

CAIRT

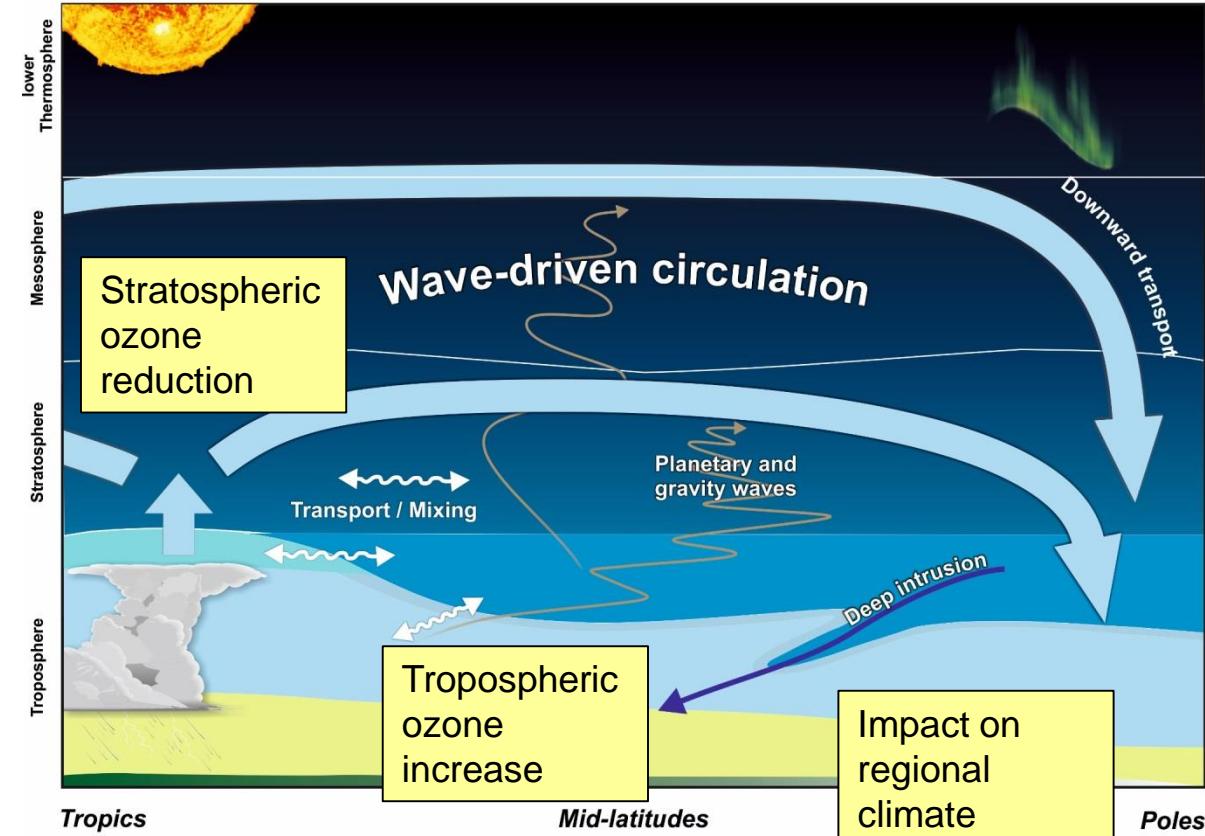
The Changing-Atmosphere Infra-Red Tomography Explorer **An Earth Explorer 11 candidate**

Björn-Martin Sinnhuber¹, Peter Preusse², Martyn Chipperfield³, Quentin Errera⁴, Felix Friedl-Vallon¹, Bernd Funke⁵, Sophie Godin-Beekmann⁶, Maya Garcia Comaz⁵, Michael Höpfner¹, Manuel López Puertas⁵, Vincent-Henri Peuch⁷, Felix Plöger², Inna Polichtchouk⁷, Piera Raspollini⁸, Martin Riese², Miriam Sinnhuber¹, Gabi Stiller¹, Thomas von Clarmann¹, Jörn Ungermann², and Kaley Walker⁹

¹Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany, ²Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany, ³University of Leeds, UK, ⁴Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA-IASB), Belgium, ⁵Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (CSIC), Spain, ⁶LATMOS, National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), France, ⁷European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), UK, ⁸Institute of Applied Physics ‘Nello Carrara’ of the National Research Council (IFAC-CNR), Italy, ⁹University of Toronto, Canada

Circulation, composition and regional climate change

CAIRT

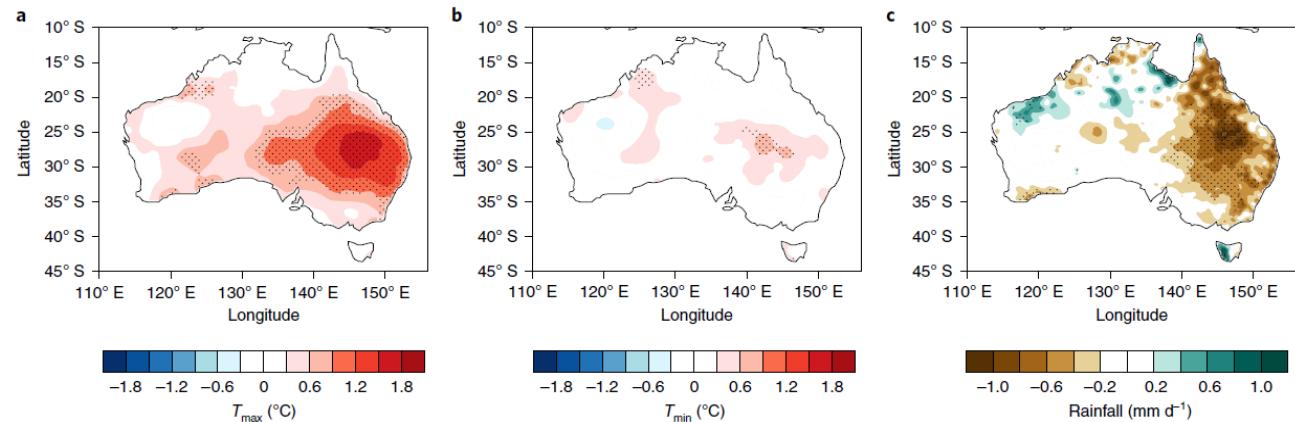


Evidence for profound changes in

- Atmospheric circulation
- Wave driving
- Transport and mixing
- Impact on
 - atmospheric composition
 - surface climate

Australian hot and dry extremes induced by weakenings of the stratospheric polar vortex

Eun-Pa Lim^{1*}, Harry H. Hendon¹, Ghyslaine Boschat^{1,2,3}, Debra Hudson¹, David W. J. Thompson⁴, Andrew J. Dowdy¹ and Julie M. Arblaster^{1,2,3,5}

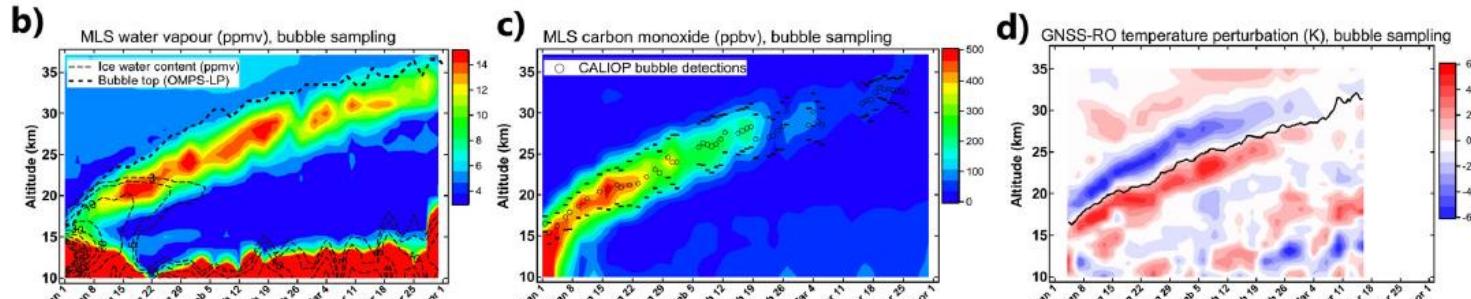
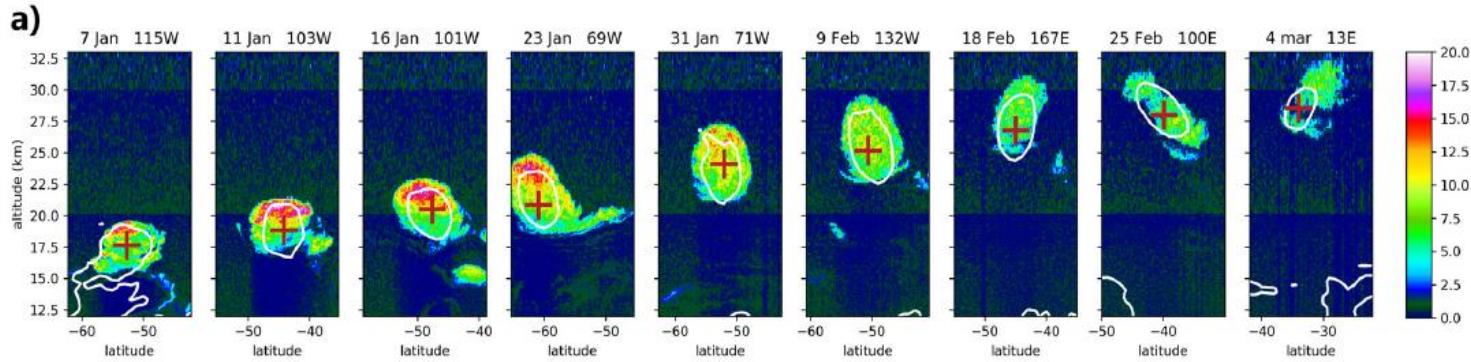


The 2019/20 Australian wildfires generated a persistent smoke-charged vortex rising up to 35 km altitude



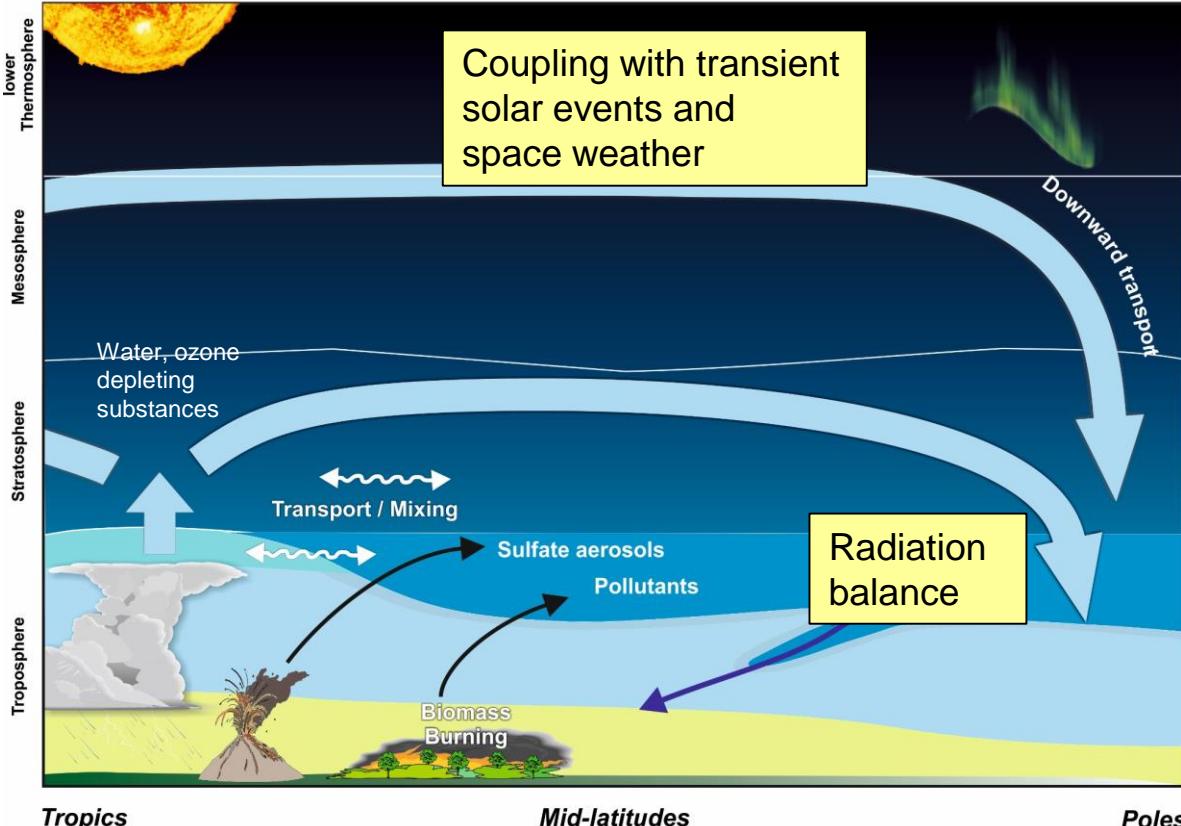
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-020-00022-5>

Sergey Khaykin¹ , Bernard Legras², Silvia Bucci², Pasquale Sellitto¹ , Lars Isaksen⁴, Florent Tencé¹ , Slimane Bekki¹, Adam Bourassa⁵, Landon Rieger⁵, Daniel Zawada⁵, Julien Jumelet¹ & Sophie Godin-Beckmann¹



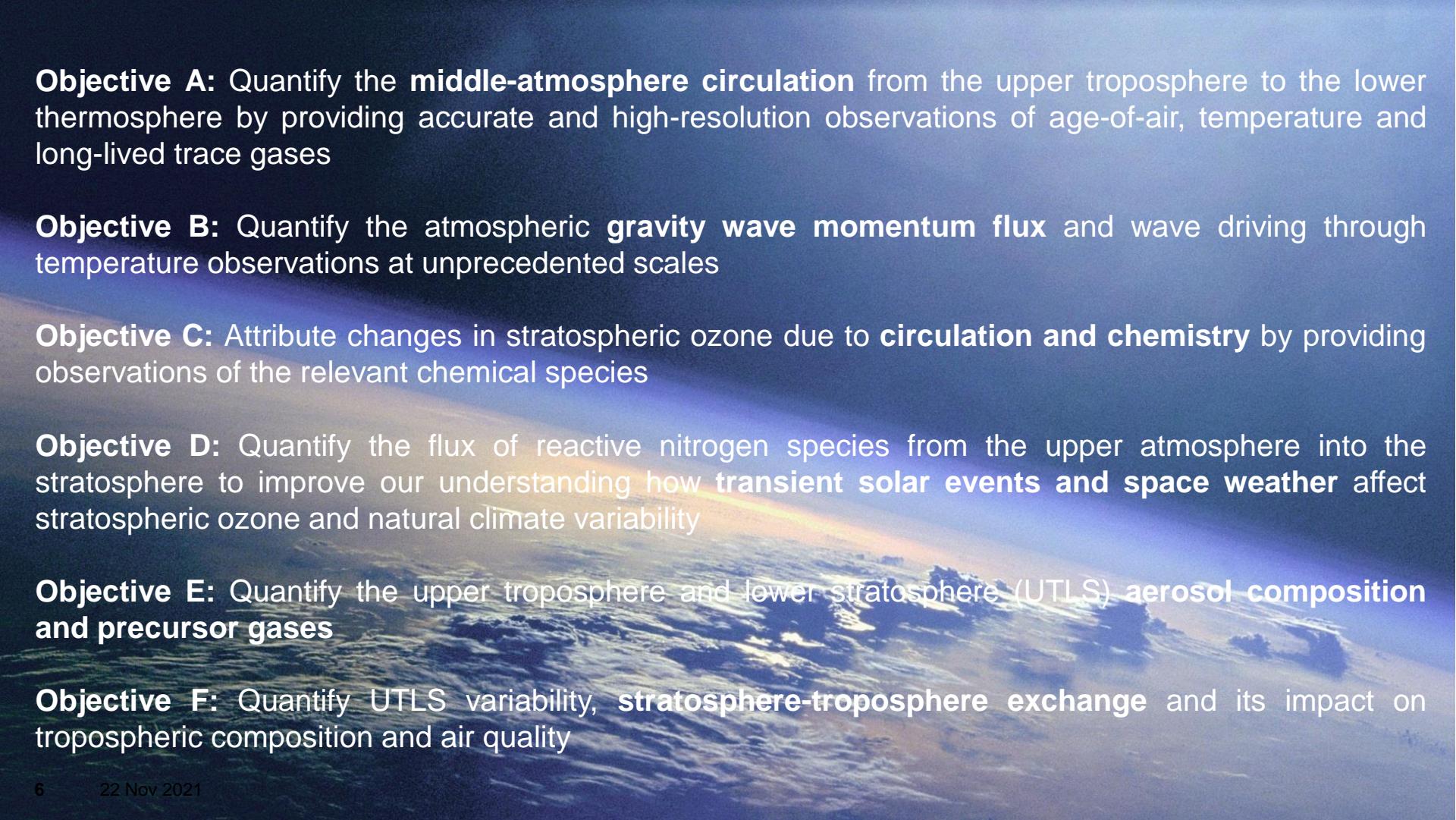
Circulation, composition and regional climate change

CAIRT



Evidence for profound changes in

- Atmospheric circulation
- Wave driving
- Transport and mixing
- Impact on
 - atmospheric composition
 - surface climate
- Stratospheric aerosol budget
- Coupling with upper atmosphere / space weather
- Radiative balance



Objective A: Quantify the **middle-atmosphere circulation** from the upper troposphere to the lower thermosphere by providing accurate and high-resolution observations of age-of-air, temperature and long-lived trace gases

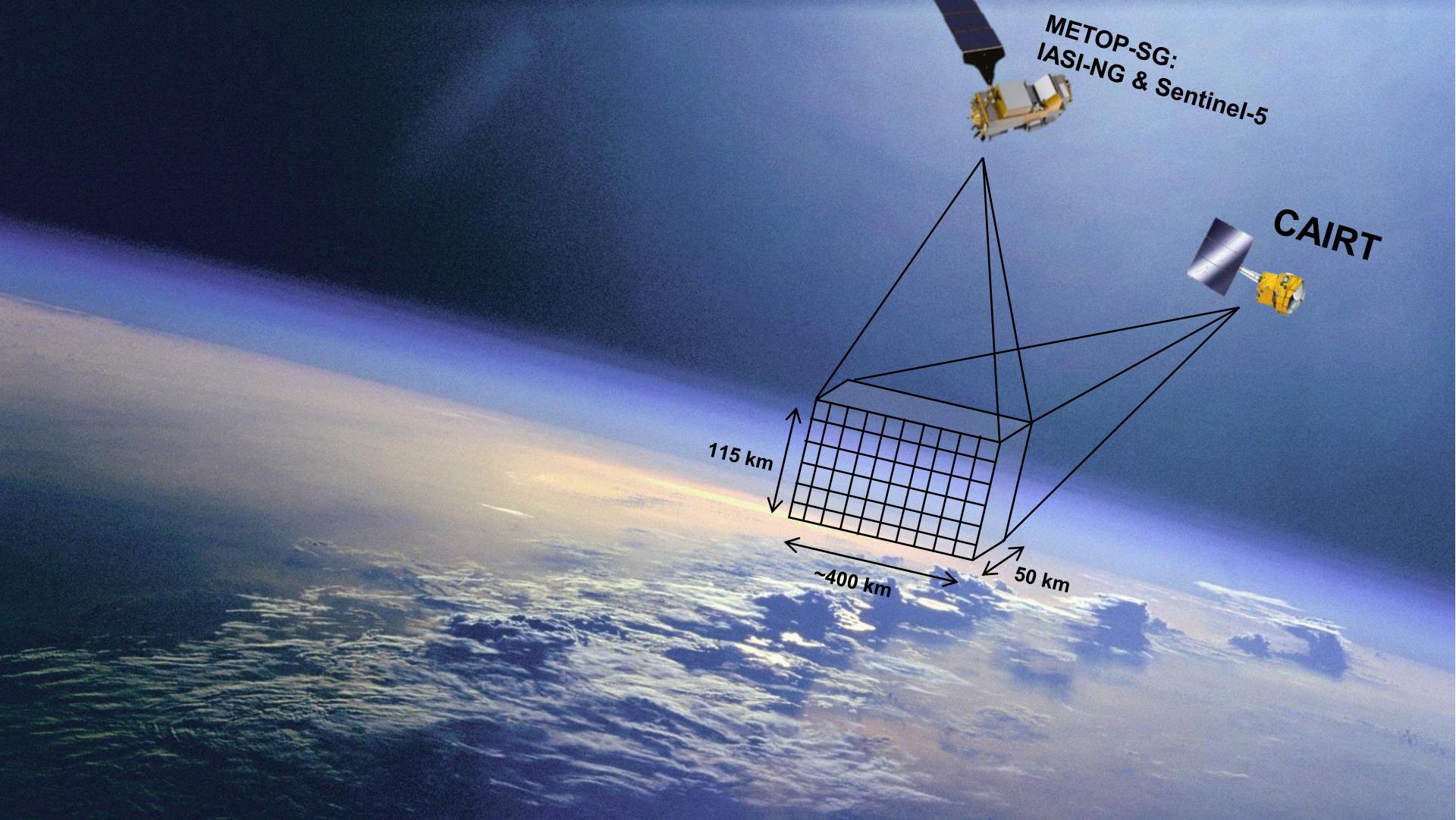
Objective B: Quantify the atmospheric **gravity wave momentum flux** and wave driving through temperature observations at unprecedented scales

Objective C: Attribute changes in stratospheric ozone due to **circulation and chemistry** by providing observations of the relevant chemical species

Objective D: Quantify the flux of reactive nitrogen species from the upper atmosphere into the stratosphere to improve our understanding how **transient solar events and space weather** affect stratospheric ozone and natural climate variability

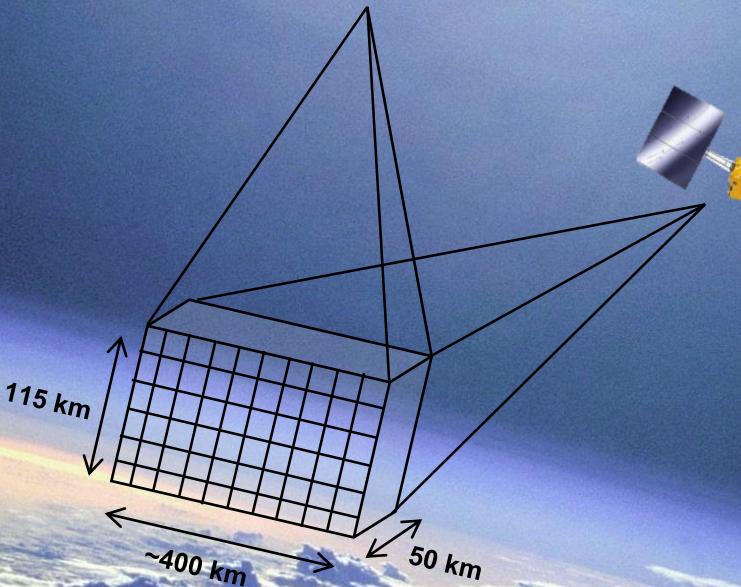
Objective E: Quantify the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere (UTLS) **aerosol composition and precursor gases**

Objective F: Quantify UTLS variability, **stratosphere-troposphere exchange** and its impact on tropospheric composition and air quality



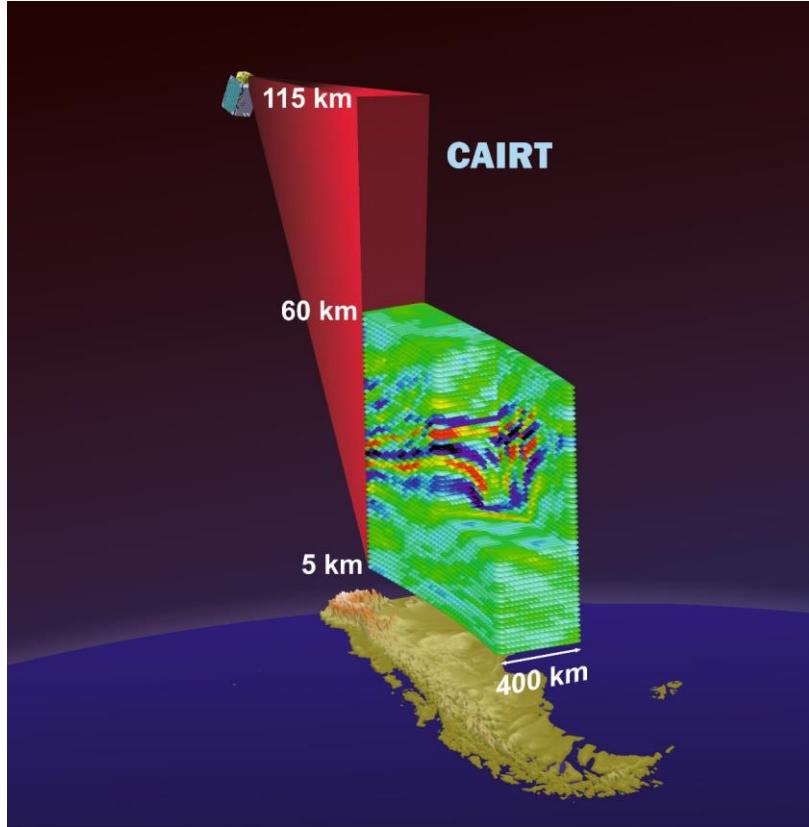
METOP-SG:
IASI-NG & Sentinel-5

CAIRT



Tomography by Infra-Red Limb Imaging

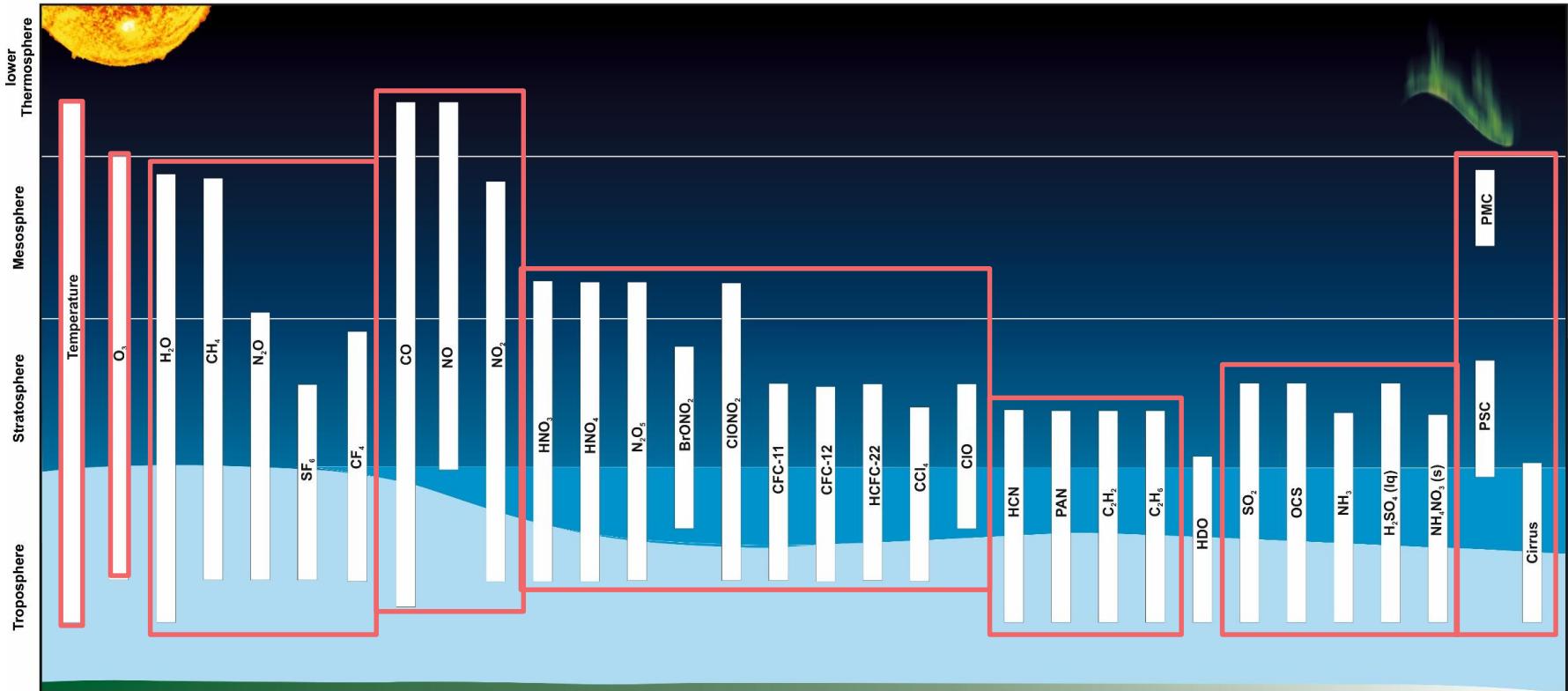
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Mission characteristics

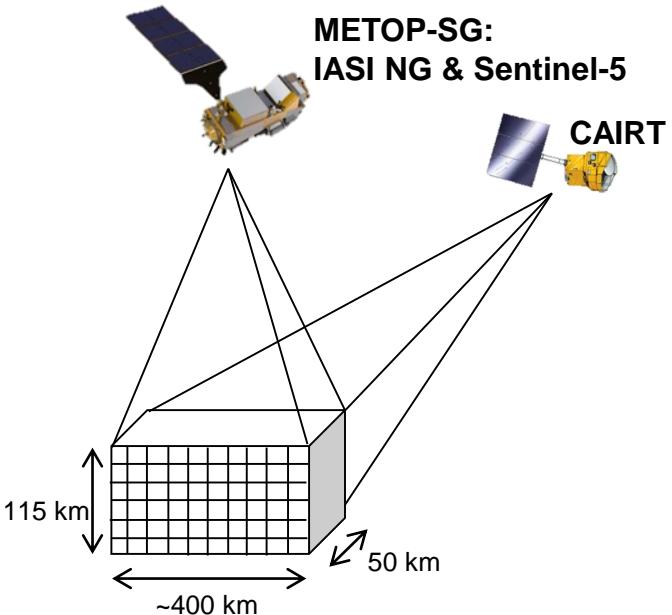
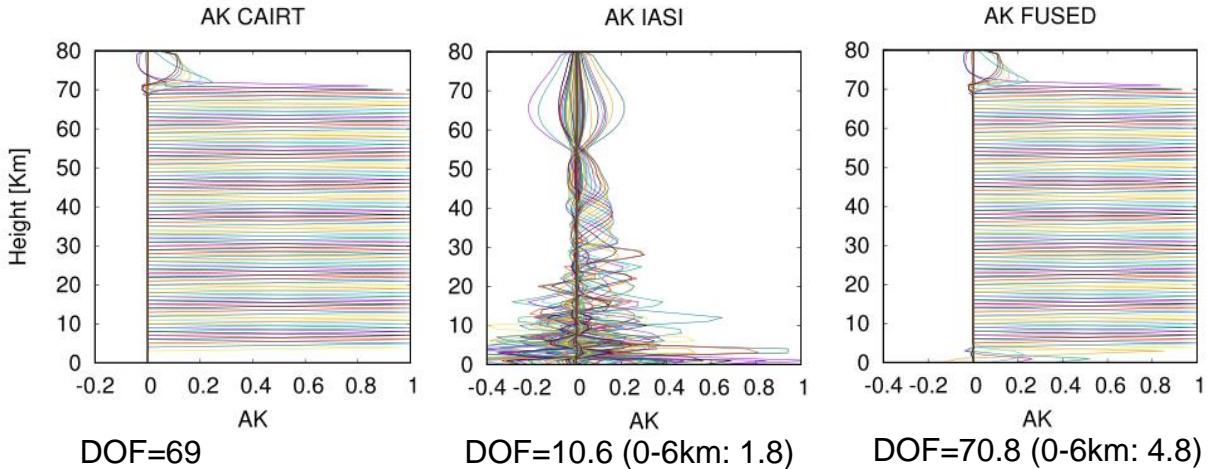
- Infrared limb imager
 - Nominal sampling $50 \times 50 \times 1$ km
 - 5 – 115 km vertical coverage
 - 3D tomographic retrievals
- Spectral coverage
 - 710 cm^{-1} to 2200 cm^{-1}
($4.5 \mu\text{m}$ to $14 \mu\text{m}$)
 - @ 0.1 cm^{-1} sampling
- Sun-synchronous orbit, 835 km
 - Formation with MetOp-SG
(IASI-NG, Sentinel-5)

Level 2 products



Limb / nadir matching with MetOP-SG

Example: Ozone data fusing CAIRT and IASI



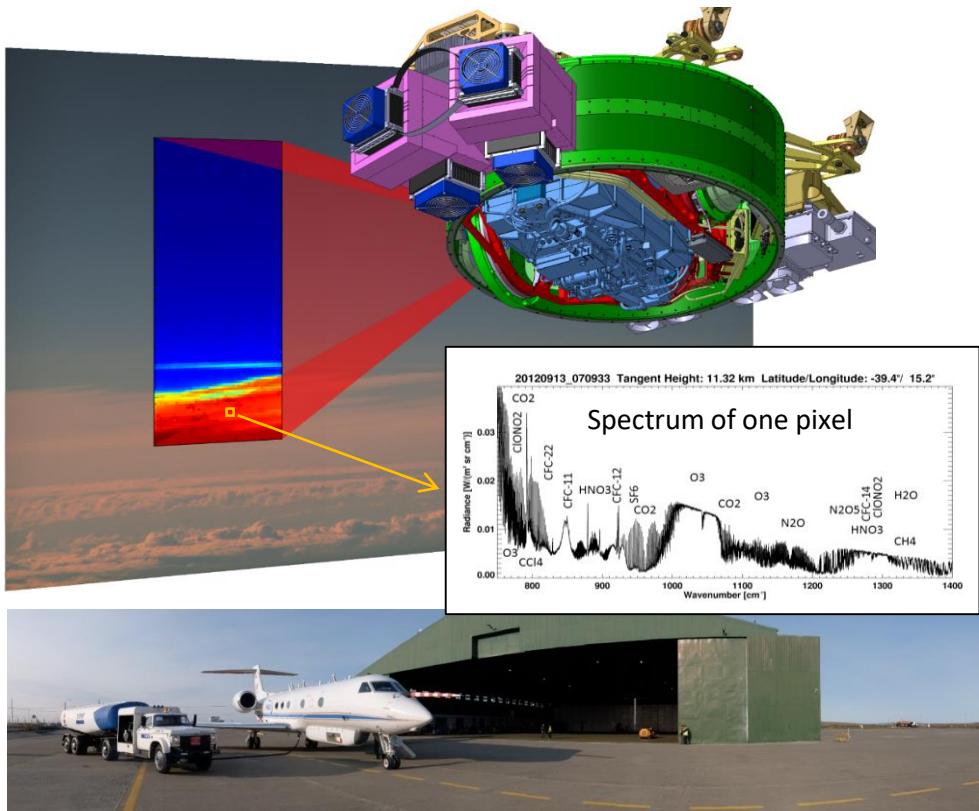
By combining collocated nadir and limb measurements it is possible to improve the knowledge of the troposphere achievable by a nadir only measurement and to increase the number of DOFs. (CAIRT retrieval considered here only up to 80km.)

Reference: Simone Ceccherini, Bruno Carli and Piera Raspollini, Equivalence of data fusion and simultaneous retrieval, OPTICS EXPRESS 8476, 2015

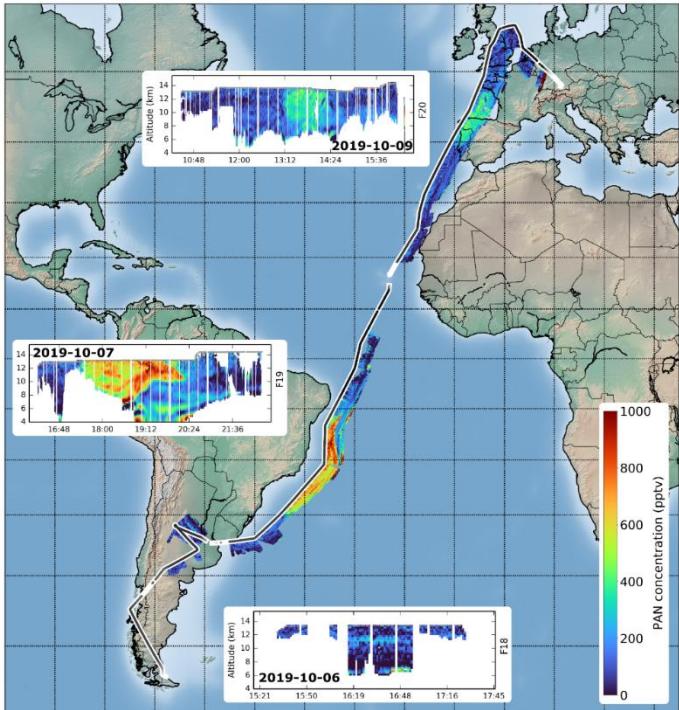
The MIPAS/ENVISAT
heritage
(2002 – 2012)



Airborne Limb-Imaging Demonstrator GLORIA

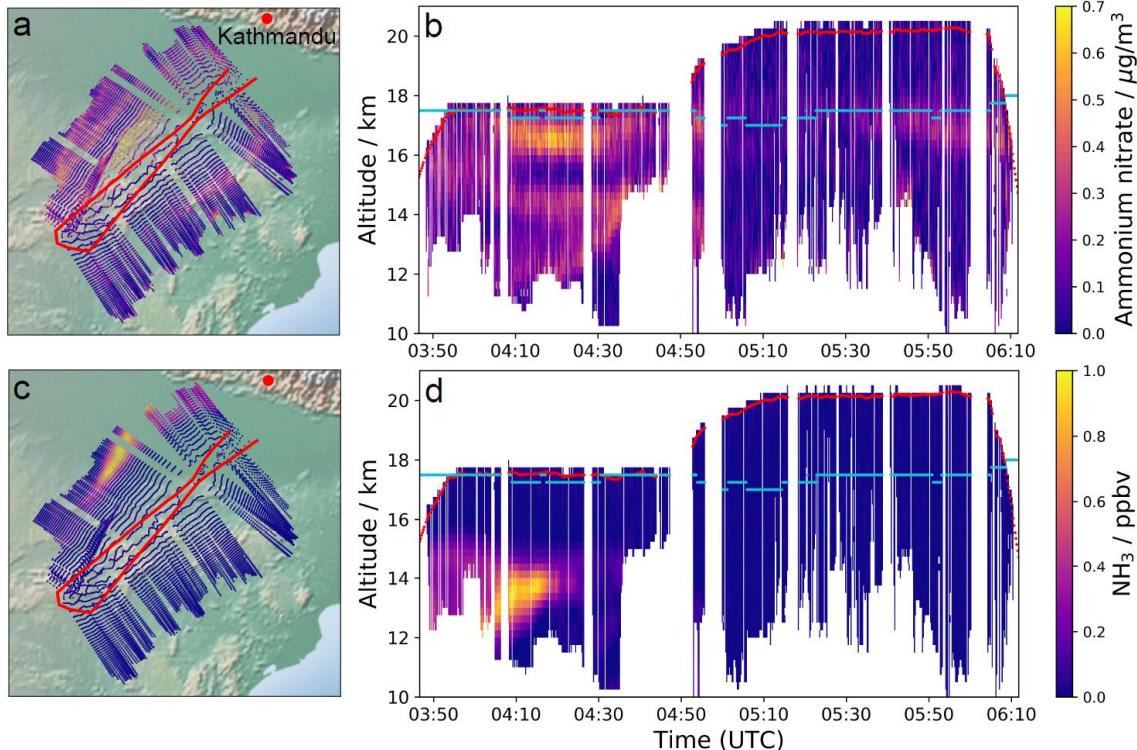


Example: Biomass burning



(Figure courtesy of S. Johansson)

GLORIA observations of ammonium nitrate aerosols in the Asian monsoon



StratoClim flight 31 Jul 2017

**NH₄NO₃
aerosol
mass density**

**NH₃
trace gas
mixing ratio**

Höpfner et al., Nat. Geosci.
10.1038/s41561-019-0385-8, 2019

- Large concentrations of NH₃ observed at 14 km
- Enhanced ammonium nitrate in the vicinity of regions with enhanced NH₃

- CAIRT will be the first imaging IR limb sounder in space
- First comprehensive global 3D tomographic measurements of the relevant processes from troposphere to lower thermosphere at ~ 50 x 50 x 1 km resolution
- High-resolution measurements of temperature will provide momentum flux, phase speed and direction of atmospheric gravity waves
- Long-lived tracers (N_2O , CH_4 , SF_6 , CF_4 , CO) will provide information on transport, mixing and circulation changes
- Budget of stratospheric sulfur (OCS , SO_2 , and H_2SO_4 aerosols)
- UTLS aerosols (NH_4NO_3), precursors (NH_3) and reactive trace gases (e.g., PAN , HCN , C_2H_2)
- Water vapour isotopologues will help to constrain water vapour and cloud processes
- Flying in formation with Metop-SG will provide synergies with IASI and Sentinel-5 for measuring tropospheric composition (e.g., O_3 , NO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O)