



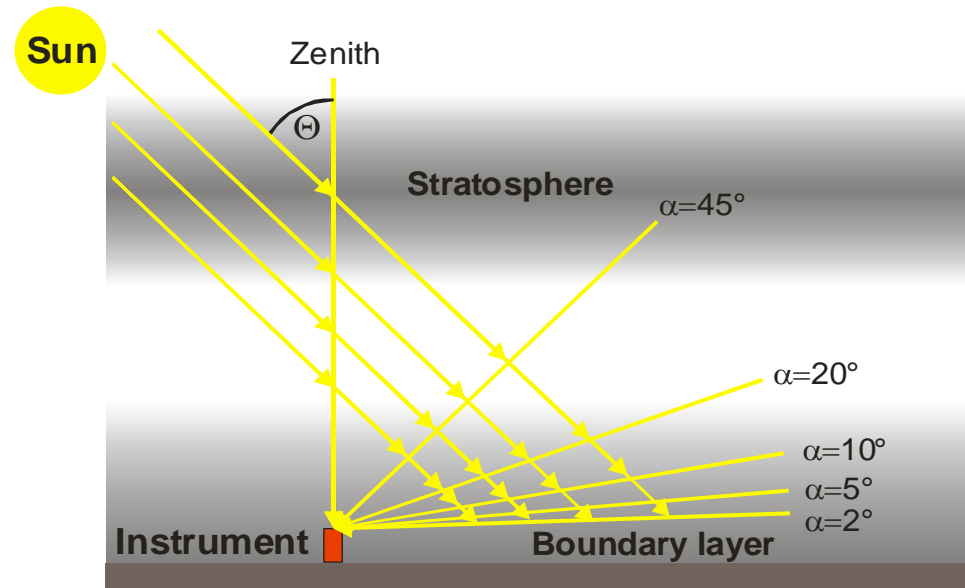
VDI Guideline passive DOAS (VDI 4212:2017-05)

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1. What is the VDI?
2. Goal of the VDI guideline
3. Content
4. Application





What is the VDI?



- Verein deutscher Ingenieure (Association of German Engineers) founded 1856
- German institute to develop „unified standards“
- Part of CEN (Comité Européen de Normalisation) and ISO (International Organization for Standardization)
- More than 2000 reviewed standards exist in order to define current ‚state-of-the-art‘ for engineering and scientific purposes
 - Active DOAS: DIN EN / ISO Guideline
- Standards are developed and reviewed in working groups including experts from science, industry and administration (reviewed every few years)
- **Unified standards define e.g. the measurement routines for public authorities and official institutions**



The ,passive DOAS' guideline defines:

- Minimum hardware requirements
- Setup of instruments
- Operation of instruments and measurements
- Calibration
- Basics of data analysis

Goal:

- **Make passive DOAS measurements applicable for authorities for different kinds of trace gas measurements** (e.g. direct Sun, Zenith DOAS, MAX-DOAS, Plume measurements, Car-DOAS, ToTaL-DOAS)
- Guarantee **reliable passive DOAS observations**
- Unify different instrumentations to make observations comparable
- Define minimum standards for manufacturer
- Provide operation guidelines to technicians, public authorities and institutions to guarantee reliable data

<https://www.vdi.de/technik/fachthemen/reinhaltung-der-luft/artikel/fernmessverfahren-messen-in-der-atmosphaere-nach-dem-passiv-does-prinzip-messen-von-emissionen-un-1/>



Hardware requirements



| Parameter | Value | Comment |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| FOV | < 1° (MAX-DOAS) | |
| Elevation Accuracy | < 1° (MAX-DOAS) | |
| Telescope | Quartz glas | |
| Spectral coverage | Within 300-800nm | |
| Spectral resolution | < 1nm | (typically) |
| Spectral sampling | ≥ 5 pixel | |
| Stray light | < 1 % | |
| Total Noise (RMS) | < 10 ⁻³ | Optimal: ~10 ⁻⁴ |
| Temperature Stability | < 0.1°C | |
| Fibre | suggested | UV/VIS suitable multimode type |
| No polarization dep. components | | |



- Instrument setup:
 - MAX-DOAS: Ideally at least horizon to zenith (0-90°) measurements of scattered sunlight
- Data Acquisition
 - Regular calibration measurements (offset, dark current, spectral calibration)
 - Scattered light spectra at different elevation angles

Everything formulated rather flexible to allow for different applications. Minimum requirements are listed, depending on observation type.



Spectral data analysis



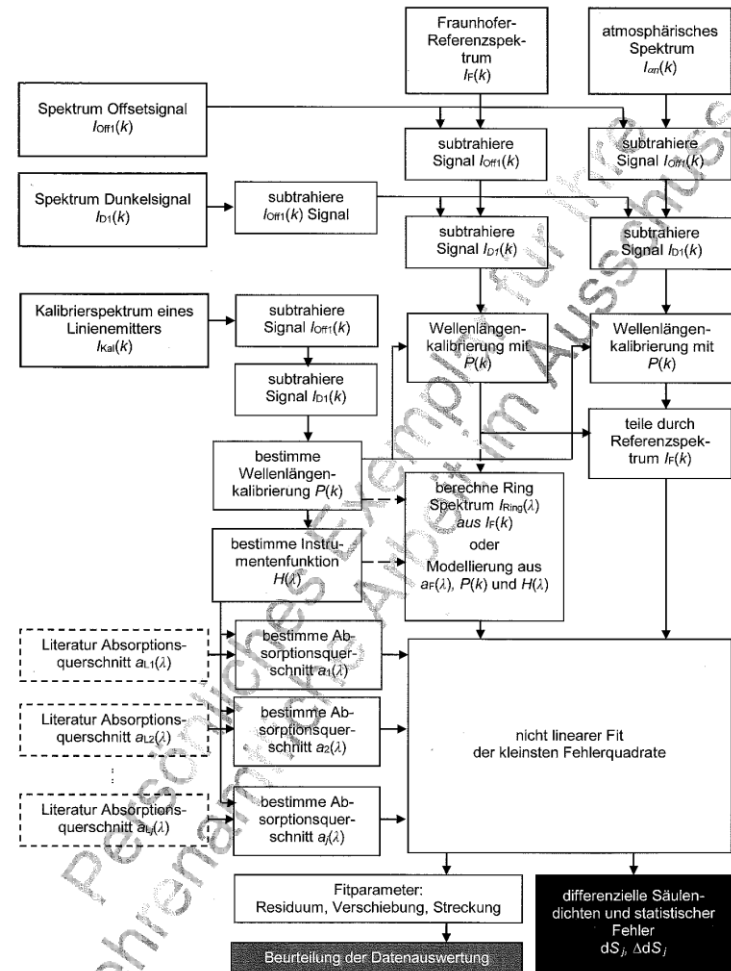
- Principle of data evaluation

1. Application of Offs, DC, Hg
2. Choice of reference
3. Application of ILF
4. Least square fit

- No fixed standard defined for data evaluation settings

- Include strong absorptions
- Avoid inferences
- Interval size

- Future version might include guidelines for spectral evaluation settings, like e.g. from NDACC or CINDI (II), some literature is already cited

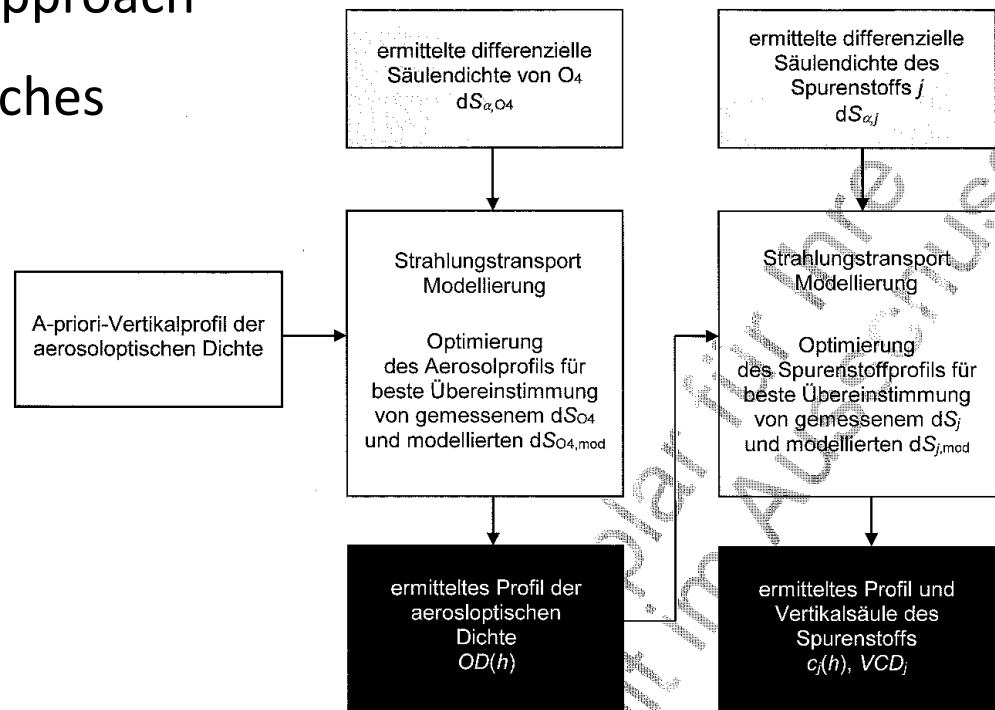




Data analysis – Profile inversion



- Conversion to vertical columns, surface concentrations or concentration profiles is outlined, but details remain outside the scope of the guideline
 - Geometric approximations for VCD
 - Optimal estimation approach
 - Parametrized approaches





- Categories in CINDI II instrument list:
(Kreher et al, Overview manuscript CINDI II)
 - Instrument type, ID
 - Instrument name
 - Azimuth Scanning
 - Direct Sun Functionality
 - Spectral range, spectral Res.
 - FOV (°)
 - Light Coupling
 - Detector type, temperature
- Missing categories?
 - Spectral sampling





Conclusion



- VDI guideline defines minimum for hardware requirements for passive DOAS observations
- Most CINDI II instruments comply with criteria
- Some basic information could be added to CINDI II overview table:
 - Spectral sampling
 - FOV?
 - ...
- Guideline outlines conversion to mixing ratios, to be extended
- Passive DOAS guideline is currently translated to English
- VDI guidelines can be updated to represent current developments and improved „state of the art“ e.g. from CINDI II



VDI guideline hopefully helps to make passive (ground based) DOAS used by a broader (also non-scientific) community.

Thank you for your attention!



Application to CINDI 2 instrument list



| Instrument type | Instrument ID | Instrument name | Country | ASc | DS | Spectral range | Spectral (nm) | Res. FOV (°) | Light Coupl. | Detector type | Detector T (°) |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|-----|---------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Scientific grade MAX-DOAS | bira-4 | 2D MAX-DOAS | BE | y | y | 303-389/ 407-542 | 0.37/ 0.58 | 0.5/ 1.0 | F | CCD | -50/ -50 |
| | iupb-18 | 2D MAX-DOAS | DE | y | n | 305-390/ 406-579 | 0.45/ 0.83 | 0.5/ 0.85 | F | CCD | -35/ -30 |
| | boku-6 | 2D MAX-DOAS | AT | n | n | 406-579 | 0.71 | 1.0 | F | CCD | -30 |
| | cu-boulder-11 | 2D MAX-DOAS | US | y | y | 327-470/ 432-678 | 0.7/ 1.2 | 0.7 | F | CCD | -30 |
| | cu-boulder-12 | 1D MAX-DOAS | US | n | n | 300-466/ 379-493 | 0.8/ 0.5 | 0.7 | F | CCD | -30/ 0 |
| | inta-17 | RASAS-III | ES | y | n | 325-445 or 400-550 | 0.55 | 1.0 | F | CCD | 17 if room T is 22-23 |
| | mpic-28 | Tube-DOAS | DE | n | n | 315-475 | 0.72 | 1.0 | F | CCD | 10 |
| | niwa-30 | ACTON275 MAX-DOAS | NZ | n | n | 290-363/ 400-460 | 0.54 | 0.5 | F | CCD | -20 |
| | uto-36 | 2D MAX-DOAS | CA | y | y | 300-500 | 0.75 | 0.62 | F | CCD | -70 |
| | auth-3 | PHAETON | GR | y | y | 297-452 | 0.4 | 1.0 | F | CCD | 5 |
| | aiofm-1 | 2D MAX-DOAS | CH | y | n | 290-380 | 0.4 | 0.2 | F | CCD | -30 |
| | chiba_u-9 | CHIBA-U MAX-DOAS | JP | n | n | 310-515 | 0.4 | <1 | F | CCD | room T |
| | csic-10 | 1D MAX-DOAS | ES | n | n | 300-500 | 0.5 | 1.0 | F | CCD | room T |
| | amoiap-2 | 2-port DOAS | RU | n | n | 420-490 | 0.5 | 0.3 | F | CCD | -40 |
| | bsu-5 | MARSB | BL | n | n | 300-500 | 0.4 | 0.2-1.0 | D | CCD | -40 |
| iupb-37 | Imaging-DOAS | DE | y | n | 400-580 | 0.5 | 1.2 | F | CCD | -30 | |
| PANDORA | knmi-23 | Pandora | NL | y | y | 285-530 | 0.6 | 1.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | luftblick-26 | Pandora-2S | AT | y | y | 280-540 | 0.6 | 1.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | luftblick-260 | Pandora-2S | AT | y | y | 400-900 | 1.3 | 1.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | luftblick-27 | Pandora-2S | AT | y | y | 280-540 | 0.6 | 1.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | luftblick-270 | Pandora-2S | AT | y | y | 400-900 | 1.1 | 1.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | nasa-31 | Pandora | US | y | y | 285-530 | 0.6 | 1.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | nasa-32 | Pandora | US | y | y | 285-530 | 0.6 | 1.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| EnviMes | iuph-19 | 2D EnviMes | DE | y | y | 296-459/ 439-583 | 0.6/ 0.5 | <0.5 | F | CCD | room T |
| | dhrustc-13 | 1D EnviMes | DE | n | n | 300-460/ 450-600 | 0.6/ 0.6 | 0.4 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | dhrustc-14 | 1D EnviMes | DE | n | n | 300-460/ 450-600 | 0.6/ 0.6 | 0.4 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | niwa-29 | 1D EnviMes | NZ | n | n | 305-457/ 410-550 | 0.6 | <0.5 | F | CCD | 20 |
| | lmmumim-35 | 2D EnviMes | DE | y | n | 300-460/ 450-600 | 0.6/ 0.9 | 0.4 | F | CCD | 20 |
| Mini-DOAS Hoffmann GmbH | cma-7 | Mini-DOAS-UV | CN | n | n | 292-447 | 0.7 | 0.8 | F | LinArr | room T |
| | cma-8 | Mini-DOAS-Vis | CN | n | n | 399-712 | 1.6 | 0.8 | F | LinArr | room T |
| | iiserm-16 | Mini-DOAS-UV | IN | n | n | 317-466 | 1.0 | 0.7 | F | CCD | <0 if room T is 20 |
| | knmi-21 | Mini-DOAS-UV | NL | n | n | 290-433 | 0.7 | 0.45 | F | LinArr | room T |
| | knmi-22 | Mini-DOAS-Vis | NL | n | n | 400-600 | 0.9 | 0.4 | F | LinArr | room T |
| | nust-33 | Mini-DOAS-UV | PA | n | n | 320-465 | 0.7 | 1.2 | F | CCD | room T |

Kreher et al



- Noise: Einheit?