

Sentinel-5 Precursor NO₂ and HCHO validation using NDACC and complementary FTIR and UV-Vis DOAS systems (NIDFORVal)

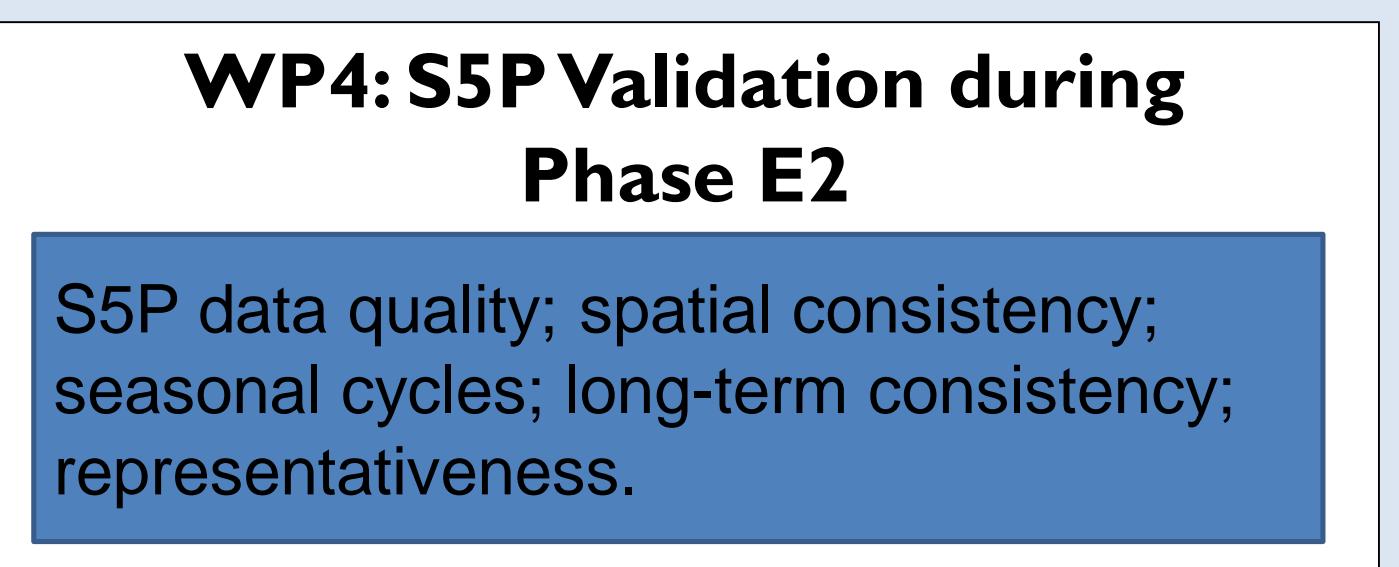
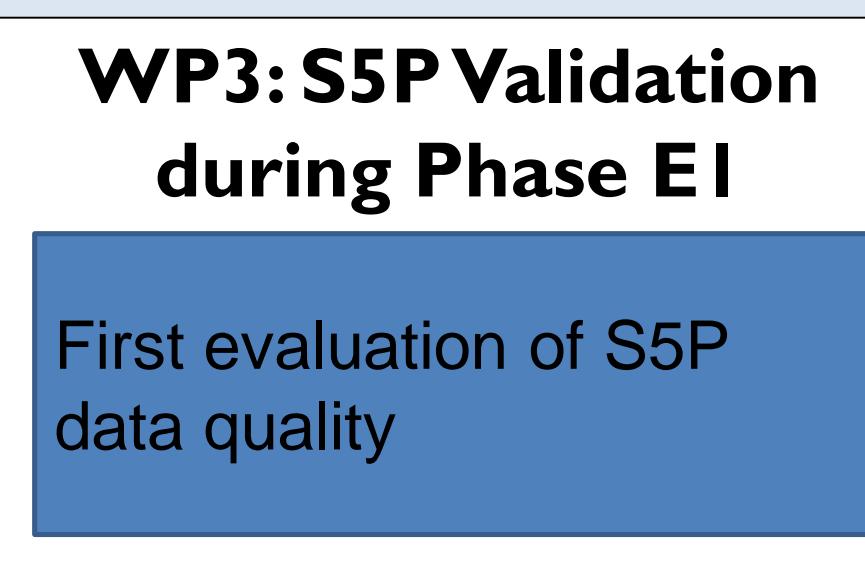
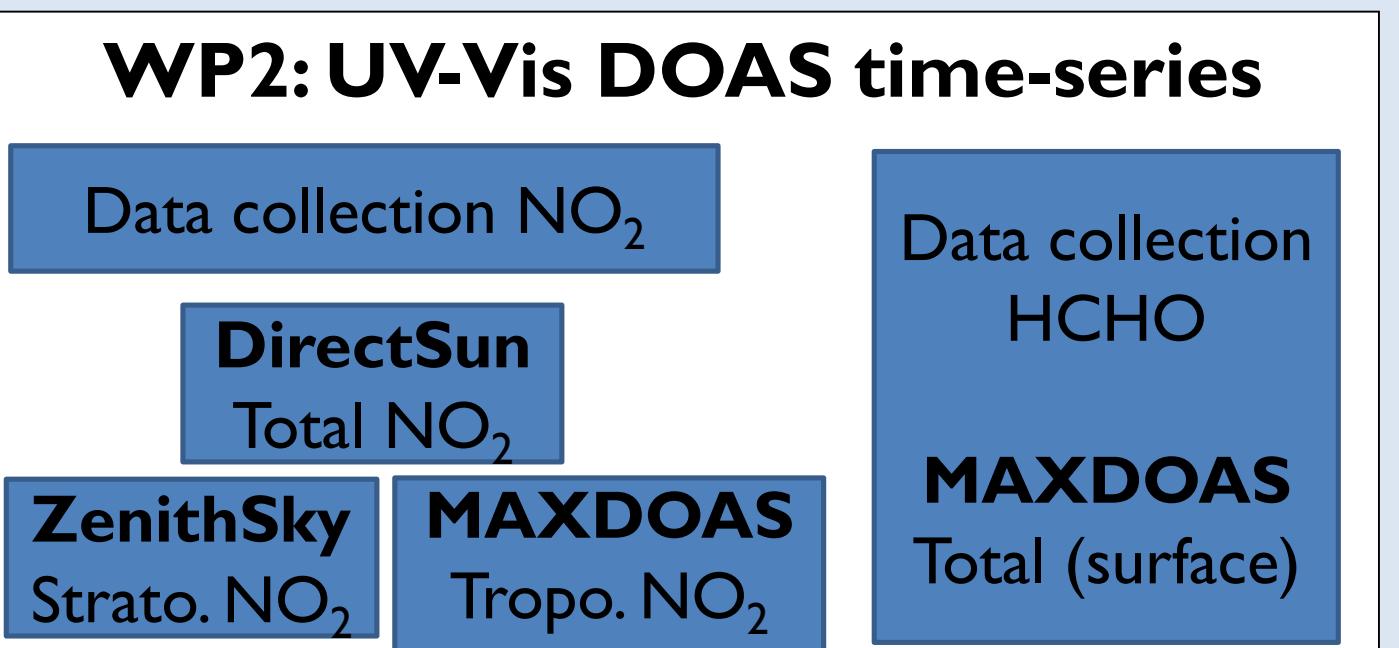
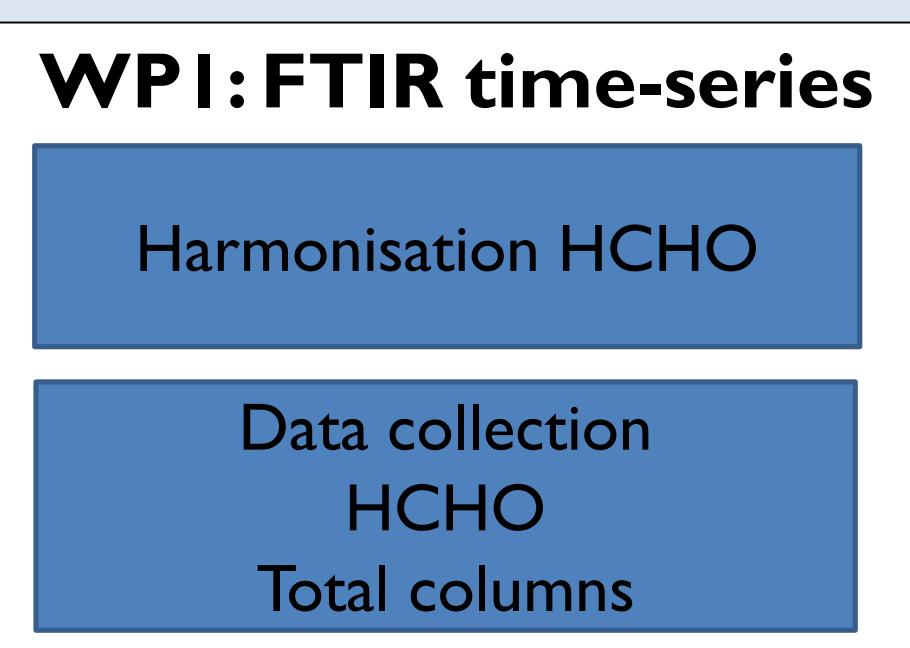
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Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, Belgium (BIRA-IASB), and all FTIR and UV-Vis partners.



Objectives

- Use two independent techniques, Fourier Transform InfraRed (FTIR) and UV-Visible Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS), to provide data that fulfill the S5P validation requirements.



WP2: UV-Vis DOAS time-series

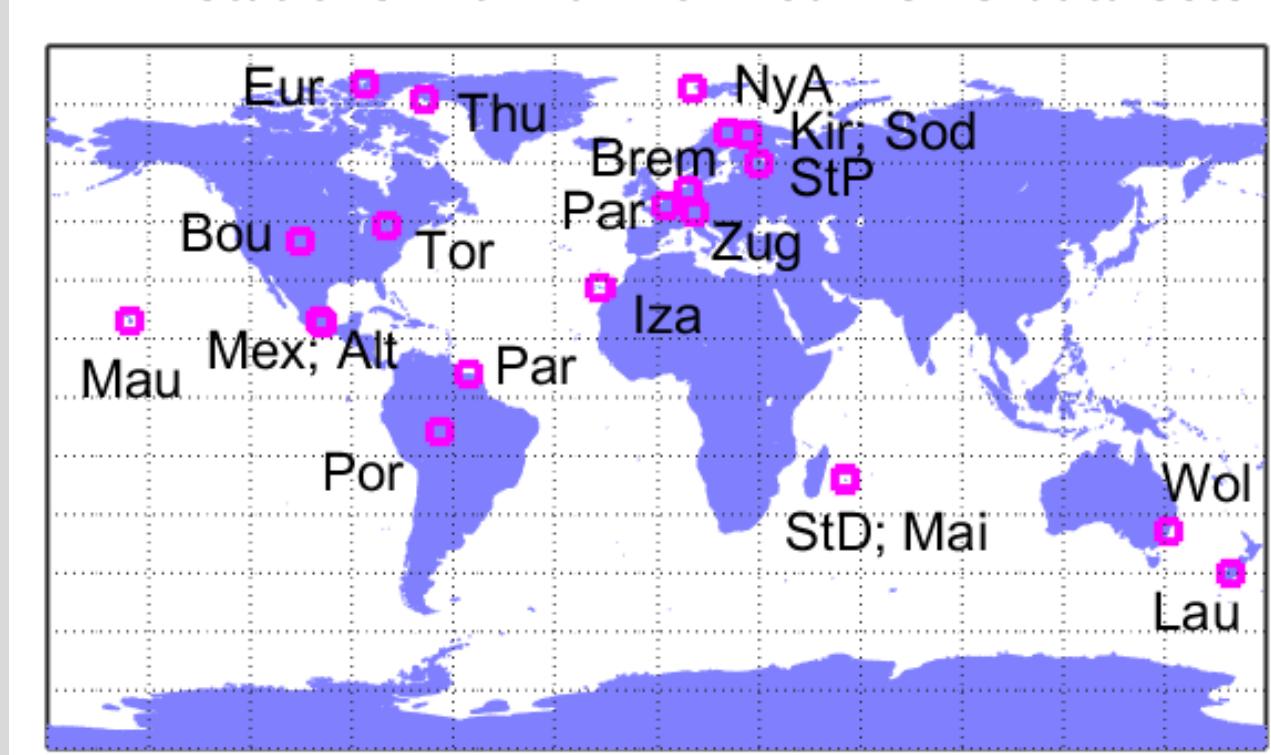
No funding for harmonization, but best-effort basis on geometry-specific state-of-the-art recommendations for retrieval strategies and reporting (pushing to GEOMS hdf).

WP1: FTIR HCHO total columns

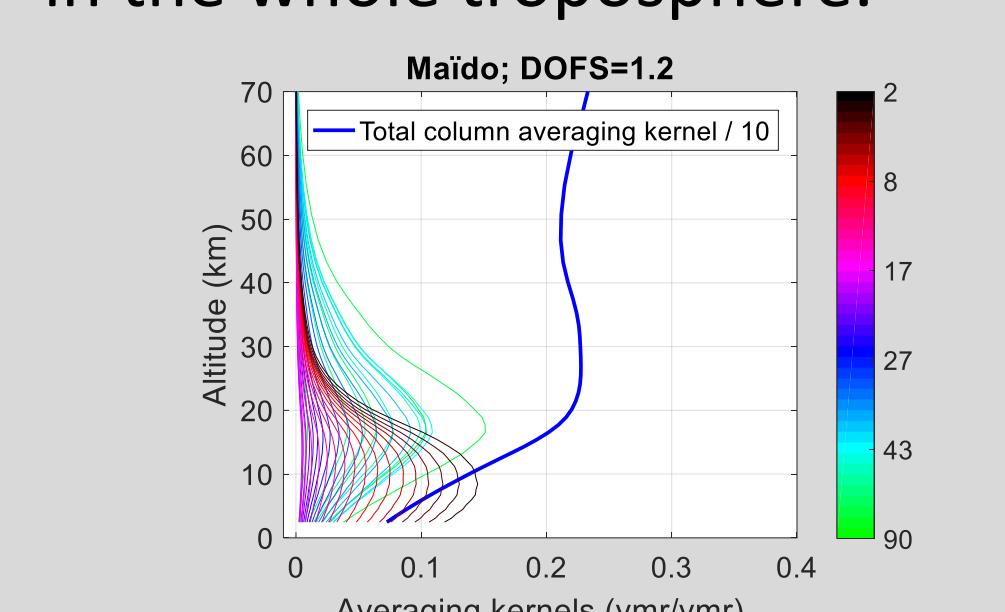
Retrievals settings have been harmonized at 21 FTIR stations.

- More details in Vigouroux et al., submitted AMT, 2018.
- Systematic uncertainty: 11 to 31% (median 14%)
- Random uncertainty: 1 to 11×10^{14} molec/cm² (median 2.6×10^{14})

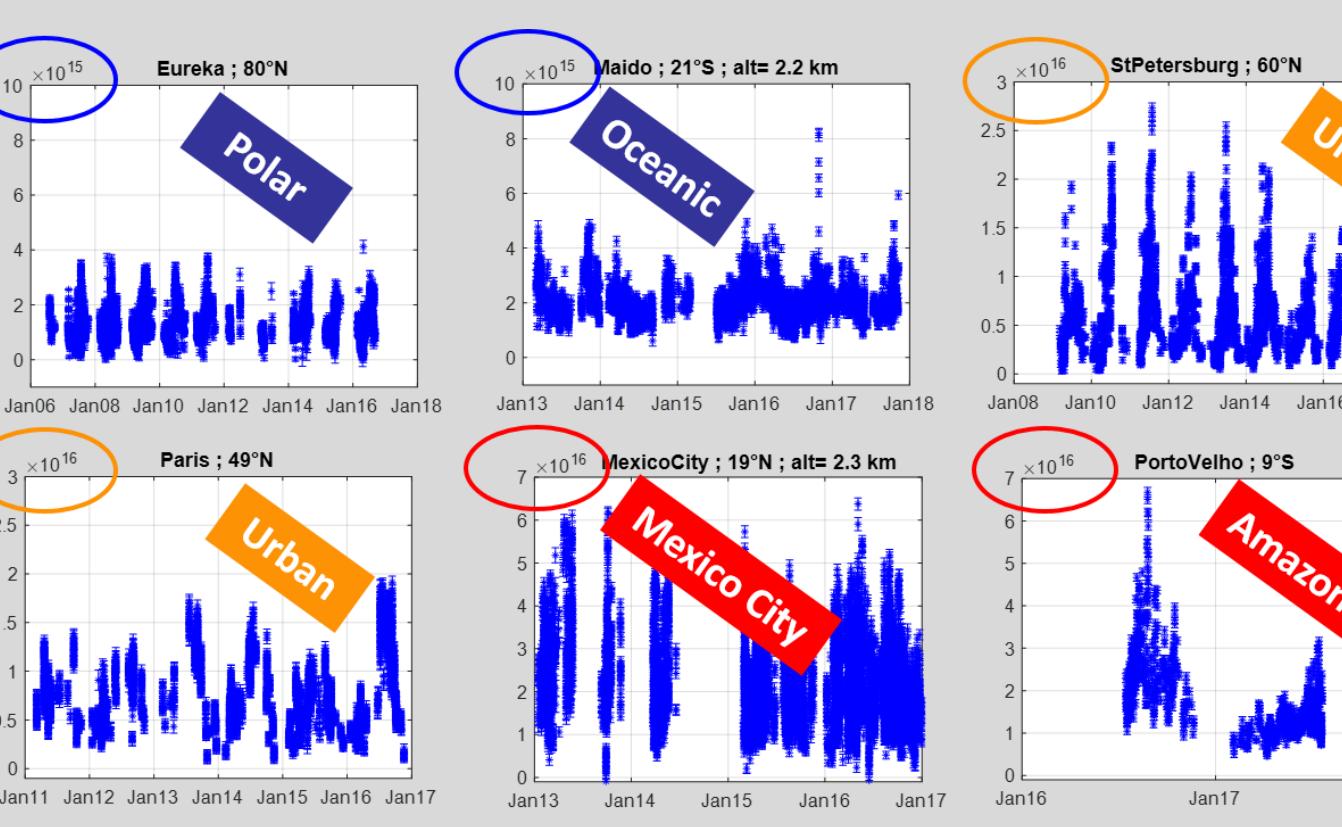
FTIR stations with harmonized HCHO data sets



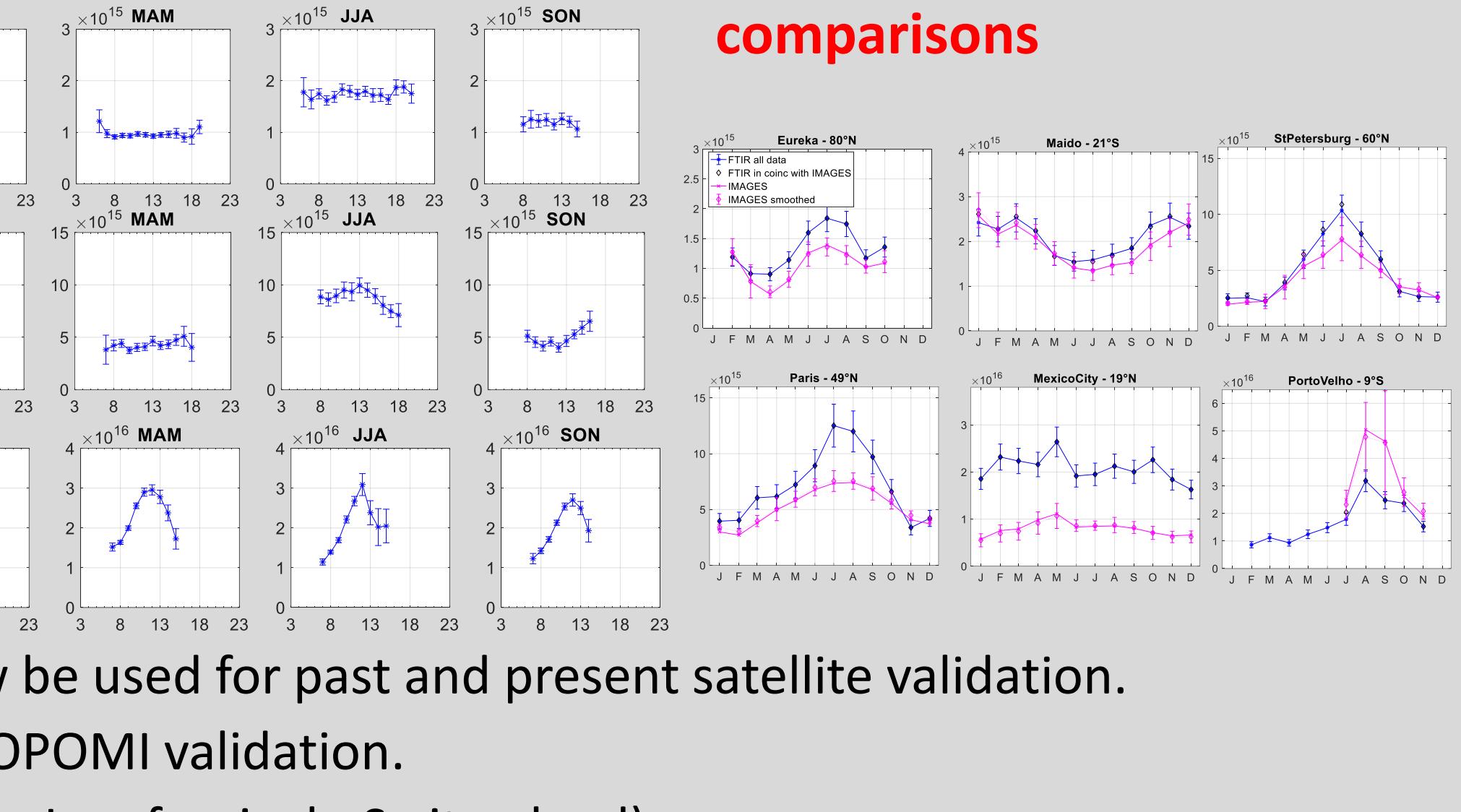
Degrees of freedom for signal ~ 1: total columns, with sensitivity in the whole troposphere.



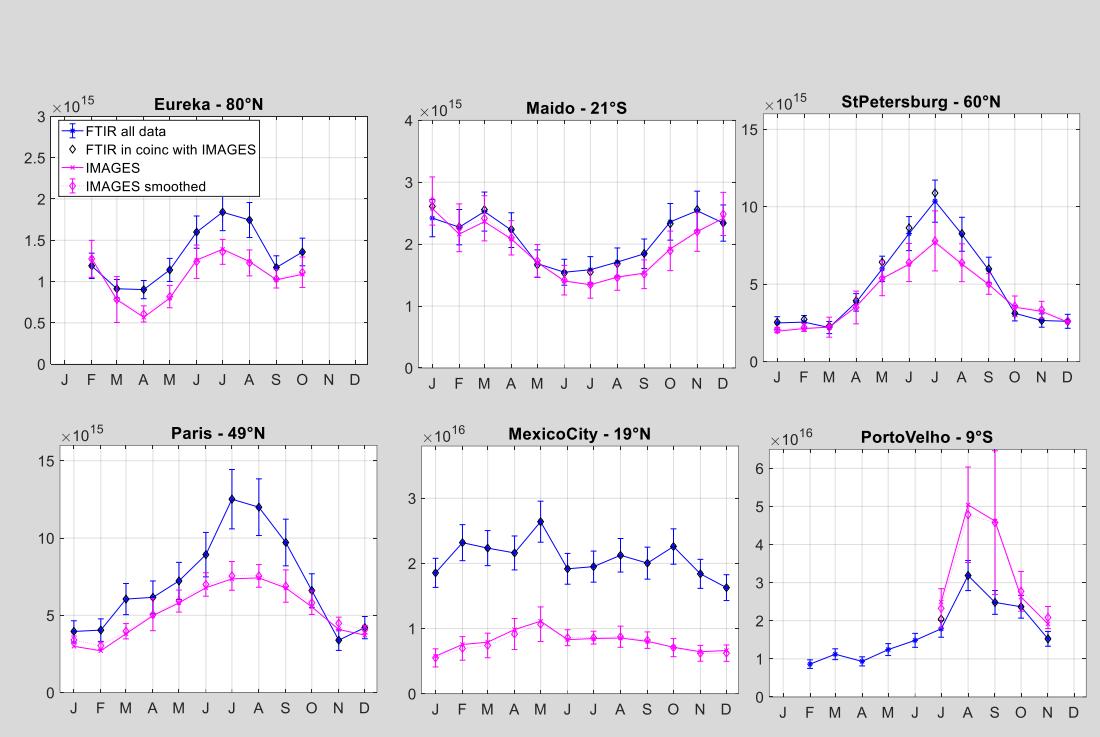
Time-series at clean & polluted sites



Diurnal cycles



Seasonal cycles & model comparisons



ZenithSky

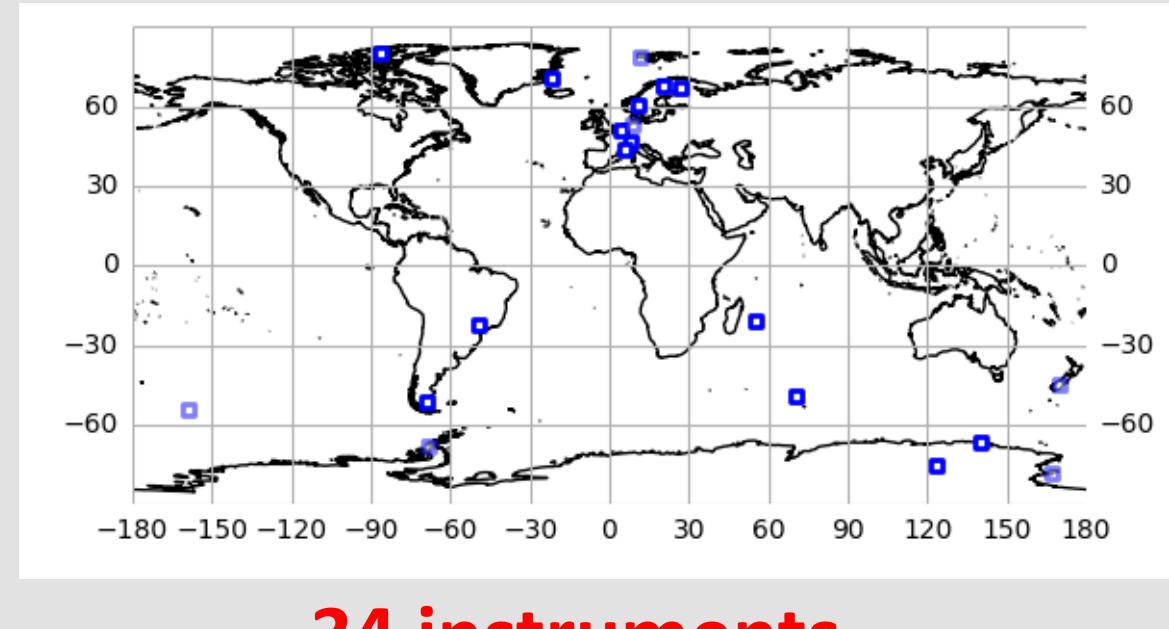


Stratospheric NO₂ at twilight

- Harmonization: effort in UV-Vis NDACC network (Van Roozendael and Hendrick, 2012; Hendrick et al., 2012).

NO₂ stratospheric columns uncertainty:

- Systematic: 11-15%
- Random: 0.6×10^{15} molec/cm²



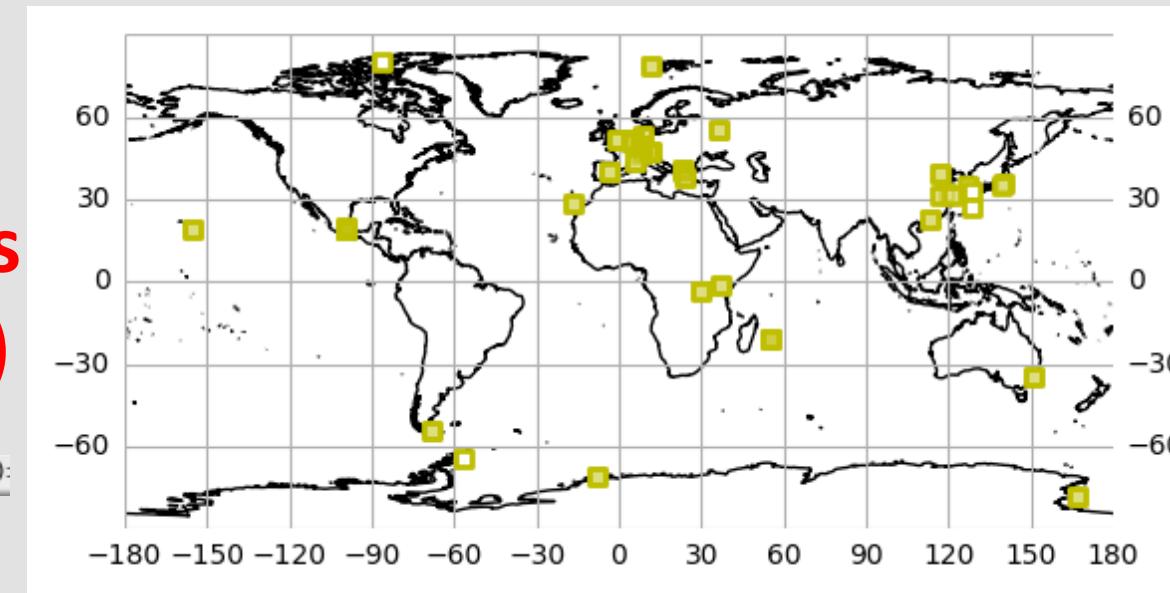
MAXDOAS

National networks in the past decade
e.g., MADRAS (Kanaya et al., 2014), BIRA, BREDOM, Heidelberg, MPIC-Mainz, ChibaU networks, ...

Tropospheric NO₂ and HCHO

- Harmonization: efforts in QA₄ECV & CINDI projects for SCD (Peters et al. 2017; Pinardi et al., 2013). Currently different retrieval strategies for tropospheric VCD: **Geometrical/AMF LUT approach** (QA₄ECV outcome), **Optimal estimation based profiling** (Friess et al., 2006; Clément et al., 2010), **Parameterization**: vertical profile using analytical functions constrained by a few parameters (Kanaya et al., 2014; Irie et al., 2008).
- Estimated tropospheric columns uncertainties:
 - systematic <15% (NO₂); ~20% (HCHO);
 - random : ~30% (NO₂ and HCHO).

54 instruments
(40 for HCHO)



Some stations: low resolution profiles in 0-4 km; DOFS=1.5-3 (tropospheric column + surface concentration)

- Future Task: use outcome of the demonstration centralized processing system (ESA FRM₄DOAS project) to go one step further on retrieval harmonization.

DirectSun

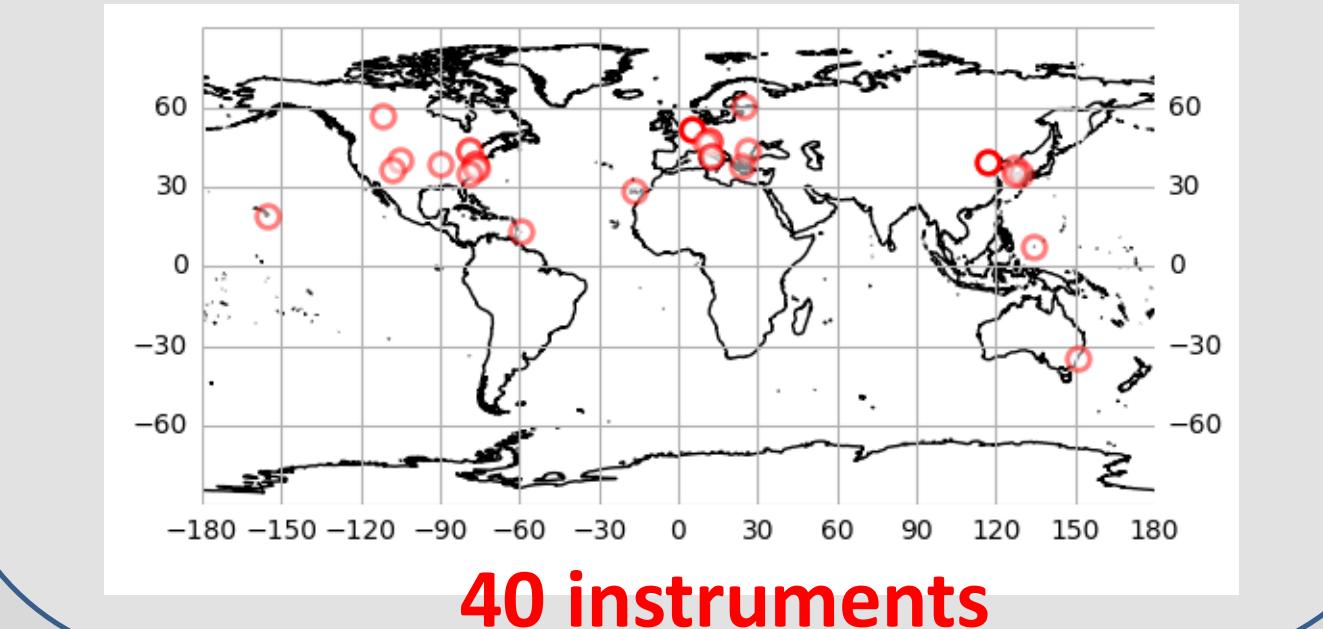
Pandora (NASA & pandoria) network in the past years

Total NO₂

- Harmonization: a few research instruments but mostly harmonized PANDORA instruments (NASA and Pandoria networks - centralized processing facilities).

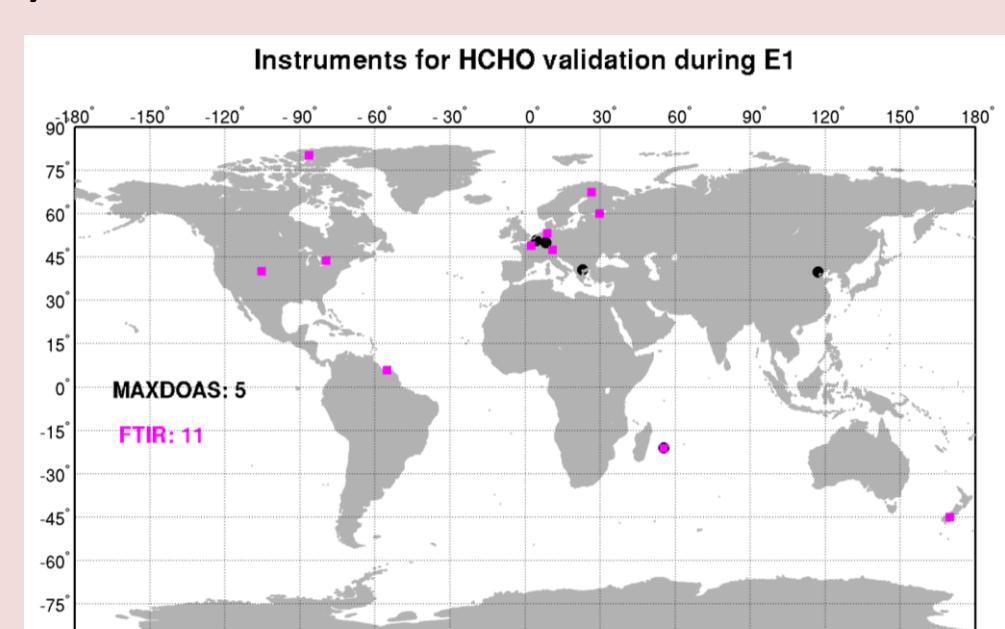
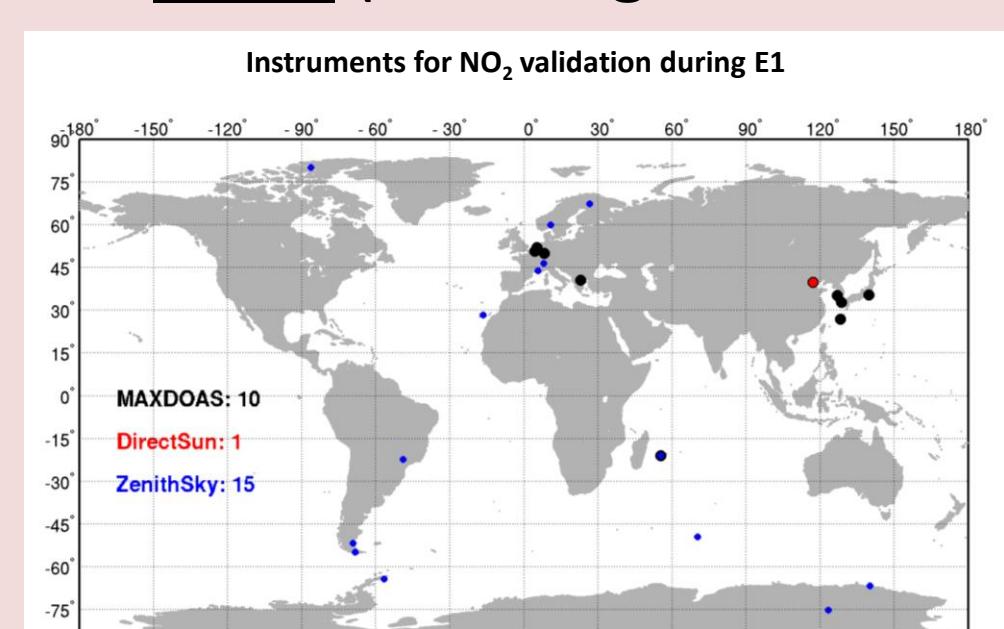
NO₂ total columns uncertainty:

- Systematic: 10-15%
- Random: $\sim 2.8 \times 10^{14}$ molec/cm²



WP3: Validation during Phase E1

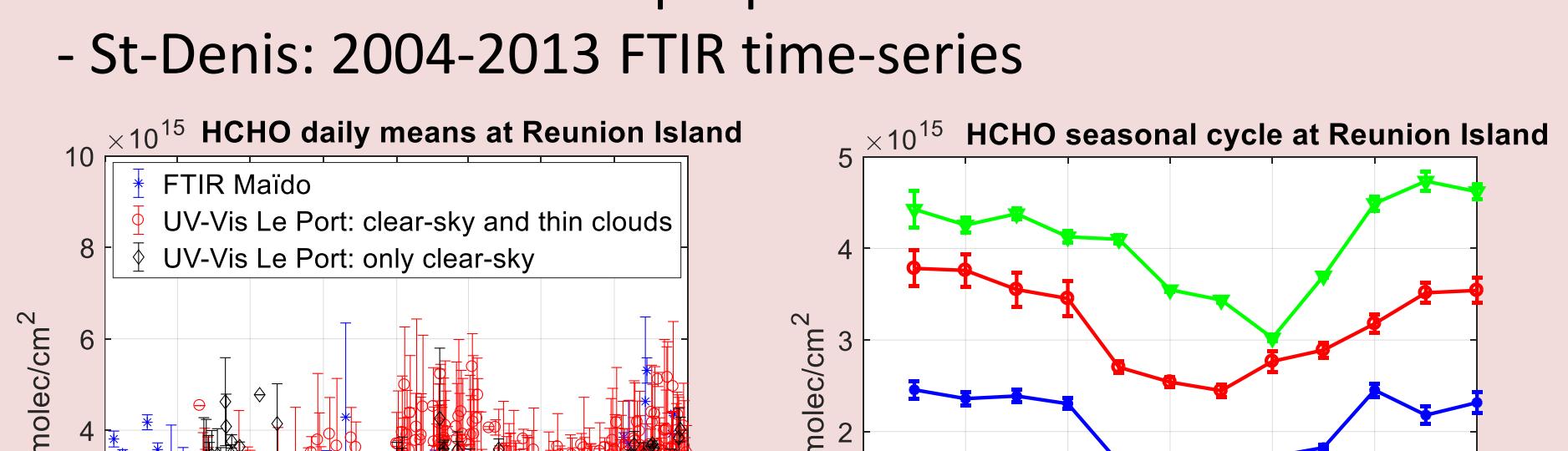
- Total of ~40 instruments interested in the E1 NO₂ and HCHO validation. Already 24 data streams today (covering Nov/Dec 2017):



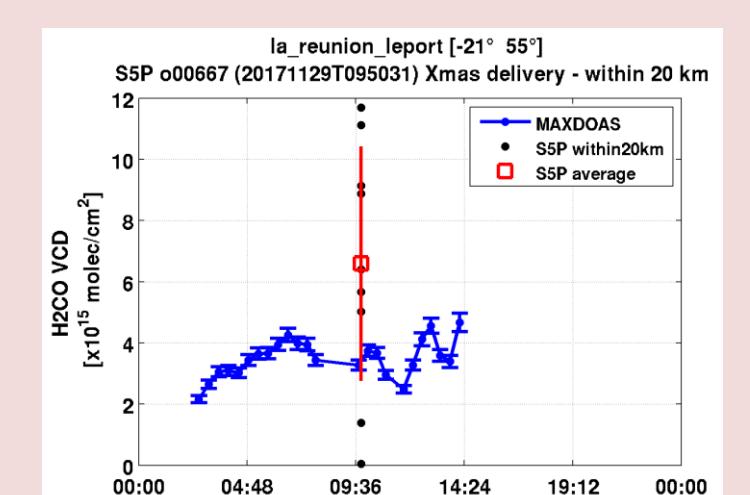
Plan for data collection:
- UV-vis: Jan for Oct/Dec 2017 and Mid March for Jan/Feb
- FTIR: Mid March for Nov → Feb (11 stations)

Results will be presented at EGU

- HCHO: 3 sites at Reunion Island, 2 for TROPOMI validation:
- Maïdo: FTIR total columns at 2.2 km altitude
- Le Port: MAXDOAS tropospheric columns at sea level
- St-Denis: 2004-2013 FTIR time-series



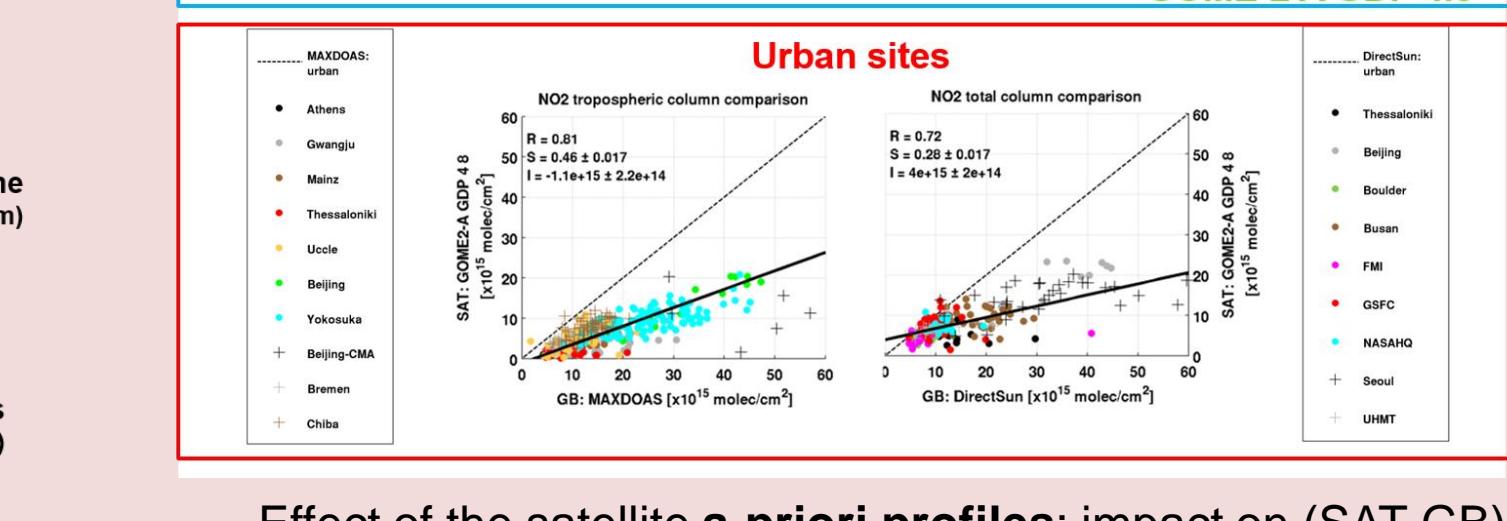
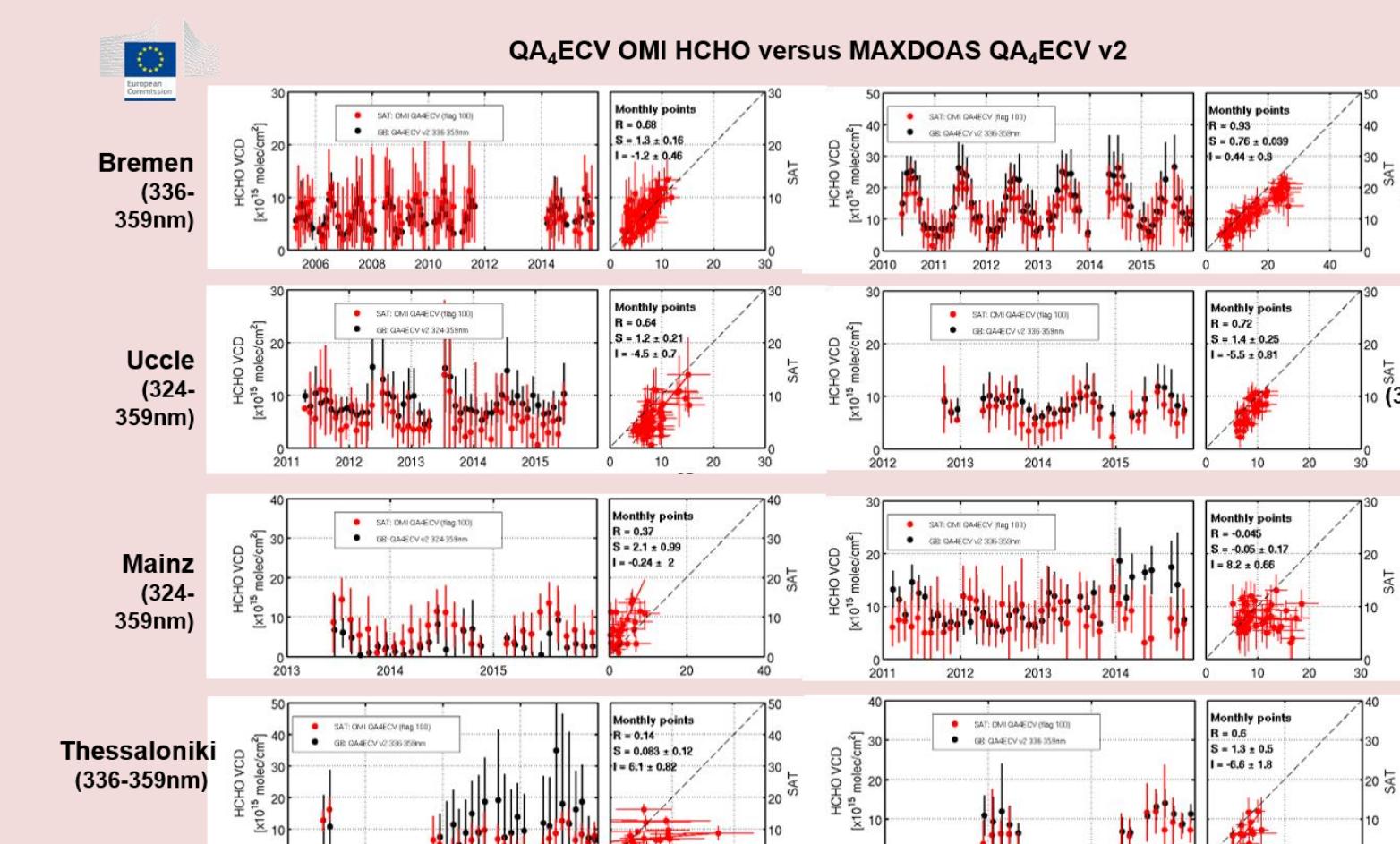
Comparison with TROPOMI Xmas delivery:



WP4: Validation during Phase E2

Total of 91 stations (118 instruments) involved for the long term NO₂ and HCHO validation.

Goals: Assessment of S5P data quality; validation of seas. cycles and long-term stability; study of the sampled air masses at 2.5x7km² resolution (urban VS background sites)



FTIR (12)

- IMK-ASF, KIT (Germany) – T. Blumenstock; IARC/AEMET (Spain) – O. García; UNAM (Mexico) – M. Grutter; UCAR (USA) – J. Hannigan; University of Wollongong (Australia) – N. Jones; FMI (Finland) – R. Kivi; Saint-Petersburg University (Russia) – M. Makarova; IUP-Bremen (Germany) – J. Notholt; NIWA (New Zealand) – J. Robinson, D. Smale; University of Toronto (Canada) – K. Strong; IMK-IFU (Germany) – R. Süssmann; ERMA-IPSL (France) – Y. Té
- UV-Vis DOAS (29)**
- AUTH (Greece) – A. Bais; AEMET (Spain) – A. Redondas; LufBlick (Austria) – A. Cede; GIST (Korea) – J. Chong; BAS (UK) – S. Colwell; IUP-Heidelberg (Germany) – U. Friess; INTA (Spain) – M. Yela, O. Puentedura;

Partners

- DLR (Germany) – N. Hao; NASA (USA) – J. Herman; DWD (Germany) – R. Holla; FMI (Finland) – J. Hovila; Chiba University (Japan) – H. Irie; JAMSTEC (Japan) – Y. Kanaya; IERSD-NOA (Greece) – S. Kazadzis; University of Leicester (UK) – R. Leigh; INOE (Romania) – A. Nemuc; LATMOS (France) – A. Pazmino, J.-P. Pommereau; KNMI (The Netherlands) – A. Piters; IAP/RAS (Russia) – O. Postylyakov; NIWA (New Zealand) – R. Querel; IUP-Bremen (Germany) – A. Richter, F. Wittrock; NILU (Norway) – K. Stebel; UNAM (Mexico) – M. Grutter; USTC Hefei (China) – C. Liu; University of Alaska (Canada) – W. Simpson; University of Toronto (Canada) – K. Strong; University of Colorado (USA), R. Volkamer; University of Wollongong (Australia) – S. Wilson; MPI-Mainz (Germany) – T. Wagner