

On the role of VIS radiation for the ozone information retrieval from SCIAMACHY data by means of neural network algorithms

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PURPOSE:

To investigate the possibility of improving the accuracy of Neural Network algorithms for the retrieval of ozone profiles and Tropospheric Ozone Columns by including VIS radiances into the NN input vector

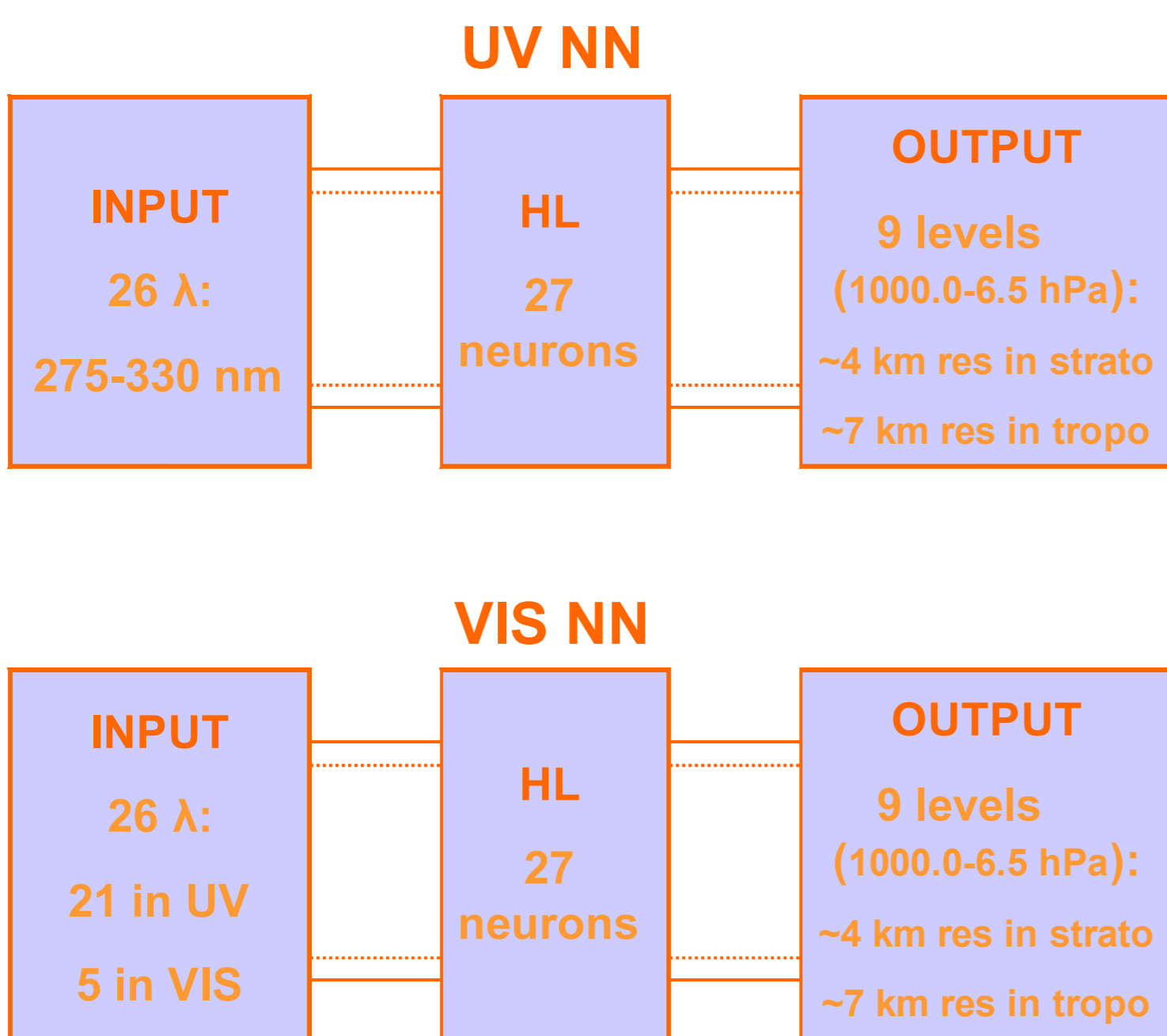
METHODOLOGY:

- ✓ Two retrieval problems:
 1. Ozone profile retrieval
 2. TOC retrieval
- ✓ For each retrieval
 1. Two NNs: one using UV, one considering UV/VIS
 2. Tests against ozonesonde measurements for performance comparison

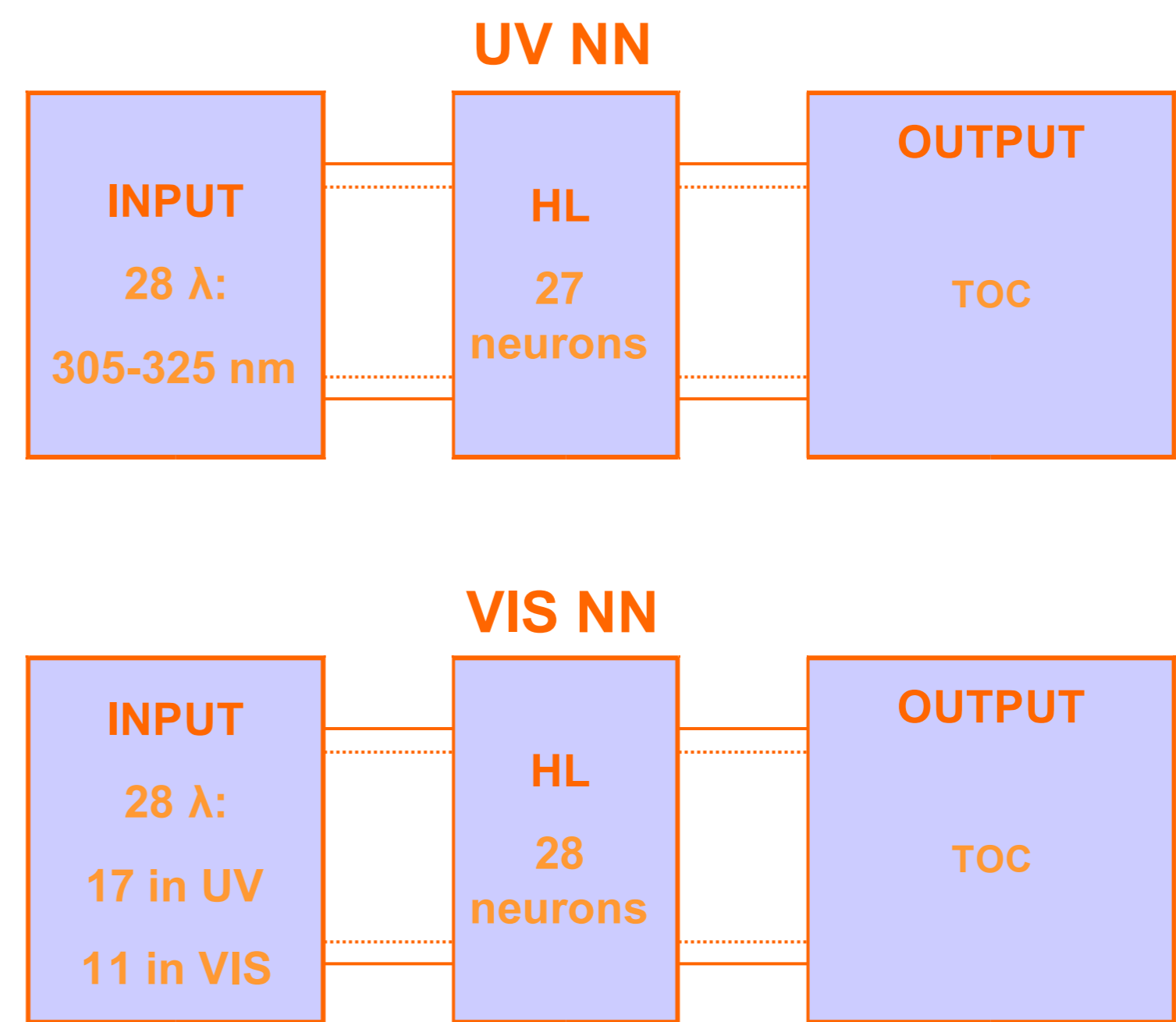
DESIGN OF THE NNs

- ✓ Input output pairs: nadir SCIAMACHY spectra - WOUDC/SHADOZ ozonesonde data
- ✓ Wavelength selection by Extended Pruning
- ✓ Empirical topology selection

NNs FOR OZONE PROFILE RETRIEVAL

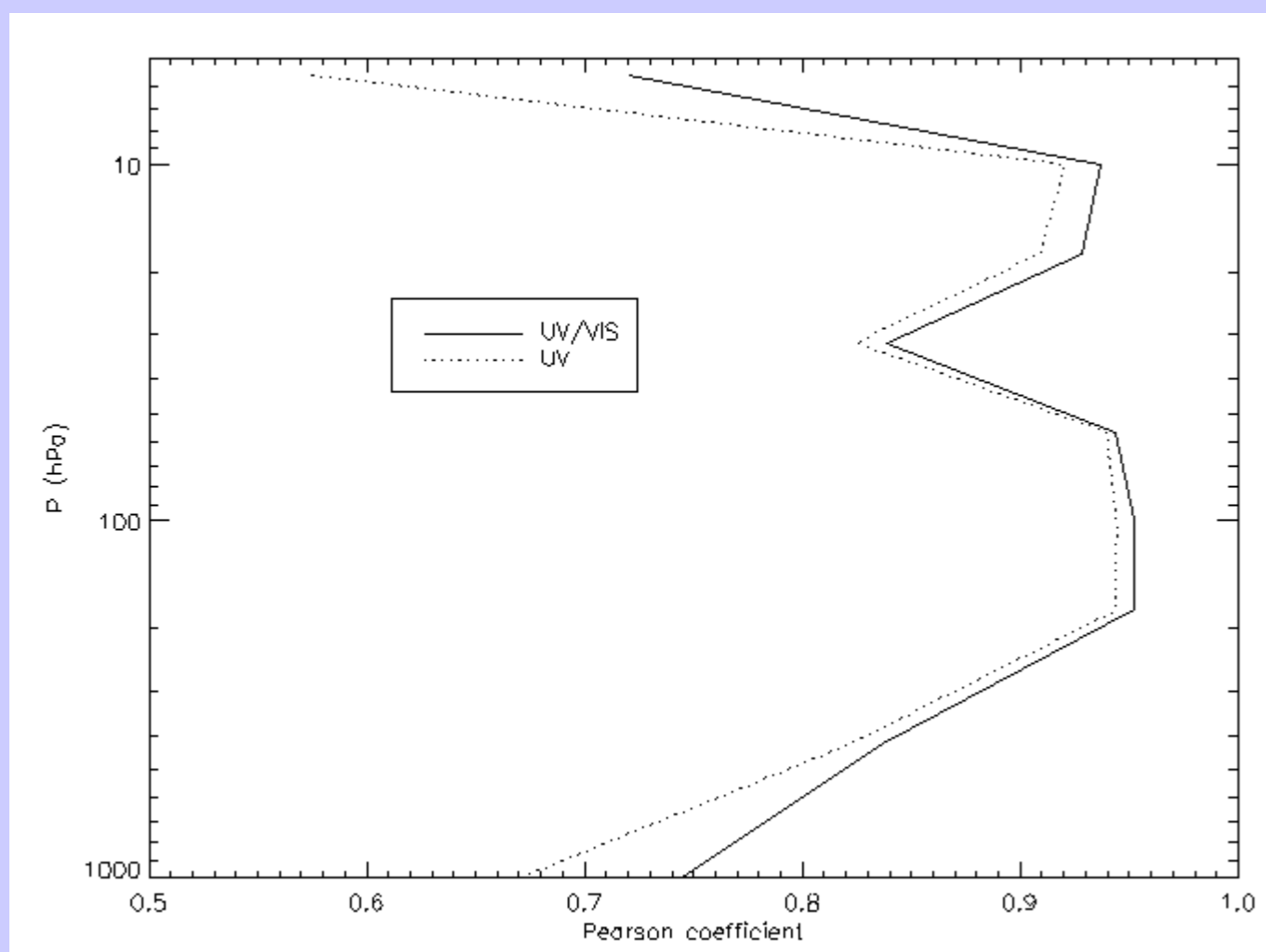


NNs FOR TOC RETRIEVAL



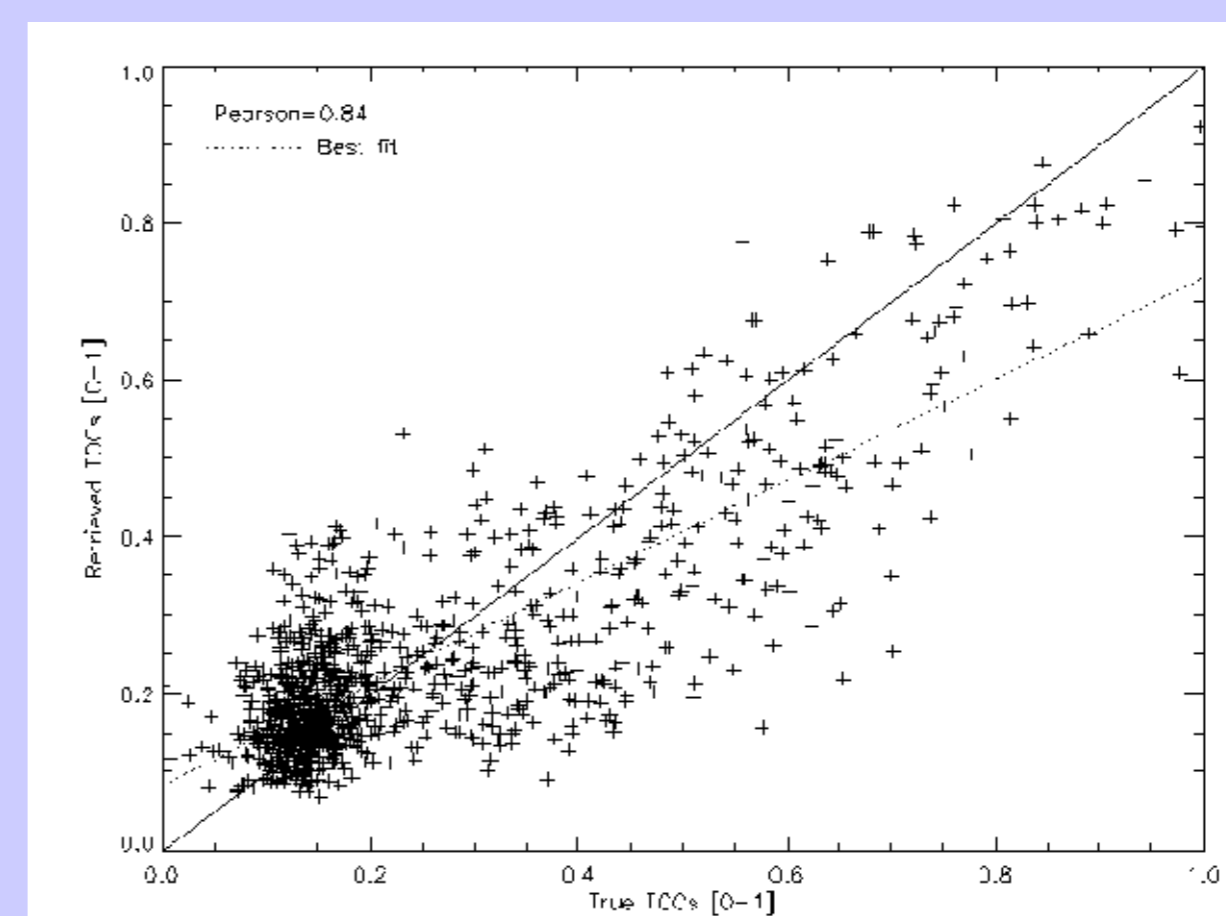
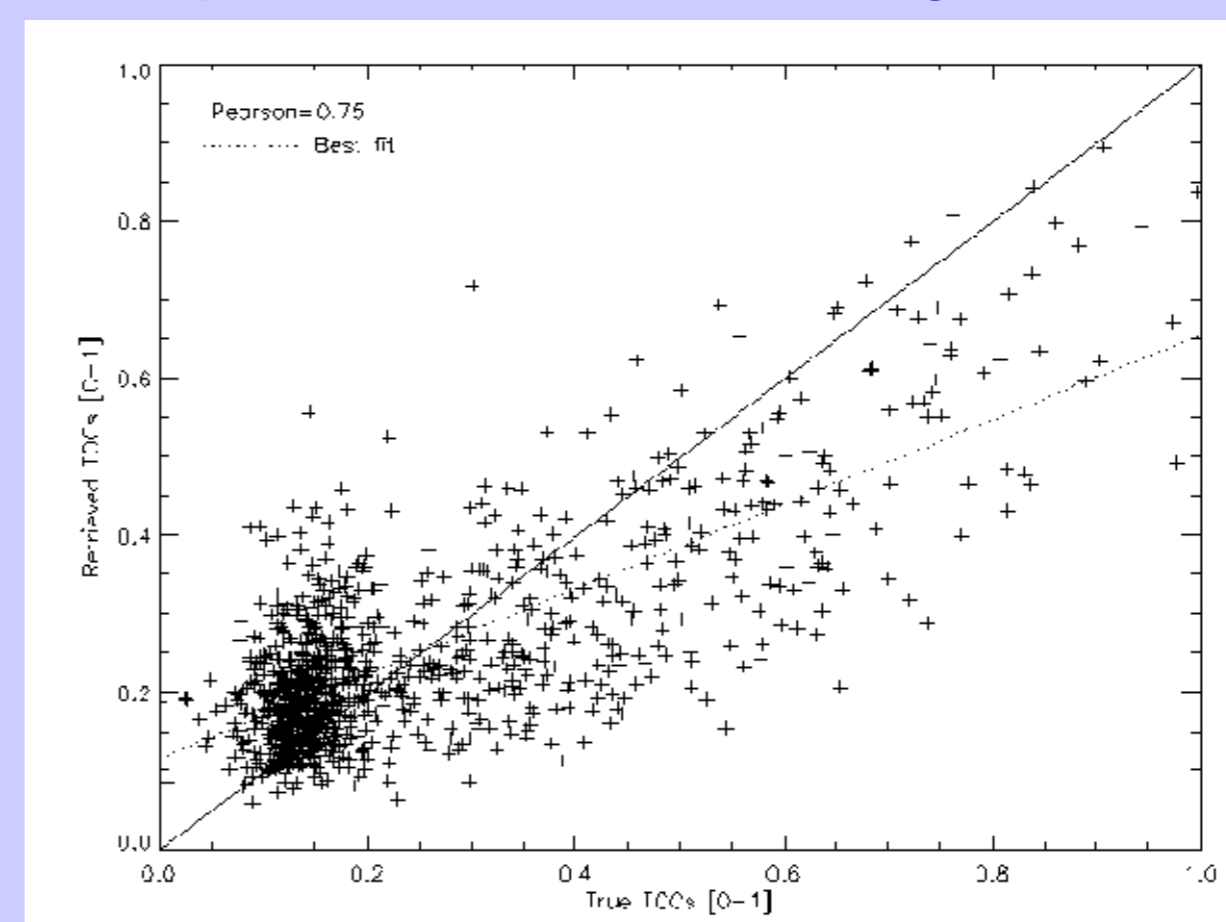
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS: OZONE PROFILES

- Correlation coefficient between true and retrieved profiles
- ✓ NN using VIS performs better
 - ✓ Maximum enhancement in troposphere



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS: TOCs

- Correlation coefficient between true and retrieved TOCs
- ✓ Considerable improvement in the NN using VIS



SOME INTERPRETATIONS

Physically reasonable results

- ✓ VIS radiation carries information about ozone
- ✓ Non negligible tropospheric contribution to VIS signal

Role of Neural Networks

- ✓ OE retrieval schemes usually neglect VIS, due to difficult RT modeling
- ✓ NNs exploit data to extract VIS information

CONCLUSION

We investigated the possibility of enhancing the accuracy of NN ozone retrieval algorithms by using VIS radiation. Tests on SCIAMACHY Level 1b data showed significant enhancement for tropospheric retrievals.