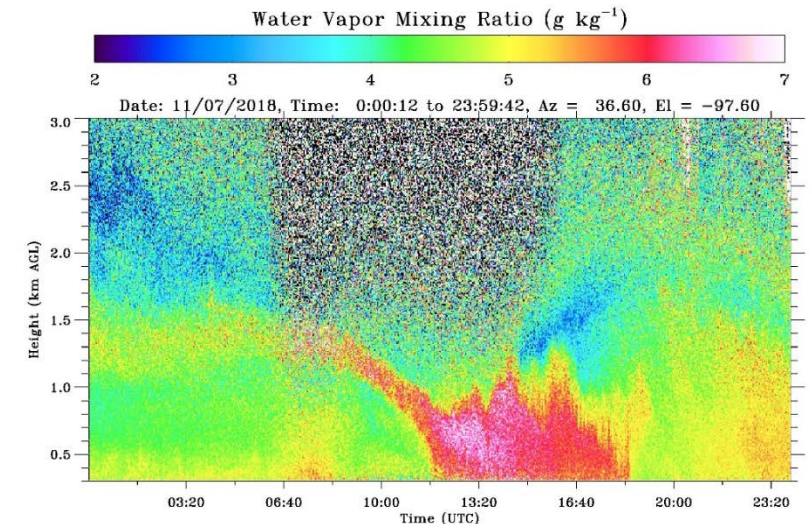
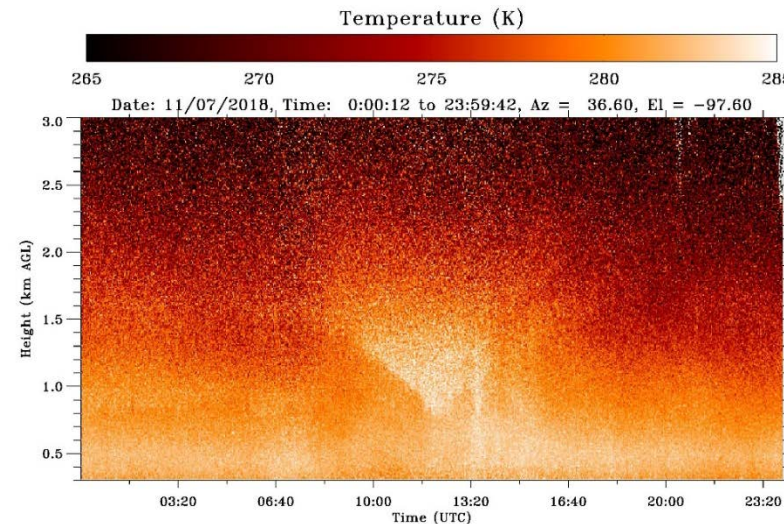
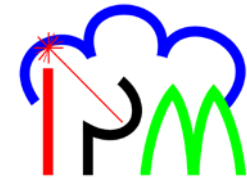


# Compact Automatic Rotational Raman Lidar for Day-and Nighttime Temperature and Humidity Profiling up to the Turbulence Scale



**Diego Lange, Andreas Behrendt, Volker Wulfmeyer**  
**Institute of Physics and Meteorology (IPM)**  
**University of Hohenheim (UHOH)**  
**Stuttgart, Germany**





# Scanning UHOH WVTRL



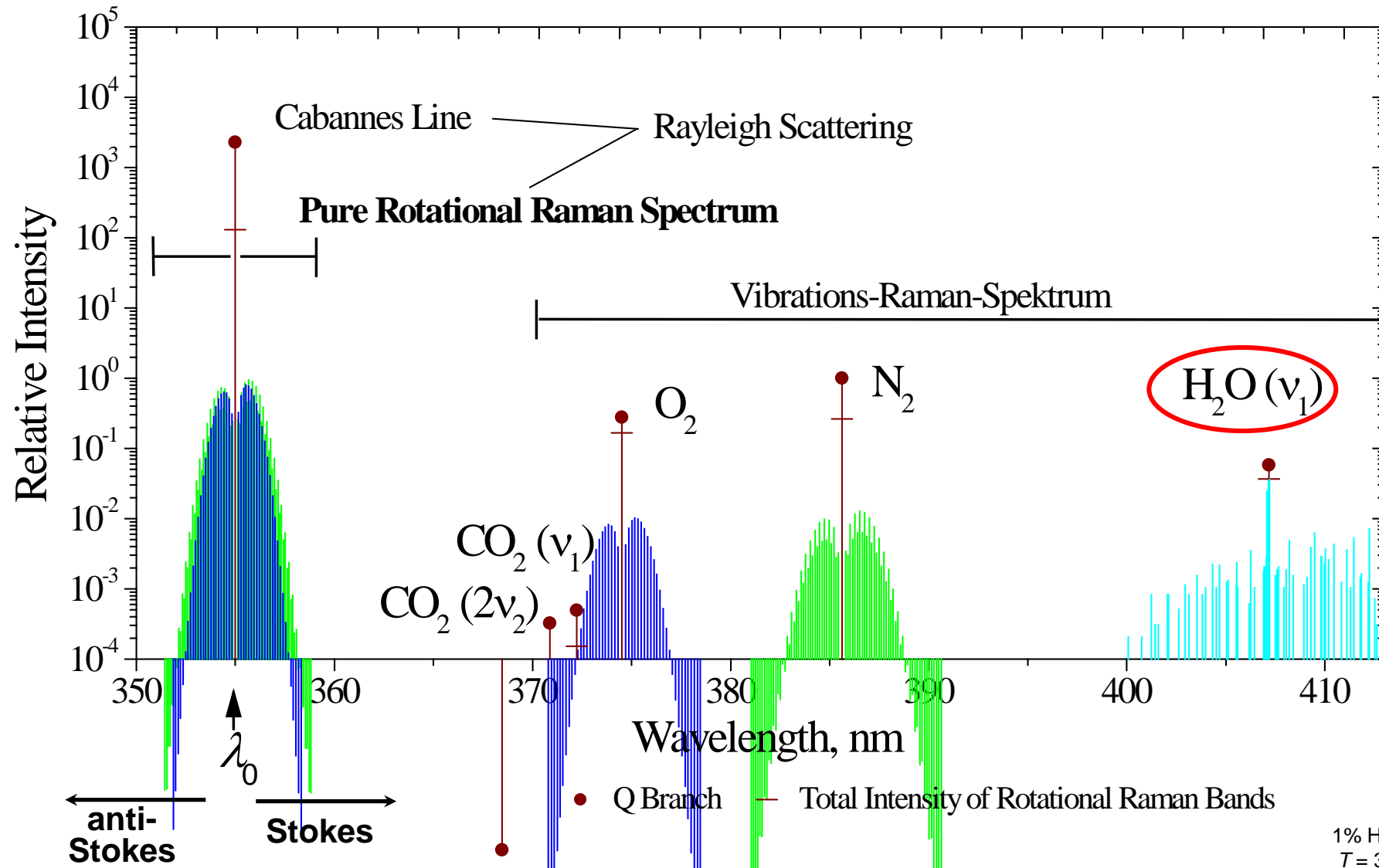
Downsized to  $< 10\%$



## ARTHUS (Atmospheric Raman Temperature and Humidity Sounder )

# Water Vapor Raman Lidar

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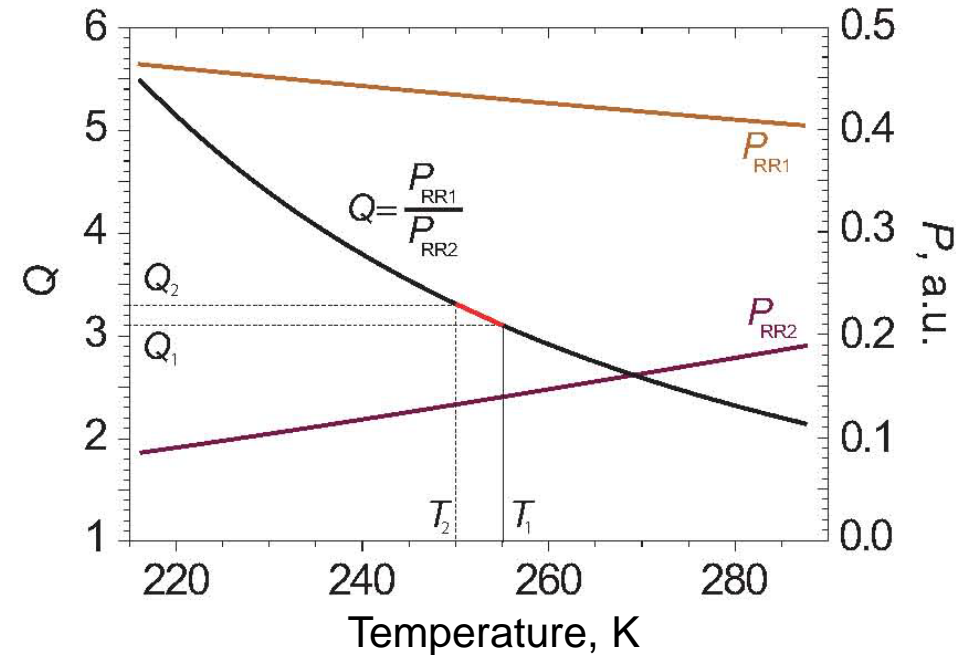
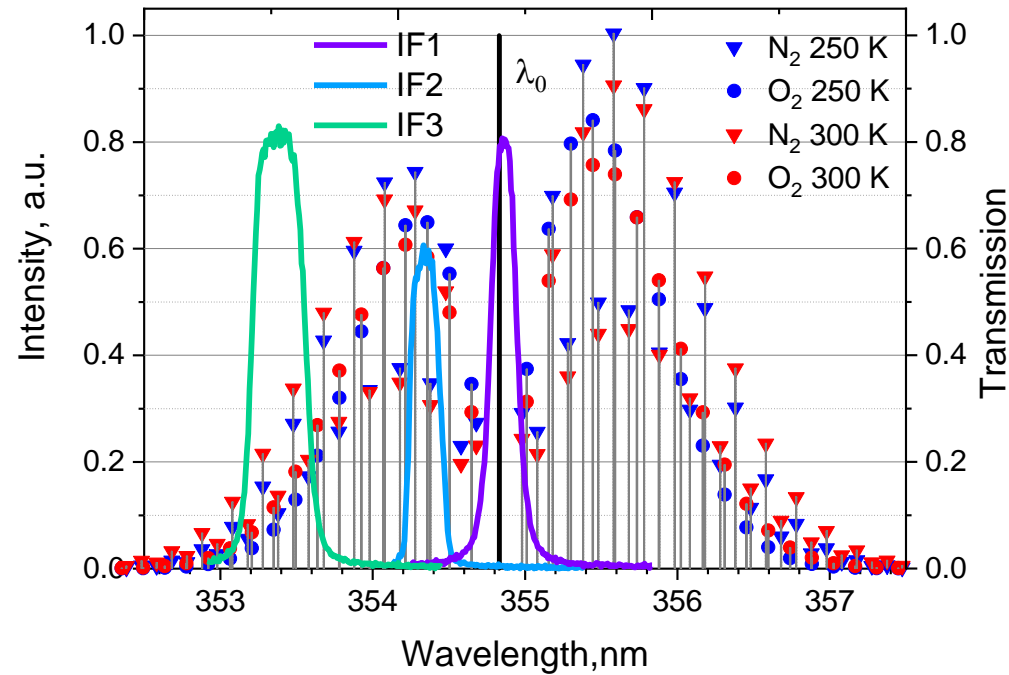


A. Behrendt, T. Nakamura, M. Onishi, R. Baumgart, and T. Tsuda, "Combined Raman lidar for the measurement of atmospheric temperature, water vapor, particle extinction coefficient, and particle backscatter coefficient," Appl. Opt. 41, 7657-7666, <https://doi.org/10.1364/AO.41.007657>, 2002



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# Temperature Rotational Raman Lidar: Principle and Statistical Error Analysis



$$T(R) = -\frac{2a^2}{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4a[c - \ln Q(R)]}},$$

$$\sigma_T = \frac{\partial T}{\partial Q} Q \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{RR1}}{I_{RR1}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{RR2}}{I_{RR2}}\right)^2} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial Q} Q \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{RR1}} + \frac{1}{N_{RR2}}}$$

calibration is performed by signal theory or comparisons with in-situ or active remote sensors.

The statistical error  $\sigma_T$  scales according to:

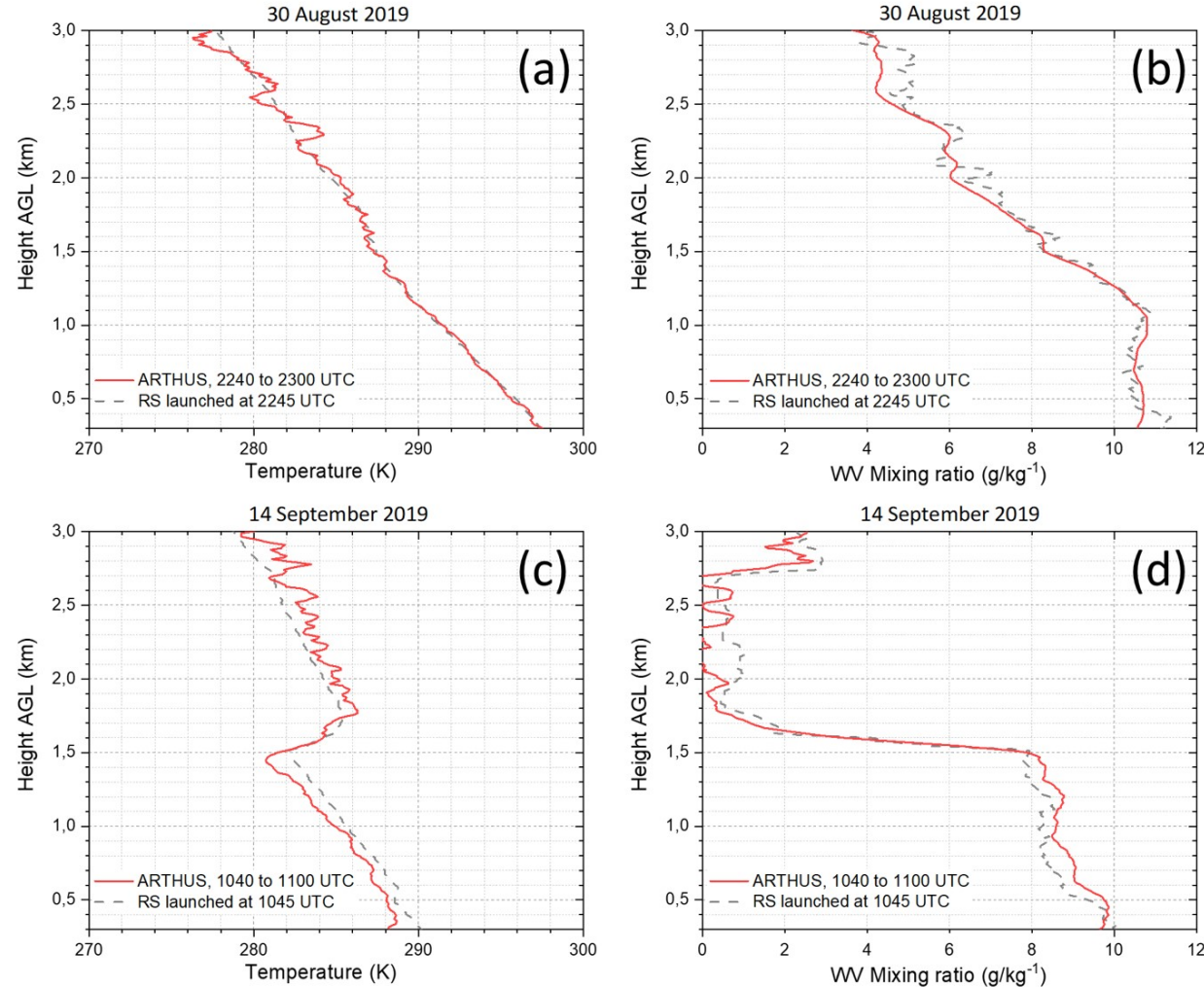
$$\sigma_T \propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta R}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta t}}$$

The vertical error correlation corresponds to  $\Delta R$ .

Hammann, E., Behrendt, A., Le Mounier, F., and Wulfmeyer, V.: Temperature profiling of the atmospheric boundary layer with rotational Raman lidar during the HD(CP)<sup>2</sup> Observational Prototype Experiment, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 2867–2881, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-2867-2015>, 2015.



## ARTHUS vs. local radiosonde, DWD Stuttgart Schnarrenberg



(a and b) Night measurements on 30 August 2019.

(c and d) Noon measurements on 14 September 2019. Same calibrations as in (a) and (b).

Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>

220

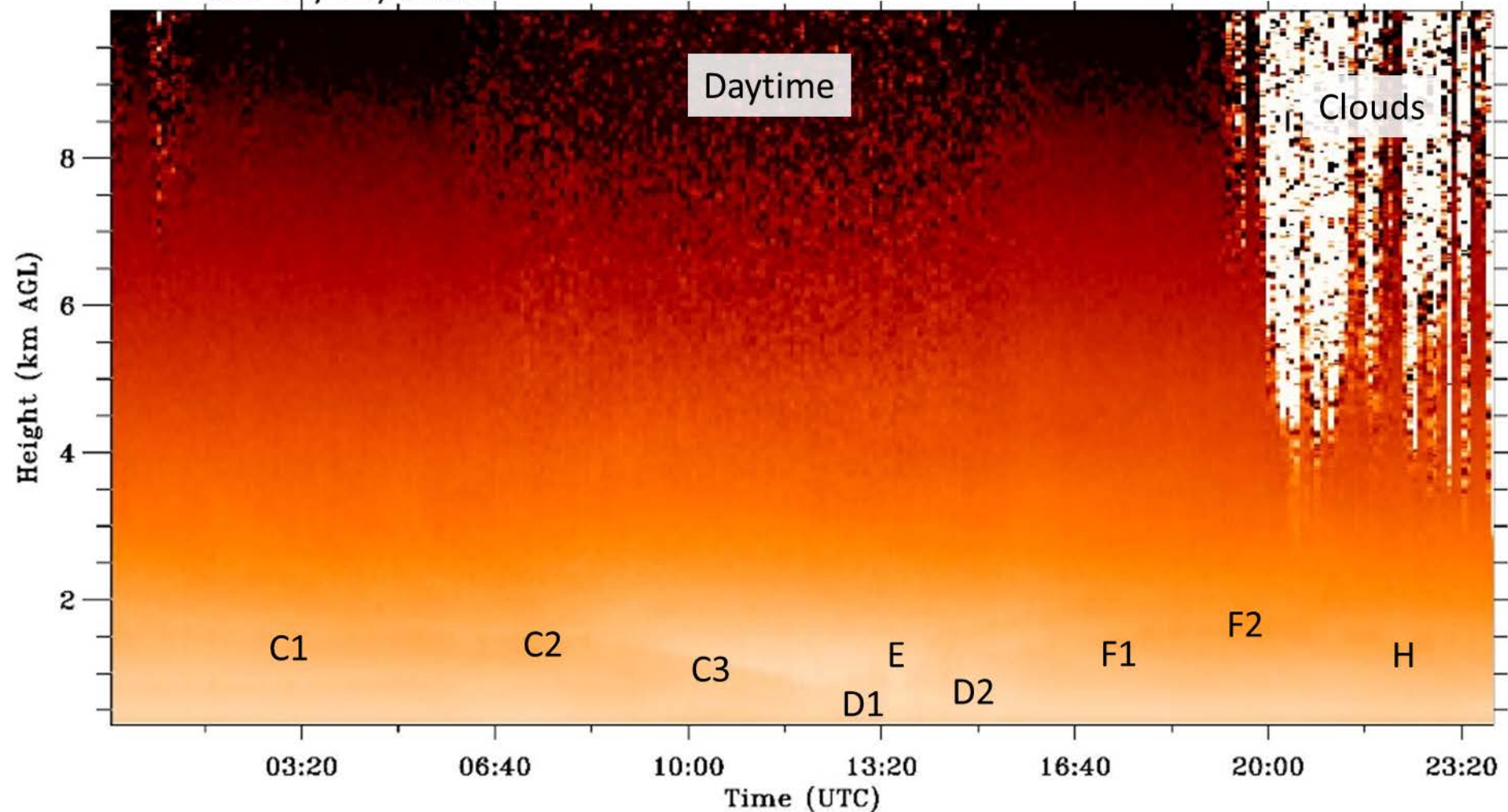
240

260

280

Date: 11/07/2018

A to J: Several  
layers observed  
during this day

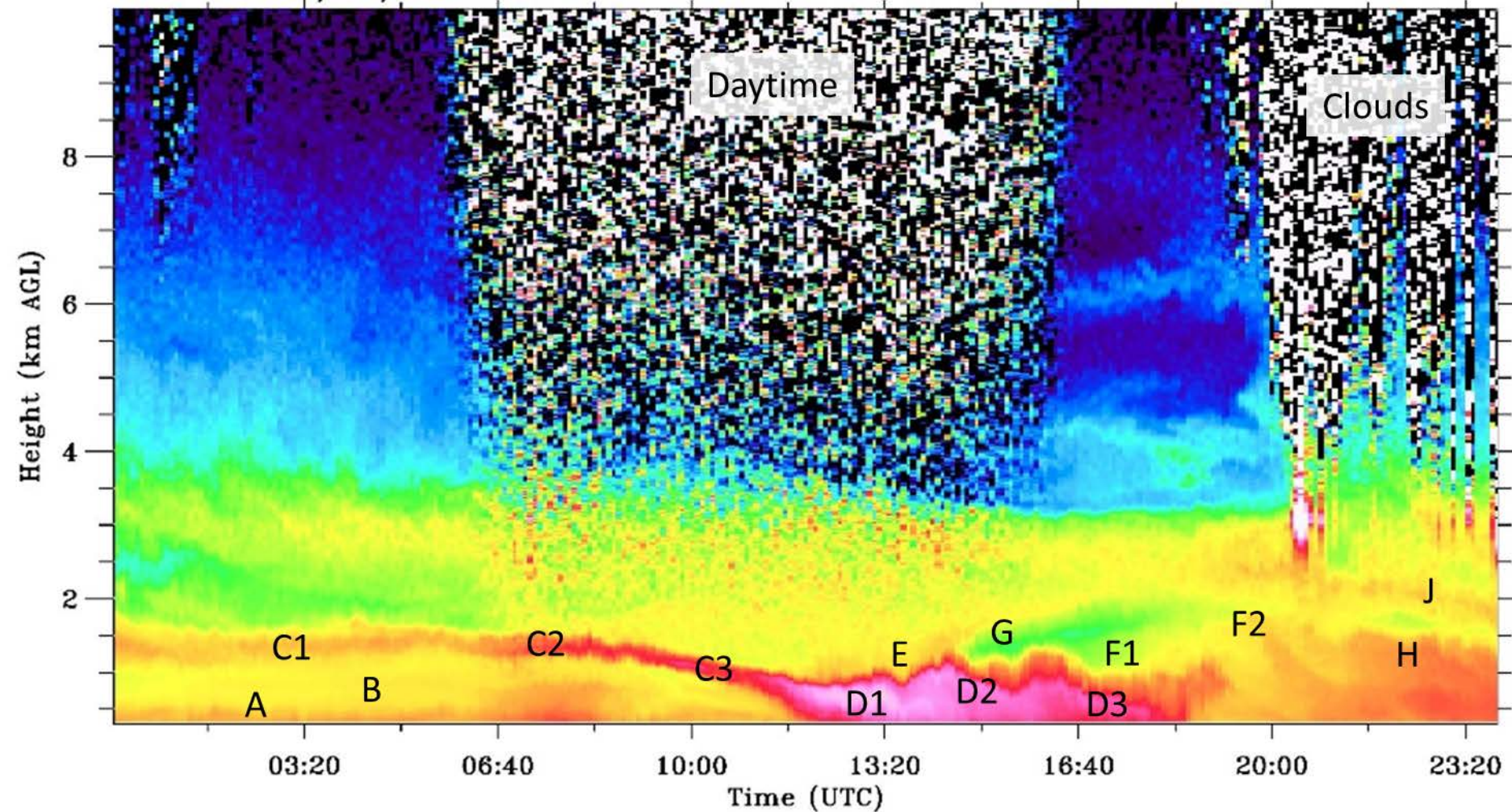


Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>



Date: 11/07/2018

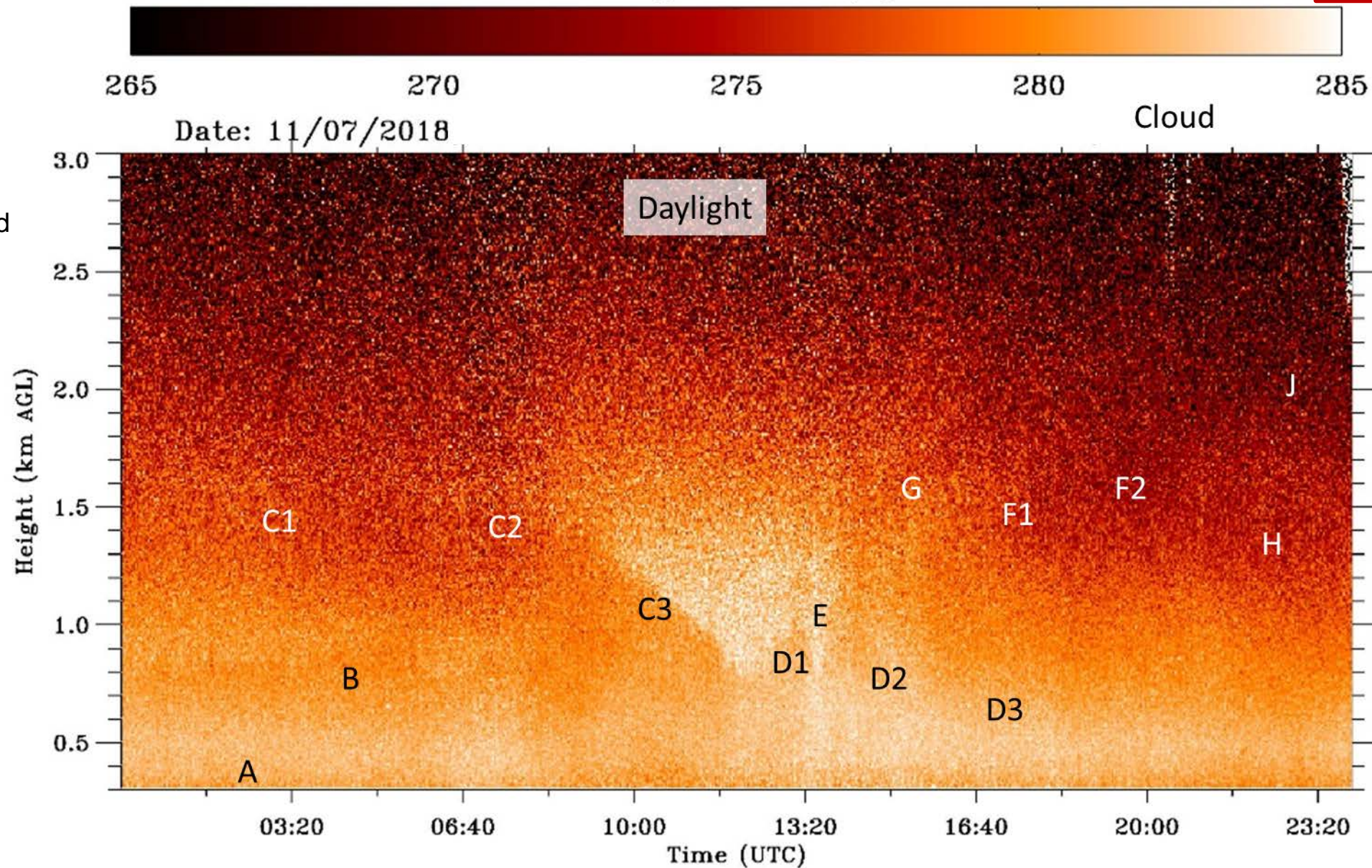
A to J: Several  
layers observed  
during this day



Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>



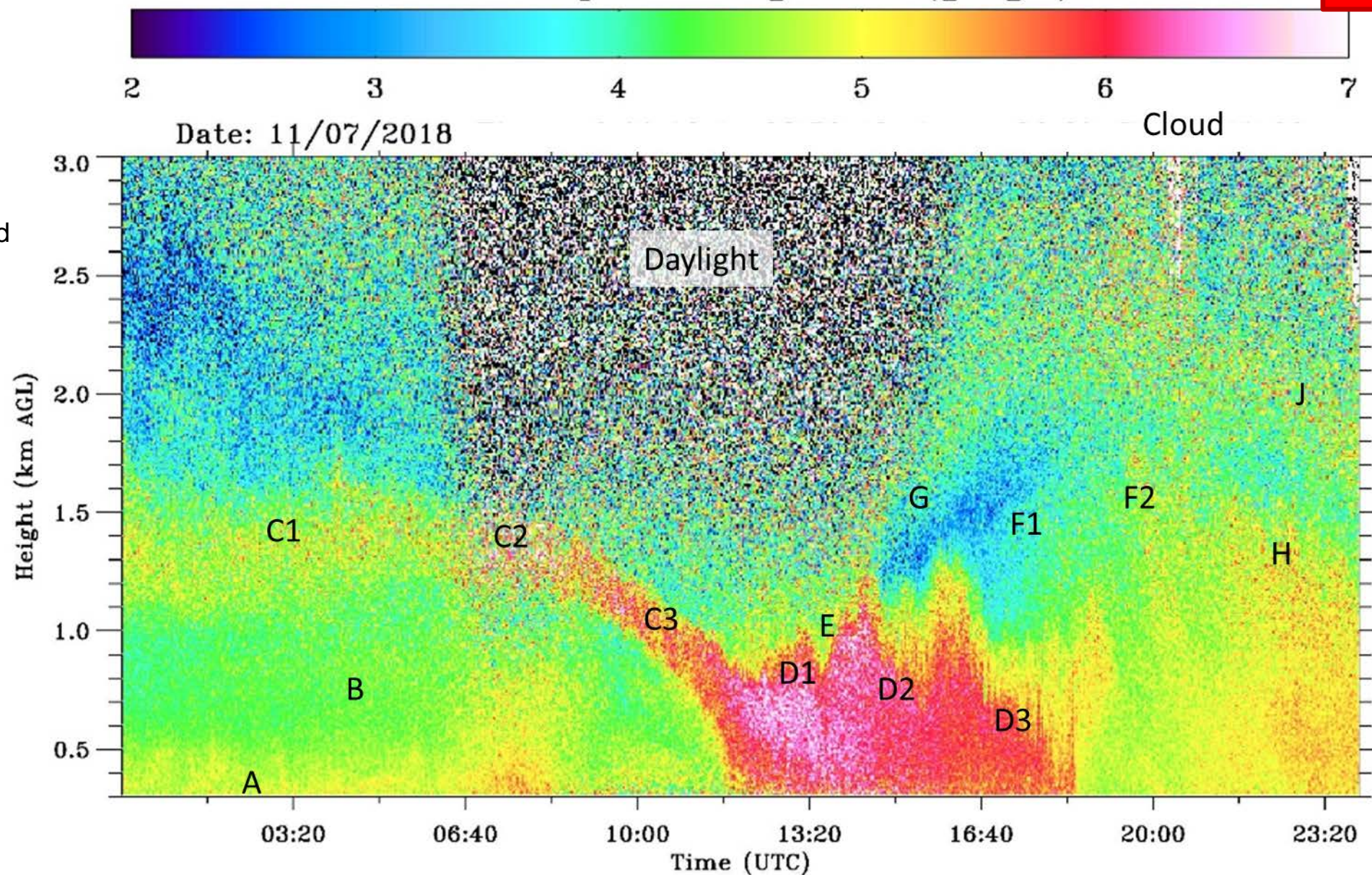
A to J: Several  
layers observed  
during this day



Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>



A to J: Several  
layers observed  
during this day



Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>



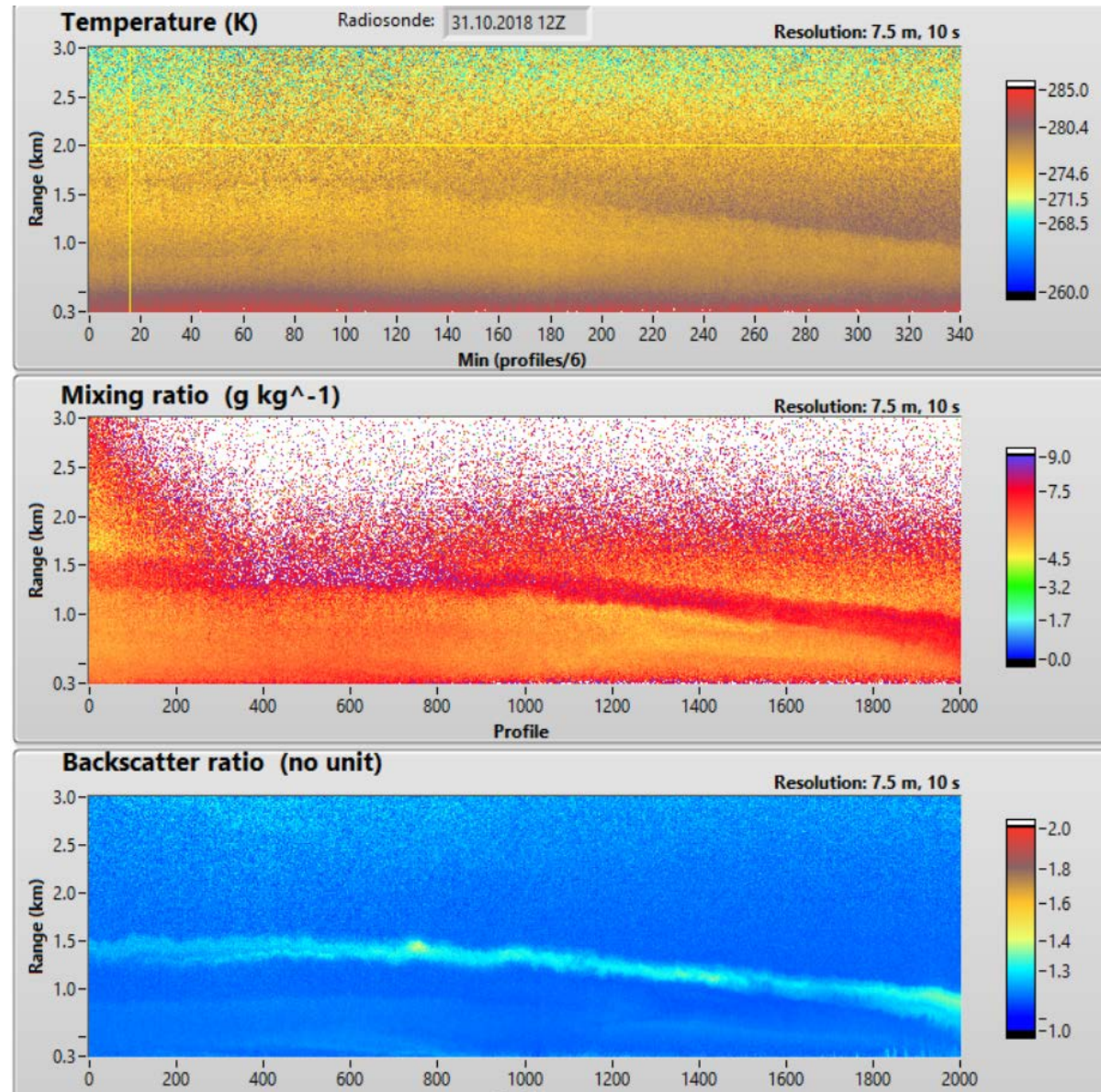
# Real-Time Control: LabView Panel

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07.11.2018,  
06:10 - 11:40 UTC

10 s, 7.5 m

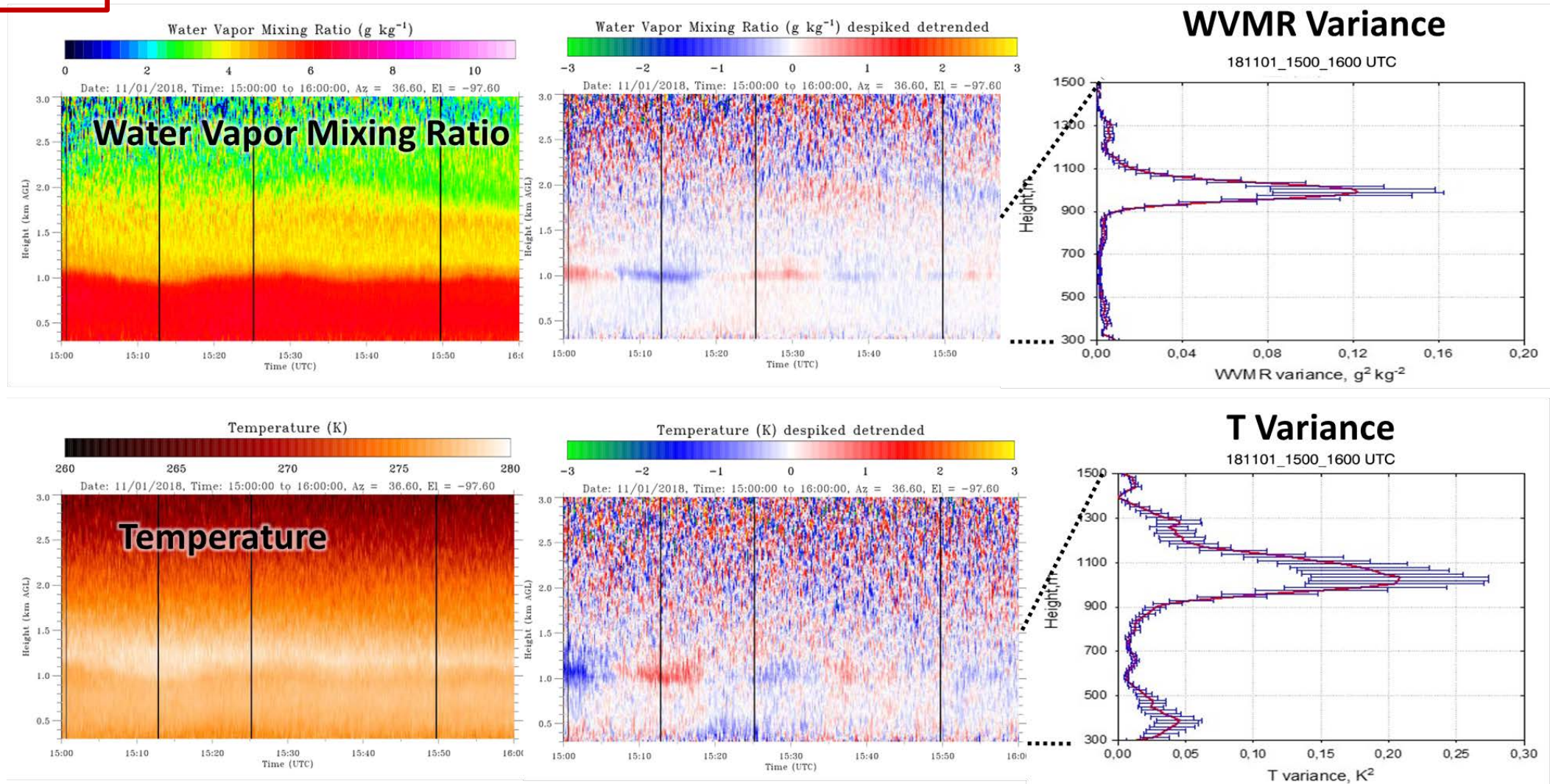




# T and WV MR measurements between 15:00 and 16:00 UTC on 1 November 2018



10 s, 100 m



Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). *Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution*. Geophysical Research Letters, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>



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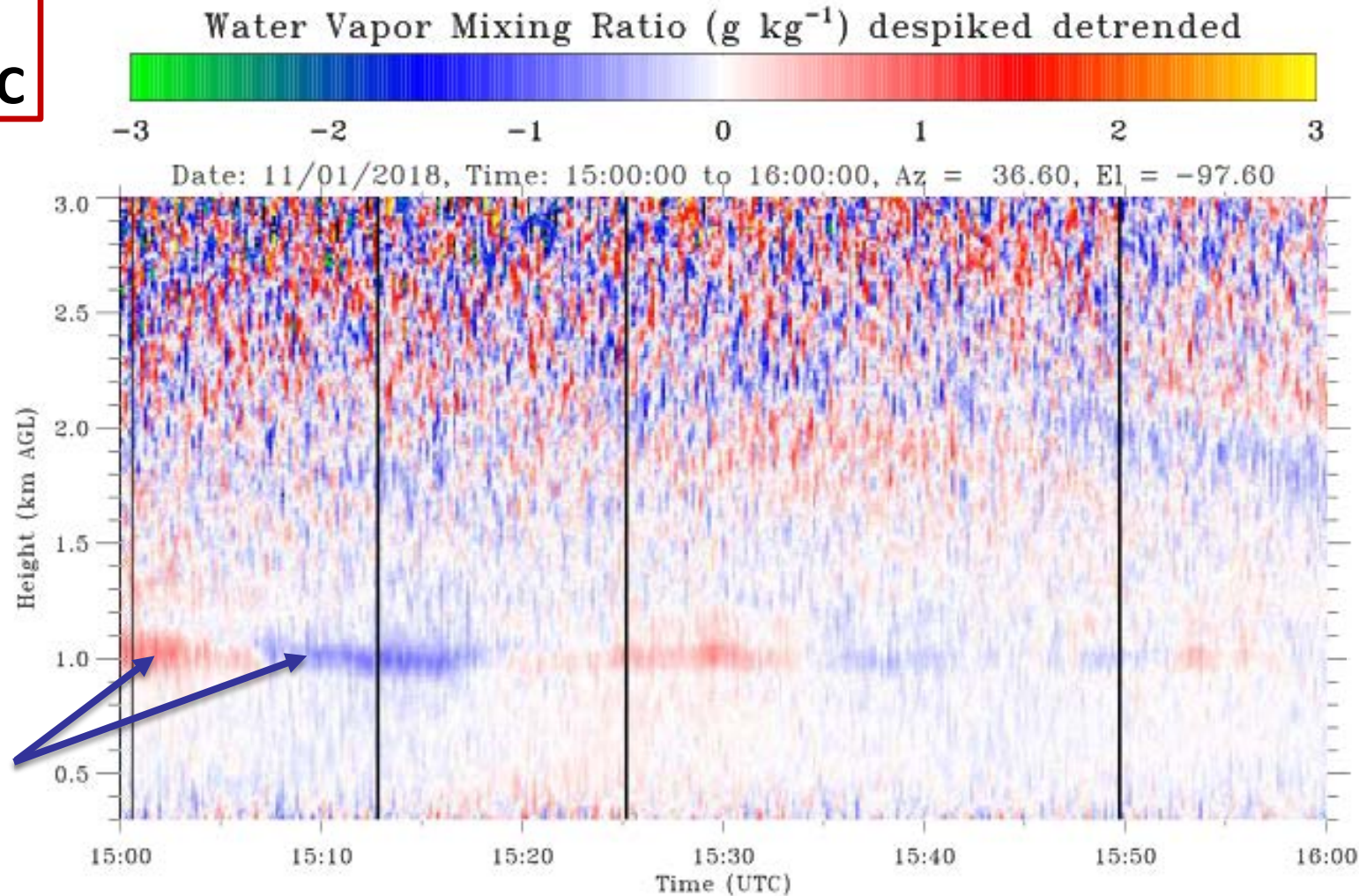
Lange et. al. EGU 2020 - ARTHUS

Land-Atmosphere Feedback Observatory (LAFO)  
<https://lafo.uni-hohenheim.de>

# Water Vapor Mixing Ratio Fluctuations

10 s, 100 m

01.11.2018  
15:00 – 16:00 UTC



A gravity wave  
causes  
anti-correlated  
fluctuations in the  
temperature and  
WV mixing ratio

Boundary layer was  
not convective  
but stable

Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>



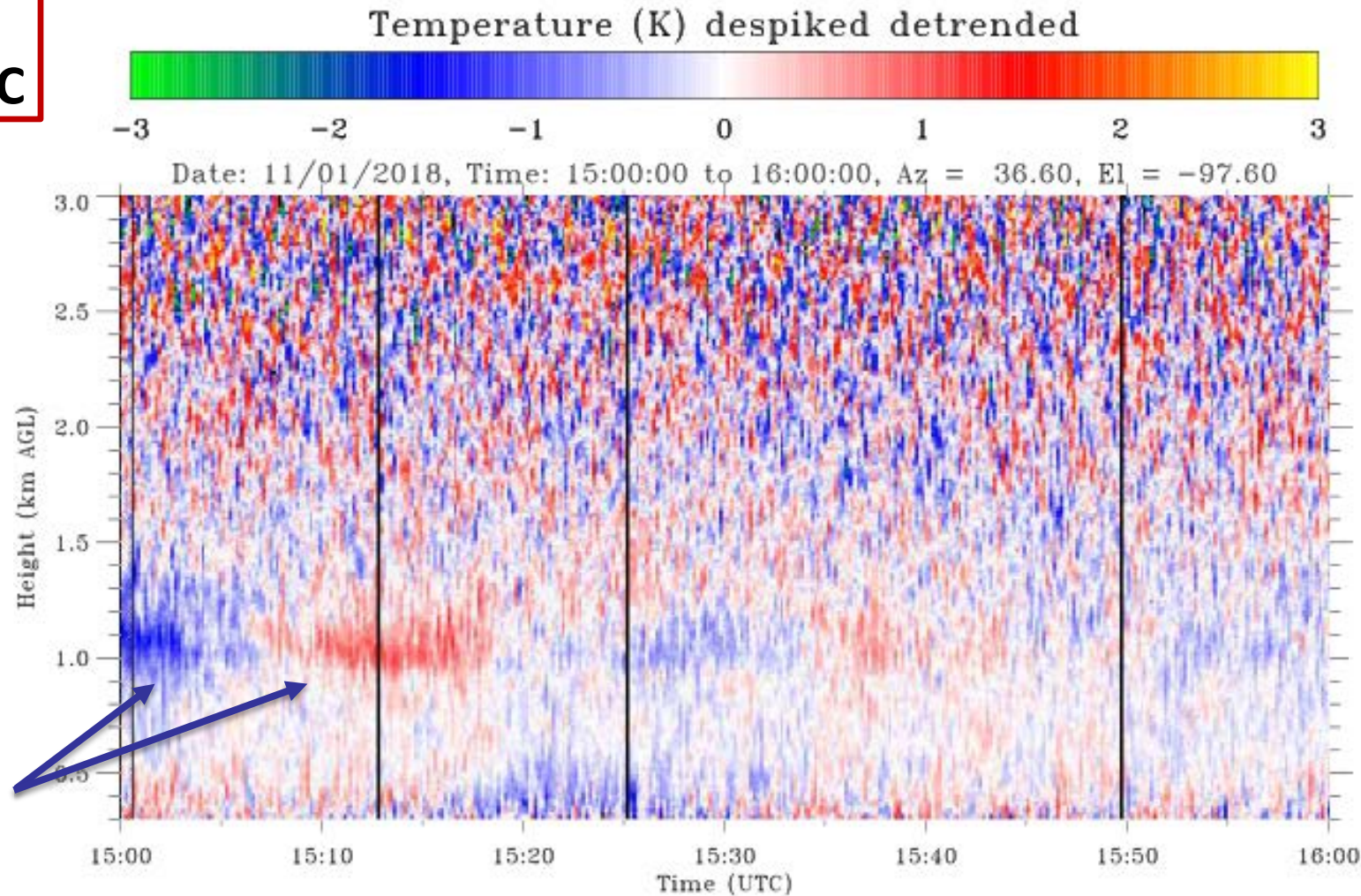
# Temperature Fluctuations

10 s, 100 m



01.11.2018

15:00 – 16:00 UTC



A gravity wave causes anti-correlated fluctuations in the temperature and WV mixing ratio

Boundary layer was not convective but stable

Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>

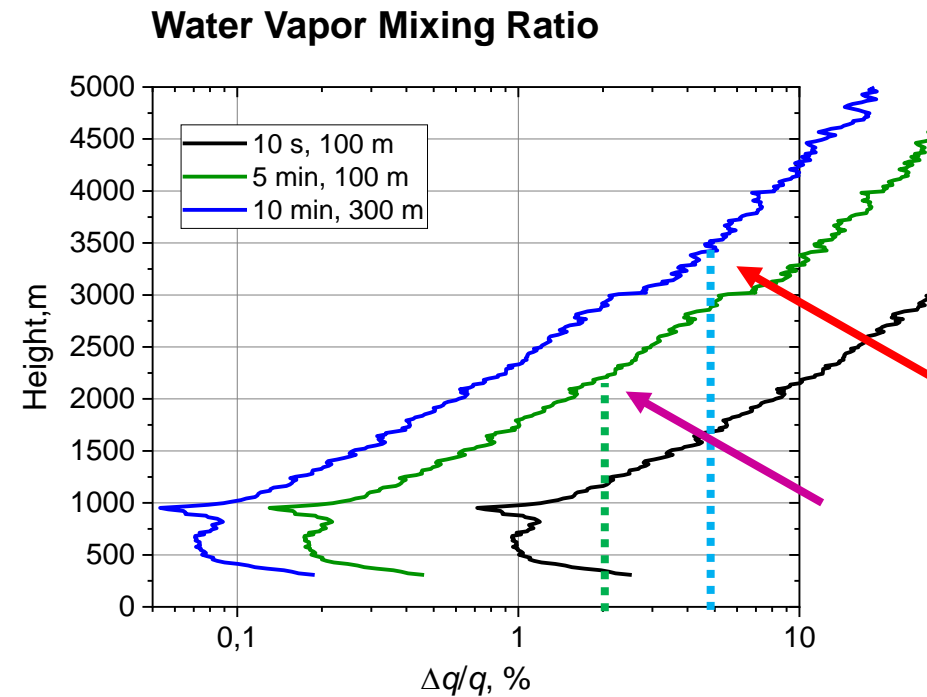
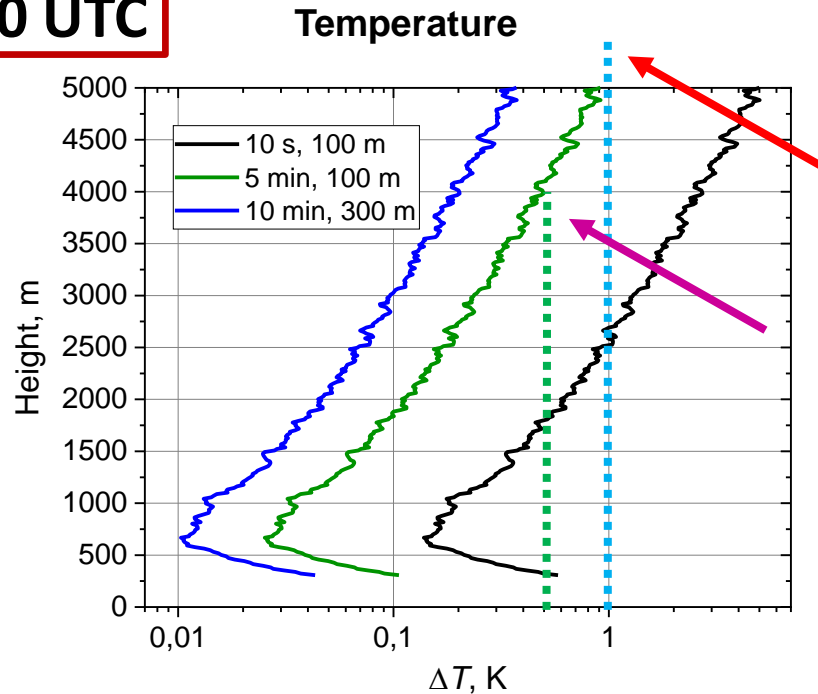
# ARTHUS: Statistical Uncertainties



01.11.2018

15:00 – 16:00 UTC

Method of Wulfmeyer et al. 2016



**WMO Requirements** for Nowcasting/Very Short Range Forecasting in the Lower Troposphere:

“Breakthrough” requirement (10 min, 300 m):

**1 K**

*Fulfilled >> 5 km!*

**5%**

*Fulfilled up to 3.5 km!*

“Goal” requirement (5 min, 100 m):

**0.5 K**

*Fulfilled up to 4 km!*

**2%**

*Fulfilled up to 2.2 km!*

Lange, D., Behrendt, A., & Wulfmeyer, V. (2019). **Compact operational tropospheric water vapor and temperature Raman lidar with turbulence resolution.** *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 14,844–14,853. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>



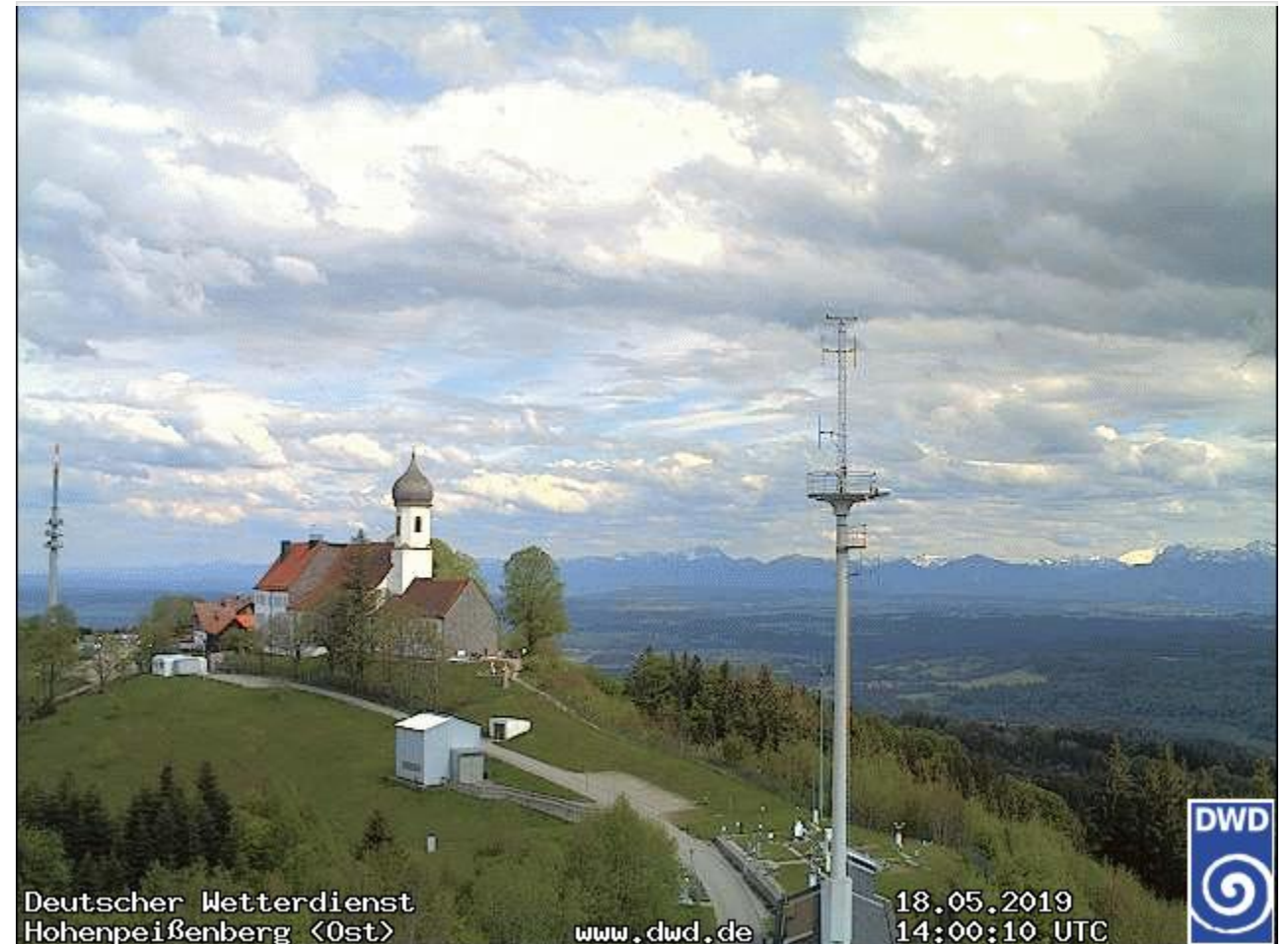
# ScaleX Campaign – MOSES – May/June 2019



<https://blogs.helmholtz.de/moses/de/>

<https://scalex.imk-ifu.kit.edu/#campaigns>

## Hohenpeißenberg – Bavaria, Germany

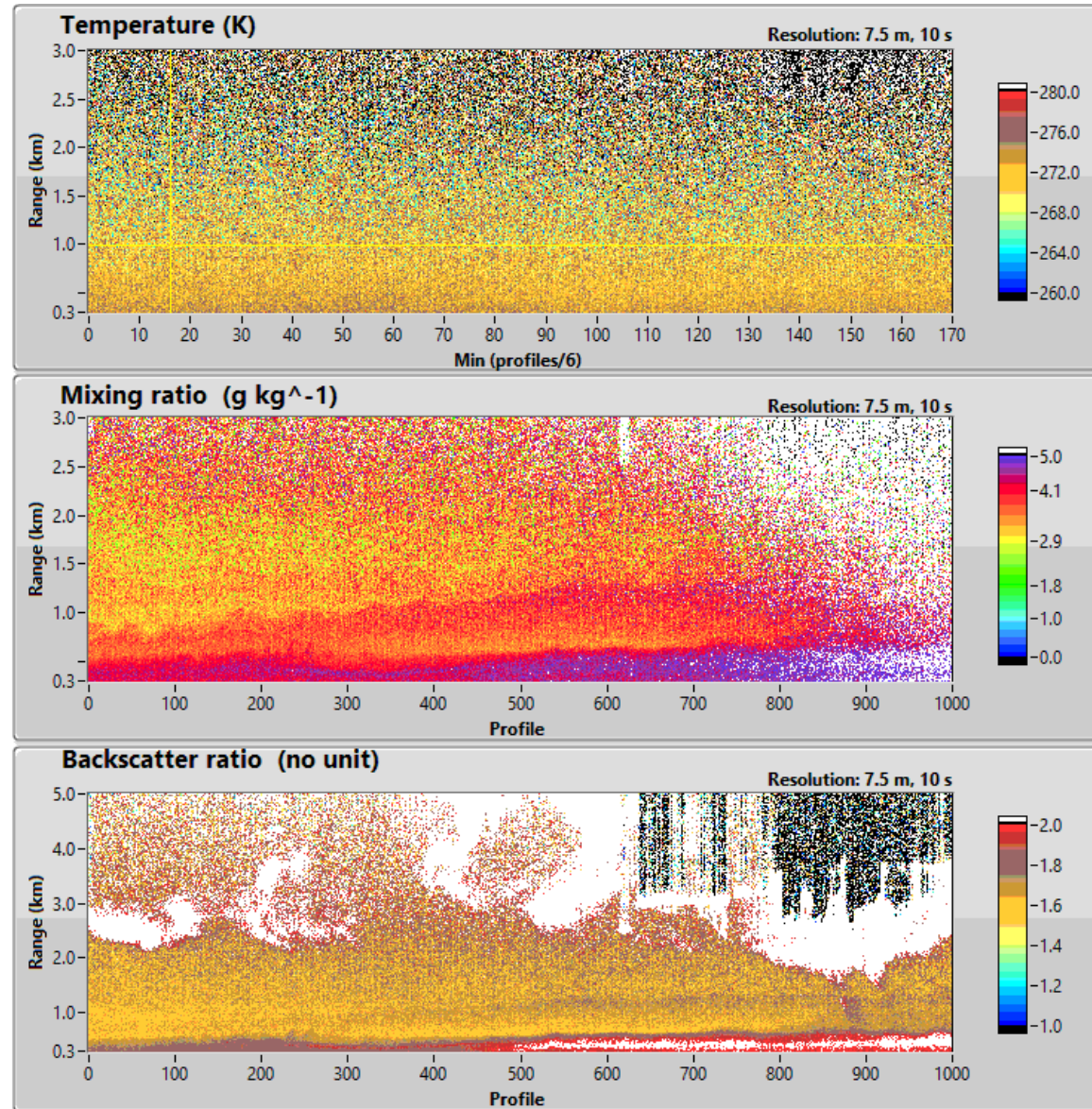






19.05.2019,  
01:18 - 04:07 UTC

10 s, 7.5 m





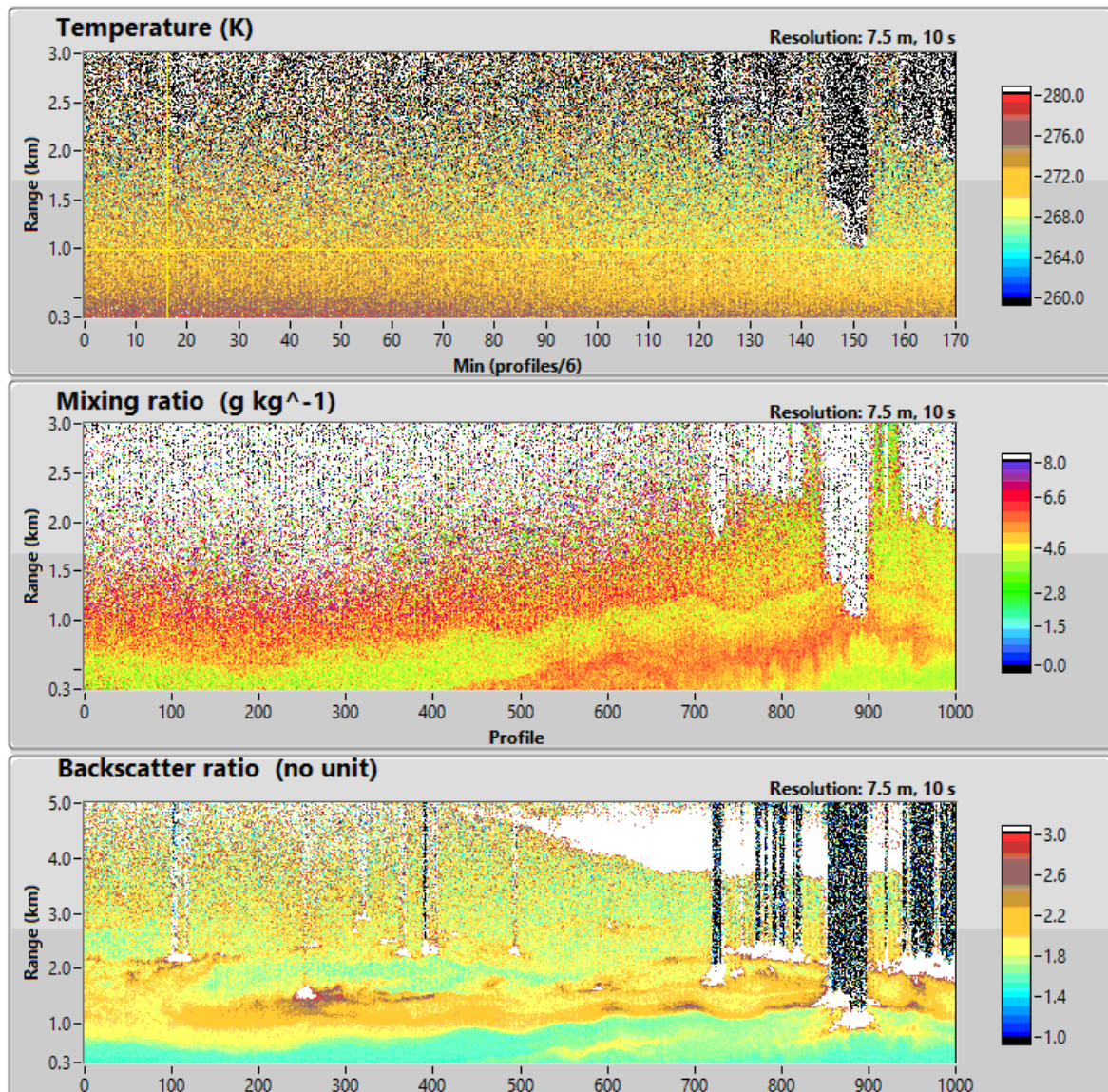
# Real-Time Control

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19.05.2019,  
16:41 - 19:30 UTC

10 s, 7.5 m





# Intercomparison Campaign at DWD

## 21 Aug – 25 Sept 2019



Radiosondes launch pad



German Weather Service (DWD)  
Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg

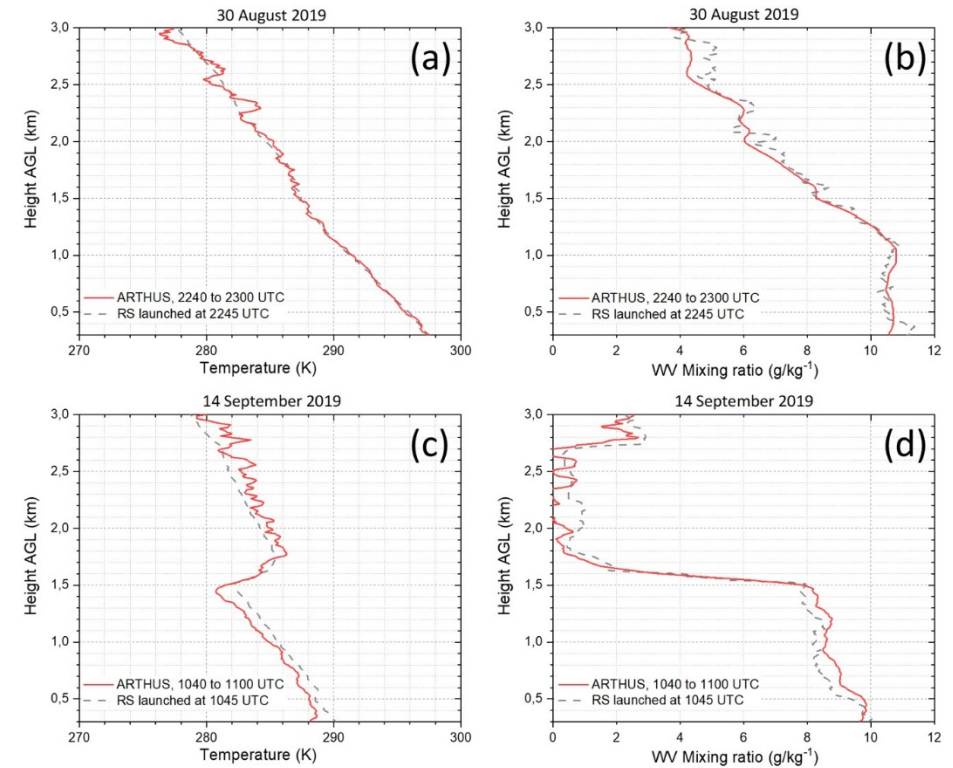
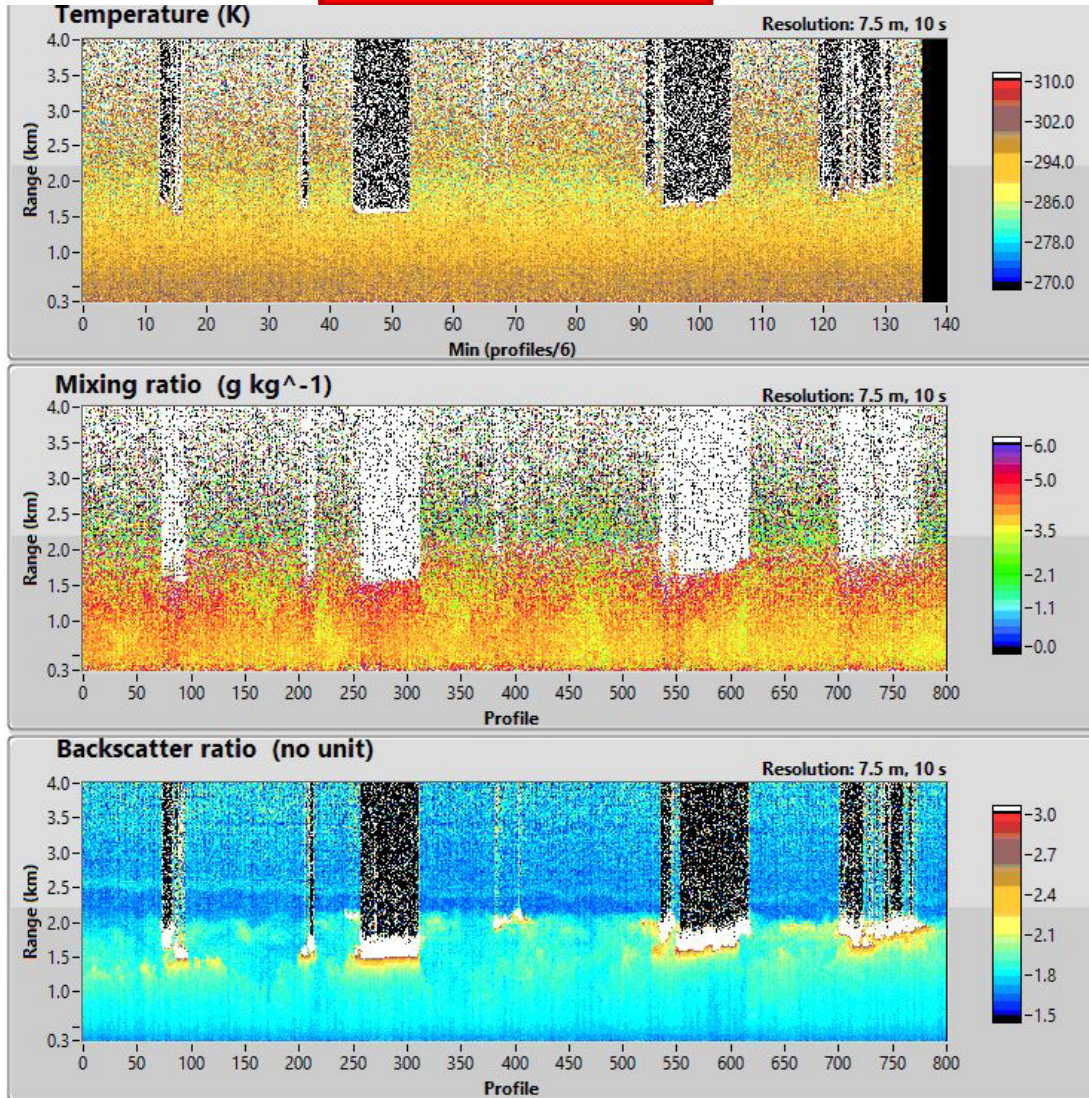


We like to thank our colleagues of DWD  
for their support





10 s, 7.5 m



Radiosonde comparison shown before

# Conclusions & Outlook



- Automatic compact temperature and humidity (and aerosol) Raman lidar
  - Geophysical Research Letters paper: <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085774>
  - Compares well with radiosondes (DWD comparison statistics)
  - No elastic-signal leakage in clouds
  - Profiler incl. gradients, turbulent fluctuations
    - from the surface to the lower troposphere
    - with uncertainty analysis for each profile.
  - Thermodynamic measurements in the surface layer, atmospheric boundary layer and free troposphere up to the turbulence scale with very high resolution achieved, more info:
    - **Behrendt et.al. G14.2 D734 EGU2020-7191** (Same session as this display)  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-7191>
- Robust, mobile, real-time data, well suited for data assimilation



# Conclusions & Outlook (Cont.)



## ■ Measurement campaigns:

→ ScaleX (May – June 2019)

→ EUREC4A (Jan. – Feb. 2020), some preliminary results shown in sessions:

- **Lange et.al. G14.1, Display D692 EGU2020-12144, Thursday, 07 May 2020, 10:45 – 12:30**  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-12144>
- **Acquistapace et.al. AS1.26, Display D3125 EGU2020-6265, Thursday, 07 May, 08:30 – 10:15**  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-6265>

## ■ Future campaigns:

→ FESSTVal (2020?)

<http://fesstval.de/>



# Thanks!

