

Response to Reviewer 1

The manuscript of Masoom et al., “Investigation of the effects of the Greek extreme wildfires of August 2021 on air quality and spectral solar irradiance” presents an analysis of various air quality, aerosol, and radiation measurements during wildfire events in August 2021 in Greece. These wildfire episodes offer interesting cases to study, and indeed nice variety of measurements were utilized. However, there are problems in the current form of the manuscript, which made a thorough and proper evaluation difficult. It seemed that the analysis was not done carefully and thoroughly enough and then an unfinished version of the manuscript was submitted.

We have done major revisions to the text and updated the manuscript based on the comments and suggestions of the reviewer. All figures have been checked and updated, additional aerosol Level 2.0 data from ATHENS-NTUA AERONET station have been used and a new co-author, Prof. Alexandros Papayannis, has been added for the ATHENS-NTUA data. All the changes made in the manuscript are marked in red or are highlighted.

Main comments

Comment #1: It was possible to me as a referee (and it will be possible to the readers of the final manuscript) to try to better understand the analysis regarding the AERONET measurements since the data are publicly available. Next, I will mainly clarify the problem points I see, concentrating on the use of AERONET measurements. However, I could not help but get the impression that there might be similar problems with the analysis of other measurements as well (but I cannot access them equally readily); the problem being that the analysis did not seem always careful enough and the justification of the obtained results always physically reasonable.

Response#1: We made appropriate corrections and now explain better the analysis regarding the AERONET measurements and provide more information for the used AERONET data (see also Response#3, Response#7, and other responses). As for the other measurements of the other instruments used, we checked and there were not similar problems, as the reviewer had the impression. We now provide more information relative to the calibration of the instruments and the quality assurance of the data in the revised Appendix A. Section 2.1.2 regarding the analysis of the AERONET data has been fully revised and now reads as follows:

“ATHENS–NOA AERONET (Aerosol Robotic Network) station was operating from 2008 to 2021, with a CE318 sun/sky–photometer from Cimel Electronique (CIMEL#440) in operation during the study period. The columnar aerosol optical depth (AOD), Ångström exponent (AE), fine/coarse AOD, single scattering albedo (SSA) and volume size distribution (VSD) (Dubovik and King, 2000; Dubovik et al., 2006; Sinyuk et al., 2007), retrieved from AERONET Version 3 algorithm (Giles et al., 2019) are used here. For Athens, Level 2.0 AERONET direct sun products (AOD, AE, fine/coarse AOD) were used in this study except for the days with very high smoke and/or dust aerosol load (August 4, August 5, August 7, August 11, August 18 and August 19), when Level 1.0 data was used. For these particular days, the AERONET automatic cloud screening algorithm filtered out data related with the wildfire plumes, when going from Level 1.0 (unscreened) to Level 1.5 (cloud-screened) and Level 2.0 (cloud screened and quality assured) products, due to the very high temporal variations of the AOD. The sun photometer measurements during high aerosol events with extremely frequent changes of the radiation field are difficult to be captured due to cloud flagging algorithm failure, and are more likely to be rejected as cloudy, even in cloud-free situations (Evan et al., 2022). Manual control of sky-camera (SKYCAM) images from the cloud camera was used as additional evidence for non-cloud presence, on the choice of the Level 1.0 products to be used (Appendix Figure A1). Accordingly, Level 2.0 inversion products (SSA, VSD) were used except for the days mentioned above (where Level

1.5 data with sky-error limit up to 5% was used with additional filtering of solar zenith angle (SZA) > 45° and coincident AOD at 440 nm > 0.4 for SSA) since the strict criteria for Level 2.0 filters out a lot of useful retrievals in summer months, as explained in Kazadzis et al. (2016). The approach of using lower-level data increases the uncertainty of the retrievals, but the evidence by the collocated data of other sources provides a relatively high degree of data quality assurance. Also, the climatological values of the aforementioned properties reported in previous studies (Raptis et al., 2020) are used as reference. We note here that measurements from the NTUA AERONET station operating in Athens since January 2021 (CE318 sun/sky-photometer) were used for August 7, when the data in morning hours was not available from the ATHENS-NOA AERONET station. The same parameters (AOD, AE, Fine/Coarse AOD and SSA) were also collected in PANGEA observatory. For PANGEA, Level 2.0 products were used for both direct sun and inversion products, as there was not much difference in Level 1.0 and higher-level products, as was the case of Athens.”

Comment #2: Based on that part of my evaluation, which concentrated on AERONET analysis (and MODIS too, as explained below), it seemed that in your analysis not enough attention was paid to the quality of the measurements and furthermore they were not included and analyzed in a fully consistent way. Moreover, the justifications for your findings were not always clear or convincing. With the related points, which I explain below, I will not try to make an exhaustive list; they are just a few examples. I think the authors need to do a major revision and carefully check and improve the entire manuscript.

Response#2: We thank the reviewer for the comment. We have put special attention on the quality of the measurements. In the case of AERONET, with the help of sky camera images (some of which are provided in Appendix Fig. A1) we were able to find cases for which the AERONET cloud flagging algorithm flagged the data while the variability was actually not due to clouds but because of smoke.

The use of AERONET Level 1.0 data was made only for the wildfire days (for remaining days, L2.0 data was used) as we have explained in Response#1 and have been accompanied by manual inspection of cloud camera pictures. We believe that manual inspection of images is one of the most accurate ways to approach this issue. To be specific, we present the cases (4, 5, 7, 11, 18, 19 August) for which we selected to use L1.0 instead of L2.0 data.

On August 7 for instance and focusing on the time period between 10 UTC and 14 UTC, most of the data is flagged as cloudy in Level 1.5 and Level 2.0 (Level 1.5 data from Athens capture only 3 measurement points). But in the sky camera images, it is clearly visible that these pixels are cloudless and there is smoke (Figure A1 c3-c5). Hence, we have used Level 1.0 data (15 measurement points) because most of the information was lost in Level 1.5 even though these were cloudless cases. However, in the earlier version of the manuscript, we did not provide an insight into this. Hence, we have attached some images of sky-camera to justify the selection of Level 1.0 data (Figure i).

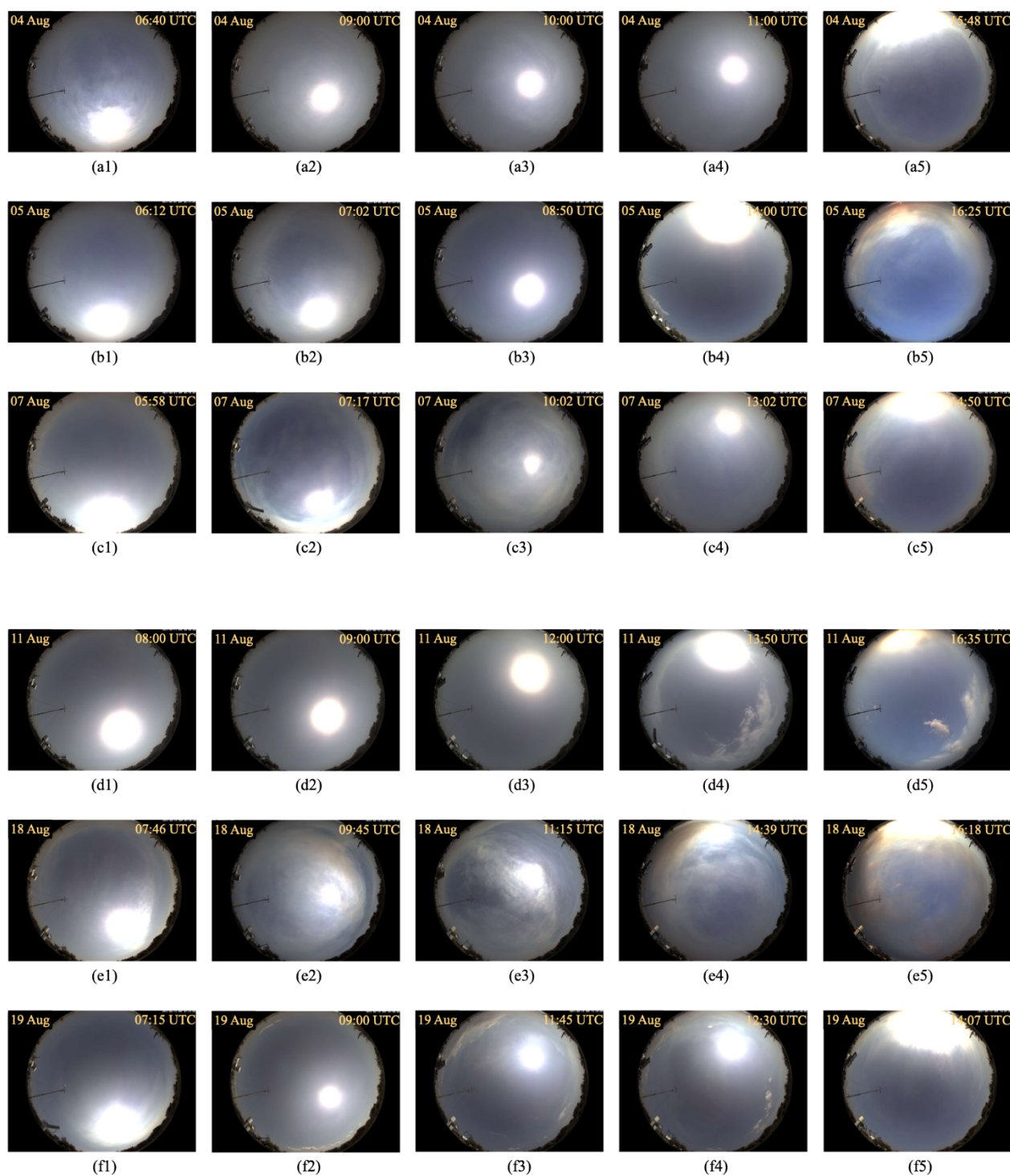


Figure A1: Sky-camera images for Athens (a1-a5), (b1-b5), (c1-c5), (d1-d5), (e1-e5), and (f1-f5) for August 04, 05, 07, 11, 18 and 19, respectively.

Specific comments

Comment #3: The discussion in the page 20 was one of the most unclear and unconvincing ones. Did I follow correctly that you compared Antikythera and Athens Inversion data in the very same day and so that Antikythera measurements were mostly carried earlier in time than those in Athens, but you nevertheless explained that the comparison gives information about aerosol aging during the

transport? Is this a correct interpretation? If I compare Level 1.5 of that day, I see that Antikythera and Athens measurements starts from 04:58 UTC, 14:20 UTC, respectively.

Response#3: The unconvincing discussion on page 20 has been fully revised. As the reviewer commented, indeed there were mis-sights in our analysis relative to the transfer of smoke from Athens to Antikythera. It is very possible – as the reviewer indicated - that smoke over Antikythera on August 7th was not transferred solely from Attica. Thus, we removed the discussion relative to the transfer and the ageing of smoke and we discuss aerosol optical properties over Antikythera independently from the aerosol optical properties of the smoke from the Attica wildfires in section 3.5.

We now discuss that fires at Peloponnese on 6th of August could have an effect on Antikythera. Even if air mass trajectories are clearly bringing air masses from the North, remaining smoke of the previous day could have an effect on measurements during the whole day, the 7th of August. Smoke from Athens to Antikythera arrived in mid-day of August 7th according to the trajectory analysis and the Lidar signals. L2 AERONET measurements at Antikythera (revised Figure 9 in the updated manuscript, also included here), in the afternoon hours only, show higher SSAs than Athens. We now mention in the revised section 3.5: “Higher SSA values in the afternoon of August 7 at PANGAEA, compared to Athens, could be an indication of changing optical properties of smoke through transport and ageing processes that reduced the absorbing capability (Dasari et al., 2019). However, the presence of smoke from Peloponnese local fire makes this assumption quite uncertain.”

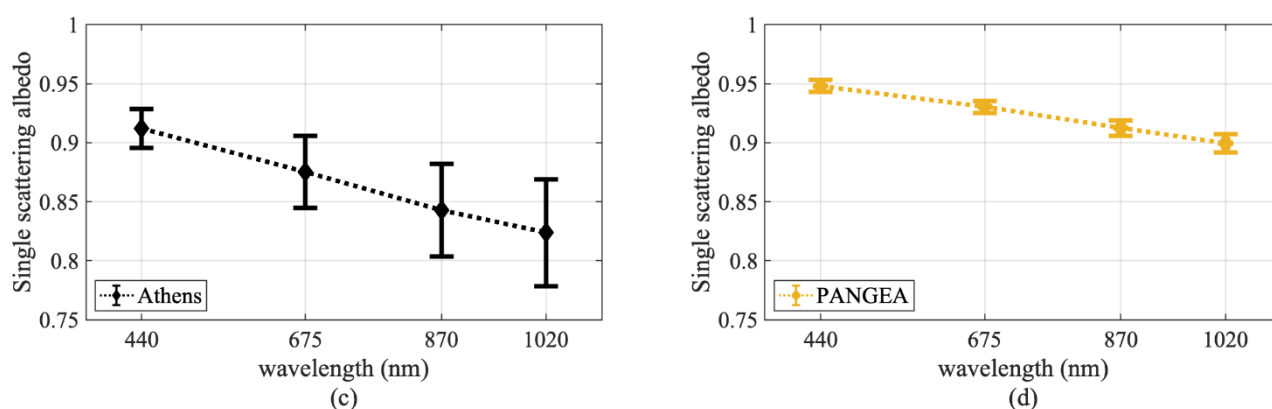


Figure 9. Single scattering albedo for (a) Athens (AERONET Level 1.5 with filters as mentioned in Section 2.1.2) and (b) PANGEA (only afternoon measurements from AERONET Level 2.0 inversion) for August 07, 2021.

For PANGEA, Level 2.0 products were used as there was not much difference in Level 1.0 and higher-level products as was the case with Athens.

Comment #4: After the line #435, the explanations are then simply not possible to follow. SSA is an extrinsic property, so some more explanations would be needed for your discussion regarding dilution during the transport. And even if the dilution would have been in principle a physically reasonable argument, AOD levels in Antikythera on that day (August 7th) are much higher than in Athens? Did you consider it and what was your interpretation, that during the transport AOD increased substantially? I think there was entirely other source of wildfire affecting Antikythera (as I explain below). The unclear reasoning continues in that paragraph: what density would have to do with SSA spectral shape, etc?

Response#4: We agree with the reviewer, and we have modified this part (see also Response#3) and the revised Section 3.5 which reads now as follows:

“On August 7, smoke was detected from the Polly^{XT}–NOA lidar above PANGEA observatory at altitudes 0.5–3.0 km above the surface. Fig. 7 shows the Polly^{XT}–NOA lidar attenuated backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm and the 3–day air masses back trajectories above the station (ending at 12:00 UTC on August 7, 2021) from FLEXPART–WRF and HYSPLIT model simulations (Fig. 7b and 7c). Wildfire aerosol sources and transports, lidar measurements and analyses with different models confirm that the smoke plume was transferred to PANGEA from various fire events, as can be seen from the layers below 3 km in Fig. 7a.

In the morning of August 7, aerosol concentrations above PANGEA were increased at different heights, probably as a result of remaining smoke plumes of a fire that started and also ended on August 6 in southern Peloponnese (Mani peninsula), an area close to the island of Antikythera (PANGEA). Air mass trajectories also showed that smoke from the main Attica and Evia fires arrived in PANGEA (at altitude below ~1500 m) in the midday of August 7 (Fig. 7a – area 4), possibly mixed with smoke from wildfires that were burning in Peloponnese (at altitude above ~2000 m) during the previous day and/or night. The fire in Mani peninsula on August 6 can be seen in Aqua MODIS satellite images (see for instance Aqua MODIS corrected reflectance, NASA WorldView; <https://go.nasa.gov/3SEK9XK> (MODIS)).

Figure 8 presents the diurnal variation in total, fine- and coarse-mode AODs at 500 nm and AEs on August 7, 2021. In Athens, high AOD values (up to ~0.75) were observed in the early morning hours that were further increased after 10 UTC (up to ~1.53), which were accompanied by high fine-mode fraction. The AE for both stations was found to be above 1 for the entire day. The lower AE values at 340–440 nm compared to those at 500–870 nm indicate a negative curvature effect, signifying the dominance of fine particles (Schuster et al., 2006). At PANGEA, the AOD was high in the morning (~0.90) and afternoon (~0.72) hours of August 7 (due to the Athens fire transport), with significantly high fine-mode AOD (~0.85 and ~0.68, respectively) and high fine-mode fraction. The fires of southern Peloponnese may have also affected the air composition on August 7 at PANGEA.

Figure 9 shows the daily-averaged spectral SSA variations from 440 nm to 1020 nm on August 7, when smoke was present over Athens and over PANGEA (only afternoon values). The median SSA value at PANGEA decreases monotonically from 0.95 at 440 nm to 0.90 at 1020 nm. In Athens, the median SSA value was found to have a more drastic decrease from 0.91 at 440 nm to 0.82 at 1020 nm. It should be noted that Level 1.5 inversions were used for SSA retrievals in Athens from ATHENS–NOA station and one morning measurement was taken from ATHENS–NTUA to get the average SSA of the day. The decreasing SSA with wavelength indicates the presence of fine smoke, which is evident for both stations. Higher SSA values in the afternoon of August 7 at PANGEA, compared to Athens, could be an indication of changing optical properties of smoke through transport and ageing processes that reduced the absorbing capability (Dasari et al., 2019). However, the presence of smoke from Peloponnese local fire makes this assumption quite uncertain.”

Comment #5: I would argue that the whole comparison between the two stations on that day is not meaningful, if the “end station” measurements are made before the “starting station”. However, I would argue that there is even a much stronger point, wildfire event that strongly affected Antikythera and not Athens, which you did not discuss. And this is the reason daily mean AOD₅₀₀ in Antikythera and Athens (on August 7th) were 0.53 and 0.38, respectively. This fire was in Mania peninsula and can be seen in the Aqua of the day before (hopefully the link becomes ok, but if not,

please do see the Aqua MODIS corrected reflectance from August 6th, for instance from NASA WorldView). <https://go.nasa.gov/3SEK9XK>

Response#5: The reviewer is right, and the manuscript has been modified according to the comment (see also Response#3 and Response#4).

We agree and we have mentioned the mix of the Mani and Athens fire for the 7th of August and the overall discussion about not being sure on SSA changes due to transport and ageing.

Comment #6: This seems to have been a quite strong and active fire and estimating the prevailing wind directions, “interpolating” from your trajectories, this fire has very likely clearly affected Antikythera measurements in the morning of August 7th. Do you disagree?

Response#6: We thank the reviewer for the comment. In principle, we agree and changed the manuscript properly. Inspection of the Aqua MODIS corrected reflectance images for August 6th, kindly provided in reviewer’s comment#6 (<https://go.nasa.gov/3SEK9XK>) shows that the smoke from Mani fire did not pass explicitly over the small island of Antikythera during the day of the 6th but during the night and most probably some remaining smoke of this fire (extinguished at the night of the 6th) affected Antikythera on the 7th. On the 7th afternoon most of the existing smoke captured from Lidar, AERONET was from Athens as the trajectories show clearly. In general, we think that Athens smoke prevailed at Antikythera on the 7th afternoon, but as mentioned, arguments about change of absorption during transport are uncertain.

Comment #7: Regarding AERONET measurements, you decided to use Level 1.0 Direct Sun product and Level 1.5 Inversion product. One can justifiably say that this should not be done. But at the very least, then the measurements should have been studied more closely (what to include in the analysis and what not). This did not seem to have happened.

Response#7: For the presentation of Athens data (direct sun) in the revised figure 4 we have used L2 data for all days with the exception of days August 04, August 05, August 07, August 11, August 18 and August 19, for which we used L1.0 data and also sky camera pictures in order to visually identify the presence of clouds. For the inversion products (figure 4) we have used L1.5 products with sky-error limit up to 5%, solar zenith angle $> 45^\circ$ and coincident AOD at 440 nm > 0.4 (new plots).

For the Athens analysis (revised figure 8) for August 7th we have used direct sun L1.0 data and sky camera proof (visual inspection was possible for the limited number of days for which data was analyzed) and L1.5 inversion data with sky-error limit up to 5%, solar zenith angle $> 45^\circ$ and coincident AOD at 440 nm > 0.4 (new plot). For Antikythera, we have used L2.0 for both direct sun and inversion products (SSA) in revised figure 8.

This explanation has been added in the revised section 2.1.2 and also described in Response#1.

Comment #8: There is a set of criteria used to decide whether a measurement in Inversion product will rise from Level 1.5 to Level 2.0 (limit in sky-error, SZA, in AOD at 440nm etc). I would argue that those should have been considered measurement-by-measurement even in the case if Level 1.5 measurements are used (to include some quality assurance). However, since this was not done, some results are reported that might not have been that reasonable to emphasize at all. For instance, in line #366 (“SSA reaches very low values (even below 0.7)”), this particular SSA measurement, you refer to, is from August 12th when during the measurement AOD at 440nm was 0.15 and the sky-error 8.5%. I do not think it is meaningful to report and discuss AERONET SSA (highly uncertain) measurement during this kind of low-AOD conditions?

Response#8: We agree with the reviewer and we modified the analysis as explained in Comment#7.

Comment #9: Line #354: “maximum AOD values between 0.78 and 0.39 at C5”. This was a relatively clean day, while only the two last measurements of the day (in Level 1.0) show a drastic increase, and this is exactly from where you draw your conclusions of maximum AOD values? Do you really trust in these measurements? If you plot AE, you see that it drops very quickly at the very same time (and the coarse mode AOD suddenly rises accordingly). Maybe this was not a very clear smoke day at all (quite low AOD during entire day and then two cloud contaminated AOD measurements in the end of the day)? At least I would suspect that these two measurements are clearly cloud contaminated ones (sudden AOD_coarse (AE) increase (decrease)), this is why AOD increases rapidly. Overall, the mean daily AOD_500 ~ 0.11 would suggest that this was a quite clean day. I was left with an impression that you did not analyze AERONET measurements very carefully.

Response#9: We thank the reviewer. We repeated the analysis using L2 data for this day (August 17) and the points have been eliminated. This day is not discussed any more, text and figure 5 have been revised.

Comment #10: Also related to this comparison of two stations on August 7th, did you really use consistently Level 1.5 inversion product? It seems to me that your Athens data was based on Level 2.0 and Antikythera on Level 1.5 (if both were from Level 1.5 the spectral difference seems much smaller) on August 7th – is this correct interpretation. But if you did not use the AERONET measurements consistently, why was that?

Response#10: We clarify that for Antikythera we used L2 direct sun products, for Athens L1.0 products with camera pictures (revised figure 8) and for inversion products, L1.5 data with quality criteria were applied for Athens and L2.0 for PANGEA (revised Figure 9). Please also see our previous responses.

Comment #11: From time to time the manuscript started “suddenly” with a discussion that was difficult to really link with the discussed just before. Just one example: how the discussion starting at the line #367 is explaining the results introduced just earlier in the paragraph? It was not possible to follow.

Response#11: We have improved the manuscript and made it more consistent. The line has been revised and now reads as follows “*the lower SSA values in this day indicate the presence of strong absorbing aerosols (Kaskaoutis et al., 2021; Wu et al. (2021)).*”

Please see Case 1 of Section 3.3.

Comment #12: Line #396, “High AOD and high AE in morning and high AOD and low AE in evening”. Was it really so? If I look at the diurnal pattern, I see that AOD is drastically lower and quite low in the evening than in the morning. Do you agree? This is just one example of sentence or statement that left the impression that the work was not done thoroughly and carefully enough.

Response#12: We agree with the reviewer and have corrected this sentence accordingly.

“*For that particular day, a constant dust layer and a decreasing from morning to afternoon smoke layer led to a decrease in AOD and in AE during the day*”.

Comment #13: Line #441, what is PM there?

Response#13: It has been removed while updating the earlier discussion.

Comment #14: Line #489: with the sentence, starting here, you explain why AE is larger in smoke than dust dominated case. However, it does not explain why AE would affect GHI change as you found, which the reader assumed to read about (and what would be interesting and relevant, compared to the pretty obvious explanation you gave, which was not relevant in that context).

Response#14: It has changed as follows:

“It is interesting that although the daily average AOD at 500 nm is almost same, ~ 0.58 , the average AE at 440–870 nm is 1.97 and 0.74 on August 7 (smoke) and August 11 (dust), respectively, signifying the large variation in AOD with wavelength on August 7 (1.18 to 0.15 for the 340–1020 nm) compared to that on August 11 (0.80 to 0.35 for the 340–1020 nm) (Table A1 Appendix). Hence, the change in the composition of GHI is significantly more pronounced on August 7 and the attenuation is more enhanced mainly because of stronger absorption of light by smoke aerosols relative to dust aerosols (Kaskaoutis et al., 2021).”

Comment #15: Figure 10: perhaps not the best legend titles used in the upper plots (not all the simulations are at UV wavelengths).

Response#15: The legend of Figure 10 has been corrected.

Comment #16: Comment: perhaps interesting additional information would have been available if you studied the wavelength dependence in AE (so called spectral curvature effect) or AAE during these episodes.

Response#16: It has been added (as shown in the figure below) to Figure 8 in the manuscript.

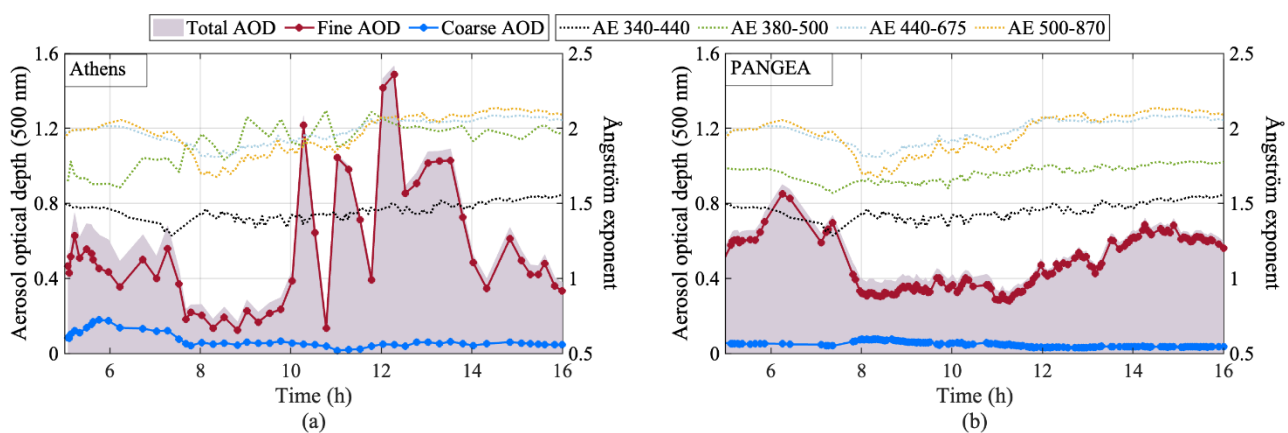


Figure 8: Variation of total AOD, fine-mode AOD and coarse-mode AOD at 500 nm, and Ångström exponents in (a) Athens (AERONET Level 1.0) and (b) PANGAEA (AERONET Level 2.0) during the wildfire event of August 7, 2021.

Text added in section 3.5:

“The AE for both stations was found to be above 1 for the entire day. The lower AE values at 340–440 nm compared to those at 500–870 nm indicate a negative curvature effect, signifying the dominance of fine particles (Schuster et al., 2006).”

We thank the reviewer for the valuable comments that helped us improve the quality of this manuscript.

Reference

- Dasari, S., Andersson, A., Bikkina, S., Holmstrand, H., Budhavant, K., Satheesh, S., Asmi, E., Kesti, J., Backman, J., Salam, Adasa, Bisht, D.S., Tiwari, S., Hameed, Z. and Gustafsson, Ö.: Photochemical degradation affects the light absorption of water-soluble brown carbon in the South Asian outflow, *Science Advances* 5, eaau8066 8010.1126/sciadv.aau8066, 2019.
- Evan, A., Walkowiak, B., and Frouin, R.: On the Misclassification of Dust as Cloud at an AERONET Site in the Sonoran Desert, *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 39, 181 – 191, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1175/JTECH-D-21-0114.1>, 2022.
- Kaskaoutis, D., Grivas, G., Stavroulas, I., Liakakou, E., Dumka, U., Dimitriou, K., Gerasopoulos, E., and Mihalopoulos, N.: In situ identification of aerosol types in Athens, Greece, based on long-term optical and on online chemical characterization, *Atmospheric Environment*, 246, 118 070, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2020.118070>, 2021.
- Kazadzis, S., Raptis, P., Kouremeti, N., Amiridis, V., Arola, A., Gerasopoulos, E., and Schuster, G. L.: Aerosol absorption retrieval at ultraviolet wavelengths in a complex environment, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 9, 5997–6011, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-5997-2016>, 2016.
- MODIS: Aqua, <https://go.nasa.gov/3SEK9XK>, last access: 4 May 2023.
- Raptis, I.-P., Kazadzis, S., Amiridis, V., Gkikas, A., Gerasopoulos, E., and Mihalopoulos, N.: A Decade of Aerosol Optical Properties Measurements over Athens, Greece, *Atmosphere*, 11, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos11020154>, 2020.
- Schuster, G. L., Dubovik, O., and Holben, B. N.: Angstrom exponent and bimodal aerosol size distributions, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 111, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1029/2005JD006328>, 2006.
- Wu, Y., Nehrir, A. R., Ren, X., Dickerson, R. R., Huang, J., Stratton, P. R., Gronoff, G., Kooi, S. A., Collins, J. E., Berkoff, T. A., Lei, L., Gross, B., and Moshary, F.: Synergistic aircraft and ground observations of transported wildfire smoke and its impact on air quality in New York City during the summer 2018 LISTOS campaign, *Science of The Total Environment*, 773, 145030, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.145030>, 2021.

Response to Reviewer 2

We have done major revisions to the text and updated the manuscript based on the comments and suggestions of the reviewer. All figures have been checked and updated, additional aerosol Level 2.0 data from ATHENS-NTUA AERONET station have been used and a new coauthor, Prof. Alexandros Papayannis, has been added for the ATHENS-NTUA data. All the changes made in the manuscript are marked in red or are highlighted.

General comments:

Comment #1: The article provides a description of the analysis performed during wildfire events occurred in August 2021 in Greece, using data from several active and passive remote sensing instruments combined with modelling data. The objectives of this study cover different issues related to wildfires regarding the air quality, the attenuation of surface levels of solar UV and global radiation, and the spatial and temporal aerosol spectral optical properties. Although the paper is adequately structured, the methodology is quite properly defined, and the analysis is rather comprehensive, however in some parts of results the reading is not fluent making difficult the comprehension of this section. Therefore, before publication there are some issues which the authors should take into consideration.

The main issue is related to the calibration of instruments used in this study. This particular point merits a serious revision. Specific comments are reported below.

Response#1: We have revised the manuscript and figures and made the text in the sections fluent and comprehensive. We have provided the information relative to the calibration of the instruments and the quality control of the data in the revised Appendix A.

Specific comments

Comment #2: L40: more clarity is required in “the spectral response also depends...”

Response#2: We have restructured this sentence for better understanding as

“In another study by Park et al. (2018), it was found that smoke reduces significantly the ultraviolet (UV) actinic flux, while the spectral light absorption by smoke aerosols depends upon the combustion conditions, smoke chemical properties and atmospheric processing (Saleh et al., 2013; Srinivas et al., 2016).”

(Please see Section 1, paragraph 2)

Comment #3: L90: The purpose of ASPIRE campaign could be specified as being independent on wildfire events in 2021.

Response#3: We have added the purpose of ASPIRE campaign as

“The ASPIRE campaign was designed with the objective to investigate the effect of clouds, aerosols, water vapour and absorbing trace gases on spectral solar irradiance and contributes to interdisciplinary aspects. Wildfire events during this campaign allowed the in-depth investigation of atmospheric composition and its impact on the transfer of solar radiation using active and passive remote sensing instruments.”

Please refer to Section 1, paragraph 6).

Comment #4: L110: The authors should explain the meaning of actinometric station for readers not familiar with it.

Response#4: We mean a station with instruments for the observation and measurement of solar radiation. A brief description of actinometric station is provided as follows in Section 2.1.

“In addition to the instruments that are permanently installed and operating at the actinometric station (for observations and measurements of solar radiation) of NOA (ASNOA).....”

Comment #5: L115: More details should be provided before Table 1 since the acronyms (such as PSR, GNAPMN ...) are not specified for most of instruments. Yet, the same is for the column “quantity” (VSD, etc ..). In addition, in column “description” the authors should provide the same type of information. Infact in this column” the time sampling of data is reported for some parameters, for others the wavelength or wavelength ranges. The authors should give the same type of information (if possible) for all the parameters. An addition column with a reference can be included.

Response#5: We have provided the description of the acronyms GNAPMN as Greek National Air Pollution Monitoring Network}, GAA as Greater Athens Area, ASNOA as actinometric station of NOA, BRFAA as Biomedical Research Foundation of the Academy of Athens, NOA as National Observatory of Athens and PANGAEA as PANhellenic GEophysical observatory of Antikythera in table footnote. Also, we have expanded terms like AOD, SSA, VSD, PSR in the table. For column 4, it is not possible to provide same type of information for all the parameters as different instruments used here measure different quantity. Hence, we have renamed this column from “Description” to “Temporal/Spectral Resolution”. (Please refer to the updated Table 1)

Comment #6: Erythemal irradiance and Viatmin D dose are cited without being explained. In column”Type” , Vaisala is the name of the company.

Response#6: Has been corrected to “Vaisala CL31” in updated Table 1.

Comment #7: L125: no information of Brewer calibration for ozone and UV irradiance is reported.

Response#7: Information about the Brewer calibration is provided in the revised Appendix A as follows:

“Brewer#001 is measuring automatically the direct, diffuse and global spectral irradiances in the UV and visible regions since 2003 and every two-three years it is calibrated on site by International Ozone Services (<https://www.io3.ca/>). Since 2020, the Brewer is calibrated using a set of three 200-Watt lamps that are traceable to the scale of spectral irradiance established by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB). More detailed information about the Brewer including measurements, quality control/assurance procedures, and calibration can be found in (Eleftheratos et al., 2021; Diémoz et al., 2016). The uncertainty in the Brewer measurements is estimated to 5 % for wavelengths above 305 nm and SZAs lower than 70° (Garane et al., 2006). There is about 1 DU uncertainty in Brewer direct sun SO₂ measurements (Fioletov et al., 1998). During the wildfires, the SO₂ levels rose high enough in Athens, well above the mean $\pm 2\sigma$ (with mean being 0.9 DU and σ being 0.6 DU), and hence, the uncertainty was not of much importance as it is in the case of low SO₂ values.”

Comment #8: SO₂ measured by Brewer is affected by large uncertainty. How did the authors manage this kind of observations?

Response#8: There is about 1 DU uncertainty in Brewer direct sun SO₂ measurements (Fioletov et al., 1998). During the wildfires, the SO₂ levels rose high enough in Athens, well above the mean $\pm 2\sigma$ (with mean being 0.9 DU and σ being 0.6 DU), and hence, the uncertainty was not of much

importance as it is in the case of low SO₂ values. This description has been added in the revised Appendix A (also mentioned here in Response#7).

Comment #9: L190: The Erythemat reference action spectrum that should be used and acknowledged is ISO/CIE 17166-2019.

It is not clear which pre-vitamin D3 action spectrum was used to determine vitamin dose Is that reported in R. Bouillon, et al., (Action spectrum for production of pre-vitamin D3 in human skin, CIE Technical Report 174, 2006)?

Why was calculated the dose for the vitamin D whereas for erythema the dose rate?

Response#9: We have added the recommended references (ISO/CIE and Bouillon et al., 2006) as well as the following description (about dose and dose rate) in Section 2.1.4, paragraph 3.

“For vitamin D and PAR, we are interested in the cumulative daily dose (since their effects depend on the overall dose that a human or a plant, respectively, gets), while for erythema, we are interested in dose rates around the local noon, when solar radiation is higher.”

Comment #10: L251: The geographical coordinates of the locations can be included.

Response#10: We have added the coordinates of the location in Figure 1.

Comment #11: L257 Figure 1 it is not clear the usefulness of sky-camera images without any explanations as these images are related to time which is different from that of Figure 2 (MSG satellite images).

Response: Here, we have used the images when it is indicative of the events and that is why the time is not the same as the time of MERRA-2 images of Figure 2 (these are averages from 05-14 UTC). However, we have changed the 2nd row of column b and c from August 05 images to August 11 images to match with the dates of MERRA-2 images in Figure 2.

Comment #12: L258: the variability range (1 std) of the climatic series can be added to Fig. A1 which reports only the averages.

Response#12: The variability range has been added in the above-mentioned figure (which is now Fig. A2 in the updated manuscript).

Comment #13: L286: in Section 3.2 a table with the stations involved in this analysis could make easier the interpretation of figure 3.

Response#13: We have provided a tabular description of the station and the measured quantities in Figure 3 for better understanding.

Minor remarks:

Comment #14: All the acronyms should be clarified in the abstract.

Response#14: Done

Comment #15: L55: add the geographical coordinates of Monte Curcio

Response#15: Done

Comment #16: L56: add the year of Spanish wildfires

Response#16: Done

Comment #17: Table 1 Viatmin—>Vitamin

Response: It has been corrected.

Comment #18: Figure 1(b) the acronym of MSG should be provided.

Response#18: Done

Comment #19: L278 Figure 2d e and dà Figure 2d e and f

Response#19: Done

We thank the reviewer for the valuable comments that helped us improve the quality of this manuscript.

Reference

Bouillon, R., Eisman, J., Garabedian, M., Holick, M., Kleinschmidt, J., Suda, T., Terenetskaya, I., and Webb, A.: Action spectrum for the production of previtamin D3 in human skin, UDC, pp. 481–506, <https://cie.co.at/publications/action-spectrum-production-previtamin-d3-human-skin>, 2006.

Diémoz, H., Eleftheratos, K., Kazadzis, S., Amiridis, V., and Zerefos, C. S.: Retrieval of aerosol optical depth in the visible range with a Brewer spectrophotometer in Athens, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 9, 1871–1888, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-1871-2016>, 2016.

Eleftheratos, K., Kouklaki, D., and Zerefos, C.: Sixteen Years of Measurements of Ozone over Athens, Greece with a Brewer Spectrophotometer, *Oxygen*, 1, 32–45, <https://doi.org/10.3390/oxygen1010005>, 2021.

Fioletov, V. E., Griffioen, E., Kerr, J. B., Wardle, D. I., and Uchino, O.: Influence of volcanic sulfur dioxide on spectral UV irradiance as measured by Brewer Spectrophotometers, *Geophysical Research Letters*, 25, 1665–1668, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1029/98GL51305>, 1998.

Garane, K., Bais, A. F., Kazadzis, S., Kazantzidis, A., and Meleti, C.: Monitoring of UV spectral irradiance at Thessaloniki (1990 & ndash;2005): data re-evaluation and quality control, *Annales Geophysicae*, 24, 3215–3228, <https://doi.org/10.5194/angeo-24-3215-2006>, 2006.

ISO/CIE: 17166-2019: Erythema reference action spectrum and standard erythema dose, <https://www.iso.org/standard/74167.html>, last access: 23 March 2023.

Park, Y. H., Sokolik, I. N., and Hall, S. R.: The Impact of Smoke on the Ultraviolet and Visible Radiative Forcing Under Different Fire Regimes, *Air, Soil and Water Research*, 11, 1178622118774 803, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1178622118774803>, 2018.

Saleh, R., Hennigan, C., McMeeking, G., Chuang, W., Robinson, E., Coe, H., Donahue, N., and Robinson, A.: Absorptivity of brown carbon in fresh and photo-chemically aged biomass-burning emissions, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 13, 7683–7693. 2013

Srinivas, B., Rastogi, N., Sarin, M.M., Singh, A., Singh, D.: Mass absorption efficiency of light absorbing organic aerosols from source region of paddy-residue burning emissions in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, *Atmospheric Environment* 125, 360–370, 2016.

Investigation of the effects of the Greek extreme wildfires of August 2021 on air quality and spectral solar irradiance

Akriti Masoom¹, Ilias Fountoulakis^{2, 3, 4}, Stelios Kazadzis¹, Ioannis-Panagiotis Raptis⁵, Anna Kampouri^{2,6}, Basil E. Psiloglou⁵, Dimitra Kouklaki⁴, Kyriakoula Papachristopoulou^{2,4}, Eleni Marinou², Stavros Solomos³, Anna Gialitaki^{7,8}, Dimitra Founda⁵, Vasileios Salamalikis⁹, Dimitris Kaskaoutis⁵, Natalia Kouremeti¹, Nikolaos Mihalopoulos⁵, Vassilis Amiridis², Andreas Kazantzidis⁹, **Alexandros Papayannis^{10,11}**, Christos S. Zerefos^{3,12,13,14}, and Kostas Eleftheratos^{4,12}

¹Physikalisch-Meteorologisches Observatorium Davos / World Radiation Center (PMOD/WRC), Dorfstrasse, 7260 Davos Dorf, Switzerland

²Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing, National Observatory of Athens, Athens, GR-15236, Greece

³Research Centre for Atmospheric Physics and Climatology, Academy of Athens, Athens, Greece

⁴Department of Geology and Geoenvironment, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, GR-15784, Greece

⁵Institute for Environmental Research & Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens, I. Metaxa & Vas. Pavlou, P. Penteli, GR-15236 Athens, Greece

⁶Department of Meteorology and Climatology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

⁷School of Physics and Astronomy, Earth Observation Science Group, University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom

⁸Laboratory of Atmospheric Physics, Physics Department, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

⁹Laboratory of Atmospheric Physics, Department of Physics, University of Patras, GR 26500, Patras, Greece

¹⁰**Laser Remote Sensing Unit, Department of Physics, National and Technical University of Athens, Zografou, 15780, Greece**

¹¹**Laboratory of Atmospheric Processes and Their Impacts, School of Architecture, Civil and Environmental Engineering, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland.**

¹²Biomedical Research Foundation of the Academy of Athens, GR-11527, Athens, Greece

¹³Mariolopoulos-Kanaginis Foundation for the Environmental Sciences, GR-10675, Athens, Greece

¹⁴Navarino Environmental Observatory (N.E.O.), Costa Navarino, GR-24001, Messinia, Greece

Abstract. In August 2021, a historic heatwave was recorded in Greece which resulted in extreme wildfire events that strongly affected the air quality over the city of Athens. Saharan dust was also transferred over Greece **on certain days of** the same period due to the prevailing southern winds. The impact of these events on air quality and surface solar radiation are investigated in this study. Event characterization based on active and passive remote sensing instrumentation has been performed. The study shows that significantly increased levels of air pollution were recorded during the end of July/first week of August. The smoke led to unusually high **aerosol optical depth (AOD)** values (up to 3.6 **at 500 nm**), high Ångström Exponent (AE) (up to 2.4 **at 440-870 nm**), and a strong and negative dependence of single scattering albedo (SSA) on wavelength that was observed to decrease from 0.93 at 440 nm to 0.86 at 1020 nm. While the dust event led to high AOD (up to 0.7 **at 500 nm**), low AE (up to 0.9 **at 440-870 nm**), and positive dependence of SSA on wavelength that was observed to increase from 0.89 at 440 nm to 0.95 at 1020. Furthermore, the smoke **plume was also detected over the PANhellenic GEophysical observatory of Antikythera on August 7, which is about 240 km away from Athens. Increased AOD values (up to ~0.90 at 500 nm) associated with high fine-mode AOD (up to ~0.85 at 500 nm) and decrease of SSA with the wavelength suggested the dominance of fine biomass-burning aerosols.** The impact of dust and smoke on solar irradiance revealed significant differences in the spectral **dependence of the** attenuation caused by the two different aerosol **types**. The attenuation of solar irradiance in **the ultraviolet (UV)-B spectrum** was found to be **much lower in the case of dust compared to smoke for similar AOD₅₀₀ values. Differences were less pronounced in the near-infrared and visible spectral regions. The large AODs during the wildfires resulted in a decrease in the noon UV Index by up to 53%, as well as in the daily effective doses for the production of vitamin-D (up to 50%), in the daily**

photosynthetically active radiation (up to 21%) and in the daily global horizontal irradiance (up to 17%), with serious implications on health, agriculture and energy. This study highlights the wider impacts of wildfires that are part of the wider problem of the Mediterranean countries, whose frequency is predicted to increase in view of the projected increasing occurrence of summer heatwaves.

1. Introduction

Climate change is becoming a harsh reality and leading to climate havocs, one of which is the increased frequency of occurrence of large-scale wildfires around the globe, which affect both environment and human life (Weilnhammer et al., 2021). Wildfires lead to loss of land vegetation, worsen air quality and affect the ecosystems, societies, economies and climate (Jaffe et al., 2013; Jolly et al., 2015). There have been concerns about the frequency of occurrence of such events in the recent past (Ganor et al., 2010; Forzieri et al., 2017). Extreme weather events of severe heat waves (Perkins-Kirkpatrick and Lewis, 2020; Fischer et al., 2021), which are more prominent in the Southern and Southeastern Europe (Giorgi and Lionello, 2008; Fernandez et al.; Forzieri et al., 2017; Füssel et al., 2017; Weilnhammer et al., 2021), act as fuel for other extreme events like wildfires. The probable causes of ignition of wildfires can be categorized as lightning-induced and human-caused.

A wildfire event leads to a sudden rise in particulate matter (PM) and gaseous pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, greenhouse gases and volatile organic compounds (Andreae and Merlet, 2001; Knorr et al., 2017; Fernandes et al., 2022). Among these, greenhouse gases having longer lifetime impact the global climate, while aerosols having short lifespan have mainly regional and local effects. The long-range transport of the wildfire smoke can lead to a change in the chemical composition of the plume and also affect the local and regional air quality upon the planetary boundary layer entrainment (Colarco et al., 2004; Pani et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2021). Post wildfire, the poor air quality due to the high gaseous and particulate pollutant levels imposes serious threats of asthma, respiratory diseases, cardiovascular effects, and lung cancer via human inhalation exposure (Manisalidis et al., 2020; Rice et al., 2021; Andreadis et al., 2022). Biomass burning also reduces the amount of solar radiation, as presented in the study by Rosário et al. (2022) that showed that the mean drop in solar radiation was up to 200 W m^{-2} . In another study by Park et al. (2018), it was found that smoke reduces significantly the ultraviolet (UV) actinic flux, while the spectral light absorption by smoke aerosols depends upon the combustion conditions, smoke chemical properties and atmospheric processing (Saleh et al., 2013; Srinivas et al., 2016). Moreover, Arola et al. (2007) found that biomass burning aerosols led to about 35% diminishing of surface UV irradiance, while the reduction was comparatively smaller for total solar radiation.

The Mediterranean is considered a "climate change hotspot" (Founda et al., 2022; Zittis et al., 2022) due to its faster warming rates, as compared to the global average, as well as an increase in the frequency of heatwaves followed by forest fires and prolonged droughts. The Mediterranean region is also susceptible to increased aridity as a result of climate change (IPCC2022; Turco et al., 2018; Guiot and Cramer, 2016). Occurrence of fires leads to water stress that in turn reduces the post-fire vegetation recovery (Puig-Gironès et al., 2017; Cruz and Moreno, 2001; Pratt et al., 2014; Vilagrosa et al., 2014; Pausas et al., 2016) leading to an expansion of shrublands as a combined effect of fire and drought (Batllori et al., 2017, 2019; Baudena et al., 2020). Previous publications in the Mediterranean have analyzed aerosol optical properties and mixtures due to seasonal forest fires. Castagna et al. (2021) analysed the 2017 summer wildfires in the Calabria Region (South Italy), which resulted in the largest burned area of the last decade (2008–2019), estimated to be more than 1679 hectares of forests and shrubland. The impact of the wildfires on the air quality, ecosystems and human health was analysed using carbon monoxide and Black carbon (BC) measurements at the high-altitude station of Monte Curcio (39.32° N , 16.42° E). In Gómez-Amo et al. (2017), the authors studied two wildfires in Spain that occurred near Valencia during 29–30 June of 2012 affecting 48,500 hectares of land.

On the other hand, the summer season in the Mediterranean region witnesses frequent dust activities and the dust accumulation is favoured by stable weather conditions due to the absence of precipitation and depressions (Nastos, 2012). The eastern Mediterranean region has a marked seasonal cycle of the occurrence of the Saharan dust events, which maximize in spring (mainly) and summer (Moulin et al., 1998; Rodríguez et al., 2001; Fotiadis et al., 2006; Meloni et al., 2007). In Papayannis et al. (2009), the authors presented a statistical analysis of Saharan dust for a 3-year period between 2004 and 2006 over Athens, Greece and they found that the Saharan dust related aerosol layers were prevalent for 79 days. In Marinou et al. (2017), the authors showed that Saharan dust layers arrive above Greece in altitudes between 2–6 km in spring (mean dust extinction coefficient values $\sim 70 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$), between 3–6 km in summer ($\sim 50 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$), and between 2–5 km in autumn ($\sim 40 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$). Recently, Soupion et al. (2018) presented a statistical analysis of Saharan dust events over Athens for a 16-year period between 2000 and 2016, and they found that the dust layers arrive over Athens, between 1–6 km a.s.l., and the number of these events was highest in spring, summer, and early autumn periods and that during spring the dust layers were moved at higher altitudes than in other seasons. Saharan dust effects in various sectors including health, aviation and solar energy have been presented in Monteiro et al. (2022) and references therein. Especially, extreme dust events can attenuate the global horizontal irradiance (GHI) by as much as 40–50 %, while a much stronger attenuation was recorded in the direct normal irradiance (DNI) (by 80–90 %); spectrally, this attenuation is distributed to 37 % in the UV region, 33 % in the VIS and around 30 % in the infrared (Kosmopoulos et al., 2017). Also, Papachristopoulou et al. (2022) showed that for the Eastern Mediterranean the average attenuation of dust in GHI and DNI using a 15-year climatology is ~ 3 % and ~ 10 %, respectively.

The wildfires of summer 2021 in Greece were the most severe in the decade, signifying a conflagration period of about 20 days in August, and were triggered by severe and prolonged heat waves, as discussed in a few recent studies. The study by Founda et al. (2022) showed that the heat wave of 2021 was intense and persistent with the highest observed nighttime temperatures and cumulative heat, which were also intensified due to urban heat island effect in Athens. A study of the Varympompi wildfire of 2021, in the northern suburbs of Athens, by Giannaros et al. (2022), showed that it was characterized by unusual spread of fire followed by massive spotting as well as pyroconvection influence. The development of pyroconvection and ignition was supported by dry and hot conditions that began emerging in late June that deteriorated further reaching the peak in July and resulted in the wildfires. The meteorological conditions also supported the event including lack of significant precipitation and higher than average temperatures. Another study by Papavasileiou and Giannaros (2022) analyzed the pyroconvection using satellite data and found that there was a presence of pyrocumulus and pyrocumulonimbus for many hours during the severe fire events.

The increase in the frequency of occurrence of these extreme wildfire events enhances the necessity of a more in-depth understanding of these phenomena and their impact on various domains. The analysis presented in this study focuses on such wildfire events that were prevalent in August of 2021 around the city of Athens. The study aspires to better analyze the wildfire smoke and simultaneous dust activity from in situ, remote sensing, as well as modelling data and to analyze their respective and combined impact on spectral solar irradiance. The datasets used were collected from Athens, during the Atmospheric parameters affecting SPectral solar IRradiance and solar Energy measurement (ASPIRE) campaign, and from the PANhellenic GEophysical observatory of Antikythera (PANGEA) of the National Observatory of Athens (NOA). The ASPIRE campaign was designed with the objective to investigate the effect of clouds, aerosols, water vapour and absorbing trace gases on spectral solar irradiance and contributes to interdisciplinary aspects. Wildfire events during this campaign allowed the in-depth investigation of atmospheric composition and its impact on the transfer of solar radiation using active and passive remote sensing instruments.

The aim of this work is to analyze the spatial and temporal spectral aerosol optical properties during the August 2021 wildfires in Athens and their effects on surface solar radiation. More specifically, the main objectives are: (1) to discuss the effect of the smoke and dust events on air quality, (2) to show how observations from different sensors can be combined to identify and study such events, (3) to study aerosol optical and microphysical properties during the events, (4) to investigate the transport of the smoke plume and its characteristics to the PANGAEA observatory in Antikythera, and (5) to analyze the contribution of dust and biomass burning aerosols to the attenuation of spectral surface solar radiation over Athens. This paper is organized into four sections. Section 2 deals with the observational data and the methodology, followed by Sect. 3 that presents the results and discussions and finally, Sect. 4 summarizes the findings from this study.

2. Data and Methodology

For a better understanding of the August 2021 wildfires in Greece, ground-based measurements, satellite images and radiative transfer modelling are used synergistically. This section deals with the description of the datasets used in this work, as well as the methodology followed to study the wildfire event.

2.1. Ground-based measurements

Data that were collected during the intensive ASPIRE campaign have been used for the study. In addition to the instruments that are permanently installed and operating at the actinometric station (for observations and measurements of solar radiation) of NOA (ASNOA) (located at Thissio, in the center of Athens; 37.97° N, 23.72° E, 107 m a.s.l.), new instruments were installed in the context of the ASPIRE campaign. To study the impact of wildfires in Athens, measurements that were performed at the Biomedical Research Foundation of the Academy of Athens (BRFAA), Greece (37.99° N, 23.78° E, at approximately 180 m a.s.l., located in a green area 4 km from the ASNOA) and at the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) (37.96° N, 23.78° E, at approximately 212 m a.s.l., and about 3 km from ASNOA) were also used. In situ air quality measurements were also used, obtained from the stations of the Greek National Air Pollution Monitoring Network (GNAPMN) in Athens. From PANGAEA observatory (35.86° N, 23.29° E, 110 m a.s.l.) which is located in the remote island of Antikythera, measurements collected at the NOA's aerosol remote sensing facility have been used. Details on the equipment and measuring sites are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of ground-based measurements

Quantity	Instrument/Network	Location	Temporal/Spectral Resolution	Type	Reference
PM10, PM2.5	GNAPMN*	GAA*	Daily	-	Grivas et al., (2008)
NO, NO ₂	GNAPMN	GAA	Hourly	-	Grivas et al., (2008)
Black Carbon, Scattering Coefficient, Absorption Coefficient	Aethalometer, Nephelometer	ASNOA*	Daily	In situ aerosol	Liakakou et al., (2020)
Columnar NO ₂	Pandora	ASNOA	-	Spectral radiometer	Herman et al., (2009)
Columnar SO ₂	Brewer	BRFAA	-	Spectrophotometer	Kerr et al., (2010)
Aerosol optical depth (AOD), Ångström Exponent	CIMEL	NOA*, PANGAEA*	15 min	Sunphotometer	Giles et al., (2019)
Single scattering albedo, Fine/Coarse AOD	CIMEL	NOA, NTUA*, PANGAEA	-	Skyphotometer	Dubovik and King (2000)
Volume size distribution	CIMEL	NOA	-	Skyphotometer	Dubovik and King (2000)

Backscatter coefficient	Ceilometer Lidar	ASNOA PANGEA	910 nm 1064 nm	Vaisala CL31 Polly ^{XT}	Kotthaus et al., (2016) Engelmann et al., (2016), Baars et al., (2016)
Spectral irradiance	Precision Spectro-Radiometer (PSR)	ASNOA	300 -1020 nm	Spectral radiometer	Gröbner and Kouremeti (2019)
UV-B irradiance	Brewer	BRFAA	290-315 nm	Spectrophotometer	Garane et al. (2006)
Global horizontal irradiance, Diffuse horizontal irradiance	Pyranometer	ASNOA	285 - 2800 nm	Thermopile	WMO (2021)
Near Infrared irradiance	Pyranometer, PSR	ASNOA	700 – 3000 nm	Thermopile, Spectral radiometer	Gröbner and Kouremeti (2019)
Erythmal irradiance Vitamin D dose	Brewer, PSR Brewer, PSR	BRFAA, ASNOA	UV spectra up to 400 nm UV spectra up to 330 nm	Spectral radiometer, Spectrophotometer	Kerr (2010), Gröbner and Kouremeti (2019)

*ASNOA (actrinometric station of NOA), BRFAA (Biomedical Research Foundation of the Academy of Athens), GAA (Greater Athens Area), GNAPMN (Greek National Air Pollution Monitoring Network), NOA (National Observatory of Athens), NTUA (National Technical University of Athens), PANGEA (PANhellenic GEophysical observatory of Antikythera)

2.1.1. Air quality

We have analyzed air quality data for the Greater Athens Area (GAA) from the GNAPMN. More specifically, we analyzed daily averages of particulate matter concentrations (PM10, PM2.5), as well as hourly concentrations of nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂) for the period July–August 2021 at eleven sites. Since data of NO and NO₂ are provided on an hourly basis, and not on a daily basis as the PM data, we calculated daily mean concentrations of NO and NO₂ when at least 12 hourly measurements were available. Analytical information of the stations contributing data to the GNAPMN is provided by Grivas et al. (2008). Columnar NO₂ from the Pandora (operating at ASNOA) (Herman et al., 2009) and an MKIV, single monochromator Brewer spectrophotometer (Brewer#001) (Kerr, 2010; Kerr et al., 1985) (operating at BRFAA) were used in this study. Spectral measurements from the Brewer were also used to retrieve the total column SO₂ and the total column ozone. Details about the instruments, calibration and uncertainties are provided in Appendix A.

2.1.2. Aerosol properties

ATHENS–NOA AERONET (Aerosol Robotic Network) station was operating from 2008 to 2021, with a CE318 sun/sky–photometer from Cimel Electronique (CIMEL#440) in operation during the study period. The columnar aerosol optical depth (AOD), Ångström exponent (AE), fine/coarse AOD, single scattering albedo (SSA) and volume size distribution (VSD) (Dubovik and King, 2000; Dubovik et al., 2006; Sinyuk et al., 2007), retrieved from AERONET Version 3 algorithm (Giles et al., 2019) are used here. For Athens, Level 2.0 AERONET direct sun products (AOD, AE, fine/coarse AOD) were used in this study except for the days with very high smoke and/or dust aerosol load (August 4, August 5, August 7, August 11, August 18 and August 19), when Level 1.0 data was used. For these particular days, the AERONET automatic cloud screening algorithm filtered out data related with the wildfire plumes, when going from Level 1.0 (unscreened) to Level 1.5 (cloud-screened) and Level 2.0 (cloud screened and quality assured) products, due to the very high temporal variations of the AOD. The sun photometer measurements during high aerosol events with extremely frequent changes of the radiation field are difficult to be captured due to cloud flagging algorithm failure, and are more likely to be rejected as cloudy, even in cloud-free situations (Evan et al., 2022). Manual control of sky-camera (SKYCAM) images from the cloud camera was used as additional evidence for non-cloud presence, on the choice of the Level 1.0 products to be used (Appendix Figure A1). Accordingly, Level 2.0 inversion products (SSA, VSD) were used except for the days mentioned above (where Level 1.5 data with sky-error limit up to 5% was used with additional filtering of solar zenith angle (SZA) > 45° and coincident AOD at 440 nm > 0.4 for SSA) since

the strict criteria for Level 2.0 filters out a lot of useful retrievals in summer months, as explained in Kazadzis et al. (2016). The approach of using lower-level data increases the uncertainty of the retrievals, but the evidence by the collocated data of other sources provides a relatively high degree of data quality assurance. Also, the climatological values of the aforementioned properties reported in previous studies (Raptis et al., 2020) are used as reference. We note here that measurements from the NTUA AERONET station operating in Athens since January 2021 (CE318 sun/sky-photometer) were used for August 7, when the data in morning hours was not available from the ATHENS-NOA AERONET station. The same parameters (AOD, AE, Fine/Coarse AOD and SSA) were also collected in PANGAEA observatory. For PANGAEA, Level 2.0 products were used for both direct sun and inversion products, as there was not much difference in Level 1.0 and higher-level products, as was the case of Athens.

In addition to the columnar optical properties, in situ measurements of spectral scattering and absorption coefficients measured at the Air Monitoring Station at Thissio by means of integrated nephelometer (TSI 3564) and aethalometer (AE-33) instruments were analyzed. Nephelometer measures the spectral scattering coefficient ($b_{\text{sca},\lambda}$) at three wavelengths (450, 550 and 700 nm). Aerosol absorption was computed via AE-33 measurements at seven wavelengths (370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880 and 950 nm), while the instrument also provides the BC concentrations and through the “aethalometer model”, the fractions of BC related to biomass (or wood) burning (BC_{wb}) and fossil-fuel combustion (BC_{ff}) (Liakakou et al., 2020). Quality controlled aerosol scattering, absorption, BC and SSA values at Thissio are available on hourly basis (Kaskaoutis et al., 2021), while daily-averaged values are used in this study (1–20 August 2021). A Vaisala CL31 ceilometer installed at ASNOA, provides information of the vertical distribution of the aerosol extinction coefficient (Kotthaus et al., 2016) and is part of the EUMETNET’s program “E-Profile” (ALCProfile).

2.1.3 Clouds

The Q24M Mobotix (MOBOTIX) All-Sky Imager (ASI) was installed at ASNOA for observing the atmospheric conditions in Athens in the context of the ASPIRE campaign, which operated from December 2020 to September 2022, and provided images with a temporal resolution of 10 s. Such kind of ASIs can be employed for performing cloud detection and characterization (Kazantzidis et al., 2012; Wendt et al., 2022) and/or retrieving aerosol properties (Cazorla et al., 2009; Román et al., 2022; Kazantzidis et al., 2017). Kazantzidis et al. (2017) proposed a methodology for retrieving AOD at 440, 500 and 675 nm using RGB channels of the ASI, the sun saturation area (a feature extracted from ASI images representative of AOD magnitude) and solar zenith position as inputs in a machine learning algorithm. In this study, the AOD from the ASI at 500 nm was analyzed and compared with the AOD from CIMEL-NOA. The ASI images have been also used to separate clouds from wildfire smoke, augmenting the AERONET datasets with cases erroneously characterized as clouds by the automated cloud-screening algorithm. At PANGAEA observatory, the Polly^{XT}-NOA lidar (part of European Lidar Network; EARLINET, 2022, and Raman and polarization lidar network; POLLYNET, 2022) is installed. The Polly^{XT}-NOA lidar (Engelmann et al., 2016; Baars et al., 2016) is a multi-wavelength Raman-polarization system with 24/7 operational capabilities, which provides vertical distributions of the particle backscatter coefficient at 355, 532, and 1064 nm, the extinction coefficient at 355 and 532 nm and the particle depolarization ratio at 355 and 532 nm, in altitudes from 0.2 up to 15 km above the surface. With these observations, and using well known methodologies, we can separate between aerosols and clouds, spherical and non-spherical particles in mixed aerosol layers (Teschke et al., 2009; Marinou et al., 2019), and between absorbing and non-absorbing aerosols, towards aerosol characterization and aerosol/cloud separation (Baars et al., 2017). Using the aforementioned parameters, we identified the times and altitudes where cloud-free smoke layers were observed above the PANGAEA observatory, and we use these measurements as a complimentary dataset in this study.

2.1.4. Solar irradiance

The Precision Spectroradiometer (PSR) No. 007, operating at ASNOA since 2016, is a high precision and accuracy state-of-the-art spectroradiometer (details are provided in the Appendix A). It measures irradiance in the spectral range 300–1020 nm with an average step of 0.7 nm and spectral resolution in the range of 1.5 — 6 nm (depending on the measured wavelength) (Raptis et al., 2018; Gröbner and Kouremeti, 2019). The total UV radiation has been calculated by integrating the PSR measurements in the range 290–400 nm, while UV-A constitutes the integral in the range 315–400 nm. The Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR), which is equivalent to the visible (VIS) radiation, constitutes the integrated radiation in the spectral range of 400–700 nm (Poorter et al., 2019). The uncertainty budget of the instrument is less than 1 % in VIS, less than 1.7 % in UV–A and higher than 2 % in UV–B (Gröbner and Kouremeti, 2019).

Measurements of the global solar spectral UV-B irradiance (integrated at 290–315 nm) from the Brewer (see Appendix A), which are available with a temporal resolution of about 30 min, were also analyzed. In addition, measurements of the broadband GHI and diffuse horizontal irradiances have been also used. These measurements were performed by the two Eppley Precision Spectral Pyranometers (S/Ns: 26069, 26070) that have been operating at ASNOA since 1986 (details are provided in Appendix A).

Near Infrared irradiance (700–3000 nm) was calculated from the difference between the GHI measurements from the pyranometer and the calculated integral of the PSR measurements in 290–700 nm spectral range. The erythral irradiance was calculated as the product of the UV spectra measured by the Brewer and the PSR with the action spectrum proposed by the International Commission of Illumination (ISO/CIE; McKinlay and Diffey, 1987; Webb et al., 2011). The effective dose for the production of pre-vitamin D₃ in the human skin (hereon referred as vitamin D dose) was calculated similarly to the erythral irradiance but using the respective effective spectrum (Bouillon et al., 2006). The spectral extension correction technique proposed by Fioletov et al. (2003) was used to calculate erythral irradiance from the Brewer (which measures up to 325 nm, while the erythema effective spectrum extends up to 400 nm). A similar method was used for the calculation of the vitamin D doses from the Brewer. For vitamin D and PAR, we are interested in the cumulative daily dose (since their effects depend on the overall dose that a human or a plant, respectively, gets), while for erythema, we are interested in dose rates around the local noon, when solar radiation is higher.

2.2. Satellite and reanalysis data

2.2.1. Copernicus Atmospheric Monitoring Service (CAMS)

The Copernicus Atmospheric Monitoring Service (CAMS) reanalysis product (Inness et al., 2019) was used to identify the dominant aerosol types over Athens during August 2021. Total AOD, dust AOD and organic matter AOD at 550 nm were collected and analyzed for a 2 x 2 pixel area centered over Athens for a month period in August 2021. The CAMS data is available at an interval of 3 h on a regular longitude/latitude grid (0.75° x 0.75°) and is retrieved using the Copernicus Atmosphere Data Store (ADS, 2022).

2.2.2. Meteosat Second Generation (MSG)

The Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Imager (SEVIRI) instrument onboard geostationary Meteosat Second Generation (MSG) satellites of EUMETSAT provides full earth disc data at different channels every 15 min. In this analysis, the European High Resolution Visible cloud RGB product was utilized, which is a product based on the High Resolution Visible and IR10.8

SEVIRI channels. This data is advantageous for cloud monitoring in high resolution. The images were analyzed for August 2021 in order to identify the events, the initiation of the wildfires and the smoke plume transport.

2.2.3. Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications (MERRA-2)

For the identification of the dust transport over Athens and PANGEA, the total dust optical thickness at 550 nm from Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications version 2 (MERRA-2) has been used (GMAO, 2015). The specific reanalysis product is available on a global scale with a temporal resolution of 1 h and at a grid resolution of $0.500^\circ \times 0.625^\circ$ (latitude \times longitude). The data used in this analysis includes specific days in August 2021 for latitudes $25^\circ \text{ N} - 50^\circ \text{ N}$ and longitudes $10^\circ \text{ W} - 40^\circ \text{ E}$, which was obtained from the Giovanni platform maintained by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (GSFS, 2022).

2.3. Modeling

2.3.1. Spectral surface solar radiation

The disort pseudospherical approximation (Buras et al., 2011) of the UVSPEC radiative transfer model that is included in the libRadtran v2.4 package (Emde et al., 2016) was used to simulate the spectral solar irradiance in the range 290 – 3000 nm. Radiative transfer simulations were performed for August for the coordinates of the actinometric station of Thissio with a temporal resolution of 15 min. The libRadtran simulations were performed for three different groups of inputs.

Case (a): In the first case, the simulations were performed for the UV region with $\text{SSA} = 0.85$, and for the VIS and near-infrared (NIR) regions with $\text{SSA} = 0.95$. The inputs included AOD (at 340 nm for UV and at 500 nm for wavelengths above 400 nm), AE (440 – 675 nm), and total column of water vapor (WV) that were obtained from the CIMEL-NOA. The CIMEL measurements were interpolated to the time of the simulations (i.e., for entire August with a step of 15 min).

Case (b): In the second case, climatological values of AOD (at 340 nm for UV and at 500 nm for wavelengths above 400 nm), AE (440 – 675 nm), SSA (average of SSA at 440 nm and 675 nm) and total column of WV were used, which were derived by analyzing CIMEL measurements during 2008 – 2018 (Raptis et al., 2020).

Case (c): The third case uses $\text{AOD} = 0$ and total column of WV from CIMEL, as inputs.

The total column of ozone from the Brewer was also interpolated to time of the simulations and was used as input in all the three cases. A default concentration of 420 ppb was assumed for CO_2 . Surface albedos used were 0.05 and 0.2 in UV and VIS, respectively. In all these cases, simulations were performed for cloudless conditions assuming climatological profiles of atmospheric molecules corresponding to mid-latitude summer (Anderson et al., 1986) and climatological profiles of the aerosol optical properties (Shettle, 1990). The extraterrestrial spectrum proposed by Kurucz (1994) was used for the simulations.

2.3.2. Aerosol source and transport

For analyzing the source and transport of the wildfire plumes, Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) and FLEXible PARTicle (FLEXPART) models were employed. The HYSPLIT model uses a hybrid of Lagrangian and Eulerian approaches. HYSPLIT is used over regional to global scale to account for the transport of pollutants, their dispersion and deposition. In this analysis, 72 h and 24 h back-trajectories ending at 12 UTC for Athens and PANGEA, respectively were generated using Global Data Assimilation System meteorological data at 7 levels varying from 500 m to 3500 m, with an interval of 500 m above ground level. Also, the Lagrangian particle dispersion model FLEXPART-Weather Research

& Forecasting (WRF) (Brioude et al., 2013) was used in a backward mode for a 72 h period. A total of 10,000 particles were assumed to be released at 9 altitudes (between 500 m to 4500 m above ground level), at the PANGEA ground station. FLEXPART has been used in a large number of similar studies dealing with long-range atmospheric transport (Stohl et al., 2005; Solomos et al., 2015, 2019; Kampouri et al., 2021). The FLEXPART simulations were driven by hourly meteorological fields from the Advanced Research WRF (ARW) model version 4 (Skamarock et al., 2021). The WRF–ARW spatial set up was at 20×20 km horizontal grid spacing with 351×252 grid points and 31 vertical levels. Initial and boundary fields are from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) final analysis dataset at $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ resolution. Daily updated sea surface temperature is taken from the NCEP ($0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$) reanalysis.

3. Results

3.1. Description of the Event

A series of wildfires that severely affected Athens occurred at three locations, namely Varympompi, North Evia and Vilia, as shown in Fig. 1. The first source was ~25 km north of Athens, near Varympompi, and affected the air quality from August 4 to August 9 with about 8370 hectares of area burnt. The second fire source was at a distance of ~190 km, in the northern part of the Evia Island that led to the worsening of air quality from August 3 to August 11 and with a burnt area of about 51,000 hectares. Another fire source that affected the air quality in Athens from August 17 to August 19 was in the Northwest at a distance of ~50 km near Vilia, with a resulting burnt area of 9,400 hectares. Giannaros et al. (2022) reported that a total area of 94,000 hectares was burnt collectively by five large wildfires in 2021 in Greece.

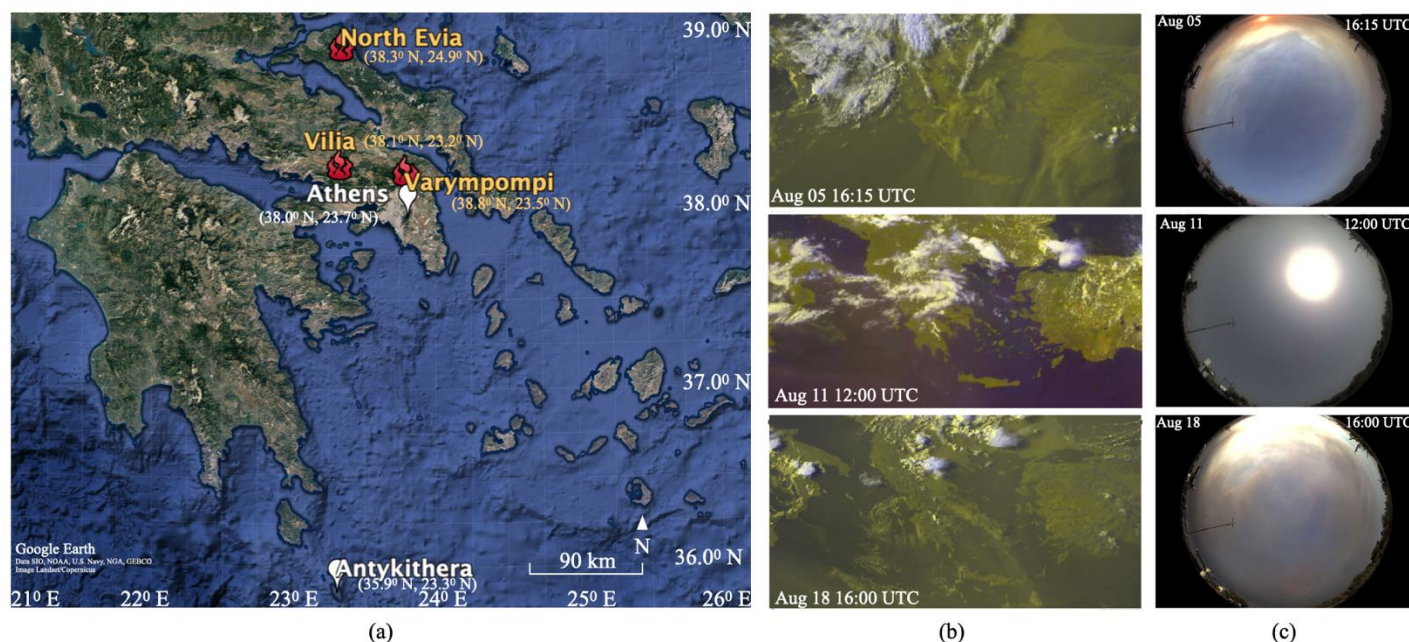
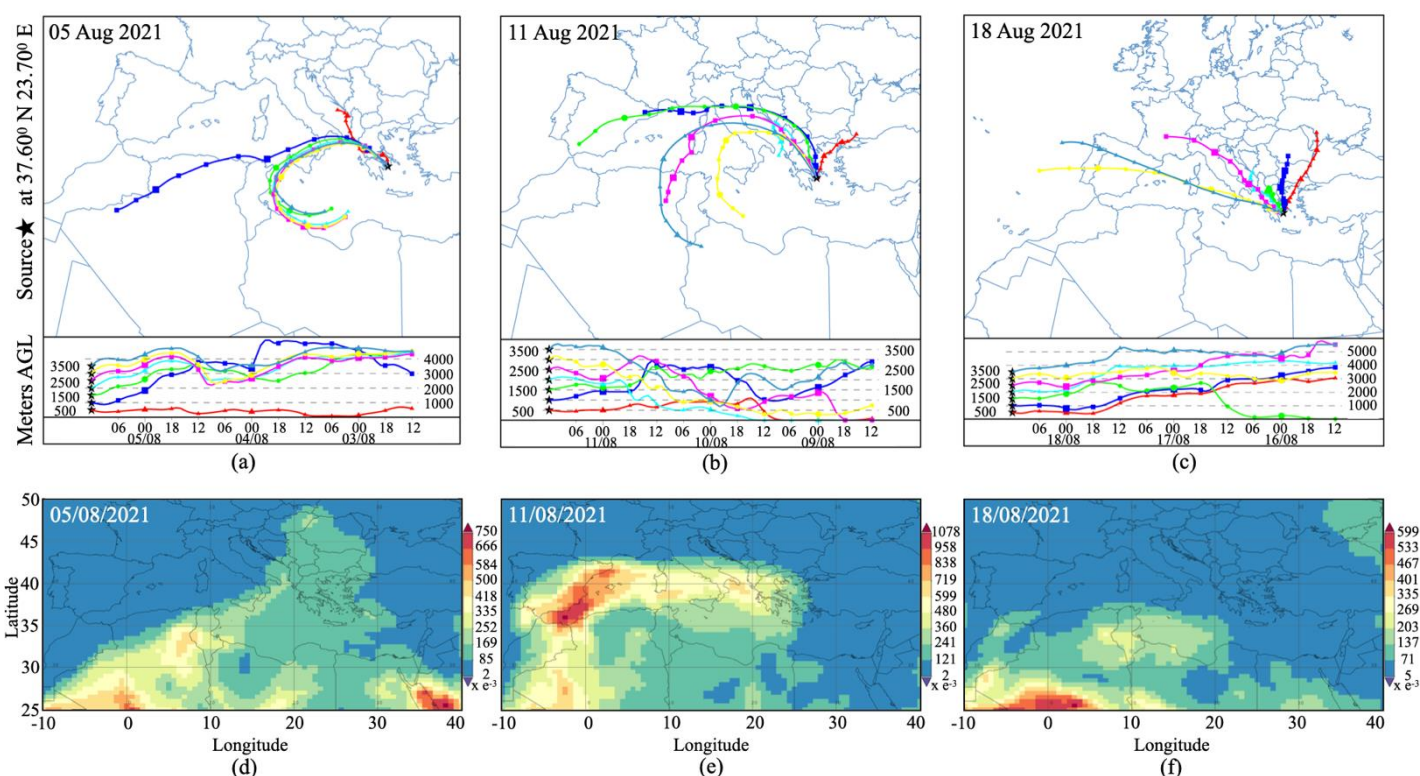


Figure 1. (a) Map for the wildfire source sites (in red) and the study region (in white). Base map credits: ©2022 Google Earth. Identification of the event on August 5, 11 and 18 using (b) Meteosat Second Generation (MSG) and (c) sky-camera images

According to NOAA records, the summer (June – August) average temperature in Athens over the climatic period 1991–2020 was found to be around 28.5°C and the average daily maximum temperature about 34°C over the same period (Fig. A2a in the Appendix). However, the period from the end of July to the beginning of August 2021 was marked by a very high temperature surge, with positive air temperature anomalies of the order of 10°C , compared to the long-term average (34°C) (Founda et al., 2022). Moreover, the relative humidity in the same period was observed to be well below its climatic value (summer average

285

humidity from 1991 to 2020, Fig. A2b). Apart from the temperature and relative humidity, the maximum wind speed during the end of July to early August was found to be around 5.4 m/s, well below 5 Beaufort (8.0–10.7 m s⁻¹) (Fig. A2c and A2d in appendix). Yet, total precipitation in Athens from March to July 2021 was found to be about 75 % lower than its climatic value (Founda et al., 2022). Such meteorological conditions characterized by warmer than average temperatures, extremely dry air, low wind speed and precipitation deficit served as the preconditions for the burning of the available fuel and then convert into massive wildfires. In Giannaros et al. (2022), the authors found that warmer than average temperatures and lack of precipitation catering to the two prolonged (greater than 10 days) heat waves led to efficient drying of the fuel until the ignition time creating a highly flammable fuel. Also, the hot and dry atmospheric layer near the surface helps in maintaining intense burning, as well as upthrust of the plume.



290

Figure 2. Identification of dust transfer to Athens using HYSPLIT back trajectories ending at 12:00 UTC (a, b, c) and Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications (MERRA)-2 time-averaged dust optical thickness over 05-14 UTC (d, e, f).

295

The spread of wildfire smoke was investigated using the MSG images (15 min frequency), while the presence of smoke over Athens was confirmed by visually inspecting SKYCAM images (available with a frequency of 10 s). Figure 1b presents satellite images from MSG on specific days/hours, which along with the respective sky-camera images (Fig. 1c) for Athens, confirm the presence of smoke in the region. In addition to the prevalent smoke due to wildfires, August of 2021 also experienced episodes of dust, as can be seen in the maps of the dust extinction optical thickness from MERRA-2 reanalysis (Fig. 2d and 2e). HYSPLIT back trajectories confirmed that the origin of air masses in the particular days (August 5 and August 11) was from the Sahara Desert (Fig. 2a and 2b). According to MERRA-2 reanalysis and HYSPLIT back trajectories, dusty air mass from northern Africa (Morocco, Tunisia and northern Algeria) merged over the Mediterranean Sea. As a result, the air over Athens on August 5 and August 11, included a mixture of smoke, marine and dust particles at altitudes below 3 km. On the other hand, August 18 (Fig. 2f) was a dust-free day.

300

3.2. Impact on air quality

Both primary and secondary aerosols are produced during biomass burning whose chemical composition highly depends on the type of combustion (flaming or smoldering) and environmental conditions (Rickly et al., 2022). The time series of the air quality data are presented in Fig. 3, which shows the daily mean of PM2.5, PM10, NO and NO2 concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) at various sites within GAA. Note that not all stations measure the same air pollutants, which is why the number of stations is different in Fig. 3. It was observed that PM2.5 values were generally below $20 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ during this period except for early and mid-August (during wildfire events), when for particular stations that were strongly affected by smoke, they exceeded $60 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and $70 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, respectively (Fig. 3a). Elevated PM10 levels were also found during the same period with values reaching up to $130 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (Fig. 3b). PM10 levels were maximum in the first week of August due to the presence of wildfire smoke and desert dust over all the stations.

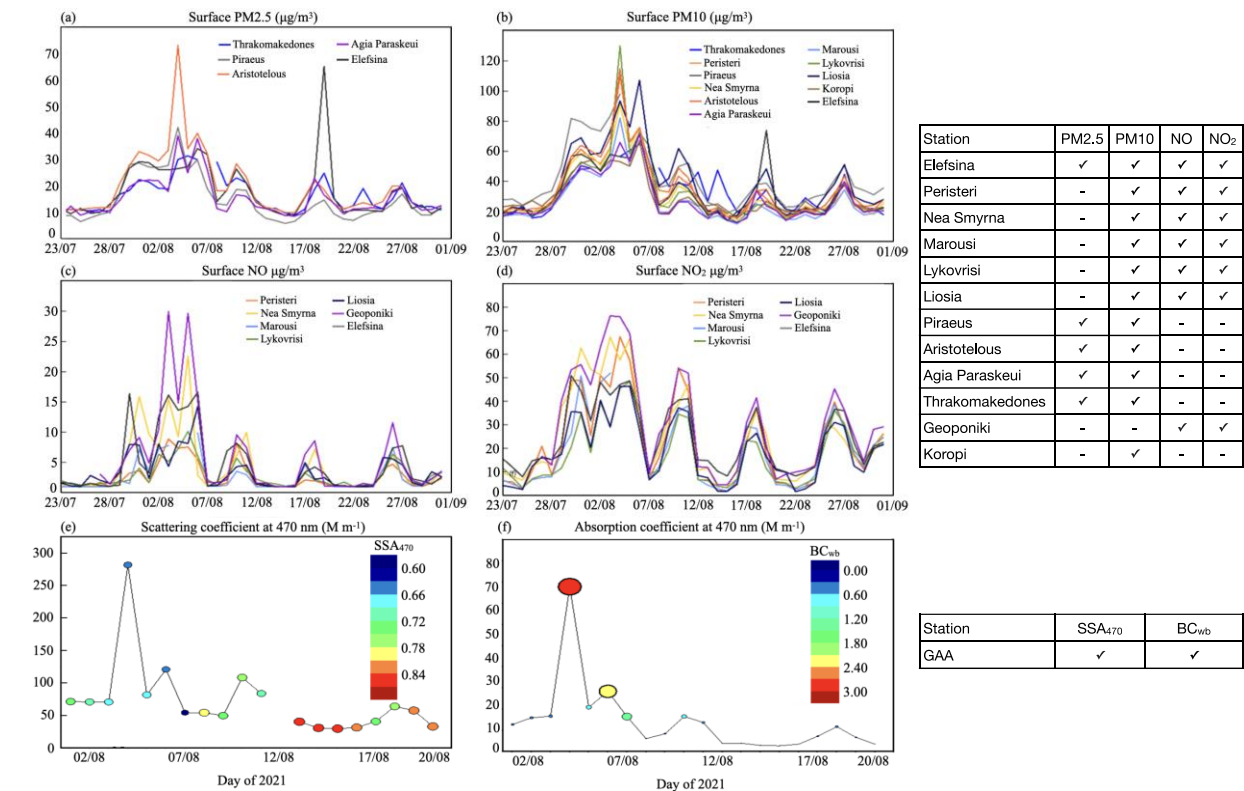


Figure 3. Variation of (a) PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$), (b) PM10 ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$), (c) NO ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) and (d) NO₂ ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) in Greater Athens Area (GAA) during August 2021. Temporal variation of the daily-mean values for the (e) scattering and (f) absorption coefficients in Athens during 1-20 August 2021. The data points in (e) and (f) are color-coded as a function of SSA₄₇₀ and BC₄₇₀ concentration, respectively.

NO_x is mainly generated during flaming stage that occurs at high temperature (Stefenelli et al., 2019). Very high NO and NO₂ concentrations were also recorded in the first week of August, as well as on August 18 and August 19, due to the wildfire events that obviously tend to increase NO_x emissions (Jin et al., 2021). Daily average NO reached $30 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (it is usually below $10 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$), while daily average NO₂ reached $75 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (it is usually below $30 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$). But it is interesting to note that high NO and NO₂ values have also been recorded in days when the aerosol mixture is constituted mainly of dust (e.g., August 11, August 26 and August 27). Elevated NO/NO₂ levels during dust events have been also reported in other studies (Milford et al., 2020). Increase in the total column of NO₂ (Fig. 3d) is generally in agreement with the increase in surface NO₂ concentration. According to our analyses, increased NO_x levels coincide with the presence of smoke and dust aerosols and/or low wind speeds (see Appendix Fig. A2). Low wind speed also favours increased NO₂ concentrations in urban environments, as NO_x

concentrations are found to be in negative correlation with wind, precipitation and relative humidity (Liu et al., 2020). Also, total NO₂ columns increased up to 6 times from the climatological mean during the forest-fire period (Fig. A3). High values of total column SO₂ were also observed during the first week of August (highest on August 7), and then, later on August 19 with values reaching as high as 8 DU and 6 DU, respectively (Appendix Fig. A3), while the climatological average is ~1 DU. During wildfire events, unusually large amounts of SO₂ also have been observed in previous studies (Rickly et al., 2022; Weber et al., 2021; Ren et al., 2021).

The daily evolution of the near-surface aerosol scattering coefficient ($b_{\text{sca},470}$) clearly detects the effect of Attica forest fires on the light scattering (Fig. 3e), with daily-mean b_{sca} value of 282 Mm⁻¹ on August 4 and enhanced ($> 100 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$) b_{sca} values on other days (like August 6 and August 10) significantly affected by transported smoke plumes over Athens. The mean SSA₆₆₀ during the measuring period was found to be 0.77 (0.02 higher than SSA₄₇₀), while under intense smoke conditions (August 4), this difference increased to 0.05 (SSA₆₆₀ = 0.70), suggesting enhanced presence of brown carbon (BrC) aerosols. The peak values of b_{abs} on August 4 and August 6, associated with higher BC_{wb} concentrations are characteristic of the strong smoke effect on light absorption, while this effect was much more intense at 370 nm ($b_{\text{abs},370} = 156.7 \text{ Mm}^{-1}$ on August 4). The BC_{wb} concentrations in August 2021 ($0.43 \pm 1.21 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) was much higher — and variable as well — than the 4-year August mean value of $0.22 \pm 0.20 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (Liakakou et al., 2020).

3.3. Aerosol columnar optical and microphysical properties

Figure 4a shows the variation of the AOD at five wavelengths namely 340 nm, 440 nm, 675 nm, 870 nm and 1020 nm (from now on referred as C5) and the AE at 440–870 nm, while Fig. 4b presents the variation of the fine mode, coarse mode and total AOD at 500 nm and the fine-mode fraction during August 2021. For Fig. 4, AERONET Level 2.0 data was used except for the days with high dust and/or smoke events when Level 1.0 direct sun and Level 1.5 inversion products were used, as mentioned in Section 2.1.2. Extremely high levels of fine-mode AOD were recorded, up to 1.95 at 500 nm on August 18, due to the presence of smoke, with high fine-mode fraction reaching 0.99 (99%) during these days. When dust aerosols were dominant, the fine-mode fraction was much lower, e.g., 0.36 on August 11. In other days with a strong effect from smoke and dust (i.e., August 4 and August 5), the coarse-mode AOD was relatively higher. The detailed values of aerosol properties on these days are presented in Appendix Table A1.

Figures 4c and 4d present the volume particle size distribution and variation of columnar SSA on specific days in August 2021 in Athens, which are produced using the daily averages of 22 logarithmically equidistant discrete points in the size range varying from 0.05 μm to 15 μm , and daily average SSA values (at 440 nm, 675 nm, 870 nm and 1020 nm), respectively. There were six interesting cases observed in Athens (with AOD values equal to 1 or above) on August 4, August 5, August 7, August 11, August 18 and August 19. For these days, Fig. 5 shows the time-height distribution of aerosol layers in the atmosphere using the attenuated backscatter collected by the ceilometer at Thissio, Athens. The most notable aerosol layers were observed from August 4 to August 7, on August 11 and from August 18 to August 19. Henceforth, we consider three cases: case 1 with only smoke, case 2 with dust and case 3 with both dust and smoke. The variations in the aerosol properties in these three cases are presented in Table 2.

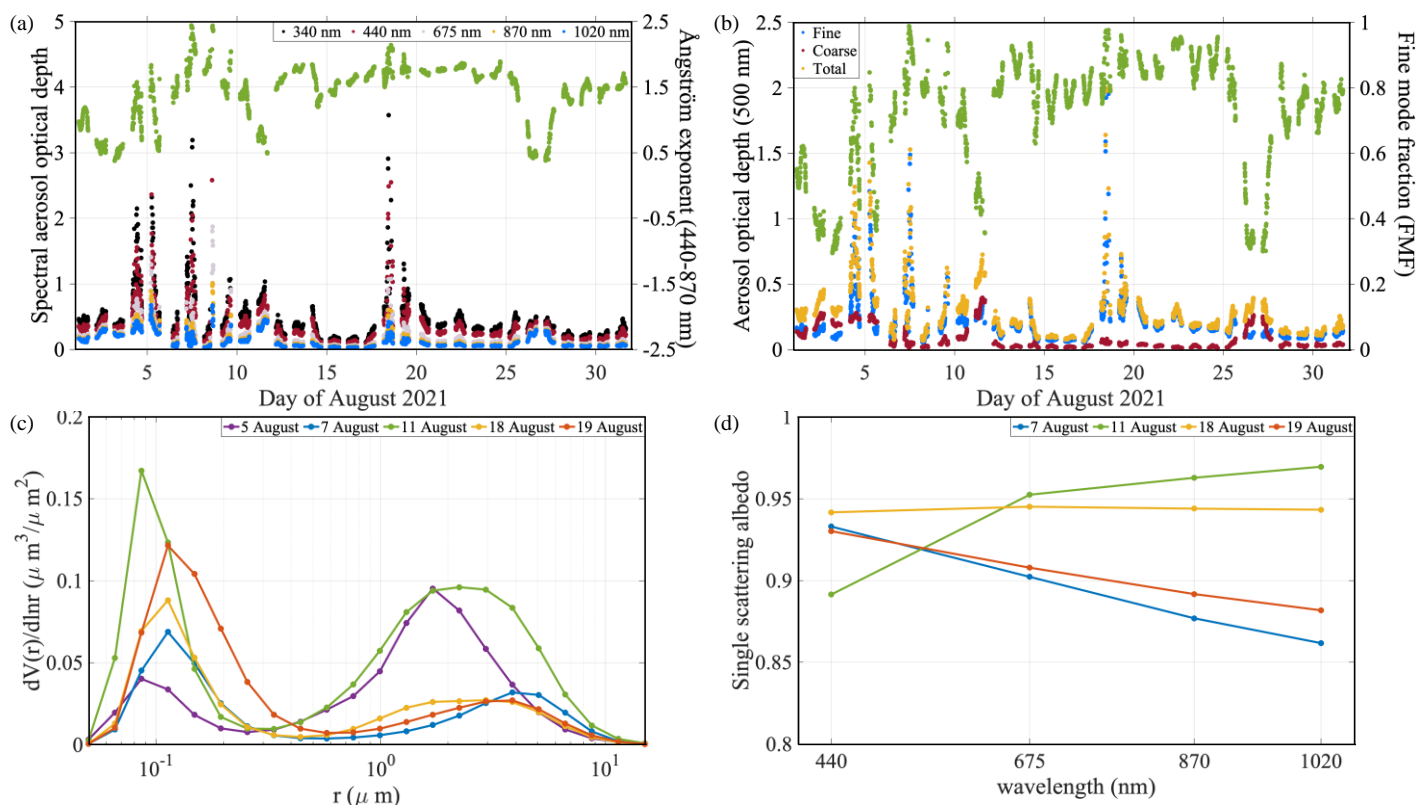


Figure 4. Variation of (a) spectral aerosol optical depth, (b) fine and coarse mode AOD at 500 nm, (c) daily mean volume particle size distribution and (d) single scattering albedo during the wildfire event in Athens. The missing lines for August 4 and August 5 (c, d) are because the available data at Level 1.5 did not meet our filter criteria for the inversion products on these days.

Table 2. Average aerosol properties (maximum values in bracket) for smoke and/or dust events of August 2021

	Event	AOD500	Fine AOD500	Coarse AOD500	FMF500	AE 440–870	SSA (440–1020)
Case 1: Aug. 7, 18, 19	Smoke	0.53 (1.42)	0.45 (1.38)	0.05 (0.10)	0.87 (0.98)	1.84 (2.19)	0.93–0.89 (0.98–0.94)
Case 2: Aug. 11	Dust	0.56 (0.73)	0.26 (0.33)	0.30 (0.39)	0.46 (0.54)	0.74 (0.90)	0.89–0.97 (0.90–0.99)
Case 3: Aug. 4, 5	Dust & smoke	0.63 (1.43)	0.39 (1.21)	0.23 (0.28)	0.57 (0.85)	1.46 (1.56)	-

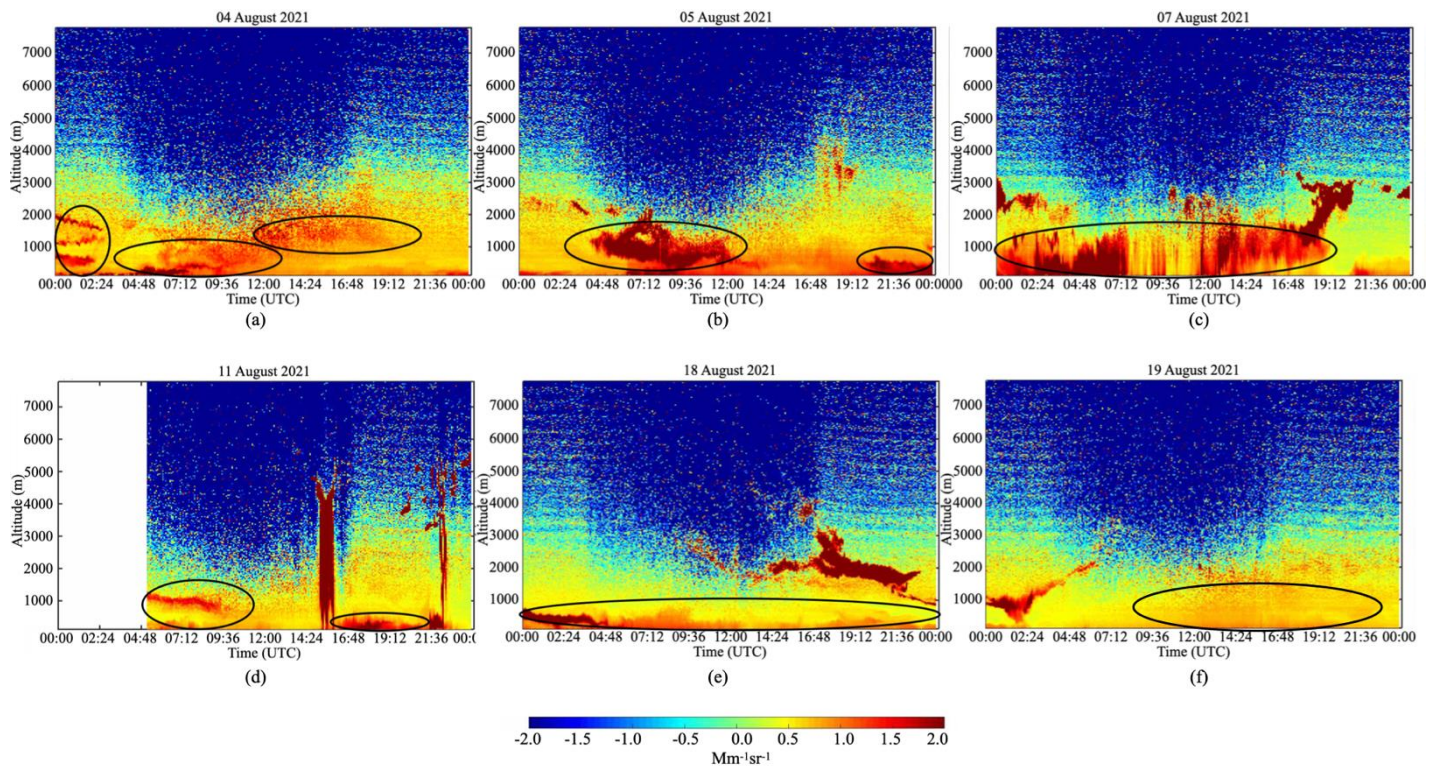


Figure 5. Time-height distribution (a, b, c, d, e, f) of ceilometer attenuated backscatter coefficient at Athens for 6 days of August, 2021 listed in Table 2. Black circles represent the smoke and/or dust layers and not encircled red features represent clouds and/or rain.

Case 1: Smoke

On August 7, August 18 and August 19, only smoke was present. August 7 was characterized by very high AOD values varying from 3.19 to 0.34 at C5 with the mean and maximum AE being 1.97 and 2.44, respectively. The high values of AE denote the dominance of small smoke particles in the aerosol mixture. August 18 was characterized by maximum values of AODs between 3.57 and 0.42 at C5 and the AE showed a mean and maximum value of 1.75 and 2.14, respectively. A strong absorption characteristic and strong spectral dependence is observed on August 7, when the SSA is seen to monotonically decrease with wavelength from 0.93 at 440 nm to 0.86 at 1020 nm, indicating the presence of smoke (Reid and Hobbs, 1998; Dubovik et al., 2000), while the lower SSA values in this day indicate the presence of strong absorbing aerosols (Kaskaoutis et al., 2021; Wu et al. 2021). A high intensified aerosol layer is observed below 2 km altitude on August 7, as it appears from Fig. 5c, which persists for the entire day. On August 18, a dense afloat aerosol layer can be seen before about 03:00 UTC that descends down and gets mixed in the boundary layer (Fig. 5f). This aerosol layer remained there throughout the day.

Case 2: Dust

On August 11, dust was dominant in the aerosol mixture. The AOD at C5 reached maximum values varying from 1.03 to 0.45, respectively and the AE displayed an average and maximum value of 0.74 and 0.90, respectively. The average fine-mode, coarse-mode and total AODs at 500 nm and fine-mode fraction were observed as 0.26, 0.30, 0.56 and 0.46, respectively. Low AE on August 11 indicates the presence of larger particles (Pace et al., 2006) which, as can be perceived by Fig. 2, are dust particles that have been transported to Athens. From Fig. 4d (also Appendix Table A1), the SSA on August 11 is seen to increase with wavelength from 0.89 at 440 nm to values above 0.97 at wavelengths between 675 nm and 1020 nm, which signifies large forward scattering due to the presence of dust particles (Gómez-Amo et al., 2017). This is a typical spectral behavior of dust

aerosols having more absorption in UV than in near infrared (Dubovik et al., 2002; Derimian et al., 2008). From Fig. 5d, it is seen that on August 11 there was a floating dust aerosol layer around 1 km altitude till 10:00 UTC and after 16:00 UTC.

Case 3: Smoke and dust

August 4 and August 5 were characterized by the presence of both dust and smoke. On August 4, the maximum AOD values at C5 varied from 2.15 to 0.44, respectively, while the corresponding variation on August 5 was from 2.32 to 0.68, respectively. The maximum AE at 440–870 nm was found to be 1.57 and 1.83 for August 4 and August 5, respectively. An enhanced aerosol layer was present throughout the day on August 4 below 2 km (Fig. 5a). Figure 2a indicated the transport of Saharan dust to Athens thus signifying the presence of both smoke and dust on August 5. On August 5, there was a large difference in the average and maximum AE at 440–870 nm (Table A1 Appendix). For that particular day, a constant dust layer and a decreasing from morning to afternoon smoke layer led to a decrease in AOD and in AE during the day. A dense floating layer of aerosol is observed on August 5 (Fig. 5b) at about 1 km altitude and mostly below 2 km around 7:00 UTC. During the nocturnal hours, the highlighted aerosol layers are observed below 1 km altitude. Also, in Gómez-Amo et al. (2017), the authors found that the wildfire related smoke event and a dust episode were simultaneously detected, and the dust-smoke mixing was found to enhance the aerosol load and modify the aerosol properties. The bimodal size distribution of the mixture was found to be dominated by smoke and dust in fine- and coarse-modes, respectively.

3.4 Aerosol properties from CAMS and SKYCAM

Figure 6a shows the total, organic matter and dust AODs from CAMS. It is observed that the organic matter AOD is high on August 7 and between August 17 to August 19, while the dust AOD on these days is low. The dust AOD is high on August 11 and August 27, while it also presented enhanced values from August 1 to August 5, when the organic matter AOD is also high (August 4 and August 5) due to smoke effect. Figures 6b and 6c compare the daily average AODs from CIMEL with those from CAMS and SKYCAM retrievals. For this comparison, the AOD from CAMS at 550 nm has been extrapolated to 500 nm, using the daily average AE from CIMEL. It must be noted that the SKYCAM retrievals used for the calculation of daily averages were simultaneous with the CIMEL AOD retrievals. For most days, SKYCAM gives higher values than CIMEL, with the difference between the AODs being less than 0.1 (Fig. 6c). However, during intense smoke events, the differences are much larger, up to 0.2. Similarly, the differences between the AODs from CAMS and CIMEL are also below 0.1, with the exception of days with dust or smoke events. Dust AOD is generally overestimated by CAMS (e.g., by 0.2 on August 11). During smoke events, differences between CAMS and CIMEL are again larger.

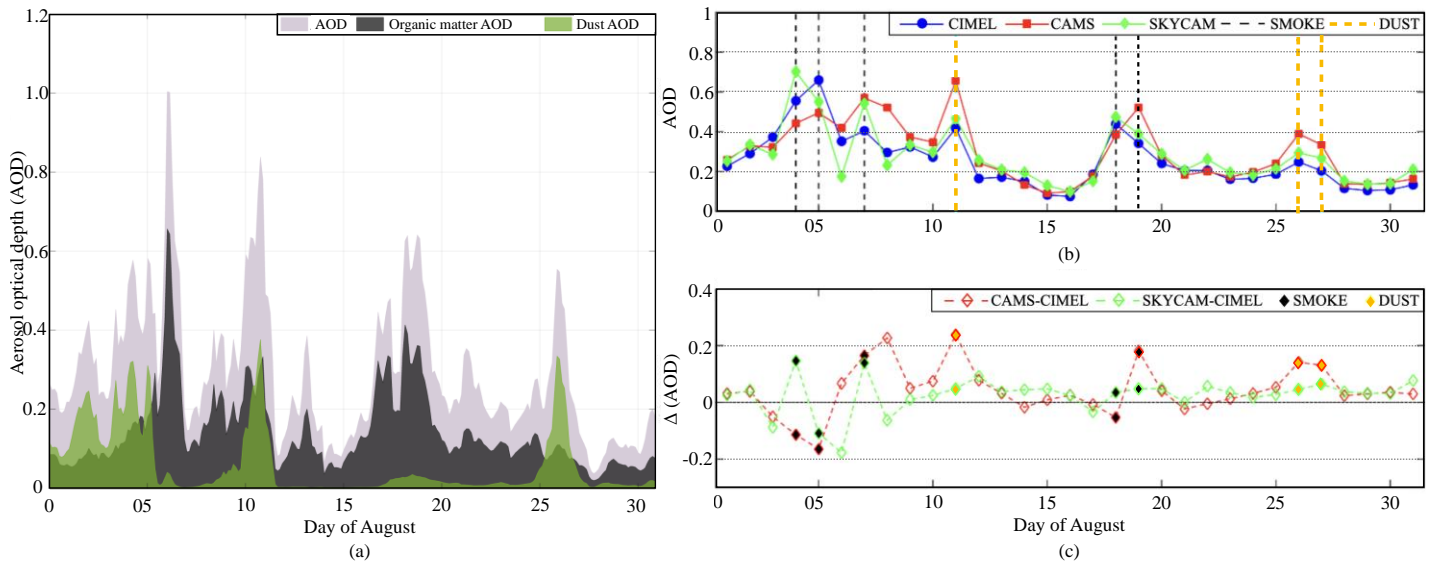


Figure 6. (a) Total, organic matter and dust AOD from CAMS at 550 nm. (b) Comparison of AOD from CIMEL with AODs from CAMS and SKYCAM at 500 nm (see text). (c) AOD differences between CAMS and CIMEL, and between SKYCAM and CIMEL at 500 nm.

3.5 Transport to PANGAEA

On August 7, smoke was detected from the Polly^{XT}-NOA lidar above PANGAEA observatory at altitudes 0.5–3.0 km above the surface. Fig. 7 shows the Polly^{XT}-NOA lidar attenuated backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm and the 3-day air masses back trajectories above the station (ending at 12:00 UTC on August 7, 2021) from FLEXPART-WRF and HYSPLIT model simulations (Fig. 7b and 7c). Wildfire aerosol sources and transports, lidar measurements and analyses with different models confirm that the smoke plume was transferred to PANGAEA from various fire events, as can be seen from the layers below 3 km in Fig. 7a.

In the morning of August 7, aerosol concentrations above PANGAEA were increased at different heights, probably as a result of remaining smoke plumes of a fire that started and also ended on August 6 in southern Peloponnese (Mani peninsula), an area close to the island of Antikythera (PANGAEA). Air mass trajectories also showed that smoke from the main Attica and Evia fires arrived in PANGAEA (at altitude below ~1500 m) in the midday of August 7 (Fig. 7a – area 4), possibly mixed with smoke from wildfires that were burning in Peloponnese (at altitude above ~2000 m) during the previous day and/or night. The fire in Mani peninsula on August 6 can be seen in Aqua MODIS satellite images (see for instance Aqua MODIS corrected reflectance, NASA WorldView; <https://go.nasa.gov/3SEK9XK> (MODIS)).

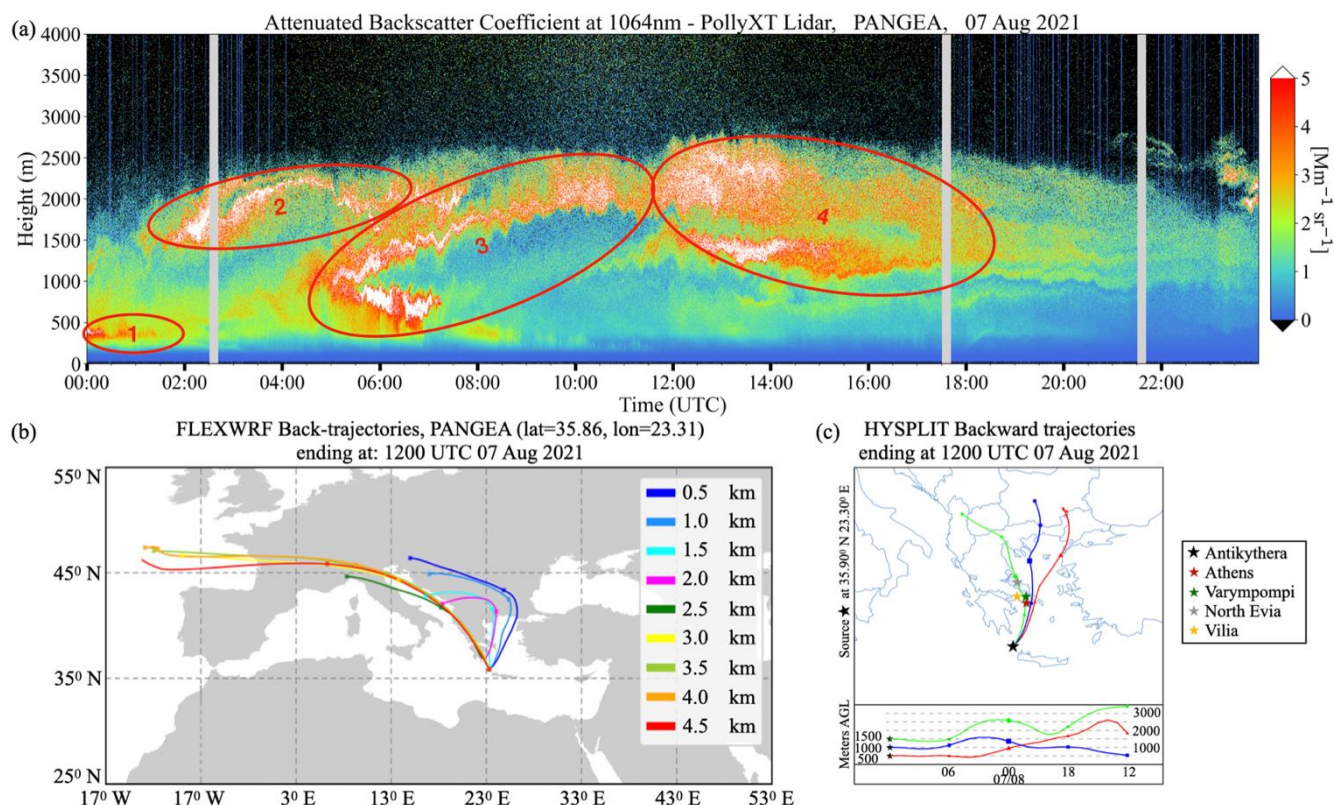


Figure 7. (a) Lidar attenuated backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm on August 7 (b), FLEXPART-WRF 3-day back trajectories of air masses at 12:00 UTC (each color corresponds to the trajectories ending at 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4 and 4.5 km above ground level) and (c) HYSPLIT 1-day backward trajectories ending at 12:00 UTC on August 7, 2021 over PANGAEA.

Figure 8 presents the diurnal variation in total, fine- and coarse-mode AODs at 500 nm and AEs on August 7, 2021. In Athens, high AOD values (up to ~ 0.75) were observed in the early morning hours that were further increased after 10 UTC (up to ~ 1.53), which were accompanied by high fine-mode fraction. The AE for both stations was found to be above 1 for the entire day. The lower AE values at 340-440 nm compared to those at 500-870 nm indicate a negative curvature effect, signifying the dominance of fine particles (Schuster et al., 2006). At PANGAEA, the AOD was high in the morning (~ 0.90) and afternoon (~ 0.72) hours of August 7 (due to the Athens fire transport), with significantly high fine-mode AOD (~ 0.85 and ~ 0.68 , respectively) and high fine-mode fraction. The fires of southern Peloponnese may have also affected the air composition on August 7 at PANGAEA.

Figure 9 shows the daily-averaged spectral SSA variations from 440 nm to 1020 nm on August 7, when smoke was present over Athens and over PANGAEA (only afternoon values). The median SSA value at PANGAEA decreases monotonically from 0.95 at 440 nm to 0.90 at 1020 nm. In Athens, the median SSA value was found to have a more drastic decrease from 0.91 at 440 nm to 0.82 at 1020 nm. It should be noted that Level 1.5 inversions were used for SSA retrievals in Athens from ATHENS-NOA station and one morning measurement was taken from ATHENS-NTUA to get the average SSA of the day. The decreasing SSA with wavelength indicates the presence of fine smoke, which is evident for both stations. Higher SSA values in the afternoon of August 7 at PANGAEA, compared to Athens, could be an indication of changing optical properties of smoke through transport and ageing processes that reduced the absorbing capability (Dasari et al., 2019). However, the presence of smoke from Peloponnese local fire makes this assumption quite uncertain.

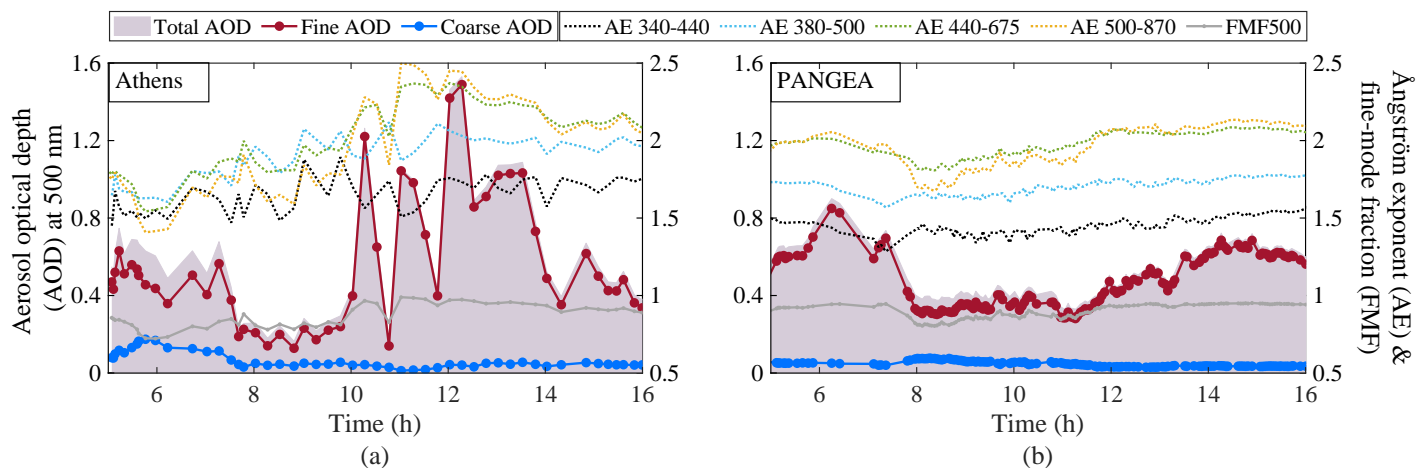


Figure 8. Variation of total AOD, fine-mode AOD and coarse-mode AOD at 500 nm, and Ångström exponents in (a) Athens (AERONET Level 1.0) and (b) PANGEA (AERONET Level 2.0) during the wildfire event of August 7, 2021.

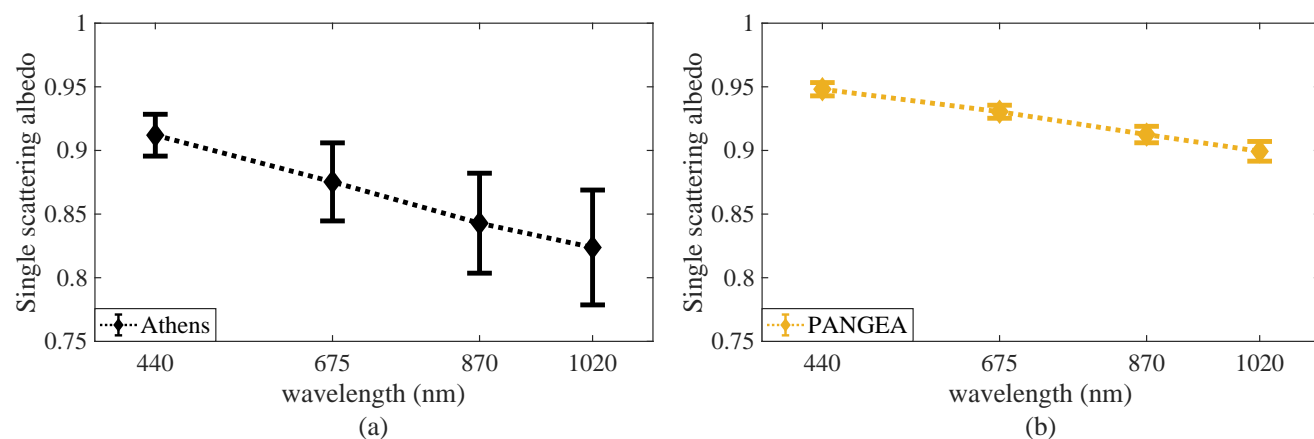


Figure 9. Single scattering albedo for (a) Athens (AERONET Level 1.5 with filters as mentioned in Section 2.1.2) and (b) PANGEA (only afternoon measurements from AERONET Level 2.0 inversion) for August 7, 2021.

3.6 Effect on solar radiation

3.6.1. Spectral and total solar radiation

Finally, we calculated the attenuation of solar radiation by dust and smoke in different spectral regions during specific high-AOD days of August 2021. For this purpose, we compared measured irradiances at different spectral bands with the corresponding modelled irradiances for aerosol-free skies (case (c) in Section 2.3.1). In order to ensure that the modelled and the measured irradiances are comparable, we also modelled the irradiances using CIMEL measurements (case (a) in Section 2.3.1) and then compared measured and modelled irradiances for days with very low aerosol load. When AOD is low, uncertainties in the aerosol optical properties used for the simulations have a negligible impact on the simulated irradiances. The lowest AOD-days were August 15 and August 16 as inferred from Section 3.3. The results for both days were nearly identical and yielded an agreement better than 2% between the measured and modelled irradiances for SZAs below 80°. For August 16, the ratio between the measured and modelled (considering realistic aerosol conditions) is presented with dotted lines in Figure 10o. The results of the comparison between measured and modelled (considering AOD = 0) irradiances for 4 different days are also presented in Figure 10 for UV-B (10a–d), VIS (10e–h), and NIR (10i–l). These days are chosen as representative for different events, as presented in Section 3.3, and includes August 4 with very high AOD due to the presence of both dust and smoke, August 11 with very high AOD due to the presence of dust, August 16 representing very low AOD (daily average below 0.05 at 500 nm) and August 18 with very high AOD due to the presence of smoke.

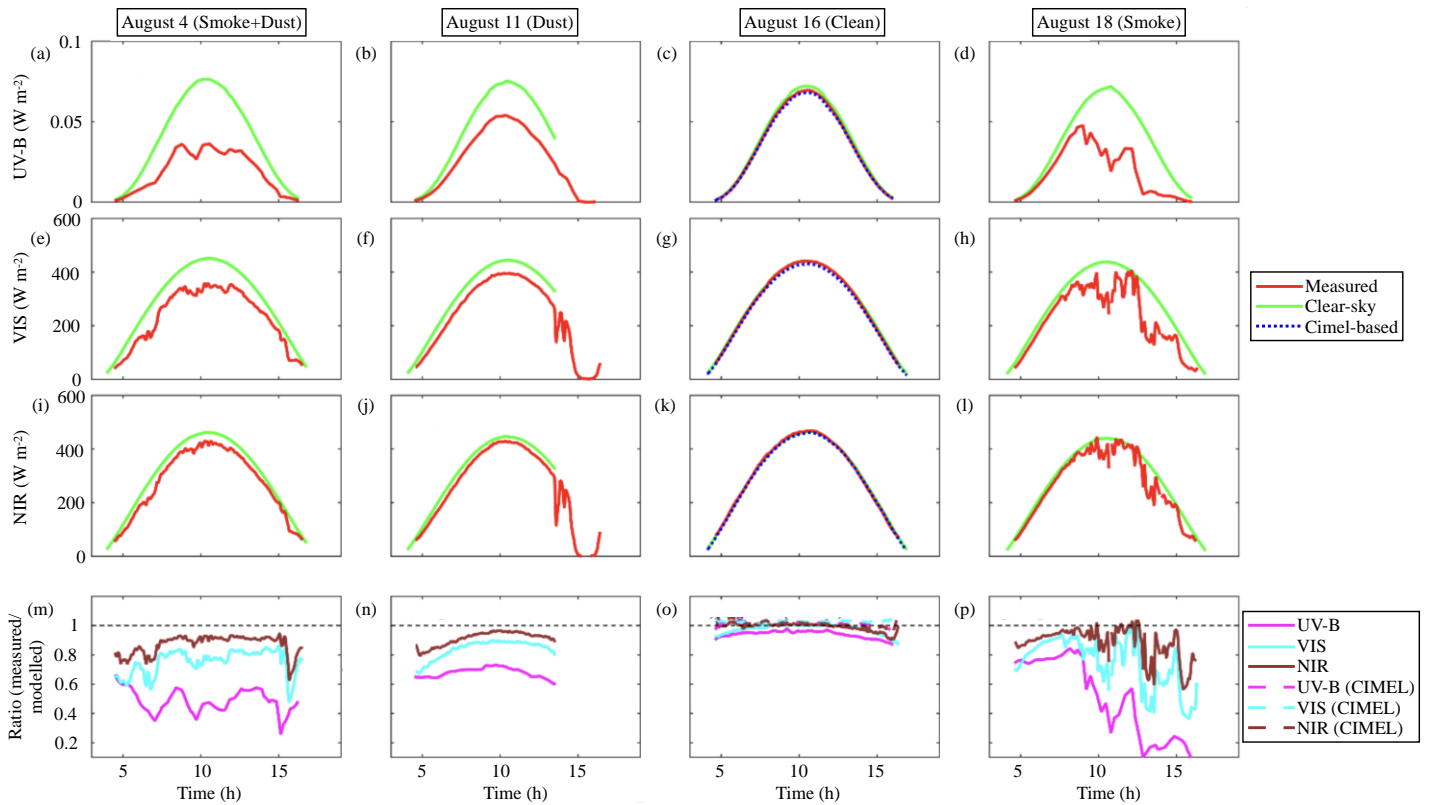


Figure 10. Effect of aerosols on UV-B (a, b, c, d), VIS (e, f, g, h) and NIR (i, j, k, l) irradiance on August 4, August 11, August 16 and August 18, respectively and the ratio between measured and modelled irradiances (m, n, o, p).

From Figures 10a–d, it is observed that the attenuation of UV-B irradiance was the least on August 11 and it was the highest on August 18, followed by August 4. It is to be noted that August 4 and August 18 are the days corresponding to smoke aerosols with very high fine-mode AOD values (> 1), as presented in Section 3.3, while August 11 has low fine-mode AOD but high coarse-mode AOD. Also, the very high AE of smoke, combined with the low SSA induced a steep gradient in the spectral dependence of the attenuation. Thus, on August 4 and August 18, the UV-B irradiance was attenuated by 60 %. Moreover, in the evening of August 18, the smoke aerosols attenuated about 90 % the UV-B irradiance or even more. The attenuation in NIR was comparatively less, as can be seen from Figures 10i–l, which was mostly of the order of 20 % or less. However, the attenuation of NIR irradiance was higher in the evening of August 18, as was the case of UV-B irradiance, reaching about 40 %.

Figure 11 shows the relative contribution of the different spectral regions (UV-B, UV-A, VIS, NIR) to the daily integrals of the GHI irradiance. The contribution is calculated as the ratio between irradiance in a spectral region (NIR, VIS and UV) to the GHI. Due to relatively large gaps in the Brewer measurements on August 7 and August 12, the UV-B integrals have not been calculated for these days. The theoretical integrals that have been calculated based on modelled irradiances are presented with dashed lines. It can be observed that the contribution of NIR to total irradiance is higher on smoke days than in dust days while the opposite can be observed for the VIS range. Figures 11b and 11c show the contribution of UV-A and UV-B to total irradiance. As in the VIS range, the contribution from UV-A and UV-B is lower for smoke cases as expected, due to the higher spectral dependence (high AE) of AOD to smoke aerosols, being higher in the lower spectral ranges. The daily average AOD at 500 nm and at 340 nm is shown in Appendix Table A1. It is interesting that although the daily average AOD at 500 nm is almost same, ~ 0.58 , the average AE at 440–870 nm is 1.97 and 0.74 on August 7 (smoke) and August 11 (dust), respectively, signifying the large variation in AOD with wavelength on August 7 (1.18 to 0.15 for the 340–1020 nm) compared to that on August 11 (0.80 to 0.35 for the 340–1020 nm) (Table A1 Appendix). Hence, the change in the composition of GHI is

significantly more pronounced on August 7 and the attenuation is more enhanced mainly because of stronger absorption of light by smoke aerosols relative to dust aerosols (Kaskaoutis et al., 2021).

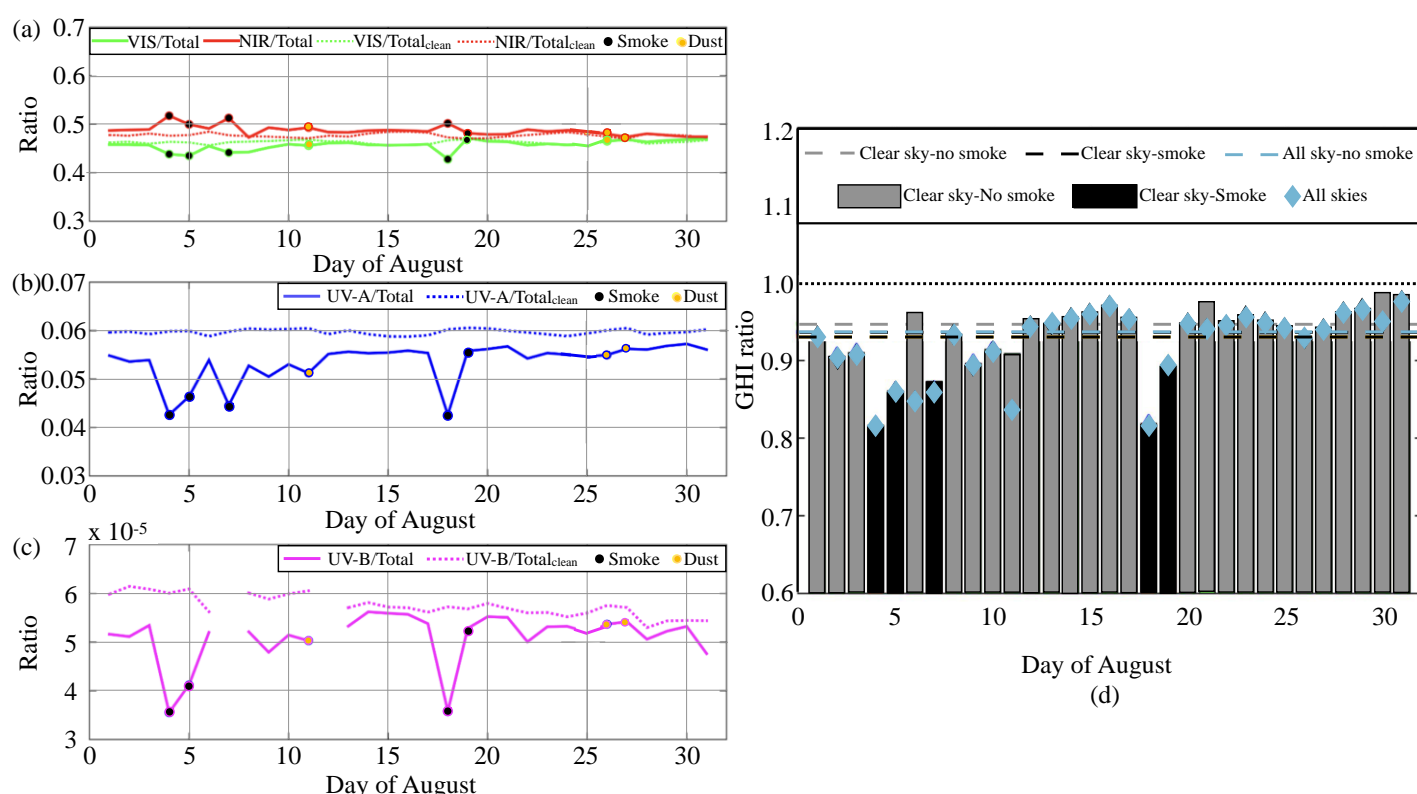


Figure 11. Contribution of different spectral regions to total solar irradiance in August 2021. (a): Ratios of NIR and VIS with GHI, (b) ratio of UV-A with GHI, (c) ratio of UV-B with GHI (d) effect of smoke on the levels of GHI. Continuous lines represent ratios calculated using measured values, while dotted lines represent ratios calculated using modelled values for aerosol free conditions. Black dots represent smoke events, while yellow dots represent dust events. The dashed lines (gray, light blue and black) represent the ratio based on average GHI for August, while the ratio based on daily GHI are represented by gray, black bars and light blue rhombus.

The effect of smoke on the levels of daily and monthly GHI in August 2021 is presented in Fig. 11d. These ratios have been calculated as the ratio of the daily integrals from the pyranometer measurements divided by the daily integrals calculated from modelled irradiances for AOD = 0 and are represented by the light blue rhombus. In order to exclude the effect of clouds there was a visual inspection of the measurements with respect to cloud camera images and the hours during which the sun disk was partially or fully covered by clouds were marked. Then, for these hours the modelled irradiances were assumed to be equal to the measured irradiances (assuming that the aerosol effects are negligible under cloudy conditions). Measurement-based integrals were then divided with the latter modified modelled integrals (gray and black bars). Intense smoke events were marked with black color. Light blue dashed line represents the ratio between the average of measurement-based daily integrals and the model-based daily integrals, excluding the days corresponding to intense smoke events. The gray dotted line represents the ratio between the average of measurement-based daily integrals and the modified model-based daily integrals for clear sky days, excluding again the days corresponding to intense smoke events. The ratio represented by the black dashed line has been calculated by the same way (as the ratio represented by the gray dashed line) including the days with intense smoke events.

During intense smoke events, the daily GHI was attenuated by 10–20 % leading to a decrease of ~1.5 % in the monthly GHI. If days with smoke are not taken into account, the overall GHI decrease due to aerosols is ~5.5 % (gray dashed line). By taking the effect of clouds into account for the same days (light blue dashed line) the decrease becomes 6.5 %. If only cloudless

conditions are considered including intense smoke events, the overall monthly GHI attenuation is 7 % (black dashed line). During an intense wildfire event in Spain (Gómez-Amo et al., 2019), the radiative impacts of smoke and dust on photovoltaic plant performances were studied, revealing a loss of energy due to smoke with an average of 34% on a daily basis, while due to dust it was around 6%, signifying the much higher efficiency of smoke in diminishing the solar-energy generation, as compared to dust.

3.6.2. Biologically effective doses

The effect of the intense smoke events on the levels of different biologically effective doses was also investigated. For this part of the study, the measured doses were compared with modeled ones that were calculated for climatological aerosol optical properties (case (b) of Section 2.3.1). In Fig. 12, the vitamin D and PAR daily doses, as well as the maximum UV index are presented, as they were calculated from Brewer (maximum UV index and daily vitamin D), PSR measurements and from libRadtran simulations. The corresponding ratios between measured and modelled doses are also presented. The maximum UV index was calculated as the average UV index within ± 30 min around the local noon.

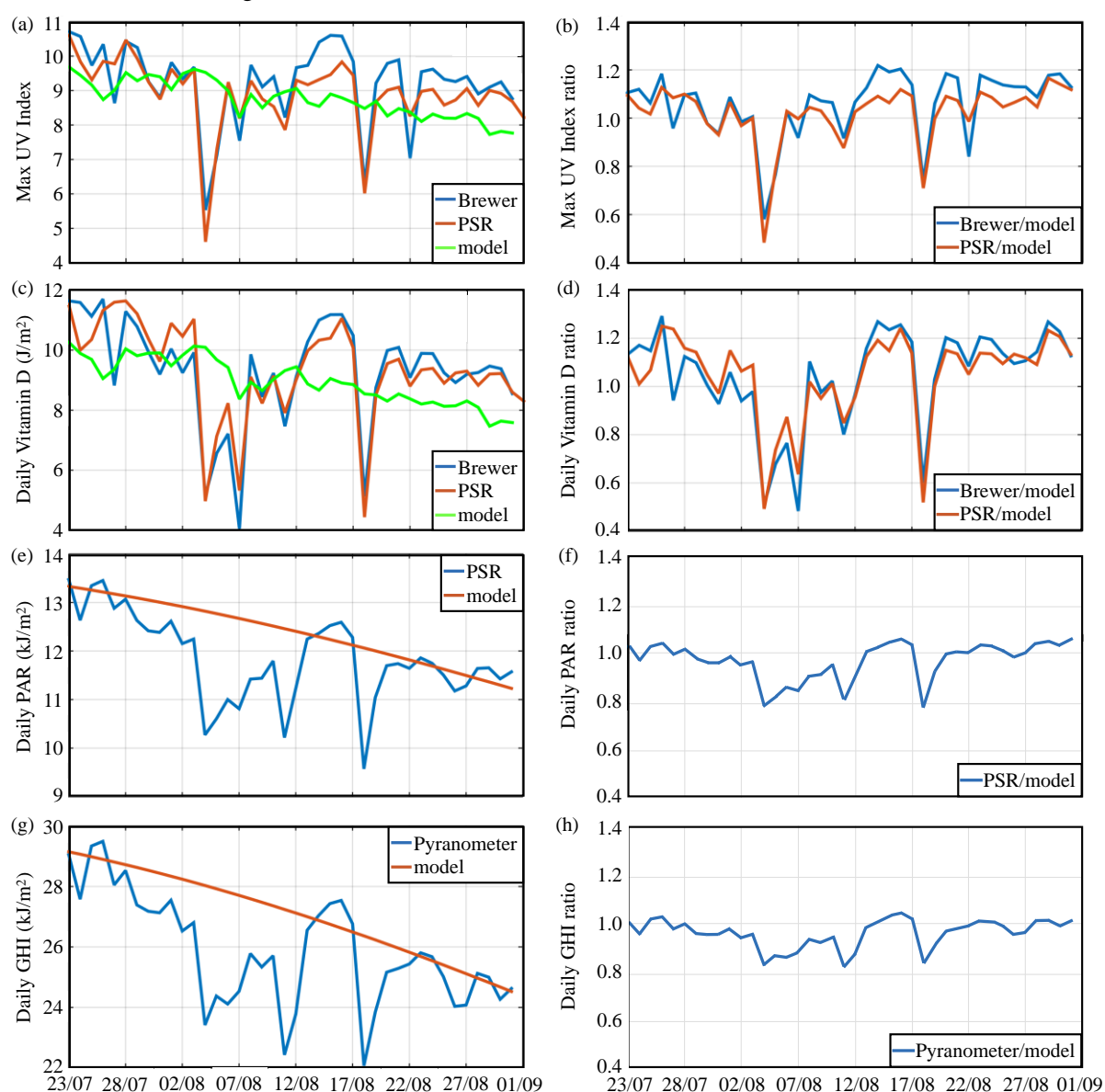


Figure 12. Variability in biologically effective doses from Brewer, PSR, Pyranometer and libRadtran simulations for climatological aerosol optical properties (panels a, c, e, g) and the corresponding ratios between Brewer, PSR, Pyranometer and modeled doses (b, d, f, h).

Despite the distance of 6 km between the PSR and Brewer, the calculated doses from the two instruments agree quite well (within less than 5 % during the dust and smoke events), confirming that the effects of dust and smoke aerosols were quite homogeneous over the city center during the events. The presence of smoke at noon of August 4 and August 18 resulted in UV indices that are correspondingly 4.5 and 2 units, respectively below the climatological levels. Decrease of 30–50 % in the daily vitamin D doses were also estimated for the extreme-smoke events. Attenuation of the daily vitamin D dose on August 7 is 40–50 %, and thus, nearly double than the attenuation by dust on August 11 (~20 %) although the daily average AOD₅₀₀ was larger on August 11 (see Section 3.6.1).

4. Summary and Conclusions

Significant impact of severe forest fires on air quality and solar irradiance was observed in Greece in August of 2021. The AOD values increased up to 12 times and total columnar NO₂ up to 6 times above their climatological means. Total columnar SO₂ reached as high as 8 DU, while the climatological average is ~1 DU. Significantly elevated levels were also recorded in the surface PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and NO/NO₂ concentrations. In situ measurements showed that the transported smoke plumes over the Athens urban environment also exhibited a large effect on near-surface aerosol properties by increasing significantly the scattering and absorption coefficients, along with the BC concentrations, and especially the component related to biomass burning (BC_{wb}), which in August 2021 was double than the long-term climatological August value.

Wildfire smoke was also observed to be accompanied by the Saharan dust on few days in August. Based on the AOD, AE, volume size distribution, spectral variation of SSA and on the synergistic use of the ceilometer vertical distribution, it was inferred that August 4 and August 5 were characterized by the presence of both dust and smoke, while August 7, August 18 and August 19 were characterized by the presence of smoke, and August 11 by the presence of dust. Only dust days were found to have high AOD, low AE and positive spectral dependence of SSA. While the days with the presence of smoke exhibited high AOD, high AE and a negative spectral dependence of SSA with increasing wavelength. Separate analyses of total, organic matter and dust AODs from CAMS showed similarly the presence of high organic matter on only smoke days (August 7, August 18 and August 19) and peak dust AOD on August 11.

On August 7, smoke plume was also detected over PANGAEA, which is about 240 km away from Athens. The transport of the plumes was detected below 3 km using Lidar, HYSPLIT and WRF–FLEXPART backward trajectories ending at PANGAEA. The AOD was found to be high in the morning and afternoon hours (smoke transported from Athens) with a significant fine-mode AOD and AE values above 1 for the entire day. The negative curvature effect of AE further indicated the dominance of fine particles. Also, the SSA value was observed to decrease with wavelength from 440 nm to 1020 nm and to be considerably higher than the SSA measured in Athens.

Furthermore, the attenuation of solar irradiance in different spectral regions due to the presence of dust and smoke was analyzed. It was found that the attenuation of UV–B irradiance was least in the presence of dust and highest due to smoke (up to 60 % or more) and intermediate when there was a mixture of smoke and dust. The attenuation in NIR was less compared to UV and VIS and mostly of the order of 20 % or less, although it reached up to 40 % in the presence of smoke. In VIS region, the attenuation was greater than in NIR region but less than in UV–B region. The relative contribution of the different spectral regions, as compared to the daily integrals of the GHI irradiance, was also analyzed and it was found that the higher spectral dependence of AOD on smoke particles leads to lower relative contributions of the irradiance at lower wavelengths (UV, VIS) and higher relative contributions of the irradiance at the NIR, compared to the ones for the dust cases.

The effect of smoke on the levels of daily and monthly GHI was also considered and it was observed that during intense smoke events, the daily GHI got attenuated by 10–20 %. In August, the energy demand is high due to high temperatures, especially under extreme heat events (such as the one in August 2021). In the future, where a significant fraction of consumed energy will emerge from photovoltaics, decreases in GHI of 10–20 % could have a significant impact on many human activities that are strongly related with solar energy production. Also, the smoke effect during the wildfires period, as compared to climatology, led to decrease in UVI up to 53 %, in vitamin-D up to 50 %, in PAR up to 21 % and in GHI up to 17 %, with implications on health, agriculture and energy.

Our results showed that extreme wildland fires such as those in August 2021 in Greece have considerable effects on air quality (e.g., aerosol concentrations, aerosol properties, air pollutants) and solar radiation effective doses related to human health, ecosystems, and energy (e.g., UV index, vitamin-D, PAR, GHI). Wildfires are part of the wider problem of the Mediterranean countries and frequency of summer wildfires is predicted to increase in view of the projected increasing occurrence of summer heatwaves (Zittis et al., 2022). According to recent projections by Ruffault et al. (2020) the frequency of heat-induced fire-weather is expected to increase in the Mediterranean Basin until 2071–2100 under the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, by 14 % and 30 %, respectively. In combination with extreme drought, extreme wind, and prolonged heatwave conditions in the future, it may well be speculated that the adverse effects of the projected increased frequency and extent of summer wildfires on vitamin-D and PAR, and solar energy production, will worsen across the Mediterranean countries.

Appendix A: Measuring instrument description

Brewer#001 is measuring automatically the direct, diffuse and global spectral irradiances in the UV and visible regions since 2003 and every two-three years it is calibrated on site by International Ozone Services (<https://www.io3.ca/>). Since 2020, the Brewer is calibrated using a set of three 200-Watt lamps that are traceable to the scale of spectral irradiance established by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB). More detailed information about the Brewer including measurements, quality control/assurance procedures, and calibration can be found in (Eleftheratos et al., 2021; Diémoz et al., 2016). The uncertainty in the Brewer measurements is estimated to 5 % for wavelengths above 305 nm and SZAs lower than 70° (Garane et al., 2006). There is about 1 DU uncertainty in Brewer direct sun SO₂ measurements (Fioletov et al., 1998). During the wildfires, the SO₂ levels rose high enough in Athens, well above the mean $\pm 2\sigma$ (with mean being 0.9 DU and σ being 0.6 DU), and hence, the uncertainty was not of much importance as it is in the case of low SO₂ values.

Pandora uses BlickP algorithm to calculate the total optical depth by estimating a synthetic reference spectrum and cross sections of NO₂ at effective temperature of 254.5 K (Vandaele et al., 1998) are fitted to fourth order polynomial, which results to the derivation of slant column densities (SCD). Then, it calculates the vertical column densities (VCD) by applying direct sun air mass factor. In clear sky conditions, the precision of the slant column is 0.01 DU (Herman et al., 2009). Measurement uncertainties related with noise, systematic errors, drift and wavelength shift, are quantified during the monitoring process and quality flags are provided (Cede and Tiefengraber, 2013). In this study, only the high-quality post processed data are used in order to eliminate any artifacts.

PSR#007 has a global sensor mounted on the auxiliary port and by using the built-in shutter of the instrument, spectral GHI can be measured. Each cycle of measurements consists of 10 spectra of GHI and 5 dark measurements, that are eliminated and the average spectra are stored before applying the calibration. Calibrations of the instrument were performed on the field on July 7 and November 3 in 2021 using a 200 W Quartz Halogen lamp that is traceable to Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB). The mean ratio between the calibrations was 1.0004 with a range between 0.9902 and 1.0276. Visual inspection of data showed no possible jump/drift in the time-series. Hence, a linear interpolation between the two calibrations provided the

calibration for each day in the study period (August 2021). The uncertainty budget of the instrument is presented in Gröbner and Kouremeti (2019), and is less than 1% in VIS, less than 1.7% in UV-A and higher than 2% in UV-B.

The two pyranometers used in this study, manufactured by Eppley Lab., have a black-coated thermopile acting as a sensor (or detector) which is protected against meteorological conditions by two concentric hemispherical domes. They both comply with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (ISO 9060) criteria for an ISO secondary standard pyranometer, being classified as “high quality” according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) nomenclature (WMO, 2021). Additionally, the corresponding pyranometer measuring the diffuse component was mounted on a shading device (Eppley shadow band) to block the direct irradiance and prevent it from reaching the sensor. Measurements from both pyranometers (for global and diffuse) have also been corrected for the “dark-signal” offset, also known as “night-time” offset, which is mainly due to thermal gradients between the dome and the sensor. As in any optical system that does not use cryogenic cooling or balanced operation, the transfer of infrared radiation between components affects the performance of pyranometers by generating an internal infrared signal that is superimposed to the output signal. The temperatures of the detector and of the outer dome are the main drivers of the temperature gradients that generate the internal, spurious signal. The inner dome acts as a “heat shield”; it reduces the amount of infrared radiation being transferred between the detector and the outer dome (Taylor, 1985). Both pyranometers were calibrated by the Laboratory of Meteorological Device Calibration of NOA (LMDC; Psiloglou, 2021) during 28 and 30 of June, 2021. In order to ensure high-quality measurements, LMDC follows the standard calibration procedure for thermopile pyranometers (ISO 9847), with exposure to real sunlight conditions and comparison with a working standard thermopile pyranometer (Secondary Standard), under constantly clear-sky conditions and for solar altitude greater than 20 degrees. This method is simple and provides sufficient accuracy because errors related to the dependence on solar incident angle and the instrument’s spectral response are avoided. Traceability is ensured as LMDC’s reference pyranometer, a Kipp & Zonen CMP21 (S/N: 150561), is regularly calibrated at PMOD/WRC, Davos, Switzerland. Also, utilizing the measurements during the night-time period, from 21:00 to 3:00 of the following day, it was possible to calculate the dark-signal error and correct the measurements of both pyranometers. The maximum daily error (daily integral) expected from these thermopile pyranometers is about 1–2 % (Hulstrom, 2003). These instruments have also imperfect angular response (Gueymard and Vignola, 1998) and hence, a model-based correction for this effect was applied using a methodology similar to Bais et al. (1998).

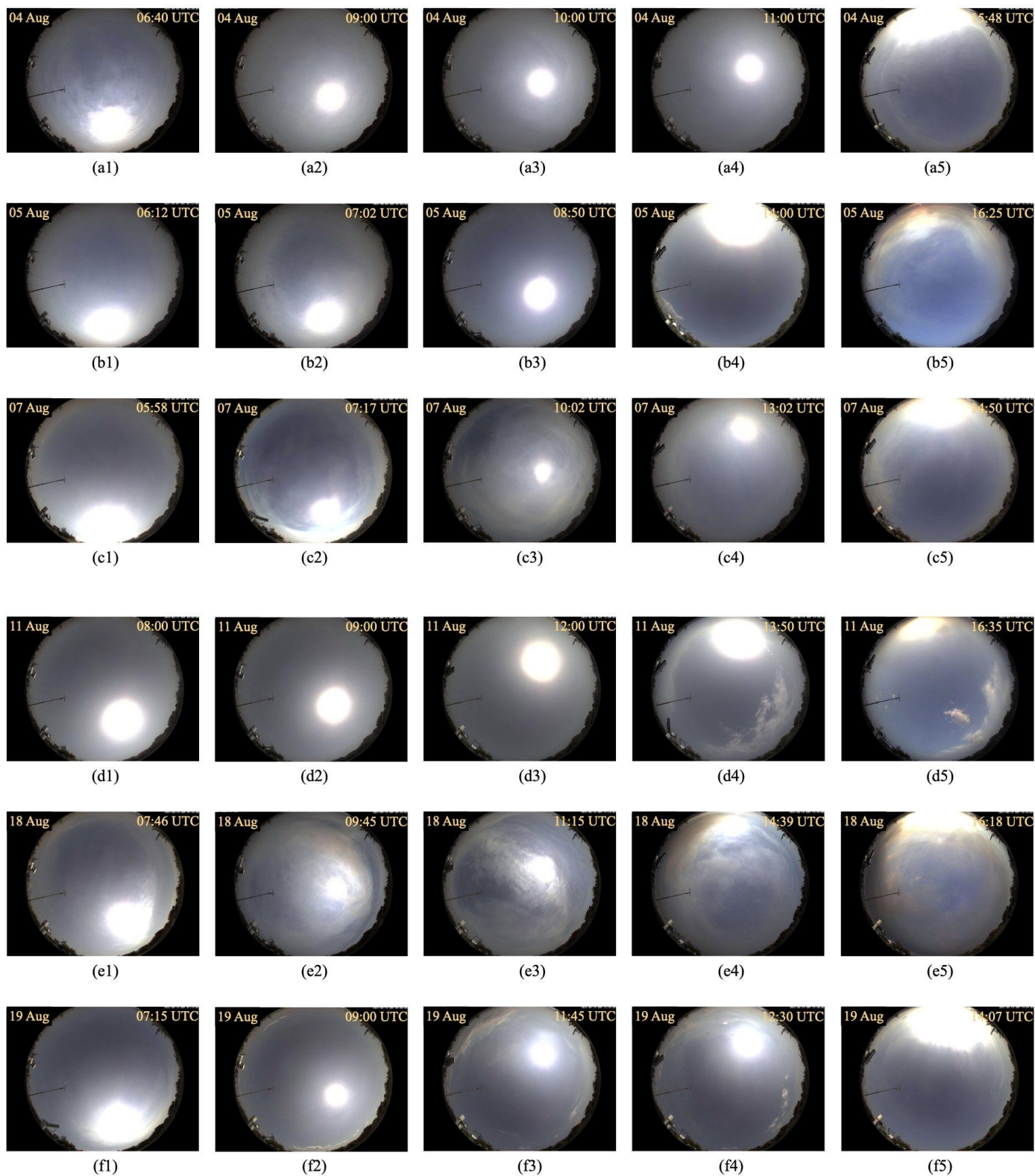


Figure A1. Sky-camera images for Athens (a1-a5), (b1-b5), (c1-c5), (d1-d5), (e1-e5) and (f1-f5) for August 04, 05, 07, 11, 18 and 19, respectively.

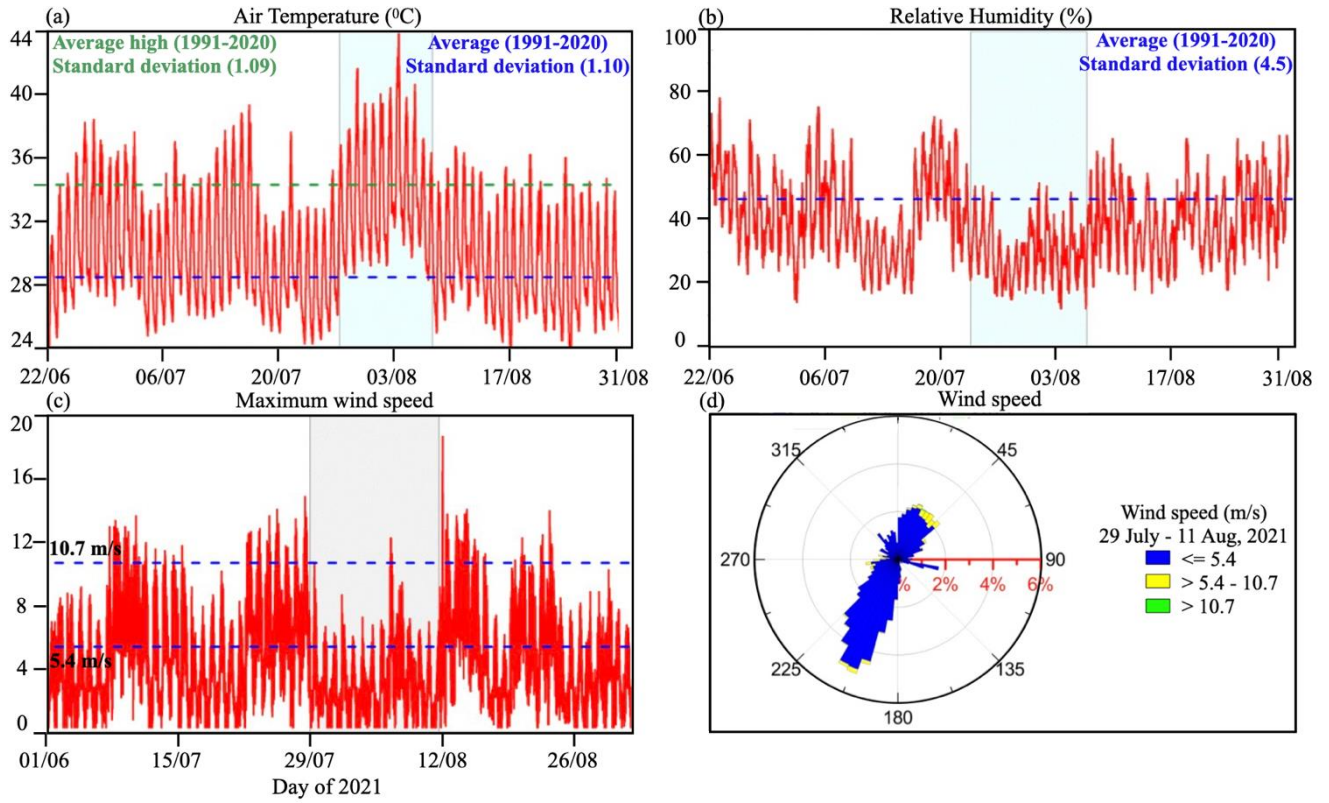


Figure A2. Variation of (a) air temperature, (b) relative humidity, (c, d) maximum wind speed during August 2021. Air temperature and humidity data are from the historical climatic data record of NOAA; Wind speed data are from the ASNOA station.

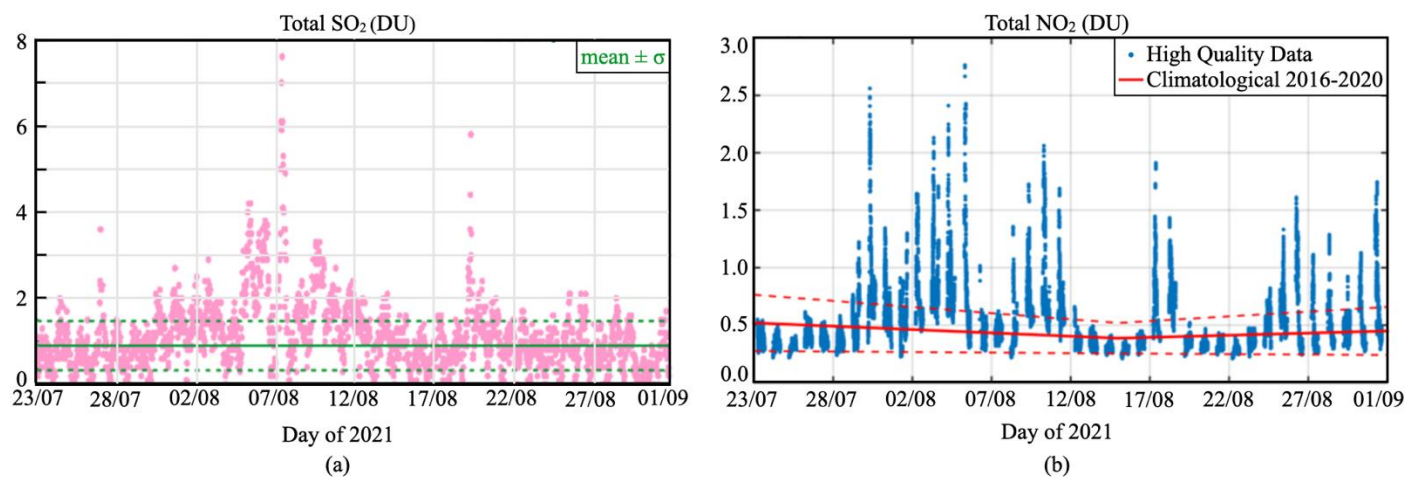


Figure A3. Variation of (a) total SO₂ (DU) from Brewer measurements and (b) total NO₂ (DU) from Pandora measurements at Athens during August 2021.

Table A1. Daily average values (maximum values in bracket) of aerosol properties for smoke and dust events of August 2021

Properties	Aug 4	Aug 5	Aug 7	Aug 11	Aug 18	Aug 19	Aug 26	Aug 27
Event	Dust & smoke	Dust & smoke	Smoke	Dust	Smoke	Smoke	Dust	Dust
AOD340	1.13 (2.15)	0.92 (2.32)	1.18 (3.19)	0.80 (1.03)	1.02 (3.57)	0.73 (1.30)	0.39 (0.50)	0.37 (0.49)
AOD440	0.81 (1.56)	0.74 (2.36)	0.75 (2.05)	0.63 (0.82)	0.73 (2.55)	0.51 (0.93)	0.34 (0.43)	0.31 (0.43)
AOD675	0.47 (0.77)	0.53 (1.40)	0.32 (0.75)	0.45 (0.58)	0.33 (1.08)	0.24 (0.41)	0.26 (0.34)	0.22 (0.32)
AOD870	0.36 (0.53)	0.39 (0.88)	0.19 (0.44)	0.38 (0.49)	0.21 (0.60)	0.15 (0.24)	0.23 (0.31)	0.19 (0.30)
AOD1020	0.32 (0.44)	0.34 (0.68)	0.15 (0.34)	0.35 (0.45)	0.16 (0.42)	0.11 (0.17)	0.22 (0.30)	0.17 (0.28)
AE 440-870	1.12 (1.57)	1.04 (1.83)	1.97 (2.44)	0.74 (0.90)	1.75 (2.14)	1.79 (2.00)	0.57 (0.98)	0.76 (1.16)
AE 340-440	1.10 (1.35)	0.96 (1.26)	1.68 (2.15)	0.85 (1.13)	1.43 (1.80)	1.40 (1.70)	0.67 (87)	0.78 (1.12)
AE 500-870	1.07 (1.54)	1.00 (1.83)	1.96 (2.50)	0.69 (0.85)	1.75 (2.21)	1.79 (2.04)	0.52 (0.95)	0.71 (1.14)
Total AOD500	0.68 (1.24)	0.59 (1.43)	0.58 (1.53)	0.56 (0.73)	0.56 (2.00)	0.40 (0.73)	0.30 (0.39)	0.27 (0.38)
Fine AOD500	0.43 (0.99)	0.36 (1.21)	0.51 (1.49)	0.26 (0.33)	0.49 (1.95)	0.36 (0.70)	0.11 (0.13)	0.12 (1.15)
Coarse AOD500	0.24 (0.28)	0.23 (0.27)	0.06 (0.17)	0.30 (0.39)	0.06 (0.08)	0.04 (0.06)	0.19 (0.26)	0.15 (0.25)
FMF500	0.61 (0.80)	0.53 (0.85)	0.87 (0.99)	0.46 (0.54)	0.84 (0.98)	0.89 (0.96)	0.38 (0.57)	0.47 (0.65)
SSA440	-	-	0.93 (0.99)	0.89 (0.90)	0.94 (0.97)	0.93 (0.99)	-	0.89 (0.89)
SSA675	-	-	0.90 (0.99)	0.95 (0.97)	0.94 (0.96)	0.91 (0.98)	-	0.95 (0.95)
SSA870	-	-	0.88 (0.98)	0.96 (0.98)	0.94 (0.95)	0.89 (0.98)	-	0.97 (0.97)
SSA1020	-	-	0.86 (0.98)	0.97 (0.99)	0.94 (0.95)	0.88 (0.98)	-	0.97 (0.97)

Author contributions. AM prepared the first draft. AM, IF, SK and KE were the main concept organizers and main contributing writing authors. KE, SK organized the ASPIRE campaign from where most of the data were collected. IPR, DK, IF and NK has contributed with spectral solar and Pandora measurement analysis, AK, SS and AM with air mass trajectory modeling, KP and IF with radiative transfer modeling and solar radiation analysis, EM, AG and VA have contributed with the Antikythera aerosol data, BEP with solar radiation measurements, data quality control and analysis, DF with meteorological data and analysis, VS and AK with sky camera data analysis, DK and NM with in situ aerosol data provision and analysis, AP for Athens NTUA data, CZ, KE and SK with paper overview and section organization. All authors contributed critically to the writing and gave final approval for publication.

Competing interests. The contact author has declared that none of the authors has any competing interests.

Acknowledgments. Authors would like to acknowledge the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (H.F.R.I.) under the “First Call for H.F.R.I. Research Projects to support Faculty members and Researchers and the procurement of high-cost research equipment grant” (Atmospheric parameters affecting Spectral solar IRradiance and solar Energy (ASPIRE), project number 300). AM acknowledges ACTRIS–CH (Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure–Swiss contribution) funded by the State Secretariat for Education, Research, and Innovation, Switzerland. SK would like to acknowledge the COST Action “Harmonia” (grant no. CA21119), supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) and the ACTRIS-CH (Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure – Swiss

contribution) funded by the State Secretariat for Education, Research, and Innovation, Switzerland. PANGEA measurements are supported by: a. European Research Council (ERC) D-TECT project under the European Community's Horizon 2020 research and innovation framework programme (grant agreement no. 725698), b. the PANGEA4CalVal project under the European Union's Horizon Widera 2021 Access program (grant agreement No. 101079201) and, c. the project "PANhellenic infrastructure for Atmospheric Composition and climatE change "(MIS 5021516) which is implemented under the Action "Reinforcement of the Research and Innovation Infrastructure", funded by the Operational Programme "Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation" (NSRF 2014 – 2020) and co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Regional Development Fund). We acknowledge Mr. K. Psychas from the Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy for providing the air quality measurements for Athens. Finally, the two anonymous reviewers are also acknowledged for their constructive comments that helped us to improve the manuscript.

Financial support. The research work was funded by the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (H.F.R.I.) under the "First Call for H.F.R.I. Research Projects to support Faculty members and Researchers and the procurement of high-cost research equipment grant" (Atmospheric parameters affecting Spectral solar IRradiance and solar Energy (ASPIRE), project number 300).

References

- ADS: Atmosphere Data Store, <https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/#/home>, last access: 20 September 2022.
- ALCProfile: EUMETNET, https://e-profile.eu/#/cm_profile, last access: 31 October 2022.
- Anderson, G. P., Clough, S. A., Kneizys, F. X., Chetwynd, J. H., and Shettle, E. P.: AFGL atmospheric constituent profiles (0.120km), <https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1986afgl.rept.....A>, last access: 28 December 2022.
- Andreadis, E. A., Vourkas, G. I., Varelas, G., Angelopoulos, E. T., Gerasopoulos, E., Mihalopoulos, N., and Thomopoulos, C.: Air Pollution and Home Blood Pressure: The 2021 Athens Wildfires, High blood pressure & cardiovascular prevention: the official journal of the Italian Society of Hypertension, 29(6), 619–624, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40292-022-00547-0>, 2022.
- Andreae, M. O. and Merlet, P.: Emission of trace gases and aerosols from biomass burning, *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 15, 955–966, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2000GB001382>, 2001.
- Arola, A., Lindfors, A., Natunen, A., and Lehtinen, K. E. J.: A case study on biomass burning aerosols: effects on aerosol optical properties and surface radiation levels, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 7, 4257–4266, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-7-4257-2007>, 2007.
- ASPIRE: Measuring atmospheric parameters affecting spectral solar irradiance and solar energy., <https://aspire.geol.uoa.gr>, last access: 24 December 2022.
- Baars, H., Kanitz, T., Engelmann, R., Althausen, D., Heese, B., Komppula, M., Preißler, J., Tesche, M., Ansmann, A., Wandinger, U., Lim, J., Ahn, J. Y., Stachlewska, I. S., Amiridis, V., Marinou, E., Seifert, P., Hofer, J., Skupin, A., Schneider, F., Bohlmann, S., Foth, A., Bley, S., Pfüller, A., Giannakaki, E., Lihavainen, H., Viisanen, Y., Hooda, R. K., Pereira, S. N., Bortoli, D., Wagner, F., Mattis, I., Janicka, L., Markowicz, K. M., Achtert, P., Artaxo, P., Pauliquevis, T., Souza, R. A. F., Sharma, V. P., van Zyl, P. G., Beukes, J. P., Sun, J., Rohwer, E. G., Deng, R., Mamouri, R., and Zamorano, F.: An overview of the first decade of PollyNET : an emerging network of automated Raman- polarization lidars for continuous aerosol profiling, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 16, 5111–5137, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-5111-2016>, 2016.
- Baars, H., Seifert, P., Engelmann, R., and Wandinger, U.: Target categorization of aerosol and clouds by continuous multiwavelength-polarization lidar measurements, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 10, 3175–3201, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-10-3175-2017>, 2017.
- Bais, A. F., Kazadzis, S., Balis, D., Zerefos, C. S., and Blumthaler, M.: Correcting global solar ultraviolet spectra recorded by a Brewer spectroradiometer for its angular response error, *Appl. Opt.*, 37, 6339–6344, <https://doi.org/10.1364/AO.37.006339>, 1998.
- Batlloiri, E., De Cáceres, M., Brotons, L., Ackerly, D. D., Moritz, M. A., and Lloret, F.: Cumulative effects of fire and drought in Mediterranean ecosystems, *Ecosphere*, 8, e01 906, <https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.1906>, 2017.
- Batlloiri, E., De Cáceres, M., Brotons, L., Ackerly, D. D., Moritz, M. A., and Lloret, F.: Compound fire-drought regimes promote ecosystem transitions in Mediterranean ecosystems, *Journal of Ecology*, 107, 1187–1198, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.13115>, 2019.

- 655 Baudena, M., Santana, V. M., Baeza, M. J., Bautista, S., Eppinga, M. B., Hemerik, L., Garcia Mayor, A., Rodriguez, F., Valdecantos, A., Vallejo, V. R., Vasques, A., and Rietkerk, M.: Increased aridity drives post-fire recovery of Mediterranean forests towards open shrublands, *New Phytologist*, 225, 1500–1515, <https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.16252>, 2020.
- Bouillon, R., Eisman, J., Garabedian, M., Holick, M., Kleinschmidt, J., Suda, T., Terenetskaya, I., and Webb, A.: Action spectrum for the production of previtamin D3 in human skin, UDC, pp. 481–506, <https://cie.co.at/publications/action-spectrum-production-previtamin-d3-human-skin>, 2006.
- 670 Brioude, J., Arnold, D., Stohl, A., Cassiani, M., Morton, D., Seibert, P., Angevine, W., Evan, S., Dingwell, A., Fast, J. D., Easter, R. C., Pisso, I., Burkhardt, J., and Wotawa, G.: The Lagrangian particle dispersion model FLEXPART-WRF version 3.1, *Geoscientific Model Development*, 6, 1889–1904, <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-6-1889-2013>, 2013.
- Buras, R., Dowling, T., and Emde, C.: New secondary-scattering correction in DISORT with increased efficiency for forward scattering, *Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer*, 112, 2028–2034, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jqsrt.2011.03.019>, 2011.
- 675 Castagna, J., Senatore, A., Bencardino, M., D’Amore, F., Sprovieri, F., Pirrone, N., and Mendicino, G.: Multiscale assessment of the impact on air quality of an intense wildfire season in southern Italy, *Science of The Total Environment*, 761, 143271, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143271>, 2021.
- Cazorla, A., Shields, J. E., Karr, M. E., Olmo, F. J., Burden, A., and Alados-Arboledas, L.: Technical Note: Determination of aerosol optical properties by a calibrated sky imager, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 9, 6417–6427, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-9-6417-2009>, 2009.
- 680 Cede, A. and Tiefengraber, M.: CEOS Intercalibration of Ground-Based Spectrometers and Lidars. Minispectrometer Intercalibration and Satellite Validation, https://www.pandonia-global-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/LuftBlick_CEOS_ICal-Minispectrometers_MidTerm_RP_2013003_v4.pdf, 2013.
- Colarco, P. R., Schoeberl, M. R., Doddridge, B. G., Marufu, L. T., Torres, O., and Welton, E. J.: Transport of smoke from Canadian forest fires to the surface near Washington, D.C.: Injection height, entrainment, and optical properties, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 109, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2003JD004248>, 2004.
- 685 Cruz, A. and Moreno, J.: Seasonal course of total non-structural carbohydrates in the lignotuberos Mediterranean-type shrub *Erica australis*, *Oecologia*, 128, 343–350, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s004420100664>, 2001.
- Dasari, S., Andersson, A., Bikkina, S., Holmstrand, H., Budhavant, K., Satheesh, S., Asmi, E., Kesti, J., Backman, J., Salam, Adasa, Bisht, D.S., Tiwari, S., Hameed, Z. and Gustafsson, Ö.: Photochemical degradation affects the light absorption of water-soluble brown carbon in the South Asian outflow, *Science Advances* 5, eaau8066 [10.1126/sciadv.aau8066](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aau8066), 2019.
- 690 Derimian, Y., Léon, J.-F., Dubovik, O., Chiapello, I., Tanré, D., Sinyuk, A., Auriol, F., Podvin, T., Brogniez, G., and Holben, B. N.: Radiative properties of aerosol mixture observed during the dry season 2006 over M’Bour, Senegal (African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis campaign), *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 113, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2008JD009904>, 2008.
- Diémoz, H., Eleftheratos, K., Kazadzis, S., Amiridis, V., and Zerefos, C. S.: Retrieval of aerosol optical depth in the visible range with a Brewer spectrophotometer in Athens, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 9, 1871–1888, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-1871-2016>, 2016.
- 695 Dubovik, O. and King, M. D.: A flexible inversion algorithm for retrieval of aerosol optical properties from Sun and sky radiance measurements, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 105, 20 673–20 696, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2000JD900282>, 2000.
- Dubovik, O., Smirnov, A., Holben, B. N., King, M. D., Kaufman, Y. J., Eck, T. F., and Slutsker, I.: Accuracy assessments of aerosol optical properties retrieved from Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) Sun and sky radiance measurements, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 105, 9791–9806, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2000JD900040>, 2000.
- 700 Dubovik, O., Holben, B., Eck, T. F., Smirnov, A., Kaufman, Y. J., King, M. D., Tanré, D., and Slutsker, I.: Variability of Absorption and Optical Properties of Key Aerosol Types Observed in Worldwide Locations, *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, 59, 590 – 608, [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469\(2002\)059<0590:VOAAOP>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(2002)059<0590:VOAAOP>2.0.CO;2), 2002.
- 705 Dubovik, O., Sinyuk, A., Lapyonok, T., Holben, B. N., Mishchenko, M., Yang, P., Eck, T. F., Volten, H., Muñoz, O., Veihelmann, B., van der Zande, W. J., Leon, J.-F., Sorokin, M., and Slutsker, I.: Application of spheroid models to account for aerosol particle nonsphericity in remote sensing of desert dust, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 111, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2005JD006619>, 2006.

- EARLINET: A European Aerosol Research Lidar Network to Establish an Aerosol Climatology: EARLINET, https://earlinet.org/index.php?id=earlinet_homepage, last access: 31 October 2022.
- Eleftheratos, K., Kouklaki, D., and Zerefos, C.: Sixteen Years of Measurements of Ozone over Athens, Greece with a Brewer Spectrophotometer, *Oxygen*, 1, 32–45, <https://doi.org/10.3390/oxygen1010005>, 2021.
- Emde, C., Buras-Schnell, R., Kylling, A., Mayer, B., Gasteiger, J., Hamann, U., Kylling, J., Richter, B., Pause, C., Dowling, T., and Bugliaro, L.: The libRadtran software package for radiative transfer calculations (version 2.0.1), *Geoscientific Model Development*, 9, 1647–1672, <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-9-1647-2016>, 2016.
- Engelmann, R., Kanitz, T., Baars, H., Heese, B., Althausen, D., Skupin, A., Wandinger, U., Komppula, M., Stachlewska, I. S., Amiridis, V., Marinou, E., Mattis, I., Linne, H., and Ansmann, A.: The automated multiwavelength Raman polarization and water-vapor lidar PollyXT: the neXT generation, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 9, 1767–1784, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-1767-2016>, 2016.
- Evan, A., Walkowiak, B., and Frouin, R.: On the Misclassification of Dust as Cloud at an AERONET Site in the Sonoran Desert, *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 39, 181 – 191, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1175/JTECH-D-21-0114.1>, 2022.
- Fernandes, A. P., Lopes, D., Sorte, S., Monteiro, A., Gama, C., Reis, J., Menezes, I., Osswald, T., Borrego, C., Almeida, M., Ribeiro, L. M., Viegas, D. X., and Miranda, A. I.: Smoke emissions from the extreme wildfire events in central Portugal in October 2017, *International Journal of Wildland Fire*, 31, 989–1001, <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF21097>, 2022.
- Fernandez, A., Black, J., Jones, M., Wilson, L., Salvador-Carulla, L., Astell-Burt, T., and Black, D.: PLOS ONE.
- Filonchik, M., Peterson, M. P., and Sun, D.: Deterioration of air quality associated with the 2020 US wildfires, *Science of The Total Environment*, 826, 154 103, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.154103>, 2022.
- Fioletov, V. E., Kerr, J. B., McArthur, L. J. B., Wardle, D. I., and Mathews, T. W.: Estimating UV Index Climatology over Canada, *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, 42, 417 – 433, [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450\(2003\)042<0417:EUICOC>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450(2003)042<0417:EUICOC>2.0.CO;2), 2003.
- Fischer, E., Sippel, S., and Knutti, R.: Increasing probability of record-shattering climate extremes, *Nat. Clim. Chang.*, 11, 689–695, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-021-01092-9>, 2021.
- Forzieri, G., Cescatti, A., Silva, F. B., and Feyen, L.: Increasing risk over time of weather-related hazards to the European population: a data-driven prognostic study, *Lancet Planet Health*, 1, E200–E208, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196\(17\)30082-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(17)30082-7), 2017.
- Fotiadi, A., Hatzianastassiou, N., Drakakis, E., Matsoukas, C., Pavlakis, K. G., Hatzidimitriou, D., Gerasopoulos, E., Mihalopoulos, N., and Vardavas, I.: Aerosol physical and optical properties in the Eastern Mediterranean Basin, Crete, from Aerosol Robotic Network data, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 6, 5399–5413, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-6-5399-2006>, 2006.
- Founda, D., Katavoutas, G., Pierros, F., and Mihalopoulos, N.: The Extreme Heat Wave of Summer 2021 in Athens (Greece): Cumulative Heat and Exposure to Heat Stress, *Sustainability*, 14, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14137766>, 2022.
- Friedlander, S. K. and Marlow, W. H.: Smoke, Dust and Haze: Fundamentals of Aerosol Behavior, *Physics Today*, 30, 58–59, <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3037714>, 1977.
- Füssel, H., Jol, A., Marx, A., and Hilden, M.: Climate Change, Impacts and Vulnerability in Europe 2016, European Environment Agency, <https://doi.org/10.2800/534806>, 2017.
- Ganor, E., Osetinsky, I., Stupp, A., and Alpert, P.: Increasing trend of African dust, over 49 years, in the eastern Mediterranean, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 115, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2009JD012500>, 2010.
- Garane, K., Bais, A. F., Kazadzis, S., Kazantzidis, A., and Meleti, C.: Monitoring of UV spectral irradiance at Thessaloniki (1990 & ndash;2005): data re-evaluation and quality control, *Annales Geophysicae*, 24, 3215–3228, <https://doi.org/10.5194/angeo-24-3215-2006>, 2006.
- Giannaros, T. M., Papavasileiou, G., Lagouvardos, K., Kotroni, V., Dafis, S., Karagiannidis, A., and Dragozi, E.: Meteorological Analysis of the 2021 Extreme Wildfires in Greece: Lessons Learned and Implications for Early Warning of the Potential for Pyroconvection, *Atmosphere*, 13, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos13030475>, 2022.
- Giles, D. M., Sinyuk, A., Sorokin, M. G., Schafer, J. S., Smirnov, A., Slutsker, I., Eck, T. F., Holben, B. N., Lewis, J. R., Campbell, J. R., Welton, E. J., Korkin, S. V., and Lyapustin, A. I.: Advancements in the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) Version 3 database – automated near-real-time quality control algorithm with improved cloud screening for Sun photometer aerosol optical depth (AOD) measurements, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 12, 169–209, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-12-169-2019>, 2019.

- Giorgi, F. and Lionello, P.: Climate change projections for the Mediterranean region, *Global and Planetary Change*, 63, 90–104, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2007.09.005>, 2008.
- GMAO: Global Modeling and Assimilation Office inst3_3d_asm_Cp: MERRA-2 3D IAU State, Meteorology Instantaneous 3-hourly (p-coord, 0.625x0.5L42), version 5.12.4, Greenbelt, MD, USA: Goddard Space Flight Center Distributed Active Archive Center (GSFC DAAC), doi:10.5067/VJAFPLI1CSIV, last access: 15 December 2022.
- Grivas, G., Chaloulakou, A., and Kassomenos, P.: An overview of the PM10 pollution problem, in the Metropolitan Area of Athens, Greece. Assessment of controlling factors and potential impact of long range transport, *Science of The Total Environment*, 389, 165– 177, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2007.08.048>, 2008.
- Gröbner, J. and Kouremeti, N.: The Precision Solar Spectroradiometer (PSR) for direct solar irradiance measurements, *Solar Energy*, 185, 199–210, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solener.2019.04.060>, 2019.
- GSFS: NASA: Giovanni, <https://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/>, last access: 03 October 2022.
- Gueymard, C. and Vignola, F.: Determination of atmospheric turbidity from the diffuse-beam broadband irradiance ratio, *Solar Energy*, 63, 135–146, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0038-092X\(98\)00065-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0038-092X(98)00065-6), 1998.
- Guiot, J. and Cramer, W.: Climate change: The 2015 Paris Agreement thresholds and Mediterranean basin ecosystems, *Science*, 354, 465–468, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aah5015>, 2016.
- Gómez-Amo, J., Estellés, V., Marcos, C., Segura, S., Esteve, A., Pedrós, R., Utrillas, M., and Martínez-Lozano, J.: Impact of dust and smoke mixing on column-integrated aerosol properties from observations during a severe wildfire episode over Valencia (Spain), *Science of The Total Environment*, 599–600, 2121–2134, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.05.041>, 2017.
- Gómez-Amo, J., Freile-Aranda, M., J. Camarasa, V. E., Utrillas, M., and Martínez-Lozano, J.: Empirical estimates of the radiative impact of an unusually extreme dust and T wildfire episode on the performance of a photovoltaic plant in Western Mediterranean, *Applied Energy*, 235, 1226–1234, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2018.11.052>, 2019.
- Herman, J., Cede, A., Spinei, E., Mount, G., Tzortziou, M., and Abuhassan, N.: NO₂ column amounts from ground-based Pandora and MF-DOAS spectrometers using the direct-sun DOAS technique: Intercomparisons and application to OMI validation, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 114, D13 307, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2009JD011848>, 2009.
- Hulstrom, R. L.: *Solar Resources*, ISBN: 9780262515368, MIT Press, Cambridge, 2003.
- Inness, A., Ades, M., Agustí-Panareda, A., Barré, J., Benedictow, A., Blechschmidt, A.-M., Dominguez, J. J., Engelen, R., Eskes, H., Flemming, J., Huijnen, V., Jones, L., Kipling, Z., Massart, S., Parrington, M., Peuch, V.-H., Razinger, M., Remy, S., Schulz, M., and Suttie, M.: The CAMS reanalysis of atmospheric composition, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 3515–3556, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-3515-2019>, 2019.
- IPCC2022: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>, last access: 24 December 2022.
- ISO 9060: Solar energy-Specification and classification of instruments for measuring hemispherical solar and direct solar radiation, Int. Organ. Stand., <https://www.iso.org/standard/67464.html>, last access: 31 October 2022.
- ISO 9847: Solar Energy – Calibration of Field Pyranometers by Comparison to a Reference Pyranometer, International Organization for Standardization, <https://www.iso.org/standard/17725.html>, last access: 31 October 2022.
- ISO/CIE: 17166-2019: Erythema reference action spectrum and standard erythema dose, <https://www.iso.org/standard/74167.html>, last access: 23 March 2023.
- Jaffe, D. A., Wigder, N., Downey, N., Pfister, G., Boynard, A., and Reid, S. B.: Impact of Wildfires on Ozone Exceptional Events in the Western U.S., *Environmental Science & Technology*, 47, 11 065–11 072, <https://doi.org/10.1021/es402164f>, 2013.
- Jin, X., Zhu, Q., and Cohen, R. C.: Direct estimates of biomass burning NO_x emissions and lifetimes using daily observations from TROPOMI, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 21, 15 569–15 587, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-21-15569-2021>, 2021.
- Jolly, W., Cochrane, M., Freeborn, P., Holden, Z. A., Brown, T. J., Williamson, G. J., and Bowman, D. M. J. S.: Climate-induced variations in global wildfire danger from 1979 to 2013, *Nat Commun*, 6, <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms8537>, 2015.

795 Kampouri, A., Amiridis, V., Solomos, S., Gialitaki, A., Marinou, E., Spyrou, C., Georgoulas, A. K., Akritidis, D., Papagiannopoulos, N.,
Mona, L., Scollo, S., Tsiachla, M., Tsikoudi, I., Pytharoulis, I., Karacostas, T., and Zanis, P.: Investigation of Volcanic Emissions in the
Mediterranean: “The Etna–Antikythera Connection”, *Atmosphere*, 12, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos12010040>, 2021.

Kaskaoutis, D., Grivas, G., Stavroulas, I., Liakakou, E., Dumka, U., Dimitriou, K., Gerasopoulos, E., and Mihalopoulos, N.: In situ identifi-
cation of aerosol types in Athens, Greece, based on long-term optical and on online chemical characterization, *Atmospheric Environment*,
800 246, 118 070, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2020.118070>, 2021.

Kazadzis, S., Raptis, P., Kouremeti, N., Amiridis, V., Arola, A., Gerasopoulos, E., and Schuster, G. L.: Aerosol absorption retrieval at
ultraviolet wavelengths in a complex environment, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 9, 5997–6011, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-5997-2016>, 2016.

Kazantzidis, A., Tzoumanikas, P., Bais, A., Fotopoulos, S., and Economou, G.: Cloud detection and classification with the use of whole-sky
805 ground-based images, *Atmospheric Research*, 113, 80–88, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2012.05.005>, 2012.

Kazantzidis, A., Tzoumanikas, P., Nikitidou, E., Salamalikis, V., Wilbert, S., Kuhn, P., and Blanc, P.: Estimation of cloud coverage/ type
and aerosol optical depth with all-sky imagers at Plataforma Solar de Almeria, Spain, in: EMS Annual Assembly, vol. 14, p. 390, Dublin,
Ireland, <https://hal-mines-paristech.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01625150>, 2017.

Kerr, J. B.: The Brewer Spectrophotometer, pp. 160–191, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-03313-1_6, 2010.

810 Kerr, J. B., McElroy, C. T., Wardle, D. I., Olafson, R. A., and Evans, W. F. J.: The Automated Brewer Spectrophotometer, in: *Atmospheric
Ozone*, edited by Zerefos, C. S. and Ghazi, A., pp. 396–401, Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht, 1985.

Knorr, W., Dentener, F., Lamarque, J.-F., Jiang, L., and Arneth, A.: Wildfire air pollution hazard during the 21st century, *Atmospheric
Chemistry and Physics*, 17, 9223–9236, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-9223-2017>, 2017.

815 Kosmopoulos, P. G., Kazadzis, S., Taylor, M., Athanasopoulou, E., Speyer, O., Raptis, P. I., Marinou, E., Proestakis, E., Solomos, S., Gera-
sopoulos, E., Amiridis, V., Bais, A., and Kontoes, C.: Dust impact on surface solar irradiance assessed with model simulations, satellite
observations and ground-based measurements, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 10, 2435–2453, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-10-2435-2017>, 2017.

Kotthaus, S., O’Connor, E., Munkel, C., Charlton-Perez, C., Haeffelin, M., Gabey, A. M., and Grimmond, C. S. B.: Recommendations for
820 processing atmospheric attenuated backscatter profiles from Vaisala CL31 ceilometers, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 9, 3769–
3791, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-3769-2016>, 2016.

Kurucz, R. L.: Synthetic Infrared Spectra, Symposium - International Astronomical Union, 154, 523–531,
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0074180900124805>, 1994.

Liakakou, E., Stavroulas, I., Kaskaoutis, D., Grivas, G., Paraskevopoulou, D., Dumka, U., Tsagkaraki, M., Bougiatioti, A., Oikonomou, K.,
825 Sciare, J., Gerasopoulos, E., and Mihalopoulos, N.: Long-term variability, source apportionment and spectral properties of black carbon
at an urban background site in Athens, Greece, *Atmospheric Environment*, 222, 117 137, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.117137>,
2020.

Liu, Y., Zhou, Y., and Lu, J.: Exploring the relationship between air pollution and meteorological conditions in China under environmental
governance, *Sci Rep*, 10, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-71338-7>, 2020.

830 LMDC: Laboratory of Meteorological Device Calibration, <https://www.iersd.noa.gr/en/services/laboratory-of-meteorological-device-calibration/>, last access: 31 October 2022.

Manisalidis, I., Stavropoulou, E., Stavropoulos, A., and Bezirtzoglou, E.: Environmental and Health Impacts of Air Pollution: A Review,
Front Public Health, 8, 32154 200, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.00014>, 2020.

Marinou, E., Amiridis, V., Binietoglou, I., Tsikerdekis, A., Solomos, S., Proestakis, E., Konsta, D., Papagiannopoulos, N., Tsekeri, A., Vlas-
835 tou, G., Zanis, P., Balis, D., Wandinger, U., and Ansmann, A.: Three-dimensional evolution of Saharan dust transport towards Europe
based on a 9-year EARLINET-optimized CALIPSO dataset, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 17, 5893–5919,
<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-5893-2017>, 2017.

Marinou, E., Tesche, M., Nenes, A., Ansmann, A., Schrod, J., Mamali, D., Tsekeri, A., Pikridas, M., Baars, H., Engelmann, R., Voudouri,
K.- A., Solomos, S., Sciare, J., Groß, S., Ewald, F., and Amiridis, V.: Retrieval of ice-nucleating particle concentrations from lidar

840 observations and comparison with UAV in situ measurements, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 11 315–11 342, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-11315-2019>, 2019.

McKinlay, A. F. and Diffey, B. L.: A Reference Action Spectrum for Ultraviolet Induced Erythema in Human Skin, 57760, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1987.

Meloni, D., di Sarra, A., Biavati, G., DeLuisi, J., Monteleone, F., Pace, G., Piacentino, S., and Sferlazzo, D.: Seasonal behavior of Saharan dust events at the Mediterranean island of Lampedusa in the period 1999–2005, *Atmospheric Environment*, 41, 3041–3056, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2006.12.001>, 2007.

845 Milford, C., Cuevas, E., Marrero, C. L., Bustos, J., Gallo, V., Rodríguez, S., Romero-Campos, P. M., and Torres, C.: Impacts of Desert Dust Outbreaks on Air Quality in Urban Areas, *Atmosphere*, 11, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos11010023>, 2020.

MOBOTIX: <https://www.mobotix.com/>, last access: 15 December 2022.

850 MODIS: Aqua, <https://go.nasa.gov/3SEK9XK>, last access: 4 May 2023.

Monteiro, A., Basart, S., Kazadzis, S., Votsis, A., Gkikas, A., Vandenbussche, S., Tobias, A., Gama, C., García-Pando, C. P., Terradellas, E., Notas, G., Middleton, N., Kushta, J., Amiridis, V., Lagouvardos, K., Kosmopoulos, P., Kotroni, V., Kanakidou, M., Mihalopoulos, N., Kalivitis, N., Dagsson-Waldhauserová, P., El-Askary, H., Sievers, K., Giannaros, T., Mona, L., Hirtl, M., Skomorowski, P., Virtanen, T. H., Christoudias, T., Di Mauro, B., Trippetta, S., Kutuzov, S., Meinander, O., and Nickovic, S.: Multi-sectoral impact assessment of an extreme African dust episode in the Eastern Mediterranean in March 2018, *Science of The Total Environment*, 843, 156 861, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.156861>, 2022.

855 Moulin, C., Lambert, C. E., Dayan, U., Masson, V., Ramonet, M., Bousquet, P., Legrand, M., Balkanski, Y. J., Guelle, W., Marticorena, B., Bergametti, G., and Dulac, F.: Satellite climatology of African dust transport in the Mediterranean atmosphere, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 103, 13 137–13 144, <https://doi.org/10.1029/98JD00171>, 1998.

860 Nastos, P. T.: Meteorological Patterns Associated with Intense Saharan Dust Outbreaks over Greece in Winter, *Advances in Meteorology*, 2012, 1–17, <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/828301>, 2012.

Pace, G., di Sarra, A., Meloni, D., Piacentino, S., and Chamard, P.: Aerosol optical properties at Lampedusa (Central Mediterranean). 1. Influence of transport and identification of different aerosol types, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 6, 697–713, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-6-697-2006>, 2006.

865 Pani, S. K., Lin, N.-H., Chantara, S., Wang, S.-H., Khamkaew, C., Prapamontol, T., and Janjay, S.: Radiative response of biomass-burning aerosols over an urban atmosphere in northern peninsular Southeast Asia, *Science of the Total Environment*, 633, 892–911, 2018.

Papachristopoulou, K., Fountoulakis, I., Gkikas, A., Kosmopoulos, P. G., Nastos, P. T., Hatzaki, M., and Kazadzis, S.: 15-Year Analysis of Direct Effects of Total and Dust Aerosols in Solar Radiation/Energy over the Mediterranean Basin, *Remote Sensing*, 14, <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14071535>, 2022.

870 Papavasileiou, G. and Giannaros, T. M.: The Catastrophic 2021 Wildfires in Greece: An Outbreak of Pyroconvective Events, *Environmental Sciences Proceedings*, 17, <https://doi.org/10.3390/envirosci2022017007>, 2022.

Papayannis, A., Mamouri, R. E., Amiridis, V., Kazadzis, S., Pérez, C., Tsaknakis, G., Kokkalis, P., and Baldasano, J. M.: Systematic lidar observations of Saharan dust layers over Athens, Greece in the frame of EARLINET project (2004–2006), *Annales Geophysicae*, 27, 3611–3620, <https://doi.org/10.5194/angeo-27-3611-2009>, 2009.

875 Park, Y. H., Sokolik, I. N., and Hall, S. R.: The Impact of Smoke on the Ultraviolet and Visible Radiative Forcing Under Different Fire Regimes, *Air, Soil and Water Research*, 11, 1178622118774 803, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1178622118774803>, 2018.

Pausas, J. G., Pratt, R. B., Keeley, J. E., Jacobsen, A. L., Ramirez, A. R., Vilagrosa, A., Paula, S., Kaneakua-Pia, I. N., and Davis, S. D.: Towards understanding resprouting at the global scale, *New Phytologist*, 209, 945–954, <https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.13644>, 2016.

Perkins-Kirkpatrick, S. and Lewis, S.: Increasing trends in regional heatwaves, *Nat Commun.*, 11, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16970-7>, 2020.

880 POLLYNET: <https://polly.tropos.de>, last access: 31 October 2022.

Poorter, H., Niinemets, U., Ntagkas, N., Siebenk  s, A., M  enp   , M., Matsubara, S., and Pons, T.: A meta-analysis of plant responses to light intensity for 70 traits ranging from molecules to whole plant performance, *New Phytologist*, 223, 1073–1105, <https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.15754>, 2019.

- 885 Pratt, R. B., Jacobsen, A. L., Ramirez, A. R., Helms, A. M., Traugh, C. A., Tobin, M. F., Heffner, M. S., and Davis, S. D.: Mortality of resprouting chaparral shrubs after a fire and during a record drought: physiological mechanisms and demographic consequences, *Global Change Biology*, 20, 893–907, <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.12477>, 2014.
- Psiloglou, B. E.: Personal communication, 2021.
- Puig-Gironès, R., Brotons, L., and P, P.: Aridity influences the recovery of vegetation and shrubland birds after wildfire, *PLoS ONE*, 12, e0173 599, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0173599>, 2017.
- 890 Raptis, I.-P., Kazadzis, S., Amiridis, V., Gkikas, A., Gerasopoulos, E., and Mihalopoulos, N.: A Decade of Aerosol Optical Properties Measurements over Athens, Greece, *Atmosphere*, 11, <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos11020154>, 2020.
- Raptis, P.-I., Kazadzis, S., Gröbner, J., Kouremeti, N., Doppler, L., Becker, R., and Helmis, C.: Water vapour retrieval using the Precision Solar Spectroradiometer, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 11, 1143–1157, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-11-1143-2018>, 2018.
- 895 Reid, J. S. and Hobbs, P. V.: Physical and optical properties of young smoke from individual biomass fires in Brazil, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 103, 32 013–32 030, <https://doi.org/10.1029/98JD00159>, 1998.
- Ren, Y., Shen, G., Shen, H., Zhong, Q., Xu, H., Meng, W., Zhang, W., Yu, X., Yun, X., Luo, Z., Chen, Y., Li, B., Cheng, H., Zhu, D., and Tao, S.: Contributions of biomass burning to global and regional SO₂ emissions, *Atmospheric Research*, 260, 105709, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2021.105709>, 2021.
- 900 Rice, M., Henderson, S., Lambert, A., Cromar, K., Hall, J., Cascio, W., Smith, P., Marsh, B., Coefield, S., Balmes, J., Kamal, A., Gilmour, M., Carlsten, C., Navarro, K., Collman, G., Rappold, A., Miller, M., Stone, S., and Costa, D.: Respiratory Impacts of Wildland Fire Smoke: Future Challenges and Policy Opportunities. An Official American Thoracic Society Workshop Report, *Ann Am Thorac Soc.*, 18, 921–930, <https://doi.org/10.1513/AnnalsATS.202102-148ST>, 2021.
- Rickly, P., Guo, H., Campuzano-Jost, P., Jimenez, J. L., Wolfe, G. M., Bennett, R., Bourgeois, I., Crounse, J. D., Dibb, J. E., DiGangi, J. P., 905 Diskin, G. S., Dollner, M., Gargulinski, E. M., Hall, S. R., Halliday, H. S., Hanisco, T. F., Hannun, R. A., Liao, J., Moore, R., Nault, B. A., Nowak, J. B., Robinson, C. E., Ryerson, T., Sanchez, K. J., Schöberl, M., Soja, A. J., St. Clair, J. M., Thornhill, K. L., Ullmann, K., Wennberg, P. O., Weinzierl, B., Wiggins, E. B., Winstead, E. L., and Rollins, A. W.: Emission factors and evolution of SO₂ measured from biomass burning in wild and agricultural fires, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions*, 2022, 1–29, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2022-309>, 2022.
- 910 Rodríguez, S., Querol, X., Alastuey, A., Kallos, G., and Kakaliagou, O.: Saharan dust contributions to PM₁₀ and TSP levels in Southern and Eastern Spain, *Atmospheric Environment*, 35, 2433–2447, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310\(00\)00496-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310(00)00496-9), 2001.
- Román, R., Antuña Sánchez, J. C., Cachorro, V. E., Toledano, C., Torres, B., Mateos, D., Fuertes, D., López, C., González, R., Lapionok, T., Herreras-Giralda, M., Dubovik, O., and de Frutos, A. M.: Retrieval of aerosol properties using relative radiance measurements from an all-sky camera, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 15, 407–433, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-15-407-2022>, 2022.
- 915 Rosário, N. E. D., Sena, E. T., and Yamasoe, M. A.: South American 2020 regional smoke plume: intercomparison with previous years, impact on solar radiation, and the role of Pantanal biomass burning season, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 22, 15 021–15 033, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-22-15021-2022>, 2022.
- Ruffault, J., Curt, T., Moron, V., Trigo, R. M., Mouillot, F., Koutsias, N., Pimont, F., Martin-StPaul, N., Barbero, R., Dupuy, J.-C., Russo, A., and Belhadj-Khedher, C.: Increased likelihood of heat-induced large wildfires in the Mediterranean Basin, *Scientific Reports*, 10, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-70069-z>, 2020.
- 920 Saleh, R., Hennigan, C., McMeeking, G., Chuang, W., Robinson, E., Coe, H., Donahue, N., and Robinson, A.: Absorptivity of brown carbon in fresh and photo-chemically aged biomass-burning emissions, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 13, 7683–7693. 2013
- Schuster, G. L., Dubovik, O., and Holben, B. N.: Angstrom exponent and bimodal aerosol size distributions, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 111, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2005JD006328>, 2006.
- 925 Shettle, E.: Models of aerosols, clouds, and precipitation for atmospheric propagation studies, in: In Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and developement (AGARD), pp. 1–15, <https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1990apuv.agar.....S>, 1990.
- Sinyuk, A., Dubovik, O., Holben, B., Eck, T. F., Breon, F.-M., Martonchik, J., Kahn, R., Diner, D. J., Vermote, E. F., Roger, J.-C., Lapyonok, T., and Slutsker, I.: Simultaneous retrieval of aerosol and surface properties from a combination of AERONET and satellite data, *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 107, 90–108, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2006.07.022>, 2007.

930 Skamarock, W., Klemp, J., Dudhia, J., Gill, D., Zhiquan, L., Berner, J., Wang, W., Powers, J., Duda, M., Barker, D., and et al.: A Description of the Advanced Research WRF Model Version 4; NCAR Technial Note NCAR/TN-475+STR, doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.7369994.v4, last access: 29 October 2022.

Solomos, S., Amiridis, V., Zanis, P., Gerasopoulos, E., Sofiou, F., Herekakis, T., Brioude, J., Stohl, A., Kahn, R., and Kontoes, C.: Smoke dispersion modeling over complex terrain using high resolution meteorological data and satellite observations – The FireHub platform, *Atmospheric Environment*, 119, 348–361, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.08.066>, 2015.

935 Solomos, S., Gialitaki, A., Marinou, E., Proestakis, E., Amiridis, V., Baars, H., Komppula, M., and Ansmann, A.: Modeling and remote sensing of an indirect Pyro-Cb formation and biomass transport from Portugal wildfires towards Europe, *Atmospheric Environment*, 206, 303–315, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.03.009>, 2019.

Soupiona, O., Papayannis, A., Kokkalis, P., Mylonaki, M., Tsaknakis, G., Argyrouli, A. and Vratolis, S.: Long-term systematic profiling of dust aerosol optical properties using the EOLE NTUA lidar system over Athens, Greece (2000–2016), *Atmospheric Environment*, 183, 165–174, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.04.011>, 2018.

940 Srinivas, B., Rastogi, N., Sarin, M.M., Singh, A., Singh, D.: Mass absorption efficiency of light absorbing organic aerosols from source region of paddy-residue burning emissions in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, *Atmospheric Environment* 125, 360–370, 2016.

Stefenelli, G., Jiang, J., Bertrand, A., Bruns, E. A., Pieber, S. M., Baltensperger, U., Marchand, N., Aksoyoglu, S., Prévôt, A. S. H., Slowik, J. G., and El Haddad, I.: Secondary organic aerosol formation from smoldering and flaming combustion of biomass: a box model parametrization based on volatility basis set, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 19, 11 461–11 484, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-11461-2019>, 2019.

945 Stohl, A., Forster, C., Frank, A., Seibert, P., and Wotawa, G.: Technical note: The Lagrangian particle dispersion model FLEXPART version 6.2, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 5, 2461–2474, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-5-2461-2005>, 2005.

950 Taylor, R. G.: Heat Transfer: a Basic Approach. M. N. Ozisik. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. 1985. 780 pp. Illustrated. £31.95., *The Aeronautical Journal* (1968), 89, 198–198, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001924000014780>, 1985.

Tesche, M., Ansmann, A., Müller, D., Althausen, D., Engelmann, R., Freudenthaler, V., and Groß, S.: Vertically resolved separation of dust and smoke over Cape Verde using multiwavelength Raman and polarization lidars during Saharan Mineral Dust Experiment 2008, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 114, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2009JD011862>, 2009.

955 Turco, M., Rosa-Cánovas, J., Bedia, J., Jerez, S., Montávez, J., Llasat, M., and Provenza, A.: Exacerbated fires in Mediterranean Europe due to anthropogenic warming projected with non-stationary climate-fire models, *Nature Communications*, 9, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-06358-z>, 2018.

Vandaele, A., Hermans, C., Simon, P., Carleer, M., Colin, R., Fally, S., Mérienne, M., Jenouvrier, A., and Coquart, B.: Measurements of the NO₂ absorption cross-section from 42 000 cm⁻¹ to 10 000 cm⁻¹ (238–1000 nm) at 220 K and 294 K, *Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer*, 59, 171–184, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-4073\(97\)00168-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-4073(97)00168-4), *atmospheric Spectroscopy Applications* 96, 1998.

960 Vilagrosa, A., Hernández, E. I., Luis, V. C., Cochard, H., and Pausas, J. G.: Physiological differences explain the co-existence of different regeneration strategies in Mediterranean ecosystems, *New Phytologist*, 201, 1277–1288, <https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.12584>, 2014.

Webb, A. R., Slaper, H., Koepke, P., and Schmalwieser, A. W.: Know your standard: clarifying the CIE erythema action spectrum., *Photochem Photobiol.*, 87, 483–486, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-1097.2010.00871.x>, 2011.

965 Weber, J. K., Kaufholdt, D., Minner-Meinen, R., Bloem, E., Shahid, A., Rennenberg, H., and Hänsch, R.: Impact of wildfires on SO₂ detoxification mechanisms in leaves of oak and beech trees, *Environmental Pollution*, 272, 116 389, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2020.116389>, 2021.

Weilhammer, V., Schmid, J., Mittermeier, I., Schreiber, F., Jiang, L., Pastuhovic, V., Herr, C., and Heinze, S.: Extreme weather events in Europe and their health consequences – A systematic review, *International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health*, 233, 113 688, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheh.2021.113688>, 2021.

970 Wendt, E. A., Ford, B., and Volckens, J.: A cloud screening algorithm for ground-based sun photometry using all-sky images and deep transfer learning, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques Discussions*, 2022, 1–15, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2022-217>, 2022.

WMO: Guide to Meteorological Instruments and Methods of Observation (WMO-No. 8), <https://www.posmet.ufv.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/MET-474-WMO-Guide.pdf>, last access: 31 October 2022.

- 975 Wu, Y., Nehrir, A. R., Ren, X., Dickerson, R. R., Huang, J., Stratton, P. R., Gronoff, G., Kooi, S. A., Collins, J. E., Berkoff, T. A., Lei, L., Gross, B., and Moshary, F.: Synergistic aircraft and ground observations of transported wildfire smoke and its impact on air quality in New York City during the summer 2018 LISTOS campaign, *Science of The Total Environment*, 773, 145030, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.145030>, 2021.
- 980 Zittis, G., Almazroui, M., Alpert, P., Ciais, P., Cramer, W., Dahdal, Y., Fnais, M., Francis, D., Hadjinicolaou, P., Howari, F., Jrrar, A., Kaskaoutis, D. G., Kulmala, M., Lazoglou, G., Mihalopoulos, N., Lin, X., Rudich, Y., Sciare, J., Stenchikov, G., Xoplaki, E., and Lelieveld, J.: Climate Change and Weather Extremes in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, *Reviews of Geophysics*, 60, e2021RG000 762, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021RG000762>, 2022.