

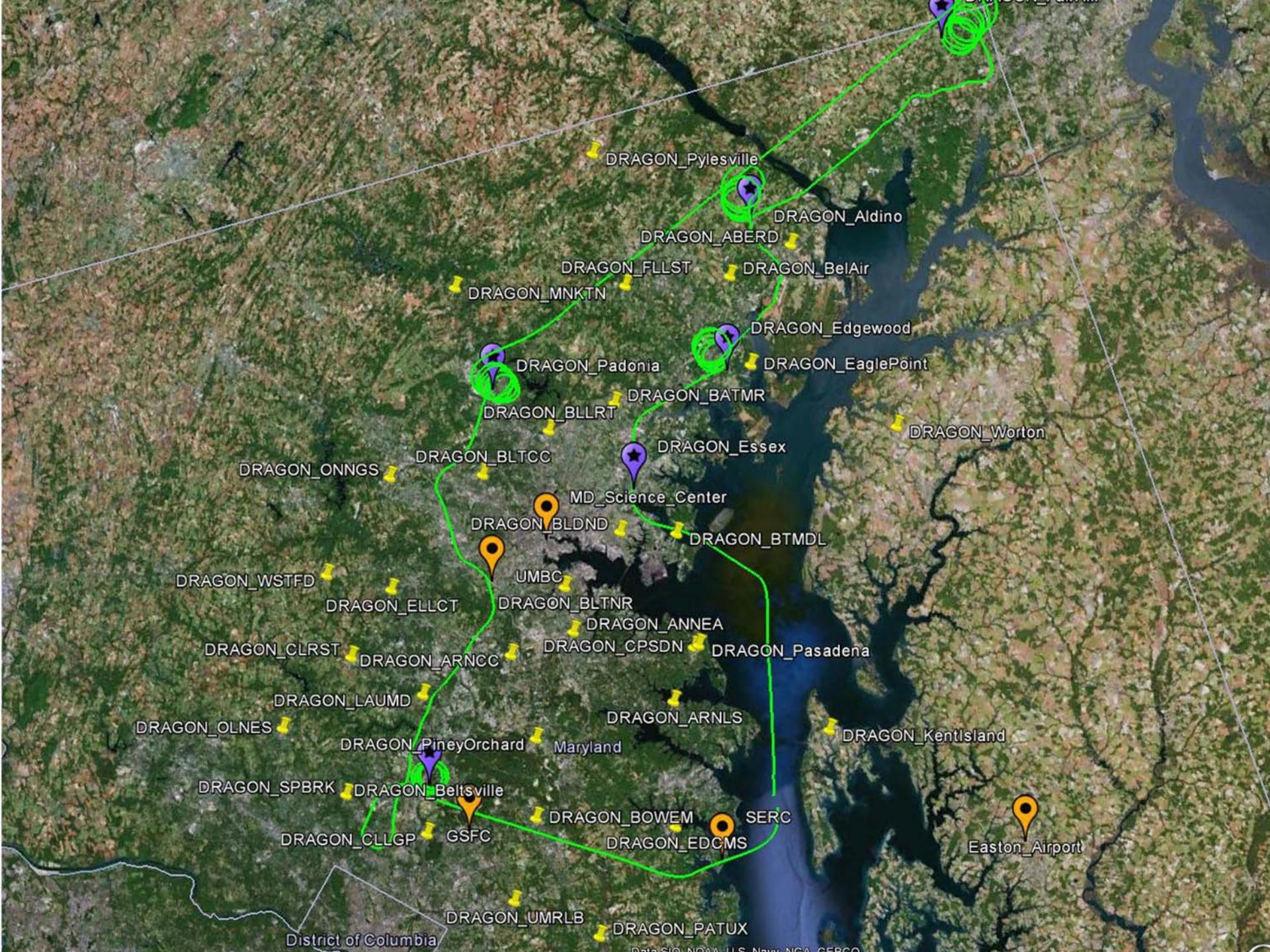
# AERONET - DRAGON

Summary for Science Team Mtg

Feb. 14-16

# Objectives/assessments

- Compare AERONET RS and *in situ* aerosol properties for various aerosol types
- Spatially oversample to accurately characterize aerosol properties
- AOD  $\pm 0.01$  to 0.02
- SSA  $\pm 0.03$



# Data Quality & Site Summary

- 44 Sites Max and all calibrated as of Oct, 2011
- 41 Quality Assured (Level 2) as of Nov, 28, 2011
- Five Core sites (excluding Padonia) QA'd
- DRAGON June 15 –Aug 15
- DRAGON-DISCOVER AQ-July 30-44 stations

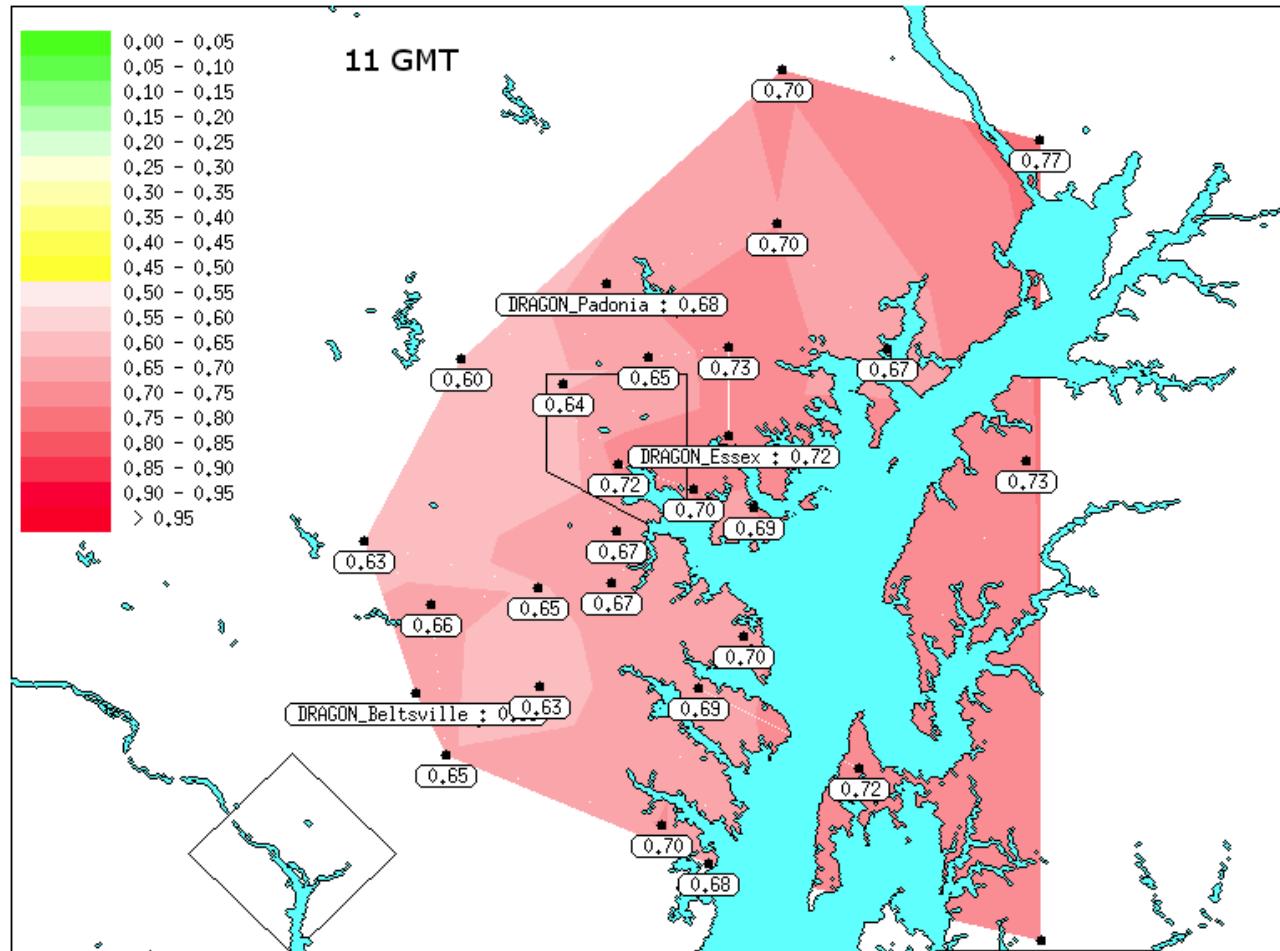
# DRAGON DATA Access

- AERONET web site: <http://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- DRAGON:[http://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/new\\_web/dragon.html](http://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/new_web/dragon.html).
- Global download:
- ‘Level 1’ no cloud screening
- ‘Level 1.5 w/ cloud screening
- QA: ‘Level 2’
  - AOD related parameters for full range of AOD
  - SDA: fine and coarse AOD
  - SSA, Complex index for AOD > 0.4 at 440 nm

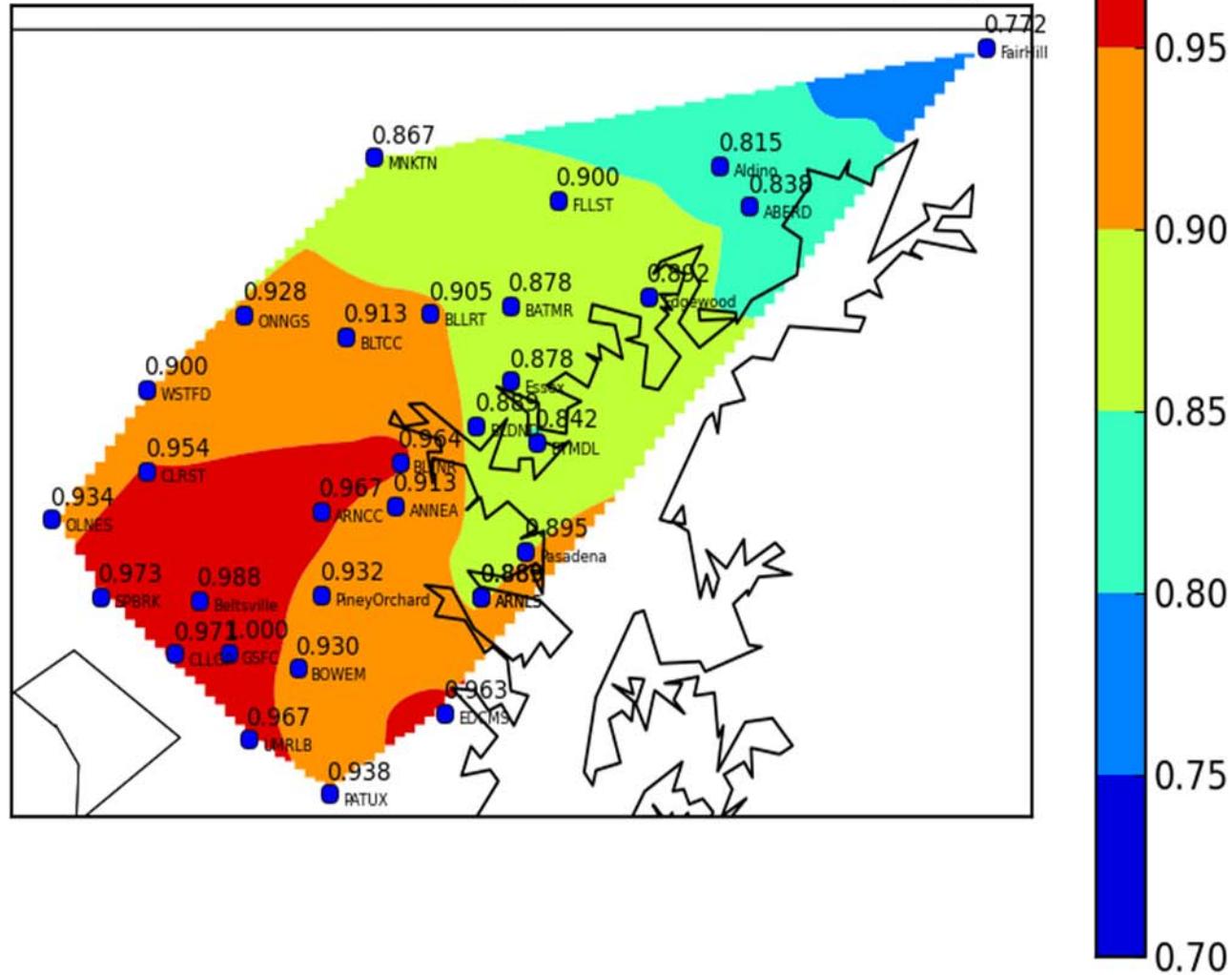
# Mobile lidar and Sun Photometer

- Nominally GSFC to Fairhill (June 30, July 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22)
- Quicklooks under AERONET D-AQ webpage
- Overlap correction applied, not yet QA'd
- PI Philippe Goloub, LOA, Lille, FR  
[<Philippe.Goloub@univ-lille1.fr>](mailto:Philippe.Goloub@univ-lille1.fr)
- Data access from Lille and later via Berkoff

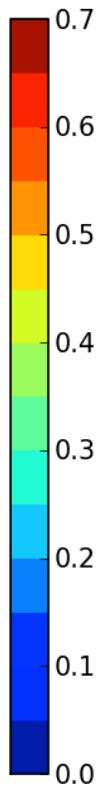
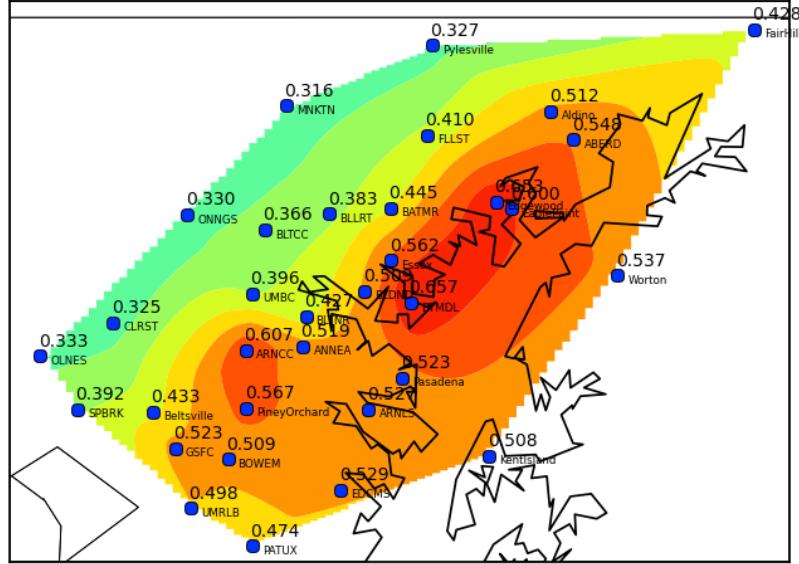
# Hourly AOD (500 nm) July 21



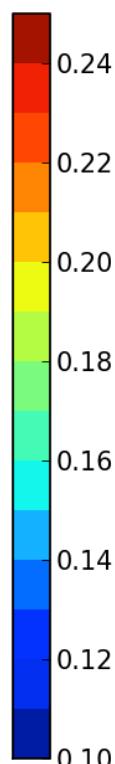
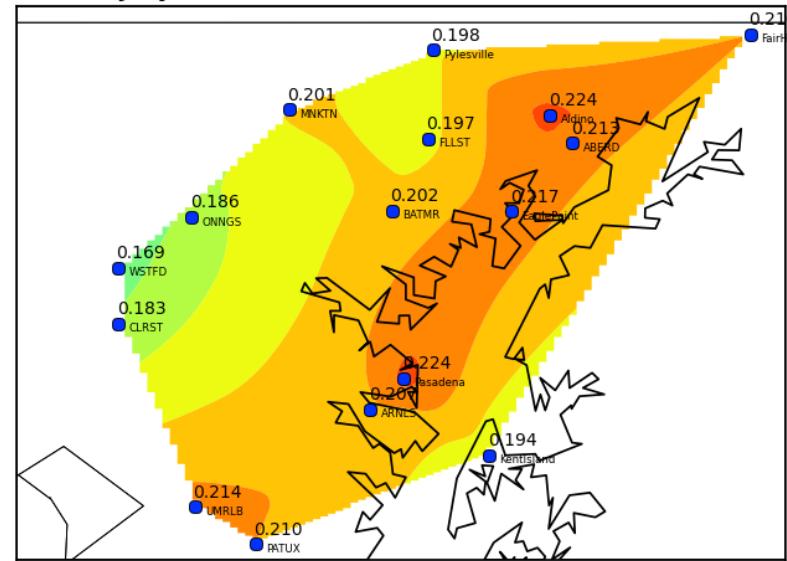
### Correlation of Day Avg. AOD with GSFC (July)



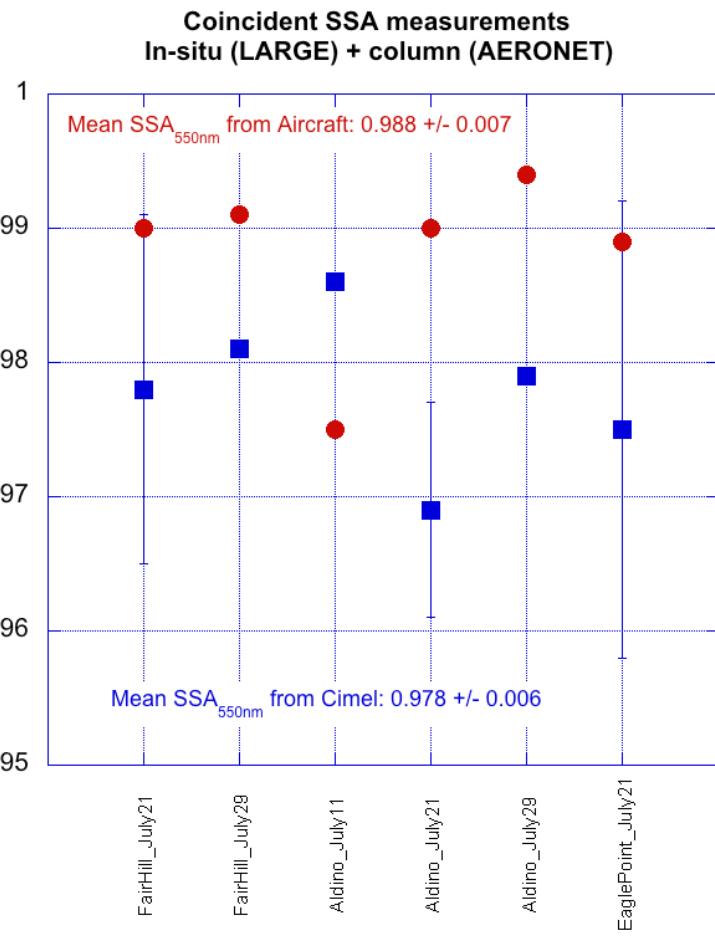
July 21st AODf (PM)



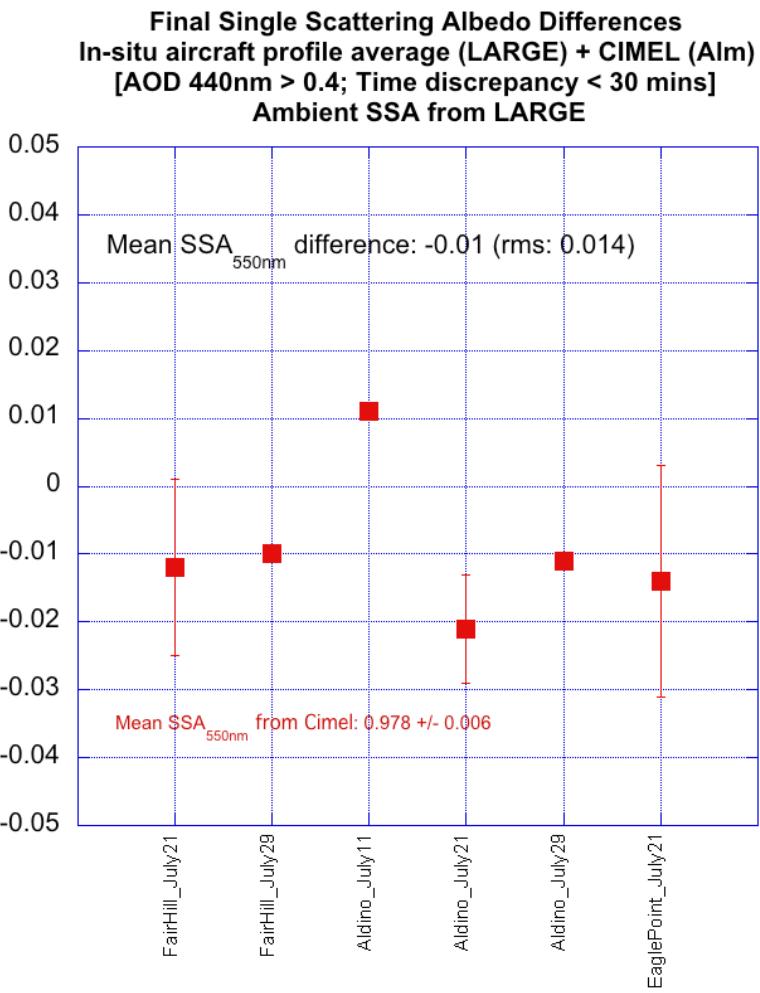
July 21st Effective Radius (fine) (PM)

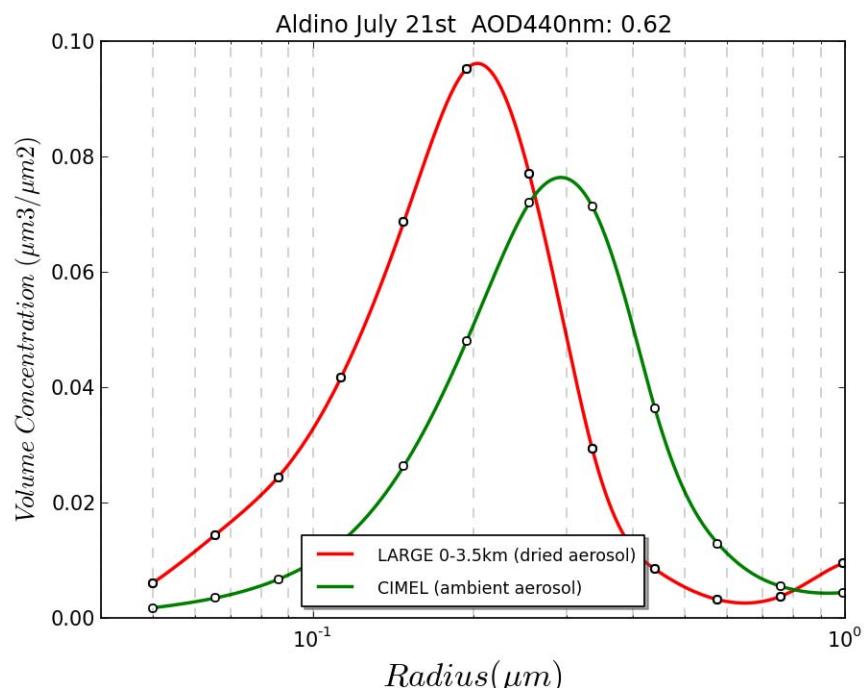
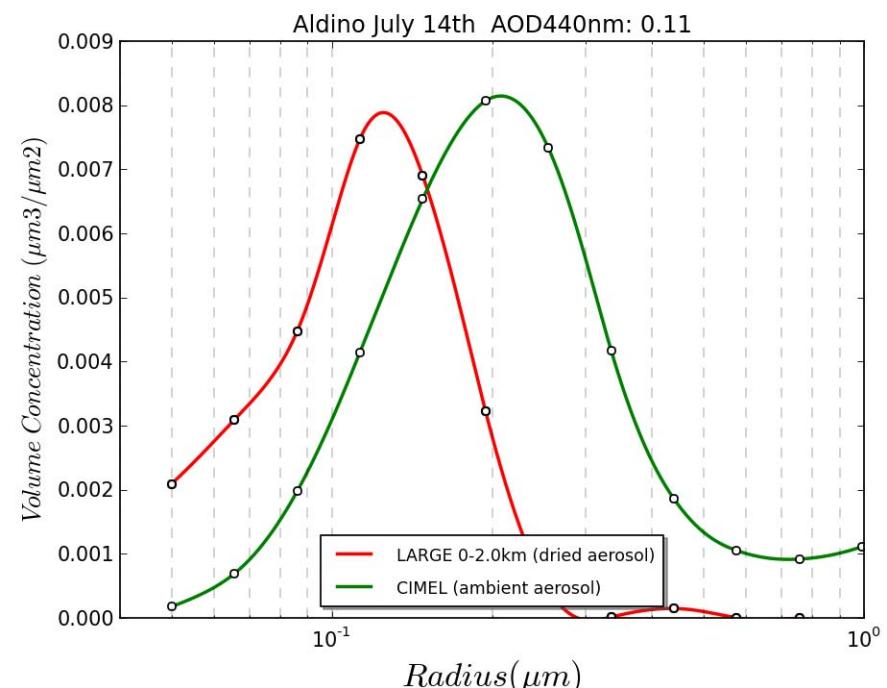


Ambient SSA (550nm)

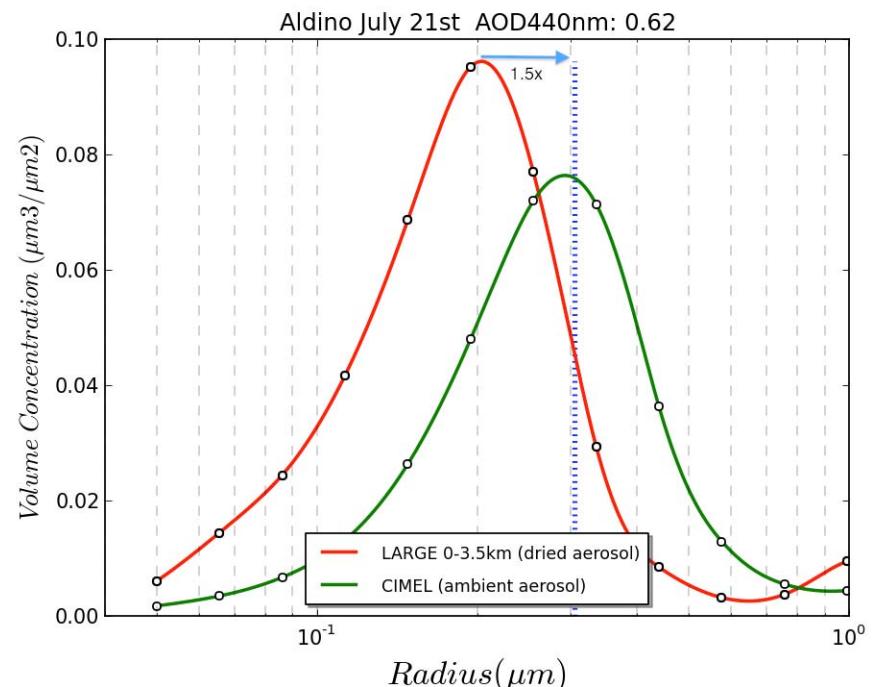
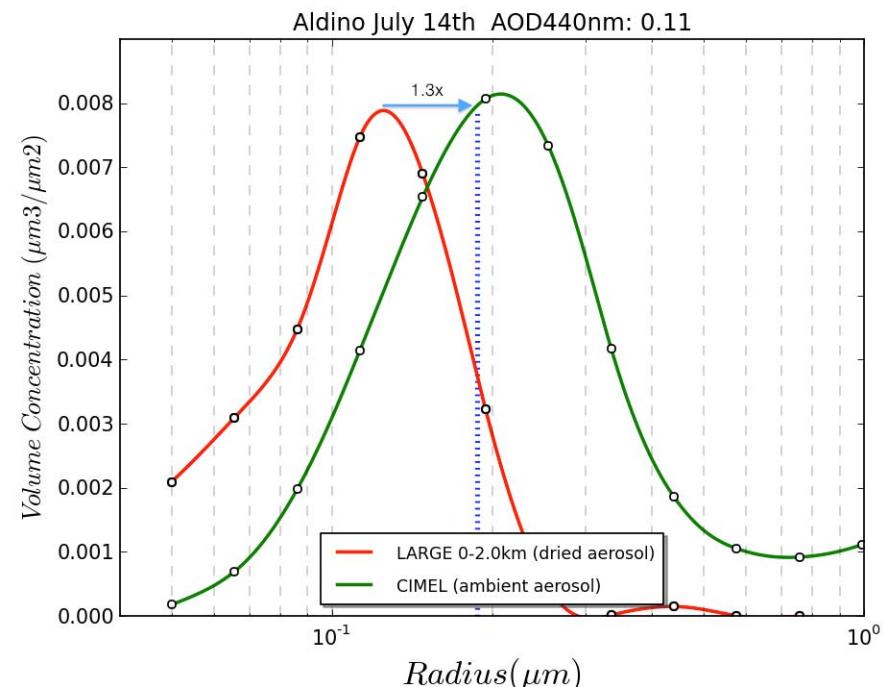


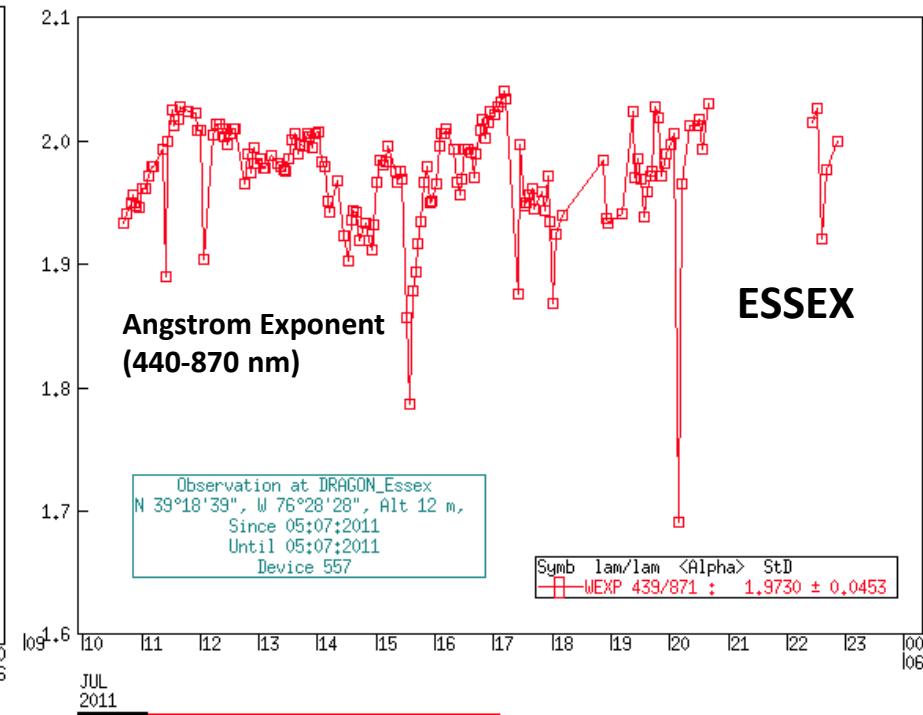
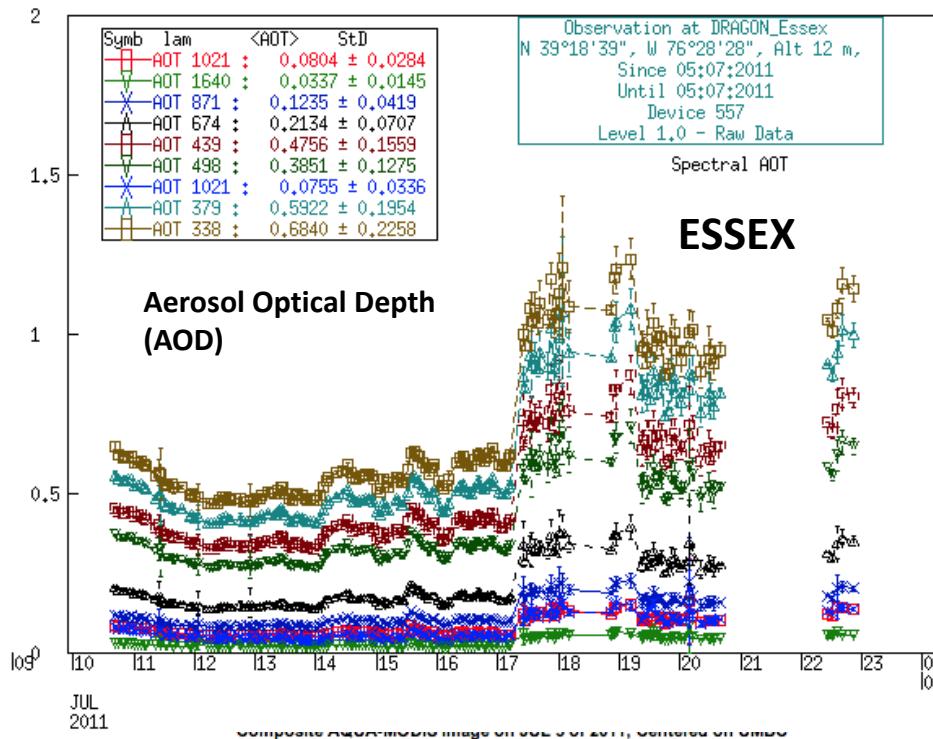
SSA difference: AERONET ALM - In-Situ (LARGE)





## Humidification

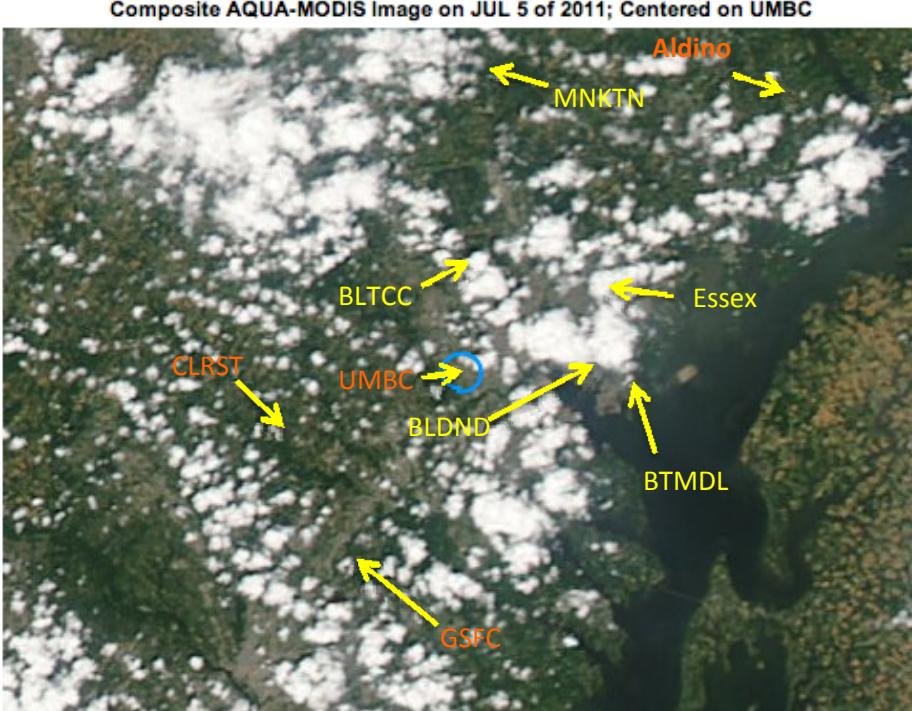
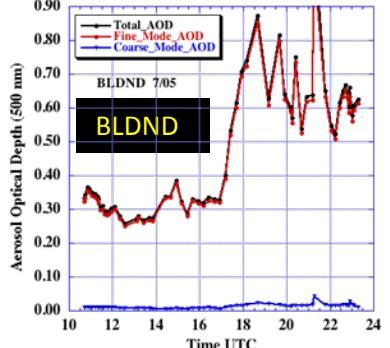
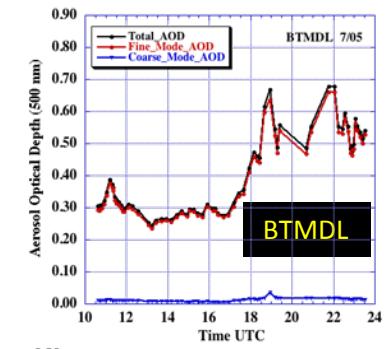
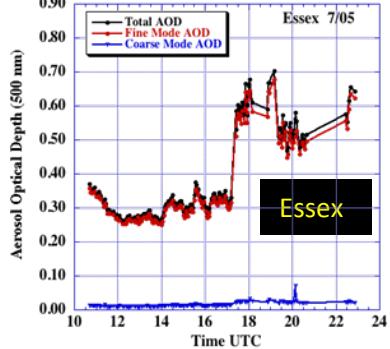
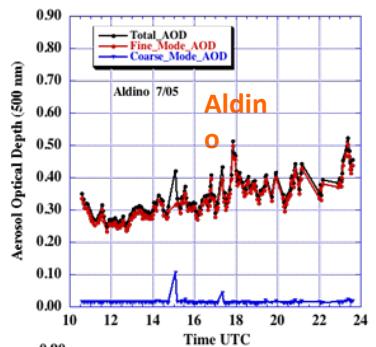
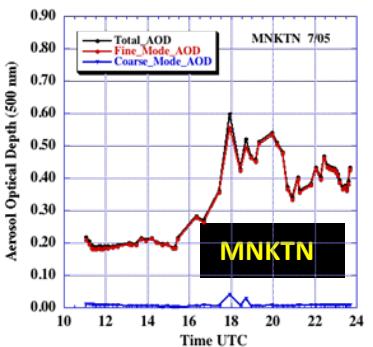
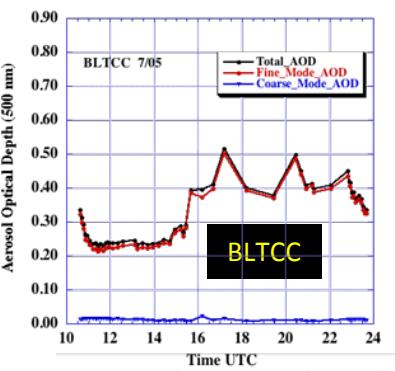
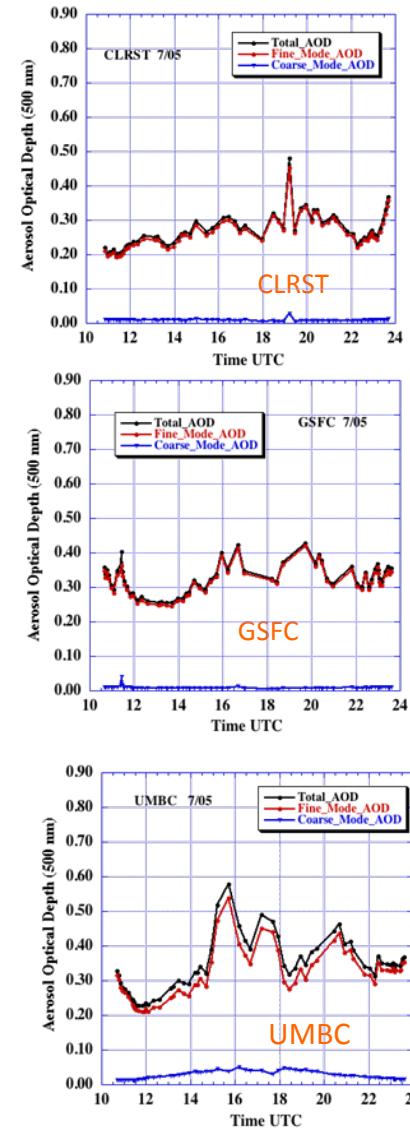




AQUA-MODIS Granule Overpass Times:

16:50, 18:30 UTC

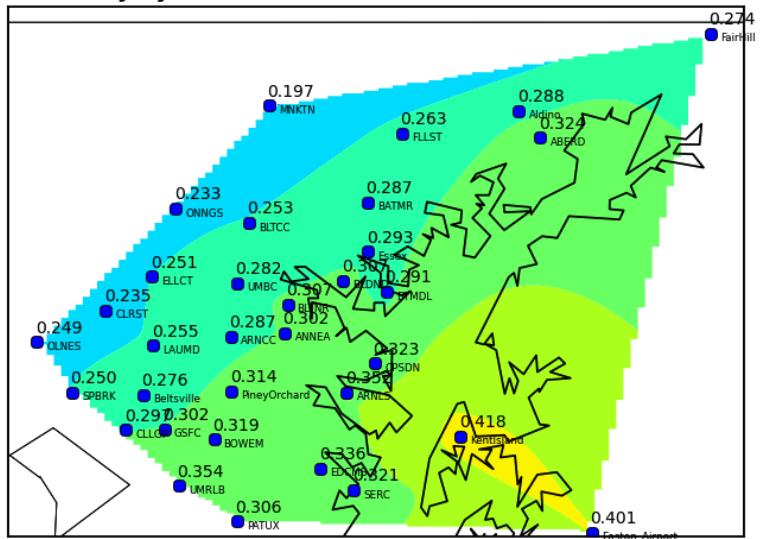
**Large jump in AOD (~0.3 at 440 nm) at the DRAGON Essex site occurred just after solar noon on July 5. However, the Angstrom exponent (440-870 nm) remains very high (>1.9) suggesting possible new particle formation in the cloud environment since a particularly dense cluster of clouds is seen in the vicinity of the Essex site. Also note the larger variance of AOD (1 min intervals) in the afternoon versus morning indicating relatively high frequency variation in columnar aerosol.**



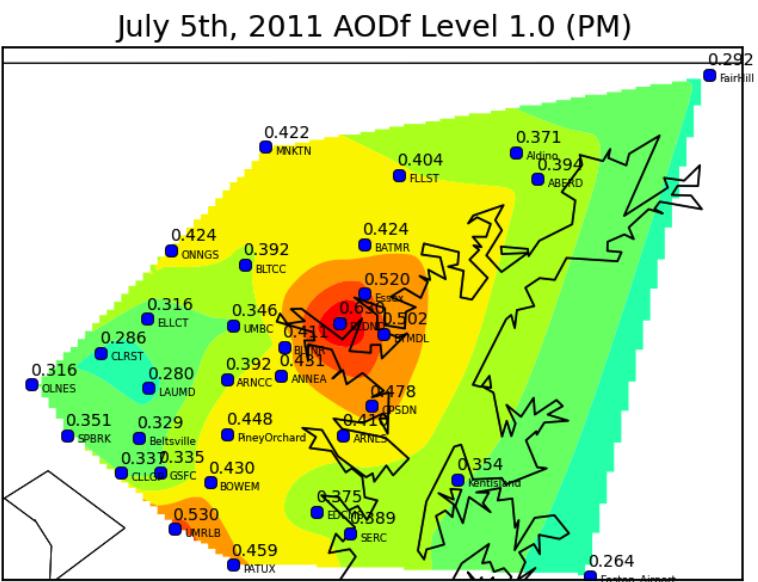
MODIS Images: 2000m 1000m 500m 250m

AQUA-MODIS Granule Overpass Times:  
16:50, 18:30 UTC

July 5th, 2011 AODf Level 1.0 (AM)



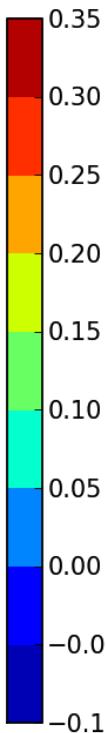
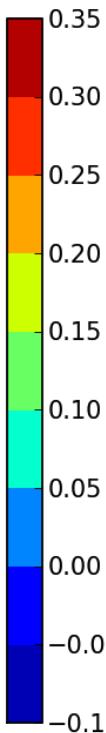
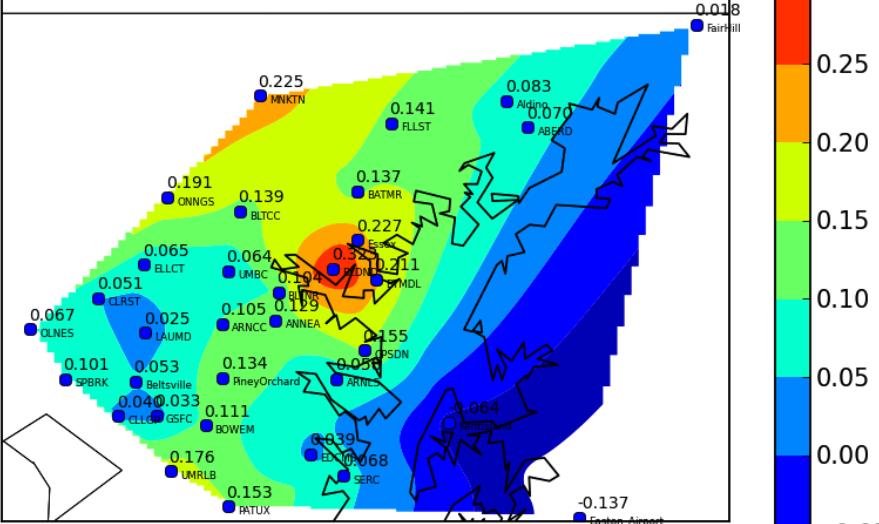
Morning July 5, 2011



Afternoon July 5, 2011

## Morning versus Afternoon Difference – July 5, 2011

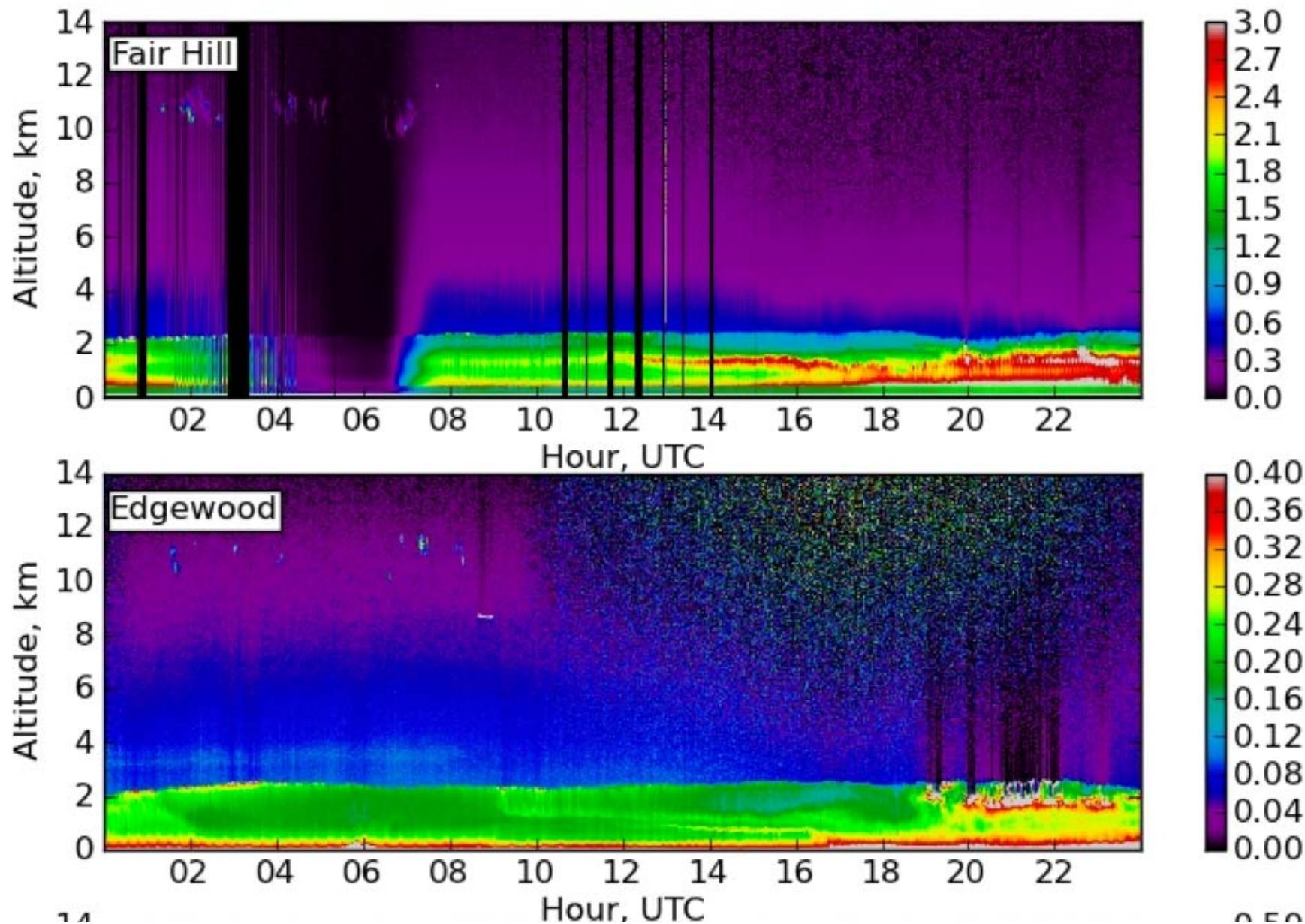
July 5th, 2011 AODf Level 1.0 (PM-AM)



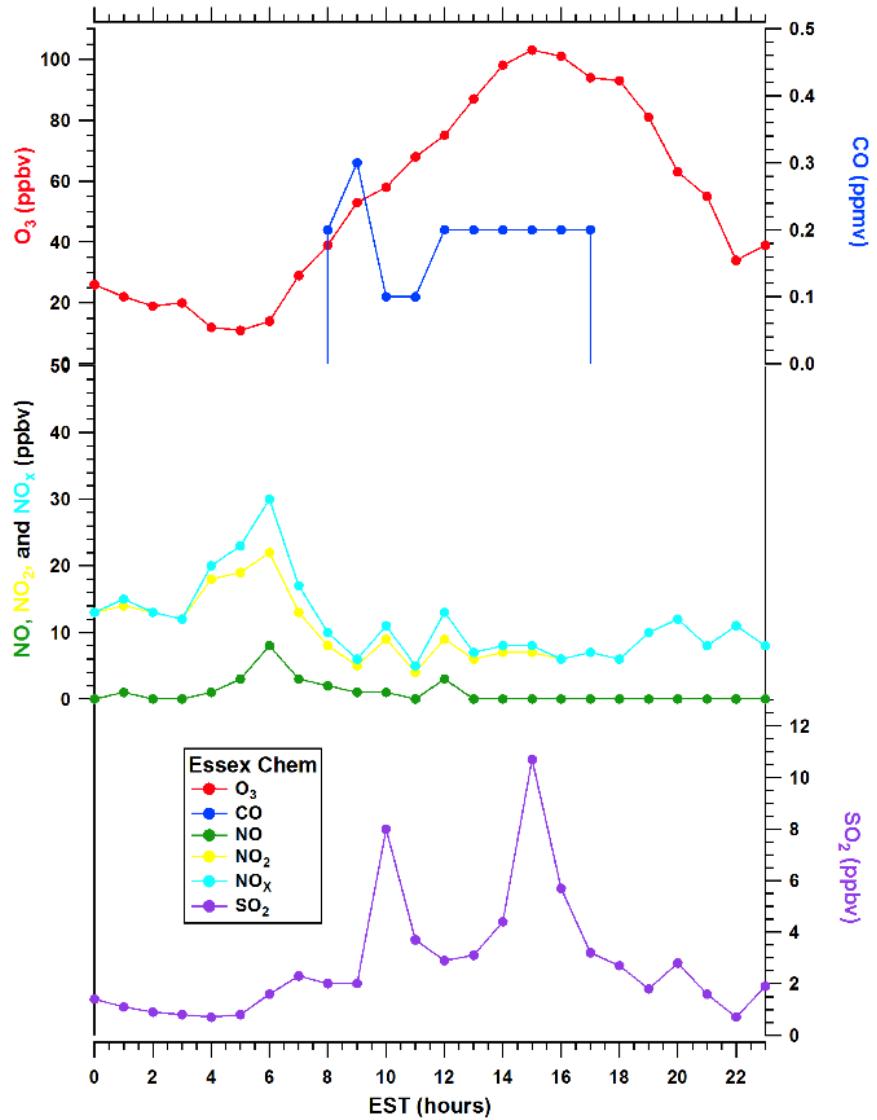
# DRAGON Summary

- Sites Calibrated & QA
- Global Data Access via AERONET website
- Preliminary comparisons to LARGE
- Collaborations:
  - w/ Sat. and model Validations
  - Airborne: LARGE, UMD, HSRL
  - Horizontal variability, diurnal variability
  - Relate to ground based in situ measurements  
MDE/supersites
  - Surface lidar comparisons
- Schafer and Eck Posters

Normalized Relative Backscatter: 2011-07-10

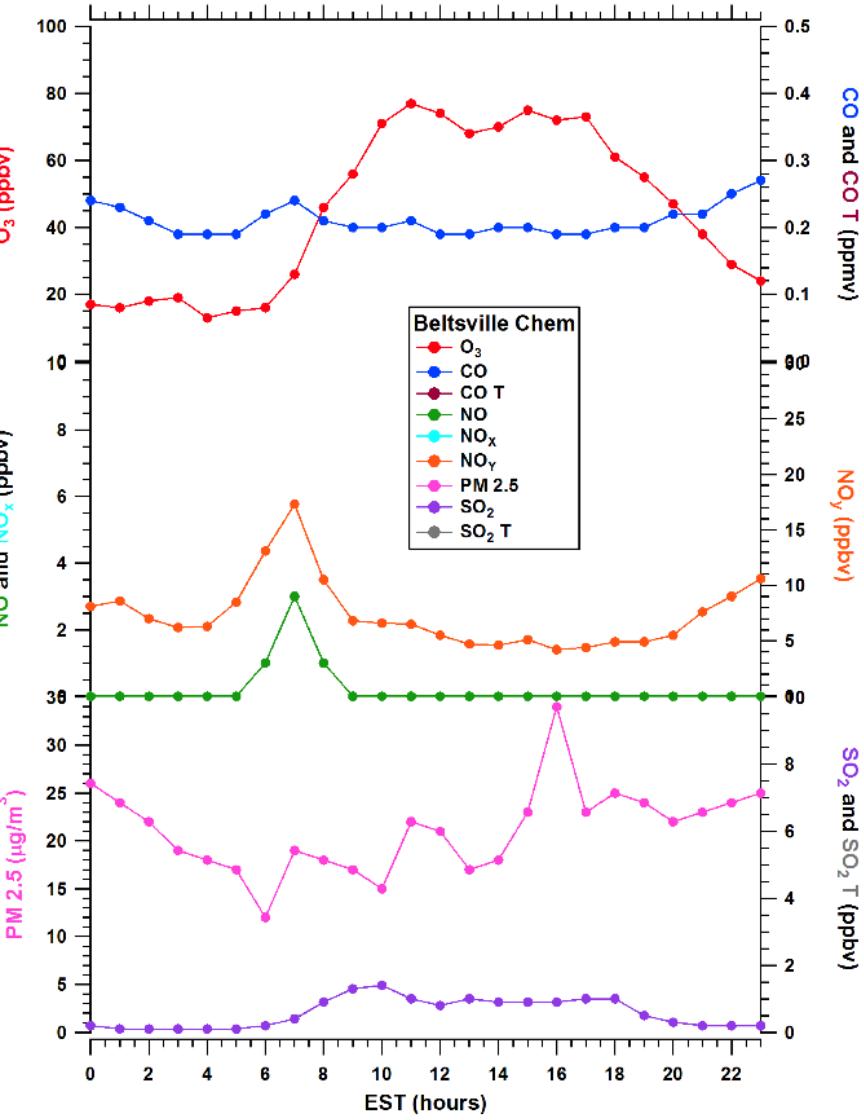


### 2011-07-05 MDE Ground Site Data Quick Look



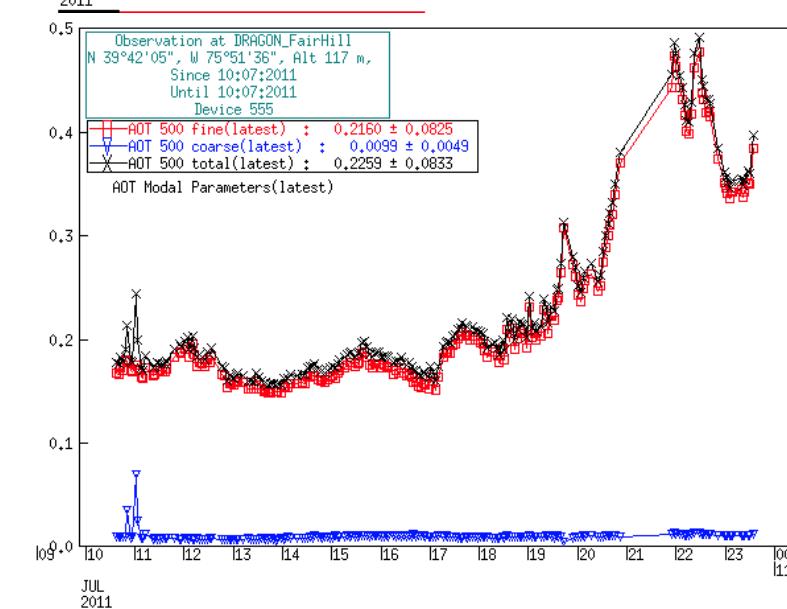
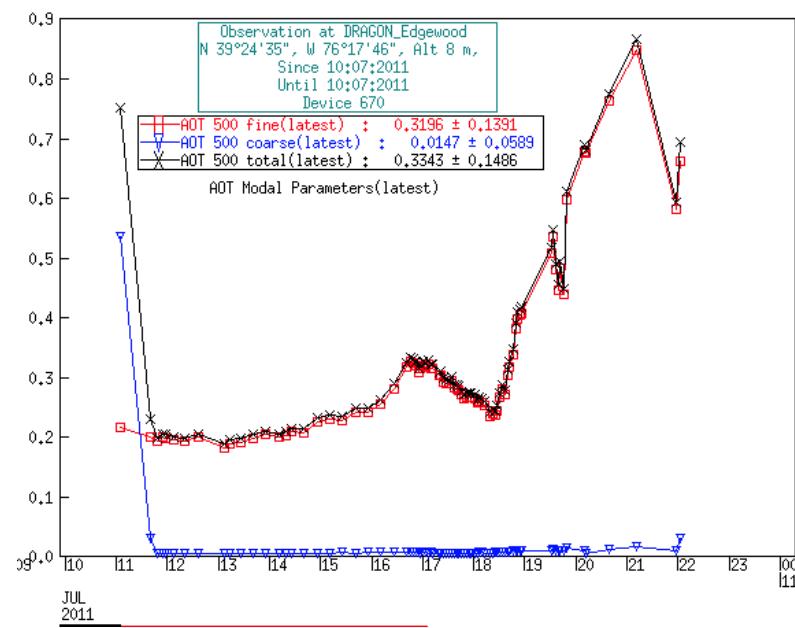
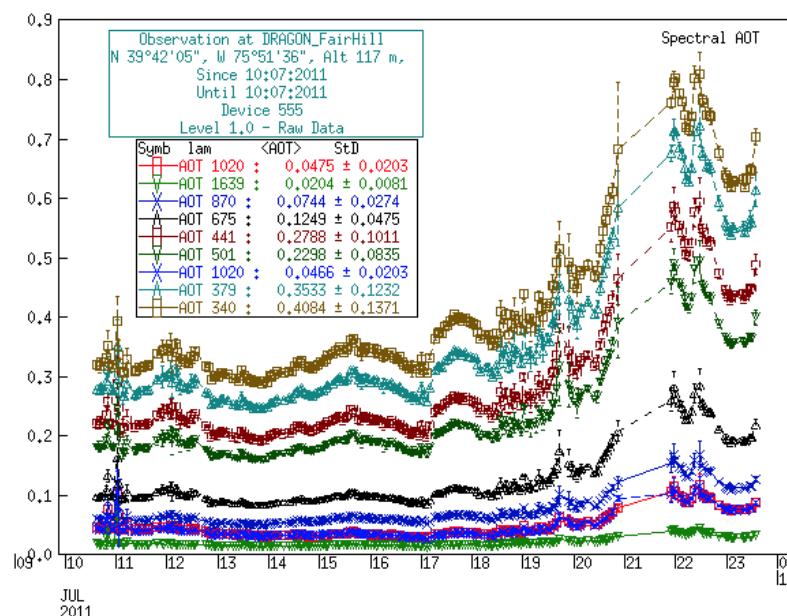
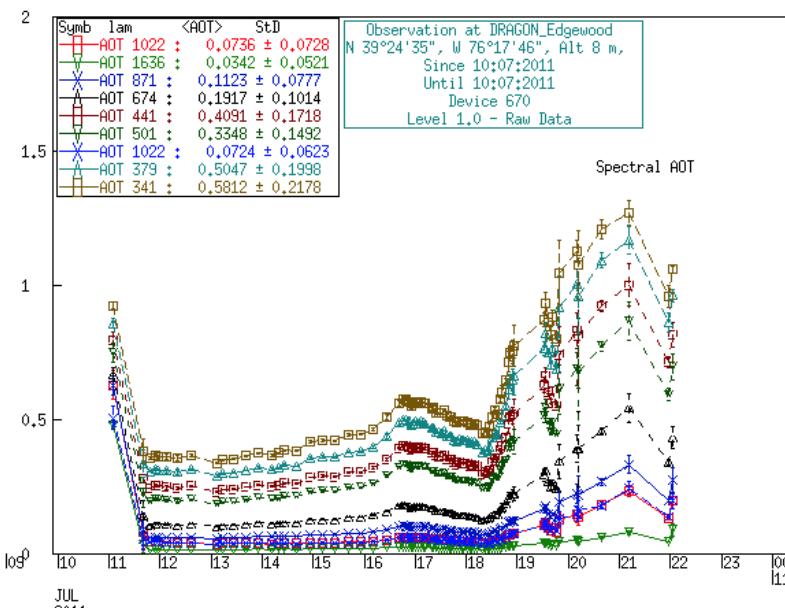
All data are preliminary and subject to change

### 2011-07-05 MDE Ground Site Data Quick Look

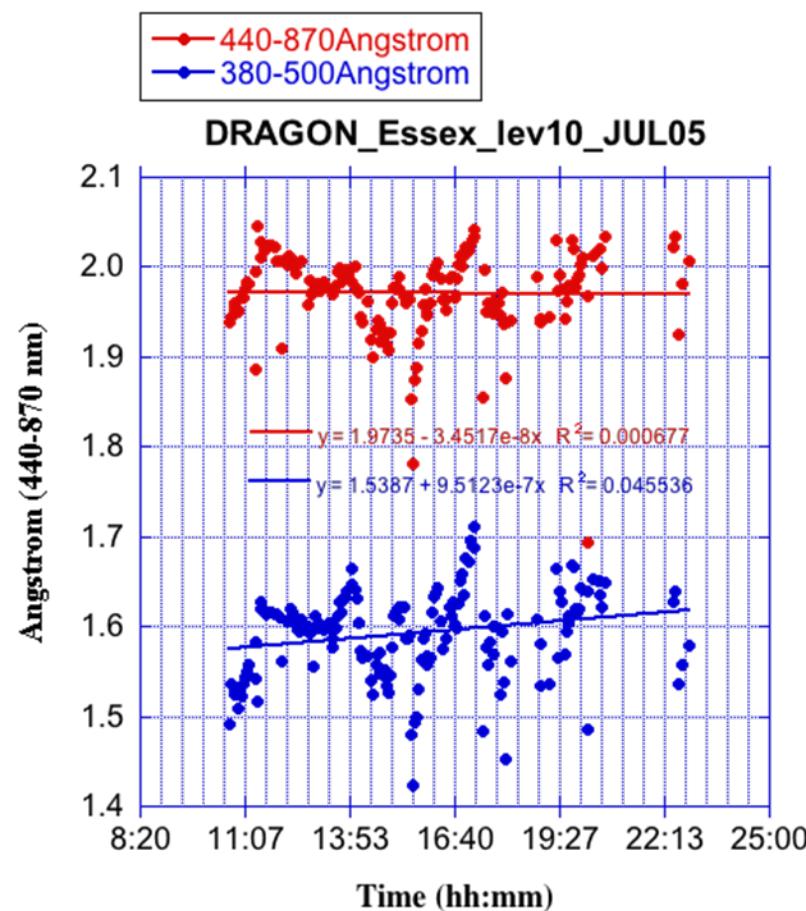
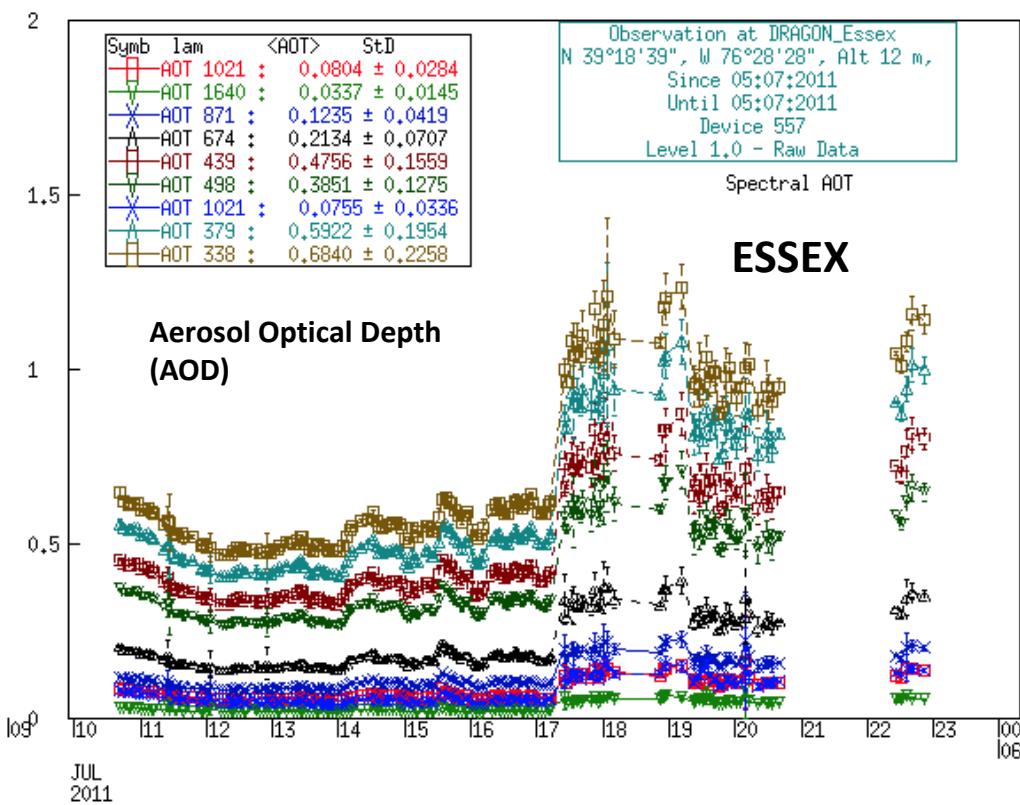


All data are preliminary and subject to change

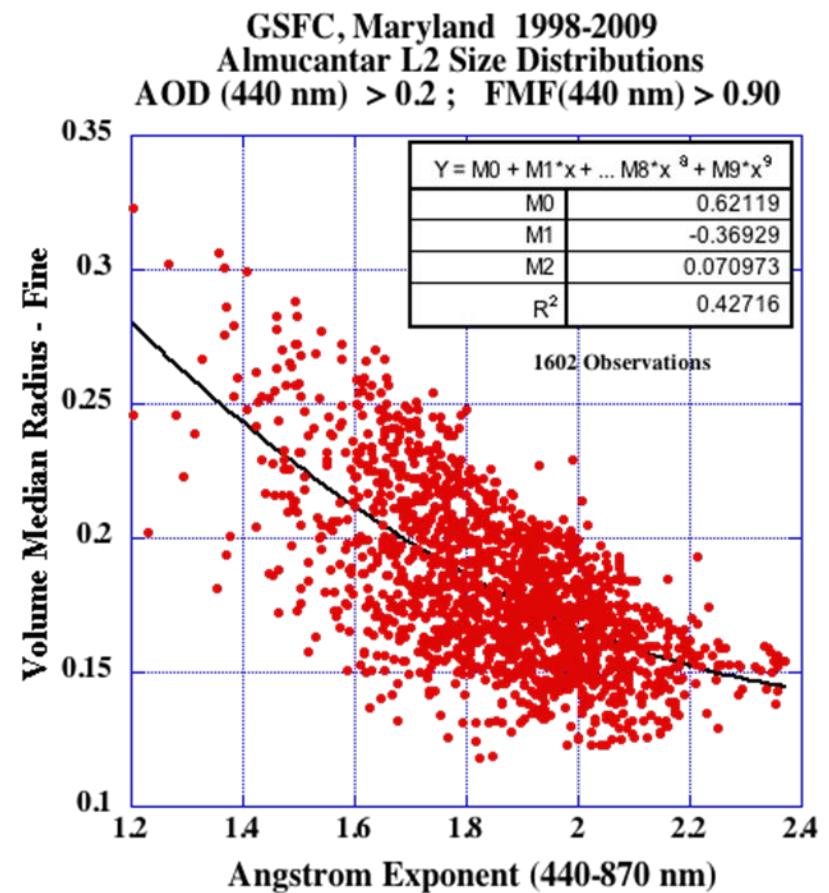
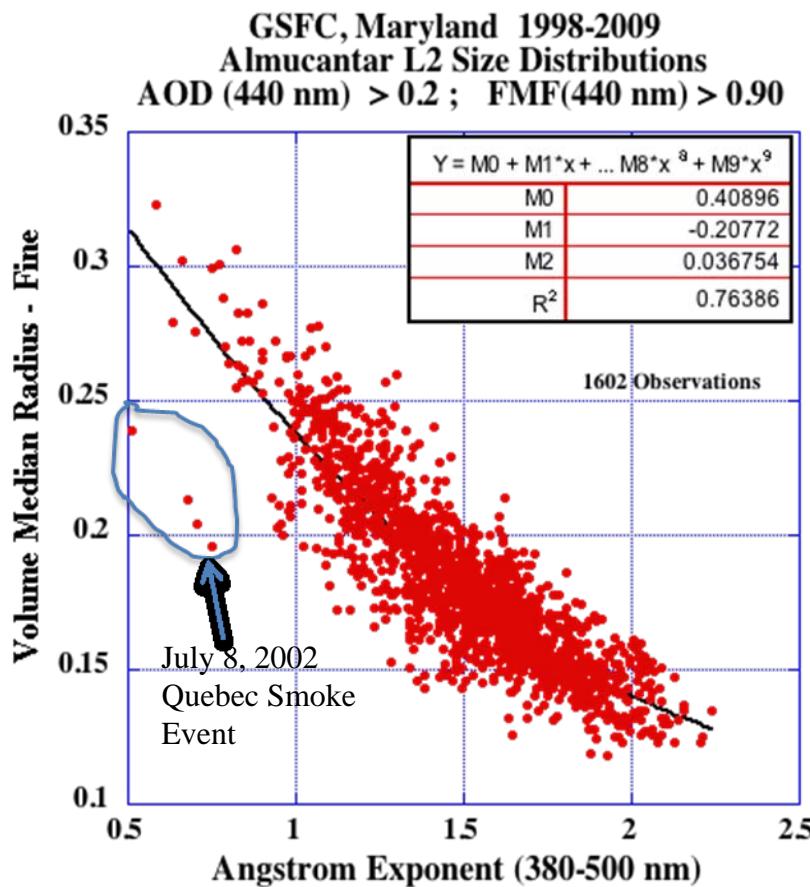
MPL Lidar profiles (next slide) on July 10, 2011 (5 days later than previous case) show enhanced signal at the time of the increased fine mode AOD from AERONET coincident with cumulus cloud development at these 2 sites

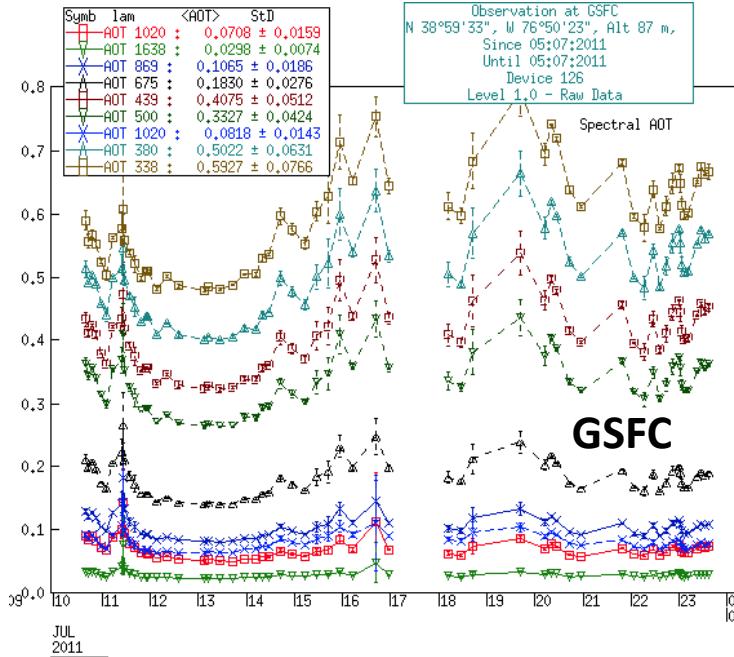
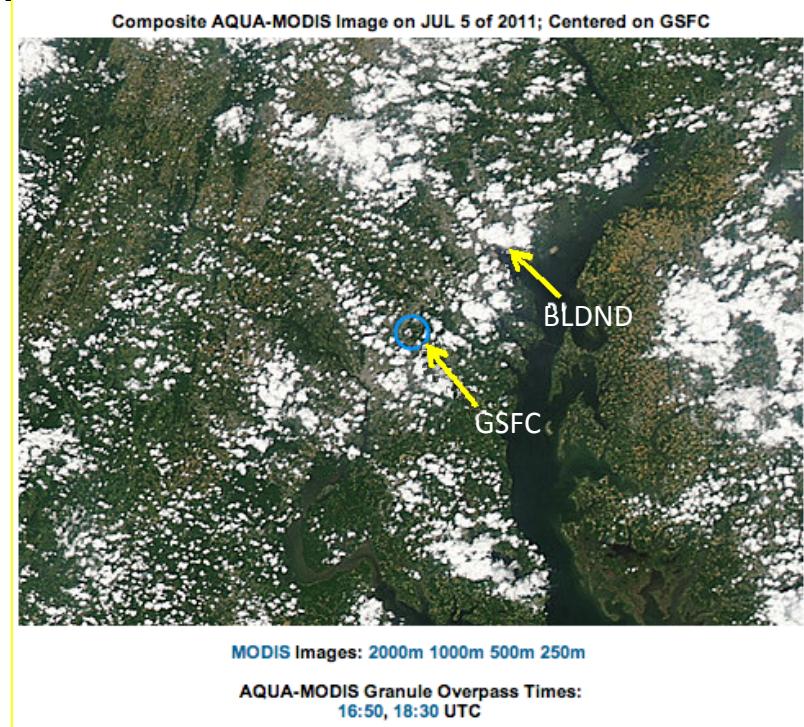
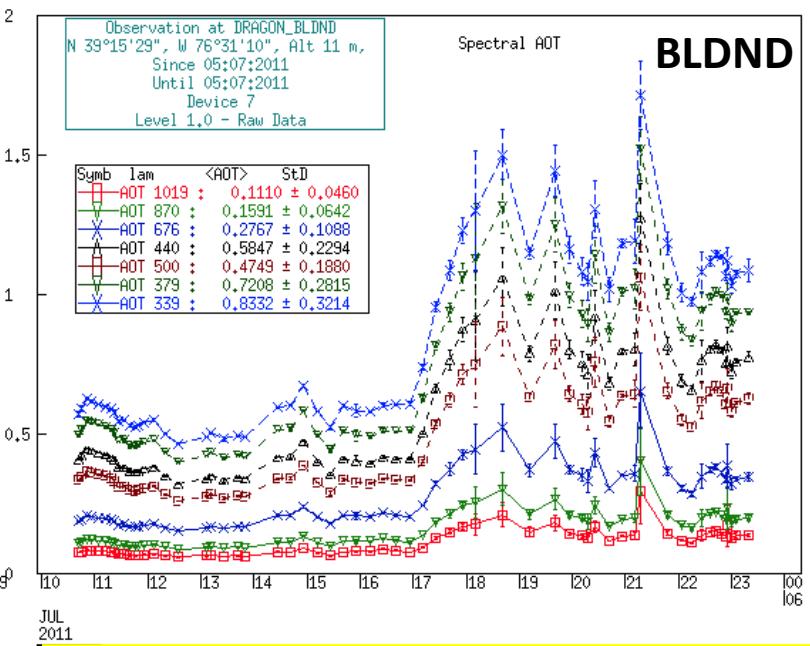


The lack of a trend in Angstrom exponents suggests minimal cloud contamination and also little cloud processing of accumulation mode aerosol as this would result in larger radius particles which would decrease the 380-500 nm Angstrom Exponent

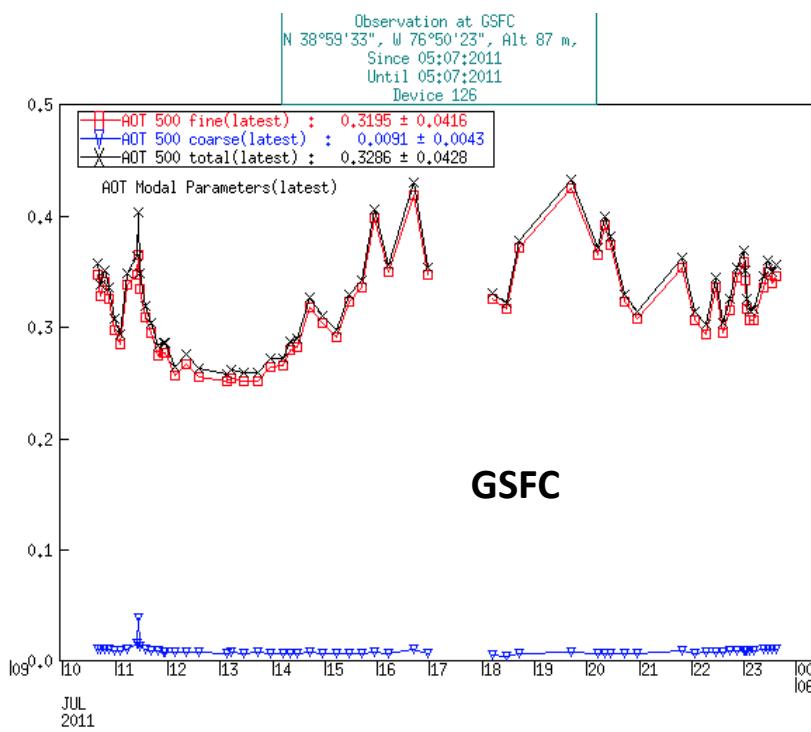
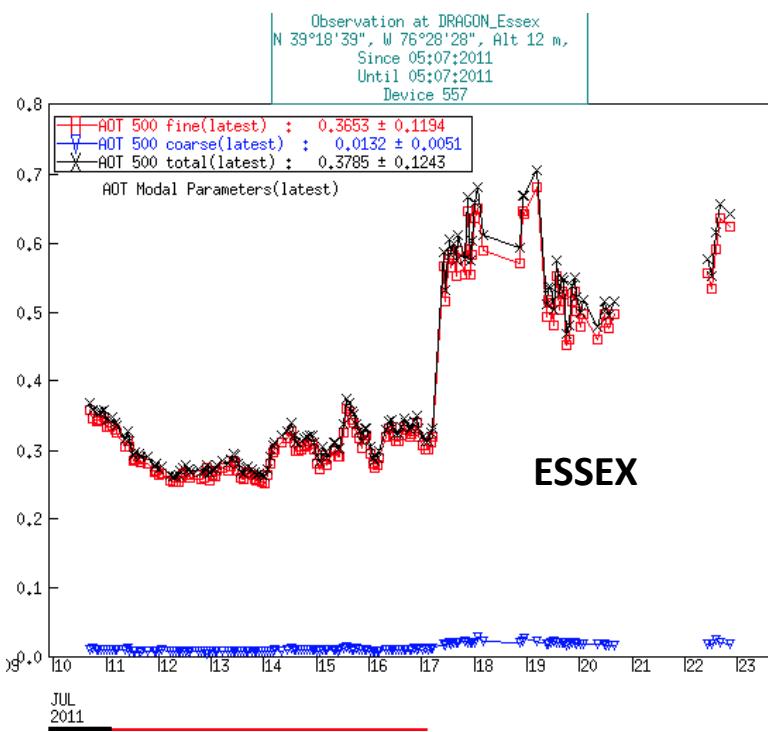


**Short wavelengths Angstrom Exponent (380-500 nm) is much more sensitive to fine mode particle size than longer wavelength range AE (440-870 nm)**





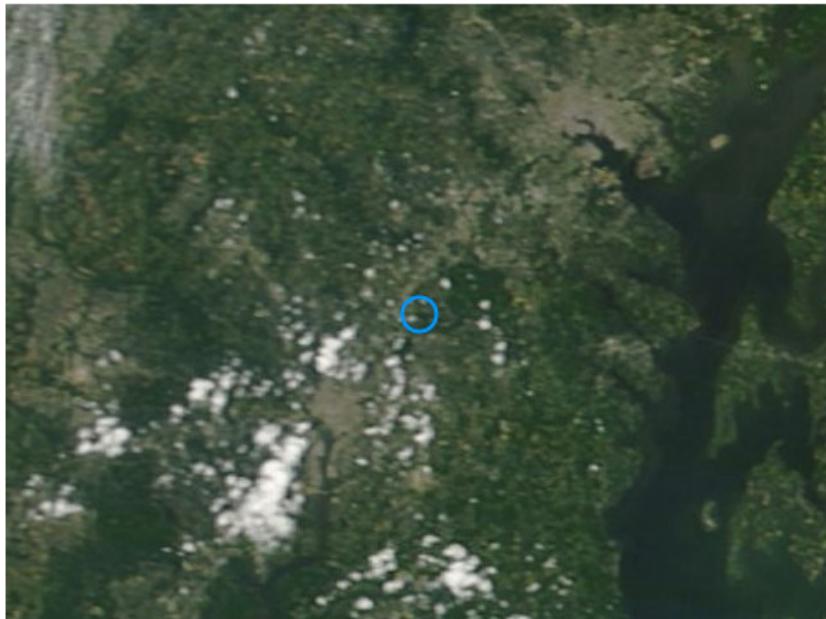
The DRAGON\_BLDND site near to Essex also showed a very similar large increase in AOD in the afternoon with greater temporal variance, and with Angstrom exponent remaining very high (mostly ~1.85-2.05). However, at the GSFC site the AOD does not increase significantly in the afternoon (note different vertical scales) although Angstrom exp. remains very high (~2.0-2.1), and there are much fewer and smaller clouds in the vicinity of the GSFC site.



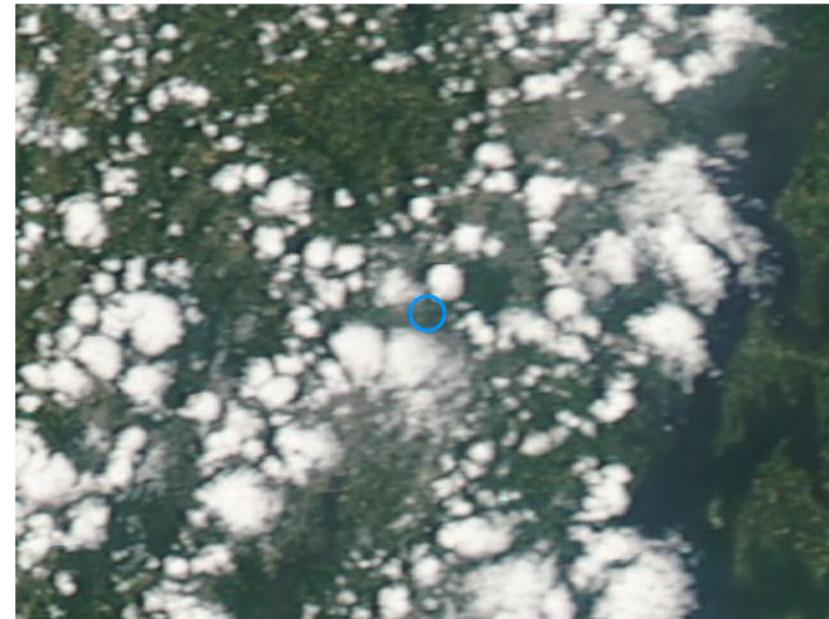
Norm O'Neill's Spectral Deconvolution Algorithm (SDA) utilizes the spectral AOD from 380 to 870 nm and assumptions about coarse mode linear and 2<sup>nd</sup> order fits of ln AOD versus ln  $\lambda$ , to provide estimates of Fine and Coarse mode AOD at 500 nm.

The coarse mode AOD at the Essex and GSFC sites are all ~0.01-0.025 nearly all day suggesting that almost all of the variability in total AOD (this is Level 1.0 data, not cloud screened) is due to fine mode pollution aerosol.

Composite TERRA-MODIS Image on JUL 10 of 2011; Centered on GSFC



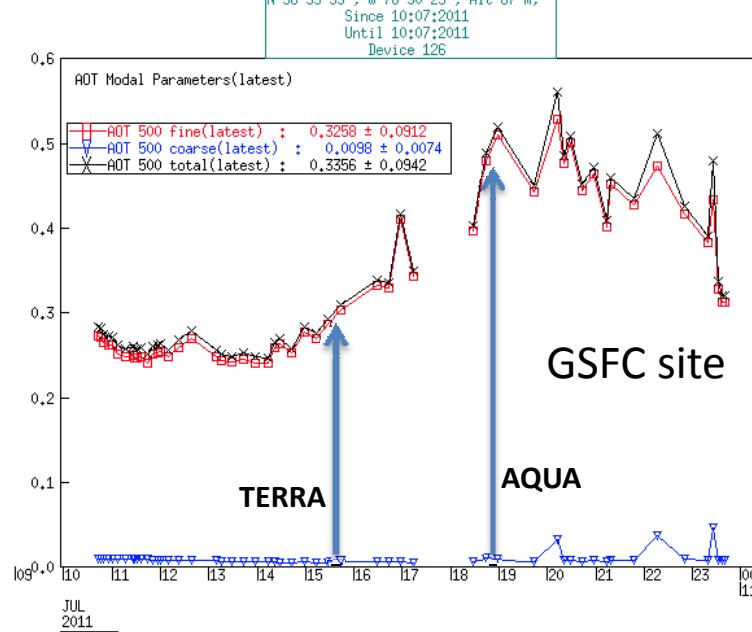
Composite AQUA-MODIS Image on JUL 10 of 2011; Centered on GSFC



MODIS Images: 2000m 1000m 500m 250m

TERRA-MODIS Granule Overpass Times:  
15:30, 17

Observation at GSFC  
N 38°59'33", W 76°50'23", Alt 87 m,  
Since 10:07:2011  
Until 10:07:2011  
Device 126



MODIS Images: 2000m 1000m 500m 250m

AQUA-MODIS Granule Overpass Times:  
17:10, 18:45, 18:50 UTC