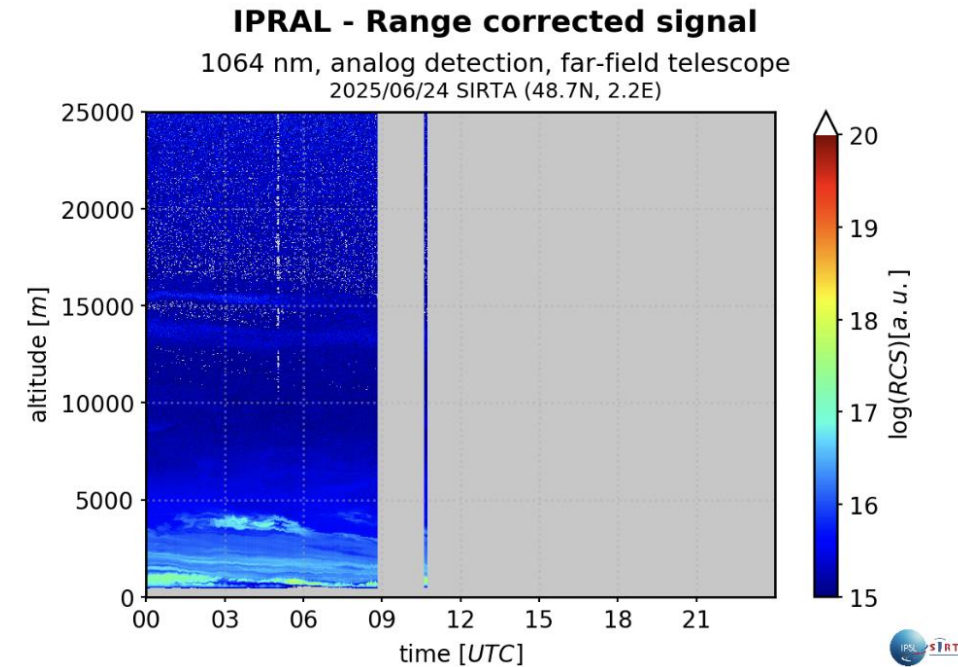
- Stratospheric aerosol is one of the key components of the climate system
- Stratospheric aerosols cool the surface and warm the lower stratosphere
- Impact on atmospheric circulation and ozone chemistry
- Central to geoengineering considerations, particularly SRM
- Observed increase in SA loading and changes to its composition due to natural and anthropogenic emissions
- Wildfires and pyroCb – an emerging source of stratospheric aerosols
- Long residence time of stratospheric aerosols (months to years) compared to that of tropospheric aerosols (days to weeks)



Stratospheric aerosol retrieval from IPRAL measurements

IPRAL : IPSL Hi-Performance multi-wavelength Raman Lidar for Cloud Aerosol Water Vapor Research

- 3 elastic channels (355, 532 and 1064 nm)
- 3 Raman (387, 407 and 607 nm) channels
- 1 depolarization channel (355 nm)
- Near fields (20 cm) and far field (60 cm) telescopes
- Analog and photocounting channels (total of 18 ch)
- (semi) Automatic day/night operation

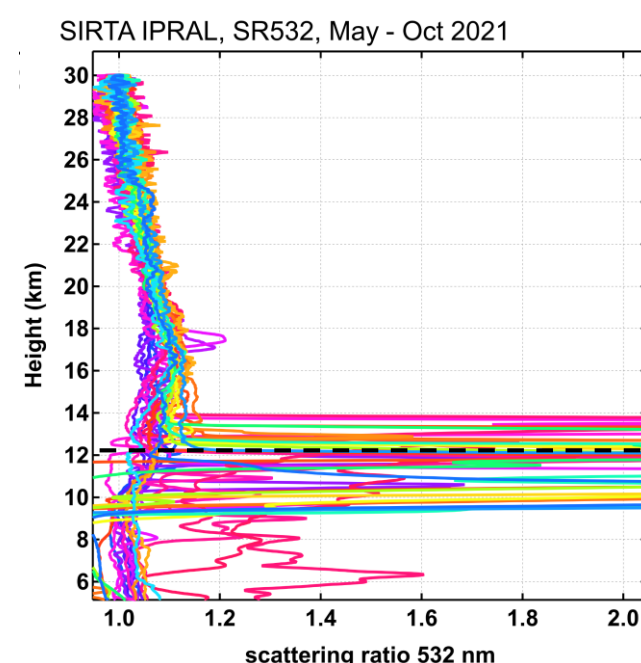
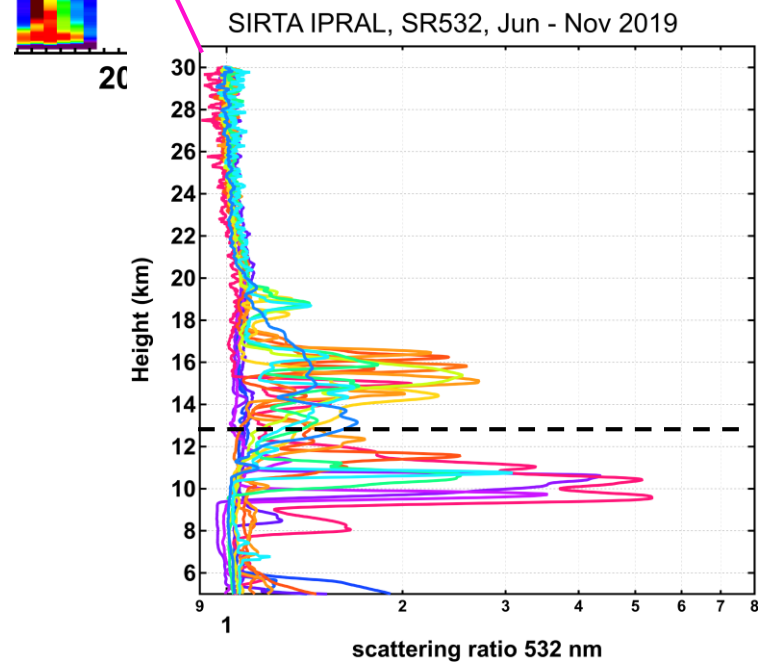
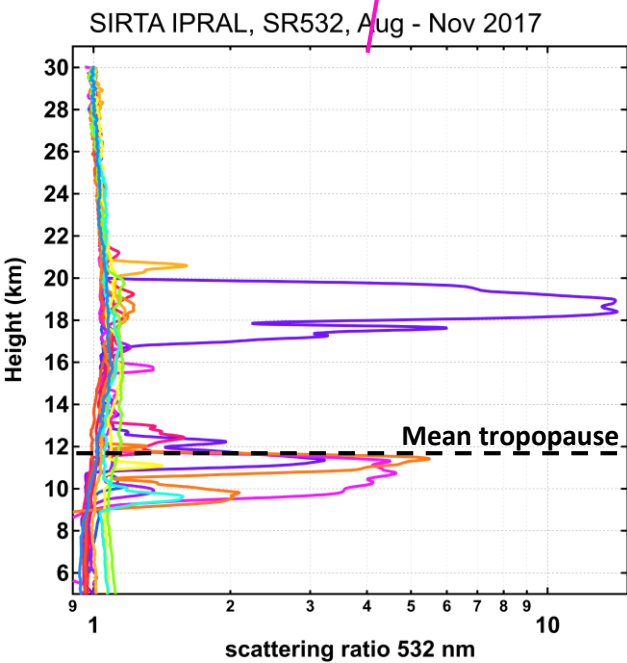
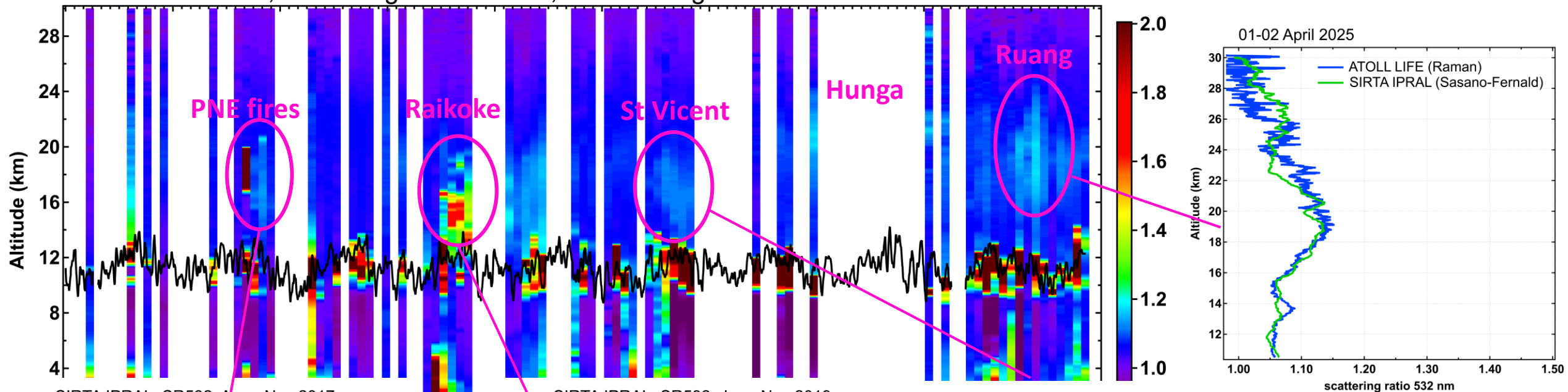


Data processing and inversion

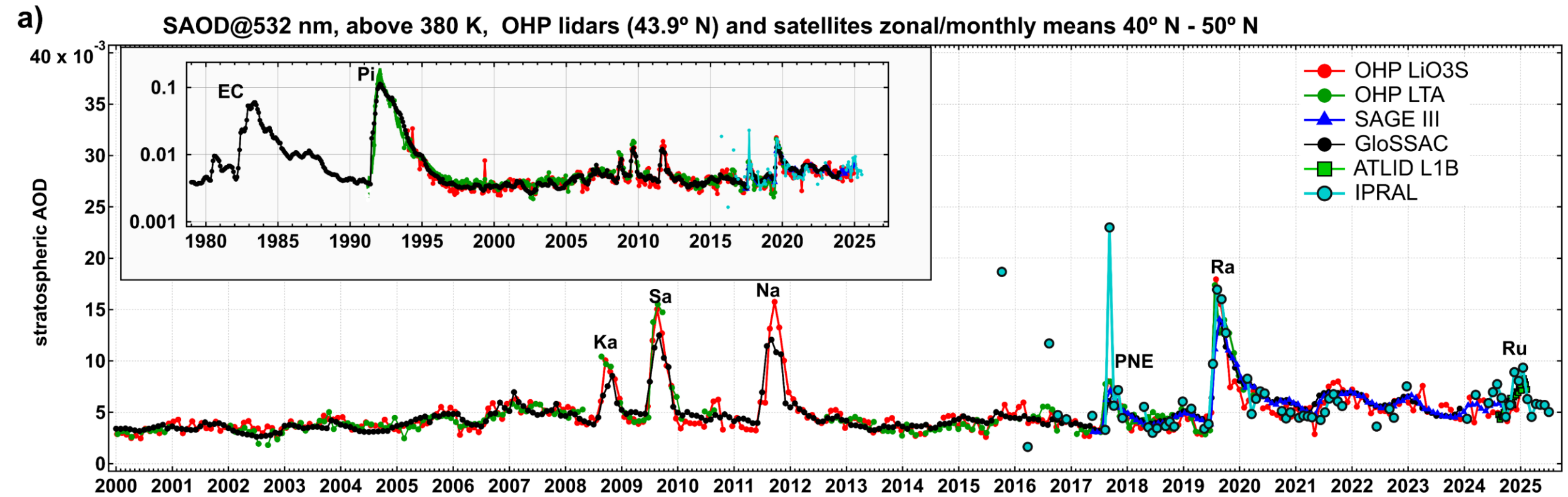
- L1a (30 s resolution) => L1b (hourly integration, nighttime only (background-screened), low-level cloud-filtered using ceilometer (CBH < 9 km))
- Subtraction of sky background (55 – 60 km) and range correction
- Gluing of far-range analog and photocounting 532 and 355 channels
- Sasano-Fernald inversion (variable LR) with normalization at 30 – 32 km and molecular density from Trappes RS
- Output: nightly-mean profiles of backscatter coefficient, scattering ratio and extinction (310 nights since 2015/09)

Stratospheric aerosol variability from IPRAL measurements

SIRTA IPRAL, Scattering ratio 532 nm, 4-wk averages



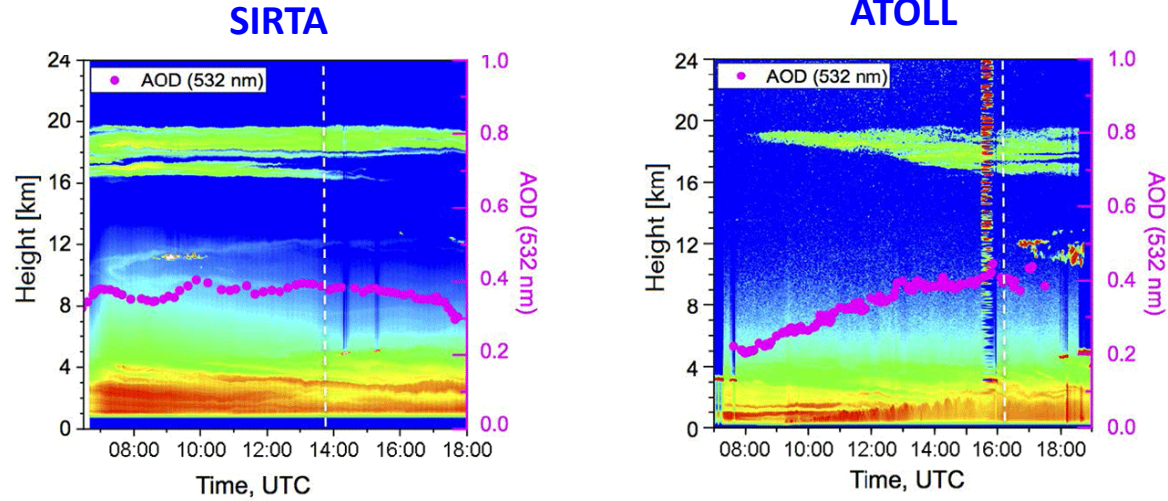
Stratospheric aerosol variability from IPRAL measurements



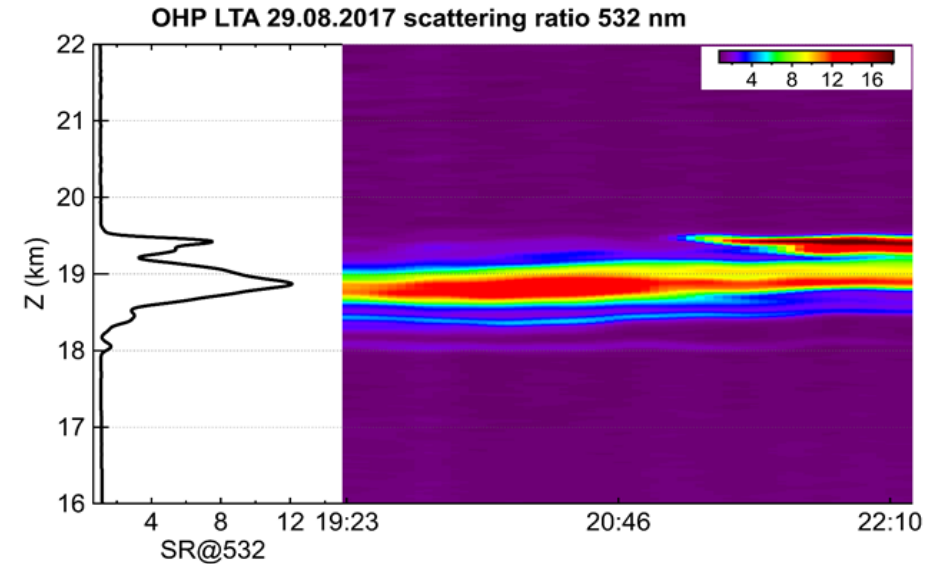
- Excellent agreement of IPRAL SAOD₅₃₂ time series with reference data sets
- IPRAL can be qualified for NDACC

PNE smoke-charged vortices above Europe

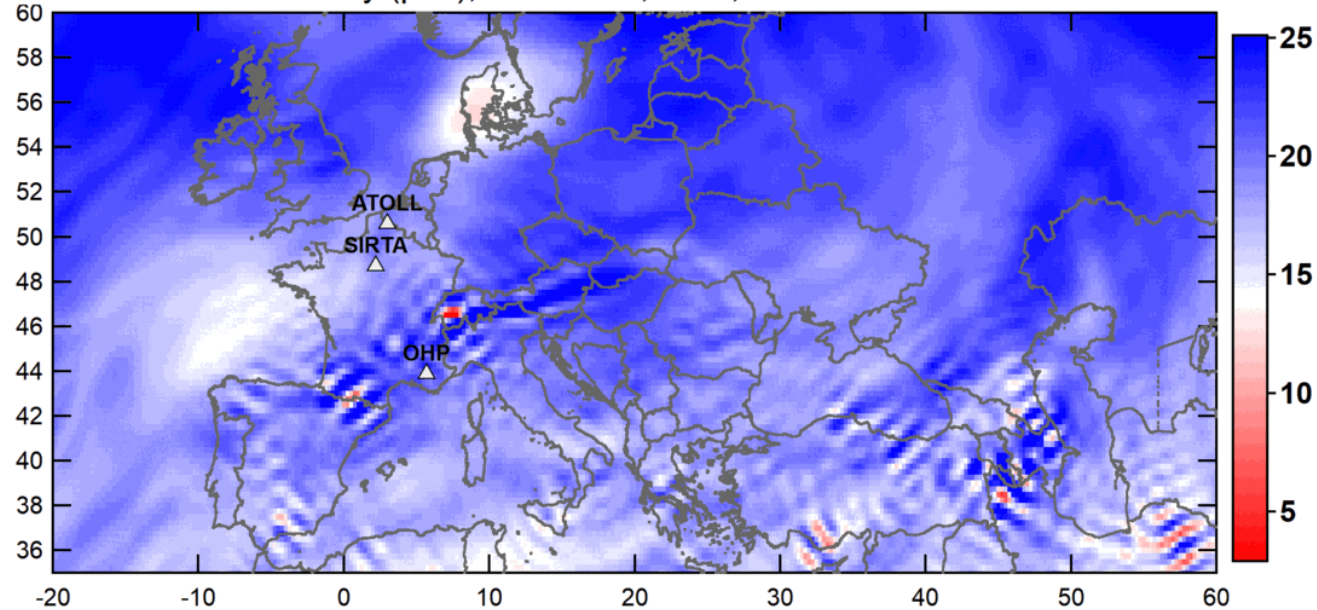
Hu et al., ACP 2018



OHP

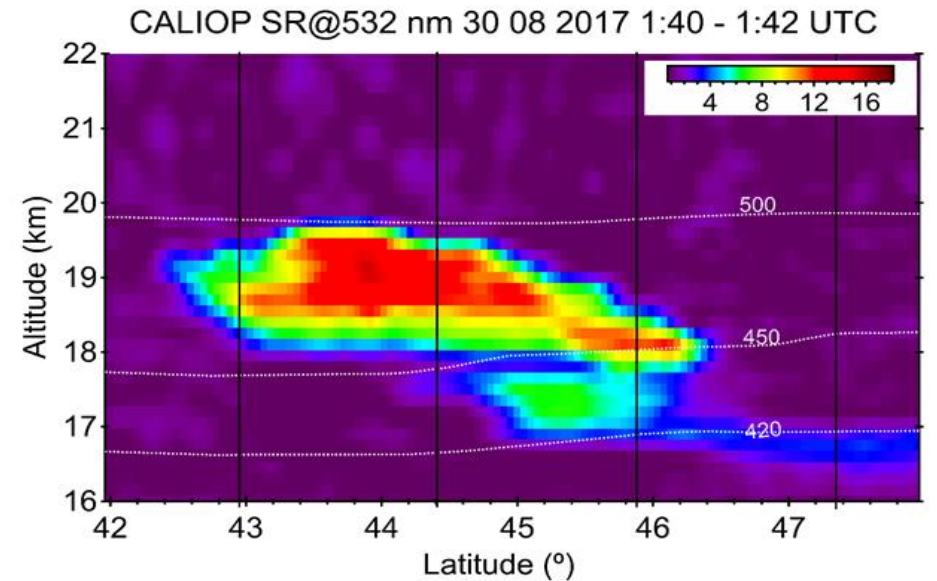


ERA5 Potential vorticity (pvu), 26 8 2017, 0 UT, Pressure level = 70 mbar

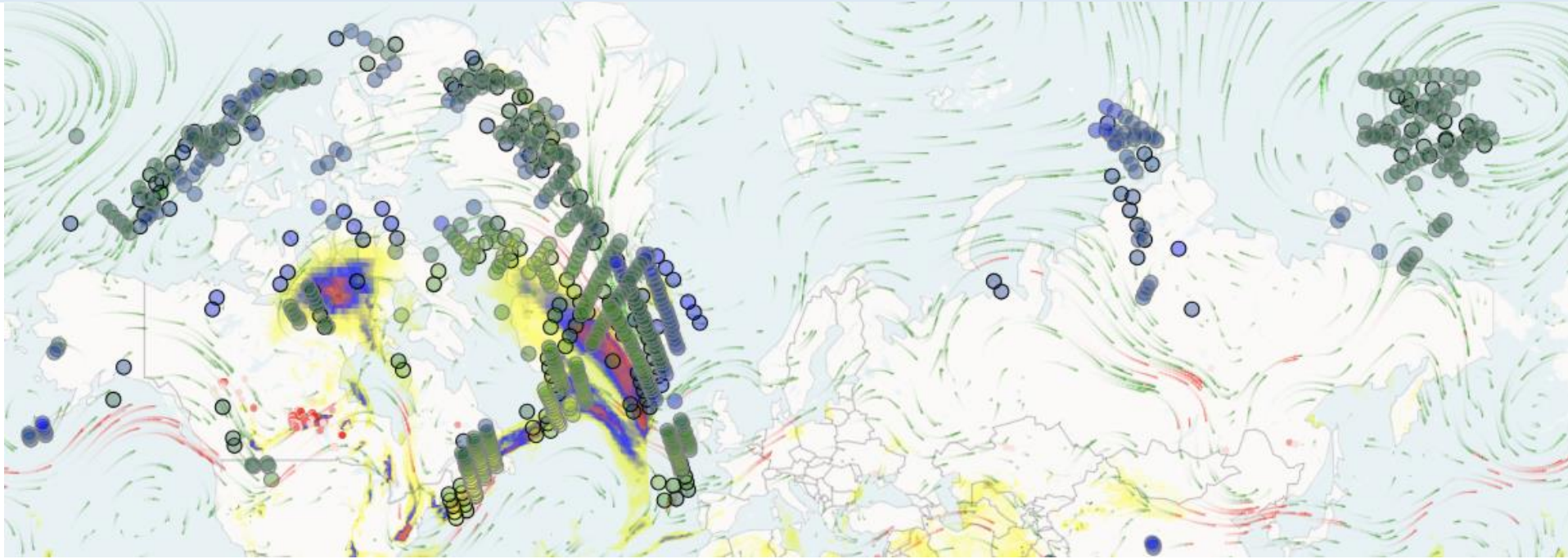


Khaykin et al., GRL, 2018

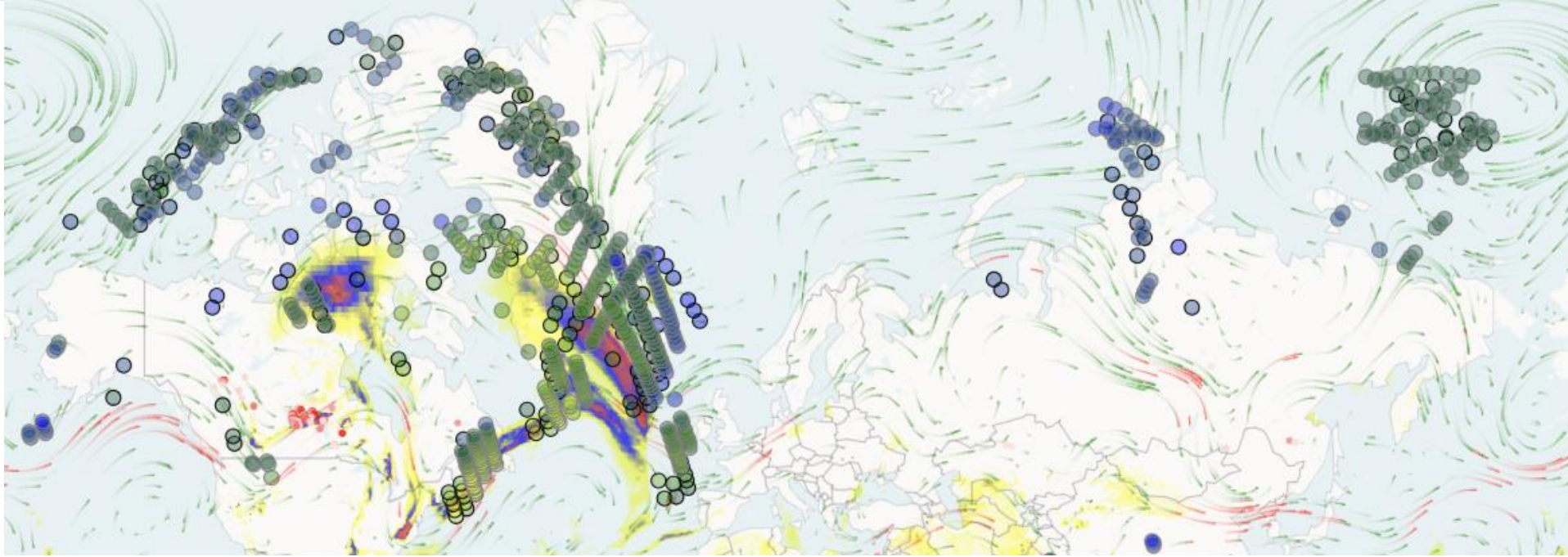
CALIOP



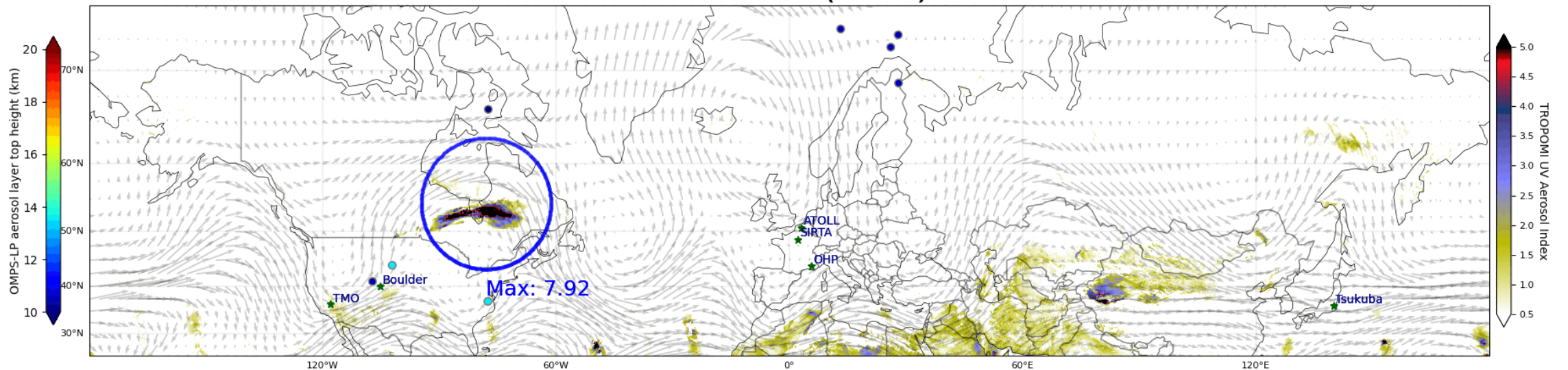
Panboreal Wildfire Outbreak (PWO) May-June 2025



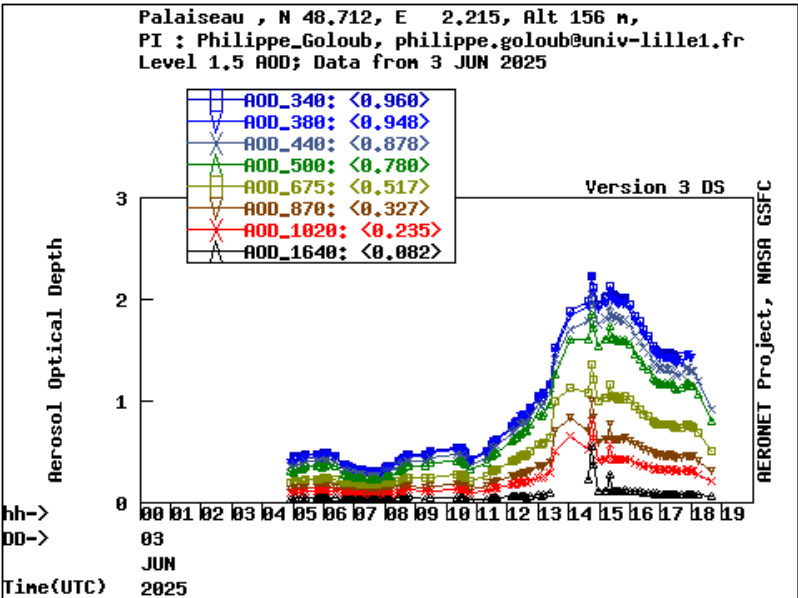
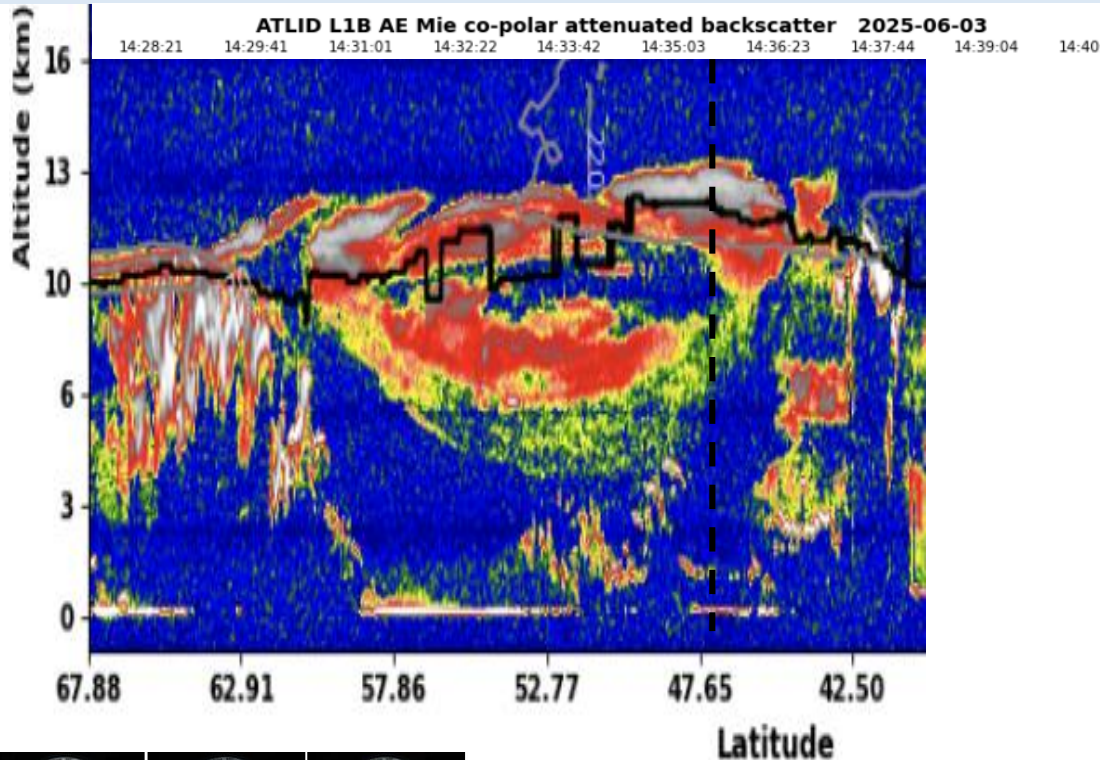
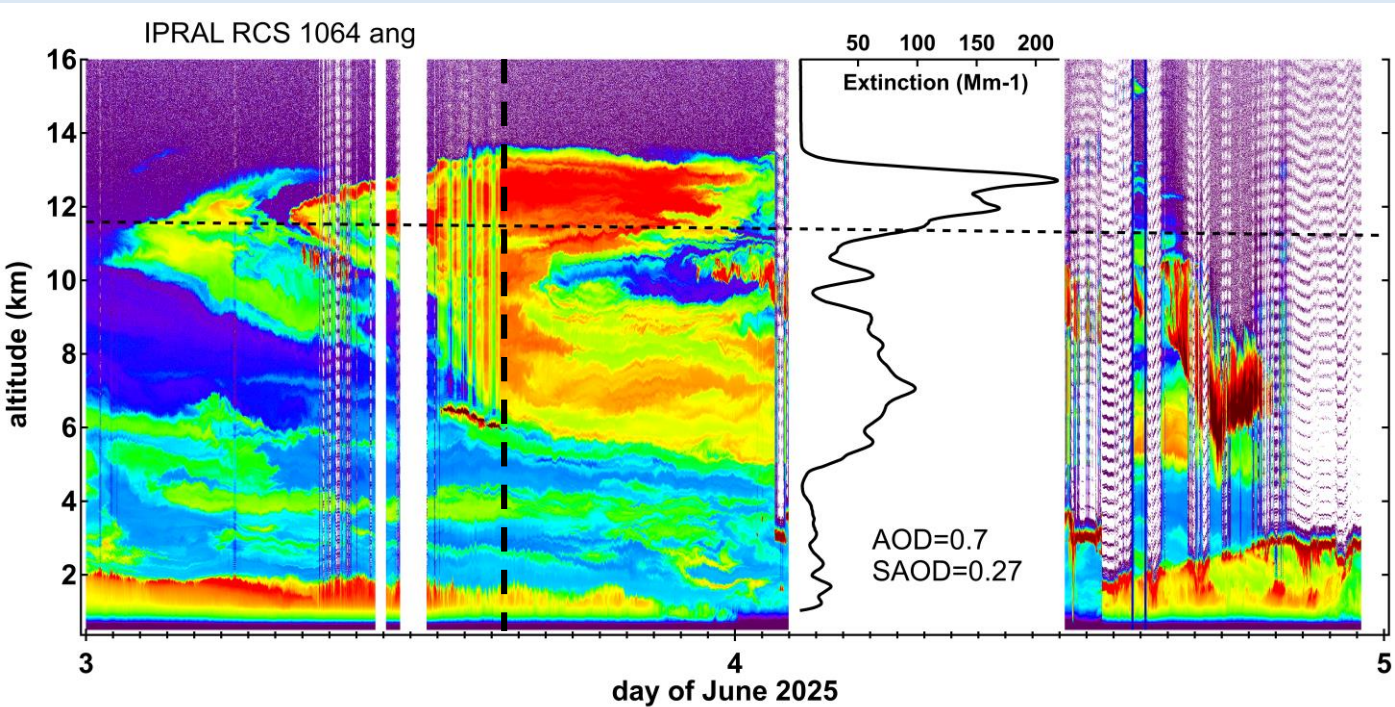
Panboreal Wildfire Outbreak (PWO) May-June 2025



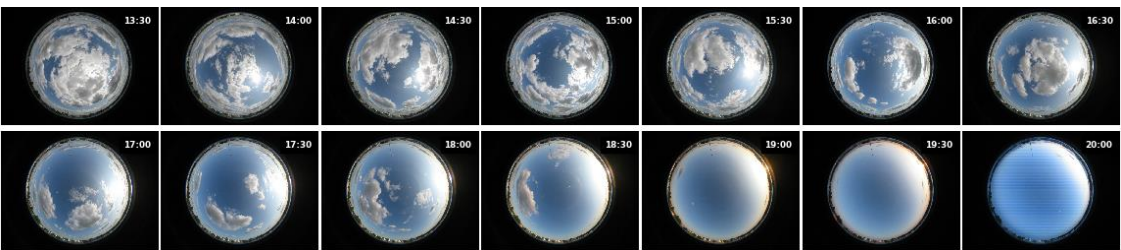
TROPOMI Aerosol Index (NRTI) for 20250514



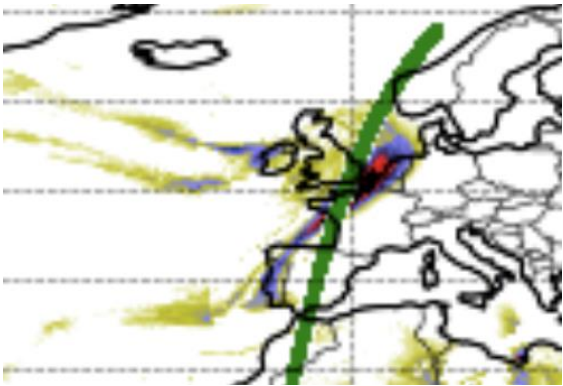
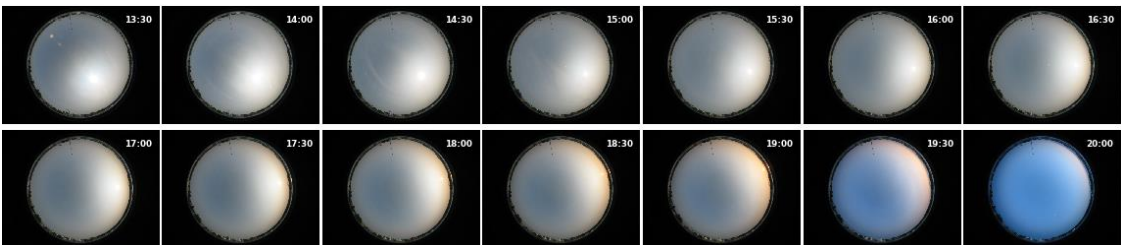
PWO observations by IPRAL and ATLID



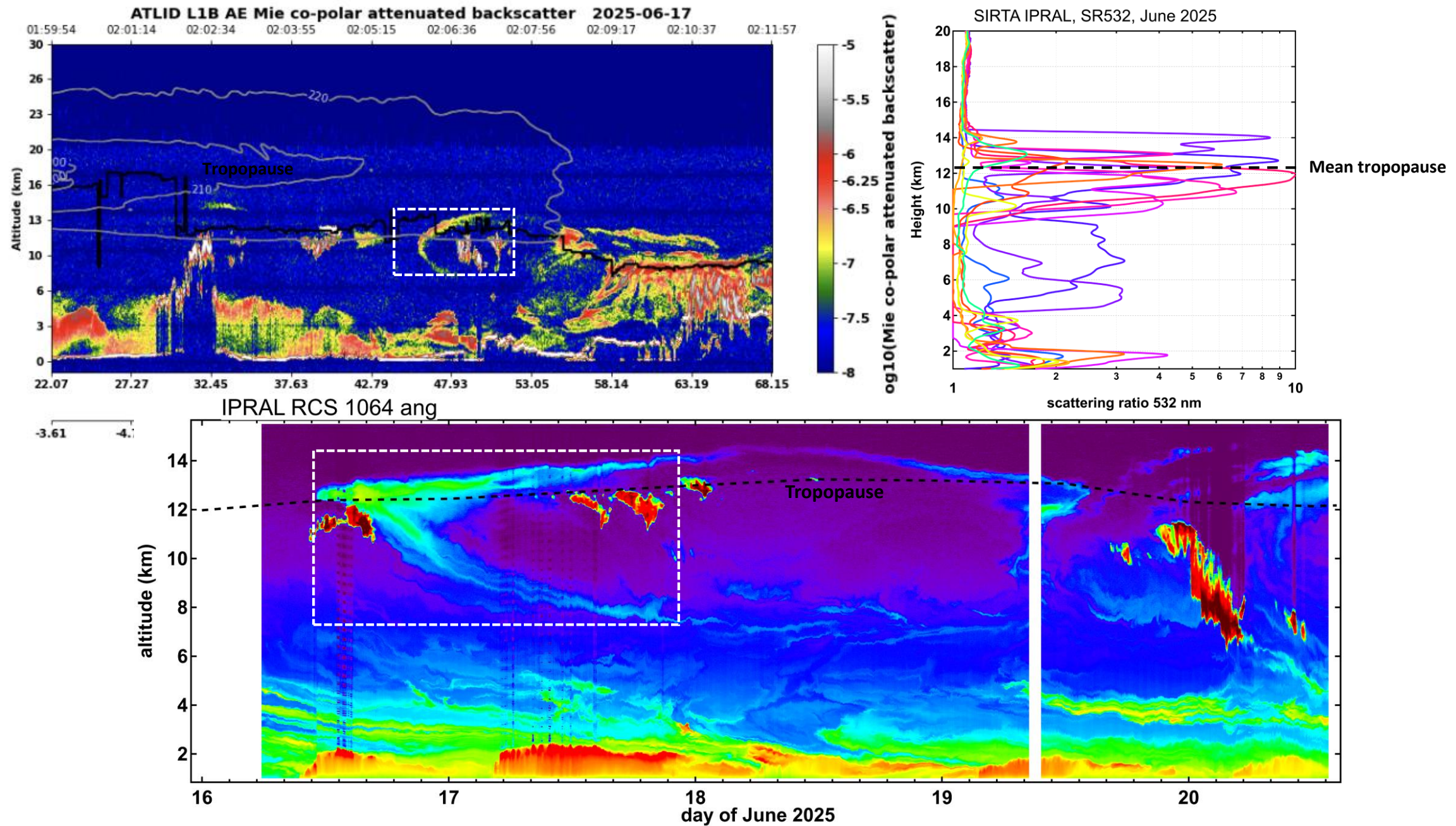
2 June



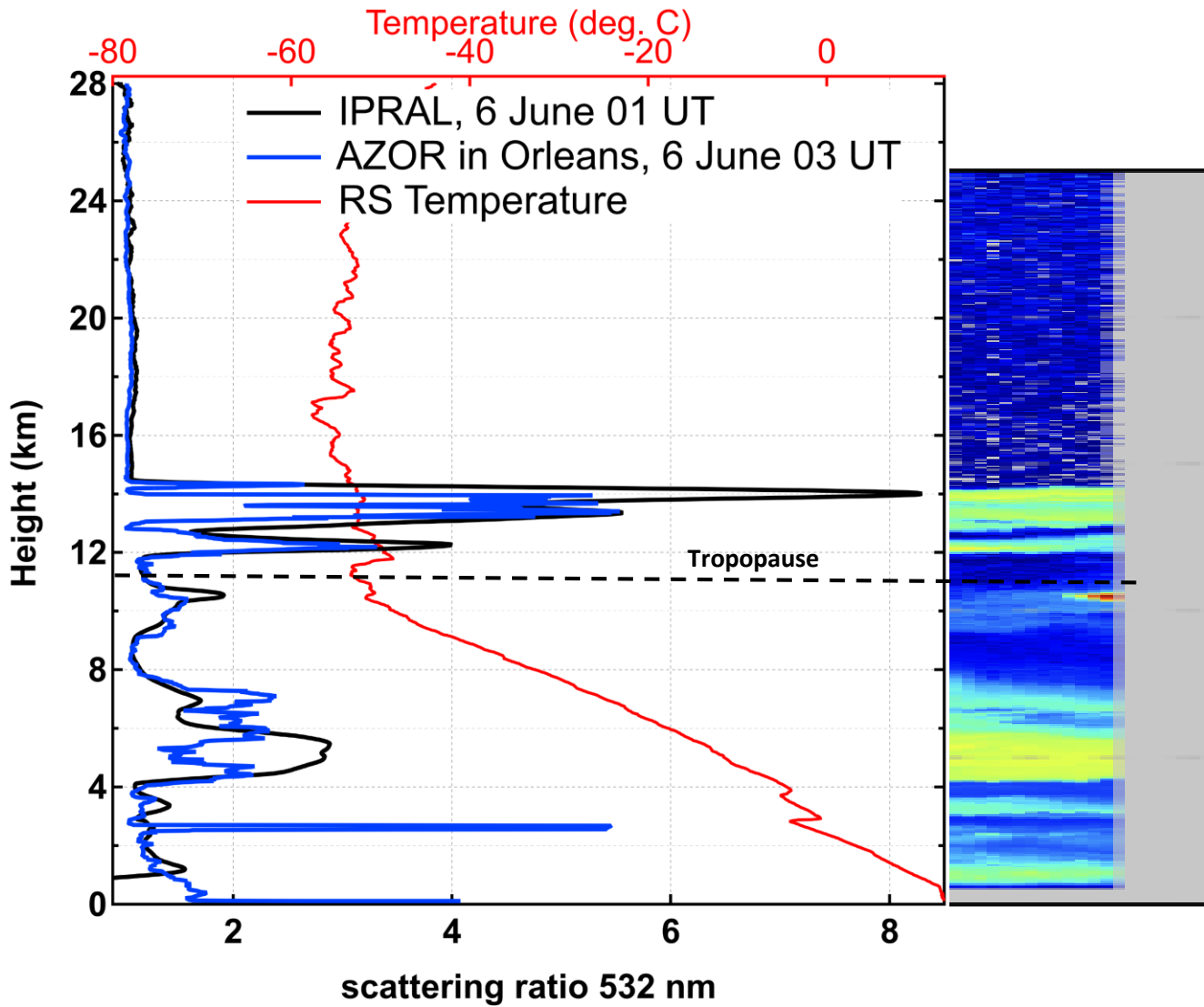
3 June



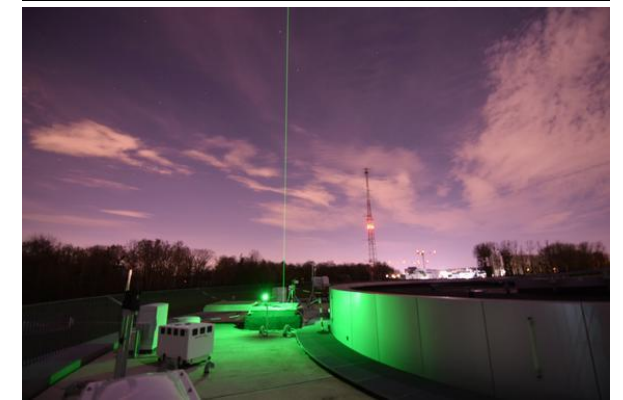
PWO observations by IPRAL and ATLID



PWO observations by IPRAL and AZOR



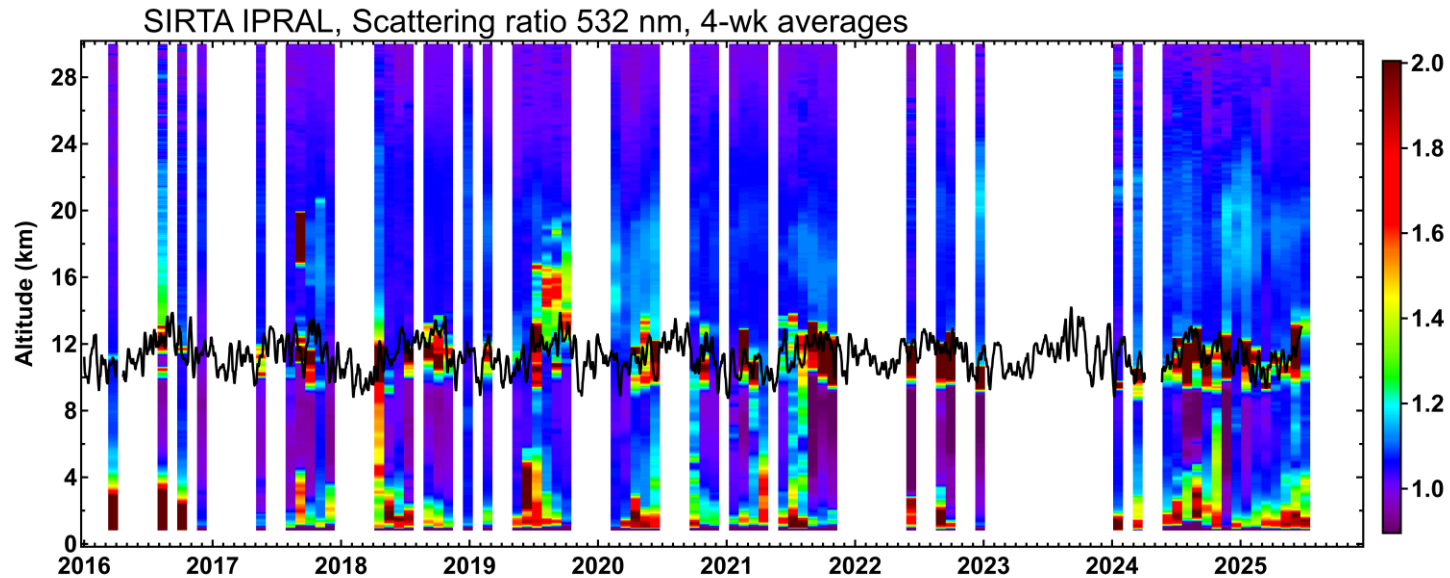
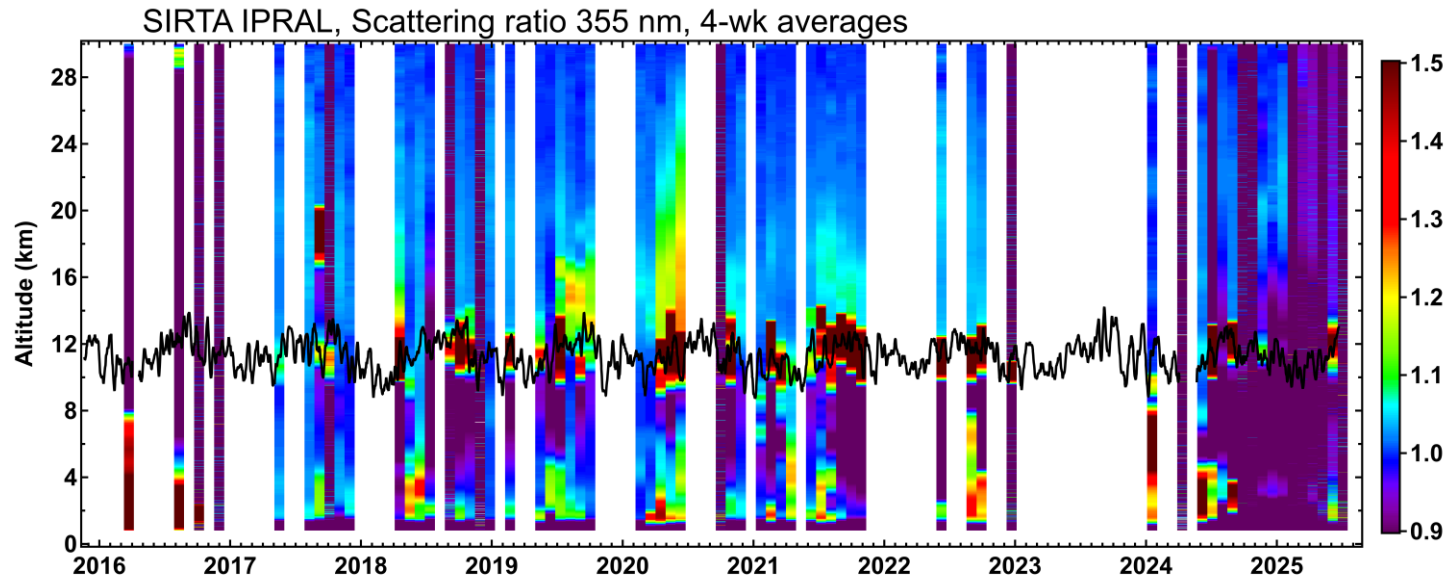
- **AZOR** is a 2-lambda balloon-borne backscatter sonde (528 and 940 nm)
- Wavelength conversion using BAE derived from the two channels



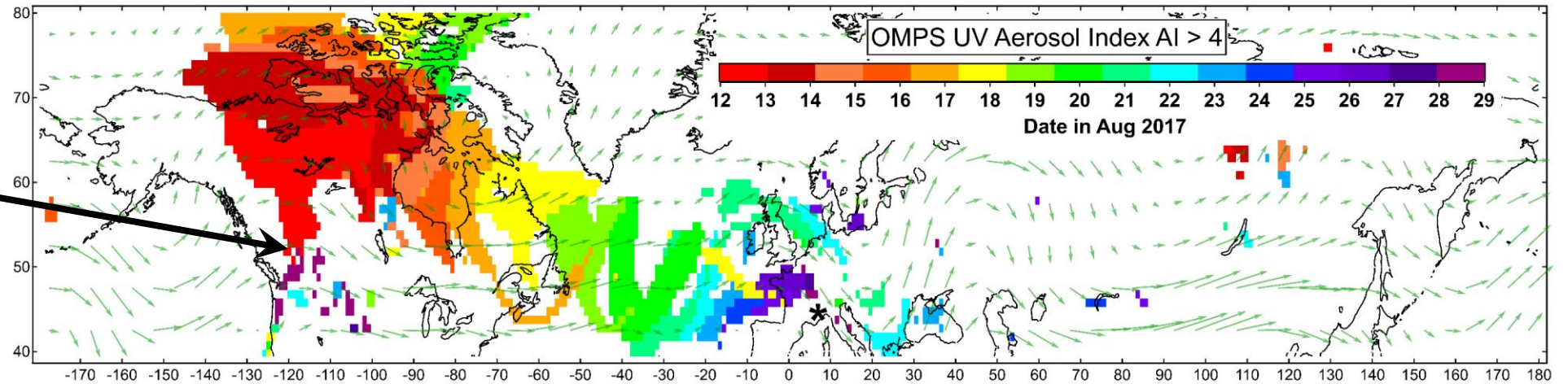
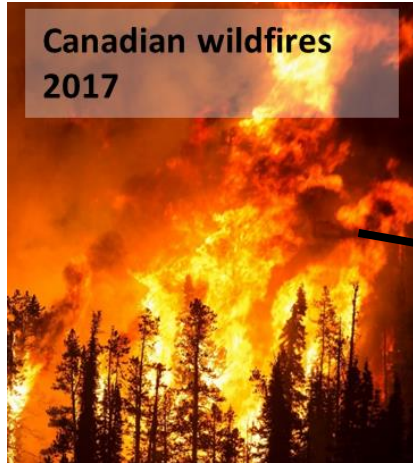
Summary

- Stratospheric aerosol loading and composition are important climatic variables
- Wildfires and pyroCb – an emerging source of stratospheric aerosols with peculiar properties
- Understanding the dynamics and lifecycle of stratospheric aerosols is crucial to assess the potential effects and risks of stratospheric geoengineering
- **IPRAL is capable of stratospheric aerosol profiling after appropriate data pre-processing**
- **IPRAL has witnessed several remarkable events, such as major wildfire outbreaks and volcanic eruptions providing valuable material for study of aerosol properties**
- **IPRAL NRT curtains**
https://aerosolstrato.projet.latmos.ipsl.fr/o/data/SIRTA_quicklooks/SIRTA_quicklooks.html
- **GSAW (Global Stratospheric Aerosol Watch) portal**
<https://aerosolstrato.projet.latmos.ipsl.fr/>

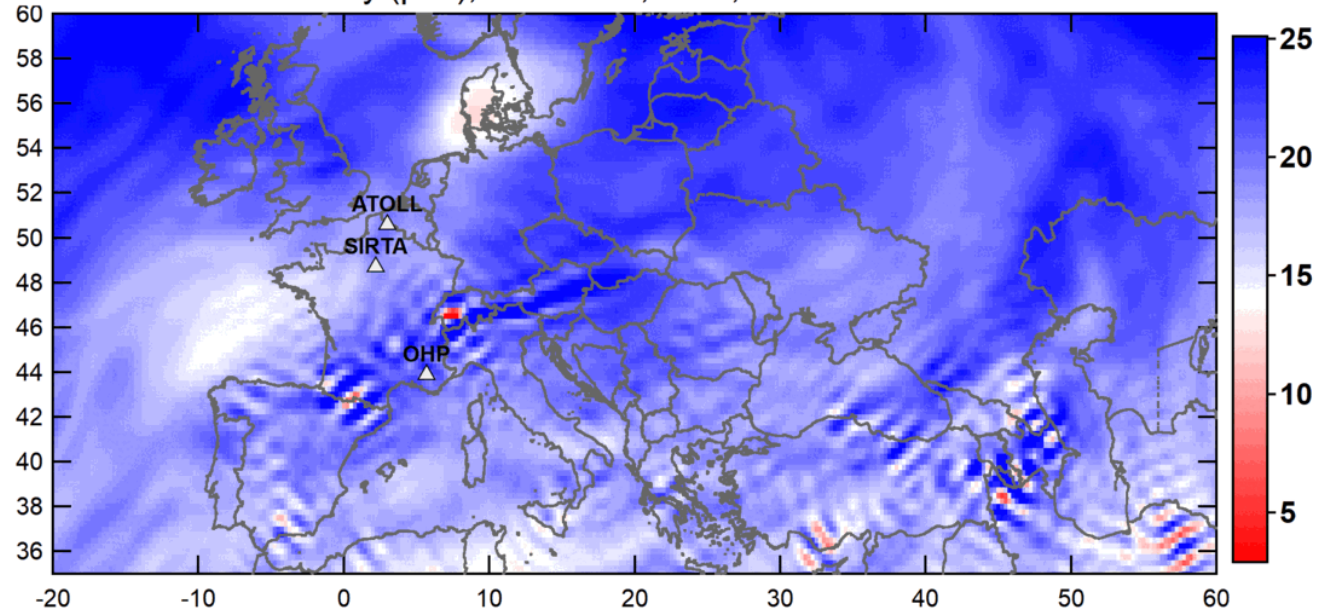
Stratospheric aerosol variability from IPRAL measurements



British Columbia wildfires (PNE outbreak) 13 August 2017



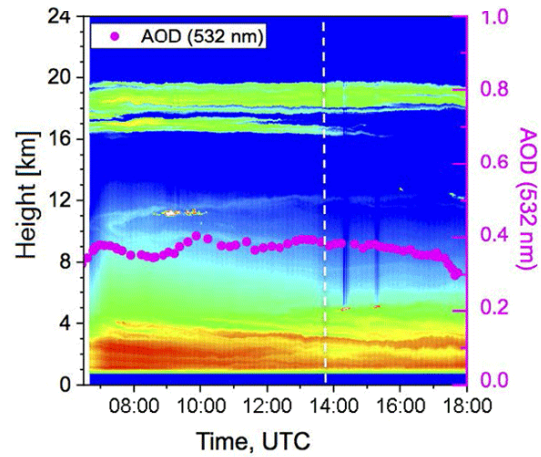
ERA5 Potential vorticity (pvu), 26 8 2017, 0 UT, Pressure level = 70 mbar



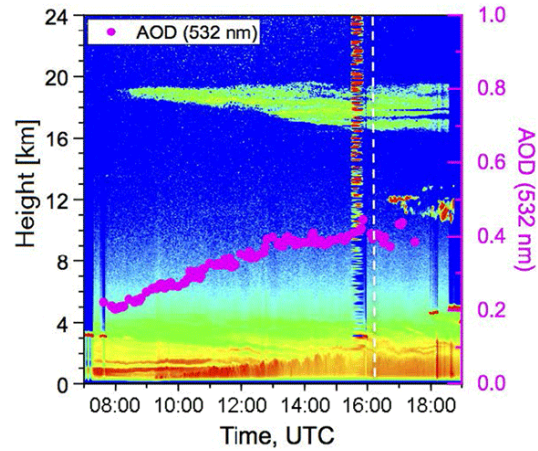
PNE smoke-charged vortices above Europe

Hu et al., ACP 2018

SIRTA



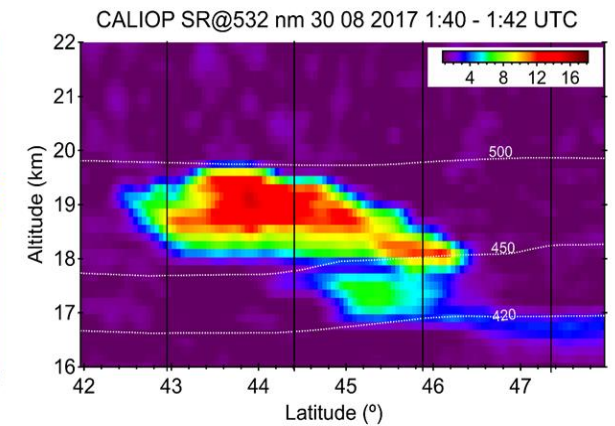
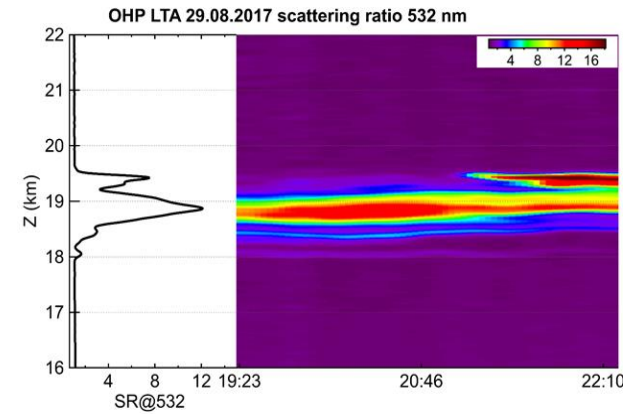
ATOLL



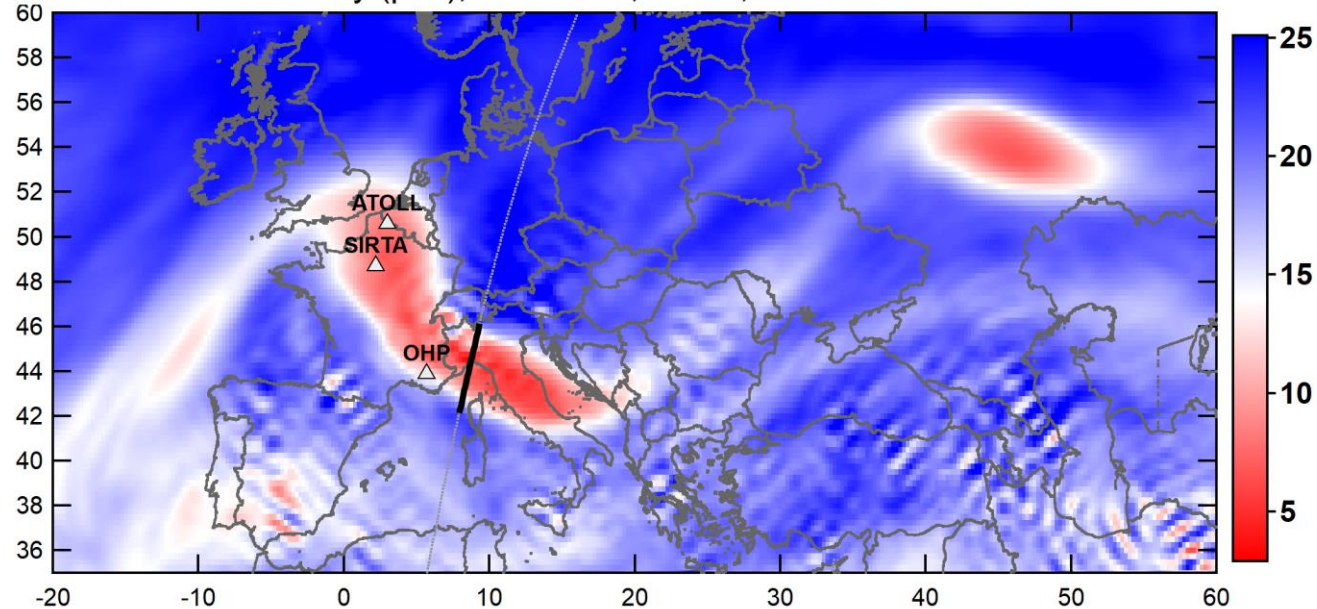
OHP

Khaykin et al., GRL, 2018

CALIOP

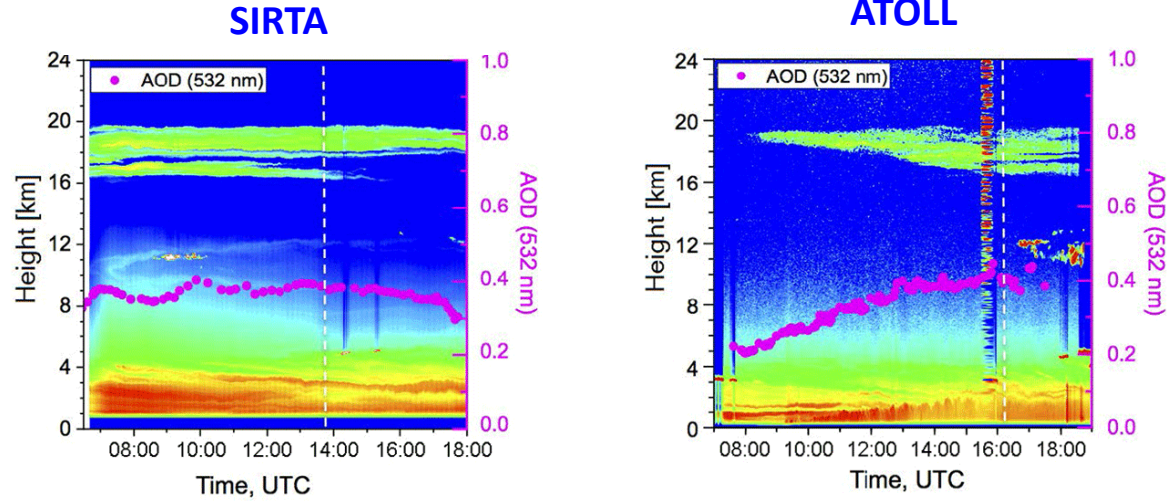


ERA5 Potential vorticity (pvu), 29 8 2017, 18 UT, Pressure level = 70 mbar

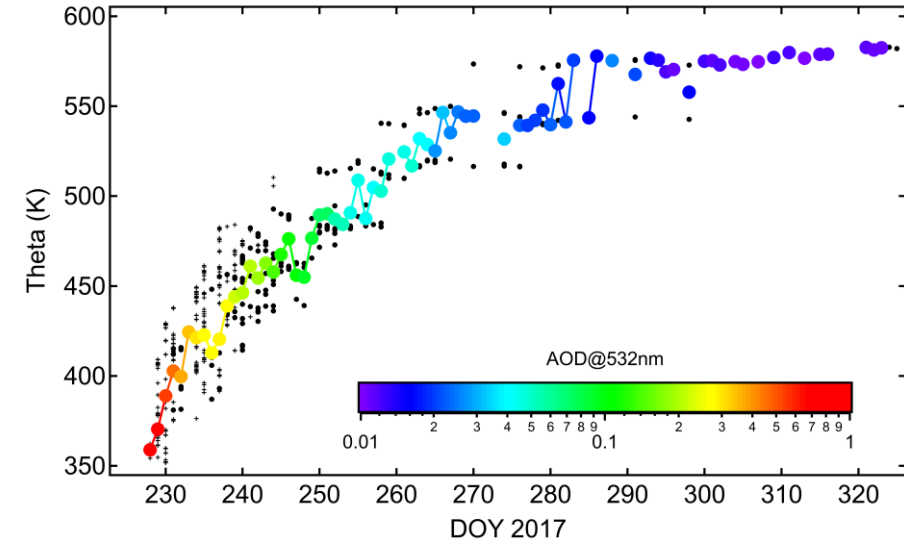


PNE smoke-charged vortices above Europe

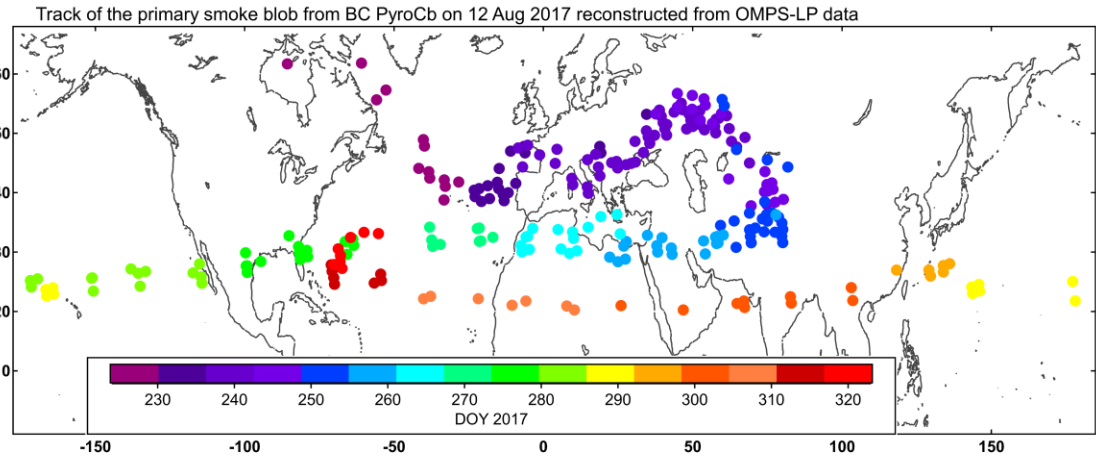
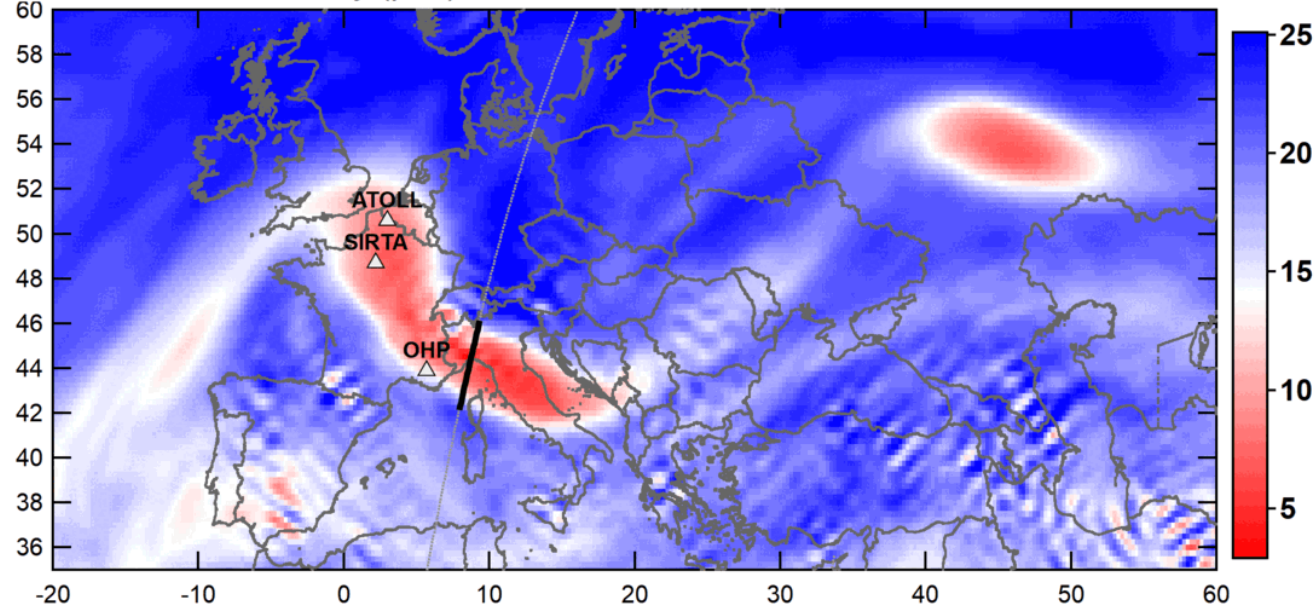
Hu et al., ACP, 2018



Khaykin et al., GRL, 2018

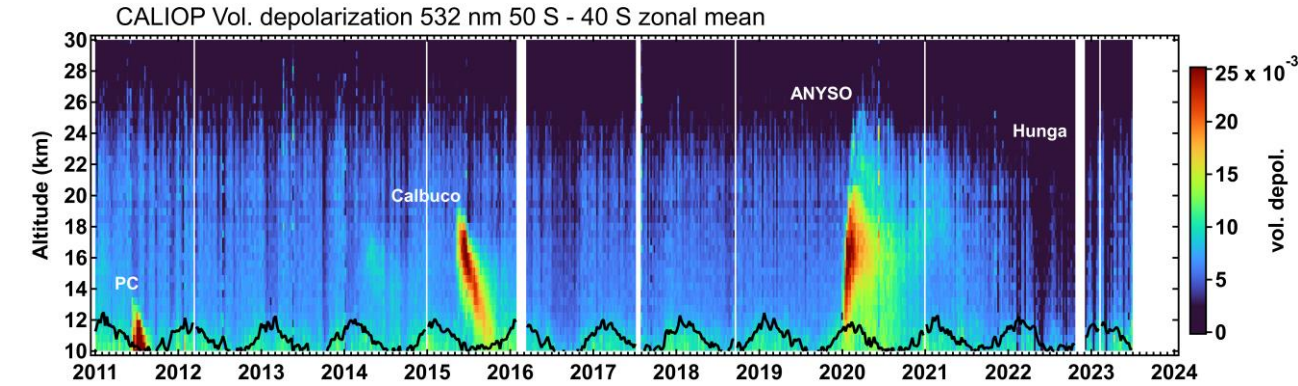


ERA5 Potential vorticity (pvu), 29 8 2017, 18 UT, Pressure level = 70 mbar

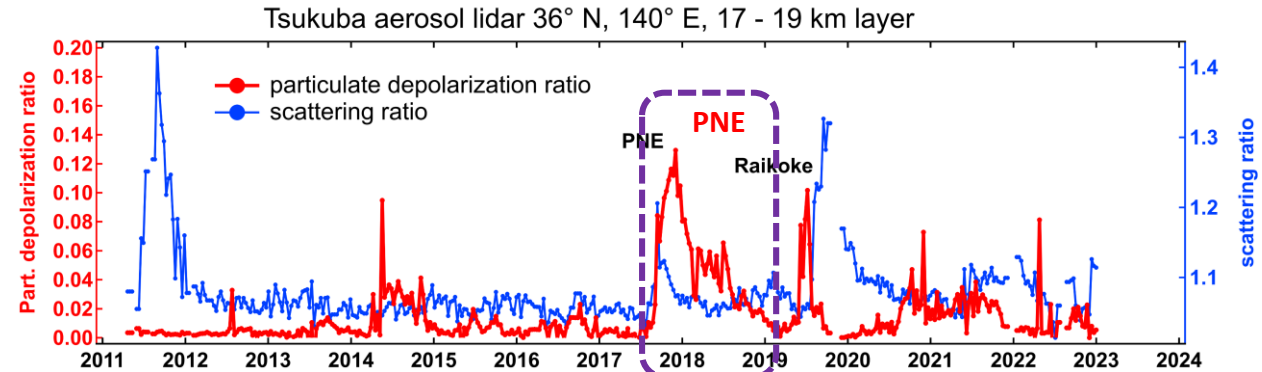
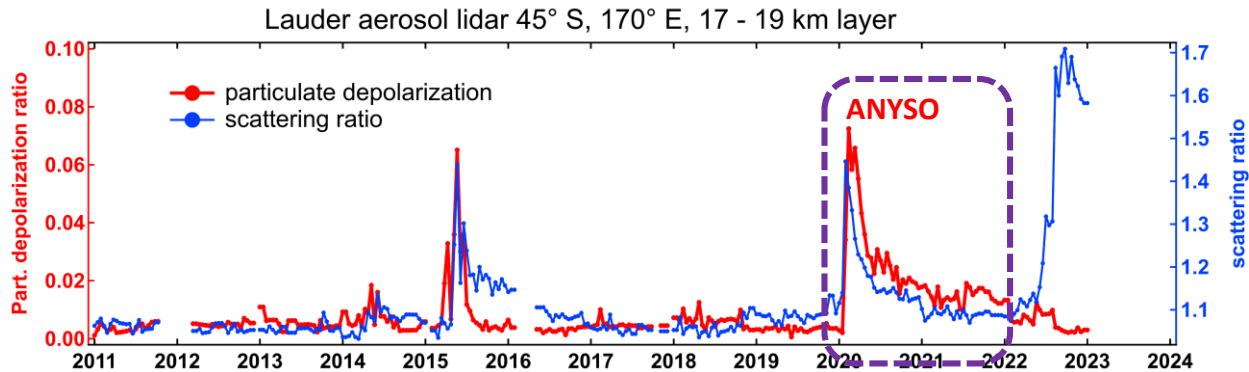
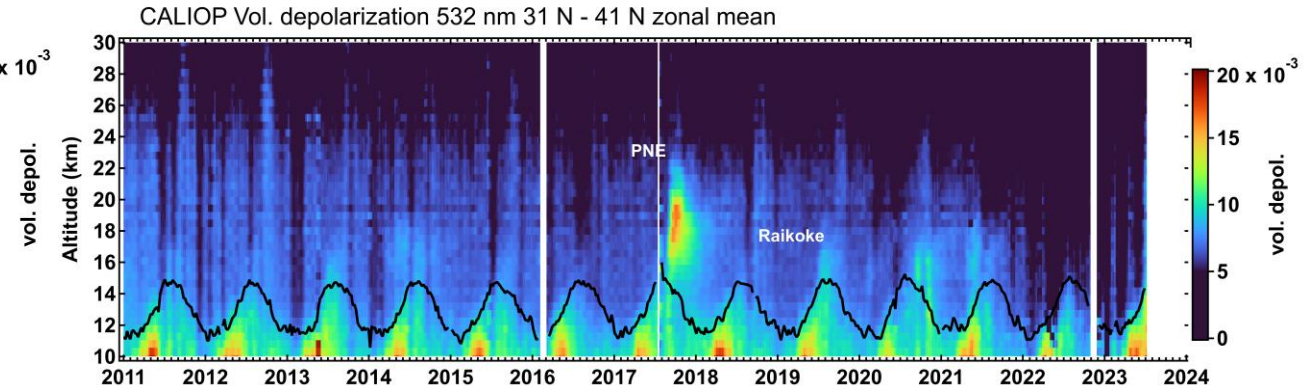


Longevity of smoke particles in the stratosphere

Sothern midlatitudes



Northern midlatitudes



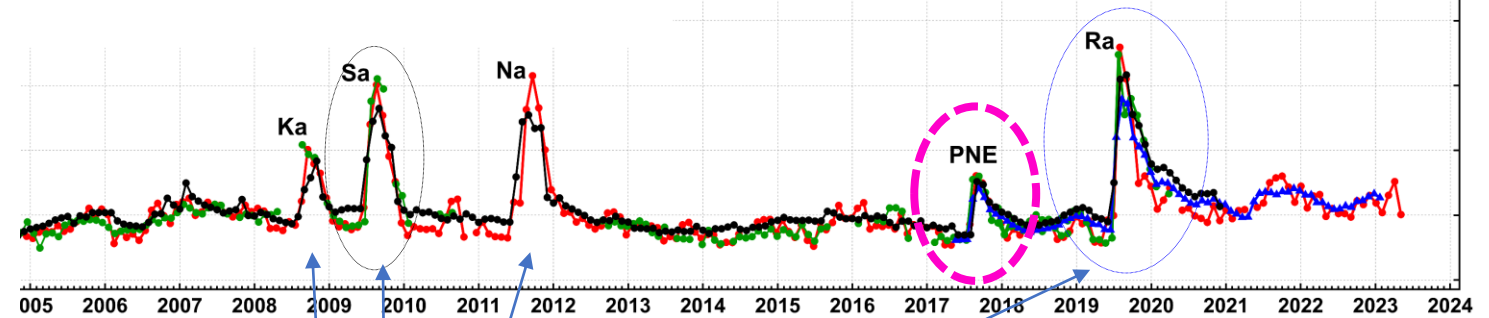
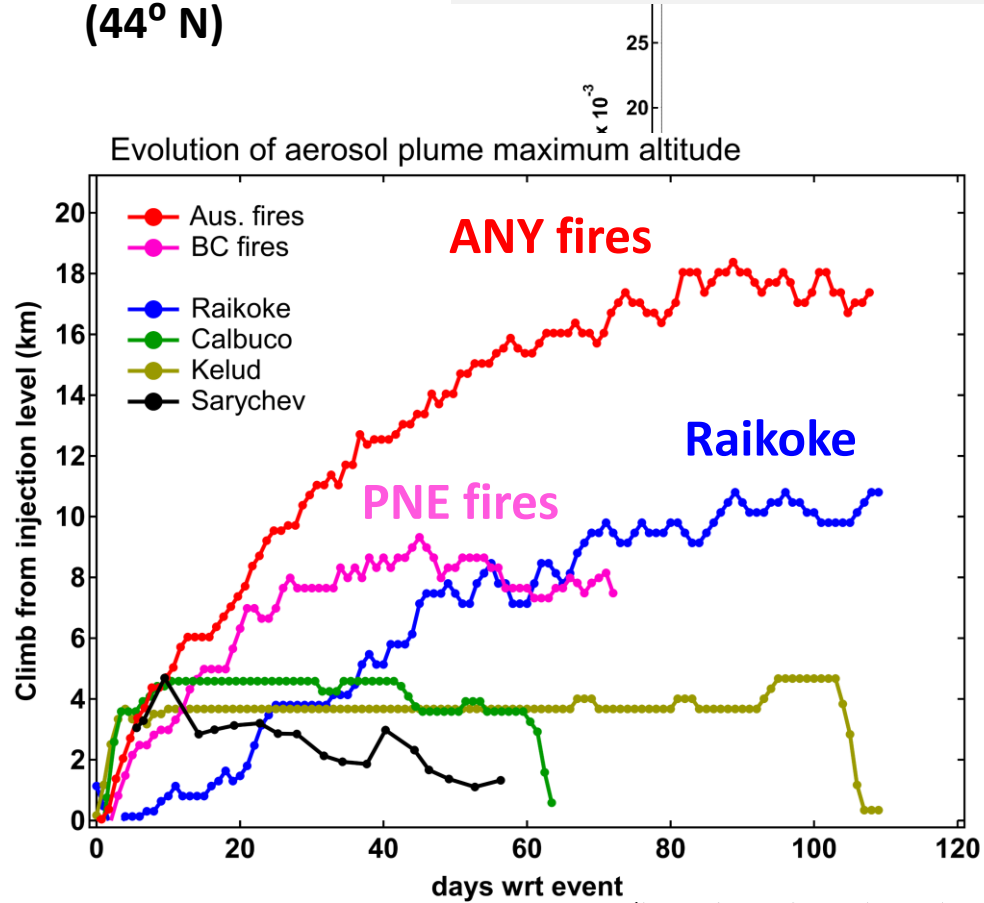
Prolonged decay of stratospheric smoke (2 yr+) from particle depolarization

Long-term evolution of stratospheric aerosol budget

SAOD@532 nm, above 380 K, OHP lidars (44°N) and satellites zonal/monthly means 40° N - 50° N

Self-lofting of aerosols prolongs their atmospheric residence time and alters their large-scale transport

OHP, France
(44° N)



80 K, Lauder lidar (45° S) and satellite zonal/monthly means 40° S - 50° S

Volcanic eruptions

