

About Joint Aeolus Tropical Atlantic Campaign

What

The Joint Aeolus Tropical Atlantic Campaign (JATAC) used **ground-based, aircraft and balloon measurements** to validate data provided by ESA's Aeolus satellite and to support related science activities on the interaction of wind, dust and clouds

Measurements were made in the Tropical Atlantic, with most campaign components centred around Cabo Verde

Why

JATAC supported a range of scientific objectives, including:

- investigating the interaction of Saharan dust, atmospheric waves, tropical convection and radiation
- improving our understanding of tropical storm and cyclone developments in the Tropical Atlantic
- improving climate and numerical weather prediction models
- preparing for upcoming ESA Earth Explorer missions, such as EarthCARE

Who

While instigated by ESA, JATAC is a collaboration of research institutes and organisations from across Europe, working in partnership with NASA while receiving support from research centres in Cabo Verde

When

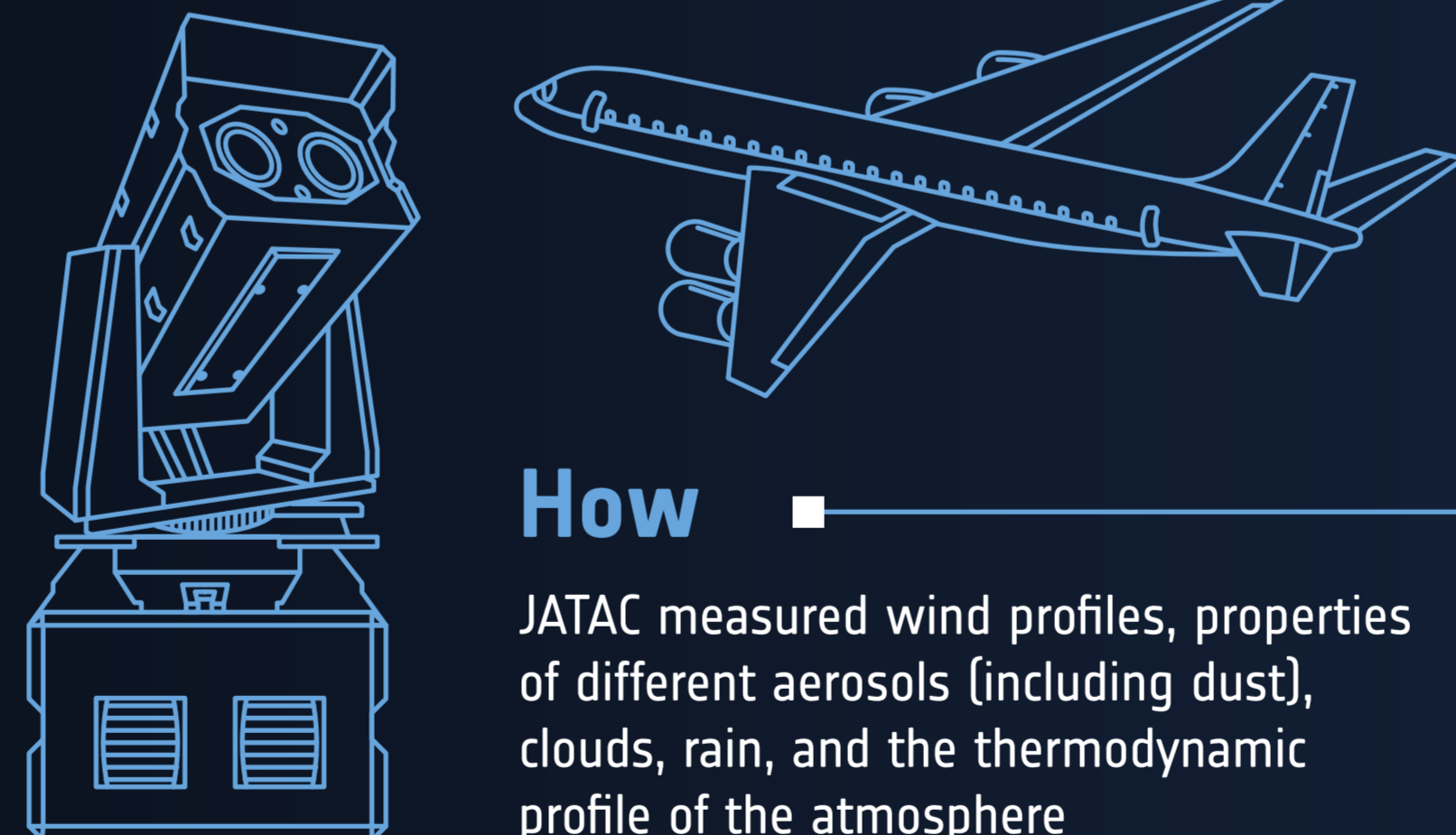
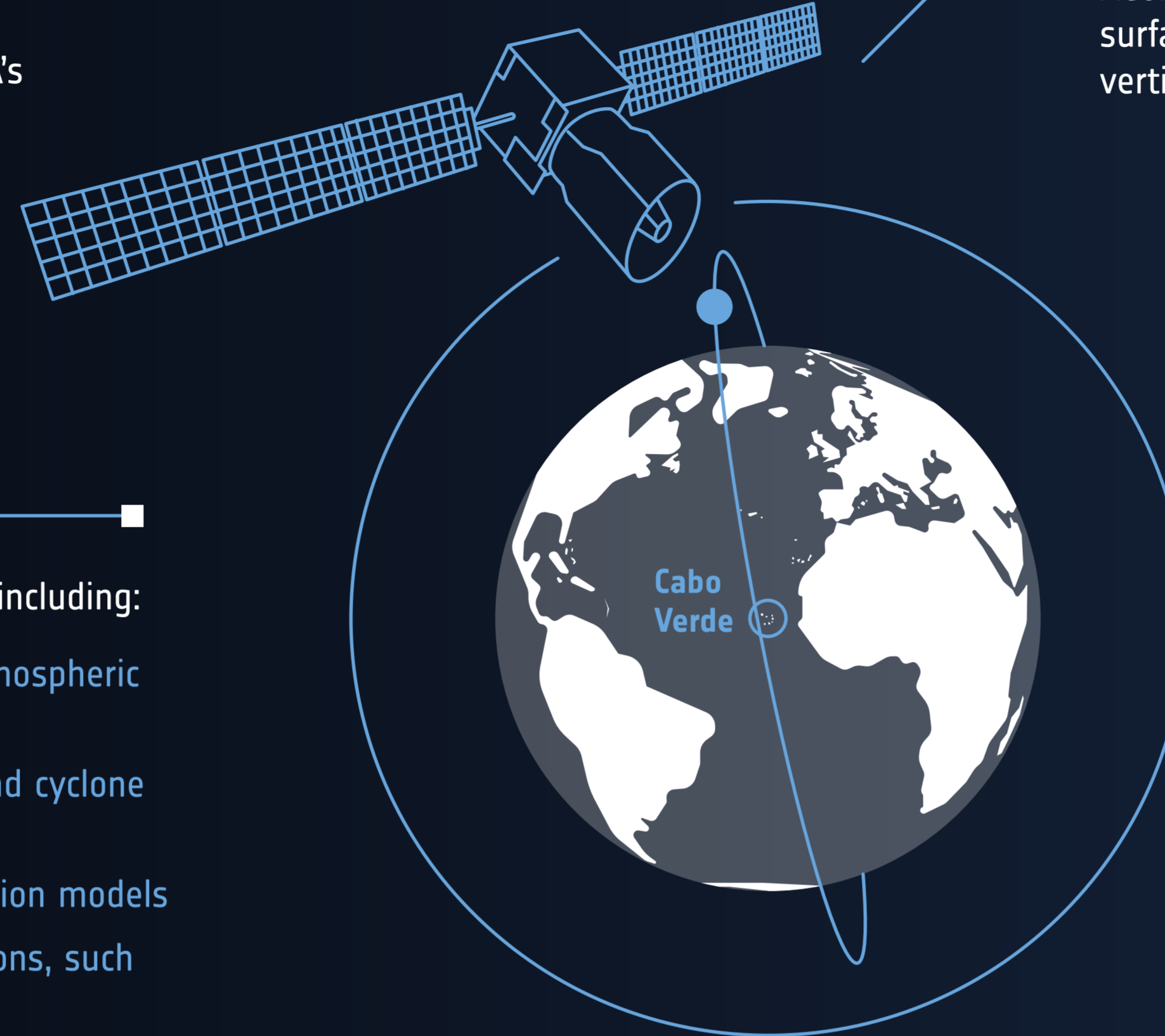
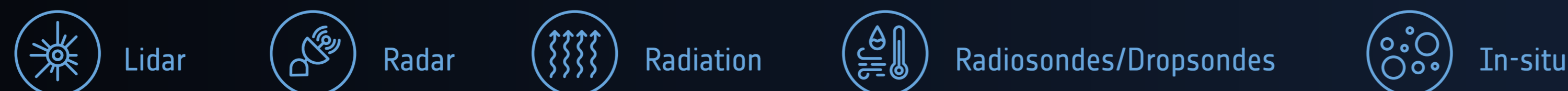
JUN-SEP 2021	JUN-SEP 2022
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Measurements were made in June-September of 2021 and 2022

Data access

Aeolus data: earth.esa.int/eogateway/missions/aeolus/data

JATAC campaign data will be made available online to the user community in 2023



How

JATAC measured wind profiles, properties of different aerosols (including dust), clouds, rain, and the thermodynamic profile of the atmosphere

Aeolus measures wind profiles from Earth's surface up to 30 km altitude as well as the vertical distributions of aerosols and clouds

Aeolus



Askos



Askos is the ground-based component of the JATAC campaign, and focused on the impact of Saharan dust and other aerosols on tropical convection, clouds and radiation

CAVA-AW



Calibration and Validation for Aeolus – Aerosols and Winds focused on in-situ aerosol observations to validate Aeolus measurements of Saharan dust

CPEX-AW & CPEX-CV



Convective Processes Experiment – Aerosols and Winds/Cabo Verde investigated the interactions of atmospheric dynamics, the marine boundary layer, convection and the Saharan Air Layer

AVATART



Aeolus VALIDation Through Airborne Lidars in the Tropics focused on the role of scattering as a source of error in lidar wind measurements

CADDIWA



Clouds, Atmospheric Dynamics and Dust Interactions in West Africa assessed the effect of dust aerosols on atmospheric dynamics, in both cloudy and clear conditions

