

# Water ice clouds in the Martian atmosphere during the 2018 Global Dust Storm

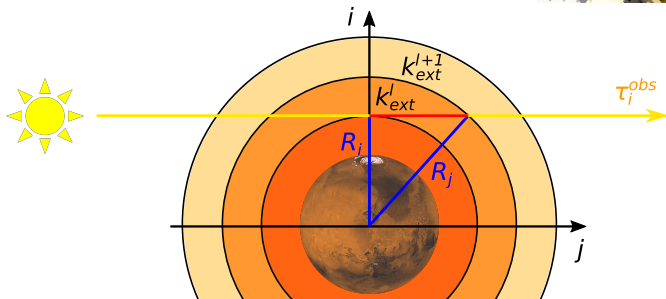
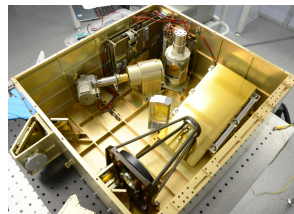
**Aurélien Stcherbinine**, M. Vincendon, F. Montmessin

*Elbereth Conference - Paris, 28 February 2020*



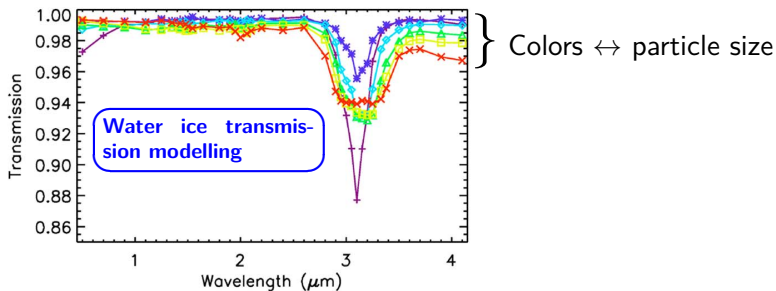
# The ExoMars TGO/ACS-MIR channel

- ▶ Cross-dispersion echelle spectrometer
- ▶ Dedicated to Solar Occultation
- ▶ Cover  $0.3 \mu\text{m}$  per measurement among the  $2.3 - 4.2 \mu\text{m}$  spectral range

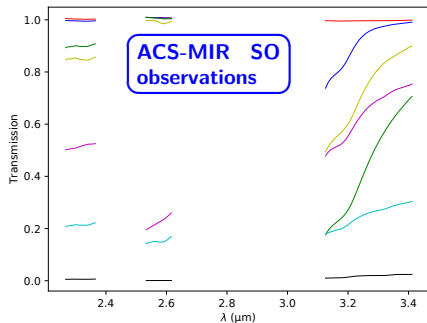
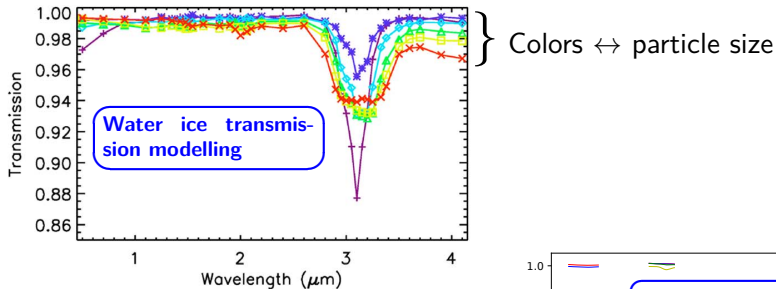


$$\tau_i^{\text{obs}} = \sum_{j=i+1}^{N-1} \left( \sqrt{R_{j+1}^2 + R_j^2} - \sqrt{R_j^2 + R_{j-1}^2} \right) k_{\text{ext}}^j$$

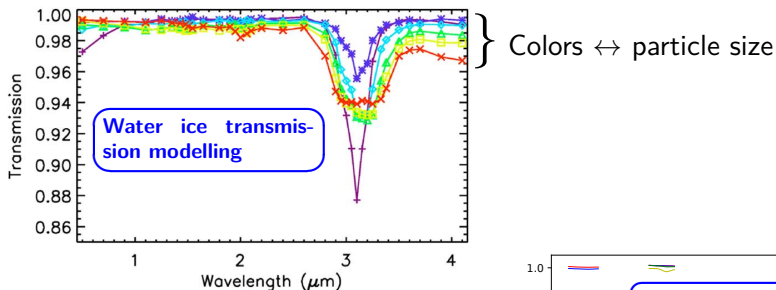
# Water ice in the 3 $\mu\text{m}$ spectral range with MIR



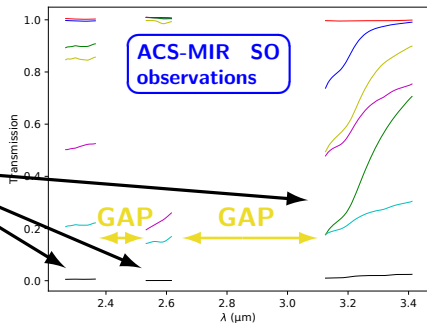
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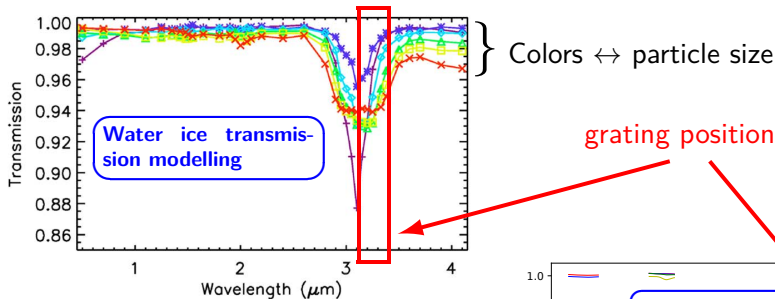
# Water ice in the 3 $\mu\text{m}$ spectral range with MIR



**Different observations =  
different positions and time**

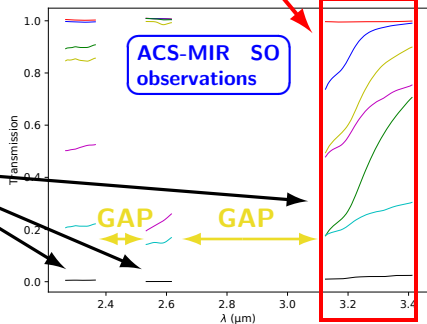


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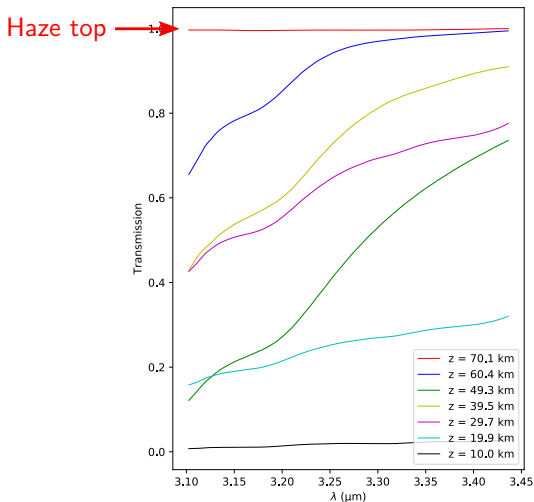


grating position 12

Different observations =  
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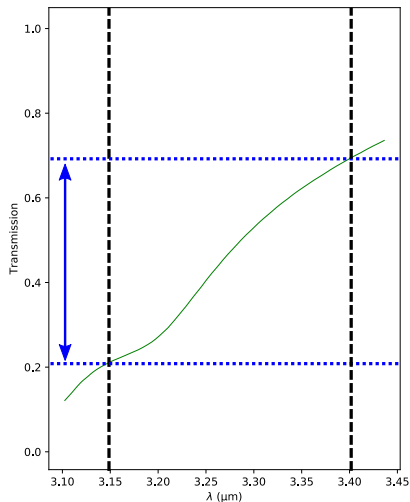


# Characterization of the 3 $\mu\text{m}$ water ice band



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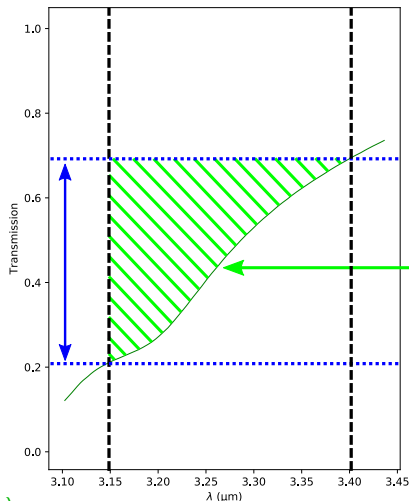
3  $\mu\text{m}$  absorption band depth





# Characterization of the 3 μm water ice band

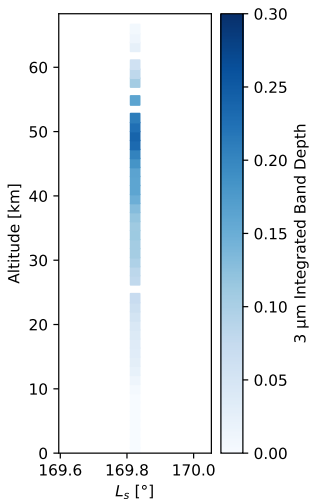
3 μm absorption band depth



3 μm IBD  
(Integrated  
Band Depth)

$$\text{IBD}(Tr, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} [Tr(\lambda_2) - Tr(\lambda)] d\lambda$$

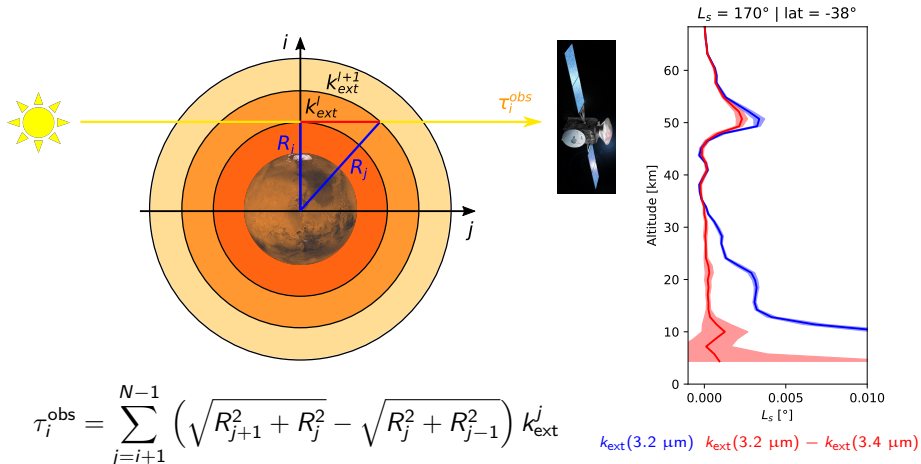
# Vertical variations of the Integrated Band Depth



- ▶ **1** single ACS-MIR observation
- ▶ 3  $\mu\text{m}$  band depth at each observed altitude **below the haze top**

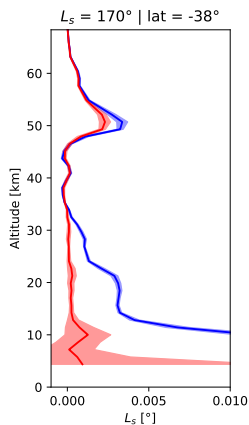
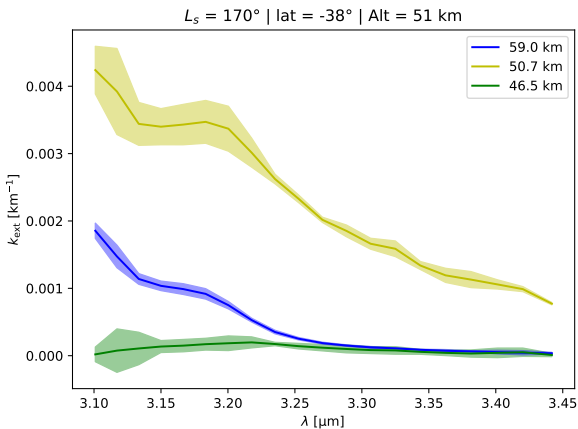
# Retrieving the particle size from the spectral shape ?

- ▶ Vertical inversion for all wavelength  $\rightarrow k_{\text{ext}}$  spectra at each observed altitude.



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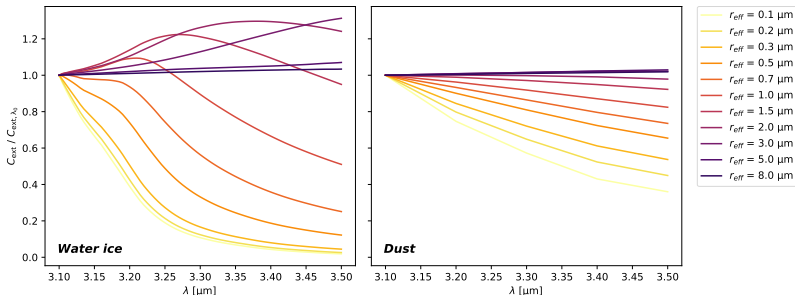


$$k_{\text{ext}}(3.2 \mu\text{m}) - k_{\text{ext}}(3.4 \mu\text{m})$$

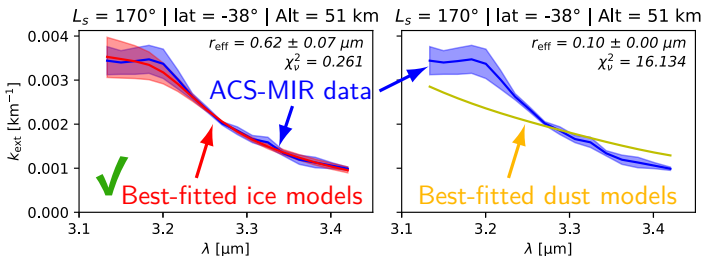
# Water ice clouds identification & Particle size retrieving

- ▶ After the vertical inversion, we can fit **spherical water ice particles** extinction opacity **models**  $C_{\text{ext}}$  on the **observed**  $k_{\text{ext}}$  **spectra**.
- ▶ The water ice fit is considered as relevant if it verifies :

$$\left(\chi_{\nu, \text{ice}}^2 \leq 9\right) \& \left(\chi_{\nu, \text{ice}}^2 \leq \frac{\chi_{\nu, \text{dust}}^2}{4}\right) \& \left(\chi_{\nu, \text{dust}}^2 > 1\right)$$



# Water ice clouds identification & Particle size retrieving



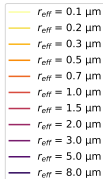
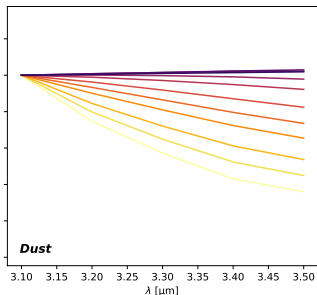
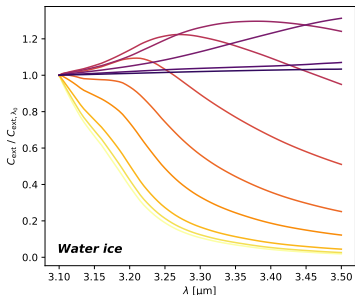
$$\left( \chi_{\nu, \text{ice}}^2 \leq 9 \right)$$

&

$$\left( \chi_{\nu, \text{ice}}^2 \leq \frac{\chi_{\nu, \text{dust}}^2}{4} \right)$$

&

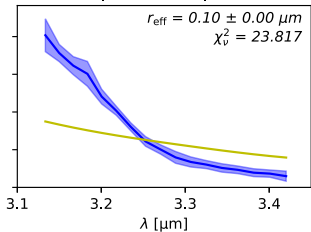
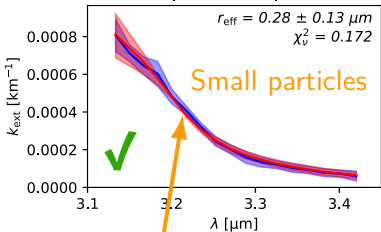
$$\left( \chi_{\nu, \text{dust}}^2 > 1 \right)$$



# Water ice clouds identification & Particle size retrieving

$L_s = 200^\circ$  |  $lat = -74^\circ$  |  $Alt = 75$  km

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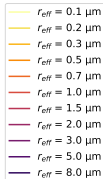
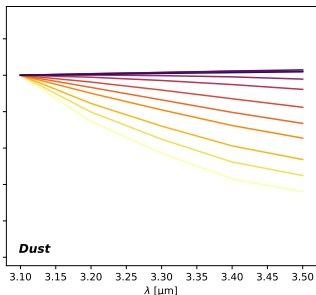
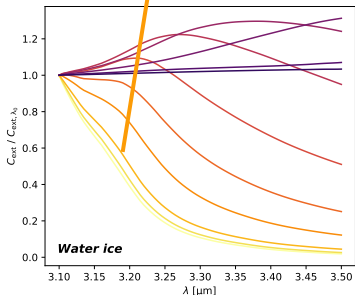
$$\left( \chi^2_{\nu, ice} \leq 9 \right)$$

&

$$\left( \chi^2_{\nu, ice} \leq \frac{\chi^2_{\nu, dust}}{4} \right)$$

&

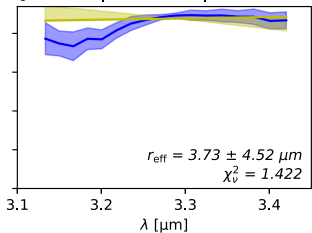
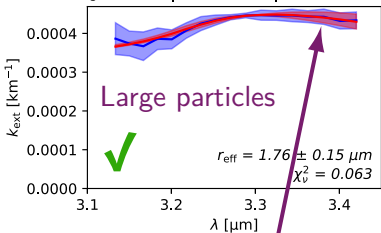
$$\left( \chi^2_{\nu, dust} > 1 \right)$$



# Water ice clouds identification & Particle size retrieving

$L_s = 200^\circ$  |  $\text{lat} = -74^\circ$  |  $\text{Alt} = 62 \text{ km}$

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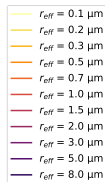
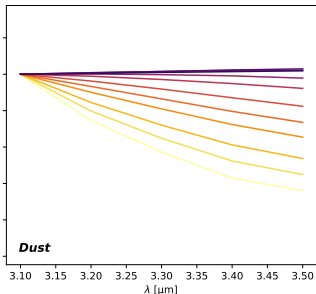
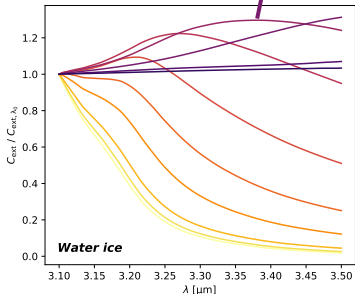
$$\left( \chi^2_{\nu, \text{ice}} \leq 9 \right)$$

&

$$\left( \chi^2_{\nu, \text{ice}} \leq \frac{\chi^2_{\nu, \text{dust}}}{4} \right)$$

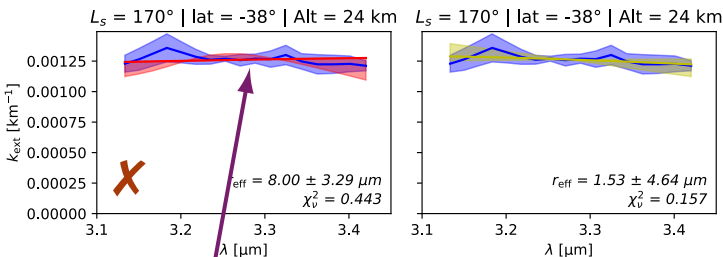
&

$$\left( \chi^2_{\nu, \text{dust}} > 1 \right)$$





# Water ice clouds identification & Particle size retrieving



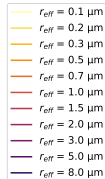
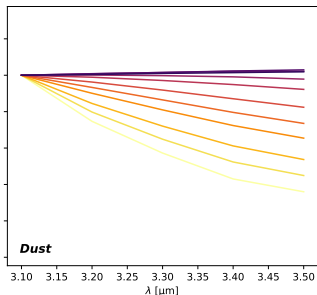
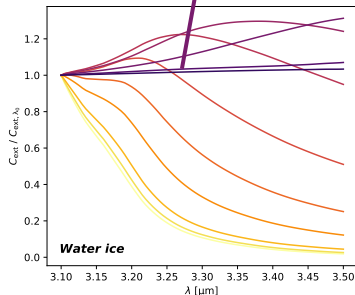
$$(\chi^2_{\nu, \text{ice}} \leq 9)$$

&

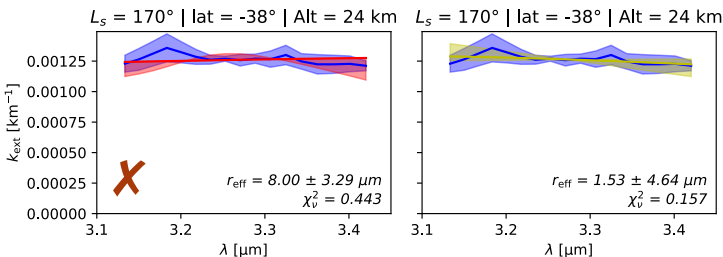
$$\left(\chi^2_{\nu, \text{ice}} \leq \frac{\chi^2_{\nu, \text{dust}}}{4}\right)$$

&

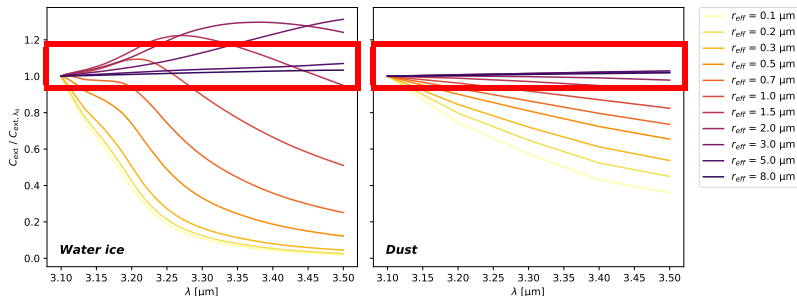
$$(\chi^2_{\nu, \text{dust}} > 1)$$



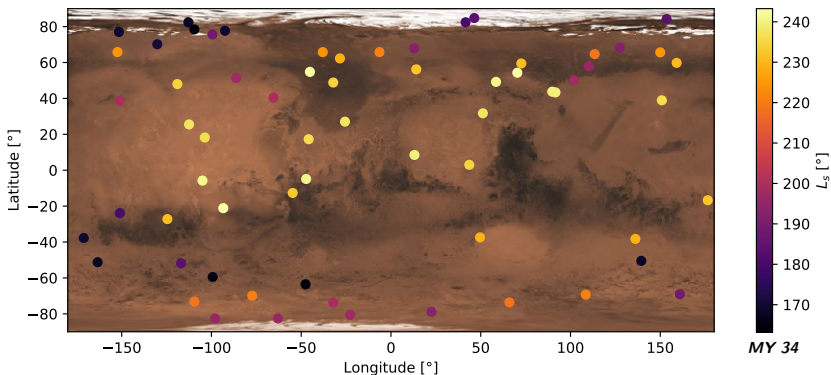
# Water ice clouds identification & Particle size retrieving



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\chi^2_{\nu, \text{ice}} \leq 9) \\
 & \quad \& \\
 & \left( \chi^2_{\nu, \text{ice}} \leq \frac{\chi^2_{\nu, \text{dust}}}{4} \right) \\
 & \quad \& \\
 & (\chi^2_{\nu, \text{dust}} > 1)
 \end{aligned}$$



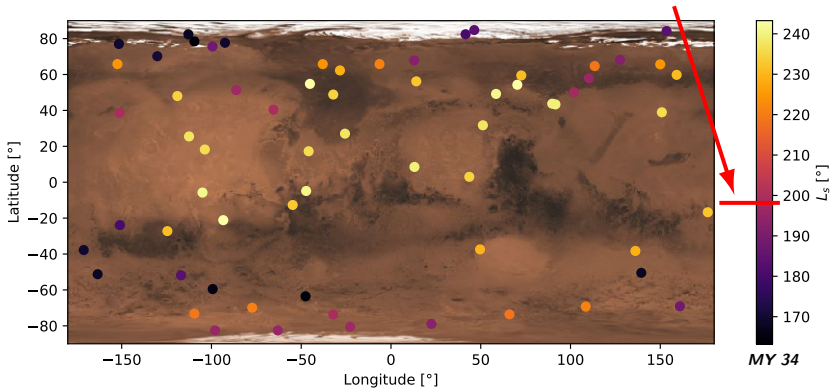
# The ACS-MIR dataset



Distribution of the ACS-MIR observations in the *grating position 12* in terms of latitude, longitude, and Solar longitude.

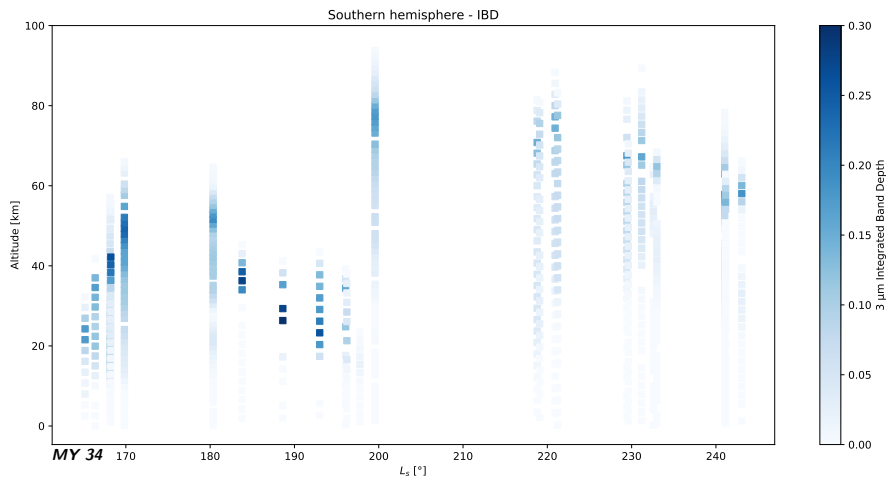
# The ACS-MIR dataset

Beginning of the 2018 global dust storm

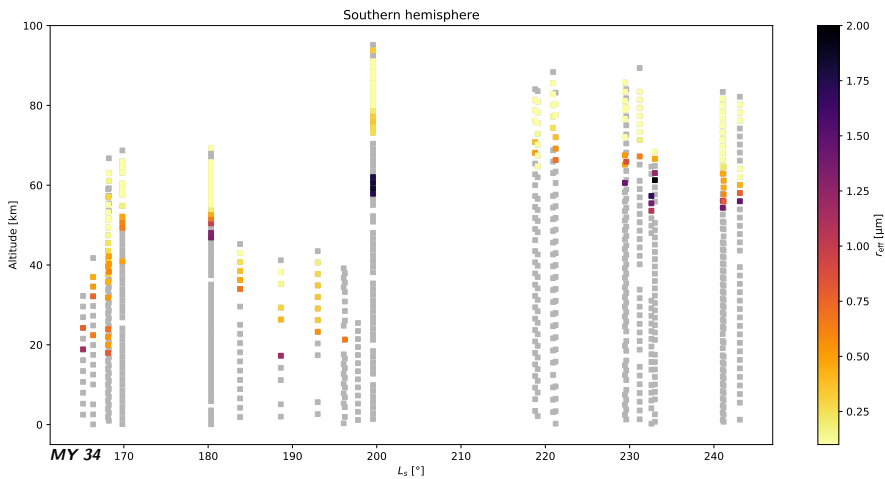


Distribution of the ACS-MIR observations in the *grating position 12* in terms of latitude, longitude, and Solar longitude.

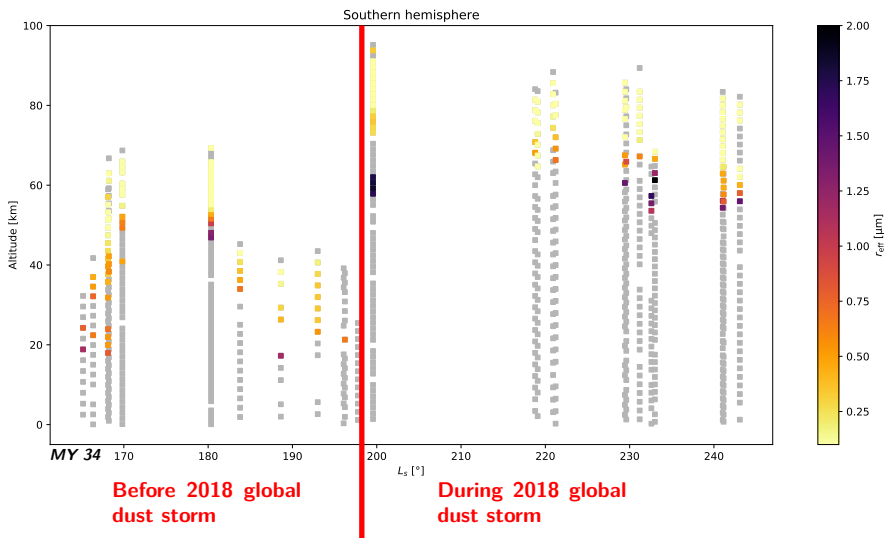
# 3 $\mu\text{m}$ atmospheric absorption



# Water ice clouds identification

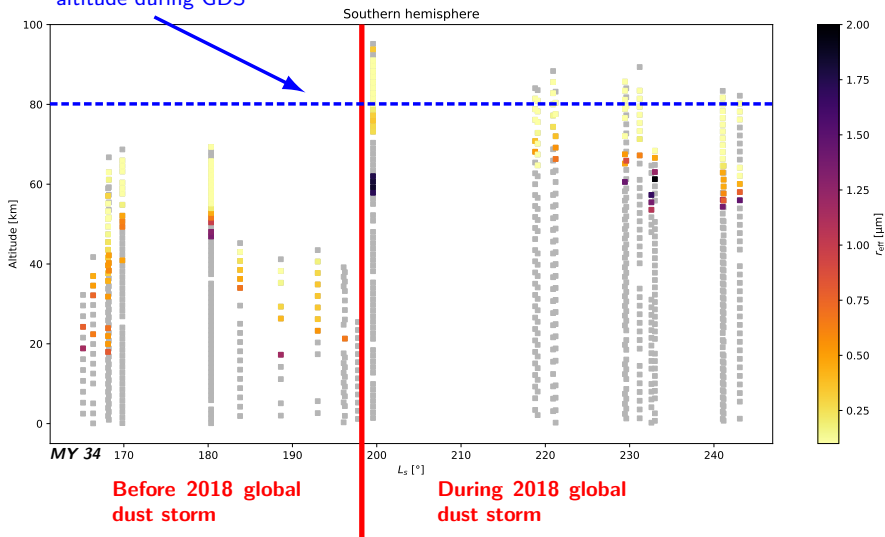


# Water ice clouds identification



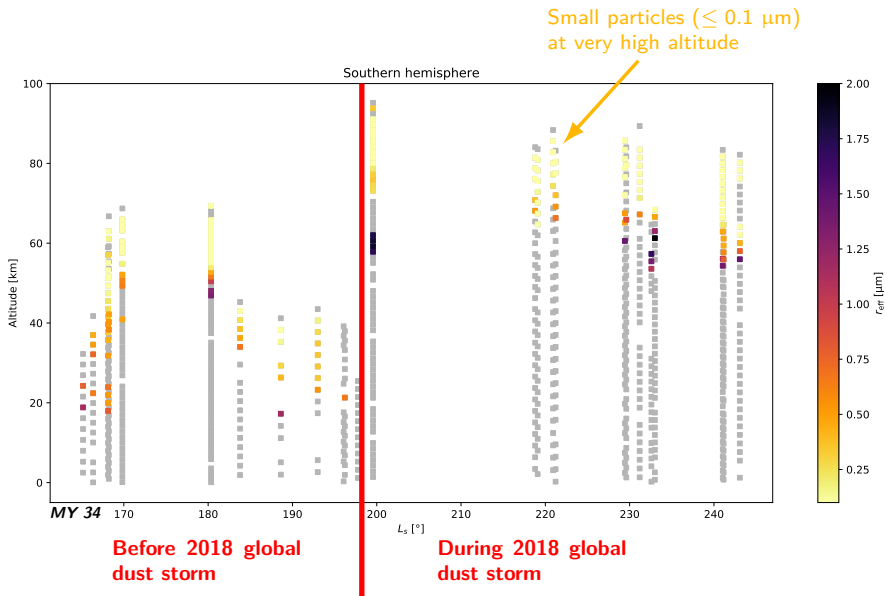
# Water ice clouds identification

Increase of water ice clouds  
altitude during GDS





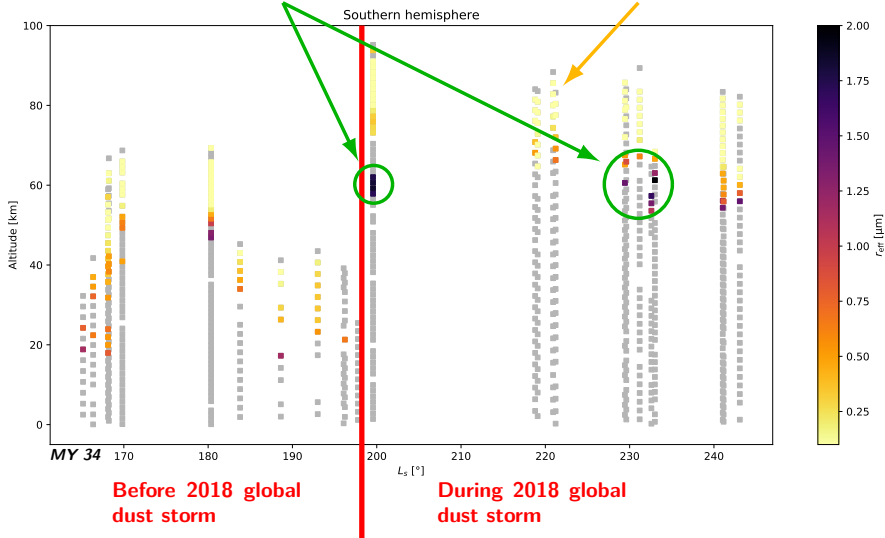
# Particle size



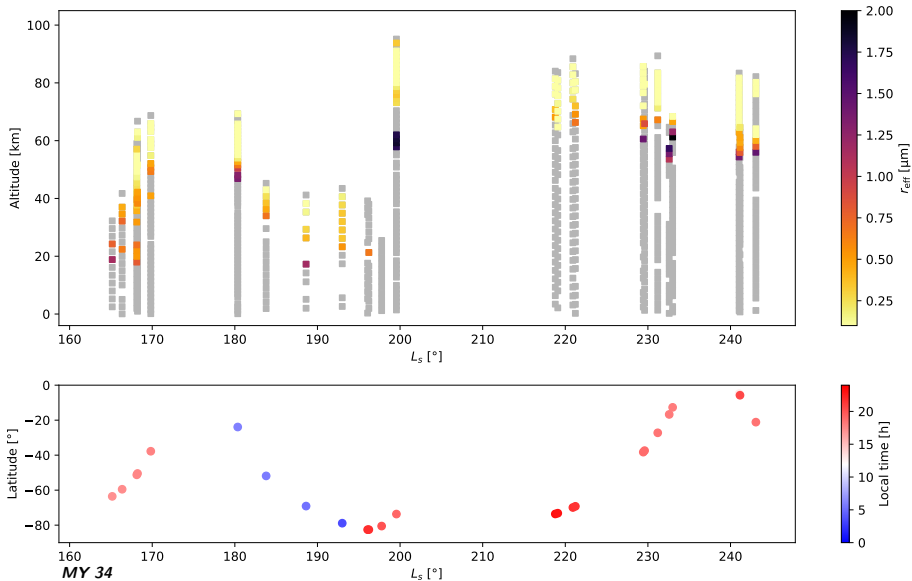
# Particle size

Large particles ( $\geq 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ )  
at surprisingly high altitude

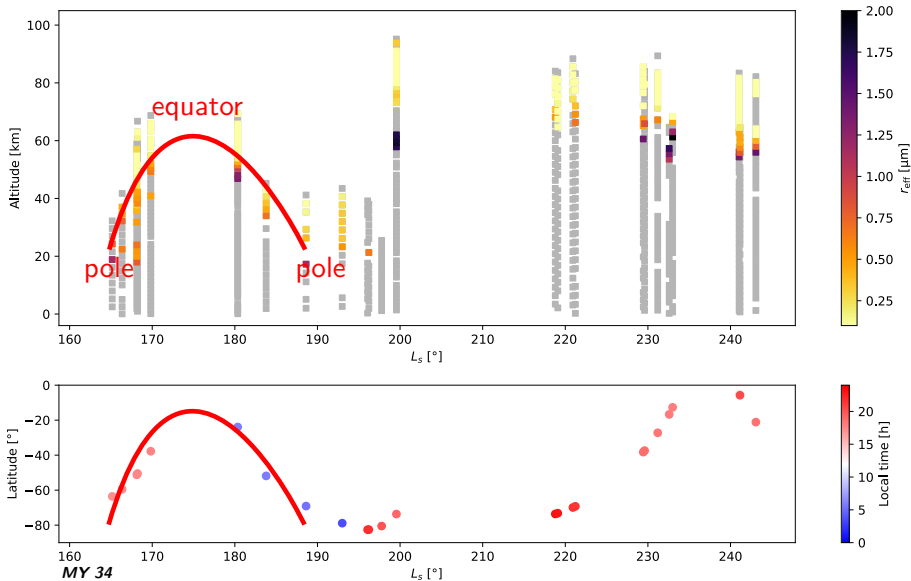
Small particles ( $\leq 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ )  
at very high altitude



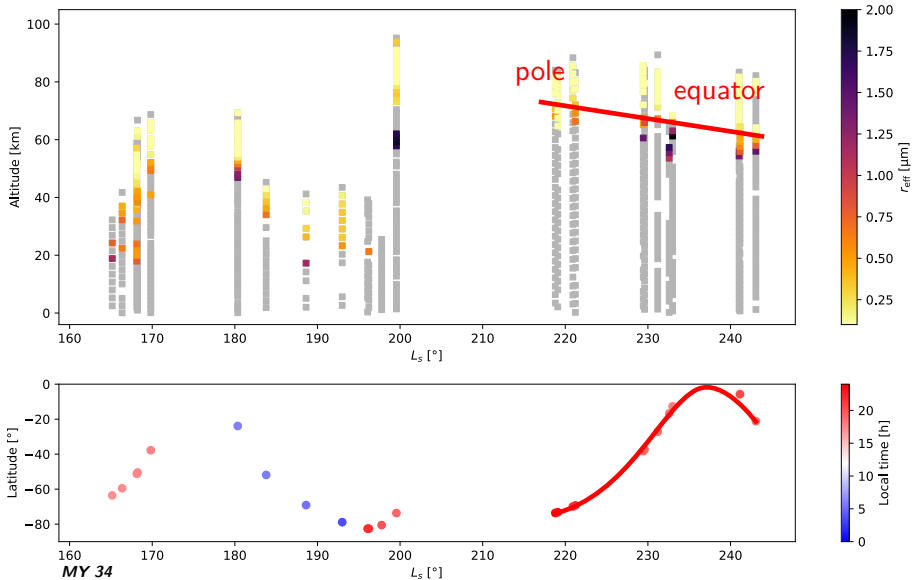
# Links with latitude and local time?



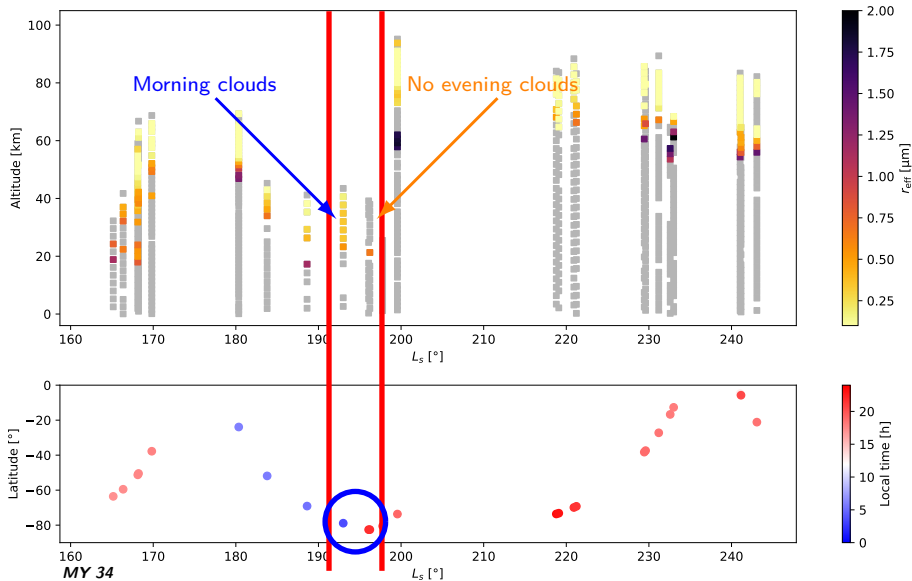
# Links with latitude and local time?



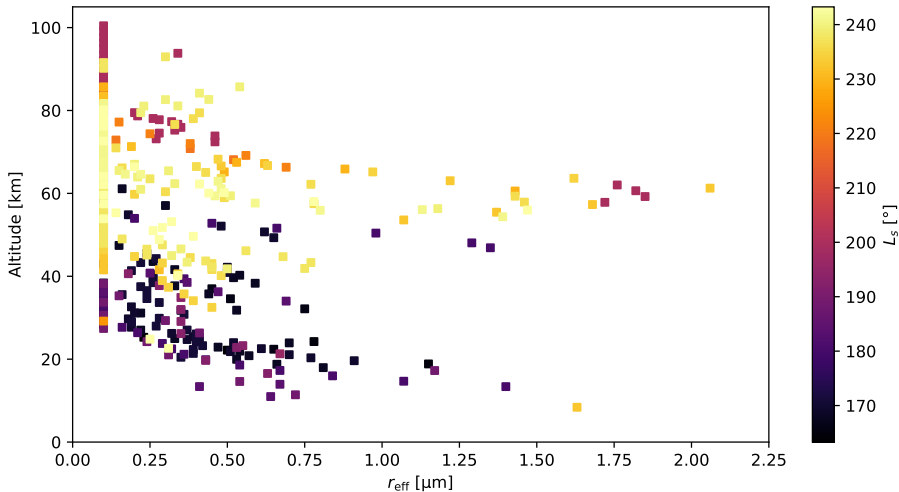
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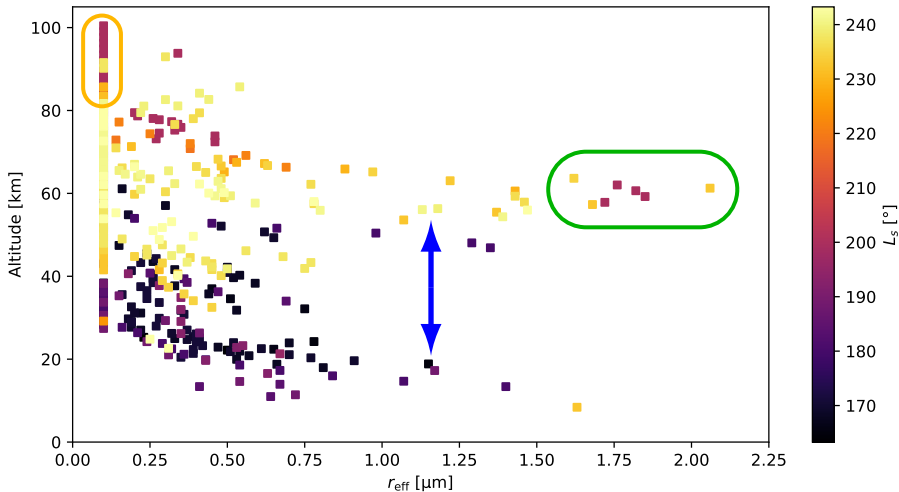


# Particle size altitude dependence



- ▶ Particle size decrease when getting higher.

# Particle size altitude dependence

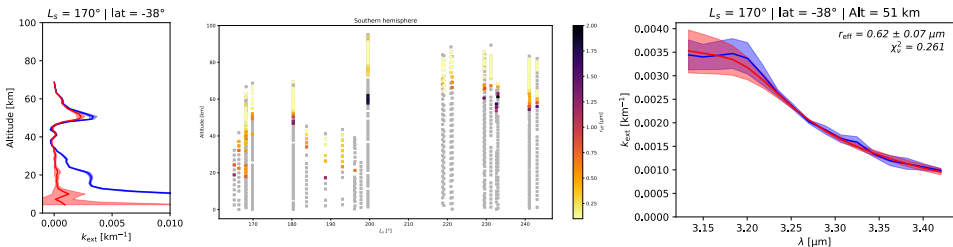


- ▶ Particle size decrease when getting higher.



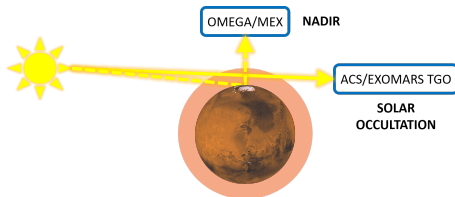
# Summary

- ▶ Use of ACS-MIR SO observations to **monitor the evolution** of the **atmospheric water ice spectral signature around 3  $\mu\text{m}$** , before and during the 2018 global dust storm.
- ▶ **Inversion of optical depth** to retrieve local extinction of aerosols.
- ▶ Fit of the **particles size** with a spherical water ice particles model : **identification and characterization of water ice clouds**.

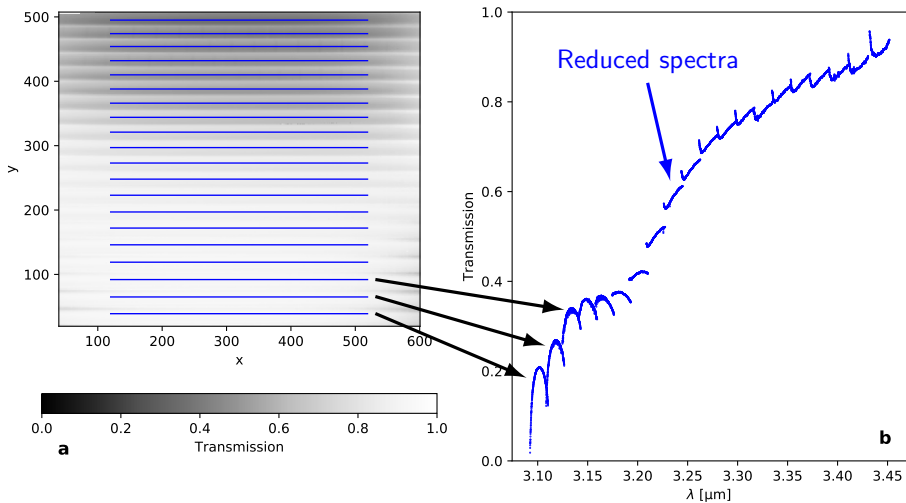


## What's next ?

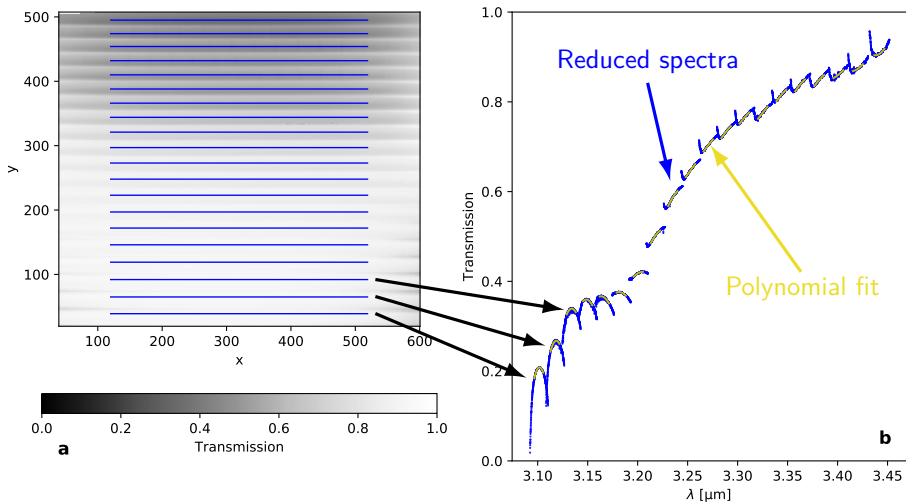
- ▶ Apply the algorithm to an **entire Martian year**.
- ▶ Searching for the effects of the **season** and **daily cycle**.
- ▶ Analysis of **limb** and **nadir** observations (*OMEGA/MEX*).



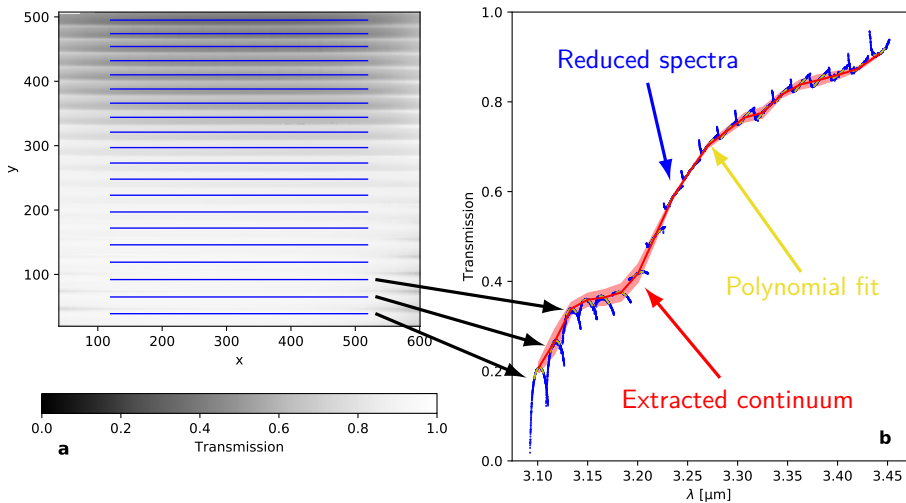
# Continuum extraction



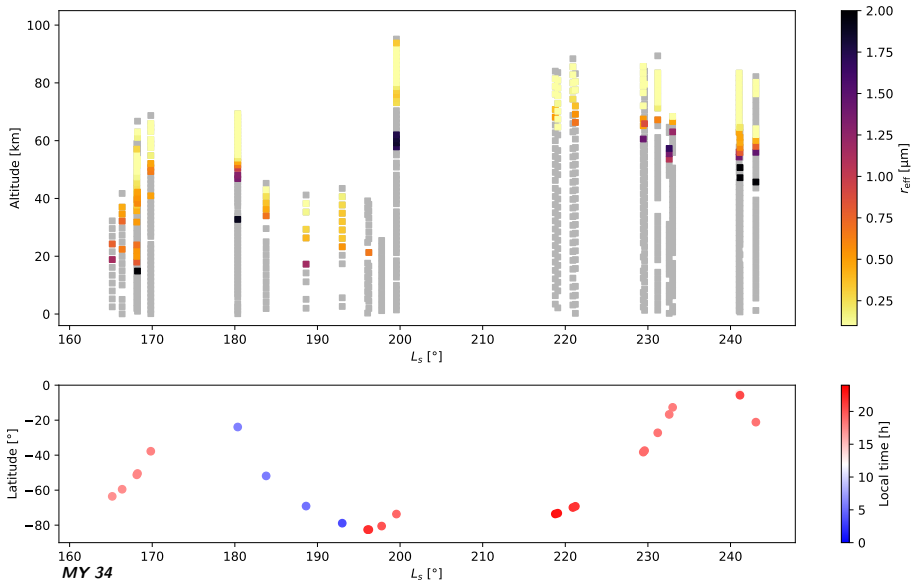
# Continuum extraction



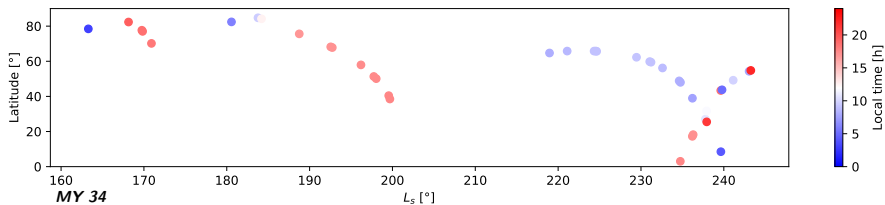
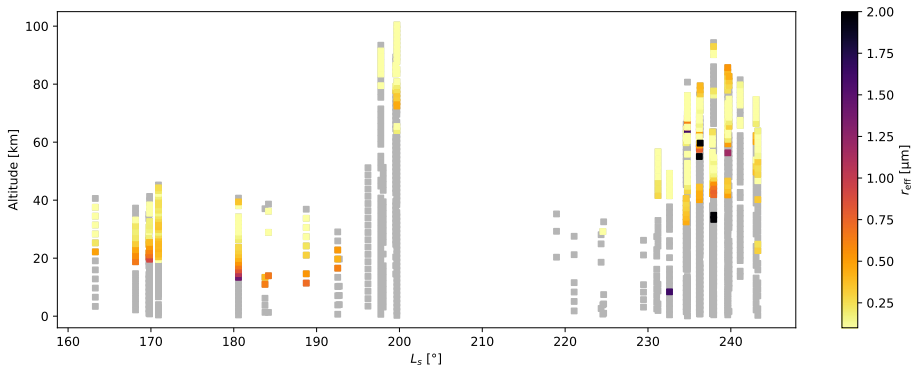
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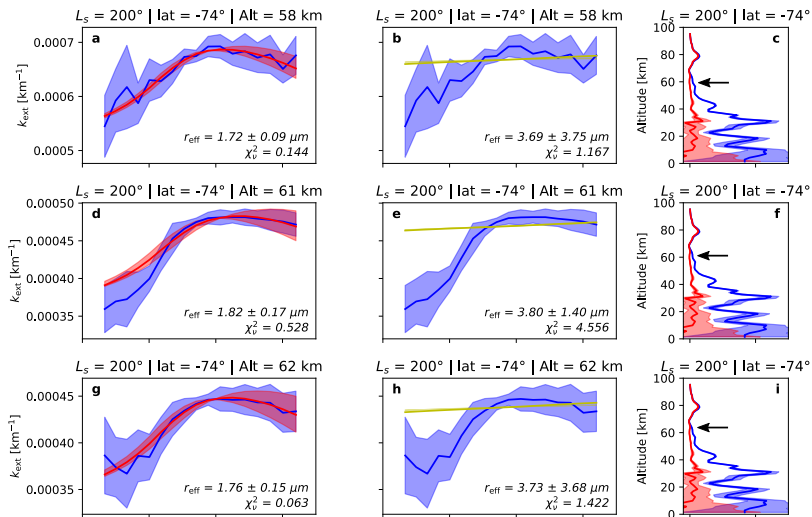
# Profiles - Southern hemisphere



# Profiles - Northern hemisphere



# High-altitude large particles fitting





# High-altitude large particles fitting

