



ILMATIETEEN LAITOS  
METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET  
FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE



# Aerosol retrieval using satellite data

## Application to anthropogenic pollution sources

Gerrit de Leeuw<sup>1,2</sup>

With contributions from the Helsinki team:

FMI<sup>1</sup>: Pekka Kolmonen, Edith Rodriguez,  
Giulia Saponaro, Larisa Sogacheva, Timo H.  
Virtanen

UHEL<sup>2</sup>: Anu-Maija Sundström, Anna  
Nikandrova, Ksenia Atlaskina

1. FMI, Climate Change Unit, Helsinki, Finland

2 Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Helsinki, Finland



# Outline & Introduction

- **Introduction: aerosol retrieval and algorithm development**
- **Aerosol-cci**
- **Applications**
  - Remote areas: 'natural' background and transport
    - Boreal
    - Arctic (with LinLu Mei, Yong Xue and Univ. Bremen)
  - Anthropogenic influences
  - Direct radiative effects (ADRE)
  - Aerosol-cloud interactions



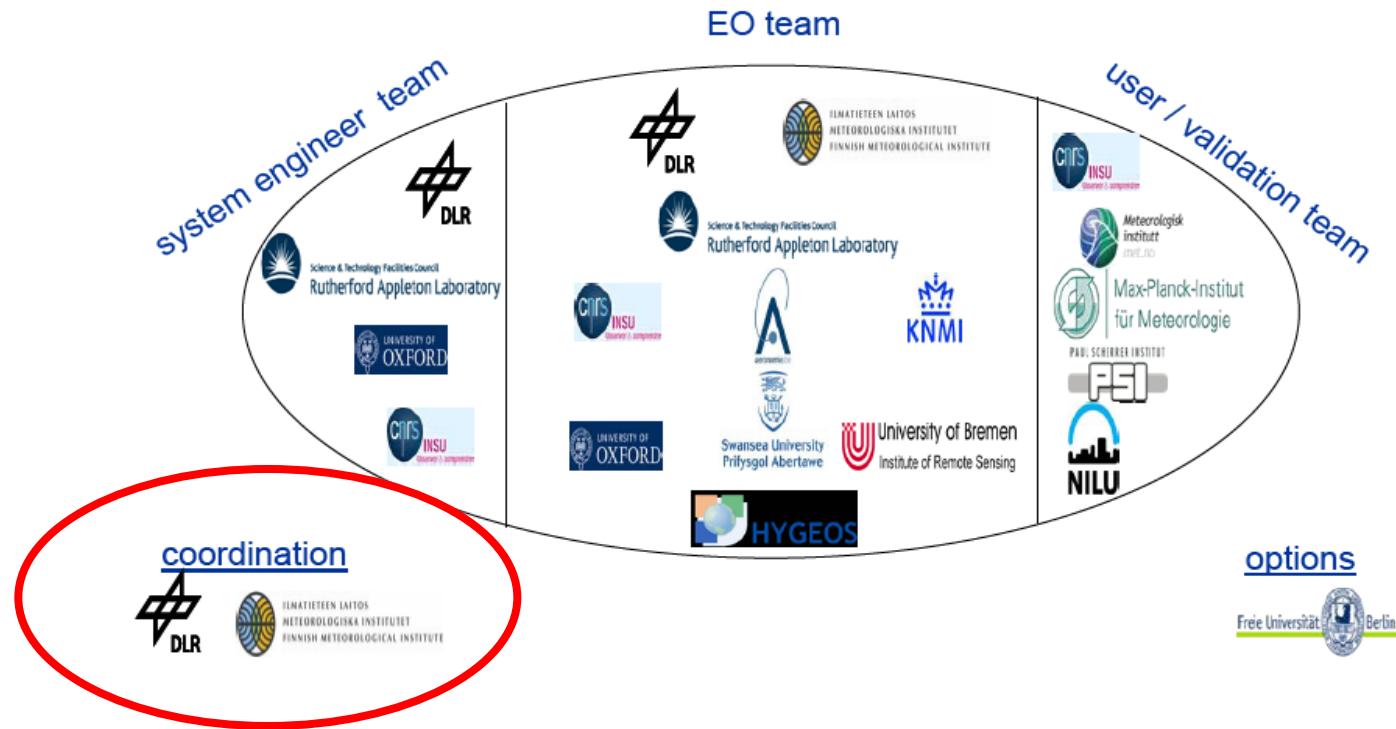
# Outline & Introduction

- **Focus on work in Helsinki: FMI and Univ of Helsinki**
- **Algorithm development:**
  - AATSR dual view algorithm for application over land (**ADV**)
  - AATSR single view algorithm for application over ocean (**ASV**)
  - Cooperative effort as part of the **ESA Aerosol-cci** project with European (+ US and other) experts
  - **Significant improvements**, closing gap with US satellites
- **Applications in ESA, EU, and national projects**



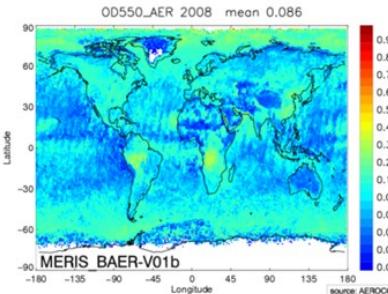
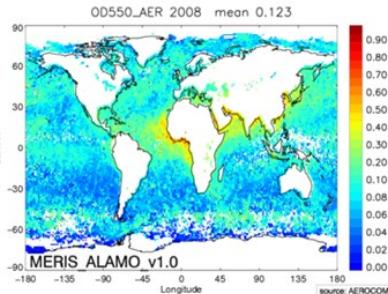
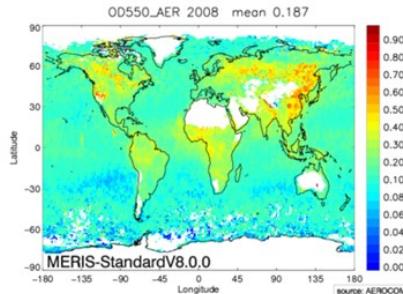
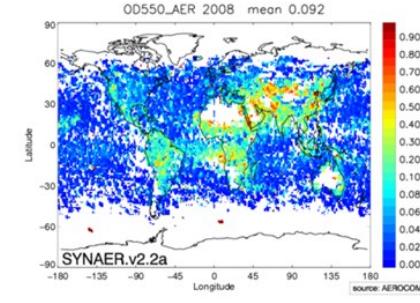
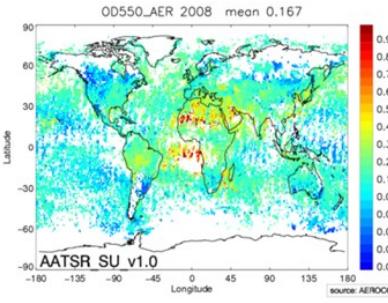
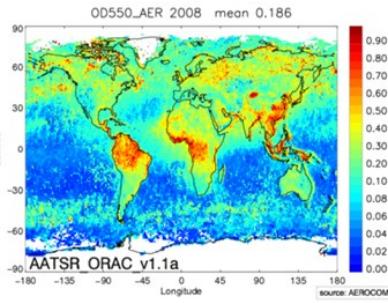
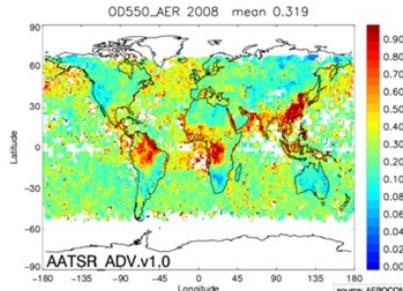
# AEROSOL-CCI

- Cooperation of European teams on aerosol retrieval from satellite data, lead by Germany and Finland

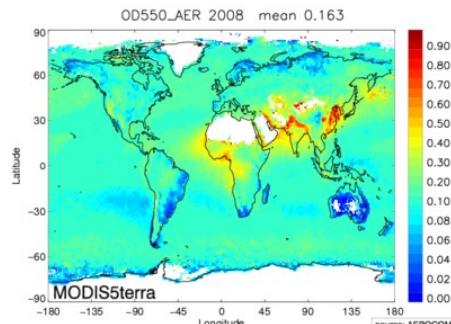
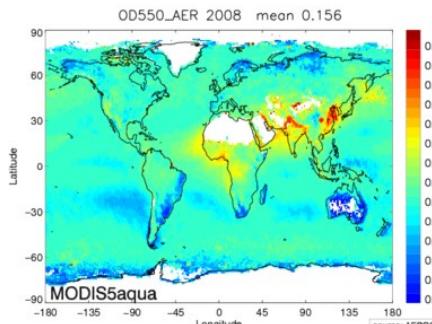
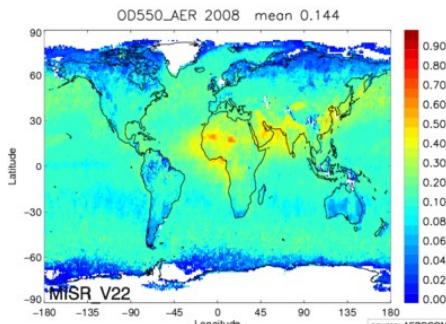




# Aerosol-cci: baseline and reference algorithms



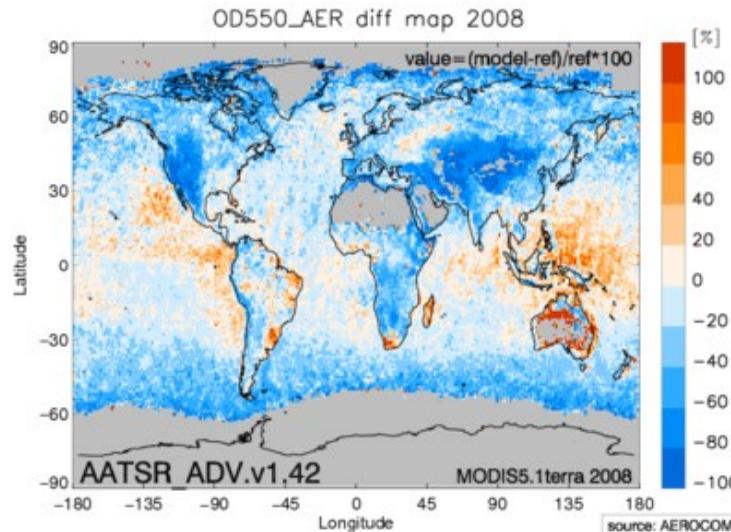
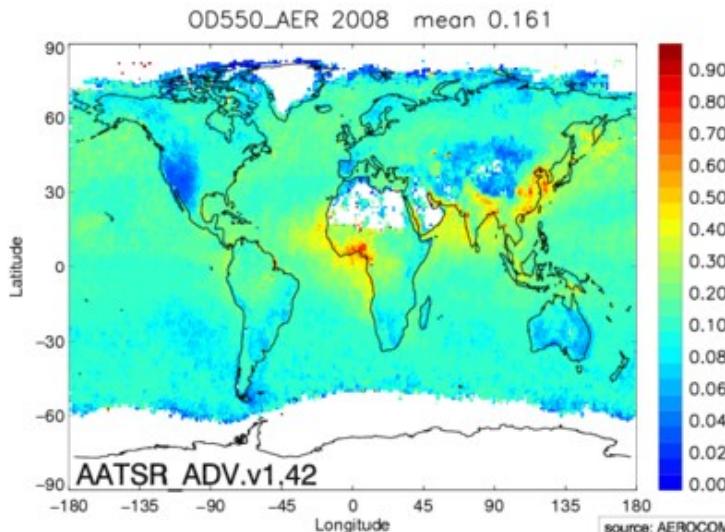
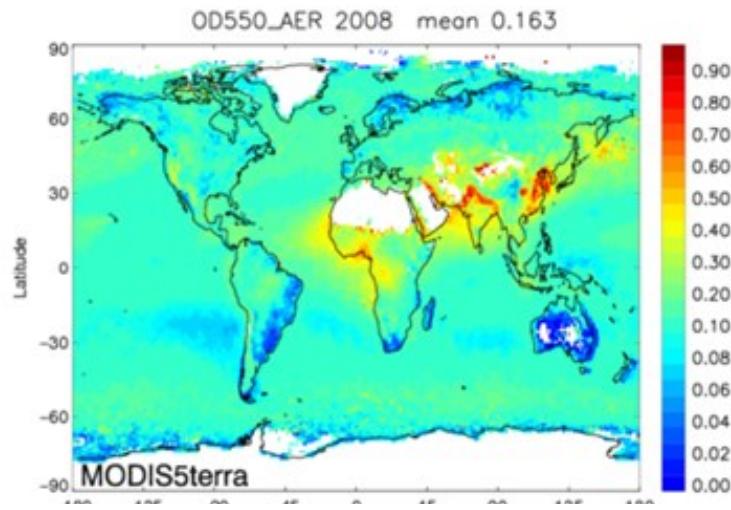
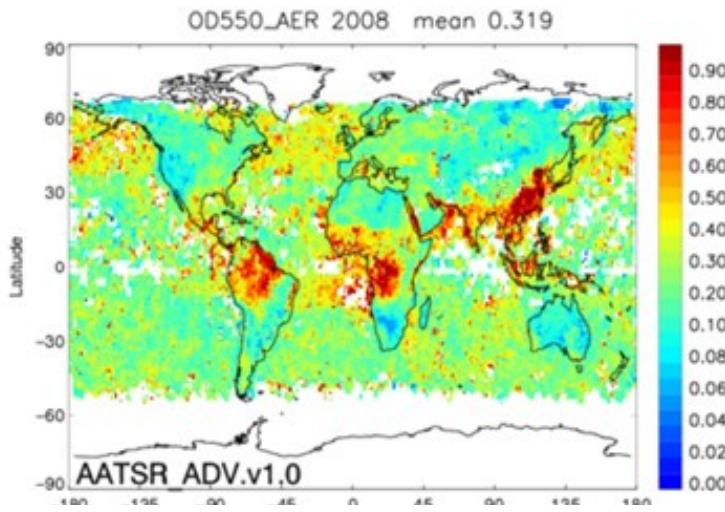
Baseline  
Algorithms



Reference  
Algorithms



# Aerosol-cci: algorithm improvement: ADV/ASV





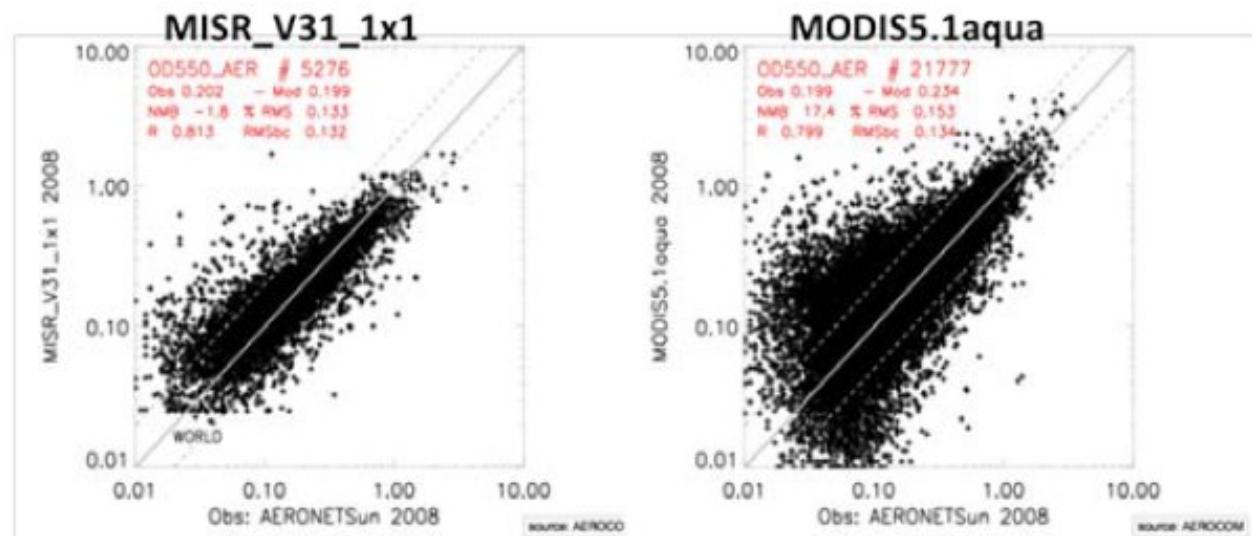
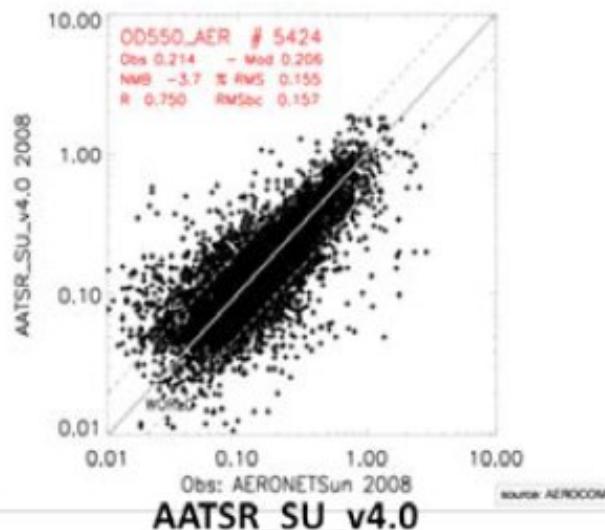
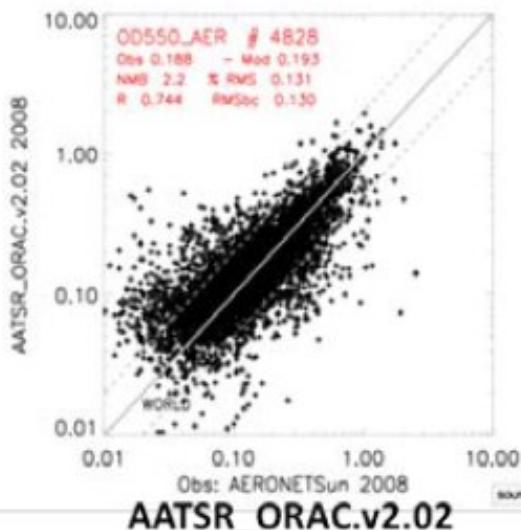
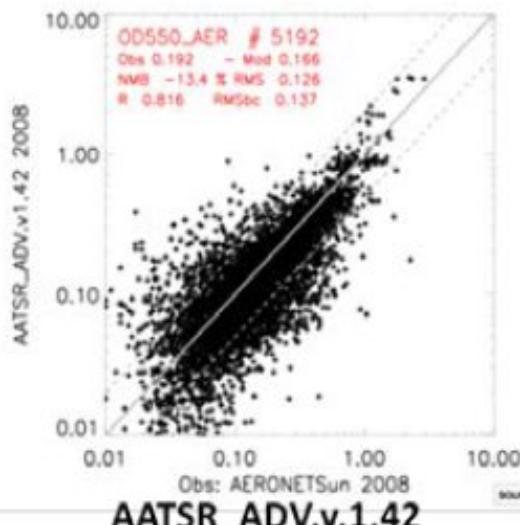
# AEROSOL-CCI

- **Cooperation of European teams on aerosol retrieval from satellite data, lead by Germany and Finland**
- **Discussions with Experts from USA and Asia (workshops)**
  - Large improvement of European algorithms providing results similar to MODIS and MISR;
  - For example, using all data points from ADV:

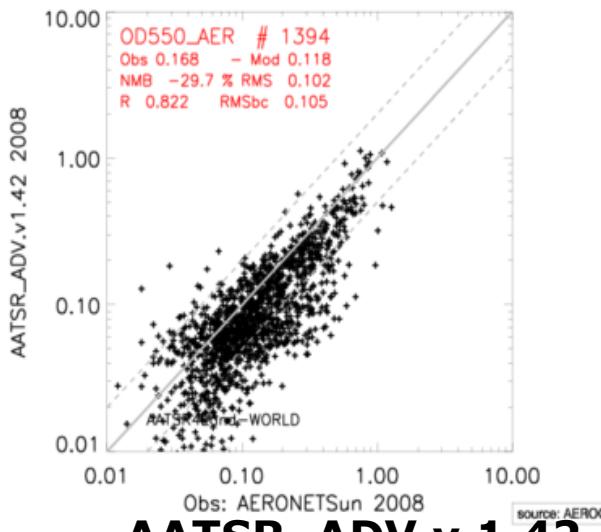
Level 3 daily by AEROCOM	AOD550		All No common filter	
	ADV	MOD-T	MISR	
N	5192	22665	5276	
NMB	-13%	15%	-2%	
Rms	0.13	0.15	0.13	
Correlation	0.82	0.82	0.81	
<b>Rank</b>	<b>1</b>			



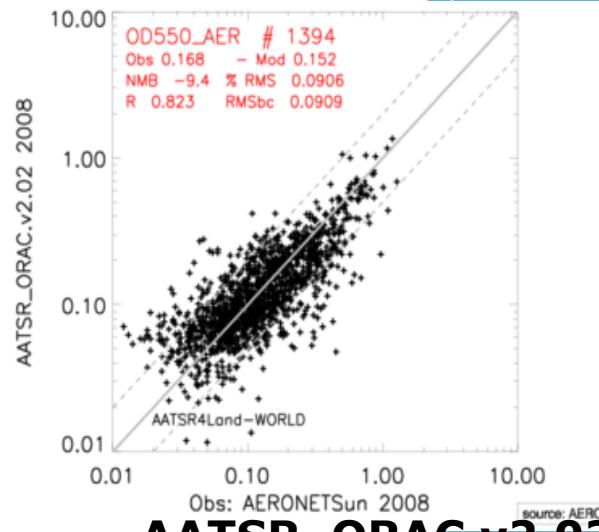
# Lv3: AATSR Land No filter



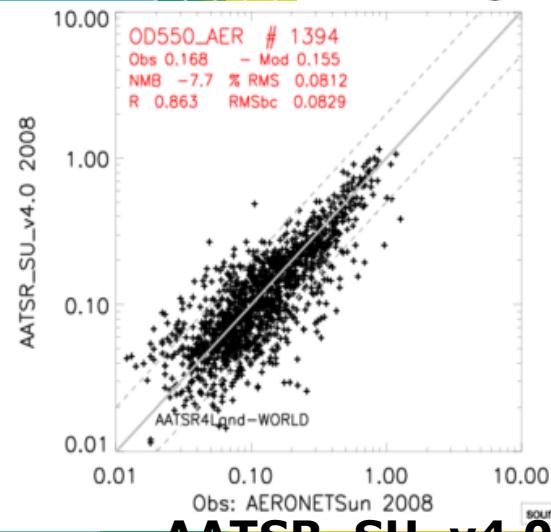
# L3: AATSR4Land Common point filter



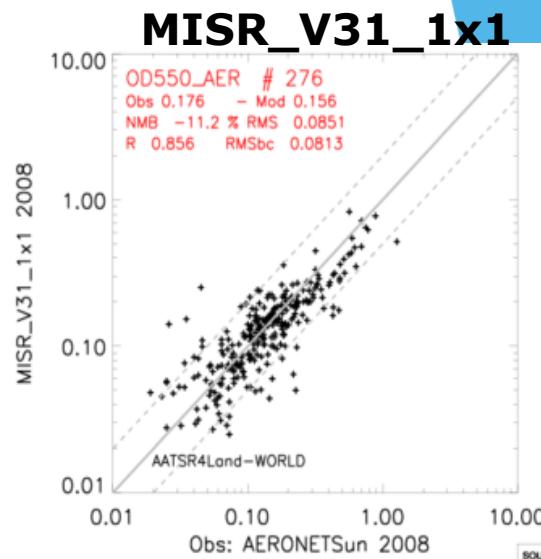
**AATSR\_ADV.v1.42**



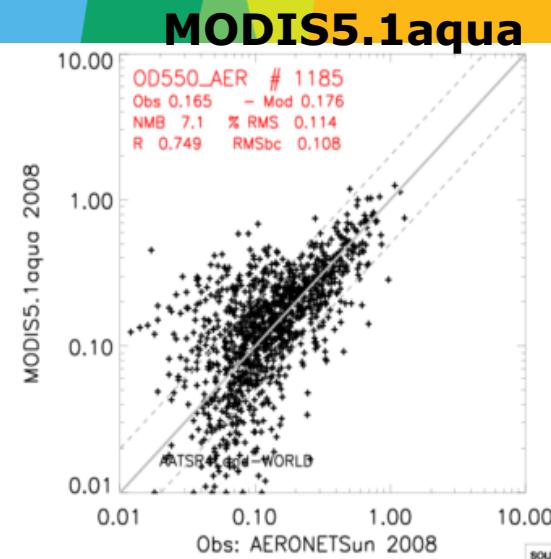
**AATSR\_ORAC.v2.02**



**AATSR\_SU\_v4.0**



**MISR\_V31\_1x1**



**MODIS5.1aqua**

# Lv3: AATSR Land Regions



No filter

## Ranking:

Filter	ADV	ORAC	SU 3.1	SU4.0
China	1	4	2	3
India	3	2	1	4
East asia	1	4	2	3
Europe	1	3	4	2
Samerica	2	3	4	1
Nafrica	2	3	1	4
Namerica	1	4	3	2
DJF	1	2	4	3
MAM	2	4	1	3
JJA	1	3	2	4
SON	4	2	2	1

Average: 1,75 3 2,625 2,5

Average excluding China, India and East Asia due to low number of measurements

Common point filter

## Ranking:

Filter	ADV	ORAC	SU 3.1	SU4.0
China	3	2	1	4
India	3	2	1	4
East asia	3	2	1	4
Europe	2	4	3	1
Samerica	3	2	4	1
Nafrica	3	4	2	1
Namerica	2	4	3	1
DJF	2	3	4	1
MAM	3	4	1	2
JJA	1	4	2	3
SON	4	2	3	1

Average: 2,5 3,375 2,75 1,375

# Lv3: AATSR4Land

## Common point filter

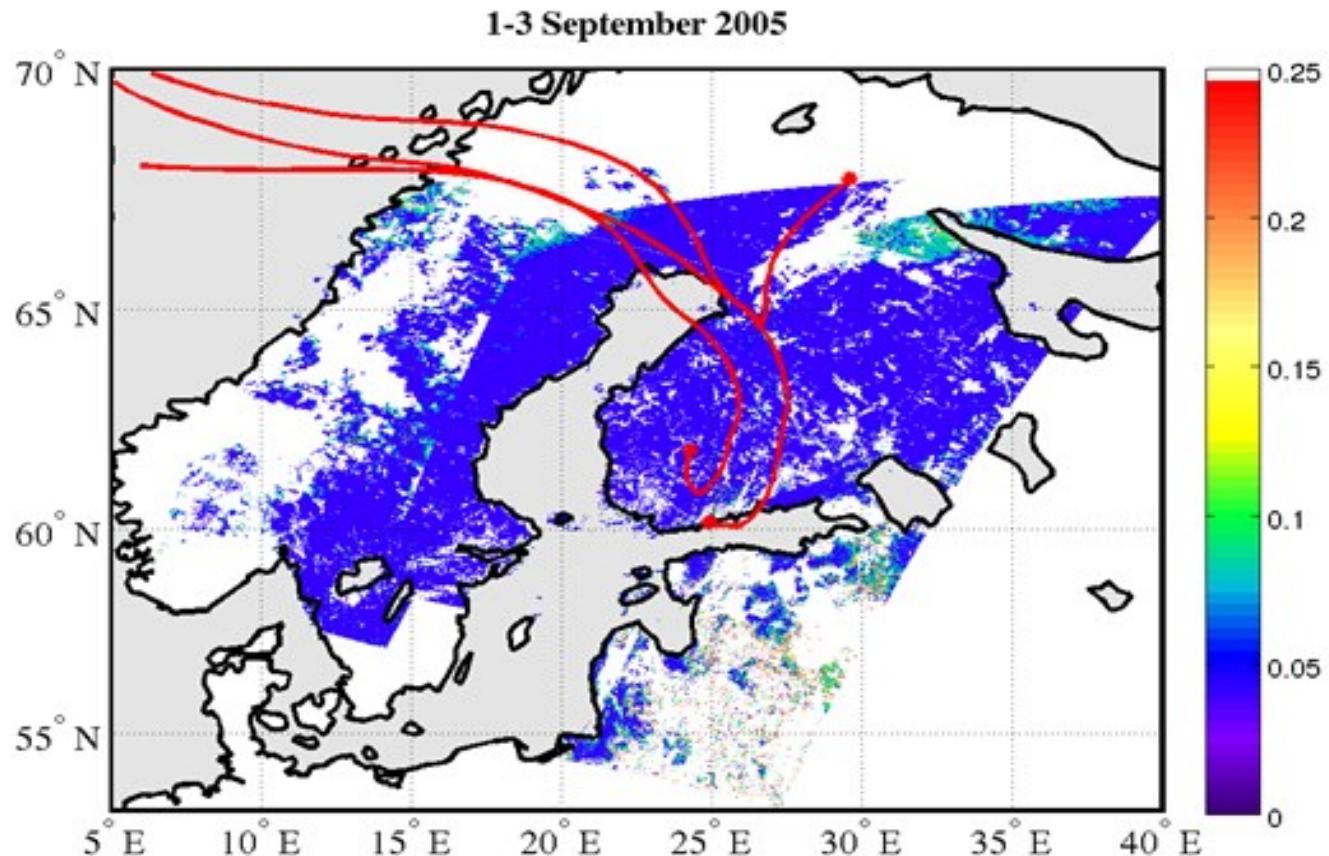


Model name	NumObs #	R-CORR	RMS	NMB %	RMSbc
AATSR_ADV.v1.42	1394	0,822	0,102	-29,7	0,105
AATSR_ORAC.v2.02	1394	0,823	0,091	-9,4	0,091
AATSR_SU_v4.0	1394	0,863	0,081	-7,7	0,083
MISR_V31_1x1	276	0,856	0,085	-11,2	0,081
MODIS5.1aqua	1185	0,749	0,114	7,1	0,108
MODIS5.1terra	1285	0,744	0,114	1,5	0,113

- AATSR: in general high correlation, low RMS
- SU v4.0 has highest R, lowest RMS, better than all reference data sets
- All AATSR retrievals outperform MODIS5.1

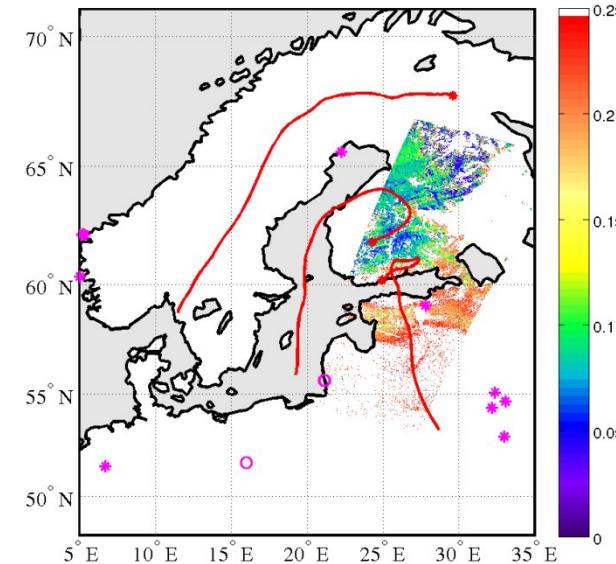
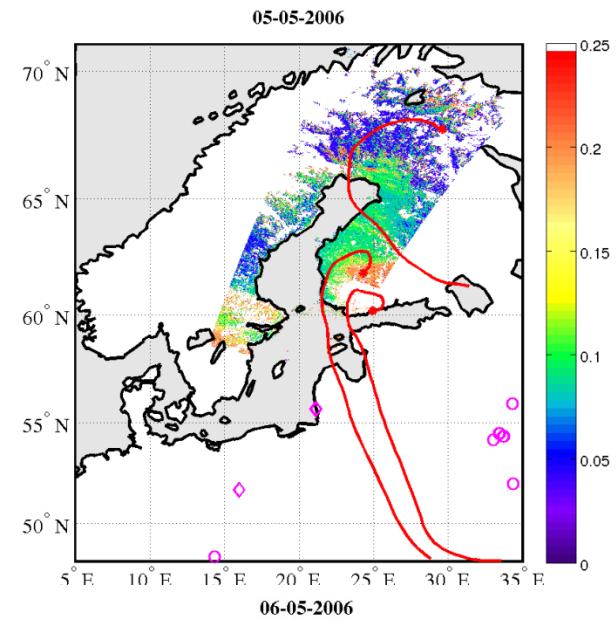
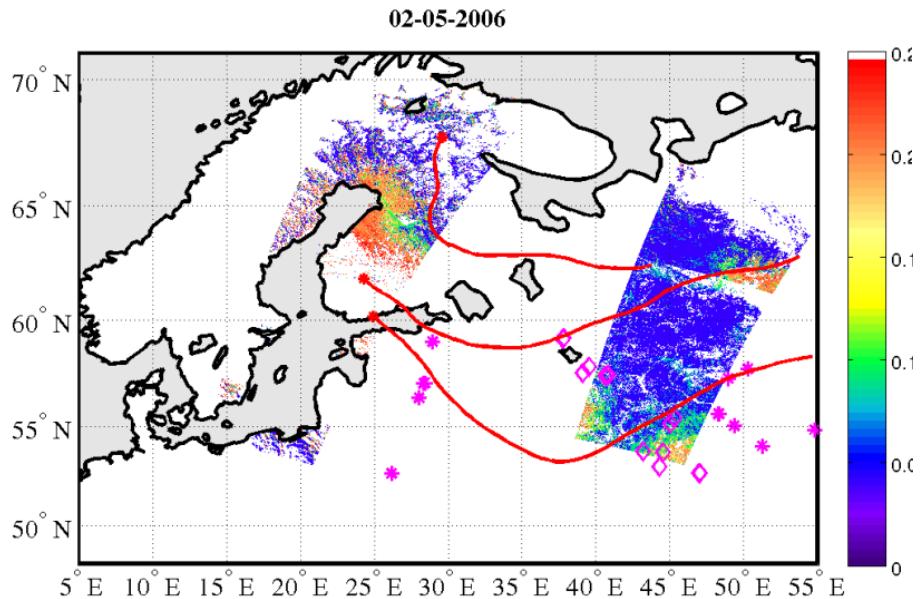


# AOD over Northern Europe: Example of a natural clean background



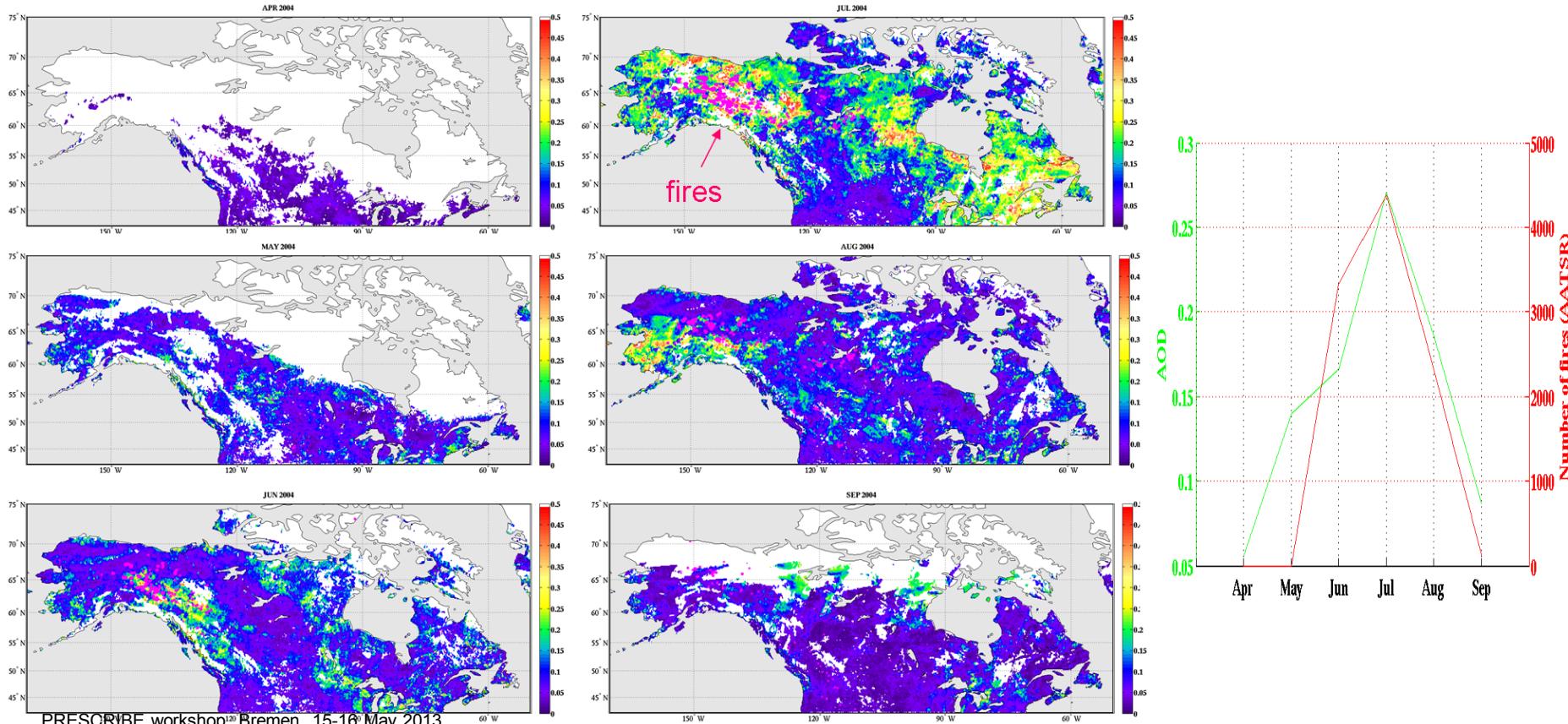


# Case studies: transport to Finland



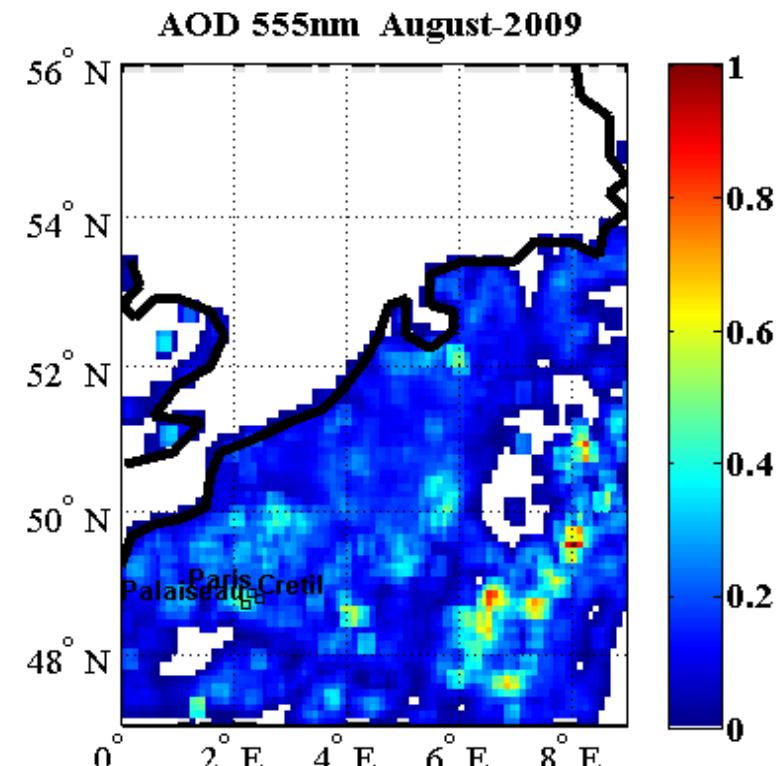
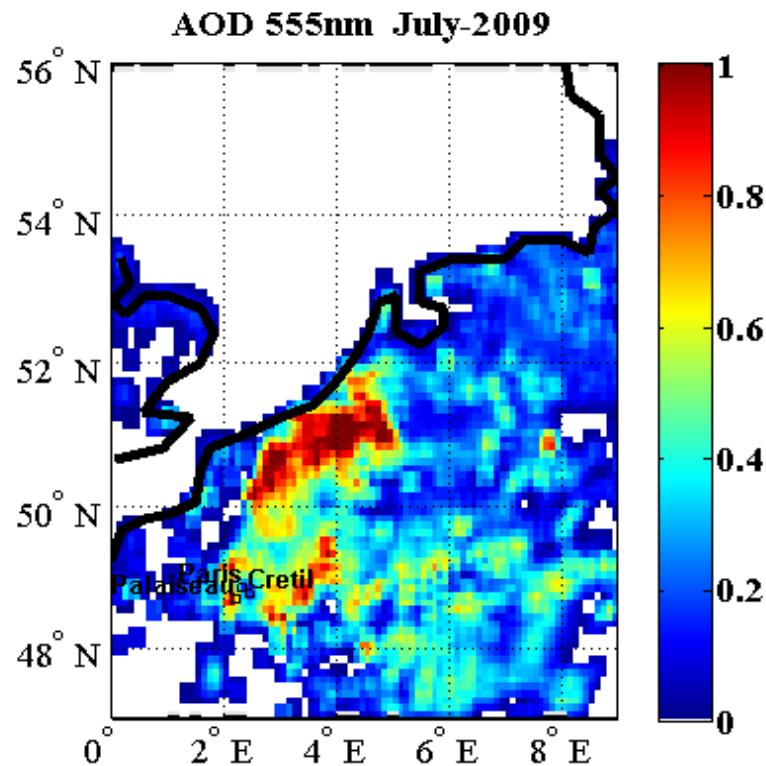


Q: How to explain  
AOD **seasonal**/interannual variation ?  
A: fire frequency is one of the factors  
2004, monthly (April-September) variation





# Megacities: Paris



Paris clearly visible when regional pollution levels are low / moderate;  
when pollution levels are elevated the *relative* effect is smaller

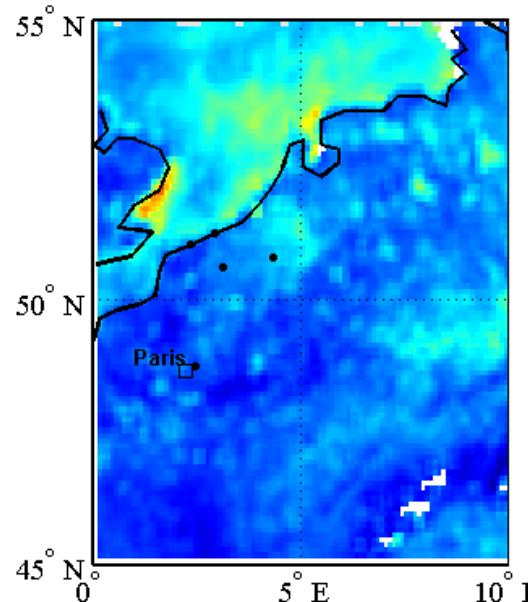


ILMATIETEEN LAITOS  
METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET  
FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

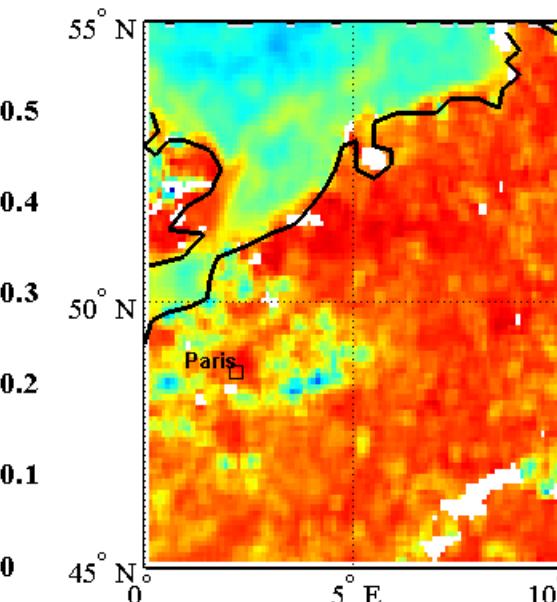
Paris



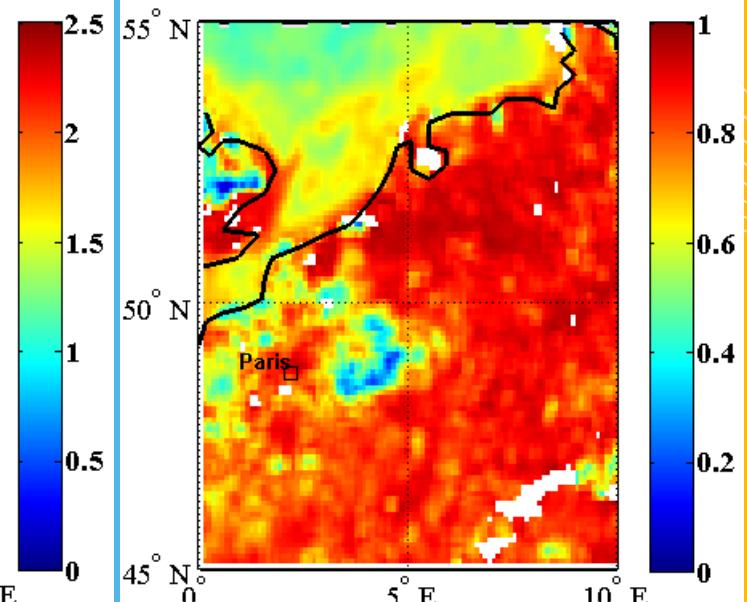
AOD 555 AATSR -2009



AE AATSR -2009



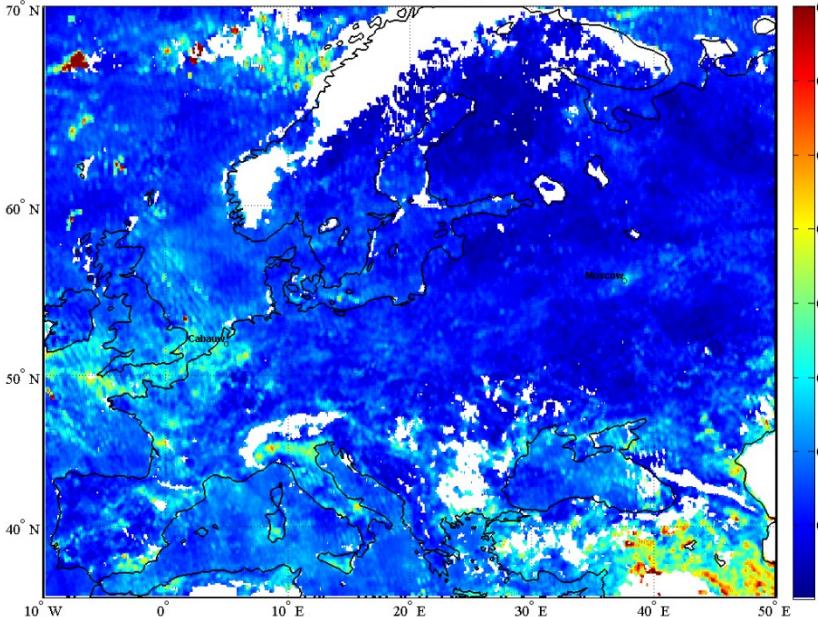
FMF AATSR -2009



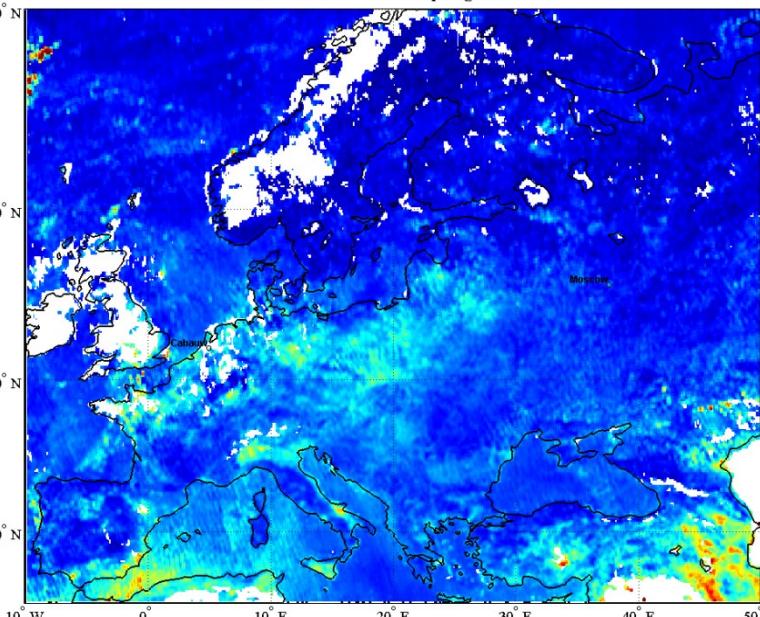
# PEGASOS

AOD MODIS Spring Campaign PEGASOS

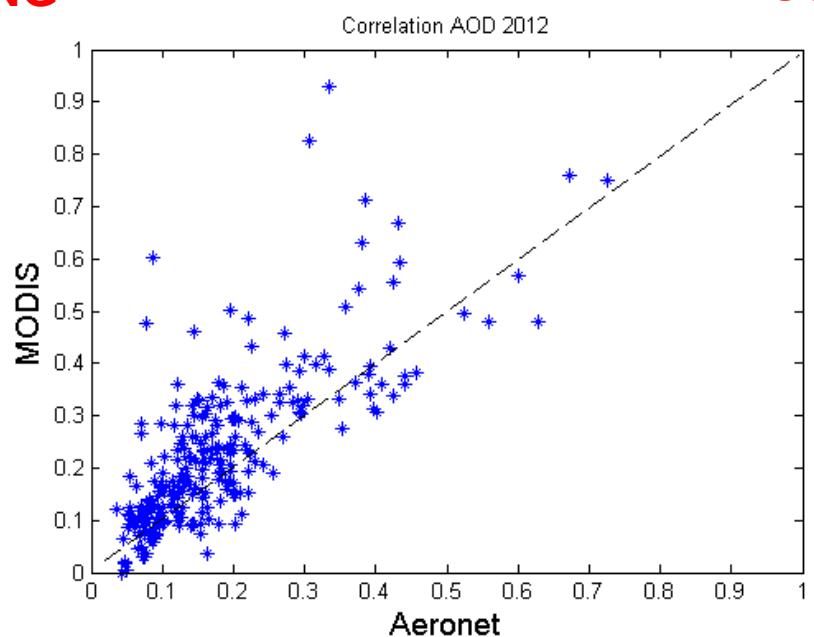
AOD MODIS Summer Campaign PEGASOS



**SPRING**

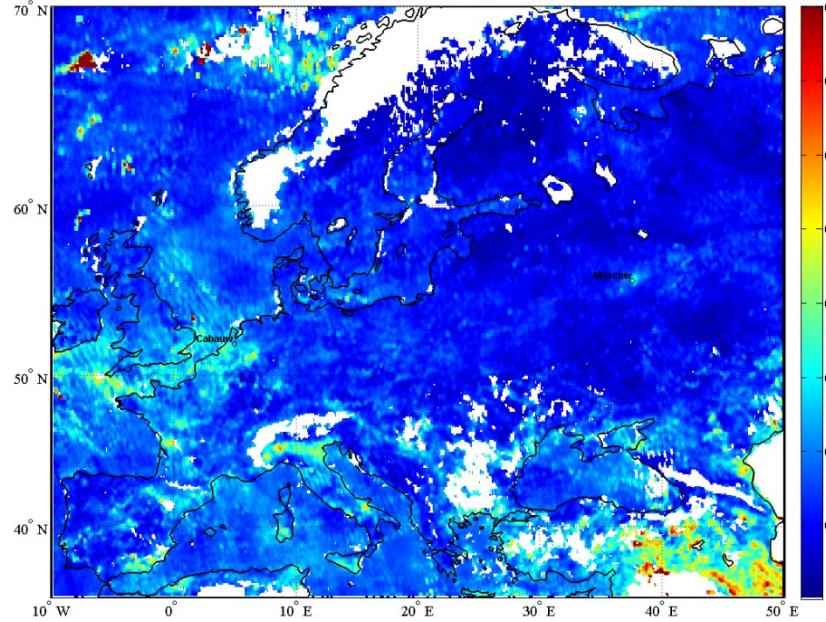


**SUMMER**



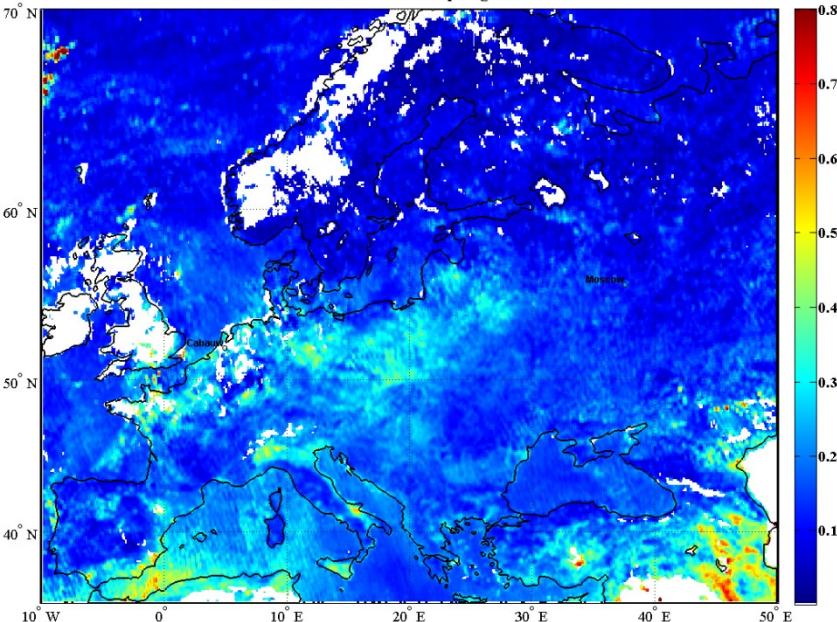
# PEGASOS

AOD MODIS Spring Campaign PEGASOS



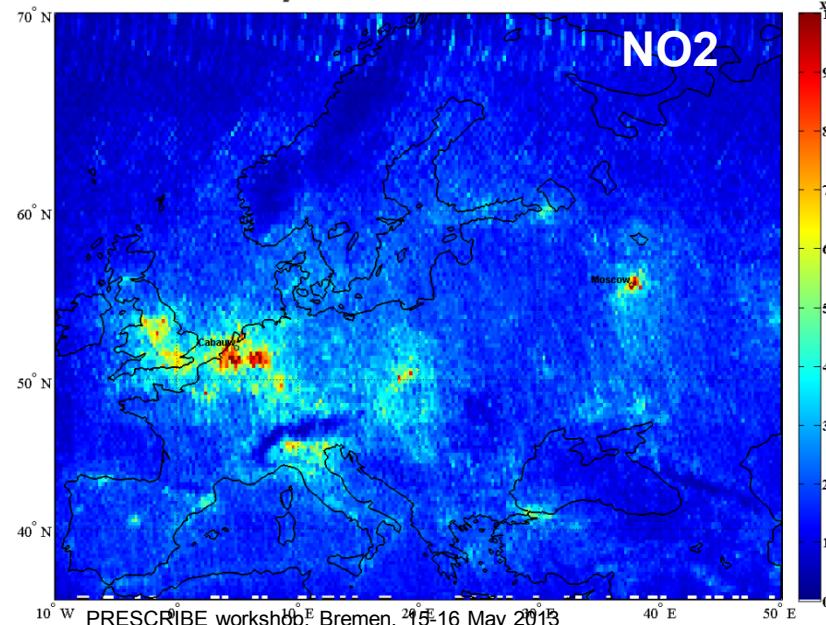
**SPRING**

AOD MODIS Summer Campaign PEGASOS



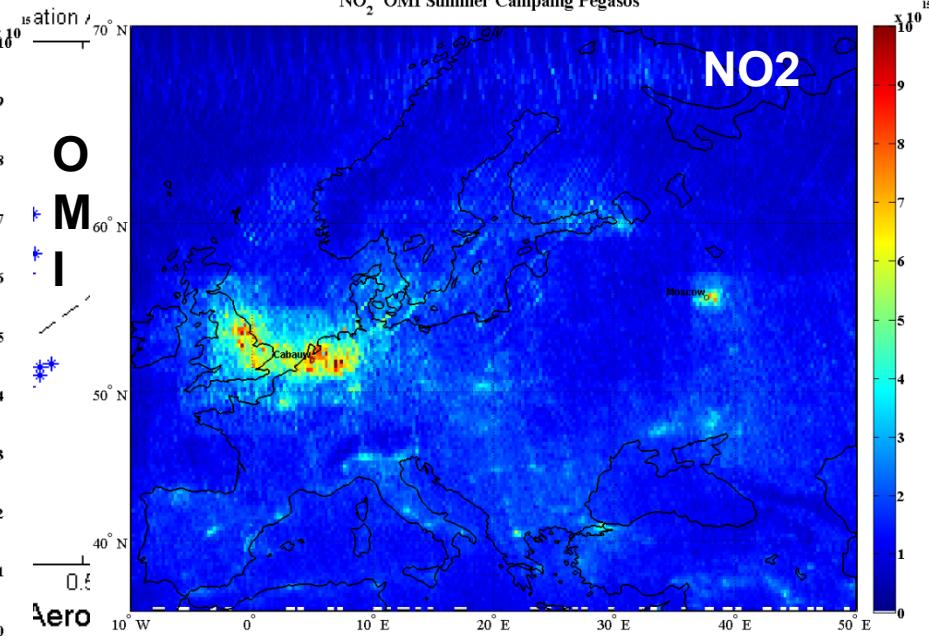
**SUMMER**

NO<sub>2</sub> OMI Spring Campaign Pegasos 2012



**SPRING**

NO<sub>2</sub> OMI Summer Campaign Pegasos

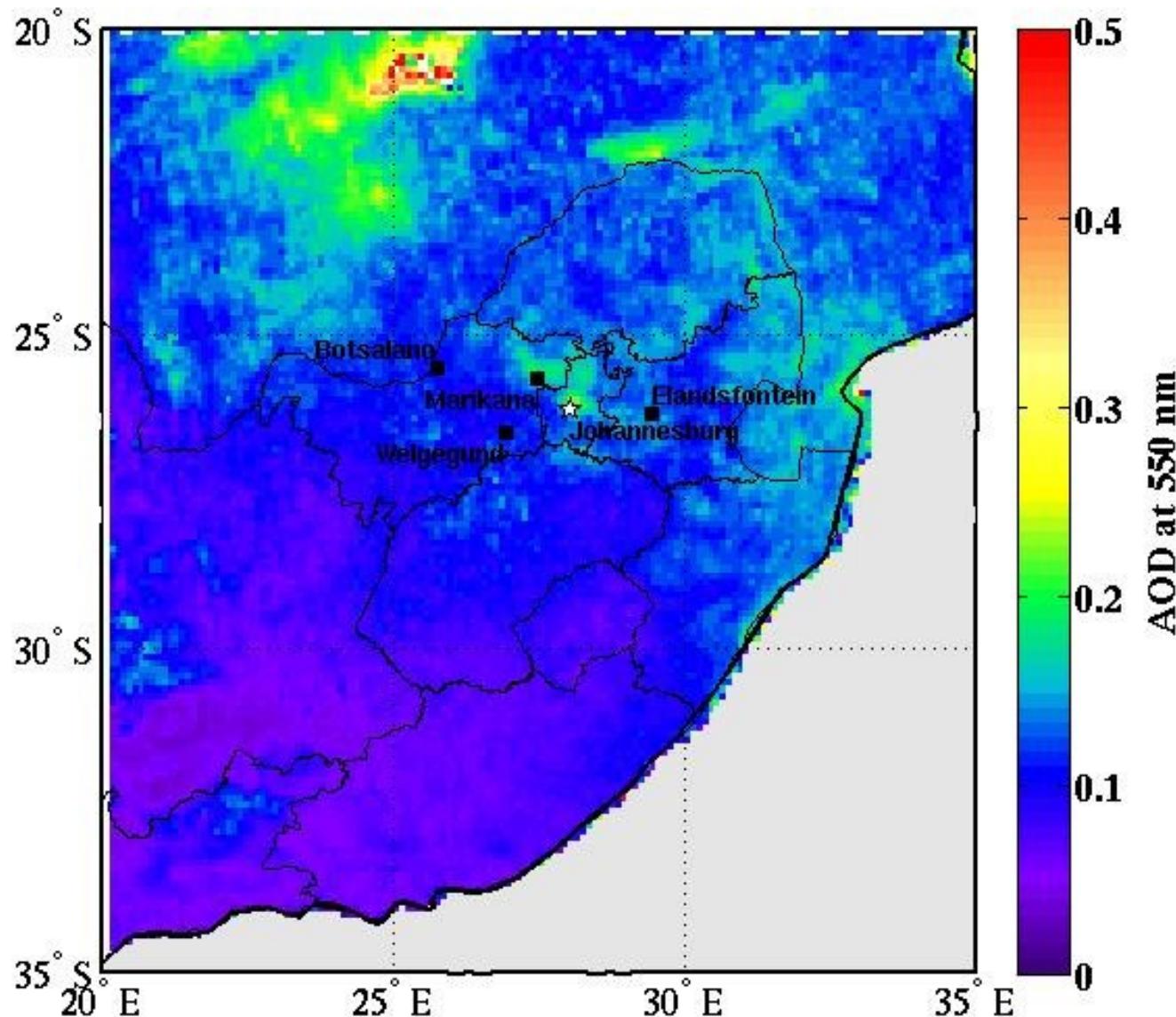


NO<sub>2</sub> OMI Summer Campaign Pegasos



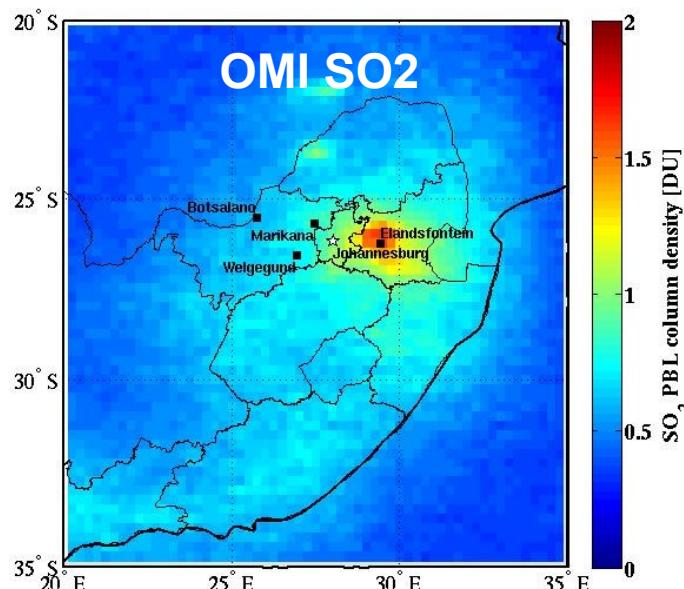
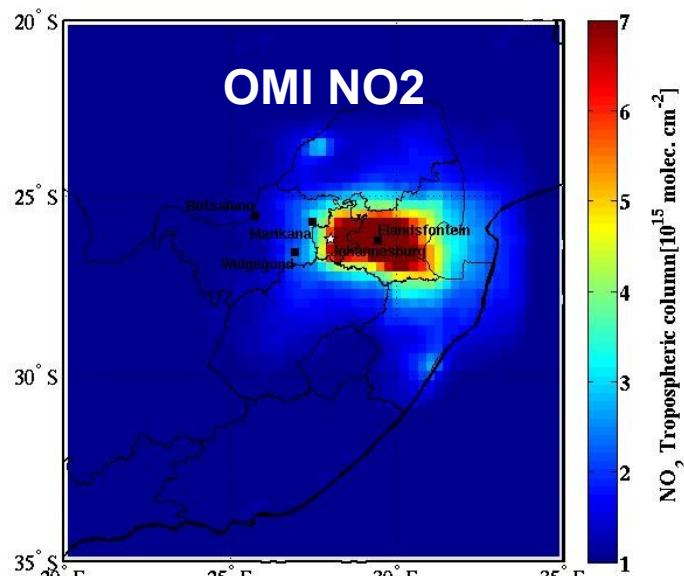
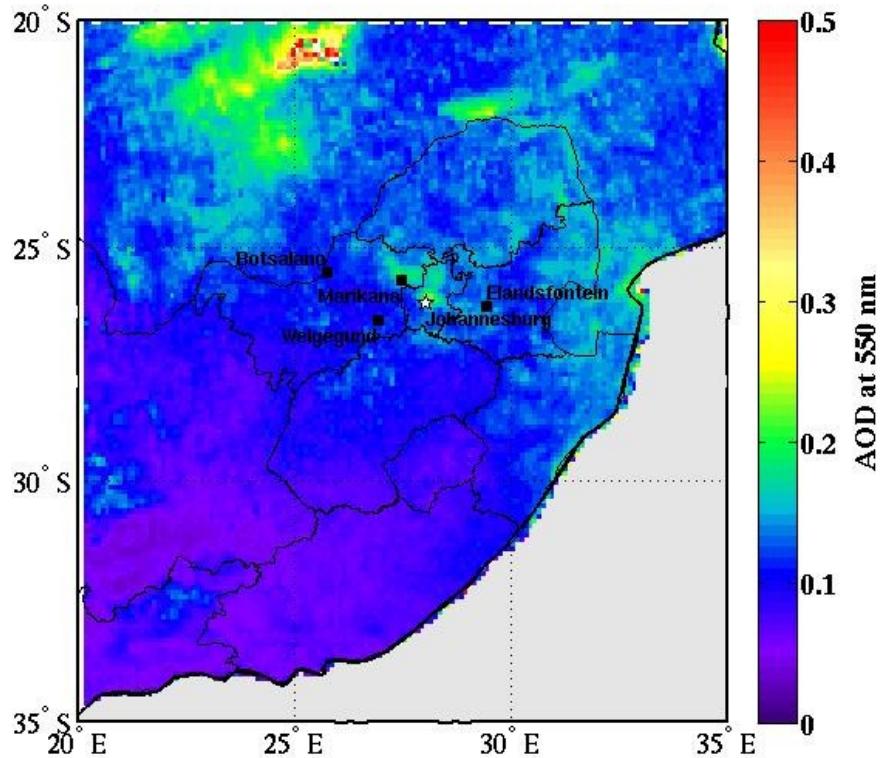
ILMATIETEEN  
METEOROLOGIJA

## S. Africa: Highveld: MODIS Aqua AOD at 550nm 3 years average (2007-2009)



# MODIS Aqua AOD at 550nm 3 years average (2007-2009), vs OMI NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>, same period

MODIS AOD



# High resolution AATR retrievals over Beijing

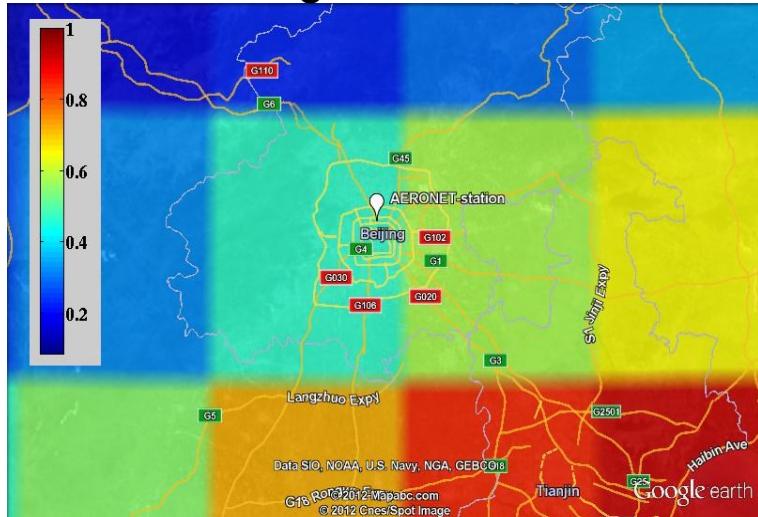
ILMATIETEEN LAITOS  
METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET  
FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE



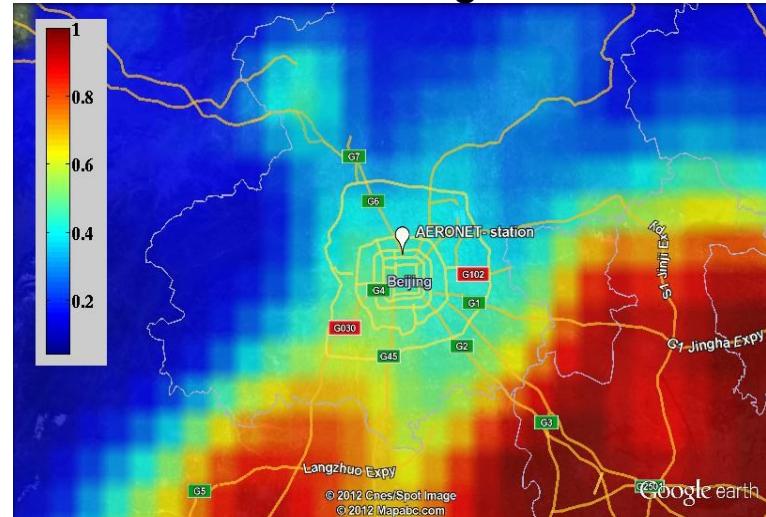
Example of AOD at different spatial resolution over the megacity of Beijing

3.7.2008

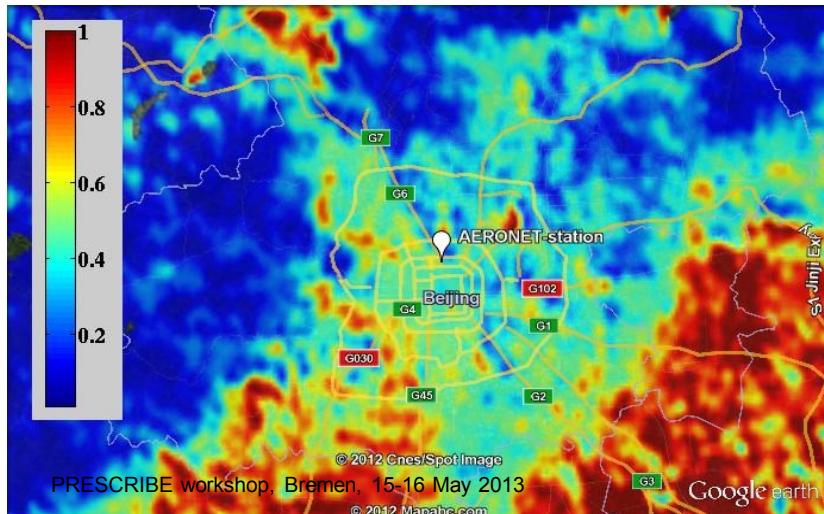
1 x 1 deg. resolution



0.1 x 0.1 deg resolution



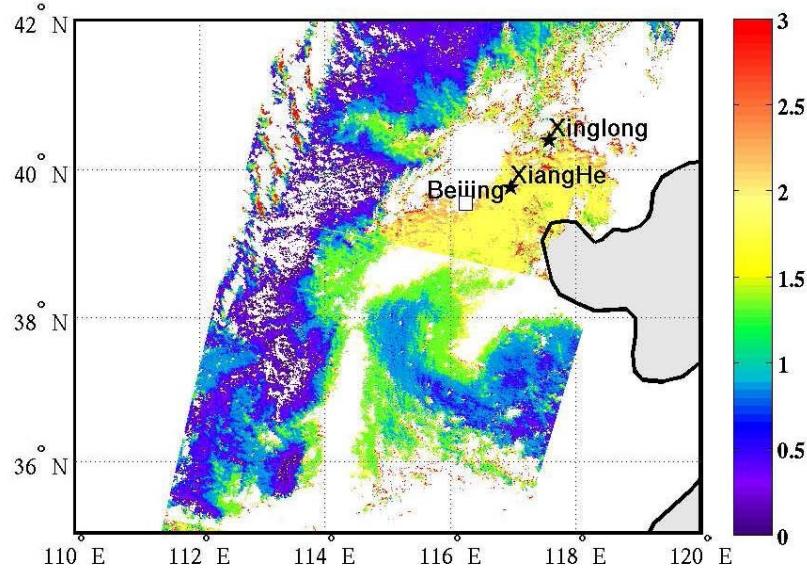
0.01x0.01 deg. resolution



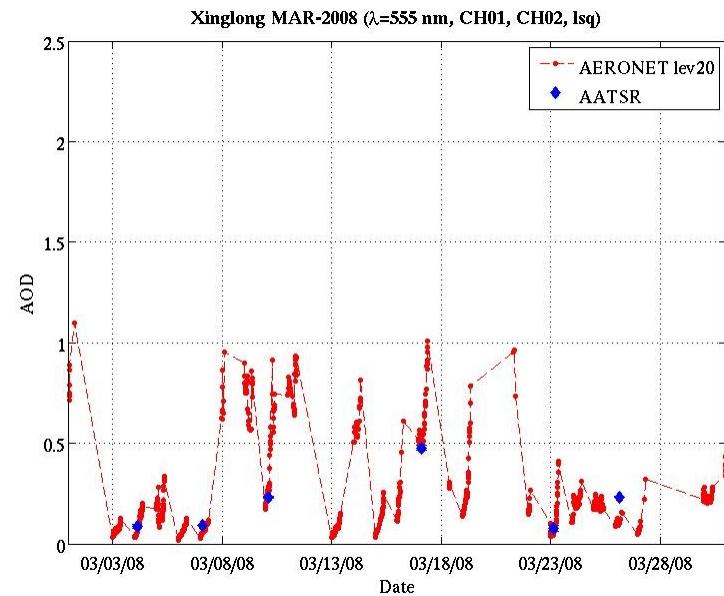


# ADV Aerosol Remote Sensing Applications

## Focus on China



0.55  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 25 July 2008



Variability (0.55  $\mu\text{m}$ ):  
March 2008



# Aerosol Direct Radiative Effect

- **Aerosol radiative effect ( ADRE) at TOA:**

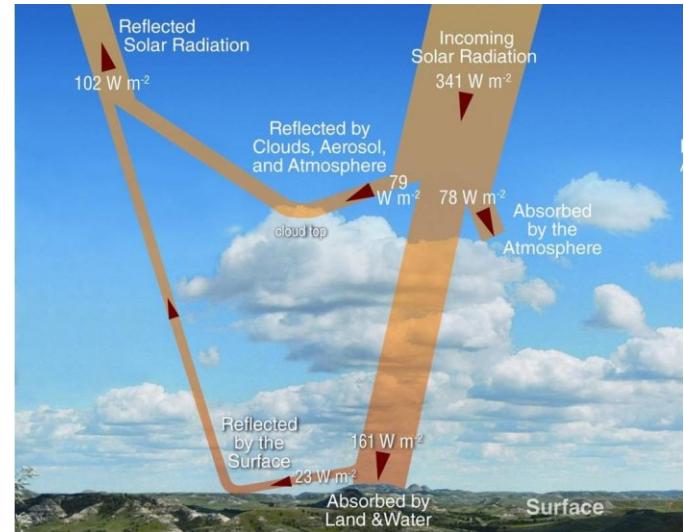
$$ADRE_{TOA} = F_{TOA,no\_aer}^{\uparrow} - F_{TOA,aer}^{\uparrow}$$

ADRE < 0, cooling

ADRE > 0, warming

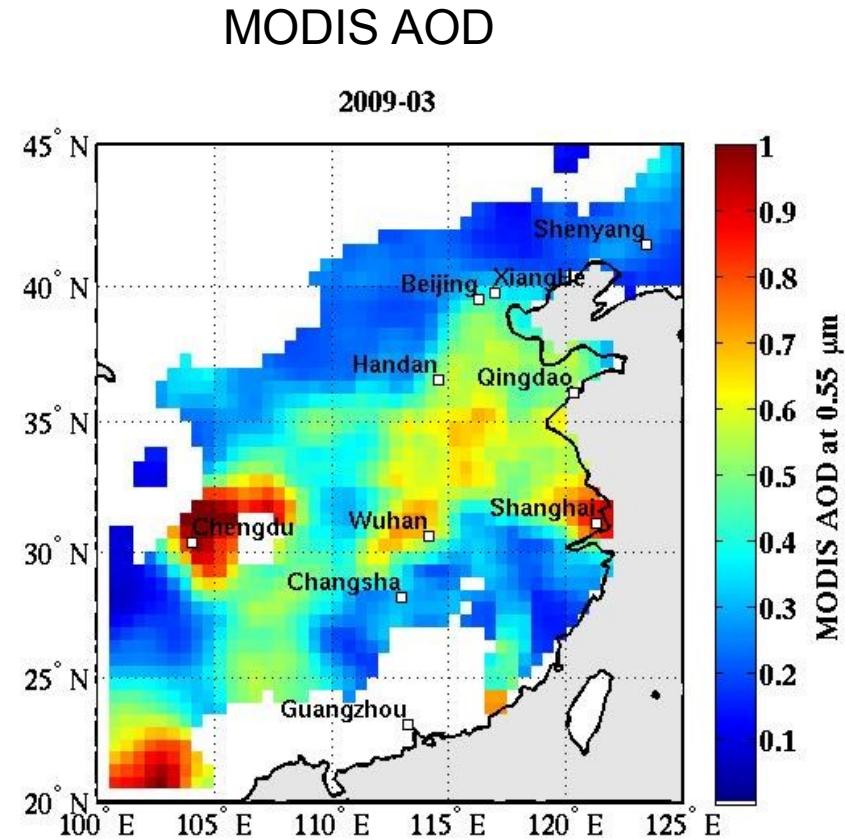
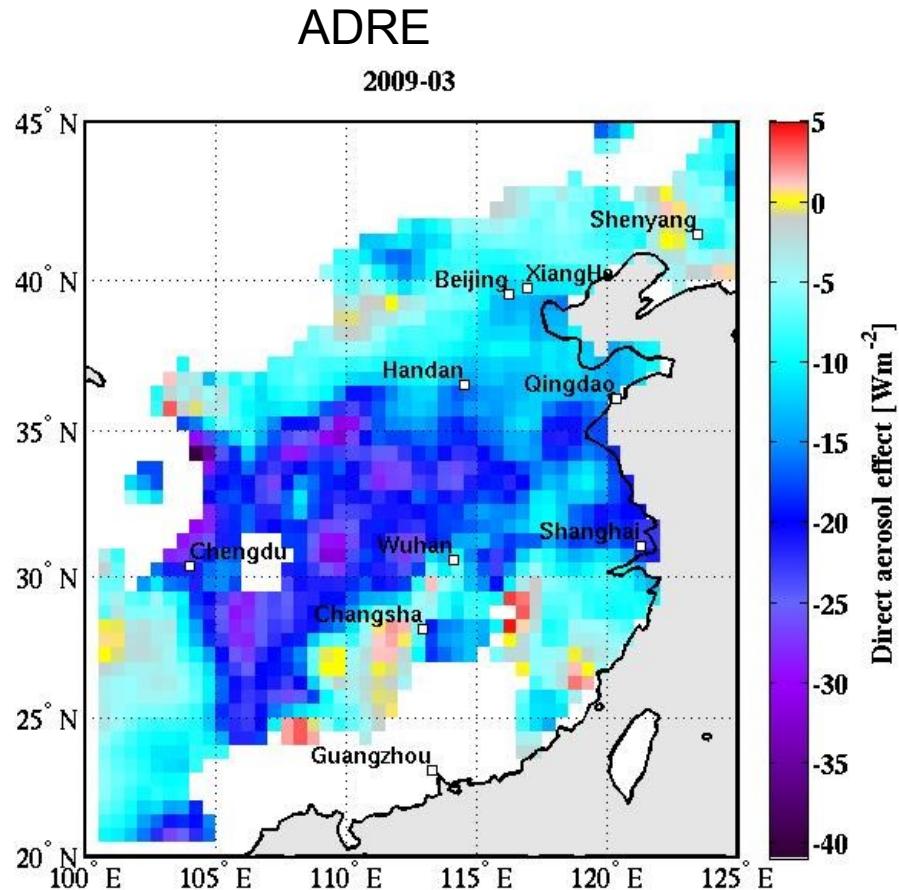
- Commonly used approaches to derive ADRE:

- Radiative transfer models
- Radiative transfer models coupled with remote sensing observations.
- Remote sensing observations

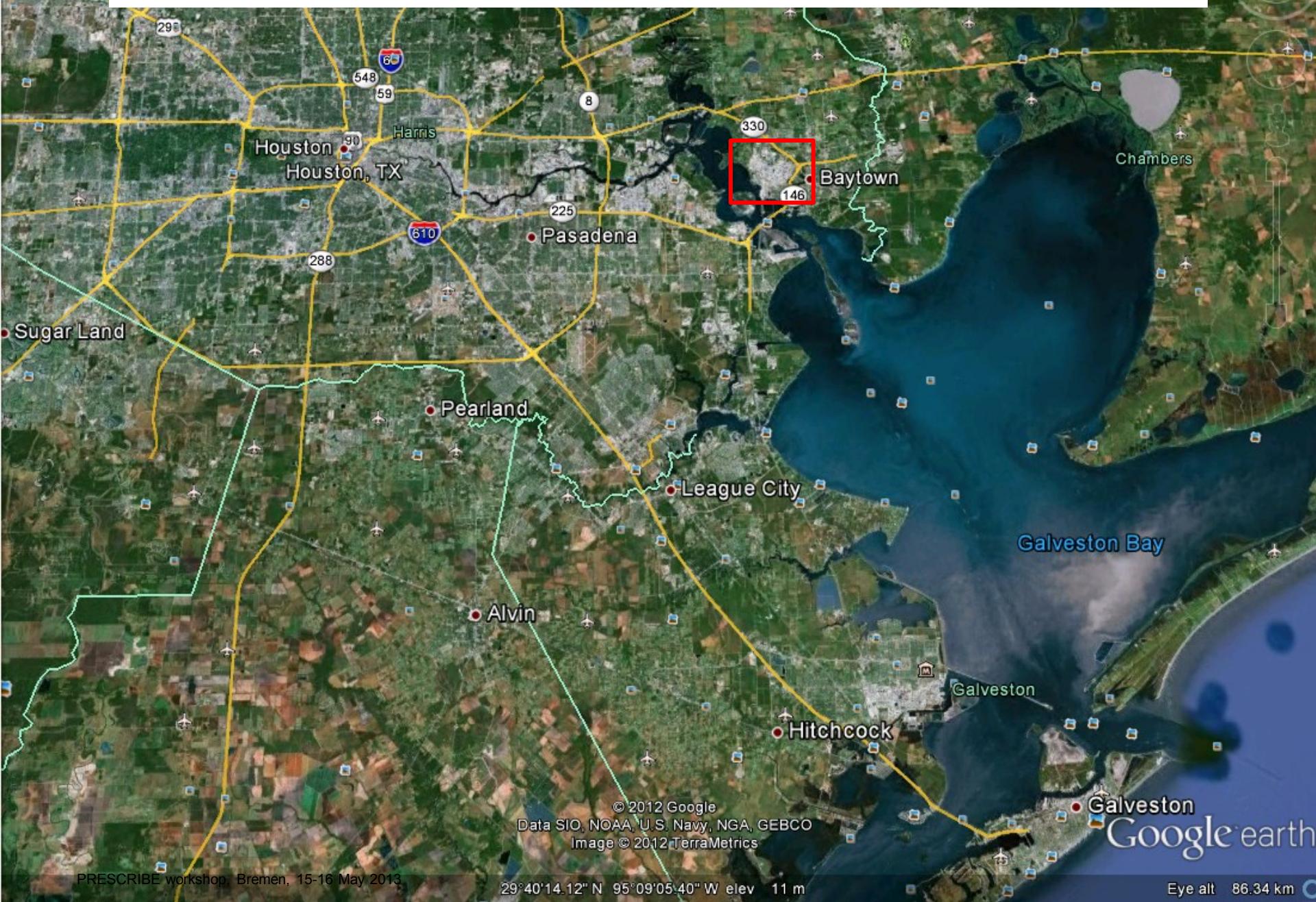




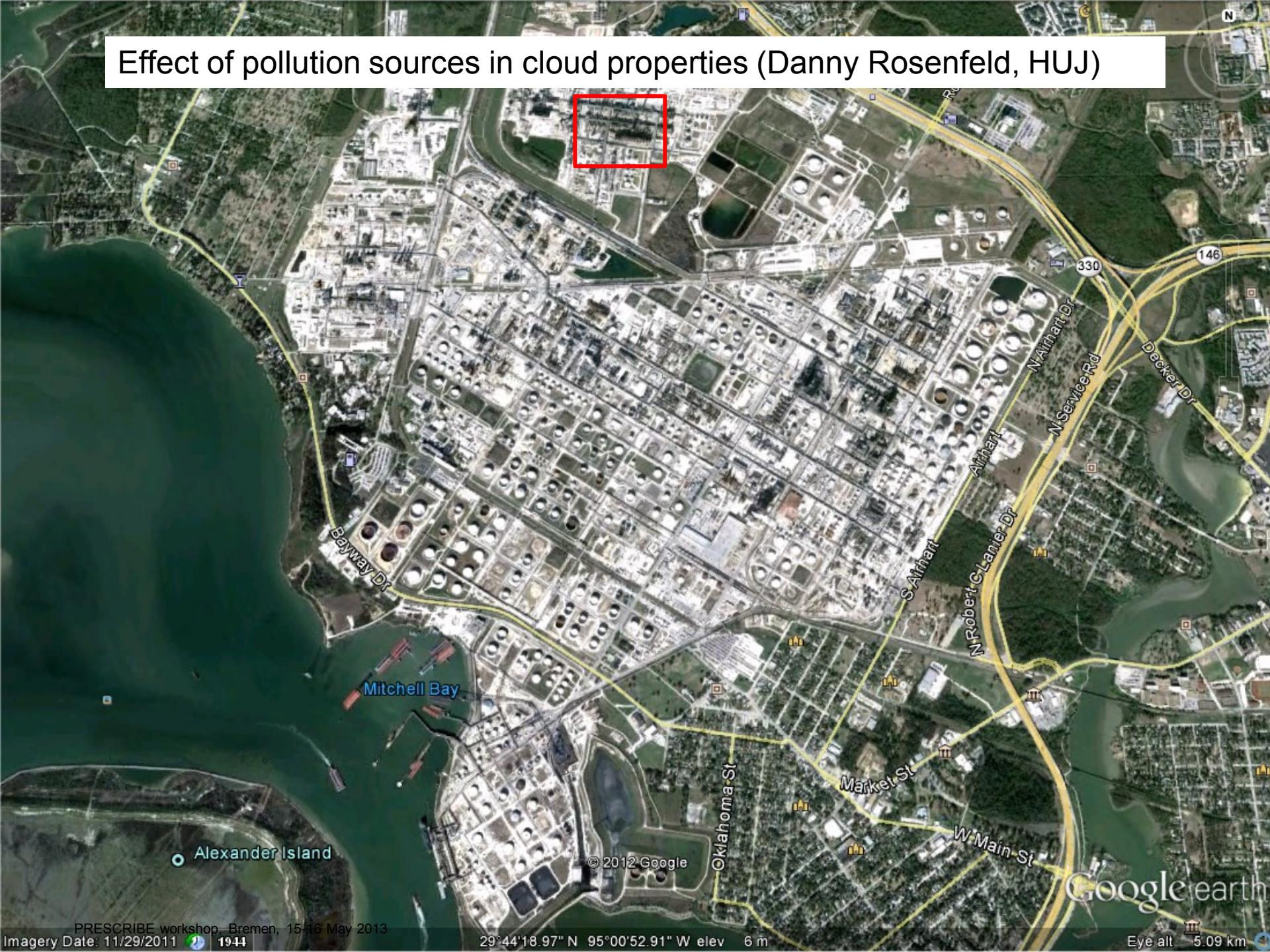
# Instantaneous ADRE: satellite based method Need to evaluate essential assumptions



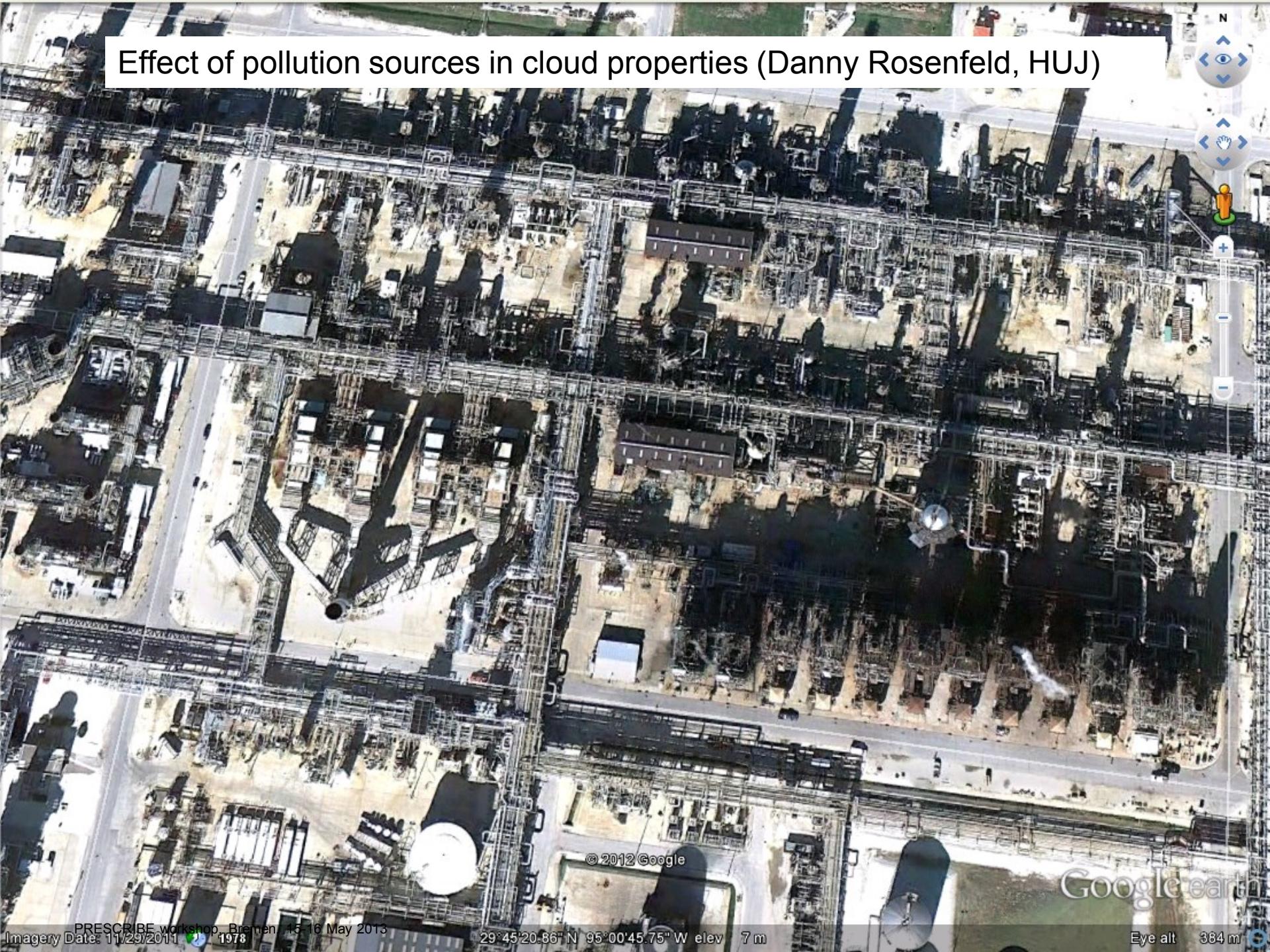
# Effect of pollution sources in cloud properties (Danny Rosenfeld, HUJ)



# Effect of pollution sources in cloud properties (Danny Rosenfeld, HUJ)

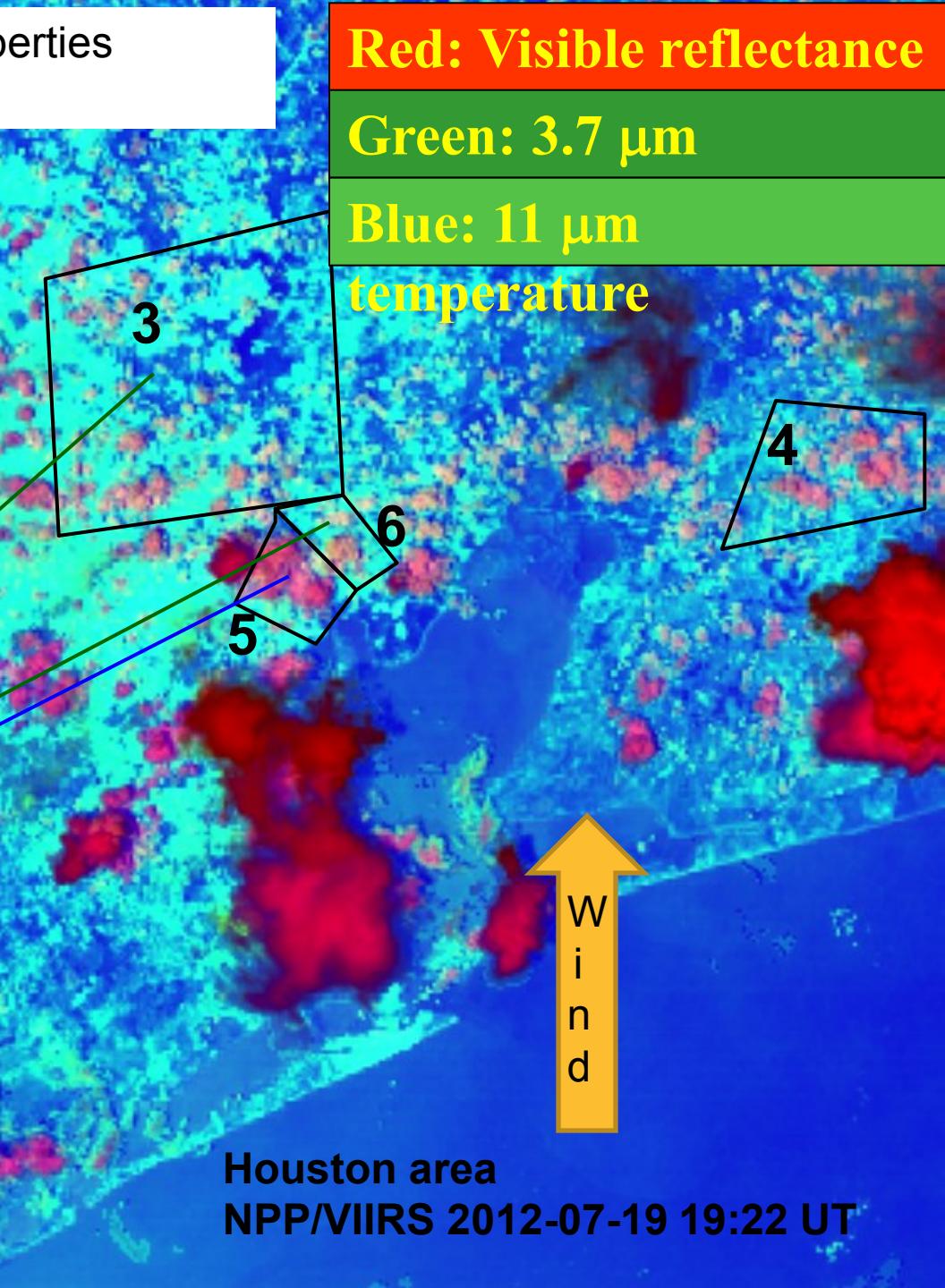
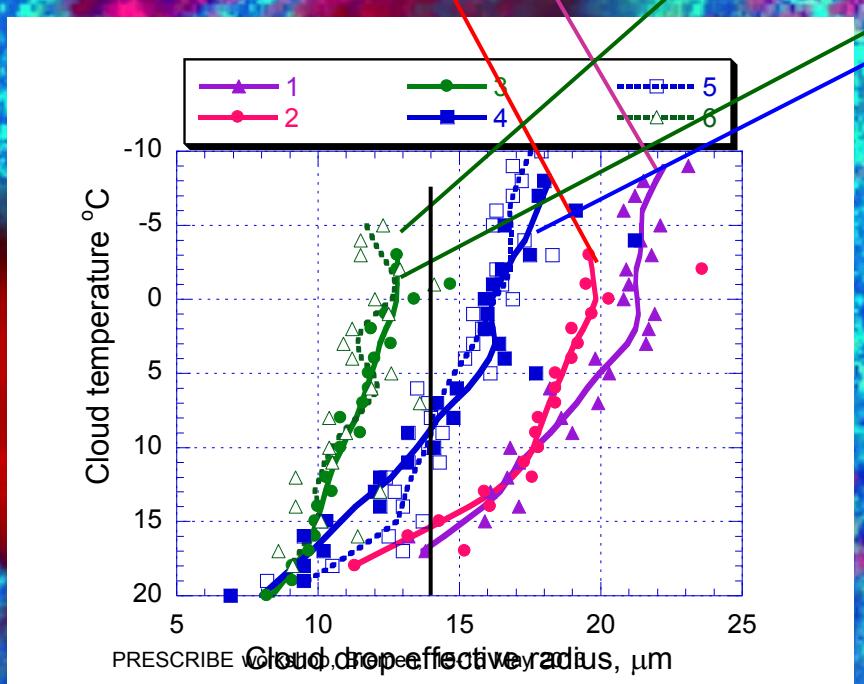
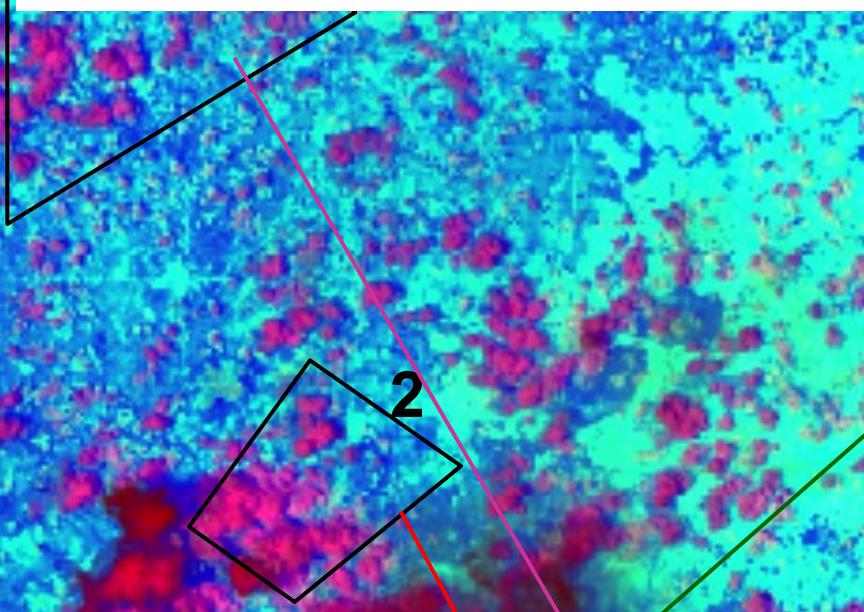


# Effect of pollution sources in cloud properties (Danny Rosenfeld, HUJ)



# Effect of pollution sources in cloud properties (Danny Rosenfeld, HUJ)

Red: Visible reflectance  
Green: 3.7  $\mu\text{m}$   
Blue: 11  $\mu\text{m}$   
temperature





# Conclusions

- All European algorithms participating in Aerosol-cci have been significantly improved
- AATSR algorithms provide statistically similar results
- AATSR AOD statistics similar to MODIS and MISR products
- PARASOL over ocean superior
- Long time series will be produced from AATSR
- Applications to areas varying from clean (Eurasia, Arctic) to strong anthropogenic influences (Europe, China, other continents; forest fires)
- Measurement-based aerosol direct radiative effects
- Aerosol-cloud interaction studies