

Measurement of scattering and absorption properties of dust aerosol in a Gobi farmland region of northwestern China – a potential anthropogenic influence

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Abstract. We conducted a comprehensive field campaign to explore the optical characteristics of mineral dust in Dunhuang farmland near the Gobi Desert of northwest China during spring of 2012. The day-to-day and diurnal variations of dust aerosol showed prominent features throughout the experiment, primarily attributable to frequent dust events and local anthropogenic emissions. The overall average mass concentrations of the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 µm (PM₁₀), light scattering coefficient ($\sigma_{sp,670}$), absorption coefficient ($\sigma_{ap,670}$), and single-scattering albedo (SSA₆₇₀) were $113 \pm 169 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$, $53.3 \pm 74.8 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$, $3.2 \pm 2.4 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$, and 0.913 ± 0.05 , respectively, which were comparable to the background levels in the southern United States but smaller than those in the eastern and other northwestern Chinese cities. The anthropogenic dust produced by agricultural cultivations (e.g., land planning, plowing, and disking) exerted a significant superimposed effect on high dust concentrations in Dunhuang farmland prior to the growing season (i.e., from 1 April to 10 May). Strong south valley wind and vertical mixing in daytime scavenged the pollution, and the weak northeast mountain wind and stable inversion layer at night favorably accumulated the air pollutants near the surface. In the afternoon $(13:00-18:00 \text{ LT}, \text{ local time}), \text{ mean SSA}_{670} \text{ was } 0.945 \pm 0.04$ predominantly from dust particles, whereas finer particles and lower SSA₆₇₀ values ($\sim 0.90-0.92$) were measured at night, suggesting the potential influence by the mixed dust pollutants. During a typical biomass burning event on 4 April 2012, $\sigma_{ap,670}$ increased from ~ 2.0 to 4.75 Mm⁻¹ and SSA₆₇₀ changed from ~ 0.90 to ~ 0.83 , implying remarkable modification of aerosol absorptive properties induced by human activities. The findings of this study would help to advance an in-depth understanding of the interaction among dust aerosol, atmospheric chemistry, and climate change in a desert source region.

1 Introduction

Asian mineral dust (also known as dust aerosol) in the atmosphere is deemed to exert a profound impact on air quality and climate change. It can perturb the energy budget of the Earth system directly through scattering and absorption of solar and terrestrial radiation (Huang et al., 2009, 2014; Ge et al., 2010; Li et al., 2016) and indirectly by altering cloud microphysical processes and related hydrological cycle (Rosenfeld et al., 2001; J. Huang et al., 2005, 2006, 2010; Yin and Chen, 2007; W. Wang et al., 2010; Creamean et al., 2013; Wu et al., 2016), as well as modifying snow and ice surface albedo (Aoki et al., 2006; Huang et al., 2011; Wang et al., 2013; Qian et al., 2014). In addition, alkaline mineral dust carries abundant organic matters and iron ions deposited on the surface of Earth and hence affects biomass productivity in the North Pacific Ocean and relevant atmosphere-ocean carbon exchange, which plays a pivotal role in the global biogeochemical cycle and carbon cycle (Cao et al., 2005; Jickells et al., 2005; Maher et al., 2010; Shao et al., 2011).

The Taklamakan Desert in northwestern China and Gobi Desert in southern Mongolia and northern China are widely regarded as two major active centers of dust storms in East Asia (Sun et al., 2001; Zhao et al., 2006; Wang et al., 2008; Ge et al., 2016). These extensive arid and desert zones frequently generate a great deal of tiny soil particles every spring that are uplifted and entrained into the free atmosphere layer via cold frontal cyclones (Zhang et al., 1997; Aoki et al., 2005; Kai et al., 2008; J. Huang et al., 2009, 2010, 2014). Affected by midlatitude prevailing westerlies, these dust particles can be transported long distances on a subcontinental scale, even sweep across the remote Pacific Ocean and occasionally arrive at the west coast of North America during the peak seasons of strong dust storms (Zhao et al., 2006; Uno et al., 2009, 2011). They then have a far-reaching influence on climatic and environmental changes both regionally and globally. Until now, there have been a large number of intensive field experiments (e.g., ACE-Asia, ADEC, PACDEX, EAST-AIRC) and ground-based aerosol monitoring networks (e.g., AERONET, SKYNET, CARSNET) for probing the Asian mineral dust (Holben et al., 1998; Huebert et al., 2003; Nakajima et al., 2003; Takamura et al., 2004; Eck et al., 2005; Mikami et al., 2006; Huang et al., 2008a; Che et al., 2009, 2015; Li et al., 2011), which are crucial for thoroughly understanding the climatic effects of dust aerosols over East Asian domain. Nevertheless, due to poor sampling of dust aerosols over desert source areas of northwest China, the light scattering and absorption properties of mineral dusts in this region are far inadequate and urgently need to be further surveyed.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2013) reported that the symbol and magnitude of the radiative forcing of mineral dust is greatly reliant on the accurate and reliable knowledge of aerosol total loading, microphysical and chemical characteristics, as well as its spatiotemporal distribution. The current consensus is that nearly pure dust aerosol in the globe has relatively low light absorption, with single-scattering albedo (SSA) of $\sim 0.96-0.99$ (Dubovik et al., 2002; Anderson et al., 2003; Uchiyama et al., 2005; Bi et al., 2014, 2016), which depends principally on the fraction and mixing ways of ferric iron oxides (i.e., hematite and goethite) in dust (Sokolik and Toon, 1999; Lafon et al., 2004, 2006). However, the coexistence of both mineral dust and other types of aerosols originated from diverse human activities (e.g., coal combustion, mobile source emissions, and biomass burning) is ubiquitous in the real atmosphere, which increases the complexity and variability of aerosol key parameters (Arimoto et al., 2004; Xu et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2015). When the lofted dust plumes in desert source areas travel eastward across the polluted regions, they commonly mix with anthropogenic pollutants and enhance heterogeneous chemical reactions with other reactive gas species and then may markedly alter their chemical and microphysical properties (Arimoto et al., 2006; Li and Shao, 2009; Nie et al., 2014). It is well documented that the mineral dust might already mix with polluted aerosols near dust source regions of northwest China (i.e., Inner Mongolian Gobi Desert) before the mixing processes on the transport pathway (K. Huang et al., 2010). Xu et al. (2004) indicated that both dust aerosol and local pollution sources coexisted in Yulin near the Mu Us Desert of northwest China during April 2001, which produced a significant influence on aerosol properties in the region. Likewise, Li et al. (2010) analyzed trace gases and aerosols observed at Zhangye (39.082° N, 100.276° E; 1460 m above m.s.l.), a rural site within the Hexi Corridor in northwest China during spring 2008, and uncovered that the mixing between mineral dust and anthropogenic air pollutants is omnipresent in this area, including at nighttime or during severe dust events. This implies that prior to moving out from the source region, dust particles were likely related to pollutants. For the sparsely populated and less anthropogenically affected desert source regions in northwest China (e.g., the Taklamakan Desert and its adjacent areas), the interaction between local pollution and mineral dust should be explored in depth. This is of prime importance to ascertain the relative contributions of two different aerosol sources in atmospheric chemistry and regional climate change.

To advance a better understanding of the drought processes and dust-relevant climatic impacts in northwest China (Huang et al., 2008b; Bi et al., 2011; G. Wang et al., 2010), the Semi-Arid Climate and Environment Observatory of Lanzhou University (henceforth referred to as SACOL, http://climate.lzu.edu.cn/english/) carried out a comprehensive field campaign in Dunhuang during spring of 2012. Dunhuang is situated at the westernmost fringe of Hexi Corridor in Gansu province, close to the eastern edge of Kumtag Desert and about 450 km in the downwind zone of Taklamakan Desert. Dunhuang was an important town on the ancient Silk Road and the transportation junction to the ancient western region, central Asia and Europe; it has become a world-famous tourist city with a residential population of 200 000. Agriculture and tourism are the dominant economic industries in Dunhuang. An array of ground-based remote sensing and in situ instruments were set up during the intensive period, which sought to investigate the key properties of aerosol and its climatic effect on a regional scale (Bi et al., 2014). This study specifically aims to explore the light scattering and absorption characteristics of mineral dust and elucidates a potential anthropogenic influence. In the following, we introduce the site information and integrated measurements in Sect. 2. The primary results and discussion are described in Sect. 3. The concluding remarks are given in Sect. 4, followed by the data availability in Sect. 5.

2 Site and instrumentation

2.1 Site information

SACOL's Mobile Facility (SMF) was deployed at Dunhuang farmland (40.492° N, 94.955° E; 1061 m above m.s.l.) from

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1 April to 12 June 2012. The site is a tiny, isolated oasis encompassed by the east-west-oriented Gobi Desert and arid zones in northwest China, with the Mingsha Shan (Echoing Sand Mountain; elevation of $\sim 1650 \text{ m}$) and Sanwei Mountain (elevation \sim 1360 m) to the southwest and the Beishan Mountain (elevation \sim 2580 m) to the north (Ma et al., 2013). The underlying surface is typically covered with Gobi Desert and saline-alkali land, and the principal vegetation types consist of extremely sparse Alhagi. Dunhuang farmland is an important agricultural base in Gobi Desert, mainly growing hami melon and cotton. There are not any significant manmade pollution sources (e.g., large-scale industries or coal-fired power plants) around the monitoring station. The southwest-northeast-oriented National Highway 215 is about 400 m west of the site (Fig. 1a). The nearest Xihu township (with total population of 13800) is approximately 7 km to the north of Dunhuang farmland, along with some scattered villages stretching from west to east. Meanwhile, the station is located in northeastern Dunhuang (\sim 45 km), to the west of Guazhou county (\sim 70 km) and to the southwest of Liuyuan town (~ 80 km). In general, the major anthropogenic emission sources at Dunhuang farmland likely include coal combustion from domestic heating and cooking, mobile sources emissions from vehicle exhaust gas, and biomass burning from crop residue and traditional ritual activities, which are ordinarily considered to be a puny contribution to the mineral dust in present-day climate models. The climate pattern here is characterized as extreme drought but with a moderate temperature during the whole sampling period (temperature: $18.3 \pm 8.1^{\circ}$; relative humidity (RH): 21.9 ± 16.5 %; mean \pm standard deviation). Thereby the dust storms frequently take place in this region from spring to early summer. Figure 1b shows the overall mean UV aerosol index (AI) from 1 April to 12 June 2012 obtained from the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) absorbing aerosol products (Torres et al., 2007). The AI dataset is a very good indicator for mapping the distribution of absorbing aerosols (mainly black carbon and dust). The distributions of high AI values (>0.7) are consistent with the dust-dominated geomorphological features in arid and semi-arid regions (i.e., Taklamakan Desert and Gobi Desert). It is very obvious that Dunhuang (marked with a star) is also situated at the primary dust belt of northwest China, as presented in Fig. 1b.

2.2 Aerosol measurements

An aerosol integrated observing system is installed in the laboratory of SMF and utilized to continuously measure aerosol optical properties and size distribution in the field. Prior to the experiment, the in situ aerosol instruments and broadband radiometers were newly purchased and calibrated by the manufacturers (Bi et al., 2014). Table 1 summarizes the basic specification, measured variables, and accuracy of surface-based instruments deployed at Dunhuang farmland



Figure 1. (a) The Dunhuang farmland site $(40.492^{\circ} \text{ N}, 94.955^{\circ} \text{ E};$ altitude: 1061 m) labeled with a star and its surrounding region. (b) OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument, 2004) mean UV aerosol index from 1 April to 12 June 2012. The site is located in the downwind region of the Taklamakan Desert and frequently experiences dust storms.

throughout the experiment. These instruments are described below.

An ambient particulate monitor (model RP1400a, Rupprecht and Patashnick Corp.) can collect the in situ mass concentration of the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 µm (PM₁₀) based on the tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM) technique. The measurement range and accuracy of PM₁₀ concentration levels are normally 0–5 and 0.1 µg m⁻³, respectively. The heating temperature (~ 50°) of the sampling tube may cause a partial loss of volatile and semivolatile aerosol compounds and hence bring about a negative signal. In this study, we eliminate all the negative values of PM₁₀ concentrations, which account for less than 1 % of total data points.

An integrating nephelometer (model 3563, TSI Inc.) is designed to simultaneously measure the total scattering coefficients (σ_{sp}) and hemispheric backscattering coefficients (σ_{bsp}) of aerosol particles at three wavelengths of 450, 550, and 700 nm, with the σ_{sp} detection limits of 0.44, 0.17, and 0.26 Mm⁻¹ (1 Mm⁻¹ = 10⁻⁶ m⁻¹), respectively (signal-tonoise ratio of 2) (Anderson et al., 1996). To quantify the instrument drift and improve accuracy, we periodically perform the routine calibration using air and high-purity CO₂ gases. Furthermore, the truncation errors of near-forward scattering (i.e., non-ideal angular effects) are corrected according to the method of Anderson and Ogren (1998). The

Measured variables	Model, manufacturer	Accuracy $0.1 \mu \mathrm{g} \mathrm{m}^{-3}$	
PM ₁₀ concentration	Ambient particulate monitor (RP1400a), R&P Corp.		
Aerosol scattering coefficient	Integrating nephelometer (TSI 3563), TSI Inc. 450, 550, and 700 nm	0.44, 0.17, and 0.26 Mm ⁻¹	
Aerosol absorption coefficient	Multi-angle absorption photometer (MAAP 5012), Thermo Electron Corp.	0.66 Mm ⁻¹	
Aerosol size distribution	Aerodynamic particle sizer (APS 3321), TSI Inc., 0.5–20 µm	$0.001 \mathrm{cm}^{-3}$	
Aerosol-attenuated backscatter profile	Micro-pulse lidar (MPL-4), Sigma Space Corp.	Spatial resolution: $\sim 30 \text{ m}$	
Meteorological elements	Weather transmitter (WXT520), Vaisala, Ta, RH, P, u, WD	Ta: ±0.3°; RH: 0.1%; P: 0.1 hPa; u: 0.1 ms ⁻¹ ; WD:1°	
Global and diffuse radiation	Pyranometer (PSP ^{a, b}), Eppley Lab., 0.285–2.8 μm	Global: 8.46; diffuse: 8.48 $\mu VW^{-1} m^{-2}$	
Direct radiation	Pyrheliometer (NIP ^b), Eppley Lab., 0.285–2.8 μm	$8.38\mu VW^{-1}m^{-2}$	
Downward longwave radiation	Pyrgeometer (PIR ^{a,b}), Eppley Lab., 3.5–50 µm	$2.98\mu VW^{-1}m^{-2}$	
24-bit color JPEG image	Total Sky Imager (TSI880), YES Inc., 352×288 pixel	Sampling rate: 1 min	

Table 1. The main aerosol observation and other ground-based instruments deployed at Dunhuang farmland during spring of 2012.

^a The instrument is equipped with the Eppley ventilation system (VEN).

^b The instrument is mounted on a two-axis automatic sun tracker (model 2AP, Kipp & Zonen).

observed ambient RH values are mostly smaller than 40 % throughout the entire period. It is well documented that RH induced the variations in aerosol light scattering coefficients are minimized under a low sampling stream RH of 10–40 % (Covert et al., 1972). In this paper, we computed the scattering Ångström exponent at 450–700 nm (SAE 450/700 nm) from σ_{sp} at 450 nm and σ_{sp} at 700 nm by utilizing a log-linear fitting algorithm. Thus σ_{sp} at 670 nm ($\sigma_{sp,670}$) was logarithmic interpolated between $\sigma_{sp,450}$ and $\sigma_{sp,700}$.

A multi-angle absorption photometer (MAAP model 5012, Thermo Electron Corp.) is capable of observing the aerosol light absorption coefficient at 670 nm ($\sigma_{ap,670}$) by filter-based methods without requiring of post-measurement data correction or parallel-measured aerosol light scattering coefficients (Petzold et al., 2002). The instrument detects an emitted light at 670 nm in the forward and back hemisphere of airborne aerosols deposited on a fiber filter, which is used to improve multiple scattering effects in the aerosol optical properties via a radiative transfer scheme (Petzold et al., 2002, 2005). The sample flow rate is $1000 \text{ L} \text{ h}^{-1}$, with flow error of <1%. We made use of a specific absorption efficiency at 670 nm of $6.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ to estimate black carbon concentration from $\sigma_{ap,670}$ as recommended by Petzold et al. (2002).

An Aerodynamic Particle Sizer (APS) spectrometer (model 3321, TSI Inc.) can continuously provide the realtime, high-resolution aerosol size distribution with aerodynamic diameters from 0.5 to $20\,\mu\text{m}$ range (52 channels). When extreme dust episodes outbreak, an aerosol diluter (model 3302A, TSI Inc.) is operated in series with APS to reduce particle concentrations in high-concentration aerosols, which offers a representative sampling that meets the input requirements of the APS spectrometer. All the abovementioned aerosol datasets were acquired at 5 min and hourly averages and reported for sampling volumes under standard air conditions (i.e., 1013.25 hPa and 20°).

2.3 Other ground-based measurements

A micro-pulse lidar (model MPL-4, Sigma Space Corp., USA) is a compact and unattended apparatus for providing continuous data information of extinction coefficient and depolarization ratio profiles of aerosols and clouds (Welton et al., 2000). The MPL-4 emits a laser beam at a wavelength of 527 nm from a Nd:YLF pulsed laser diode and receives the attenuated backscattering intensity and depolarized signals from aerosol particles or cloud droplets with a 30 m vertical resolution and a 1 min average interval. We can acquire the

accurate backscattering profile by means of a series of corrections (e.g., dead time, background signal, afterpulse, overlap, and range-corrected) according to the standard methods (Campbell et al., 2002). The detailed data acquisition and retrieval algorithms of the lidar system can be found in the publications of Campbell et al. (2002) and Z. Huang et al. (2010).

A weather transmitter (model WXT520, Vaisala, Finland) was set up on top of the SMF trailer to record the air temperature (T in °), RH, ambient pressure (P, unit: hPa), wind speed, and wind direction at 10 s intervals. In this article, we calculated the 5 min and hourly averages from the raw data.

A dozen state-of-the-art broadband radiometers were installed in a row on a standard horizontal platform ($\sim 4 \, \text{m}$ above the surface) where the field of view was unobstructed in all directions (Bi et al., 2014). The direct normal irradiance and diffuse irradiance were independently measured by an incident pyrheliometer (model NIP, Eppley Lab.) and by a ventilated and shaded pyranometer (model PSP, Eppley Lab.), which were mounted on a two-axis automatic sun tracker (model 2AP, Kipp&Zonen). The global irradiance (0.285-2.8 µm) and downward longwave irradiance (3.5–50 µm) were, respectively, gathered from a ventilated PSP pyranometer and a ventilated and shaded pyrgeometer (model PIR, Eppley Lab.). All irradiance quantities were stored in a Campbell data logger with 1 min resolution. Additionally, a Total Sky Imager (model TSI-880, YES Inc.) provides high-resolution sky pictures every minute during the daytime, which can detect and identify important weather conditions, such as dust storms, smoky pollution, and rainy, cloudy, or cloudless days.

2.4 MERRA reanalysis products

The MERRA (Modern-Era Retrospective Analysis for Research and Applications) reanalysis assimilates a variety of conventional observations (i.e., temperature, pressure, height, wind components) from surface weather stations, balloons, aircraft, ships, buoys, and satellites from 1980 to the present and is primarily committed to improving the hydrologic cycle and energy budget for the science community (Rienecker et al., 2011). In this paper, we utilized the 6hourly average wind fields at 500 and 850 hPa levels from the MERRA reanalysis products.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Aerosol optical properties

The aerosol SSA at 670 nm is defined as the ratio of the light scattering coefficient ($\sigma_{sp,670}$) to the total extinction coefficient (the sum of $\sigma_{sp,670}$ and $\sigma_{ap,670}$). The SSA reflects the absorptive ability of aerosol particle and is a key quantity in determining the sign (warming or cooling) of aerosol radiative forcing for a certain underlying surface (Hansen et al., 1997; Ramanathan et al., 2001).

Figure 2 delineates the time series of hourly-averaged PM₁₀ mass concentration, aerosol optical properties, and size distribution at Dunhuang farmland during the whole period. The overall mean, standard deviation, median, and different percentiles of aerosol optical properties are also tabulated in Table 2. Aerosol optical features exhibit dramatic day-to-day variations at Dunhuang. It is apparent that aerosol loadings in April and early May are systematically higher than those in late May and June, which agrees well with the results of columnar aerosol optical depths (AODs) derived from sky radiometer (Bi et al., 2014). This is chiefly attributed to the invading mineral particulates from the frequent occurrences of intense dust storms in spring. The highly unstable synoptic cyclones (i.e., Mongolian cyclone) are regularly hovering about northern China and Mongolia in springtime, which trigger high-frequency strong surface winds (Sun et al., 2001; Shao et al., 2011). The rising temperature in this season leads to the melting of frozen soil and snow cover, leaving behind a loose land surface and abundant bare soil sources, therefore creating favorable conditions for dust storms. In addition, the contributions of local dust emissions cannot be ignored. We have clearly recorded that there were numerous agricultural cultivation operations (e.g., land planning, plowing, and disking) throughout the Dunhuang farmland district from 1 April to 10 May, which produced a large amount of agricultural soil particles under strong winds and thus had a significant superimposed effect on elevated dust loading in the source and downwind regions prior to the growing season. Figure S1 in the Supplement also presents photographs of a variety of agricultural cultivations in Dunhuang farmland before the planting period, which supplies direct and powerful evidence to support our results. Those dust aerosols originated from disturbed soils induced by human activities and are interpreted as anthropogenic dust (Tegen and Fung, 1995). Recently, some investigators estimated that anthropogenic dust could account for approximately 25% of the global dust load (Ginoux et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2015), and more than 53 % of the anthropogenic sources came from semi-arid and semi-wet zones (Huang et al., 2015; Guan et al., 2016). Nonetheless, it still remains a challenging task to distinguish between the natural and anthropogenic fractions of mineral dust by employing a single technology such as laboratory analysis, in situ measurements, model simulations, active, and passive remote sensing methods (e.g., multichannel lidar, sun-sky radiometer), which should be combined together (Bi et al., 2016). The overall mean PM_{10} concentration was $113 \pm 169 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$ (mean \pm standard deviation), which is $\sim 39 \%$ lower than the $184.1 \pm 212 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$ average level in Dunhuang (40.1° N, 94.6° E, 1139 m) during the spring of 2004 (Yan, 2007) and $\sim 26\%$ smaller than the value of $153 \pm 230 \,\mu\text{g}\,\text{m}^{-3}$ measured at Zhangye (39.082° N, 100.276° E, 1460 m) during spring of 2008 (Li et al., 2010). Wang et al. (2015) obtained a total average PM₁₀ concentration of $172 \pm 180 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$ at SACOL during late spring of 2007 (from 25 April to 25 June). The mean PM₁₀ levels

Variable	Mean	SDb	Median	10th percentile	25th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile
$PM_{10} \ (\mu g \ m^{-3})$	113	169	54	17	29	111	300
$\sigma_{\rm sp} ({\rm Mm}^{-1})$	53.3	74.8	28.3	11.2	16.0	55.8	123.5
$\sigma_{ap} (Mm^{-1})$	3.20	2.40	2.50	1.27	1.69	3.90	5.94
SSA (670 nm)	0.913	0.055	0.923	0.850	0.892	0.949	0.967
SAE (450/700 nm)	0.45	0.45	0.42	-0.1	0.1	0.73	0.99

Table 2. Statistical summary of hourly-averaged aerosol optical properties measured during an intensive observation period^a.

^a All aerosol data reported for volumes under 1013.25 hPa and 20°.

^b SD denotes the standard deviation.



Figure 2. Time series of hourly-averaged (a) PM_{10} mass concentration in $\mu g m^{-3}$, (b) aerosol absorption coefficient at 670 nm, (c) aerosol scattering coefficient at 670 nm, and (d) aerosol size distribution in cm⁻³ at the Dunhuang farmland during the whole sampling period.

at Hunshan Dake sandland in northern China during spring of 2001 varied between 226 and 522 $\mu g\,m^{-3}$ (Cheng et al., 2005).

The hourly-averaged aerosol was $\sigma_{\rm sp,670}$ $53.3 \pm 74.8 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$. The large standard deviations of PM_{10} and σ_{sp} are possibly associated with the injection of dust particles during the intense dust storms. Our result was about a factor of 3 lower than the σ_{sp} at 500 nm in the other sites over northern China (i.e., $12\dot{6} \pm 90 \,\text{Mm}^{-1}$ for Dunhuang, $159 \pm 191 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$ for Zhangye, $164 \pm 89 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$ for SACOL). Despite a relatively small magnitude, $\sigma_{ap,670}$ also presented pronounced variations, with an average value and a maximum of 3.2 ± 2.4 and $25.0 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$, respectively. This result was a factor of 2 smaller than Yulin $(6 \pm 11 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}})$; Xu et al., 2004) and a factor of 5-7 smaller than that at the Shangdianzi rural site $(17.5 \pm 13.4 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}})$ in northern China (Yan et al., 2008) and Lin'an site ($\sim 23 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$) in southern China (Xu et al., 2002). The mean light scattering and absorption coefficients in this study are comparable to

the background levels ($\sim 46.9 \pm 16.9$ and $2.5 \pm 1.1 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$) in the US Southern Great Plains (Delene and Ogren, 2002). This suggests that extremely low levels of light absorption and scattering substances are widely distributed throughout the Dunhuang region during the spring of 2012. Therefore, a little perturbation stemmed from human activities (e.g., agricultural cultivation, coal combustion from domestic heating and cooking, and biomass burning) would undoubtedly exert a considerable impact on the light absorption property.

A few strong dust episodes (4, 21–22, and 30 April, 1–3, 8–11, and 20 May, 4 and 10 June, corresponding to DOY 95, 112–113, 121, 122–125, 129–132, 141, 156, and 162) could remarkably elevate the hourly-averaged values of PM₁₀, σ_{sp} , σ_{ap} , and aerosol size distribution (see Fig. 2). During these dust events, the hourly PM₁₀ concentrations generally exceeded 1000 µg m⁻³ and even approached 2000 µg m⁻³, which were 10-fold greater than the overall mean level. The hourly σ_{sp} was more than 400 Mm⁻¹ or even close to 800 Mm⁻¹, and the corresponding σ_{ap} varied between 10 and 25 Mm⁻¹. Moreover, the peak values of aerosol number size distribution appear at the particle diameters of 1–3 µm, which was consistent with the result from remote sensing (Bi et al., 2014, 2016).

Figure 3 depicts the time evolutions of MPL normalized relative backscatter and depolarization ratio at Dunhuang farmland from 1 April to 12 June 2012. The depolarization ratio (δ) is a useful indication to discriminate between spherical particles (δ of ~0–0.1) and nonspherical particles (mainly dust aerosol, $\delta > 0.2$), since it is very sensitive to the nonsphericity of scattering particles (Kobayashi et al., 1985; Murayama et al., 1999; Shimizu et al., 2004; Huang et al., 2015). From Fig. 3 we can distinctly see that there was a dense dust layer below 4 km during the entire duration of the experiment, with the peak value centered on 1.0–1.5 km, which was above the planetary boundary layer (PBL). The δ values commonly reached above 0.3 (> ~ 0.3–0.5) during the heavy dust events and varied between 0 and 0.1 under clear-sky conditions (e.g., 6-7 April, 14-15 and 29 May, 9 June).



Figure 3. Time evolutions of the MPL normalized relative backscatter intensity (top panel) and depolarization ratio (bottom panel) at Dunhuang farmland from 1 April to 12 June 2012.



Figure 4. The diurnal variations of (first row, left to right) wind vector (ms⁻¹), air temperature (*T* in °), relative humidity (RH in %), (second row, left to right) PM₁₀ concentration (μ g m⁻³), aerosol scattering coefficient at 670 nm ($\sigma_{sp,670}$ in Mm⁻¹), aerosol absorption coefficient at 670 nm ($\sigma_{ap,670}$ in Mm⁻¹), (third row, left to right) scattering Ångström exponent at 450–700 nm (SAE 450/700 nm), aerosol single-scattering albedo at 670 nm (SSA₆₇₀), and aerosol size distribution (dN / dlogD in cm⁻³) at the Dunhuang site from 1 April to 12 June 2012 (30 May to 12 June for aerosol size distribution). Median values (red square) are shown to give a more apparent diurnal feature than mean values, which could be affected by several strong dust episodes. The 25th (blue diamond) and 75th (green triangle) percentiles for each hour of the day are also displayed.

3.2 Diurnal variations

Figure 4 illustrates the diurnal variations of wind vector (ms^{-1}) , air temperature (*T* in °), RH (%), PM₁₀ (µg m⁻³), $\sigma_{sp,670}$ (Mm⁻¹), $\sigma_{ap,670}$ (Mm⁻¹), aerosol number size distribution (d*N* / dlog*D* in cm⁻³), SAE at 450–700 nm, and SSA at 670 nm in Dunhuang farmland from 1 April to 12 June 2012. Note that the APS spectrometer was operated from 30

May to 12 June. A discernible wind vector was shown in the diurnal variation; in other words, strong southwest and south winds dominated in the daytime, from 11:00 to 24:00 LT (local time), and transformed into the weak northeast wind prevailed from the midnight to the following morning of 10:00 LT. The prominent phenomenon can be roughly interpreted by classical mountain-valley wind circulation, which was primarily generated by the diurnal differences of temper-

ature between the mountain slope and the valley floor. During the daytime, the huge Beishan Mountain slope heats up by solar radiation more rapidly than the valley floor, which causes convection above the mountain slope. The compensating airflow is consequently directed toward the mountain slope, inducing upslope southerly wind or the valley wind, which usually peaks near midday and gradually disappears after sunset. Conversely, at night, radiative cooling of the mountain slope occurs more quickly than on the valley floor, inducing the mountain wind, which generally reaches maximum strength just before sunrise (Arya, 1999). Throughout the experiment, air temperature displayed a large diurnal variation (with the diurnal difference of $\delta T \sim 26^{\circ}$) and RH always kept below 40 % for the whole day. It is very clear that the minimal T and maximal RH arose at around 06:00-07:00 LT, and the maximal T and minimal RH occurred at about 16:00 LT, which represented an energetic vertical turbulent motion in daytime and a stable radiative temperature inversion during nighttime.

The aerosol optical parameters also exhibited striking diurnal variations, which were closely related to the local meteorological elements. During the daytime (10:00-18:00 LT), the PM_{10} concentration remained high level $(\sim 57-65 \,\mu g \, m^{-3})$ and increased sharply from 19:00 LT and reached a maximum of $84.2 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$ at 20:00 LT. The PM₁₀ began to decrease from 21:00 LT until the next morning. A low level ($\sim 40-46 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$) was maintained at midnight (00:00-05:00 LT) and rose gradually from 06:00 LT and attained a secondary peak value of $55.7 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$ at $07:00 \, LT$. The aerosol light scattering ($\sigma_{sp,670}$) presented a similar pattern with PM₁₀, but the maximal value ($\sim 42 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$) appeared at 13:00 LT, with the other two secondary peak values occurring at 20:00 (\sim 34.1 Mm⁻¹) and 07:00 LT $(\sim 27.3 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}})$. The high levels of PM₁₀ and σ_{sp} during the daytime were primarily attributable to a strong south wind from Gobi and local dust emissions. By contrast, $\sigma_{ap,670}$ showed a more pronounced diurnal feature, which proved to be mostly controlled by anthropogenic emissions (Li et al., 2010). The diurnal σ_{ap} always stayed at a low level $(\sim 2.0 \,\text{Mm}^{-1})$ from 13:00 to 18:00 LT and reached a maximum of $3.3 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$ at 20:00 LT. Subsequently, σ_{ap} dramatically reduced from midnight and preserved at a low value of about 2.2 Mm⁻¹ from 02:00 to 04:00 LT and remained a steadily high level of $\sim 2.7-2.9 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$ from 05:00 to 10:00 LT. It can probably be explained as follows. The influences of local anthropogenic pollutants were commonly small in the afternoon, because the strong southerly wind from Gobi Desert and powerful daytime vertical convection mixing efficiently dilute local air pollutants. Because weak northeast wind and stable temperature inversion at night facilitate the accumulation of pollutants within the PBL, nighttime levels were normally larger. Increasing human activities (e.g., domestic cooking, traffic emissions for transportation and agriculture) in the early morning might also be responsible for the morning peaks in the aerosol absorption coefficient. The σ_{ap} maximum at 20:00 LT was presumably influenced by the mixture of mineral dust and anthropogenic pollutants. This conclusion could be partly supported by the diurnal variation of SAE at 450–700 nm (Fig. 4), which showed high SAE values (~0.5–0.6) at 02:00–10:00 LT and low SAE values (~0.2–0.3) at 13:00–22:00 LT. Generally, a large SAE around 0.6 represents small particles (e.g., urbanpolluted aerosol or soot) and a small SAE less than 0.3 or a negative value corresponds to coarse-dominated large particles (e.g., dust or sea salt) (Anderson et al., 2003).

Furthermore, aerosol number size distribution exhibited a noticeably dominant supermicron particles the entire day, probably linked to the predominant dust aerosol in daytime and local anthropogenic emissions at nighttime. In this study, we postulated that the aerosol light extinction at the shortwave waveband is completely caused by those particles with aerodynamic diameters of 10 µm or less. The mass scattering efficiency is designated as the ratio of σ_{sp} to PM₁₀ concentration. Therefore, the mass scattering efficiency for PM₁₀ aerosols was about $0.67 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ in the afternoon and $\sim 0.77 \,\mathrm{m^2 \, g^{-1}}$ in the morning (~ 0.25 for heavy dust events and ~ 0.70 for the whole period). Our results were slightly less than $\sim 1.05 \,\mathrm{m^2 \, g^{-1}}$ in Dunhuang during spring of 2004 (Yan, 2007). Similarly, the mass absorption efficiency was $\sim 0.017 \, \text{m}^2 \, \text{g}^{-1}$ under heavy dust episodes and $\sim 0.08 \,\mathrm{m^2 \, g^{-1}}$ in the morning, which was coincident with the laboratory analytical result of natural desert aerosol at 660 nm ($\sim 0.01-0.02 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) in the Ulan Buh Desert (39°26' N, 105°40' E) of northern China (Alfaro et al., 2004). These diurnal variations of the mass scattering and absorption efficiencies likely reflect the changes in aerosol chemical composition. The SSA at 670 nm displayed distinct differences between daytime and nighttime (Fig. 4), and the two minimal values at 07:00 LT (\sim 0.90) and 20:00 LT (\sim 0.921) were consistent with the aforementioned $\sigma_{ap,670}$ diurnal feature. The peak values of SSA (0.945 ± 0.04) for dominant dust particles in the afternoon agreed well with other field campaigns in Zhangye $(0.95 \pm 0.02;$ Li et al., 2010) and Yulin (0.95 ± 0.04) ; Xu et al., 2004). The daily low SSA (0.90-0.92) or overall mean of 0.913 ± 0.055 at Dunhuang was still bigger than that in both urban (0.81; Bergin et al.,2001) and rural (0.81–0.85; Li et al., 2007) regions adjacent to Beijing, presumably ascribed to dust particles at night. Yan et al. (2008) conducted 2-year long field measurements at Shangdianzi Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) rural site in northern China ($\sim 150 \,\mathrm{km}$ from Beijing) and estimated a mean SSA of 0.88 ± 0.05 , but their data contained summer when aerosol scattering coefficients may be strengthened by hygroscopic growth and secondary chemical process.

The wind rose plots give a further insight into the linkages between the meteorological factors and pollutants, as described in Fig. 5. In the morning (06:00–09:00 LT), a marked northeast wind was prevalent and wind speed was mostly less than 4 ms⁻¹, which revealed that emissions were primarily descended from nearby farmlands and rural residences



Figure 5. Wind rose plots for (**a**) morning (06:00–09:00 LT), (**b**) evening (19:00–22:00 LT), and (**c**) all hours; shade represents wind speed (ms⁻¹). Wind roses for all hours, with shade representing levels of (**d**) PM_{10} concentration ($\mu g m^{-3}$), (**e**) aerosol scattering coefficient at 670 nm (σ_{sp} in Mm⁻¹), and (**f**) aerosol absorption coefficient at 670 nm (σ_{ap} in Mm⁻¹).

(Fig. 5a). Although a prominent northwest wind mainly occurred in the evening hours (19:00–22:00 LT), the east wind and southwest wind also appeared, which indicated that anthropogenic pollution came from both local sources and a relatively large region along the valley (Fig. 5b). Additionally, Fig. 5c showed the predominant winds were northeast and southwest winds in Dunhuang area, with the maximal hourly-averaged wind speed exceeding 10 ms^{-1} . It was very clear that the southwest and northwest winds created higher levels of PM₁₀ mass concentration (> 250 µg m⁻³), aerosol light scattering coefficient ($\sigma_{sp} > 150 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$), and absorption coefficient ($\sigma_{ap} > 8 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$), whereas northeast wind generated slightly smaller concentrations of PM₁₀ ($\sim 50-100 \,\mu \text{g m}^{-3}$), σ_{sp} ($\sim 30-60 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$), and σ_{ap} ($\sim 2-4 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$). This possibly implies that southwest and northwest winds may bring about dust particles and northeast wind may transport the air pollutants.



Figure 6. Time series of (**a**) wind vector (ms^{-1}) ; (**b**) PM₁₀ concentration (μ g m⁻³); (**c**) aerosol scattering coefficient (σ_{sp} in Mm⁻¹) at 450 nm (red), 550 nm (green), and 700 nm (blue); (**d**) scattering Ångström exponent (SAE) at 450–550 nm (red), 550–700 nm (green), and 450–700 nm (blue); (**e**) aerosol absorption coefficient at 670 nm (σ_{ap} in Mm⁻¹); and (**f**) single-scattering albedo at 670 nm (SSA₆₇₀) during a typical Tomb-Sweeping Day on 4 April 2012, which implies a potential anthropogenic influence on aerosol optical properties. All data points are obtained from 5 min average values.

3.3 Local anthropogenic emission sources

As mentioned previously, crop residue burning and agricultural cultivated operations before the growing season could produce local emission source proximity to the study area. Also, sporadic straw burning occurred throughout the Dunhuang farmland from 1 April to 10 May 2012, which was the major source of black carbon surrounding the site. To clarify the potential anthropogenic influence on aerosol optical properties in desert region, we investigated a typical biomass burning event.

Figure 6 outlines the time series of 5 min average wind vector (ms⁻¹), PM₁₀ (μ g m⁻³), σ_{sp} at 450, 550, and 700 nm (Mm⁻¹), SAE (450–550, 550–700, and 450–700 nm), $\sigma_{ap,670}$ (Mm⁻¹), and SSA at 670 nm during a typical Tomb-Sweeping Day on 4 April 2012. Tomb-Sweeping Day is a traditional Chinese festival for sacrificial rites, in commemoration of dead ancestors. To pay homage to loved ones, people burn joss sticks, candles, and paper offerings and set off firecrackers on that day throughout China, which emits a large amount of air pollutants, such as biomass burning aerosol, sulfur dioxide, organic matter, and fugitive dust.

From Fig. 6a we see that slight and variable winds (with wind speed $< 4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$) mainly came from the northeast from 00:00 to 12:00 LT and abruptly changed into weak southeast wind and south wind; finally, gradually intensified southwest winds $(>10 \text{ ms}^{-1})$ became dominant and triggered a severe dust storm from 15:00 LT to the midnight. Prior to the occurrence of dust episode, the aerosol optical characteristics stayed stable, but a moderate increase was evident from 08:00 to 10:00 LT. For instance, PM₁₀ concentration gradually increased from background level $\sim 30 \,\mu g \,m^{-3}$ to a maximum of $62.5 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$ at about 09:00 LT, $\sigma_{sp,550}$ from ~ 15 to 49.6 Mm⁻¹, and $\sigma_{ap.670}$ from ~ 2.0 to 4.75 Mm⁻¹. This is ascribed to the contribution of biomass burning from ritual activities during Tomb-Sweeping Day. The SAE value at 450–700 nm remained invariant (~ 0.50) before 08:00 LT and sharply rose to a maximal value of 0.87 at 09:00 LT, afterwards gently reducing to around 0.4, which indicated that the fine-mode particles (i.e., black carbon or soot) were dominated from 08:00 to 10:00 LT. The SAEs at various wavelengths systematically decreased from 0.4 at 15:00 LT to -0.25 at midnight, suggesting the dust-dominant coarsemode particles were prevailed. Meanwhile, the lidar depolarization ratio (δ) also further verified the existence of small size soot particle. The δ value remained steady at 0.15–0.20 during 08:00 to 10:00 LT, rapidly increased to above 0.3 from 15:00 LT onwards, and even approached 0.50 during intense dust storm (see Fig. 3). The diurnal variation of SSA₆₇₀ showed a more prominent feature, as illustrated in Fig. 6f. The SSA₆₇₀ values remained between 0.88 and 0.92 during 00:00 to 07:00 LT and dramatically reduced to a minimum of ~ 0.83 at 08:30–09:00 LT, then rose to 0.925, confirming the very striking impacts by light absorbing substances. After 15:00 LT, the SSA₆₇₀ gradually increased and reached up to about 0.96 during dust storms occurred. Bi et al. (2014) demonstrated that dust aerosols shortwave radiative forcing at the top of the atmosphere was a warming effect when SSA₅₀₀ was less than 0.85 but was a cooling effect when SSA₅₀₀ was greater than 0.85 for the Dunhuang/Gobi Desert area with high surface albedo. Therefore such significant anthropogenic influence would clearly modify the microphysical and chemical properties of dust aerosols and eventually exert remarkable impacts on environmental quality and climatic forcing of dust particle on both local and regional scales.

3.4 Dust case study

In this section, we explored the absorptive and optical characteristics of mineral dust during several typical dust cases and discussed its influence on Earth's radiation balance. Figure 7 provides the wind fields at 500 and 850 hPa levels during three heavy dust events, based on MERRA reanalysis products. Note that Dunhuang farmland is marked with a red star and the white areas at 850 hPa represent the missing values. It is evident that the East Asian region was governed by



Figure 7. The wind fields (black arrows) at 500 hPa (left panel) and 850 hPa (right panel) levels during three heavy dust events on 30 April (top), 1 May (middle), and 10 June (bottom) 2012, based on MERRA reanalysis data. Note that the Dunhuang farmland is marked with a red star and the white regions at 850 hPa are on behalf of the missing values.

the powerful and stable westerlies at a height of 500 hPa on 30 April and 1 May 2012, whereas two very strong synoptic cyclones at a height of 500 hPa hovered about the Mongolia and Kazakhstan on 10 June 2012, matching up with corresponding cyclone systems appearing at the 850 hPa level. Although there were missing data in most of northwest China, extremely intense northeast wind and east wind $(>10 \,\mathrm{ms}^{-1})$ at 850 hPa level prevailed over the northern territory of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region during the selected dust storms, which was close to the Dunhuang site. This could be confirmed by the simultaneous observations of wind speed and wind direction near the surface at Dunhuang farmland, as delineated in Fig. 8a. The measured strong northeast and east winds always dominated in Dunhuang and 5 min average wind speed were attained above $10 \,\mathrm{ms}^{-1}$ during intense dust episodes. The selected three dust processes regularly lasted for several hours during daytime (e.g., from 10:00 to 18:00 LT) and the dust event on 1 April persisted until midnight, which contributed massive dust particles into the atmosphere.

There were no measurements of aerosol scattering coefficient (σ_{sp}) on 10 June due to equipment failure. From Fig. 8, we see that PM_{10} concentrations usually exceeded $400 \,\mu g \,\mathrm{m}^{-3}$ and even reached up to $1000 \,\mu g \,\mathrm{m}^{-3}$ during the heavy dust storms, and corresponding $\sigma_{sp,550}$ and $\sigma_{ap,670}$ values were generally more than 100 and 5 Mm⁻¹, respectively, or approached 350 and 15 Mm⁻¹ in our case. It is worth noting that even though pure dust aerosol possesses relatively low light-absorption ability (with mass absorption efficiency at 660 nm of $\sim 0.01-0.02 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$), the injection of plentiful mineral particles from dust episodes led to considerably high values of $\sigma_{ap,670}$. The SAEs at diverse wavelengths commonly kept at 0.50 or more during non-dust conditions, while corresponding values dramatically reduced to -0.25-0 under heavy dust cases, which is taken for granted. The SSA₆₇₀ also exhibited apparent diurnal variations in Fig. 8f. The SSA₆₇₀ values regularly preserved between 0.88 and 0.92 at nighttime or non-dust weather and gradually increased to a maximum of ~ 0.96 –0.98 during strong dust processes, which were close to the measured value of ~ 0.97 –0.99 for nearly pure Asian dust particles (Anderson et al., 2003; Bi et al.,



Figure 8. The same as Fig. 6, except for (a) wind speed (ms⁻¹) and wind direction (°) during three heavy dust events on 30 April, 1 May, and 10 June 2012. There were no measurements of aerosol scattering coefficient (σ_{sp} in Mm⁻¹) on 10 June due to equipment failure.

2016). These abundant mineral particles in desert source regions were very likely mixed with local air pollutants, especially at night, when the anthropogenic pollution favorably built up within the PBL. Moreover, airborne dust particles ordinarily traveled long distances to downstream areas via synoptic cyclones, which would deteriorate the ambient air quality and affected atmospheric chemistry and climate change on a regional scale.

Figure 9 describes the column-integrated AOD at five wavelengths (400, 500, 675, 870, and 1018 nm) versus Ångström exponent (α) at 400–870 nm on two completely clear-sky days (14 May and 9 June) and two typical dusty days (30 April and 10 June), which were acquired from a sky radiometer (model POM-01, PREDE Co. Ltd.). The sky radiometer can measure the direct solar irradiances and sky diffuse radiances at narrow spectral wavebands during daytime with 10 min interval. The columnar aerosol optical properties under cloudless conditions were retrieved from sophisticated inversion algorithms (Nakajima et al., 1996). Note that the cloud-contaminated datasets have been eliminated by means of a series of cloud-screening procedures developed by Khatri and Takamura (2009). From Fig. 9, all AOD values under clear-sky days kept very stable variations throughout the day and ranged from 0.02 to 0.12, which was comparable to the clean background levels in the central Tibetan Plateau (Xia et al., 2011) and Badain Jaran Desert (Bi et al., 2013). The corresponding Ångström exponent α on 14 May and 9 June were greater than 0.6, indicating extremely low aerosol loading. In contrast, the AODs under dust events (30 April and 10 June) displayed pronounced diurnal variations and all AOD values were larger than 0.30 (with maximum of 0.60), and α varied between 0.10 and 0.25, representing high dust concentration levels. These elevated dust particles in the atmosphere would readjust the energy distributions of solar radiative fluxes at the surface.

Based on aforementioned measurements of the Total Sky Imager, micro-pulse lidar, and sky radiometer, we identified three completely clear-sky days (14 May, 29 May, and 9 June) and two "clean" dusty days (30 April and 10 June). The "clean" dusty days in this study were denoted as the dust storms weather without the influence of clouds. This afforded us a good opportunity to elucidate the potential impacts of dust events on radiation balance at the ground. Figure 10 draws the 1 min average solar direct normal radiation, sky diffuse radiation, total shortwave radiation, and downward longwave radiation fluxes under the selected 5 days, which were derived from the high-precision broadband radiometers as described in Sect. 2.3. All radiative quantities presented smooth diurnal variations under clear-sky cases (14 May, 29 May, and 9 June). The airborne dust particles impeded the sunlight to the ground through scattering and absorbing solar radiation; for instance, they significantly reduced the surface direct radiative fluxes in daytime to about 200-350 Wm⁻² (Fig. 10a) but considerably increased the surface diffuse radiative fluxes up to $\sim 150-300 \,\mathrm{Wm^{-2}}$ (Fig. 10b). As a result, the overall attenuation effect on total shortwave radiative fluxes varied between -150 and -50 Wm⁻². The incoming solar energy absorbed by dust particles would heat the atmospheric dust layer (Bi et al., 2014) that likely played a profound role in the structure of atmospheric boundary layer and cloud microphysical process (J. Huang et al., 2006, 2010; Li et al., 2016). The downward longwave radiation (DLW) at the surface was majorly reliant on the clouds, water vapor, CO₂, and other greenhouse gases (Wang and Dickinson, 2013). In general, the presence of clouds in the atmosphere would drastically affect the diurnal variation of DLW. The smooth changes of DLW under both clear-sky and dusty days in Fig. 10d revealed the robustness of the cloud screening method used in this paper. Figure 10d shows that the DLW values in dusty cases were always greater than in clear-sky cases, with the total average differences of +40-+60 Wm⁻². The warming dust layer could enhance the surface DLW; hence the dust particles should contribute a large percentage to the increased DLW, but not all. This is because the potential water vapor in the atmosphere could substantially affect the DLW variations. For instance, the DLW on 9 June was distinctly greater than in other cloudless cases (i.e., 14 and 29 May) and the dusty case of 30 April. It is partly attributable to the higher RH values on 9 June than on other days, as shown in Fig. S2.



Figure 9. Time evolutions of aerosol optical depth (AOD) at five wavelengths (400, 500, 675, 870, and 1018 nm) versus Ångström exponent (α) at 400–870 nm on (**a**) 14 May, (**b**) 9 June, (**c**) 30 April, and (**d**) 10 June 2012. Note that (**a**)–(**b**) are adopted from Bi et al. (2014) with an addition of the Ångström exponent plot in the original publication.



Figure 10. Diurnal variations of ground-based measurements of 1 min average (a) direct, (b) diffuse, and (c) global irradiances, and (d) downward longwave irradiance under completely clear-sky conditions (14 May, 29 May, and 9 June) and dust events (30 April and 10 June).

4 Concluding remarks

In this article, we surveyed the optical features and size distribution of dust aerosol in a Gobi farmland region of northwest China from 1 April to 12 June 2012 and uncovered a potential anthropogenic influence. The overall average PM₁₀ mass concentration, light scattering coefficient ($\sigma_{sp,670}$), absorption coefficient ($\sigma_{ap,670}$), and single-scattering albedo (SSA₆₇₀) throughout the experiment were $113 \pm 169 \,\mu g \, m^{-3}$, $53.3 \pm 74.8 \, Mm^{-1}$, $3.2 \pm 2.4 \, Mm^{-1}$, and 0.913 ± 0.05 , which were comparable to the background

levels in the southern United States but lower than those in eastern and other northwestern Chinese cities. Frequent dust storms could markedly elevate dust loading and dominated the temporal evolution of airborne aerosol in the Dunhuang region. The hourly-averaged PM₁₀, $\sigma_{sp,670}$, and $\sigma_{ap,670}$ reached up to $2000 \,\mu g \,m^{-3}$, $800 \,Mm^{-1}$, and $25 \,Mm^{-1}$ during the severe dust events that were 10-fold greater than the total mean values, along with the peak values of aerosol number size distribution appearing at the particle diameters 1-3 μ m. Meanwhile, the correspondingly high SSA₆₇₀ (~0.96– 0.98) and depolarization ratio (δ of ~ 0.3–0.5) and low SAE (-0.25-0) values adequately verified the presence of coarsemode mineral dust, resulting in significantly reduced solar direct radiation ($\sim 200-350 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$) and increased diffuse radiation ($\sim 150-300 \,\mathrm{Wm^{-2}}$) at the surface, thus affecting the regional climate.

Due to relatively low aerosol levels observed in Dunhuang, any slightly anthropogenic perturbation would induce a substantial influence on the aerosol physicochemical property. The so-called anthropogenic dust produced by agricultural cultivating operations (e.g., land planning, plowing, and disking) brought a significant superimposed effect on high dust concentrations in Dunhuang farmland prior to the growing season, when the underlying surface was primarily covered with bare soils. This could to some extent be interpreted as the drastic changes of aerosol loadings in April and early May. In contrast, the local pollutant emissions mainly affected the absorptive characteristics of dust aerosol especially at night, when the anthropogenic pollutants favorably accumulated within the PBL and likely mixed with abundant mineral dust in the atmosphere. Therefore, the diurnal variations of $\sigma_{ap,670}$ and SSA₆₇₀ exhibited prominent features, both of which have two peak values at night and in the early morning. For instance, $\sim 3.3 \,\mathrm{Mm^{-1}}$ at 20:00 LT and $\sim 2.9 \ Mm^{-1}$ at 08:00 LT for $\sigma_{ap,670}$ were much higher than the low level of $\sim 2.0 \ Mm^{-1}$ in the afternoon, which was attributed to the influence of anthropogenic emissions. The mean SSA₆₇₀ of predominant dust particles in the afternoon (13:00–18:00 LT) was 0.945 ± 0.04 , which was evidently greater than the mixed dust-pollutant-dominated SSA₆₇₀ of ~ 0.90 at 07:00 LT and ~ 0.92 at 20:00 LT.

The findings of this study directly demonstrated that mineral dust in Dunhuang farmland was substantially affected by anthropogenic pollutants, which may provide further insight into the interaction of dust aerosol, atmospheric chemistry, and regional climate in desert source regions. However, the potentially anthropogenic influences on dust aerosol in Dunhuang were much smaller than that measured in eastern China, which was expected for remote desert areas with sparse populations and fewer human activities. Recently, Huang et al. (2016) indicated that most of the drylands in the world were fragile and susceptible to climate change and human activities and would be subject to the acceleration of drought expansion by the end of 21st century. Under the possible scenario, it is critical to make clear the relative contributions of natural and anthropogenic forcing factors on global climate change, such as natural dust and anthropogenic dust, which calls for further investigation through a lot more observations and technological development.

Data availability. All ground-based aerosol datasets used in this paper are available by contacting Jianrong Bi (bijr@lzu.edu.cn).

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Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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