3DCATS – WP 200: Impact assessment

Claudia Emde¹, Huan Yu³, Michel van Roozendael³, Arve Kylling², Bernhard Mayer¹ and Kerstin Stebel²

¹Meteorological Institute, Ludwig-Maximilians-University (LMU), Munich

²Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU), Kjeller

³Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA), Brussels

ESA-3DCATS, Progress Meeting 6, 26 May 2020

Introduction

- Operational retrievals of tropospheric trace gases from space-borne instruments based on 1D radiative transfer neglect
 - 1. cloud scattering into clear regions
 - 2. cloud shadows
- Monte Carlo radiative transfer (MYSTIC-ALIS)
 ⇒ simulation of spectra for realistic 3D model atmospheres
- Application of NO₂ retrieval algorithm on simulated data:

 \Rightarrow estimation of retrieval error due to 3D cloud scattering



WP200 - Outline

- Aim: Generate synthetic data to test and improve NO₂ retrieval algorithm
- Retrieval test for one-dimensional geometry (clearsky and cloudy)
 - New simulations for 1D cloud to investigate accuracy of REPTRAN and to better understand cloud correction algorithms
- 2D cloud scenario
 - Simulated spectra (1x1km² footprint) for 2D cloud case to investigate retrieval error dependence on various parameters
 - Additional simulations, see below

LES cloud scenario

- Cloud scene from ICON-LES model over Europe (698×763 km²)
- All types of realistic clouds included
- Various sun-satellite geometries and surface albedos
- $\bullet\,$ Generate synthetic dataset for geostationary orbit and Low Earth Orbit for VIS and $O_2A\mbox{-}band$

Quantification of NO₂-retrieval error

- Investigate impact of clouds on NO₂-retrieval using synthetic dataset
- \Rightarrow presentations for WP300

Clearsky pixels in vicinity of clouds



Sketch of step cloud setup.

Geometry settings

- nadir observation geometry
- 1x1km² square field-of-view
- solar zenith angle: 50°

Base case cloud settings

- cloud base at 2 km altitude
- cloud top at 3 km altitude
- cloud optical thickness: 10
- cloud droplet effective radius 10 μm
- optical properties from Mie calculations

Other settings

- NO₂ profile: European polluted
- surface albedo: 0.05
- no aerosol

2D cloud simulations

- Simulated quantities:
 - Nadir radiance spectra in VIS and O2A band region
 - layer-AMF at 460 nm
- Simulations for all pixels from -15 km (clear part) to 10 km (cloudy part), before the sensitivity study was only done for one pixel 2-3km away from cloud edge.
- Investigated sensitivity on parameters: solar zenith angle, surface albedo, cloud optical thickness, cloud geometrical thickness, cloud bottom height
- Simulated all corresponding 1D clear and 1D cloudy cases to calculate 3D effect

Dependence of radiance on SZA



Dependence of layer-AMF on SZA



Dependence of layer-AMF on SZA



Claudia Emde (LMU)

3D scattering impact, SZA



Claudia Emde (LMU)

Dependence of radiance on surface albedo



Dependence of layer-AMF on surface albedo



Dependence of layer-AMF on surface albedo





26 May 2020 12/26

3D scattering impact, surface albedo



Dependence of radiance on cloud optical thickness



Dependence of layer-AMF on cloud optical thickness



Dependence of layer-AMF on cloud optical thickness





26 May 2020 16/26

3D scattering impact, cloud optical thickness



-40 26 May 2020

40

- 20

-20

-40

40

- 20

0

-20

-40

40

- 20

0

-20

-40

40

- 20

0

-20

-40

40

- 20

0

-20

10

10

10

10

10

17/26

Dependence of radiance on cloud geometrical thickness



Dependence of layer-AMF on cloud geometrical thickness



Layer-AMF, cloud geometrical thickness





20/26

3D scattering impact, cloud geometrical thickness



21/26

Dependence of radiance on cloud bottom height



Dependence of layer-AMF on cloud bottom height



Dependence of layer-AMF on cloud bottom height



May 2020 24/26

3D scattering impact, cloud bottom height



Summary of progress since MTR

- Provided more one-dimensional cloud simulations
 - Aim: Test cloud correction algorithm (O₄ and FRESCO) for 1D cloud cases
 - Compare line-by-line and REPTRAN simulations

New 2D cloud simulations

- Simulation of reflectance spectra and layer-AMFs for clear pixels near cloud and cloudy pixels
- Impact of solar zenith angle, albedo, cloud optical thickness, cloud geometrical thickness and cloud bottom height on NO₂ retrieval error
- Comparison to corresponding 1D clear and cloud cases allows to quantify 3D cloud scattering impact
- Detailed investigation of NO₂ retrieval error due to cloud scattering ongoing ⇒ WP300
- Started writing publication for 2d cloud sensitivity study