

Comparison of TROPOMI tropospheric NO₂ observations with airborne, stationary ground-based and car DOAS measurements during the S5Pval-DE-Ruhr campaign



Sentinel-5P 5 years anniversary meeting
11 October 2022
Taormina, Italy

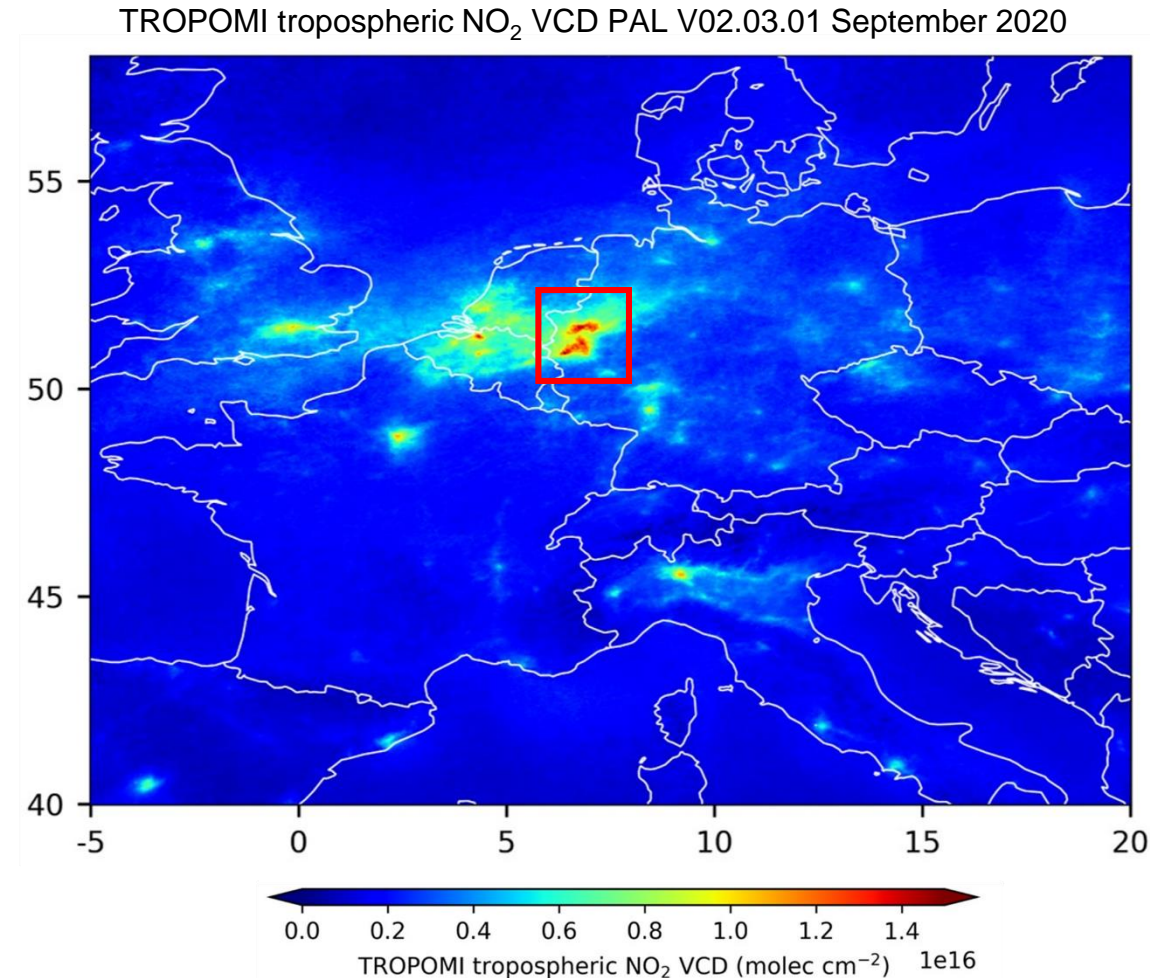
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(1) IUP Bremen, (2) BIRA, (3) MPIC, (4) FU Berlin, (5) KNMI, (6) FZ-Jülich, (7) LuftBlick, (8) JCET UMBC, (9) ESA

S5P-VAL-DE-Ruhr campaign

- Validation of TROPOMI tropospheric NO₂ VCD
- Campaign activities took place in North Rhine-Westphalia
 - Rhine-Ruhr Metropolitan area
 - 10 million inhabitants
 - Several highways
 - Energy intensive industrial areas
 - Large power plants
- NO₂ pollution hotspot clearly visible in TROPOMI NO₂ maps
- Airborne imaging, ground-based stationary and mobile car DOAS measurements
- Seven research flight days from 12 – 18 September 2020
- Part of the QA4EO project



Instruments

→ Mobile component

- IUP-AirMAP imaging DOAS onboard of the Cessna
- 3 car DOAS instruments: MPIC, BIRA, and IUP-Bremen



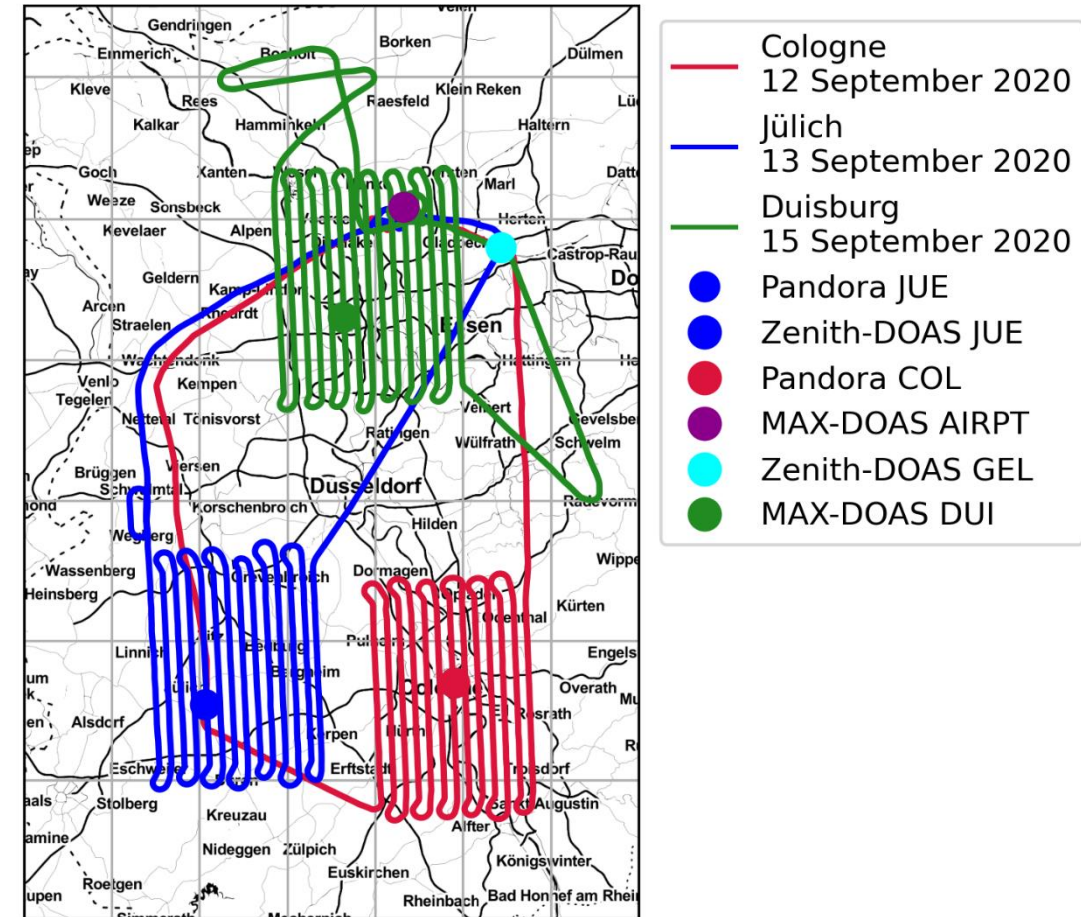
→ Ground-based component

- 6 ground-based spectrometers at 5 locations
 - 2 zenith-sky Avantes: Jülich and Gelsenkirchen
 - 2 MAX-DOAS: Duisburg and Airport Dinslaken
 - 2 Pandora: Jülich and Cologne

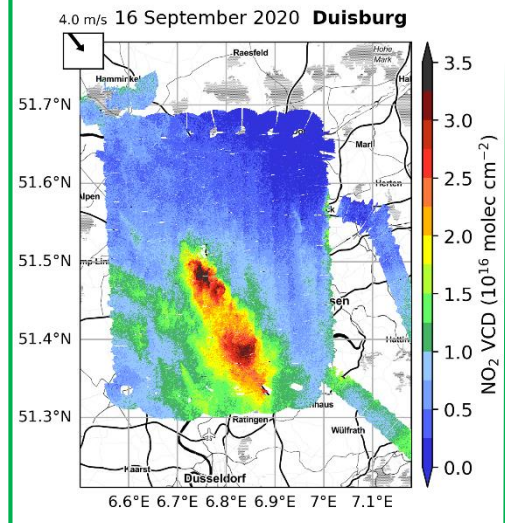
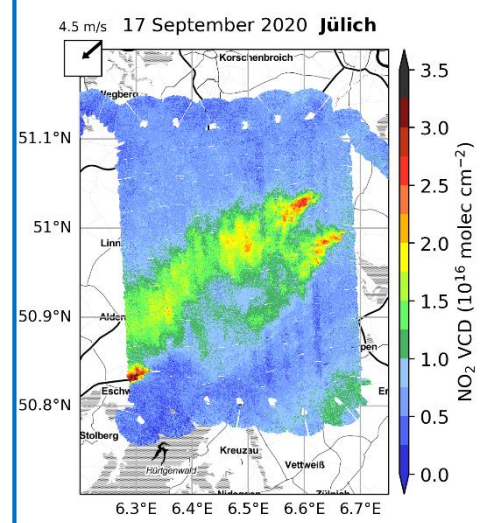
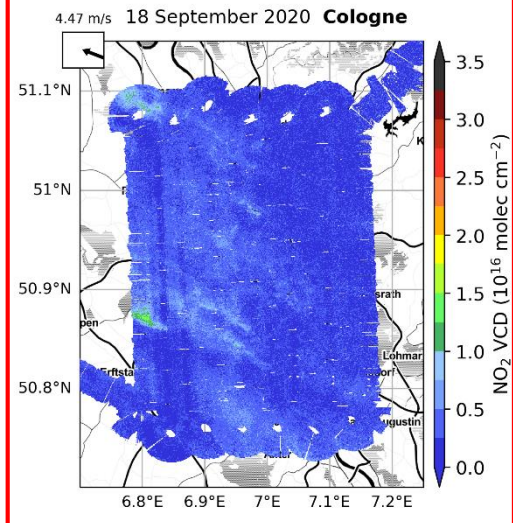
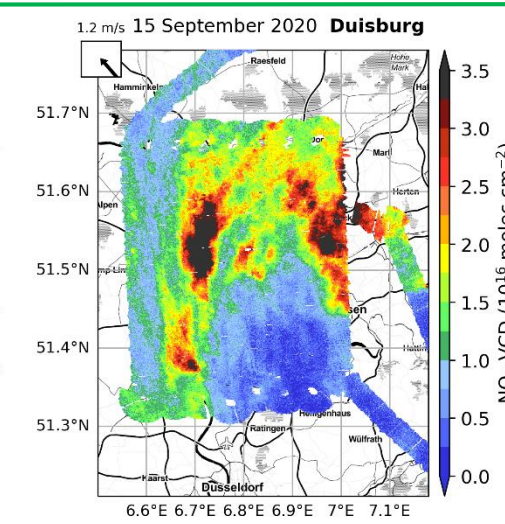
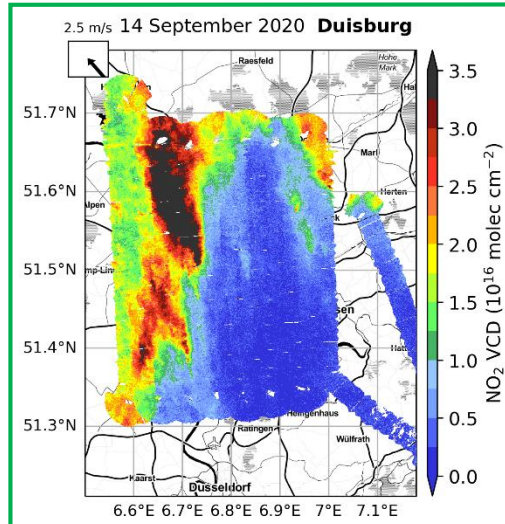
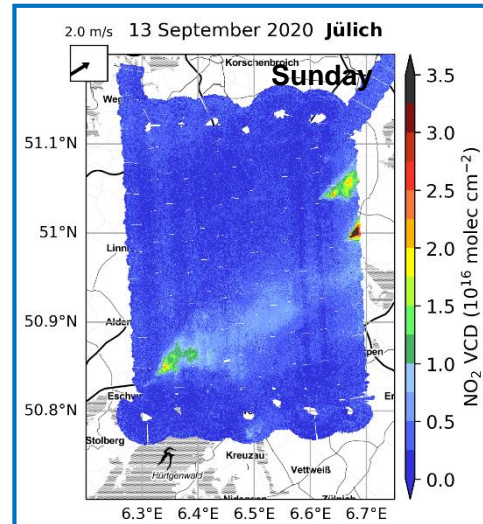
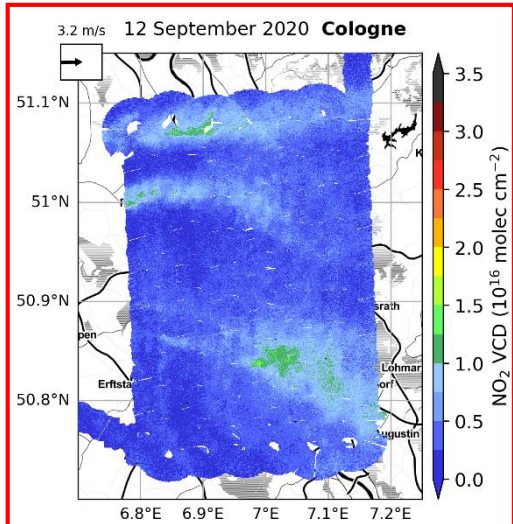


Research flight areas

- Three research flight areas
- Flight area **Jülich**
 - Three large coal fired power plants
- Flight area **Cologne**
 - Mixed urban and industrial area
- Flight area **Duisburg**
 - Mixture of urban and industrial emitters, includes the central metropolitan Ruhr area
- Each flight 13-15 flight tracks in an area of 30 km x 35 km
- Overpass of ground-based measurement sites



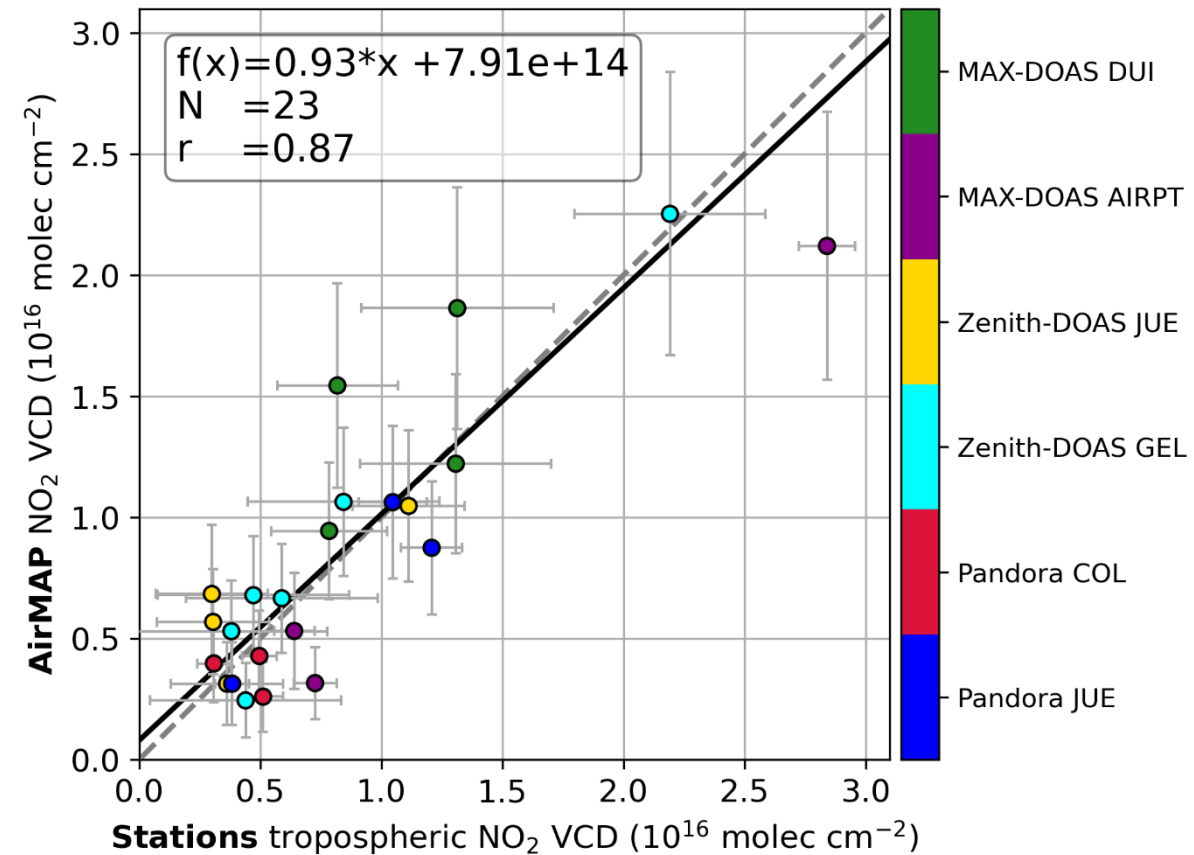
AirMAP NO₂ maps



- **Cologne**: only slightly enhanced NO₂
- **Jülich**: plumes from 3 power plants visible
- **Duisburg**: strong NO_x emissions from power plants and industrial area
- Strong variability between the different target areas
- < 0.5x10¹⁶ to 7x10¹⁶ molec cm⁻²

Evaluating AirMAP NO₂ VCD with stationary data

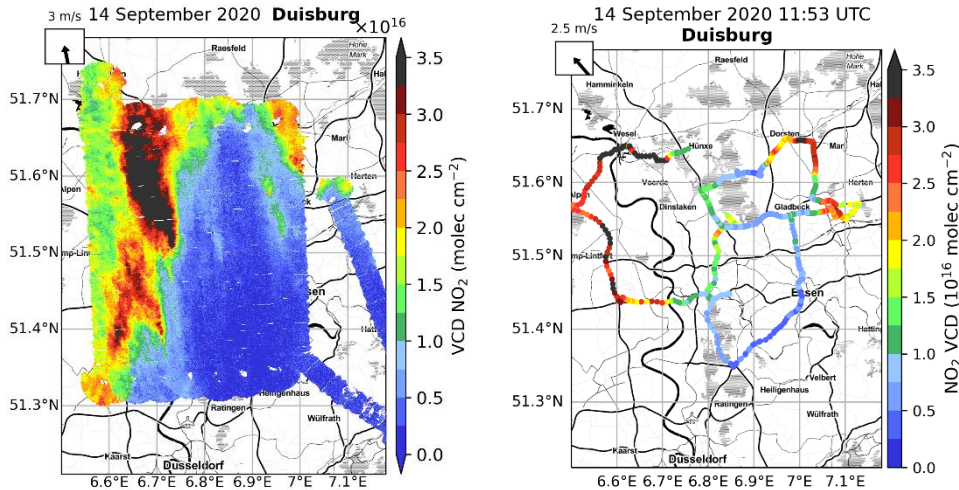
- AirMAP data averaged over a **500 m x 500 m** box around the station sites
- Stationary ground-based data averaged over a time interval of **20 min** closest to the AirMAP overpass
- 23 coincident measurements
- AirMAP and ground-based tropospheric NO₂ VCDs are highly correlated and show good agreement



Evaluating AirMAP NO₂ VCD with car DOAS data

→ Advantages of car DOAS:

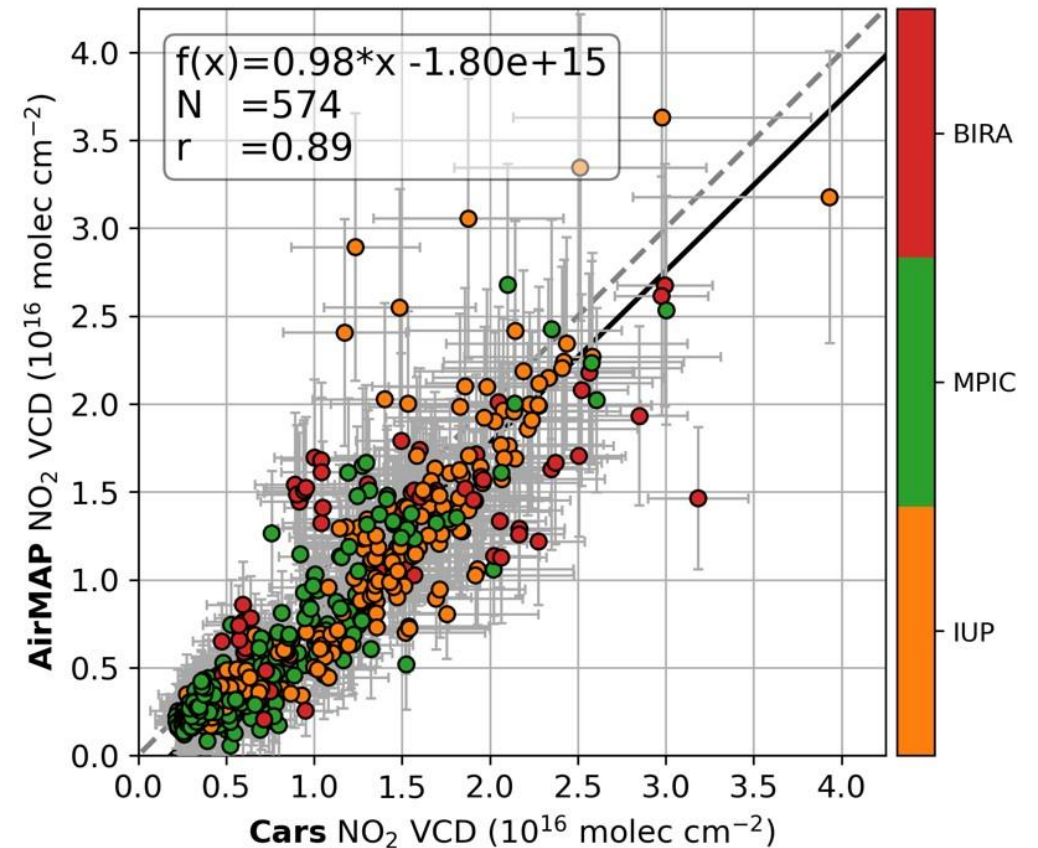
- high temporal resolution & coordinated to AirMAP flights



→ AirMAP and car DOAS measurements are averaged over
500 m x 500 m boxes and in time intervals of **15 min**

→ 574 coincident measurements (car DOAS \pm 15 min window
from AirMAP overpass)

→ Collocated measurements show good agreement



Evaluating TROPOMI NO₂ VCD with AirMAP data

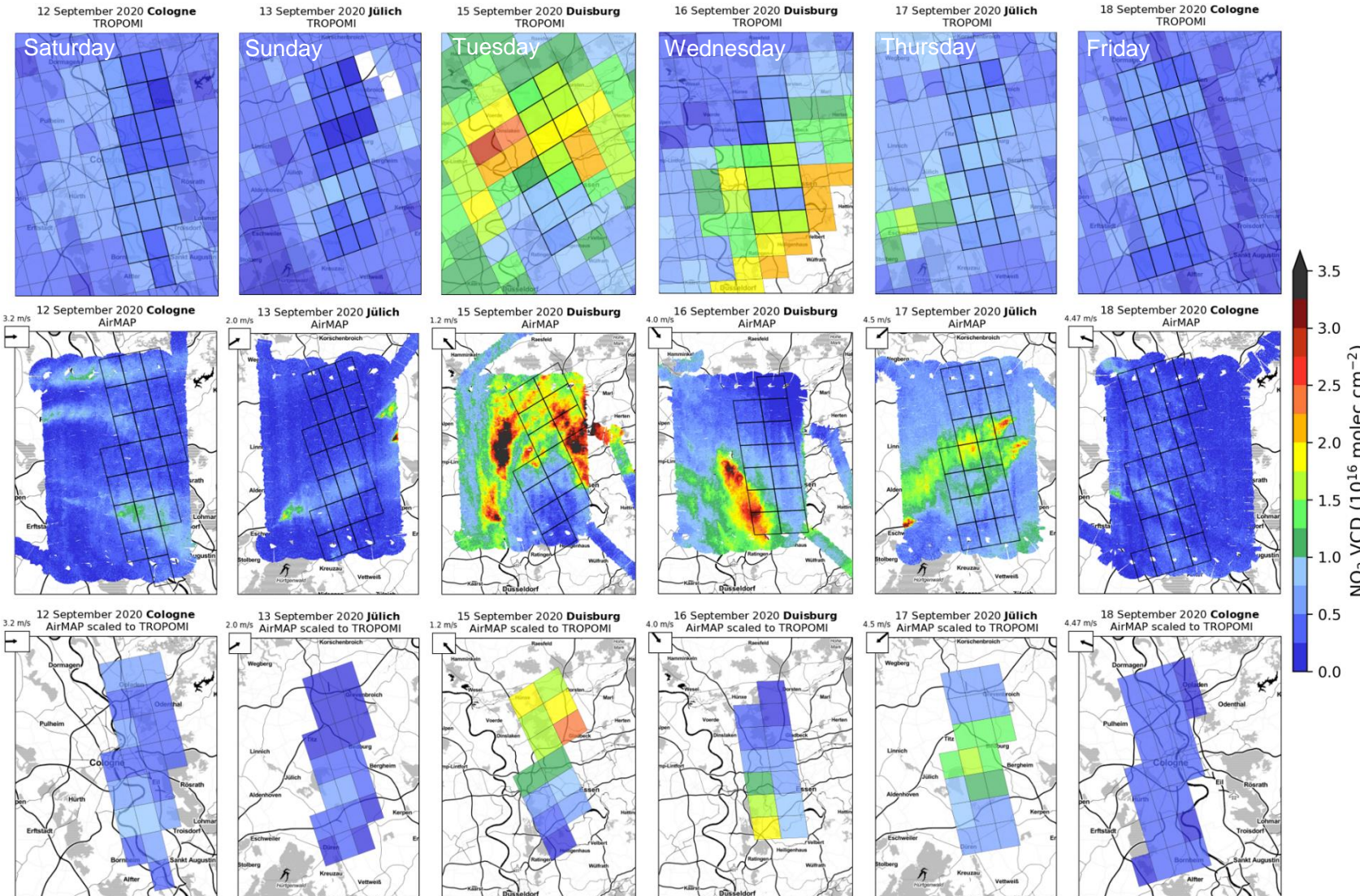
→ 6 measurement days with TROPOMI
and AirMAP observations

→ Nearly cloud free days

→ Collocation criteria:
– TROPOMI pixel mapped >75%
– ± 30 min time difference

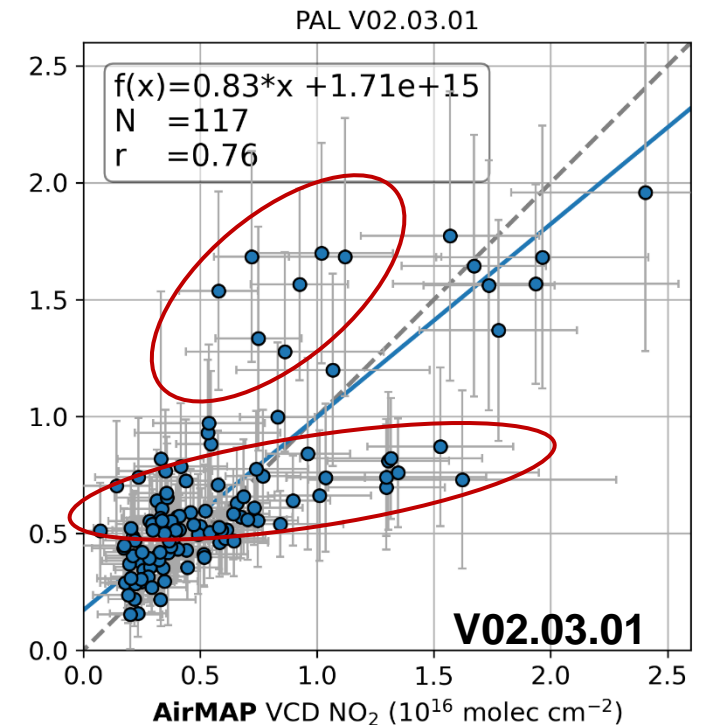
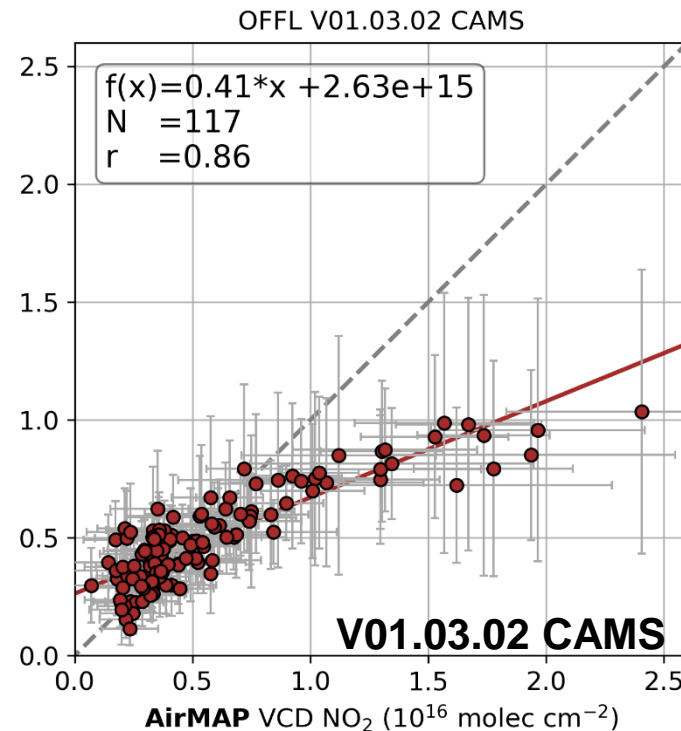
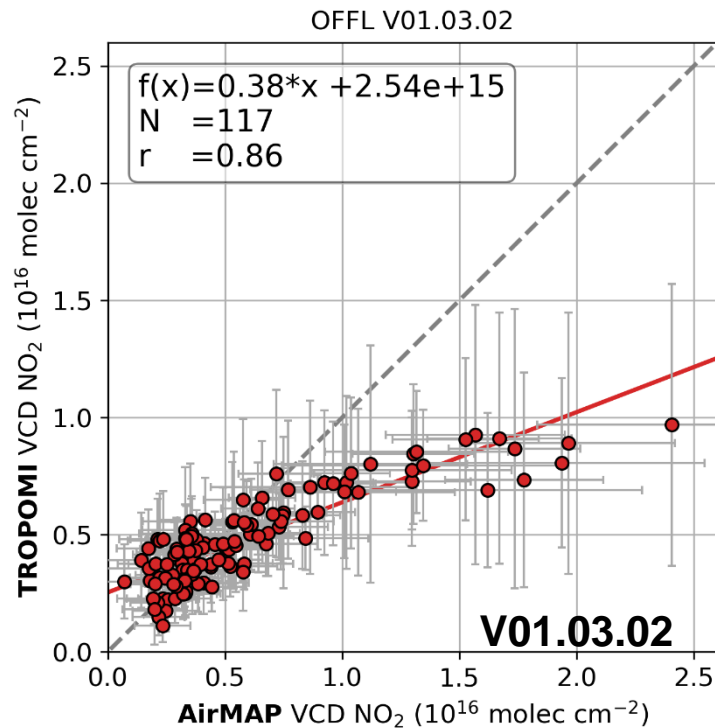
→ 117 TROPOMI pixels coinciding with
AirMAP measurements

→ AirMAP tropospheric NO₂ VCDs are
scaled to the TROPOMI pixel



Evaluating TROPOMI NO₂ VCD with AirMAP data

- OFFL V01.03.02: good correlation 0.86 with slope of 0.38
- OFFL V01.03.02 CAMS: correlations unchanged, slope slightly improved to 0.41
- PAL V02.03.01: Larger scatter → reduced correlation but better slope of 0.83



Evaluating TROPOMI NO₂ VCD – Cloud effects

→ Without cloud correction

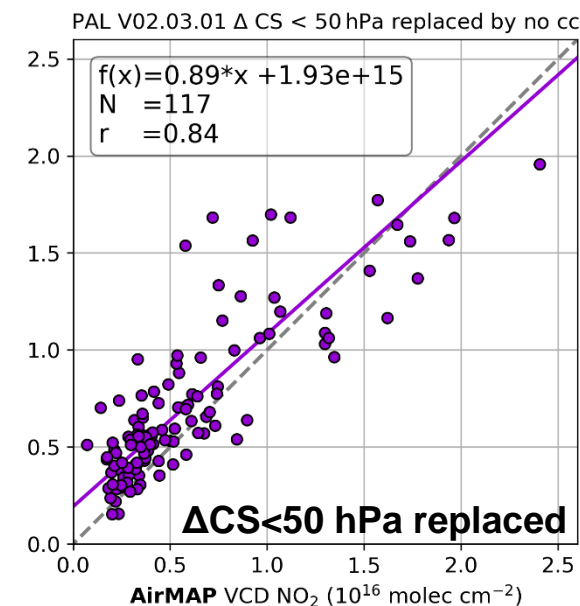
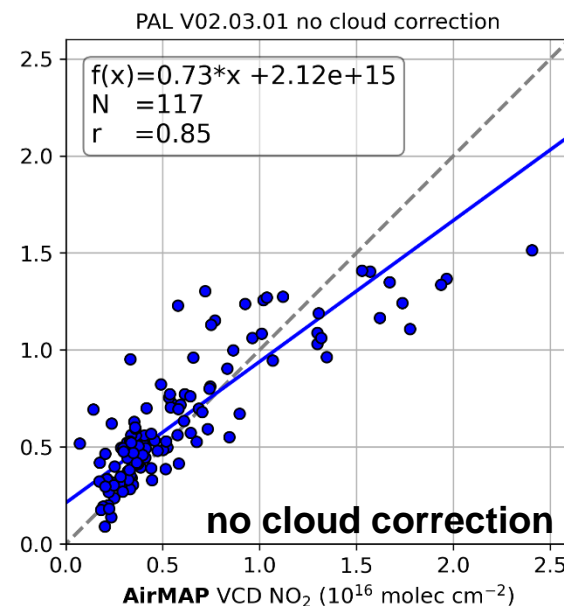
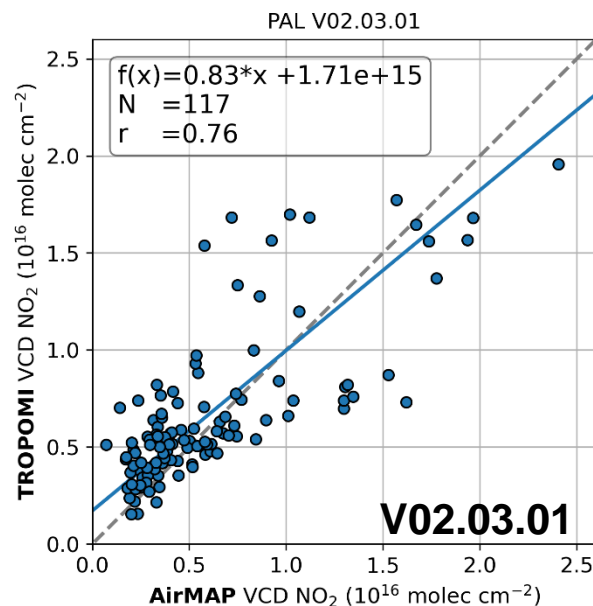
- Lower branch gone
- Upper branch much reduced
- Better correlation 0.76 → 0.85

→ Two branches caused by cloud correction

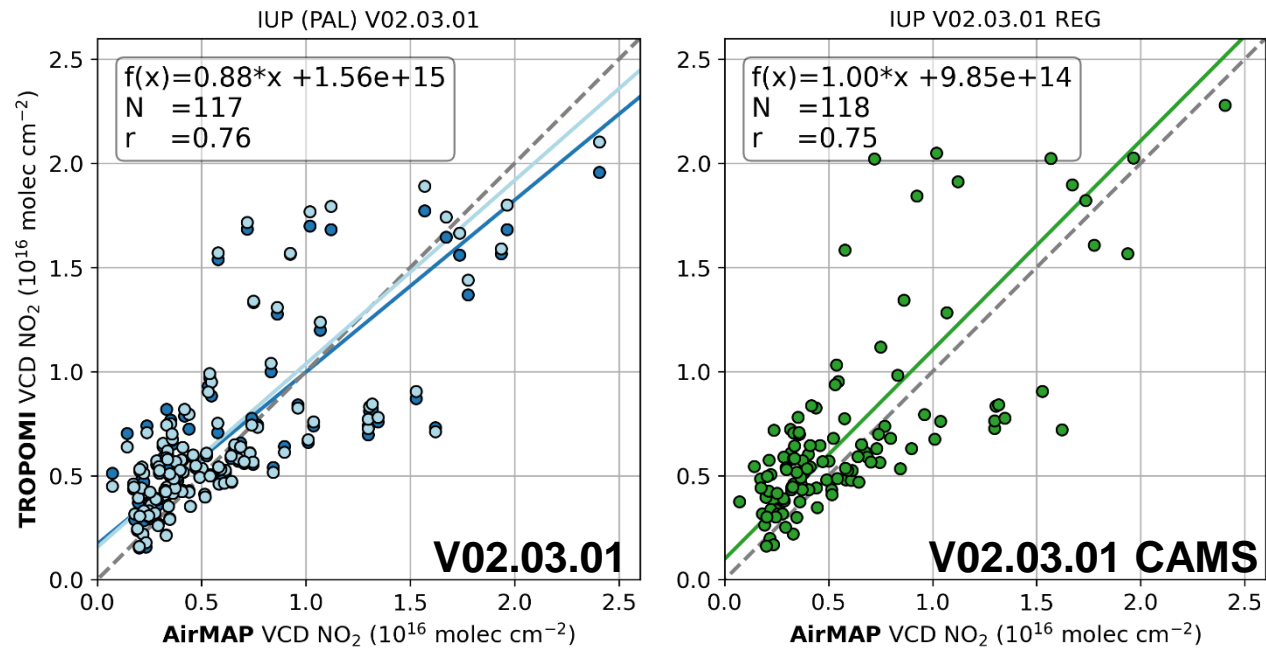
→ Cloud pressure filter

- Detecting pixels with clouds close to the surface
- cloud pressure – surface pressure $\Delta CS < 50$ hPa
- 28 out of 117 pixel replaced with no cloud correction
- Lower branch gone → better correlation

→ High cloud pressures might be caused by aerosol loads



Evaluating TROPOMI NO₂ VCD - NO₂ profile



→ Custom TROPOMI NO₂ product based on V02.03.01

- Possibility to change auxiliary data

→ Higher resolved a priori NO₂ vertical profile

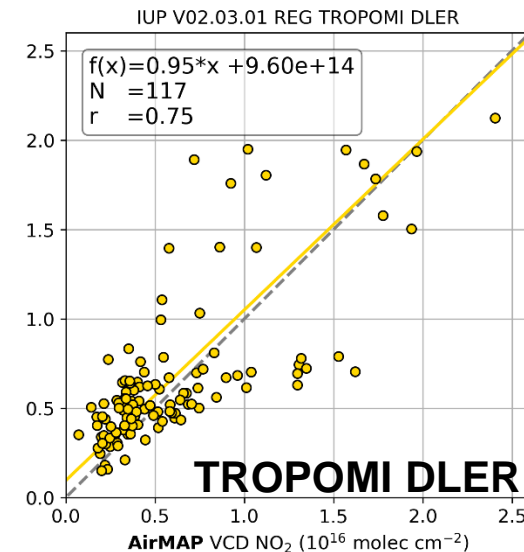
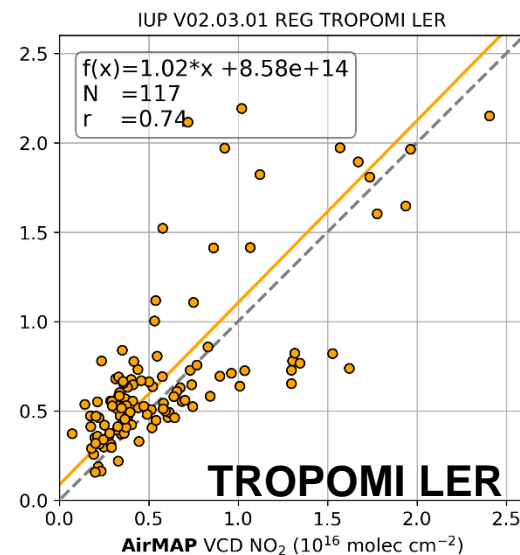
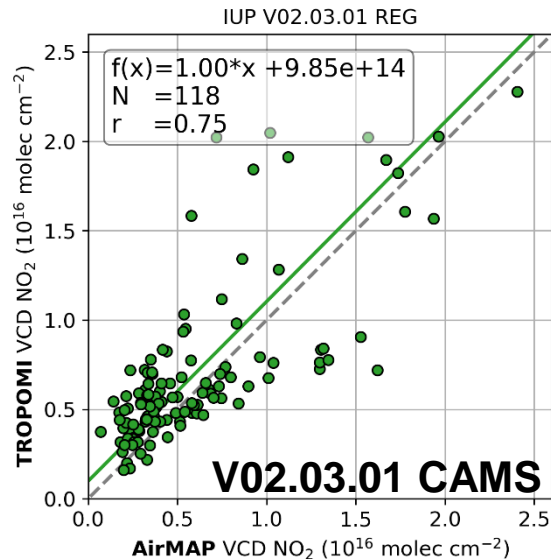
- 0.1° x 0.1° CAMS regional analyses below 3 km
- Recalculating AMFs and tropospheric NO₂ VCDs
- Correlation nearly unchanged
- TROPOMI data closer to AirMAP data 0.88 → 1.00

→ Higher resolved NO₂ profiles have a larger effect than for the old version

- only for the more realistic lower cloud pressures
- Lower branch in V02.03.01 remains

Evaluating TROPOMI NO₂ VCD - surface reflectivity

- Replacing OMI LER with TROPOMI LER (Tilstra, 2022)
 - Slope increased slightly 1 → 1.02
 - Correlation nearly unchanged 0.75 → 0.74
- Replacing OMI LER with TROPOMI DLER (Tilstra, 2022)
 - Slope decreased 1 → 0.95
 - Correlation unchanged
- TROPOMI LER/DLER only small effect



Conclusions

→ Evaluation of different TROPOMI tropospheric NO₂ VCD products

→ Old version OFFL V01.03.02:

- Strong negative bias but good correlation
- Replacing TM5 with CAMS regional NO₂ profiles only small impact

→ New version PAL V02.03.01:

- Slope increased but correlation got worse

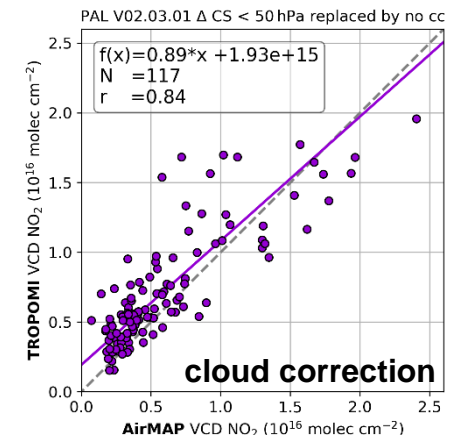
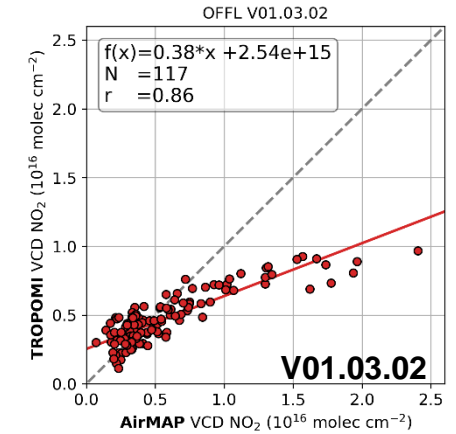
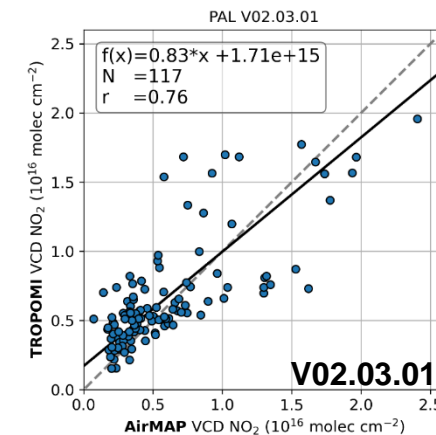
→ Sensitivity test showed that problems are caused by cloud correction

- Aerosol loads

→ CAMS regional NO₂ profiles larger impact than for old version

→ TROPOMI LER/DLER plays a minor role for the campaign dataset

→ Paper submitted to AMT



Thank you for your attention!

