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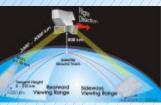
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RODUCTION

hlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) is an important trace constituent in the atmosphere n its role as a greenhouse gas and its potential influence on stratospheric ozone chemistry. t estimates of its vertical distribution are limited to infrequent and sparse balloon and campaigns, giving poor spatial coverage. In particular, knowledge of its global vertical variation is poor but could be improved by utilising satellite remote sensing techniques

ng limb infrared sounding, spectrally resolving, instruments such as a Fourier Transform ometer (FTS) it is possible to measure the infrared emission of radiation from trace gases nce obtain atmospheric concentrations by inversion of the measured spectra. A recent pment has been the launch of the Michelson Interferometer for Passive Atmospheric ng (MIPAS) onboard the ENVISAT satellite. The work presented here focuses on the d study of the spectral signatures of HCFC-22 in MIPAS level 1b data and on the potential ical profile retrievals from the MIPAS instrument.

PAS INSTRUMENT



The limb viewing geometry of the MIPAS onboard ENVISAT

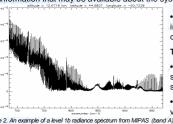
- Launched March 1st 2002 onboard ENVISAT
- Earth limb viewing Fourier Transform Spectrometer (FTS) • Operates in the 685 cm1 to 2410 cm1 mid-
- infrared wavenumber range, resolution 0.025 cm⁻¹ unapodized Performs routine elevation scans between 6-68 km in approximately 3 km steps, each of

which takes around 4 seconds

 Continuous measurement capability due to Infrared source of radiation

TIMAL ESTIMATION

evals from remotely sensed radiance measurements from the limb sounding MIPAS ment, or the inverse problem, involves finding the best representation of the atmospheric entrations of 'target' gases given the measurements made, together with any appropriate information that may be available about the system and the measuring device



e correlations in S,

 The radiance spectrum contains spectral information on atmospheric trace concentrations Two questions arise:

- How is it possible to distinguish which spectral lines belong to which atmospheric
- · How can we convert these radiances into volume mixing ratios of gases?
- ciated with the inverse problem is the required understanding and description of the nation content of the measurement, the relationship between the true state of the system hat retrieved using inverse methods, the error analysis of the overall measuring system, isation of the observing systems, and validation of the results.

are various techniques available to estimate the atmospheric concentration of a target om limb radiance measurements, the one to be utilised for this study and hence described is optimal estimation (Rodgers, 1976). This technique constrains the profile to be close to a priori solution \mathbf{a} , covariance $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{a}}$ and minimizes the cost function \mathbf{c} $\mathbf{c}^2 = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{S}_{N}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})^T \mathbf{S}_{n}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})$ (1.1)

$${f x}$$
 y is the measurement, ${f K}$ is the Jacobian, ${f x}$ is state of the atmosphere and ${f S}_{{f v}}$ the

ance on the measurements.

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{a})$$
 (1.2) Note: as $\mathbf{S}_a \to \infty$, converges to a Least Squares Fit type solution

 $= \left(\mathbf{K}^T \mathbf{S}_{v}^{-1} \mathbf{K} + \mathbf{S}_{a}^{-1} \right)^{-1}$ advantage is that solutions exist for complete range of measurements m = 0 ..n .. (not just where n is the number of state parameters) so

sible to always get a profile even if measurements are missing

ential retrieval with a subset of measurements isadvantage of this technique is that a priori introduces bias into the estimate

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = A\mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})\hat{\mathbf{a}}$$
 (1.5)
The the averaging kernal, $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{K}$. So care has to be taken when averaging profiles!

MICROWINDOW STUDIES

To identify regions of the mid-infrared spectrum where HCFC-22 is radiatively active with Jacobian spectrum (1 % perturbation) for 12 km tangent altitude was compared to real N spectra for a comparable altitude. This also identifies the spectral region from which HCI can be retrieved. (All simulations performed using the Oxford forward model, RFM).

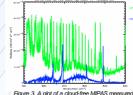


Figure 3. A plot of a cloud-free MIPAS measured pectrum and the jacobian of HCFG22

 Simulated spectral signatures of HCFC-22 are cross-sections nature with sharp Q branches Sharpest HCFC-22 features at 809 cm¹ and 82 • Spectral signature of HCFC-22, in the 785 - 84

range, is masked by stronger lines from atmospherically abundant gases with signatures region such as CO, and H2O. In atmospheric spectroscopy, "microwindows" (MW's) are selected from the measured ra spectra that are dedicated to target species and are used for the retrieval of target gase

reduces computational costs and maximises efficiency in the retrieval. Selecting regions where the HCFC-22 peak is strongest in the simulated spectra and calc the expected radiance contribution from each "interfering" gas defines smaller suitable MW's

(right) has a dominating simulated radiance contribution from HCFC-22 · Simulating the limb radiance in this region shows that HCFC-22 may be detectable from MIPAS above the pre-flight spectral expected noise equivalent

between 12 and 21 km • The region may become unsuitable for retrievals above 21 km as the simulations suggest that the HCFC-22 signal will fall below the noise level

 Only the region 828.95 – 829.15 cm⁻¹ radiance of 50 nW in band A, at least

gases in the 828.95 – 829.15 cm⁻¹ range (dotted line indicates the perimate of the noise level for MIPAS band A) To determine if there is a relationship between simulated spectrum in figure 4 and a measured spectrum, the cloud free correlation coefficient

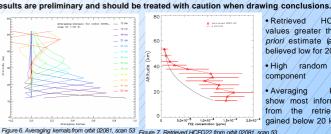
been calculated over latitudes for one orbit (020

 r ≥ 0.8 over all global latitudes Slightly lower coefficients towards Antarctica 12 km

 Using student ttest to determine significance km finds relationship around the 95 % confidence Figure 5. Cloud-free correlation coefficients calculated for MIPAS orbit 02081 between MIPAS spectra and the 12 km HCFC-22 jacobian

VERTICAL HCFC-22 RETRIEVALS

This initial study into the possibility of retrieving HCFC-22 from MIPAS has utilised cloud-fre 16 radiance spectra from orbit 02081 (Jul. 2002). An optimal estimation retrieval has performed for scan 53 of the orbit and the results are shown below. It should be noted that results are preliminary and should be treated with caution when drawing conclusions



 High / random component from the retrie

Figure 6. Averaging kernals from orbit 02081, scan 53 Figure 7. Retrieved HCFG22 from orbit 02081, scan 53 Very encouraging signs that it is possible to retrieve profiles of HCFC-22 from MIPAS using 828.95 - 829.15 cm¹ region of the spectrum.

• This retrieval reproduces the increasing atmospheric concentration trend of HCFChighlighted in the latest IPCC report (IPCC, 2001)

• This will be extended to other regions of the world to test feasibility of global profile retrieva Other microwindows that have been identified to contain HCFC-22 spectral information v

utilised in future retrievals to enhance information content of the spectra