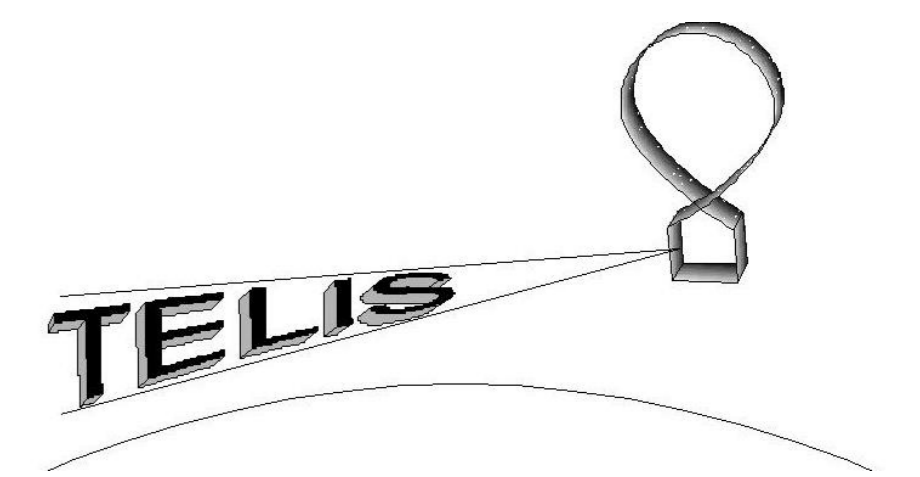
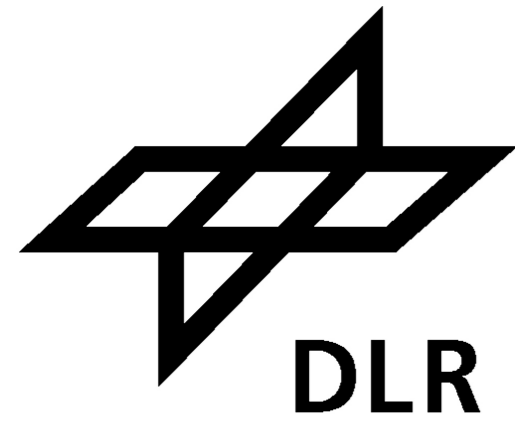


# Remote Sensing of Stratospheric Vertical Concentration Profiles from TELIS

Jian Xu, Franz Schreier, Manfred Birk, Peter Vogt, Georg Wagner, and Thomas Trautmann

DLR — German Aerospace Center, Remote Sensing Technology Institute, Oberpfaffenhofen, GERMANY



## Instrument Overview

TELIS (TErahertz and submillimeter Limb Sounder):

- Remote sensing in far infrared and microwave spectral range
- Deriving vertical gas profiles in the stratosphere (10–40 km)
- Three channel cryogenic heterodyne spectrometer

1.8 THz DLR

OH, HO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub><sup>18</sup>O, H<sub>2</sub><sup>17</sup>O, HDO HCl, HOCl, NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>

480–650 GHz SRON

BrO, ClO, HCl, HOCl, ClOOCl, NO, N<sub>2</sub>O, HNO<sub>3</sub>, HO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub><sup>18</sup>O, H<sub>2</sub><sup>17</sup>O, HDO, CH<sub>3</sub>Cl, HCN, CO, O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>

500 GHz RAL

BrO, ClO, N<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>3</sub>

- Together with MIPAS-B and mini-DOAS on a balloon gondola
- Three campaigns in March 2009, January 2010, and March 2011

## Inversion Methodology

- Forward model based on **GARLIC**
- Jacobians provided by automatic differentiation
- Nonlinear optimization solver
- Direct and iterative regularization methods
  - Tikhonov regularization (TR)

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_a + \left( \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \lambda \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{L} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)^T (\mathbf{y}^\delta - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_a))$$

- a priori knowledge  $\mathbf{x}_a$  in penalty term
- constant  $\lambda$

- Iteratively Regularized Gauss–Newton Method (IRGN)

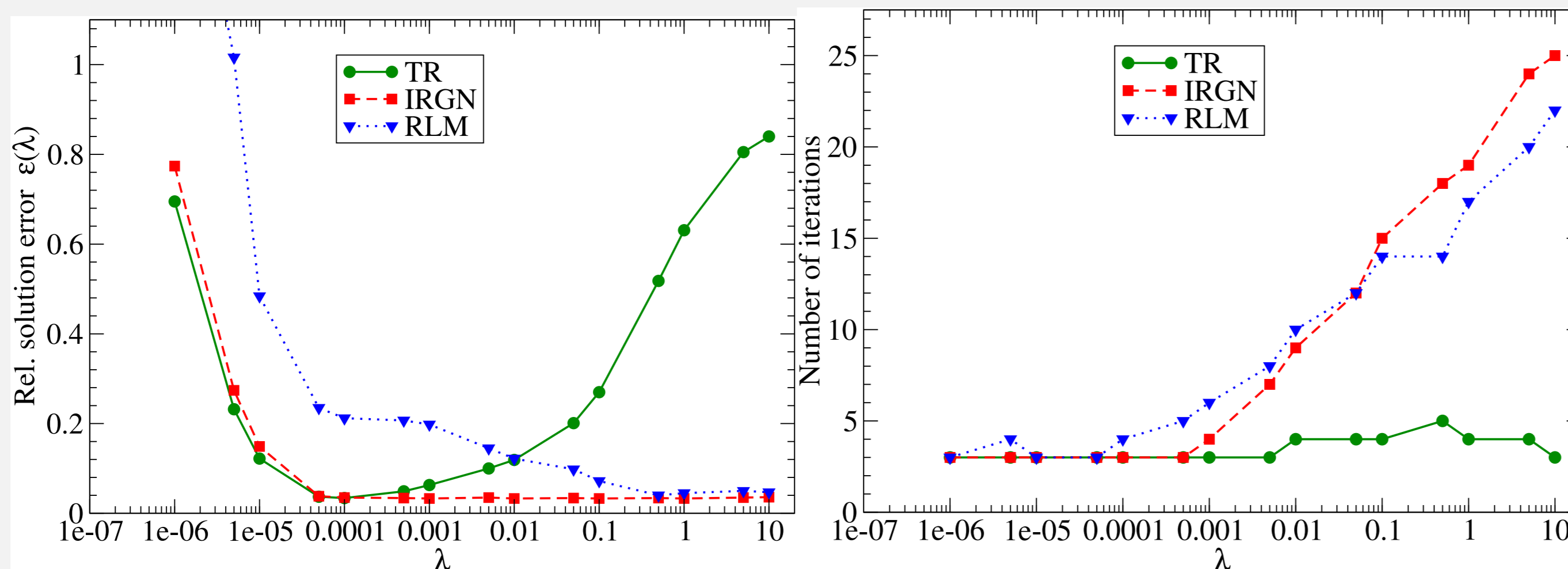
$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_a + \left( \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \lambda_i \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{L} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)^T (\mathbf{y}^\delta - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_a))$$

- a priori knowledge  $\mathbf{x}_a$  in penalty term
- $\lambda_k = q \lambda_{k-1}$  with  $0 < q < 1$

- Regularizing Levenberg–Marquardt Method (RLM)

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i + \left( \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \lambda_i \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{L} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i)^T (\mathbf{y}^\delta - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

- previous iterate  $\mathbf{x}_i$  in penalty term
- $\lambda_k = q \lambda_{k-1}$  with  $0 < q < 1$



## Retrieval Setup

- TELIS-DLR 1.8 THz channel data
- Measuring date: 24 January 2010
- A single segment (500 MHz) used for each retrieval
- Fitting parameters
  - Target molecule(s)
  - Altitude-dependent “greybody” fitting
  - Tangent-dependent baseline offset fitting
- Temperature: MIPAS-B retrieval
- Pressure: ECMWF data
- Angular pointing bias 3.4 arcmin upwards
- Atmospheric refraction considered

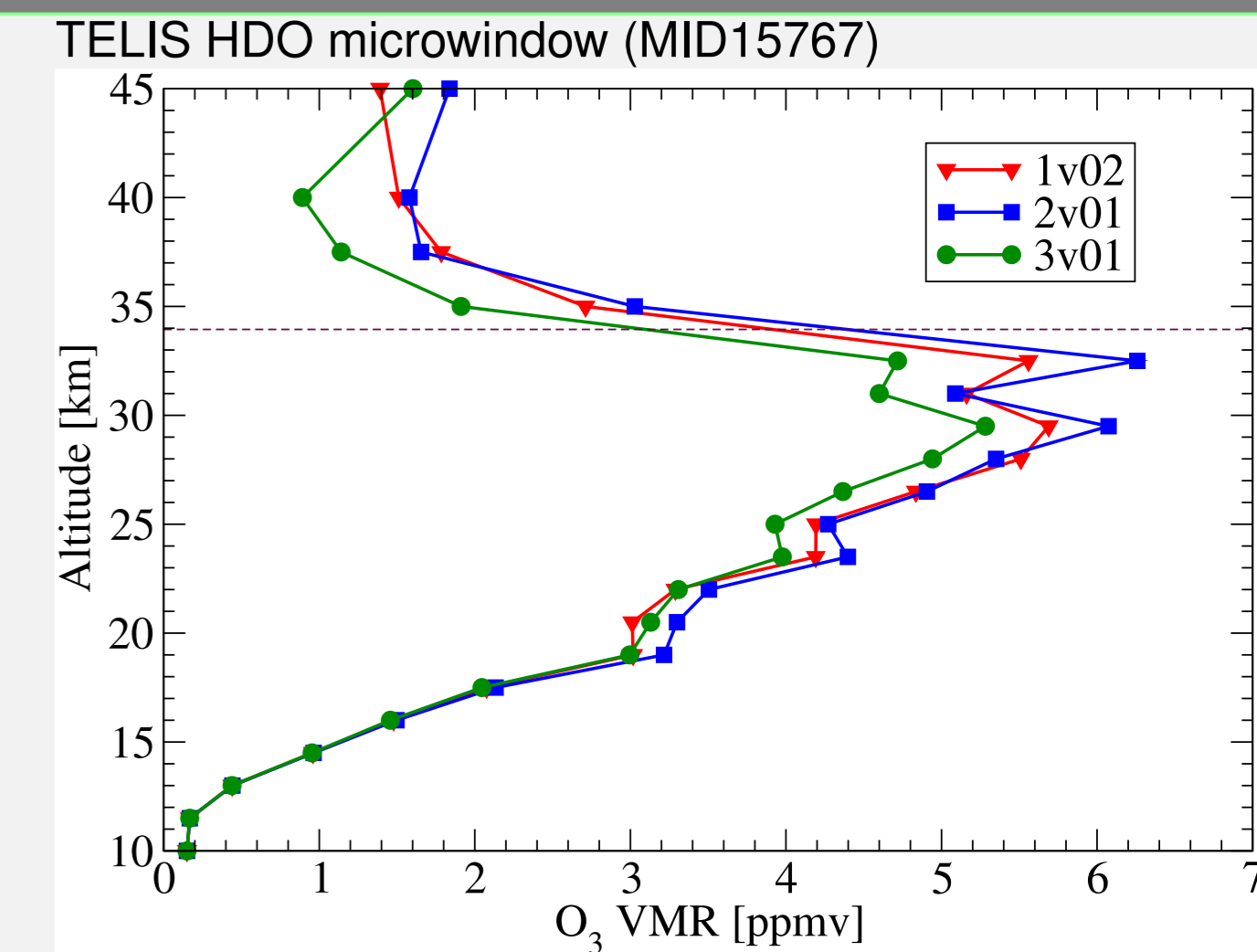
## Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank A. Doicu from DLR, A. de Lange and J. Landgraf from SRON, Y. Kasai, H. Sagawa, and P. Baron from NICT for many collaborations and fruitful discussions. We also appreciate G. Wetzel and H. Oelhaf providing temperature profiles from the MIPAS-B retrievals.

## Level-1b Updates

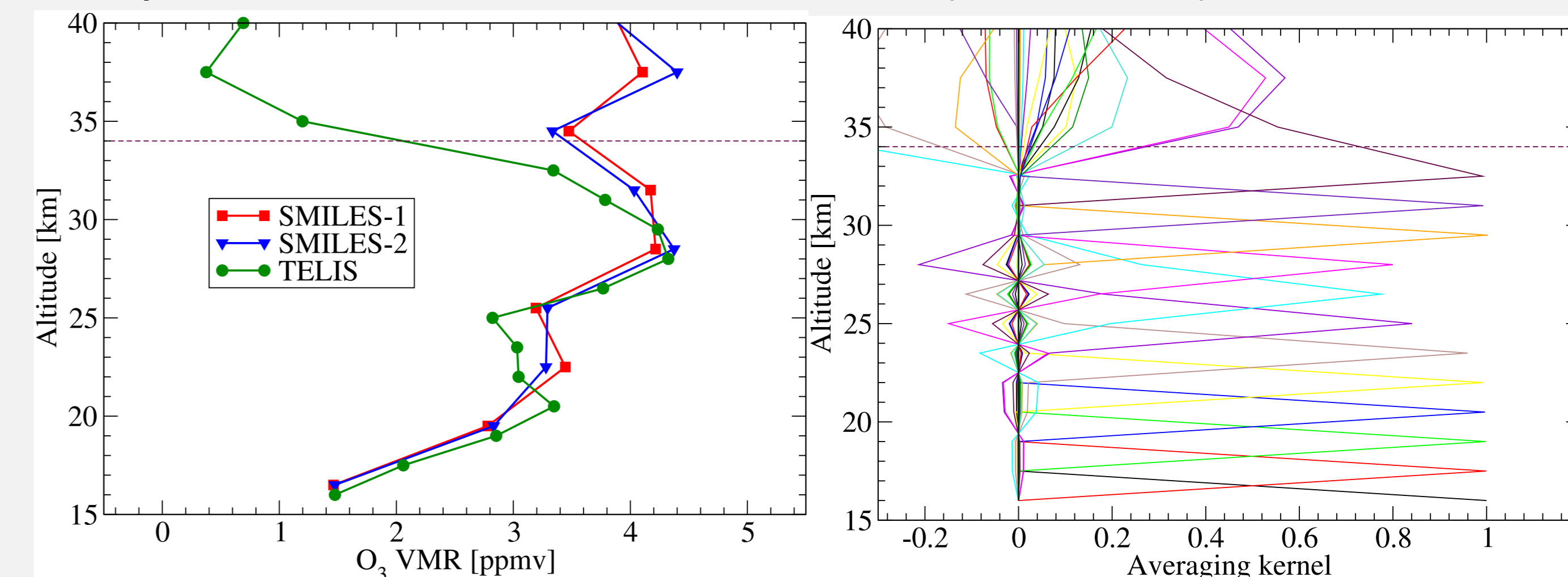
- Major improvements
  - Measurement noise reduction (2v01)
  - Sideband ratio consolidation (3v01)
  - Nonlinearity correction (3v01)
- Intercomparison of O<sub>3</sub>

Level-1b version	Residual
1v02	1.510
2v01	1.466
3v01	0.8571



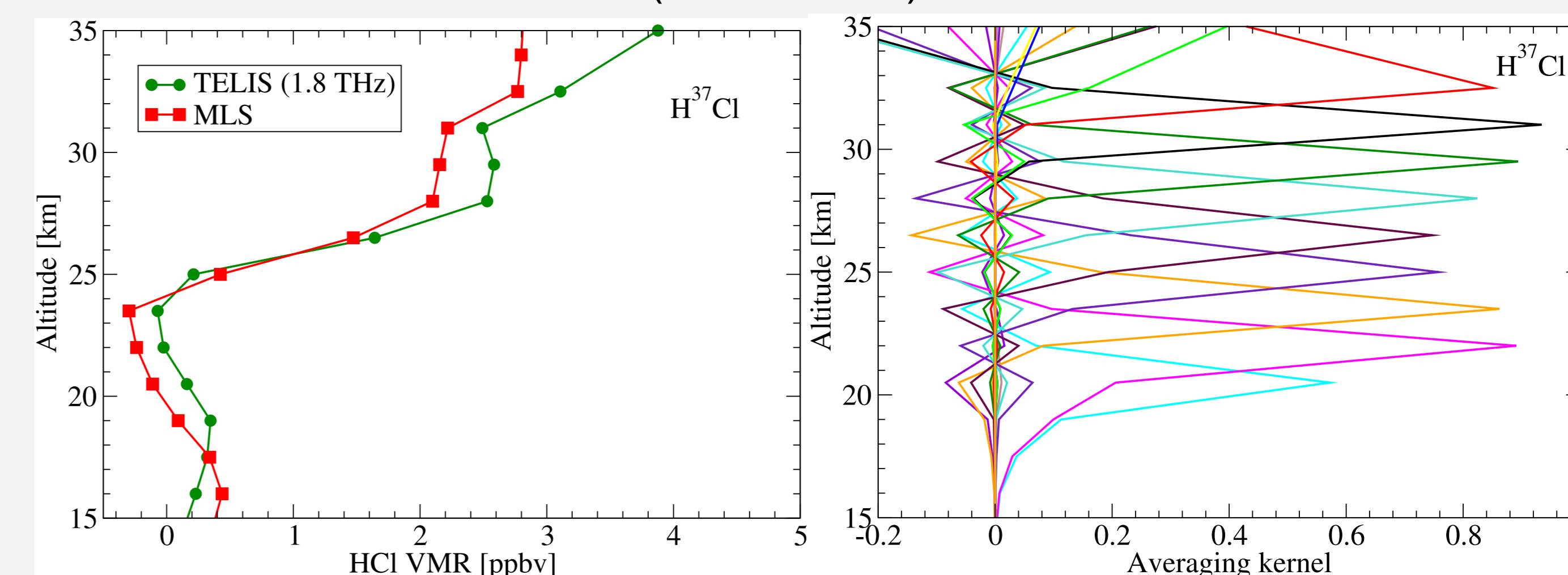
## SMILES O<sub>3</sub> Validation

- Y. Kasai et al. AMT 2013 (accepted subject to minor revision)
- Superconducting submillimeter-wave Limb-Emission Sounder
  - Available observations 12 October 2009 — 21 April 2011
  - NICT L2r product (version 2.1.5)
  - Criteria: ±1 h, ±200 km
  - Compare with TELIS CO microwindow (MID20864)



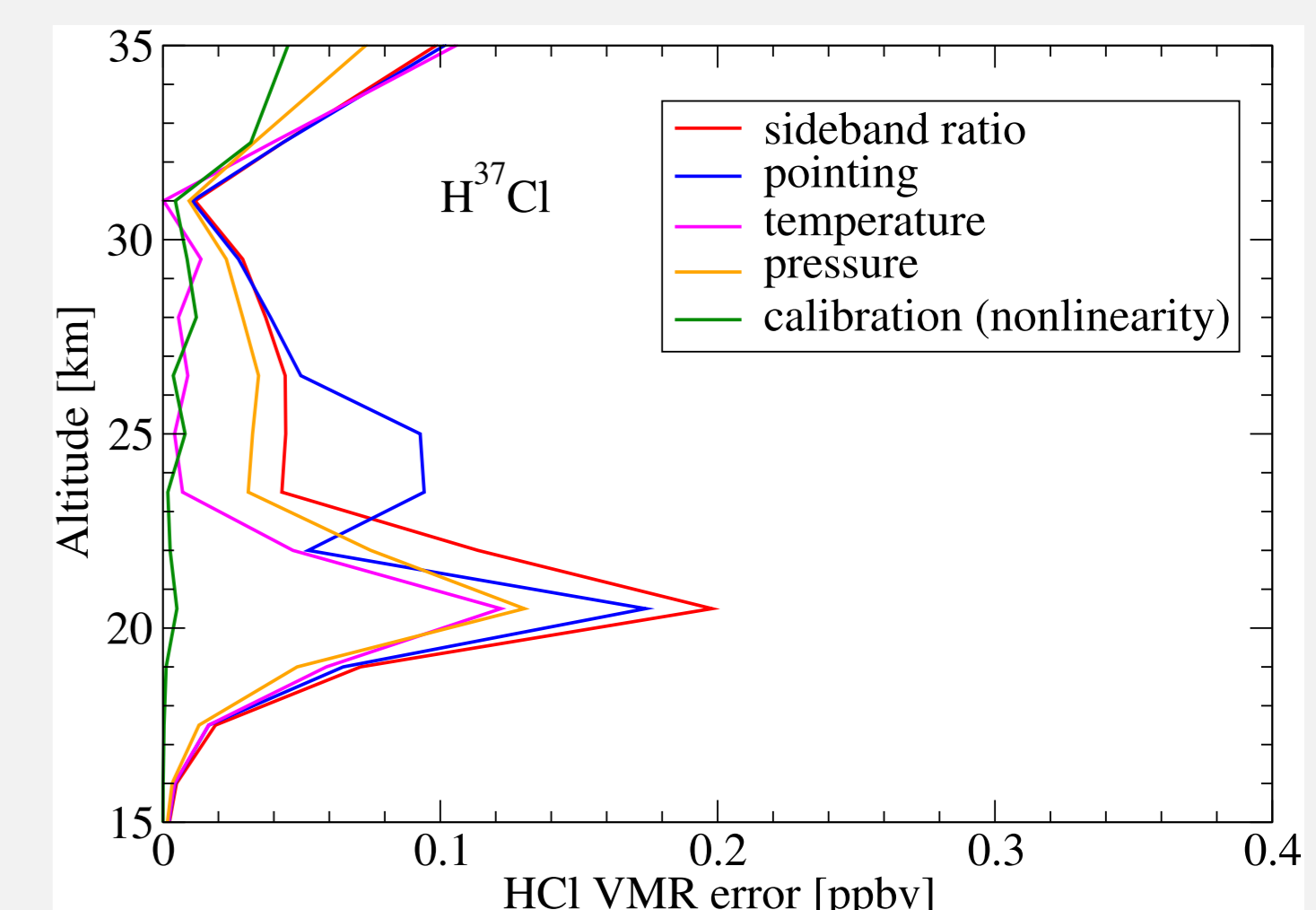
## First Result of HCl Retrieval

- TELIS H<sup>37</sup>Cl microwindow (MID20044)



- Error analysis

Error source	Uncertainty
Sideband ratio	0.05
Pointing	0.5 arcmin
Temperature	1 K
Pressure	1 %
Nonlinearity	5 % compression



- Model spectra versus measurements at final iteration (segment 1)

