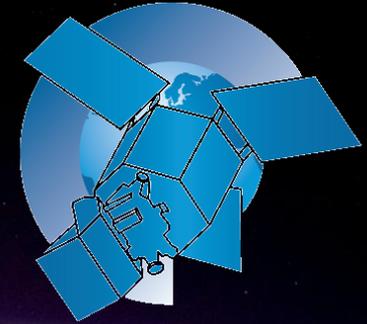


TROPOMI tropical tropospheric ozone column data

Geophysical assessment and comparison
to ozonesondes, GOME-2B and OMI



Daan Hubert, K.-P. Heue, J.-C. Lambert, T. Verhoelst, M. Allaart, S. Compernelle, P. Cullis, A. Dehn, C. Félix, B. Johnson, A. Keppens, D. Kollonige, C. Lerot, D. Loyola, M. Maata, S. Mitro, M. Mohamad, A. Piters, F. Romahn, H. Selkirk, F.R. da Silva, R. Stauffer, A. Thompson, P. Veefkind, H. Vömel, J. Witte, and C. Zehner



Two years of TROPOMI tropospheric ozone column data



processed at DLR with L2_O3_TCL OFFL processor v01.01.05-08

Atmos. Meas. Tech., 9, 5037–5051, 2016
www.atmos-meas-tech.net/9/5037/2016/
doi:10.5194/amt-9-5037-2016
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Atmospheric
Measurement
Techniques
EGU

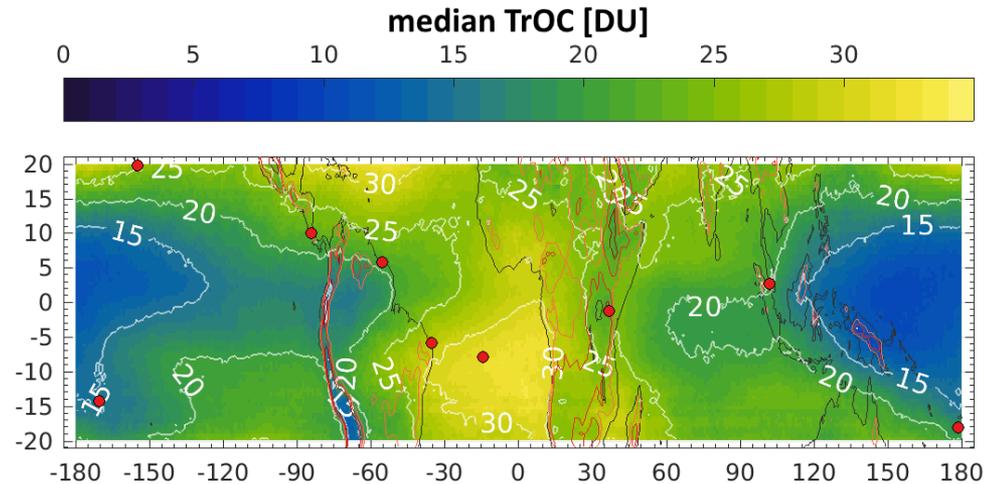
Trends of tropical tropospheric ozone from 20 years of European satellite measurements and perspectives for the Sentinel-5 Precursor

Klaus-Peter Heue¹, Melanie Coldewey-Egbers¹, Andy Delcloo², Christophe Lerot³, Diego Loyola¹, Pieter Valks¹, and Michel van Roozendael³

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Revised: 22 September 2016 – Accepted: 23 September 2016 – Published: 13 October 2016



Convective Cloud Differential (CCD) technique using

- TROPOMI total ozone column data (GODFIT v4)
- TROPOMI cloud data (OCRA/ROCINN_CRB)
- GOME/SCIAMACHY/GOME-2/OMI heritage

Represents

- (cloud-free) O₃ column surface-270 hPa
- daily sampled 3-day moving average
- 20°S-20°N, 0.5° lat. x 1° long.

Contains modified Copernicus S5P data post-processed at BIRA-IASB

S5P data available publicly since 30 Apr 2018 at <https://scihub.copernicus.eu>

CEOSAC-VC-16 teleconference - June 10, 2020

Assessment of TROPOMI tropospheric ozone (CCD)



Methodology

- Comparison to SHADOZ ozonesonde and to GOME-2 & OMI satellite data
- Estimates of bias & dispersion + analysis of space/time variations
- Reduction of random mismatch errors via analysis of co-located triplets
- Estimates of sampling errors (as gridded data product)
- Assessment of geophysical cycles and patterns: annual, biomass burning, MJO...

Hubert et al.: TROPOMI tropical tropospheric O₃ assessment

2

Hubert et al.: TROPOMI tropical tropospheric O₃ assessment

Submitted to AMT for the TROPOMI Special Issue

TROPOMI tropospheric ozone column data : Geophysical assessment and comparison to ozonesondes, GOME-2B and OMI

Daan Hubert¹, Klaus-Peter Heue², Jean-Christophe Lambert¹, Tijl Verhoed¹, Marc Allaert¹, Steven Compernelle¹, Patrick D. Cullis³, Angelika Dehn⁴, Christian Felix⁵, Bryan J. Johnson⁶, Arno Keppens¹, Debra E. Kollonge^{1,4}, Christophe Lerot⁷, Diego Loyola⁸, Matakite Maata⁹, Sukarni Mitro¹⁰, Mazrozan Mohamad¹¹, Ankie Pliets¹, Fabian Romahn¹, Henry B. Selkirk^{12,13}, Francisco R. da Silva¹⁴, Ryan M. Stauffer^{15,15}, Anne M. Thompson¹⁶, J. Pepijn Veefkind¹, Holger Vomal¹⁷, Jacques van C. Wille¹⁸, and Gnan-Zahner²

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⁷Science Systems and Applications, Inc., Lanham, MD, USA
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¹⁰Meteorological Service of Suriname, Paramaribo
¹¹Atmospheric Science and Cloud Seeding Division, Malaysian Meteorological Department, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
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¹⁵Earth System Science Interdisciplinary Center, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA
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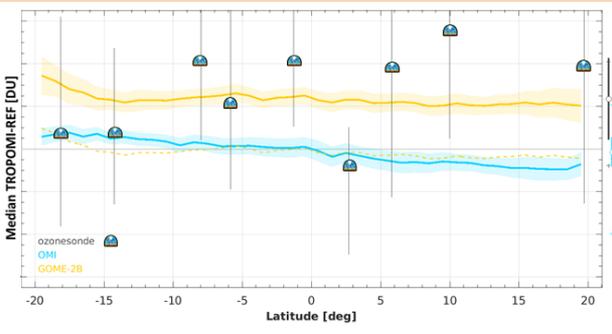
Correspondence: daan.hubert@aeronomie.be

Abstract. Ozone in the troposphere affects humans and ecosystems as a pollutant and as a greenhouse gas. Observing, understanding and modelling this dual role, as well as monitoring effects of international regulations on air quality and climate change, however, challenge measurement systems to operate at opposite ends of the spatio-temporal scale ladder. On board of the ESA/EU Copernicus Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) satellite launched in October 2017, TROPOMI (TROPospheric Monitoring Instrument) aspires to take the next leap forward by measuring ozone and its precursors at unprecedented horizontal resolutions until at least the mid 2020s. In this work, we assess the quality of TROPOMI's first release (V01.01.05-08) of tropical tropospheric ozone column data (TROCC). Derived with the Convective Cloud Differential (CCD) method, TROPOMI daily TROCC data represent the three-day moving mean ozone column between surface and 270 hPa under clear sky conditions gridded at 0.5° latitude by 1° longitude resolution. Comparisons to almost two years of co-located SHADOZ ozonesonde and satellite data (Aura OMI and MetOp-B GOME-2) conclude to TROPOMI biases between -0.1 and +2.3 DU (<+13%) when averaged over the tropical belt. The field of the bias is essentially uniform in space (deviations <1 DU) and stable in time at the 1.5–2.5 DU level. However, the record is still fairly short and continued monitoring will be key to clarify whether observed patterns and stability persist, alter behaviour or disappear. Biases are partially due to TROPOMI and the reference data records themselves, but they can also be linked to systematic effects of the non perfect co-locations. Random uncertainty due to co-location mismatch

Quality Indicators for tropical tropospheric ozone from the Sentinels

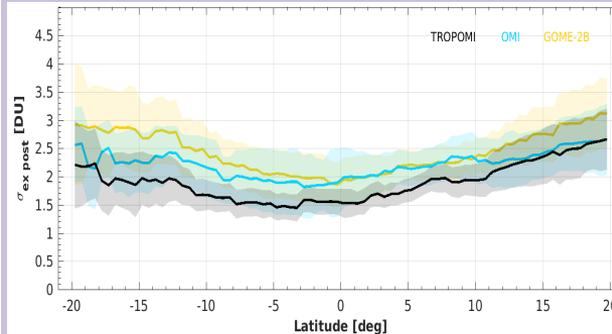
Bias

- < 25% ? (systematic error mission requirement)
- Overall :
- Dependences SAT-to-SAT :
 - meridian :
 - zonal :
 - seasonal :



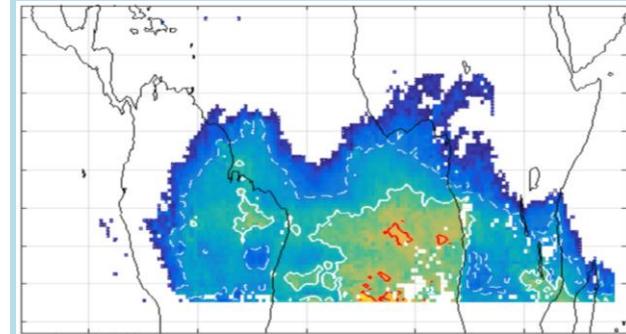
Dispersion

- < 25 % ? (uncertainty mission requirement)
- From pairwise :
- From triplets :
- Dependences SAT-to-SAT:
 - meridian :
- Sampling error :



Geophysical patterns & signals

- Zonal wave one ?
- Biomass burning season ?
- Annual + semi-annual cycles ?
- Madden-Julian Oscillation ?
- Other known features ?

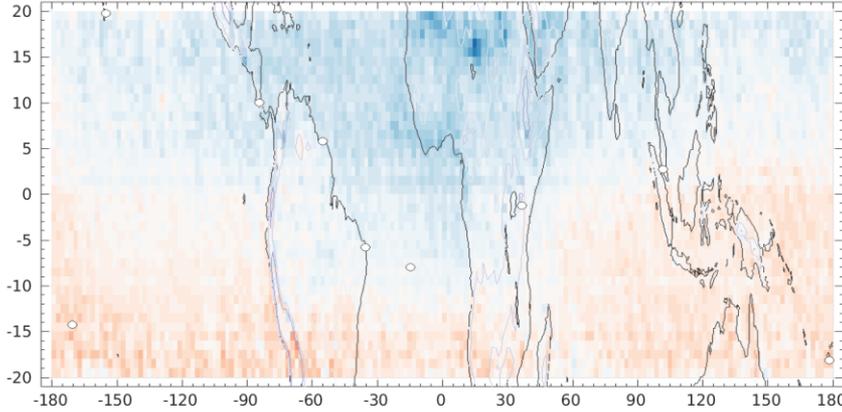


Bias vs sonde/satellite : 0.1-2.3 DU (<13%)

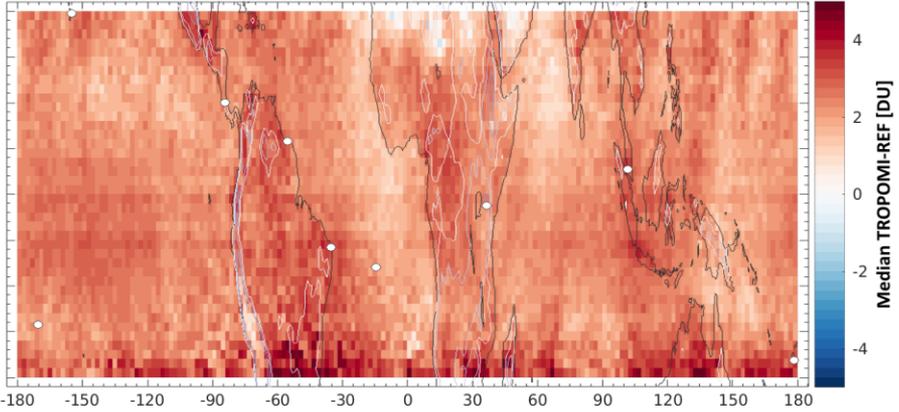
meets mission requirement (<25%)



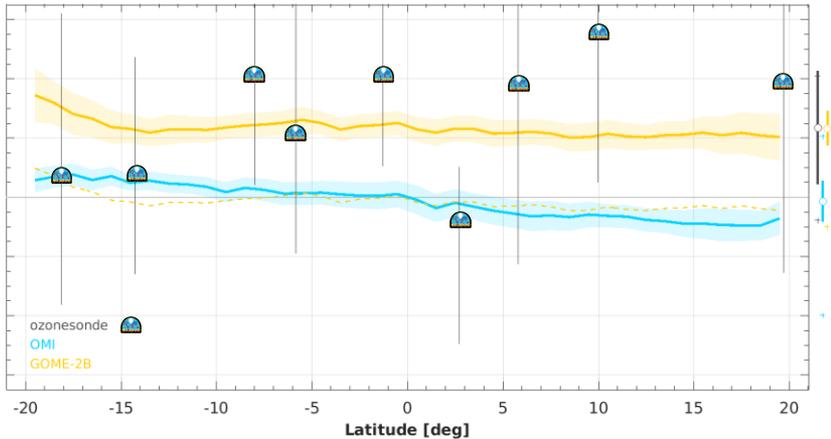
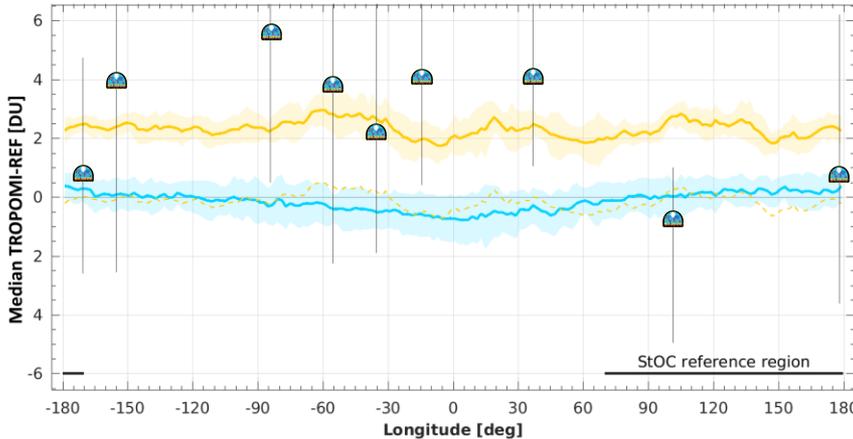
TROPOMI - OMI



TROPOMI - GOME-2B

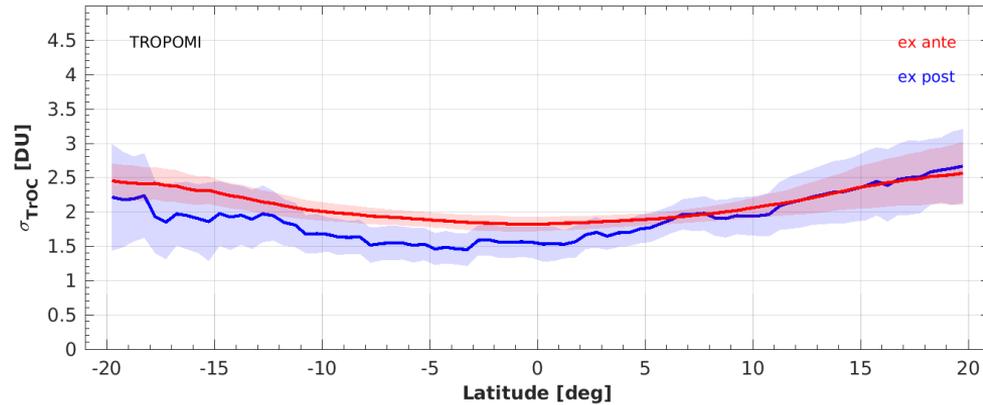
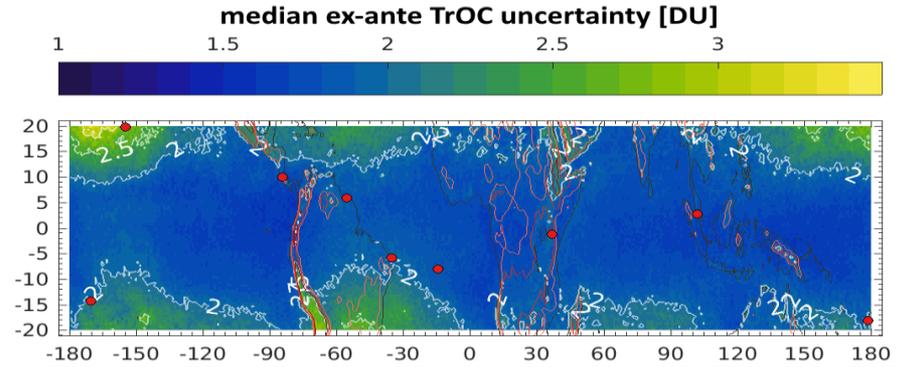
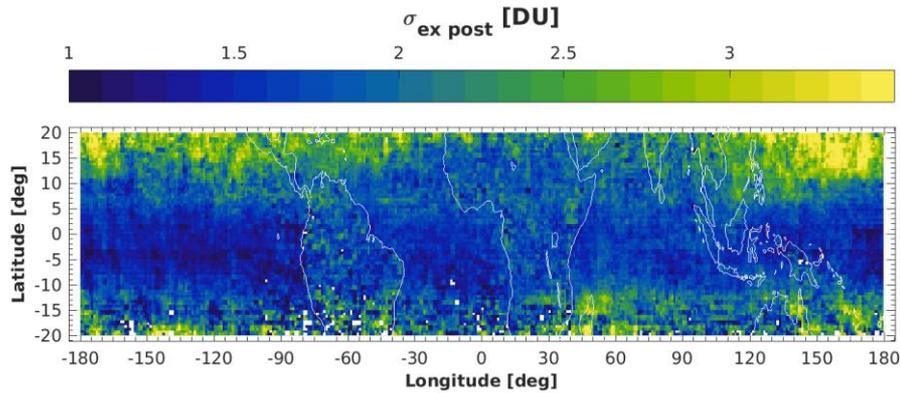


Median TROPOMI-REF [DU]

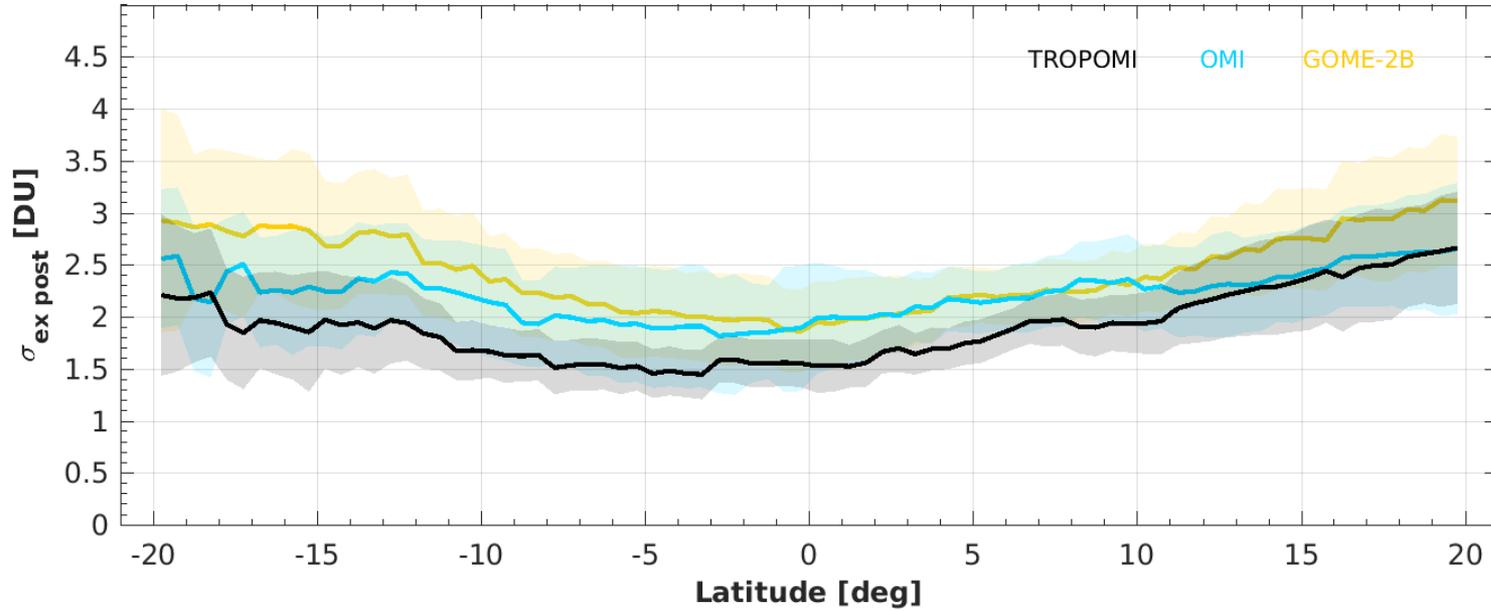


Uncertainty (dispersion): < 1.5-2.5 DU (8-13%)

meets mission requirement (<25%)



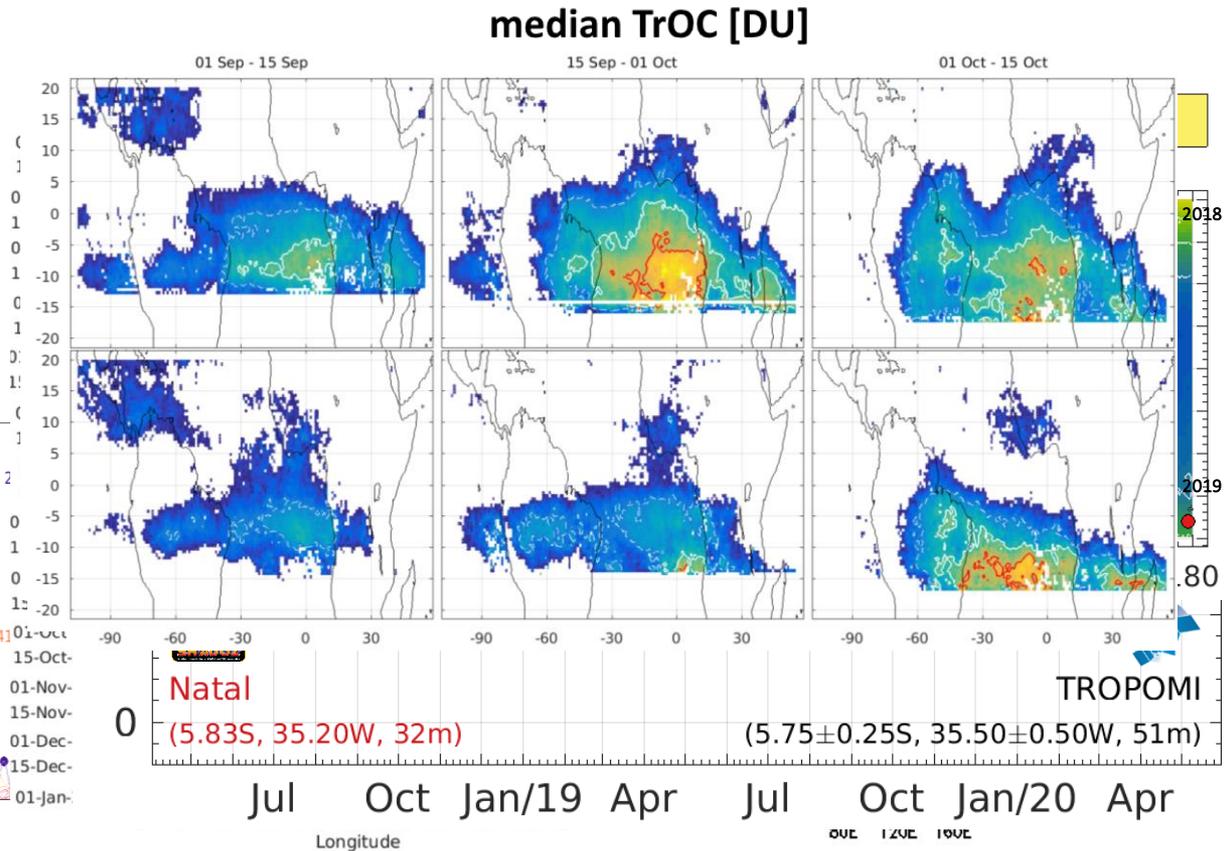
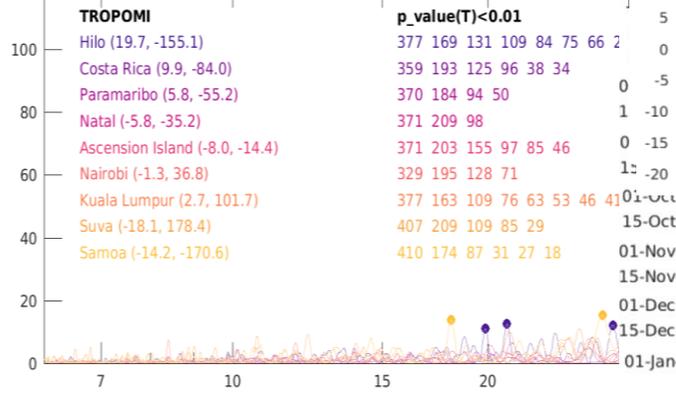
Comparison to similar GOME-2B and OMI CCD data



~20-25% better precision & 6x better sampling resolution

How does TROPOMI capture known signals and patterns of tropical ozone ?

- ✓ Zonal wave one
- ✓ Biomass burning
- ✓ Annual & semi-annual cycles
- ✓ Madden-Julian Oscillation
- Higher-frequency signals reminiscent of Kelvin waves (?)

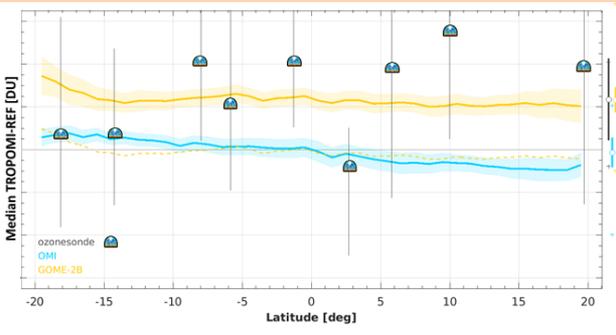


Overview of S5P TROPOMI data quality

S5P data 2018/04-2020/04 processed at DLR with L2_O3_TCL OFFL processor v01.01.05-08

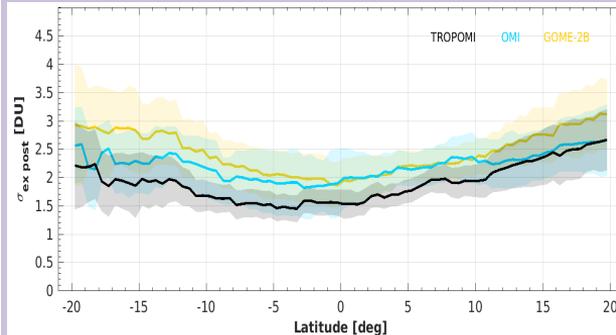
Bias

- ✓ <25% (mission requirement on systematic error)
- Overall : -0.1 ... +2.3 DU or -0.3 ... +13 %
- Dependences SAT-to-SAT :
 - meridian : 0.3-1.1 DU
 - zonal : 0-1.0 DU
 - seasonal : 1.2-2.4 DU



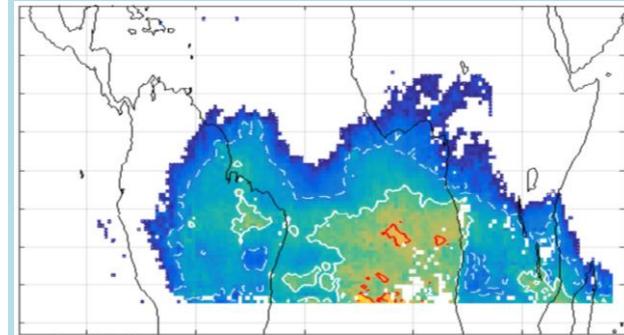
Dispersion

- ✓ <25 % (mission requirement on uncertainty)
- From pairwise : 2.6-4.6 DU or 14-23 %
- From triplets : 1.5-2.5 DU or 8-13 %
- Dependences SAT-to-SAT:
 - meridian : 1.0 DU
- Sampling error : 1-5 DU



Geophysical patterns & signals

- ✓ Zonal wave one
- ✓ Biomass burning season
- ✓ Annual + semi-annual cycles
- ✓ Madden-Julian Oscillation
- ...

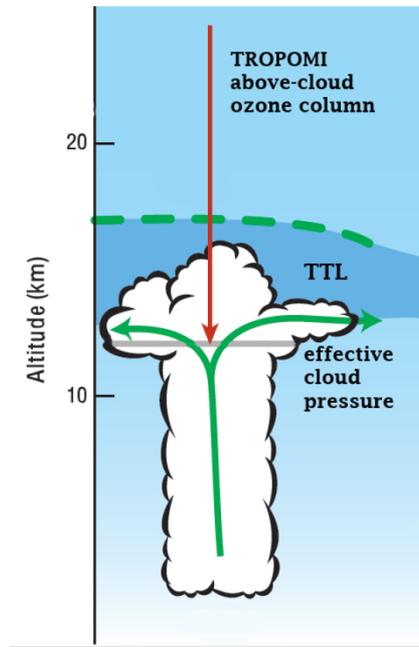




Backup slides

S5P TROPOMI tropical tropospheric ozone column product

- Convective Cloud Differential (CCD) technique using
 - TROPOMI total ozone column data (GODFIT v4)
 - TROPOMI cloud data (OCRA/ROCINN_CRB)
- Represents
 - O₃ column surface-270 hPa
 - daily product, 0.5°x1° between 20°S-20°N
 - cloud-free 3-day moving average
- Processed at DLR with L2_O3_TCL OFFL processor v01.01.05-08
- Available operationally since 30 Apr 2018 on the Copernicus data hub: <https://scihub.copernicus.eu>



Atmospheric Measurement Techniques

Atmos. Meas. Tech., 7, 2513–2526, 2014
www.atmos-meas-tech.net/2014/7/2513/
 doi:10.5194/amt-7-2513-2014
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Tropical tropospheric ozone column retrieval for GOME-2

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Abstract. This paper presents the operational retrieval of tropical tropospheric ozone column (TTCO) from the

Atmospheric Measurement Techniques

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www.atmos-meas-tech.net/2016/6/5017/
 doi:10.5194/amt-6-5017-2016
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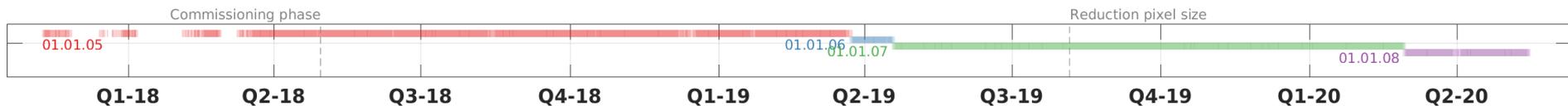
Trends of tropical tropospheric ozone from 20 years of European satellite measurements and perspectives for the Sentinel-5 Precursor

Klaus-Peter Hanz¹, Melissa Ockwazy-Egberts², Andy Delboué³, Christophe Leroy⁴, Diego Loyola⁵, Peter Valkó⁶, and Michel Van Roozendael⁷

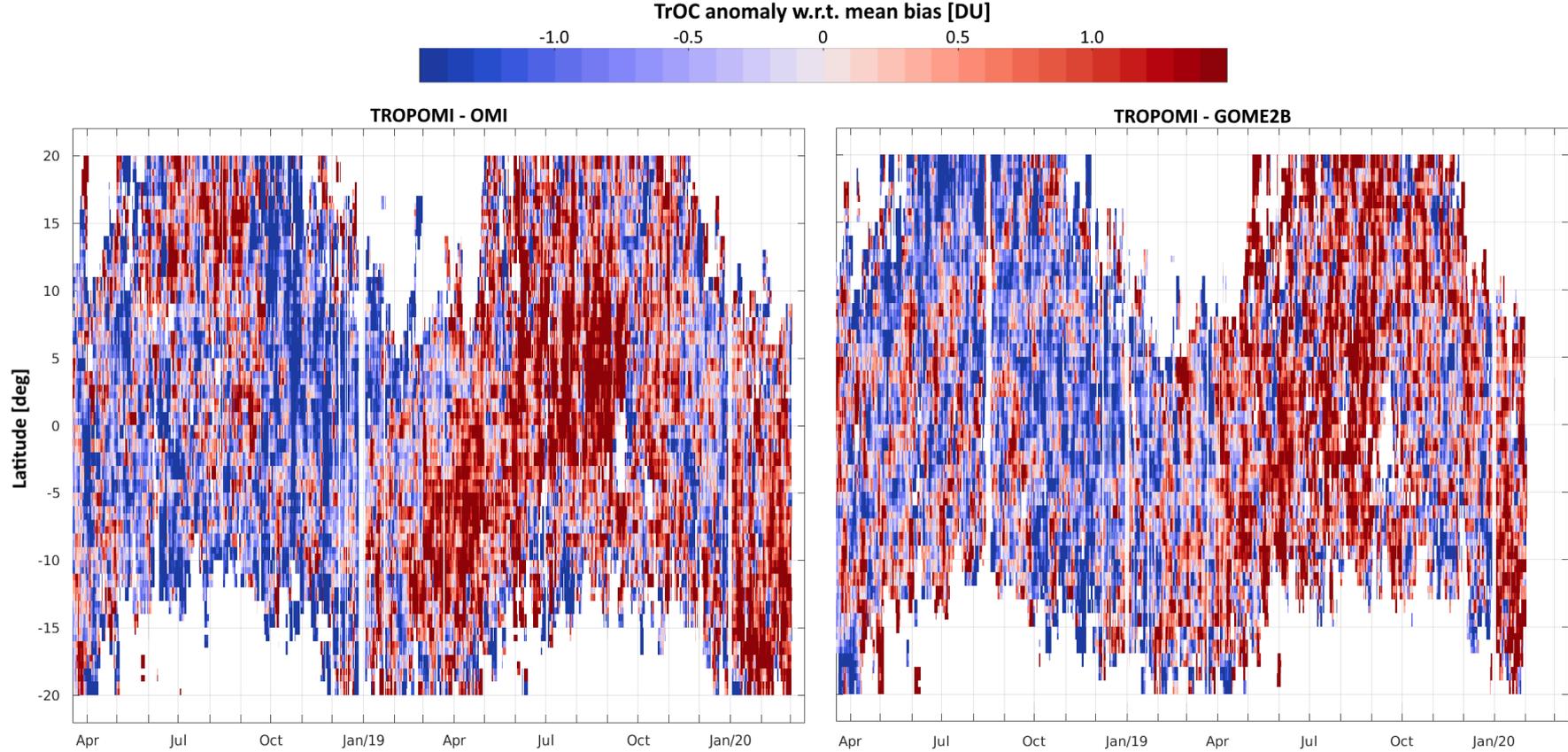
¹ Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt, München, 80, 85374 Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany
² Royal Meteorological Institute, Avenue Circulaire 1, 1180 Brussels, Belgium
³ Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, Ringlaan 3, 1100 Brussels, Belgium

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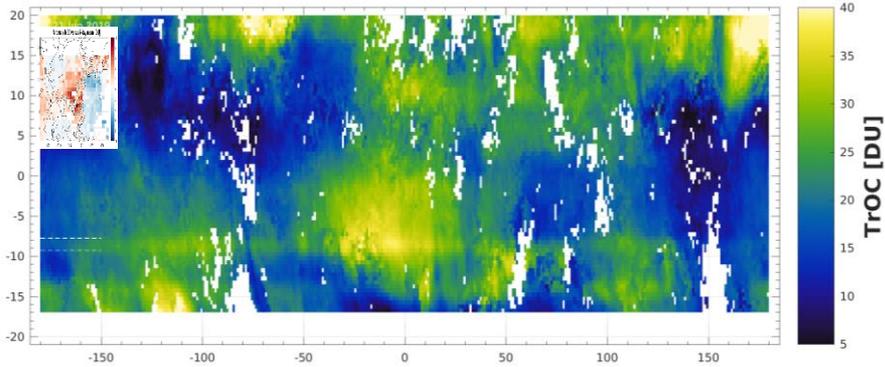
Received: 21 April 2016 / Published in Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss.: 3 June 2016
 Revised: 22 September 2016 / Accepted: 23 September 2016 / Published: 13 October 2016



Bias between satellites: Early signs of a seasonal pattern



Random sampling errors : 1-5 DU



1. Striping up to ~ 0.5 -1 DU due to sampling error for stratospheric reference column

2. Correlated small-scale anomalies of up to 5 DU due to sampling error for total column

Anomaly TrOC versus 7-day mean [DU]

