Three years operation of the SCIAMACHY instrument: limb viewing mode

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The Scanning Imaging Absorption Spectrometer for Atmospheric Chartography (SCIAMACHY) launched on board the European Environment Satellite (ENVISAT-1) in March 2002 is one of the newest space-borne instruments intended to improve our knowledge of the atmospheric physics and chemistry. The SCIAMACHY instrumentmeasures the scattered and reflected spectral radiance in nadir and limb geometry and the spectral radiance transmitted through the atmosphere in solar/lunar occultation geometry in the spectral region 240 - 2380 nm.Retrievals of SCIAMACHY measurements demonstrate a huge potential of thespace-born instruments for the global monitoring of the important atmospheric species. Whereas measurements in nadir viewing mode performed bythe SCIAMACHY instrument continue the series of global observations performedby the precursor nadir viewing instrument GOME, the new limb viewing geometryoffers a lot of new possibilities related to the investigation of the vertical distributions of atmospheric species on the global scale. This contribution is focused on the results obtained from the SCIAMACHY limbmeasurements during the fist three years of the instrument operation. The vertical coverage of the limb products ranges from the mesosphere through the stratosphere to the tropopause region. Vertical distributions of suchimportant atmospheric trace gases as ozone, NO2, BrO, and, OCIO can be derived from the measurements performed by SCIAMACHY in limb viewing geometry. Additionally, these measurements can be used to derive the mesospheric temperature and to detect Polar Stratospheric Clouds (PSCs) and Noctilucent Clouds (NLCs). Such important issues as the majorstratospheric warming in September-October 2002 and solar proton event (SPE)in October-November 2003 were investigated using the SCIAMACHY data.