



Satellite derived Climate Data Records in the ESA Aerosol_cci project



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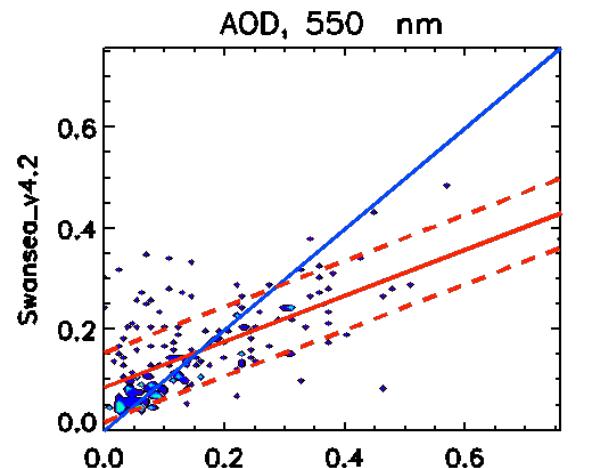
Max-Planck-Institut
für Meteorologie



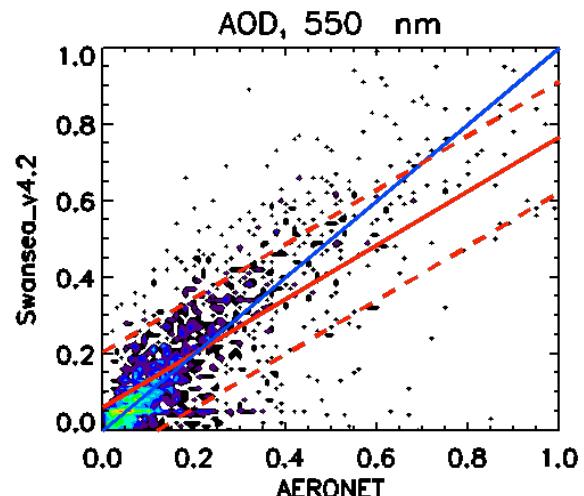


- ↗ **Available datasets (validation ongoing)**
 - ↗ ATSR-2 / AATSR 17 years / 3 algorithms
 - ↗ Full validation / one algorithm
 - ↗ GOMOS 10 years stratospheric extinction profiles
 - ↗ Different resolution on user request
 - ↗ IASI round robin datasets 2013 / 4 algorithms
 - ↗ POLDER GRASP multi-pixel algorithm reference 2008

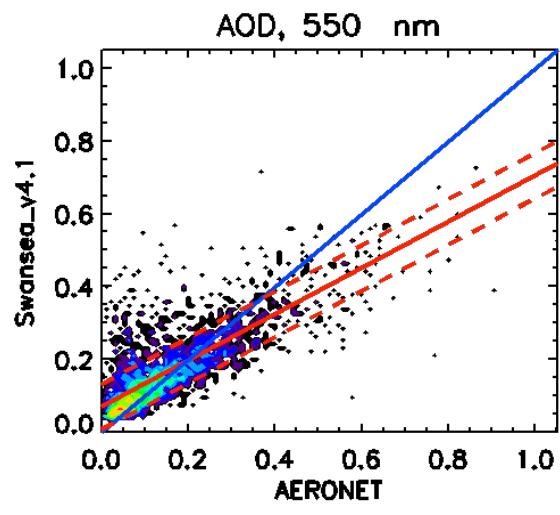
Validation vs AERONET



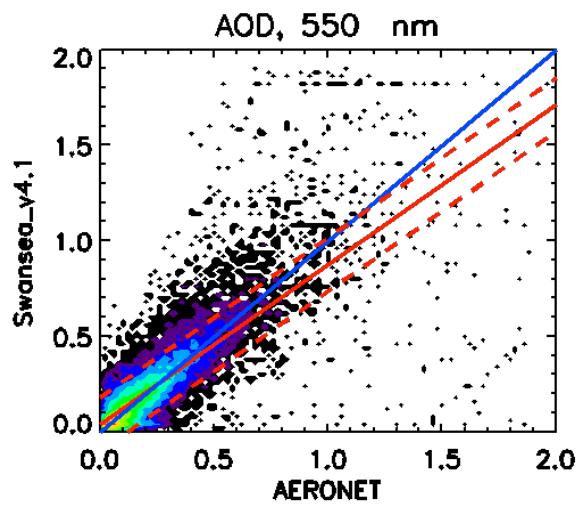
K=0.648 a= 0.45 b= 0.09 RMSE= 0.098



K=0.763 a= 0.71 b= 0.06 RMSE= 0.161



K=0.787 a= 0.64 b= 0.07 RMSE= 0.079



K=0.802 a= 0.83 b= 0.04 RMSE= 0.145

L2 data:

± 30 min, 35 km from
AERONET stations

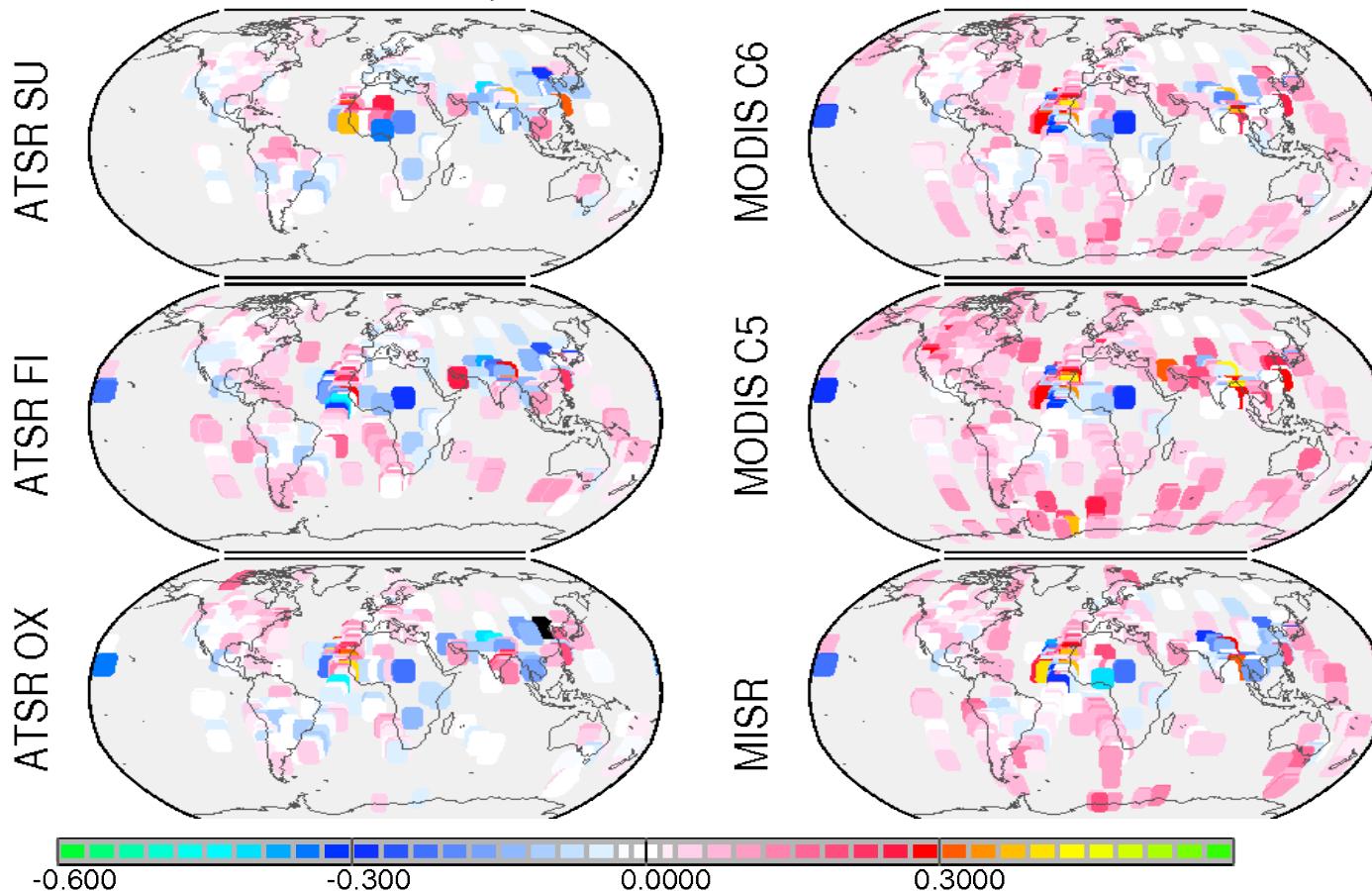
ATSR-2 (1995-2003)

AATSR (2002-2012)

Differences to AERONET

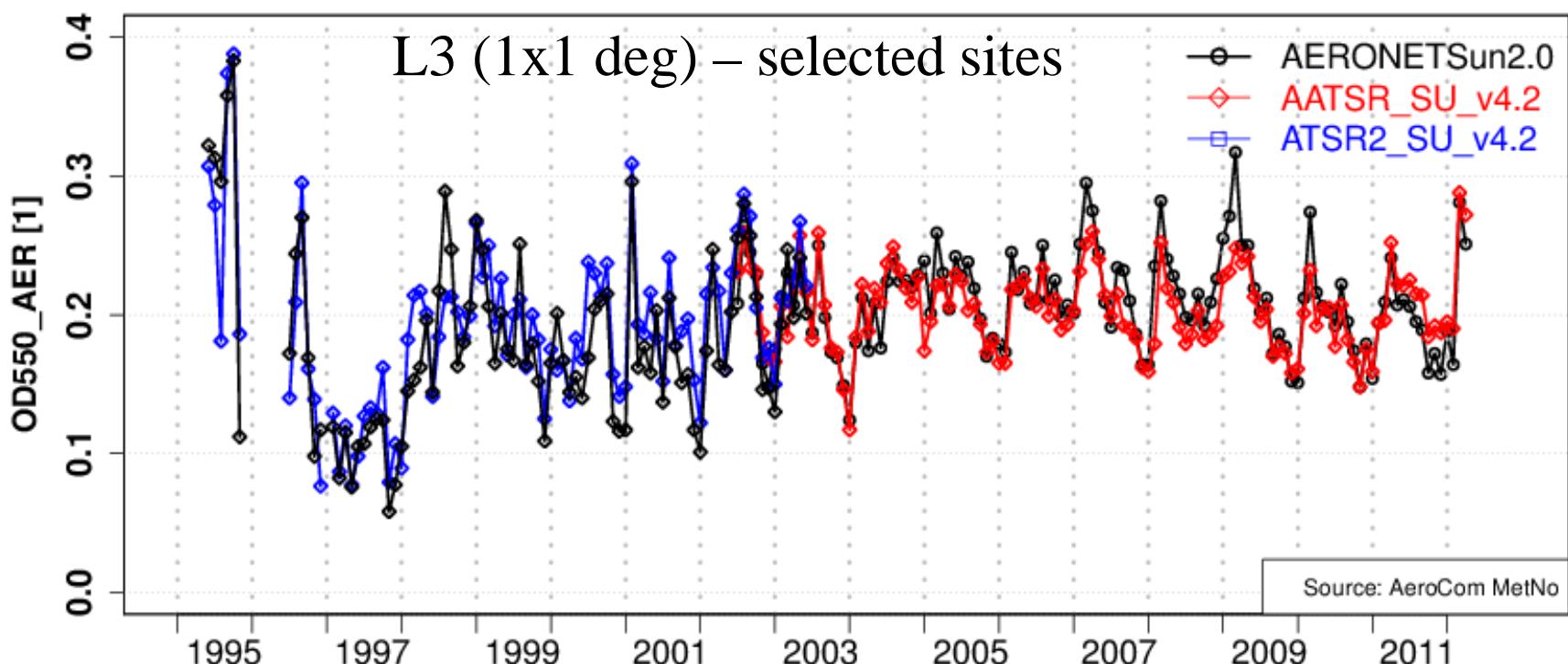


diff in AOD, 550nm



2008

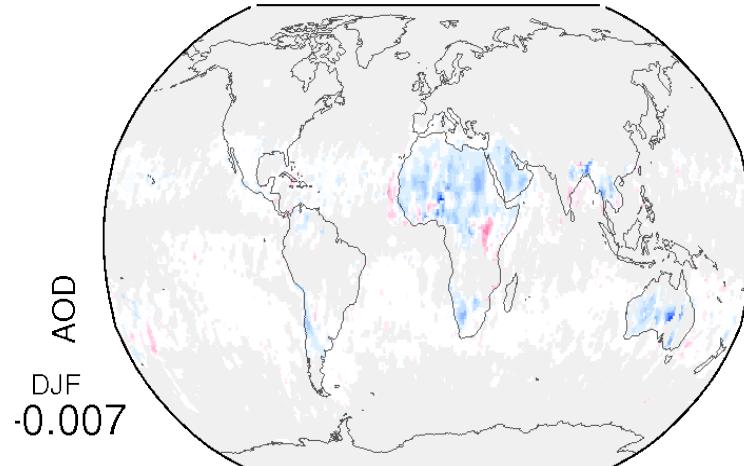
Stability vs. AERONET



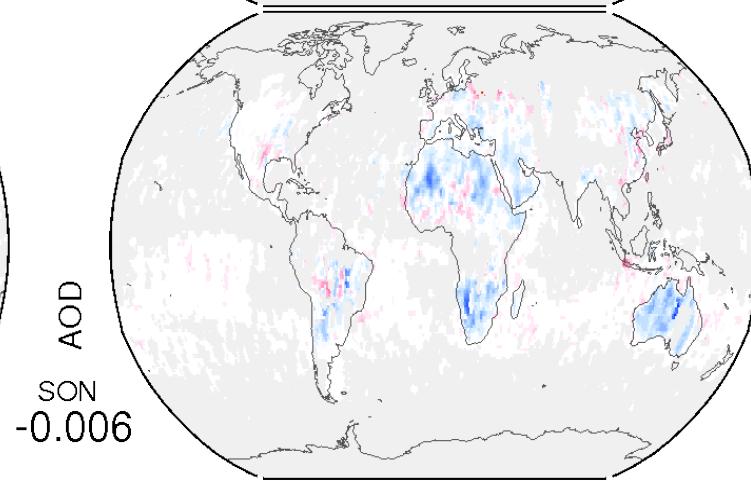
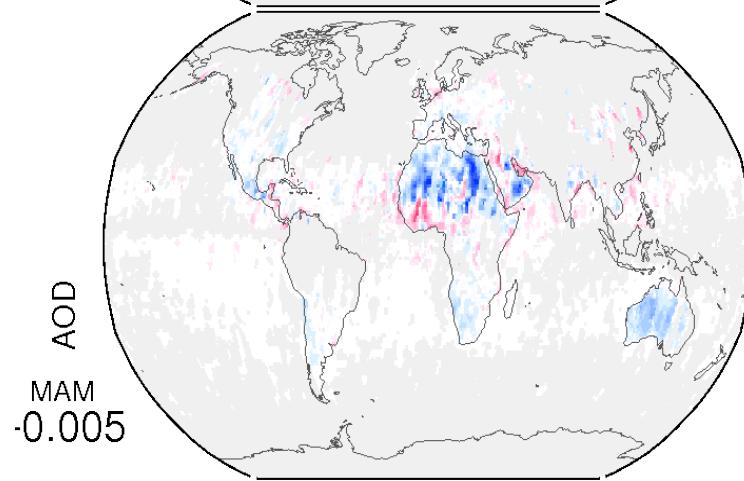
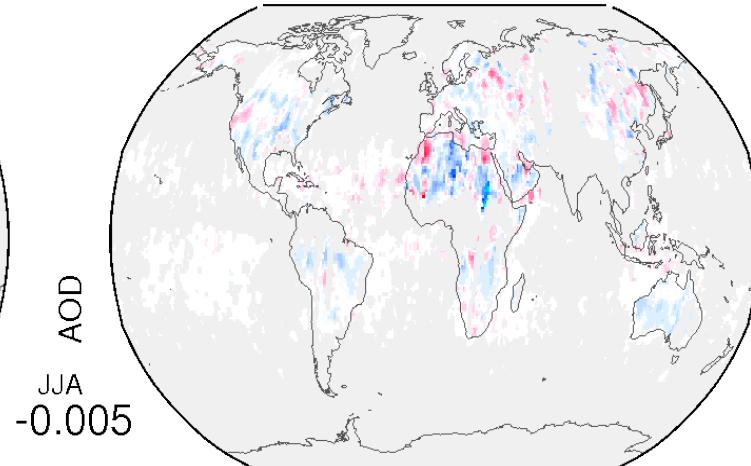
Consistency: Overlap ATSR



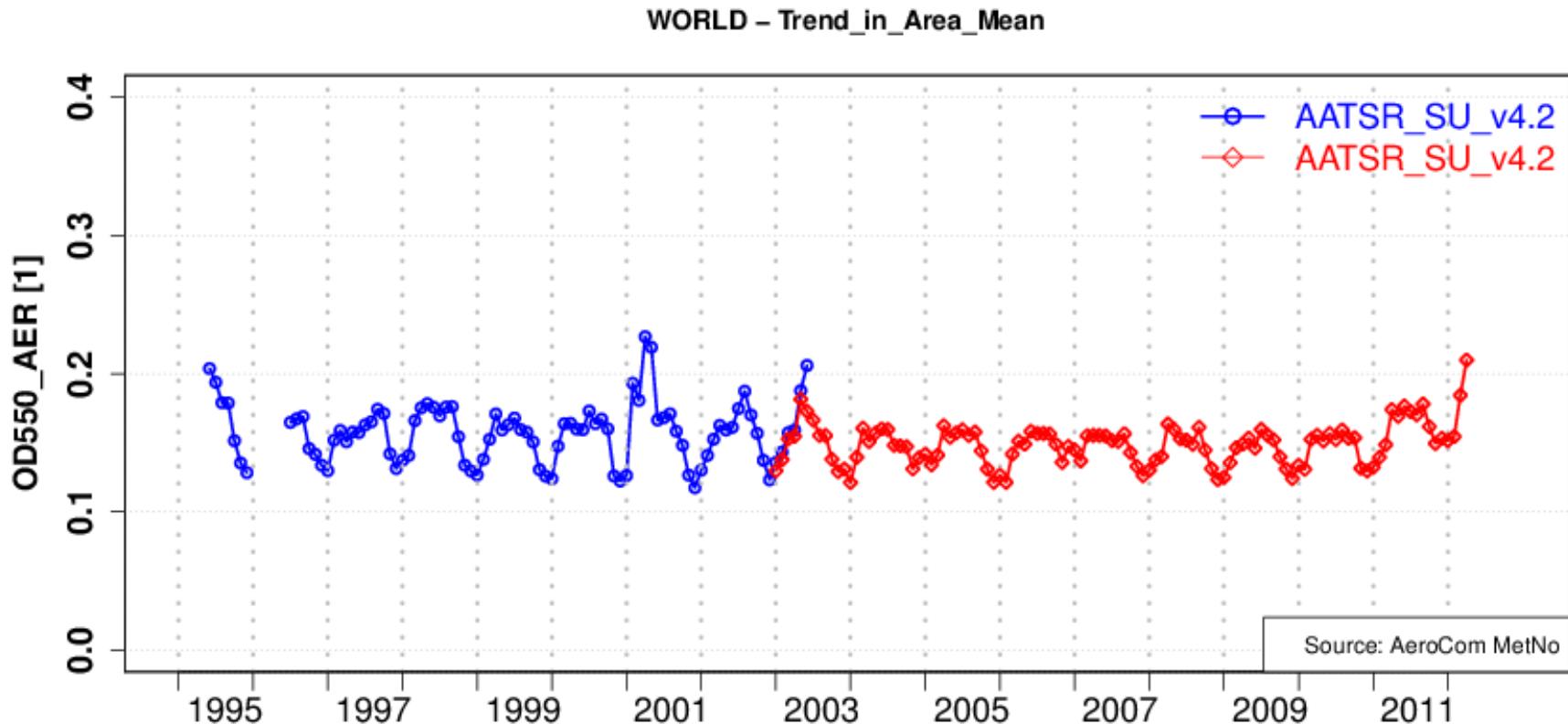
AATSR minus ATSR2



AOD, 550nm



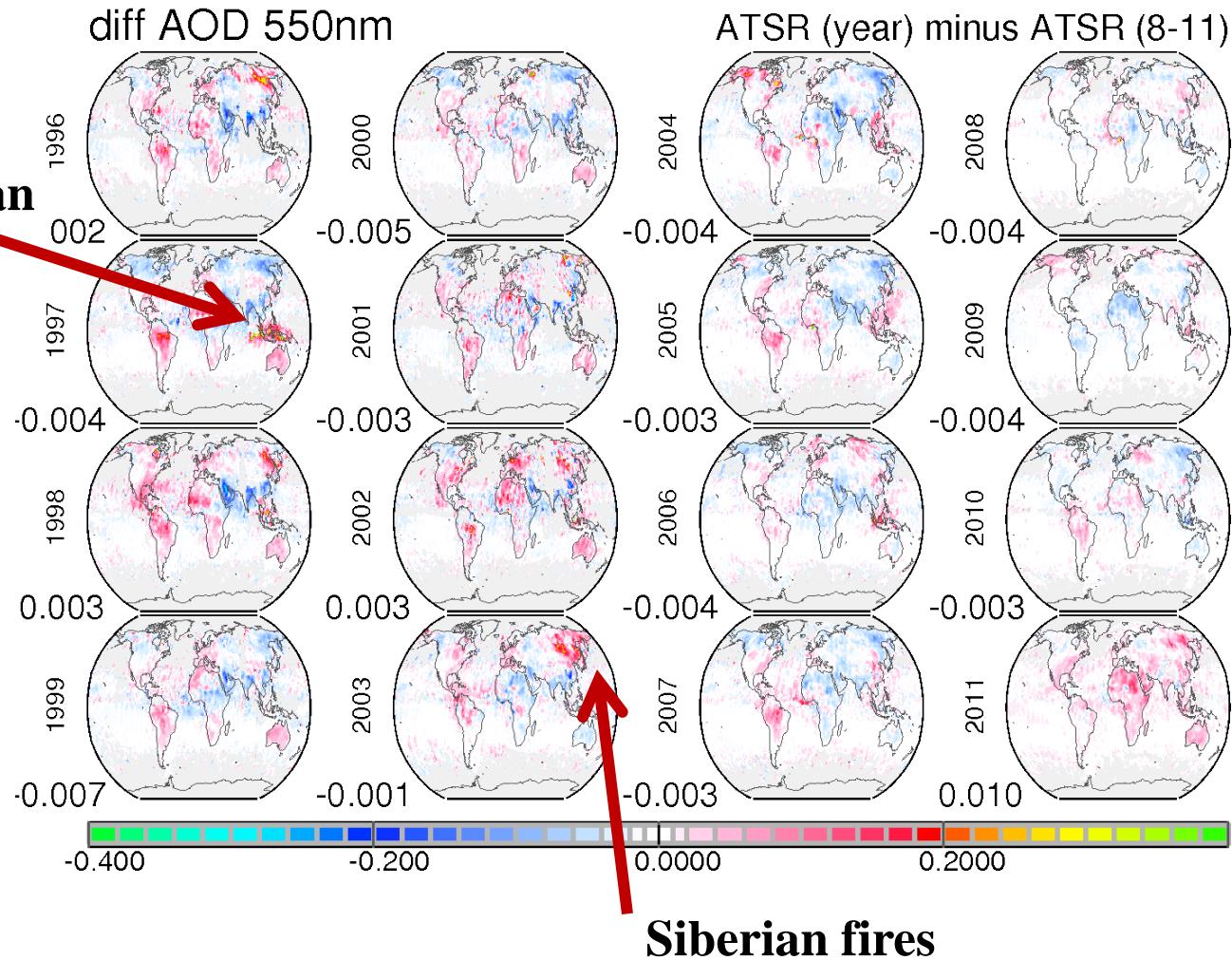
ATSR time series Evaluation report



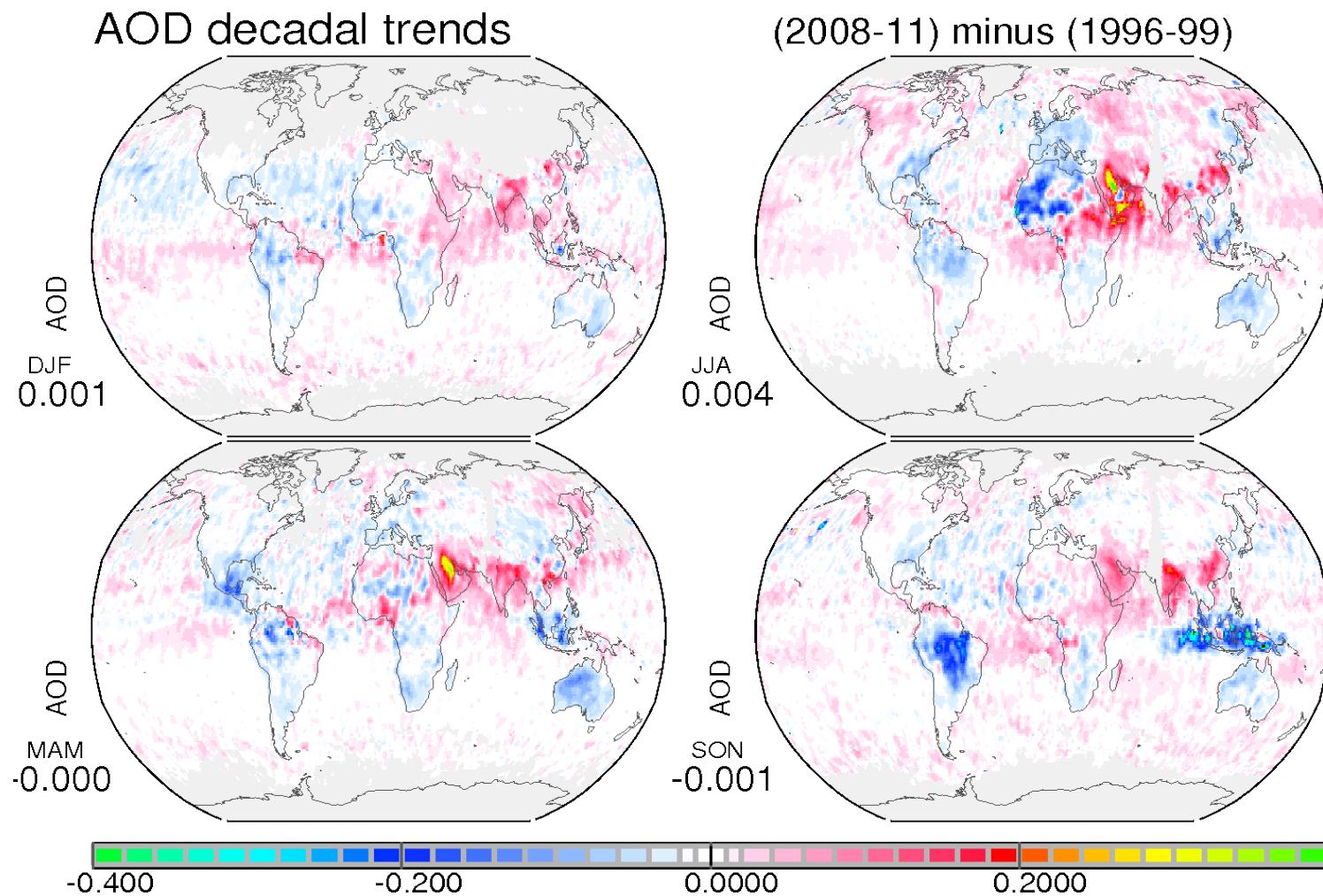
Anomalies



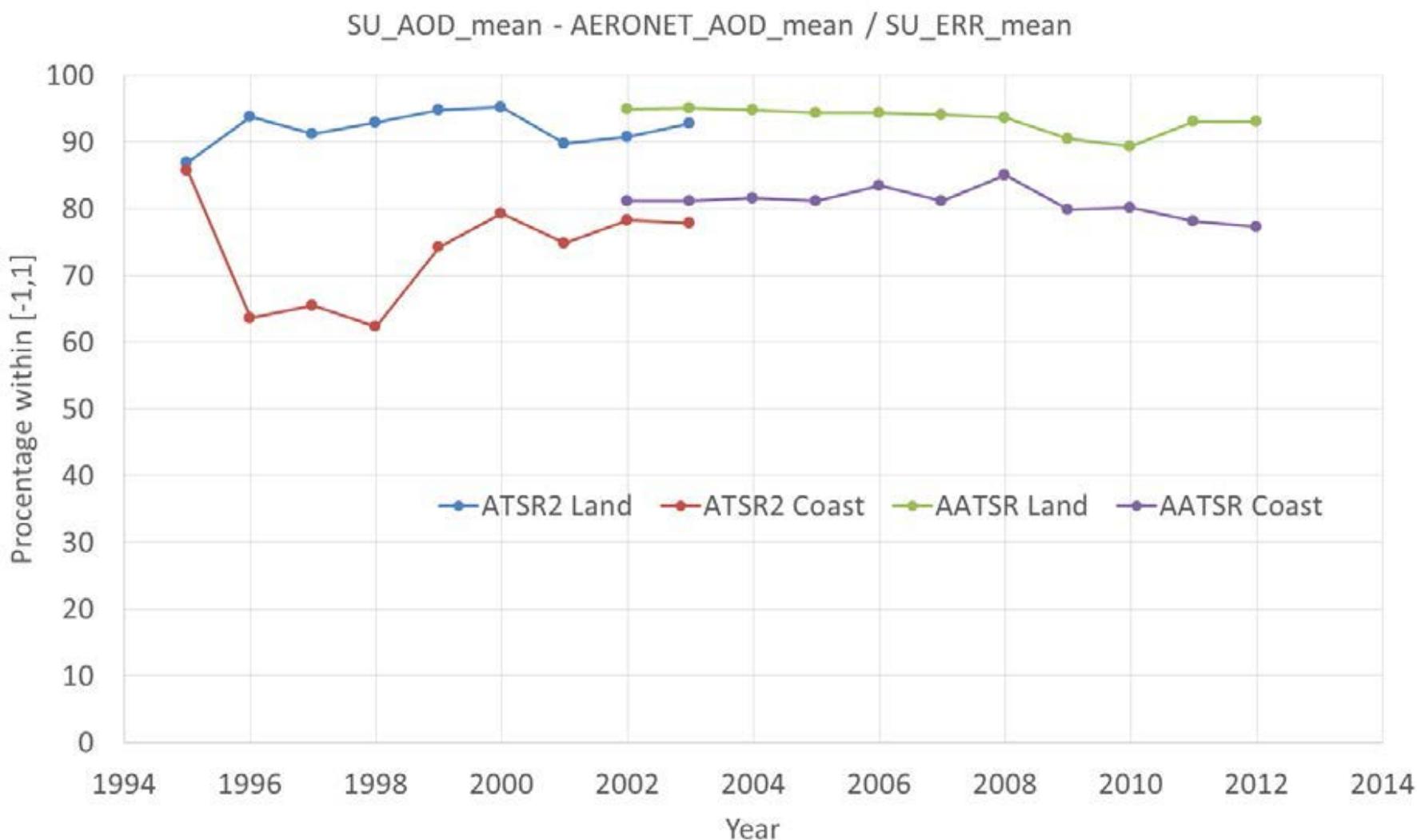
**Indonesian
fires**



“Trends”



Uncertainties

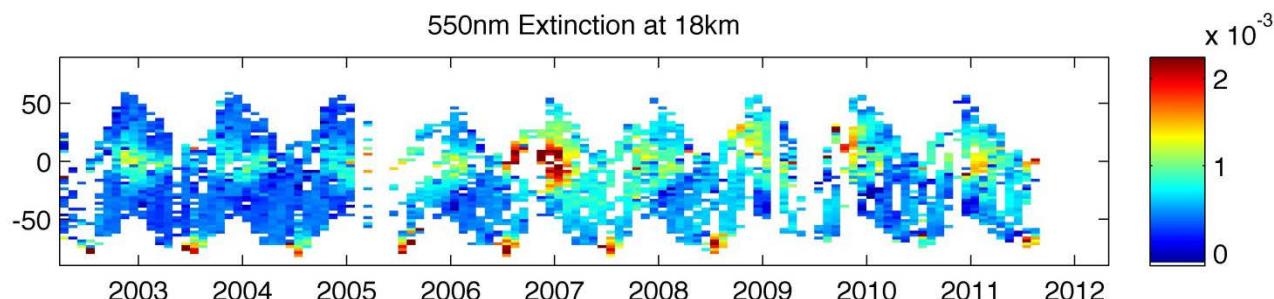
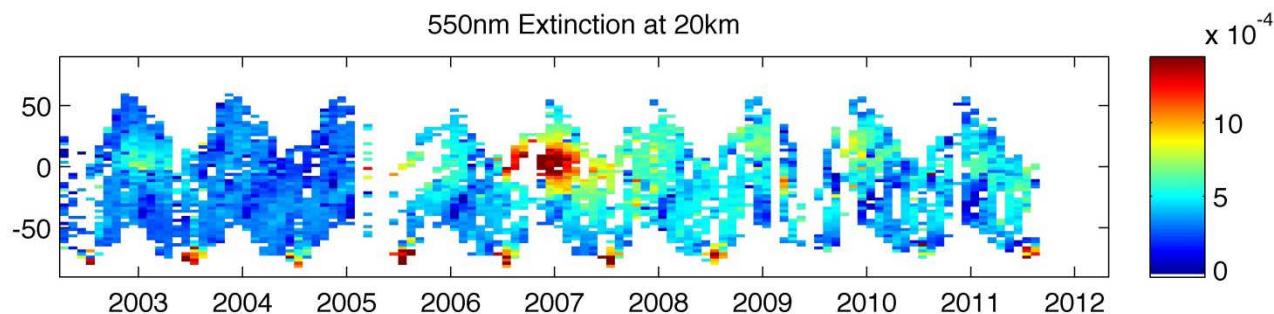
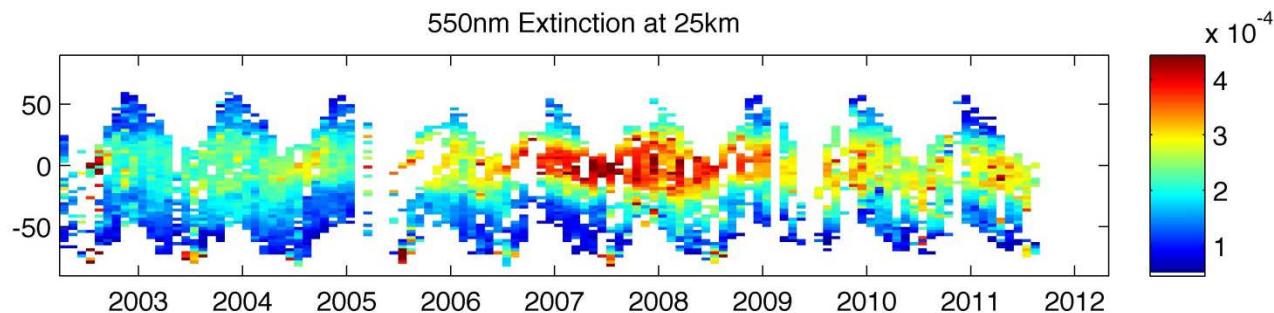




GOMOS / stratosphere



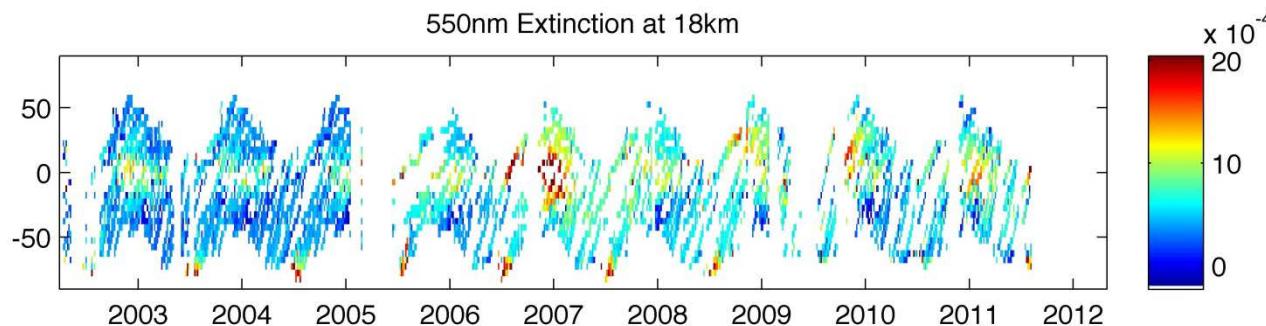
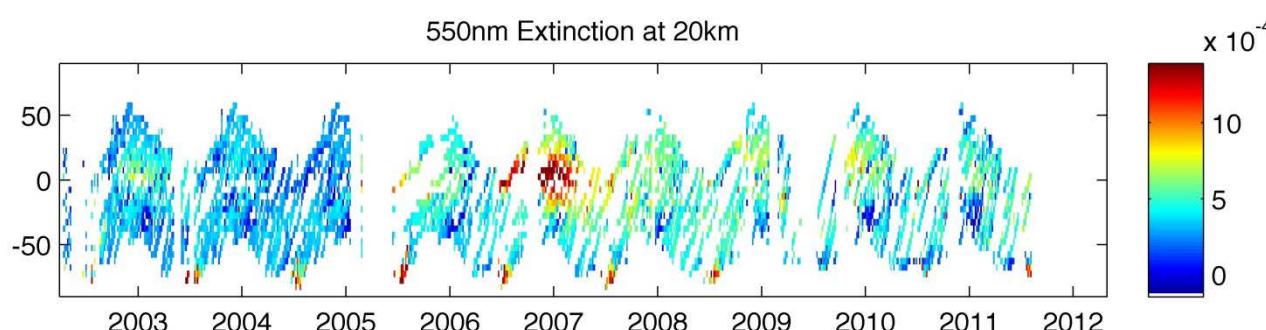
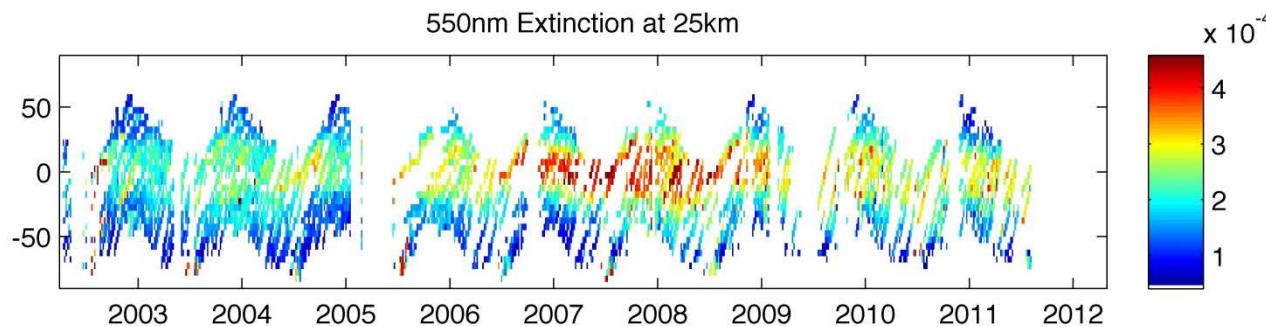
GOMOS time series version GOMOS_AERGOM.v.2.14



Temporal resolution



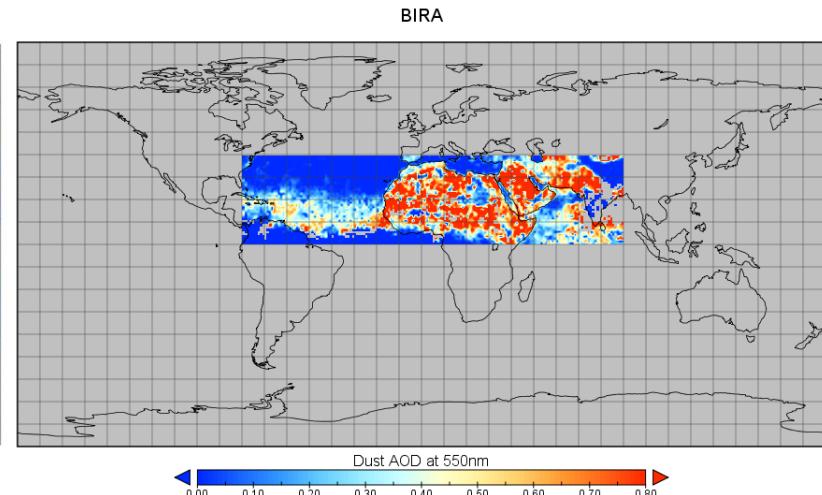
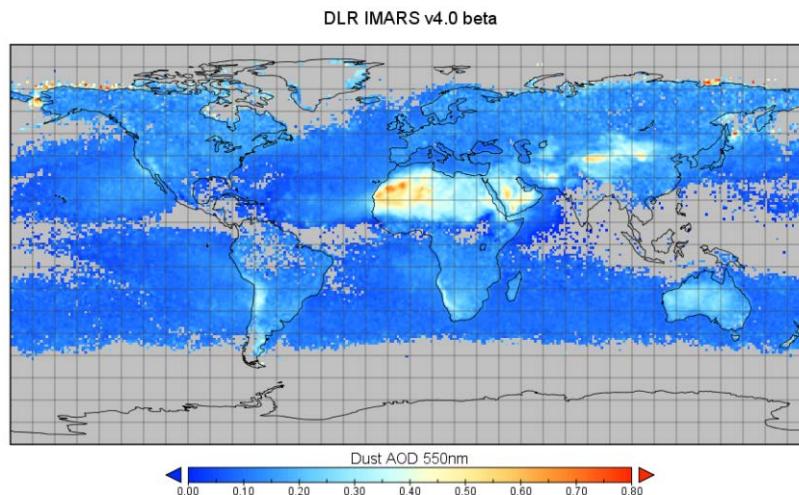
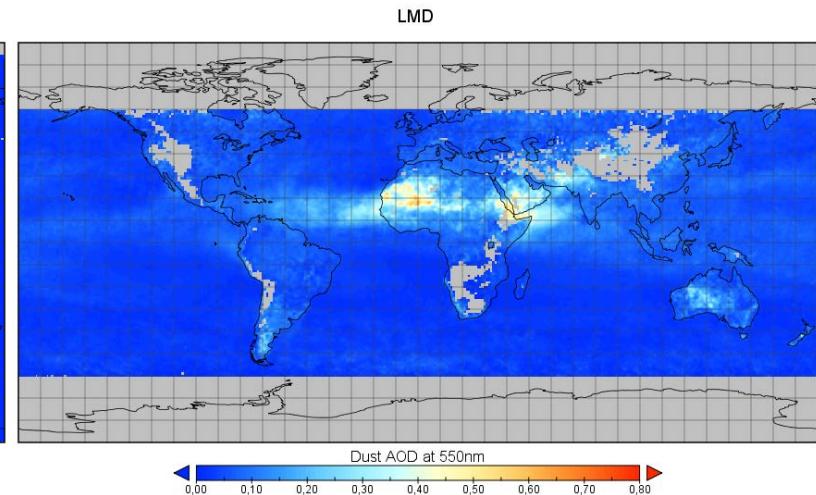
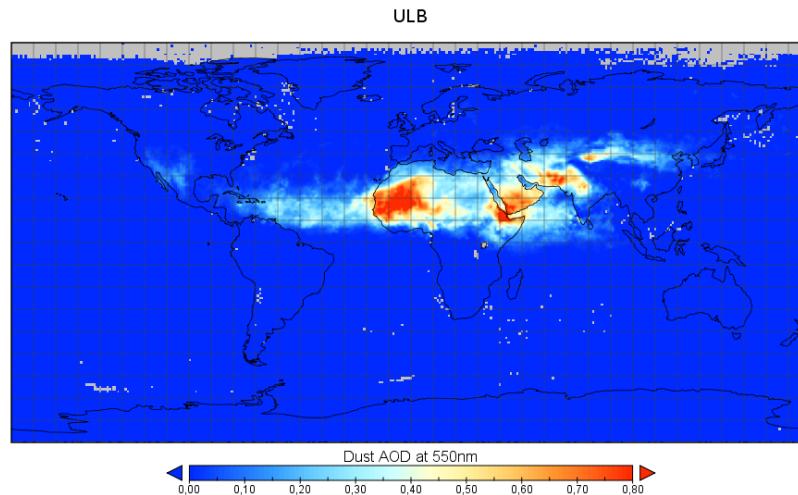
New time series with adapted grid (v2.15)
(5° latitude x 60° longitude x 1 km altitude x 5 days)



**-> see talk by
Christine Bingen**

**-> see poster
Robert et al.**

IASI June 2013 datasets



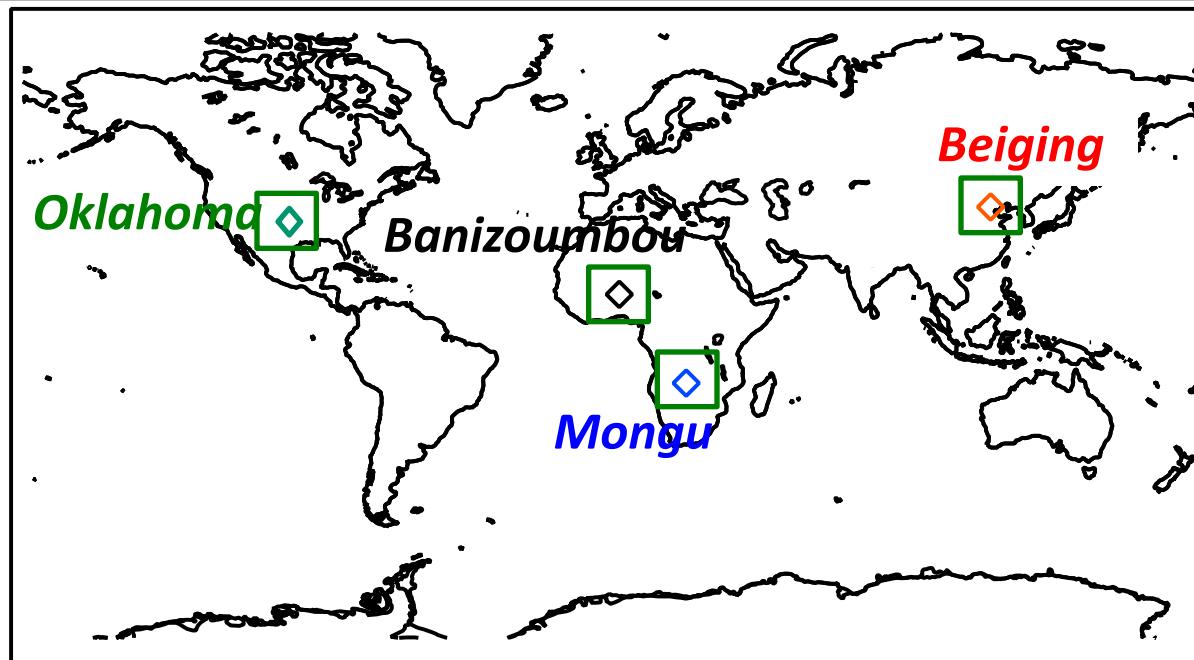
-> see talk by Sophie Vandenbussche



- Mainly on Level 2 for product agreement
- At 550nm and 11000 nm
- Comparison of dust/no dust decision (contingency matrix) agreement percentages for 2, 3 and all 4 algorithms
- Comparison of product correlation (AOD magnitude) between 2 IASI algorithms (matrix of all possible combinations).
- For full year 2013 and individual seasons, all observations as well as land and ocean separately.
- SALTRACE comparison with LIDAR observations at Barbados (quantitative comparison of dust AOD)
- Dust plume evolution comparison with MACC dust fields



- Level 2 and Level 3 vs. AERONET SDA coarse mode AOD 550
- Conversion factors 11000 nm -> 550 nm
 - Using algorithm specific conversion factors (can be fixed values or pixel-dependant)
 - Conversion factors can be extracted from product files
 - Use of Kinne „climatology“ not straight forward
- Comparison to AEROCOM dust fields



- **4 selected regions (1200 km x 1200 km) + Africa**
- **1 year (2008) of POLDER-3 data processing with GRASP**

Banizoumbou:

Surface: Grassland. Aerosol: Coarse mode is dominated (**dust**).

Mongu:

Surface: Savanna. Aerosol: Fine mode is dominated (**biomass burning**).

Beijing:

Surface: Urban. Aerosol: Fine and Coarse modes (**industrial/dust**).

Cart_Site (Oklahoma):

Surface: Grassland. Aerosol: Fine and Coarse modes (**rural**).



ORAC: June 2008

Uncertainty validation -> see poster K. Stebel et al



- The issue: coverage vs. Cloud contamination
- Comparison of 3 AATSR cloud masks
 - vs. Manual /neural network ATSR/MERIS cloud maks
 - vs. SYNOP observations
 - vs. CALIOP matches
 - shows similar „order of conservativeness“
- Analysis of „wrong cases“ vs. CALIOP cloud / aerosol types
 - -> identify improvement opportunities per algorithm
- Collaboration with GlobTemperature round robin

An alternative: joint or combined aerosol / cloud retrieval
-> see talk by Gerrit de Leeuw and poster A. Povey, et al.



- Full mission time series becoming available
 - ATSR AOD 17 year
 - GOMOS stratospheric extinction 10 year
 - Evaluation ongoing
- New datasets added / round robin ongoing
 - IASI mineral dust
 - POLDER multi-pixel reference
- Algorithm improvements under way
 - Uncertainties
 - Cloud masking
 - **Surface treatment -> see poster M. Kosmale et al.**