Interactive comment on “Evaluation of the operational Aerosol Layer Height retrieval algorithm for Sentinel-5 Precursor: application to O2 A band observations from GOME-2A” by A. F. J. Sanders

Anonymous Referee #2

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Review of ‘Evaluation of the operational Aerosol Layer Height retrieval algorithm for Sentinel-5 Precursor: Application to O2 A band observations from GOME-2A’ by A.F.J. Sanders et al. MS No.: amt-2015-141 The manuscript presents a very good summary of important work carried on the feasibility of retrieving the height of aerosol layers (ALH) from observations in the Oxygen-A band by the soon-to-be-launched TROPOMI sensor. The manuscript is well written and offers a detailed description of two basic approaches of using O2-A band observations.
The main deficiency of the manuscript is the handling of the sensitivity analysis of the suggested methods of ALH retrieval to aerosol properties. Their simplified approach using the outdated Henyey-Greenstein phase function approach, offers no real insight into how the proposed aerosol layer height retrieval depends on the fundamental aerosol properties: particle size distribution and complex refractive index. The current analysis on response to changes of an H-Y asymmetry parameter does not address the issue on how the suggested approach would work in the presence of desert dust and volcanic ash (large size, non-spherical, non-absorbing) particles and carbonaceous (much smaller, strongly absorbing) aerosols. Desert dust, volcanic ash and carbonaceous particulate are the most likely aerosol types to be found in the free troposphere. Accurate radiative transfer calculations fully accounting for particle scattering and absorption effects are routinely done thanks to today’s fast computing capabilities. The authors should, at least, establish a clear connection between their simplified modelling and actual aerosol properties (particle size and complex refractive index) they are supposed to represent.