

Cloud information from Oxygen A-band Spectrometer

Qilong Min

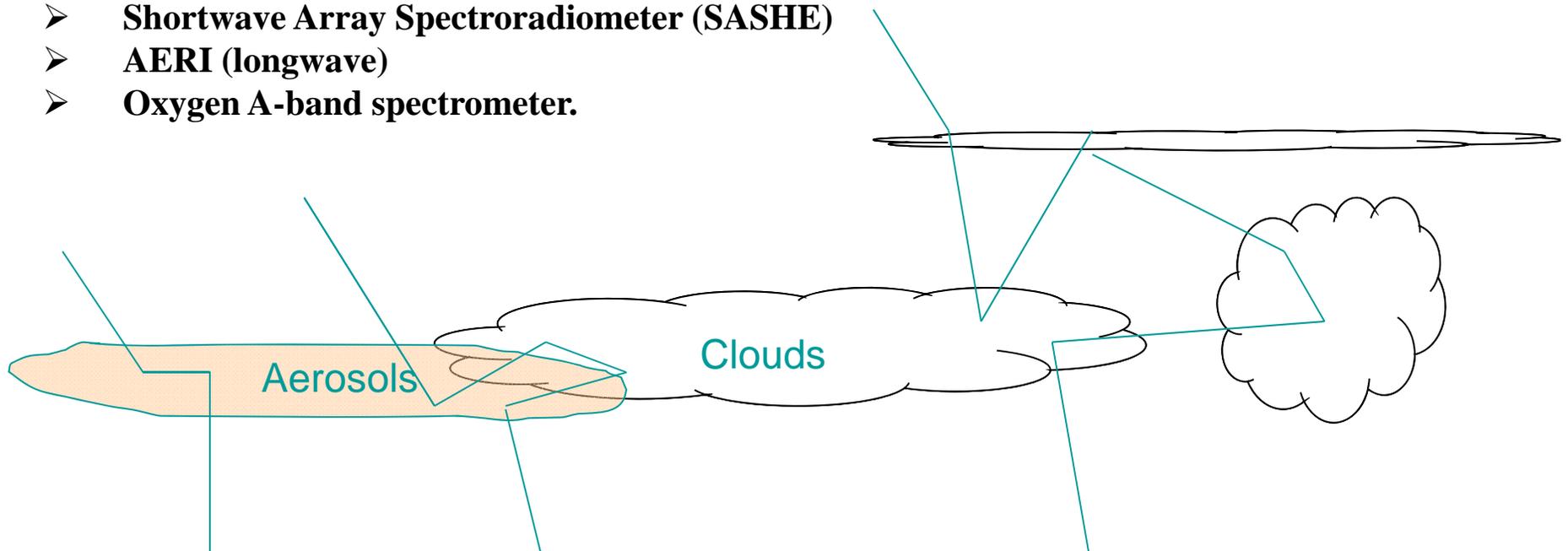
ASRC, State University of New York at Albany

Spectral radiation closure / Radiative impacts of aerosol-to-cloud transition

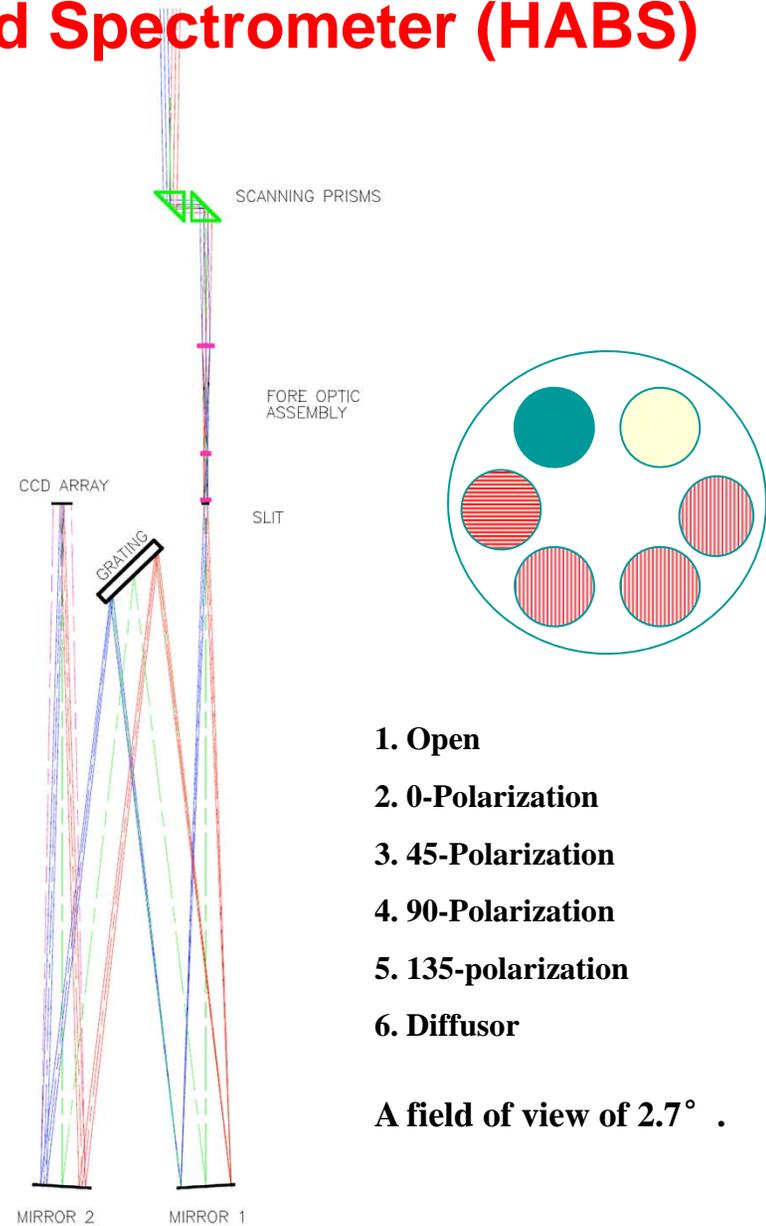
- Aerosol optical properties/Cloud optical properties → 1D effect
- Aerosol-cloud microphysical interaction/transition → 3D effects
- Cloud layering / Cloud overlap (GCM) → 3D effects
- Radiation closure (surface or TOA) vs. the accuracy of heating rate profile

Measurement capability

- Scanning radars/lidar
- Shortwave Array Spectroradiometer (SASHE)
- AERI (longwave)
- Oxygen A-band spectrometer.

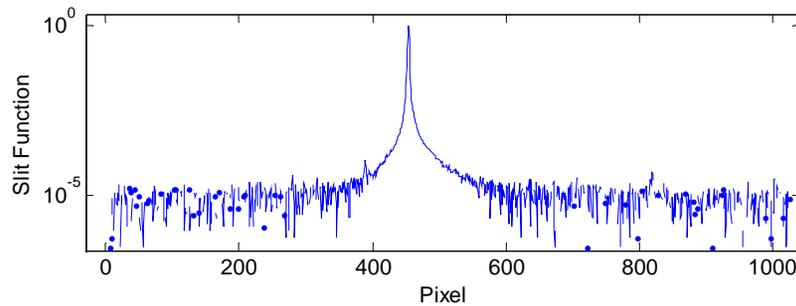
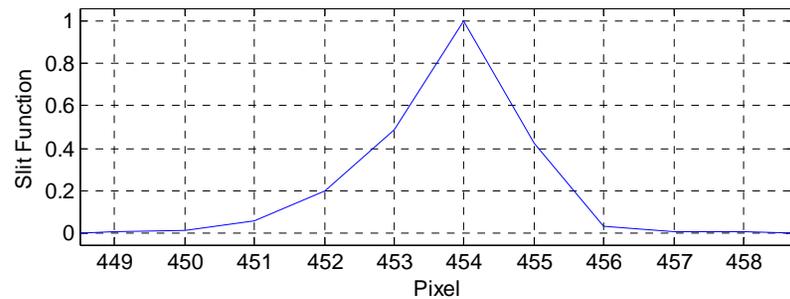


High Resolution Oxygen A-band Spectrometer (HABS)

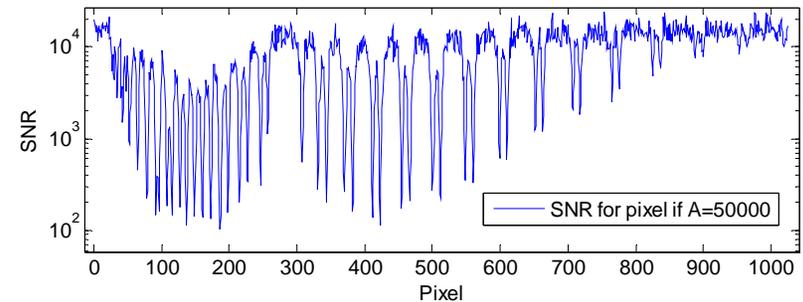
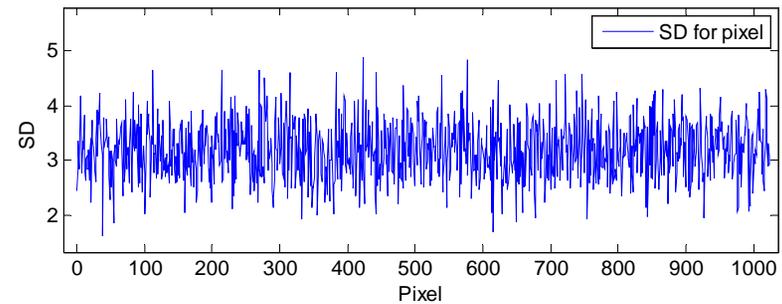


High Resolution Oxygen A-band Spectrometer (HABS)

Slit Function:



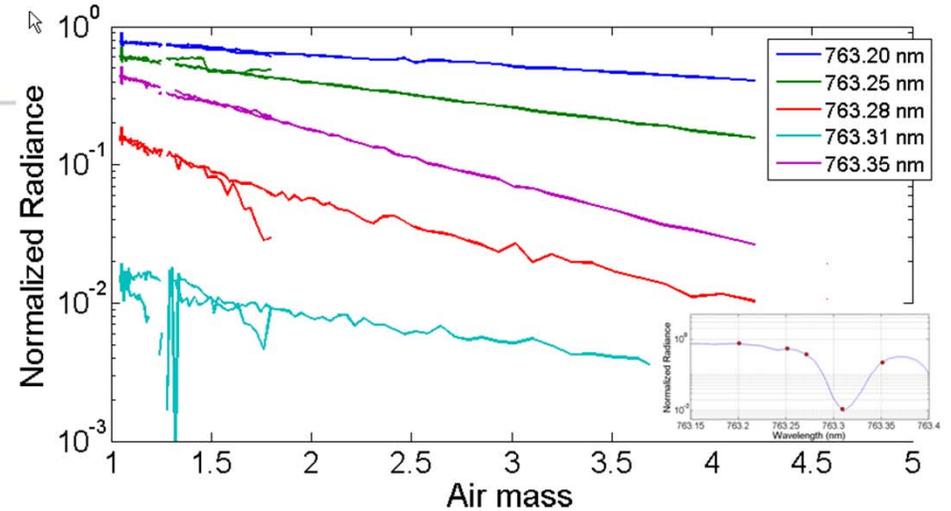
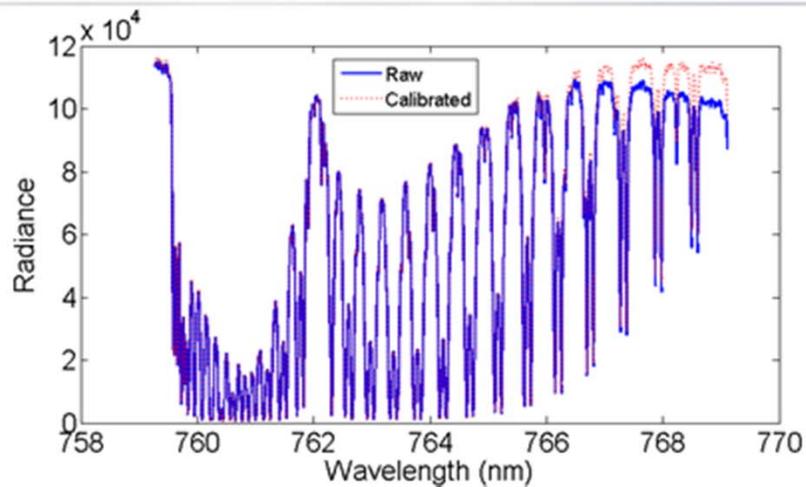
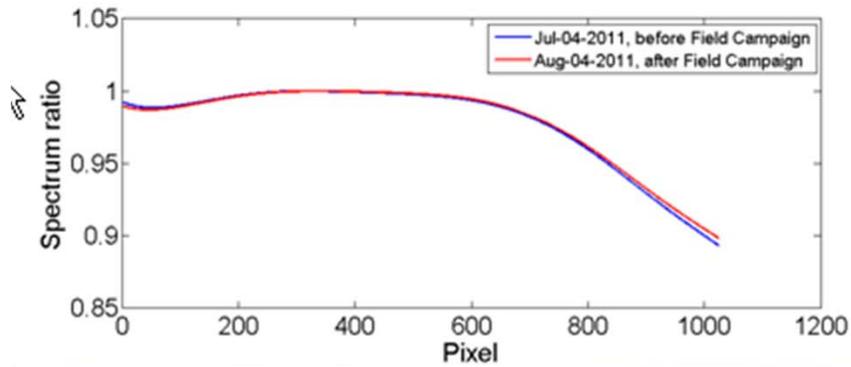
SNR:



- **The FWHM is about 1.85 pixels or 0.019 nm, which is better than 1/3 of wavenumber.**
- **The out of band rejection of the HABS is 10^{-5} , better than the requirement.**
- **SNR is over 100 even for the darkest pixels**

High Resolution Oxygen A-band Spectrometer (HABS)

--- DISCOVER-AQ field campaign



Oxygen A-band measurements and applications:

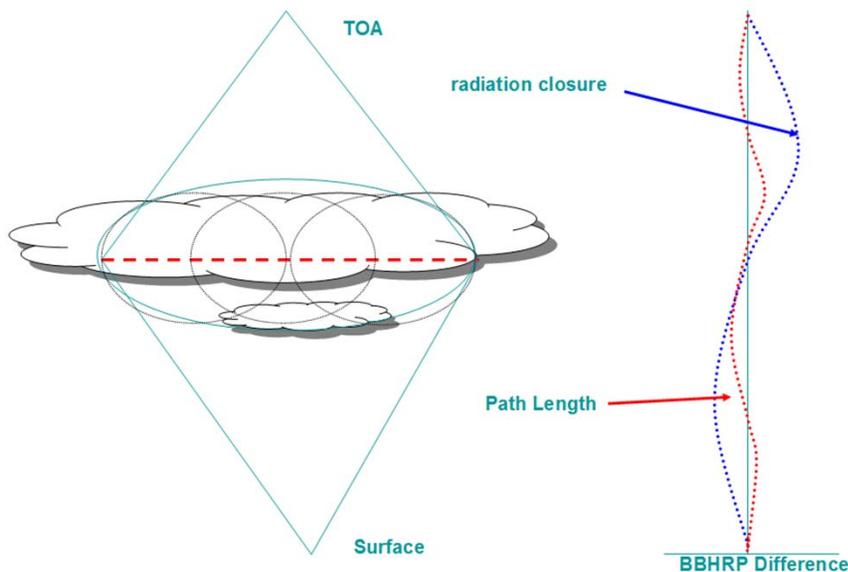
- Validating GCM cloud overlap schemes
- 3D radiative effects

Equivalence Theorem: [Irvine, 1964]

$$I_v(\mu, \phi; \mu_0, \phi_0) = I_0(\mu, \phi; \mu_0, \phi_0) \int_0^\infty p(l, \mu, \phi; \mu_0, \phi_0) e^{-\kappa_v l} dl$$

Where $p(l)$ is photon path length distribution with path length l
 κ_v is gaseous absorption coefficient

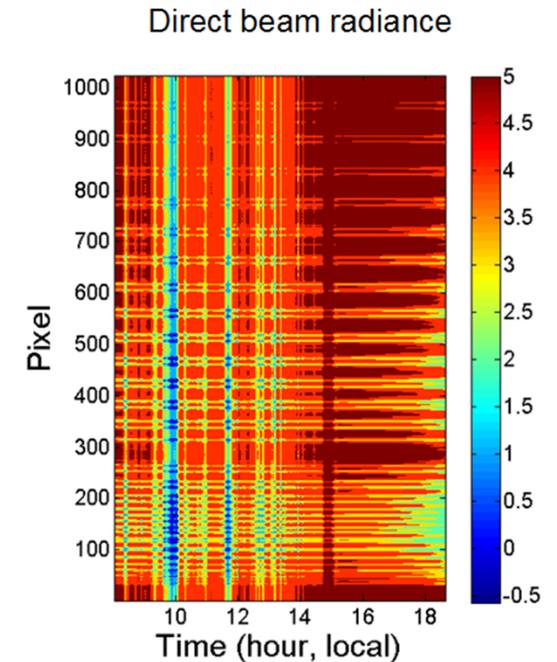
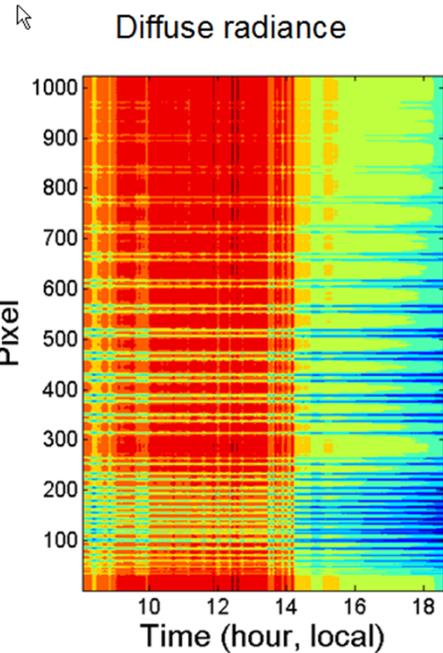
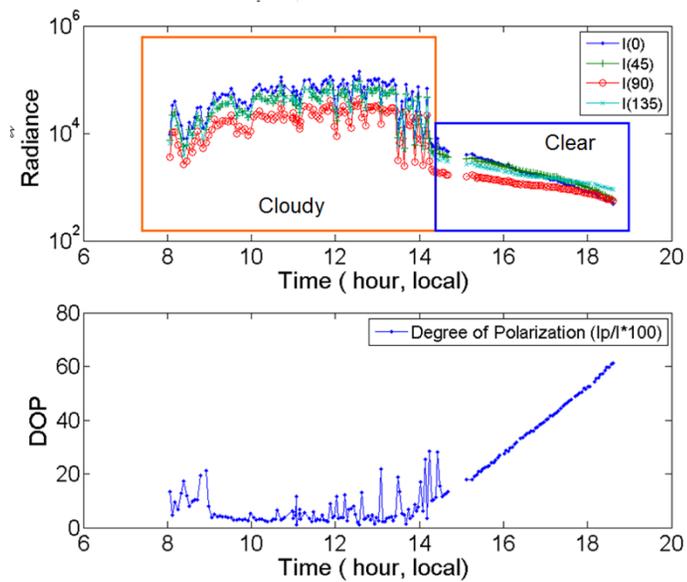
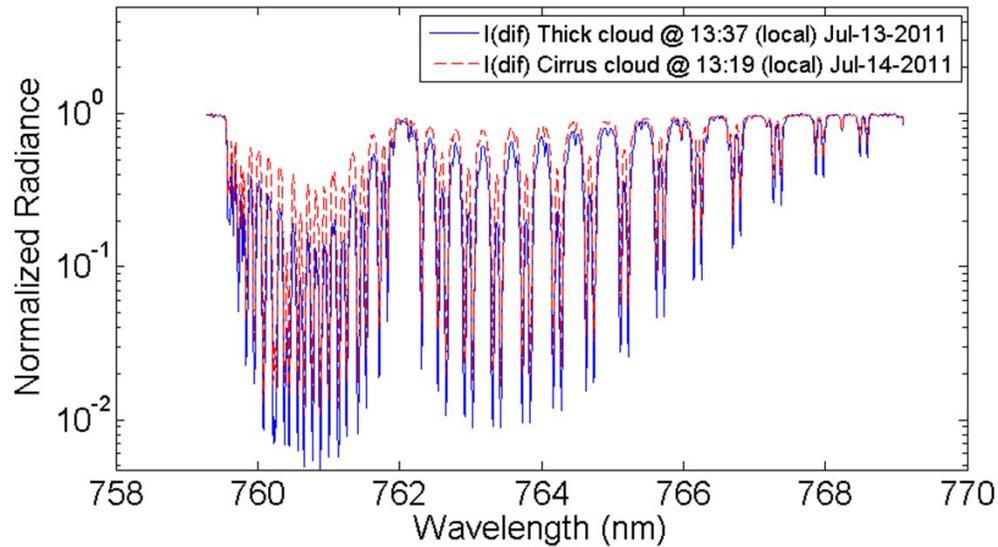
$I_0(\mu, \phi; \mu_0, \phi_0) \Rightarrow$ cloud optical properties \Rightarrow Radiation field
 $p(l, \mu, \phi; \mu_0, \phi_0) \Rightarrow$ cloud geometry



- Mean path length to ensure the radiation closure at the surface and TOA
- Higher moments to ensure the accuracy of heating profiles

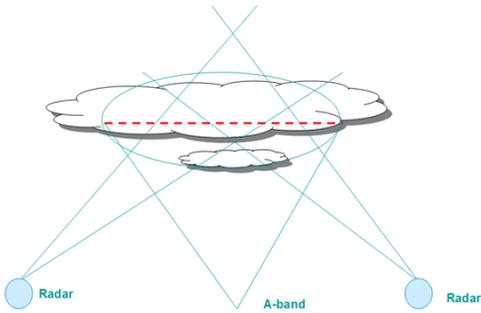
Oxygen A-band measurements and applications:

➤ Radiative impacts of aerosol-cloud transition



Oxygen A-band measurements and applications:

> Synergetic retrievals of cloud optical properties from Radar



$$LWP(\text{model}) \propto D^3 \leftarrow \begin{matrix} R(\text{Radar}) \propto D^6 \\ T(\text{A-band}) \propto D^2 \end{matrix}$$

- Better constraints on cloud drop size distribution and multi-layer clouds

Comparison of Radar (CPC, Mace) and Spectrometer-Radar (ASR)

