Using Satellite Measurements to Investigate Regional-Scale Chemistry: The Case for Geostationary Observations

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Introduction
One of the recommendations of the Decadal Survey that was recently released by the National Academy of Science was that of a geostationary platform from which to obtain trace gas measurements. The use of such a platform is particularly advantageous when applied to understanding the formation of regional air pollution. This study demonstrates the challenges of trying to utilize information from instruments on satellites in low-earth orbit (LEO). We also demonstrate the advantage gained through a simulation that would provide hourly observations.

In this case study, we take advantage of the high resolution Level-2 orbital data available from the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI), in conjunction with assimilated stratospheric column ozone fields, to evaluate if meaningful tropospheric ozone information can be obtained on a regional scale.

We focus on a period in late June 2005 when a widespread pollution episode enveloped the Houston metropolitan area as well as a large region in southeast Texas.

June 2005 Case Study
Surface ozone monitors confirm highest ozone levels on June 21-22, 2005.

Method
The tropospheric ozone residual (TOR) product derived for this study uses level-2 OMI total ozone data. A disadvantage of using level-2 data is variable pixel size.

The stratospheric product used in the TOR method is primarily the NOAA Global Forecast System (GFS) assimilation of SBUV ozone profiles. The resolution of the assimilated product is 1° x 1° which has superior temporal and spatial resolution compared to satellite measurements alone. An independent measurement from the Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS) instrument shows that the model is within 2 - 4 DU of of the integrated MLS ozone profile on June 22, 2005.

Results
The TOR images from June 17, 22, 24, and 28 show the evolution of an air pollution episode over southeastern Texas during June, 2005.

Conclusion
The combination of Level-2 OMI total ozone and assimilated stratospheric ozone fields can be combined to produce a regional TOR product which can then be compared with EPA surface ozone measurements and additional satellite measurements of tropospheric pollutants. Combining measurements from several ground-based and satellite products prove to be difficult due to variable temporal and spatial scales. The use of the GFS model provides TOR values similar to what can be provided from direct MLS measurements. However, the best way to observe regional scale atmospheric chemistry is from geostationary orbit.

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