

INFORMATION E-MAIL FROM THE IAMAS BUREAU

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a) Call for symposium proposals for IUGG2015

As was discussed already during the Executive Committee meetings in DACA-13, the IAMAS community has to identify the symposia for the next IUGG General Assembly, scheduled for June 2015 in Prague (www.iugg2015prague.com). Special emphasis will be placed on joint symposia between commissions and, ideally, also of relevance to other associations within IUGG. Based on the experience from DACA-13, IUGG-2011 and MOCA-09, it is intended to generate fewer symposia ('trains'), but longer ones ('with quite a number of wagons'), overseen by a team of conveners.

A detailing letter by Sec.-Gen. Hans Volkert will be distributed to all Commission Presidents and Secretaries, as well as past conveners in the coming days. Replies from the IAMAS community will be kindly requested by

Thursday 28 November 2013.

b) Report on TOSCA training school on Impact of solar variability on climate

TOSCA ("Towards a more complete assessment of the impact of solar variability on the Earth's climate", <http://www.tosca-cost.eu>) is a multidisciplinary European network of scientists from more than eighteen countries whose objective is to provide a better understanding of the role of the Sun in climate change. This action aims at assessing the various contributions of solar variability to the Earth's climate by

bringing together solar physicists, space scientists, atmospheric scientists, climate modelers, paleoclimatologists, and others. TOSCA organized its first training school in Thessaloniki, Greece, from 10 to 15 March 2013. The objective of this school was to give young scientists a global understanding of the topical but also controversial role of solar variability in climate change. 28 students and early-career scientists from 17 countries attended this school. It was a very diverse group of bright students and young scientists with expertise in various research topics such as lightnings and atmospheric electricity, operational space weather, ocean dynamics, geomagnetism, neutron monitors, radiative transfer modelling, regional climate simulations, solar image analysis, and some others. The participation in this school was entirely free of charge, but students were encouraged to contribute at least partly to their travel expenses. A financial support from COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology), IUGG (IAMAS/ICMA), SCOSTEP, and COSPAR enabled participation of more students.



Participants of the School (Photo: T. D. de Wit)

The five-day program featured lectures, a computer class, a poster session, two movies with a debate, and a daily assessment. Lectures addressed various aspects of the Sun-climate connection, with a blend of fundamental physical issues, key questions, and practical aspects such as existing sources of data. Among the lessons learnt were the importance of being pedagogically innovative in order to get students actively involved rather than having them just listen to the lectures. Another major challenge was how to give a good understanding of a large variety of physical processes to such a diverse audience. This highlighted the importance of conveying information on the basic physical meaning of the processes rather than on specific issues and nomenclature. The debate showed how unprepared we are for bringing

scientific concepts to the public, especially when facing opposition. Clearly, more effort should be spent on helping students and lecturers to communicate controversial issues.

(Received from Thierry Dudok de Wit, on behalf of TOSCA)

c) Report on the 19th International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols

The 19th International Conference on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols (ICNAA) was held in Fort Collins, Colorado, USA, 24-28 June 2013. This meeting is one of the premiere regular (quadrennial) international meetings concerning the formation, physical and chemical properties, transformations and cloud impacts of atmospheric aerosol particles. There were more than 230 attendees from six continents and 27 countries represented. The meeting offered a unique opportunity for young scientists to share research results and have discussions with an international cross-section of experts in their fields. The meeting focused on Nucleation Theory & Experiment, Tropospheric and Stratospheric Aerosols, Cloud Drop and Ice Nucleation, and Aerosol-Climate Interactions. A special session was held on CLOUD (Cosmics Leaving Outdoor Droplets), a project at the CERN facility, which studies the influence of galactic cosmic rays on the Earth's climate through the media of aerosols and clouds. Ten scientists delivered featured conference plenary talks of high current interest. Financial support from IUGG enabled travel of five graduate students from Austria, Germany, India, UK/Nigeria, and Sweden.

The papers presented at the meeting were published in the conference proceedings: DeMott, P. J., and O'Dowd, C. D., eds. (2013). *Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols, 19th International Conference*, AIP Conference Proceedings No. 1527, AIP Publishing, Melville, NY, ISBN: 978-0-7354-1152-4.

(Received from Paul J. DeMott, co-Chair of the 19th ICNAA)

d) Report on the Workshop on Measurement Problems in Ice Clouds

A meeting was convened July 5-6, 2013 at the ETH, Zurich, Switzerland, to address issues related to ice particles in clouds and precipitation and how these particles impact weather and climate. The specific objectives were: 1) to identify critical, unresolved scientific questions related to the formation and evolution of ice in clouds, 2) to summarize the uncertainties and limitations of in situ and remote sensors related to measurements of ice cloud properties and 3) to assess and evaluate potential approaches to reduce the uncertainties and minimize the limitations related to measurements of ice cloud properties, including a review of emerging technologies. During the two days of the meeting there were 11 presentations (<http://www.iccp-iamas.org/>) that covered the current state of knowledge with respect

to how ice forms in clouds and evolves into precipitation, the methods available for measuring ice particle properties and the types of models that are presently being employed to evaluate ice processes.

Scientists and students (12) from nine countries were represented at the meeting. The proceedings of the workshop were summarized at the Davos Atmosphere and Cryosphere Assembly and will be published sometime in late 2014 as a monograph of the American Meteorological Society.

(Received from Darrel Baumgardner, ICCL Secretary)

e) Announcement of World Weather Open Science Conference

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) had asked the Sec.-Gen. to publicize the first World Weather Open Science Conference (WWOSC-2014), to be held from 16-21 Aug. 2014 in Montréal, Canada – the very same venue where MOCA-09 so successfully took place four years ago. Details are provided under <http://wwosc2014.org>. WWOSC features both a *Science* and a *User, Application & Social Science* programme, the former being of particular interest to IAMAS commissions (cf. http://wwosc2014.org/side_program/scientific-e.shtml). WMO is providing partial support for younger colleagues and is keen to tap experiences which are being my in academia outside of the national meteorological services.

f) Obituary



Prof. Duzheng Ye (also spelt as Tu-Cheng Yeh), a world-renown meteorologist, passed away at 18:35 on 16 October, 2013 at the age of 98.

Prof. Ye was winner of the 48th International Meteorological Organization Prize in 2003, and one of the two prizewinners of the National Supreme Scientific and Technological Award in 2005. He served as an IAMAP

Executive Committee Member (1983-1987) and an IUGG Bureau Member (1987-1995).

Prof. Ye devoted himself to the Earth Sciences for more than 70 years and made major contributions to developments in this discipline. He was born in Tianjin, China on 21 February 1916. He received his first degree from the Department of Meteorology, Tsinghua University in 1940, and Master's degree from Zhejiang

University in 1943. During 1945-1948, he studied at the University of Chicago supervised by Carl-Gustaf Rossby and obtained his PhD degree. He returned to China in 1950 and was one of the main founders of modern meteorology in China. He instigated the now well-established research efforts devoted to Tibetan Plateau meteorology; discovered the seasonal abrupt change of atmospheric general circulation over Asia; developed the theory of atmospheric long wave energy dispersion, and therefore provided the theoretical basis for modern atmospheric long wave forecasts; proposed a theory for the scales of atmospheric motion, which has since been applied to weather forecasting; and expanded global change research by building a framework of “orderly human activities” in the context of a life supporting environment and proposing climate change adaptation theories. He actively advised and participated in the meteorological operation systems of China and made outstanding contributions to modern meteorological operations in the country.

Duzheng Ye was elected a Foreign Member of the Finnish Academy of Sciences and Letters, Honorary Member of the American Meteorological Society, and Honorary Member of the Royal Meteorological Society of the United Kingdom. He served as President of the Chinese Meteorological Society and Chief Director and Honorary Director of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Duzheng Ye was also actively involved in international cooperation and coordination. He served as an executive member of many international organizations, including: the Joint Scientific Committee/World Climate Research Programme (JSC/WCRP), the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics (IAMAP) Executive Committee, and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP). In addition to his outstanding scientific achievements, Prof. Ye was also a great mentor and many of his students have, through his guidance, become renowned scientists in the international Earth Sciences community. He was, in every aspect, a true “master” of science and teaching and was widely remembered and respected.

Prof. Duzheng Ye fully dedicated his life to his profession and his country. He will be remembered for his leadership, innovation, generosity, kindness. His passing is a great loss to the science community and he will be sorely missed.