# ATSR-2, AATSR, GOME, SCIAMACHY, OMI

**TNO Physics and Electronics Laboratory** 

*Gerrit de Leeuw with contributions from Thomas Holzer Popp and others* 



ATSR-2, AATSR, GOME, SCIAMACHY, OMI

AEROCOM workshop, Paris, 2-3 June, 2003

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## **Aerosol retrieval**

- Cloud detection
- Separate surface contributions
- Separate Rayleigh contributions
- Choice of aerosol type and distinction between aerosol types
  - Particle size distribution
  - Complex refractive index
  - Mixture: external or internal
- Minimizing error function to determine optimum mixture
- **Provides:** 
  - Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD)
  - Angstrom coefficient
  - Aerosol type mixing ratio
  - Aerosol index (AI)

## Aerosol retrieval algorithms

- Single view:
  - Nadir
  - Forward
  - Dark surfaces
  - Over water:
    - Correction for whitecap cover [f(u)], chlorophyl
    - Sunglint
    - Fresnel reflection
- Dual view
  - Eliminates land surface contributions



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#### ATSR-2

- AOD retrieval over Europe from ATSR-2
- Evaluation with Sunphotometer data (AERONET, PHOTONS)

• ATSR-2 retrieval



# Ångström Parameter

- Aerosol Optical Depth:
- AOD  $(\lambda) = \lambda^{-\alpha}$  $\lambda$  wavelength  $\alpha$  Ångström parameter

Particle size distribution:  $dN/dD = D^{-\nu}$  $\nu$  Junge exponent

 $v = \alpha + 3$ 

Ångström Parameter is **not** independent of wavelength



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### **ATSR-2: INDOEX**



- Mixture of continentally influenced and sea salt aerosol
- Minimizing error function to determine optimum mixture
- **Provides:** 
  - AOD
  - Angstrom coefficient
  - Mixture
- Over the ocean the mixture gradually changes from continental to sea salt

#### Robles Gonzalez et al., 2003

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# **ATSR-2: SAFARI**

#### August 2000



#### September 2000



#### **TEMIS** activities

- Conversion scientific to operational algorithm Integration of different routines in a single algo: ATSR-2, AATSR
- Application on regional scale (Europe and European seas)
  - Testing for 2000 over Europe
  - Evaluation with AERONET data
  - Presentation on TEMIS website
  - Implementation DV&SV algos at KNMI:
    - AOD over Europe, end 1995-early 2001

## <u>Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment</u>

- Spectrometer on ERS-2
- Wavelength range 0.240 to 0.790 µm
- Spectral resolution 0.2 to 0.4 nm
- Pixel size 320x40 km<sup>2</sup>, in validation phase 80x40 km<sup>2</sup>

#### **Retrieval:**

- Five wavelength bands between 0.340 and 0.400 µm, width 1 nm
- Albedo of land surfaces is low
- Assumptions are made on surface albedo
- Bi-modal aerosol model

## GOME August 1997



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## **Comparison of retrieval methods**



# Synergetic aerosol retrieval

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**AEROCOM** meeting

**June 2003** 

- SYNAER uses GOME/ATSR-2 or SCIAMACHY/AATSR
- SYNAER delivers AOT and type over land and ocean
- spatial resolution:  $80x40 \text{ km}^2 / 60x30 \text{ km}^2$
- temporal resolution: weekly coverage (ENVISAT),

only 3 days per month from ERS-2

- data acquisition through ESA AO projects (operational from 2004)
- available: **"3 day" climatology 7/1997-8/1998 Europe/Africa**, selected episodes 1995-2003 global
- to be negotiated with ESA: "3 day" climatology for 2000
- regular global monitoring planned from 2004
- backprocessing of ENVISAT data is possible up to mid 2002

#### Based on SYNAER evaluation of GOME / ATSR-2 data July 1997 – March 1998 (3 days per month), extension to Aug 1998 5 x 5 degree grid

#### Limitation:

3 days per month only Cloudiness Bright surface albedo

#### **Quality check / ambiguity test:**

Surface albedo 670 nm less than 0.07 (0.015) over land (ocean) Cloud fraction in GOME pixel less than 50% Fit error GOME spectrum less than 0.025 Number of contributing orbits per box 2 or more (mean: 4) Number of contributing GOME pixels per box 5 or more (mean: 19) Component analysis only for AOT > 0.1

## **SYNAER** aerosol retrieval

- ATSR delivers aerosol optical depth and surface albedo but needs aerosol type.
- GOME delivers aerosol type, but needs aerosol optical depth and surface albedo first.



#### Αεροσολ ΟΤ ανδ χομπονεντ μαπσ φρομ ΓΟΜΕ/ΑΤΣΡ–2 (ΣΧΙΑ/ΑΑΤΣΡ)

T. Holzer-Popp and M. Schroedter, DLR-DFD Method and case study validation published in: JGR 107 (2002), D21 and D24

Europe 1-3 September 1995 full resolution OT map (right) component map (below)



IN=insoluble, WA=watersoluble, SO=soot, SA=sea salt accumulation mode, SC=sea salt coarse mode, MT=mineral transported



Case study validation against AERONET sun photometers from 340 to 870 nm indicates to selecting the right aerosol OT and mixture



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Paris. 2-3 June. 2003

# Αβσορβινγ αεροσολ ινδεξ (ααι) ρετριεσαλ φρομ Σχιαμαχηψ ανδ ΓΟΜΕ

Μαρτιν δε Γρααφ ανδ Πιετ Σταμμεσ, ΚΝΜΙ

 $AAI = -100(\lambda o\gamma (P335/P380) \mu \epsilon \alpha \sigma - \lambda o\gamma (P335/P380) P \alpha \psi)$ 





Αεροσολ χλιματολογψ οφ Σαηαρα δέσερτ δυστ φρομ ΓΟΜΕ δατα. Ηερε τηε αverage walue of δέσερτ δυστ is reported for dune 1997. Της ψελλοω-red range indicates the presence of desert dust events embedded into a maritime aerosol and residual χλουδς (λιγητ blue). (*P. Γυζζι*)





# Summary

- Satellite aerosol retrieval products (AOD, type, Angstrom coefficient, AI) are becoming available:
- ATSR-2/AATSR (1x1 km2)
  - 5 months available
  - ATSR-2 for 2000 over Europe (with hopes for 1995-2001)
  - Other areas feasible
  - ATSR-2 series continued with AATSR
  - Available on TEMIS web site
- GOME
  - GOME over water product (Guzzi) on TEMIS web site
- SYNAER
  - SYNAER (GOME/ATSR-2) climatology (Holzer Popp)
  - Continued with SYNAER (SCIAMACHY/AATSR)
- SCIAMACHY global product
- OMI global product
- Synergistic use of satellites
- Needs validation/evaluation

#### Acknowledgements

CREATE (EVK2-CT-2002-00173) and DAEDALUS (EVK2-CT-2002-00174) are supported by EU-FP5. Aerosol retrieval work at TNO-FEL is supported by internal funding and by external funding from the Netherlands Space Research Organisation (SRON), NIVR, and ESA-ESRIN. ATSR-2 and GOME data are provided by the European Space Agency (ESA) through DLR and ESRIN.