

Micro-Pulse Lidar Network (MPLNET): 10 Years of Trying to Imitate

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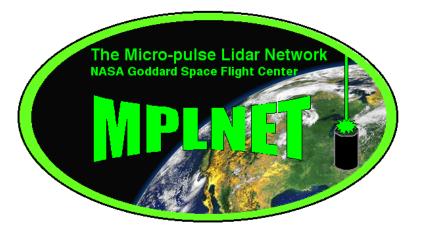
CALIPSO Validation Activities: Judd Welton, Tim Berkoff, James Campbell

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Site Operations & Science Investigations many network partners around the world

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<u>MPLNET information and results shown here are the</u> result of efforts by all of our network partners!



The Micro Pulse Lidar Network (MPLNET): Overview



South Pole MPLNET Site: 1999-current



Micro Pulse Lidar (GSFC Patent)

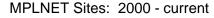


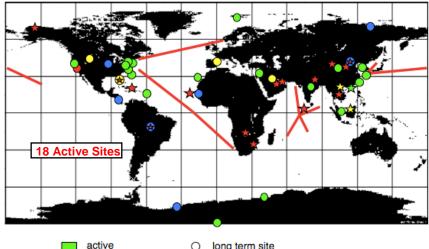
MPLNET:

- A federated network of micro pulse lidar sites around the world, coordinated and lead from Goddard Space Flight Center
- Co-location with related networks, including NASA AERONET
- Local, regional, and global scale contributions to atmospheric research
- · Satellite validation
- · Aerosol climate and air quality model validation
- Impact of aerosol & cloud heights on direct and indirect climate effects
- Support for wide variety of field campaigns

What's New?

- Version 2 products released 2008
- Continue active publication record (+40 papers since 2000)
- Barbados site activated in 2008
- IIT Kanpur and Singapore sites activated in 2009
- Dongsha Island temporary site Feb March 2010, one or two more temporary sites in SE Asia in support of 7-SEAS campaign
- Other planned sites in 2010: Qatar, Spain, Miami, NYC





0	long term
☆	field camp

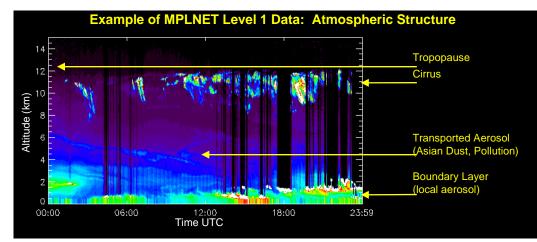
inactive

planned

proposed

- baign
- former field campaign, planned/proposed site
- ship cruise

* most sites co-located with AERONET

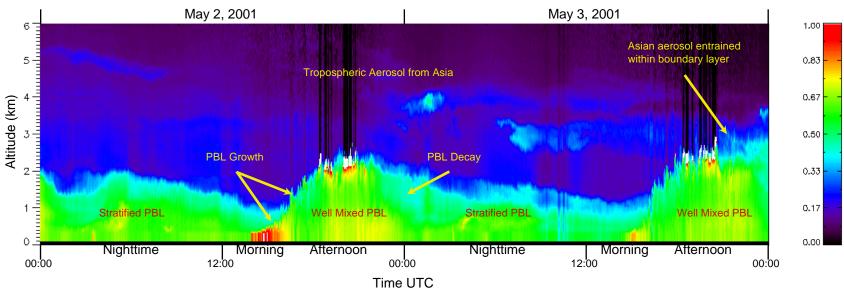


http://mplnet.gsfc.nasa.gov



MPLNET Data Products

Level 1 MPLNET Signals from NASA Goddard



MPLNET Data Products:

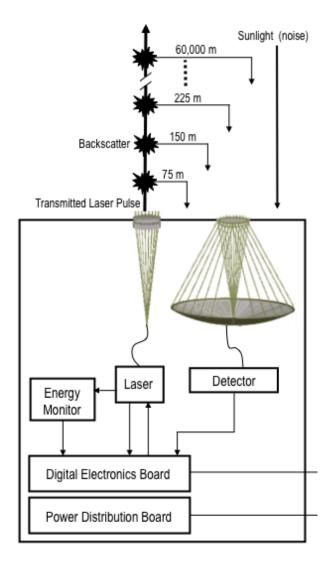
+ near real time: 1 hour or 1 day

- Level 1 NRB Signals, Diagnostics (near real time, no quality screening)
- Level 1.5 Level 1.5b: Aerosol, Cloud, PBL Heights and Vertical Feature Mask Level 1.5a: Aerosol Backscatter, Extinction, Optical Depth Profiles and Lidar Ratio (near real time, no quality screening)
- Level 2 Operational Products Under Development (beta data available upon request) (not real time, quality assured)

All data are publicly available in netcdf format. Errors included for all data products.

Data policy same as AERONET. We are a federated network, individual site providers deserve credit.





Level 0, Raw Lidar Signal (counts/time):

$$P_{\text{RAW}}(r) = \left\{ \frac{O(r)E}{Dr^2} C\beta(r) e^{-2\int_0^z \sigma(r')dr'} \right\} + \frac{N_s + N_d}{D}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{MPL}}(r) = \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{O}(r)E}{Dr^2} C\beta(r) e^{-2\int_0^z \sigma(r')dr'} \right\} + \frac{\mathbf{A}(r)}{D} + \frac{\mathbf{N}_{\mathrm{s}} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathrm{d}}}{D}$$

Overlap often insignificant for airborne and satellite lidar, not for ground-based lidar (especially the MPL)

Level 1 Signal:

$$\mathbf{P}_{\text{NRB}}(r) = C(\beta_{M}(r) + \beta_{P}(r))e^{-2\int_{0}^{z}\sigma_{M}(r')dr'}e^{-2\int_{0}^{z}\sigma_{P}(r')dr'}$$

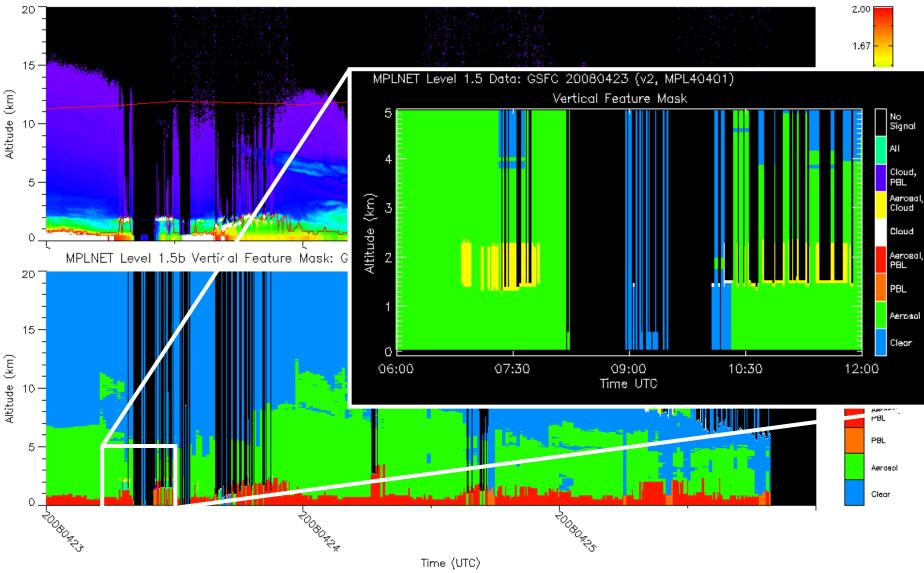
$$\mathbf{P}_{ABS}(r) = \left(\beta_{M}(r) + \beta_{P}(r)\right)e^{-2\int_{0}^{z}\sigma_{M}(r')dr'}e^{-2\int_{0}^{z}\sigma_{P}(r')dr'}$$

Level 1 data often reported as calibrated Attenuated Backscatter (km sr)-1 for airborne and satellite lidar

It is typically more challenging to calibrate (C) ground-based lidar because initial signal data are not acquired in the upper free trop (MPLNET level 1 data are NRB)

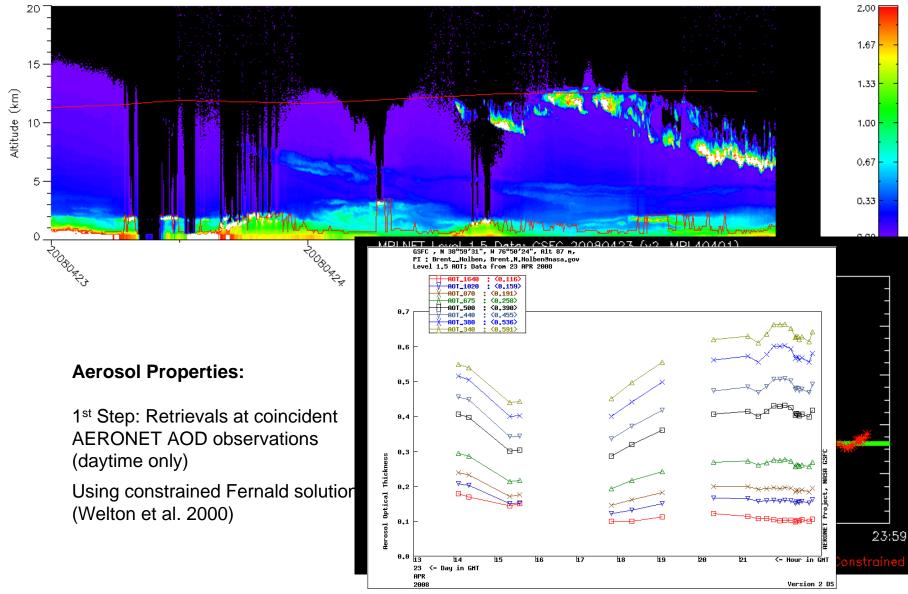


MPLNET Level 1.0 NRB: GSFC





MPLNET Level 1.0 NRB: GSFC

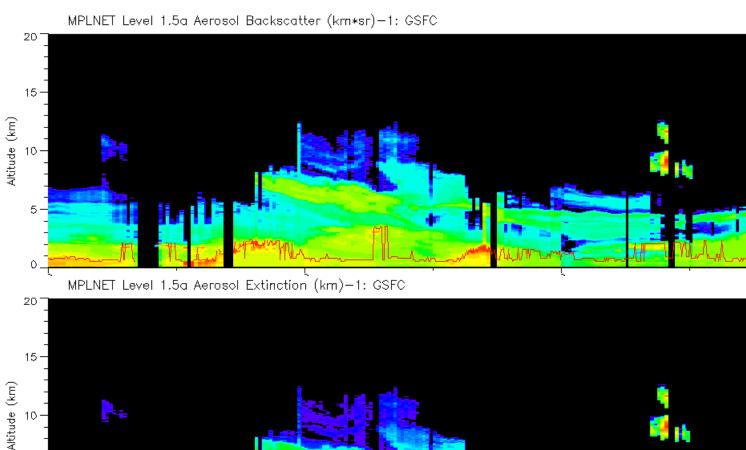




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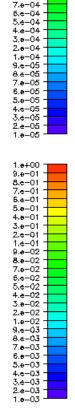
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Time (UTC)

T-DOBORNESS



1.е-02 9.е-03

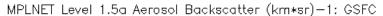
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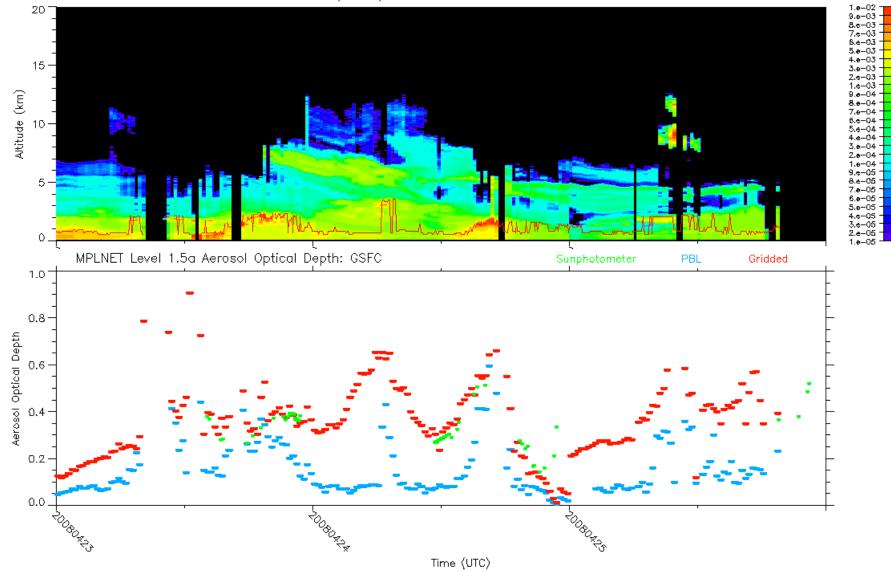
3.e-03 2.e-03 1.e-03

9.e-04 8.e-04

> PBL Aerosols Clouds









Validation of MPLNET Aerosol Products

How well do state-of-the-art techniques measuring the vertical profile of tropospheric aerosol extinction compare?

B. Schmid, R. Ferrare, C. Flynn, R. Elleman, D. Covert, A. Strawa, E. Welton, D. Turner, H. Jonsson, J. Redemann, J. Eilers, K. Ricci, A. G. Hallar, M. Clayton, J. Michalsky, A. Smirnov, B. Holben, and J. Barnard, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 111, D05S07, doi:10.1029/2005JD005837, 2006.

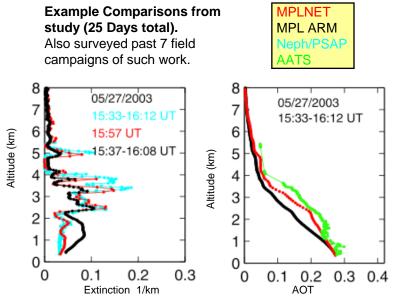
Aerosol Extinction & Optical Depth profiles compared in comprehensive study:

- MPLNET (column AOT anchored to AERONET)
- MPL from ARM
- Airborne Ames Sunphotometer (AATS)
- Airborne in-situ (nephelometer & absorption photometer)
- Airborne cavity ring-down system (Cadenza)
- Ground-based Raman lidar (CARL)

AATS used as truth
AATS is most direct measure of AOT profile
AATS Column AOT within 2% of AERONET



AATS-14 shown above



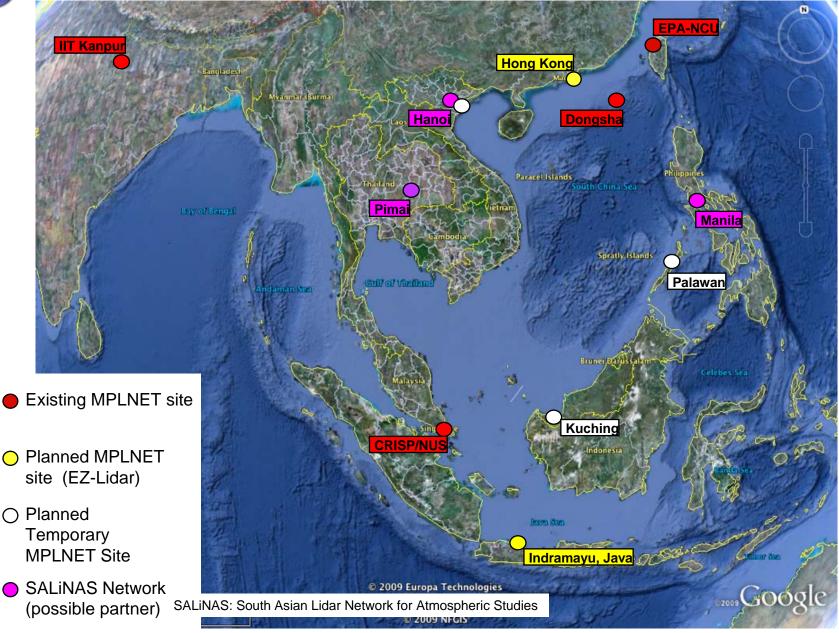
Summary of Study Results: MPLNET among best performers

Instrument (visible wavelengths, ~520 nm)	Bias Error relative to AATS
Cadenza	- 13%
Neph / PSAP	- 15%
MPLNET	+ 13%
MPL ARM	+ 24%
CARL (Raman)	+ 54%
Neph / PSAP Mean from 7 Campaigns	- 17%
Size Dist. Derived Mean from 3 Campaigns	- 18%
MPLNET Mean from 5 Campaigns	< + 20% (work in progress)

Conclusion: state-of-the-art techniques remain 15 - 20% uncertain MPLNET meets or exceeds that target range

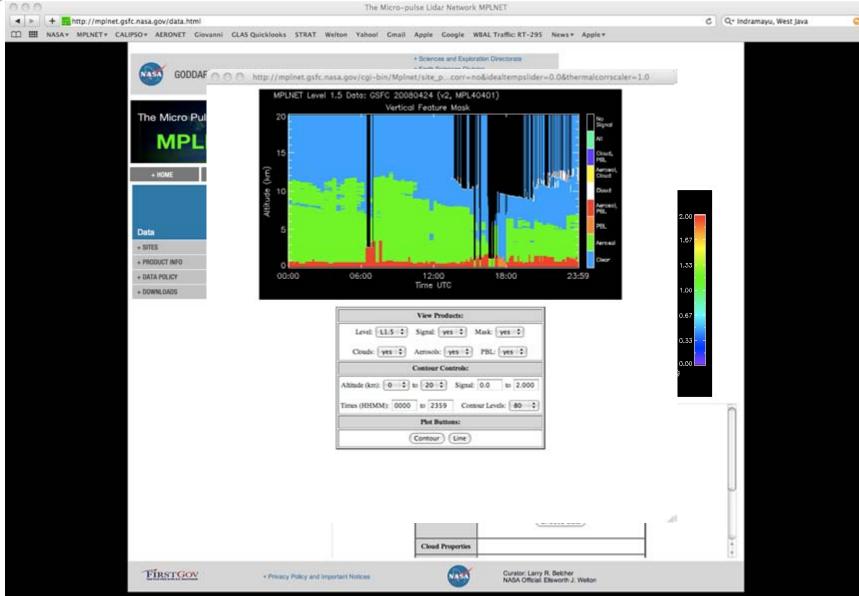


MPLNET: Future Plans 2010-2012 (AMY, 7-SEAS, and PAC E)



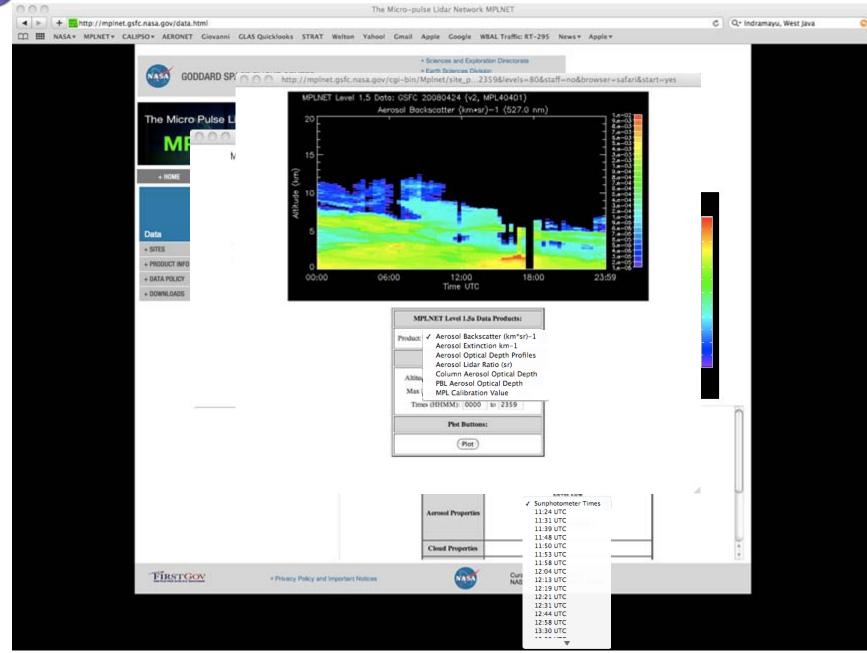


MPLNET: Website, Browse Tools, and Data Downloads



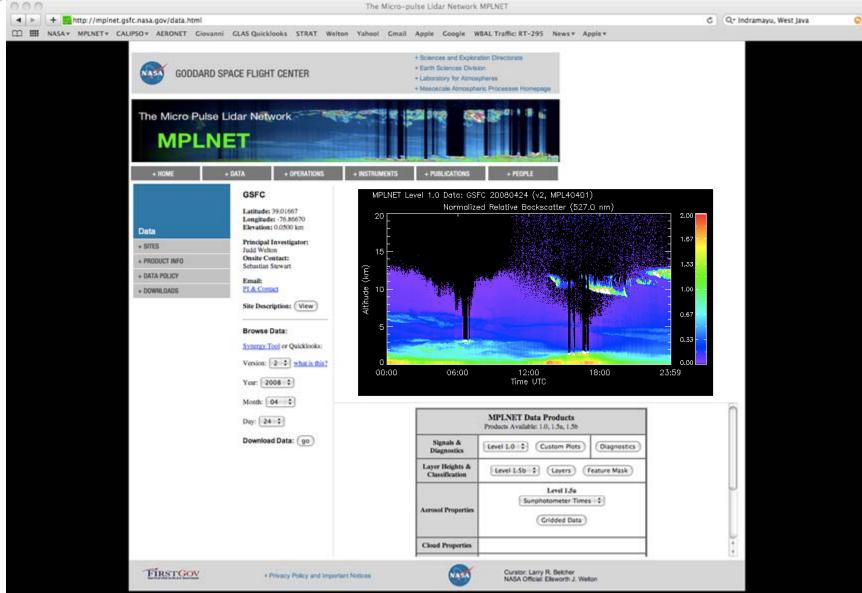


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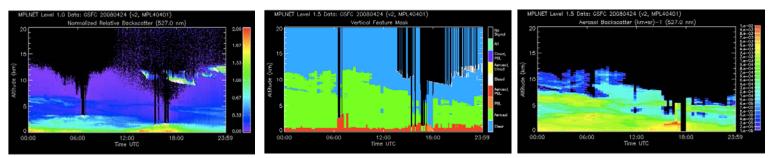


MPLNET: Website, Browse Tools, and Data Downloads

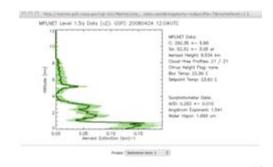




- All files in netcdf
- Daily archive per site
- Level 1 data rate: 1 minute, 75 meter vertical, 0 30 km
- Standard range grid for all data (Level 1 thru Level 2), site altitude provided to construct altitude array
- Level 1.5 temporal averaging required for layer heights and retrievals
 - clouds: 1 min, PBL: 5 min, aerosols: 20 min
 - Standard temporal array for Level 1, Level 1.5b VFM, and gridded Level 1.5a data
 - all data reported at 1 min regardless of data averaging for retrieval



Varying temporal array for Level 1.5a sunphotometer constrained retrievals
 all data represent 20 min averages about sunphotometer times





- Upon request, stage daily archive files on ftp server
- Daily archive files not ideal for large requests
 - too many files, especially if request data from multiple sites
 - archive files contain all data products for given level (1, 1.5b, 1.5a) and various diagnostics
- New user file format in development (also netcdf)
 - Turning point came after NCEP request for routine access to PBL heights, and

Paul Ginoux (GFDL) who asked for "everything"

- Yearly data file containing one data product from all active sites that year
 - file updated daily or weekly (TBD)
 - e.g. One file containing all aerosol extinction profiles from all sites for 2009
- only pertinent ancillary data and information added to file
- all products conform to standard range grid
- all products provided at native resolution (e.g. aerosol products at 20 minute intervals)
- List of yearly product files in development
 - PBL height
 - aerosol top height
 - aerosol extinction profiles
 - aerosol backscatter profiles
 - aerosol lidar ratio
 - aerosol column AOD
 - aerosol PBL AOD



- MPLNET website: http://mplnet.gsfc.nasa.gov
- MPLNET is part of the Synergy Tool, available through AERONET (and MPLNET) website
 - working to support EZ-Lidar sites in MPLNET framework, and synergy tool
 - future -> include independent lidar sites in synergy tool (added funding required)
 - plan to explore merged level 3 product using GEOS-5 aerosols (validation)
- Other Lidar Networks
 - EARLINET, NIES, AD-NET, CISLINET, REALM, CORALNet (regional focus), NDACC (global)
 - ALINE, SALINAS (new, mostly lidar enthusiasts, potential for coordinated operations)
 - WMO GAW effort to create a coordinated global lidar network of networks/stations
 - GAW Aerosol Lidar Observation Network (GALION)
- Common ground based lidar issues for operational support
 - most sites are run by individuals contributing to a larger effort, coordinated at major center
 - network rep (ie, me for MPLNET) has difficulty offering network data to operational users unless consent provided by individual network partners
 - data policy conflicts... concern is that individual contributions lost in such large efforts
 - avoid lidar wow factor, define exactly what products/information you need from us (give me "everything" creates burden on us, and will likely create more problems for you then are solved)
 - do operational users want ground lidar for validation? assimilation? both?
 - JMA only presentation yesterday that used ground data for assimilation



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