

## UP 1: Poster Session

Time: Tuesday 18:30–20:30

Location: P2

(also Wednesday 11:30–13:00, UP3)

UP 1.1 Tue 18:30 P2

**Meteorological measurements in the Baltic and the North Sea** — ●JÖRG BENDFELD and STEFAN KRAUTER — Universität Paderborn

The standard requirements expressed in the "Guide to Meteorological Instruments and Methods of Observation" (WMO, 1996) are not directly applicable for offshore meteorological stations. For a wind measuring instrument they require a height of 10 m above ground and a distance to the next obstacle which must be at least ten times the height of this obstacle. Meteorological variables affect ecosystems. The magnitude and changes in time of the meteorological variables should be assessed as accurately as possible in order to be able to use the meteorological data as explanatory factors of the many other observations. Geographic features affect airflow and limit the representativity of the meteorological data by spatial heterogeneity (e.g. location, altitude, exposition, slope). Meteorological variables as air temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, wind velocity and direction are important. The design and the measurements are elaborated according to the environmental circumstances.

UP 1.2 Tue 18:30 P2

**Hybrid measuring devices for evaluation of waves and currents** — ●JÖRG BENDFELD and STEFAN KRAUTER — Universität Paderborn

The waves and the current conditions are the drivers of the design of offshore structures. The knowledge of wave and current parameters is likewise desirable for coastal erosion studies, offshore engineering works and weather prediction. Presently these parameters are obtained by insitu measurements using buoy and ground based doppler equipment. A special challenge is the synchronous measurement of waves and current. The aim is to measure surface water wave elevations and kinematics of irregular wave trains, with a Pierson and Moskowitz or JONSWAP random wave spectrum and the current situation form the seabed to the sea surface. The wave elevation data, velocity time series, current horizontal velocity profiles and extreme wave incidents have to be monitored. The approach is to use a buoy in combination with an acoustic Doppler profiler (ADP). Comparisons between different measurement systems and this combination show the limitations and capabilities.

UP 1.3 Tue 18:30 P2

**In situ Messung von CO<sub>2</sub>-Konzentrationen in Gewässern** — ●CHRISTIANE SCHULZ<sup>1,2</sup> und BERTRAM BOEHRER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Helmholtz Zentrum für Umweltforschung - UFZ, Magdeburg — <sup>2</sup>Universität Heidelberg, Institut für Umweltpophysik

Es wurde eine in-situ-Messmethode für hohe CO<sub>2</sub>-Konzentrationen in Gewässern getestet. Der Nachweis der CO<sub>2</sub> Konzentrationen, geschieht über die elektrische Leitfähigkeit der im Gleichgewicht stehenden Hydrogenkarbonat-Ionen und Hydroniumionen in der Lösung. Dabei wurde eine Leitfähigkeitssonde mit einer Silikonmembran ummantelt und der gebildete Innenraum mit Reinstwasser gefüllt. Die Silikonwand hält Ionen, die für die elektrische Leitfähigkeit des Wassers verantwortlich sind, vom Messvolumen fern, während sie für unpolare Gase permeabel ist. Diffundierendes CO<sub>2</sub> bildet Hydrogenkarbonat-Ionen und Hydroniumionen und bedingt die elektrische Leitfähigkeit innerhalb des Messvolumens. Bei Labormessungen ergab sich, dass die Beschaffenheit der Silikonmembran für einen praktikablen Einsatz der Methode entscheidend ist. Sie muss gut abschließbar, reißfest und gleichzeitig dünn sein, um einen möglichst schnellen Ausgleich der CO<sub>2</sub>-Konzentrationen durch die Membran zu gewährleisten. Ein erster Feldversuch im Tagebaurestsee Vollert-Süd verlief vielversprechend.

UP 1.4 Tue 18:30 P2

**Kombinierte Sondierung von Wasserdampf mit DIAL und Raman-Lidar am Schneefernerhaus** — ●LISA KLANNER, THOMAS TRICKL und HANNES VOGELMANN — Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, IMK-IFU, Kreuzteckbahnstr. 19, 82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
Das primäre Treibhausgas Wasserdampf stellt einen neuen Schwerpunkt der Lidarsondierung innerhalb des globalen "Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change" (NDACC) dar. Fern-

ziel eine Erweiterung bis in die untere Stratosphäre. Als erster Schritt wurde seit 2003 am Schneefernerhaus (2675 m) ein leistungsstarkes differentielles Absorptions-Lidarsystem (DIAL) entwickelt. Die Höhenlage am Rande der feuchten bodennahen Luftschichten gestattet die Bestimmung von Wasserdampfprofilen in der gesamten freien Troposphäre ab 3 km Höhe mit hoher vertikaler und zeitlicher Auflösung und Meßfehlern unter 5 % bis ca. 8 km. Eine Erweiterung von Wasserdampfsondierungen in die Stratosphäre stellt wegen des sehr geringen Mischungsverhältnisses von ca. 5 ppm eine besondere Herausforderung dar. Unsere Lösung ist ein besonders großes Raman-Lidarsystem, welche die Empfindlichkeitsnachteile gegenüber dem DIAL überwindet. Durch Verwendung eines 350-W-XeCl-Lasersystems und eines Empfangsteleskops mit 1.5 m Spiegeldurchmesser soll die Zahl der am stratosphärischen Wasserdampf Raman-gestreuten Photonen gegenüber existierenden Systemen um zwei Größenordnungen erhöht werden. Eine Besonderheit am Schneefernerhaus ist die Möglichkeit, das Raman-Lidar mit dem DIAL kalibrieren zu können. Hiervon erwarten wir eine besonders gute Genauigkeit und Langzeit-Stabilität.

UP 1.5 Tue 18:30 P2

**Modeling the Droplet Size Distribution of Precipitation** — ●ARIANE PAPKE and JÜRGEN VOLLMER — Max Planck Institute for Dynamics and Self-Organization, 37073 Göttingen

In ice-free clouds, the primary process for the formation of precipitation is through the collision and coalescence of droplets falling at different velocities [1]. Due to their high sedimentation speed exceptionally large droplets dominate this process [2]. Similar behaviour is also observed in the phase separation of binary mixtures [3]. In that case the length scales (in particular the droplets) are much smaller, and the time scales are amenable to laboratory experiments. Based on an adapted version of model H for fluid-fluid phase separation we work out the time evolution for the droplet density. The results are compared to the experimental findings of Lapp et al for the phase separation of a binary mixture, and to rain formation in warm clouds.

[1] B. Stevens & G. Feingold, *Nature* **461** (2009) 607-613.[2] A.B. Kostinski & R.A. Shaw, *Bull Am Met Soc* **86** (2005) 235-244.[3] J. Vollmer, G.K. Auernhammer & D. Vollmer, *Phys Rev Lett* **98** (2007) 115701.

UP 1.6 Tue 18:30 P2

**Rain in the test tube?** — ●JÜRGEN VOLLMER, TOBIAS LAPP, MARTIN ROHLOFF, BJÖRN HOF, and JAN-HENRIK TRÖSEMEIER — Max Planck Institute for Dynamics and Self-Organization, 37073 Göttingen

In clouds the adiabatic cooling drives uprising air across the cloud point and hence causes nucleation of cloud droplets which subsequently coarsen and eventually lead to rain. In clouds nucleation is due to seeds (mostly small salt particles) such that droplets have to grow from a submicrometer to millimeter scale.

Surprisingly similar scenarios lead to precipitation in binary liquid mixtures subjected to a shallow temperature ramp. In that case, however, critical nuclei are two orders of magnitude smaller, and gravity becomes noticeable when droplets have grown to a size of tens of microns. Consequently, the resulting "clouds" fit into test tubes with lateral dimensions of a few centimeters such that one can follow the evolution of the phase-separating mixtures for very long times under carefully controlled conditions. Upon slow cooling the mixtures repeatedly go through cycles of nucleation, coarsening and sedimentation.

We suggest a set of PDEs describing the evolution of the mixtures, and discuss its instability towards nucleation and convection. This approach also provides a minimal model explaining the arising of the repeated rain formation, and it allows us to discuss physical mechanisms leading to precipitation. The results are compared to detailed measurements. Similarities and differences to rain formation in clouds are discussed.

UP 1.7 Tue 18:30 P2

**Trends, quasi-biennial, annual, and semi-annual oscillations in stratospheric SCIAMACHY O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and BrO limb data using a multivariate least squares approach** — ●SEBASTIAN DIKTY<sup>1</sup>, MARK WEBER<sup>1</sup>, CHRISTIAN VO SAVIGNY<sup>1</sup>, ALEXEI ROZANOV<sup>1</sup>, SEBASTIAN MIERUCH<sup>1,2</sup>, and JOHN P. BURROWS<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Institut für Umweltpophysik, Universität Bremen — <sup>2</sup>Deutscher

Wetterdienst, Offenbach

We use the latest version of SCIAMACHY (SCanning Imaging Absorption spectroMeter for Atmospheric CHartography) O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and BrO limb profile data (2003-2008) to quantify the amplitudes of the quasi-biennial (QBO), annual (AO), and semi-annual (SAO) oscillation with the help of a simple multivariate regression model. Results are shown for O<sub>3</sub> from 20-50 km altitude, 12-45 km for NO<sub>2</sub>, and 11-33 km for BrO. The analysis is being carried out with SCIAMACHY data covering all latitudes with the exception of the polar region, where continuous measurements are not available. The overall global yield is approximately 10,000 profiles per month, which are binned into 5°-steps with one zonal mean profile being calculated per month and latitude bin. Our results are compared to results from a similar analysis done with SABER ozone data for the same observational period. We use nighttime SABER ozone in order to avoid artificial signals due to the non-sun synchronous orbit of the TIMED satellite. In addition, total ozone (TOZ) trends in SCIAMACHY data time series are being investigated with respect to the question whether or not trends in the lower stratosphere (from the profiles) are similar to trends in TOZ.

UP 1.8 Tue 18:30 P2

**Brine channel formation by phase separation in sea ice** — ●BERND KUTSCHAN<sup>1</sup>, SILKE THOMS<sup>2</sup>, KLAUS MORAWETZ<sup>1,3</sup>, and SIBYLLE GEMMING<sup>4</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Münster University of Applied Science, Stegerwaldstrasse 39, 48565 Steinfurt, Germany — <sup>2</sup>Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Am Handelshafen 12, D-27570 Bremerhaven, Germany — <sup>3</sup>International Institute of Physics (IIP), Universidade Federal do Rio grande do Norte - UFRN, Brazil — <sup>4</sup>Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf, PF 51 01 19, 01314 Dresden, Germany

The distribution of brine channels in sea ice is important as the natural habitat of psychrophilic microorganisms and influences the heat exchange between the ocean and the atmosphere. The brine channel formation in sea ice is driven by salinity exchange between both phases, ice and water. By a variation of the free energy functional maintaining the conservation of salinity, we deduce a coupled differential equation system, which describe the phase separation between liquid water with high salinity and the hexagonal ice phase with low salinity. These equations connecting the hydrodynamic equations with the statistical thermodynamics are solved numerically in one and two dimensions. In contrast to the Turing structures the resulting phase-field equations lead to more realistic structures of the brine channel texture.

B. Kutschan, K. Morawetz, and S. Gemming. Phys. Rev. E 81, 036106 (2010).

UP 1.9 Tue 18:30 P2

**Validation of Atmospheric Water Vapor Soundings from the Differential Absorption Lidar (DIAL) with the Solar FTIR System on Mt. Zugspitze** — ●HANNES VOGELMANN, RALF SUSSMANN, THOMAS TRICKL, and TOBIAS BORSBORFF — Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), IMK-IFU, Garmisch-Partenkirchen

We present an intercomparison of three years of measurements of integrated water vapor (IWV) performed by the mid-infrared solar FTIR instrument on the summit of Mt. Zugspitze (2964 m asl.) and the nearby near-infrared DIAL at the Schneefernerhaus research station (UFS, 2675 m asl.). The FTIR is one of the most accurate and precise IWV sounders and taken as the reference here. By calculating the FTIR-DIAL correlation we derive an almost ideal slope of 0.99(1), a correlation coefficient of  $R = 0.99$ , an IWV intercept of 0.056(42) mm, and a bias of 0.097(26) mm from the scatter plot. From a subset of coincidences with an optimum temporal and spatial matching between DIAL and FTIR we obtain a conservative estimate of the precision of the DIAL which is better than 0.1 mm. We found that for a coincidence interval of 22 min the difference in IWV from the two systems is dominated by the volume mismatch (hor. dist.: 680 m). Major results: 1. The IWV soundings by FTIR and DIAL agree very well in spite of the differing wavelength regions with different spectroscopic line parameters and retrieval algorithms used. 2. Deriving an estimate of the precision of state-of-the-art IWV sounders from intercomparison experiments requires a temporal matching on the shorter 10-min scale and a spatial matching on the smaller 1-km scale.

UP 1.10 Tue 18:30 P2

**Satellite observations of biomass burning NO<sub>2</sub>** — ●ANDREAS RICHTER, JOANA LEITAO, ANDREAS HILBOLL, ACHIM ZIEN, and JOHN P. BURROWS — Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Bre-

men, Bremen, Germany

In many industrialised countries, anthropogenic emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> dominate the NO<sub>2</sub> burden of the troposphere. However, locally, fires can be a large source of atmospheric pollutants and lead to significant enhancements of NO<sub>2</sub> in the troposphere. This is particularly the case in South America, Africa, and also Australia, where intense biomass burning takes places every year in large areas.

Space borne UV/visible instruments such as GOME, SCIAMACHY, and GOME-2 provide global measurements of NO<sub>2</sub> in both the stratosphere and troposphere. Using this data set, the spatial and temporal evolution of NO<sub>2</sub> from biomass burning can be investigated and also the export of NO<sub>2</sub> from the source regions to other parts of the world.

In this paper, a combined time series of SCIAMACHY and GOME-2 data is analysed for NO<sub>2</sub> from biomass burning. The changes of NO<sub>2</sub> signals over time are studied and linked to information on fire occurrence. Data taken under different cloud conditions provides indication for the injection height of biomass burning emissions and backward trajectories are used to link NO<sub>2</sub> plumes observed over the oceans to biomass burning source regions.

UP 1.11 Tue 18:30 P2

**Einfluss von Aerosolen auf die Sonnenscheibentrübung** — ●MARKUS SAUERBORN — Solar-Institut Jülich (SIJ), FH Aachen, Heinrich-Mußmann-Str. 5, D-52428 Jülich

Am SIJ werden seit längerem verschiedene Optionen für neue meteorologische Messtechniken untersucht, die helfen die Effizienz solarthermischer Anlage zu optimieren. Diese Techniken und Analyseverfahren gehören zur jungen Disziplin der Energie Meteorologie. Trotz neuer Satelliten gestützten Messverfahren zur Wetter- und Klimaanalyse müssen zahlreiche lokale Werte auch heute immer noch, vom Boden aus gemessen werden. Dies gilt vor allem für verschiedene Einstrahlungswerte. Bei hochkonzentrierenden, solarthermischen Anlagen (100-10000 Sonnen) ist außer der stets gemessenen Direktstrahlung auch das Trübungsverhältnis der Sonnenscheibe, ein Kriterium für die Qualität des erzeugten Fokus. Insbesondere die Strahldichtevertelung verschlechtert sich bei hoher Verstärkung der Trübung. Diese Trübung lässt sich mit der Zunahme des am Boden gemessenen Sonnenscheibenradius quantifizieren, da der im Weltall noch hoch diskrete Randbereich der Scheibe (CSR = circum solar radiation) mehr und mehr durch die Atmosphäre verwischt. Bisherige Untersuchungen zeigten, dass das Verhalten des CSR nur zum Teil mit den Werten der Direktstrahlung erklärt werden kann. Um die Einflüsse auf die Solarstrahlung diskreter zu analysieren, wird deshalb am SIJ aktuell eine automatisierte Analyse des CSR realisiert. Die dort ermittelten Werte werden verglichen mit parallel erfassten Daten aus einem Ceilometer (bis 14 km) und einem Streulichtspektrometer für lokale kontinuierliche Staubbemessung.

UP 1.12 Tue 18:30 P2

**Vertical columns of IO from satellite observations: sensitivity studies and latest results** — ●ANJA SCHÖNHARDT, ANDREAS RICHTER, MATHIAS BÉGOIN, FOLKARD WITTRÖCK, and JOHN P. BURROWS — Institute of Environmental Physics, Bremen, Germany

Halogen oxides strongly influence tropospheric composition, they are closely linked to the depletion of ozone, they alter oxidation pathways, and iodine oxides may initiate new particle formation in the boundary layer. About ten years ago, atmospheric iodine monoxide (IO) was measured from ground-based instruments for the first time. Lately, IO is also observed from satellite, i.e. from the SCIAMACHY instrument on ENVISAT. Remote sensing of minor trace gases such as IO is a challenge as the retrieval is fairly sensitive to certain settings in the algorithm. IO has been positively detected in some locations and time periods, e.g., in Antarctic spring time. The spatial and temporal distributions of IO, also in comparison to those of bromine oxide, may be in part understood and in part raise new questions.

This contribution presents latest results from satellite IO observations as well as selected sensitivity studies. These studies address the sensitivity of the retrieved IO slant column to initial retrieval settings as well as the sensitivity of the air mass factor to assumptions in the radiative transfer calculations. Sensitivity studies are necessary for determining retrieval settings which deliver the most consistent results, and in addition for identifying potential errors and misleading results. Consistency within the entire retrieval and comparisons to additional products, measurements and individual studies are required.

UP 1.13 Tue 18:30 P2

**Towards simulated cloud interaction of biological ice nuclei on regional scales** — ●MATTHIAS HUMMEL, CORINNA HOOSE, and

HEIKE VOGEL — Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Institute for Meteorology and Climate Research, Karlsruhe, Germany

To initiate the heterogeneous freezing process of supercooled cloud droplets in atmospheric layers below 0 °C, ice nuclei (IN) are required. The properties of the variety of existing IN are decisive for their activation at particular ambient conditions (especially temperature and saturation). Experimental studies show that in addition to the well established mineral dust, aerosols of biological origin (e.g. pollen, bacteria) are the most active IN referring to temperature. Although the ice-active fraction of the biological IN is low, some (e.g. *Pseudomonas syringae*) start freezing even at -2 °C. Pollen in the pollination season can reach peak concentrations in the order of several per litre and many pollen species are ice-active. For better understanding and classifying their influence on clouds and precipitation, this work investigates the cloud interactions of pollen with the regional climate model COSMO-ART. By using this mesoscale model, very strong seasonal and regional variations are taken into account. In a first step simulated pollen concentration are compared with existing ones from global climate models.

UP 1.14 Tue 18:30 P2

**XANES Studies of Supersaturated Salt Solutions by Optical Levitation** — •YAN ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, ALEXEI ERKO<sup>2</sup>, BERNHARD WASSERMANN<sup>1</sup>, and ECKART RÜHL<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Chemie und Biochemie, Berlin, Takustraße 3, 14195, Berlin — <sup>2</sup>Helmholtz Zentrum für Materialien und Energie-Speicherung BESSY II

We present the refined XANES spectra of single droplets of aqueous zinc bromide (ZnBr<sub>2</sub>), calcium bromide (CaBr<sub>2</sub>), and sodium bromide (NaBr) solutions kept in a metastable state by means of optical levitation. The saturation level of the levitated solution droplets of 15-25 micron was controlled by adjusting the humidity by using a Nafion membrane. The droplets were injected into the reactor where they were captured by a focused cw laser beam ( $\lambda=532$  nm). A hard X-ray beam (4 - 15 keV) from the KMC-2 beamline (BESSY-II) was focused onto the levitated particles. XANES spectra of the droplets were taken by recording the X-ray fluorescence signal at the K-edges of Zn (9.6 keV) and Br (13.4 keV), respectively. The near-edge spectra of thin liquid films of the corresponding dilute salt solutions and pellets of solid crystals were also measured for a comparison. Characteristic spectral shifts and changes in intensity were observed in the XANES spectra as a function of the solute concentration. This is interpreted in terms of cluster formation occurring in supersaturated salt solutions. These results are compared to model calculations, experimental reference spectra of thin films of dilute solutions, as well as the solid samples.

UP 1.15 Tue 18:30 P2

**Remote sensing trace gas observations by satellite instruments over bright surfaces** — •ACHIM ZIEN, ANDREAS RICHTER, ANDREAS HILBOLL, and JOHN BURROWS — Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Bremen, Germany

Clouds strongly affect the remote sensing signal of trace gases in the troposphere when measuring with satellite instruments. The air-mass factor (AMF) is used to convert slant columns of a trace gas – from nadir absorption spectroscopy – into vertical column values. The AMF is a function of the radiative transfer and depends on the vertical profile of the observed species and the block-AMF, which denotes the measurement sensitivity at varying altitudes and depends on viewing geometry, albedo, aerosol, and cloud influence.

For a given amount of a trace gas in the atmosphere, the absorption signal observed at the satellite under cloudy conditions varies strongly depending on the relative altitudes of clouds and trace gas, the optical thickness of a cloud, and in particular the surface albedo. Between a cloud and a bright surface, the effects of diminished light intensity and enhanced light path compete, leading to either an attenuated or an amplified absorption signal from this region.

In this paper, we discuss the effects clouds over bright surfaces have on the AMF under different conditions. In particular, we show that over bright surfaces it is possible to detect trace gases below clouds from satellite in the uv/vis wavelength region. We illustrate the effects with GOME-2 measurements of O<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> at high latitudes and compare these to results from radiative transfer calculations.

UP 1.16 Tue 18:30 P2

**Volcanic plume observations with a SO<sub>2</sub>-Camera** — •SEBASTIAN ILLING, PETER LÜBCKE, LEIF VOGEL, NICOLE BOBROWSKI,

CHRISTOPH KERN, and ULRICH PLATT — Institute of Environmental Physics, Heidelberg, Germany

Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) flux emission measurements can be an important tool for monitoring volcanoes and eruption risk assessment.

The SO<sub>2</sub> camera is a relatively novel technique for remote sensing of volcanic emissions. It images the ultra-violet absorption of SO<sub>2</sub> in a narrow wavelength window around 310 nm on a 2-D UV-sensitive CCD detector employing scattered sunlight as a light source. The effect of light extinction by aerosol scattering in the same wavelength range can be eliminated by additionally imaging the incident radiation around 325 nm where the absorption of SO<sub>2</sub> is no longer significant. The high time resolution on the order of 1 Hz allows the calculation of the wind-speed directly from the measurements including topographic effects, thus largely eliminating one main error source of flux measurements.

The new set-up will be introduced, which incorporates an additional Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS) system. Advantages of this combination of 2-D imaging and 1-D spectroscopy of high sensibility will be discussed and compared to the earlier setup and measurements. E.g., the combination of systems allows for constant calibration as well as study and correction of radiative transfer effects. First experimental results will be presented from the upcoming campaign in February 2011 at volcanoes Popocatepetl and Colima, Mexico.

UP 1.17 Tue 18:30 P2

**Konstruktion eines lichtarken Mini-Spektrografen für Differentielle Optische Absorptions Spektroskopie** — •FRIEDRICH KLAPPENBACH, JENS TSCHRIFFTER und ULRICH PLATT — Institut für Umweltphysik Uni Heidelberg

Differentielle Optische Absorptionsspektroskopie (DOAS) ist eine seit vielen Jahren erfolgreich angewandte Methode um atmosphärische Spurenstoffe bis in den ppt-Bereich zu messen. Da viele Spurenstoffe starke Absorptionsbanden im nahen UV haben, eignet sich dieser Bereich besonders gut für Messungen. Die Lichtintensität in diesem Wellenlängenbereich ist dadurch allerdings deutlich geringer als im Sichtbaren. Ziel ist es einen speziellen, sehr kompakten UV-Spektrografen zu entwickeln, der im Spektralbereich von 300-450nm eine spektrale Auflösung von besser als 0.5nm erreicht. Die interne Optik soll dabei auf die Numerische Apertur der Faser abgestimmt sein, um maximale Lichtstärke zu erreichen. Durch den Einsatz eines Back-Thinned-Detektors wird eine hohe UV-Quantenausbeute erreicht. Für den mobilen Einsatz soll der Mini-Spektrograf zudem besonders Temperaturstabil konzipiert sein. Dies kann zum einen durch die Wahl der Materialien, zum anderen durch die Konstruktion selbst erreicht werden. Auch in weiteren, kleineren Details wird der Spektrograf optimal auf die DOAS-Anwendung abgestimmt um in Zukunft die Messpräzision weiter zu erhöhen.

UP 1.18 Tue 18:30 P2

**Charakterisierung und Optimierung eines Frostpunkthygrometers** — •RENATA HAULER, MARTINA KRÄMER, NICOLE SPELTEN und CORNELIUS SCHILLER — Forschungszentrum Jülich

Ziel der vorgestellten Arbeiten ist der Vergleich von Hygrometern verschiedener Messverfahren, die in der oberen Troposphäre und unteren Stratosphäre im Rahmen von Flugzeugmesskampagnen eingesetzt werden sollen. Der hohe Gradient der Wasserkonzentration und seine Variabilität in diesem Bereich der Atmosphäre stellt eine Herausforderung an die Messtechnik. Ebenso wurden in der Vergangenheit erhebliche Diskrepanzen zwischen einzelnen Hygrometern beobachtet, so dass neue Instrumente vor ihrem Feldeinsatz eine intensive Charakterisierung im Labor erfordern. Der Fokus liegt auf einem kommerziellen Instrument - dem CR-2 Frostpunkthygrometer von Buck Research Instruments. Dieses wurde zunächst im Labor mit Kalibrationseinrichtungen charakterisiert und optimierte Betriebsparameter für verschiedene Messbedingungen wie Fluss, Druck und Mischungsverhältnisse ermittelt. Weitere Prüfungen des CR-2 Frostpunkthygrometers wurden mit dem vielfach erprobten Lyman- $\alpha$ -Fluoreszenzhygrometer FISH vorgenommen. Zudem wurden die Charakteristika des CR-2 in einem Laborvergleich im Rahmen des EU-Projektes EUFAR zusammen mit Hygrometern verschiedener Techniken und externer Gruppen bestimmt und bewertet.

UP 1.19 Tue 18:30 P2

**Using MERIS cloud data to improve the spatial resolution of SCIAMACHY NO<sub>2</sub> over Tokyo** — •AGSHIN HEYBATOV, ANDREAS HILBOLL, ANDREAS RICHTER, CORNELIA SCHLUNDT, and JOHN P. BURROWS — Institut für Umweltphysik, Universität Bremen, Deutschland

Satellite observations of tropospheric nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) provide a way of globally measuring atmospheric NO<sub>2</sub> abundances. While these measurements have been used for trend assessments and emission estimates on a regional scale, the relatively large pixel size (60x30km<sup>2</sup>) of the SCIAMACHY instrument on Envisat makes it difficult to attribute measured NO<sub>2</sub> slant columns to localized sources of NO<sub>2</sub> emissions, like cities.

Here, we investigate the use of MERIS cloud fraction data to improve the spatial resolution of SCIAMACHY NO<sub>2</sub> measurements over the hot-spot Tokyo. MERIS and SCIAMACHY observe the same scene at the same time, with MERIS providing high-resolution cloud information (1x1km<sup>2</sup>) within one SCIAMACHY scene. This information is used to re-distribute the NO<sub>2</sub> retrieved from SCIAMACHY on a sub-pixel level to the cloud-free MERIS pixels. The underlying assumption is that the NO<sub>2</sub> observed in partially cloudy pixels can be attributed to the cloud-free parts only. Thus, spatial structures of emissions at scales smaller than a SCIAMACHY pixel become detectable.

In this paper, the method is described, first results from an application over Tokyo are reported and compared to other data sets with higher spatial resolution (GOME-2 narrow swath, OMI).

UP 1.20 Tue 18:30 P2

**Using MERIS cloud data to improve the spatial resolution of SCIAMACHY NO<sub>2</sub> over Tokyo** — ●AGSHIN HEYBATOV, ANDREAS HILBOLL, ANDREAS RICHTER, CORNELIA SCHLUNDT, and JOHN P. BURROWS — Institut für Umwelphysik, Universität Bremen, Deutschland

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UP 1.21 Tue 18:30 P2

**Entwicklung eines bildgebenden DOAS-Instrumentes zur flugzeuggestützten Bestimmung von 2- und 3-dimensionalen Spurenstoffverteilungen in der Troposphäre** — ●STEPHAN GENERAL und ULRICH PLATT — IUP, Universität Heidelberg

Vorgestellt wird die Entwicklung eines DOAS (Differentielle Optischen Absorptionsspektroskopie) -Instrumentes zur Konzentrationsbestimmung verschiedener Spurenstoffe wie NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, BrO und IO in der Troposphäre, welches insbesondere für den Einsatz auf dem neuen Forschungsflugzeug HALO konzipiert ist.

Das verwendete Messverfahren basiert dabei auf der Analyse schmalbandiger Spurenstoff-Absorptionsstrukturen, die dem am Erdboden gestreuten Sonnenlicht im Spektralbereich zwischen 300 und 450 nm aufgeprägt werden. Im Gegensatz zu bisherigen flugzeuggestützten DOAS-Messungen, kombiniert das neue Gerät mehrere Teleskope, um das überflogene Gebiet abzutasten. Dadurch lassen sich 2-dimensionale Spurenstoffverteilungen mit einer Auflösung im Bereich von etwa 100 m großflächig bestimmen. Zusätzlich erhält man die Möglichkeit, mittels tomographischer Inversionsverfahren ein dreidimensionales Abbild der Spurenstoffverteilung zu erstellen.

Der Einsatzzweck des Instrumentes umfasst die Validierung von Satellitendaten (GOME-2, OMI, SCIAMACHY), die Bestimmung von großflächigen Spurengasverteilungen in urbanen, marinen, arktischen und vulkanisch aktiven Gebieten, sowie die gezielte Suche nach Quellen und Senken atmosphärischer Spurenstoffe.

UP 1.22 Tue 18:30 P2

**Water vapouR ANalyzer (WARAN): compact airborne hygrometer for the upper troposphere** — ●STEFAN KAUFMANN<sup>1,2</sup>,

CHRISTIANE VOIGT<sup>1,2</sup>, CHRISTIAN MALLAUN<sup>1</sup>, MARTIN WIRTH<sup>1</sup>, ANDREAS MINIKIN<sup>1</sup>, ALEXANDER FRIEDRICH<sup>1</sup>, DOMINIK SCHÄUBLE<sup>1</sup>, KLAUS GIERENS<sup>1</sup>, HANS SCHLAGER<sup>1</sup>, and ULRICH SCHUMANN<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Institut für Physik der Atmosphäre, DLR Oberpfaffenhofen — <sup>2</sup>Institut für Physik der Atmosphäre, Universität Mainz

Numerical weather prediction and climate models require a broad set of atmospheric measurement data to stick close to reality. While important meteorological data like e.g. temperature are provided by commercial aircraft connected to the AMDAR network (Aircraft Meteorological DATA Relay), humidity data of the upper troposphere are rare. In order to evaluate the suitability of humidity sensors to be integrated in the AMDAR network, we tested the WARAN (Water vapouR ANalyzer) tuneable diode laser (TDL) hygrometer (WVSS-II from Spectrasensors Inc.) in the laboratory and on the Falcon 20E research aircraft with a Rosemount inlet system. Atmospheric water vapour measurements with the WARAN on the Falcon covering a range from less than 20 to 20000 ppmv are compared to the aircraft meteorological instrumentation. In addition, we show results from an intercomparison to humidity data with the LIDAR (light detection and ranging) instrument onboard the new German research aircraft HALO. In particular, we investigate the humidity in cirrus clouds and in cloud free conditions. The results suggest that the WARAN can provide reliable humidity data from ground level up to the upper troposphere.

UP 1.23 Tue 18:30 P2

**Neue LIF-Tracer zur Messung des lokalen welleninduzierten Stofftransports an der Luft-Wasser-Grenzschicht** — ●RENÉ WINTER und BERND JÄHNE — Universität Heidelberg, Institut für Umwelphysik, Heidelberg, Deutschland

Der Transport von Stoffen zwischen Luft und Wasser oder auch dem Ozean und der Atmosphäre wird von 20 µm–1000 µm dicken Grenzschichten auf beiden Seiten der Phasengrenze bestimmt.

Um den Einfluss der welleninduzierten Turbulenz auf diesen Transport besser verstehen zu können, ist es notwendig zeitlich und räumlich hochaufgelöste Tracerprofile zu messen.

Bisher ist dies nur in der wasserseitigen Grenzschicht durch laserinduzierte Fluoreszenz (LIF) gelungen. Dabei werden die Konzentrationsprofile nur indirekt gemessen, entweder über das Quenchen der Fluoreszenz (Sauerstoff) oder ph-abhängige Fluorophore.

Hier wird erstmals eine direkte LIF-Methode für den Einsatz an Wind-Wellen-Kanälen vorgestellt. Durch Verwendung eines UV-Lasers (266 nm) kann die Fluoreszenz flüchtiger organischer Verbindungen direkt angeregt werden. Diese decken ein breites Spektrum an Löslichkeiten ab und erlauben eine direkte, beidseitige Messung des Stofftransports über die wellenbewegte Grenzfläche.

Bei Experimenten mit einer großen Reihe von Stoffen haben sich Aceton, Anisol, Diacethyl und Difluorbenzol als besonders geeignet für systematische Messungen herausgestellt.

UP 1.24 Tue 18:30 P2

**Rayleigh-Limit deformierter Wolken Tropfen** — ●DENIS DUFT und THOMAS LEISNER — KIT - Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, Institut für Meteorologie und Klimaforschung, Karlsruhe, Deutschland

Die elektrische Ladung auf Wolkenpartikeln beträgt in den überwiegenden atmosphärischen Situationen nur wenige bis zu einigen hundert Elementarladungen. In Gewitterwolken kann es auch zur Bildung von hochgeladenen Wolkenpartikeln mit Ladungen bis zu einigen Millionen Elementarladungen kommen. Die maximal mögliche Ladung die ein flüssiger Tropfen auf seiner Oberfläche tragen kann wurde schon 1882 von Lord Rayleigh berechnet aber erst vor einigen Jahren experimentell bestätigt. Lord Rayleigh führte dazu eine Stabilitätsanalyse infinitesimal deformierter Tropfen durch. Erst zirka einhundert Jahre später beschäftigte man sich mit der Frage, inwieweit sich die Stabilitätsgrenze durch stärkere Deformationen des Tropfens verschiebt. In dieser Arbeit berichten wir über Messungen zum Stabilitätslimit leicht deformierter hochgeladener flüssiger Tropfen. Die Tropfen wurden dazu in einem elektrodynamischen Levitator gespeichert. Die Deformation der Tropfen wurde durch Anregung falleninduzierter Schwingungen der hochgeladenen Tropfenoberfläche erzeugt. Die Analyse dieser nichtlinearen Oberflächenschwingungen erfolgte durch Messung des elastisch gestreuten Lichts und bestätigt das theoretische Modell für das Stabilitätslimit deformierter Tropfen und ermöglicht die Angabe eines auf rotationssymmetrische Deformationen erweiterten Rayleigh-Limits.

UP 1.25 Tue 18:30 P2

**MAX-DOAS Measurements aboard 'RV Polarstern'** — ●JOHANNES LAMPEL, JENS TSCHITTER, UDO FRIESS, and ULRICH

PLATT — Institut für Umweltphysik, Heidelberg, Deutschland

Reactive bromine and iodine compounds emitted from the ocean in the atmosphere can be of great importance for the chemical balance of the marine boundary layer, even if they are present in very small amounts of only some parts per trillion. Their impact ranges from the destruction of ozone and the modification of the oxidative capacity to the formation of new ultrafine particles and possible influences on the global climate via modification of cloud optical properties. Here we present measurements from our long-term Multi-Axis DOAS instrument aboard the research vessel Polarstern. DOAS measurements, ranging from the Arctic over tropical regions to Antarctica, have been performed aboard Polarstern for almost ten years. In 2009, the spectrometer has been replaced to extend the spectral range and a new telescope unit has been installed which actively compensates for the roll movement of the ship. Focusing on the Atlantic transect ANT 26/1 from Bremerhaven/Germany to Punta Arenas/Chile in autumn 2009, its capabilities are discussed and iodine oxide column densities and aerosol profiles obtained during the cruise will be presented.

UP 1.26 Tue 18:30 P2

**Observation of the volcanic plume of Eyjafjallajökull over continental Europe by MAX-DOAS** — ●S. YILMAZ<sup>1</sup>, N. BOBROWSKI<sup>1</sup>, H. FLENTJE<sup>2</sup>, U. FRIESS<sup>1</sup>, C. HÖRMANN<sup>1,3</sup>, C. KERN<sup>4</sup>, H. SIHLER<sup>1,3</sup>, T. WAGNER<sup>3</sup>, and U. PLATT<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>IUP, University of Heidelberg, Germany — <sup>2</sup>DWD, Hohenpeissenberg, Germany — <sup>3</sup>MPI, Mainz, Germany — <sup>4</sup>USGS, Vancouver, USA

The recent eruption of Eyjafjallajökull Volcano (Iceland) and the emitted ash plume which disrupted commercial air traffic over Europe has led to an exhaustive debate on how to improve our ability to quantitatively determine the ash load in the atmosphere as a function of time and geographical location. Satellite instruments detecting ash and SO<sub>2</sub> and ground-based LIDAR stations can help constrain atmospheric transport and meteorology models used to predict ash dispersion. However, MAX-DOAS represents an additional tool with considerable potential for the quantitative detection of elevated volcanic ash and SO<sub>2</sub> plumes. It performs especially well during weather conditions in which satellites and LIDARs are impeded in their effectiveness, e.g. in the case of dense clouds above or below the plume, respectively. Here, the advantages and disadvantages of the DOAS technique are discussed, and its potential for monitoring of volcanic ash hazards explored. Results of ash and SO<sub>2</sub> measurements of the Eyjafjallajökull plume as it passed over Heidelberg are presented as an example of a positive detection of a highly diluted volcanic plume. Their low cost and complementary nature makes MAX-DOAS a promising technology in the field of aviation hazard detection and management.

UP 1.27 Tue 18:30 P2

**Tropospheric Ozone from SCIAMACHY Limb-Nadir-Measurements** — ●STEFAN BÖTEL, FELIX EBOJIE, ANNETTE LADSTÄTTER-WEISSENMAYER, CHRISTIAN VON SAVIGNY, and JOHN P. BURROWS — Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany

SCIAMACHY (Scanning Imaging Absorption Spectrometer for Atmospheric Chartography) launched in March 2002 measures sunlight, transmitted, reflected and scattered by the earth atmosphere or surface (240 nm - 2380 nm). SCIAMACHY measurements yield the amounts and distribution of O<sub>3</sub>, BrO, ClO, ClO, SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, N<sub>2</sub>O, p, T, aerosol, radiation, cloud cover and cloud top height in limb as well as nadir mode. With its collocated limb and nadir measurements limb-nadir-matching can be used to determine tropospheric ozone columns from SCIAMACHY limb and nadir measurements. A comparison of tropospheric ozone columns determined from ozonesonde measurements with tropospheric ozone columns determined from SCIAMACHY using limb-nadir-matching in various latitude bands. The variability of using limb-nadir-matching to determine global distributions of tropospheric ozone will be investigated.

UP 1.28 Tue 18:30 P2

**Lock-in Thermography at the Ocean surface: a local and fast method to investigate heat and gas exchange between ocean and atmosphere** — ●UWE SCHIMPF, LEILA NAGEL, and BERND JÄHNE — Institut für Umweltphysik, Im Neuenheimer Feld 229, Heidelberg, Deutschland

Heat is used as a proxy tracer for gases to study the transport processes across the sea-surface interface to obtain a detailed insight into the diffusive and turbulent processes controlling the transport. A car-

bon dioxide laser forces a periodically varying heat flux density onto the water surface and the amplitude damping and phase shift of the sea surface temperature is measured from infrared image sequences. The transport process can be treated by linear system theory and the relation between the input signal (periodically varying surface flux density) and the output (surface temperature) is estimated. Within the framework of the SOPRAN initiative three field experiments in the Baltic Sea were conducted. The locally derived heat transfer rates are scaled to gas transfer rates, which are in good agreement with empirical gas transfer wind speed relationships for moderate winds speeds. At high wind speed, the transfer rates are lower, which is explained by the fact that heat transport is insensitive to bubble-mediated gas transfer, i.e. it measures only a part of the transfer process directly at the water surface. Together with eddy covariance measurements a significant improvement of the parameterization of heat and gas transfer velocities can be expected.

UP 1.29 Tue 18:30 P2

**Austausch flüchtiger Stoffe an der Wasser-Luft-Grenzschicht bei kombinierter luft/wasserseitiger Kontrolle** — ●CHRISTINE KRÄUTER<sup>1</sup>, KERSTIN RICHTER<sup>1</sup>, BERND JÄHNE<sup>1</sup>, EVRIDIKI MESARCHAKI<sup>2</sup> und JONATHAN WILLIAMS<sup>2</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Institut für Umweltphysik, Heidelberg — <sup>2</sup>Max Planck Institut für Chemie, Mainz

Die Löslichkeit einer flüchtigen Substanz in Wasser hat einen entscheidenden Einfluss auf den Gasaustausch zwischen Ozean und Atmosphäre. Bei Stoffen mit einer sehr hohen Löslichkeit wird der Austausch durch Diffusion in der luftseitigen Grenzschicht kontrolliert und bei solchen mit einer sehr niedrigen Löslichkeit von der wasserseitigen Grenzschicht. Bei vielen umweltrelevanten Stoffen (z.B. Aceton, Acetaldehyd, Acetonitril) ist es aber ein Wechselspiel von beiden Prozessen. Die Kombination der Prozesse ist bisher experimentell nicht untersucht worden und es gibt nur einfache Modelle, welche die Interferenz der Prozesse berücksichtigen.

In einem ersten Laborexperiment am Aeolotron, einem ringförmigen Wind-Wellen-Kanal, wurden die Transferwiderstände vieler Gase mit unterschiedlichen Löslichkeiten bei verschiedenen Windgeschwindigkeiten (1,4  $\frac{m}{s}$  bis 8,4  $\frac{m}{s}$ ) bestimmt. Die dimensionslosen Löslichkeiten der verwendeten Gase deckten einen Bereich von 5 Größenordnungen ab. Die Gaskonzentrationen wurden durch FTIR-Spektroskopie (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy) und mit einem PTR-MS (Proton Transfer Reaction - Mass Spectrometer) gemessen. Die Partitionierung des Transferwiderstandes von Gasen mittlerer Löslichkeit in einen luftseitigen und wasserseitigen Teil konnte nachgewiesen werden.

UP 1.30 Tue 18:30 P2

**Measurement of Ocean Wave Statistics with the Reflective Stereo Slope Gauge** — ●DANIEL KIEFHABER, ROLAND ROCHOLZ, GÜNTHER BALSCHBACH, and BERND JÄHNE — Institut für Umweltphysik, Universität Heidelberg, Deutschland

An optical instrument for the measurement of surface ocean small-scale wave statistics has been developed. This *reflective stereo slope gauge* (RSSG) is a significant technical improvement of the early work by Waas and Jähne (1992) and capable of simultaneous measurements of height and slope statistics of the water surface in the field. It comprises a stereo camera setup to measure wave heights by stereo triangulation. The slope measurement is based on Cox & Munk's derivation of slope statistics from photographs of sun glitter (1954) but uses artificial light sources to be independent of natural illumination. The probability distribution of the occurrence of specular reflections in the images can be related to the probability distribution of the surface slope. Although the instrument only makes statistical measurements, it has significant advantages over other common techniques. Measurements are non-invasive (no instrument parts suspended into or submersed in water) and mostly independent of natural illumination (IR light source with  $\lambda = 940$  nm, IR filters suppress skylight, only direct sun glitter may cause complications), not influenced by upwelling light (strong absorption of light at 940 nm in water) and have a spatial resolution that allows the measurement of slope statistics also for capillary waves. First results from field experiments in the Baltic Sea that demonstrate the RSSG's capabilities are presented.

UP 1.31 Tue 18:30 P2

**Vergleich alternativer Methoden für die Stratosphären-Korrektur Satelliten-gestützter Messungen troposphärischen NO<sub>2</sub>s** — ●ANDREAS HILBOLL, ANDREAS RICHTER und JOHN P. BURROWS — Institut für Umweltphysik, Universität Bremen, Deutschland  
Bei Satelliten-gestützten Messungen atmosphärischer Spurengase ist es

bei Nadir-Geometrie häufig vonnöten, das troposphärische vom stratosphärischen Signal zu trennen.

Im Fall von Stickstoffdioxid ( $\text{NO}_2$ ) wird dies gewöhnlich mit der sogenannten Referenzsektor-Methode getan. Hierbei wird angenommen, dass das stratosphärische  $\text{NO}_2$  beim Sonnen-synchronen Satelliten-Überflug nur von der geographischen Breite abhängt. Die Messungen über Regionen, in denen man kein troposphärisches  $\text{NO}_2$  annimmt, werden sodann von allen Messungen der gleichen Breite abgezogen.

Während diese Methode meist sinnvolle Ergebnisse liefert, so werden durch die beiden zugrunde liegenden Annahmen Fehler hervorgerufen,

die sich u.a. in negativen troposphärischen Säulen ausdrücken.

Mittlerweile haben sich daher alternative Methoden zur Separation des stratosphärischen vom troposphärischen Signal etabliert, insbesondere die Nutzung von Chemie-Transport-Modellen zur Simulation des stratosphärischen  $\text{NO}_2$ s und, im Fall des SCIAMACHY-Instruments, die Nutzung der in Limb-Geometrie durchgeführten Messungen.

In dieser Arbeit entwickeln wir quantitative Maße für die Bewertung der verschiedenen Korrektur-Methoden und nutzen sie zum Vergleich von Referenzsektor-Methode, mithilfe des Bremen 3d CTM modellierter Stratosphäre und SCIAMACHY Limb-Messungen.