

Remote sounding performance of a thermal IR LHR for atmospheric trace gases

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Project Introduction

Ø Project objectives

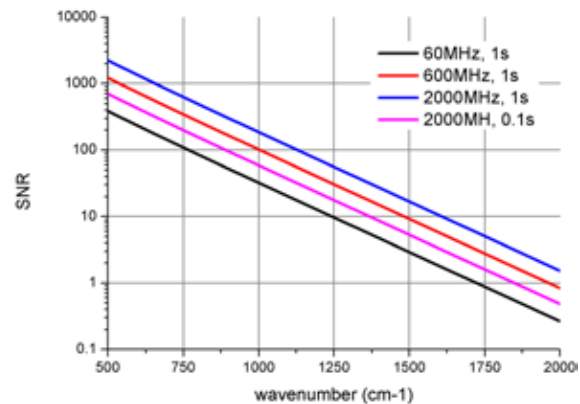
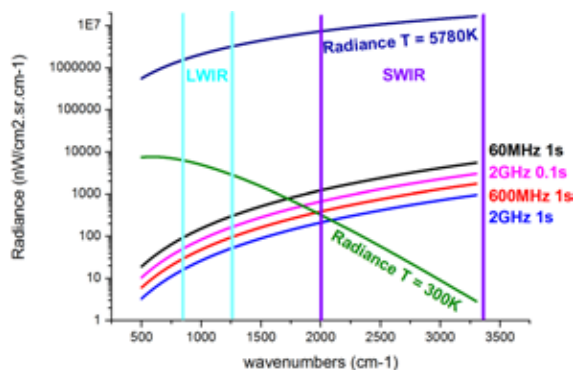
- Identify best sounding performances to drive developments
- Survey solar occultation, nadir and limb
- CO, NO, O₃, CH₄, N₂O, SO₂, CO₂

Ø Case for LHR

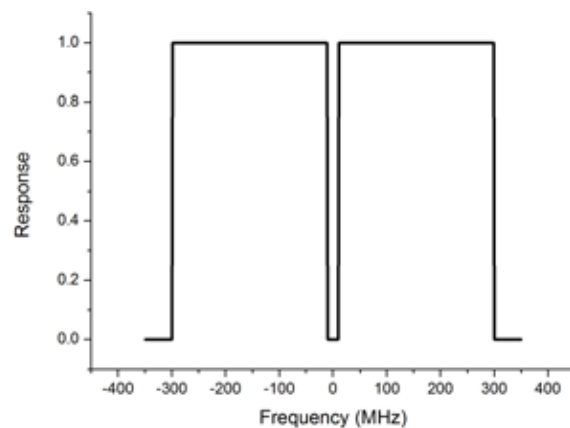
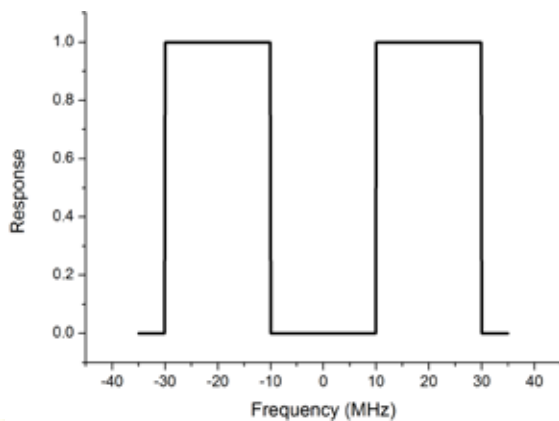
- High spectral resolution (0.001 – 0.02 cm⁻¹)
 - Turns into altitudinal resolution
- High spatial resolution (100's m LEO / few km's GEO)
 - Local observations
- Miniaturized through integration
 - Lower cost, piggy backing, constellation

Instrument Model

Ø Noise

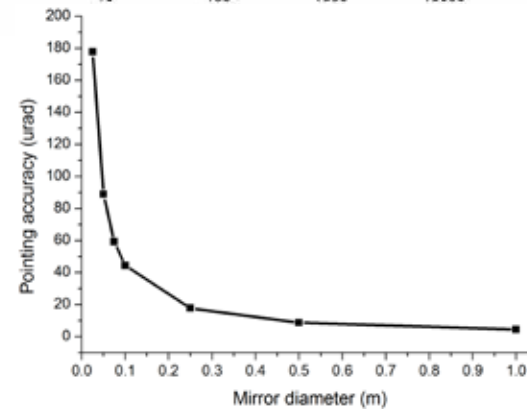
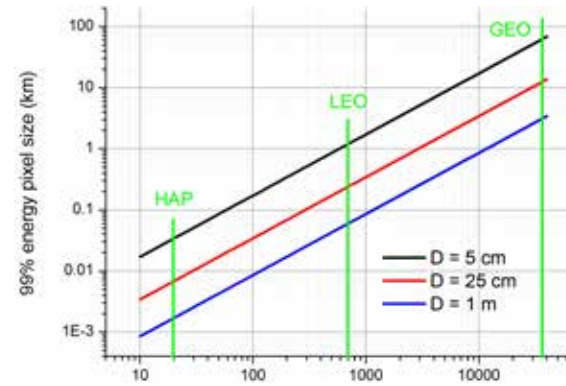
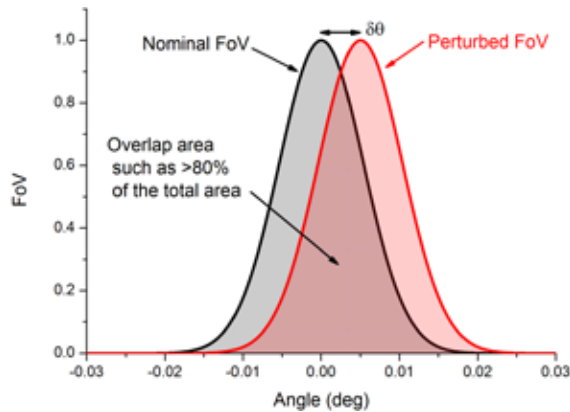
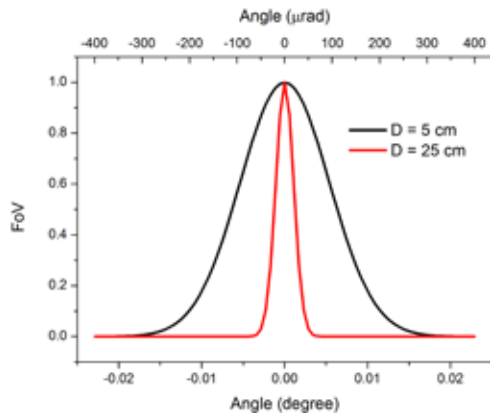


Ø Instrument lineshape



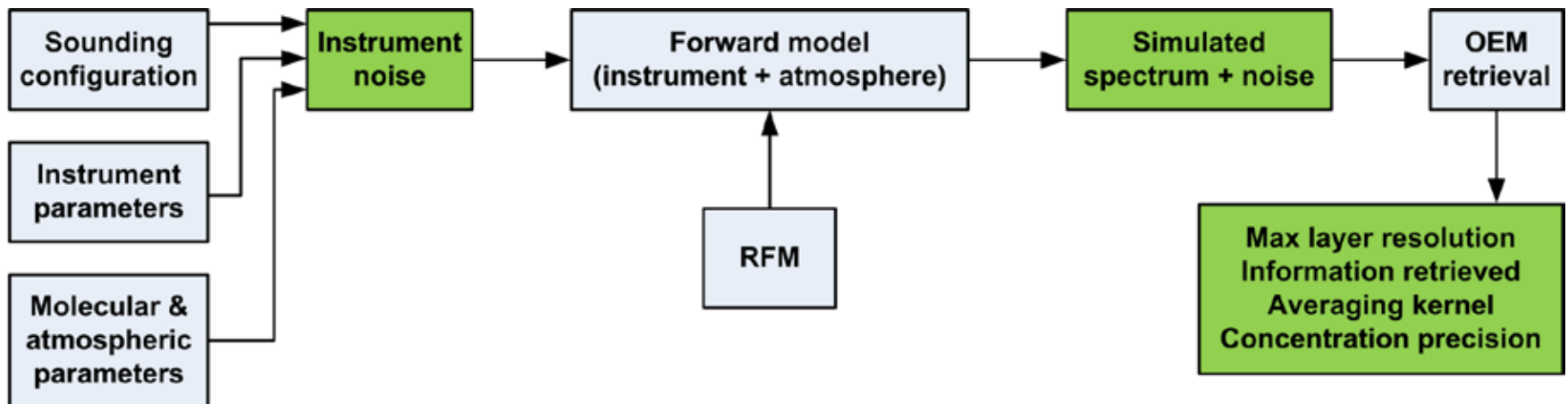
Instrument Model

∅ Field of view



Analysis Methodology

∅ Analysis flowchart



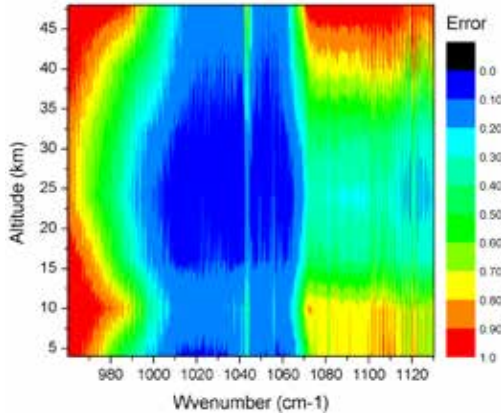
∅ Optimized narrow spectral window 0.5 cm^{-1}

∅ Vertical sensitivity and precision

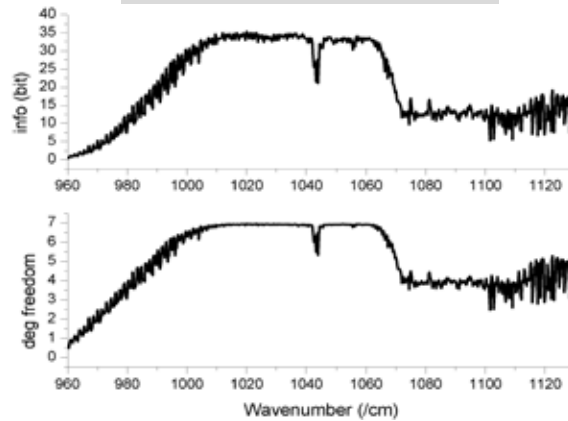
∅ Effect of integration time and sampling resolution

Example of Ozone (nadir)

Retrieval error across the nu3 band

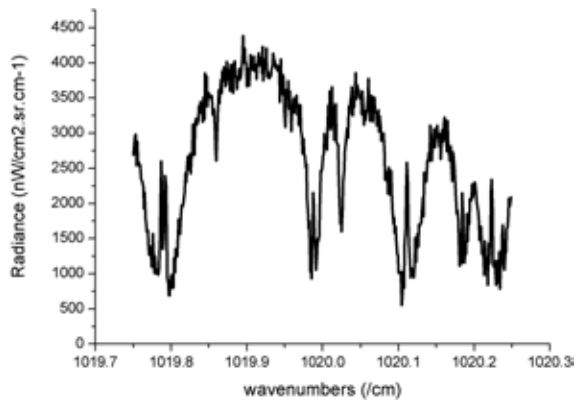


Information content

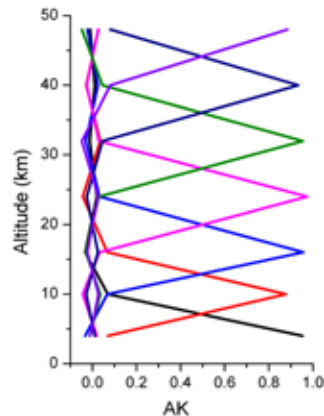


- Optimum 0.5 cm⁻¹ spectral window 1019.75 – 1020.25 cm⁻¹
- Optimum 7 layer altitudinal grid 4 - 10 - 16 - 24 – 32 – 40 - 48 km

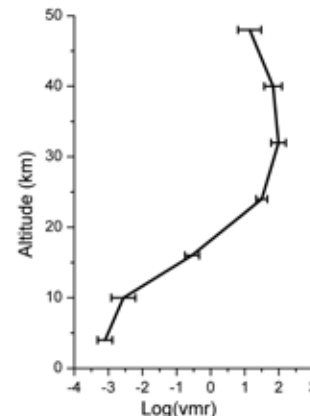
Simulated spectrum



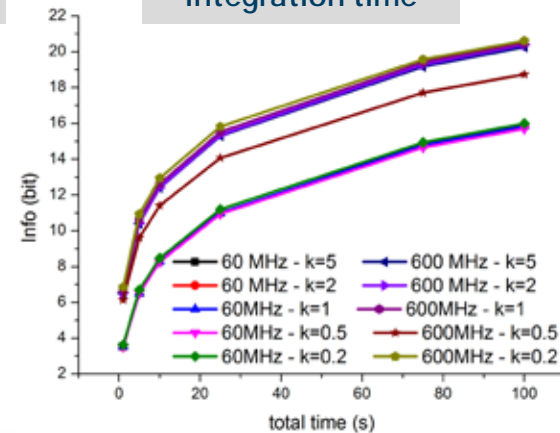
Sensitivity / resolution



Profile & precision



Integration time



Outcomes

Molecule	Viewing mode	Optimum window (cm ⁻¹)	Resolved layers	Info (bit)	For 5s acquisition
CO	Nadir	N/A			
	Limb	N/A			
	Solar occ.	2146.75 – 2147.25	8	40	
NO	Nadir	N/A			
	Limb	N/A			
	Solar occ.	1900.00 – 1900.50	2	4	
O3	Nadir	1019.75 – 1020.25	7	35	11 bit - 4 layers
	Limb	1009.25 – 1009.75	6	15	
	Solar occ.	1133.75 – 1134.25	10	65	
CH4	Nadir	1230.00 – 1230.50	3	14	5 bit - 2 layers
	Limb	1247.75 – 1248.25	2	4	
	Solar occ.	1230.00 – 1230.50	8	50	
N2O	Nadir	1155.50 – 1156.00	4	14	4 bit - 1 layer
	Limb	1150.75 – 1151.25	2	3	
	Solar occ.	1179.75 – 1180.25	9	70	
SO2	Nadir	1136.00 – 1136.50	N/A	N/A	
	Limb	N/A			
	Solar occ.	N/A			
CO2	Nadir	727.00 – 727.50	9	45	20 bit - 5 layers
	Limb	653.00 – 653.50	12	50	
	Solar occ.	738.25 – 738.75	12	90	

Achievement Against Goals

- ∅ Identify the best candidates for LHR deployment
 - Ozone for lower troposphere air quality
 - Carbon dioxide lower troposphere for carbon cycle studies (<1% precision)
 - Sub-city scale spatial resolution (even from GEO)

- ∅ Technological developments required
 - 13.7 um QCL development for CO2
 - High speed mixers for spectral multiplexing
 - E.g. MIM diodes with 100's GHz bandwidth

Issues & Problems

- Ø Originally planned to look at isotopologues signals
 - LHR can obtain altitudinal information from a single lines
 - Should have isotopologue sensitivity

- Ø Key trained staff left early January
 - Unable to conduct the study in time

Positioning

∅ Presentations

- “A Fully Integrated, Miniaturised Quantum Cascade Laser Heterodyne Radiometer for Earth Observation”, Joint NCEO/CEOI conference, Nottingham, 2012
- “Getting QCL-based Remote Sensors to the Harsh Real World of Space”. NSF Mid Infrared Technologies for Health and Environment Engineering center, Workshop, Baltimore, USA, 2012
- “Mid-Infrared Laser Heterodyne Systems From Earth Observation to Security and Defence”, CEOI showcase conference, 2013
- Posters at the NCEO/CEOI conference and CEOI showcase

∅ Publication

- “Atmospheric vertical profiles of O₃, N₂O, CH₄, CCl₂F₂, and H₂O retrieved from external-cavity quantum-cascade laser heterodyne radiometer measurements”, Tsai et al. Applied Optics, 51, 36, 8779-8792, 2012

Positioning

Ø Leverage

- Proposal to evolve miniature LHR for planetary applications
 - E.g. Mars isotopologues sounding

Ø UK capability enhancement

- Outcomes indicated further paths for development
 - CO2 to be investigated
 - Key to develop spectral multiplexing capability to fully exploit the LHR concept
 - Informed the roadmap for development

Roadmap

