

Automated Raman Lidar for Day and Night Operational Observation of Tropospheric Water Vapor for Meteorological Applications

V. Simeonov, T. Dinoev, I. Serikov, P. Ristori, and M. Parlange, H. van den Bergh
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology –Lausanne Switzerland

Bertrand Calpini
MeteoSiss - Payerne

Yuri Arshinov† and Sergei Bobrovnikov
IOA –Tomsk - Russia

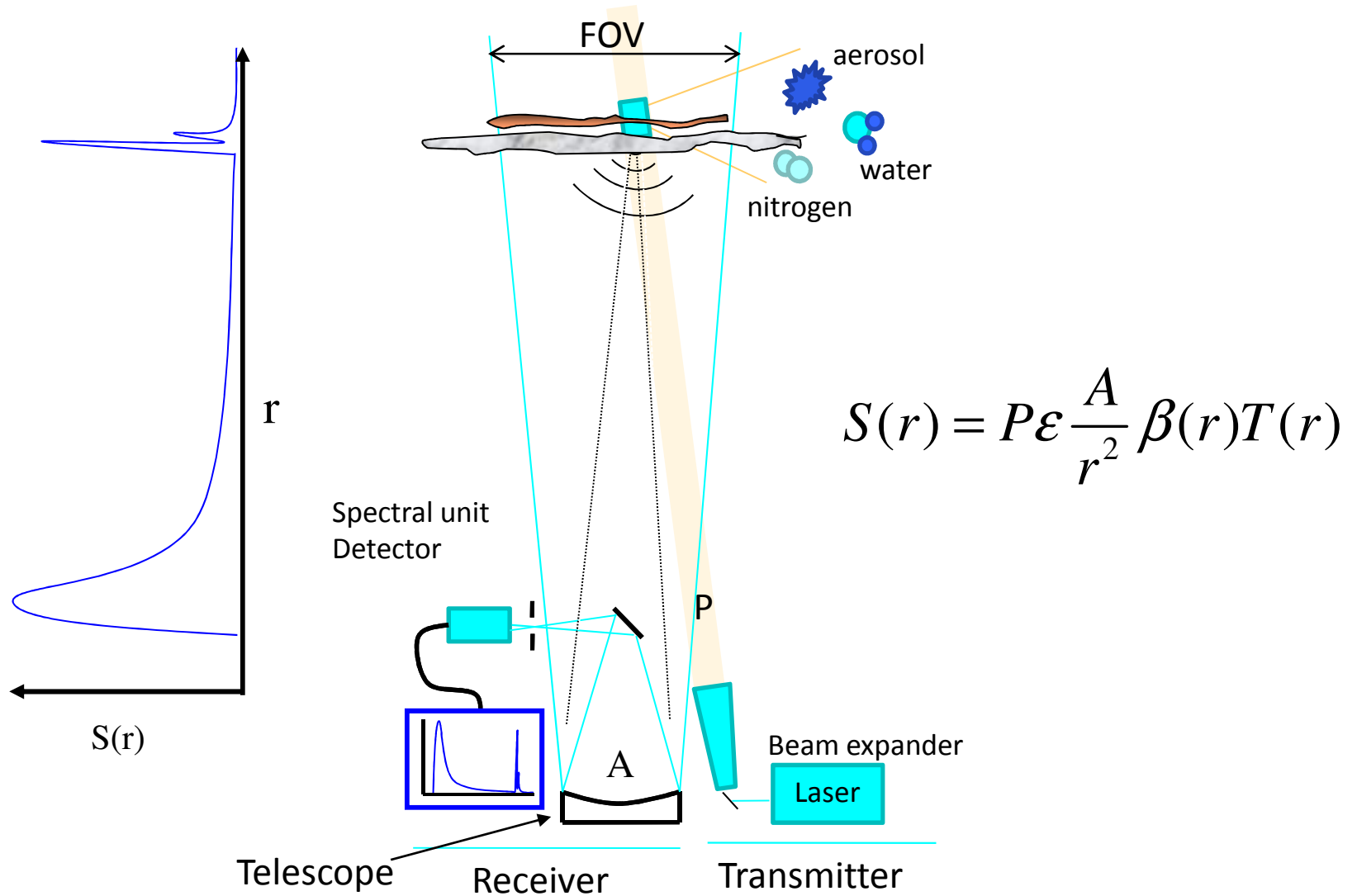
Overview

- Motivation
- Raman lidar basics
- Instrument design
- Results
- Conclusion

Motivation

- Need of continuous high spatial and temporal resolution water vapor vertical profiles for the operational numerical weather forecast models (NWFM)
- Continuous data base for climatology studies
- Verification and calibration of GPS water vapor measurements

Lidar basics



Raman lidar and daytime operation

$$S_x = P_L \epsilon_x \frac{A}{r^2} N_x(r) \sigma_x T_x(r) + P_{sbx}$$

$$\sigma_x \approx \lambda^{-4}$$

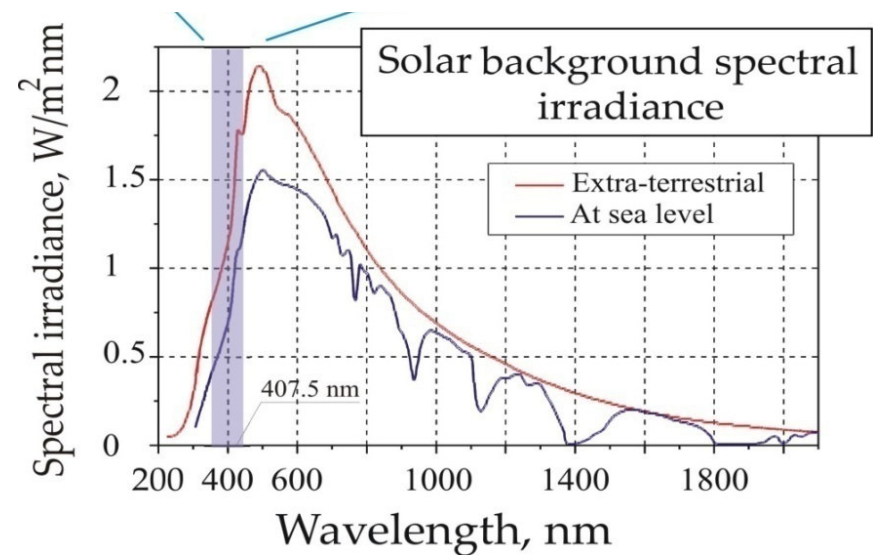
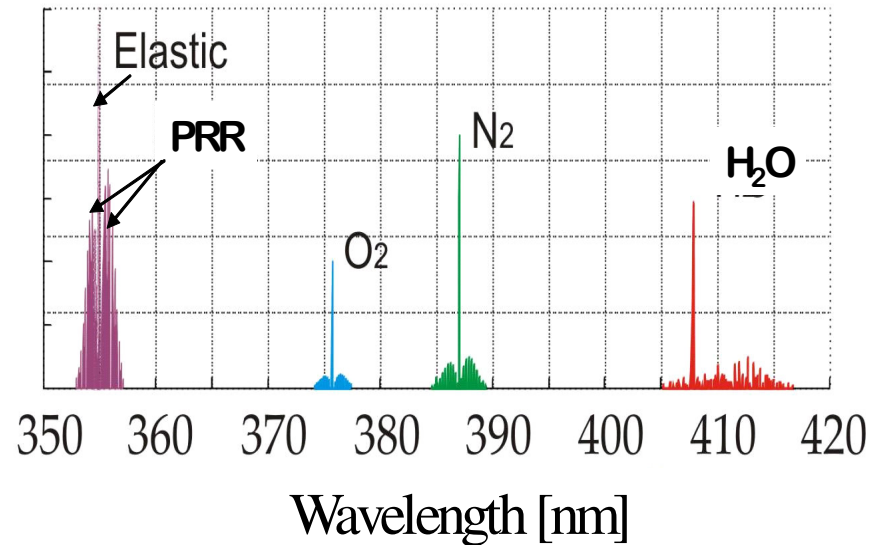
$$w(r) = g \frac{m_H}{m_N} = k \frac{S'_H}{S'_N} c(r)$$

$$P_{sbx} = R^{sky} A \Omega^2 \Delta\lambda_x$$

Reducing the sky background

$$\Omega^2 \Delta\lambda_R \downarrow$$

NFOV-NB



Lidar specifications

Water vapor mixing ratio

Detection limit 0.02 g/kg

Statistical error < 10 %

Height range / resolution

Daytime 150-5'000 m / 30-600 m

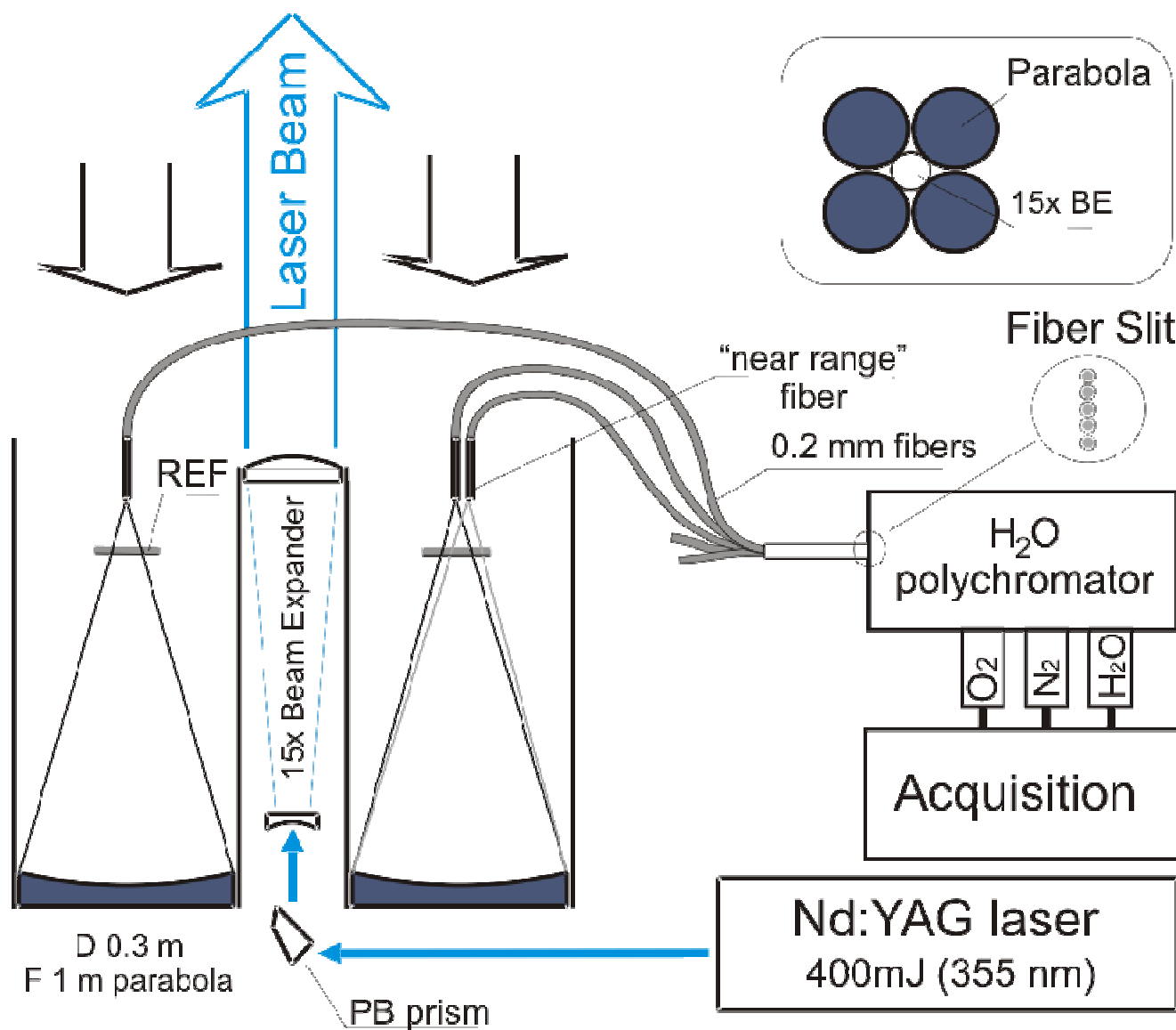
Night time 150 – 7'000 m / 30-600 m

Acquisition time 15-30 min

Additional requirements

- Unattended, continuous operation, minimal maintenance
- Long term stability, data consistency >20 years (climatology)
- High reliability > 85% technical availability
- Eye safety

Optical scheme



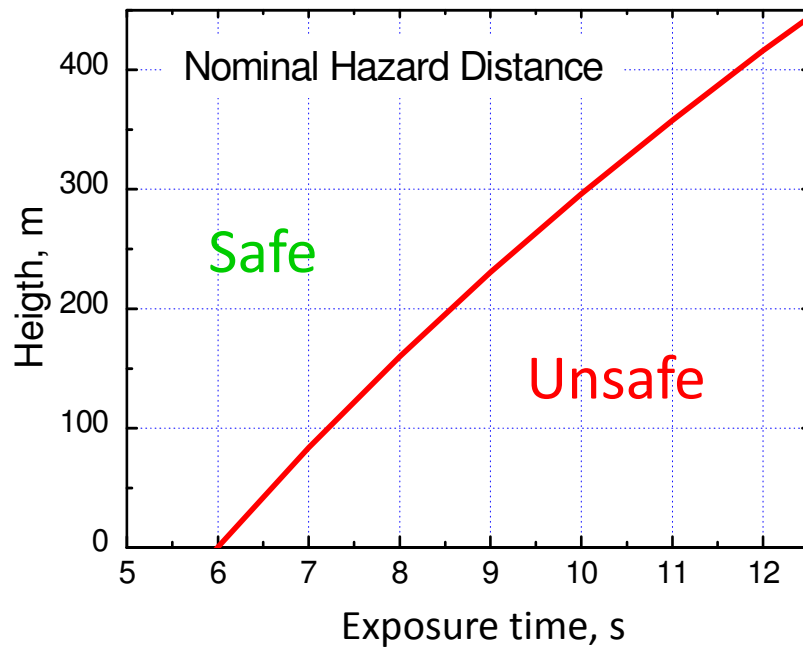
Transmitter

High energy/pulse

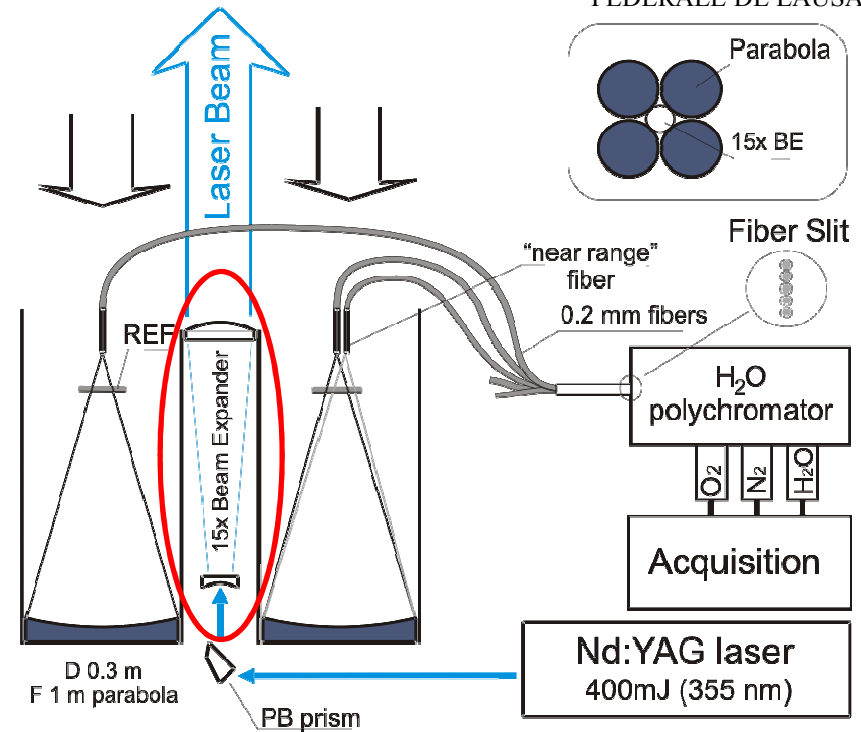
Eye safety

Low beam divergence for NFOV

Nominal hazard distance from the lidar
in case of intrabeam viewing



$\Theta = 70 \mu\text{rad}$, $D = 140 \text{ mm}$

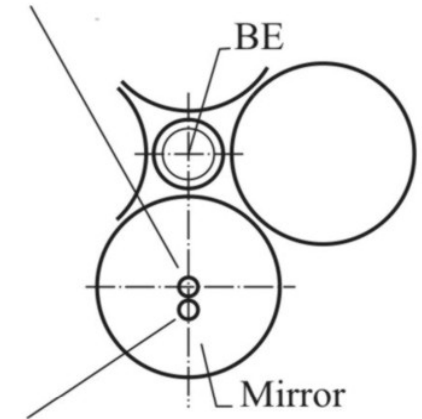
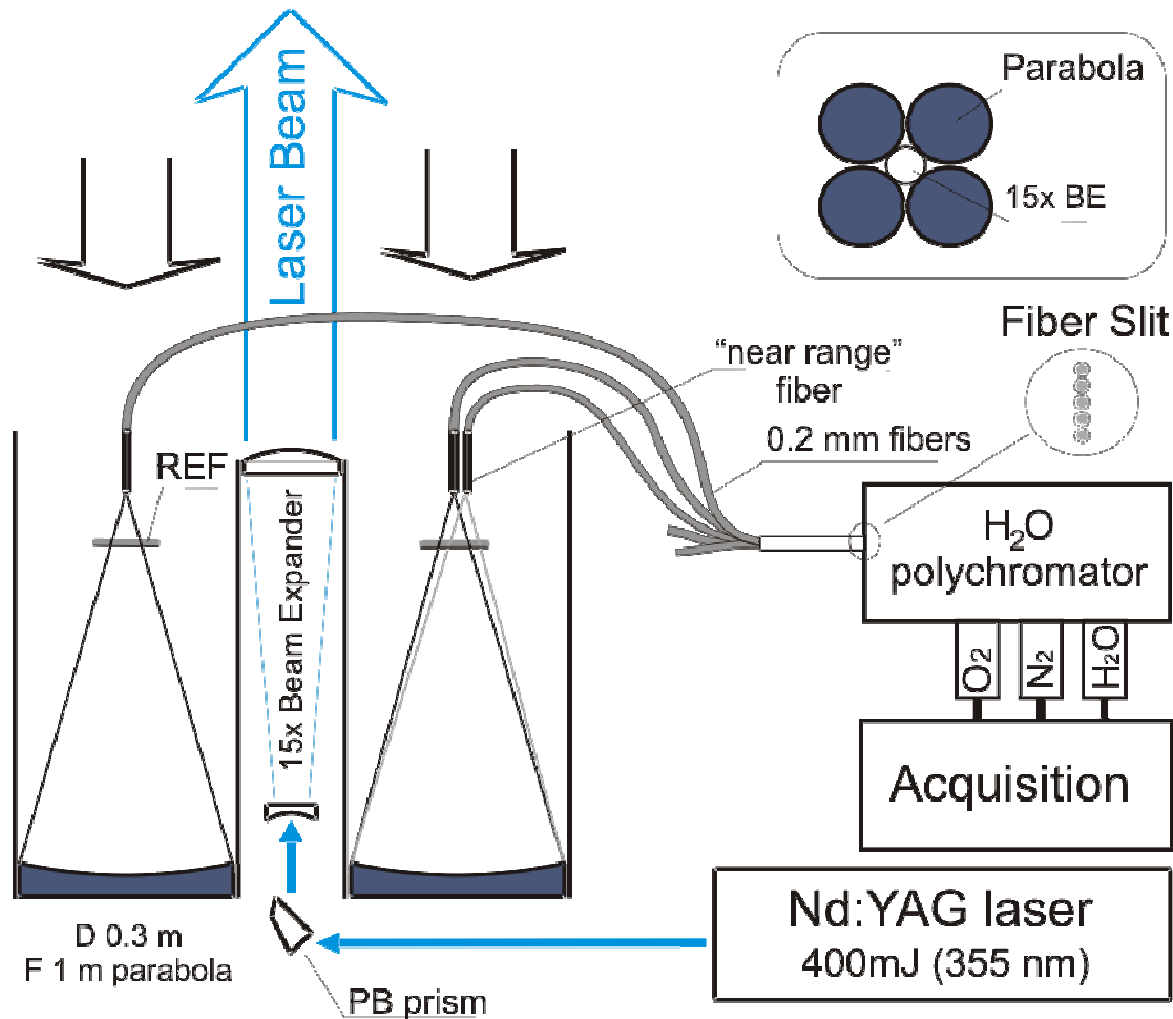


Laser

Nd :YAG, 400 mJ @ 355 nm, 30 Hz

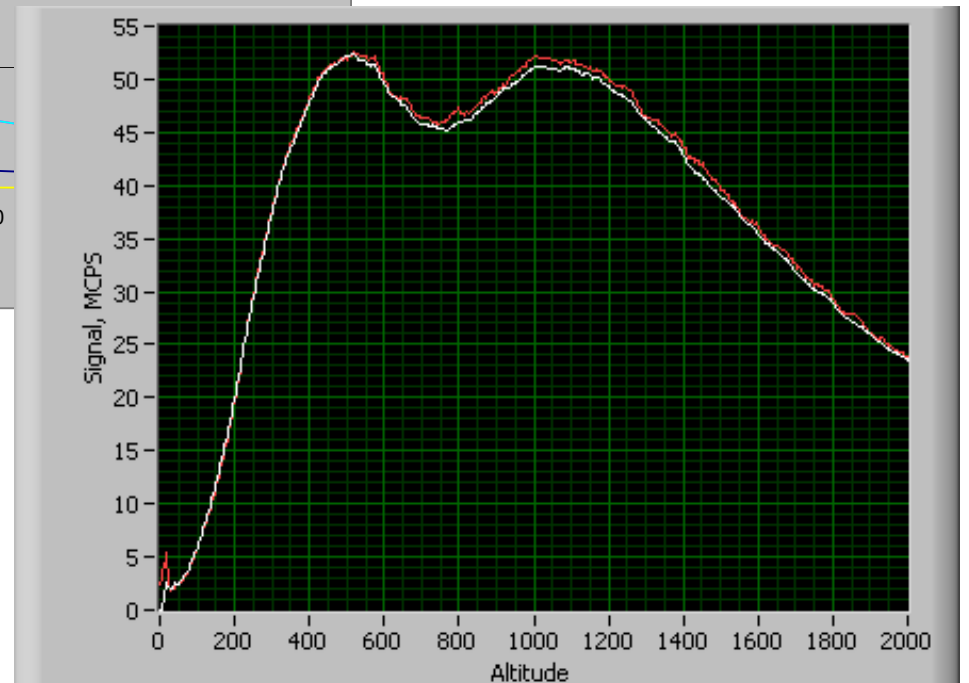
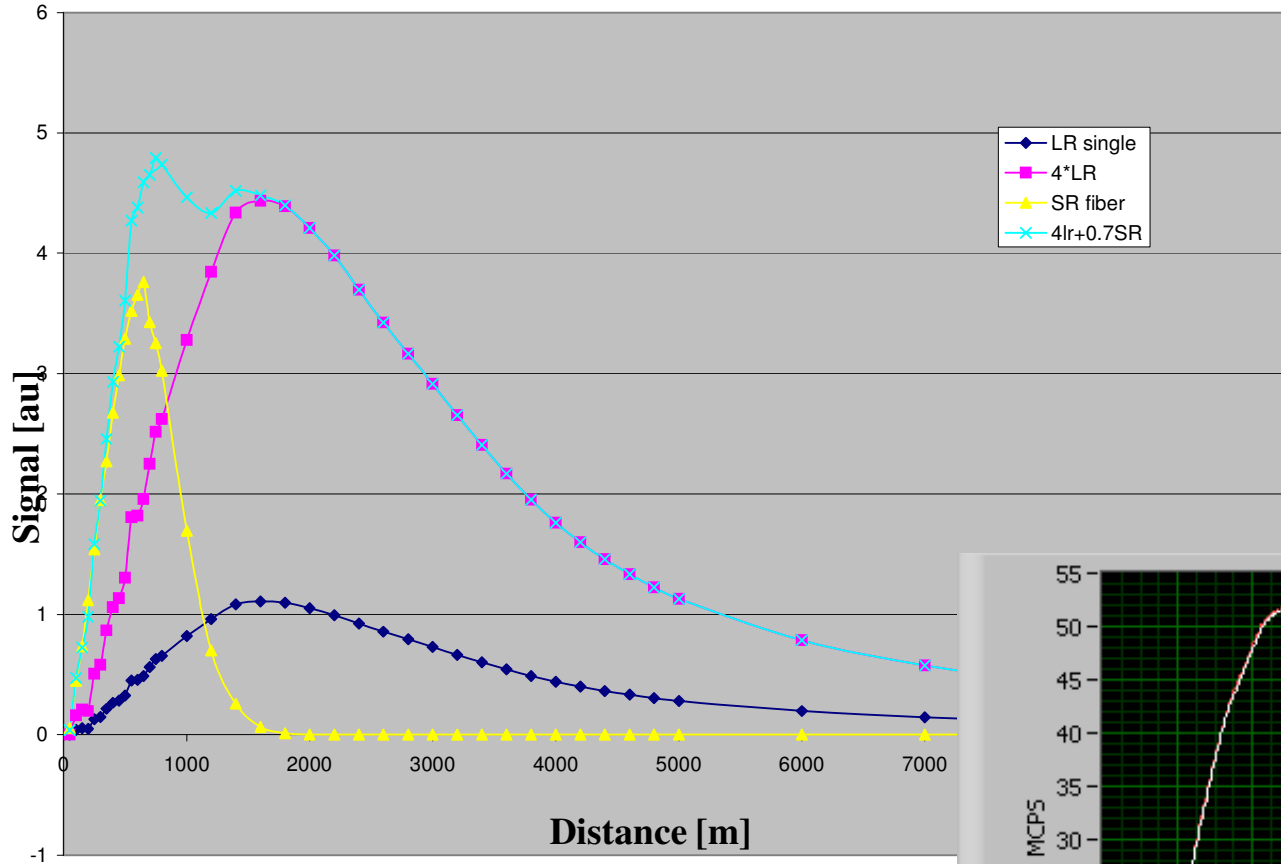
IEC 60825-1, "Safety of laser products"

Lidar scheme -telescope

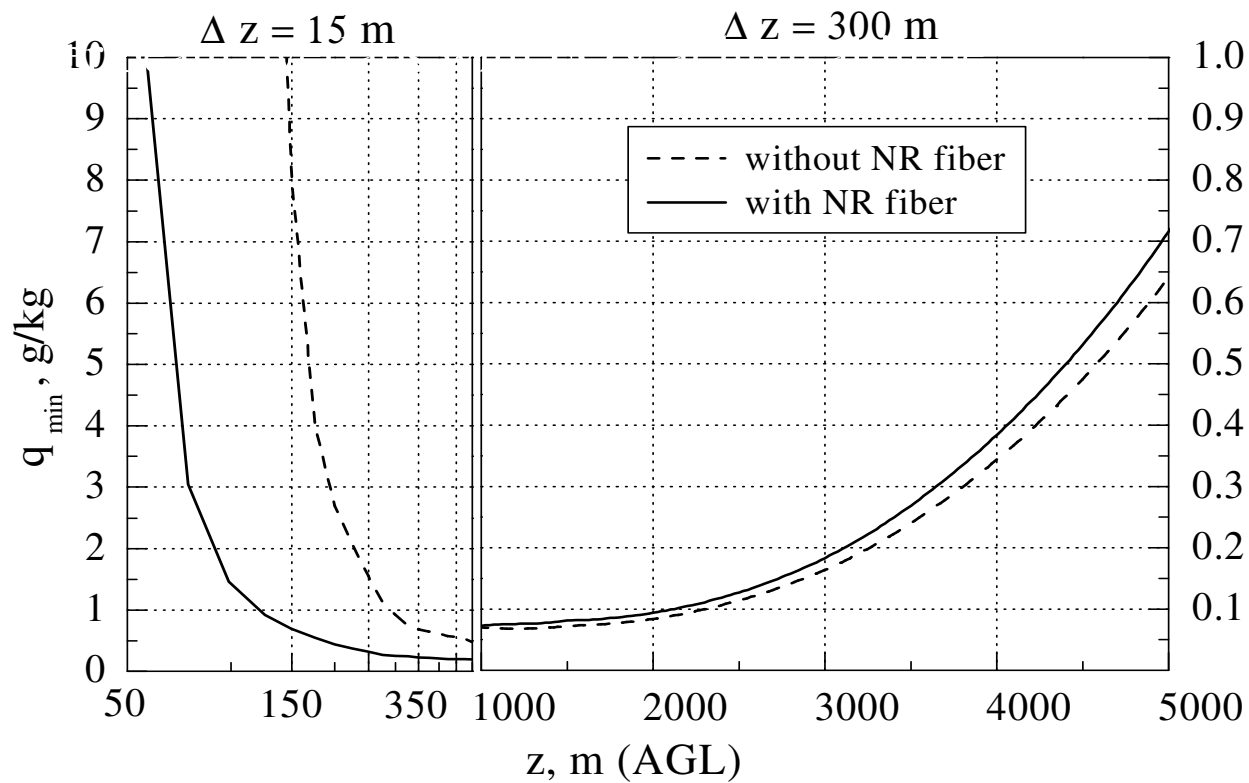


**Four 30 cm, 1 m FL
parabolic mirrors
0.2mm fibers
FOV 0.2 mrad
HR coating (99.8)**

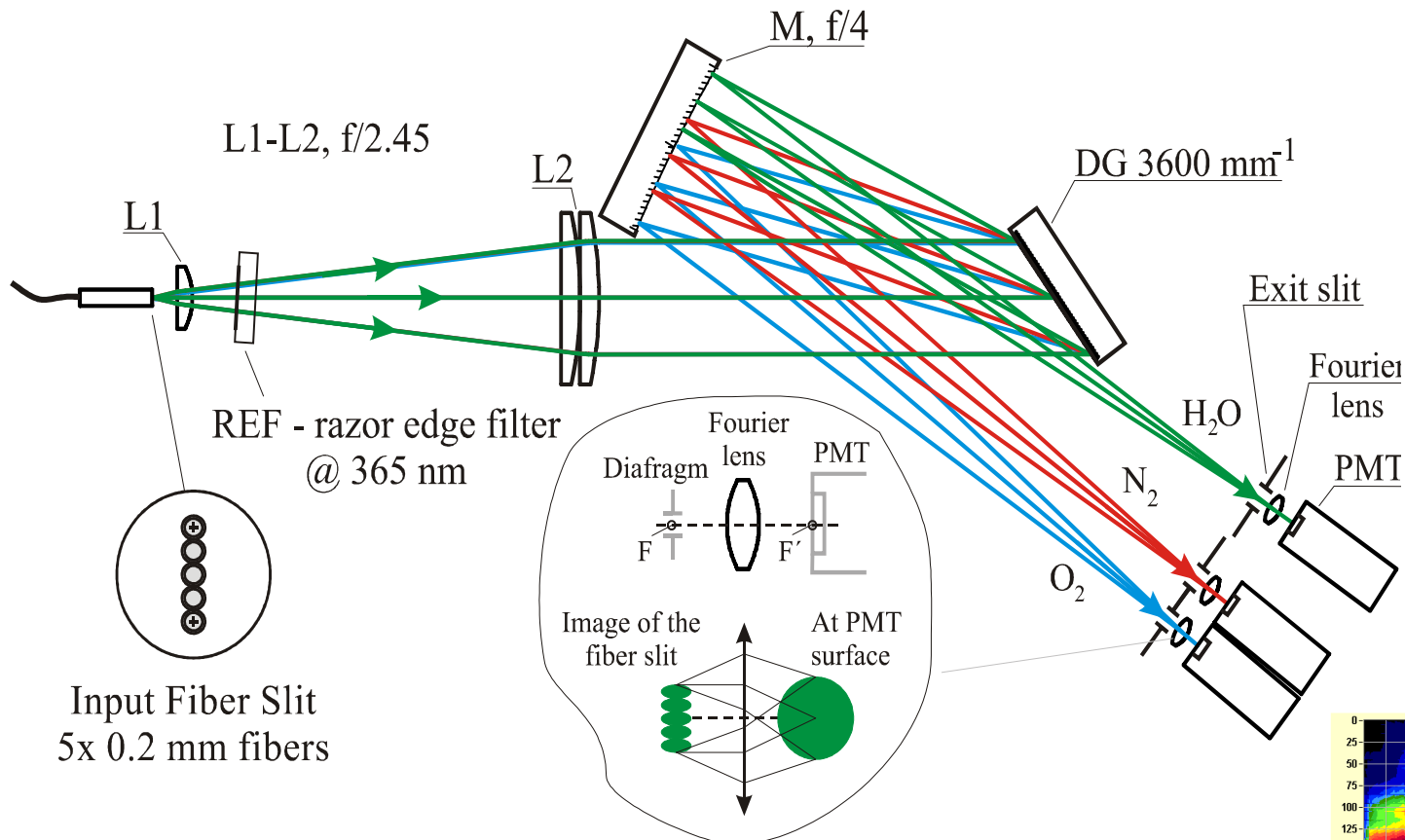
Lidar signals



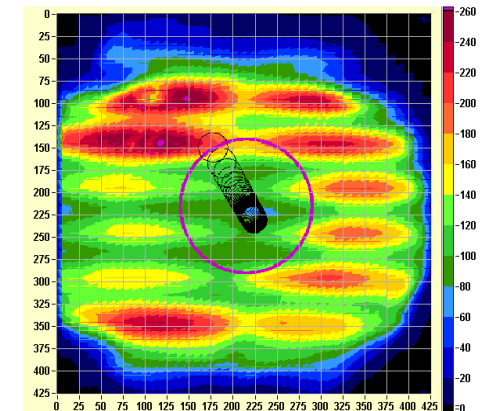
Receiver telescopes

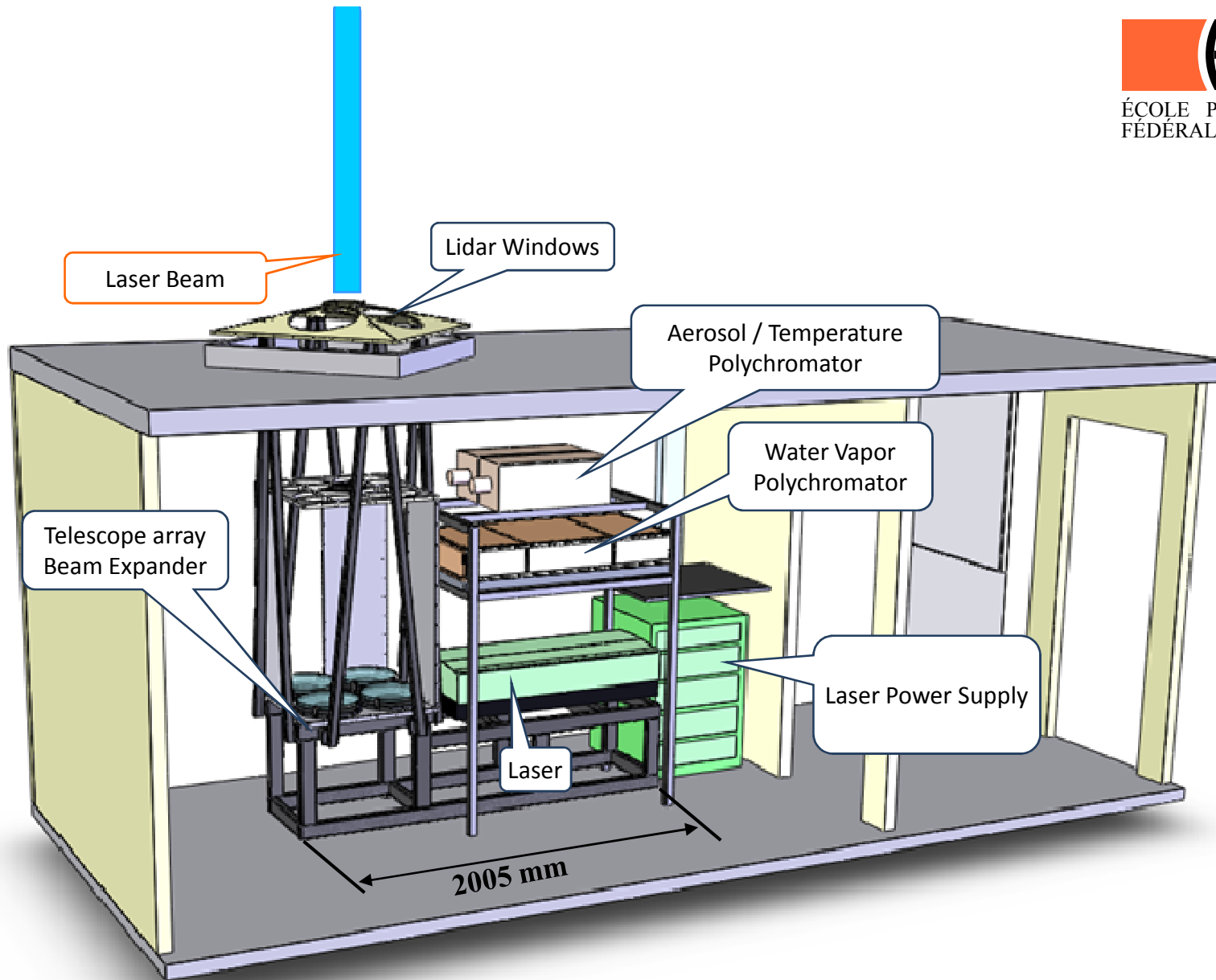


Polychromator scheme

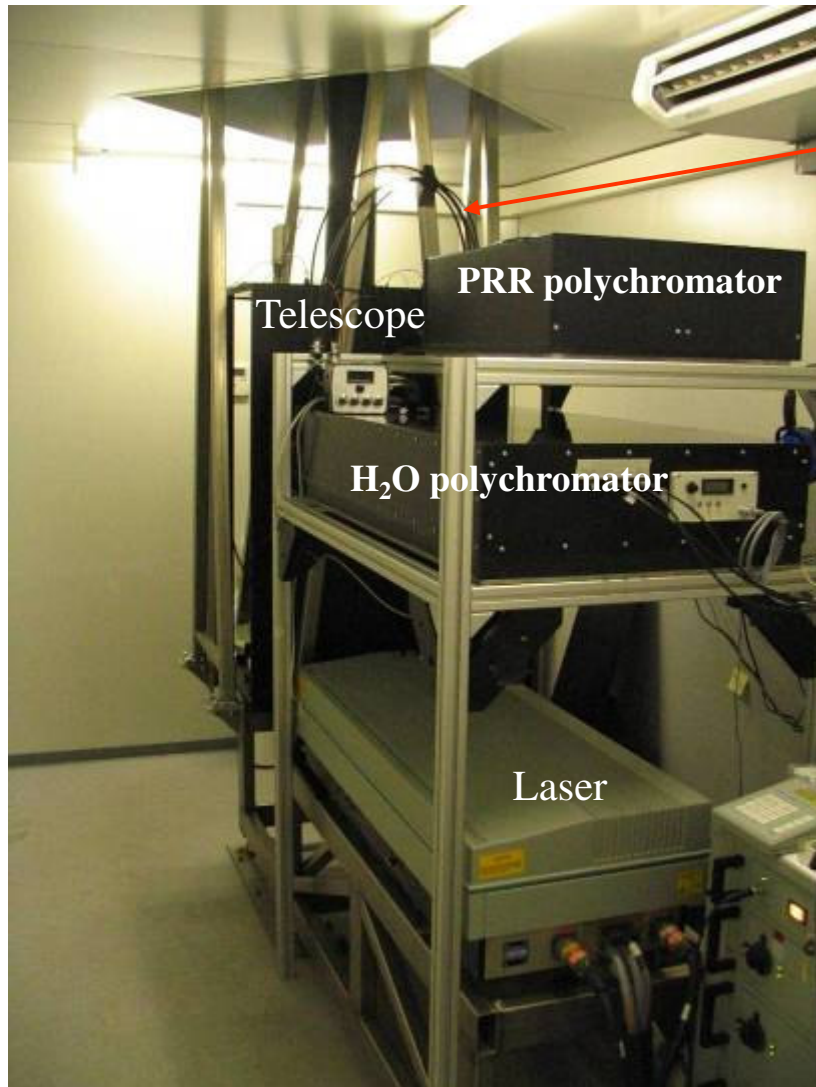


0.3 nm bandwidth 38% transmission





Inside view



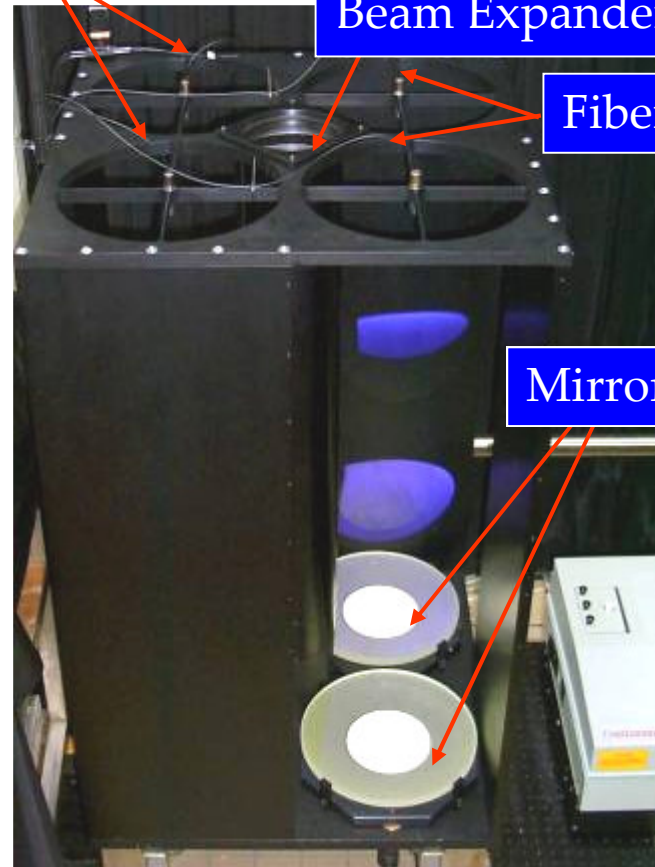
Telescope

Optical fibers

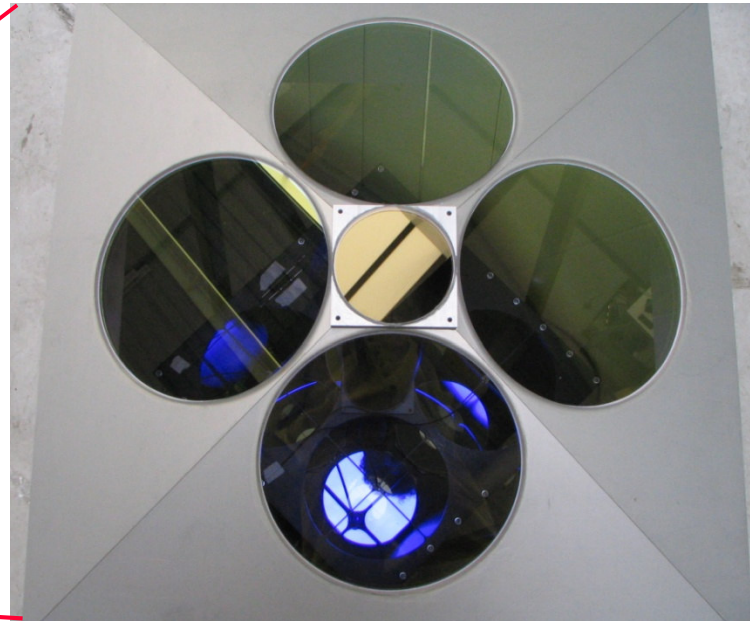
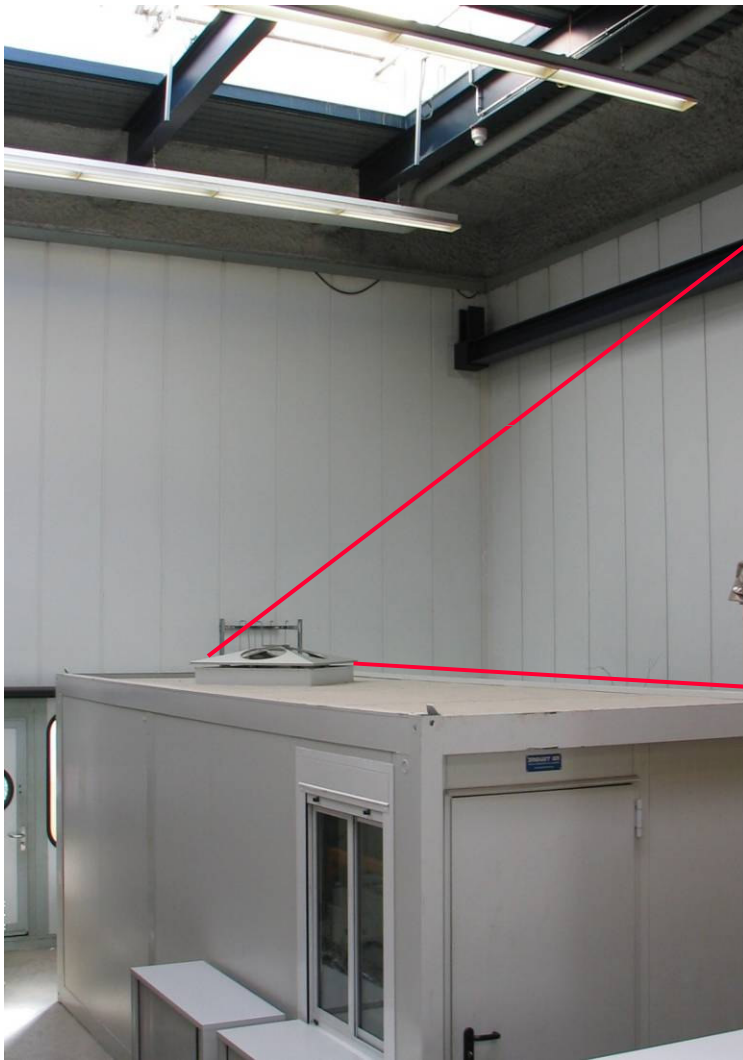
Output of the Beam Expander

Fibers

Mirrors



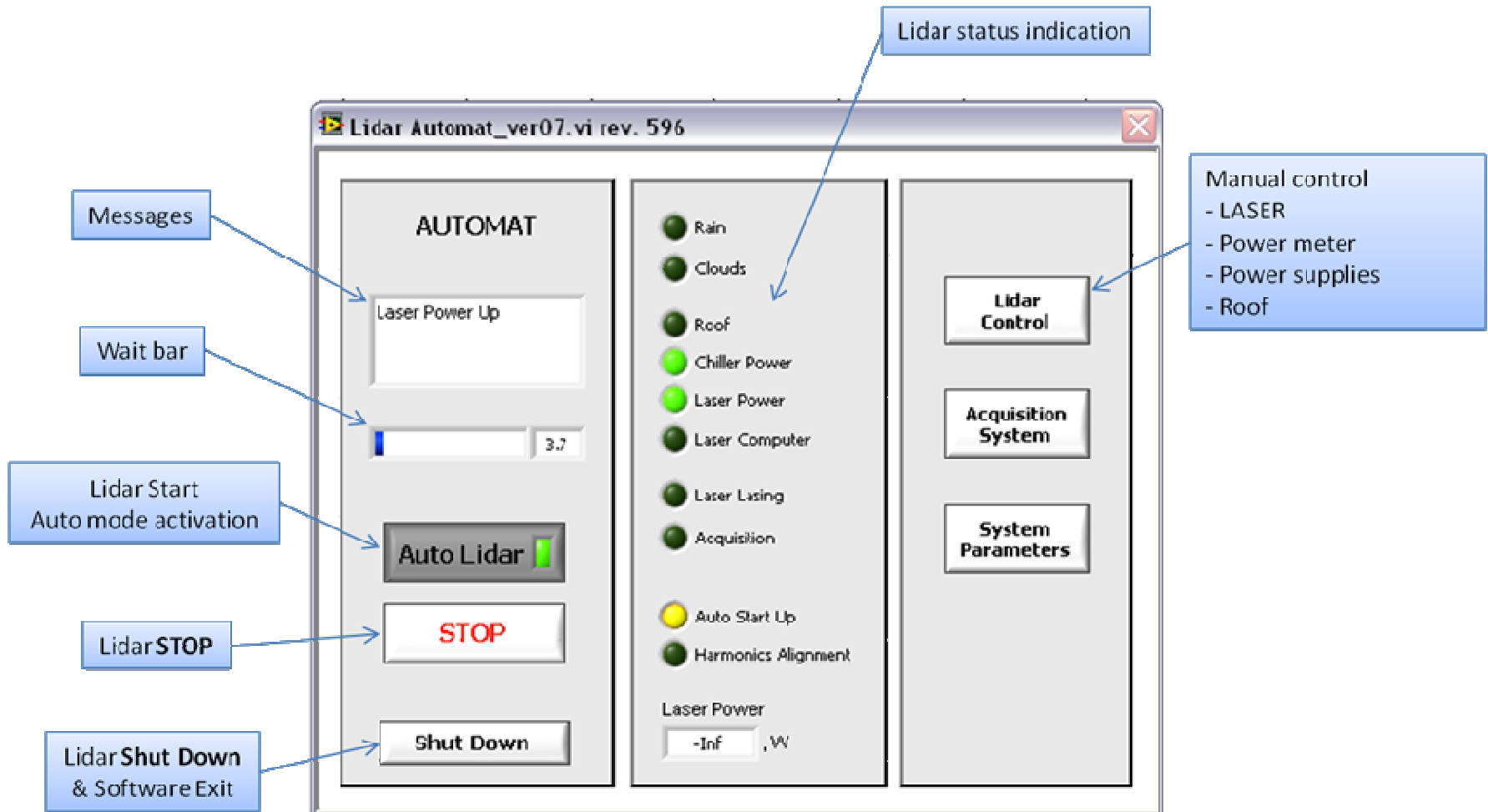
Outside view



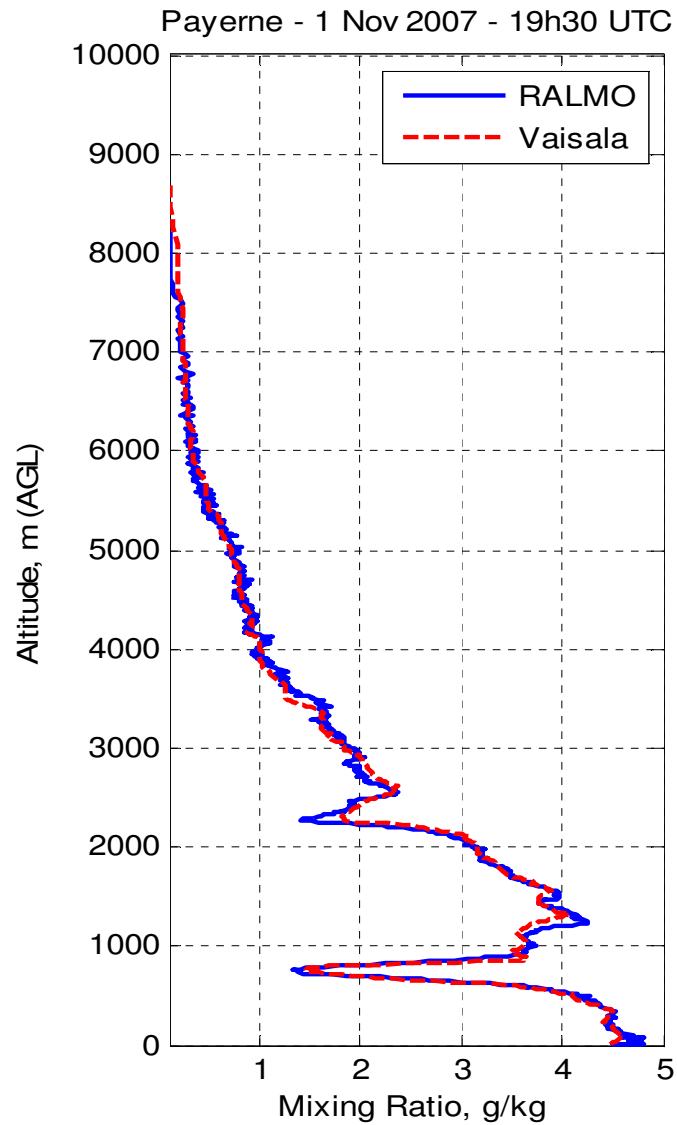
Automation

LA - Lidar Automat (LabView)

ADT - Automated Data Treatment (Matlab)

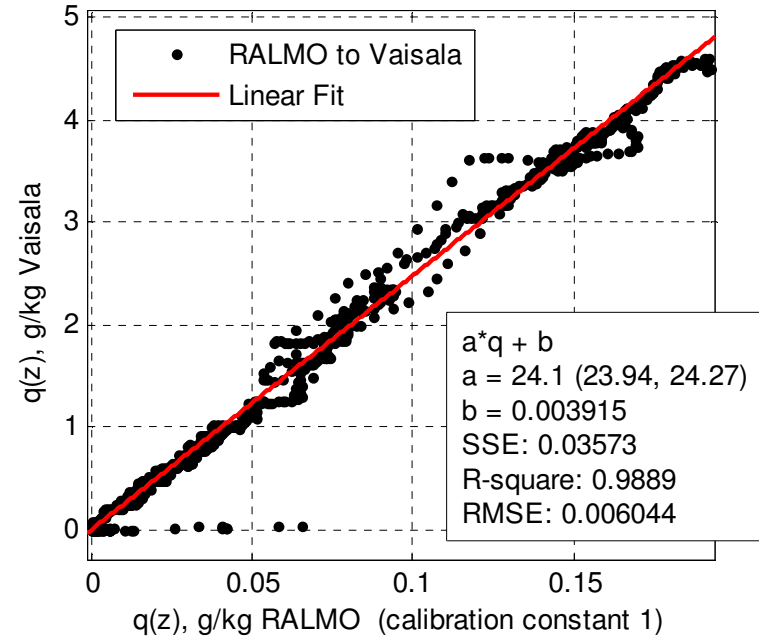


Calibration



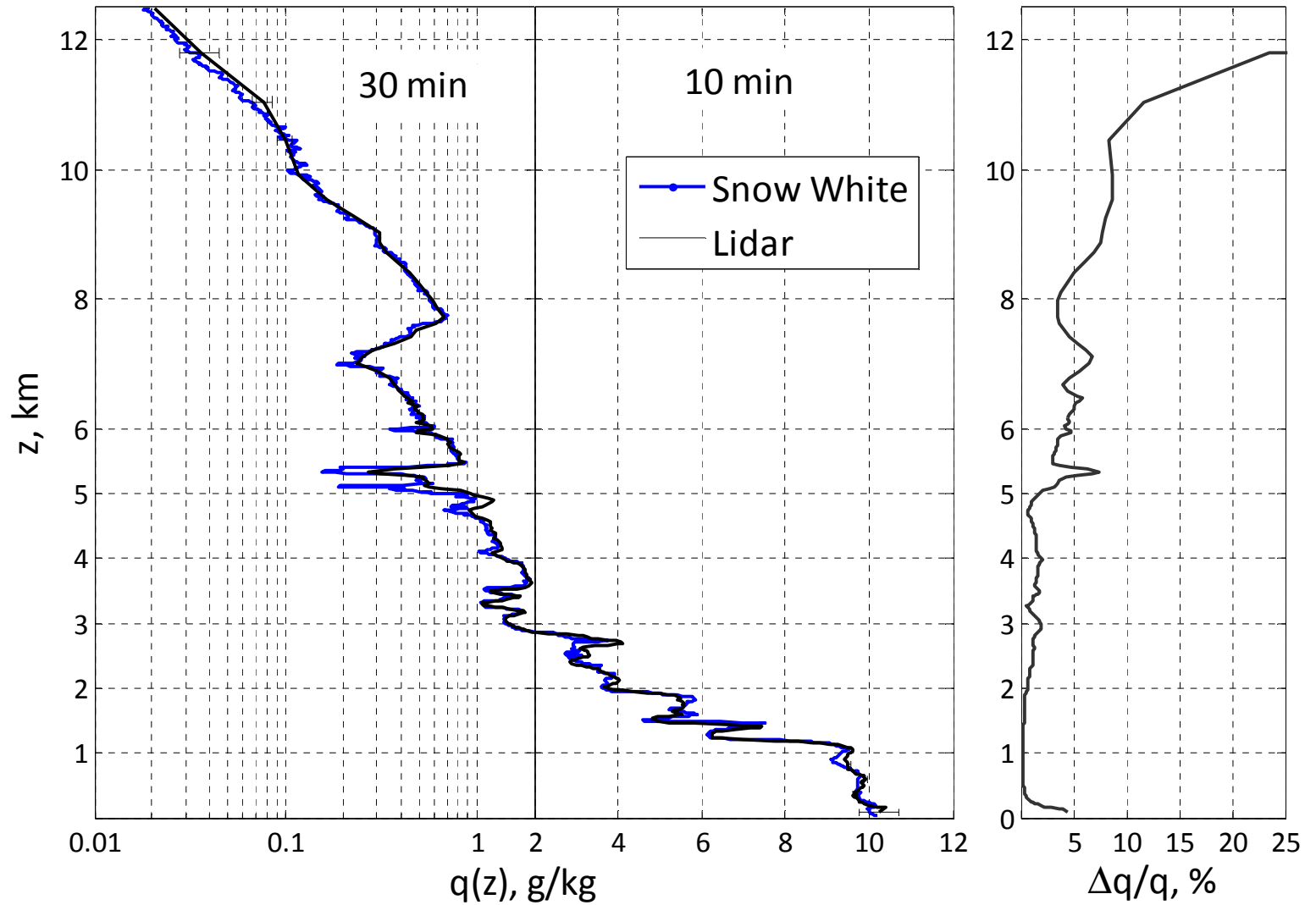
RALMO
Time and range resolution
15 min and

$$\text{Vaisala}_i = a * \text{RALMO}_i + b$$

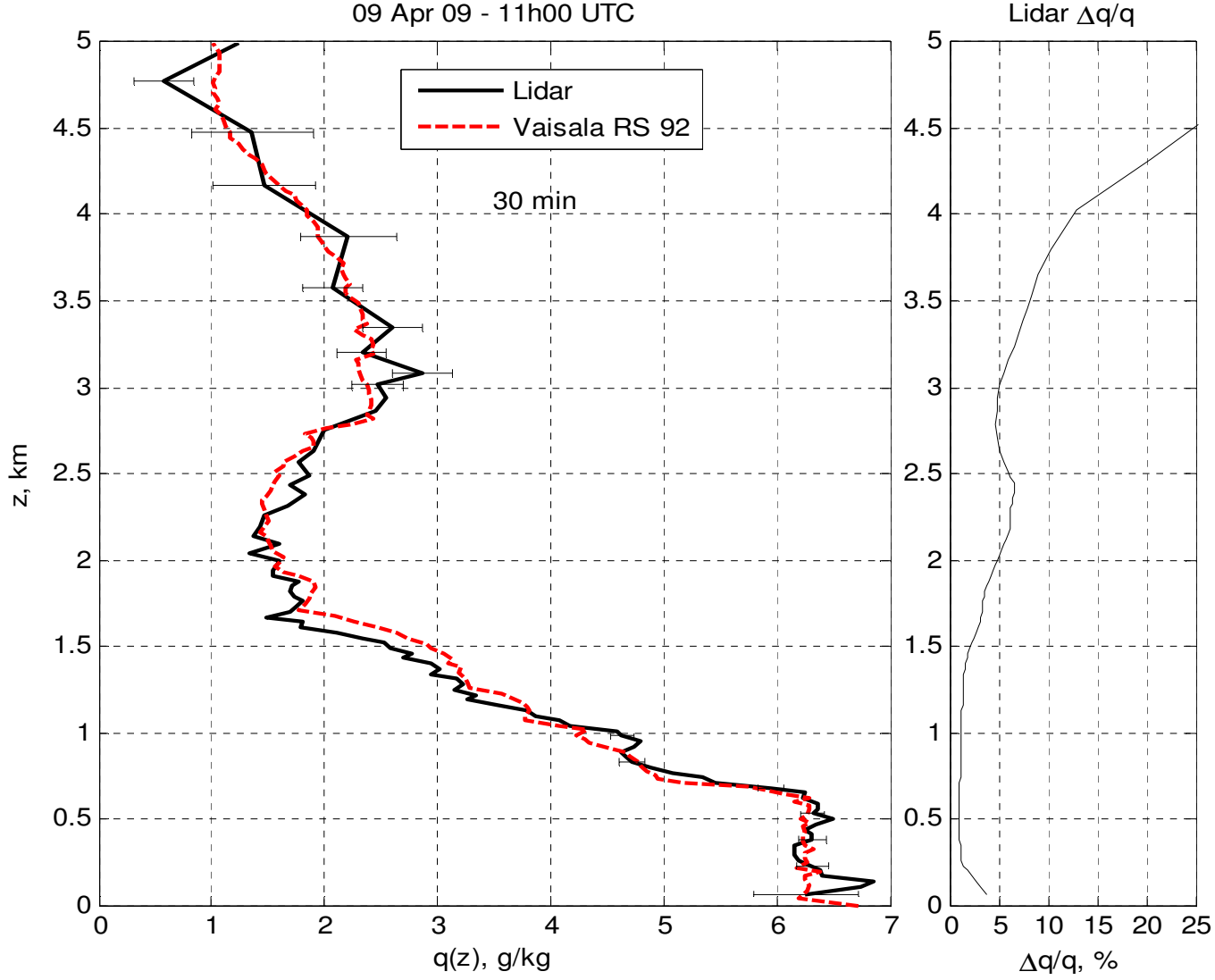


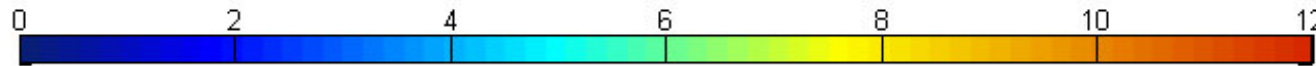
Intercomparison night time

26 Aug 2008 19h38 UTC

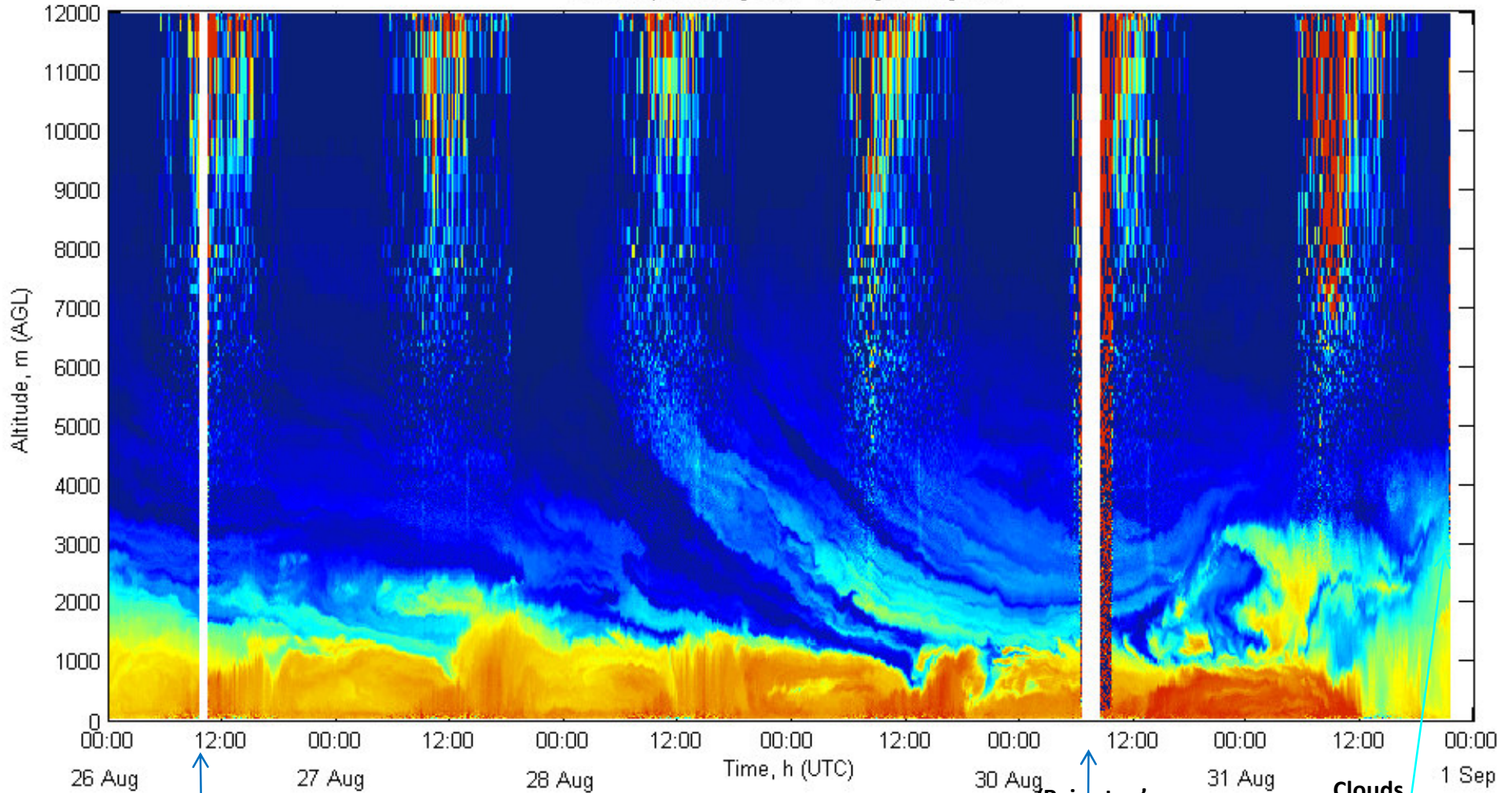


Intercomparison day time





Water vapor mixing ratio - 26 Aug 31 Aug 2008

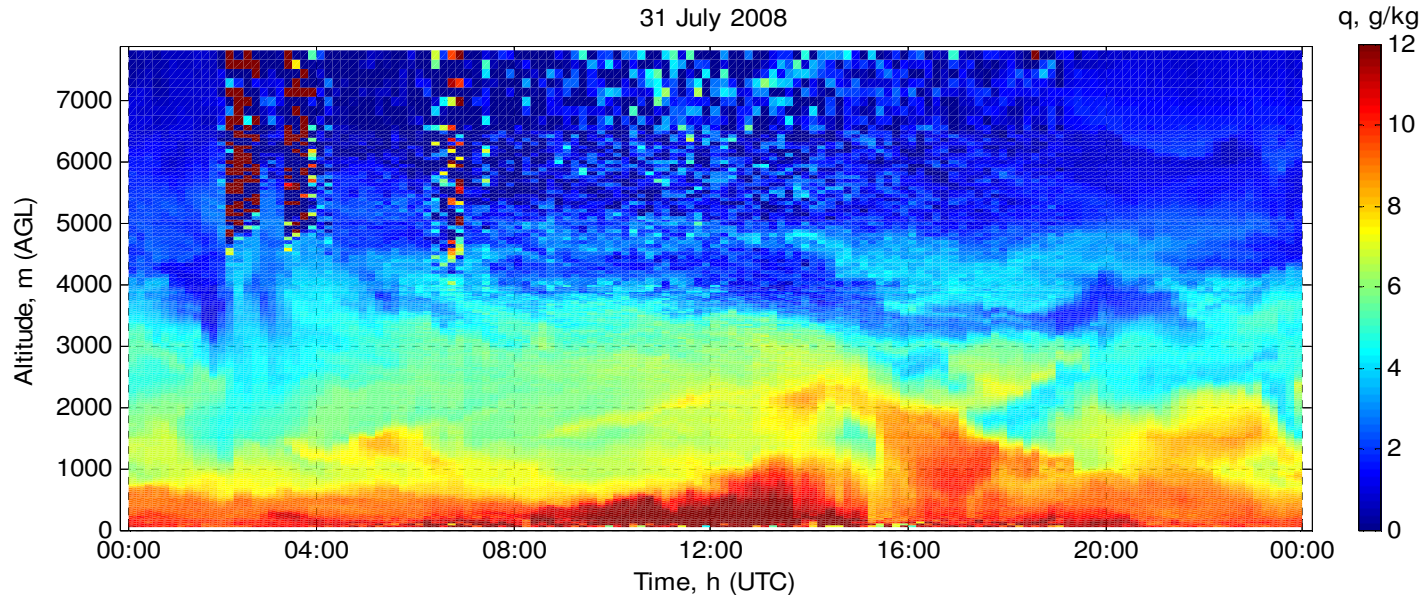


Inauguration

Time resolution - 10 min,
Vertical resolution - 30 m up to 4 km
60 m up to 7 km and 120 m above

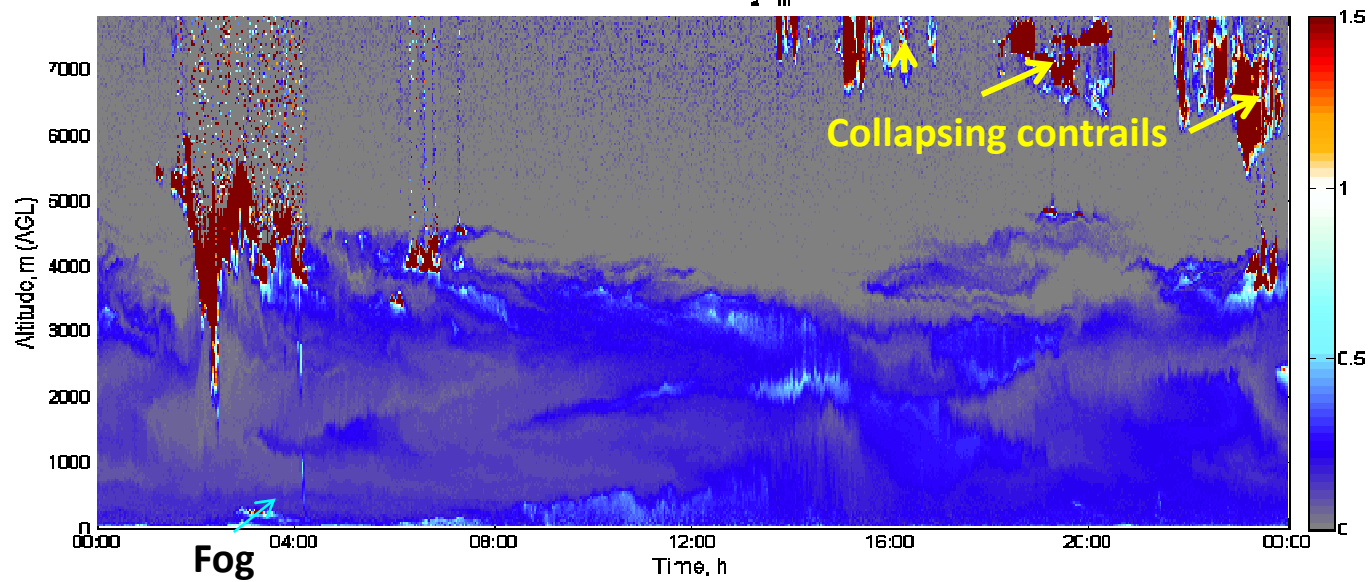
Rain stop'
Clouds/Fog < 500 m

Clouds,
Rain



Aerosol Backscatter Ratio β_a / β_m

aerosol backscatter ratio (β_a / β_m) - 31 Jul 08



Conclusion and outlook

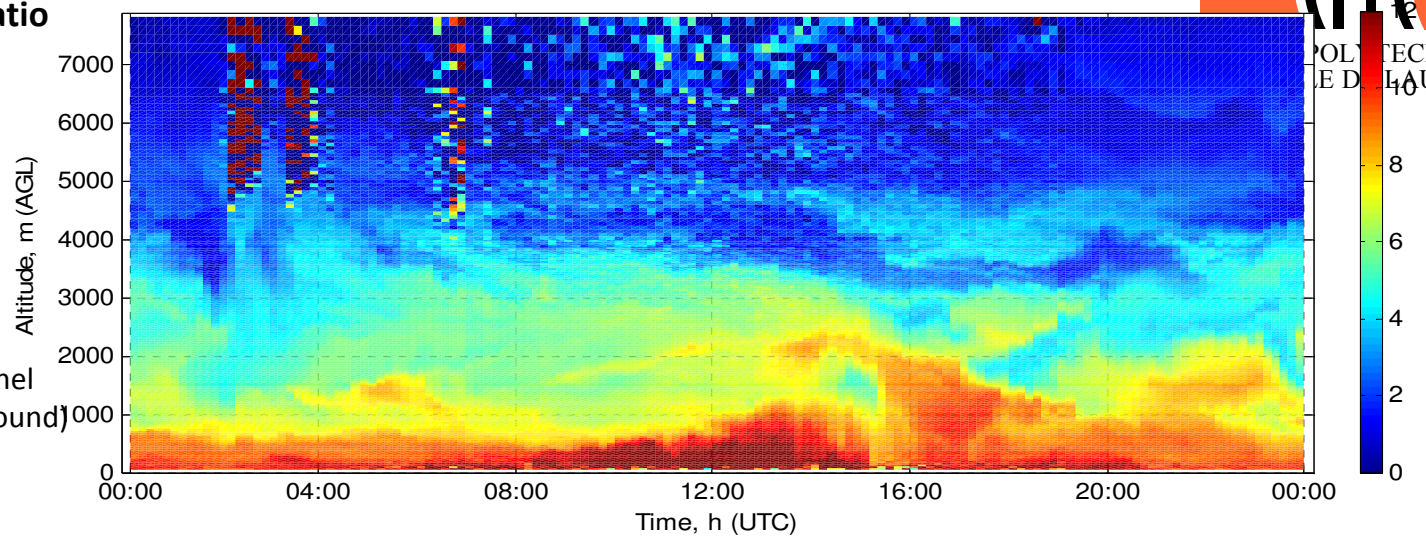
- Automated Raman lidar for water operational measurements was developed and built
- The lidar is in continuous operation in the main aerological station of MeteoSwiss since August 2008
- Work on data assimilation in the NWFM COSMO 2 of MeteoSwiss is ongoing
- Ongoing update with temperature and aerosol channels

Thank you

31 July 2008

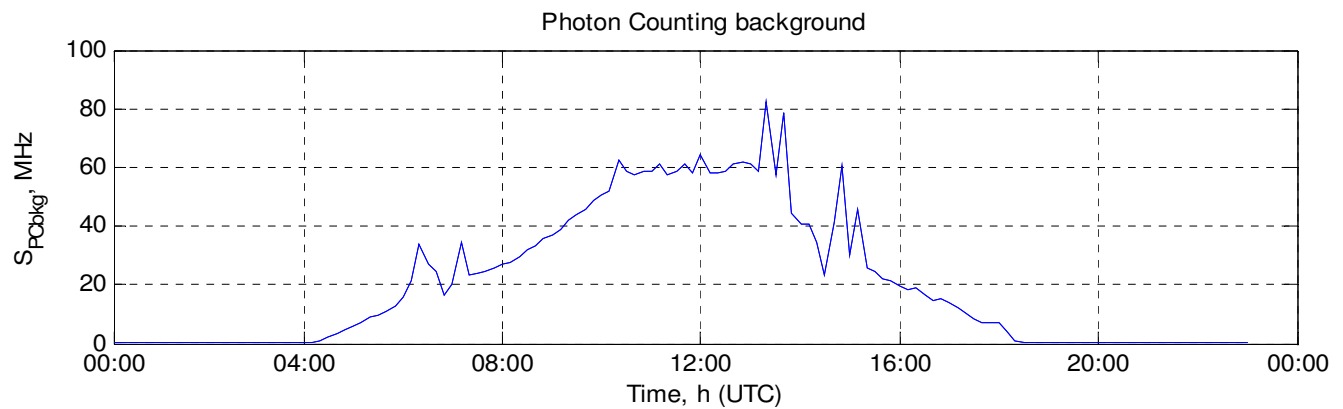
Water vapor mixing ratio

- 10 min average
- 30 m vertical resolution (up to 4 km)
- 60 m vertical (from 6 to 7.8 km)
- First point at 50 m
- Fixed desaturation
 $f = 1/\tau$
- Analog signal - WV channel (above 5 MHz PC background)
- No smooth, no interpolation



PC background in WV channel

- Desaturated !
- 10 min average



Laser power

- Minute average
- No lamps HV adjustment
- No crystal alignment
 $\Delta P/P \approx 1\%$

