

A satellite map of the Indian subcontinent. The landmass is outlined in black. A thick, grey, hazy layer is overlaid on the map, particularly concentrated over the northern and central regions, representing atmospheric aerosols. The background shows natural terrain colors: green for forests, brown for arid regions, and white for snow-capped mountains. The Indian Ocean is visible at the bottom.

Role of atmospheric aerosols in climate and human health: Indian perspective

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Collaborators and Acknowledgements

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E. Mikhailov..... **University of St. Petersburg**

C. Venkataraman..... **IIT Bombay, Mumbai**

D. Rosenfeld **Hebrew University, Israel**

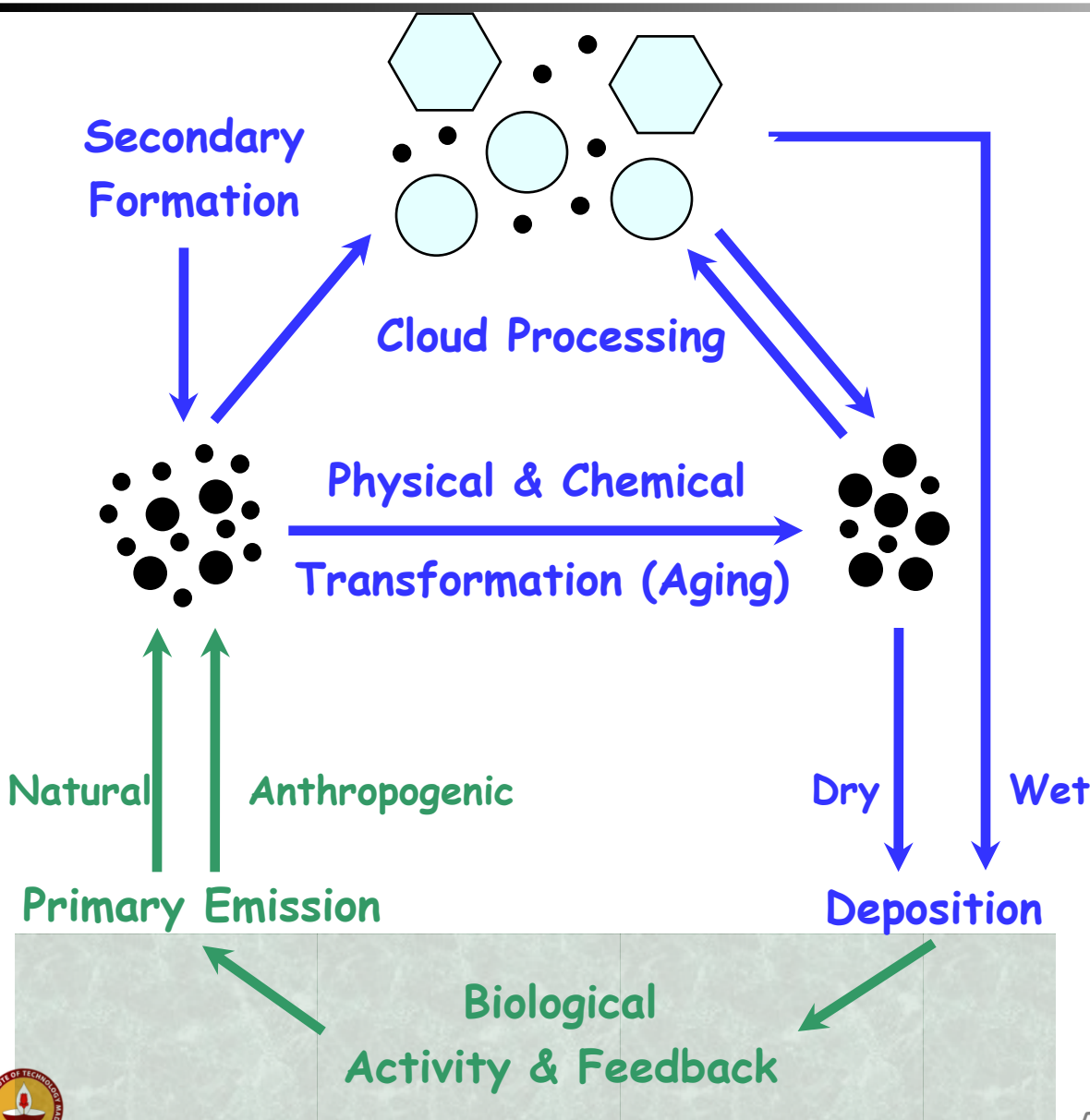


Outline

- Introduction
 - Motivation and background
- Past measurement results (contrasting environments)
 - Amazon
 - Chinese megacity
- Aerosol and Rainfall over India
- Aerosol field measurements
- Bioaerosols
 - Fluorescence detection; fungal spore and bacteria
 - DNA analysis
- Summary and outlook



Aerosol Cycling and Effects



Atmosphere & Climate

- radiation & dynamics
- precipitation
- trace gases

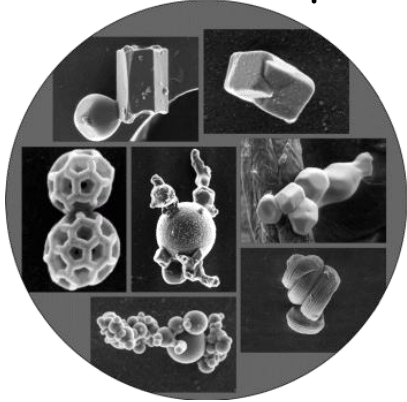
Mechanistic understanding, quantitative prediction & human influence ?

- human, animal & plant diseases
- spread of organisms

Biosphere & Human Health

Atmospheric Particle Size

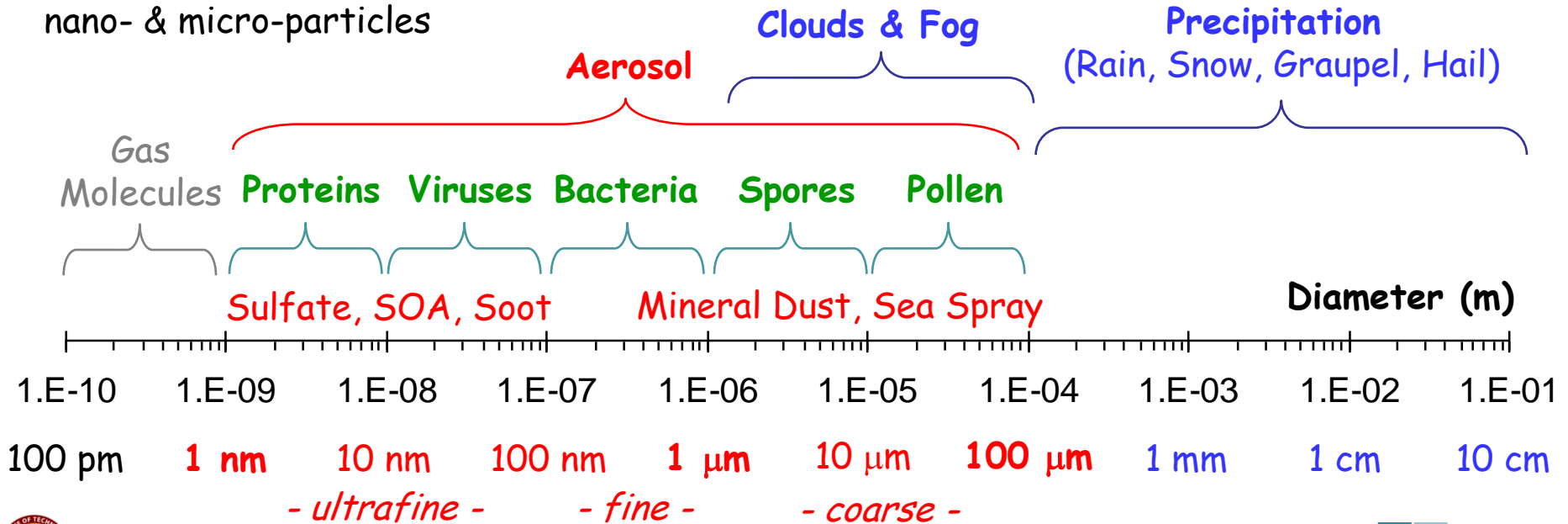
Aerosol - a dispersion of solid and liquid particles suspended in gas (atmosphere)



Clouds, Fog & Precipitation:
dilute aqueous particles

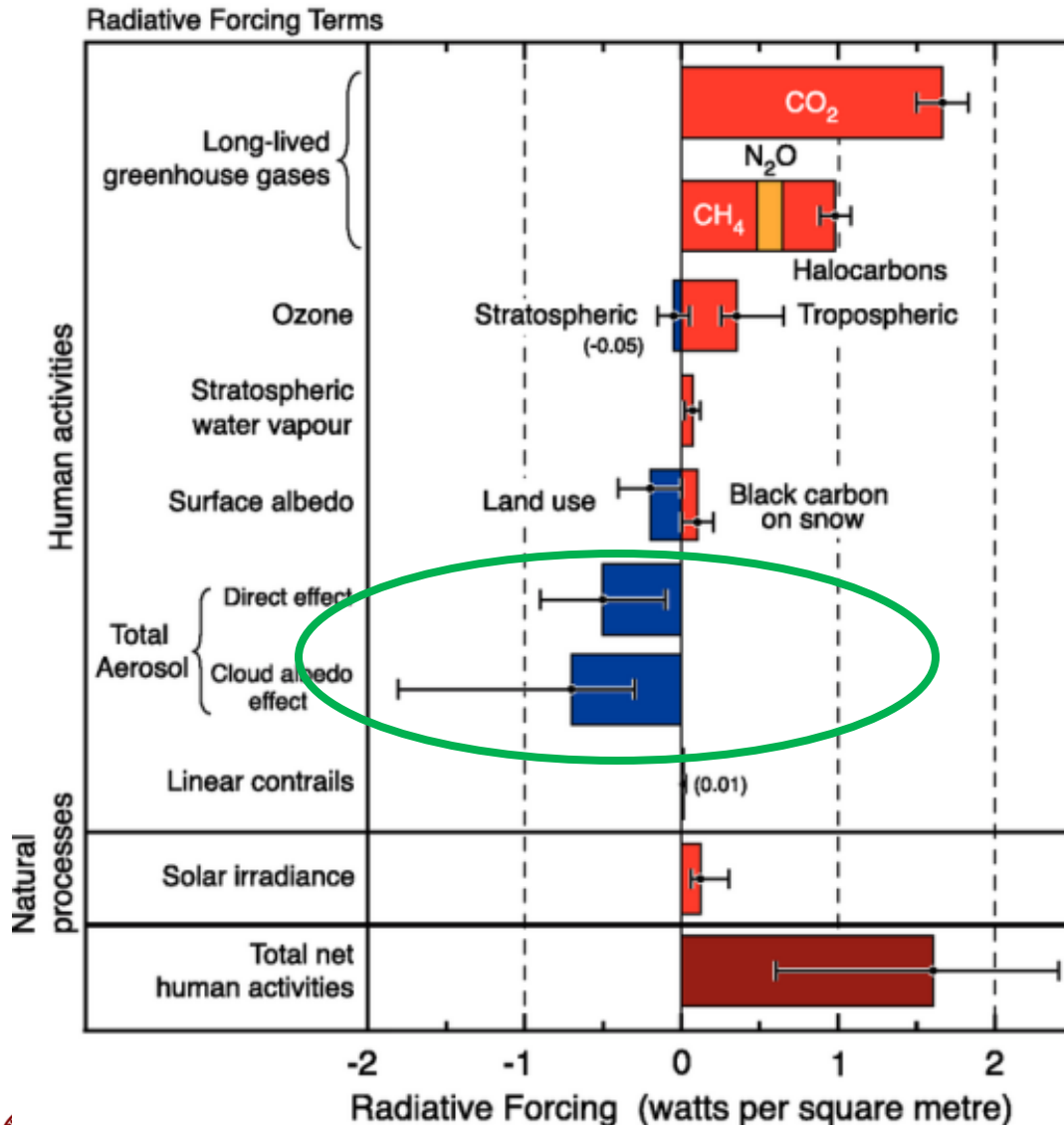


Aerosols: solid & liquid
nano- & micro-particles



Radiative Forcing of Climate Change

Radiative forcing of climate between 1750 and 2005



Global Atmosphere Models

Regional Atmosphere Models

Cloud Property and Process Models

Aerosol Property and Process Models

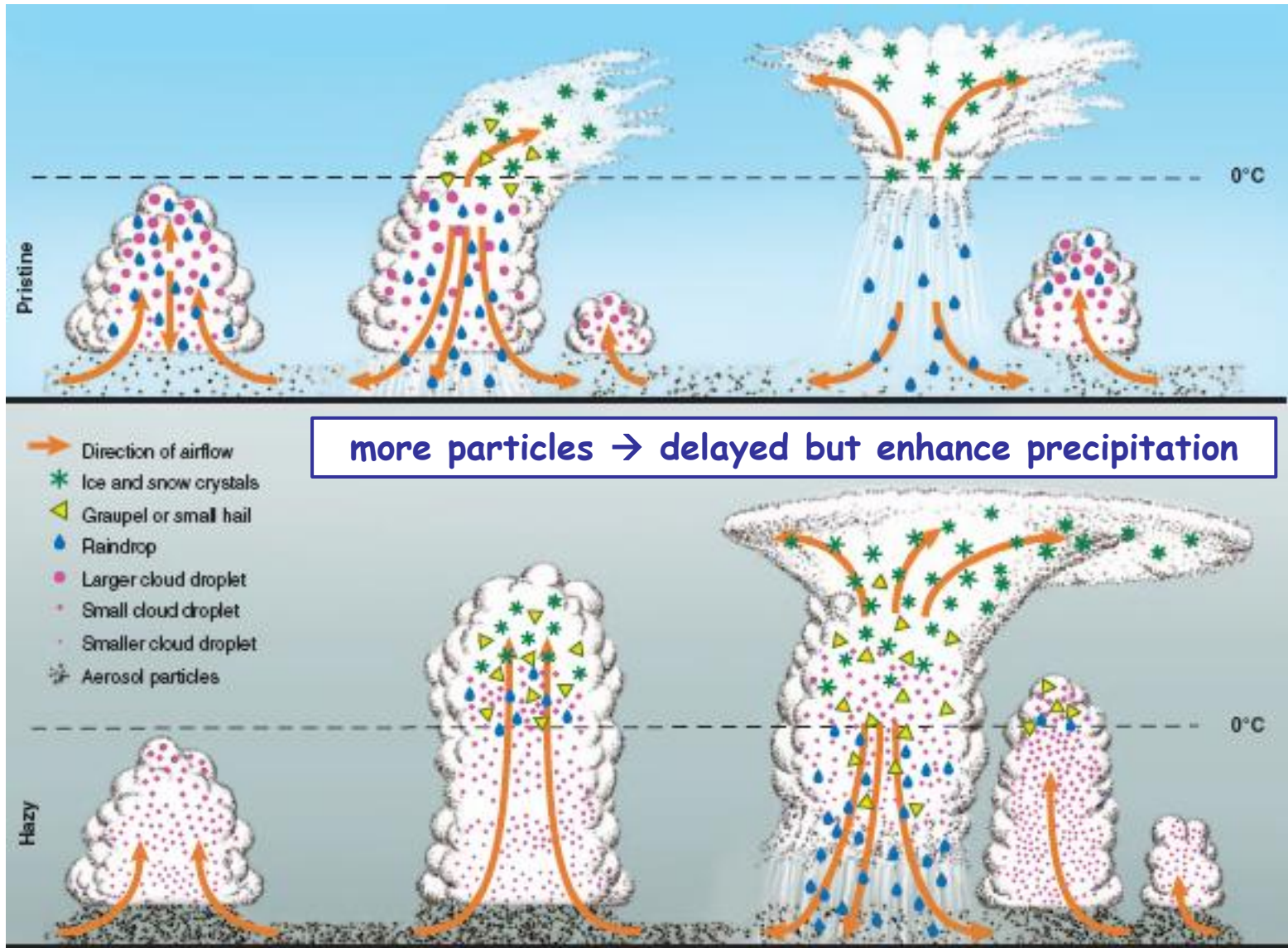
Lab Experiments

Field Studies

Lab Experiments

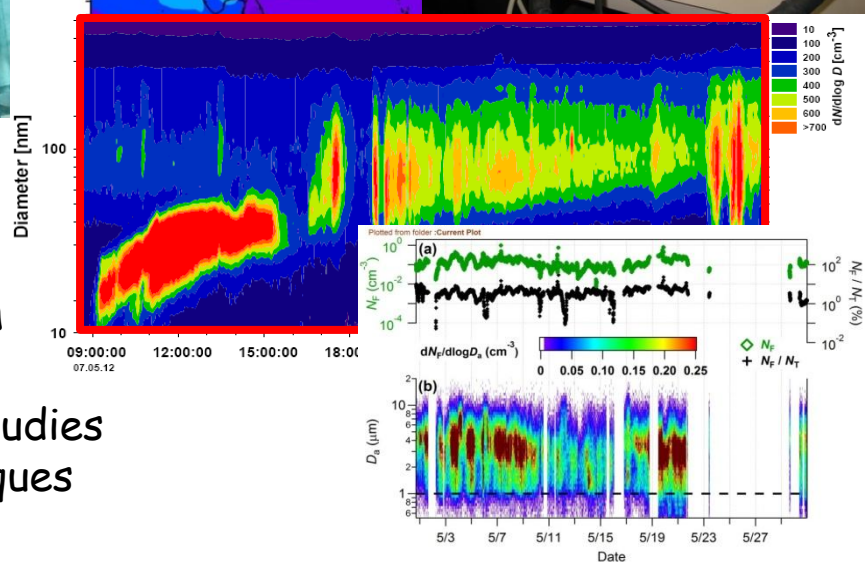
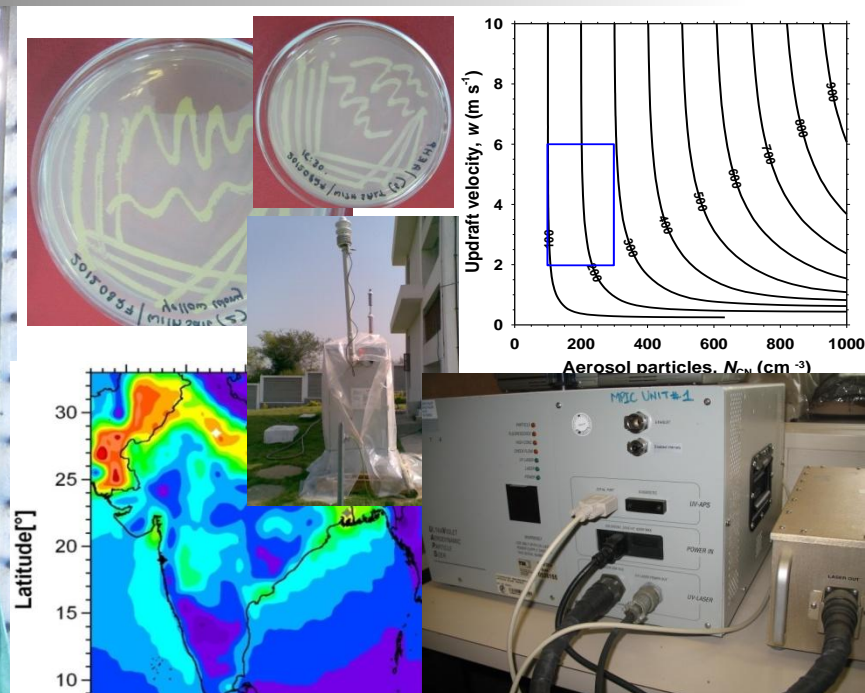
→ Robust spatial and temporal data to validate and improve models

Water cycle and severe weather



Rosenfeld et al. 2008

Research approach and team



Shika S., Hema P., T. Ansari, Aswathy E.

Planned - Multidisciplinary approach

Laboratory, field, remote sensing, and model studies using chemical, physical, and biological techniques



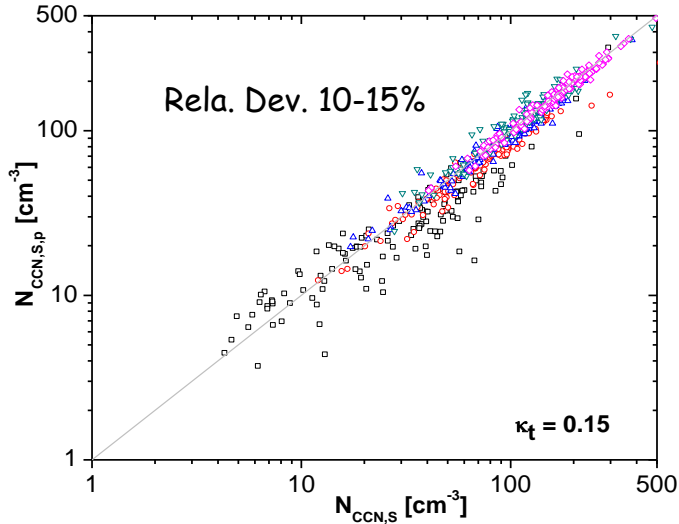
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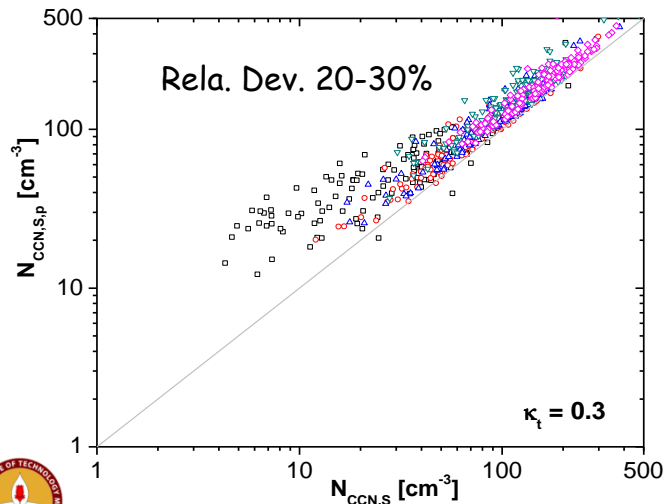


Prediction of CCN number concentration (Amazon vs. Chinese megacity)

Average campaign κ

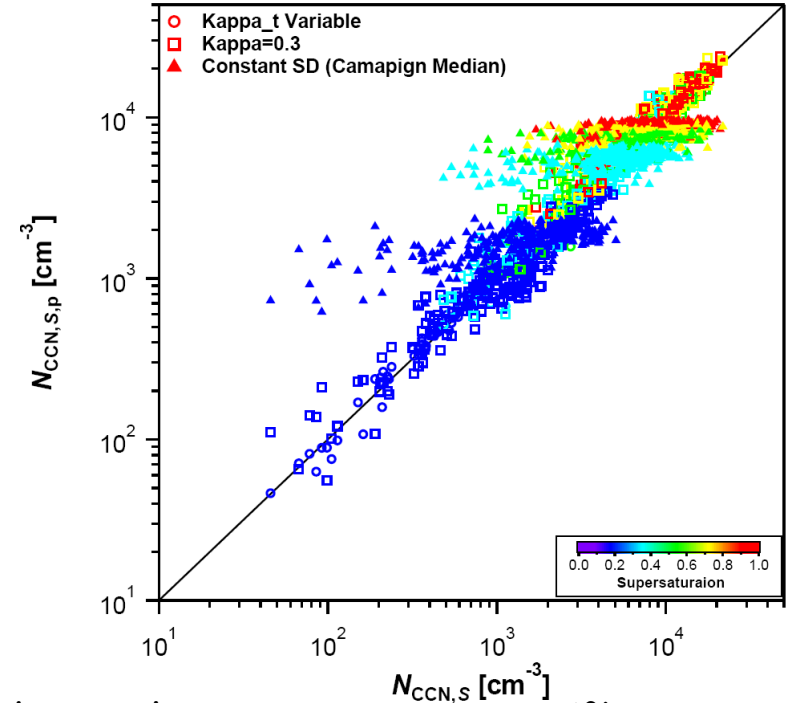


Average campaign κ from chemical composition



Amazon rainforest (Pristine)

Chinese megacity



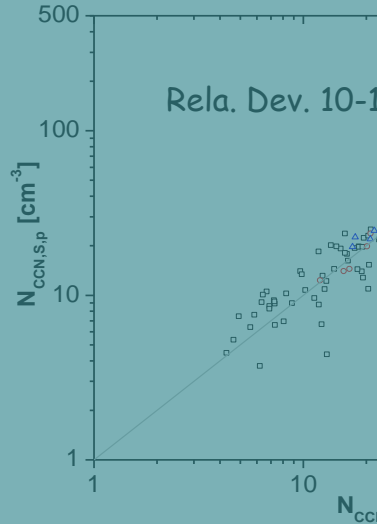
- Average chemical composition \rightarrow 10-15%
- AMS derived $\kappa \rightarrow$ 15-20%
- Global average for Amazon ($\kappa=0.3$) \rightarrow 40%
- Average size distribution \rightarrow 60%

Precise chemical composition and size distribution

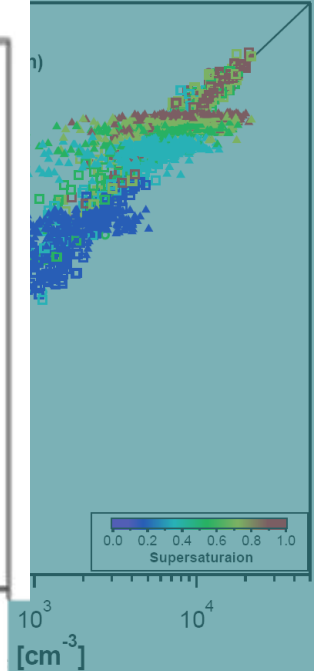
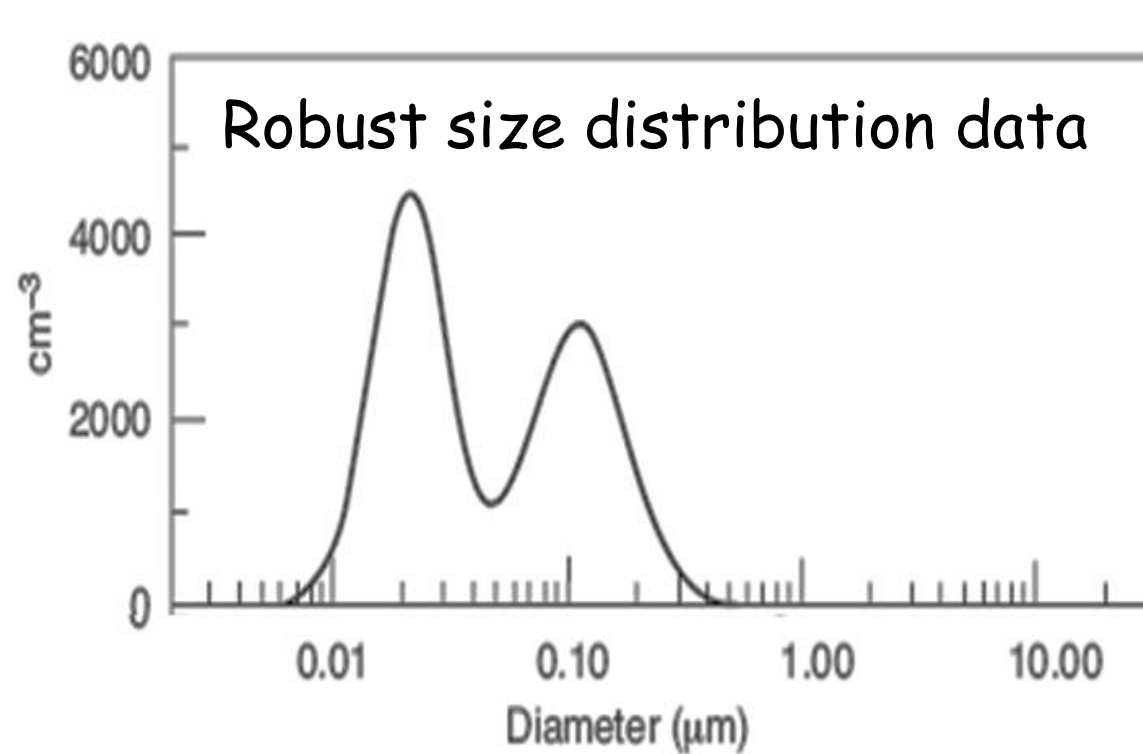
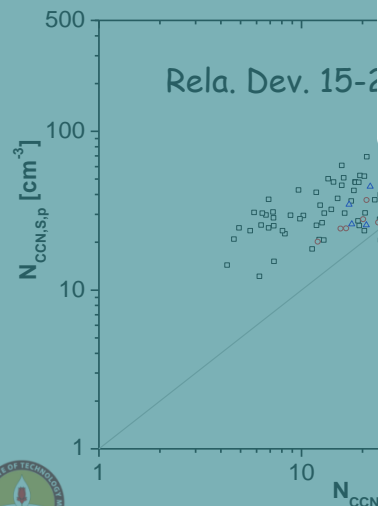
Prediction of CCN number concentration (Amazon vs. Chinese megacity)

Average campaign κ

Chinese megacity



Average campaign κ
composition



- AMS derived $\kappa \rightarrow 15-20\%$
- Global average for Amazon ($\kappa=0.3$) $\rightarrow 40\%$
- Average size distribution $\rightarrow 60\%$

Precise chemical composition and accurate size distribution



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- **Aerosol and Rainfall over India**

- Aerosol field measurements

- Bioaerosols

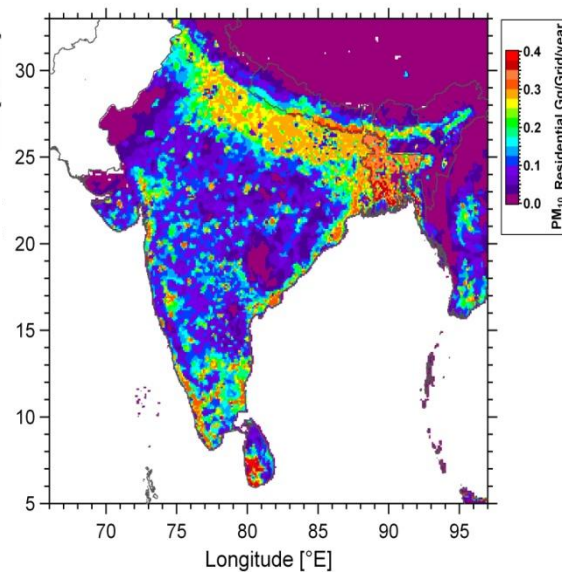
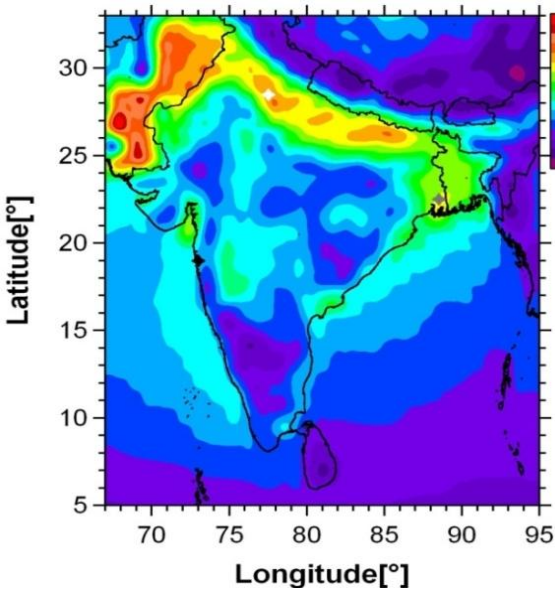
 - Fluorescence detection; fungal spore and bacteria

 - DNA analysis

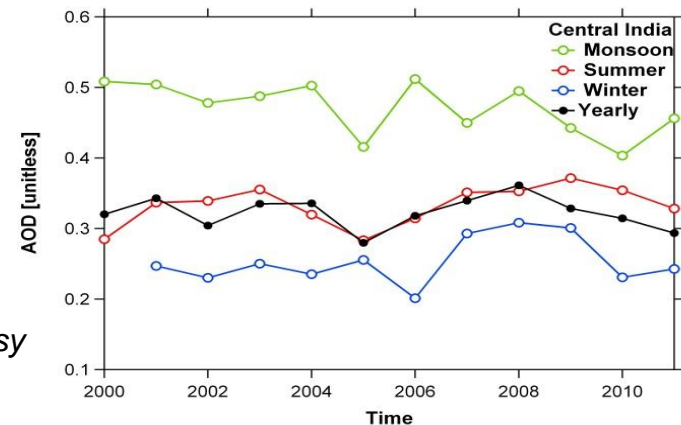
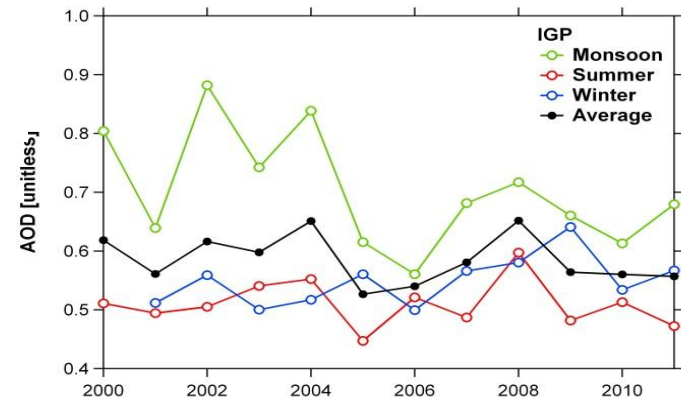
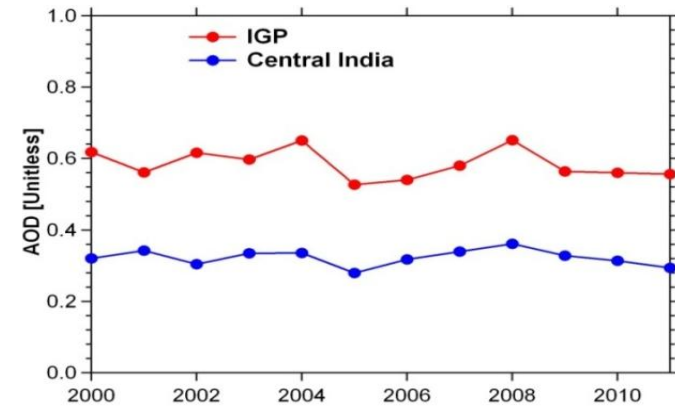
- Summary and outlook



(Aerosol) Pollution scenario over India



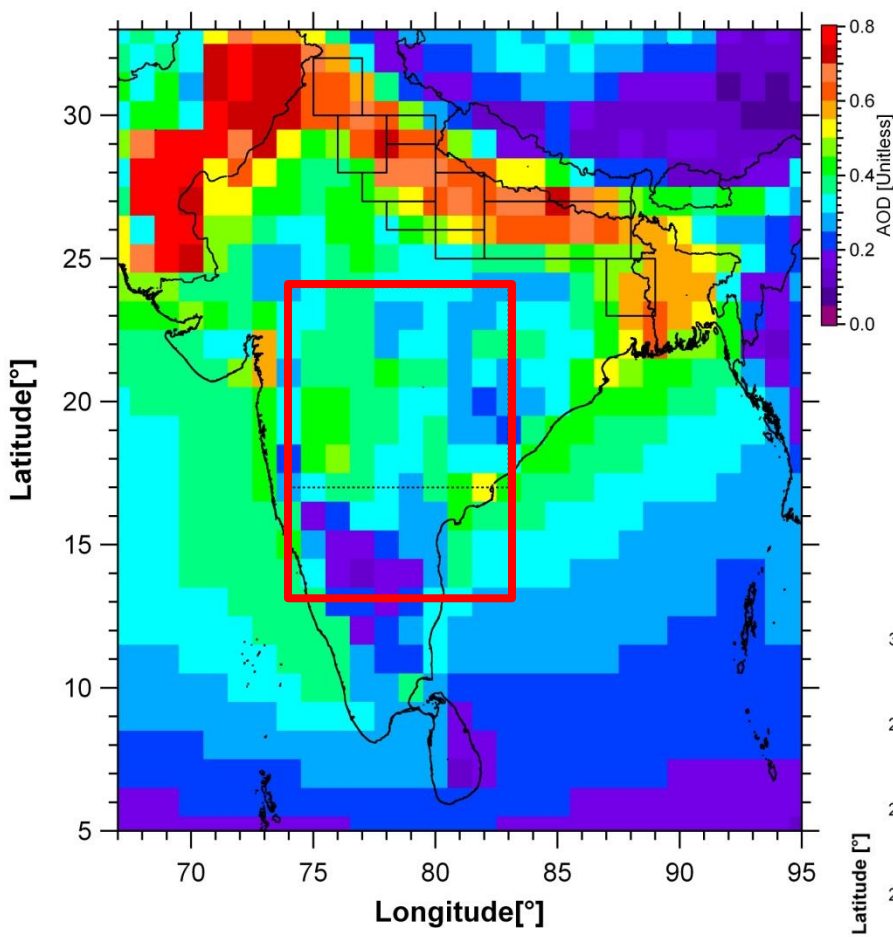
- Strong emissions sources over IGP and southern coastal India
- IGP Consistent with high concentration
- Lower concentration in southern India
- Role of meteorology and topography



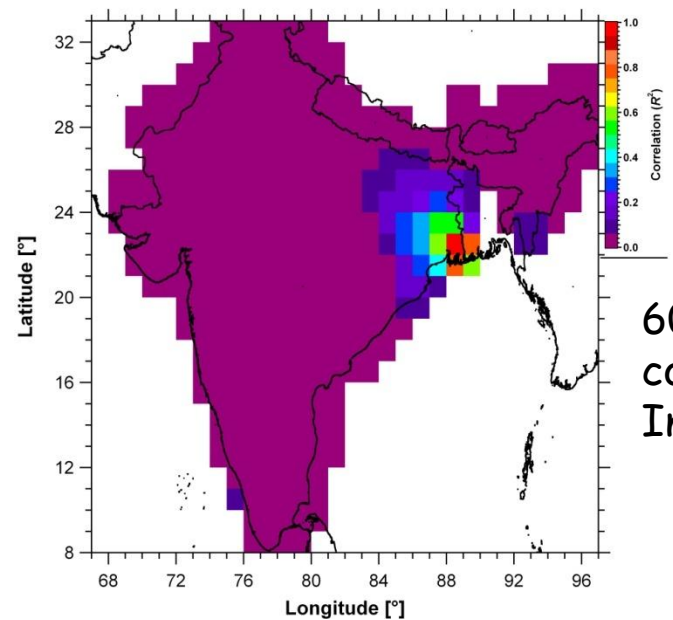
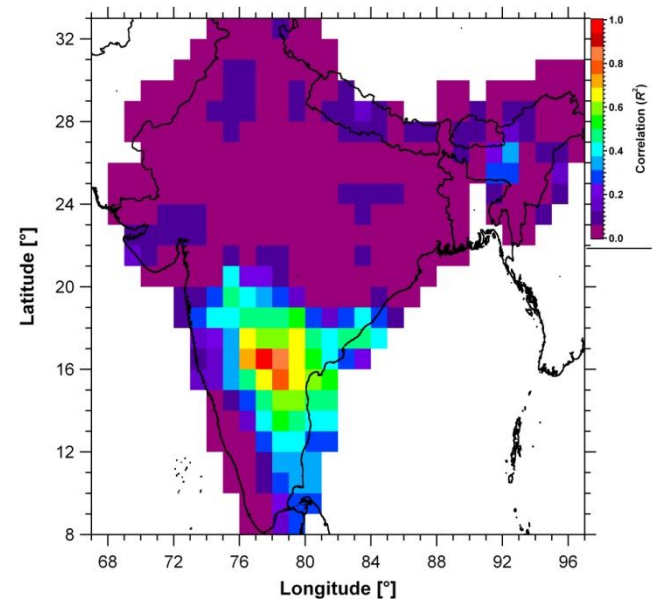
Gunthe et al., to be submitted, 2013; SEAC4RS emission courtesy Yafang Cheng, Z. Lu, D. Street, Qiang Zhang, Greg C.



Rainfall patterns in high and low ADO regions



Modis AOD 555 nm
(2000-11)



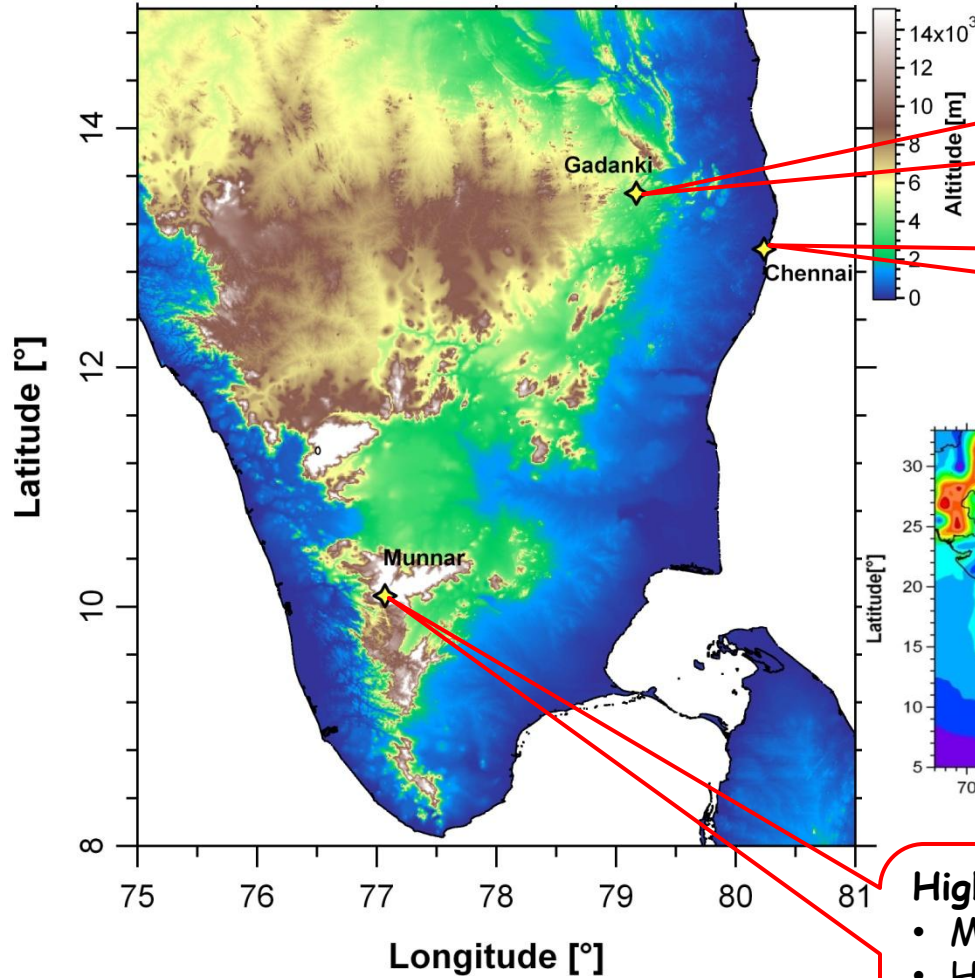
60 years spatial
correlation; Central
India and Kolkata

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Sites in South India-I phase of measurements

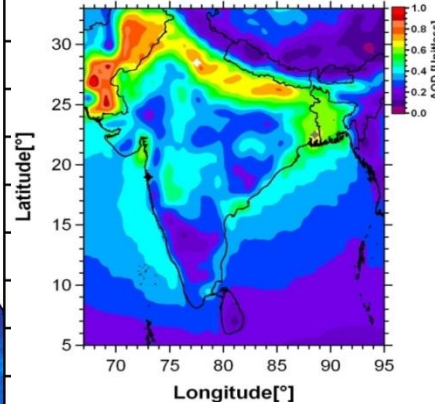


Semi-Rural Continental Site:

- NARL, Gadanki
- Moderate altitude and rural
- South-west monsoon (and north east)

Urban Site:

- IIT Madras, Chennai
- Coastal (marine)
- North-east monsoon



High altitude Site:

- Munnar (1600 msl)
- High altitude
- Relatively pristine
- South-west monsoon



Shika S. et al., 2013

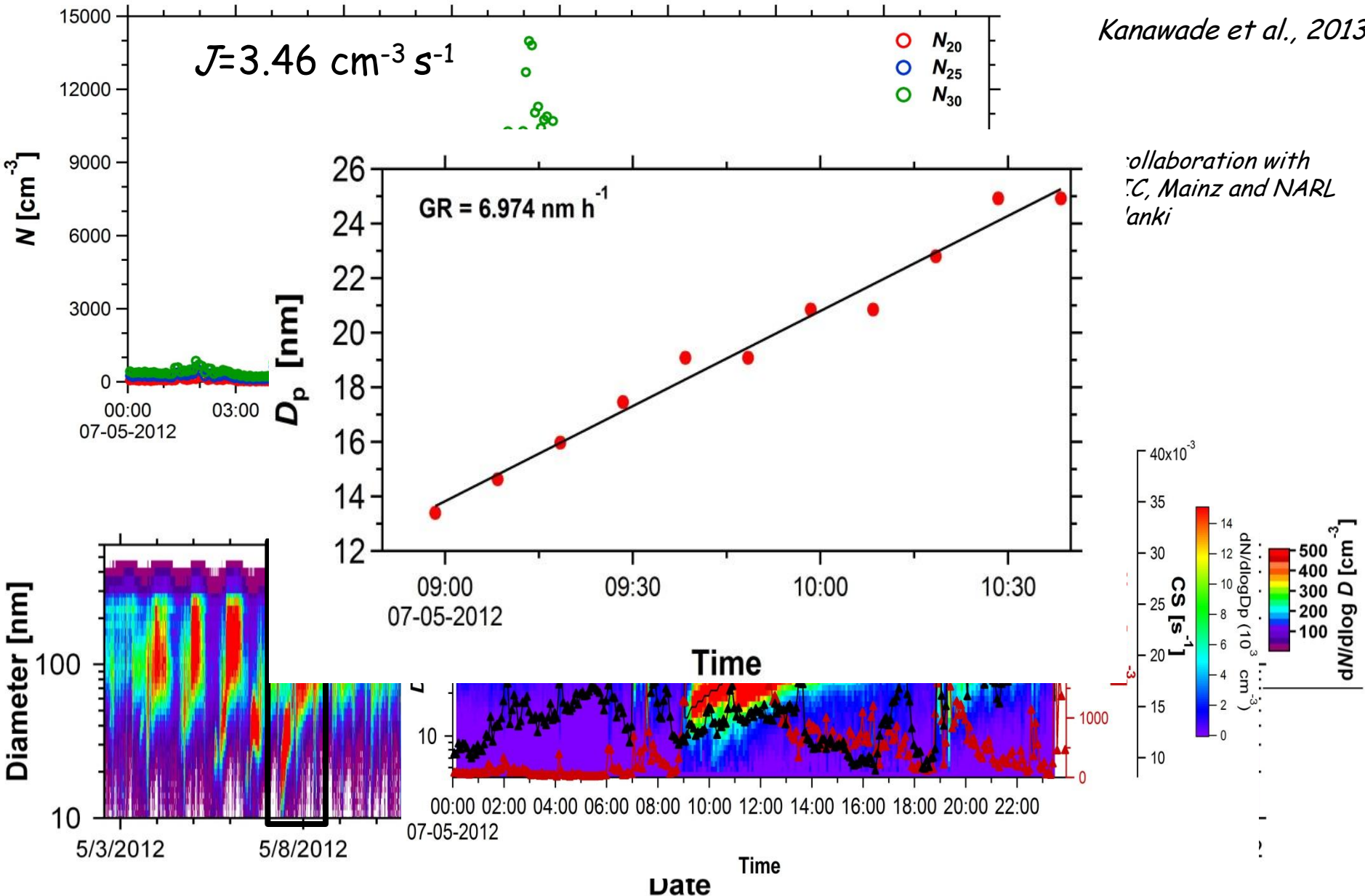


IIT Madras

In collaboration with Max Planck, Mainz, NARL Gadanki, and CoE Munnar

Preliminary NPF results from NARL, Gadanki

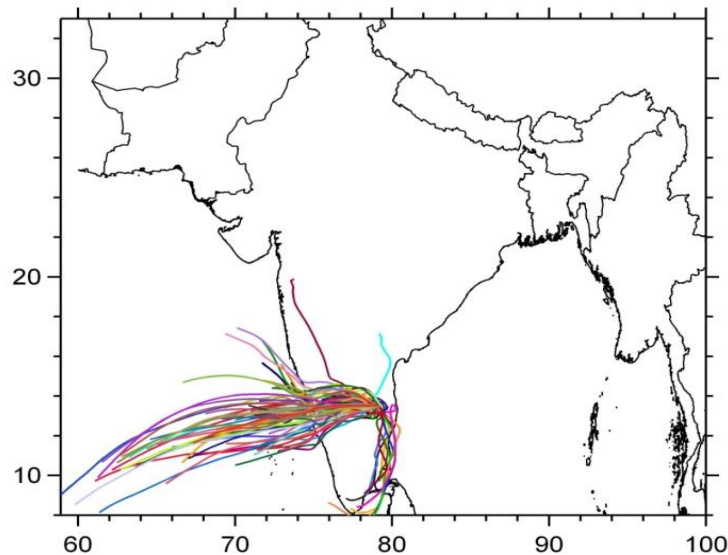
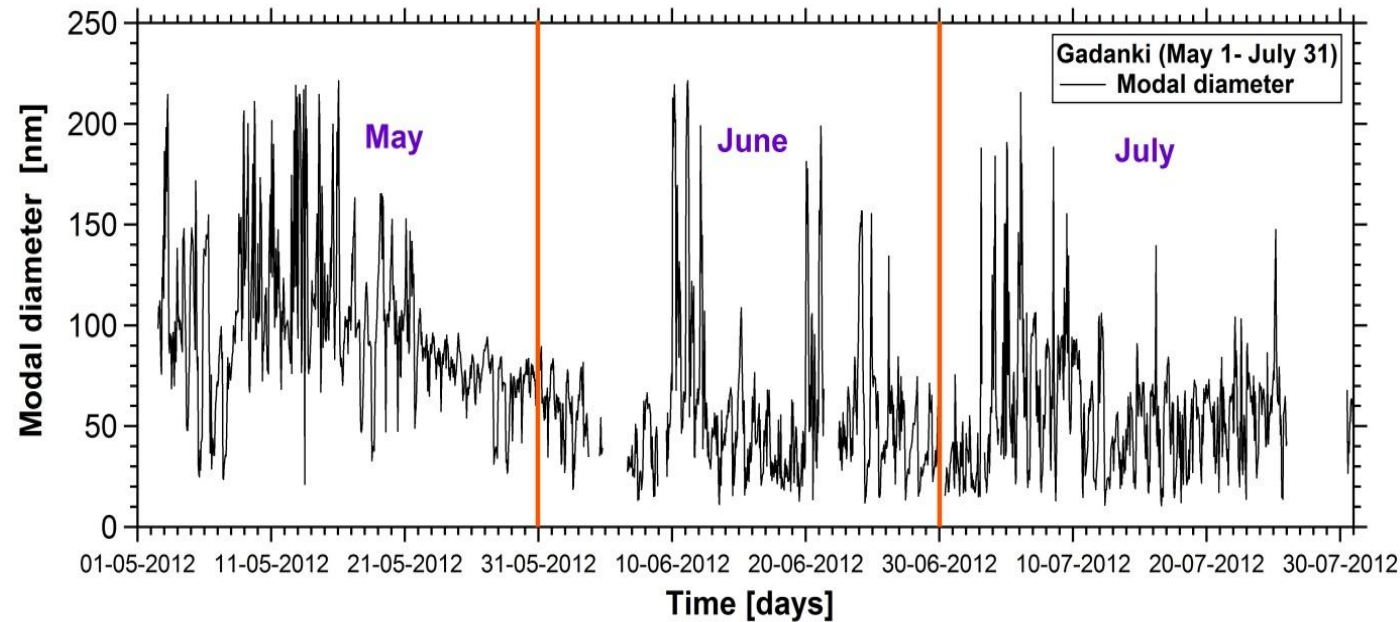
Kanawade et al., 2013



*collaboration with
 T.C. Mainz and NARL
 Gadanki*

Gadanki measurements

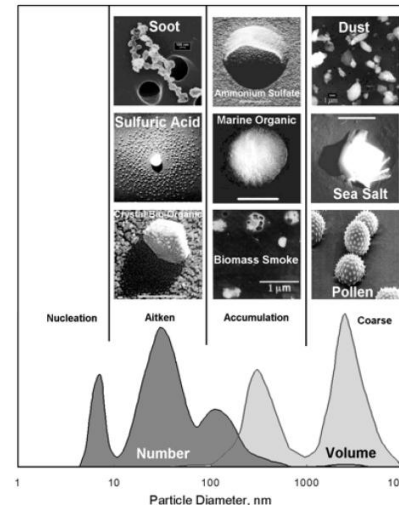
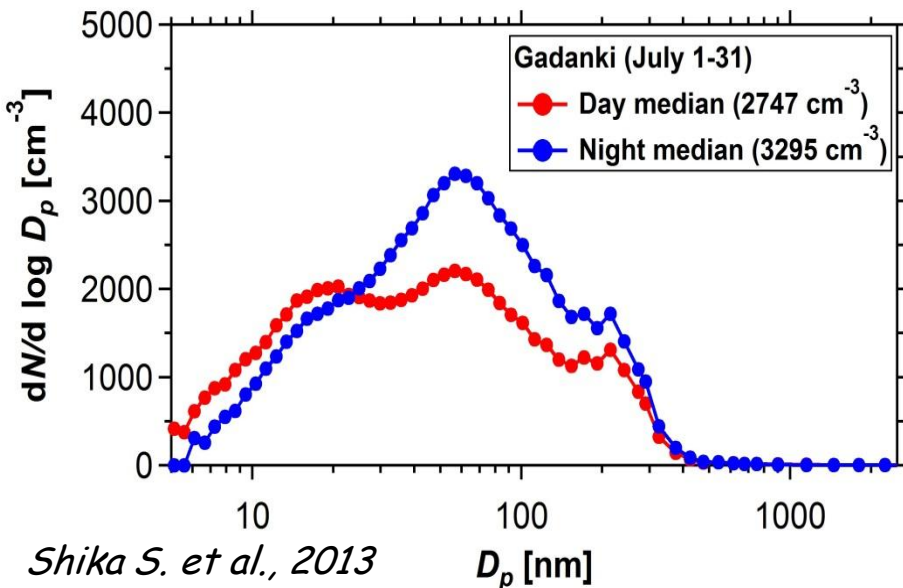
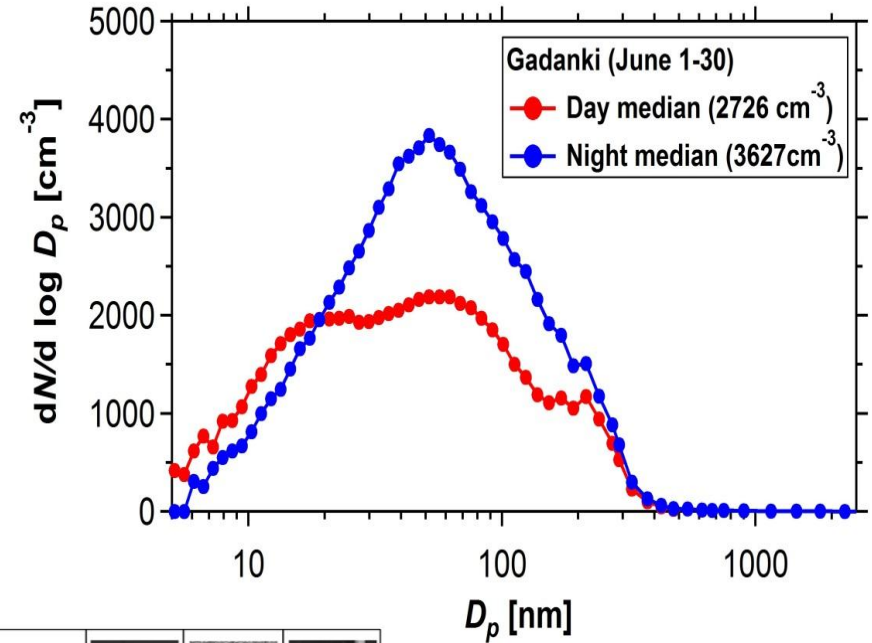
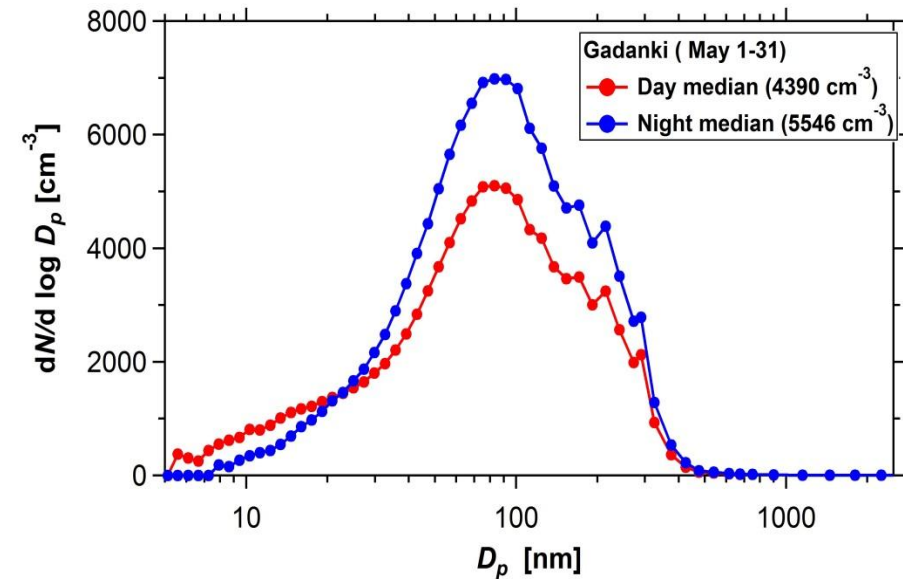
Appears to be strong wind (season) dependent



Preliminary clustering of wind direction analysis for Gadanki

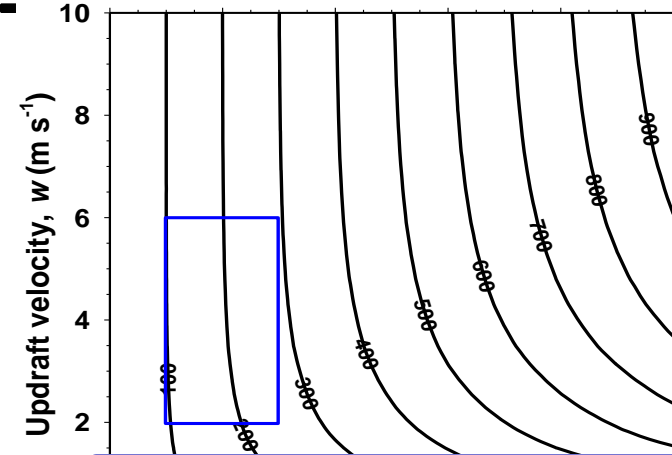
Shika S. et al., 2013

Size distribution; useful for identifying cloud formation regimes

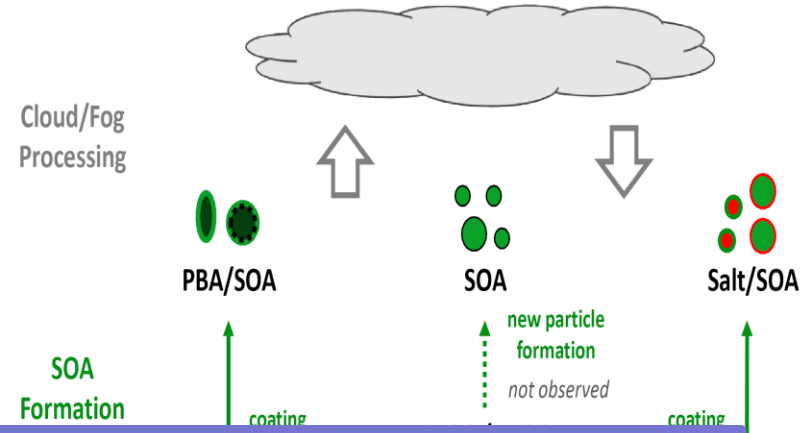


Brasseur et al., 2003

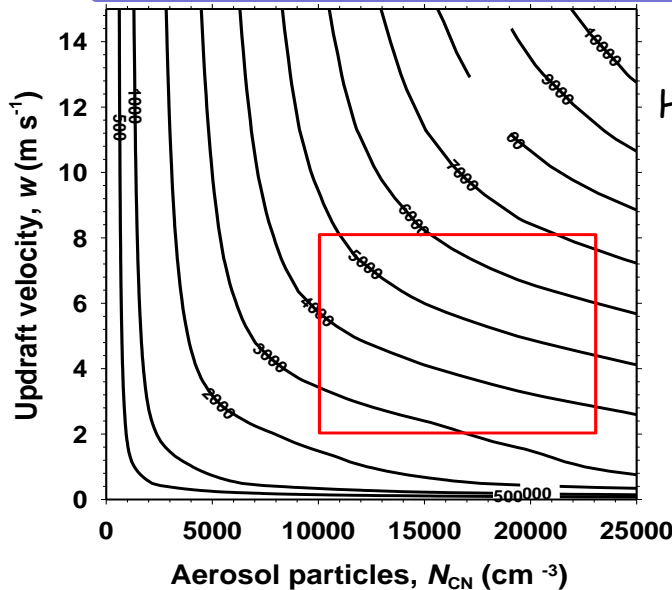
Identification of Cloud Formation Regimes using Cloud Parcel Modeling: Requires Size Distribution



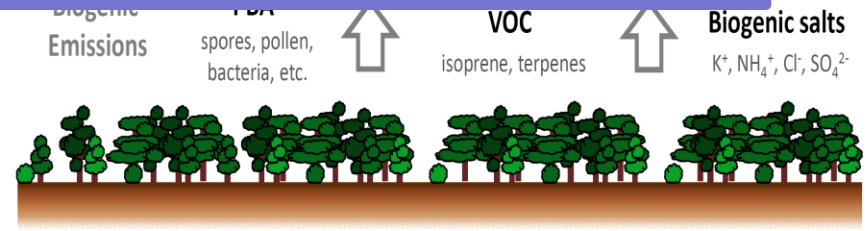
Pristine (Amazon)



**Over continental India
Relatively pristine vs. polluted?**

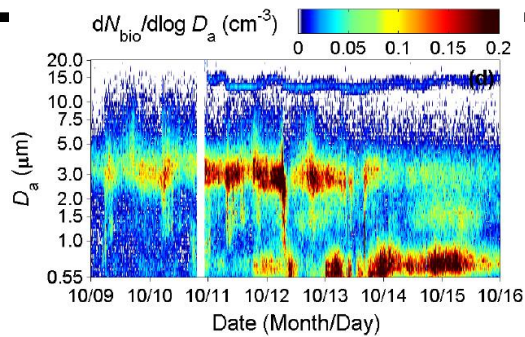


Highly polluted (Beijing)

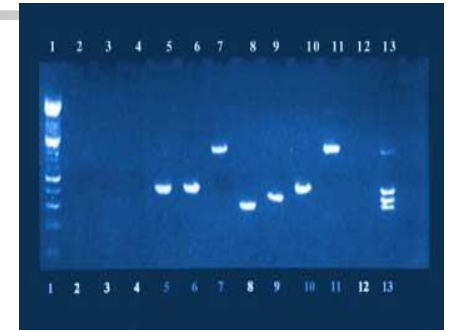
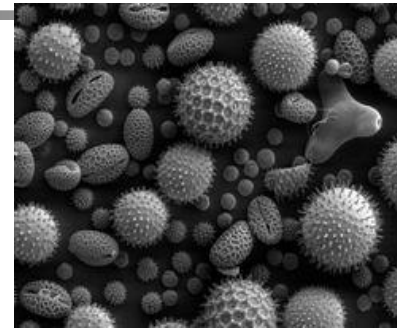
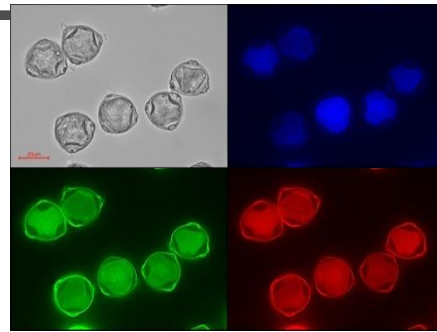


Number of aerosols may play an important role in deciding the cloud formation regimes under different ecosystem

Bioaerosols



Fluorescence Detection,
Microscopy & Spectroscopy



Bioparticle Sampling,
DNA & Protein Analysis

High abundance & diversity of bacteria, fungal spores & pollen:

$\sim 1 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, $\sim 10^4 \text{ m}^{-3}$, $\sim 1\text{-}100 \mu\text{m}$, $>10^4$ species

IN & GCCN: certain bacteria & fungal spores...

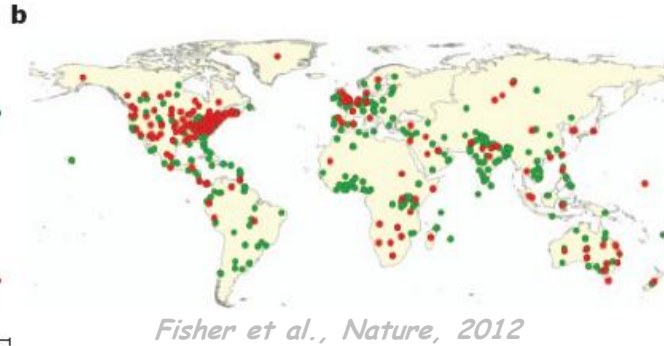
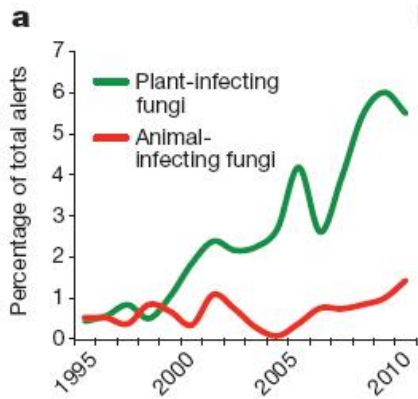
DNA: $\sim 10 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ DNA, $\sim 100 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ protein (urban PM_{2.5})

\Rightarrow inhalation of $\sim 1 \mu\text{g/day} \equiv \sim 10^8$ bacterial genomes/day

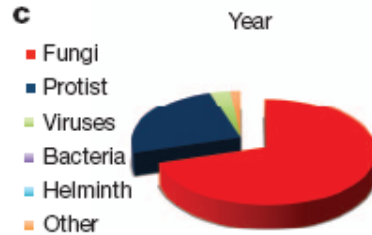
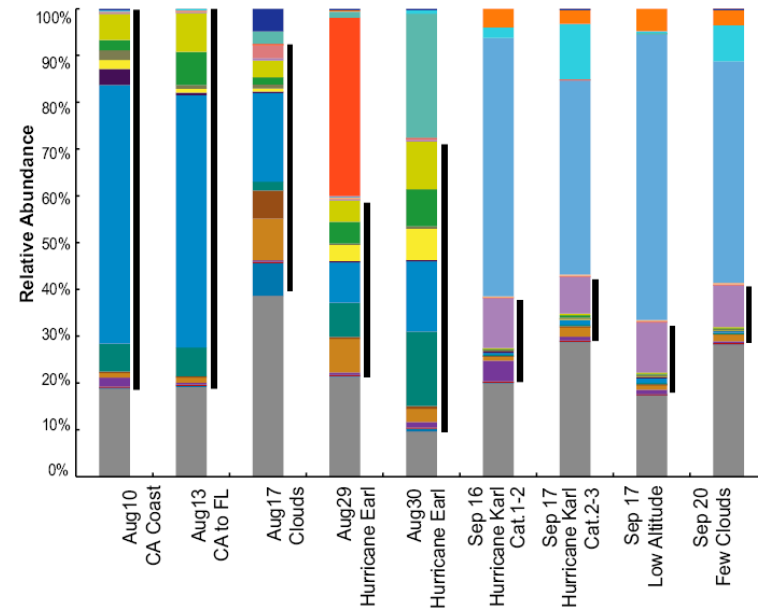
Pathogenic species: permanent challenge for immune system

\Rightarrow infectious & allergic diseases

Health impacts; plants and animal (including humans) and climate impacts



Rodriguez et al., PNAS, 2013



Hanging in the balance. The little brown bat is one of seven U.S. species infected by *Geomyces destructans*.

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Kai, Science, 2012



Drained of life. A fungal disease has almost wiped out the mountain yellow-legged frog population in Kings Canyon National Park in California.

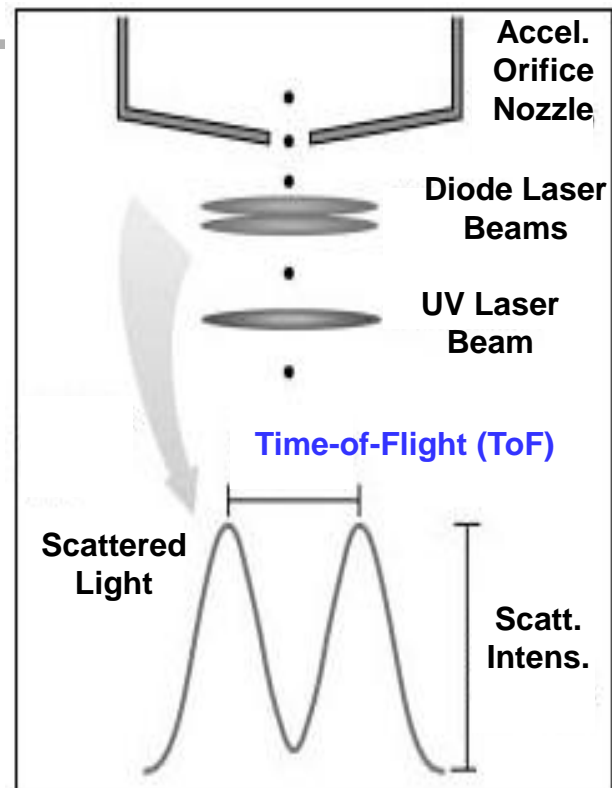
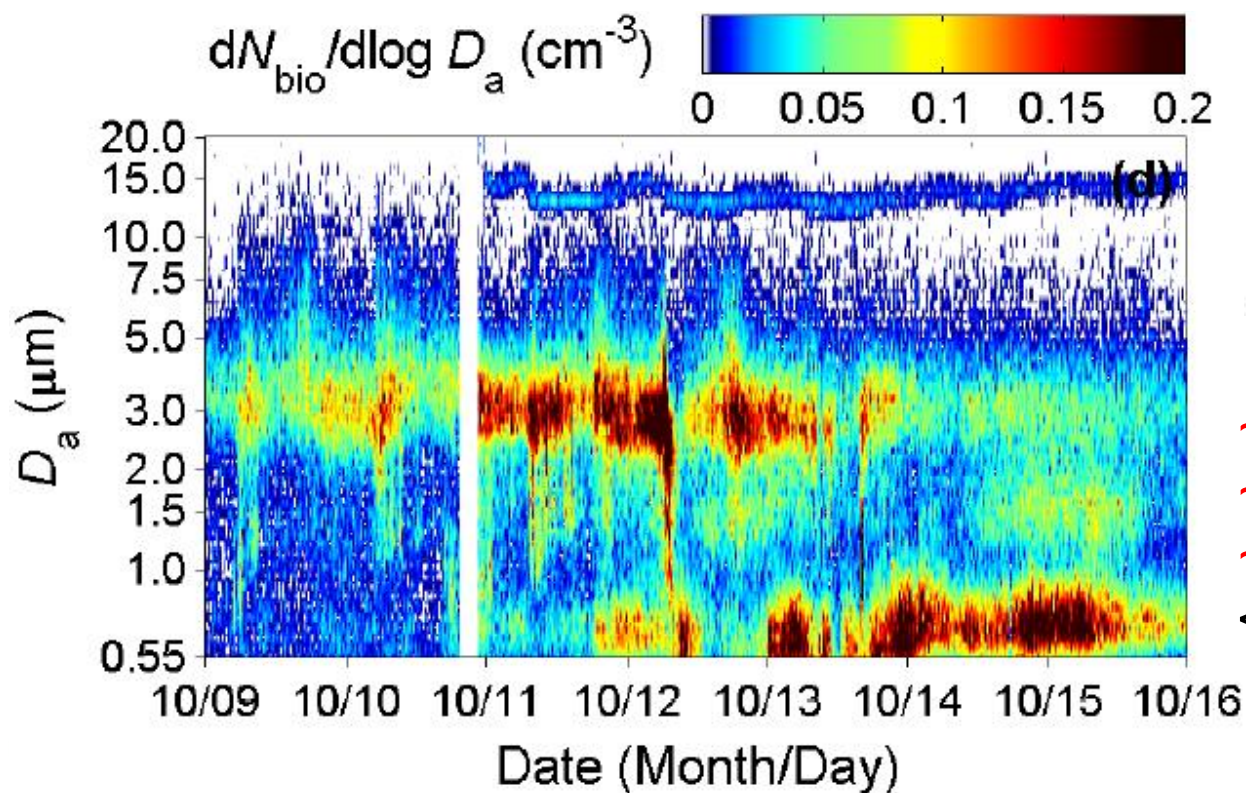


Fungal victims. Chestnut blight (left) has killed billions of trees in the United States. Corn smut, potato blight, and wheat stem rust (right, top to bottom) threaten the world's food supply.

There is no room - up and above

Ultraviolet Aerodynamic Particle Sizer (UVAPS)

- light scattering & time-of-flight: $0.5\text{-}20\ \mu\text{m}$
- fluorescence: $355\ \text{nm} \Rightarrow 420\text{-}575\ \text{nm}$
- charact. metabolites: *NAD(P)H*, *riboflavin*
- **fluorescent bioparticle (FBAP) size distribution:**
exemplary time series, Mainz 9-16 Oct 2006

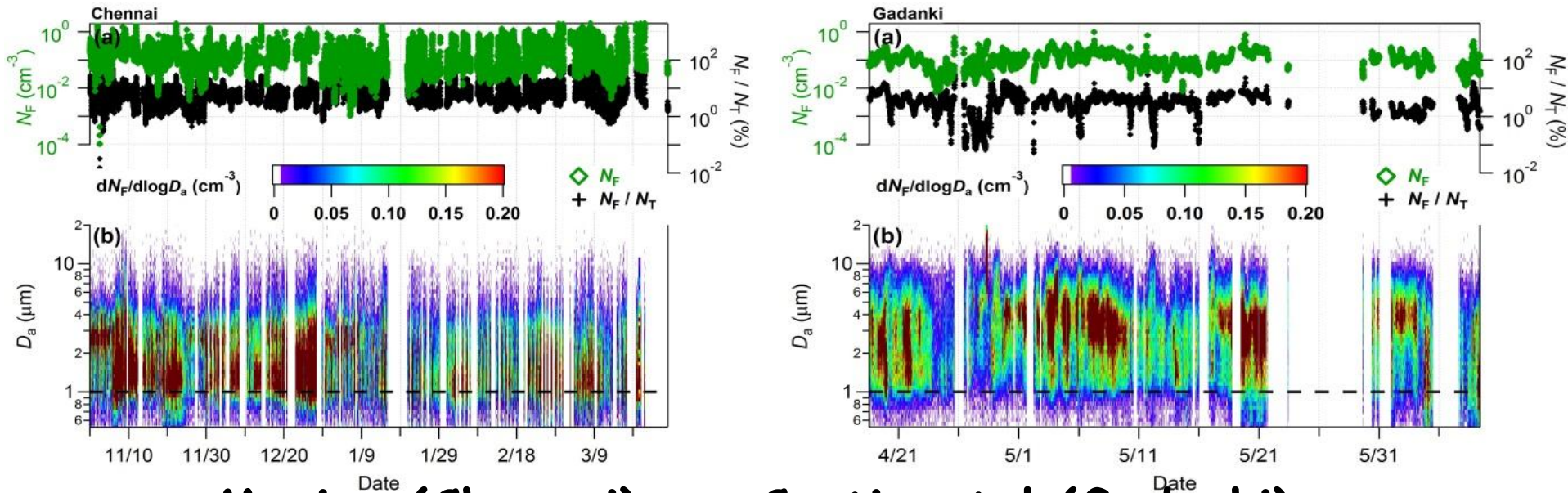


TSI Inc., 2003

- $\sim 15\ \mu\text{m}$: **Pollen ?**
- $\sim 3\ \mu\text{m}$: **Fungal Spores ?**
- $\sim 1\ \mu\text{m}$: **Bacteria ?**
- $< 1\ \mu\text{m}$: **Soot/PAH ?**

*Prezzi Nature Geosci 2009,
Huffman ACP 2010*

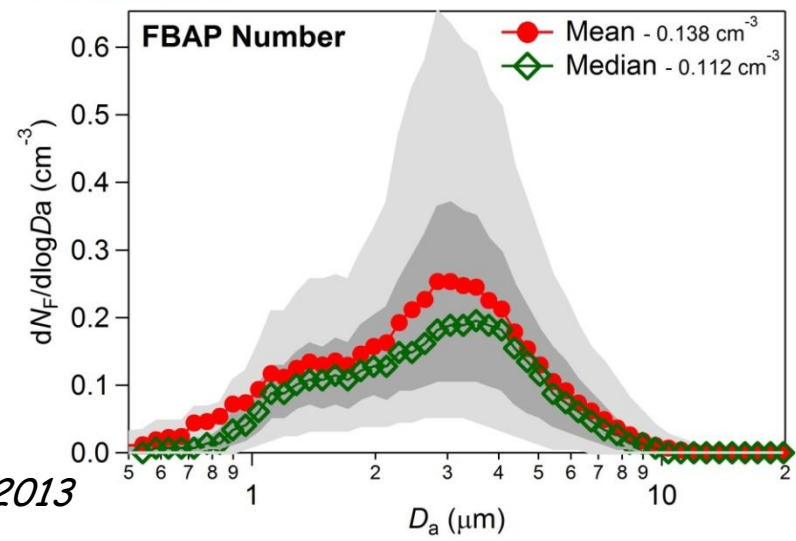
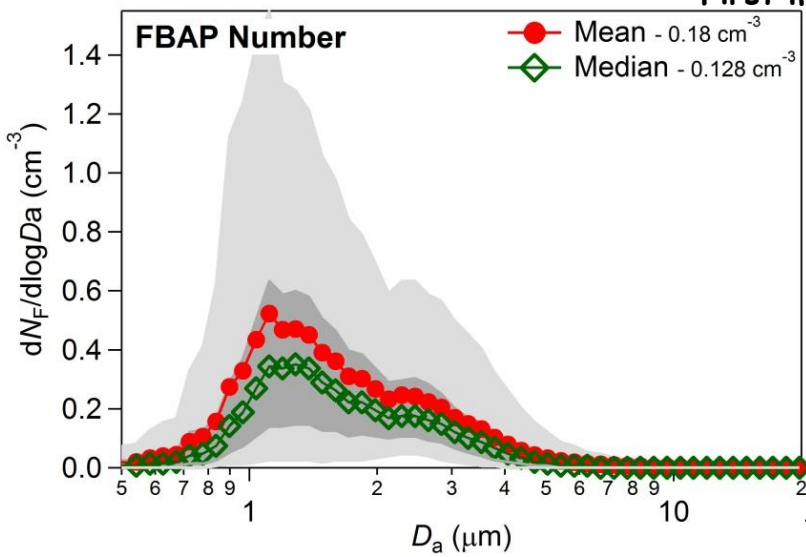
Number size distribution of fluorescence biological particles



Marine (Chennai) vs. Continental (Gadanki)

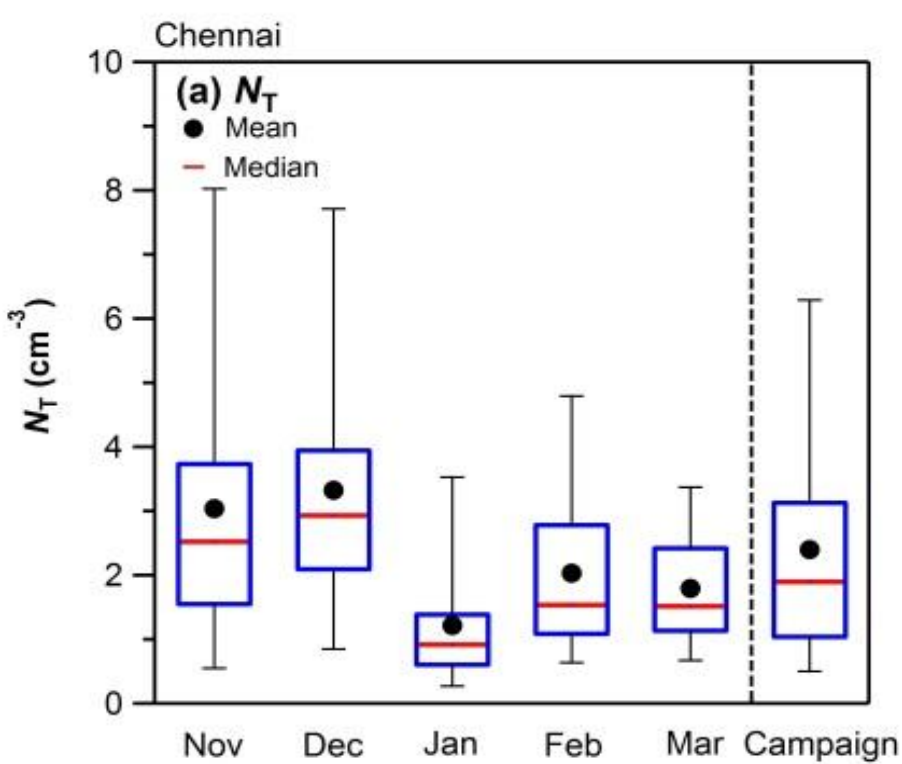
Plotted from folder :Current Plot

First measurements in India

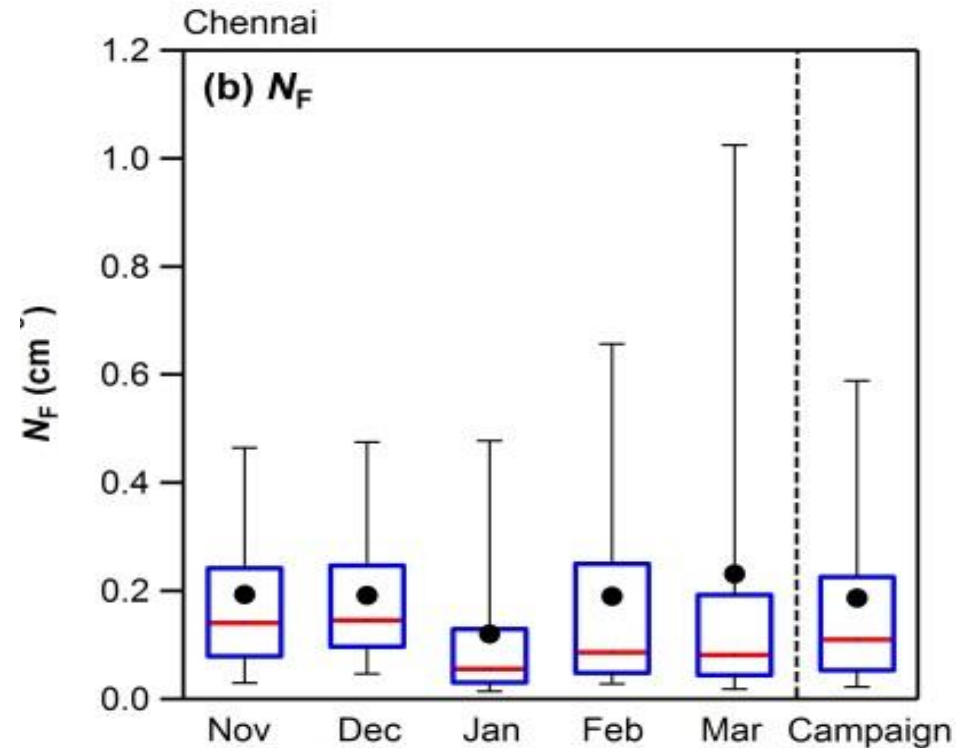


Aswathy et al., 2013

Statistical distribution of total and biological number concentrations



Factor of 3 variations



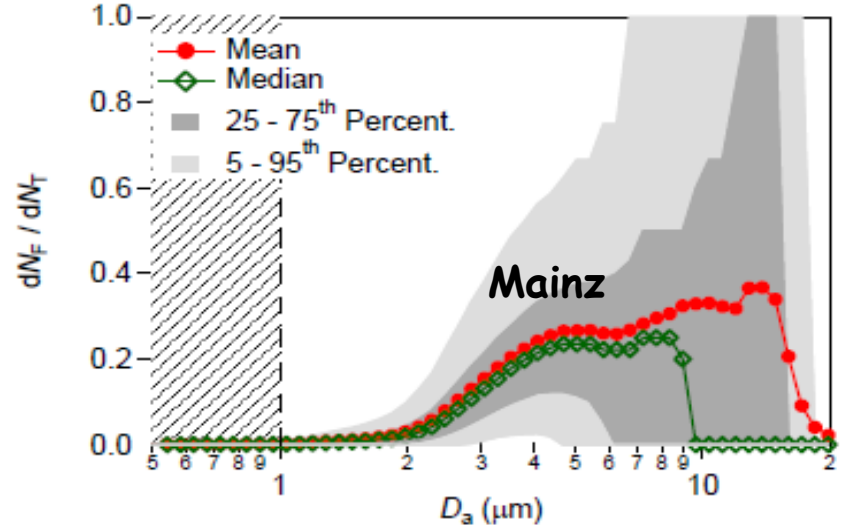
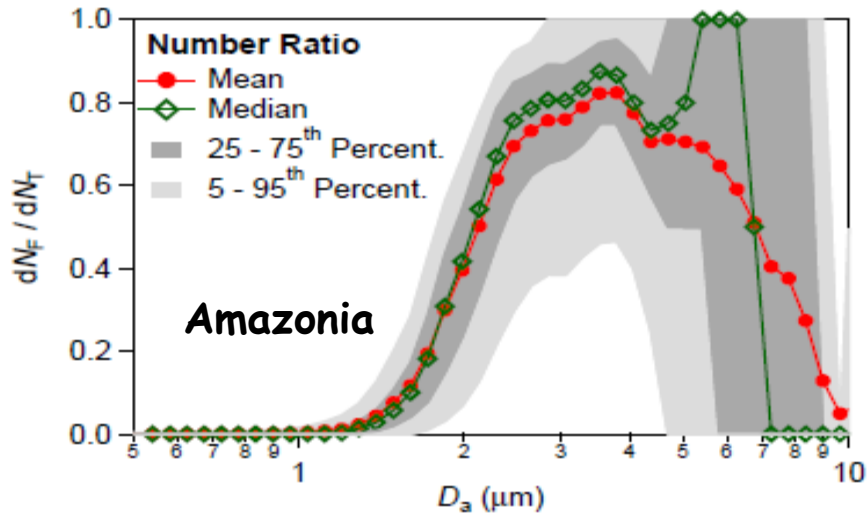
More consistent

Gadanki exhibited consistency in total as well as bio aerosol number concentration

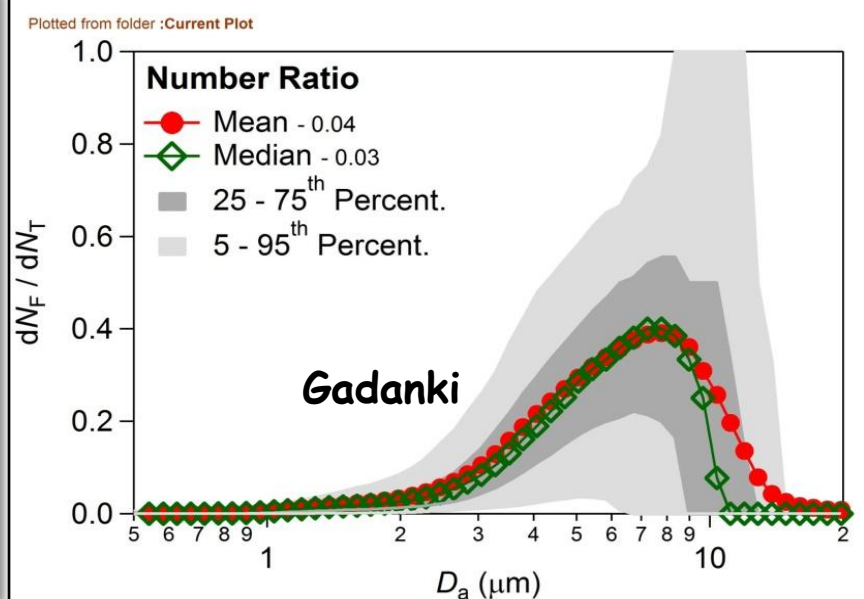
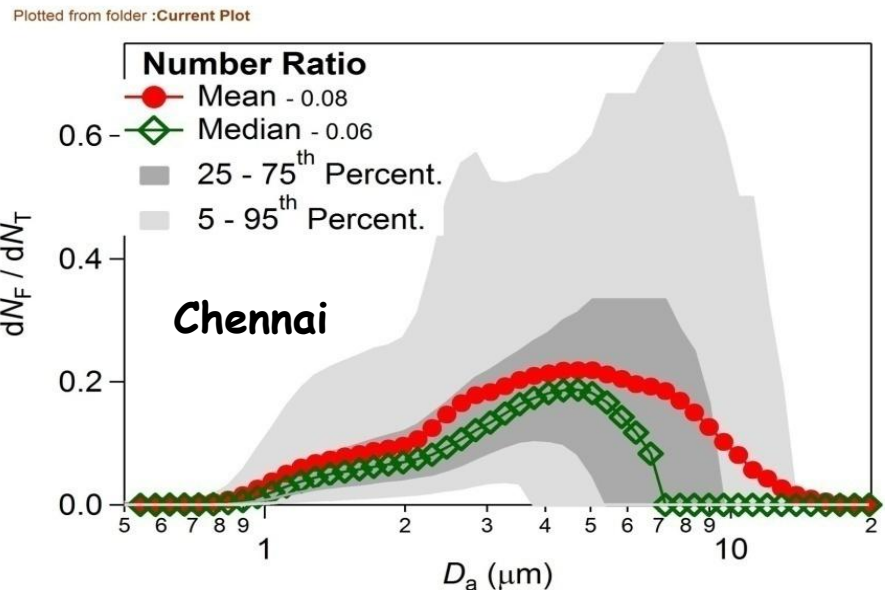


Average number ratio of biological to total aerosols

Huffman et al., 2012



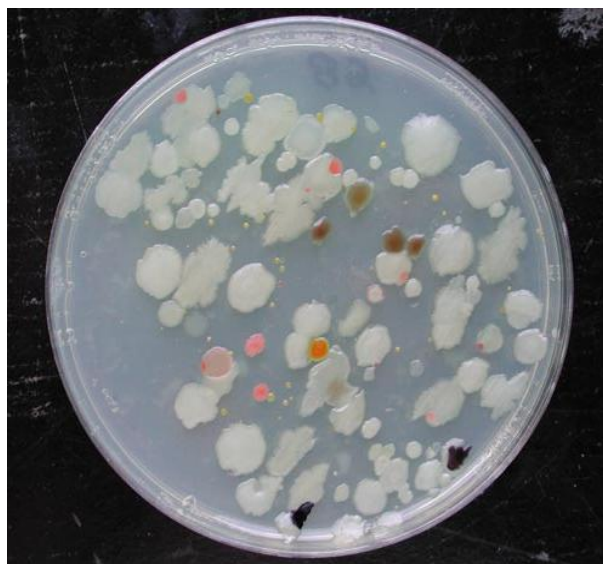
Aswathy et al., 2013



Complimentary offline techniques

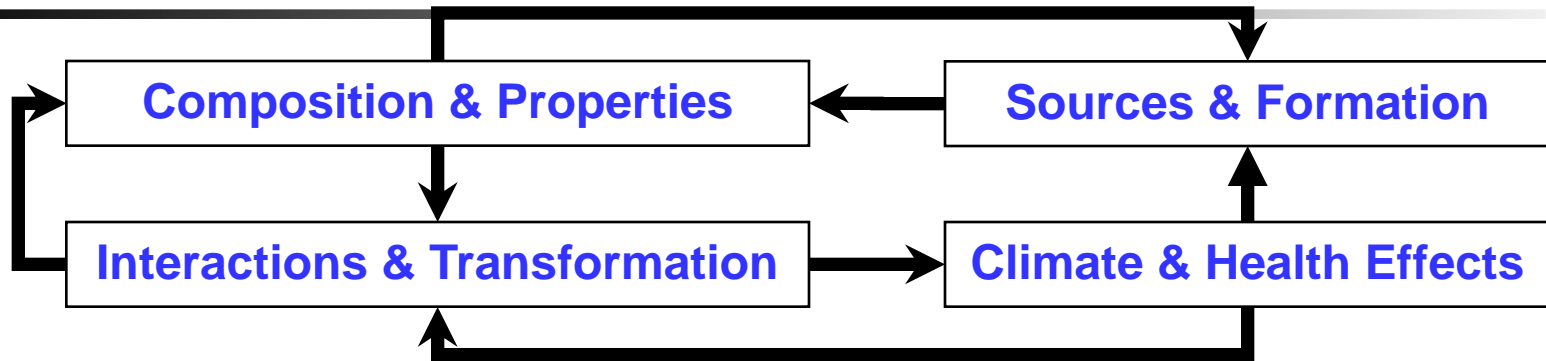


Literature
and
sampled in
Chennai
DNA Analysis is
necessary to
identify type and
quantify the
diversity of
biological fraction
in air



Aswathy et al., 2013

Summary & Outlook



Satellite measurements

High spatial and temporal coverage
Efficient in identifying measurement sites

Bioaerosols

Fluorescence online measurements; DNA analysis; SEM analysis, and Fluorescence microscopy

Challenges: IN & GCCN activity, biodiversity & global change, effects of air pollution on viability & pathogenicity ?

Cloud Condensation Nuclei

Aerosol & updraft limited regimes of CCN activation & cloud droplet formation

Need: size-resolved CCN measurements ?

Under contrastgin enviroments-simultaneously

