

A photograph of the ADM-Aeolus satellite in orbit above Earth. The satellite is a complex structure with a large, flat solar panel array extending from a central body. The Earth's blue and white atmosphere is visible in the background.

Calibration/Validation Experiments for the ADM-Aeolus using the OUC lidar facilities

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- 1. Proposal objectives**
- 2. Description of CAL/VAL techniques applied**

OUC-ORSI lidar facilities: Mobile Doppler wind lidars /
HSRL , coherent Doppler wind lidar, Multi-wavelength
Raman-Polarization lidar
- 3. Cal/Val activities with ESA-MOST Dragon 4 program**
- 4. Summary: contribution to Aeolus CAL/VAL requirements**



- **Direct detect Doppler wind lidar / HSRL (High Spectral Resolution Lidar) CHiPSDWiL**
 - radial wind speed, wind profile, 3D wind vector, aerosol-backscattering ratio (R_b), aerosol extinction coefficient, extinction-to-backscatter (S_a), sea surface wind vectors

- **Coherent Doppler lidar WindPrint**
 - wind profile , sea surface wind vector

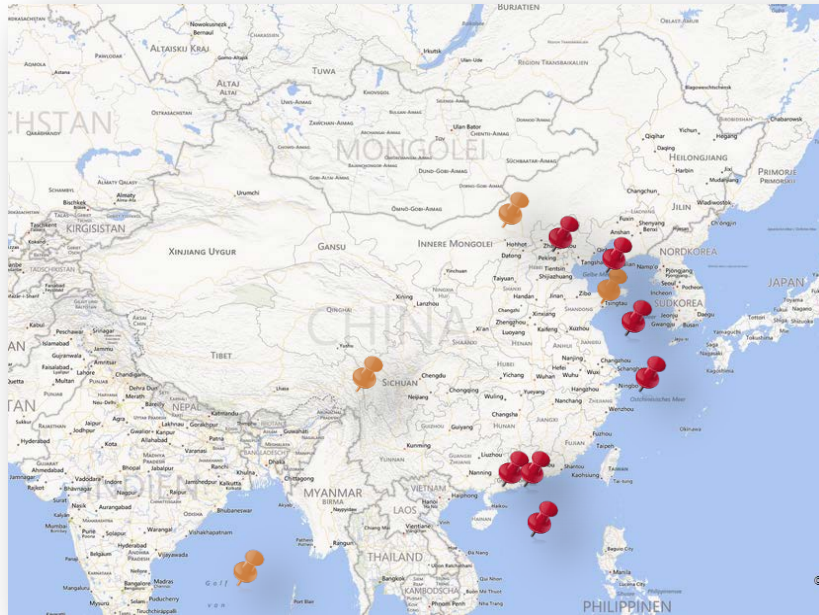


- **Multi-wavelength Raman-Polarization lidar WACAL**
 - Aerosol-backscattering ratio (R_b), aerosol extinction coefficient, extinction-to-backscatter (S_a) ratio, cloud base height



Co-located ground observations by OUC lidar facilities can be compared with the data products of ADM-Aeolus, and we will analyze the comparison results and present assessment reports to ADM-Aeolus community.

Atmospheric lidar campaigns of last 10 yrs



- ✓ 2005~2006: radiosonde validation
- ✓ 2006 International Sailing Games: wind profiler
- ✓ 2007 International Sailing Games: wind profiler, buoys
- ✓ 2007 Ground anemometer validation campaign
- ✓ 2008 Olympics: operational sea surface wind monitoring
- ✓ 2008 Spacecraft landing area : wind profile monitoring
- ✓ 2009 Storm observation: lidar, radars
- ✓ 2010 WMO radiosonde validation campaign at Yangjiang
- ✓ 2010 Sea surface wind observations for Asia Game
- ✓ 2011-2012 CMA Lidar and radiosonde campaign in Beijing
- ✓ 2013 Atmospheric lidar observation in Indian Ocean
- ✓ 2013-2017 CMA the 3rd Tibetan Plateau atmosphere scientific campaign

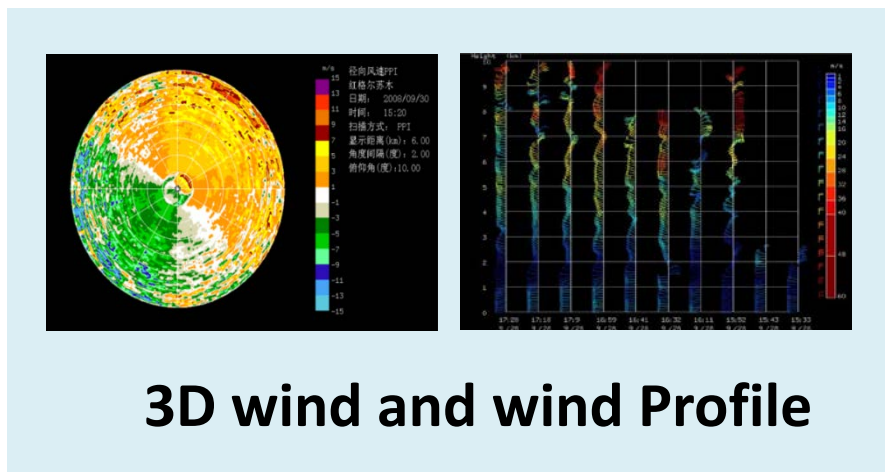


Direct detect Doppler wind lidar / HSRL (High Spectral Resolution Lidar)

Theory

Schematics

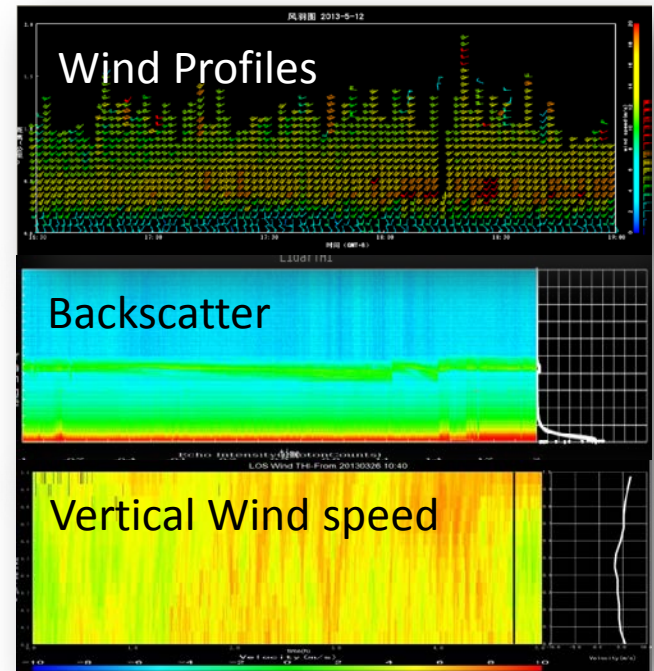
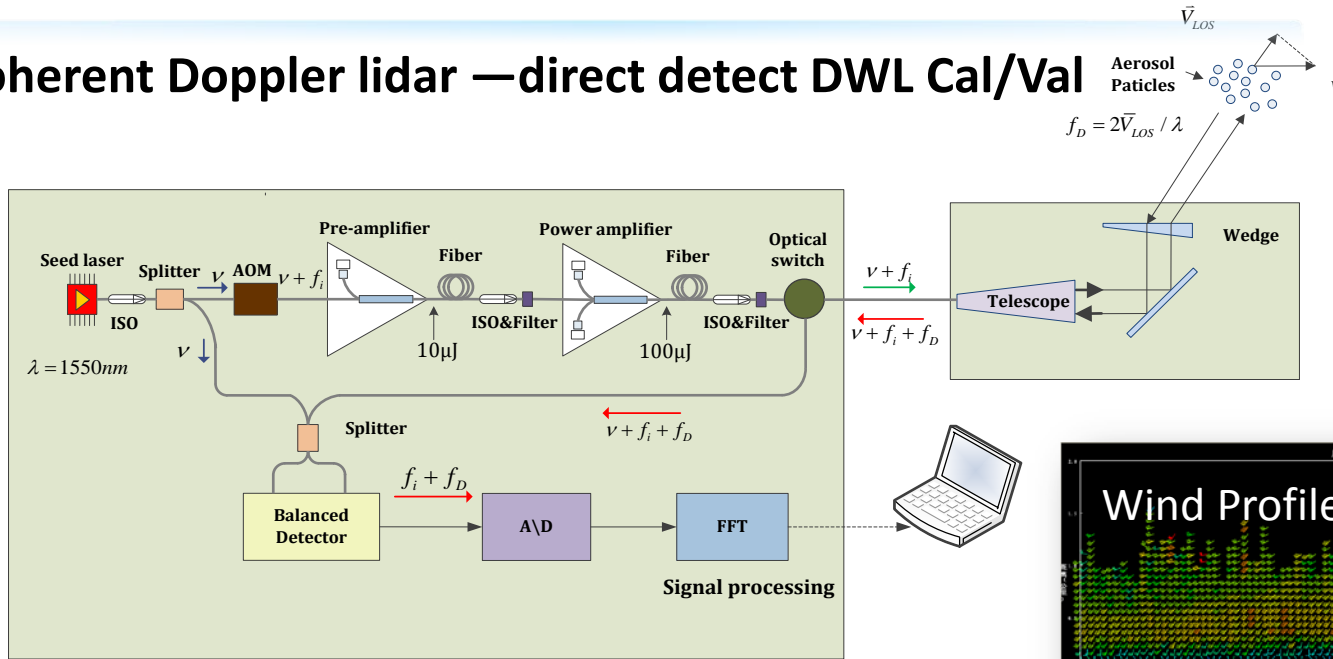
CHI PSDWiL



High precision scanner enables the observation at specified azimuth and elevation angle pointing to the ADM-Aeolus laser path.

Z. Liu, S. Wu, B. Liu, Z. Li, et.al. 2003,2006,2007,2008, 2014, 2016

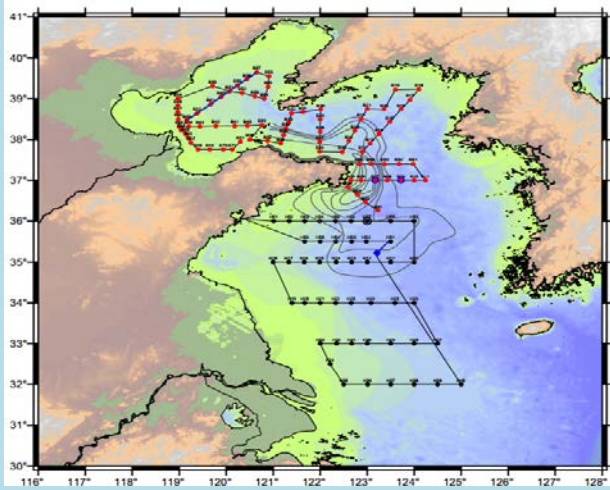
Coherent Doppler lidar — direct detect DWL Cal/Val



- Boundary layer wind profile measurement with high accuracy of 0.3 m/s.
- Better understanding of the vertical wind under and within clouds.
- Easy to transport for remote area campaign
- Deployed in the Tibetan Plateau campaign.

S. Wu, et. al. 2012

Coherent Doppler lidar — Sea Surface Wind



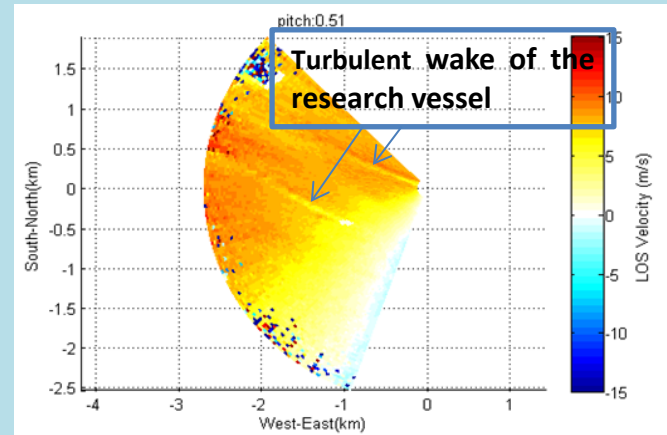
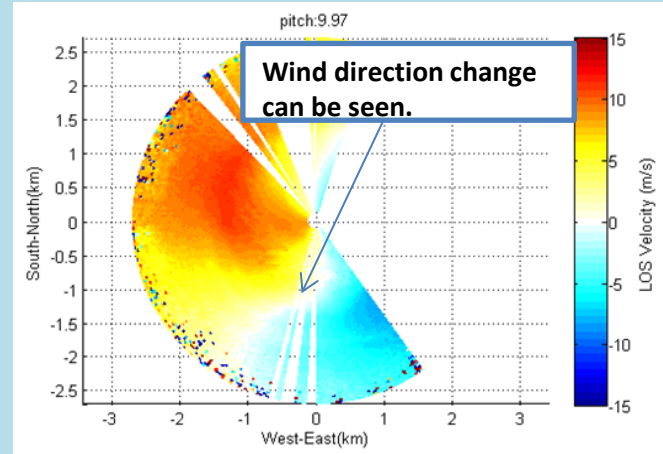
Experiment



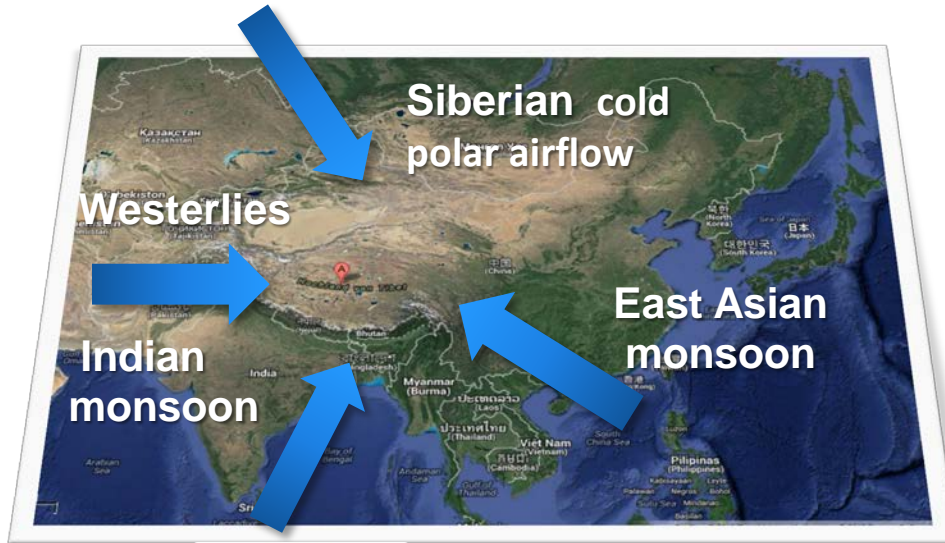
2013 Cruise
April 27th to May 21th



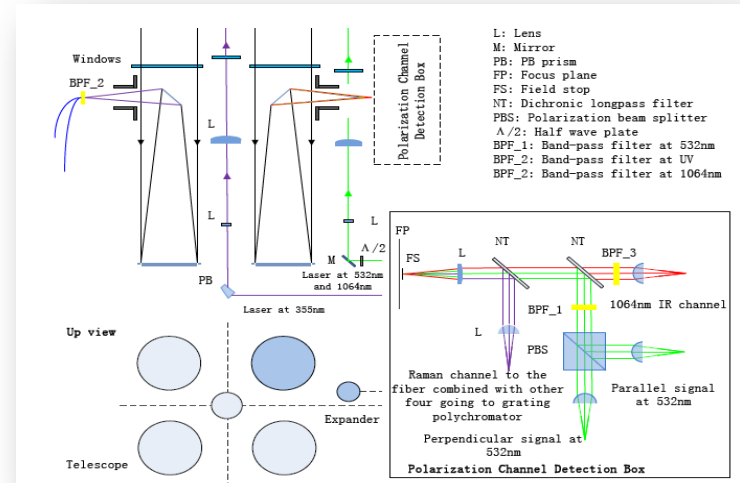
Data



Multi-wavelength Raman-Polarization lidar



The Tibet lidar campaign is a joint experiment organized by OUC/ORSI and CAMS/LAWS (Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences/ Laboratory of Severe Weather).



Team

- PI: Songhua WU
- Co-PIs: Xiaoquan SONG, Bingyi LIU
- Team:
Guaoyao DAI (OUC/TROPOS),
Xiaochun ZHAI (OUC/DLR-IPA, 2018-2019),
Changzhong FENG, Hongwei ZHANG,

Tools

- Direct detection Doppler lidar / HSRL
- Coherent Doppler lidar
- Raman-polarization lidar

Funding

The RD & field campaigns are supported by **National Natural Science Foundations of China (NSFC) project** “Marine atmospheric boundary layer structure and three dimensional wind observation by Doppler lidar” and **China Meteorological Administration projects** “Raman-polarization lidar for water vapor, cloud and aerosol measurement”.

OUC projects are going to be closed at the end of 2017. Ground observations for Cal/Val at OUC campus can be ensured. But the field campaigns (Mobile/shipborne) outside of OUC are not assured yet, and travel grant for young participants (postdoc, Ph. D. student) are needed.

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2. Description of CAL/VAL techniques applied
Mobile Doppler wind lidars / HSRL , coherent Doppler wind lidar, Multi-wavelength Raman-Polarization lidar
3. Contribution to Aeolus CAL/VAL requirements
4. **Cal/Val activities with ESA-MOST Dragon 4 program**



Lidar Observations from ADM-Aeolus and EarthCARE-Validation, Study of Long-range Transport of Aerosol and Preparation of a Future Chinese CO₂ Lidar Mission

European Leader Investigator

Oliver Reitebuch

DLR-IPA, GERMANY

Chinese Leader Investigator

Songhua Wu

OUC-ORSI, CHINA

Topic Nr.	PIs	Title
32296_1	O. Reitebuch, DLR W. Chen, CAS-SIOM	Preparation of Cal/Val of spaceborne Aerosol and Carbon dioxide Detection Lidar (ACDL) by ground-based and airborne sounding instruments observations
32296_2	O. Reitebuch, DLR S. Wu, OUC	Validation of ADM-Aeolus by airborne and ground-based wind lidar observations
32296_3	D. Althausen, TROPOS S. Wu, OUC	Long-range dust transport and validation using ground-based and satellite lidar observations

Participants from 8 institutes from EU & China:

DLR-IPA: O. Reitebuch, G. Ehret, A. Fix, B. Witschas, U. Marksteiner, C. Lemmerz, S. Groß, O. Lux

OUC-ORSI: S. WU, X. Song, B. Liu, G. Dai, X. Zhai,

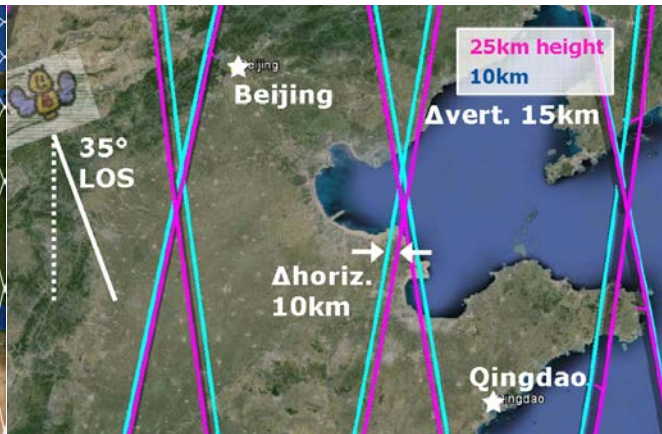
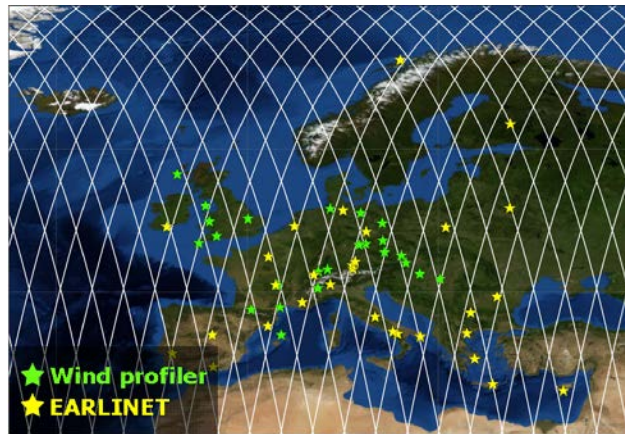
TROPOS: D. Althausen, U. Wandinger,

CAS-SIOM: W. Chen, J. Liu; **CAS-AIOFM:** D. Liu; **USTC:** D. Sun, W.Xu; **LZU:** J. Huang, Z. Huang

CMA: J. ShangAn wind lidar and atmospheric environment measurement lidar.

Research contents:

Validation using ground-based and satellite lidar observations



Kanitz, 2015. Frascati, Italy.

Marksteiner et al., 2015. Frascati



OUC lidar facilities

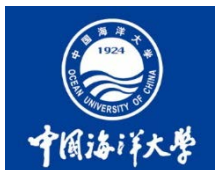


TROPOS Lidars



Lanzhou Univ. SACOL station

Ground-based co-located measurements with lidars during overpasses of Aeolus and EarthCARE are foreseen in China (Costal cities, China Seas, inland cities, Tibetan Plateau, Taklimakan desert) and in Central Europe.



Summary of Cal/Val opportunities



Instruments & Data products

OUC will carry out measurements of radial wind speed, wind profile, 3D wind vector, aerosol-backscattering ratio, aerosol extinction coefficient, extinction to backscatter ratio, etc., during ADM-Aeolus overpass the OUC lidar facilities ($E120.4956^{\circ}$, $N36.165^{\circ}$).

A: Direct-detect technique but with **the different laser wavelength** and Doppler frequency discriminator which makes validation effective on the independent technological background. The validation lidars cover most of the data products of ADM-Aeolus such as **LOS wind speed**, **aerosol extinction coefficient** and **backscattering**. Moreover, **aerosol backscattering ratio** and **lidar ratio** can be provided which is essential to calibrate the atmospheric parameter used for aerosol extinction coefficient and wind velocity retrieval in the ADM-Aeolus algorithm.

B: The mobile Doppler lidar/HSRL CHiPSDWiL is operated by the State Oceanic Administration **SOA and OUC**. The QA/QC and experiment opportunity should be further considered.

D: Coherent Doppler lidar can **validate the direct detect Doppler lidar** in PBL. It is practical and efficient to characterize and monitor **sea surface wind vectors**.

E: Multi-wavelength Raman-polarization lidar WACAL is operated by **CMA and OUC** and will be deployed at different campaigns at Guangzhou/Qingdao/Tibetan Plateau to observe optical profiles of **aerosol and cloud**.



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Exchange: Prof. Dr. Songhua Wu
Oct. 2013 – Jan. 2014

More findings
More Fun.

Courtesy of U. Marksteiner