

Near-real-time measurements of acetylene (C₂H₂) and hydrogen cyanide (HCN) from IASI: method, validation, global distribution and comparison with model.

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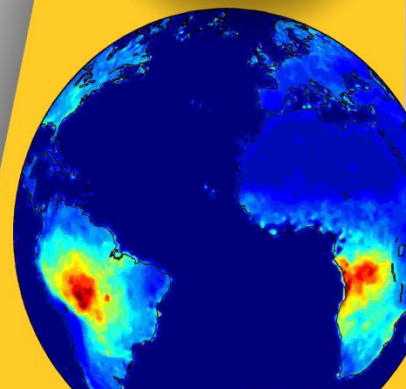
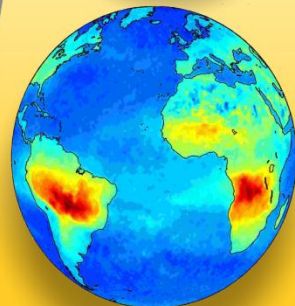
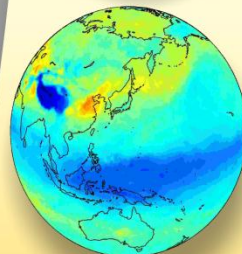
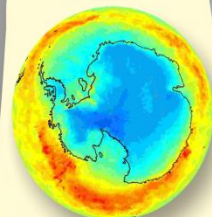
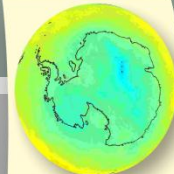
³ Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA-IASB), 3, Av. Circulaire, B-1180, Brussels, Belgium.

⁴ Laboratoire de l'Atmosphère et des Cyclones (LACy), Université de la Réunion, UMR CNRS-Météo-France 8105, Saint-Denis, Réunion, France.

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Introduction

HCN

Main sources:

- **Biomass Burning**
- Fossil fuel combustion
- Higher plants, bacteria and fungi

Main sink:

- Ocean uptake

Lifetime: 2-4 months

C₂H₂

Main sources:

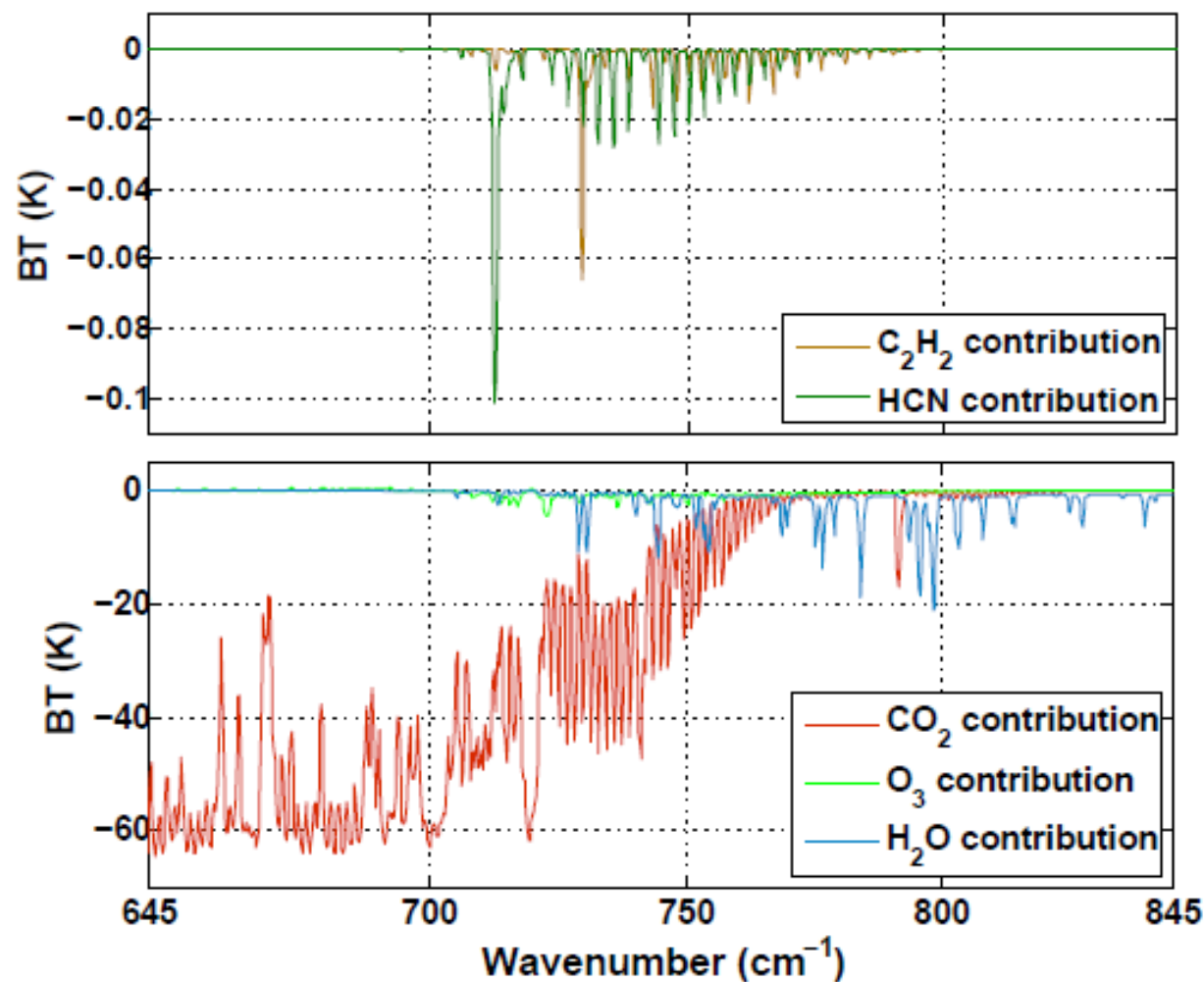
- **Biofuel combustion**
- **Fossil fuel combustion**
- Biomass Burning

Main sink:

- Reaction with OH radical

Lifetime: 2-4 weeks

Method



Method

1 million
spectra set

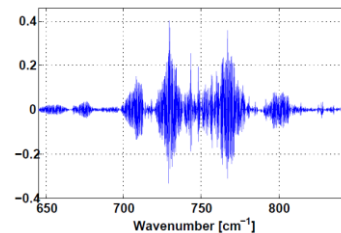
BTD Filter

$$S_{\epsilon}^{tot} \simeq \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^N (y_j - \bar{y})^T = S_y^{obs}$$

Total error
covariance
matrix

$$G = (K^T S_{\epsilon}^{tot-1} K)^{-1} K^T S_{\epsilon}^{tot-1}$$

Measurement
contribution
function

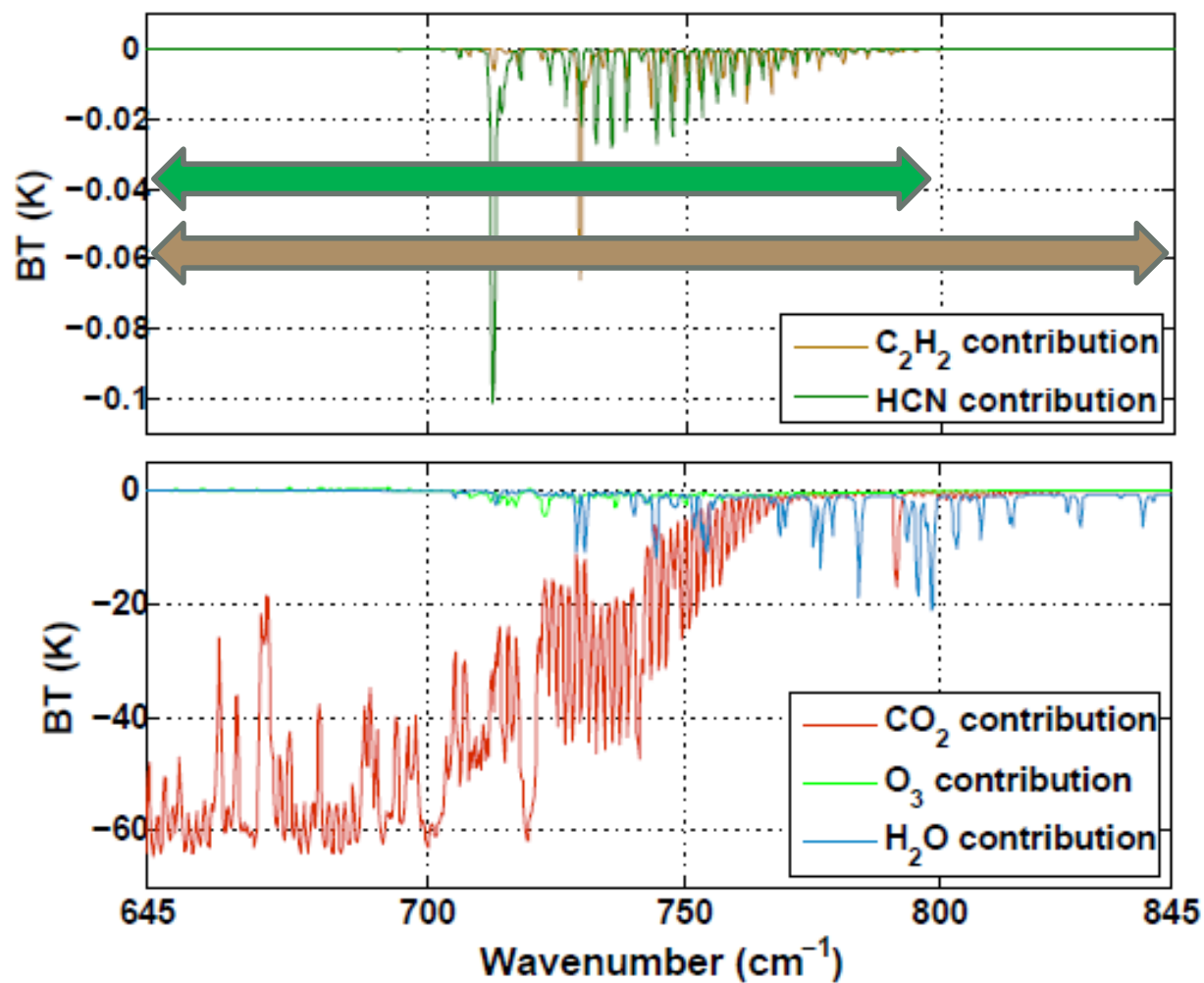


$$\text{HRI} = x_0 + G \times (y - \bar{y})$$

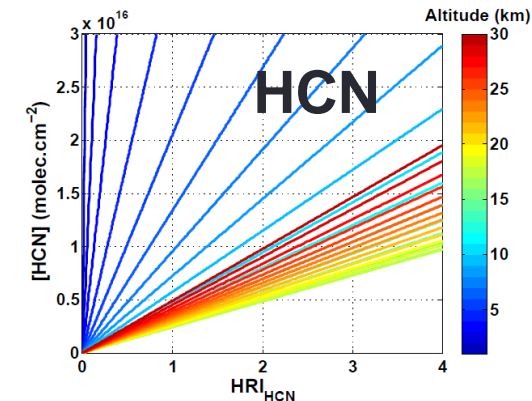
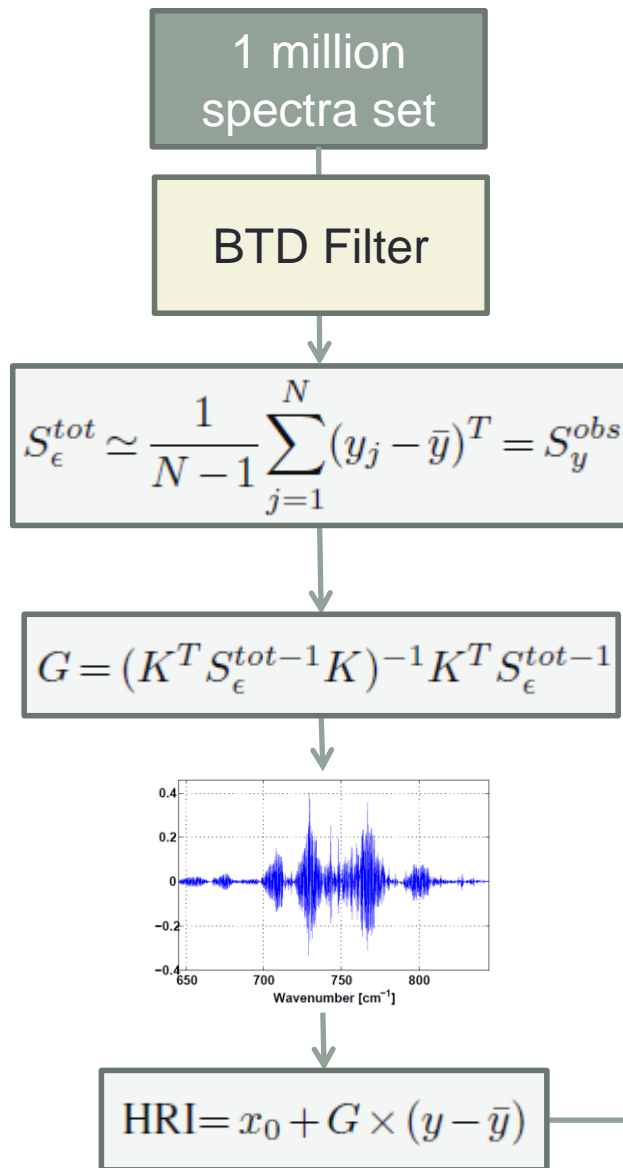
Hyperspectral
Range Index

(Walker et al., AMT, 2011)

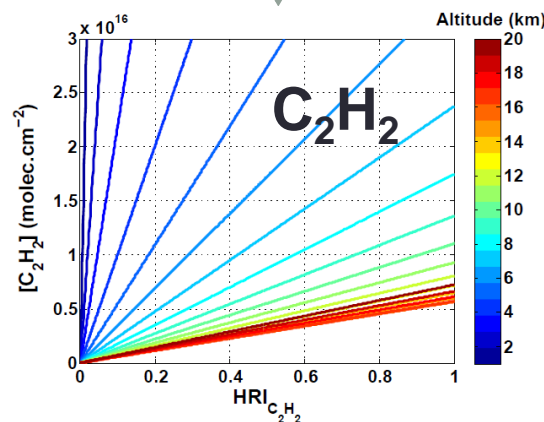
Method



Method



Forward model



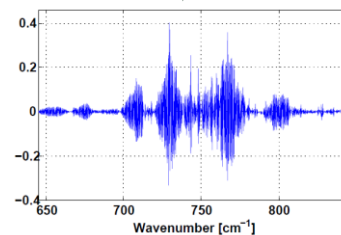
Method

1 million
spectra set

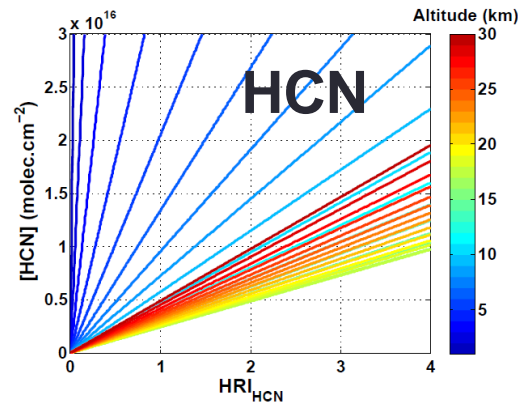
BTD Filter

$$S_{\epsilon}^{tot} \simeq \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^N (y_j - \bar{y})^T = S_y^{obs}$$

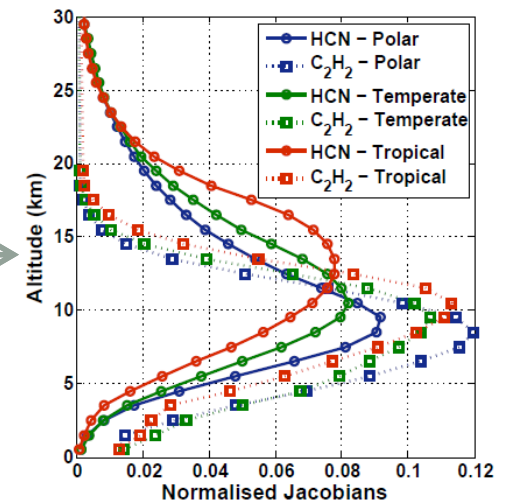
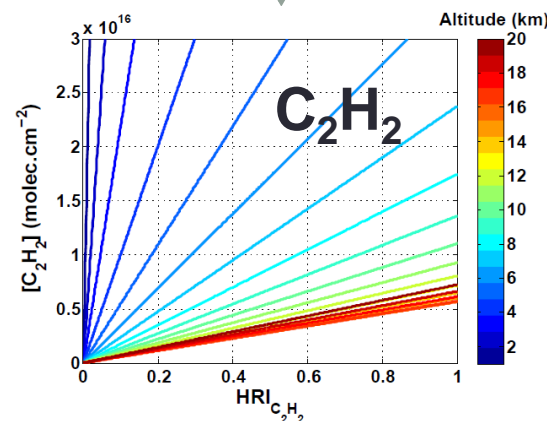
$$G = (K^T S_{\epsilon}^{tot-1} K)^{-1} K^T S_{\epsilon}^{tot-1}$$



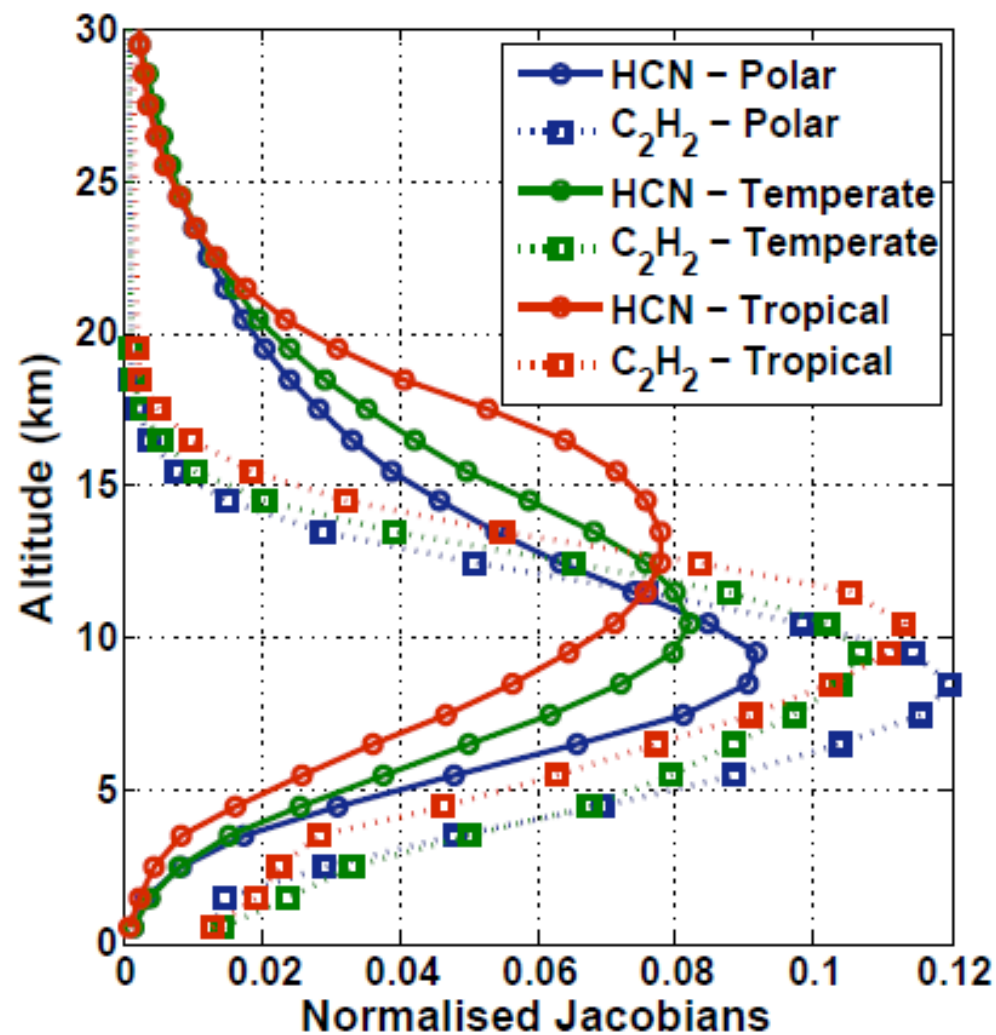
$$HRI = x_0 + G \times (y - \bar{y})$$



Forward
model



Method



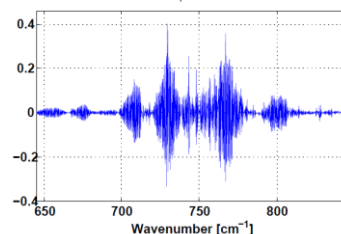
Method

1 million
spectra set

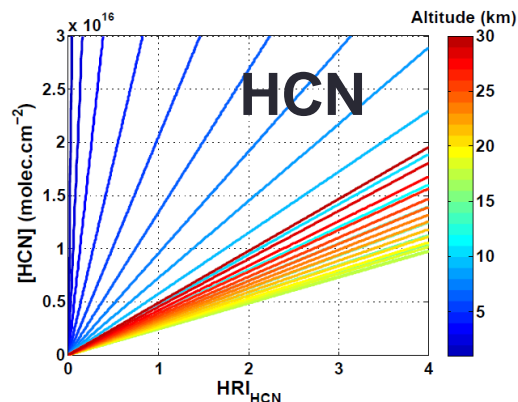
BTD Filter

$$S_{\epsilon}^{tot} \simeq \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^N (y_j - \bar{y})^T = S_y^{obs}$$

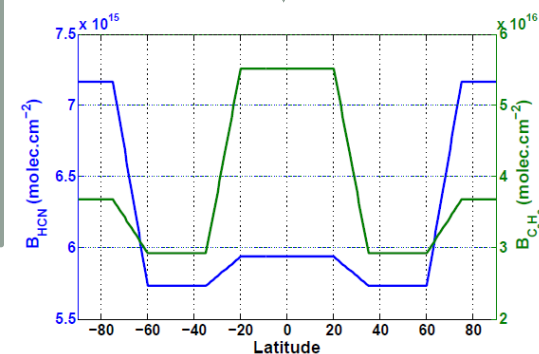
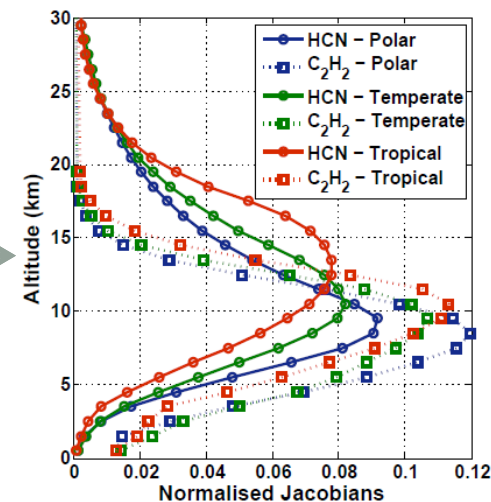
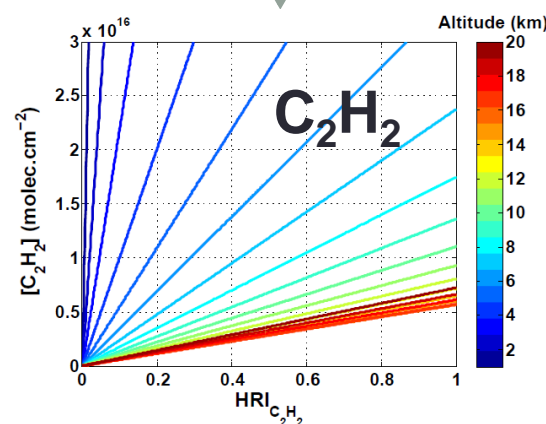
$$G = (K^T S_{\epsilon}^{tot-1} K)^{-1} K^T S_{\epsilon}^{tot-1}$$



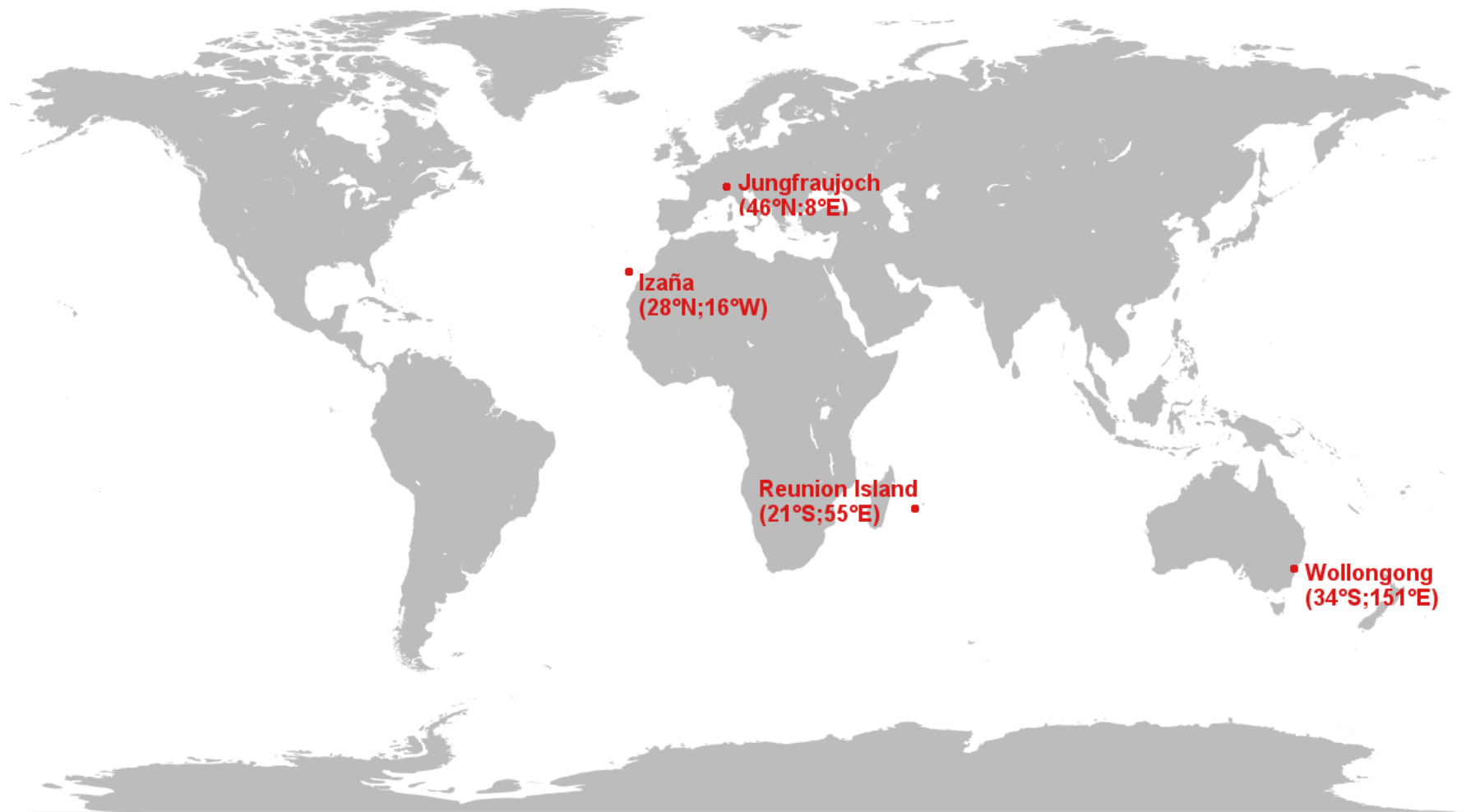
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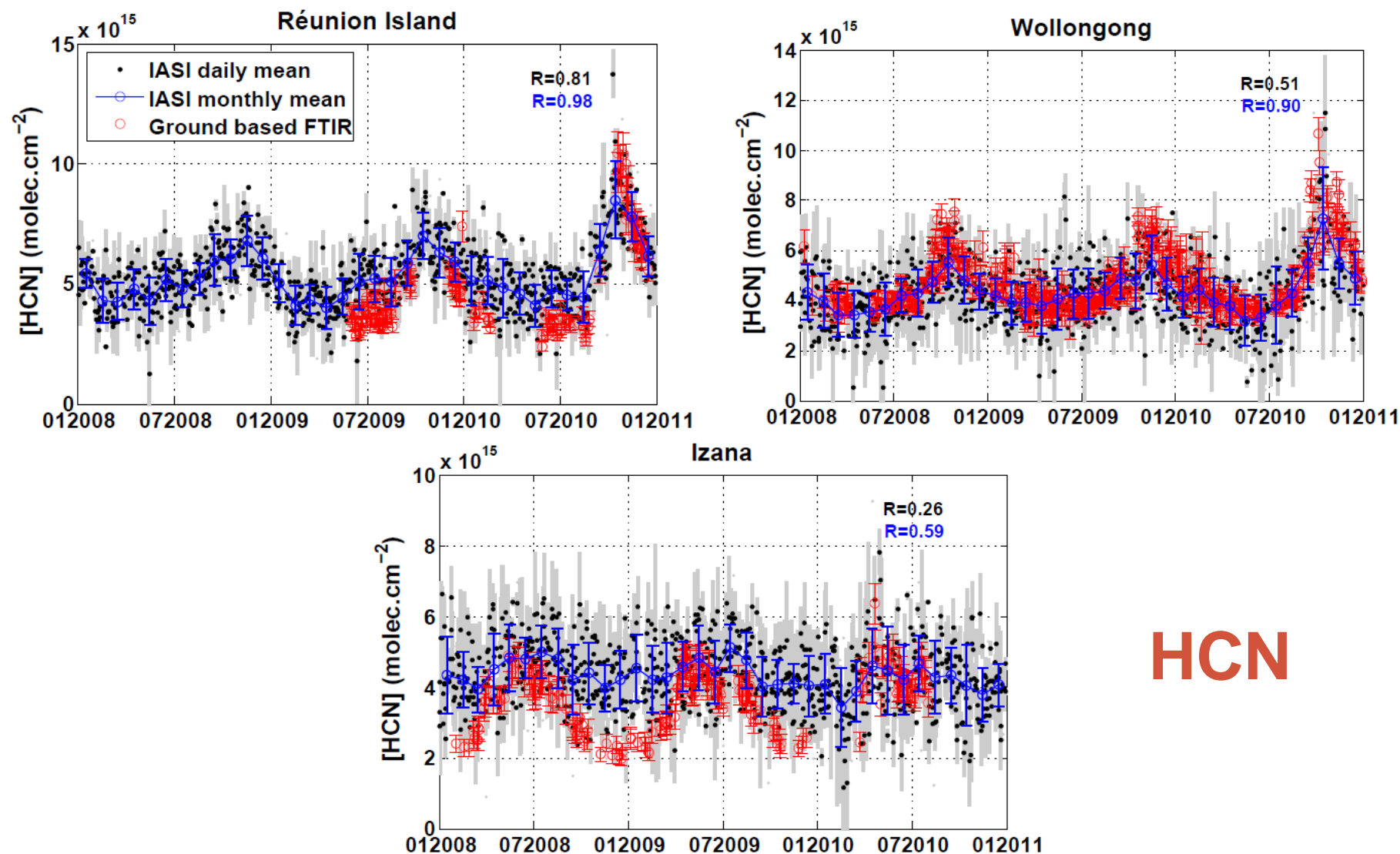
Forward
model



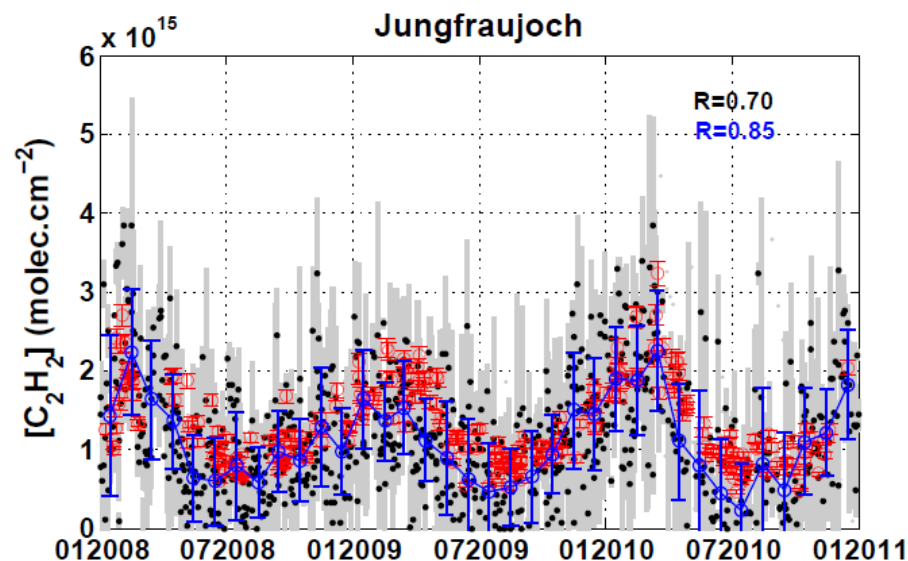
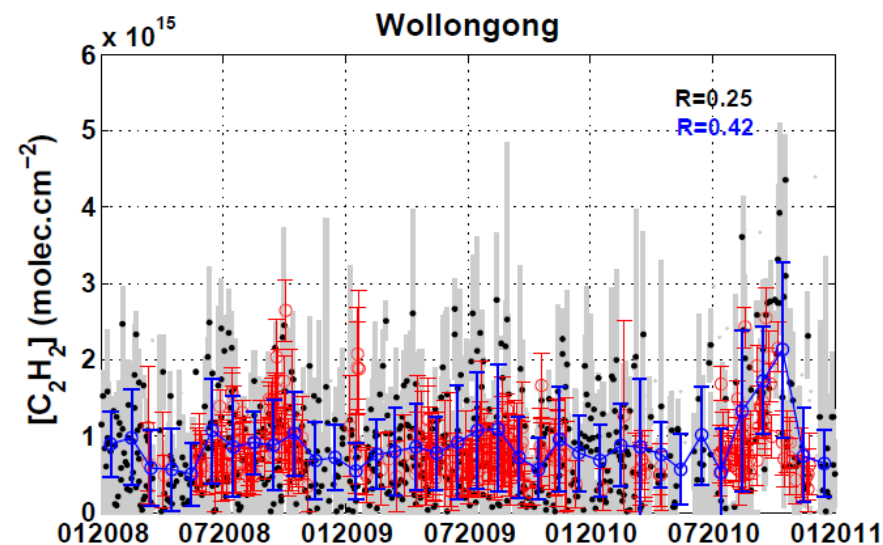
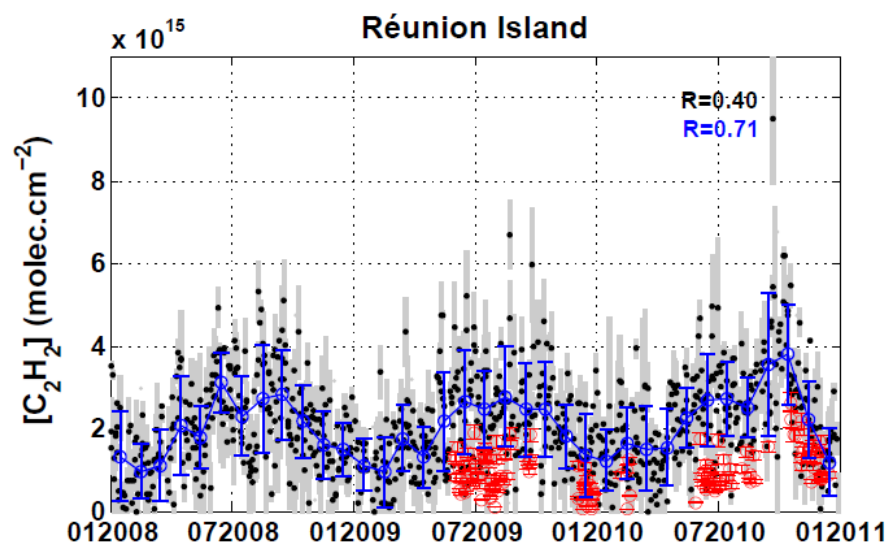
Validation: ground-based FTIR NDACC sites



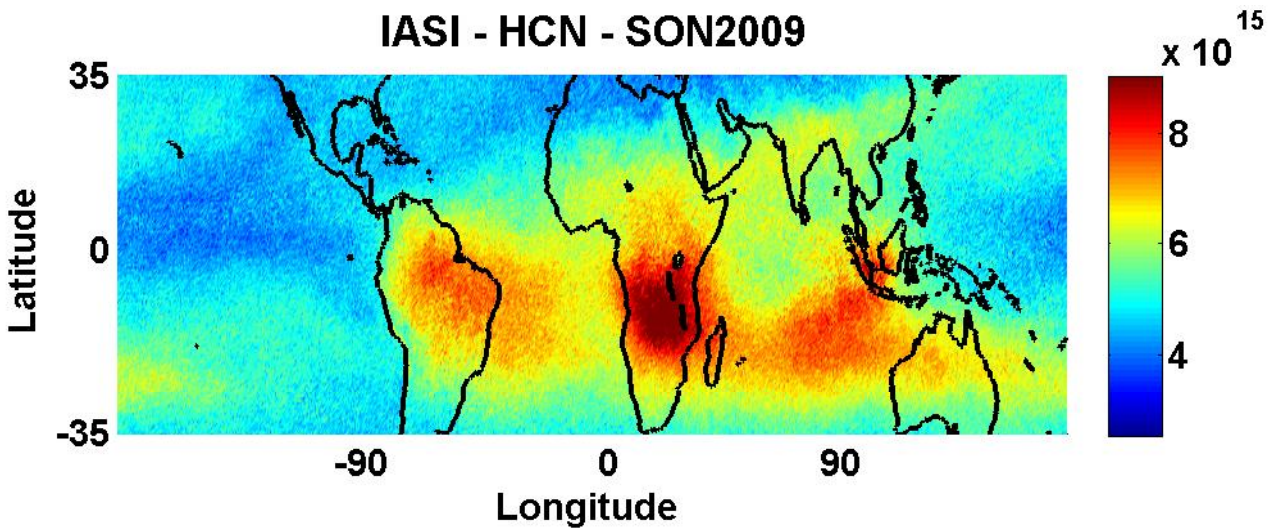
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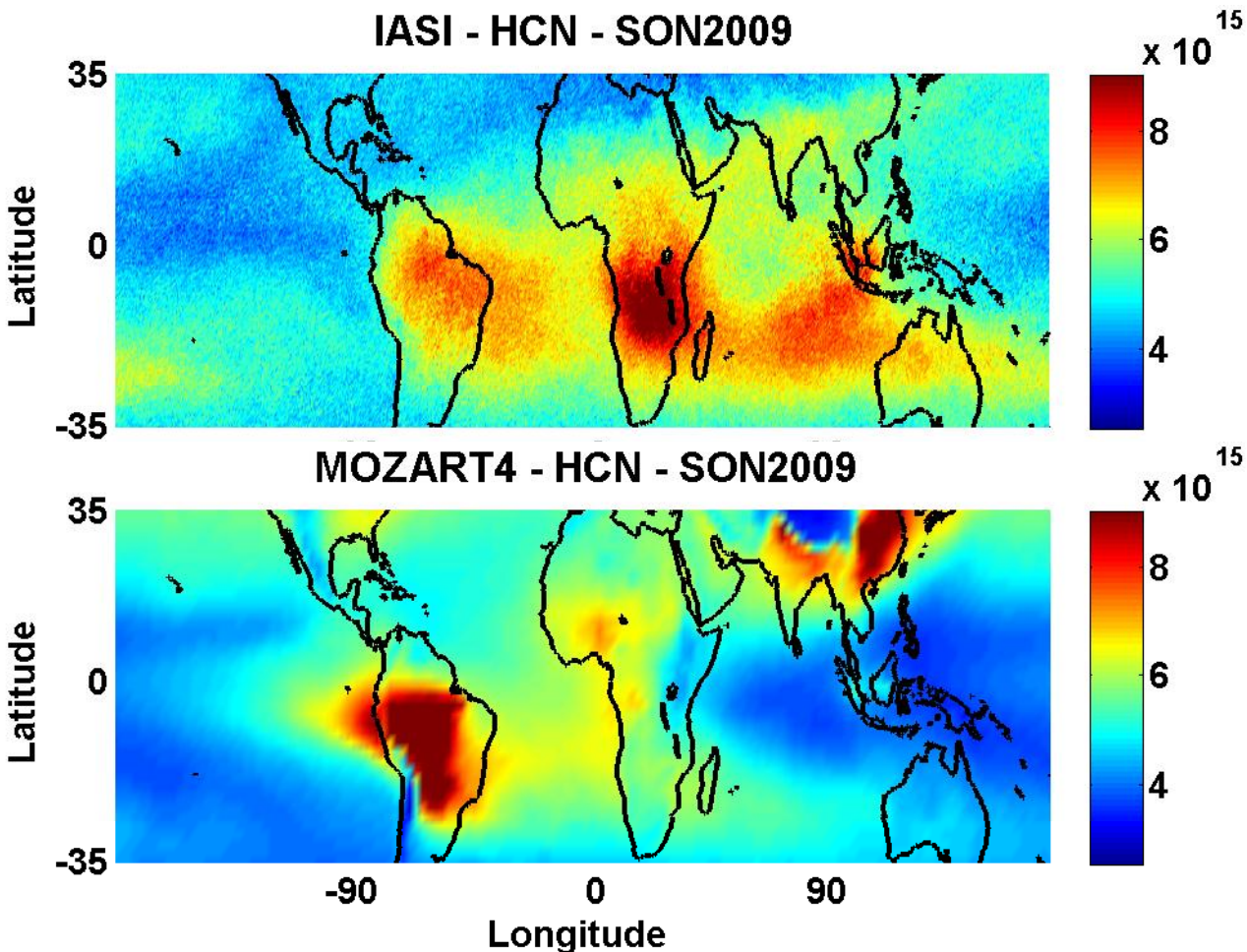
Validation: ground-based FTIR NDACC sites



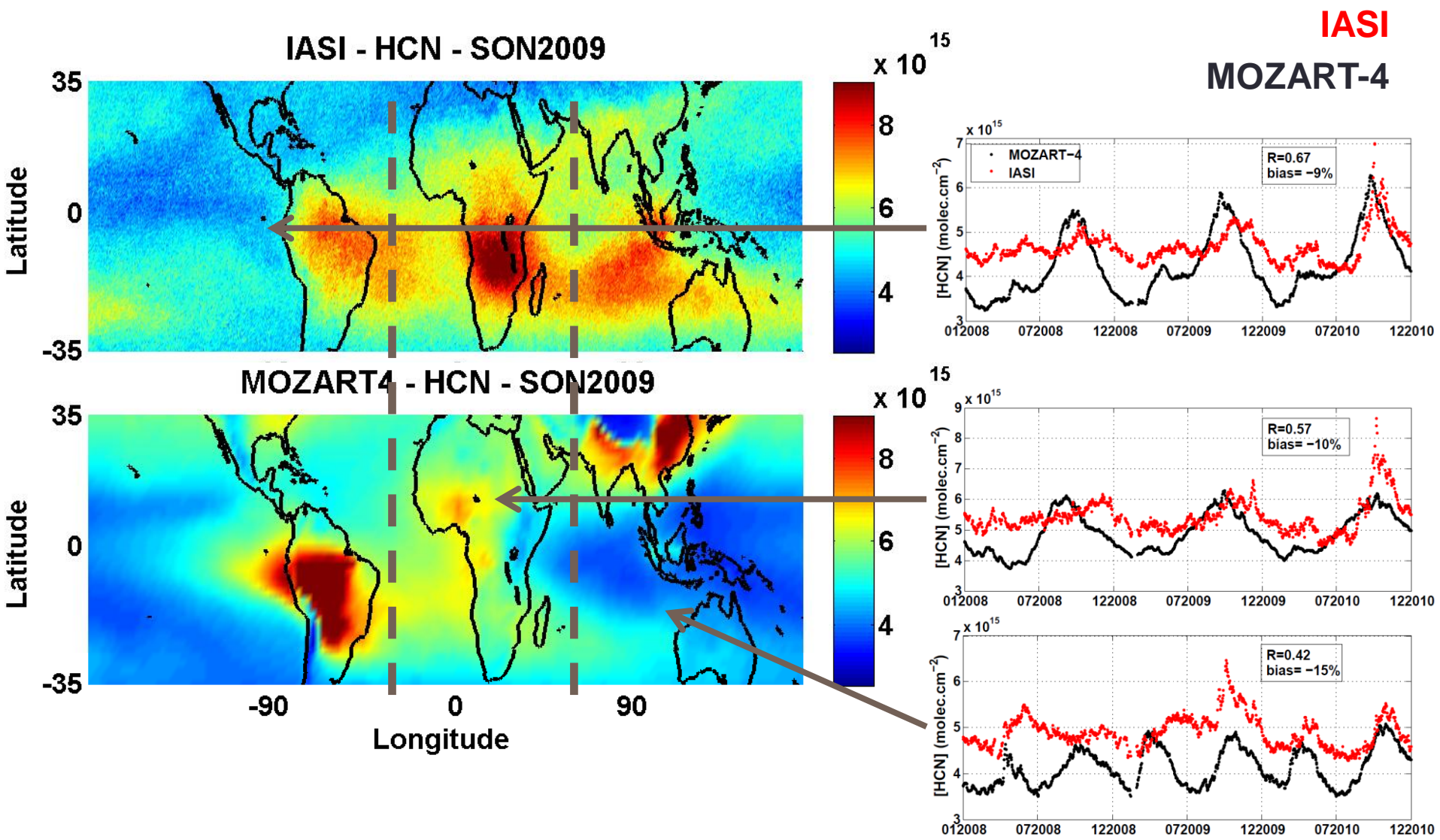
HCN tropical distribution



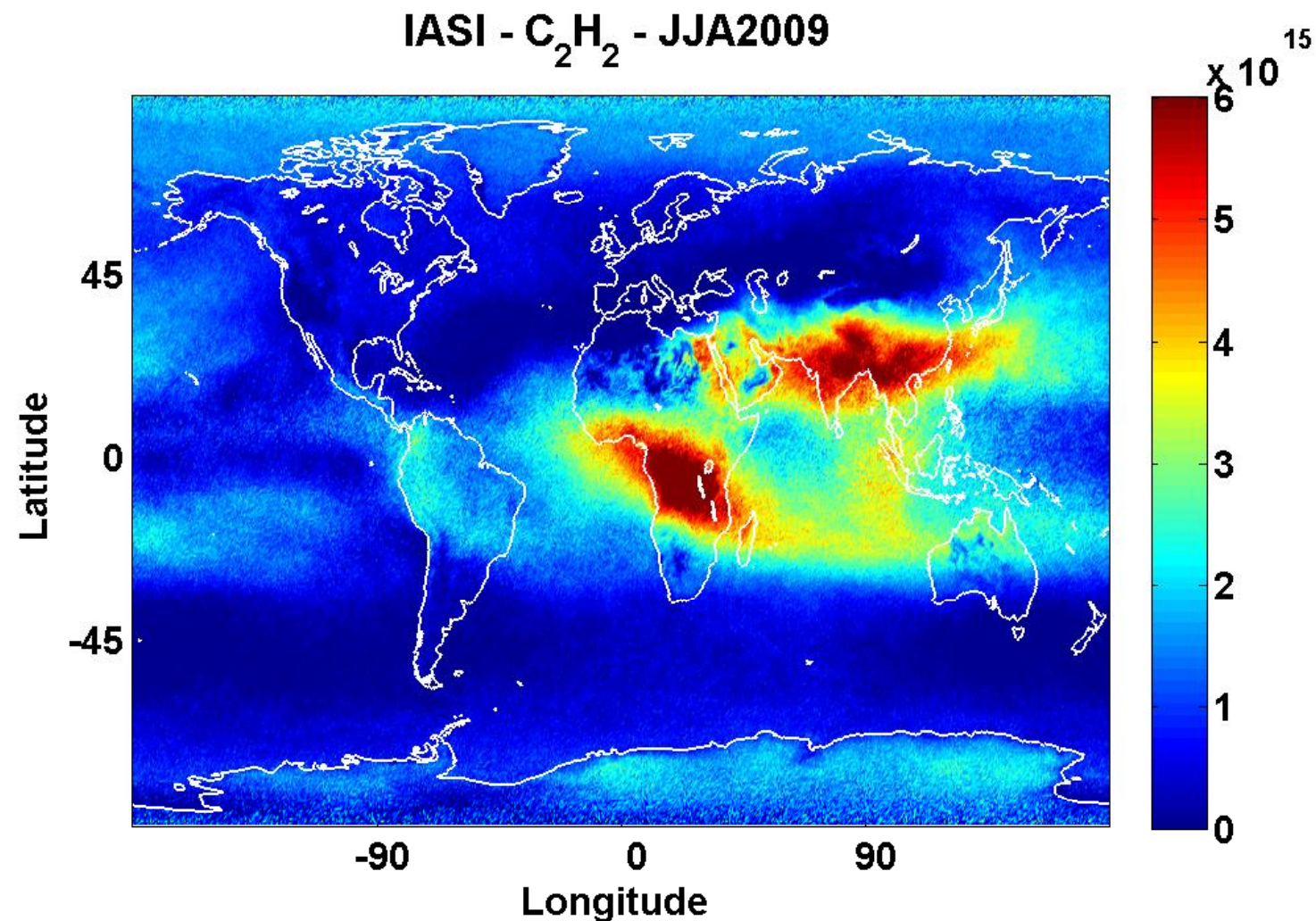
HCN tropical distribution



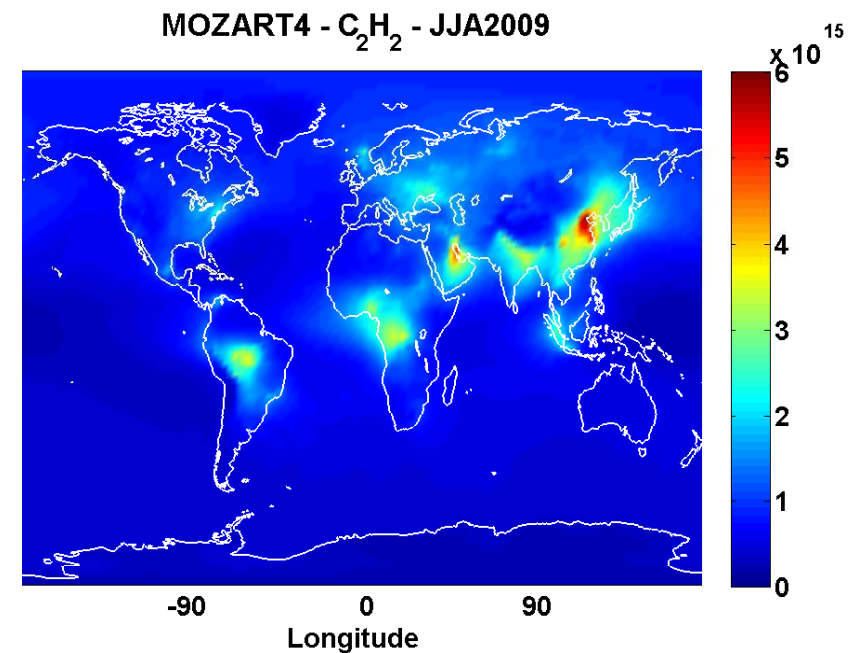
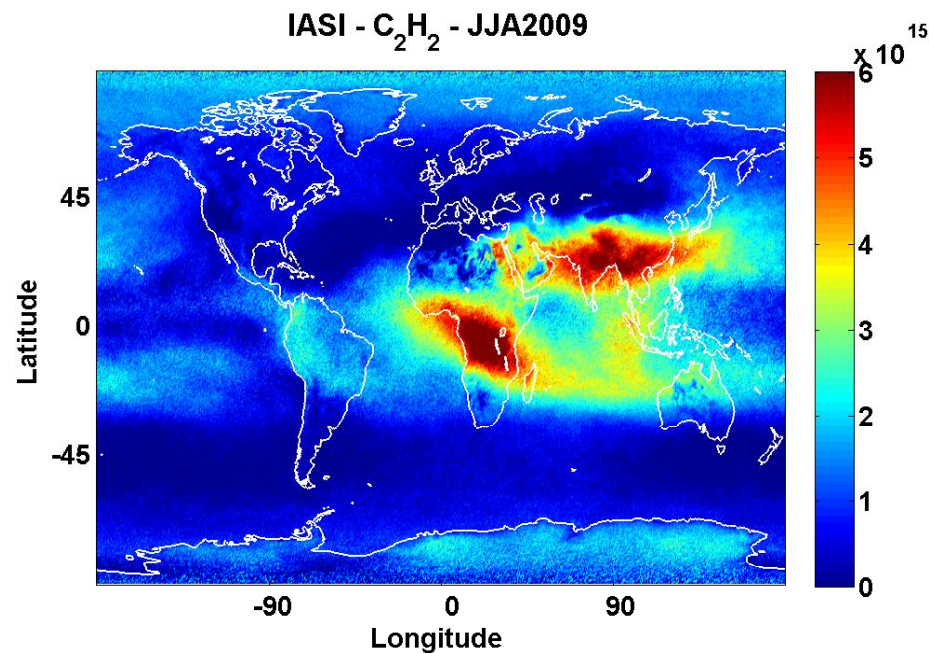
HCN tropical distribution



C₂H₂ global distribution

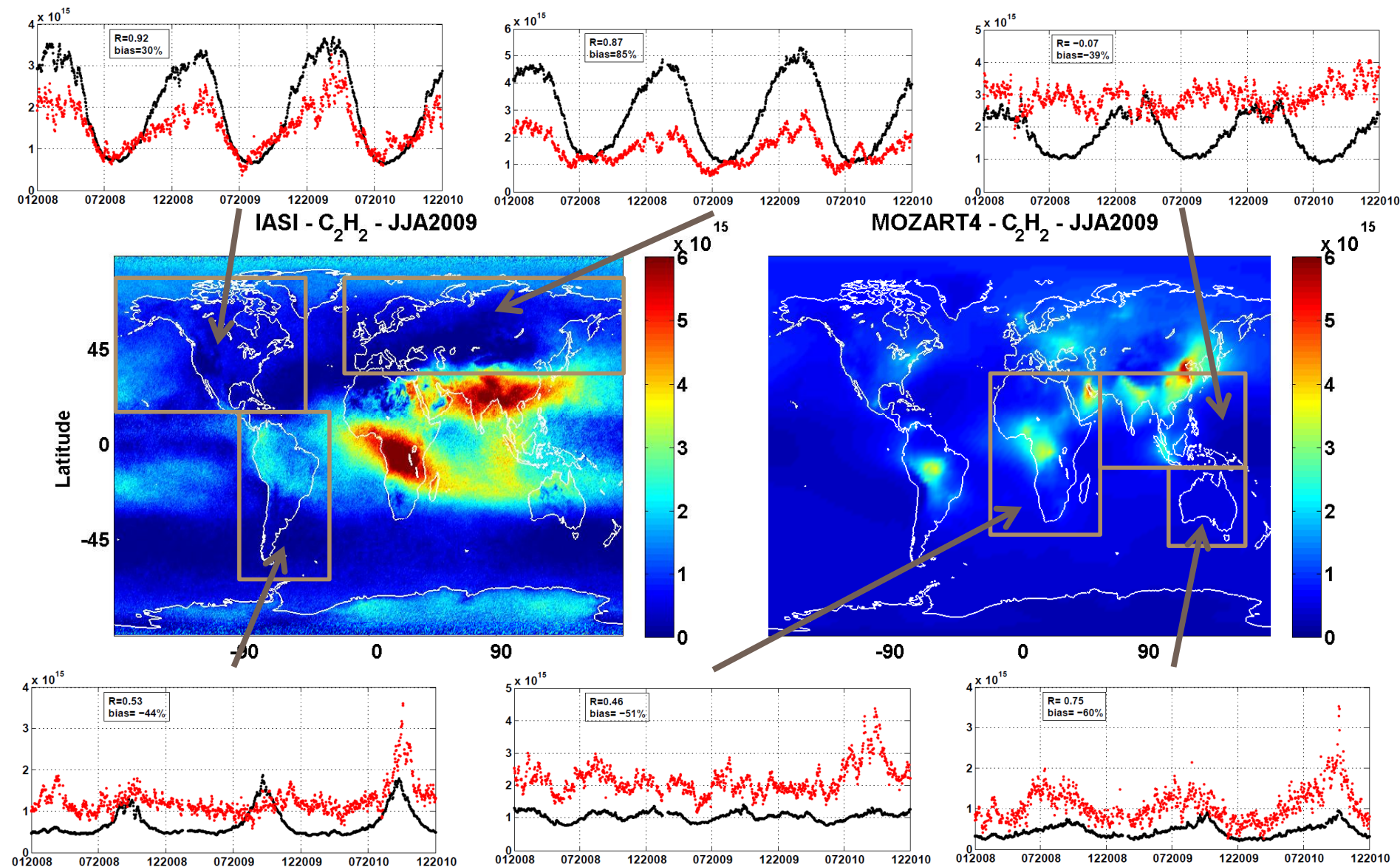


C₂H₂ global distribution



C₂H₂ global distribution

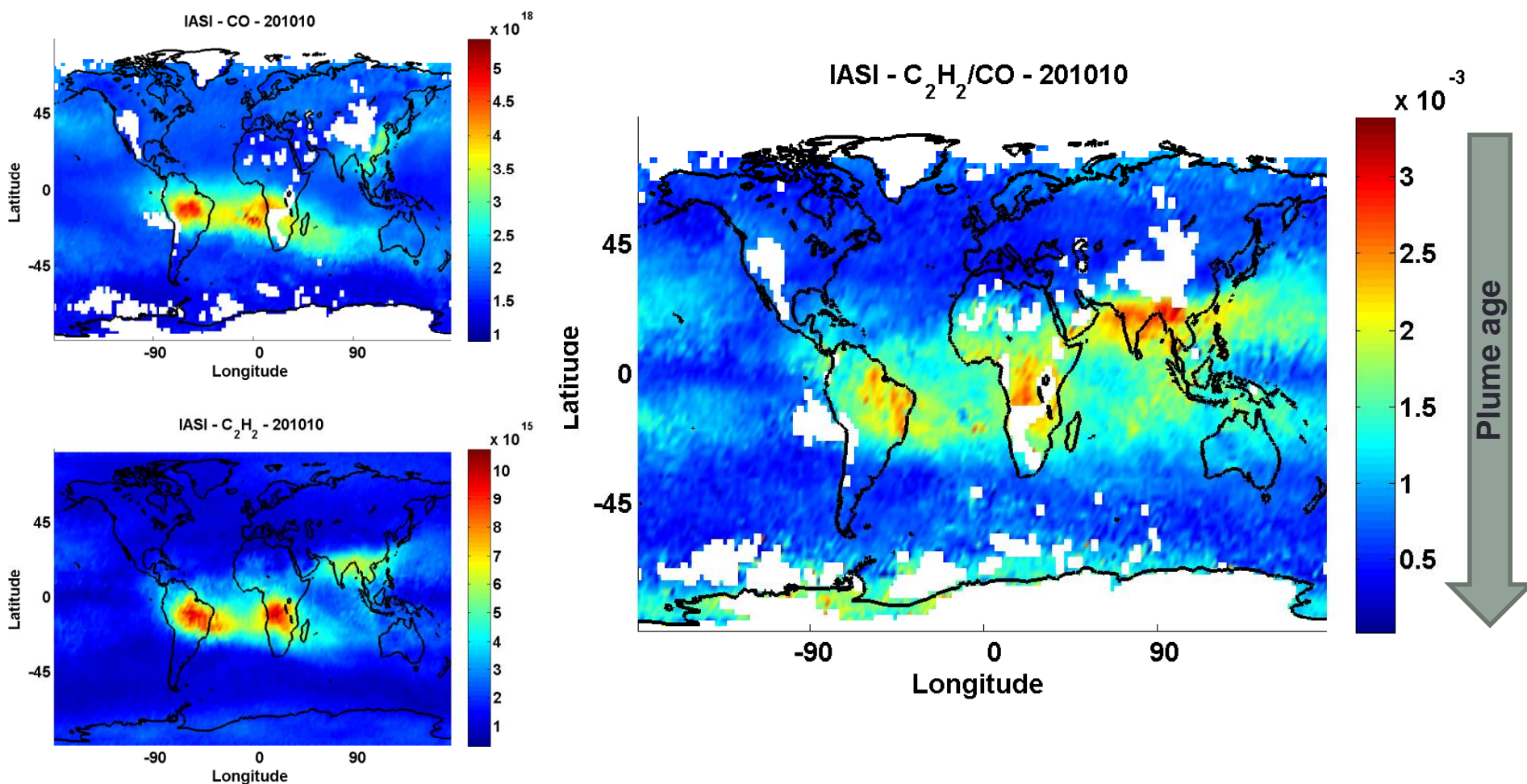
IASI
MOZART-4



Conclusion

- IASI is able to measure tropical background HCN and global background C₂H₂ in near-real-time.
- A tropical distribution of HCN and a global distribution of C₂H₂ total columns will be provided soon.
- MOZART-4 simulations agree reasonably well with IASI measurements, with possible overestimation of anthropogenic emissions and underestimation of biomass burning emissions.

Outlook: C₂H₂/CO global distribution





Sensitivity and detection threshold

