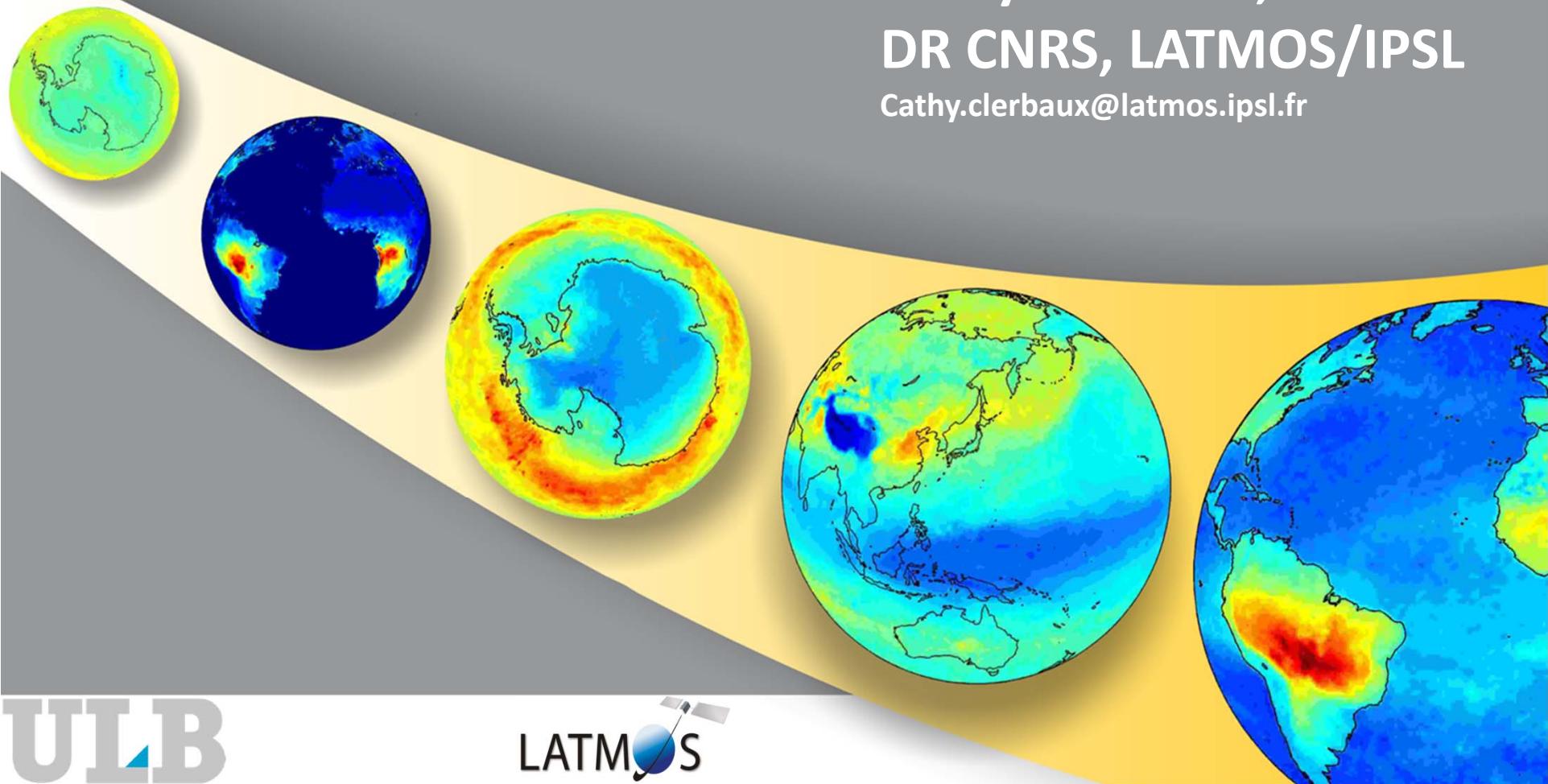
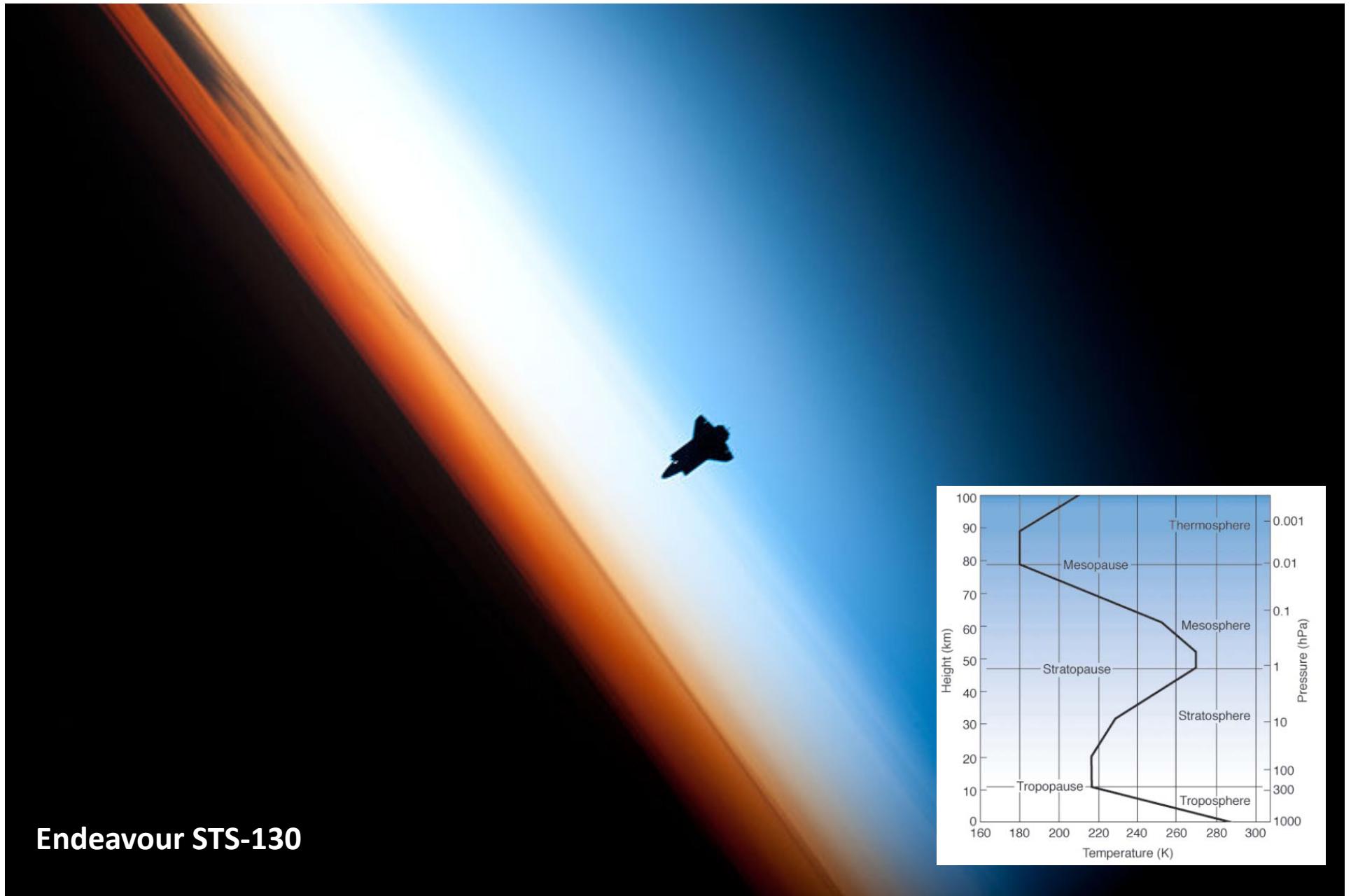


# Satellite remote sensing of trace gases - Nadir sounding geometry

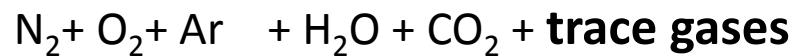
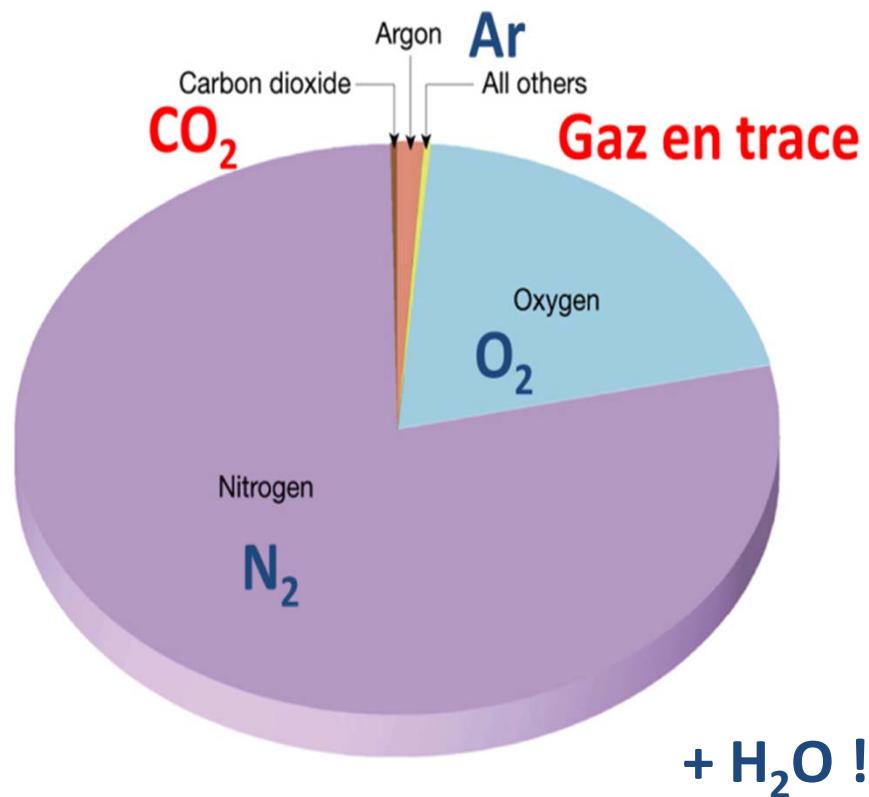
Cathy Clerbaux,  
DR CNRS, LATMOS/IPSL  
[Cathy.clerbaux@latmos.ipsl.fr](mailto:Cathy.clerbaux@latmos.ipsl.fr)



# Sounding the bottom of the atmosphere...



# Atmospheric composition



> 99.9 %

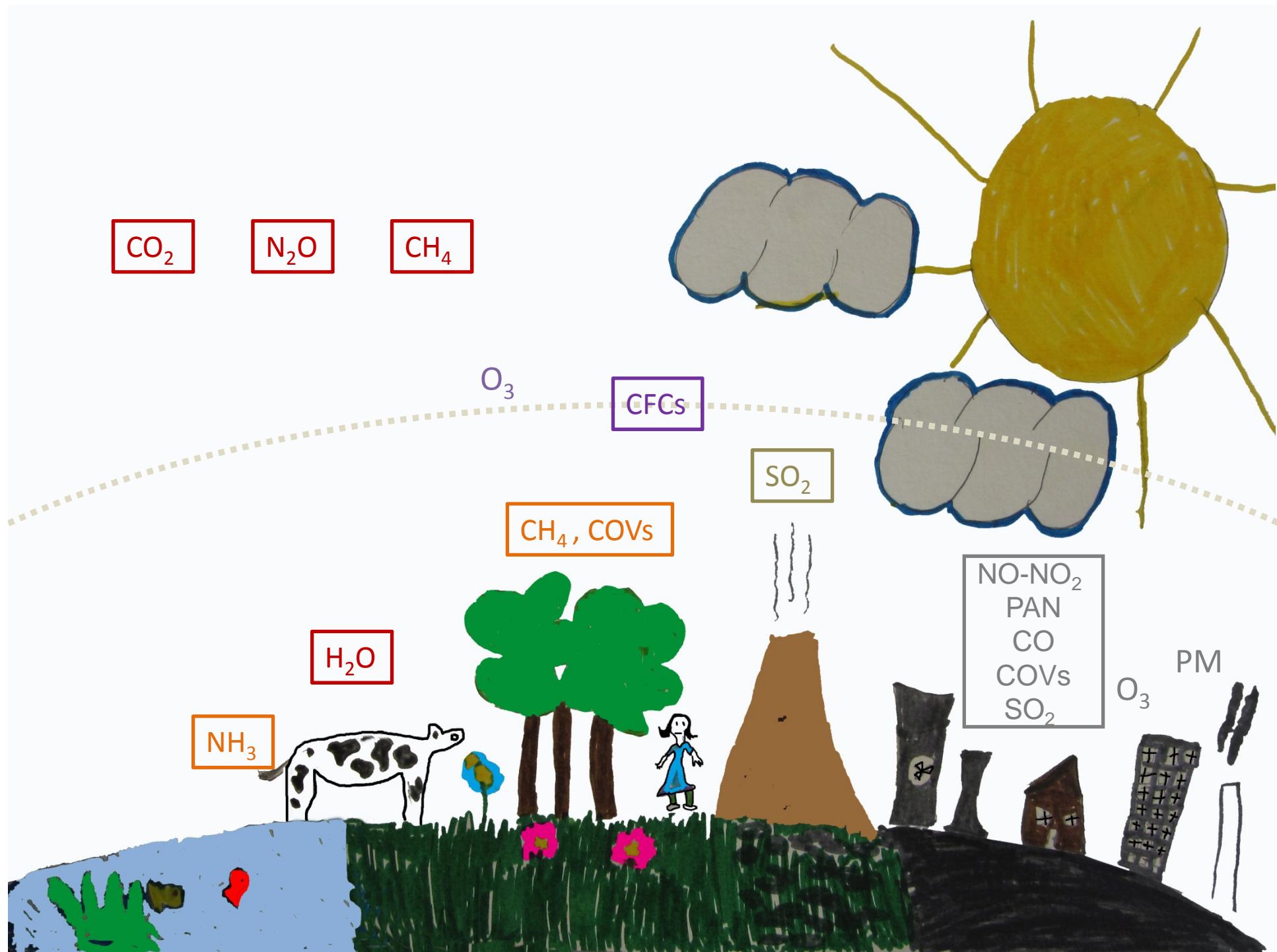
< 0.10 %

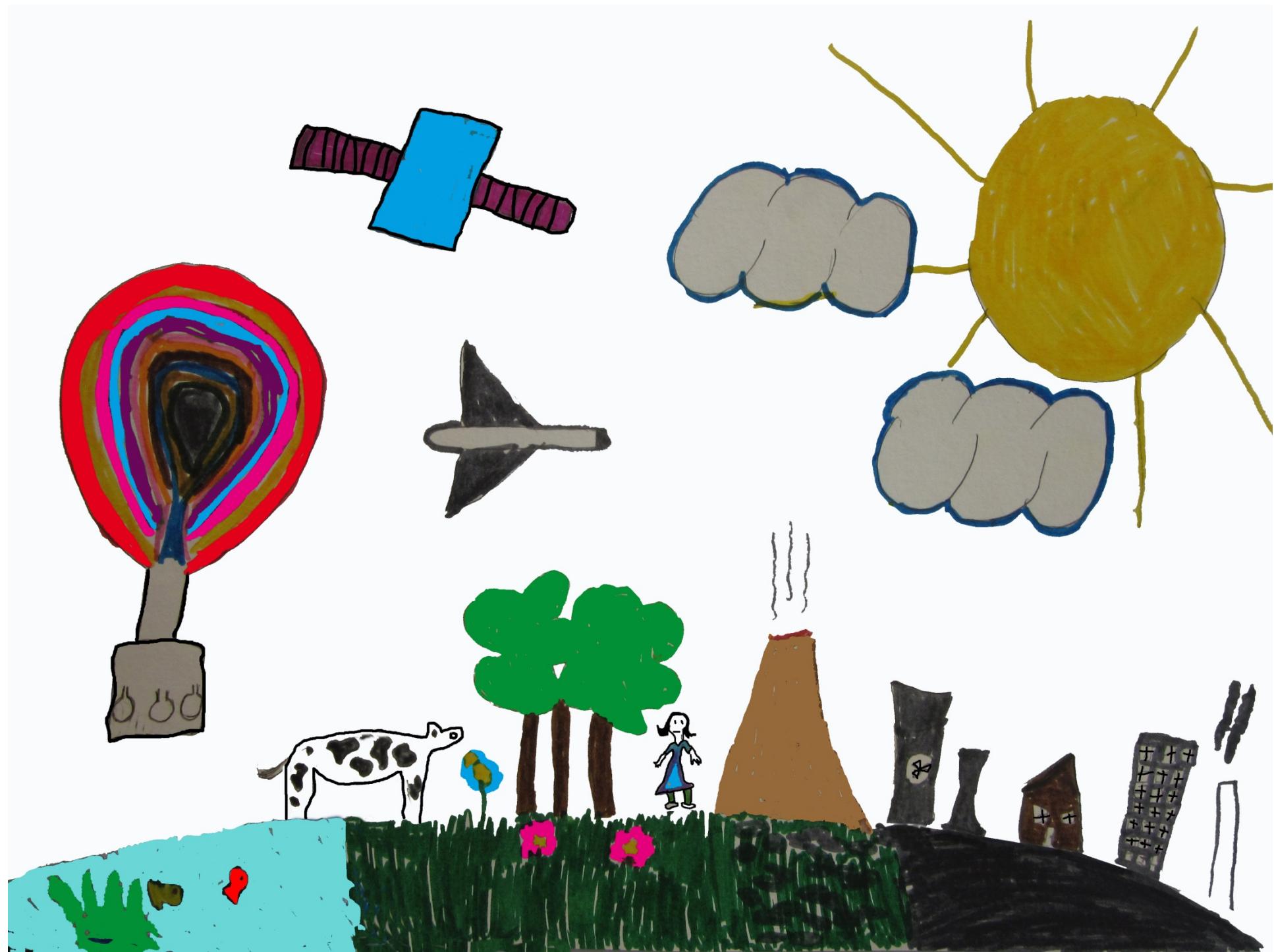
$$1 \text{ ppm} = 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$1 \text{ ppb} = 1 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$1 \text{ ppt} = 1 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

Constituant	Formule chimique	Masse moléculaire (12C = 12)	Pourcentage en volume par rapport à l'air sec ( $10^{-2}$ v/v)
Atmosphère totale			
Air sec		28,9644	100,0
Vapeur d'eau	H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0153	Variable
Diazote	N <sub>2</sub>	28,0340	78,084
Dioxygène	O <sub>2</sub>	31,9988	20,948
Argon	Ar	39,9480	0,934
Dioxyde de carbone	CO <sub>2</sub>	44,0099	0,0370
Néon	Ne	20,1830	$1,818 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Hélium	He	4,0026	$1,818 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Méthane	CH <sub>4</sub>	16,0430	$\approx 1,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Hydrogène	H <sub>2</sub>	2,0159	$\approx 5,0 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Protoxyde d'azote	N <sub>2</sub> O	44,0128	$\approx 3,1 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Monoxyde de carbone	CO	28,0106	$\approx 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Ozone	O <sub>3</sub>	47,9982	$2 \text{--} 200 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Ammoniac	NH <sub>3</sub>	17,0306	$\approx 0,1 \text{ à } 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Dioxyde d'azote	NO <sub>2</sub>	46,0055	$\approx 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$
COV (composés organiques volatils)	C <sub>x</sub> H <sub>y</sub> O <sub>z</sub>	variable	$\approx 0,1 \text{ à } 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Dioxyde de soufre	SO <sub>2</sub>	64,063	$\approx 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Sulfure d'hydrogène	H <sub>2</sub> S	34,080	$\approx 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$





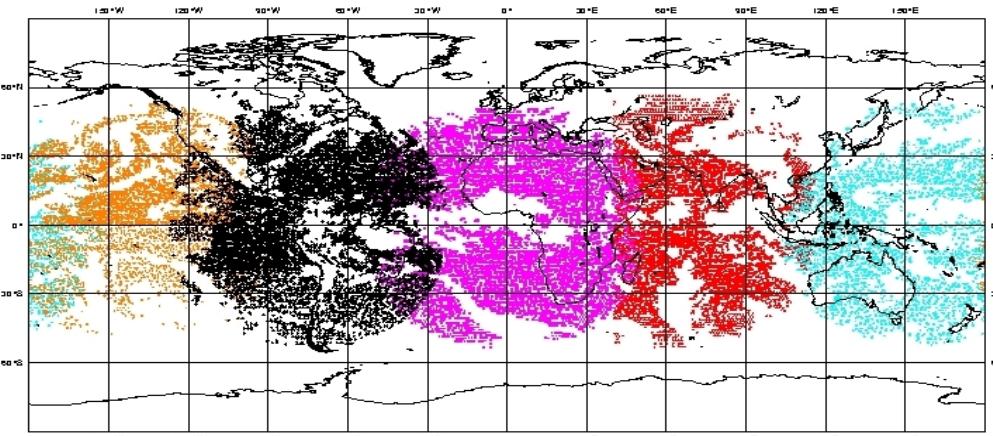
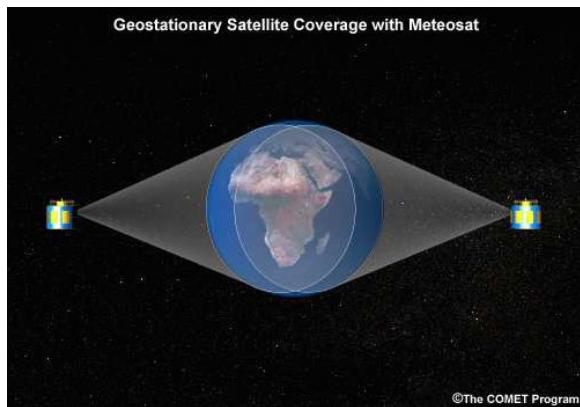
## EPS Contributes to the Global Operational Satellite Observation System



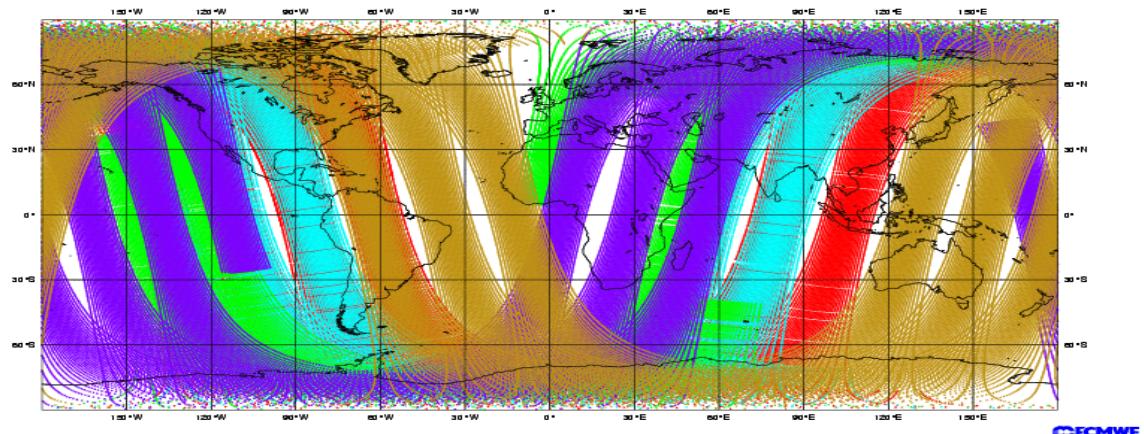
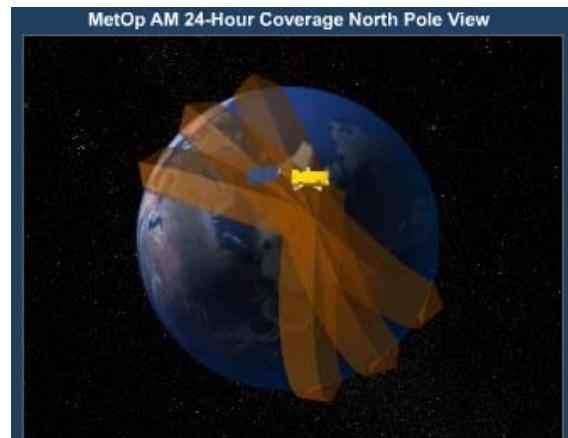
©The COMET Program / EUMETSAT / NASA / NOAA / WMO

# Satellite atmospheric sounding

Geostationnary orbit, 32 000 km

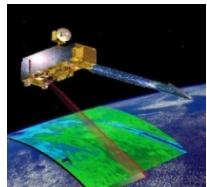


Polar orbit, around 700-800 km



# Current nadir-looking satellite-borne missions

## US/EOS



Terra 1999  
**Mopitt**



Aqua 2002  
**AIRS**



Aura 2004  
**TES/OMI**

## EU/EPS



Metop-A 2006  
MetOp-B 2012  
*Metop-C 2018*

**IASI**  
GOME-2

*GOSAT*

+ **Calipso on the A-train**

## US/NPP Suomi



**CrIS**  
OMPS

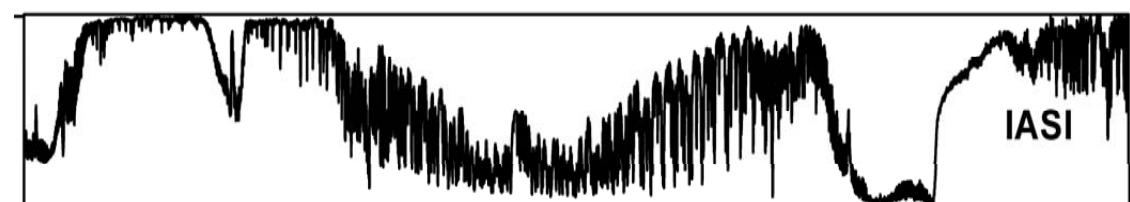
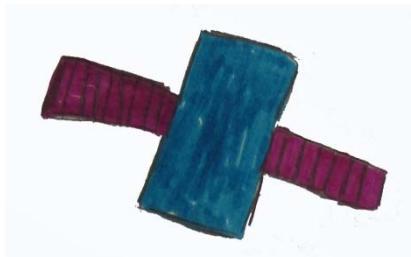
*OCO-2*

# Atmospheric sounding

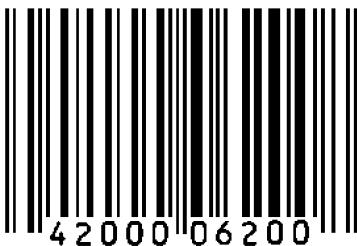
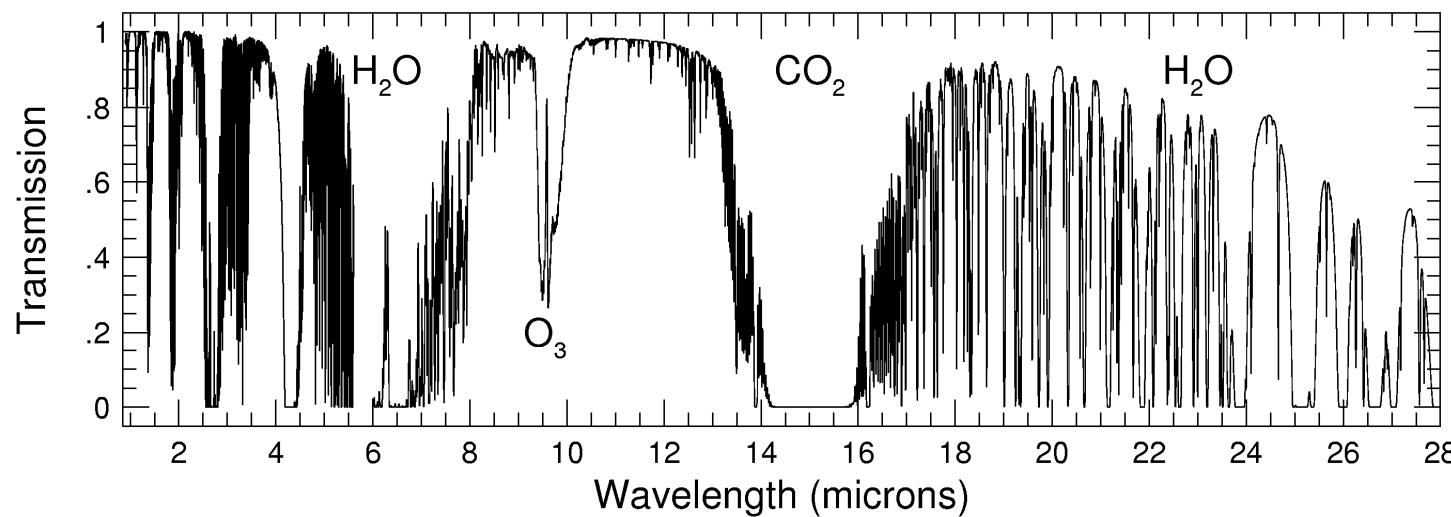
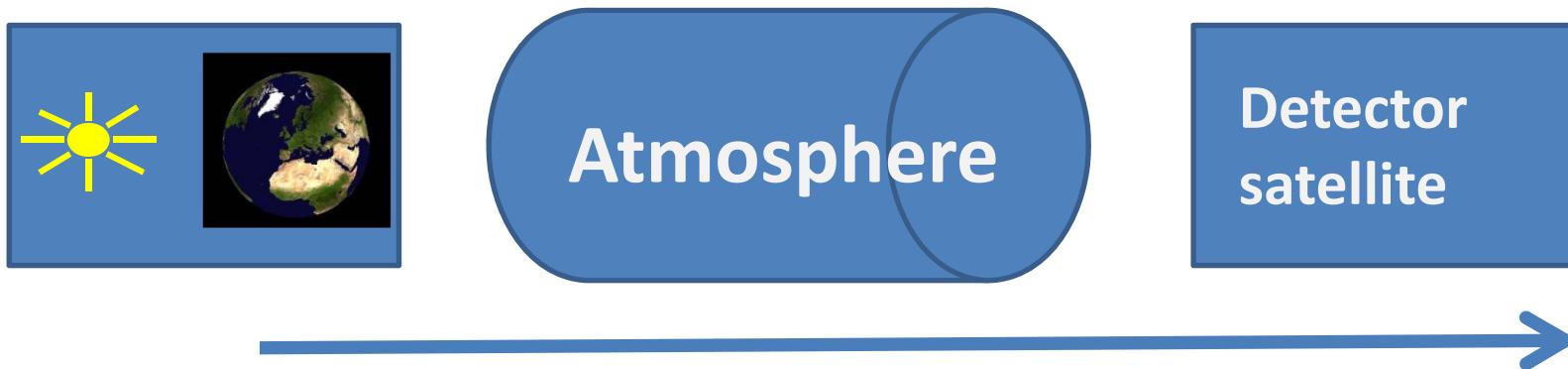
What we see...



What a nadir-looking thermal infrared instrument sees...

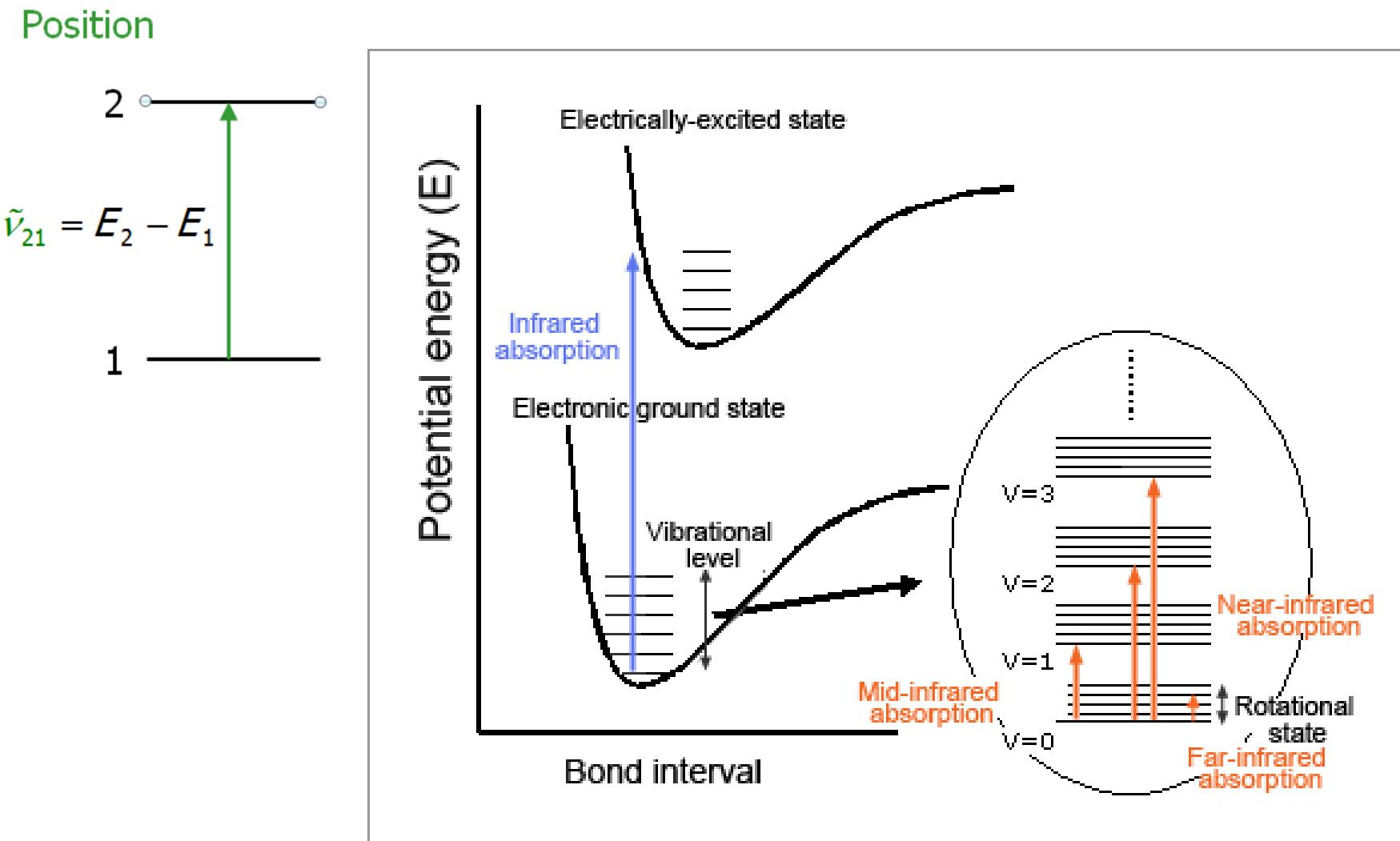


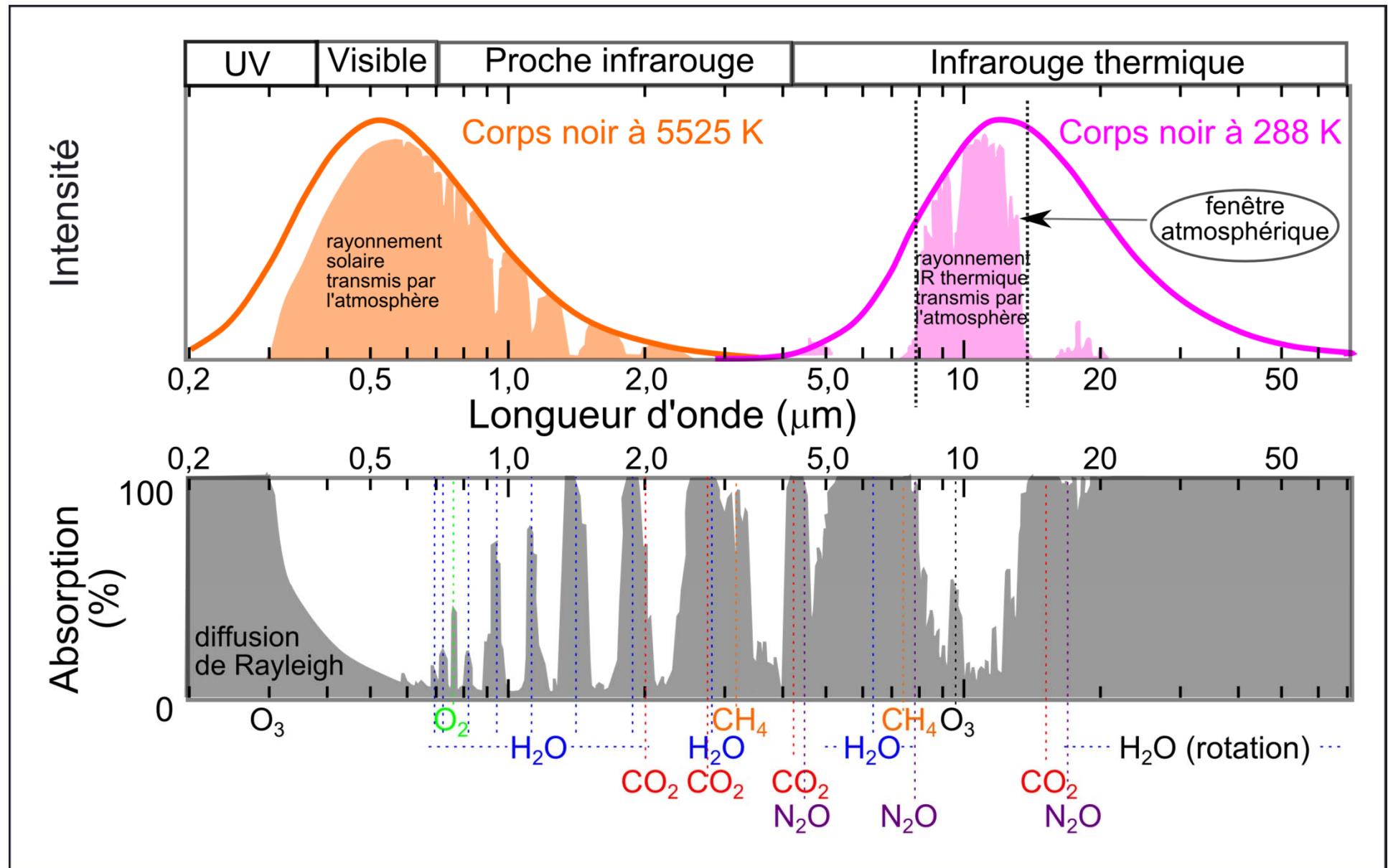
# How radiation and molecules interact



# How radiation and molecules interact

$$E = E_{\text{el}} + E_{\text{vib}} + E_{\text{rot}}$$



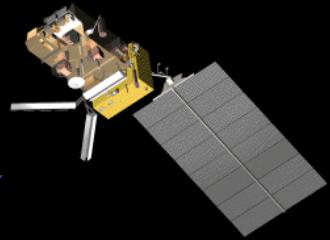
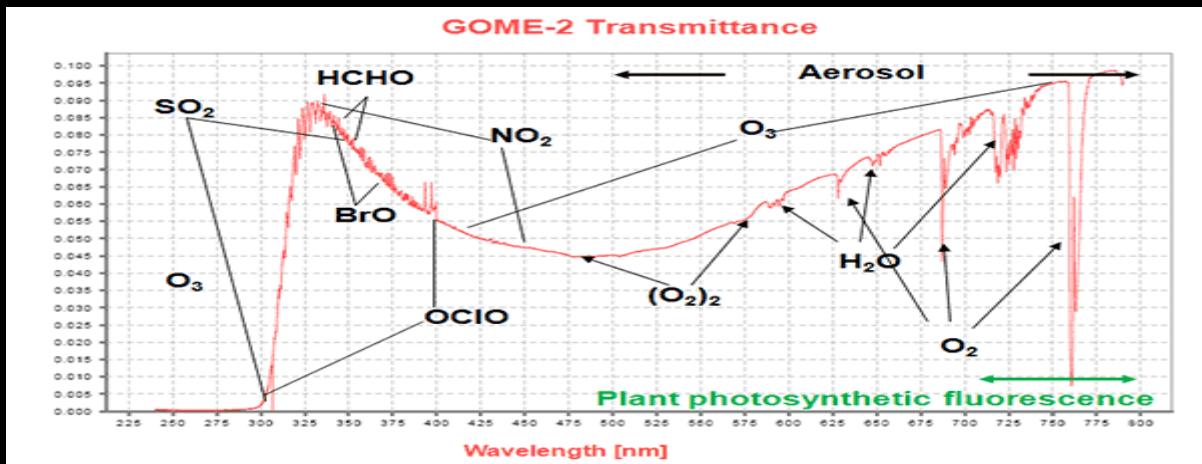


Electronic transitions

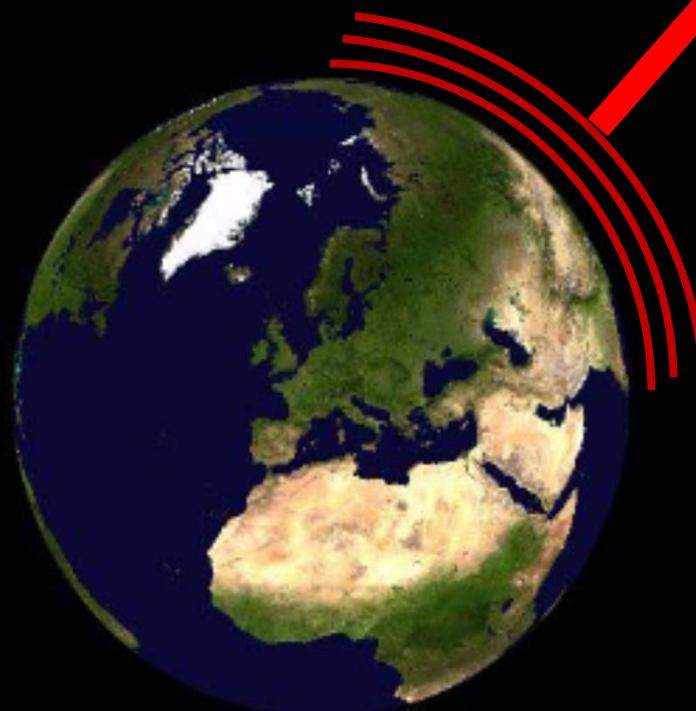
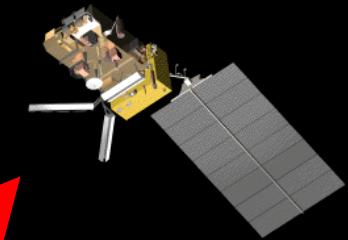
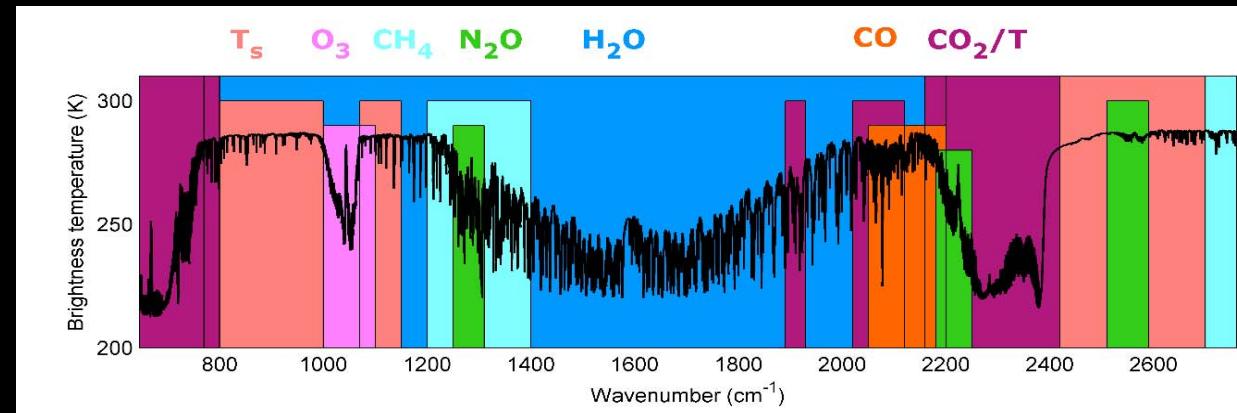
Ro-vibrational transitions

Rotational transitions

# What can be seen by GOME-2?



# What can be seen by IASI?



# Pollution

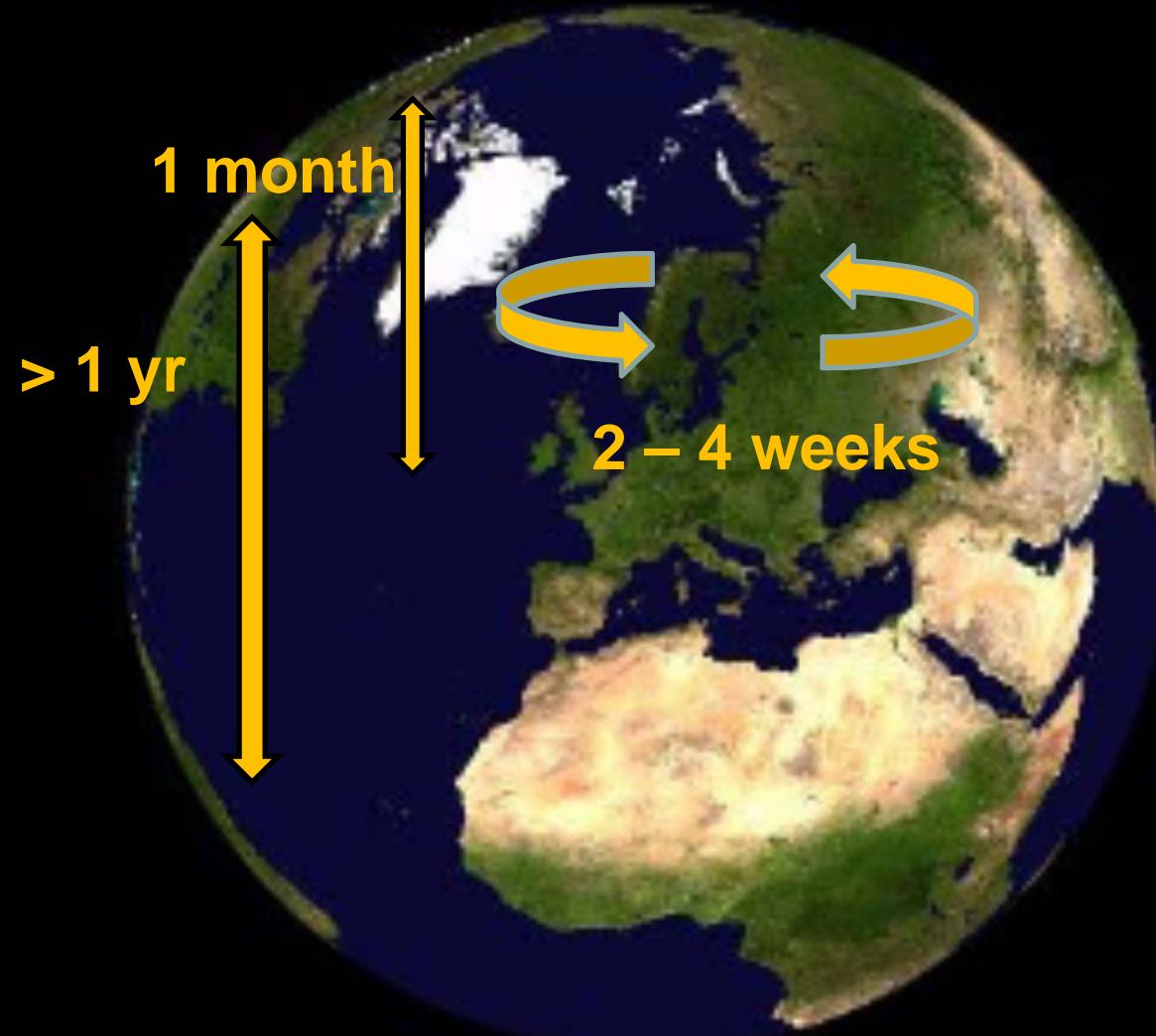
Short live trace  
gases  
(a few seconds to  
a few weeks)

# Climat

Long live gases (a  
few months to  
hundreds of years)



# Atmospheric lifetime



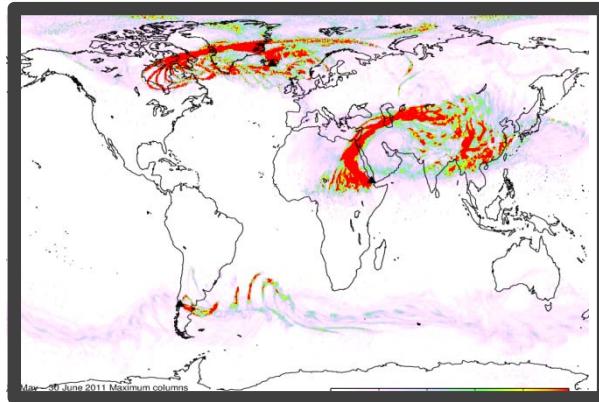
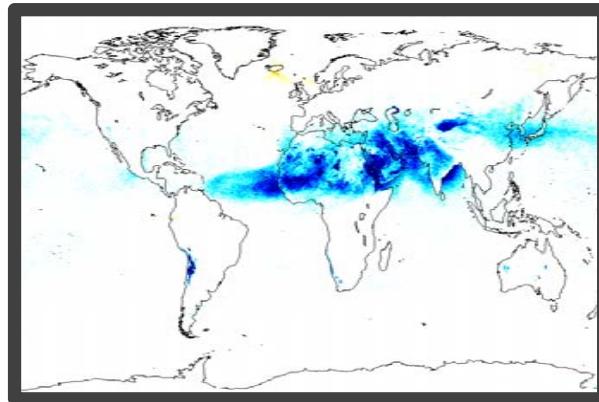
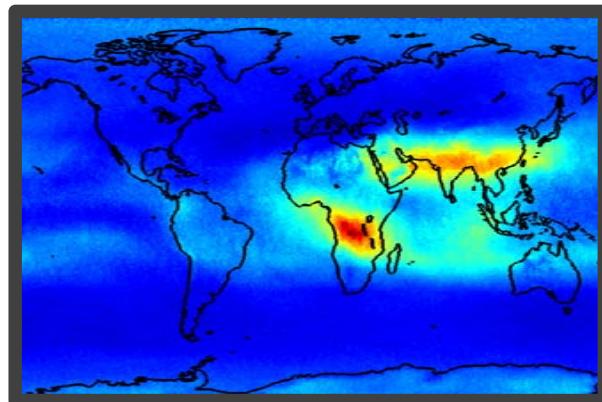
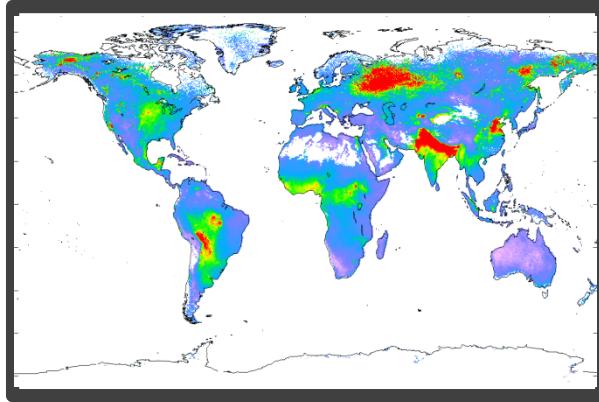
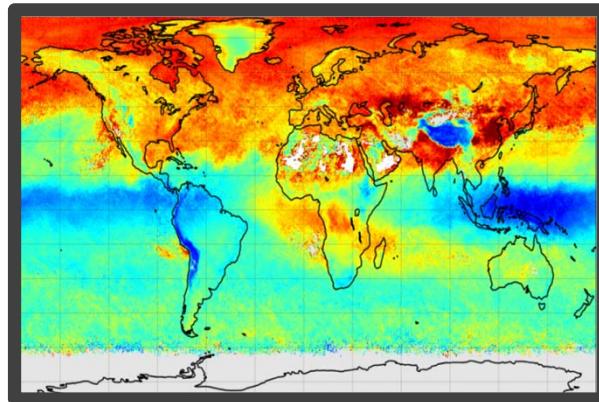
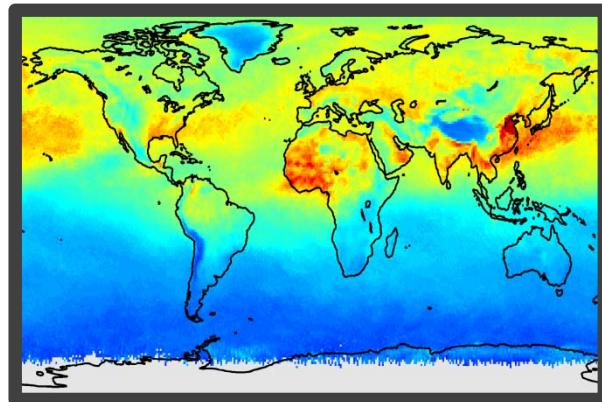
## Climate gases

H<sub>2</sub>O  
CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> [100 yr]  
CH<sub>4</sub> [10 yr]  
(O<sub>3</sub>)

## Pollutants

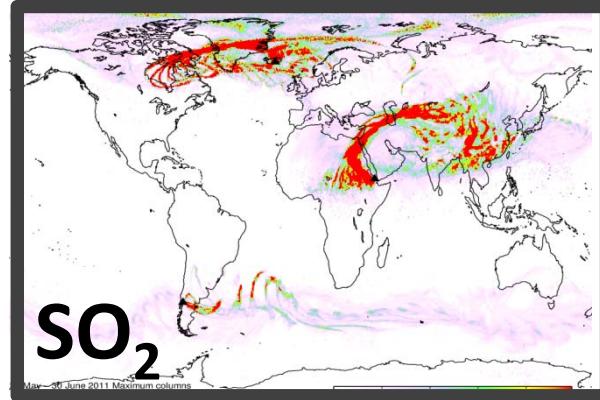
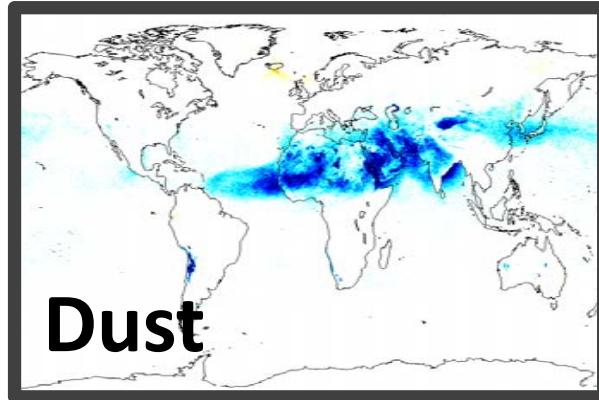
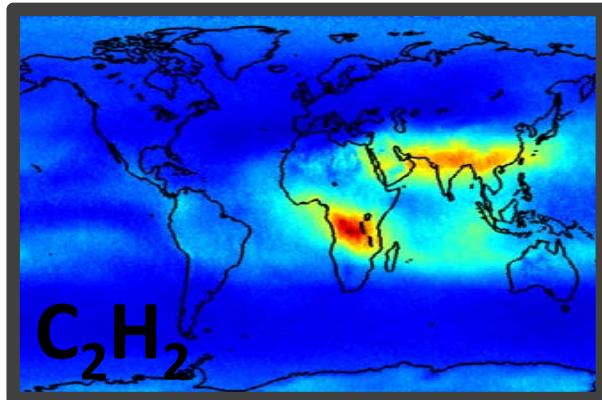
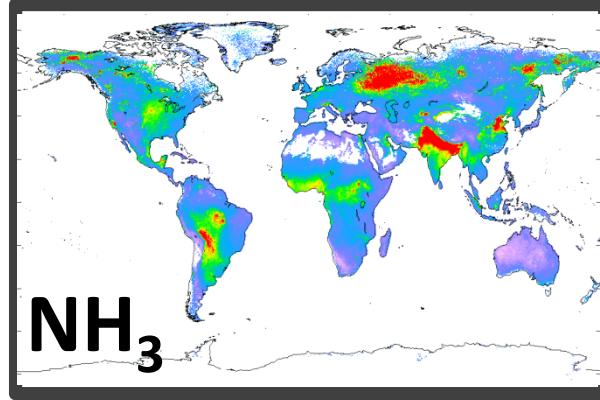
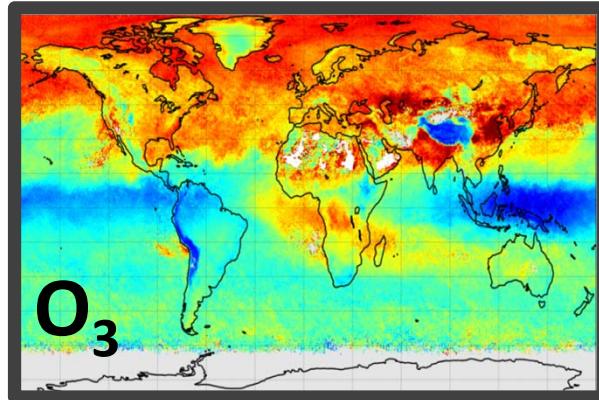
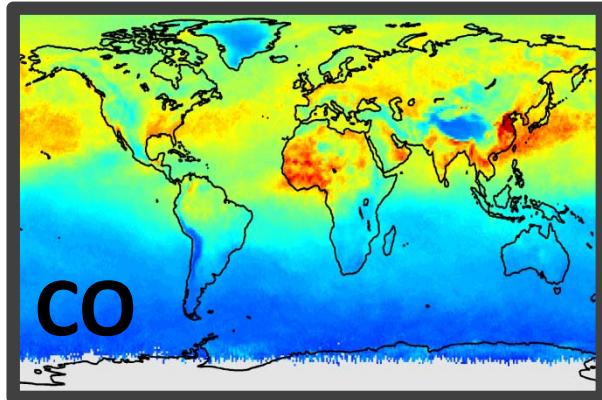
CO [4-8 weeks]  
O<sub>3</sub> [weeks]  
NO<sub>2</sub> [days]  
Formaldehyde,  
methanol, formic  
acid [days]  
NH<sub>3</sub> [hours – days]

# Whose map is it (retrieved from TIR IASI)?

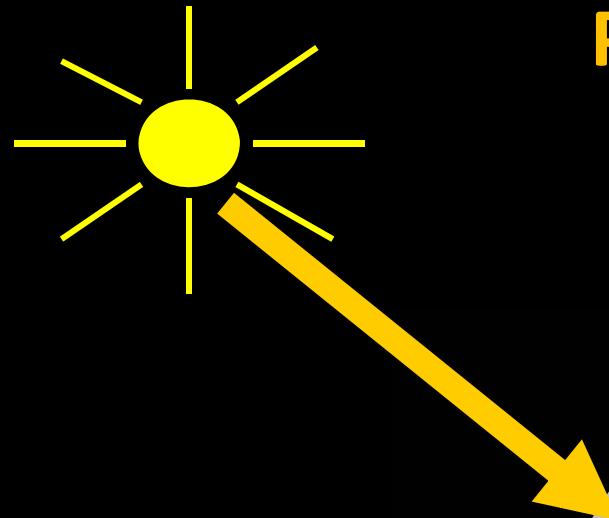


Tropo O<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, column CO column, ammonia column ?  
Ash-volcano, dust (sand) ?

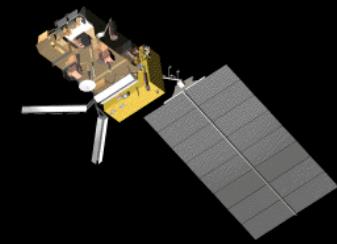
# Whose map is it?



→ Gases and particles behave differently depending on their lifetime

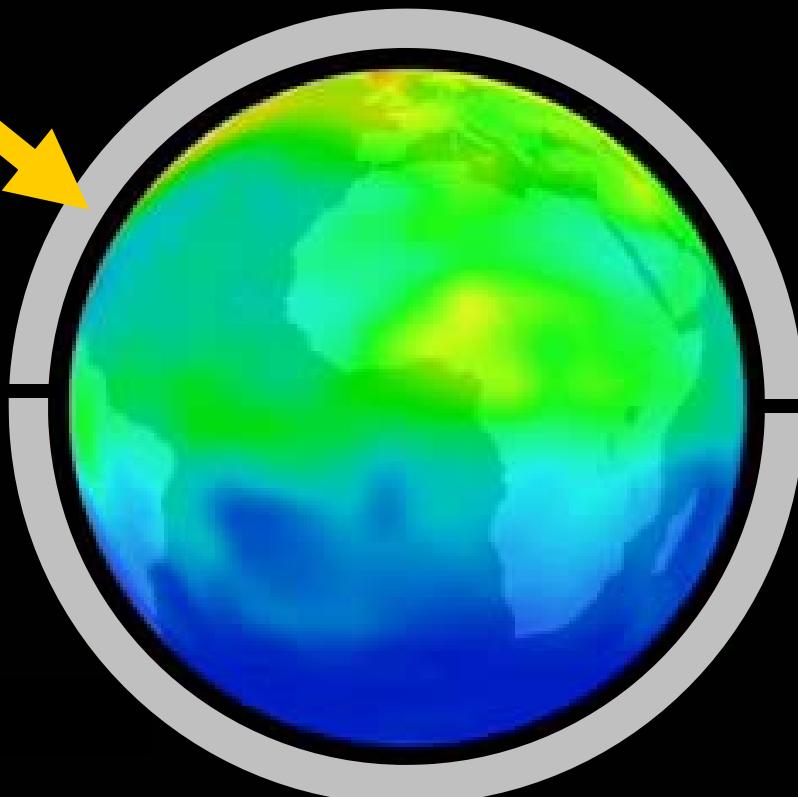


## Pollution from space



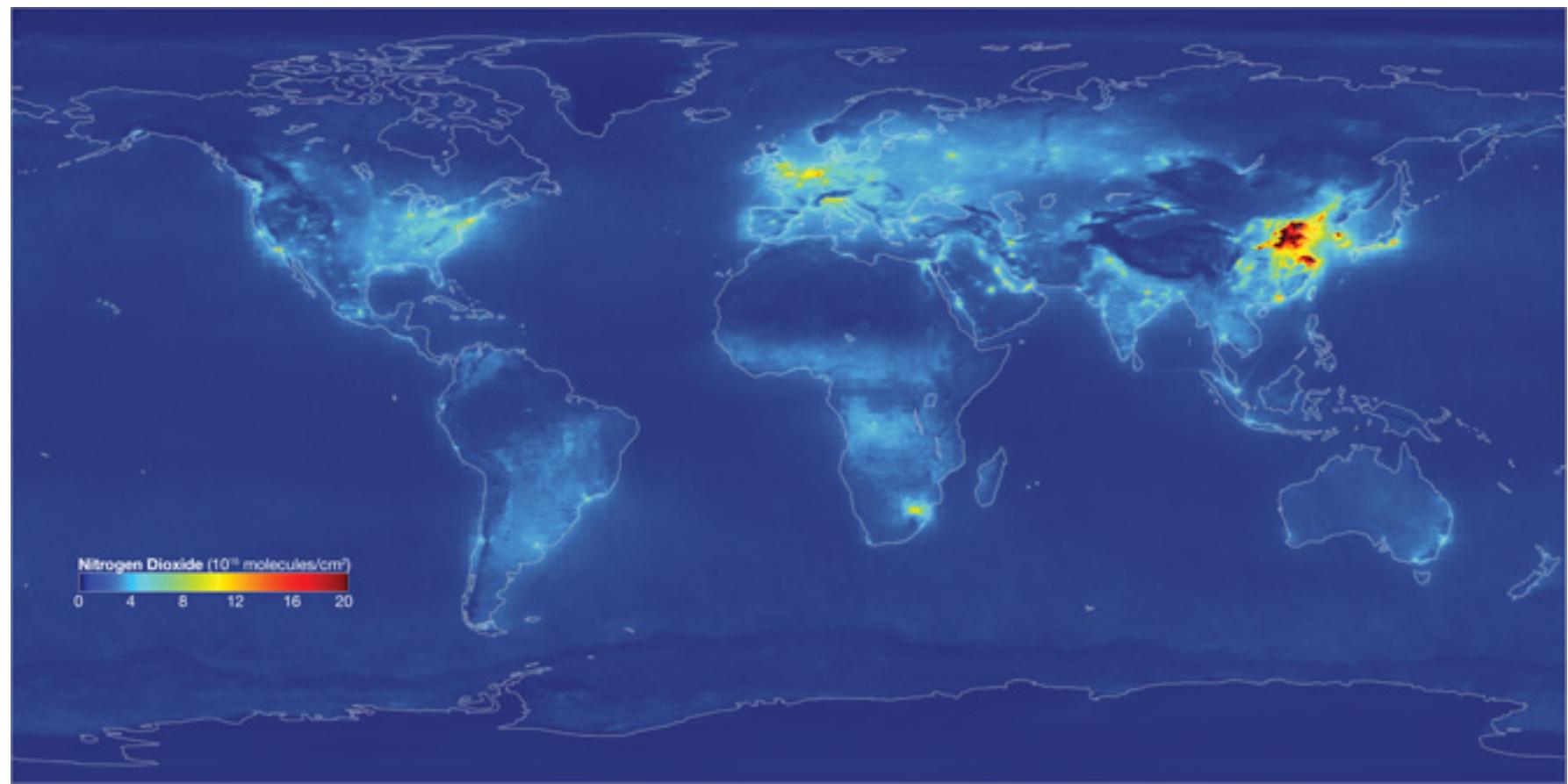
4 examples

- 1/  $\text{NO}_2$
- 2/ CO
- 3/ Tropo  $\text{O}_3$
- 4/ coarse PM
- 5/  $\text{NH}_3$



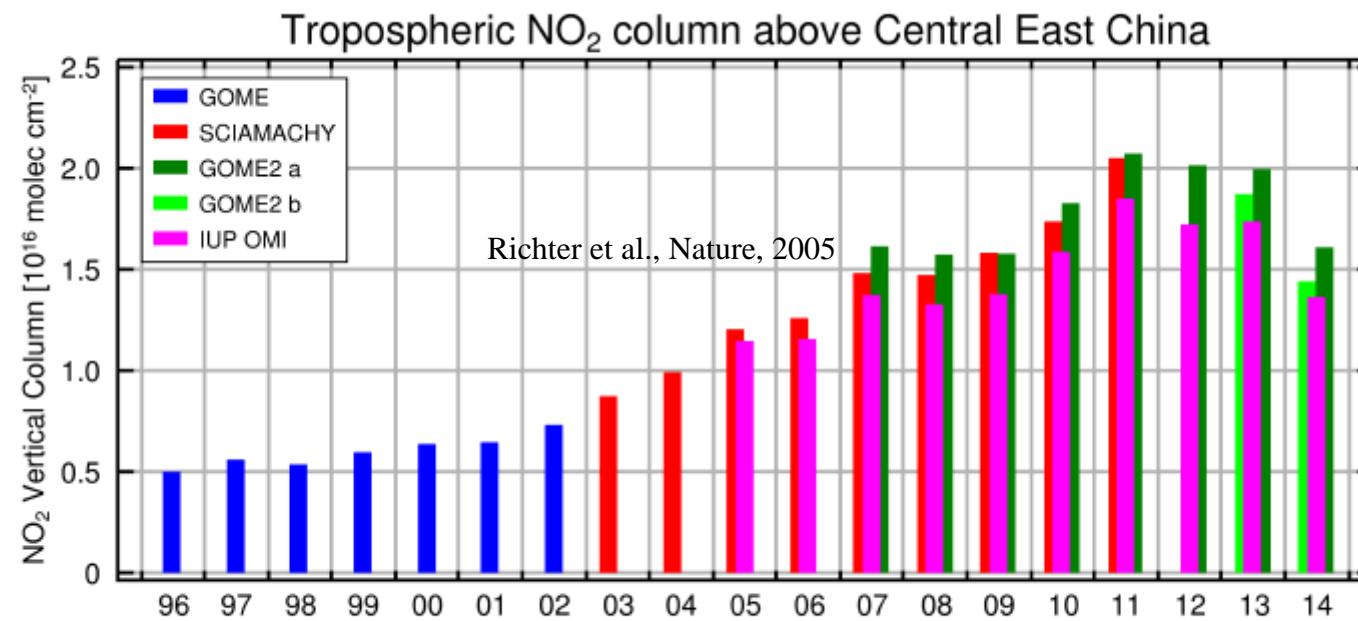
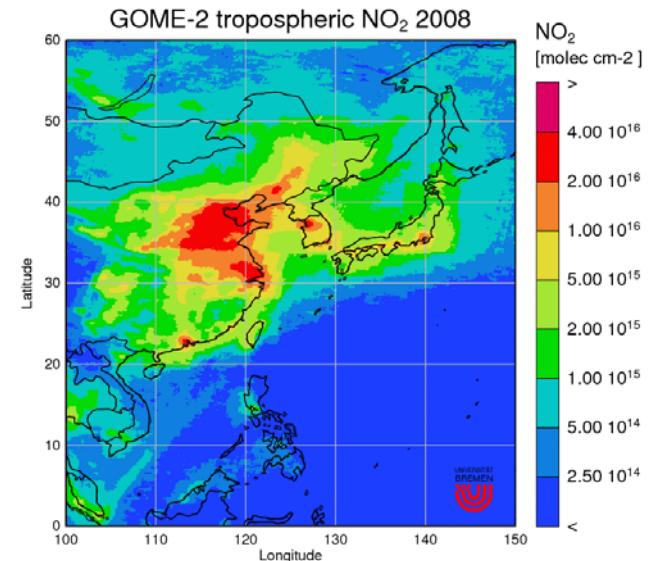
**OMI/AURA**

**NO<sub>2</sub>**



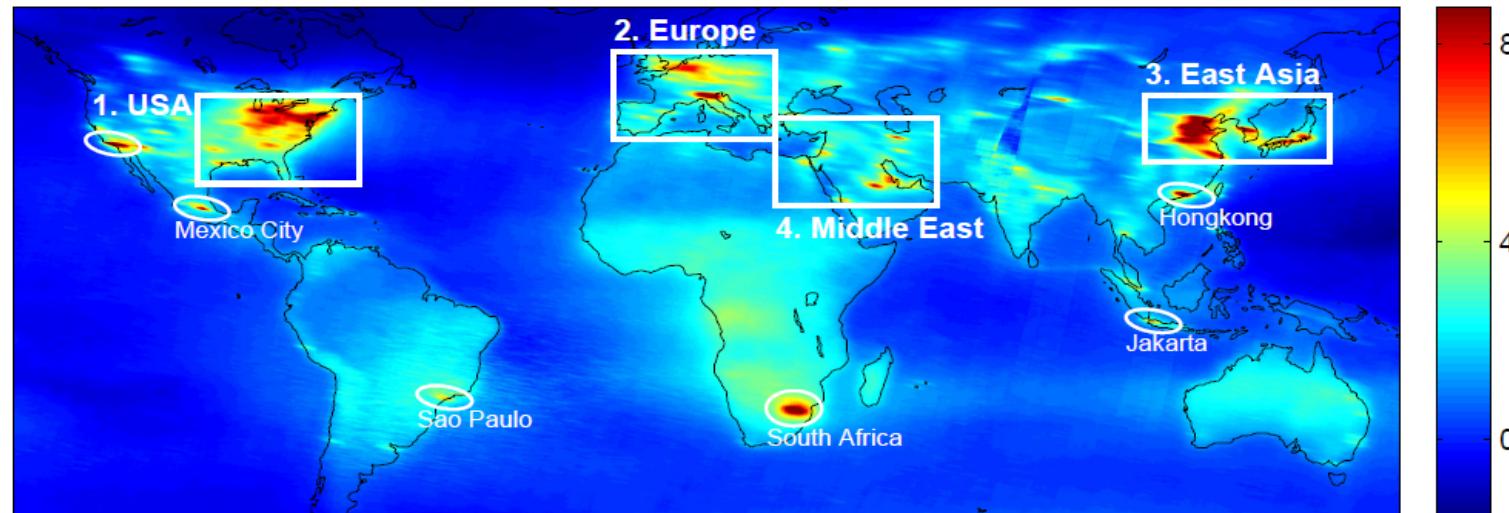
Credit NASA

# NO<sub>2</sub>

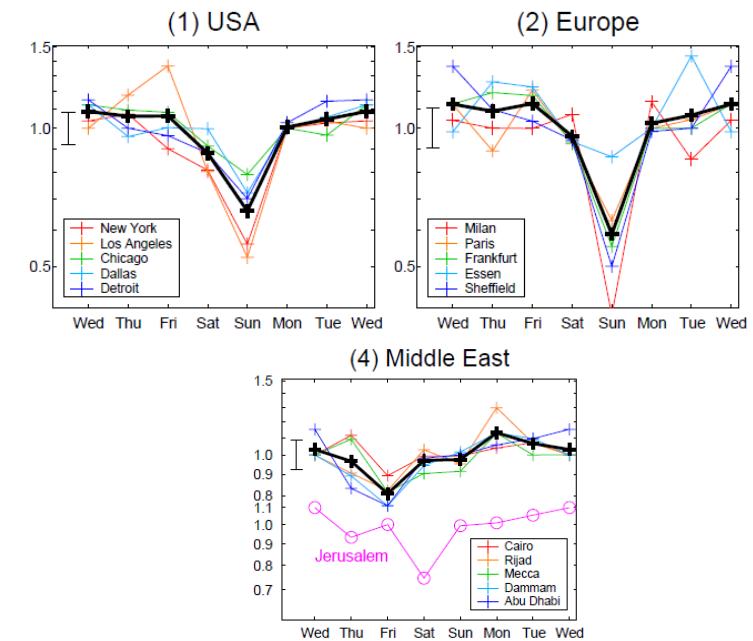
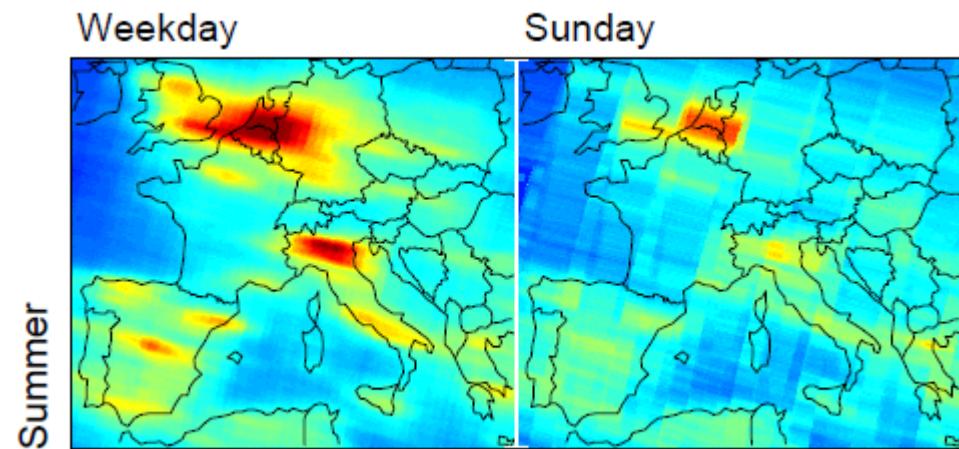


**Figure 2:** Tropospheric vertical columns of NO<sub>2</sub> retrieved from measurements of the GOME, SCIAMACHY, GOME2 A, GOME2 B and OMI instruments over East Central China (30°N - 40°N, 110°E - 123°E). All data are IUP retrievals using the same AMF and reference sector stratospheric correction and a cloud screening of 0.2.

# Pollution – rest days - NO<sub>2</sub>

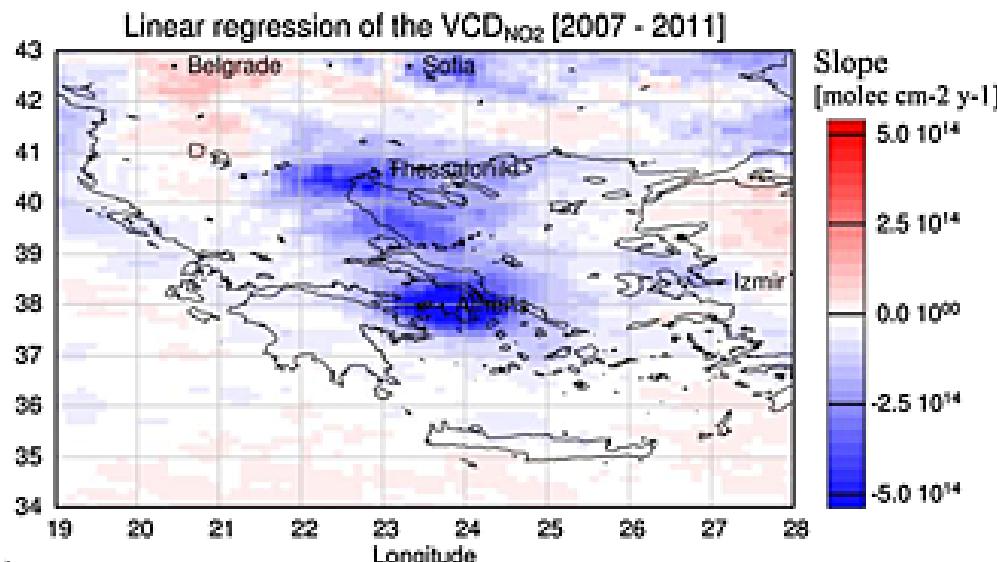


**Fig. 1.** Six years mean (1996–2001) of global tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> Vertical Column Density in  $10^{15}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup>. The weekly cycle of the framed areas 1. US East Coast, 2. Europe, 3. East Asia and 4. Middle East, as well as 5. the marked individual Metropolises are considered in detail in this study.



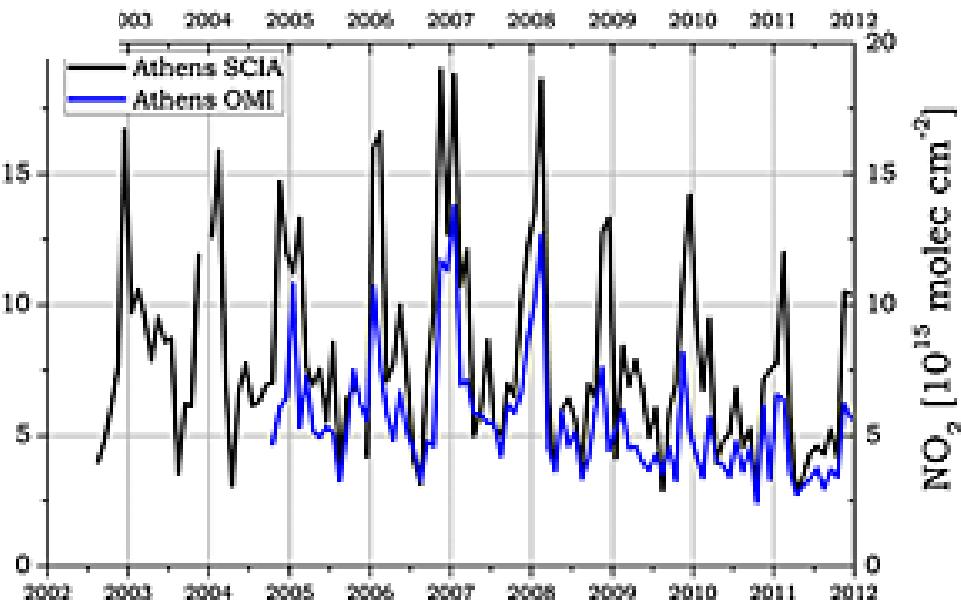
# Pollution – Economic crise - NO<sub>2</sub>

a)



b)

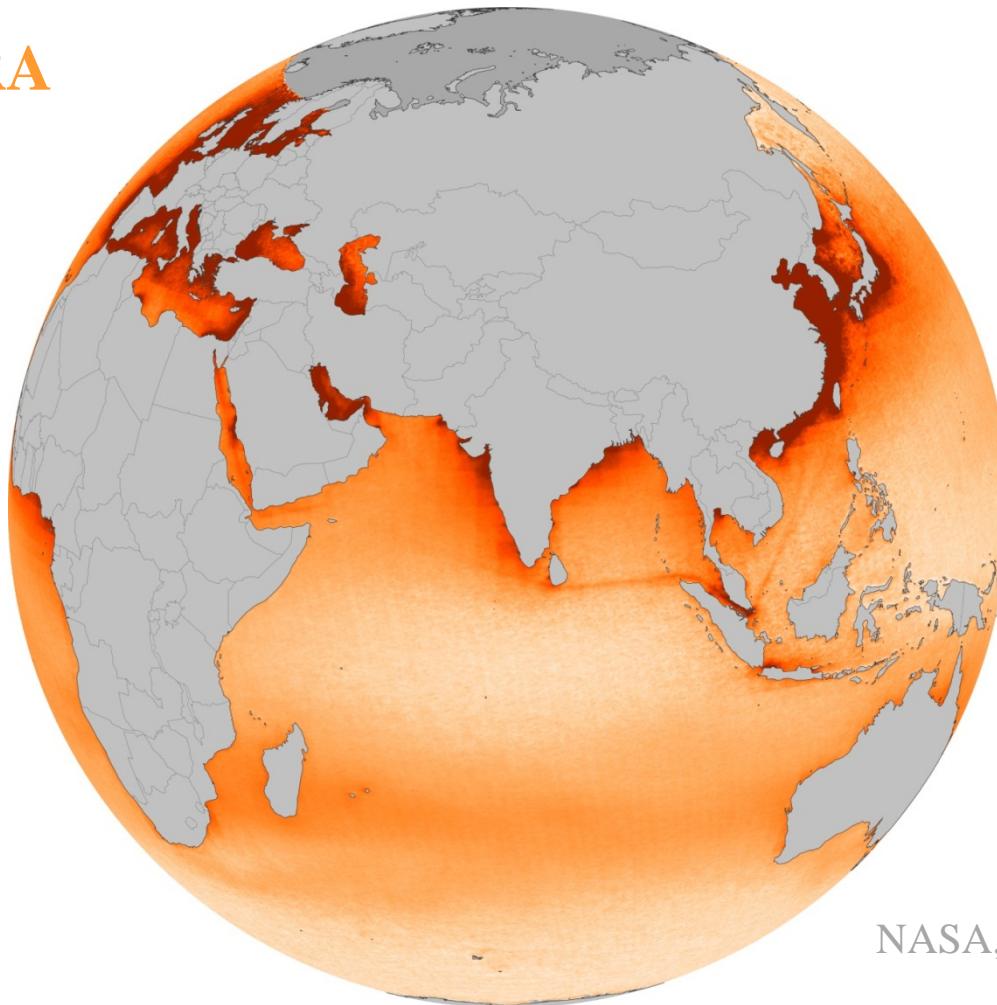
30-40% decrease  
since 2008



Vrekoussis, et al., GRL 2013.

# Pollution – Boats - NO<sub>2</sub>

OMI/AURA

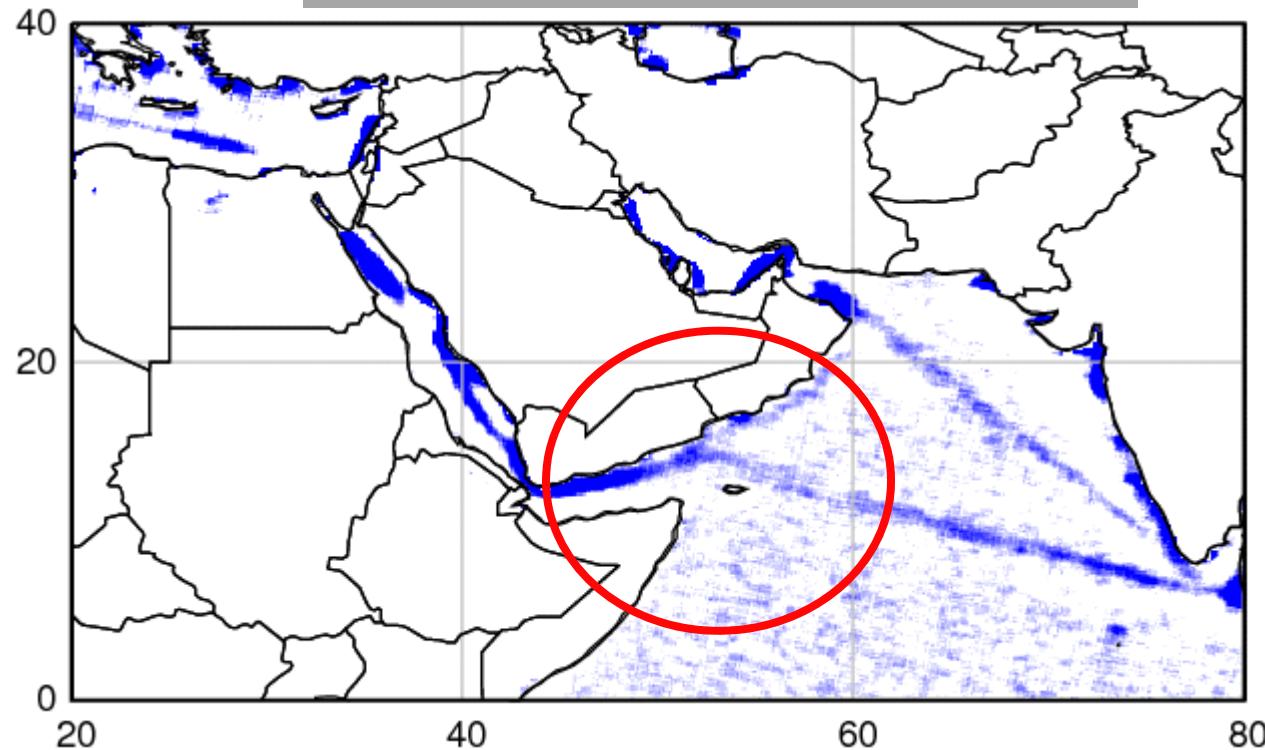


NASA, Earth Observer

Indian Ocean : Boats travelling from Sri Lanka to Singapour, Singapour to China; Red Sea, Mediterranean area

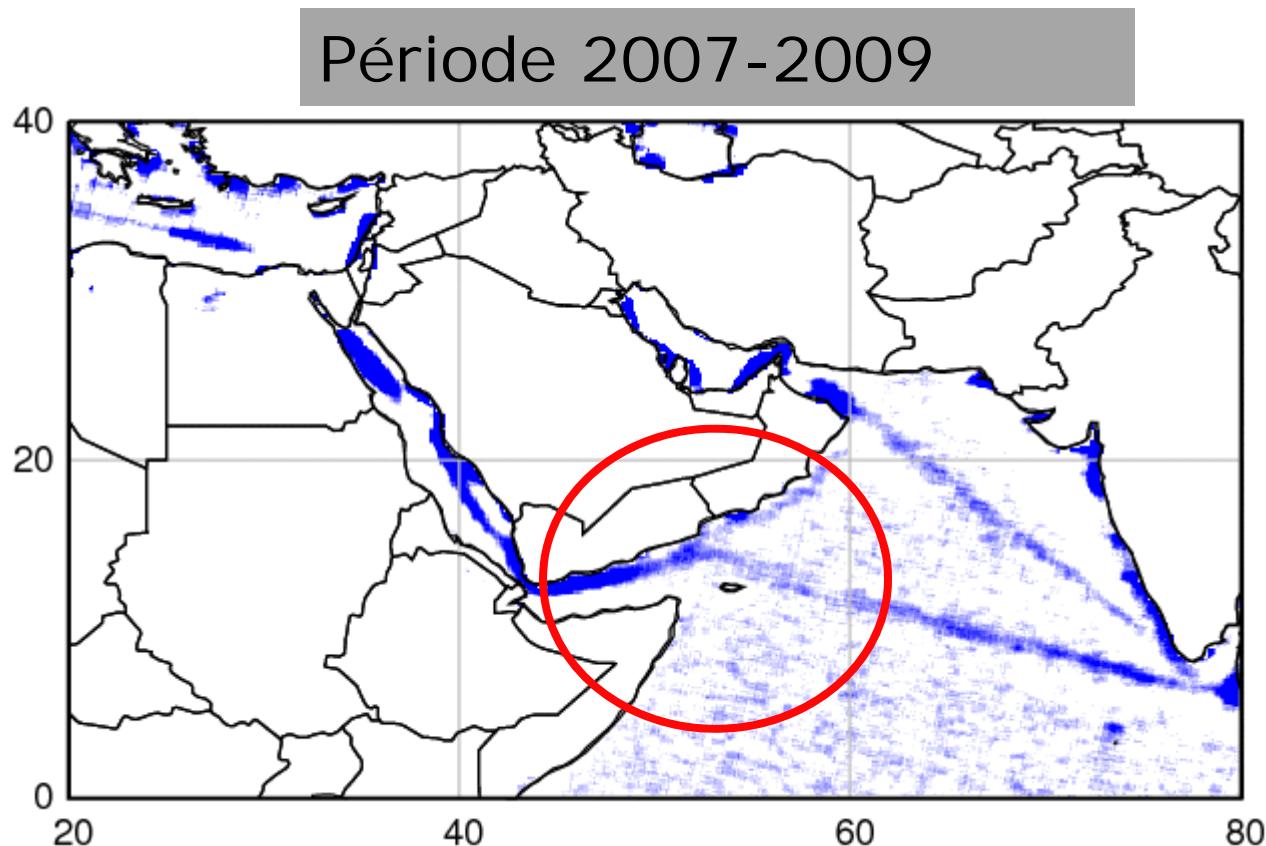
# Pollution – Boats - NO<sub>2</sub>

Période 2007-2009

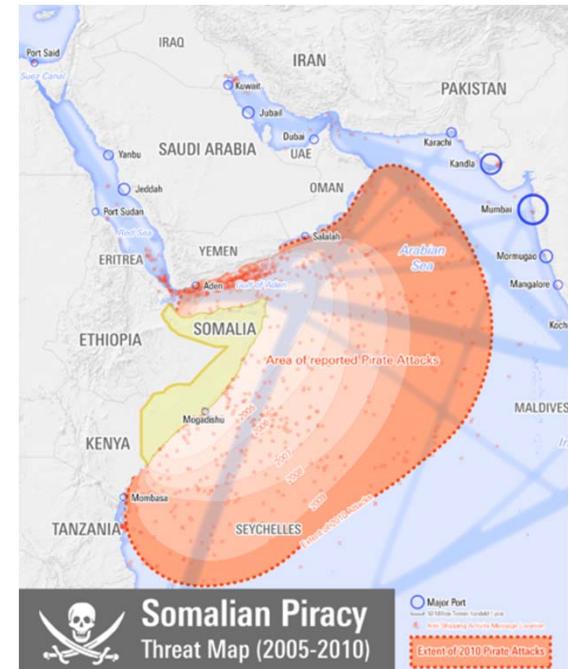


*GOME2- Credit J. Burrows/A.Richter*

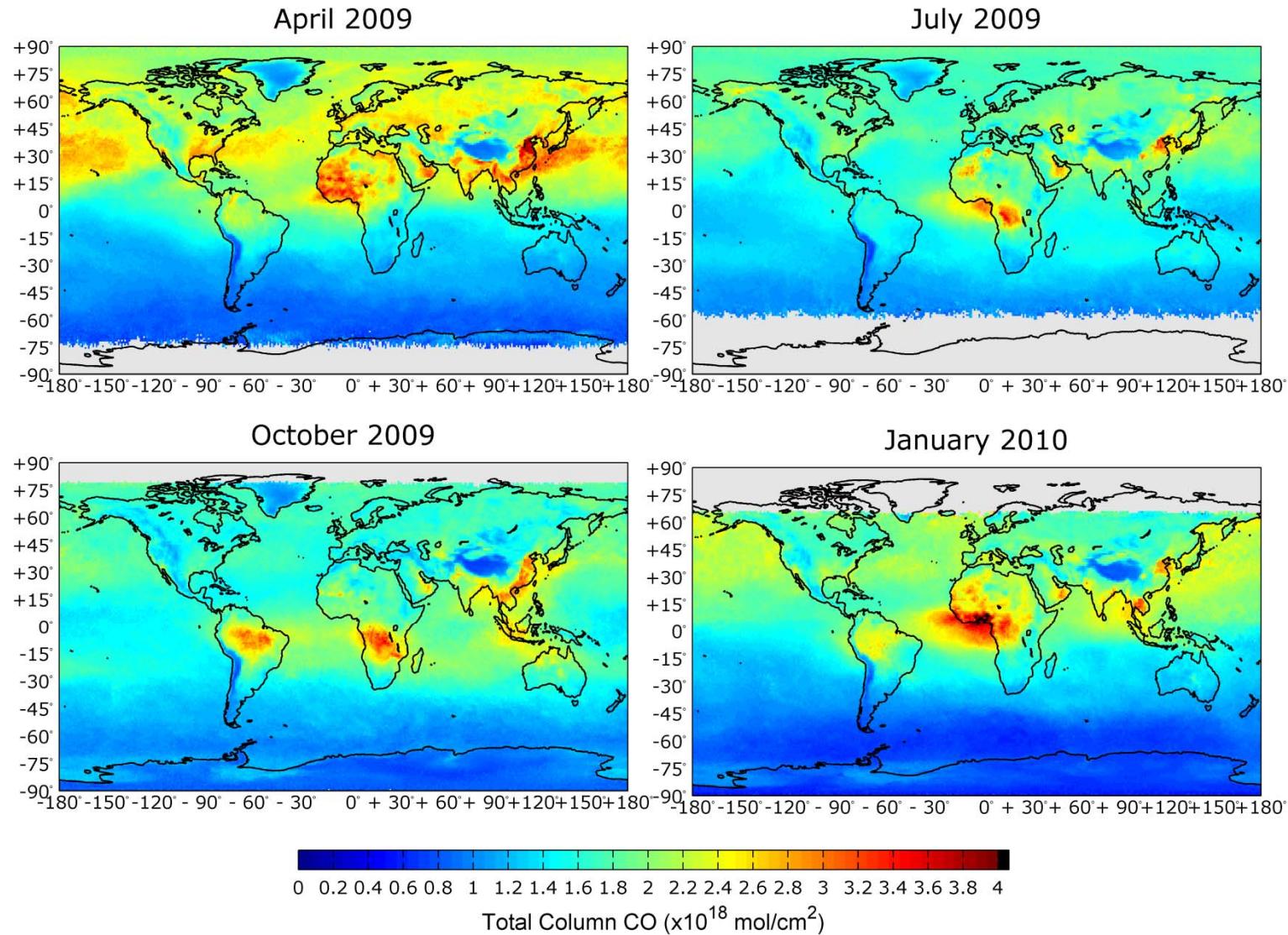
# Pollution – Boats - NO<sub>2</sub>



*GOME2- Credit J. Burrows/A.Richter*

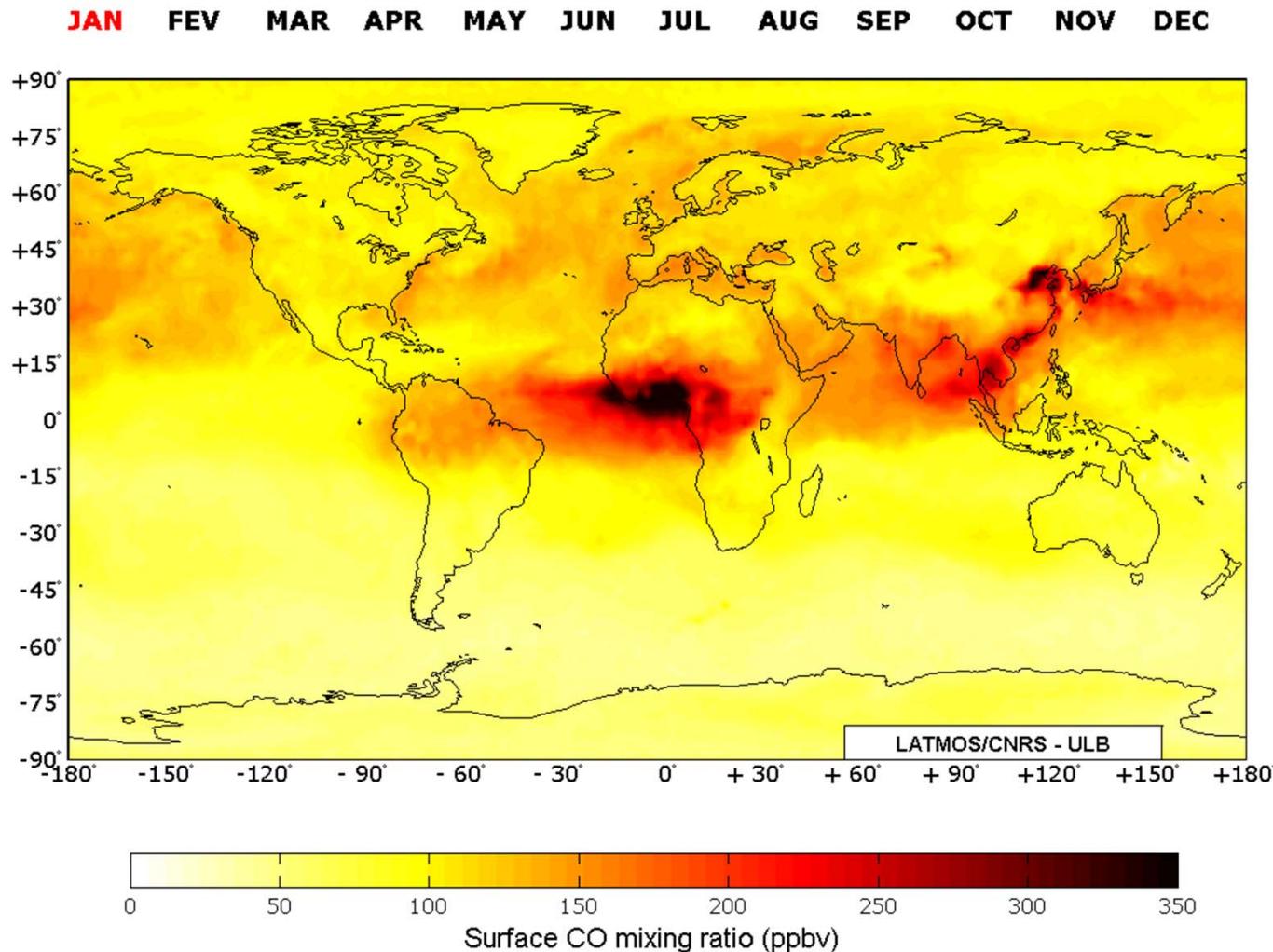


# Carbon monoxide (CO) : seasonal distribution



# CO

2009



Courtesy M. George, LATMOS

# Large fires: Moscou August 2010



# Large fires: Moscou August 2010

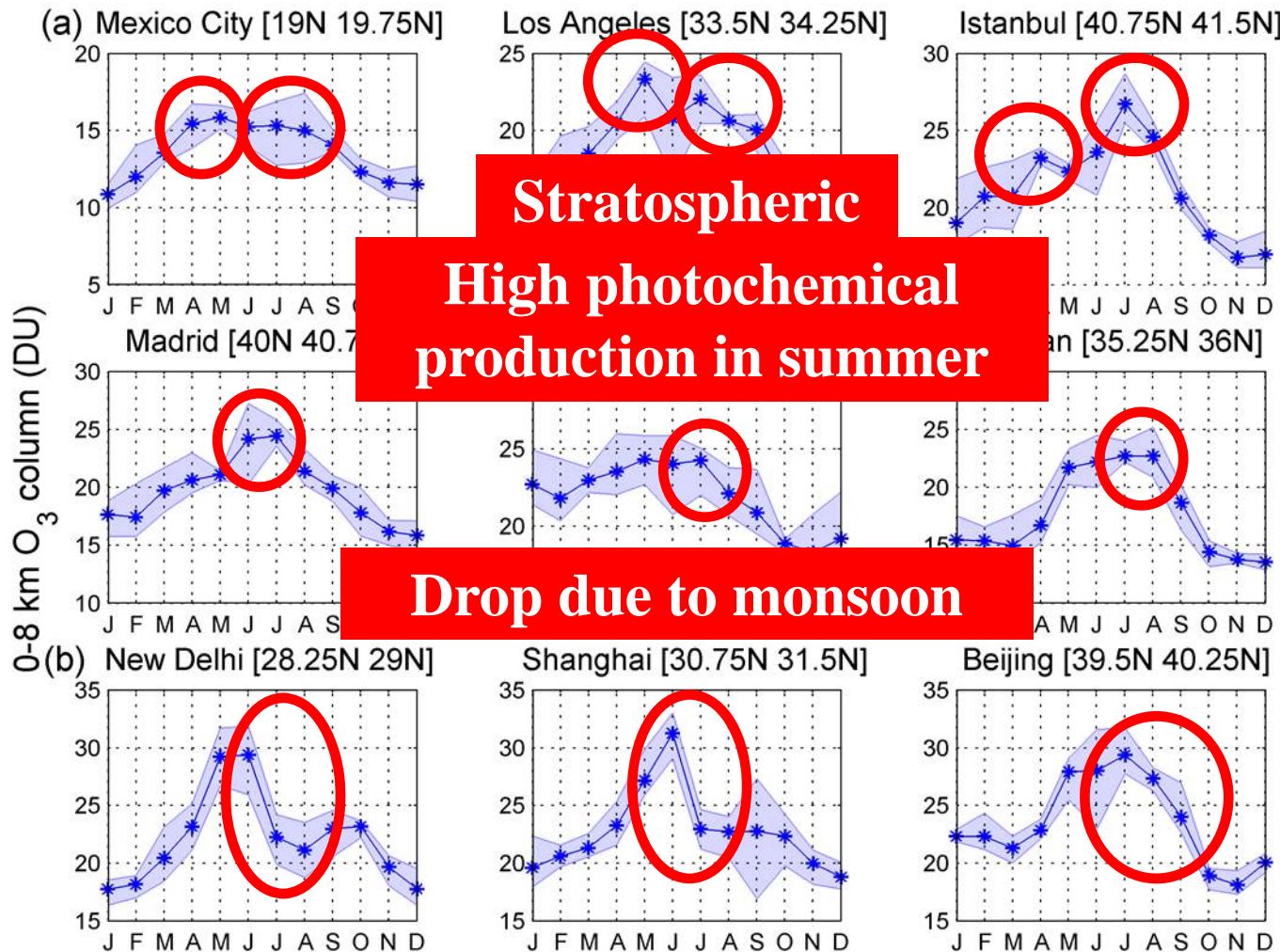
IASI CO data

July 22 → Aug. 22

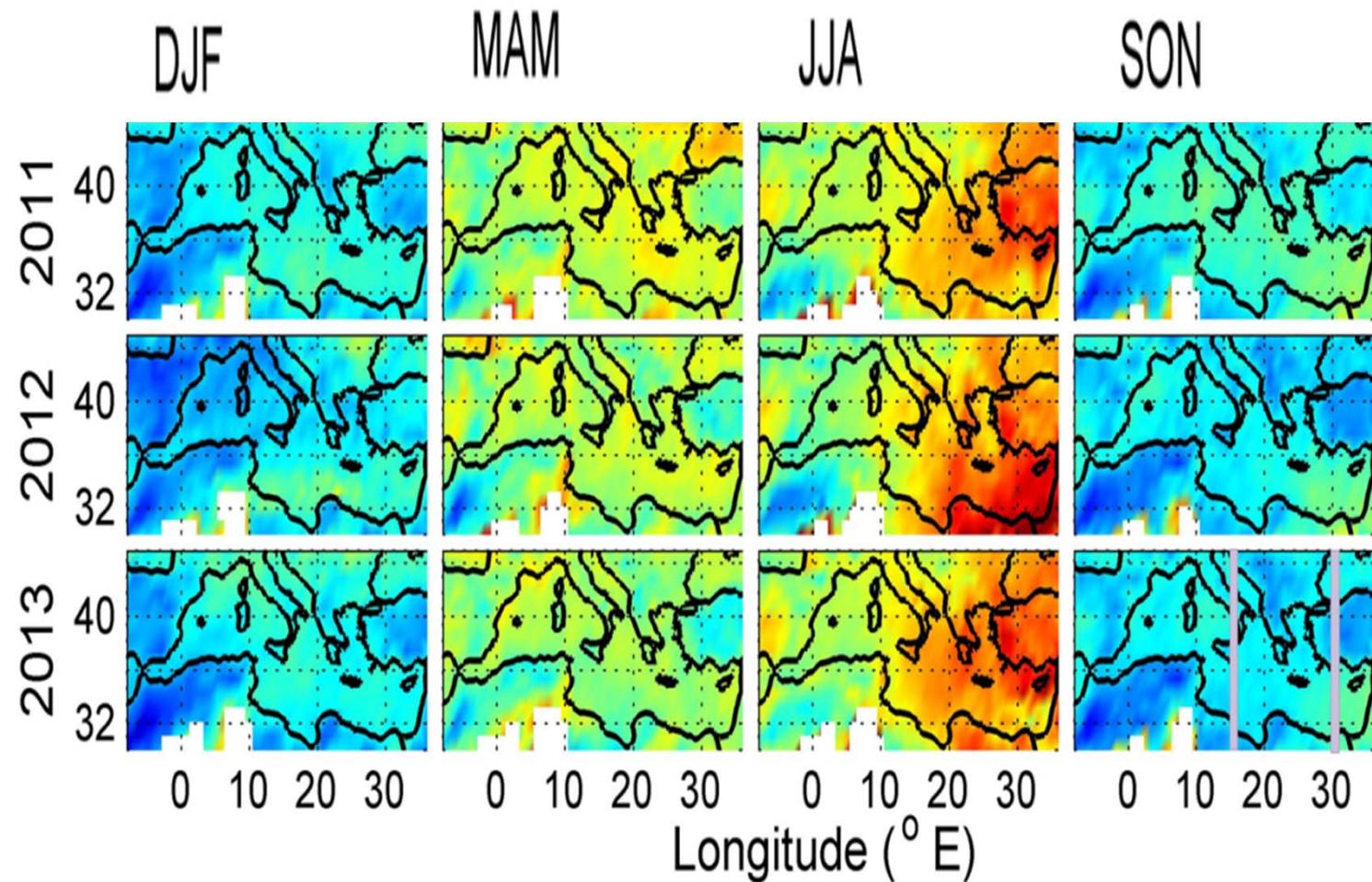
LATMOS-IPSL / ULB



# Ozone : seasonal variability over cities



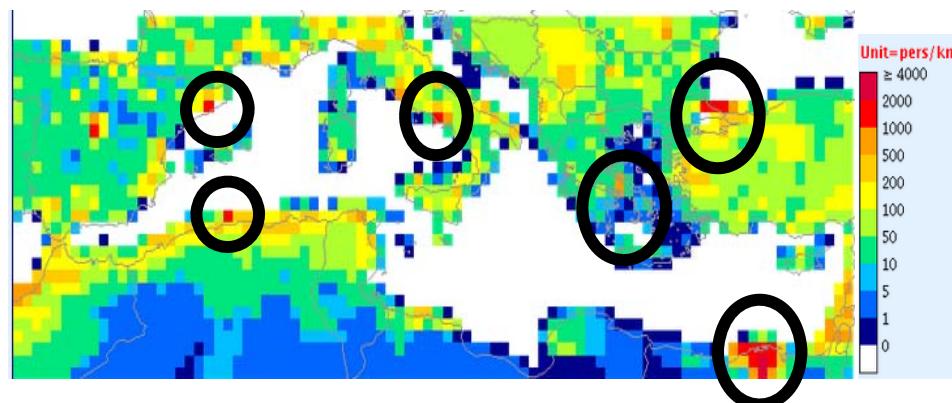
# Ozone : seasonal variability over Mediterranean area



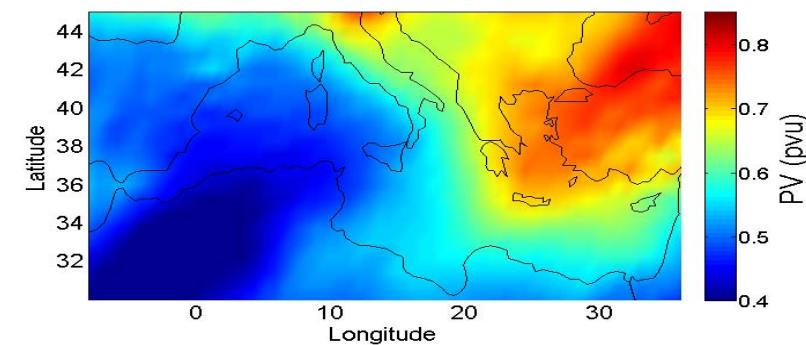
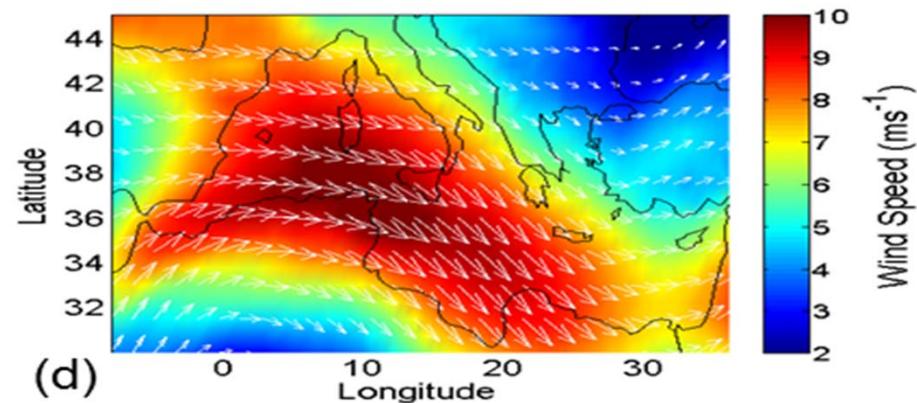
Safieddine et al., ACP, 2014

# Ozone : seasonal variability over Mediterranean area

High and alerting tropospheric O<sub>3</sub> values are recorded in summer, especially to the east of the basin because of:



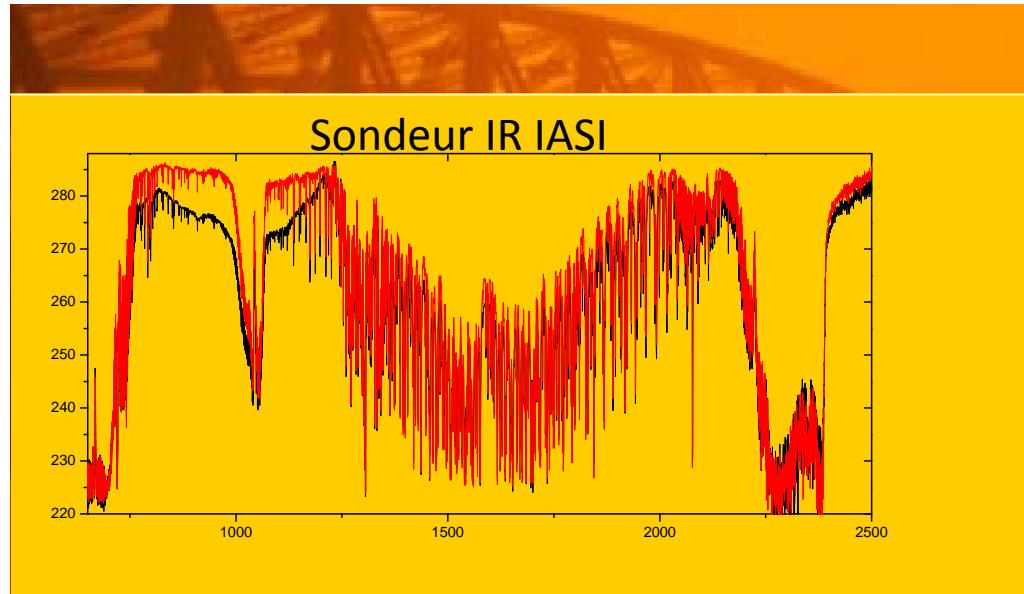
Safieddine et al., ACP, 2014



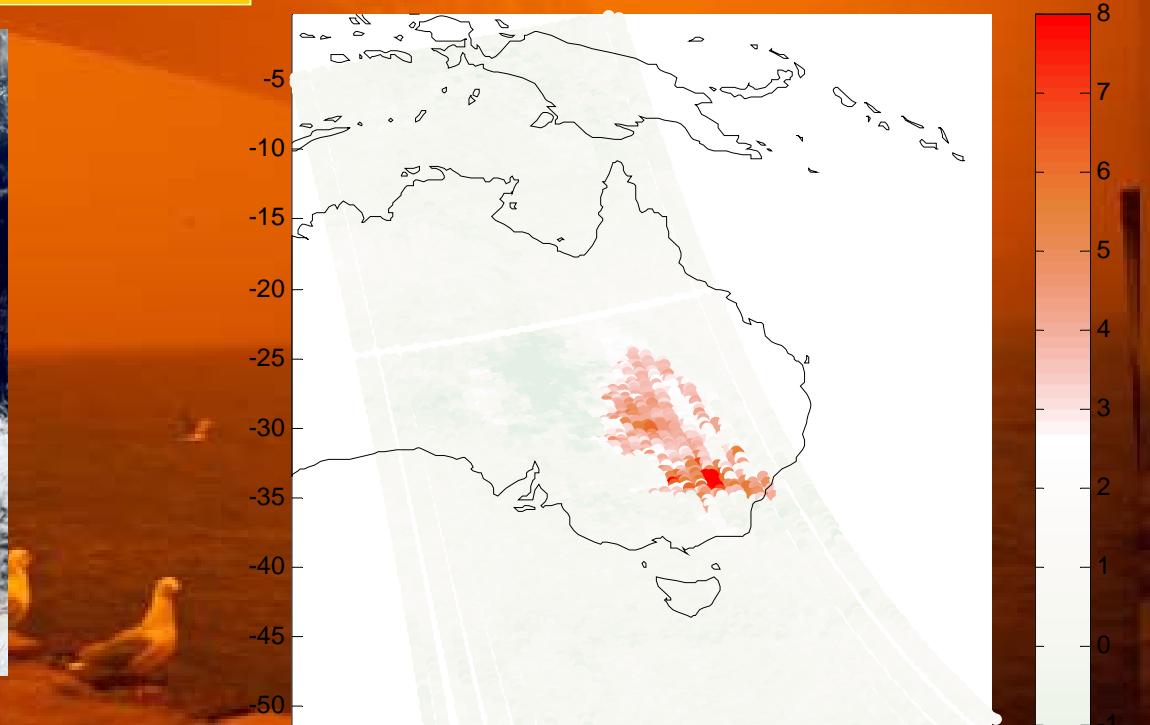
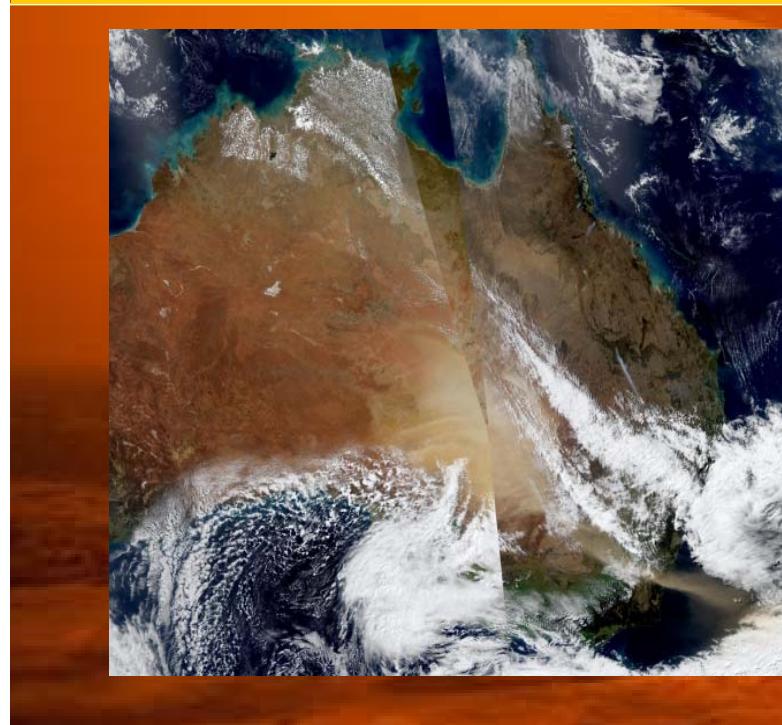
## Coarse PM: eg dust, ash, ...



# Sand storm



23 septembre over Sydney...  
5 millions of tons/600 km



# Volcanic eruptions

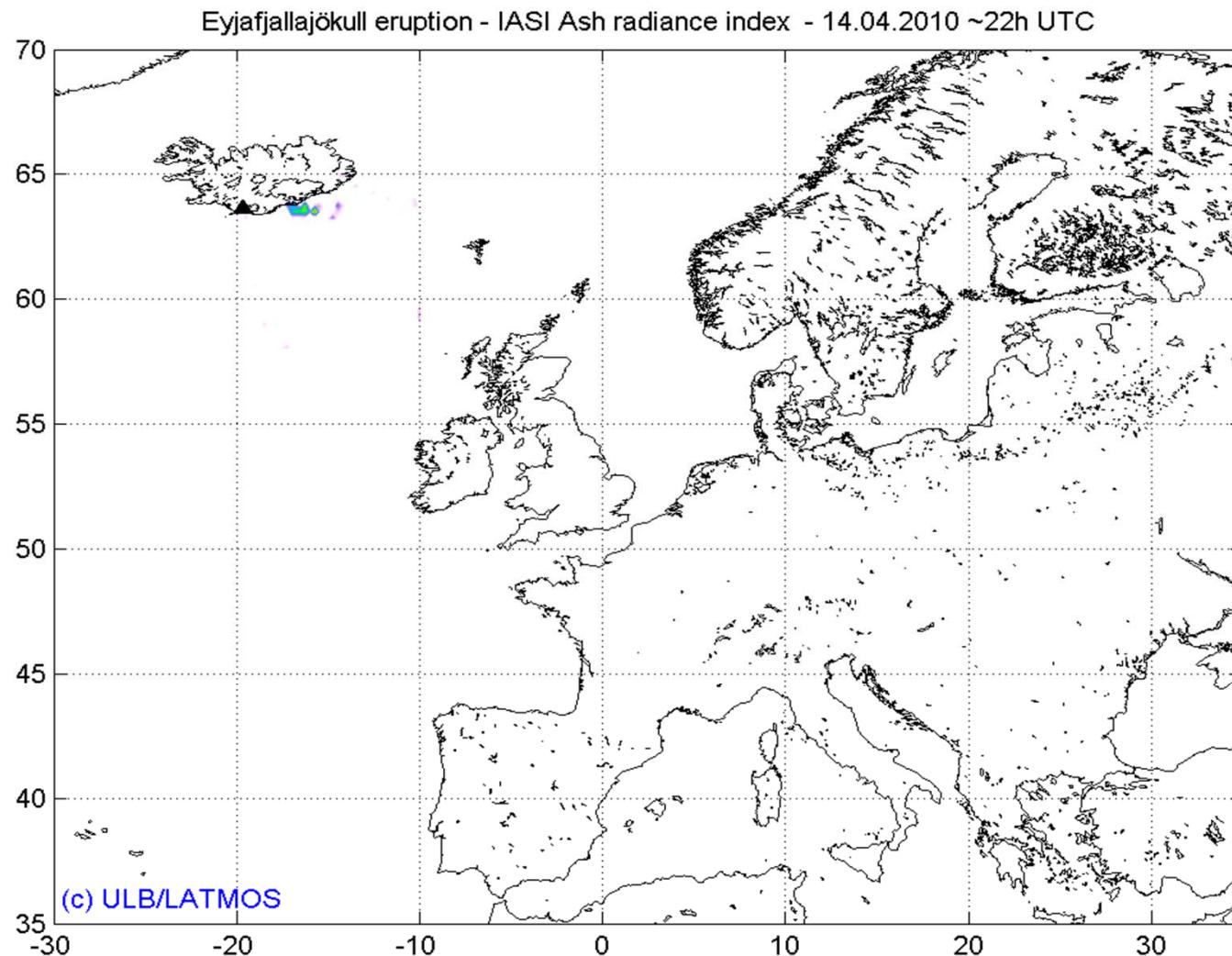
The image is a composite of three panels. The top right panel shows a large, billowing ash cloud from a volcanic eruption against a dark sky. The bottom left panel is a close-up photograph of a volcanic ash plume. The central panel is a flight information display board titled "DEPARTURES". It lists flight departures from an airport, with many flights canceled due to volcanic ash. The board includes columns for Time, Destination, Flight, Gate, and Remark. The remarks column indicates cancellations "DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH" for several flights. The display board also shows the date as Thursday 15 April 2010. A small airplane icon is visible in the bottom left corner of the display board panel. The bottom right panel is a world map showing major air routes as blue lines and active volcanoes as red dots. Labeled cities include TOKYO, DARWIN, WELLINGTON, WASHINGTON, MONTREAL, LONDON, and TOULOUSE. A legend in the top right corner of the map area defines the symbols: a circle for VAAC region boundaries, a red dot for Active volcanoes, and a blue line for Major air routes.

Time	Destination	Flight	Gate	Remark
16:55	FRANKFURT	LH4809		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
17:10	ZURICH	LX465		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
17:10	EDINBURGH	BA8712		CANCELLED
17:20	DUBLIN	AF5119		CANCELLED
17:35	AMSTERDAM	VG240		CANCELLED
17:35	EDINBURGH	AF5165		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
17:45	NANTES	AF5209		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
17:50	ROTTERDAM	VG290		CANCELLED
17:50	AMSTERDAM	VG240		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
17:50	MILAN/LINATE	AP4219		CANCELLED
18:00	EDINBURGH	BA8708		CANCELLED
18:05	ANTWERP	AF5237		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
18:10	GLASGOW	BA8728		CANCELLED
18:20	ROTTERDAM	VG292		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
18:20	ZURICH	LX467		DUE TO VOLCANIC ASH
18:20	PARIS - ORLY	AF5027		CANCELLED
18:30	COPENHAGEN	QI3626		CANCELLED

Sat 15 April 2010

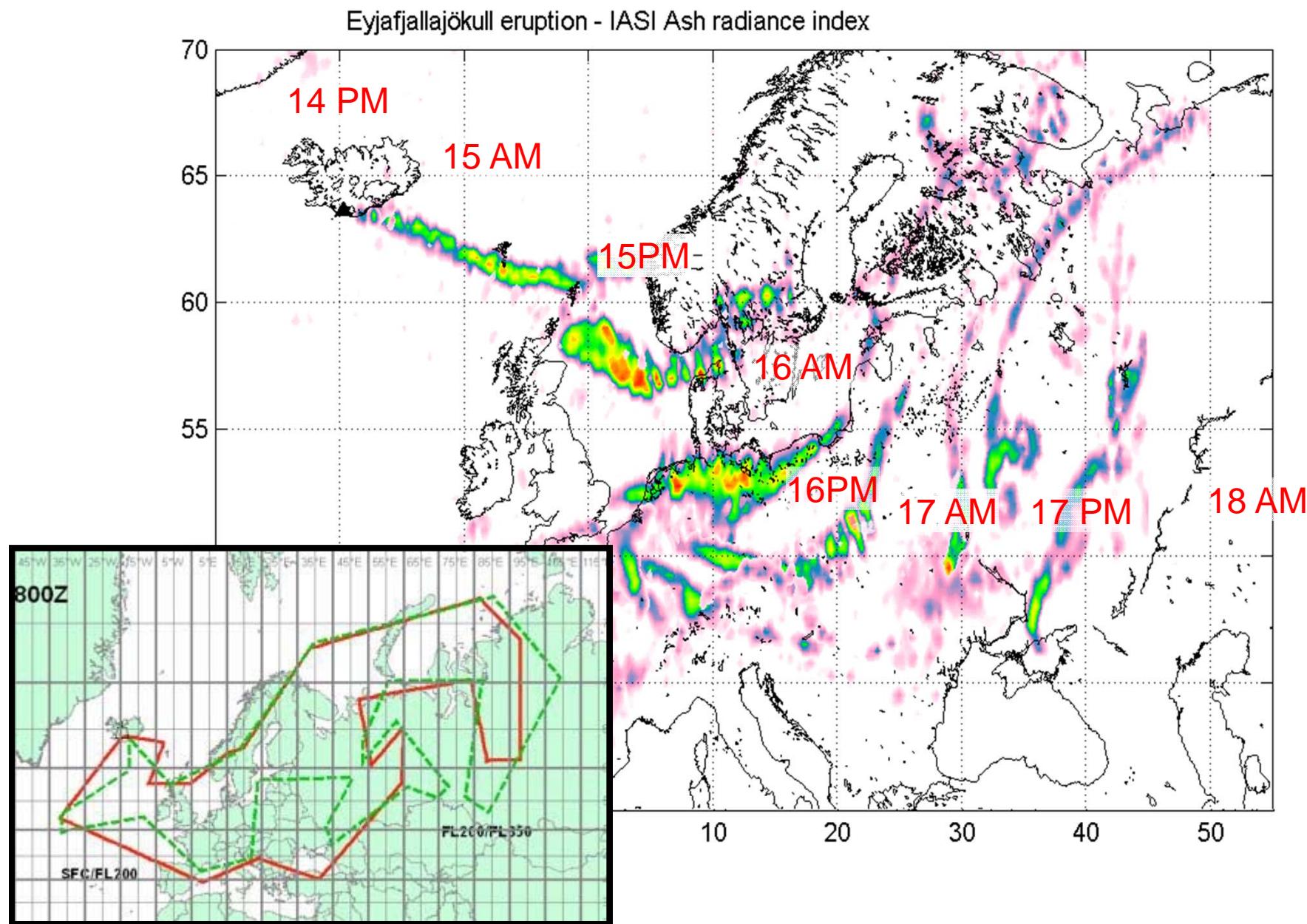
This map illustrates the global network of major air routes, represented by a dense web of blue lines. It also highlights active volcanoes across the globe, marked with red dots. Specific cities labeled on the map include TOKYO, DARWIN, WELLINGTON, WASHINGTON, MONTREAL, LONDON, and TOULOUSE. The map also shows the boundaries of Volcanic Ash Advisory Centers (VAAC) as dashed lines. A legend in the top right corner identifies the symbols: a circle for VAAC region boundaries, a red dot for Active volcanoes, and a blue line for Major air routes.

# Volcanic eruptions

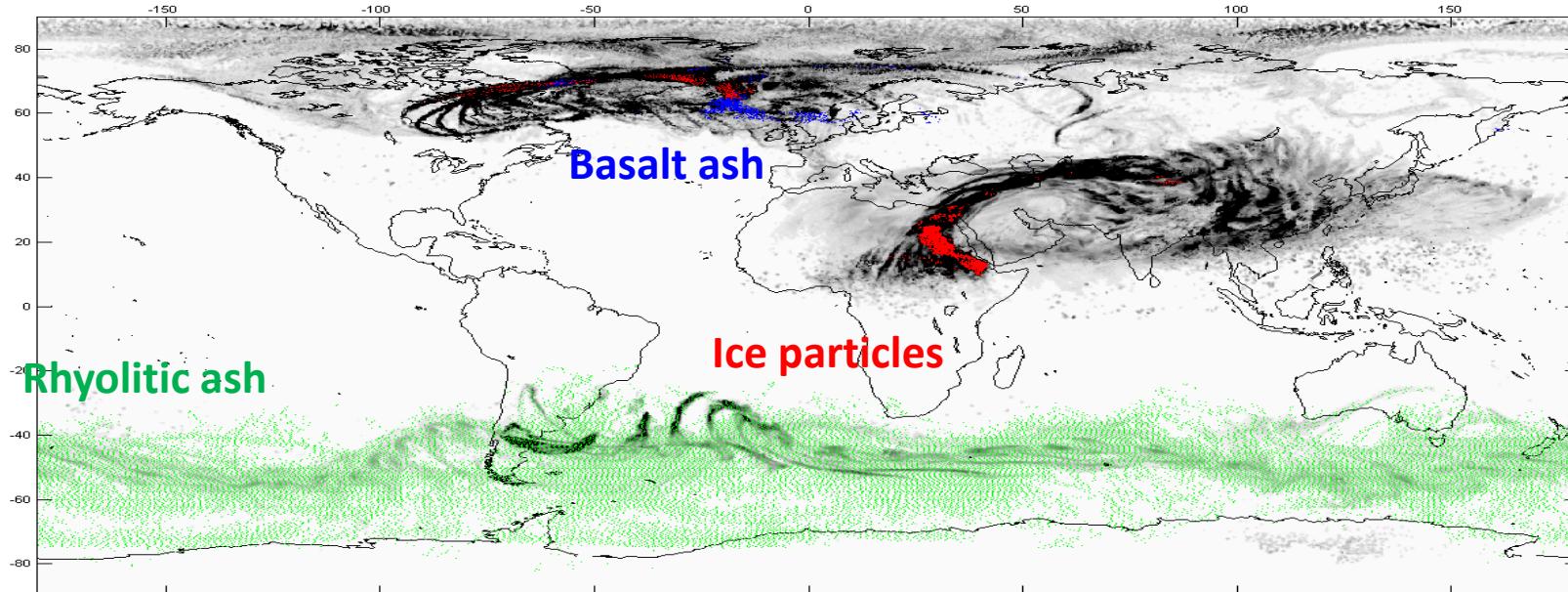
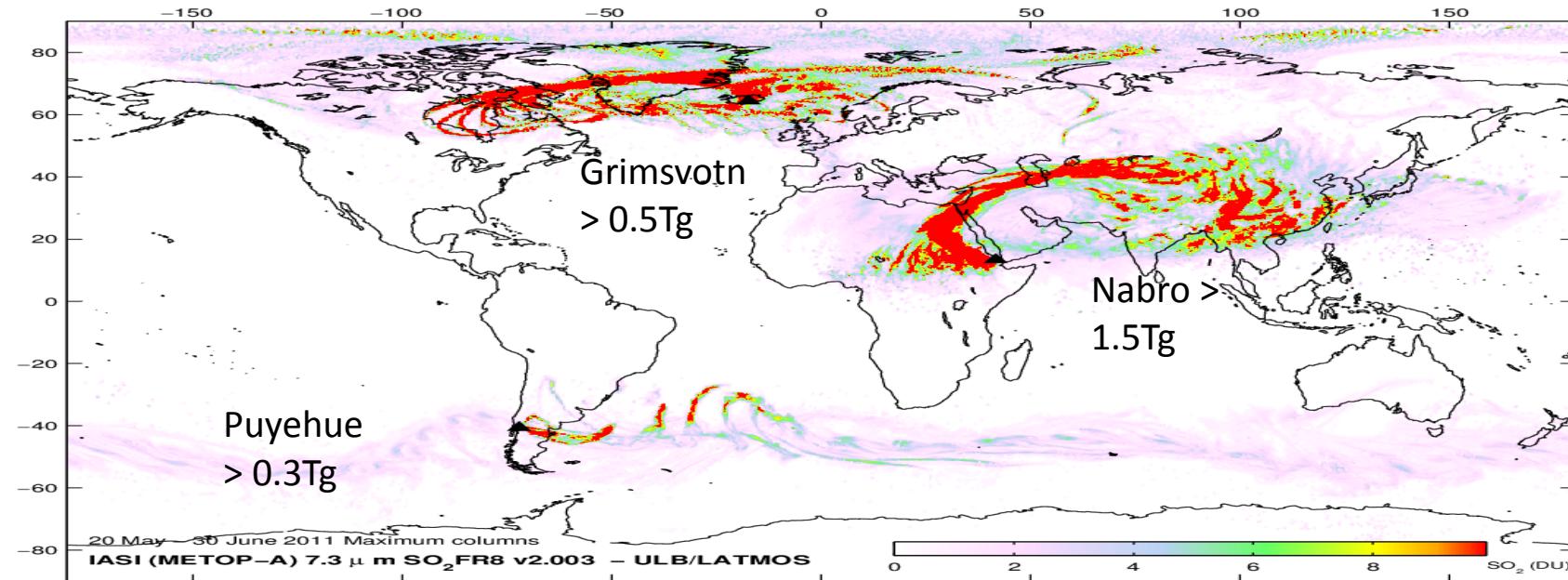


Credit L.Clarisse, ULB

# Volcanic eruptions



# Volcanic eruptions



Credit L.Clarisse, ULB

# Ammonia

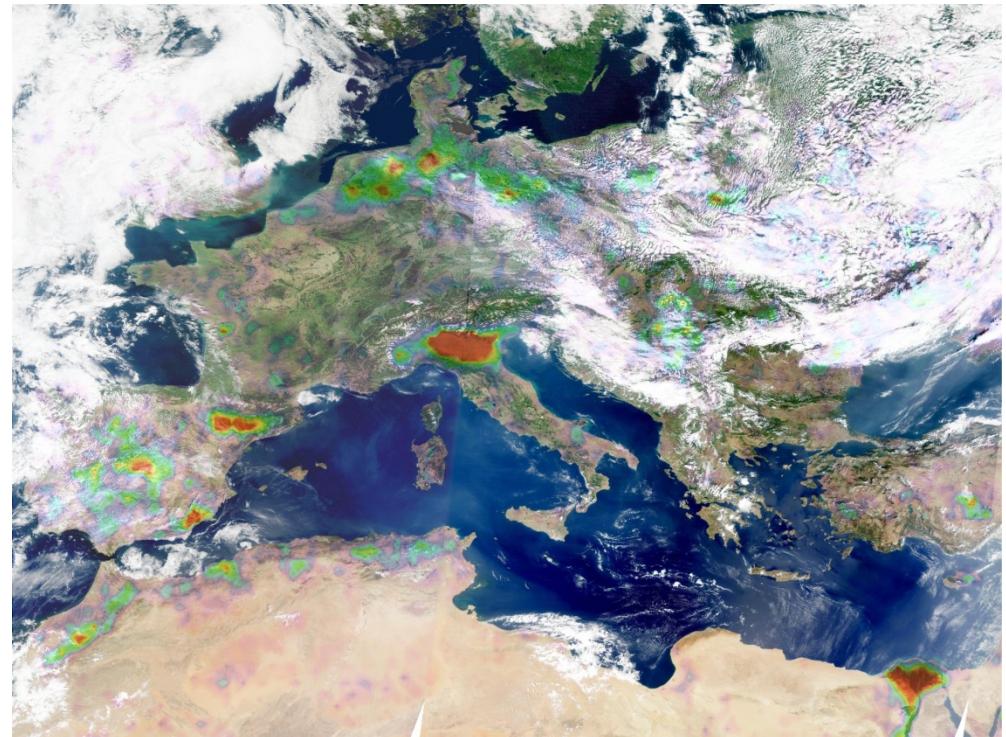
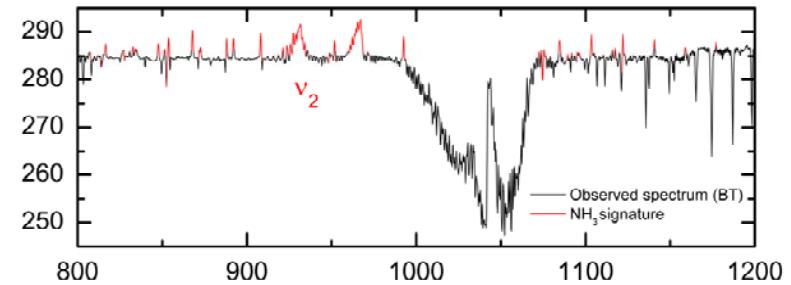


# Ammonia

... dealing with a signal hardly detectable ...



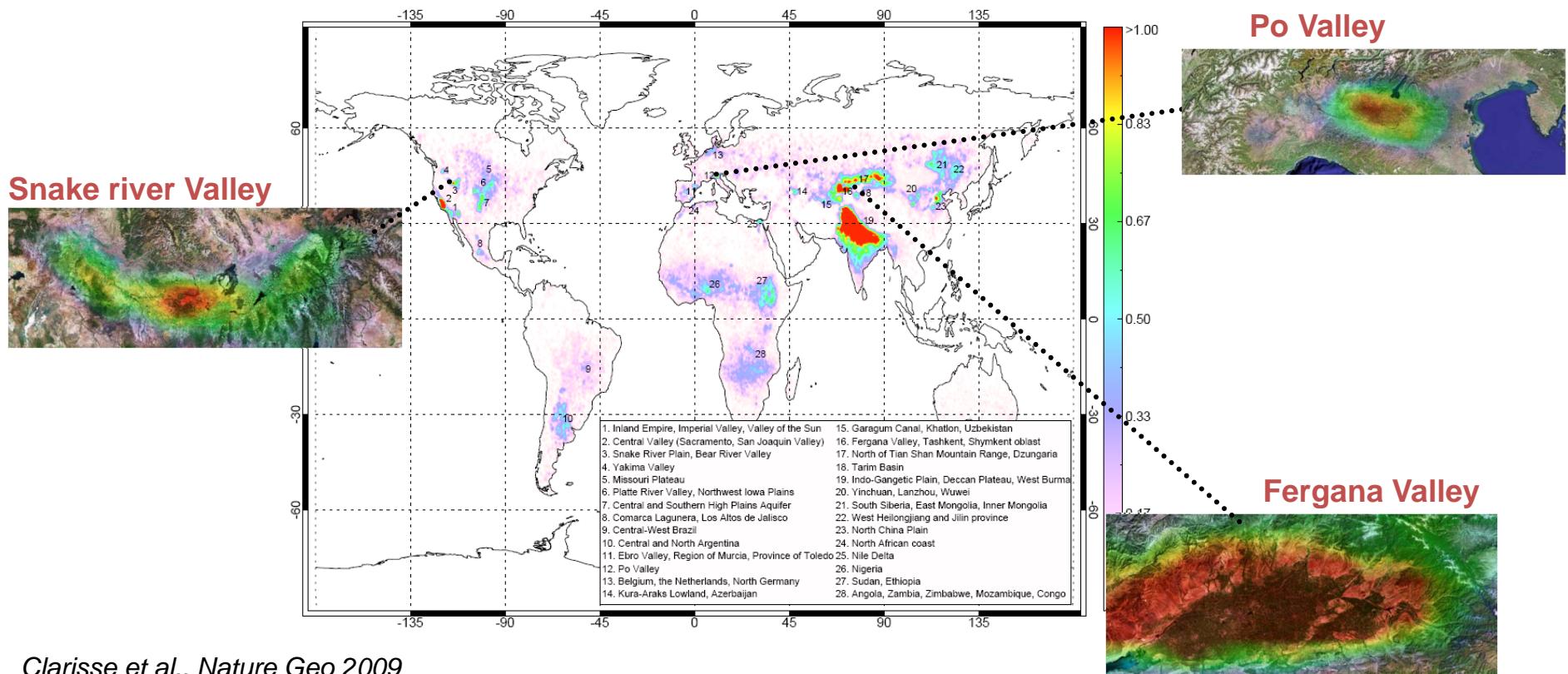
Clarisse et al., Nature Geo 2009



Ammonia 2008 average – IASI data

# Ammonia

Mapping from local to global scale  
→ 28 emission hotspots identified

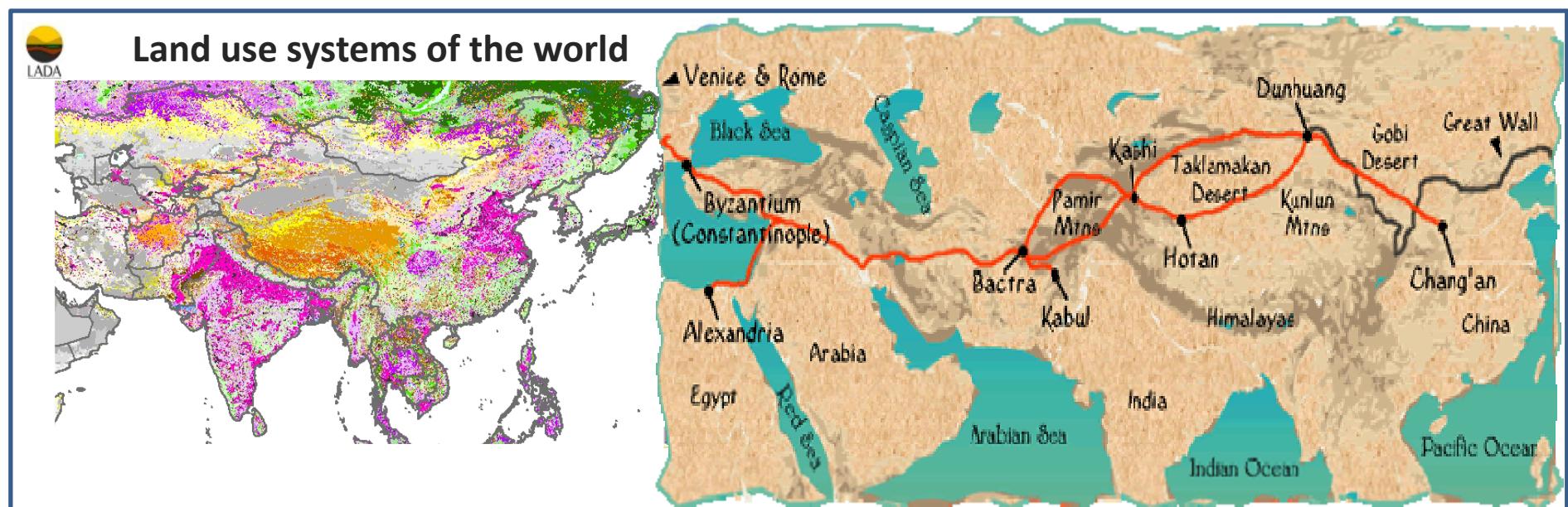
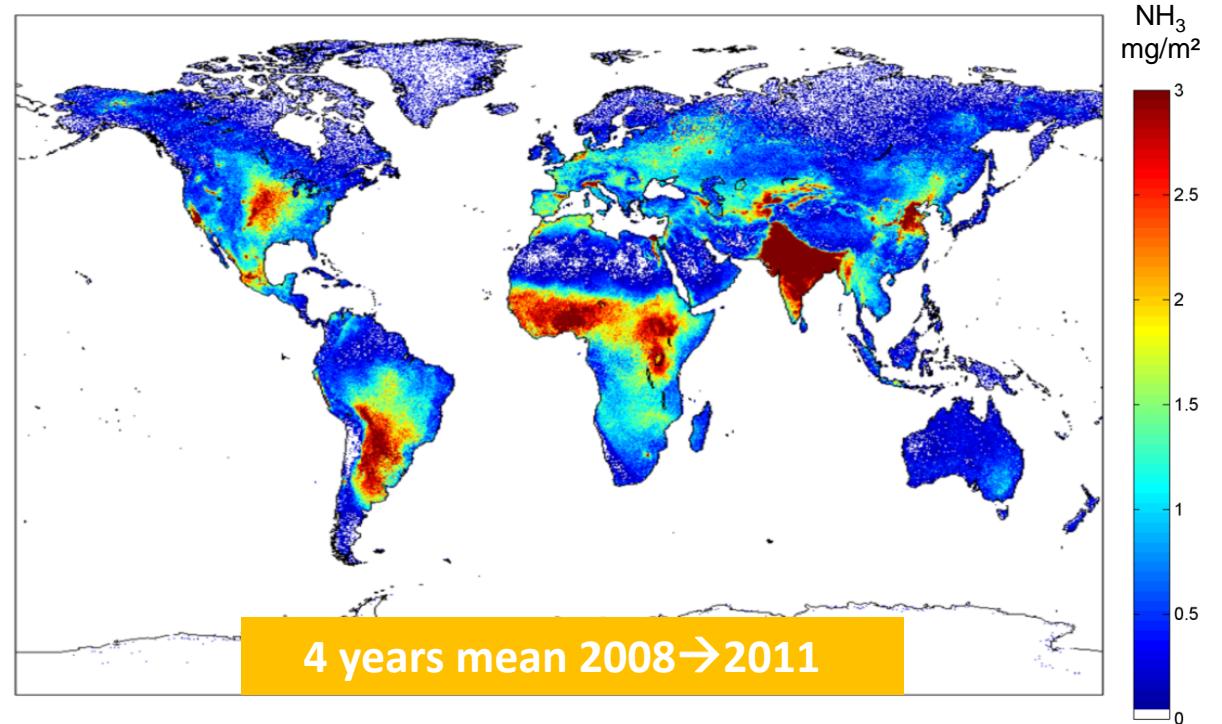


Clarisse et al., Nature Geo 2009

Cathy Clerbaux, NCAR seminar, July 31 2009

# Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)

Courtesy  
Martin Van Damme (ULB)



# What can we see from space?



Sand over Sydney



Fires in Moscou



Ozone at the Pole



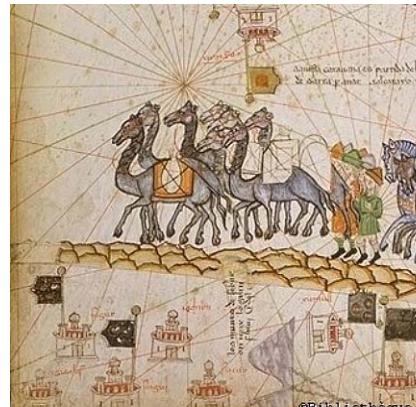
Eyjafjöll Volcano



Ozone peaks



Economic crisis

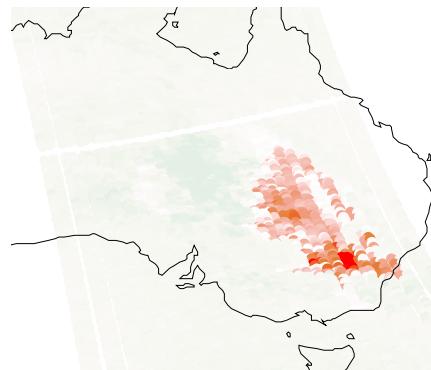


Silk Road

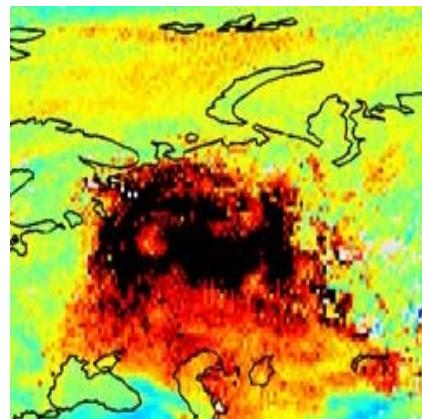


Strong pollution

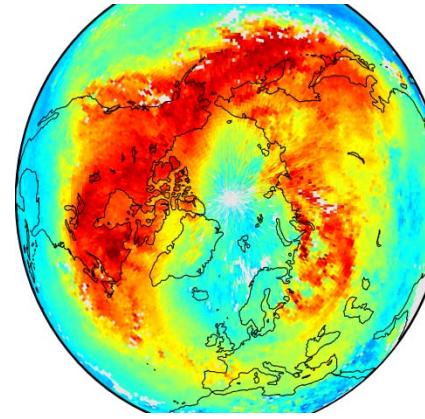
# What can we see from space?



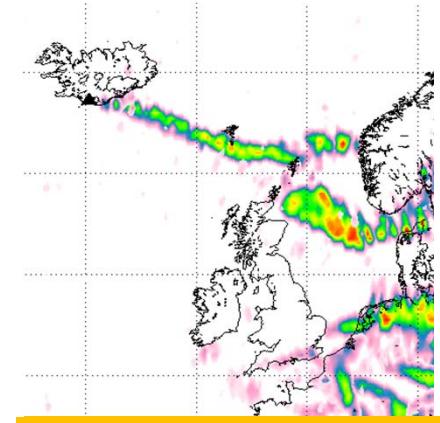
Sand over Sydney



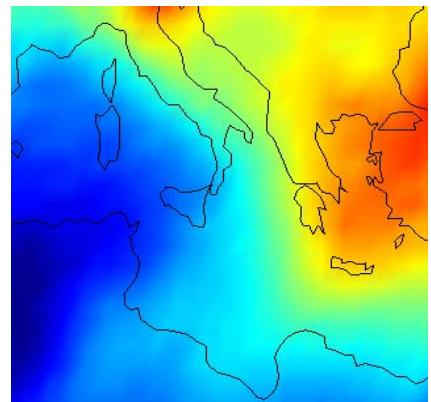
Fires in Moscow



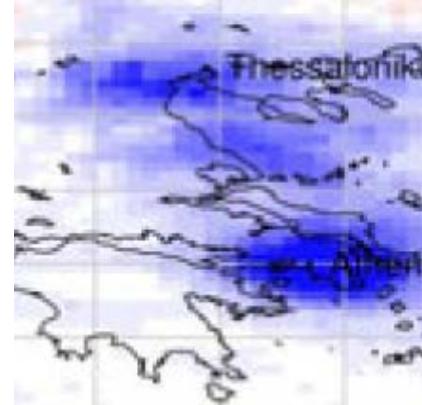
Ozone at the Pole



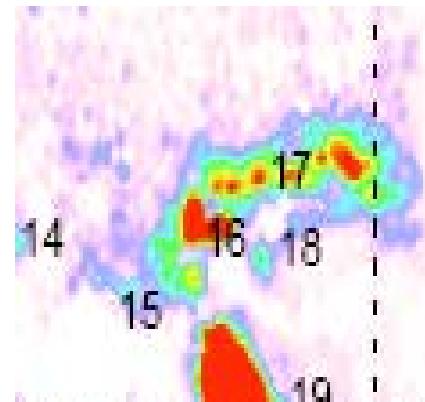
Eyjafjöll Volcano



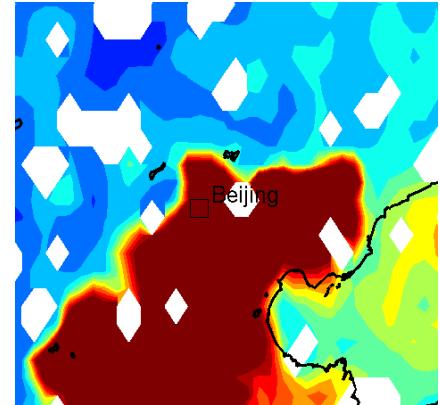
Ozone peaks



Economic crisis



Silk Road



Strong pollution

## What can't we see from space?

**Radioactivity** (eg Fukushima) because detectors don't see gamma rays and atmosphere is not transparent to gamma-rays

**Short scale phenomena** because of the pixel size (horizontal) and/or sensitivity

**Short live species** because concentration are too low

Highly resolved **vertical information**

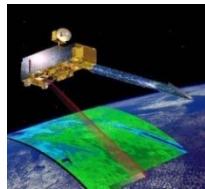
**Emission flux**

>> we need **ground-based** and **aircraft measurements**

>> we need **atmospheric models** to integrate the data (data assimilation, inversion sources)

# Future nadir-looking satellite-borne missions

## US/EOS



Terra 1999  
**Mopitt**



Aqua 2002  
**AIRS**



Aura 2004  
**TES/OMI**

+ Calipso on the A-train

## EU/EPS

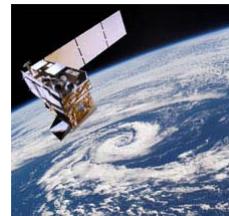


Metop-A 2006  
MetOp-B 2012  
*Metop-C 2018*

**IASI**  
GOME-2

GOSAT

## US/NPP Suomi



**CrIS**  
OMPS

OCO-2

*EU/Sentinel 4 precursor*  
**TROPOMI**

*Merlin, Earthcare*

*EU/EPS-SG-sentinel 5*

*Metop-SG-A1* | **IASI-NG**  
*Metop-SG-A2* | **UVS**  
*Metop-SG-A* | **3MI**



+ Geo orbit :

*US TEMPO*

*EU/MTG-sentinel 4 : IRS, UVN*

*Asia: GEMS*

## Data availability and download:

**Total O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, formaldehyde**

<http://o3msaf.fmi.fi/> **GOME2**

<http://www.temis.nl> **GOME2, OMI**

**CO**

[https://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/project/mopitt/mopitt\\_table](https://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/project/mopitt/mopitt_table) **MOPIIT**

<http://www.pole-ether.fr/> **IASI**

**NH<sub>3</sub>** upon request to me

## Interesting websites to look at:

**SO2 volcano alerts for aviation:** <http://sacs.aeronomie.be/>

**MACC forecasts:** [https://www.gmes-atmosphere.eu/services/raq/raq\\_nrt/](https://www.gmes-atmosphere.eu/services/raq/raq_nrt/)

