

From Dust to Wildfire Smoke: Influence of Extreme Events on Aerosol Properties on Jungfraujoch

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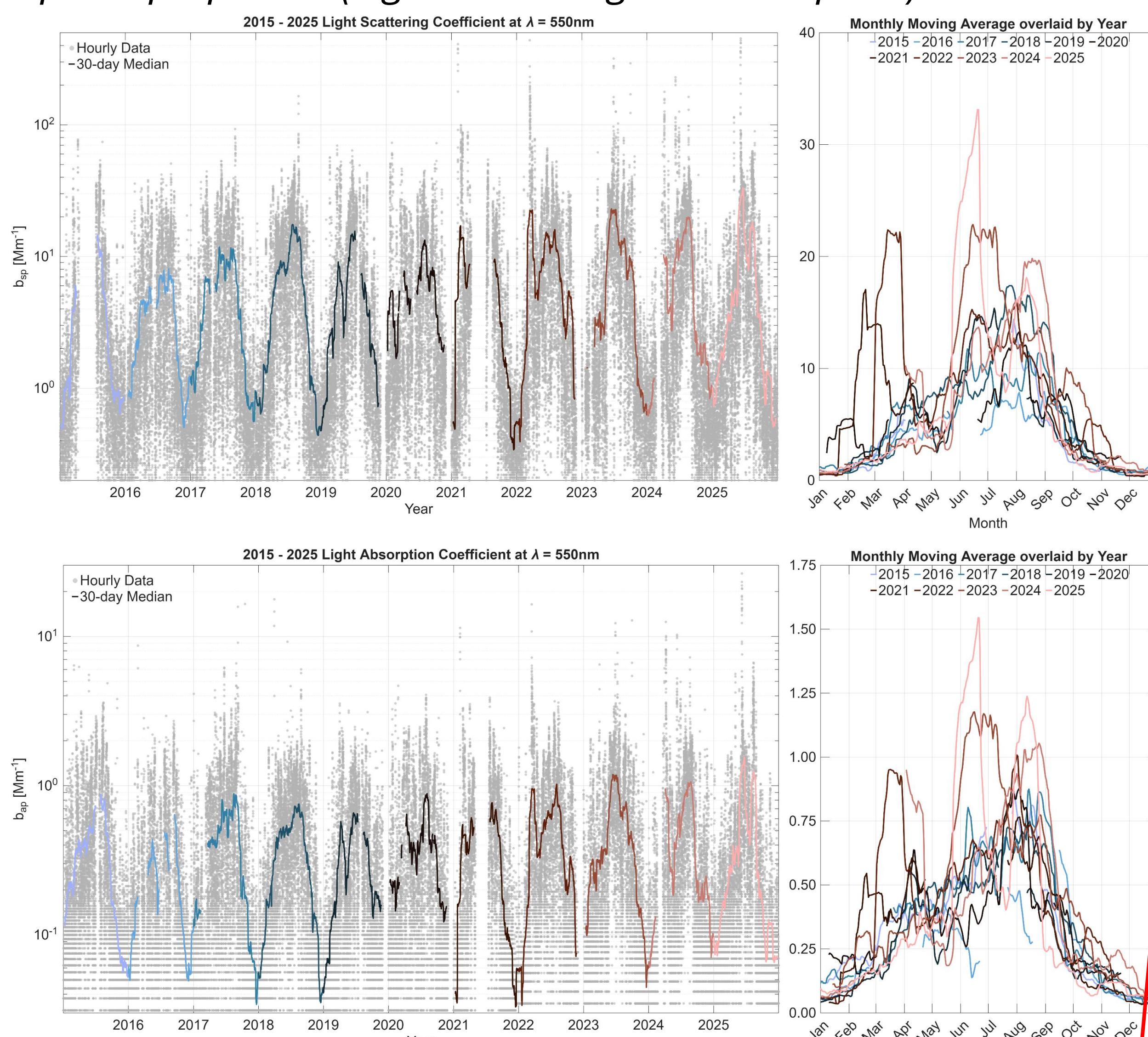
Measurement program

Parameter	Method or instrument	Resolution	Operator	Start JFJ
Particulate Mass (PM) PM2.5, PM10 PM10	Optical (previously: Betagauge) HiVol, gravimetric	1 min daily	Empa Empa	2007 2006*
Optical coefficients: Absorption (7 wavelengths) Scattering (3 wavelengths)	Aethalometers Nephelometers	1 min 5 min	PSI PSI	2001** 1995
Number concentrations Particulate number (PN) Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN) Ice Nucleating Particles (INP)	Cond. particle counter (CPC) CCN counter INP counter	1 min 60 min 10 min	PSI PSI ETH	1995 2008*** 2019
Size distributions: 2.5 – 40 nm 10 – 800 nm 0.6 – 20 µm	NAIS Mobility Particle Sizer (MPSS) Aerodyn. Particle Sizer (APS)	3 min 5 min 1 min	Helsinki PSI PSI	2020 2009 2008
Chemistry: PM10: Cl ⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻ , SO ₄ ²⁻ PM1 & TSP: major inorganic ions PM1: Cl ⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻ , SO ₄ ²⁻ , NH ₄ ⁺ , Organics Equivalent Black Carbon (eBC)	Ion chromatography Ion chromatography Aerosol Mass Spectrometry Aethalometer	daily 24h in 6d 4 min 1 min	Empa PSI PSI PSI	2006 2001*** 2021 2003

*TSP Measurements started in 1973, ** 1 wavelength measurements started in 1995, *** discontinued

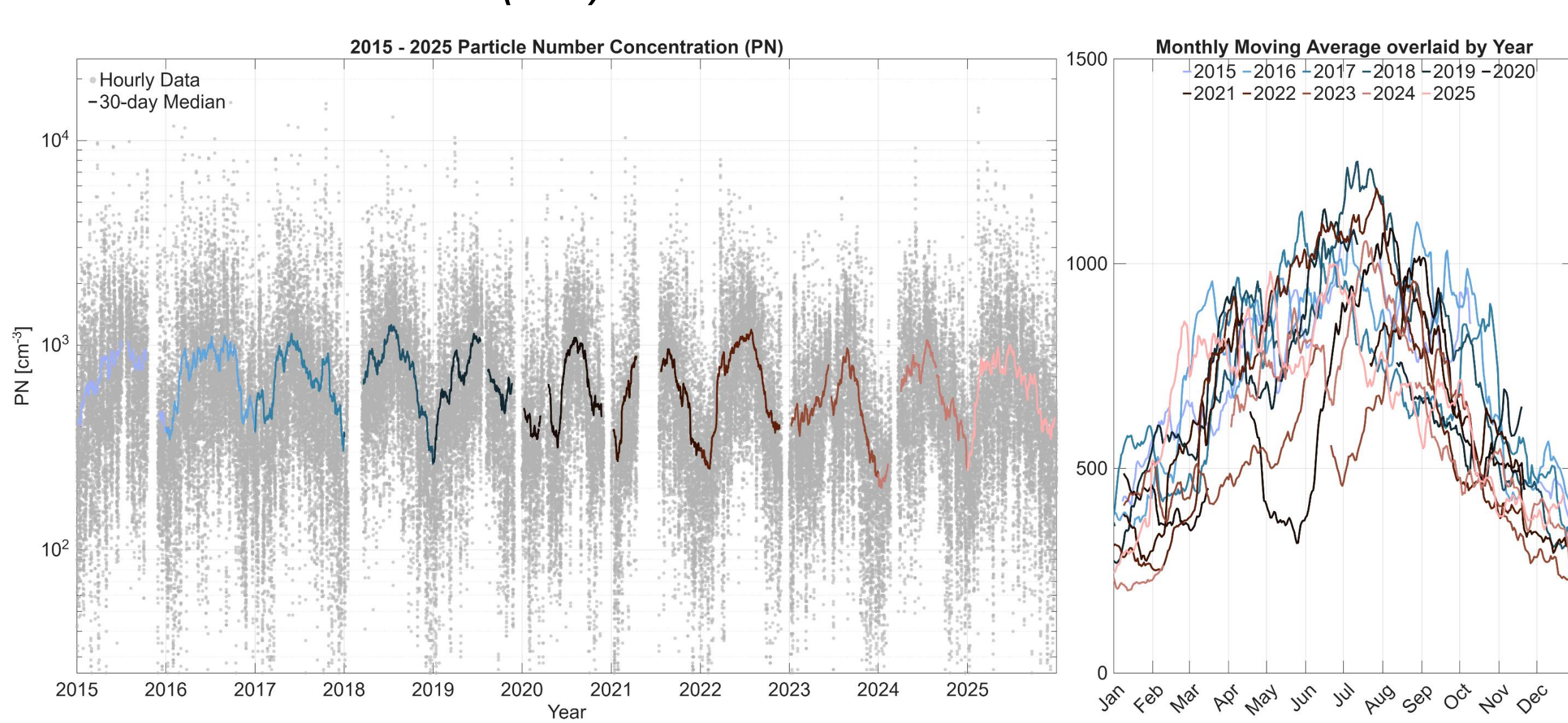
Seasonal cycles and year-to-year variability

Optical properties (Light Scattering and Absorption):



- Strong seasonal cycle: summer ↑, winter ↓
- Year-to-year variability driven by meteorology and sources
- Major spikes from extreme Saharan dust events (2021, 2022)
- Large wildfire plumes (2023, 2025) caused strong anomalies

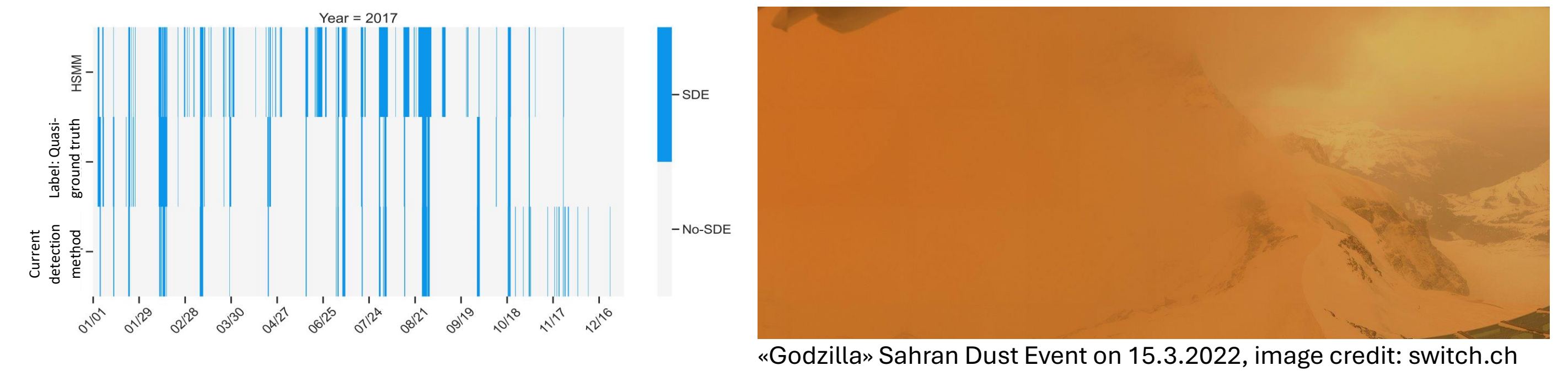
Particulate Number (PN) concentration:



- Saharan dust and wildfire intrusions barely affect number concentrations (impact mainly in coarse/ accumulation modes)
- Noticeable dip during COVID-19 lockdown (Apr–Jun 2020); causes remain uncertain

Saharan Dust

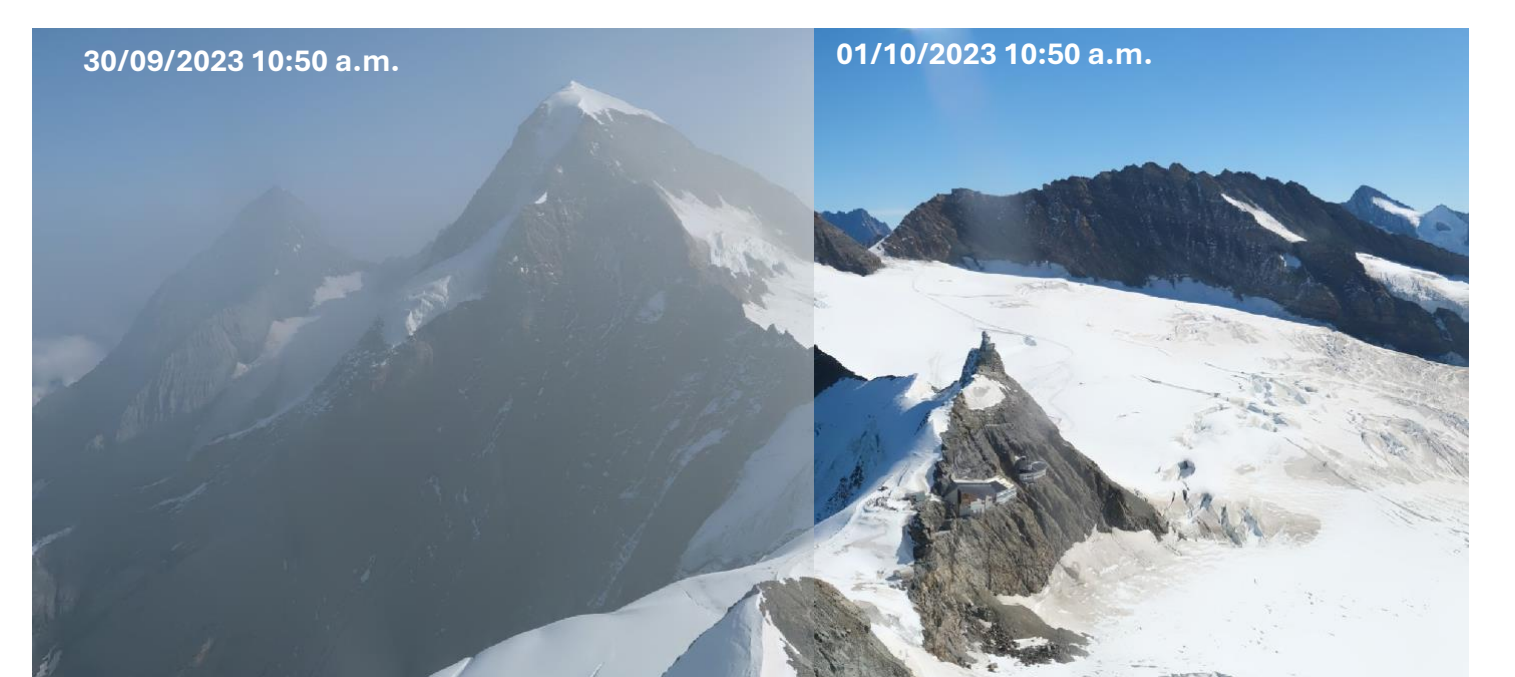
- See Martine Collaud Coen's poster #4 for detection and climatology!
- Feb. 2021 and Mar. 2022 events had unprecedented intensity
- Hidden Markov Models (HMMs) have been tested as part of an MSc. Thesis at ETHZ (Andrew Zehr) → potential to classify also non-dust events



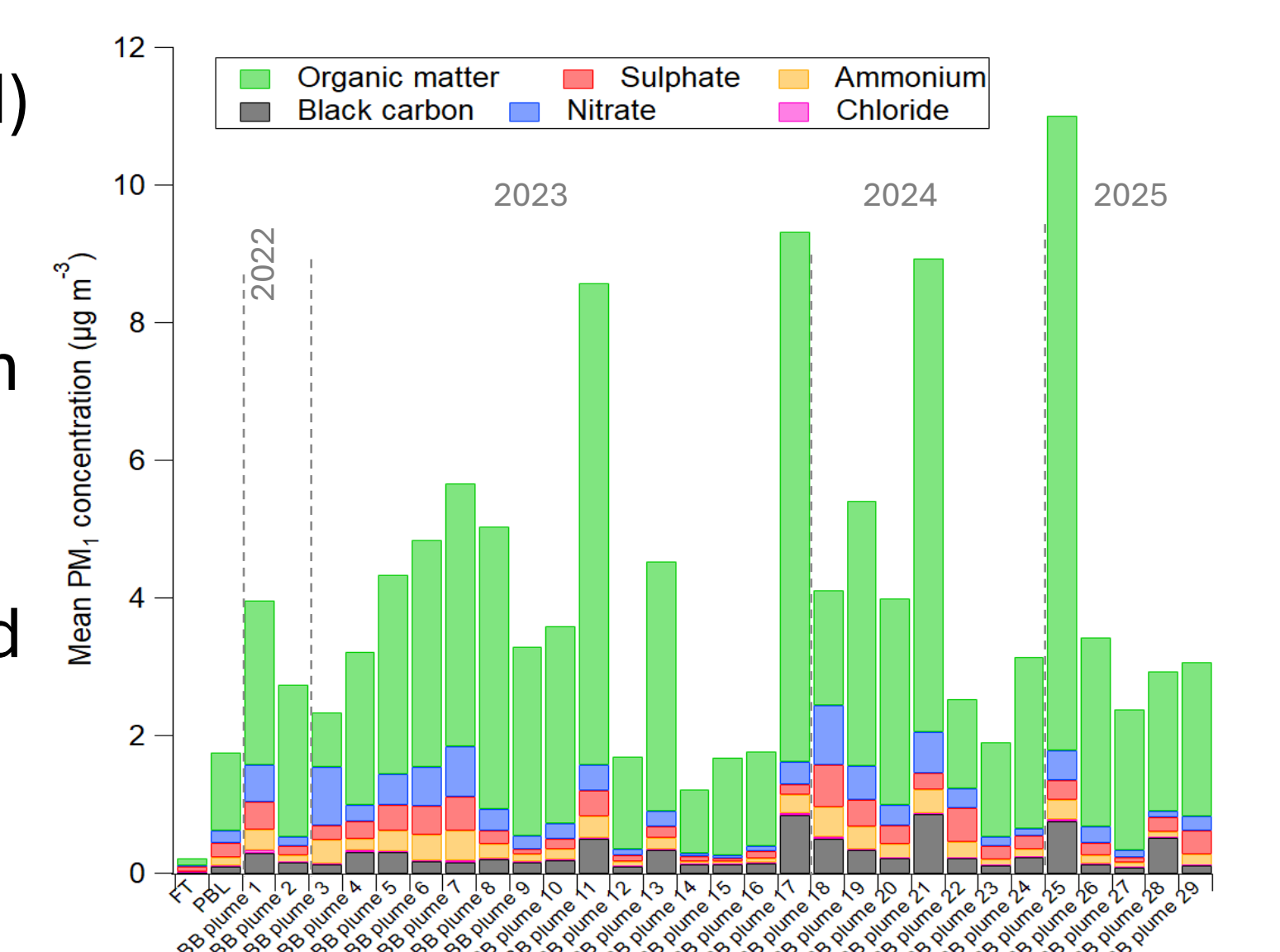
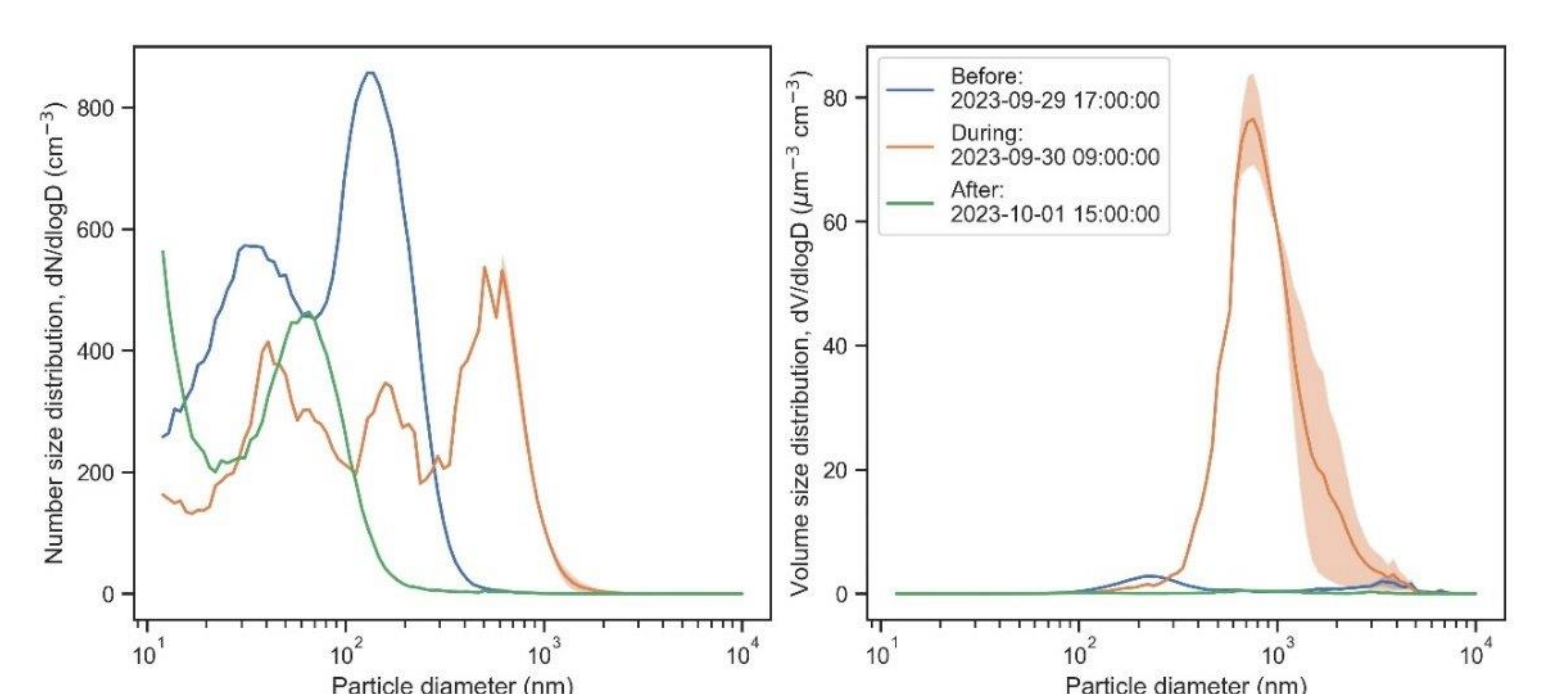
«Godzilla» Saharan Dust Event on 15.3.2022, image credit: switch.ch

Wildfire Smoke

- Wildfire plumes (notably in 2023 and 2025) have markedly affected aerosol optical properties
- Some plumes have distinct size distribution, which result in unique spectral features that can erroneously trigger Saharan Dust alerts (Masoom et. al, 2025, egosphere-2025-2755)
- Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF) on organic aerosol matrix obtained by the Time of Flight- Aerosol Chemical Speciation Monitor (ToF-ACSM) allowed the detection 29 fire plumes (2022 -2025)
- Most fires have originated from North America in this period
- Near real-time PMF using a constrained BBOA factor could potentially be used for an air quality alert in the future



Quebec fire, Sept. 2023, image credit: Jungfrauabahn Roundshot



Conclusions

- Extreme Saharan dust intrusions (2021, 2022) and wildfire plumes (2023, 2025) strongly affected aerosol optical properties in the last decade, while particle number concentrations stayed largely stable because coarse and accumulation-mode particles contribute little to total counts.
- Jungfraujoch aerosol observations provide key constraints for radiative transfer studies, satellite retrieval validation, and climate and transport model evaluation. They are especially valuable for assessing extreme events against the low, seasonally stable free-tropospheric background, particularly during winter month

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