

**Reply to the Editors' Comments on the revised version of
Elevated ozone in boreal fire plumes – the 2013 smoke season**

by T. Trickl, H. Vogelmann, H. Flentje and L. Ries

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Thomas Trickl, August 19, 2015

Thank you very much for your helpful and sympathetic words. I made most changes as suggested. The items of your review are printed in italics, the answers in normal text.

Editor Initial Decision: Reconsider after minor revisions (Editor review)

(16 Aug 2015) by Dr. James Roberts

Comments to the Author:

Dear Authors;

Thanks for your thoughtful attention to the reviewers' comments. I have only a few things that need attention.

The title must be changed to reflect the main point of the paper. The current title is highly misleading and will frustrate readers who will look at the paper expecting one thing (the implied photochemical connection), only to find the real effect, a dynamical connection. In this day and age in which we get our scientific information from searches, automated feeds, and other databases, it is imperative that title give an accurate description of the paper's content. I leave to the authors to come up with a new title, but I'm not sure the suggested addition of the word 'Stratospheric', will be enough.

I changed the title to "Stratospheric ozone in boreal fire plumes –the 2013 smoke season over Central Europe".

Text: 'Personal communication' is acceptable

Thank you!

It seems to me that Reviewer #2's point about 'visual range' is still in play, 313nm is not detectable by human vision. I'm not LIDAR person, but wouldn't the word 'optical' rather than 'visual' solve the problem?

Visual range is a clearly defined term that does not depend on the wavelength. It has been routinely used in the IR where there is also no vision without technical assistance. For clarification I cited an engineering guideline to the instrumental section.

Figures:

Figures 5/6, 8/9, 10/11, and 15/16. I know you requested the copy editors place those together across 2 columns. Rather than rely on them to do that to your satisfaction, a better approach would be for you do put the panels together in single figures, with (a) and (b) panels, as both reviewers recommend. You will then: have much better control over the final product, save words as only a single figure caption will be required, and lower your figure count.

I have done both in the past without a problem. I am going to contact Copernicus in this matter.

The pictures are nice, but redundant. I recommend keeping one in the main paper (your choice) and putting the other one in the supplemental section, if you really want it.

This is true. I removed Fig. 12 since Fig. 13 is more helpful for the discussion of this case.

Supplemental section

I used to feel as you do, the supplemental sections make it harder for readers, but lately I've come to the realization that there are roughly two groups of readers. One group is only casually interested in the work and wants just the main points (which is why you MUST change your title), and doesn't want to wade through a long paper to get the information. The other group is deeply interested in the work, and will digest as much detail as you can give them, including a supplemental section.

I fully agree. However, I tried to keep the four chapters rather short, with the exception of July 16. But my intention has been to present the observational material for all these cases to show that there are considerable differences, but also that there is, again and again, a stratospheric component. Readers not interested in all the details can have quick look at the pictures (or selected chapters) and then jump to the conclusions.

Elevated Stratospheric Ozone in Boreal Fire Plumes – the 2013 Smoke Season over Central Europe

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Abstract

In July 2013 very strong boreal fire plumes were observed at the northern rim of the Alps by lidar and ceilometer measurements of aerosol, ozone and water vapour for about three weeks. In addition, some of the lower-tropospheric components of these layers were analyzed at the Global Atmosphere Watch laboratory at the Schneefernerhaus high-altitude research station (2650 m a.s.l., located a few hundred metres south-west of the Zugspitze summit). The high amount of particles confirms our hypothesis that fires in the Arctic regions of North America ~~have lead to a~~ much stronger ~~impact on signatures in~~ the Central European atmosphere than the multitude of fires in the United States. This has been ascribed to the prevailing anticyclonic advection pattern during favourable periods and subsidence, in contrast to warm-conveyor-belt export, rainout and dilution frequently found for lower latitudes. A high number of the pronounced aerosol structures were positively correlated with elevated ozone. Chemical ozone formation in boreal fire plumes is known to be rather limited. Indeed, these air masses could be attributed to stratospheric air intrusions ~~over descending from~~ remote high latitude regions, obviously picking up the aerosol on their way across Canada. In one case subsidence from the stratosphere over Siberia over as many as 15 to 20 days without increase in humidity was observed although a significant amount of Canadian smoke was trapped. These coherent air streams lead to rather straight and rapid transport of the particles to Europe.

1 Introduction

The increase of tropospheric ozone during the past decades has been frequently attributed to a growth in anthropogenic air pollution. However, this development has recently continued only in rapidly developing regions such as East Asia. In Europe the ozone precursors have considerably diminished in the 1990s (e.g., Jonson et al., 2006; Vautard et al., 2006; and references in these papers).

There is growing evidence that natural ozone sources cannot be neglected, and there have been hints that, e.g., ozone import from the stratosphere could be quite considerable (e.g., Roelofs and Lelieveld, 1997). In fact, measurements at high-altitude stations in Europe such as Jungfraujoch (Switzerland, 3500 m a.s.l.) and Zugspitze (Germany, 2962 m a.s.l.) have shown growing ozone concentrations even for more than another decade after the onset of diminishing anthropogenic ozone precursor concentrations (e.g., Cui et al., 2011; Oltmans et al., 2012). Scheel (2003, 2005) identified a growth of the most important natural source of ozone, stratosphere-to-troposphere transport (STT), to be responsible for this increase in Zugspitze ozone (see also Ordoñez et al., 2007 for the Jungfraujoch station). Scheel (2005) even found that the role of STT for the elevated site Zugspitze has been grossly underestimated, with an estimated average STT fraction of about 40 % reached by 2004. Another strong source of STT previously underestimated was emphasized by Sprenger et al. (2003): vertical exchange along the subtropical jet stream (see also Škerlak et al., 2014).

It is interesting to note that the nearby lidar measurements at Garmisch-Partenkirchen have rarely shown major ozone peaks of other than stratospheric origin in recent years in contrast to the situation one decade and more ago (e.g., Stohl and Trickl, 1999; Stohl et al., 2003; Trickl et al., 2003; Huntrieser et al., 2005; Roelofs et al., 2003). This could be a sign of improving air quality in the northern hemisphere apart from East Asia.

Another natural source of ozone is biomass burning. Fire maps obtained from satellite-borne measurements show an frightening-enormous coverage of the globe by natural and anthropogenic fires. The role of biomass burning could become even more severe on the way to a warmer climate. In fact, the area burnt in the United States (U.S.) has roughly doubled since the 1990s (e.g., Fig. 2 in (Trickl et al., 2013)). The potentially growing role of high-reaching fire events occasionally even penetrating into the lower stratosphere, so-called pyro-cumulonimbus plumes, has been discussed by Fromm et al. (e.g., Fromm and Servranckx, 2003; Fromm et al., 2000, 2008a,b; 2010).

The lidar measurements at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, in particular within the EARLINET (European Aerosol Research Lidar Network; Bösenberg et al., 2003) project and during the intense routine measurements in recent years, have never shown strong fire signatures from the U.S. However, several cases of spectacular plumes from fires in Arctic regions have been observed here and at other places in Central Europe (e.g., Forster et al., 2001; Mattis et al., 2003; Damoah et al., 2004; pp. 58-59 in ATMOFAST, 2005; Petzold et al., 2007). This has led to the idea that the transport from lower latitudes in North America to Europe is less coherent or is implying partial washout of particles in warm-conveyor belts (see also (Birmili et al., 2010)).

There is agreement that biomass burning leads to ozone formation. Numerous investigations of the atmospheric impact of tropical fires have given clear evidence that elevated levels of ozone over South America and Africa are due to the excessive burning of forests and savannah, the rain forest otherwise acting as an important net sink for ozone (e.g., Delany et al., 1985; Browell et al., 1988; Gregory et al., 1988; Crutzen and Andreae, 1990; Richardson et al., 1991; Kirchhoff and Marinho, 1994; Kirchhoff, 1996; Kirchhoff et al., 1996). A retrieval of satellite measurements has given evidence of substantial ozone export to the tropical oceanic regions (Fishman et al., 1986; 1987), a strong burden to the otherwise clean troposphere in the southern hemisphere during certain periods of the year. The tropospheric ozone formation is NO_x limited, with the hydrocarbon-to- NO_x ratios varying between roughly 15 and 150, the latter value corresponding to boreal fires (Jaffe et al., 2012).

In fact, substantially less ozone formation is expected for boreal fires. For instance, Alvarado et al. (2010) verified rapid conversion of NO_x into PAN (Peroxyacetyl nitrate) in a boreal forest fire plume over Canada. The lower relative NO_x content in boreal fires, together with the lower solar elevation angle, can be seen as the reason for the much slower build-up of ozone in fire plumes originating in high-latitude regions.

The build-up of ozone during long-range transport reaching lower latitudes has been ascribed mainly to ~~photo~~-thermal decomposition of PAN (e.g., Jacob et al., 1992). For instance, Real et al. (2007), investigated the role of this mechanism for understanding the ozone formation also for intense fire plumes from Alaska and Canada on the way from America to Europe in a modelling case study based on measurements during the 2004 ICARTT (International Consortium for Atmospheric Research on Transport and Transformation) Lagrangian field campaign (Fehsenfeld et al., 2006). During the same field campaign Val Martin et al. (2006) observed enhanced ozone in the boreal fire plumes reaching the Azores Islands.

Another possibility of the co-existence of enhanced ozone and smoke could be mixing of air from biomass burning plume and stratospheric air (Brioude et al., 2007). Also parts of the 2004 ICARTT boreal plumes proceeded within a layer descending from the tropopause region (Methven et al., 2006; Real et al., 2007). On the other hand, we have rarely seen strong mixing of stratospheric and tropospheric air in our lidar results (Trickl et al., 2014).

In this paper, we report on observations of long-lasting biomass-burning plumes from mainly Canada and Alaska in the Garmisch-Partenkirchen area (German Alps) in July 2013. The observations comprise lidar measurements of ozone, water vapour and aerosol, ceilometers time series capturing the full information on the particles around the clock under clear-sky conditions, and measurements of specific chemical tracers at the Schneefernerhaus high-altitude station.

2 Methods

2.1 Lidar Systems

The tropospheric ozone lidar is operated in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany (IMK-IFU; 47° 28' 37" N, 11° 3' 52" E, 740 m a.s.l.). The laser source is a Raman-shifted KrF laser, and two separate receiving telescopes are used to divide the dynamic range of the backscatter signal of roughly eight decades. This lidar was first completed as a two-wavelength differential-absorption lidar (DIAL) in 1990 (Kempfer et al., 1994). It was later upgraded to a three-wavelength DIAL in 1994 and 1995 (Eisele and Trickl, 1997; 2005), leading to a unique vertical range between roughly 0.3 km above the ground and 3 to 5 km above the tropopause, the measurement time interval being just 41 s. It features low uncertainties of about ± 3 ppb in the lower free troposphere, growing to ± 6 ppb (under optimum conditions) in the upper troposphere. The uncertainty further diminished after another system upgrading in 2012 that resulted in a noise reduction by more than a factor of three. For the range covered by the near-field receiver (below 1.2 km above the lidar) the uncertainty is of the order of ± 6 ppb. Comparisons with the Zugspitze in-situ ozone measurements show no relevant mutual bias, the standard deviation of the differences being less than 2 ppb. The upper-tropospheric performance may be degraded in the presence of high lower-tropospheric ozone concentrations absorbing a lot of the ultraviolet laser emission and by enhanced sky light in summer, particularly in the presence of clouds. Thus, longer data acquisition times, requiring some technical modifications, are planned for the future. The vertical resolution is dynamically varied between 50 m and a few hundred metres, depending on the signal-to-noise ratio decreasing with altitude. The lidar has been used in numerous atmospheric transport studies (e.g., Eisele et al., 1999; Seibert et al., 2000; Carnuth et al. 2002; Trickl et al., 2003; 2010; 2011; Zanis et al., 2003).

The Oberschleißheim ("Munich", station number 10868) radiosonde data have been used for calculating the atmospheric density and, subsequently, both the ozone mixing ratio and the Rayleigh optical coefficients. If no Munich data are available the listings for Stuttgart (station number 10739) have been taken.

Backscatter coefficients are calculated from the "off" channel of the ozone DIAL (313.2 nm). The quality of these data and the sensitivity for small amounts of aerosol has, since 2012, also greatly improved due to the lower noise. Structures in the backscatter coefficients of less than $5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$, corresponding to an aerosol-related [standard](#) visual range ([as defined in \(VDI, 2004\): attenuation of the radiation to 2 %](#)) of more than 1500 km, can be resolved. This performance motivated us to store the 313-nm aerosol data in the data base of the European Aerosol Research Lidar Network (EARLINET) since November 2012. The backscatter profiles are corrected for radiation loss in ozone. A constant backscatter-to-extinction ratio $B_p = 0.020 \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ is used as obtained for average European continental aerosol (Pappalardo, 2003; see also (e.g.) Mattis et al., 2004; Amiridis et al., 2005). This value is also applicable to aged fire aerosol (Müller et al., 2005 (355 nm); further information: Müller et al., 2007). Some uncertainties arise from our own assessment for 313 nm: In the past we had obtained $0.03 \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ for this wavelength from measurements revealing homogeneous aerosol distributions (Eisele and Trickl, 2005). However, the difference rarely amounts to more than 10 % for the backscatter coefficients, due to the typical low-to-moderate-extinction conditions above our site. For clouds B_p was typically varied between 0.03 and $0.10 \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ for a smooth transition of the extended Klett (1983) retrieval from above to below the cloud range. This variability is very likely to be due to the transient nature of clouds that are frequently just partly present during the measurement period.

Around aerosol layers the ozone profiles have been corrected as described by Eisele and Trickl [2005]. The coefficients describing the wavelength dependences were varied to ensure the correction to be robust. In the presence of particles the wavelength combination 277 nm – 292 nm was used for the ozone retrieval wherever possible. This combination exhibits a rather low sensitivity with respect to aerosol (Völger et al., 1996; Eisele and Trickl, 2005).

The water-vapour DIAL is operated at the Schneefernerhaus high-altitude research station at 2675 m a.s.l., about 8.5 km to the south-west of IMK-IFU, 0.7 km to the south-west of and about 300 m below the Zugspitze summit (2962 m a.s.l.). The full details of this lidar system were described by Vogelmann and Trickl (2008). This lidar system is based on a powerful tunable narrow-band Ti:sapphire laser system with up to 250 mJ (typical choice: 100 mJ) energy per pulse operated at

about 817 nm and a 0.65-m-diameter Newtonian receiver. Due to these specifications a vertical range up to about 12 km is achieved, almost independent on the daylight, with measurement durations of about fifteen minutes. The vertical resolution chosen in the data evaluation is dynamically varied between 50 m in altitude regions with good signal-to-noise ratio and roughly 260 m in the upper troposphere. Under optimum conditions the noise limit above 10 km a.s.l. corresponds to uncertainties of about $\pm 1.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$ (density) or about 18 ppm (volume mixing ratio). In the lowermost part of the operating range (3 to 4 km) we estimate a density noise limit of $\pm 5 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$ or roughly ± 25 ppm for layers with very low humidity and a relative uncertainty of about 5 % under more humid conditions. Free-tropospheric measurements under dry conditions clearly benefit from the elevated site outside or just below the edge of the moist Alpine boundary layer (e.g., Carnuth and Trickl, 2000; Carnuth and Trickl, 2002). After a few years of testing, validating and optimizing the system, routine measurements were started in January 2007 with typically two measurement days per week, provided that the weather conditions are favourable. During this period also successful comparisons with an air-borne DIAL and a ground-based Fourier-transform infrared spectrometer (Wirth et al., 2009; Vogelmann et al., 2011; 2015) were achieved verifying average mutual biases of not more than 1 %. The lidar is capable of resolving extremely dry layers of stratospheric origin in the lower free troposphere of the order of 25 ppm H_2O (Trickl et al., 2014).

2.2 Ceilometers

The dispersion and temporal development of the North American smoke plumes is visualized by ceilometer measurements of the German Meteorological Agency (DWD) network (<http://www.dwd.de/ceilomap>). The DWD operates more than 60 Lufft (<http://www.lufft.com/>) CHM15k ceilometers in Germany (Flentje et al, 2010) and provides series of operational range-corrected particle backscatter profiles $P(r) r^2$ "quick-look" graphics, P being the particle backscatter signal and r the distance from the lidar). Two-dimensional time-height sections of $P(r) r^2$ show development and dispersion of the mixing layer, clouds and aerosols like the Canadian fire plumes in July 2013. The CHM15k uses a diode-laser-pumped Nd:YAG solid state laser emitting at 1064 nm and covers altitudes from about 0.3-15 km above ground (Heese et al, 2010). A reasonable resolution for aerosol profiles is 100 m in the vertical and 5 minutes in time. The IR-wavelength is more sensitive to particles larger than 1 μm and limits Rayleigh calibration capability, but system stability and upgraded performance tracking allows for absolute calibration (Wiegner et al, 2012) to infer attenuated backscatter profiles (not used here).

The data from three DWD ceilometer stations have been inspected for this study, Schneefernerhaus, Hohenpeißenberg (48 km north of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, a DWD mountain observatory (summit: 988 m a.s.l.) outside the Alps), and Leutkirch (about 85 km west-northwest of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, outside the Alps). The Schneefernerhaus was frequently inside clouds, the least cloud-affected site during the period of interest having been Leutkirch.

2.3 In-Situ Instrumentation

On several occasions a fire plume directly hit the Zugspitze summit and could also be at least partly observed at the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) laboratory at the Schneefernerhaus research station (UFS, see H₂O lidar), operated by the German Umweltbundesamt (UBA; i.e., Federal Environmental Agency; 47° 25' 0" N, 11° 58' 46" E; air inlet at 2670 m a.s.l.). Species of relevance for this study measured at UFS are ozone, carbon monoxide, NO_y, PM10, equivalent black carbon and condensation nuclei. The NO_y measurements were not reliable during the period discussed here because of tune in of a newly installed NO_y gold converter and were, thus, not included in the analysis.

The inlet for reactive gases ozone, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides consists of a stainless-steel tubing with diameter of approximately 14 cm with an inlay tubing of borosilicate glass. This prevents the sample from direct contact with the metal surface and, therefore, chemical modification. The flow rate in the glass system is 500 l/min. The inlet for aerosols consists of stainless steel, which prevents for the collected aerosols side effects from static electricity, which would occur at glass surfaces. The flow rate in the steel system supports laminar flow with 100 l/min.

Ozone is continuously measured by ultraviolet (UV) absorption at 254 nm (Thermo Electron Corporation, model: Ts49i). CO is determined from UV fluorescence excited by a CO resonance lamp (Aero-Laser, fast model 5002).

Aerosol with an aerodynamic diameter $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$ (PM10) is measured with a combination of absorption of β radiation for higher concentration ranges and a nephelometer for lower concentration ranges, integrated in the same instrument (Thermo Scientific, Sharp, model 5030). The increase of β absorption measured for a time increment, caused by the increase of PM10 which has settled during this time on a filter paper, is used in combination with the measured aerosol light scattering for the determination of the PM10 mass increment, measured during the same time step. The mass increment of black carbon (elemental carbon) on a glass-fiber filter belt, is determined by

absorption photometry, in reflectometric measurements applying various diffraction angles (Thermo Scientific, model 5012). The final measurement of light transmission also takes into account multiple light scattering.

The calibration of the UBA instrumentation is routinely verified as a part of the GAW quality assurance efforts. The instruments are controlled daily and serviced on all regular work days and calibrated at intervals ranging between once per three days, week or monthly, depending from the type of instrument. The calibration standards for NO and ozone are directly linked to the German standard normal, which is transferred by the reference lab for experimental analysis of air quality of the German Federal Environment Agency via BIPM (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures), Paris, which itself is adjusted with NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology), U.S.A.

No measurements have been available from the Zugspitze summit station of IMK-IFU (e.g. Logan et al., 2012; Oltmans et al., 2012; Parrish et al., 2012) because the in-situ measurements of IMK-IFU at this station have been discontinued since 2013, after the retirement of H. E. Scheel. The Zugspitze aerosol instrumentation was also not available during the period discussed in this paper.

2.4 Analysis Tools

For the identification of the transport pathways we have extensively used HYSPLIT (Draxler and Hess, 1998; <http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT.php>) 315-h backward trajectory calculations (three-dimensional (“model vertical velocity”), based of re-analysis meteorological data). Although the re-analysis data seem to be coarser than other meteorological data available they have shown a superior performance in the free troposphere in many of our studies (Trickl et al., 2010; 2013; 2014; Fromm et al., 2010) and the analysis of our routine measurements. Despite the known limitations of backward trajectories (e.g., Stohl and Seibert, 1998) most specific free-tropospheric layers in years of observations could be related to reasonable sources with this operation mode of HYSPLIT, the best investigated transport type being STT. In the study presented here both normal and ensemble trajectories have been calculated. Although there is mostly some spread of the trajectories over boreal North America those started in or around a smoke layer detected with the lidar systems pass over the fire regions described in Sec. 3. Because of the reproducibility of this behaviour we just give a few examples of our trajectory calculations for illustration, for clearness selecting normal trajectories.

In addition, images of satellite data have been systematically inspected, such as aerosol maps of the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) or the aerosol images from the space-borne lidar CALIOP

(Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization) onboard the CALIPSO (Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observation) satellite (<http://www-calipso.larc.nasa.gov/>).

For days without measurements with the water-vapour DIAL relative-humidity (RH) data of surrounding radiosonde stations have been inspected (Payerne (station number 06610, 315 km to the west), Stuttgart (station number 10739, 215 km to the north-west), Oberschleißheim (“Munich”, station number 10868, 100 km roughly to the north), Kümmersbrück (station number 10771, 210 km roughly to the north, Graz (station number 11240, 330 km roughly to the south-east), and others not discussed in this paper. The choice of the station is based on the trajectories.

3 The North American Fire Situation in June and July 2013

The 2013 fires in North America could be conveniently tracked on a day-by-day basis from the FIRMS (Fire Information for Resource Management System, <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/data/near-real-time-data/firms>) Web Fire Mapper (<https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/firemap/>). The fires started on June 7, 2013, close to the south-west coast of Hudson’s Bay. By June 27, a road of fire had formed from Alaska to Labrador, via Lake Athabaska, the area around the southern end of Hudson’s Bay and James Bay, first somewhat patchy then maximizing in early July (Fig. 1). The fires diminished significantly after July 12.

Also in the United States a changing number of fires burnt. They were located more in the southern half of the country, but in early July large areas in the west and south of the Great Lakes were covered with fires. In addition, many fires burnt also in Siberia during that period (not shown).

OMI aerosol maps of the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) show quite a few spectacular fire events along this road of fire. An extreme phase with the aerosol index even reaching the scale limit was July 1 to July 7 (Fig. 2), coinciding with the phase of maximum fire activity identified from the FIRMS images. In this phase very likely high altitudes were reached, and, indeed, a large number of pyro-cumulonimbus bursts have been identified (M. Fromm, unpublished table of “pyro-Cb team”, personal communication, 20142015). The plume quickly crossed the North Atlantic, the strongest features heading mostly for Northern Europe.

4 Results

The North American fire plumes were observed in southern Bavaria from July 1 to 23, 2013, enclosed by two periods of Saharan-dust advection. During a short intermediate period the direct inflow from Canada was interrupted, and air from Ukraine, Russia and Northern Europe was

imported. To the north of the Black Sea there is a continual fire activity resulting in elevated aerosol levels at our site whenever the air is imported from there.

4.1 Ceilometer and UFS Overviews

Due to the low cloud coverage, backscatter data from Leutkirch are used to illustrate the presence of fire aerosol layers in the free troposphere above South Germany (Fig. 3). Starting in early July multiple aerosol layers occurred above the mixing layer at altitudes up to 8 km. Regions with low signal-to-noise ratio (e.g., due to clouds or strong background) are masked white in Fig. 3 to avoid misinterpretation. The smoke layers frequently exhibit subsidence, in agreement with our idea about a principally more anti-cyclonic pathway of smoke travelling from boreal North America to Central Europe.

Figure 4 shows an overview of carbon monoxide, PM10, equivalent black carbon and condensation nuclei as measured at UFS between June 15 and August 2, 2013. Aerosol structures were seen throughout that period, although there is a specific broad hump during the smoke period in July. This hump is accompanied by a similar hump in CO, reaching roughly 125 ppb around July 15, that is not present during the second half of June and by the end of July when advection of Saharan dust prevailed (particle sizes between 1 and 7 μm). This suggests at least some descent of the polluted air from Canada to the altitude range below 3 km. The lidar results give evidence of a pronounced smoke layer around 3 km only on three days.

4.2 Lidar Examples

An overview of the lidar measurements at Garmisch-Partenkirchen during the smoke period in July 2013 is given in Table 1. We give the range of aerosol layers, maximum backscatter coefficients, elevated free-tropospheric ozone, as well as dry layers (also confirmed by trajectory calculations as done in the four examples presented below). On July 8 and 9 advection from the east took place and no sign of smoke import from North America was found. Elevated aerosol in both the lidar and the ceilometer measurements (including Leutkirch) during that period are more likely due to widely spread fires north of the Black Sea and in Russia. On July 25 a transition to a new Saharan dust period started.

In the following we present the data for four selected days that demonstrate the considerable variability of the vertical distribution of the smoke layers. With the exception of July 16 just brief interpretations are given.

July 2, 2013

The first 2013 observation of small amounts of smoke above Garmisch-Partenkirchen was made on July 1, 2013. On July 2, pronounced structures appeared. After a frontal passage with a thunderstorm during the second half of the night advection from the Atlantic started, with clearing until 8:00 CET (Central European Time; CET = UTC + 1 h). Figures 5 and 6 show the 313-nm aerosol backscatter coefficients and the corresponding ozone mixing ratios, respectively. The distribution of ozone shows moderate values for this season (50 ~~to 55~~ ppb) within the ranges of enhanced aerosol (5.5 to 8 km), but up to 75 ppb in the initially aerosol-free intermediate range between 3.5 and 5.0 km. The H₂O lidar was not available on that day and we, instead, examined radiosonde data. Westerly advection prevailed in that vertical range and, as a consequence, Payerne ~~(Switzerland, station number 06610, located 315 km to the west of our site)~~ was the most adequate radiosonde station in this. Between 0:00 UTC and 12:00 UTC the Payerne ~~relative humidity (RH)~~RH near 4 km dropped from 12 to 6 %. Elevated ozone plus low RH could suggest the presence of some stratospheric air component.

The daily stratospheric-intrusion forecasts (Zanis et al., 2003; Trickl et al., 2010; 2014) that identify these descending layers based on potential vorticity were not available for most of July 2013. Thus, we used HYSPLIT ~~(Draxler and Hess, 1998; <http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT.php>) 315-h~~ backward trajectory calculations ~~(three-dimensional, based of re-analysis meteorological data) that have shown a very reliable performance in the free troposphere in many of our studies~~. For the layer between 3.5 and 5 km HYSPLIT (9:00 UTC = 10:00 CET) indicated some air components descending from roughly 7 km above the ground over Canada (at -315 h), slightly north of the Great Lakes, with some tendency for rising towards earlier times. This confirms the idea of a stratospheric component in that air mass. There was no aerosol between 3.9 and 5.0 km in the morning indicative of potential ozone formation in a fire plume.

In Fig. 7, three HYSPLIT backward trajectories initiated in the aerosol layer between 5.5 and 8 km at 11:00 CET are displayed. The air mass travelled in the middle and upper troposphere, over Canada mostly clearly north of the fire zone of Fig. 1. For most of the trajectories just over Alaska or the North-West Territories an overlap with the fires report there could have occurred. A few trajectories for slightly different start times or altitudes (not shown) pass over north-western part of the United States, but before the onset of the fire period there. However, the 6300-m trajectory in Fig. 7 hits a strong fire plume over the central Québec province revealed by the OMI images around June 29. Unless there is an influence from Siberia this fire is the most probable explanation for our observations on July 2. The pattern of Fig. 7 was confirmed by HYSPLIT ensemble trajectories.

The O₃ mixing ratios of about 50 ppb in that layer are low for this part of the year and are, thus, not indicative of pronounced ozone production within this fire plume.

Trajectories initiated within the lower aerosol layer passed Eastern France and the United Kingdom at more than 1.5 km above the ground and reach the boundary layer above the Atlantic between Iceland and the Canadian coast for backward times up to the maximum 315 h. No attempt of an interpretation is made.

July 12, 2013

The measurements on July 12, 2013 (Figs. 8, 9) show the presence of smoke plumes up to 7.1 km, the most pronounced structures having been limited to altitudes up to about 5 km. The peak backscatter coefficient (13:00 CET) reached ~~astonishing~~ $2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ (13:00 CET), corresponding to a very low horizontal standard visual range of just about 4 km.

The optically thickest layers travelled below 6 km. Two layers of elevated ozone persisted around 4 km and 6 km. For most of the day the main part of the smoke stayed above 4 km. However, at 21:40 CET a lot of aerosol was also found in the lower-lying high-ozone layer. The trajectory analyses for this layer in the morning yield strong subsidence from Greenland and the Canadian polar islands, but with altitudes not exceeding 7 km. Nevertheless, the radiosonde station relevant for the direction of air-mass arrival, Stuttgart (~~station number 10739, about 200 km to the north-west~~), shows minimum RH values of 3 % for both 0:00 and 12:00 UTC between 3 and 4 km, confirming the idea of a stratospheric intrusion. In the afternoon import from the fire zone in Canada is verified, but with some indicated subsidence from beyond North America towards 315 h backward in time. The Stuttgart RH for 24:00 UTC is, still, 4 to 6 % around 2.6 km.

The upper ozone peak at around 6 km is most pronounced in the afternoon. This agrees with the trajectory analysis that indicates growing stratospheric influence during the second half of the day.

July 13, 2013

High levels of aerosol were observed in discrete layers throughout the troposphere on July 13, 2013, in the early morning mostly in the upper troposphere (Fig. 10). This upper tropospheric air mass was verified having descended from the region around the fires.

At 4:30 CET the aerosol peak at 3.2 km coincides with a stratospheric intrusion layer (Fig. 11) anti-cyclonically descending from about 8 km above the Canadian polar islands ~~via Central and~~ Greenland ~~and via~~ Norway. It is interesting to note the maximum altitude within -315 h is found by HYSPLIT detects this layer exactly at for 3.2 km a.s.l above our site, but locates the import from

the zone of fires when initializing the trajectories slightly 0.2 to 0.3 km above this. The midnight sonde data for Payerne, Stuttgart and Munich show minimum RH values of 3 to 6 %, a few hundred metres lower, in agreement with the expectations of the trajectories-

During the following hours both the aerosols at this altitude and ozone drop considerably. At 11:00 CET a 50-ppb "ozone hole" was registered between 3.2 and 3.4 km (Fig. 11). HYSPLIT detects this layer 600 m higher, relating this air mass to import from the boundary layer above the Caribbean Sea confirms lower-travel altitudes below the stratosphere, but due a lot of different continental (U.S.A., Canada) and marine source regions. -The complete absence of smoke at 11:00 CET cannot be fully explained the interpretation is difficult. The complete absence of smoke around 3.2 km cannot be explained. Given the correct calculation for the intrusion this strong vertical displacement is astonishing and cannot be that easily ascribed to the height averaging for our site at the northern edge of the Alps in the orography underlying HYSPLIT. This vertical shift looks somewhat large with respect to earlier experience (Trickl et al., 2010), but agrees with the difference between the model and the true altitude (700 to 730 m) of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The 12:00 UTC radiosonde ascents at both Stuttgart and Payerne show RH values of the order of 50 % at around 3.3 km which is not extremely humid, but indicative of PBL air.

In the upper troposphere there is no obvious positive correlation between the fire particles and ozone, with some uncertainty given by the aerosol correction and vertical averaging over rather large intervals. The Stuttgart and Munich radiosonde RH values above 3 km are above any expectations for stratospheric air, supporting these results.

July 16, 2013

A particularly interesting situation occurred on July 16, 2013, because a particularly dense and thin smoke plume directly hit the Zugspitze summit (2962 m a.s.l.). The plume was not clearly visible from the valley, but the sky turned suddenly dark when the Zugspitze cable car approached the top station. An example is given in Fig. 12, showing a northward-southward section of the 360° image of the Zugspitze web camera. To the west and north-west the colour was even almost completely dark, indicating the presence of soot particles. To the south the colour changed due to the sun (Fig. 13). From the high summits below and above the plume one can estimate the extent of that layer of just several hundred metres. The Schneefernerhaus research station (UFS, not visible in Fig. 12) on the south face of Zugspitze (lidar laboratory: 2675 m) is located at the lower edge of the plume as one can judge from the approximately equally high mountain Hohe Munde (2662 m a.s.l.) to the left. Since we look at that summit from inside the plume we estimate a horizontal standard visual

range of less than 10 km. To the west and north-west (not shown) the colour of the smoke layer was even almost completely dark, indicating the presence of soot particles.

In Fig. 4413, a four-day section of the Hohenpeißenberg ceilometer measurements including July 16 are displayed. In agreement with the slightly anti-cyclonic situation subsidence is observed. The smoke layers descent similar to stratospheric intrusion layers frequently mapped with the IFU lidar systems, suggesting a similar layer topography. There is no indication that the smoke penetrated into the boundary layer in the afternoon of July 16. As in the case of many observations of stratospheric intrusions with the ozone DIAL the layer seems to slide primarily along the top of the boundary layer, although some entrainment in the afternoon cannot be excluded.

The UFS ceilometer does not confirm subsidence below the Schneefernerhaus and suggests just partial overlap of the aerosol layer with the station after roughly 8:00 CET (not shown). The layer does not subside farther afterwards. The upper edge stayed at about 3.3 km until noon and slightly rose in the afternoon. The reason of the difference with respect to the Hohenpeißenberg measurement is ascribed to orographic lifting above the high mountain. We have routinely also observed differences of layer altitudes between the ozone DIAL and the Zugspitze summit station.

Due to an excursion to UFS the measurements with the ozone DIAL were only made in the early morning and in the late afternoon. The thin smoke layer and additional aerosol spikes are clearly visible in 313-nm backscatter coefficients (Fig. 4514). The maximum backscatter coefficient was $1.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$, corresponding to a 313-nm horizontal standard visual range of about 6.5 km, in agreement with the visual observations (Figs. 12, 13). Within the plumes slightly elevated ozone is visible (Fig. 4615). It is important to note that the uncertainty due the aerosol correction is significantly clearly smaller than the size of the O_3 peak in the ozone profile.

The nature of the elevated ozone in the smoke layers was revealed by the humidity measurements. July 16 was the first day in July 2013 when the water-vapour DIAL was operated. The results are displayed in Fig. 47-16 and show low humidity within the two partial plumes at about 3.2 and 4.5 km. The extremely low water vapour density in the main layer clearly verifies the presence of stratospheric air. The average minimum density, $8.8 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$ ($\pm 1.1 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$) corresponds to a mixing ratio of 48 ppm and 0.36 % RH. This result corresponds to values typically found in intrusions, as published by Trickl et al. (2014), but is puzzling since the dense smoke in the layer suggests mixing with tropospheric air. In the range of the upper aerosol layer (varying in altitude between 4.2 km and 4.7 km) the minimum water-vapour density is $5.4 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$ (4.2 % RH), i.e., in better agreement with the idea of mixing.

On two more days, July 18, and July 23, DIAL measurements of water vapour were made. The minimum H₂O densities within the plume are of the order of $2 \times 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-3}$, which is dry, but far away from unperturbed layers of stratospheric origin. The minimum relative humidity values on the other days (Table 1) have been imported from radiosonde data and are below 10 % whenever dry layers exist.

The dry layer at 3.2 km on July 16 becomes even more amazing when calculating HYSPLIT backward trajectories. We calculated trajectories every 100 m for altitudes between 3000 m and 3600 m a.s.l. above Garmisch-Partenkirchen because of the issues in the HYSPLIT orography mentioned above. The highest backward altitudes were obtained for start altitudes around 3500 m. The trajectories for at least 3400 m remain in a highly confined bundle all the way back to the west coast of Canada in the vicinity of Vancouver and reveal almost steady air mass ~~subsidence for start altitudes of at least 3400 m~~. One example is given in Fig. ~~48~~17. A pronounced coherence was also found by calculating HYSPLIT “ensemble” trajectories.

~~However,~~ Thirteen days backward in time the altitudes are, still, stay at 7 km and less, i.e., somewhat below typical stratospheric values for this time of the year. Therefore, we calculated extension trajectories for the bundle starting above our site at 3500 m a.s.l., initiated over the southern end of ~~St.~~ James Bay where the initial trajectory bundle was, still, highly confined. We found a continued backward rise: another two to six days backward in time altitudes of 7.5 to 9 km are reached, above Siberia and the Polar Sea (Fig. ~~49~~18). This backward rise towards Asia is a general feature here, not too much dependent on the start conditions, although the source regions change. However, the degree of coherence presented considerably surpasses any behaviour seen in many years of HYSPLIT calculations for classifying our observations. In our 2011 study (Trickl et al., 2011) we found similarly coherent air streams with FLEXPART, but not over that many days.

It is interesting to note that a forward trajectory triplet calculated for the start co-ordinates of the extension trajectories in Fig. ~~49~~18 passes over Southern Bavaria less than 100 km away from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, two of the three trajectories crossing the northern rim of the Alps even much closer.

The trajectory results qualitatively agree the general flow exhibited in the satellite images. Most importantly, we were able to find two aerosol layers over the Québec province at 3.0 km and 4.2 km in the CALIOP image for July 9, 6:41 to 6:55 UTC, which strongly supports our analysis. The aerosol was followed with CALIOP images all the way across the Atlantic, but with less perfect temporal matching.

Although these trajectories look robust and ~~astoundingly extremely~~ coherent, trajectory analyses certainly have limitations. ~~even at higher altitudes where we have found much higher reliability in our studies.~~ Without the measurements of the water-vapour DIAL this kind of analysis would be somewhat uncertain. The observation of an extremely dry layer that had descended over more than fifteen days exceeds even the thirteen-day range of analysis in our recent paper (Trickl et al., 2014).

Despite the location of UFS just at the lower edge of the smoke layer there are clear signs in the data registered there (Fig. ~~2019~~). After 9:00 CET a slight simultaneous increase of O₃, CO, PM10 and the condensation nuclei is visible. The increase in ozone by about 8 ppb supports the lidar results. In contrast to the visual impression at the summit black carbon did not rise as rapidly as the other species. Since the aerosol instrumentation at the summit station was not running no measurement directly inside the smoke plume is available. The summit RH clearly shows the dry conditions during the intrusion period (Fig. ~~2019~~), but the minimum value is significantly higher than expected from the lidar measurements. This is nothing new (Trickl et al., 2014), but, on the other hand, the intrusion hit the summit before the first H₂O measurement with the DIAL system. Thus, no direct comparison is possible. Finally, the rise in the in-situ ozone qualitatively confirms the lidar results (Fig. ~~4615~~), but was less pronounced due to the partial overlap of UFS with the layer.

Also the RH data for UFS (not shown) show values of 25 % and less in the morning, with just a 2-h delay with respect to the summit. This also demonstrates the partial overlap with the intrusion layer. The rise in ozone and aerosol occurred in the second half of the dry period, the time agreeing with the end of the subsidence revealed by the ceilometer data for UFS. The H₂O DIAL measurements confirm the slight lifting of the layer starting around noon, explaining the end of the highest ozone and aerosol values in the in-situ data.

5 Discussion and Conclusions

Our results for July 2013 have revealed a number of details on the long-lasting boreal fire plumes from North America. There are both aerosol layers with moderate and enhanced ozone mixing ratios. The analysis shows ~~a strong correlation of that~~ elevated ozone ~~with was strongly related to~~ the presence of stratospheric air for the cases examined. As can be seen from Table 1 dry layers were observed on all eleven measurement days on which smoke import from Canada or Alaska was verified. We conclude that ozone production as claimed for boreal fire plumes reaching lower latitudes (e.g., Wotawa and Trainer, 2000; Real et al., 2007; Val Martin et al., 2006) cannot be strong.

This is nothing surprising. For instance, Jacob et al. (1992) found very low O₃ formation in Alaska fire plume. They concluded that ozone build-up was limited to the first day of travel when NO_x concentrations were relatively high. Alvarado et al. (2010), also conclude little evidence of O₃ formation downwind high-latitude fires as a consequence of efficient conversion of NO_x to PAN. Ozone formation in dense smoke is also reduced due to the absorption of solar radiation (e.g., Verma et al., 2009).

The role of descending stratospheric air masses for the ozone budget in over boreal North America has been discussed before (e.g., Wofsy et al., 1992; Gregory et al., 1992, Mauzerall et al., 1996). Our results for July 2013 (and at a lower smoke level for summer 2014) examples indicate that long-range transport of smoke from boreal fires from North America or East Siberia to Europe in stratospheric intrusion layers could be a rather important transport mechanism. Relevant are the so-called Type-6 intrusions defined by Trickl et al. (2010). These intrusions frequently exhibit a gradual descent from Siberia, Alaska and Western Canada to Europe over one to two weeks, thus contrasting the rapid descent of the well-known intrusions from Greenland and its surroundings (mostly Types 1 and 2). They can be observed at the high-lying Alpine stations and add up together with the Type-5 intrusions from Eastern Canada to about one third of the intrusions during the summer intrusion minimum. [Our measurements show that they are even more frequent if one includes higher altitudes, an important result of our recent routine measurements.](#)

The age spectra generated with FLEXPART model calculations for the stations Mte. Cimone, Zugspitze, Sonnblick and Jungfraujoch suggest that long transport times even dominate the stratospheric contributions (Stohl et al., 2000; Trickl et al., 2010) at these sites. At higher altitudes the summer minimum diminishes (e.g., Beekmann et al., 1997), in agreement with the high number of stratospheric layers in our lidar data throughout the year.

The observation of smoke travelling in intrusion layers is interesting and particularly puzzling in the case of July 16. It is not possible to determine how the smoke got trapped in the layer at 3.2 km without significantly modifying the humidity and the layer because there are no detailed observations in the source region. The air ascending in the fire was most likely very dry since the formation of wild fires requires rather dry conditions. Stirring of the stratospheric layer by a strongly ascending hot air mass does not look like a good solution. Therefore, we prefer the idea that the stratospheric air tongue intersected a smoke column in a later, more stationary phase. There is also the possibility of sedimentation of heavy particles from a layer crossing above, but this looks rather complex and is not discussed further here.

The example of July 16 impressively confirms our recent study (Trickl et al., 2014) that dry layers descending from the lower stratosphere can survive almost unchanged for as much as 13 days, here very likely even for several more days. The intrusions slowly descended over extremely long distances (Type 6 as defined by Trickl et al. (2010)) contrasting the typical direct Type-1 and Type-2 intrusions from Greenland to Central Europe.

In summary, the observations in July 2013 confirm our idea of direct transport from boreal North America to Europe in subsiding air masses without strong loss of particle density. A rather stable weather pattern allowed the inflow of smoke over a period of several weeks, interrupted on just two days.

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Table 1. List of the lidar sounding days at IMK-IFU and UFS (Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany) during the smoke period in July 2013; min means the minimum altitude of observation (1000 to 1200 m a.s.l.), P, S, M, K, G the radiosonde stations Payerne, Stuttgart, Munich, Kümmersbrück, Graz, respectively. The sonde stations were selected based on the trajectory results. Maximum backscatter coefficients in brackets could be due to clouds. Sonde RH is listed only if significantly below 10 %.

Date	Aerosol Ranges [km]	Max. β [$10^{-6} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$]	Elevated O_3 [km]	Low H_2O in range [km]
July 1	min – 5.5 7.0 – 12.5	2.0 0.3	3.6 – 5.7 8.5 – 11.0 (80 – 100 ppb)	4–4.5, 5.2, 5.8–6.5 7-7.6 (P, 0 UTC)
July 2	min – 5.2 5.5 – 8.2	5.3 1 (5.2)	3.3 – 5.6 (75 ppb)	around 4 km (P, 0 UTC)
July 8	min – 5.8. E. Europe	9.6	4.8 – 8	
July 9	min- 2.6, E. Europe 2.6-4.9, E. Europe	5.1 1.7	3.5 – 9	
July 11	min – 3.5 3.7 – 6.4	21(40.5) 2.8	1.4 – 3.5 3.7 – 8 (65 – 80 ppb)	layers 3–7 (S) layers 3–7 (S)
July 12	min – 3.4 3.6 – 6.1 6.1 – 10.6	5.8 19.8 1.2	3.1 – 5.0 5.0 – 10.5 both (90 – 100 ppb)	3.4–4.8 (S, 0 UTC)
July 13	min – 3.5 4.5 – 11	3.6 6.1	1.5 – 3.3 3.6 – 8.8	2.3–2.7 (S, 0 UTC)
July 15	min – 3.6 3.6 – 6.7	5 10.3(44)	3 – 5 5.7 – 10.5	3.6–3.7 (S, 0 UTC) M missing
July 16	min – 6.2	11.8	3.2, 4.5 (80 – 85 ppb)	3.2, 4.5 (DIAL)
July 18	min – 5.9	15(76)	excursion ≤ 5 ppb	3.2 (DIAL)
July 19	1.1 – 4.7	4.8	2 – 4 (70 – 75 ppb)	3.7 (G, July 18, 3 UTC)
July 22	min – 3 3-4	4.6(7.3) 0.9	4.3 – 5.2 (75 ppb)	3.1–5.3 (K)
July 23	min – 3.3 3.3 – 4.9	2.9 2.0		3.2, 4.1 (DIAL)
July 25	min – 5	most likely Saharan dust		

Figures:

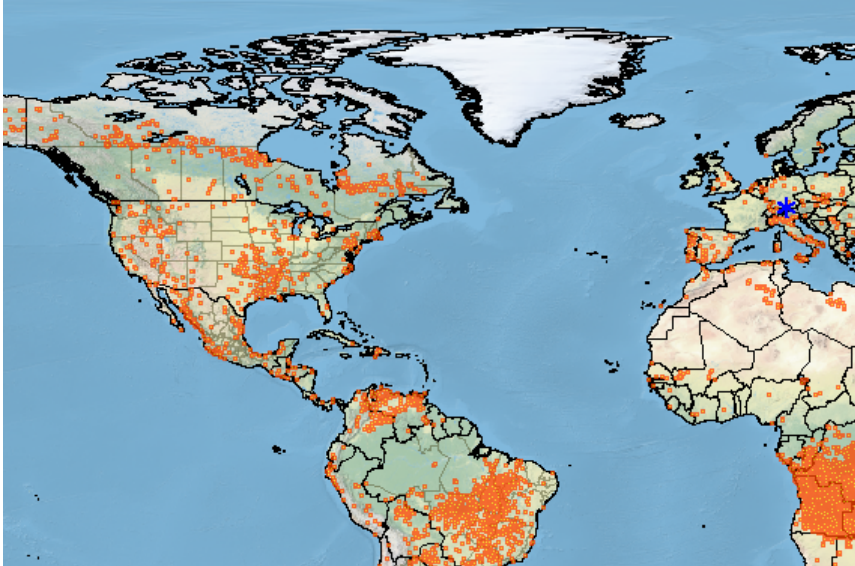


Fig. 1. Fire spots between July 1 and 7, 2013, as generated by the FIRMS Web Fire Mapper: A "Road of Fire" formed west to east across Canada along the most frequent backward trajectory pathways initiated over Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The position of Garmisch-Partenkirchen is marked by a blue asterisk.

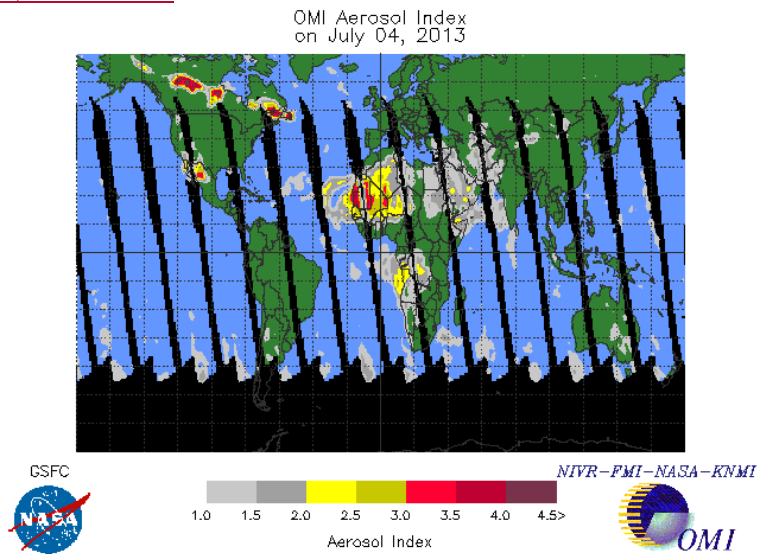


Fig. 2. OMI aerosol index for July 4, 2013

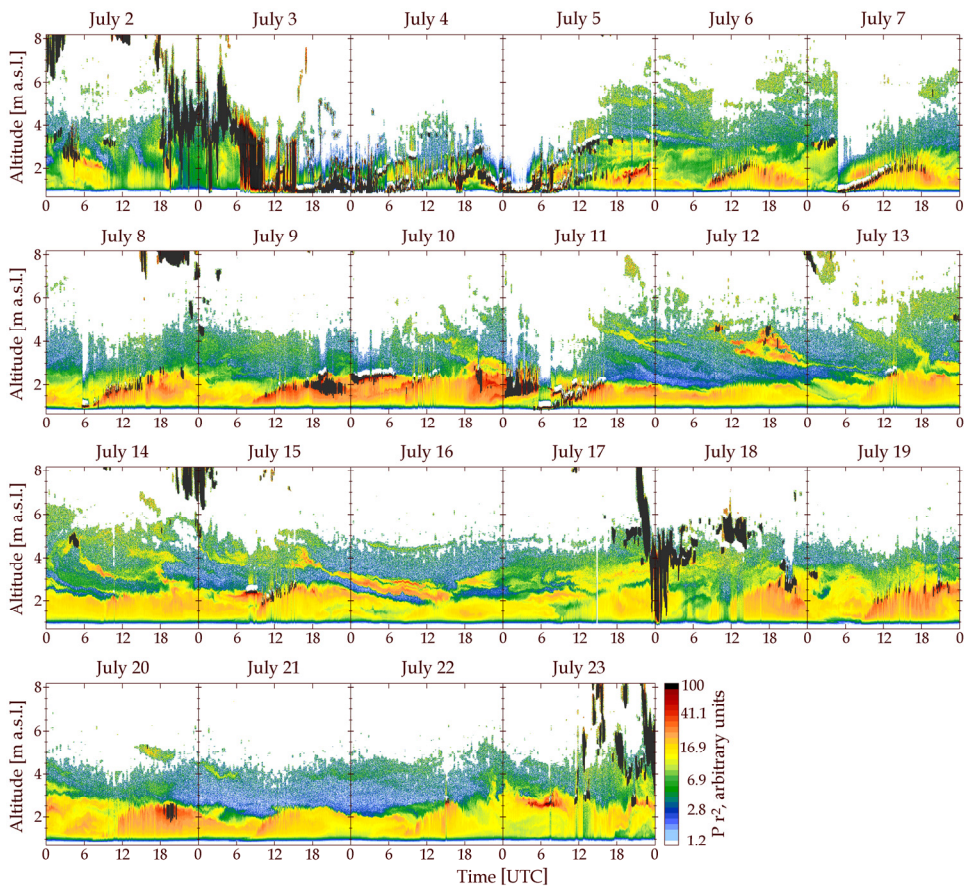


Fig. 3: Range-corrected backscatter signal ($P(r) r^2$; logarithmic colour code), measured by ceilometer over Leutkirch (South Germany) from July 2 to 23, 2013. Areas with low signal/noise ratio are masked white. On several days the Canadian smoke layers filled a considerable part of the free troposphere above the mixing layer (up to 2 km, marked by yellow to reddish colour).

Full-page figure

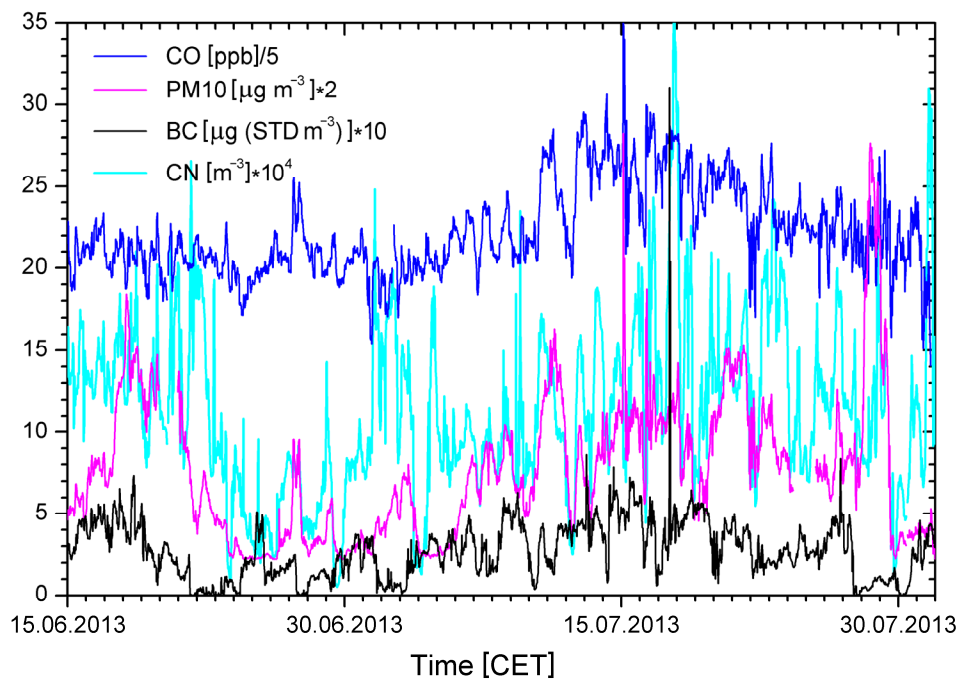


Fig. 4. Overview of selected species measured at UFS between June 15 and August 1, 2013: During the fire period in July elevated CO was observed parallel to the increase in particles, which had not been the case in June. BC means "black carbon, and CN "condensation nuclei".

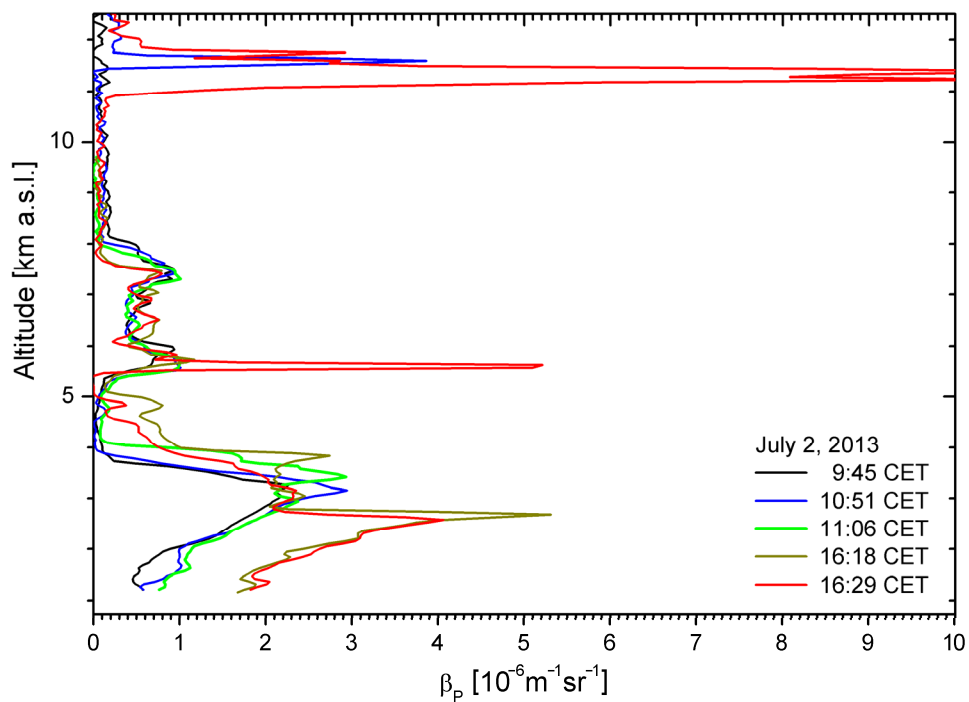


Fig. 5. 313-nm particle backscatter coefficients for July 2, 2013; the spikes between 11 and 12 km are due to faint cirrus clouds.

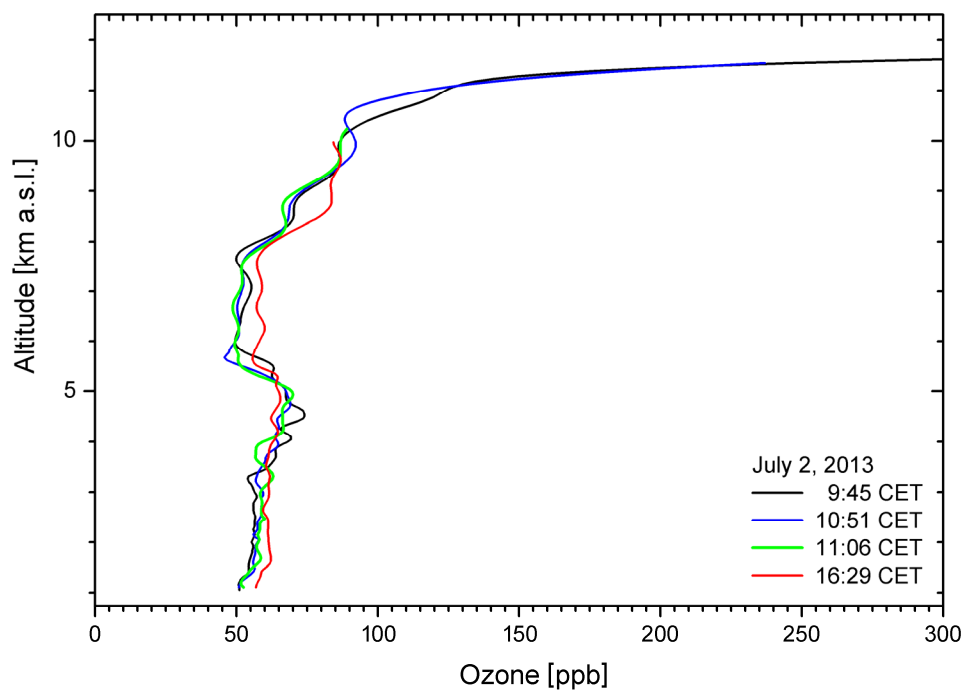


Fig. 6. Ozone mixing ratios for July 2, 2013; please, note the moderate mixing ratio in the fire plume range between about 5.5 and 8 km.

Please, adjust Fig. 6 vertical range to match that of Fig. 5 in the parallel column.

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
 Backward trajectories ending at 1000 UTC 02 Jul 13
 CDC1 Meteorological Data

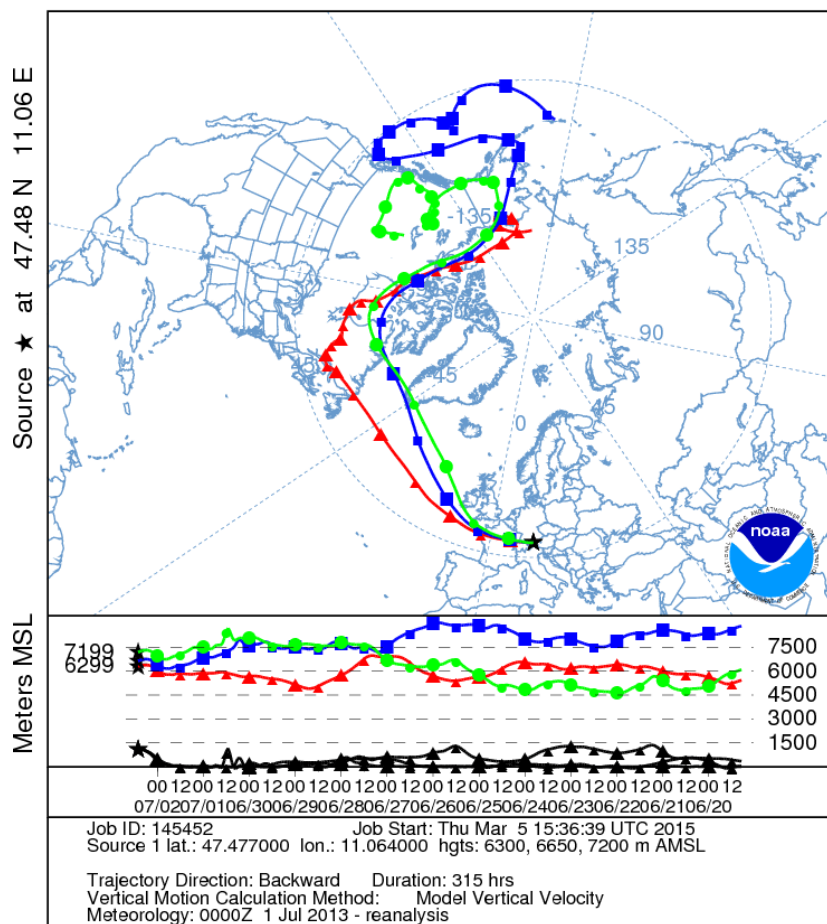


Fig. 7. HYSPLIT backward trajectories initiated above Garmisch-Partenkirchen on July 2 at 11:00 CET (10:00 UTC) within the altitude range of mid-tropospheric aerosol layer in Fig. 5; the trajectories pass over the north coast of continental Canada at rather high altitudes, overlapping with fire regions just above Alaska.

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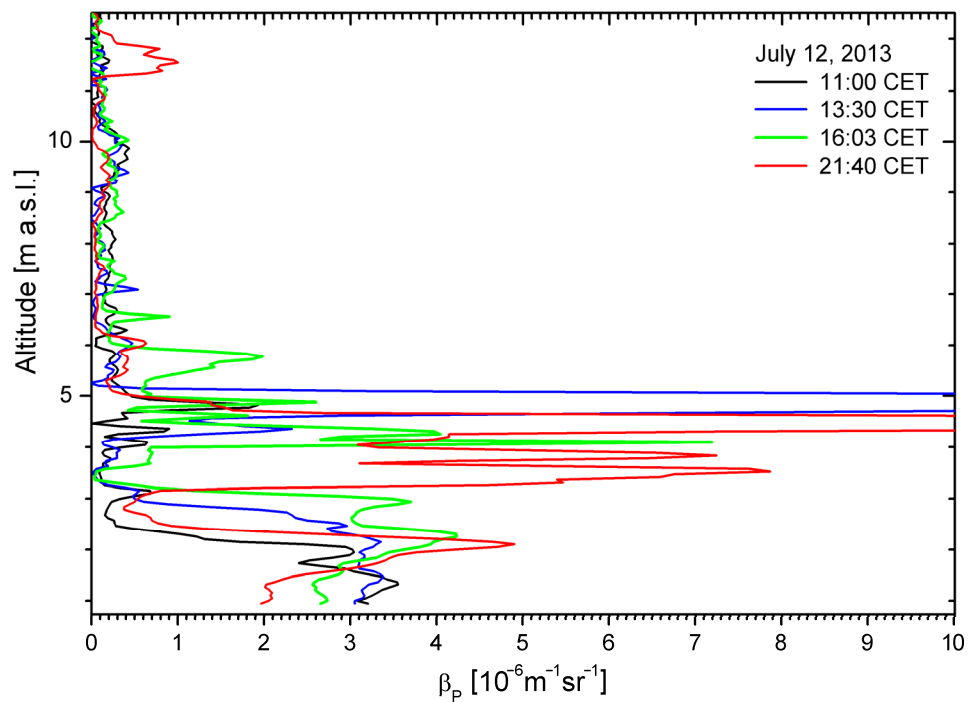


Fig. 8. 313-nm particle backscatter coefficients selected from the profiles of July 12, 2013

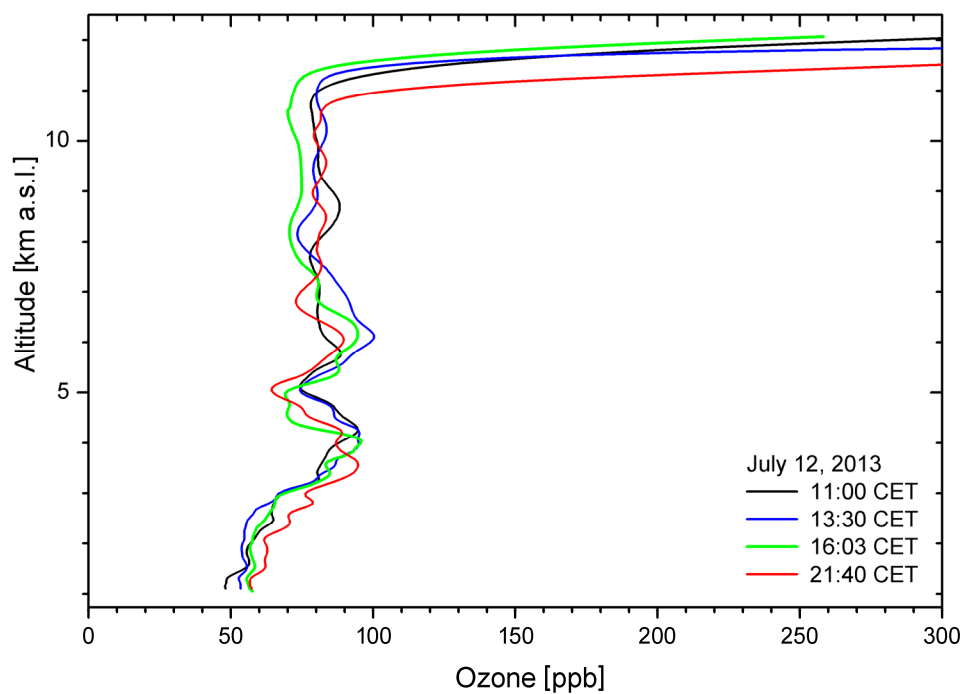


Fig. 9. Ozone profiles selected from the results of July 12, 2013, and corresponding to the cases shown in Fig. 5; please, note that the upper-tropospheric uncertainty is of the order of 10 ppb due to the radiation loss caused by the high lower- and mid-tropospheric ozone densities and the aerosol layers.

Please, adjust Fig. 9 vertical range to match that of Fig. 8 in the parallel column.

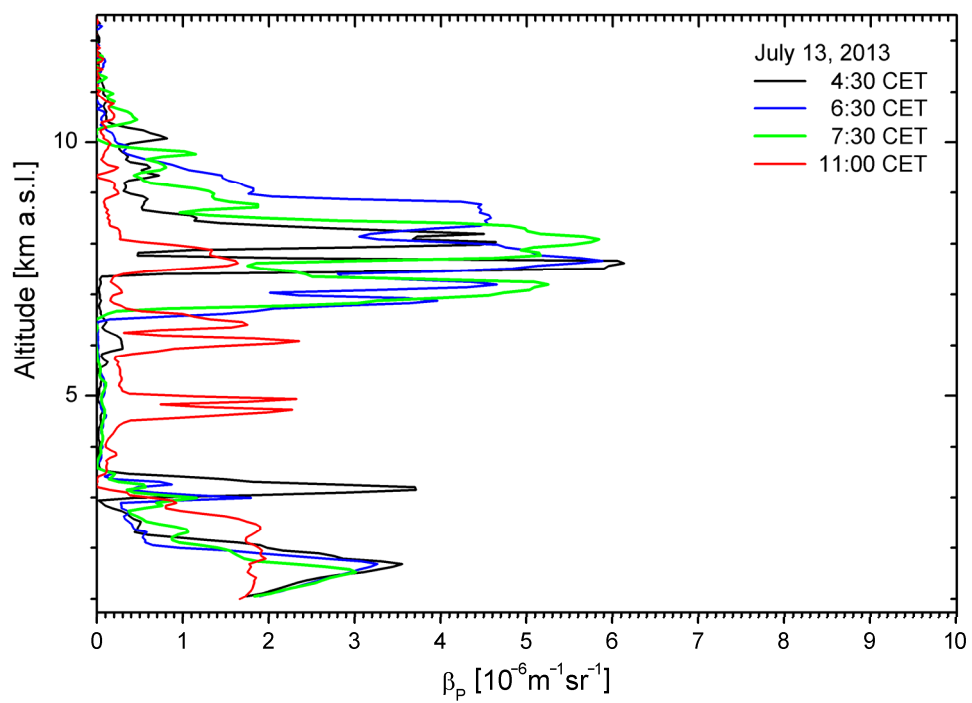


Fig. 10. 313-nm particle backscatter coefficients for July 13, 2013; on this day almost the entire troposphere was filled with aerosol layers from the Canadian fires.

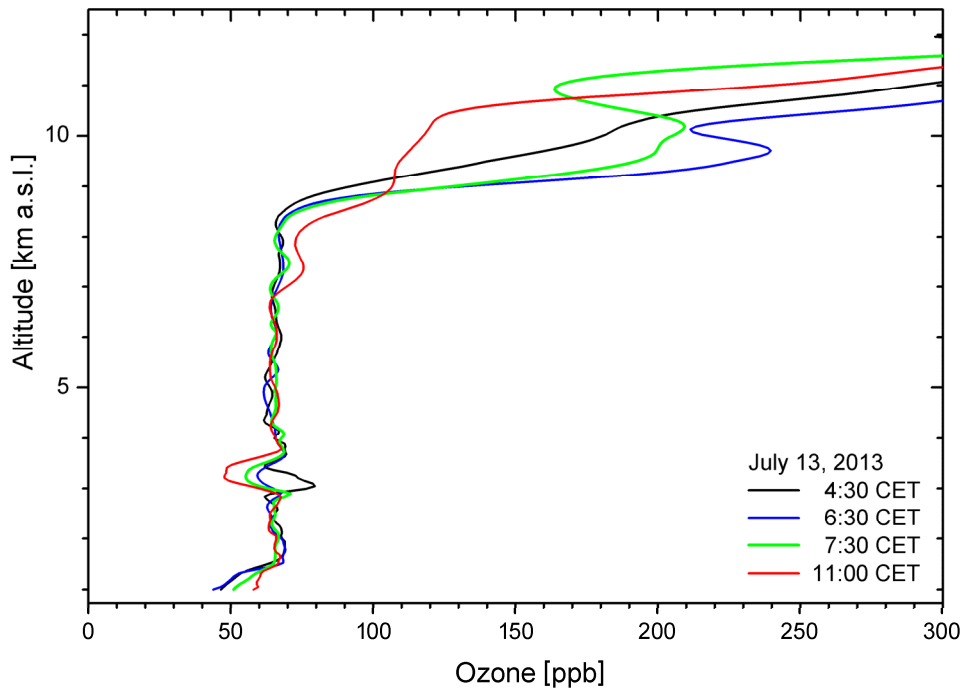


Fig. 11. Ozone profiles for July 13, 2013, the upper-tropospheric uncertainty is of the order of 10 ppb due to the radiation loss caused by the high densities and the aerosol layers.

Please, adjust Fig. 11 vertical range to match that of Fig. 10 in the parallel column.



Fig. 1312. View from the Zugspitze summit approximately to the south on July 16, 2013, at 9:00 CET; the Canadian fire plume fully hits the summit, but the main part misses Hohe Munde (2662 m a.s.l, to the left, distance 10.6 km). At the horizon, to the right, the summits of the Central Alps, reaching 3774 m a.s.l. (Wildspitze, Austria), appear just above the smoke layer (difficult to discern without magnification). The Schneefernerhaus station is slightly outside the picture (to the right). Source. <http://zugspitze.panomax.at> (copyright), courtesy of "visualisierung und informationstechnologie" (Austria)

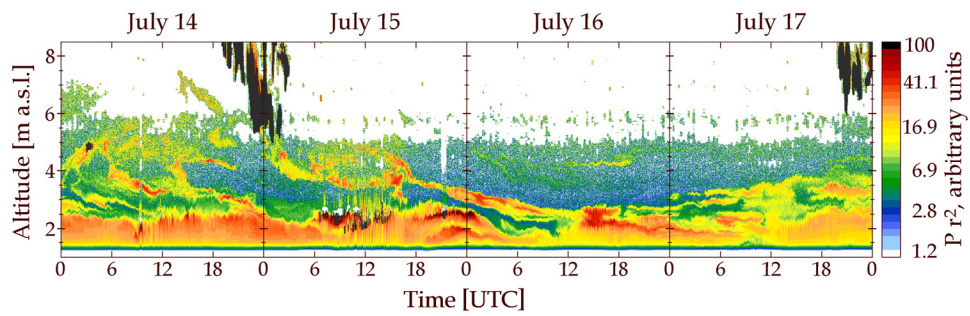


Fig. 1413: Range-corrected backscatter signal ($P(r) r^2$; logarithmic colour code), measured by ceilometer over Hohenpeißenberg (South Germany) from July 14 to 17, 2013. Areas with low signal/noise ratio are masked white. The smoke layer descends across the Zugspitze summit on July 16 and even seems to penetrate into the boundary layer.

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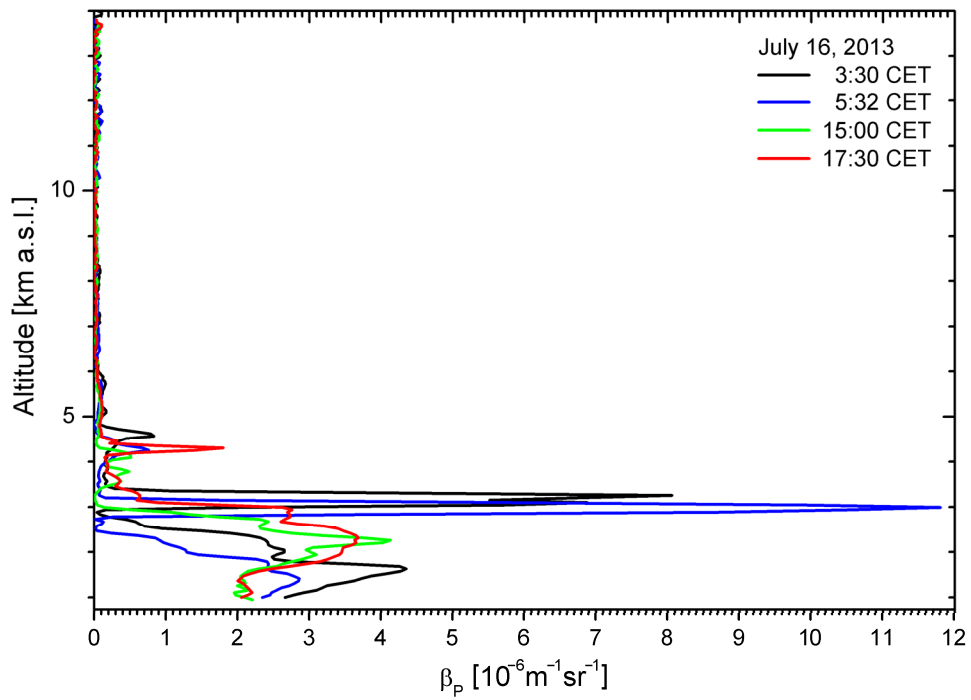


Fig. 1514. 313-nm particle backscatter coefficients for July 16, 2013; the peak backscatter coefficient at 5:32 CET, 1.2×10^{-5} , corresponds to a horizontal standard visual range of the order of 6.5 km.

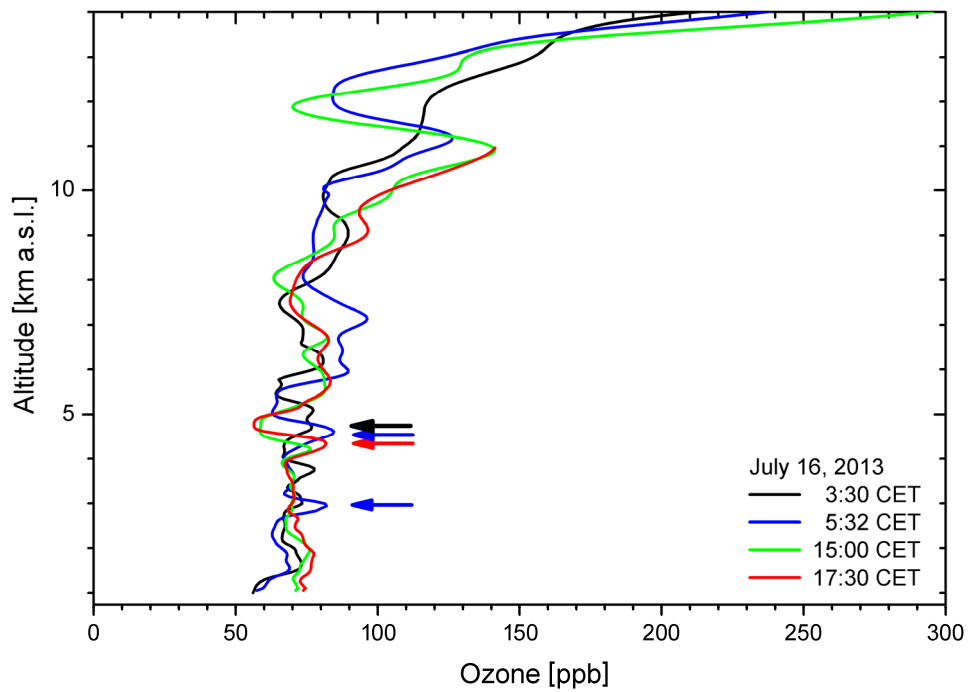


Fig. 4615. Ozone profiles for July 16, 2013, in the layers of strongly enhanced aerosol below 5 km the ozone mixing ratio is several times slightly elevated (see arrows, colour chosen as in corresponding curves). Elevated ozone is seen also in other layers.

Please, adjust Fig. 46-15 vertical range to match that of Fig. 45-14 in the parallel column.

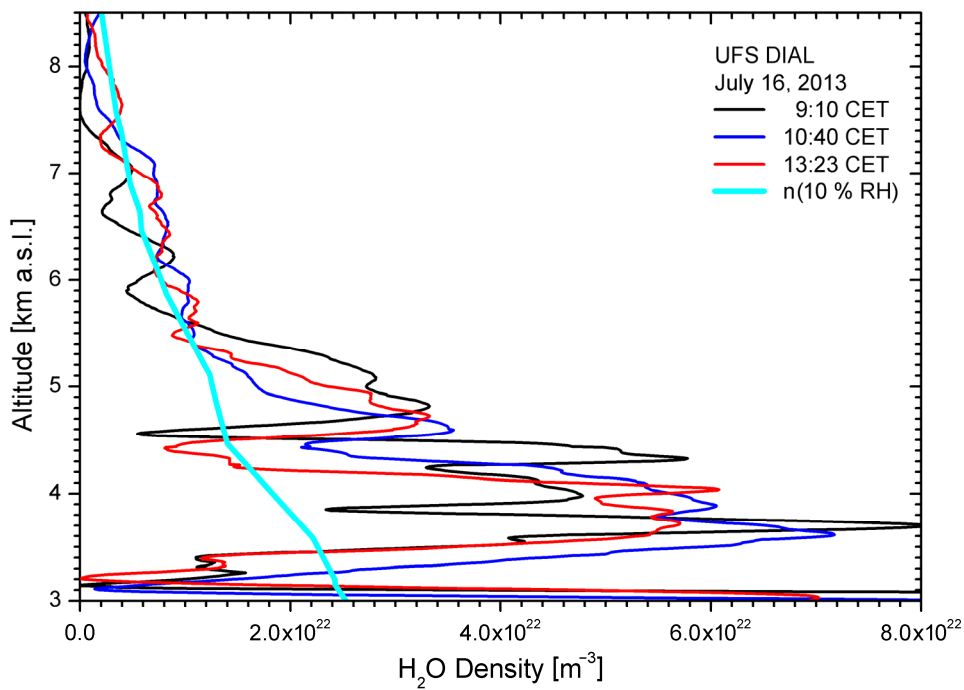


Fig. 1716. Water-vapour profiles obtained with the UFS DIAL on July 16, 2013 together with the 10 % RH curve from the Stuttgart radiosonde (Munich data not being available); the layer with most aerosol is extremely dry suggesting the presence of stratospheric air. Also in the aerosol layer around 4.5 km relative humidity values of the order of just 5 % are seen indicating a strong stratospheric component.

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
 Backward trajectories ending at 0800 UTC 16 Jul 13
 CDC1 Meteorological Data

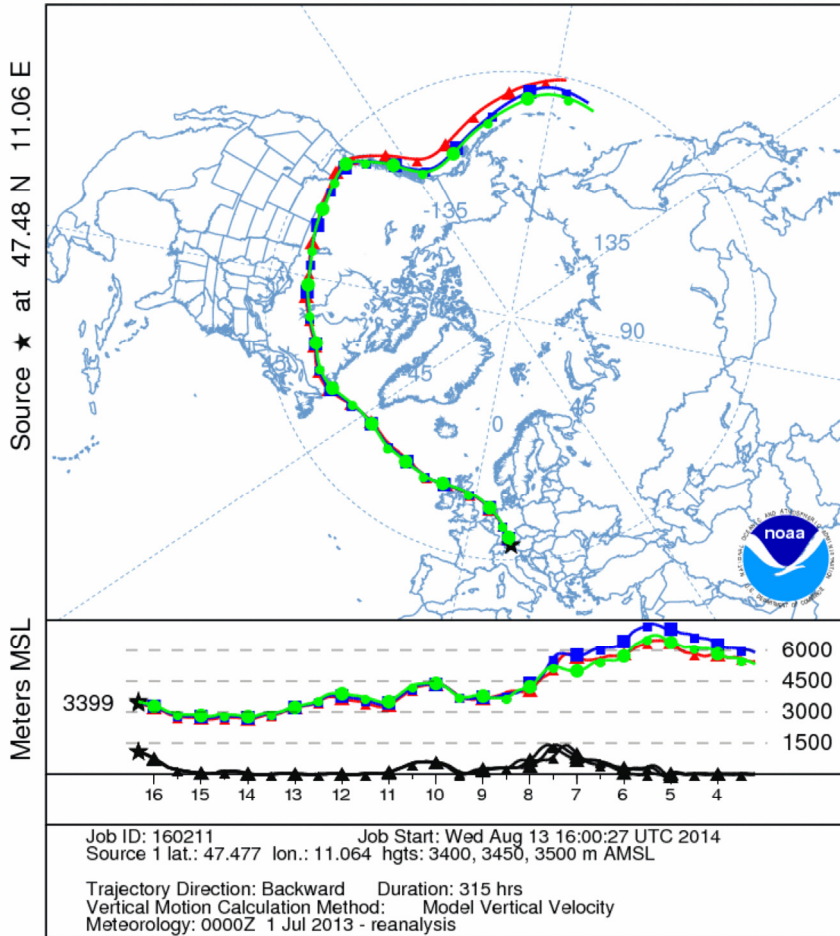


Fig. 1817. HYSPLIT backward trajectories calculated for altitudes of 3400 m, 3500 m and 3600 m a.s.l. above Garmisch-Partenkirchen showing almost steady subsidence from the Northern Pacific within 315 h. MSL means: above mean sea level. The black line in the altitude box shows the ground level.

Please, expand this figure top two-column format

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
 Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 09 Jul 13
 CDC1 Meteorological Data

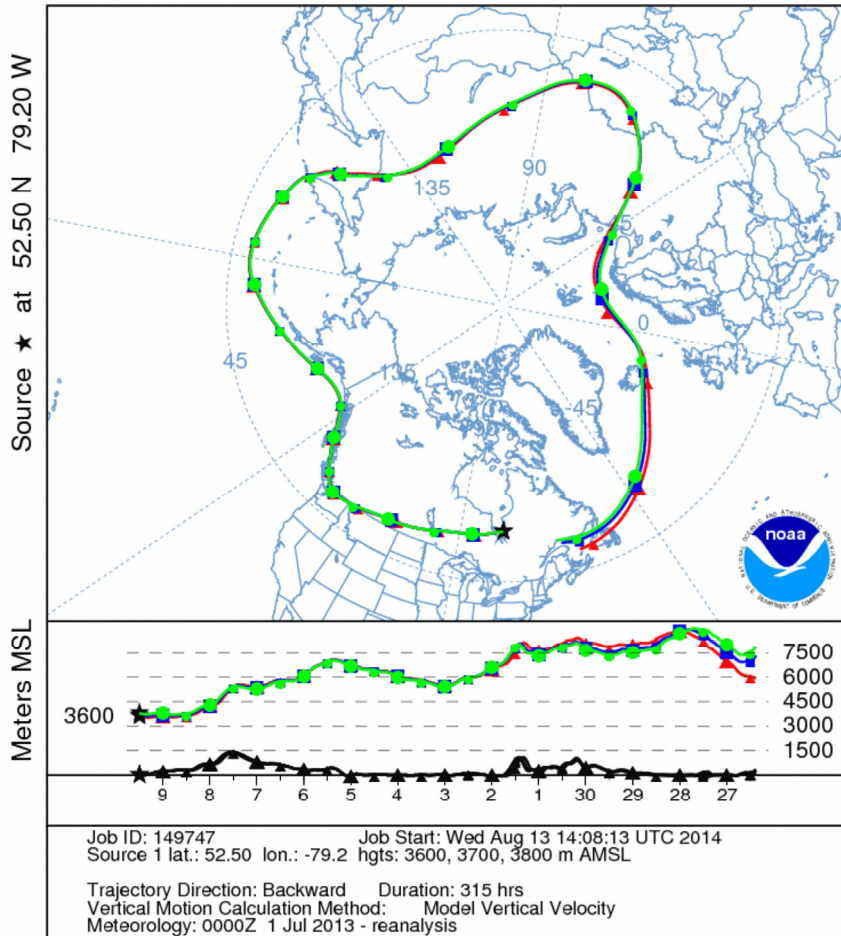


Fig. 1918. Extension backward trajectories for those in Fig. 18-17 initiated on July 9, 2013 (12:00 UTC) at altitudes of 3600 m, 3700 m and 3800 m a.s.l. above James Bay where the three trajectories in Fig. 18-17 almost coincide. The coherence of the trajectory bundle is exceptional. The maximum altitude reached is about 9 km.

Please, expand this figure top two-column format, on the same page as Fig. 18-17.

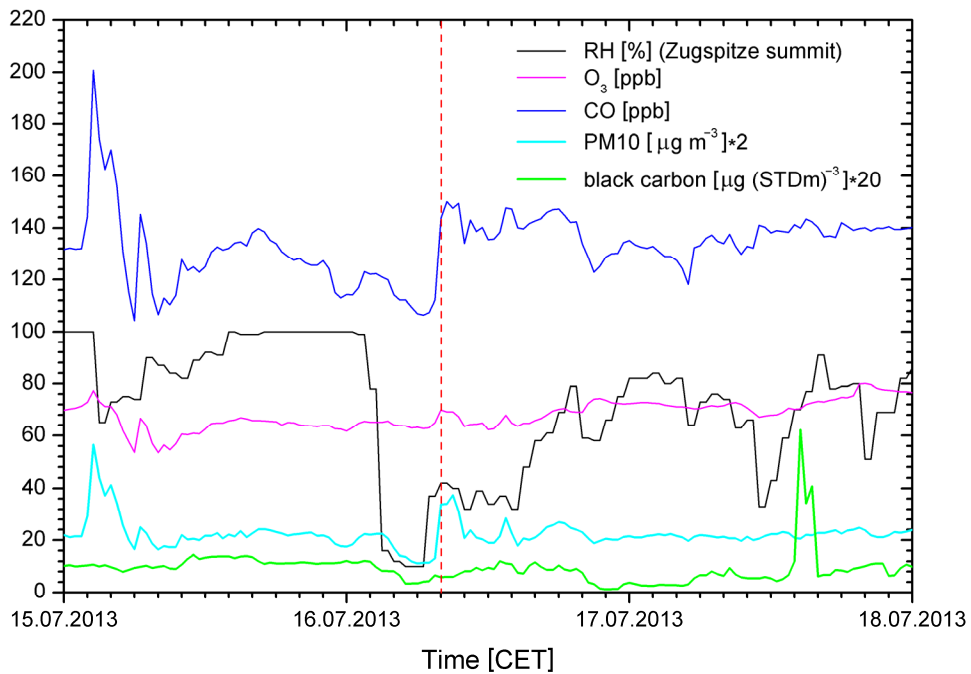


Fig. 2019. Selected measured at UFS between July 15 and 17, 2013: The dashed vertical line (9:00 CET) marks the arrival of the edge of the smoke layer at the station. The relative-humidity data are taken from the listings of the German Weather Service (DWD) at the Zugspitze summit located 0.3 km higher than UFS. The dry smoke layer was observed earlier there.