IPCC Atmosphere Breakout: Summary

Breakout of Session 7: How To Address Knowledge Gaps In Preparation For AR7

Chair: Simon Pinnock (ESA); RapporteurThomas Popp (DLR-DFD, Aerosol)

ECV atmosphere projects (names of input providers): GHG (Michael Buchwitz), Ozone (Daan Hubert), Aerosols (Thomas Popp), Water vapour (Marc Schröder), Clouds (Martin Stengel), Precursors supporting aerosols and O3 ECVs (CO, HCHO, SO2, NO2) (Folkert Boersma), RECCAP-2; several online participants

Seed questions:

- 1. Where do you see the major challenges and gap analysis in the current IPCC AR6 and how could CCI/CLIMATE-SPACE contribute to addressing them towards AR7?
- 2. What are the opportunities to engage with the information (papers, organisations, authors, reviewers etc.) that contribute to the WG II and III reports?
- 3. How can CCI contribute more *systematically* towards IPCC's assessment and special reports in future?

- **Basis**: improvement + extension of data records
- **Beyond** data records?! (NRT, process studies)
- A number of **good ideas** for cross-ECV studies
- Make data available easy to use for attribution combining different data / co-emitted species

- GHG: estimate emissions from satellite -> R&D to improve high precision analysis system
 - High resolution sensors PRISMA, ENMAP -> emission plumes, but not global (S5P)
 - New missions / activities: CO2M, COCO2, US / private funds
 - Regions with few measurements / high uncertainties (outside US, EU)
 - Fast analysis (~2-4 weeks) -> actionable information / different requirements!
 - CCI does R&D operational application afterwards must still include ECV expertise
 - co-emitted species (NO2, CO2, ...)

- Aerosol & clouds
 - WMO indicator: aerosol / cloud cooling offset time series feasibility + demonstration
 - Indirect effect: R&D on improved CDNC (clean regime), dust / glaciation, FM-AOD
 - Improve cloud and aerosol products in highly sensitive polar regions
- Aerosol properties
 - develop model-usable information on **aerosol types** (interpreatation of optical prop.)
 - Improve long-term CDR multi-sensor consistency
 - IASI / **Dust AOD** dust change is a major uncertainty in modelling
 - Stratospheric extinction CDR significant contribution to aerosol forcing
- Clouds
 - **Cloud process studies** on global scales (adv. GEO-ring) and local scales (high resolution rapid scan GEO data) for process understanding, and model evaluation+improvements
 - Understanding of clouds' 3d structure by combining passive imagers and EarthCare
 - Co-variability of cloud and other ECV data and their causal relationship to assess the cloud (radiative) feedback in a changing climate

- Water vapour
 - Cross-ECV study: sensitivity of the climate system to remaining biases, a.o., related to (clear-sky) water vapour data
 - Diversity in WV trend estimates
 - Polar regions: retrieval challenges
 - HIRS long+global record opportunity combine with NIR + microwave, cooperate with NOAA, UWisc, EUMETSAT,...
 - Limb sounders gap develop bridging technique
 - Challenging + relevant (for e.g. feedback analysis): **UTLS** region

- Ozone
 - **TOAR** next assessment, historic estimate
 - Easy access / uptake of O3 data by climate modelling (stratosphere + troposphere) no
 O3 in CMUG / CMIP -> obs4MIPs
 - Limb sounding reduced assessment of stability (MLS) develop bridging technique (OMPS, ALTIUS; occultation) – also relevant for HR limb-nadir tropospheric O3, UTLS
 - O3 observations in troposphere and UTLS very challenging
 - work towards harmonised definition of tropospheric column, to improve agreement of distribution / trends from different tropospheric O3 products
 - R&D on adequate coordinate systems in CLIMATE-SPACE -> improved UTLS O3 products (interannual variability, long-term changes)

- Precursors for ozone and aerosols
 - Cross-ECV: Mapping / time series of precursors **shifting emissions** -> aerosol changes
 - Easy access / use for model evaluation
 - Uptake of ECV precursors (**good vertical sensitivity**) to strengthen understanding of tropospheric O3
 - Use for emission trend verification, impact of adaptation measures
 - Vertical aerosol information / climatology matching periods (layer height, lidars)
 - Proxy / indicators for CCNs NO2, NH3, HCHO
 - Adressing climate risks: impact of surface O3 on vegetation / agriculture

2. What are the opportunities to engage with the information (papers, organisations, authors, reviewers etc.) that contribute to the WG II and III reports?

- Mitigation: GHG emission fluxes -> show cases / publications including CCI data + people
- Adaptation + mitigation: NO2 in developing countries as proxy for emission reduction
- Getting data into the interactive atlas (C3S to take up)
- Climate indicators as communication tool (better WV, cooling offset, ...)
- Long records by C3S and other operational services, R&D in CCI / CS
- Feed data records into 2nd GST (2028)
- How far can CS go into adaptation (many additional fields)?
 - We do not yet understand the user needs for our data

3. How can CCI contribute more *systematically* towards IPCC's assessment and special reports in future?

- Papers!
- EO experts also contribute to show cases / papers
- Climate from Space report: science highlights for IPCC AR7 + special reports (urban, ...) -> more attention! -> technical support units
- Personal contacts / networking?! (authors, technical support units) collaborations
- Reviewer coordinate / strategy in CS (relevant chapters) not citing own papers
- IPCC model dominated / predictions
- Data use / data citation: Papers using C3S / ERA with CCI data in them secondary?!