



Tropospheric ozone columns from TROPOMI and BASCOE

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CEOS AC-VC 16, June 10, 2020







Overview



- > Method
 - > DLR research product: S5P-BASCOE/MLS tropospheric column
 - > Combine the operational Copernicus S5P total columns with BASCOE/MLS
- Sonde based validation
- ➤ Results
 - > Global
 - > Northern America
 - > Central Africa
 - South America
 - > Europe



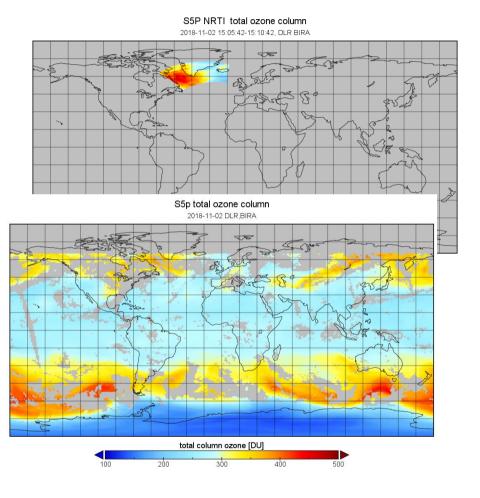






Method Tropospheric O3

- ➤ TROPOMI NRTI total ozone column
- ➤ TROPOMI Total ozone columns
 - ➢ for cloud free observation (cloud fraction < 0.2)</p>
 - \succ for one day



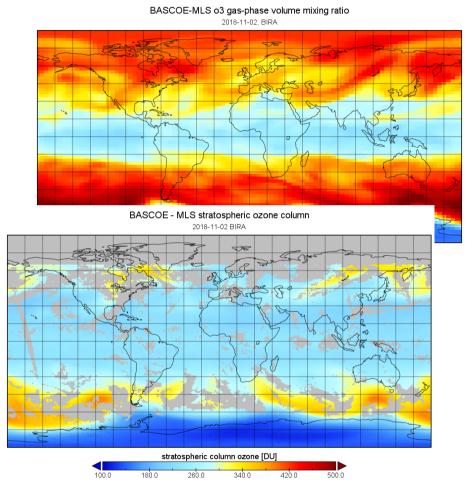






Method Tropospheric O3

- ➢ TROPOMI NRTI total ozone column
- TROPOMI Total ozone columns
 - ➢ for cloud free observation
 - ➢ for one day gridded
- BASCOE/MLS stratospheric ozone mixing ratios and tropopause pressure
- Integrate mixing ratio above tropopause
- > Interpolate linear in time and place to S5P observations





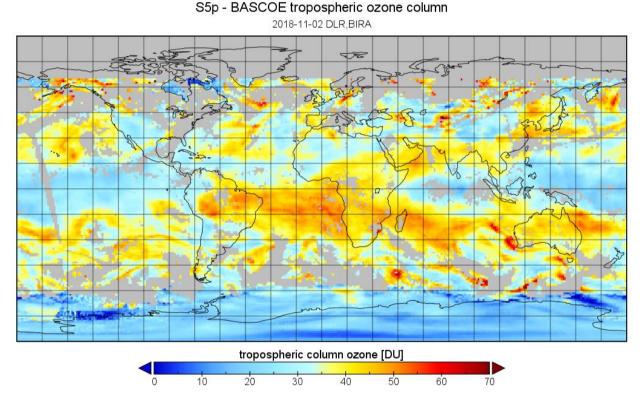




Method Tropospheric O3



- ➤ TROPOMI NRTI total ozone column
- TROPOMI Total ozone columns
 - ➢ for cloud free observation
 - ➢ for one day
- BASCOE/MLS stratospheric ozone mixing ratios and tropopause pressure
- > Integrate mixing ratio above tropopause
- Interpolate linear in time and place to S5P observations
- Subtract stratospheric from total ozone column



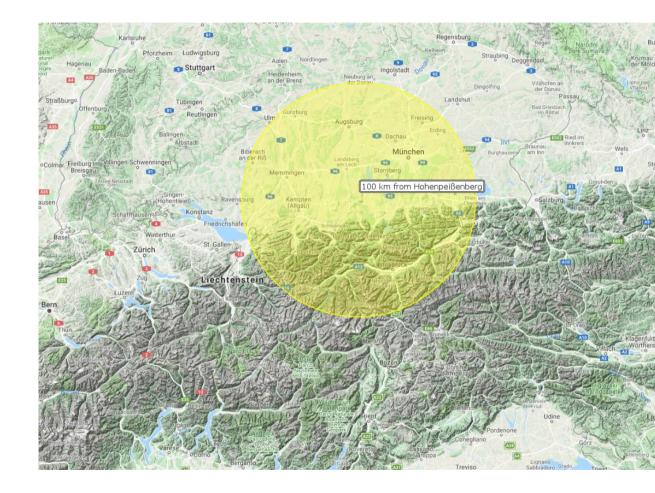




Sondebased Validation (I)



- S5P BASCOE Daily tropospheric ozone data and tropopause height
- Integrate sonde data up to Tropopause level
- Mean of TROPOMI tropospheric ozone within 100km around the station
- Closest Measurement to station

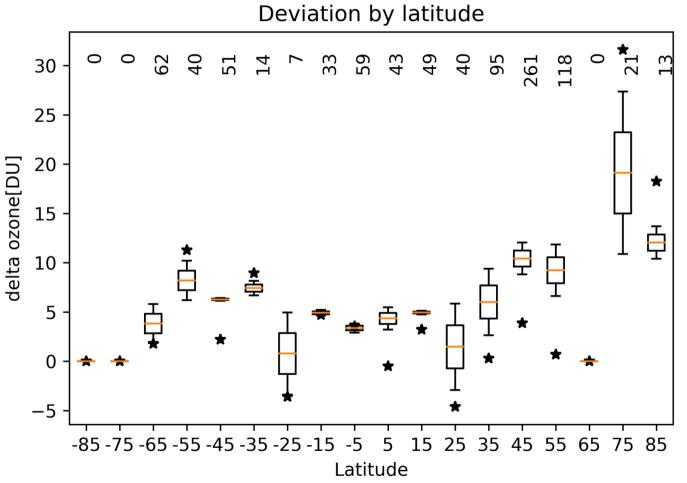






Sonde based Validation (II)





Mean Validatio

Mean Validation for April 2018 to October 2019

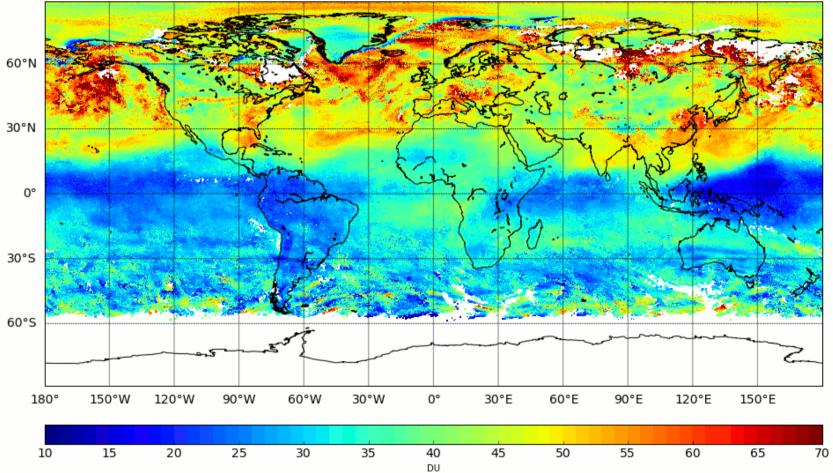
- highest number of sonde data in Northern mid-latitude
- Mostly positive bias
- Largest deviations in polar regions

Thanks to all the PIs of the Soundings stations for providing the data to SHADOZ and to the World Ozone and Ultraviolet Radiation Data Centre





Global tropospheric ozone column, 2018-05-14 to 2018-05-20

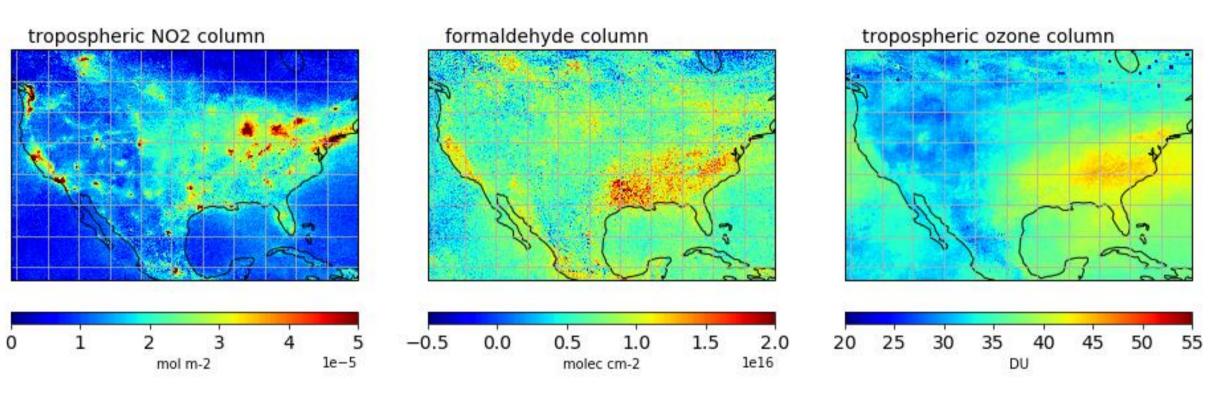








North America, Ozone and Precursors, 2018-09



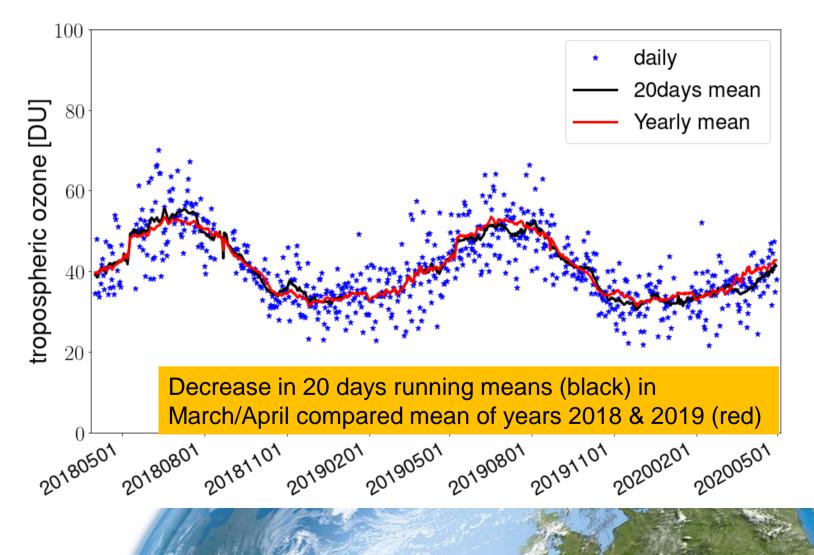
S5P HCHO Courtesy of Isabelle de Smedt and Ka Lok Chan S5P NO₂ Courtsey of Henk Eskes and Jos van Geffen



Time series 100km radius around Atlanta Georgia USA



Atlanta 33.77 N -84.38 E





 $(\mathbf{\hat{I}})$

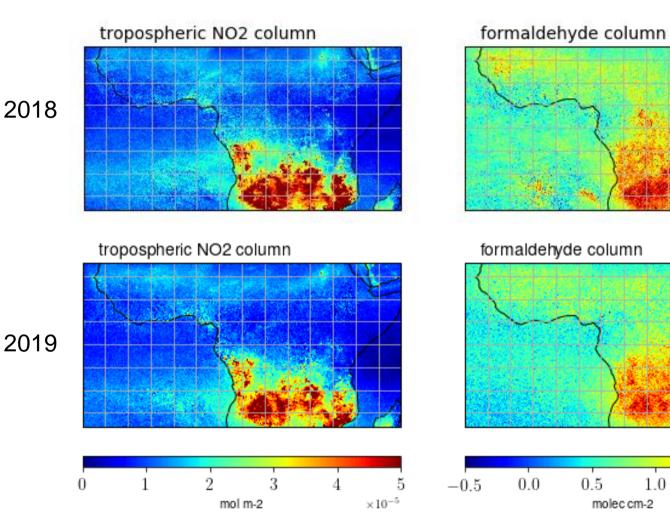
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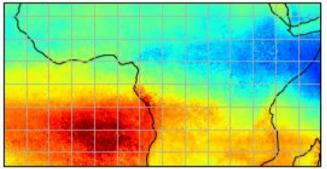


Central Africa September 2018 and 2019

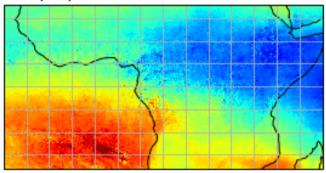


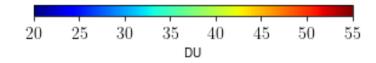


tropospheric ozone column



tropospheric ozone column





1.5

2.0

 $\times 10^{16}$





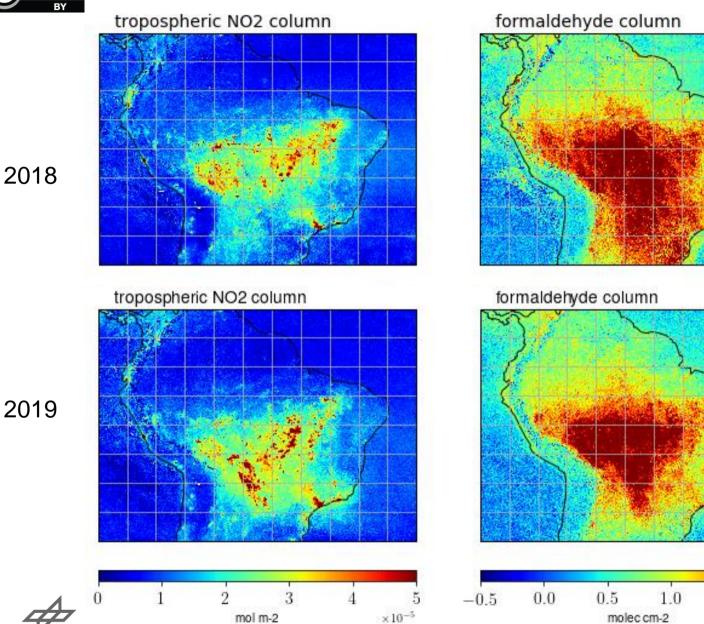
DLR 🎢 🚆

South America, Ozone and Precursors, 2018-09

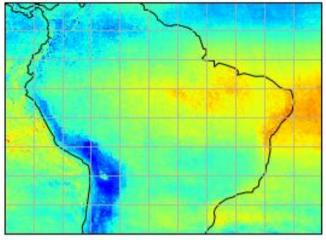
1.5

2.0

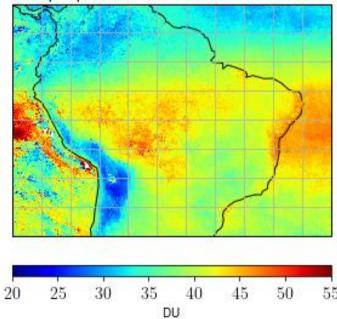
 $\times 10^{16}$



tropospheric ozone column



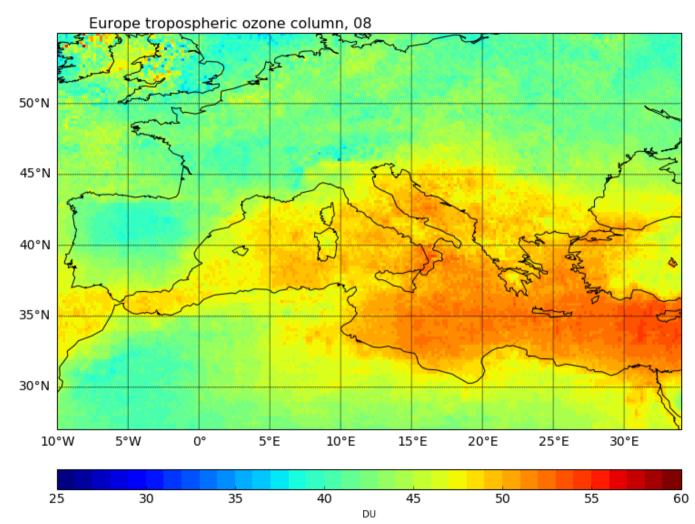
tropospheric ozone column







Europe and Mediterranean Sea in August

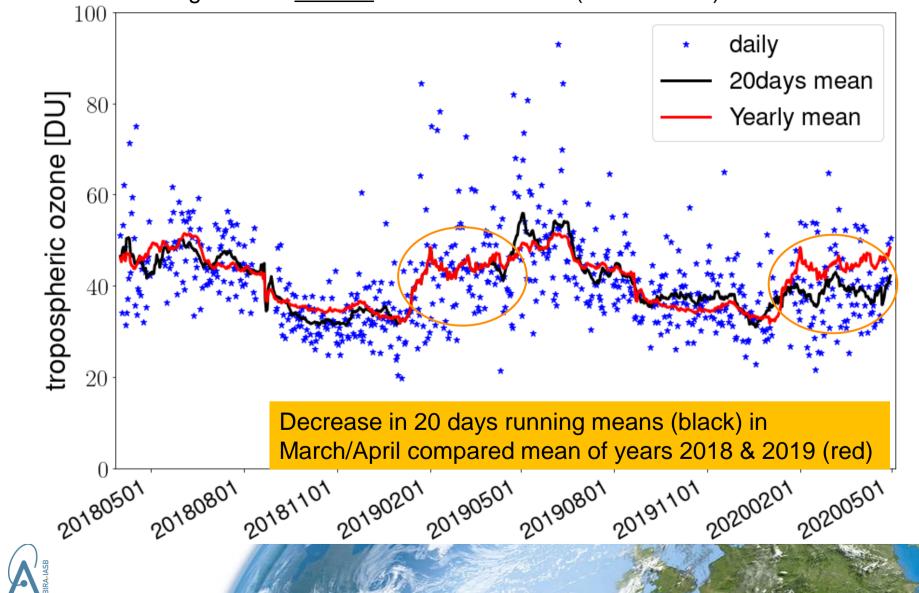






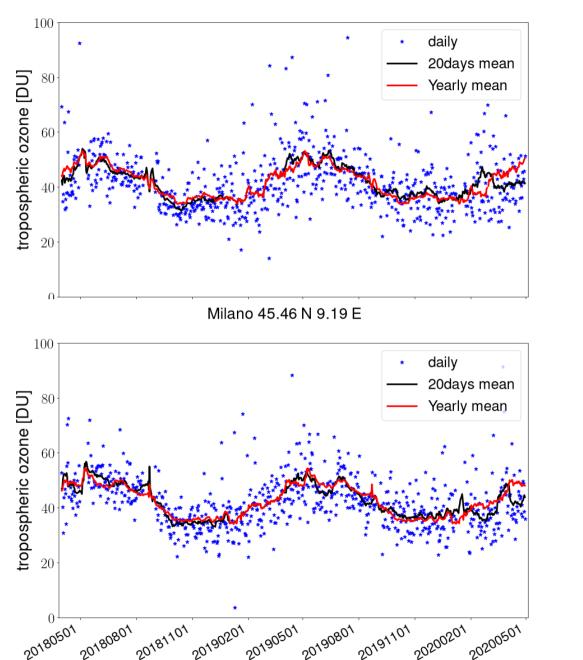


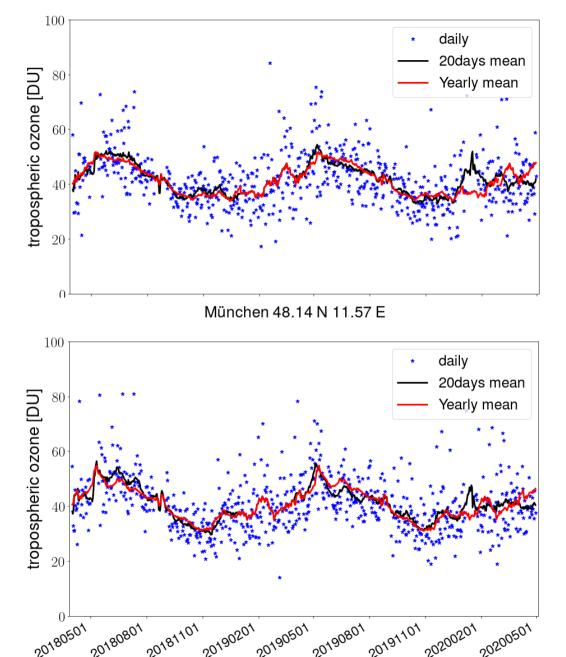




Bruxelles 50.85 N 4.35 E

Berlin 52.52 N 13.38 E









- > S5P BASCOE/MLS tropospheric ozone retrieval works fine
- > Bias with respect to soundings is partially caused by the albedo and the total column
- > High tropospheric ozone columns were observed over
 - > South eastern US transport to the east Atlantic
 - > Mediterranean Sea
- > Correlations between NO₂, HCHO and Tropospheric O₃ for Africa and South America
- > Decrease in March/April around many cities
 - > Corona virus effect? To be further investigated

Acknowledgment

This analysis contains modified Copernicus Sentinel-5 Precursor data (2018-2020) processed by DLR.













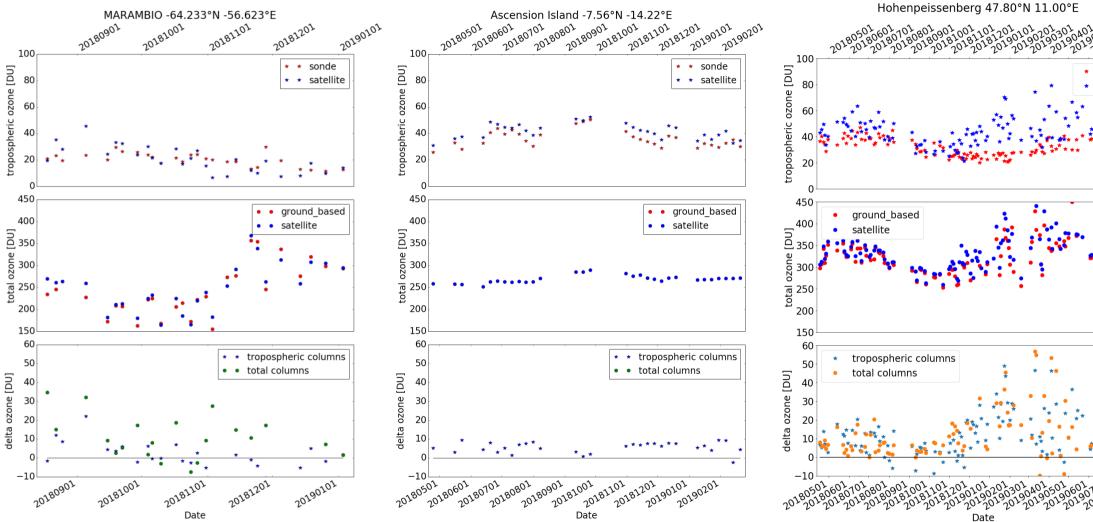
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satellite



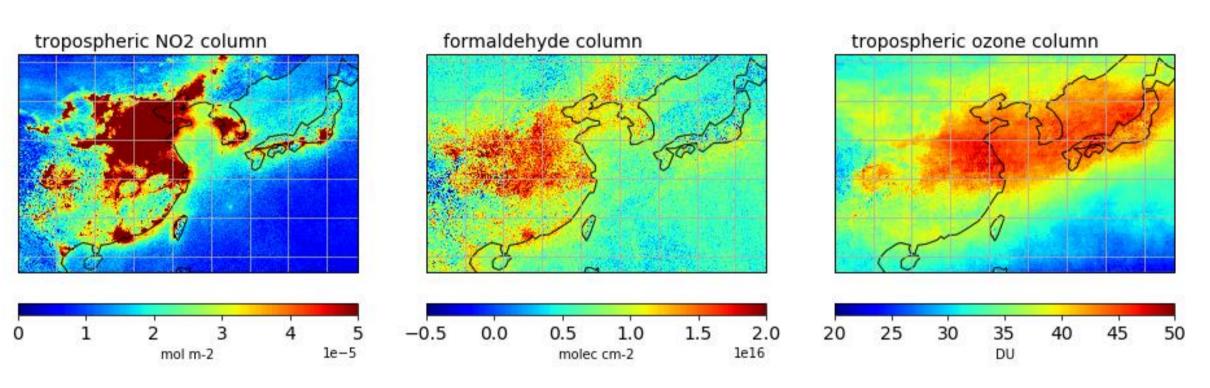




East Asia September

Asia, Ozone and Precursors, 2018-09

TROPOMI

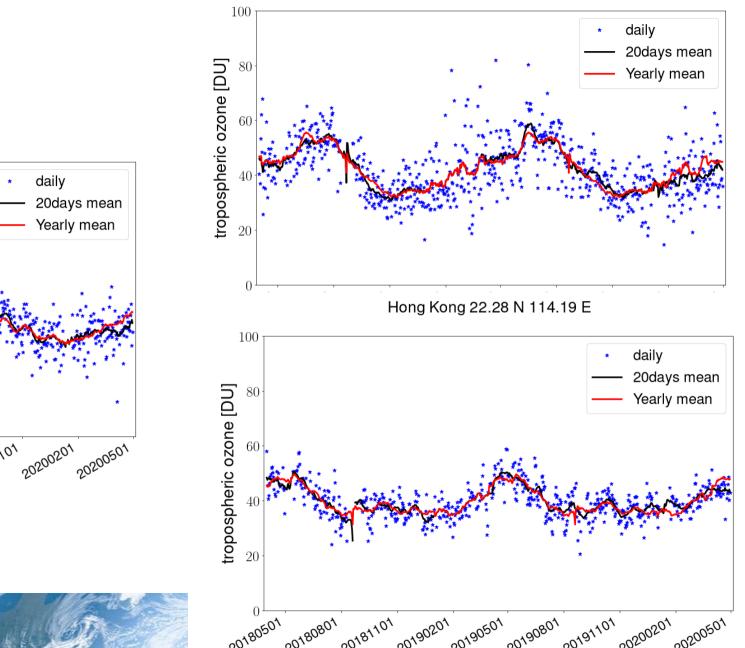






DLR

Beijing 39.90 N 116.39 E



Wuhan 30.60 N 114.27 E

