

# Aerosol absorption measurements from space by the Aura-OMI sensor

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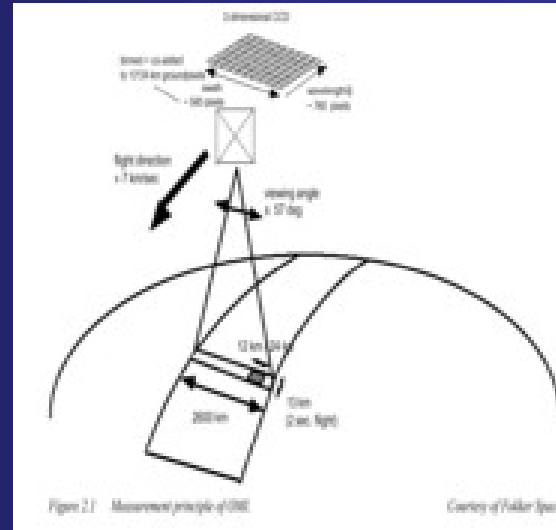
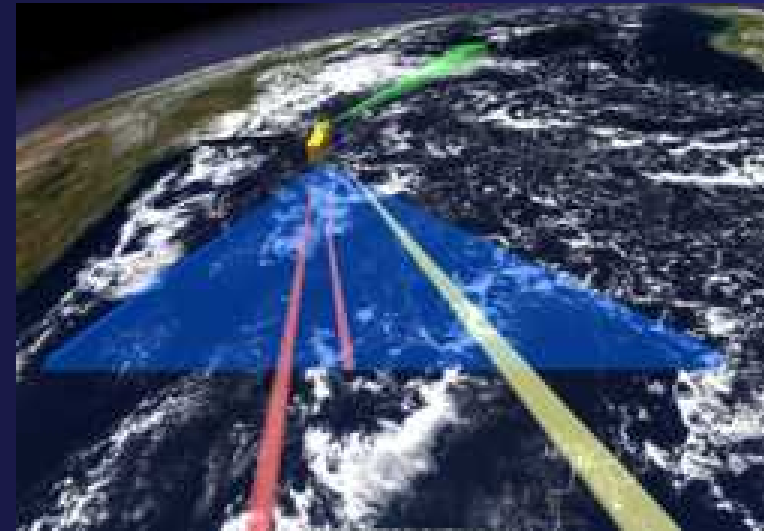
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SSAI Inc, Lanham, MD

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**July 02-2009**  
**NOAA- NESDIS, Camp Springs, MD**

## Outline of Presentation

- OMI Sensor
- Assessment of aerosol products
- 2008 SH Biomass Burning Season
  - OMI-Calipso Analysis

# Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI)



Nadir solar backscatter spectrometer  
-270-500 nm

-13X24 km footprint

-2600 km swath width

-Launched on 07-15-04

One of four sensors on the EOS-Aura platform

An international project: Holland, USA, Finland

Retrieval Products:

Radicals: Column  $O_3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  
 $BrO$ ,  $OCIO$

$O_3$  profile

Tracers: Column  $SO_2$

Cloud top pressure

Aerosols

## Aerosols:

Near UV Algorithm

-Aerosol Index (AI)

-Extinction Optical Depth (AOD)

-Absorption Optical Depth (AAOD)

Multi-wavelength Algorithm

-Spectral Optical Depth, Aerosol type

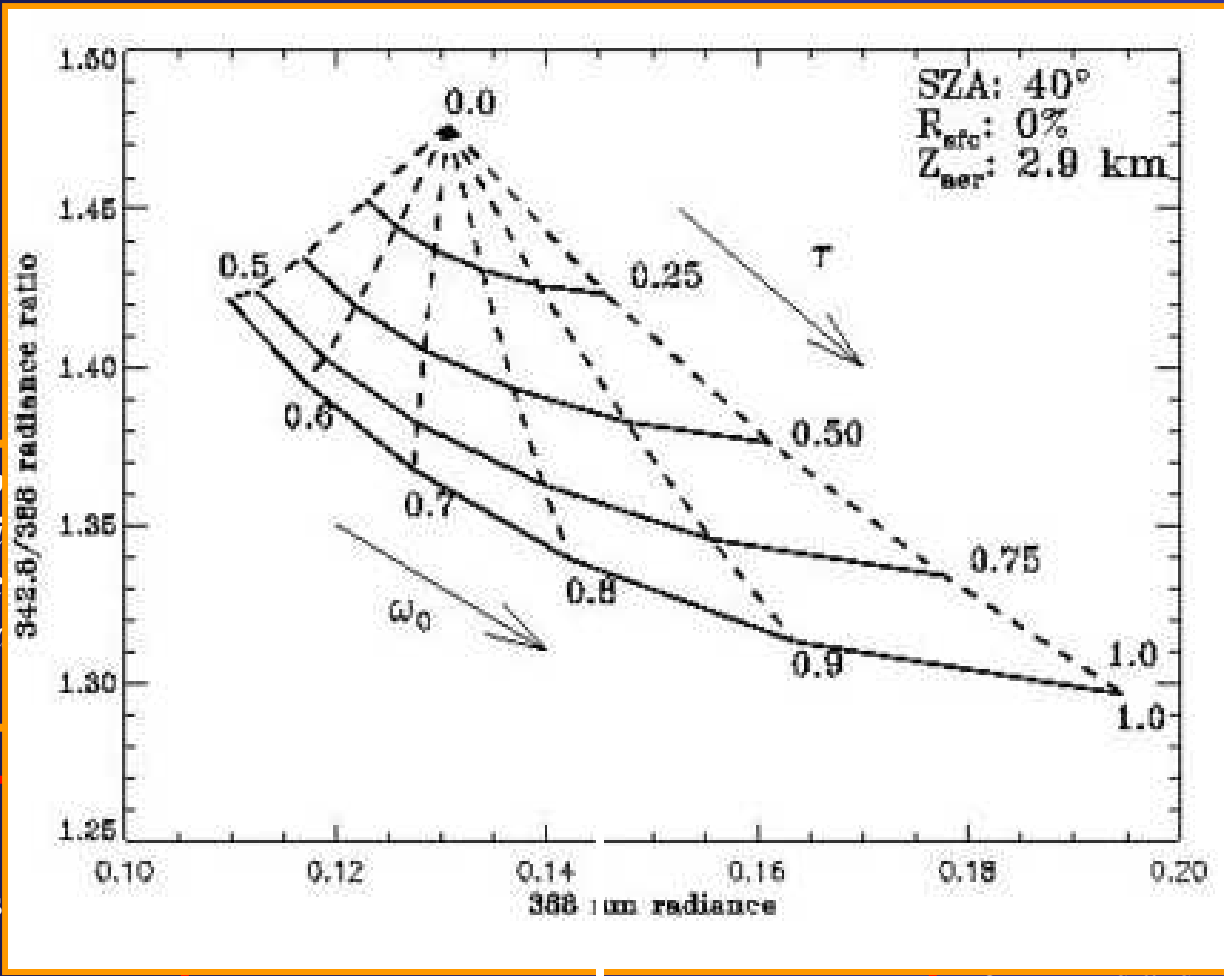
# Trans-oceanic Aerosol Transport as seen by OMI



**LUT's:**

- Particle size distribution
- Real comp. refractive index
- Relative spectral distribution of refractive index.

- Three aerosol types:
  - Desert Dust
  - Carbonaceous aerosols
  - Weakly absorbing aerosols
- Seven aerosol models per type (varying  $\omega_0$ )
- Nodal points on:
  - Extinction Optical Depth
  - Single scattering Albedo
  - Aerosol Layer Height



- Particle size distribution (354, 388 nm)
- Relative spectral distribution

- Desert Dust
- Global monthly Climatology from GOCART calculations.

**Retrieved parameters:**

*Absorbing Aerosol Index*

*Extinction optical depth  $\tau_{ext}$*

*Absorption optical depth  $\tau_{abs}$*   
(354, 388, 500 nm)

Standard OMI retrieval:

Retrieves aerosol optical depth (AOD) and aerosol single scattering albedo ( $\omega_0$ ) for 5 different assumptions of aerosol layer height:

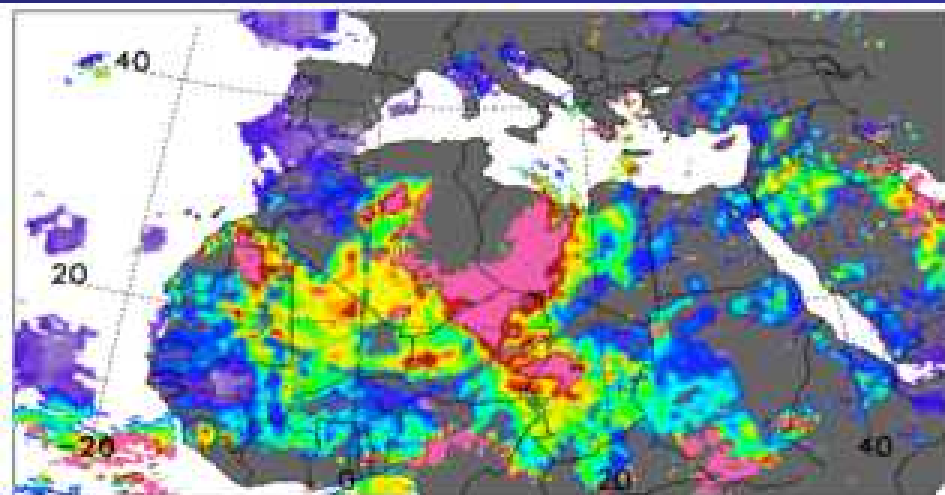
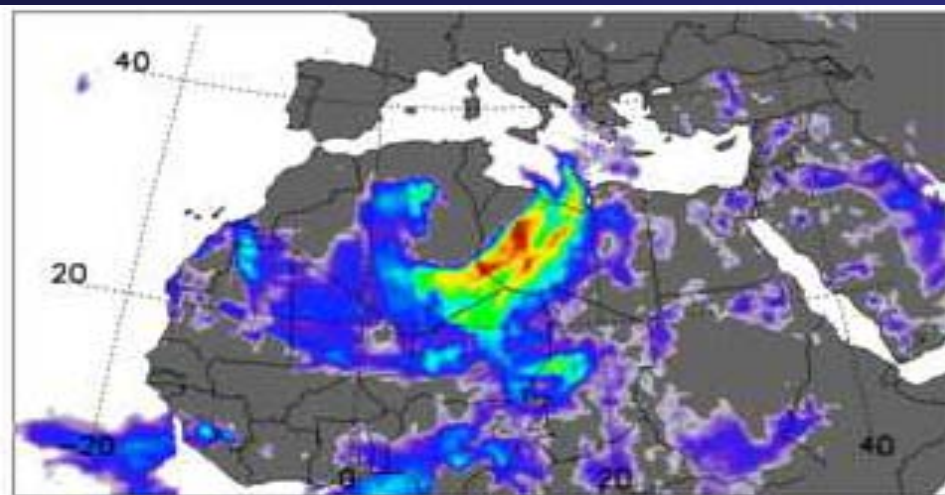
0 km	AOD1	$\omega_01$
1.5 km	AOD2	$\omega_02$
3.0 km	AOD3	$\omega_03$
6.0 km	AOD4	$\omega_04$
10 km	AOD5	$\omega_05$

Then assumes an aerosol layer height from climatological considerations, and returns the most likely AOD and single scattering albedo .

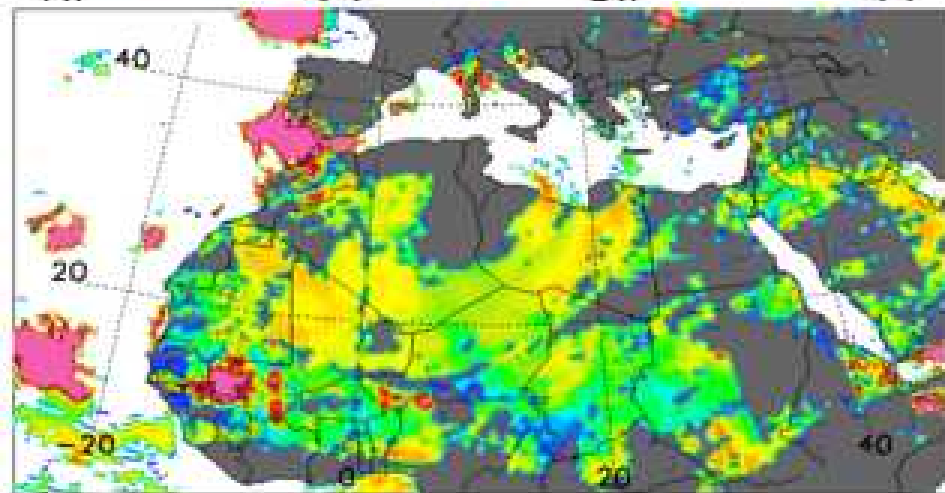
Aerosol Absorption Optical Depth (AAOD) is calculated as  $AOD(1-\omega_0)$ .

The height dependent set of retrievals as well as the recommended solution are reported in the Level-2 Product.

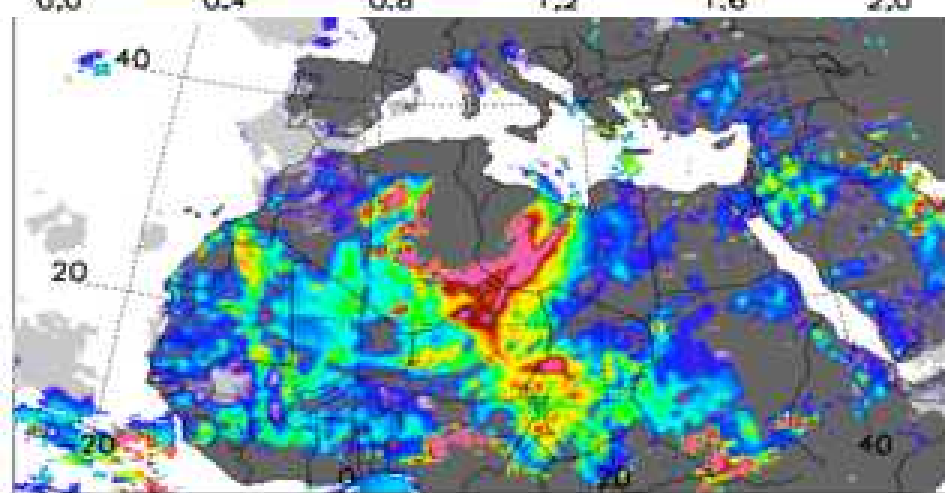
# OMI Retrieved Dust Properties (March 9-2007)



Aerosol Index



Aerosol Optical Depth



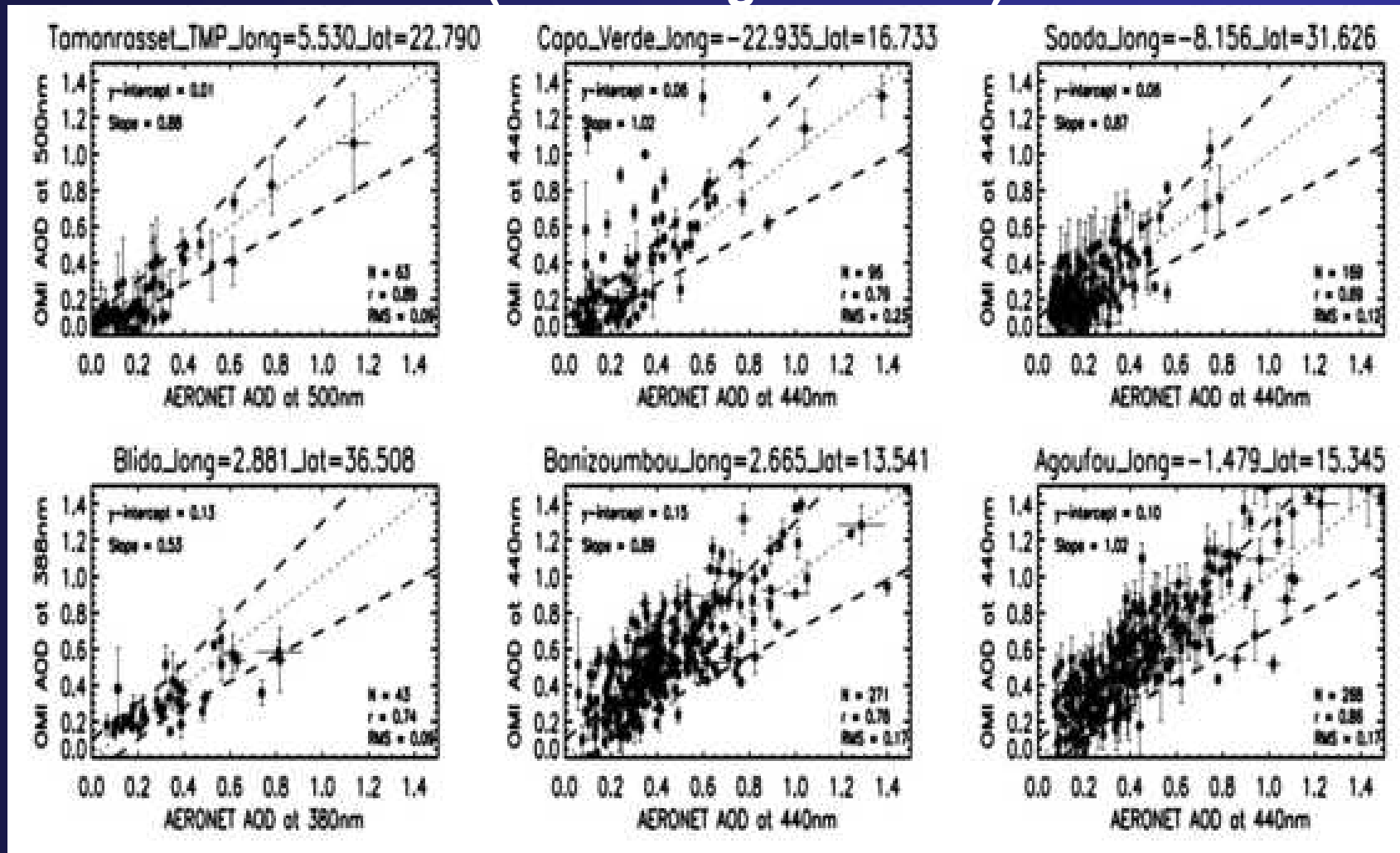
Single Scattering Albedo



Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth



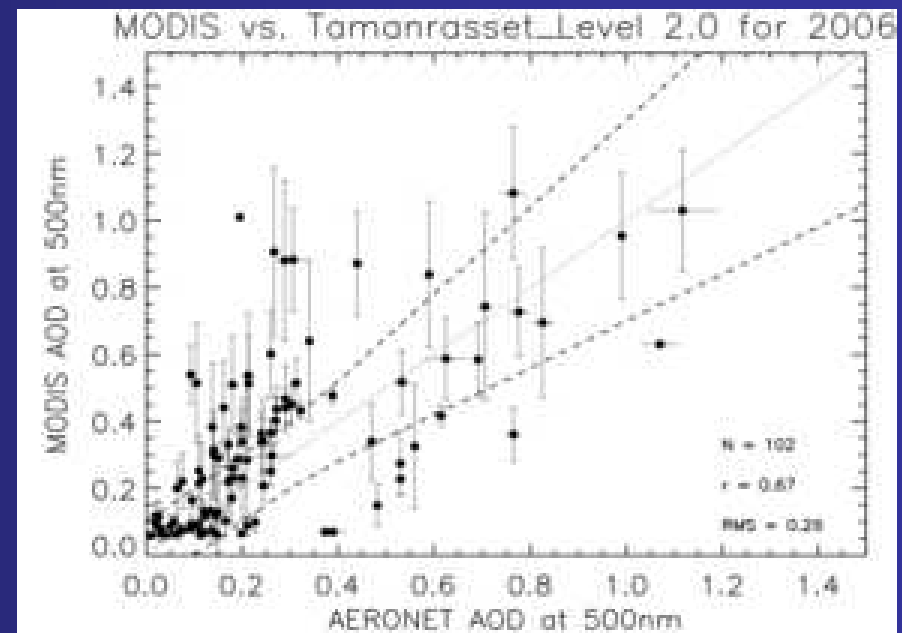
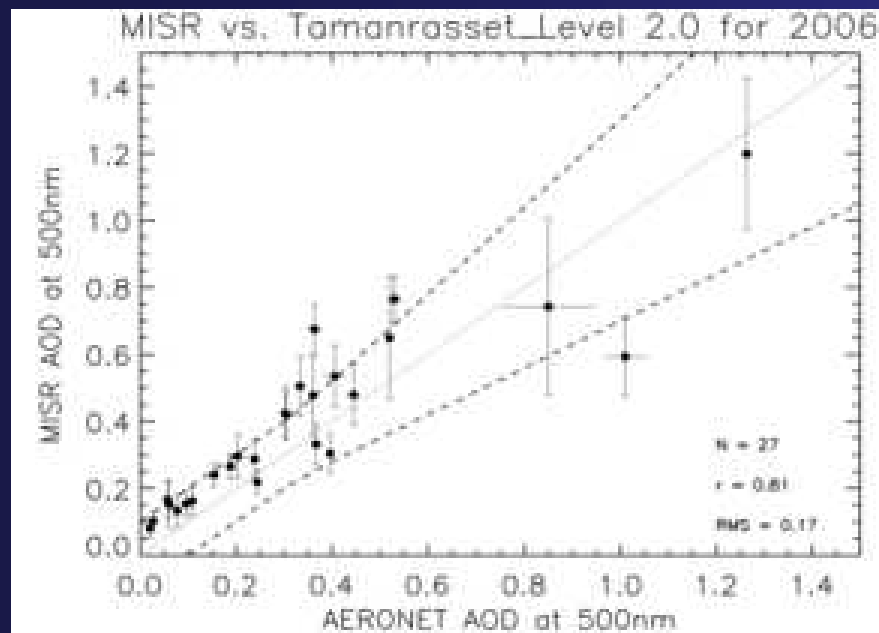
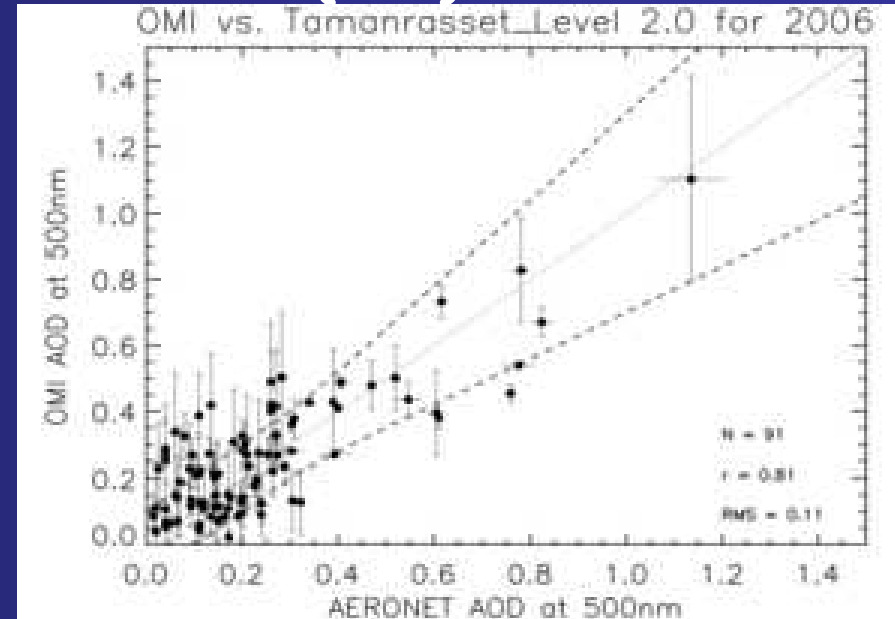
# Evaluation of extinction AOT using AERONET observations (absorbing aerosols)



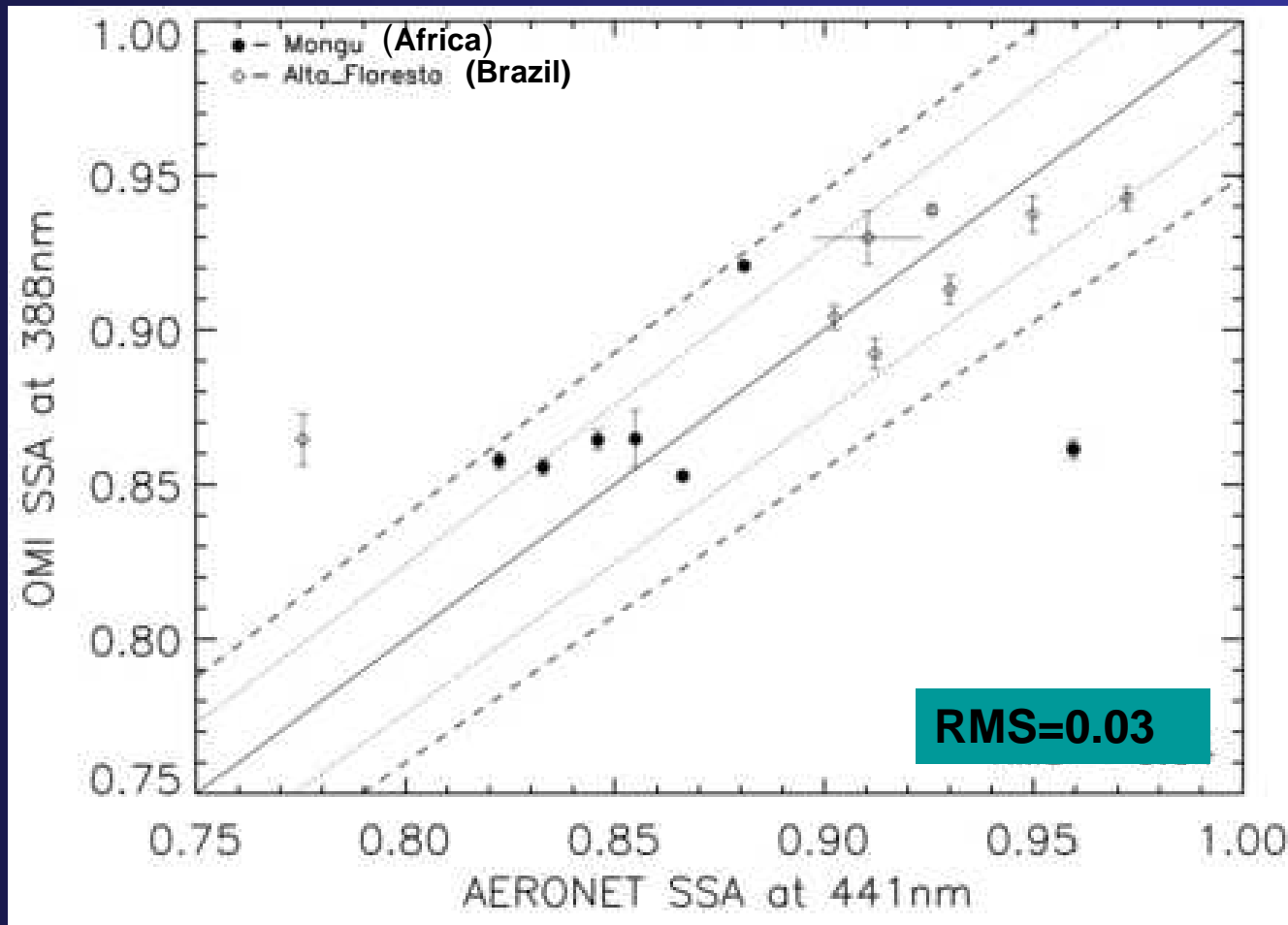
Under minimum sub-pixel cloud contamination conditions the OMI near-UV algorithm (OMAERUV) performs reasonably well.



# Inter-satellite Comparison OMI - MISR - MODIS (DB)

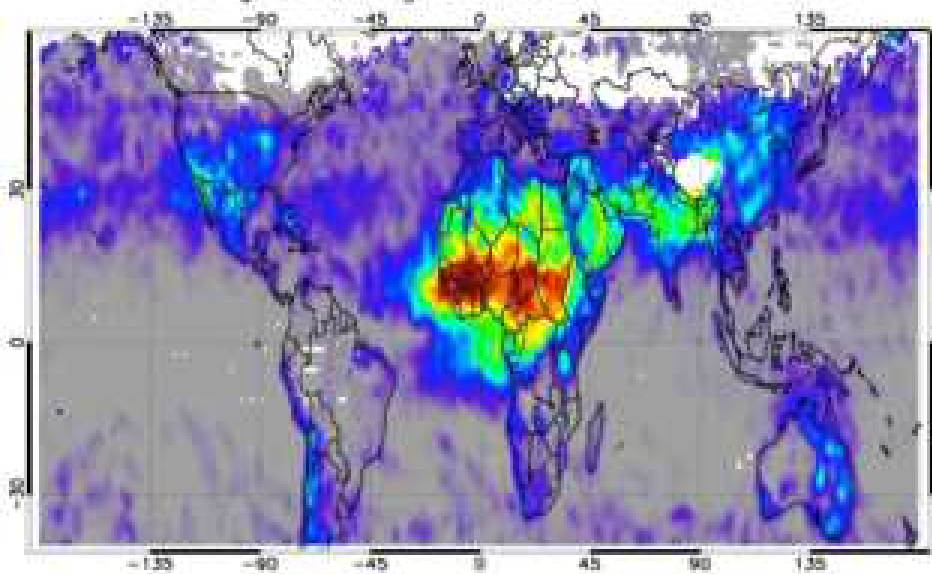


# Assessment of OMI Aerosol Absorption Product Comparison to AERONET Retrievals

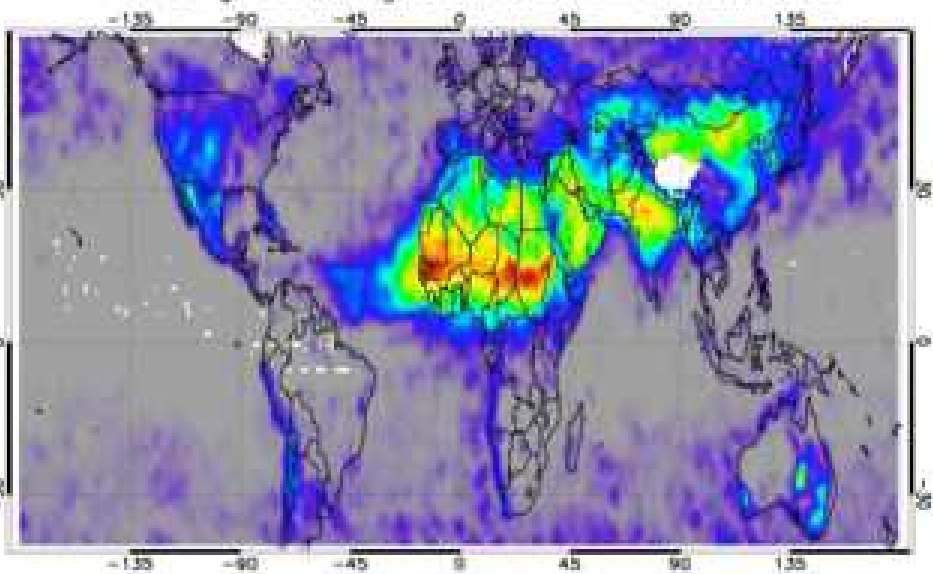


Absorption by Brazilian and African Savanna smoke

Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm for DJF-2006



Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm for MAM-2006



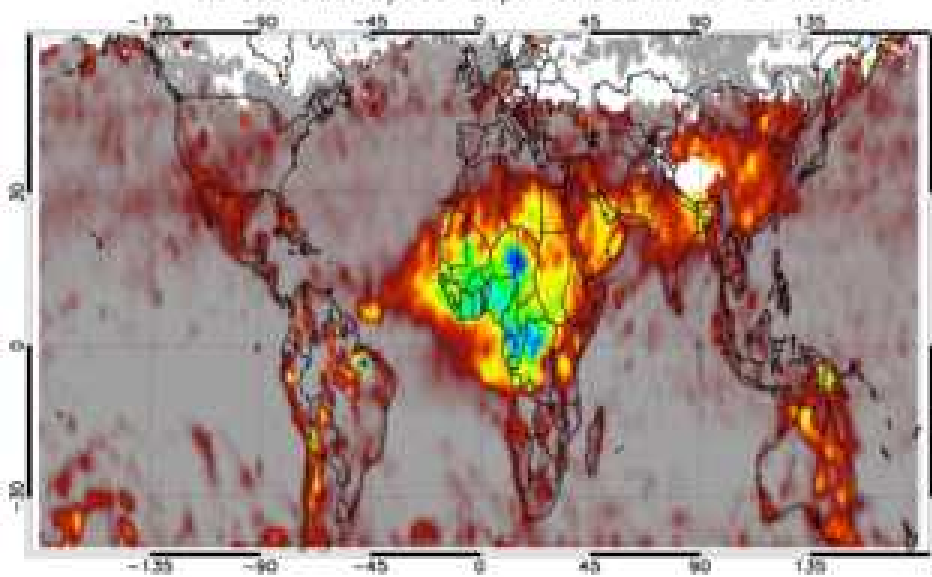
Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm



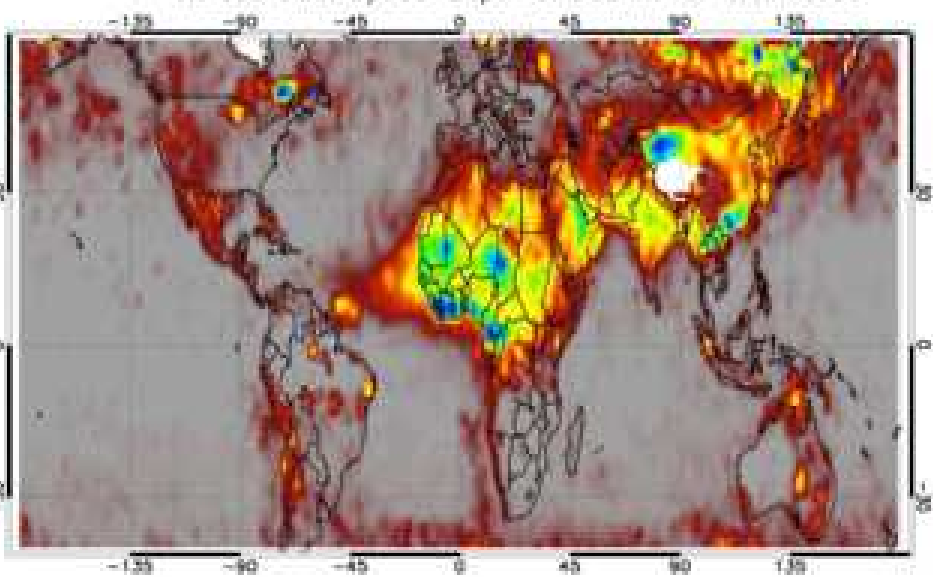
Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm



Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm for DJF-2006



Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm for MAM-2006



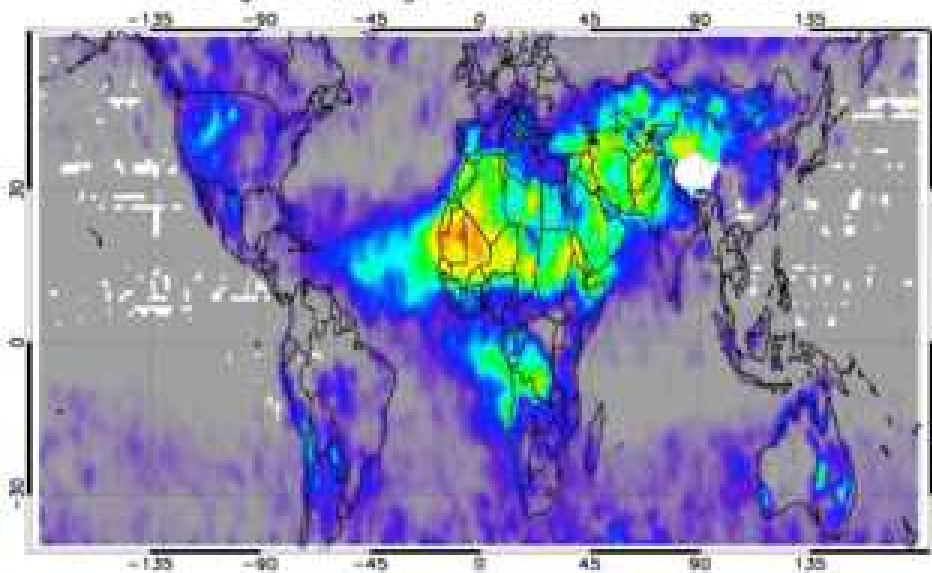
Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm



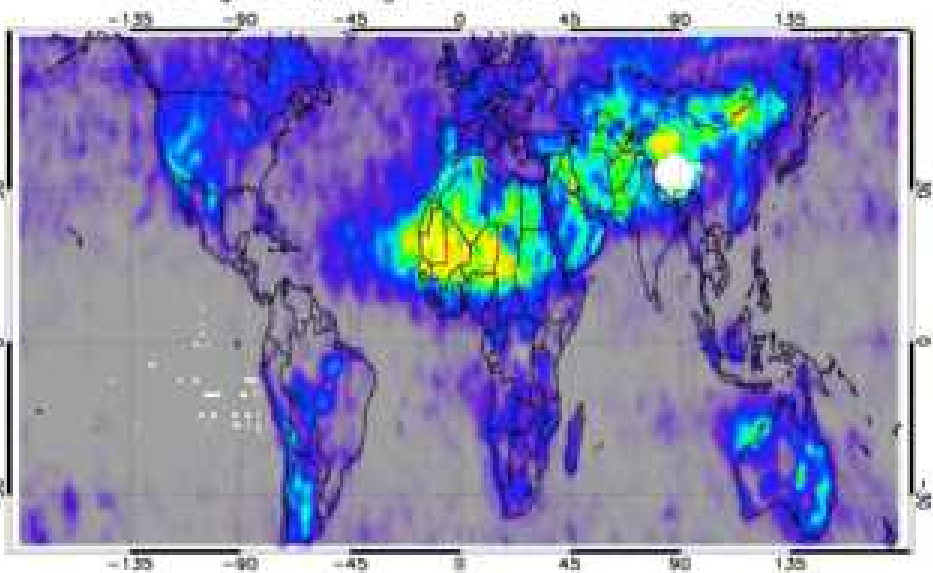
Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm



Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm for JJA-2006



Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm for SON-2006



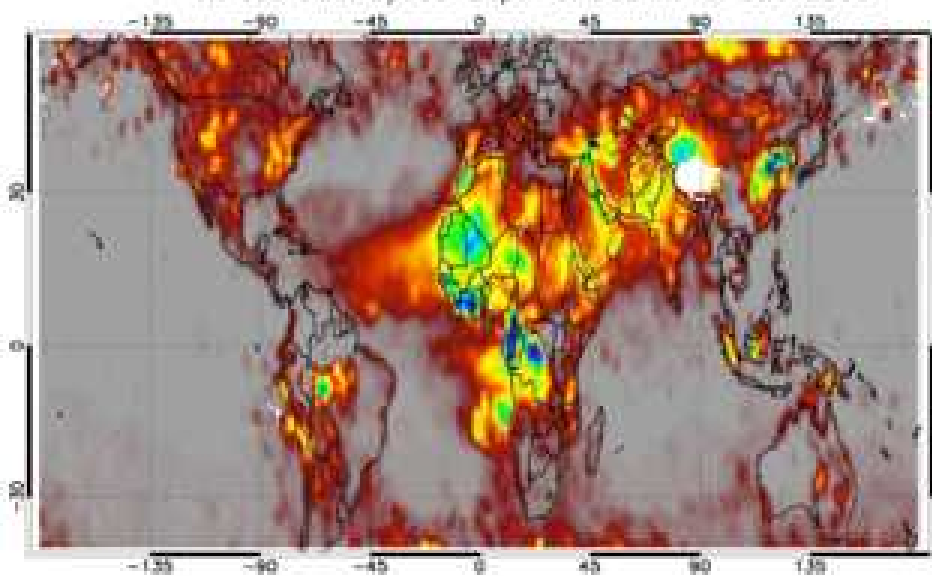
Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm



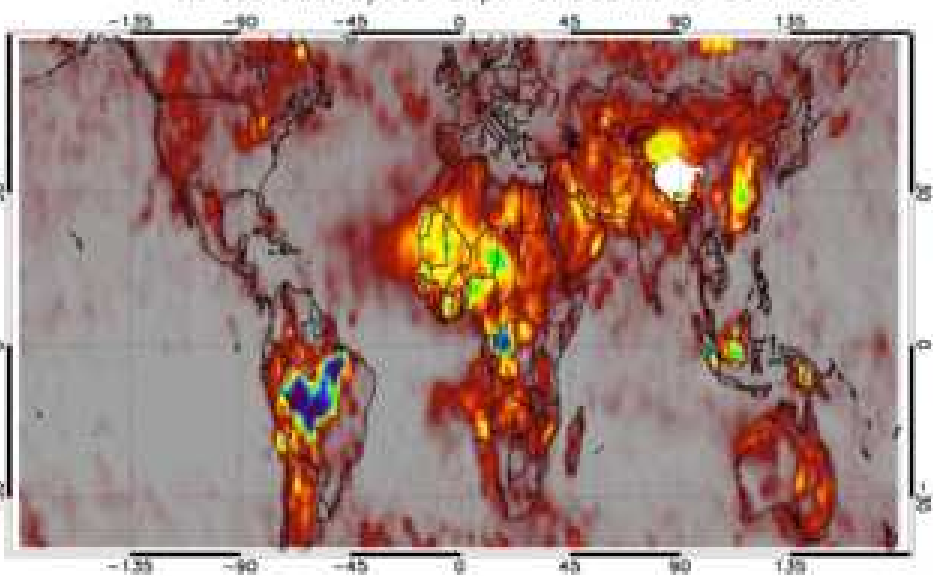
Single Scattering Albedo at 388nm



Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm for JJA-2006



Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm for SON-2006



Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm



Aerosol Abs. Optical Depth at 388nm



**The anomalous 2008 Southern Hemisphere  
Biomass Burning Season  
Satellite Observations**

# 2008 Trans-Atlantic aerosol transport in the Southern Hemisphere

Aug-24



Aug-26



Aug-28



Aug-30



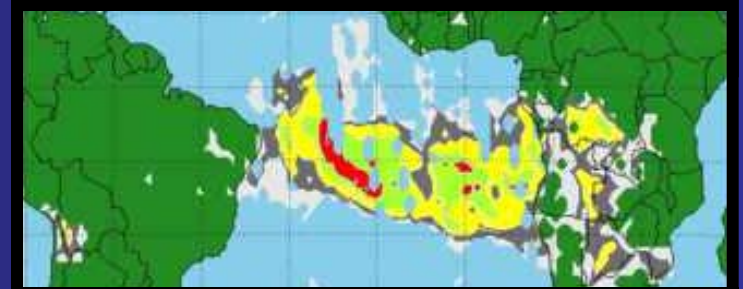
Sep-3



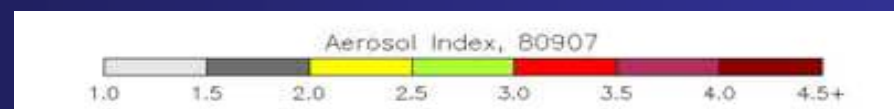
Sep-5

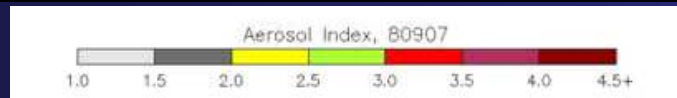


Sep-7

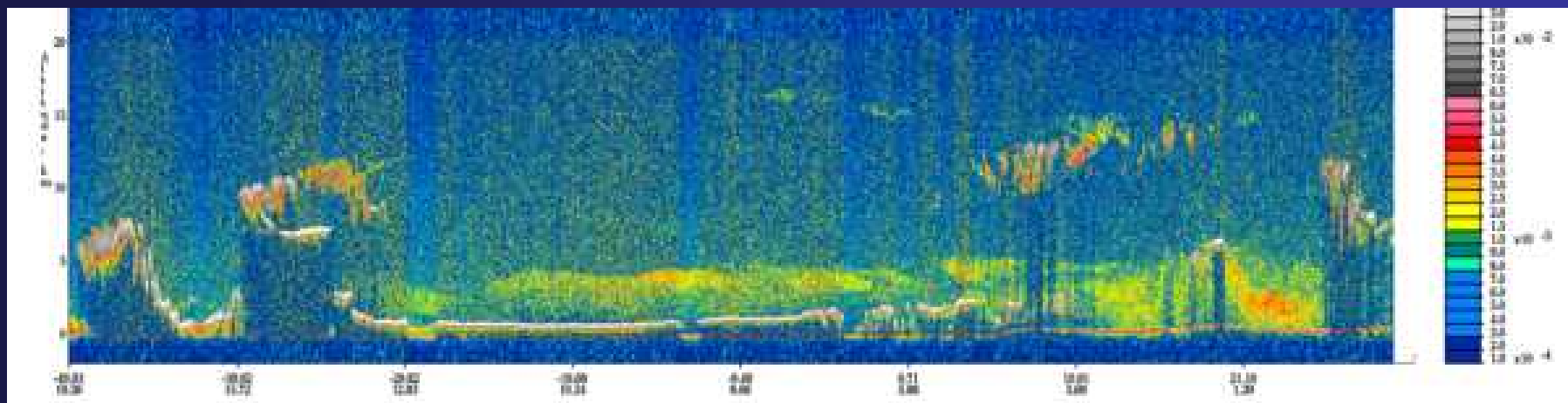
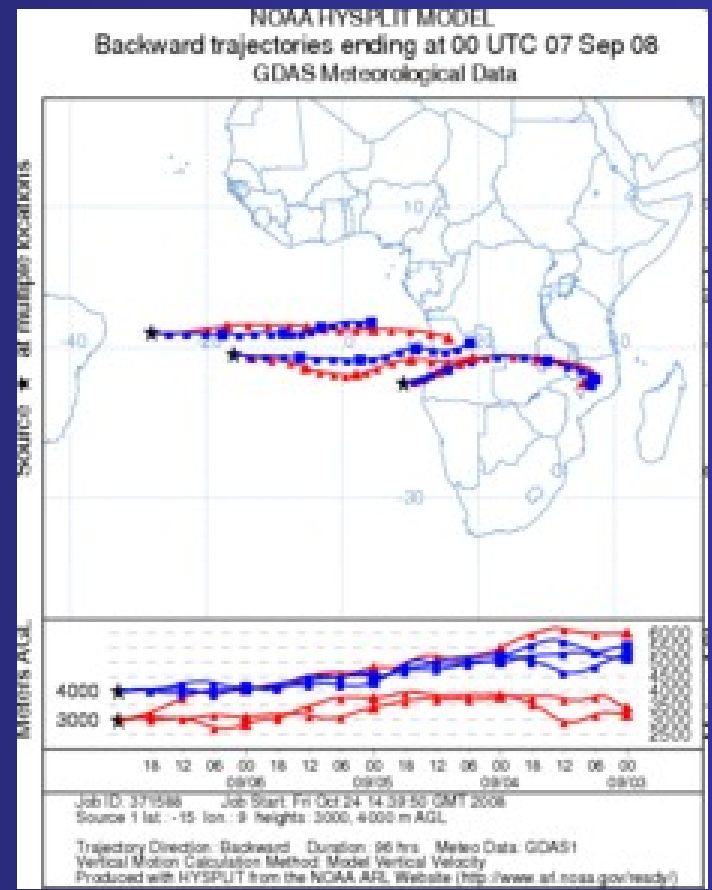


Sep-9





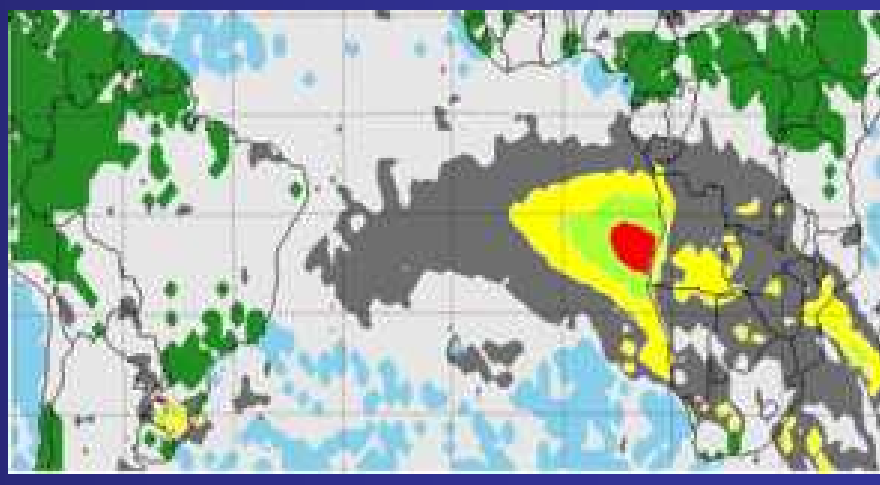
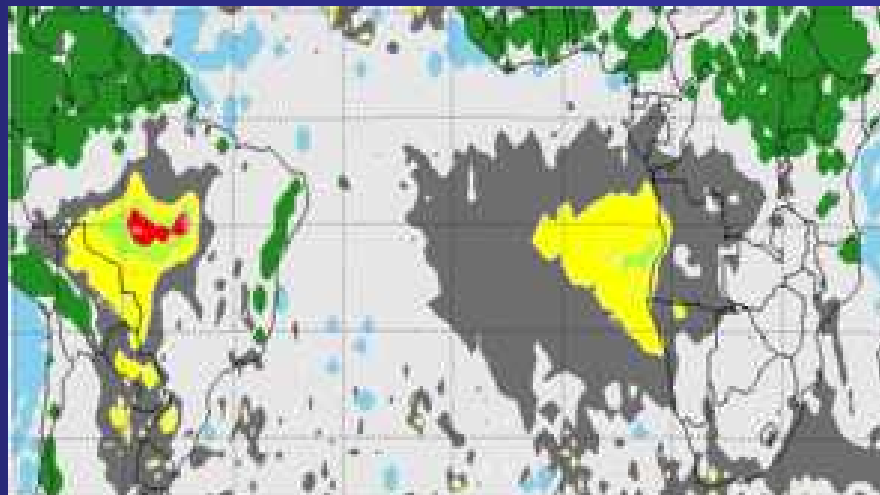
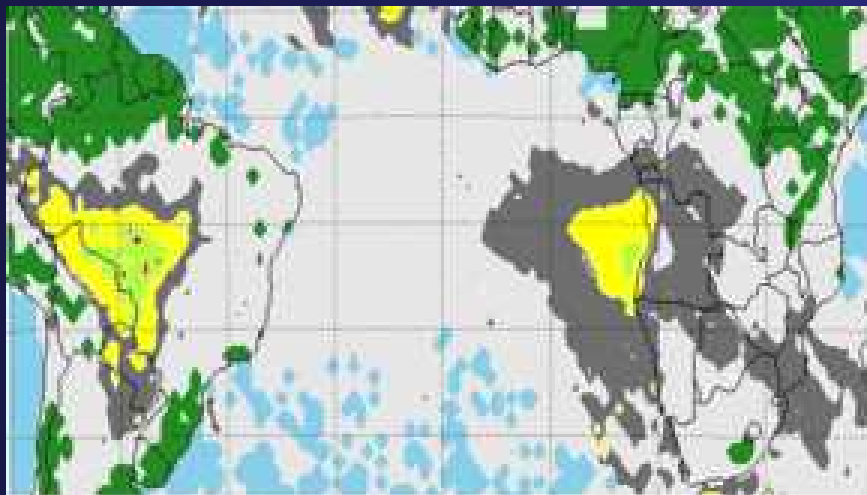
Smoke layer above clouds



# OMI Aerosol Index: Monthly Averages

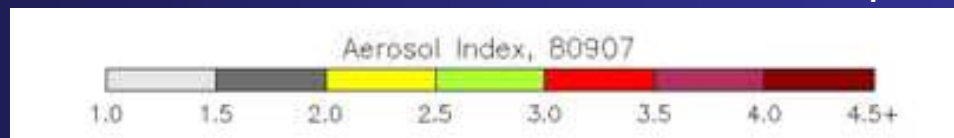
September 2005

September 2007



September 2006

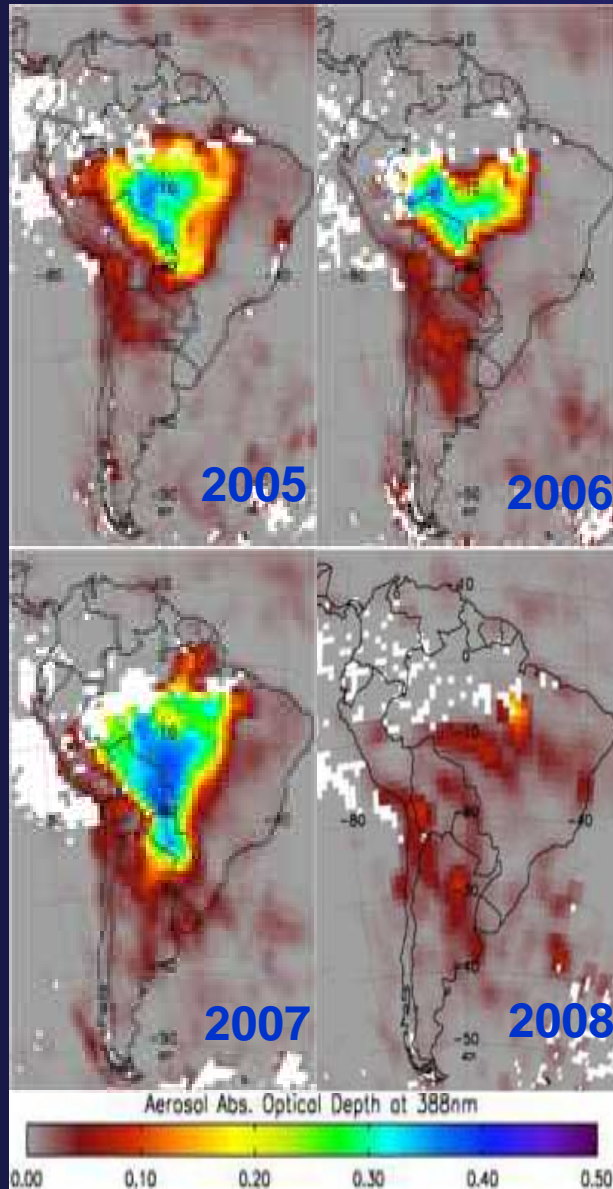
September 2008



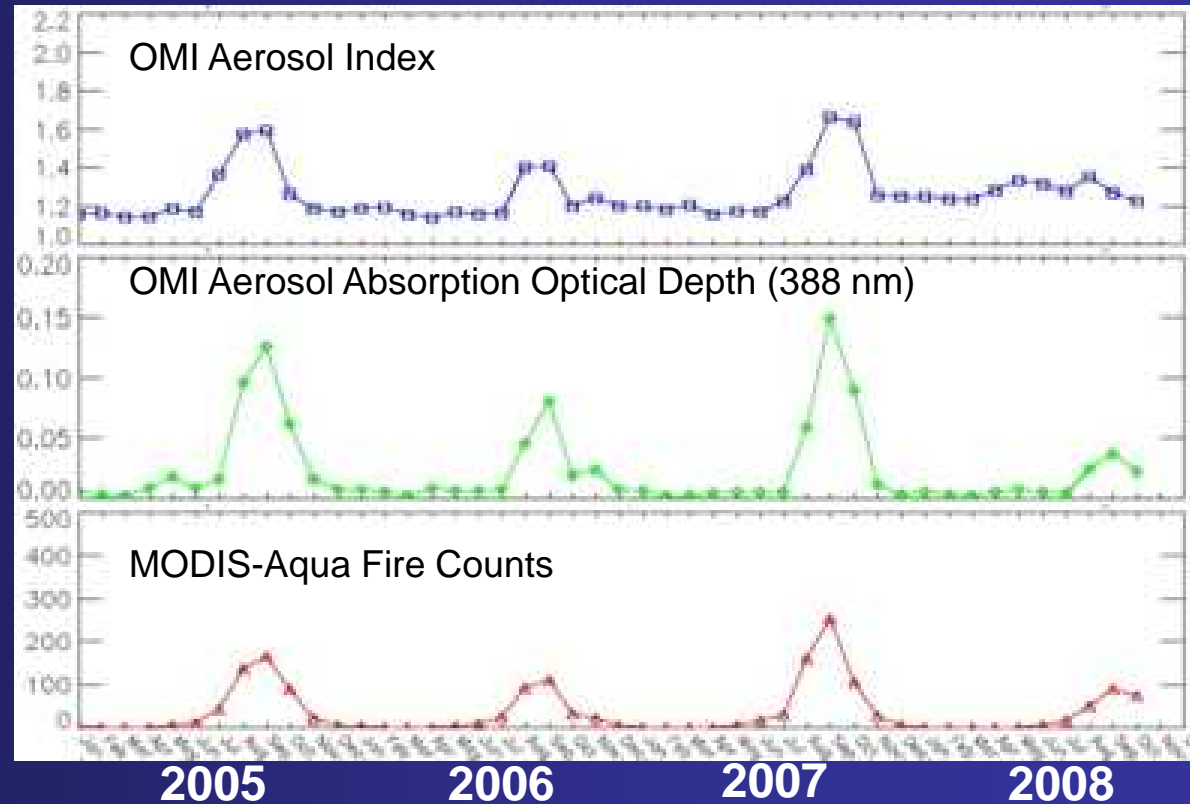


# OMI Observations of Large Decrease of South American Biomass Burning in 2008

September Average Aerosol Absorption Optical Depth (388 nm) for 2005-2008



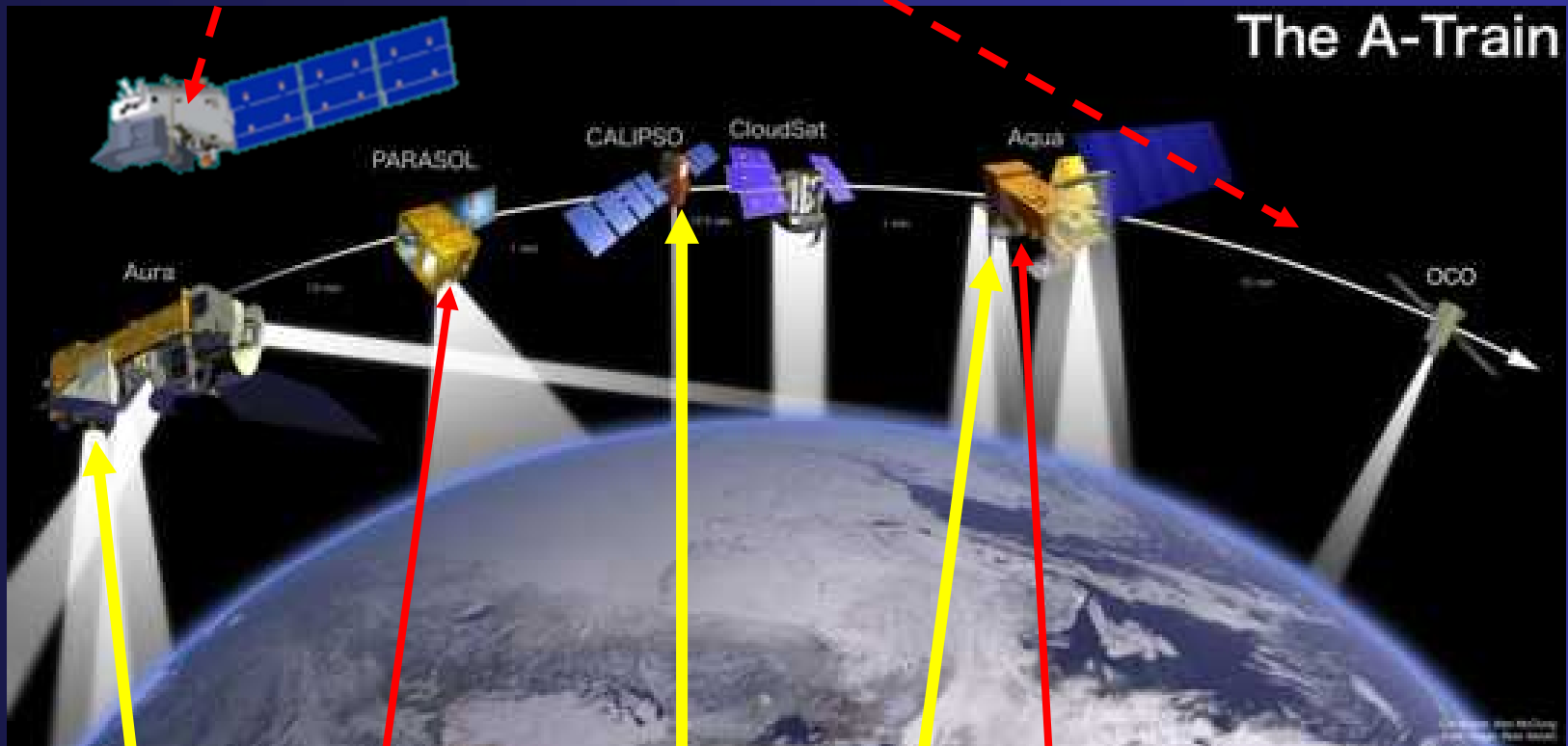
Time series of smoke-related parameters



- The September 2008 number of fires in South America went down by 50% with respect to 2007.
- In Brazil alone the reduction was 62%. A 4% decrease was observed in rest of the sub-continent.
- The atmospheric aerosol load over the area of the analysis went down by 65%.
- The dramatic decrease in biomass burning activity cannot be explained by meteorological variability.

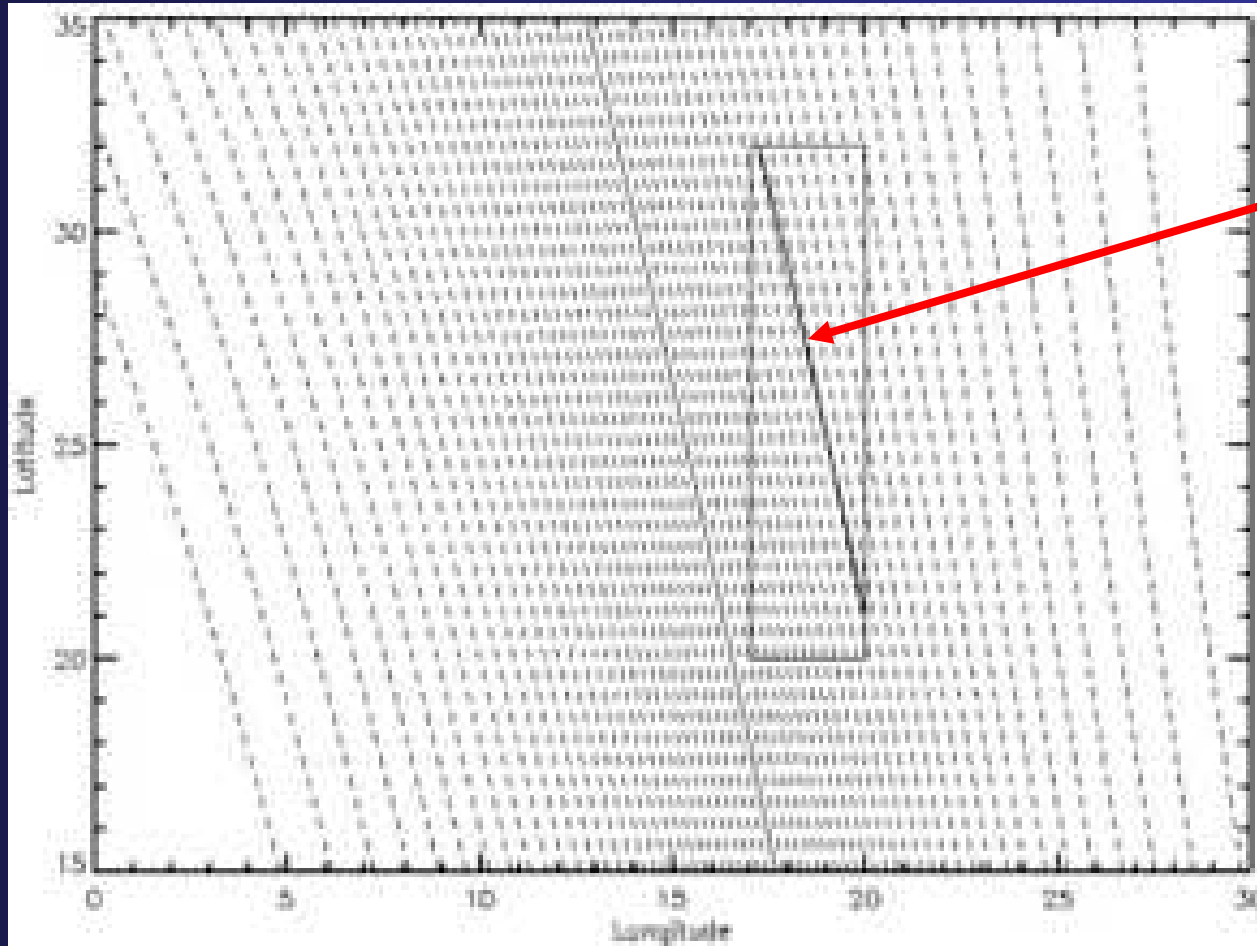
# Aerosol-sensing instruments in the A-train

NPP-VIIRS and *Glory-APS* will join the A-train



OMI, PARASOL, Calipso, MODIS, AIRS are currently operational

# Analysis of collocated CALIPSO - OMI data

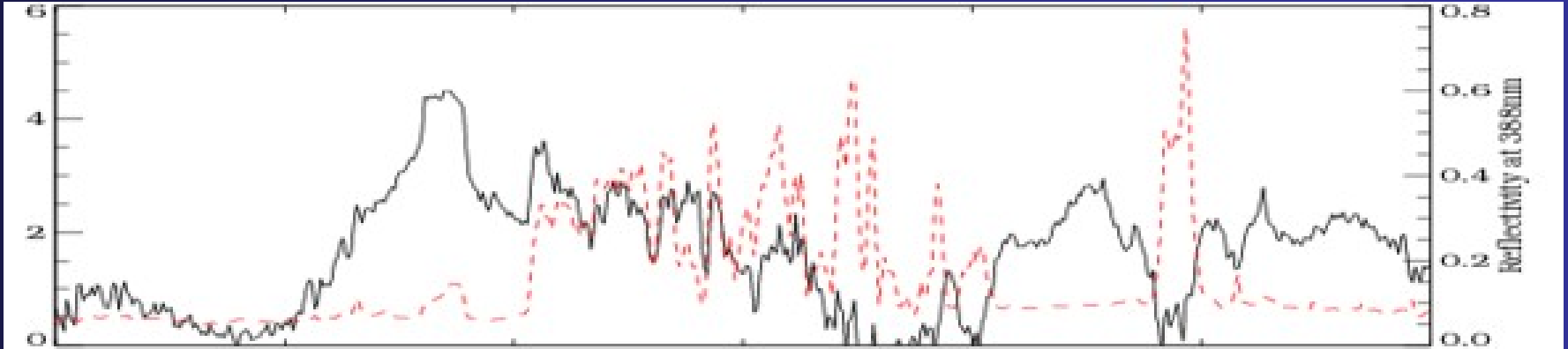


Calipso orbital  
track

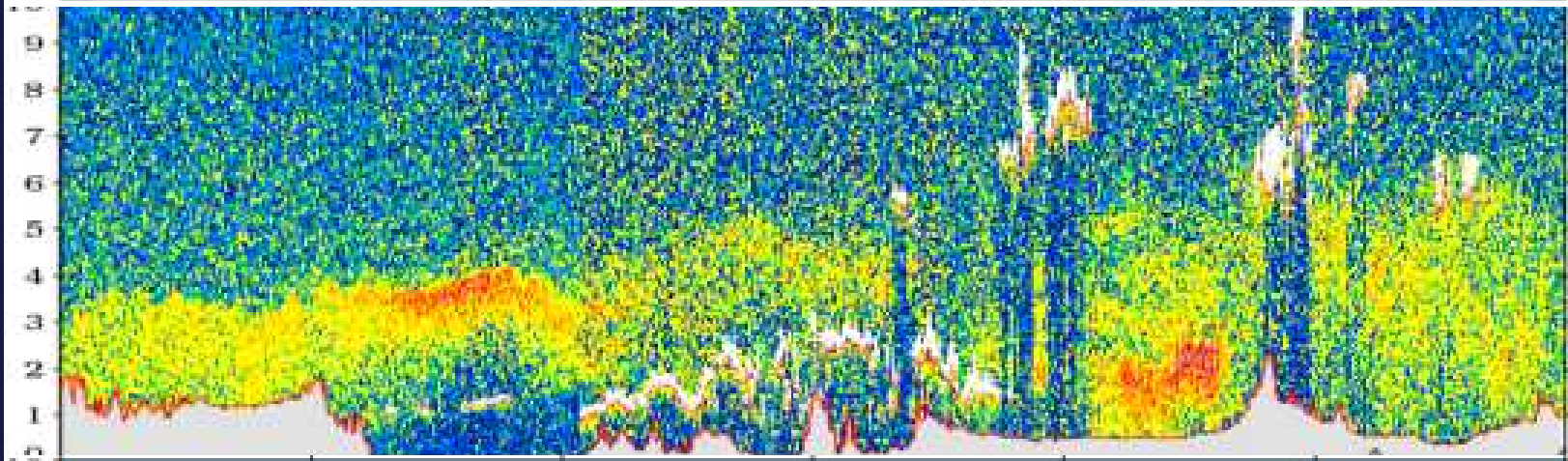
# Properties of the Aerosol Index

- Positive values for UV-absorbing particles: desert dust, smoke, volcanic ash
- Negative values for small particles non-absorbing particles. Difficult to separate aerosol effects from other non-aerosol effects that also produce negative AI values (mainly over the oceans).
- Nearly zero for clouds
- Absorbing aerosols are detected even when mixed with clouds
- Absorbing aerosols are detected above all surface types including bright backgrounds (snow, ice, cloud decks)
- Magnitude of Positive AI depends on aerosol absorption optical Depth and height of aerosol layer
- AI signal is amplified when the absorbing layer lies above clouds.
- AI signal meaningful above 0.5

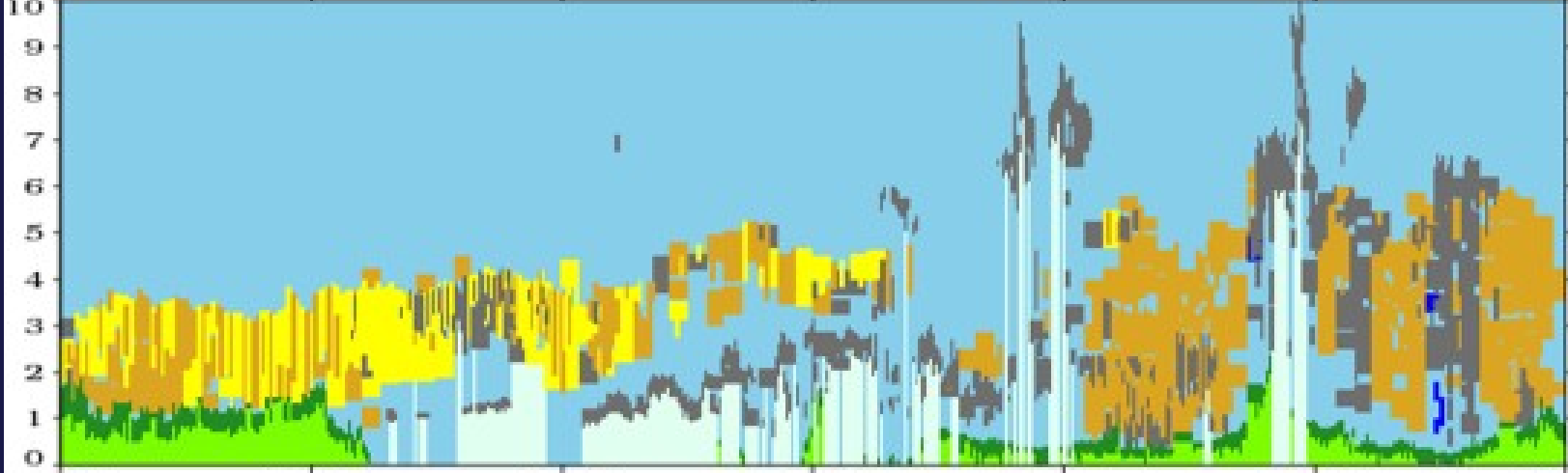
AI



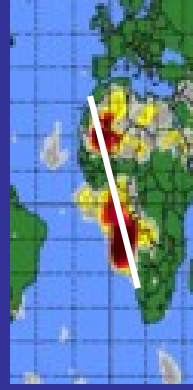
Height (km)



Height (km)

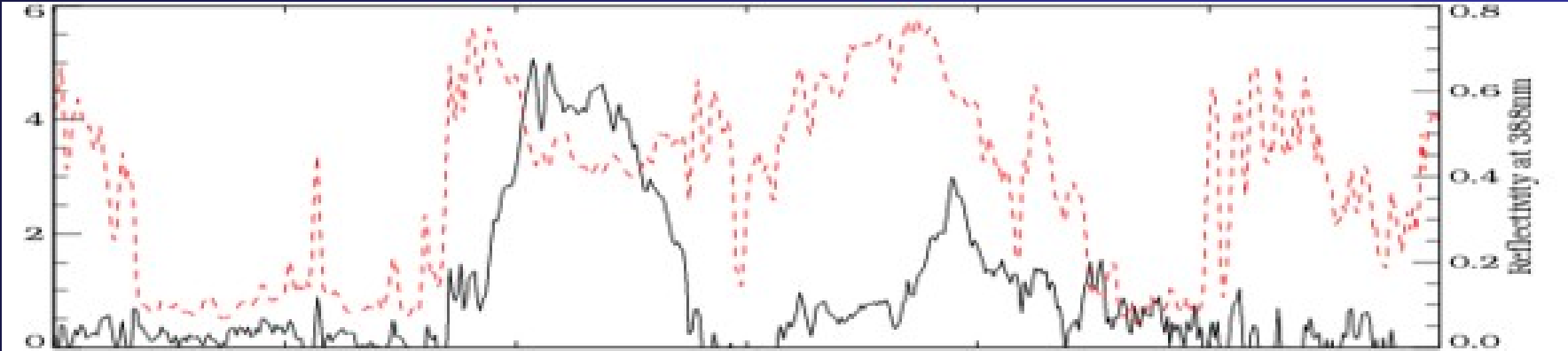


-24.9853 16.2470 -15.0436 13.9283 -5.0745 11.7543 -4.9057 9.6245 14.8830 7.4507 24.8430 5.1025 34.79 2.502

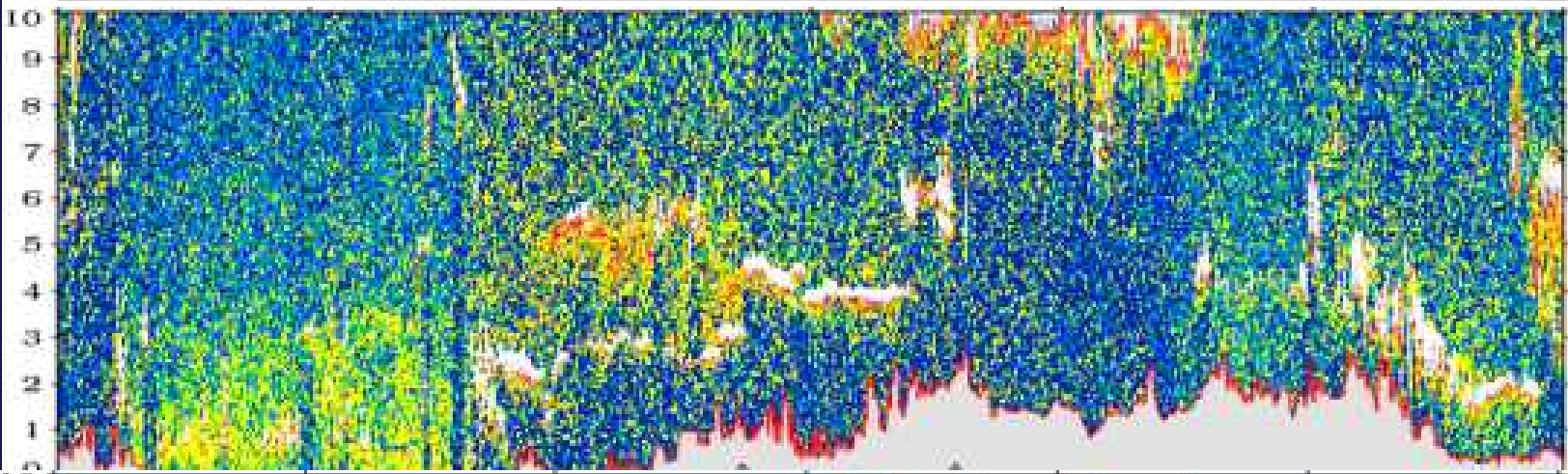


08-12-2006

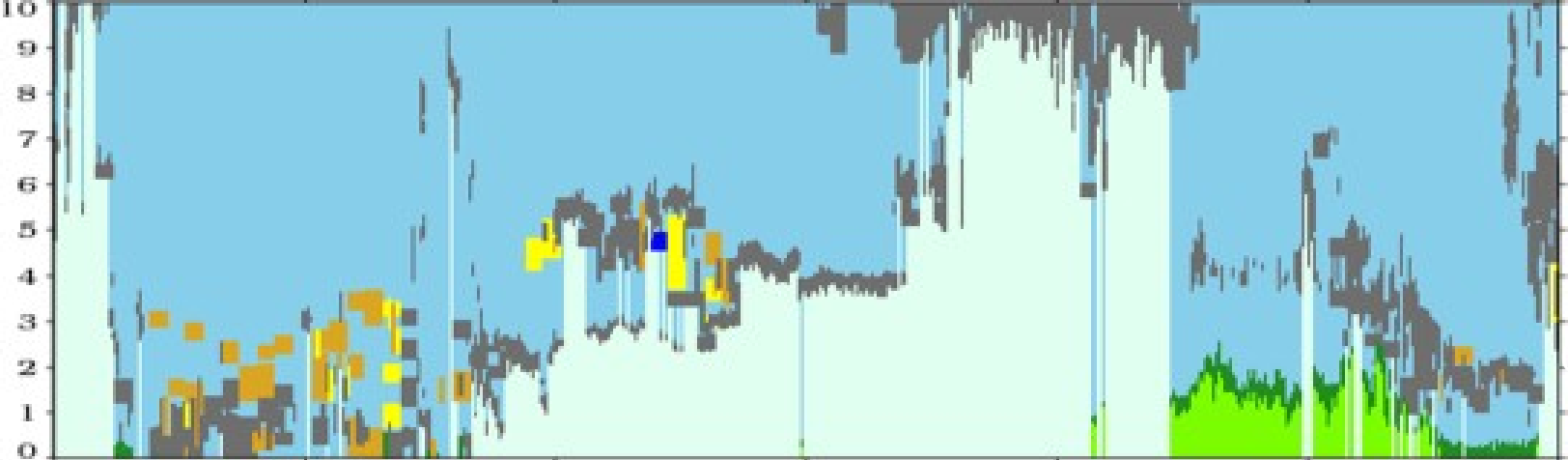
AI



Height (km)



Height (km)



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114.201 112.046 109.797 107.333 104.468 100.854 95.7



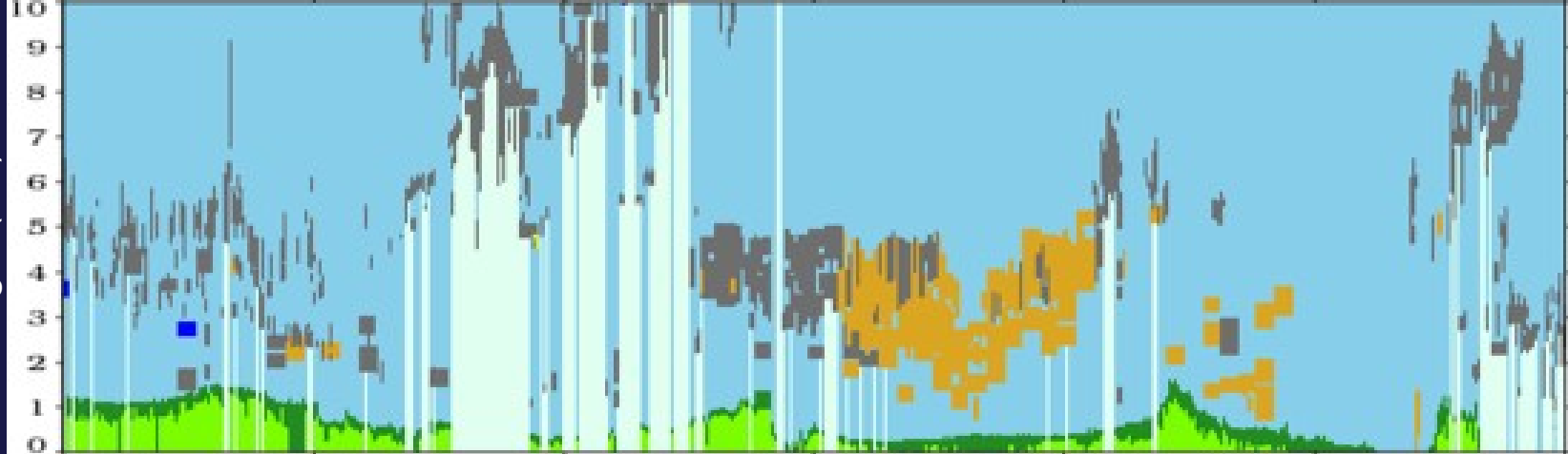
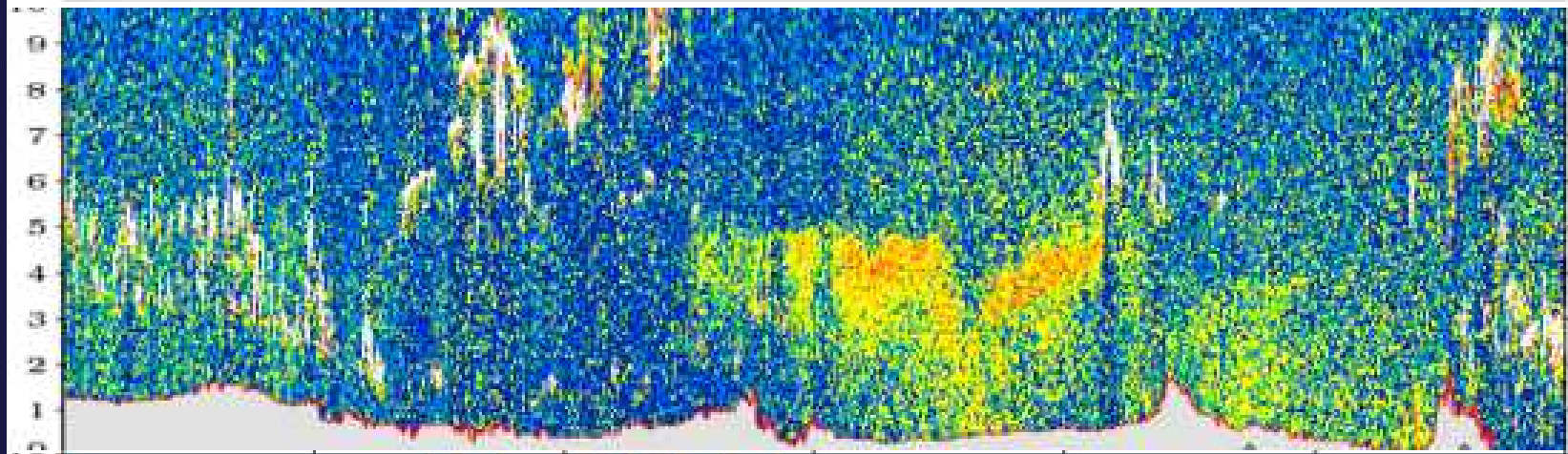
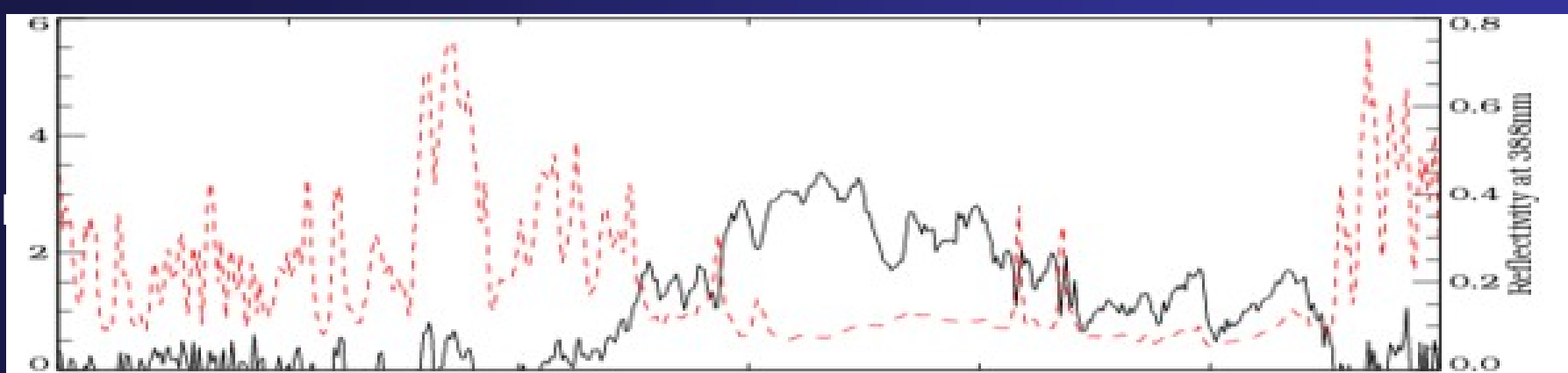
04-04-2007



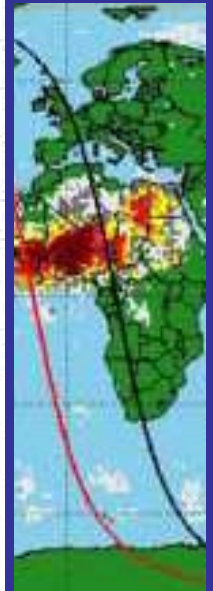
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Height (km)

Height (km)

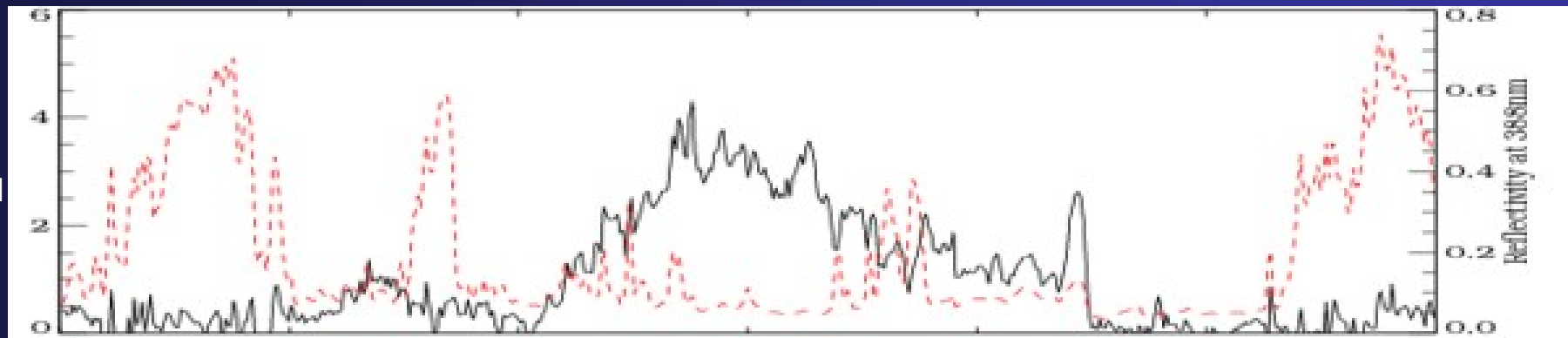


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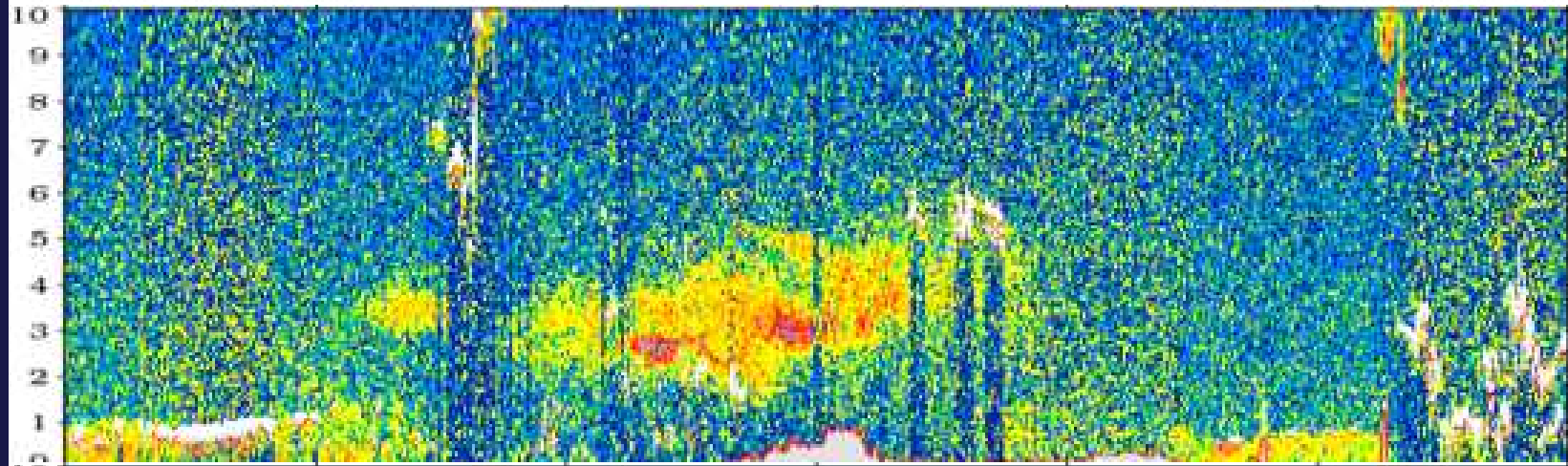


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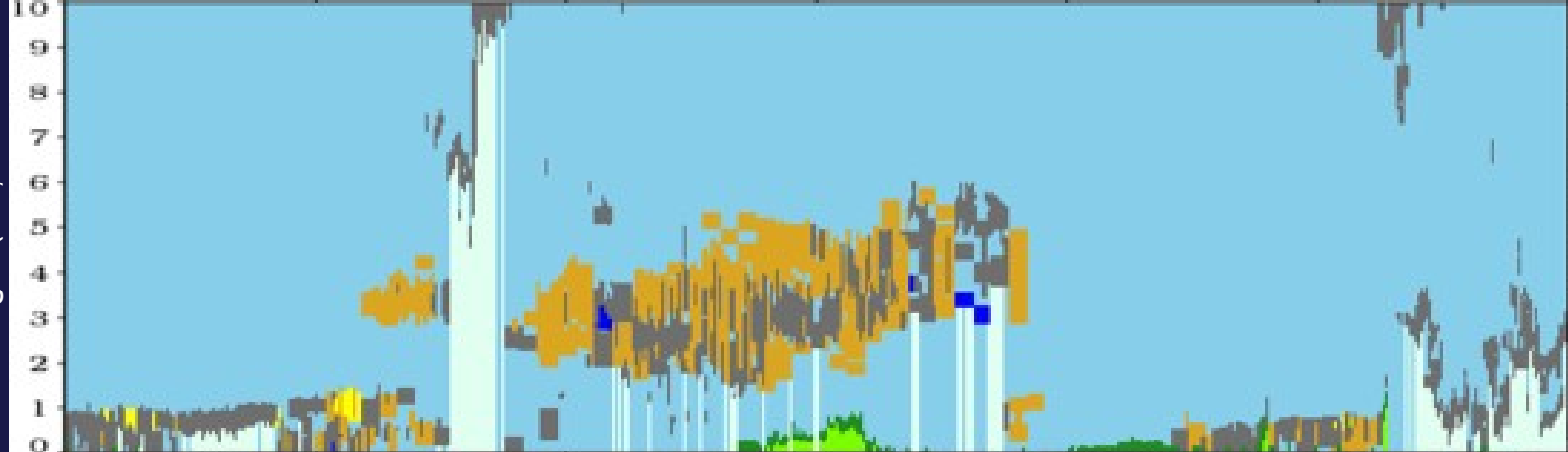
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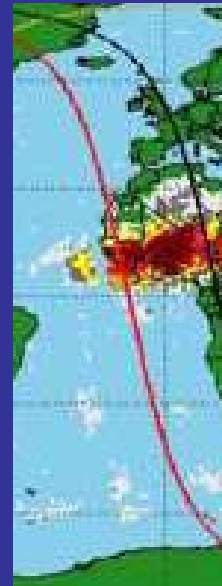
Height (km)



Height (km)



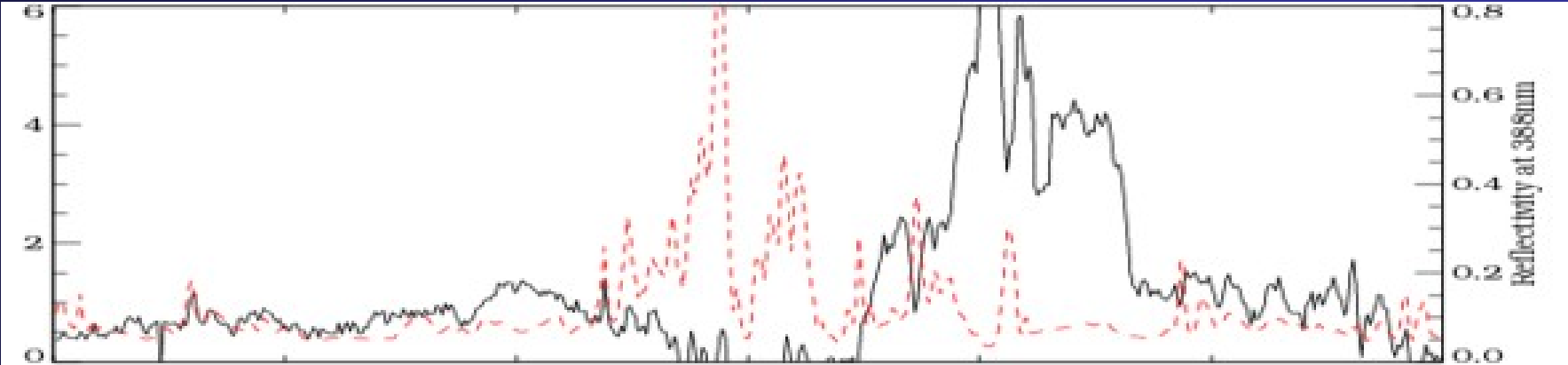
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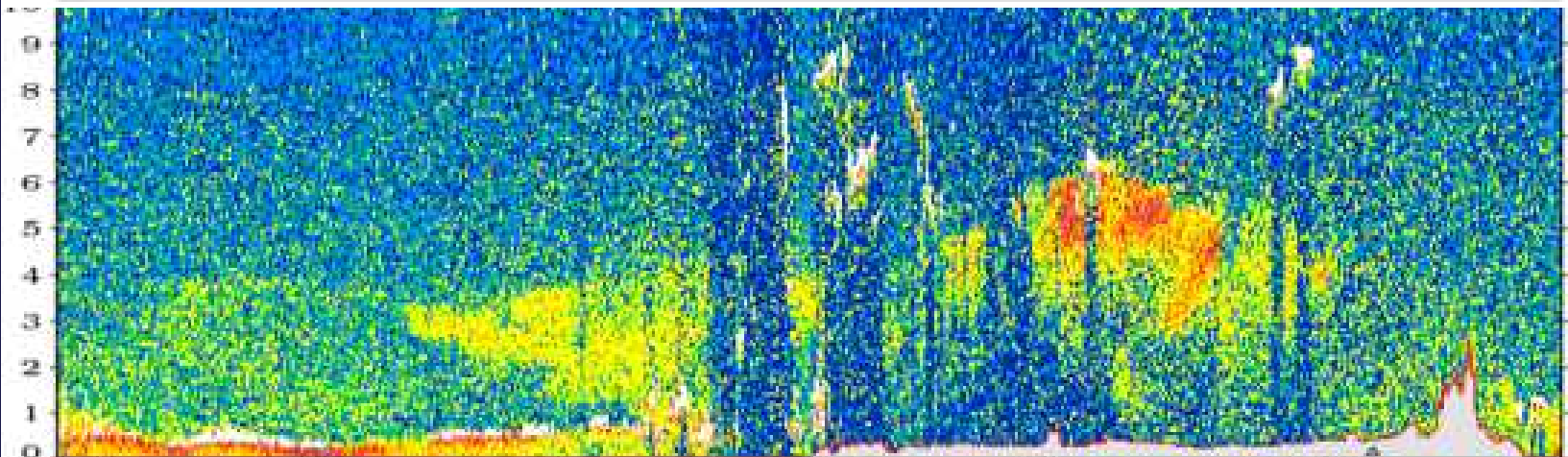
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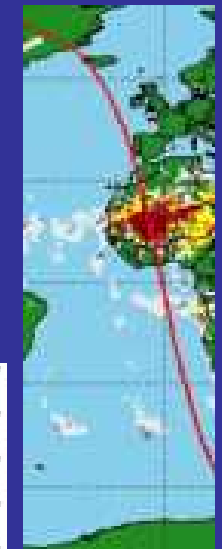
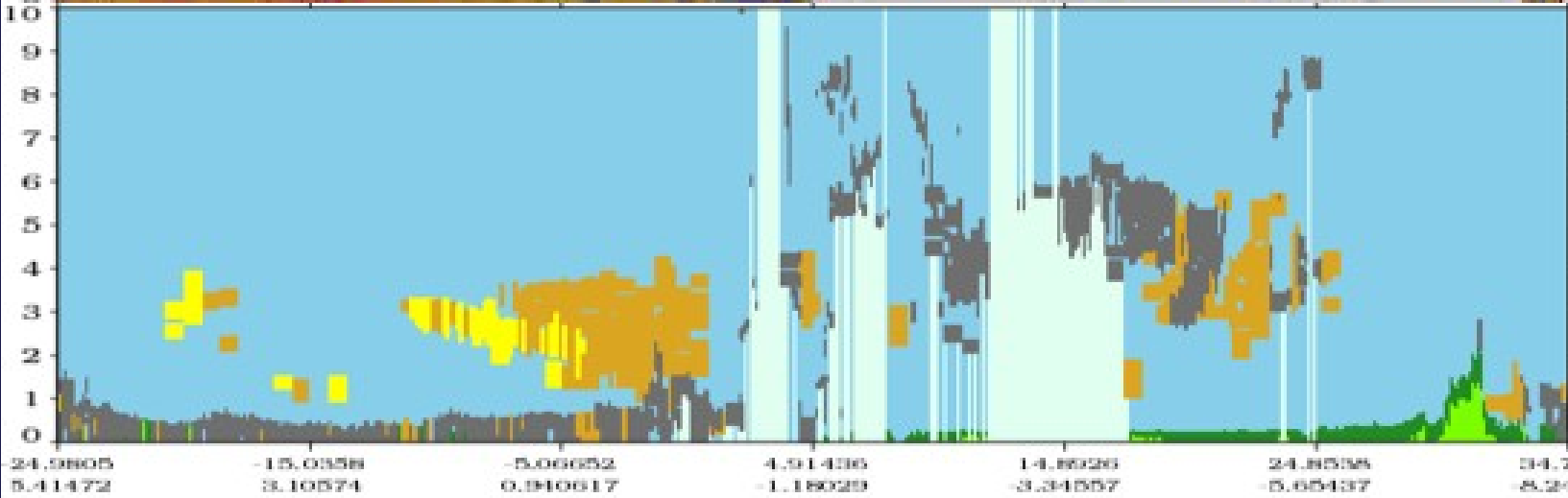
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Height (km)

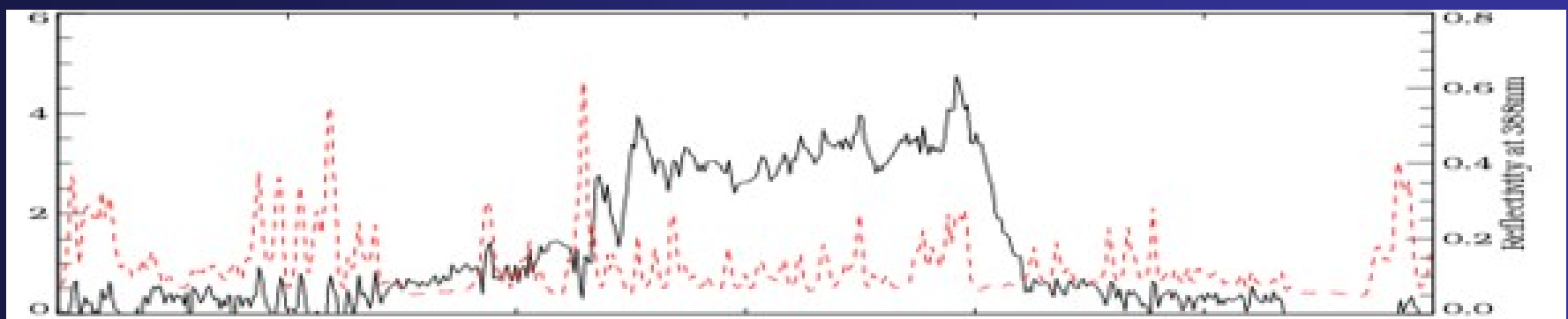


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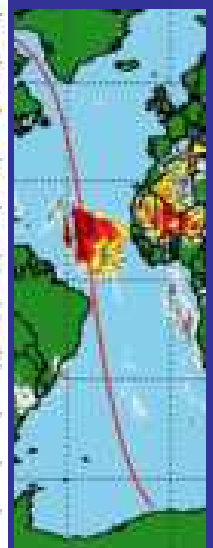
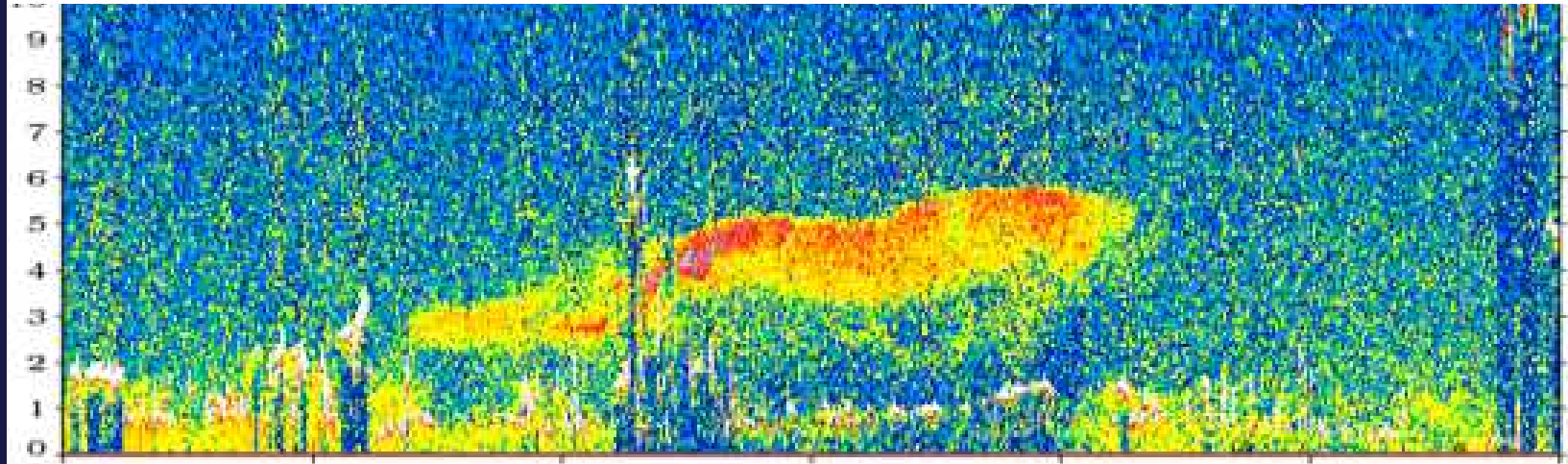


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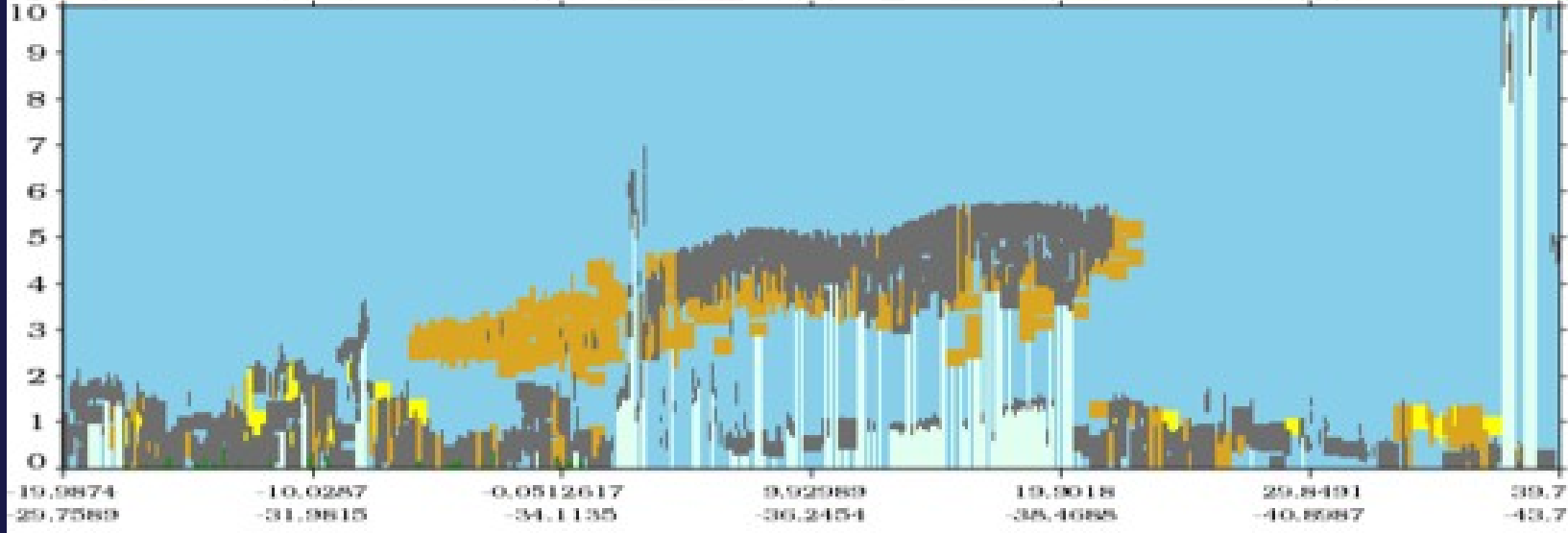
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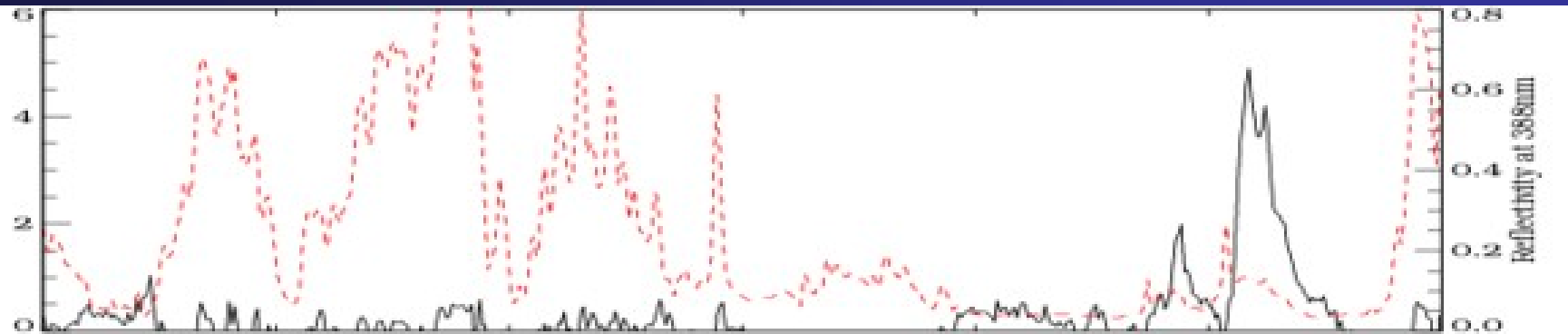


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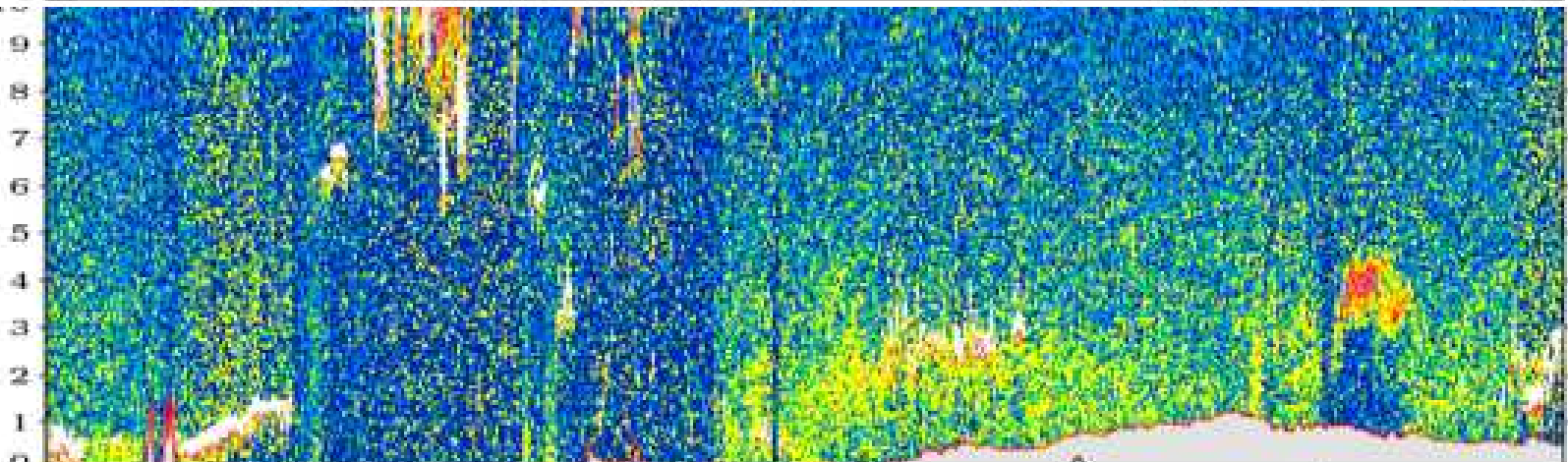


06-23-2007

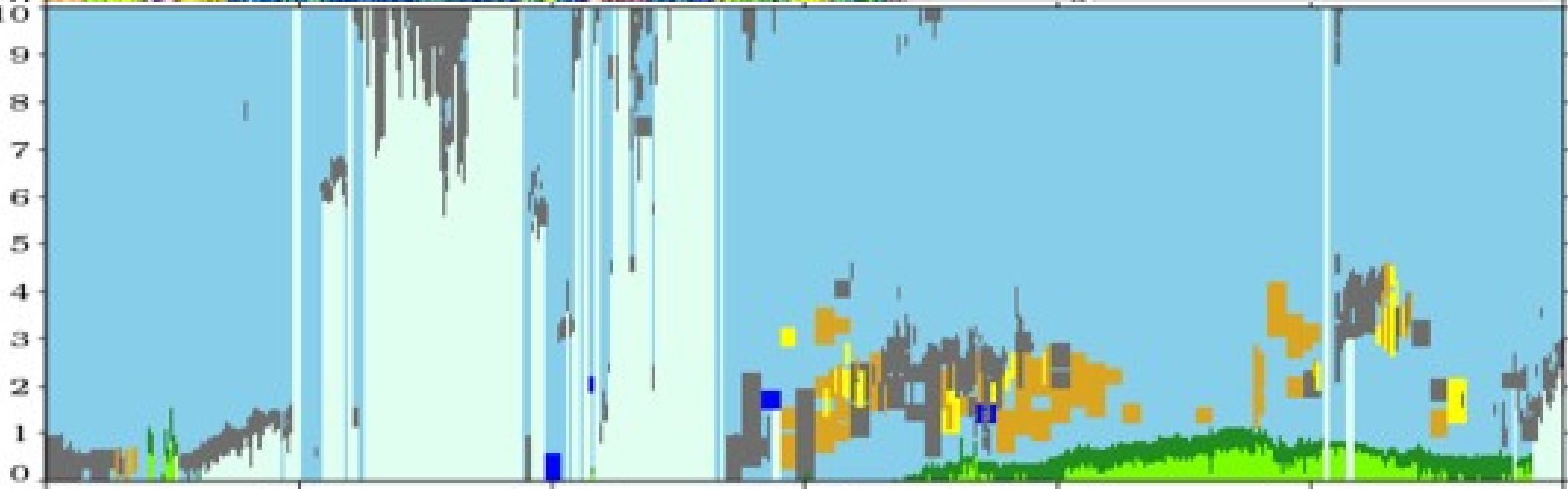
AI



Height (km)



Height (km)



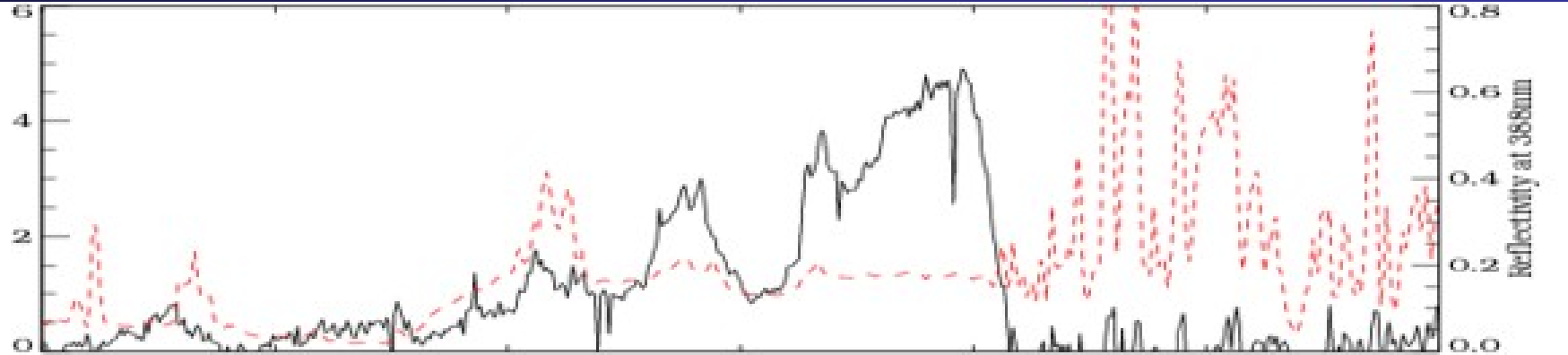
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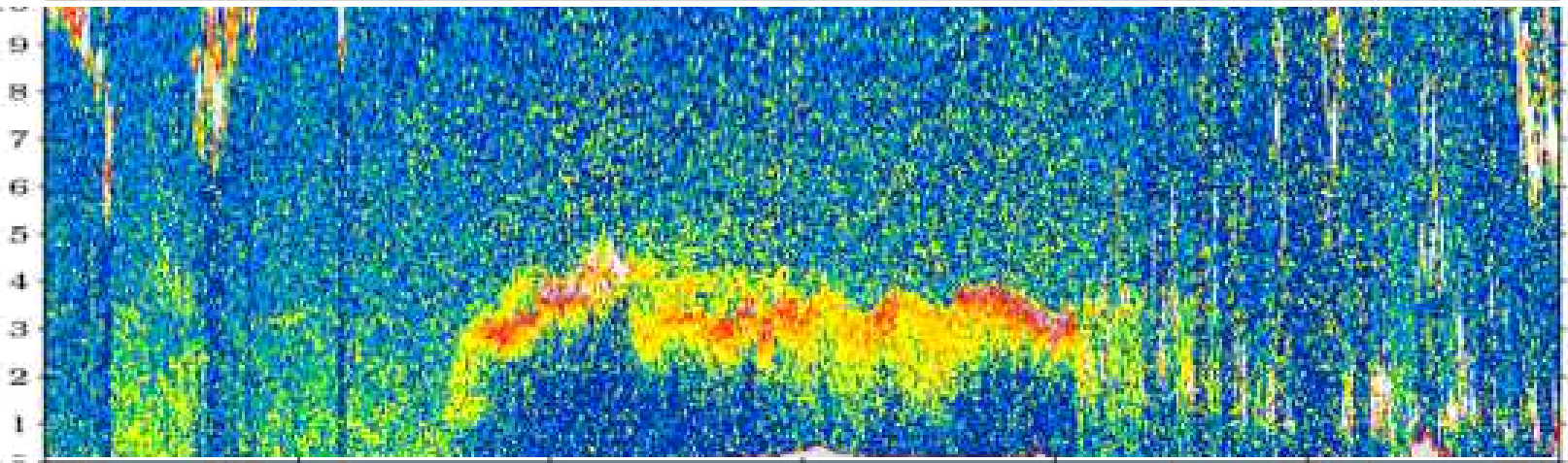


08-13-2007

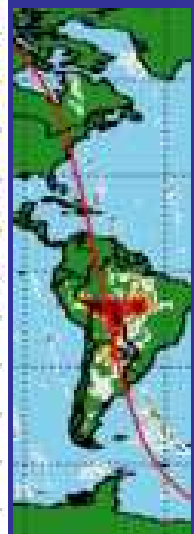
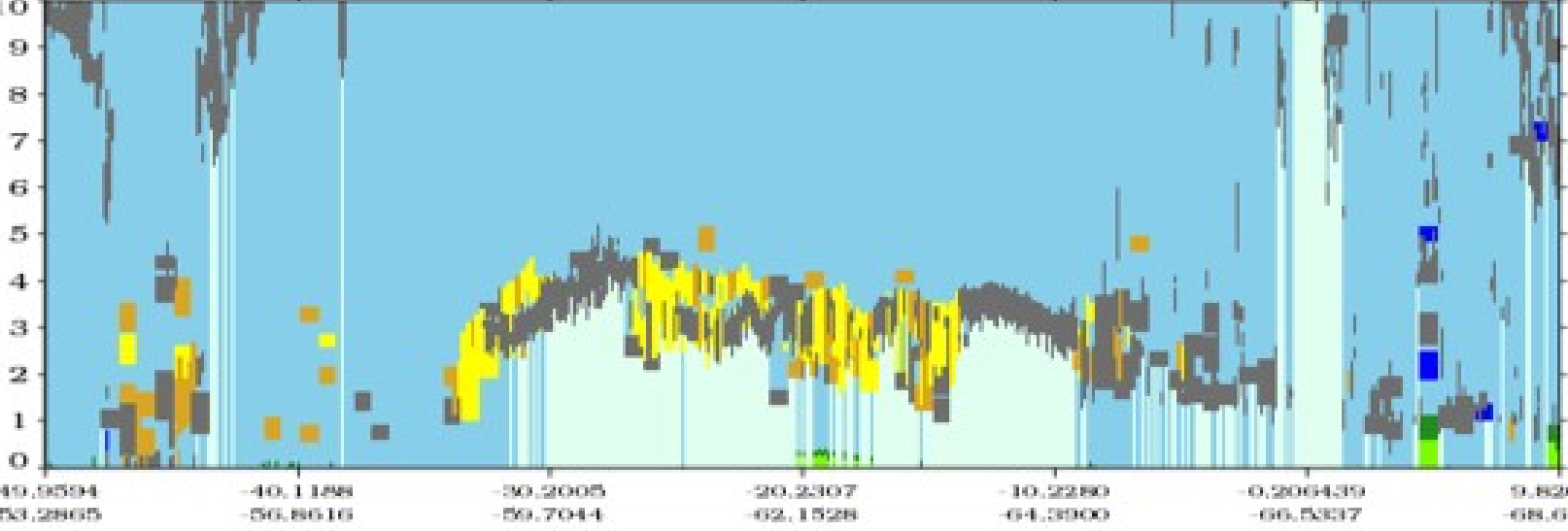
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Height (km)

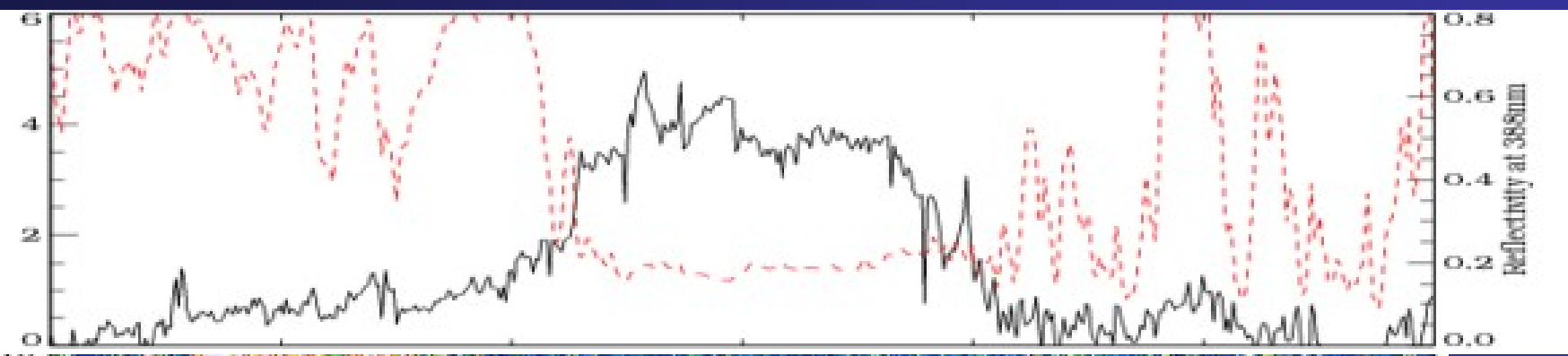


Height (km)

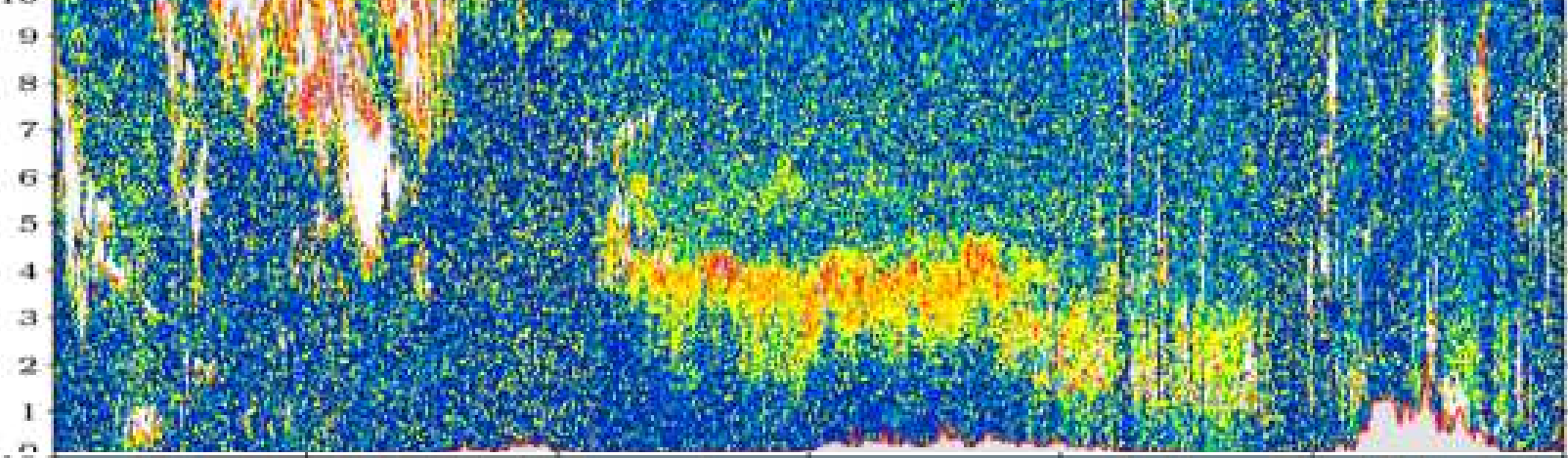


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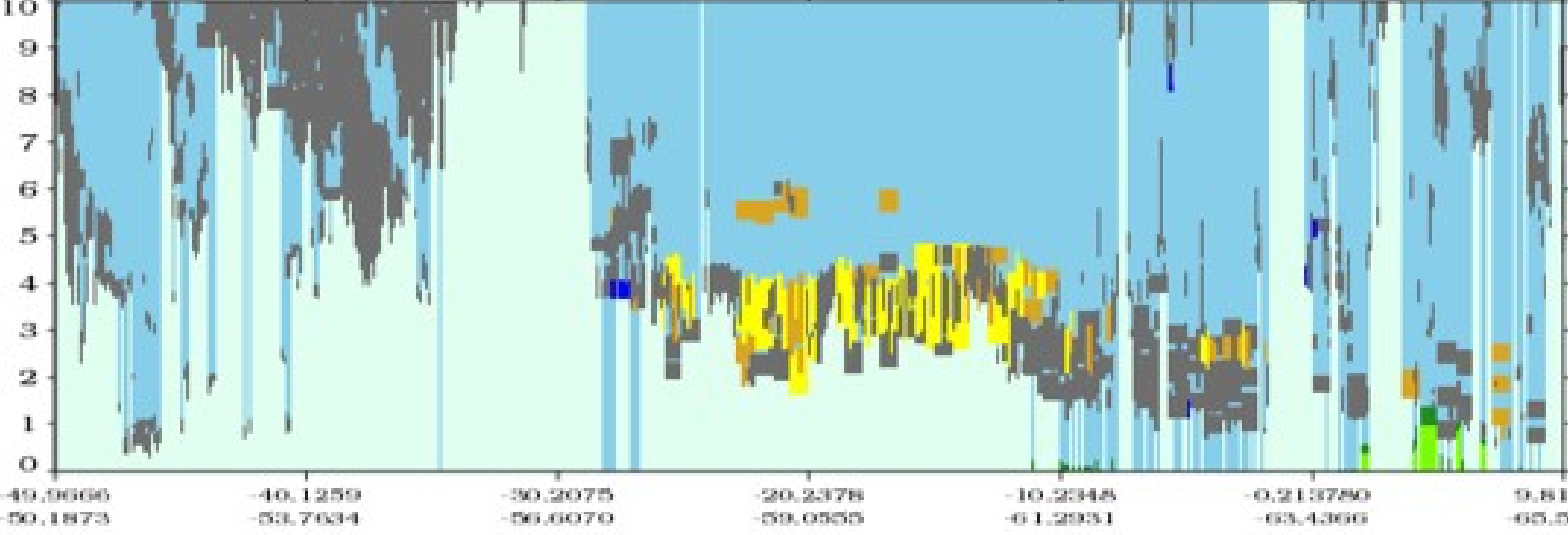
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Height (km)

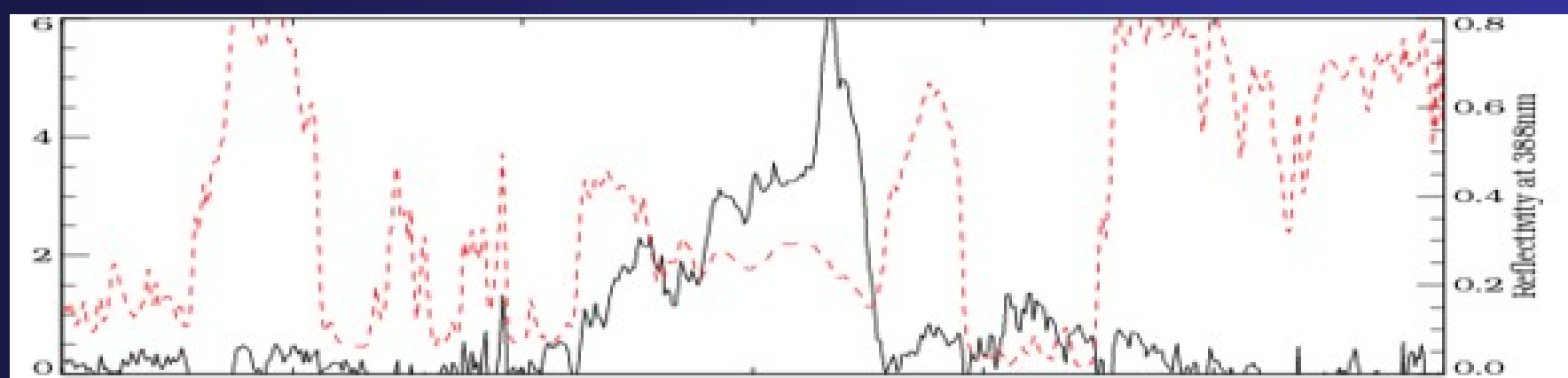


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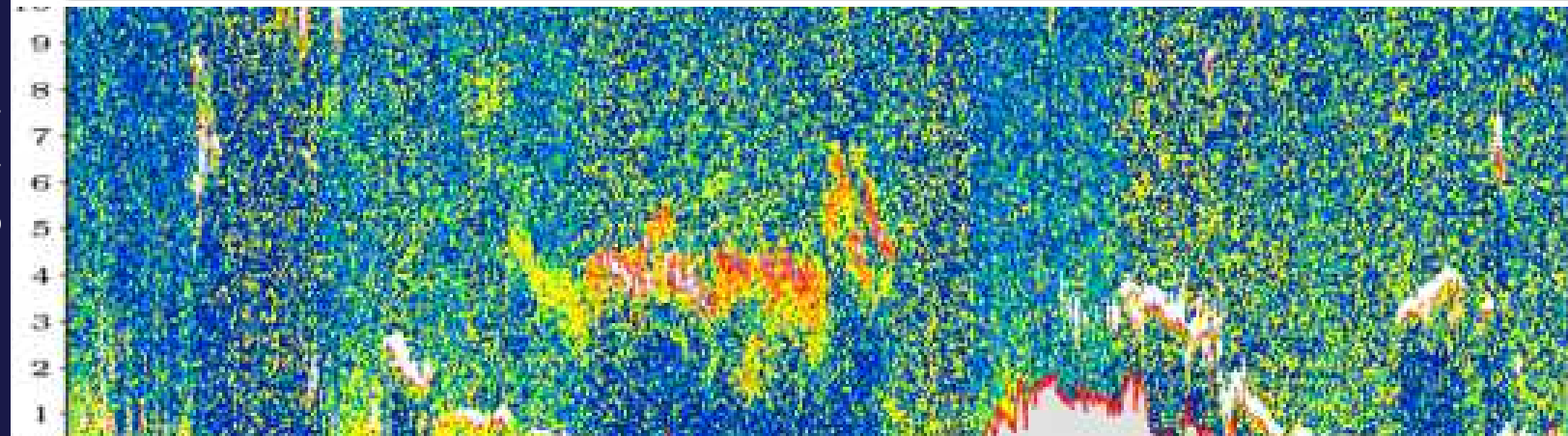


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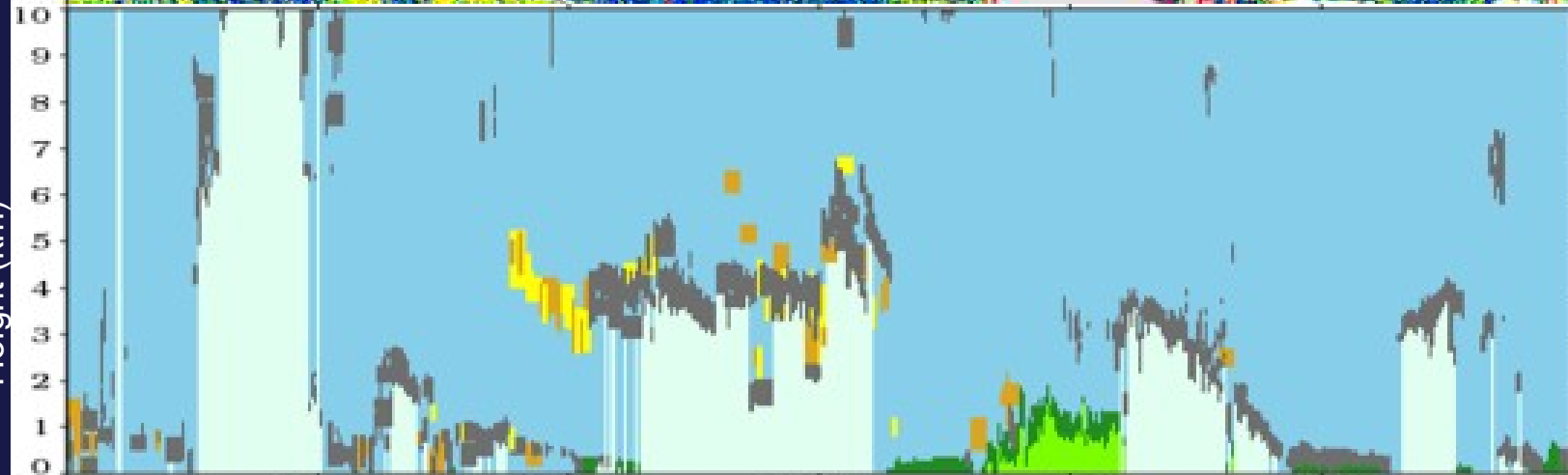
AI



Height (km)



Height (km)



20.0714 30.9577 41.7868 52.5240 63.0746 73.1340 80.94  
 157.712 155.021 151.830 147.646 141.250 128.615 91.59



07-02-2008



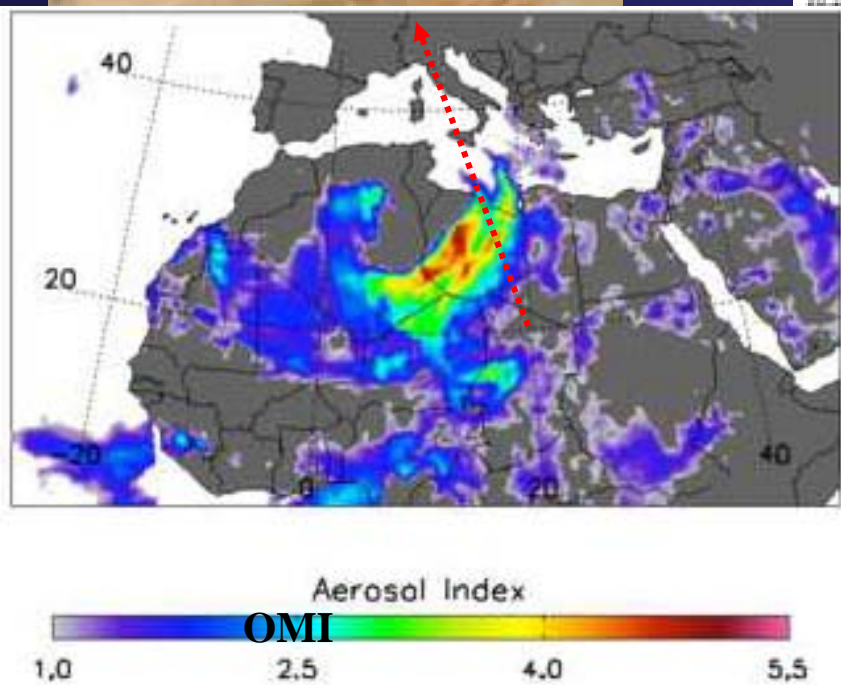
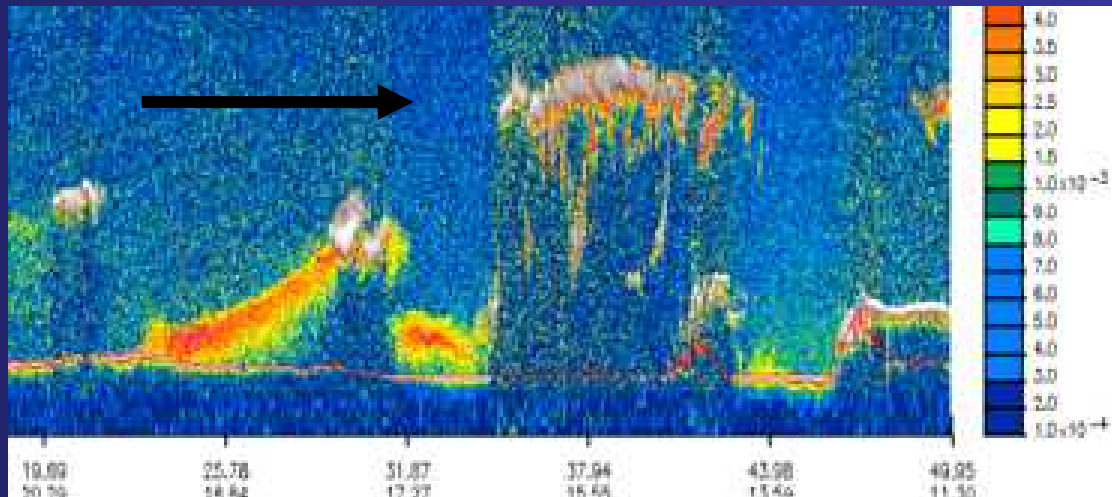
# OMI - Calipso Synergy, March 9, 2007



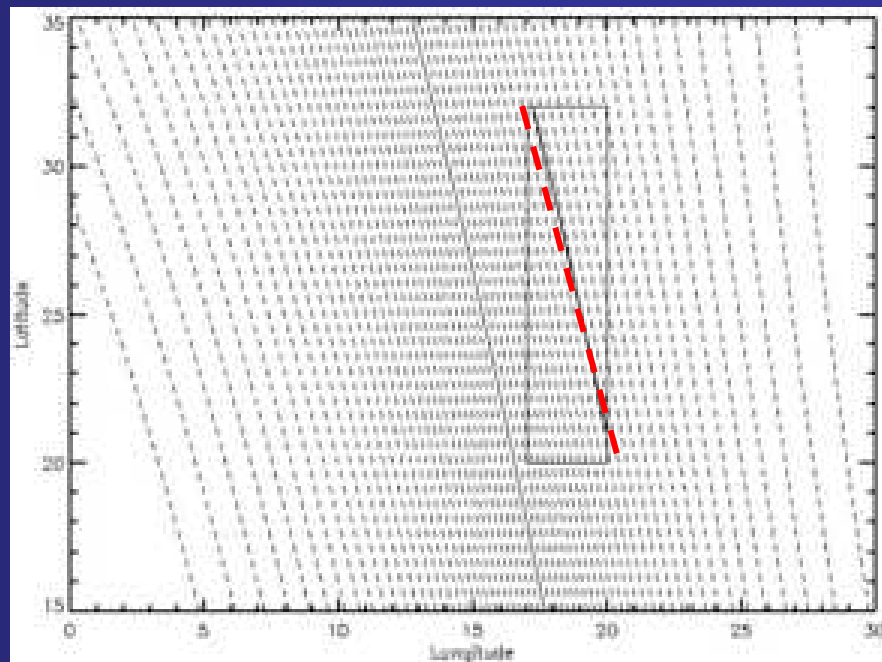
Height (km)

5

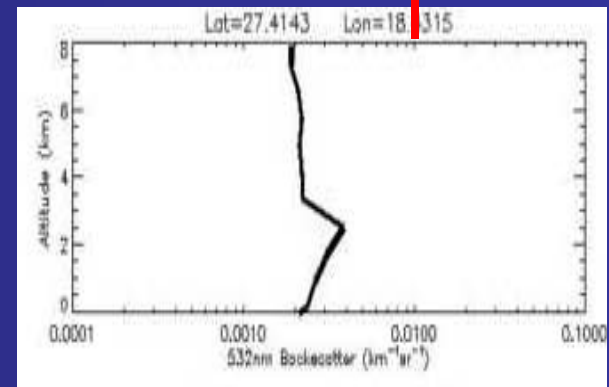
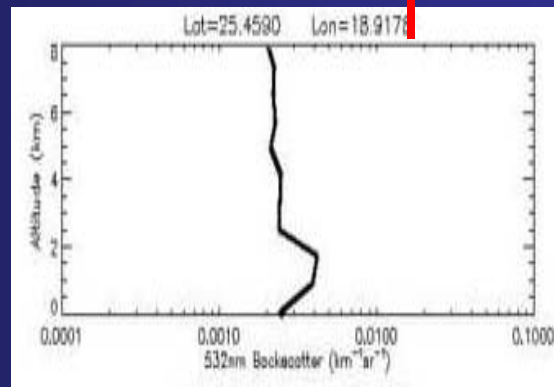
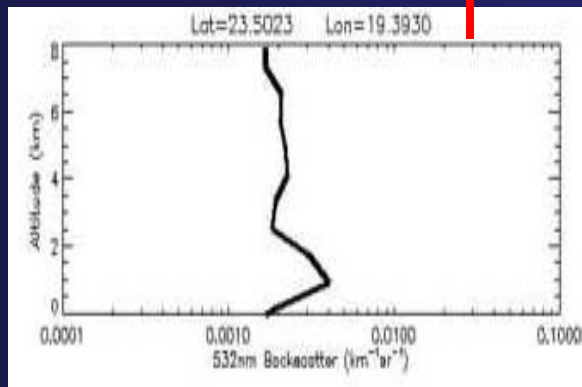
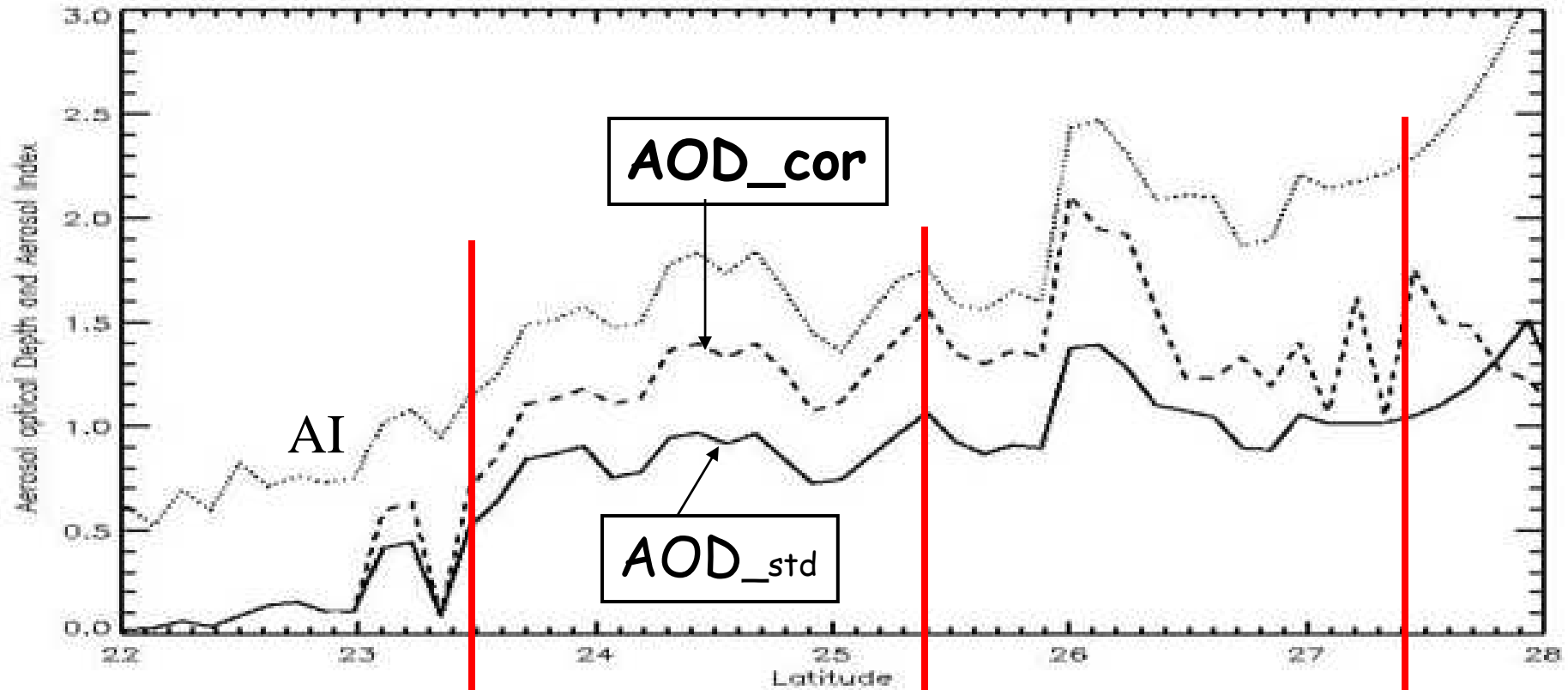
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## OMI, Calipso orbital coverage



# OMI -Calipso ,Synergy, March 9, 2007 (2)





## Summary

-OMI near UV algorithm performing reasonably well in spite of instrumental limitations. Best results obtained over arid and semi-arid regions where sub-pixel cloud contamination is minimum.

-Combined use of observations by other A-train sensors (Calipso, Modis) improves the accuracy of absorption retrieval products.

## Future Work

-New near-UV algorithm to retrieve aerosol absorption in the presence of clouds.

-Reprocessing of TOMS and OMI records (same algorithm).