

Polar Stratospheric Clouds over Antarctica seen by EarthCARE



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1. Polar Stratospheric Clouds (1)

- PSCs appear during the winter polar night (May-Oct over the South pole), when stratospheric temperatures get cold enough for nucleation ($T < 195\text{K}$)
- PSC particle types include
 - Sulfate Ternary Solution (**STS**) particles: small, round liquid droplets
 - Nitric Acid Trihydrate (**NAT**) particles: larger, non-spherical crystals
 - **Ice** particles: largest, non-spherical crystals
 - Composition depends on temperature and available species
- PSCs hinder the recovery of the **polar ozone layer**
 - Chemical reactions on the surface of PSC particles facilitate the activation of stable chlorine and bromine reservoirs into reactive radicals
 - Sedimentation of PSC particles into the troposphere leads to removal of HNO_3 and H_2O from the stratosphere, slowing down the return of species to their inactive forms
 - As the stratosphere gets colder due to climate change, PSC cover and influence on ozone could increase

1. Polar Stratospheric Clouds (2)

- CALIPSO (2006-2023) has provided an unprecedented view of PSCs: high resolution mapping, relation with stratospheric aerosols, composition retrieval... for > 15 years
- **Our goal** : To provide a first documentation of PSC presence from ATLID L1-NOM product
- ATLID's first publicly documented PSC season (May-Oct 2025) was in the south hemisphere : here we focus on **Antarctica**

1. Science context (done !)

2. PSC detection

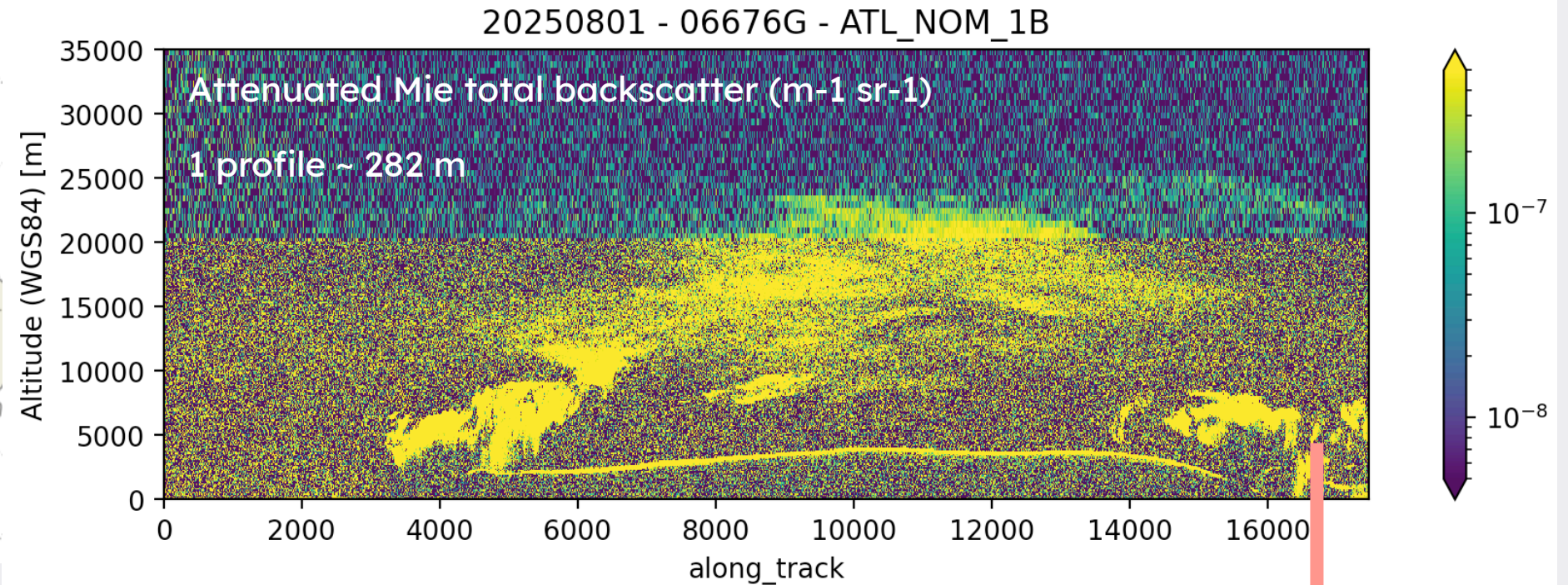
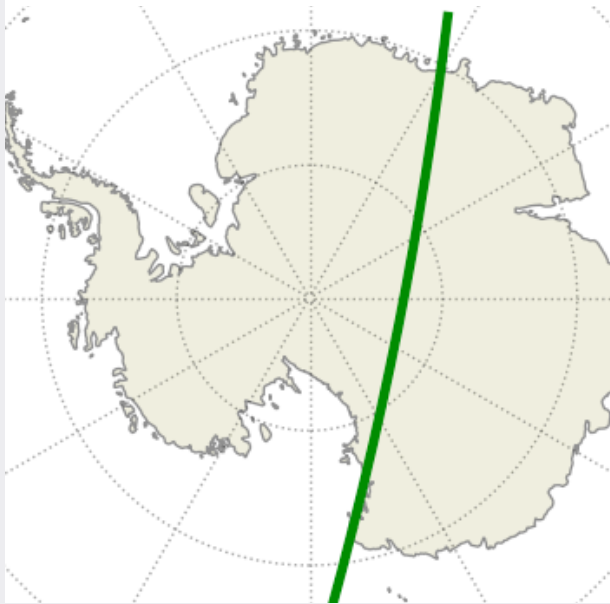
3. PSC distribution

4. PSC optical properties

5. Comparison with L2

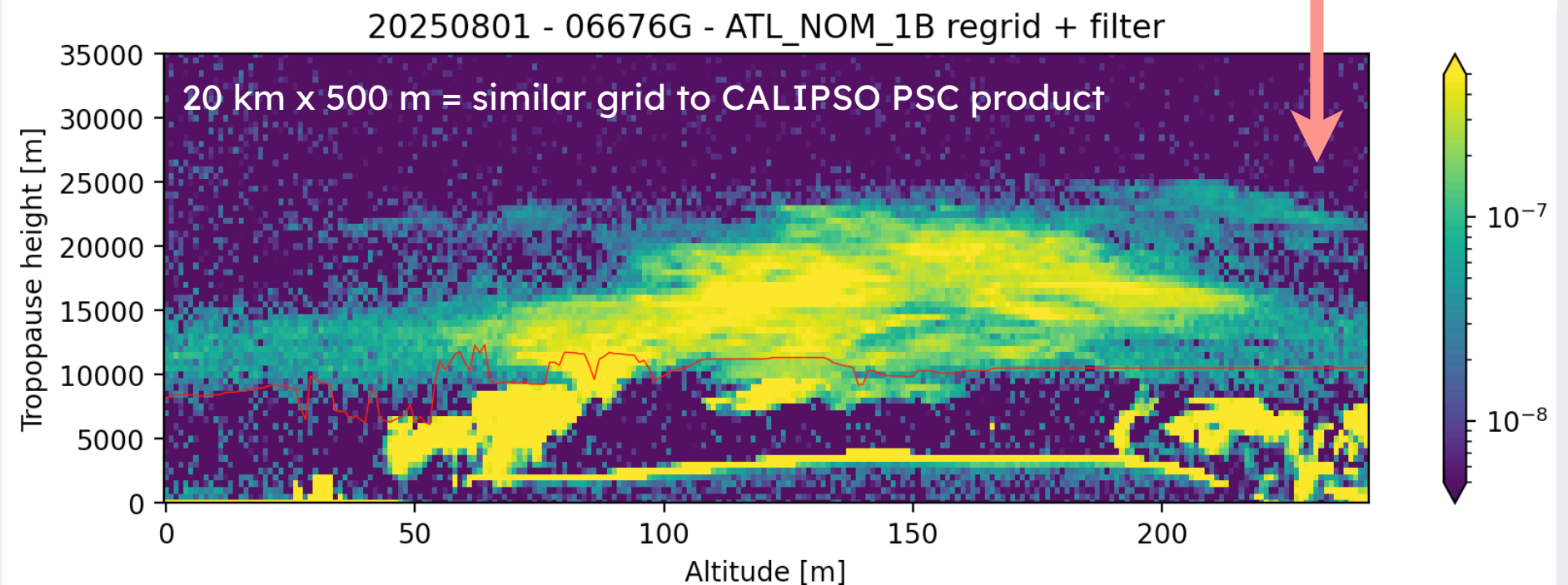
2. PSC detection from ATLID L1-NOM (1)

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STEP 1

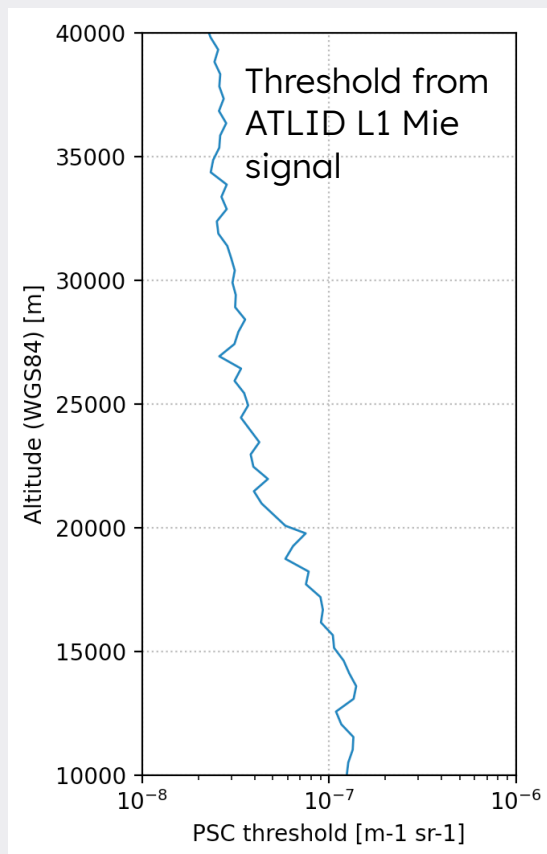
- Vertical regridding of each profile on constant 500m vertical grid
- Horizontal averaging 72 profiles = ~20 km



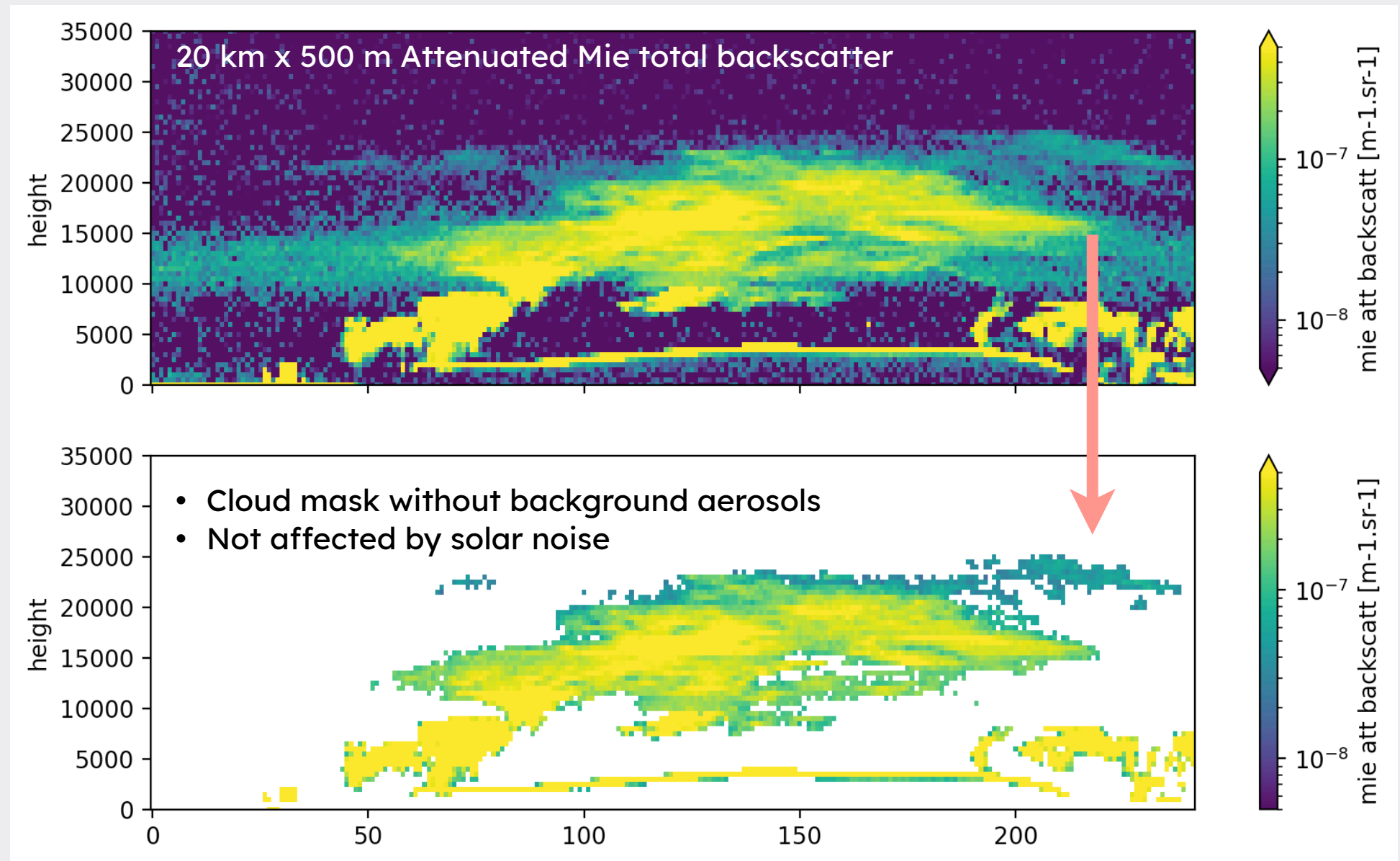
2. PSC detection from ATLID L1-NOM (2)

STEP 2

- Identify points with $\text{Mie} > \text{threshold}$ defined in clear-sky polar regions



- Apply filter to remove isolated 1x1 points

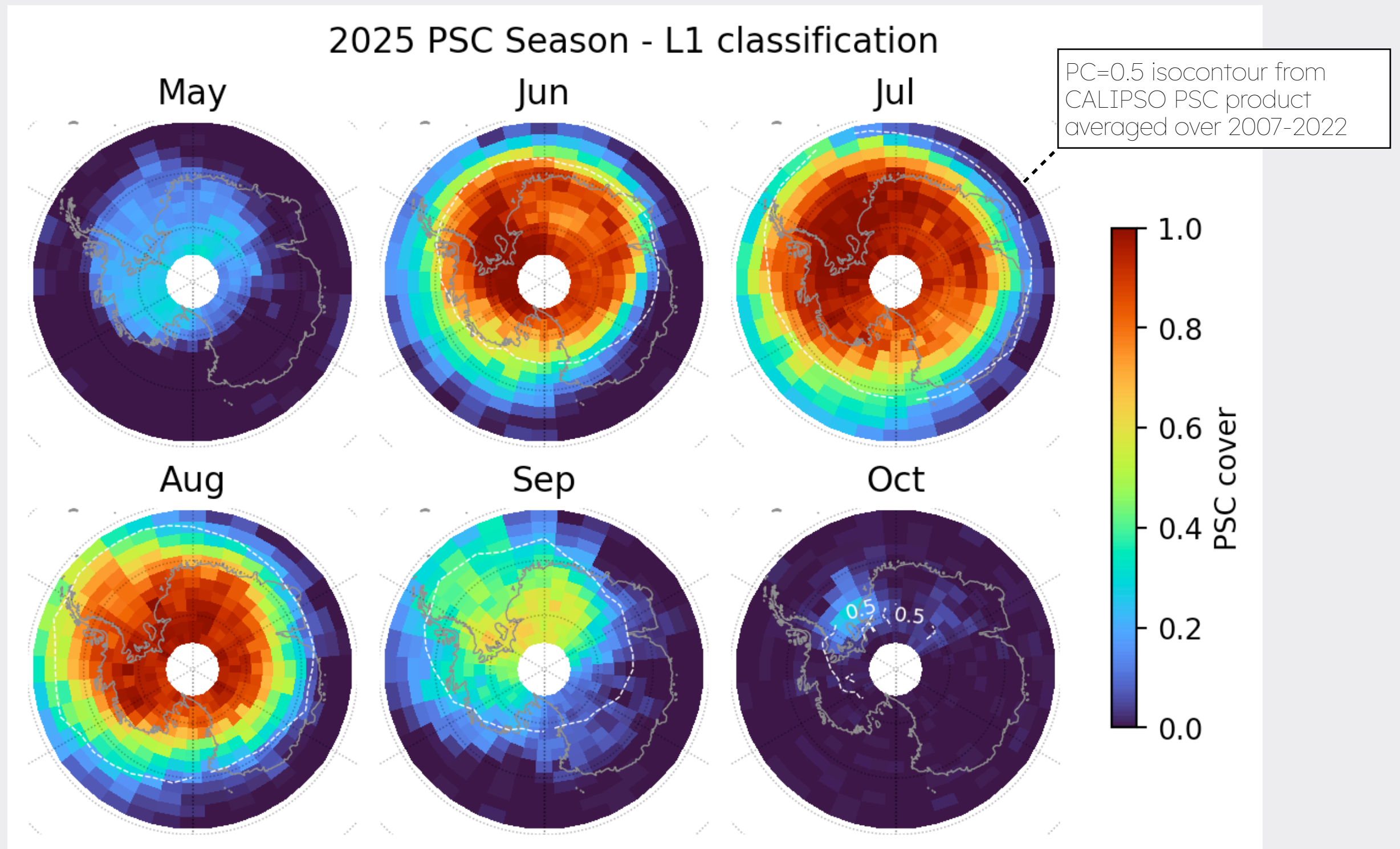


We applied this processing to ATLID L1-NOM BA data (F, G, H) from April to October 2025

It would be great if tropopause height could be included in L1-NOM...

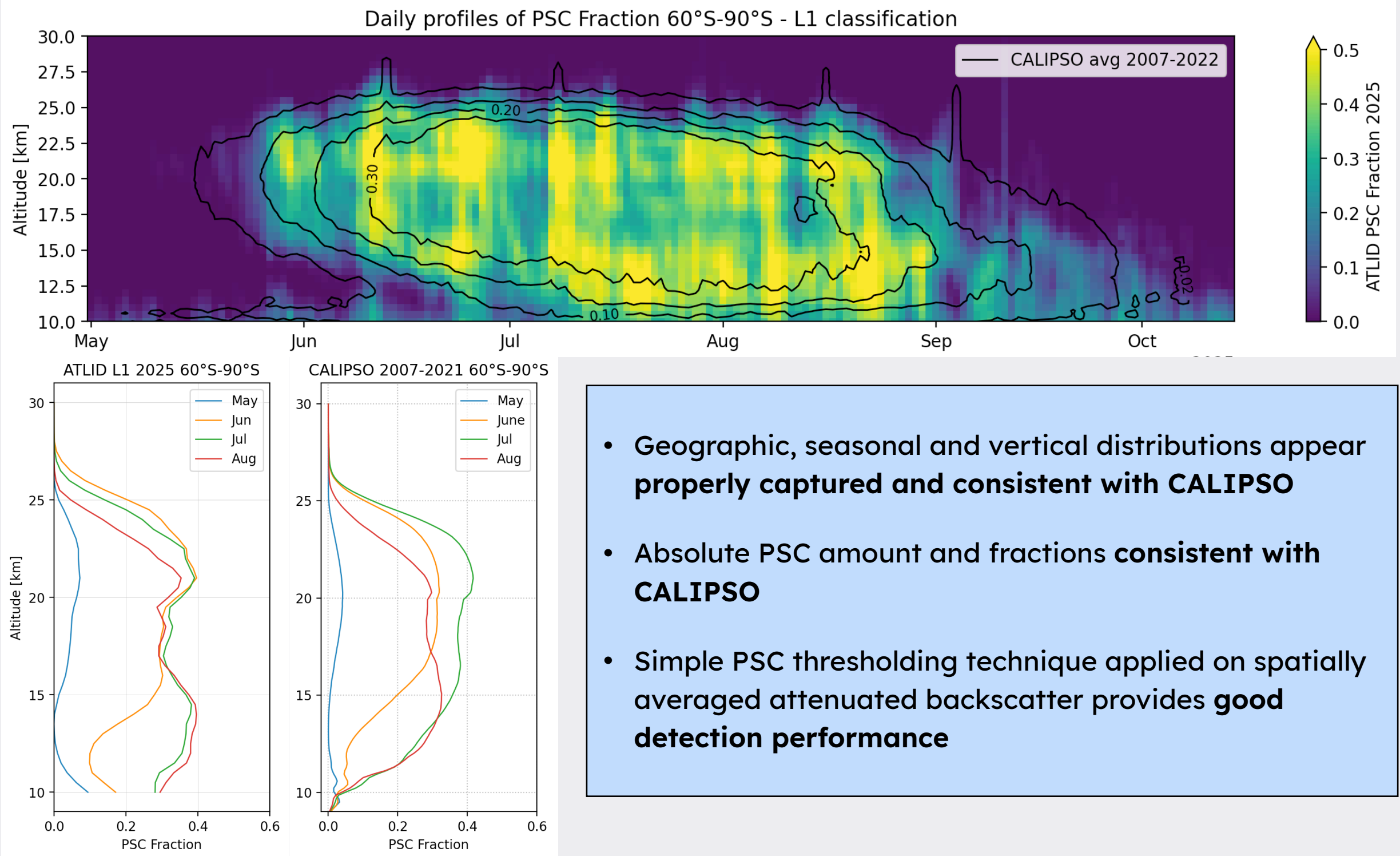
3. PSC distribution - 1 : Geographic

PSC cover = fraction of ATLID profiles in which a cloud is present above 14km ASL

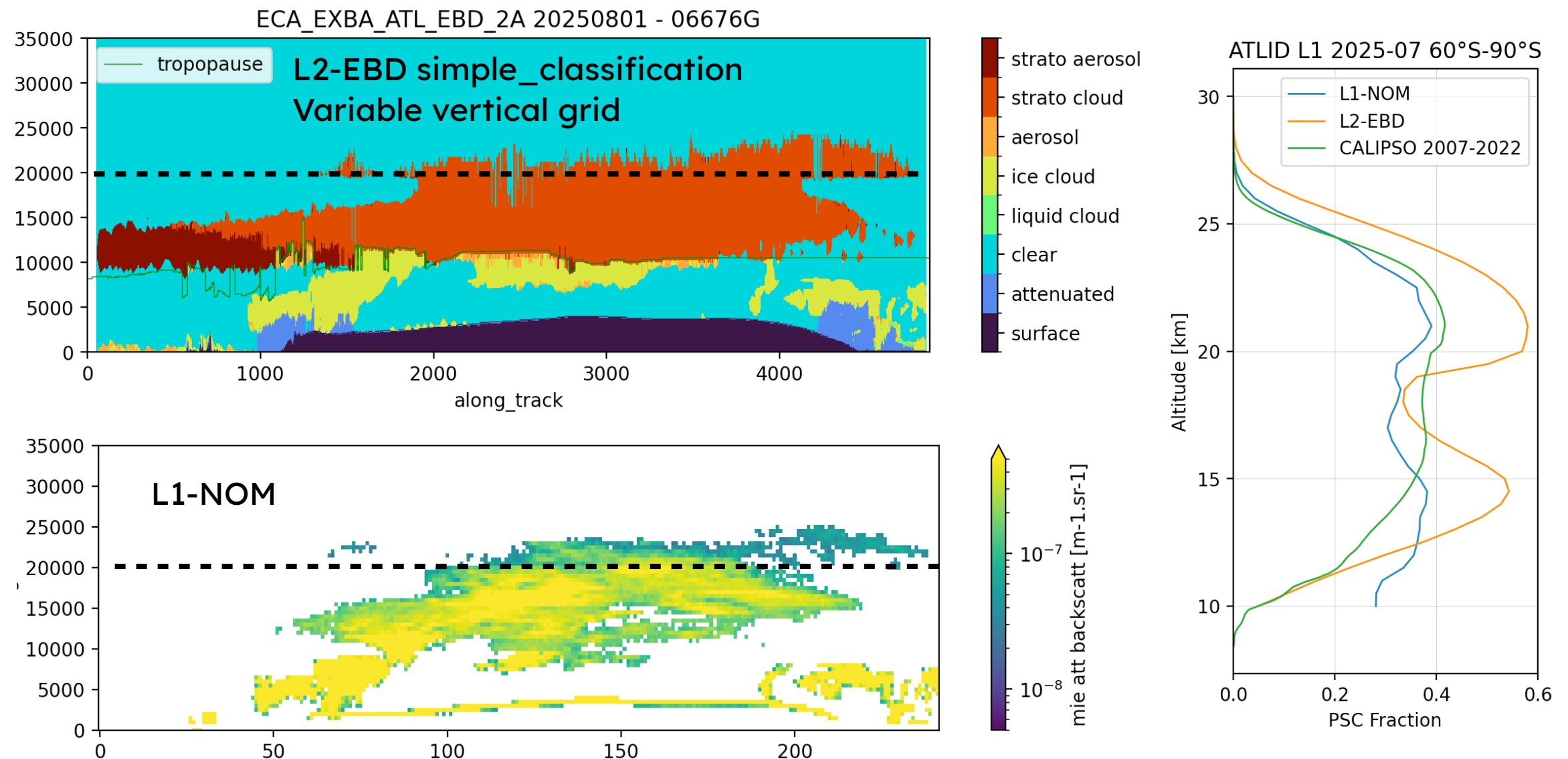


3. PSC distribution - 2 : Vertical and seasonal

PSC fraction = fraction of sampled points in which a cloud is present at a given altitude



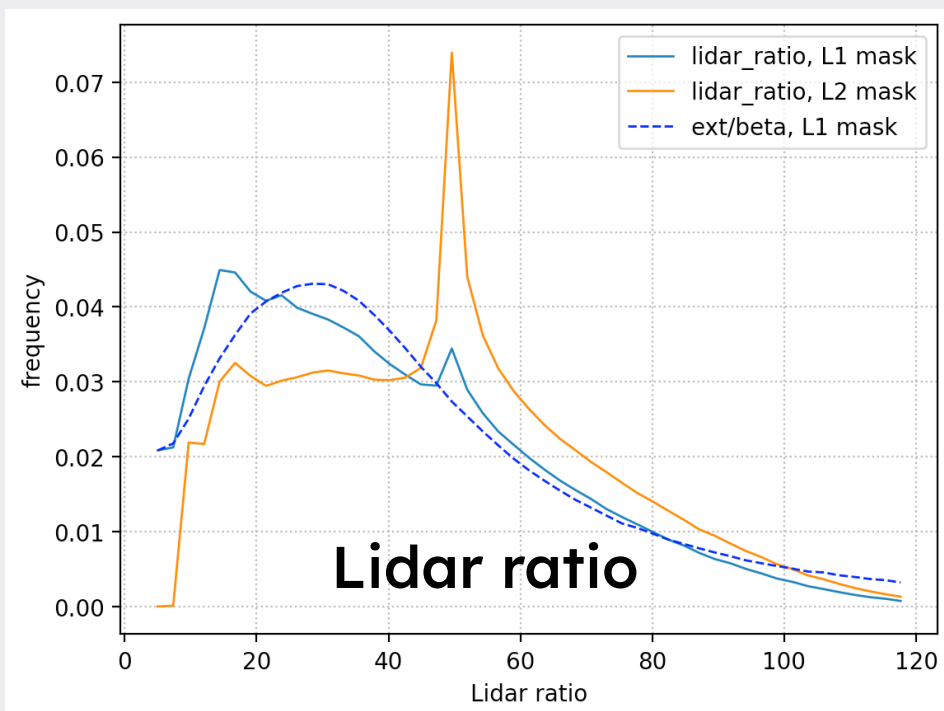
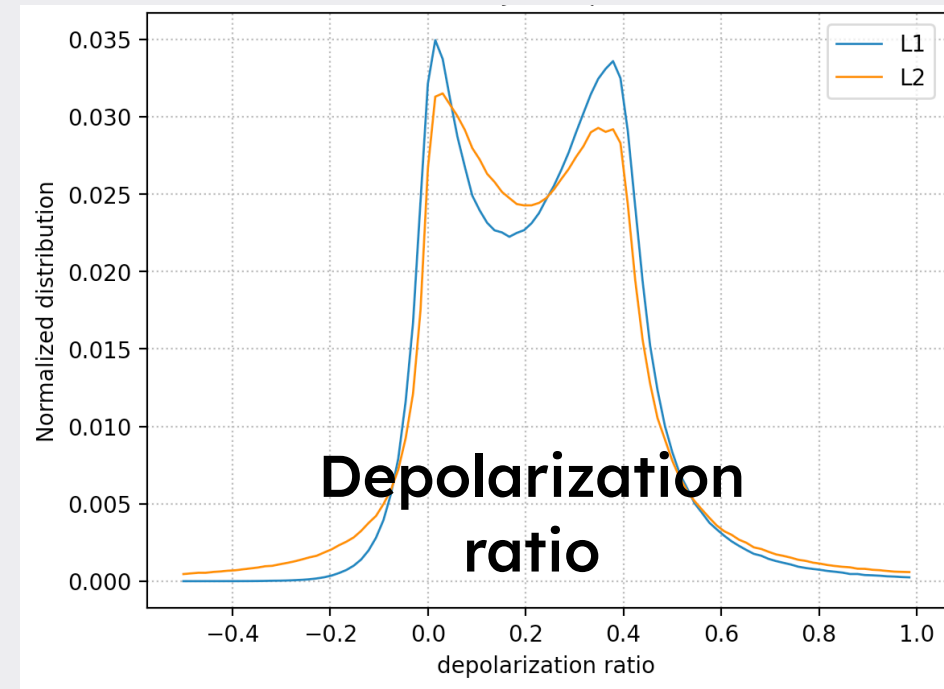
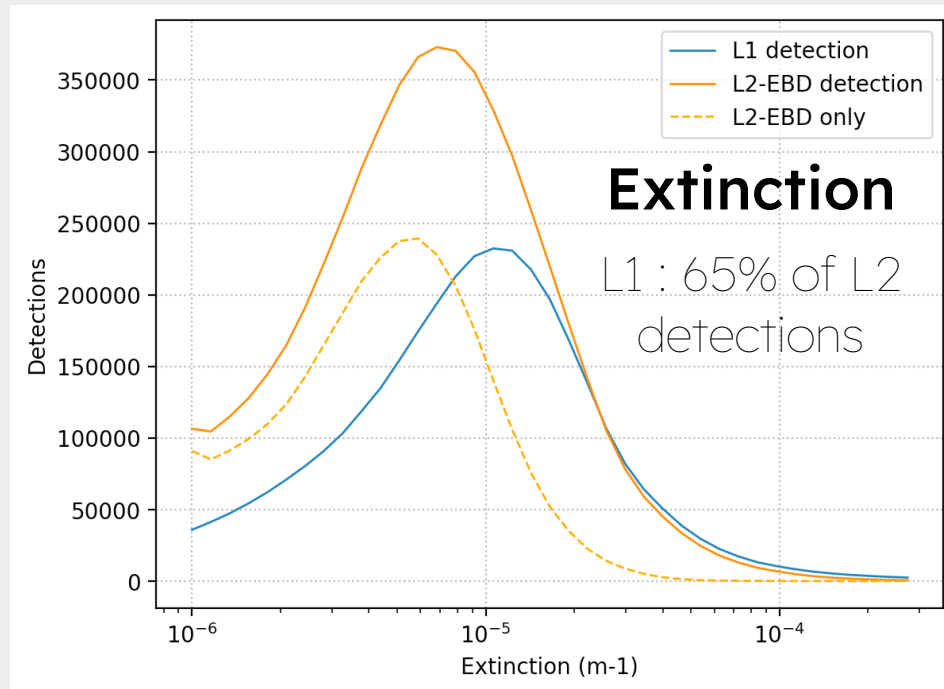
4. PSC optical properties



- L2-EBD classification = **larger PSC fraction (+40%)** than L1-NOM and CALIPSO
- Strong drop in detection around 17-19km ASL
- Inconsistencies in L2 PSC mask (vs L1 data) occur near 20 km and the tropopause

4. PSC optical properties

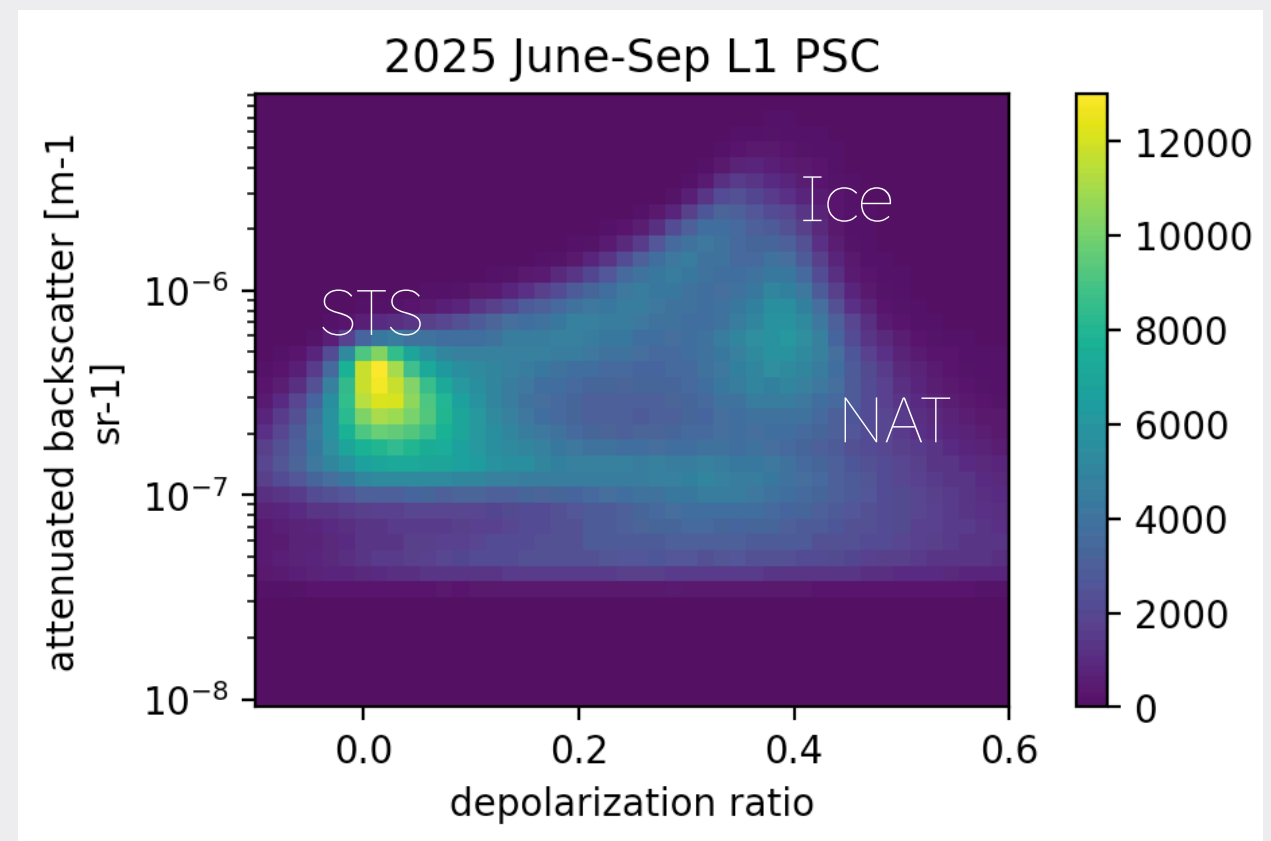
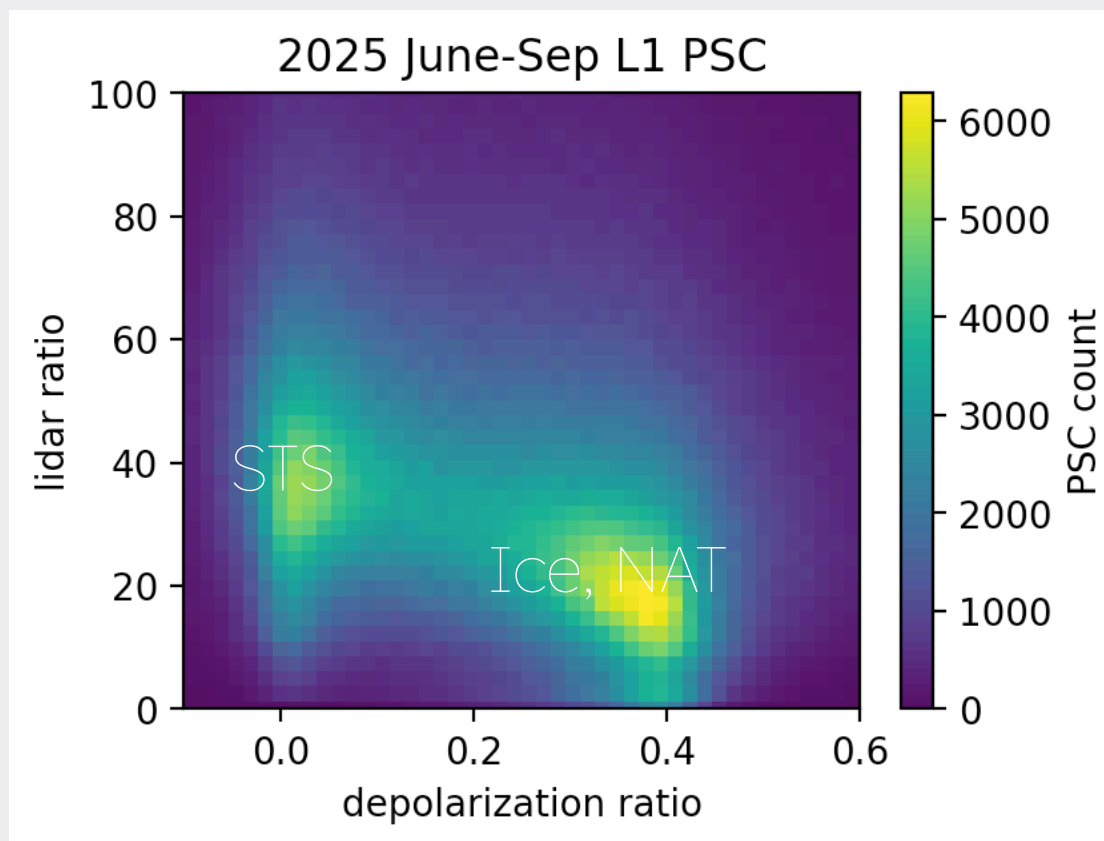
We compare PSC optical properties from L2-EBD according to **L1 detection** or **L2-EBD detection**



- PSC L1 detections ~65% of L2-EBD detections
- 35% of PSC only in L2-EBD :
 - small extinction : average $6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^{-1}$
 - Lidar ratio peak at 50
- Depolarization ratios ~consistent L1/L2

4. PSC optical properties and composition

Optical properties from **L2-EBD** in PSC according to **L1 detection**



Expected lidar ratios at **532 nm**
(Pitts et al., 2018, ACP)

- ~50-80 sr for STS
- ~20-35 sr for mountain-wave PSC with large scattering ratios

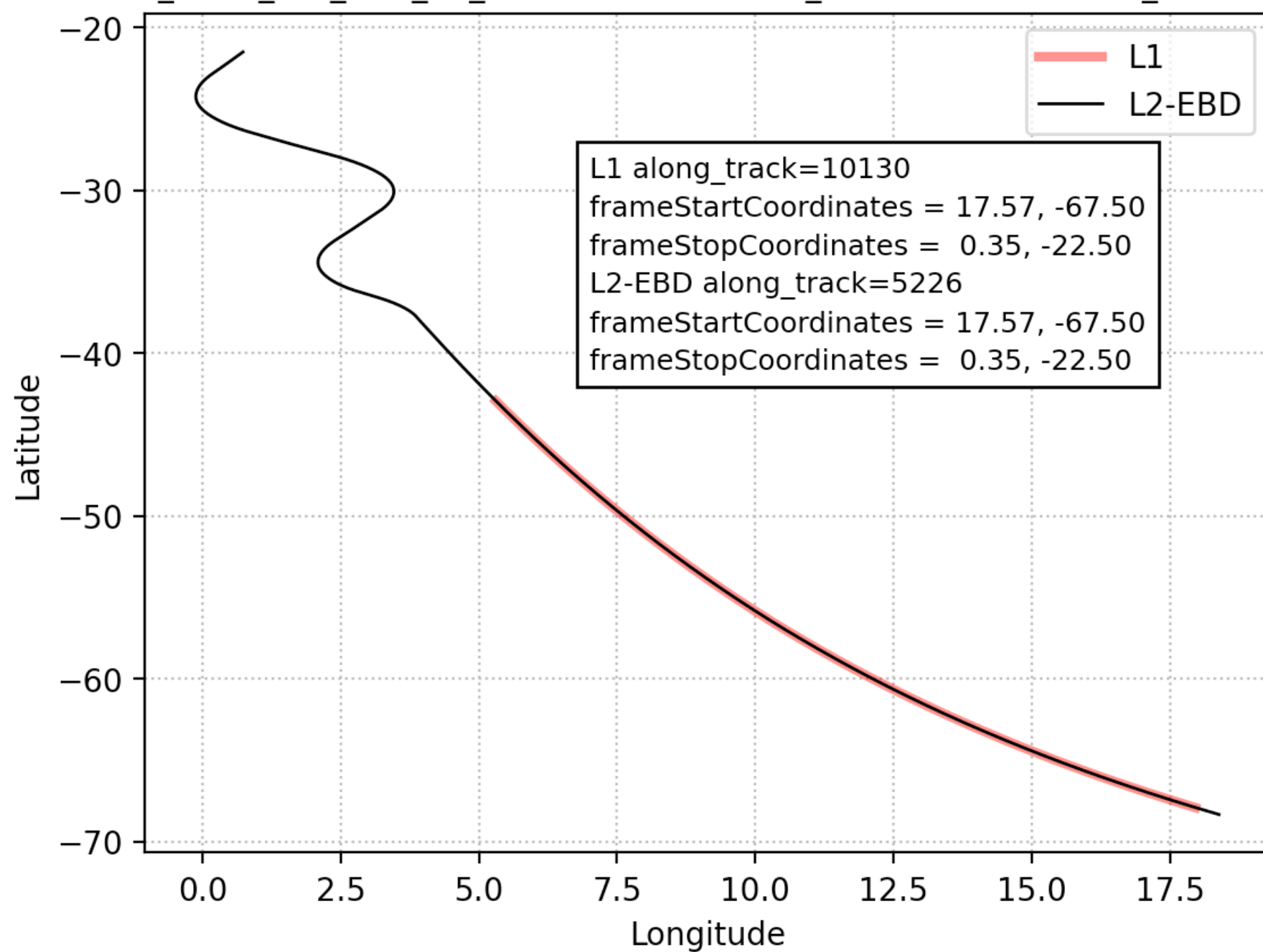
- L2-EBD retrievals of depolarization ratio, extinction and lidar ratio in L1-NOM PSC mask provide values in expected ranges
- Distributions of optical properties follow behaviors consistent with known PSC composition

Summary and Conclusions

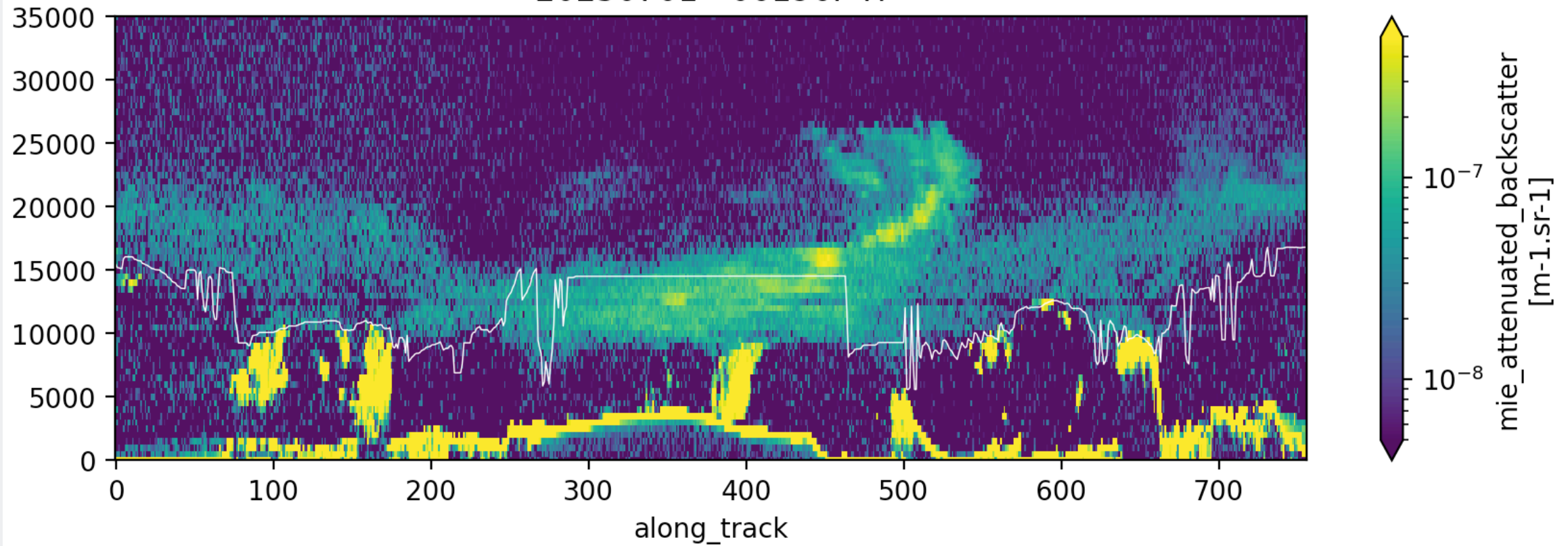
- PSC mask from L2-EBD finds **substantially more PSCs** than CALIOP and L1-NOM retrievals, except at 17-19km ASL where detections drop
 - Inconsistencies in L2-EBD PSC mask vs L1-NOM could be linked to the impact of **resolution switch, unrealistic tropopause** altitudes (e.g. 06196F-H)
 - This mask will eventually enable study of PSCs with extremely low concentrations and their relationships with **pervasive stratospheric aerosols** (cf. next presentation)
- In the meantime, a simple **signal thresholding technique** on **spatially averaged** (20km x 500m) **total attenuated backscatter** from **L1-NOM** provides detection results **consistent with the CALIPSO PSC** product (averaged over 2007-2022) in terms of **geographic, vertical, and temporal distribution**
 - The threshold could be improved to access PSCs with weaker concentrations, which are currently missed
 - Adding this detection technique to L2-EBD optical properties is a powerful combination
- L2-EBD optical properties with PSCs confirms ATLID is able to document high-quality, high-resolution depolarization, extinction, and lidar ratios in PSCs
- **ATLID products provide today the basis for high-quality PSC information** with limited additional analysis

BONUS

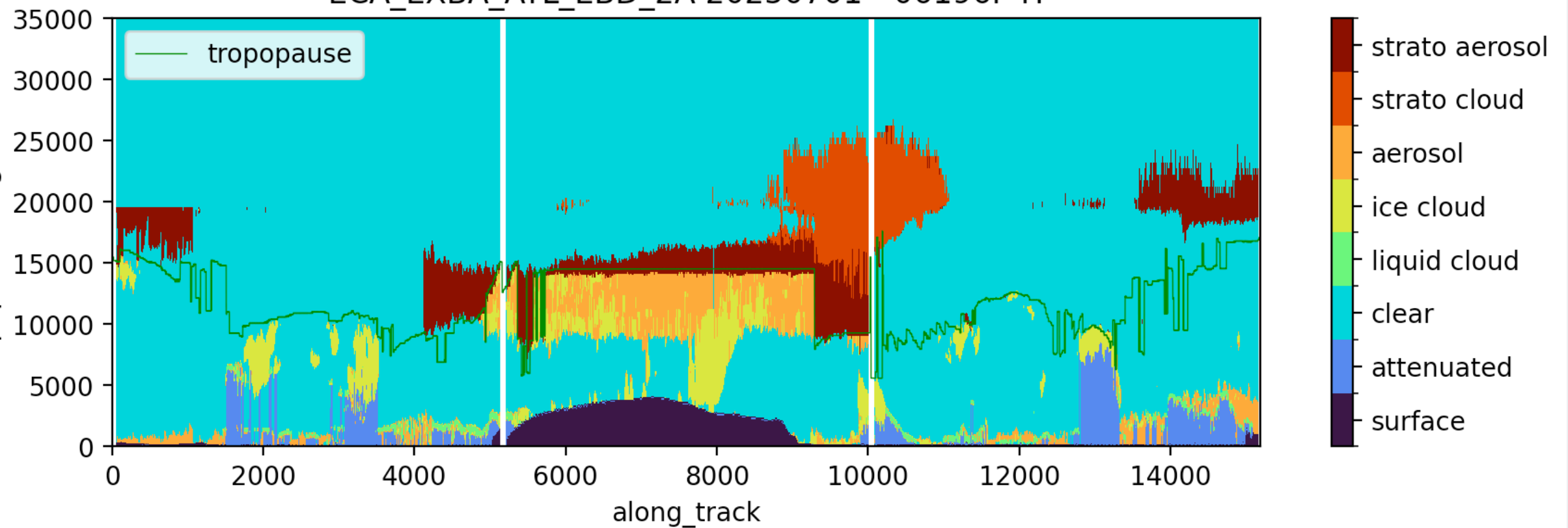
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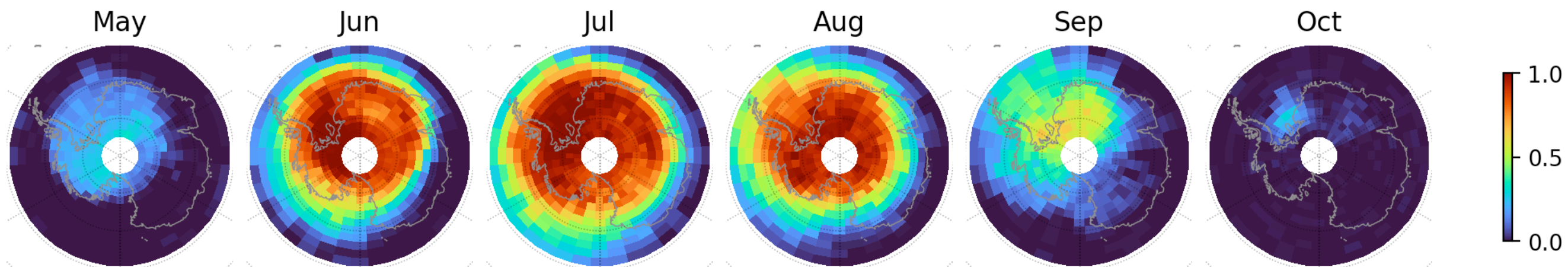
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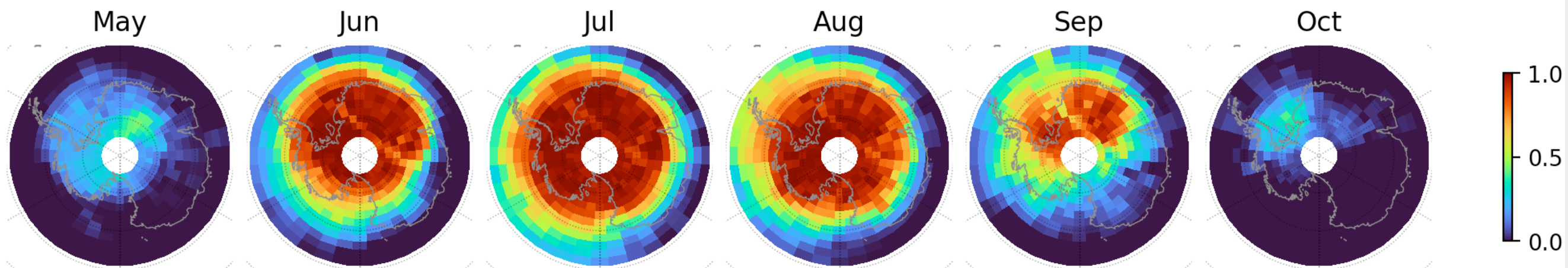
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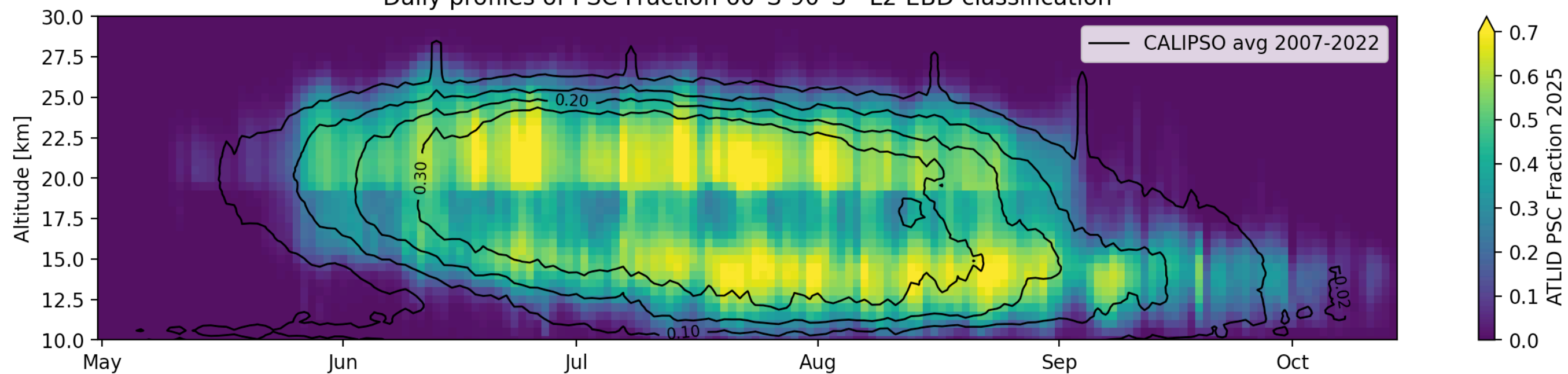
2025 PSC Season - L1 classification



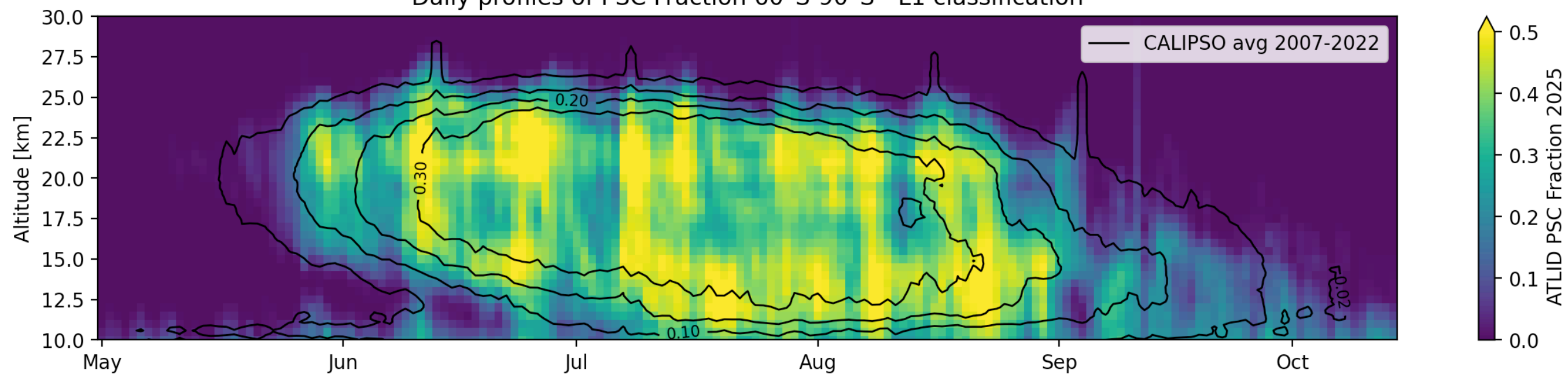
2025 PSC Season - L2 EBD classification



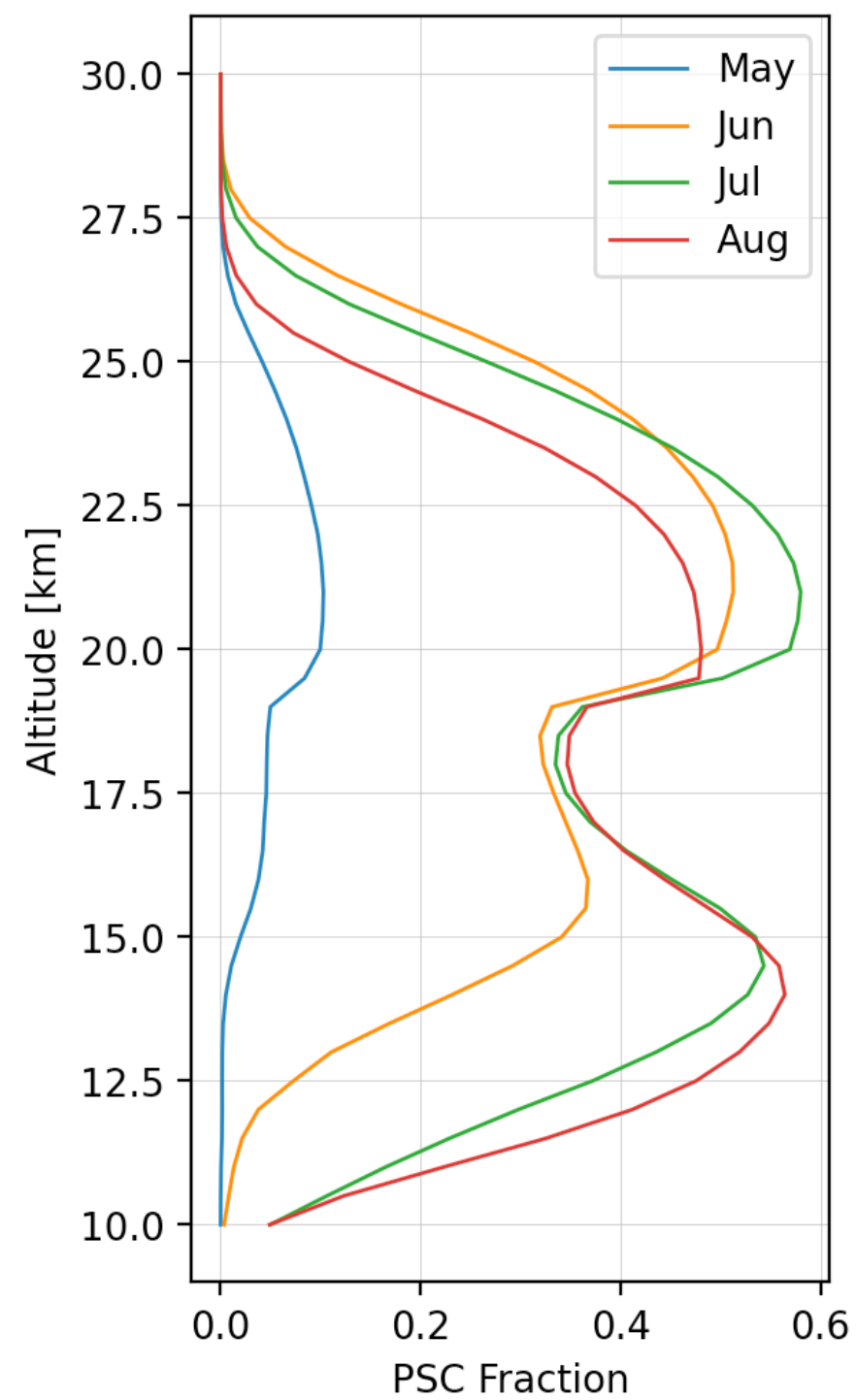
Daily profiles of PSC Fraction 60°S-90°S - L2-EBD classification



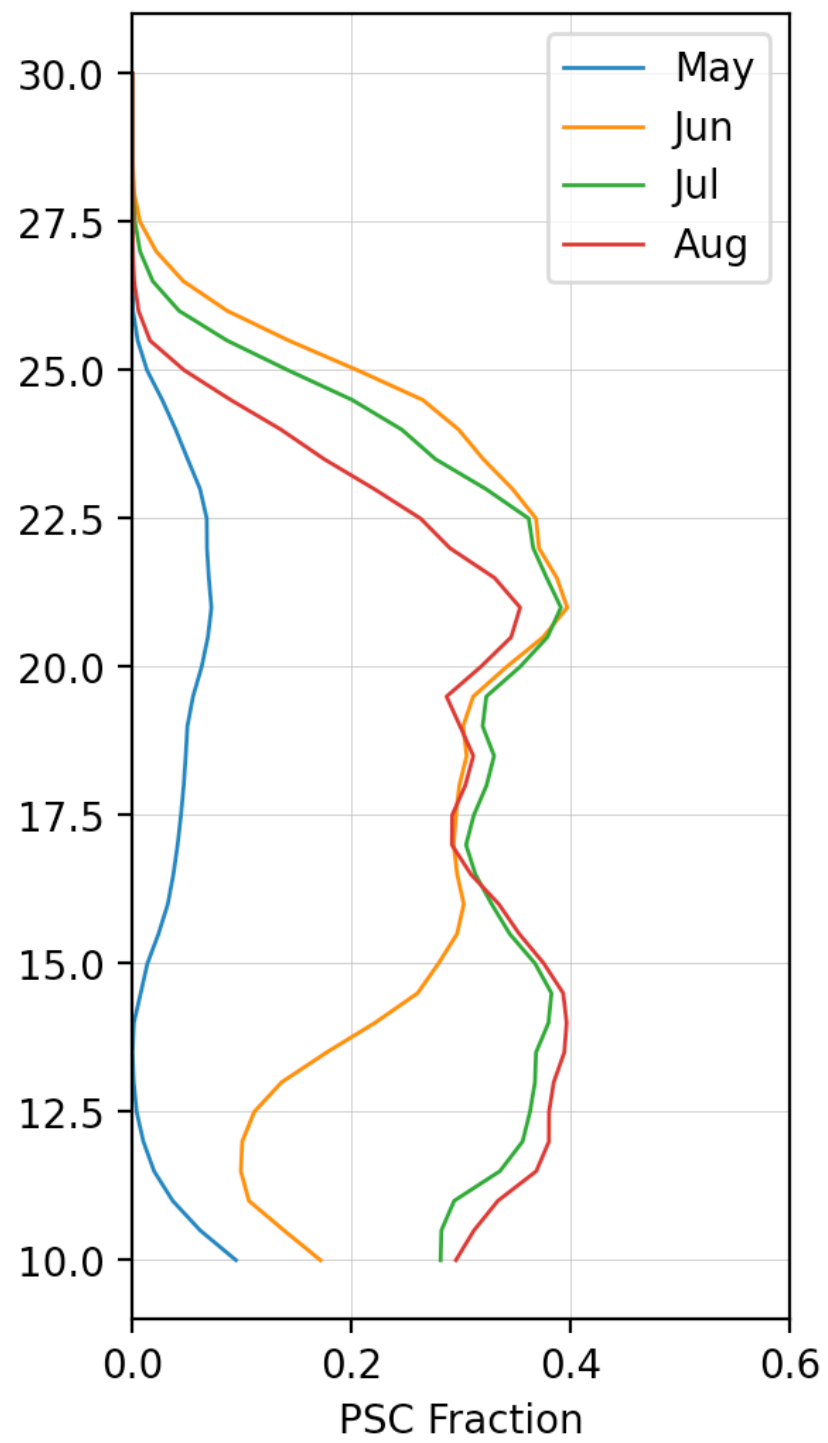
Daily profiles of PSC Fraction 60°S-90°S - L1 classification



ATLID L2-EBD 2025 60°S-90°S



ATLID L1 2025 60°S-90°S



CALIPSO 2007-2021 60°S-90°S

