

Geophysical patterns in tropical tropospheric ozone by TROPOMI, OMI, GOME-2B and ozonesonde

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S5P MPC eesa Copernicus

Intercomparison of satellite tropospheric O₃ data in tropics



Convective Cloud Differential (CCD) technique

- Tropospheric O₃ column derived from retrieved total O₃ column and cloud information
- Assumptions are valid in tropics
- Ziemke *et al.* (1998), Heue *et al.* (2016), ...

For GOME-type sensors : the data represents

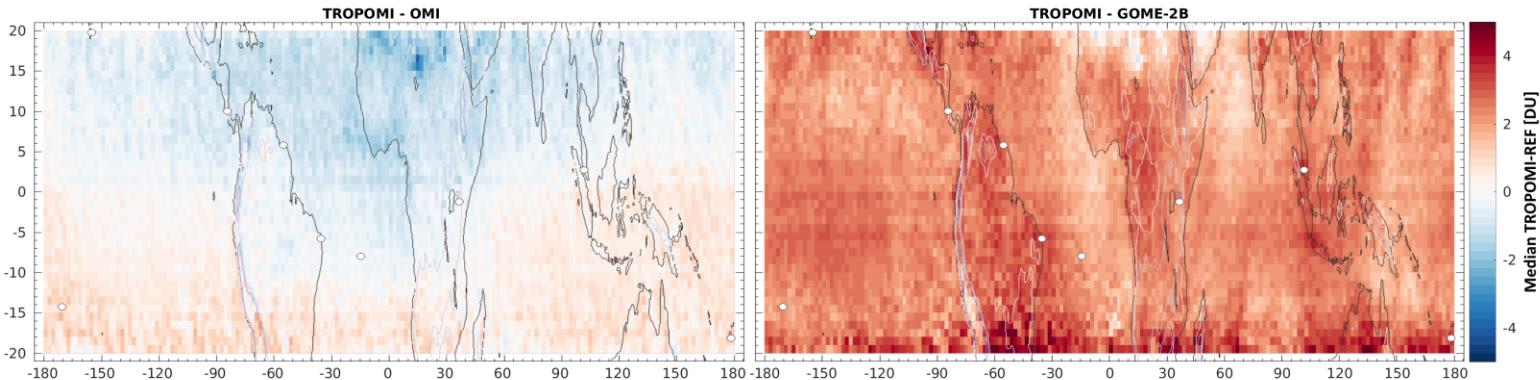
- (cloud-free) O₃ column surface to 270 hPa
- 3-day (TROPOMI) or 5-day (GOME-2B/OMI) moving average, sampled daily
- 20°S-20°N, 0.5° x 1° (TROPOMI) or 1° x 2° (GOME-2B/OMI)

Objective : Assess value added by TROPOMI with respect to heritage missions

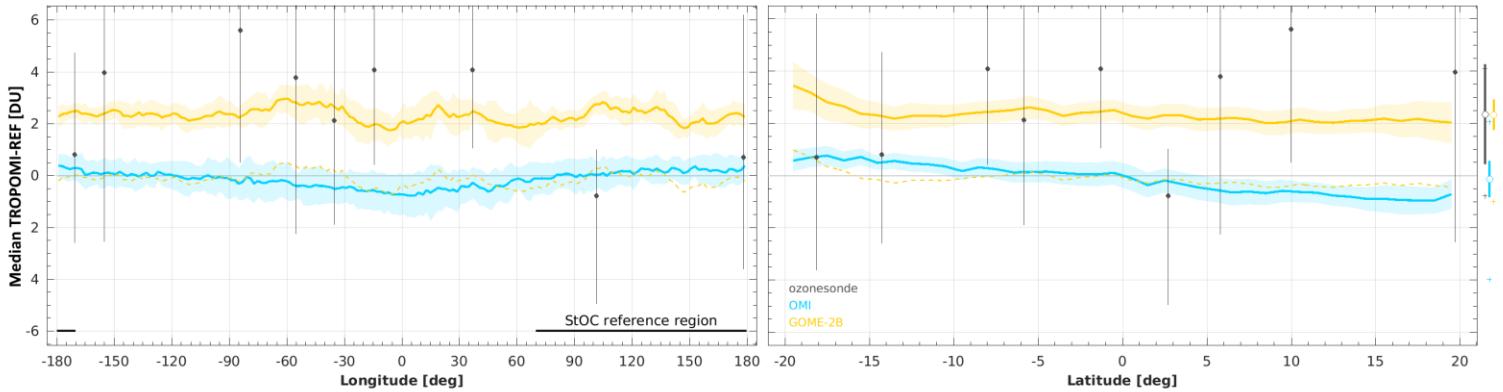


Bias estimates

TROPOMI and OMI agree < 0.1 DU, though with some spatial structure in bias.



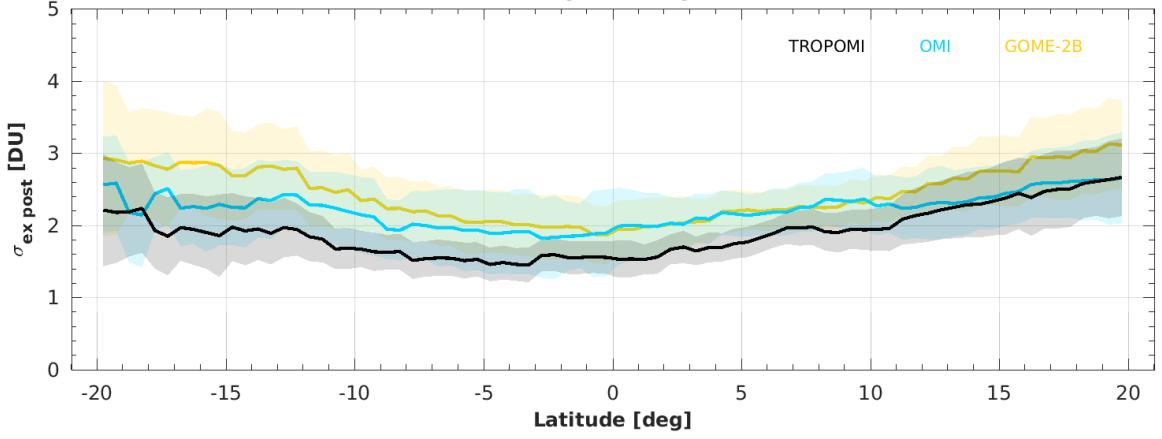
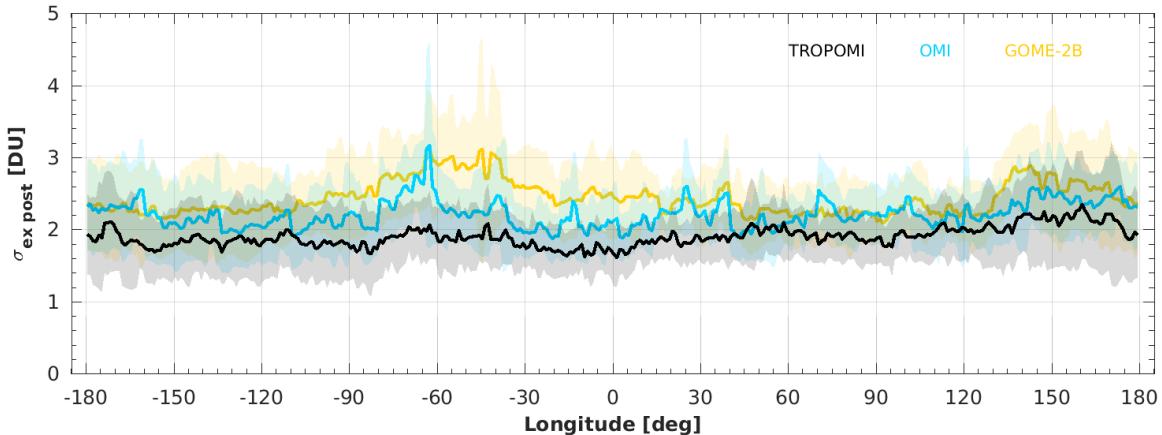
GOME-2B and ozonesonde have ~2.3 DU lower O3 columns than TROPOMI/OMI.



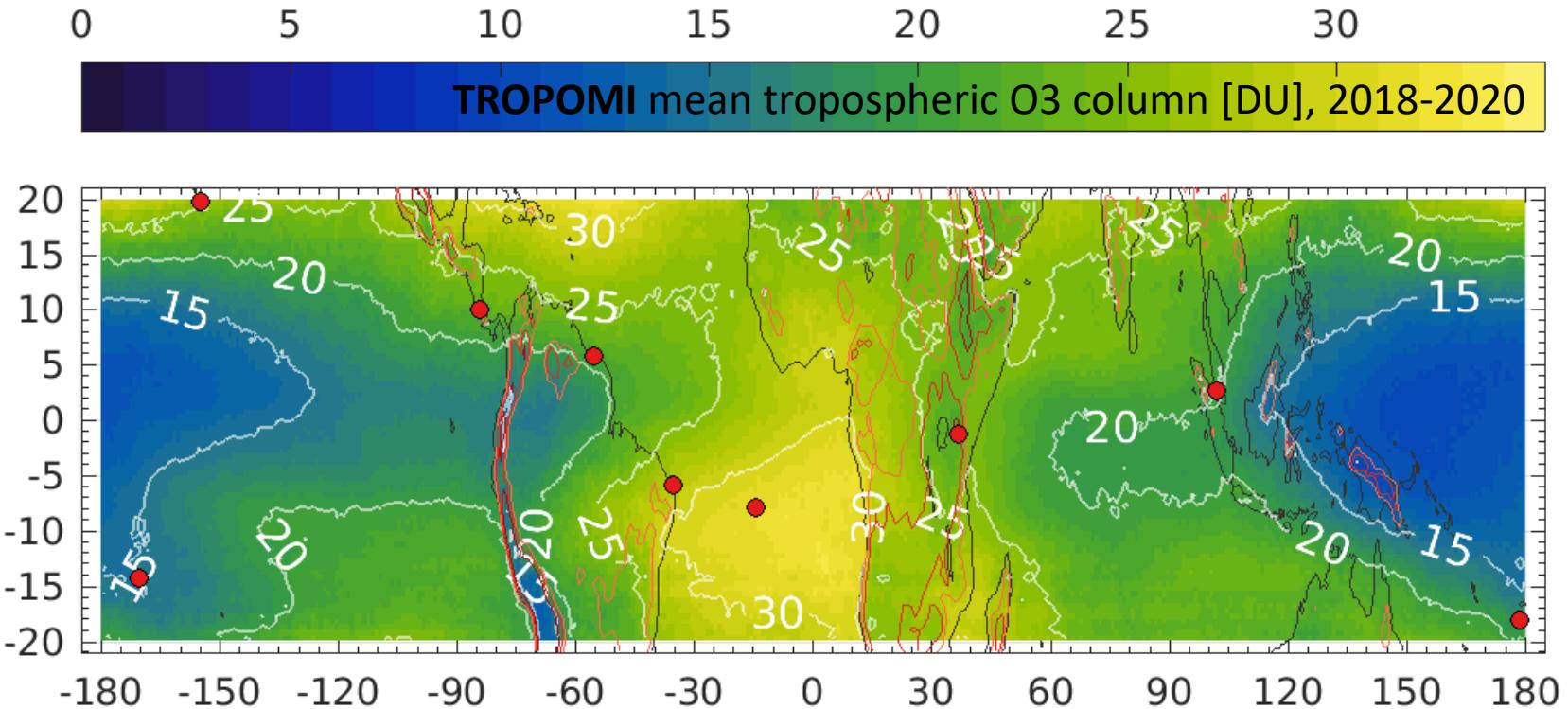
Precision estimates

Compared to other satellite records, TROPOMI has ~20-25% better precision and ~6x better sampling resolution

Latitudinal dependence of precision estimates partially caused by higher natural variability in extratropical tropospheric O₃ fields



Spatial structure : zonal wave-one



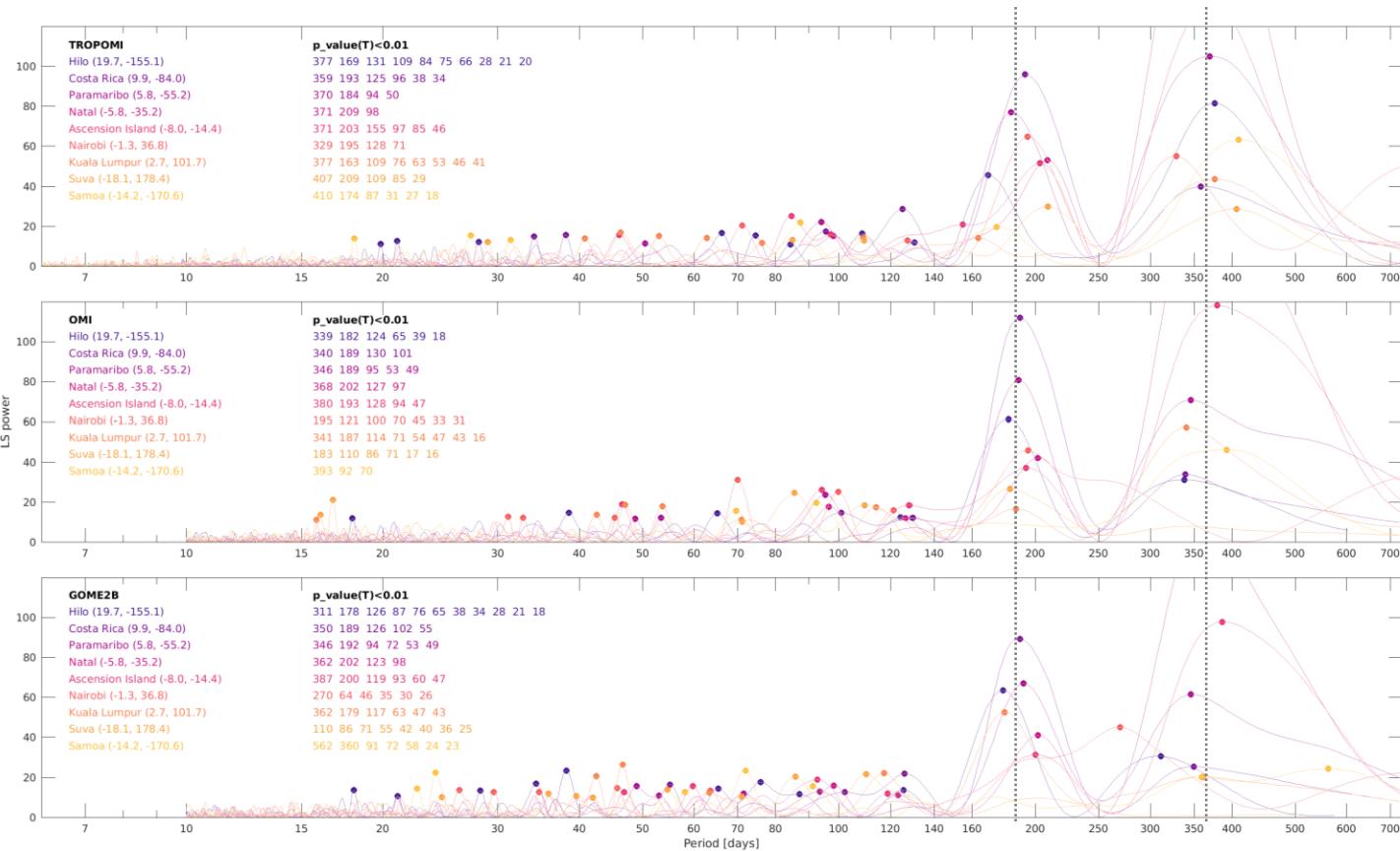
Search for periodic signals



Analysis of satellite time series over location of SHADOZ site

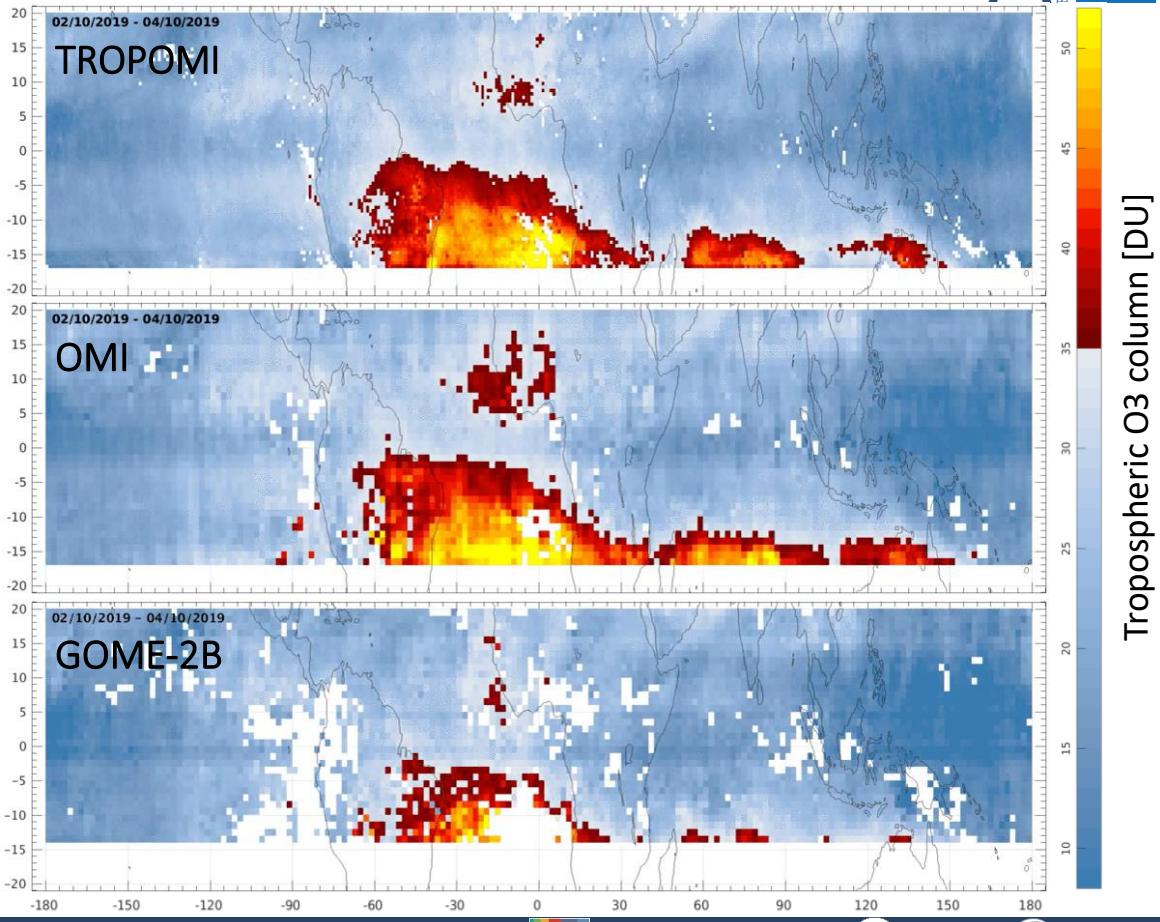
Pronounced annual
and semiannual cycle

Less spectral power
close to 20° latitude
due to seasonally
reoccurring data gaps



Biomass burning around the Atlantic basin

- Elevated levels of tropospheric O₃ due to biomass burning, reoccurring each year.
- Sequence shows during 2019 burning season in Africa & South America (Aug-Nov).
- GOME-2B has 2 DU offset and appears different, but actually the spatio-temporal pattern is similar for all sensors.
- Resolution of TROPOMI data is clearly much better and there are less data gaps

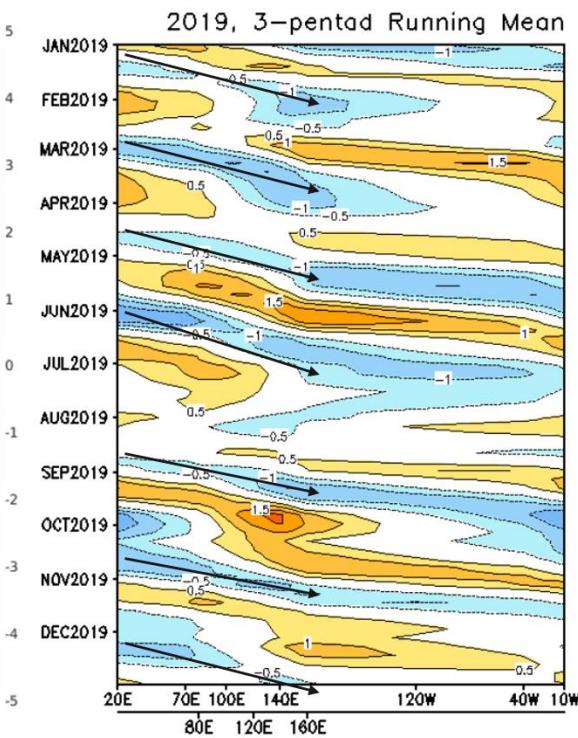
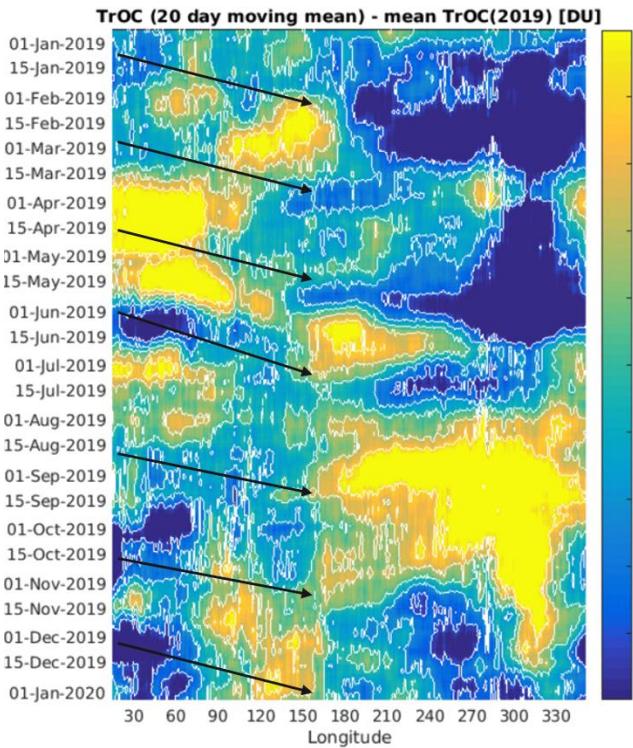


Madden Julian Oscillation

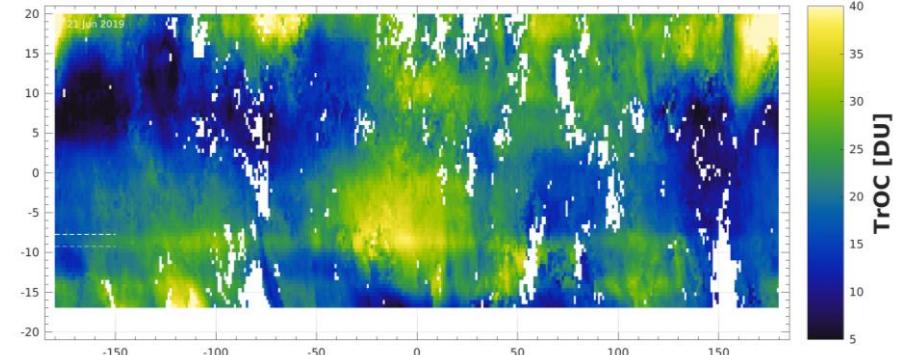
MJO = quasi-periodic (30-60 days) phenomenon over Indo-Pacific warm pool.

An **active/inactive** MJO phase brings **enhanced/reduced** convection leading to **depleted/enhanced** levels of tropospheric O₃.

Oscillations (5-10 DU) in TROPOMI data over innermost tropics (left) coincide with MJO index by NOAA CPC (right).

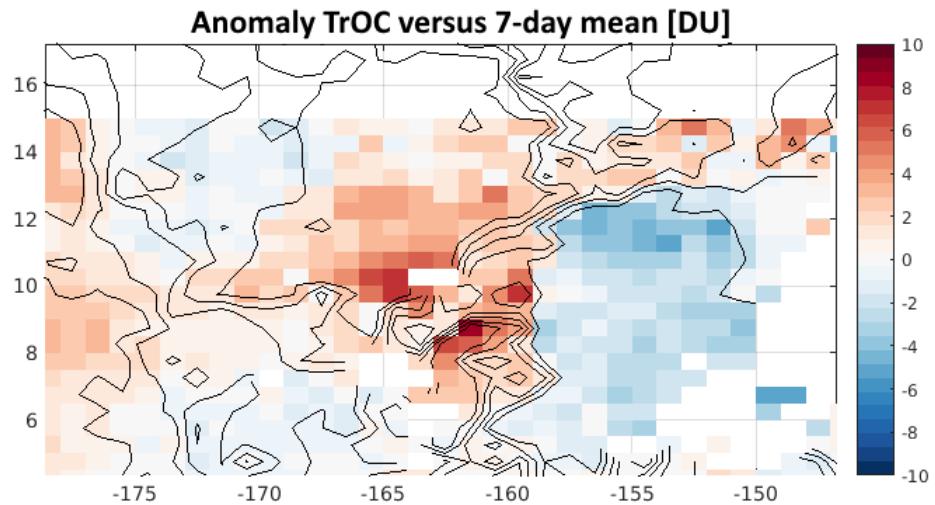


TROPOMI : random sampling errors



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

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



Conclusions



TROPOMI clearly offers added value w.r.t. heritage missions

- It outperforms other satellites in terms of **precision, resolution** and **coverage**
- Its **bias** is less than 2 DU w.r.t. ozonesonde and other satellite sensors
- At highest resolution correlated (sampling) errors < 5 DU should be taken into consideration
- TROPOMI will be added to GOME-type Climate Data Record

More information

- AMTD paper: <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2020-123>
- S5P-TROPOMI Validation Data Analysis Facility: <https://mpc-vdaf.tropomi.eu/index.php/tropospheric-ozone>
- TROPOMI Quarterly Validation Reports: https://mpc-vdaf.tropomi.eu/index.php?option=com_vdaf&view=showReport&format=rawhtml&id=48

Related contributions in this session

- Heue et al. (EGU21-14237)
- Eichmann et al. (EGU21-13343)
- Ziemke et al. (EGU-13945)
- Orfanoz-Chequela et al. (EGU-12189)

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>

