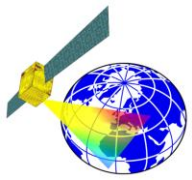


Retrieval scheme from MAX-DOAS O₄ observations



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

Thomas Wagner, Reza Shaigan, Steffen Beirle

MPI Mainz
Germany

MPI Mainz, Germany

- Retrieval without a-priori assumptions?
- Observational results and radiative transfer simulations

Information content of MAX-DOAS O_4 observations is limited

-e.g. for O_4 MAX-DOAS observations in the UV (360nm) there are less pieces of information than elevation angles (because the absorptions at different angles are correlated). Typical value for the UV: ~ 2 (?)

=> Aerosol profile information is limited, e.g.

- total aerosol optical depth

- aerosol layer height

-often in such cases, a-priori information is used (for example in optimal estimation retrieval schemes, see e.g. Rogers)

=> how much is final result influenced by the a-priori assumption?

-our aerosol retrieval scheme uses no a-priori assumptions.

=> we use a least squares approach

Information content of MAX-DOAS O_4 observations is limited

How can the information content be increased?

- use of other wavelengths
- analysis of other species (O_2 , H_2O)
- analysis of the Ring effect
- analysis of the (relative) radiance (\Rightarrow single scattering albedo)
- analysis of polarisation
- analysis of other azimuth angles (\Rightarrow phase function)

Radiative transfer modelling

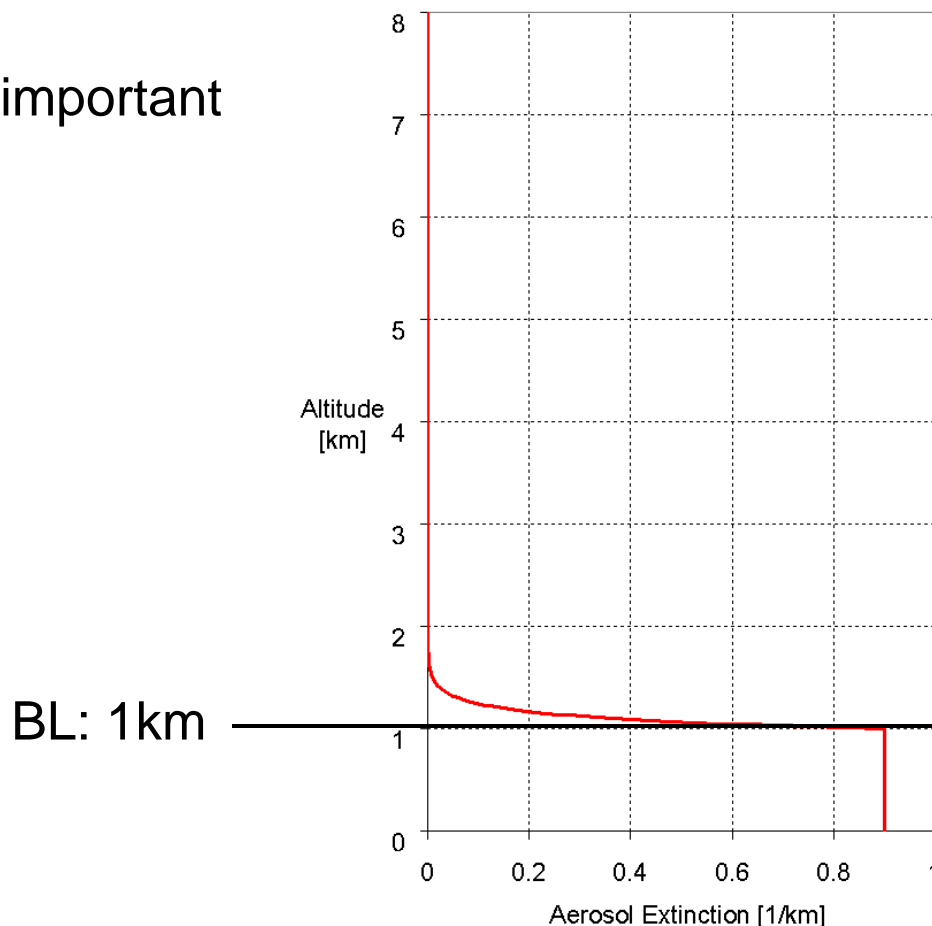
- Backward Monte-Carlo RTM McArTim (Deutschmann, 2009)
- Surface albedo: 5%
- surface altitude of measurement site
- pressure and temperature profiles from US standard atmosphere
- Greenblatt et al. O_4 cross section corrected by +15%
(Wagner et a., 2009)

Aerosol profiles are parametrised by 3 parameters:

(following the ideas of

Li, X., Brauers, T., Shao, M., Garland, R. M., Wagner, T., Deutschmann, T., and Wahner, A.: MAX-DOAS measurements in southern China: 1. automated aerosol profile retrieval using oxygen dimers absorptions, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, 8, 17661-17690, 2008)

A) boundary layer height (important atmospheric parameter)



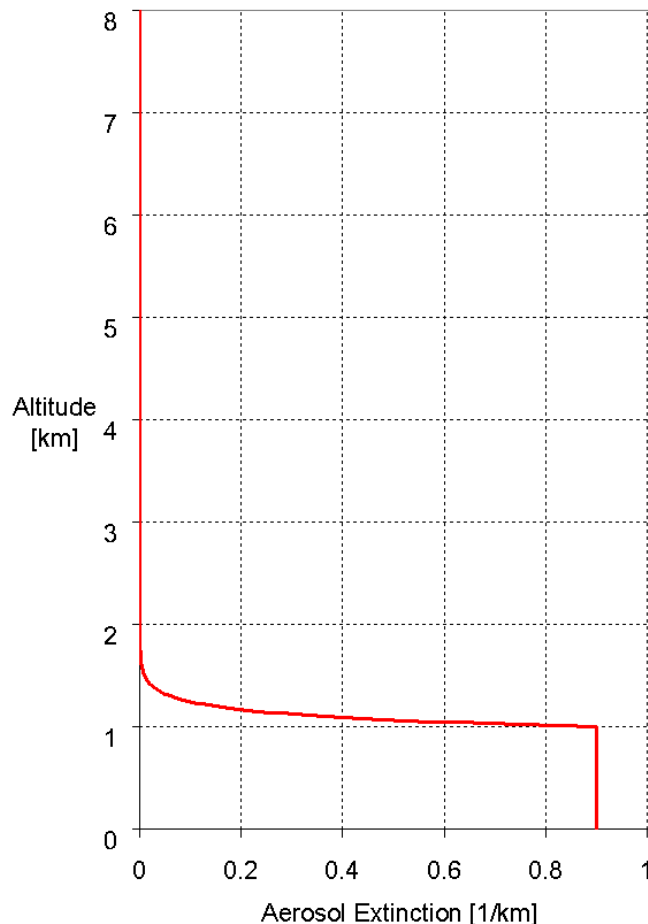
Aerosol profiles are parametrised by 3 parameters:

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Li, X., Brauers, T., Shao, M., Garland, R. M., Wagner, T., Deutschmann, T., and Wahner, A.: MAX-DOAS measurements in southern China: 1. automated aerosol profile retrieval using oxygen dimers absorptions, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 8, 17661-17690, 2008)

A) boundary layer height (important atmospheric parameter)

B) vertical optical depth (related to total aerosol amount) **OD: 1.0**



Aerosol profiles are parametrised by 3 parameters:

(following the ideas of

Li, X., Brauers, T., Shao, M., Garland, R. M., Wagner, T., Deutschmann, T., and Wahner, A.: MAX-DOAS measurements in southern China: 1. automated aerosol profile retrieval using oxygen dimers absorptions, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 8, 17661-17690, 2008)

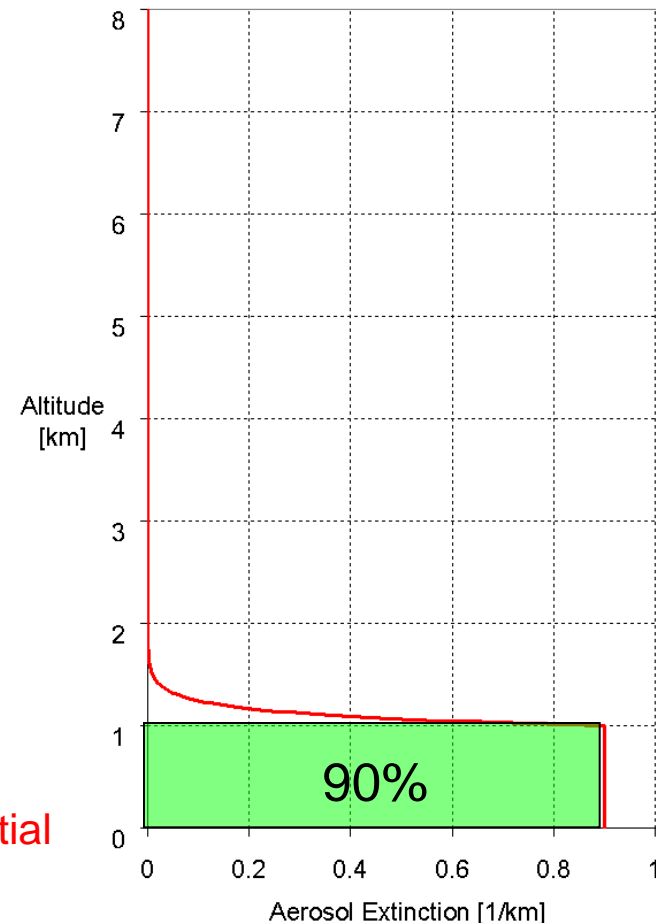
A) boundary layer height (important atmospheric parameter)

B) vertical optical depth (related to total aerosol amount)

C) fraction of total optical depth in boundary layer (allows to adjust vertical profile, depending e.g. on vertical mixing into free troposphere)

$$f = 0.9$$

Extinction constant in BL, exponential above, partial profiles have similar values at top of BL height



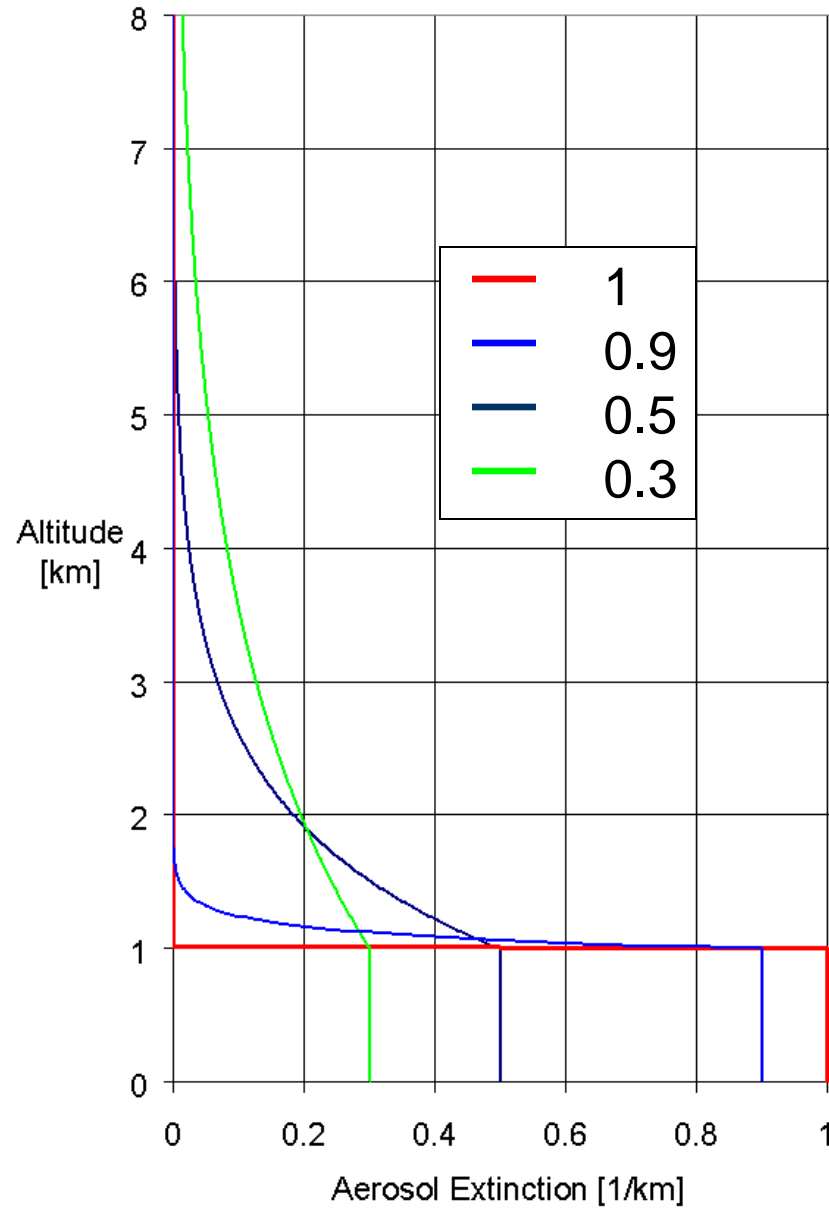
Several parameters are fixed:

- single scattering albedo: 0.95
- asymmetry parameter: 0.68
- extinction profiles: constant in BL, exponential above, partial profiles have similar values at BL height

These parameters might also be fitted in the future if more quantities are measured:

- O₄ at other wavelengths
- O₄ at other azimuth angles
- (normalised) radiance
- Ring effect

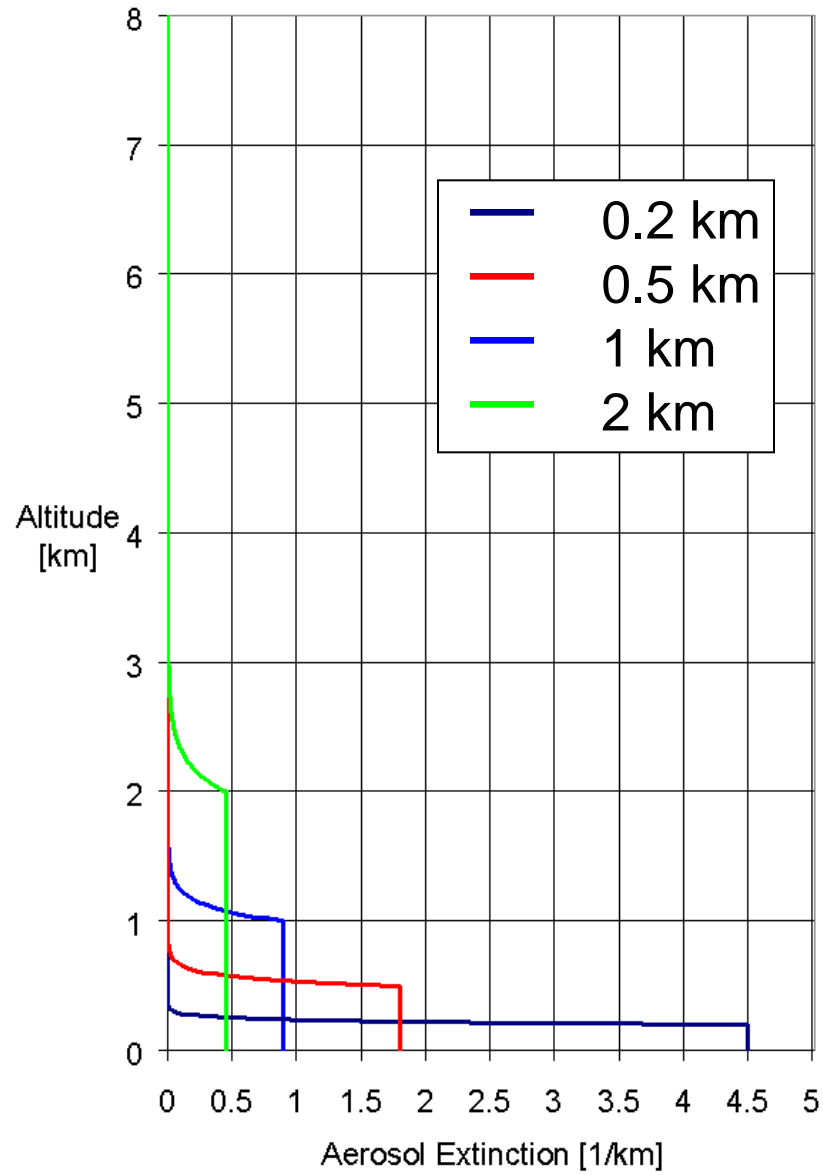
constant τ : 1
constant BL: 1km
variable fraction f



constant τ : 1

variable BL

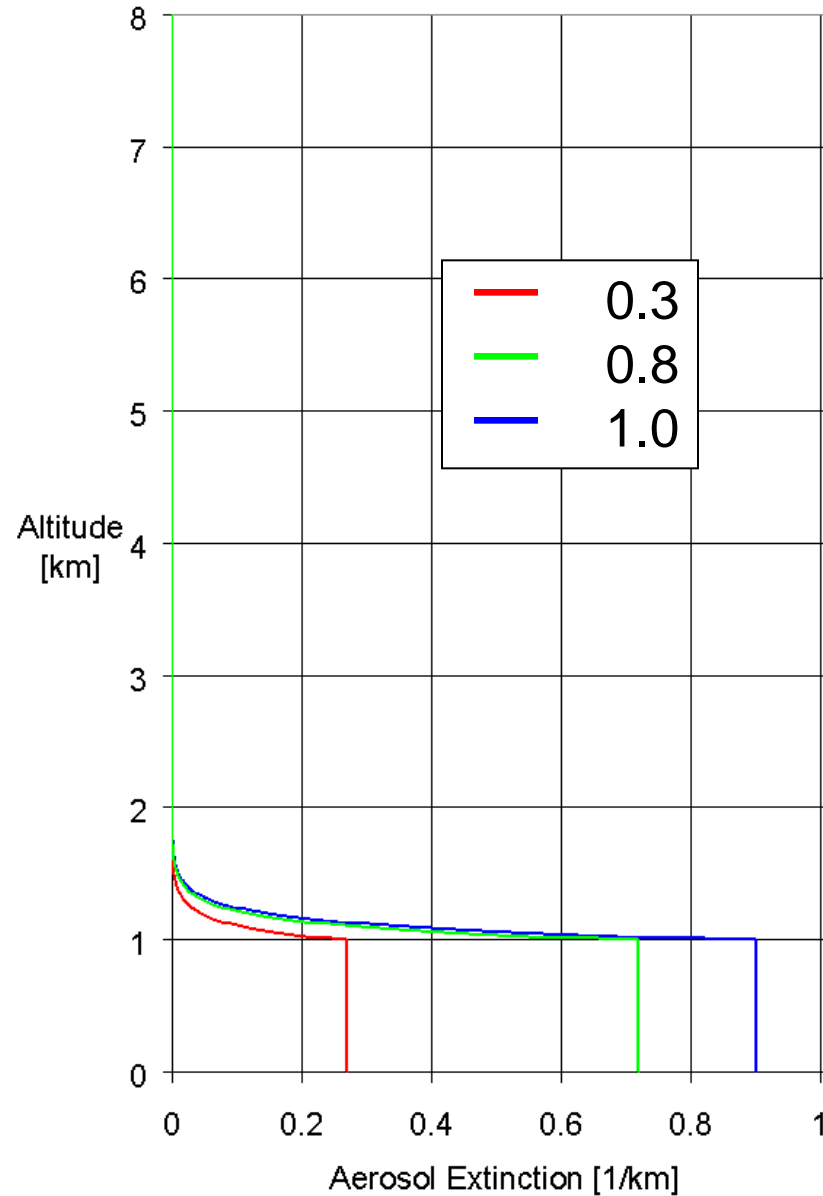
constant fraction f : 0.9



variable τ :

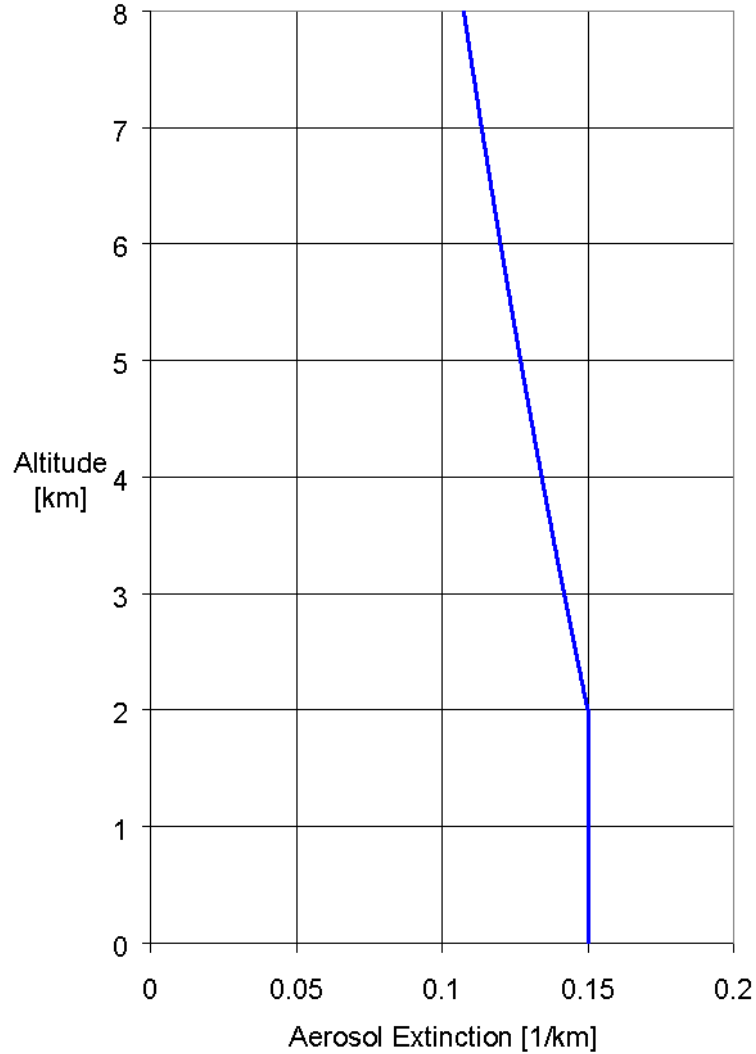
constant BL: 1km

constant fraction f: 0.9



Some combination of parameters make (probably) no sense....

τ : 3
BL: 2km
fraction f: 0.1

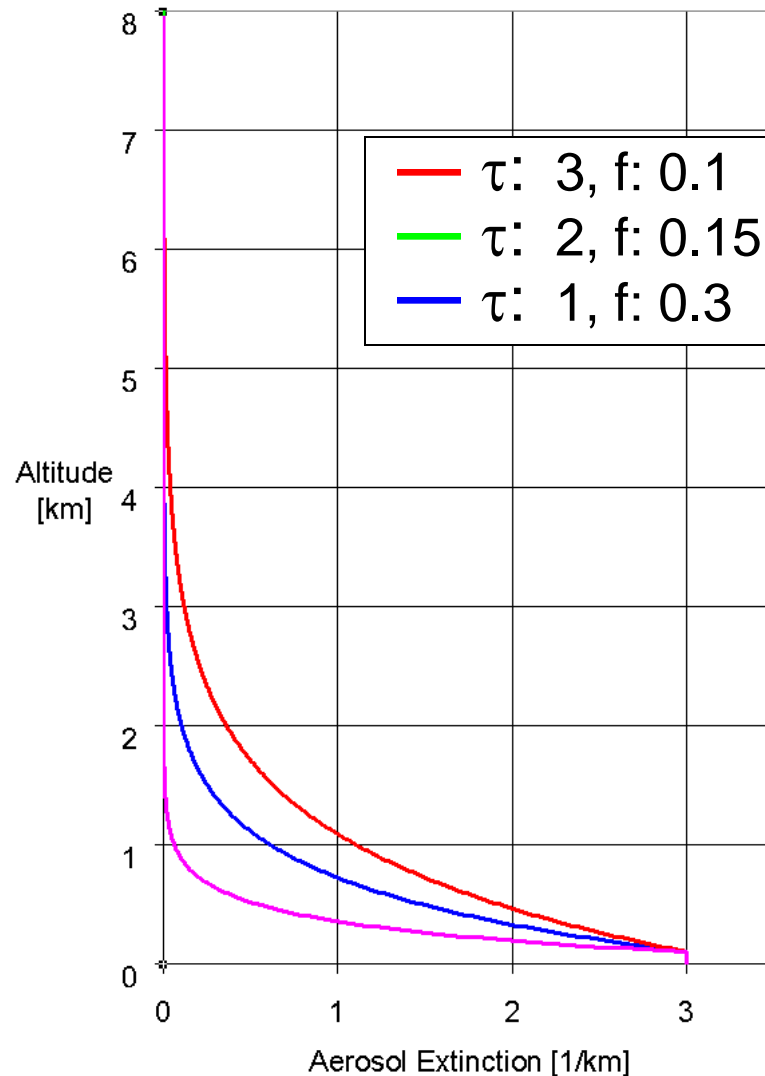


Especially high
BL and low f

Also quasi exponential BL extinction profiles can be described:

BL: 0.1 km

exponential decrease
above 100m



In current version:

elevated layers or multi-layer aerosols can not be described by this parametrisation

Number of calculations:

BL (x 13): 100, 200, 300, 500, 700, 1000, 1200, 1500, 1750, 2000, 2500, 3000, 5000m

OD (x 10): 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0

f (x 7): 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0

=> $13 \times 10 \times 7 = 910$

=> 101 920 (for 8 elevation angles + 14 SZA / rel. Azimuth angles)

Parametrisation of NO_2 profiles in a similar way:

BL, f

However, no absolute tropospheric VCD is varied, because NO_2 AMF depends only on relative profile

Modelled AMF are compared (fitted) to the measured data in the following way:

measurements:

-O4 DSCD for 90° is subtracted from values of each elevation sequence

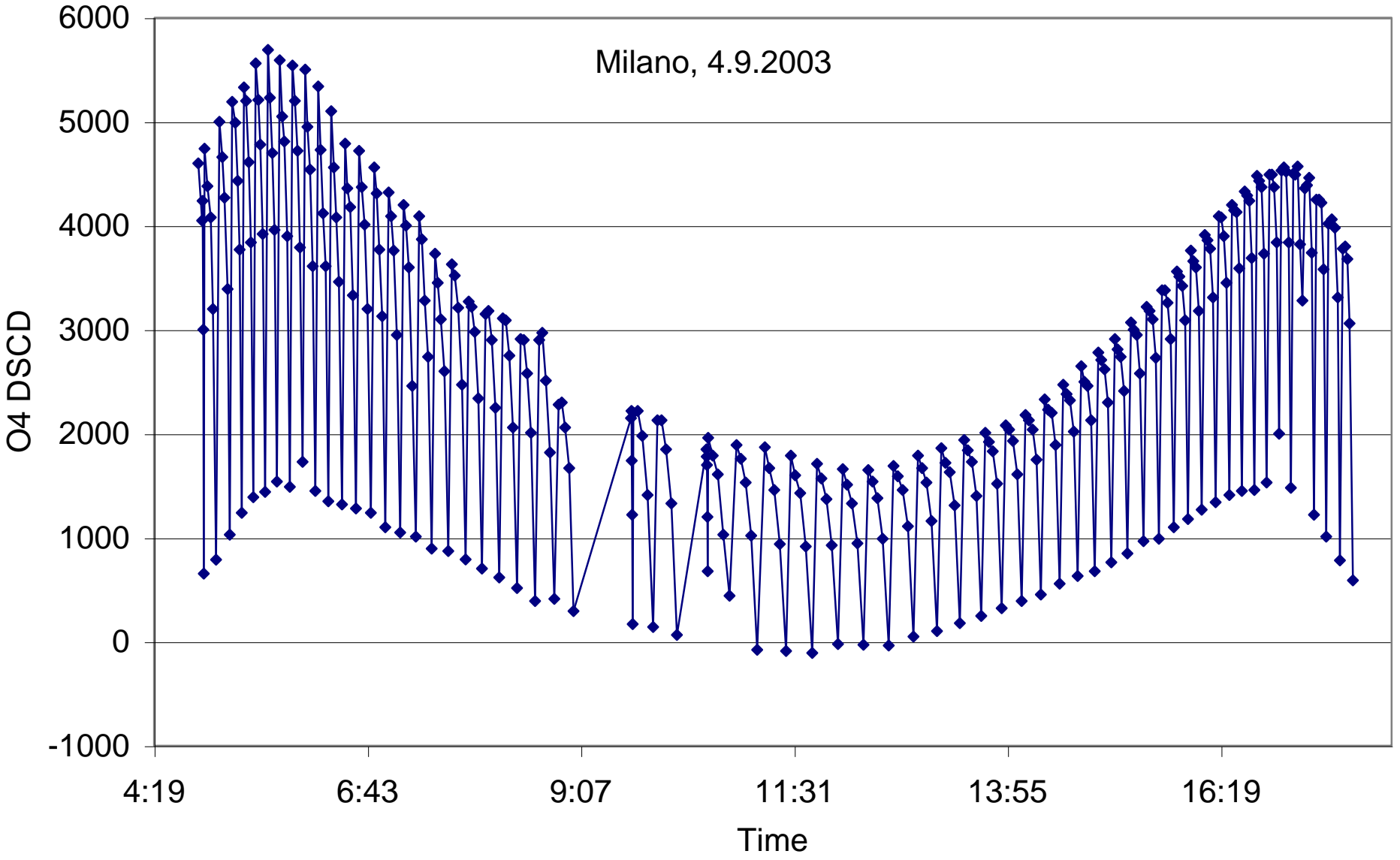
-O4 DSCDs are divided by O4 VCD => O4 DAMF

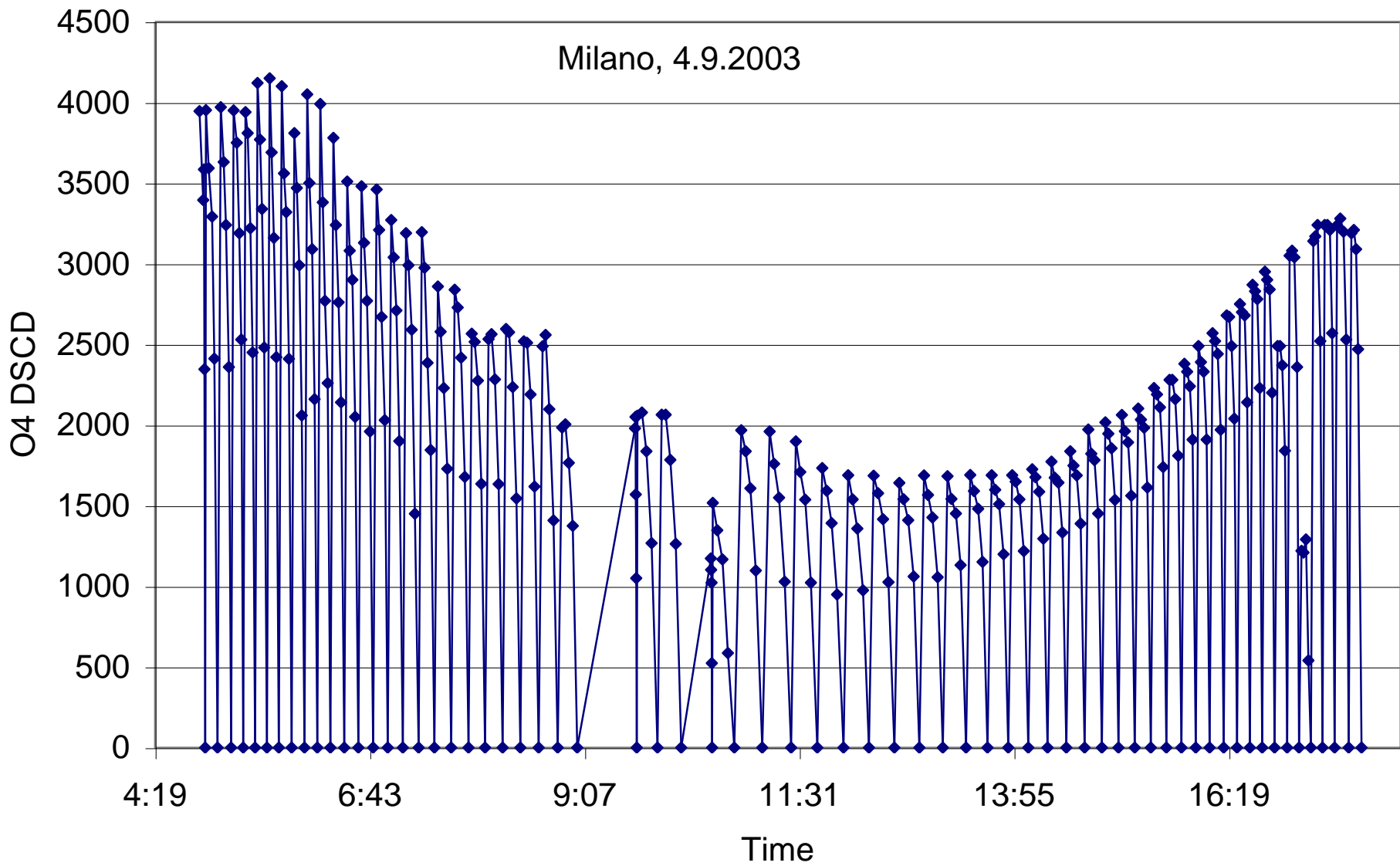
Model results:

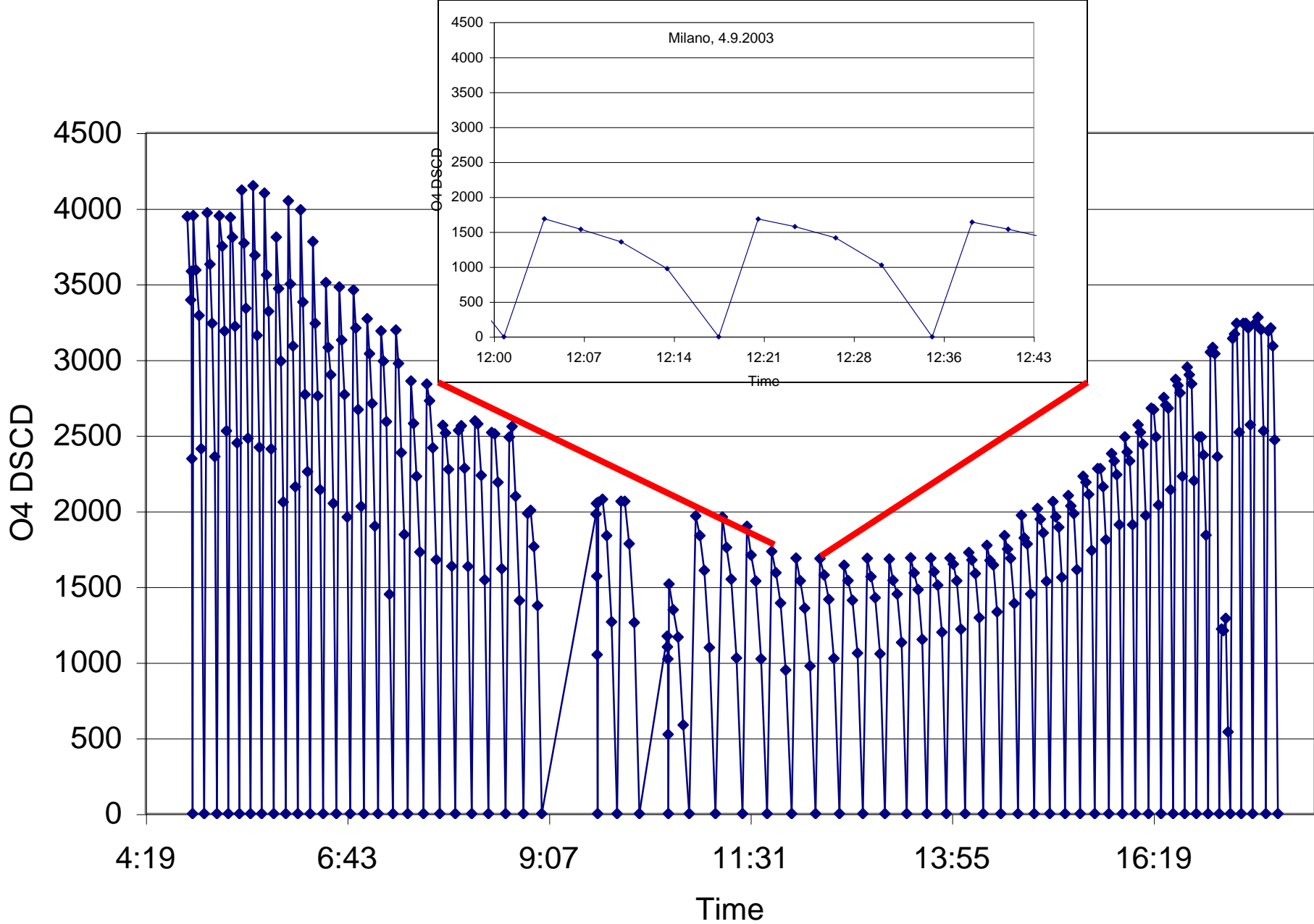
-O4 AMF for 90° is subtracted from values of each elevation sequence => O4 DAMF

Data are compared by least squares fit

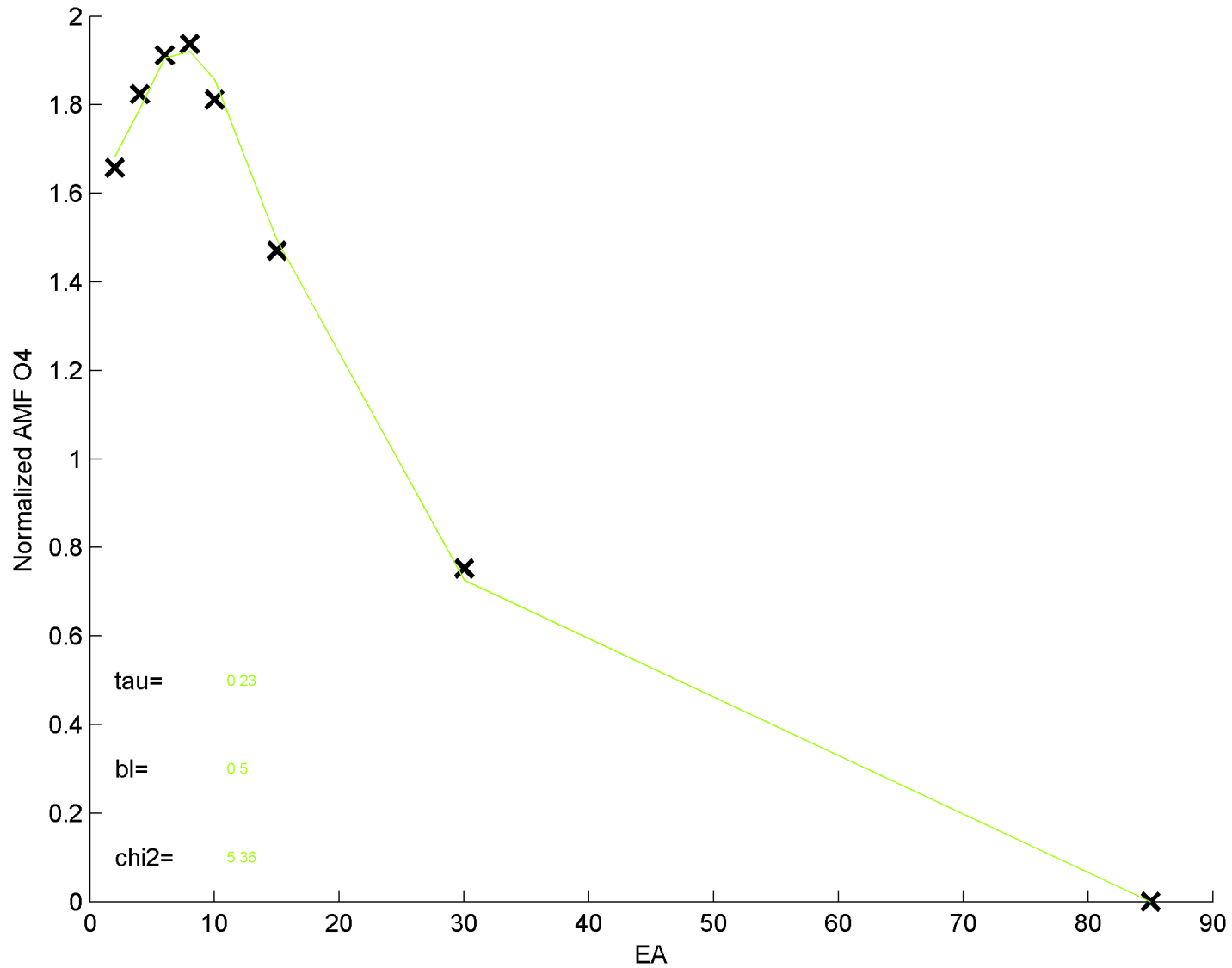
Milano, 4.9.2003



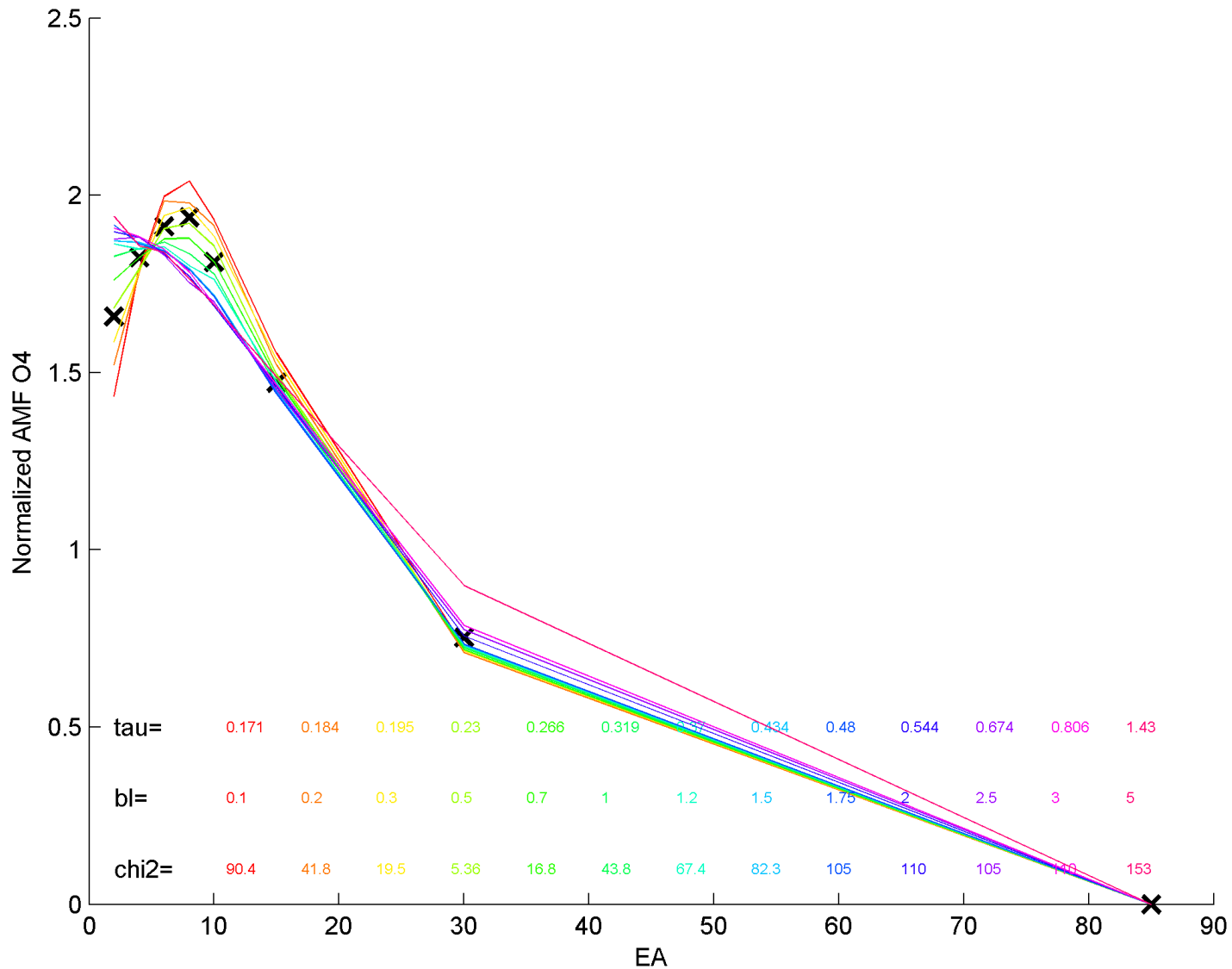




Result of aerosol fit, Cabauw, 26.6. Sequence 6



Result of aerosol fit, Cabauw, 26.6. Sequence 6



Modelled AMF are compared (fitted) to the measured data in the following way:

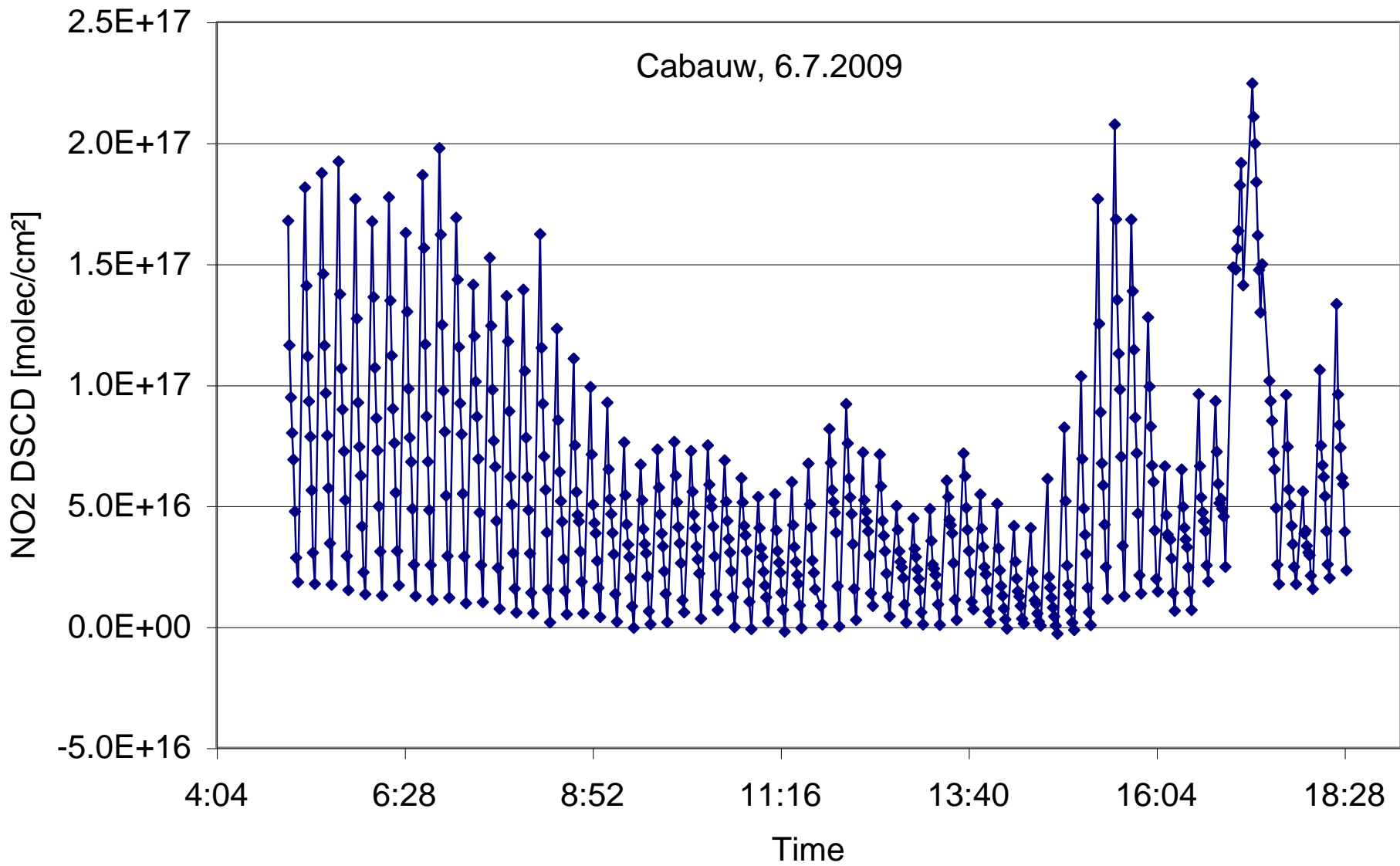
Measurements:

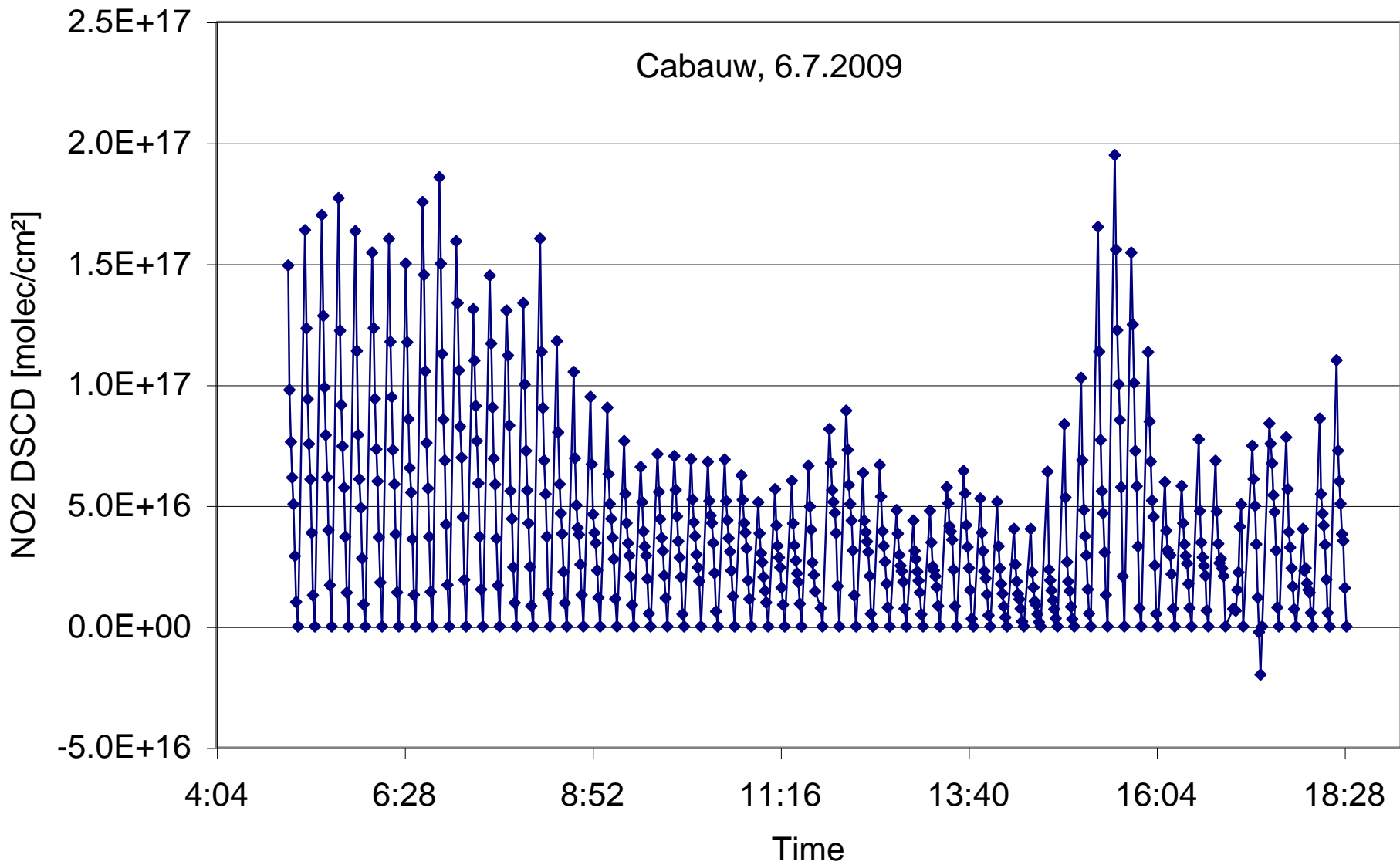
- NO₂ DSCD for 90° subtracted from individual values of each elevation sequence
- DSCDs are divided by DSCD for 10°

Model results (calculated for specific aerosol scenario):

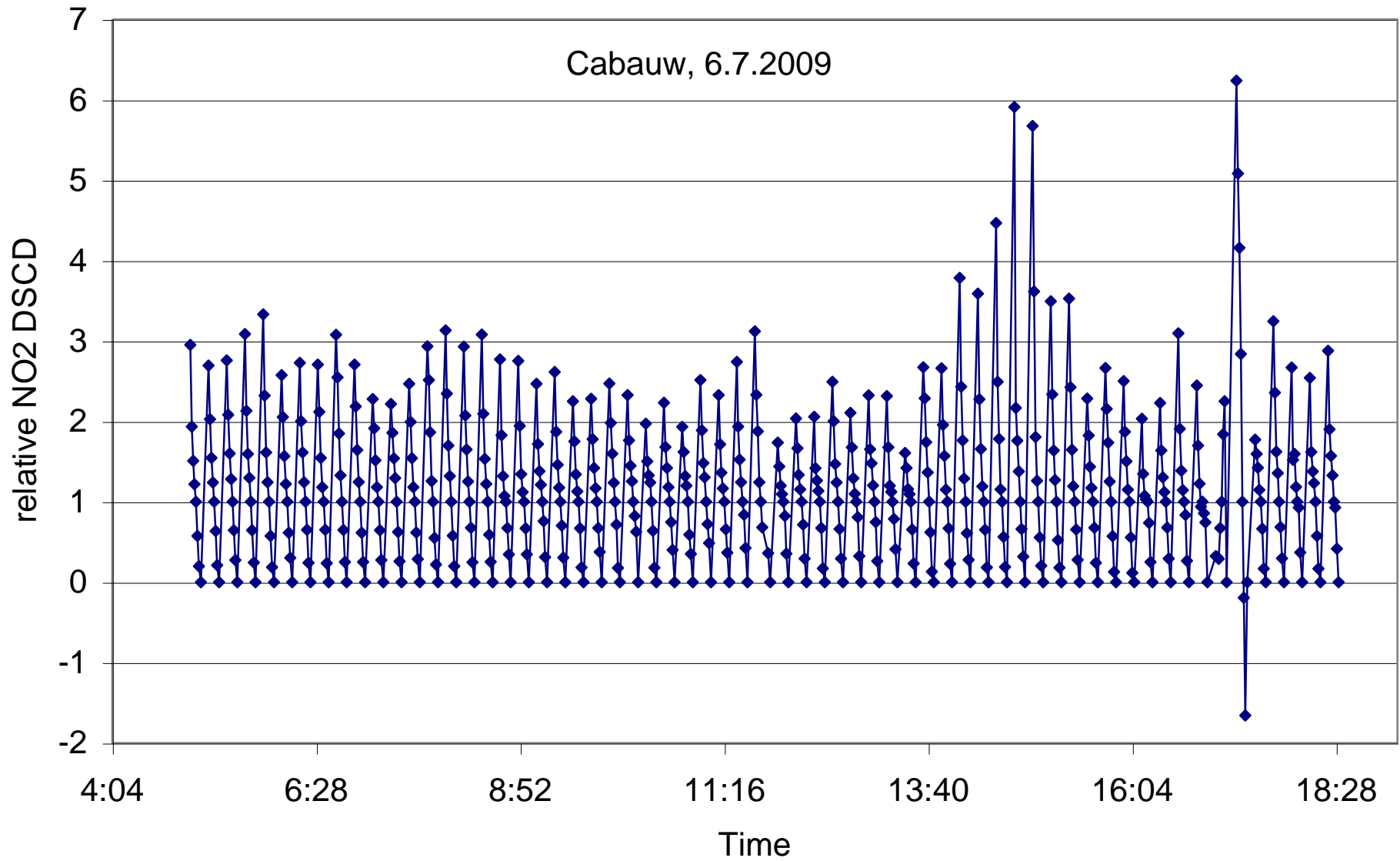
- NO₂ AMF for 90° is subtracted from values of each elevation sequence => NO₂ DAMF
- DAMFs are divided by DAMF for 10°

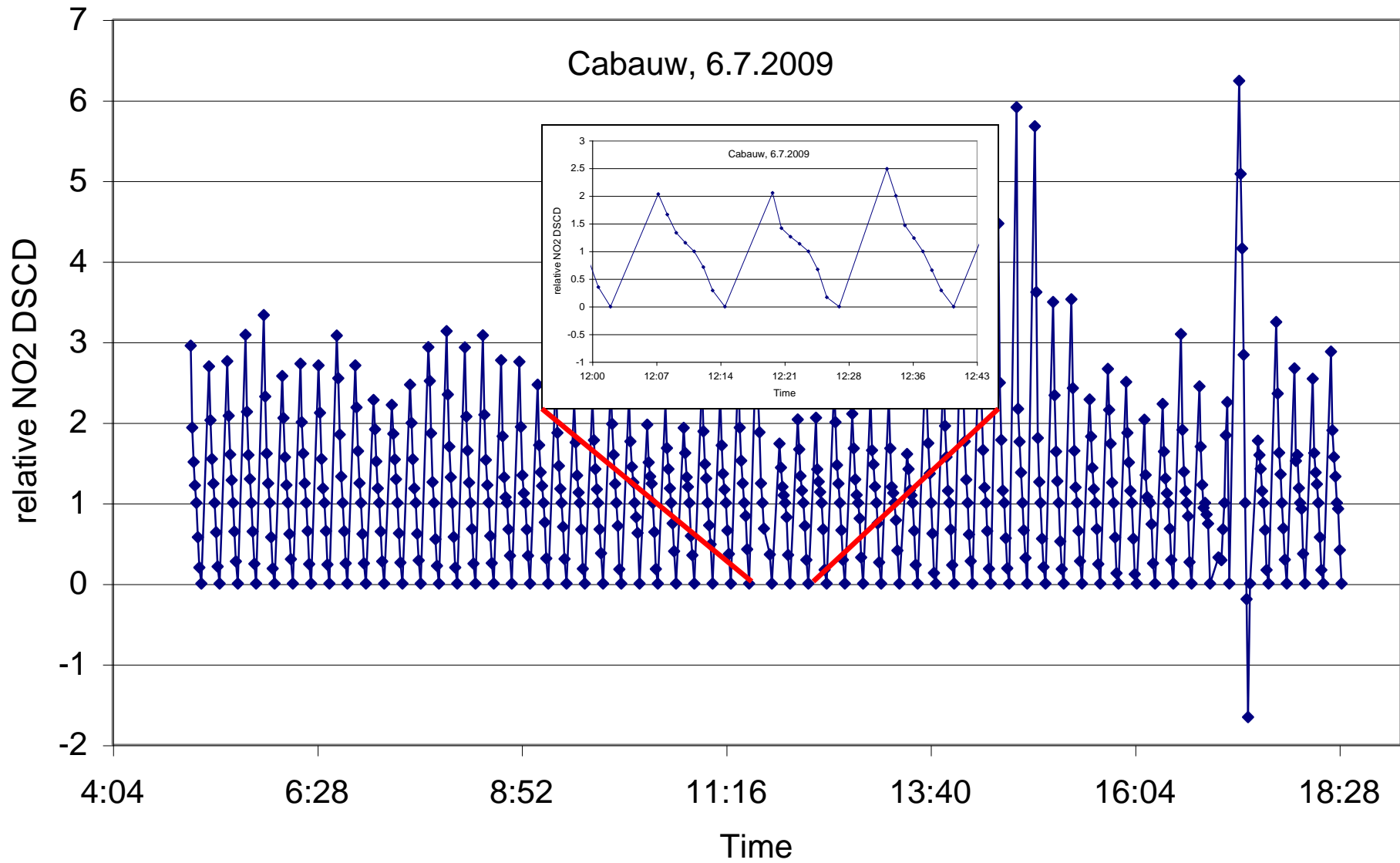
Data are compared by least squares fit



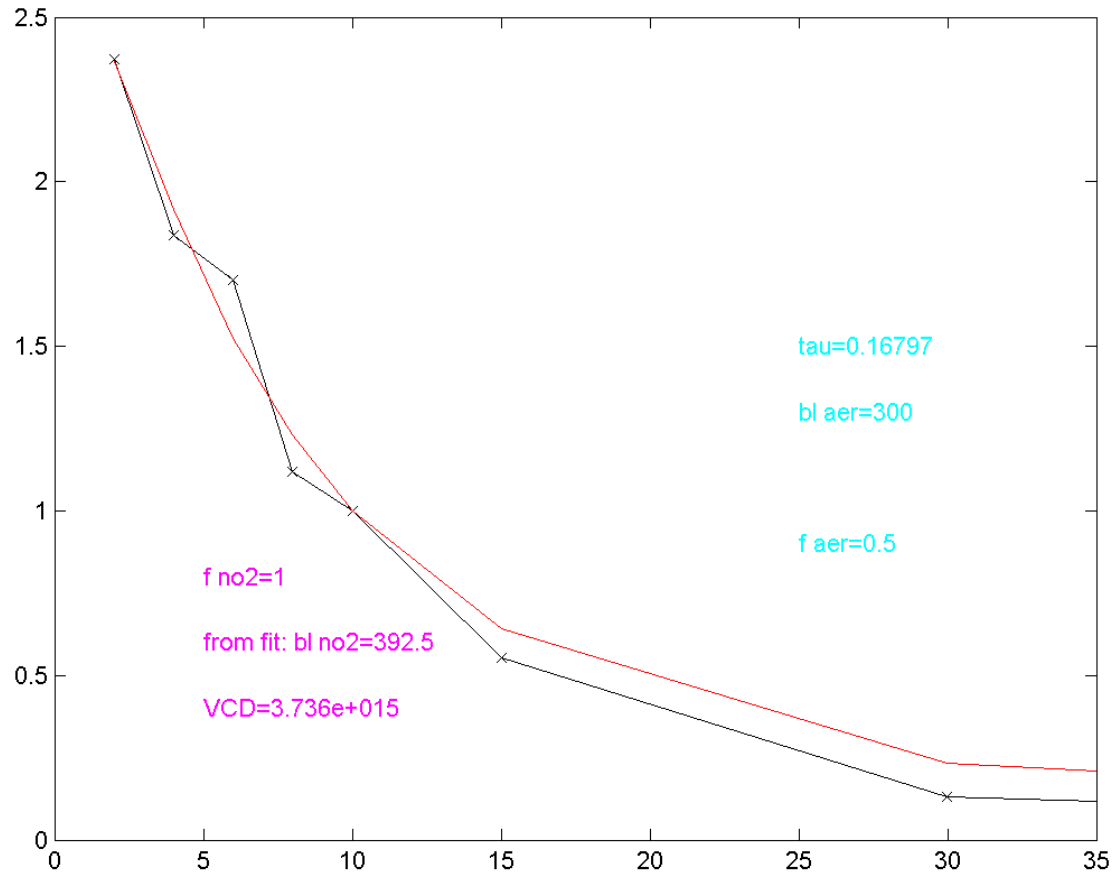


Cabauw, 6.7.2009

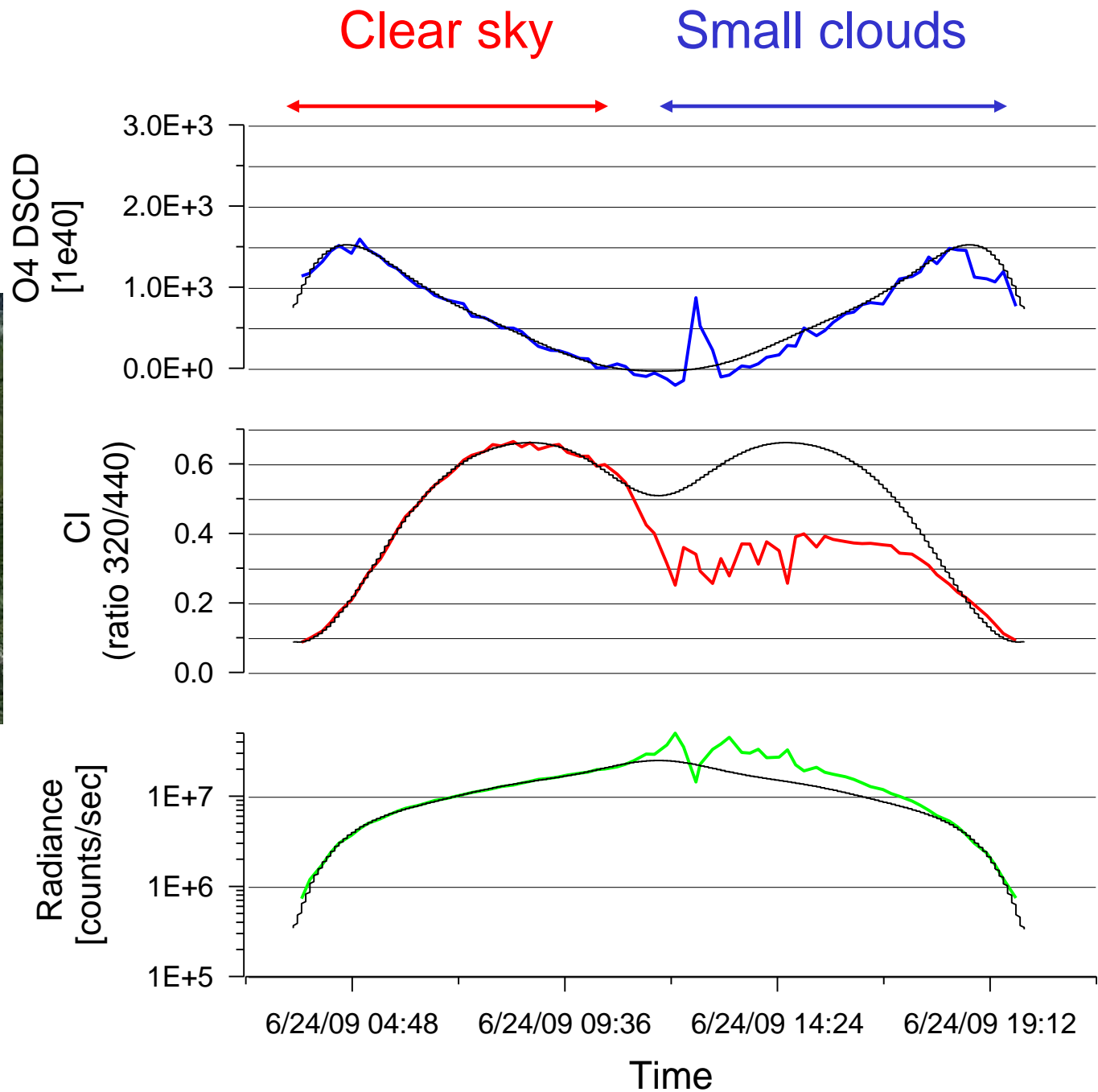
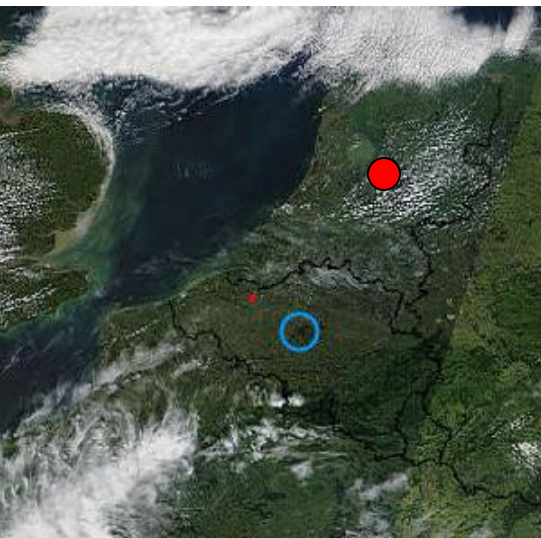




Result of NO2 fit, Cabauw, 26.6. Sequence 6



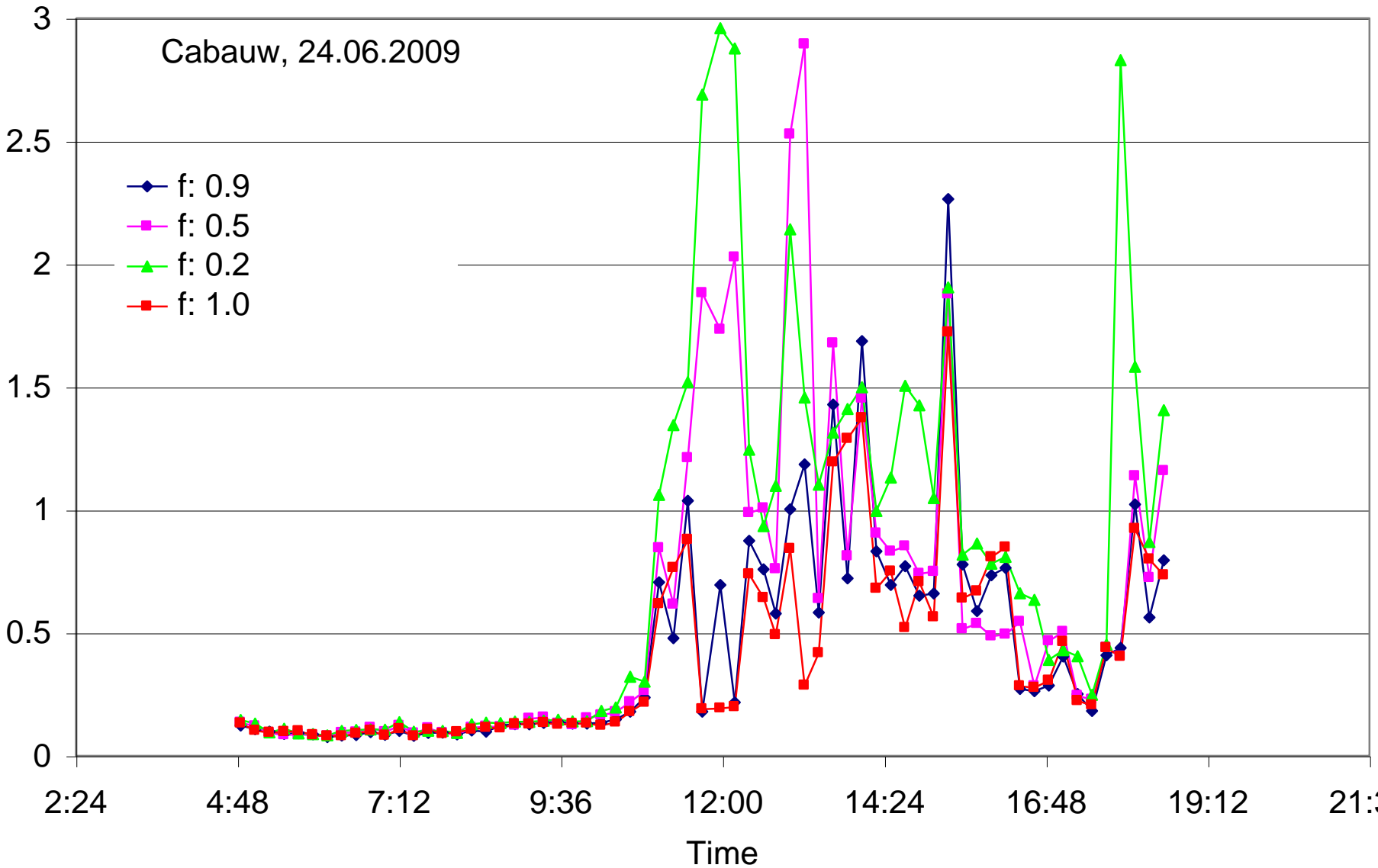
Cabauw,
24.06.2009



Cabauw, 24.06.2009

- ◆ f: 0.9
- f: 0.5
- ▲ f: 0.2
- f: 1.0

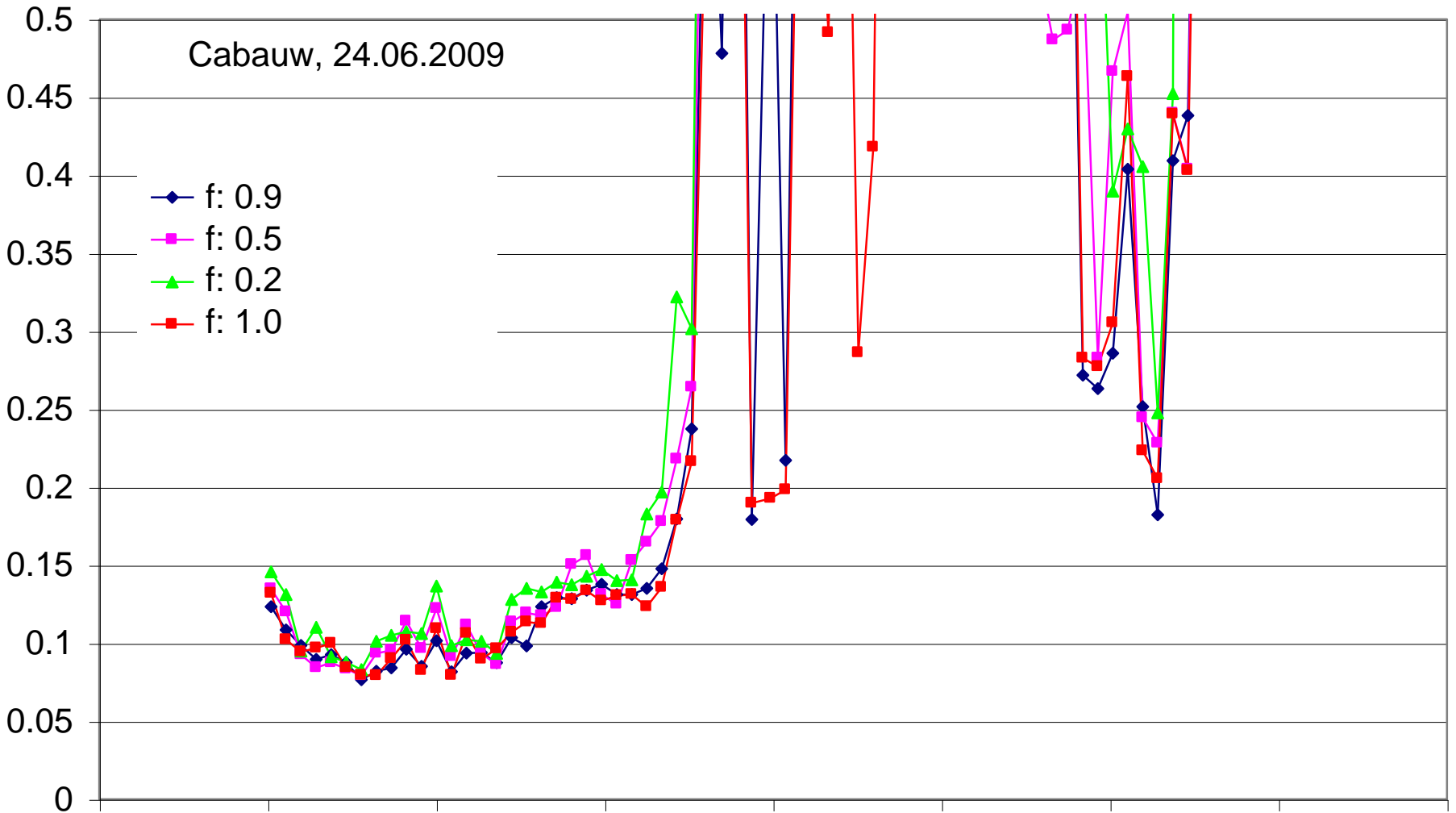
Aerosol OD 360nm



Cabauw, 24.06.2009

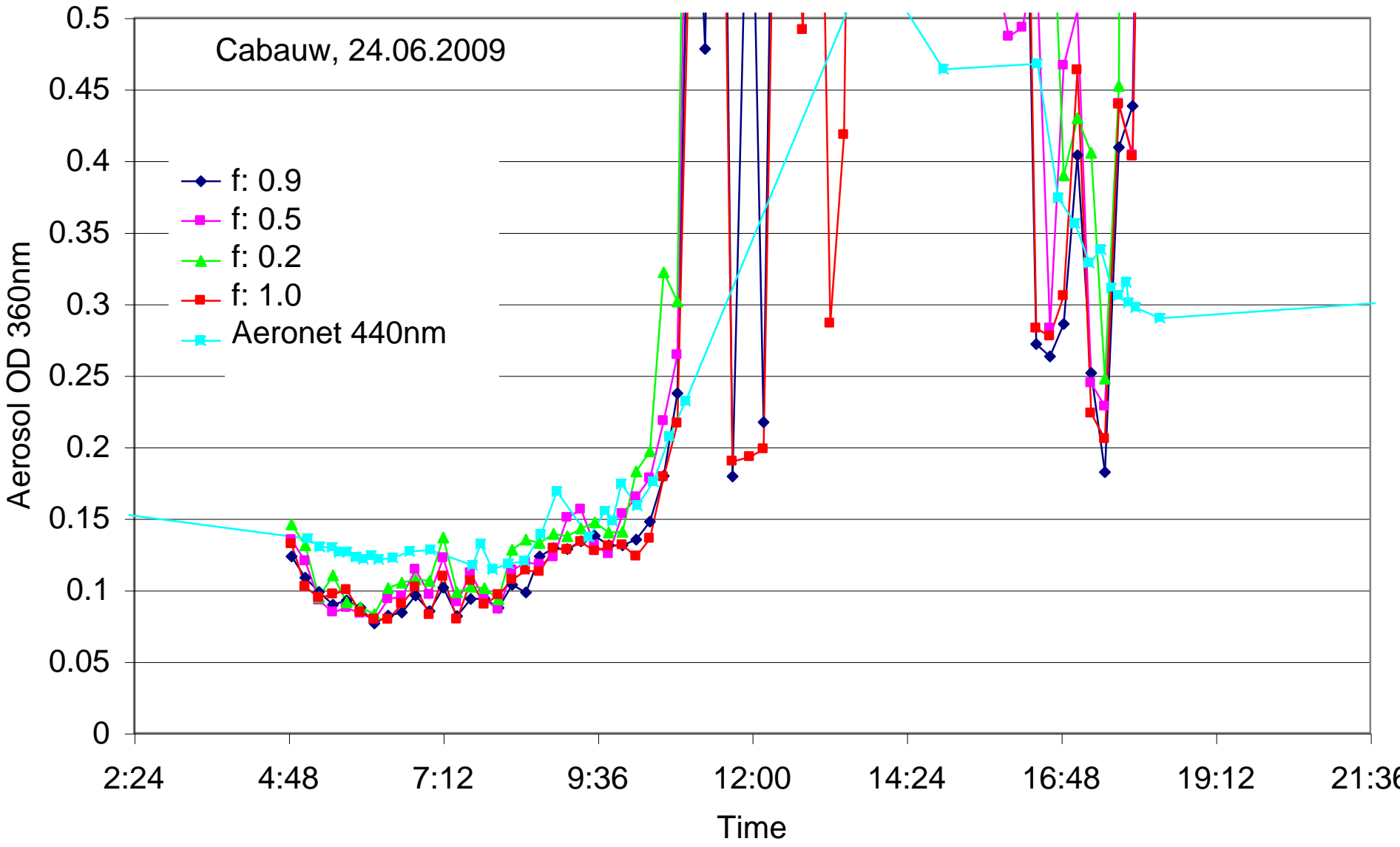
- ◆ f: 0.9
- f: 0.5
- ▲ f: 0.2
- f: 1.0

Aerosol OD 360nm



Time

Cabauw, 24.06.2009



Cabauw, 24.06.2009

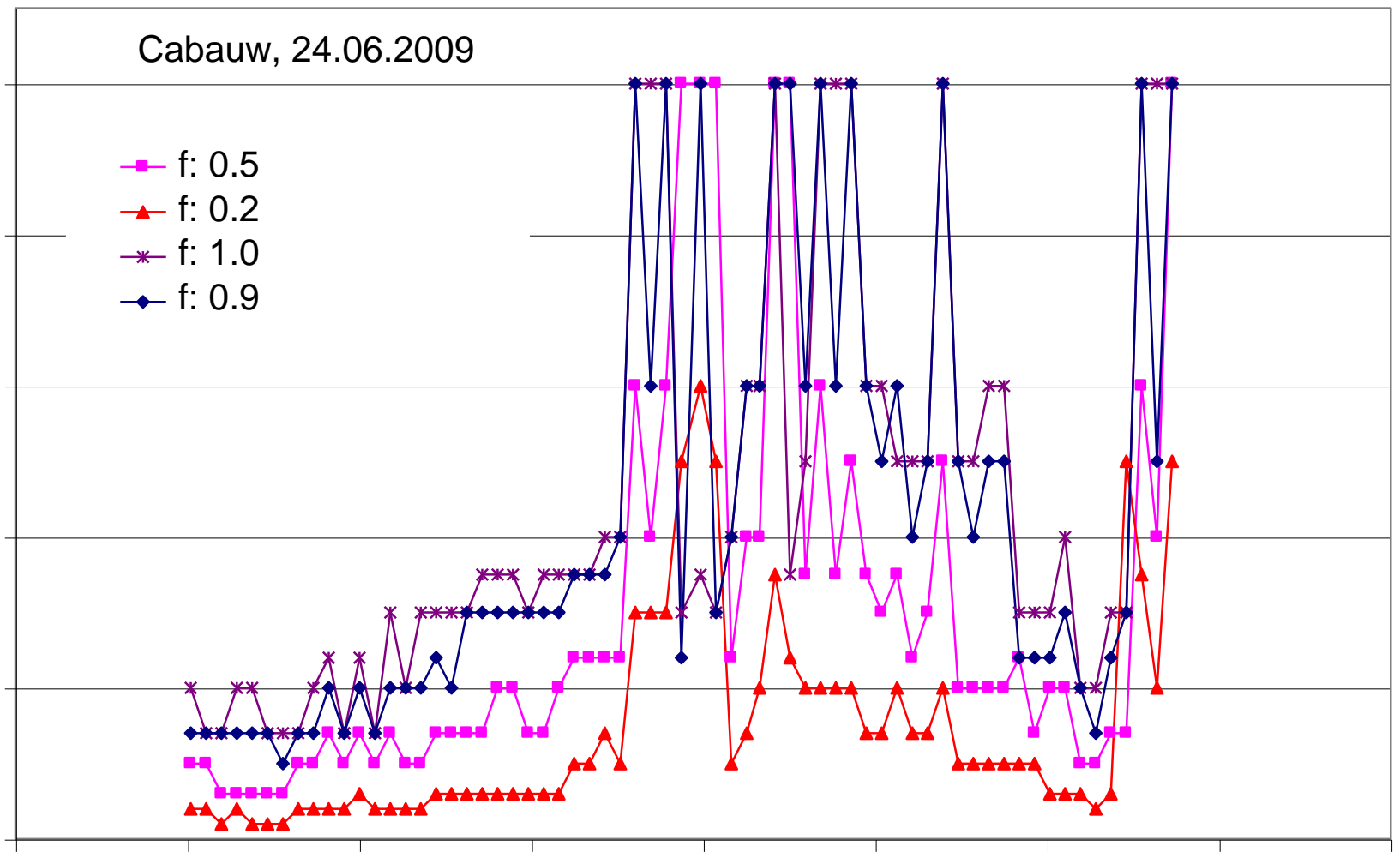
- f: 0.5
- ▲ f: 0.2
- * f: 1.0
- ◆ f: 0.9

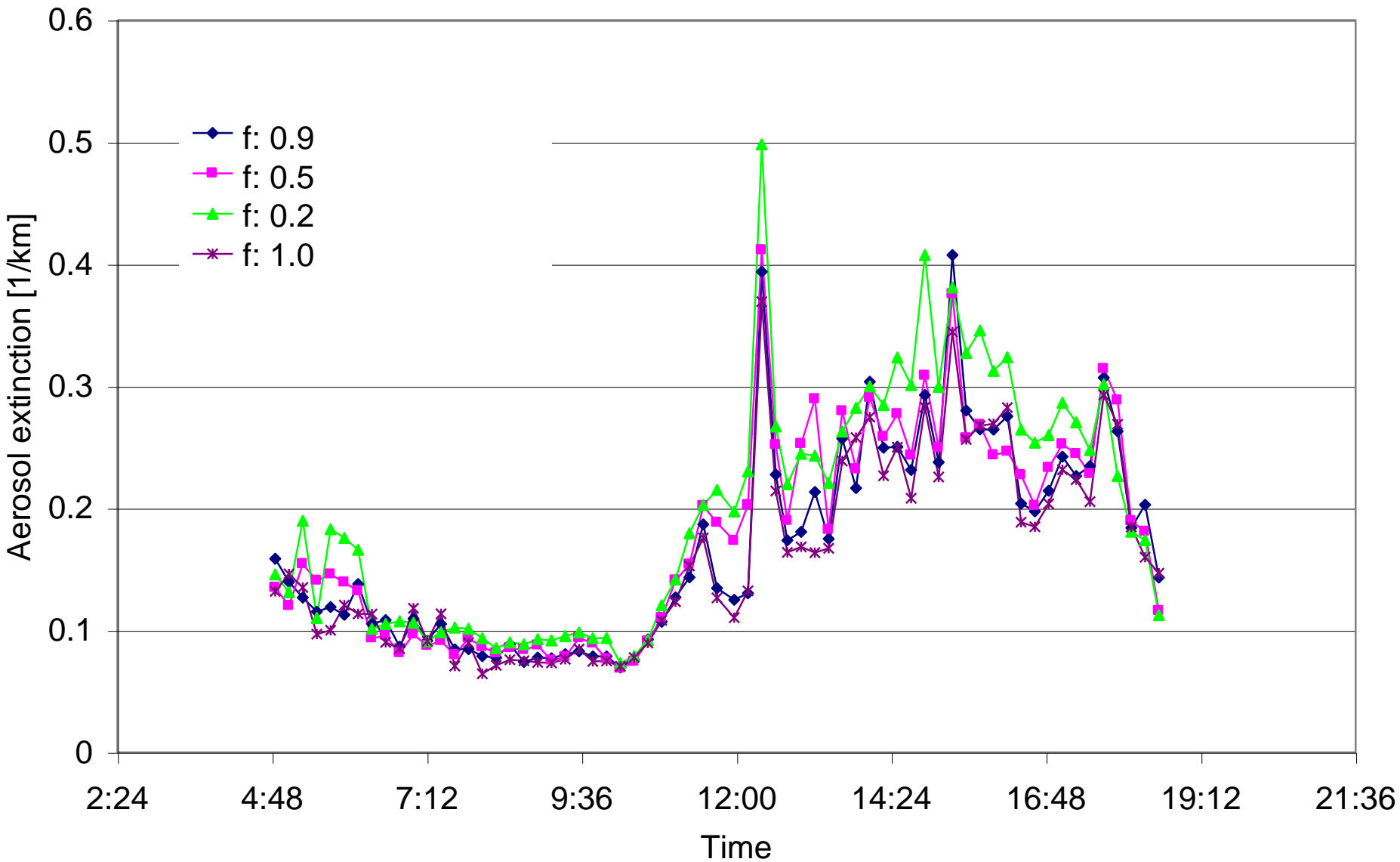
Layer height [m]

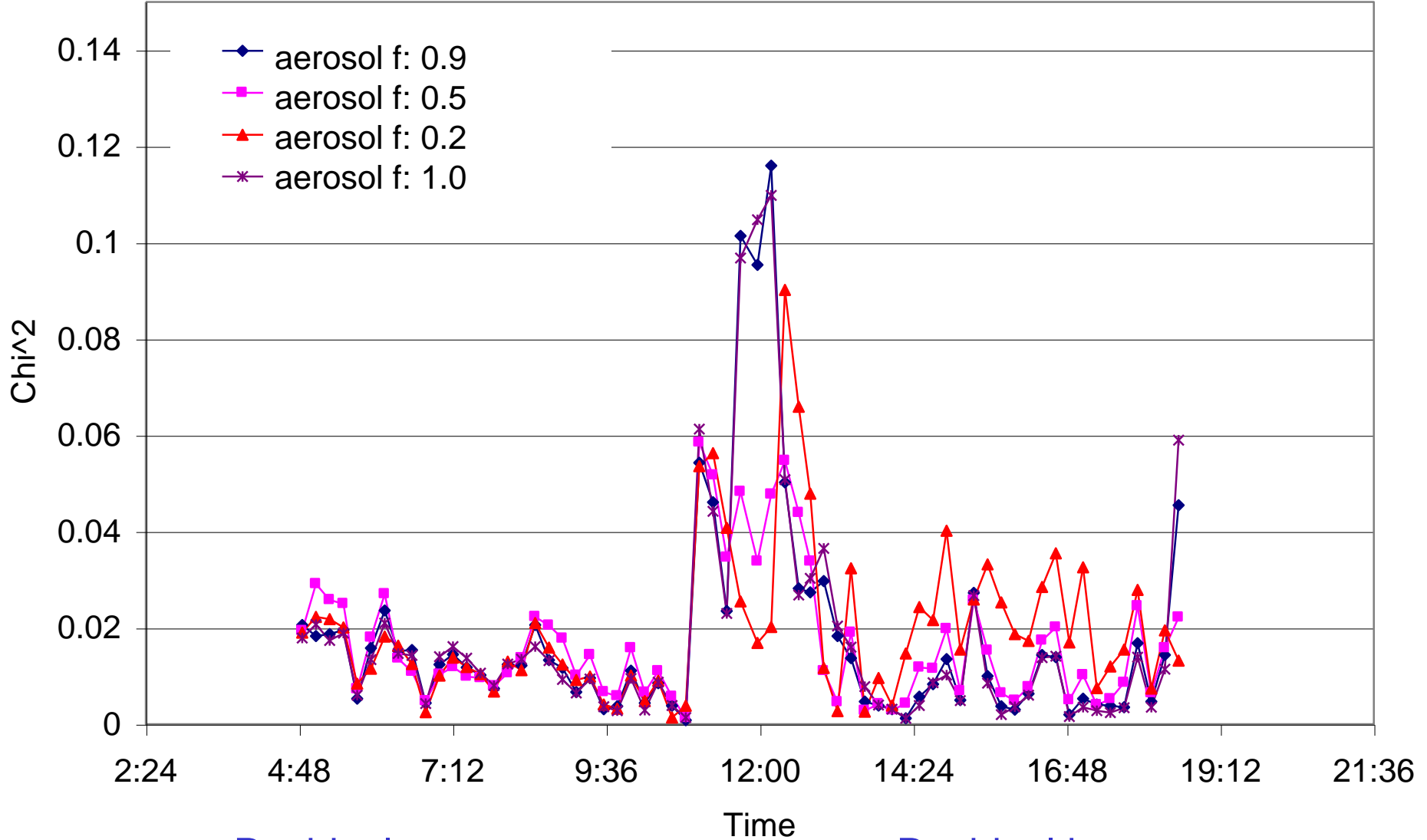
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

2:24 4:48 7:12 9:36 12:00 14:24 16:48 19:12 21:36

Time

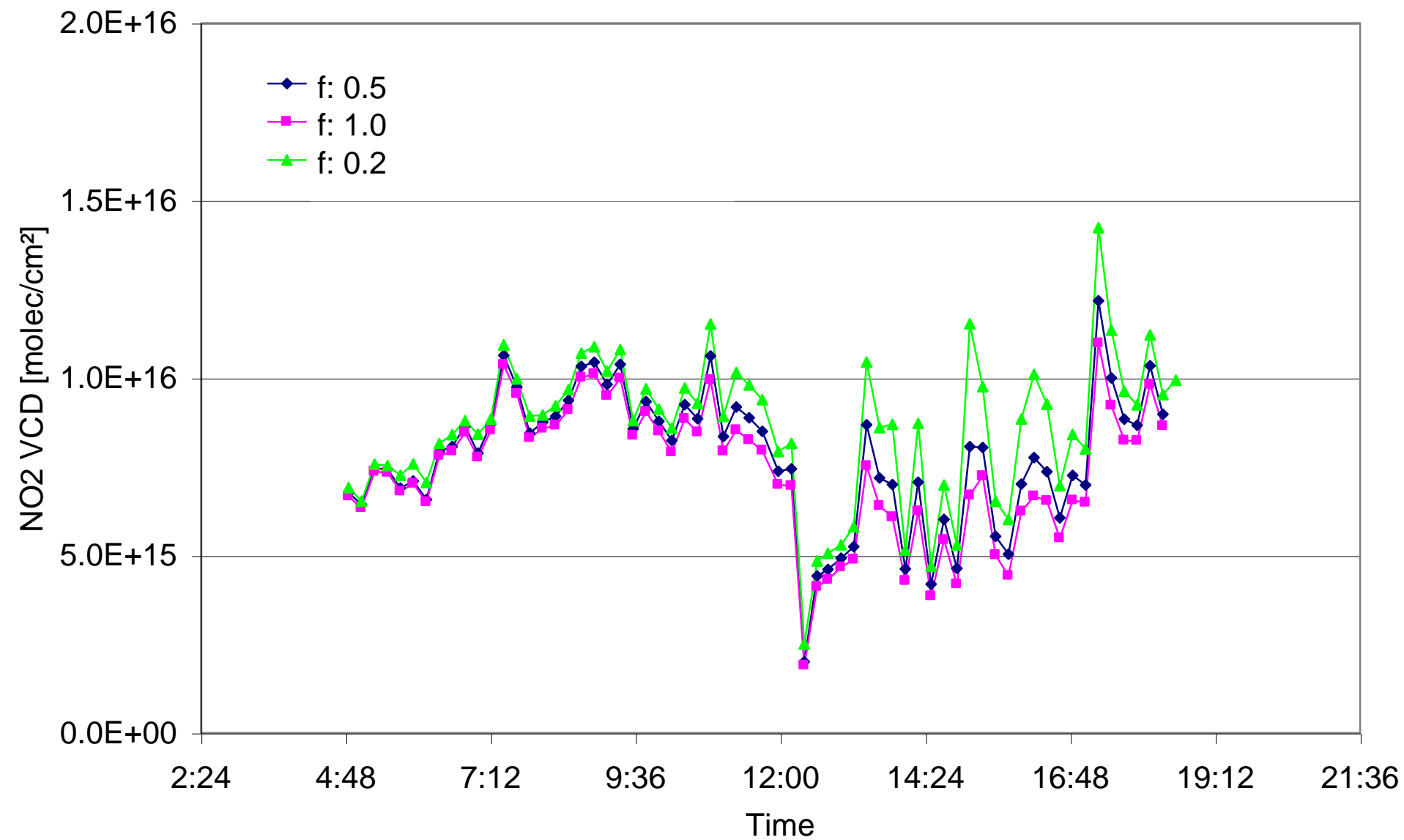


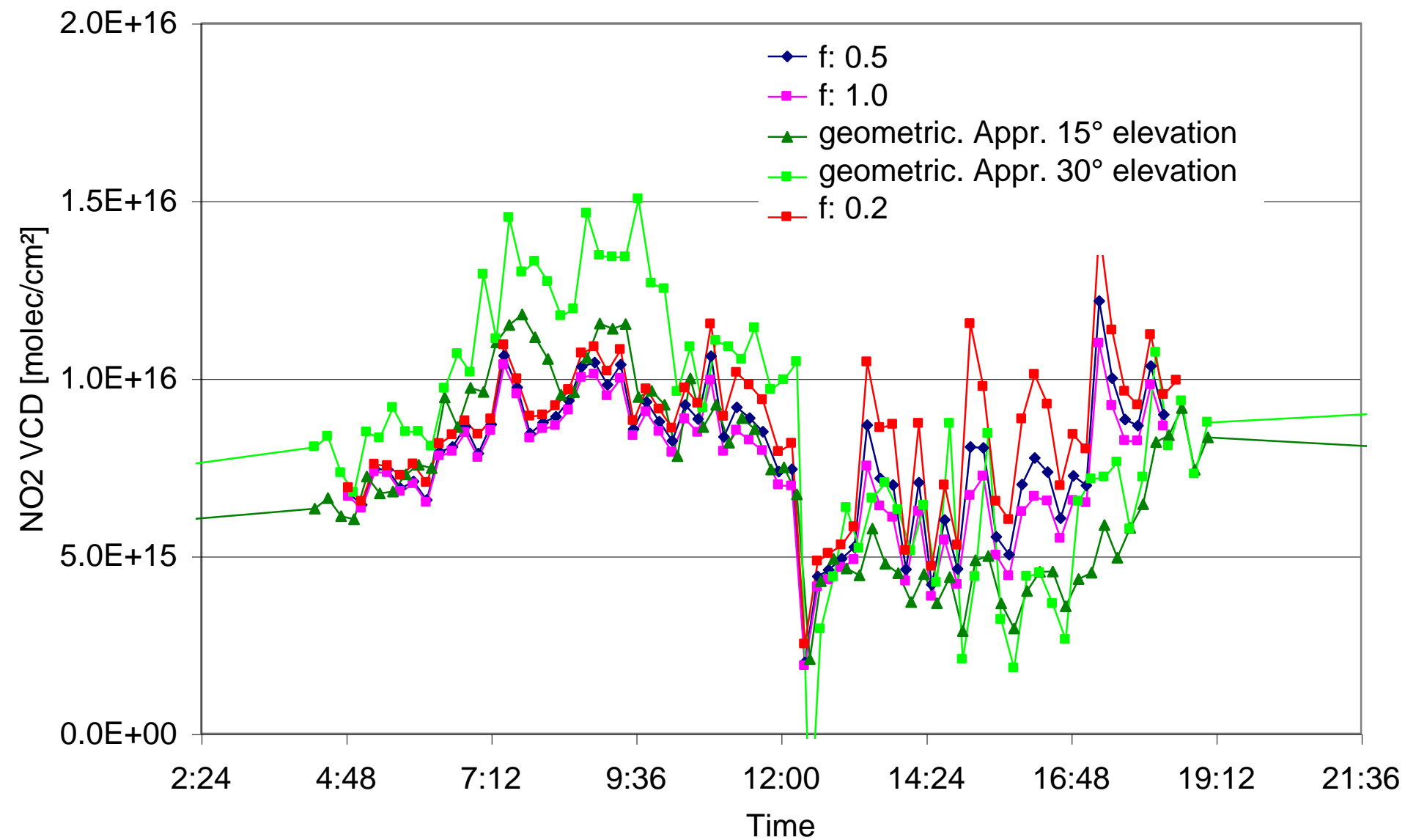




Residual very similar for different f

Residual is smallest for large f





Cabauw, 24.06.2009

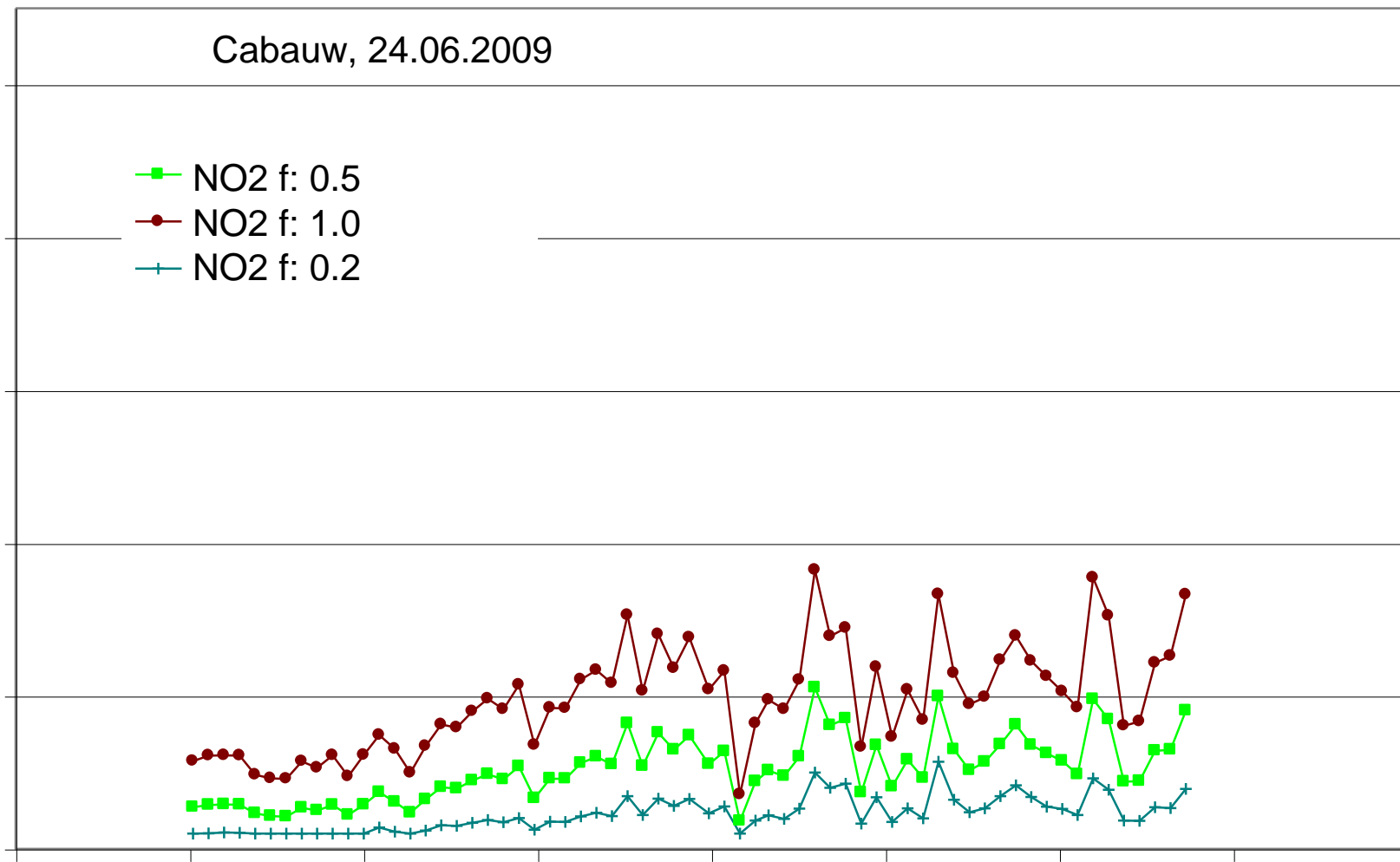
- NO2 f: 0.5
- NO2 f: 1.0
- NO2 f: 0.2

Layer height [m]

5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

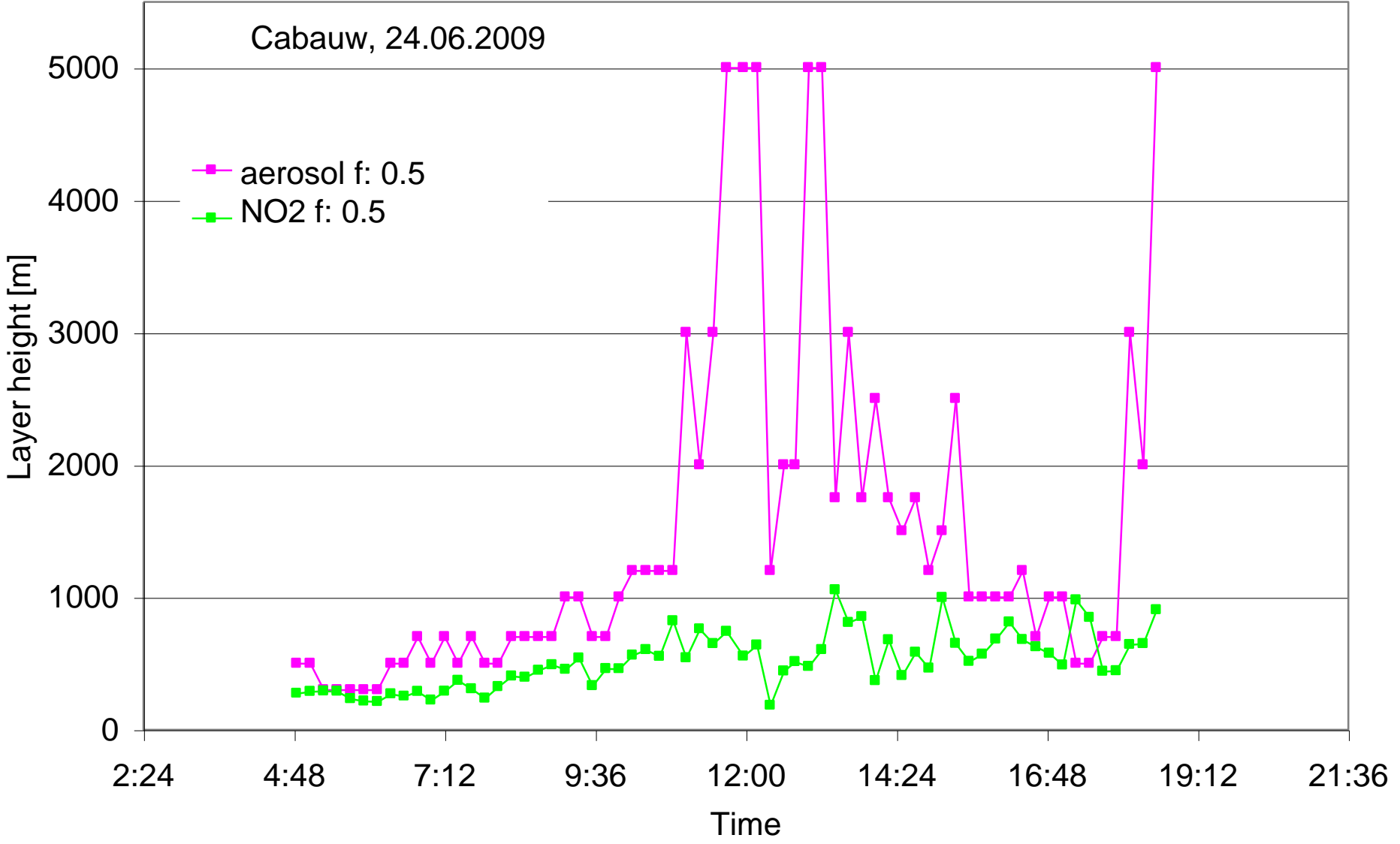
2:24 4:48 7:12 9:36 12:00 14:24 16:48 19:12 21:36

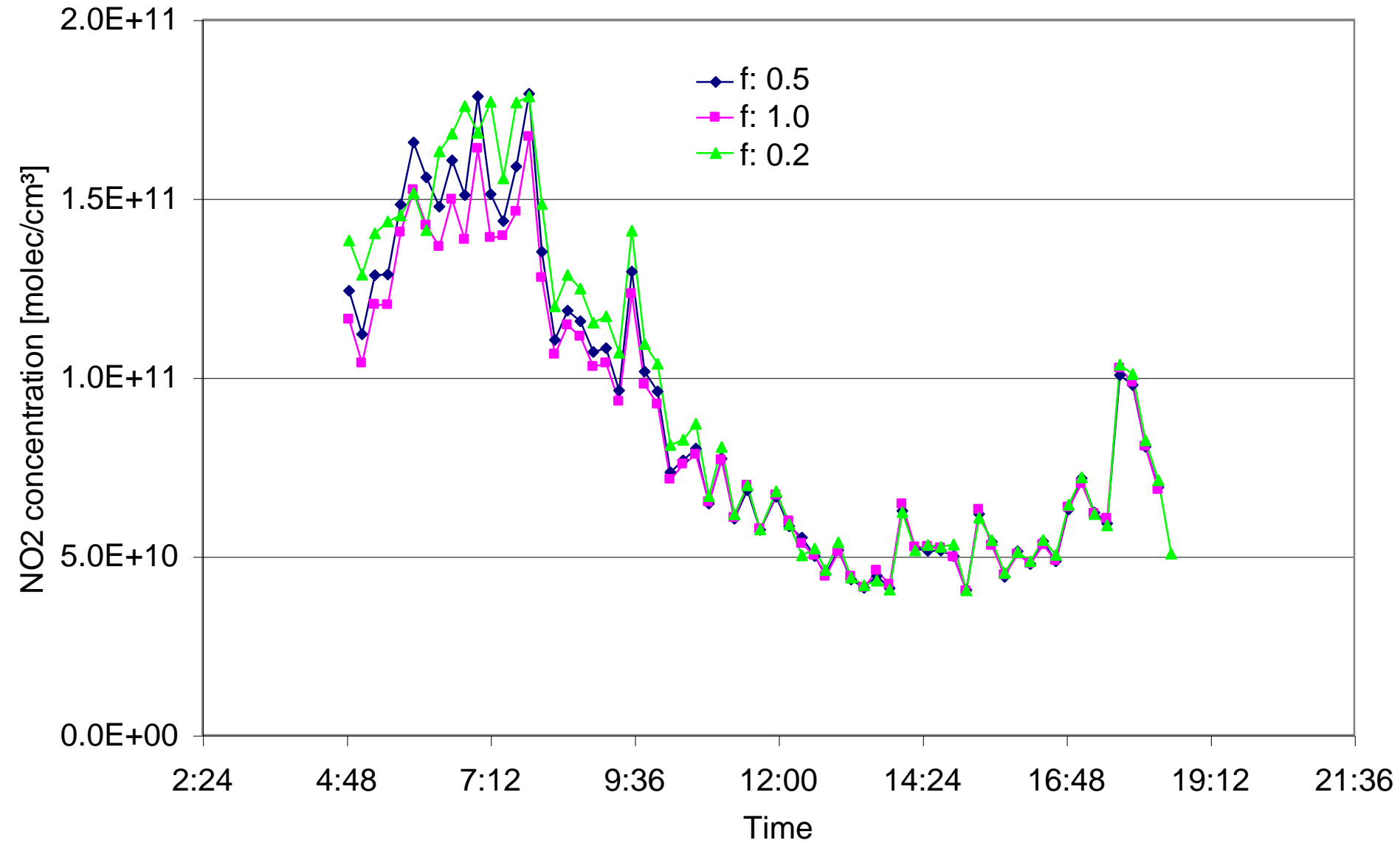
Time

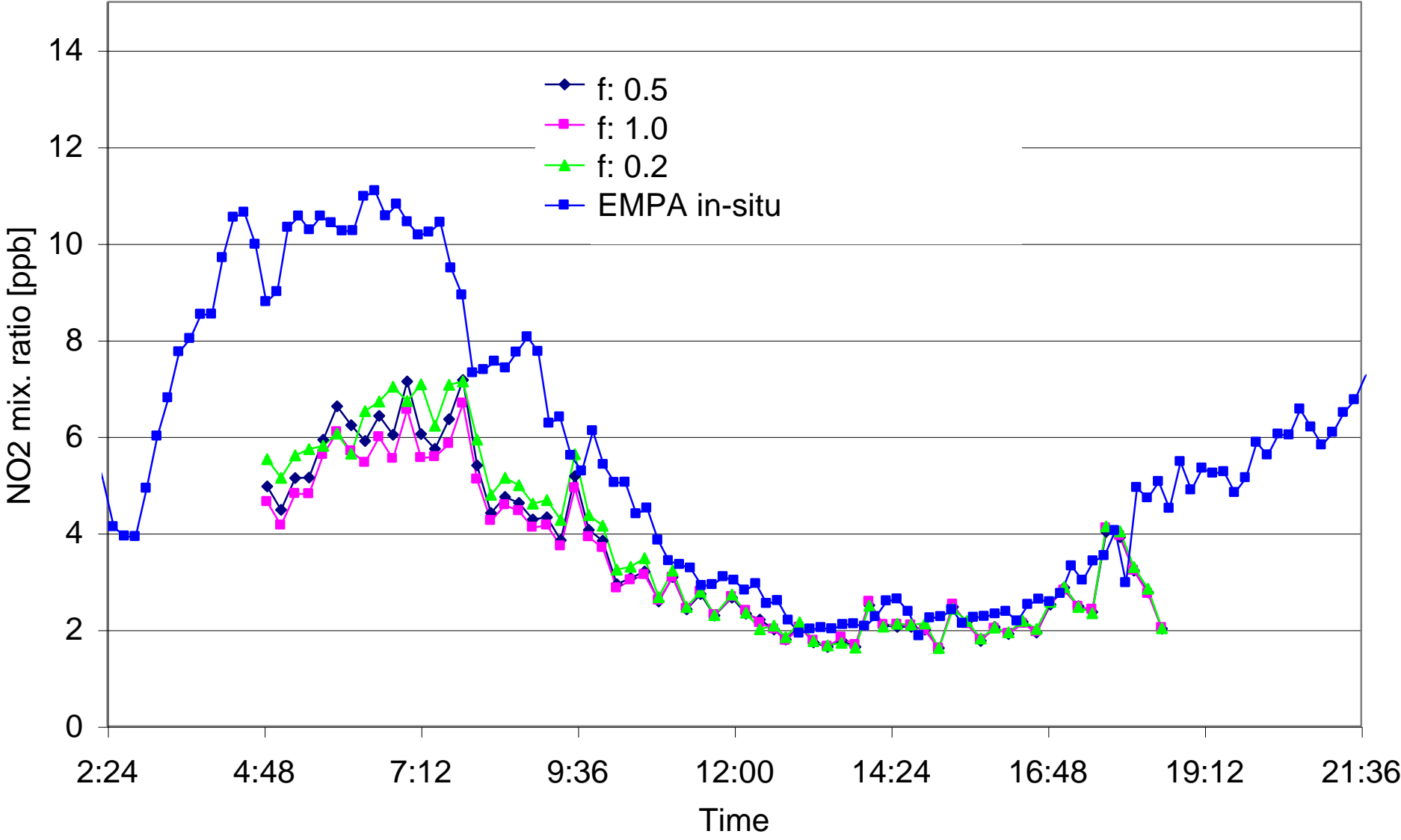


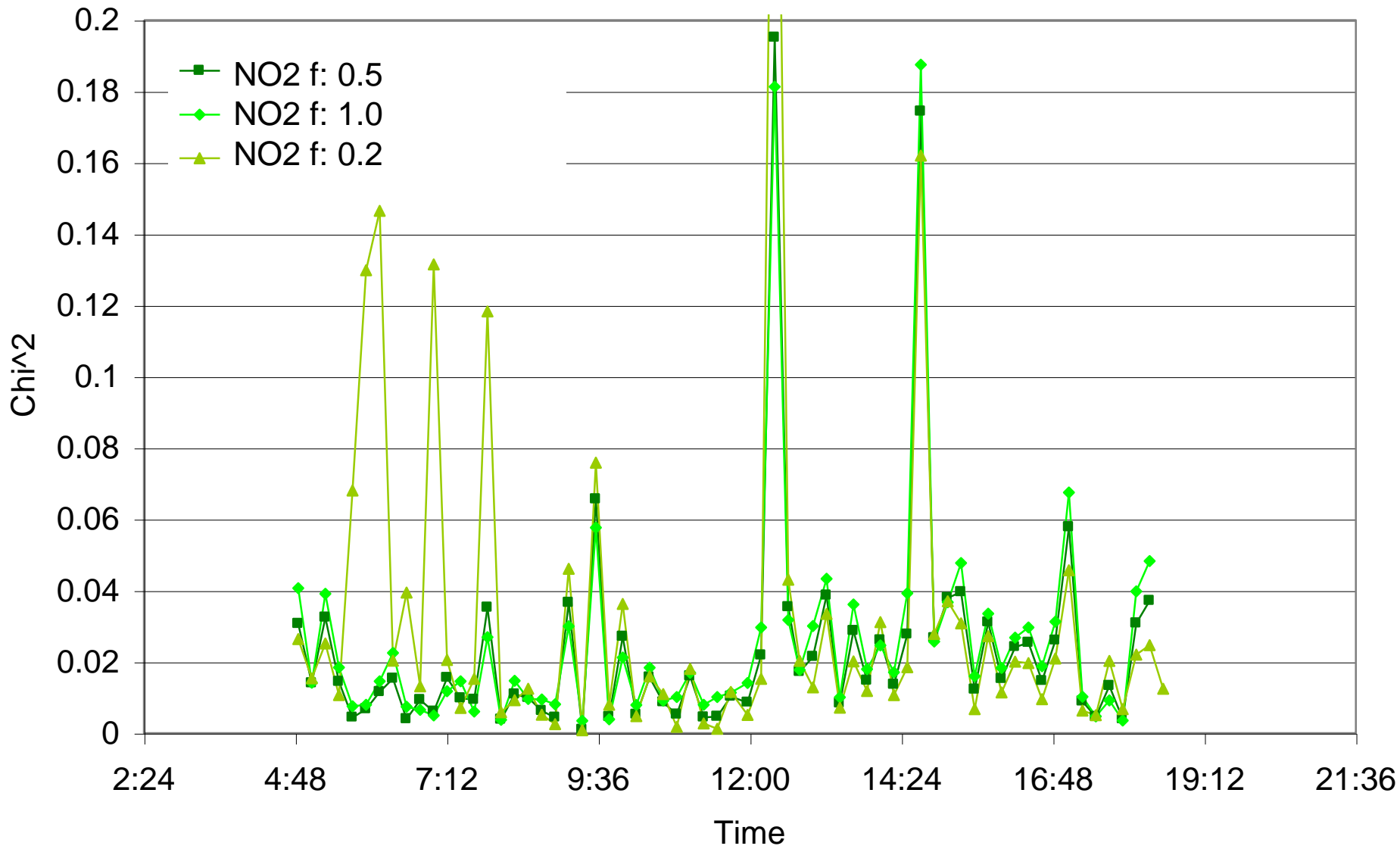
Cabauw, 24.06.2009

aerosol f: 0.5
NO2 f: 0.5

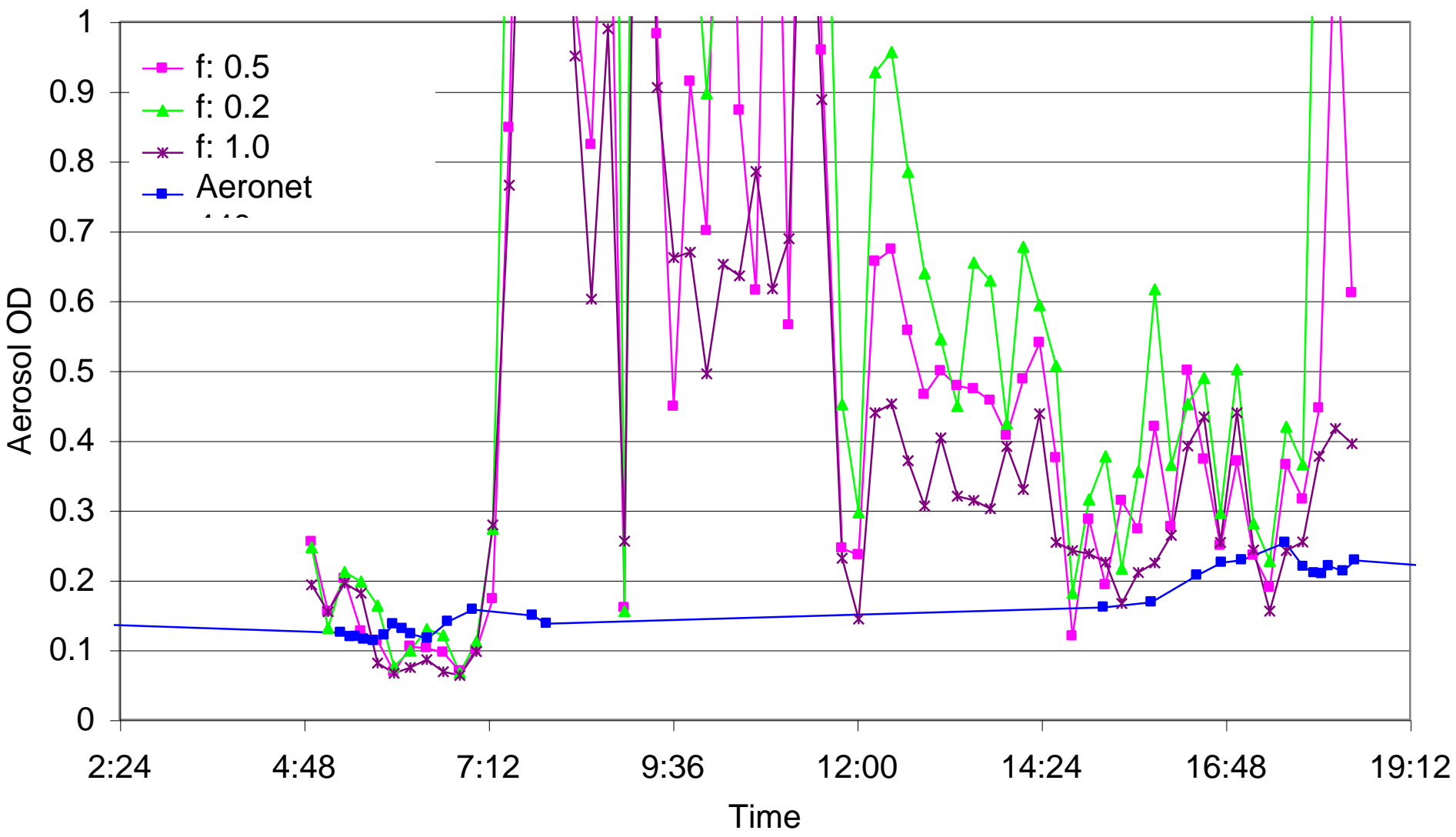




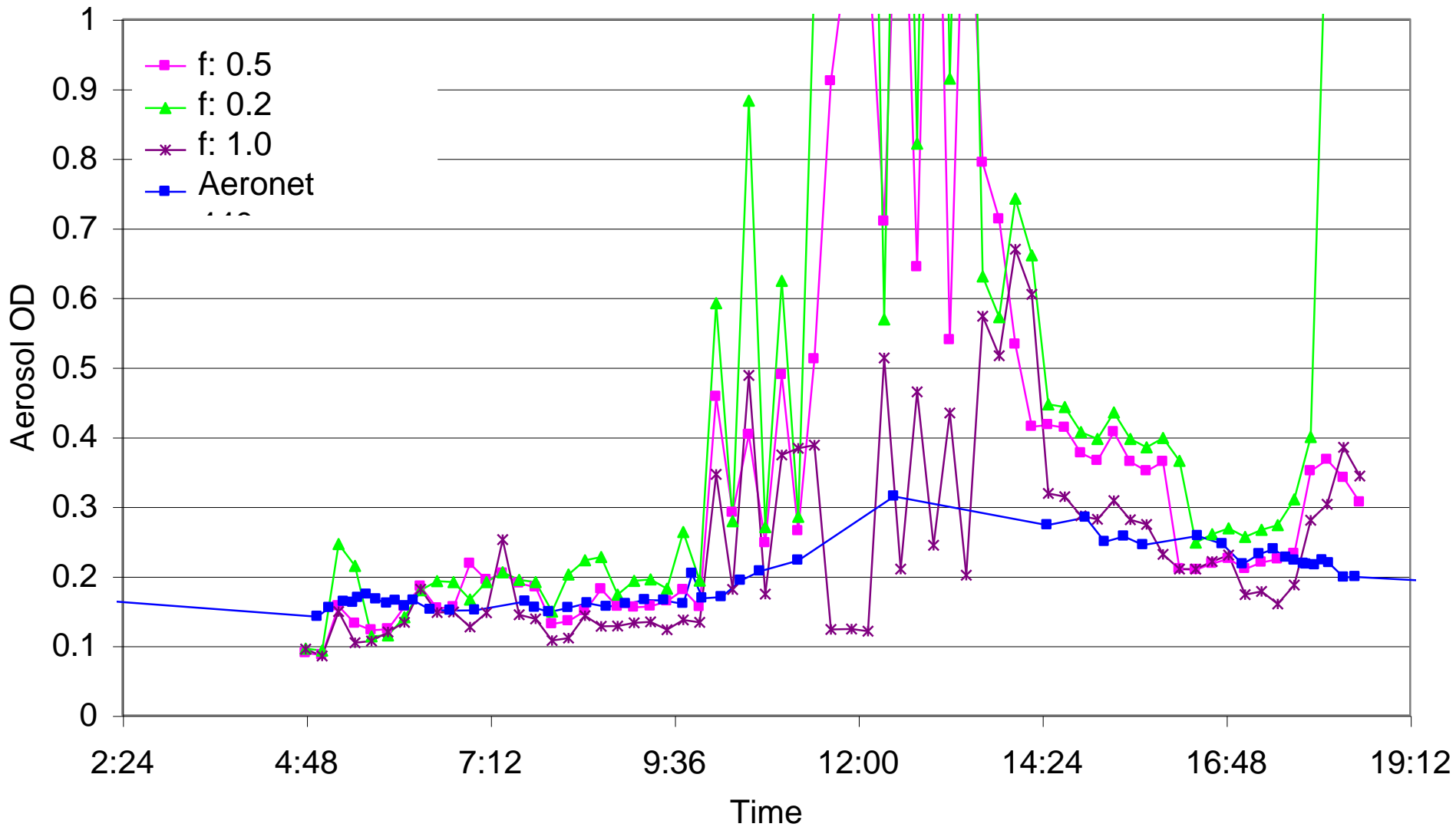




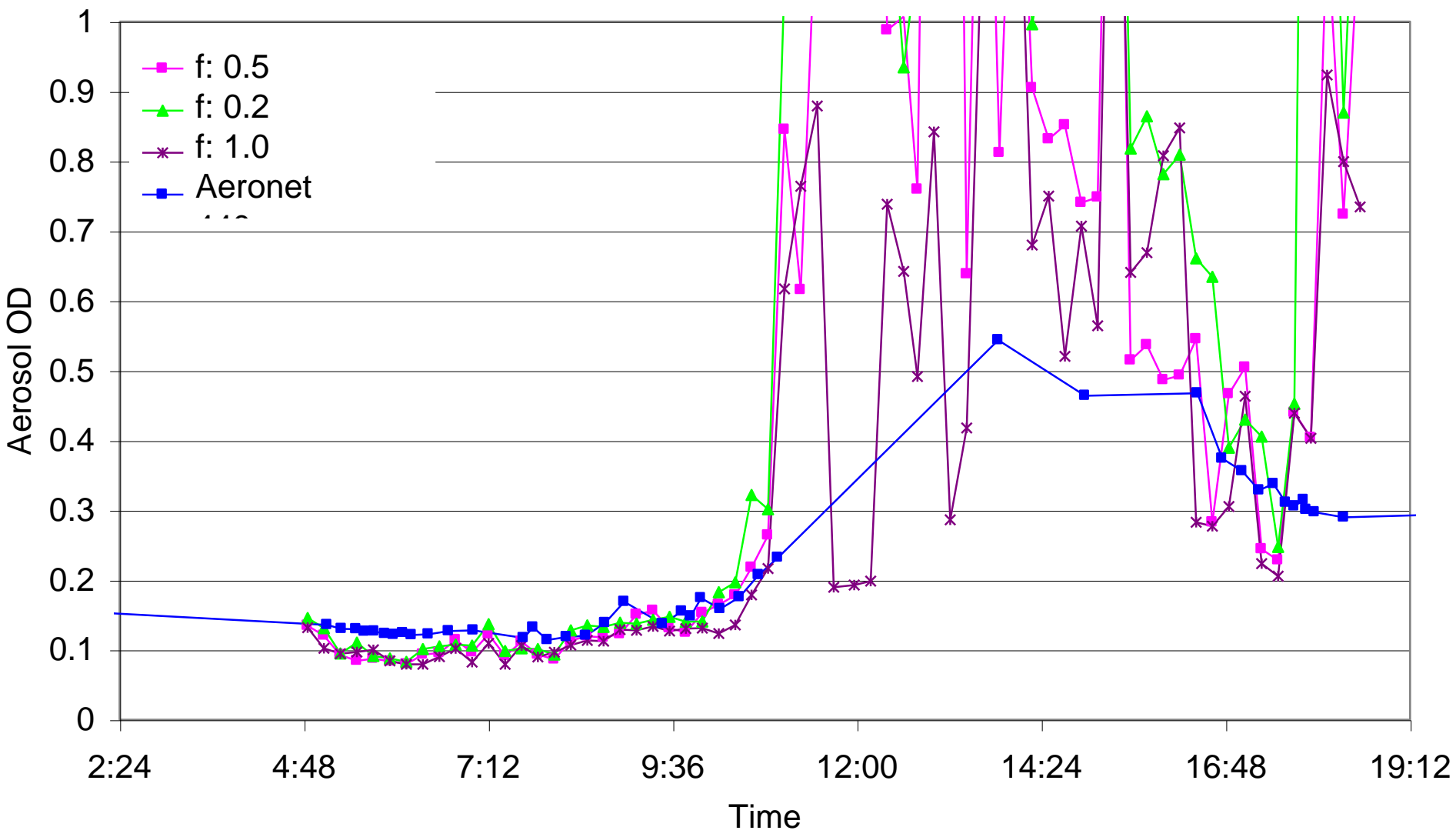
Cabauw, 22.06.2009



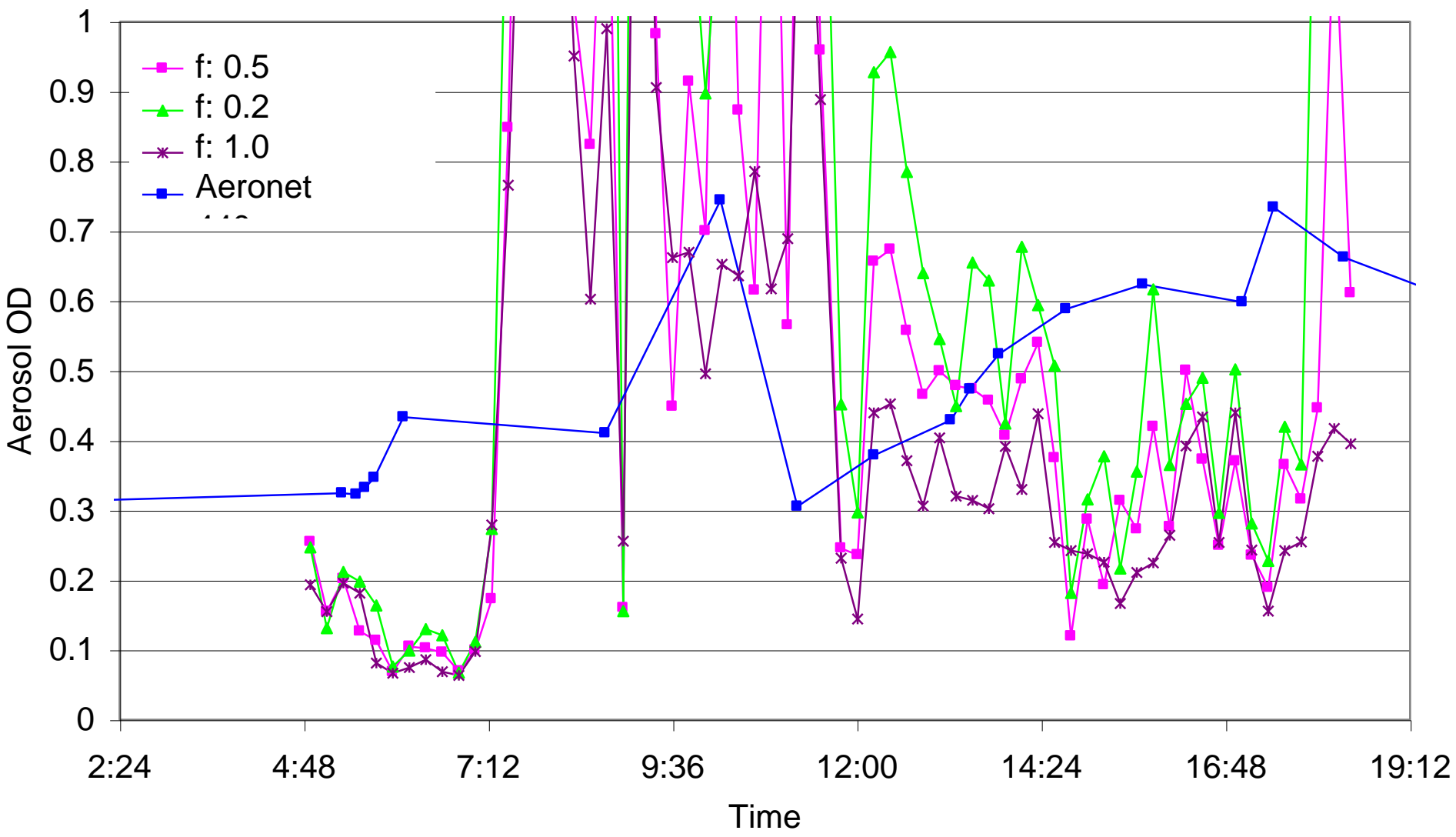
Cabauw, 23.06.2009



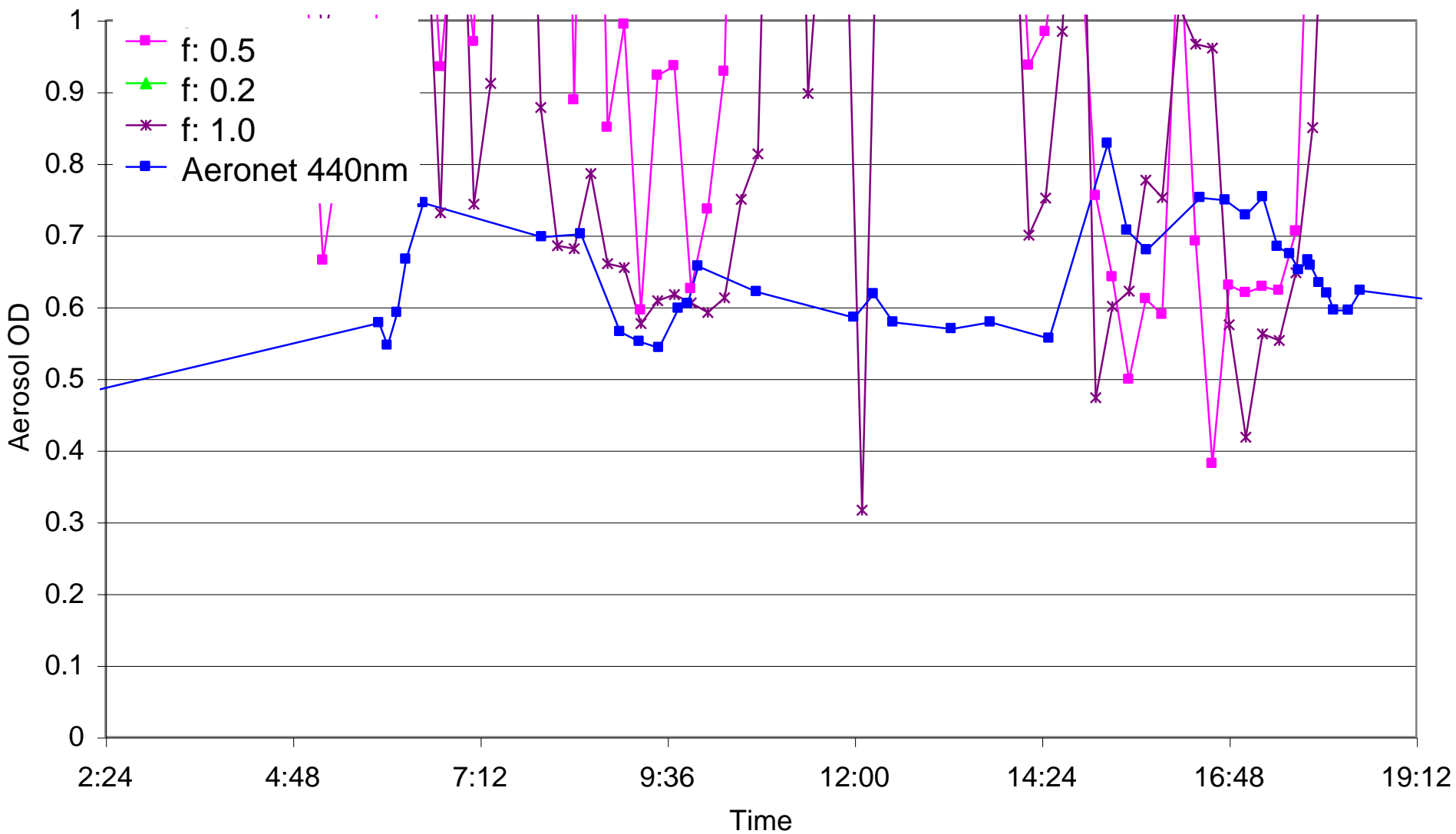
Cabauw, 24.06.2009



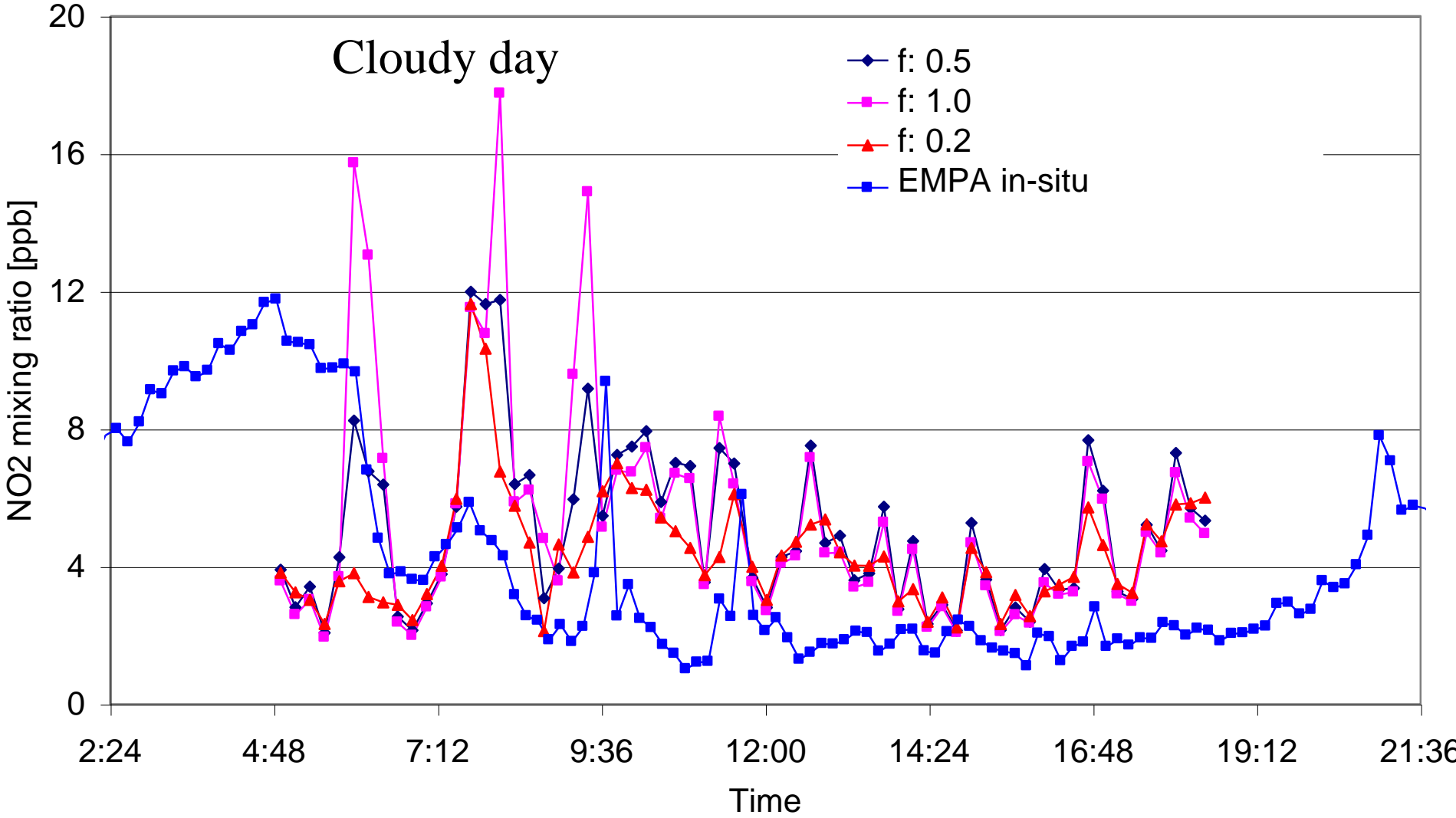
Cabauw, 25.06.2009



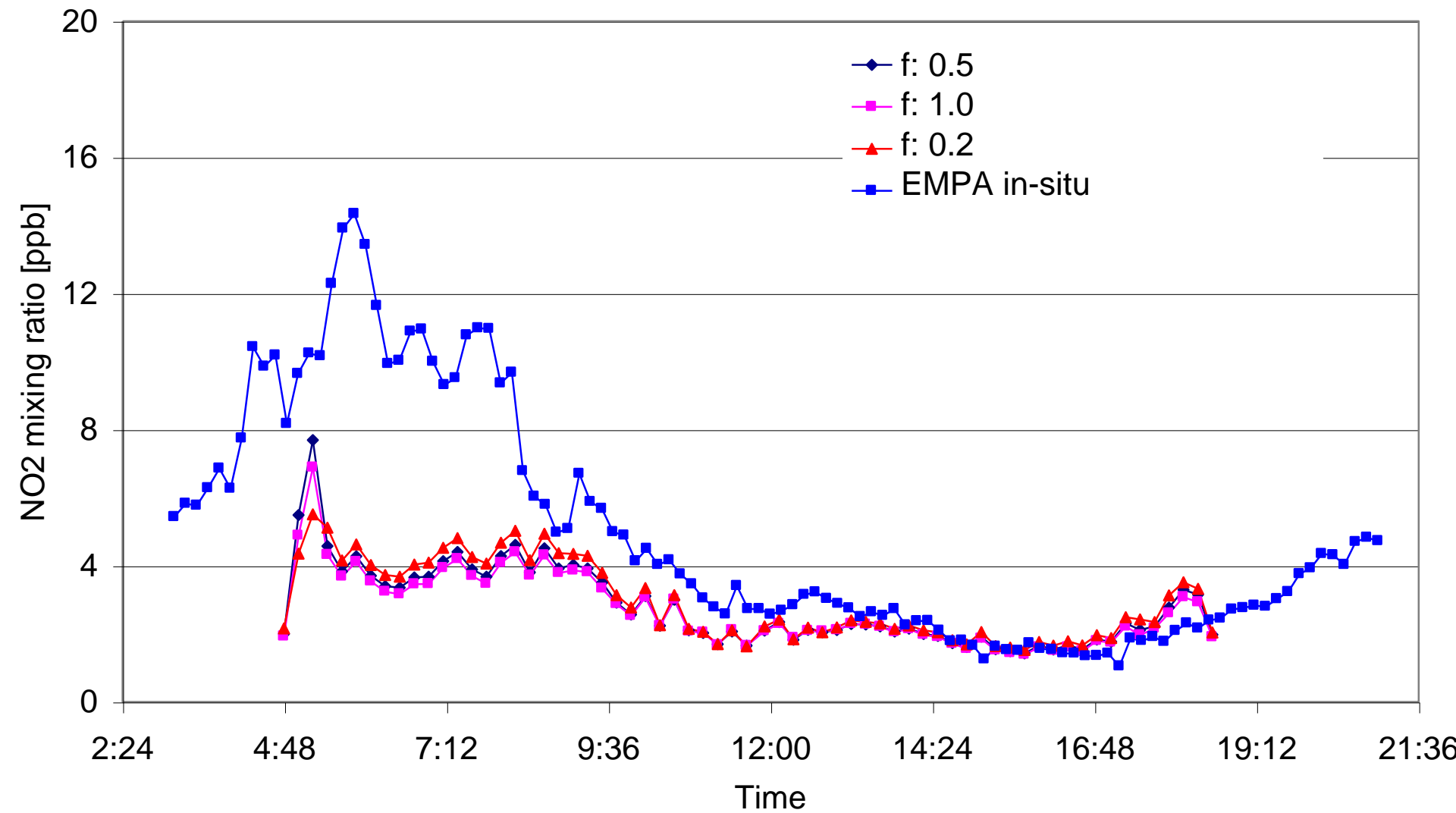
Cabauw, 02.07.2009



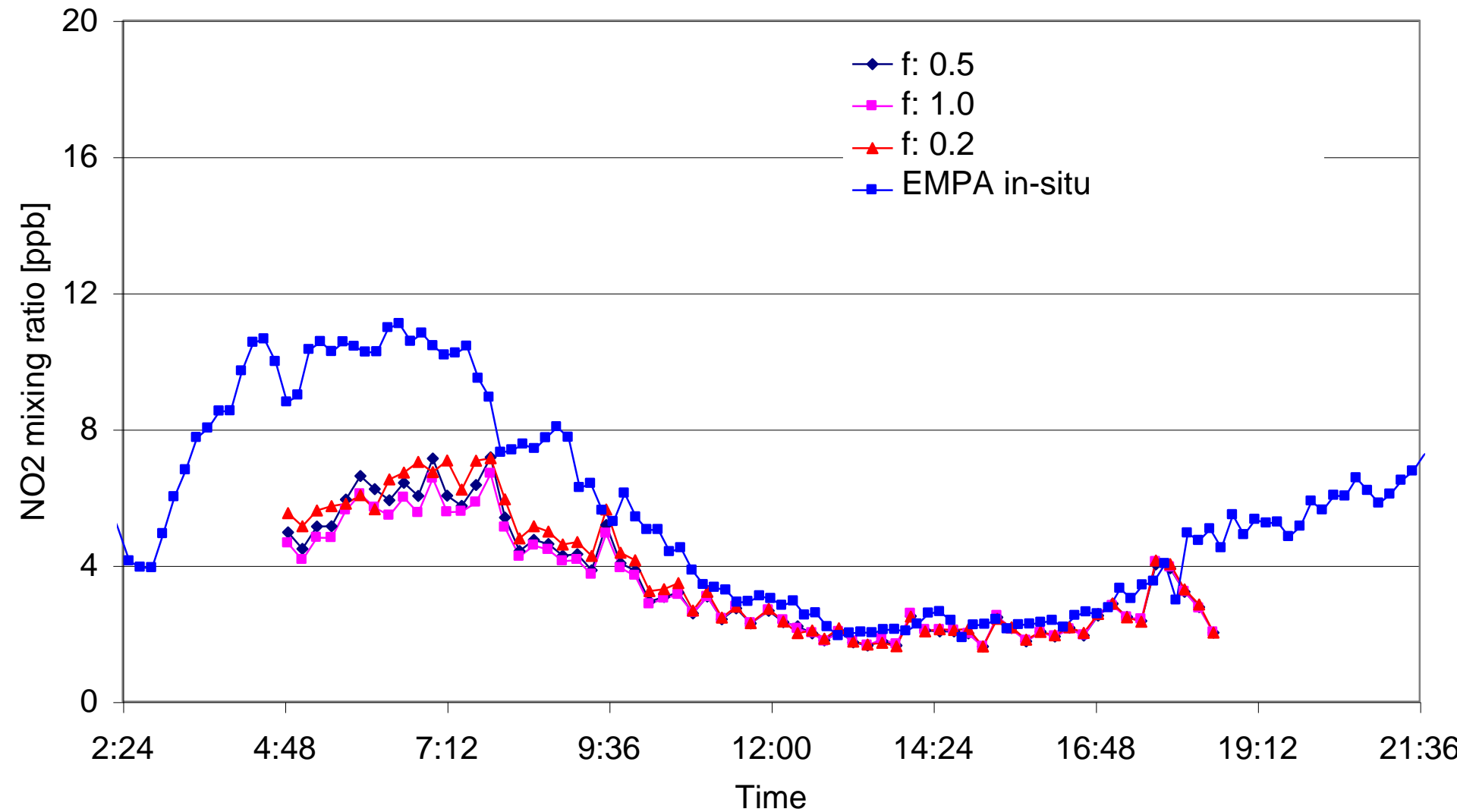
Cabauw, 22.06.2009



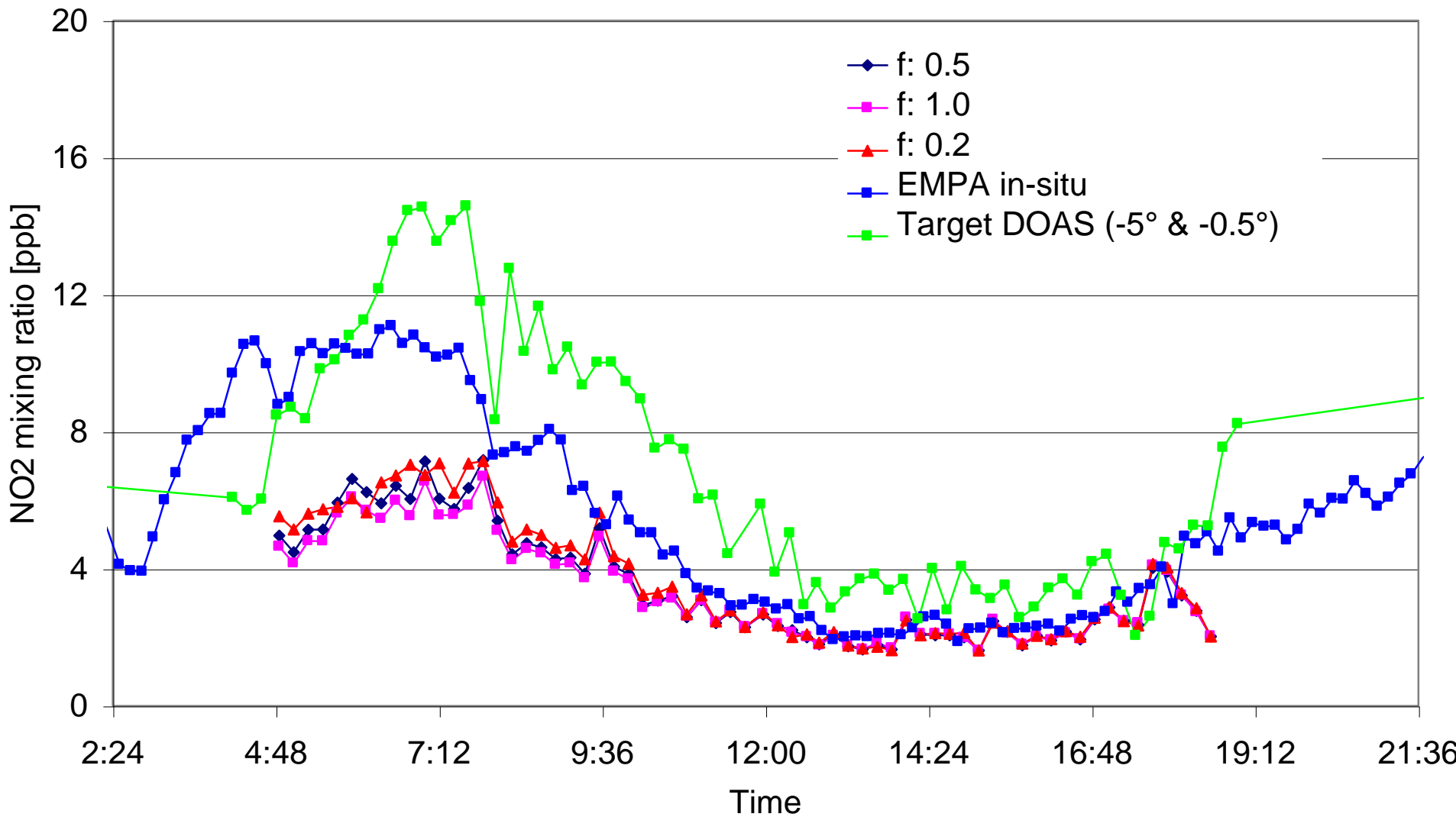
Cabauw, 23.06.2009



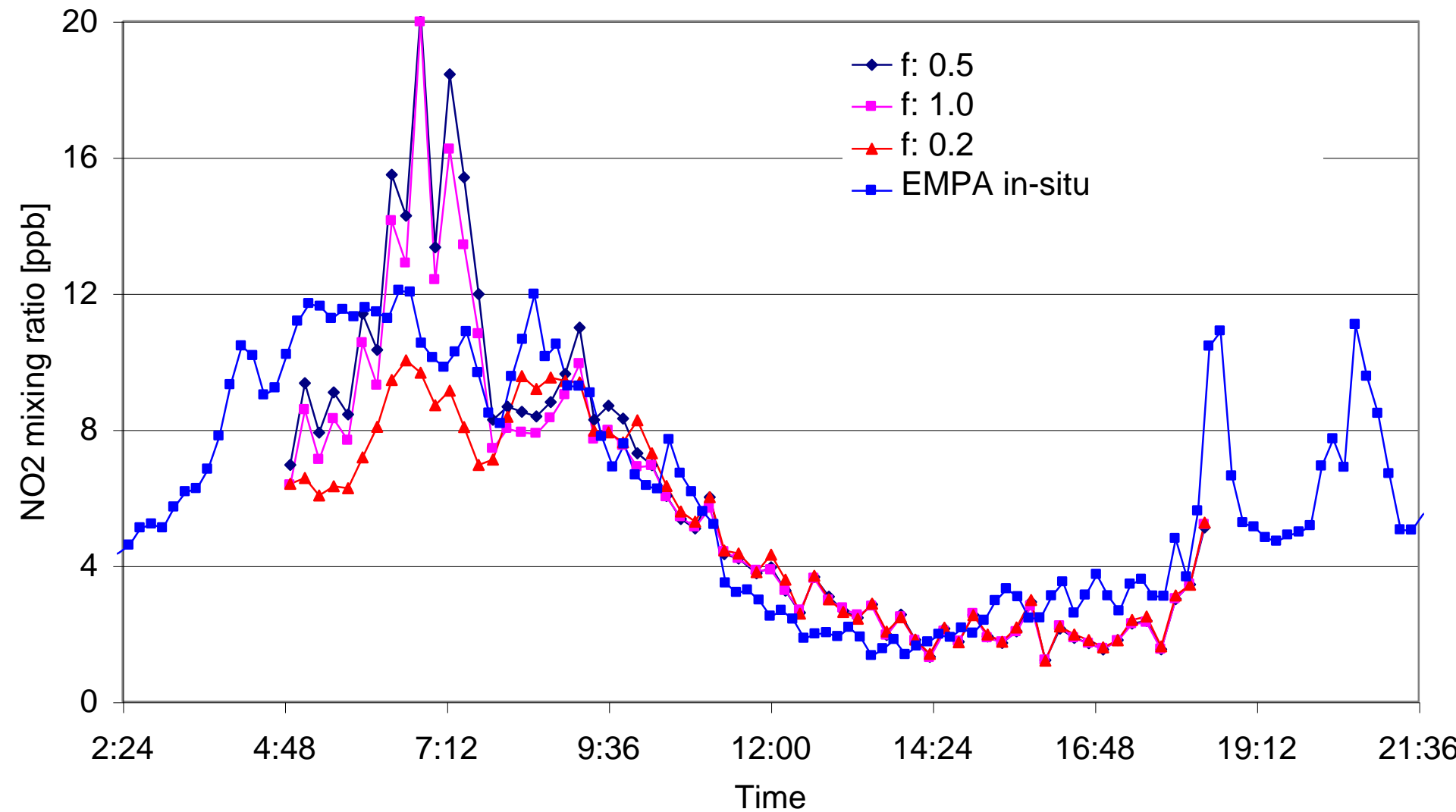
Cabauw, 24.06.2009

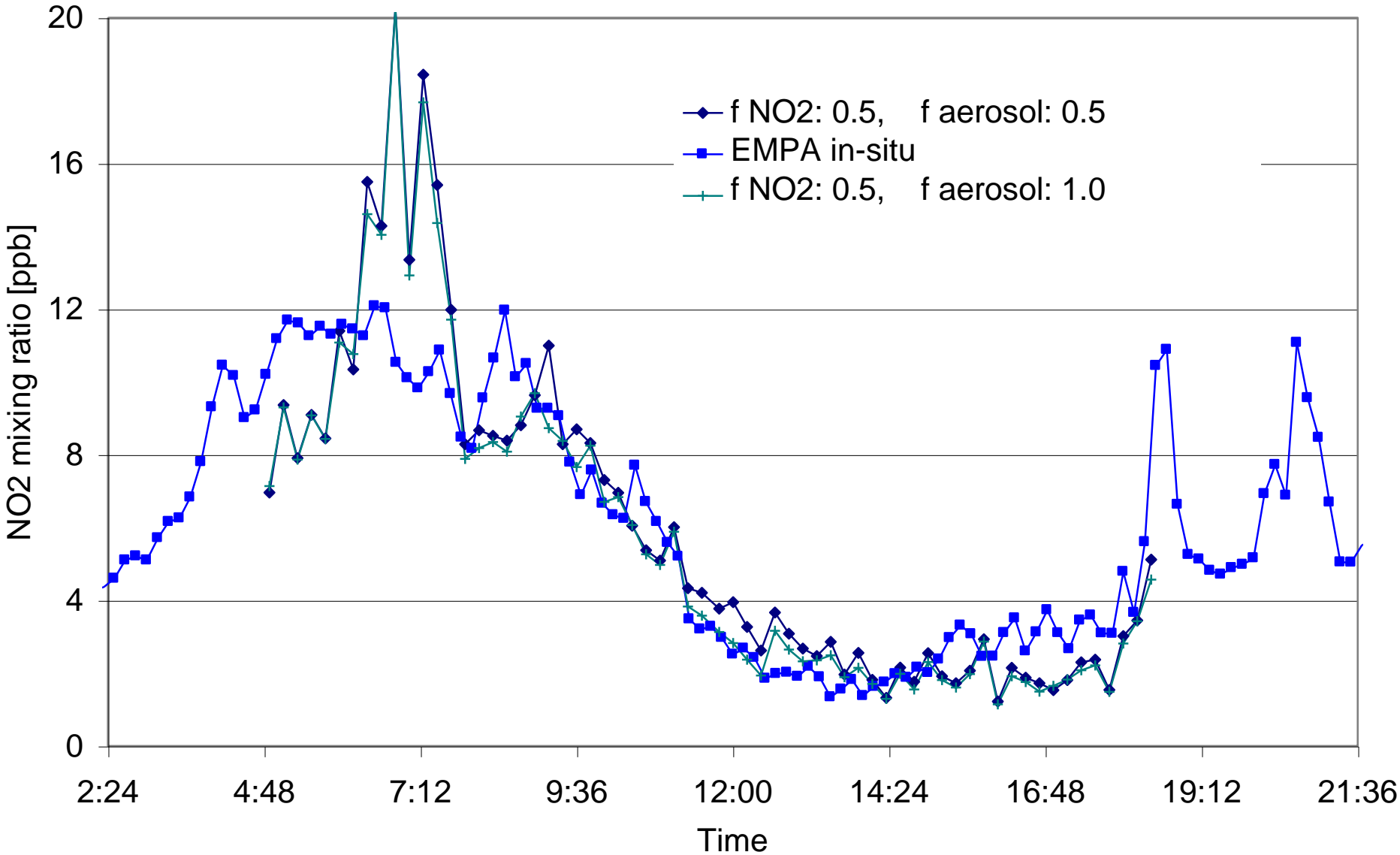


Cabauw, 24.06.2009



Cabauw, 25.06.2009

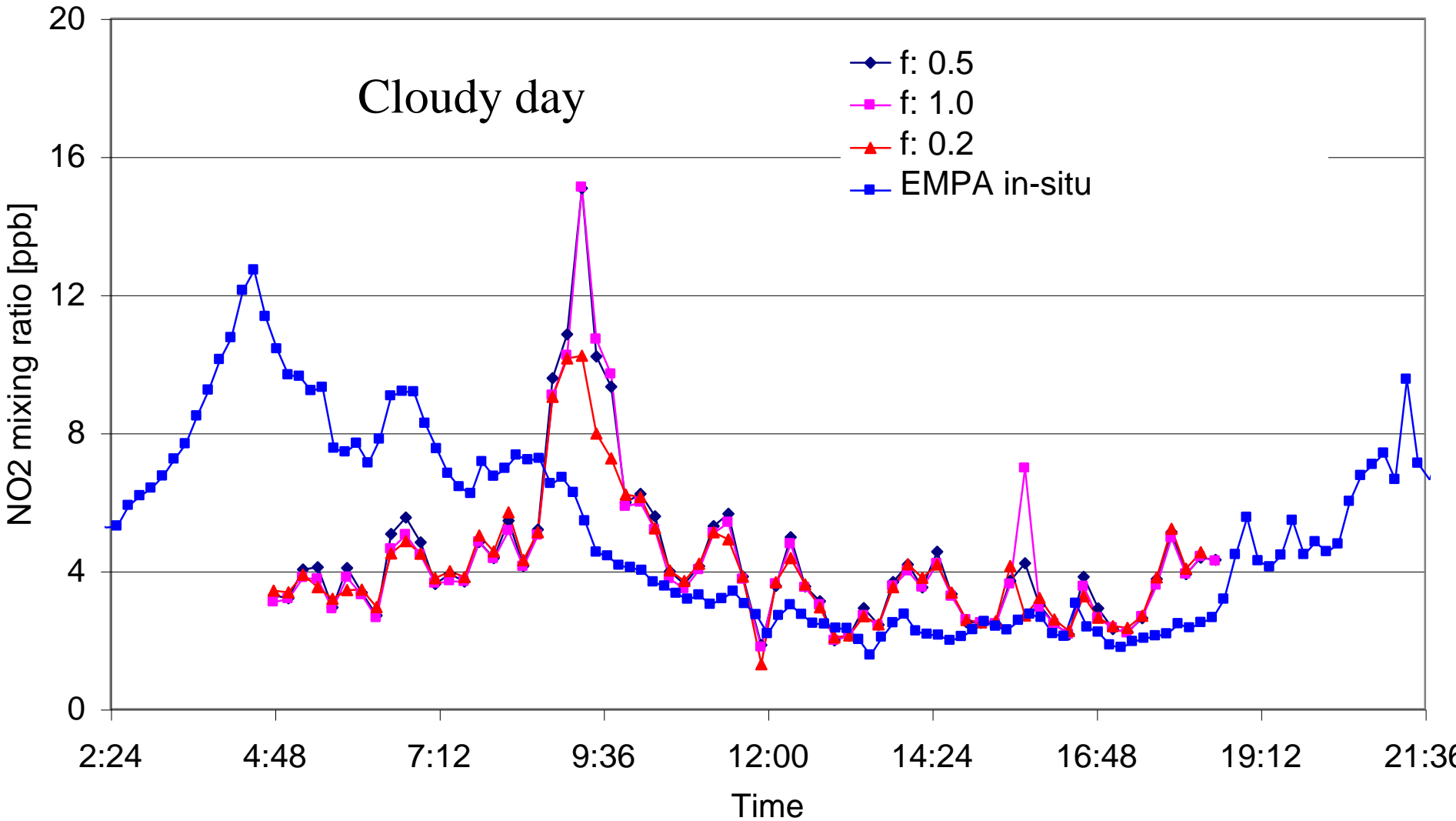




Cabauw, 26.06.2009

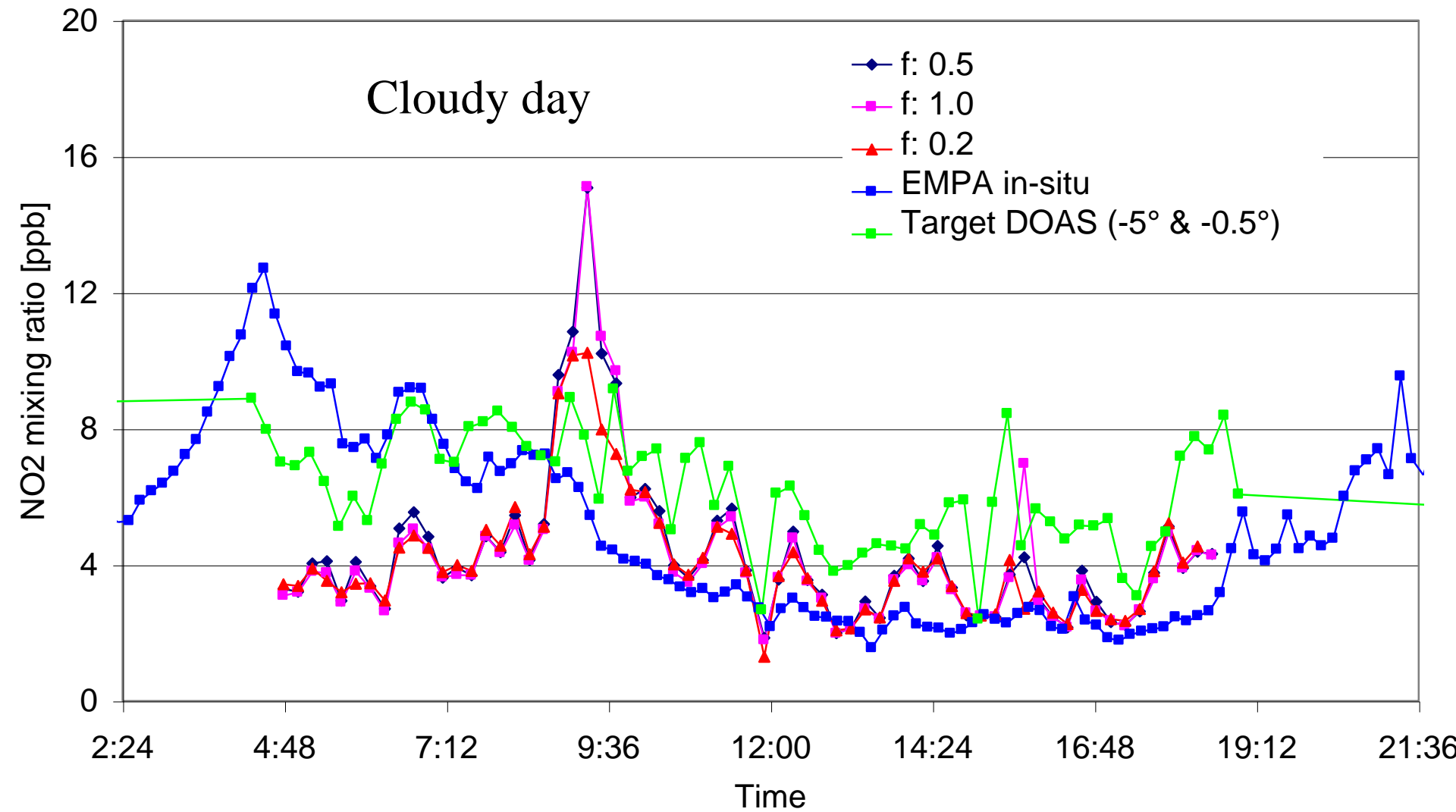
Cloudy day

- ◆ f: 0.5
- f: 1.0
- ▲ f: 0.2
- EMPA in-situ



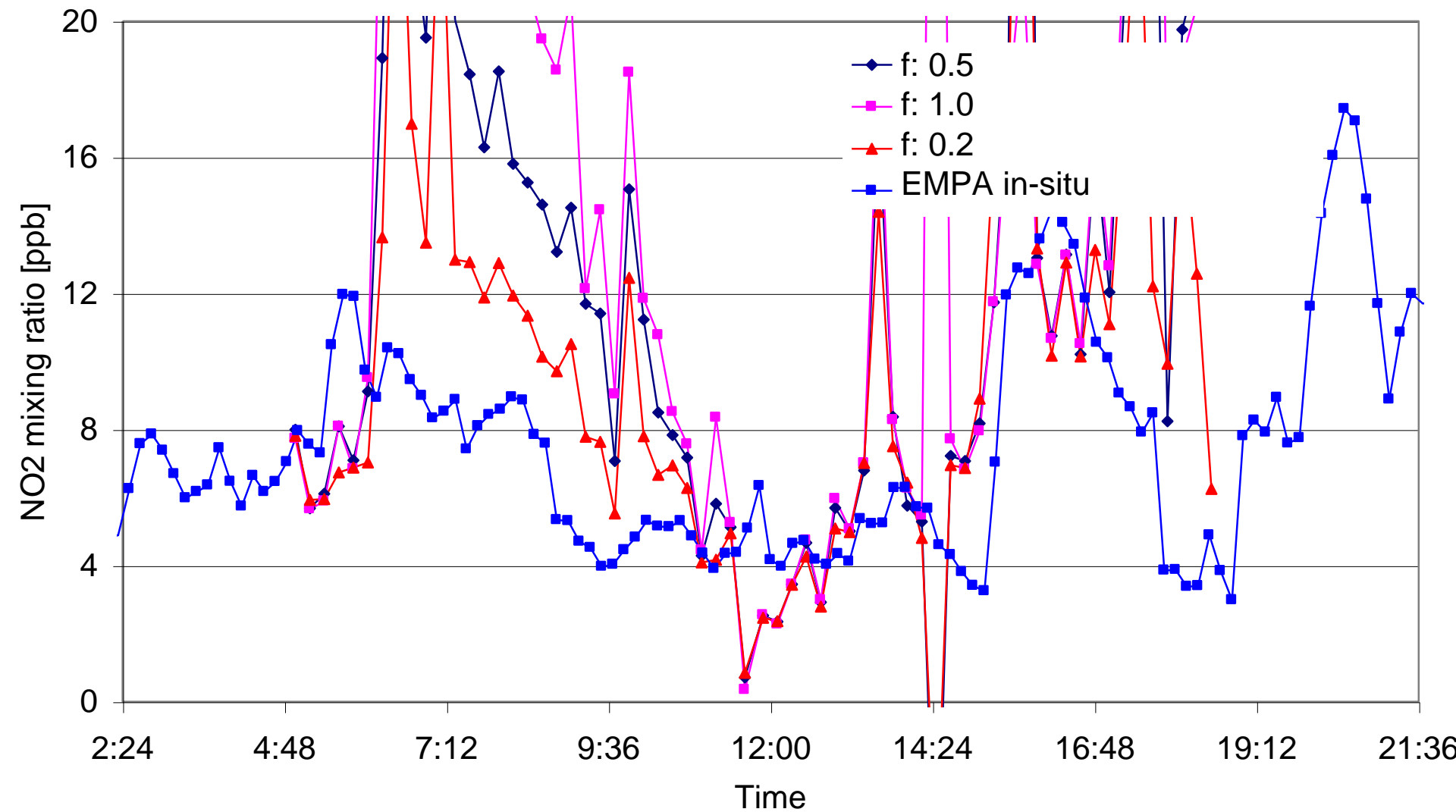
Cabauw, 26.06.2009

Cloudy day

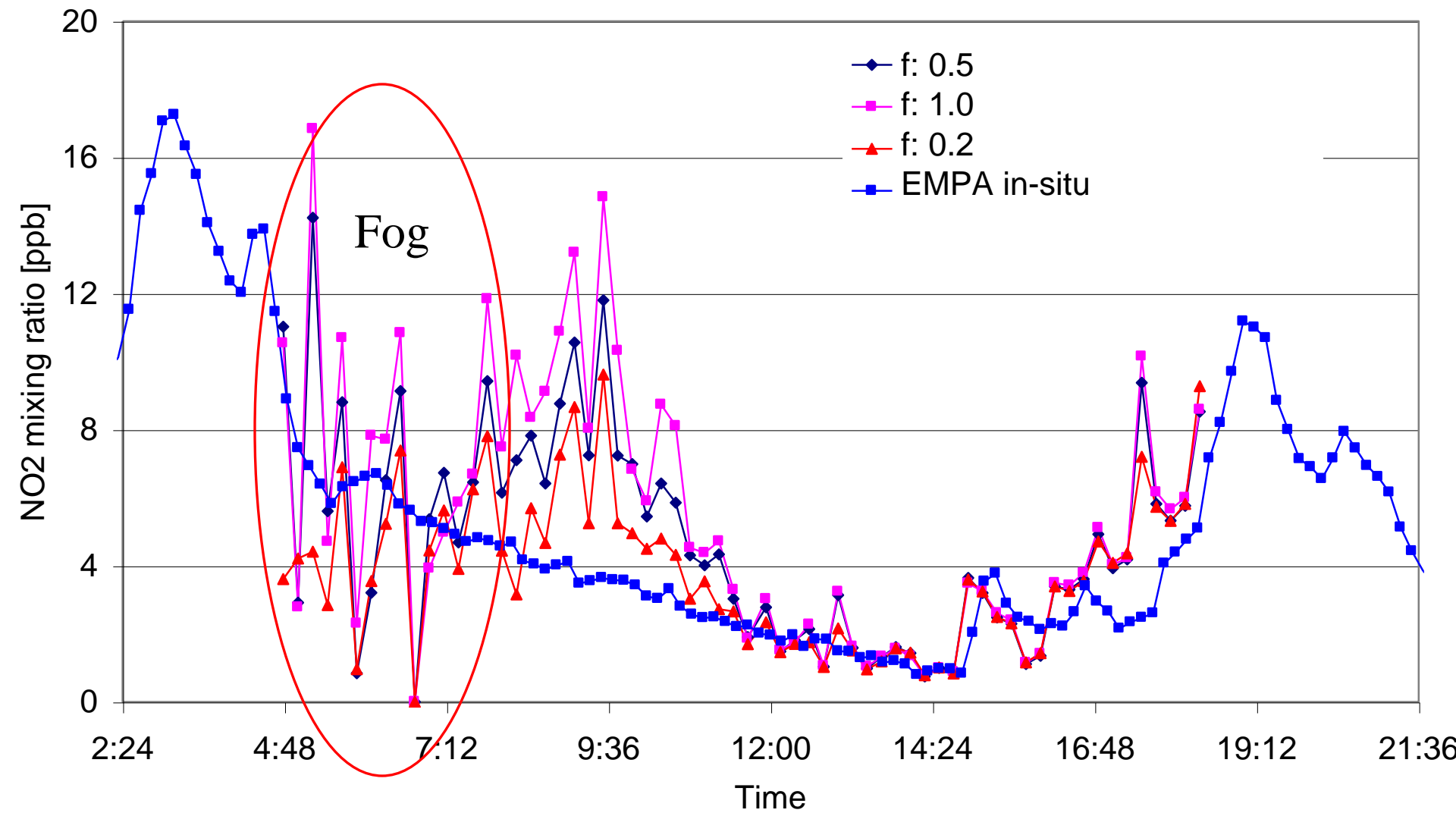


Cloudy day

Cabauw, 27.06.2009



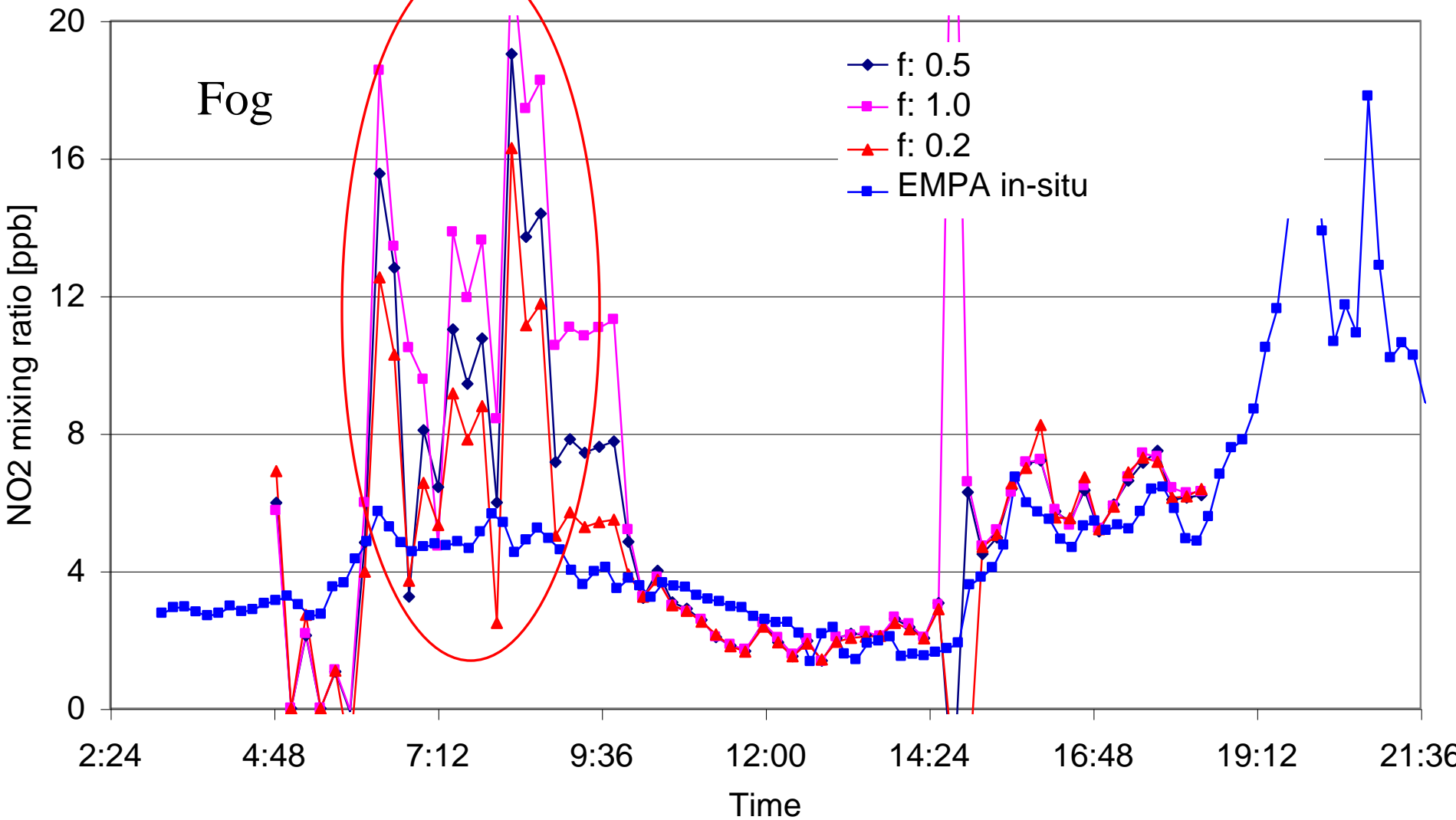
Cabauw, 28.06.2009



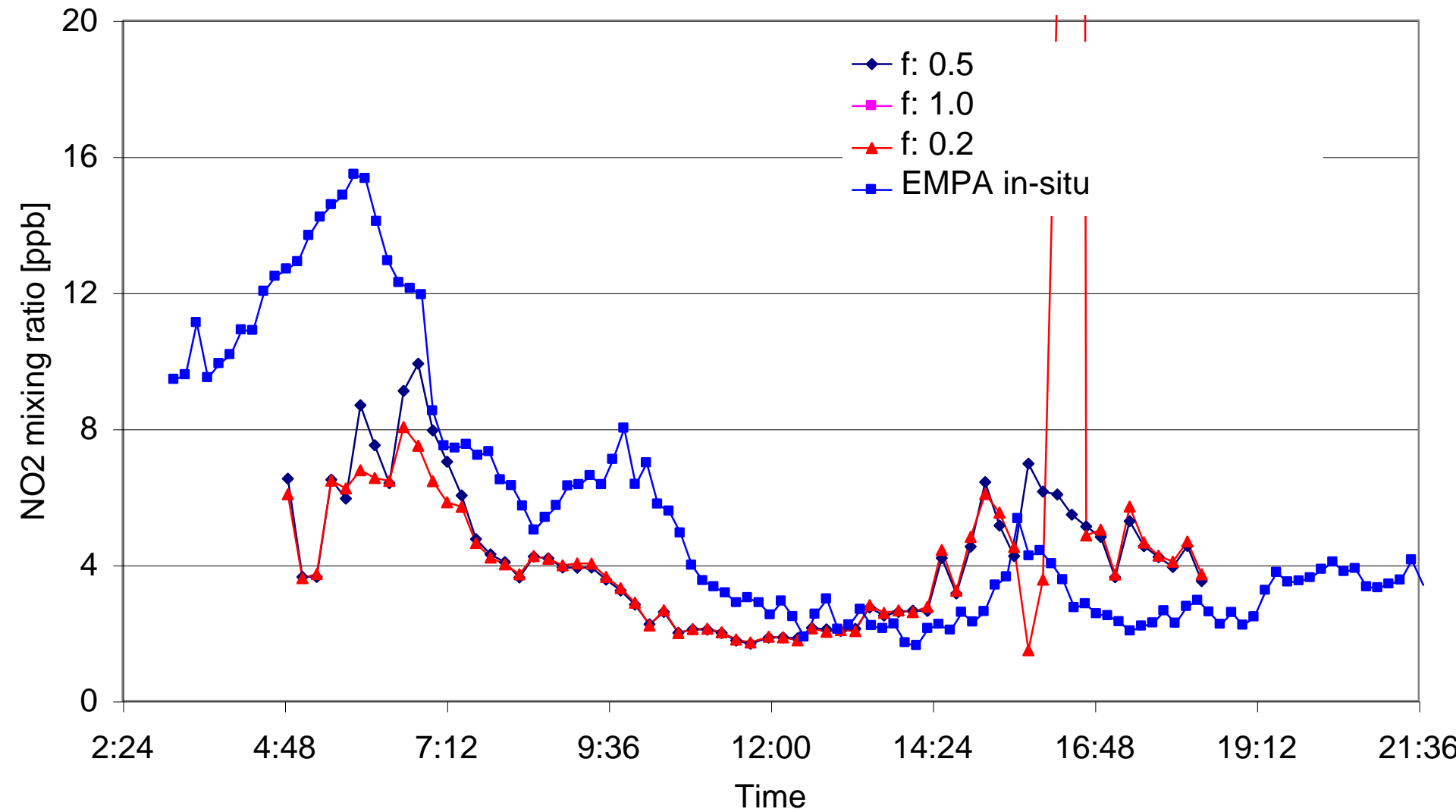
Cabauw, 29.06.2009

Fog

- ◆ f: 0.5
- f: 1.0
- ▲ f: 0.2
- EMPA in-situ



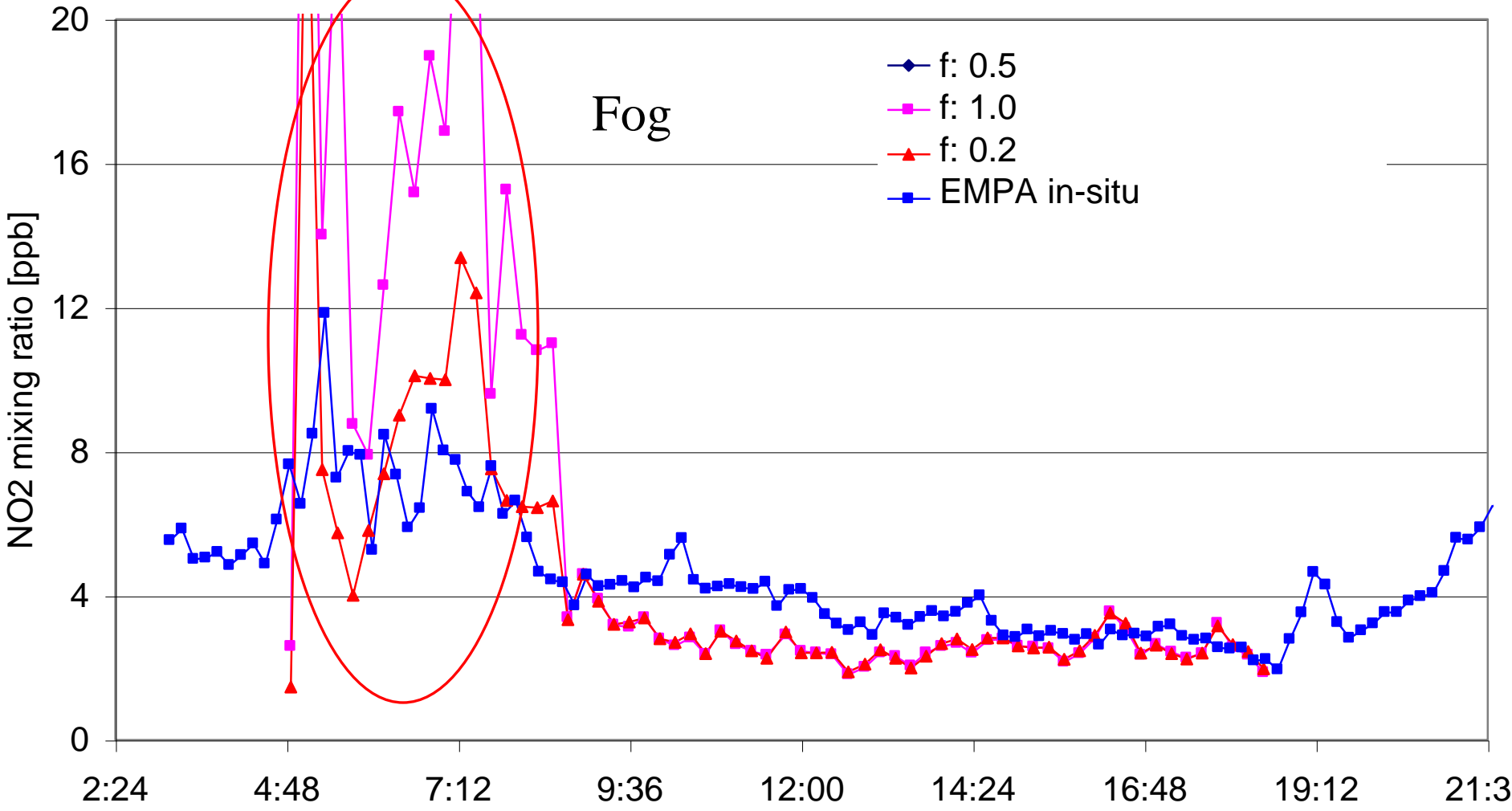
Cabauw, 30.06.2009



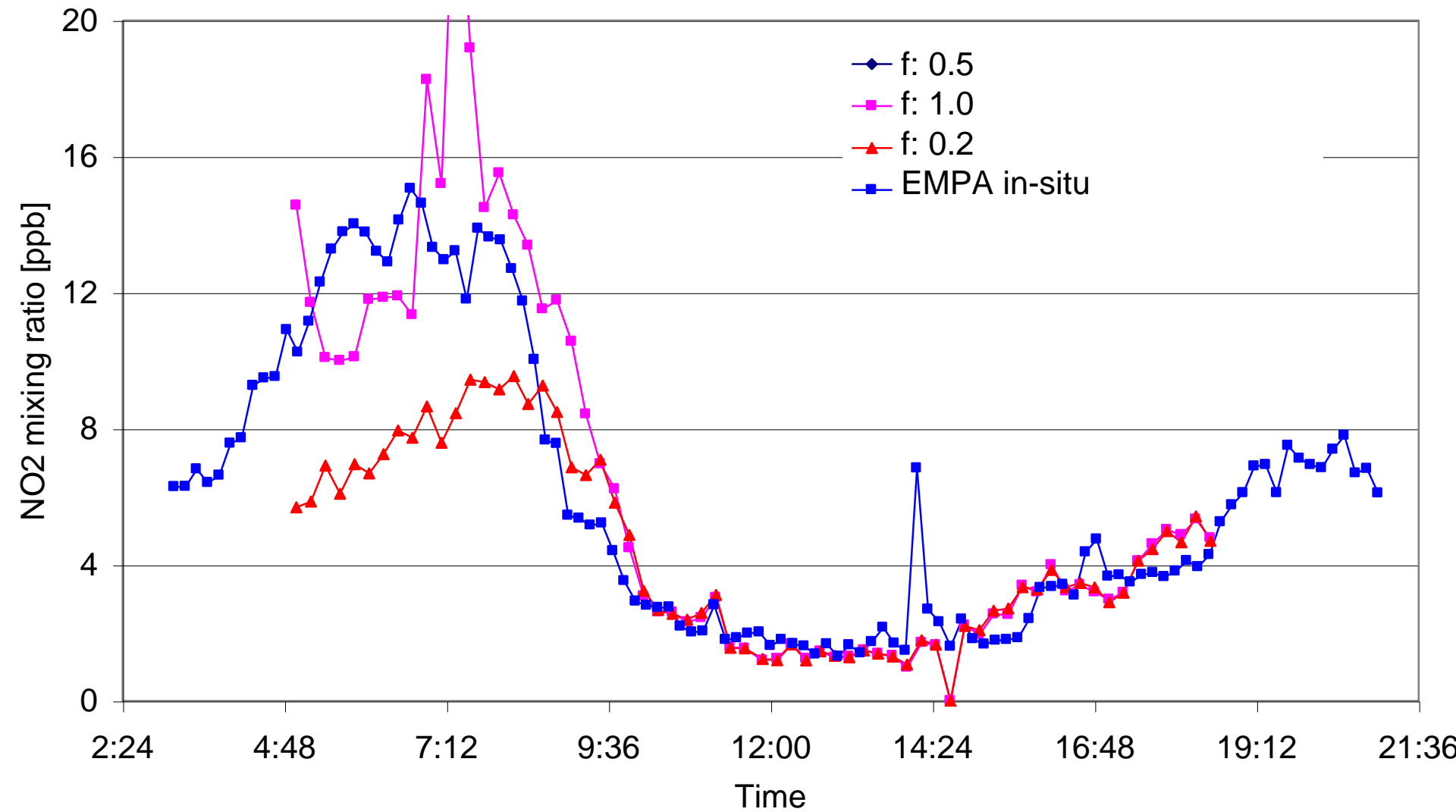
Cabauw, 01.07.2009

Fog

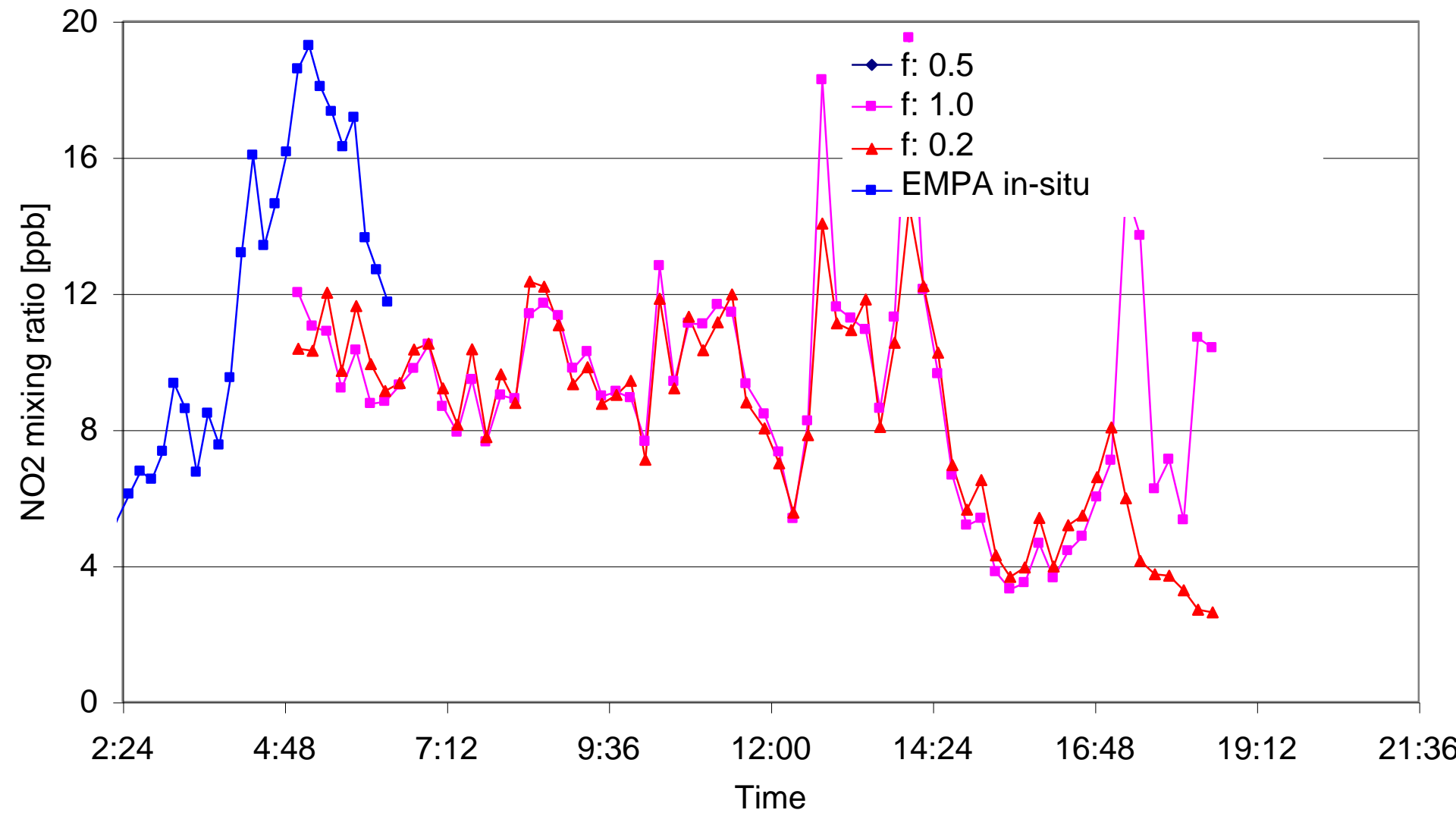
- ◆ f: 0.5
- f: 1.0
- ▲ f: 0.2
- EMPA in-situ

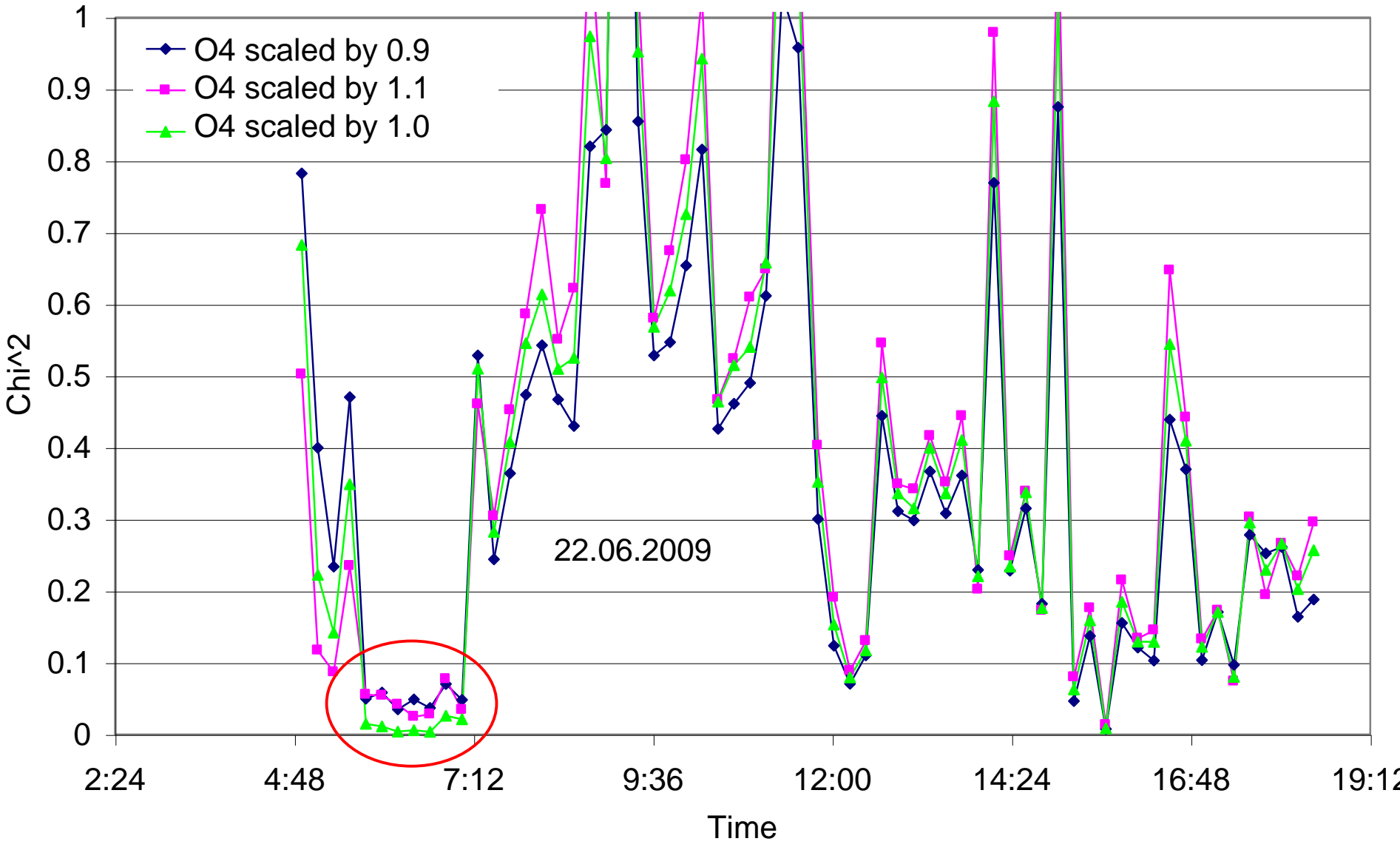


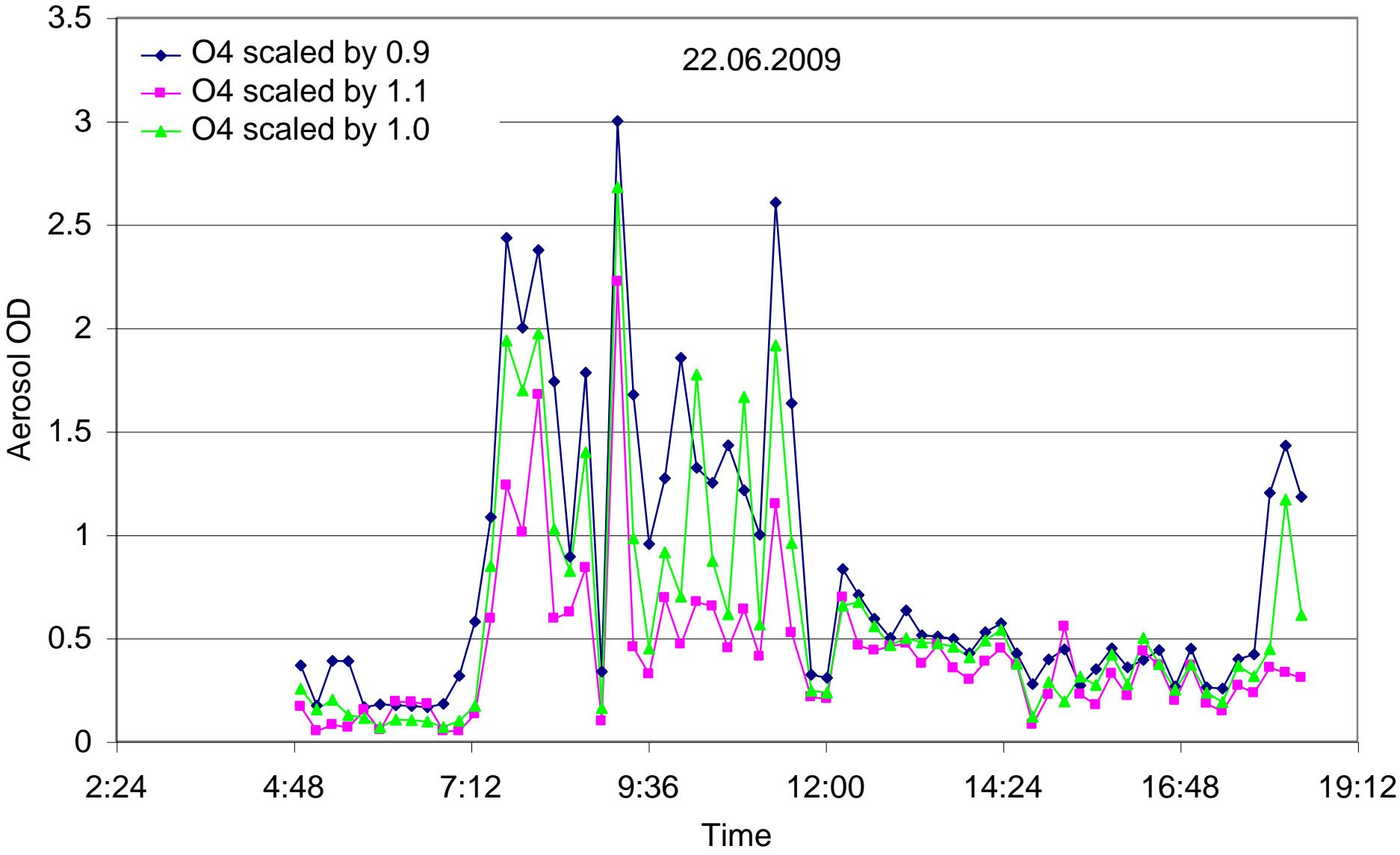
Cabauw, 02.07.2009



Cabauw, 03.07.2009







22.06.2009

- ◆ O4 scaled by 0.9
- O4 scaled by 1.1
- ▲ O4 scaled by 1.0

Aerosol extinction [1/km]

2:24

4:48

7:12

9:36

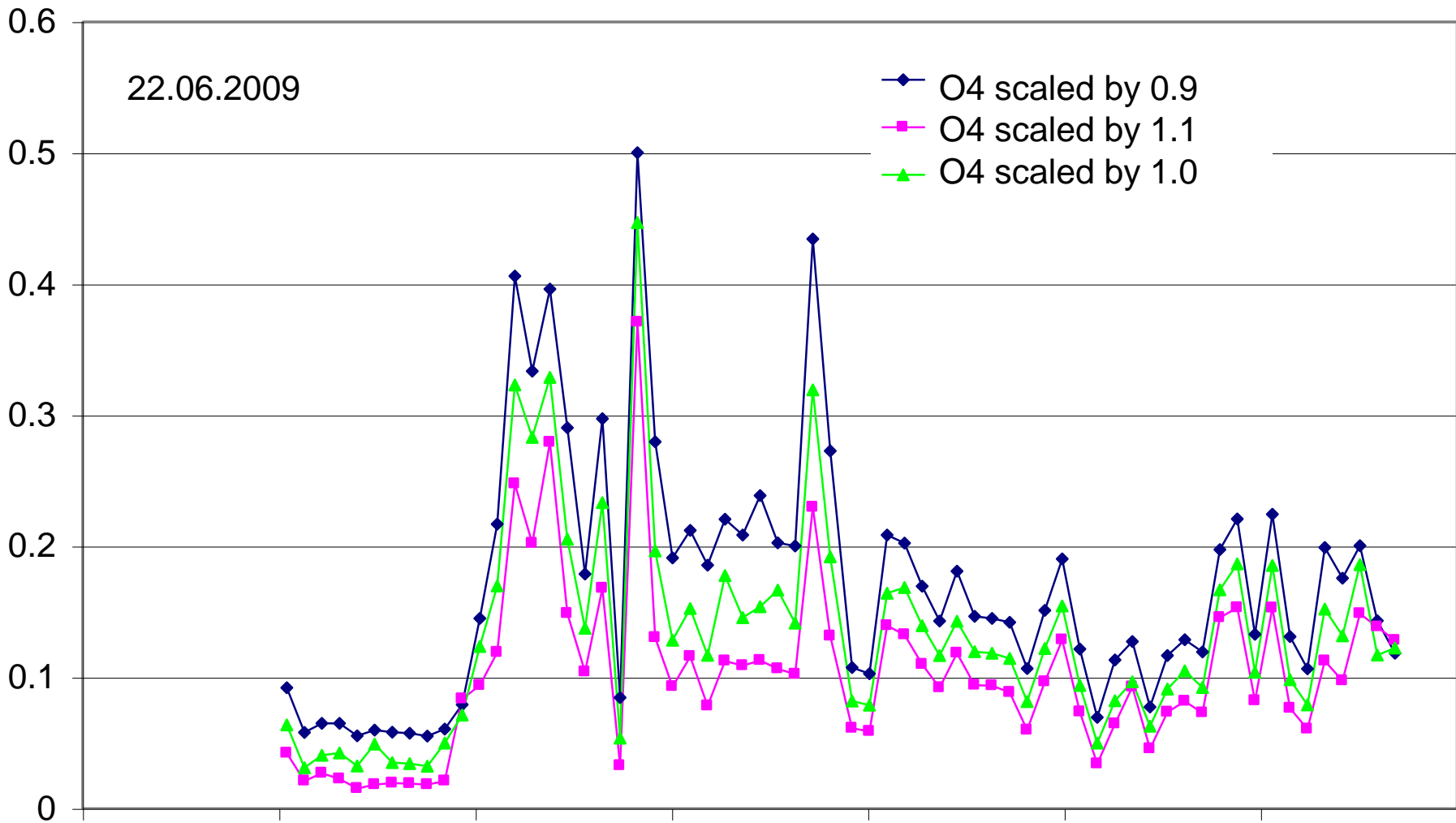
12:00

14:24

16:48

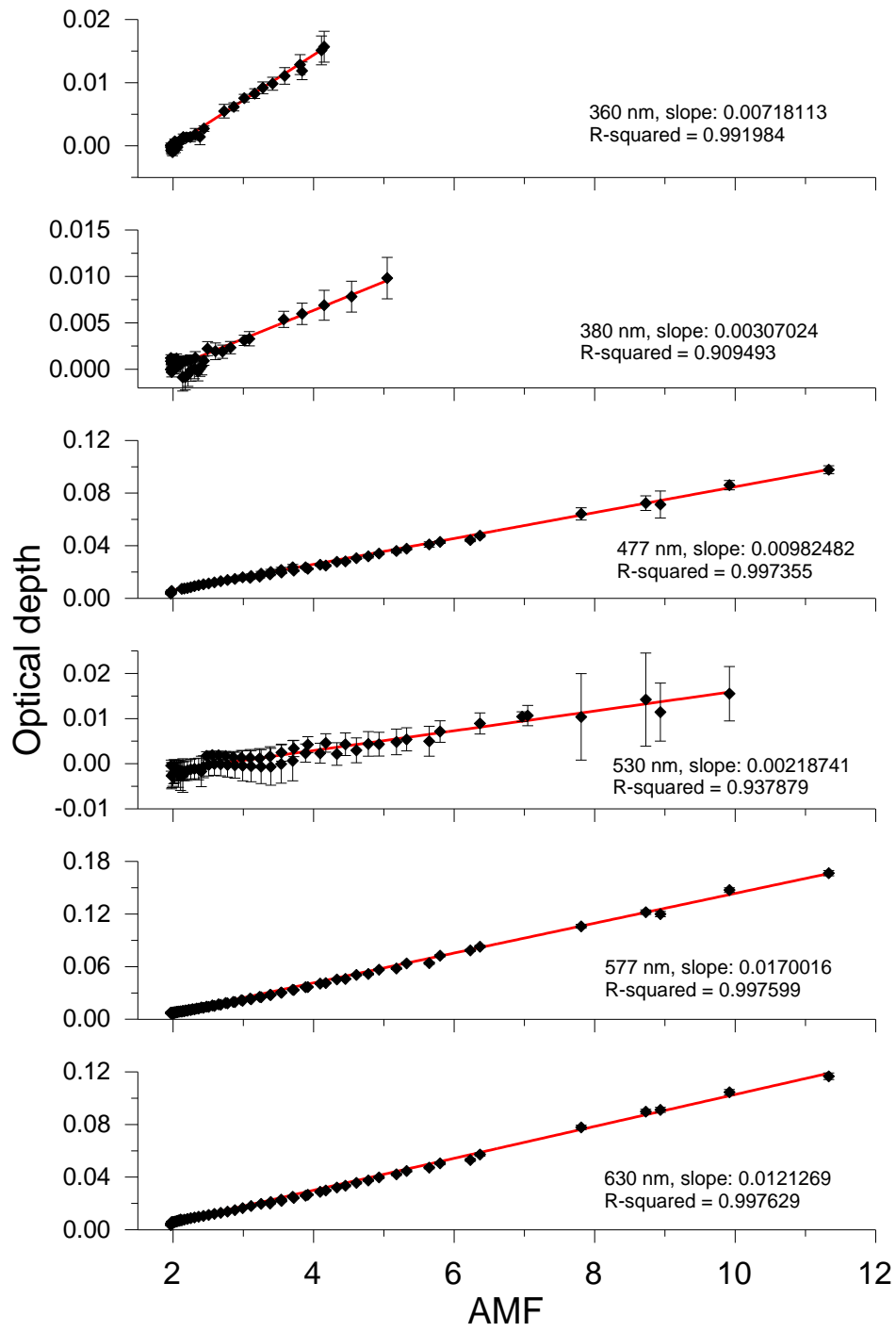
19:12

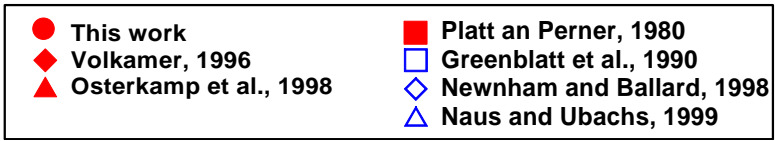
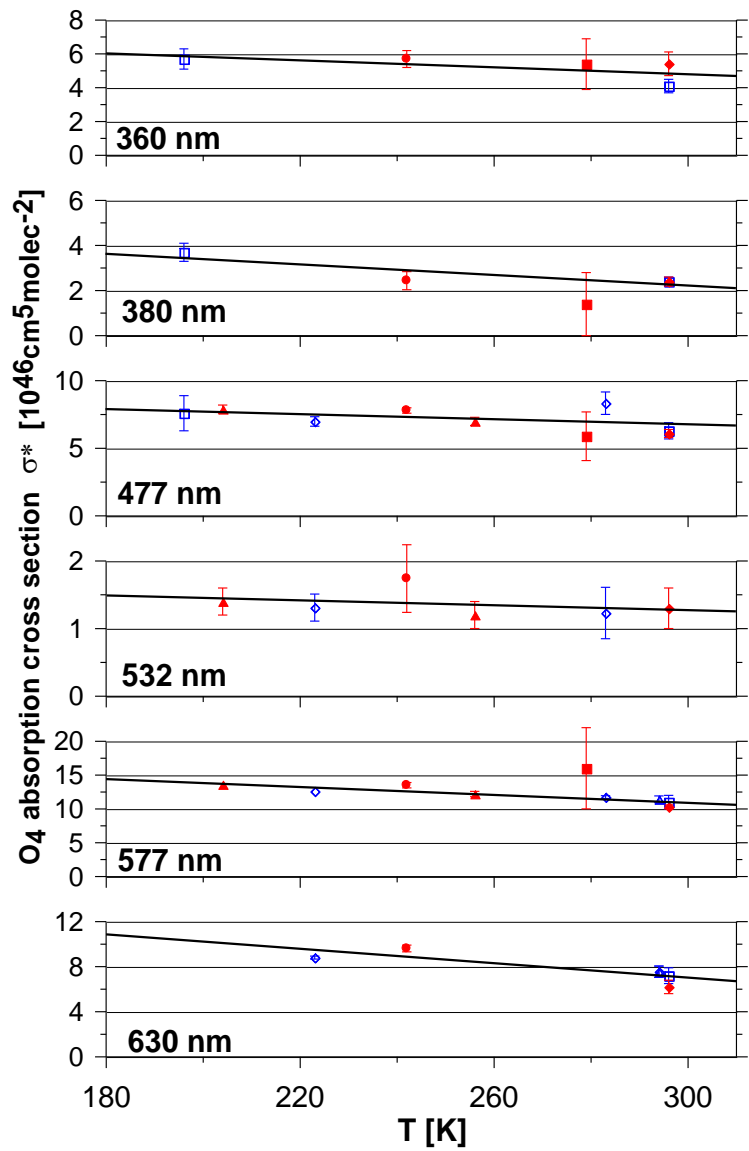
Time

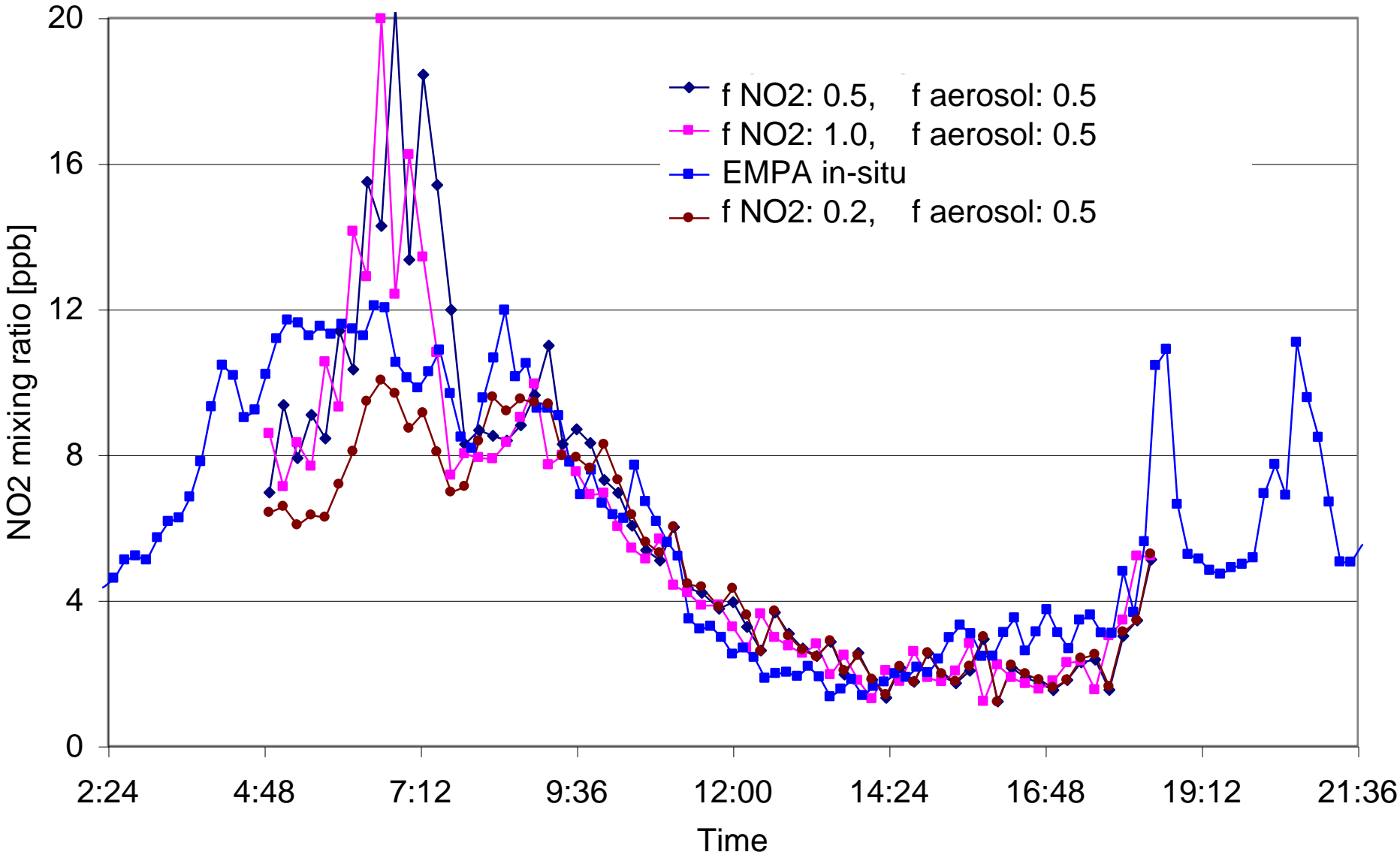


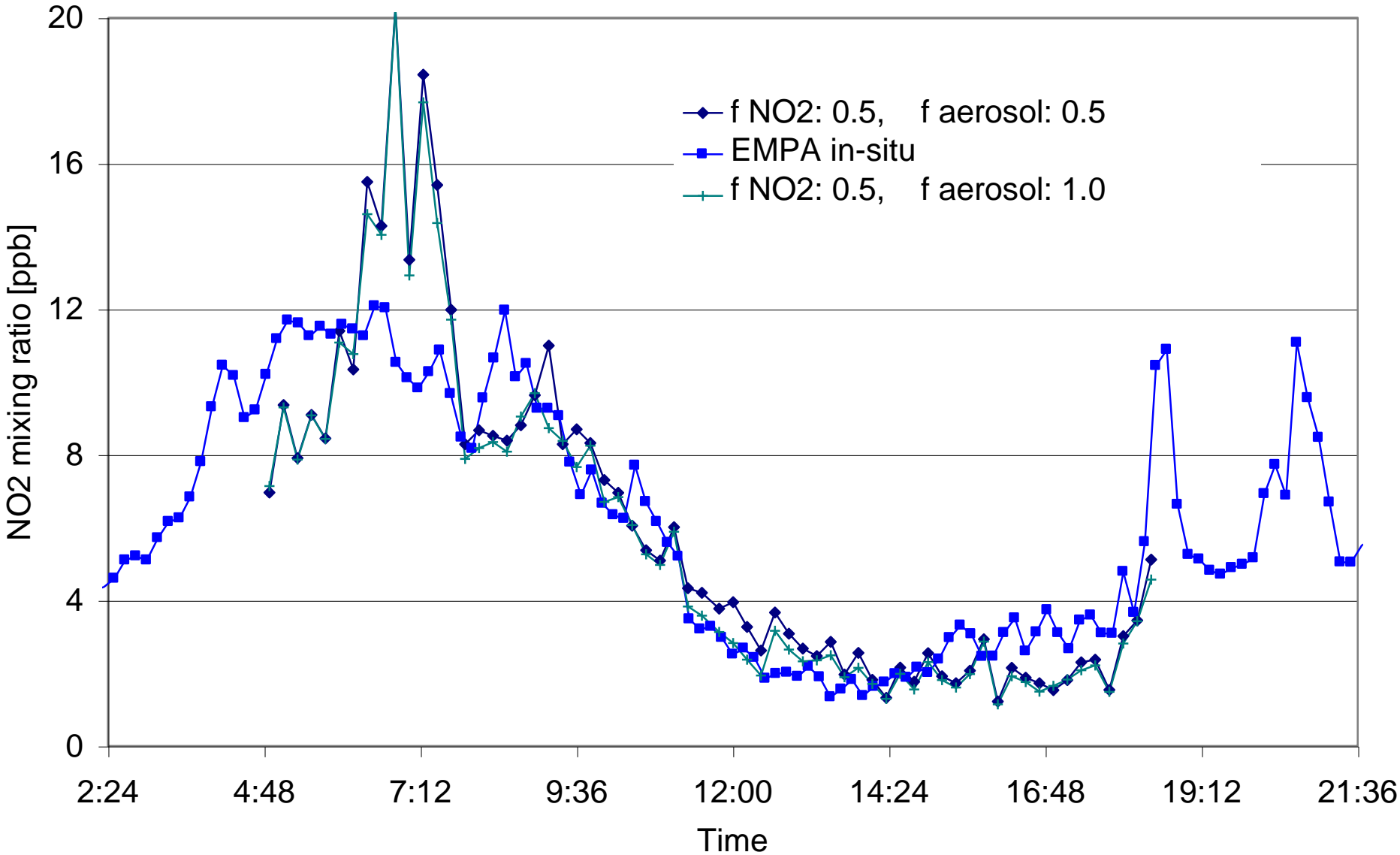
Conclusions

- simple inversion schemes for aerosols and NO₂
- in general good agreement with aeronet OD and in-situ NO₂
- NO₂ VCD agrees well with geometric approximation (30°)
- profile information is limited
- retrievals are possible for many cloudy situations (except very thick clouds and rapidly varying clouds)
- especially for cloudy sky, aerosol extinction seems to be more reliable than aerosol OD
- in some cases (especially during morning) NO₂ mixing ratio depends on profile assumption
- for small aerosol OD the absolute value of the O₄ cross section (or O₄ VCD) becomes important

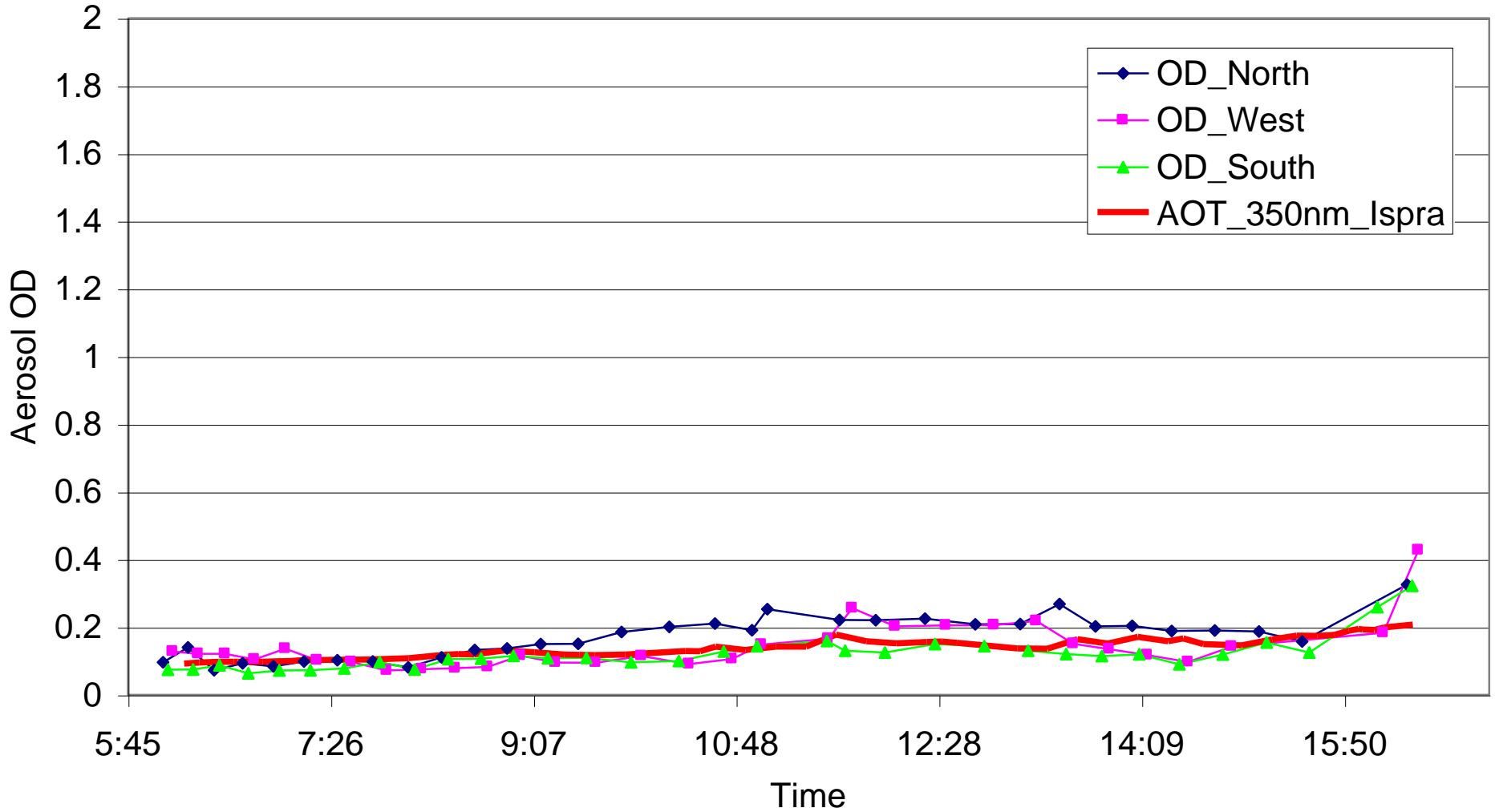




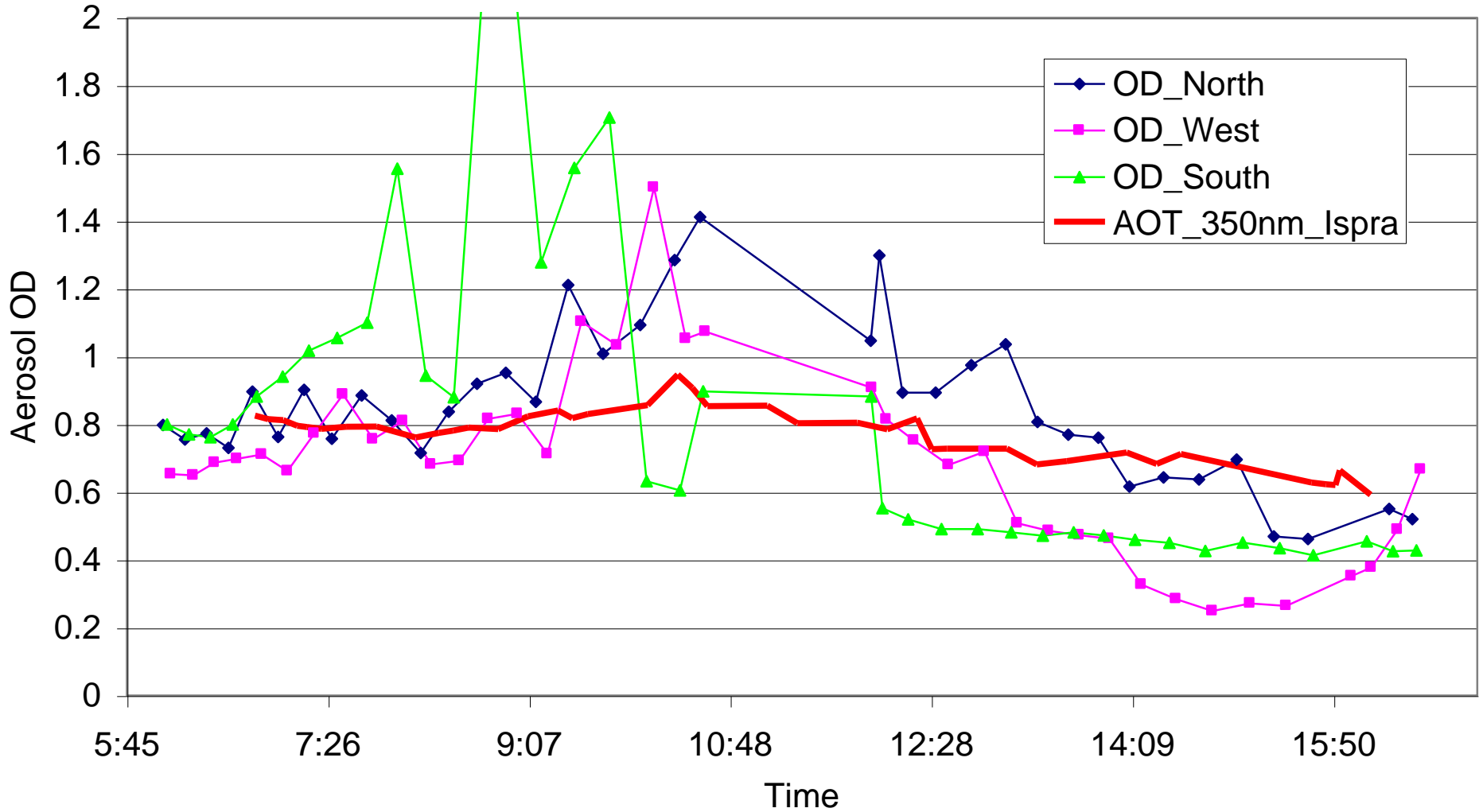




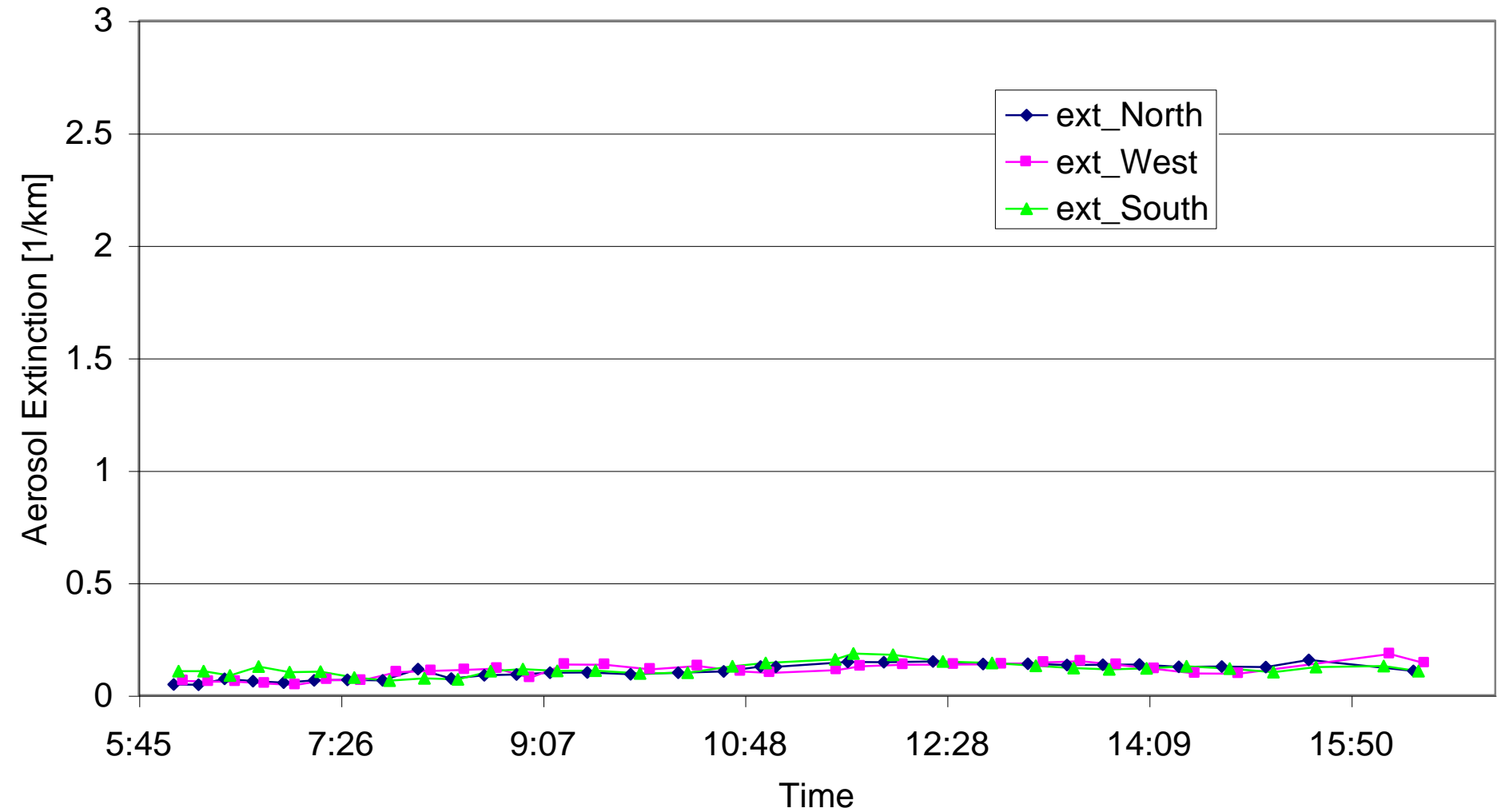
14.09.2003
Aerosol OD



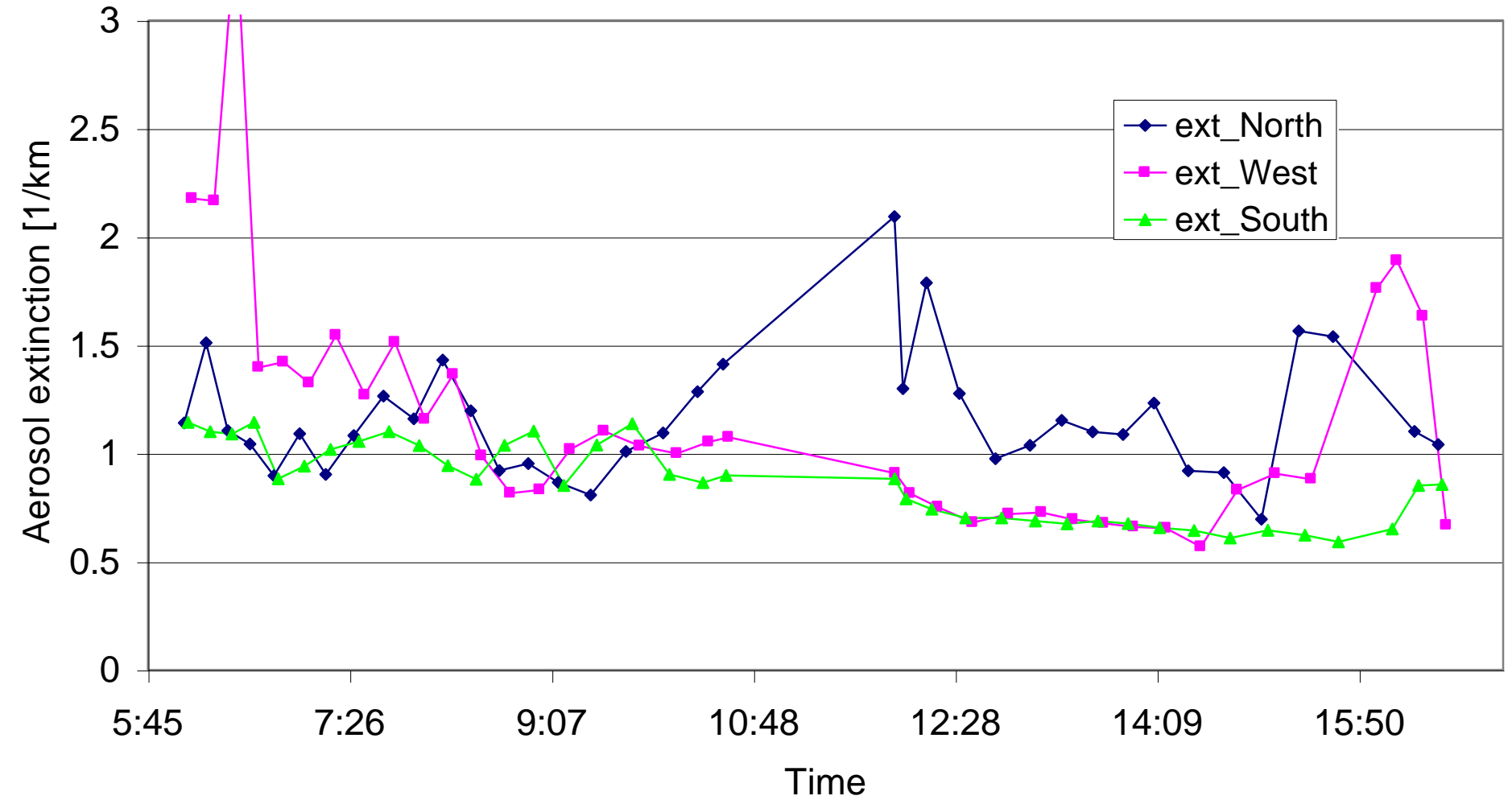
17.09.2003
Aerosol OD



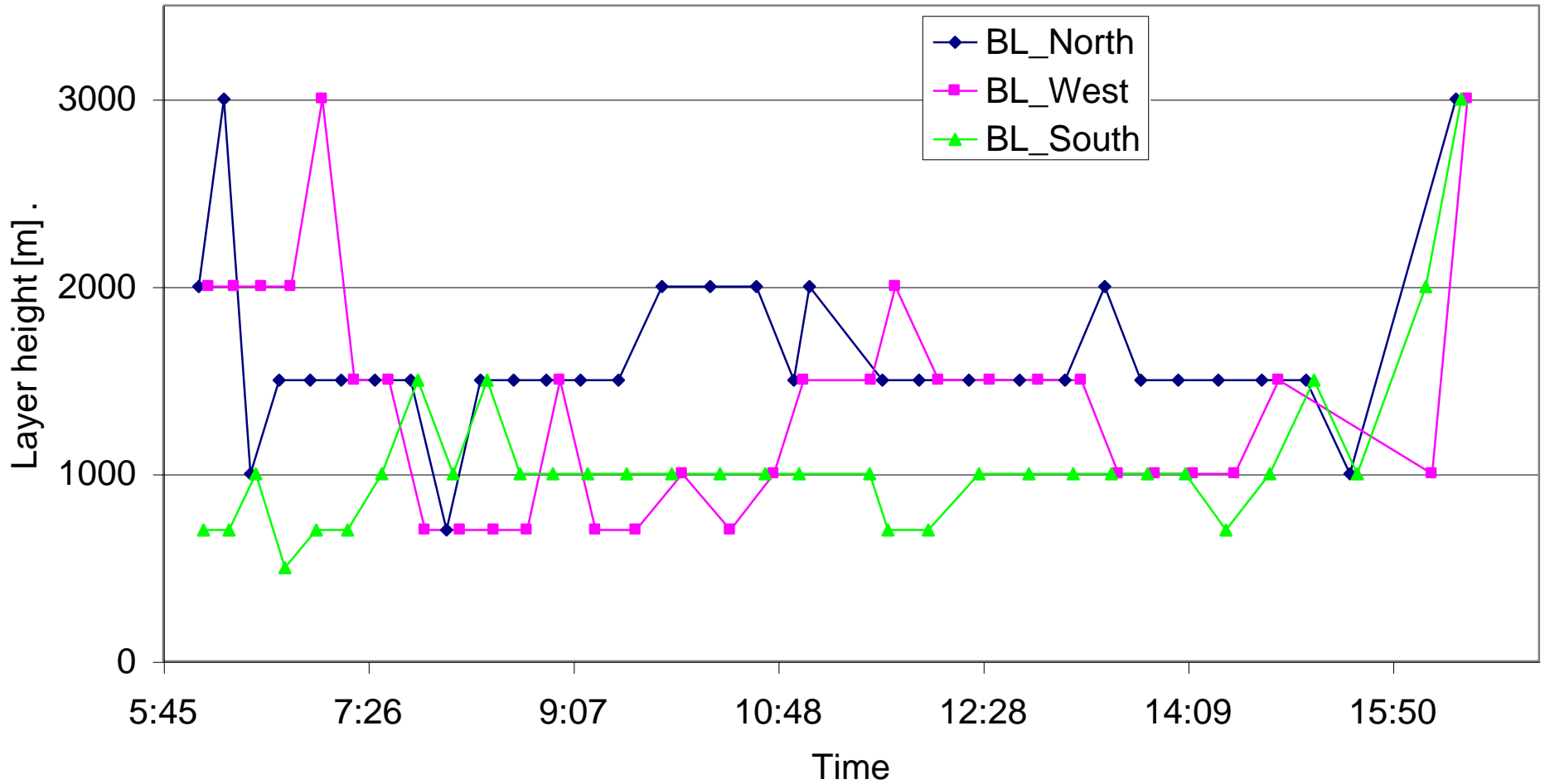
14.09.2003
Aerosol Extinction



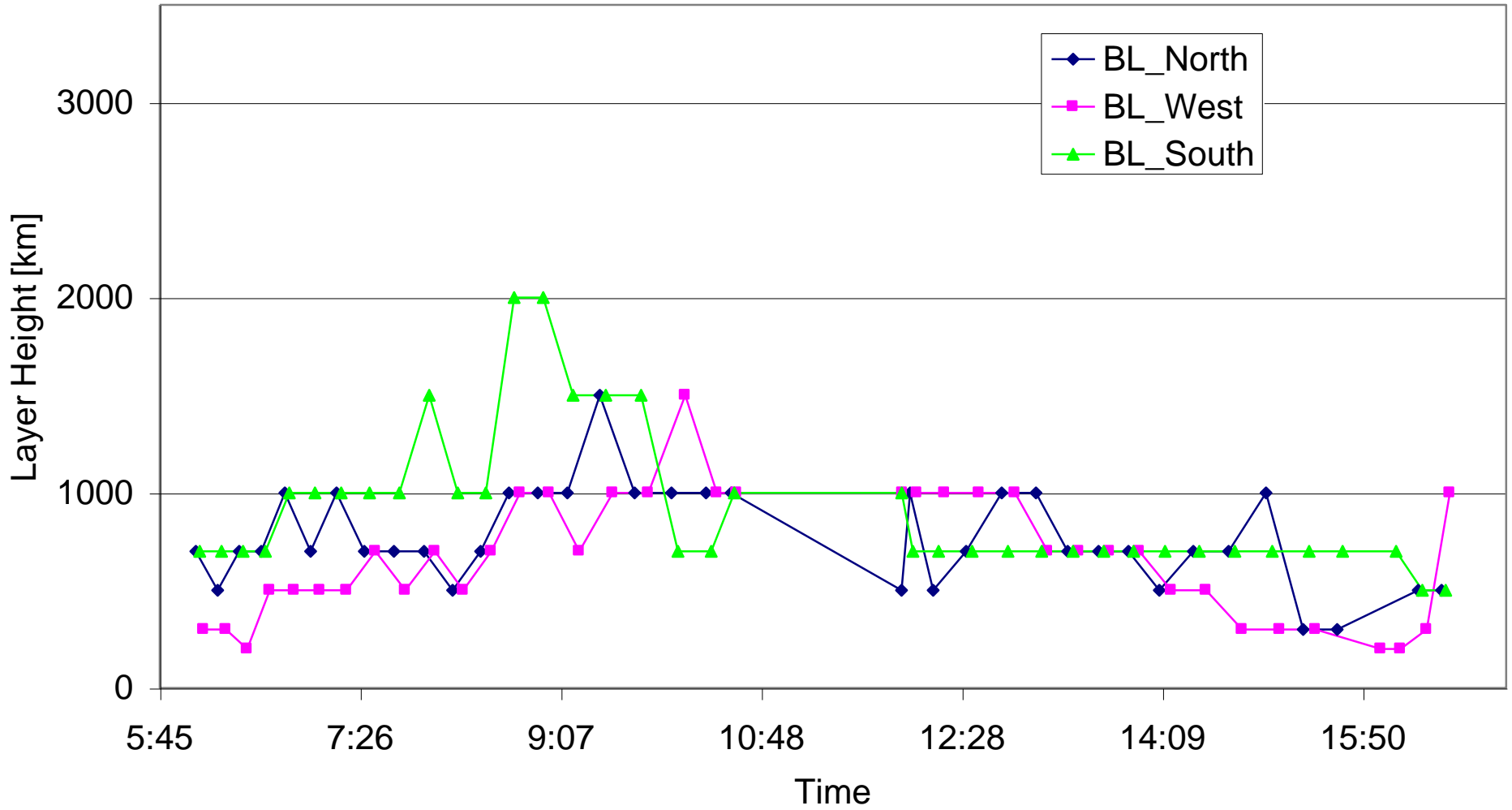
17.09.2003
Aerosol Extinction



14.09. Aerosol
Layer height



17.09.2003
Aerosol layer height



fnl.nh.sep03.001 Wind Rose

Latitude: 45.50 Longitude: 9.20

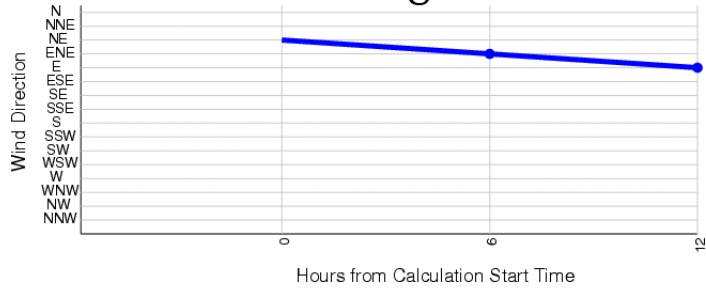
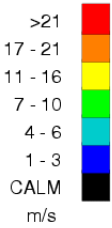
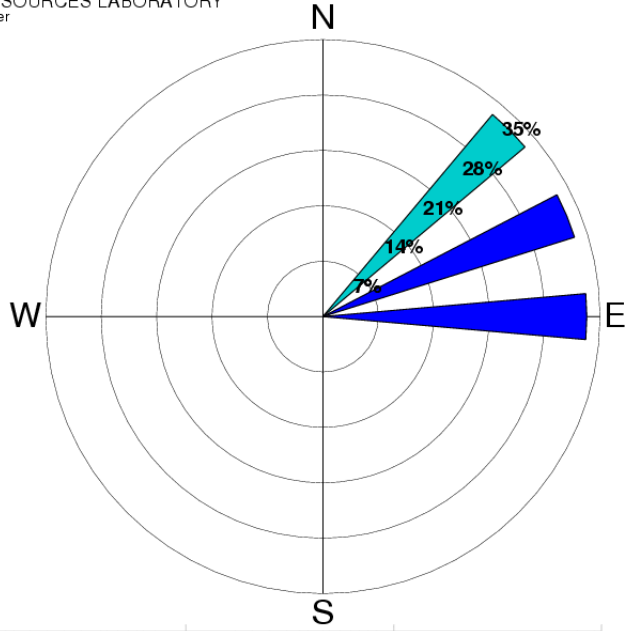
Layer average between: 1000. mb and 850. mb

DATA INITIAL TIME: 01 SEP 2003 00Z

CALCULATION STARTED AT: 14 SEP 2003 06Z

CALCULATION ENDED AT: 14 SEP 2003 18Z

NOAA AIR RESOURCES LABORATORY
READY Web Server



fnl.nh.sep03.002 Wind Rose

Latitude: 45.50 Longitude: 9.20

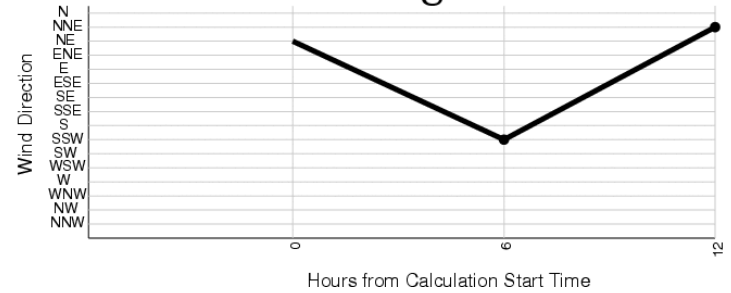
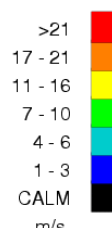
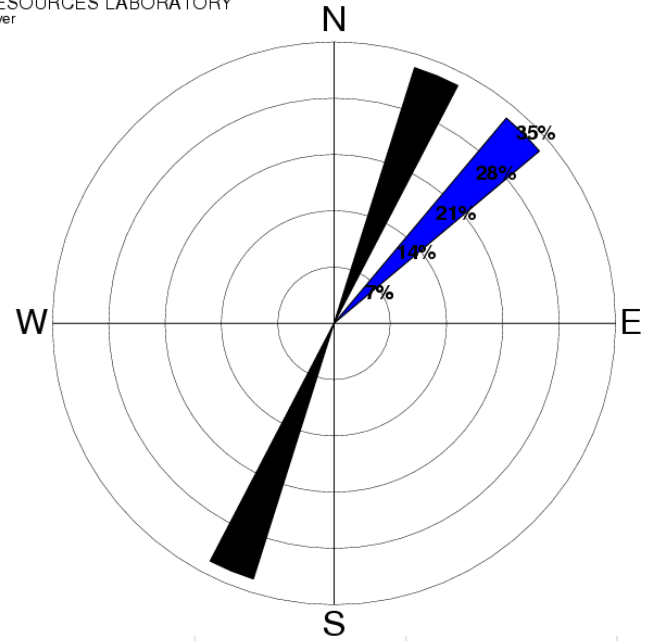
Layer average between: 1000. mb and 850. mb

DATA INITIAL TIME: 16 SEP 2003 00Z

CALCULATION STARTED AT: 17 SEP 2003 06Z

CALCULATION ENDED AT: 17 SEP 2003 18Z

NOAA AIR RESOURCES LABORATORY
READY Web Server



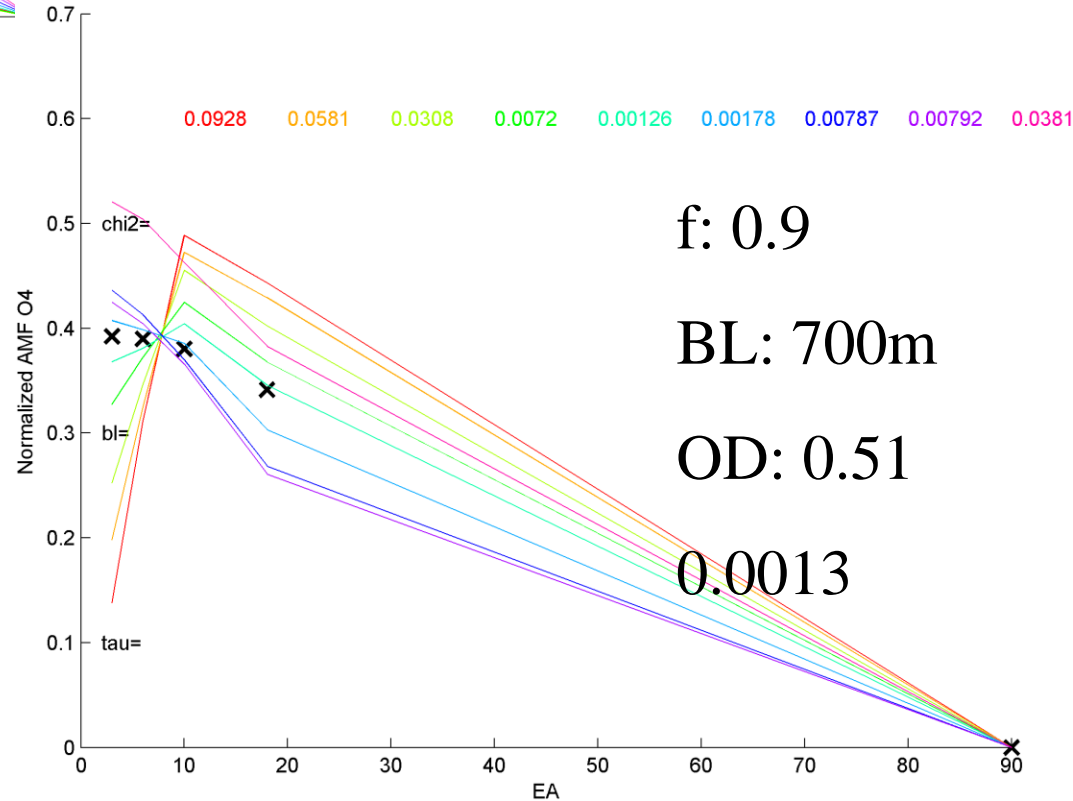
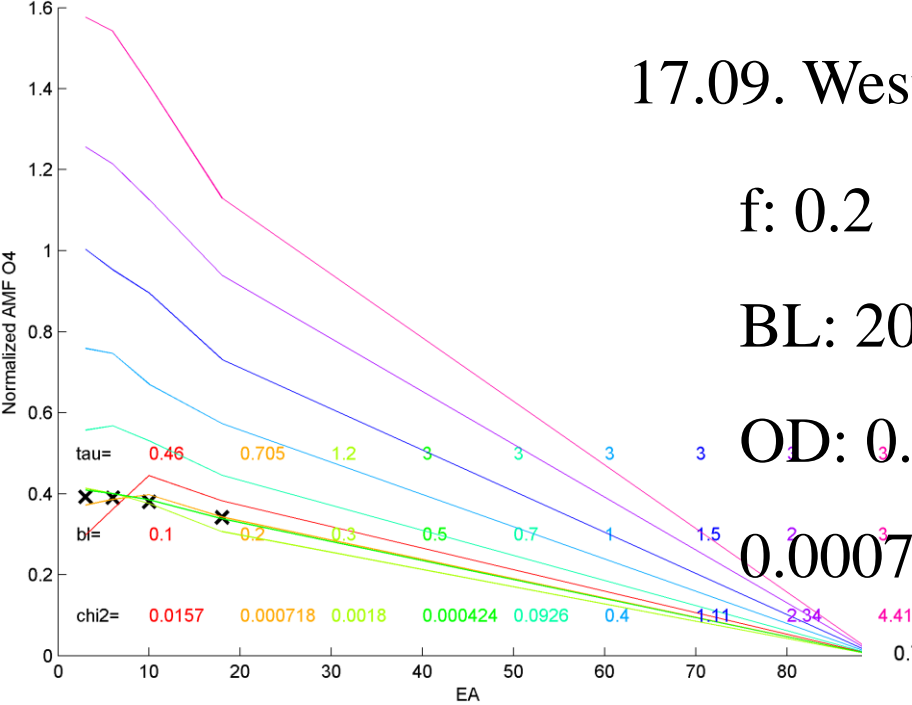
17.09. West, seq. 32

f: 0.2

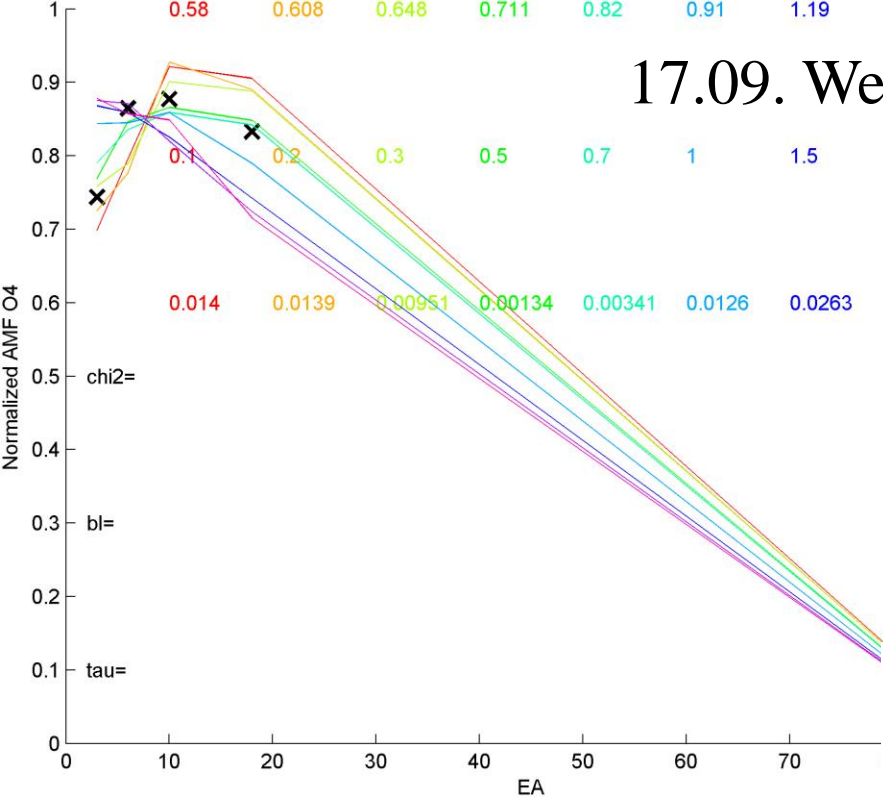
BL: 200m

OD: 0.71

0.0007



17.09. West, seq. 11

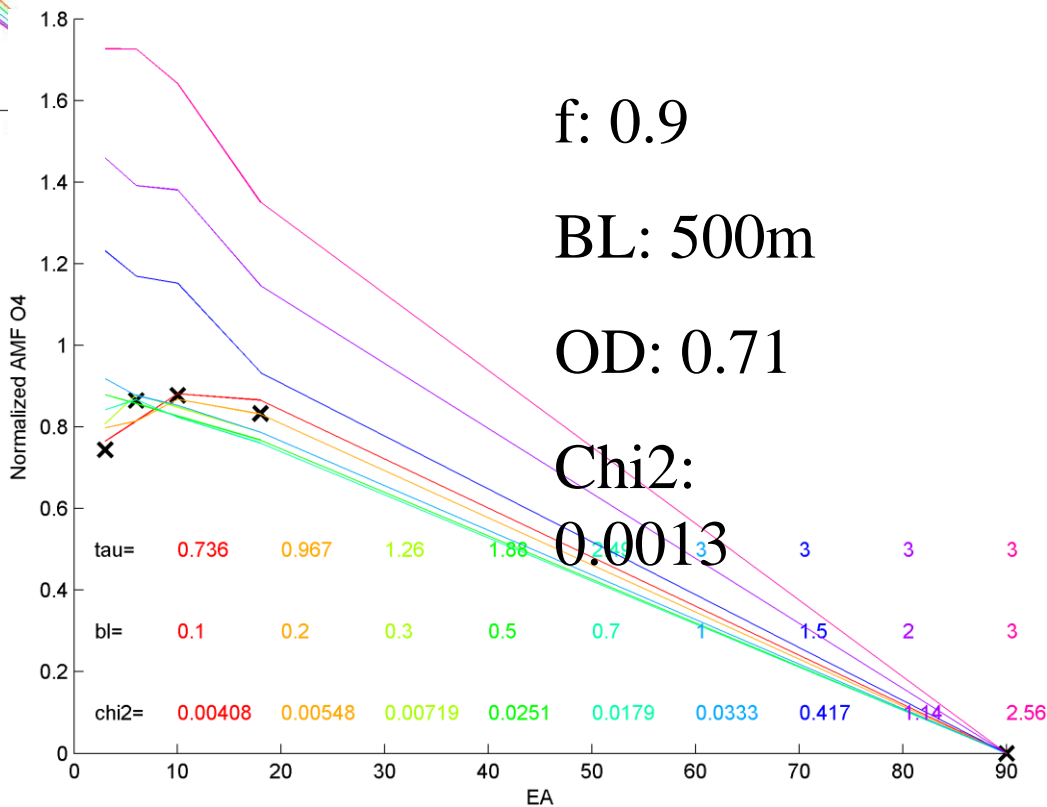


f: 0.2

BL: 100m

OD: 0.74

0.0041



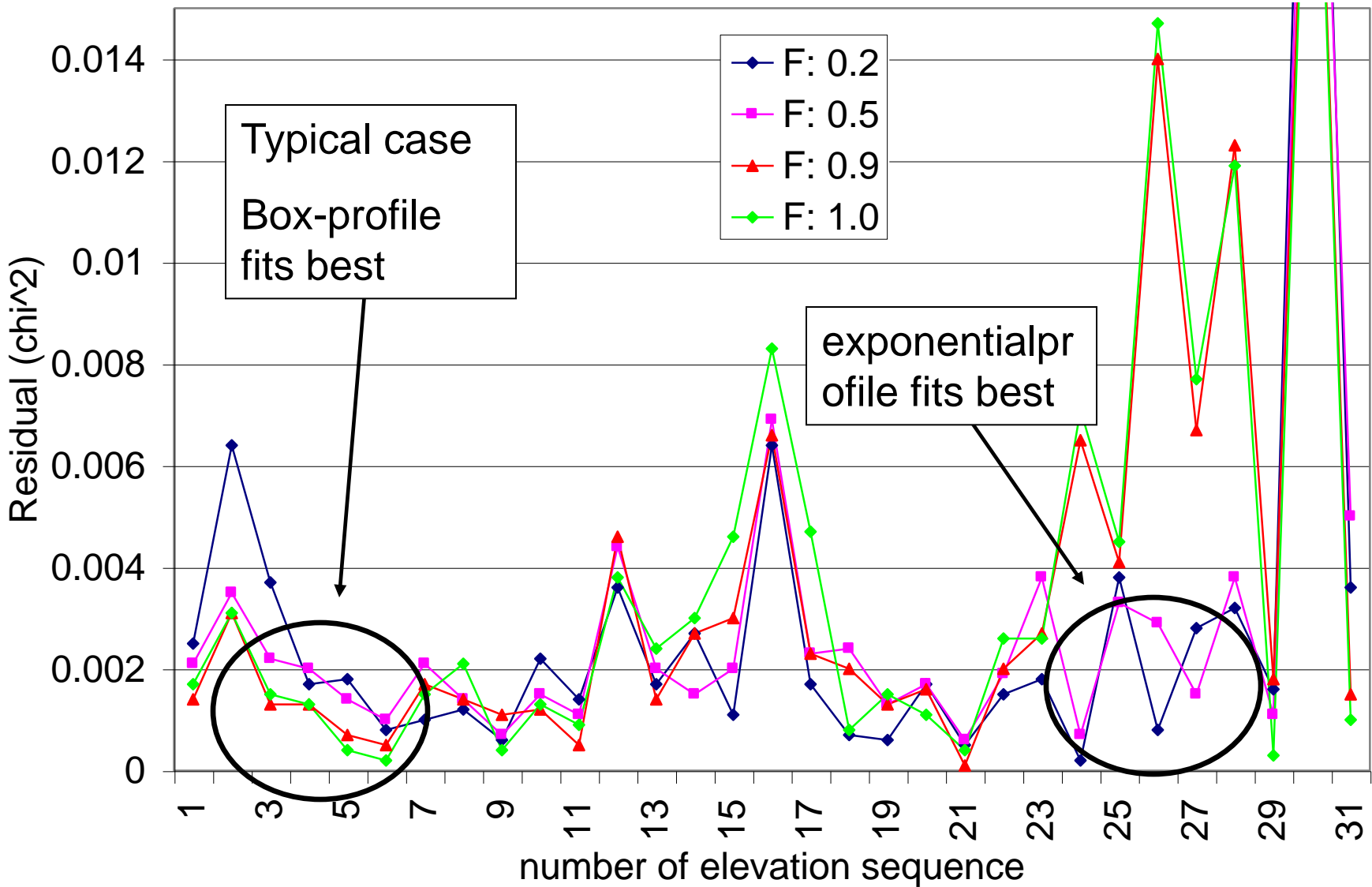
f: 0.9

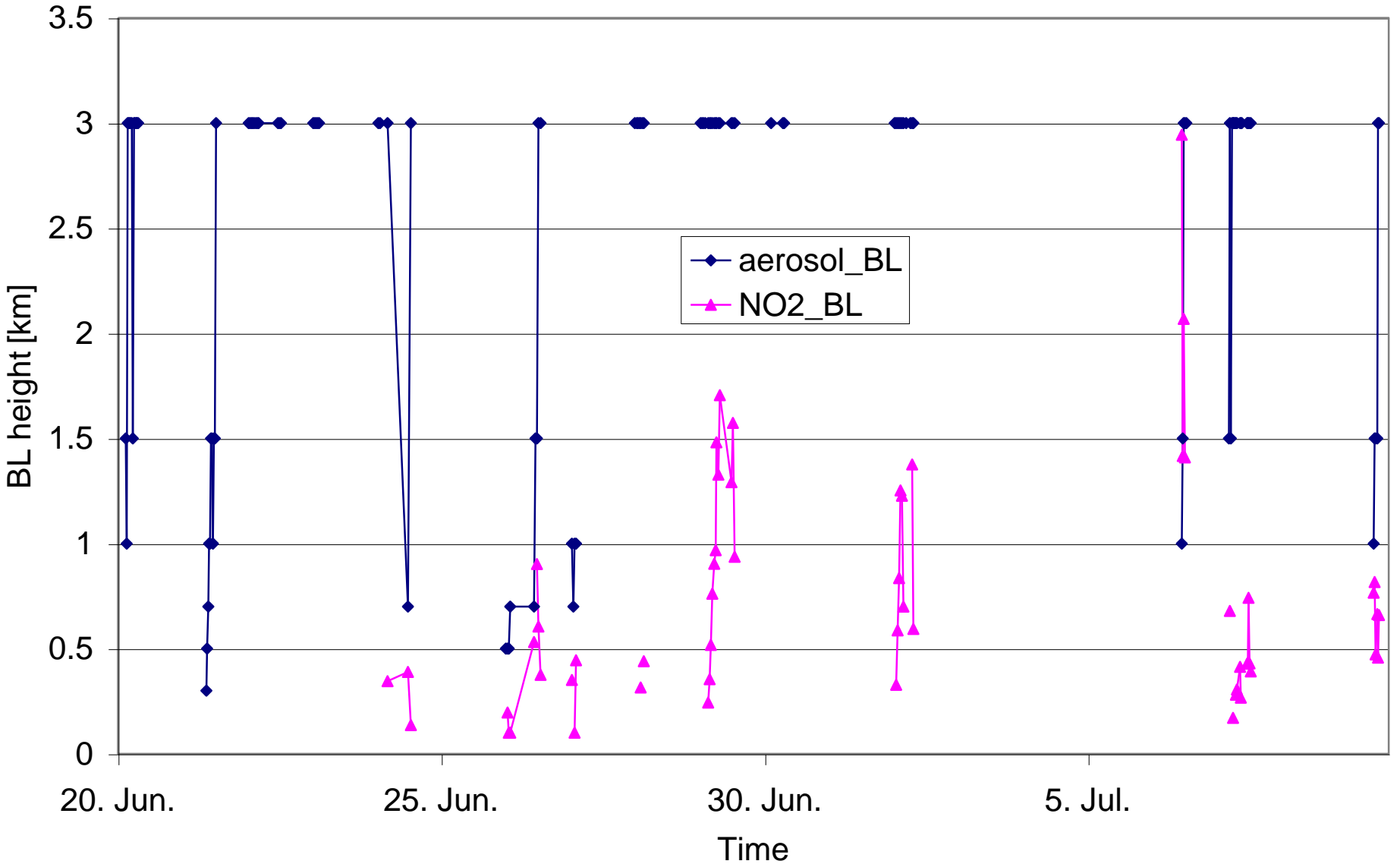
BL: 500m

OD: 0.71

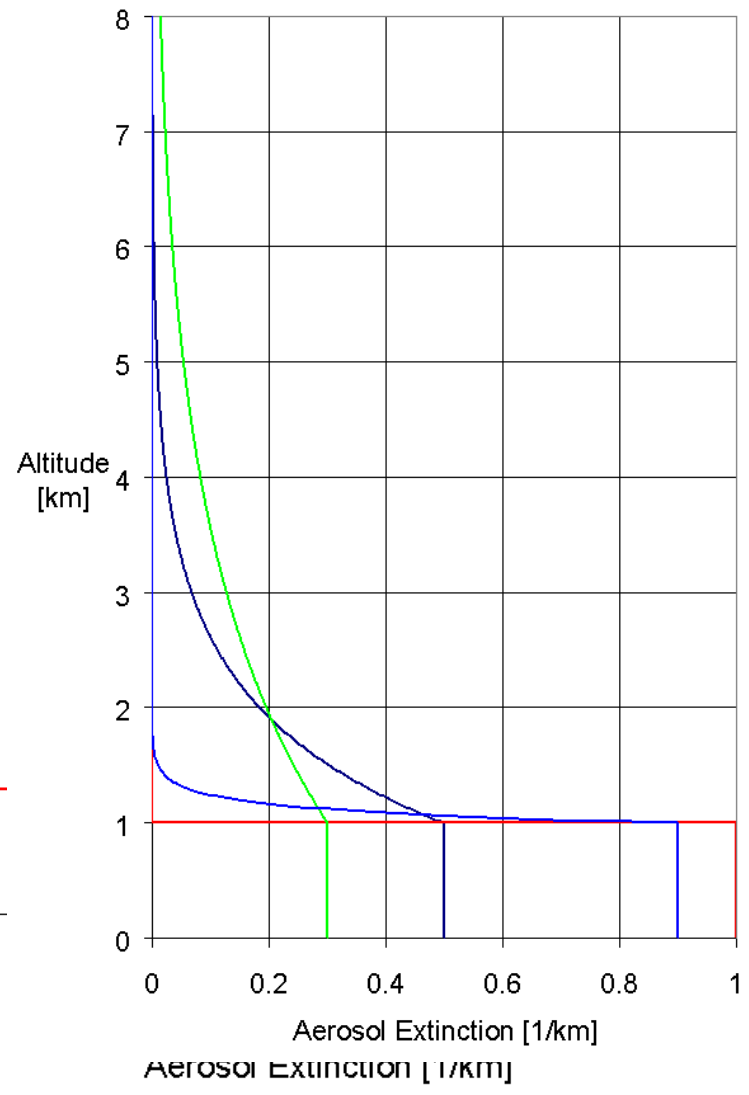
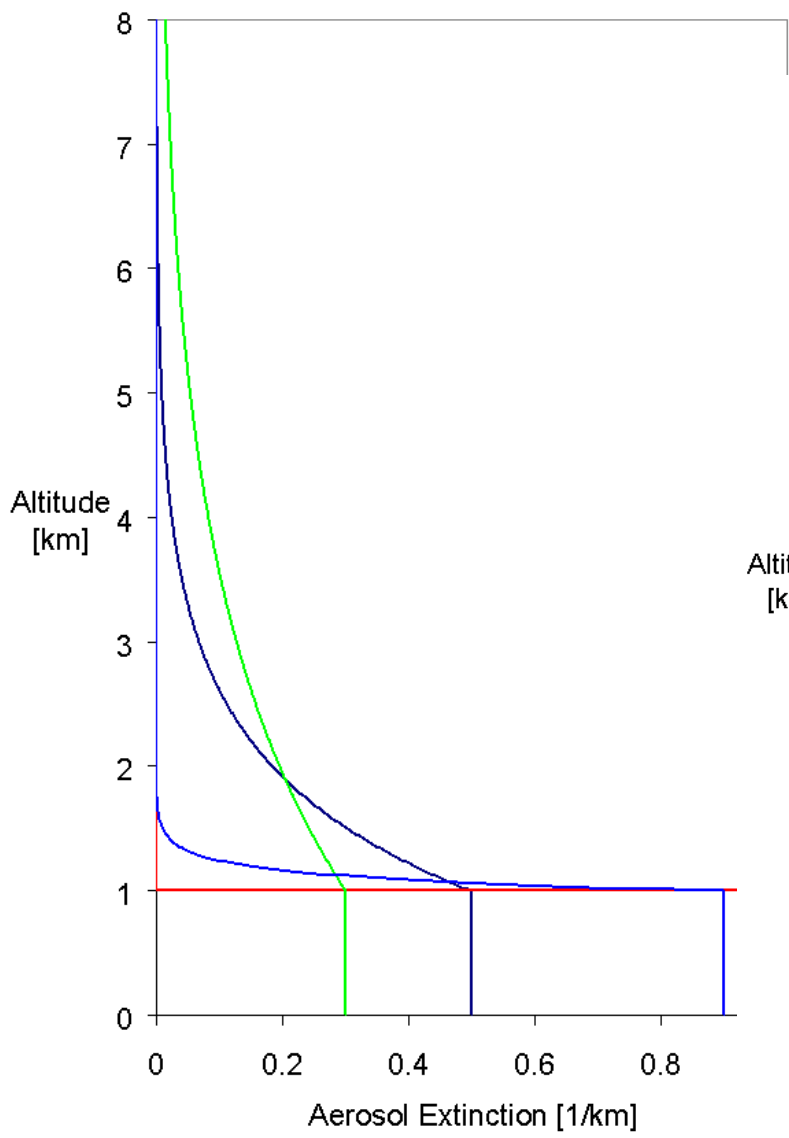
Chi2:

0.0013

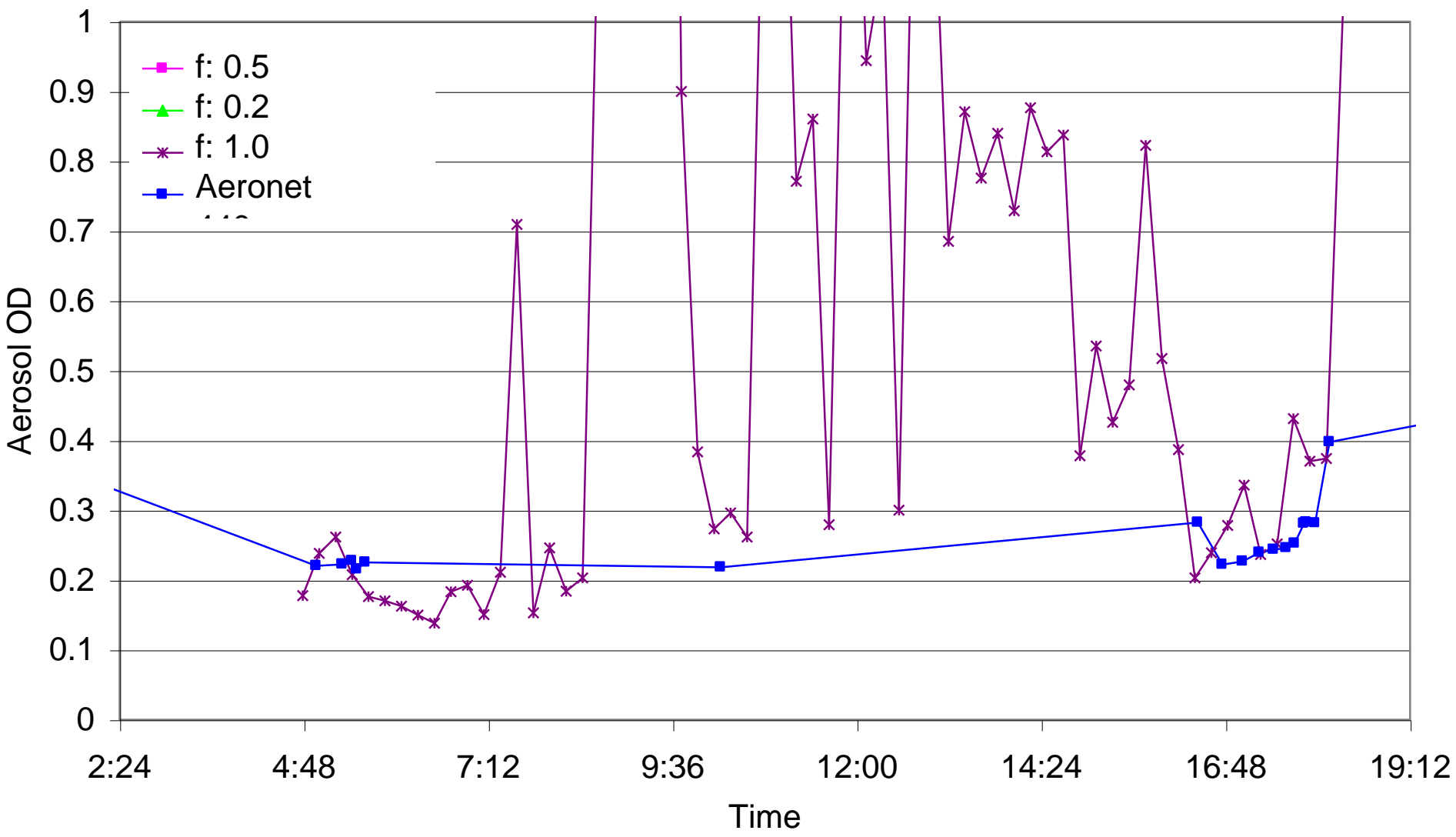




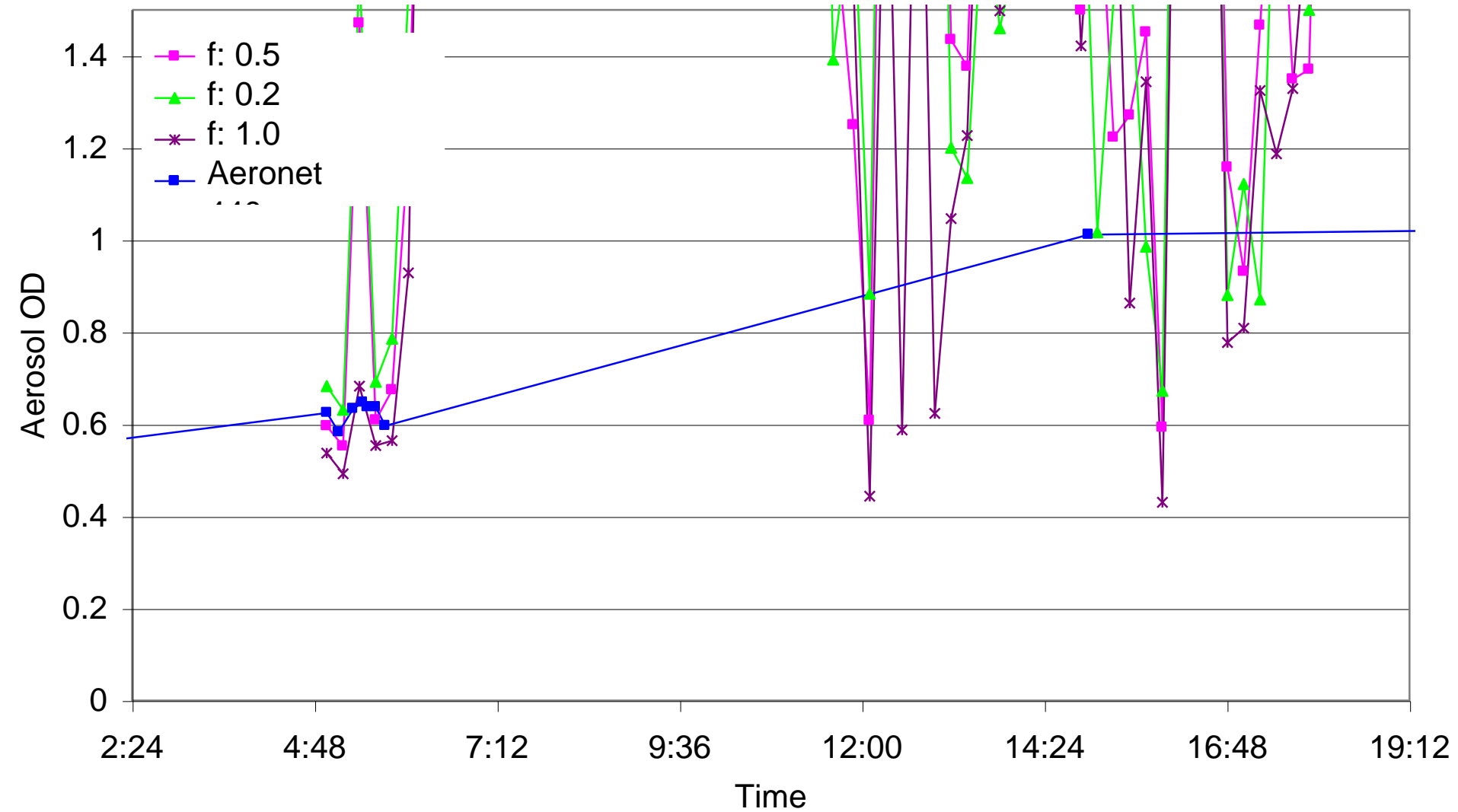
8



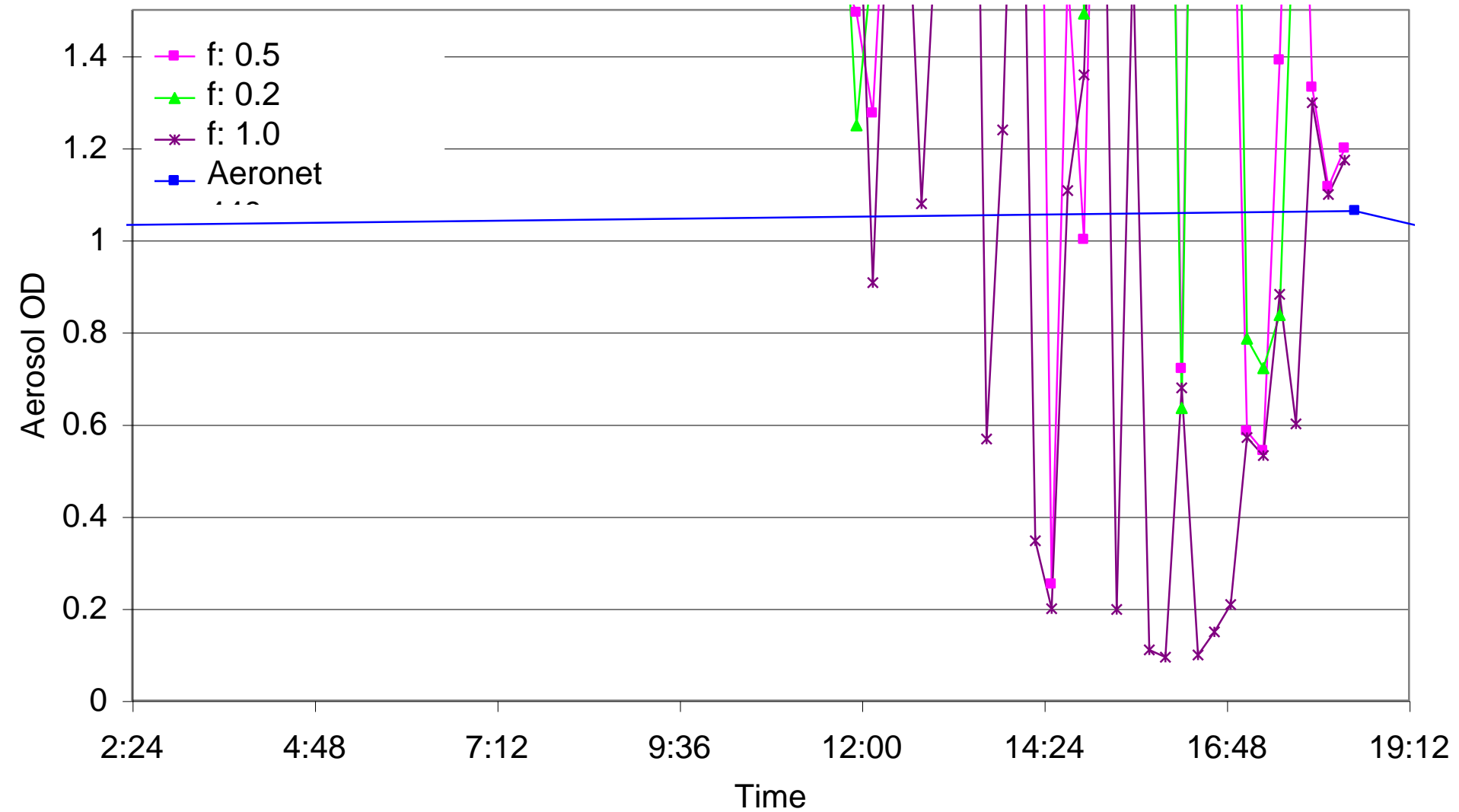
Cabauw, 26.06.2009



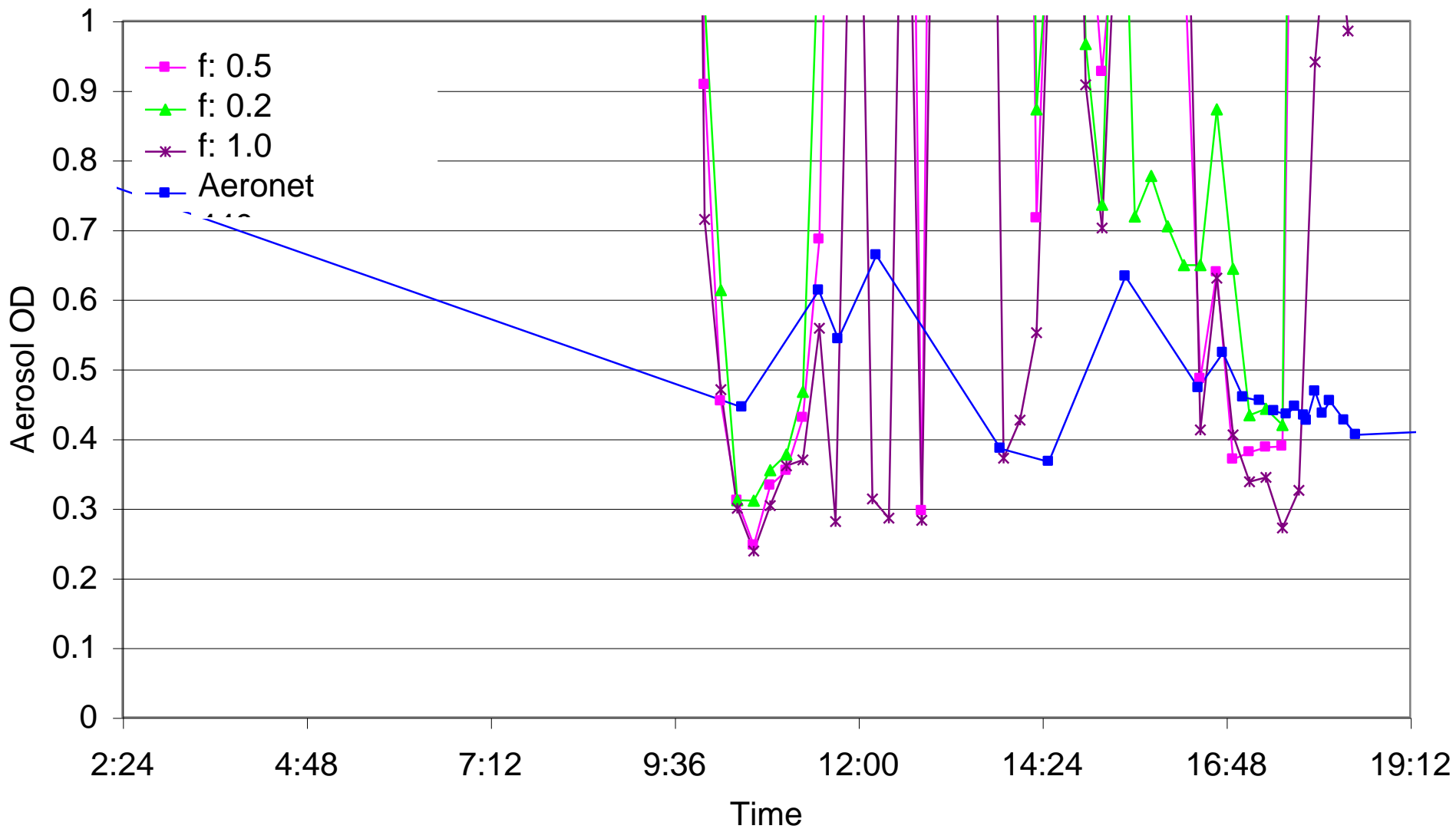
Cabauw, 27.06.2009



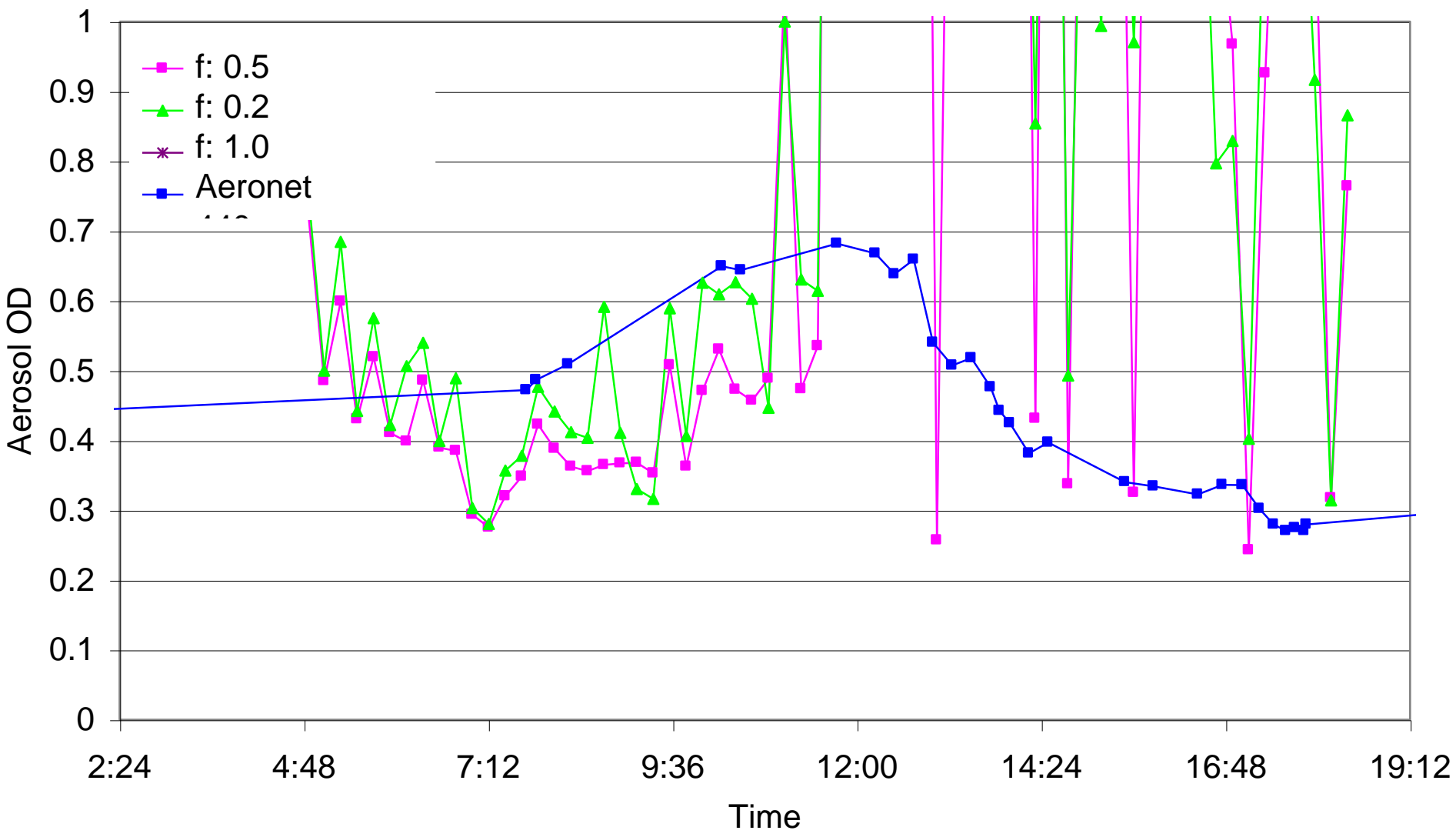
Cabauw, 28.06.2009



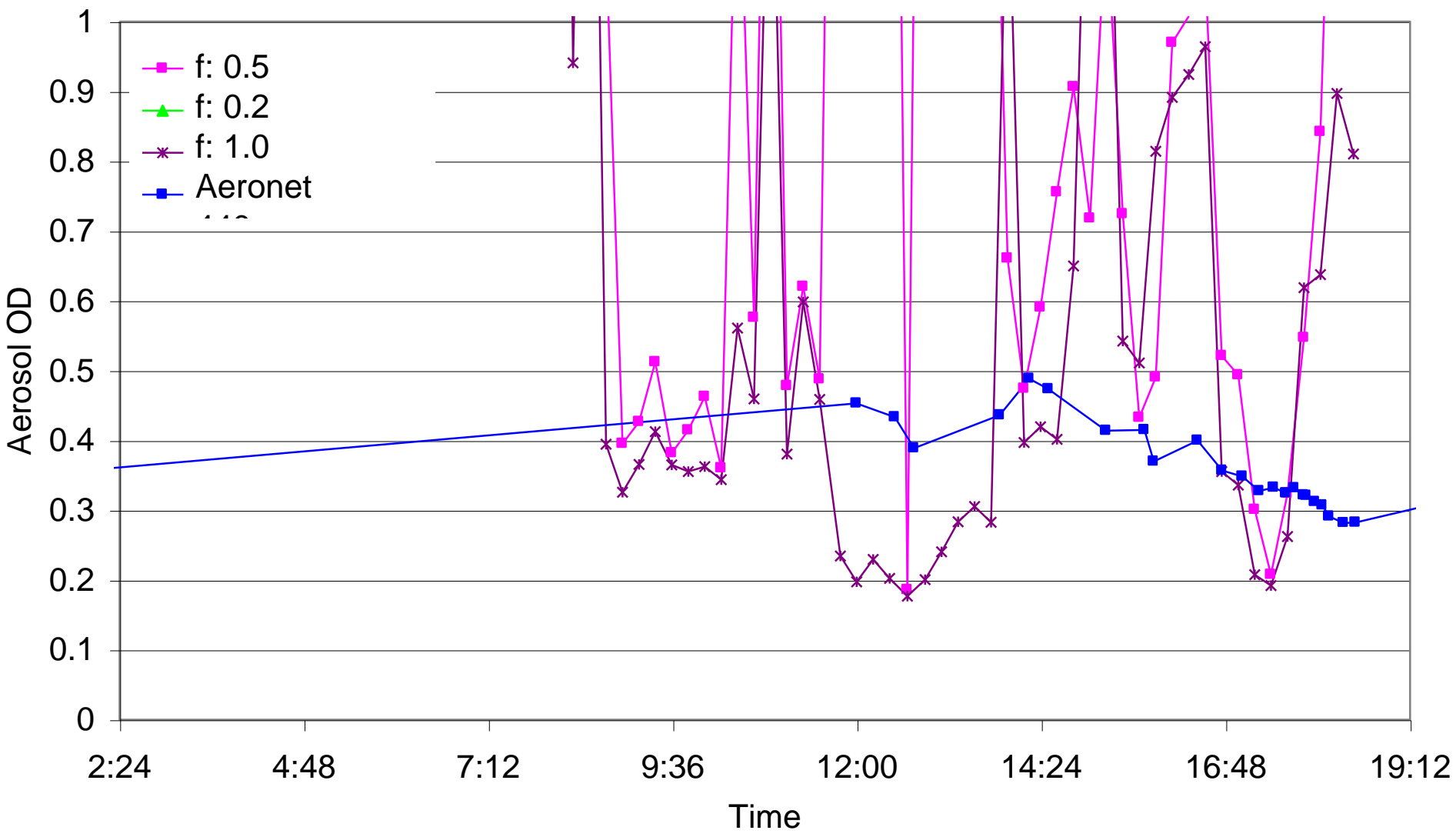
Cabauw, 29.06.2009



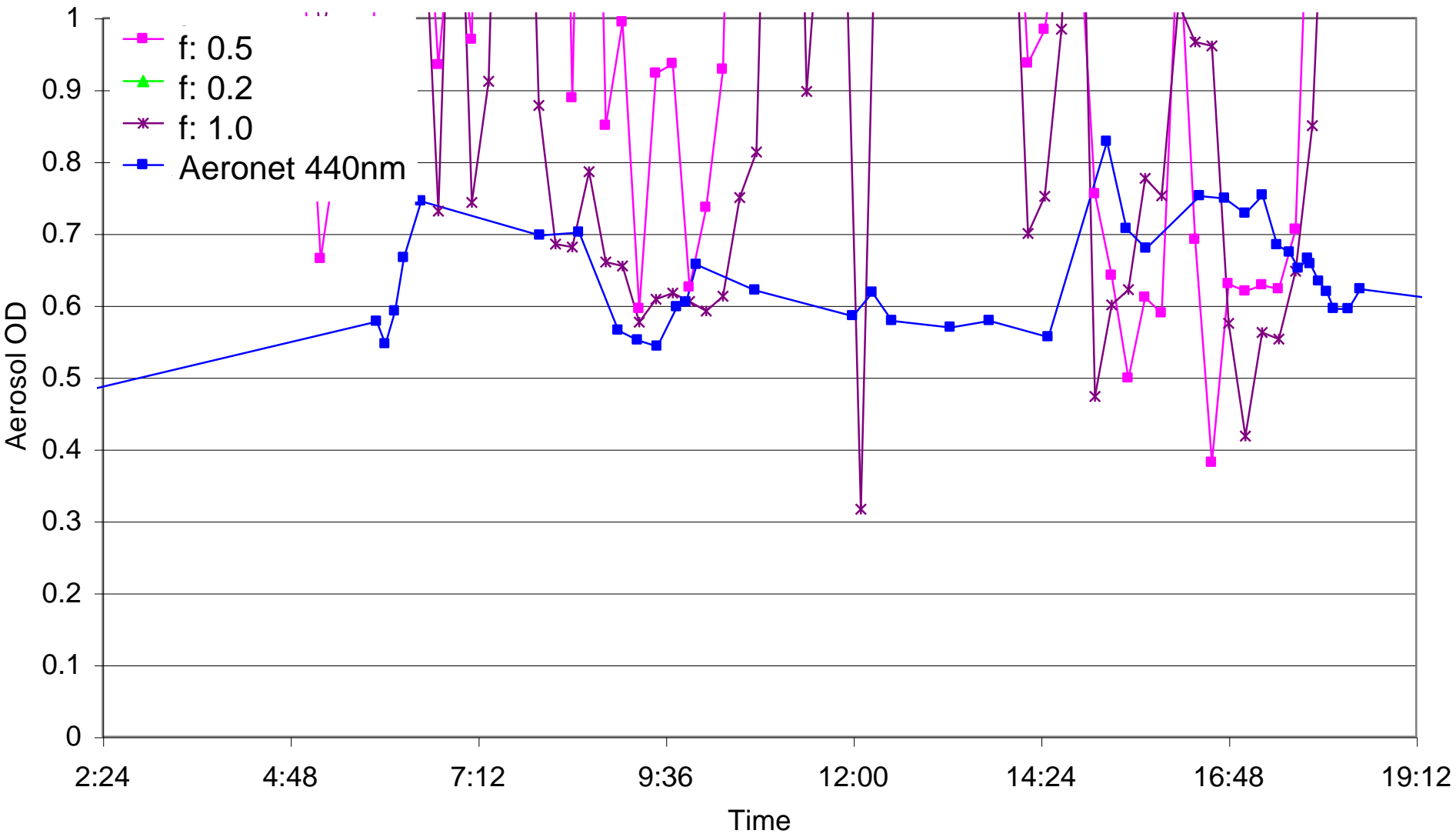
Cabauw, 30.06.2009



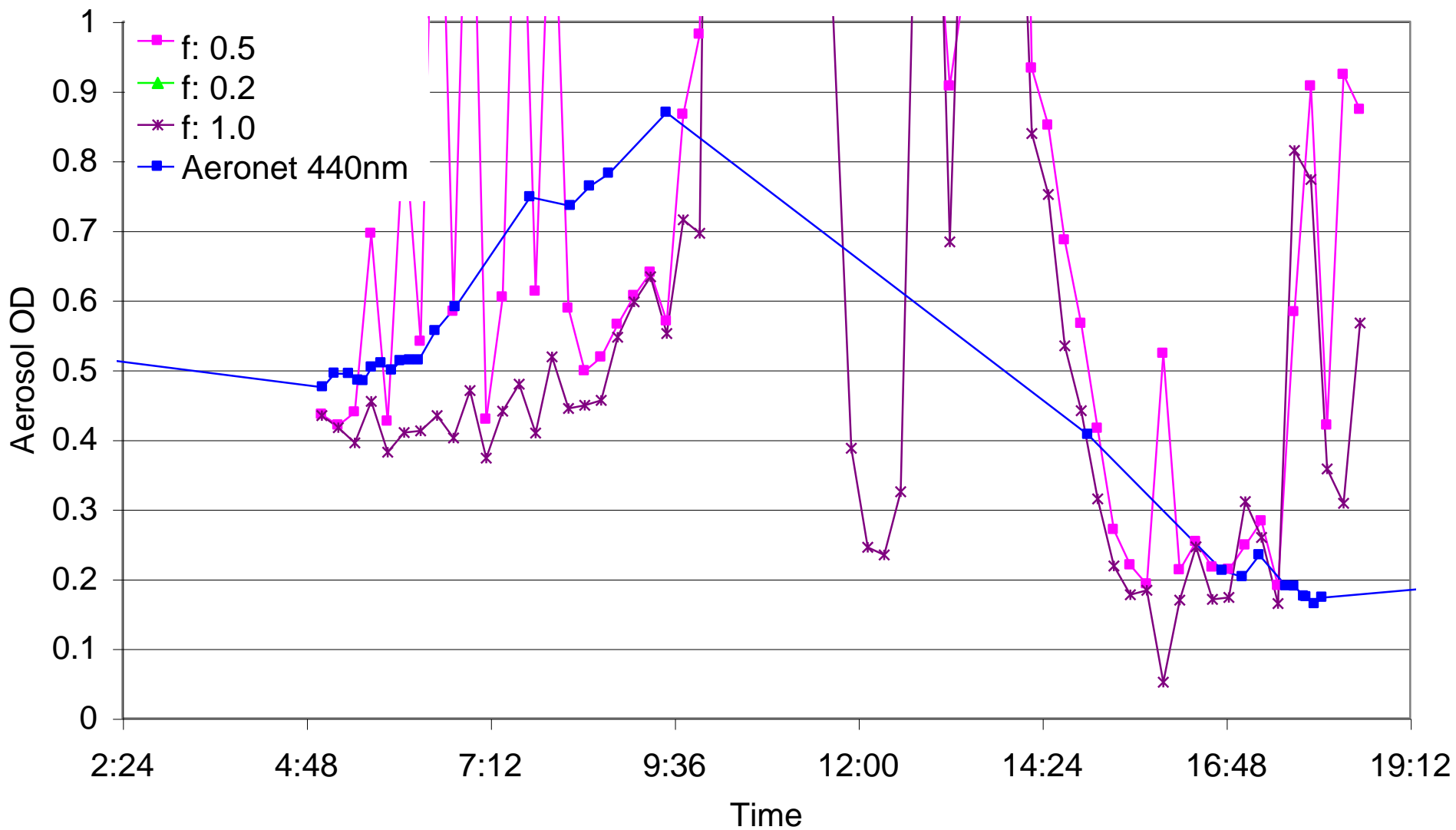
Cabauw, 01.07.2009



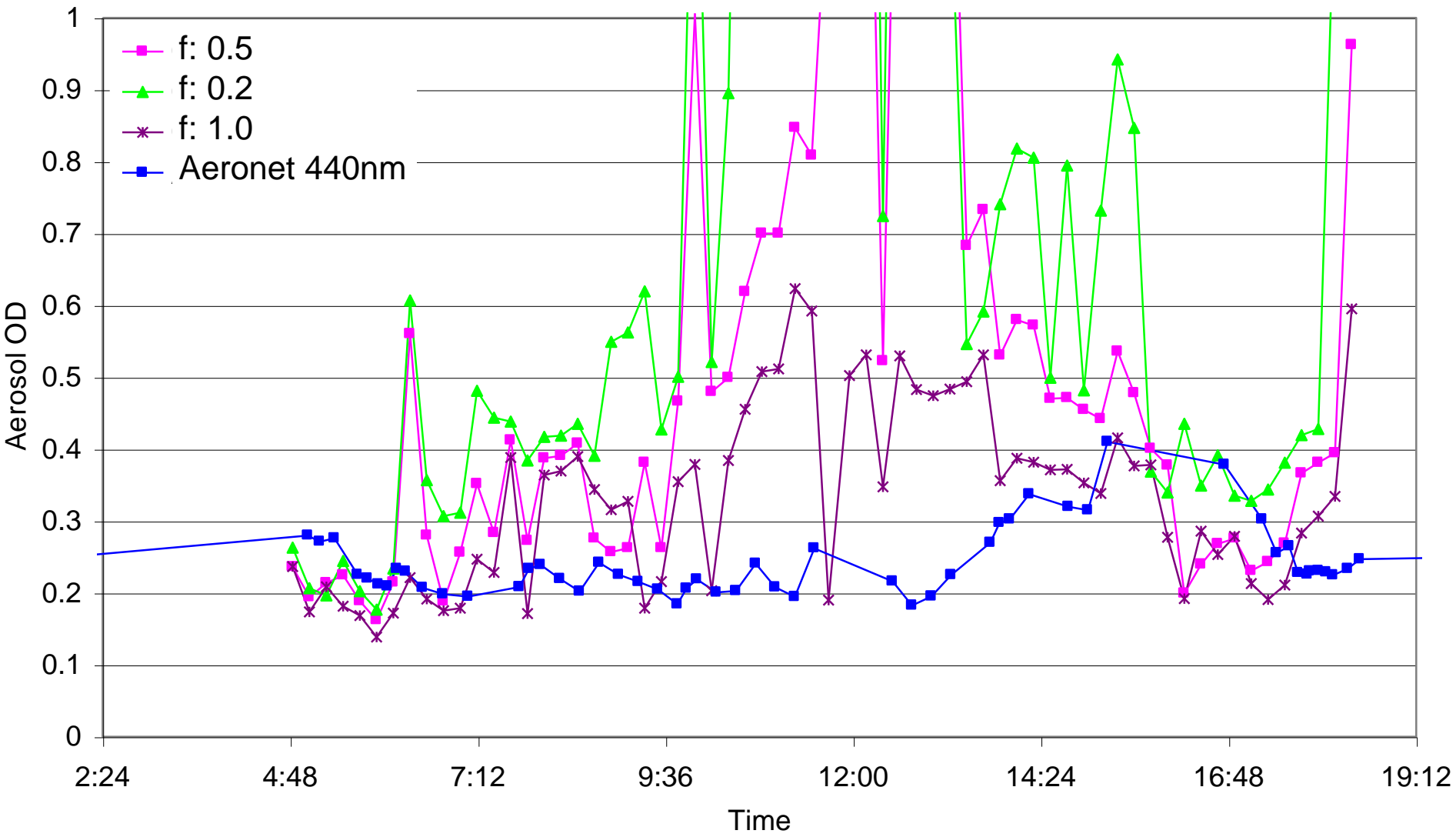
Cabauw, 02.07.2009



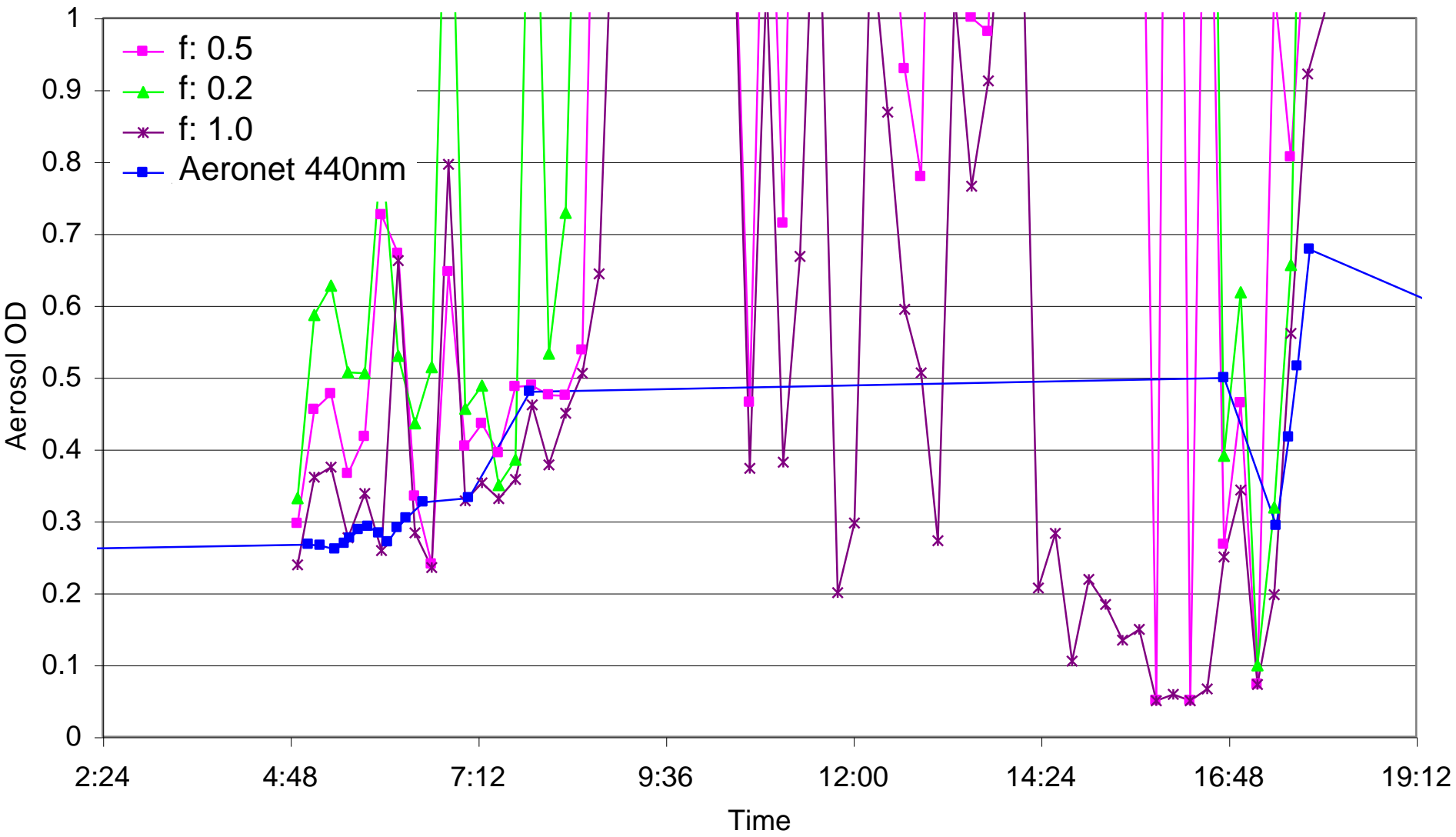
Cabauw, 03.07.2009



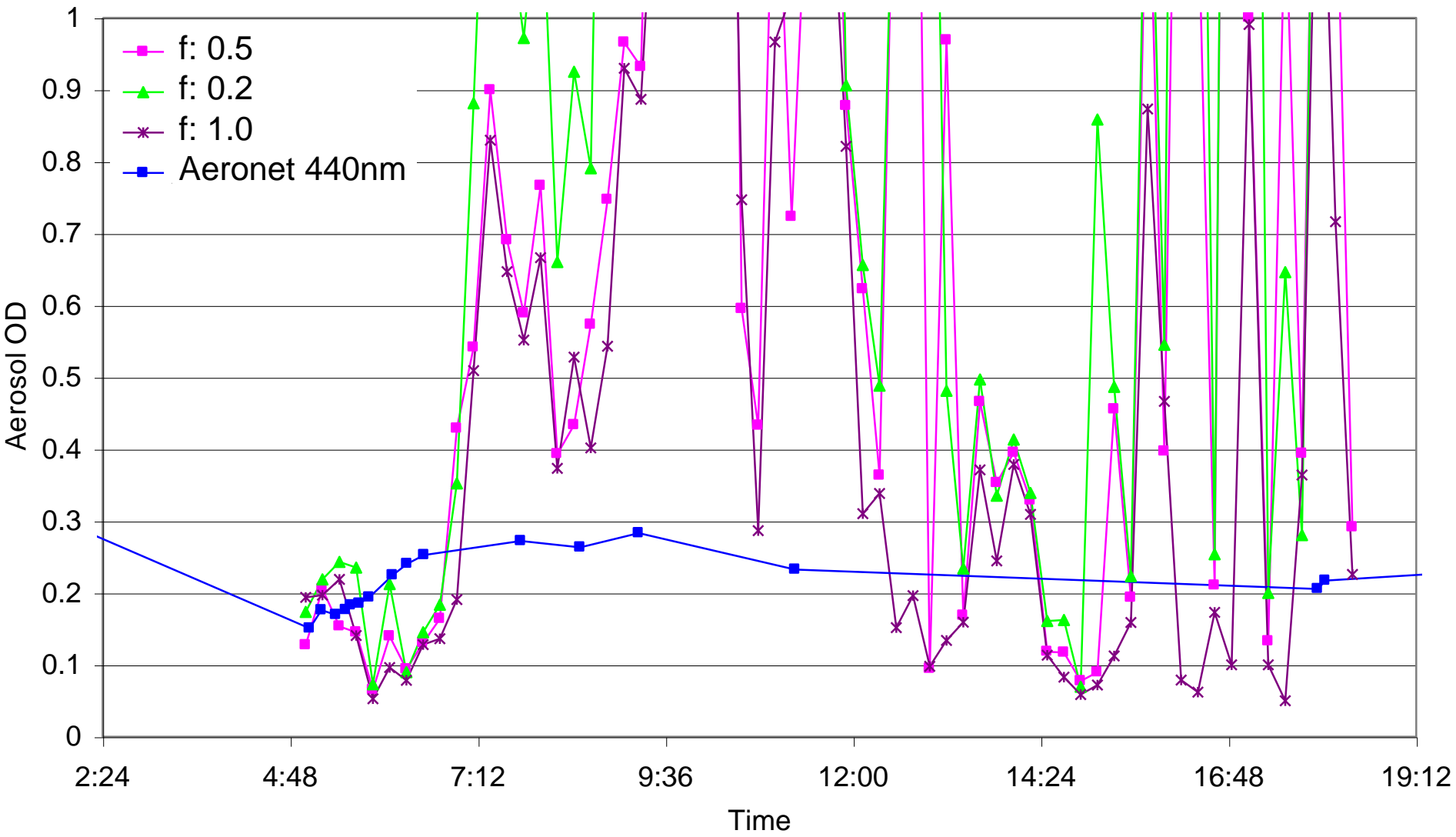
Cabauw, 04.07.2009



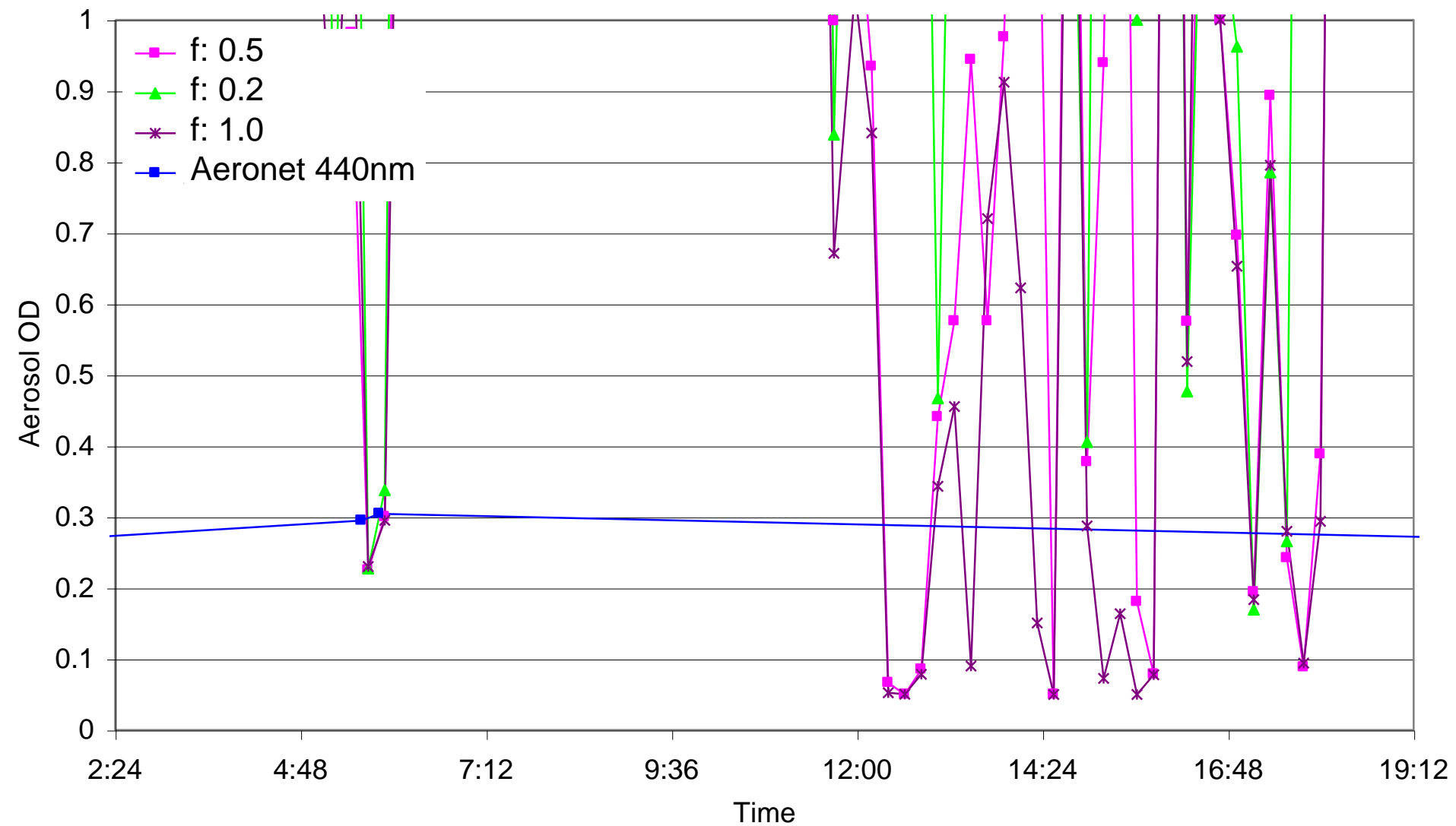
Cabauw, 05.07.2009



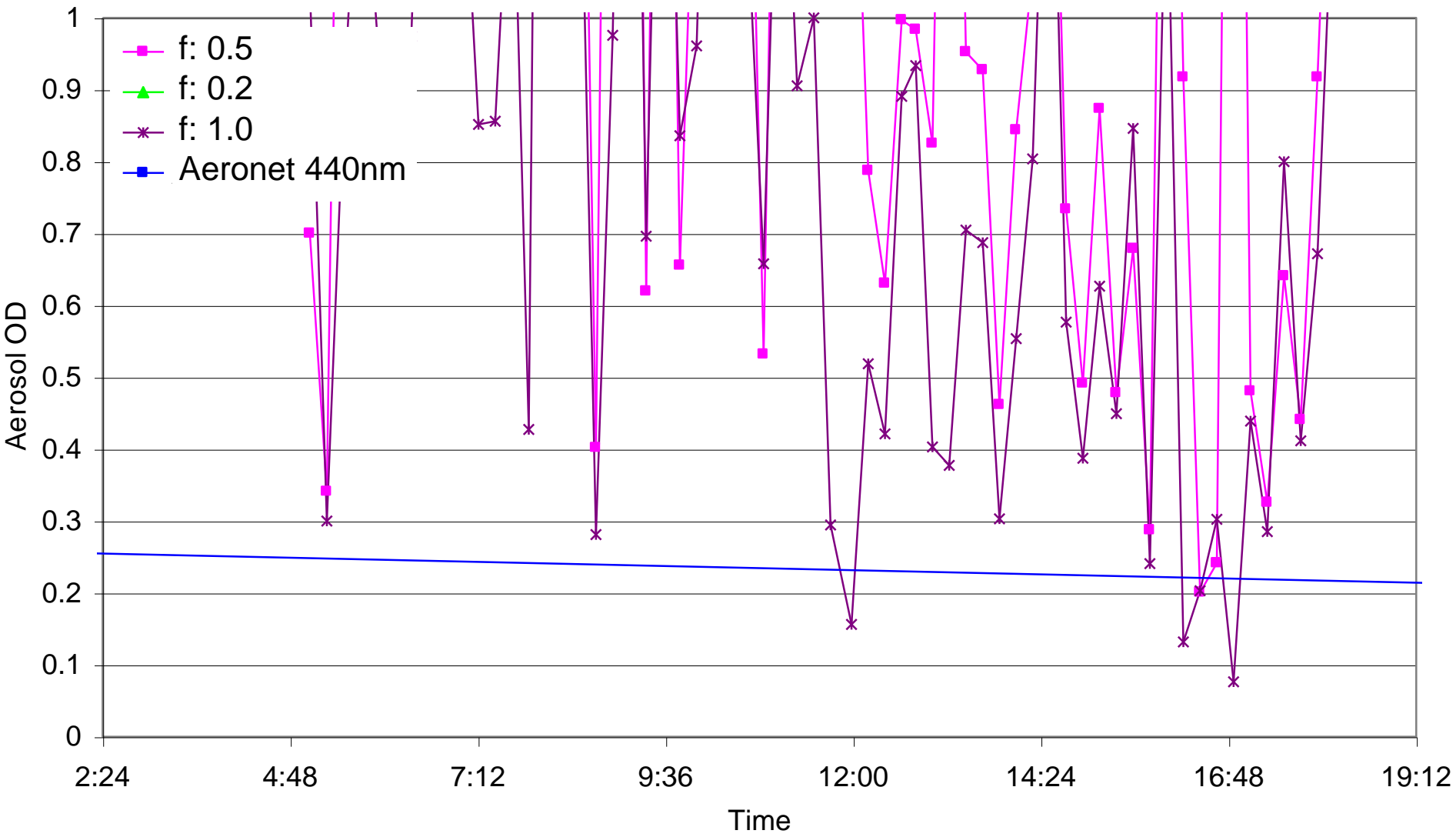
Cabauw, 06.07.2009



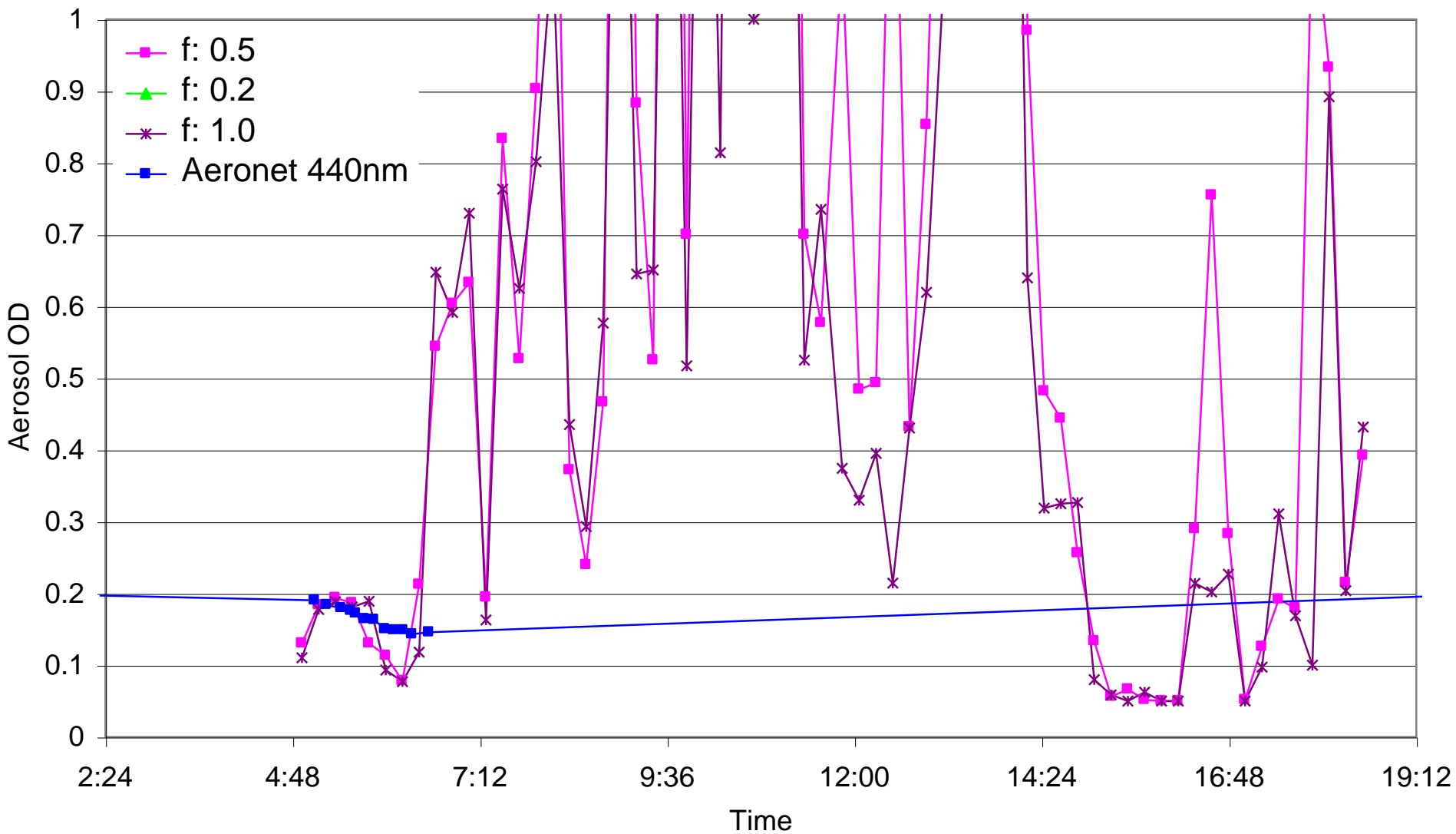
Cabauw, 07.07.2009



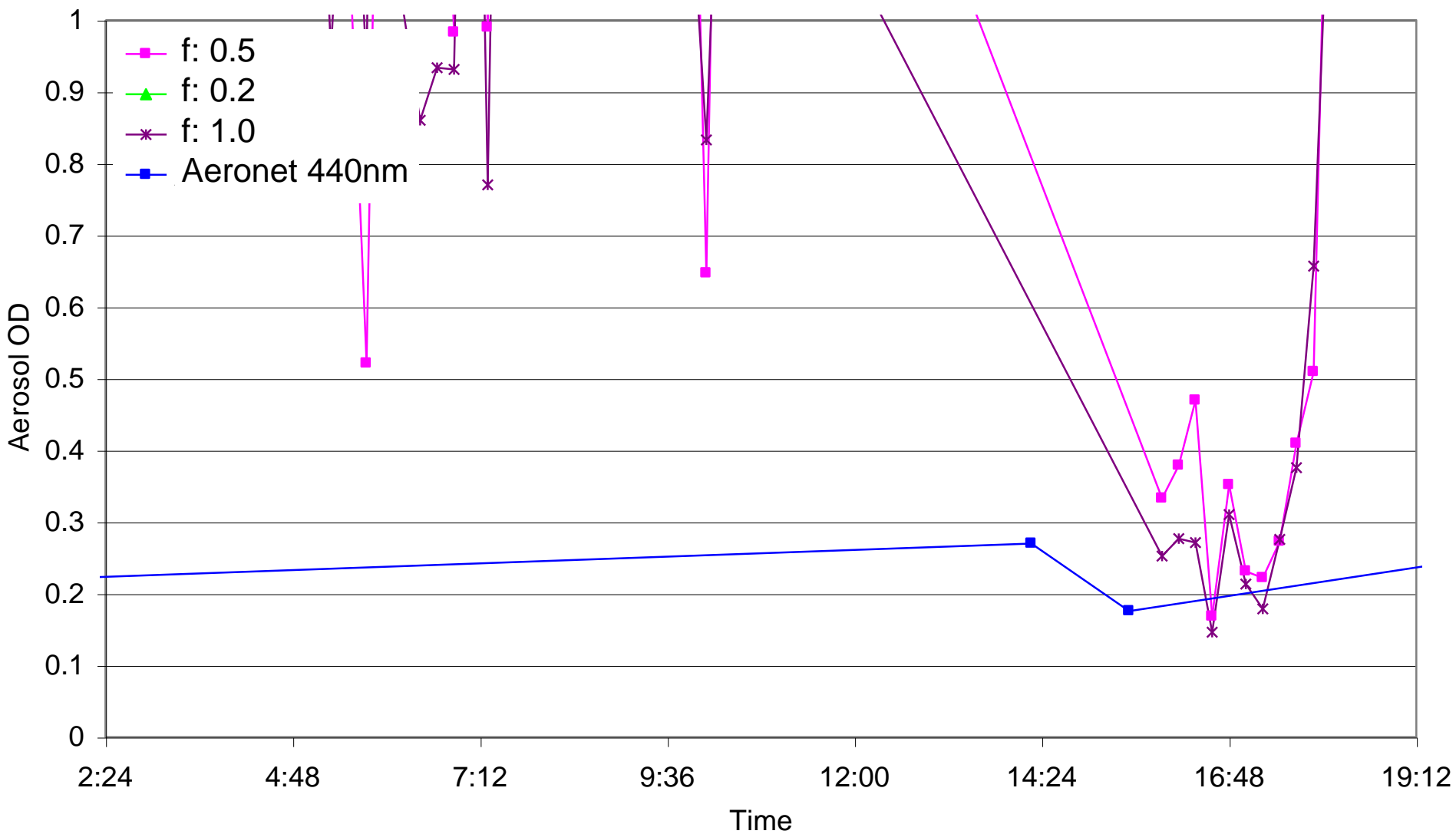
Cabauw, 08.07.2009



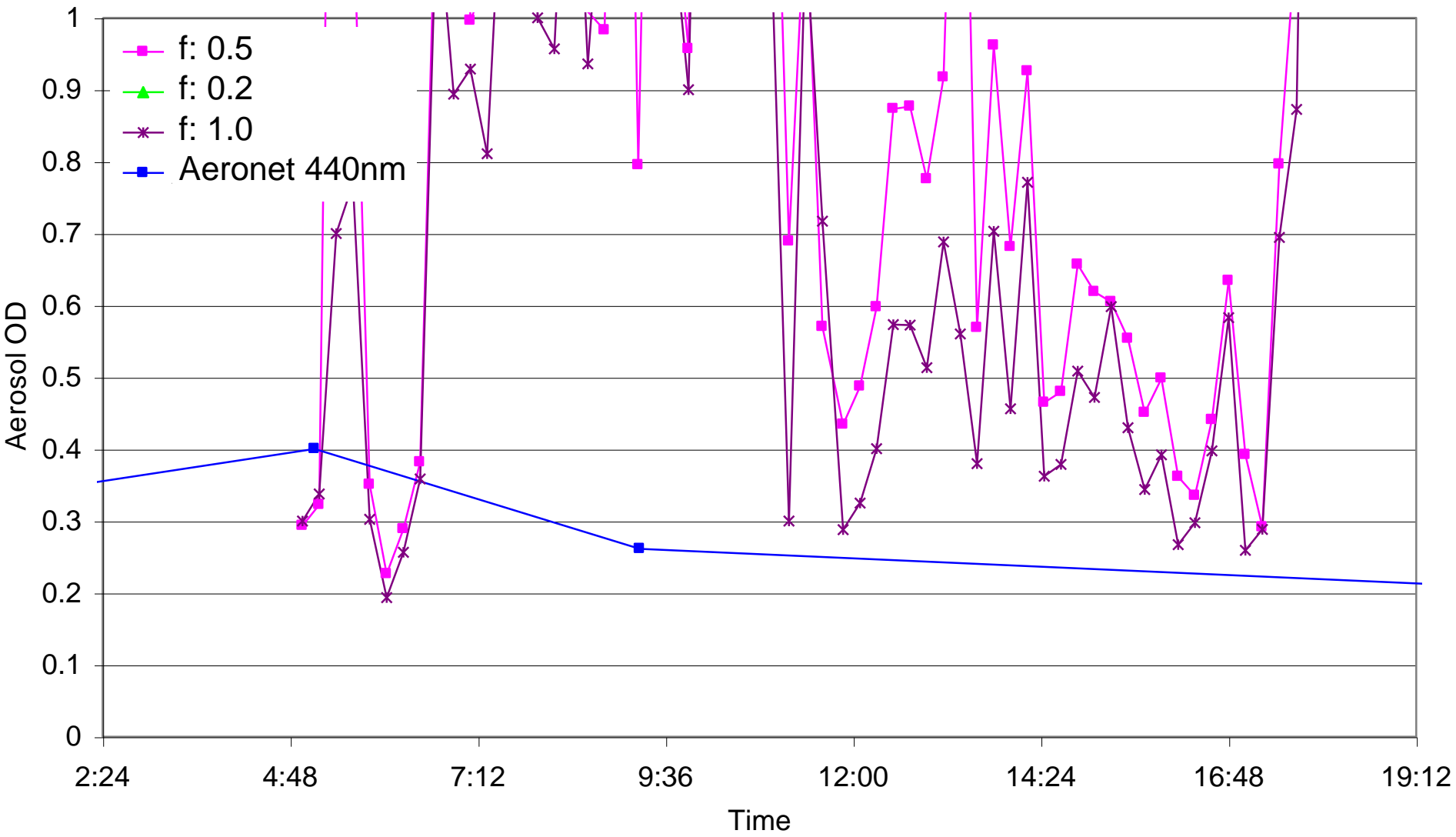
Cabauw, 09.07.2009



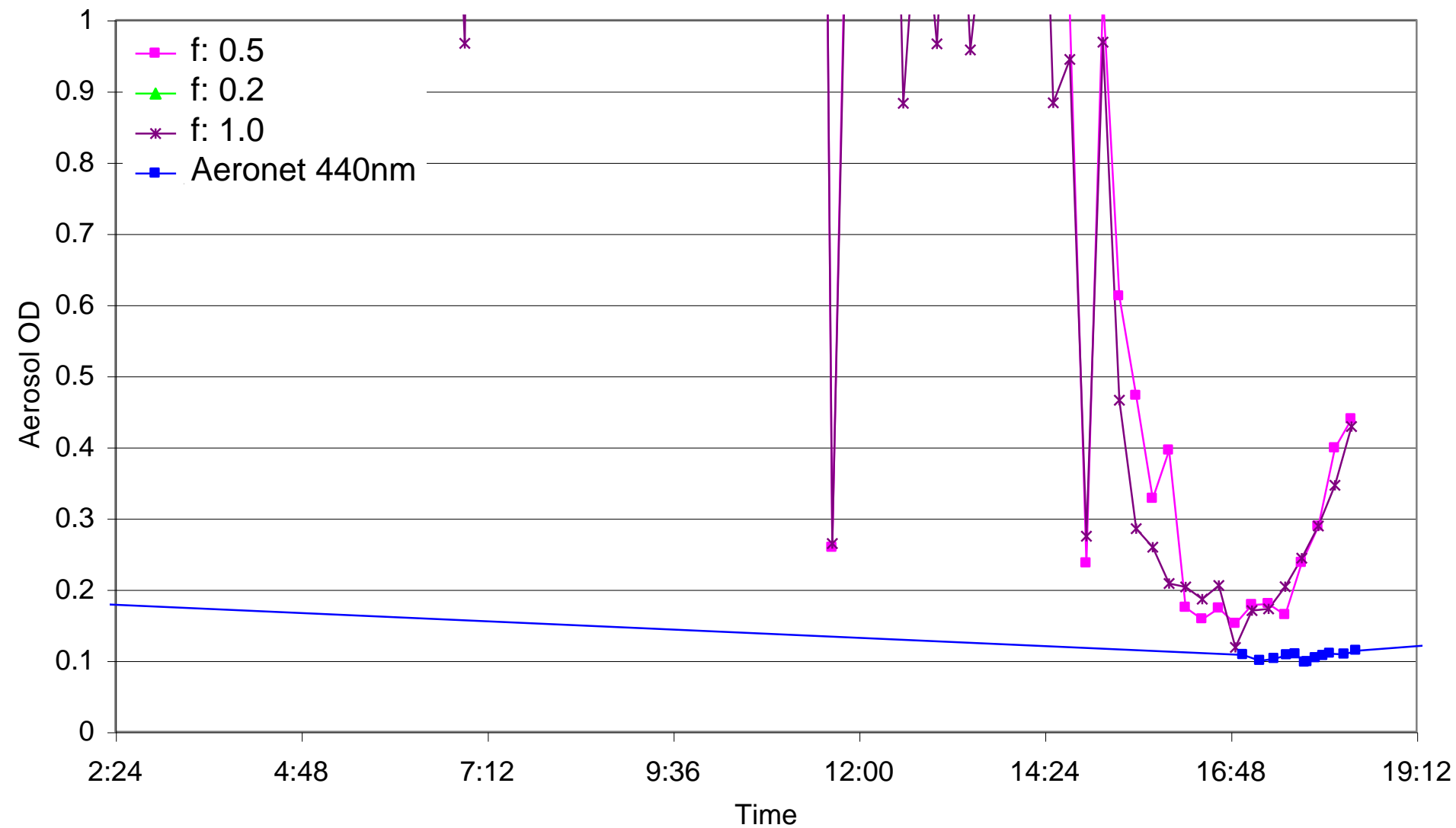
Cabauw, 10.07.2009



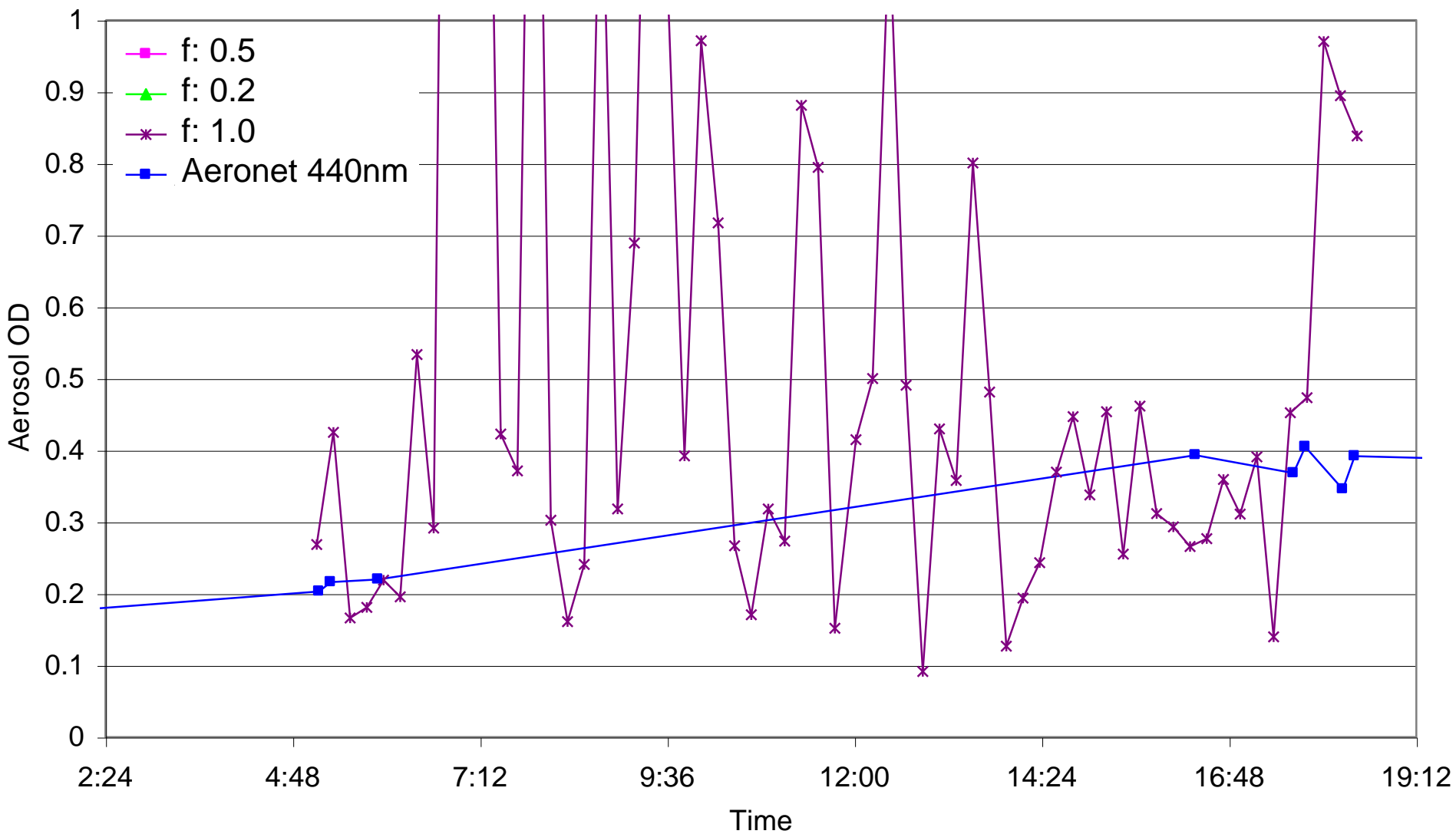
Cabauw, 11.07.2009



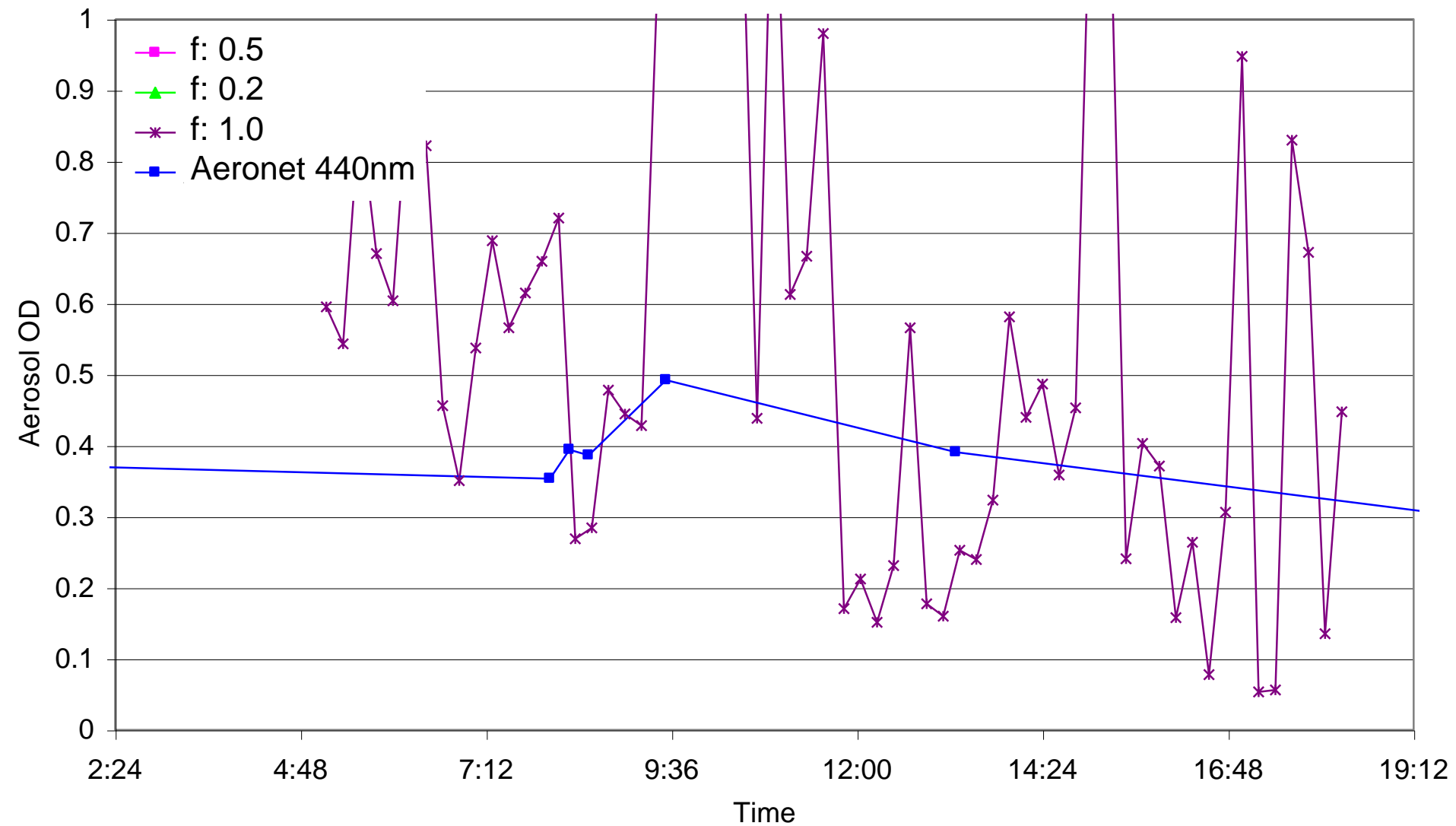
Cabauw, 12.07.2009



Cabauw, 13.07.2009



Cabauw, 14.07.2009



Cabauw, 23.06.2009

