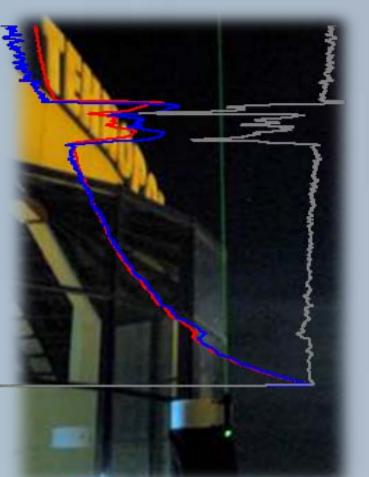


State of the art of the LIDAR systems development for the ROmanian LIdar national NETwork ROLINET

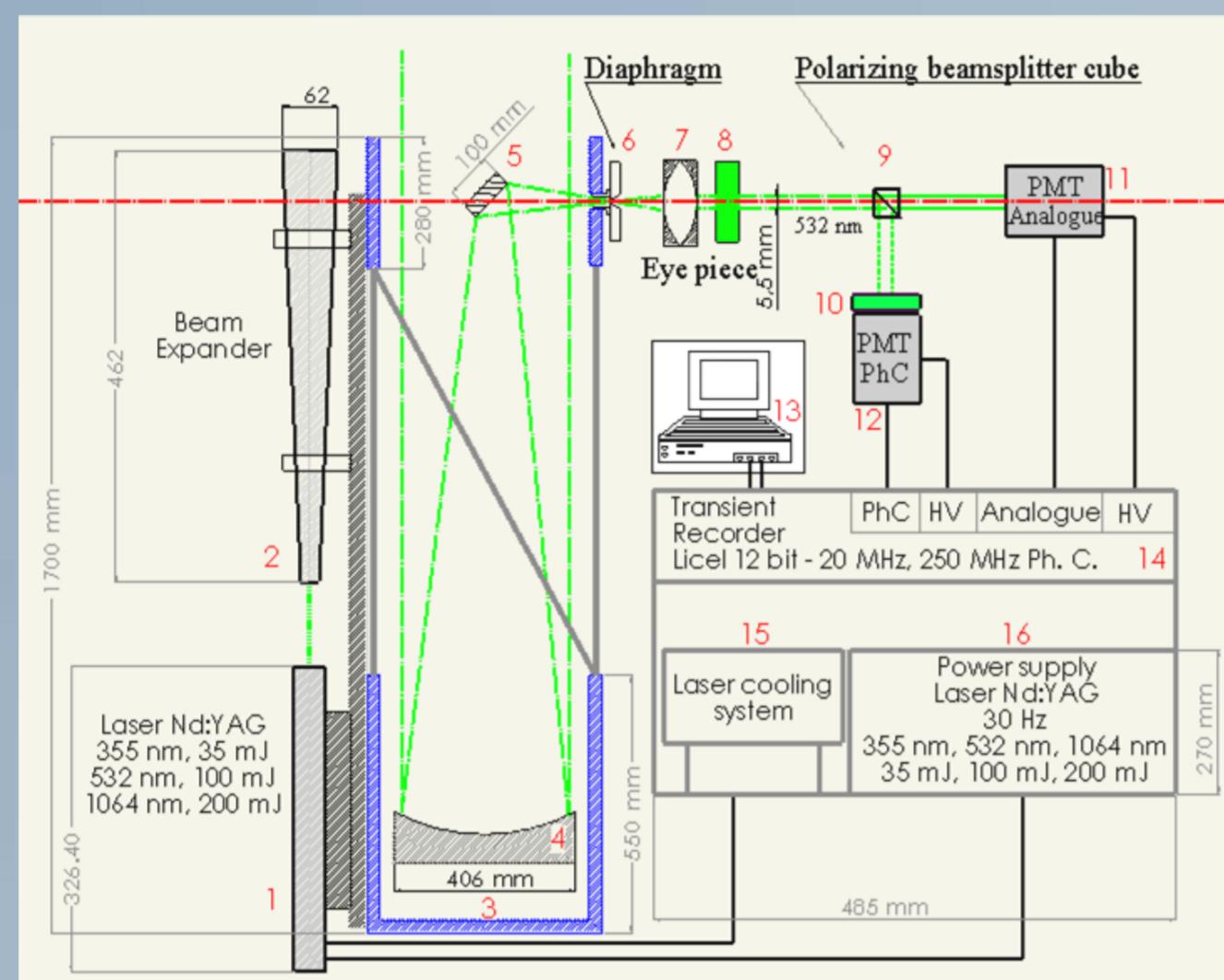
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Abstract: In order to realize a national LIDAR network in Romania which may be included later one at European and mondial atmospheric observations networks (i.e GAW, EARLINET) a research development project namely ROLINET (ROmanian LIdar NETwork) is ongoing in a public-private partnership frame. Thus a new mini LIDAR system was developed and it will be technically presented in this paper. This up-gradable configuration of mESYLIDAR is dedicated for monitoring of relevant atmospheric parameters as aerosols and clouds in whole troposphere (100 m to 12-15 Km ASL) with high temporal (minutes) and spatial resolutions (meters) and is based on a powerful Nd:YAG 30 Hz pulsed laser (35 mJ at 355 nm, 100 mJ at 532 nm, 200 mJ at 1064 nm), a 40 cm Newtonian telescope and on a new opto-mechanics detection module built in an eye geometry consideration with 2 standard detection channels (elastic one at 532 nm and a Raman channel at 607 nm). In this paper will be presented the state of the art of this national LIDAR network, first profiles, tests and the last characteristics/performances of the mESYLIDAR system.



The NEW mESYLIDAR system basic configuration



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Laser Nd:YAG | 10. Neutral density filter |
| 2. Beam Expander | 11. Analogue |
| 3. Newtonian telescope | Photomultiplier |
| 4. Primary mirror | 12. Photon counting |
| of telescope | 13. Computer |
| 5. Secondary mirror of | 14. Acquisition part, |
| telescope | analogue/ digital |
| 6. Iris diaphragm | conversion and datas |
| 7. Eyepiece | transmitions |
| 8. Interferential filters | 15. Cooling system for |
| 9. Polarizing beam | laser |
| splitter cube | 16. Laser power supply |

mESYLIDAR Keywords

Low cost, easy up-gradable , versatile and modular;
 High spatial (m) and temporal (min) resolution

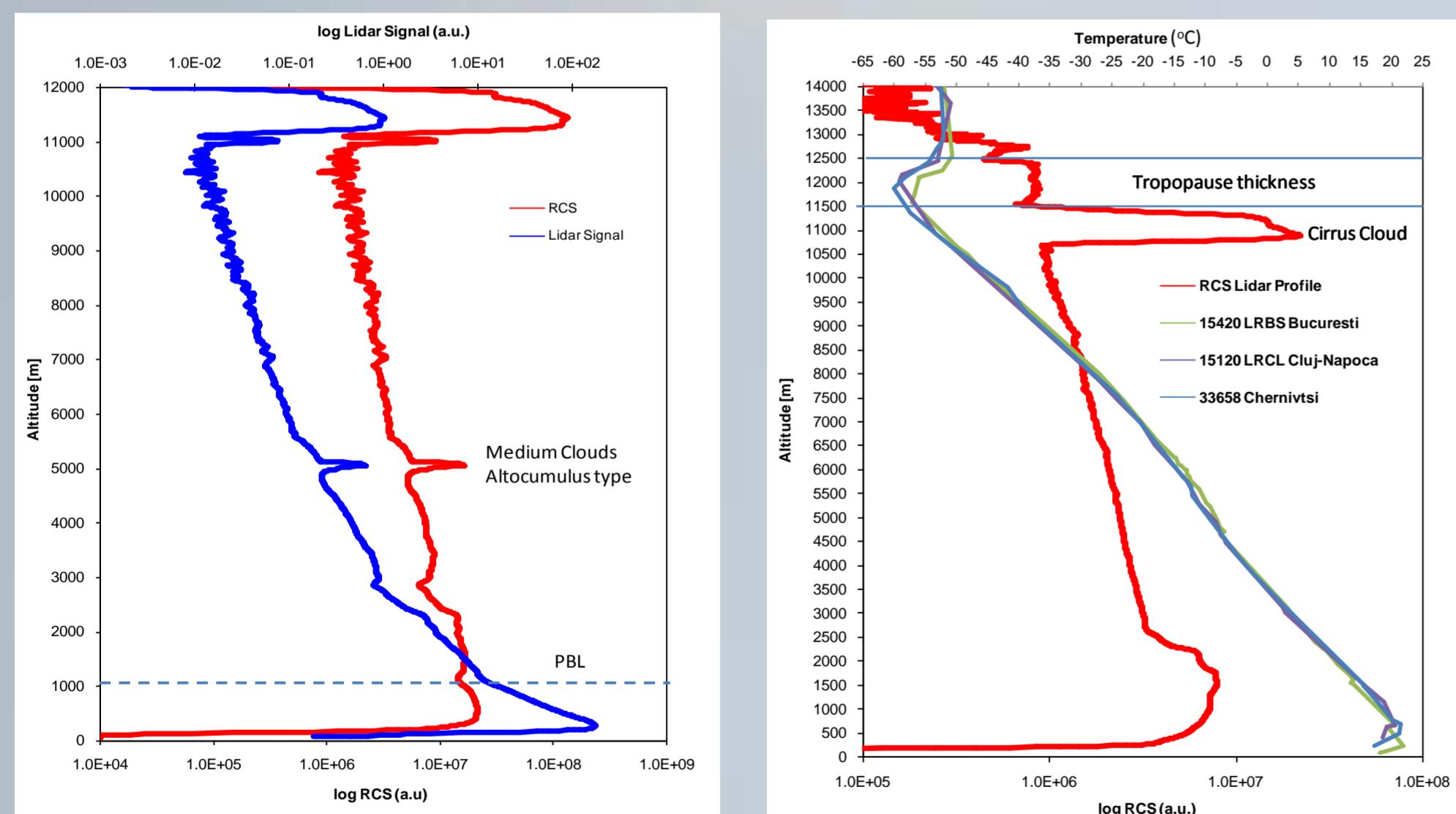
Specifications of emission part (mESYLIDAR)		Specifications of detection part (mESYLIDAR)	
Laser	Nd:YAG	Telescope	Light Bridge
Energy	35 mJ, 100 mJ, 200 mJ	Type	Newtonian
Wavelength	355 nm, 532 nm, 1064 nm	Diameter of primary mirror	406 mm
Beam diameter	0.6 mm	Focal length	1829 mm
Pulse width	6 – 9 ns	Focal ratio	f/4.5
Divergence	0.75 mrad	Power	70X
Repetition rate	30 Hz	The Detection	
Beam Expander		Iris diaphragm	12 mm
Expansion power	5X	Interferential filters	532 nm
Input aperture diameter	15 mm	Bandwidth	1 nm
Exit aperture diameter	48 mm	Photomultipliers	Analogue, Photon Counting



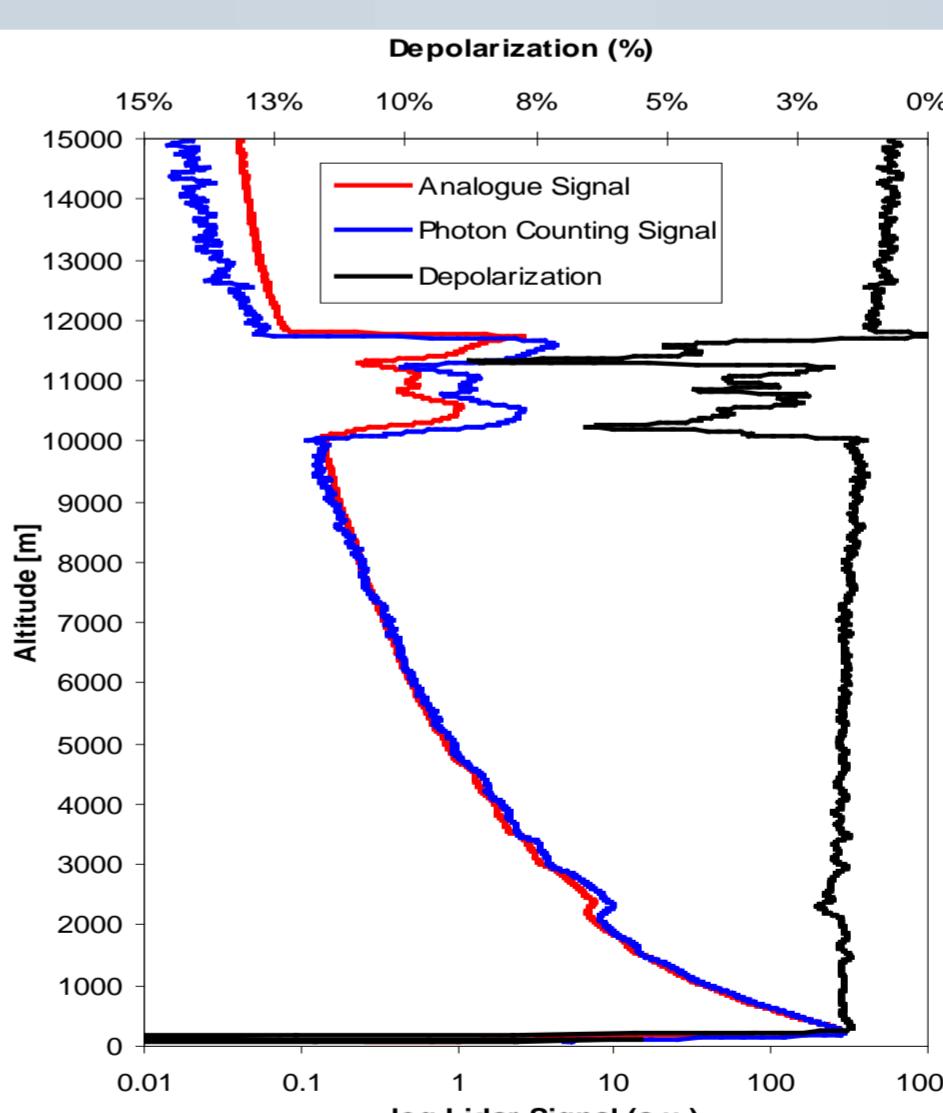
Lidar Stations - ROLINET

- Iasi – UAIC: “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University
- Cluj – UBB: “Babes-Bolyai” University
- Timisoara – UPT: “Politehnica” University
- Bucuresti Baneasa – ANM: National Meteorological Administration
- Bucuresti Magurele – INOE: National Institute of Research&Development for Optoelectronics

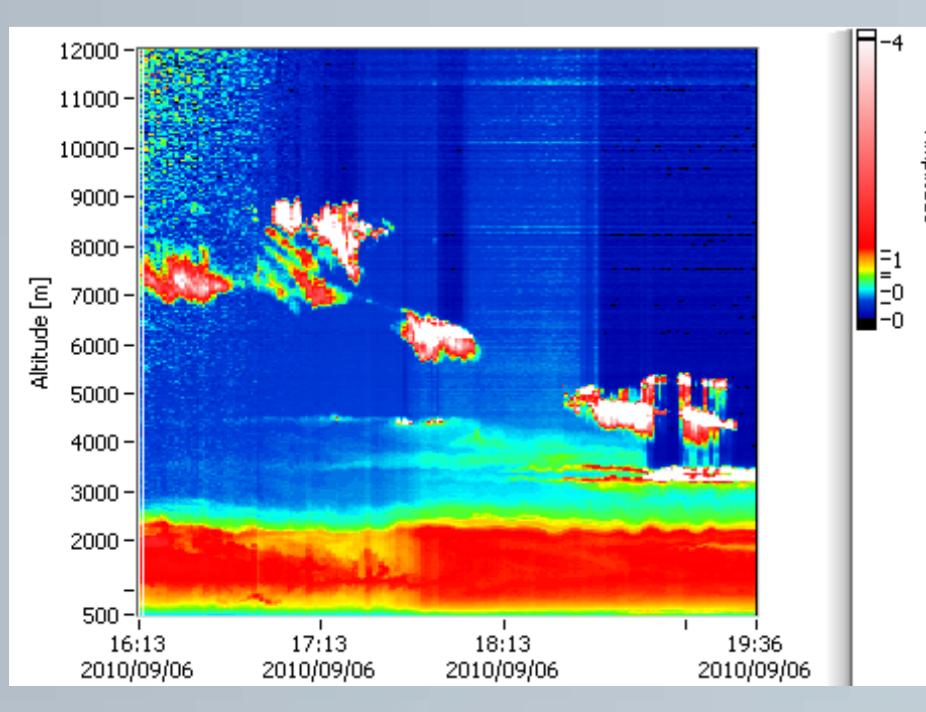
mESYLIDAR - First tests – Preliminary results from different measurements campaigns



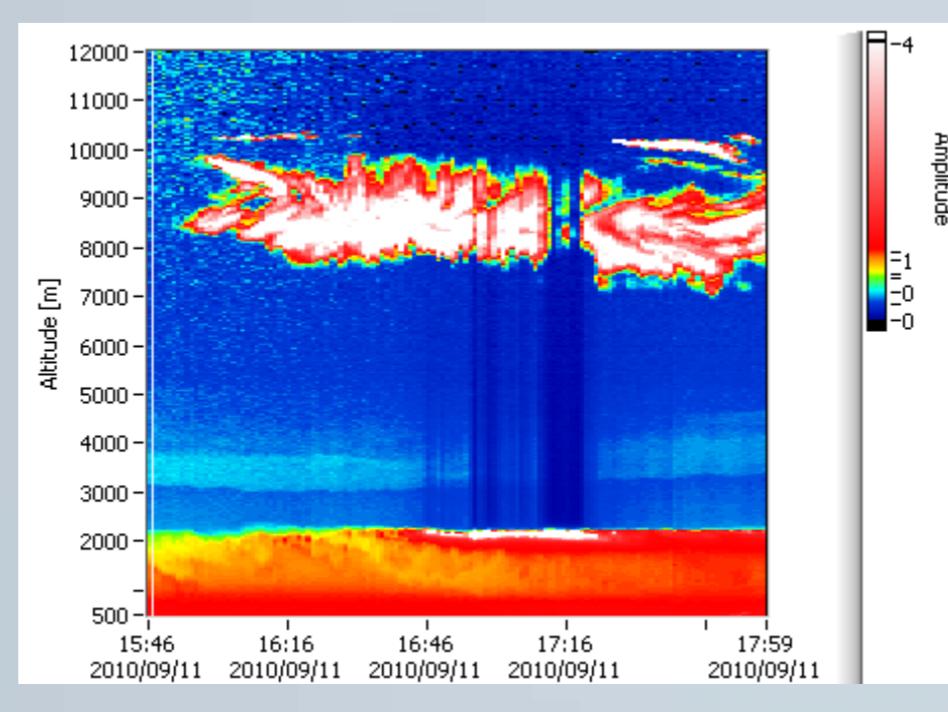
11th of June 2009 - Lidar day profiles and RCS profile at 532 nm – h 06:50 UTC
 7,5 m spatial resolution,
 4 min integration time
 Location: Iasi - ESYRO Station (Tehnopolis)



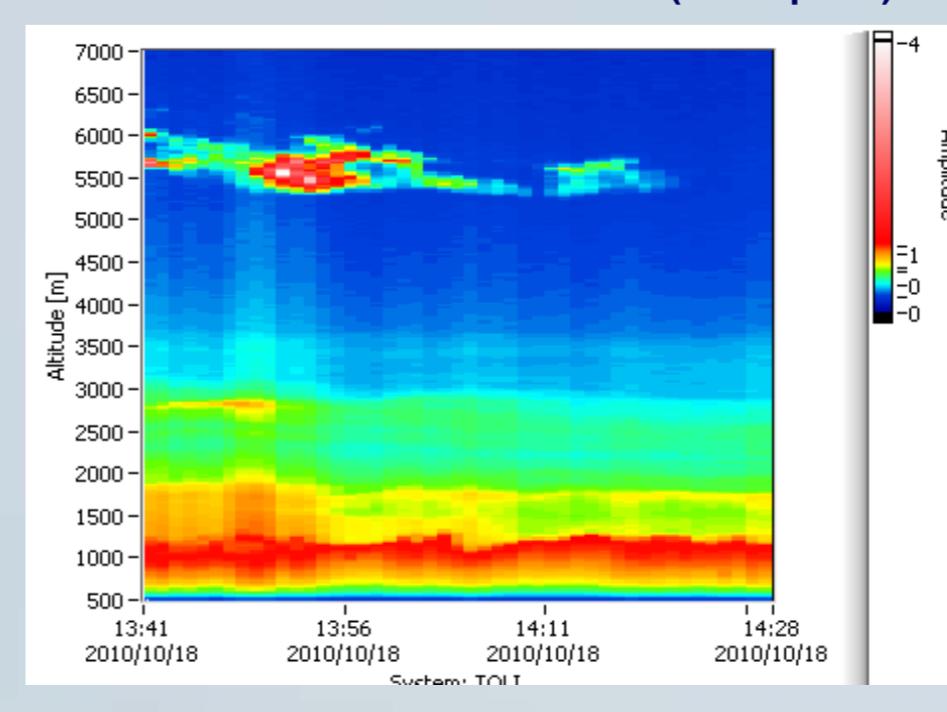
Depolarization study - 11th of June 2009
 Lidar night profiles at 532 nm – 00.35h UTC
 7,5 m spatial resolution
 1 min integration time
 Location: Iasi – ESYRO Station (Tehnopolis)



The example of RCS time series from 06.09.2010, at
 355 nm – elastic UV channel,
 Spatial resolution: 7.5 m, Temporal resolution: 1 min
 Location: at 2km from Rovinari Power Plant



The example of RCS time series from 11.09.2010, at
 532 nm – elastic VIS channel,
 Spatial resolution: 7.5 m, Temporal resolution: 1 min
 Location: at 2km from Rovinari Power Plant



The example of RCS time series from 18.10.2010, at
 532 nm – elastic VIS channel,
 Spatial resolution: 30 m, Temporal resolution: 1 min
 Location: “Babes-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca

ESYLIDAR APPLICATIONS

- 3D monitoring (clouds, aerosols, dust , volcanic ash,...);
- Planetary Boundary Layer (height, dynamics, structure, ...);
- Aerosols characterization (optical coefficients, size...);
- Depolarization study (aerosols shape);
- Anti-hail and fight against fire and droughts complementary tool.
- Meteorological forecasting (i.e. using PBL altitude and cloud ceiling)

References:

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2. D. Nicolae, E. Carstea, I. Balin, A. Balanici, G. Picoulet, P. Ristori, *MicroLIDAR System for Detection of Aerosol and Atmospheric Clouds 3D Profiles*, patent, 2008; A/00694/09.09.2008
3. S. Stefan, D. Nicolae, M. Caiyan, *Secretele aerosolului atmosferic în lumina laserilor*, 2008
4. M.M. Cazacu, A. Timofte, P. Mark, O. Tudose, S. Gurlui, D.O. Dorohoi, I. Balin – New mESYLIDAR system testing measurements: first results considering meteorological context in North East region of Romania, The General Assembly of the European Geosciences Union, EGU 2010, 2 – 9 Mai 2010, Viena, Austria;

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