

AAS005-06

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タイのピマイにおける大気エアロゾルの化学特性及び光学特性に関する地上測定とSPRINTARSモデルとの比較

Comparison of chemical/optical properties of atmospheric aerosol at Phimai between a field study and the SPRINTARS model

鶴田 治雄^{1*}, 竹村俊彦², Jinchula Chotpitayasunon³, Boossarasiri Thana³, Pradeep Khatri⁴, 高村民雄⁴, 杉本伸夫⁵, 及川栄治¹, 井上豊志郎¹, 早坂忠裕⁶, 中島映至¹

Haruo Tsuruta^{1*}, Toshihiko Takemura², Jinchula Chotpitayasunon³, Boossarasiri Thana³, Pradeep Khatri⁴, Tamio Takamura⁴, Nobuo Sugimoto⁵, Eiji Oikawa¹, Toshiro Inoue¹, Tadahiro Hayasaka⁶, Teruyuki Nakajima¹

¹東京大学気候システム研究センター, ²九州大学応用力学研究所, ³Chulalongkorn University, Thailand,

⁴千葉大環境リモートセンシング研究センター, ⁵国立環境研究所大気圏環境領域,

⁶東北大学大気海洋変動観測研究センター

¹CCSR, The University of Tokyo, ²RIAM, Kyushu University, ³Chulalongkorn University, Thailand,

⁴CERES, Chiba University, ⁵Atmospheric Environment Division, NIES, ⁶CAOS, Tohoku University

Atmospheric aerosols were measured at the Observatory of Atmospheric Research, in Phimai, Thailand, a station of SKYNET, during 2007-2008. The mass concentration and major chemical components of fine aerosols were much higher in the dry season when northeasterly or easterly winds were predominant, than in the wet seasons when southwesterly winds were predominant. According to the backward trajectory analysis of NOAA ARL HYSPLIT MODEL, air masses arrived at Phimai were transported from Indian Ocean in the wet seasons, while in the dry season, they were transported from South China, East China Sea or South China Sea through Indochina. In fine particles, ammonium sulfate, and elementary carbons (EC) and organic carbons (OC) were major components. The concentration ratios of EC to non sea-salt sulfate in the early dry season were almost equal to those at Amami-Oshima in southwest Japan, where the anthropogenic aerosols were transported from the urban-industrial area of the east coast of China. The ratios in the latter dry season when air masses were transported from South China Sea, however, were much higher than those in the early dry season. It is caused by aerosols emitted from biomass burning of agricultural residues in/around Thailand, which was detected by MODIS fire maps especially in the latter dry season. Single scattering albedo (SSA) measured by sky radiometer at the Observatory was >0.95 in the wet seasons, and much higher than in the latter dry season (0.80-0.90). Aerosol optical thickness (AOT) was <0.20 in the wet seasons, much lower than in the dry season (0.20-0.70). These optical properties are consistent with the time series of aerosol chemical composition. In coarse particles, nitrate and sea-salt particles were dominant in the wet and dry seasons. The ratio of nitrate to OC was higher in the air masses transported through Bangkok in the wet seasons.

These results from the field data were compared with SPRINTARS (Spectral Radiation-Transport Model for Aerosol Species), a numerical model which has been developed for simulating effects of atmospheric aerosols by natural or anthropogenic sources on the climate system through radiation budget on the global scale. Time series of aerosol mass concentration, aerosol optical thickness (AOT), and single scattering albedo (SSA) in the wet and dry seasons, is qualitatively in good correlation between the field data and the model. The field data frequently showed high sulfate

aerosols transported from east China by northeasterly/easterly winds in the dry season, and which is well simulated by the model. According to SPRINTARS, a large-scale dust storm generated in desert areas of northwest China on 26-27 Feb. 2008, and soil dust is transported over Japan during 2-4 March, and part of which is transported to Phimai during 4-6 March. The field data showed one of the highest concentrations of sulfate and mineral dusts on 5 March, and which is consistent with the model. However, the model simulates lower concentration of soil dust in the dry season than in the wet season except for the dust storm period, although the field data showed higher concentration of soil dust in the dry season, which may be derived from soil dusts in local scale. Effects of biomass burning on atmospheric aerosols may not be large in the SPRINTARS model, compared to those in the field data, which showed that atmospheric aerosols derived from biomass burning were dominant especially in the latter dry season. The field data would be easily affected by localized biomass burning.

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