

Comprehensive monitoring of variability in the composition of climate-active pollutants in the atmosphere of the mountainous region of Central Asia



Dr. M.D.Orozaliev*, A.S. Abdylaliev*, A.A. Jumabekov** * Institute of Innovative Professions **Kyrgyz National University named after J.Balasagyn Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan) Bishkek

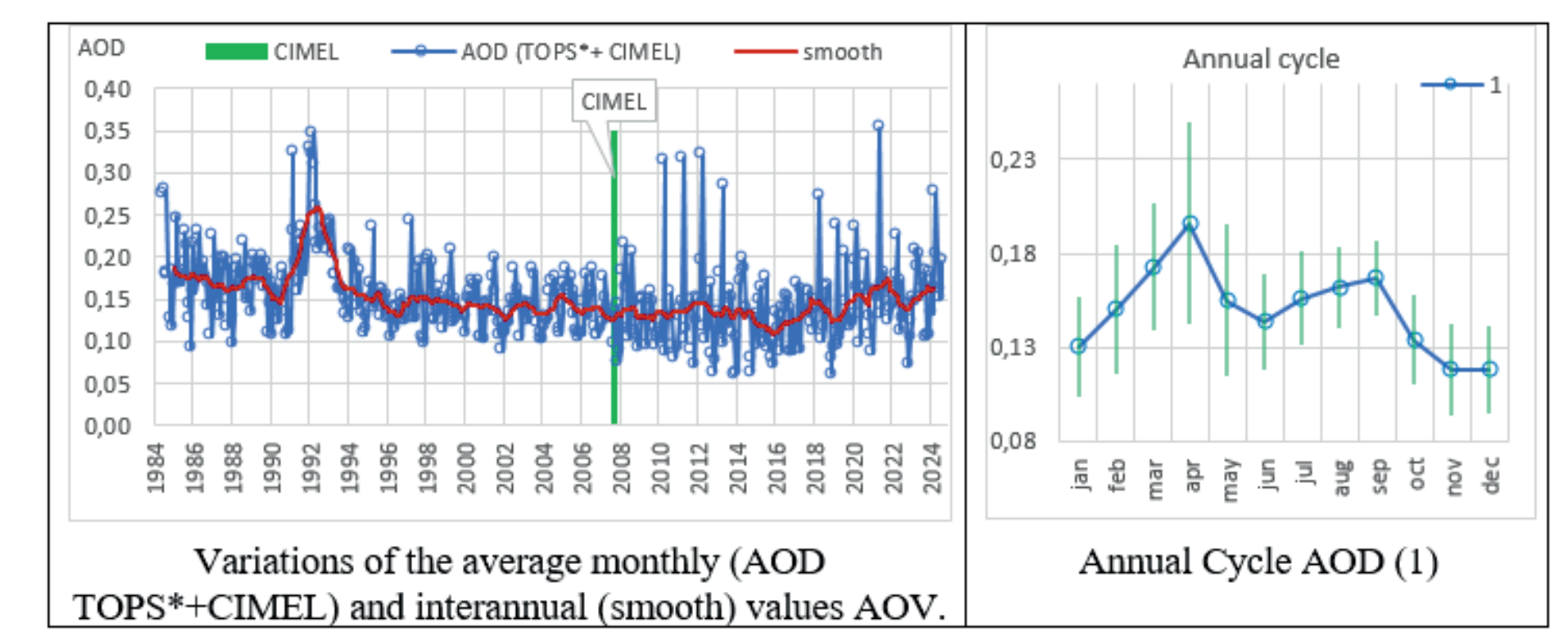
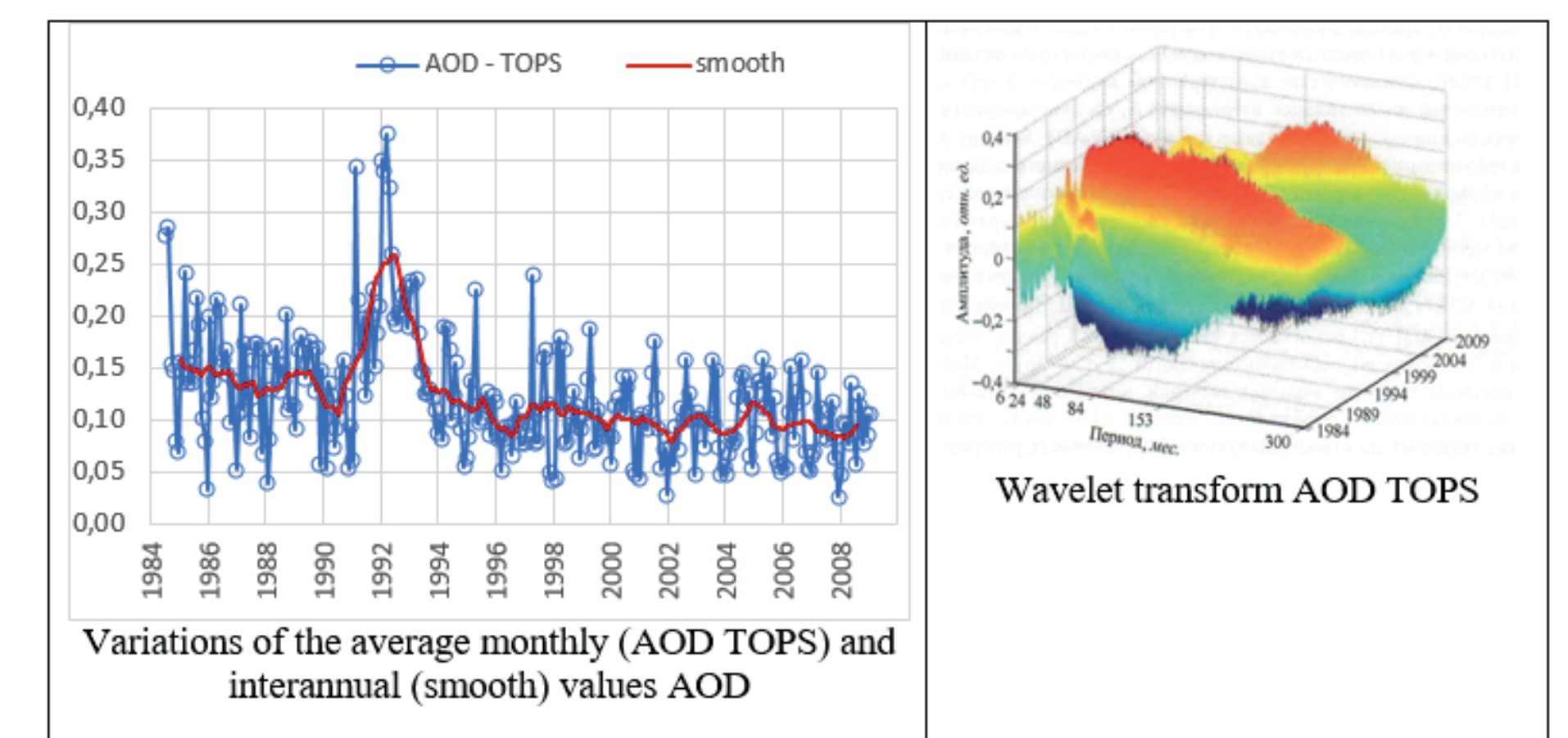
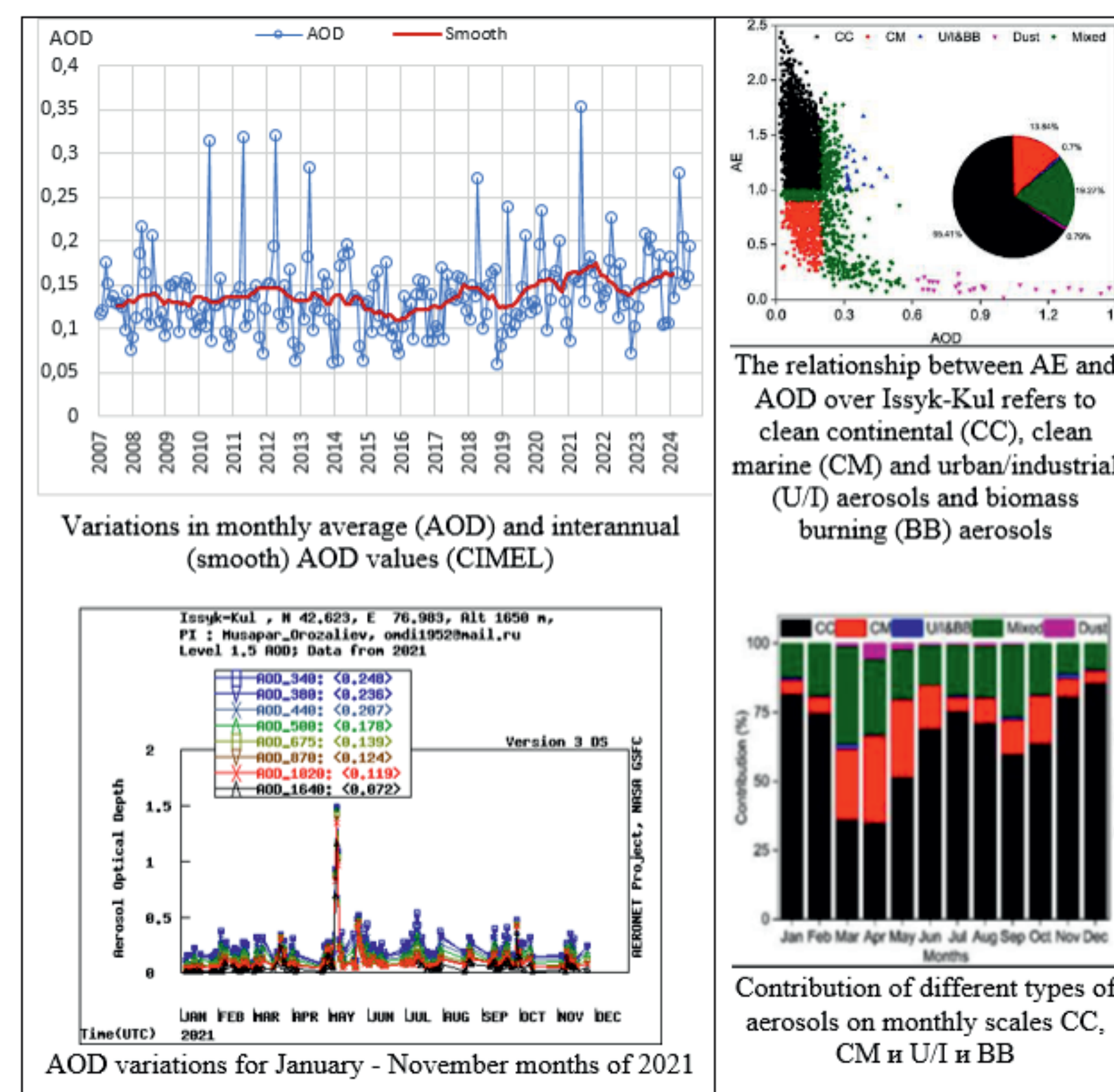
Introduction

More than 43 years of monitoring of trace atmospheric impurities at the high-mountain stations "Issyk-Kul" (in AERONET, GAW network) and "Issyk-Kul OMD" made it possible to determine features in interannual variations and trends in aerosols, ozone and other gases content in the atmosphere over Central Asian mountainous region in conditions of rapidly changing solar, geophysical processes and anthropogenic load. The observed features are due to powerful impact of the mountain ecosystems of Tien Shan, Pamir-Alai and Himalayas on the thermodynamic, physical, and chemical processes determining the spatiotemporal variability of measured impurities in the atmosphere of the region in comparison with coastal, plain and oceanic ones. The aerosol optical depth was calculated from measured atmospheric transparency from 1984 to 2009. Since 2007 measurements of the aerosols optical characteristics have been carried out with an automatic radiometer CIMEL, CE 318N-V8S5-M9. Measurements of total O₃, SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, H₂O from 1980 to 2021 were carried out with special spectrophotometric installations, since 2021, O₃, SO₂, NO₂ measurements have been carried out using the Brewer MkIV spectrophotometer. The monitoring results are used to validate satellite measurements, adjust and develop atmospheric models, taking into account continental mountain effects, and assess active anthropogenic impacts on the biosphere.

Results

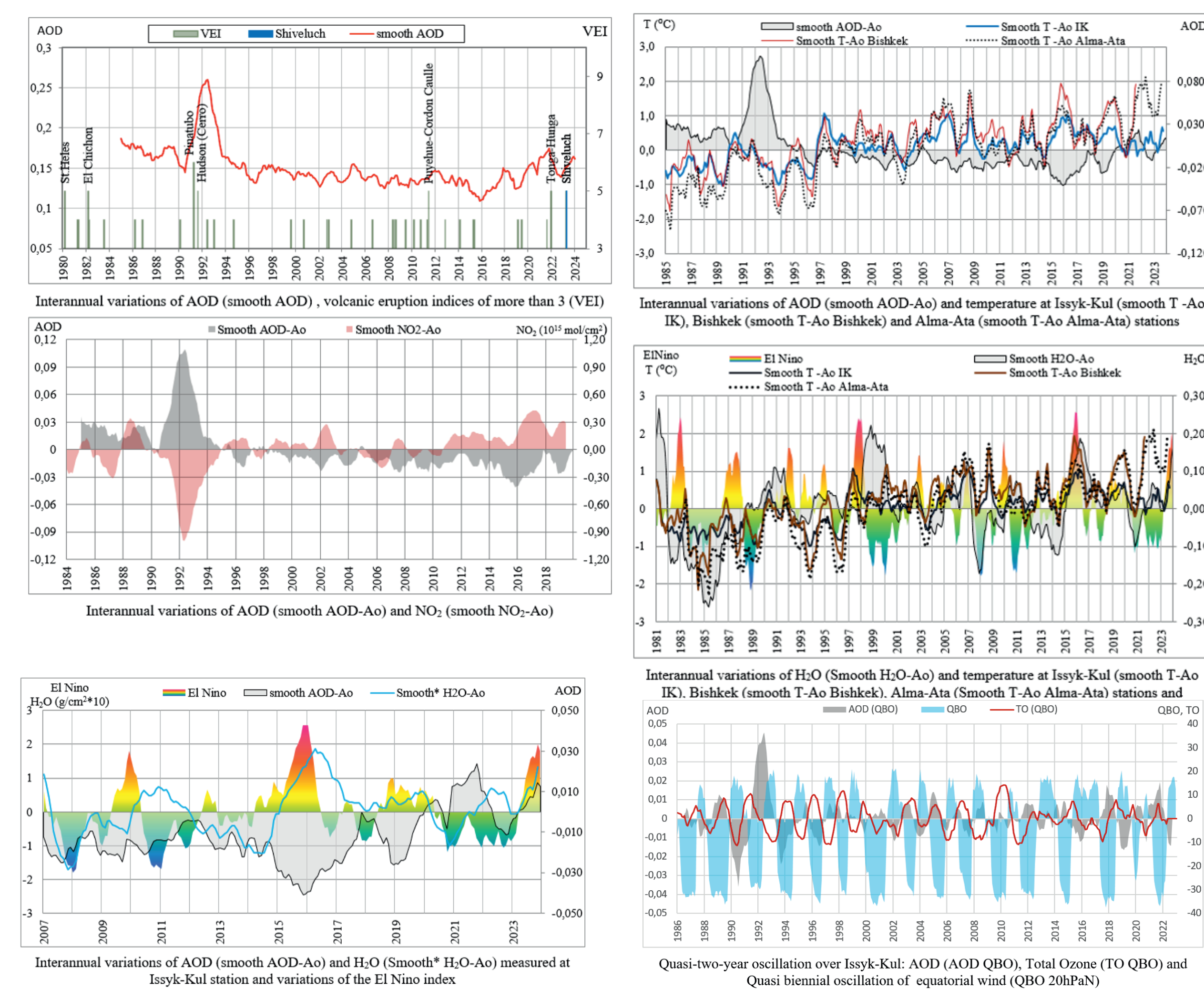
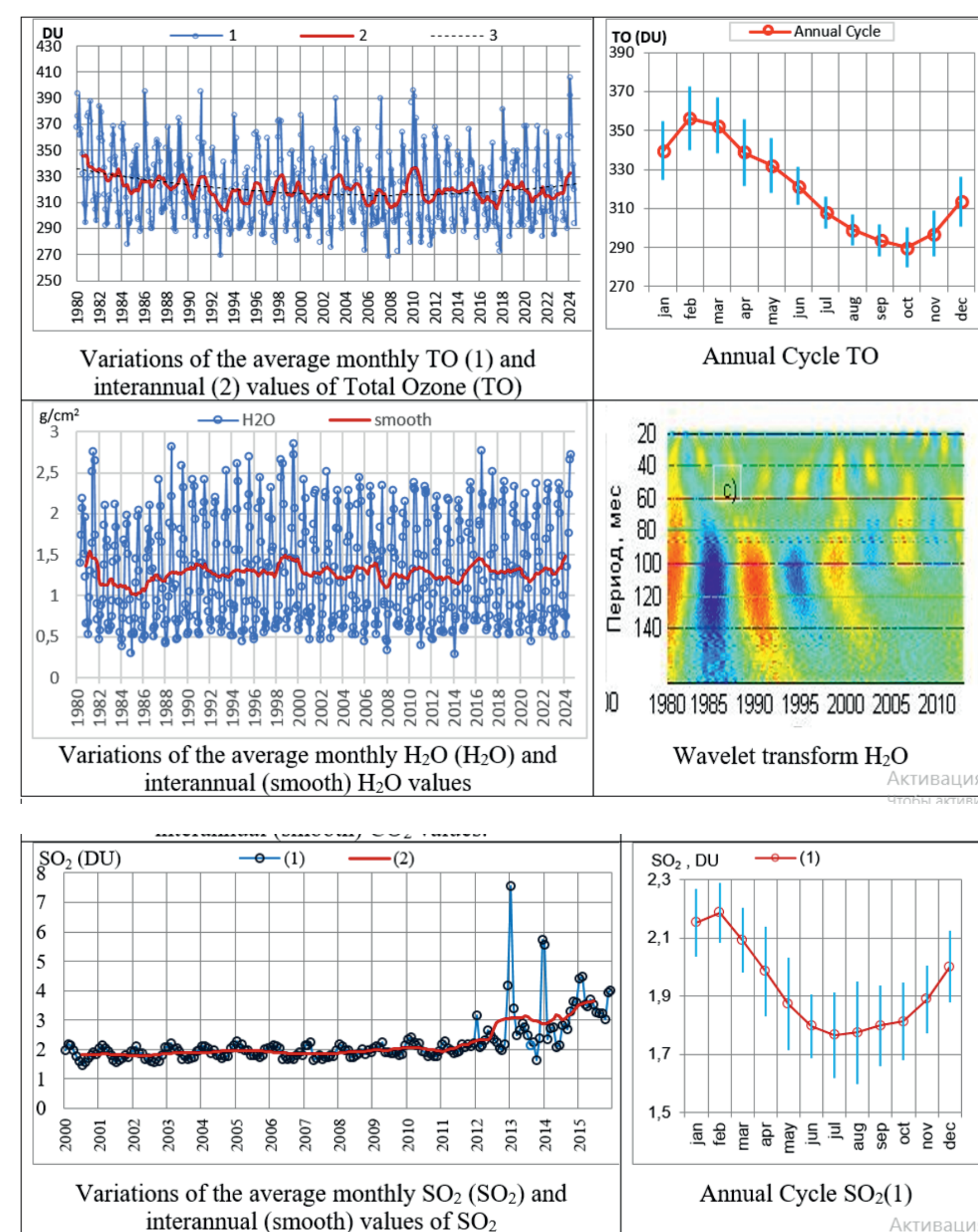
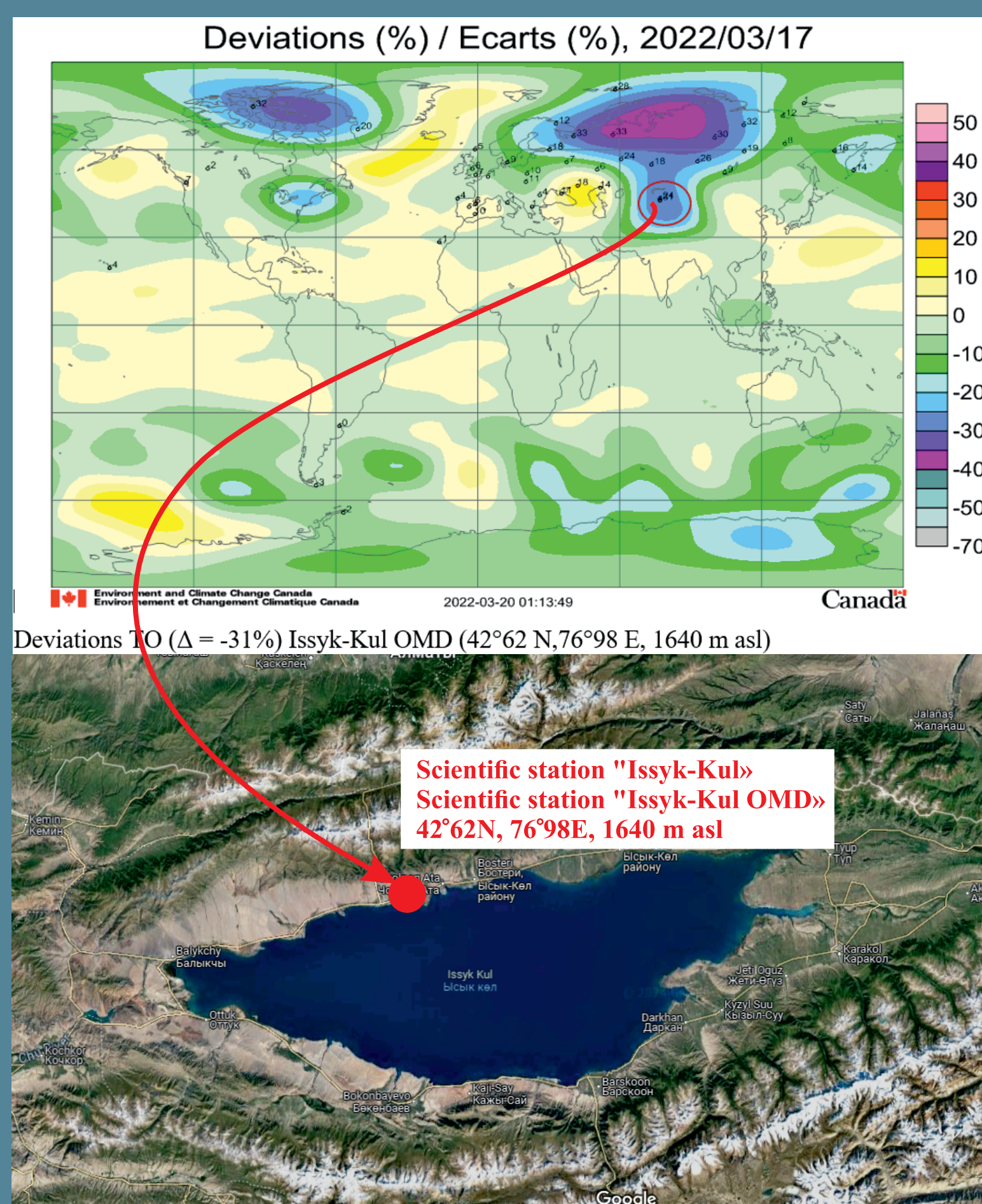
Since 2007, measurements of the optical characteristics of aerosols have been carried out with an automatic radiometer CIMEL, CE 318N-V8S5-M9.

The aerosol optical depth was calculated from the measured atmospheric transparency from 1984 to 2009.



Measurements of the total content of O₃, SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, H₂O from 1980 to 2021 were carried out with special spectrophotometric installations, and since 2021, measurements of O₃, SO₂, NO₂ have been carried out using a Brewer MkIV network spectrophotometer

Long-term (more than 43 years) monitoring of trace atmospheric impurities at the high-mountain stations "Issyk-Kul" (in the AERONET, GAW network) and "Issyk-Kul OMD" allowed us to determine some features in interannual variations and trends in the content of aerosols, ozone (O₃) and other gases (SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, H₂O) in the atmosphere over the mountainous region of Central Asia under conditions of rapidly changing solar-geophysical processes and anthropogenic load



Conclusions

The observed features are due to the fact that the powerful mountain ecosystems of the Tien Shan, Pamir-Alai and Himalayas have a significant impact on the thermodynamic and physico-chemical processes that determine the spatiotemporal variability of the content of measured impurities in the atmosphere of the station region in comparison with coastal, plain and oceanic ones.

Monitoring results at the Issyk-Kul station are used to validate satellite measurements, adjust and develop atmospheric models that make it possible to predict development scenarios in changes in the ozone layer and climate, taking into account inland mountain effects, as well as to assess the consequences of active anthropogenic impacts on the biosphere (www.aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov; www.woudc.org; www.ds.data.jma.go.jp; www.ndsc.ncep.noaa.gov; https://exp-studies.tor.ec.gc.ca/e/ozone/Curr_allmap_g.htm).

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