



Water vapour, temperature and aerosol retrievals using RALMO Raman LIDAR at the Payerne GRUAN site

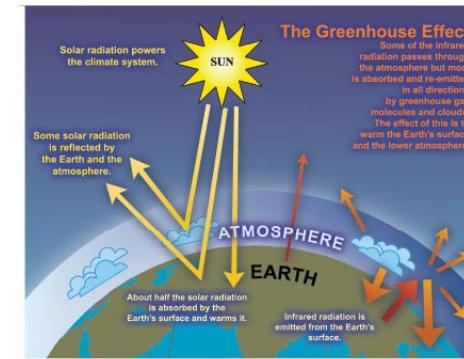
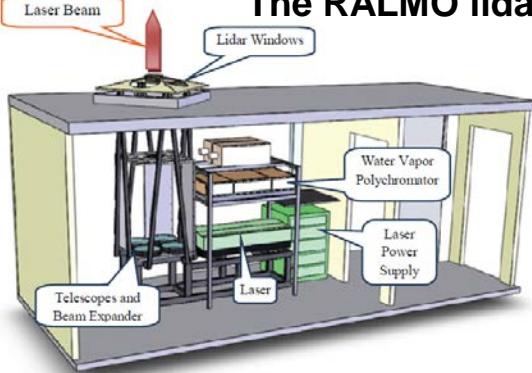
G. Martucci, A. Haefele, E. Maillard Barras, R. Philipona, B. Calpini [@MeteoSwiss](#)

V. Simeonov [@ EPFL](#)

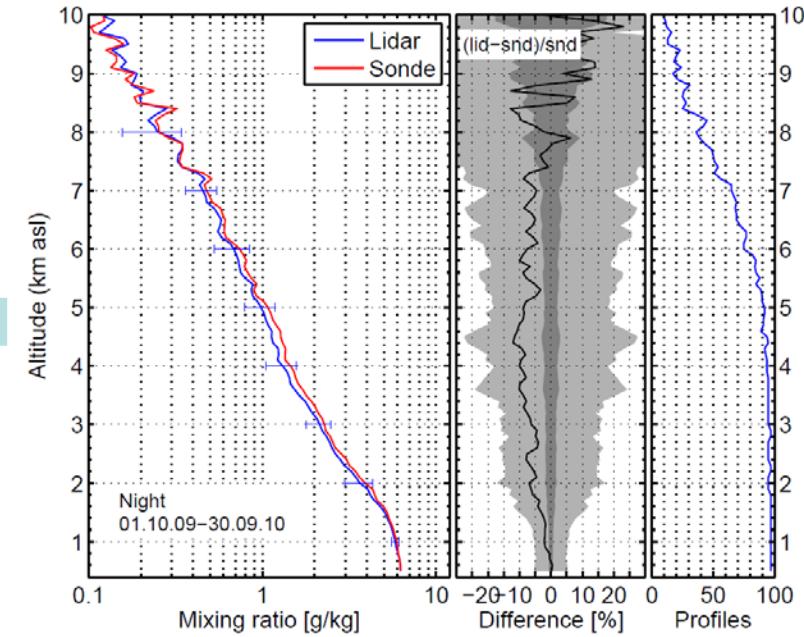
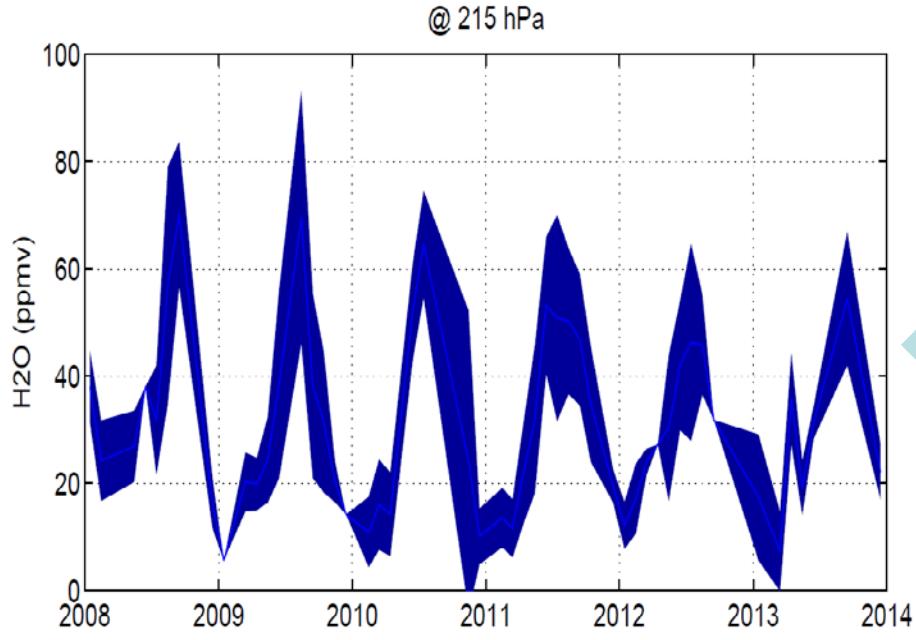
R. J. Sica, [@University of Western Ontario, Canada](#)

Water Vapour Upper Troposphere and lower Stratosphere

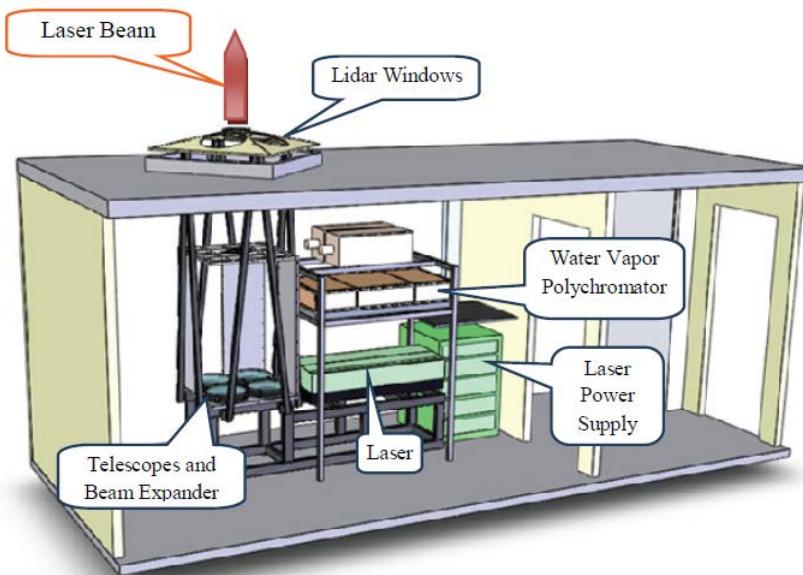
The RALMO lidar



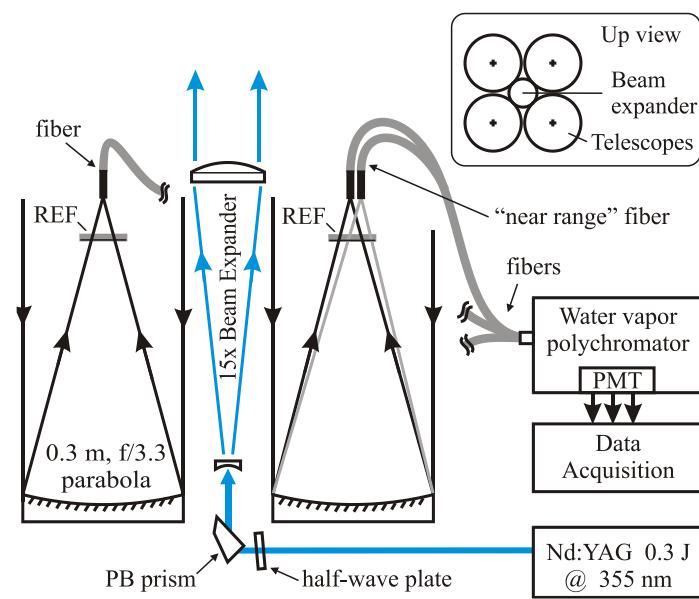
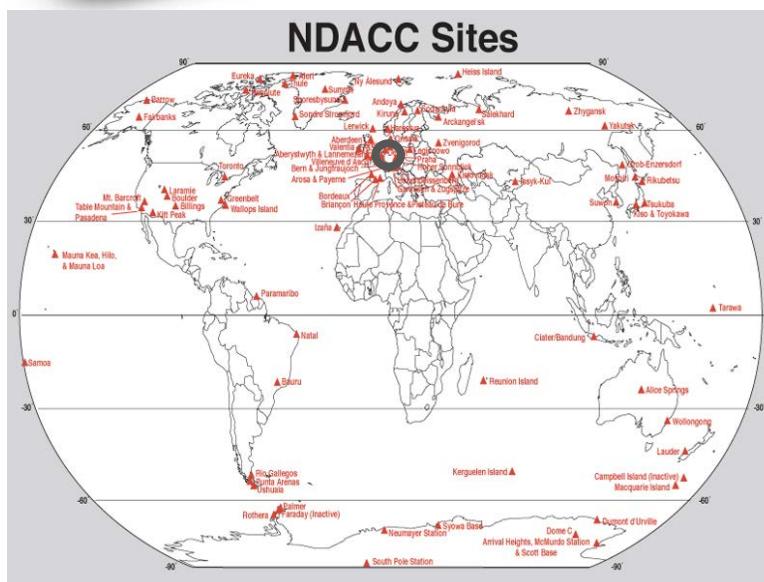
6 year time series



RALMO instrument



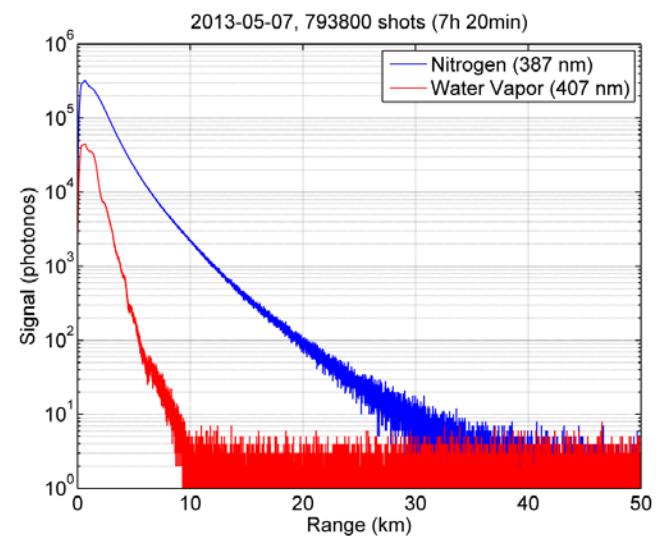
- Operated in Payerne, Switzerland
 - Since 2008
 - Fully automatic Raman lidar
 - Day and nighttime operation
 - Narrow FOV and bandwidth
 - High laser power



Data Processing

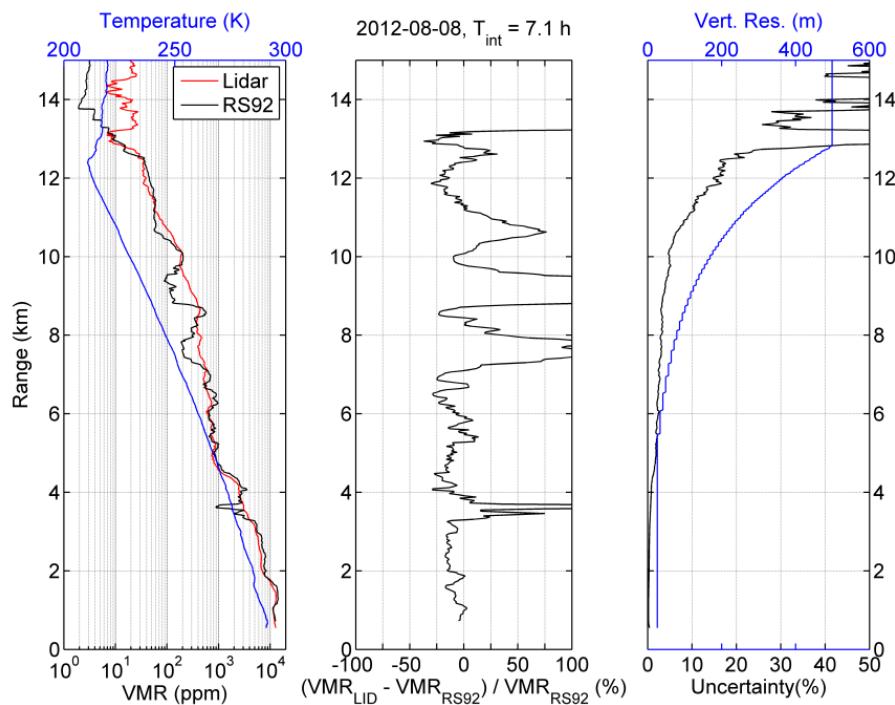
Pre-processing

- Summation of measurements
- Background correction
- Range correction
- Rayleigh extinction corr.
- **No**: Aerosol corr.
- **No**: Saturation corr.



Water Vapour Retrieval

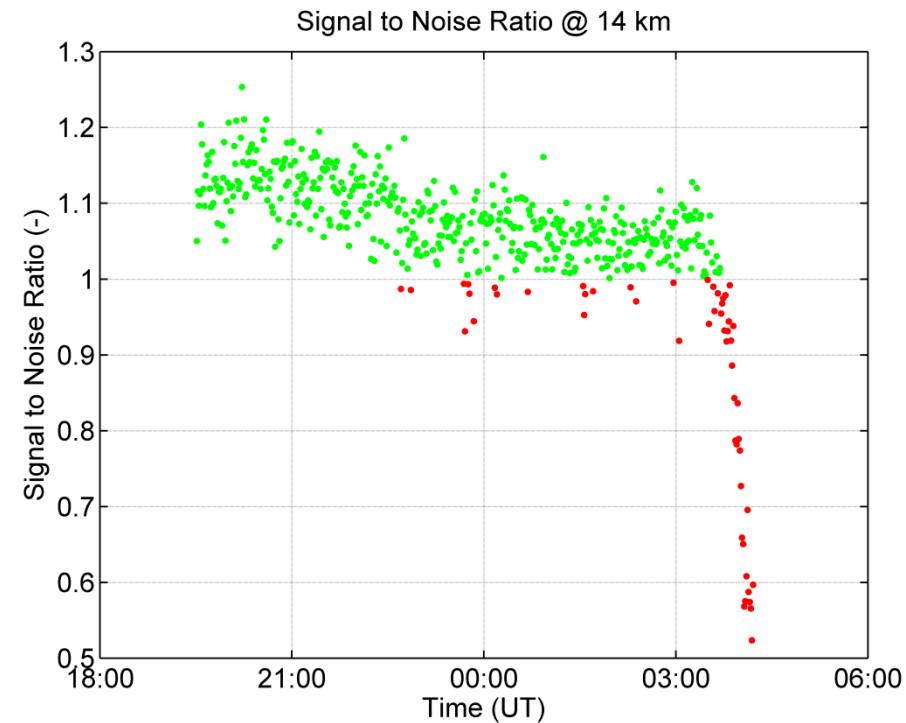
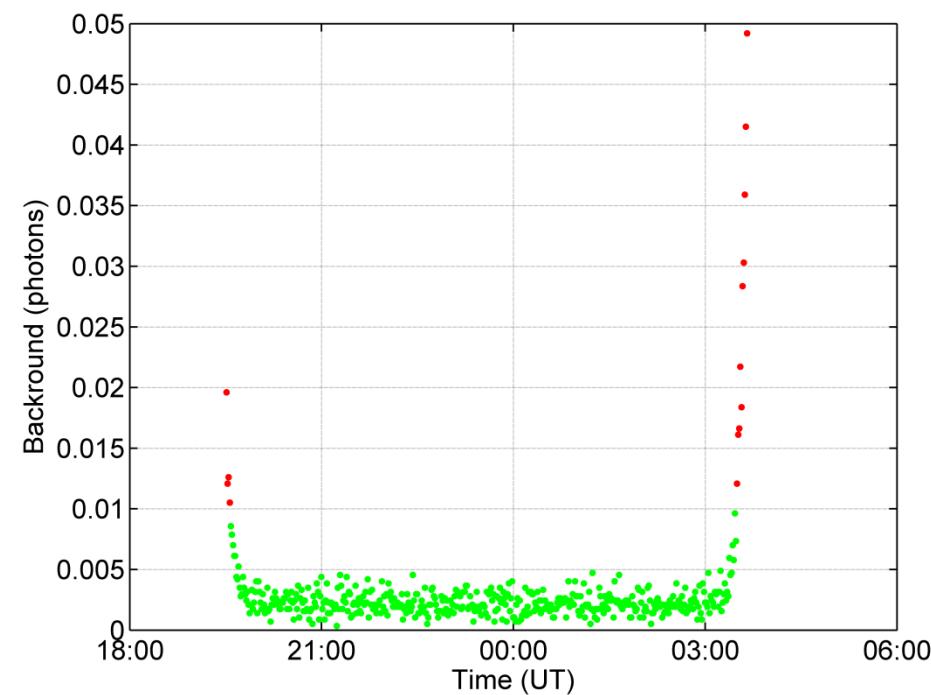
- Vertical Filtering
- Calculation of mixing ratio
- Uncertainty estimation



Calibration

Pre-Processing

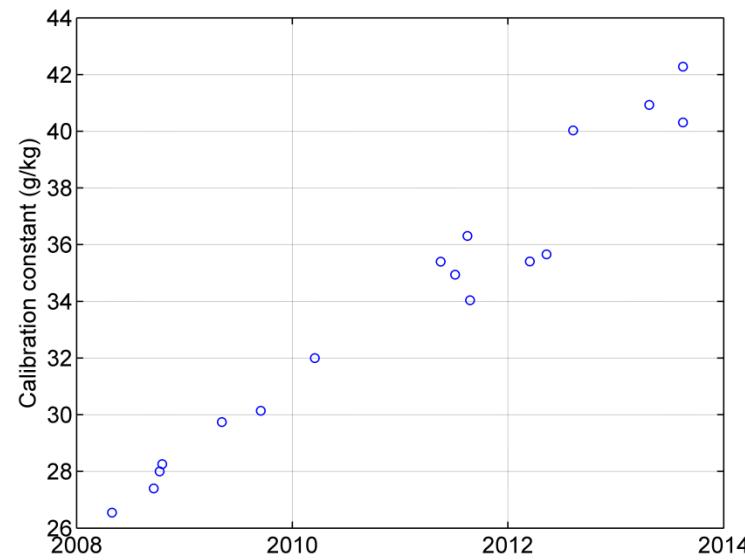
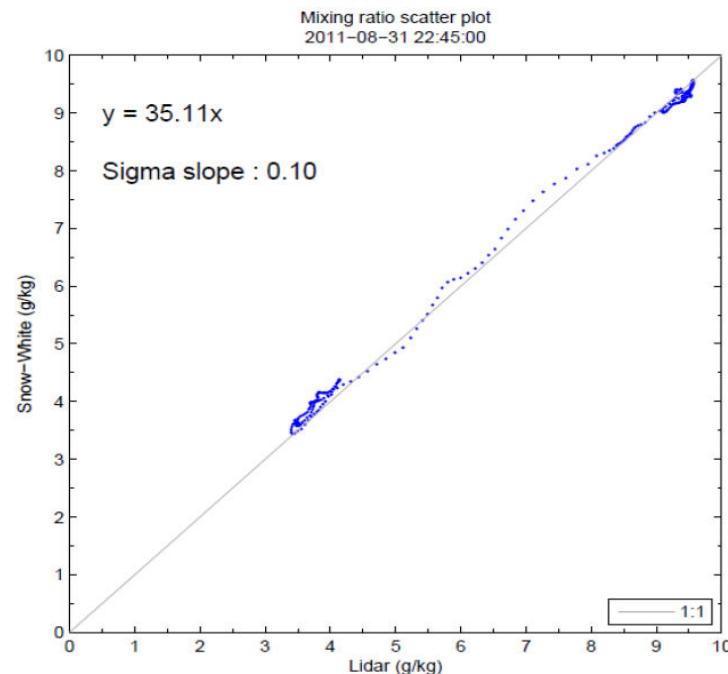
Only nighttime data with low background and sufficient signal to noise ratio (SNR) are considered:



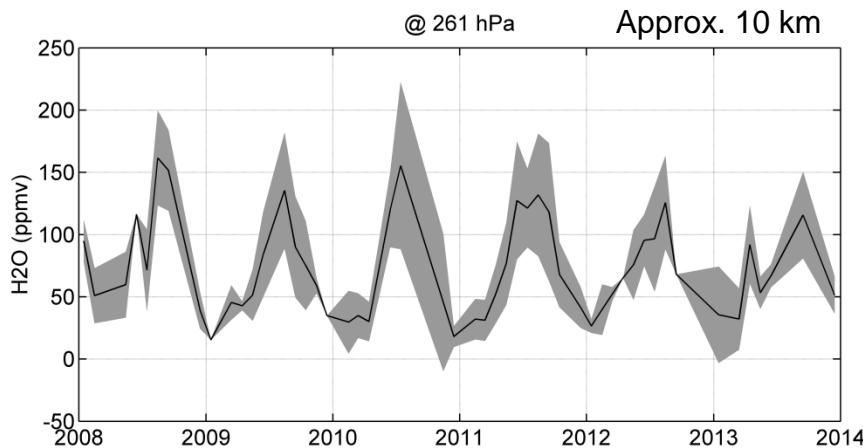
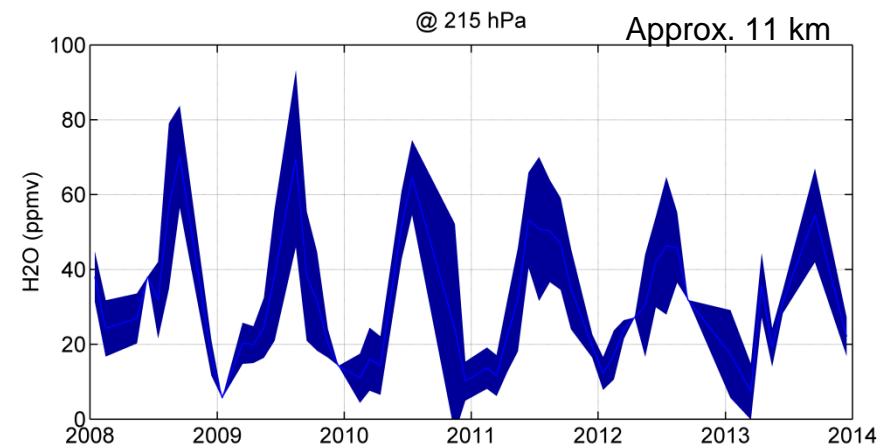
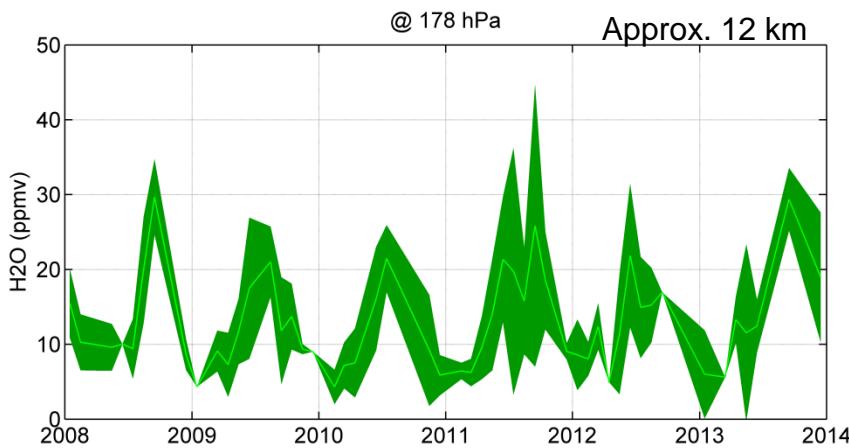
- $B = \text{mean}(S(z>40\text{km}))$;
- $B < 0.01$
- $\text{SNR} = (S-B) / \sqrt{S}$
- $\text{SNR}(z>13.5 \& z<14.5) > 1$

Calibration

- External calibration in lower troposphere.
 - Reference is SnowWhite hygrometer.
 - Least squares fit.
-
- Drift in calibration factor needs to be corrected for with regular calibrations.
 - Drift in calibration factor is explained by uneven aging of the photomultiplier tubes.
 - An internal automatic calibration of the N₂ and WV aging factor of the PMT is now in place.

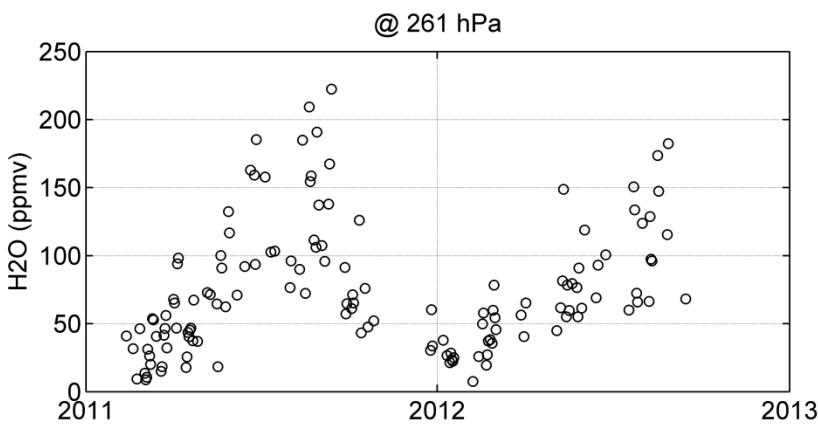
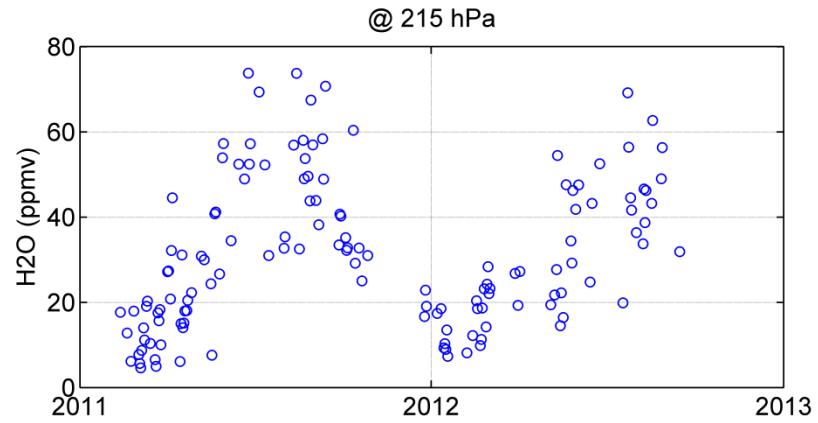
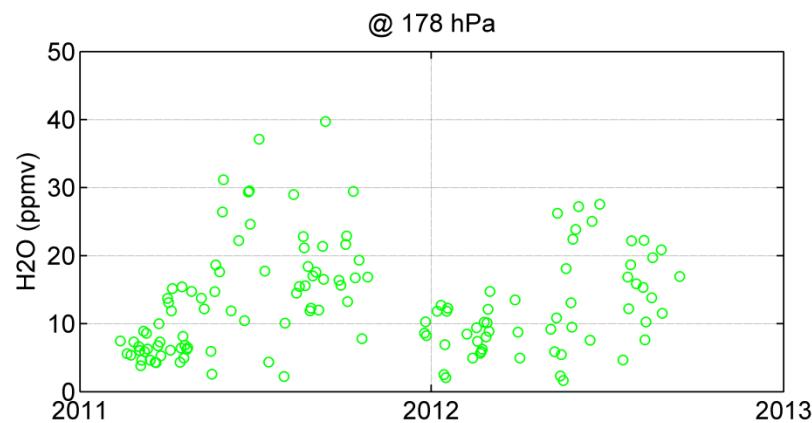


6 Year Time Series



- Monthly mean values
- Shading indicates monthly variability
- Clear annual cycle with maximum in summer.
- Generally higher variability in summer.

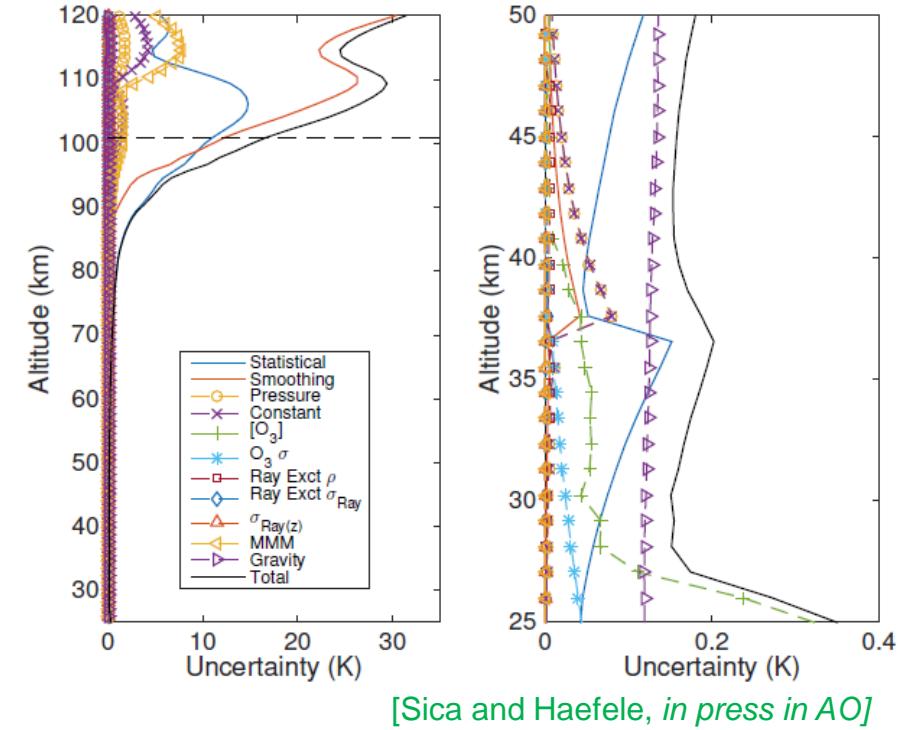
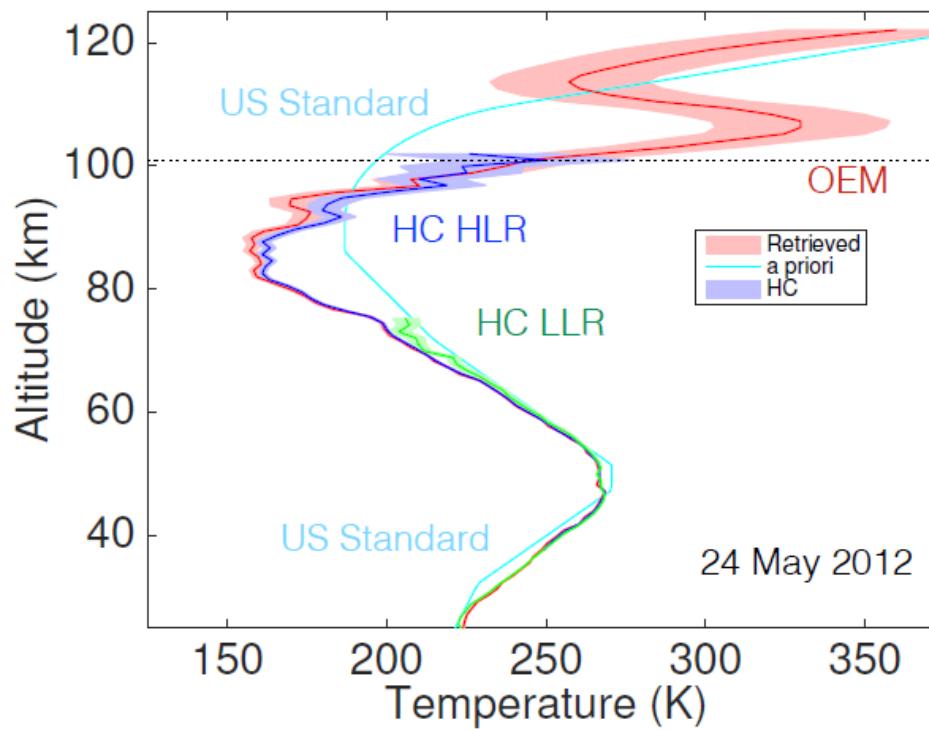
Variability



- Indication for higher variability in summer.

Optimal Estimation Method for Lidar

- Widely used in passive remote sensing
- Full characterization of retrieval (averaging kernel)
- Full uncertainty budget on profile per profile basis
- Ideal framework to combine measurements (high/low , lidar/mwr, ...)
- Implementation for water vapor Raman lidar ongoing

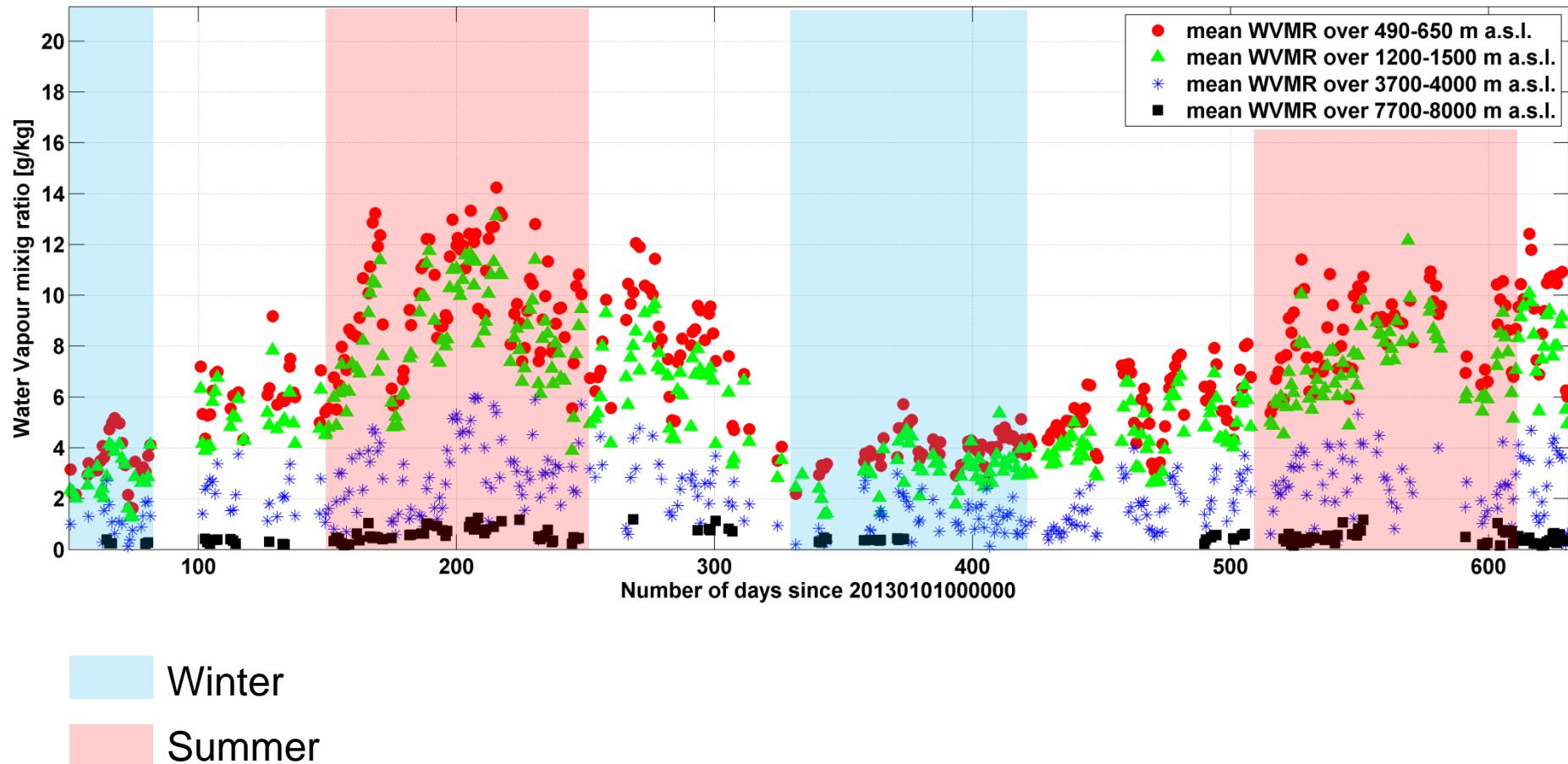


WV and Aerosol timeseries Troposphere

RALMO data timeseries: 201301-201410

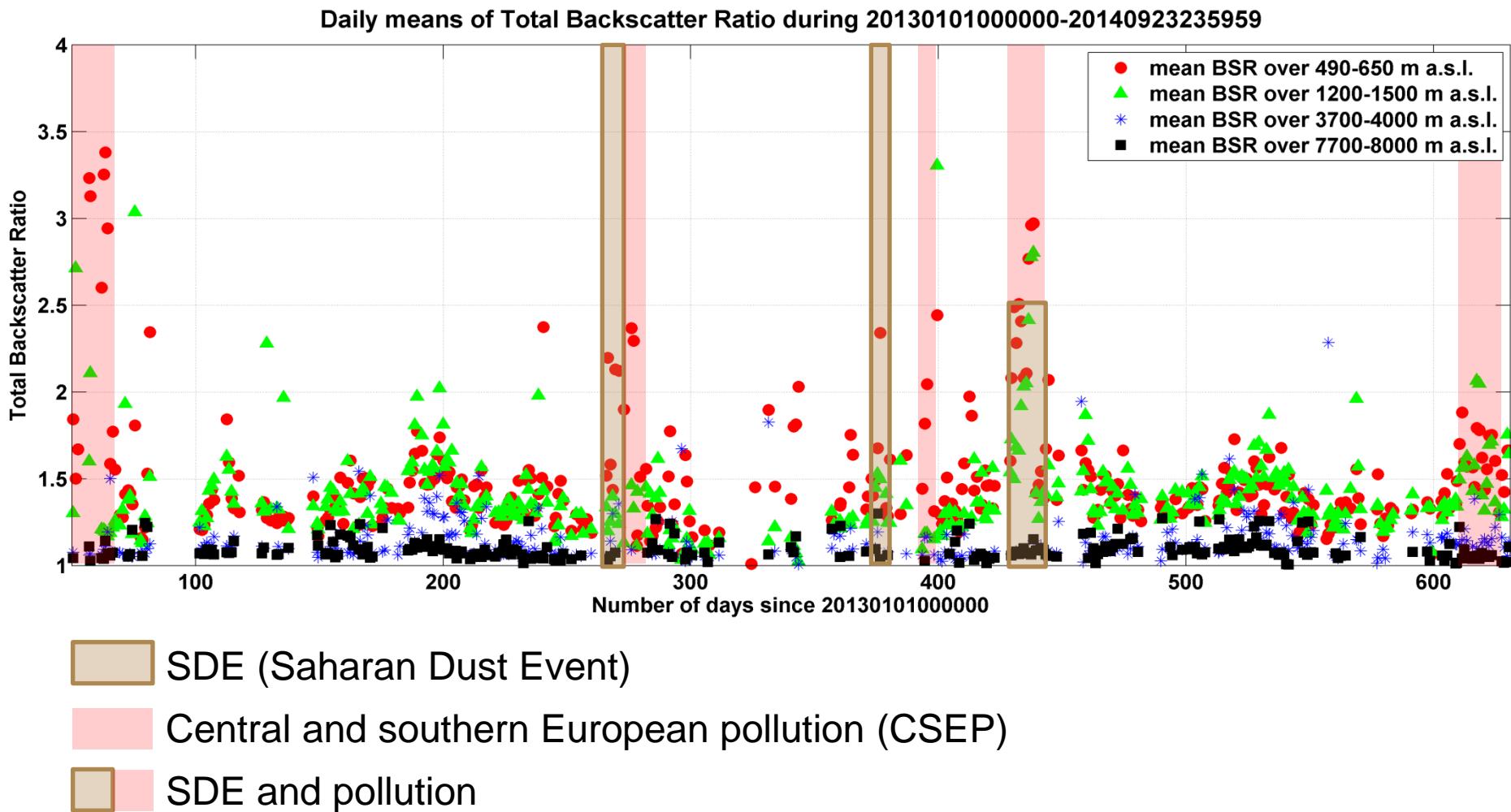
Water vapour mixing ratio

Daily means of water vapor mixing ratio during 20130101000000-20140923235959



RALMO data timeseries: 201301-201410

Total BackScatter Ratio (**cloudy profiles are screened**)



Total BackScatter Ratio (cloudy profiles are screened)

Mean values during Jan 2013-Oct 2014

$$\overline{BSR}_{490-650} = 1.50 \pm 0.35$$

$$\overline{BSR}_{1200-1500} = 1.41 \pm 0.27$$

$$\overline{BSR}_{3700-4000} = 1.15 \pm 0.14$$

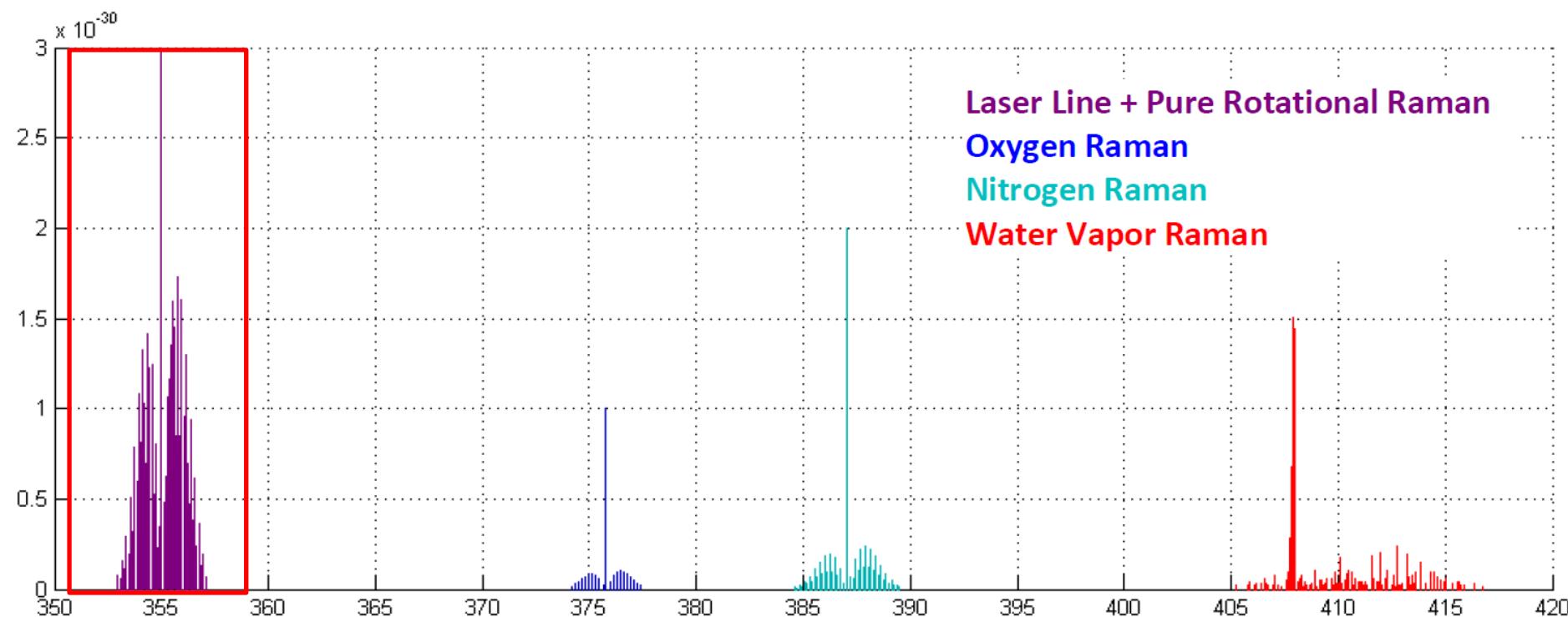
$$\overline{BSR}_{7700-8000} = 1.15 \pm 0.25$$

Mean layer m a.s.l.	SDE		CSEP	
	Mean	Max	Mean	Max
490-650	2.15	2.96	2.14	3.38
1200-1500	1.70	2.78	1.62	2.78
3700-4000	1.12	1.35	1.12	1.38
7700-8000	1.08	1.30	1.08	1.34

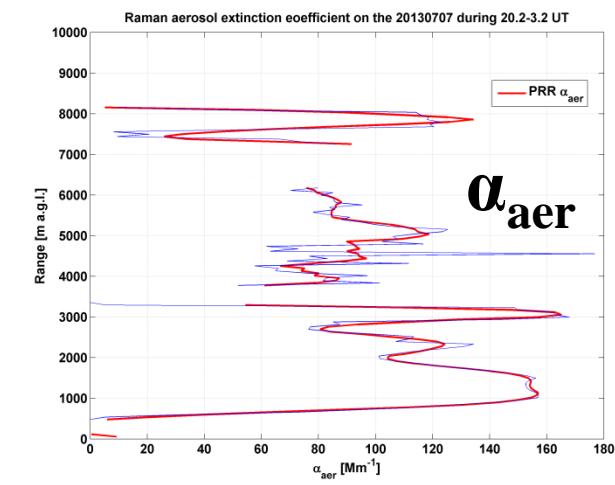
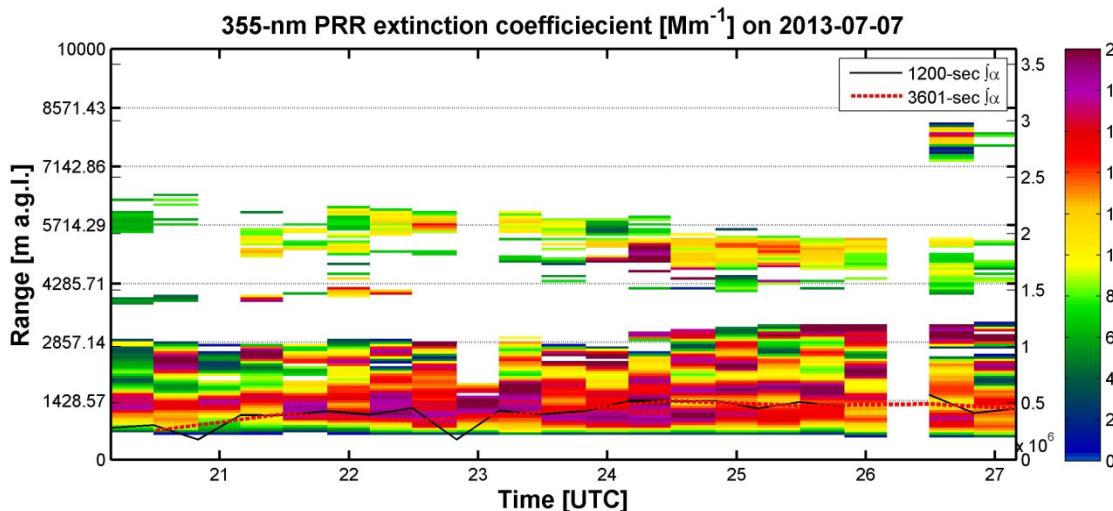
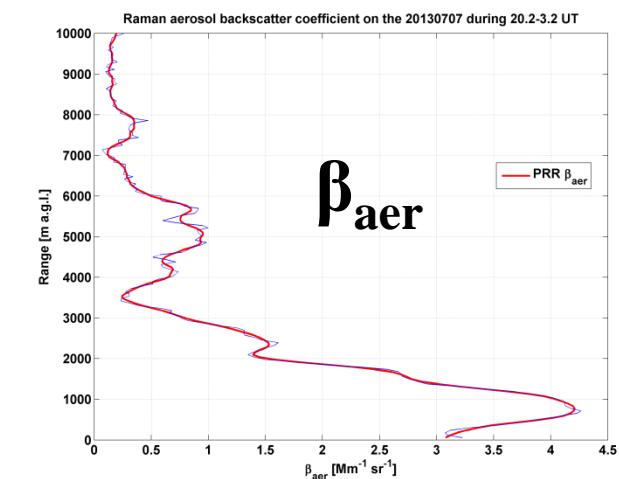
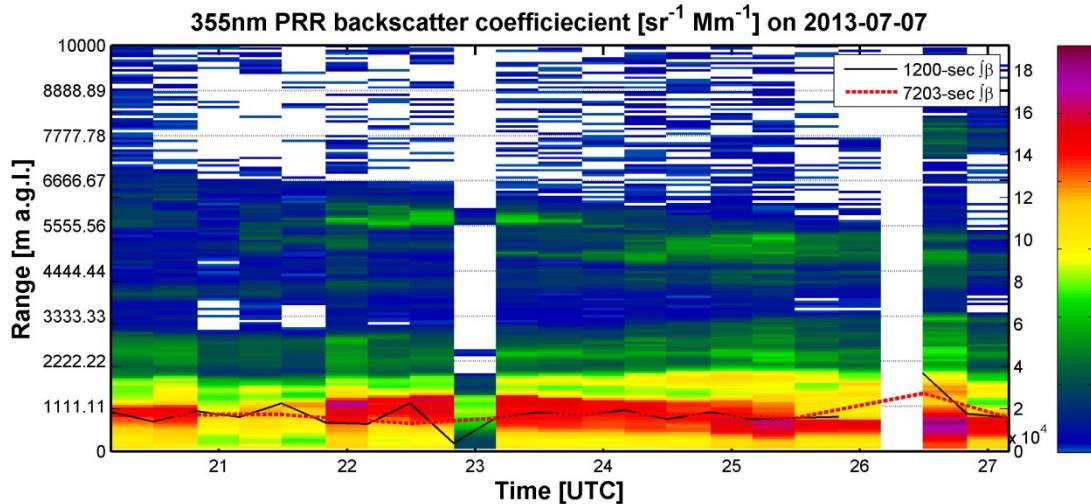
PRR extinction and backscatter Troposphere

PRR extinction and backscatter coefficient are calculated using the total PRR, stokes and anti-stokes rotational signals. The temperature dependence of the spectrum is thus reduced to a minimum.

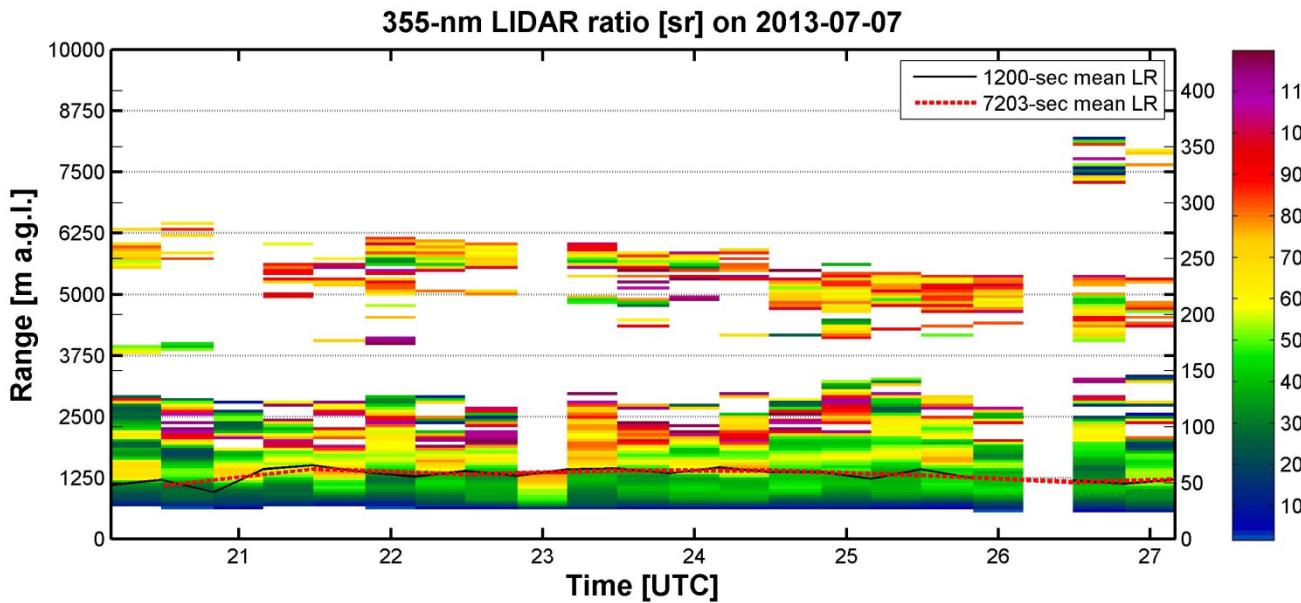
$$\alpha_a(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\ln \frac{S_R(z)}{S_m(z)} \right] \quad S_R = O + S \text{ branches}$$



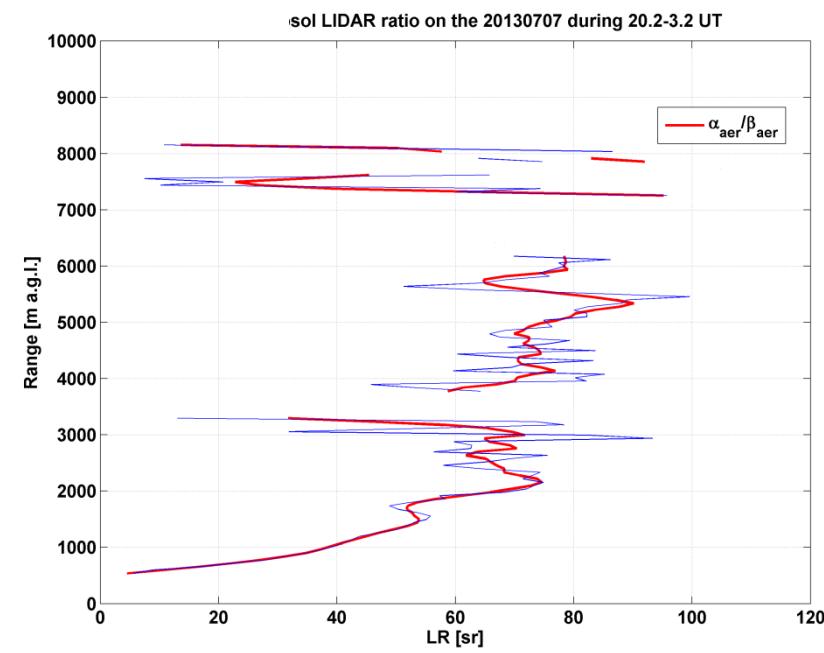
60-m vertical resolution
20 minutes temporal resolution



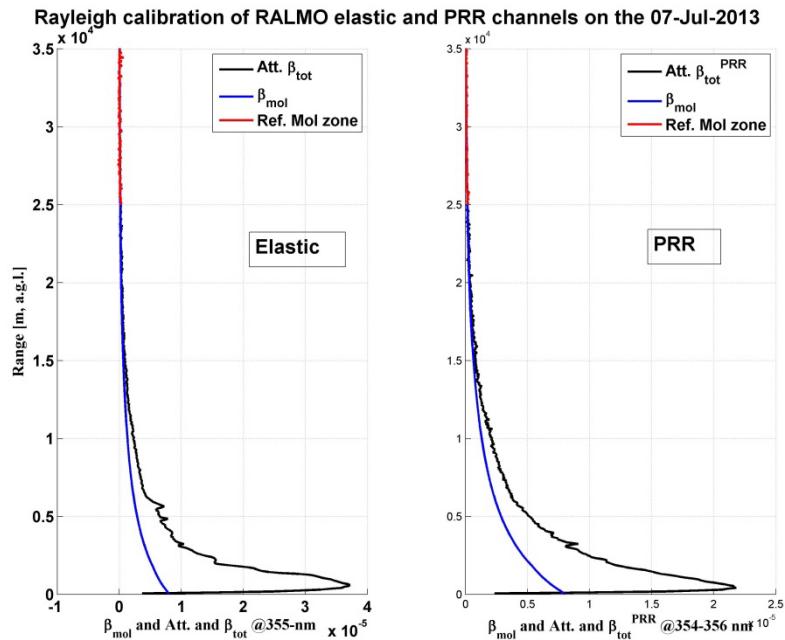
Canadian fires, 7-8 July 2013



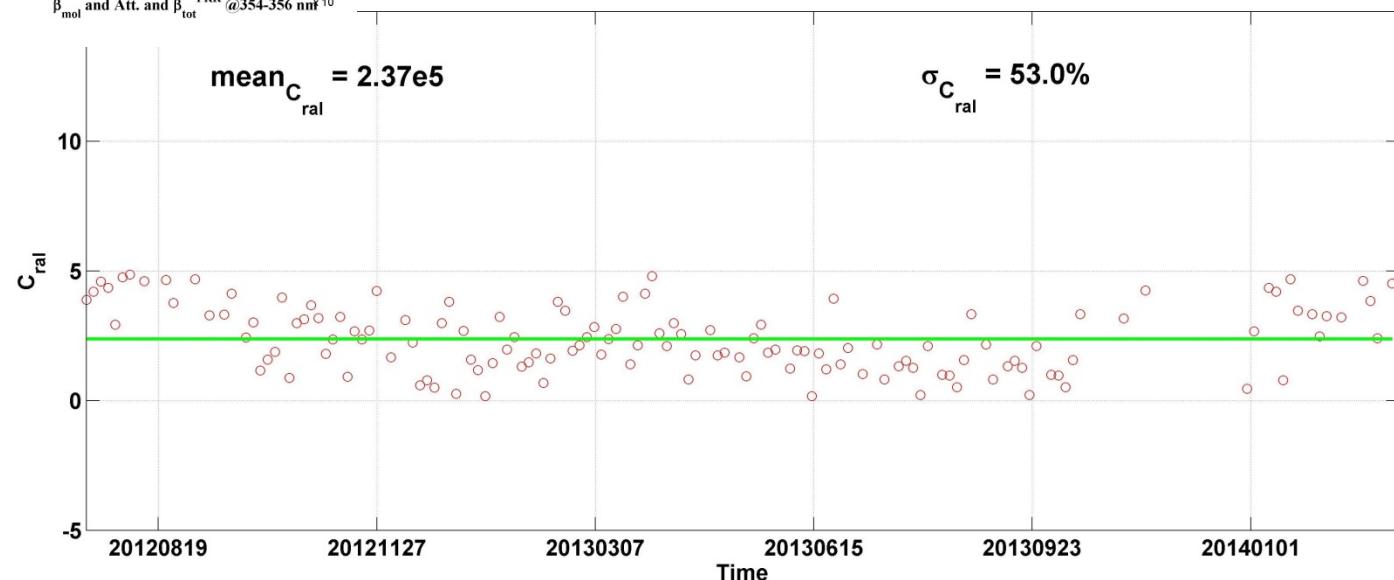
60-m vertical resolution
20 minutes temporal resolution



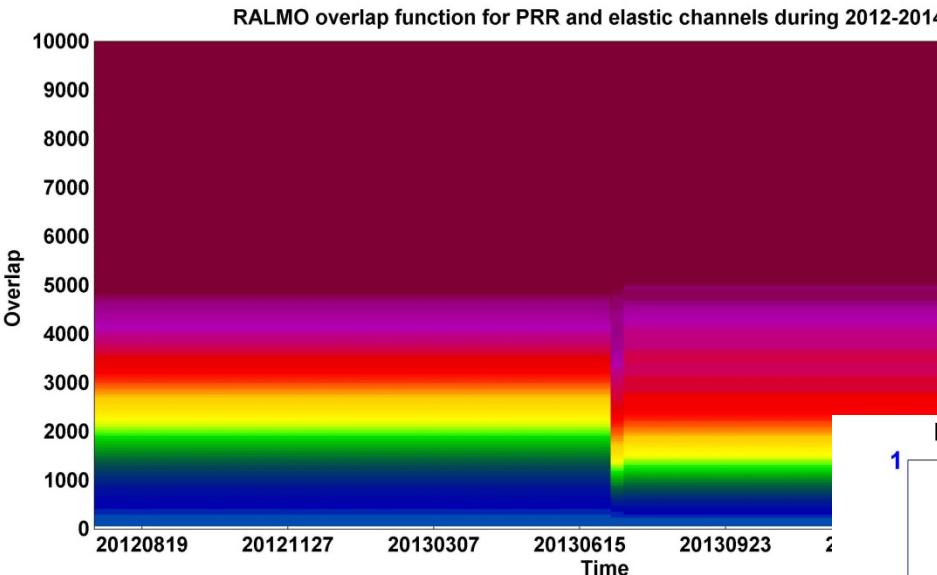
RALMO calibration and overlap correction



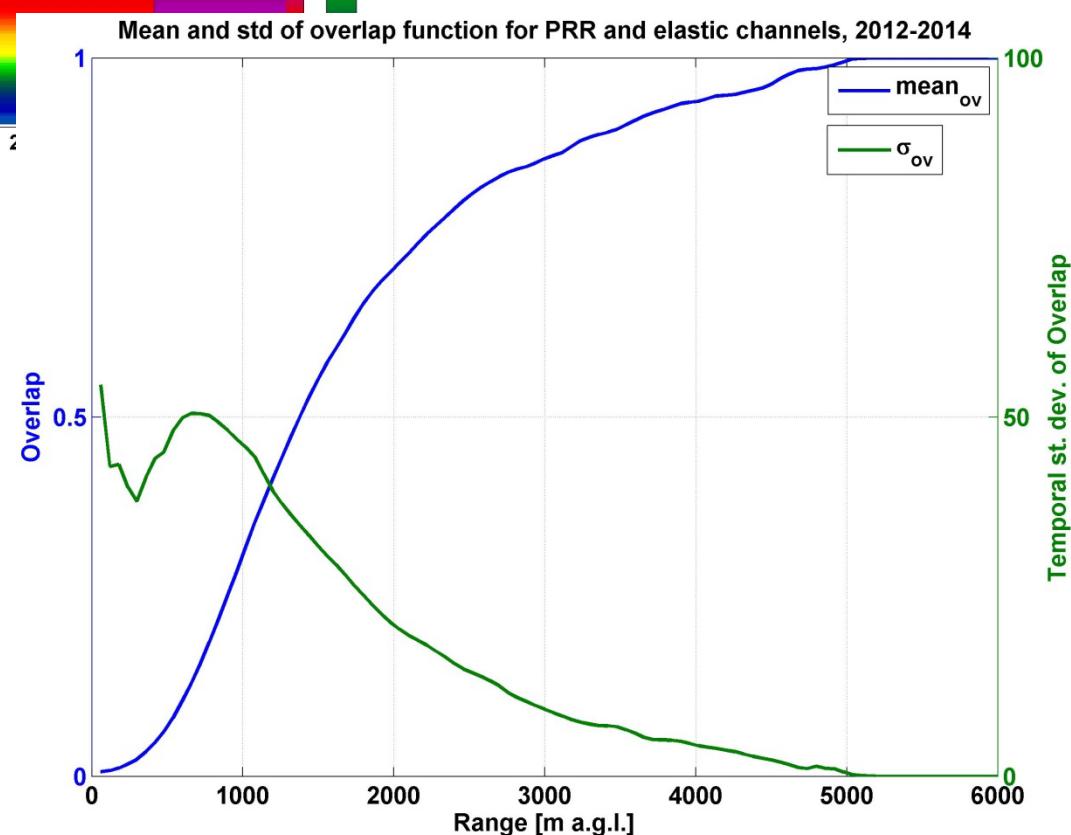
RALMO LIDAR constant timeseries, 2012-2014

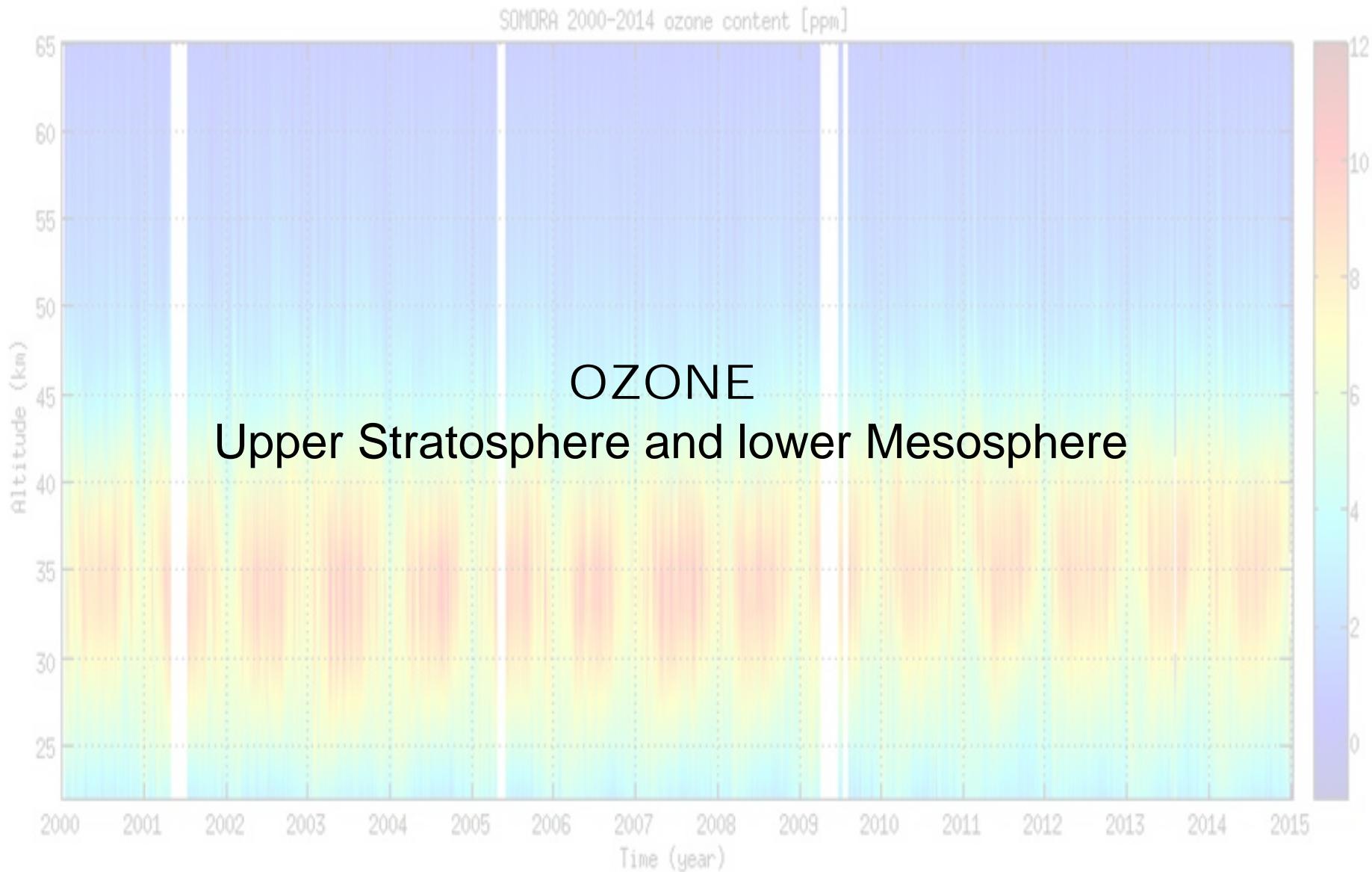


RALMO overlap correction



The temporal variability of the overlap correction function peaks at 700 m with ~50% of relative change during 2012-2014. The mean stdv over the range 0-5 km is **20%**.

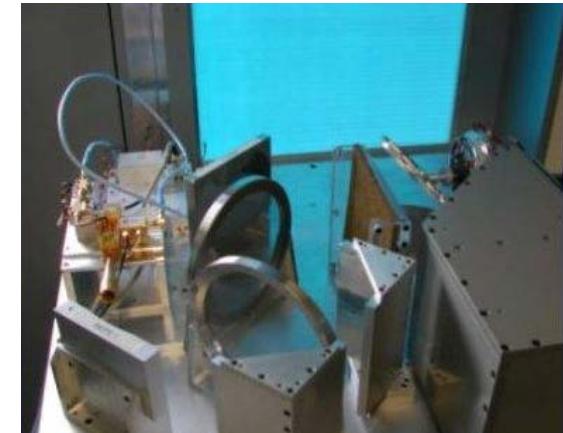
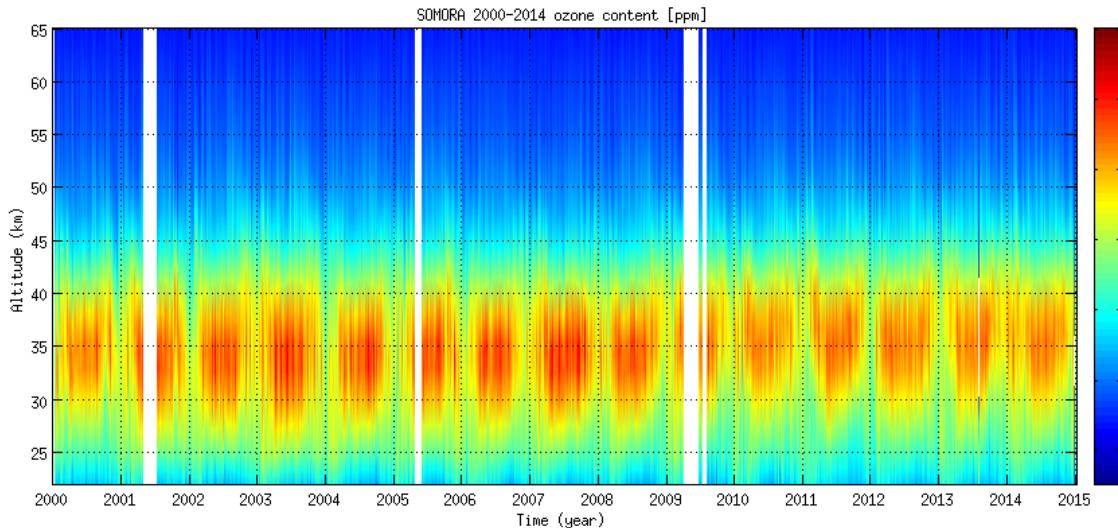




SOMORA

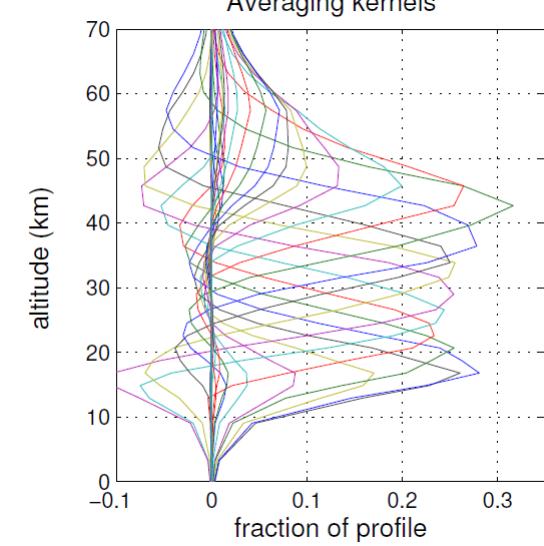
Stratospheric Ozone Monitoring Radiometer

Stratospheric ozone



Instrument Characteristics

Radiometer type	Total power, single sideband
Calibration	Hot-cold
Center frequency	142 GHz
Bandwidth / resolution	1 GHz / 61 kHz
Spectrometer	AOS (until 2012) and FFTS (since 10/2010)

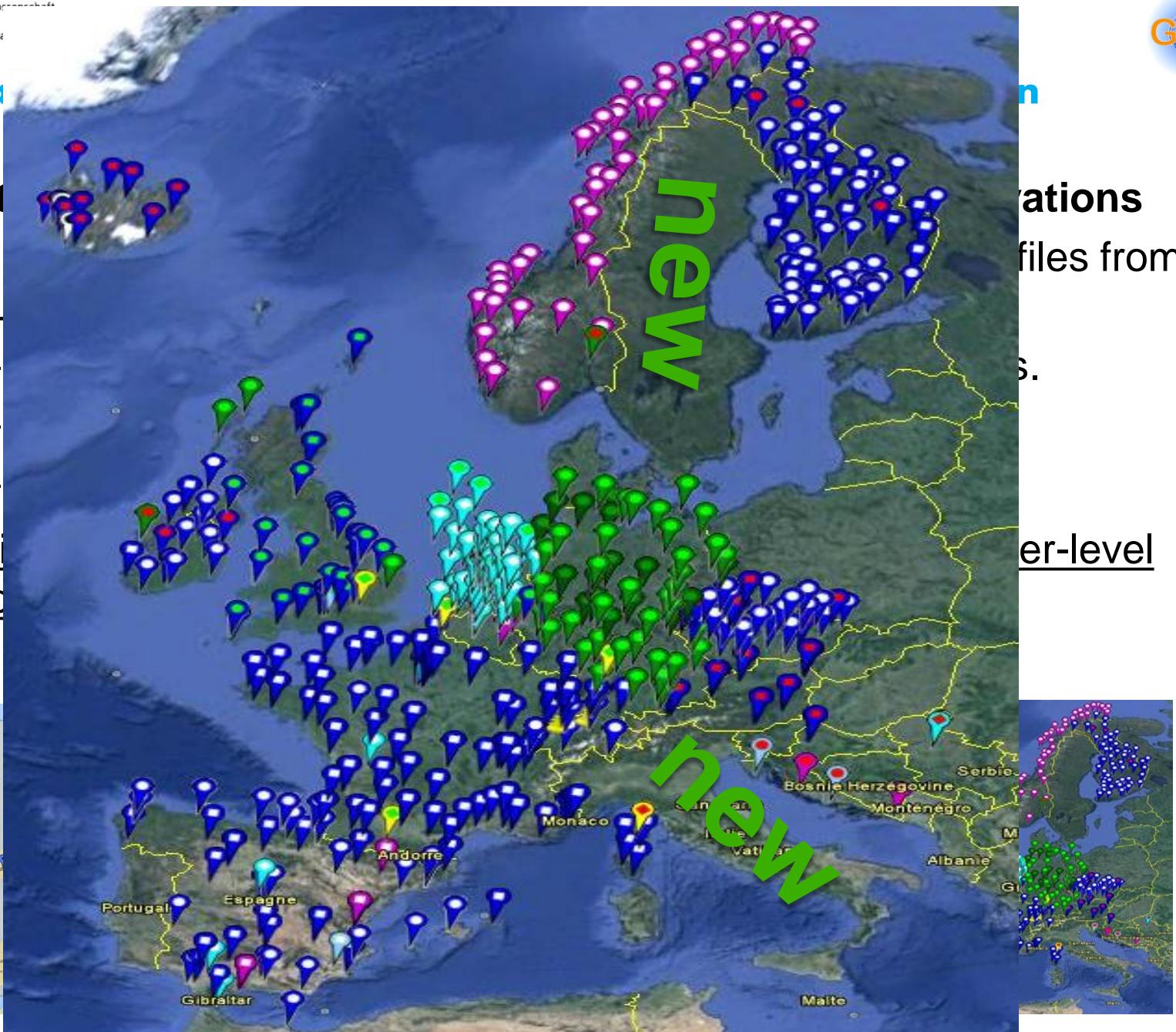


Automation

Addition

- Minimise AL

- Scientific products



Wrapping up...

- RALMO performs good-quality WV measurements in the UTLS with $\text{SNR} > 1$ and T_{int} of few hours. An OEM has been developed to characterize the temperature and WV retrievals by providing the uncertainty budget.
- The inspection of timeseries of WV and BSR variables allows for the separation of seasonal and advected layers.
- An automatic procedure is in place to calculate the extinction and backscatter coefficients from the total PRR signal.
- The RALMO system stability and calibration is monitored.
- SOMORA ensures the monitoring of stratospheric and mesospheric ozone above Payerne since year 2000.