An overview on the airborne measurement in Nepal,-part 1: vertical profile of aerosol size-number, spectral absorption, and meteorology

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Abstract

The paper provides an overview of an airborne measurement campaign with a microlight aircraft, over the Pokhara Valley region, Nepal, a metropolitan region in the central Himalayan foothills. This is the first aerial measurements in the central Himalayan foothill region, one of the polluted but relatively poorly sampled regions of the world. Conducted in two phases (in May 2016 and December 2016-January 2017), the goal of the overall campaign was to quantify the vertical distribution of aerosols over a polluted mountain valley in the Himalayan foothills, as well as to investigate the extent of regional transport of emissions into the Himalayas. This paper summarizes results from first phase where test flights were conducted in May 2016 (pre-monsoon), with the objective of demonstrating the potential of airborne measurements in the region using a portable instrument package (size with housing case: 0.45 m x 0.25 m x 0.25 m, 15 kgs) onboard an ultralight aircraft (IKARUS-C42). A total of five sampling test flights were conducted (each lasting for 1-1.5 h) in the Pokhara Valley to characterize vertical profiles of aerosol properties such as aerosol number and size distribution (0.3-2 µm), total particle concentration (>14 nm), aerosol absorption (370-950 nm), black carbon (BC), and meteorological variables. Although some interesting observations were made during the test flight, the study is limited to a few days (and only a few hours of flight in total) and thus, the analysis presented may not represent the entire pollution-meteorology interaction found in the Pokhara Valley

The vertical profiles of aerosol species showed decreasing concentrations with altitude (815 to 4500 m a.s.l.); steep concentration gradient below 2000 m (a.s.l.) in the morning and mixed profiles (up to ca. 4000 m a.s.l.) in the afternoon. The near-surface (<1000 m a.s.l.) BC concentrations observed in the Pokhara Valley were much lower than pre-monsoon BC concentrations in the Kathmandu Valley, and similar in range to Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) sites such as Kanpur in India. The sampling test flight also detected an elevated polluted aerosol layer (around 3000 m a.s.l.) over the Pokhara Valley, which could be associated with the regional transport. The total aerosol and black carbon concentration in the polluted layer was comparable with the near-surface values (<1000 m a.s.l.). The elevated polluted layer was also characterized by high aerosol extinction coefficient (at 550 nm) and was identified as smoke and a polluted dust layer. The observed shift in the westerlies (at 20-30° N) entering Nepal during the test flight period could be an important factor for the presence of elevated polluted layers in the Pokhara Valley.

1. Introduction

The Himalayas and surrounding regions are one of the unique ecosystems in the world, with a great variety in the geography and socio-economics, and a notable significance in the context of regional and global environmental change. Areas in the foothills of the Himalayas still constitute large regions of rural populations along with pockets of rapidly growing cities. Consequently, there is a complex interaction among changing emission sources and their interaction with regional and global climate change. Among emitted air pollutants, the chemical and physical properties of aerosols have been linked to significant burdens of disease, to melting of glaciers, to crop loses, to hydrological changes and to cloud properties (Bollasina et al., 2011; Vinoj et al., 2014; Lau, 2014; Burney and Ramanathan, 2014; Brauer et al., 2012; Cong et al., 2015; Li et al., 2016).

Sources of aerosols in the Himalayas and the nearby Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) typically vary between urban, peri-urban and rural locations; fossil fuel and industrial emissions such as vehicles, brick kilns, waste burning, cement factories etc., are typically urban and peri-urban; biomass cookstove, agriculture and waste burning and forest fires are often linked to emissions from rural areas (Guttikunda et al., 2014; Venkataraman et al., 2006; Stone et al., 2010). Secondary chemical pathways also contribute to the aerosols in the ultrafine and accumulation-mode range via particle formation events (Venzac et al., 2008; Neitola et al., 2011).

Aerosol properties in the Himalayas have large spatial and temporal variations, especially in the pre-monsoon and monsoon season. These observed variations are influenced by emission sources, regional meteorology, and geography (Dey and Di Girolamo, 2010). The influence of aerosol particles on local and regional weather during these adjacent seasons has significant implications for timing, intensity and spatial distribution of the summer monsoon in the region (Bollasina et al., 2011; Ramanathan et al., 2001). Studies describing the aerosol-meteorology interaction are often missing in the Himalayan region partly due to lack of surface and airborne measurements of aerosol properties along with meteorology. Most past campaign-mode measurements in the Himalayan regions, to our knowledge, have been ground measurements, which have aided in evaluating aerosol properties, and their transformation and transport mechanisms (Shrestha et al., 2013;Shrestha et al., 2010;Ramana et al., 2004;Marcq et al., 2010;Panday and Prinn, 2009;Cho et al., 2017). Long-term continuous measurements of aerosols and meteorology are limited to a few stations in the High Himalayas, such as the recently discontinued Nepal Climate Observatory at Pyramid (NCO-P, 27.95° N, 86.81° E, 5050 m a.s.l.), a high altitude observatory located near basecamp of Mt. Everest. Columnar and satellite measurements such as AERONET and CALIPSO have provided a regional overview of aerosol type and vertical distribution, as well as

estimation of the aerosol heating rate in the atmospheric column (Kuhlmann and Quaas, 2010; Gautam et al., 2011; Pandey et al., 2017). However, these measurement techniques often suffer from large uncertainty and biases while retrieving the complex nature of the aerosols observed in the region (Jai Devi et al., 2011).

Regional meteorology in the 850-500 mb range plays an important role in the transformation and transport of aerosols from Western Asia to the IGP, the Himalayan foothills, the Himalayan and Tibetan Plateau region (Decesari et al., 2010; Marinoni et al., 2013; Lüthi et al., 2015). At these altitudes, synoptic- scale air masses are mostly westerly/northwesterly during the pre-monsoon and southwesterly/easterly during the monsoon. These air masses are often linked to dust aerosol transport during the pre-monsoon season from Western Asia into the Himalayas, including populated mountain valley such as Kathmandu and Pokhara Valley in Nepal. The transported dust aerosol also mixes with the primary emission (or anthropogenic aerosols) in the IGP and accumulates from northern to eastern IGP along the Himalayan foothills (Gautam et al., 2009b; Gautam et al., 2011). The total aerosol loading is often highest during the pre-monsoon season in the IGP (Gautam et al., 2009a; Raatikainen et al., 2014), intensified further by weak surface/zonal winds and numerous open biomass burning and forest fires events (Kaskaoutis et al., 2012b). The polluted aerosol layer in the IGP is advected into the Himalayas by synoptic-scale westerlies (~500 mb) and also by the valley wind circulation within or along the planetary boundary layer (PBL) (Lüthi et al., 2015). The advection is also facilitated by the strong updraft and PBL expansion (highest in the pre-monsoon in the IGP) often mixing with the synoptic-scale westerlies (Raatikainen et al., 2014). Because of strong convective activity in the IGP, the polluted air masses near the surface are often lifted up to 5-7 km or higher (Kuhlmann and Quaas, 2010). In addition to the synoptic-scale transport, thermally-driven valley winds also enable the transport of humid and polluted air mass (with enhanced absorbing fraction) from IGP into the Himalayan foothills, and further up into the mountain valleys and elevated locations (Raatikainen et al., 2014;Lüthi et al., 2015;Gogoi et al., 2014;Putero et al., 2014;Decesari et al., 2010;Marcq et al., 2010). Strongly coupled with the expansion of the PBL in the IGP, the upslope movement of polluted air masses into the foothills and further east is characterized by late afternoon peaks in AOD in many measurement sites along the Himalayan range such as Hanle Valley (Ladakh, India), Mukteswar and Manora site (Nainital, India), Hetauda (Nepal), Langtang Valley (Nepal), Dhulikhel (Nepal), Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) and NCO-P (Nepal). The temporal and spatial extent of this observed “ventilation” at multiple locations could be indicative of a regional-scale transport than mesoscale (Gogoi et al., 2014; Raatikainen et al., 2014; Gautam et al., 2011; Putero et al., 2015; Marcq et al., 2010).

To date, there have been no observations of vertical distributions of aerosol and gaseous species carried out in the Himalayan region. Therefore, the airborne measurement campaign was designed to address two major questions: (i) what is the variation in the aerosol properties, notably the vertical distributions, over a polluted mountain valley, and (ii) what is the quantitative extent of regional transport of aerosols in the higher Himalayas? The campaign was carried out in two phases in the Pokhara Valley and surrounding areas in Nepal. In the first phase, test flights were conducted in May 2016 and in the second phase, intensive sampling flights were carried out in December 2016-January 2017. This paper provides an overview of the measurement campaign and results from the test flights in May 2016 which include snapshots of vertical profiles of aerosol size, number, and composition, along with meteorological parameters. The airborne measurements presented in this paper are supplemented with observations of local and regional meteorology, as well as satellite and ground-based column-integrated aerosol microphysics and radiative properties (see section 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, also Supplementary S7). A companion paper will follow with more detailed observations and results based on the intensive measurements carried out during December 2016-January 2017.

2. Ultralight measurements in Nepal

2.1. Details of the airborne measurement unit

A single-engine two-seater microlight aircraft (IKARUS C-42, COMCO IKARUS, Germany) was used as the aerial platform. The technical specification of the aircraft includes approximately 4 h of flying time, a short take-off run, an additional payload of up to 50 kg, and it is suitable for small spiral movement in the air. The aircraft has a cruising speed of 165 kmh^{-1}, and a 5-6 ms^{-1} rate of climb which makes it an appropriate aerial vehicle to perform measurements at altitudes within the PBL and as close as 50 m above ground level. More detail about the aircraft is available here (http://www.comco-ikarus.de/Pages/c42a-technik.php?lang=en). Its size, speed, and maneuverability offered a decent climb to the free troposphere to capture vertical profiles in the rough terrains of Nepal. The aircraft used for the study is operated by the Pokhara Ultralight Company for recreational flights around the Pokhara Valley.

The instrument package was specifically designed and tested for aerial measurements (Junkermann, 2001). Table 1 describes each instrument and the integration performed to prepare the package for the aerial deployment. The instrument package consists of a GRIMM OPS (optical particle spectrometer) 1.108 for particle size distributions (0.3 to 20 µm, 16 size bins) with sampling frequency of 6 s, and a TSI

CPC 3760 for total particle concentration (>14 nm) at 1 s resolution (See Figure S1 in the supplement). The package also included a Magee Scientific aethalometer (AE42) for aerosol absorption at seven different wavelengths (370 -950 nm). The instruments were reduced in weight for use on the aircraft. The CPC was operated with a constant mass flow and an internal DC pump instead of the original flow regulation by a critical orifice. Meteorological parameters including temperature and dew point were sampled at a rate of 1 s or higher using METEOLABOR (TPS3). All the sensors were connected to a modular computer (PC104) for data acquisition. The PC104 is also equipped with a Global Positioning System (GPS), and multiple serial and analog connectors. For inflight instrument checks and quick online overview of the atmospheric conditions, a small LCD was also connected to the PC104 and placed in the cockpit areas for the flight crew. This display showed real-time aerosol number concentrations and meteorological parameters.

Table 1. Instrument package deployed in the microlight aircraft

The instrument package weighs approximately 15 kg and consumes <60 W, well within the power supply range of the aircraft battery. It is housed in an aluminum box (0.45 m x0.25 mx0.25 m) and can be easily integrated with a mobile platform such as the IKARUS (See Figure S1). In IKARUS, the instrument was placed in the rear section behind the seats which is otherwise almost empty or used for cargo, and only contains the fuel tank and supporting aluminum bars. The sample inlet line (internal diameter of 0.004 m or ~4.0 mm ID brass tubing) ran along the wingspan and was approximately 1.8 m from the cockpit. Once the sample line is inside the aircraft, it is distributed to all the aerosol instruments using a simple metal flow splitter (0.006 m ID). The sample inlet positioning at the end of the wingspan also minimizes the influence of the aircraft propeller, located in the front of the cockpit.

2.2. Site description

Pokhara Valley is Nepal's second largest populated valley (pop. >250,000) after the Kathmandu Valley (CBS, 2011). The valley is approximately at 815 m (a.s.l.), ~150 km west of the Kathmandu Valley, and ~90 km northeast of the southern plains (~100 m a.s.l.) bordering IGP. The valley is surrounded by mountains which are approximately 1000-2000 m (a.s.l.). Further north of the Pokhara Valley, within 30 km the elevation gradient increases rapidly to over 7000 m (a.s.l.) or higher (see Figure 1). This steep elevation gradient is conducive for the orographic lift of humid air masses, and thus the valley also receives one of the highest rates of precipitation in Nepal and occasional strong convective updrafts leading to hailstorms and thunderstorms (Aryal et al., 2015). The mixing of dry westerly air masses with

heated moist air masses from the Bay of Bengal produces strong convection over the Pokhara Valley, and thus results in strong updrafts. These strong convective activities are frequent in the pre-monsoon and monsoon season but do not occur during the winter season.

2.3. Test flight patterns over the Pokhara Valley

Five test flights were conducted in the morning and evening period around Pokhara Valley (83.97° E, 28.19° N, 815 m a.s.l.) with each flight lasting for about 1 to 1.5 h from 5-7 May 2016. The flight pattern was consistently flown over the northwest part of the valley (Figure 1). A typical flight would commence from the Pokhara Regional Airport (818 m a.s.l.) and steadily fly 5-10 km northwest along the Pokhara Valley leaving the direct airport vicinity toward the Himalayas. This was followed by spirals up and down sampling from approximately 1000 to 4000 m, often reaching close to the lower base of the clouds in the free troposphere. Further climbs into the cloud layer were avoided during the test flights.

Figure 1. A typical test flight within the Pokhara Valley on 5 May 2017. The plot is generated using a Matlab-Google Earth toolbox (https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/12954-google-earth-toolbox). Each dot is a single sample point (sampling frequency of 1Hz); the color of the dot indicates the total aerosol number concentration and the value of each color is shown as a color bar.

2.4. Data processing and quality

The data from all the instruments is synced with the GPS clock, and the PC104 receives all the data simultaneously and creates a common time-stamped data file. Prior to each test flight, a zero test was conducted to identify any possible leaks in the sample line.

The collected data from the five test flights went through multiple steps of cleaning and flagging. Occasionally during the radio communication by the pilot with the ground station or air traffic controller, the CPC and the temperature sensor would record exceedingly high values. This noise is an interference picked up by the sensors from the 5 W radio transmission. The CPC and aethalometer is also sensitive to vibration in the aircraft, especially during upward and downward spiral motion, which may result in flow imbalance in these analyzers. This resulted in random noise segments for a few seconds in the data, which were flagged and not included in the analysis.

3. Results

3.1. General meteorology and air quality, aerosol properties in the Pokhara Valley

3.1.1. *Local and synoptic meteorology in the Pokhara Valley*

Climatologically, Pokhara Valley has a humid subtropical climate, characterized by a summer monsoon season from late June to September, preceded by a dry pre-monsoon (March-May, see Figure S2 in the supplement). Dominant winds in the valley are from the southeast and southwest with a strong diurnal variability in the wind speed (Aryal et al., 2015). Winds in May 2016 were predominantly from the southeast with only occasional strong winds from the southwest (see Figure S3 in the supplement, using data available at the regional meteorological station at the Pokhara Airport). During the test flight period (5-7 May 2016), the wind was similar in directionality, with an hourly mean wind speed of 1.8 to 3.0 ms^{-1}, with low wind speed (<2.0 ms^{-1}) before noon, usually from the southeast, followed by stronger winds from the southwest and northwest (>2.4 ms^{-1}) which can continue until late night. The increased wind speed in the afternoon could be katabatic in nature as a result of differential heating of the mountain valley slopes and could be linked to pollution transport from surrounding regions (Gautam et al., 2011).

Three dominant synoptic meteorology regimes characterize the seasonality of South Asia (Lawrence and Lelieveld, 2010). They are summer (June-September), the winter monsoon (mid-November to February) and the monsoon-transition periods, which include the pre-monsoon season (March-May) and post-monsoon season (mid-September to mid-November). These synoptic regimes are also active in the Himalayas, including the Pokhara Valley. The monsoon transition period, during which the test flights were conducted, is characterized by westerlies over 20-30° N at 850 mb and above (see Figure 2). Figure 2 shows the daily wind vector over South Asia for 3, 5, 6 and 7 May 2016 generated using the NCEP NCAR Reanalysis data at 2.5°x 2.5° horizontal resolution. While the reanalysis data can be expected to represent the synoptic-scale phenomena in this region reasonably well, the rough terrain in the Himalayas presents a significant challenge for modeling and the data is thus likely to suffer from biases and other deviations from the observed meteorology (Xie et al., 2007). The wind vector at 850 mb in the 20-30° N latitude band was westerly with variable wind speeds in the IGP region near the Himalayan foothills. The wind direction varies diurnally at the 850 mb level, with the wind direction shifting to southwesterly near the Himalayan foothills. Westerlies were also generally prevalent at the 500 mb; however, in the mid-latitudes between 40-50° N (Central Asia) , a trough and crest-like feature of the westerlies moving from west to east Asia is visible (also observed by Lüthi et al., 2015), which was also present prior to the study period. This wind feature was colder and more humid (see Figure S4 in the supplementary material) than the westerlies observed between 20-30° N. The meandering features (i.e., trough and crest) observed between 40-50° N affects the direction and magnitude of air masses (at 20-30° N) entering Nepal. For instance, the crest feature of the westerly was prevalent over the IGP and

Nepal prior to 3 May, transitions into the trough feature after the 3rd and continues during the study period. The prevalence of the trough was characterized by the intrusion of wind into lower latitudes as well as into the IGP, also indicated by the change in the temperature and humidity (Figure S4). The intrusions of mid-latitude air masses also influence the westerlies entering Nepal in the 20-30° N sector (Lüthi et al., 2015). As discussed later, variations in the vertical profiles of aerosols above 3000 m (a.s.l.) could be associated with variations observed in these upper layer winds.

Figure 2. Daily wind vector data at 850 and 500 mb, plotted using the NCEP NCAR reanalysis (2.5° x 2.5°) data over South Asia from 1-7 May 2016. The colors indicate the wind speed in ms^{-1}. The plots were generated using the default setup at www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/composites/day/.

3.1.2. Overview of the aerosol properties in the Pokhara Valley during the test flight period

The variation in aerosol loading (as reflected by AOD) reveals a strong seasonality in the Pokhara Valley (see supplementary figure S7 for a detailed description of aerosol properties in the Pokhara Valley during 2010-2016). The pre-monsoon season (also the time of the test flight) has the highest AOD values (AOD_{500nm}>0.6: Figure S7, S7a, S7a, and S5) followed by the monsoon low (AOD_{500nm} ~0.2-0.3), most likely due to the wet removal of aerosols. AOD gradually increases (to ~0.4-0.5) during the post-monsoon through winter to the pre-monsoon season. Generally, the increase total AOD over the Pokhara Valley is dominated by fine-mode aerosol particles, except during the pre-monsoon and monsoon season, when a substantial fraction of coarse-mode particles also exists. The dominant aerosol in the Pokhara Valley is mostly *BC–like,* based on the values of absorption and extinction Ångstrom exponent (AAE and EAE at 440-870 nm); however, a substantial seasonal variation is observed from more mixed or dust-like in the pre-monsoon months, to more BC-like in the post-monsoon and winter months.

Figure 3. AOD and other data products from the Level1.5 AERONET direct product in the Pokhara Valley from 1-10 May 2017. The top panel includes AOD at 500nm and the AOD for coarse and fine modes. The bottom panel includes the Ångström Exponent (AE) for 440-870nm, the fine mode fraction and the visibility (km). Visibility data was available from the synoptic meteorology data available at http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/CDO/cdo

Aerosol optical properties (columnar) and synoptic meteorology are shown in Figure 3 and Figure S6 (in the supplementary). Prior to the flights days (1-4 May), higher AOD values were recorded in the Pokhara Valley (AOD>1) and dominated by a fine-mode fraction (~0.95). Hazy condition and low visibility

(≤5 km) was recorded during the period in the valley (see Figure S6). Moving into the flight days, the AOD values fall to <1, markedly by the drop in the fine-mode fraction and the improvement in haze condition and visibility. Flight day periods were also characterized by the presence of scattered clouds and thunderstorms (with no precipitation) in the afternoon, which also imply conditions for the strong vertical mixing of pollutants. It is indicative from Figure 3 and Figure S7 that the presence of high levels of pollution over the region from 1-4 May is followed by a short period of (relatively) cleaner conditions, which also coincides with the changes in the synoptic situation observed in the winds at 500 mb (described in section 3.1.1.)

3.2. Vertical profiles of absorbing aerosols, particle number and size distribution, temperature, and dew point

The five test flights are labeled as F1-5 in Figure 4, except F3 which is shown in the supplement (Fig. S10). F1 and F2 were conducted on 5 May, F3 and F4 on 6 May and F5 on 7 May 2016. Due to limitations of the flight permit, the test flights were conducted remaining within the Pokhara Valley as indicated by Figure 1. Among the five sampling flights, F1, F3, and F5 were morning flights, and F2 and F4 were afternoon flights (for details on sampling flights, see Table T1 in the supplement).

Figure 4. Vertical profiles of aerosol species and meteorological parameters during the 5-7 May 2016 test flights in the Pokhara Valley using the IKARUS microlight aircraft. The subplot in each row is arranged by (**i**) size distribution measured by the GRIMM OPS 1.108 (0.3-20 µm), limited to 1 µm in the figure, (**ii**) Total particle concentration (also indicated as ***TPC***, Dp >14 nm) measured by the CPC 3760, along with absorbing aerosol mass density at 370 nm and 880 nm (**iii**) temperature (red line, in °C) and dew point (black dots, in °C) and relative humidity (or RH %), (**iv**) calculated absorption Ångstrom exponent averaged for every 500 meters elevation band. For the size distribution plot, the x-axis represents the optical diameter of the aerosol (nm), and the color bar represents the concentration (10^x in $\#cm^{-3}$). Of the five test flights, only F1-2, F4-5 is shown here, F3 is in the supplementary. Number size distribution data from Flight F3 is not available due to the failure of the Grimm's pump during flight initiation. In each subplot, the y-axis is the altitude above the mean sea level (in m). The origin of the y-axis is at 815 m (a.s.l.).

3.2.1. Diurnal variation in the vertical profiles

All the vertical aerosol profiles (Figure 3) showed a strong gradient below 2000 m (a.s.l.). Because of the valley geography, with surrounding mountains of about ~2000 m (a.s.l.) or higher, it is likely that the gradient observed below 2000 m (a.s.l.) is mainly caused by the primary emissions in the Pokhara Valley. The development (or dissolution) of the boundary layer during the day clearly influences the evolution of the aerosol vertical profiles in the Pokhara Valley. The shallow boundary layer in the night, which continues till the morning, led to the accumulation of aerosols below 2000 m (a.s.l.) in the morning profiles (see the morning flights F1, F3, and F5) and a strong decrease with altitude. For instance, in the morning profiles, the concentrations near the surface (<1000 m a.s.l.) for total particle concentrations (also indicated as ***TPC*** in Figure 4) were mostly $>10^3$ cm^{-3}, but could reach ~ $3x10^4$ cm^{-3} or higher (see F5 in Figure 4), which is attributed to the coupling of the shallow boundary layer and the primary emissions in the contained valley topography (Mues et al., 2017). Also, all the measured aerosol parameters (number size distribution for particles with diameters between 0.3 and 0.5 µm), the total particle concentration (>14 nm), and the absorption) vary similarly as a function of the altitude irrespective of the timing of the profiles. The similarity in the vertical concentration gradients of the absorbing aerosol mass concentrations and the aerosol number concentration above 2000 m (a.s.l.) provides evidence of similar emission sources or origins.

Within the morning profiles, substantial variations were observed; in F1 (5 May), in addition to the strong gradient below 2000 m (a.s.l.), there is a polluted layer above 3000 m (a.s.l.) which is not evident in F5. The BC concentration was close to 1 μgm^{-3} up to 4000 m (a.s.l.) for F1 and stayed in that range until F5, where it dropped to about ~0.4 μgm^{-3}. The temperature and humidity profile also showed changes between the morning flights; the conditions during F1 are warmer (throughout the profile) and dryer (near the surface), compared to F5. This observed variation in the aerosol vertical profile (including the meteorology) may be indicative of cleaner atmospheric conditions (in terms of aerosol number and absorption) from 5 May to 7 May and could be associated with the arrival of colder airmasses in the Pokhara Valley. The near-surface BC concentrations measured in this study were much lower than surface BC concentrations measured in the pre-monsoon season (2013) in the Kathmandu Valley in the Himalayan foothills (hourly average: ~5-40 μgm^{-3}, Mues et al. (2017)), but comparable to winter measurements (2004) in Kanpur in the IGP (1-3 min average: ~1-7 μgm^{-3}, Tripathi et al. (2005)). In the same study, winter-time airborne measurements by Tripathi et al. (2005) observed BC concentrations close to 1 μgm^{-3} up to 2000 m (a.s.l.) and a sharp gradient was observed below 400 m (a.s.l.), most likely due to a shallow boundary layer in winter.

The elevated polluted air mass in F1 could be an indication of transport related to the mountain valley winds and/or synoptic transport related to the westerlies, common during this season (Gautam et al., 2011; Raatikainen et al., 2014; Marcq et al., 2010). Pre-monsoon airborne measurements over the IGP and near the Himalayan foothills during CALIPEX-2009 found a polluted aerosol layer (2-4x10^3 cm^{-3} with a mean size of 0.13 µm diameter) below 4 km (a.s.l), attributed to biomass burning observed during this particular season (Padmakumari et al., 2013).

The afternoon profiles (F2: 5 May and F4: 6 May) in contrast to the corresponding morning profile (F1 and F3) showed a more relatively mixed profile up to about 2500-3000 m, decreasing then up to the maximum sampled altitude of just above 4000 m (a.s.l.). For instance, the concentrations of measured aerosol parameters up to 3000 m (a.s.l.) were comparable to the concentrations observed at ~1000 m (a.s.l.). Slight differences exist within the afternoon profiles, which may be related to local meteorology (boundary layer evolution) and mountain valley wind circulation in the afternoon. Cloud layers were present during the afternoon flights at and above 4000 m (a.s.l.) in F4 (also indicated by the sharp rise in RH from ca. 3600 m a.s.l.), which may have led to the scavenging of the aerosol by cloud droplets and thus the observed drop in the measured aerosol parameters and sub-saturation humidity condition.

3.2.2. Nature of absorbing aerosols in the Pokhara Valley

The absorption at multiple wavelengths was used to calculate the absorption Ångstrom exponent (AAE), shown in the right-most subplot in each row of Figure 4. AAE was calculated by estimating the slope of the absorption coefficient between the 470 and 880 nm. For the calculation of slope, the log values of wavelength and absorption coefficient (see supplementary S11 for an example case) were regressed to generate a linear fit line and the slope of the fit line is AAE. The mass absorption coefficients (MAC) of 14.5 and 7.77 $m^2 g^{-1}$, as prescribed by the manufacturer of the aethalometer (Hansen et al., 1984) for wavelength 470 nm and 880 nm, respectively were used to calculate the absorption coefficient (the unit for absorption coefficient is m^{-1}). The calculated AAE was averaged for each 500 m (a.s.l.), as shown in the figure. The sampling resolution for the aethalometer is 2 min (see Table 1), which resulted in no (in a few cases) or few data (after flagging) if smaller height bins were chosen. The AAE profile differs markedly between the morning (F1, F3, and F5) and afternoon (F2 and F4) profiles, with morning profiles showing large variations along the height. Surface AAE (~1000 m a.s.l.) was close to 0.8 to 1.2 for all the flights which indicate the presence of BC from a mix of sources (biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion. A source-diagnostic analysis of C-isotopes of elemental carbon (EC) in TSP (total suspended particulates) collected in Pokhara during April 2013-March 2014

showed that biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion contributes nearly 50 % each to the (annual average) EC concentration (Li et al., 2016). AAE values above surface (>1000 m a.s.l.) varied from 0.5 to 2, but mostly fell into the range of 0.9- 1.2, which is typically reported for mixed to *BC like* aerosols from urban and industrial emissions (Russell et al., 2010; Yang et al., 2009; Dumka et al., 2014). AAE<1 could also be indicative of a composite aerosol, where a BC aerosol (or "core") is coated with absorbing or non-absorbing aerosols (Gyawali et al., 2009).

Figure 5. Aerosol extinction coefficient (at 532 nm) vertical profile (left) and aerosol type classification based on the CALIPSO level 2 retrieval (right). Only the CALIPSO overpass over the Pokhara Valley or nearby locations (such as Kathmandu Valley region, and the region to the west of Pokhara Valley) is included. The extinction profile is averaged for the region 27-28.5° N latitude, which also includes the Pokhara Valley.

3.2.3. Comparison of the satellite-derived vertical profiles with measurements

The measured vertical profiles were also complemented with CALIPSO retrievals over the Pokhara Valley (Figure 5). Level 2 (version 4), cloud and quality screened data were used to generate the vertically resolved extinction (at 532 nm) and aerosol classification. The CALIPSO satellite had only three overpasses over the Pokhara Valley between 1 and 10 May 2016 (the extinction profile lines with circle markers are for the Pokhara Valley). Therefore, the satellite overpasses through nearby regions such as the Kathmandu Valley region to the east and the region to the west of the Pokhara Valley (denoted by *WestPV* in Figure 5) were also considered. The range of extinction values for the Pokhara Valley (0.15-0.25 km^{-1} especially around 2000-4000 m a.s.l.) were similar to pre-monsoon values (0.15-3 km^{-1}) reported in Nainital (a hilly station located ~2000 m (a.s.l.) in India, and 400 km west of the Pokhara Valley) and slightly less than Kanpur, a site in the IGP, about 400 km to the southwest of Pokhara (Dumka et al., 2014). A large extinction (>0.5 km^{-1}) was observed on 1 May over the Pokhara Valley at an altitude of 3-4 km (a.s.l.) which can be attributed to smoke (biomass- related) and polluted dust (a mixture of dust and biomass smoke or urban pollution) as evident by the aerosol type classification. Aerosols over the IGP and in the proximity of the Himalayan foothills were mainly "Dust" on 1 May. Although not conclusive, the 9 May aerosol type classification is markedly different from 1 May with the absence of dust in the IGP, and absence of polluted dust or smoke over the Pokhara Valley.

Figure 6. HYSPLIT (Hybrid Single Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory) 3 day back trajectories of air masses arriving at 3 different heights (800 m, 1500 m and 2500 m) from above the ground level (AGL~

815 m a.s.l.) in the Pokhara Valley (28.19° N, 83.98° E) during 5-7 May 2016. NCEP GDAS (Global Data Assimilation System) Reanalysis data with 1°x1° horizontal resolution were used as the input meteorology. The trajectory data is overlayed with the active fire data (extracted from the Modis collection 6 database, available at https://firms2.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire. Each green dot with a gray edge is an active fire, and the strength of the active fire is indicated by the *"frp" value,* which is the fire radiative power in megawatts.

3.2.4. Role of synoptic circulation in modulating aerosol properties over the Pokhara Valley

The measured vertical profiles and available satellite data from MODIS (See Figure S8) and CALIPSO suggest that the synoptic-scale circulation were changing during the study period. The changing synoptic circulation also influences the transport of polluted air into the Pokhara Valley. The regional meteorology station in the Pokhara Valley reported hazy conditions till 5 May (see Figure S6) which disappeared from 6 May onwards followed by clear days with scattered clouds during the daytime and thunderstorms in the afternoon. The variation in the AOD, AOD-F and Fine Mode Fraction (FMF) from AERONET (only level 1.5 data were available, see Figure S7) also showed that high turbidity in the atmospheric column, dominated by fine-mode aerosols before 5 May (AOD_{500nm}>2.0, FMF >0.9), which declined sharply after 5 May. The variation in the horizontal visibility (or visual range) measured at the meteorology station in the Pokhara Valley further indicates that the intensity of pollution declined during the study period, especially starting on 5 May 2016.

Three day back trajectories (72 h) were generated using HYSPLIT (Hybrid Single Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory) for air masses arriving in the Pokhara Valley at 800 m, 1,500 m and 2,500 m from above ground level (AGL) for the test flight period (see Figure 6). The NCEP GDAS reanalysis data with a 1°x1° horizontal resolution were used as the input meteorology for the trajectories. The majority of air masses (especially at 1500 and 2000 m AGL) were westerly. A high resolution (0.0625° horizontal) simulation of air mass trajectories during the pre-monsoon period over the Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau region by Lüthi et al. (2015) also identified synoptic-scale transport (as westerly advection around 500 mb) and a convection-enabled polluted airmass from the IGP as a major mechanism of transport in the Himalayas. Transport by both mechanisms was coupled with the diurnal expansion of PBL height in the IGP where the trajectory height was similar to PBL height thus allowing mixing up of the polluted layer, also observed by Raatikainen et al. (2014) over Gual Pahari (IGP site) and Mukteswor (Himalayan foothill site).

During the study period, the direction of the trajectories varied as the air masses entered Nepal and eventually into the Pokhara Valley. On 5 and 6 May, the air masses (at 1500 and 2000 m AGL) were mostly northwesterly traversing through northern India and western Nepal before entering the Pokhara Valley. A shift in the trajectory direction from north westerly to south westerly was observed on 7 May, where the trajectories ware moving through central India and the southern foothills into the Pokhara Valley. The observed shift in the trajectories at 1500 and 2500 m AGL was modulated by the synoptic-scale changes in the mid-latitude (over Central Asia) air masses (40-50° N) (Lüthi et al., 2015). The intrusion (in the form of a trough) of the cold and humid air masses from 40-50° N (see Figure 2) into 20-30° N occurs during the study period. As the "trough" moves eastward, it shifts the synoptic air mass at 20-30° N from northwesterly to southwesterly on 7 May. The elevated polluted layer on 5 and 6 May (Figure 4) could be the result of this modulation of the westerly. The northwesterly airmass entered Nepal via Northern India, where MODIS retrievals showed a high aerosol loading (See Figure S8), which could be mainly attributed to the numerous biomass fire events (See Figure S9) observed in North India. In addition, numerous forest fires were also reported in western Nepal during the same period. However, the absorption signal from the flight measurement does not clearly show higher absorption at lower wavelengths compared to absorption at 880 or higher wavelengths. This also implies that the observed elevated polluted layer in the Pokhara Valley is not entirely due to the biomass burning plume intercepted by the westerlies or north-westerlies. As the airmass origin shifts to southwesterly on 7 May (detected during flight F5), the synoptic air mass bypasses the high AOD loading over north India and contains the cold and relatively clean air from Central Asia. This resulted in the disappearance of the polluted layer over 2000 m (a.s.l.) during flight F5.

4. Conclusion

This paper provides an overview of the pre-monsoon airborne measurement carried out with a microlight aircraft platform in the Pokhara Valley in Nepal, the first-of-their-kind airborne aerosol measurements in the Himalayan foothill region. The objective of the overall airborne campaign in the Himalayan region was to quantify the vertical distribution of aerosols over a polluted mountain valley region, as well as to measure the extent of regional transport into the Himalayas. In this paper, measurements from the test flights during May 2016 are summarized. These mainly include vertical profiles of aerosol number and size distribution, multi-wavelength aerosol absorption, black carbon, total particle concentration, and meteorological variables. The instrument package, designed for a microlight sampling was fitted to an IKARUS-C42 microlight aircraft. A total of five test flights were

conducted between 5 and 7 May 2016, including morning and evening flights for about 1-1.5 h each, as well as vertical spirals to characterize vertical profiles of aerosols and meteorological parameters

The results presented in this paper, although interesting and first of their kind, are still limited (due to the limited flight time) in their depiction of the aerosol properties and their interaction with meteorology in the Pokhara Valley. In all the measured flights, the vertical profiles of aerosol species showed strong gradients along the atmospheric column. The observed concentration gradient was strongly influenced by the mountain valley boundary layer, which resulted in a sharp gradient below about 1500-2000 m (a.s.l.). The expansion of the boundary layer was associated with the differences in the morning and afternoon profiles. Similar vertical profiles of BC concentrations and aerosol total particle concentrations provided evidence of common emission sources or co-located origins. The observed BC concentration near the surface (~ 1000 m a.s.l.) was much lower than pre-monsoon BC concentrations measured in the Kathmandu Valley but comparable to values reported during the winter season in Kanpur in the IGP. The AAE estimates near the surface, based on the absorption value, fall in the range of 0.9-1.2, which indicates the presence of *BC like* and mixed (dust, urban, biomass) aerosols. An elevated polluted layer was observed at around 3 km (a.s.l.) over the Pokhara Valley during this study. Characterized by a strong presence of dust in the IGP and polluted continental airmasses over the Pokhara Valley, the polluted layer could be linked with the westerly synoptic circulations and regional transport from the IGP and surrounding regions. The direction of the synoptic transport entering the Himalayan foothills and into Pokhara Valley, however, was influenced by the Westerlies at mid-latitudes (40-50° N). The extent of transport can be better quantified with regional airborne measurements along the south-north transect through the region between the IGP and the Himalayan foothills at high altitudes in the Himalayas, including the Pokhara Valley. We will explore the extent of such regional transport in a subsequent publication that will be primarily based on the airborne measurements in phase II (December 2016- January 2017) in the Pokhara Valley and surrounding region. The subsequent paper will also characterize the extent of vertical transport from three different mountain valleys located at different elevations along the south-north transect.

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688 **List of Tables**

689 Table 1. Instrument package deployed in the microlight aircraft

Parameters	**Instruments**	**Method**	**Sampling time resolution**
1. Particle size distribution (0.3 - 20 µm)	GRIMM 1.108	Light scattering	6 s
2. Total particle concentration (>14 nm)	TSI CPC 3760	Condensation/light scattering	1 s
3. Aerosol spectral absorption	Magee AE42	7 wavelengths, light attenuation	2 min
4. Dew point sensor	METEOLABOR, TPS3	Chilled Mirror	1 Hz
5. Temperature	Thermocouple	-	1 Hz
6. Data acquisition system	PC 104+ GPS	---	---
7. Power supply	Aircraft battery pack, $LiFEPO_4$ battery	12 V, >15 AH	

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List of Figures

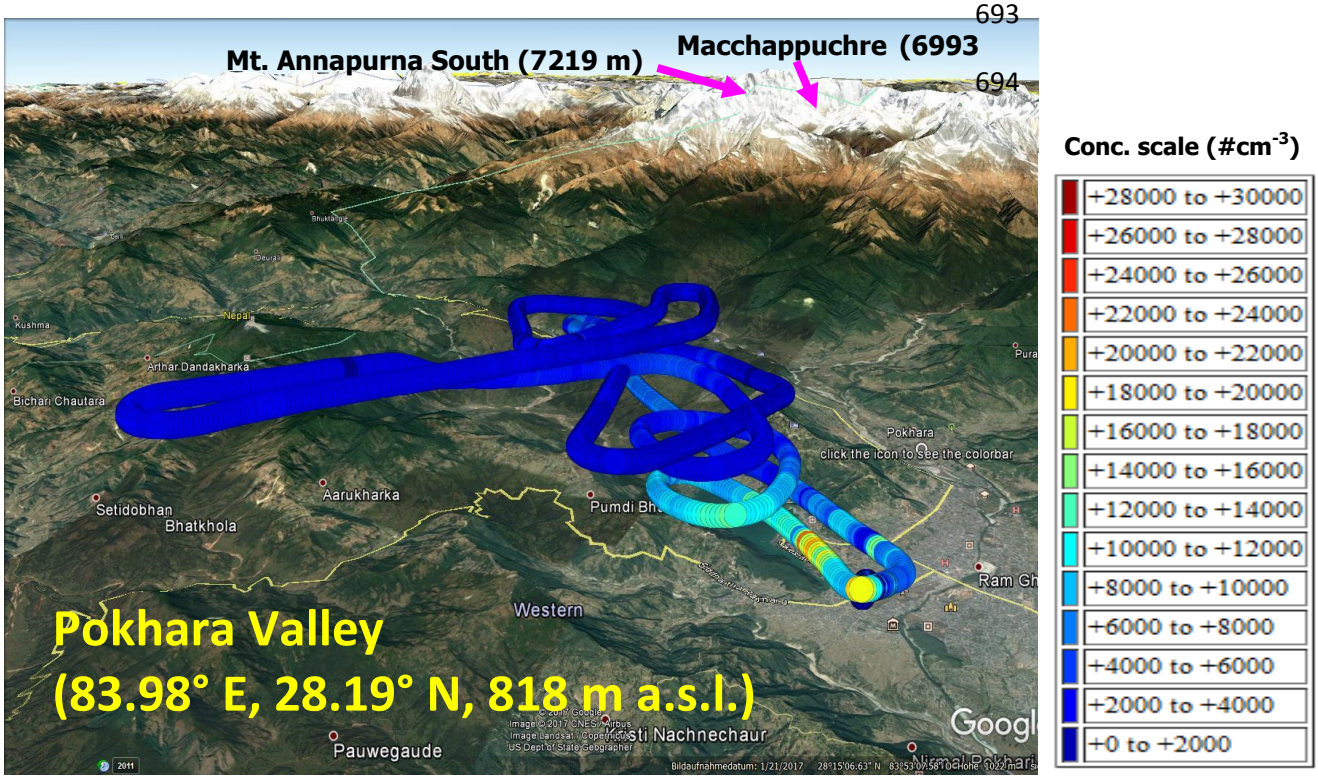

Figure 1. A typical test flight within the Pokhara Valley on 5 May 2017. The plot is generated using a Matlab-Google Earth toolbox (https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/12954-google-earth-toolbox). Each dot is a single sample point (sampling frequency of 1Hz) and the color of the dot indicates the total aerosol number concentration (in # cm^{-3}) and the value of each color is shown as a color bar.

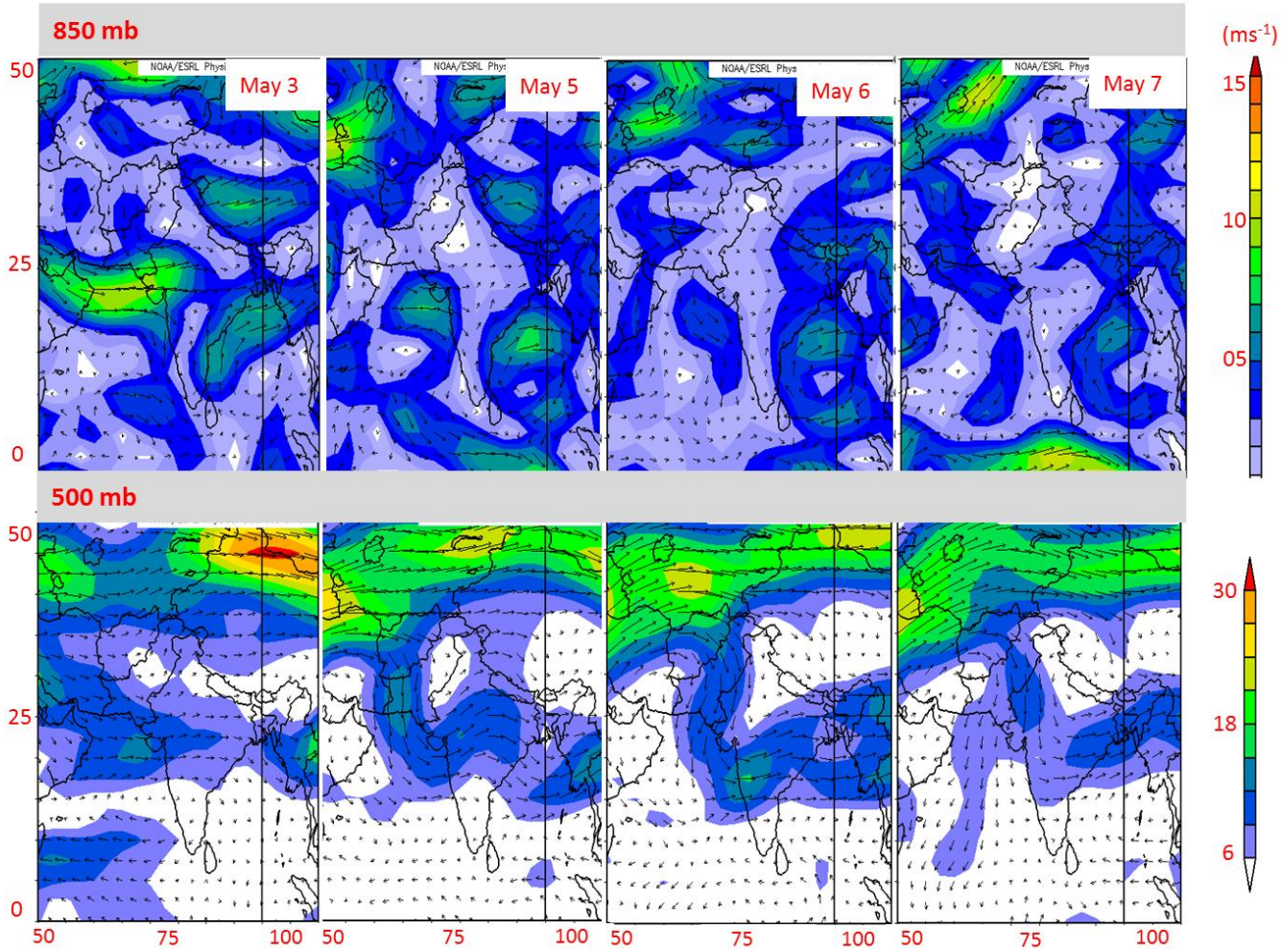

Figure 2. Daily wind vector data at 850 and 500 mb plotted using the NCEP NCAR reanalysis (2.5° x 2.5°) data over South Asia from 1-7 May 2016. The colors indicate the wind speed in ms^{-1}. The plots were generated using the default set-up at www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/composites/day/.

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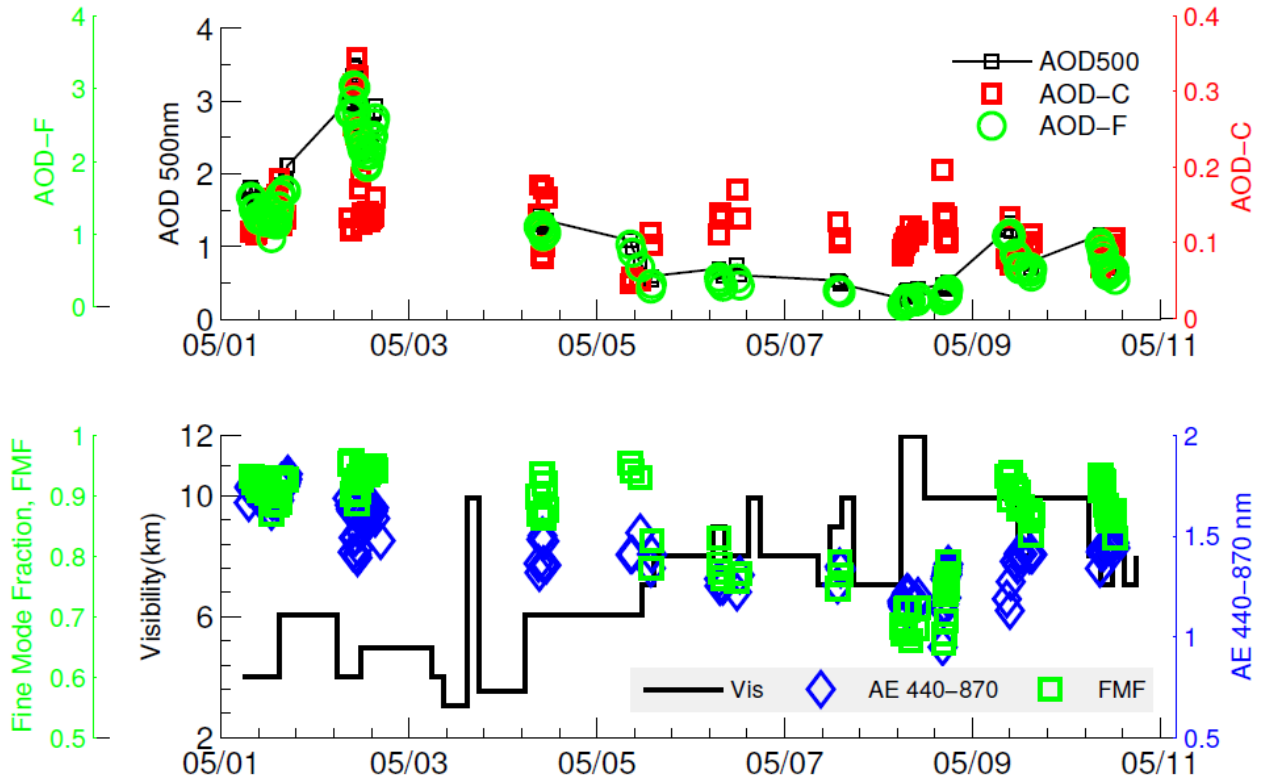

706

707 **Figure 3.** AOD and other data products from the Level1.5 AERONET direct product in the Pokhara Valley from 1-10 May 2017. The top panel
708 includes AOD 500nm and AOD coarse and fine. The bottom panel includes ångström Exponent (AE) 440-870nm, fine mode fraction and visibility
709 (km). Visibility data was available from the synoptic meteorology data available at the http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/CDO/cdo

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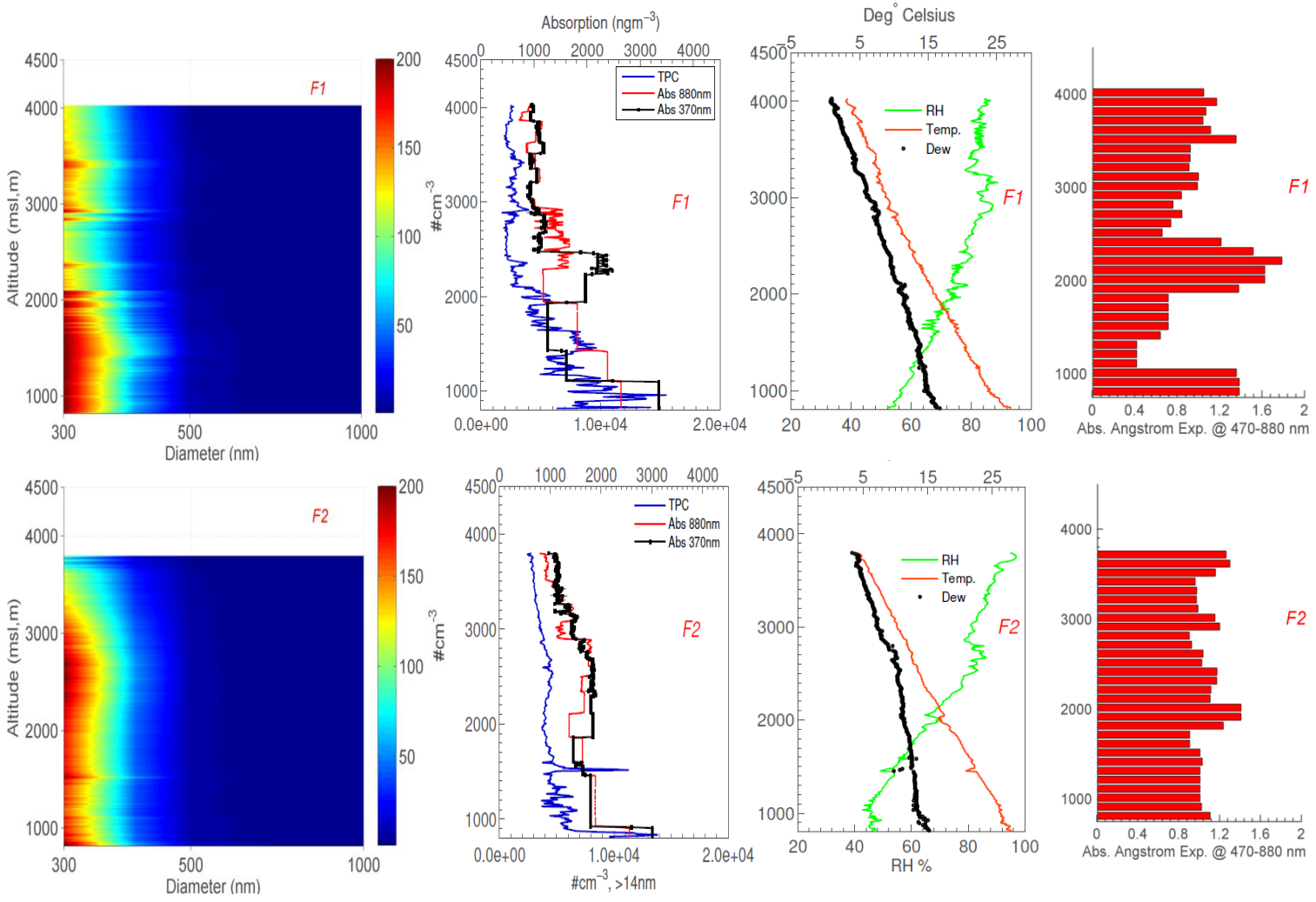
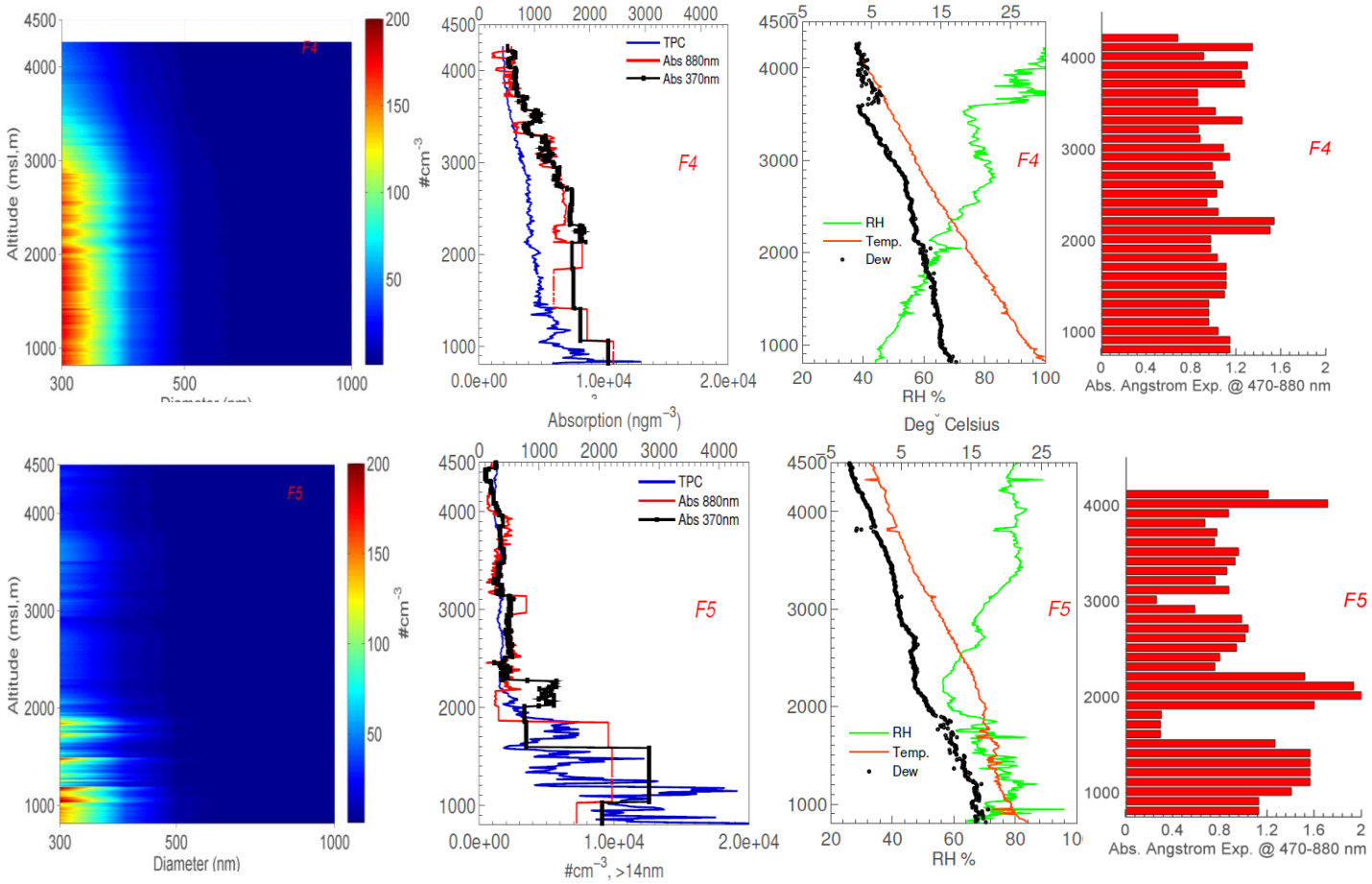
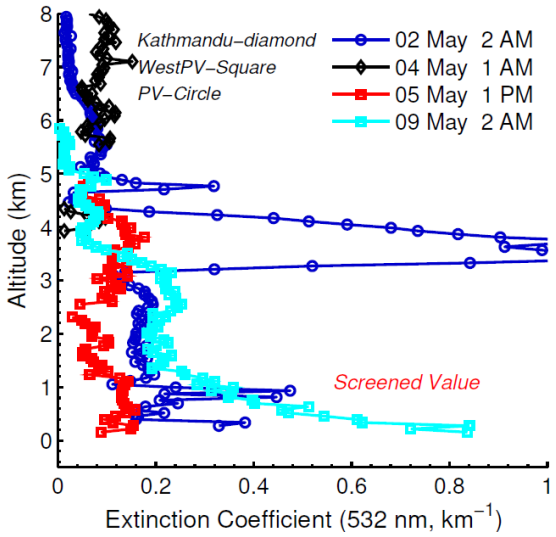
Figure 4

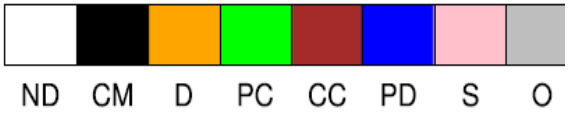

F1
Altitude (msl,m)
Diameter (nm)
Absorption (ngm^{-3})
TPC
Abs 880nm
Abs 370nm
#cm^{-3}
Deg° Celsius
RH
Temp.
Dew
Abs. Angstrom Exp. @ 470-880 nm
F2
#cm^{-3}, >14nm
RH %



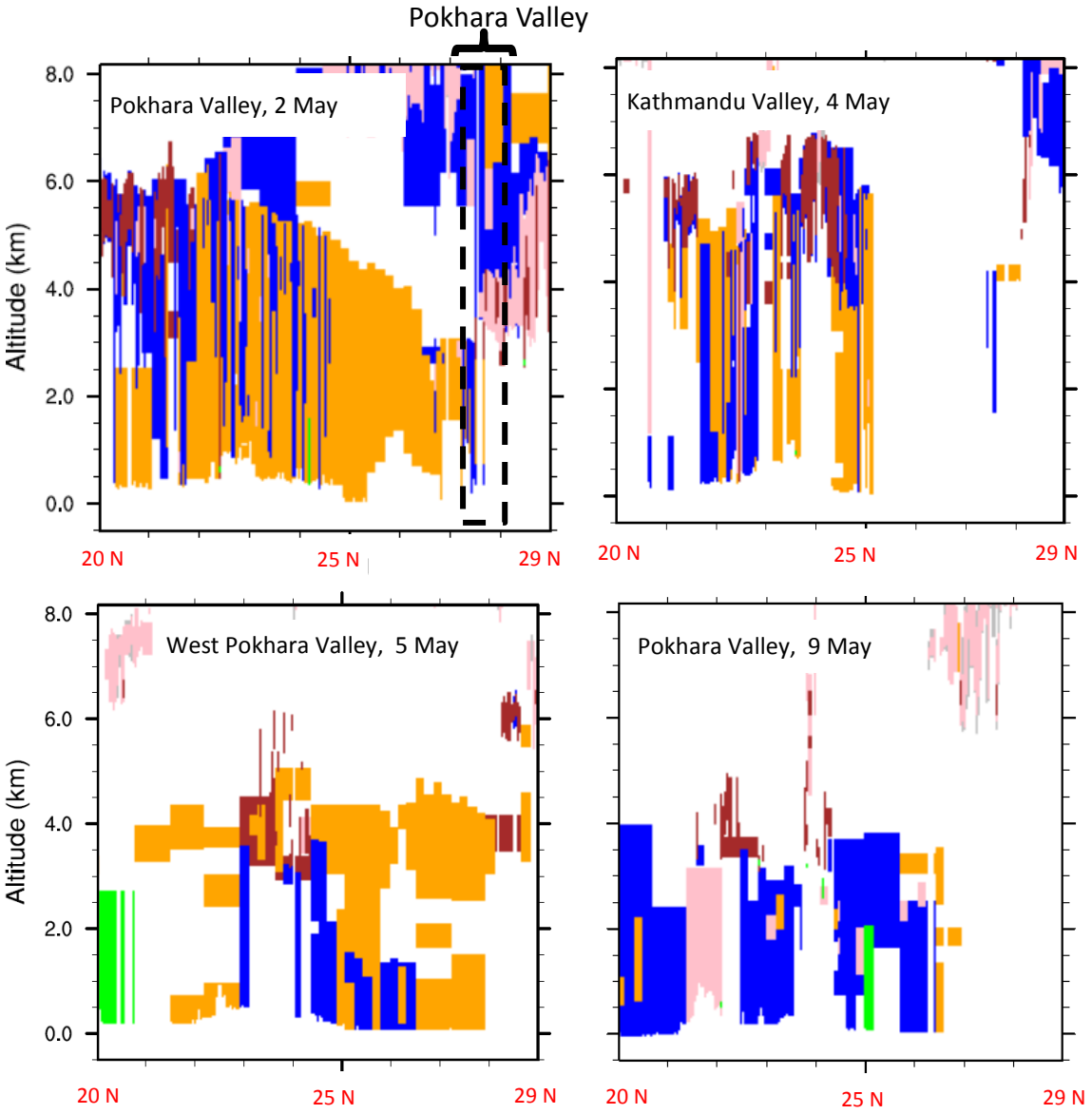
728 **Figure 4.** Vertical profiles of aerosol species and meteorological parameters during the 5-7 May 2016 test flights in the Pokhara Valley using the
729 IKARUS microlight aircraft. The subplot in each row is arranged by (**i**) size distribution measured by the Grimm OPC 1.108 (0.3-20 µm), limited to
730 1 µm in the figure, (**ii**) Total particle concentration (also indicated as ***TPC***, Dp >14 nm) measured by the CPC 3760 and absorption aerosol at 370
731 nm and 880 nm (**iii**) temperature (°C) and dew point (black dot, in °C) and relative humidity (or RH %), (**iv**) calculated absorption Ångstrom
732 exponent averaged for every 500 meters elevation band. For the size distribution plot, the x-axis represents the optical diameter of the aerosol

(nm), and the color bar represents the concentration (10^x in $\#cm^{-3}$). Of the five test flights, only F1-2, F4-5 is shown here, F3 is in the supplementary. Number size distribution data from Flight F3 is not available due to the failure of the Grimm's pump during flight initiation. In each subplot, the y-axis is the altitude above the mean sea level (in m). The origin of the y-axis is at 815 m (a.s.l.).





ND-not detected, **CM**: clean Marine, **D**:dust
PC: Polluted Continental, PD: Polluted Dust;
CC: clean continental, S: Smoke, **O**:Others



739

740 **Figure 5**. Aerosol extinction coefficient (at 532 nm) vertical profile (left) and aerosol type classification based on the CALIPSO level 2 retrieval
741 (right). Only the CALIPSO overpass over the Pokhara Valley or nearby locations (such as Kathmandu Valley region, and the region to west of
742 Pokhara Valley) are included). The extinction profile is averaged for the region 27-28.5° N latitude which also includes the Pokhara Valley.

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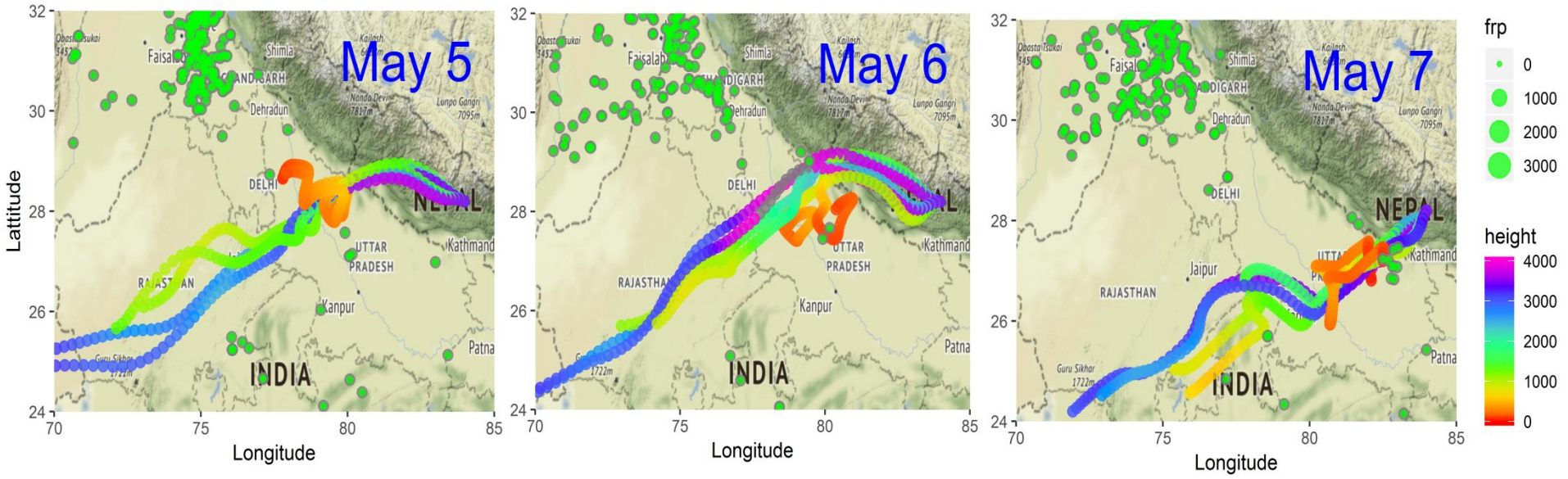

744 **Figure 6**. HYSPLIT (Hybrid Single Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory) 3 day back trajectories of air masses arriving at 3 different heights
745 (800 m, 1500 m and 2500 m) from above the ground level (AGL~ 815 m a.s.l.) in the Pokhara Valley (28.19° N, 83.98° E) during 5-7 May 2016.
746 NCEP GDAS (Global Data Assimilation System) Reanalysis data with 1°x1° horizontal resolution were used as the input meteorology. The
747 trajectory data is overlayed with the active fire data (extracted from the Modis collection 6 database, available at
748 https://firms2.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire . Each green dot with a gray edge is an active fire, and the strength of the active fire is
749 indicated by the *"frp" value,* which is the fire radiative power in megawatts.

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