

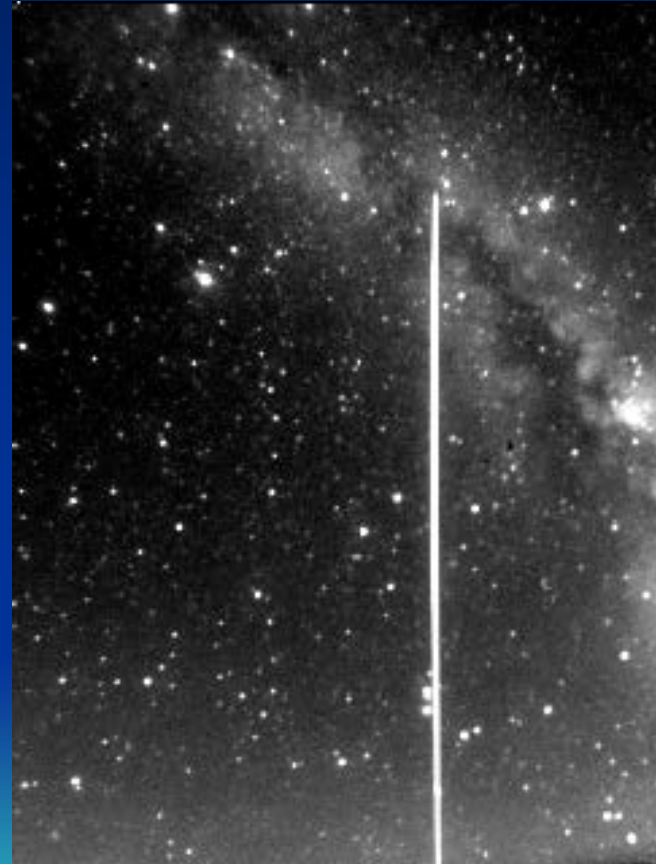
# Measurements of the Boundary Layer at Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii

John Barnes

NOAA/ESRL/Global Monitoring Division

N. C. Sharma,

Central Connecticut State University



We would like to acknowledge:

GMD Aerosol group

GMD Global Radiation group

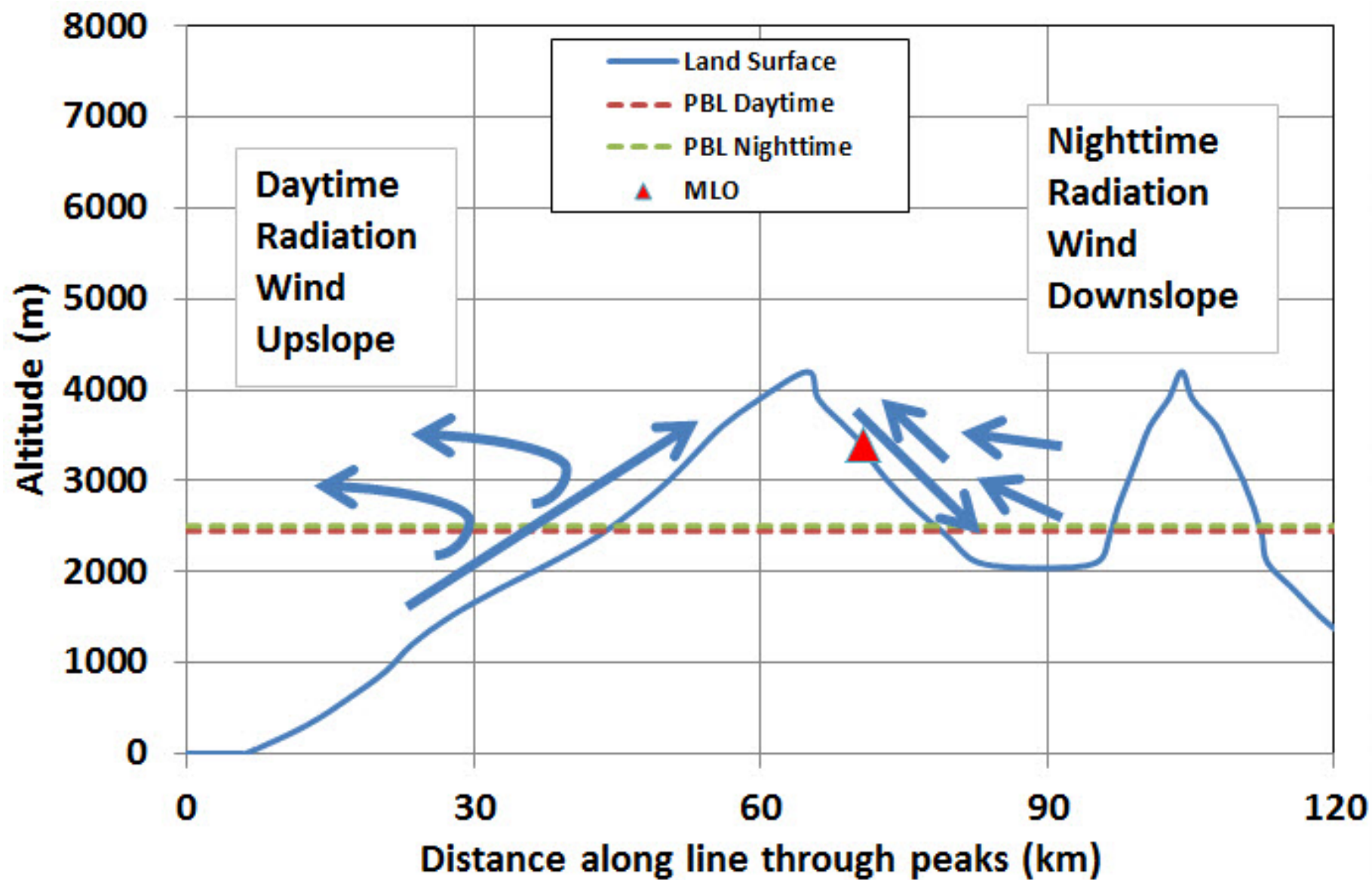
Early and present Mauna Loa Observatory Staff

Earlier work on MLO Boundary Layer:

Bernard Mendonca, Characterized Upslope/Downslope with tethered balloon (J. Appl. Meteor. 1969)

Steve Ryan, barrier wind effect, source altitudes of MLO air (JGR, 1997)





**Medonca, J. Appl. Meteor. 1969**

**Tethered balloon measurement of morning transition**

**Daytime (Upslope) layer 7 X thicker than Nighttime  
(Downslope)**

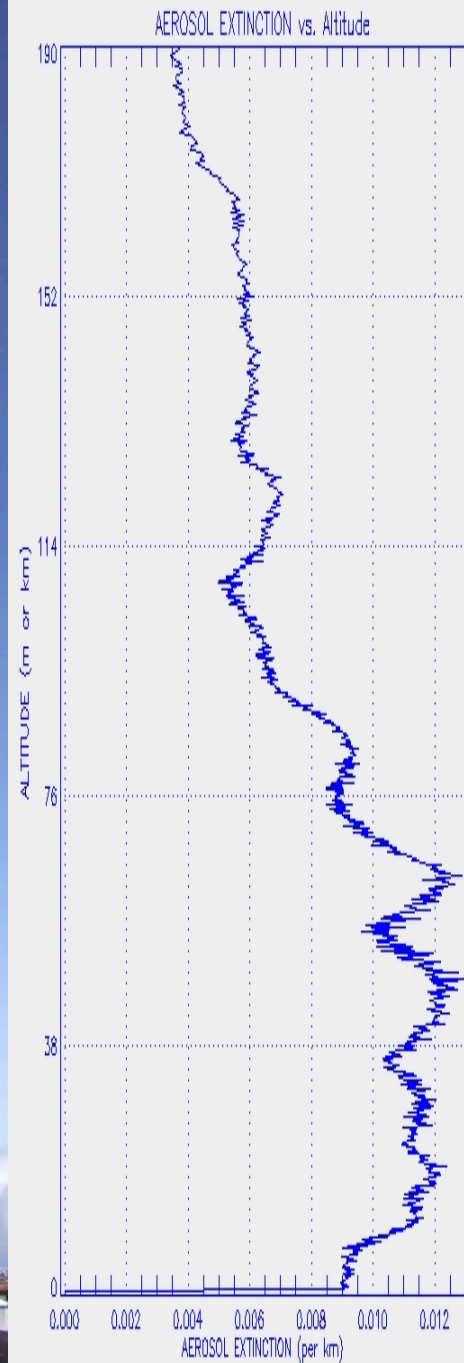
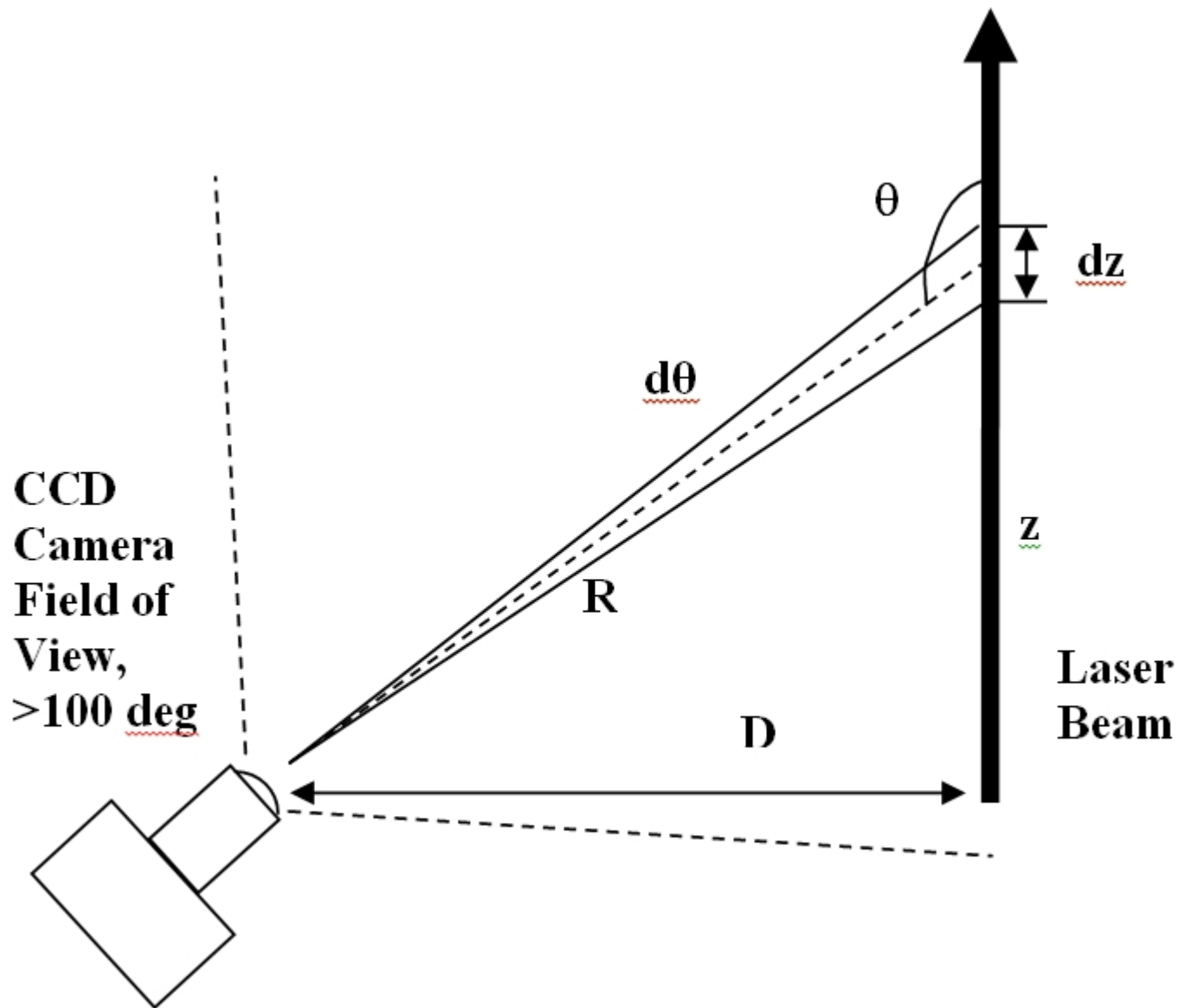
**Ryan, JGR, 1997**

**Daytime source region below MLO: 90% of time**

**Nighttime source region below MLO: 60% of time**

# View of MLO Looking West

190 m



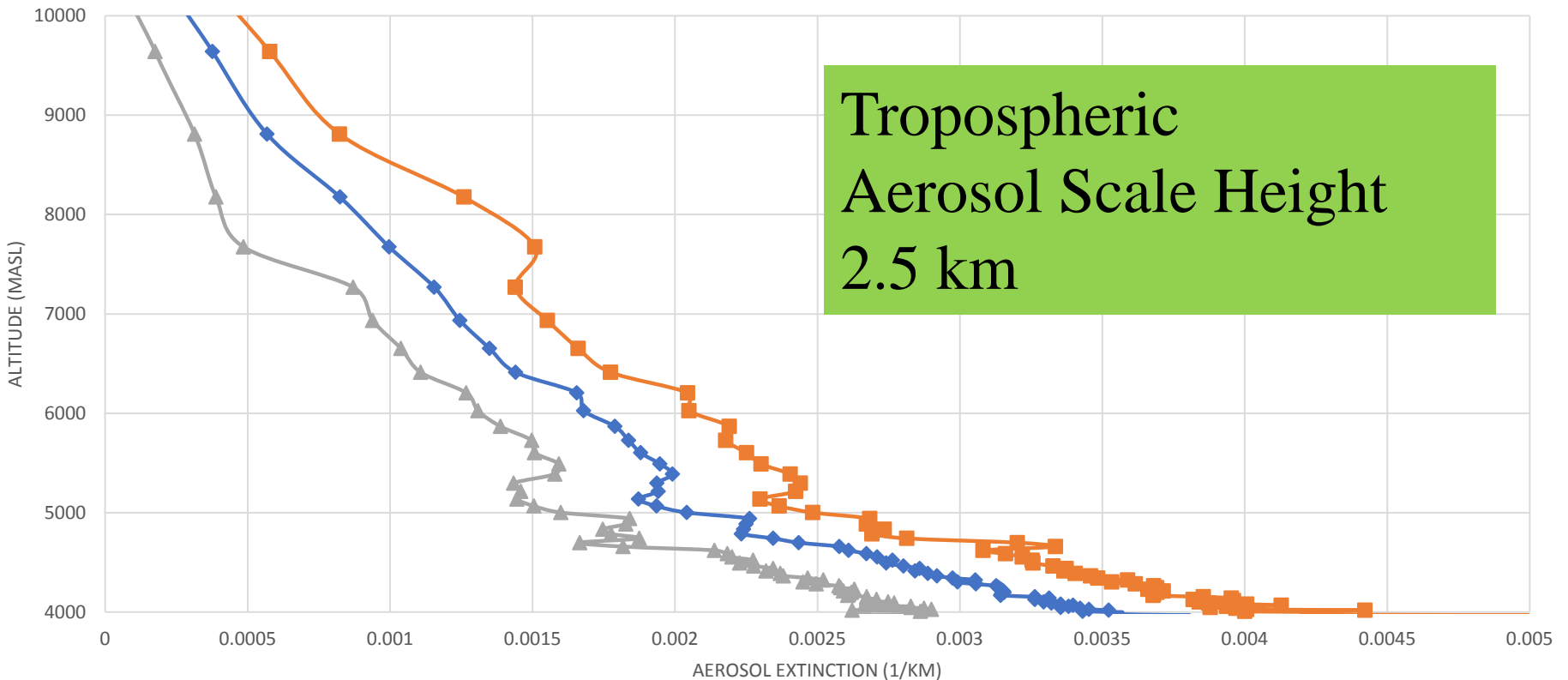
# Aerosol Measurements Over Mauna Loa Observatory

Nimmi C. P. Sharma, John E. Barnes

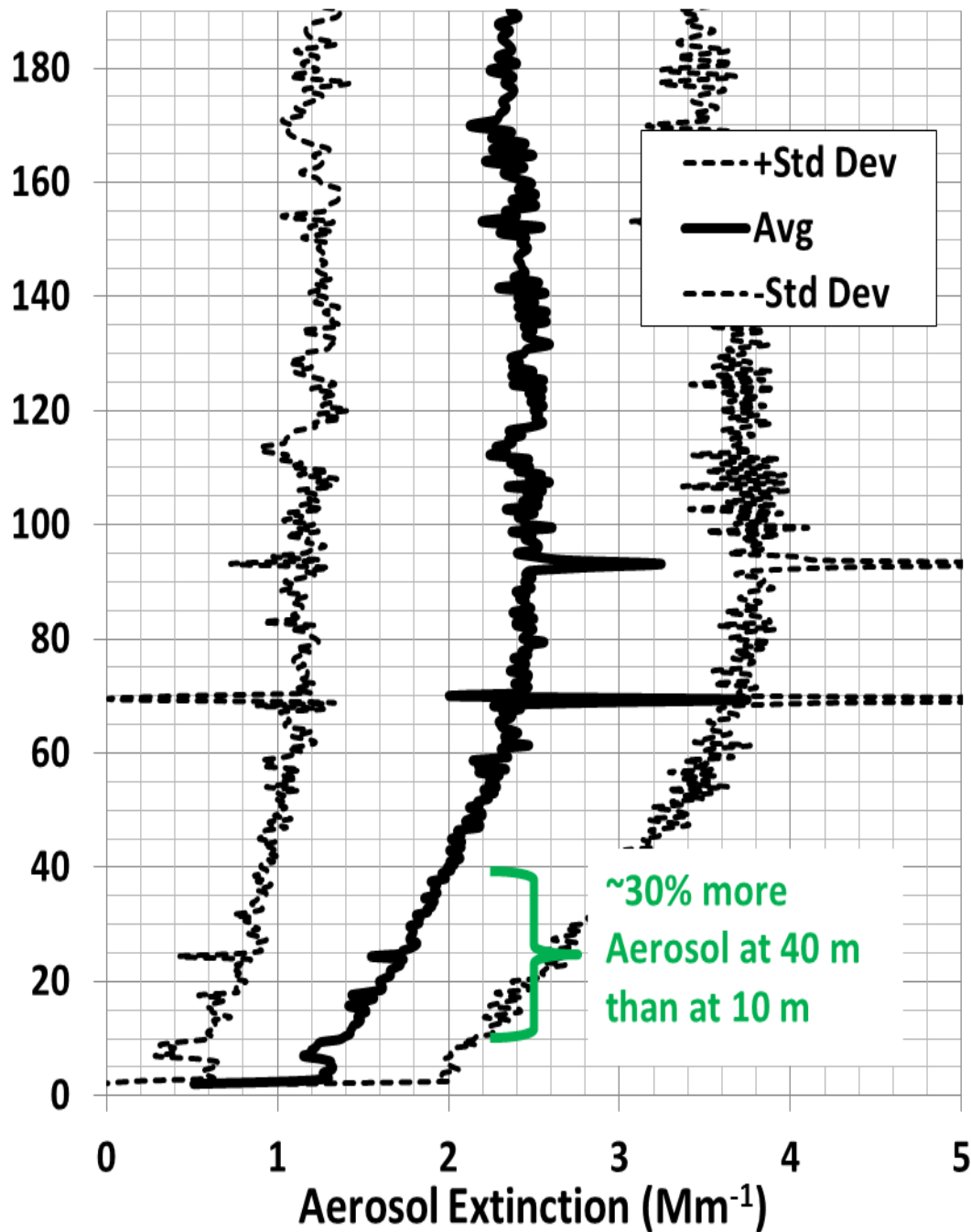
## Poster Session

ALTITUDE VS. AEROSOL EXTINCTION (2007 & 2008)

Grand Average Filtered Aerosol Extinction    Mean + sigma    Mean - sigma



Altitude Above Ground (m)



tion

~30%  
more  
Aerosol

10 m  
Aerosol  
Intake

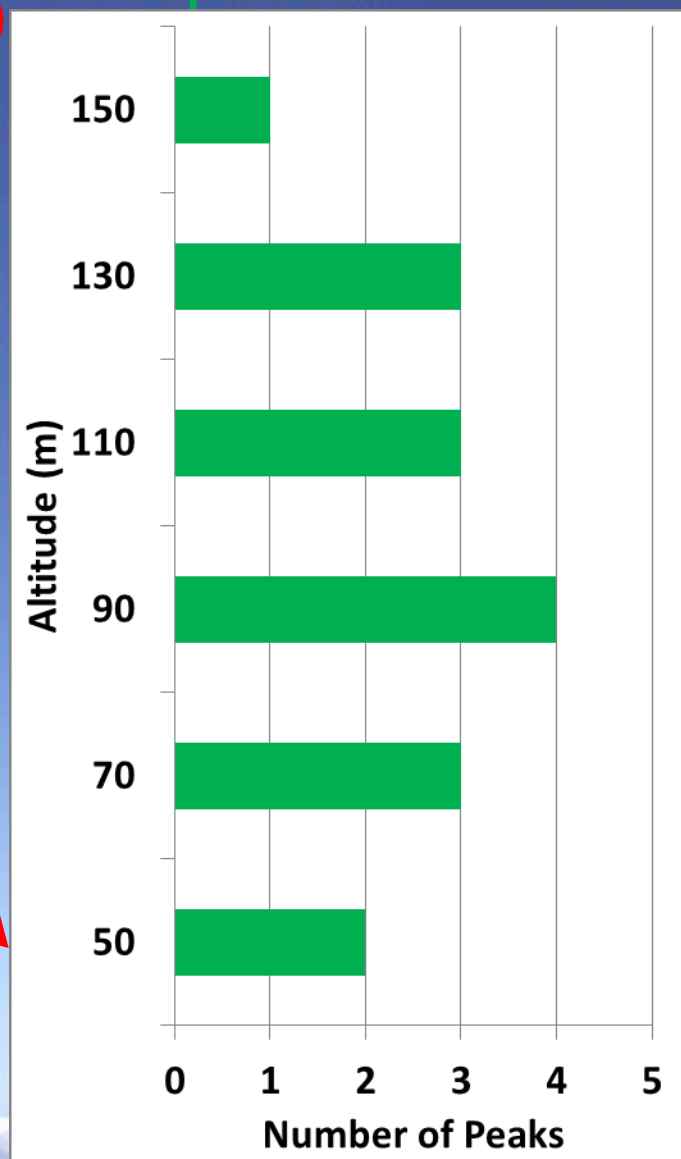




# Altitudes of peak in downslope (nighttime) aerosols

CLidar  
Camera

38 m  
Tower



190

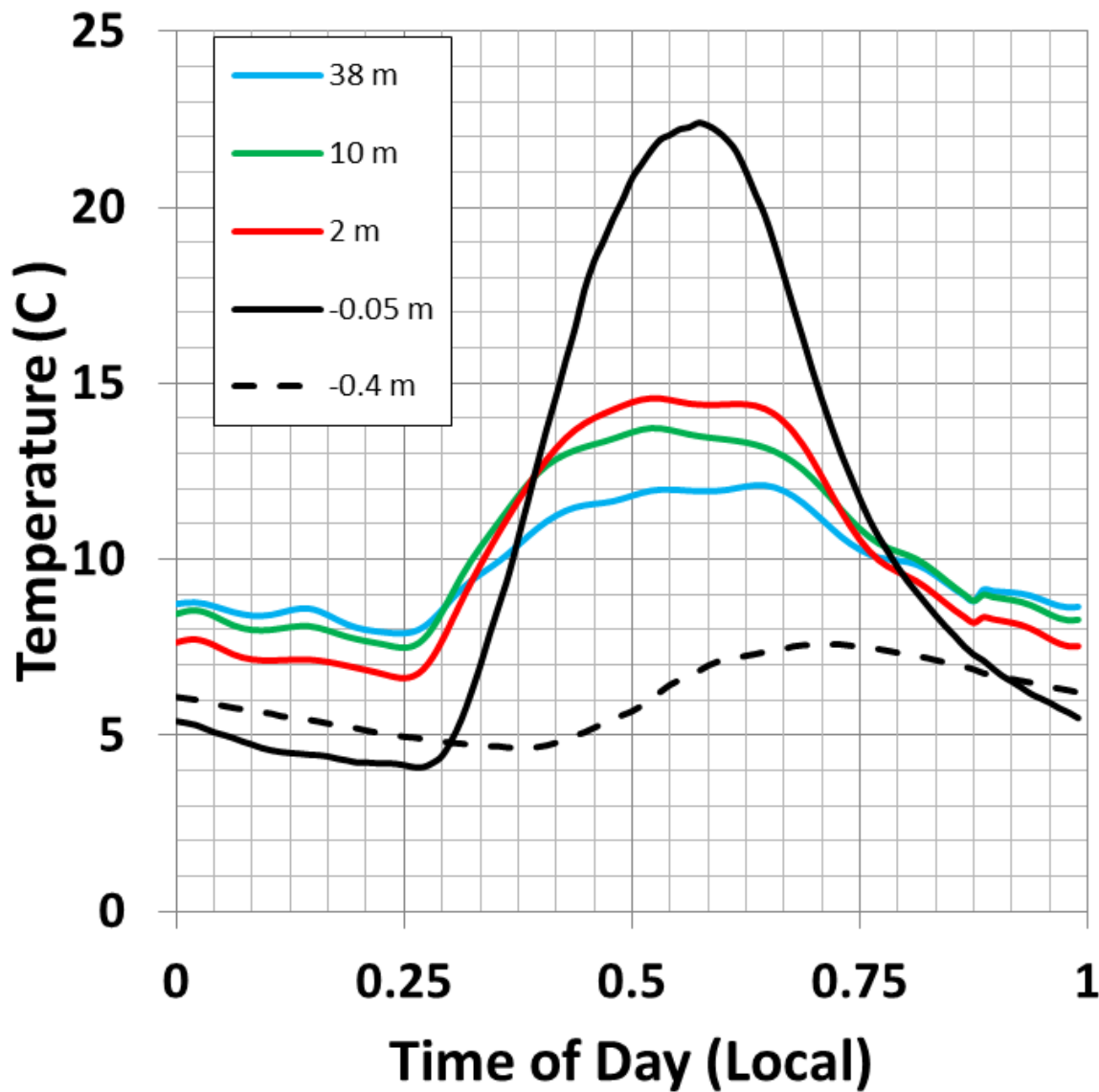
190



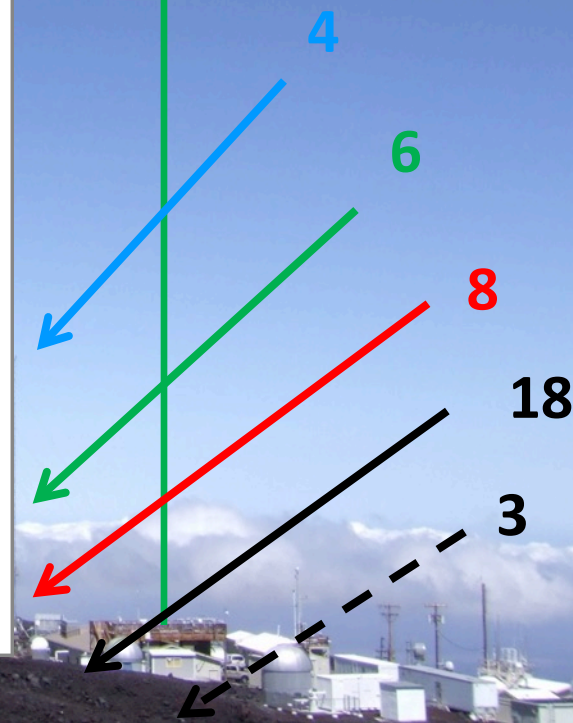


# View of MLO Looking West

190 m



Daily Delta T (C)



# Daytime - Heating

100%

6.84 kW\*Hr/m<sup>2</sup>



Albedo  
5%



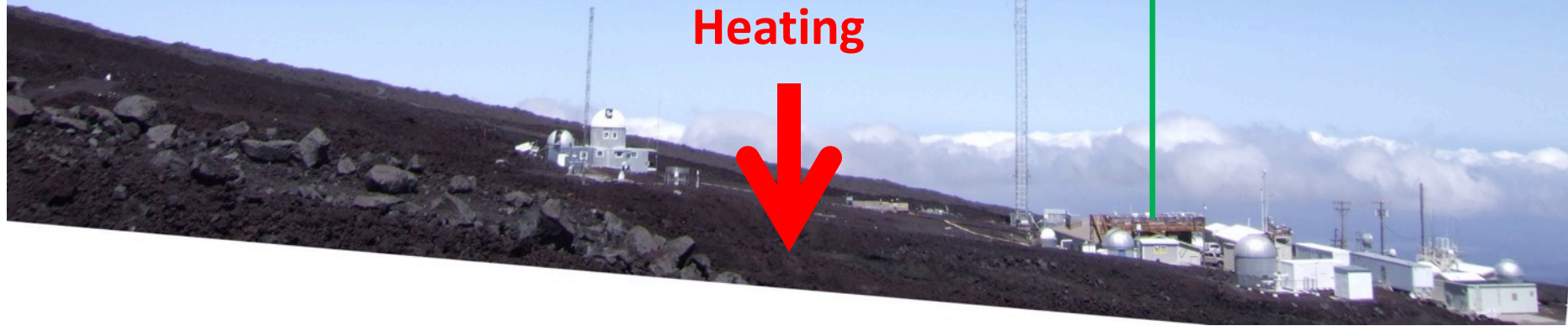
1%  
Air Heating



56%  
Ground Heating



190 m



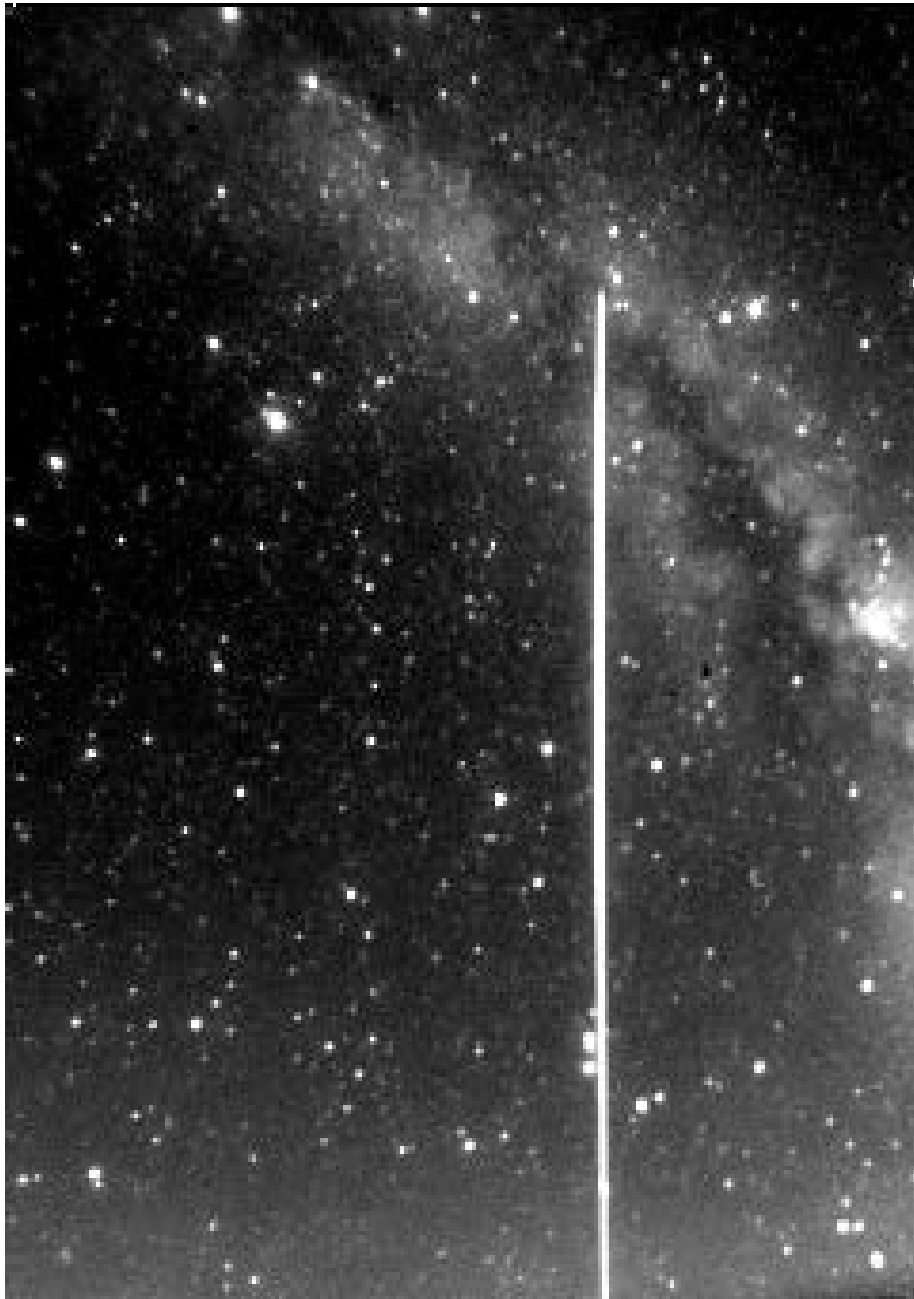


**Possible future work:**

**Wind profiler**

**Better Lava temperature measurements**

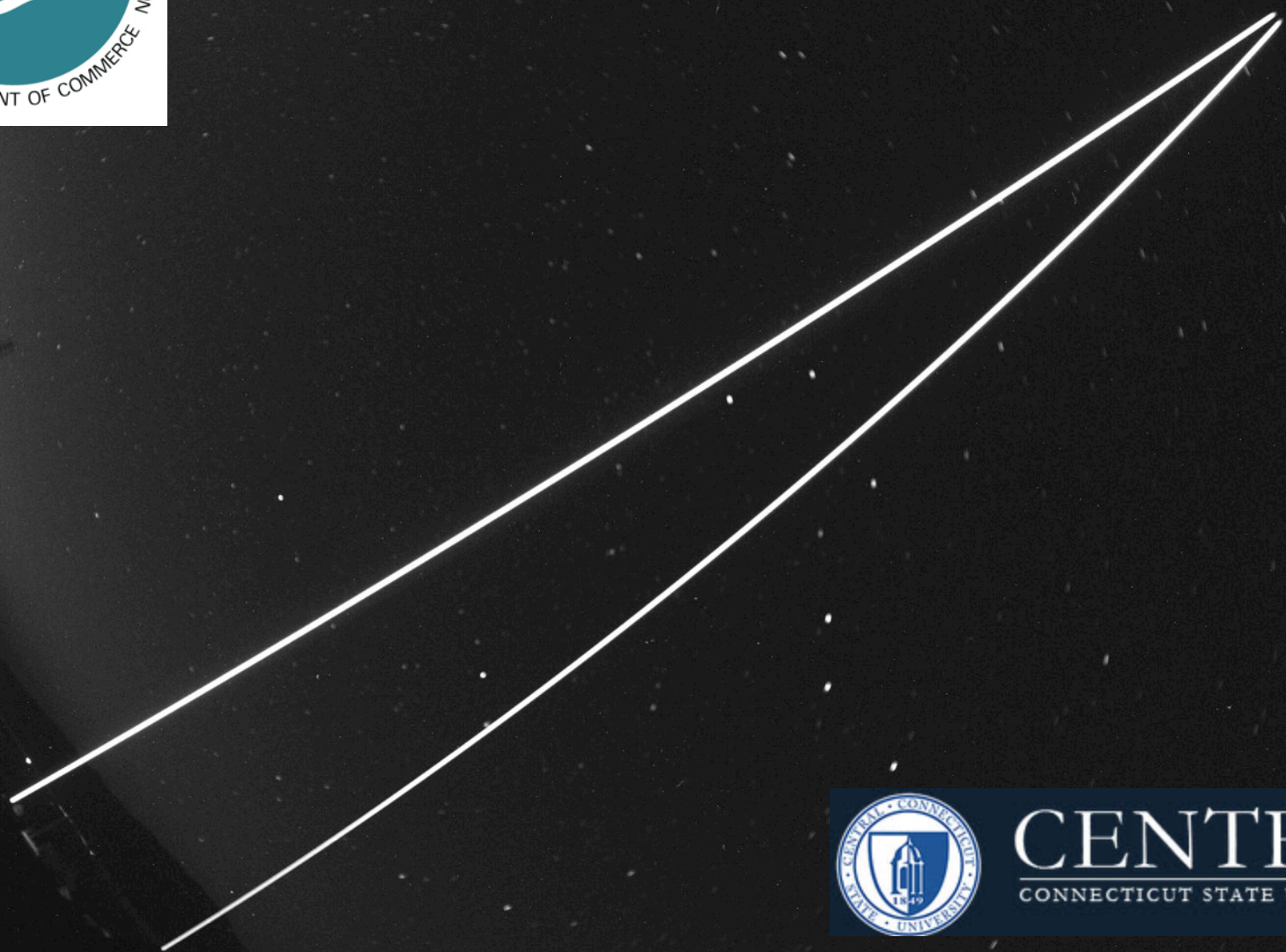




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# NASA/CALIOP Space Lidar, Aerosol Phase Functions

