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# AMAXDOAS measurements and first results for the EUPLEX campaign

Ping Wang, Marco Bruns, Andreas Richter, John P. Burrows (1) Klaus-Peter Heue, Irene Pundt, Thomas Wagner, Ulrich Platt (2)

(1) Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Bremen(2) Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Heidelberg







# Overview

- Scientific objective
- Instrument and measurement (previous presentation)
- Data analysis
- Results
- Comparison with GOME and SCIAMACHY
- Summary







## Scientific object

- Halgon chemistry -- ozone loss qualitative and quantative
- Models underestimate the ozone loss rate, need more measurement data
- Match with other measurements
- OCIO is an indicator of CIO at SZA < 92°
- Part of objective of EUPLEX campaign







#### **Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS) method**

- Data January 26th, 2003
   Kiruna(67.82°N, 20.34°E) to the north east, return at (80°N, 30°E)
- Viewing directions

   180°, 92°, 88°, 0°.
   Nadir 0°, flight direction 90°
- Flight altitude 11km





**180°** 

**92°** 

88°

### **First results from EUPLEX campaign**



OCIO slant column 030126



•OCIO slant columns increase with solar zenith angle

•On return flight OCIO slant columns smaller than during first part of flight

•OCIO SC zenith









OCIO slant column 180°, 92° viewing angle







## **OCIO Slant columns AMAXDOAS -- GOME**



### **OCIO slant column AMAXDOAS -- SCIAMACHY**



SCIAMACHY OCIO, 2003/01/26 PV = 40 PVU T = 200K 0 0 10<sup>14</sup> 1.20 10<sup>14</sup> 1.20 10<sup>14</sup> 1.05 10<sup>14</sup> 9.00 10<sup>13</sup> 7.50 10<sup>13</sup> 6.00 10<sup>13</sup> 4.50 10<sup>13</sup> 3.00 10<sup>13</sup> 1.50 10<sup>13</sup> 0.00 10<sup>00</sup>

SZA: 90°, 70°N, 21.8°E, OCIO SC: 1.2~1.4 ?10<sup>14</sup> molec cm<sup>-2</sup> SZA: 90°, 71.5°N, OCIO SC: 1.2?10<sup>14</sup> molec cm<sup>-2</sup>







- During the EUPLEX campaign, the AMAXDOAS detected OCIO, higher OCIO columns were found inside the vortex, and a strong increase with SZA was observed.
- Off-axis telescopes saw much higher OCIO when flying into the vortex and lower values on the way back whereas the zenith pointing telescope showed only a small difference between the two parts of the flight.
- Compare with GOME and SCIAMACHY OCIO slant columns close to the time and location of the Falcon underpass, the results are similar.
- The remaining differences are related to differences in solar zenith angle and the large horizontal gradients which make OCIO validation close to the vortex edge particularly difficult.
- Further analysis and evaluation of results from more flights will have to be performed to provide a more quantitative validation of the satellite measurements.





