

# Validation for Greenhouse Gases Measured by the Atmospheric Chemistry Experiment (ACE) Satellite

---

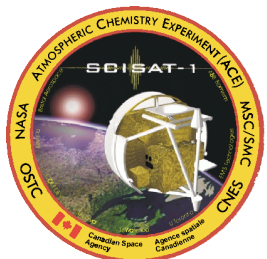
Kaley A. Walker<sup>1</sup>, Patrick E. Sheese<sup>1</sup>, Jiansheng Zou<sup>1</sup>,  
Christopher Sioris<sup>2</sup>, Chris Boone<sup>3</sup>, and C. Thomas McElroy<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Physics, University of Toronto; <sup>2</sup>Environment and Climate Change Canada;

<sup>3</sup>Chemistry, University of Waterloo;

<sup>4</sup>Earth and Space Science and Engineering, York University

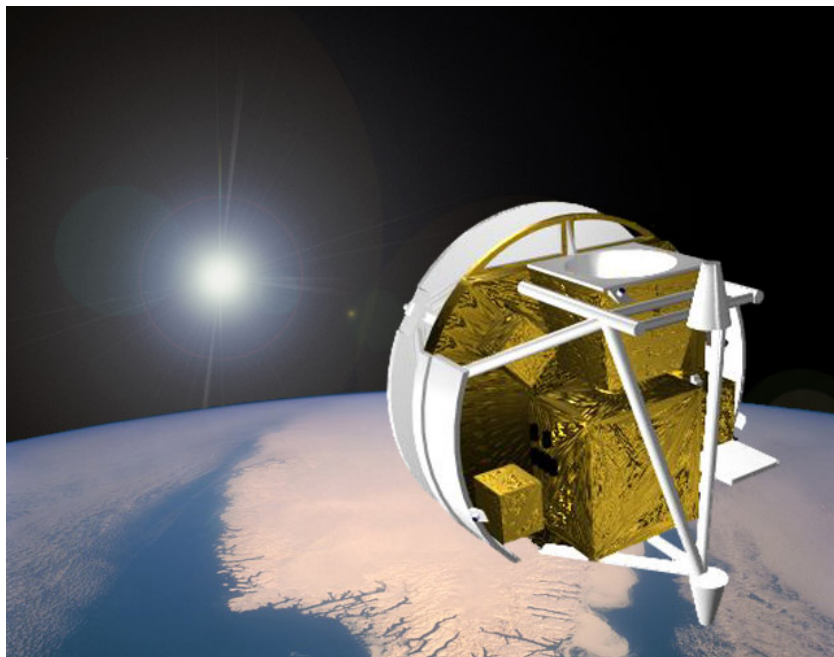
14<sup>th</sup> IWGGMS – Toronto, Canada – 8 May 2018



# ACE on SCISAT-1

## Atmospheric Chemistry Experiment (ACE) Satellite Mission:

Mission to measure atmospheric composition: profiles of trace gas species, cloud and aerosol extinction and temperature/pressure



**Launch date:** 12 August 2003

**Orbit:** 74° inclination at 650 km

**Measurement mode:** solar occultation

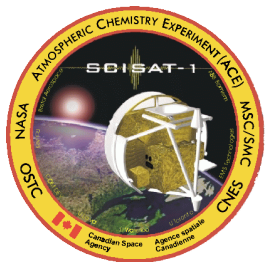
### ACE-FTS:

- FTIR spectrometer, 2-13 microns at 0.02  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  resolution
- 2-channel visible/NIR imager, 0.525 and 1.02 microns

### MAESTRO:

- dual UV / visible / NIR grating spectrophotometer, 285 to 1030 nm at ~1-2 nm resolution

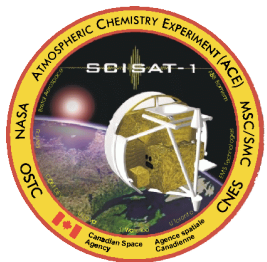
**Pointing:** suntracker in ACE-FTS



# ACE Data Products

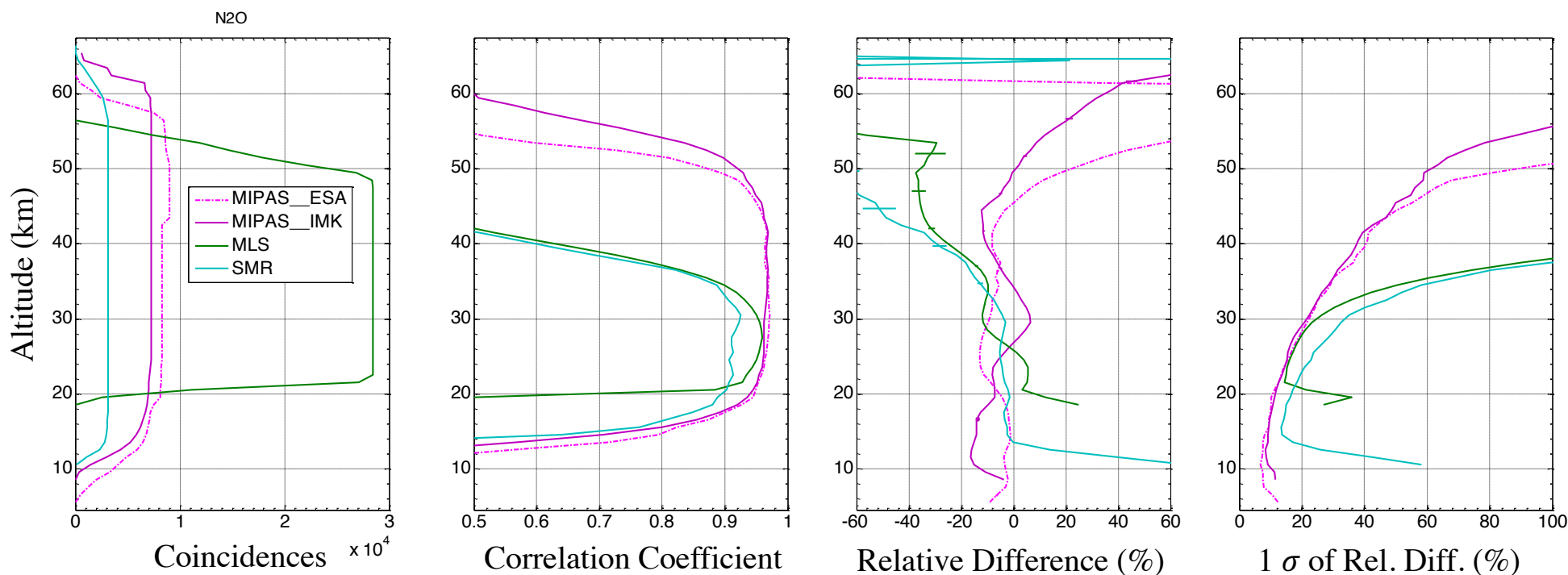
---

- ACE-FTS profiles (current version 3.5; previous v2.2+updates):
  - Tracers:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{HO}_2\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{N}_2$
  - Halogen-containing gases:  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{HF}$ ,  $\text{ClONO}_2$ ,  $\text{CFC-11}$ ,  $\text{CFC-12}$ ,  $\text{CFC-113}$ ,  $\text{COF}_2$ ,  $\text{COCl}_2$ ,  $\text{COFCl}$ ,  $\text{CF}_4$ ,  $\text{SF}_6$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{CCl}_4$ ,  $\text{HCFC-22}$ ,  $\text{HCFC-141b}$ ,  $\text{HCFC-142b}$
  - Carbon-containing gases:  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{HCOOH}$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{OCS}$ ,  $\text{HCN}$  and **pressure / temperature from  $\text{CO}_2$  lines**
  - Isotopologues: Minor species of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{OCS}$
  - Research species:  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ , acetone,  $\text{SO}_2$ , peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN)...
- MAESTRO profiles (current version 3.13; validated version 1.2):
  - $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , optical depth, aerosol and water vapor (research version)
- IMAGERS profiles (current version 3.5; validated version 2.2):
  - **Atmospheric extinction** & aerosol extinction at 0.5 and 1.02 microns



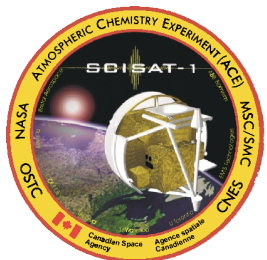
# Limb satellite comparisons – N<sub>2</sub>O

- Mean differences of pairs of coincident profiles within 6 hours; 500 km – calculated as (ACE-FTS v3.5/3.6 – instrument)
- Reasonable agreement below 40 km; comparison degrades as N<sub>2</sub>O concentration decreases into upper stratosphere



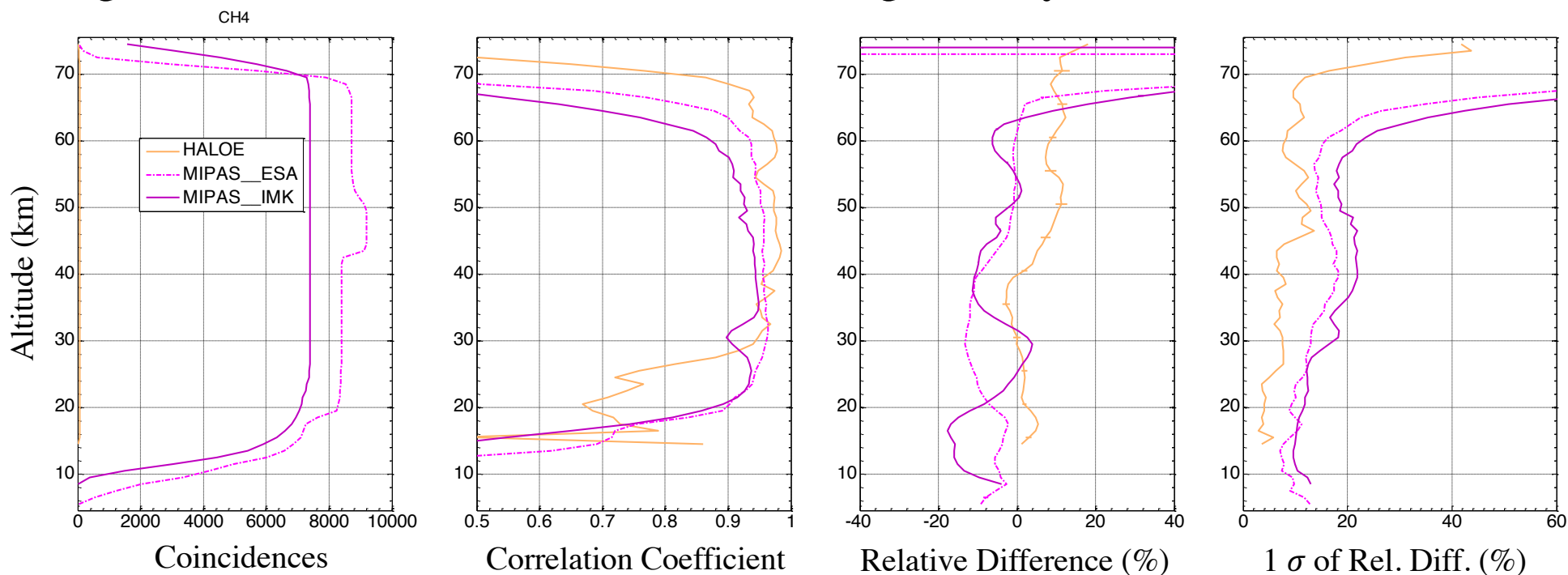
MLS v4.2; SMR v2.1; MIPAS IMK-IAA v5R 220; MIPAS ESA v7

Patrick Sheese



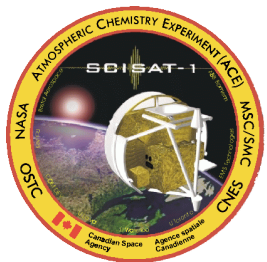
# Limb satellite comparisons – CH<sub>4</sub>

- Comparisons with HALOE (2004-2005) and two MIPAS processor versions (ESA and IMK-IAA – 2005-2012)
- Mean differences of coincident profiles within 6 hours; 500 km
- At lower altitudes, better agreement with HALOE, switching to better agreement with MIPAS above 40 km – generally  $\pm 10$ -15% above 20 km



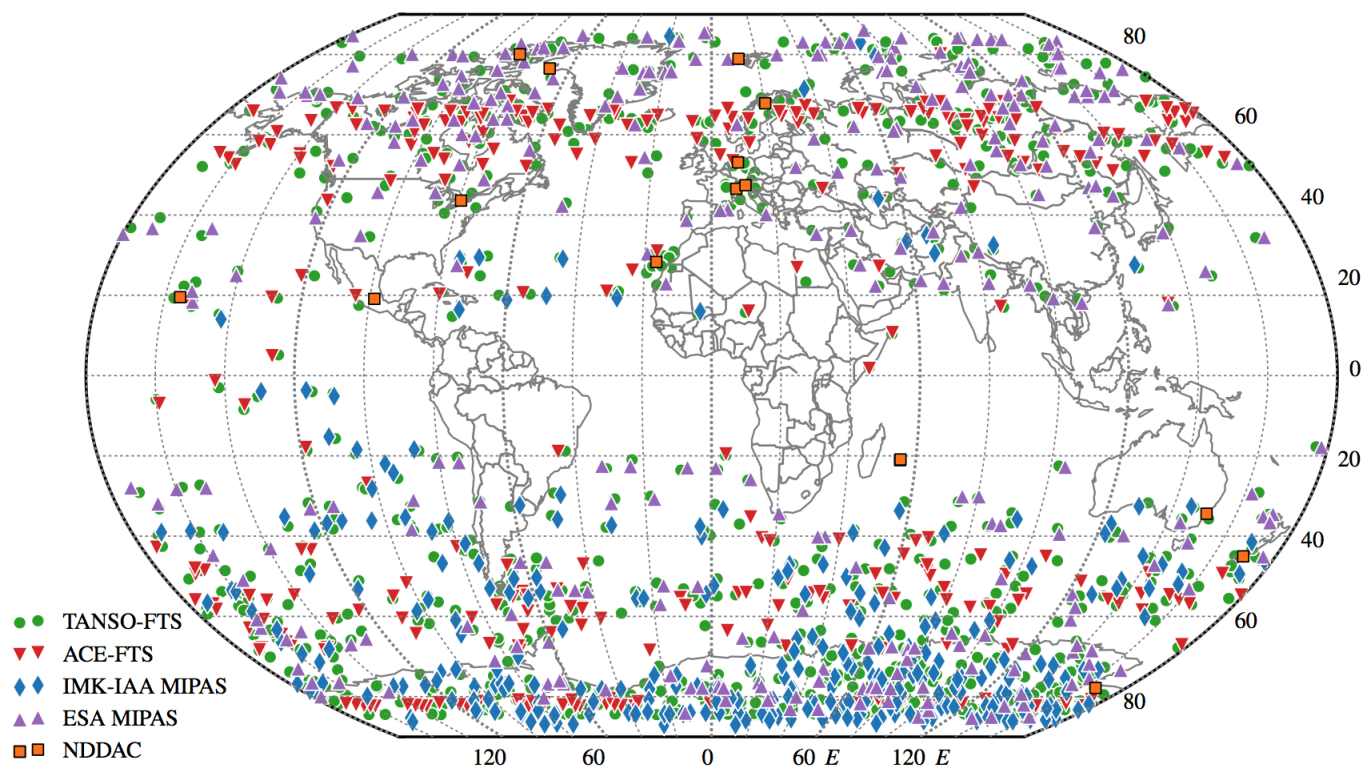
HALOE v19; MIPAS IMK-IAA v5R 220; MIPAS ESA v7

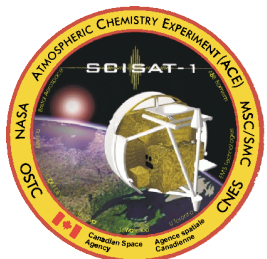
Patrick Sheese



# Cross-Validation of GOSAT TIR CH<sub>4</sub>

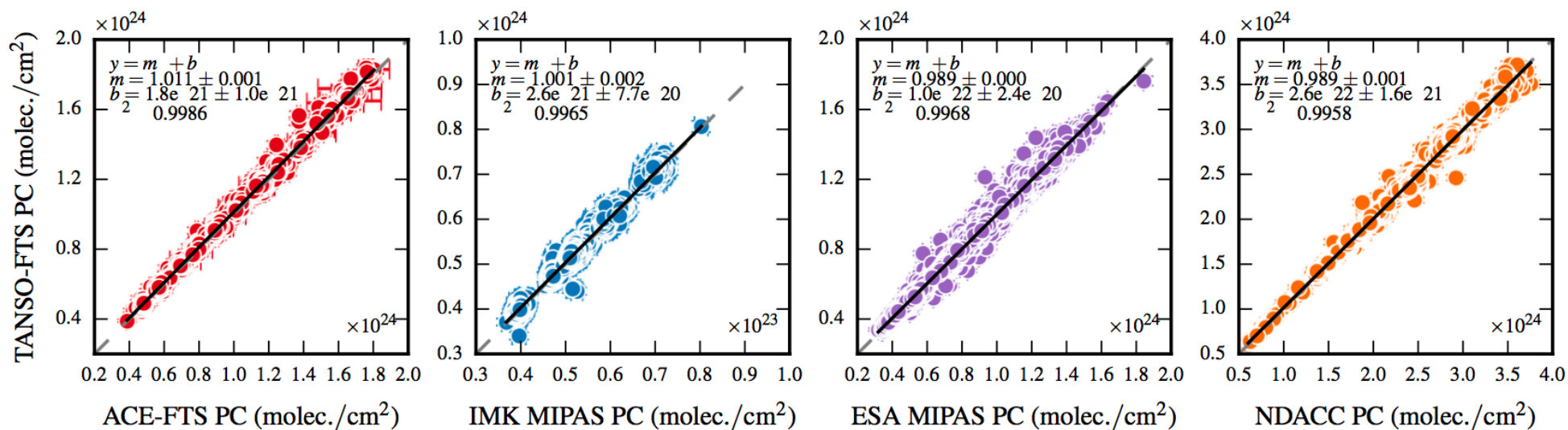
- Comparing TANSO-FTS (v1), ACE-FTS (v3.5), MIPAS (ESA ML2PP v6 and IMK-IAA V5R\_CH4\_224/225) and NDACC FTIR measurements globally
- First 200 coincidences of 2012 shown on map below



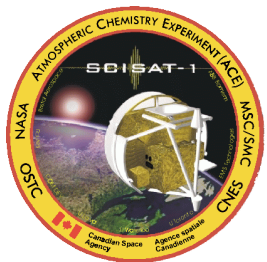


# CH<sub>4</sub> Comparisons versus GOSAT

- Because of measurement sensitivity and altitude range, need to work with partial columns for comparisons – tightly correlated for pairs of data sets
- Differences change by  $\sim 0.1\%$  per ten degrees latitude, these are smaller over equator and greater towards poles

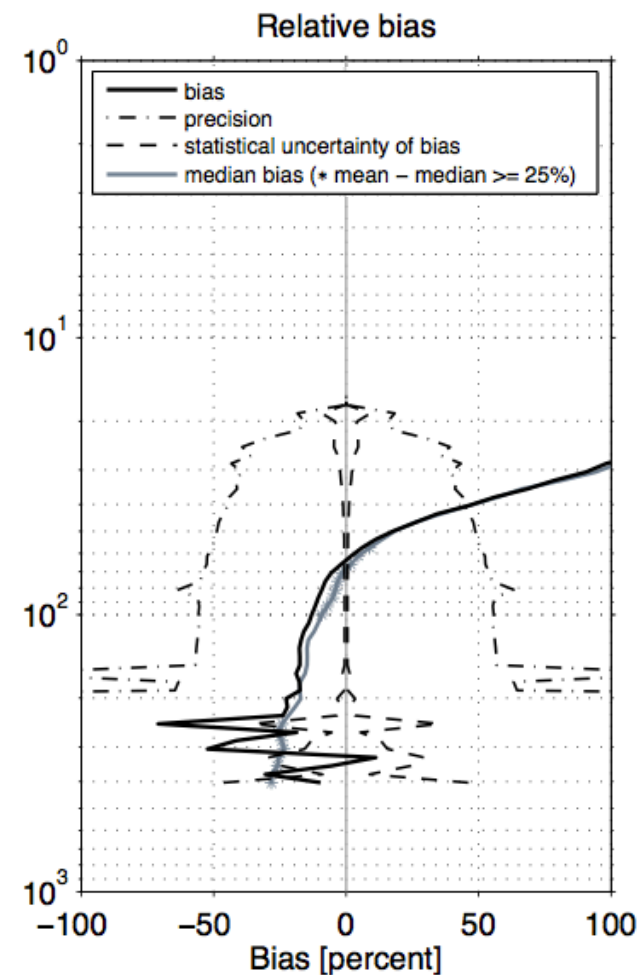
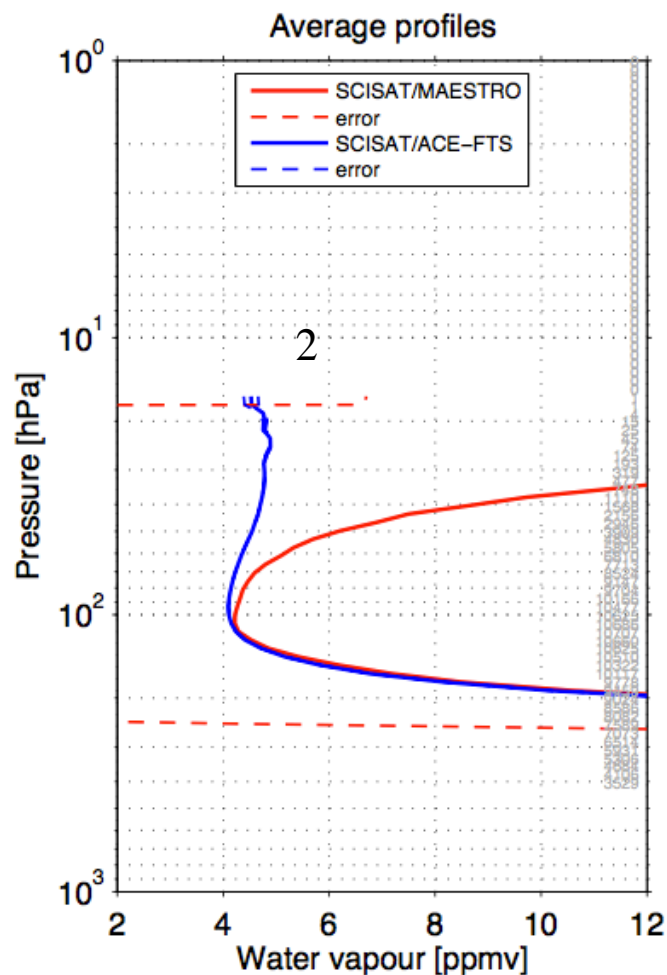


- TANSO-FTS vertical profiles agree with ACE-FTS and both MIPAS retrievals' within 4 % below 15 km (smoothed) – differences can be on the order of 25 % without smoothing



# MAESTRO “Research” H<sub>2</sub>O

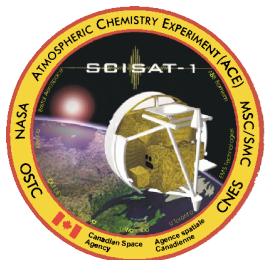
- Method described in Sioris et al., Adv. Space Res. (2010)
- Chahine inversion using observed differential optical depth spectra from 926.0–969.7 nm
- UTLS product from ~5 km (cloud tops) to ~22 km
- Tends to be too wet in tropics; too dry in south pole summer



2004-2010 global; 12541

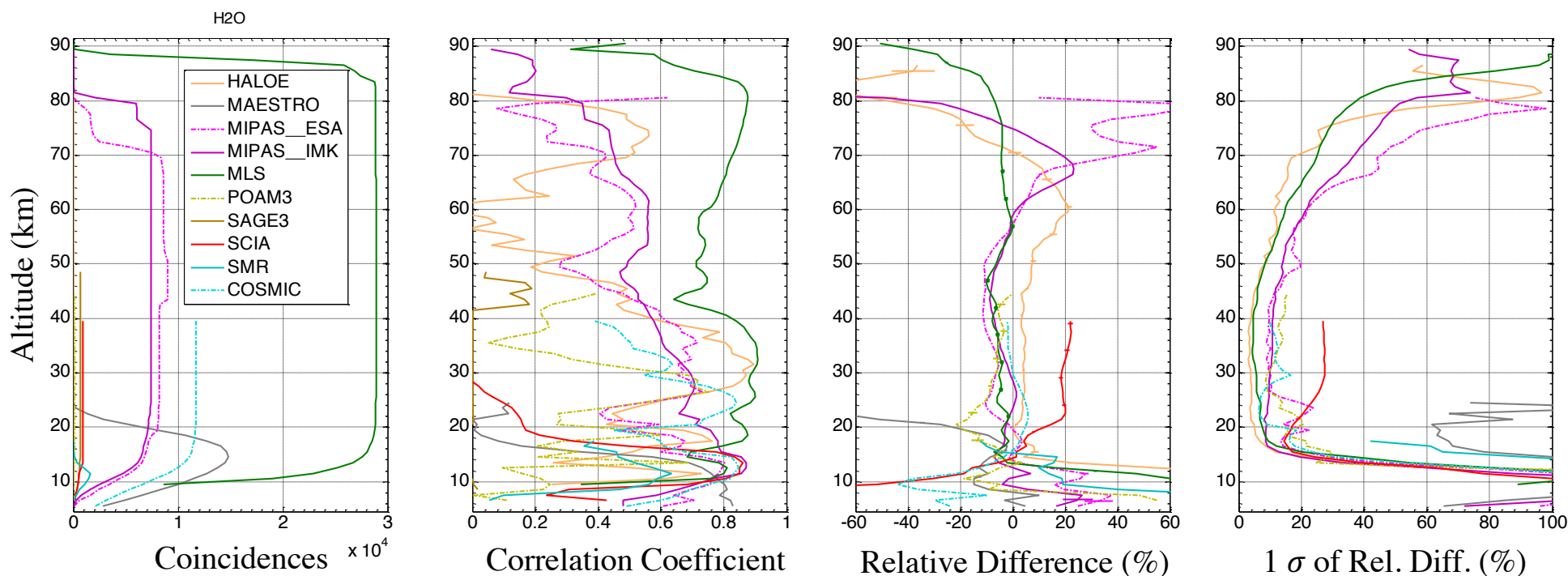
pairs; ACE-FTS; MAESTRO Chris Sioris and Stefan Lossov



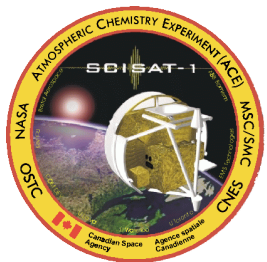


# Limb satellite comparisons – H<sub>2</sub>O

- Detailed comparisons being done as part of SPARC WAVAS-II project – better consistency seen above 20 km
- Note, MAESTRO retrieval works best in troposphere

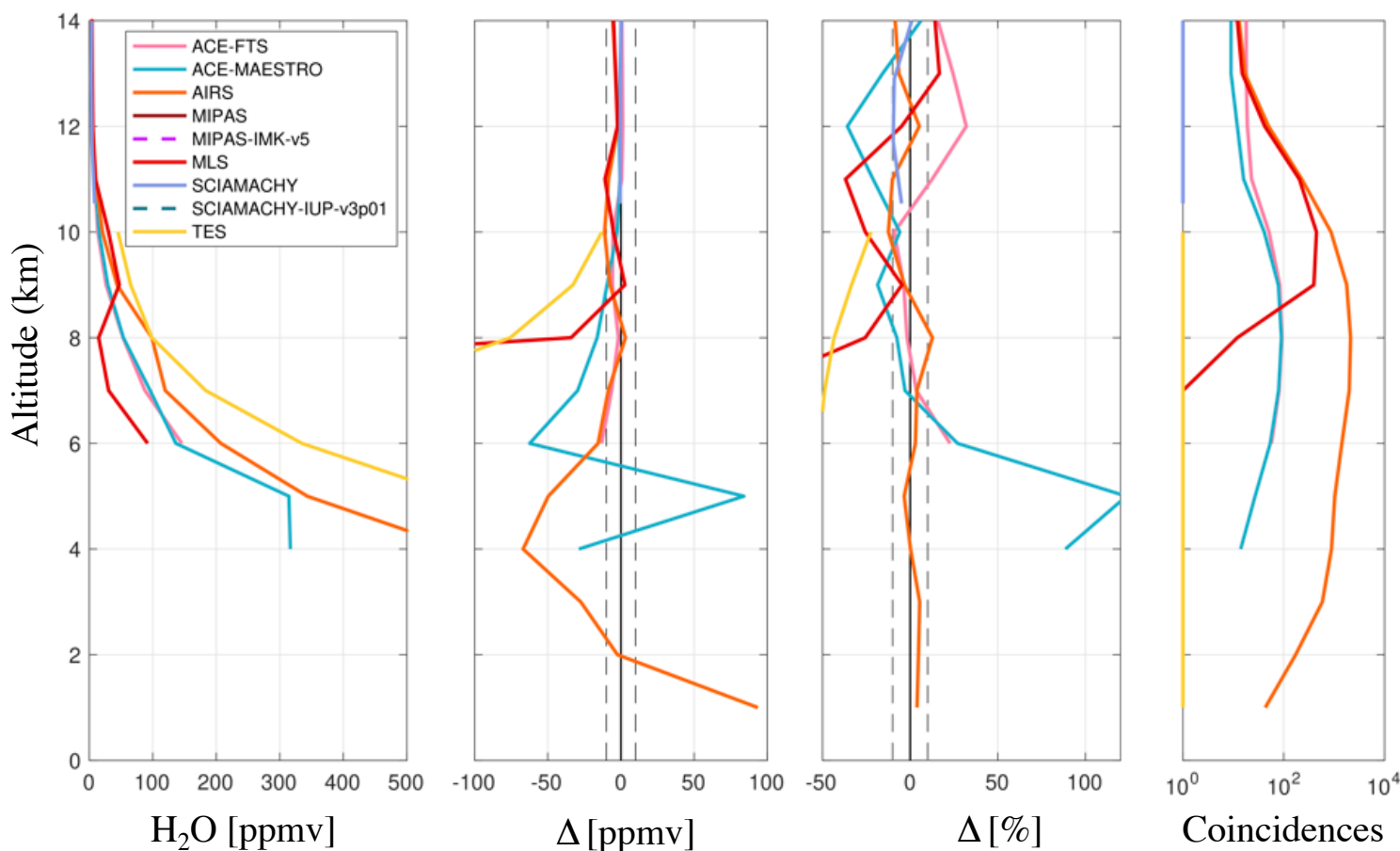


MAESTRO v30; MLS v4.2; SMR v2.1; COSMIC v3520; SCIAMACHY 3.0; HALOE v19;  
MIPAS IMK-IAA v5R 220; MIPAS ESA v7; SAGE III v3; POAM III v4

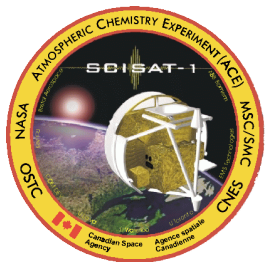


# H<sub>2</sub>O profiles versus Radiosondes

- Using coincident radiosondes from Eureka Weather Station (~80 N, 86W)
- Tropospheric performance shown for ACE-MAESTRO
- 2009-2017 period for comparisons



Calculated as (Satellite – Radiosonde); Relative to Radiosonde



# Summary

---

- ACE Instruments and satellite are continuing to function nominally and produce excellent results
- Profile measurements for greenhouse gases including N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O are available
  - Reprints available from <http://www.ace.uwaterloo.ca>

## **Funding for ACE and this work provided by:**

- Canadian Space Agency (CSA)
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
- Environment and Climate Change Canada

## **Thanks to:**

- SCISAT Science Operations Centre and Peter Bernath