



Distinguishing Local From Non-local Sources Of Pollution: The Role Of LEO Sounders In The CEOS Air-quality Constellation

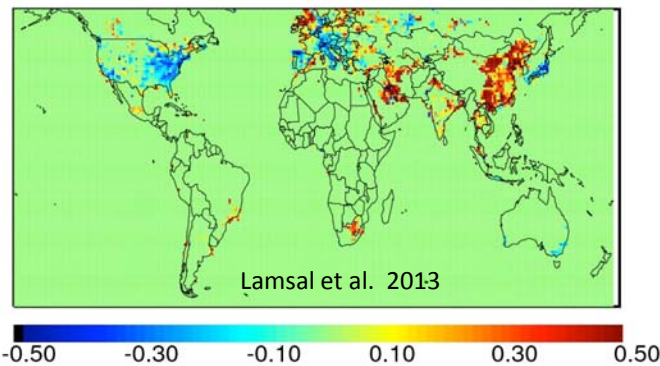
John Worden, Kevin Bowman, Dejian Fu, Min Huang and Zhe Jiang

Jet Propulsion Laboratory / California Institute of Technology

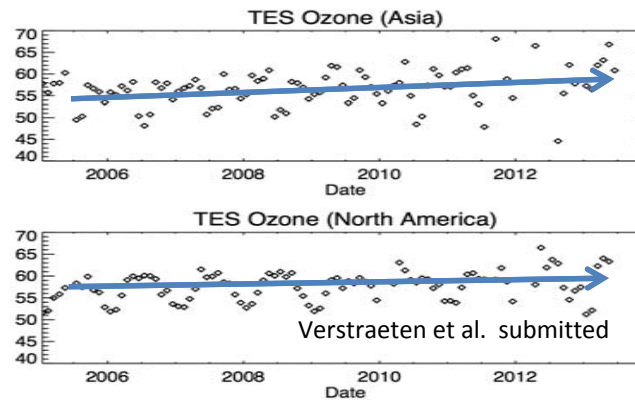


What is the role of remote sources on local air quality in the context of changing global emissions?

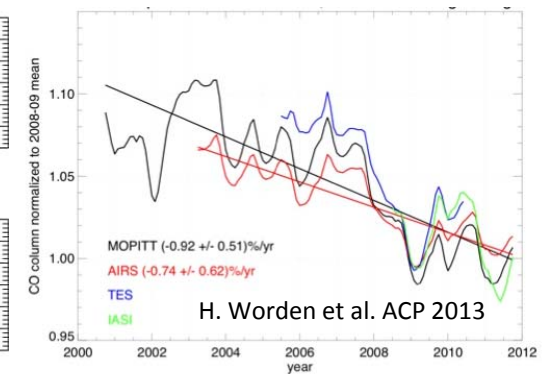
OMI NO₂



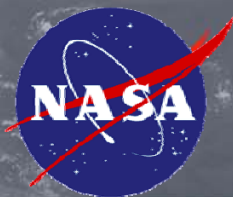
TES Ozone



MOPITT, TES, AIRS, IASI
Carbon Monoxide

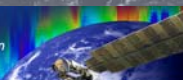


Ozone pre-cursor emissions have dramatically changed over the last decade with substantial consequences for background ozone levels and its role on air quality



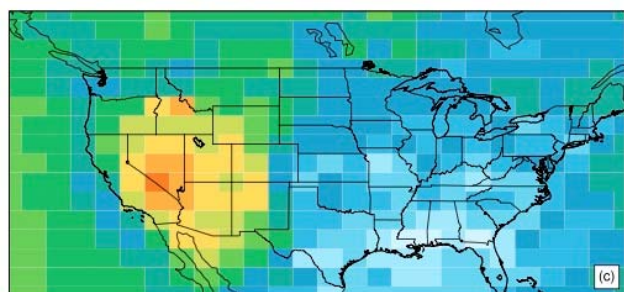
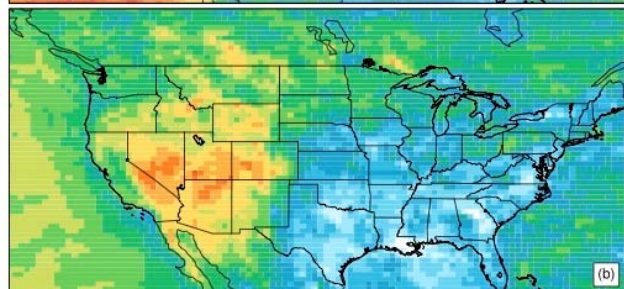
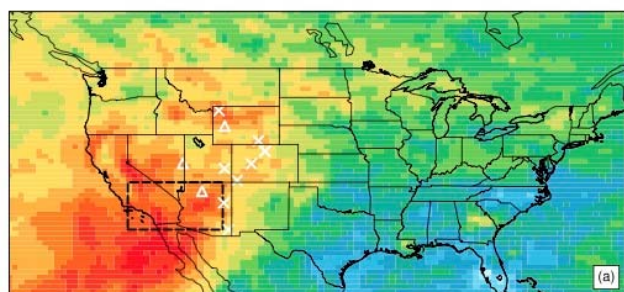
Source / Receptor Relationships: Asian Emissions and Western USA Ozone

TES
Tropospheric Emission
Spectrometer



Free-tropospheric (top) and surface ozone (bottom) due to Asian emissions

Lin et al, JGR 2012; Fiore et al., JGR 2009(HTAP)



0 2 4 6 8 [ppbv]

- State-of-the-art model studies show that ozone in western free-troposphere depends on Asian surface emissions.
- Up to 8 ppb of the surface ozone in mountain states due to Asian emissions.
- Challenging to unequivocally attribute local ozone increases to remote sources using data despite wealth of aircraft and ground measurements



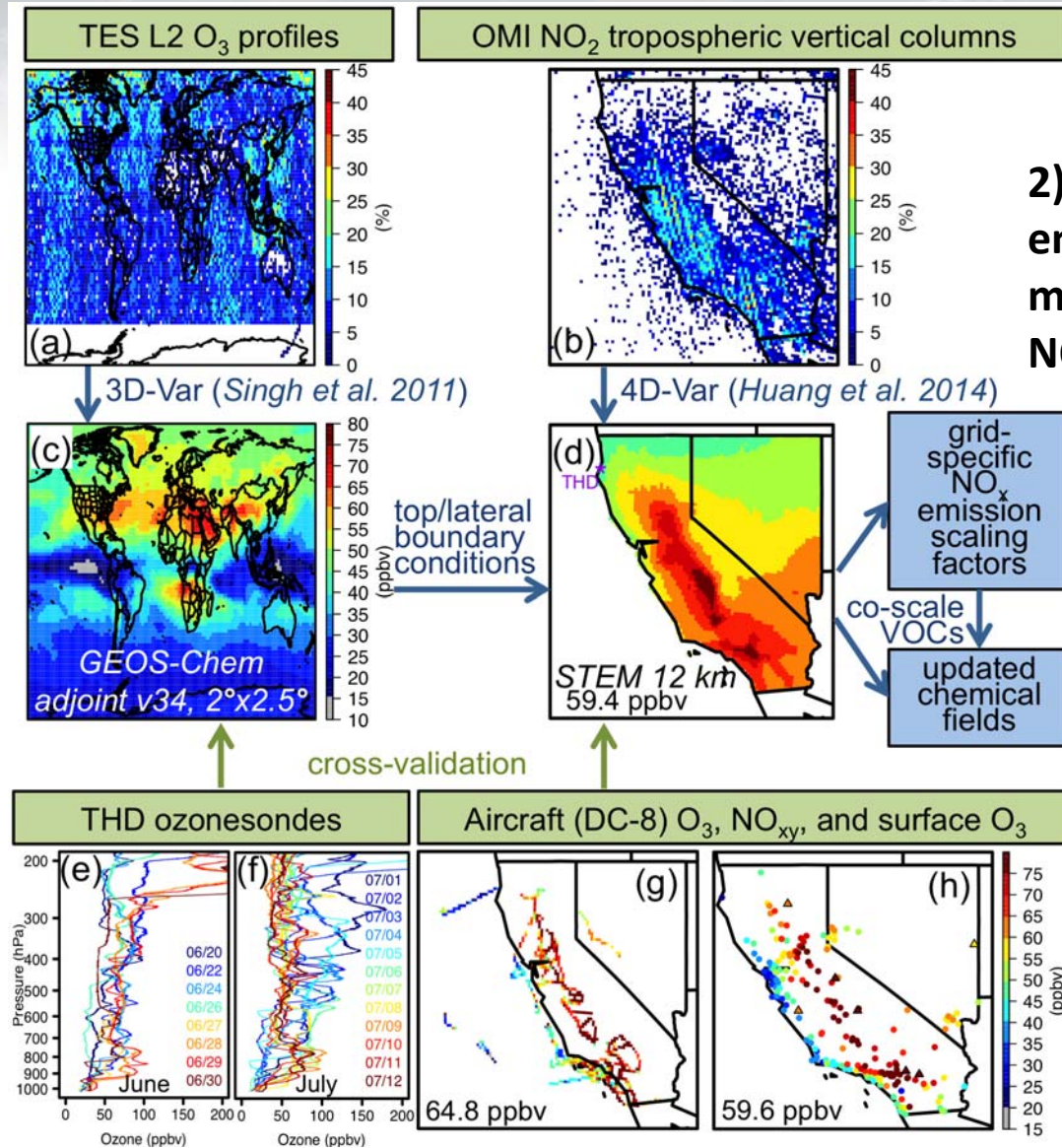
Simplify the problem:

What is role of background ozone on local air quality?

Huang, Bowman et al., JGR, 2015

2) Assimilate Aura TES tropospheric ozone profile measurements into a GEOS-Chem to provide constraint on background ozone for regional model

3-4) Validate assimilated ozone and estimated NO₂ with aircraft and ground measurements



2) Estimate NO_x emissions in regional model with OMI NO₂ data

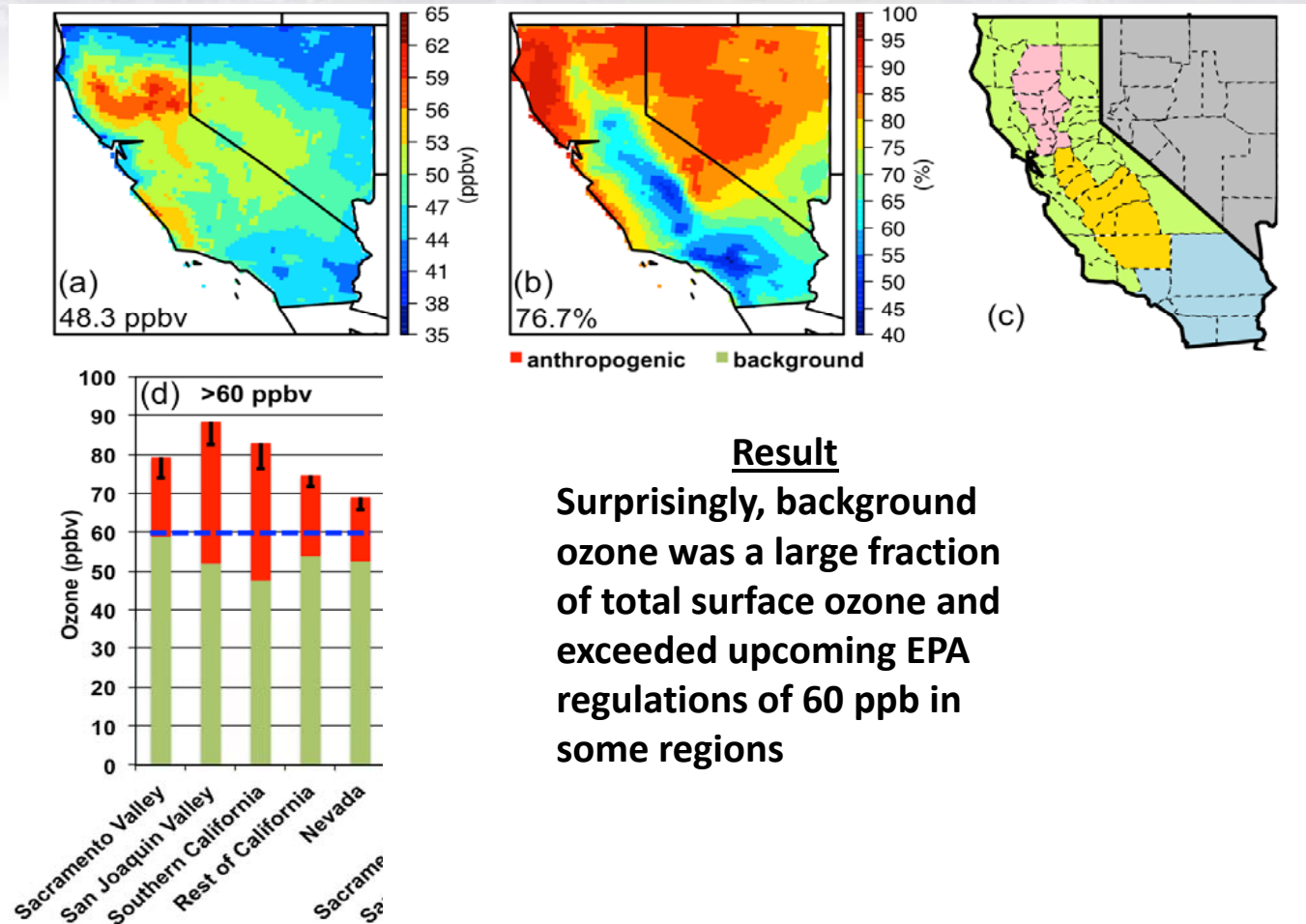
5) Turn off California Surface NO_x emissions and look at effect on surface ozone

Case study: JJA 2008



Simplify the problem: What is role of background ozone on local air quality?

Huang, Bowman et al., JGR, 2015



Result

Surprisingly, background ozone was a large fraction of total surface ozone and exceeded upcoming EPA regulations of 60 ppb in some regions

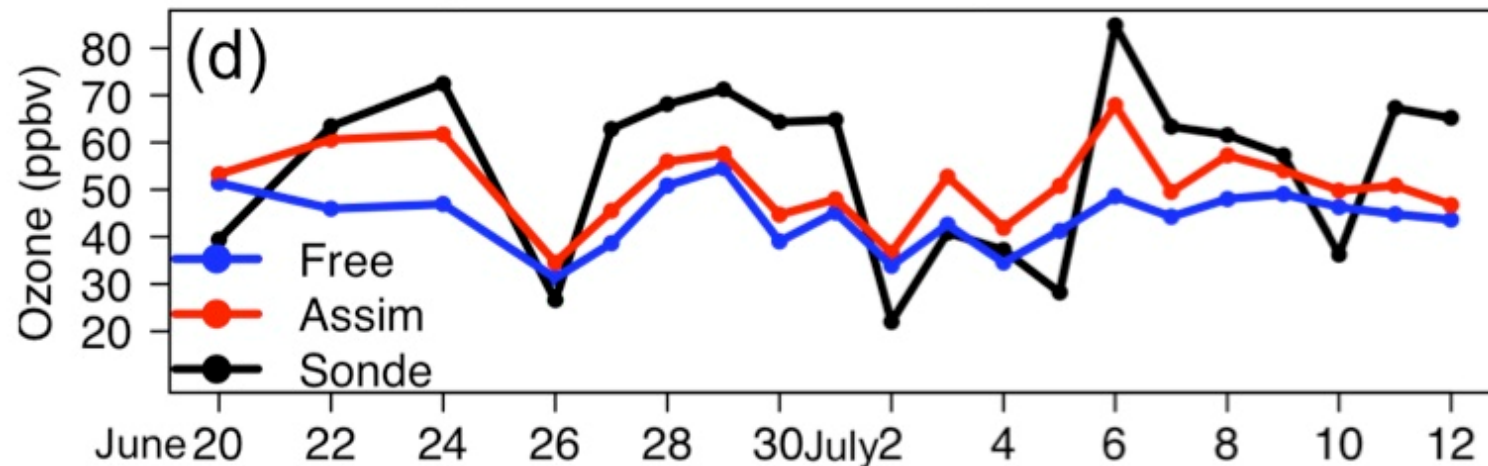


Simplify the problem:

What is role of background ozone on local air quality?

Huang, Bowman et al., JGR, 2015

Comparison between posterior model results and background air at Trinidad Head



Residual errors between updated model and data are likely due to

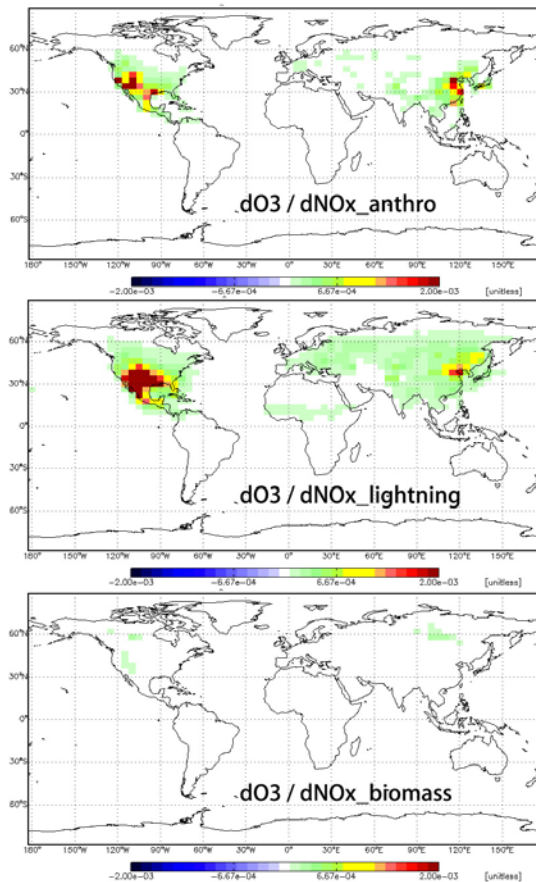
- 1) Insufficient sampling of background ozone and its pre-cursors result in substantial model/data mismatch → Need constraints on background ozone
- 2) Insufficient sampling of NO_x sources → Need GEOCAPE sampling!



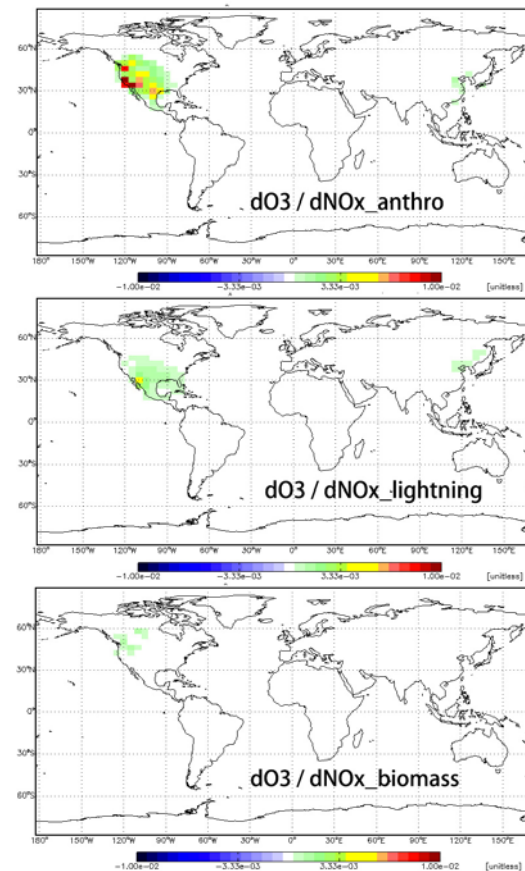
Where does the background ozone originate?

Background ozone depends on remote sources, strat/trop exchange, regional sources, and local production/loss mechanisms

Free Troposphere



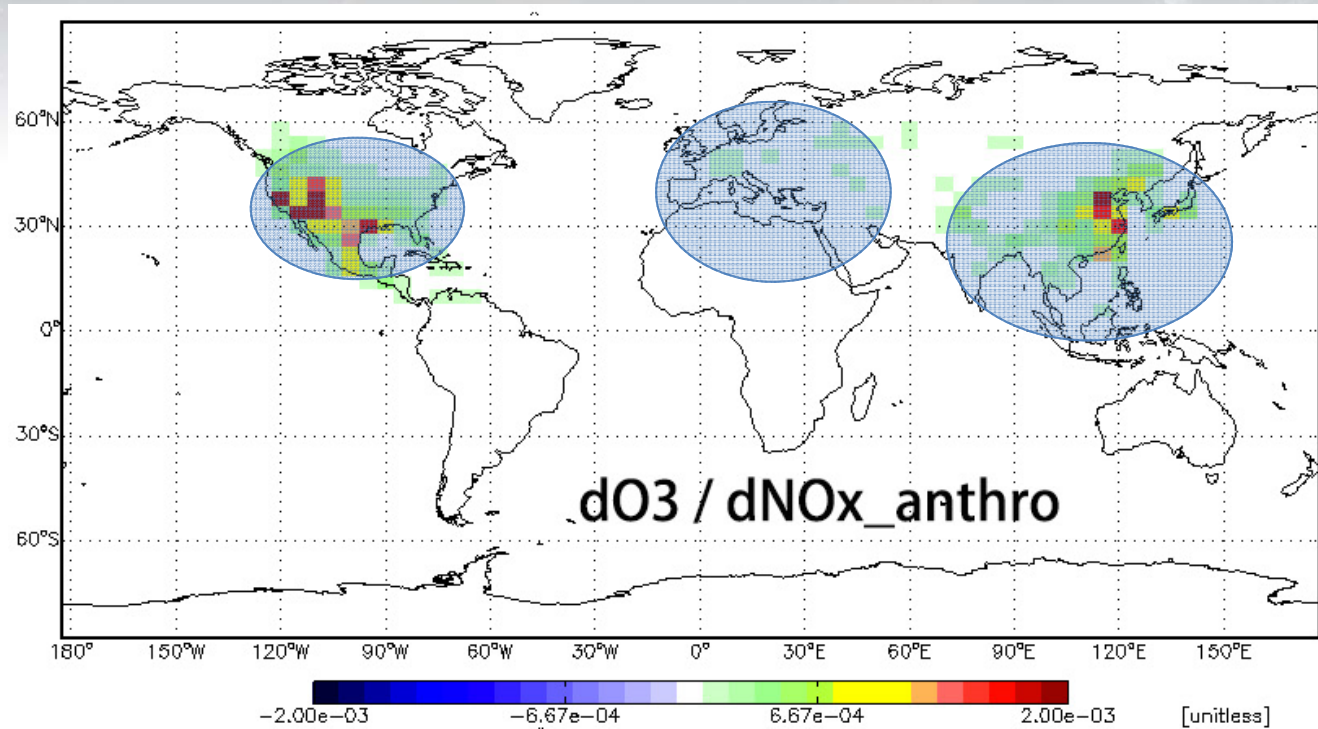
Lower Troposphere



Sensitivity of free-tropospheric and lower tropospheric ozone over Western N. America to global NO_x sources using adjoint of the GEOS-Chem model (July 2008)



How can we address this problem?

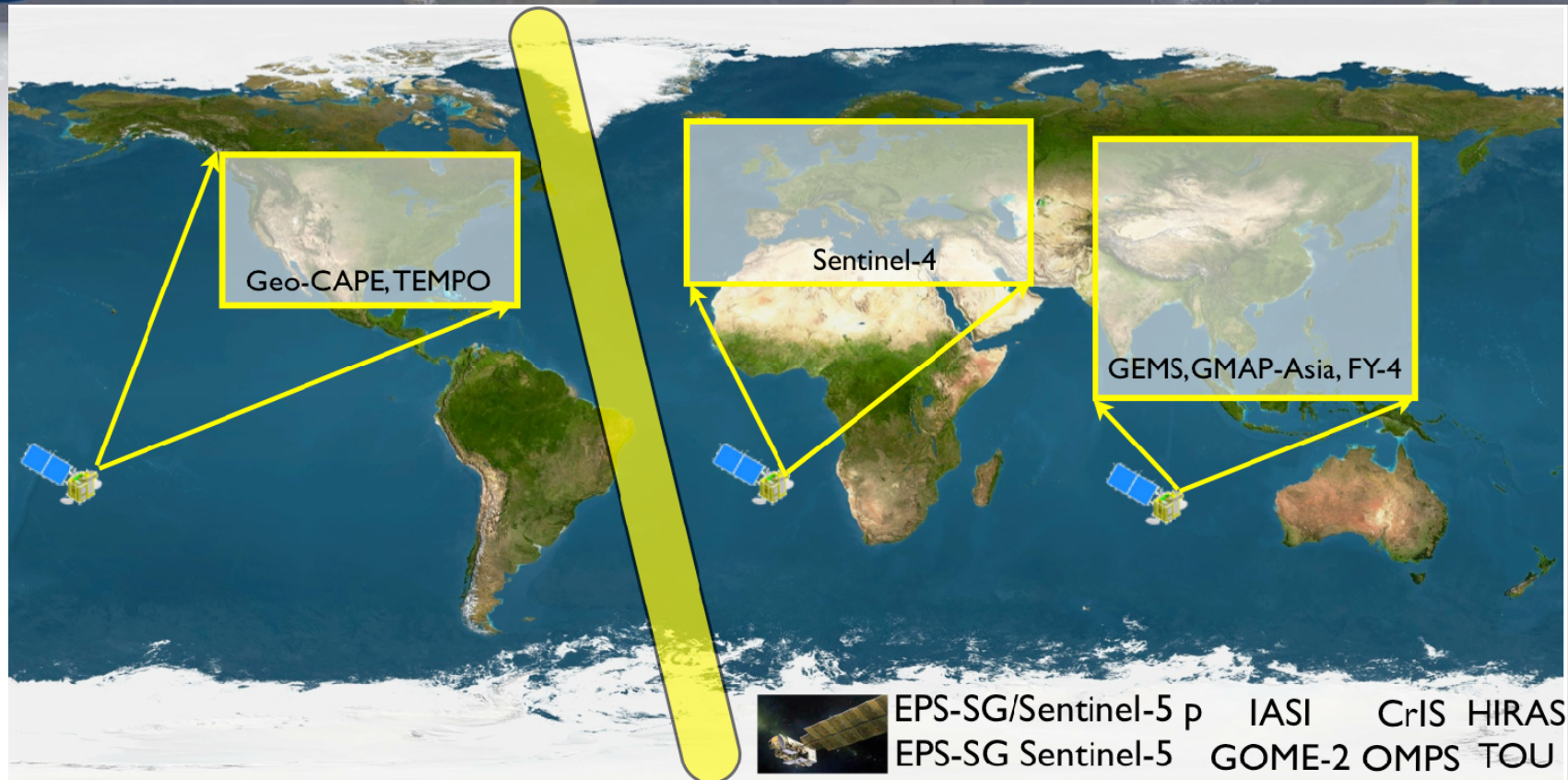


Attribution of surface ozone concentrations to emissions requires sampling of emissions in key regions



A GEO / LEO Constellation For Characterizing Source/Receptor Relationships

Bowman, Atm. Env. 2013

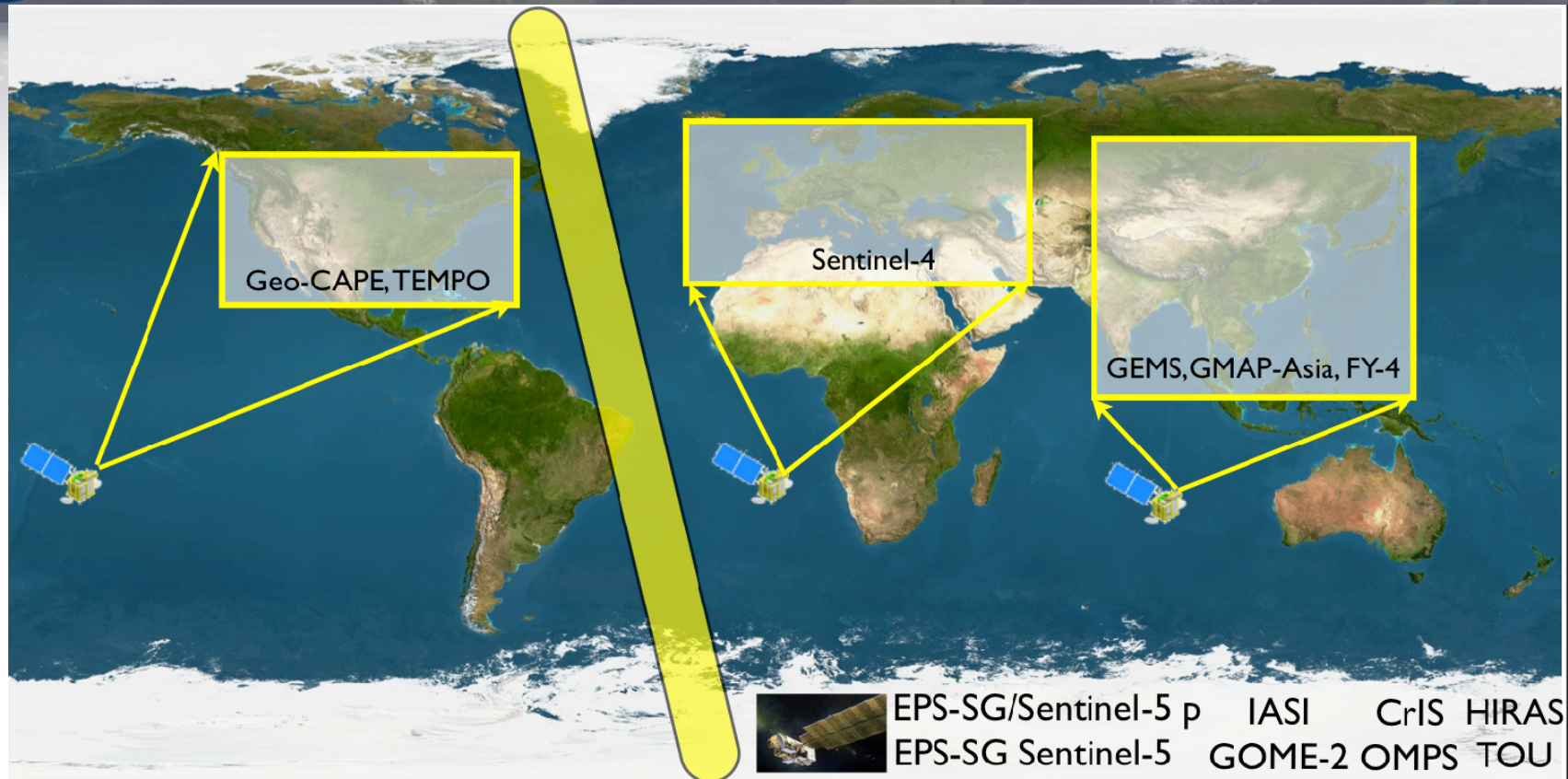


Geostationary sounders including TEMPO, Sentinel-4, and GEMS will provide an unprecedented number of composition observations at high spatial resolution.



A GEO / LEO Constellation For Characterizing Source/Receptor Relationships

Bowman, *Atm. Env.* 2013



We need LEO measurements of ozone profiles and its pre-cursors (e.g., CO, PAN, and VOC's) to link remote ozone pre-cursor sources to local air pollution

(why profiles?) Lifetime of ozone and its pre-cursors (e.g., NO_x, PAN, CO, VOC's) depend on temperature / altitude

Transport of ozone and its pre-cursors depend on temperature and altitude

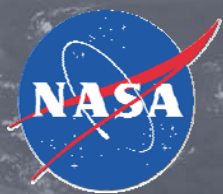


Current and Future LEO Sounders

- Aura TES (special observations only) ~ Can profile lower troposphere / upper troposphere using high spectral resolution thermal IR measurements. Global record from 2005 to 2010
- EUMETSAT IASI Can resolve middle troposphere → Production code being implemented

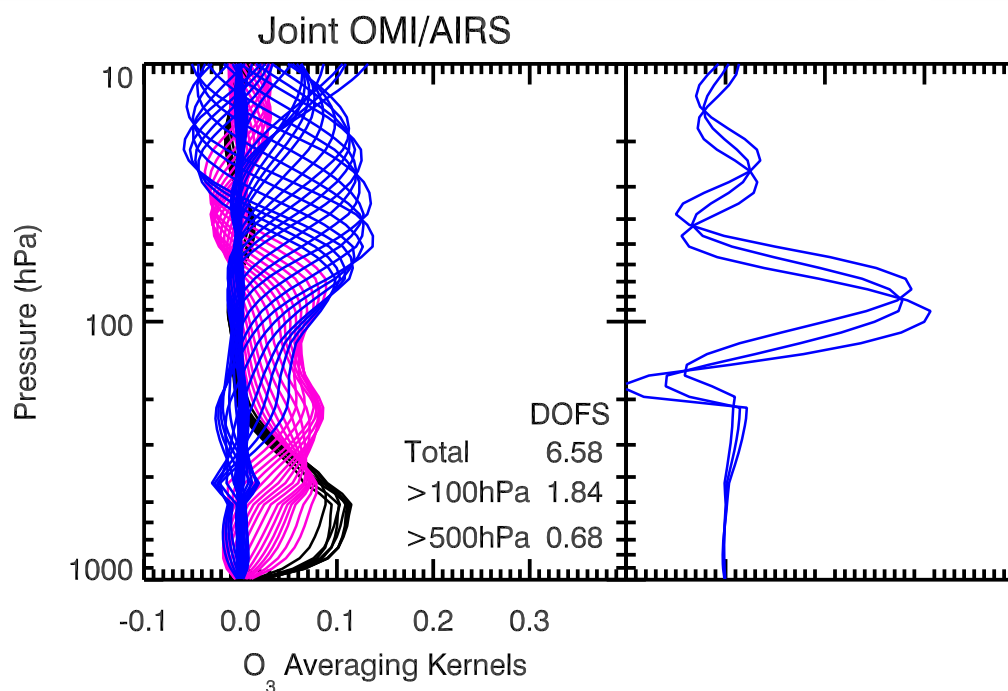
Combining UV + Thermal IR can increase vertical resolution of ozone profile soundings (e.g., Worden et al., 2007; Fu et al., 2013; Cuesta et al., 2013)

- NASA Terra AIRS + Aura OMI
(Funded by NASA ROSES call to use AIRS / OMI to fill TES observation gaps)
- NASA CRIS + OMPS
(need to extend record started by TES and answer source/transport/background ozone / receptor questions)

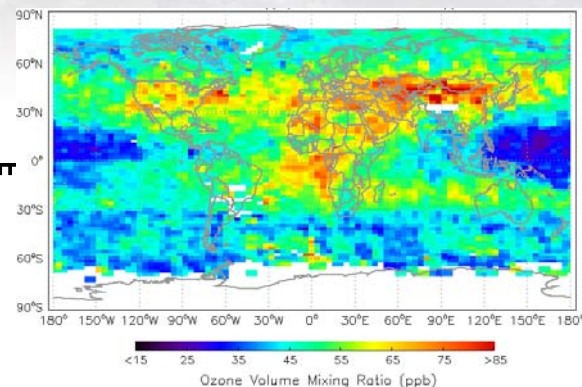


Joint OMI/AIRS Ozone Retrievals

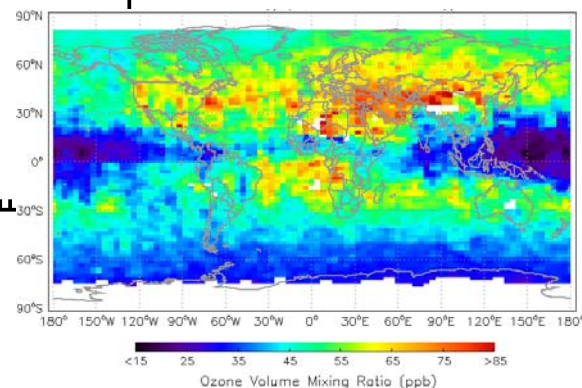
AIRS / OMI Ozone 680 hPa (Aug 2006)



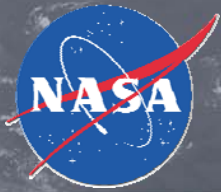
AIRS / OMI ozone retrievals can resolve lower and upper troposphere
Similar vertical resolution as Aura TES



Aura TES Ozone 680 hPa



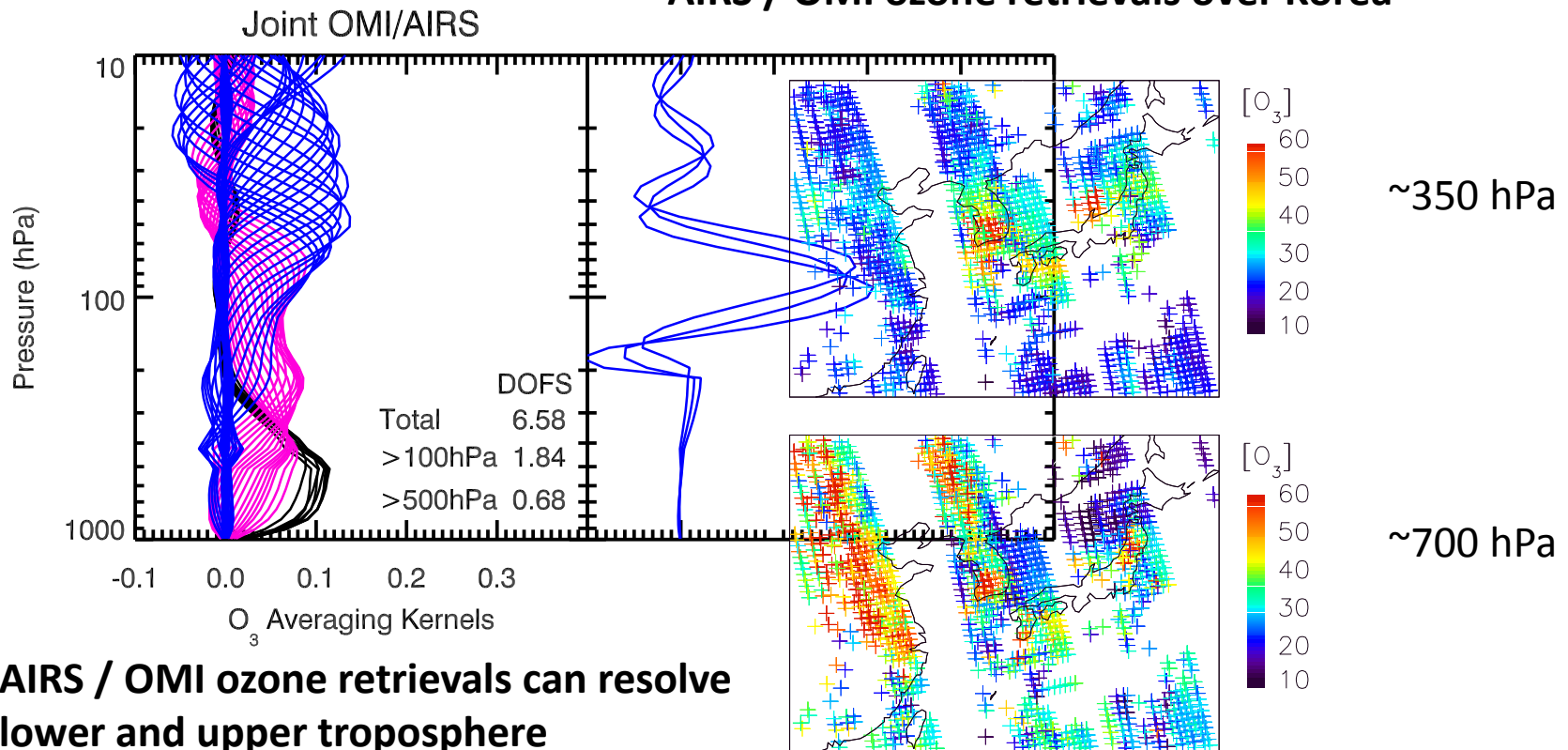
AIRS / OMI ozone retrievals consistent with TES



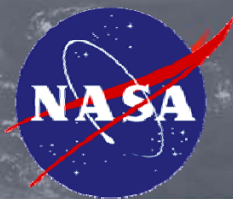
Joint OMI/AIRS Ozone Retrievals

Mapping Capability of AIRS / OMI ozone possible for limited scenes

AIRS / OMI ozone retrievals over Korea

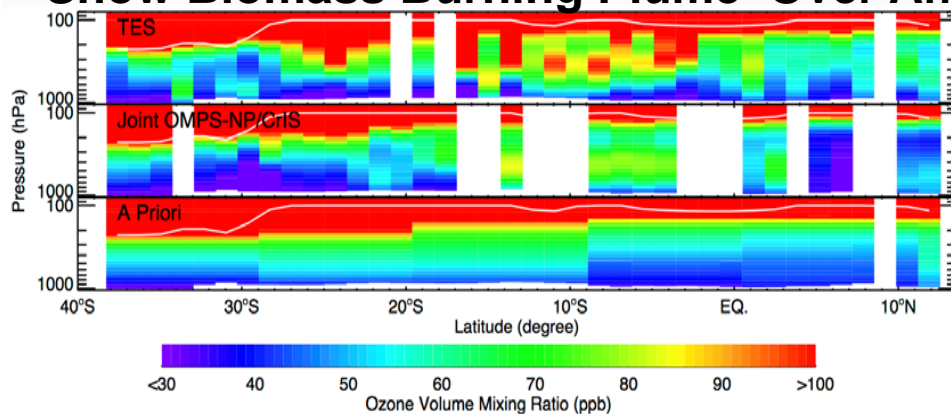
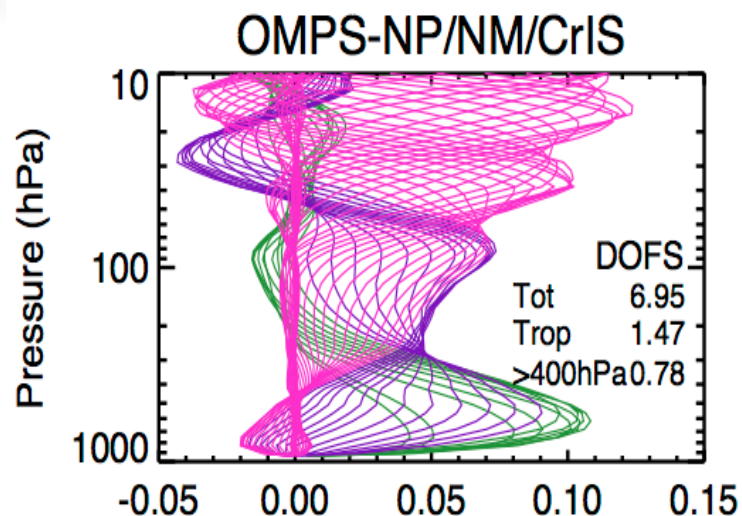


AIRS / OMI ozone retrievals can resolve lower and upper troposphere
Similar vertical resolution as Aura TES



Ozone Profile Retrievals using CrIS and OMPS

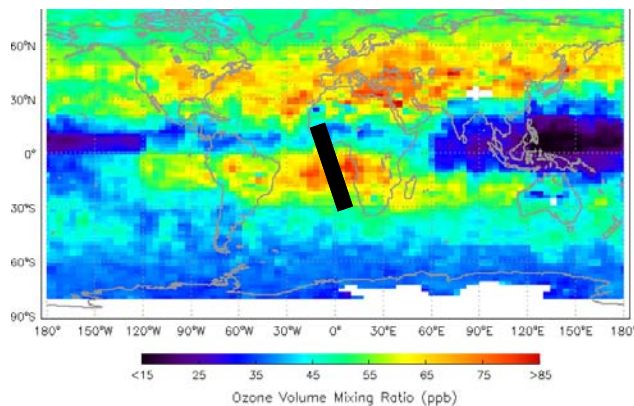
Ozone Profiles From Joint CRIS/OMPS Retrievals Show Biomass Burning Plume Over Africa



AIRS / OMI ozone retrievals can profile tropospheric ozone

Less vertical resolution than TES but better sampling than AIRS / OMI

TES Ozone During Summer Biomass Burning Season



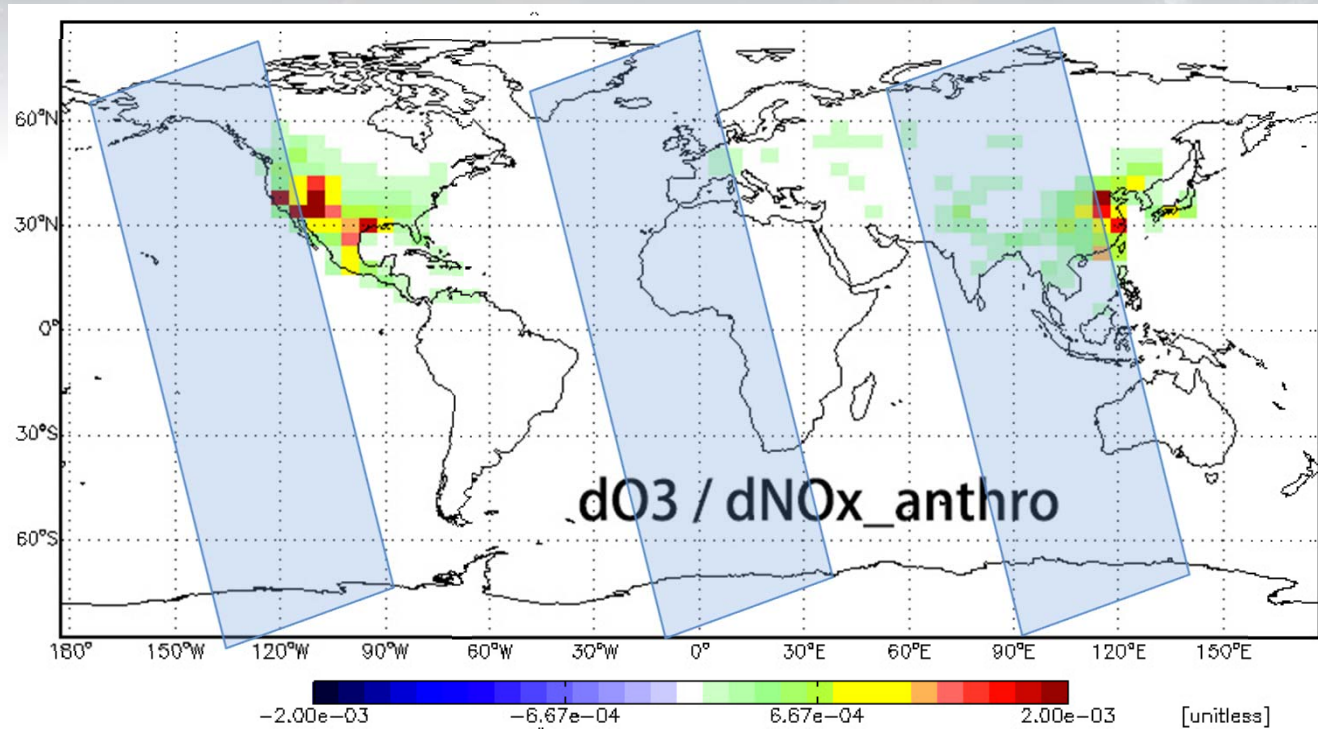


Summary and Future Directions

- **The trajectory of ozone as a pollutant and greenhouse gas is highly uncertain because of rapidly changing ozone pre-cursor emissions and because the partitioning of local, regional, and remote ozone pre-cursors emissions on ozone is still not well understood.**
- **GEO-Sounders will enable quantification of ozone pre-cursor emissions and their perturbation to column ozone with unprecedented spatio-temporal resolution**
- **Multi-spectral / Multi-instrument LEO measurements of ozone profiles and its pre-cursors (e.g. CO and PAN) can connect Geo-based measurements for quantifying the role of remote sources and background ozone on local air quality**
- **A programmatic framework needs to be put in place to systematically process the LEO-based data such as from AIRS/OMI, CRIS/OMPS, and IASI.**



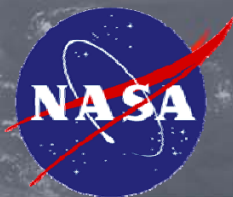
So... How can we address this problem?



Characterizing transport of ozone and its pre-cursors requires vertically resolved profiles of ozone and its pre-cursors globally

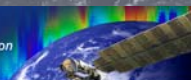
Lifetime of ozone and its pre-cursors (e.g., Nox, PAN, CO, VOC's) depend on temperature / altitude

➔ Transport of ozone and its pre-cursors depend on temperature and altitude



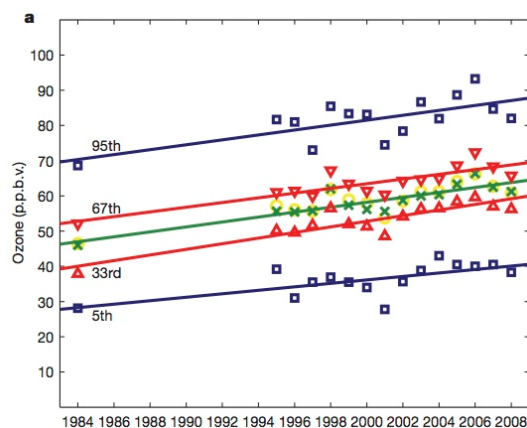
How Does Tropospheric Ozone Respond to Anthropogenic Emissions?

TES
Tropospheric Emission
Spectrometer



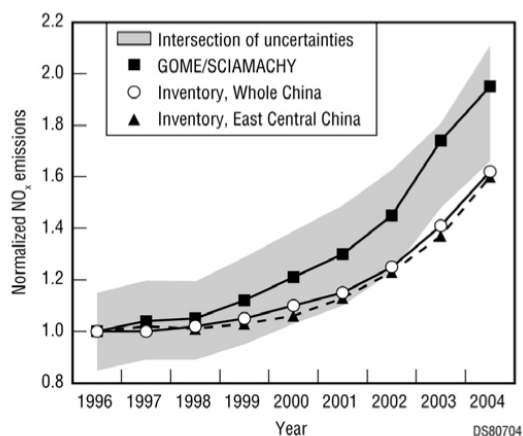
Ozone-Sondes over the Western USA show increasing spring-time free-tropospheric ozone
Cooper et al., Nature, 2010 infers that this increasing ozone is linked to increasing Asian emissions

Free-Tropospheric Ozone Over Western USA from Ozone-Sondes



~5PPB in Ozone over Western USA
Between 1994 and 2004
Cooper et al. Nature 2010

Change in NO_x over Eastern China



~70% change in NO₂ between 1996 and 2004
Zhang et al., JGR 2007

Change in NO₂ from 1996 - 2006

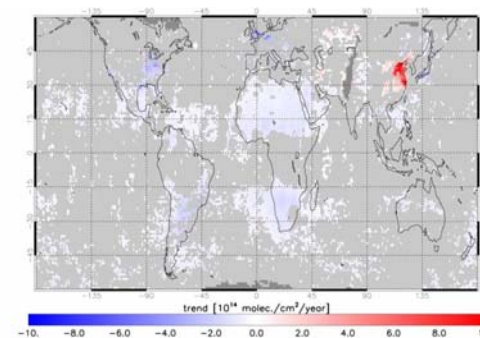
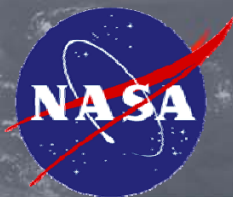


Figure 2. Linear trend per year for tropospheric NO₂ in the period 1996 till 2005 derived from the satellite observation of GOME and SCIAMACHY. For the light grey areas no significant trend has been found in the time series. For the dark grey areas not enough observations were available to construct a time series of tropospheric NO₂.

Likely decrease in NO₂ over USA since 1996 supports explanation that increasing ozone concentrations over USA are from rising Asian Emissions
Van Der A, JGR, 2008

Assuming attribution of increase in ozone is correct and ozone production is limited by NO_x then

~10% increase in Asian emissions → 0.7 ppb over USA



How Does Tropospheric Ozone Respond to Anthropogenic Emissions?

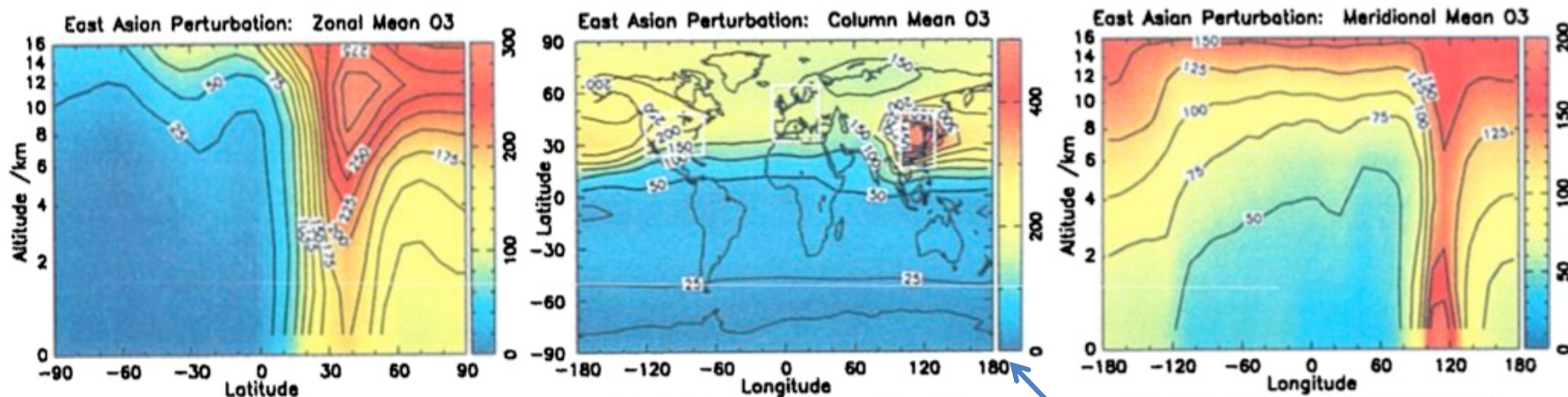
TES
Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer



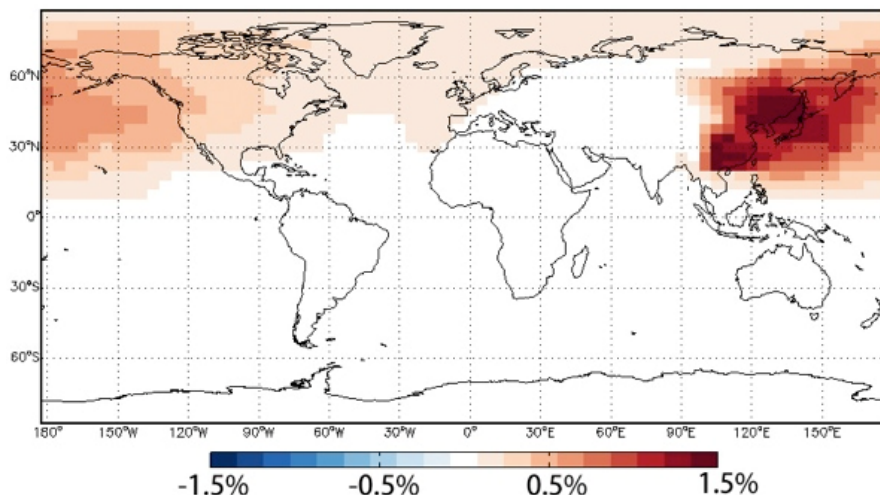
Model and Data Provide Conflicting Results!

Data (from previous slide) suggest 10% increase in $\text{NO}_x \rightarrow 0.7$ ppb increase over USA

Models show that 10% increase in $\text{NO}_x \rightarrow 0.2$ ppb increase over USA



Effect of 10% increase of Eastern Asian NO_x on free tropospheric O3



10% increase in East Asian NO_x

$\rightarrow \sim 0.2$ PPB over USA

$\rightarrow \sim 0.4$ PPB over Ea. Asia

Using UCI model

Wild and Akimoto, JGR, 2001; Fiore et al. 2009

10% increase in East Asian NO_x

$\rightarrow 0.3\%$ or ~ 0.2 PPB over USA

$\rightarrow 1.0\%$ or ~ 0.6 PPB over E. Asia

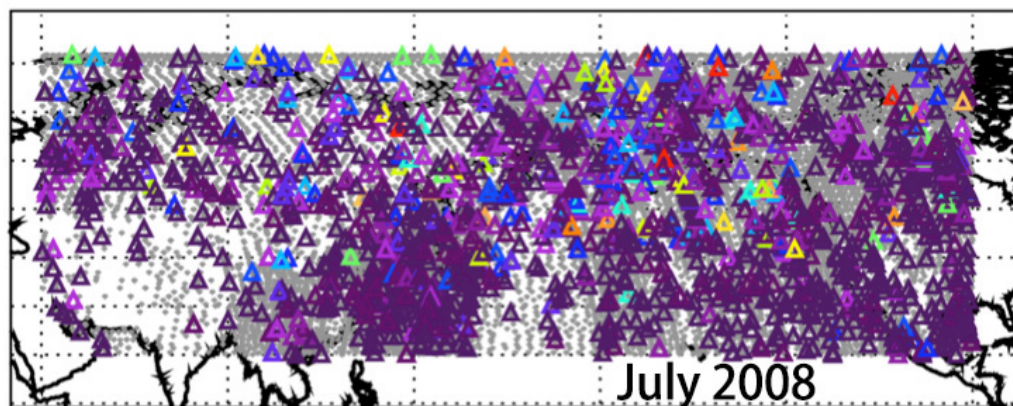
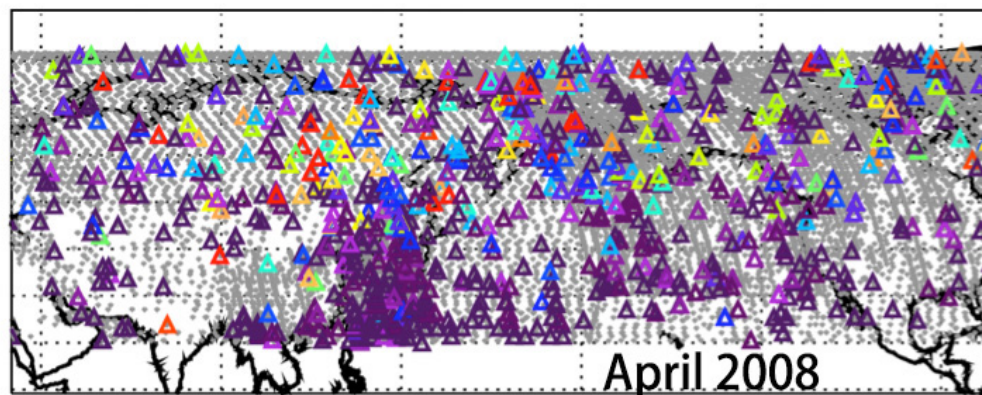
from GEOS-Chem

Jiang et al., in prep



New Aura TES PAN Data Places Constraints on Asian Pollution Transport

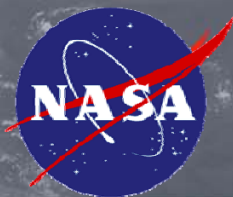
In contrast to the free-troposphere over Europe, PAN over Asia peaks in the summertime due to fast convective transport of PAN and its pre-cursors into the free-troposphere
Fischer et al., 2014, Deolal et al., 2014



Data and model show that transport of ozone and ozone production from Asia emissions to N. America peaks in the spring-time

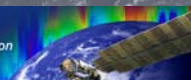
However, Contribution of Asian PAN to ozone production over N. America peaks in the summer with ~50% more ozone produced by PAN in the summer relative to spring.

Jiang et al., GRL, submitted



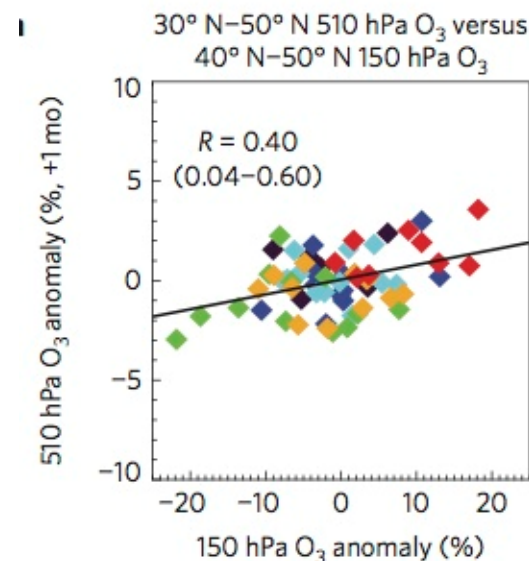
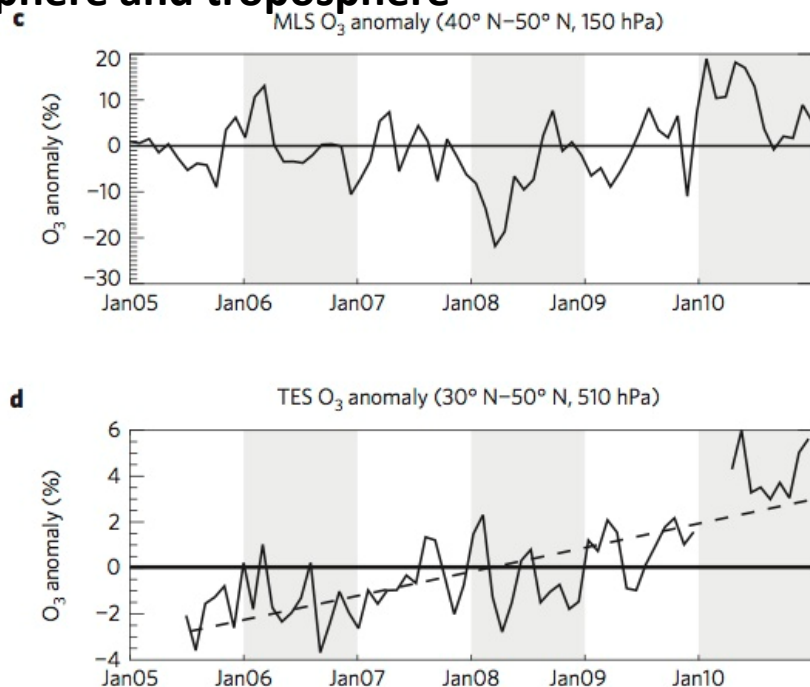
Increased Stratosphere to Troposphere Exchange?

TES
Tropospheric Emission
Spectrometer

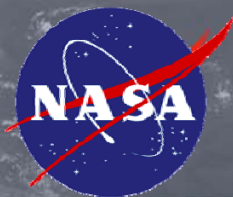


From Neu et al., *Nature Geoscience*, 2014

At the hemispheric scale: No obvious increase in exchange of ozone between the stratosphere and troposphere



- Stratospheric mid-latitude inter-annual variability is correlated with tropospheric variability (with 1 month shift).
- There is no observed trend in the lower mid-latitude stratospheric ozone or in the stratospheric circulation for this time period



Tropospheric Ozone is the Third Most Important Greenhouse Gas and an Air Pollutant

TES
Tropospheric Emission
Spectrometer

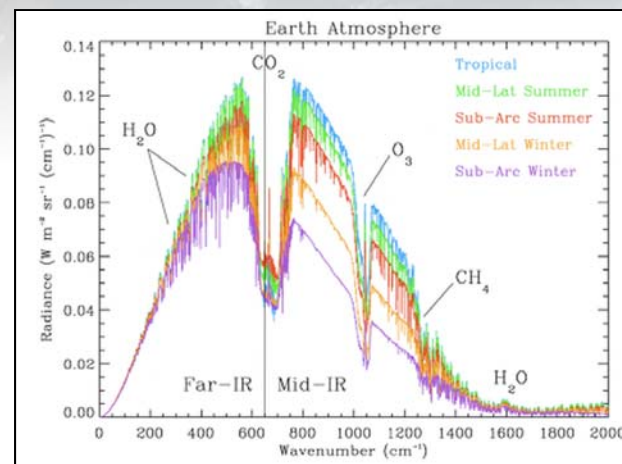
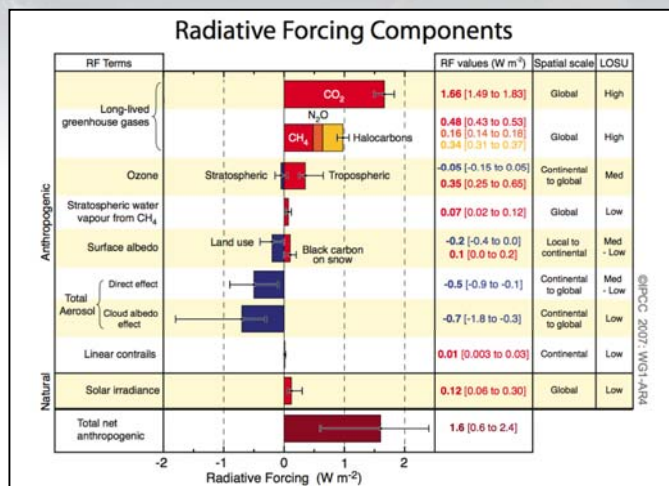
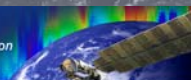


Fig. courtesy M. Mlynzcack (LaRC)

Ozone affects air-quality and plant health

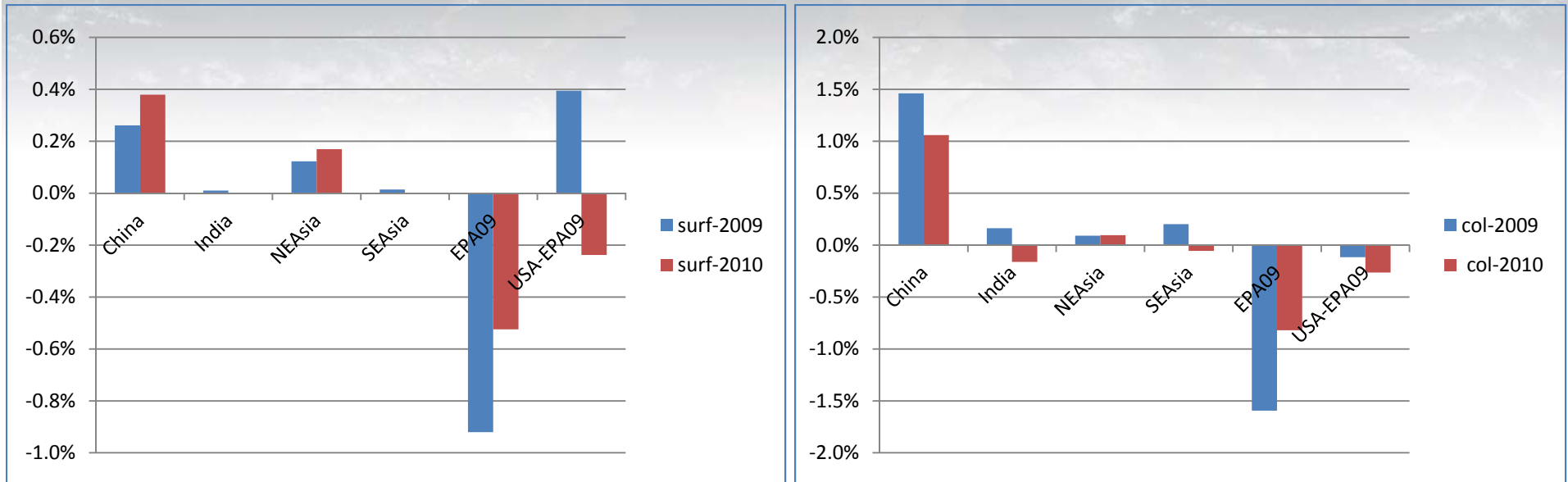
Reduced CO_2 uptake from damaged plants also strongly affects climate



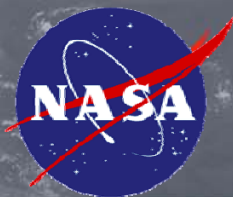


Regional Distribution of the EPA09 Ozone Sensitivity

$$\frac{\sum_{\text{Region}} \delta J / \delta \ln E}{\sum_{\text{Globe}} \delta J / \delta \ln E}$$



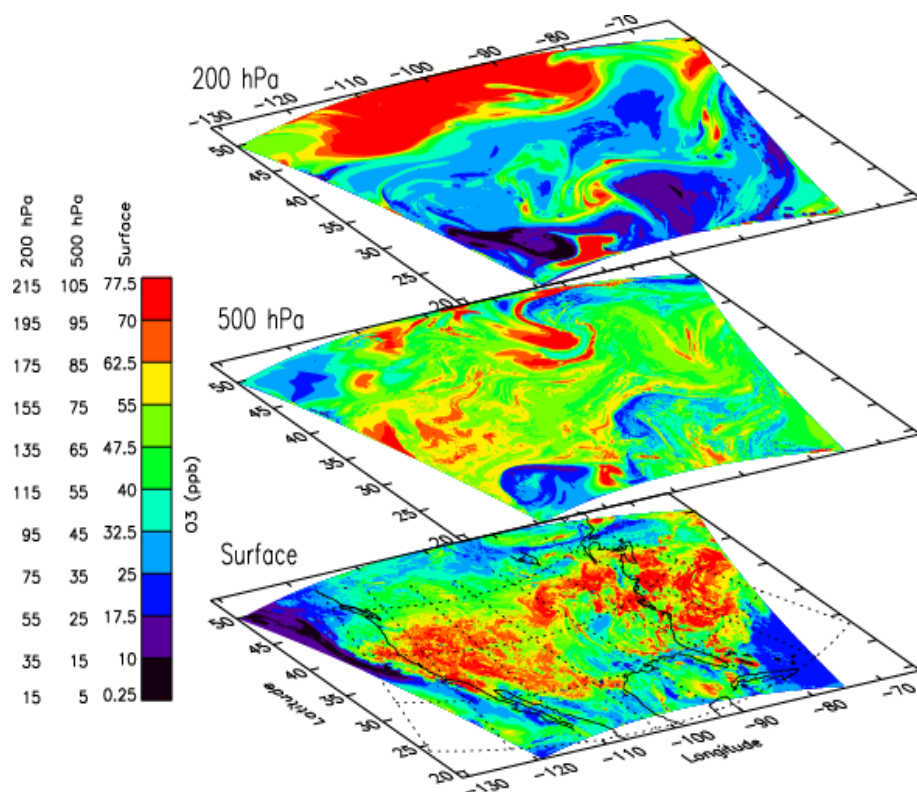
- Reductions in OMI-constrained NO_x emission estimates from 2005-2009 decreased mean surface ozone by 0.9% relative to all NO_x emission contributions
- Increases in Chinese NO_x emissions in 2005-2010 largely offset local EPA09 emission contributions to mean surface ozone.
- China emission changes contributed more to mean column ozone than EPA09 emissions in 2005-2009.
- SE Asia emission changes contributed more to mean column ozone than extra-EPA09 regional emissions 2005-2009.



GACM: How Will Tropospheric Ozone Respond to Continued Industrialization, Land-use, Policy, and Climate Change; How Will Ozone Affect Climate and Air Quality?

TES
Tropospheric Emission
Spectrometer

Need To Connect Ozone In UTLs, Mid-troposphere And Boundary Layer To Its Pre-cursors



Upper Troposphere Length scales
100-500 km horizontal
1-3 km vertical

Middle Troposphere Length scales
10-100 km horizontal
3-6 km vertical

Boundary Layer Length scales
1-10 km horizontal
1-2 km vertical

IIP, ROSES, and Terra / Aura Senior Review funded research show that coordinated, multi-viewing, multi-radiance measurements are required to increase sensitivity to trace gas composition in the upper troposphere and boundary layer.