



Stratospheric Aerosol Activities in the framework of Aerosol_CCI

C. Bingen, C. Robert, A. Bourrassa & Aerosol_CCI Team
F. Vanhellemont, N. Mateshvili, D. Fussen & AerGom Team



Framework

- Climate Change Initiative = ESA response to GCOS requirements :
 - Development of improved data records for the main *Essential Climate Variables*
 - Valorisation of ESA archives
- Motivation:
 - Products between different sensors/algorithms: agree qualitatively but differ quantitatively
 - Overall accuracy differs for each product, season, region, aerosol regime

OBJECTIVES

- Identify and understand differences, strengths, weaknesses of existing algorithms
- Consolidate and improve existing algorithms
- Integrate major European EO teams / focus on ENVISAT and European sensors:
 - { ATSR-2, AATSR, MERIS, SCIAMACHY, OMI, GOME, AVHRR, GOMOS }
- Important involvement of user community (AEROCOM, MetNo, NILU)



Aerosol_CCI

Teams involved



Earth's Observation



User and Validation



System Engineering





Aerosol_CCI

Goals and strategy



SPECIFIC GOALS

- Inter-comparison of datasets through a Round Robin procedure
- Develop initial combined / synergetic products
- Provide quantitative error information (validation, pixel-wise)
- As final product, delivery of one year improved aerosol datasets (2008)

METHODOLOGY

- Harmonization definition of micro-physical / optical aerosol types
- Improvement and harmonization of cloud masking between 4 ATSR and AVHRR/3
- Inter-comparison of different approaches for treatment of surface reflectance and BRDF
- Definition, when possible, of common choices for auxiliary data used by the different retrievals (elevation, land cover, ocean reflectance, BRDF, humidity, ...)



Aerosol_CCI

Goals and strategy



STRATOSPHERIC AEROSOLS (focus on GOMOS)

- Use the new algorithm provided by the Aergom project as input for Aerosol_CCI (Aergom: cf. presentation F. Vanhellemont)
- Improve stratospheric occultation product
- Include the longitudinal dependence in the final binned product
- Produce a quality dataset for year 2008 using the GOMOS instrument.
 - AOD + extinctions with error at 550 nm, PSC flags, Angstrom exponent
 - Monthly binned product: 2.5° lat. x 10° lon. x 1 km
 - Specific use for trop. Aerosols: Correction of nadir products for volcanic cases
- Investigate the potential of SCIAMACHY aerosol data (collaboration with the SCIA team)
- Investigate how to link GOMOS and SAGE II
- Progress in data merging topic:
 - Proposed merging algorithm: OSIRIS + GOMOS (option with U. Saskatchewan)
- Validation by NILU with CALIPSO (K. Stebel)



Main milestones of the project :

- A delay in GOMOS reprocessing (GOPR, v.5 → v.6) impeded the achievement of Aergom algorithm for the start of Aerosol_CCI
- Consequently, start of Aerosol_CCI with temporary datasets:
 - GOMOS official v5 (GOPR) as starting point
 - Later: use of AerGom scientific data
- Opportunity to investigate the new Aergom algorithm using the Matlab breadboard code in the meantime
- Extensive analysis and validation of Aergom
 - Analysis of the influence of the star and occultation parameters
- **Strong interaction with the Aergom project along the whole project**



GOMOS products

Official vs AerGom



	Official GOMOS processor	AerGom
Spectral inversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> SPA<input type="checkbox"/> NO₂, NO₃: DOAS<input type="checkbox"/> O₃, aerosols: LM fit<input type="checkbox"/> Aerosol spectral model: rather strange quadratic polynomial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> SPA, SPB1 (outside O₂ band)<input type="checkbox"/> NO₂, NO₃, O₃, aerosols: simultaneous LM fit<input type="checkbox"/> Aerosol spectral model: more physical parameterization using a polynomial in inverse wavelength
Spatial inversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> All species separately, discarding covariances from the spectral inversion<input type="checkbox"/> Tikhonov altitude regularization (one for aerosols)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> All species together, using the entire spectral retrieval covariance matrix<input type="checkbox"/> Tikhonov altitude regularization for each species

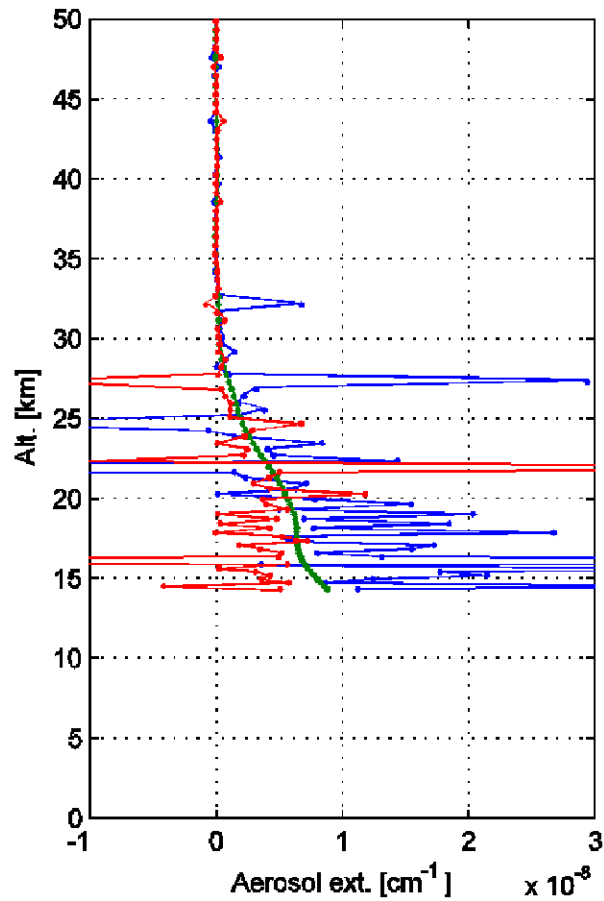


GOMOS products

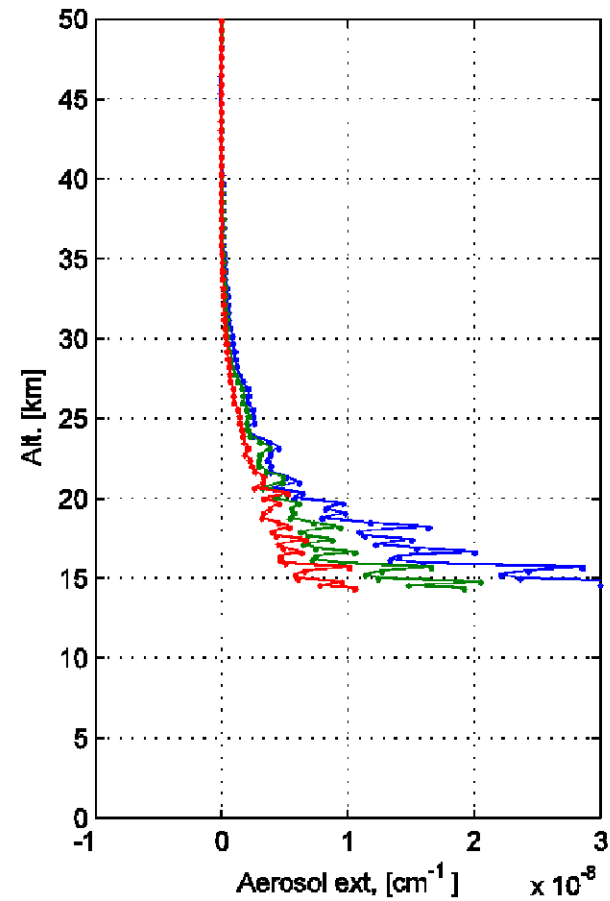
Official vs AerGom



Official product (v5)



AerGom product



Blue: 400 nm
Green: 500 nm
Red: 600 nm

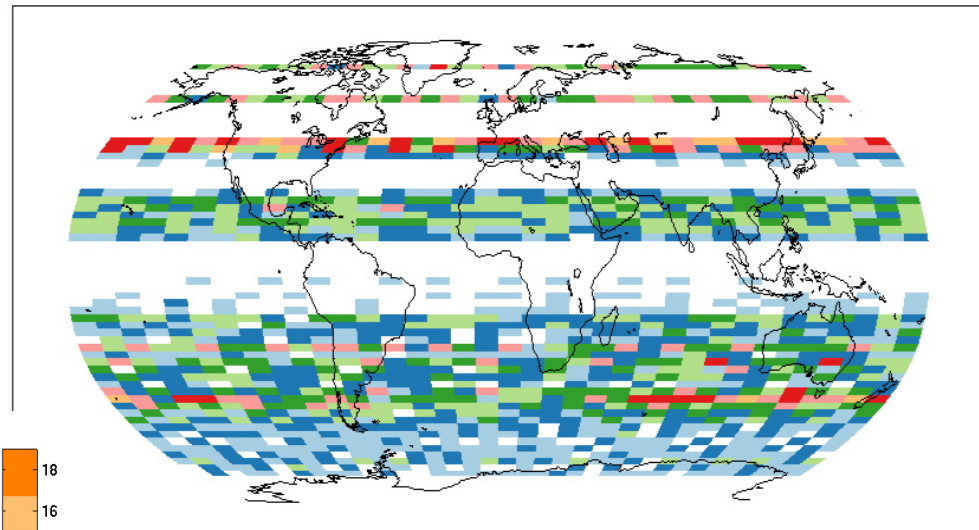


- GOMOS coverage for September 2008 :
(Stars of Magnitude ≤ 3)

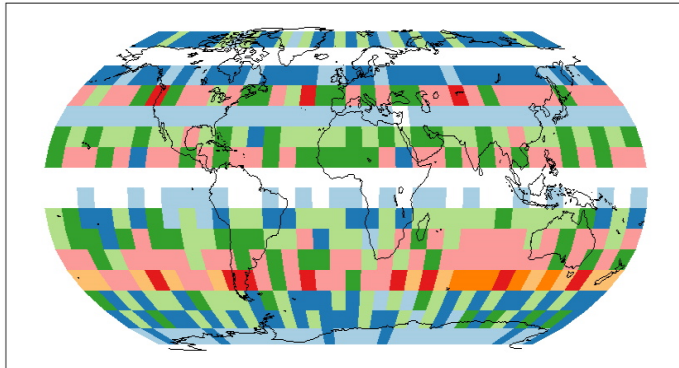
$2.5^\circ \times 10^\circ$

$10^\circ \times 10^\circ$

GOMOS coverage between 2008/9/1&2008/9/30, star mag. < 3 , star temp. > 1 , Dlat:2.5 , Dlon:10



GOMOS coverage between 2008/9/1&2008/9/30, star mag. < 3 , star temp. > 1 , Dlat:10 , Dlon:10

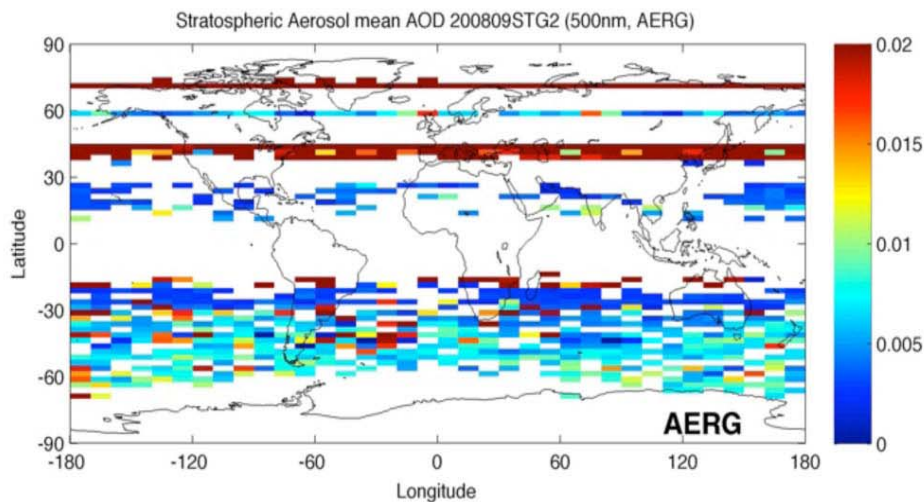




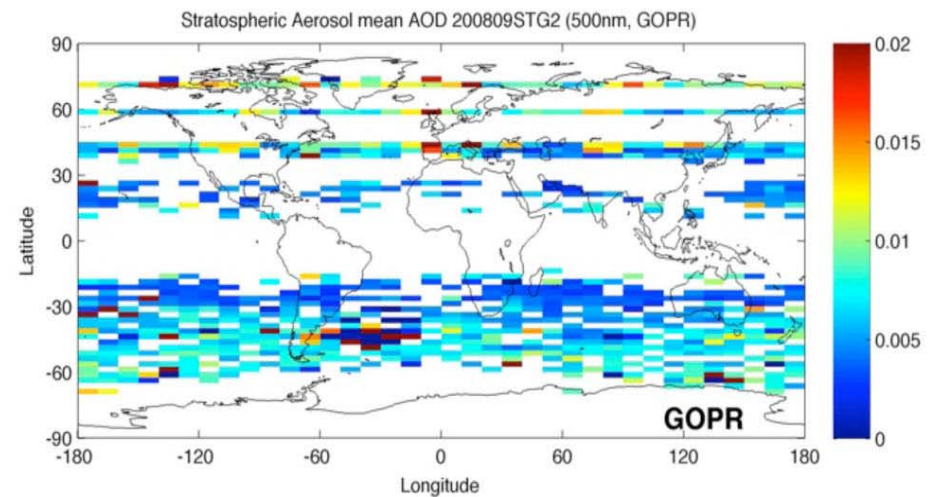
Comparison of the first Aerosol_CCI/AERGOM dataset with Official GOMOS dataset (GOPR)

➤ Here: Stratospheric AOD at 500 nm, September 2008

AERGOM data

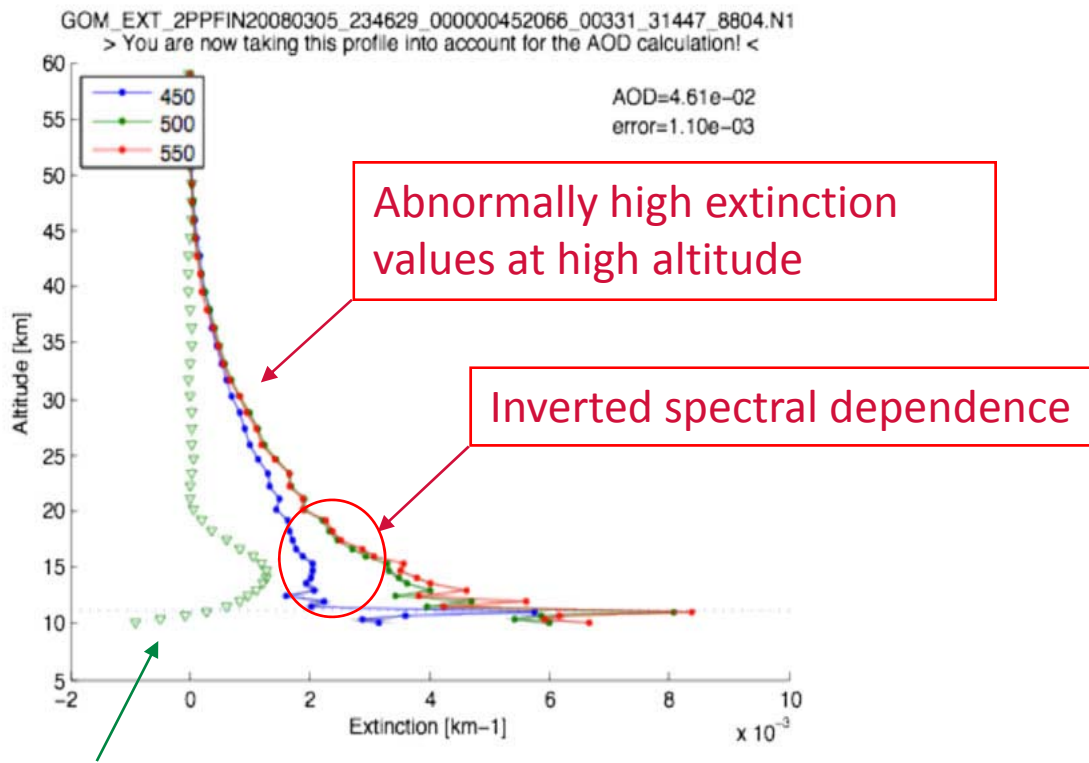


Official GOMOS product

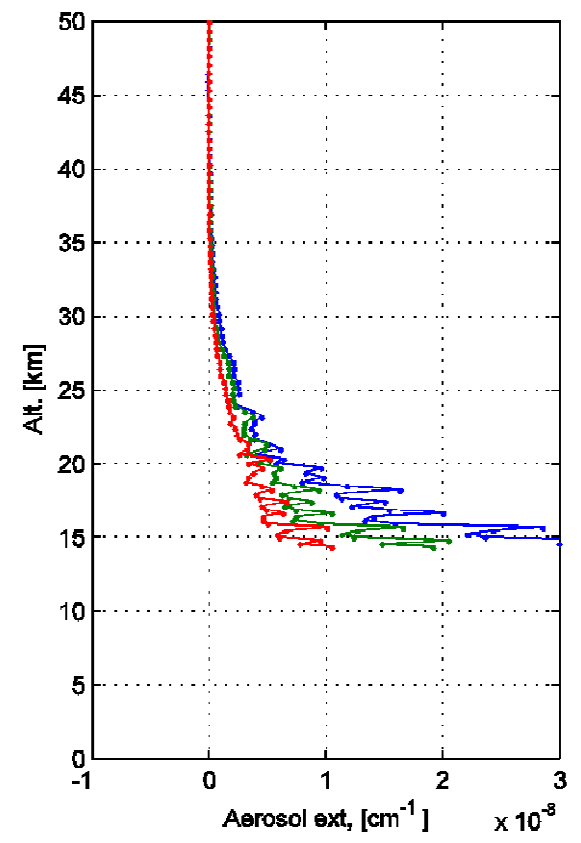




IDENTIFICATION OF ANOMALOUS EXTINCTION PROFILES



Expected behaviour



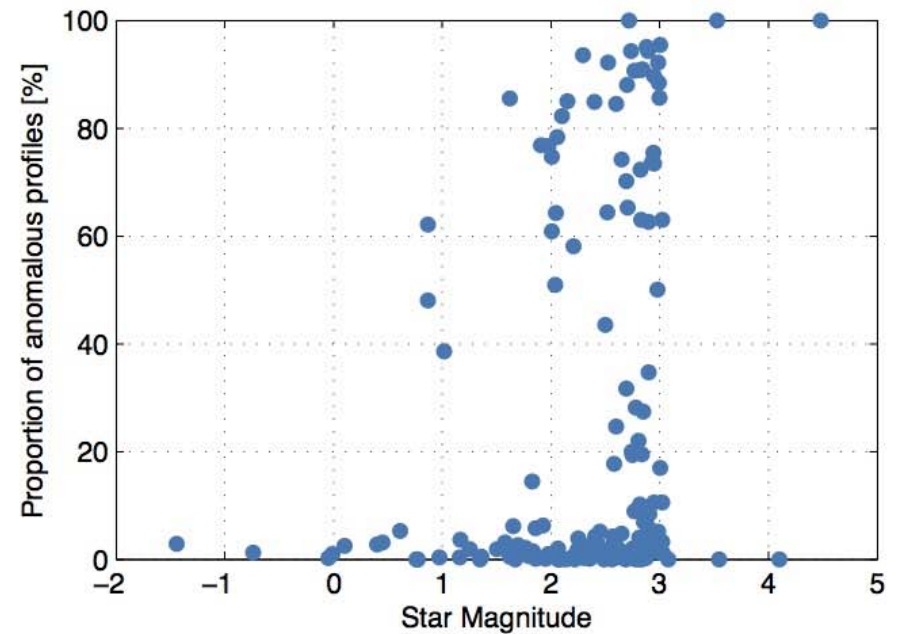
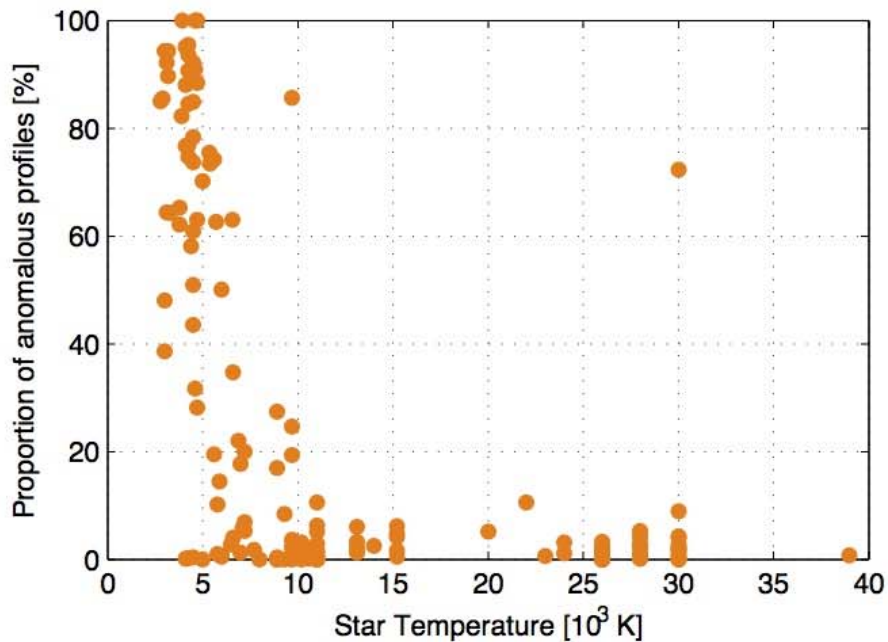
Light green (triangles) :
 Extinction at 500nm, Official product



Diagnostic

The problem occurs with occultations performed with:

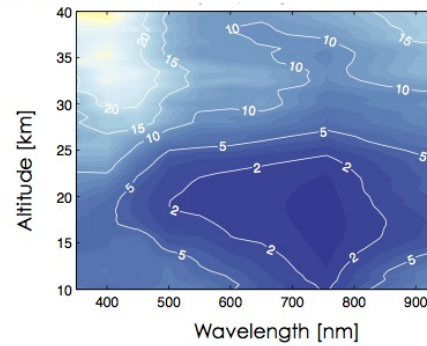
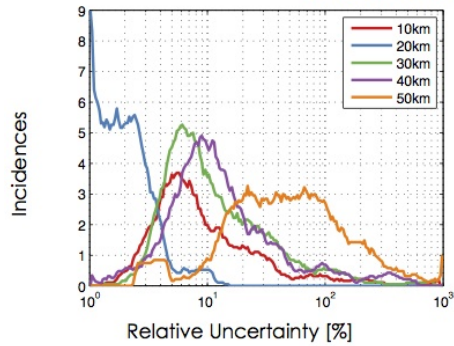
- Cold stars
- Dim stars



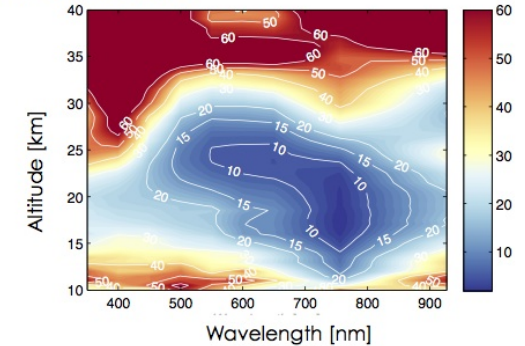
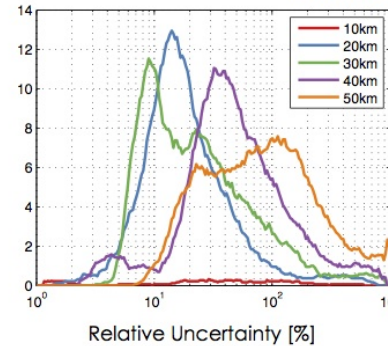


Extinction relative uncertainty for different star properties

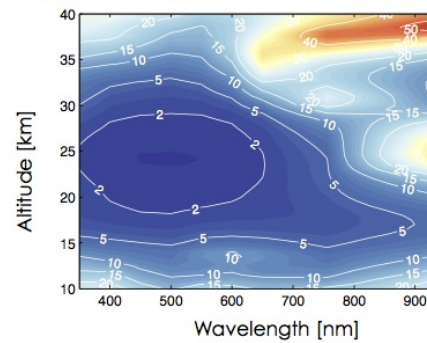
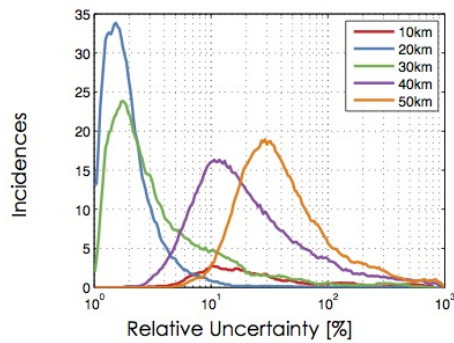
CASE #1: BRIGHT & COLD STARS



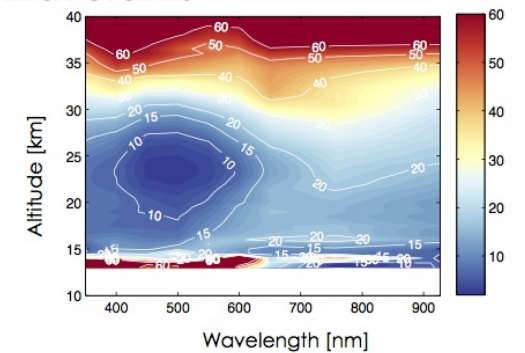
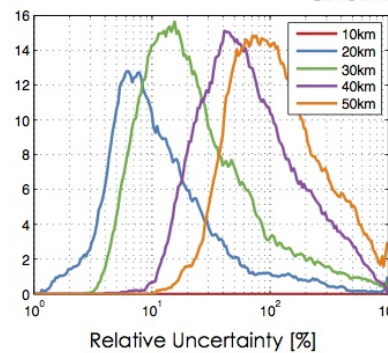
CASE #3: DIM & COLD STARS



CASE #2: BRIGHT & HOT STARS

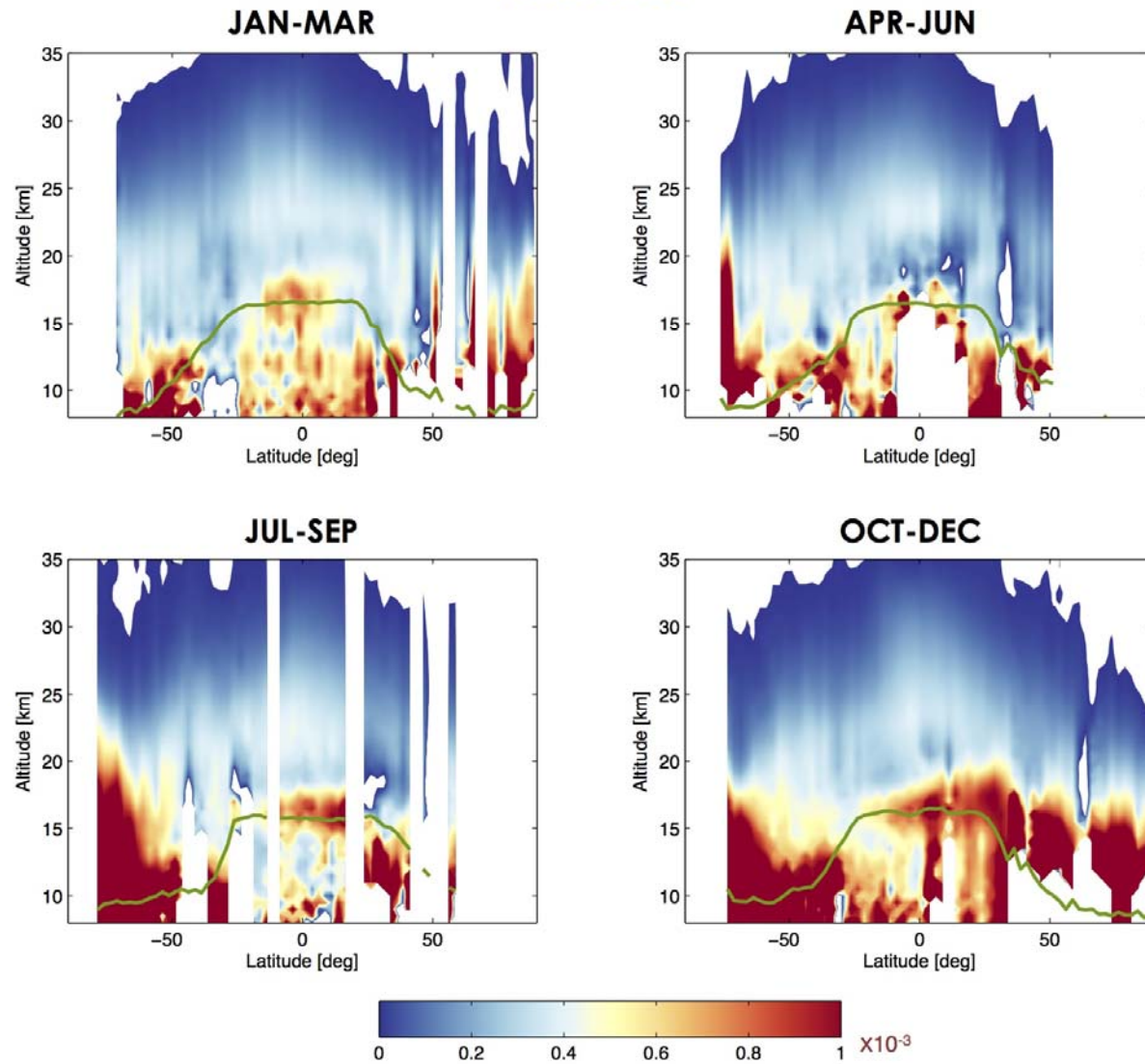


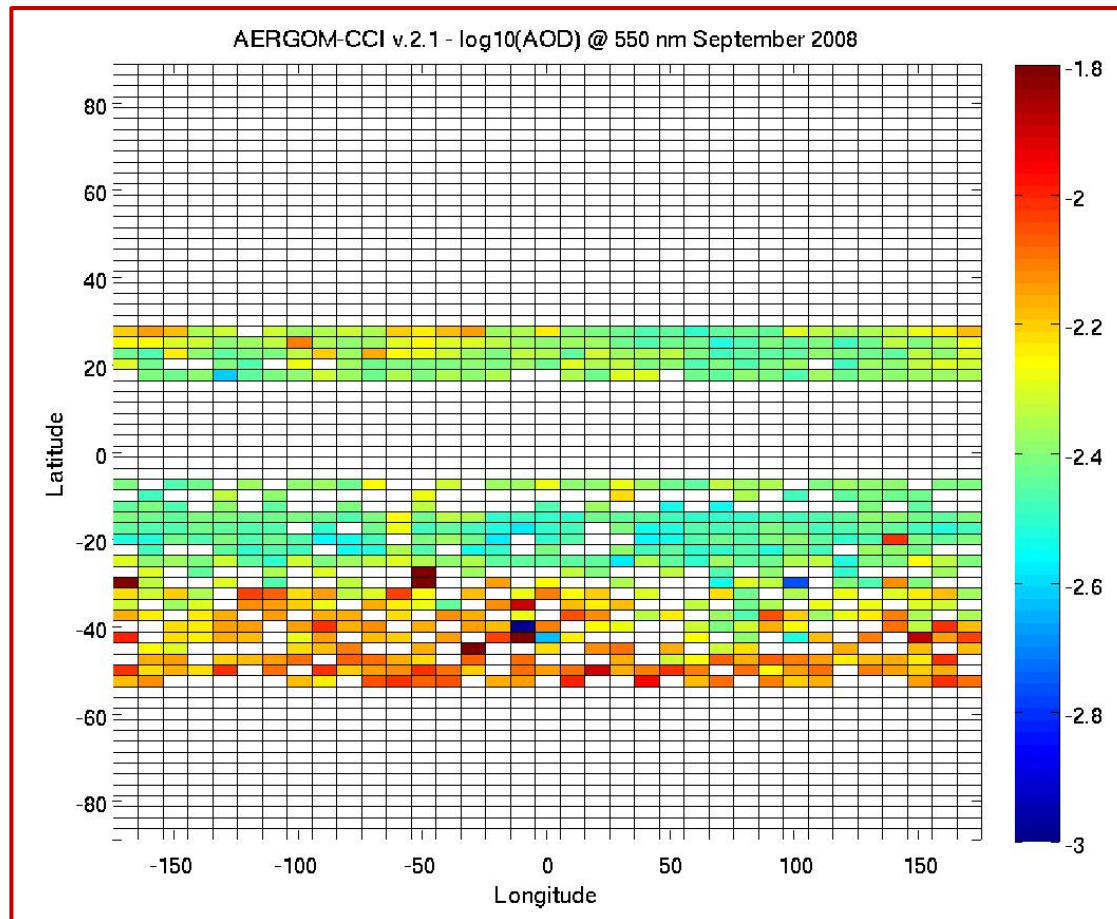
CASE #4: DIM & HOT STARS





YEAR 2008



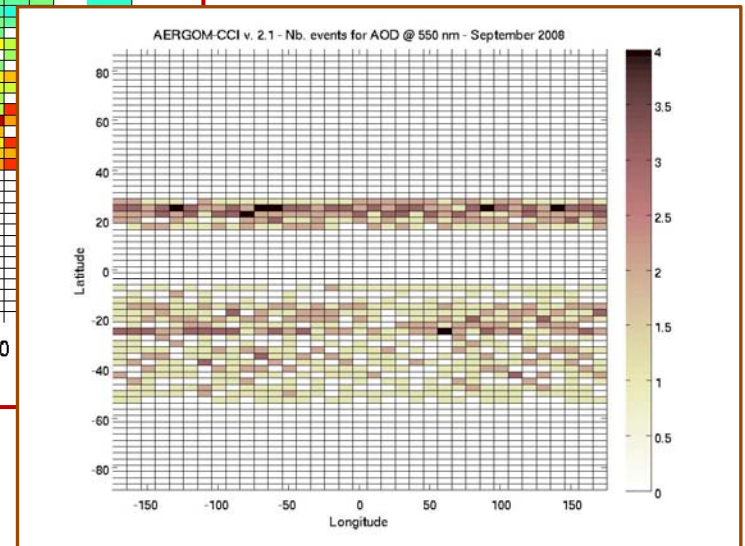
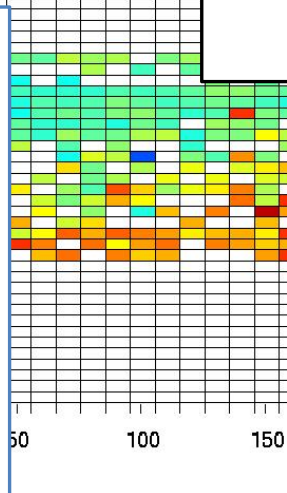
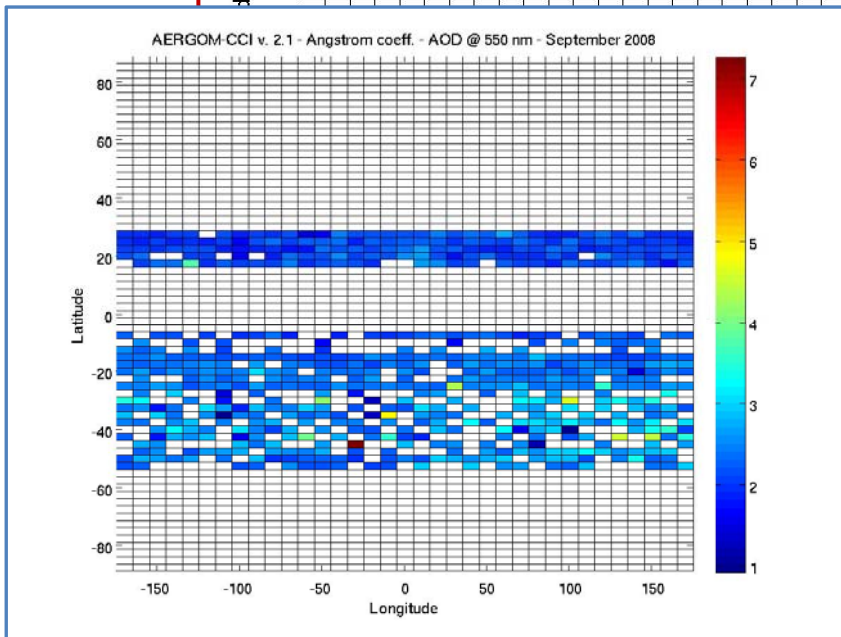
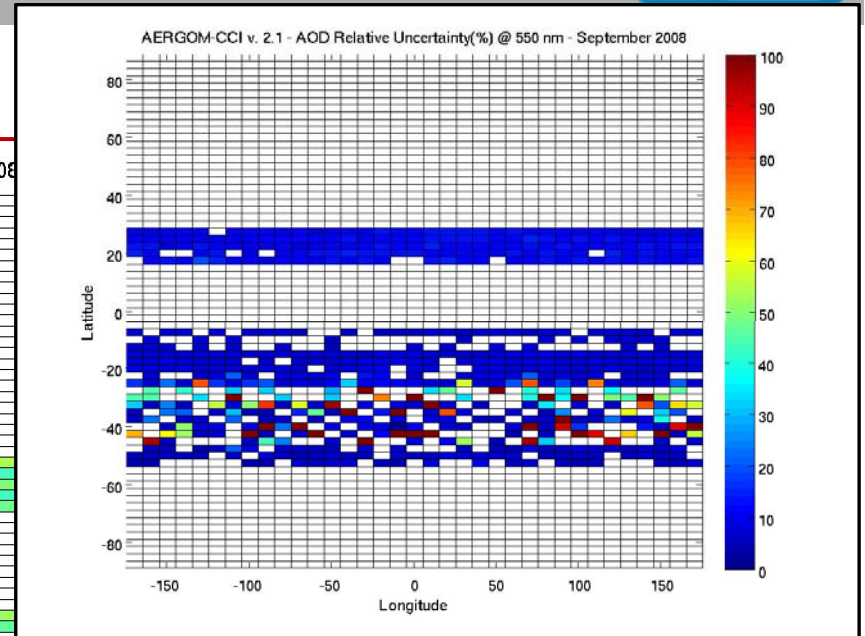
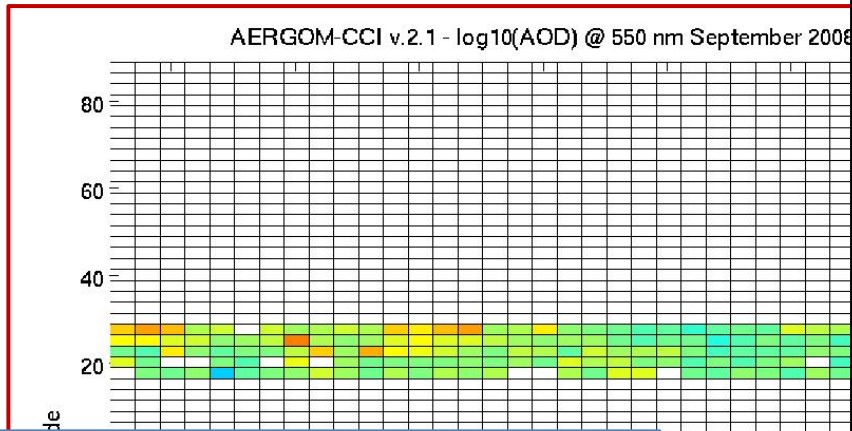


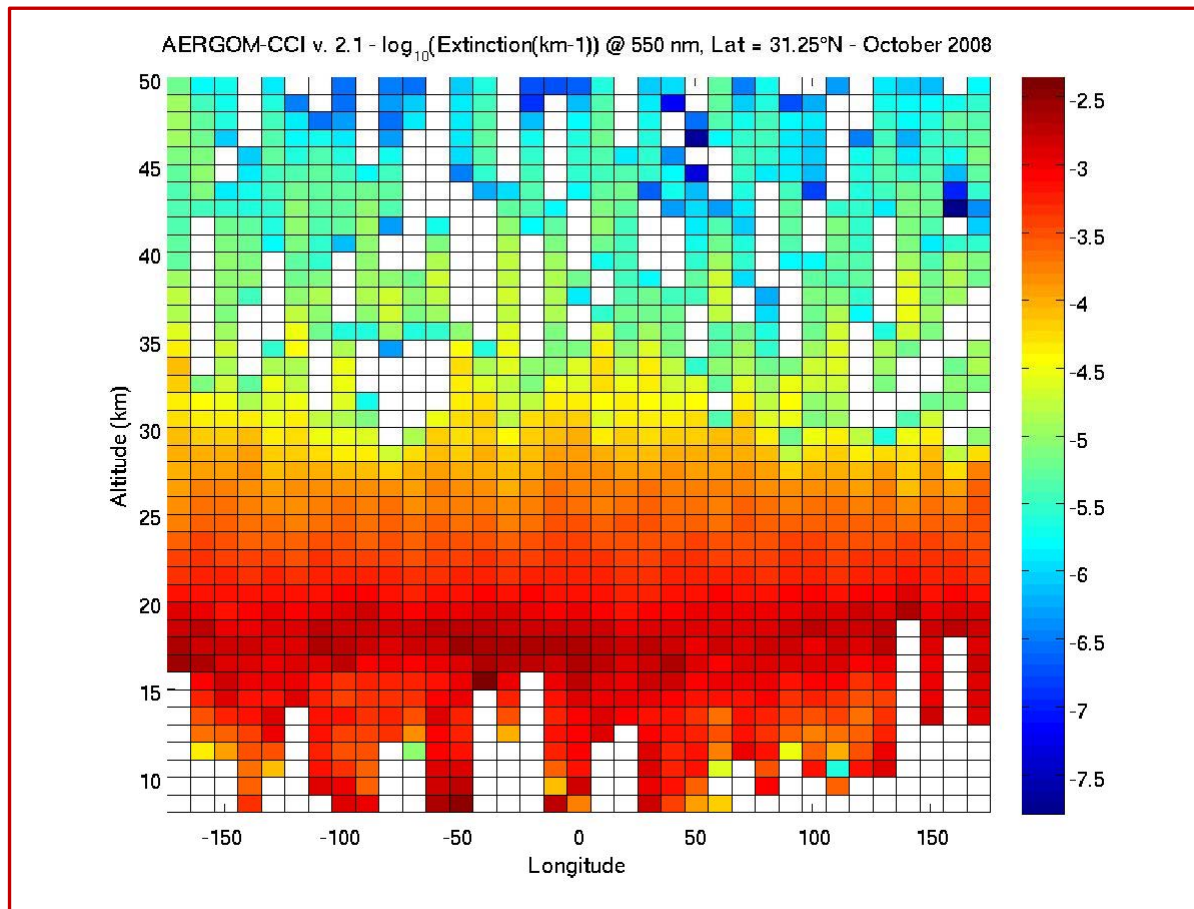
- AOD product at 550 nm



AerGom

Latest version: Product detail





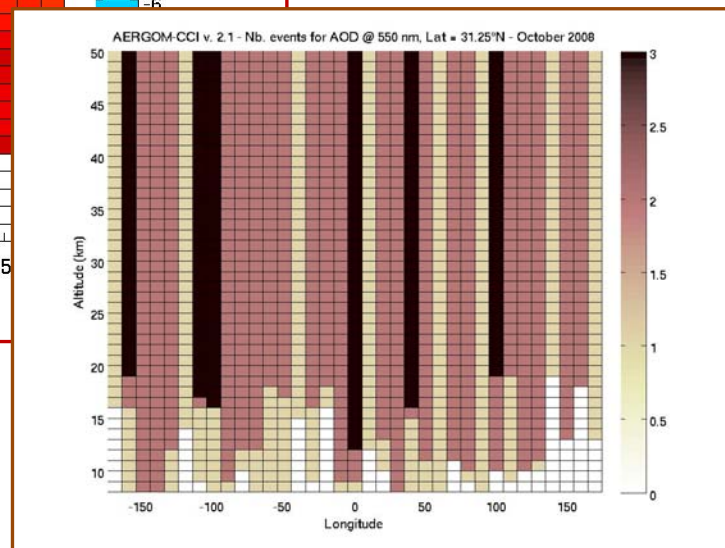
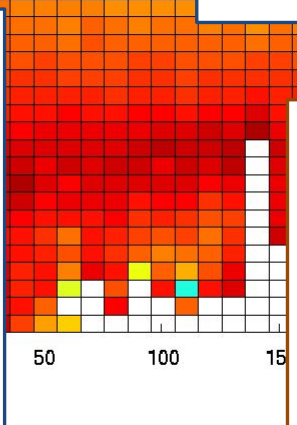
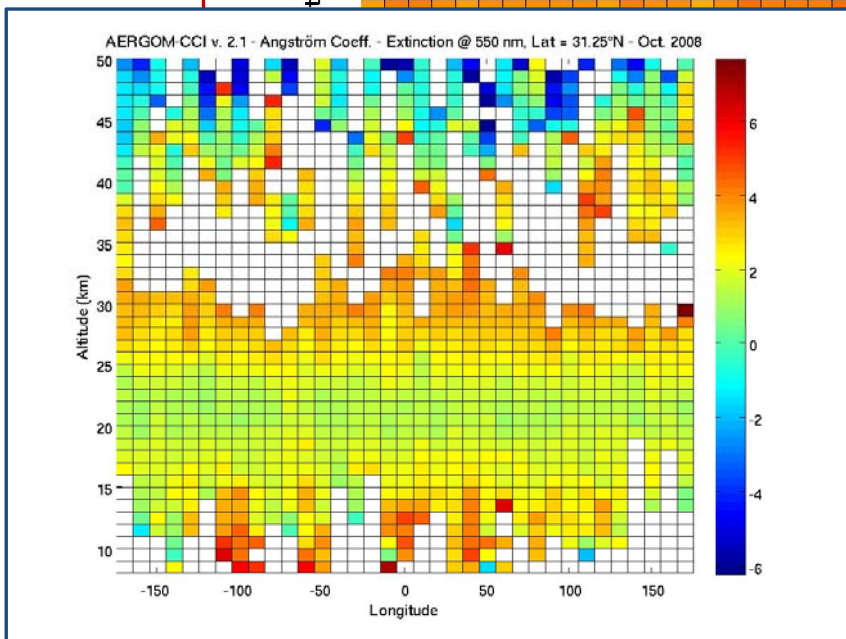
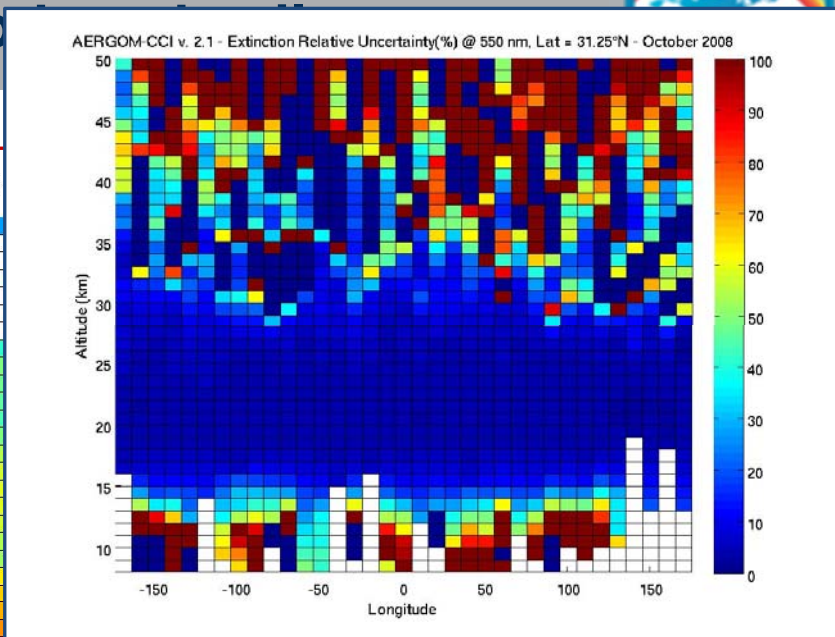
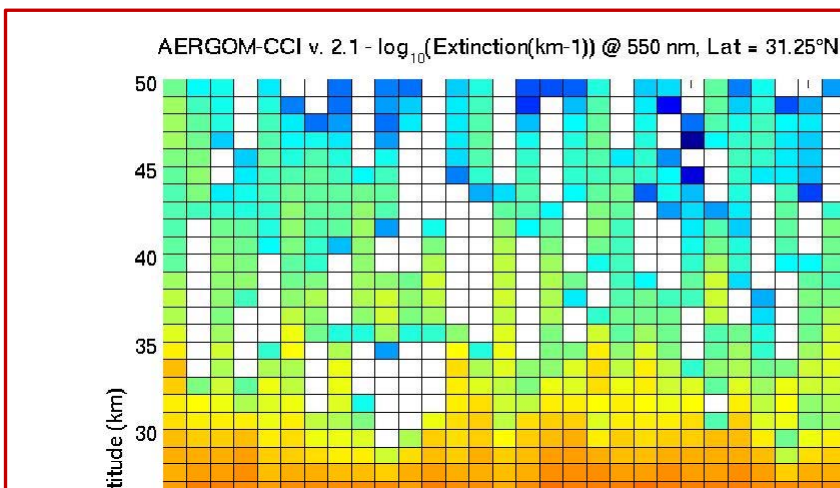
- Extinction product at 550 nm

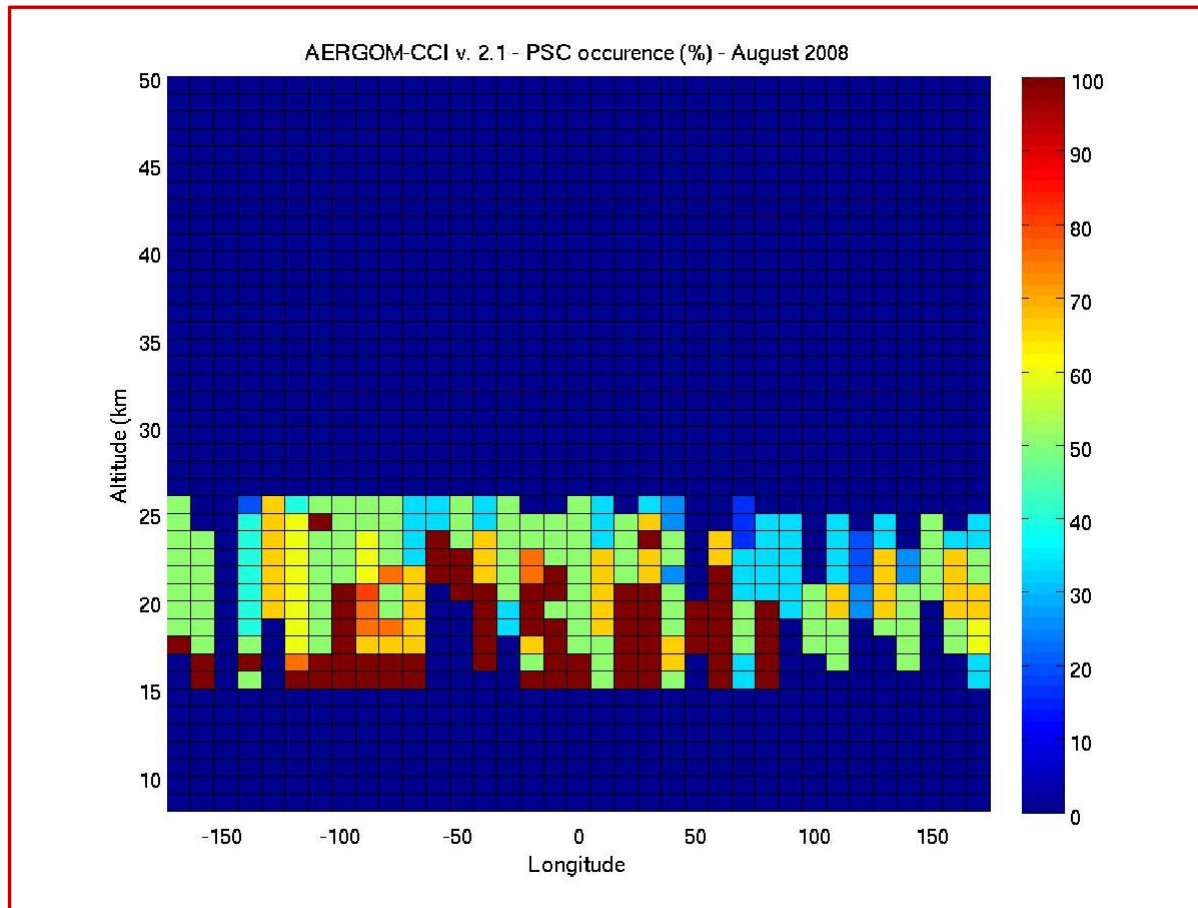


AerGom



Latest version: Pro





PSC occurrence



Aerosol_CCI

Data merging



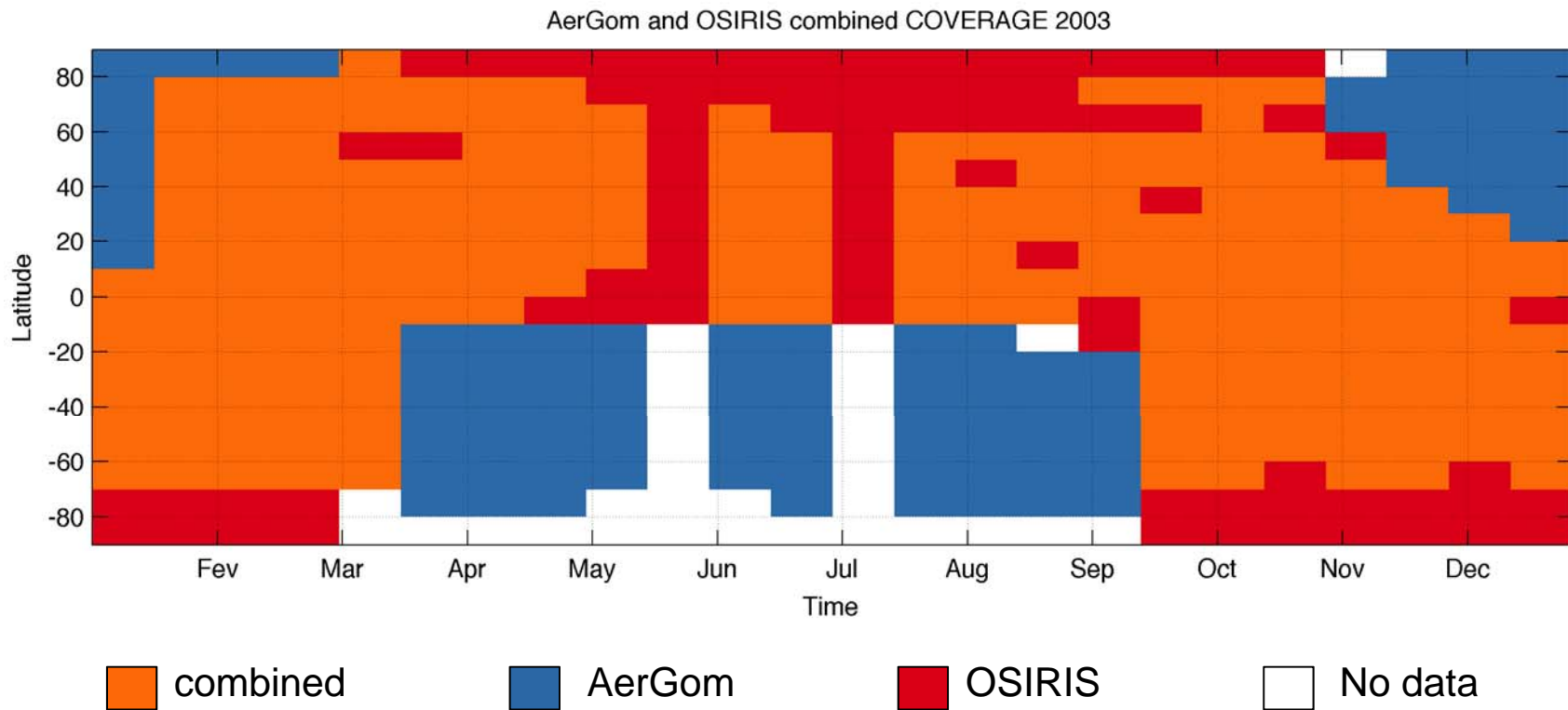
Multi-sensor stratospheric extinction dataset

- Use of AerGom and OSIRIS to produce a merged stratospheric extinction dataset
- Methodology:
 - Focus on how to minimize discrepancies (geolocations, measurement times, spectral differences, gap identification)
 - Assessment of both datasets with respect with one another
 - Development of a merging strategy
 - Production of one year dataset (2003)



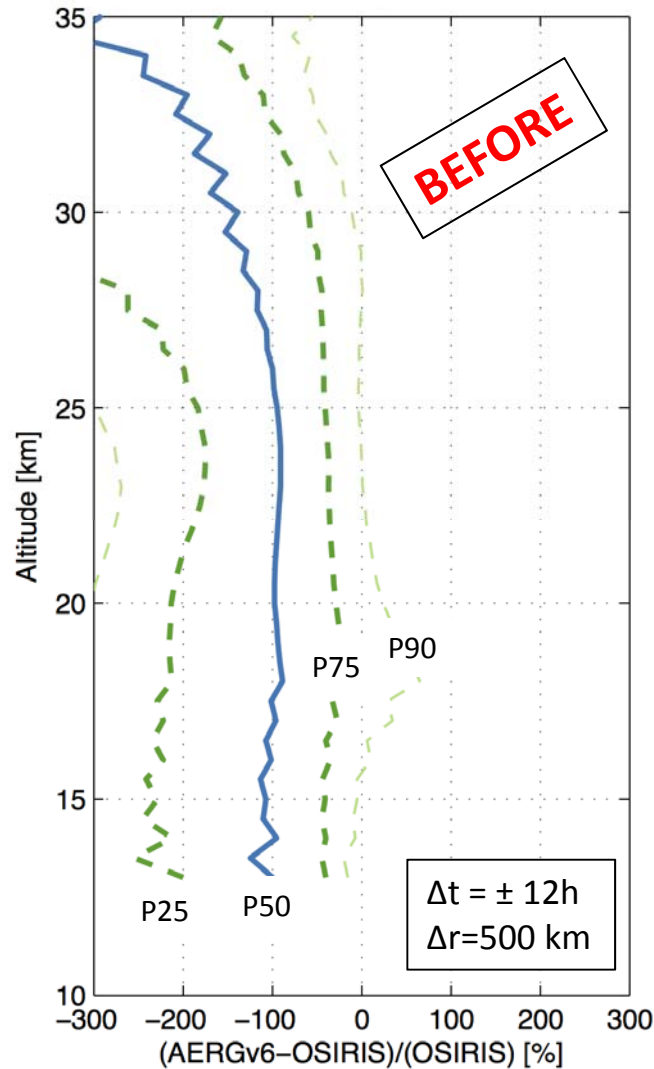
Synergy of OSIRIS and AerGom coverage for 2003

- Binning parameters: $\Delta t=15$ days ; $\Delta \text{lat}=10$; $\Delta z=1\text{km}$



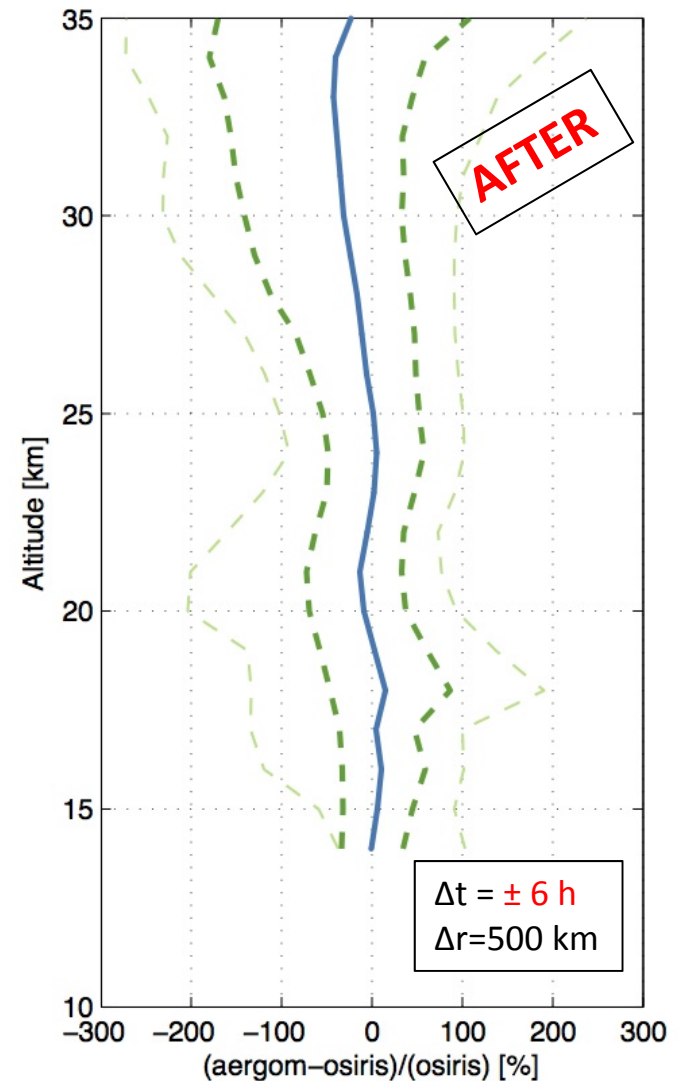


AerGom vs OSIRIS @750nm
(current Aerosol_cci version)



- Improved regularization parameters
- Spectral law

AerGom vs OSIRIS @750nm
(most recent version)





AerGom

Data Merging

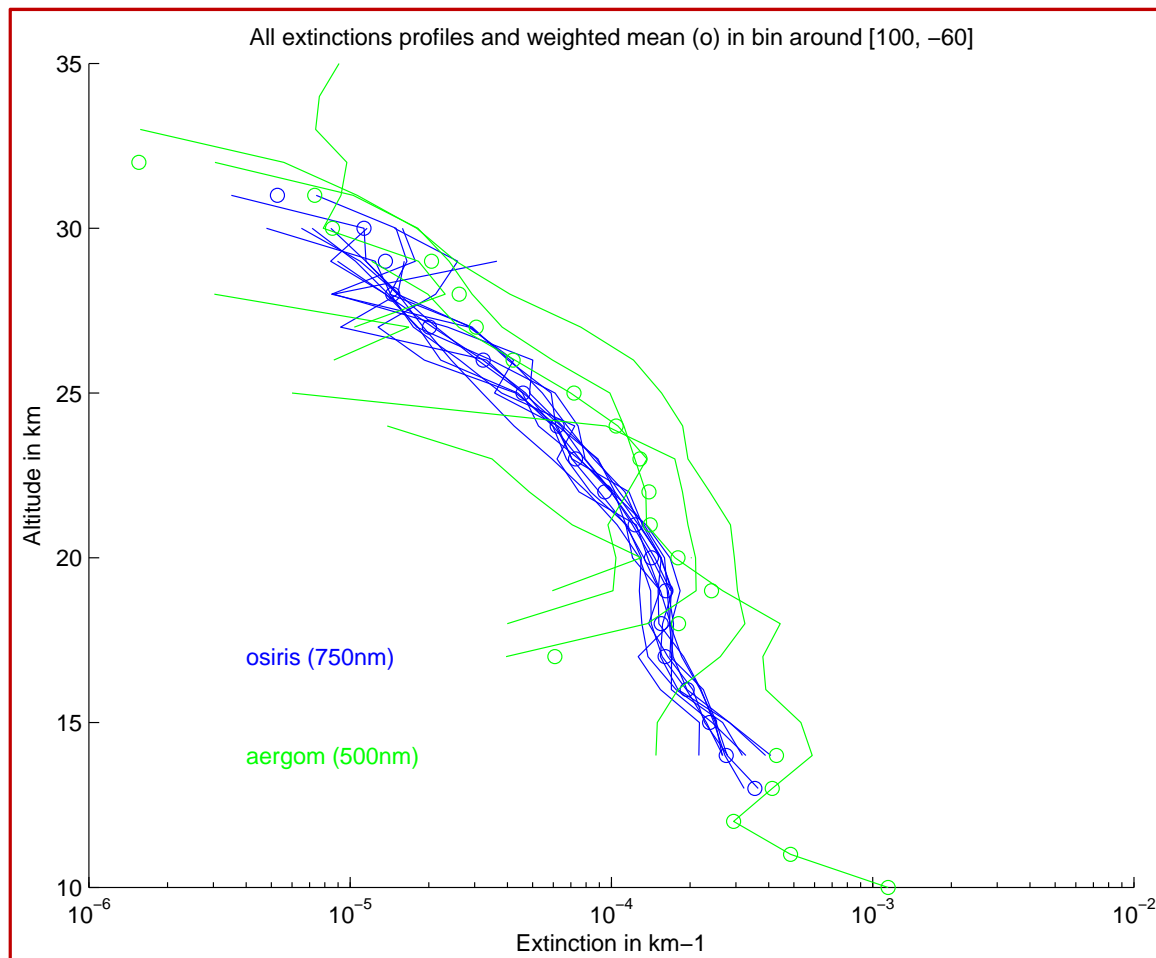


Multi-sensor stratospheric extinction dataset

- Challenge: GOMOS results are best for $\lambda \sim 500$ nm while OSIRIS output is only available at 750 nm.
- Current way of working:
 - Individual binning of both extinction datasets
 - Fit of Mie particles through the combined Aergom-OSIRIS binned dataset
 - Reconstruction of the extinction using the particle size distribution
- **Ongoing work !**

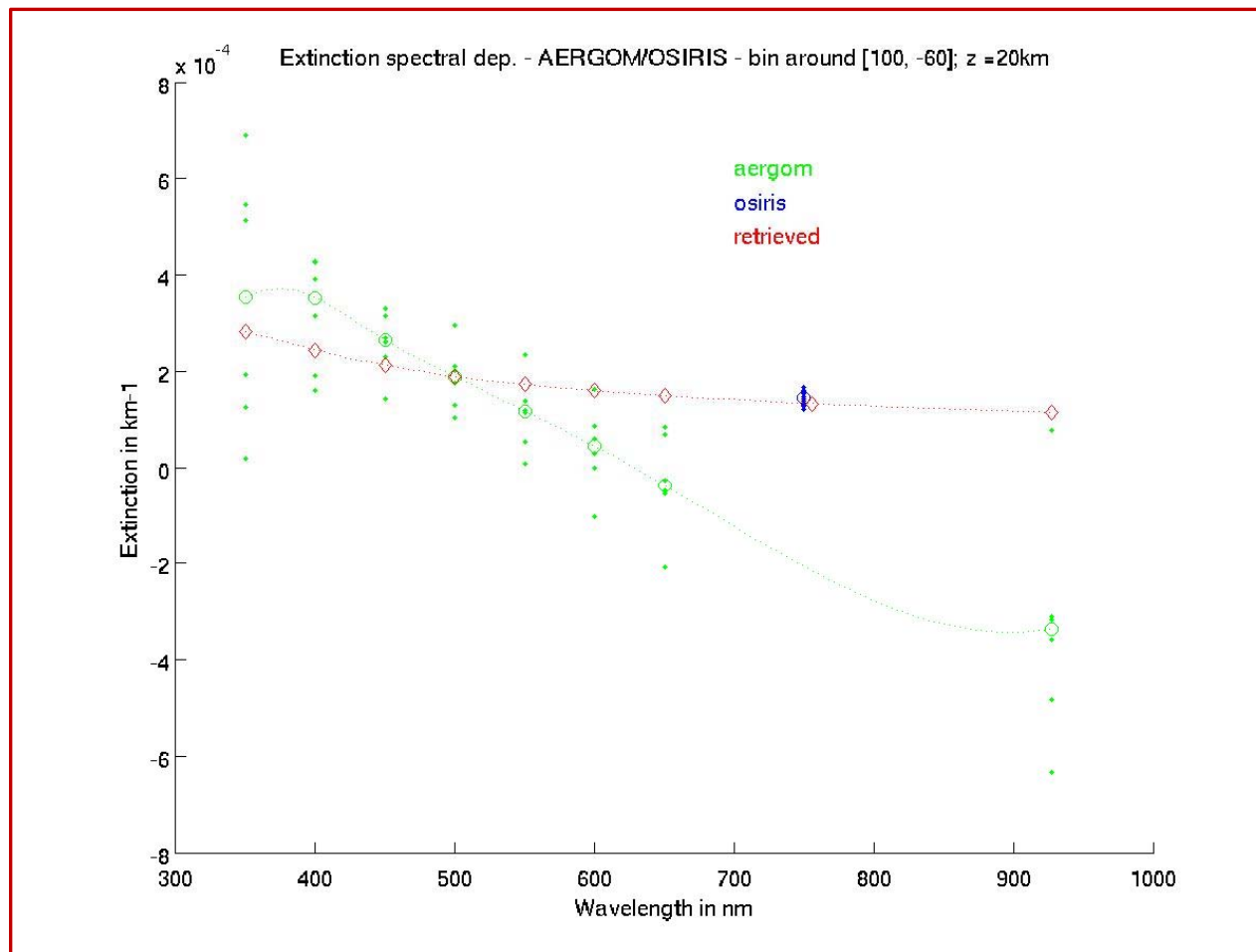


Step 1 : Collection of datasets; individual binning





Step 2 : Particle size distribution retrieval and extinction rebuilt





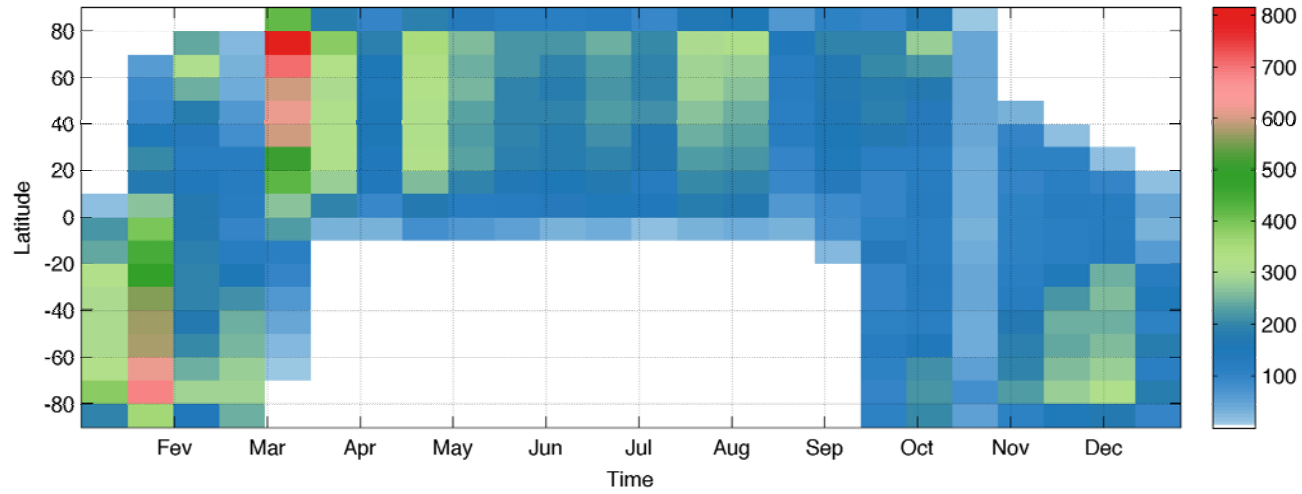
CONCLUSION

- Strong interaction between AerGom and Aerosol_CCI:
 - Opportunity to widely investigate and test the AerGom algorithm
 - Dramatic improvement of AerGom
 - Very good insight into GOMOS' strengths and weaknesses
- GOMOS product: need of cautious event selection as a function of star properties
- Production of AOD and extinction records with associated Angstrom coefficient
 - All data provided with uncertainty
- Data merging issues is ongoing work. An important issue:
 - How to deal with bias ? Possible solutions in :
 - Use of multiple wavelengths for OSIRIS
 - Use of another spectral model for Aergom (linear inverse spectral law gives better agreement with OSIRIS)

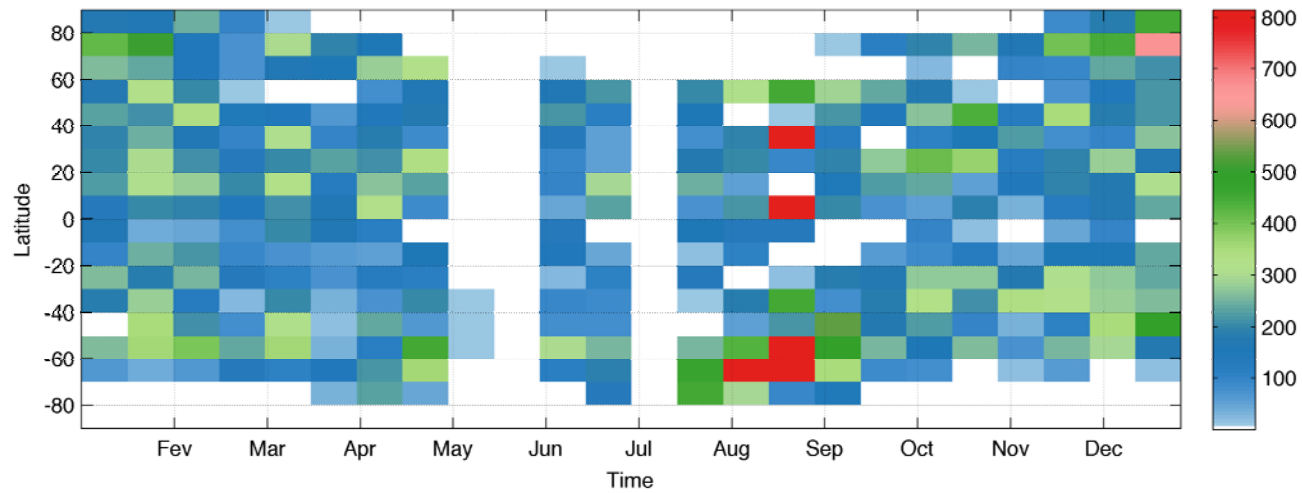
Additional Material

Coverage

OSIRIS COVERAGE 2003

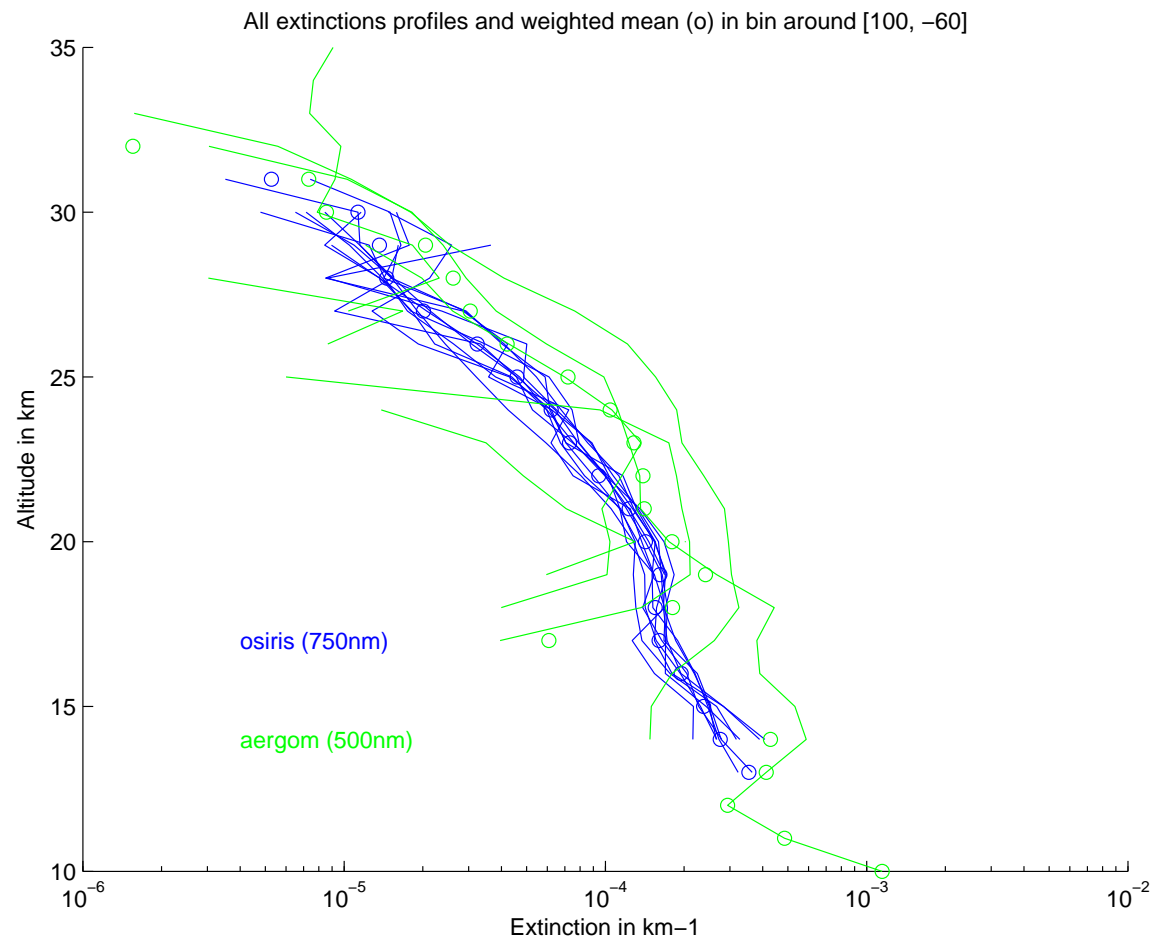


AerGom COVERAGE 2003





Step 1 : Collection of datasets; individual binning





Step 2 : Particle size distribution retrieval and extinction rebuilt

