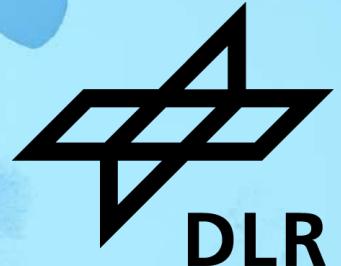


The GOME-type Ozone Profile Essential Climate Variable

GOP-ECV

M. Coldewey-Egbers¹, D. Loyola¹, R. Siddans², B. Latter², B. Kerridge²,
M. Van Roozendael³, D. Hubert³, C. Retscher⁴, and M. Eisinger⁵

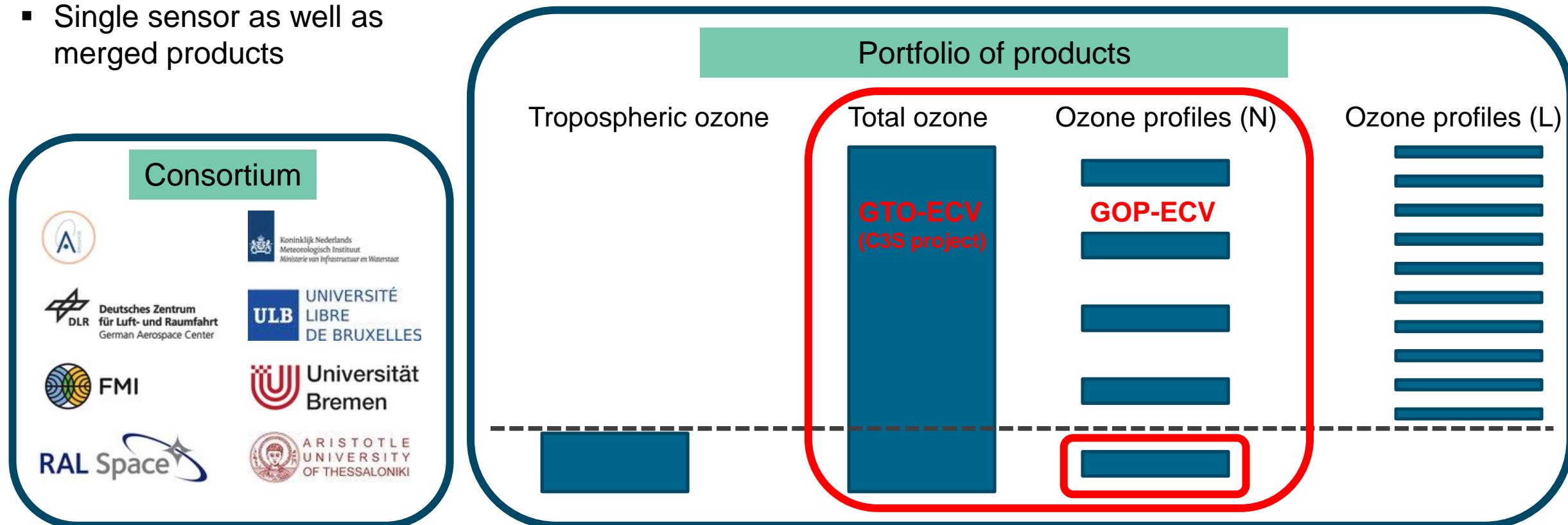
¹DLR-IMF, Germany; ²RAL, UK; ³BIRA-IASB, Belgium; ⁴ESA-ESRIN, Italy; ⁵ESA-ECSAT, UK



ESA Climate Change Initiative+ ozone project



- “Generation of multi-decadal time series of harmonized and consistent ozone data suitable to assess long-term changes in ozone and its vertical distribution”
- Based on nadir- and limb-viewing sensors
- Single sensor as well as merged products



Input data and outline of merging approach

▪ UVN satellite sensors

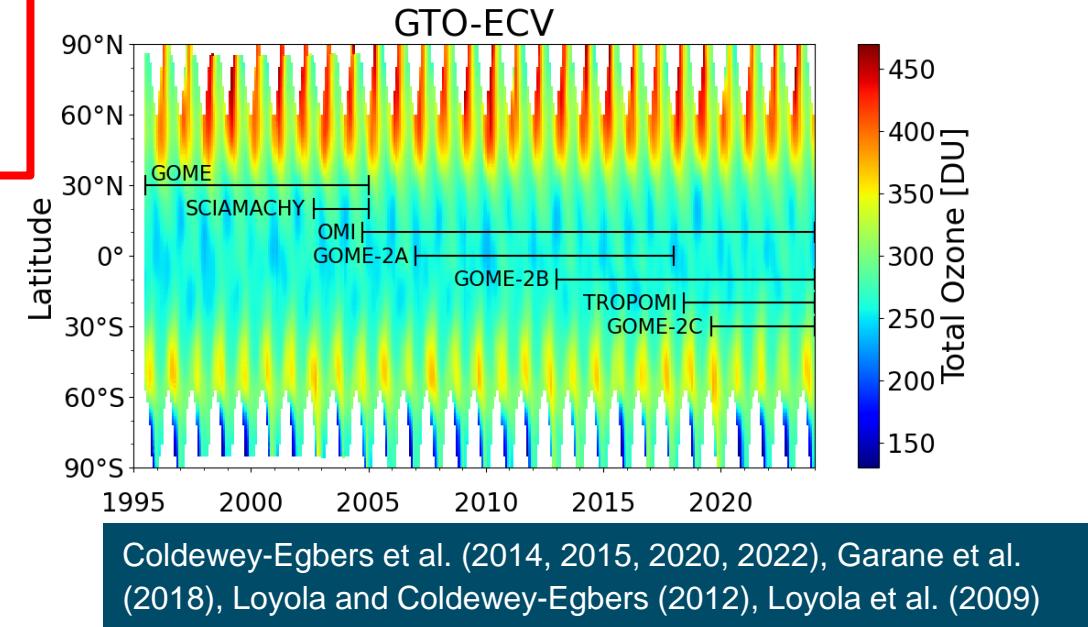
- GOME (1995-2011)
- SCIAMACHY (2002-2012)
- OMI (2004-today)
- GOME-2A/B (2007-2021, 2013-today)

Nearly the same series
as for GTO-ECV (total
columns)

▪ Ozone profile retrieval

- RAL scheme (Miles et al., 2015)
- Surface – 80km, 19 layers
- Optimal sensitivity to tropospheric ozone

Same approach
for all sensors

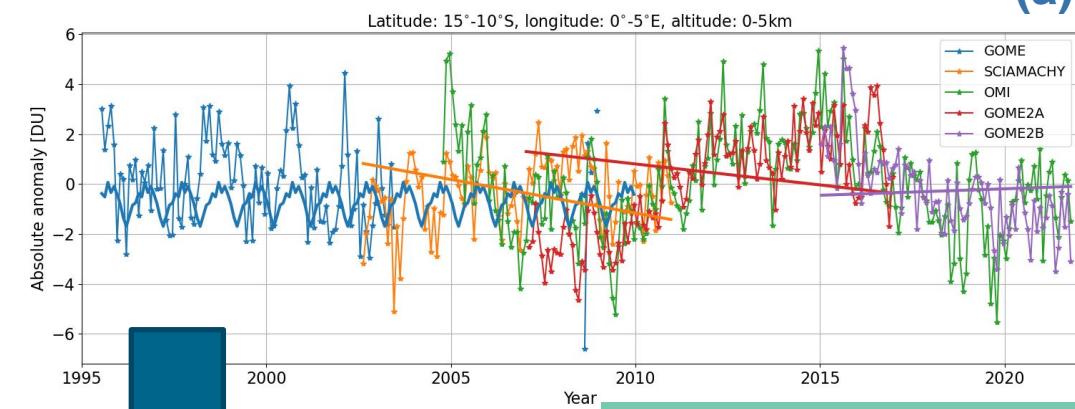


▪ Merging approach

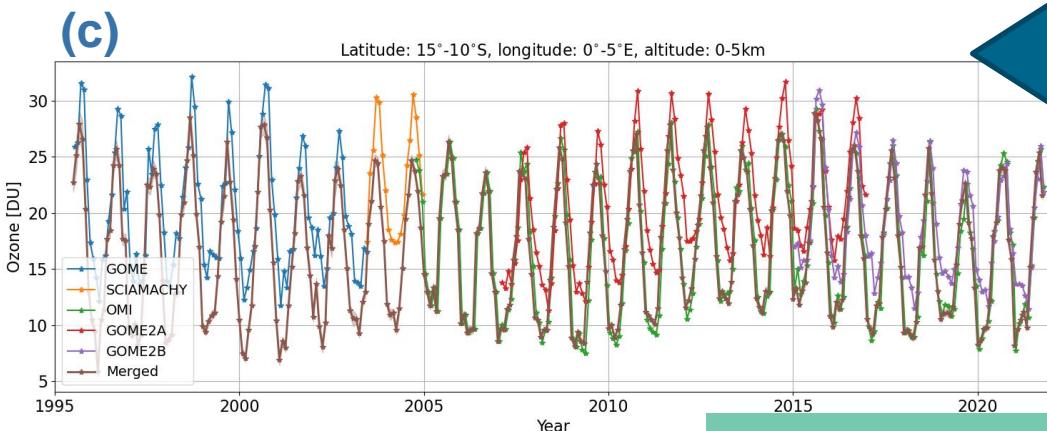
- (1) Merge $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ level-3 ozone profiles (Sofieva et al., 2021)
- (2) Apply clustering approach and derive Jacobians using a Neural Network approach
- (3) Altitude-dependent scaling of merged profiles w.r.t. GTO-ECV total columns

(1) Merging the profiles

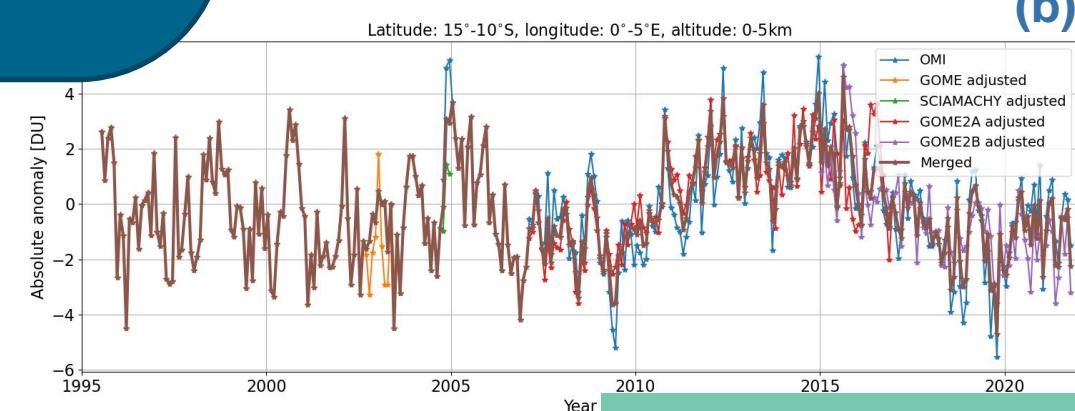
- Calculate de-seasonalized anomalies
- Reference sensor OMI (2005-2020)
- Align anomalies w.r.t. OMI
- Merge anomalies and approximate uncertainties
- Use OMI seasonal cycle to calculate back the absolute values



Alignment of anomalies



Absolute values



Merging the anomalies

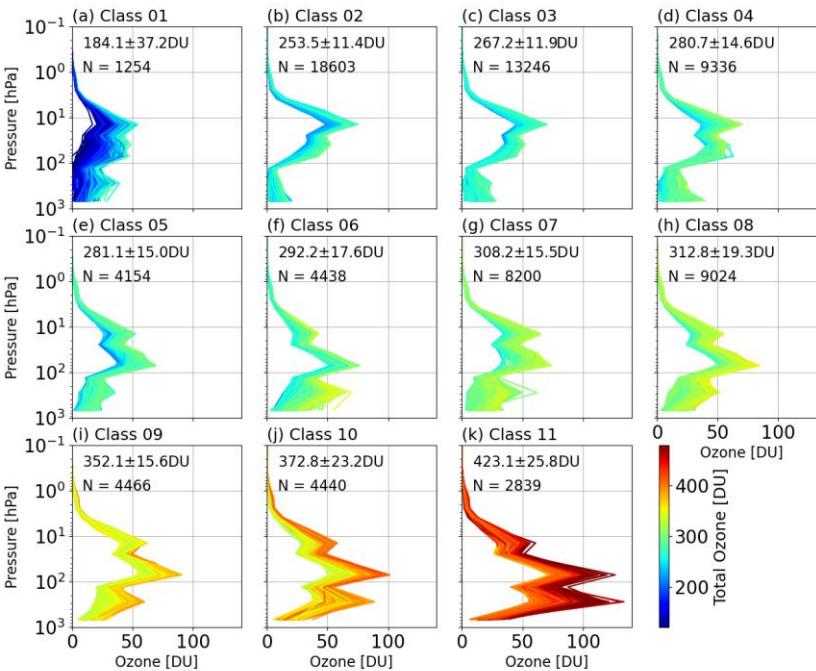


(2) Clustering of profiles and estimation of Jacobians



(a) Clustering:

- Use subset of 80,000 profiles
- k -means clustering procedure
- 11 clusters (Xu et al., 2017)

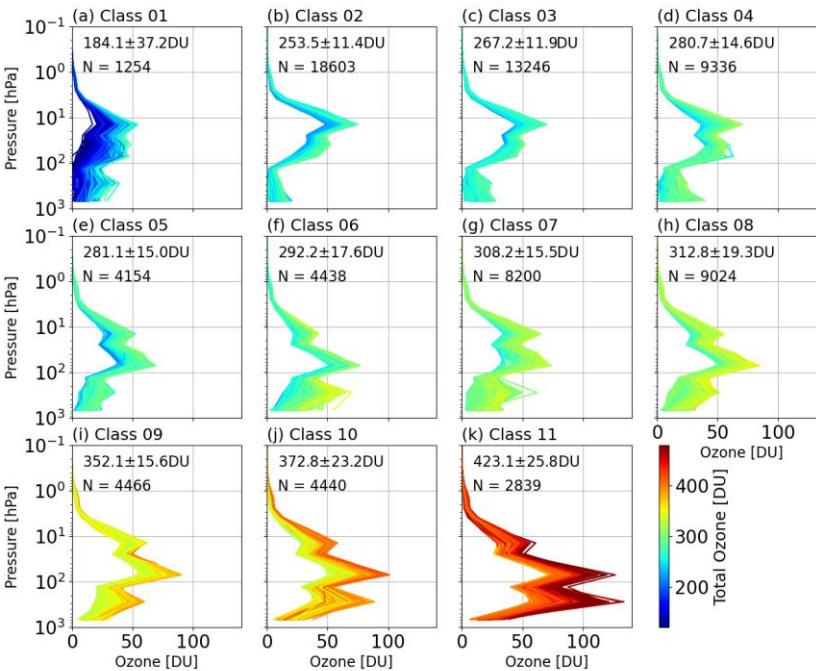


(2) Clustering of profiles and estimation of Jacobians



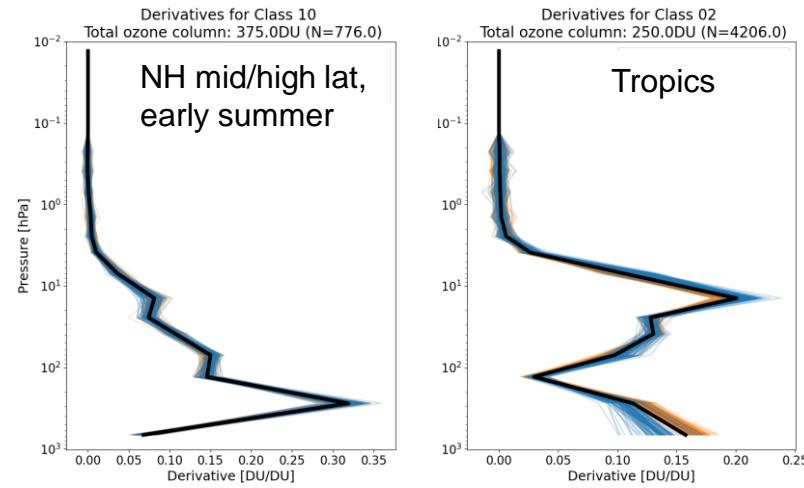
(a) Clustering:

- Use subset of 80,000 profiles
- k -means clustering procedure
- 11 clusters (Xu et al., 2017)



(b) NN training & Jacobians:

- One ensemble (242NNs) for each class
- Output: partial columns
- Calculate median derivative w.r.t. total ozone

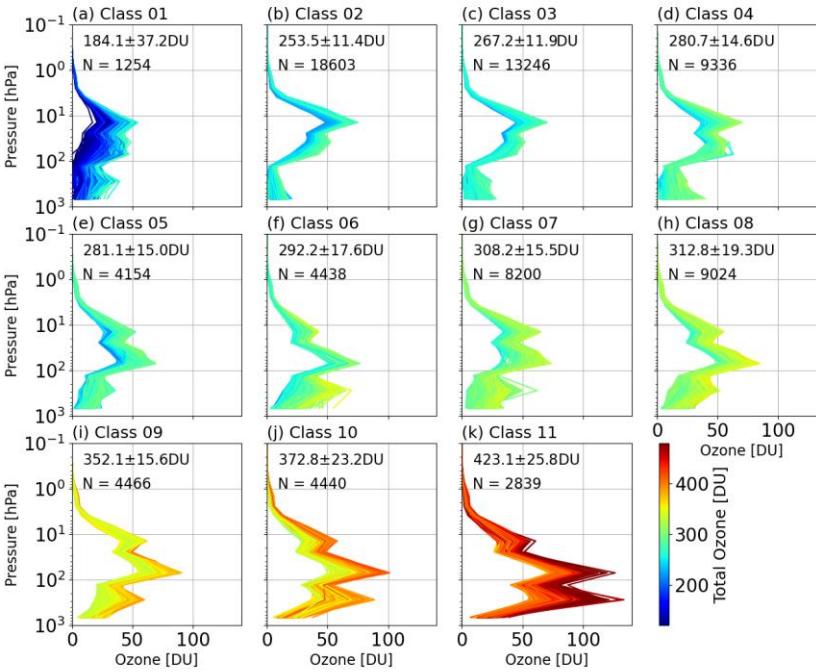


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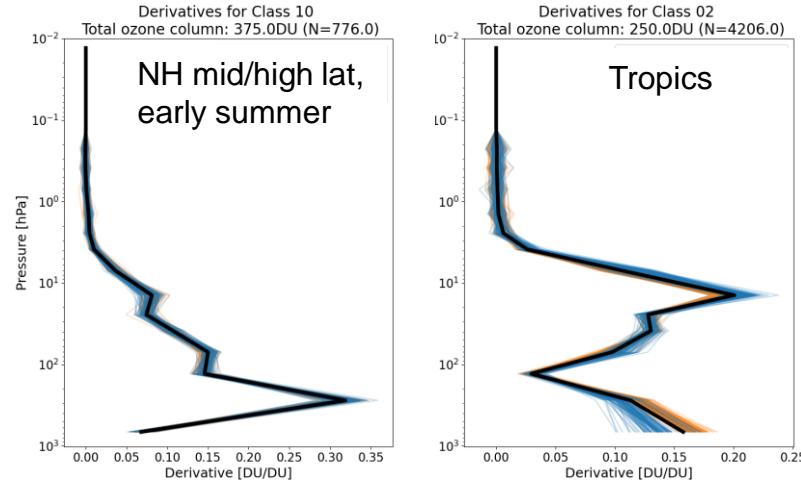
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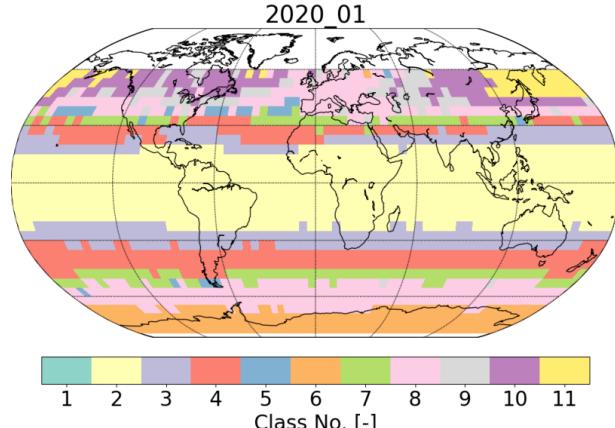
(b) NN training & Jacobians:

- One ensemble (242NNs) for each class
- Output: partial columns
- Calculate median derivative w.r.t. total ozone



(c) Classification:

- Assign a class to each individual profile
- k -neighbors approach

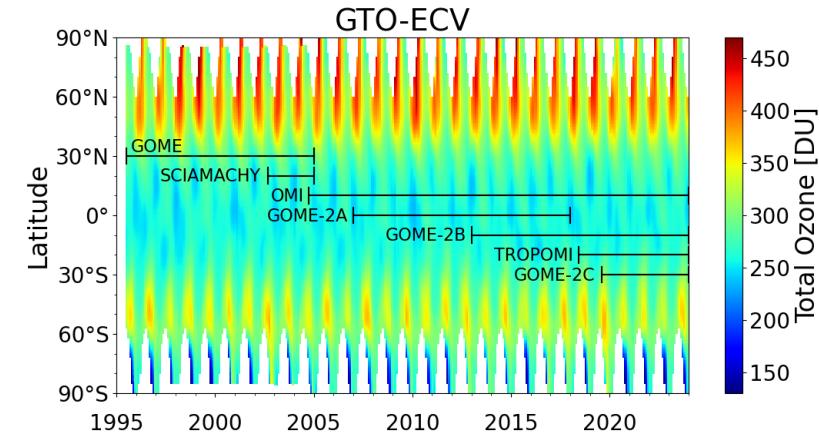


(3) Scaling the profiles w.r.t. GTO-ECV



GOME-type Total Ozone Essential Climate Variable

- GOME, SCIAMACHY, OMI, GOME-2A/B/C, TROPOMI
- Common total ozone retrieval GODFIT V4 (Lerot et al., 2014)
- Merging approach: reference sensor OMI
- Merged time series: 07/1995 – 12/2023; $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ monthly means
- Climate applications: trend analysis and CCM evaluation

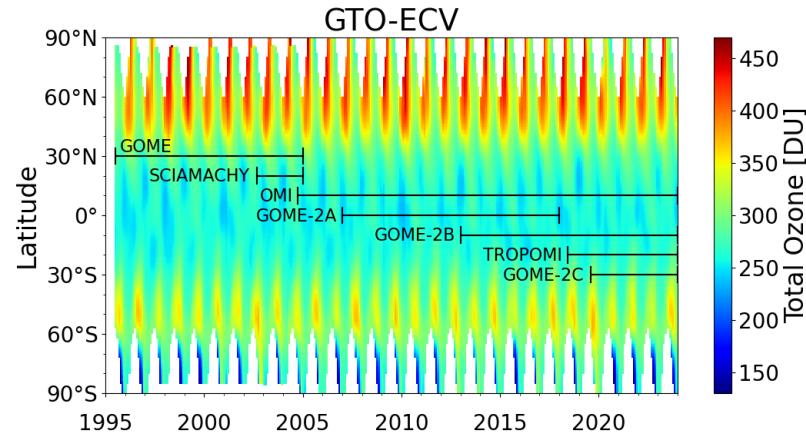


(3) Scaling the profiles w.r.t. GTO-ECV

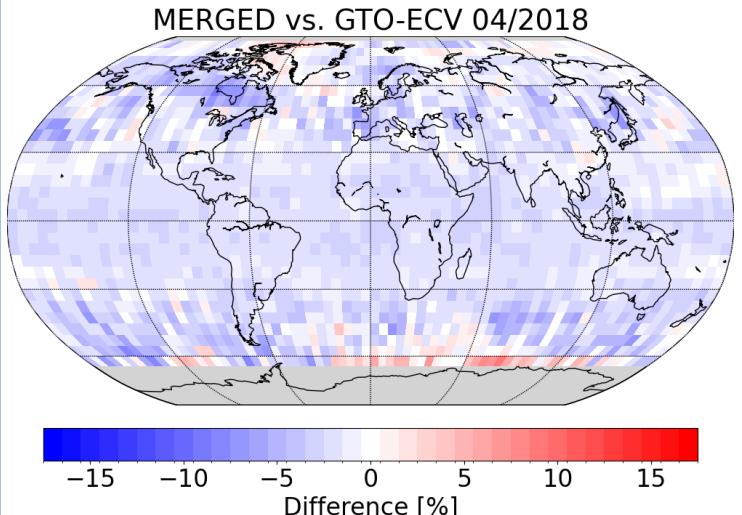


GOME-type Total Ozone Essential Climate Variable

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$\Delta\text{TOZ} = \text{GTO-ECV} - \text{MERGED}$



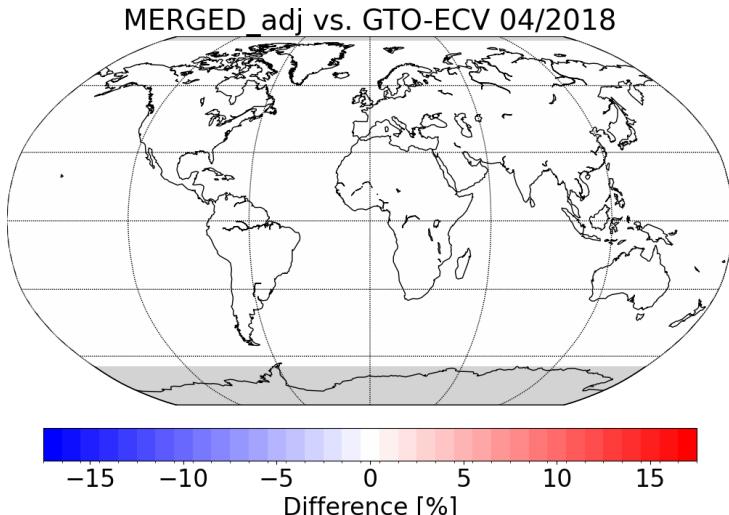
Scaling:

$$\text{GOP-ECV}(z) = \text{MERGED}(z) + \Delta\text{TOZ} * d/d\text{toz}$$

Total ozone difference

Derivative

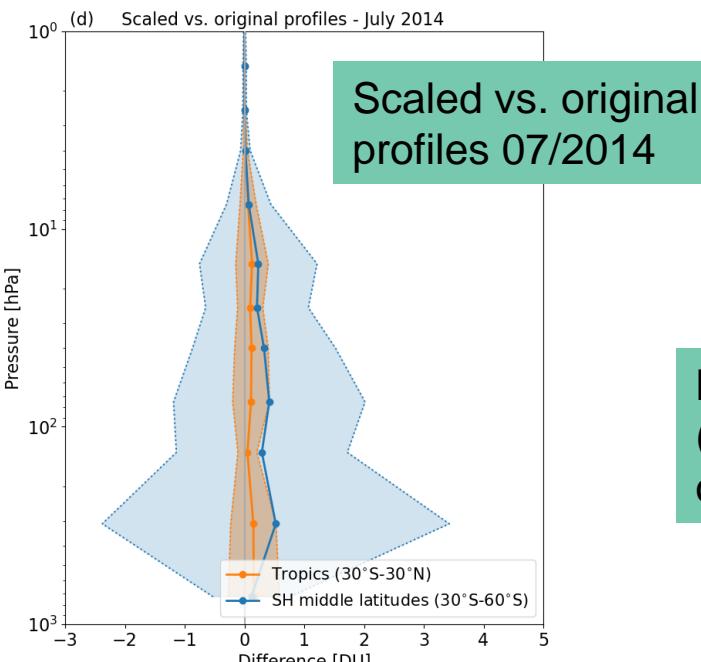
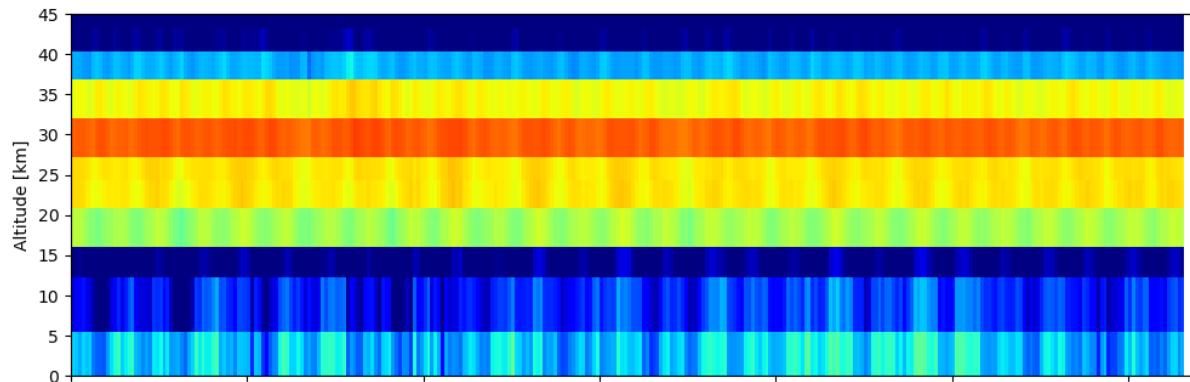
$\text{GTO-ECV} - \text{MERGED_SCALED}$



Final GOP-ECV data record

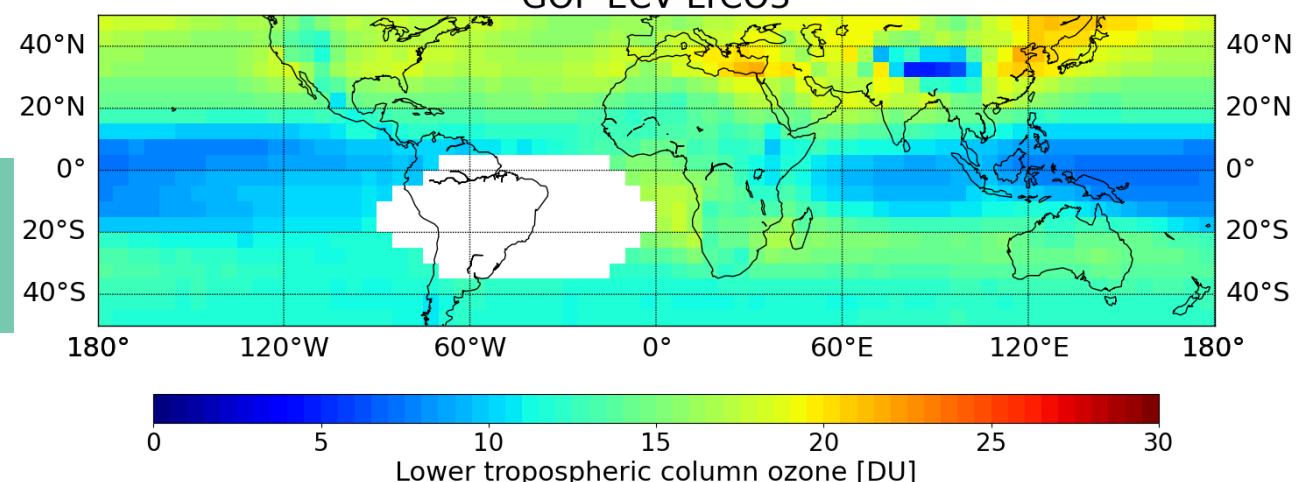


- $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ monthly mean partial columns
- Error estimates (Sofieva et al., 2021)
- 19 layers from surface to 80km
- Time period: 07/1995 – 10/2021



Partial ozone columns
in tropics 1995-2021

Lower tropospheric
(surface-450hPa)
ozone columns



Outlook



- Validation using ground-based data ongoing
 - BIRA: validation of profiles (check consistency with L2 data)
 - AUTH: validation of total columns (check consistency with GTO-ECV data record)
- Comparison with similar data records
 - Partial columns: merged SBUV records (NASA & NOAA)
 - Tropospheric columns