Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

An Interactive Open Access Journal of the European Geosciences Union

| Copernicus.org | EGU.eu |

Online Library ACP

- Recent Final Revised Papers
- Volumes and Issues
- Special Issues
- Library Search
- Title and Author Search

Online Library ACPD

Alerts & RSS Feeds

General Information

Submission

Production

Subscription

Comment on a Paper





Volumes and Issues Contents of Issue 9 Special Issue Atmos. Chem. Phys., 5, 2419-2429, 2005 www.atmos-chem-phys.net/5/2419/2005/ © Author(s) 2005. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons License

Validation of ENVISAT/SCIAMACHY columnar methane by solar FTIR spectrometry at the Ground-Truthing Station Zugspitze

R. Sussmann¹, W. Stremme¹, M. Buchwitz², and R. de Beek² ¹IMK-IFU, Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany ²Institute of Environmental Physics (iup), University of Bremen FB1, Bremen, Germany

Abstract. Methane total-vertical column retrievals from ground-based solar FTIR measurements at the Permanent Ground-Truthing Station Zugspitze (47.42° N, 10.98° E, 2964m a.s.l.), Germany are used to validate column averaged methane retrieved from ENVISAT/SCIAMACHY spectra by WFM-DOAS (WFMD) version 0.4 and 0.41 for 153 days in 2003. Smoothing errors are estimated to be below 0.10% for FTIR and 0.14% for SCIAMACHY-WFMD retrievals and can be neglected for the assessment of observed bias and day-to-day-scatter. In order to minimize the altitude-difference effect, dry-air column averaged mixing ratios (XCH_d) have been utilized. From the FTIR-time series of XCH₄ an atmospheric day-to-day variability of 1% was found, and a sinusoidal annual cycle with a \approx 1.6% amplitude. To obtain the WFMD bias, a polynomial fitted to the FTIR series was used as a reference. The result is WFMD v0.4/FTIR=1.008±0.019 and WFMD v0.41/FTIR=1.058±0.008. WFMD v0.41 was significantly improved by a time-dependent bias correction. It can still not capture the natural day-today variability, i.e., the standard deviation calculated from the daily-mean values is 2.4% using averages within a 2000-km radius, and 2.7% for a 1000-km radius. These numbers are dominated by a residual timedependent bias in the order of 3%/month. The latter can be reduced, e.g., from 2.4% to 1.6% as shown by an empirical time-dependent bias correction. Standard deviations of the daily means, calculated from the individual measurements of each day, are excluding time-dependent biases, thus showing the potential precision of WFMD daily means, i.e., 0.3% for a 2000-km selection radius, and 0.6% for a 1000-km selection radius. Therefore, the annual cycle as well as possibly the day-to-day variability could be captured under the prerequisite of further advanced time-dependent bias corrections, or the use of other channels, where the icing issue is less prominent.

■ Final Revised Paper (PDF, 276 KB) ■ Discussion Paper (ACPD)

Citation: Sussmann, R., Stremme, W., Buchwitz, M., and de Beek, R.: Validation of ENVISAT/SCIAMACHY columnar methane by solar FTIR spectrometry at the Ground-Truthing Station Zugspitze, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 5, 2419-2429, 2005.
Bibtex EndNote Reference Manager

| EGU Journals | Contact



Library Search 66 Author Search hh

- Sister Journals AMT & GMD
- Financial Support for Authors
- Journal Impact Factor
- Public Relations & Background Information

Recent Papers

01 | ACP. 17 Feb 2009: Asian dust outflow in the PBL and free atmosphere retrieved by NASA CALIPSO and an assimilated dust transport model

02 | ACPD, 17 Feb 2009: Evaluation of new secondary organic aerosol models for a case study in Mexico City

03 | ACP, 17 Feb 2009: Technical Note: Measurement of the tropical UTLS composition in presence of clouds using millimetre-wave heterodyne spectroscopy