

An Improved Retrieval Algorithm for NO₂ & A Novel Model System to Integrate Multiple Geostationary Satellite Measurements

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<http://www.atmos.pku.edu.cn/acm/index.html>

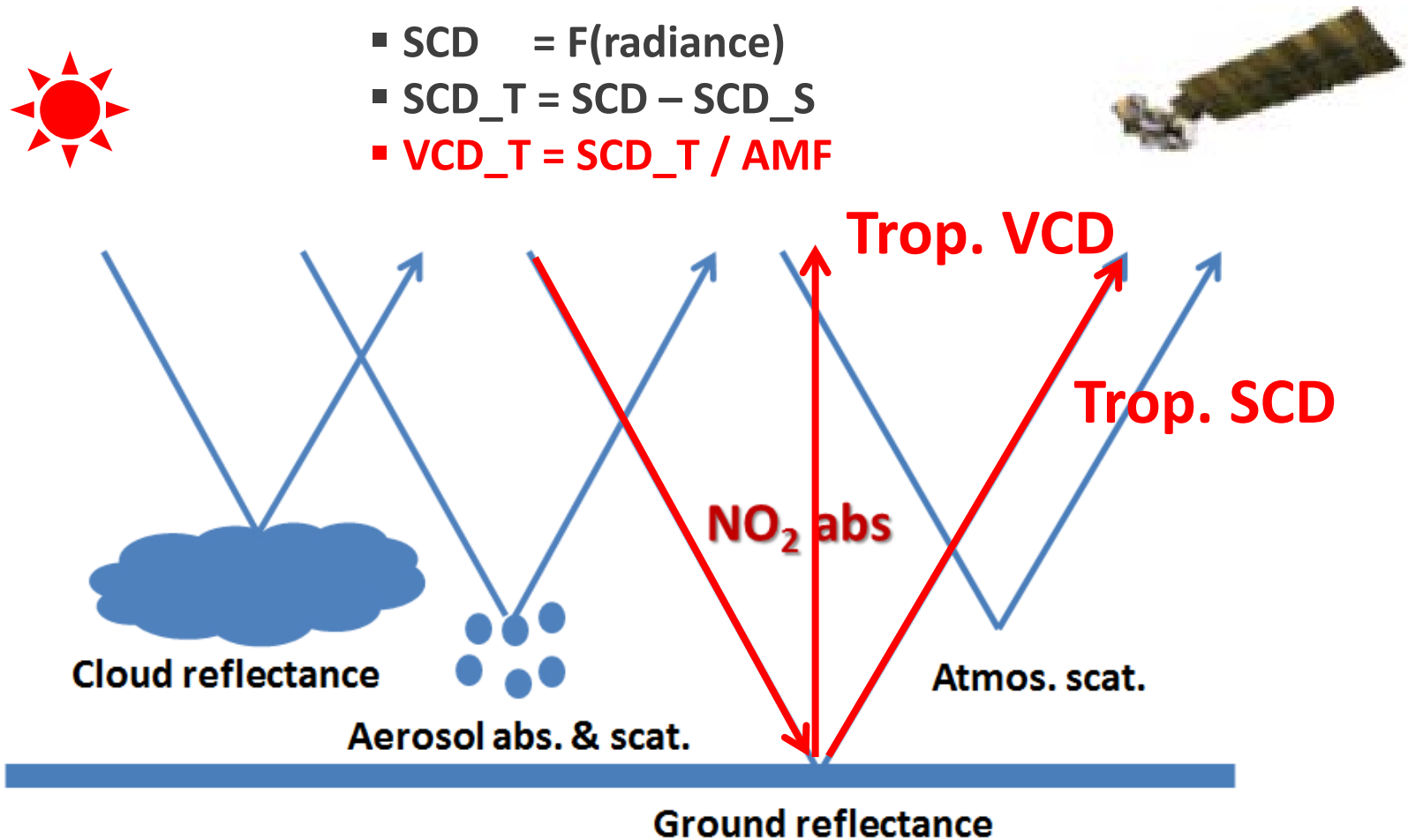
Supported by NSFC 41005078, 41175127



Part I

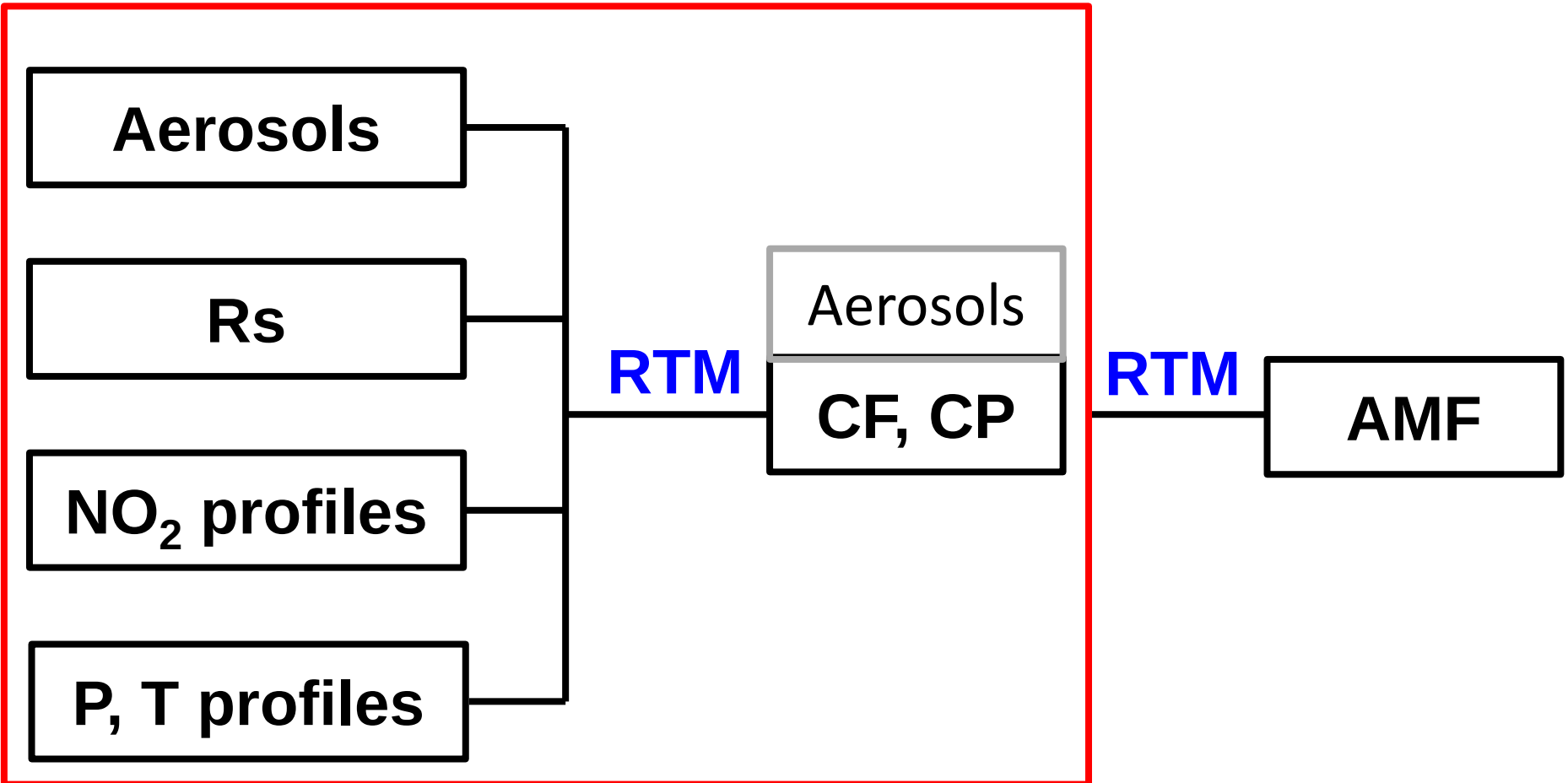
An Improved Retrieval Algorithm for NO₂

AMF is the critical factor for NO₂ retrieval



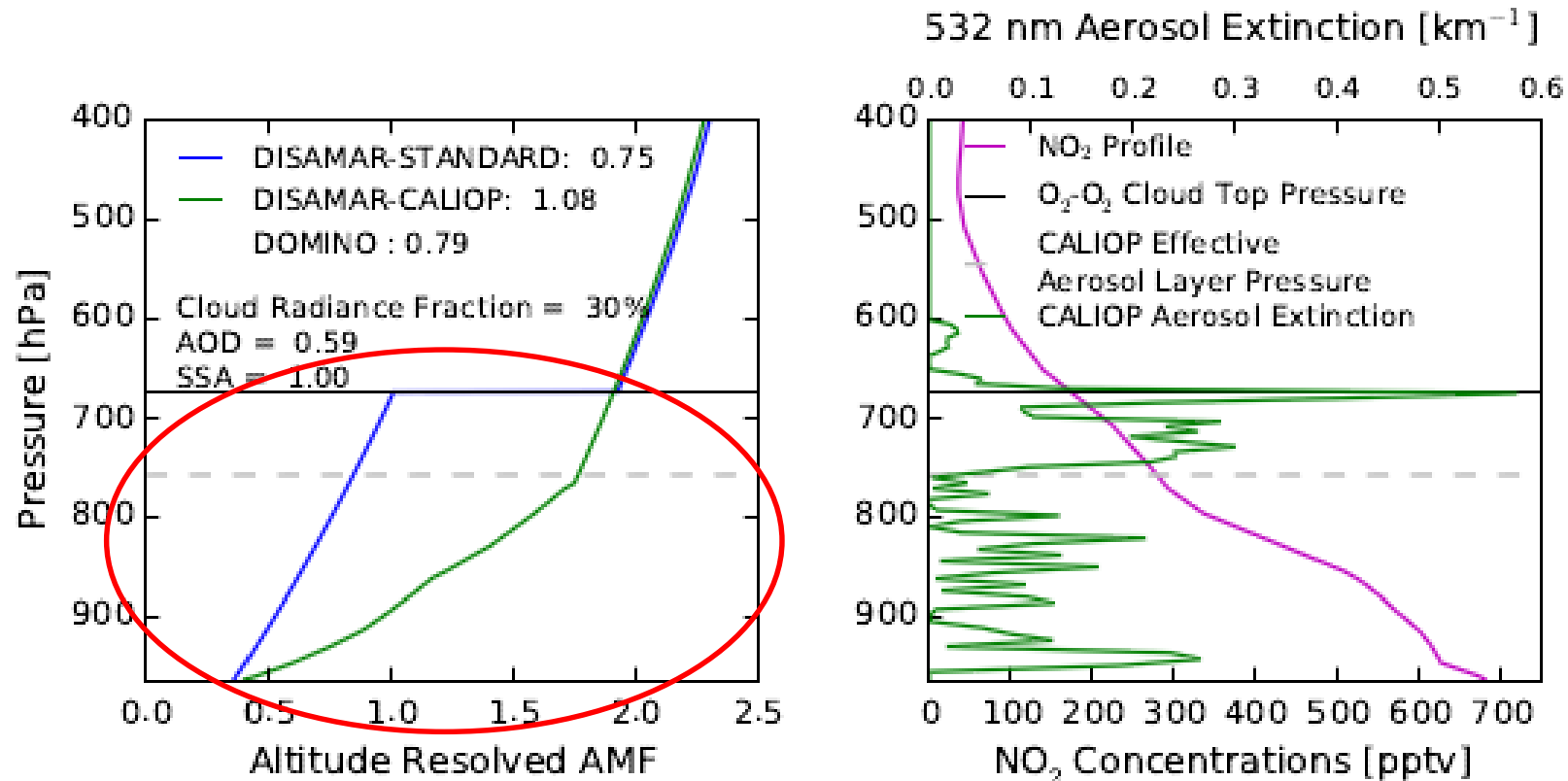
AMF illustrate the contribution of the vertical column to the slant column

NO₂ Products don't explicitly count aerosols' effect



**** “ effective cloud” is Lambert reflector with albedo 0.8. cloud base starts from the ground. Effective Cloud fraction (CF) and effective cloud pressure (CP) are used to parameterize the cloud.**

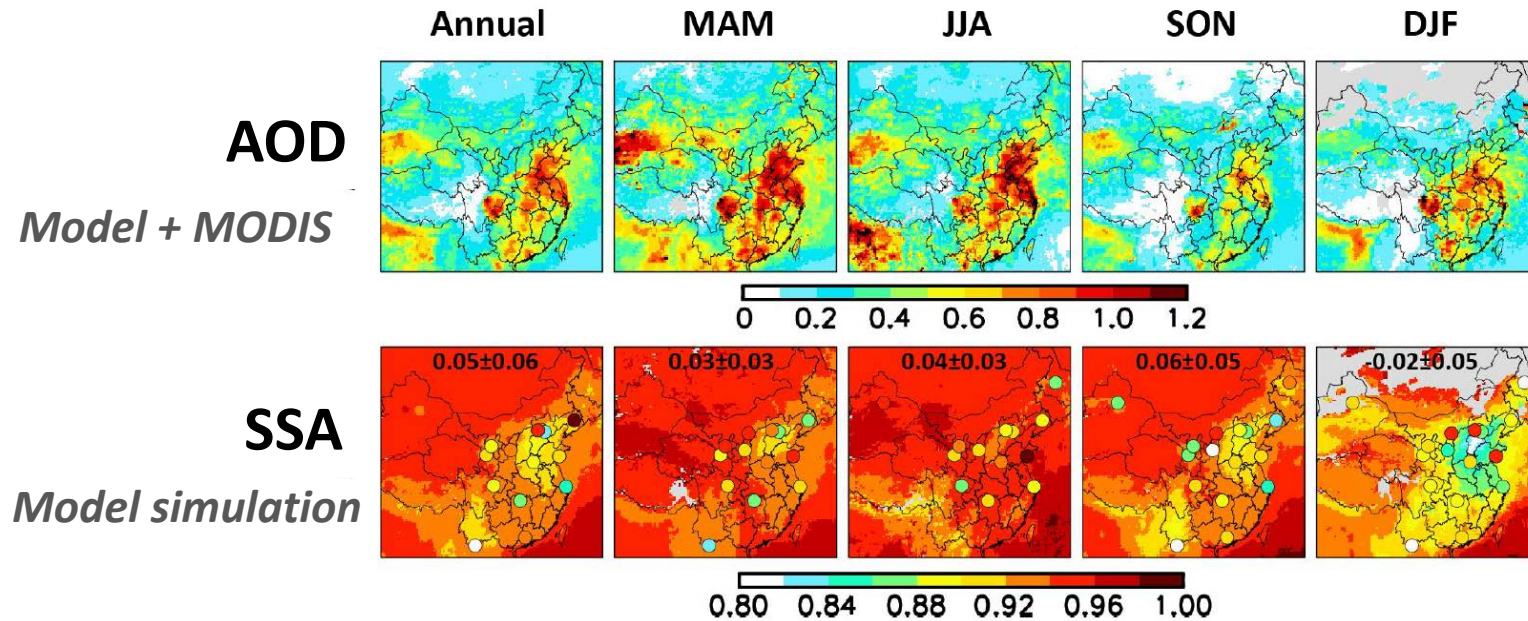
Aerosol profiles has a big impact on AMF profiles



(Castellanos et al., ACP, 2015)

- AMF profile is discontinuous near the “effective cloud” without aerosols
- Big difference exist under the “effective cloud”

Aerosol Treatment is Critical over China

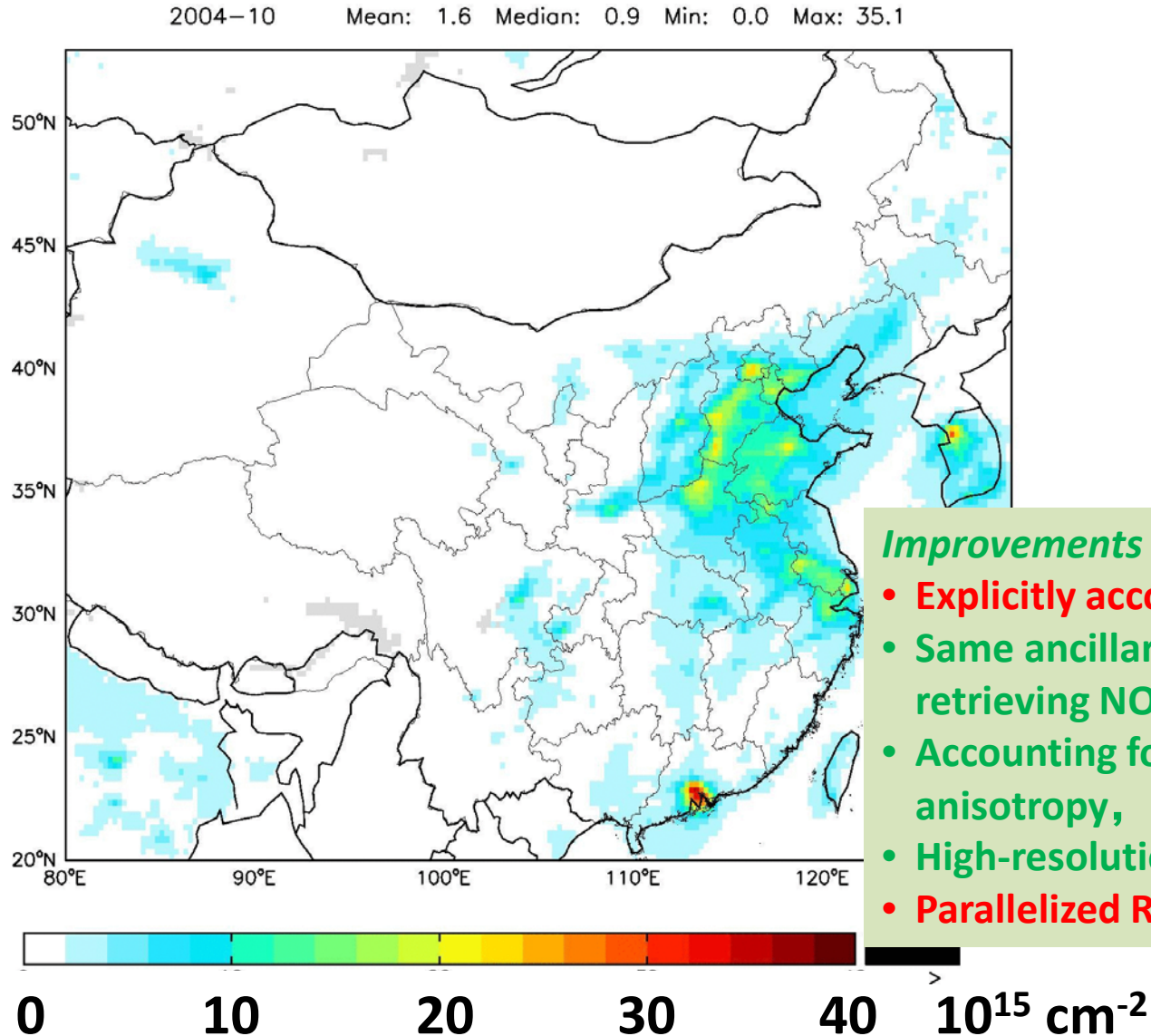


Characteristics of Chinese aerosols:

- Large amounts in key areas
- Highly absorbing in many areas
- Considerable spatiotemporal variability

POMINO – Peking University OMI NO₂ Product

http://www.atmos.pku.edu.cn/acm/satellite_no2.html

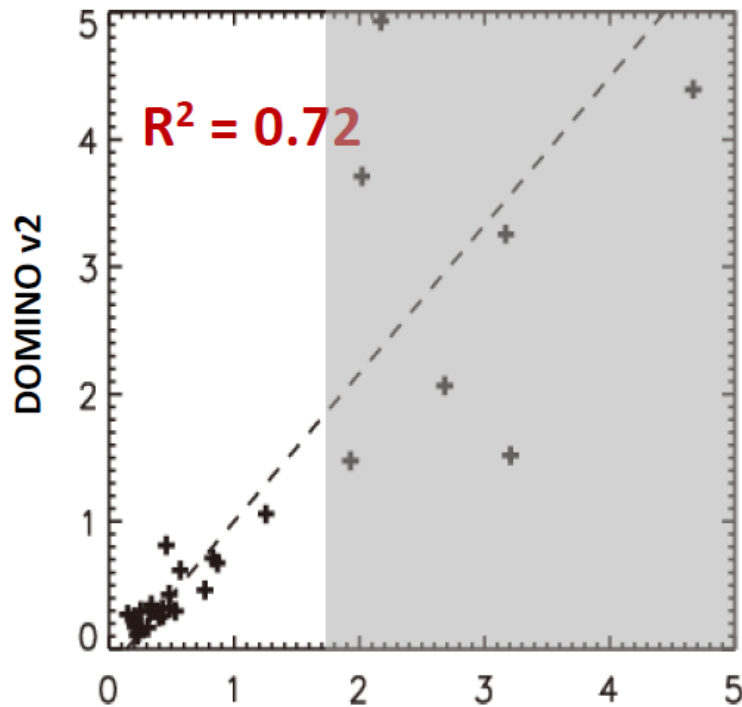


Improvements in our **POMINO**:

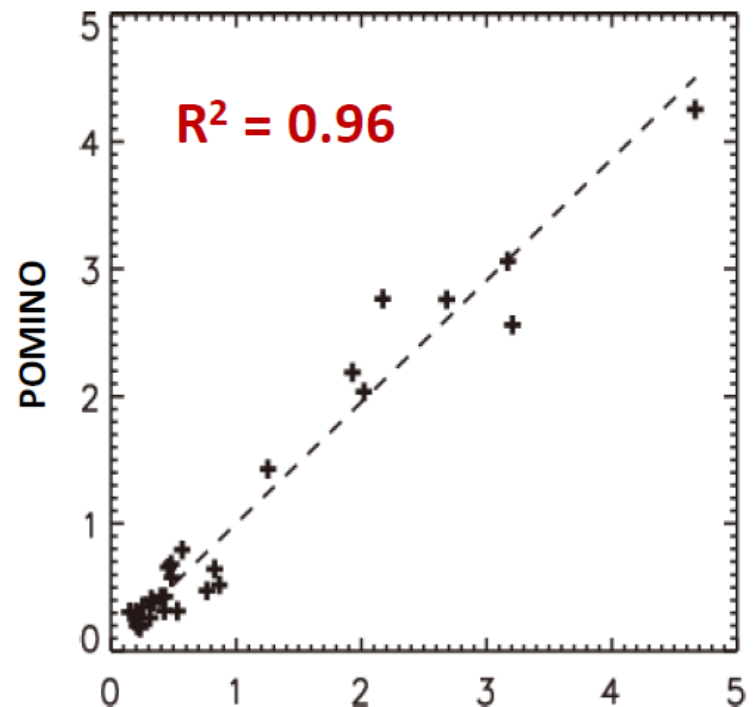
- Explicitly accounting for aerosols
- Same ancillary assumptions in retrieving NO₂ and clouds
- Accounting for surface reflectance anisotropy, use BRDF
- High-resolution NO₂ profile (50 km)
- Parallelized RTM calc. for each pixel

POMINO: Improved NO₂ Retrieval from OMI

Evaluation of OMI NO₂ data using MAX-DOAS NO₂
(daily data; multiple years and seasons; data normalized to mean)



MAX-DOAS NO₂ (at IAP, Xianghe and Tai'An sites)



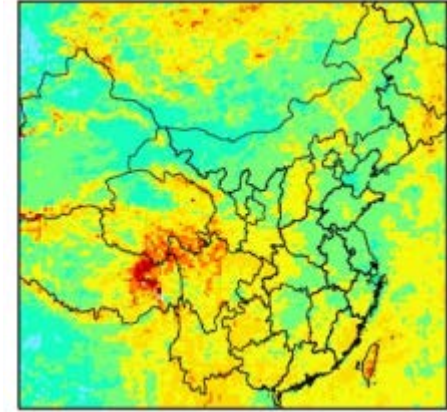
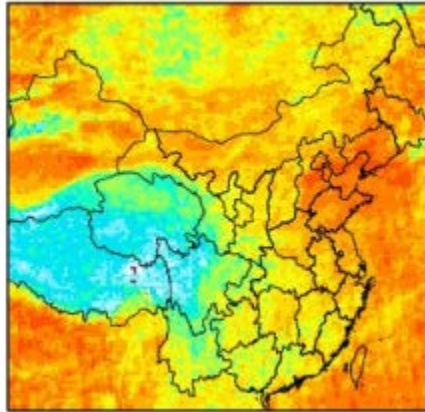
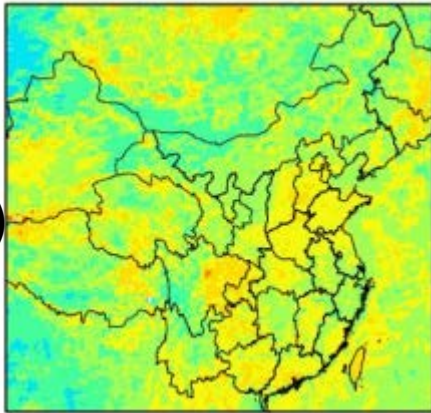
Aerosols Complexly Affect Cloud Retrieval

Cloud Fraction

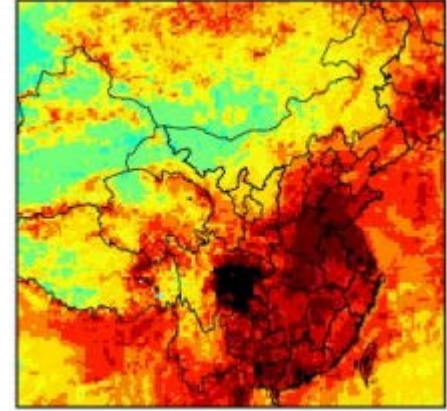
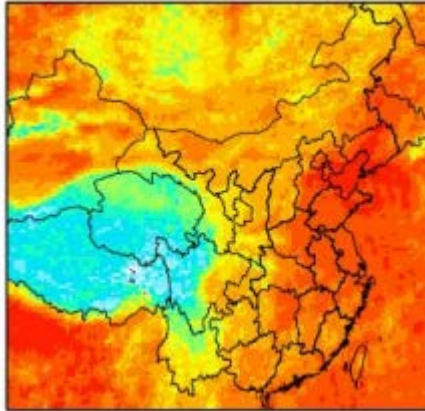
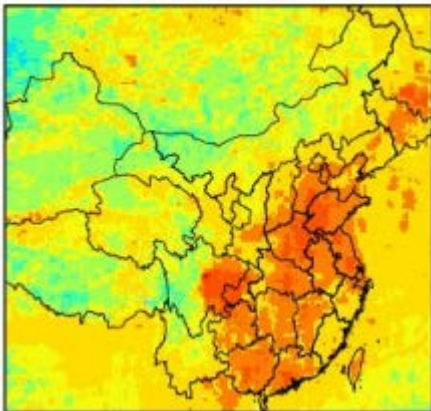
Cloud Pressure

Cloud Radiance Fraction

With
Aerosols
(POMINO)



Without
Aerosols



0 2 6 10 20 40 100 x 0.01

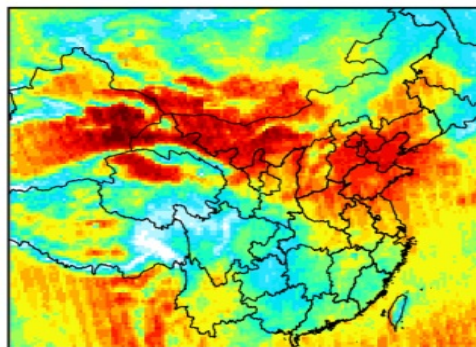
300 500 700 900 1100 hPa

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 x 0.01

Explicit Aerosol Treatment Reduces Sampling Low Bias

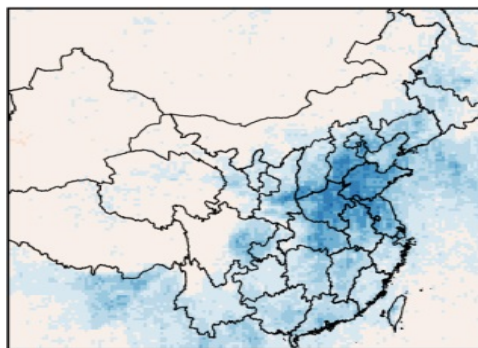
Days per month w/ valid data in POMINO

Valid pixels:
 $\text{CRF} \leq 50\%$

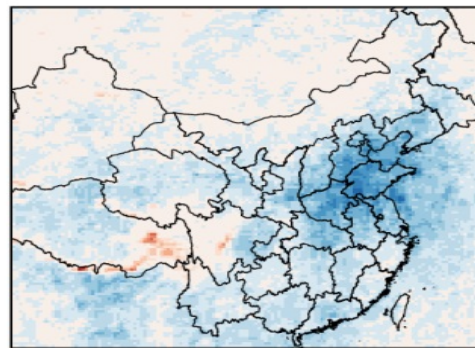


0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 days

noAER – POMINO



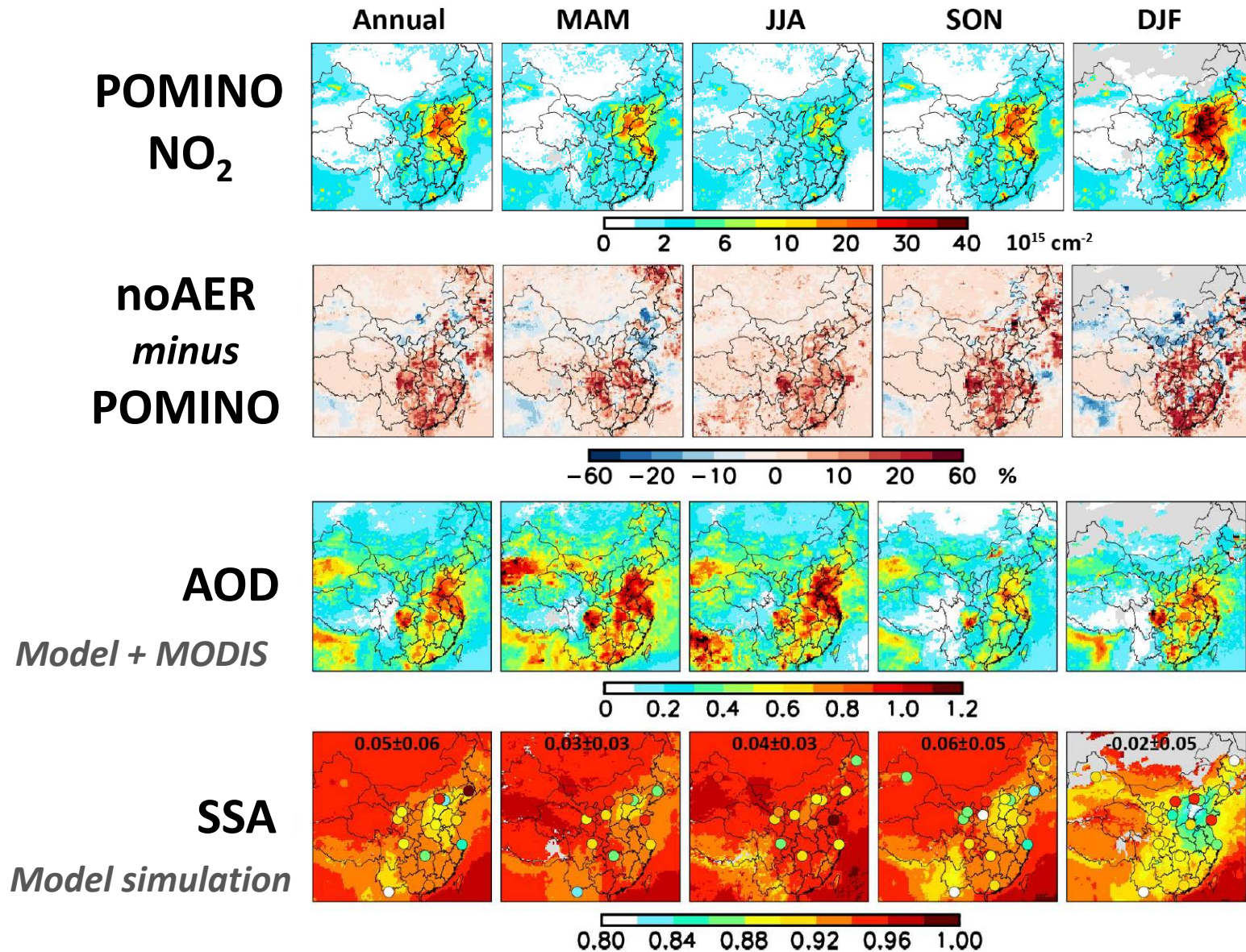
DOMINO – POMINO



-10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 days

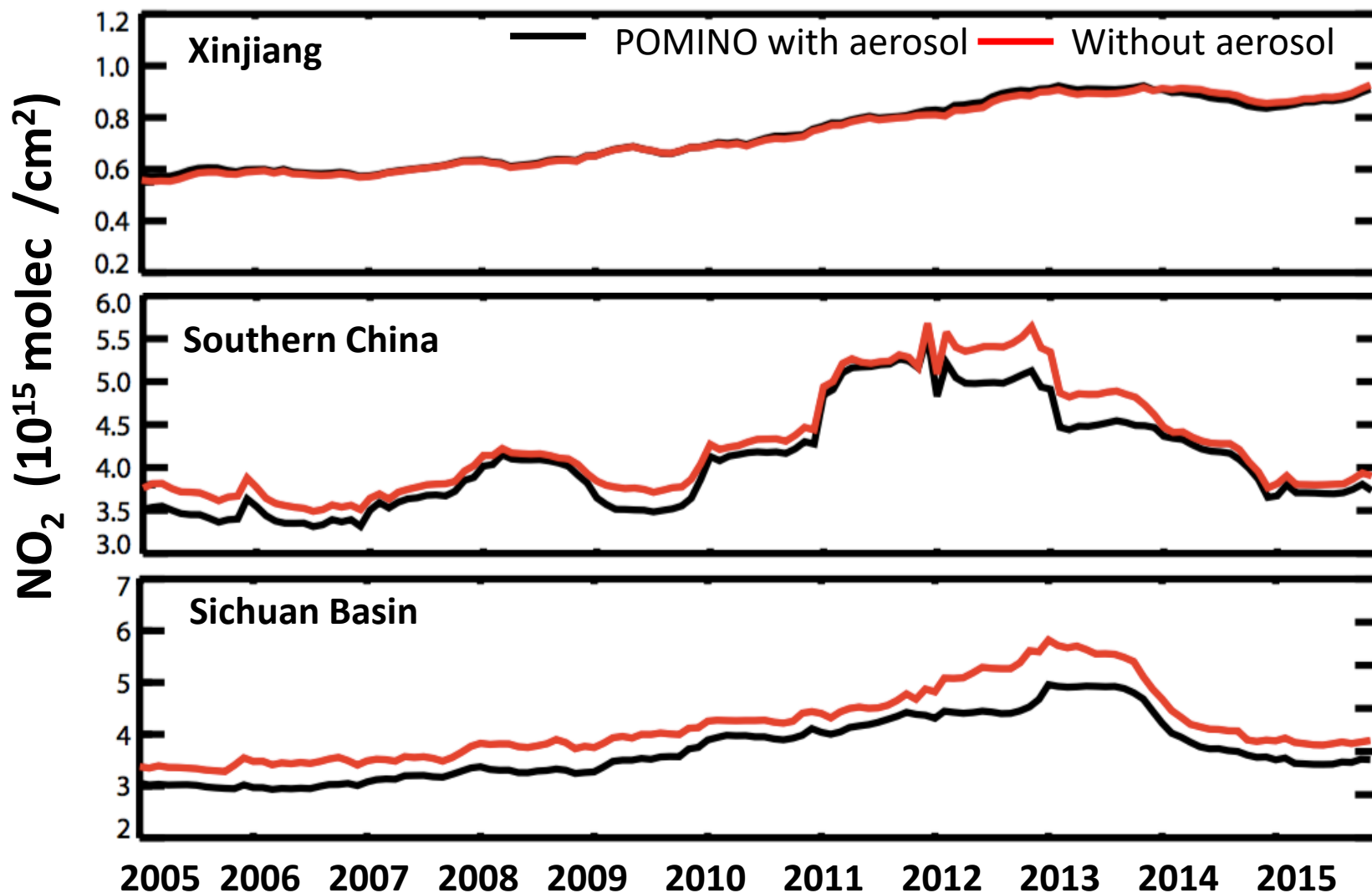
- An explicit treatment better accounts for high-pollution days

Explicit Aerosol Treatment Improves NO₂ Retrieval



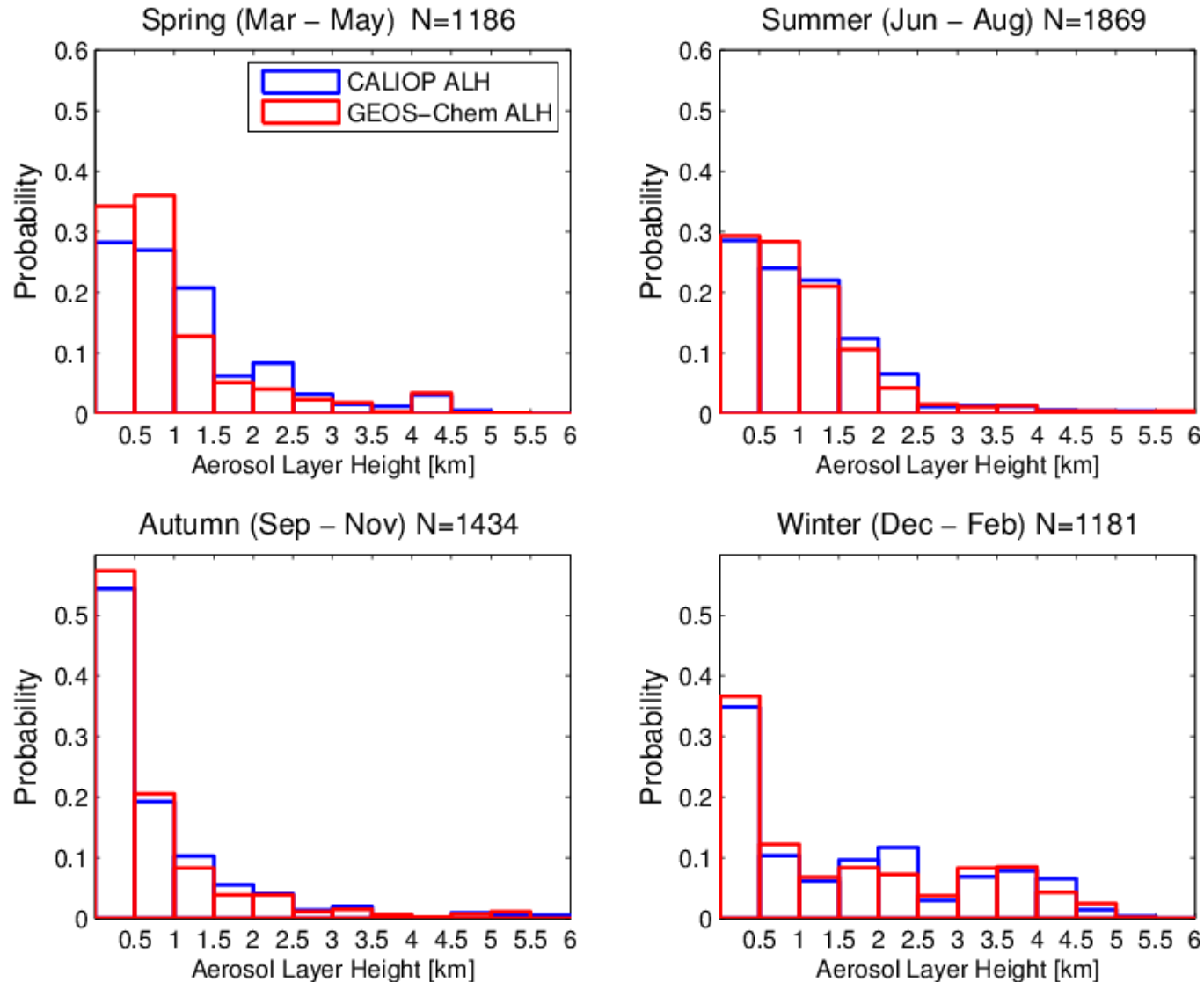
Aerosols' influence on NO₂ trends are time and place dependent

12-month moving average



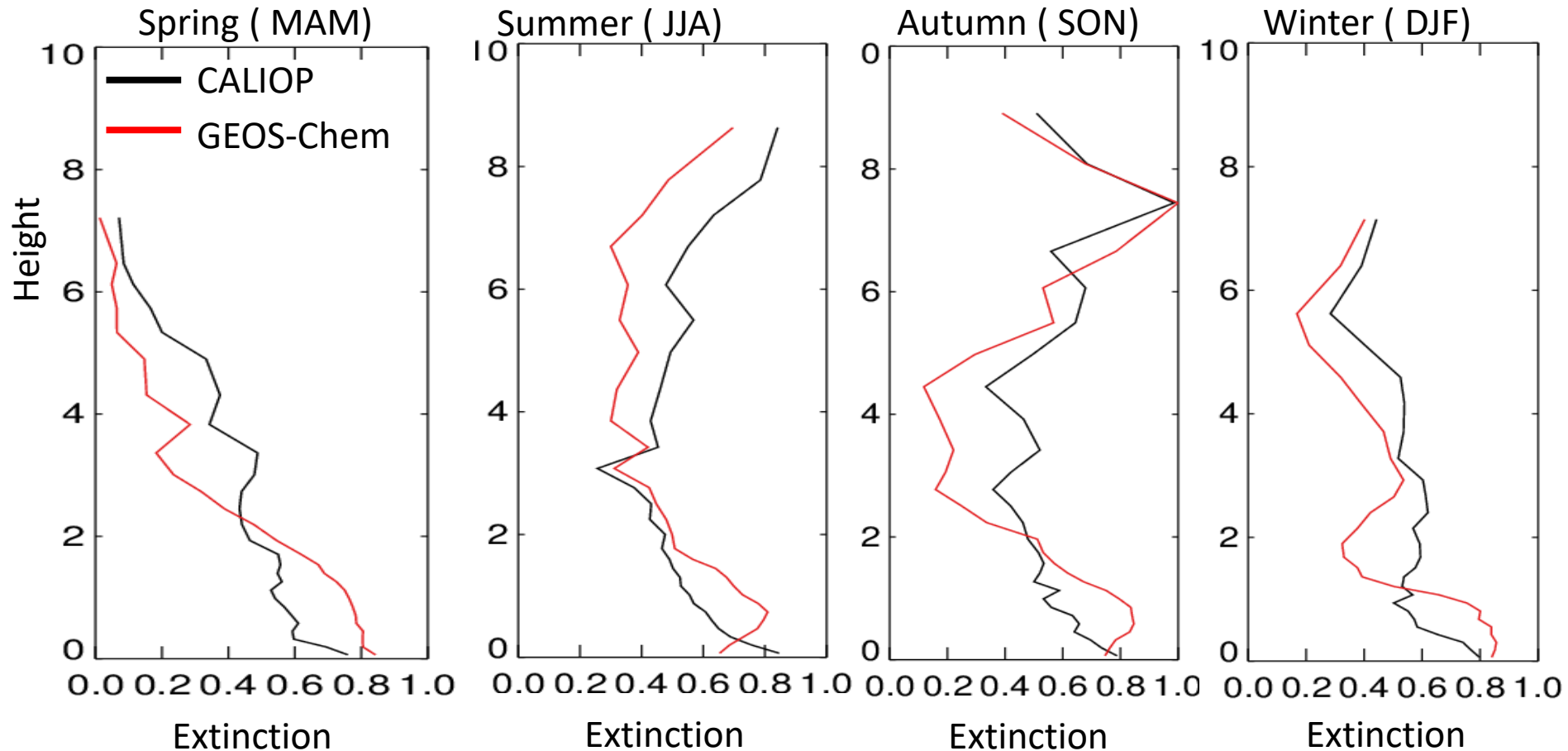
Model capture aerosol layer heights fairly well

Aerosol Layer Height in Eastern China from 2007 to 2012 (obs vs model)



Aerosol profiles is dependent on time and space

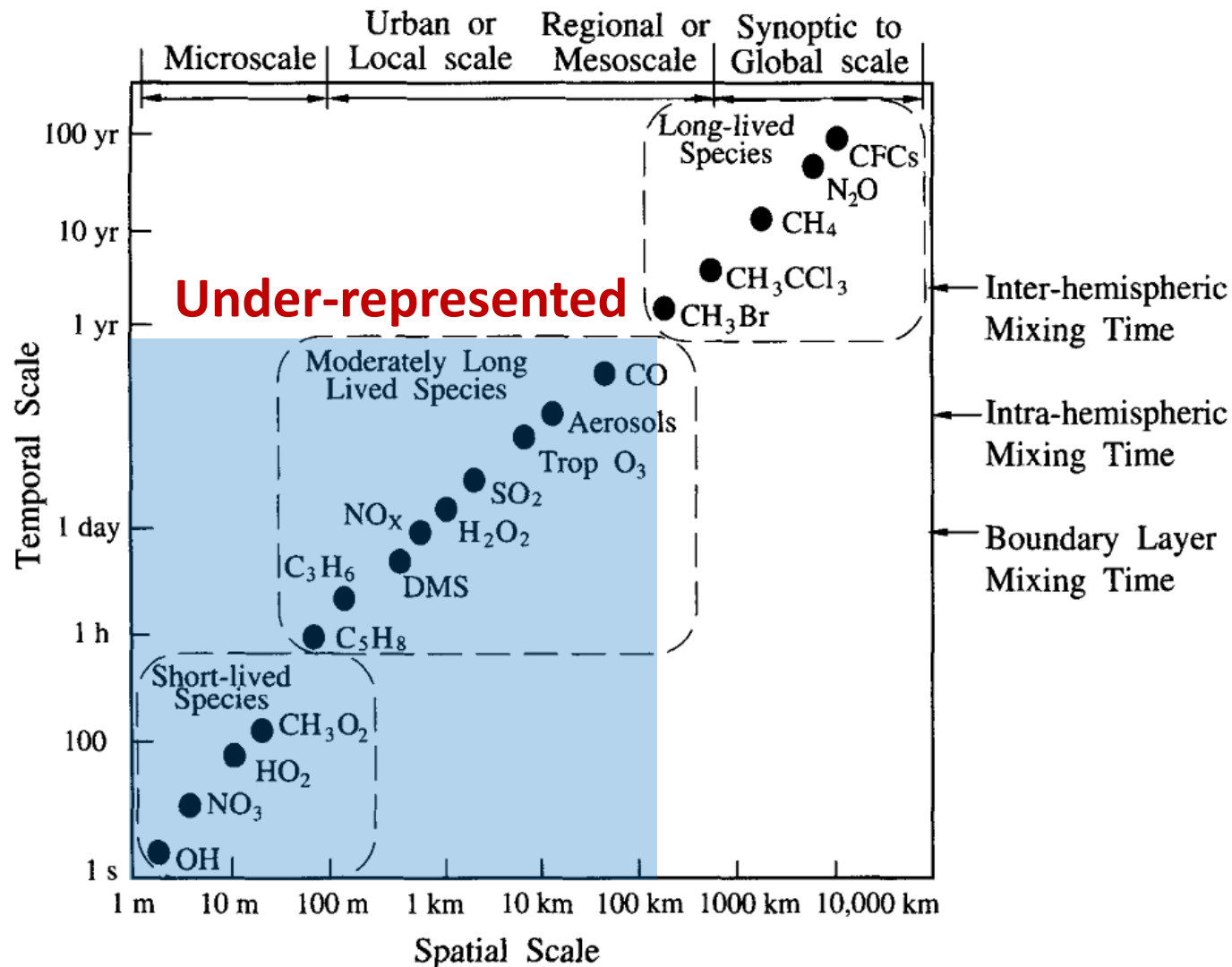
Relative Aerosol Extinction Profiles in Eastern China: 2007-2012 (obs vs model)



- Aerosol profiles varied significantly in different seasons
- Model capture variability of aerosol extinction profiles

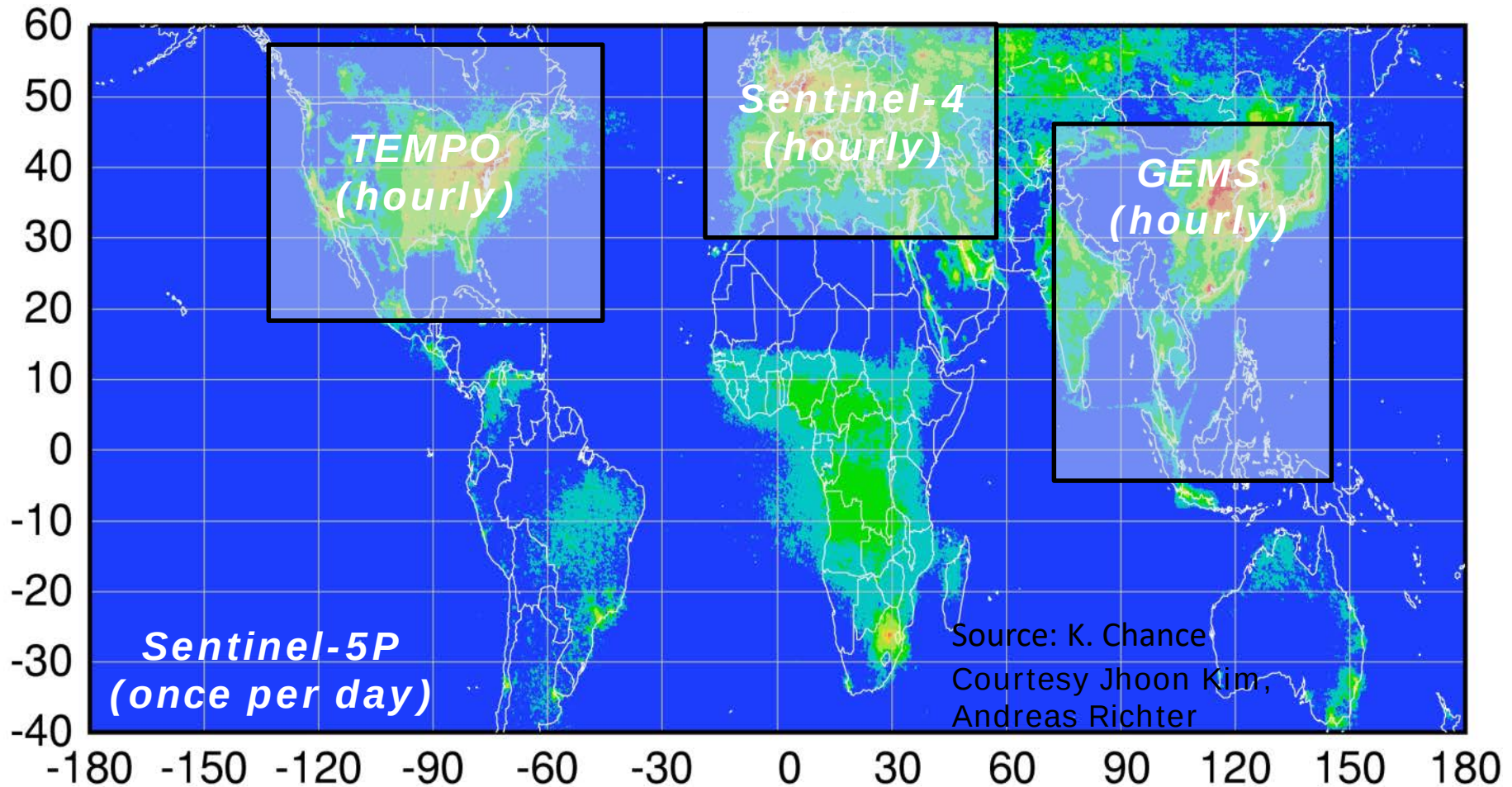
Two-way Coupled Model to Integrate Multiple Geostationary Satellite Measurements

Coarse Models Under-represent Small Scales



Seinfeld and Pandis, 2006

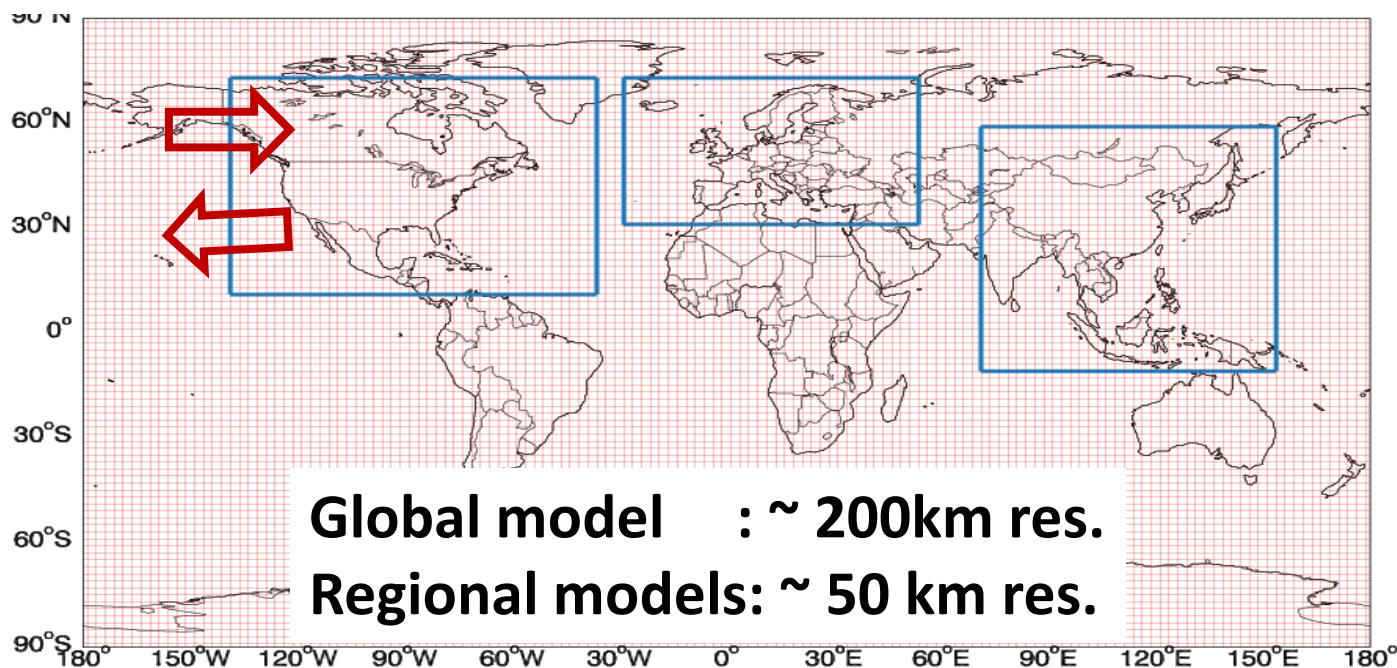
A Fast and High-res Global Modeling System is Needed to Interpret Geostationary Satellite Measurements



- Most global models are too coarse (200 km) to simulate fine processes

First Global-multi-regional Two-way Coupled Modeling Based on GEOS-Chem

- High-res regional nested simulations 'correct' global model
- Global and multiple regional models interact simultaneously
- High computation efficiency and low model complexity



2-way Coupling Better Simulates Regional CO

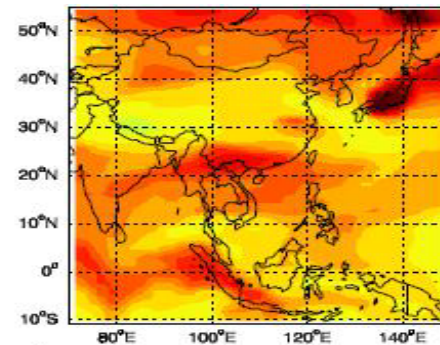
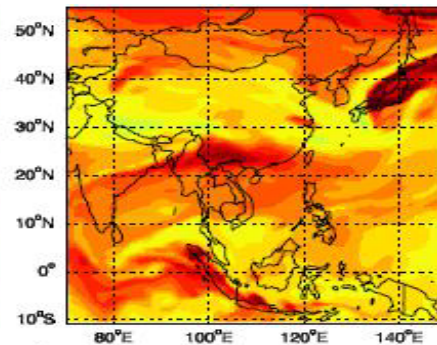
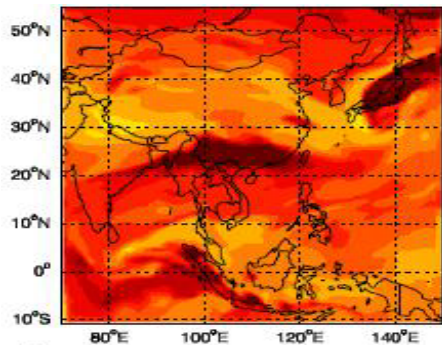
CO at 6.5 km altitude at 2009/01/31 3:00UTC

Two-way

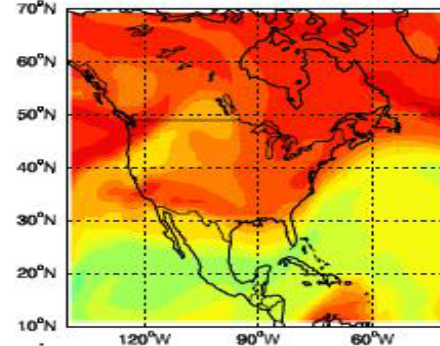
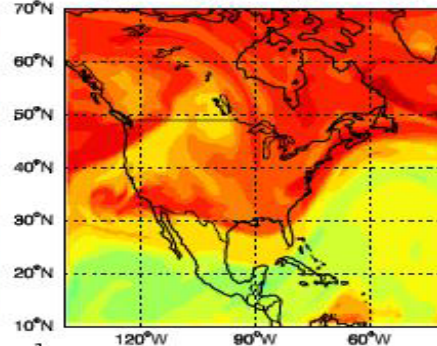
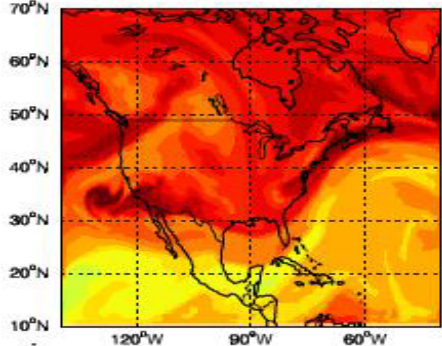
One-way

Global

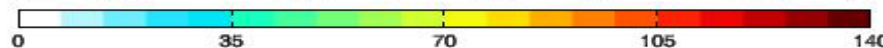
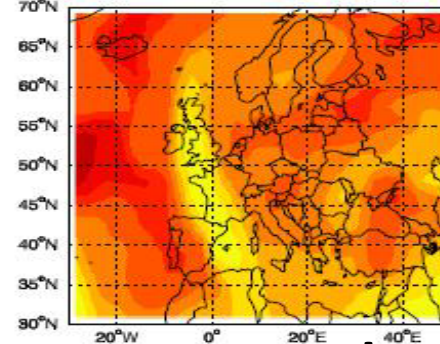
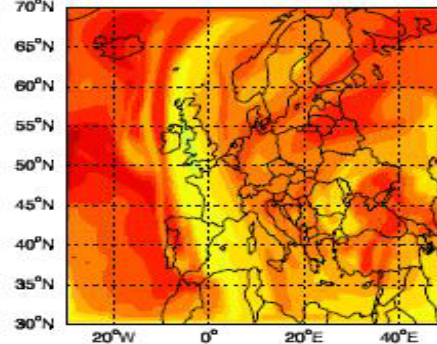
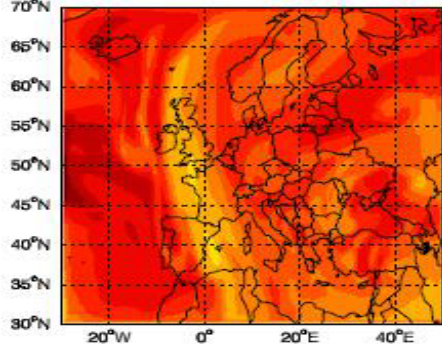
Asia



NA

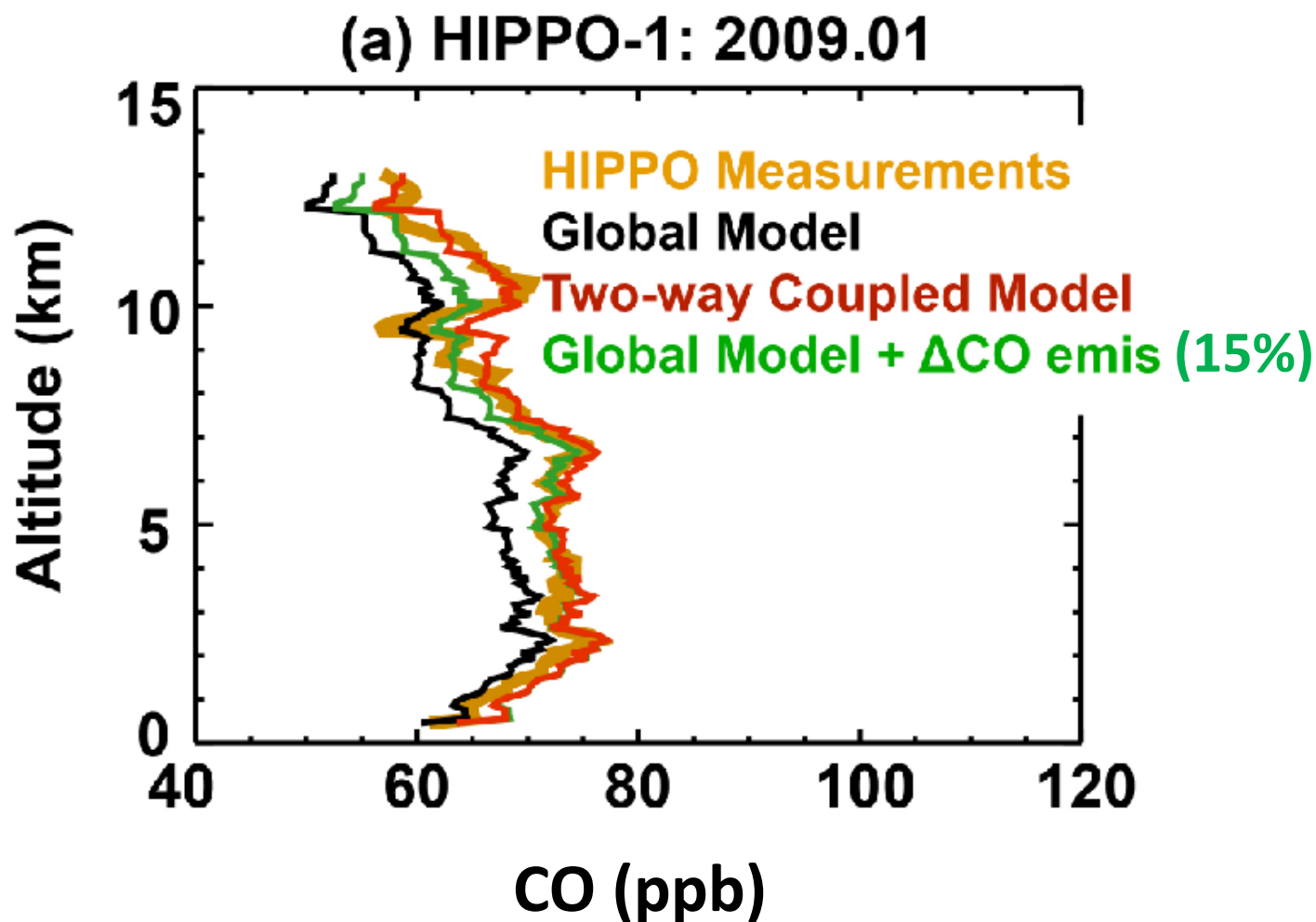


Europe

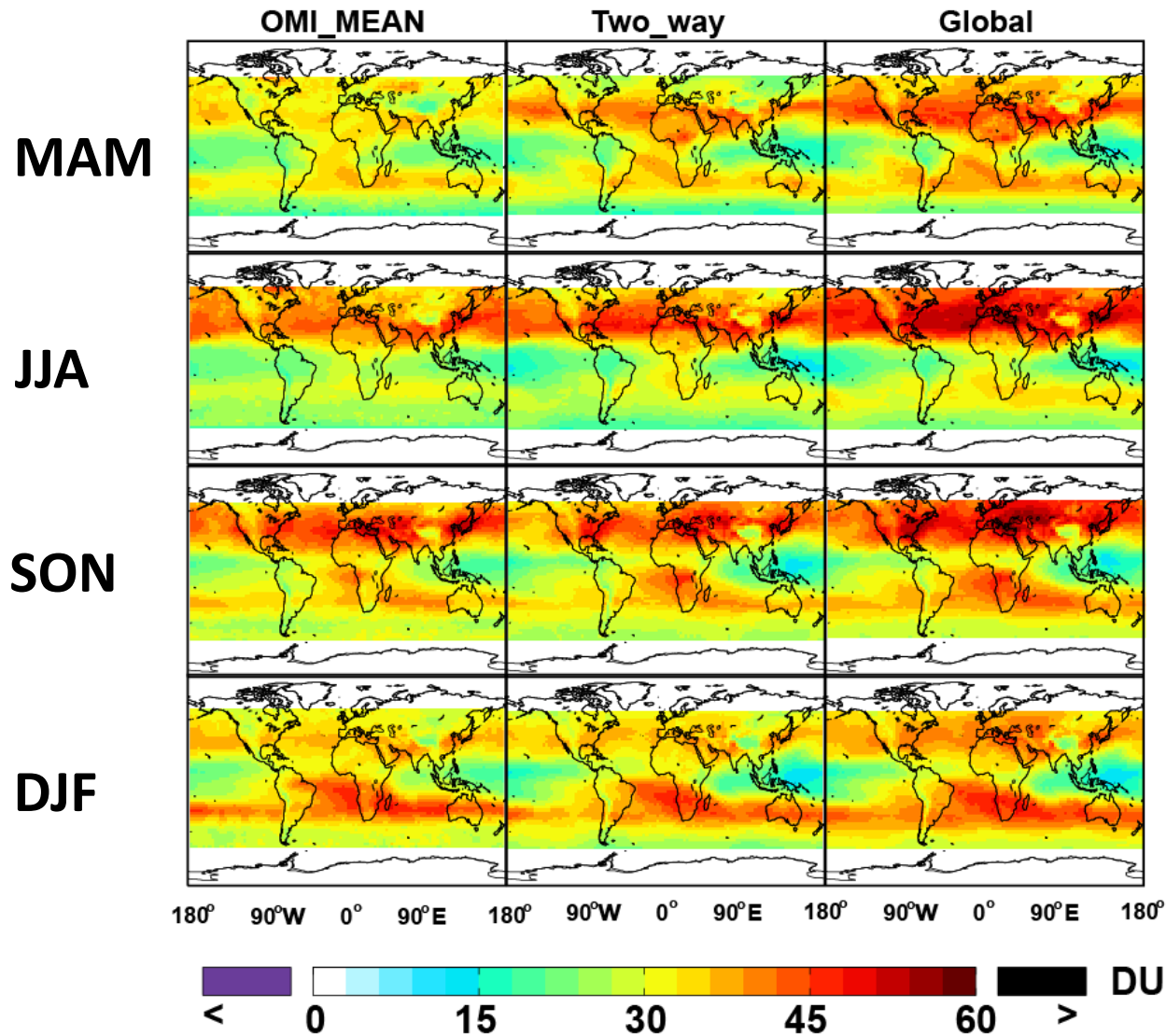


ppb

2-way Coupling Improves CO Simulation over the Pacific



2-way Model Better Simulates O₃ Columns



2-way Coupling Improves Tropospheric Simulation

	Global Model	Two-way Model	'Observation'
OH (10^5 cm^{-3})	11.8	11.2 (− 5% *)	10.4 – 10.9
MCF lifetime (yr)	5.58	5.87 (+ 5.2%)	6.0 – 6.3
CH ₄ lifetime (yr)	9.63	10.12 (+ 5.1%)	10.2 – 11.2
O ₃ (DU)	34.5	31.5 (− 8.7%)	31.1 ± 3 (OMI/MLS)
O ₃ (Tg)	384	348 (− 9.4% #)	
NO _x (TgN)	0.169	0.176 (+ 4.1%)	
CO (Tg)	359	398 (+ 10.8%)	
NMVOC (TgC)	10.1	10.2	

*** Greater than its interannual variability (2.3%)**

Greater than the change from 2000 to 2100 under RCP6.0

Summary

- **POMINO: Our improved OMI NO₂ product**
 - **Fully account for aerosol optical effects**
 - **Fully account for surface reflectance anisotropy**
 - **Account for high-res vertical profile of NO₂**
 - **Consistent retrievals of cloud properties and NO₂**
 - **Line-by-line radiative transfer calculation (no LUT)**
- **POMINO data notably affect NO_x emis variability estimate**
- **Our retrieval can apply to SO₂, HCHO, CHOCHO, etc.**
- **A high-res model system to integrate global satellite data**

More analyses can be found at

<http://www.atmos.pku.edu.cn/acm/acmProduct.html>

2-way Model Better Simulates Surface O₃

Comparisons with AQS and EMEP observations:

- Improvement is most significant in cold season
- Improvement from 1-way to 2-way is 1-7 times that from global to 1-way

Obs.

Two-way

Global

One-way

