

# NO<sub>2</sub> Stratosphere-Troposphere Separation Strategy for TEMPO (and possible lessons for GEMS)

Jeffrey Geddes Department of Earth & Environment Boston University

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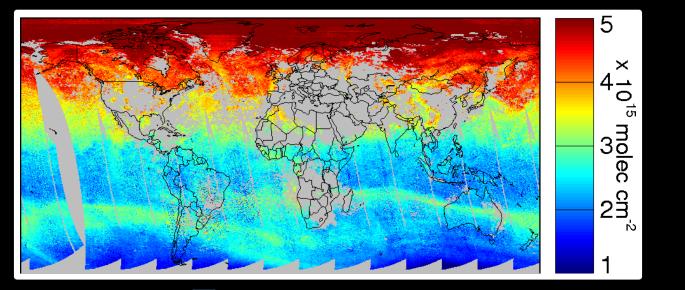
Eric Bucsela SRI International

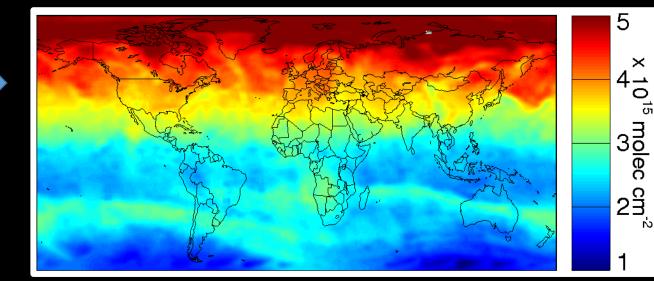
Chris McLinden Environment and Climate Change Canada Manuscript under review at AMT

"Stratosphere-troposphere separation of nitrogen dioxide columns from the TEMPO geostationary satellite instrument"

#### STS from Low-Earth Orbit Benefits from Global Observations

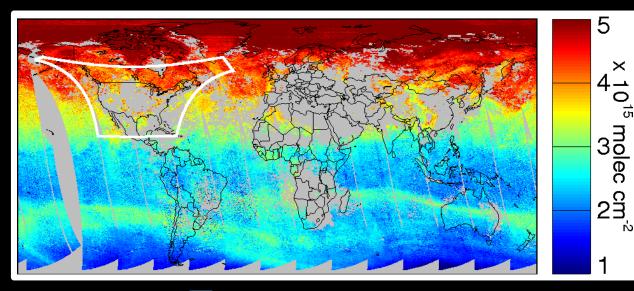
e.g. Operational STS for NASA OMI product:





#### STS from Low-Earth Orbit Benefits from Global Observations

e.g. Operational STS for NASA OMI product:



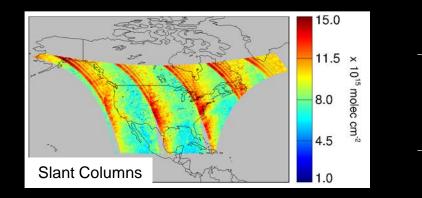
#### Continental (polluted) field of regard

Temporally varying spatial domain

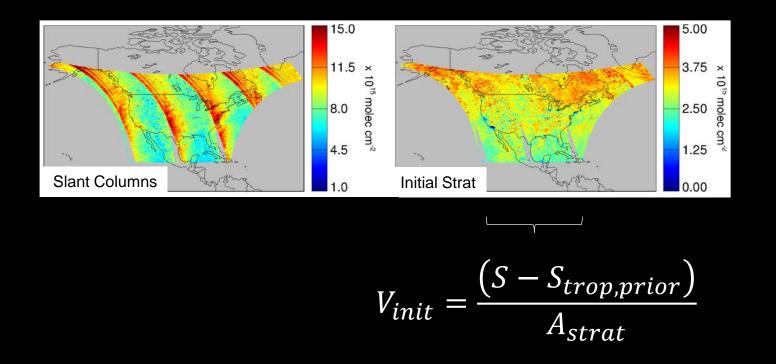


*Will a similar approach work for STS from TEMPO?* 

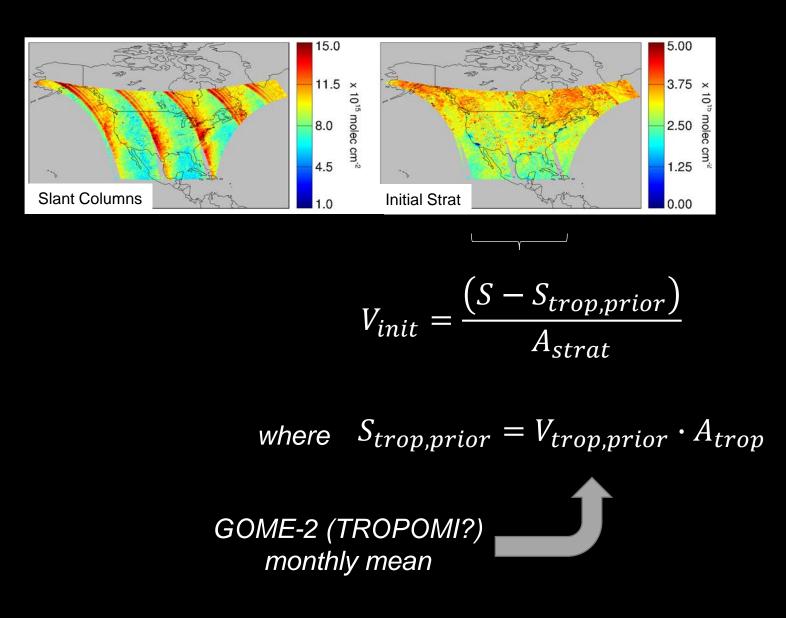
What is the penalty of the limited field of regard?

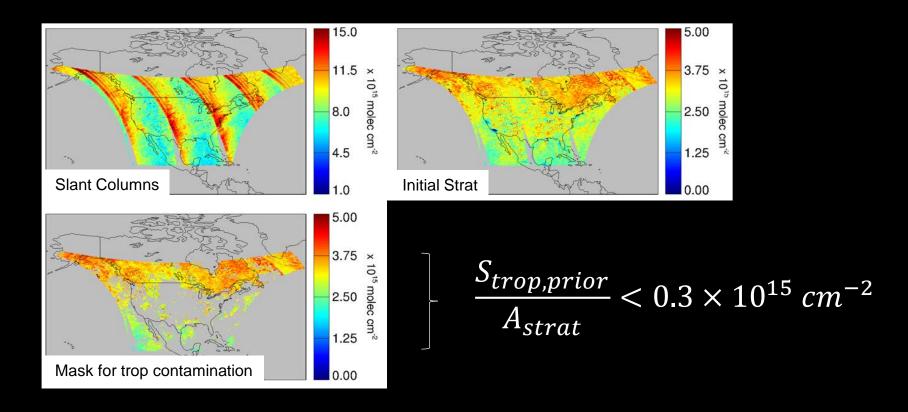


OMI Observations as TEMPO surrogate

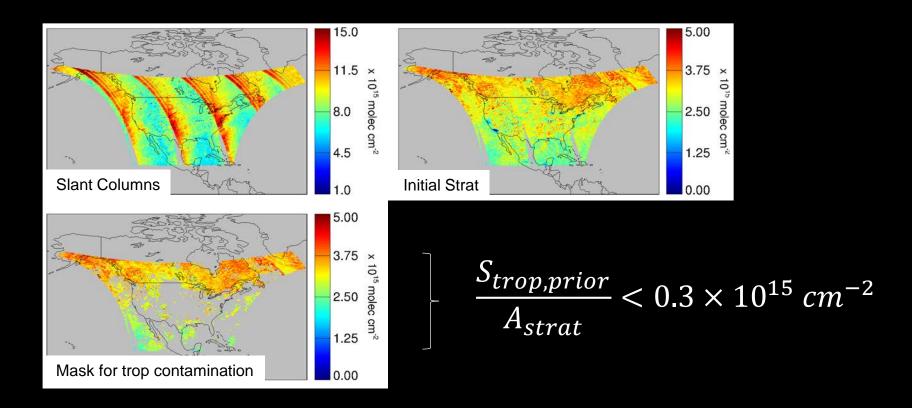


where  $S_{trop,prior} = V_{trop,prior} \cdot A_{trop}$ 



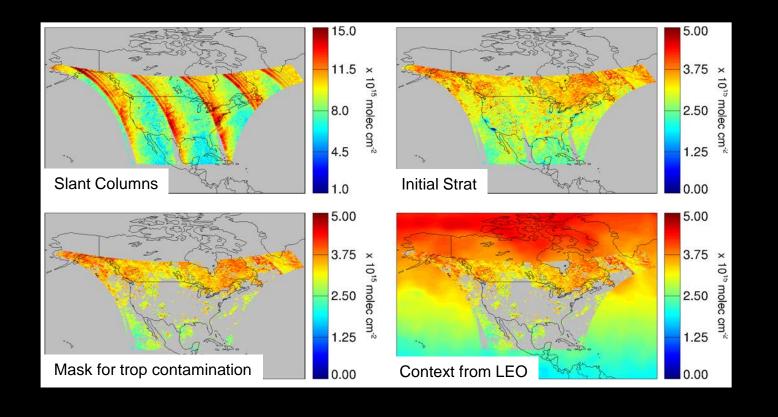


(where  $S_{trop,prior} = V_{trop,prior} \cdot A_{trop}$ )



(where 
$$S_{trop,prior} = V_{trop,prior} \cdot A_{trop}$$
)

Retains observations where  $A_{trop}$  is small (cloudy)



Same-day GOME-2 observations (corrected for time-of-day) provide supporting information outside domain

x 10<sup>15</sup>

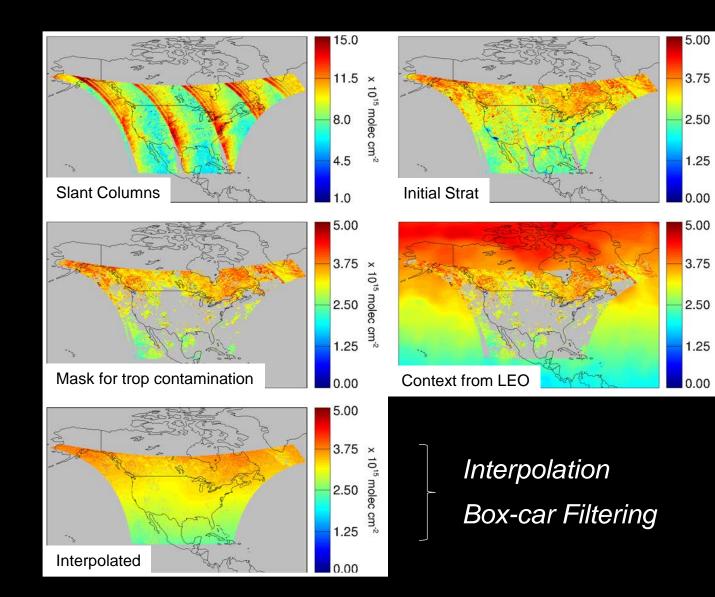
molec

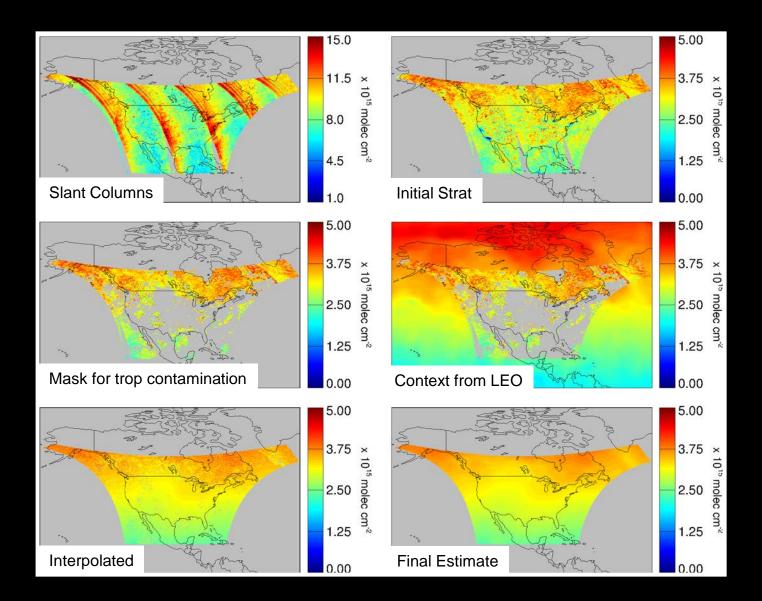
cm

x 10<sup>1</sup>

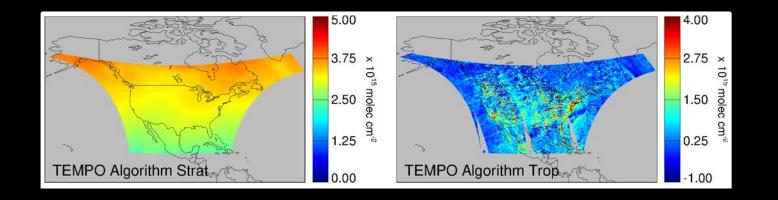
molec

cm



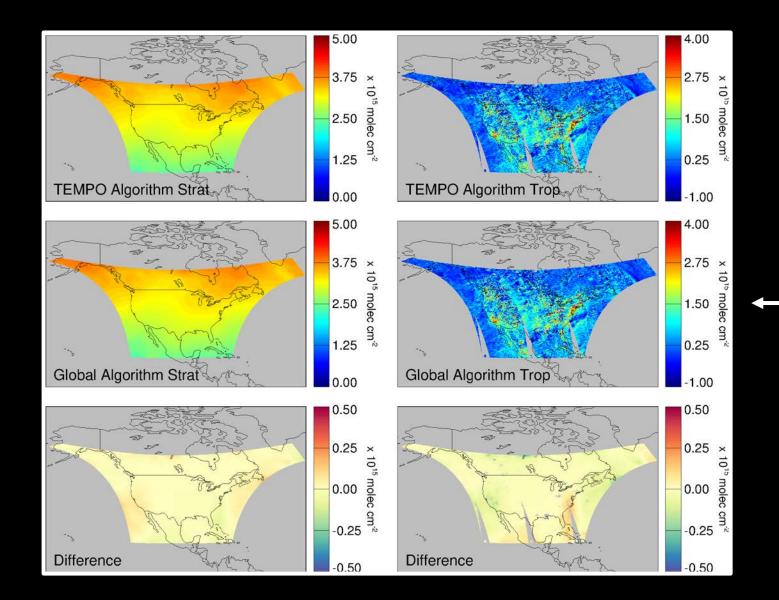


## Tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> from TEMPO



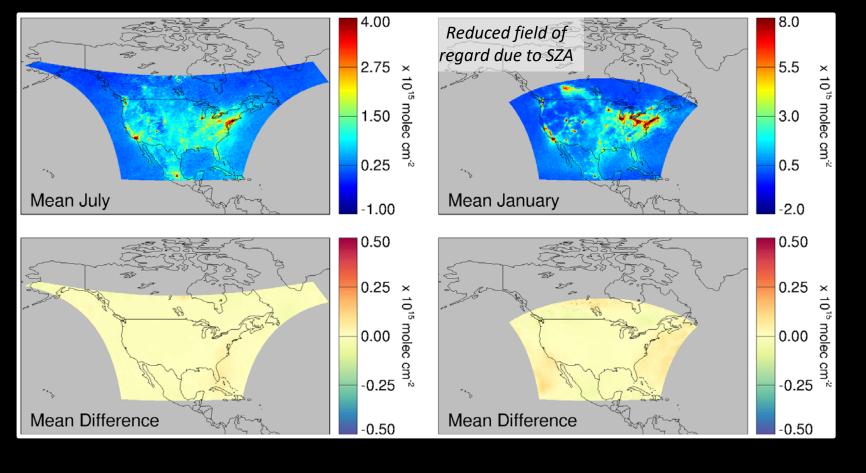
$$V_{trop} = \frac{(S - V_{strat} \cdot A_{strat})}{A_{trop}}$$

# Tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> from TEMPO



Perform the same steps, but with global data (What is the penalty from limited field of regard?)

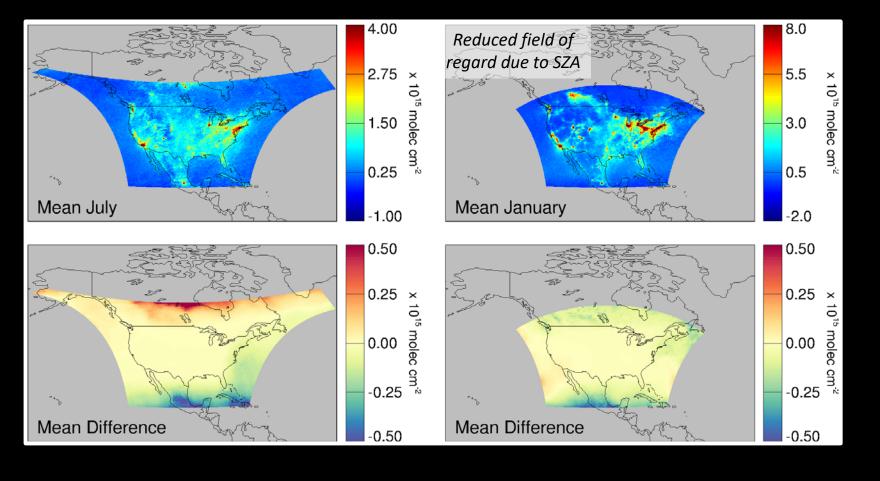
## Monthly Mean NO<sub>2</sub> Agrees Very Well with Global Algorithm



 $R^2 = 0.999$ Slope = 1.009

R<sup>2</sup> = 0.998 Slope = 0.999

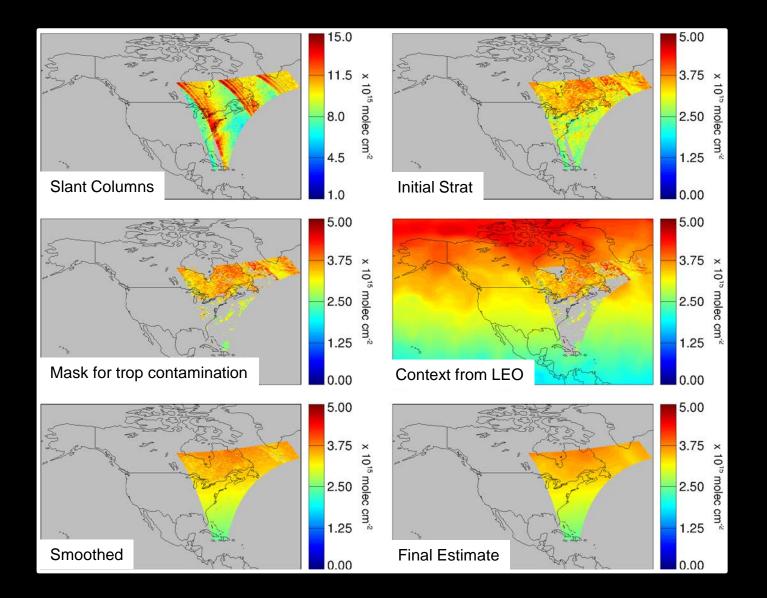
## Removing Supporting Observations from LEO (NRT?)



 $R^2 = 0.924$ Slope = 0.973

R<sup>2</sup> = 0.996 Slope = 1.008

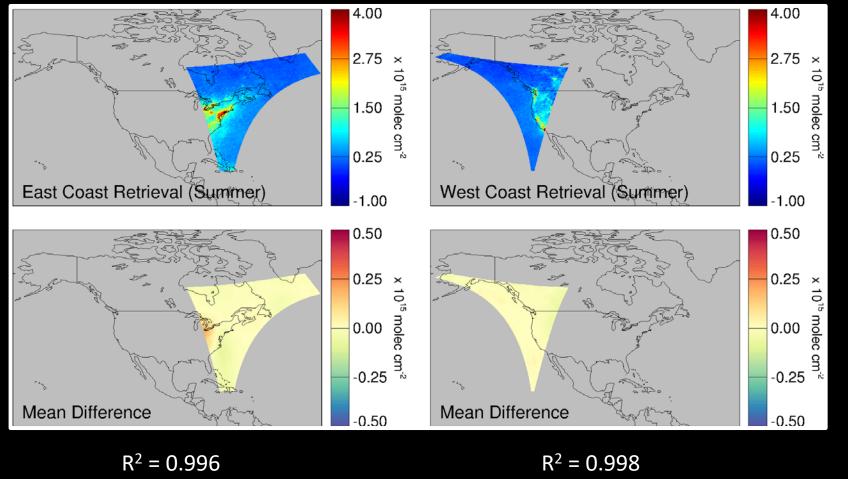
## Temporally Varying Field of Regard, e.g. 1130 UTC



1130 UTC

Slope = 1.015

0200 UTC

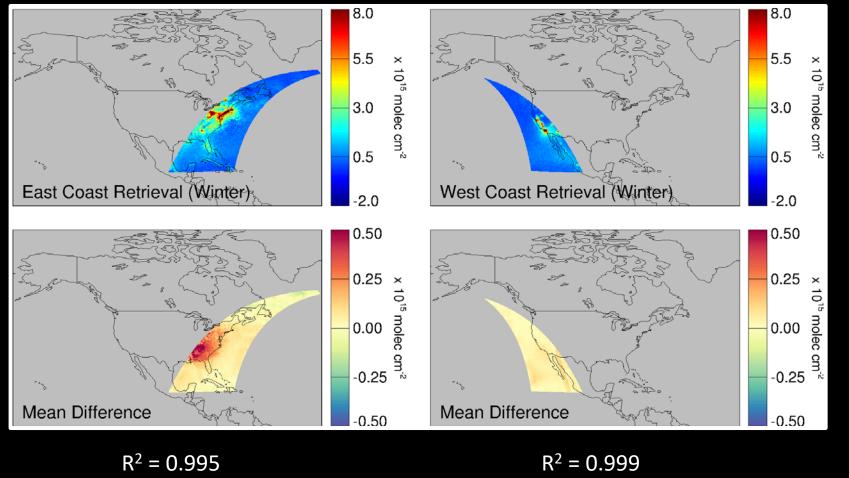


Slope = 0.994

1400 UTC

Slope = 1.038

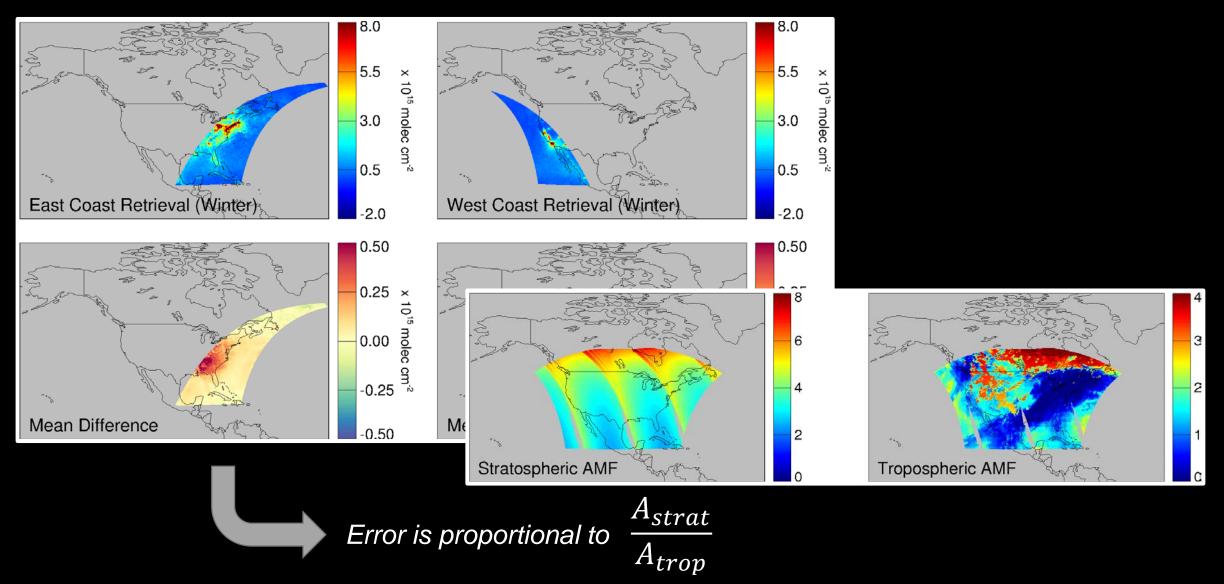
2330 UTC



Slope = 1.007

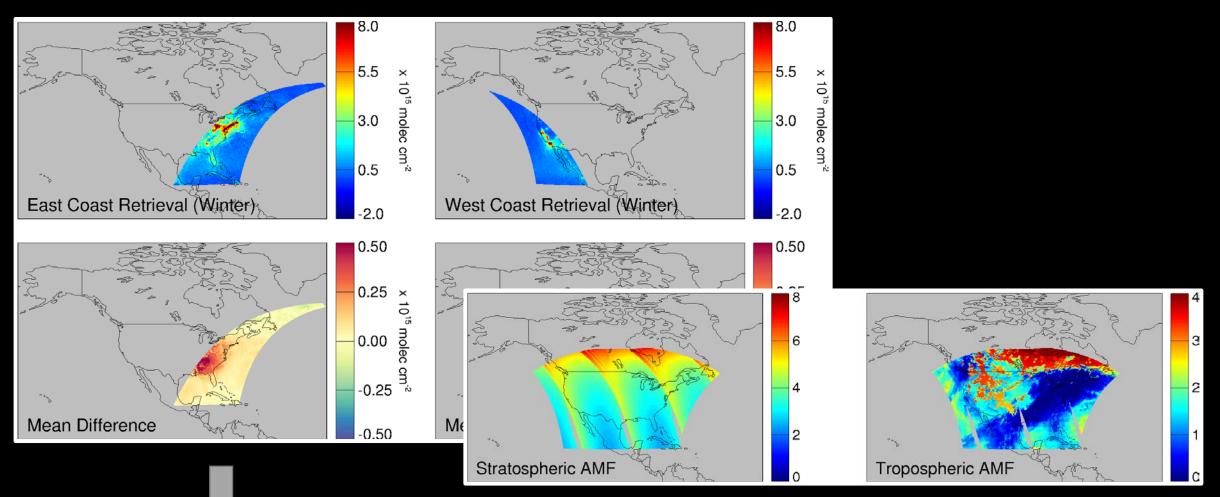
1400 UTC

2330 UTC



1400 UTC

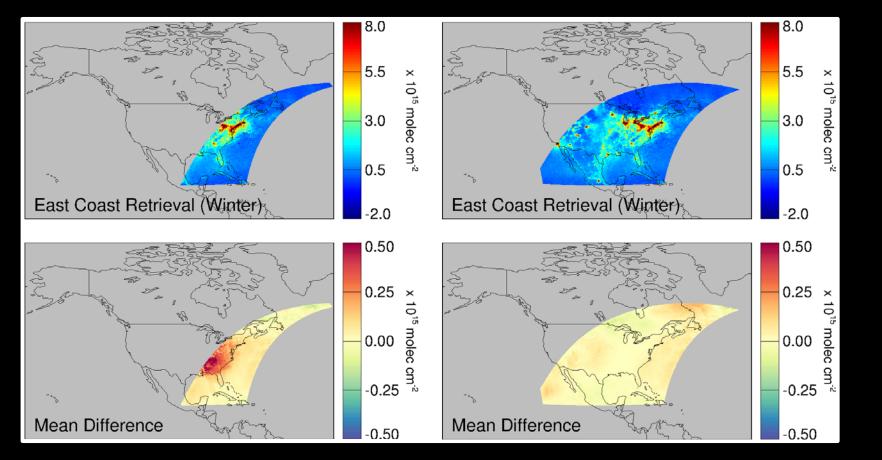
2330 UTC



90% of pixels have differences smaller than 0.2 x  $10^{15}$  molec cm<sup>-2</sup>

1400 UTC

1600 UTC





Performance improves as coverage increases ( $R^2 = 0.999$ )

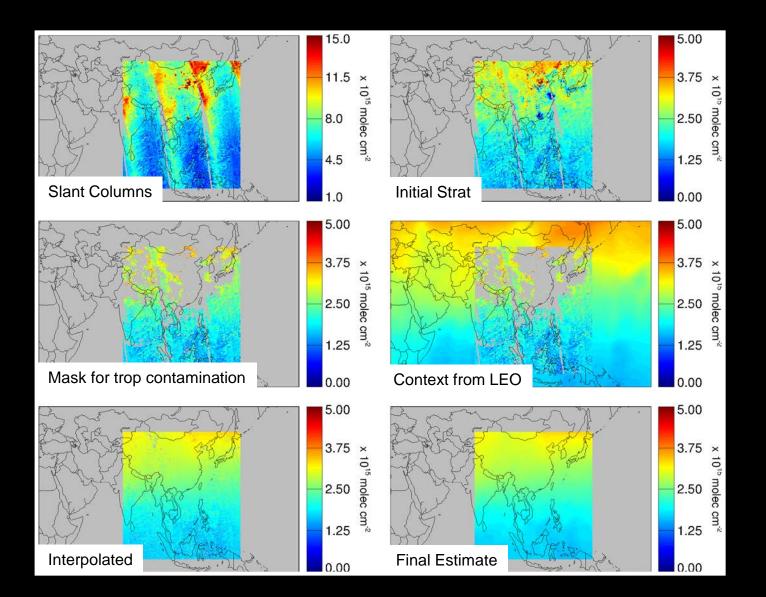
### Summary

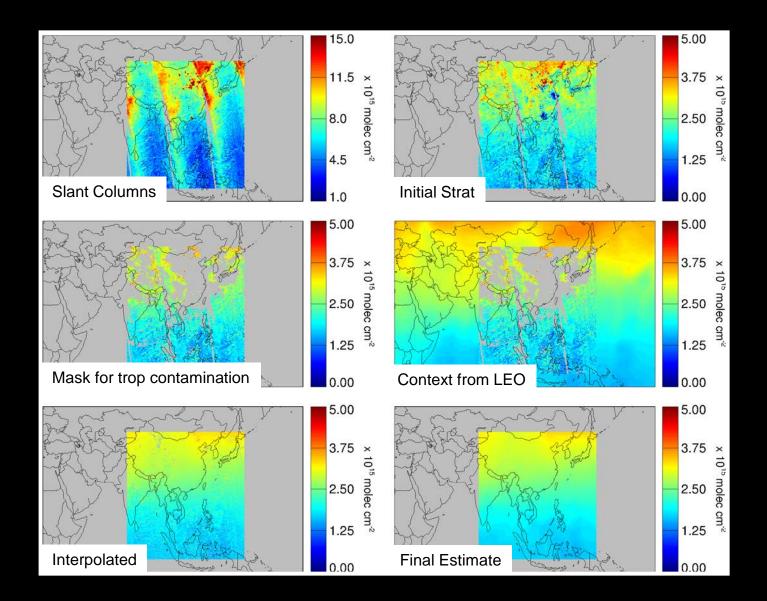
Minimal information penalty associated with limited TEMPO field of regard compared to a global LEO algorithm

Supporting independent LEO observations avoid small biases near field of regard edges (a monthly climatology suffices when observations are unavailable)

Certain winter time retrievals challenged by large  $A_{strat}/A_{trop}$  (filtering helps, but biases remain)

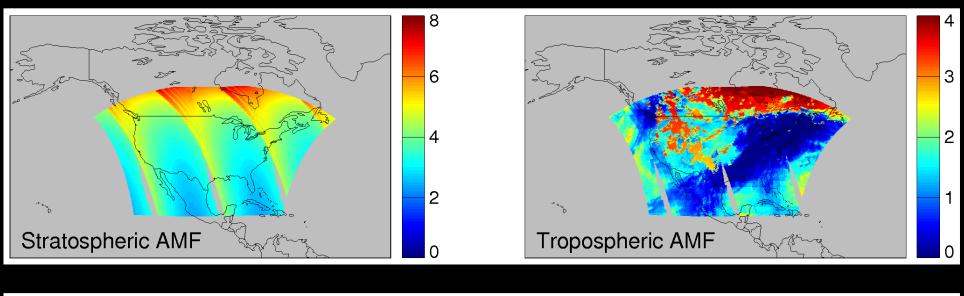
Expected errors are on the order of (usually much smaller than!) typical estimates due to STS separation algorithms (~ $0.2 \times 10^{15}$  molec cm<sup>-2</sup>)

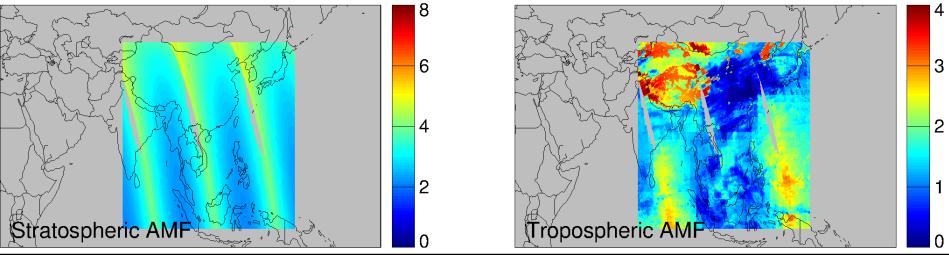




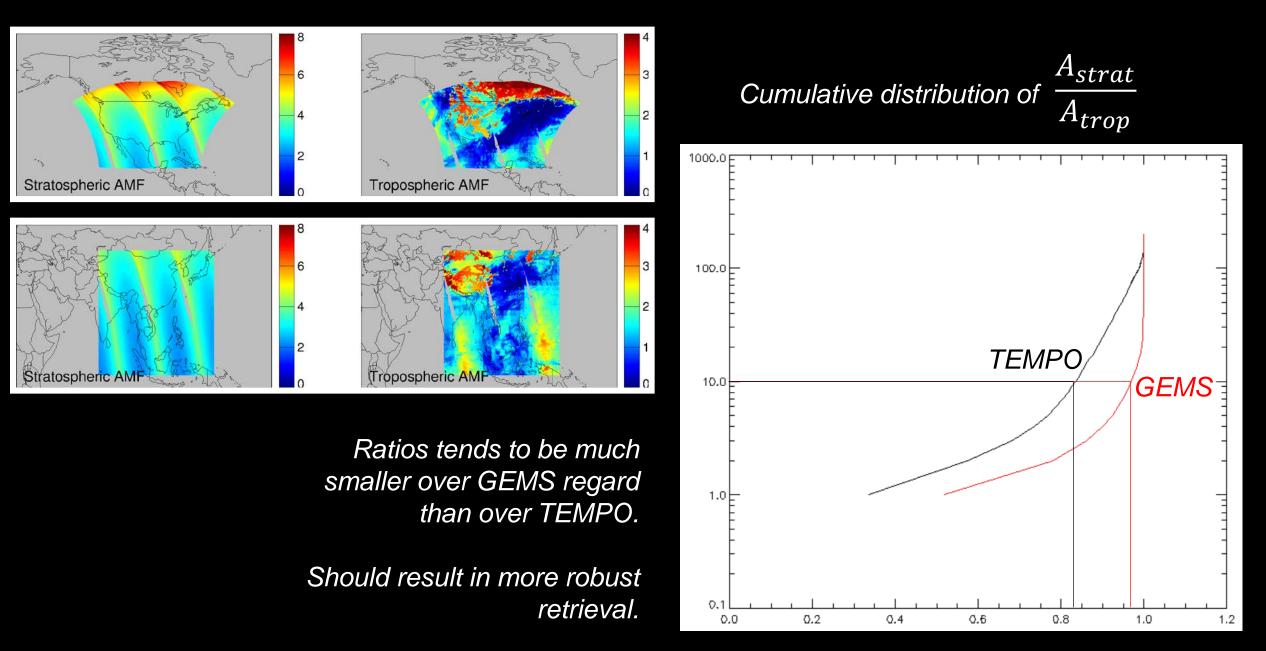
More data is retained during filtering over GEMS field of regard than over TEMPO field of regard!

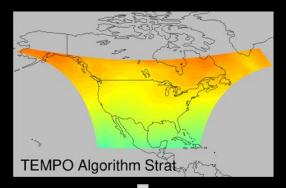
Should result in more robust stratospheric estimate.

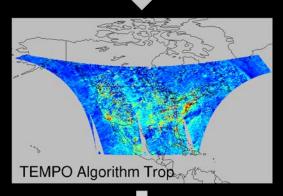


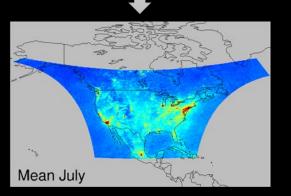


Example air mass factors in January









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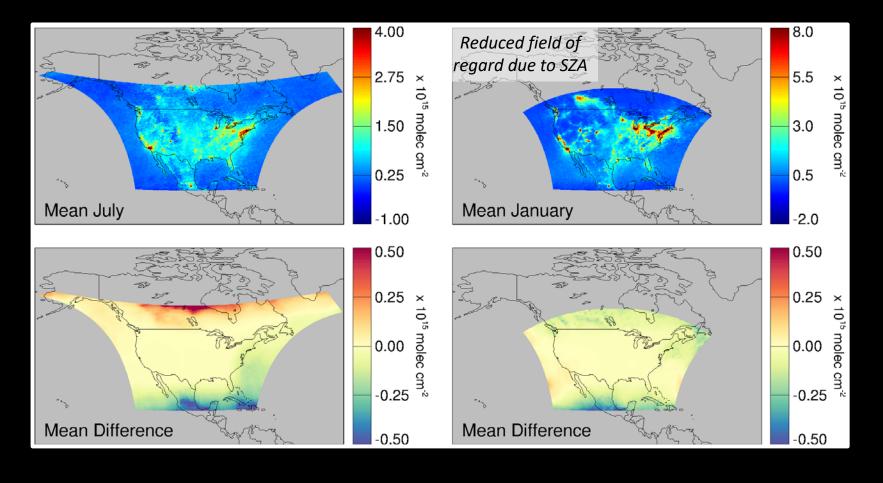
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## Removing Supporting Observations from LEO (NRT?)



\* When daily LEO observations are unavailable, a **monthly global climatology** can be used to improve performance  $(R^2 = 0.999)$ 

 $R^2 = 0.999$ Slope = 0.999

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