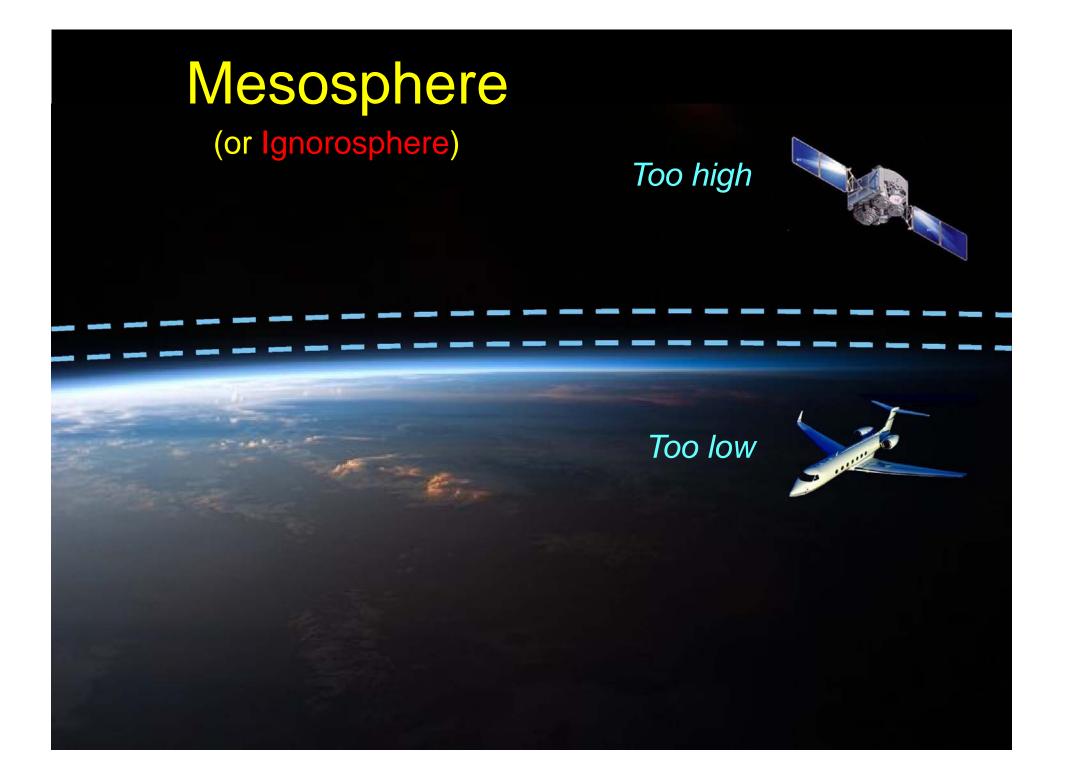
# SABER and MLS Summer Mesosphere Temperature Profiles compared with Rayleigh Twilight Polarization Measurements

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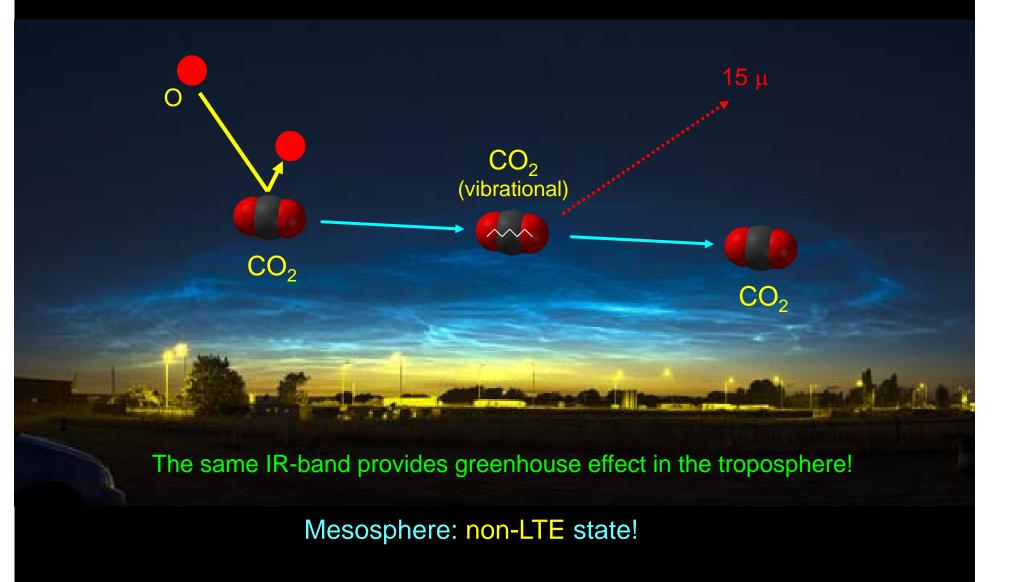
ougolnikov@gmail.com



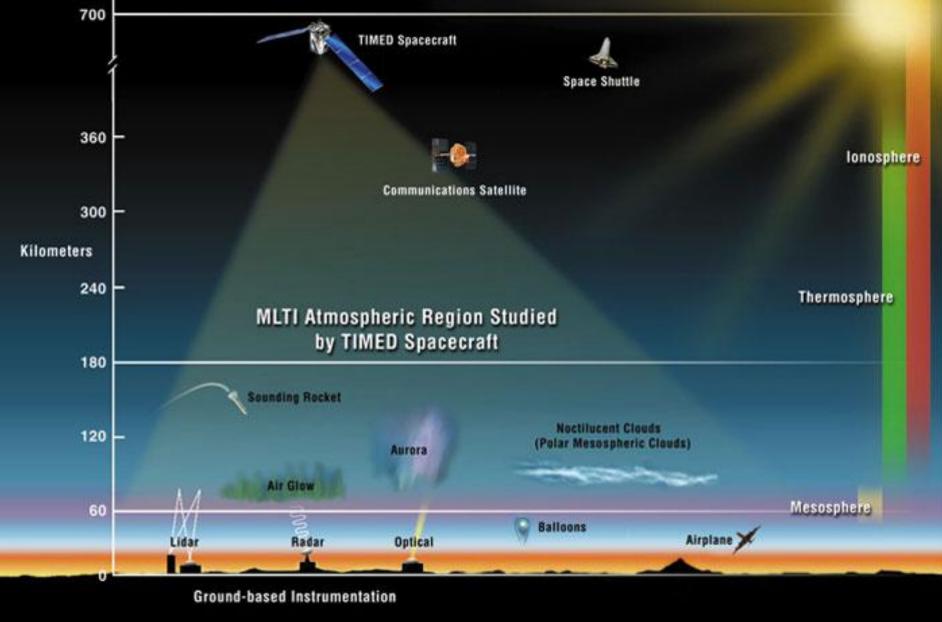
# Mesosphere cooling

D. March, January 1998 T [K], 11Jan1998 00:00, Ion average 300 290 0.0005 - 100 0.001 280 0.002 270 0.005 260 0.01 - 60 250 0.02 240 0.05 December-January (south) 230 0.1 Pressure (mb) Altítude (km) 0.2 June-July (north) 220 0.5 210 1. 200 2, 40 190 5. 180 10. 20, 170 50. 160 20 100. 150 200. 140 500. 130 -50Ó 50 Latitude [degrees] /data2/marsh/wa3\_v1.5\_smax/h2/wa3\_v1.5\_smax.cam2.h2.1997-12-02-00000.ne mareh 02.06.2005 10:12

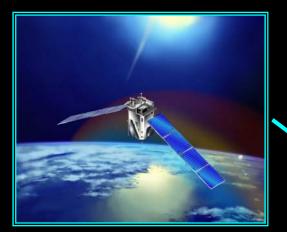
# Mesosphere cooling



# Methods of study



## Temp. values difference

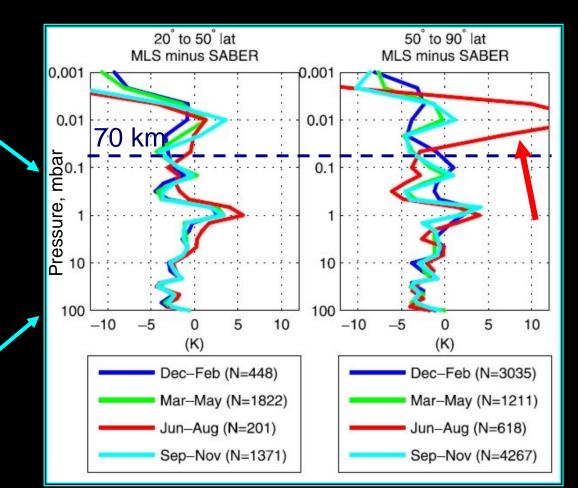


TIMED / SABER



EOS Aura / MLS

 $O_2$  emission

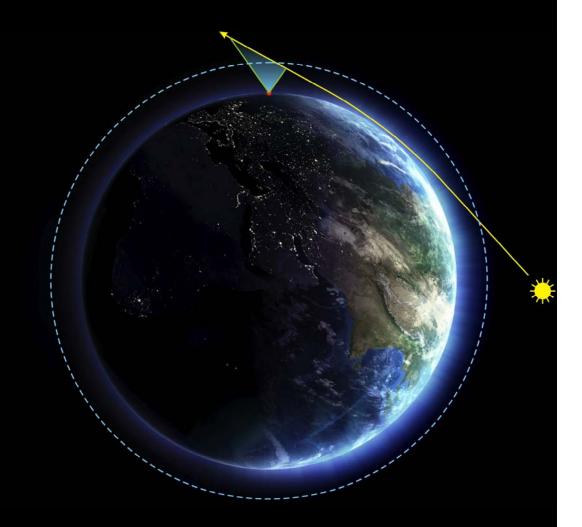


Schwartz et al., JGR, 2008

#### Twilight method (Rayleigh scattering)

Wider camera field – Wide scattering angle range – Accurate scattering function determination

Higher sensitivity – Wide solar zenith angle range – High atmosphere analysis



#### Twilight method (Rayleigh scattering)

Basic Problems: Multiple scattering (inc. light pollution, night sky background) Aerosol and dust scattering (noctilucent clouds, meteoric dust)

*Way to solve: Polarization analysis* 



# **Observations**

55.2°N, 37.5°E, Summer 2011 and 2012

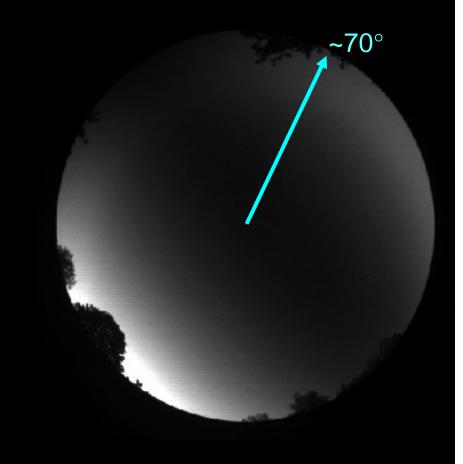
Rotating polarization filter, 540 nm



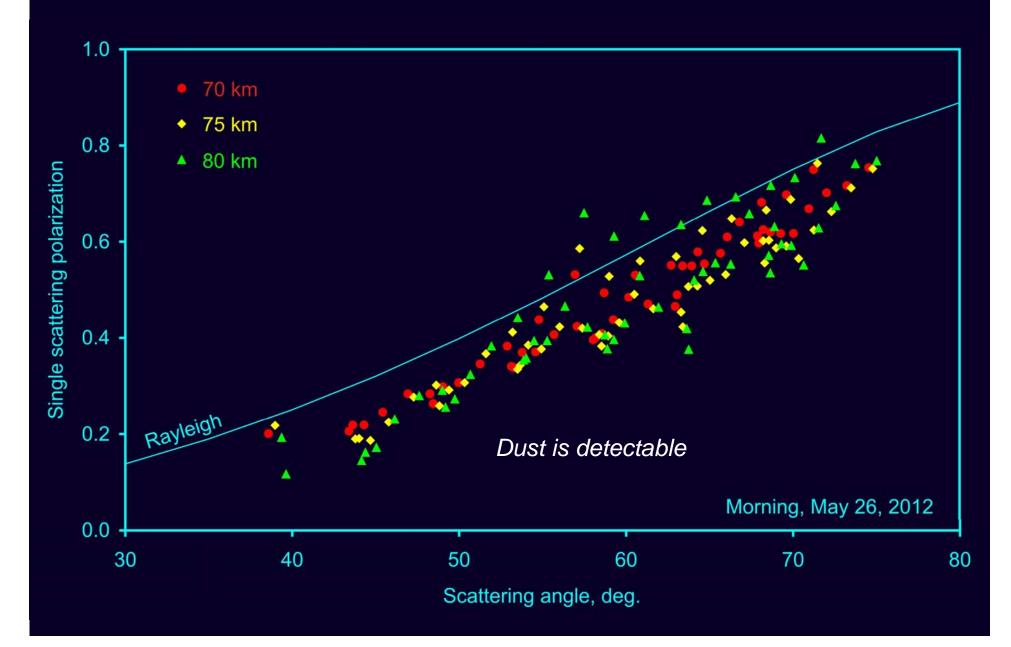
Deep twilight in June: latitude < 57°

MOSCOW arrest are

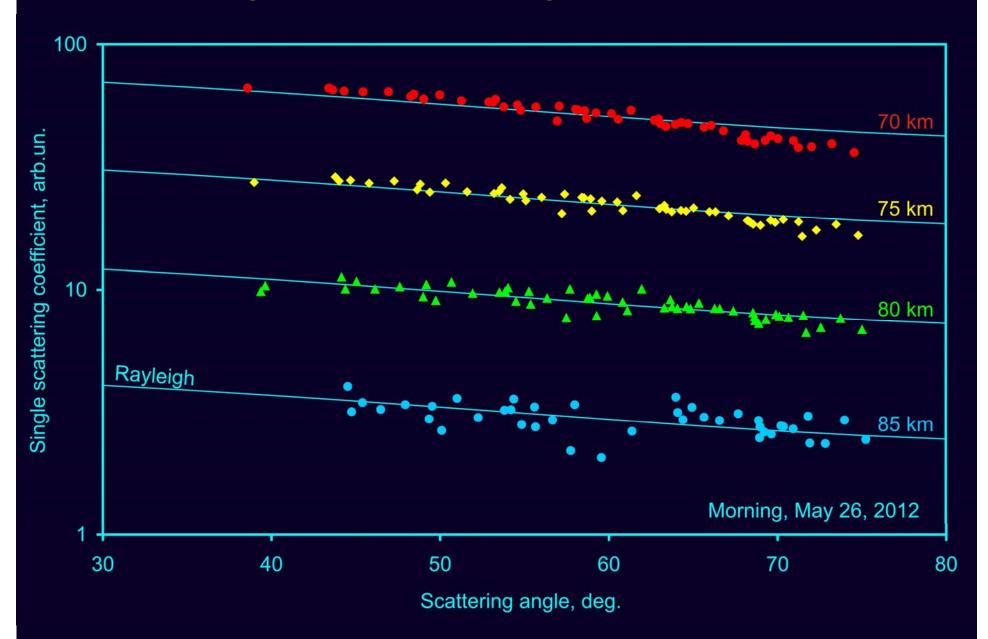
Mesosphere cooling: latitude > 50°



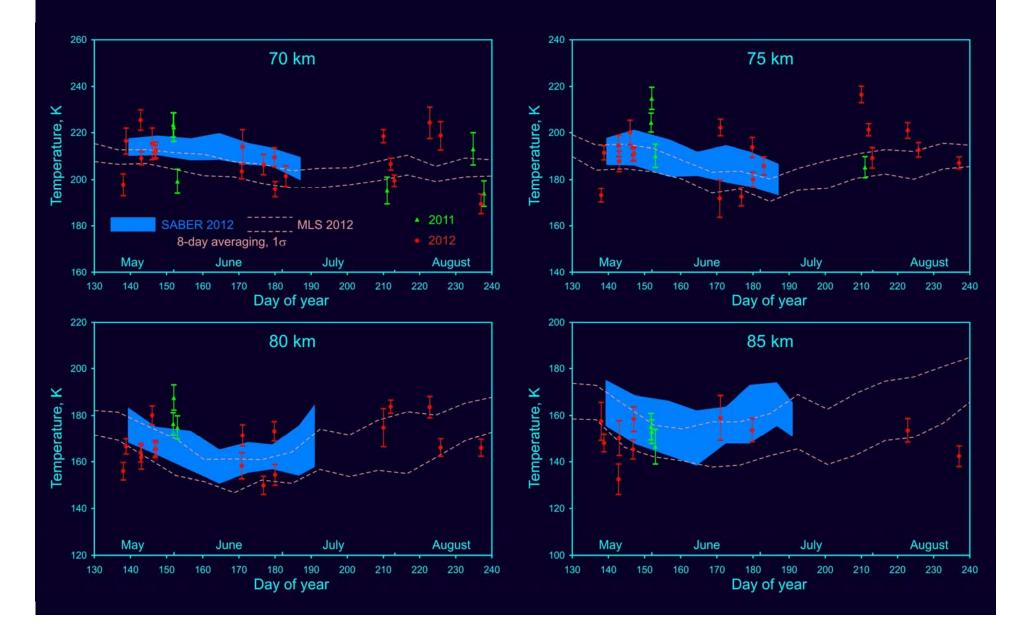
## **Single Scattering Polarization**



## Single Scattering Coefficient



### **Mesosphere Temperatures**



#### **Mesosphere Temperatures**

