Measuring Aerosol Absorption from Space

$$I_{aer} \approx \frac{\omega_0 P(\Theta) \pi F_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0 + \mu} [1 - e^{-\tau (1/\mu + 1/\mu_0)}] + [I_0 + I_s] [e^{-(1 - w_0)\tau (1/\mu + 1/\mu_0)} - 1] + \dots$$



Aerosol absorption can be detected from space when the the absorbing layer is 'illuminated' using a natural source.

Illumination by sunglint (Kaufman, et al, GRL, 2002)



Sensitivity to aerosol absorption



Illumination by clouds (Figure by N.C. Hsu, UMBC)

Illumination by Rayleigh Scattering (Torres et al., JGR, 2004)

Measuring Aerosol Absorption from Space using near UV observations

Aerosol absorption can be quantified when the illuminating source can be accurately characterized.



The interaction of the large near UV Rayleigh scattering component and aerosol absorption provides the signal to measure aerosol absorption over land and water surfaces.

Near UV retrieval scheme



TOMS – Aeronet comparison during SAFARI2000



82% of points are within expected accuracy limits (0.1 or 30%)

63% within +/- 0.03 87% within +/- 0.05

Aerosol Vertical Distribution



CALIPSO (Spring-05) will provide information on aerosol layer height

Application to TOMS Observations (2) Saharan dust outbreak over Europe

October 12-2001





Optical Depth



<.80 .82 .84 .86 .88 .90 .92 .94 .96 .98 1.0> \$\varphi_0\$

Single Scattering Albedo

Peat Fires in Eastern Europe (Sept 4, 2002)









AERONET sites



TOMS-AERONET AOT comparison

OMI Aerosol absorption retrievals Aug-21-2004 (preliminary results) Aqua-MODIS





OMI retrieved parameters:



Aerosol Single Scattering Albedo

NASA/GSFC





Aerosol Optical Depth NASA/GSFC

Optical Depth