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Title:

Evaluating A Priori Ozone Profile Information Used in TEMPO Tropospheric Ozone Retrievals

Abstract:

Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is a greenhouse gas and toxic pollutant which plays a major role in air quality. Typically, monitoring of surface air quality and O<sub>3</sub> mixing ratios is primarily conducted using in situ measurement networks. This is partially due to high-quality information related to air quality being limited from space-borne platforms due to coarse spatial resolution, limited temporal frequency, and minimal sensitivity to lower tropospheric and surface-level O<sub>3</sub>. The Tropospheric Emissions: Monitoring of Pollution (TEMPO) satellite is designed to address these limitations of current space-based platforms and to improve our ability to monitor North American air quality. TEMPO will provide hourly data of total column and vertical profiles of O<sub>3</sub> with high spatial resolution to be used as a near-real-time air quality product.

TEMPO O<sub>3</sub> retrievals will apply the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory profile algorithm developed based on work from GOME, GOME-2, and OMI. This algorithm uses a priori O<sub>3</sub> profile information from a climatological data-base developed from long-term ozone-sonde measurements (tropopause-based (TB) O<sub>3</sub> climatology). It has been shown that satellite O<sub>3</sub> retrievals are sensitive to a priori O<sub>3</sub> profiles and covariance matrices. During this work we investigate the climatological data to be used in TEMPO algorithms (TB O<sub>3</sub>) and simulated data from the NASA GMAO Goddard Earth Observing System (GEOS-5) Forward Processing (FP) near-real-time (NRT) model products. These two data products will be evaluated with ground-based lidar data from the Tropospheric Ozone Lidar Network (TOLNet) at various locations of the US. This study evaluates the TB climatology, GEOS-5 climatology, and 3-hourly GEOS-5 data compared to lower tropospheric observations to demonstrate the accuracy of a priori information to potentially be used in TEMPO O<sub>3</sub> algorithms. Here we present our initial analysis and the theoretical impact on TEMPO retrievals in the lower troposphere.

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