

1. Summary

Bruker 125HR (NIWA006) MIR NDACC observations started at Lauder in November 2017, with the aim of replacing the aging Bruker 120HR (NIWA001). An instrument intercomparison was conducted from November 2017 to May 2018 with a total of 20 comparison days. Each instrument had a dedicated solar tracker and a full set of NDACC narrow-band filters. Overall, the 125HR has superior signal to noise characteristics (for similar acquisition settings) and half the spectra acquisition time of the 120HR. Comparison of total column abundances for the 10 NDACC species show they are in agreement, with mean differences less than the combined measurement random uncertainty however, measurement bias for ClONO_2 and C_2H_6 are greater than 5%. NIWA006 data are to be submitted to the NDACC database. Comparison of partial columns (and/or profiles) for all species incorporating robust uncertainty analysis is planned.

2. Motivation

The incumbent Bruker 120HR was installed at Lauder in October 2001. There had been an increase in random and systematic problems with the instrument over the past few years. For example the AQP card is not supported beyond Windows XP and a random exit aperture indexing error developed. A decision was made to continue the long term NDACC MIR observations with the Lauder 'TCCON' Bruker 125HR. An intercomparison between the two FTIRs was performed before possible failure of the 120HR. Such an intercomparison is critical for trace gas time series continuity, and compliance with NDACC observation procedures (Griffith, 2003, JTECH).

3. NDACC MIR obs on the Bruker 125HR.

The Lauder 125HR was installed at Lauder by John Robinson and Gregor Surawicz in August 2009. The instruments primary role was to perform routine NIR 'TCCON' measurements and provide back up NDACC MIR measurements in case of failure of the Lauder 120HR. The new 125HR was additionally equipped with InSb and HgCdTe detectors, and a paired KBr beam splitter. Sporadic MIR measurements were taken between 2009 and 2018 with a limited MIR narrow-band filter set. In 2018 the surplus Arrival Heights 120M NDACC MIR filter set (#1-6) was installed into the 125HR. The Lauder 120HR has a split filter #6, into filters #8 (750-1050 cm^{-1}) and #7 (950-1250 cm^{-1}). The 125HR filters #1, #2 & #3 have larger bandwidths, as seen in figure 1. Table 1 lists SNR calculations per filter, per instrument over a year of operation. Overall, the 125HR has better SNR except in a few circumstances where the 120HR acquisition settings cause higher SNR, e.g. filter #2.

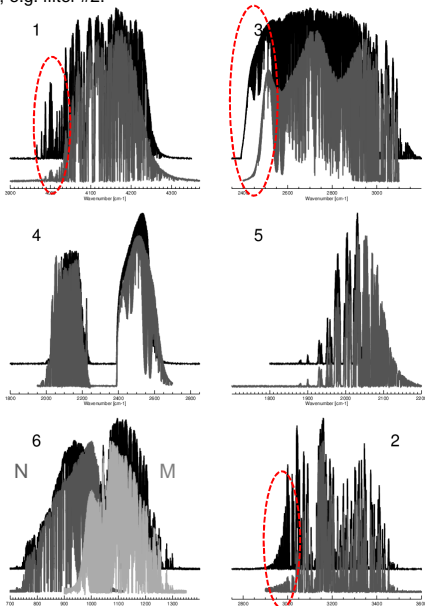


Figure 1. An example of typical spectra taken on each instrument with each NDACC filter (on 29/1/2018). Black = 125HR, Grey = 120HR. NDACC filter number for each spectra is displayed. 125HR spectra have been vertically offset to allow a better comparison.

| NDACC Filter No. | Wavenumber range (cm^{-1}) | SNR calculation window | SNR: 120HR 2017 Mean (σ) #obs | SNR: 125HR 2018 Mean (σ) #obs |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 3900 - 4300 | 4038.80 - 4038.90 | 485 (160) 649 | 764 (285) 645 |
| 3 | 2400 - 3100 | 2908.85 - 2909.00 | 609 (204) 815 | 620 (103) 660 |
| 4 | 1750 - 2800 | 2143.5 - 2143.63 | 677 (277) 771 | 1358 (242) 698 |
| 5 | 1800 - 2100 | 1985.19 - 1985.90 | 369 (152) 740 | 419 (173) 739 |
| 6 | 700 - 1350 | 844.5-845.4 | | 182 (36) 763 |
| 8 | 750-1050 | 844.5-845.4 | 239(48)667 | |
| 7 | 950-1250 | 1157.01-1157.11 | 267(53)656 | |
| 2 | 2800 - 3500 | 3204.42 - 3204.64 | 3415 (1018) 656 | 1835 (377) 708 |

Table 1. SNR of spectra taken with NDACC filters used in the 120HR and 125HR. The mean SNR (along with $1-\sigma$ s.d. and number of observations) of each filter over one year are listed. The selected SNR calculation-year differs as there was not an entire year over which both instruments operated in parallel.

4. Intercomparison measurements

Both FTIR systems had their own dedicated solar tracker of similar type (NIWA360 tracker, pointing accuracy ± 0.02 deg). Comparison measurements were taken in parallel. There were 20 comparison days spanning 6 months (November 2017 to May 2018). A total of 797 and 407 spectra were taken for the Lauder 125HR and 120HR respectively. The 125HR acquired double the amount of 120HR observations due to faster FFT computations. Both instruments operated under vacuum ($<5\text{hPa}$), and with similar acquisition (XPM) settings. Gains and apertures were set per instrument to maximise signal level. All measurements were taken at a spectral resolution of 0.0035cm^{-1} (except for 120HR filter #2, 0.007cm^{-1}) ILS and ILS stability were checked monthly (via HBr and N_2O cell spectra analysis). Figure 2 shows typical ILS for each instrument. Figure 3 displays ILS modulation efficiency and phase error for each instrument, from monthly cell tests and analysis over the 6 month comparison period. Both instruments exhibit stable ILS, low phase error and are comparable.

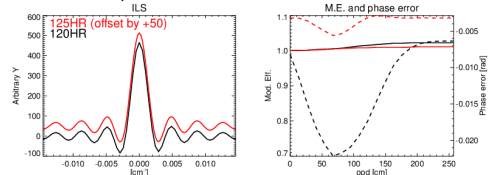


Figure 2. ILSs for both instruments from Linelist analysis of HBr Cell#21 spectra taken on the 6th and 18th September 2017, just prior to intercomparison. Solid lines in the second panel are the retrieved modulation efficiencies (M.E.). The dashed lines are the phase error.

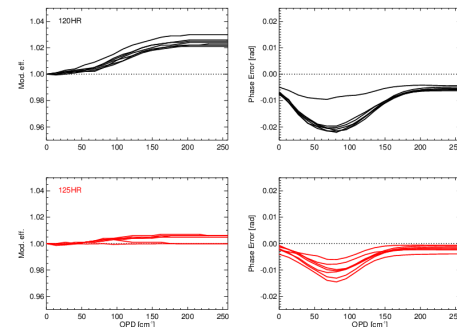


Figure 3. ILSs and phase errors (top two panels = 120HR, bottom two panels = 125HR) derived from monthly cell tests (7 per instrument) and analysis during the intercomparison period.

5. Retrievals

Trace gas retrievals are performed using SFIT4_v0944 for all 10 NDACC species (HF, HCl, HCN, ClONO_2 , O_3 , HNO_3 , CO, C_2H_6 , CH_4 & N_2O) using NDACC-compliant retrieval strategies with SNR (Se) optimised per instrument and species. In both cases the same retrieval specifications (linelist, MWs, PT profiles etc.) are used. See Table S1 for parameter retrieval details. An ideal ILS (and phase error of zero) is used in the 120HR & 125HR spectra analysis. Total column (TC) retrievals spanning the intercomparison period for both instruments are shown in figure 4.

6. Intercomparison analysis and results

Intercomparison methodology is similar to that in used Batchelor, 2009, JTECH. For each species, measurements were compared on a day to day basis.

For each species, the TC mean-weighted bias for the 125HR (with respect to the 120HR retrievals) for each day of comparison measurements are given, (section S2). A summary is listed in Table 2. For all species, comparison of species total column amounts are shown to be in agreement within the combined measurement uncertainty over a large range of atmospheric conditions. Biases in ClONO_2 and C_2H_6 are greater than 5%, the causes need to be found and addressed. The calculated biases are similar in magnitude with other NDACC MIR FTIR intercomparison campaigns: Griffith (2003), Batchelor (2009), Paton-Walsh (2008, JTECH), Goldman (1999, JGR) and Smale (2017, IRWG-Paris, poster).

| Species | Comparison days | Total number of comparison spectra (120HR, 125HR) | Bias: Mean TC Diff(%) | Measurement uncertainty: Random component (%) (120HR, 125HR) |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| O_3 | 9 | 41, 105 | -1.19 | 1.6, 1.6 |
| HNO_3 | 5 | 25, 58 | 2.19 | 2.0, 2.0 |
| HF | 9 | 61, 115 | 0.06 | 1.3, 1.3 |
| HCl | 8 | 65, 107 | 1.19 | 1.5, 1.7 |
| ClONO_2 | 2 | 10, 27 | -8.01 | 19.6, 5.96 |
| N_2O | 7 | 60, 95 | 0.16 | 0.8, 0.8 |
| CH_4 | 8 | 68, 110 | 0.46 | 1.2, 1.2 |
| CO | 7 | 54, 98 | 0.22 | 1.4, 1.3 |
| C_2H_6 | 9 | 57, 96 | 8.05 | 10.0, 8.5 |
| HCN | 9 | 64, 99 | -0.93 | 4.3, 5.3 |

Table 2. Summary of Mean TC Diff(%) for all 10 species. The total number of comparison days and number of spectra taken per instrument are also listed. The indicative random component of the measurement uncertainty, per instrument, per species is also tabulated.

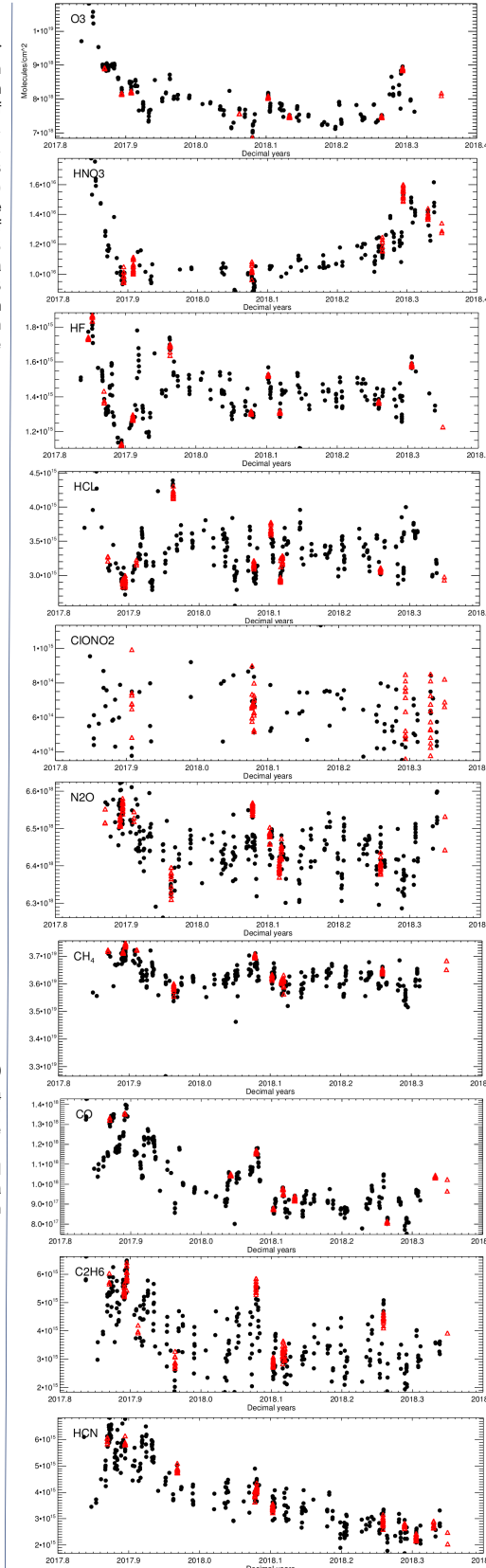


Figure 4. Total column time series for the 10 NDACC species over the comparison period Nov 2017 - May 2018. Black = 120HR, Red = 125HR. There were MIR and NIR observation time sharing on the 125HR during the intercomparison. NIR obs took priority, hence the lack of MIR obs.

7. Further work

- Perform partial column and/or profile comparisons.
- Incorporate sfit4 uncertainty analysis into comparison statistics.
- Submit NIWA006 trace gas retrievals to the NDACC database.

Acknowledgments

This research is supported by NIWA SSIF funding from New Zealand's Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment.

