

Assessment of ATLID stratospheric performance using ground-based lidars and satellite limb aerosol profiling

Sergey Khaykin (1),

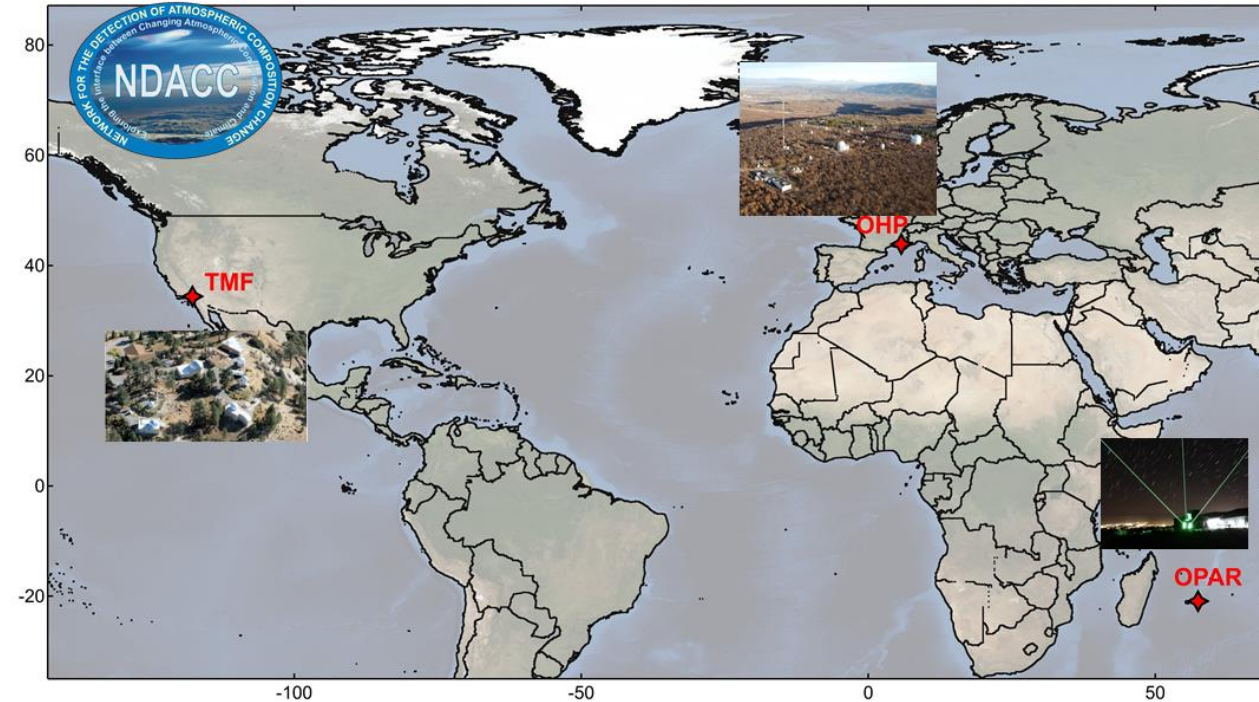
Nicolas Kadygrov (1), Michaël Sicard(2), Dominique Gantois (2), Guillaume Payen (3), Thierry Leblanc (4), Fernando Chouza (4), Artem Feofilov (5), Arezki Haddouche (5), Nickolay Balugin (6), Vladimir Yushkov (6)

- (1) LATMOS/IPSL, CNRS Sorbonne Université, UVSQ, Guyancourt, France
- (2) Laboratoire de l'Atmosphère et des Cyclones (LACy), CNRS, Université de La Réunion, France
- (3) Observatoire des Sciences de l'Univers – Réunion (OSU-R), Saint Denis, France
- (4) Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Table Mountain Facility, California, USA
- (5) LMD/IPSL, Sorbonne Université, UPMC Univ Paris 06, CNRS, École Polytechnique, Paris, France
- (6) Central Aerological Observatoty of Roshydromet, Dolgoprunny, Russian Federation

Cal/Val data sets and approach

Stratospheric aerosol lidars 355 nm (NDACC)

- OHP (Observatoire de Haute Provence)
- OPAR (Maido, La Reunion island)
- TMF (Table Mountain Facility, California)
- Regular operation with 2 – 5 measurement nights per week
- ATLID collocation criteria: 50 km radius, 12 h time window
- 18 collocations



Balloon-borne Aerosol Backscatter sonde (AZOR)

- Suborbital flights from Orleans, France

Satellite instruments (extinction profiling)

- OMPS-LP 869 nm (limb scattering)
- ISS SAGE III 384 nm (solar occultation)

ATLID L1B AC+AD baselines

Attenuated Scattering Ratio

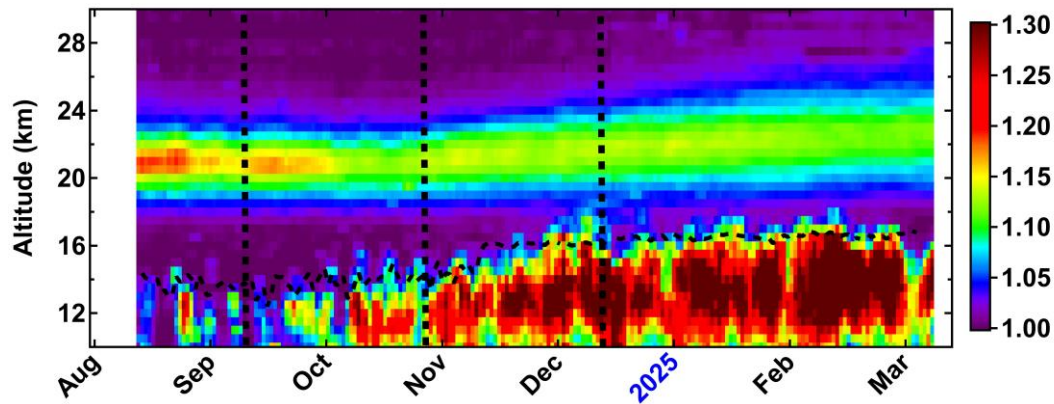
$$ASR = \frac{Mie_{copolar} + Mie_{crosspolar} + Rayleigh}{Rayleigh}$$

Stratospheric Aerosol Optical Depth

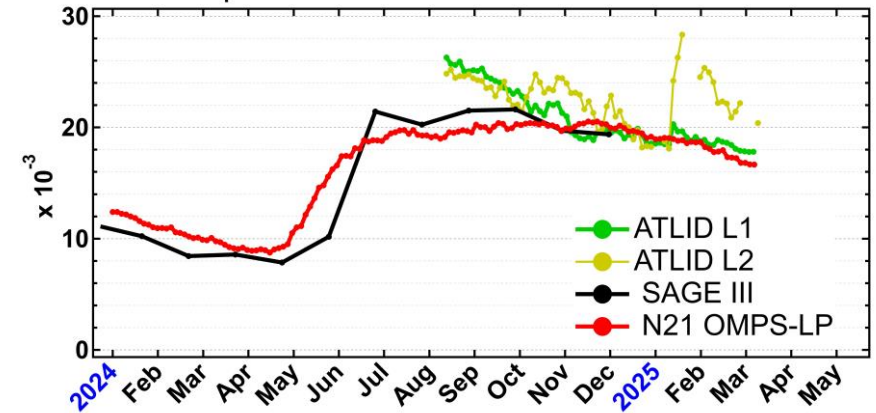
$$SAOD = LR \times \int_{Tropopause}^{30 \text{ km}} (Mie_{copolar} + Mie_{crosspolar})$$

ATLID vs NDACC lidars: OPAR-Maido (21° S)

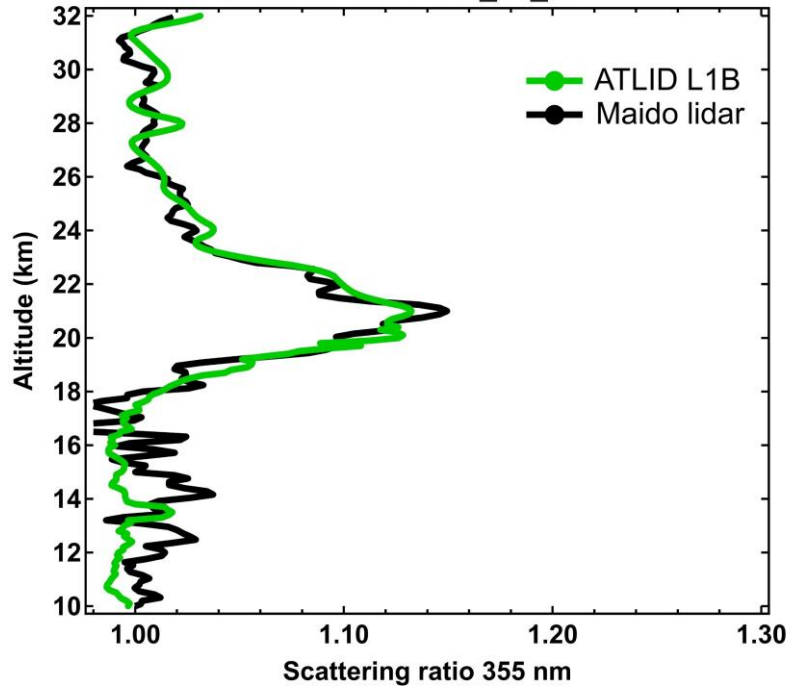
EC ATLID L1B ASR 23 S - 19 S



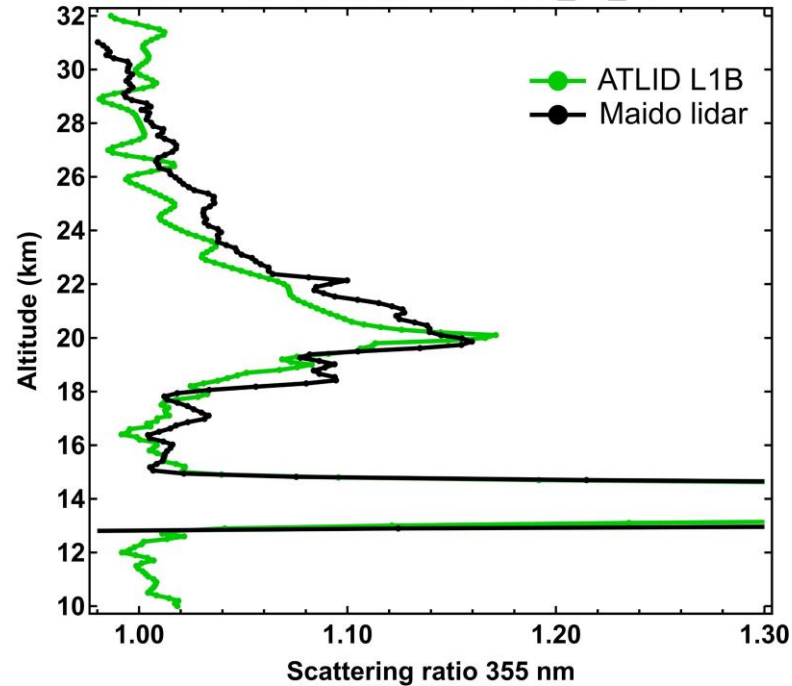
Stratospheric AOD 30 S - 30 N



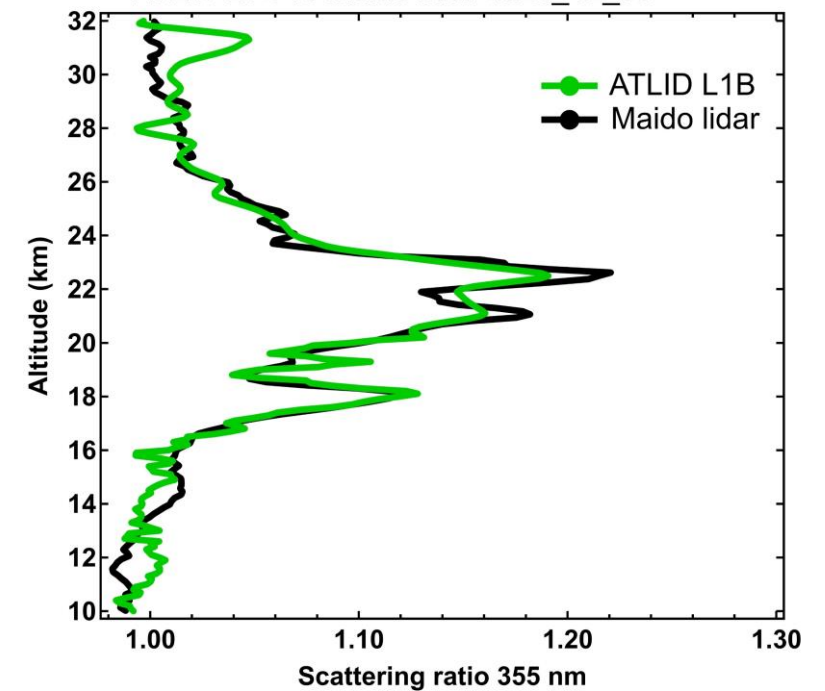
ATLID L1B vs Maïdo lidar 2024_09_09



ATLID L1B vs Maïdo lidar 2024_10_29

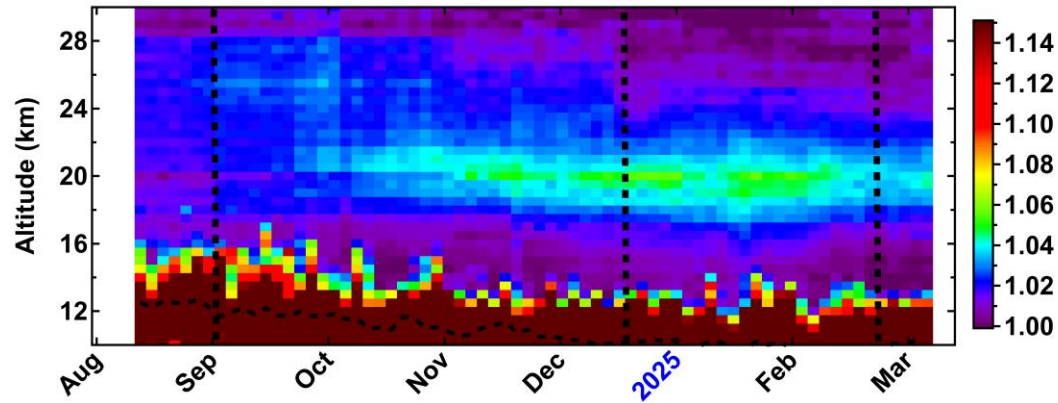


ATLID L1B vs Maïdo lidar 2024_12_09

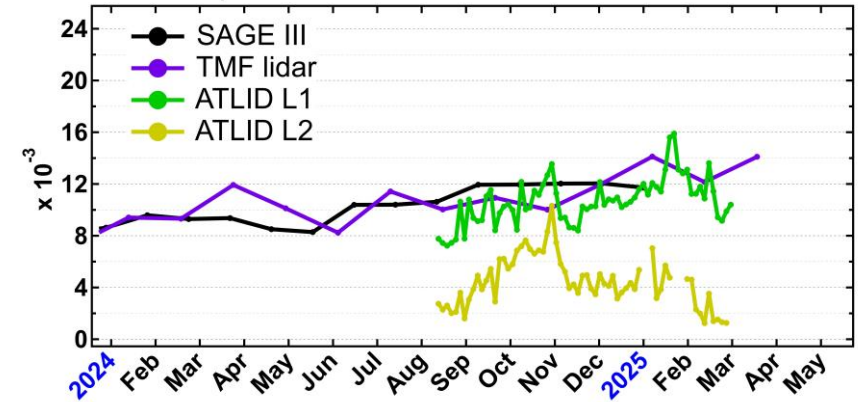


ATLID vs NDACC lidars: Table Mountain Facility (34° N)

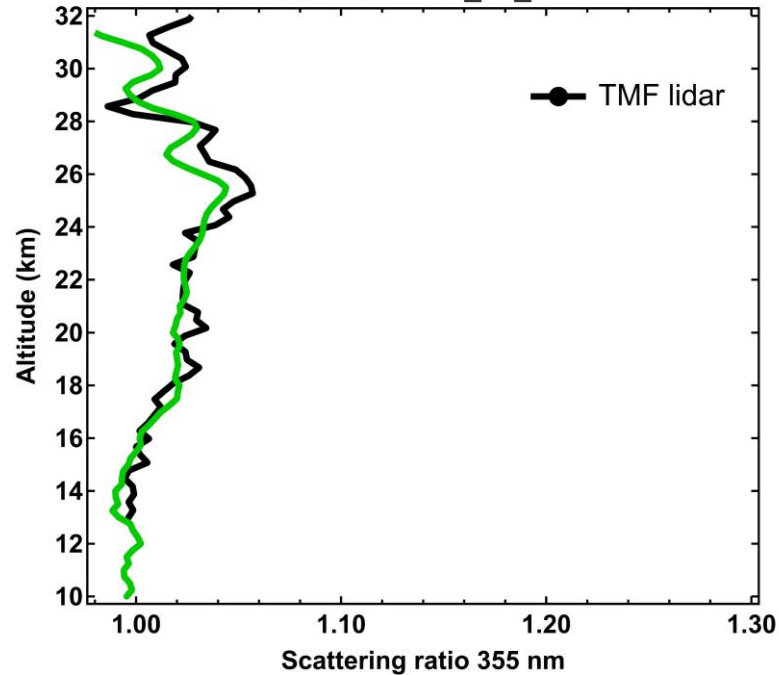
EC ATLID L1B ASR 32 N - 36 N



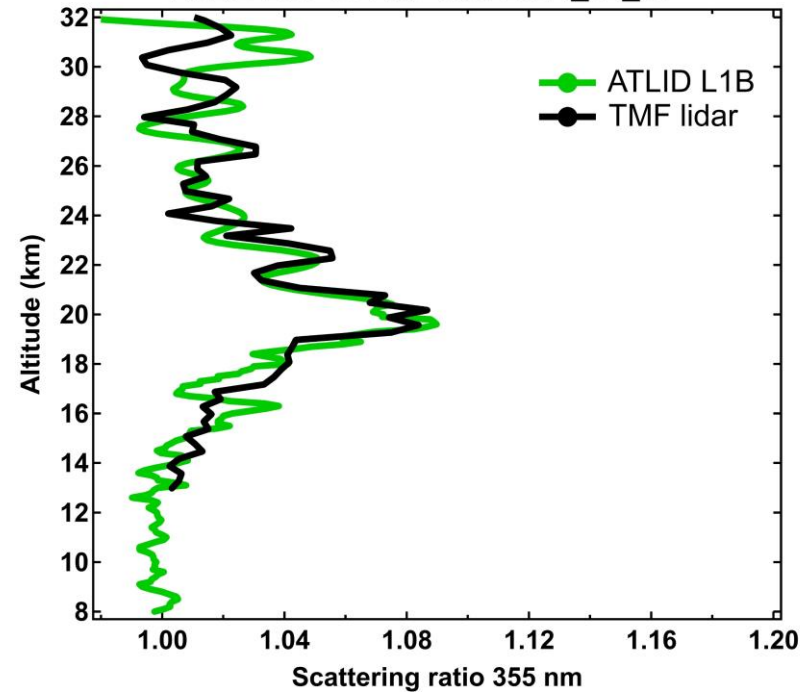
Stratospheric AOD 30 S - 30 N



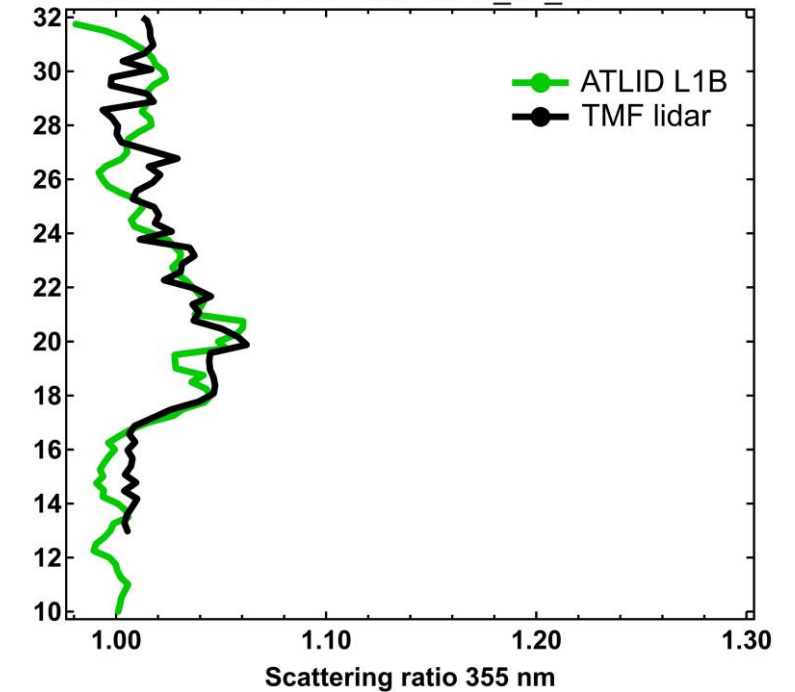
ATLID L1B vs TMF lidar 2024_09_01



ATLID L1B vs TMF lidar 2024_12_19

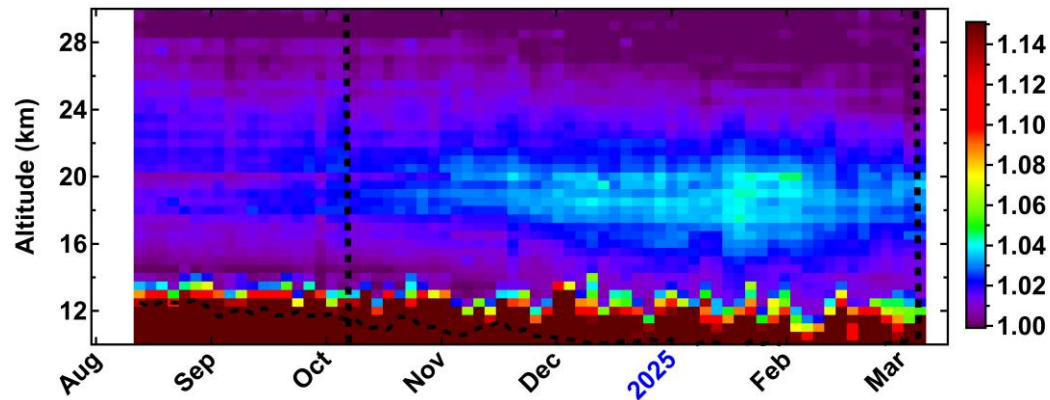


ATLID L1B vs TMF lidar 2025_02_25



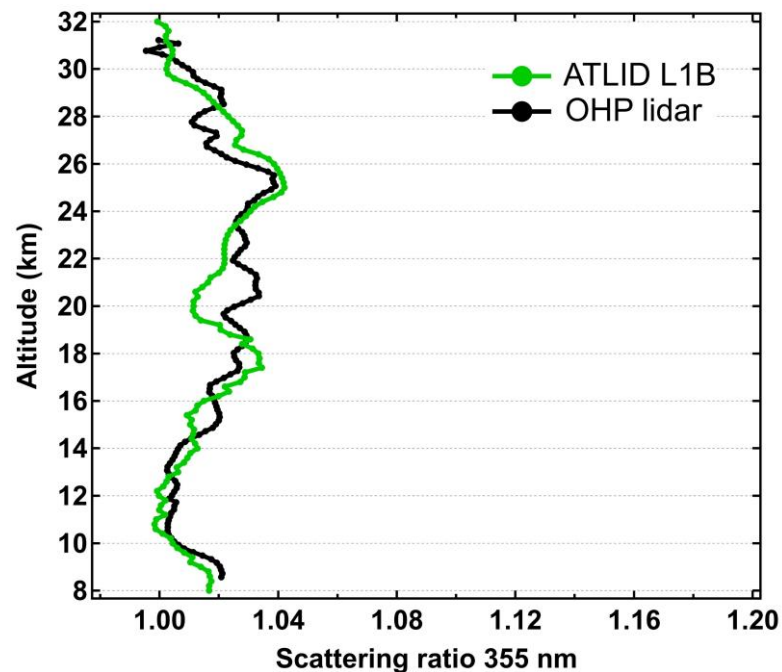
ATLID vs OHP lidar (44° N) and AZOR sonde (48° N)

EC ATLID L1B ASR 42 N - 48 N

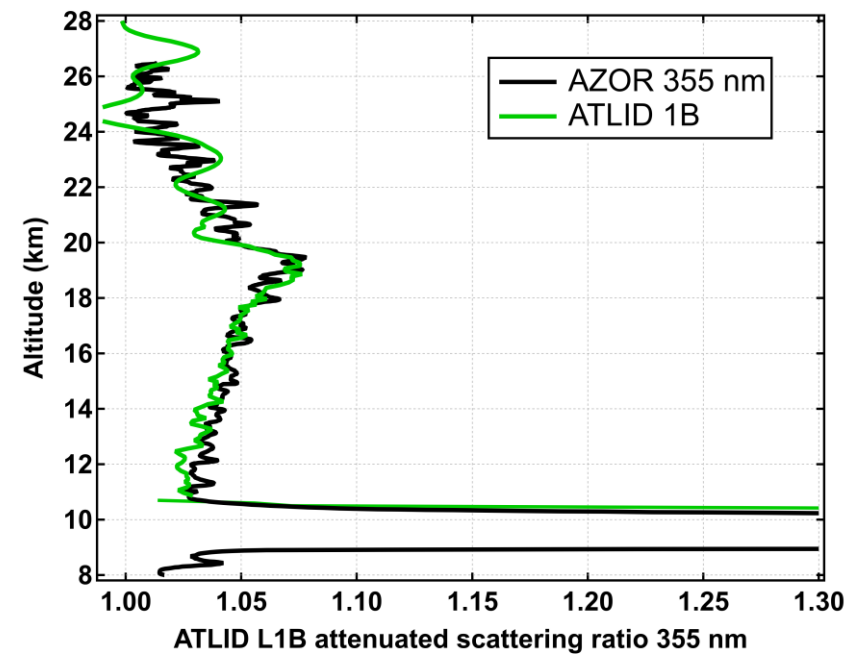


- AZOR measures at 528 nm and 940 nm
- Conversion to 355 nm using BAE derived from the two wavelength

ATLID L1B vs OHP lidar 2024 10 04



Orleans 10 03 2025 Z01 balloon



GSAW ATLID orbit click-look viewer

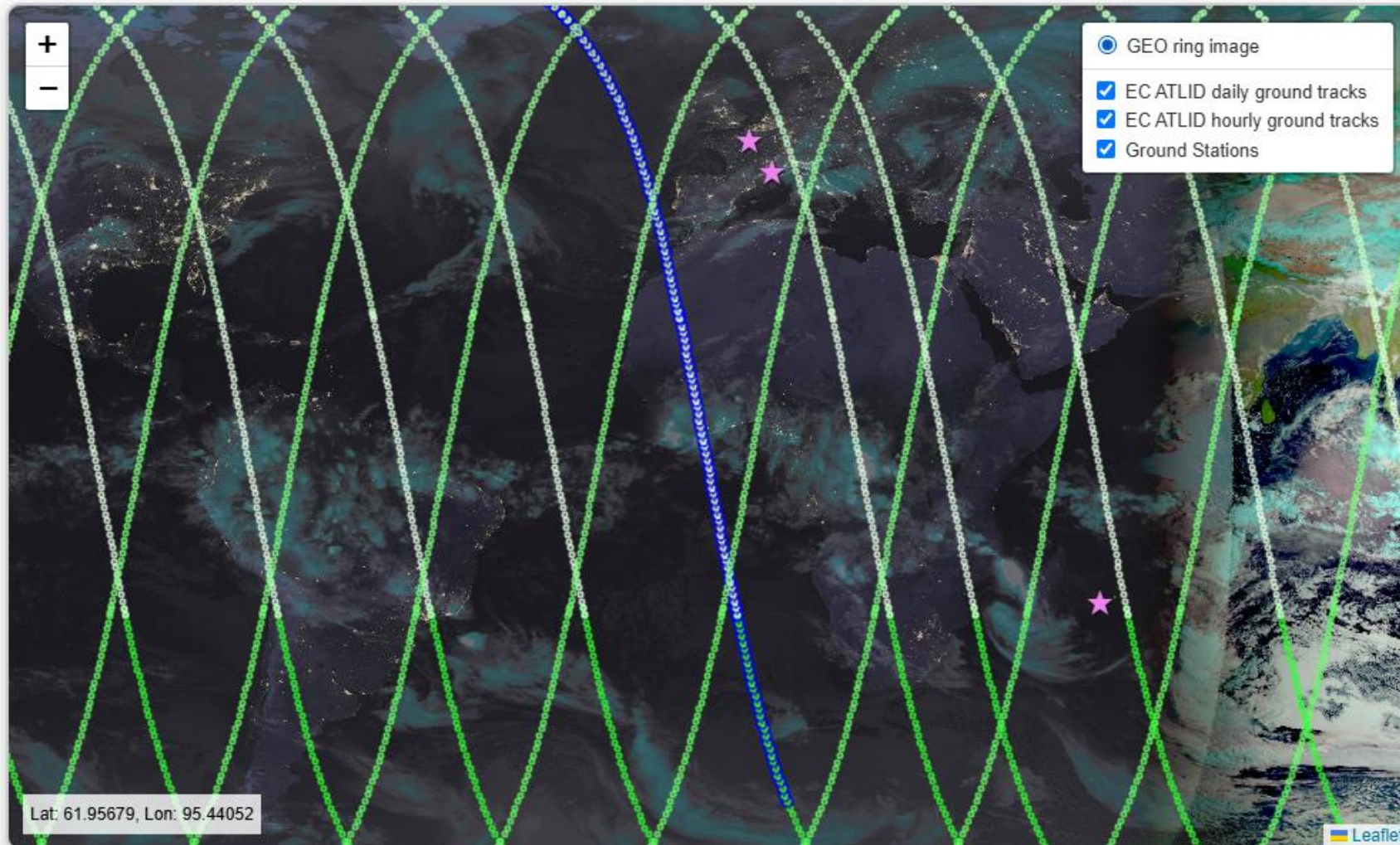


Global Stratospheric Aerosol Watch (GSAW)
<https://aerosolstrato.projet.latmos.ipsl.fr>



EarthCARE ATLID ground tracks and GEO ring maps

Date: 2025-03-14 , Hour: 02:00



Previous
Hour

14/03/2025

Next
Hour

Previous Day

Next Day

Previous Month

Next Month

First
Image

Animate
Images

Last
Image

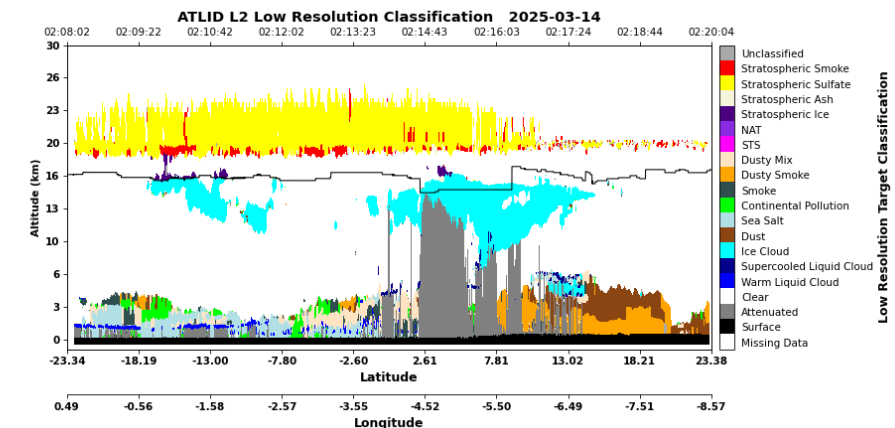
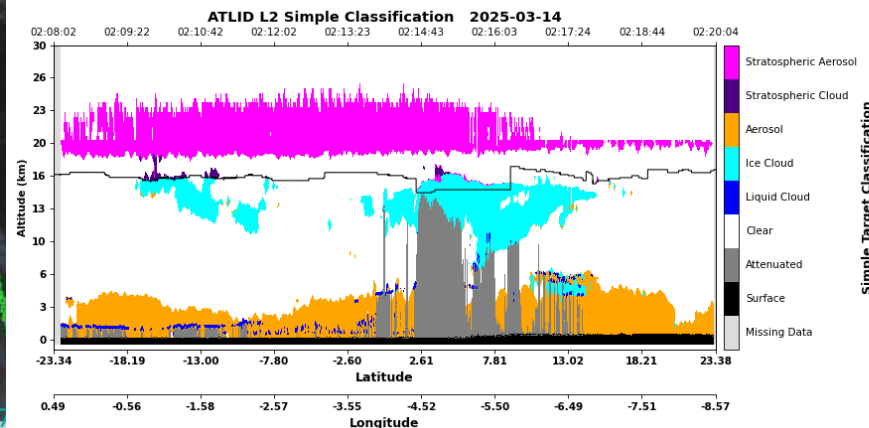
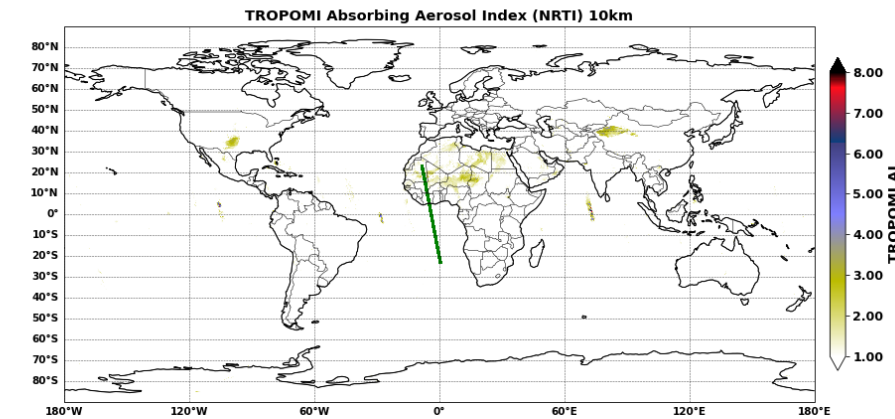
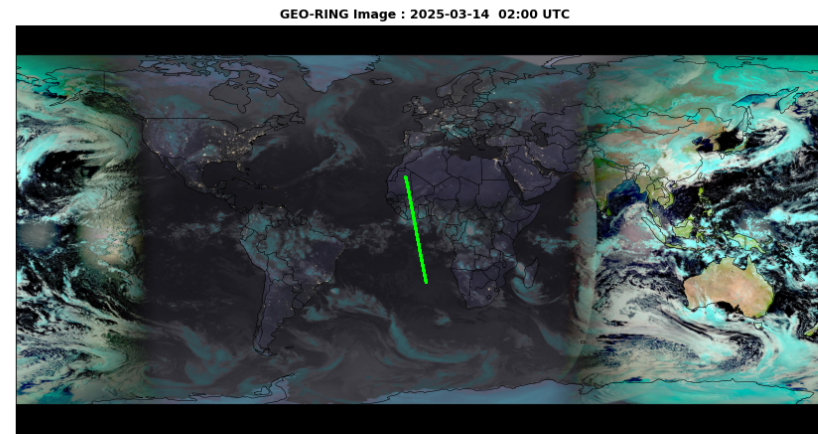
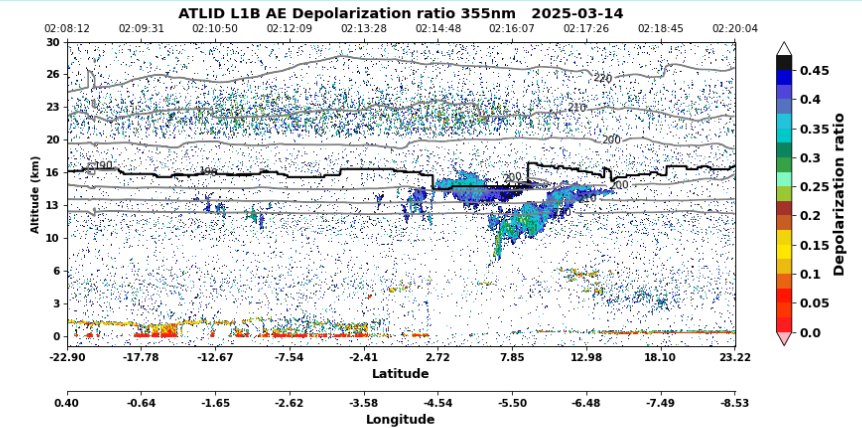
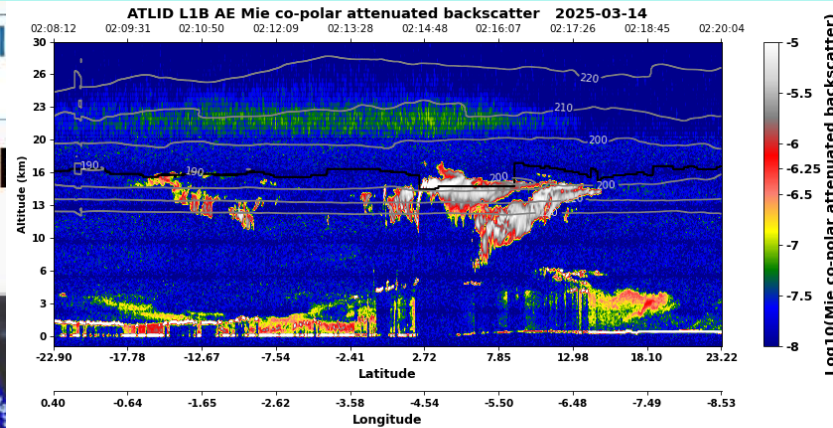
Animation Speed (ms): 700

Animate Day

GSAW ATLID orbit click-look viewer



EarthCARE



Key points

- Validation of ATLID L1B and L2A using NDACC 355 nm lidars, AZOR backscatter sonde and satellite limb profiling
- ATLID shows remarkable performance in the stratosphere
- Excellent agreement with suborbital measurements of SR
- Good agreement of L1B with satellite-derived SAOD
- SAOD derived from L2A extinction seem to have issues in pre-operational baselines

Arctic PSC outbreak 2025

