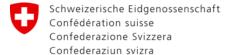
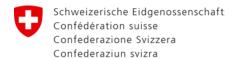


NDACC working group on water vapor: an operational H2O lidar in MeteoSwiss

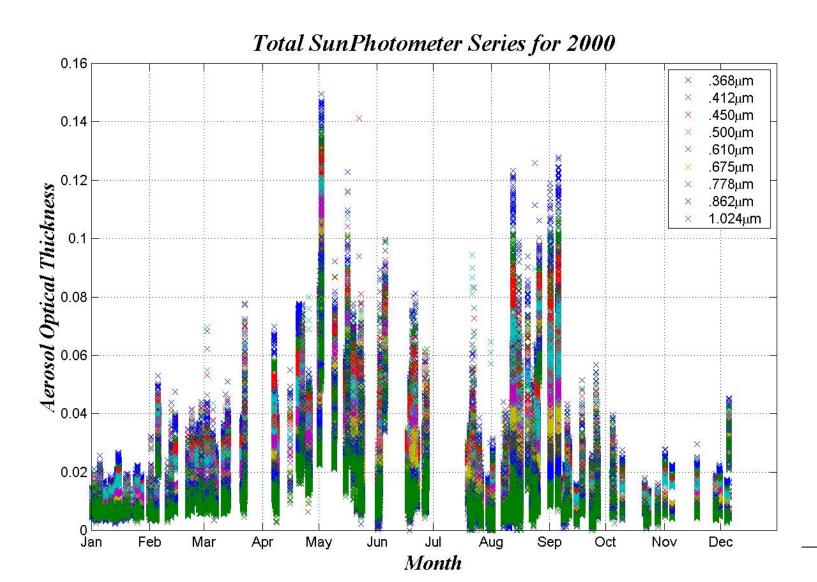
Bertrand Calpini

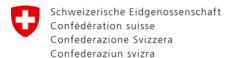




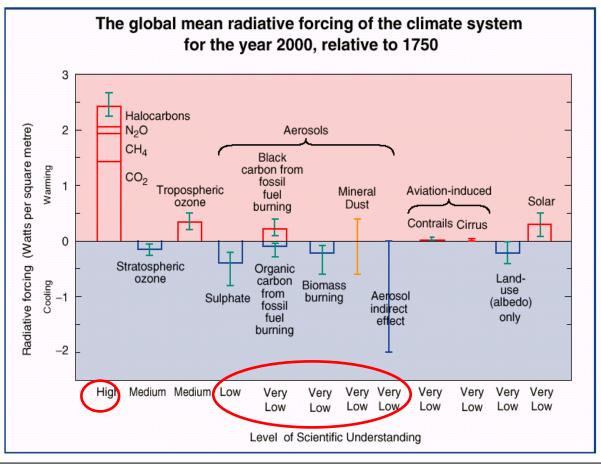




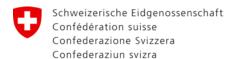


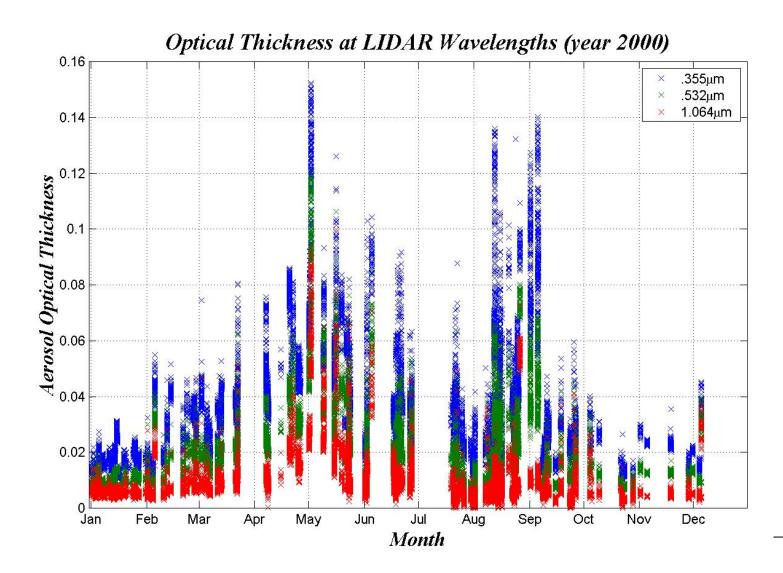


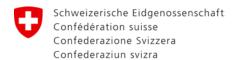
Radiative forcing



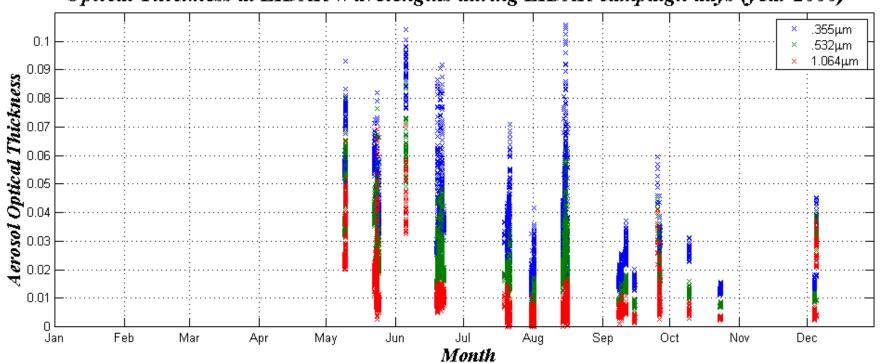


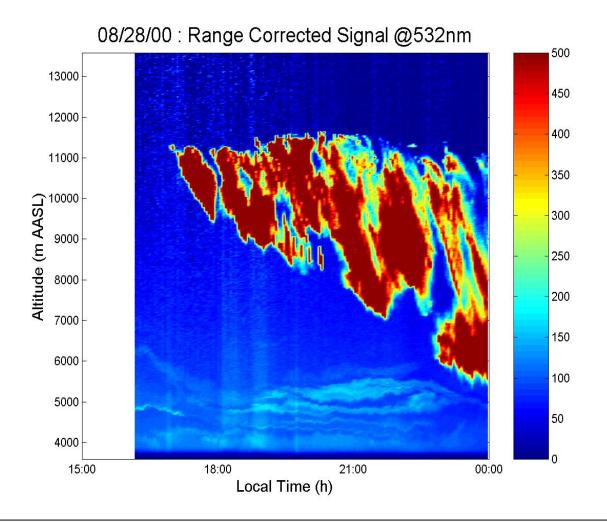


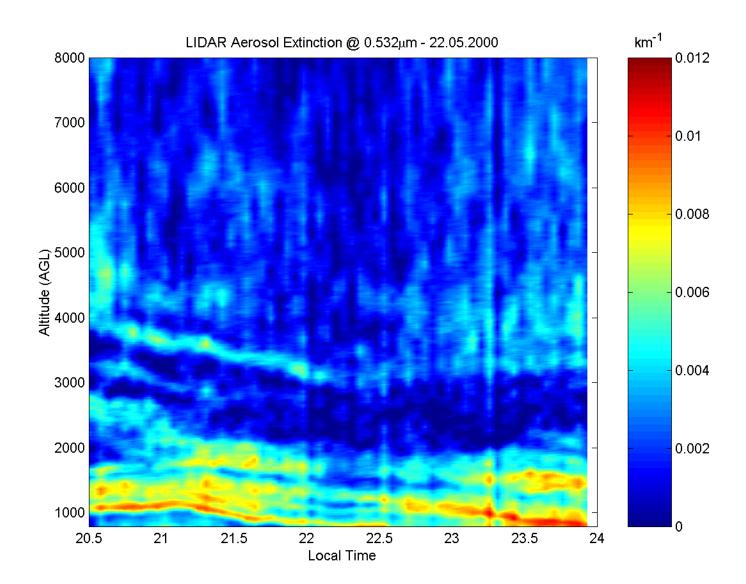


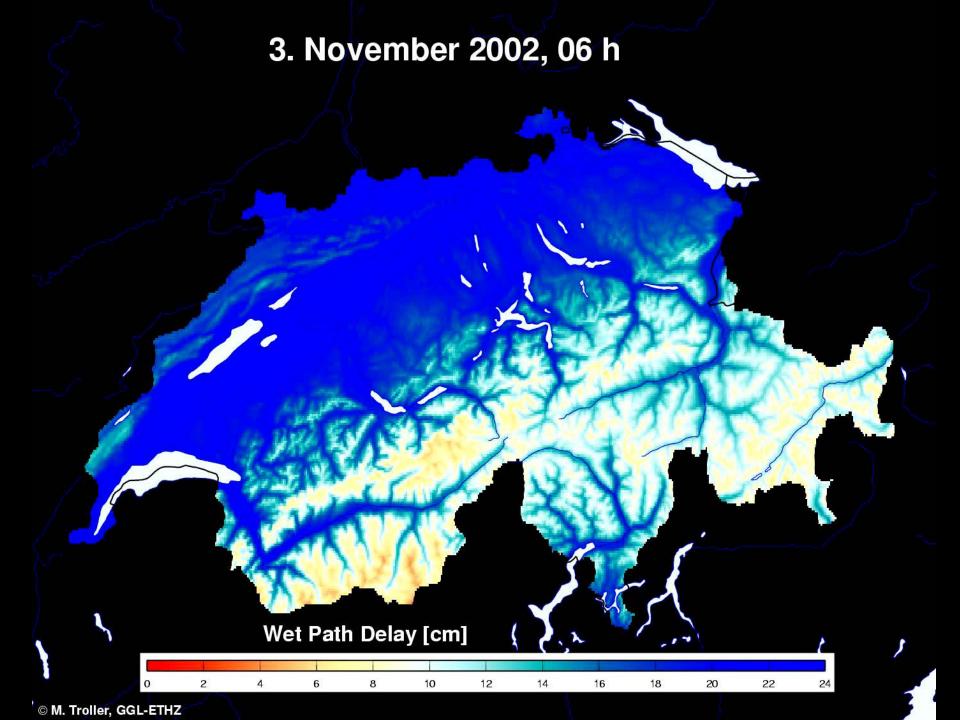


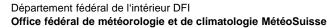
Optical Thickness at LIDAR Wavelengths during LIDAR campaign days (year 2000)



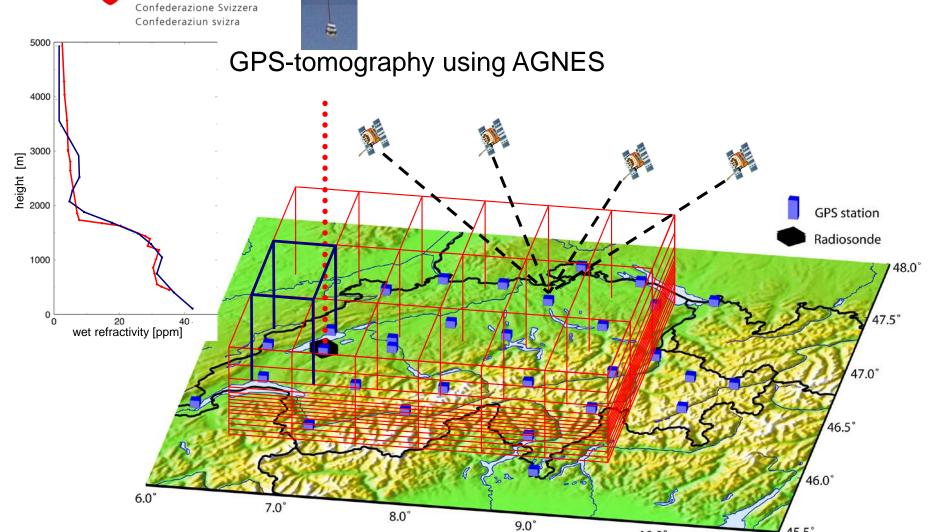








10.0°



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaf

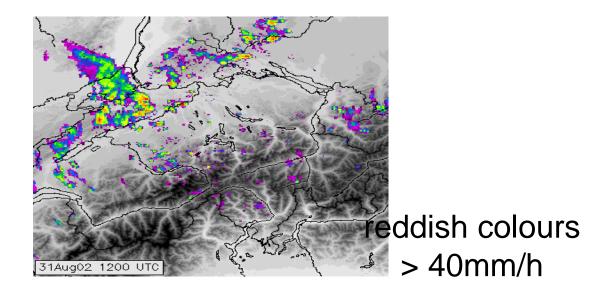
Confédération suisse

45.5°

11.0°

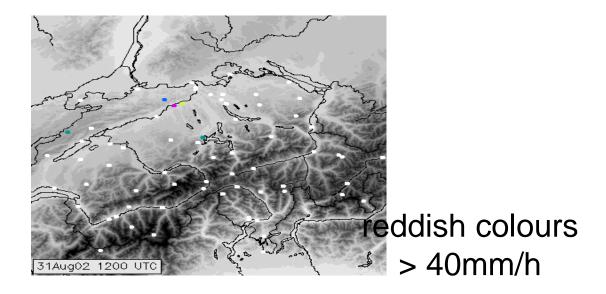
Weather Radar

300 km

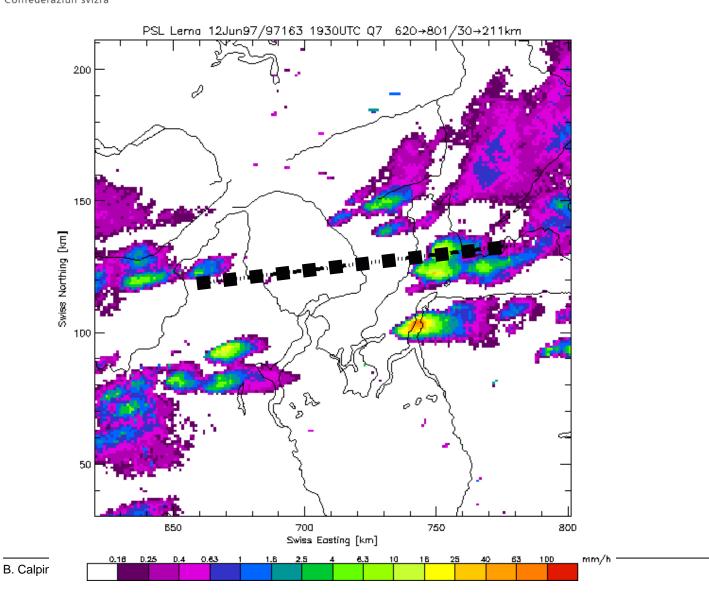


72 automatic gauges

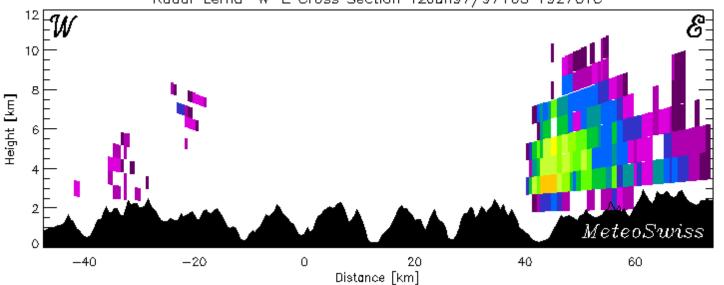
300 km



15



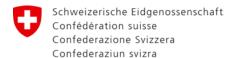




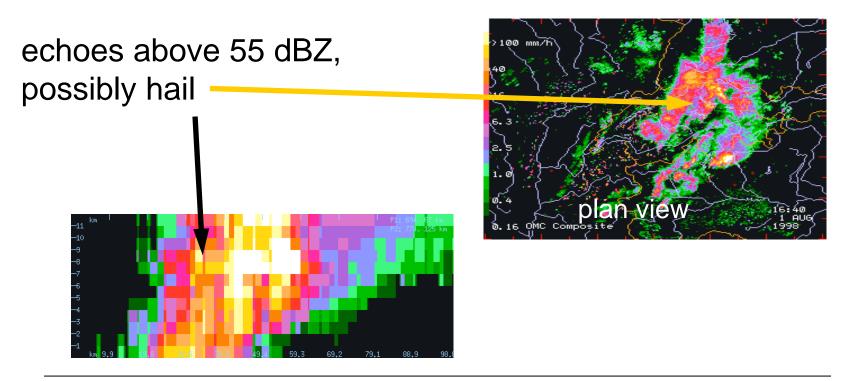
A weather radar is the only instrument that provides

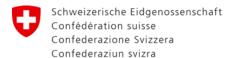
- in real-time
- a three-dimensional picture of precipitation
- at a high spatial and temporal resolution (1 km, 5 min)
- over a large range of intensities (drizzle to hail)
- up to a maximum range around 250 km (?).

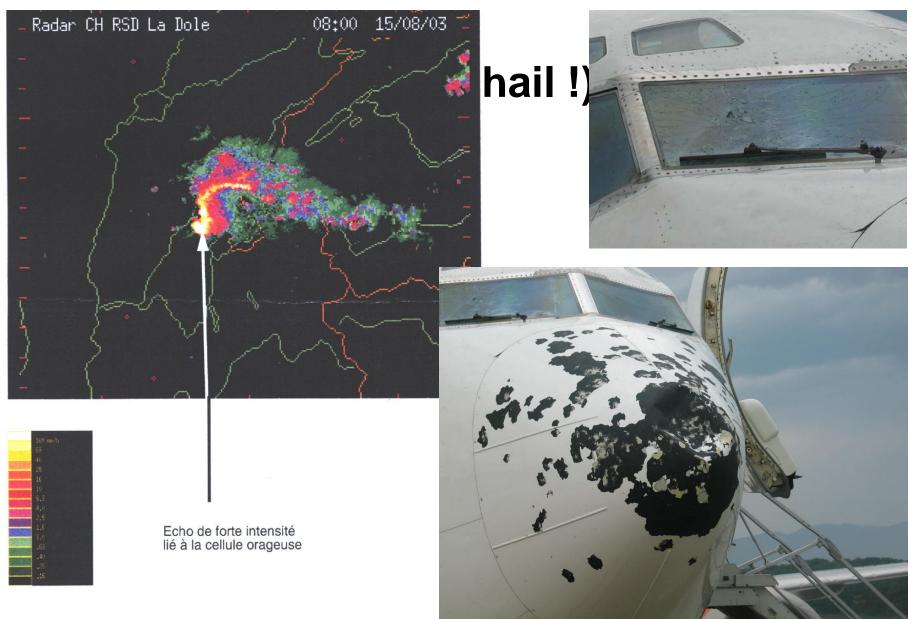
But a lot of work is needed, and many problems remain unsolved.

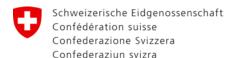


Very strong echo (hail?)

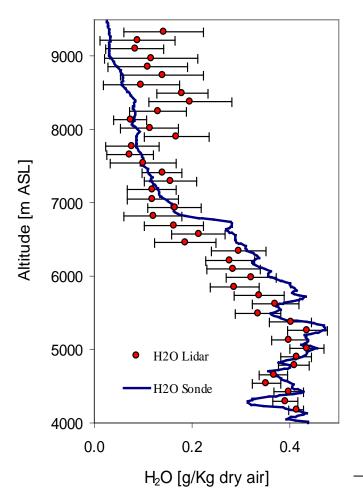




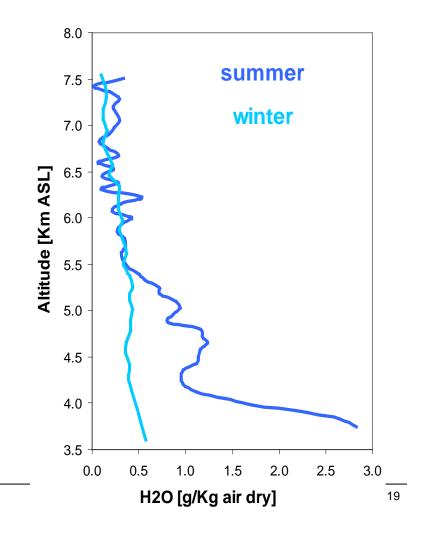


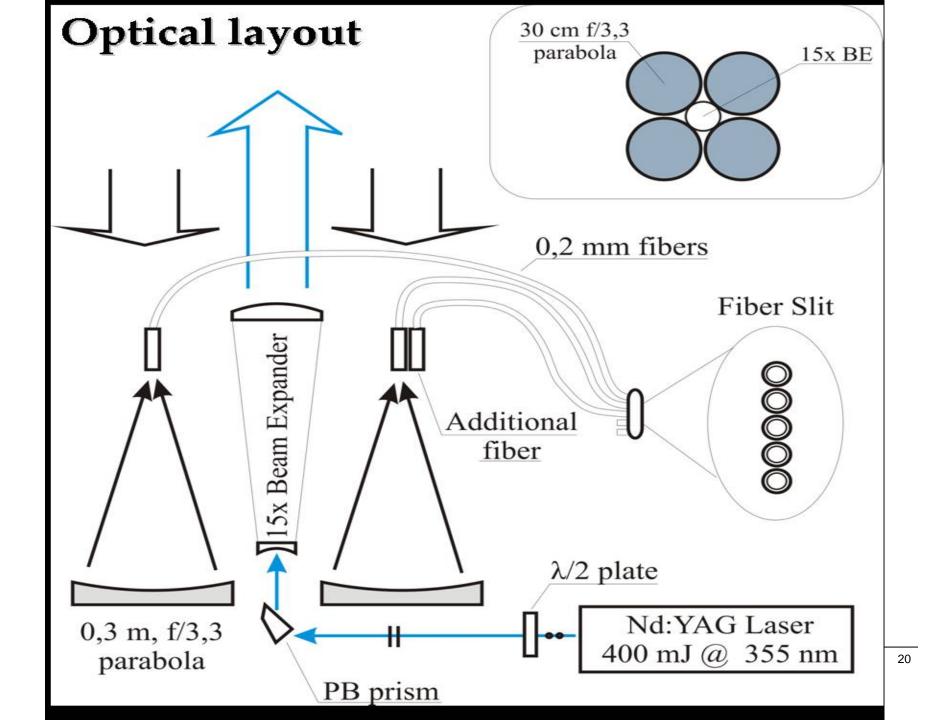


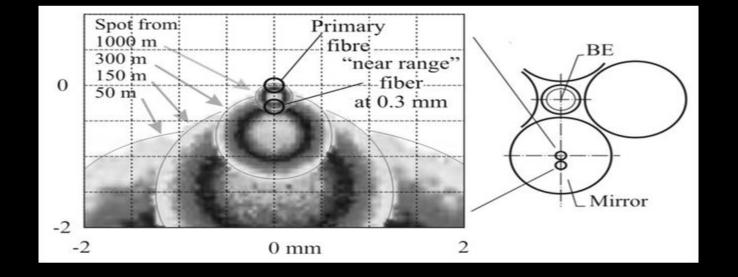
RAMAN LIDAR and « Snow White » radiosonde

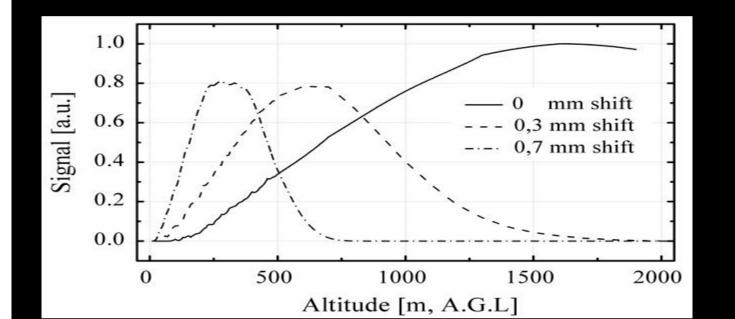


Typical water vapor profiles

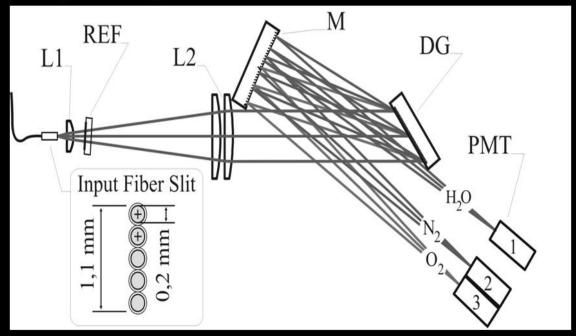


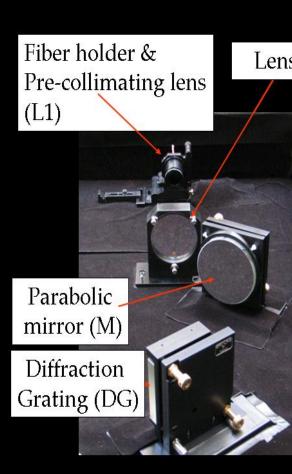


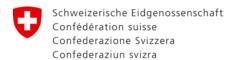


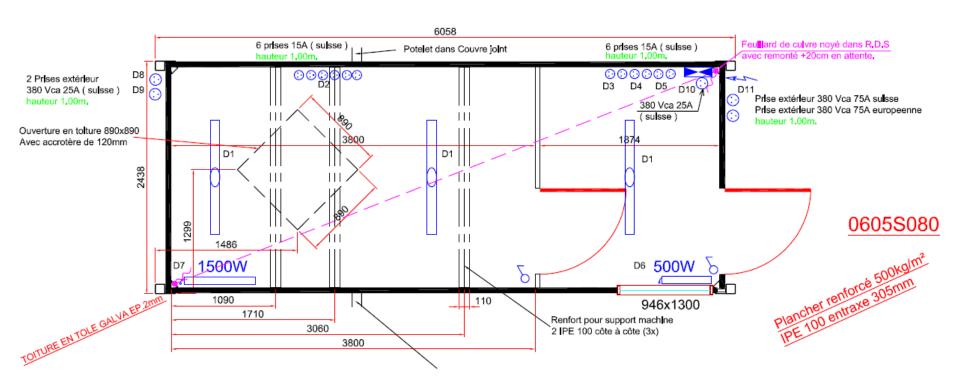


Polychromator Optical Layout





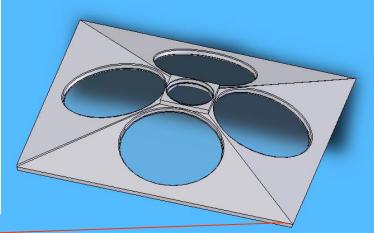




Dimensions 6058 x 2438 x 2620 LxWxH Weight 2500 kg (empty)

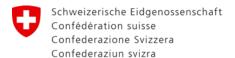


Lidar housing

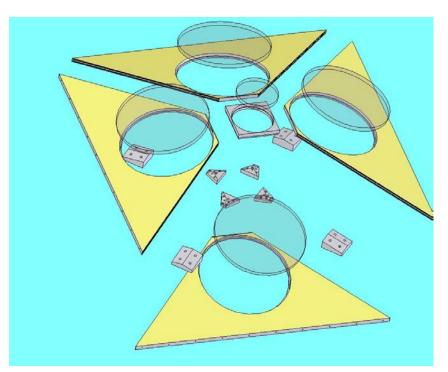


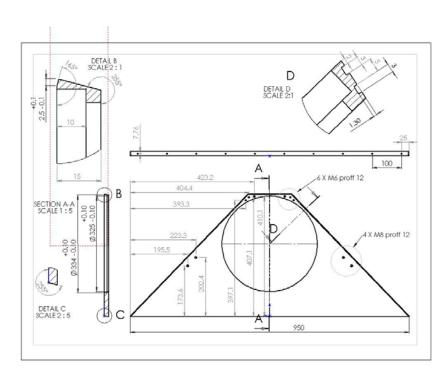


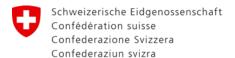
Cooling unit B. Calpini



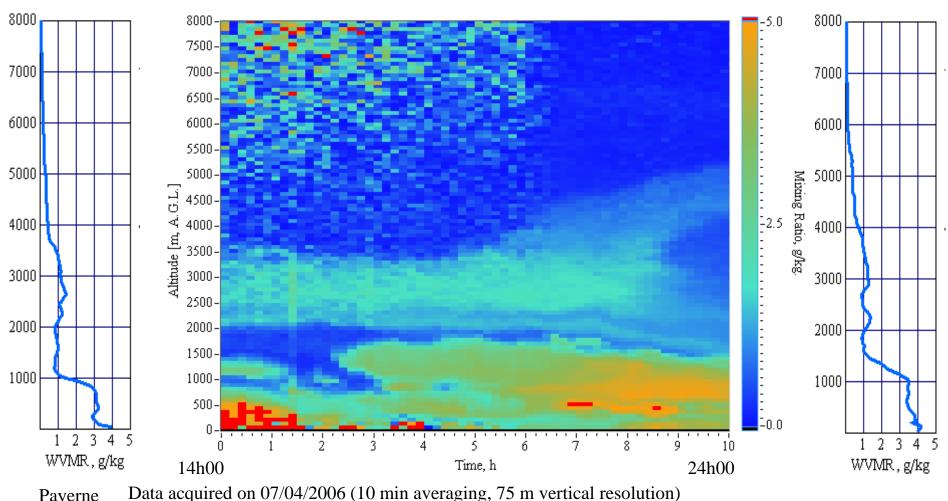
Windows assembly







First continuous time series



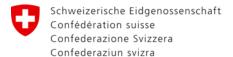
Payerne 12h00

Data acquired on 07/04/2006 (10 min averaging, 75 m vertical resolution Start 14 h 04, End 24 h 09

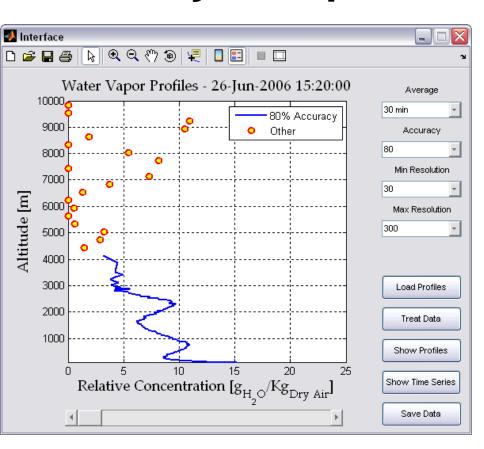
Calibration constant acquired from GPS IWV, molecular atmosphere for differential transmission (Payerne, T and P)

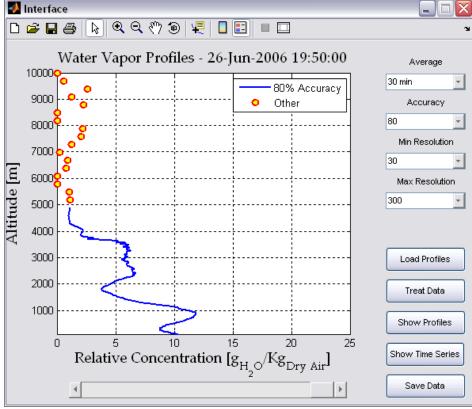
00h00

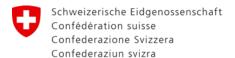
Payer**n**€



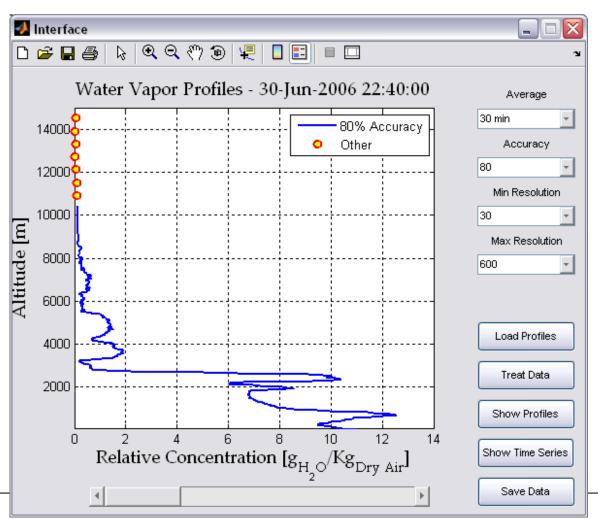
Day time profiles, 26.06.06

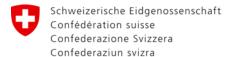




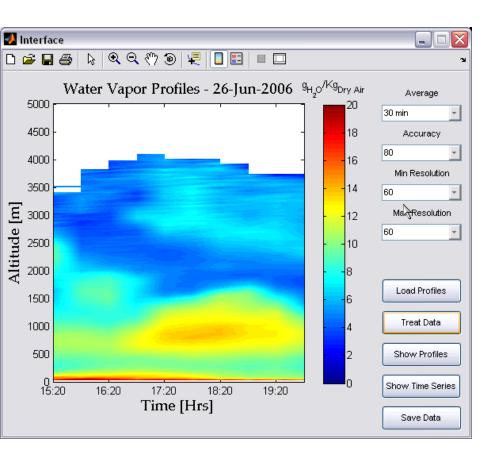


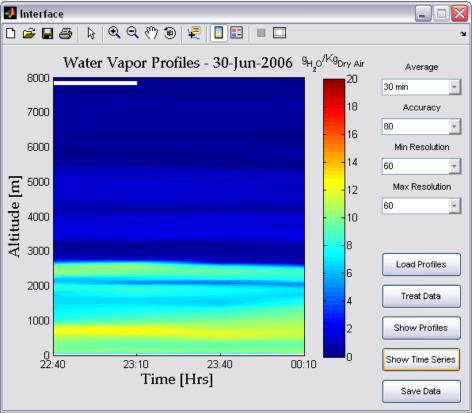
Night time profiles

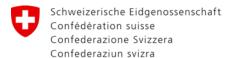




Time series





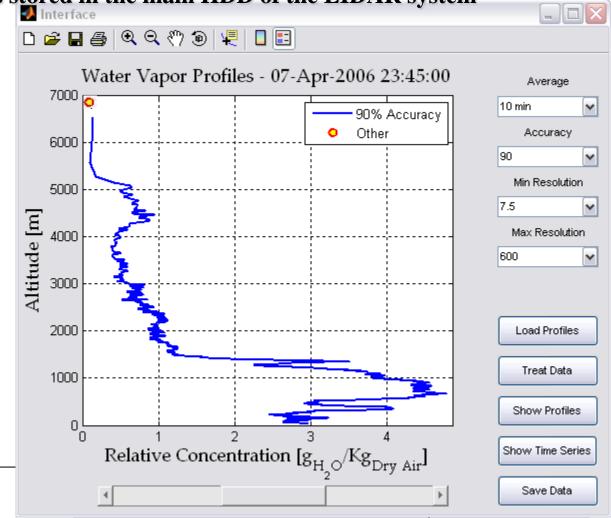


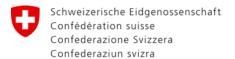
Signals treatment module

Treatment of the Lidar signals stored in the main HDD of the LIDAR system

Input parameters

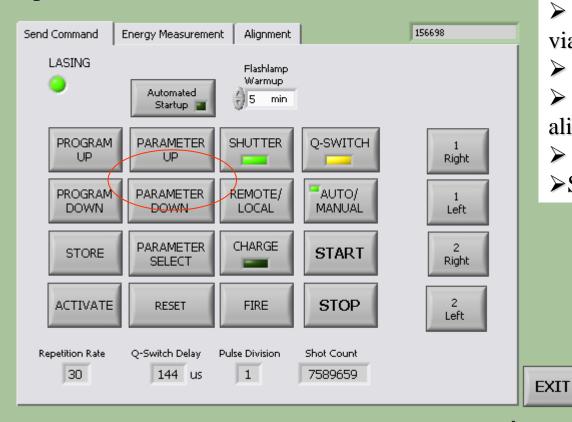
- > Averaging time
- > Accuracy
- ➤ Vertical resolution
- ➤ Calibration coefficient



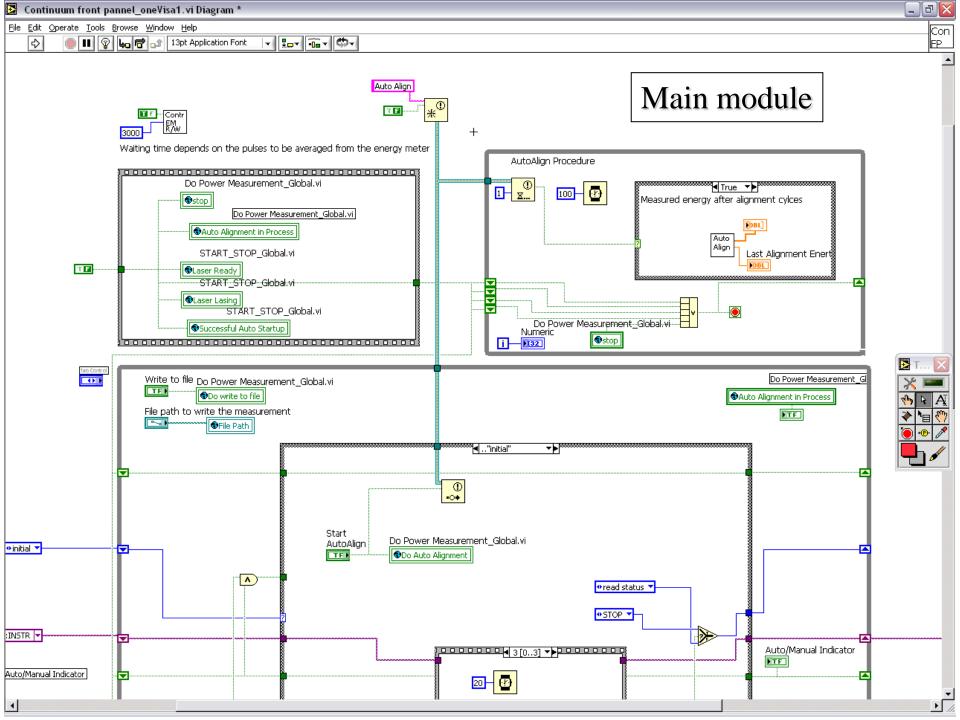


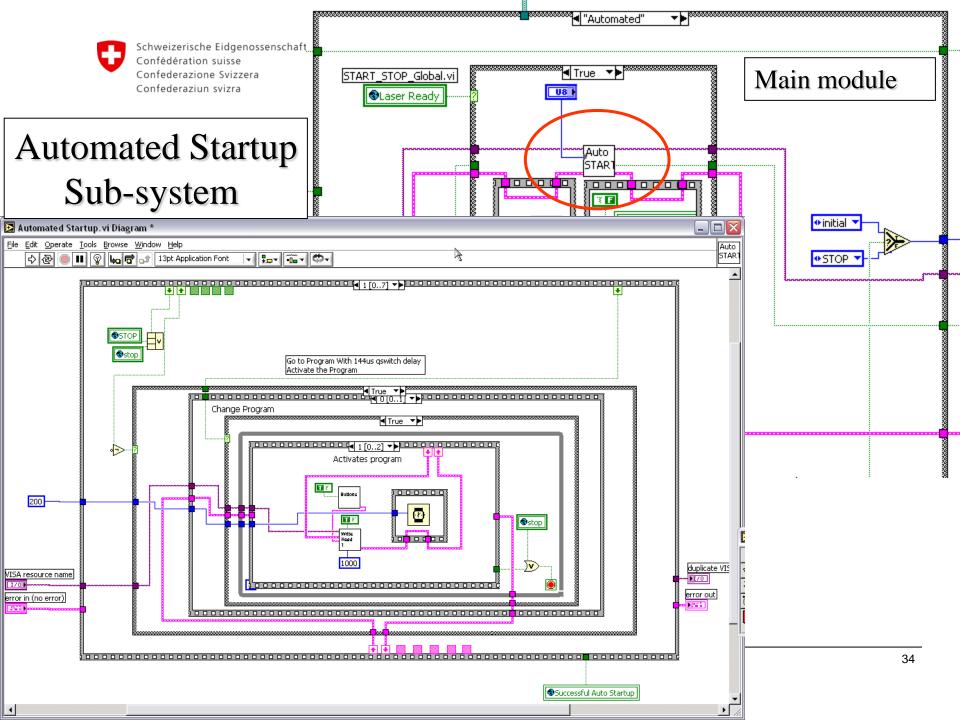
Front panel of "Laser Automat"

Computer driver for Continuum laser



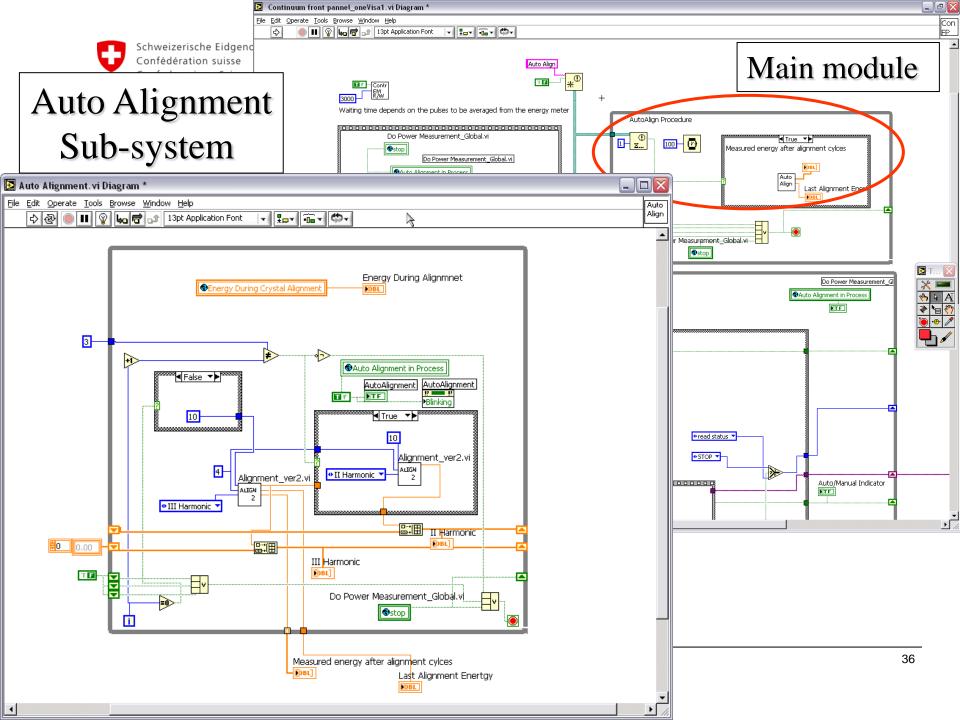
- ➤ Manual control of Continuum via computer
- ➤ Automated startup of the laser
- ➤ Automated harmonic crystal alignment
- ➤ Shutdown of the laser
- ➤ Stop via external signal

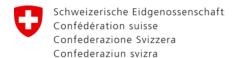




Laser Energy control via OPHIR USB interface

Confederaziun svizra Smart Head to USB Interface Laser energy measurement @ 355 nm ➤ Signal to Crystal alignment sub-system Main module Alignment Send Command Energy Measurement Measured Energy 1.394 mJ. Do energy measurement Time (min) between Energy Measurement Write to file ∰5.00 Measure: 및 C:\Dinoev\ **B.** Caipini **EXIT** Receive Energy





Calibration methods

$$M = k \frac{P_{H_2O}}{P_{N_2}} + C(P_{O_2}, P_{N_2})$$
 [g/kg]

- Free flying balloon
- Tethered balloon
- Column integrated water vapor [GPS]
- Absolute calibration

