Response to Comments of Reviewer #1

Referee comments are in black. Author responses are in blue.

General comments: This manuscript presents a study of the features of aerosols over the Tibetan Plateau (TP), including the distribution of AOD and Extinction Ångstrom exponent, the types and sources of aerosols. The utilization of sunphotometer measurements (CE318) is effective, which is significant to provide evidence of aerosol properties over the TP. However, some major revisions including content organization are needed. Moreover, improvement in English is needed before the paper can be accepted for publication. Therefore, I recommend publication after the authors address the following issues.

Response: We are very grateful for your important and constructive comments and suggestions. Some major revisions have been made carefully according to the comments and suggestions of this manuscript. Moreover, the grammar in the paper has been carefully checked and the language of this manuscript has been edited by native English speakers.

Major comments:

1.The combination of case and long-term study, ground-based and satellite observation analysis together with the model simulation including two models need reorganized according to the scientific goal in this study.

Response: We have try our best to reorganize the content according to the reviewer's suggestion. Some large modifications and detail adjustments have been made in the revised version.

The content of section 3.1 is reorganized (the adjusted order is from monthly to seasonal and then to annual variations) and the titles of section 3.1 and 3.2 have been corrected as "*Aerosol properties observed by the CE318 instruments*" and "*Aerosol properties from MODIS*", respectively.

And, at the first of section 3.2, a statement of the relationship of ground-based to satellite observation ("*Ground-based observations can offer accurate aerosol optical properties at point locations but lack spatial coverage. The MODIS aerosol product can provide the spatial variation of AOD over the TP.*") has been added to connect the section 3.1 ground-based measurement and section 3.2 satellite observation.

In order to connect the case to the above, a transition has been added at the first of section 5. "*The aerosol long-range transport can cause the aerosol pollution and affect the long-term aerosol variation over the TP. In addition, the dominant aerosol type may change at the TP sites during a case of aerosol transport. Thus…*"

As for last paragraph of case analysis, the model simulation and HYSPLIT back trajectories have been combined with the ground and satellite observations to show the

aerosol transport and mixture over the TP.

2.The reliability of CE318 observation should be described in Section 2.2.1. Though the authors illustrated the errors, the situation of instrument calibration should be described here.

Response: In order to verify the accuracy and reliability, we have added the data retrieval references ("*Dubovik and King, 2000; Dubovik et al., 2006*") and the instrument calibration in section 2.2.1, as followed:

"*The instruments were periodically calibrated using the Langley method at AERONET global calibration sites (the Izaña, Spain or the Mauna Loa, USA) or using the inter-comparison calibration method at the Beijing-CAMS site (Che et al., 2015). The cloud-screened and quality-controlled data of AOD, Extinction Ångstrom exponent (EAE), and aerosol volume size distribution (dV(r)/dlnr) are used in this work (Giles et al., 2019).*"

3.What is the reason of "The CE318 observed AOD larger than 0.4 at each site is considered as the aerosol pollution over TP"? An appropriate reference is needed, or the background AOD should be provided.

Response: The figure 2 showed the annual mean values of AOD at 440nm at the five Tibetan Plateau sites are less than 0.14. Xia et al., (2015) and Cong et al., (2009) have showed the mean AODs observed by CE318 instruments at TP sites were less than 0.11. Thus, the value of 0.4 is larger than the three times the mean value at TP CE318 sunphotometer sites. Besides, the value of 0.4 is normal regarded as high aerosol loading (Eck et al., 2010; Giles et al., 2012). According to this suggestion, the sentence has been changed and the reason is added as followed:

"*The CE318 observed AOD at 440 nm with values larger than 0.4 at each site was specially analysed to study the aerosol properties of the high aerosol loading over the TP. The value of 0.4 was selected because the mean annual values of AOD observed by CE318 instruments at the TP sites were less than ~0.1 in the past studies (Xia et al., 2016; Cong et al., 2009), and this value is normally regarded as the high aerosol loading (Eck et al., 2010; Giles et al., 2012)*"

4.What is the role of GEOS-Chem model? According to the role of model, in the methodology, the details of model description should be shown separately.

Response: The GEOS-Chem model was used to simulate the aerosol variation during the case period. According to this suggestion, a separate paragraph of GEOS-Chem model description has been added as following:

"*The GEOS-Chem chemical transport model (version 11-01) coupled with the online radiative transfer calculations (RRTMG) at 0.5° × 0.667° horizontal resolution over the East Asia domain (Bey et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2004) was used. The model was driving by the Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO) MERRA-2 meteorology with the temporal resolution of 3 hours for meteorological parameters and 1 hour for surface fields. The simulation type of full chemistry in the troposphere was selected. The implementation of RRTMG in GEOS-Chem was described in Heald et al. (2014). The AOD was calculated according to Martin et al. (2003). The default global*

anthropogenic emissions were overwritten over East Asia by the MIX inventory from Li et al. (2014). The Global Fire Emission Database (GFED) (van der Werf et al., 2010) has been used to specify emissions from fire. More details on the model and the other emissions data used and the evaluation of AOD in the east and south of the TP were shown in Zhu et al. (2017)"

5.In Section 3.1, the wavelength of AOD analyzed here should be given. Moreover, the authors analyzed the trend of AOD in Section 3.1, a significance check is needed.

Response: Thanks the reviewer's comments. We have added the wavelength description of this manuscript in section 2.3, i.e., "*In this study, the AOD from the CE318, MODIS, and GEOS-Chem model were used. For convenience, CE318_AOD, MODIS_AOD, and Model_AOD stand for the AOD observed by CE318, MODIS, and the AOD simulated by the GEOS-Chem model, respectively. For CE318_AOD, the 440 nm wavelength is often studied, while MODIS_AOD and Model_AOD generally use the data at 550 nm wavelength. Thus, unless otherwise specified, CE318_AOD, MODIS_AOD, and Model_AOD hereinafter represent the ones at 440 nm, 550 nm, and 550 nm, respectively.*"

According to the reviewer comment, we have added the markers at the site which meet the 90% and 95% significances level in the corresponding figure. "** stands for 90% significance and ** represents 95% significance.*"

6.What is the purpose of using CALIPSO observation data?

Response: The CALIPSO data were used to show the vertical feature of aerosol (including aerosol profile and aerosol type) during the case period. In revised version, the purpose of using CALIOP has been added in the third paragraph of section 2.3 with MODIS and HYSPLIT back trajectories as followed:

"*The HYSPLIT back trajectories, and the MODIS and CALIOP products were used to show the potential aerosol sources, spatial aerosol loading and the vertical features of the aerosol over the TP during the case period.*"

7.What is the relationship between the ground-based and satellite observations? Since the authors have the valuable ground-based data, an evaluation of satellite observation, including MODIS and CALIPSO, can be performed, which is a good basis to get the spatial variation of aerosol properties in Section 3.2.

Response: Ground-based observation can offer more accurate aerosol optical properties at only one location (point) but lack spatial coverage. Satellite observation can make up for it. Hence, they are complementary. In the section 2.2, we had introduced some references about the evaluations of the satellite data. The simple comparison of mean values between CE318 and MODIS was shown in figure 5 in the original version. According to the reviewers' suggestion, we have added the comparison of MODIS_AOD and CE318_AOD in revised version at section 3.2 as followed:

"*Ground-based observations can offer accurate aerosol optical properties at point locations but lack spatial coverage. The MODIS aerosol product can provide the spatial*

variation in AOD over the TP. Thus, we evaluated the MODIS_AOD using the ground-based observation CE318_AOD at 550 nm over the TP sites. The CE318_AOD at 550 nm was interpolated from 440 nm, 675 nm, 870 nm and 1020 nm by using an established fitting method from Ångström (1929). The matchup method was that the CE318 data within 1 hour of the MODIS overpass were compared with the MODIS data within a 25 km radius of the ground-based site. The minimum requirement for a matchup was at least 3 pixels from MODIS.

Figure 5 shows the results of MODIS_AOD compared to the collocated ground CE318 observations over the TP. There are 996 instantaneous matchups of Terra and Aqua MODIS during the CE318 instrument measurement period at the five TP sites. The MODIS_AOD overestimates the AOD at 550 nm with a positive mean bias of 0.02 and a root mean squared error (RMSE) of 0.11. The RMSE value is lower than that of the North China Plain sites (~0.25) (Bilal et al., 2019). The slope and intercept of the best-fit equation between the MODIS_AOD and CE318_AOD at 550 nm are 0.46 and 0.06, respectively, with a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.54. There are 67.8% of the compared AODs within the expected error envelope of 0.05+0.15AOD (%EE). The R value is lower than that in the global assessment statistics, while the %EE is higher than that in the global evaluation (Bilal and Qiu, 2018). Overall, the results suggest that the MODIS_AOD product can be used to study the aerosol spatial variation over the TP region.

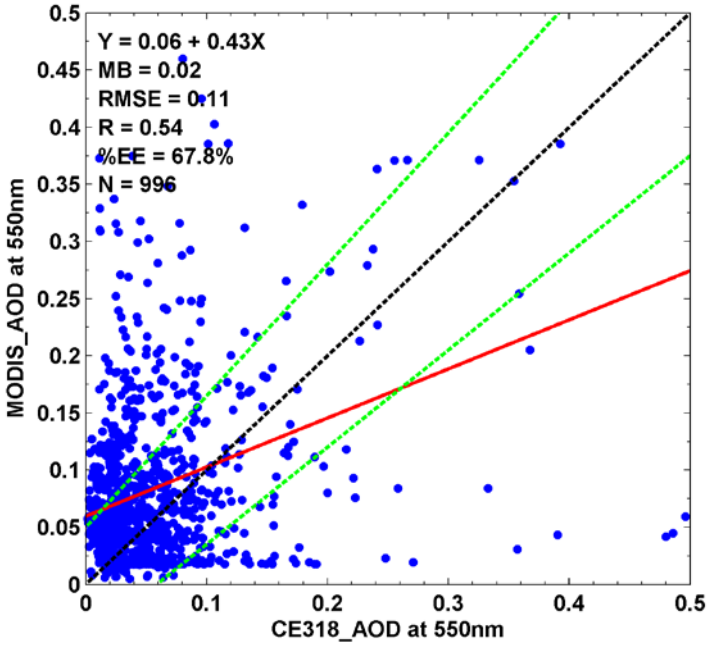

Figure 5. Comparisons of the 550 nm AOD measured by the CE318 instrument (CE318_AOD) over Tibetan Plateau stations with the MODIS retrieval Deep-Blue/Dark-Target combined AOD of 10 km spatial resolutions (MODIS_AOD). The statistical parameters in this figure include the number of matchup data (N), the slope and intercept at the y-axis of linear regression (read line), the mean bias (MB), root mean squared error (RMSE), correlation coefficient (R), and the percentage of data

within the expected error 0.05+0.15AOD (%EE) which is used as the MODIS AOD expected uncertainty over land (green lines)."
In this study, MODIS AOD was used to show the spatial variation which can cover the shortage of CE318 sunphotometer observations. But CALISPO data were only used to show the vertical feature of aerosol during the case period. Thus, we have added the evaluation reference of CALIPSO data in section 2.3 as followed:
"*Kumar et al. (2018) have showed that the AOD from CALIOP version 4.10 agreed with the ground-based CE318 observation at a site in the central Himalayas with a correlation > 0.9 and ~ 87 % matchup data were within the expected error.*"

8.Page 5 Line 43 and 44, the authors think the positive trend of AOD and EAE at most sites over TP is caused by the addition of fine mode aerosol mainly from the anthropogenic impact. However, dust aerosols transported to the TP over long distances also has a small particle radius, causing similar changes. Thus, the authors should also take it into consideration.
Response: Agree with this comment. This sentence has been change as "*Looking at the CE318_AOD and EAE values together, the positive trend of CE318_AOD and the positive trend of EAE in the long term variation at most sites over TP indicates the addition of fine mode aerosol which may be related to the anthropogenic impact or long-distance transport of dust to the TP.*"

9.Figure 3 contains a lot of information, the authors need to indicate whether the values in the paper are the average, median or otherwise.
Response: Thanks for the comments. The values used in the paper are the averages, including monthly, seasonal and annual averages. We have added the statement of monthly and annual means (averages) in the figure caption ("*The asterisk symbols indicate the geometric means in each month. The annual mean values and standard errors are also shown in each subgraph.*") and the corresponding text, such as "*However, the monthly mean CE318_AOD at Mt_WLG is nearly symmetrical…*" in second paragraph in section 3.1 and "*This size distribution explained the relatively low annual averages of EAE…*" at the fourth paragraph in section 3.1 in the revised version.

10.The authors mainly consider the anthropogenic aerosols in Southeast Asia, however, according to some research (e.g., Jia et al., AE,2015), dust storm also occurs in the Indian peninsula. Can the authors separately estimate the contribution of anthropogenic aerosol and dust aerosol transported to the TP from Southeast Asia? Can the GEOS-Chem gives such evidence?
Response: According the reviewer's comments, we have made some modification at the related content. The fourth paragraph of section 5, "*High values in South Asia was caused by biomass burning, while…*" has been corrected as "*The high values in South Asia were caused by anthropogenic aerosols (such as biomass burning) or dust polluted by anthropogenic aerosols…*". Besides, in the last paragraph of section 5, this reference has been added and discussed in this case, as followed:
"*Jia et al. (2015) has shown that the dust from India polluted by anthropogenic aerosols*

can be transported to the TP, but the back trajectories on 1 and 3 May illustrated that the airflows that ended at Lhasa were from the north or northwest rather than the south, indicating that the polluted dust over the TP on 3 May was more likely the mixing result of dust and smoke aerosol. In addition, the lengths of the back trajectories (especially the back trajectories at 10 m and 500 m above ground level) on 1 May showed that the airflows moved slowly, which allowed the possibility of aerosol mixture over the TP."

According to Jia et al. (2015), the dust from India transported to TP is mainly occurred in west region of TP and much less than that from Taklimakan Desert. In addition, the dust from India is generally polluted by anthropogenic aerosols (Jia et al., 2015). Theory, GEOS-Chem model can give the contributions of anthropogenic aerosol and dust aerosol through multi-group sensitivity experiments of controlling the related emission inventories in the research region. But, the results may be not reliable (especially for TP region) for the inventories and the chemical, mixing, aging, deposition processes and so on. And the evaluations of the model results need more measurement experiments and chemical observed data which are hard to obtain. This is not the goal of this manuscript. This question is worthwhile to study in the next step.

Minor comments:

1.Page 3, Line9-10, what is the meaning of "large scale"? Spatial scale or temporal scale? The sentence need be illustrated clearly.

Response: It has been corrected as "*large spatial scale*".

2.Page 3 Line 10, "satellite remote sensing method (Li et." should be "satellite remote-sensing method (Li et.", in which a space is needed between "method" and "(". In the whole manuscript, such writing problem should be paid attention, for example, Page 3, Line 20, there should be a space between "2007;" and "Xia", etc.

Response: All of them has been corrected.

3.Page 3, Line 27, there is mistake in grammar in sentence "there is an urgent need to. . .. . .".

Response: It has been corrected as "*it is very essential to…*".

4.Page 4, Line 3, "2.1 site" should be"2.1 Site".

Response: Corrected.

5.Page 4, Line 6, there is mistake in grammar in sentence "site where can suffer from the local anthropogenic emissions".

Response: It has been corrected as "*site that suffers from the local anthropogenic emissions*".

6.Before the unit, there need a space,for example, Page 4, Line 34, "2330km".

Response: All of these have been corrected in revised version.

7.Page 5 Line 41 and 42, ‘Mt_WLG sites’ should be ‘Mt_WLG site’.

Response: It has been corrected.

Marked-up Manuscript:

Spatiotemporal variation of aerosol and potential long-range transport impact over Tibetan Plateau, China

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Abstract:

The long-term temporal-spatial variations ~~of~~ in the aerosol optical properties ~~in~~ over the Tibetan Plateau (TP) and the potential long-range transport from surrounding areas to TP were ~~analyzed~~ analysed in this work, by using multiple years of sunphotometer measurements (CE318) at five stations in the TP, satellite aerosol product~~ion~~s from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) and Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization (CALIOP), back-trajectory analysis from the Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) and model simulations ~~of~~ from the Goddard Earth Observing System (GEOS)-Chem chemistry transport model. The results from the ground-based observations show that the annual aerosol optical depth (AOD) at 440 nm at most TP sites increased in ~~the past~~recent decades with trends of 0.001±0.003/year at Lhasa, 0.013±0.003/year at Mt_WLG, 0.002±0.002/year at NAM_CO, and 0.000±0.002/year at QOMS_CAS. The increasing trend ~~is~~ was also found for the aerosol Extinction Ångstrom exponent (EAE) at most sites~~, except for~~ with the exception of the Mt_WLG site~~s with an obvious decreasing trend~~. Spatially, the AOD at 550 nm observed from MODIS ~~shows~~ showed negative trends ~~in~~ at the northwest edge close~~d~~ to the Taklimakan Desert and to the east of the Qaidam Basin and slightly positive trends in most of the other areas of the TP. Different aerosol types and sources contributed to ~~the~~ a polluted day (with CE318 AOD at 440 nm > 0.4) ~~in~~ at the

five sites ~~of~~ on the TP: dust was dominant aerosol type in Lhasa, Mt_WLG and Muztagh with sources ~~from~~ in the Taklimakan Desert but fine aerosol pollution was dominant at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS with ~~the~~ transport from South Asia. A case of aerosol pollution at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS during 28 April – 3 May 2016 ~~reveals~~ revealed that the smoke aerosols ~~in~~ from South Asia were lifted up to 10 km and transported to the TP, while the dust from the Taklimakan Desert could climb the north slope of the TP and then be transported to the ~~center~~ central TP. The long-range transport of aerosol thereby seriously impacted the aerosol loading over the TP.
Keywords: Aerosol optical depth, Tibetan Plateau, aerosol pollution, long-range transport

1. Introduction

The heavy haze that has occurred in ~~past~~ recent years in China ~~was~~ has been largely attributed to the atmospheric aerosols (Zhang et al., 2015). ~~Besides~~In addition, atmospheric aerosols can affect the climate through the interactions between aerosol-radiation and between aerosol-cloud (Takemura et al., 2005; Li et al., 2017), while the clouds and its precipitation are also ~~in connection with the~~connected to large scale atmospheric circulations (Yang et al., 2010; Yang et al., 2017a). However, there is still a high level of ~~the~~ uncertainty ~~of~~ about the impact of aerosols on the climate ~~effect is still high~~, which is mostly due to the high~~ly~~ spatiotemporal variability of aerosols. Therefore, ~~the study of~~ studying the ~~aerosol~~ physical and chemical properties of aerosols over different regions is ~~very~~ essential. ~~Ground-based measurements can offer more accuracy data of aerosol properties, while large scale observation of aerosol optical and physical properties needs satellite remote-sensing method. Thus, long-term detection of aerosols from both of the ground and satellite platforms is absolutely necessary to improve understanding of the climate effects of aerosol .~~

The Tibetan Plateau (TP), is the largest elevated plateau in East Asia and considered as one of the most pristine terrestrial regions, ~~alongside~~ along with the Arctic and Antarctic. However, in the past two decades, the TP has been surrounded by ~~the~~ an ~~unpreceded~~ unprecedeented ~~growing~~ growth of emissions of Asian air pollutants from ~~the~~ various sources. Consequently, some ~~researches~~ studies have demonstrated that the aerosols transported from its around areas (South Asia and Taklimakan Desert) have polluted the TP (Huang et al., 2007; Xia et al., 2011; Kopacz et al., 2011; Lu et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2015). The increase in aerosols over the TP may have an important impact on the regional or global climate. Lau et al. (2006) has suggested that increased absorbing aerosols (dust and black carbon) over the TP may create a positive tropospheric temperature anomaly over the TP and adjacent regions to the south, causing the advance and enhancement of the Indian summer monsoon. ~~While a~~Attempts ~~were~~ have been made to reveal the linkages between ~~the~~ climate change (such as changes to glaciers and monsoons~~-~~) and the air pollutants around the TP (mainly absorbing carbonaceous materials) (Qian et al., 2011; Wang et al., 2016; Lee et al., 2013). However, the quantitative effect of the TP aerosol on climate variability remains largely unknown, and ~~there is an urgent need~~it is very essential to fully understand the aerosol characteristics over the TP.

A large amount of attention has been paid to aerosol characteristics over the TP (Wan et al., 2015; Tobo et al., 2007; Zhao et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2008; Du et al., 2015). Although the seasonal variations in aerosol properties over the TP have been analysed based on ground-based observations or satellite products (Shen et al., 2015; Xia et al., 2008), analysis is needed of the long-term trends in the variation of aerosols over the TP to provide predictions and guidelines for environment policies. In past studies, spring or summer have often been studied due to the important impacts of dust and carbonaceous aerosols (Huang et al., 2007; Cong et al., 2007; Lee et al., 2013). However, most studies of the aerosol properties based on ground-based measurements have been conducted at a single site over the TP, such as NAM_CO (Cong et al., 2009), Mt_Yulong (Zhang et al., 2012), and Mt_WLG (Che et al., 2011). ~~Past studies analyzing the aerosol variation in TP used ground-based observations and satellite products, but many of these~~Past studies have mostly focused on ~~the~~ single stations or short-term variations due to the ~~difficulties~~ difficulty ~~to~~ of ~~take~~ taking a~~the~~ sufficient number of ground-based observations in challenging weather conditions over the remote plateau.

Ground-based measurements can offer more accurate data on aerosol properties, while large-scale spatial observations of aerosol optical and physical properties require satellite remote-sensing methods (Li et al., 2015; Li et al., 2018; Xing et al., 2017). Thus, the long-term detection of aerosols from both ground and satellite platforms is absolutely necessary for improving our understanding of the climate effects of aerosol over the TP region. Consequently, based on multiple years of observations from five ground-based sunphotometers at the TP and the MODIS aerosol optical depth product over the TP region, our work here is ~~to~~ focused on the long-term spatiotemporal ~~spatial~~ variations ~~of~~ in the aerosol optical properties ~~over multiple stations~~ over the TP and the aerosol properties and sources during the high aerosol ~~pollution events~~loading ~~in~~ over the TP ~~based on multiple years of five ground-based sunphotometer observations and the MODIS aerosol optical depth product in TP~~. In addition, we ~~will~~ also combined the observation and models to study the aerosol transport process over the TP, thereby helping to reduce the uncertainties in ~~estimate~~ estimating ~~of~~ aerosol radiative forcing and aerosol sources.

In this paper, section 2 describes the observation sites, data and methods ~~are~~. The results of the analysis of the spatiotemporal ~~spatial~~ variations ~~of~~ in aerosol properties over the TP ~~is~~ are shown in ~~Section~~ section 3. The analysis of aerosol ~~pollution~~ high loading and an aerosol transport case are presented in section 4 and 5, respectively. The conclusions are presented in section 6.

2. Site, data and ~~Methodology~~methodology

2.1 ~~site~~Sites

In this study, five sites in the TP equipped with ~~the~~ sun and sky scanning radiometers (CE318) were used (Figure 1). Table 1 shows the station locations and descriptions. Lhasa station is the only urban site ~~where~~ ~~that~~~~can~~ suffers from ~~the~~ local anthropogenic emissions. ~~As f~~For the other four sites, local anthropogenic emissions are extremely rare due to ~~few signs~~the low number of human ~~habitation~~inhabitants. However, Mt_WLG is in the northeast of the TP, where it is situated ~~at~~ on the dust transport path from the ~~maximal~~ largest desert ~~of~~ in China (the Taklimakan Desert). The Muztagh_Ata site is located in the northwest corner of the TP and ~~beside~~ next to the Central Asian Desert~~y Areas~~ and the Taklimakan Desert. NAM_CO is located ~~in~~ on the central Tibetan Plateau, 220 km away from Lhasa. QOMS_CAS is located at the northern slope of Mt. Qomolangma on the border of Tibet and Nepal. Therefore, these five sites ~~can stand for~~are representative of the spatial features of the TP.

2.2 Data

2.2.1 CE318 aerosol optical properties

The column-integrated aerosol properties over the five TP sites are derived from CE318 measurements. Table 1 ~~has showed~~shows the observation period. The CE318 instrument measures direct solar spectral radiation and the angular distribution of sky radiance. These spectral radiances can be used to ~~retrieval~~ retrieve aerosol optical parameters (such as aerosol optical depth (AOD)) based on Beer's Law~~,~~ and aerosol microphysical properties (such as volume size distribution) and ~~its~~ the radiative forcing ~~features~~ through radiation transfer theory (Dubovik and King, 2000; Dubovik et al., 2006). The instruments were periodically calibrated using the Langley method at AERONET global calibration sites (the Izaña, Spain or the Mauna Loa, USA) or using the inter-

comparison calibration method at the Beijing-CAMS site (Che et al., 2015). The cloud-screened and quality-controlled data of AOD, Extinction Ångstrom exponent (EAE), and aerosol volume size distribution (dV(r)/dlnr) are used in this work (Giles et al., 2019). Eck et al. (1999) showed that the uncertainty of the AOD was ~~about~~ approximately 0.01 to 0.02. The EAE ~~is~~ was calculated from the AOD at 440 and 870 nm. The errors of retrieval for dV(r)/dlnr ~~are~~ were less than 10% in the maxima of the dV(r)/dlnr and may increase up to 35% for the minimum values of dV(r)/dlnr within the radius range between 0.1 μm and 7 μm; for the edges of the retrieval size, the errors increased apparently, ~~which does~~but did not significantly affect the derivation of the main feature of dV(r)/dlnr (Dubovik et al., 2002).

2.2.2 The MODIS AOD product

The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instrument is a multi-spectral sensor with a wide spectral range from 0.4 to 14.4 μm in 36 wavelength bands, onboard the Terra (morning descending direction~~s~~) and Aqua (afternoon ascending direction~~s~~) satellites in polar orbit~~, respectively~~. It's broad swath of 2330 km permits retrieval aerosol products to cover the global word within 1-2 days. In this study, both Terra and Aqua MODIS Collection 6 Deep-Blue (DB)~~/~~ and Dark-Target (DT) combined AOD at 550 nm product with 10km spatial resolution ~~(MODIS_AOD)~~ (Levy et al., 2013) from 2006 to 2017 ~~are~~ were used. The MODIS AOD at 550 nm (MODIS_AOD) combined the DT and DB algorithms merges the products from the two algorithms based on the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) statistics as follows: 1) the DT AOD data are used for NDVI > 0.3; 2) the DB AOD data are used for NDVI < 0.2; and 3) the mean of both the algorithms or AOD data with high quality flag are used for 0.2 ≤ NDVI ≤ 0.3. The MODIS_AOD has been ~~widely~~ validated in the global or regional areas (Bilal et al., 2018; Ma et al., 2016; Sayer et al., 2014). The root-mean-square error of MODIS_AOD was about 0.13, and the percentage of MODIS_AOD data within the expected error was ~~larger~~ more than 71% at the Kunming site, which ~~around~~ is near the TP (Zhu et al., 2016).

2.2.3 The CALIOP profile data

The Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization (CALIOP), the primary instrument on board of CALIPSO satellite, is a near-nadir viewing two wavelength (532 nm and 1064 nm) polarization-sensitive lidar ~~which~~ that performs global vertical profile~~s~~ measurements of aerosols and clouds (Winker et al., 2010). It provides three primary calibrated and geolocated profile products ~~of profiles~~: total attenuated backscatter at 532 nm and 1064 nm and the perpendicular polarization component at 532 nm. The ~~data~~ CALIOP (version 4.10) products used in this study include the attenuated backscattering coefficient profiles from ~~level~~ Level 1B and the vertical feature mask data products of aerosol subtype from level 2 products under 15 km altitude, which ~~are~~ were downloaded from the Langley Atmospheric Science Data Center (ASDC). Kumar et al. (2018) have showed that the AOD from CALIOP version 4.10 agreed with the ground-based CE318 observation at a site in the central Himalayas with a correlation > 0.9 and ~ 87 % matchup data were within the expected error.

2.3 Methodology

The ground-based CE318 observations and MODIS AOD products ~~are~~ were ~~analyzed~~ analysed

to show the spatiotemporal ~~spatial~~ variations ~~of~~ in aerosol properties in TP.

The CE318 observed AOD at 440 nm with values larger than 0.4 at each site ~~is~~ was~~considered as~~ specially analysed to study the aerosol properties of the high aerosol ~~pollution~~ loading over the TP. The value of 0.4 was selected because the mean annual values of AOD observed by CE318 instruments at the TP sites were less than ~0.1 in the past studies (Xia et al., 2016; Cong et al., 2009), and this value is normally regarded as the high aerosol loading (Eck et al., 2010; Giles et al., 2012). ~~The b~~Back trajectories ~~are~~ were used for the aerosol source analysis in the TP. The b~~B~~ack trajectories ~~for~~ on the high aerosol ~~pollution~~ loading ~~study~~ days ~~are~~ were calculated by using the Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) model which is driven by the one degree horizontal resolution archived meteorological fields with (Draxler and Hess, 1998). 72-hour back trajectories ending at the five sites at 10 m above ground level at 12 UTC on the days ~~of~~ with high aerosol ~~pollution~~ loading (AOD at 440 nm >0.4) ~~are~~ were used to identify the air mass sources.

A ~~Case~~ case ~~study~~ of long-range aerosol transport to the TP ~~is~~ was selected based on the ground CE318 observations over Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS. ~~By combing~~ The HYSPLIT back trajectories~~,~~ and the MODIS and CALIOP products were used to show the potential aerosol sources, spatial aerosol loading and the vertical features of the aerosol over the TP during the case period.~~,~~ In addition, ~~and~~ the Goddard Earth Observing System (GEOS)-Chem chemistry transport model~~,~~ was used to simulate the AOD and its components (dust and carbon aerosol) during the case period, which may reflect the change in aerosol type during the case period.~~the aerosol source and type during the case is analyzed.~~

The GEOS-Chem chemical transport model (version 11-01) coupled with the online radiative transfer calculations (RRTMG) at 0.5° × 0.667° horizontal resolution over ~~the~~ East Asia domain (Bey et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2004) ~~is~~ was used ~~to simulate aerosol variation during the case period~~. The model was driving by the Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO) MERRA-2 meteorology with the temporal resolution of 3 hours for meteorological parameters and 1 hour for surface fields. The simulation type of full chemistry in the troposphere was selected. The implementation of RRTMG in GEOS-Chem was described in Heald et al. (2014). The AOD was calculated according to Martin et al. (2003). The default global anthropogenic emissions were overwritten over East Asia by the MIX inventory from Li et al. (2014). The Global Fire Emission Database (GFED) (van der Werf et al., 2010) has been used to specify emissions from fire. ~~The default~~ More details on the ~~configuration schemes respectively for advection, transport, convection, deposition,~~model and the other emissions data used and the evaluation of AOD in the east and south of the TP were shown in Zhu et al. (2017).

~~are used for the model simulation of full chemistry.~~

In this study, the AOD from the CE318, MODIS, and GEOS-Chem model were used. For convenience, CE318_AOD, MODIS_AOD, and Model_AOD stand for the AOD observed by CE318, MODIS, and the AOD simulated by the GEOS-Chem model, respectively. For CE318_AOD, the 440 nm wavelength is often studied, while MODIS_AOD and Model_AOD generally use the data at 550 nm wavelength. Thus, unless otherwise specified, CE318_AOD, MODIS_AOD, and Model_AOD hereinafter represent the ones at 440 nm, 550 nm, and 550 nm, respectively.

3. Temporal-spatial variations ~~of~~ in aerosol properties

3.1 ~~Temporal variation of a~~Aerosol properties observed by the CE318 instruments

The monthly, seasonal, and annual variations in aerosol properties observed from the CE318 instruments at the five TP sites were analyzed.

~~Annual variation of CE318 AOD and EAE over TP at the four sites, i.e. Lhasa, Mt_WLG, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS are shown in Figure 2. The data of the CE318 observation at Muztagh_Ata site are available only during 2010, thus the annual variation at this site is not shown here. The annual AOD shows increased trends of 0.001±0.003/year at Lhasa, 0.013±0.003/year at Mt_WLG, and 0.002±0.002/year at NAM_CO during CE318 observed period. Mt_WLG site shows the most obvious increase of AOD during 2009-2013. These indicate the increase of aerosol loading in the three sites. The long-term annual variation of AOD at QOMS_CAS is very small (0.000±0.002/year), but there still exists short-term annual variation (decreased from 2010 to 2013 and increased from 2013 to 2016). The annual trends of EAEs show more evident than the AOD in these four site. Most sites show the increased tendency of annual averaged EAE, except for Mt_WLG sites with a large decreasing trend of -0.318±0.081/year. This showed the size of aerosol at Mt_WLG sites increased, while the size of aerosol decreased in other three sites. Combing the AOD and EAE, the positive trend of AOD with the positive trend of EAE in the long term at most sites over TP indicates the addition of fine mode aerosol mainly from the anthropogenic impact. But in the short term, the increase of annual averaged AOD is often with the decrease of EAE over TP, which suggests the addition of coarse mode aerosol during the CE318 observation.~~

The ~~M~~monthly ~~and seasonal statistics~~variations ~~of~~ in CE318_AOD~~CE318 AOD~~ and EAE at the five sites over the TP are shown in Figure 2~~Figure 3 and Table 2, respectively~~. ~~Distinct monthly and seasonal variability of the AOD and EAE over the five sites can be found.~~ The monthly mean CE318_AOD~~AOD shows the~~was highest ~~value~~ in April at the Lhasa (0.19), NAM_CO (0.09) and QOMS_CAS (0.10) sites, while ~~highest in June (0.20)~~ the value at Mt_WLG was highest in June (0.20). The monthly mean CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ rapidly increases from January to April~~,~~ and then slightly decreases ~~to~~ until December at the Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS sites. However, the monthly mean CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ at Mt_WLG ~~shows almost symmetry~~is nearly symmetrical form from January to December. The monthly variation ~~of~~ in EAE is different from the AOD ~~at each site~~. The highest monthly EAE values occur~~s~~ in September at Lhasa (1.15), October at Mt_WLG (1.15) and in January at the NAM_CO (0.93) and QOMS_CAS (0.17) sites. The EAE at QOMS_CAS also shows a high value of 0.17 in April, which may be caused by the smoke aerosol transported from South Asia during this period. The monthly mean EAE first decreases ~~firstly~~ from January to March~~,~~ and then increases ~~to~~ until September at Lhasa. The ~~M~~monthly mean EAE values at NAM_CO also decreases from January to March, but does not increase apparently in the ~~followed~~ following months. The EAE at Mt_WLG ~~shows a~~ decrease~~s~~ from January to May and then increases obviously from May to October. The Lhasa, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS sites are near and located in the south of the TP. Thus, the variations ~~of~~ in the aerosol properties ~~in~~ at these three sites are similar. The Mt_WLG site is located in the northeast of the TP, which is different from the southern sites. The Muztagh_Alt is in the northwest of the TP and is the ~~nearest~~ closest site to the Taklimakan ~~desert~~Desert, which cause~~s~~ the high AOD there (a few observed data may be another reason).

Looking at~~Combing~~ the monthly CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ and EAE values together, ~~the~~ high CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ is often accompanied by ~~the~~ low EAE at Lhasa, Mt_WLG and NAM_CO, indicating that these sites suffered from ~~the~~ coarse aerosols such as dust (Huang et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2001). However, the QOMS_CAS site~~s~~ show ~~the~~ high CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ and high EAE ~~at~~ in April, which ~~is~~ may be related to ~~the~~ smoke aerosols transported from South Asia.

Table 2 shows the seasonal statistics of CE318_AOD and EAE. A distinct seasonal variation in CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ and EAE ~~variation~~ can be found over the TP sites. The CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ mean values in fall (SON) and winter (DJF) are lower at all sites except Muztagh. Muztagh_Ata shows high CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ in both observed seasons. Except for that in Muztagh, the ~~maximal~~ maximum seasonal CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ is observed in spring (MAM) (Lhasa, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS) or in summer (JJA) (Mt_WLG). The ~~minimal~~ minimum seasonal EAE occurred in spring (Lhasa, NAM_CO and Mt_WLG) or summer (QOMS_CAS), while the ~~maximal~~ maximum EAE values ~~is~~ are mostly observed in fall (Lhasa and Mt_WLG) and winter (NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS). These indicate frequent~~ly~~ dust events over the TP in the spring period at Lhasa, NAM_CO and Mt_WLG. Mt_WLG is situated ~~at~~ on the dust transport path from the Taklimakan Desert, which causes the high CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ observed in spring and summer ~~in~~ at this site.

The seasonal size distributions of the five sites in Figure 3~~Figure 4~~ also demonstrate that coarse mode aerosol is dominant at the five TP sites in almost all seasons, which is different from those in the eastern pollution regions of China ~~with fine mode aerosol dominant~~, such as Yangtze River Delta, where fine mode aerosol is dominant (Zhuang et al., 2018). ~~These~~ This size distribution explained the relative~~ly~~ low~~er~~ annual averages of EAE ~~in~~ at the five sites (all annual –EAE in Figure 2 are less than ~~<~~1.0), ~~which was lower than~~compared to the those at the inland urban and suburban sites in China (Xin et al., 2007), ~~for the example of~~such as Beijing (1.19) (Fan et al., 2006), Nanjing (1.20) (Zhuang et al., 2018; Zhuang et al., 2017), Kunming (1.25) (Zhu et al., 2016), and Chengdu (1.09) (Che et al., 2015). What's more, spring is the season with a ~~high~~ high-volume concentration of coarse mode aerosol. Among the five sites, the southernmost sites, QOMS_CAS, showed the highest mean EAE and the size distribution was distinct~~ly~~ bimodal, especially in spring. This was also because of the frequent~~ly~~ biomass burning activity in India and Nepal, which can transport the fine aerosol to the QOMS_CAS site.

The annual averages of CE318_AOD (shown in Figure 2) are 0.05-0.14 over TP sites. These average values are lower than those in other regional background sites, such as Longfengshan (0.35) in Northeast China (Wang et al., 2010), Xinglong (0.28) in North China Plain (Zhu et al., 2014), Lin'an (0.89) in Eastern China (Pan et al., 2010) and Dinghushan (0.91) in Southern China (Chen et al., 2014). The low aerosol loading over the five TP sites indicates excellent air quality over the TP region.

However, the aerosol loading at the TP sites presents interannual changes. The annual variations in CE318_AOD and EAE over TP at the four sites, i.e. Lhasa, Mt_WLG, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS are shown in Figure 4. The data for the CE318 observations at Muztagh_Ata site are only available for 2010; thus, the annual variation at this site is not shown here. The annual

CE318_AOD shows increasing trends of 0.001 ± 0.003/year at Lhasa, 0.013 ± 0.003/year at Mt_WLG, and 0.002±0.002/year at NAM_CO during the CE318 observation period. The Mt_WLG site shows the most obvious increase in CE318_AOD during 2009-2013. These results indicate an increase in aerosol loading at the three sites. The long-term annual variation of CE318_AOD at QOMS_CAS is very small (0.000±0.002/year), but there are still short-term annual variations (the values decreased from 2010 to 2013 and increased from 2013 to 2016). The annual trends of EAEs are more evident than the CE318_AOD at these four site. Most sites show an increasing tendency in the average annual EAE except for Mt_WLG site, which shows a large decreasing trend of -0.318 ±0.081/year. This shows that the size of aerosol at the Mt_WLG site increased, while the size of the aerosol decreased in the other three sites. Looking at the CE318_AOD and EAE values together, the positive trend of CE318_AOD and the positive trend of EAE in the long term variation at most sites over TP indicates the addition of fine mode aerosol which may be related to the anthropogenic impact or long-distance transport of dust to the TP. However, in the short term, the increase in the average annual CE318_AOD is often associated with the decrease in EAE over the TP, which suggests the addition of coarse mode aerosol during the CE318 observation period.

3.2 ~~Spatial variation of a~~Aerosol properties from MODIS

Ground-based observations can offer accurate aerosol optical properties at point locations but lack spatial coverage. The MODIS aerosol product can provide the spatial variation in AOD over the TP. Thus, we evaluated the MODIS_AOD using the ground-based observation CE318_AOD at 550 nm over the TP sites. The CE318_AOD at 550 nm was interpolated from 440 nm, 675 nm, 870 nm and 1020 nm by using an established fitting method from Ångström (1929). The matchup method was that the CE318 data within 1 hour of the MODIS overpass were compared with the MODIS data within a 25 km radius of the ground-based site. The minimum requirement for a matchup was at least 3 pixels from MODIS.

Figure 5 shows the results of MODIS_AOD compared to the collocated ground CE318 observations over the TP. There are 996 instantaneous matchups of Terra and Aqua MODIS during the CE318 instrument measurement period at the five TP sites. The MODIS_AOD overestimates the AOD at 550 nm with a positive mean bias of 0.02 and a root mean squared error (RMSE) of 0.11. The RMSE value is lower than that of the North China Plain sites (~0.25) (Bilal et al., 2019). The slope and intercept of the best-fit equation between the MODIS_AOD and CE318_AOD at 550 nm are 0.46 and 0.06, respectively, with a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.54. There are 67.8% of the compared AODs within the expected error envelope of 0.05+0.15AOD (%EE). The R value is lower than that in the global assessment statistics, while the %EE is higher than that in the global evaluation (Bilal and Qiu, 2018). Overall, the results suggest that the MODIS_AOD product can be used to study the aerosol spatial variation over the TP region.

The spatial distribution of ~~MODIS~~ the annual MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ is shown in Figure 6~~Figure 5~~. The MODIS_AOD~~MODIS AOD~~ ~~is~~ ~~agreement~~ agrees with the CE318_AOD at 550 nm~~AOD observed by CE318~~ at the five TP sites. The northwest area around the Taklimakan ~~desert~~ Desert and the northern part ~~lied in~~of the TP on the transport path of the Taklimakan Desert dust showed ~~the~~ high MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ (>0.25) in ~~past~~ recent decades. In addition~~Besides~~, the southern edge performed slightly high MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ (0.2-0.25) influenced by the aerosol transport from

South Asia. There ~~exists~~ is some ~~little~~ small area with high MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ (~0.2) in the ~~center~~ centre of the TP, and the southeast region ~~is shown of~~shows low MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ (~0.1), which may be attributed to the aerosol transport and surface features such as ~~vegetable~~ vegetation cover, since there are few inhabitants. The seasonal departure of ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD (Figure 7~~Figure 6~~) shows that high positive MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ departure often appears in spring, especially for the northwest edge, northern area and southern edge of TP, which was a result ~~from of~~the aerosol transport from the frequent dust events ~~at~~ in the Taklimakan Desert and the fire activities in South Asia in spring.

A linear regression ~~trend~~ analysis of the trends in ~~MODIS~~ annual MODIS_AOD~~AOD at 550nm~~ over the TP from 2006 to 2017 was conducted using the least squares method. The spatial distribution of the annual trends in ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD during 2006-2017 is illustrated in Figure 8~~Figure 7~~. There are no statistically significant trends in most areas during 2006-2007. The MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ ~~performed~~ showed negative trends in the northwest edge close~~d~~ to the Taklimakan Desert and to the east of the Qaidam Basin and slightly positive trends in most of the other areas. The areas where MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ ~~descending~~ decreased ~~area is~~ are mainly located ~~the place~~ near the desert or ~~lied in~~on the transport path of the desert dust. This descending trend may be related to the significant reduction in dust emissions caused by the decline in wind speed in recent years (Yang et al., 2017b). The positive trend in other most areas may be due to the rapid increase in human activities, such as the ~~expend~~expansion of tourism to the TP and ~~the~~ biomass burning in South Asia.

The seasonal trends ~~of~~ in ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD at 550 nm over the TP during 2006-2017 ~~is~~ are presented in Figure 9~~Figure 8~~. The spring showed the most obvious ~~of the~~ decline in MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ (~ 0.02/year) ~~in~~ at the northern edges and northeast part of the TP during 2006 -2017, which also suggested that the reduction ~~of~~ in dust impact from the Taklimakan Desert ~~as~~ like the trend ~~of~~ in the annual ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD (seen in Figure 8~~Figure 7~~). In summer, the positive trend ~~of~~ in MODIS_AOD~~AOD~~ over the TP was relatively apparent, and most higher sporadic positive values of ~0.01 occurred in the central and southern part of the TP. Summer is the tourist season ~~over~~ in the TP and ~~the~~ tourism has developed in past decades, which may be one of the reasons ~~of~~ for the higher positive trend in summer in the TP. The ~~apparent~~ positive trends in autumn and winter were relatively ~~less~~ lower than those in summer, and the most positive trends were located at the northern TP. The reason ~~of~~ for this phenomenon needs to be explored.

4. Aerosol properties and potential sources during high aerosol loading~~Aerosol pollution at Tibetan plateau~~

The annual mean AOD in the TP is normally low ~~for its little trace of~~due to the few human inhabitants~~tion~~ and high altitude. However, some high CE318_AOD~~s~~ ~~with~~ values larger than 0.4, which is normally regarded as high aerosol loading (Eck et al., 2010; Giles et al., 2012), ~~had been~~were observed at the five sites in the TP by CE318. Thus, the CE318_AOD larger than 0.4 over TP can be considered as the aerosol pollution. The frequencies of high aerosol loading (CE318_AOD > 0.4) during the CE318 measurements were 1.57%, 1.79%, 0.21%, 0.42% and 0.11% at the Lhasa, Mt_WLG, Muztagh_Ata, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS sites, respectively. The aerosol properties and sources ~~of the high AOD (>0.4)~~during high aerosol loading in the TP need to be

studied.

Figure 10~~Figure 9~~ shows the CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ with values larger than 0.4 versus EAE observed by CE318 at the five sites in the TP. Except for the Lhasa and Mt_WLG sites, almost all values of CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ are less than 1.0, which reflects the relatively clear environment over the TP. The EAE shows two ~~centers~~ centres ~~of~~ at ~0.1 and ~1.5. The low EAE (~0.1) ~~center~~ centre is related to ~~the~~ dust events, which can cause higher concentrations of coarse particles in the atmosphere. Besides, most values of the low EAE (<0.5) part are less than 0.2 (only a few ~~of~~ EAEs between 0.2-0.5 ~~is~~ are observed at Lhasa and Mt_WLG), indicating that the pure dust type is more common than the polluted dust type in the TP according to Eck et al. (2010). The high EAE ~~center~~ centre ~~in~~ at ~1.5 indicates ~~the~~ mainly small sub-micron radius particles, which ~~is~~ can be attributed to ~~the~~ anthropologic emissions. T~~here can be found that t~~he values of EAE >1.0 ~~part~~ at the NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS sites are generally higher than those at the Lhasa and Mt_WLG sites. According to ~~the~~ past studies, the EAE of biomass burning aerosol is generally higher than the urban/industry aerosol (Giles et al., 2012; Eck et al., 2010), which may cause the higher EAE at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS (more biomass burning aerosol) than at Lhasa and Mt_WLG (more urban/industry aerosol). On the other hand, the values ~~with~~ in the middle range of 0.5-1.0 ~~is~~ are rare, indicating the less mix of ~~nature~~ natural and human sources. The percentage of EAE bins to the number of ~~CE318~~ CE318_AOD>0.4 is distinct ~~from each other sites~~ (Table 3). The percentage of EAE <0.5 is high than that of EAE>1.0 at Lhasa, Mt_WLG and Muztagh_Ata, indicating more nature dust pollution than the ~~anthropologic~~ anthropogenic pollution at these three sites. However, ~~more~~ a greater number of high EAE values (>1.0) ~~is~~ are observed than EAE<0.5 at the NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS sites, suggesting that anthropogenic~~anthropologic~~ pollution is more than ~~nature~~ natural dust pollution at these two sites.

Figure 11~~Figure 10~~ shows the aerosol size distribution binned by CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ at the five sites in the TP. The volume concentration of coarse mode particles increases more apparently than fine mode at Lhasa, Mt_WLG and Muztagh sites when the values of CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ increase. However, the size distribution at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS shows the dominant ~~increasing~~ increase of fine mode aerosol. These indicate of the different aerosol type pollution in these five sites: dust dominant in Lhasa, Mt_WLG and Muztagh and fine mode aerosol (mainly biomass burning aerosol) pollution dominant at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS.

The dominant aerosol pollution type showed ~~the~~ obvious distinctions ~~in~~ among the five sites ~~at~~ on the TP, then where is the distinct aerosol pollution source at each site? We used the HYSPLIT back-trajectory model and the ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD on the day with aerosol pollution ~~day~~ (~~CE318~~ CE318_AOD >0.4) to show the aerosol source on the pollution day at each site. Figure 12~~Figure 11~~ ~~is~~ shows the 72 hour back-trajectories ended at the five site (10 m above ground level) in the TP overlaid ~~by~~ with the mean ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD ~~at 550 nm~~ on the aerosol pollution day observed by the ground-based CE318 (~~CE318~~ CE318_AOD >0.4). The CE318 instruments ~~have~~ observed 78, 20, 2, 15, and 14 days with instantaneous AOD at 440 nm > 0.4 at Lhasa, Mt_WLG, Muztagh_Ata, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS, respectively. The aerosol pollution days at Lhasa, Mt_WLG, and Muztagh_Ata observed by CE318 are often with low EAE (black trajectories). The airflows ended at the Lhasa site on the polluted days are mainly from the northwest and southwest. The ~~MODIS~~

MODIS_AOD around Lhasa in the area of the back-trajectories with CE318 EAE <0.5 passing does not show significantly high values, especially in the Taklimakan Desert, which indicates that the dust pollution at Lhasa is mainly from local or ~~around~~ surrounding dust events rather than transport from the Taklimakan Desert. The Mt_WLG shows that the air mass on the pollution days comes from the west and east and the ~~way~~ path of back trajectories ~~is with~~has high ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD. The high values of ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD ~~has shown~~ shows two transport paths of dust aerosol to Mt_WLG: one is through the Qaidam Basin and ~~another~~ the other is through the northeast edge of the TP. The two polluted days observed by CE318 at the Muztagh_Ata shows the easterly airflows ~~originated~~ originating from the Taklimakan Desert. The direction of the back-trajectories of EAE<0.5 that ended at NAM_CO is similar to Lhasa, while the southerly air flows with high EAE (red trajectories) ~~is~~ originate~~d~~ from Nepal, where frequent biomass burning happened and caused the high ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD values. The trajectories ended at QOMS_CAS and the high ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD of ~~its passing~~the path ~~has shown~~revealed the the transport of ~~smoke~~ finer aerosol from South Asia to this site.

5. Case study of long-range transport to the TP

The long-range transport of aerosol can cause the aerosol pollution and affect the long-term variation in aerosol over the TP. In addition, the dominant aerosol type may change at the TP sites during a case of aerosol transport. Thus, ~~A~~ a specific case of aerosol pollution during 27 April - 3 May 2016 ~~is~~ was ~~analyzed~~ analysed further. This case is selected based on the observations ~~of~~ from the CE318 instrument. During 28 April -1 May, the CE318_AOD~~AOD observed by CE318~~ at Lhasa, NAM_CO, QOMS_CAS sites showed ~~up~~ the values larger than 0.4, which ~~value~~ reached up to more than 3 times ~~of~~ the mean values of CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ of each site (0.11 at Lhasa, 0.05 at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS). This ~~is~~ was indicative of ~~the~~ aerosol pollution at the three sites. Then, how about the aerosol properties of this period and where did the polluted aerosol come from?

Figure 13~~Figure 12~~ shows the daily CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ and EAE during 27 April – 03 May at the three sites. The mean values of CE318_AOD~~AOD from CE318 Sun photometer~~ were 0.45, 0.38, and 0.23 at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS, respectively. These even reached ~~to~~ 4 times ~~of~~ the annual mean CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ at each site. The mean EAEs were 0.98, 1.22, and 1.44 at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS, respectively, which was ~~relative~~ higher than the annual averages and suggested the fine aerosol entrance. There were CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ peaks at the three sites during 27 April – 03 May. Lhasa showed ~~the~~ an increase of CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ from 0.30 on 27 April to 0.51 on 28 April~~,~~ and ~~kept~~ maintained high CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ to a value of 0.54 on 1 May, after ~~that~~ which it decreased to 0.34 on 2 May. NAM_CO also showed ~~the~~ an increase of CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ ~~at~~ during the first two days of the period, but decreased after 29 April. QOMS_CAM showed a slight increase ~~of~~ in CE318_AOD~~AOD~~ from 27 April to ~~40~~ 30 April, which was later than those of the other two sites. Combining the EAE on these days, fine mode aerosol was brought ~~in~~ to Lhasa and NAM_CO during 27-29 April, and then coarse aerosol began to occur~~red~~ on 30 April, and even became the dominant aerosol in the following several days. The fine aerosol at the QOMS_CAM site ~~kept~~ were maintained for an ~~extra~~ additional day ~~than~~ after those at the two sites, and then the coarse aerosol increased.

The GEOS-Chem model simulation also supported the above results. Figure 14~~Figure 13~~

shows the comparison between the ~~GEOS-Chem model simulated AOD~~Model_AOD (0.5° × 0.667°) and ~~CE318 observed~~ CE318_AOD at 550 nm and the ratios of the model simulated aerosol types (dust, both organic carbon (OC) and black carbon (BC) aerosol) to the total Model_AOD~~AOD~~ during this case period at the three sites. The evaluation results showed that the model underestimated the daily AOD at the three sites during ~~the~~ this period, with negative mean biases from -0.28 to -0.08. However, the Model_AOD~~model AOD~~ was relatively high correlated with the ~~CE318~~ CE318_AOD at 550 nm, with the ~~correlation coefficient (~~R~~)~~ values of 0.61 at Lhasa, 0.89 at NAM_CO and 0.86 at QOMS_CAS. These R values were higher than the model evaluation in South China and the Indo-China Plain (~0.5) (Zhu et al., 2017). Thus, ~~AOD~~ the variation trend from Model_AOD~~the model simulation was in good agreement~~agreed well with that measured by the CE318 instruments during these days. During the first 4 days of the case period (27 April to 30 April), the ratios of different aerosols to the total Model_AOD~~AOD~~ showed that the sum of OC and BC aerosols ~~was~~ were higher than those of dust aerosol at all ~~the~~ three sites. Besides, the sums of OC and BC at Lhasa and QOMS_CAS ~~was~~ were higher than that of NAM_CO. These indicated that the smoke aerosol affected the three sites more severely than dust during the first 4 days and Lhasa and QOMS_CAS sites were nearer to smoke sources than NAM_CO. After 30 April, the sum of BC and OC ~~was~~ decreased while dust increased, and the increase of dust at the three sites was NAM_CO > Lhasa > QOMS_CAS. Therefore, the major aerosol source was changed and the NAM_CO site was closer to dust source after ~~40~~ 30 April. This phenomenon had continued to 2 May at NAM_CO and Lhasa, and 1 May at QOMS_CAS. ~~At~~ In the last one or two days, the dust decreased while the smoke obviously increased ~~obviously~~, which could cause the mixture of ~~this~~ these two aerosols.

Then, how ~~is~~ was the spatial aerosol loading around the TP and the vertical feature of aerosol transported to the TP? Figure 15~~Figure 14~~ shows ~~MODIS C6~~ the MODIS_AOD ~~at 550nm~~ and 72-hour~~h~~ back trajectories at Lhasa (the first row), the CALIOP-derived vertical profile of total attenuated backscatter at 532 nm (the second row), and the vertical feature mask of aerosol (the third row) on 28 April ~~28~~, 1 May ~~1~~, and 3 May ~~3~~ during ~~this~~ the case study period. The ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD showed high values in the south (South Asia) and north (Taklimakan Desert) on the three days. The ~~H~~high values in South Asia ~~was~~ were caused by anthropogenic aerosols (such as biomass burning) or dust polluted by anthropogenic aerosols, while the high MODIS_AOD in the Taklimakan Desert ~~was~~ resulted from ~~the~~ dust. The values and areas of the high MODIS_AOD in South Asia and Taklimakan Desert on 1 May ~~1~~ and 3 May ~~3~~ were higher and larger than ~~that~~ those on April 28. The back ~~-~~-trajectories ended at Lhasa on the three days were different. On 28 April, the air flows ~~were~~ originated from the southwest (South Asia region). However, the air masses on 1 and 3 May were from the northwest (Taklimakan Desert).

The CALIPSO ground tracks across the TP and through South Asia and the Taklimakan Desert were chosen to show the aerosol transport to the TP sites. On 28 April, the ~~level~~ Level-1 attenuated backscatter at 532 nm derived from CALIOP (the second row) showed apparent aerosol layers in the ~~S~~southern area (Bhutan and northeast India) and this aerosol layer even ~~lifted~~ extended to an altitude of ~10km ~~altitude in the sky~~ over the TP along the southern slope of the TP. On 1 May, the CALIOP attenuated backscatter not only showed the deep aerosol layers in south of the TP but also showed stronger aerosol layers ~~in the~~ north of the TP (Taklimakan Desert area). Besides, the north

aerosol layers also climbed into the air over the TP, but not as high as the southern aerosol layer. On 3 May, there were also aerosol layers ~~on~~ in the south and north of the TP and ~~they~~ that ~~both~~ were both transported to above the TP ~~overhead~~, but the aerosol loading over the TP was lower than that on 28 April and 1 May (the values of attenuated backscatter on 3 May was lower), which ~~caused~~ corresponds to the lower CE318 AOD ~~observed by CE318 at the three TP sites (Figure 12)~~ on this day ~~was lower~~ than those on 28 April and 1 May at the three TP sites (Figure 13).

The vertical feature mask of the aerosol from CALIOP (the third row) ~~shows~~ showed the aerosol types on the three days. On 28 April, the aerosol layer in the north (~~about~~ ~ 35°N) and above the TP was mainly the smoke aerosol and was even higher than 10 km. The back trajectories ended at Lhasa also showed that the southern airflow brought the smoke aerosol and polluted dust from South Asia to the ~~center~~ centre of the TP. On 1 May, the aerosol layer ~~in~~ on the southern slope of the TP was also ~~the~~ smoke aerosol and polluted dust, while the aerosol layers in the northern ~~of~~ TP and above the TP ~~overhead~~ were almost all dust aerosol, which could be explained by the northwest airflows carrying the dust aerosol from the Taklimakan Desert. ~~which~~ These may be the result of the lower EAE values at Lhasa and NAM_CO than that at QOMS_CAM (Figure 13~~Figure 12~~). ~~After two days mixing,~~ On 3 May, the aerosol type above the central TP and the southern TP ~~on 3 May has been~~was occupied by ~~the~~ polluted dust aerosol, and the EAE at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAM also showed a ~~little~~ slight increase on 3 May. These results agree with the aerosol simulation ~~of~~ from GEOS-Chem. Jia et al. (2015) has shown that the dust from India polluted by anthropogenic aerosols can be transported to the TP, but the back trajectories on 1 and 3 May illustrated that the airflows that ended at Lhasa were from the north or northwest rather than the south, indicating that the polluted dust over the TP on 3 May was more likely the mixing result of dust and smoke aerosol. In addition, the lengths of the back trajectories (especially the back trajectories at 10 m and 500 m above ground level) on 1 May showed that the airflows moved slowly, which allowed the possibility of aerosol mixture over the TP. The observations and model simulations illustrated ~~a~~ the following scene: first~~ly~~, the smoke aerosol in South Asia was lifted up to 10 km, ~~contaminated~~ contaminating the TP sites, and transported to the centre~~er~~ of the TP; then, the dust from the Taklimakan Desert could climb the north slope of the TP and be transported to the TP; finally, the dust and smoke aerosol over the TP were mixed ~~at last~~. This case of aerosol pollution shows that the anthropogenic aerosols (mainly smoke)~~smoke~~ in South Asia and ~~Dust~~ dust in the Taklimakan Desert could be transported to the ~~center~~ centre of the TP and they both even can cause ~~the~~ mixed aerosol pollution above the TP. The past case~~s~~ studies of aerosol transport to the TP are almost individual dust or smoke aerosol, while this case of aerosol pollution over the TP ~~has shown~~ showed the mixing pollution during the last two days of the case period.

6. Conclusion

The long-term ~~temporal-spatial~~spatiotemporal variations ~~of~~ in the aerosol optical properties and the impacts of the ~~aerosol~~ long-range aerosol transport ~~impact~~ over the TP were ~~analyzed~~ analysed by using a combination of ground-based and satellite remote sensing aerosol products as well as model simulations. The major conclusions are drawn as follows:

(1) The annual CE318 AOD at most TP sites showed increasing trends (0−0.013/year) during the past decade~~: 0.001±0.003/year at Lhasa, 0.013±0.003/year at Mt_WLG, 0.002±0.002/year at NAM_CO, and 0.000±0.002/year at QOMS_CAS~~. ~~Most sites showed the i~~Increas~~ed~~ing

~~tendency~~ tendencies ~~of~~ in the annual ~~-~~ averaged EAE~~, except for Mt_WLG~~ were also found at most TP sites ~~with a large decreasing trend of -0.318/year~~. Spatially, the MODIS_AOD showed negative trends in the northwest edge close~~d~~ to the Taklimakan Desert and the east of Qaidam Basin and slightly positive trends in most of the other areas of the TP.

(2) ~~The values of EAE with AOD>0.4 at five TP ground stations showed two centers of ~0.1 and ~1.5. The EAE and size distribution during the aerosol polluted day (CE318 AOD at 440 nm > 0.4) at the TP showed the different aerosol type pollution in the five sites: dust dominant in Lhasa, Mt_WLG and Muztagh and fine mode aerosol pollution dominant at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS. The back-trajectories on polluted days indicated the dust aerosol mainly come from the Taklimakan Desert and fine mode aerosol was mainly transported from South Asia.~~Different aerosol types and sources contributed to the high aerosol loading at the five sites: dust was dominant in Lhasa, Mt_WLG and Muztagh with sources from the Taklimakan Desert, but fine aerosol pollution was dominant at NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS with the transport from South Asia.

(3) A case of smoke followed by dust pollution at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS during 28 April – 3 May 2016 ~~was analyzed:~~showed that ~~firstly,~~ the smoke aerosol in South Asia was first uplifted ~~up~~ to 10 km and transported to the ~~center~~ centre of TP~~,~~. ~~then~~ Then, the dust from the Taklimakan Desert could climb the northern slope of the TP and be transported to the TP, allowing the dust and smoke aerosol over the TP ~~were~~ to mix~~ed at last~~.

There are some limitations in this study. First, ground-based remote sensing and ~~MODIS~~ MODIS_AOD products may have had missing data due to ~~missed conditions interfered with~~ clouds interference. Second, only half of a year of observations at the Muztagh_Ata station may not be sufficient to fully reveal pollution days in the northwest TP region, which ~~will~~ could have affected the statistics to some extent. More long-term in situ observations are needed in the TP. However, due to the remoteness and challenging weather conditions over the plateau, maintaining long-term in situ observation stations over the TP ~~in long term~~ is very difficult. The numerical model simulation is more practically feasible to study the aerosol properties over the TP, but the model accuracy is far from ~~being~~ ideal over the TP. Thus, long-term numerical model simulation ~~coupling~~ coupled with satellite observations and intensive short-term field campaigns should be used to ~~analyze~~ analyse the aerosol properties over the TP in the future.

Data availability:

The four sites (Mt_WLG, Muztagh_Ata, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS) data are available from AERONET website (https://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/). The dataset of Lhasa used in the study can be requested by contacting the corresponding author. The MODIS aerosol products are available from http://ladsweb.nascom.nasa.gov. The HYSPLIT model and meteorological fields' data can be from https://www.arl.noaa.gov/hysplit/. The CALIPSO data are from https://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov. GEOS-Chem model code and share data can be obtained from http://wiki.seas.harvard.edu/geos-chem.

Competing interests.

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Author contribution:

All authors help to shape the ideas and review this manuscript. JZ, XX and HC designed, and wrote the manuscript; JZ, XX, HC, JW help to analyze the data; HC, XZ, SK and ZC carried out the sunphotometer observations; JW, ZC, SK, TZ, XY, and YZ provided constructive comments on this study.

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Figure captions

Figure 1. Topography of the Tibetan Plateau (TP) and the five CE318 stations located in the TP (Lhasa, Mt_WLG, Mutztagh_Ata, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS).~~Figure 1. Topography of Tibetan Plateau (TP) and the five CE318 stations located in TP (Lhasa, Mt_WLG, Mutztagh_Ata, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS).~~

Figure 2. Box plots of the monthly AOD and EAE at the five sites located on the Tibetan Plateau, i.e., Lhasa, Mt_WLG, Muztagh_Alt, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS. In each box, the red-line in the centre is the median and the lower and upper limits are the first and the third quartiles, respectively. The lines extending vertically from the box indicate the spread of the distribution with the length being 1.5 times the difference between the first and the third quartiles. The asterisk symbols indicate the geometric means in each month. The annual mean values and standard errors are also shown in each subgraph.~~Figure 2. Box plots of monthly AOD and EAE at the five sites located in Tibetan Plateau, i.e. Lhasa, Mt_WLG, Muztagh_Alt, NAM_CO, and QOMS_CAS. In each box, the central red-line is the median and the lower and upper limits are the first and the third quartiles, respectively. The lines extending vertically from the box indicate the spread of the distribution with the length being 1.5 times the difference between the first and the third quartiles. The asterisk symbols indicate the geometric means in each month. The annual mean values and standard errors are also shown in each subgraph.~~

Figure 3. Seasonal variation in aerosol size distribution at the five sites located in Tibetan Plateau.~~Figure 3. Seasonal variation of aerosol size distribution at the five sites located in Tibetan Plateau.~~

Figure 4. Annual averages of and trends in aerosol optical depth (AOD) and Extinction Ångstrom exponent (EAE) at four sites located in Tibetan Plateau.~~Figure 4. Annual average and the trends of aerosol optical depth (AOD) and Extinction Ångstrom exponent (EAE) at four sites located in Tibetan Plateau.~~

Figure 5. Comparisons of the 550 nm AOD measured by the CE318 instrument (CE318_AOD) over Tibetan Plateau stations with the MODIS retrieval Deep-Blue/Dark-Target combined AOD of 10 km spatial resolutions (MODIS_AOD). The statistical parameters in this figure include the number of matchup data (N), the slope and intercept at the y-axis of linear regression (read line), the mean bias (MB), root mean squared error (RMSE), correlation coefficient (R), and the percentage of data within the expected error 0.05+0.15AOD (%EE) which is used as the MODIS AOD expected uncertainty over land (green lines).~~Figure 5. Comparisons of AOD at 550nm measured by CE318 sunphotometer (CE318_AOD) over Tibetan Plateau stations with the MODIS retrieval Deep-Blue/Dark-Target combined AOD of 10km spatial resolutions (MODIS_AOD). The statistical parameters in this figure include the number of matchup data (N), the slope and intercept at y-axis of linear regression (read line), the mean bias (MB), root mean squared error (RMSE), correlation coefficient (R), and the percentage of data within the expected error 0.05+0.15AOD (%EE) which is used as the MODIS AOD expected uncertainty over land (green lines).~~

Figure 6. Spatial distribution of MODIS C6 AOD at 550 nm over the Tibetan Plateau (only the altitude > 3000 m) during 2006-2017. The color-filled circles are the CE318 observation AOD averages at TP sites.~~Figure 6. Spatial distribution of MODIS C6 AOD at 550nm over Tibetan Plateau~~

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Figure 7. The seasonal departure of MODIS AOD over the TP (altitude > 3000 m).~~Figure 7. The seasonal departure of MODIS AOD over TP (altitude >3000m).~~

Figure 8. Trend in the MODIS AOD at 550 nm during 2006-2017.~~Figure 8. Trend of MODIS AOD at 550nm during 2006-2017.~~

Figure 9. Trends in the MODIS AOD at 550 nm during 2006-2017 in each season.~~Figure 9. Trends of MODIS AOD at 550nm during 2006-2017 in each season.~~

Figure 10. AOD vs EAE (only CE318 AOD at 440 nm > 0.4 was considered) observed by CE318 at the five sites on the Tibetan Plateau.~~Figure 10. AOD vs EAE (Only CE318 AOD at 440nm > 0.4 is considered) observed by CE318 at the five site Tibetan plateau.~~

Figure 11. Aerosol size distribution binned by CE318 AOD at the five sites on the Tibetan Plateau.~~Figure 11. Aerosol size distribution binned by CE318 AOD at the five sites in Tibetan plateau.~~

Figure 12. The back-trajectories ended at the five sites (10 m above ground level) on the TP overlaid with the mean MODIS C6 AOD at 550 nm on the aerosol pollution day observed by ground-based CE318 (CE318 AOD >0.4). Red stands for EAE >1.0, black for EAE < 0.5, and green for EAE within 0.5-1.0.~~Figure 12. Back-trajectories ended at the five site (10 m above ground level) in TP overlaid by the mean MODIS C6 AOD at 550 nm on the aerosol pollution day observed by ground base CE318 (CE318 AOD >0.4). Red stands for EAE >1.0, black is EAE <0.5, and green is for EAE within 0.5-1.0.~~

Figure 13. CE318 observed daily AOD at 440 nm and EAE during 27April, 2016 – 3May, 2016 at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS.~~Figure 13. CE318 observed daily AOD at 440nm and EAE during April 27, 2016 – May 3, 2016 at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS.~~

Figure 14. The GEOS-Chem model simulated the daily average AOD vs CE318 observed daily AOD at 550 nm, and the ratios of dust or organic carbon (OC) and black carbon (BC) aerosol to the total AOD during 27April, 2016 –3 May, 2016 at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS. The statistical parameters used in the modal evaluation are the same as those in Figure 5.~~Figure 14. The GEOS-Chem model simulated daily average AOD vs CE318 observed daily AOD at 550nm, and the ratios of dust or organic carbon (OC) and black carbon (BC) aerosol to the total AOD during April 27, 2016 – May 3, 2016 at Lhasa, NAM_CO and QOMS_CAS. The statistical parameters used in Modal evaluation are same as Figure 5.~~

Figure 15. The MODIS C6 AOD at 550 nm and 72-hour back trajectories ended at Lhasa at three heights above the ground level (10 m in black, 500 m in red and 1000 m in blue lines) (the first row); the CALIOP-derived vertical profile of total attenuated backscatter at 532 nm (the second row); and the vertical feature mask of aerosol on 28 April, 1 May, and 3 May, 2016 over the ground track shown in the first row (green lines) (the third row).~~Figure 15. MODIS C6 AOD at 550 nm and 72h back trajectories ended at Lhasa at three heights above the ground level (10 m with black, 500 m with red and 1000 m with blue lines) (the first row), CALIOP-derived vertical profile of total~~

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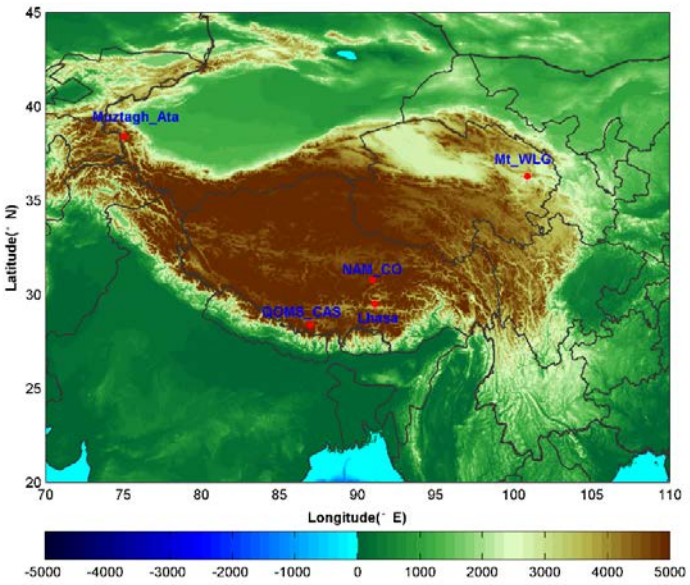

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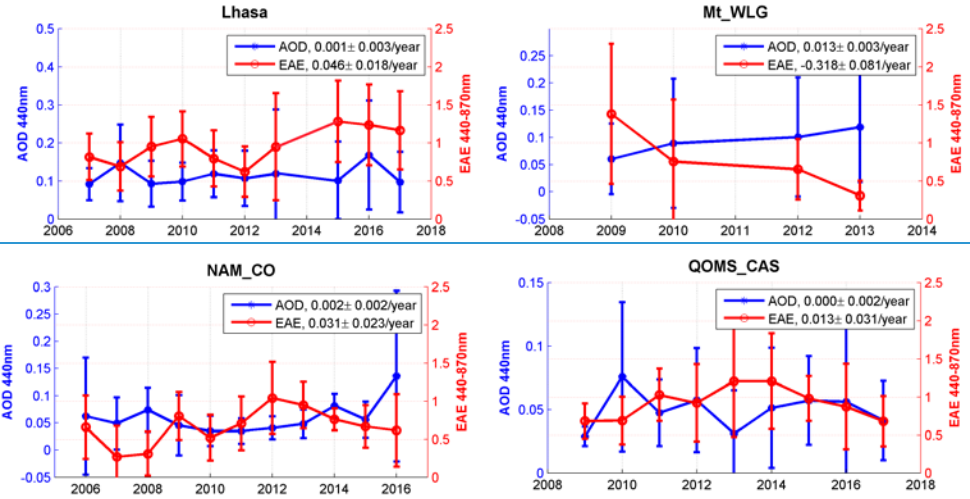
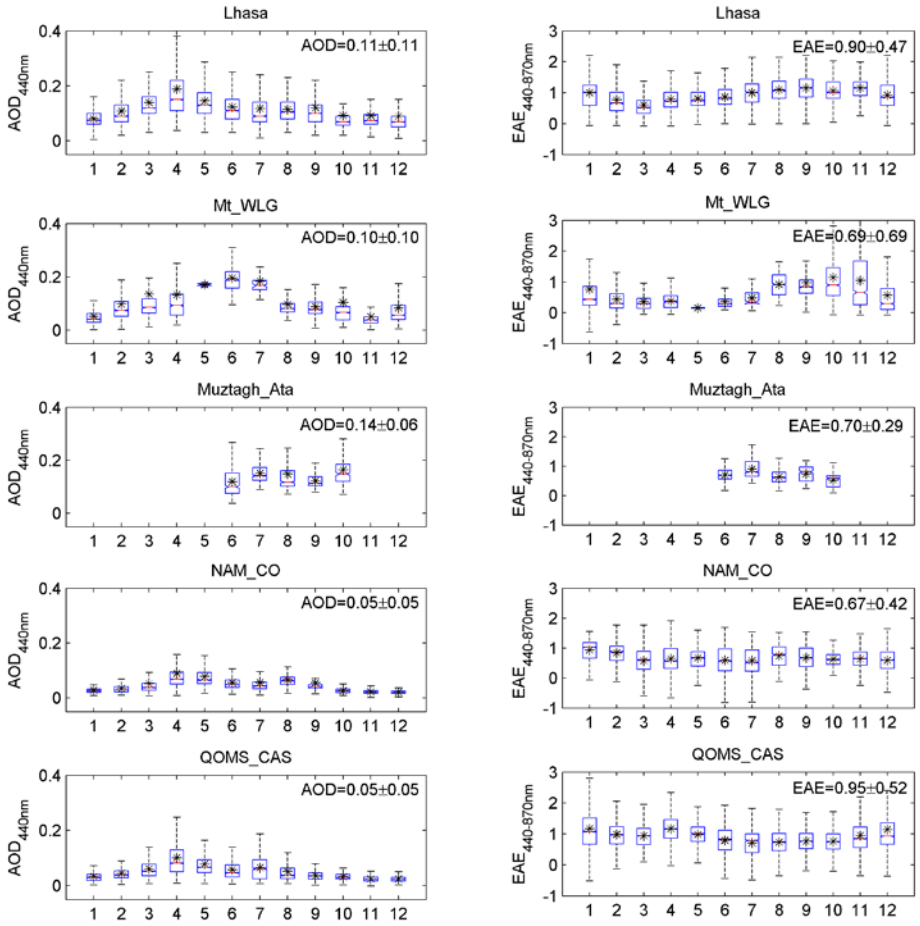


Figure 2. Annual average and the trends of aerosol optical depth (AOD) and Extinction Ångstrom exponent (EAE) at four sites located in Tibetan Plateau.



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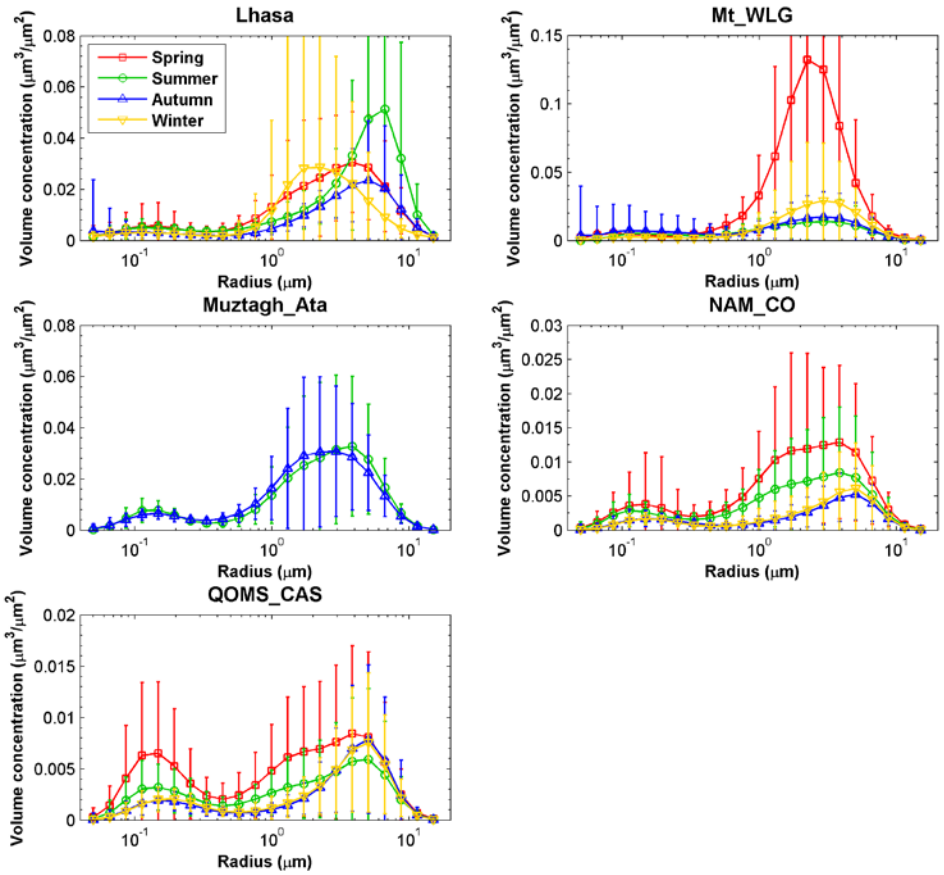

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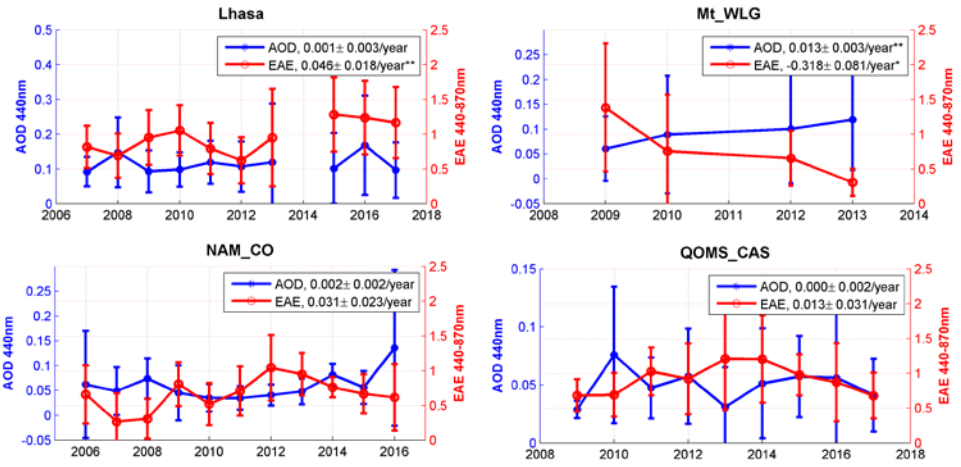

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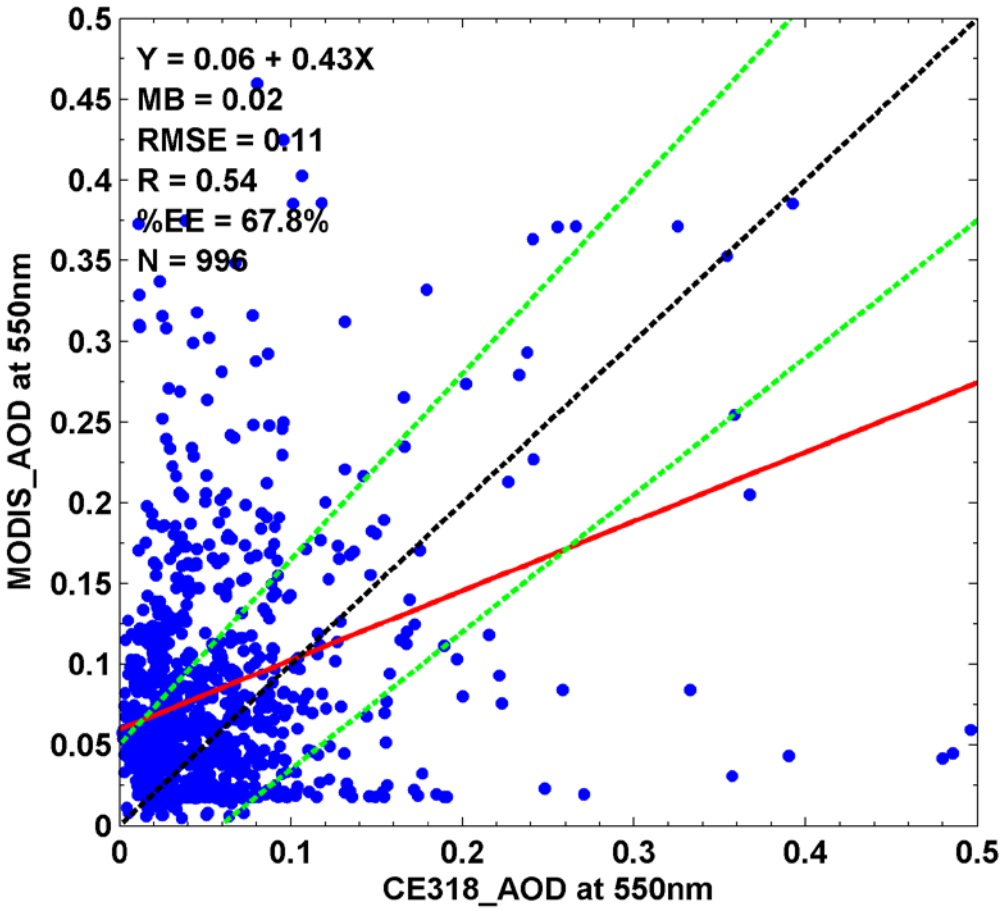

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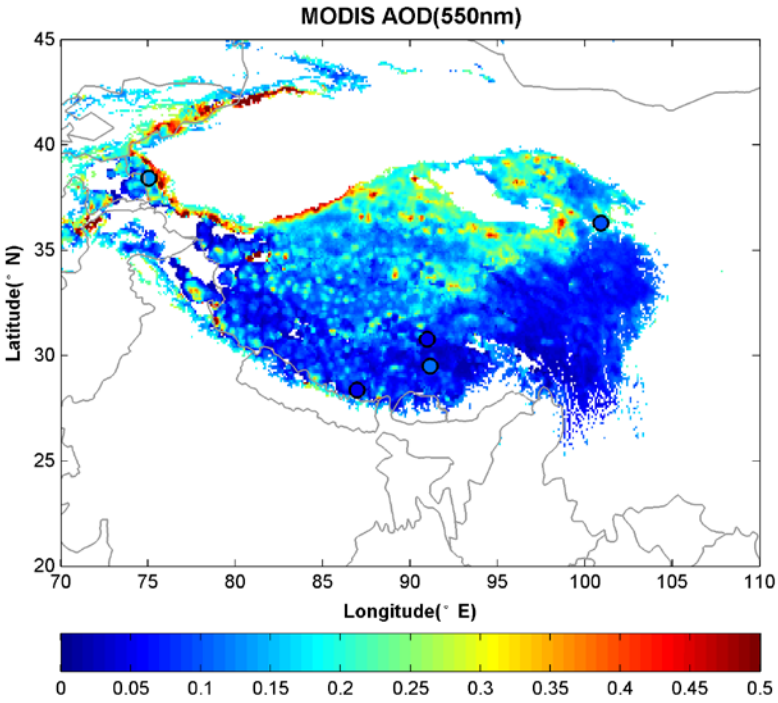

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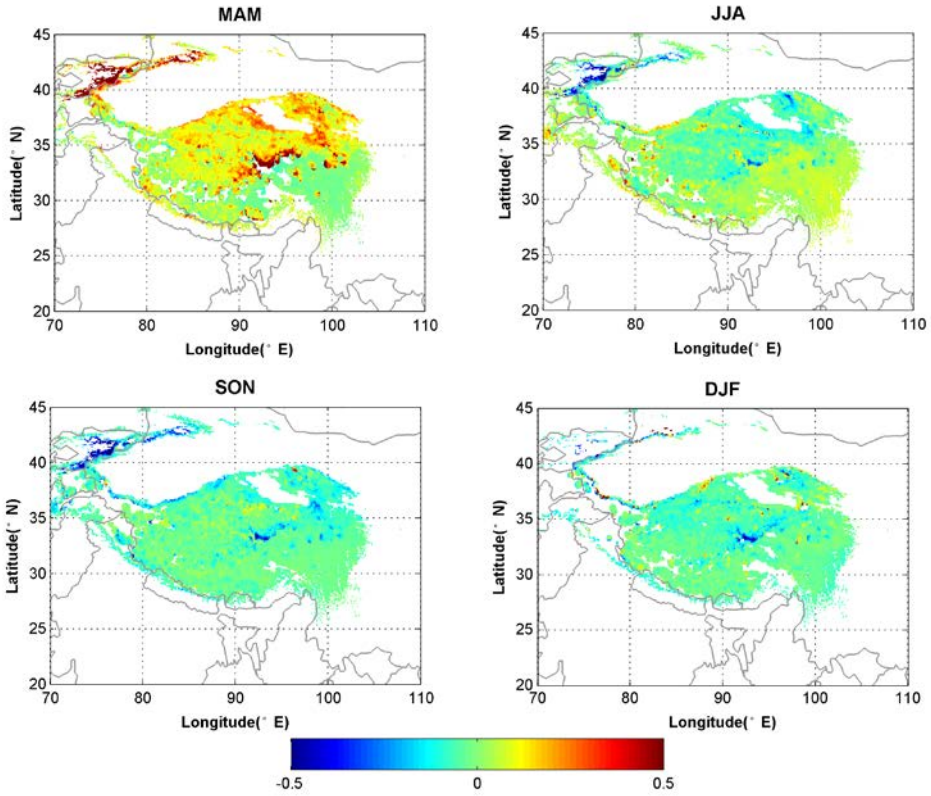

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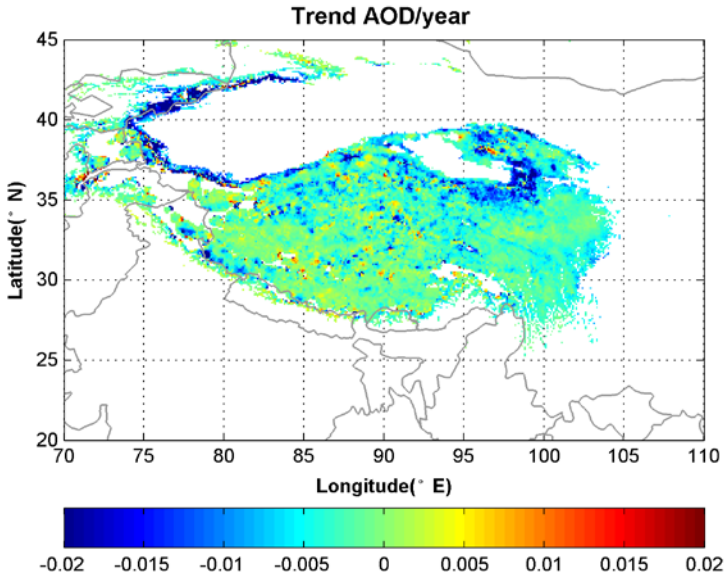
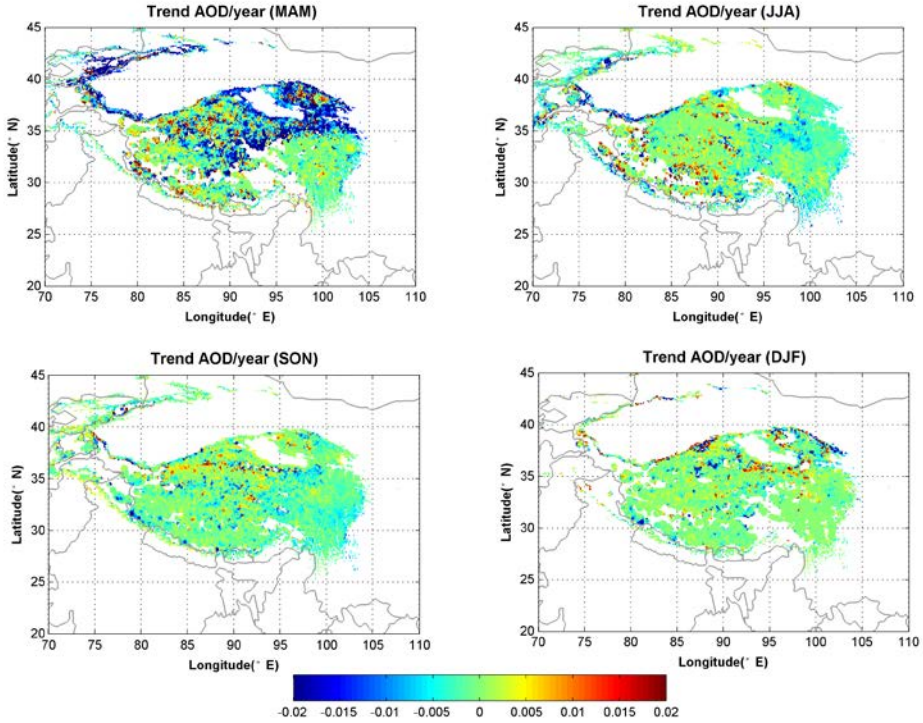


Figure 8. Trend ~~of~~ in the MODIS AOD at 550 nm during 2006-2017.



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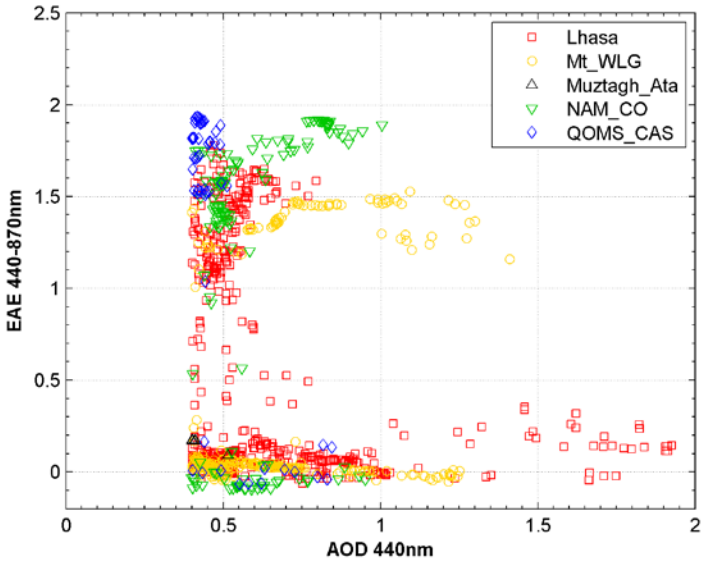

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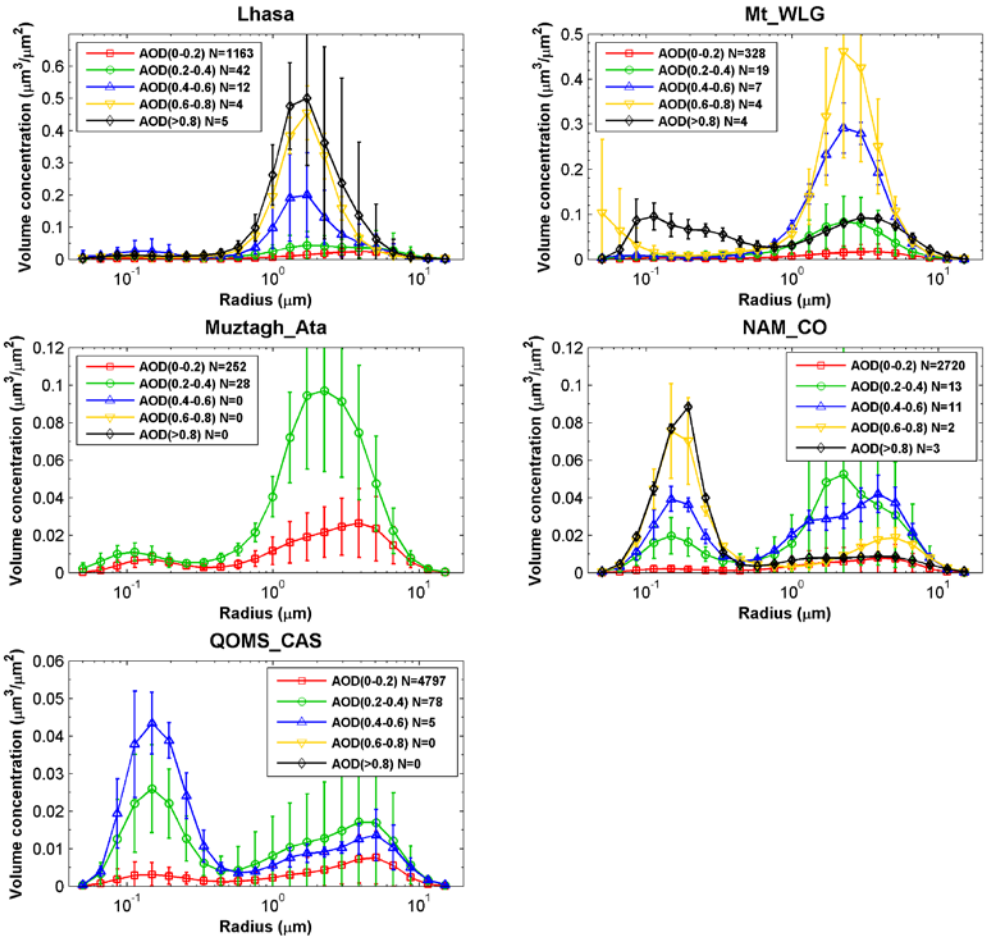

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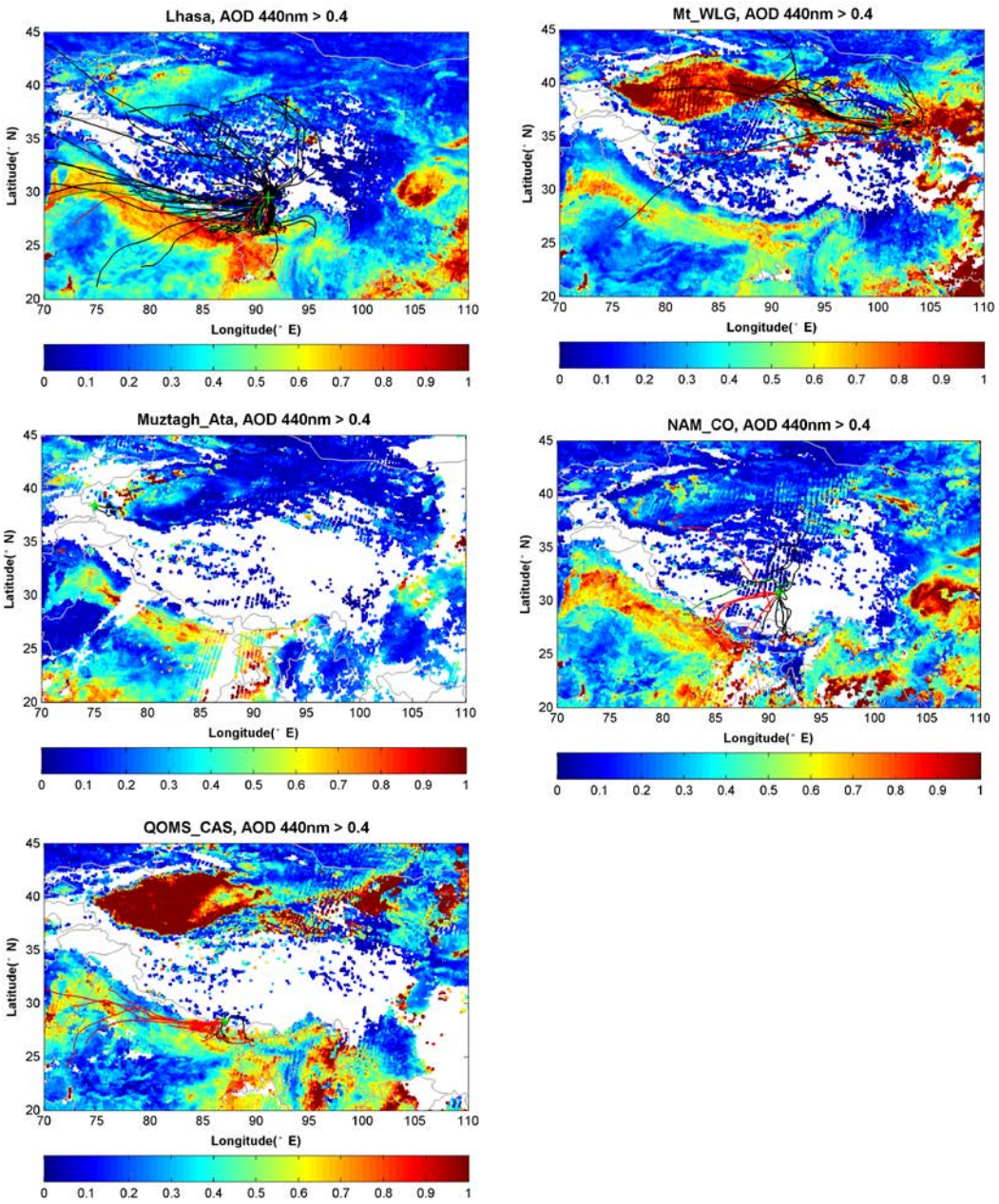

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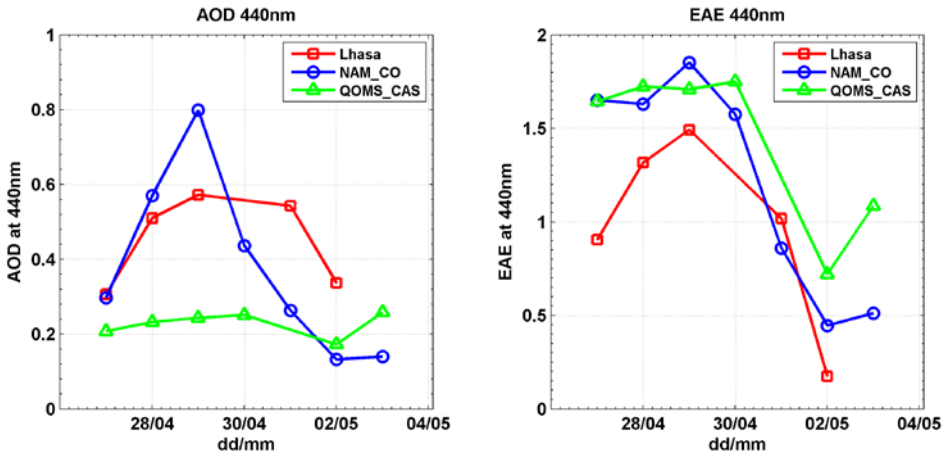

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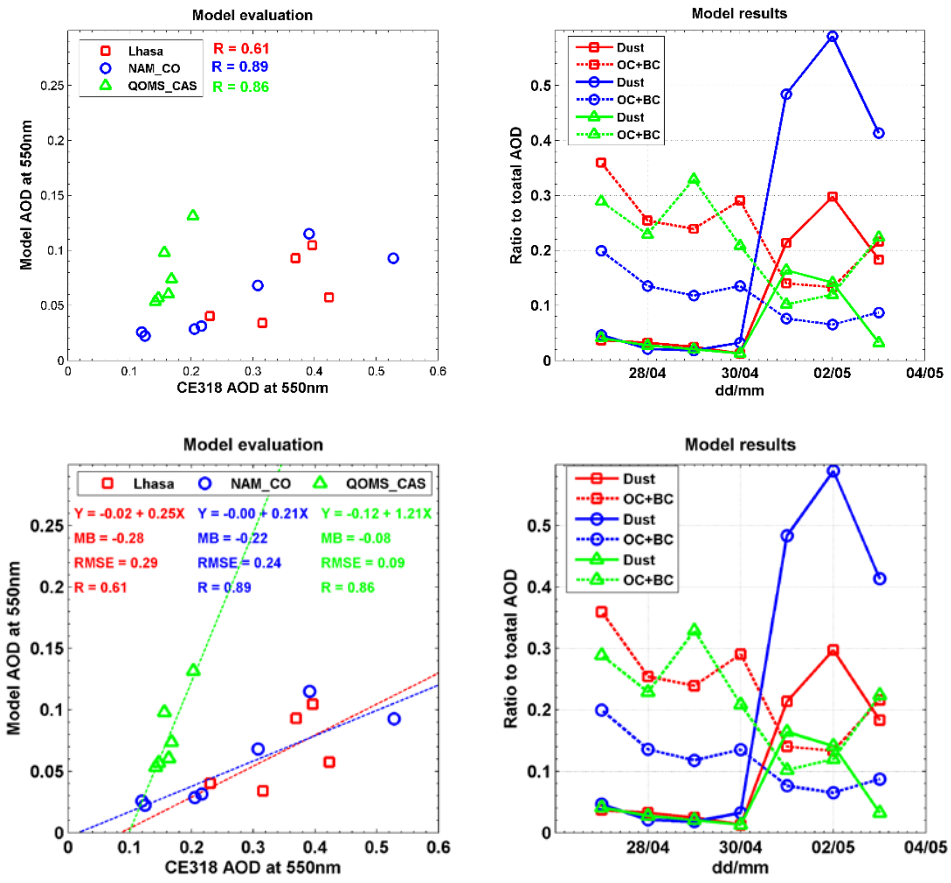

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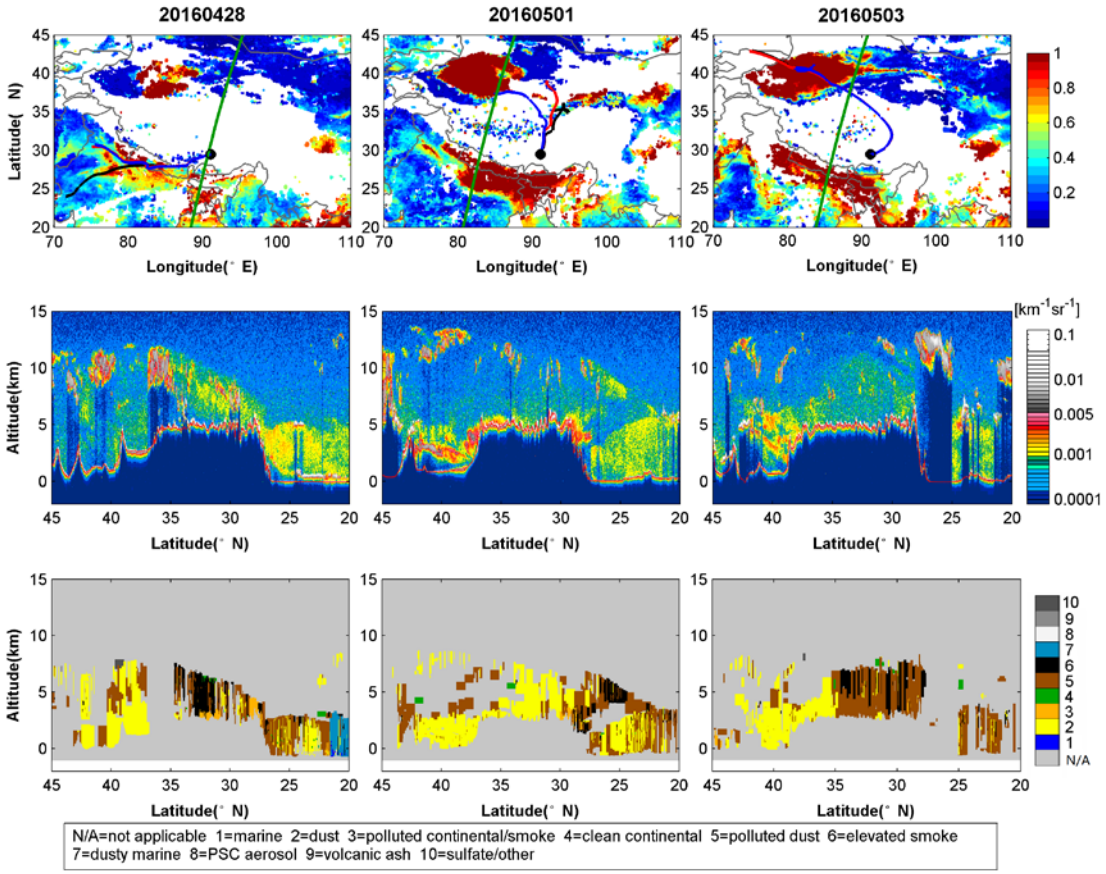

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Table 1. Site location and description.

Site name	Lat(° N)	Lon(° E)	Site description, observation days and period
Lhasa	29.50	91.13	Urban station ~~over~~ on the Tibetan Plateau, 3648 m a.s.l., 1554 days, 2007.05~2017.12
Mt_WLG	36.28	100.90	Mountain, 3816 m a.s.l., 314 days, 2009.09~2013.07
Muztagh_Ata	38.41	75.04	Mountain, 3674 m a.s.l., 84 days, 2011.06~2011.10
NAM_CO	30.77	90.96	Mountain, 4740 m a.s.l., 1061 days, 2006.08~2016.08
QOMS_CAS	28.36	86.95	Mountain, 4276 m a.s.l., 1623 days, 2009.10~2017.11

Table 2. Seasonal aerosol optical depth (AOD_{440nm}) and extinction Angstrom exponent ($EAE_{440\text{-}870nm}$) at the five sites in the TP.

Site	AOD				EAE			
	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF
Lhasa	0.16+0.10	0.12+0.08	0.10+0.18	0.09+0.08	0.72+0.37	0.97+0.40	1.11+0.38	0.91+0.52
Mt_WLG	0.13+0.16	0.14+0.07	0.08+0.11	0.08+0.07	0.37+0.38	0.65+0.40	1.04+0.80	0.58+0.69
Muztagh_Ata	NaN	0.14+0.06	0.14+0.05	NaN	NaN	0.73+0.30	0.64+0.27	NaN
NAM_CO	0.07+0.07	0.06+0.04	0.03+0.05	0.03+0.01	0.63+0.44	0.62+0.45	0.65+0.32	0.78+0.43
QOMS_CAS	0.08+0.06	0.06+0.04	0.03+0.01	0.03+0.02	1.04+0.38	0.76+0.43	0.85+0.51	1.10+0.67

Table 3. The percentages of EAE <0.5, 0.5-1.0, and >1.0 for high AOD observations at the five sites.

Site	N of AOD>0.4	% EAE<0.5/N	% 0.5<EAE<1.0/N	% EAE>1.0/N
Lhasa	655	60.6	3.4	36.0
Mt_WLG	290	73.4	0	26.6
Muztagh_Ata	5	100	0	0
NAM_CO	140	27.9	2.8	69.3
QOMS_CAS	59	23.7	0	76.3