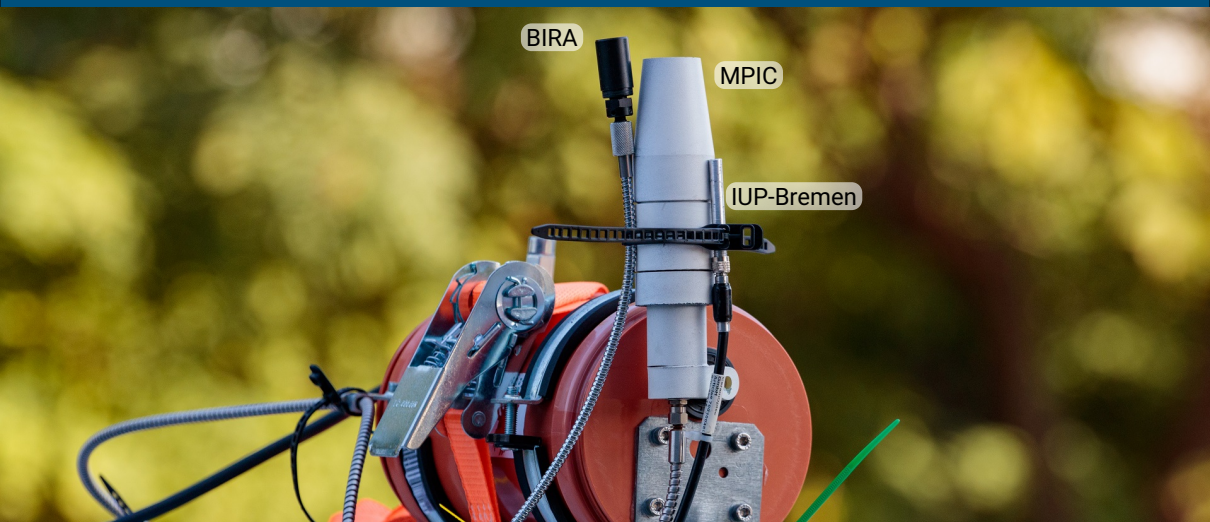


CAR MAX-DOAS MEASUREMENTS DURING GMAP 2021

AS3.22 - EGU22-4586

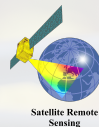


Steffen Dörner, Kezia Lange, Andreas Richter,
Michel van Roozendaal, Thomas Wagner
and many others...

26th May 2022



Abstract



GMAP 2021 CAMPAIGN

DOAS TYPE REMOTE SENSING MEASUREMENTS



► 04.10. to 17.10.2021
Instrument Validation

► 18.10. to 25.11.2021
Core Campaign

Aircraft (GCAS)
Stationary MAX-DOAS
Car MAX-DOAS
Satellite (GEMS)

- Tropospheric VCD comparison
- Intra-Pixel-Variability
- Seoul City emissions
- Characterisation of tropospheric profiles



PKNU/NIER Pandora



BIRA MAX-DOAS



MPIC MAX-DOAS



IUP Bremen MAX-DOAS

GMAP 2021 CAMPAIGN

DOAS TYPE REMOTE SENSING MEASUREMENTS

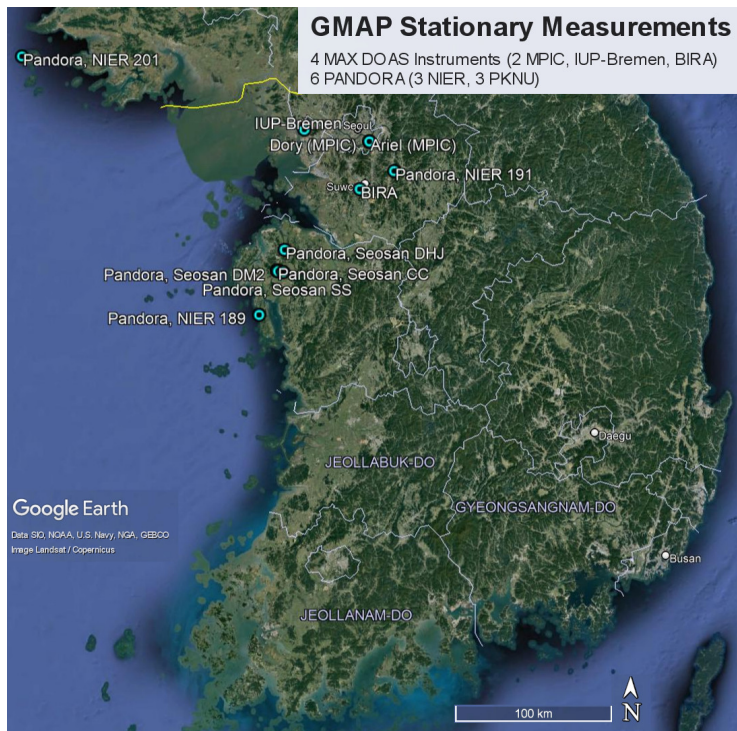


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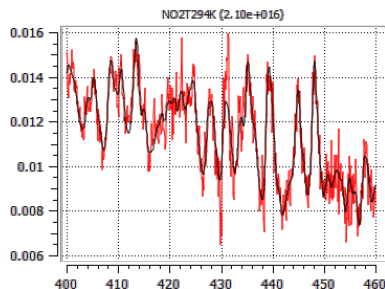
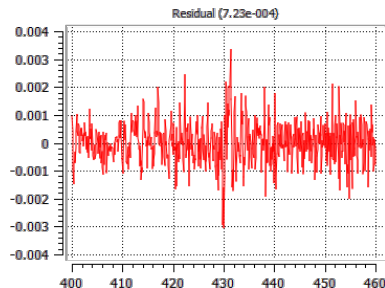
Oct 2021 Group Picture



Nov 2021 Group Picture

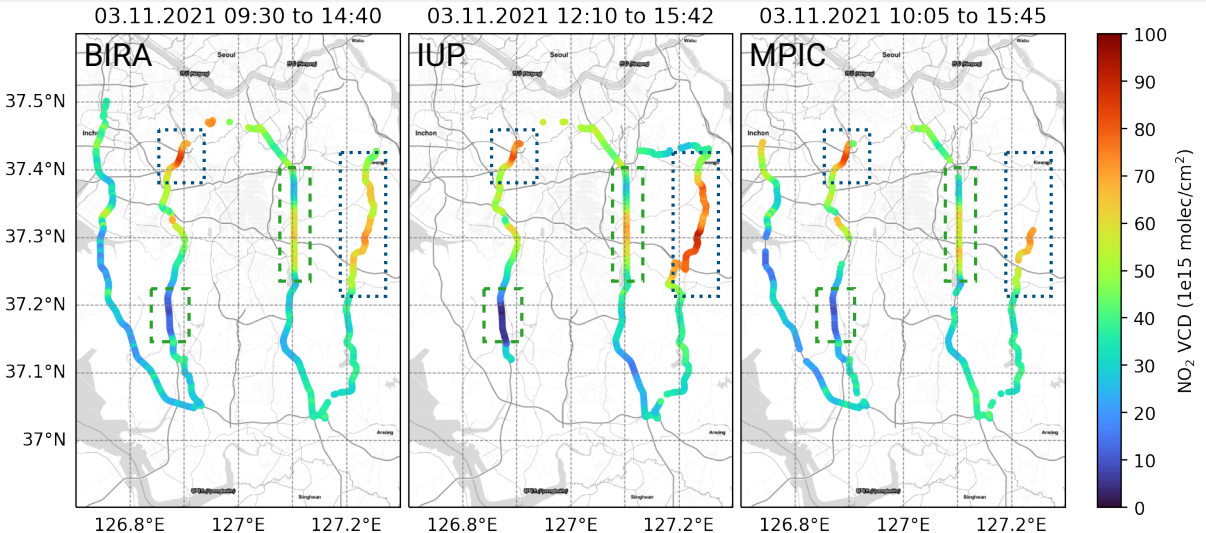


- ▶ Integration Time
BIRA: 10 s IUP Bremen: 10 s MPIC: 15 s
- ▶ Constant reference on 22.10.2021
approx. 09:38 to 09:42 UTC
- ▶ Trop. VCD calculation according to
Wagner et al., 2010
- ▶ Stratospheric VCD taken from climatology
(B3dCTM for 22.10.2021)
- ▶ Fit Settings (MPIC)
 - 400 to 460 nm
 - NO2T294K - Vandaele et al., 1998
 - H2O2T293K - Lampel et al., 2015
 - O3T223K - Serdyuchenko et al., 2014
 - O4T293K - Thaman and Volkamer, 2013
 - Polynomial 5th degree
 - Offset constant + first order
 - Shift against constant reference

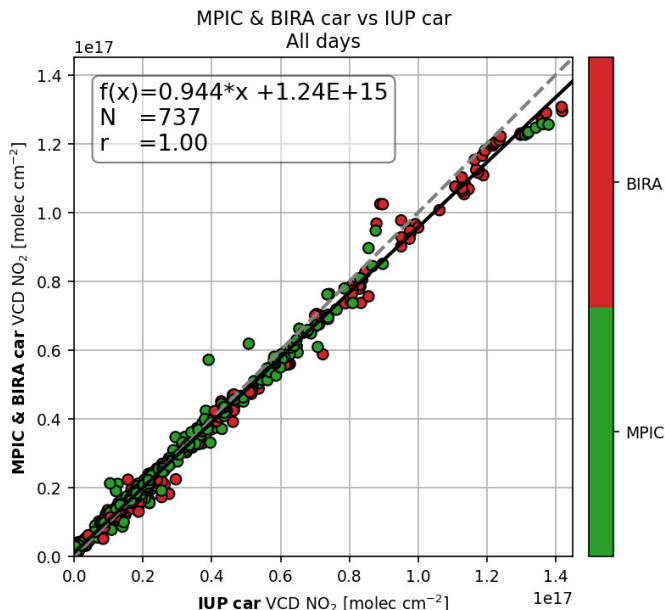


CAR MAX-DOAS

03.11.2021 BLUE BOX (GCAS COMPARISON)



- ▶ Generally good agreement between all instruments
- ▶ Some high signals appear quite stationary (**blue dotted**)
- ▶ Others vary in time (**green dashed**)



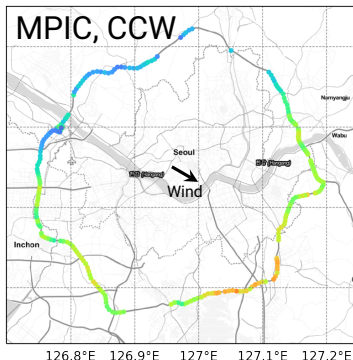
- ▶ Collocation of all three instruments if they are at the same location at the same time ($\Delta t \leq 2$ min, $\Delta s \leq 50$ m)
- ▶ Shown are all data points from all measurement days which fulfill the collocation criteria
- ▶ Good agreement between all data sets, remaining difference could be attributed to different fit settings (IUP Bremen, MPIC, BIRA)
- ▶ Variations seen in maps originating from temporal evolution of NO₂ concentration

CAR MAX-DOAS

16.11.2021 SEOUL CITY EMISSION



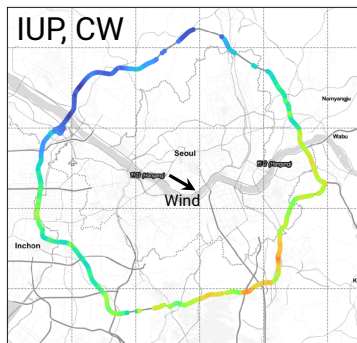
16.11.2021 11:04 to 13:06



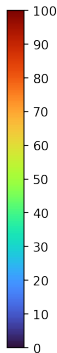
126.8°E 126.9°E 127°E 127.1°E 127.2°E

Different Target Area
for BIRA Car

16.11.2021 11:00 to 13:18



126.8°E 126.9°E 127°E 127.1°E 127.2°E

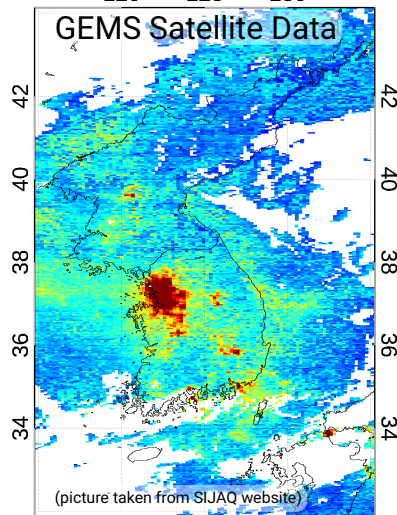


- ▶ Wind Speed: 3.0 m s^{-1}
- ▶ Wind Direction: NW (313°) to W (292°)
- ▶ 0/8 clouds
- ▶ Consistent outflow direction
- ▶ Temporal variation of local maxima

Total NO_2 VCD
2021/11/16 11:45 KST

126 128 130

GEMS Satellite Data



(picture taken from SIJQA website)

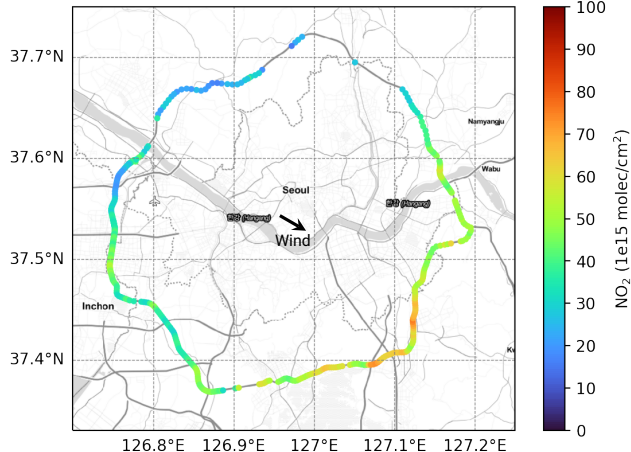
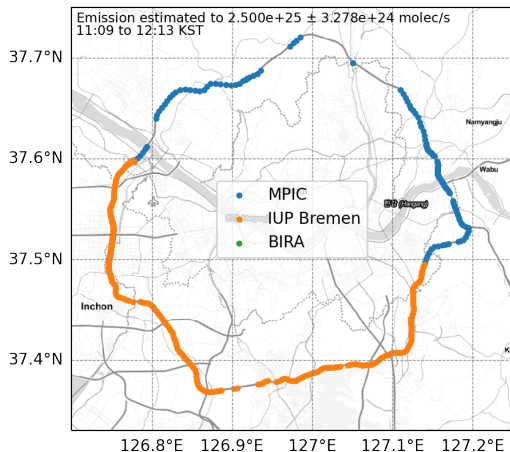
126 128 130

$[10^{16} \text{ molecules cm}^{-2}]$

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

CAR MAX-DOAS – NEW APPROACH

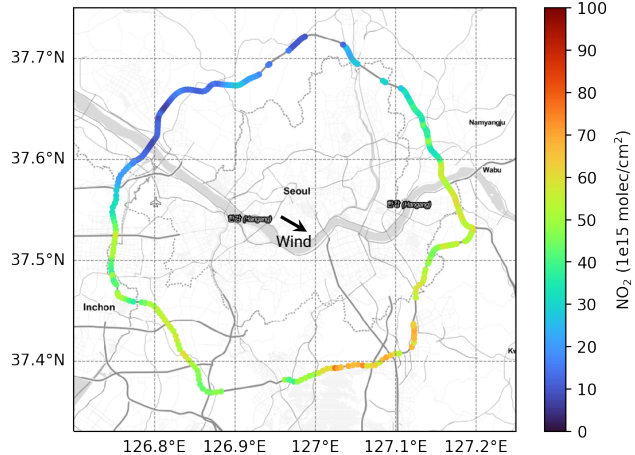
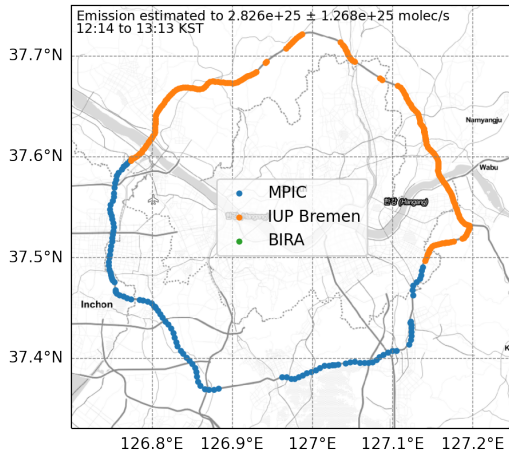
16.11.2021 SEOUL CITY EMISSION



- ▶ Good agreement between instruments enable a direct combination of all three data sets
- ▶ Combining different instruments yields more emission estimates per day
- ▶ Shorter time per "circle" improves method
- ▶ Could be improved further if cars don't start at the same point

CAR MAX-DOAS – NEW APPROACH

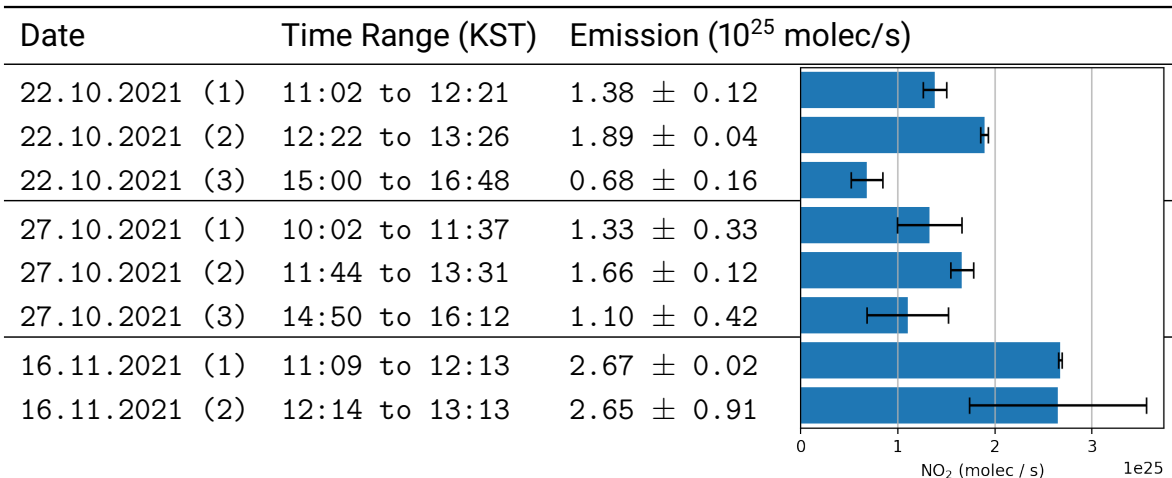
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CAR MAX-DOAS

EMISSION SUMMARY, PRELIMINARY RESULTS (!)



- ▶ Error estimation only includes emission calculation uncertainty
- ▶ For optimal measurement conditions clear days with stable wind conditions (not calm) are chosen
- ▶ DOAS measurements are easier to interpret (simpler light path)
- ▶ Background NO₂ levels are reduced (clean influx)



► Mobile measurements by BIRA/MPIC/IUP Bremen

12 measurement days with ≈ 100 h with each instrument

| | |
|--|--|
| 20.10.2021 ≈ 8 h (Seoul Inner City) | 03.11.2021 ≈ 9 h (GCAS, blue box) |
| 22.10.2021 ≈ 8 h (Seoul City Emission) | 05.11.2021 ≈ 10 h (GCAS, red box) |
| 27.10.2021 ≈ 9 h (Seoul City Emission) | 12.11.2021 ≈ 9 h (GCAS, red box) |
| 28.10.2021 ≈ 8 h (Pyeongtaek) | 14.11.2021 ≈ 8 h (GCAS, blue box) |
| 01.11.2021 ≈ 8 h (Seoul Inner City) | 16.11.2021 ≈ 6 h (Seoul City Emission) |
| 02.11.2021 ≈ 8 h (Seoul Inner City) | 17.11.2021 ≈ 9 h (GCAS, red box) |

► Stationary measurements from 19th Oct until today



- ▶ Consistent results for stationary and mobile measurements
- ▶ Successful campaign provides a solid data set for satellite validation
- ▶ Seoul Metropolitan Area appears to be a strong source of NO_2
- ▶ **Remark:** Possible selection bias for NO_2 emissions of Seoul city
- ▶ As to be expected: Near NO_2 sources significant temporal variation and horizontal gradients were found



Abstract

Thanks for your attention.

Special thanks to: Kang-Ho Bae, Tim Bösch, Lim-Seok Chang, Hyunkee Hong, Leon Kuhn, Bianca Lauster, Haejung Lee, Simona Lukosiunaite, Alexis Merlaud, Sihyun Nam, all drivers and so many others