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THE MARBLL EXPERIMENT: TOWARDS A MARTIAN WIND LIDAR

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ABSTRACT

Operating a lidar on Mars would fulfill the need of accessing wind and aerosol profiles in the atmospheric boundary layer. This is the purpose of the MARs Boundary Layer Lidar (MARBLL) instrument. We report recent developments of this compact direct-detection wind lidar designed to operate from the surface of Mars. A new laser source has been developed and an azimuthal scanning capability has been added. Preliminary results of a field campaign are presented.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Description of the campaign

MARBLL was set up for a week at the Gérard Mégie station of the OHP site in southeastern France in September 2016. The station performs continuous geophysical measurements including atmospheric balloon radio soundings (p, T, z, V) and provides a platform for instrumental campaigns, such as ours. The OHP site (5°43'E, 44°56'N) hosts also a mast (ICOS project, www.icos-ri.eu) that provides, for example, wind measurements at three heights (10, 50 and 100 meters) and a compact automated aerosol lidar (CE376, www.cimel.fr) working at 532 nanometers. These measurements can be compared with MARBLL winds and particle backscatter profiles.

The original Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) was designed specifically to match the optical requirements of the ChemCam laser EDU 1 (the optical path of the prisms inside the MZI is aligned with the laser cavity). The new set-up of the instrument uses another laser source (for all laser parameters see Table 1). The new laser, E3M, has been conversely designed in-house to fit the parameters required by the heritage interferometer. The mechanical design includes the possibility for a motorized scan over a desired range of azimuth angles and a manual zenithal angle variation. The electronics design was modified to include a correction enabling the scanning sequence.

The campaign was focused on validating the portability of the instrument and the consequent optical mounting and re-alignment, the mechanical
design and the electronics design that pilots and synchronizes the scan and measurement sequences.

### Table 1 E3M and EDU1 laser specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laser</th>
<th>E3M (in-house)</th>
<th>EDU1 (MSL heritage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystal</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>Nd:KGW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength</td>
<td>1064 nm</td>
<td>1067 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>12.5 mJ</td>
<td>&gt;24 mJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse duration</td>
<td>4.4 ns</td>
<td>&lt;8 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetition rate</td>
<td>100 Hz</td>
<td>1-10 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 **Performed measurement sequences**

We performed three types of measurements:

1. Simple zenithal or oblique measurements;
2. VAD (Velocity-Azimuth Display) scans of different durations at 45° zenithal angle with different azimuthal angle steps within the 180° total scan range allowed at the site;
3. DBS (Doppler Beam Swinging) measurements (3-5 azimuthal directions with different zenithal angles).

The laser was operated at 100 Hz frequency and the measurement integration times were varied. Post-processing tests were made to find the optimal averaging of data: in the results presented here a 10s averaging has been used (1000 laser shots were averaged for one profile) and data with signal-to-noise ratio SNR<10 were discarded.

3 **RESULTS**

We present here the MARBLL measurements made with static pointing and also during a VAD sequence. Results are compared with other concomitant measurements (see below). The DBS sequences are yet to be analyzed and are therefore not presented here.

3.1 **Wind profile comparisons**

The first simple oblique measurements were performed at the beginning of the campaign (September 14th). Measurements were made at a 45° zenith angle during 15 minutes towards North and then East. This gave us the opportunity for a first quick comparison of the MARBLL wind measurements with a radiosonde launched simultaneously and with the wind sensors of the ICOS mast. The results for the North wind component measured by MARBLL simultaneously with the radio sounding are shown in Figure 1. The comparison shows a fair agreement within the ABL where sufficient amounts of aerosols allow MARBLL to collect enough signal exceeding the SNR 10 threshold.

Figure 2 shows a similar measurement for the Eastward component from a measurement sequence performed two days later (September 16th, see section 3.2). The wind profiles are analyzed from measurements performed with the lidar pointing towards West at 45° zenith angle for one minute. A radio sounding was launched at around the same time and allowed further comparison in addition to the ICOS data. The comparison is good overall, but the ICOS mast indicated much stronger winds at 100m than both the radio sounding and MARBLL, whereas around 50m the agreement between the three measurements seems to be better.
We performed three types of measurements:

1. Simple zenithal or oblique measurements; with different azimuthal angle steps within the 180° total scan range allowed at the site; with different zenithal angles).

2. DBS (Doppler Beam Swinging) measurements (3-5 azimuthal directions for 1-5 s at 45° zenith angle for different durations at 45° zenith angle).

3. VAD (Velocity-Azimuth Display) scans of the component measured by MARBLL simultaneously and with the wind sensors of the radiosonde launched at the same time (September 14th). Measurements were made at a constant altitude above ground level, the same elevation as the ICOS wind sensors. The agreement is particularly convincing. Note that this plot also shows the variability of the wind field in the boundary layer. In such turbulent conditions, no perfect match can be expected when comparing MARBLL to radio soundings.

## RESULTS

Performed measurement sequences revealed similar tendencies, but in the lowest 200 m the balloon measurements seem perturbed by the oscillating motion of the sounder (not shown). Above about 1 km the MARBLL errors increase significantly. Some assumptions regarding the properties of the background wind field (both stationary and homogeneous) are intrinsically made in the VAD analysis. MARBLL VAD thus provides an average view of the wind field from which radio soundings can depart substantially given the localized nature in both space and time of their measurements.

### 3.2 180° VAD sequences

The first validated, full 180° VAD sequences were performed on September 16th with two adjacent radio soundings. During the first sequence, MARBLL scanned the atmosphere at 45° zenithal angle from West (through North) to East with 3° intervals with 60s integration time per direction. We fit the data to extract the expected sinusoidal behavior of the wind and thus access both the wind speed and direction along the vertical [3].

The VAD analysis was performed only in the very shallow aerosol-laden ABL between about 70 m to 520 m (0.75-1.2 km asl). At higher altitudes, the error on individual wind measurement gets significant, but the sinusoidal behavior can still be fitted (not shown).

Wind speed and direction are shown in Figure 4 together with the radio soundings. The profiles reveal similar tendencies, but in the lowest 200 m the balloon measurements seem perturbed by the oscillating motion of the sounder (not shown). Above about 1 km the MARBLL errors increase significantly. Some assumptions regarding the properties of the background wind field (both stationary and homogeneous) are intrinsically made in the VAD analysis. MARBLL VAD thus provides an average view of the wind field from which radio soundings can depart substantially given the localized nature in both space and time of their measurements.

### 3.3 Aerosol layer and cloud detection

The Phoenix lidar has been so far the only lidar on the Martian surface. Phoenix lidar made pioneering...
observations of precipitating water ice clouds in the polar atmosphere [4]. Since one of the goals on MARBLL on Mars will be cloud detection and aerosol profile measurements from the surface, the last morning of the campaign was devoted to performing a long static zenithal measurement sequence that was started slightly before sunrise and was continued during three hours to monitor the development of the boundary layer. Unfortunately, the campaign week was very rainy, which reduced greatly the aerosol concentrations. Thus, direct comparison of aerosol profile is not possible. However, clouds were detected during this sequence. Comparison of the partly precipitating cloud structures, as seen by both lidars (MARBLL on Figure 5, ICOS on Figure 6), shows great consistency.

4 CONCLUSIONS
The OHP MARBLL validation campaign suffered from the aerosol-poor conditions at the OHP site during the rainy campaign week, limiting the signal to a very shallow layer near the ground. Nevertheless, several key measurements (wind speed and direction, cloud geometry) were made and compared to radio soundings, wind measurements on a mast and aerosol lidar data. Further comparison of MARBLL with another wind profiler (radar or lidar) is foreseen. The OHP campaign allowed us to validate several key aspects of the instrument in “real” (although terrestrial) conditions: in particular, the VAD scan capability has been validated, in line with expectations made for possible Mars operations. The OHP campaign set the major milestones of the MARBLL development roadmap for 2017 and beyond. A new measurement campaign is planned in dustier conditions to better assess the instrument performances in Mars-like conditions.

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References