

Analysis of Spicam UV solar light scattered at the limb by aerosols

Rannou¹, P., Bertaux¹, J.-L., Quemerais¹, E., Perrier¹, S., Korablev², O., and Federova², A.

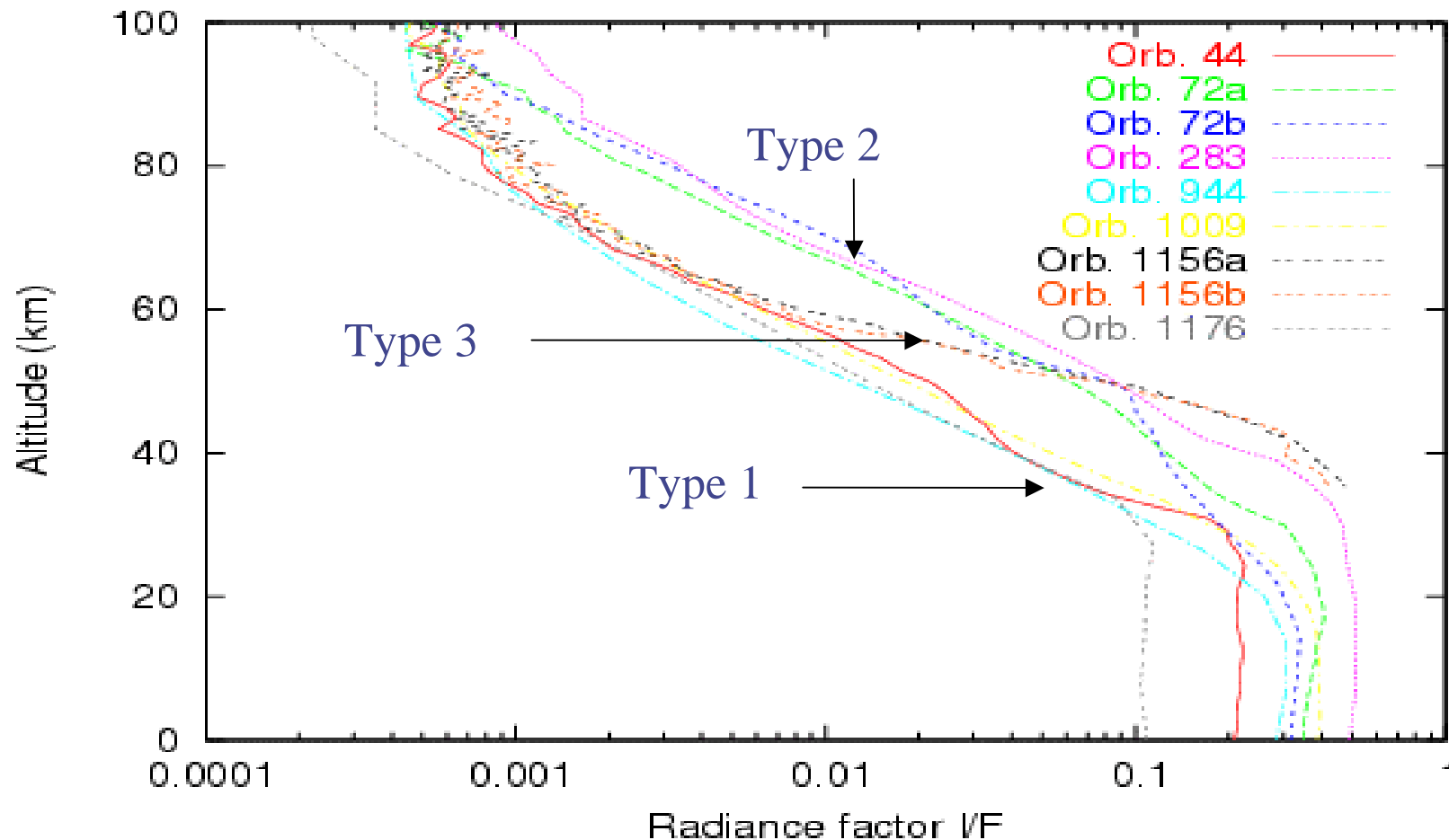
¹ Service d'Aéronomie, UVSQ/CNRS, B3, 91371, Verrières le buisson, FRANCE

² Space Research Institute (IKI), 84/32, profsouyouznaya, 117810, Moscow, RUSSIA

SPICAM UV channel: 180-310 nm

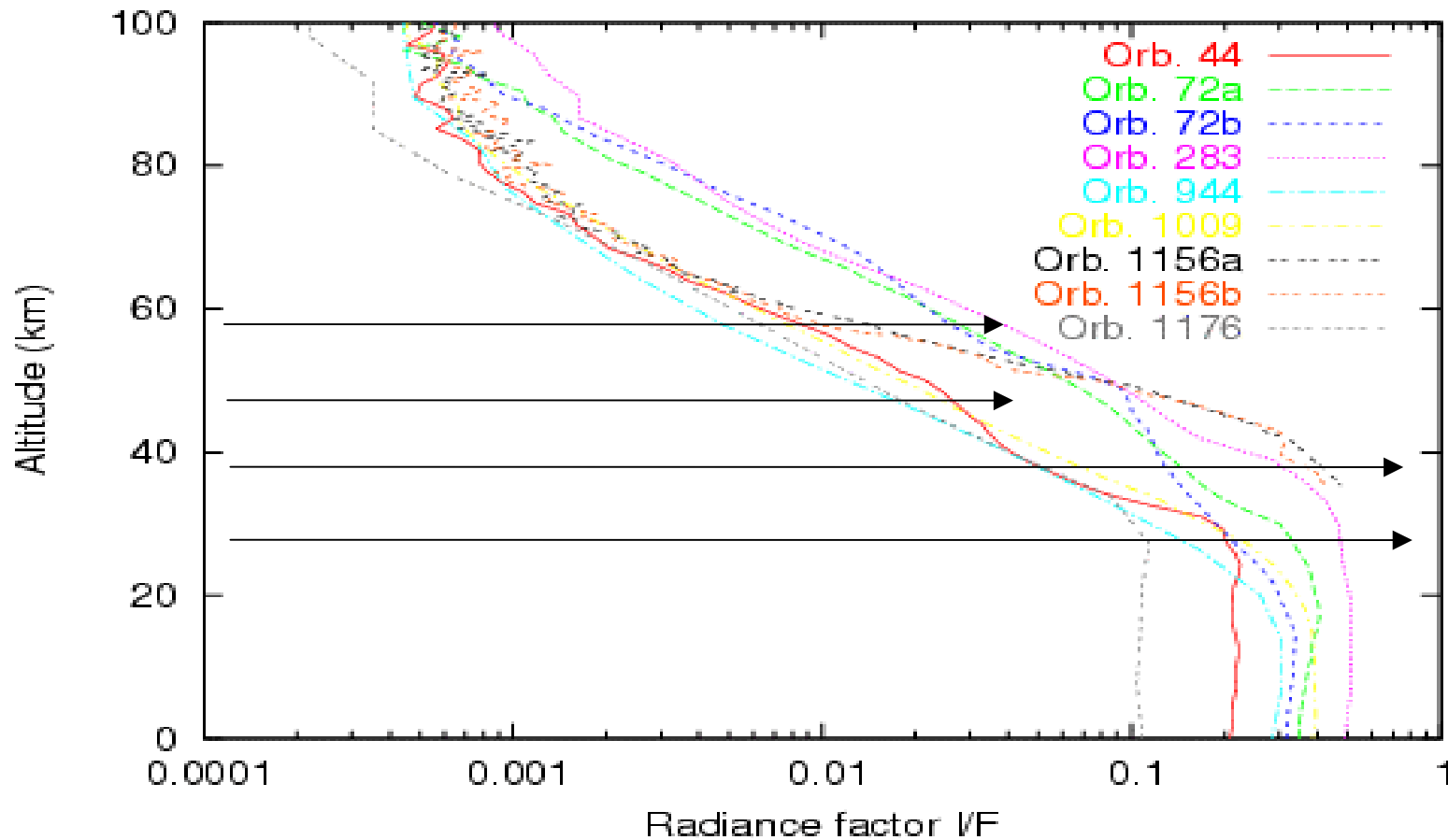
- ◆ Sensitive to CO₂, O₃, ... and dust in the range 220-300 nm.
- ◆ Analysis of dust at limb with the radiance factor (I/F)
- ◆ 9 limbs analyzed here between Orb. 1 and Orb. 1176

Nine limb profiles at 250 nm (average 240-260 nm)



Three types of profile : low dust (type 1), high dust (type 2) and cross over (type 3)

We look at four different levels:



- ◆ Level 1 = 35 km, level 2 = 45 km, level 3 = 55 km and level 4 = 65 km
- ◆ Low tangential opacity above 30 or 40 km (depending on cases).

First, we study the spectral behavior of I/F

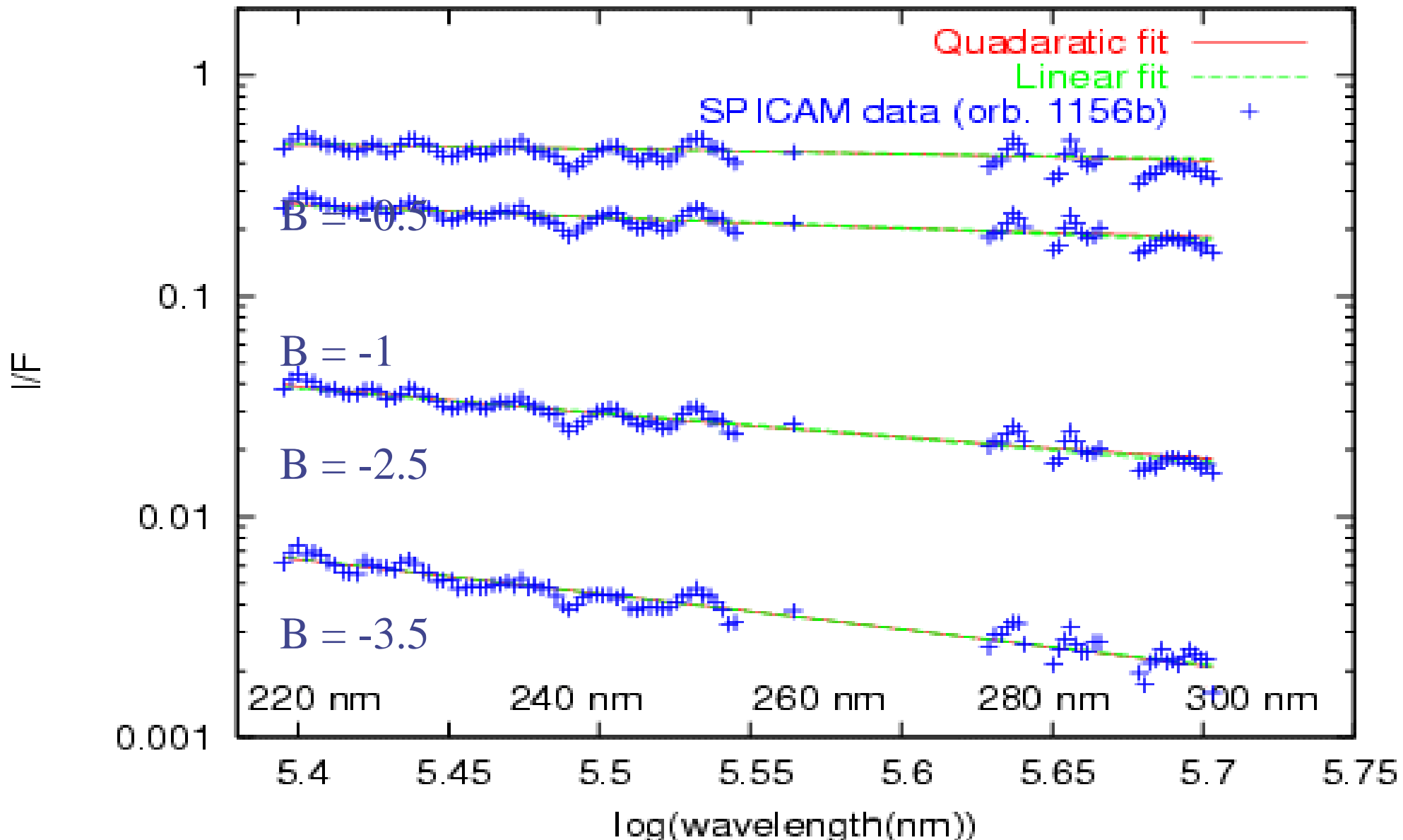
- ◆ For each of 4 levels, and each orbit, we seek for a law $\log(I/F) = A + B \log(\lambda)$
- ◆ At limb, high altitude scattered intensity primarily depends on the quantity

*

$$I/F \sim \beta \omega P(\phi),$$

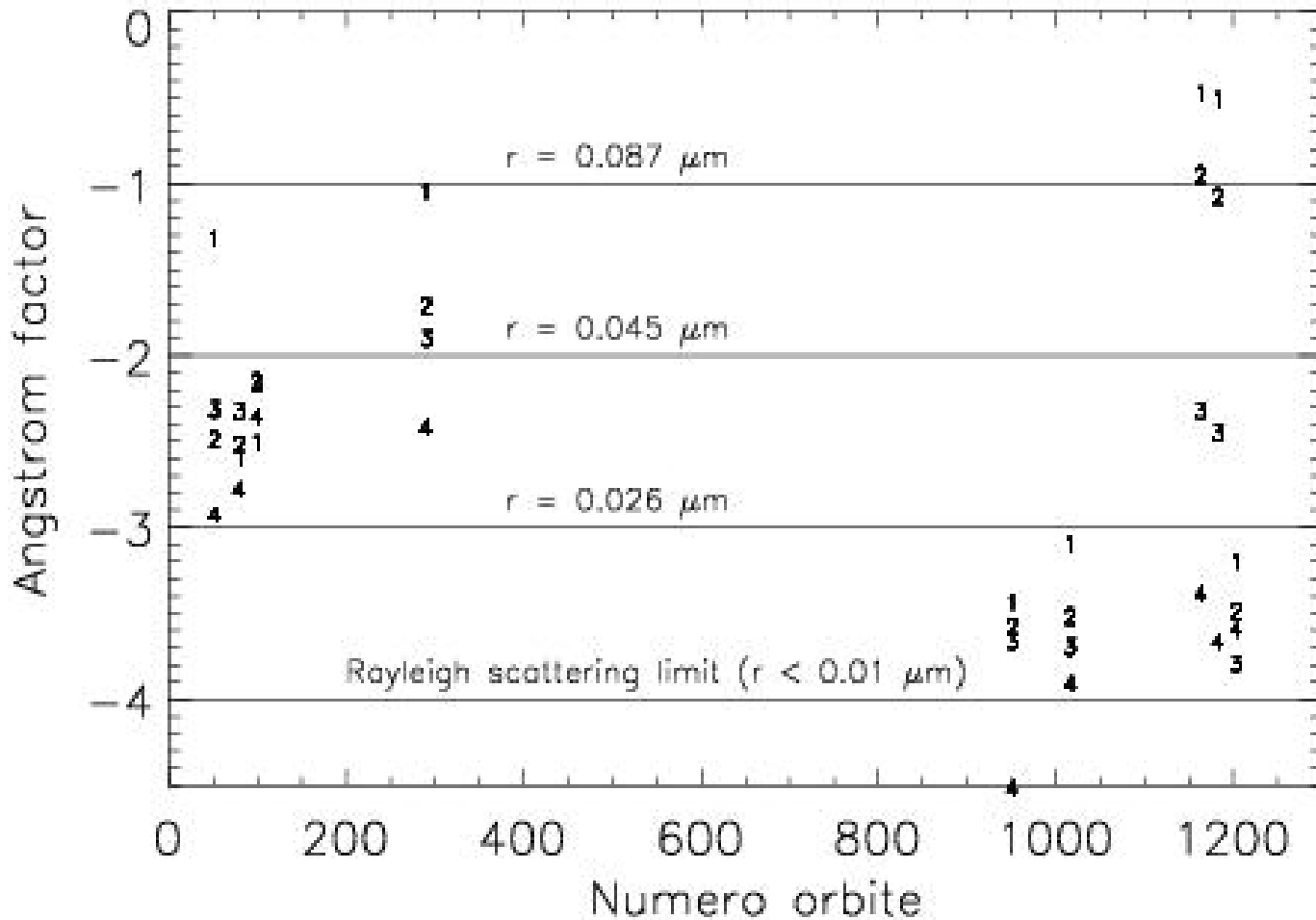
where β – extinction coefficient; ω – single scattering albedo

- ◆ The coefficient B (Angstrom coefficient) gives information on the colour index, and thus on particle size.
- ◆ We used the routine of Pollack and Cuzzi, (1980) for irregular particles

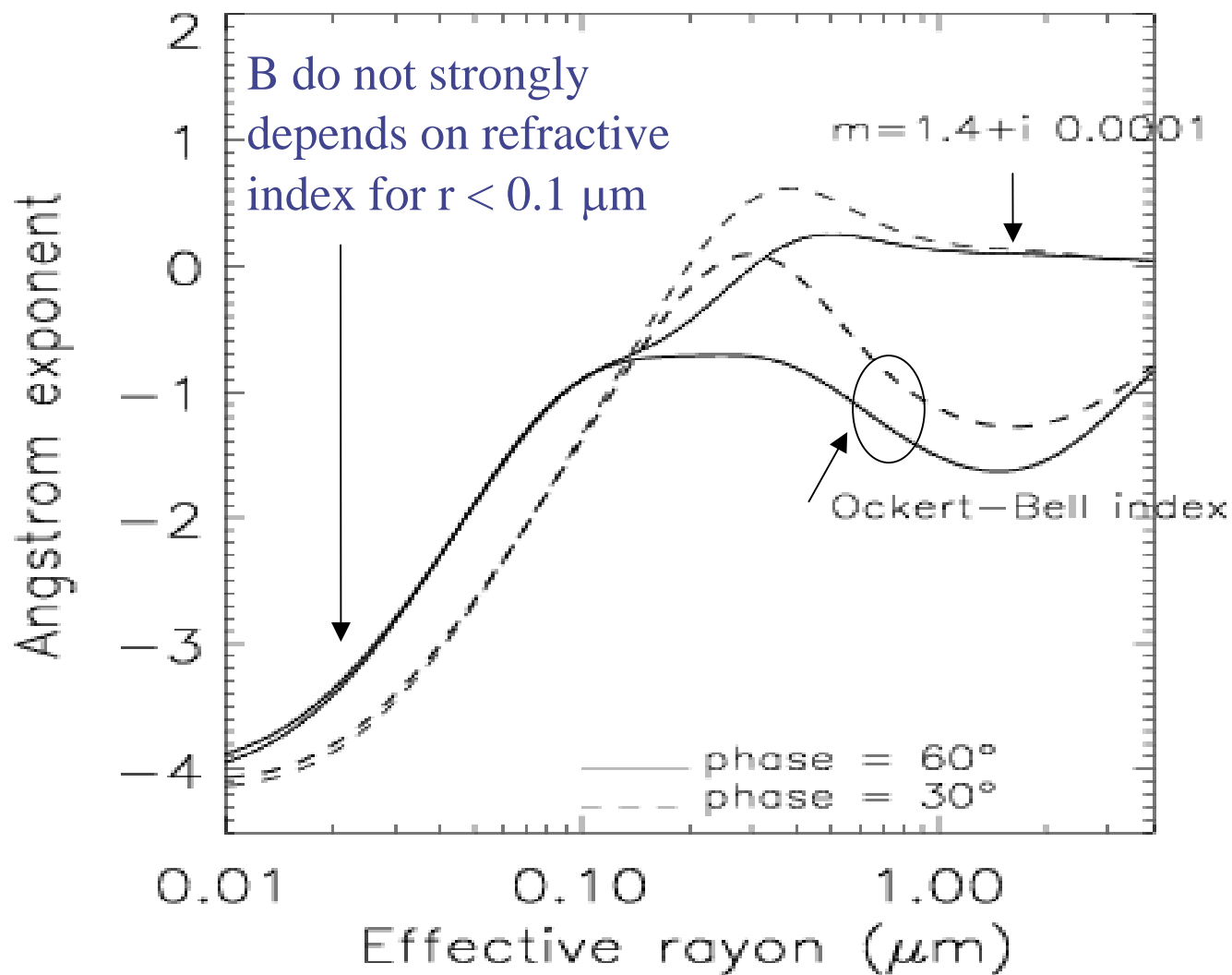


First Mars Express Science
 Conference, ESTEC 23 Feb. 2005
 SPICAM UV LIMB

Angstrom factor B: $I/F \sim A\lambda^B$



Numbers:
altitude
layers



Procedure to retrieve extinction

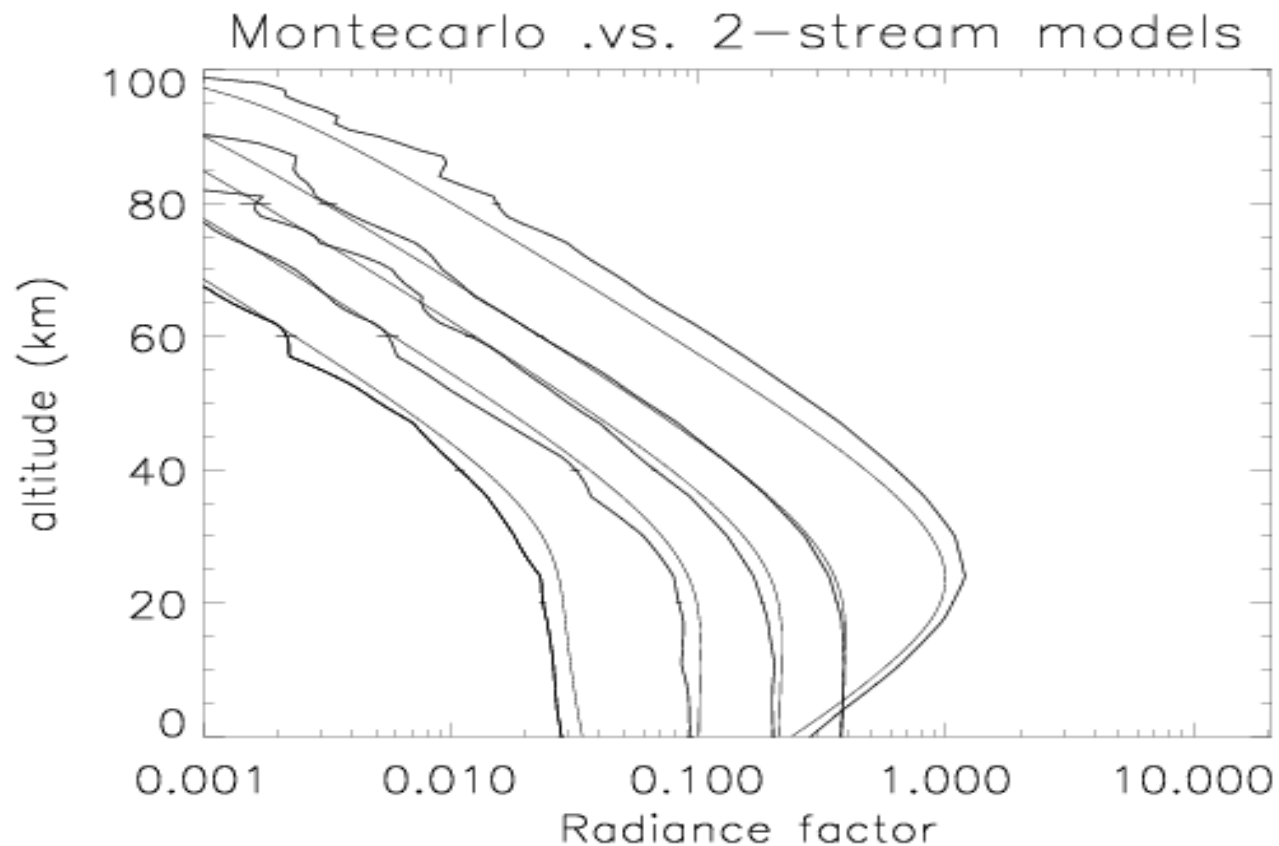
- ◆ Program of light scattering at limb. Already used for Titan (Rannou et al., 1997) and Mars (Montmessin et al., 2002).
 - Ray tracing for single scattered light
 - Two-stream RT model for multiple scattering
 - Validation with a 3D spherical Monte-Carlo model (Tran et al., 2005)

- ◆ Retrieval procedure:
 - Onion peeling procedure
 - **Two inputs:**
 - Dust radius (estimated from colour ratio) set at each level
 - Effective variance assumed as $\nu = 0.3$ everywhere
 - Cross sections, Phase functions

- ◆ Due to high opacity in UV, retrieval can not be performed down to surface
 - THEN a **third input** is needed: multiple scattering ratio estimated by tests and prescribed at the beginning of the retrieval

- ◆ Retrieved quantities are the dust extinction σ and the number of particles.

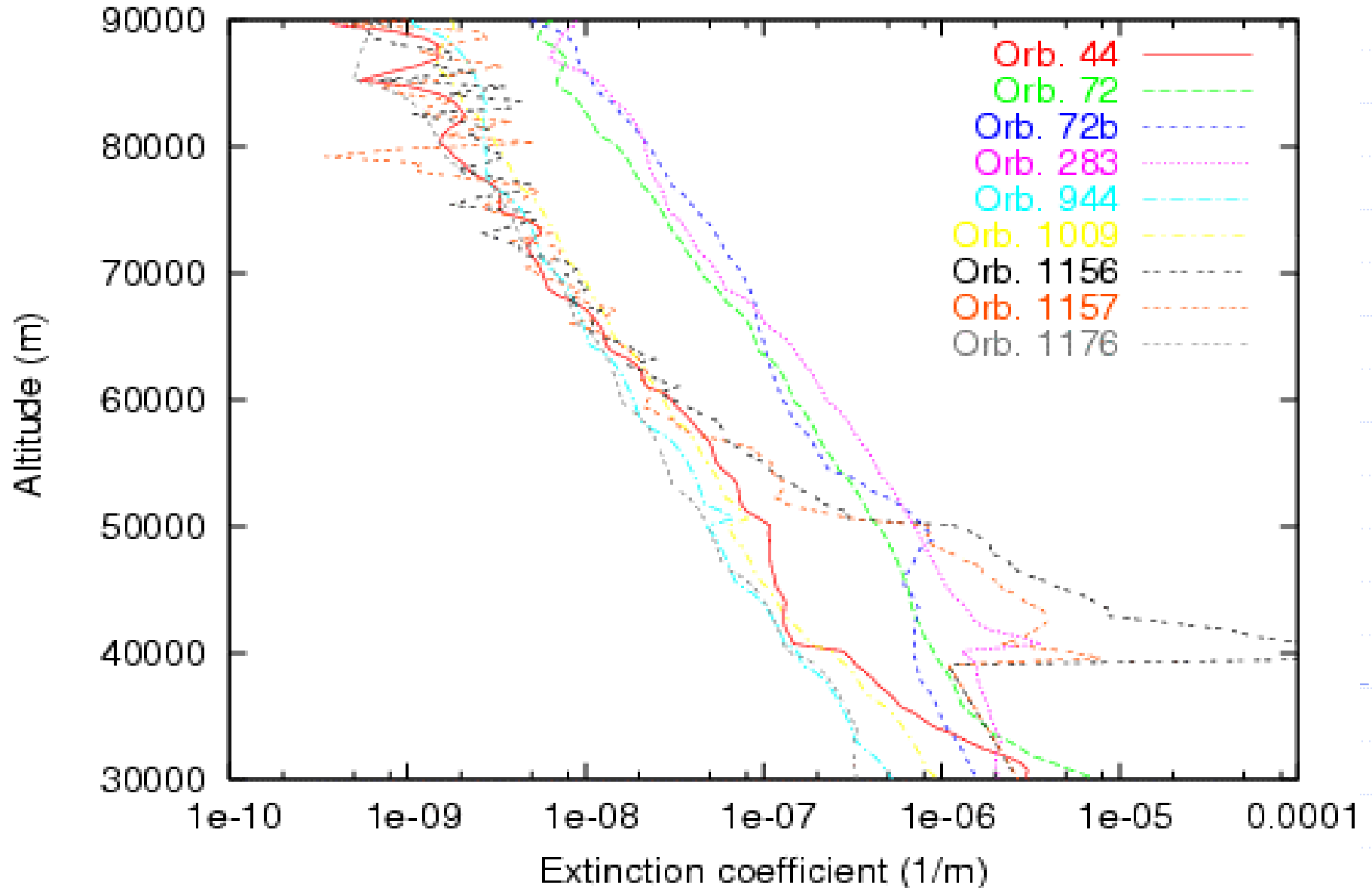
Verification of the model



- Mars case comparison (Tran et al., 2005): $\omega = 0.7$ $g = 0.6$ $\tau = 0.5$ $H = 10$ km and Henyey-Greenstein phase function
- Radiance factor profiles at phase angle 0° , 60° , 120° , 140° and 175° (from the left to the right)

Extinction profiles

Height scales about $H \approx 10\text{km}$ (except Orb. 1156)



Discussion of results

- ◆ Different I/F between orbits are almost directly proportional to extinction.
- ◆ At 50 km, dust number density is
 - $n = 10 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for type 1 profiles
 - $n = 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for type 2 profiles
- ◆ Stability versus coagulation (for monodispersion populations)
 - $\tau = (K n)^{-1}$ with $K = 2 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ m}^{-3}/\text{s}$
 - Type 1 : 15 terrestrial years !!!
 - Type 2 : 57 terrestrial days
- ◆ Stability versus sedimentation
 - Between 20 and 57 days depending on radius
- ◆ Type 1 profiles looks like a background distribution
- ◆ Type 2 and type 3 are "perturbed" distributions

Summary of SPICAM UV limb observations

#Orb.	Phase	Lat.	Sza	date	Ls	Type
0044	59.9710	14.5935	34.3493	2004-01-23	338.2	1
0072a	29.4962	-59.3476	75.2714	2004-02-01	343.0	2
0072b	28.2664	34.5112	64.3579	2004-02-01	343.0	2
0283	34.7105	45.8955	53.1791	2004-04-08	016.5	2
0944	74.3406	68.2625	52.5812	2004-10-14	100.8	1
1009	57.3092	78.0800	59.0015	2004-11-01	108.9	1
1156a	35.8132	41.0000	52.1296	2004-12-12	128.0	3
1156b	35.9353	1.98193	53.2386	2004-12-12	128.0	3
1176	25.5906	-64.1312	85.4343	2004-12-18	130.9	1