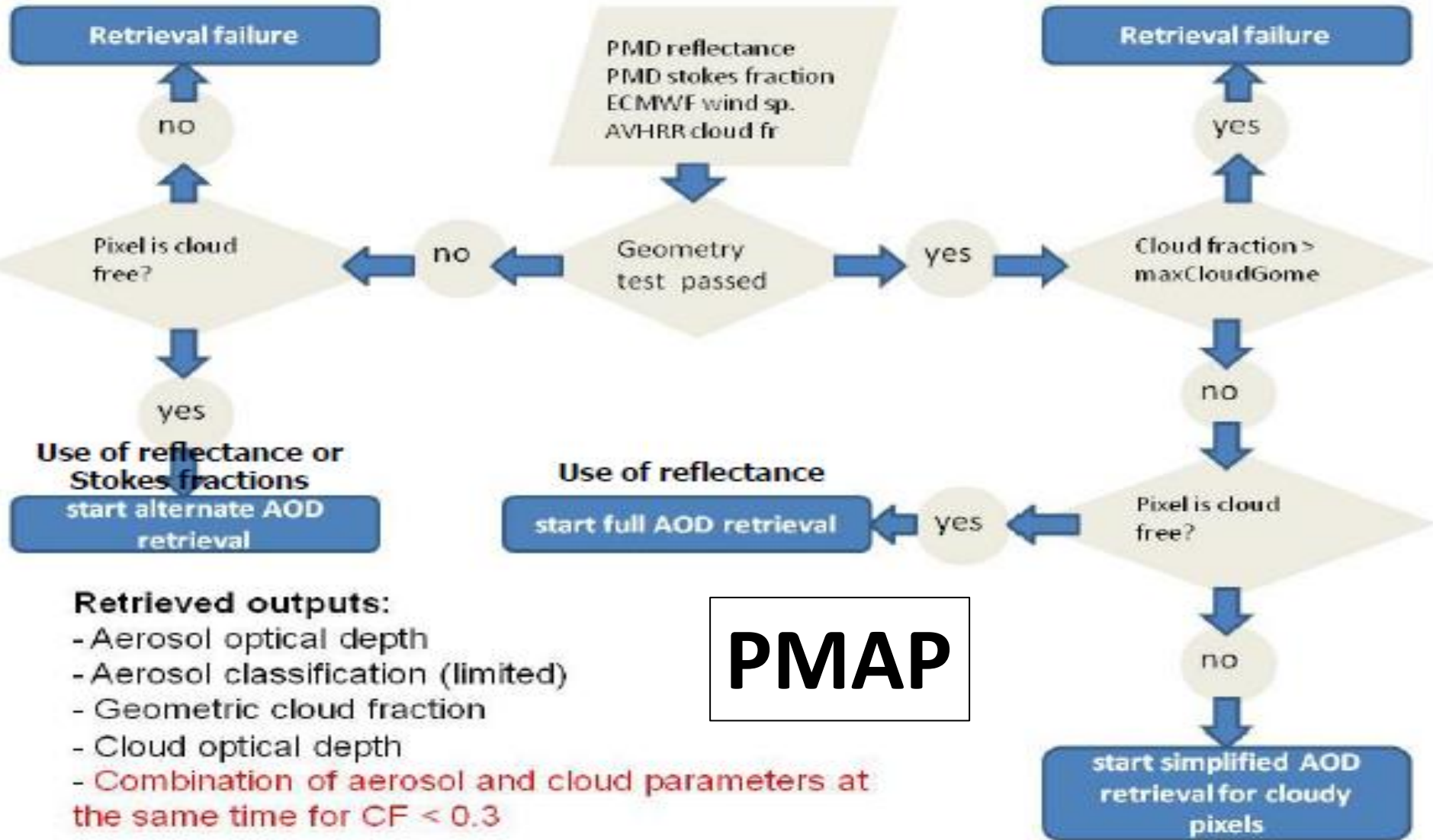


# **A brief recall**

# aerosol (satellite) retrievals

- Thomas, Kolmonen, Lang, Sayer, Xue, Wagner, Povey, Duan, Stap, deVries, Yoon, Fan, Mazolla, Sogocheva, Sano, Penning de Vries
- new ideas
- evaluations
- uncertainties
- by association

# new retrieval concepts



**PMAP**

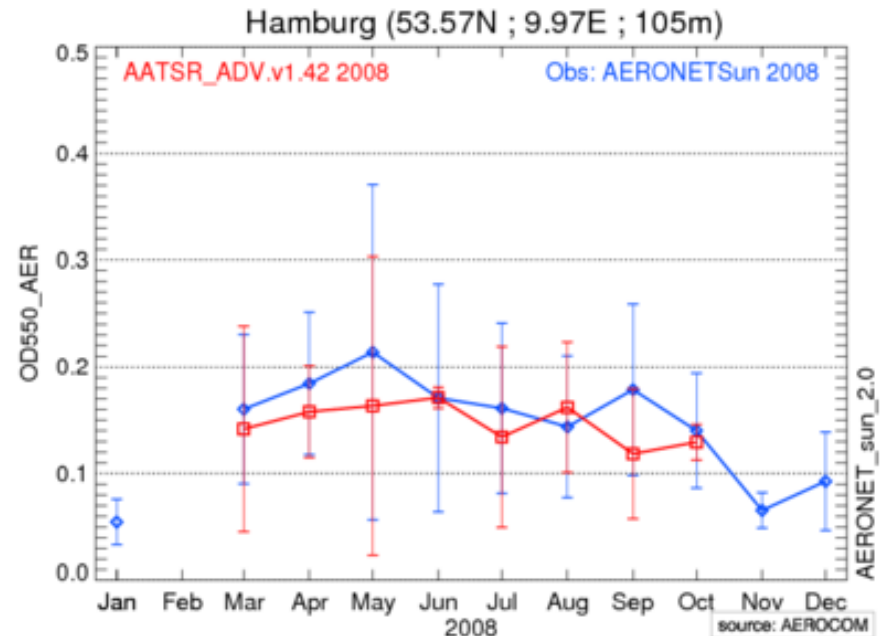
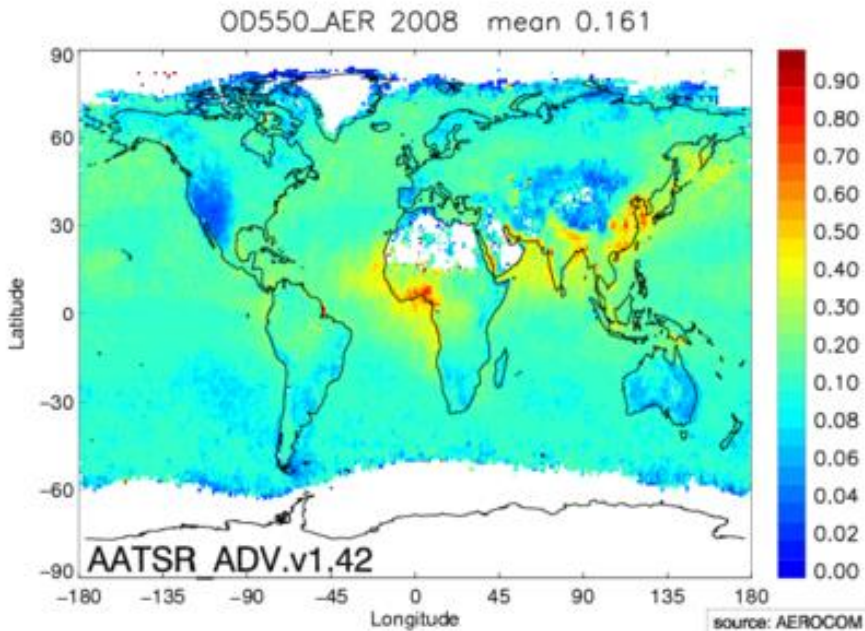
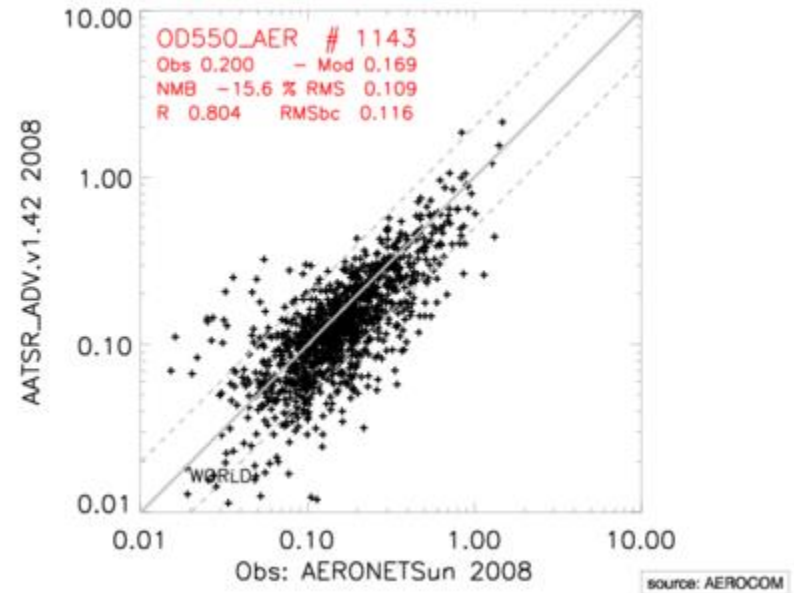
## Retrieved outputs:

- Aerosol optical depth
- Aerosol classification (limited)
- Geometric cloud fraction
- Cloud optical depth
- Combination of aerosol and cloud parameters at the same time for CF < 0.3

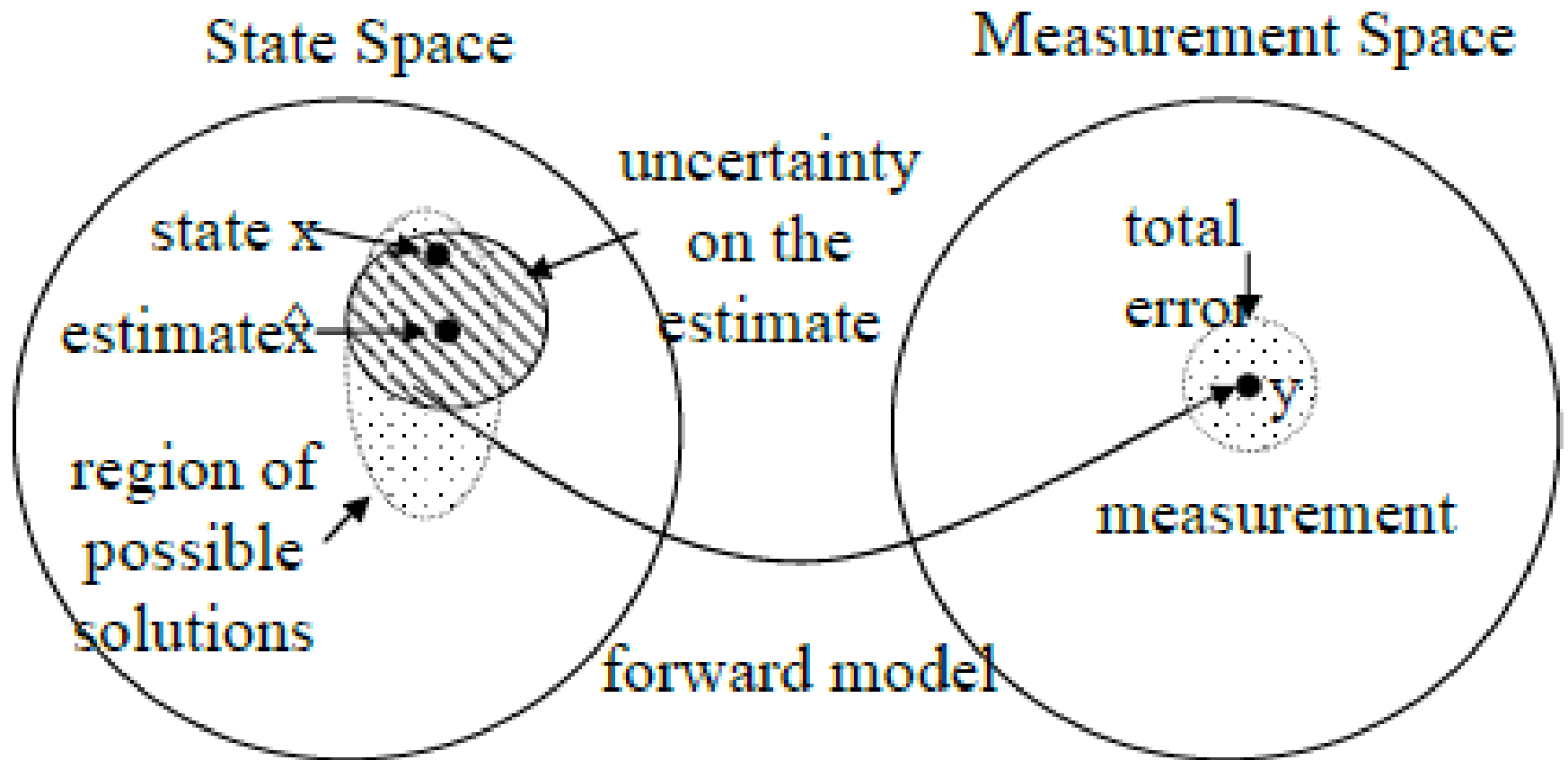
# AOD evaluation

here for ...

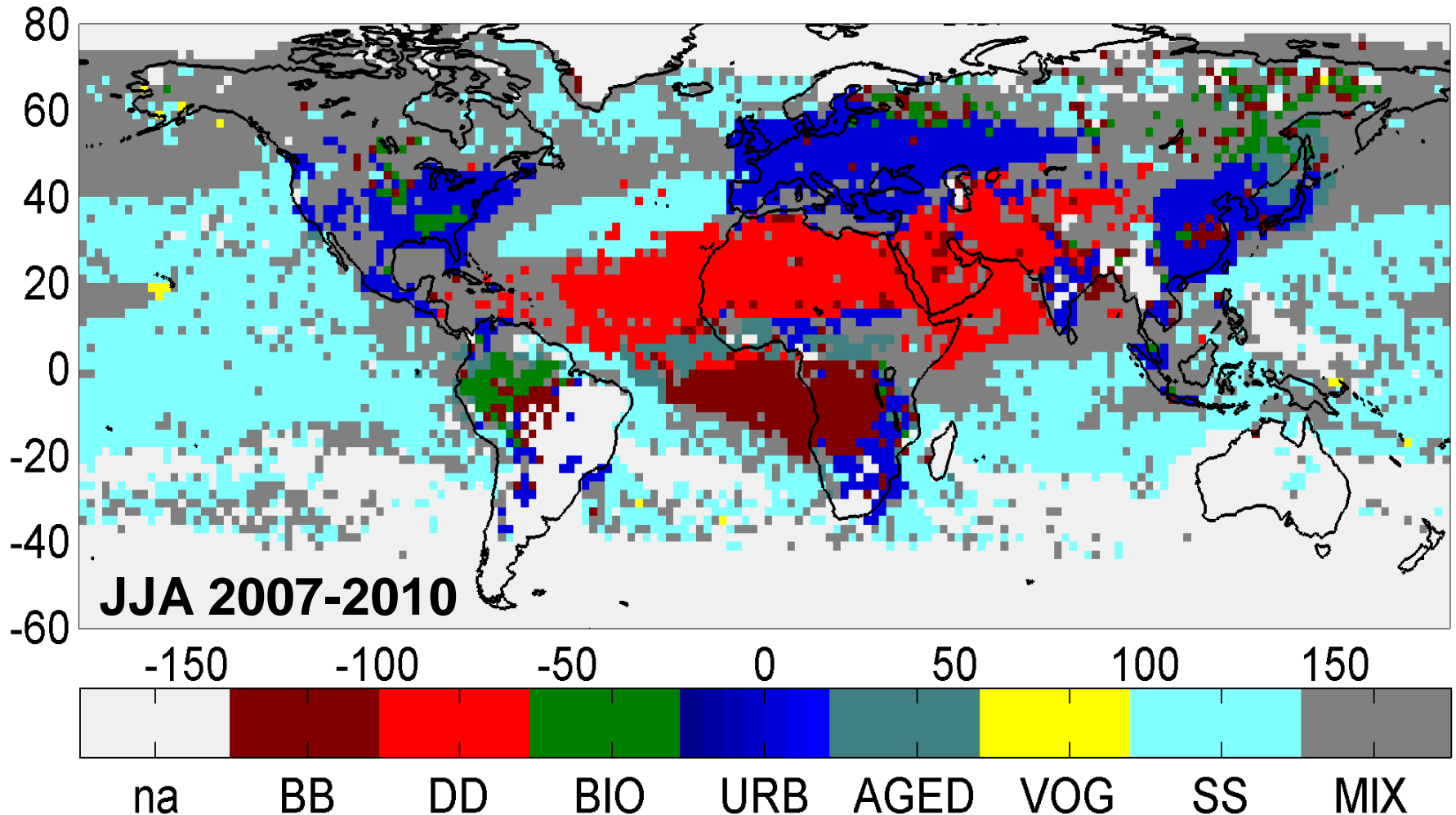
AATSR-ADV Level 3 (1° x 1° grid)  
for 2008 against AERONET (using  
several AeroCom tools)



# estimating pixel uncertainty



# general typing by 'association'



**Aerosol types:** BB – biomass burning, DD – desert dust, BIO – (sec.) biogenic, URB – (sec.) urban, VOG – volcanic sulfate, AGED – aged or transported, SS – sea salt (na – not assessed)

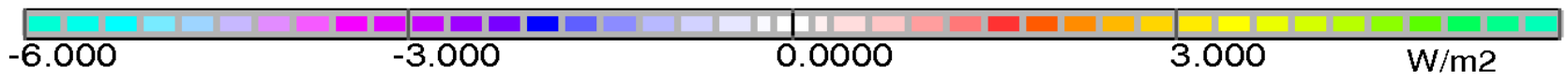
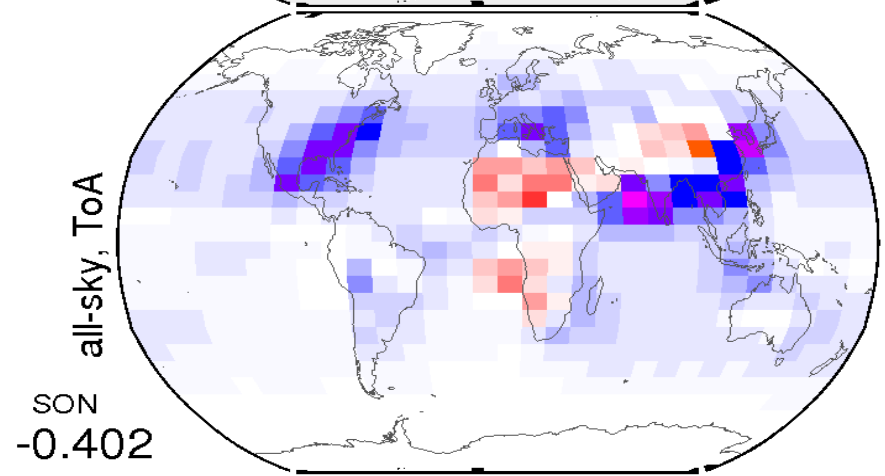
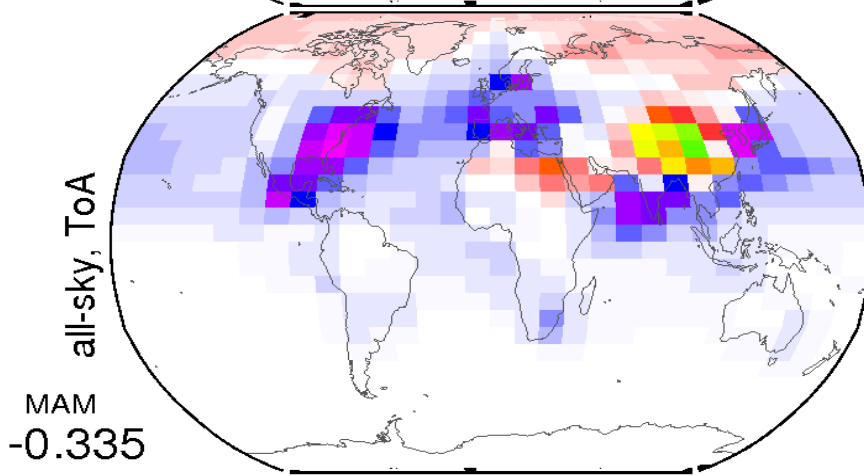
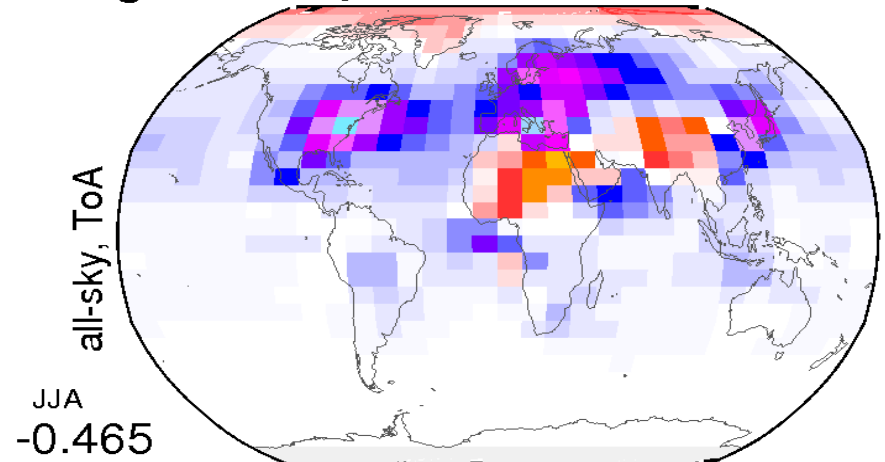
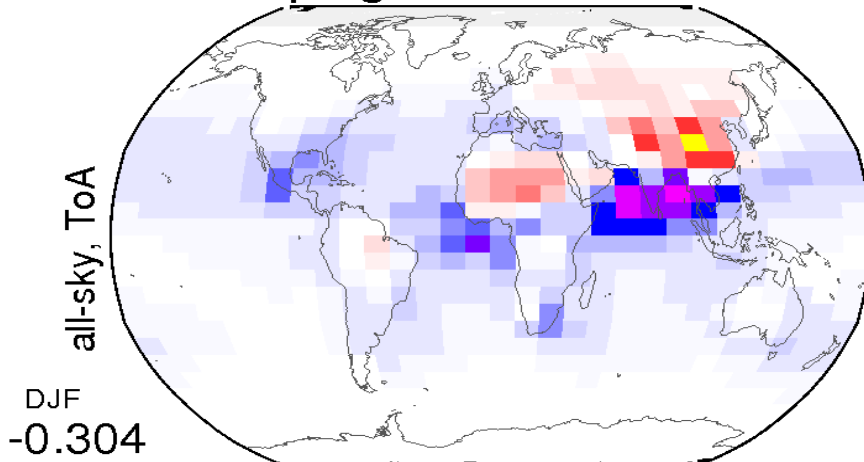
# direct aerosol (rad. transfer) impacts

- Tomasi, Arola, Doppler, Kinne
  - global
  - regional
  - local
  - instantaneous

# global distributions

anthropogenic AEROSOL forcing

year 2000

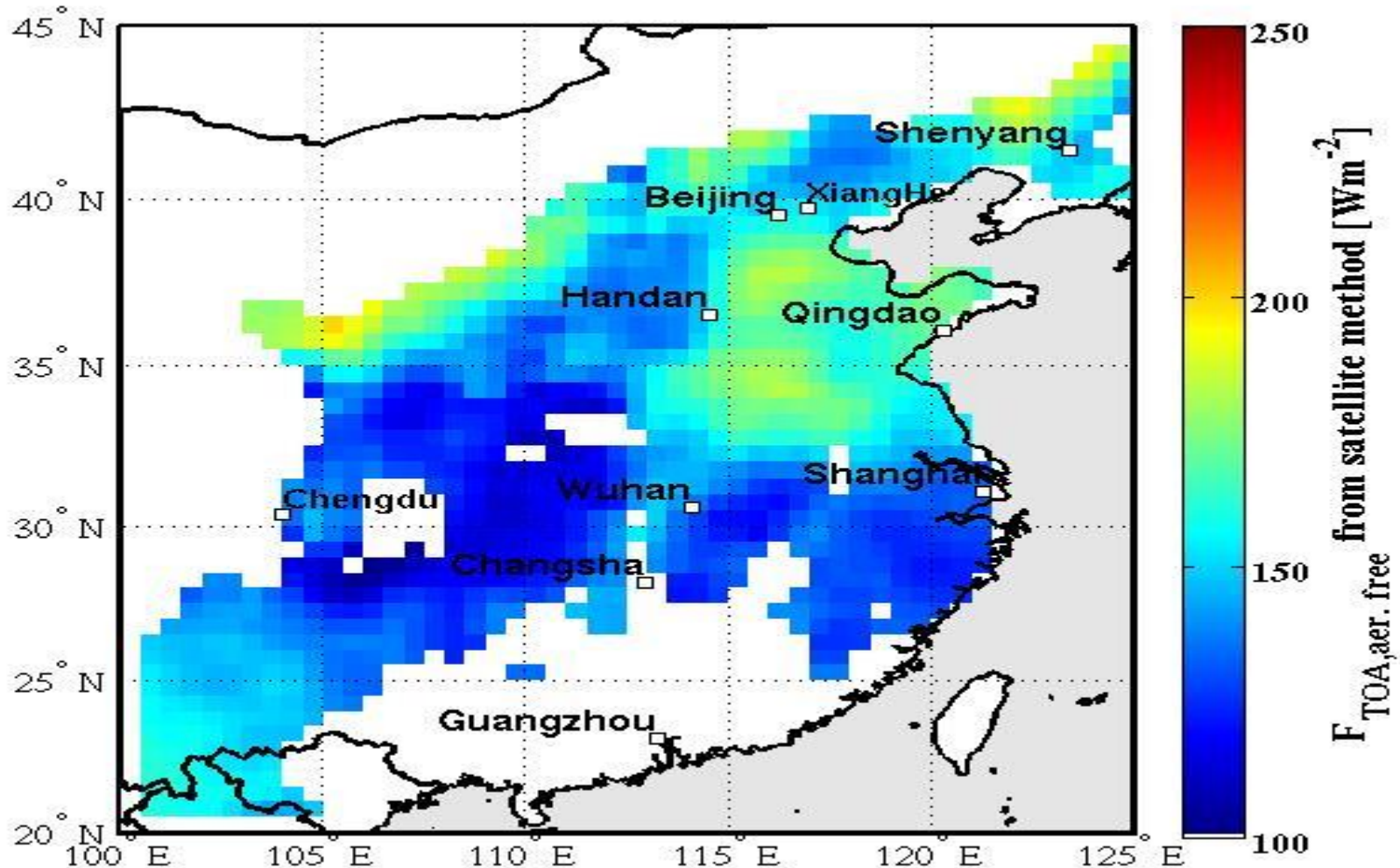


by  
season

← climate cooling    climate warming →

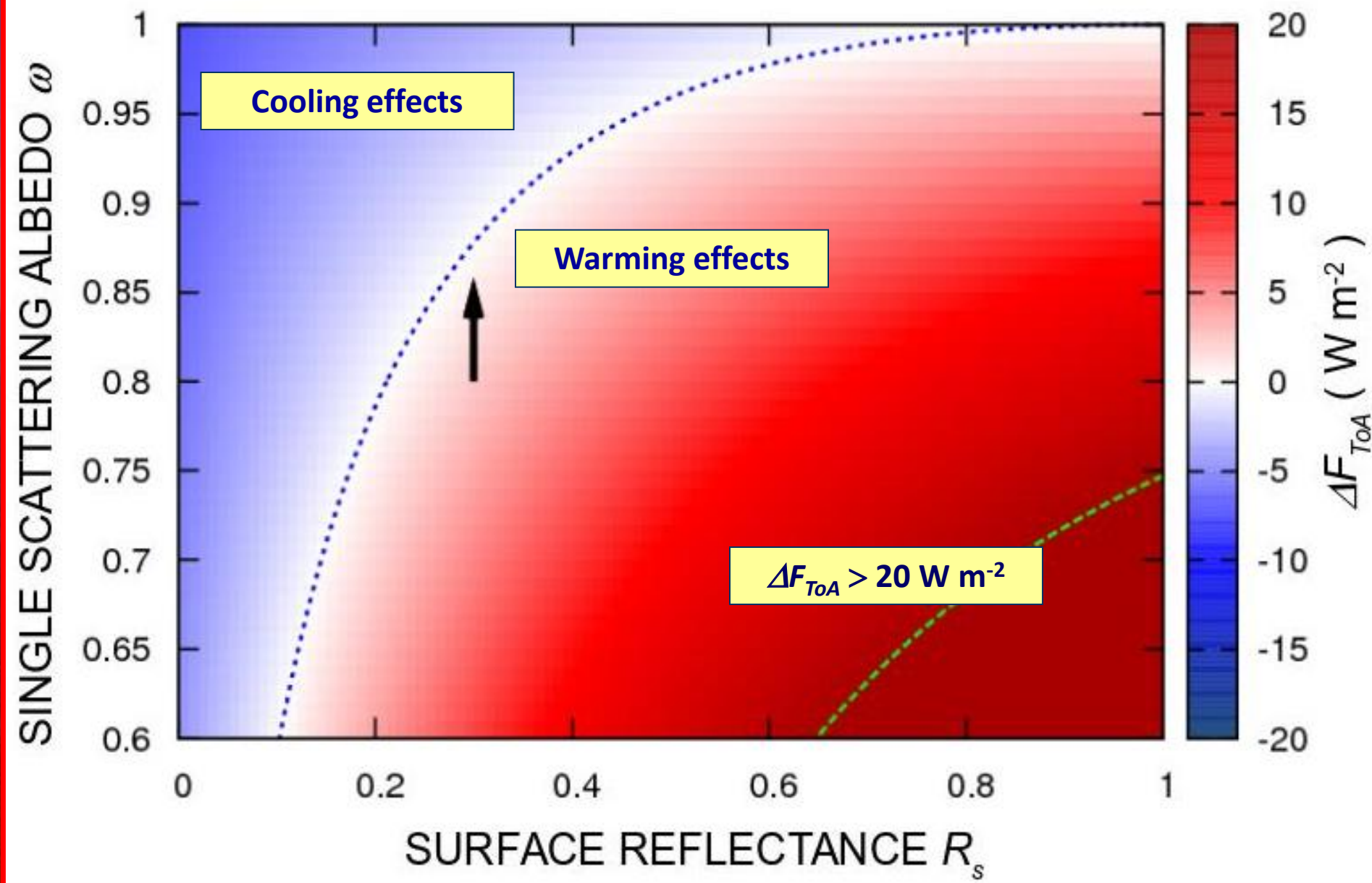


# MODIS + CERES → clear-sky forcing





# forcing sensitivities



# cloud (satellite retrievals)

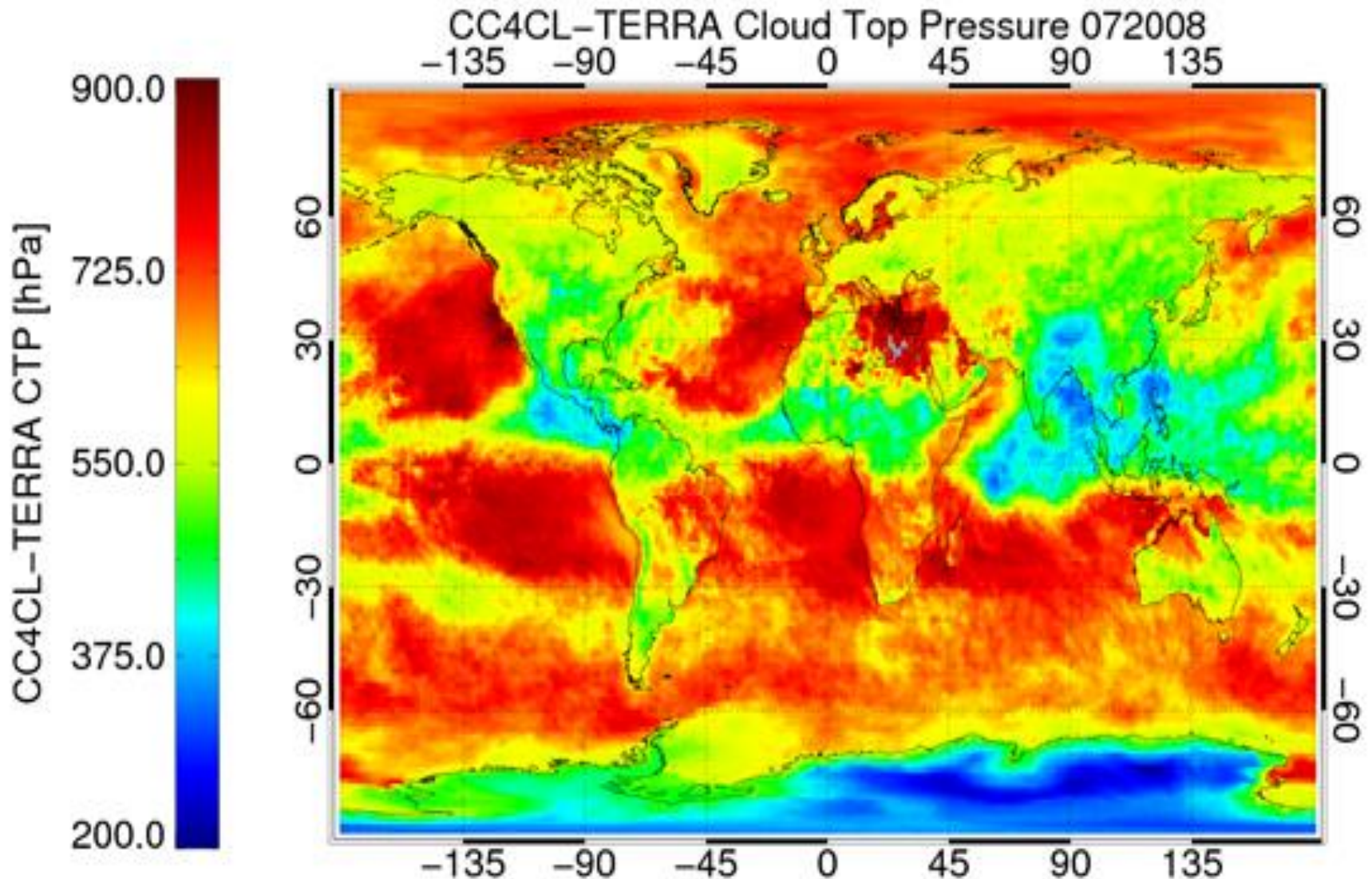
- Hollmann
- Devasthale
- Thomas
- Grosvenor

,CO

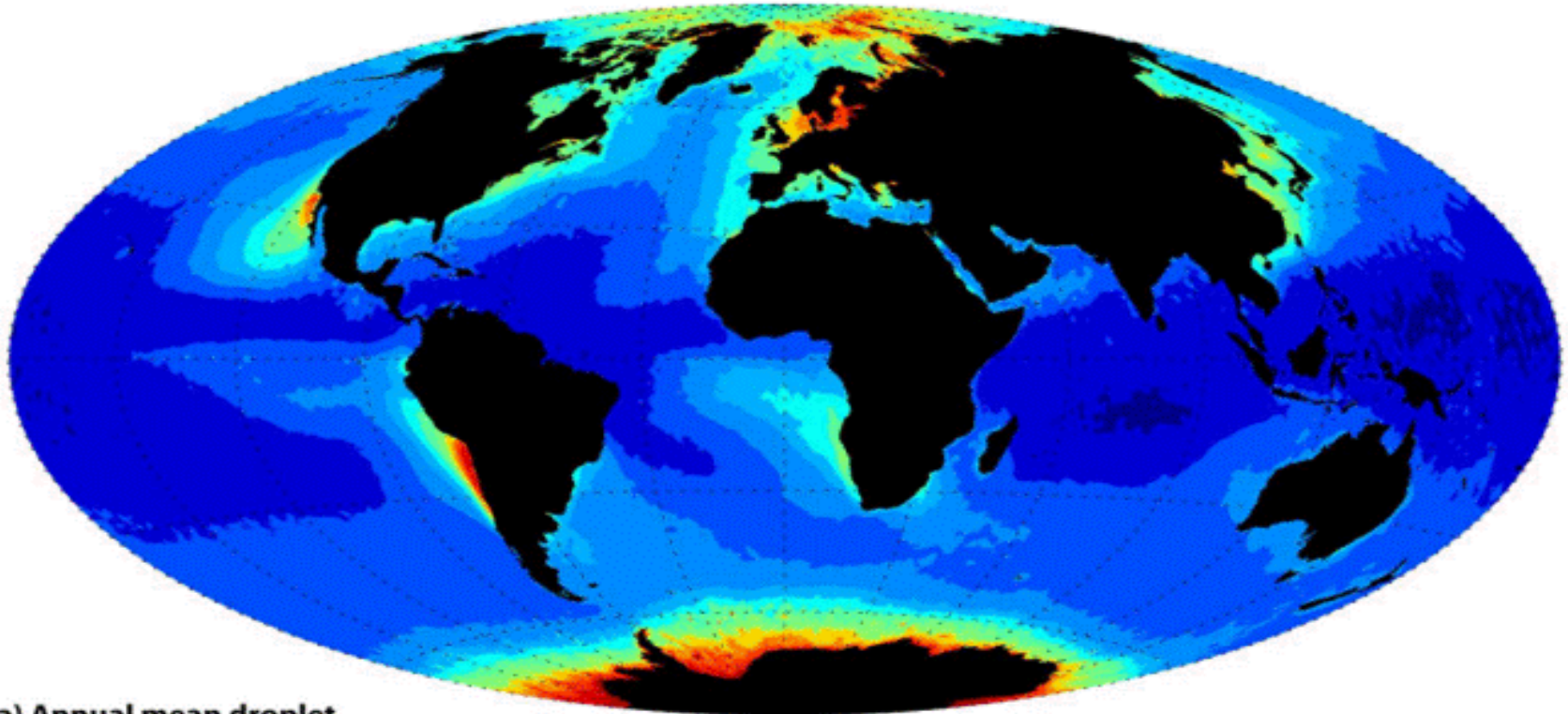
- MODIS (Aqua+Terra) [DWD]
- AVHRR (NOAA-15, 16, 17) [DWD]
- AATSR [RAL]

**cloud cci**

# cloud top pressure



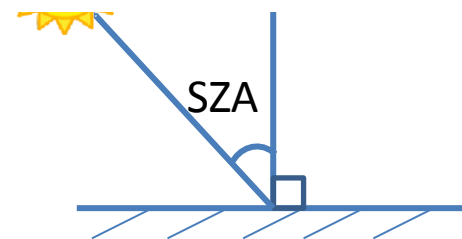
# MODIS mean droplet concentration for liquid water clouds >80% 1x1 cloud fractions



(a) Annual mean droplet concentration for warm stratiform clouds (MODIS) [cm<sup>-3</sup>]

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 225 250 300 1000

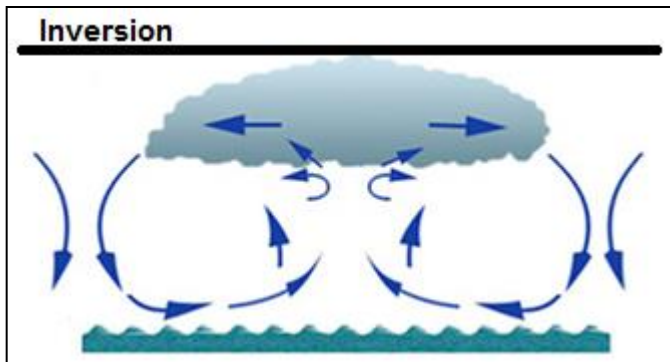
➤ investigating high  $N_d$  values near Antarctica



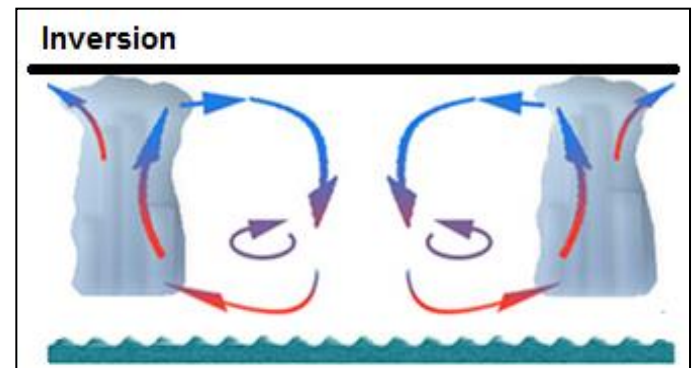
# aerosol-clouds

- Modeling
  - Quaas
  - Rosenfeld
  - Chang
  - Neubauer
- Observations
  - Devasthale AVHRR / MODIS
  - Lelli GOME / SCIAMACHY
  - Costantino POLDER/ MODIS / CALIPSO

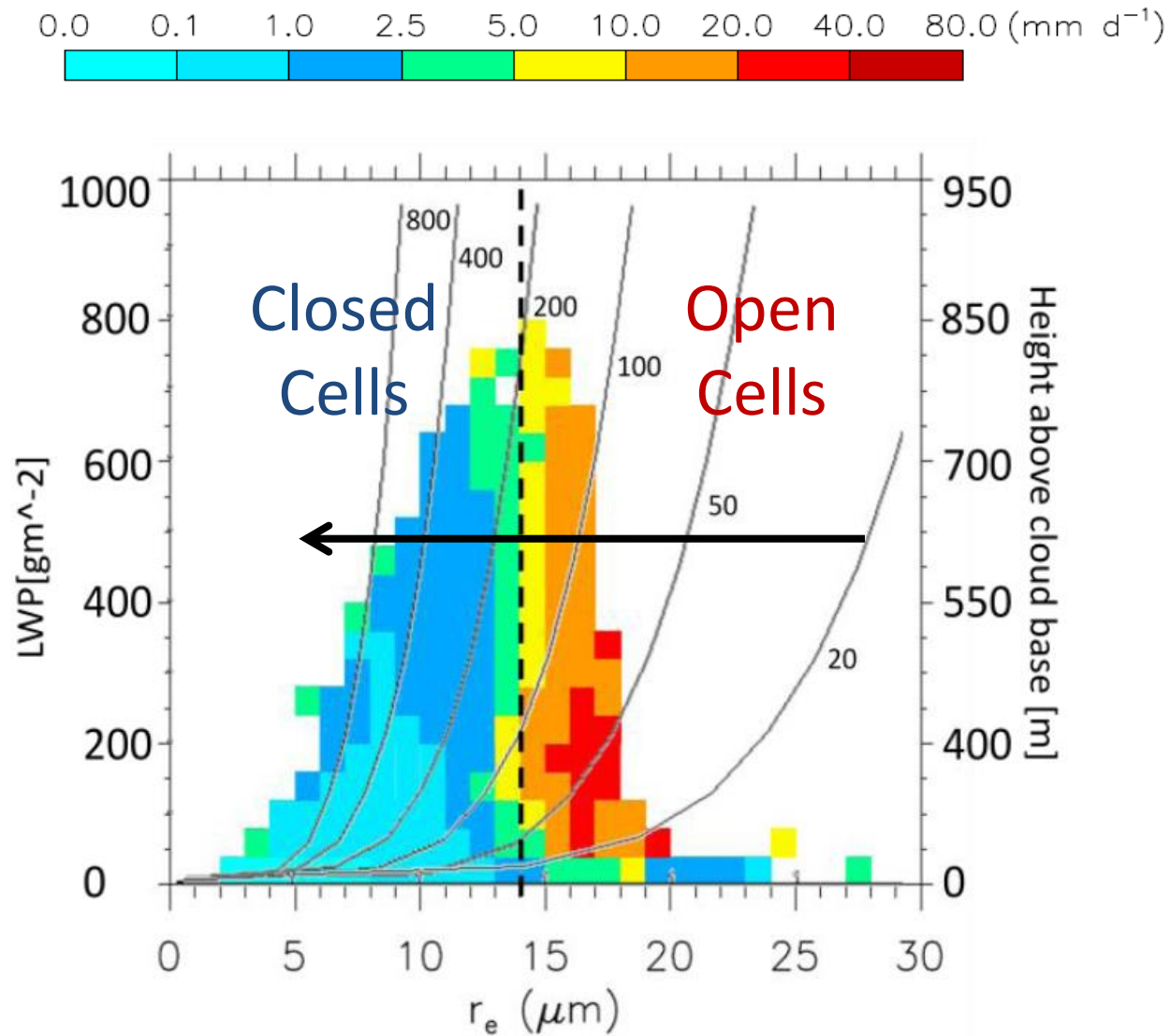
# Closed cells



# Open cells

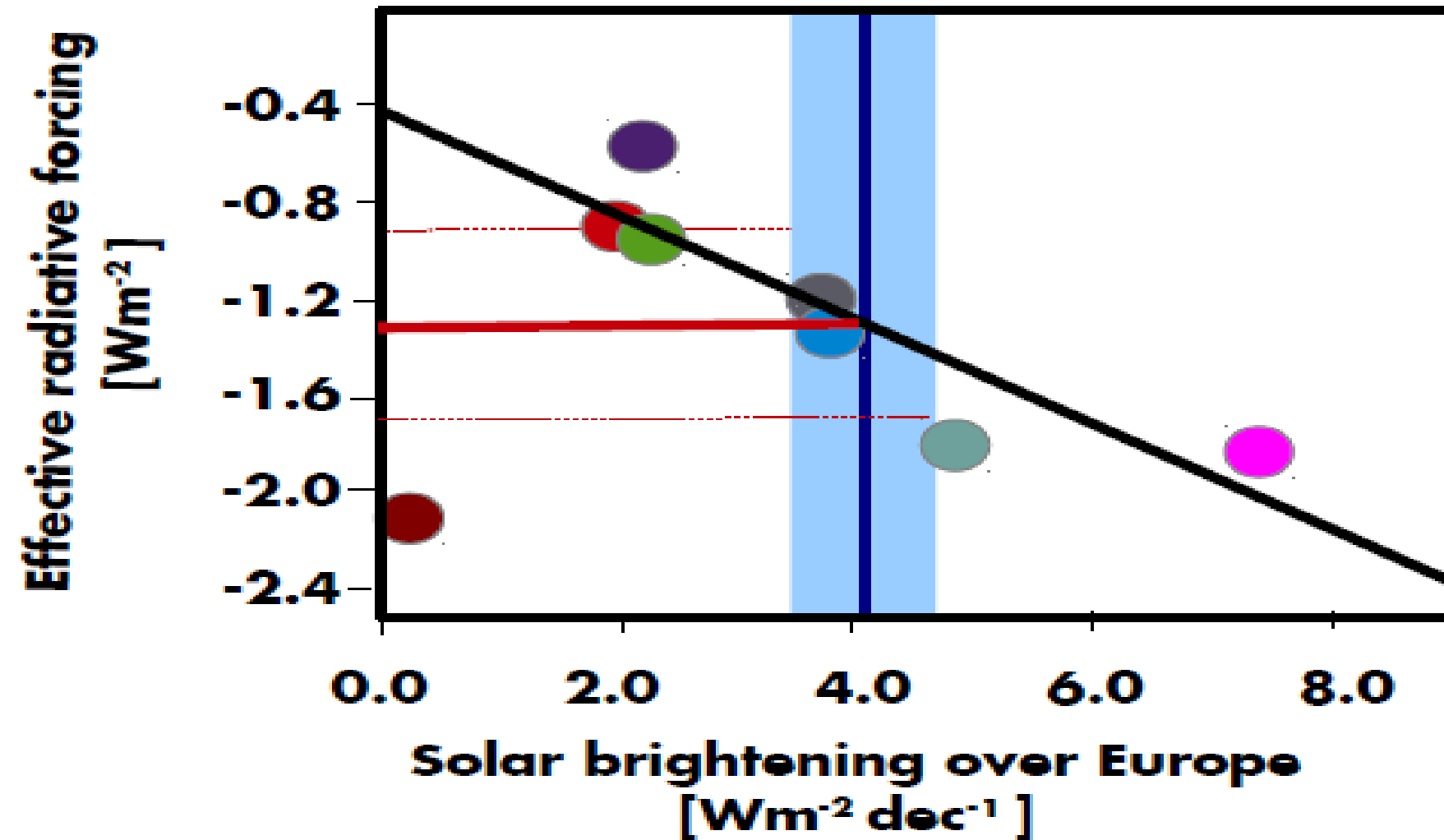


# Can aerosols close open cells?



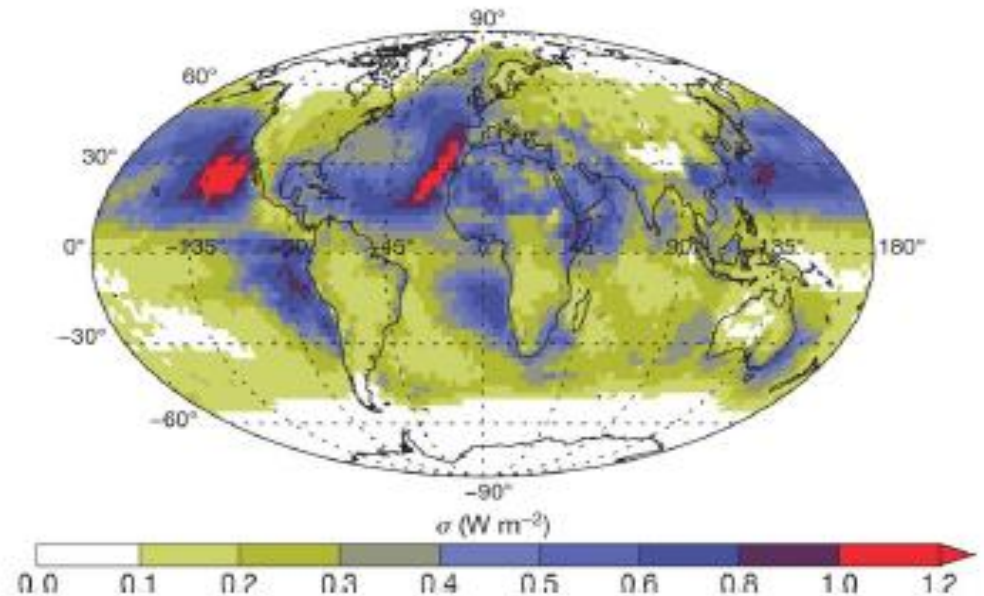
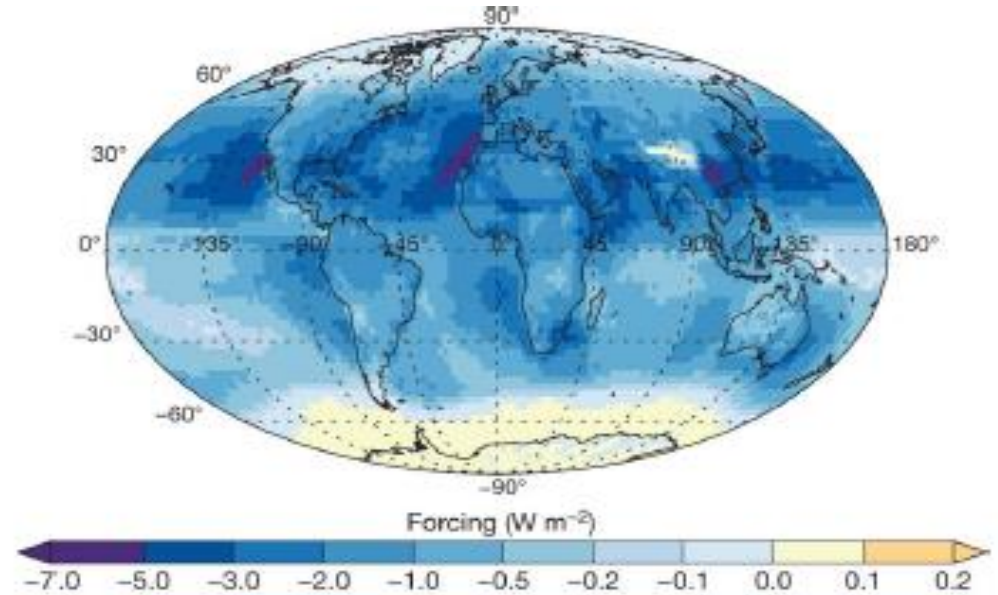


inferred ... **-1.4 W/m<sup>2</sup>** (+/- 0.3) **cooling**



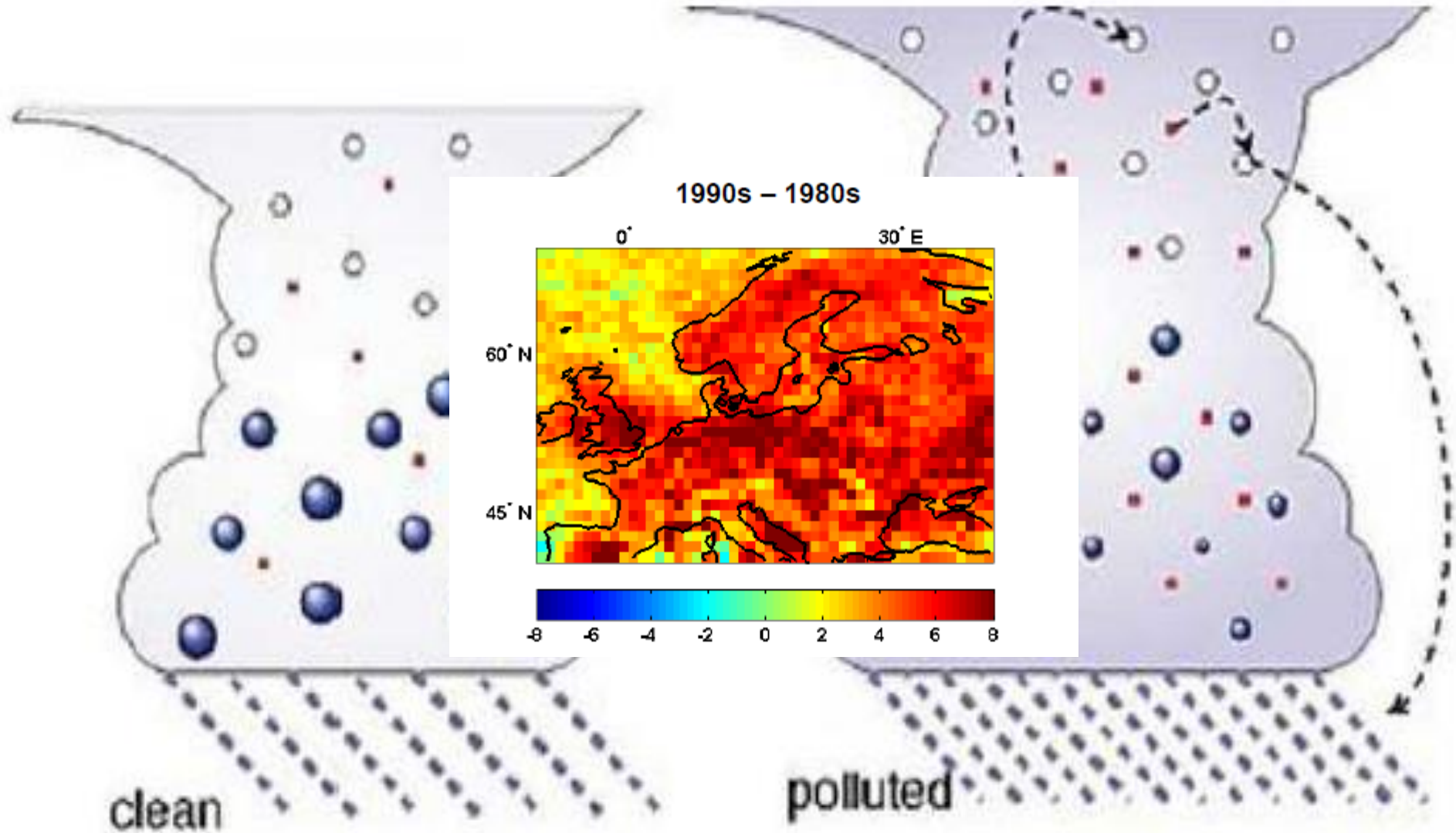
**-1.2W/m<sup>2</sup> (+/- 0.4)**

- Uncertainty sources of anthropogenic aerosol effect
- Natural/anthropogenic emissions most important
- Aerosol processes cause 14% of variance
- Low-level stratified clouds from ISCCP data



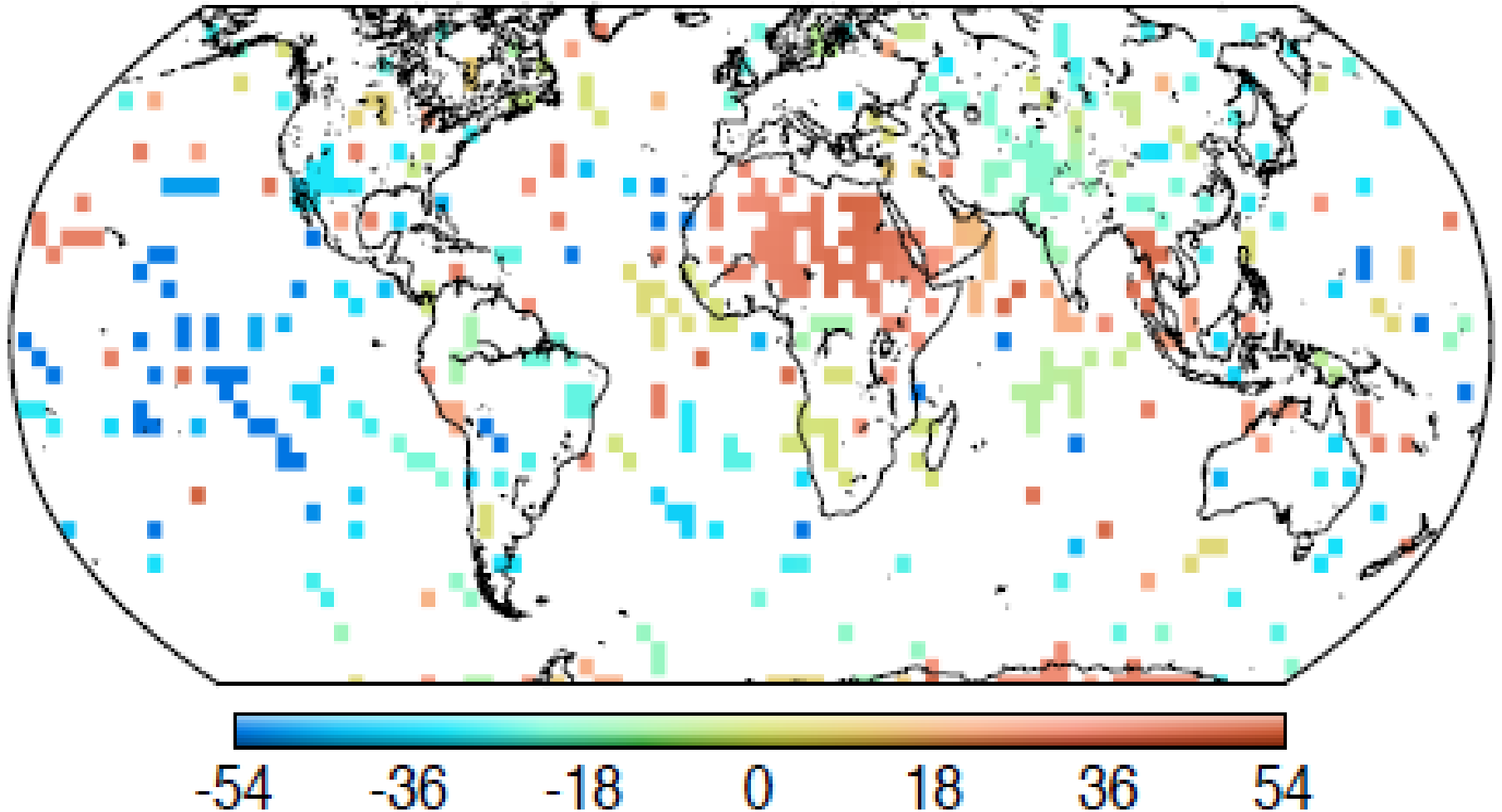
**anthropogenic aerosol indirect effect (top) and uncertainty (bottom)**

# pollution ~ cloud-top height



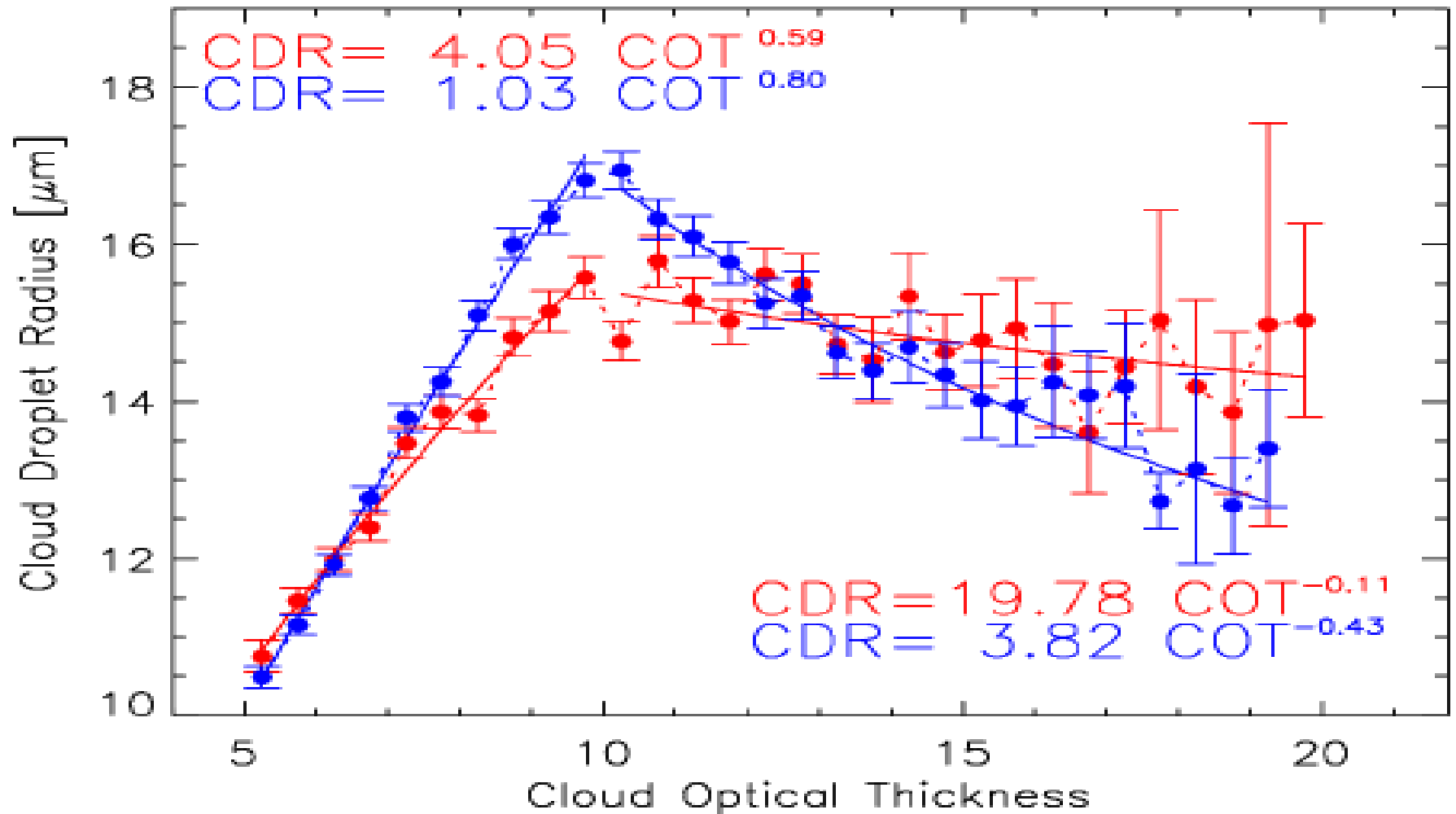
# cloud-top height trends (O2-band)

Significant trend  $\beta$  [m/yr]



# pollution $\sim 1/\text{precipitation}$

MODIS/CALIPSO



# looking ahead

- the power of polarization
  - Breon
  - Hasekamp
- new retrievals
  - Litvinov
  - Di Nioa
- new sensors / opportunities
  - Sano
  - Davis
  - Marbach
  - Sayer
  - Hasekamp

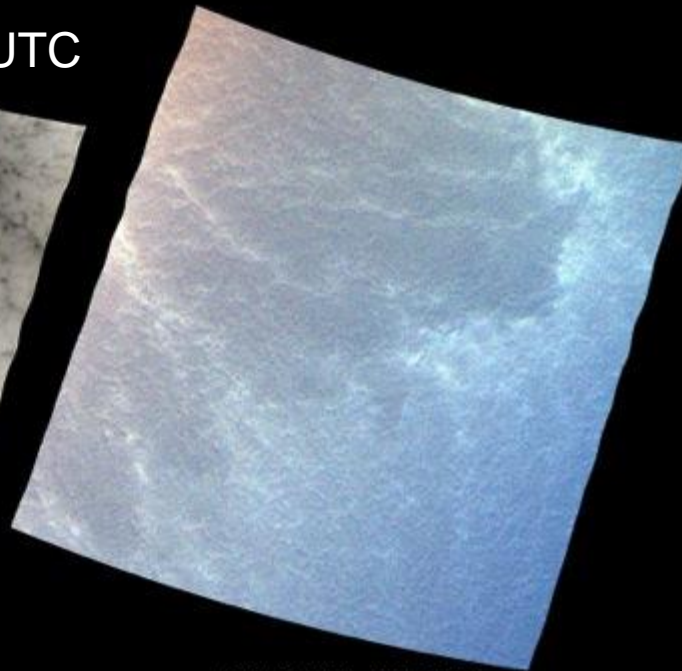
# Step and stare views

29° forward view

discontinuity in fringe positions indicates change in droplet size

29° backward view

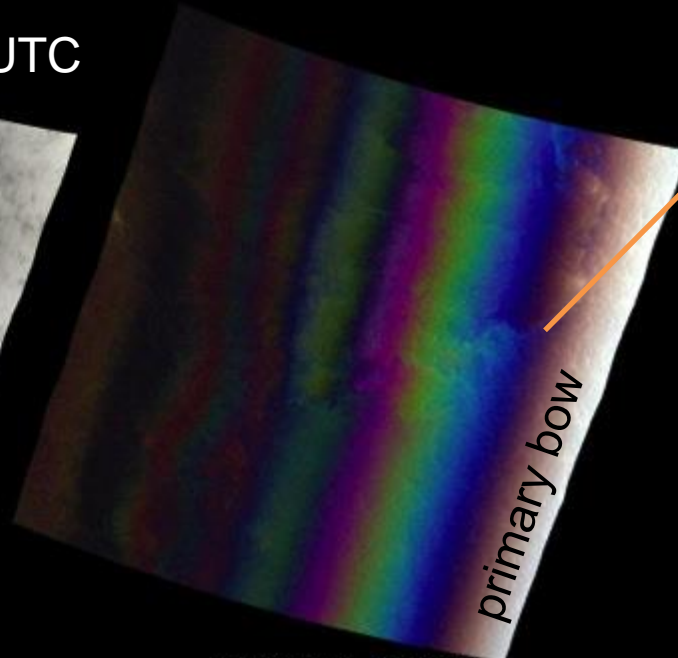
19:23UTC



DOLP (470, 660, 865)

Intensity (445, 555, 660)

19:25UTC



primary bow

DOLP (470, 660, 865)

Intensity (445, 555, 660)

smaller drops

larger drops

# GRASP approach (Dubovik et al, 2011)

simultaneous inversion of a large group of pixels within one or several images

spatially smooth, spectrally dependent AOD

**size distribution (shape-independent):**

- $dV/d\ln r$  - volume size distribution in total atmospheric column;
- size distribution is modeled using 22 size bins ( $0.05 \leq r \leq 15 \mu\text{m}$ );
- size distribution is smooth

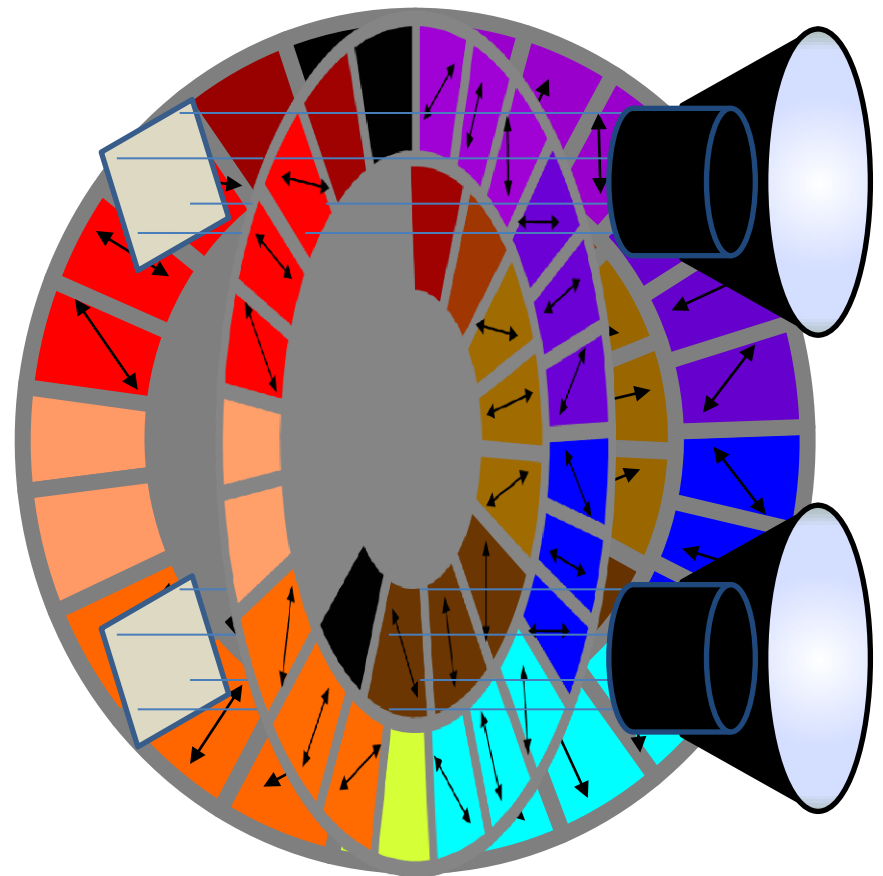
**AEROSOL shape and composition (in the total atmospheric column):**

- randomly oriented homogeneous spheroids;
- aspect ratio distribution  $N(\varepsilon)$  is fixed to that retrieved by Dubovik et al. 2006
- $1.33 \leq n \leq 1.6$ ;  $0.0005 \leq k \leq 0.5$
- $n$  and  $k$  smooth, spectrally dependent



# 3MI Channels

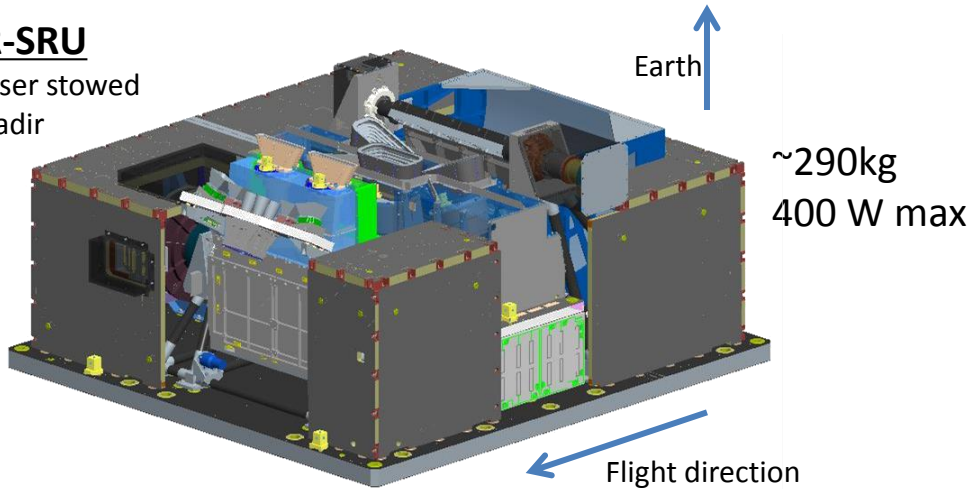
Channel centre and width	Polarisation	Optical head
410 nm 20 nm	Yes	VNIR Optical head
443 nm 20 nm	Yes	
490 nm 20 nm	Yes	
555 nm 20 nm	Yes	
670 nm 20 nm	Yes	
763 nm 10 nm	No	
754 nm 20 nm	No	
865 nm 40 nm	Yes	
910 nm VNIR 20 nm	No	
910 nm SWIR 20 nm	No	SWIR Optical head
1370 nm 40 nm	Yes	
1650 nm 40 nm	Yes	
2130 nm 40 nm	Yes	



# SGLI VIS and near-IR

## VNR-SRU

- Diffuser stowed
- PL Nadir



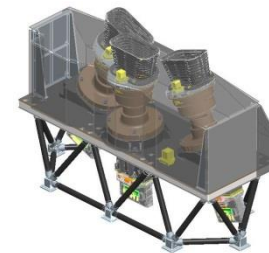
~290kg  
400 W max



October 2011 Post Acoustics Alignment

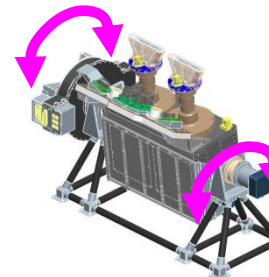
## ■ VNR non Polarized Obs. (NP)

- 3 telescopes with 24deg FOV realize the total 70 deg FOV Observation (1,150km)
- Wide wavelength range Observation from **380** to 869 nm.



## ■ VNR Polarized Obs. (PL)

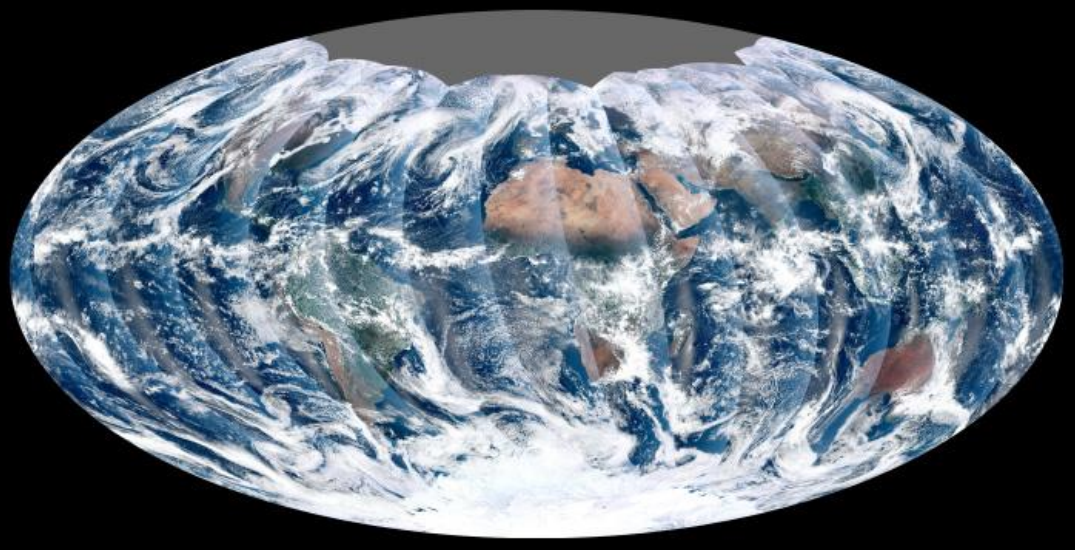
- 2 telescopes with 55 deg FOV each for **674** and **869** nm Observation.
- **AT tilting** mechanism for **+ / - 45deg**
- 55 deg FOV with 45 deg tilting



**674 & 869 nm  
telescopes**

**±45deg  
tilting**

# The (near) future: VIIRS



First VIIRS global image: 24<sup>th</sup> November 2011, courtesy of NASA NPP team

- Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) launched on Suomi-NPP in late 2011
- Similar to MODIS (for aerosol purposes), but:
  - 3,000 km swath width (no gap between orbits)
  - ‘Bowtie effect’ (pixel size increase across swath) much smaller than in MODIS
  - 750 m pixel size
- Current available products are distributed by NOAA, for operational purposes
  - NASA has recently put out a call for proposals to ‘continue the EOS heritage’

## Flight Units 1 and 2 Instrument Specifications

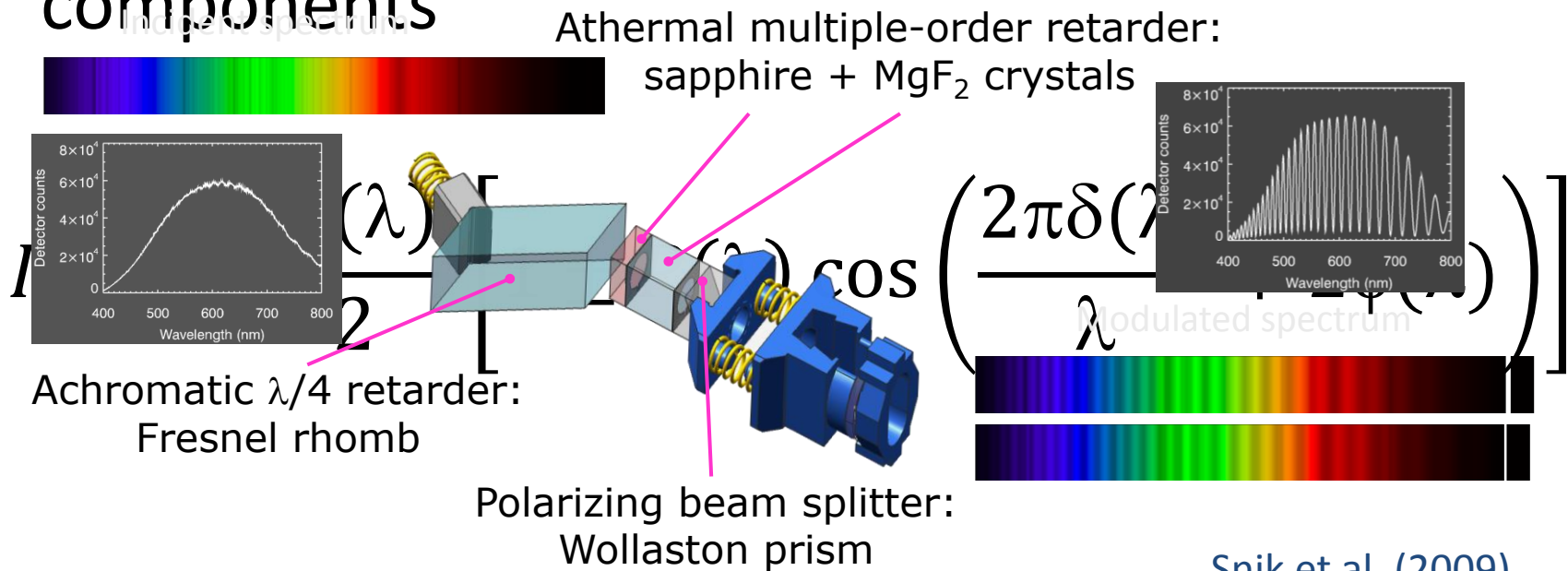
Orbit:	833 km polar sun-synchronous
Swath:	>3,000 km ( $\pm 56$ degrees about nadir)
Scanning:	Rotating telescope with dual-sided, half-angle mirror
Size:	135 x 148 x 89 cm <sup>3</sup>
Spectral Coverage:	0.4 to 12.5 $\mu$ m
Number of Bands:	
Visible/Near Infrared:	9, plus day/night band
Mid-wave Infrared:	8
Long-wave Infrared:	4
Resolution:	
Radiometric (16 bands):	0.742 km nadir, 1.6 km EOS
Imaging (5 bands):	0.371 km nadir, 0.8 km EOS
Day/Night Band:	0.742 km constant across scan
Mass:	270 kg
Power:	170 W
Data Rate:	8 Mbps (avg.) / 10.5 Mbps (max.)



Figure 1. High level VIIRS Flight Unit 1 and Flight Unit 2 instrument characteristics with photo of FU1 being integrated onto the NPP spacecraft at Ball Aerospace. Photo courtesy Ball Aerospace.

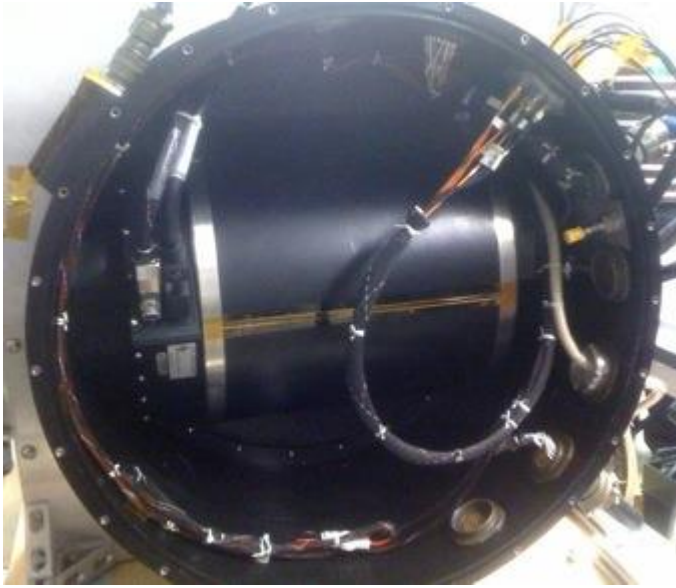
# SPEX Spectro-polarimeter

- Innovative measurement concept: spectral modulation
- Linear polarization parameters encoded in radiance spectrum by passive optical components



Snik et al. (2009)

# Air MSPI



Spectral bands:

355, 380, 445,  
470\*, 555, 660\*,  
865\*, 935 nm  
(\*polarimetric)



The AirMSPI camera flies in the nose of NASA's ER-2 aircraft (20 km flight altitude)

AirMSPI is mounted in a gimbal for multi-angle viewing between  $\pm 67^\circ$

# what I liked

- actual discussions
  - aerosol absorption (there ARE ideas to follow)
  - (level2) pixel accuracy is becoming a standard!
- overall set-up
  - long breaks
  - time to talk, to exchange ideas

# finally

- **BIG** thanks to the organizers
  - Alexander
  - Johannes
  - Gerrit