

Development of a dust height retrieval algorithm using the O₄ measurements based on OMI

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In this present study, we present an improved retrieval algorithm for Dust Peak Height (DPH) from O₄ absorption at 477 nm based on space-borne measurements. Here, we tried to improve the algorithm by applying O₄ Air Mass Factor (AMF) to consider the both variations of O₄ Slant Column Density (SCD) and O₄ Vertical Column Density (VCD). Temperature-dependent O₄ cross section is used when constructing Look Up Table (LUT) of O₄ AMF to reduce discrepancy between measured O₄ AMF and simulated O₄ AMF. The main algorithm consists of two sub-algorithms (spectrum fitting algorithm and O₄ VCD calculation algorithm) and a LUT of O₄ AMF. Some filtering parameters on LUT, which can affect on O₄ AMF, are determined by sensitivity test between O₄ AMF against the parameters: O₄ VCD, geometries, surface reflectance, Aeorsol Optical Depth (AOD), and aerosol height. Especially, several O₄ VCDs are used in the LUT as O₄ VCD depends on temperature, pressure, and terrain height. The LUT of O₄ AMF is constructed based on the radiative transfer simulation. Inappropriate O₄ VCD assumption can lead to DPH uncertainties more than 89% in dust source region like Gobi Desert (surface altitude > 1 km) in Northeast Asia. The algorithm shows a good performance between true DPH and retrieved DPH (Root mean bias = -0.04 km) in blind test using the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) synthetic spectrum. We also attempted to retrieve DPH height using the hyperspectral L1B data measured by OMI in Northeast Asia. The DPH retrieved from OMI L1B data (DPH_{OMI}) is compared with DPH measured by National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) lidar measurements (DPH_{NIES}). Mean Bias and percent difference between retrieved DPH_{OMI} and DPH_{NIES} are calculated as 0.15 km and 22%, respectively.