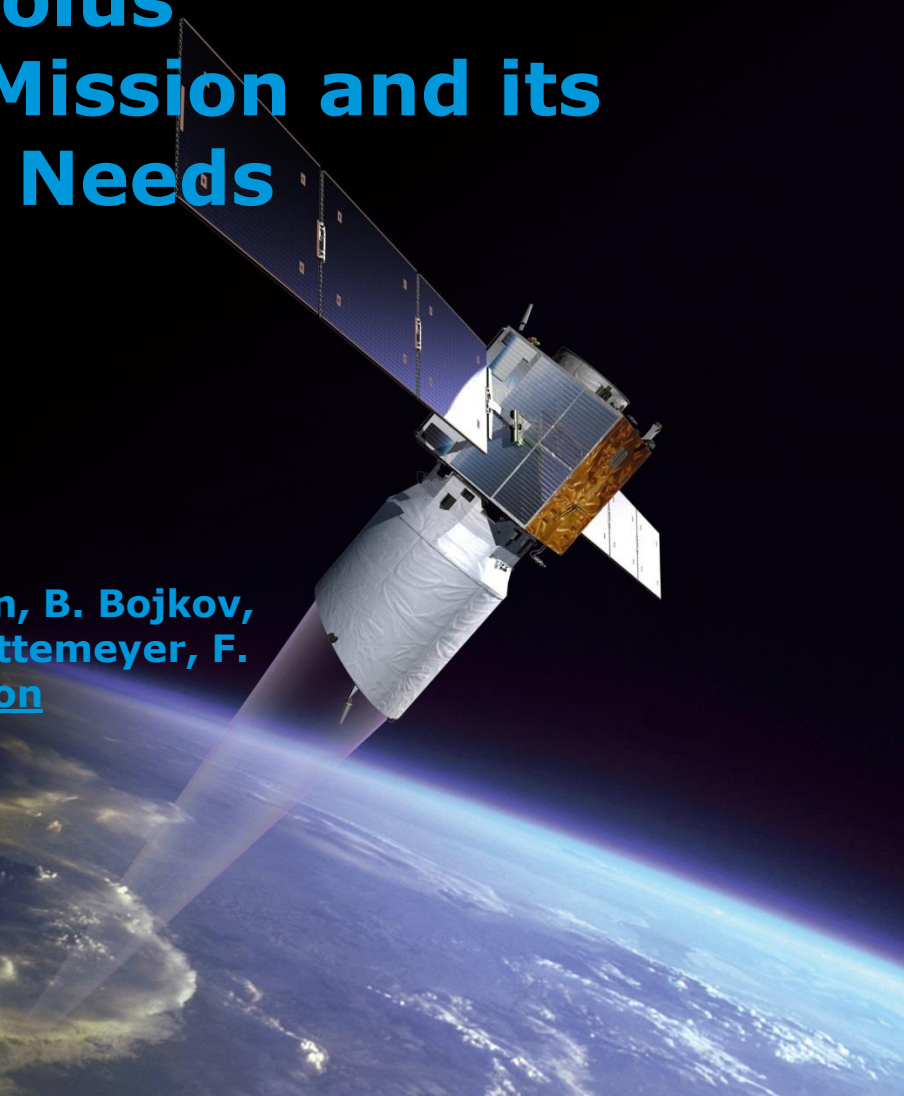


ADM-Aeolus ESA's Wind Lidar Mission and its Validation Needs

**J. v. Bismarck, A.G. Straume, T. Kanitz, A. Dehn, B. Bojkov,
A. Elfving, F. de Bruin, D. Wernham, D. Schuettemeyer, F.
Buscaglione, W. Lengert, F. Gascon**

European Space Agency

CEOS WGCV-40
Canberra, 15 March 2016



Aeolus: Mission Objectives



Scientific objectives

- To improve the quality of weather forecasts;
- To advance our understanding of atmospheric dynamics and climate processes;

Explorer objectives

- Demonstrate space-based Doppler Wind LIDARs potential for operational use.

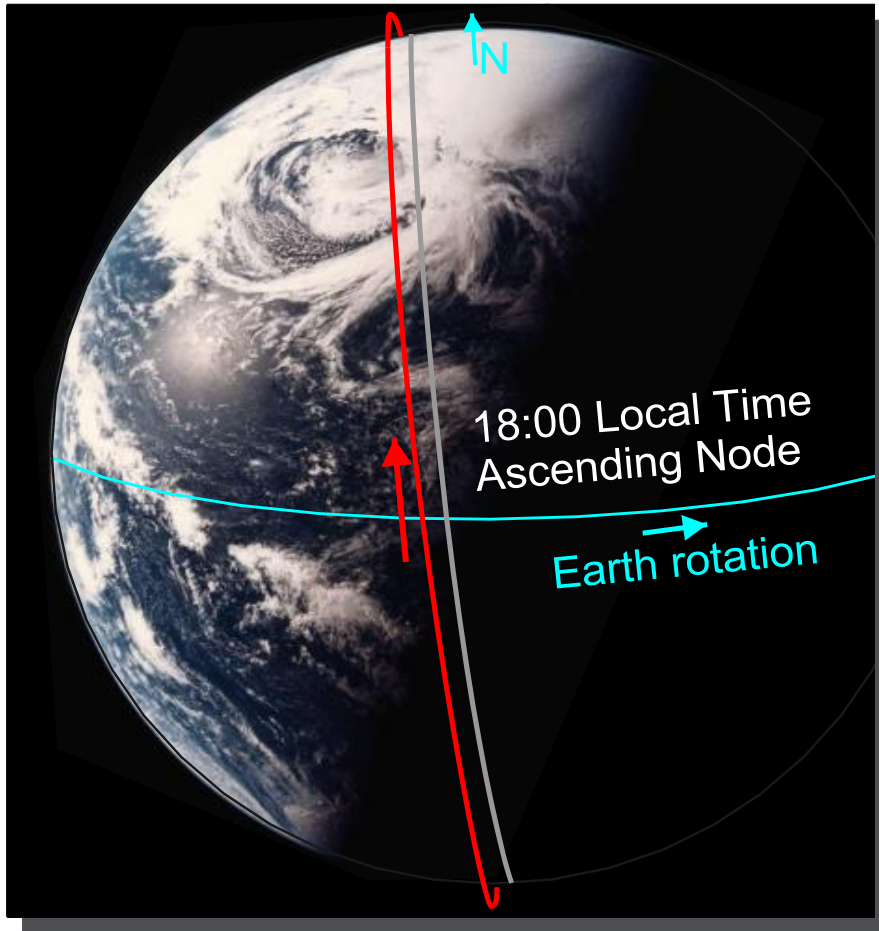
Observation means:

- Provide global measurements of horizontal wind profiles in the troposphere and lower stratosphere
- Spin-off products are (co-polar) atmospheric extinction and backscatter profiles

Payload

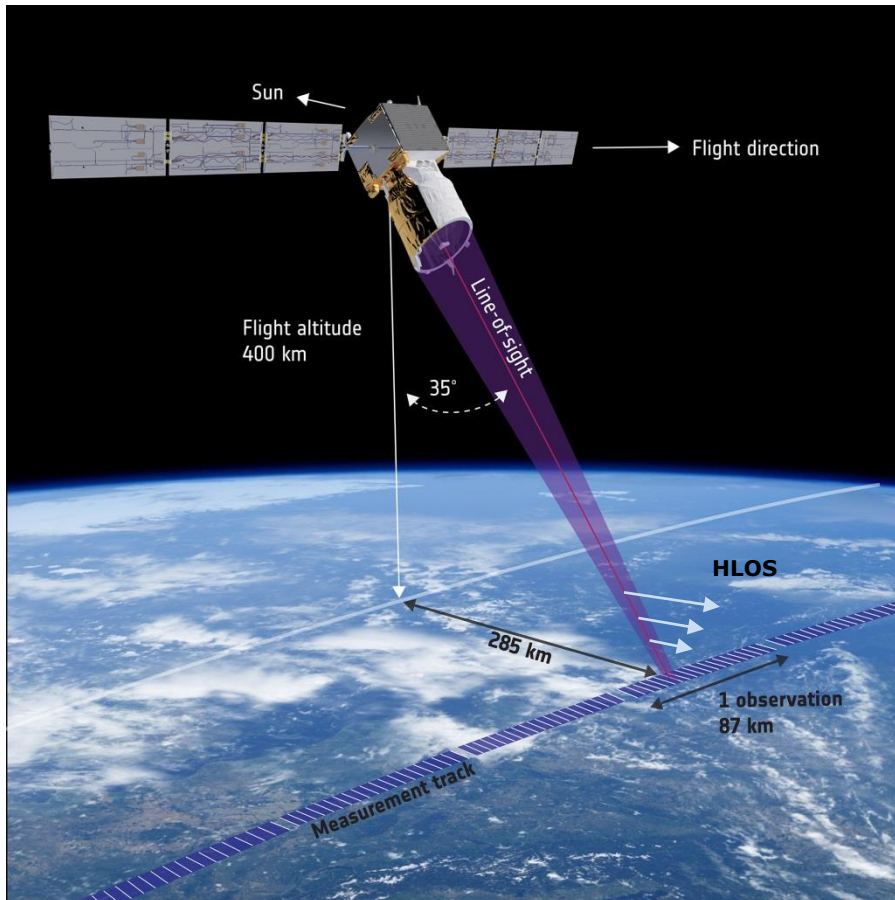
- ALADIN: Atmospheric **L**Aser **D**oppler **I**Nstrument





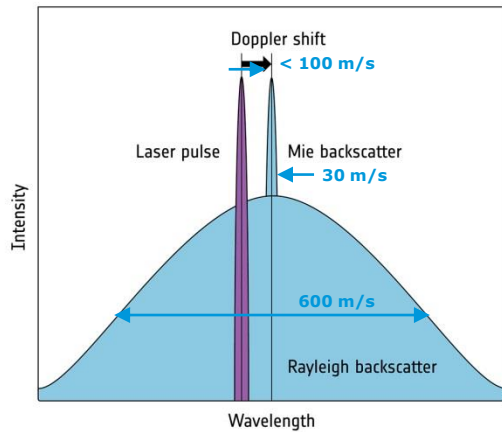
- Orbit: sun-synchronous
- Mean altitude: <400 km
- Local time: 18:00 ascending node
- Inclination: 96.97°
- Repeat cycle: 7 days / 109 orbits (111@320km)
- Orbits per day: ~ 16
- Mission lifetime: 3 years

Aeolus: Measurement Principle (1/2)



- Direct detection UV Doppler wind Lidar operating at 355 nm and 50 Hz PRF with 2 receiver channels
- Mie receiver to determine winds from aerosol & cloud backscatter
- Rayleigh receiver to determine winds from molecular backscatter
- The line-of-sight (LOS) is pointing 35° from Nadir to capture single component horizontal wind (LOS wind is projected to HLOS)
- The line-of-sight is pointing orthogonal to the ground track velocity vector to remove contribution from the satellite velocity

Aeolus: Measurement Principle (2/2)



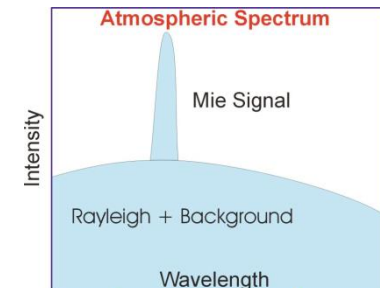
Mie channel:

- Aerosol/cloud backscatter
- Imaging technique

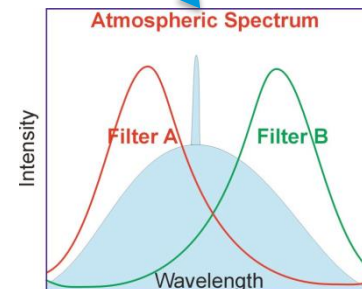
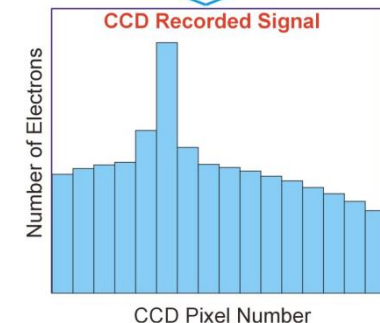
Rayleigh channel:

- Molecular backscatter
- Double-edge technique

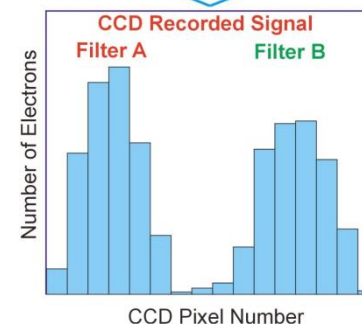
Wind information in the spectral shift of Mie and Rayleigh backscatter spectra wrt laser freq.



Fizeau Spectrometer



Dual Étalons (Filter A&B)

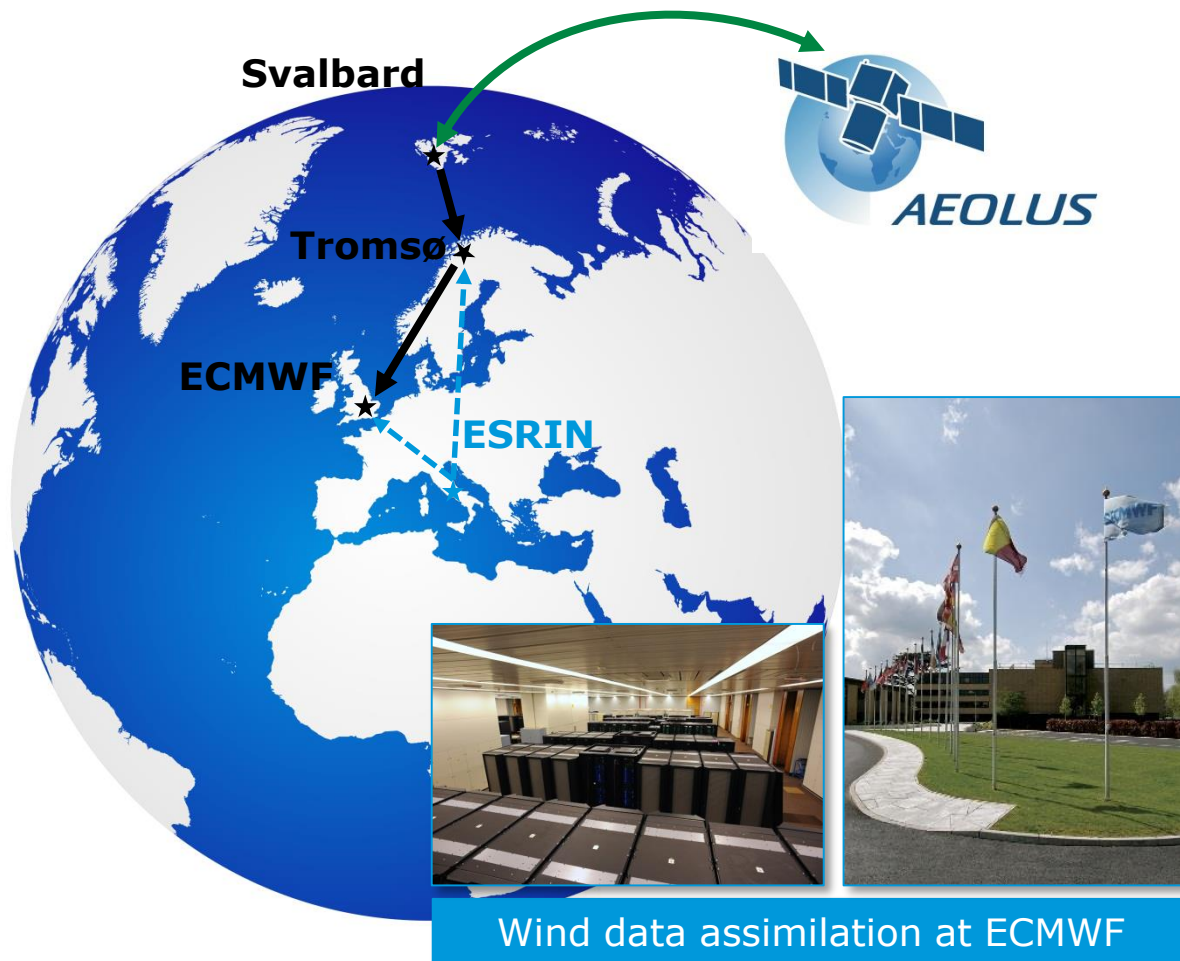


Data Reception & Processing

Data reception at Svalbard



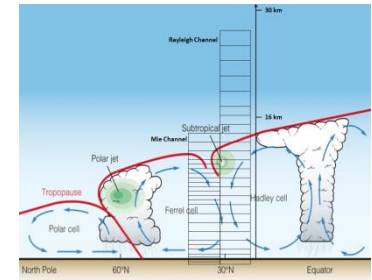
Data processing at Tromsø



1. Primary (L2b) product:

a. Horizontally projected LOS (HLOS) wind profiles

- Approximately zonal at dawn/dusk (6 am/pm)
- ~85 km observation from 3 km subsamples
- From surface to ~30 km in 24 vertical layers
- Random errors: 1-2(PBL), 2(Trop), 3-5 (Strat) m/s
- Bias requirements: 0.5 m/s



2. Spin-off (L2a) products :

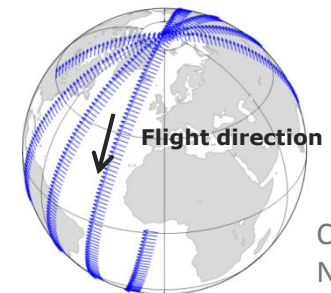
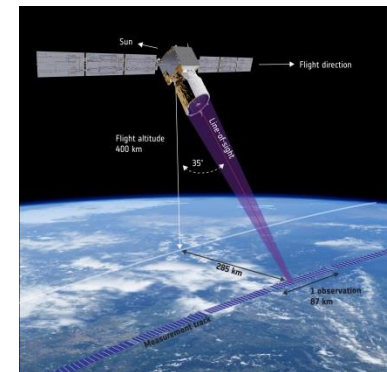
a. Optical properties profiles

- co-polar β , σ , lidar ratio (circular polarised source)
- ~85 km observation averages from 3 km subsamples

From this one can deduce:

- Cloud/aerosol cover/stratification
- Cloud/aerosol top heights
- Cloud/aerosol base height (optically thin)
- Aerosol typing (limited)

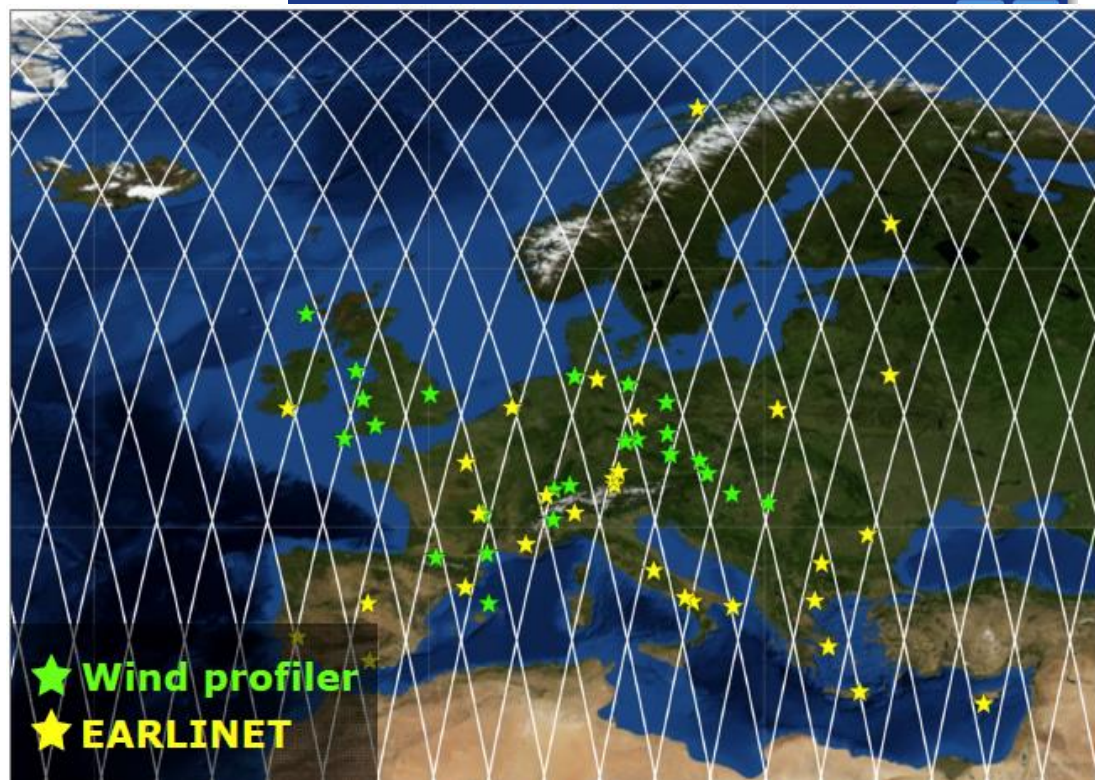
Important to fill gap between Calipso/EarthCARE observations



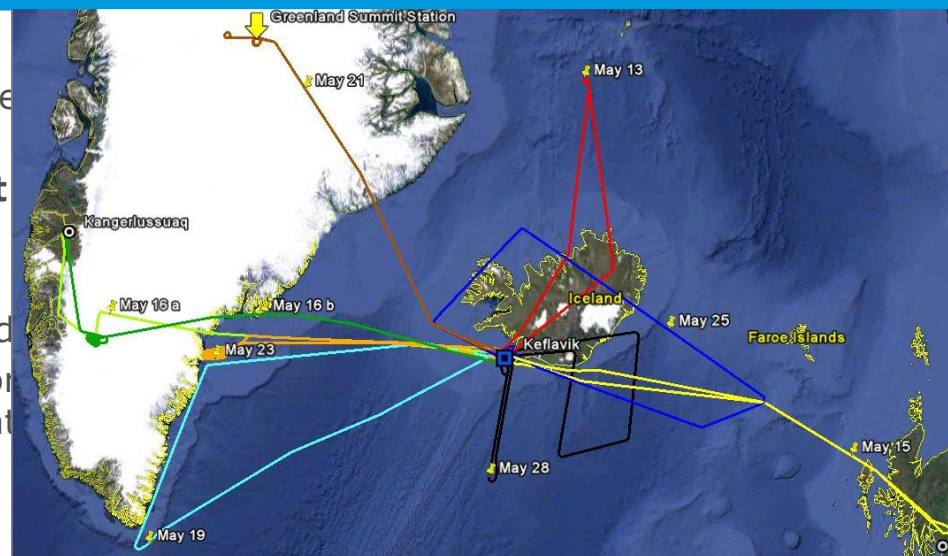
Dusk/dawn orbit

Courtesy N. Žagar
European Space Agency

- Products available from ADDF server (simple SSO registration):
 - via website: <http://aeolus-ds.eo.esa.int/addf/>
 - scripted via HTTPS
- Storing/Archiving of standardized Cal/Val data at EVDC (Skytek/ICHEC/NILU).
- Cal/Val tools (e.g. overpass Predictor, co-location tools) in development.
- First products available $\sim L+3-5m$



Aeolus A2D preparation campaigns



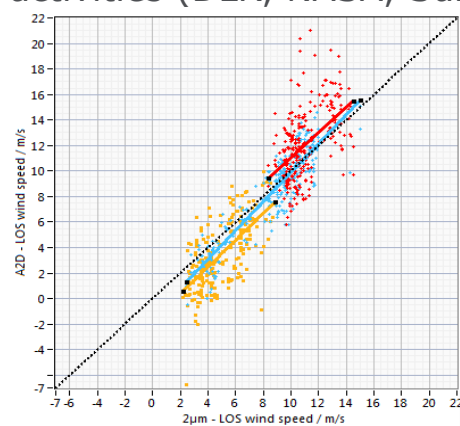
3. Further successful pre-launch campaign in May 2015 (WindVal):

- extend observations in highly heterogeneous conditions (vert./hor.)
- extend dataset on nadir response calibrations
- rehearsal and preparation for CAL/VAL activities (DLR, NASA, Summit Station)

First Results off
2 μ m DWL vs.
A2D, image
credits U.
Marksteiner DLR

Statistical Results

corr. coeff. $r = 0.89$
N points = 765
slope = 1.28
std. dev. = 2.2 m/s
avg. bias = -0.17
m/s



CEOS WGCV-40 | Canbe

ESA UNCLASSIFIED - F

ADM Aeolus Cal/Val Preparations

- (Delta) Cal/Val AO Call in 2014, 17 proposals, including 4 joint national efforts.
- Groups targeting both wind and aerosol, or one of them.
- Proposed infrastructure use includes: EARLINET, wind profilers, radiosondes, strat. Balloons, NWP monitoring,...



1. Science and Cal/Val Workshop Feb. 2015, Instrument, processing, science and Cal/Val Plans presented
1. Draft Cal/Val Implementation Plan review (February to April 2016)
1. Cal/Val Coordination & Rehearsal Workshop planned for winter 2016/17
2. ADM-Aeolus launch readiness expected April 2017
3. Phase E1 Cal/Val Workshop at $\sim L+3$ months
1. Regular *Validation & Evolution* workshops throughout phase E2

Thank you!

