

Bridging the SAGE data gap: Toward a climate data product with ozone and water vapor data from NASA SAGE and Aura missions and NASA reanalyses



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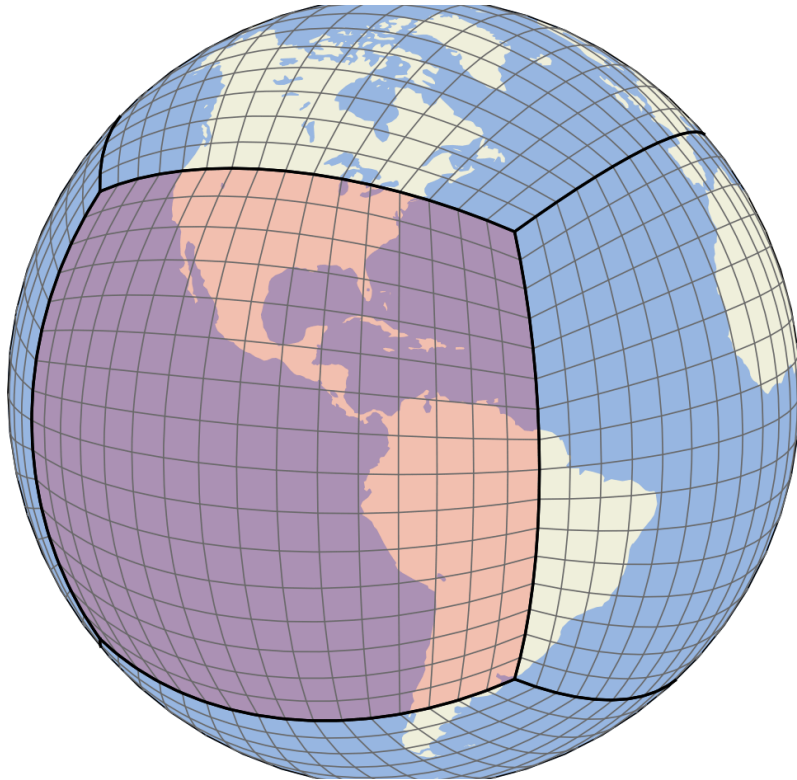
Co-Investigators

Steven Pawson (GMAO), Pam Wales (MSU/GMAO), Kris Wargan (SSAI/GMAO), Brad Weir (MSU/GMAO)

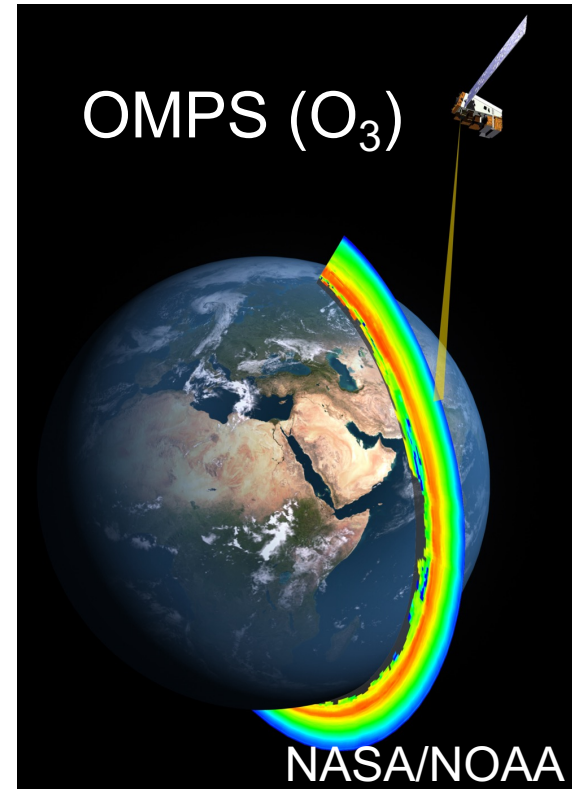


NASA GMAO global meteorology and chemistry products

GEOS

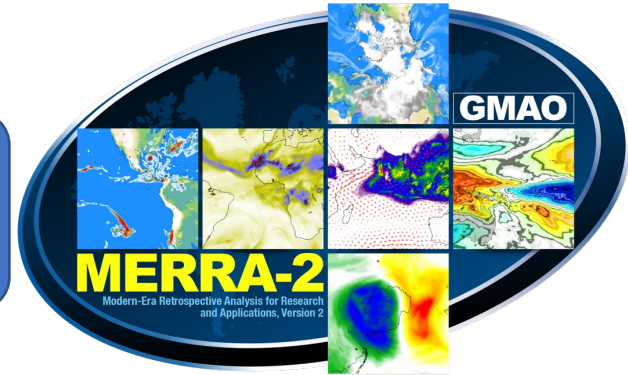
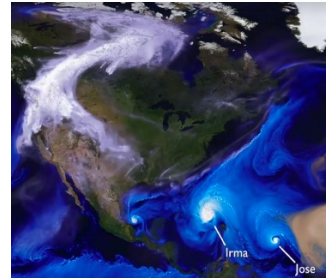
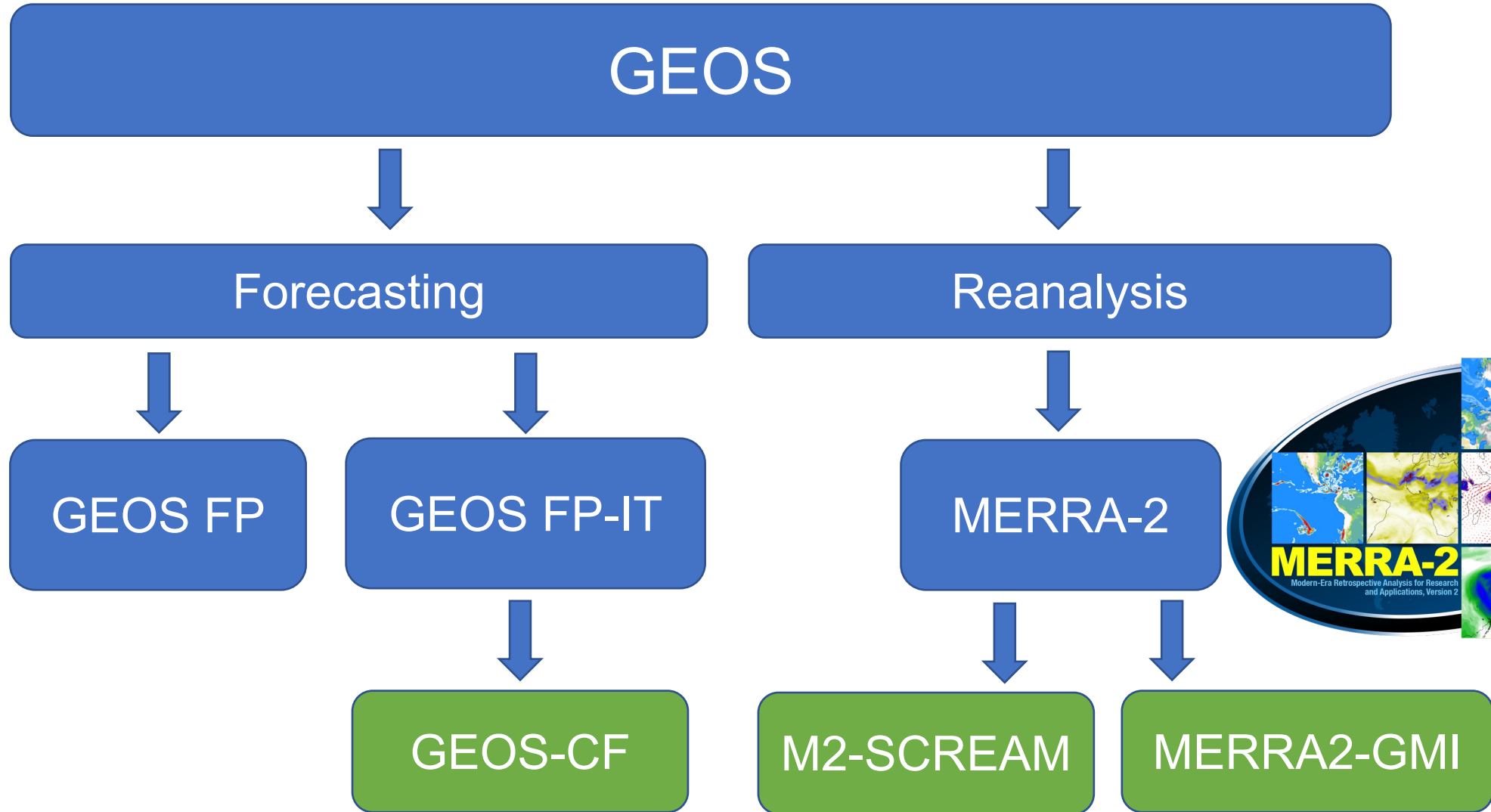


Bindle et al., 2021 GMD



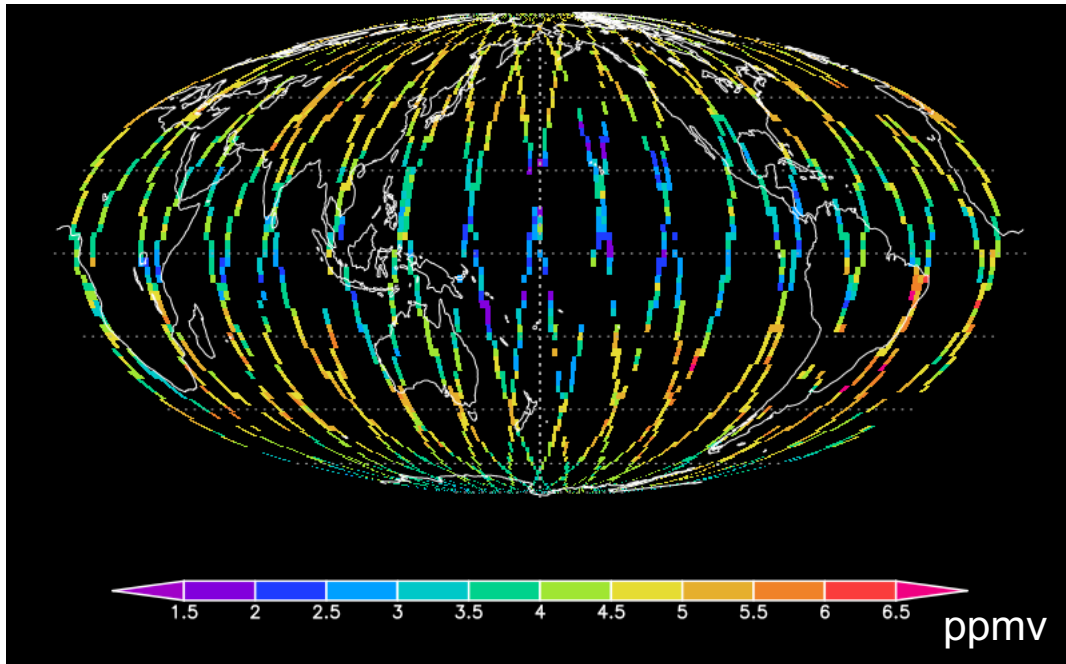
www.nasa.gov

NASA GMAO global meteorology and chemistry products

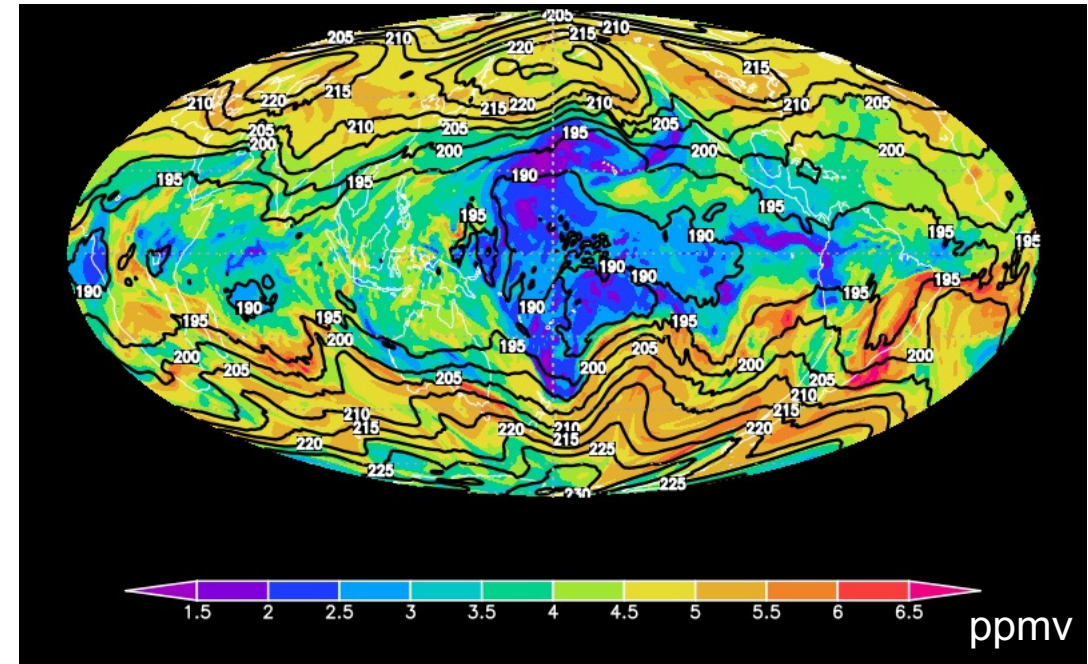


Constituent Data Assimilation

MLS water vapor at 100 hPa, 2 Jan 2016



Assimilated MLS water vapor and MERRA-2 temperature at 100 hPa, 2 Jan 2016



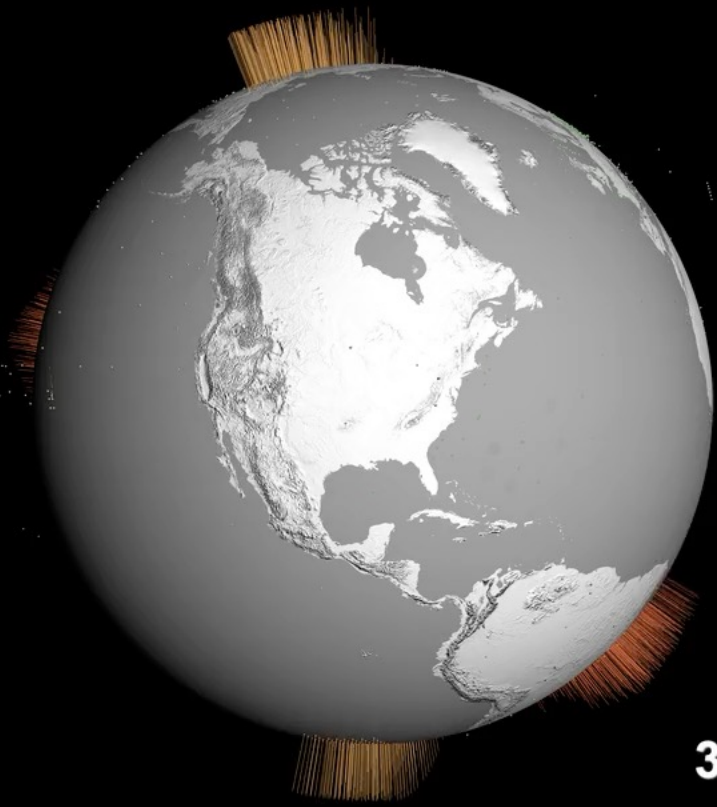
Data assimilation is a Bayesian method of combining and propagating information from observations in space and time using the governing equations and error estimates.

Figures courtesy of Kris Wargan

Changes to the observing system

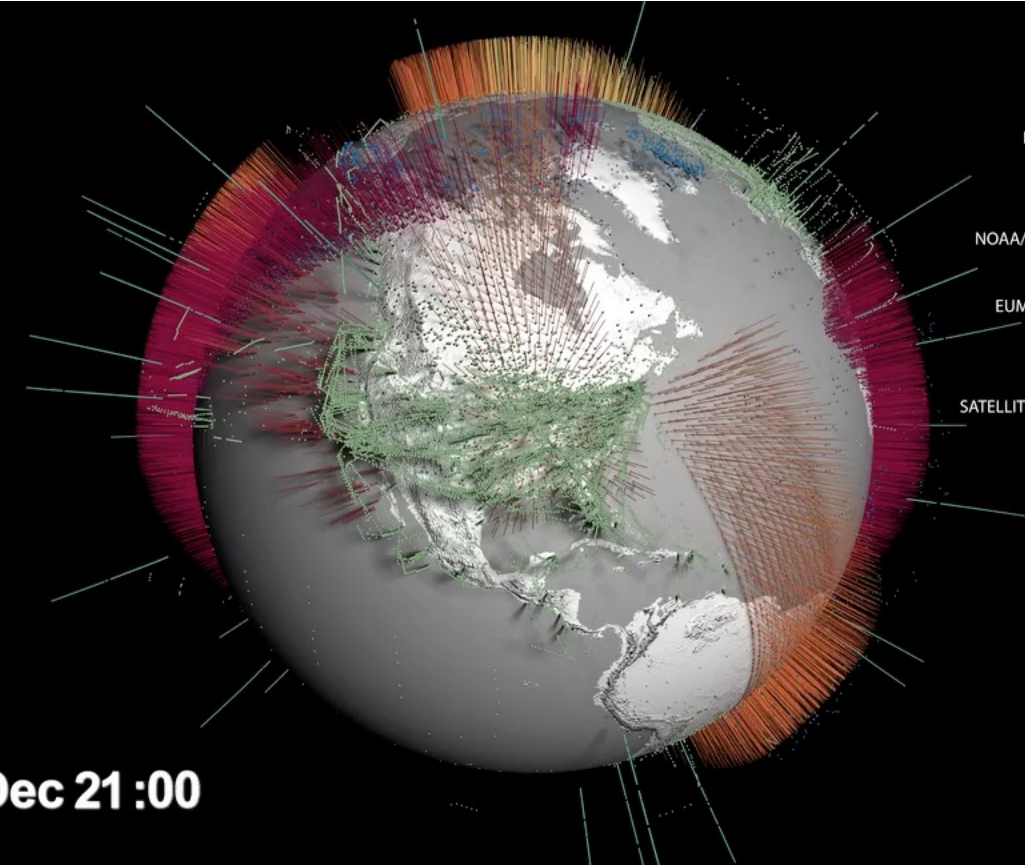
1980

- NOAA POES
- NOAA/NASA TIROS-N
- CONVENTIONAL
- SATELLITE-DERIVED WINDS



2018

- EUMETSAT METOP
- NOAA GOES
- NOAA POES
- NOAA/NASA SUOMI-NPP
- NASA EOS AQUA
- EUMETSAT METEOSAT
- CONVENTIONAL
- GPS
- SATELLITE-DERIVED WINDS



31 Dec 21 :00

<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4654>

NASA's MERRA-2 Reanalysis

- High resolution global data set
 - 50 km horizontal
0.5° latitude x 0.625° longitude
 - 72 levels up to 0.01 hPa
- Available since 1980 to a few weeks behind present
- Product of GEOS data assimilation system
 - Assimilates meteorological observations, aerosols and ozone
 - **For the ozone observing system**
 - **1980-2004: SBUV**
 - **2004-present: Profiles from MLS, Total Column from OMI**
- **Ozone chemistry is simplified production and loss rates**

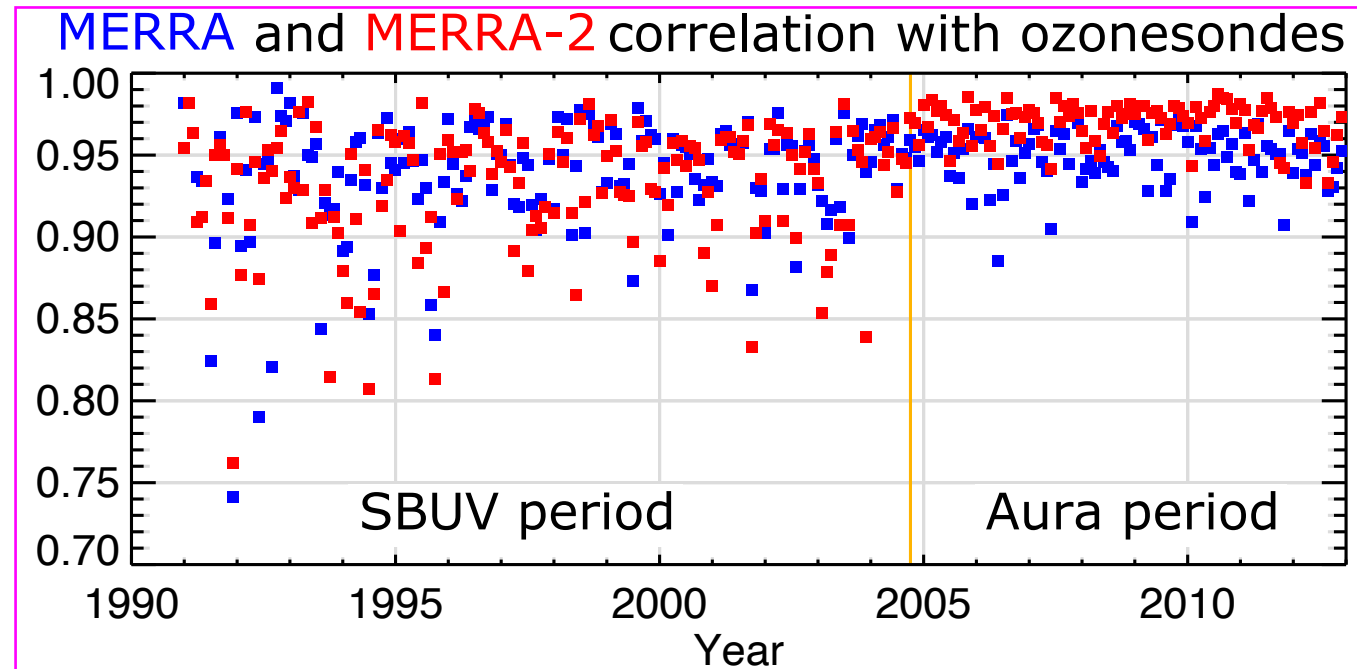
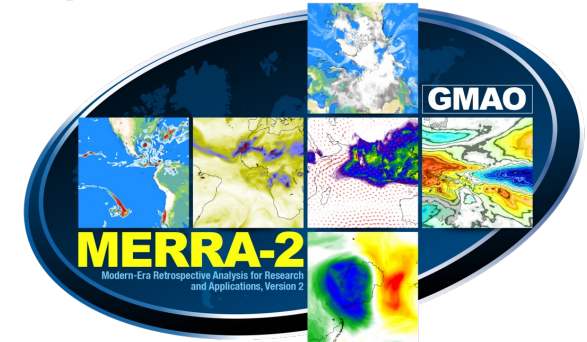
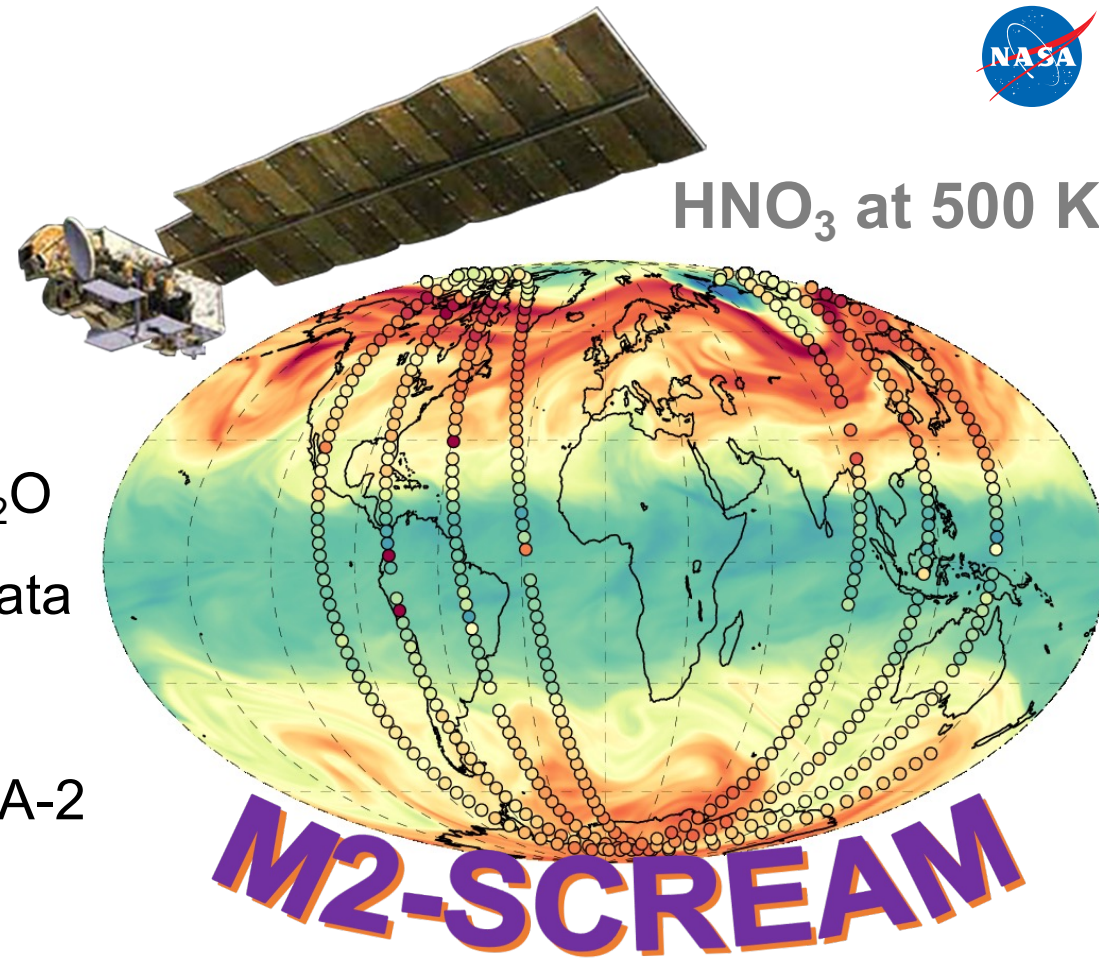


Figure from Wargan et al., 2017

MERRA-2 Stratospheric Composition Reanalysis with Aura MLS (M2-SCREAM)

Kris Wargan, Brad Weir, Gloria L. Manney, Stephen E. Cohn, Emma Knowland, Pamela Wales, Nathaniel J. Livesey and JPL colleagues

HNO₃ at 500 K



- ❑ Assimilating **MLS v4.2 ozone**, H₂O, HCl, HNO₃, & N₂O and OMI **total ozone** using the GEOS Constituent Data Assimilation System “CoDAS”
- ❑ Constrained by assimilated meteorology from MERRA-2
- ❑ GEOS “StratChem” stratospheric-only chemistry
- ❑ Period: September 2004 – August 2022+

✓ Close agreement with ACE-FTS and GLORIA data and the BRAM2 reanalysis

Wargan et al (2022). M2-SCREAM: A Stratospheric Composition Reanalysis of Aura MLS data with MERRA-2 transport. *ESSOAr*, <https://doi.org/10.1002/essoar.10512434.1>

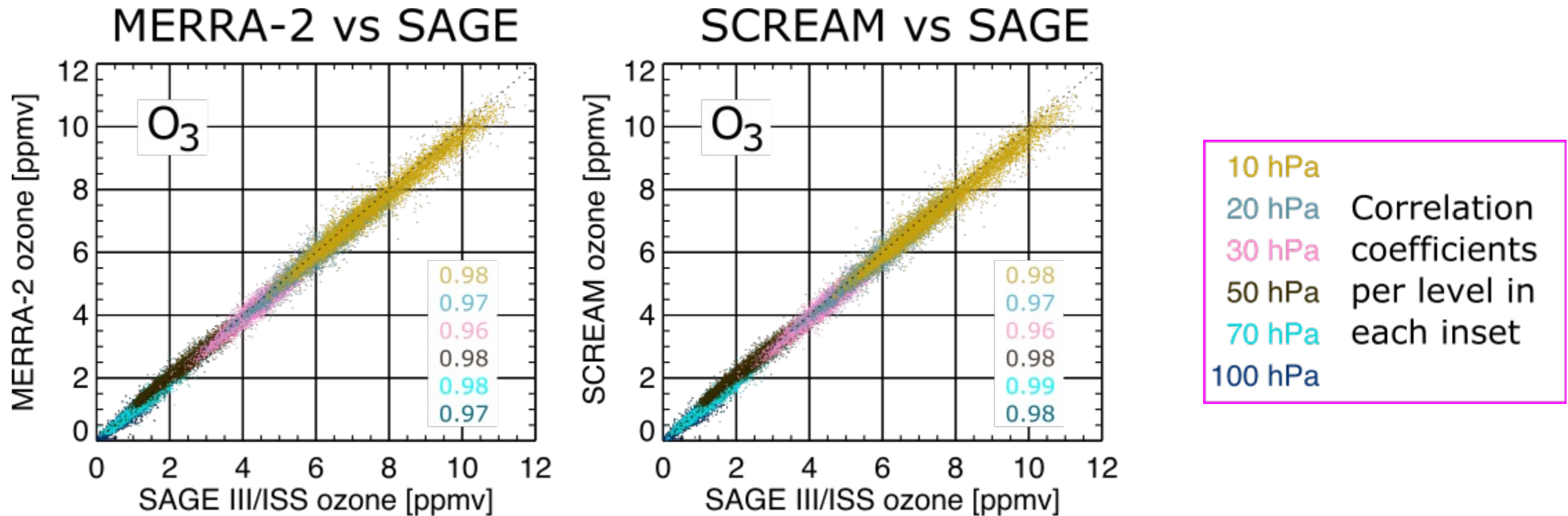
Coy et al. (2022). Stratospheric Circulation Changes Associated with the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Eruption. *ESSOAr*, <https://doi.org/10.1002/essoar.10512388.1>

Manney et al. (2022). Signatures of Anomalous Transport in the 2019/2020 Arctic Stratospheric Polar Vortex. *JGR*, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JD037407>

Wargan, K., et al (2020). The anomalous 2019 Antarctic ozone hole in the GEOS Constituent Data Assimilation System with MLS observations. *JGR*, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD033335>

Motivation

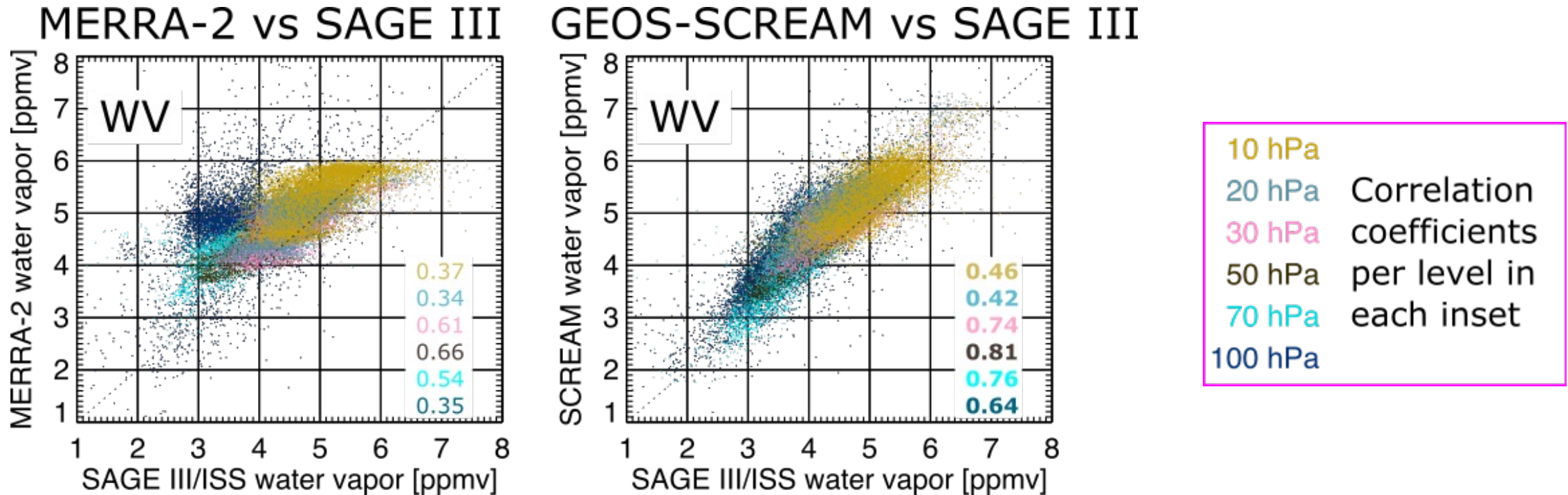
It is essential for trend and climate analysis to have consistent well-constrained data products such as reanalyses



1. Despite differences in the complexity of stratospheric ozone chemistry, the analyzed ozone in both reanalyses have near perfect correlation with co-located 2018 SAGE III/ISS ozone.

Motivation

It is essential for trend and climate analysis to have consistent well-constrained data products such as reanalyses



2. Reanalysis stratospheric water vapor (“WV”) historically poor without an observational constraint (see Davis et al., 2020)



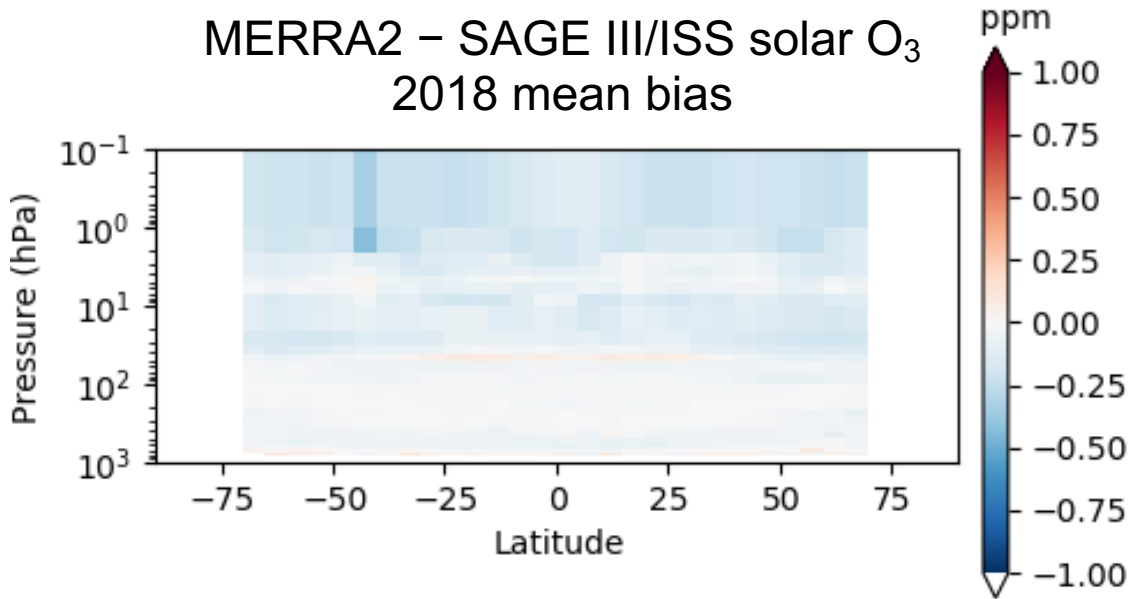
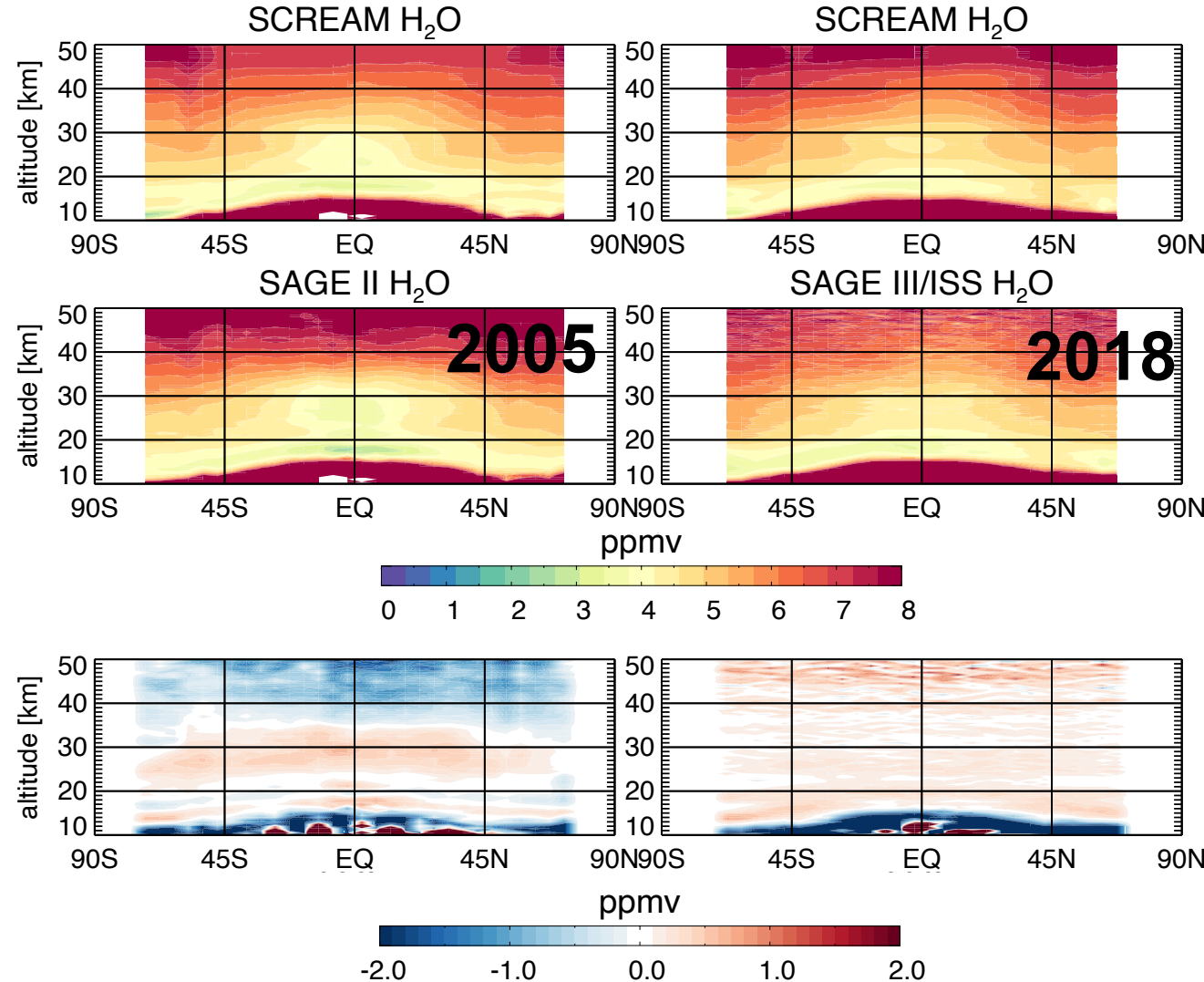
Bridging the SAGE data gap

We will use NASA's uniformly-gridded, global GEOS model and DAS products to bridge the gap between the earlier SAGE missions and the SAGE III/ISS products.

- A combination of GEOS model and DAS products constrained by satellite retrievals aboard NASA's Aura satellite, has great potential to characterize O₃ and water vapor (WV) distribution, trends, and variability from the SAGE II mission through SAGE III/ISS observations.
- The assimilation of SAGE WV and O₃ is now possible in the CoDAS framework to carry-on the trend and climate assessments after the Aura mission.

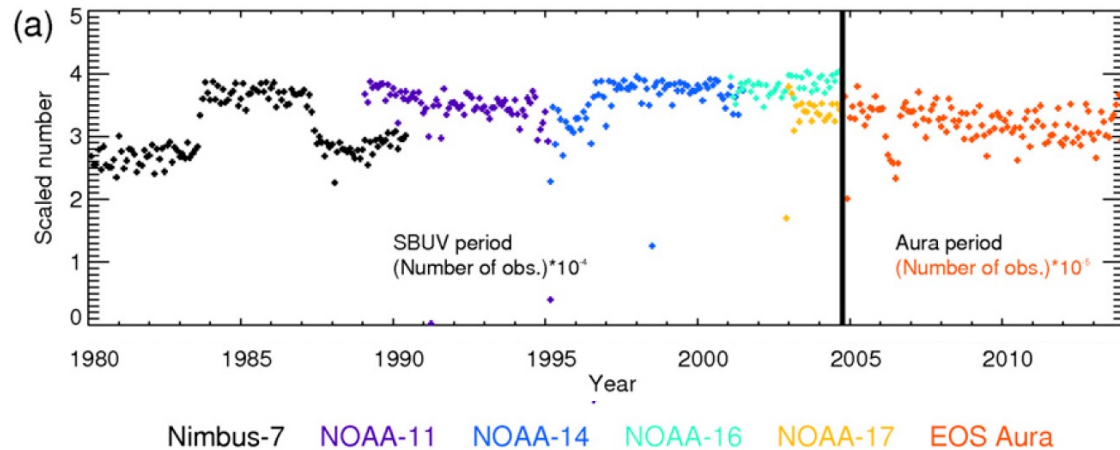
Scientific Objectives

1. Statistical trend analysis of O₃ and WV profiles
 - We will conduct a statistical analysis of SAGE III and SAGE II observational data sets with the corresponding analyzed O₃ and WV from MERRA-2 and M2-SCREAM.



Statistical trend analysis of O₃

- Changes in assimilation observing system introduce discontinuities into MERRA-2 O₃ trends

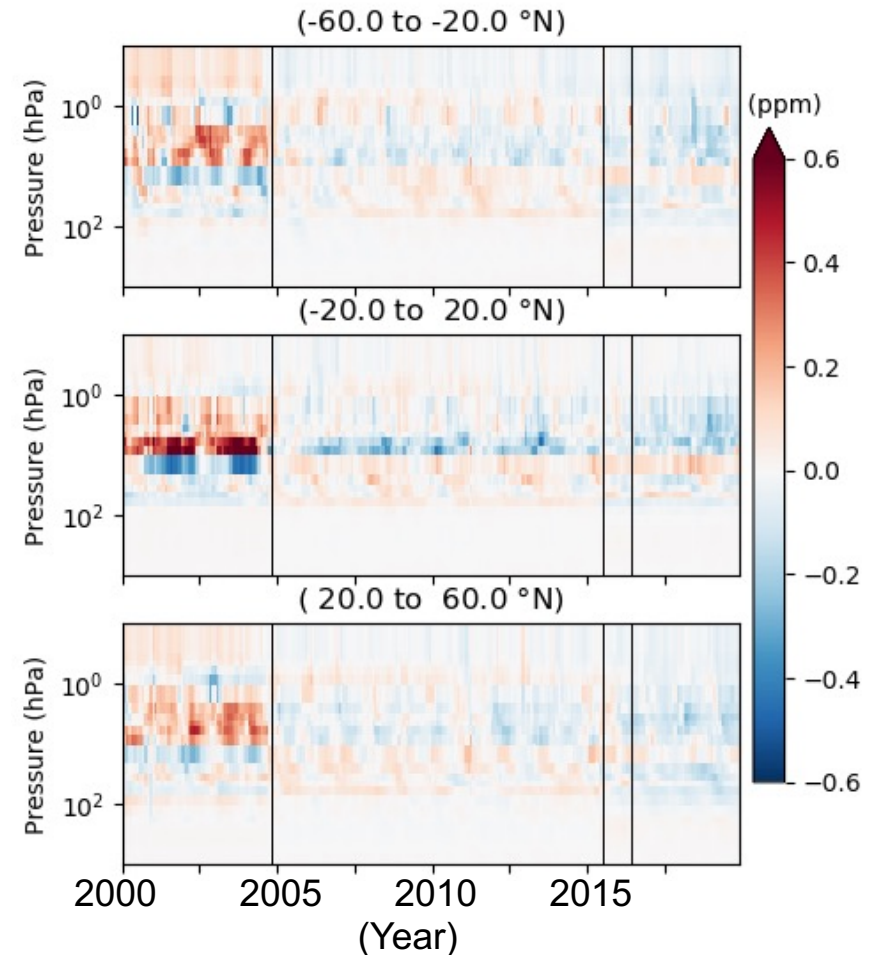


The monthly averaged number of total ozone observations per day from SBUV and OMI instruments assimilated in MERRA-2 as a function of time.

Colors denote different instruments indicated in the legend

Figure 1 from Wargan et al., 2017, J. Clim.

MERRA2 – M2GMI O₃ anomalies



- “MERRA2-GMI” (a.k.a. M2GMI) is a GMI chemistry simulation constrained by MERRA-2 meteorology

<https://acd-ext.gsfc.nasa.gov/Projects/GEOSCCM/MERRA2GMI/>

Statistical trend analysis of O₃

- Similar to Wargan et al., 2018, we plan to use M2GMI simulations as a transfer function for MERRA-2 O₃ discontinuities within the Aura period: 2004, 2015 and 2016

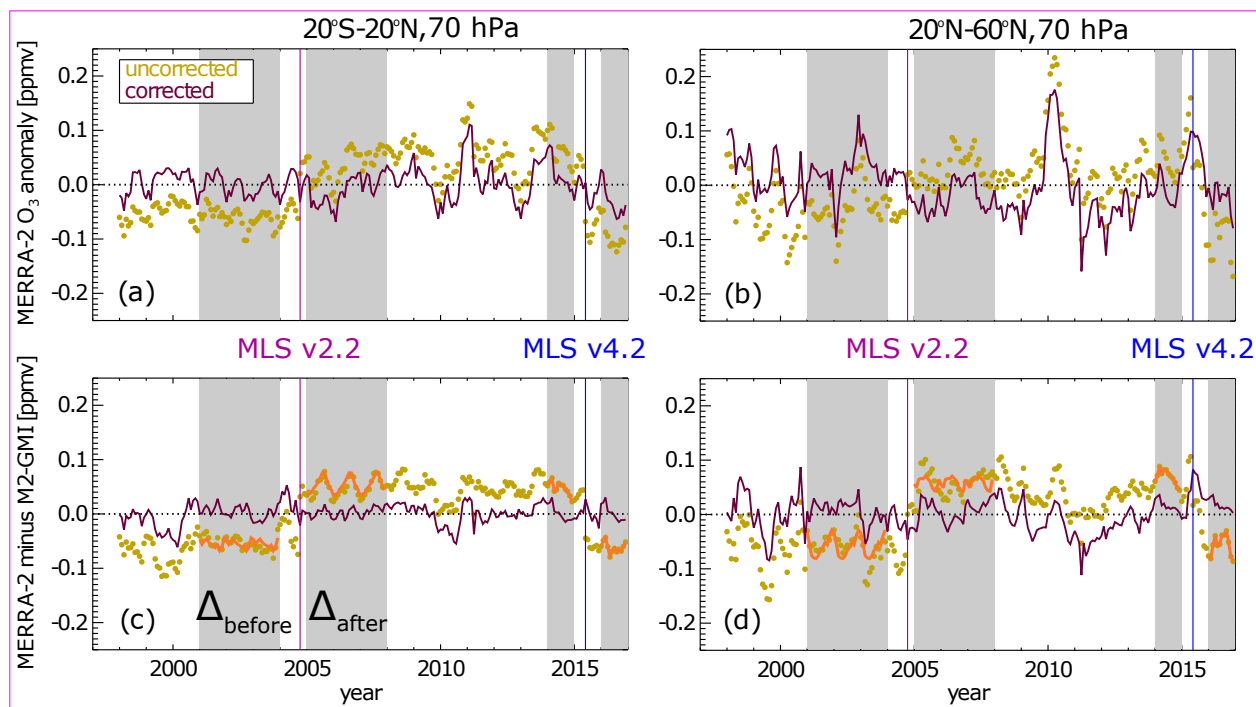
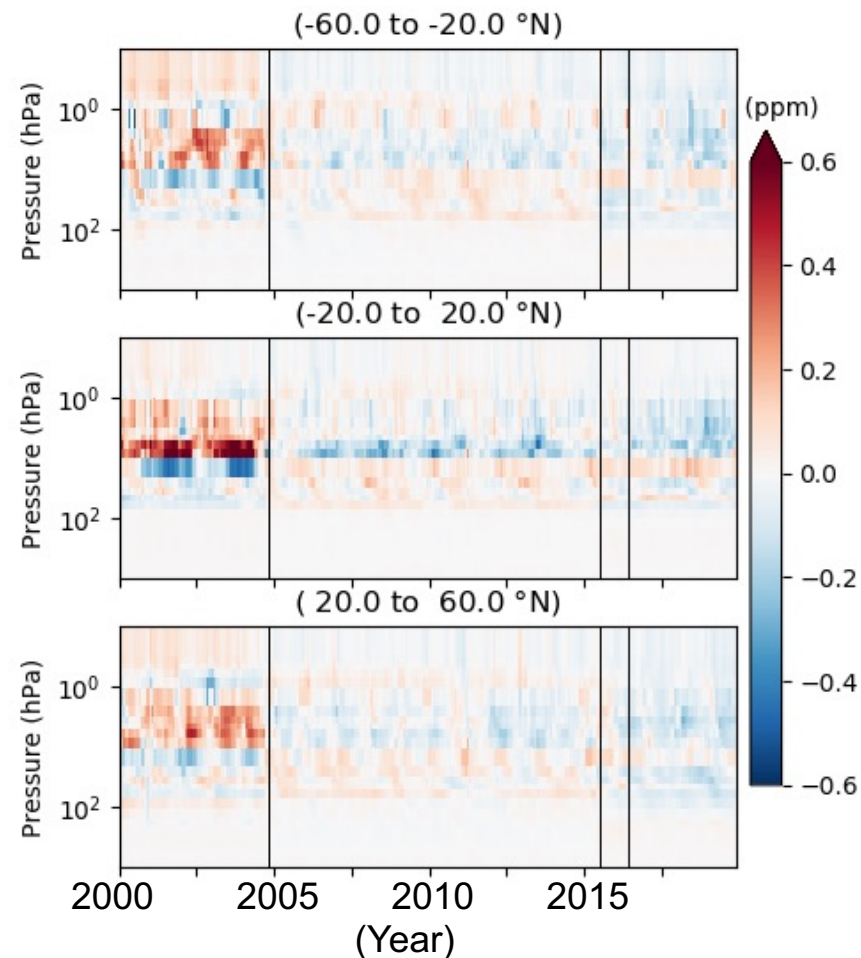


Figure adapted from Wargan et al., 2018

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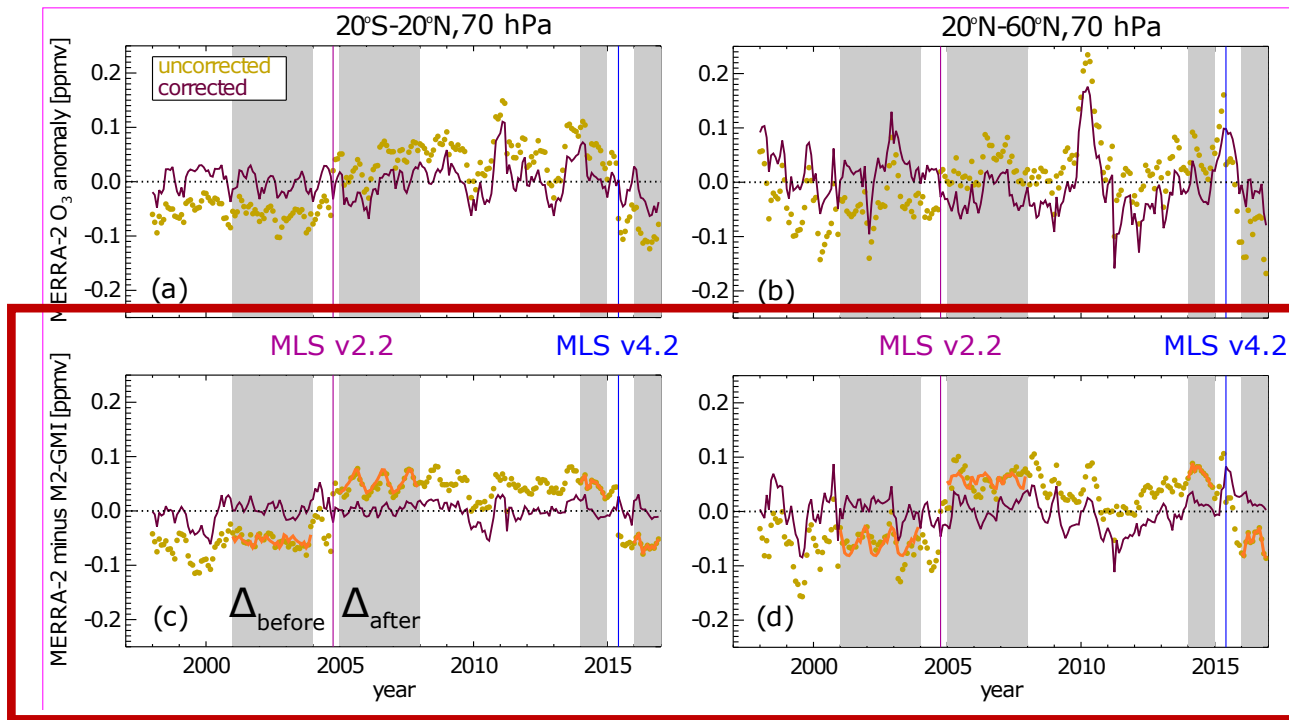
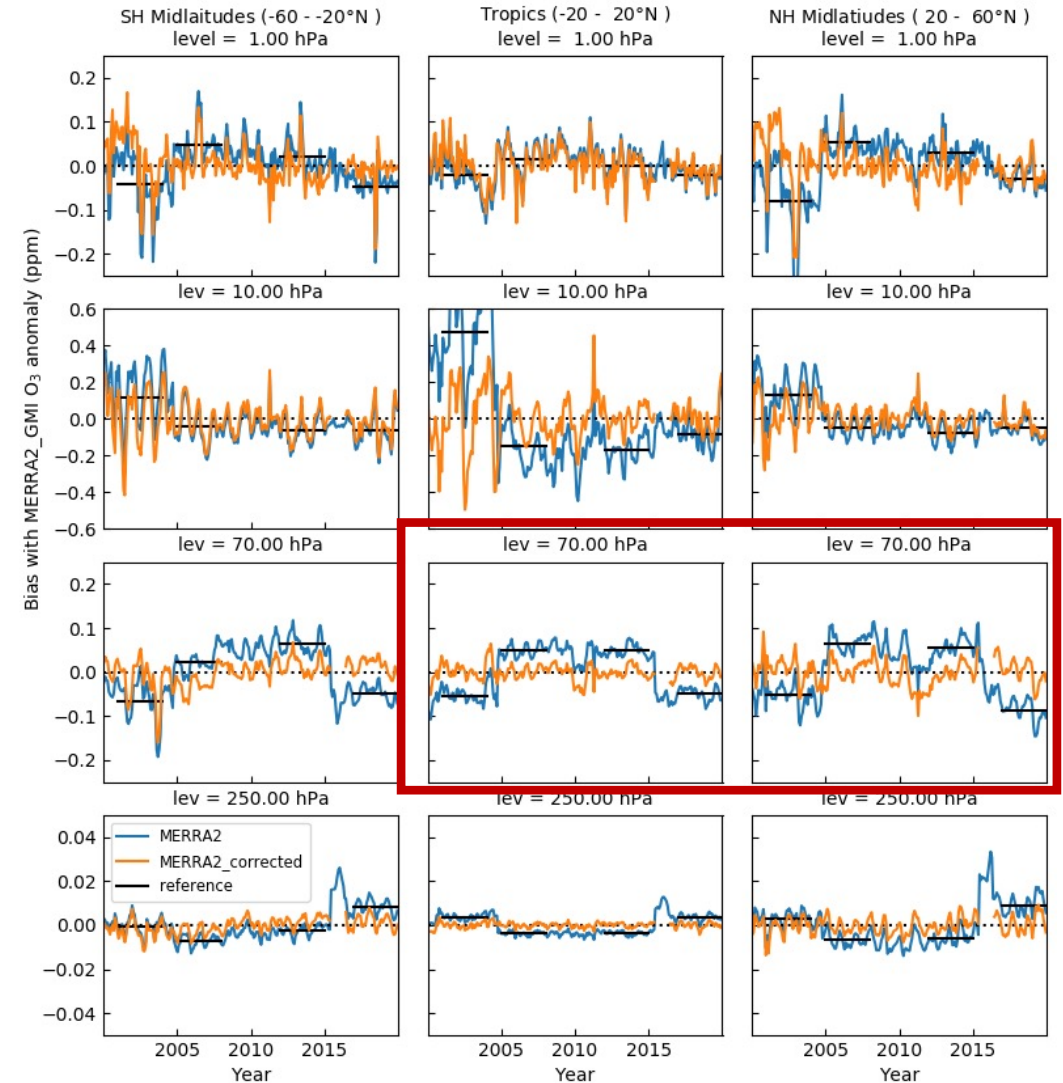


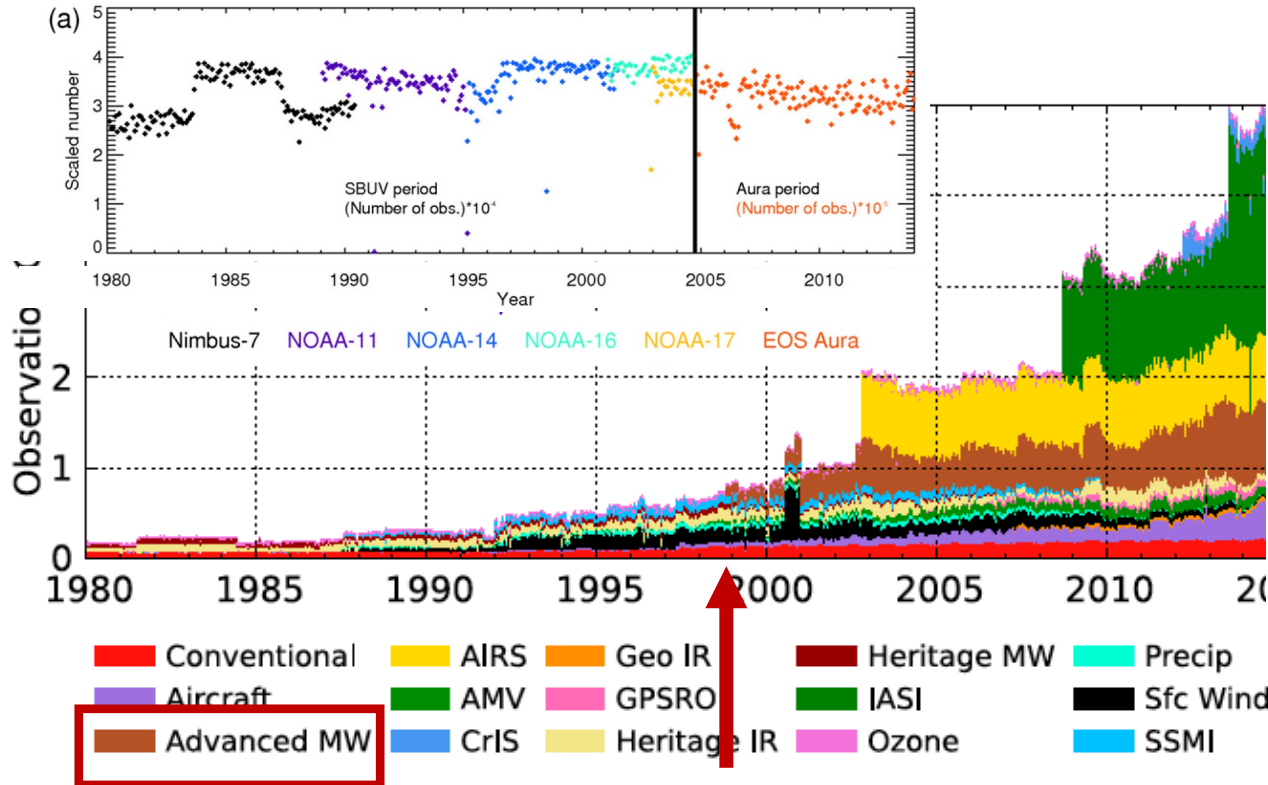
Figure adapted from Wargan et al., 2018



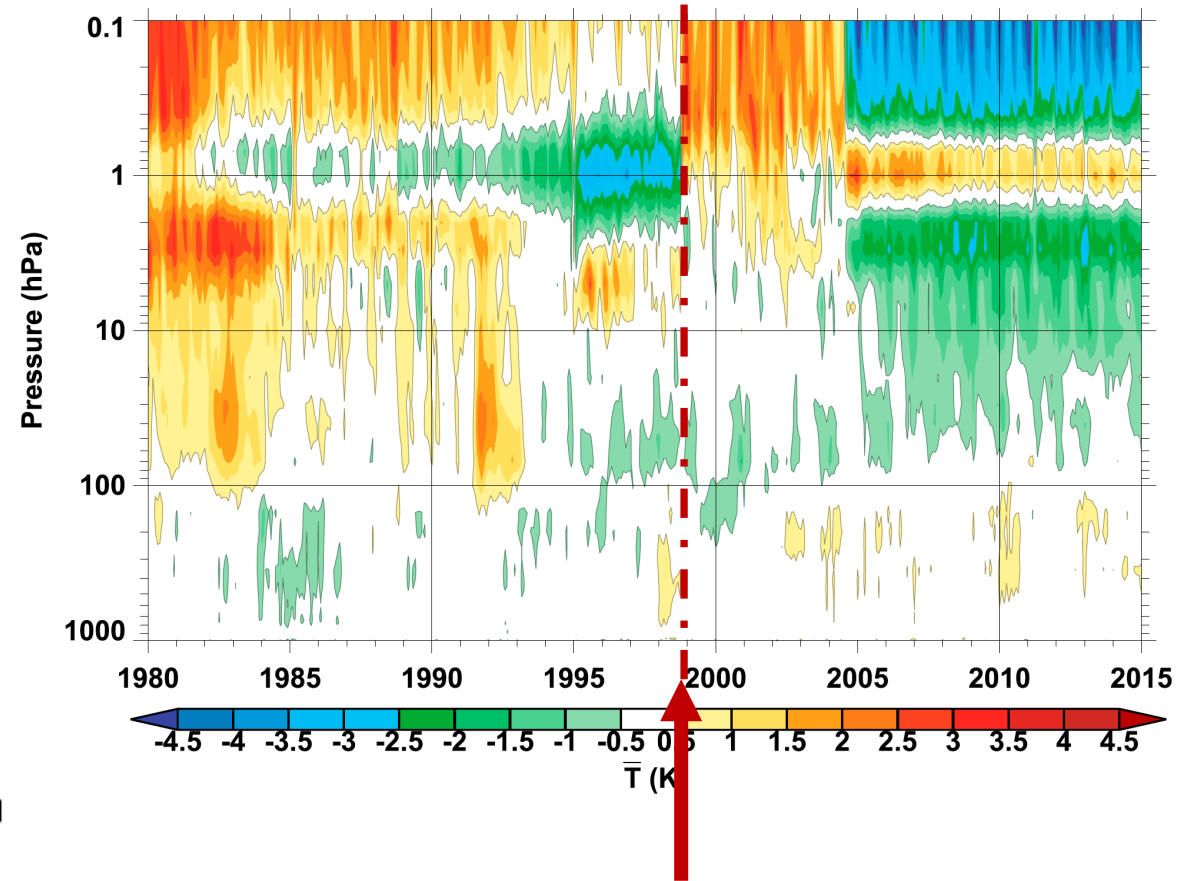
Statistical trend analysis of O₃

Next steps: pre-2000

- Changes in assimilation observing system introduce discontinuities into MERRA-2 O₃ trends



GELARO ET AL.



Figures from Gelaro et al., 2017



Scientific Objectives

3. Chemical data assimilation of O₃ and WV profiles
 - SAGE data is likely suitable for assimilation into GEOS using the CoDAS framework.
 - Results will be evaluated against independent observations including other satellite retrievals, sonde and lidar measurements

GEOS CoDAS Experiments

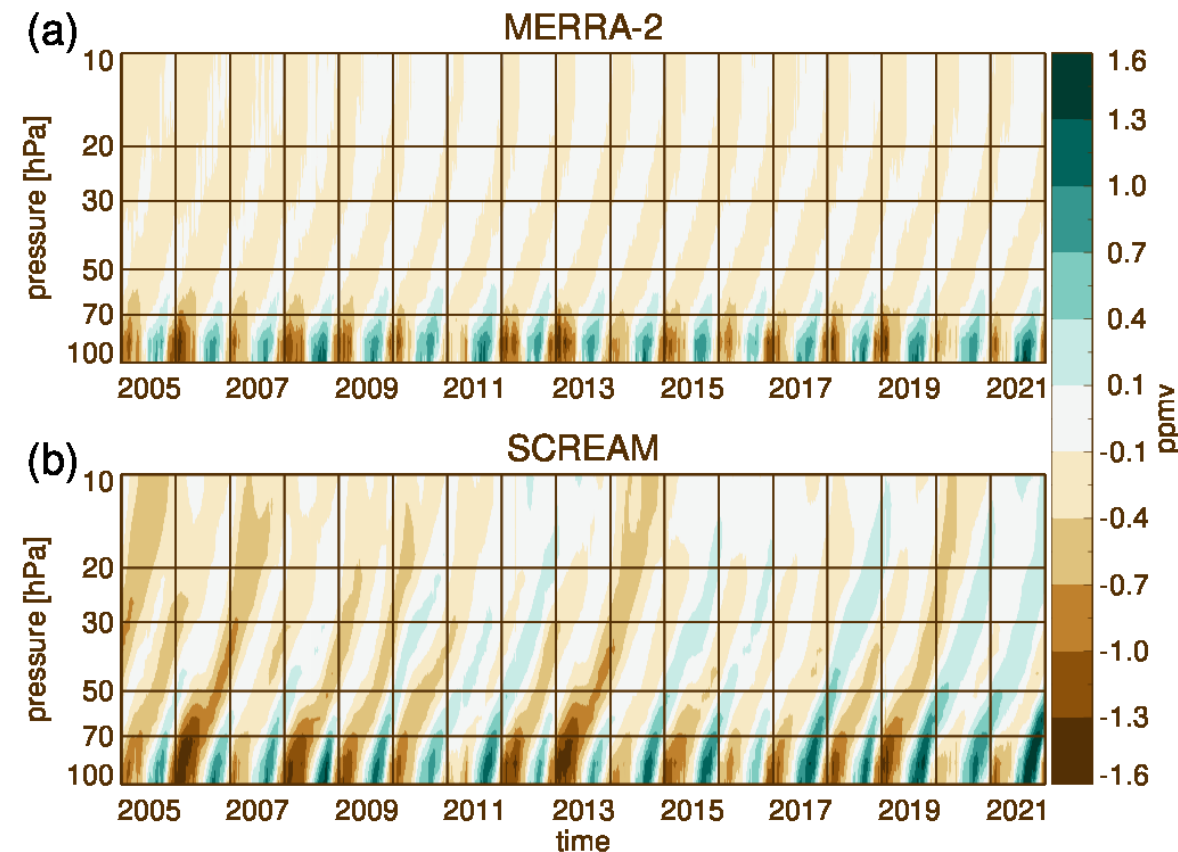
Same set up as M2-SCREAM

- ❑ Constrained by assimilated meteorology from MERRA-2
- ❑ GEOS “StratChem” stratospheric-only chemistry
- ❑ Period: September 2004 – August 2022+

Four experiments identified in the proposal:

1. SAGE + AURA: SAGE O3 and WV and MLS v5 profiles and OMI TCO
2. SAGE post-Aura: SAGE O3 and WV with alternative limb-sounding profiles and total ozone (e.g., OMPS)
3. SAGE-only post-Aura: SAGE O3 and WV
4. Control: Chemistry only with no CoDAS

Tropical “Tape Recorder”



15°S-15°N average water vapor anomalies (Figure 1, Wargan et al., 2022 ESSOAr)

GEOS CoDAS Experiments

Same set up as M2-SCREAM

- ❑ Constrained by assimilated meteorology from MERRA-2
- ❑ GEOS “StratChem” stratospheric-only chemistry
- ❑ Period: September 2004 – August 2022+

Experiments running:

3. SAGE-only post-Aura: SAGE WV

1. “codas_sage3h2o”. Initialized July 1, 2017

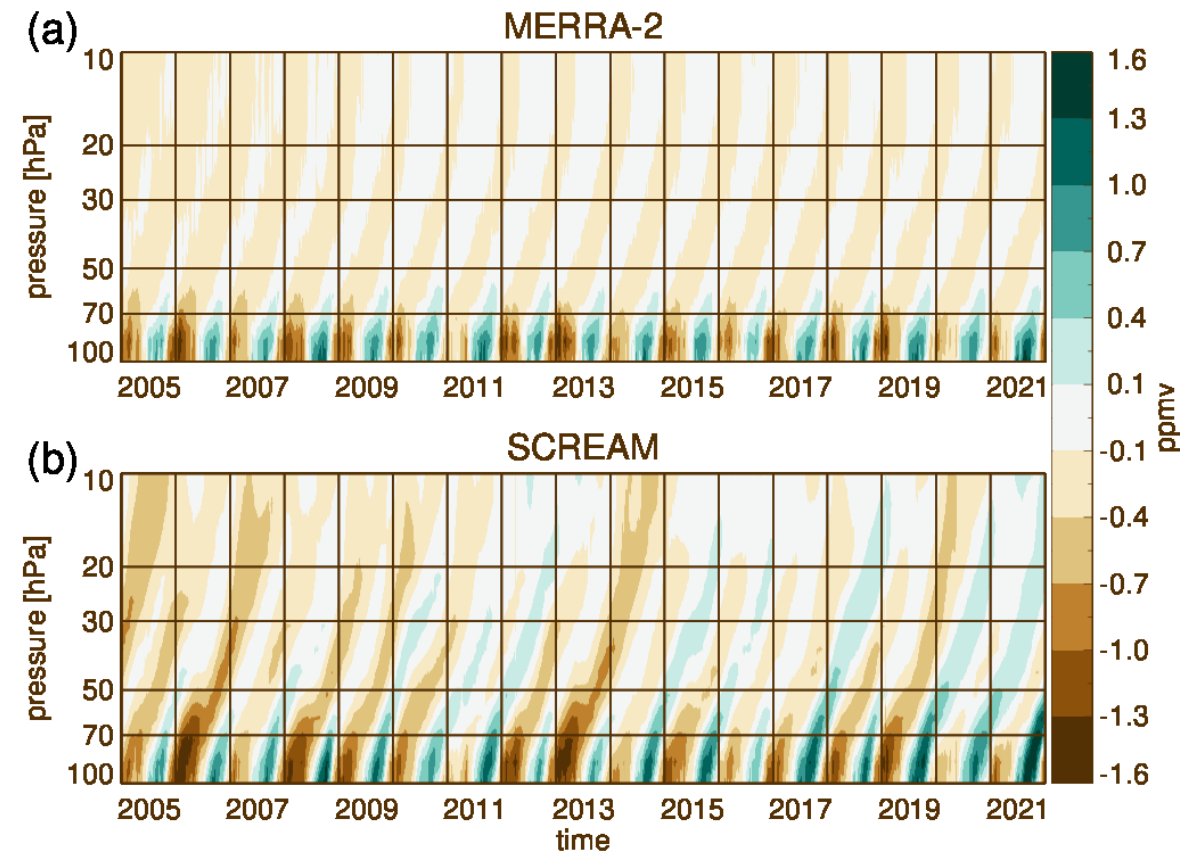
4. Control: Chemistry only with no CoDAS

1. “replay_stratchem_201602-201803”. Initialized Feb 1, 2016
2. “replay_stratchem_201707”. Initialized July 1, 2017

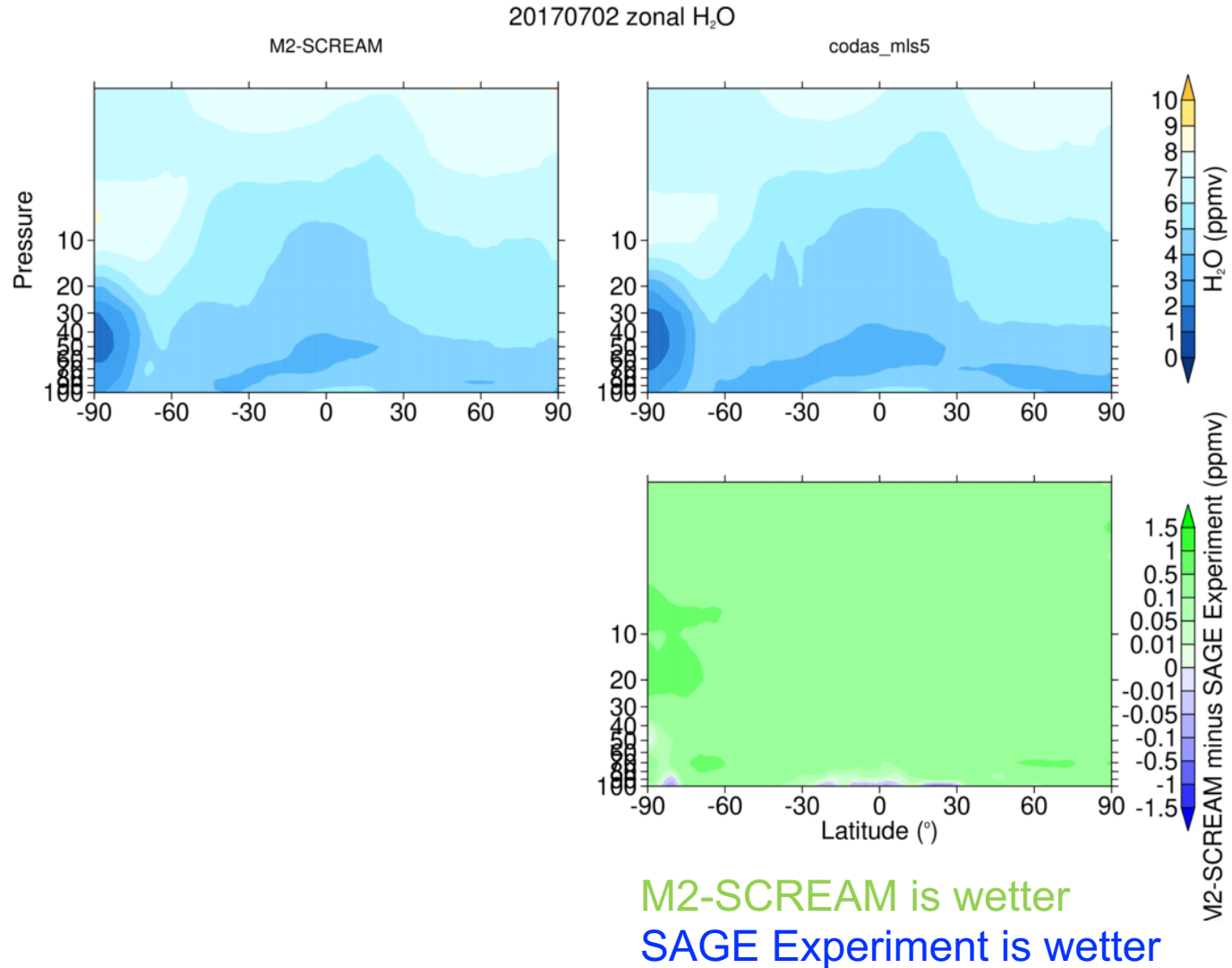
5. Aura: MLS v5 profiles and OMI TCO

1. “codas_mls5”. Initialized July 1, 2017

Tropical “Tape Recorder”



15°S-15°N average water vapor anomalies (Figure 1, Wargan et al., 2022 ESSOAr)



GEOS CoDAS experiments

5. Aura: MLS v5 profiles (O₃ and WV) and OMI TCO

Assimilating MLS v5 water vapor results in uniformly decreased concentrations in stratosphere (100 to 1 hPa) compared to M2-SCREAM.

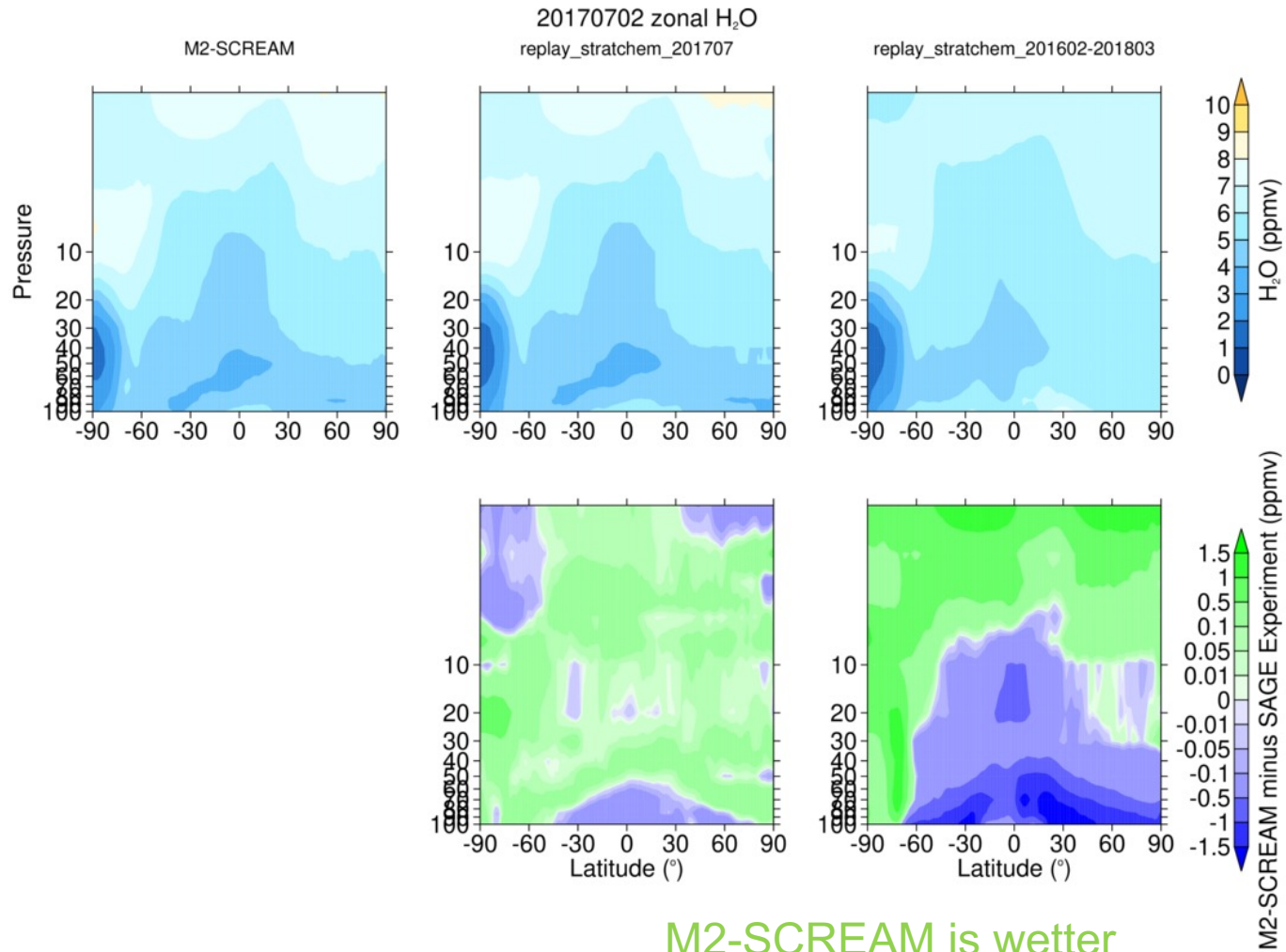
This is expected as v5 corrects for the bias during the entire record, see Livesey et al., 2021, ACP

<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-21-15409-2021>.

GEOS CoDAS experiments

4. Control: Chemistry only with no CoDAS

Without chemical data constraints, the chemistry-only control run exhibits greater concentrations of water vapor than in M2-SCREAM, especially in the lower stratosphere, and the bias continues to increase over time.



M2-SCREAM is wetter
SAGE Experiment is wetter

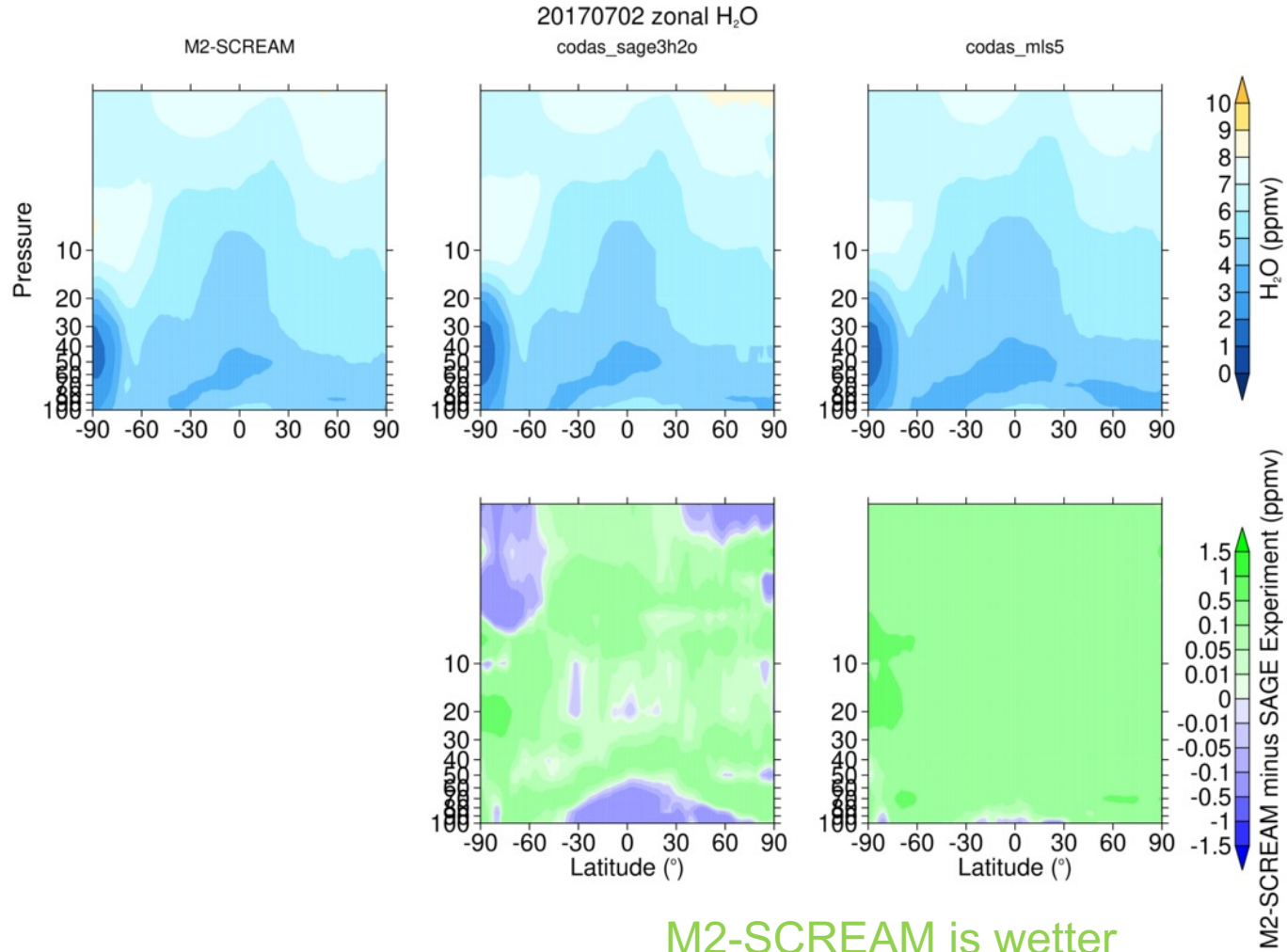
“replay_stratchem_201707”
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GEOS CoDAS experiments

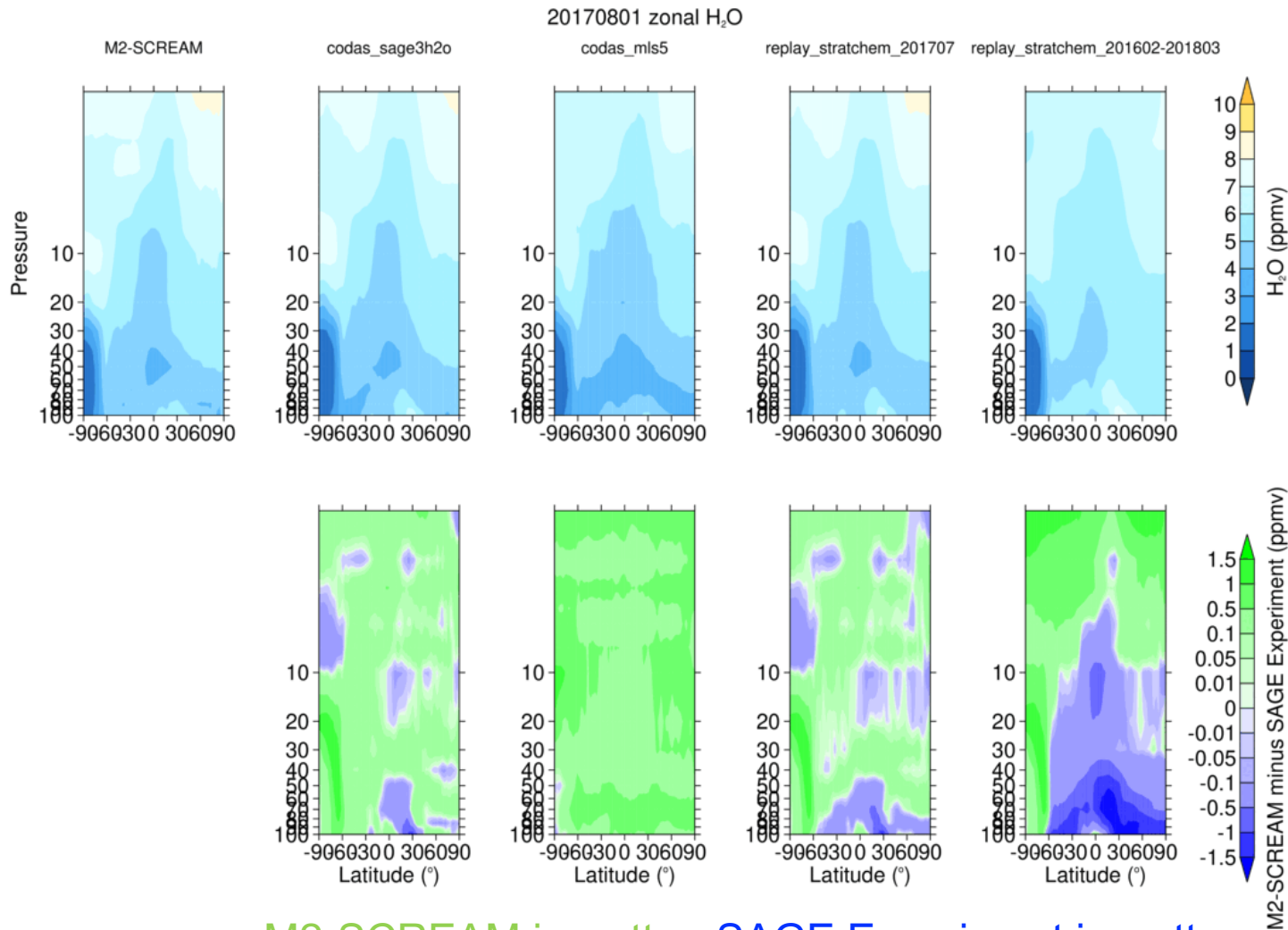
3. SAGE-only post-Aura: SAGE WV

Assimilating SAGE III/ISS water vapor profiles at first looks to make very little impact.



M2-SCREAM is wetter
SAGE Experiment is wetter

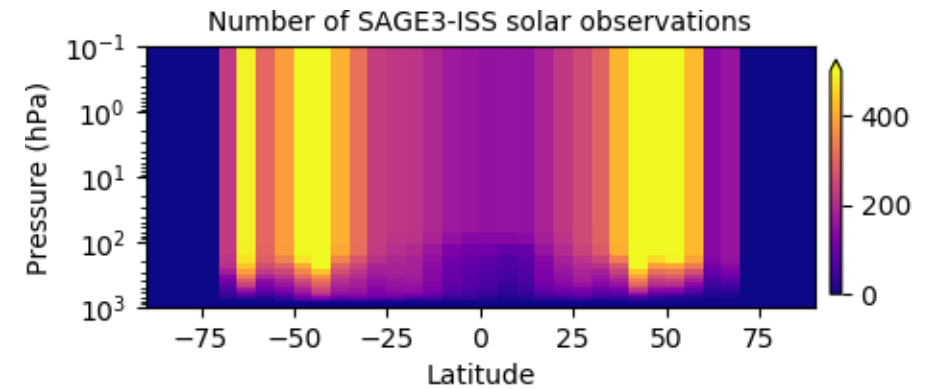
Snapshot First day of each month August 2017 to Feb 2018



M2-SCREAM is wetter SAGE Experiment is wetter

But after a few weeks, assimilating only **SAGE III/ISS water vapor profiles results in water vapor fields more consistent with experiments that assimilated MLS v5 than chemistry-only controls.**

However, in polar regions where SAGE III/ISS observations are not available, the simulated values are determined by the chemistry mechanism only.



This is a very encouraging result. **There is a clear benefit to assimilating the less frequent SAGE III/ISS observations.**

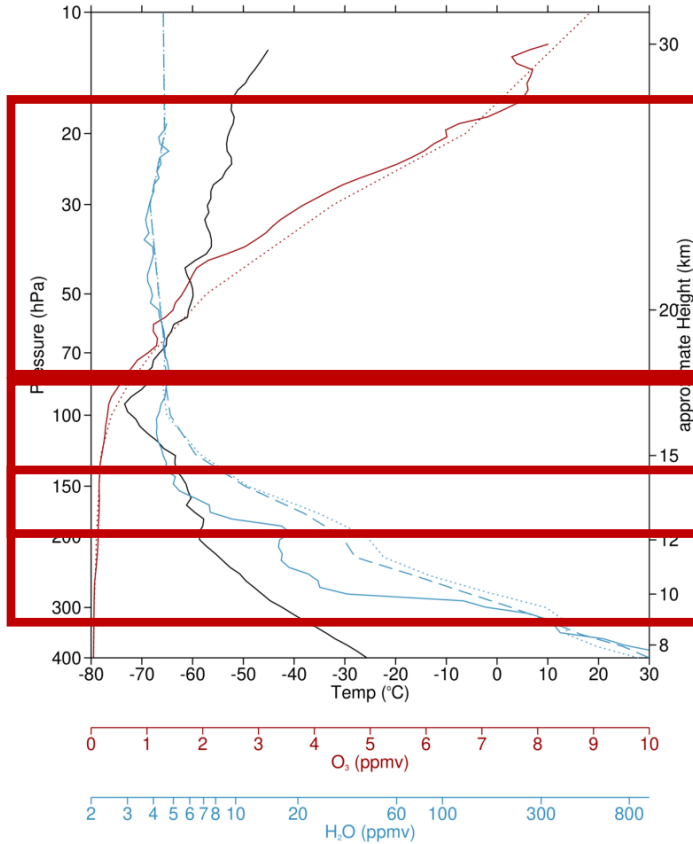


Comparisons against independent observations

Example: FPH at Hilo, December 6, 2017

CoDAS SAGE III

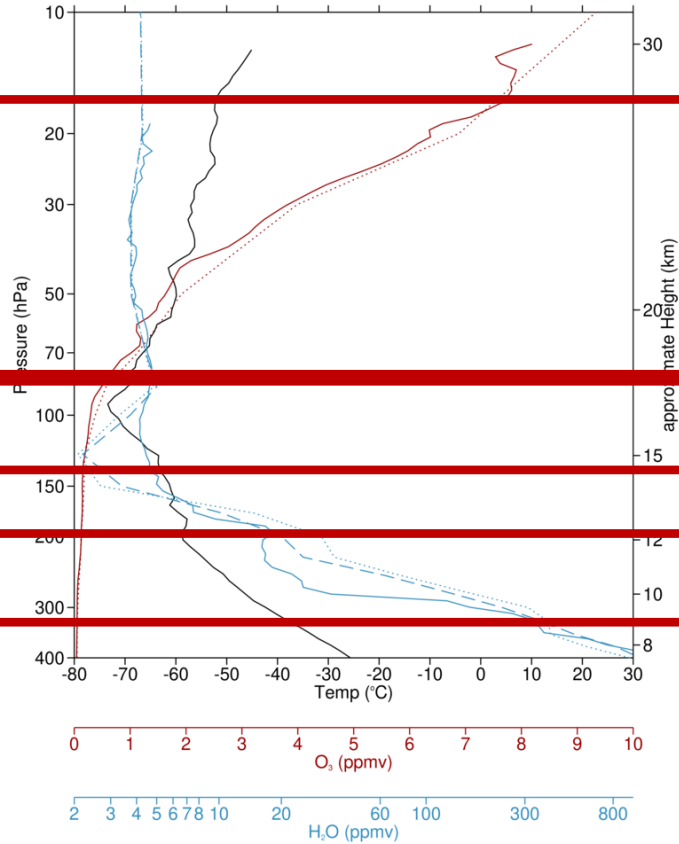
2017.12.06 Hilo 19.72°N, -155.05°E 20GMT | codas_sage3h2o 20°N -155°E, 21z



Dotted: Forecast
Dashed: Analysis

CoDAS MLS

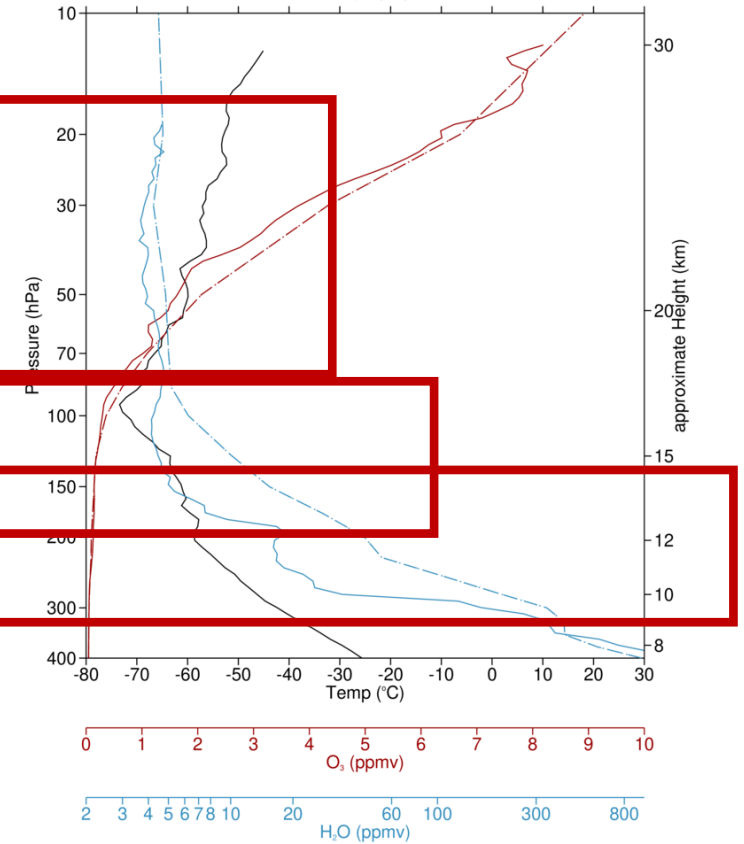
2017.12.06 Hilo 19.72°N, -155.05°E 20GMT | codas_mls5 20°N -155°E, 21z



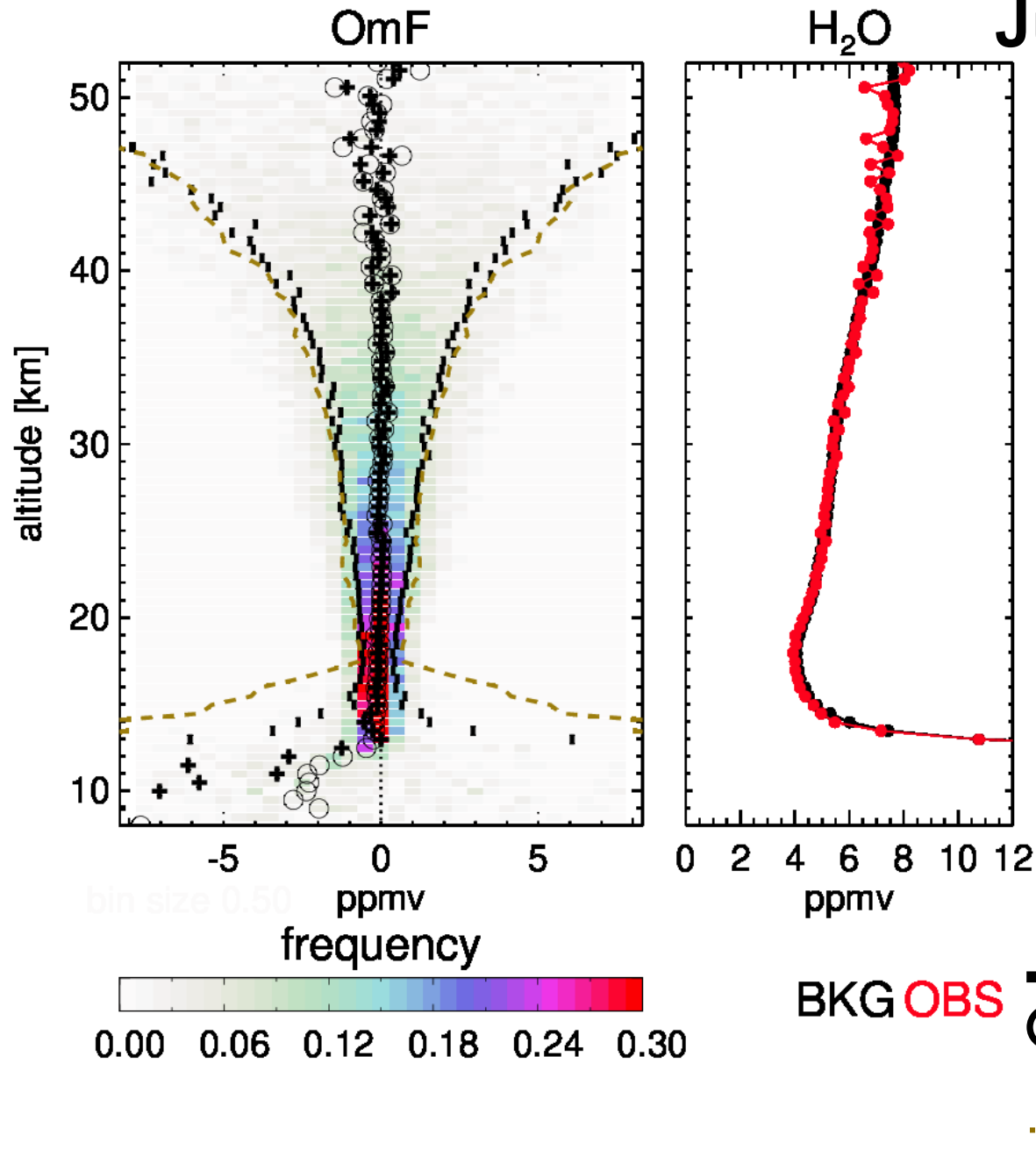
Dotted: Forecast
Dashed: Analysis

Control

2017.12.06 Hilo 19.72°N, -155.05°E 20GMT | replay_stratchem_201707 20°N -155°E, 21z



Dash-dot: Chemistry only



OmF: “O minus F” => Observation minus the model forecast or background “BKG” state

OmA: “O minus A” => Observation minus the analysis, after the observations have been assimilated with the model forecast.

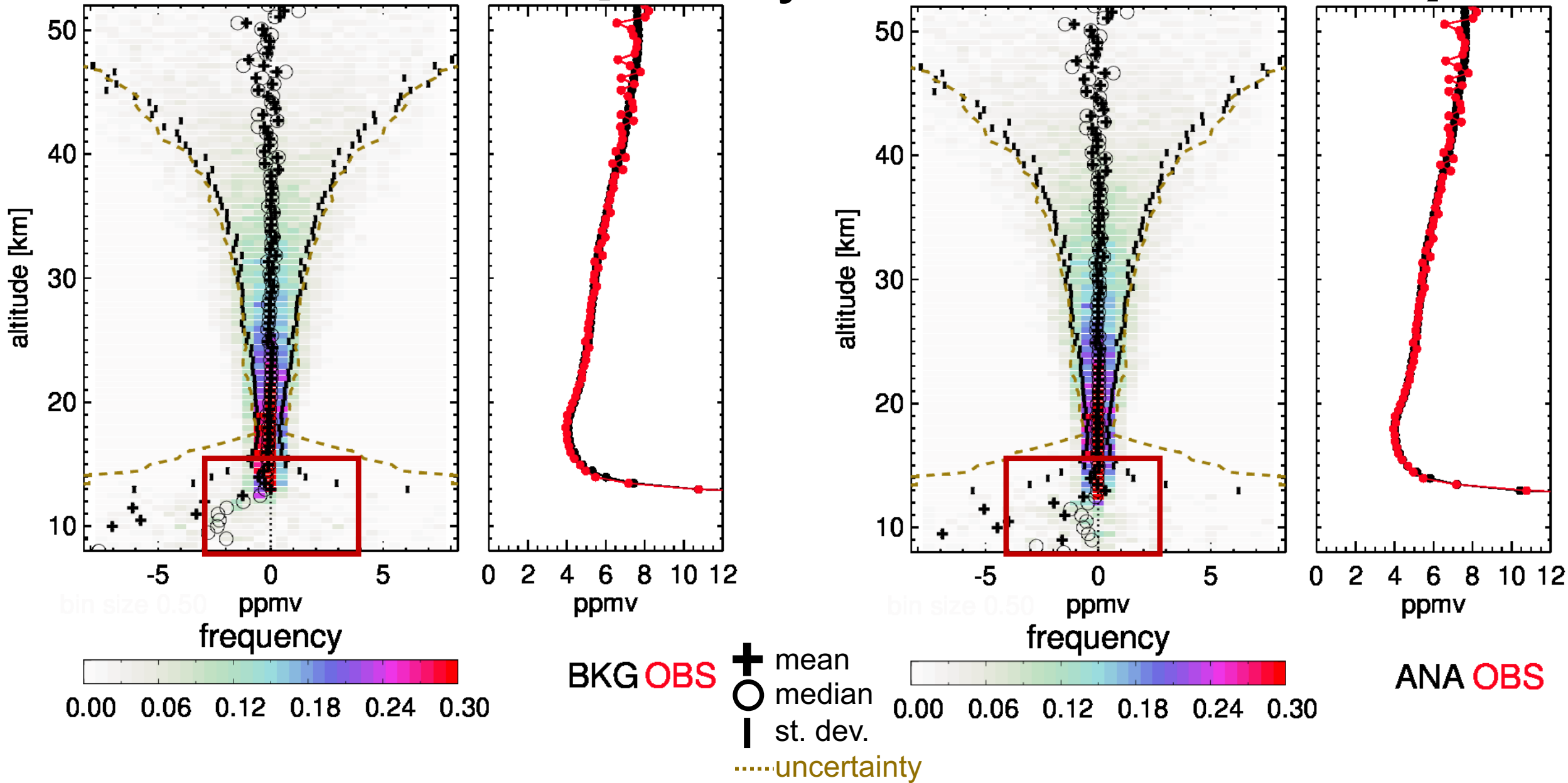
July 2017

OmF

H₂O

OmA

H₂O

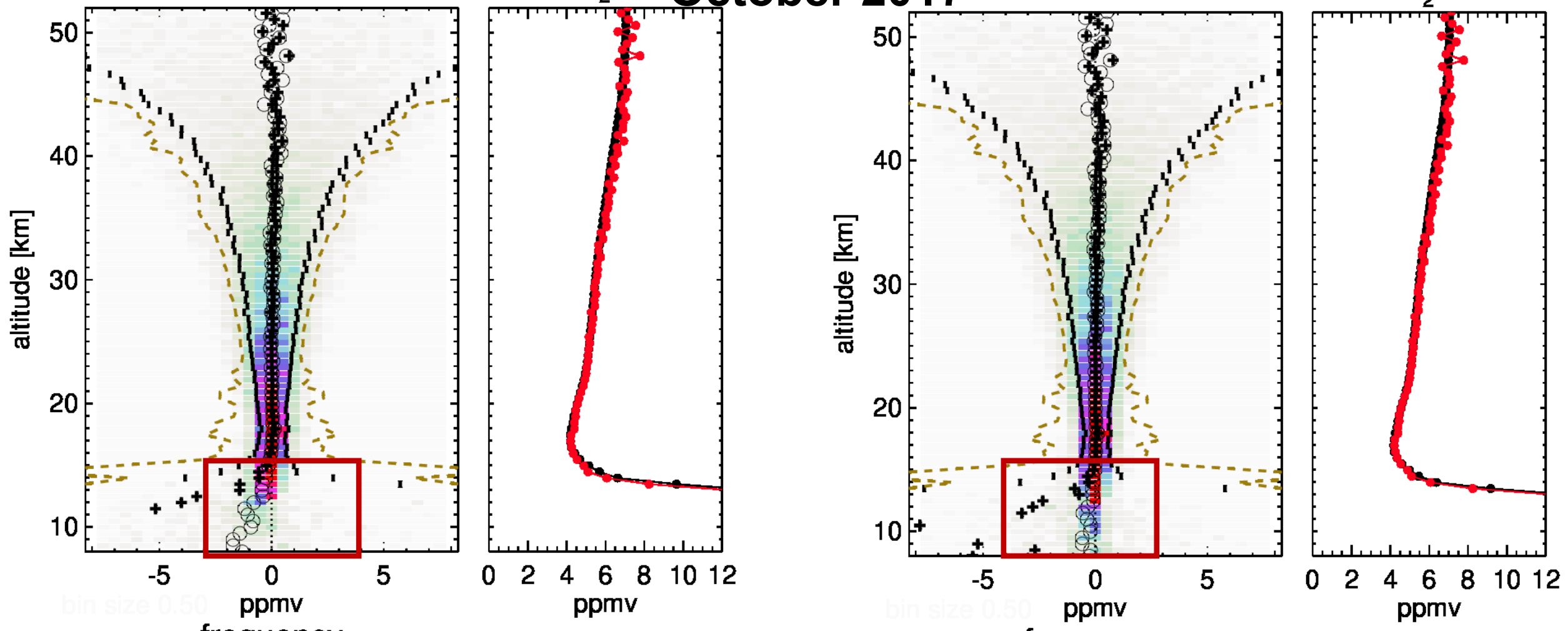


OmF

H₂O October 2017

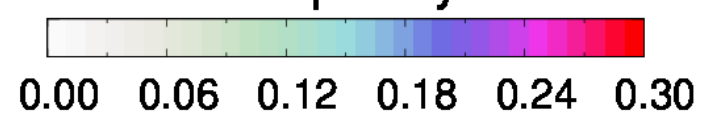
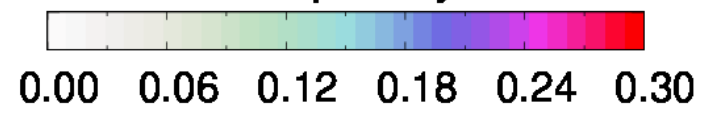
OmA

H₂O



bin size 0.50

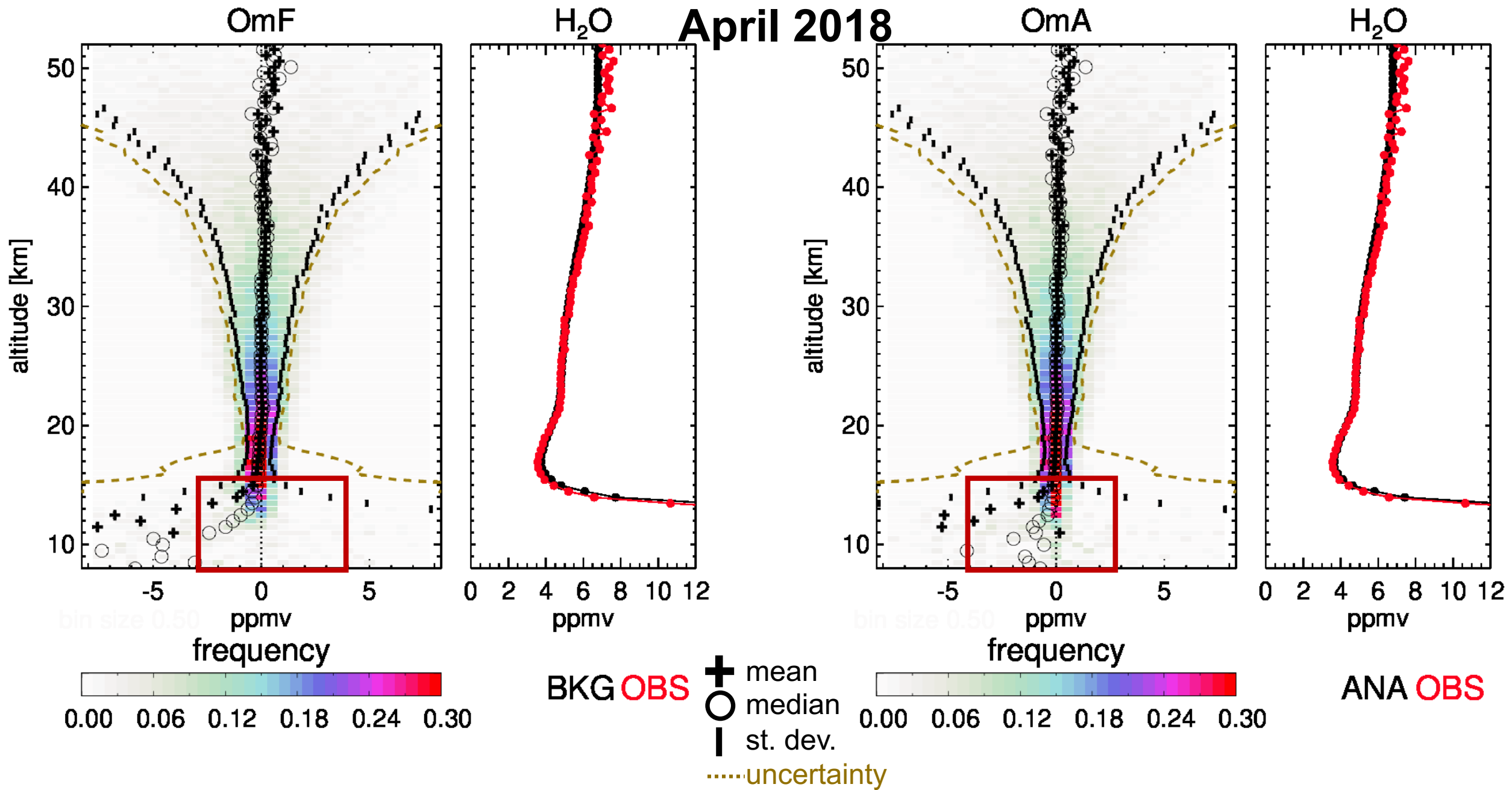
bin size 0.50



BKG **OBS** **+** mean
O median
| st. dev.
..... uncertainty

ANA **OBS**

April 2018



April 2018

OmF

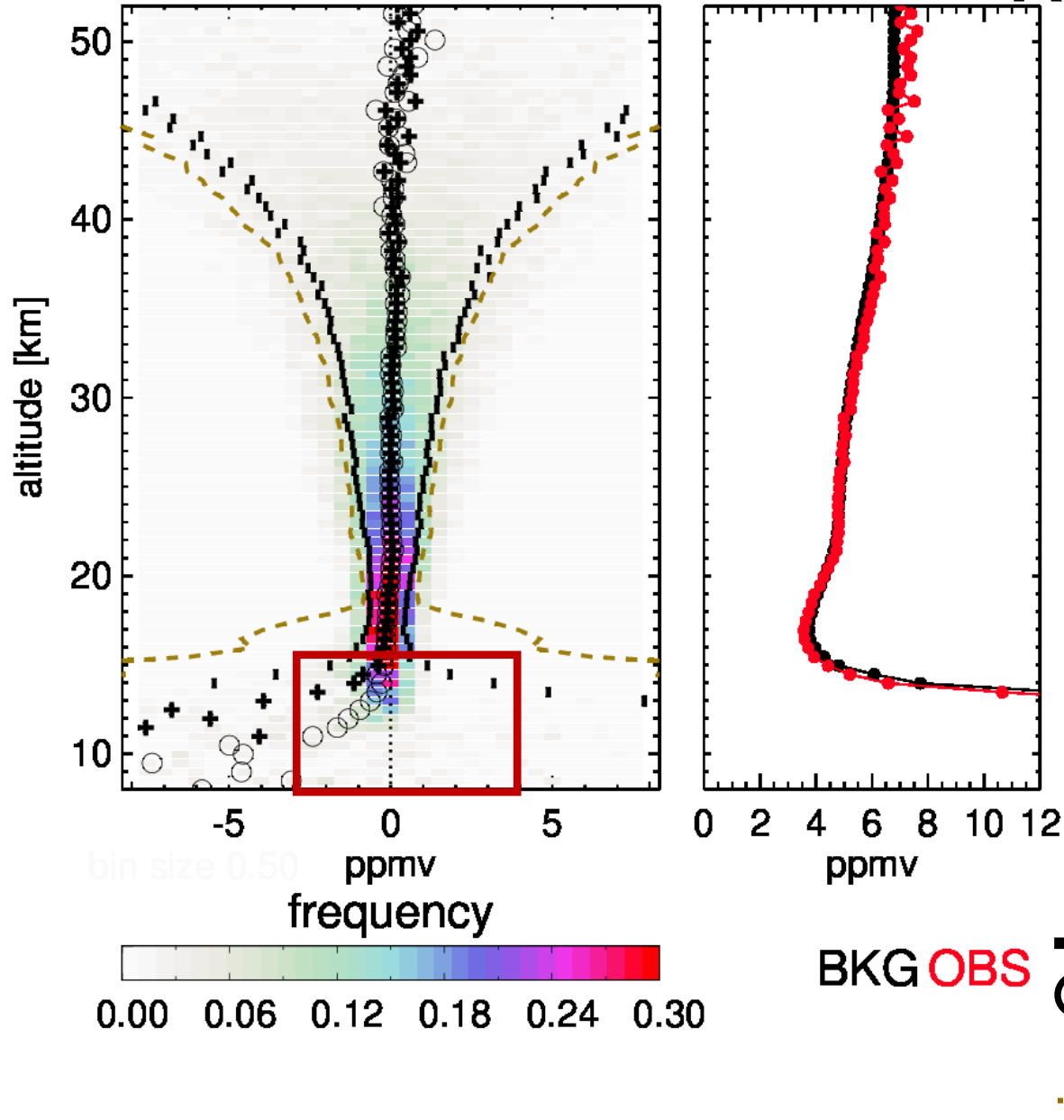
H₂O

Next steps

Observation uncertainties are larger than standard deviation of (O-F).

This was a first pass at assimilating the SAGE III/ISS water vapor profiles without any tuning!

This is a very encouraging result. **There is a clear benefit to assimilating the less frequent SAGE III/ISS observations.**

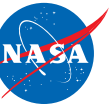




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- A combination of GEOS model and DAS products constrained by satellite retrievals aboard NASA's Aura satellite, has great potential to characterize O₃ and water vapor (WV) distribution, trends, and variability from the SAGE II mission through SAGE III/ISS observations.
 - ✓ Extended the Wargan et al. 2018 study to 2020
 - ❑ Next steps include using SAGE II (and possibly SAGE III/3M) to correct MERRA-2 ozone across discontinuities in the pre-Aura period.
 - ❑ Pam Wales to present at AMS in January 2023
- The assimilation of SAGE WV and O₃ is now possible in the CoDAS framework to carry-on the trend and climate assessments after the Aura mission.
 - ✓ There is a clear benefit to assimilating the less frequent SAGE III/ISS observations.
 - ❑ Need to tune the system and rerun the experiments
 - ❑ Emma Knowland to present at AGU “GEOS Constituent Data Assimilation beyond Aura MLS: Assimilating NASA SAGE III/ISS profiles of stratospheric water vapor and ozone”



Thank you!