

The Complex Refractive Indices of Free Iron Minerals, and Why They Matter

Greg Schuster, Chip Trepte — NASA Langley Research Center. Sujung Go — University of Maryland, Baltimore County; NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Alexei Lyapustin — NASA Goddard Space Flight Center



Models, In situ, and Remote sensing of Aerosols

- MIRA is forum that fosters international collaborations amongst the aerosol disciplines.
- Website: <https://science.larc.nasa.gov/mira-wg/>
- News List: <https://espo.nasa.gov/lists/listinfo/mira>
- Join news list to receive invites to the first Morphing MIRA webinar, Monday, Mar 27 at 13 UTC

MIRA Info

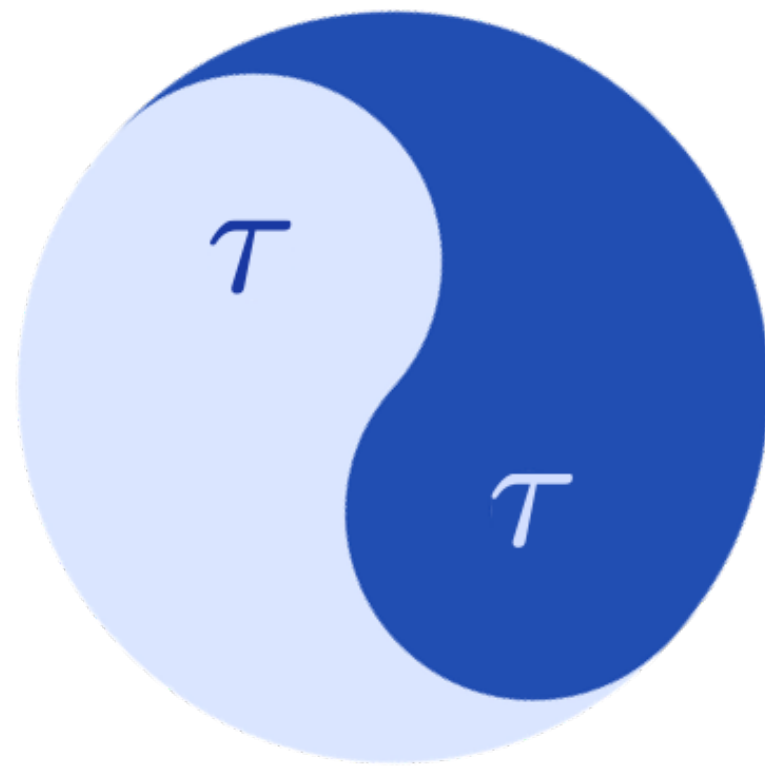


science.larc.nasa.gov/mira-wg/

Subscribe



espo.nasa.gov/lists/listinfo/mira



Tables of Aerosol Optics

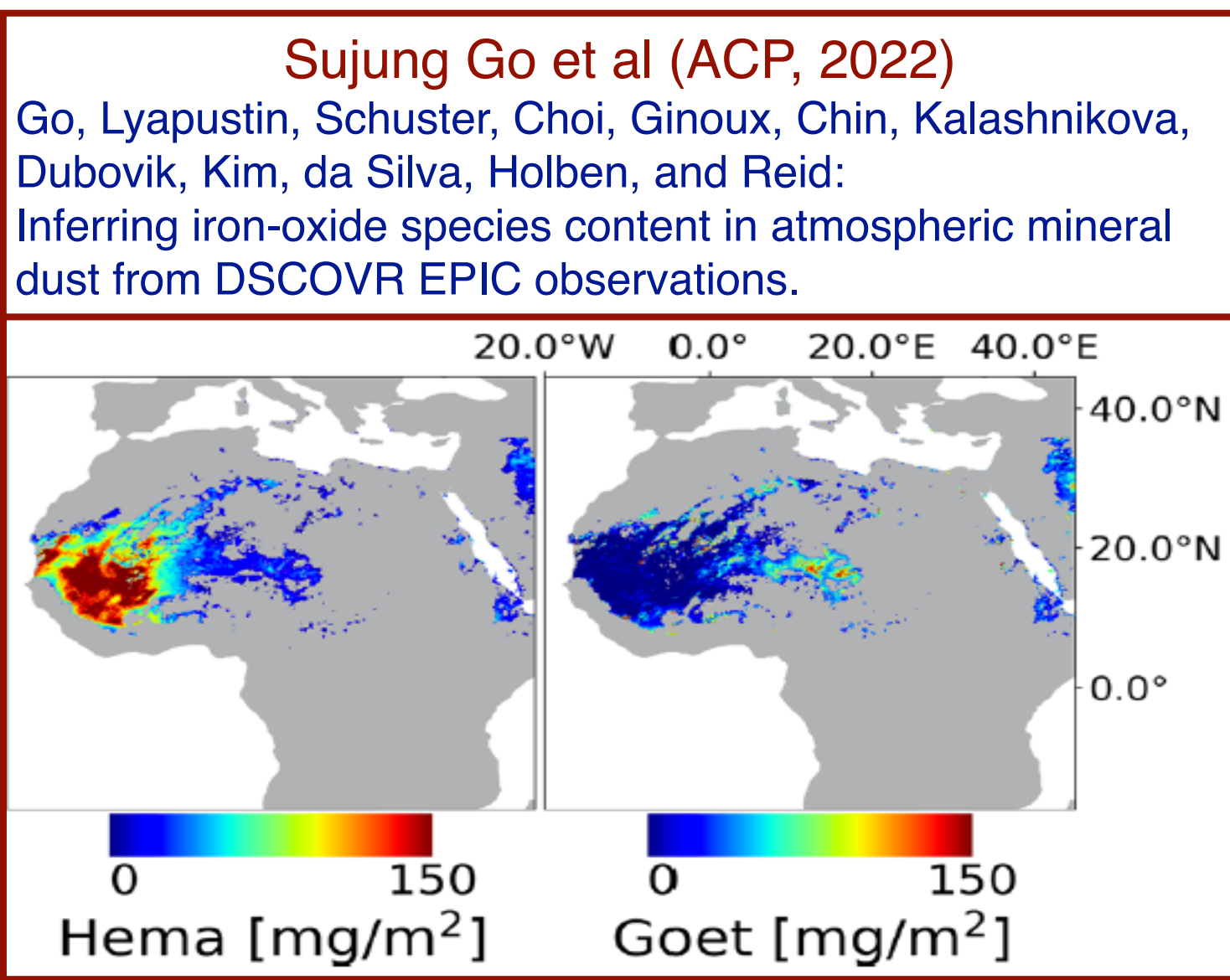
- TAO is a MIRA topic (or subgroup)
- TAO is an open and dynamic community repository of optics computations
- TAO is meant to be an update of Shettle and Fenn (1979), OPAC, etc.
- ➔ Refractive indices are a key component of TAO

TAO Info



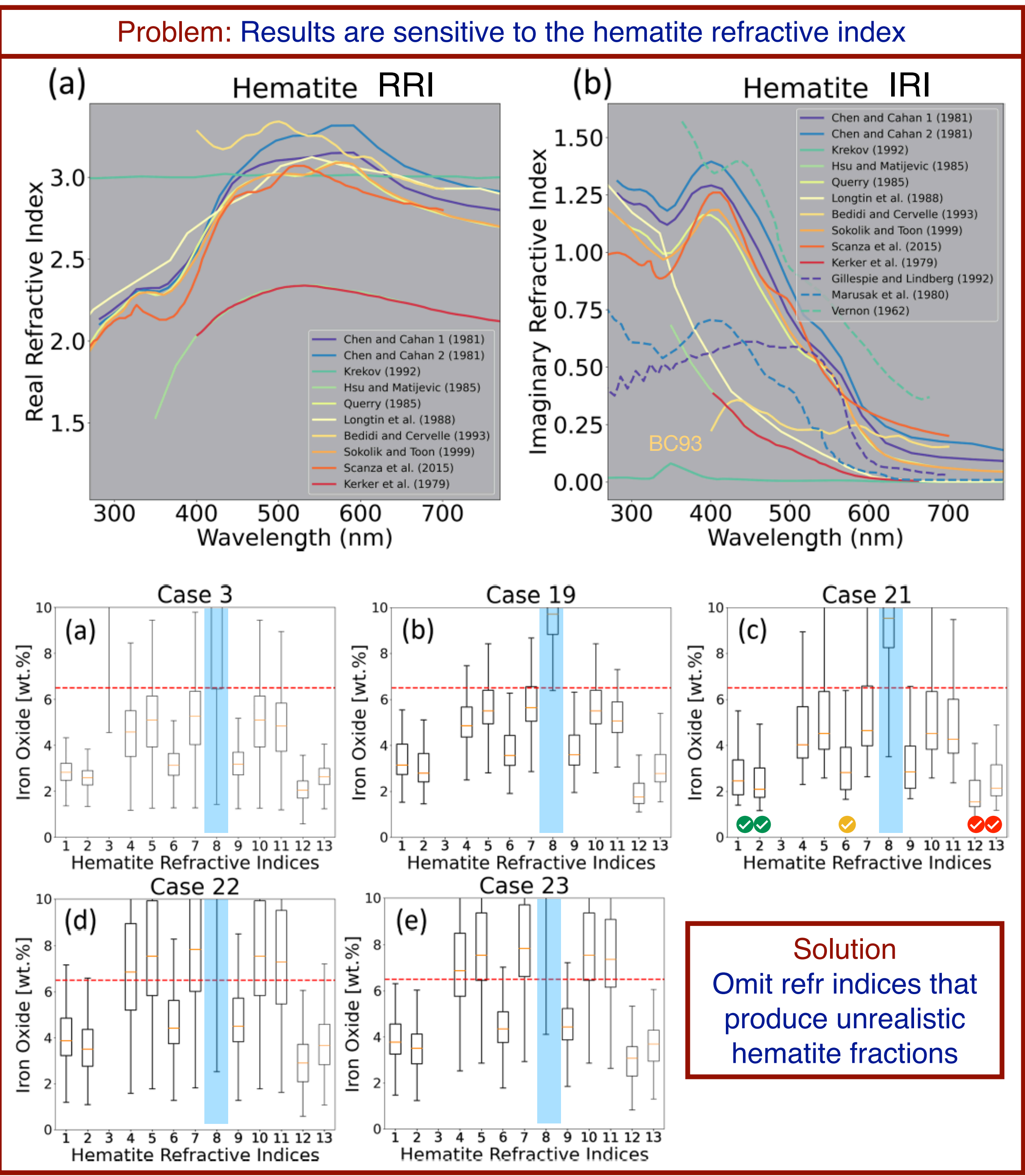
science.larc.nasa.gov/mira-wg/tao

There are 13+ spectral refractive indices for hematite, so use closure as a guide

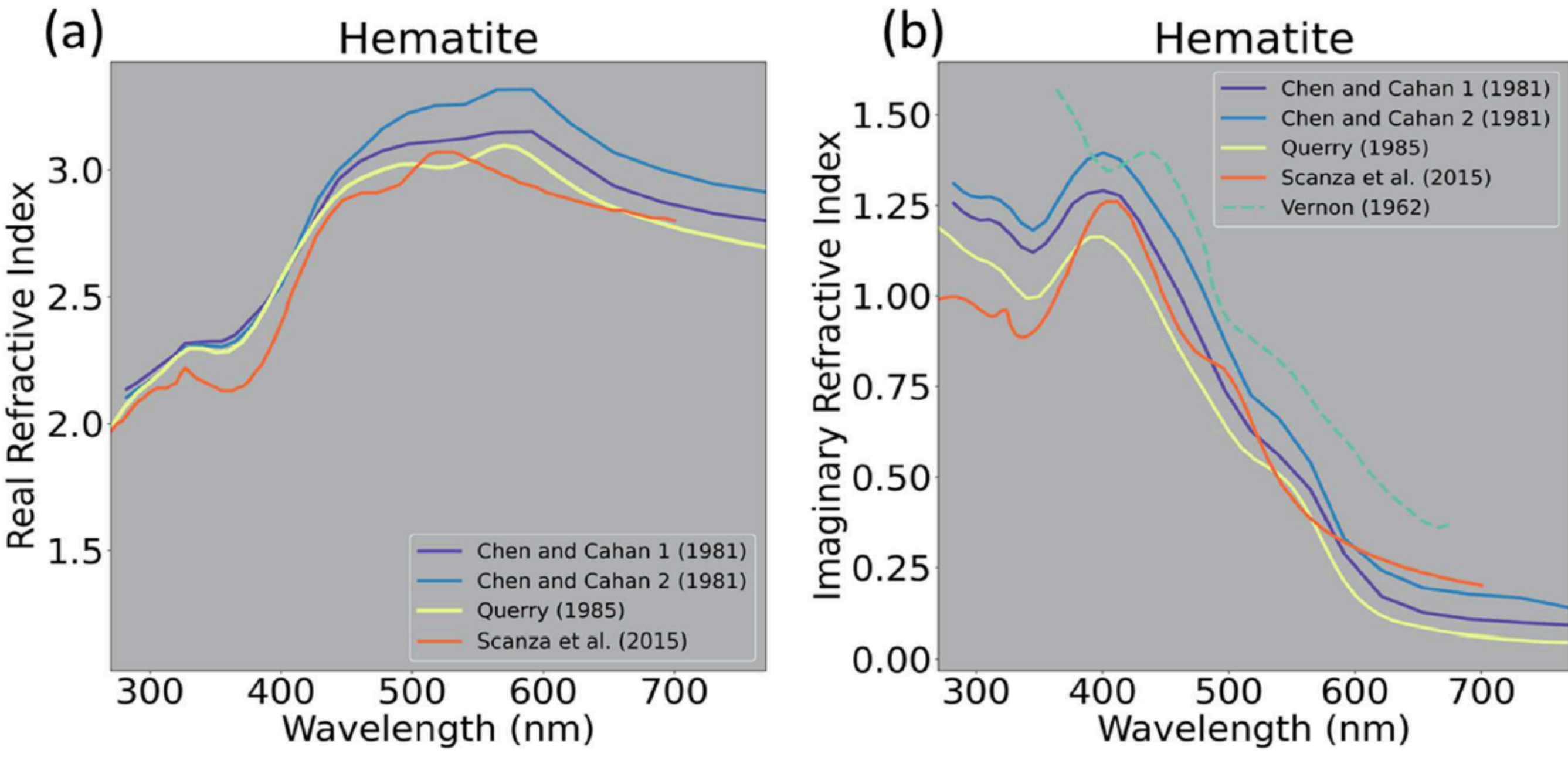


Sensitivity Test for Hematite IRI
Case 3: Western Africa
Case 19: Mexico, New Mexico
Case 21: Mexico, New Mexico
Case 22: Australia
Case 23: Australia

Hematite volume fractions need to be less than 6.5 wt% for consistency with *in situ* literature.



- Only 5/13 hematite refractive indices result in retrieved hematite mass mixing ratios that are consistent with *in situ* measurements.
- Two of those five refractive indices have undocumented methodologies (red checks in table to right).
- Note below that Bedidi and Cervell (1993) also provides refractive indices for goethite, but that their imag RI for hematite is an outlier.

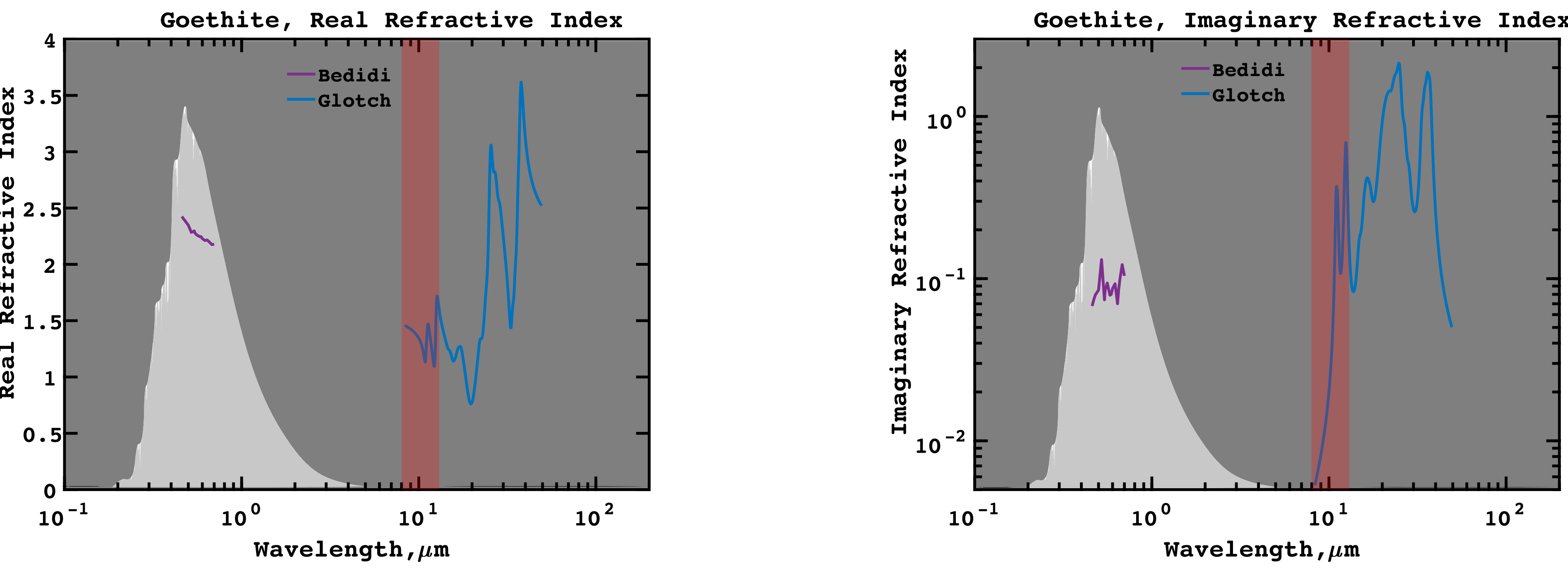


Hematite Refractive Index Test (Go, ACP 2022)

Table 1. Summary of hematite refractive index information used in Fig. 3.

No.	Reference	Wavelength
1	Chen and Cahan (1981) – 1*	263–770 nm
2	Chen and Cahan (1981) – 2*	
3	Krekov (1992)	200–4500 nm
4	Gillespie and Lindberg (1992)	250–700 nm
5	Hsu and Matijevic (1985)	350–650 nm
6	Querry (1985)	210–900 nm
7	Longtin et al. (1988)	200–3 × 10 ⁵ nm
8	Bedidi and Cervelle (1993)	350–750 nm
9	Sokolik and Toon (1999)	200–5 × 10 ⁴ nm
10	Kerker et al. (1979)	400–880 nm (n) 400–700 nm (k)
11	Marusak et al. (1980)	207–945 nm
12	Vernon (1962)	350–700 nm
13	Scanza et al. (2015)	100–1 × 10 ⁶ nm

Goethite is more abundant globally than hematite, but spectral refractive index measurements are rare



- Two forms of highly absorbing “free iron” are common in aeolian dust — hematite and goethite.
- Goethite is more abundant globally than hematite (e.g., Shi, Aeolian Research 2012; Formenti, JGR 2014).
- There is a single spectral measurement of goethite refractive index at visible wavelengths (Bedidi, JGR 1993).
- Likewise, there is a single measurement of goethite refractive index in the longwave (Glotch, Icarus 2009).

Shortwave is especially problematic

The only source is Bedidi and Cervell (JGR, 1993)

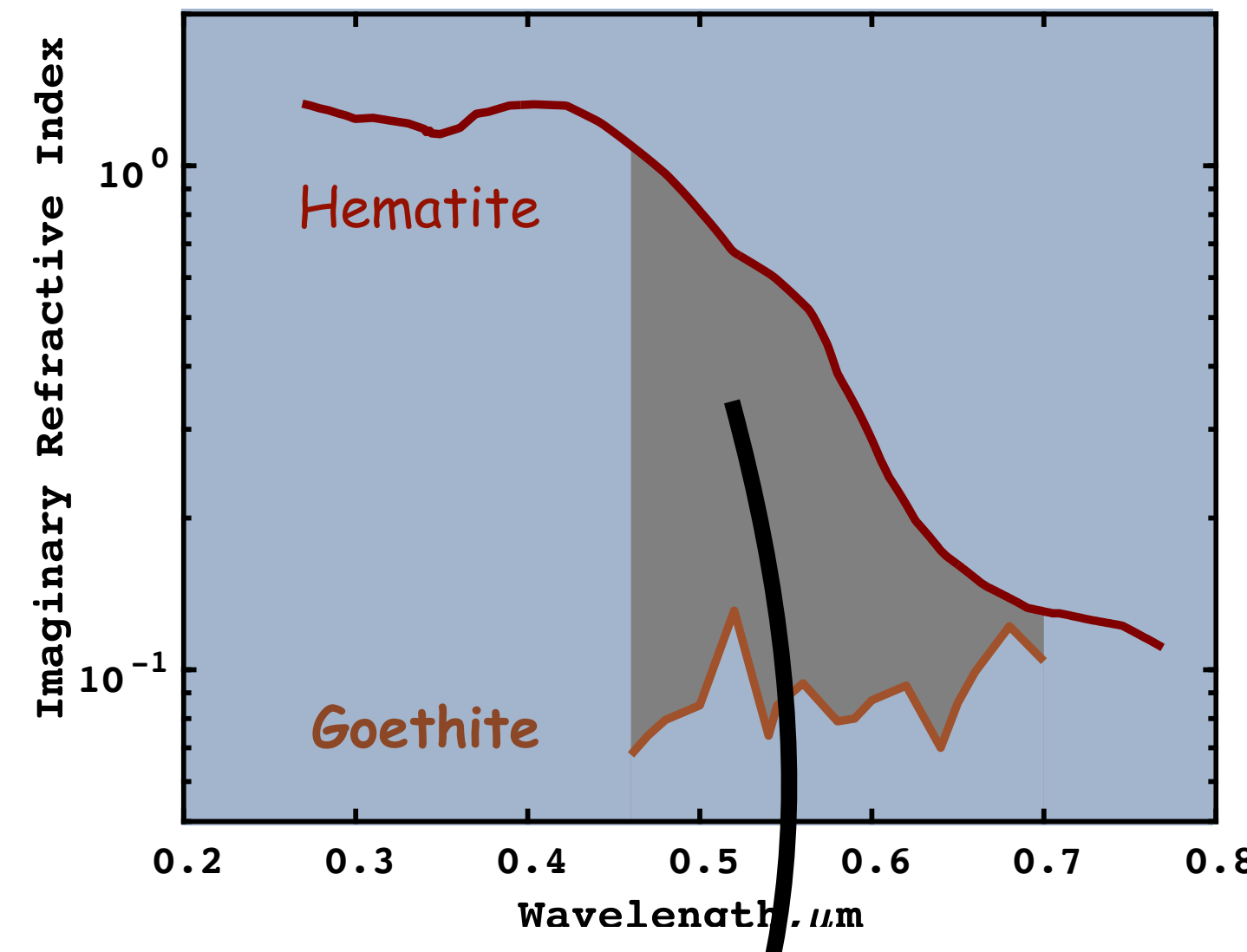
- Soil moisture study — pure samples were not necessary for their objectives.
- Scattering of single mineral particles (moist and dry), $\lambda = 0.460$ to $0.700 \mu\text{m}$
- Mie Theory was used to model scattering field of the soils.

Complex refractive index computed using Koenigsberger formula, which is published in a French journal (Cervelle, 1970).

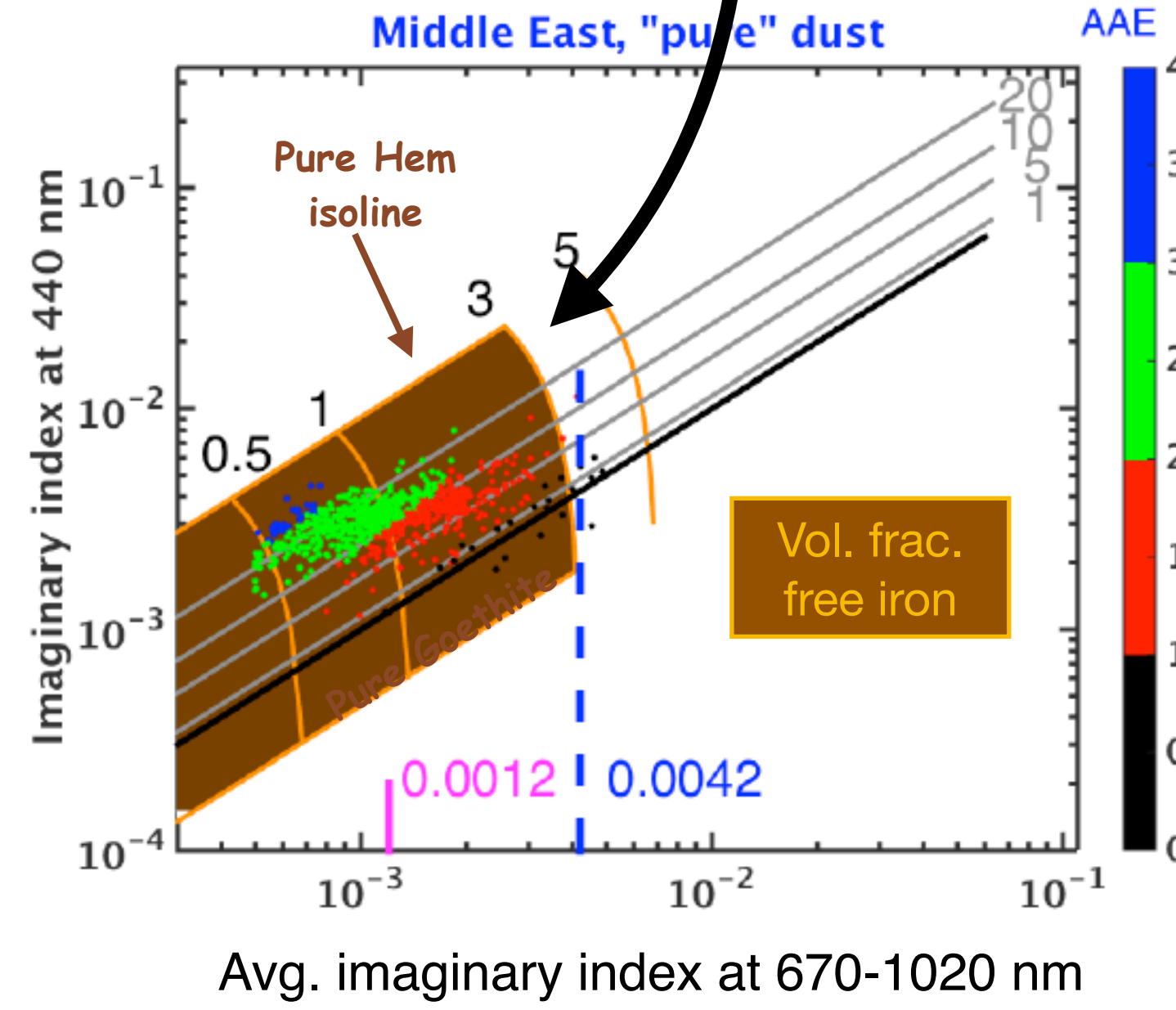
Black Box

Cervelle, B., R. Caye, and J. Billard, Détermination de l'ellipsoïde Complexe des indices de cristaux uniaxes fortement absorbants: Application à la pyrrholite hexagonale, *Bull. Soc. Fr. Mineral. Cristallogr.*, 93, 72–82, 1970.

Goethite and Hematite modulate the spectral dependence of mineral absorption



Thus, both mineral spectra are required to model observations



Challenge to the community: Send me citations of goethite refractive index measurements for TAO!