

Demonstration of 2D MAX-DOAS during TCAP

- A) ARM site at Cape Cod, MA
- B) 2D-MAX-DOAS telescope
- C) indoor electronic

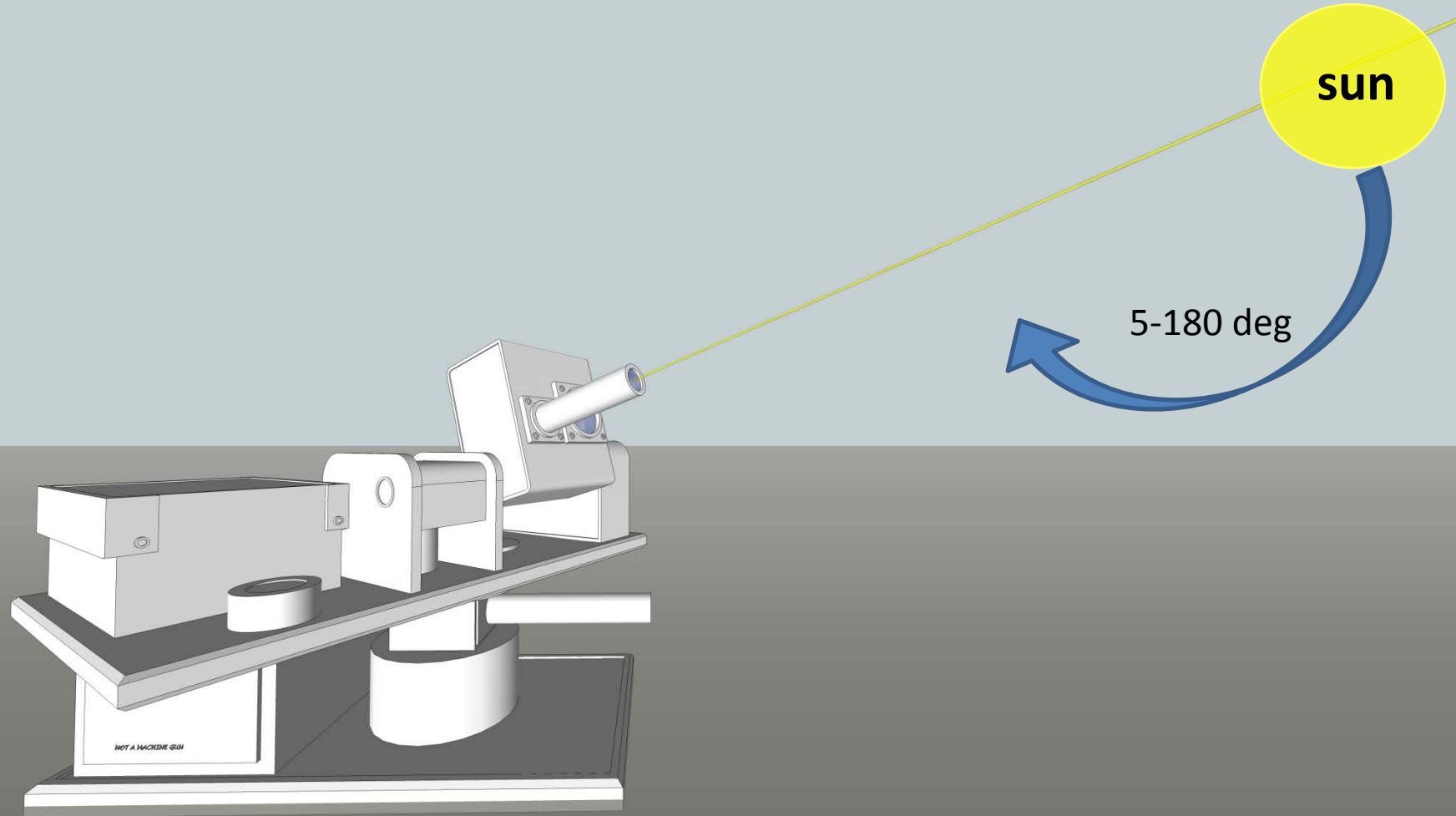


3 spectrometers Ocean Optics, 300-631 nm,
0.4-0.6nm FWHM



And a bunch of more instruments....
e.g, CE-DOAS



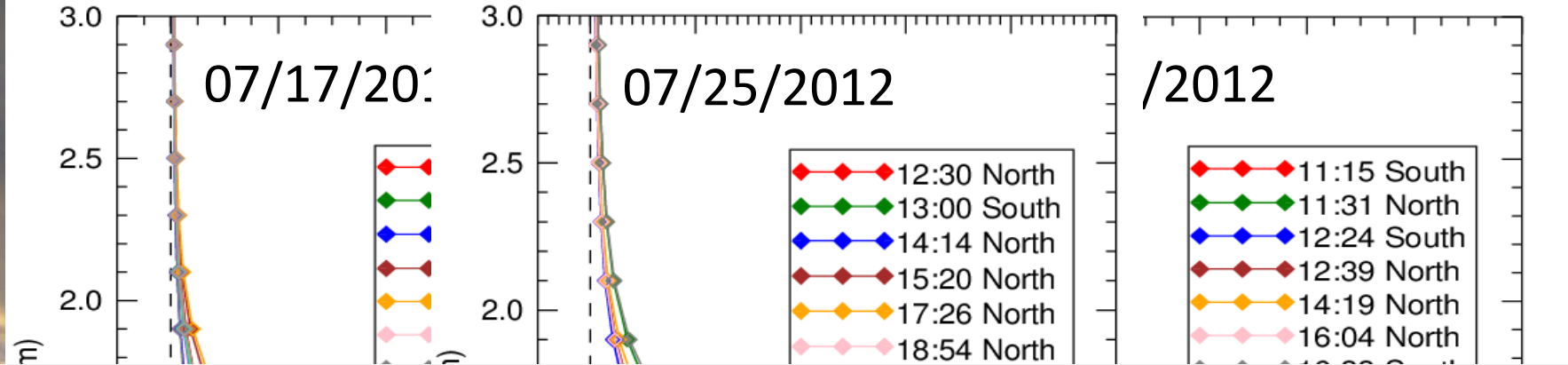


Mode 1: Elevation Angle Scan - photons travel on parallel paths from the sun to the Earth's atmosphere. The telescope collects photons from discrete viewing directions.

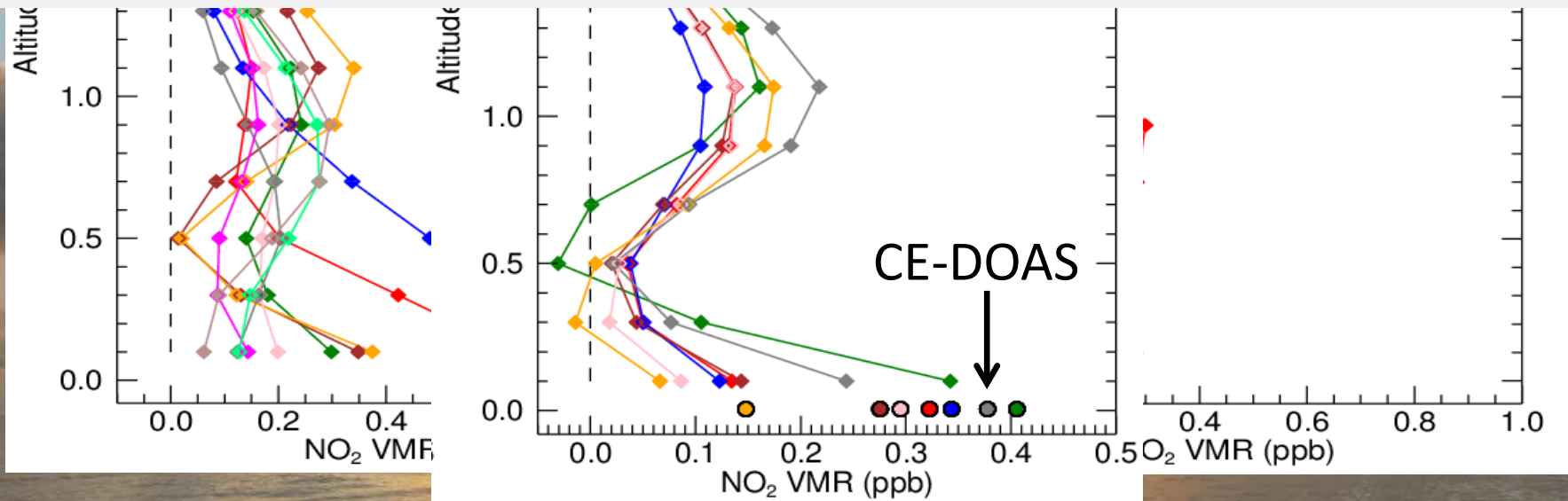
Mode 2: Azimuth Scan relative to the sun

Mode 3: Direct Sun measurements

NO₂ profiles during TCAP

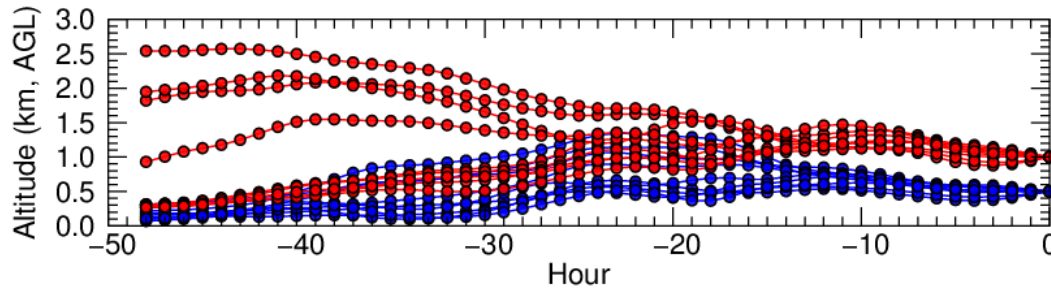
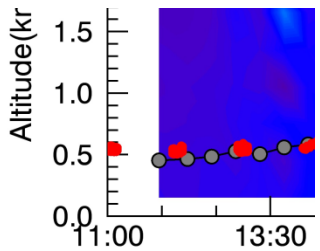
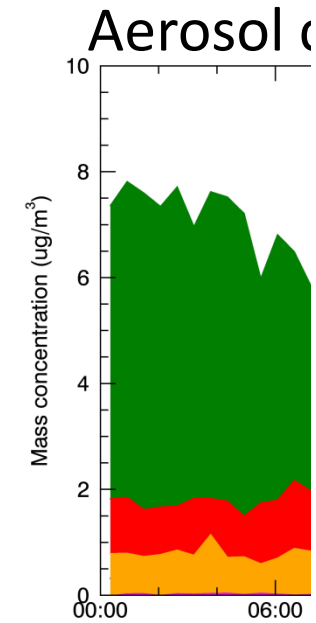
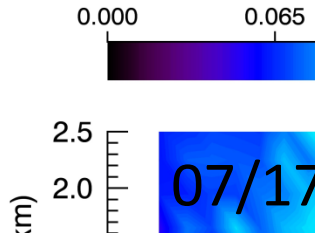
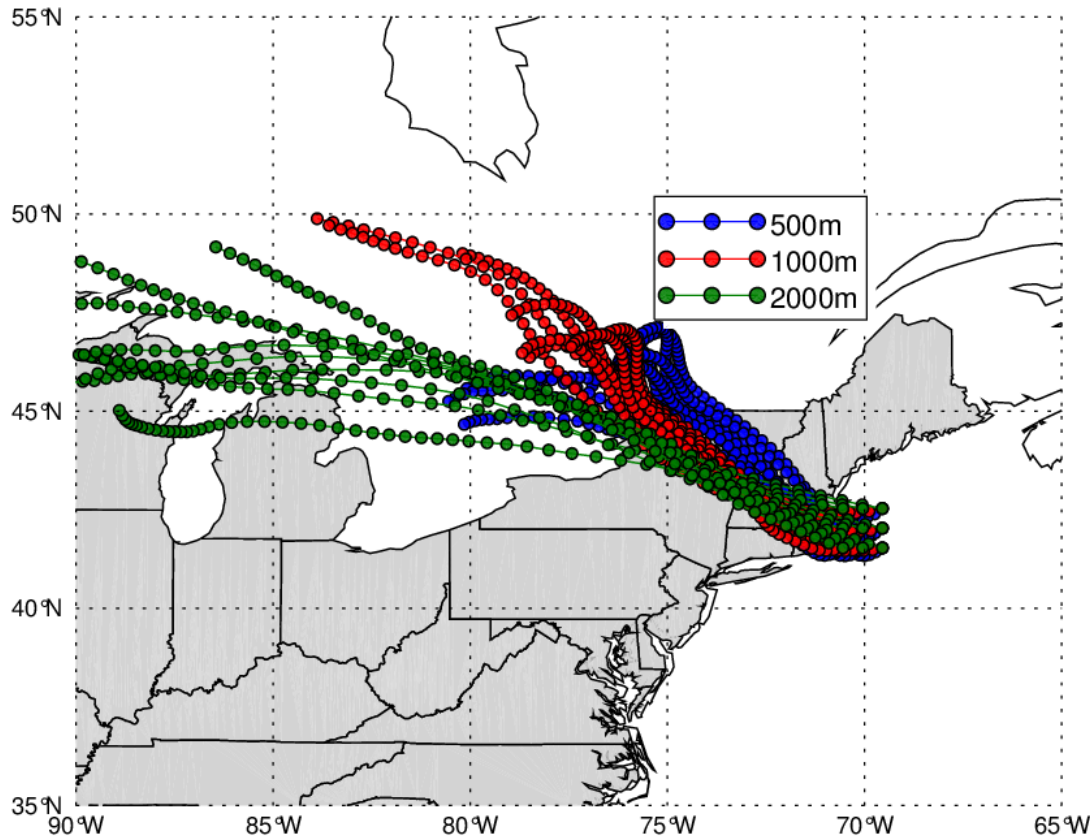


Planetary Boundary Layer is not well mixed



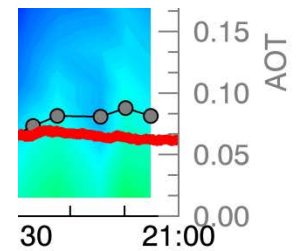
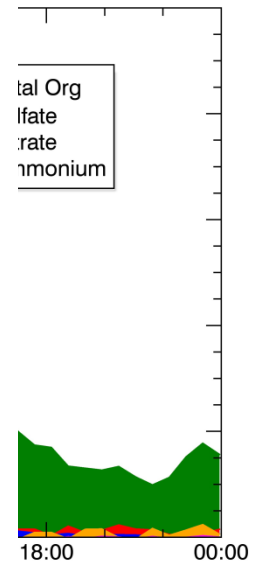
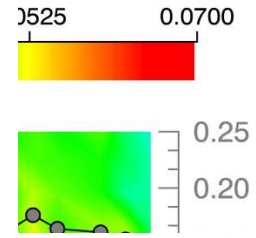
A tale of two days

Backward trajectories (July 17 2010 at 17 UTC)



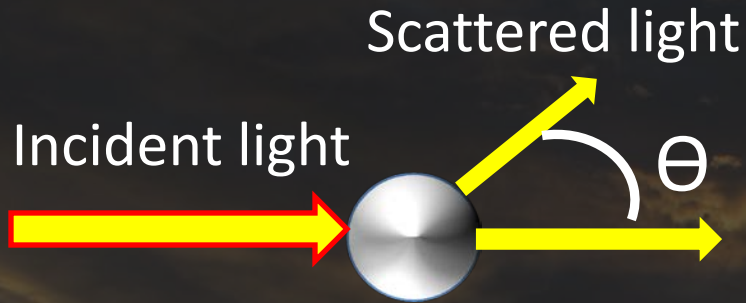
UT time

UT time

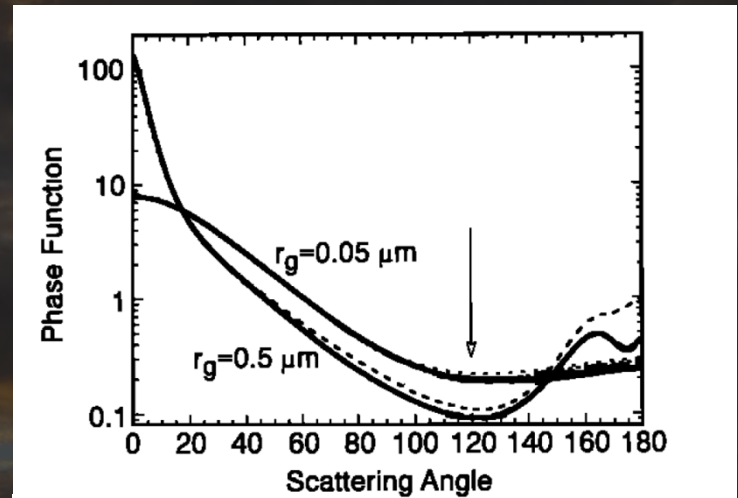
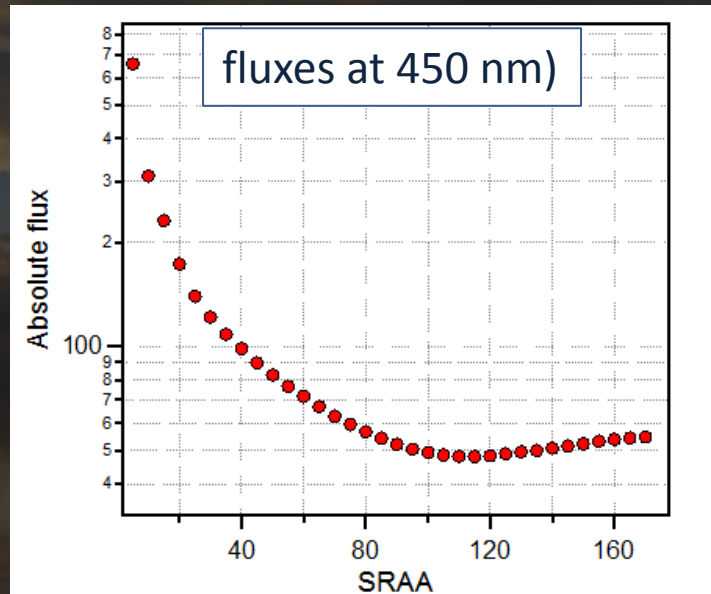


Vertical Profile of Aerosol Optical Thickness (AOT)

Phase function & microphysical properties?



The angular distribution of scattered light is the phase function



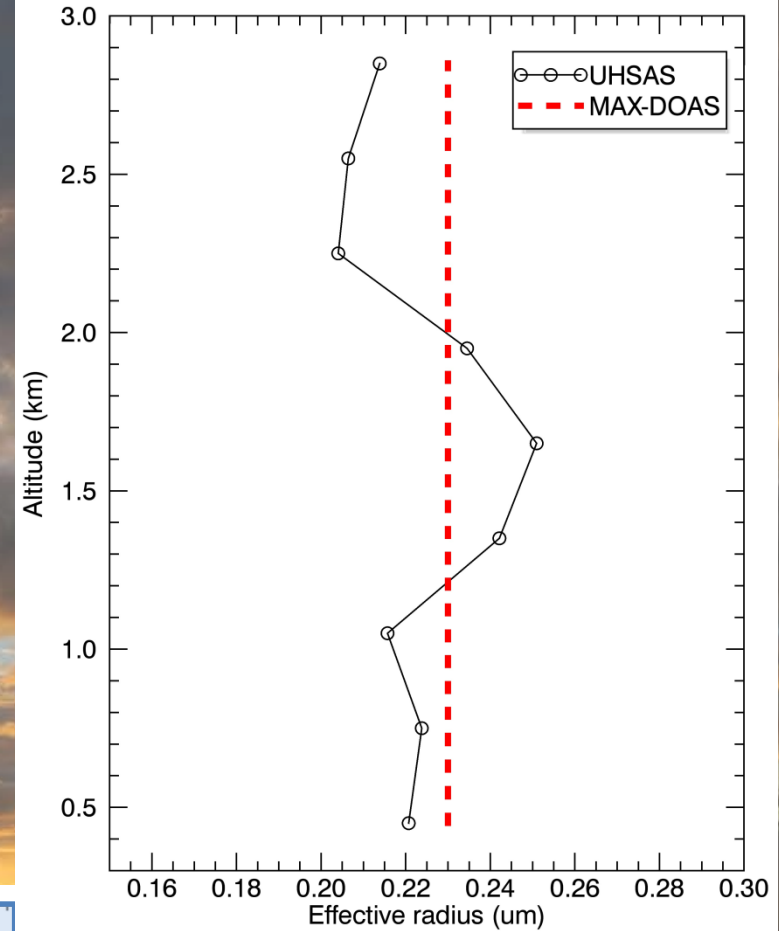
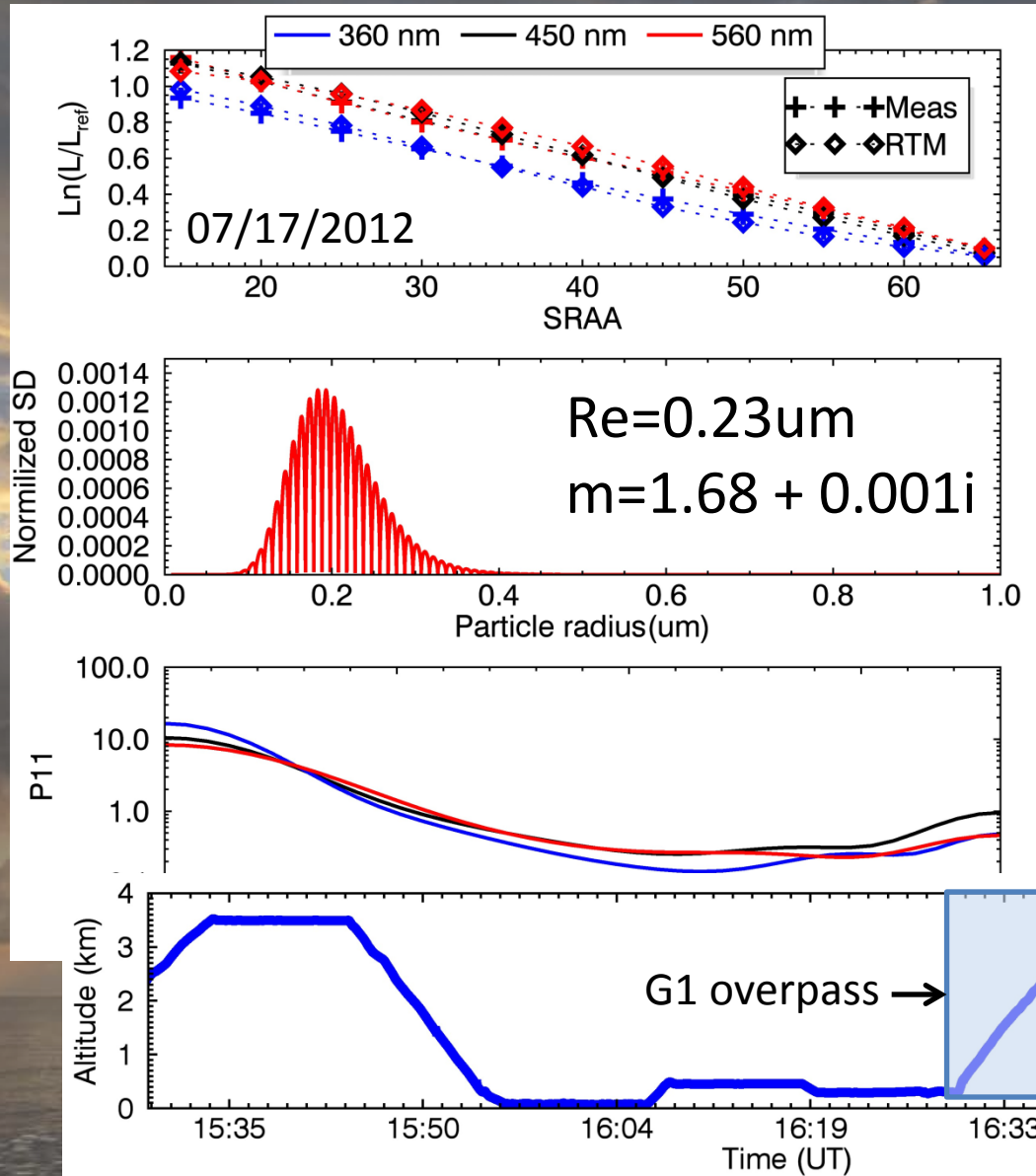
Θ is the *scattering angle*.

$0 \leq \Theta \leq 90$ is forward scatter

$90 < \Theta \leq 180$ is back scatter

Modeling the aerosol effects on atmospheric radiation, by solving the radiative transfer equation, requires: extinction; phase function and **single-scattering albedo (ratio of scattering/scattering + absorption)**.

Preliminary first results



Ultra-High Sensitivity
Aerosol Spectrometer
(UHSAS)- Aerosols in
the size range 0.06-1 μm