### Memorandum of Understanding

### For

IRNSS Navigation Receiver Field Trial and Data Collection

### Between

Space Applications Centre

Indian Space Research Organization

Department of Space, Government of India

Ahmedabad - 380015

### And



### Tripura University

(A Central University)
Suryamaninagar, Tripura West, Pin-799022

Page 1 of 12



This MOU is entered into on 15th day of September, 2016

### BETWEEN

Space Applications Centre, Jodhpur Tekra, Ambawadi Vistar P.O., Ahmedabad, 380015, a centre of Indian Space Research Organization, Department of Space, Government Of India (hereinafter called "SAC" which expression shall where the context so admits include its successors and permitted assignees) of the one part,

### AND

Department of physics, Tripura University (a Central University) having address at-P.O. Suryamaninagar, PIN-799022, P. S Amtali, District: West Tripura, State - Tripura, Country - India; established under the Tripura University Act, 2006 being represented by its REGISTRAR or Registrar designated (being empowered to do so).

Hereinafter in short called as "TU-Physics" (which expression shall unless it be repugnant to the context or meaning thereof mean and include its legal representatives, successors, administrators and permitted assignees) of the Other Part.



Recurring

DBT-NER/Agri/29/2015 (Group-6) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (NER BPMC)

> Block-2, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road New Delhi - 110003 Dated: / Y / 0-5 / 2019

### ORDER

In continuation of this department's sanction order of even number dated 19/10/2016, sanction of the President of India is hereby accorded under Rule 18 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978 for the release of third year grant of ₹ 29.11 lakhs (Rupees Twenty Nine lakhs and Eleven Thousand only) for the 'DBT's Program for the NE' titled "Microbial role in yield management of scented rice of North East India" by Dr. N. C. Talukdar, Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, Assam; Dr. Debananda S. Ningthoujam, Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur; Dr. Piyush Pandey, Assam University, Silchar, Assam; Dr. B. N. Singh, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow; Dr. Ajay Krishna Saha, Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura and Prof. N. k. Dubey, Banaras Hindu Uriiversity, Varanasi, Utter Pradesh, as per the details given below:

a. The Registrar, Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur

		(₹	in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Items		3rd Year
Recu	rring		
1.	Manpower		4.28
2.	Consumables		0.00
3.	Travel		0.00
4.	Contingency		0.00
5,	Overhead		0.32
		SUB TOTAL	4.60

(Rupees Four lakhs and Sixty Thousand only)

\*Interest earned of Rs. 0.11 lakhs is re-appropriated to Overhead.

\*\*Excess Balance of Rs. 0.57 lakhs under consumables head is re-appropriated to overhead.

b. The Registrar, Tripura University, Tripura.

		(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Items -	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year
Recu	rring	
1.	Manpower	4.10
2.	Consumables	3.00
2. 3. 4.	Travel	0.40
4.	Contingency	0.50
5.	Overhead	0.48
	SUB TOTAL	8.48

(Rupees Eight lalds and Forty Eight Thousand only)

Page 1 of 4



### BIOTECH CONSORTIUM INDIA LIMITED

5th Floor, Anuvrat Bhawan, 210, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002
CIN: U73100DL1990PLC041486 Tel: 2321 9064 - 67 Fax: 011- 2321 9063
Email: info.bcil@nic.in Website: http://www.bcil.nic.in

BCIL/NER-BPMC/2016/

October 27, 2016

The Registrar, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura- 799022, Agartala

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub.: Release of grant to the implementing agency for the project entitled "Microbial roles in yield management of scented rice of north east India" under DBT's Twinning Program for the NE

As you may be kindly aware, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India, has setup a North Eastern Region-Biotechnology Programme Management Cell (NER-BPMC) for promotion of Biotechnology in the North Eastern Region of India through Biotech Consortium India Limited (BCIL), a company promoted by the Department of Biotechnology.

We are happy to inform you that the above proposal submitted by your organization has been sanctioned by DBT. Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the Sanction Order No. DBT-NER/AGRI/29/2015 (Group-6) dated October 19, 2016 of the DBT along with terms and conditions of the grant, format of UC/SE, format of asset acquired, format of memorandum of agreement, etc.

Our Accounts Division has transferred an amount of Rs. 28.01 lakhs as first year release towards implementation of the above project at your organization as per the following bank details:

Account Holder's Name: Registrar, Tripura University

Bank and branch: State Bank of India, Tripura University Campus

Account No.: 30371209938 IFSC code: SBIN0010495

We request you to please send the signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which has to be executed on Rs. 100/- non-judicial stamp paper as per the format enclosed. You are also requested to, send a signed copy of the terms and conditions of the grant. These signed documents may please be sent to Dr. T. Madhan Mohan, Adviser, Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Block No. 2, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003 within a month's time from the date of release of funds to your organization, latest by November 26, 2016.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

-- 82

(Vinod Kumar) Manager

### CC for kind information to:

1) The Vice-Chancellor, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura- 799022, Agartala.

 Dr. Ajay Krishna Saha, Professor, Department of Botany, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura-799022, Agartala.

3) Dr. Shaon Ray Chaudhuri, Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura- 799022, Agartala.

Scanned by TapScanner



1st books

### Socio- Economic Impact Assessment of Bamboo Farming in West Tripura

A Case Study of Hezamara and Mohanpur Blocks

A Study Report by Dr. Sharmila Chhotaray, Manusri Jamatia, Chayanika Paul, Anasmita Ghosh, Lalnundika Darlong & Bibaljoy Reang

Department of Sociology, Tripura University

(A Central University)

2016

# 1. MOA between DBT and Tripura University for the project "Microbial enzyme based natural fiber (Ramie) finishing: an eco-friendly approach"



## MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT is made on this 8th day of November, Two thousand and Sixteen BY AND BETWEEN President of India, acting through, The Advisor, Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of india, New Delhi, hereinafter referred to as the 'DBT' (which expression unless excluded by or repugnant to the subject shall mean and include its successor-in-office and assigns) of the

ONE PART;

University for the attainment of the objectives, hereinatter described in the Annexure I WHEREAS DBT being desirous of promoting research in Agricultural Science under the Twinning programme for the NE decided to support a project submitted by Tripura India- hereinafter referred to as Tripura University (which expression shall where the University, Permanent campus, Suryamaninagar-799022, Agartala, Tripura, West, Tripura University (Tripura University Act 2006), having its registered office in/at Tripura context so admits include its successors and permitted assigns) of the OTHER PART:



nnexed hereto;







This Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) defines the rule and responsibilities of the participating ageneties, monitoring and other matters related to the "Microbial enzyme based Datural fiber (Ramie) finishing: an ecofriendly approach"

NOW THE PARTIES HERT TO AGREE AS FOLLOWS.

# 1.0. ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, NEW DELHI

To provide funds to the extent of '63.60 Lakhs over a period of three years from the date of sanction of the project, to Tripura University for undertaking activities as detailed in Annexure 1. Details of the funds to be provided are given in Annexure II.

# ROLE OF TRIFURA UNIVERSITY (Institute/NGO)

- To provide their contribution of "Nil for three years from date of sanction of the project as detailed in Annexure - II. (if a jointly supported project)
  - Trivide existing facilities as mentioned in the project document.
- To be responsible for accomplishing objectives identified and activities listed.
- 73 allow the Scientists authorized by DBT to work with the Research & Development team of the center in all stages of process development and production.
- To prepare and submit all periodical reports and other documents that would be To recruit all scientific and non-scientific staff as sanctioned by DBT.
  - To maintain a separate audit head of account for the grants received from DBT for the required by DBT.
- To submit on annual audited statement of expenditure incurred under the project.
- To ensure effective utilization of the grant given by DBT for the purpose for which it was granted and to ensure timely progress of project work.
- The manpower, both scientific and non-scientific, recruited shall be purely on contractual terms & conditions such that the contract for engagement of the manpower shall run concurrently with the said project octiod only.

### DURATION OF PROJECT

- Duration of project shall be three years from the date the Project has been sanctioned
- OWNERSHIP/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND RICHTS OF UTILIZATION



### BIOTECH CONSORTIUM INDIA LIMITED

5th Floor, Anuvrat Bhawan, 210, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002 CIN: U73100DL1990PLC041486 Tel: 2321 9064 - 67 Fax: 011- 2321 9063 Email: info.bcil@nic.in Website: http://www.bcil.nic.in

BCIL/NER-BPMC/2017/164

March 14, 2017

The Registrar, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura- 799022, Agartala

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub.: Release of grant to the implementing agency for the project entitled "Screening of the anti leukemic and anti oxidant potential of medicinal plants of Tripura: leading to chemical identification of the lead molecules" under DBT's Program for the NE

As you may be kindly aware, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India, has setup a North Eastern Region-Biotechnology Programme Management Cell (NER-BPMC) for promotion of Biotechnology in the North Eastern Region of India through Biotech Consortium India Limited (BCIL), a company promoted by the Department of Biotechnology.

We are happy to inform you that the above proposal submitted by your organization has been sanctioned by DBT. Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the Sanction Order No. BT/PR15965/NER/95/37/2015 dated January 20, 2017 of the DBT along with terms and conditions of the grant, format of UC/SE, format of asset acquired, format of memorandum of agreement, etc.

Our Accounts Division has transferred an amount of Rs. 15.20 lakhs as first year release towards implementation of the above project at your organization as per the following bank details:

Account Holder's Name: Registrar, Tripura University

Bank and branch: State Bank of India, Tripura University Campus

Account No.: 30371209938 IFSC code: SBIN0010495

We request you to please send the signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which has to be executed on Rs. 100/- non-judicial stamp paper as per the format enclosed. You are also requested to send a signed copy of the terms and conditions of the grant. These signed documents may please be sent to Dr. T. Madhan Mohan, Adviser, Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Block No. 2, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003 within a month's time from the date of release of funds to your organization, latest by April 14, 2017.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

(Vinod Kumar) Manager

CC for kind information to:

- 1) The Vice-Chancellor, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar-799022, Tripura
- 2) Prof. Badal Kumar Datta, Professor, Dept. of Botany, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar-799022,
  Tripura

### No. BT/PR12956/NDB/39/504/2015

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Block 2, (6-8th Floors)
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi- 110 003
Date: 29....02.207

### RELEASE ORDER

In continuation of this Department's sanction order of even number dated 27.02.2017 sanction of the President is hereby accorded, under Rule18 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rule, 1978, for the release of Rs. 24088080.00 (Rupees Two Crores Fourty Lakhs Eighty Eight Thousand and Eighty Only) being the first year release for the project entitled "Establishment of a Culture Collection Centre in North East Region of India Phase II", being implemented by:

- Dr. Amit Kumar Rai, Regional Centre of Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, 5th Mile, Metro Point, National Highway 31A, Tadong, Gangtok - 737102, Sikkim
- 2. Dr. Debajit Thakur, Institute of Advanced Study In Science & Technology, Paschim Boragaon, Garchuk, Guwahati Assam 781035, Assam
- 3. Dr. Debananda S Ningthoujam, Manipur University, Indo Myanmar Road, NH-39, Koirou Village, Imphal 795003, Manipur
- Prof. Dinabandhu Sahoo, Institute of Bioresources And Sustainable Development, Takyelpat Institutional Area, Imphal - 795001, Manipur
- 5. Dr. Panna Das, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala 799022, Tripura
- Dr. S Singh Sureshkumar, North Eastern Regional Institute of Science And Technology, New Degree Block,, Itanagar - 791109, Arunachal Pradesh
- 7. Dr. Santa Ram Joshi, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Mawkynroh, Umshing, Shillong 793022, Meghalaya
- 8. Dr. Shaon Chaudhuri Ray, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala 799022, Tripura
- 9. Dr. Talijungla, Nagaland University, Lumami,, Zunheboto 798627, Nagaland

A. of



### Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences Geodetic and Geophysical Institute



H-9400 Sopron, Csatkai E. u. 6-8. Tel.: (+36) 99 508-340 www.csfk.mta.hu

### Tripura University, India

To Whom it may concern,

I kindly inform you that Dr. Anirban Guha's name has become known for me since his first visit as post-doc at Professor Earle Williams at MIT, USA in 2012-2013. In those years my cooperation with Professor Williams had already dated back almost for two decades. In this way we have got with Dr. Guha on the similar scientific platform. I personally met him in Tel Aviv, Israel during a Schumann Resonance Workshop in February, 2017. Meanwhile a closer scientific cooperation has developed on the climate relation of Schumann resonances (SR) and SR inversion to reproduce the global lightning activity. Two common publications have already been achieved and two others were submitted (see the publications listed below).

October 4, 2020

Gabriella Sátori DSc

Sator fabrilla

Geodetic and Geophysical Institute
Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences
Eötvös Loránd Research Network
Csatkai u. 6-8.
9400 Sopron, Hungary
satori.gabriella@csfk.mta.hu

E. Prácser, T. Bozóki, **G. Sátori**, J. Takátsy, E. Williams and **A. Guha**, Two Approaches for Modeling ELF Wave Propagation in the Earth-Ionosphere Cavity with Day-Night Asymmetry, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION (submitted, 2020)

E. Williams, T. Bozóki, **G. Sátori**, C. Price, P. Steinbach, **A. Guha**, Y. Liu, C. Beggan, M. Neska, R. Boldi, and M. Atkinson, Evolution of Global Lightning in the Transition from Cold to Warm Phase Preceding Two Super El Niño Events, Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres (submitted, 2020)

E. Prácser, T. Bozóki, **G. Sátori**, E. Williams, **A. Guha** and H. Yu, "Reconstruction of global lightning activity based on Schumann Resonance measurements: Model description and synthetic tests", Radio Science, (American Geophysical Union), Vol. 54(3), pp. 254-267, 2019.

**A.** Guha, E. Williams, R. Boldi, **G. Sátori**, T. Nagy, J. Bór, J. Montanya and P. Ortega, "Aliasing of the Schumann resonance background signal by sprite-associated Q-bursts", Journal of Atmospheric and SolarTerrestrial Physics (Elsevier Science), Vol. 165-166, pp. 25-37, 2017.

# 中央市场 (100 NE NUNDRED RUPES INDIA NON JUDICIAL

त्रिपुरा TRIPURA

309855

This Agreement is made on this 6" day of October, 2012 at Bhubaneswar BY and BETWEEN M/s KIIT Technology Business Incubator, a Section 25 Company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 having its registered office at Campus 11, KIIT University, Paria, Bhubaneswar, 751024, hereinafter referred to a \*\*BIG Partner" (which expression shall wherever the context so admits include its successors and assignees of the First Part.

AGREEMENT

AND

floon Ray Chaudhuri; D/O Dr Dipali Roy Choudhury and Late Dr Bimalendu Ray Chaudhuri, resident of 188/1 M M Datta Road, New Barrackpur, West Bengal and having the Project implementation site at KIIT Technology Business Incubator, Bhubanesswar as incubator, hereinafter referred to as "BIG Innovator" (which expression shall wherever the context so admits include its successors in interest, liquidators, administrators and assigns) of the Second Part

wHEREAS all the parts are hereinafter referred to as "Parties";

WHEREAS Blotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council, A Government of India Enterprise, having list office at MTML Building, First Floor, 9, CGO Complex, Lothi Road, New Delhi - 110 003 hereinafter referred to as the "BIRAC" operates a scheme entitled Biotechnology ignition Grant Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the "BIRAC" operates a scheme entitled Biotechnology ignition Grant Scheme (hereinafter referred to as "BIG Scheme") to support an innovative idea in the field of biotechnology for proof of

WHEREAS, BIRAC has entrusted the BIG Partner with implementation of the BIG Scheme including necessary processing of the proposals, organizing various meetings and training programs for BIG,

E KIIT-TH' BIG Innovator & BIG Partner Agreement Stoom Last Crandhun

Strictly Confidential

Page 1 of 13

Scanned by TapScanner

execution of the decisions taken, disbursement of funds, monitoring the physical and financial progress of the Project and to obtain reports and returns and clarifications as required from time to time from the BIG Innovators.

WHEREAS the BIG innovator has conceived a Project entitled "Microbial Consortium based biofertilizer for increased Ramle fiber yield" and submitted,a proposal with amendments (hereinafter called "the Project") for grant-in-aid assistance under BIG Scheme as per Annexure 1;

AND WHEREAS BIRAC has approved the Project and agreed to provide assistance to the extent of Rs. 46.82 glash (Rupees Forty Six lakks and eighty two thousand Only) in the form of grant-in-aid to the BIG Innovator under BIG Scheme on the terms and conditions contained hereinafter in this Agreement.

All Annexures to this Agreement shall be integral part of this Agreement

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

## 1. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BIG INNOVATOR

- a. The BIG Innovator shall:
- Carry out the activities of the Project and conform to the specified objectives, outputs, militarians.
  - milestones, and targets; ii. Meet the resources on the Project activities to the extent as agreed to, as per details

given in Annexure 1;

- iii. Submit a utilization certificate and statement of accounts duly audited and/or certified by a chartered accountant for the expenditure insurrated on the Project or the half year, ending 31st March and 30th September, to BIG Partner, within a month of 13st March and 30th September for respective half year, in the format provided by BIG Partner;
- iv. Submit a milestones progress report to BIG Partner as per the timeline and participate in the meetings organized by BIG Partner to review the progress of the Project, as and when called for;
- Obtain all the necessary requisite approvals, clearance certificates, permissions and licenses from the Government/local authorities for conducting its operations in connection with the Project;
- vi. Keep the drawals from the grant-in-aid assistance in a separate no-lien account in the name of the BIG Innovator with a scheduled bank, the payments from which account shall be subject to verification by BIG Partner/BIRAC. It shall also obtain and furnish to BIG Partner a letter from the said bank foregoing the right of set off or lien in respect of such account.
- viii. Utilize the amounts sanctioned by BIG Partner for the Project only for the purposes as specified in the Project and shall not entrust the implementation of the Project to another agency or divert the grant-in-aid assistance.
- viii Abide by the decision of BIG Partner/BIRAC to modify the objectives, outputs, milestones, targets, funding as also the foreclosure of the Project or of its components after mutual discussion:

Streety Confidential Streety Confidential Streety Confidential

Page 2 of 1

Scanned by TapScanner

### Research Collaboration of **Dr. Swanirbhar Majumder, Department of Information Technology, Tripura University**with **Sinam Ajitkumar Singh, NERIST, Arunachal Pradesh.**

- "Short Unsegmented PCG Classification based on Ensemble Classifier" Turkish Journal Of Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences, Turk J Elec Eng & Comp Sci,(2020) 28: 875 – 889. Copyright © 2020 doi:10.3906/elk-1905-165, E-ISSN: 1303-6203, ISSN: 1300-0632.(S. A. Singh, S. Majumder)
- "Classification of unsegmented PCG recording using KNN classifier", Journal of Mechanics in Medicine and Biology, published by World Scientific Press, Impact factor: 0.468, ISSN (print): 0219-5194 | ISSN (online): 1793-6810. https://doi.org/10.1142/S0219519419500258, Vol. 19, No. 04, 1950025 (2019) DOI: 10.1142/S0219519419500258 (S. A. Singh, S. Majumder)
- 3. "A novel approach OSA detection using single lead ECG scalogram based on deep neural network", Journal of Mechanics in Medicine and Biology, published by World Scientific Press, Impact factor: 0.468, ISSN (print): 0219-5194 | ISSN (online): 1793-6810. https://doi.org/10.1142/S021951941950026X Vol. 19, No. 04, 1950026 (2019) DOI: 10.1142/S021951941950026X. (S. A. Singh, S. Majumder)
- 4. "Short and noisy Electrocardiogram classification based on deep learning", Pg 1-34 of book titled, "Deep Learning for Data Analytics-Foundations, Biomedical Applications, and Challenges", edited by Himansu Das, Chittaranjan Pradhan and Nilanjan Dey, ISBN: 978-0-12-819764-6, https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819764-6.00002-8 of Elsevier Academic Press. (S. A. Singh, Swanirbhar Majumder)
- "Short PCG classification based on deep learning", in Book on "Deep Learning Techniques for Biomedical and Health Informatics", Editors: Dr. Basant Agarwal Valentina E. Balas Lakhmi Jain Ramesh Chandra Poonia Manisha Sharma , Pages 141-164 by Elsevier Academic Press. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819061-6.00006-9 (S. A. Singh, T. G. Meitei, Swanirbhar Majumder)
- 6. "PCG-Based Biometrics", pg 1-25; of book "Handbook of Research on Information Security in Biomedical Signal Processing", DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-5152-2, April'2018, by Chittaranjan Pradhan, Himansu Das, Bighnaraj Naik and Nilanjan Dey, ISBN13: 9781522551522|ISBN10: 1522551522|EISBN13: 9781522551539, DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-5152-2.ch001 (T. G. Meitei, S. A. Singh and S. Majumder)
- 7. "Hardware based Analysis of PCG Signal for Heart Conditions" Proceedings of International Conference on Cutting Edge Technologies and Communication Engineering (IC4E-2020) and publication in an edited volume of the book series by the Springer being held at NIT Kurukshetra during 06-07 November 2020 (Takhellambam Gautam Meitei, Sinam Ajitkumar Singh and S. Majumder)
- 8. "Classification of short unsegmented heart sound based on deep learning" Proceedings of International Instrumentation and Measurement Technology Conference 2019, (I2MTC 2019) of the IEEE I2MTC International Instrumentation and Measurement Technology Society. May 20-

### Research Collaboration of **Dr. Swanirbhar Majumder, Department of Information Technology, Tripura University**with **Joyanta Basu, CDAC, Kolkata.**

- "Speaker Identification in Spoken Language Mismatch Condition: An Experimental Study", 2020
   Third International Symposium on Signal and Image Processing, October 21-22, 2020 held in
   Online mode In collaboration with CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bangalore, India. (Joyanta Basu, Swanirbhar Majumder)
- "Identification of Two Tribal Languages of India: An Experimental Study", 2nd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Speech Technology (AIST – 2020) Dates: 19th – 20th November, 2020 (Joyanta Basu, Theodore Raphael Hrangkhawl, Tapan Kumar Basu, Swanirbhar Majumder)
- "Performance Evaluation of Language Identification on Emotional Speech Corpus of Three Indian Languages", pg-55-63, of Proceedings of Second Doctoral Symposium on Intelligence Enabled Research (DoSIER 2020), Organized by Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, India, August 12-13, 2020, as Chapter 6 of Advs in Intelligent Syst., Computing, Vol. 1279, Siddhartha Bhattacharyya et al. (Eds): Intelligence Enabled Research, 978-981-15-9289-8, 498363\_1\_En, (Chapter 6) http://doi-org-443.webvpn.fjmu.edu.cn/10.1007/978-981-15-9290-4\_6 (Joyanta Basu, Swanirbhar Majumder)
- 4. "Identification of Seven Low-Resource North-Eastern Languages: An Experimental Study", First Doctoral Symposium on Intelligence Enabled Research (DoSIER 2019), Organized by RCC Institute of Information Technology, Kolkata, India, October 19-20, 2019, pg 71-81, In: Bhattacharyya S., Mitra S., Dutta P. (eds) Intelligence Enabled Research. Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, vol 1109. Springer, Singapore, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-2021-1\_9, Print ISBN 978-981-15-2020-4, Online ISBN 978-981-15-2021-1(Joyanta Basu, Swanirbhar Majumder)

Research Collaboration of **Dr. Swanirbhar Majumder, Department of Information Technology, Tripura University**with **Dr. A. Dinamani Singh, Associate Professor, NIT Manipur, Imphal.** 

- "A Mathematical Modelling And 3D Simulation Of ZnO Piezoelectric Base Cantilever For Pressure Sensing", Page 37-41 of IJSTR(International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research) Volume 9 - Issue 9, September 2020 Edition - ISSN 2277-8616, (Maibam Sanju Meetei, Aheibam Dinamani Singh, Swanirbhar Majumder, Ome Moyong)
- 2. "A Mathematical Modelling and 3D Analysis of PZT-5H Piezoelectric Base Bridge Pressure Sensor", International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology (IJMET), Volume 10, Issue 11, November 2019, pp. 407-415, Article ID: IJMET\_10\_11\_034, Available online at http://www.iaeme.com/ijmet/issues.asp?JType=IJMET&VType=10&IType=11, ISSN Print: 0976-6340 and ISSN Online: 0976-635, (Maibam Sanju Meetei, Aheibam Dinamani Singh, Swanirbhar Majumder)
- 3. "An Engineering Approach for Modeling and Design of a Diaphragm Based Comb Drive Capacitive Pressure Sensor", Proceedings of 5th International Conference on Information & Management Skills (ICCM) 2019, pg 70-73, ISSN: 1556-5068, SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3516732 (Maibam Sanju Meetei, Aheibam Dinamani Singh, Swanirbhar Majumder)
- 4. "A Novel Design and Modeling of Beam Bridge structure Piezoelectric Pressure Sensor base on ZnO", Proceedings of 5th International Conference on Information & Management Skills (ICCM) 2019, pg 106-110, ISSN: 1556-5068, SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3517369 (Maibam Sanju Meetei, Aheibam Dinamani Singh, Swanirbhar Majumder)





### RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2016JD025592

### **Key Points:**

- Distinct anthropogenic and natural linkages to the spectral absorption characteristics of aerosols over northeastern India
- The western part is mostly impacted by the fossil fuel-based BC, while biomass burning contributes as much as 20-25% in the eastern part
- Fire-induced additional local convection that cause stronger vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols during spring leads to higher atmospheric warming

### Correspondence to:

M. M. Gogoi, dr\_mukunda@vssc.gov.in

### Citation:

Gogoi, M. M., et al. (2017), Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, *122*, 1132–1157, doi:10.1002/2016JD025592.

Received 29 JUN 2016 Accepted 5 JAN 2017 Accepted article online 7 JAN 2017, Published online 26 JAN 2017

### Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations

Mukunda M. Gogoi<sup>1</sup> , S. Suresh Babu<sup>1</sup>, K. Krishna Moorthy<sup>2</sup>, Pradip Kumar Bhuyan<sup>3</sup>, Binita Pathak<sup>3</sup>, Tamanna Subba<sup>3</sup>, Lakhima Chutia<sup>3</sup>, Shyam Sundar Kundu<sup>4</sup>, Chandrakala Bharali<sup>3</sup>, Arup Borgohain<sup>4</sup>, Anirban Guha<sup>5</sup>, Barin Kumar De<sup>5</sup>, Brajamani Singh<sup>6</sup>, and Mian Chin<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO, Trivandrum, India, <sup>2</sup>CAOS, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, <sup>3</sup>Centre for Atmospheric Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, India, <sup>4</sup>North Eastern Space Application Centre, Shillong, India, <sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Tripura University, Agartala, India, <sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, Manipur University, Imphal, India, <sup>7</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

**Abstract** Multiyear measurements of spectral properties of aerosol absorption are examined over four geographically distinct locations of northeastern India. Results indicated significant spatiotemporal variation in aerosol absorption coefficients ( $\sigma_{abs}$ ) with highest values in winter and lowest in monsoon. The western parts of the region, close to the outflow of Indo-Gangetic Plains, showed higher values of  $\sigma_{abs}$  and black carbon (BC) concentration—mostly associated with fossil fuel combustion. But, the eastern parts showed higher contributions from biomass-burning aerosols, as much as 20-25% to the total aerosol absorption, conspicuously during premonsoon season. This is attributed to a large number of burning activities over the Southeast Asian region, as depicted from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer fire count maps, whose spatial extent and magnitude peaks during March/April. The nearly consistent high values of aerosol index (AI) and layer height from Ozone Monitoring Instrument indicate the presence of absorbing aerosols in the upper atmosphere. The observed seasonality has been captured fairly well by Goddard Chemistry Aerosol Radiation and Transport (GOCART) as well as Weather Research and Forecasting-Chemistry (WRF-Chem) model simulations. The ratio of column-integrated optical depths due to particulate organic matter and BC from GOCART showed good coincidence with satellite-based observations, indicating the increased vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols, probably by the additional local convection due to higher fire radiative power caused by the intense biomass-burning activities. In the WRF-Chem though underperformed by different magnitude in winter, the values are closer or overestimated near the burnt areas. Atmospheric forcing due to BC was highest (~30 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) over the western part associated with the fossil fuel combustion.

### 1. Introduction

The radiative effects of anthropogenic absorbing aerosols are recognized to have significant climate implications [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013], especially over the South Asian region where their abundance is high. The significant atmospheric heating and surface cooling by the absorbing aerosols would result in a positive net forcing to the Earth-atmosphere system, which can influence the atmospheric dynamics at various scales [Wang et al., 2013]. Independent of their coemissions (such as organic carbon), the forcing due to black carbon (BC) from fossil fuel and residential biofuels is known to have result in a net global warming (in the range of 0.17 to 2.1 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) [Jacobson, 2001; Cohen et al., 2011; etc.]. However, the forcing estimates with the inclusion of high levels of coemitted organic carbon from biomass burning have shown slightly negative climate forcing in the net industrial era but with substantial uncertainty (~90% [Bond et al., 2013]). This large uncertainty persists due to the gaps in the information on the amounts of biofuelor biomass-combusted, emission estimates of the major source regions and regional and intercontinental transport, etc. [Zhang et al., 2009; Cohen and Wang, 2014]. In addition, the lack of knowledge of the interaction of black carbon with clouds leads to further uncertainty in quantifying climate forcing of BC [Chen et al., 2010; Tao et al., 2012]. The rapid adjustment in the cloud due to BC-induced heating causes radiative imbalances. The effective radiative forcing due to the combined effect of direct radiative forcing and rapid adjustments in aerosol or cloud distribution thus accounts for a large uncertainty in understanding the efficacy of BC climate forcing. Distinct source processes, varying chemical compositions, and microphysical structures further complicate the effect and efficiency of absorbing aerosols, hence the criticality in the accurate





### RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2016JD025592

### **Key Points:**

- Distinct anthropogenic and natural linkages to the spectral absorption characteristics of aerosols over northeastern India
- The western part is mostly impacted by the fossil fuel-based BC, while biomass burning contributes as much as 20-25% in the eastern part
- Fire-induced additional local convection that cause stronger vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols during spring leads to higher atmospheric warming

### Correspondence to:

M. M. Gogoi, dr\_mukunda@vssc.gov.in

### Citation:

Gogoi, M. M., et al. (2017), Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, *122*, 1132–1157, doi:10.1002/2016JD025592.

Received 29 JUN 2016 Accepted 5 JAN 2017 Accepted article online 7 JAN 2017, Published online 26 JAN 2017

### Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations

Mukunda M. Gogoi<sup>1</sup> , S. Suresh Babu<sup>1</sup>, K. Krishna Moorthy<sup>2</sup>, Pradip Kumar Bhuyan<sup>3</sup>, Binita Pathak<sup>3</sup>, Tamanna Subba<sup>3</sup>, Lakhima Chutia<sup>3</sup>, Shyam Sundar Kundu<sup>4</sup>, Chandrakala Bharali<sup>3</sup>, Arup Borgohain<sup>4</sup>, Anirban Guha<sup>5</sup>, Barin Kumar De<sup>5</sup>, Brajamani Singh<sup>6</sup>, and Mian Chin<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO, Trivandrum, India, <sup>2</sup>CAOS, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, <sup>3</sup>Centre for Atmospheric Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, India, <sup>4</sup>North Eastern Space Application Centre, Shillong, India, <sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Tripura University, Agartala, India, <sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, Manipur University, Imphal, India, <sup>7</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

**Abstract** Multiyear measurements of spectral properties of aerosol absorption are examined over four geographically distinct locations of northeastern India. Results indicated significant spatiotemporal variation in aerosol absorption coefficients ( $\sigma_{abs}$ ) with highest values in winter and lowest in monsoon. The western parts of the region, close to the outflow of Indo-Gangetic Plains, showed higher values of  $\sigma_{abs}$  and black carbon (BC) concentration—mostly associated with fossil fuel combustion. But, the eastern parts showed higher contributions from biomass-burning aerosols, as much as 20-25% to the total aerosol absorption, conspicuously during premonsoon season. This is attributed to a large number of burning activities over the Southeast Asian region, as depicted from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer fire count maps, whose spatial extent and magnitude peaks during March/April. The nearly consistent high values of aerosol index (AI) and layer height from Ozone Monitoring Instrument indicate the presence of absorbing aerosols in the upper atmosphere. The observed seasonality has been captured fairly well by Goddard Chemistry Aerosol Radiation and Transport (GOCART) as well as Weather Research and Forecasting-Chemistry (WRF-Chem) model simulations. The ratio of column-integrated optical depths due to particulate organic matter and BC from GOCART showed good coincidence with satellite-based observations, indicating the increased vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols, probably by the additional local convection due to higher fire radiative power caused by the intense biomass-burning activities. In the WRF-Chem though underperformed by different magnitude in winter, the values are closer or overestimated near the burnt areas. Atmospheric forcing due to BC was highest (~30 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) over the western part associated with the fossil fuel combustion.

### 1. Introduction

The radiative effects of anthropogenic absorbing aerosols are recognized to have significant climate implications [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013], especially over the South Asian region where their abundance is high. The significant atmospheric heating and surface cooling by the absorbing aerosols would result in a positive net forcing to the Earth-atmosphere system, which can influence the atmospheric dynamics at various scales [Wang et al., 2013]. Independent of their coemissions (such as organic carbon), the forcing due to black carbon (BC) from fossil fuel and residential biofuels is known to have result in a net global warming (in the range of 0.17 to 2.1 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) [Jacobson, 2001; Cohen et al., 2011; etc.]. However, the forcing estimates with the inclusion of high levels of coemitted organic carbon from biomass burning have shown slightly negative climate forcing in the net industrial era but with substantial uncertainty (~90% [Bond et al., 2013]). This large uncertainty persists due to the gaps in the information on the amounts of biofuelor biomass-combusted, emission estimates of the major source regions and regional and intercontinental transport, etc. [Zhang et al., 2009; Cohen and Wang, 2014]. In addition, the lack of knowledge of the interaction of black carbon with clouds leads to further uncertainty in quantifying climate forcing of BC [Chen et al., 2010; Tao et al., 2012]. The rapid adjustment in the cloud due to BC-induced heating causes radiative imbalances. The effective radiative forcing due to the combined effect of direct radiative forcing and rapid adjustments in aerosol or cloud distribution thus accounts for a large uncertainty in understanding the efficacy of BC climate forcing. Distinct source processes, varying chemical compositions, and microphysical structures further complicate the effect and efficiency of absorbing aerosols, hence the criticality in the accurate





### RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2016JD025592

### **Key Points:**

- Distinct anthropogenic and natural linkages to the spectral absorption characteristics of aerosols over northeastern India
- The western part is mostly impacted by the fossil fuel-based BC, while biomass burning contributes as much as 20-25% in the eastern part
- Fire-induced additional local convection that cause stronger vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols during spring leads to higher atmospheric warming

### Correspondence to:

M. M. Gogoi, dr\_mukunda@vssc.gov.in

### Citation:

Gogoi, M. M., et al. (2017), Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, *122*, 1132–1157, doi:10.1002/2016JD025592.

Received 29 JUN 2016 Accepted 5 JAN 2017 Accepted article online 7 JAN 2017, Published online 26 JAN 2017

### Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations

Mukunda M. Gogoi<sup>1</sup> , S. Suresh Babu<sup>1</sup>, K. Krishna Moorthy<sup>2</sup>, Pradip Kumar Bhuyan<sup>3</sup>, Binita Pathak<sup>3</sup>, Tamanna Subba<sup>3</sup>, Lakhima Chutia<sup>3</sup>, Shyam Sundar Kundu<sup>4</sup>, Chandrakala Bharali<sup>3</sup>, Arup Borgohain<sup>4</sup>, Anirban Guha<sup>5</sup>, Barin Kumar De<sup>5</sup>, Brajamani Singh<sup>6</sup>, and Mian Chin<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO, Trivandrum, India, <sup>2</sup>CAOS, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, <sup>3</sup>Centre for Atmospheric Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, India, <sup>4</sup>North Eastern Space Application Centre, Shillong, India, <sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Tripura University, Agartala, India, <sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, Manipur University, Imphal, India, <sup>7</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

**Abstract** Multiyear measurements of spectral properties of aerosol absorption are examined over four geographically distinct locations of northeastern India. Results indicated significant spatiotemporal variation in aerosol absorption coefficients ( $\sigma_{abs}$ ) with highest values in winter and lowest in monsoon. The western parts of the region, close to the outflow of Indo-Gangetic Plains, showed higher values of  $\sigma_{abs}$  and black carbon (BC) concentration—mostly associated with fossil fuel combustion. But, the eastern parts showed higher contributions from biomass-burning aerosols, as much as 20-25% to the total aerosol absorption, conspicuously during premonsoon season. This is attributed to a large number of burning activities over the Southeast Asian region, as depicted from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer fire count maps, whose spatial extent and magnitude peaks during March/April. The nearly consistent high values of aerosol index (AI) and layer height from Ozone Monitoring Instrument indicate the presence of absorbing aerosols in the upper atmosphere. The observed seasonality has been captured fairly well by Goddard Chemistry Aerosol Radiation and Transport (GOCART) as well as Weather Research and Forecasting-Chemistry (WRF-Chem) model simulations. The ratio of column-integrated optical depths due to particulate organic matter and BC from GOCART showed good coincidence with satellite-based observations, indicating the increased vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols, probably by the additional local convection due to higher fire radiative power caused by the intense biomass-burning activities. In the WRF-Chem though underperformed by different magnitude in winter, the values are closer or overestimated near the burnt areas. Atmospheric forcing due to BC was highest (~30 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) over the western part associated with the fossil fuel combustion.

### 1. Introduction

The radiative effects of anthropogenic absorbing aerosols are recognized to have significant climate implications [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013], especially over the South Asian region where their abundance is high. The significant atmospheric heating and surface cooling by the absorbing aerosols would result in a positive net forcing to the Earth-atmosphere system, which can influence the atmospheric dynamics at various scales [Wang et al., 2013]. Independent of their coemissions (such as organic carbon), the forcing due to black carbon (BC) from fossil fuel and residential biofuels is known to have result in a net global warming (in the range of 0.17 to 2.1 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) [Jacobson, 2001; Cohen et al., 2011; etc.]. However, the forcing estimates with the inclusion of high levels of coemitted organic carbon from biomass burning have shown slightly negative climate forcing in the net industrial era but with substantial uncertainty (~90% [Bond et al., 2013]). This large uncertainty persists due to the gaps in the information on the amounts of biofuelor biomass-combusted, emission estimates of the major source regions and regional and intercontinental transport, etc. [Zhang et al., 2009; Cohen and Wang, 2014]. In addition, the lack of knowledge of the interaction of black carbon with clouds leads to further uncertainty in quantifying climate forcing of BC [Chen et al., 2010; Tao et al., 2012]. The rapid adjustment in the cloud due to BC-induced heating causes radiative imbalances. The effective radiative forcing due to the combined effect of direct radiative forcing and rapid adjustments in aerosol or cloud distribution thus accounts for a large uncertainty in understanding the efficacy of BC climate forcing. Distinct source processes, varying chemical compositions, and microphysical structures further complicate the effect and efficiency of absorbing aerosols, hence the criticality in the accurate





### RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2016JD025592

### **Key Points:**

- Distinct anthropogenic and natural linkages to the spectral absorption characteristics of aerosols over northeastern India
- The western part is mostly impacted by the fossil fuel-based BC, while biomass burning contributes as much as 20-25% in the eastern part
- Fire-induced additional local convection that cause stronger vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols during spring leads to higher atmospheric warming

### Correspondence to:

M. M. Gogoi, dr\_mukunda@vssc.gov.in

### Citation:

Gogoi, M. M., et al. (2017), Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, *122*, 1132–1157, doi:10.1002/2016JD025592.

Received 29 JUN 2016 Accepted 5 JAN 2017 Accepted article online 7 JAN 2017, Published online 26 JAN 2017

### Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations

Mukunda M. Gogoi<sup>1</sup> , S. Suresh Babu<sup>1</sup>, K. Krishna Moorthy<sup>2</sup>, Pradip Kumar Bhuyan<sup>3</sup>, Binita Pathak<sup>3</sup>, Tamanna Subba<sup>3</sup>, Lakhima Chutia<sup>3</sup>, Shyam Sundar Kundu<sup>4</sup>, Chandrakala Bharali<sup>3</sup>, Arup Borgohain<sup>4</sup>, Anirban Guha<sup>5</sup>, Barin Kumar De<sup>5</sup>, Brajamani Singh<sup>6</sup>, and Mian Chin<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO, Trivandrum, India, <sup>2</sup>CAOS, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, <sup>3</sup>Centre for Atmospheric Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, India, <sup>4</sup>North Eastern Space Application Centre, Shillong, India, <sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Tripura University, Agartala, India, <sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, Manipur University, Imphal, India, <sup>7</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

**Abstract** Multiyear measurements of spectral properties of aerosol absorption are examined over four geographically distinct locations of northeastern India. Results indicated significant spatiotemporal variation in aerosol absorption coefficients ( $\sigma_{abs}$ ) with highest values in winter and lowest in monsoon. The western parts of the region, close to the outflow of Indo-Gangetic Plains, showed higher values of  $\sigma_{abs}$  and black carbon (BC) concentration—mostly associated with fossil fuel combustion. But, the eastern parts showed higher contributions from biomass-burning aerosols, as much as 20-25% to the total aerosol absorption, conspicuously during premonsoon season. This is attributed to a large number of burning activities over the Southeast Asian region, as depicted from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer fire count maps, whose spatial extent and magnitude peaks during March/April. The nearly consistent high values of aerosol index (AI) and layer height from Ozone Monitoring Instrument indicate the presence of absorbing aerosols in the upper atmosphere. The observed seasonality has been captured fairly well by Goddard Chemistry Aerosol Radiation and Transport (GOCART) as well as Weather Research and Forecasting-Chemistry (WRF-Chem) model simulations. The ratio of column-integrated optical depths due to particulate organic matter and BC from GOCART showed good coincidence with satellite-based observations, indicating the increased vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols, probably by the additional local convection due to higher fire radiative power caused by the intense biomass-burning activities. In the WRF-Chem though underperformed by different magnitude in winter, the values are closer or overestimated near the burnt areas. Atmospheric forcing due to BC was highest (~30 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) over the western part associated with the fossil fuel combustion.

### 1. Introduction

The radiative effects of anthropogenic absorbing aerosols are recognized to have significant climate implications [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013], especially over the South Asian region where their abundance is high. The significant atmospheric heating and surface cooling by the absorbing aerosols would result in a positive net forcing to the Earth-atmosphere system, which can influence the atmospheric dynamics at various scales [Wang et al., 2013]. Independent of their coemissions (such as organic carbon), the forcing due to black carbon (BC) from fossil fuel and residential biofuels is known to have result in a net global warming (in the range of 0.17 to 2.1 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) [Jacobson, 2001; Cohen et al., 2011; etc.]. However, the forcing estimates with the inclusion of high levels of coemitted organic carbon from biomass burning have shown slightly negative climate forcing in the net industrial era but with substantial uncertainty (~90% [Bond et al., 2013]). This large uncertainty persists due to the gaps in the information on the amounts of biofuelor biomass-combusted, emission estimates of the major source regions and regional and intercontinental transport, etc. [Zhang et al., 2009; Cohen and Wang, 2014]. In addition, the lack of knowledge of the interaction of black carbon with clouds leads to further uncertainty in quantifying climate forcing of BC [Chen et al., 2010; Tao et al., 2012]. The rapid adjustment in the cloud due to BC-induced heating causes radiative imbalances. The effective radiative forcing due to the combined effect of direct radiative forcing and rapid adjustments in aerosol or cloud distribution thus accounts for a large uncertainty in understanding the efficacy of BC climate forcing. Distinct source processes, varying chemical compositions, and microphysical structures further complicate the effect and efficiency of absorbing aerosols, hence the criticality in the accurate





### RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2016JD025592

### **Key Points:**

- Distinct anthropogenic and natural linkages to the spectral absorption characteristics of aerosols over northeastern India
- The western part is mostly impacted by the fossil fuel-based BC, while biomass burning contributes as much as 20-25% in the eastern part
- Fire-induced additional local convection that cause stronger vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols during spring leads to higher atmospheric warming

### Correspondence to:

M. M. Gogoi, dr\_mukunda@vssc.gov.in

### Citation:

Gogoi, M. M., et al. (2017), Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, *122*, 1132–1157, doi:10.1002/2016JD025592.

Received 29 JUN 2016 Accepted 5 JAN 2017 Accepted article online 7 JAN 2017, Published online 26 JAN 2017

### Radiative effects of absorbing aerosols over northeastern India: Observations and model simulations

Mukunda M. Gogoi<sup>1</sup> , S. Suresh Babu<sup>1</sup>, K. Krishna Moorthy<sup>2</sup>, Pradip Kumar Bhuyan<sup>3</sup>, Binita Pathak<sup>3</sup>, Tamanna Subba<sup>3</sup>, Lakhima Chutia<sup>3</sup>, Shyam Sundar Kundu<sup>4</sup>, Chandrakala Bharali<sup>3</sup>, Arup Borgohain<sup>4</sup>, Anirban Guha<sup>5</sup>, Barin Kumar De<sup>5</sup>, Brajamani Singh<sup>6</sup>, and Mian Chin<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO, Trivandrum, India, <sup>2</sup>CAOS, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, <sup>3</sup>Centre for Atmospheric Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, India, <sup>4</sup>North Eastern Space Application Centre, Shillong, India, <sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Tripura University, Agartala, India, <sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, Manipur University, Imphal, India, <sup>7</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

**Abstract** Multiyear measurements of spectral properties of aerosol absorption are examined over four geographically distinct locations of northeastern India. Results indicated significant spatiotemporal variation in aerosol absorption coefficients ( $\sigma_{abs}$ ) with highest values in winter and lowest in monsoon. The western parts of the region, close to the outflow of Indo-Gangetic Plains, showed higher values of  $\sigma_{abs}$  and black carbon (BC) concentration—mostly associated with fossil fuel combustion. But, the eastern parts showed higher contributions from biomass-burning aerosols, as much as 20-25% to the total aerosol absorption, conspicuously during premonsoon season. This is attributed to a large number of burning activities over the Southeast Asian region, as depicted from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer fire count maps, whose spatial extent and magnitude peaks during March/April. The nearly consistent high values of aerosol index (AI) and layer height from Ozone Monitoring Instrument indicate the presence of absorbing aerosols in the upper atmosphere. The observed seasonality has been captured fairly well by Goddard Chemistry Aerosol Radiation and Transport (GOCART) as well as Weather Research and Forecasting-Chemistry (WRF-Chem) model simulations. The ratio of column-integrated optical depths due to particulate organic matter and BC from GOCART showed good coincidence with satellite-based observations, indicating the increased vertical dispersion of absorbing aerosols, probably by the additional local convection due to higher fire radiative power caused by the intense biomass-burning activities. In the WRF-Chem though underperformed by different magnitude in winter, the values are closer or overestimated near the burnt areas. Atmospheric forcing due to BC was highest (~30 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) over the western part associated with the fossil fuel combustion.

### 1. Introduction

The radiative effects of anthropogenic absorbing aerosols are recognized to have significant climate implications [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013], especially over the South Asian region where their abundance is high. The significant atmospheric heating and surface cooling by the absorbing aerosols would result in a positive net forcing to the Earth-atmosphere system, which can influence the atmospheric dynamics at various scales [Wang et al., 2013]. Independent of their coemissions (such as organic carbon), the forcing due to black carbon (BC) from fossil fuel and residential biofuels is known to have result in a net global warming (in the range of 0.17 to 2.1 Wm<sup>-2</sup>) [Jacobson, 2001; Cohen et al., 2011; etc.]. However, the forcing estimates with the inclusion of high levels of coemitted organic carbon from biomass burning have shown slightly negative climate forcing in the net industrial era but with substantial uncertainty (~90% [Bond et al., 2013]). This large uncertainty persists due to the gaps in the information on the amounts of biofuelor biomass-combusted, emission estimates of the major source regions and regional and intercontinental transport, etc. [Zhang et al., 2009; Cohen and Wang, 2014]. In addition, the lack of knowledge of the interaction of black carbon with clouds leads to further uncertainty in quantifying climate forcing of BC [Chen et al., 2010; Tao et al., 2012]. The rapid adjustment in the cloud due to BC-induced heating causes radiative imbalances. The effective radiative forcing due to the combined effect of direct radiative forcing and rapid adjustments in aerosol or cloud distribution thus accounts for a large uncertainty in understanding the efficacy of BC climate forcing. Distinct source processes, varying chemical compositions, and microphysical structures further complicate the effect and efficiency of absorbing aerosols, hence the criticality in the accurate