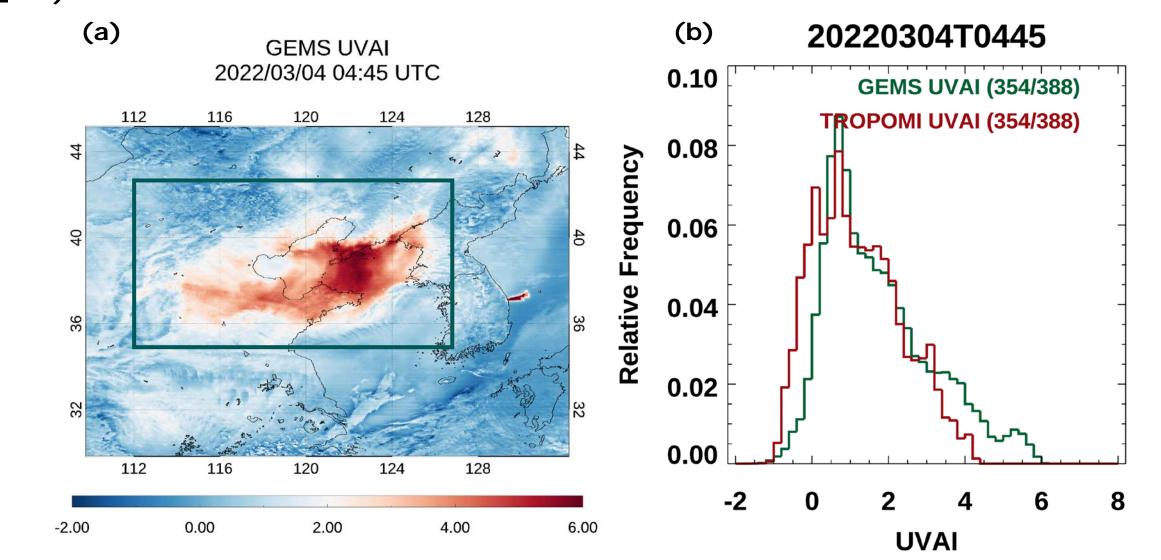


## **Geostationary Environment Monitoring Spectrometer (GEMS)**

Table 1. Timeline since launch		Table 2. GEMS specifications	
2020.02.19	Transfer orbit injection (GK-2B launch)	Wavelength range	300 – 500 nm
2020.03.23	GEMS power on	FWHM	< 0.6 nm
2020.04.21	First GEMS measurements for	Temporal resolution	1 hour
	Sun/Earth/LED	Spatial sampling	3.5 x 8 km <sup>2</sup>
2020 04 22	Daily operation	@ Seoul [km <sup>2</sup> ]	(Aerosol)

## **GEMS UV aerosol index** : comparison to TROPOMI UV aerosol index (AER\_AI) Version 2.3.1

**Results** 



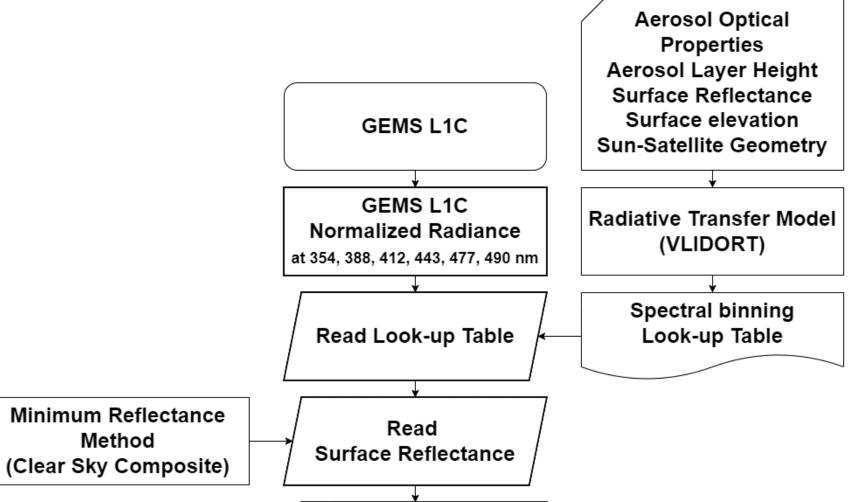
#### 2020.04.23~

(Kim et al., 2020)

- The GEMS, onboard GEO-KOMPSAT-2B (GK-2B) satellite, is the first air quality monitoring sensor in geostationary earth orbit launched on February 19, 2020 (Table 1).
- GEMS measures the hyperspectral radiances with 0.6 nm spectral  $\bullet$ resolution in ultraviolet and visible ranges over the Asia-Pacific region during the daytime to provide hourly air quality information (Table 2).

# **GEMS** aerosol retrieval algorithm

Figure 1. Flowchart of GEMS aerosol retrieval algorithm

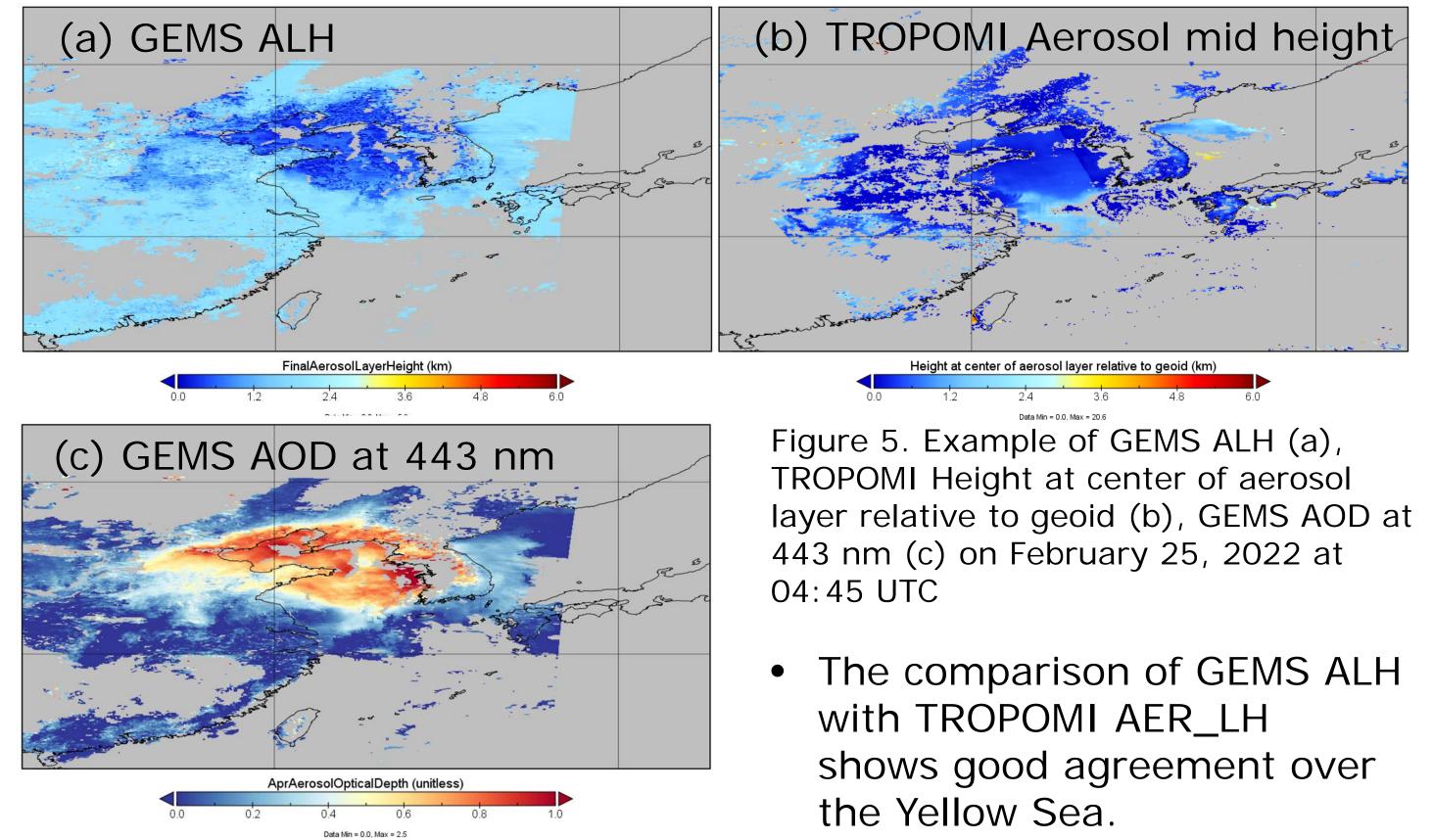


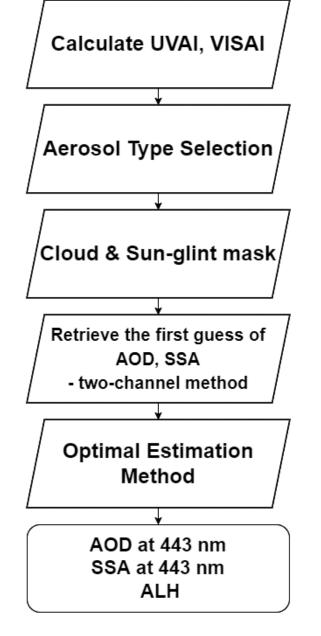
(in-orbit test)

- The general flow of the GEMS UV–VIS aerosol algorithm is summarized in Figure 1 (Kim et al., 2018; Go et al., 2020).
- The aerosol retrieval algorithm for GEMS uses 6 channels in ultraviolet and visible wavelengths, which have the advantage of measuring aerosol absorption and height

Figure 4. Example of GEMS UVAI (a) on March 04, 2022 at 04:45 UTC and the histogram of GEMS and TROPOMI UVAI in the green box (b)

- Thick dust plume over northeastern China and the Yellow Sea.
- The histogram of GEMS UVAI had a similar distribution to that of TROPOMI UVAL.
- **GEMS ALH** : comparison to TROPOMI Aerosol mid height (AER\_LH) Version 2.3.1 and CALIOP data

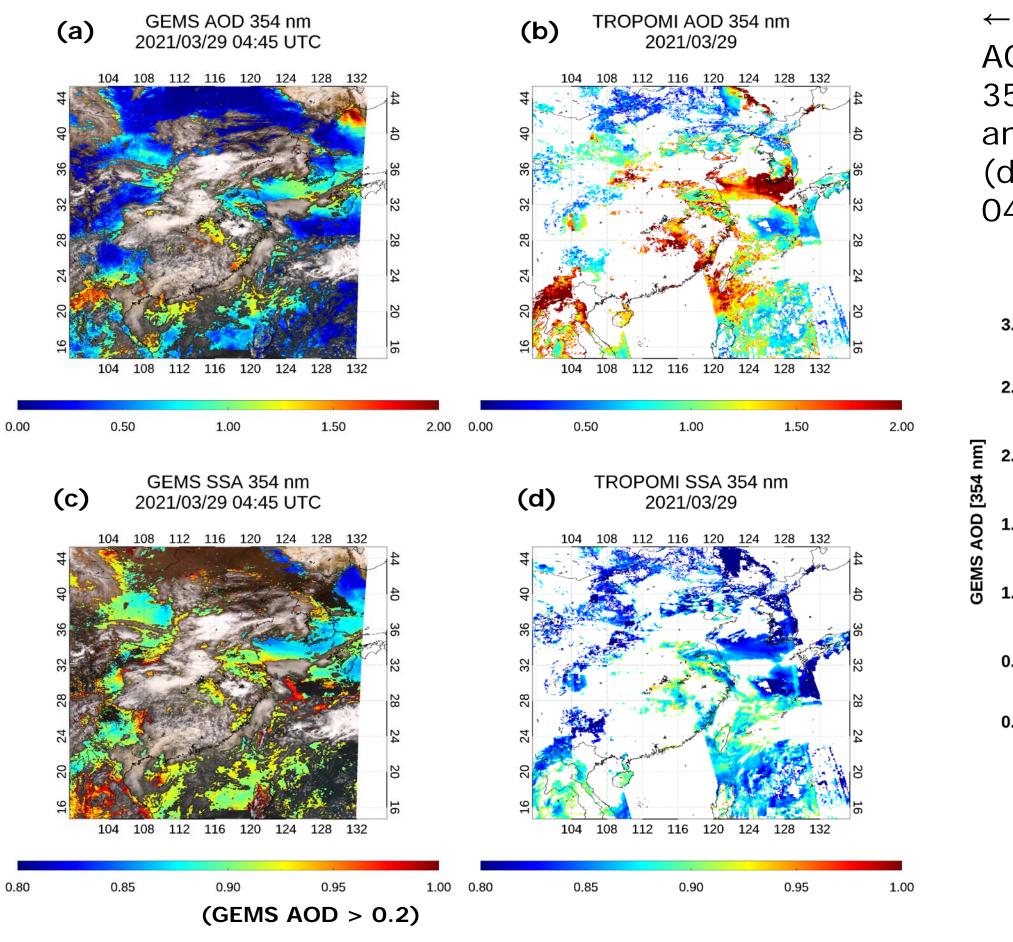




- information.
- The aerosol retrieval algorithm for GEMS is based on an optimal estimation method finding the optimized values for the aerosol optical depth (AOD), single scattering albedo (SSA), and aerosol layer height (ALH) by minimizing differences between simulated and observed radiances.

## Results

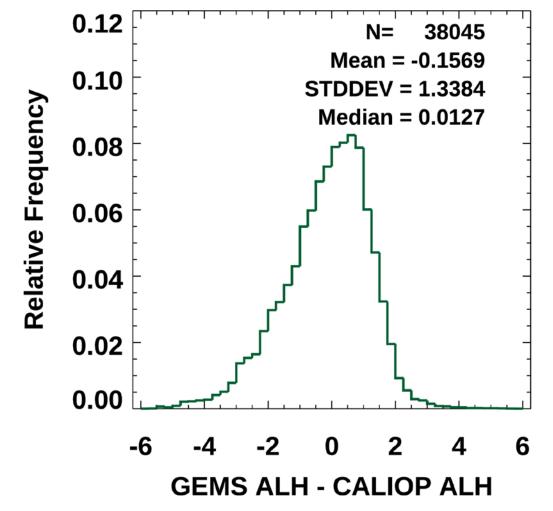
• GEMS AOD and SSA at 354 nm : comparison to TROPOMI aerosol algorithm (TropOMAER) aerosol products and AEROENT data



← Figure 2. Example of GEMS AOD (a), TROPOMI AOD at 354 nm (b), GEMS SSA (c) and TROPOMI SSA at 354 nm (d) on March 29, 2021 at 04:45 UTC

Retrieved pixels / total pixels > 0.5

#### 20210101-20210630



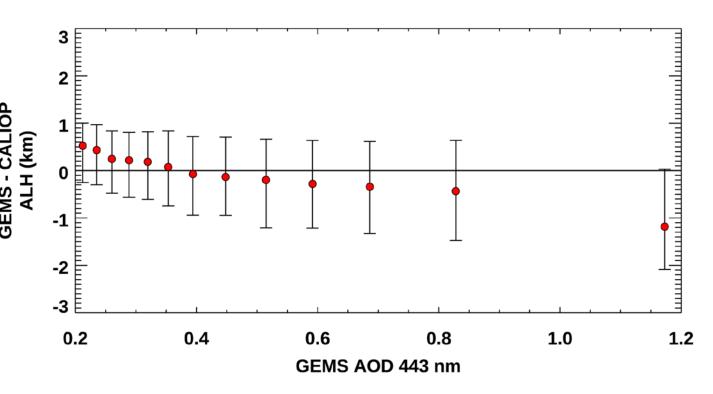
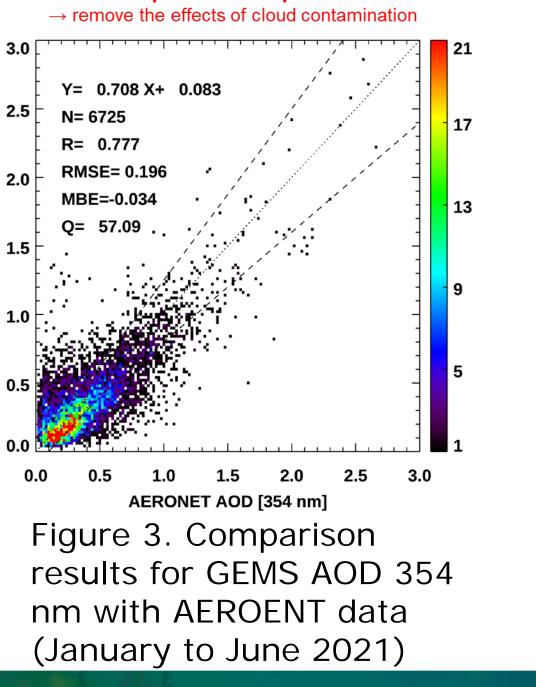


Figure 6. Histogram of differences between GEMS ALH (GEMS AOD > 0.2) and CALIOP weighted extinction height (CALIOP ALH) (a) and GEMS ALH bias as a function of GEMS AOD (b)

- : GEMS entire area Validation area
- Validation period : 2021.01.01-2021.06.30
- GEMS ALH shows negative bias with average differences of 0.15 km.
- GEMS ALH has a positive (negative) bias in the low (high) AOD range.

## Conclusion



- This study shows the retrieved results of aerosol optical properties over  $\bullet$ Asia from GEMS. We present GEMS aerosol retrieval results for high aerosol loading case over East Asia.
- The GEMS AOD and SSA are compared to TropOMAER aerosol products ulletand AEROENT data. GEMS UV aerosol index is analyzed and compared to TROPOMI UV aerosol index (AER\_AI).
- The GEMS ALH is compared to TROPOMI Aerosol mid height (AER\_LH) and CALIOP data.
- By comparing GEMS aerosol products to TROPOMI aerosol products, we can understand the performance of the passive satellite retrievals and it can help to utilize the aerosol products for various purposes.

### **SENTINEL-5P MISSION:** 5 YEARS ANNIVERSARY 10-14 OCTOBER 2022 TAORMINA, ITALY

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