

Updated Aerosol-Explicit POMINO Algorithm for Trace Gas Retrievals for OMI and TropOMI: Possible Collaborations with GEMS Teams

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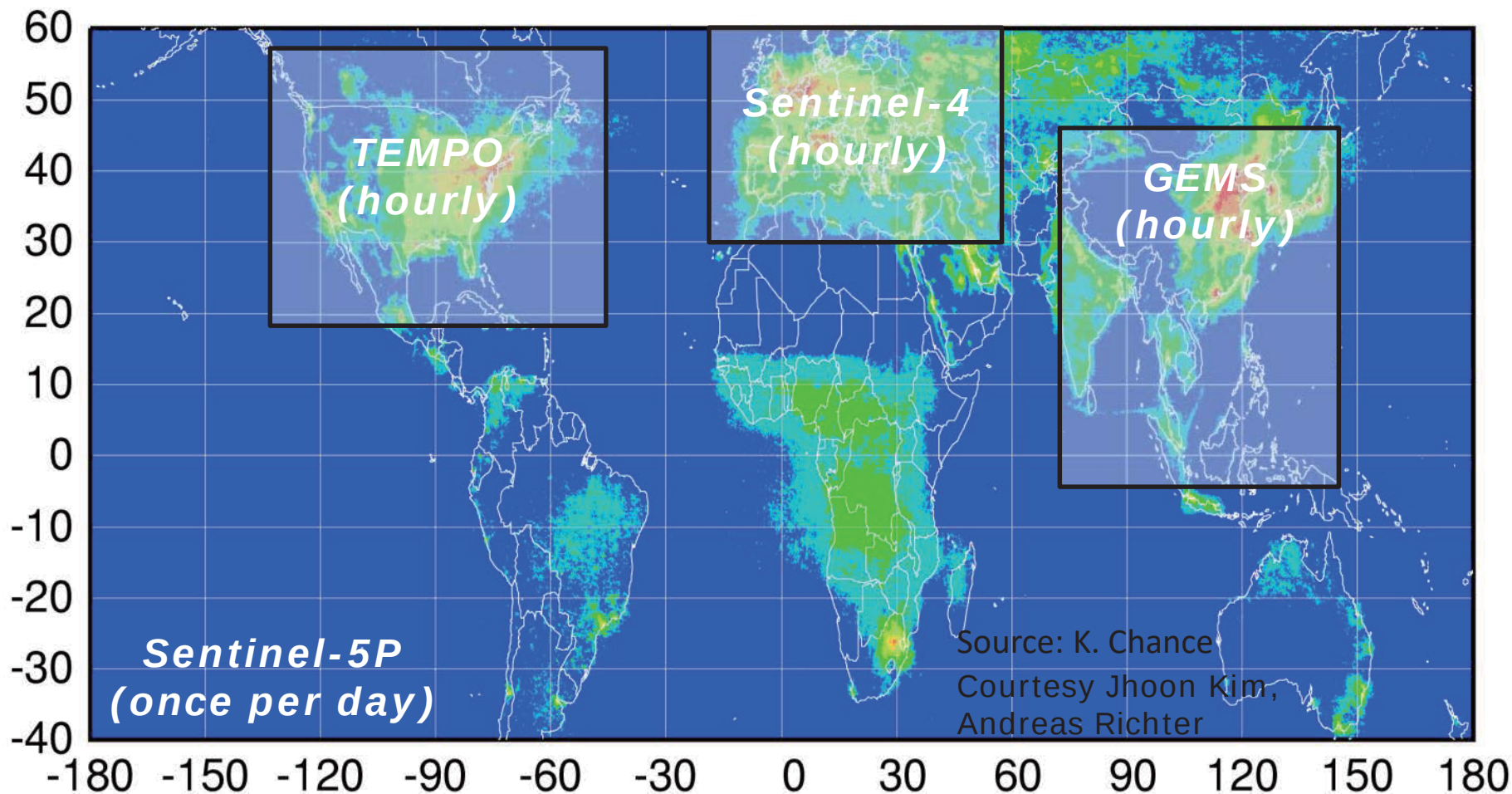
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ACM Group, Collaborators and Funding

- Group: Y.-Y. Yan, R.-J. Ni, M.-Y. Liu, J.-X. Wang, L.-L. Chen, H.-J. Weng, Z.-W. Wang, H. Kong, Y.-Z. Cui...
- China: Q. Zhang, K. He, Y. Zhao, Y. Lei, P. Wang...
- N.A.: S. Davis, D. Streets, D. Wuebbles, M. McElroy, C. Nielsen, R. Spurr, R. Martin...
- Europe: D. Guan, Z. Liu, K.F. Boersma, M. van Roozendaal...
- Funding: NSFC 41005078, 41175127, 41422502...

High-Resolution Geostationary and Polar Orbiting Satellite Measurements of NO₂ and Other Tracers



NO₂ sensors so far: GOME, SCIAMACHY, **OMI**, GOME-2A/B, TropOMI

NO₂ Retrieval Algorithm

Step 1: SCD from DOAS calc.

Step 2: Stratospheric NO₂

Step 3: Tropospheric AMF – *most important*

- Surface albedo; Surface air pressure
- Aerosol absorption and scattering
- Eff. cloud fraction and cloud top pressure
- Vertical profile of NO₂

SCD = F(radiance)

TSCD = SCD – SSSCD

TVCD = TSCD / AMF

Prevailing NO₂ algorithms:

- Implicitly accounting for aerosol optics
- Inconsistent ancillary assumptions between NO₂ and cloud products
- (Typically) no geometric dependence of surface reflectance
- (Often) coarse-resolution NO₂ profile
- Use of look-up table



POMINO algorithm:

- Explicitly accounting for aerosols
- Same ancillary assumptions in retrieving NO₂ and clouds
- Accounting for surface reflectance anisotropy
- High-resolution NO₂ profile
- RTM calculation for each pixel

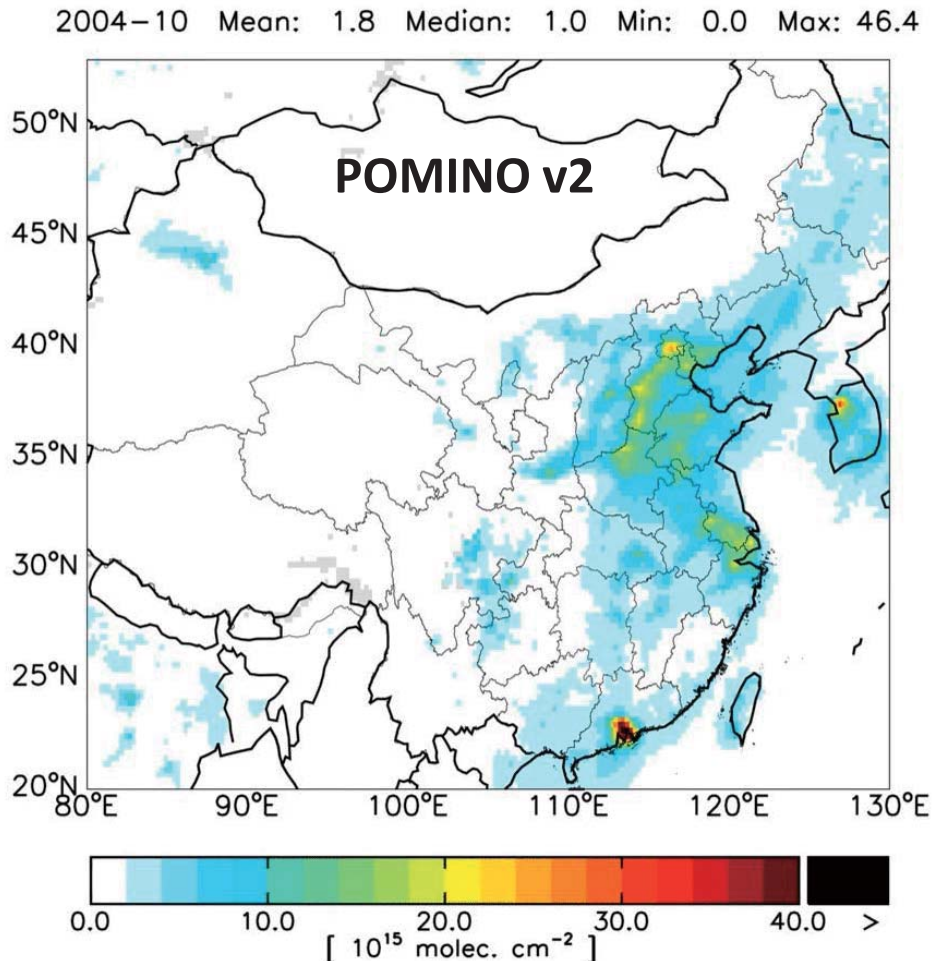
<http://www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmProduct.php#POMINO>

Lin et al., 2014 ACP; Lin et al., 2015 ACP; Liu et al., 2018 AMTD

POMINO – Peking University OMI NO₂ Product

<http://www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmProduct.php#POMINO>

All Level-2 and Level-3 data are freely available



Features:

- Explicit aerosols
- Coherent clouds
- Anisotropic Rs
- High-res NO₂ prof.
- Pixel-specific RTM

NO₂ Retrieval Algorithms for OMI

	DOMINO v2	POMINO v2
RTM	DAK v3.0 (polarized, parallel atmosphere)	LIDORT v3.6 (un-polarized, curved atmosphere)
Calculation for individual pixels	Interpolated from a look-up table	Pixel-specific radiative transfer modeling; no look-up table
Surface reflectance	OMLER v1 (3-year average; 0.5°)	BRDF; MCD43C2 Collection 6 (0.05°)
Surface pressure	TM4 (3° lon x 2° lat); adjusted by elevation	Nested GEOS-Chem (25–50 km); adjusted by elevation
Cloud fraction	OMCLDO2 v1.1.1.3; by look-up table	Derived here
Cloud pressure	OMCLDO2 v1.1.1.3; by look-up table	Derived here
Aerosol optics	Treated implicitly as 'effective' clouds	GEOS-Chem simulations; AOD is adjusted by MODIS, and aerosol vertical profile by CALIOP monthly climatology
Pressure levels, temperature profile, and NO ₂ vertical profile	TM4 (3° lon x 2° lat; 34 layers with ~ 5 layers below 1.5 km)	Nested GEOS-Chem (25–50 km; 47 layers with ~ 10 layers below 1.5 km)

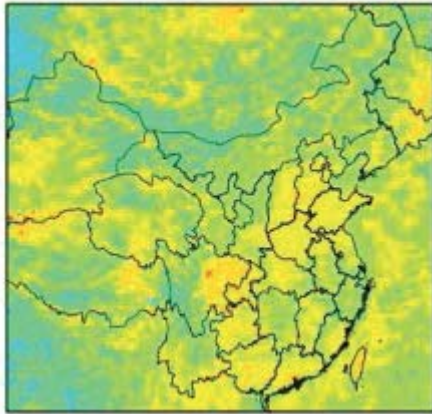
Cloud Retrievals From OMI

	OMCLDO2 v1.1.1.3	POMINO v2
RTM	DAK v3.0 (polarized, parallel atmosphere)	LIDORT v3.6 (un-polarized, curved atmosphere)
Calculation for individual pixels	Interpolated from a look-up table	Pixel-specific radiative transfer modeling; no look-up table
Surface reflectance	OMLER v1 (3-year average; 0.5°)	BRDF; MCD43C2 C6 (0.05°)
Surface pressure	Interpolated from a fixed pressure-height relation (midlatitude summer profile)	Nested GEOS-Chem (25–50 km); adjusted by elevation
Aerosol optics	No aerosols	GEOS-Chem simulations; AOD is adjusted by MODIS C6, and aerosol vertical profile by CALIOP monthly climatology
Pressure levels and temperature profile	Fixed dependence on height (midlatitude summer profile)	Nested GEOS-Chem (25–50 km; 47 layers with ~ 10 layers below 1.5 km)

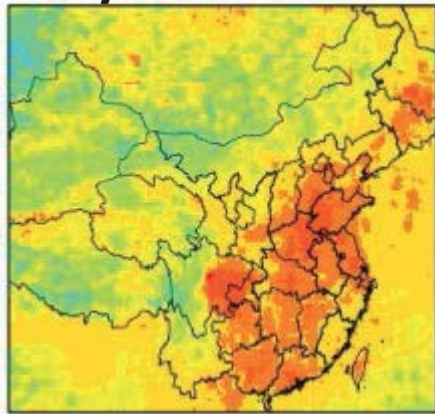
Complex Effects of Aerosols on Cloud Retrieval

Cloud Fraction

with Aerosols

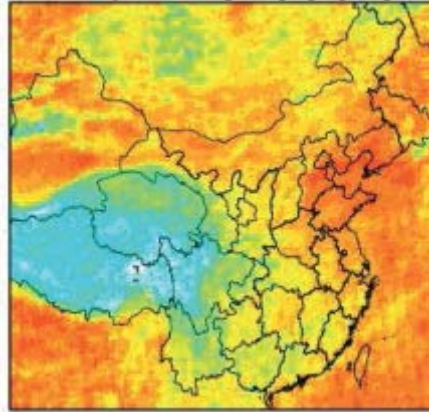


w/o Aerosols

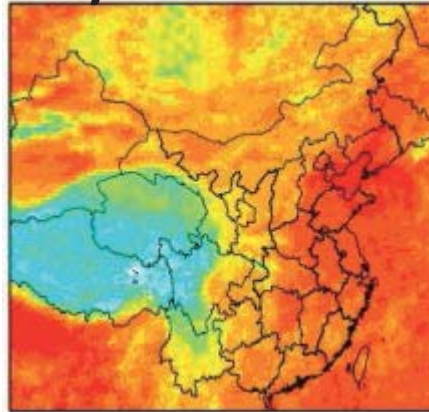


Cloud Pressure

with Aerosols

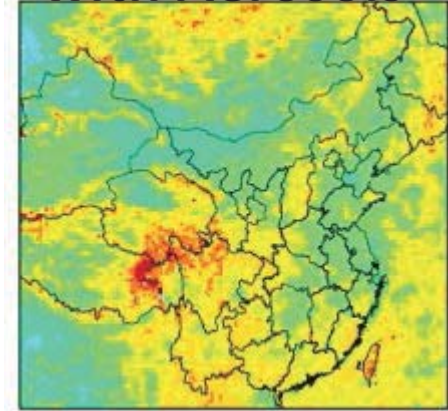


w/o Aerosols

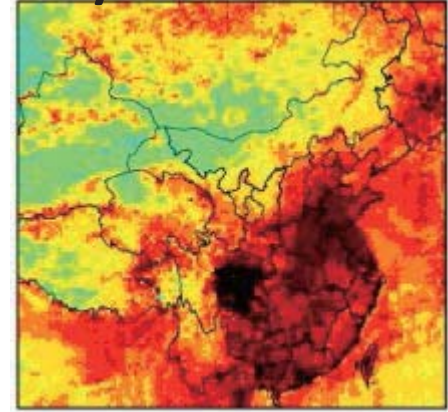


Cloud Radiance Fraction

with Aerosols



w/o Aerosols

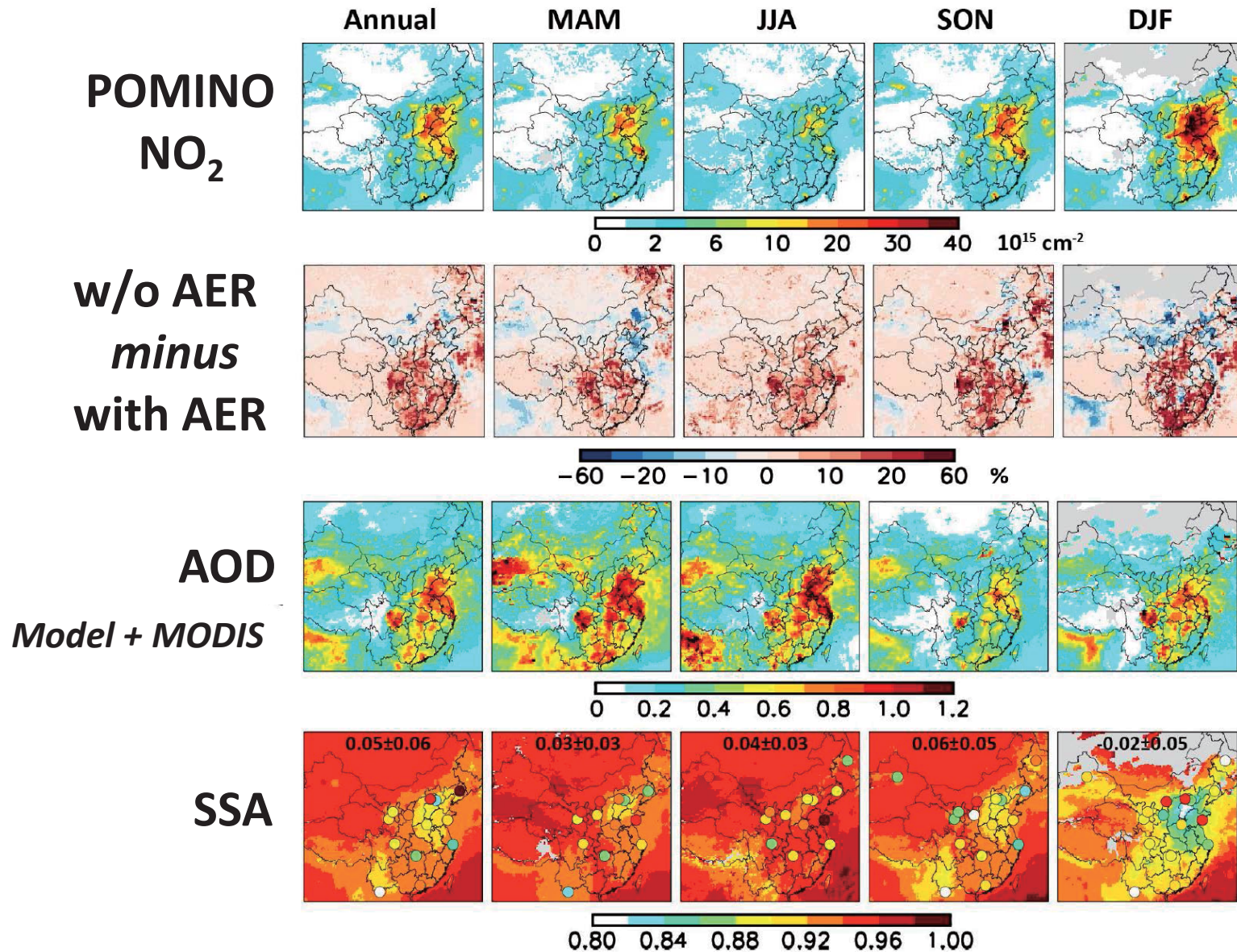


0 2 6 10 20 40 100 x 0.01

300 500 700 900 1100 hPa

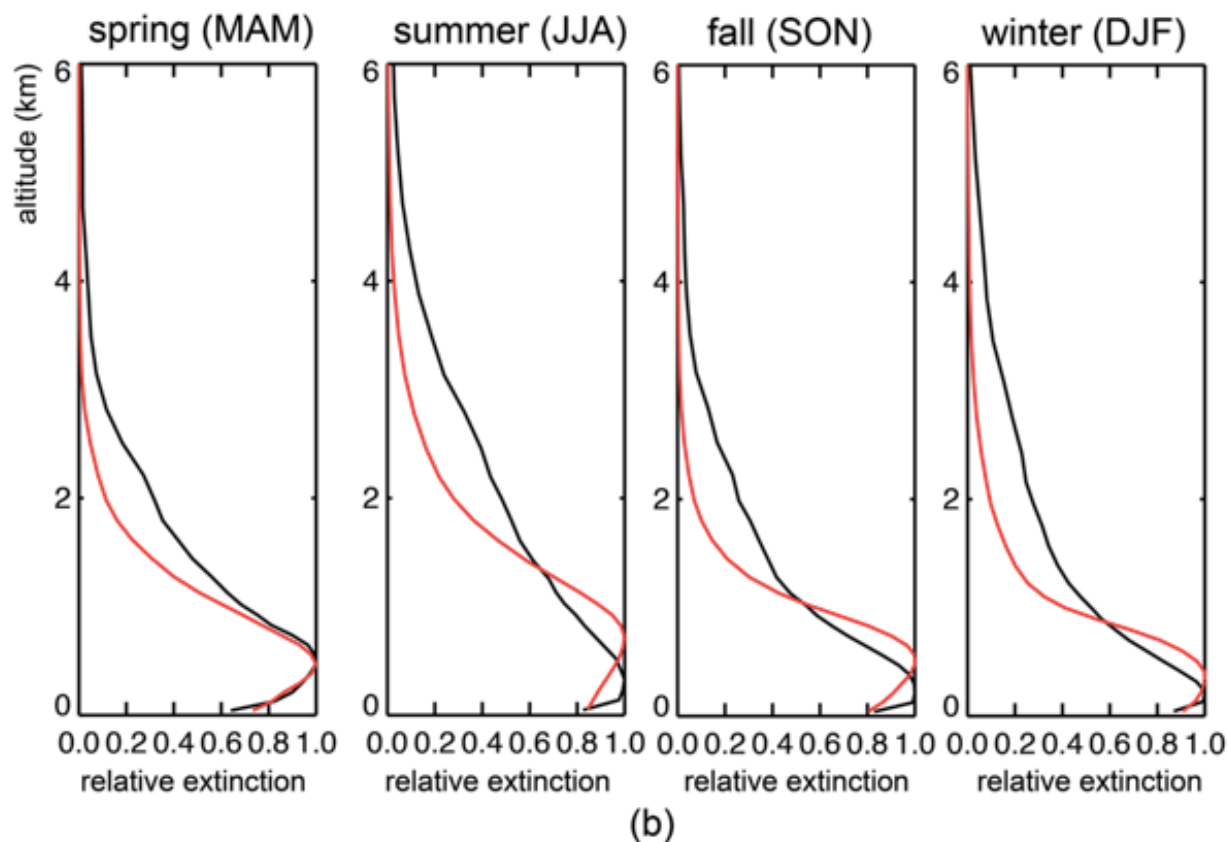
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 x 0.01

Explicitly Accounting for Aerosols is Critical

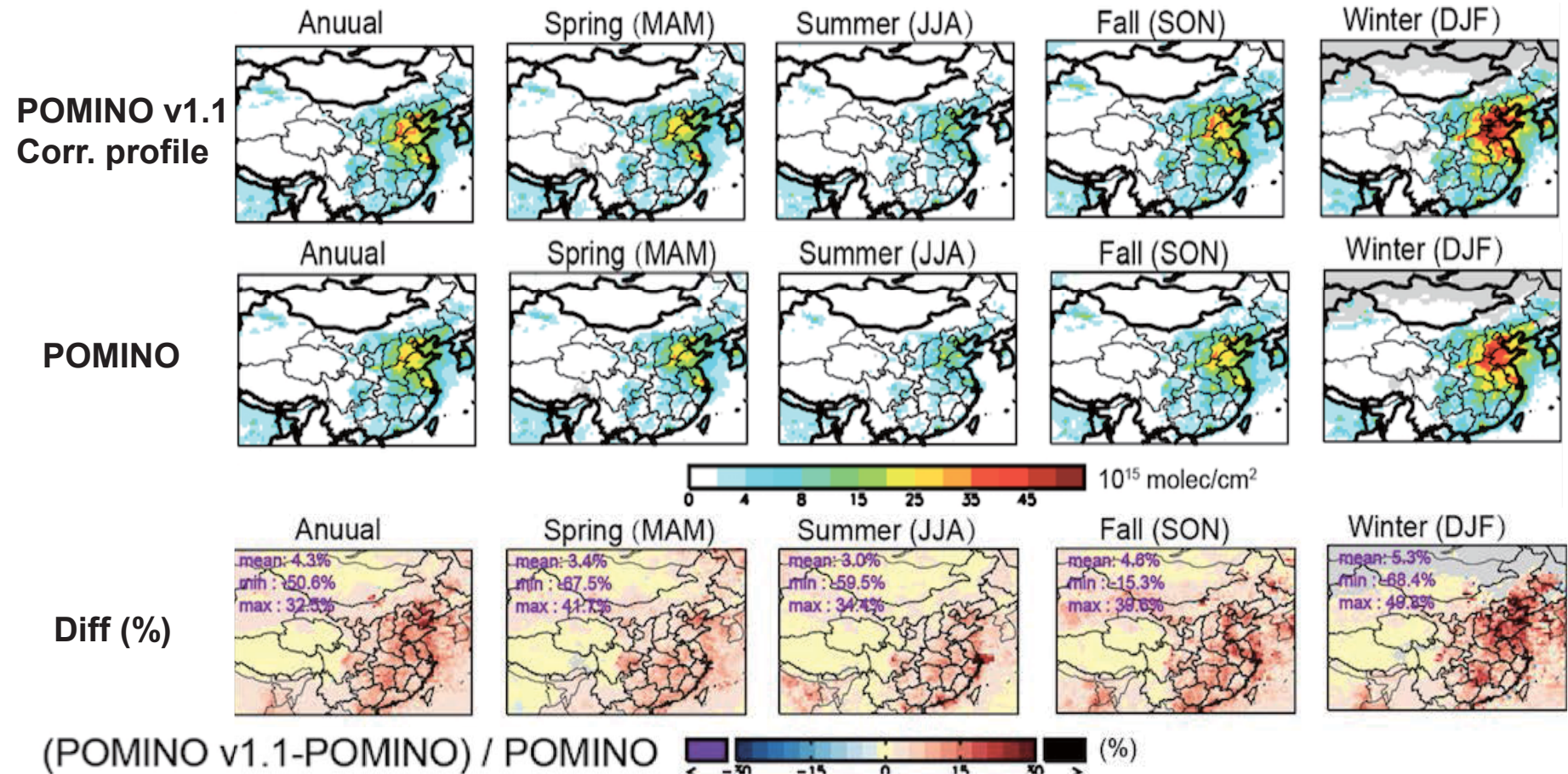


Constraining Model Aerosol Profile by CALIOP

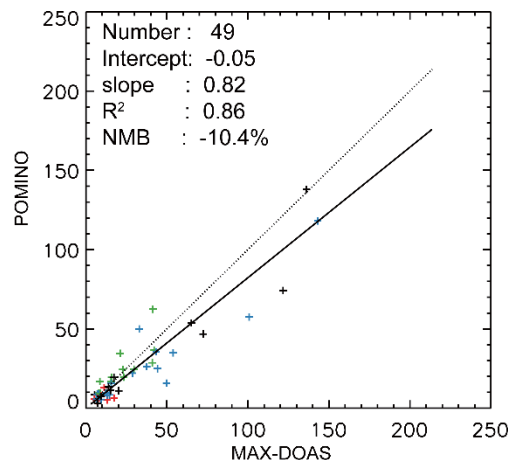
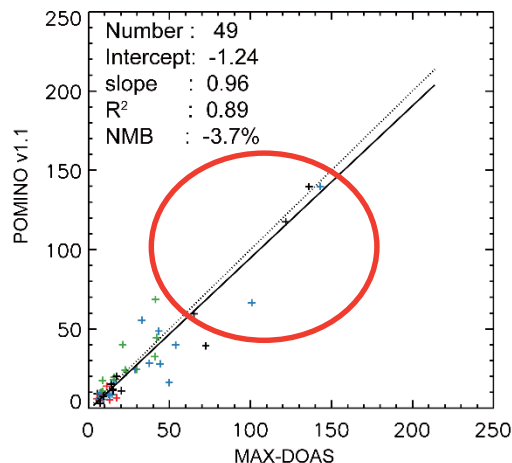
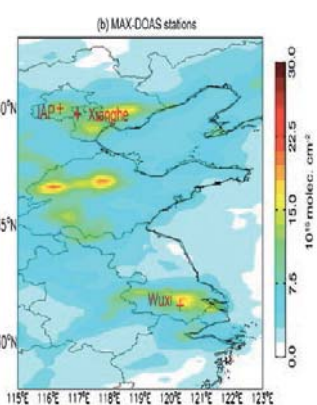
Aerosol extinction profile standardized by maxima of the profile (Northern East China, 2012)



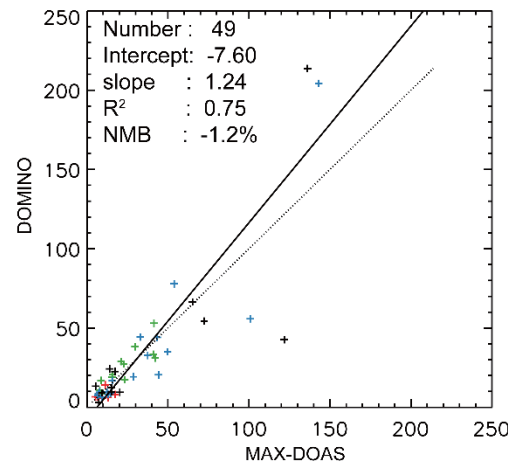
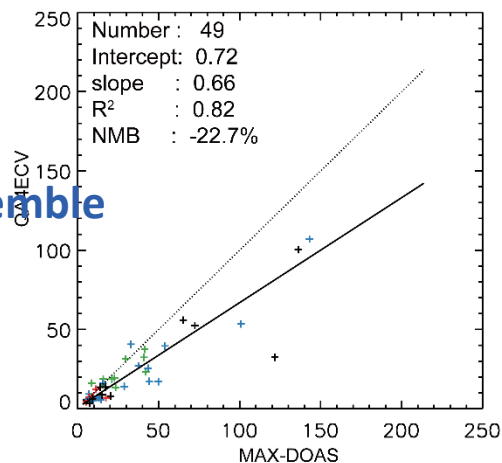
Correcting Aerosol Profile Increases NO₂ VCD by ~ 15% Averaged over East China in 2012



Comparison with MAX-DOAS Data



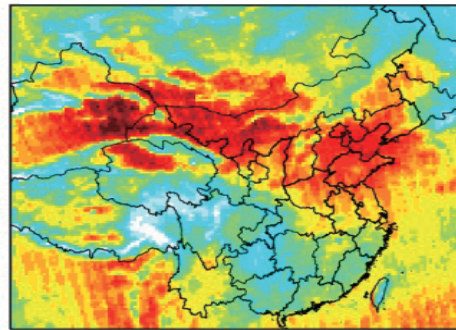
QA4ECV
Satellite data ensemble
No aerosols



Explicit Aerosol Representation Reduces Sampling Low Bias by Better Accounting for Polluted Days?

Days per Month with Valid Data

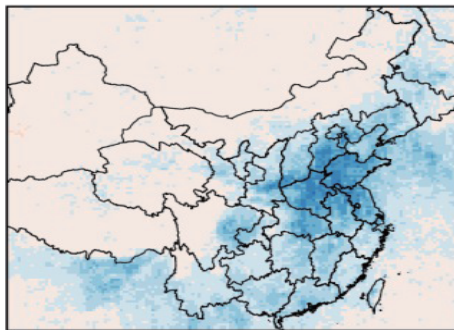
POMINO (with AER)



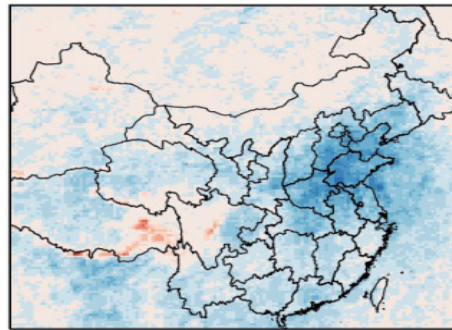
Valid: CRF $\leq$ 50%

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

noAER – POMINO



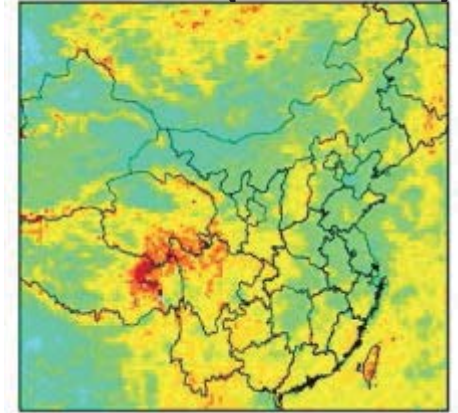
DOMINO – POMINO



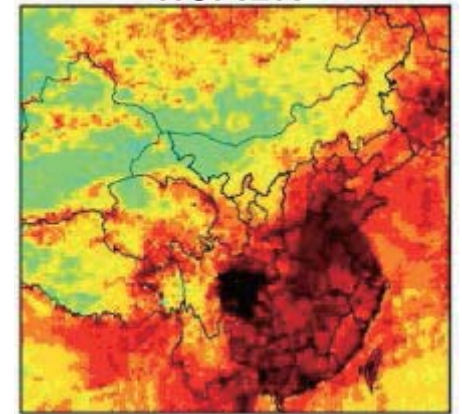
-10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 **days**

Cloud Radiance Fraction

POMINO (with AER)



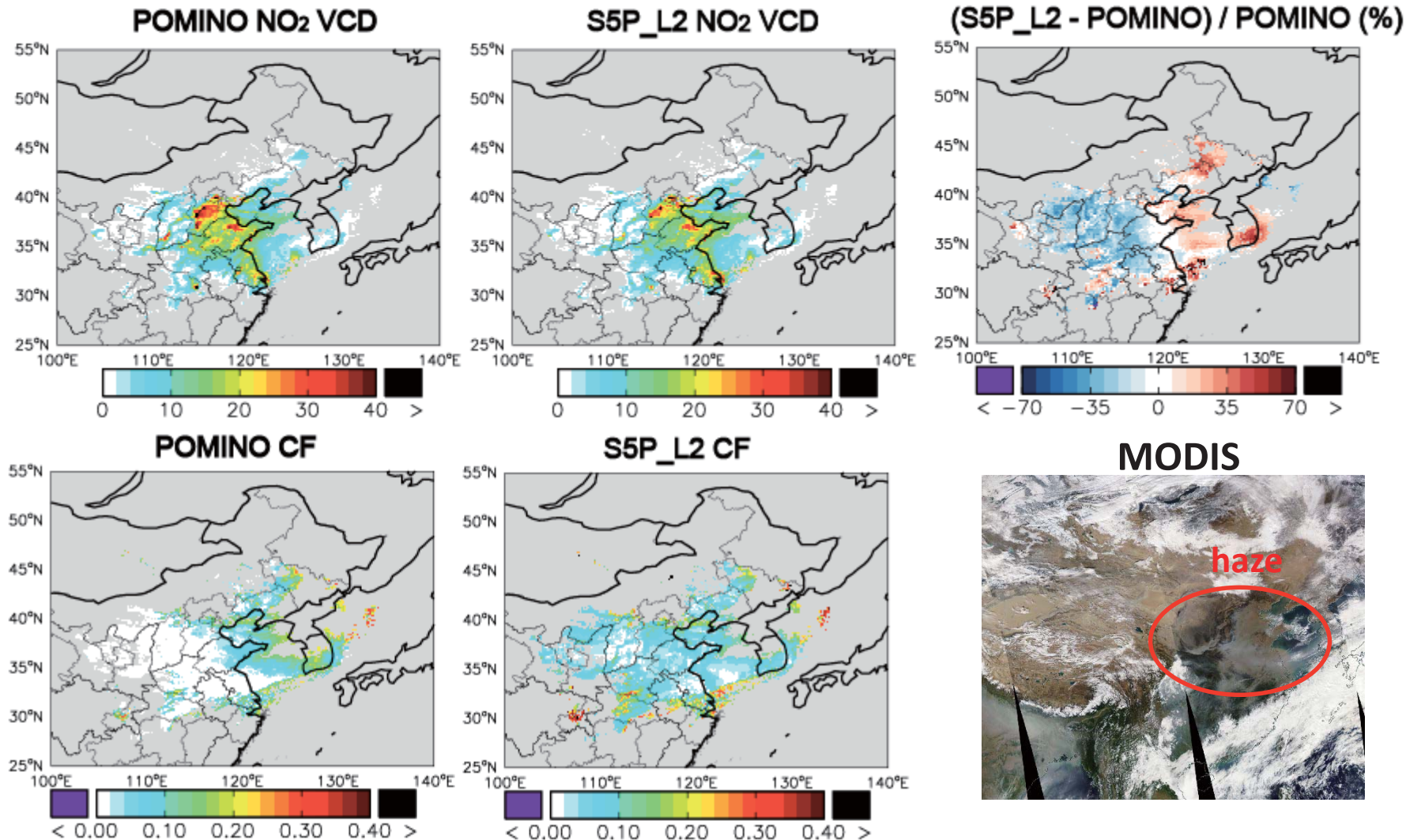
noAER



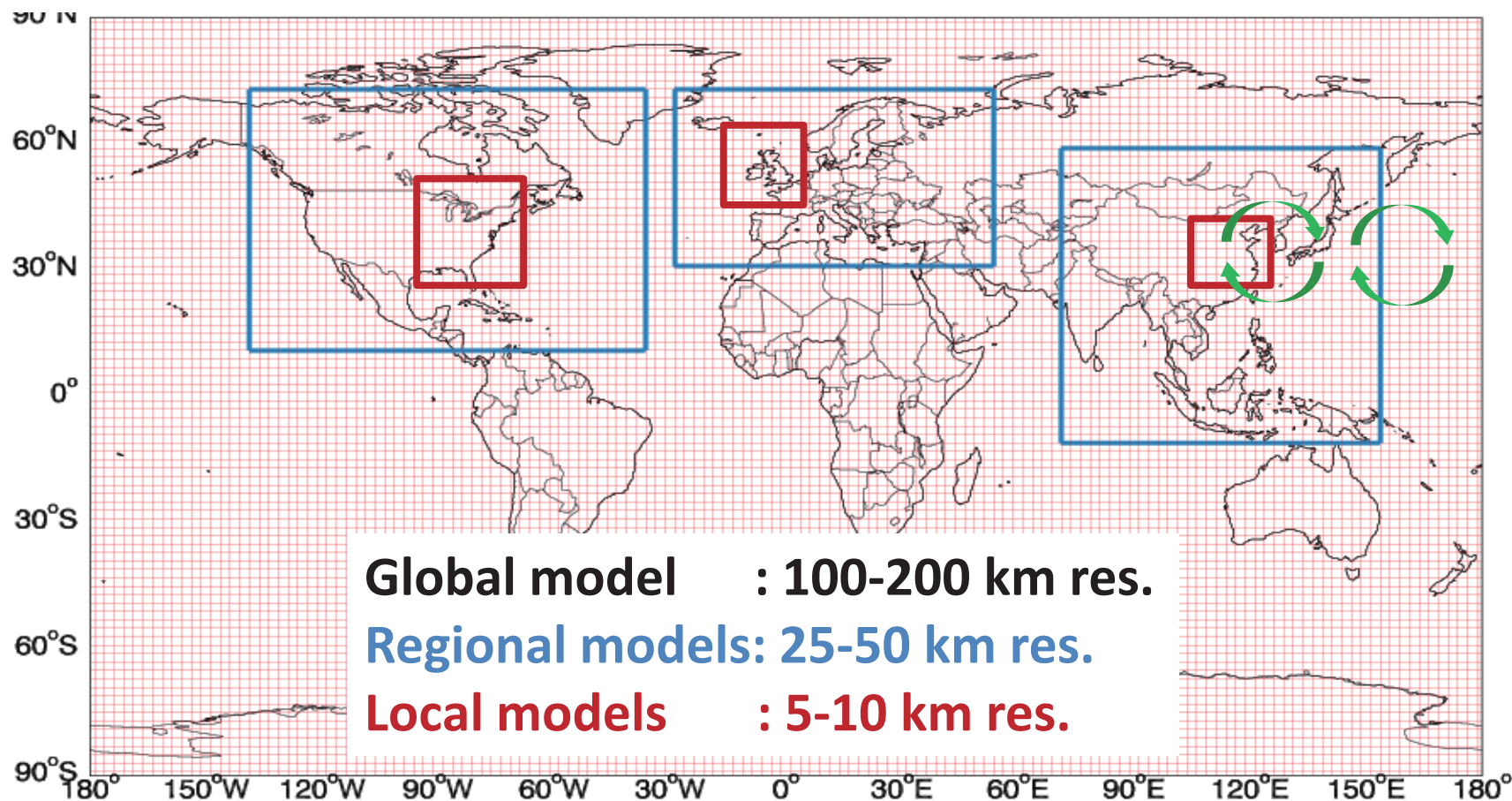
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 $\times 0.01$

Initial Result for TROPOMI NO₂ Retrieval

2017/11/25



Global-Multi-Regional Multi-layer Two-Way Coupled Model System to Interpret Satellite Data



Summary

- POMINO NO₂ has several important features suitable for East Asia, in both clean and polluted situations.
- POMINO can also be applied to SO₂, HCHO and CHOCHO. We intentionally made the code easily extensible.
- We look forward to collaborating with GEMS teams on trace gas retrievals and model simulations.



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<http://www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~acm/acmProduct.php#POMINO>