ESA CCI+ Phase 2 – Atmosphere



aerosol cci



water vapour cci



cloud cci









precursors cci



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Colocation Meeting - 26 October 2022

Science questions in Atmosphere

Changes in Earth's atmosphere are driving climate change. However, crucial feedback mechanisms are playing out through water vapour, clouds, aerosol and greenhouse gases which affect climate sensitivity and are not yet well understood.

Major science questions include:

- How can we use atmospheric observations to understand climate sensitivity and biogeochemical feedback processes in the Earth system?
- How can we use atmospheric observations in a process-oriented manner to evaluate and constrain model behaviour?
- How can we best contribute with atmospheric EO ECV data products to Parisrelated assessments?



Aerosol



Goals CCI+ Aerosol Phase I:

improve the quality and **consistency** of the **dual view CDR** (AOD, FM-AOD)

R&D topics:

demonstrate joint aerosol / cloud retrieval in twilight zone Improve surface modelling to reduce SLSTR AOD bias Improve and validate uncertainty propagation

Products (released 4/2020 + 4/2021 + 7/2022):

Demonstrator data:

Swansea algorithm: ATSR-2 (1998), AATSR (2008), SLSTR / 3A and 3B (2019, 2020)

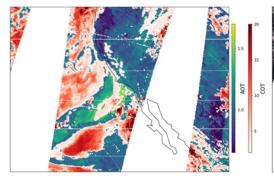
CISAR / Rayference algorithm: SLSTR / 3A (1029, 2029)

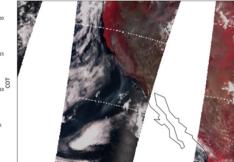
Use cases:

Radiative forcing in decadal steps SLSTR data assimilation into CAMS reanalysis

year	sensor	Algorithm	area	bias	stdv	Pearson	GCOS
		version				corr	Fraction 1)
2008	AATSR	SU_v4.33	land / Southern	0.06	0.10	0.83	34.9
			hemisphere				
2008	AATSR	SU_v4.35	land / Southern	0.04	0.09	0.79	40.1
			hemisphere				
2008	AATSR	SU_v4.33	ocean / Northern	0.03	0.12	0.84	56.2
			hemisphere				
2008	AATSR	SU_v4.35	ocean / Northern	0.02	0.08	0.88	56.6
			hemisphere				
2019	SLSTRA	SU_v1.11	land	0.05	0.15	0.73	35.2
2020	SLSTRA	SU_v1.14	land	0.03	0.12	0.80	42.7
2019	SLSTRA	SU_v1.11	ocean	0.05	0.08	0.86	40.3
2020	SLSTRA	SU_v1.14	ocean	0.04	0.08	0.83	52.4
2019	SLSTRA	RF_v2.0.0.	land	0.08	0.41	0.17	23.0
2020	SLSTRA	RF_v2.1.1	land	0.00	0.14	0.45	38.6
2019	SLSTRA	RF_v2.0.0.	ocean	0.14	0.35	0.28	19.0
2020	SLSTRA	RF_v2.1.1	ocean	0.05	0.11	0.59	38.7

CISAR AOD / COD at 550nm 2020-08-20 False color composite image



















Ozone



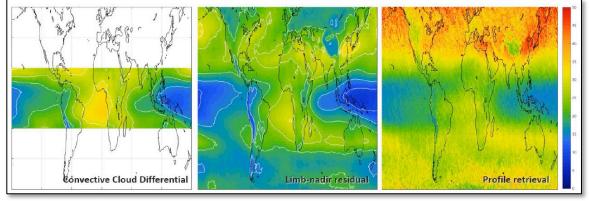
Science questions

- Increase confidence in assessments of distribution and changes in tropospheric O₃ (TOAR-I 2018, IPCC AR6).
- Independent nadir profile CDR may further constrain stratospheric trends & horizontal structure (LOTUS, 2019).
- Are observed trends in the total, stratospheric and tropospheric columns consistent (WMO/UNEP 2022)?

R&D and products

(Scheduled release : Dec 2023 – Jun 2024)

- Total ozone: Improve resolution MSR-2 in 1957-1978.
- Tropospheric ozone (reintroduced)
 - Develop 4+ CDRs spanning two decades using 3 complementary techniques.
 - Detailed intercomparison that considers differences in sampling/smoothing of troposphere.



- Nadir profile: Improve L2, first release of merged GOME-type CDR (1995-...) & merged IASI CDR (2008-...).
- Limb profile: Bias-correct L2, increase resolution of L3 and prototype retrieval OMPS-LP on JPSS-2.

Use cases

- Comparison of observed & modelled changes and variability in tropospheric ozone.
- Analysis of added value of backward-extended MSR for ozone monitoring.











Water Vapour



Main scientific question:

How can we ensure homogeneity of WV climate data records in the face of inhomogeneous sensors?

R&D topics:

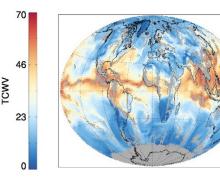
- Improve the quality of Phase 1 data records:
- Understand/remove jumps and shifts in long term TCWV time series (CDR-1)
- Remove seasonal and spatial inhomogeneities in VRWV-strato (CDR-3)
- **Extend spatial and temporal coverage:**
- Extend long-term time series backward and forward in time (all CDRs)
- Generate regional, temporally limited, high-resolution (~0.01°) (CDR-1)
- **Update and extend input data:**
- MERIS L1 (3rd \rightarrow 4th reprocessing); Sentinel 3-B OLCI and MODIS Agua (CDR-1)
- HOAPS v5 (until 2020) will become available during Phase 2 (CDR-2)
- Historical data rescue (CDR-3) / IMS MetOp A/B (CDR-4)

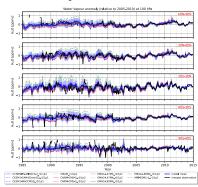
Use cases:

- **Eiras-Barca et al.,** QJRMS 2022 → Analysis of moisture source regions
- He et al., ACP 2022 → Evaluation of tropical WV in CMIP6
- Cross-ECV study linking SSTs, WV, and clouds (new)
- Stratospheric water vapour trends, drivers, and radiative forcing (new)

CDR-2/TCWV-combi



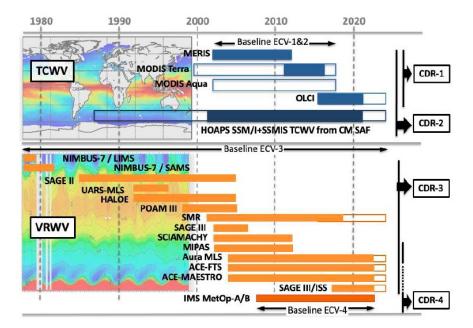




Release date: June 2025

CDR-1 (2002-2023) / **CDR-2** (2002-2020)

CDR-3 (1979-2023) / CDR-4 (2007-2023)



Clouds



Goals CCI+ Clouds Phase I:

Exploiting the additional spectral information available from **SEVIRI and SLSTR** compared to the AVHRR heritage channels used previously in CCI Clouds

R&D topics:

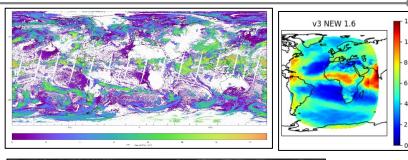
Improve on cloud detection and cloud phase determination; Improve on spectral properties of modelling cloud droplet and ice crystal habits; Use of advanced spectral information for better cloud height assignment; Determining the sampling uncertainty of SLSTR.

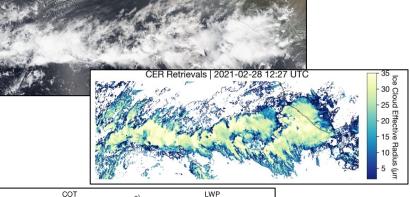
Products:

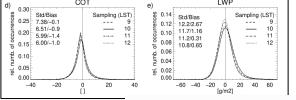
Demonstrator data for SEVIRI and SLSTR covering the year 2019 including cloud and radiative flux properties. **Test products** for an innovative multi-layer retrieval.

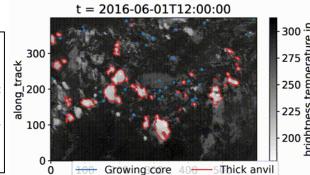
Use cases:

Designing a "Sunny Vacation Map" (completed);
Convection life cycle in the Congo Basin (ongoing)











Main Science Question addressed in CCI+ Phase-2

 How to further improve the data quality in terms of bias reduction and yield enhancement as needed for the challenging CO₂ and methane sources & sinks applications (including "Paris" & high latitude applications)

R&D topics

- Retrieval algorithm improvements for all products but especially for the 3 (quite new) GOSAT-2 products, where CCI R&D very useful also for CAMS and C3S (as quality of GOSAT products not yet achieved)
- Other: See Use Cases listed below

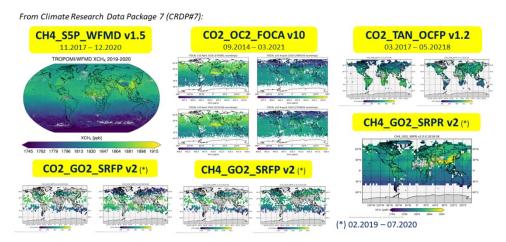
Products (new, updated...) to be generated in CCI+ Phase 2; planned release dates)

- 1st Phase 2 products (CRDP#8, until end of 2022):
 - Improved XCO₂ from OCO-2 & GOSAT-2
 - Improved XCH₄ from GOSAT-2 and S5P
 - Planned release: Sept. 2023 (end of year 1)

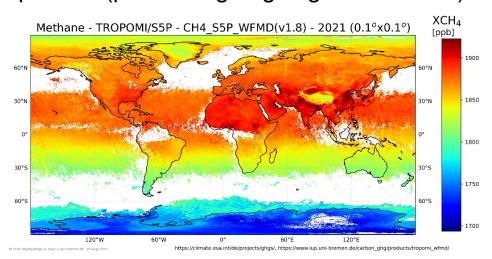
Use Cases (ongoing)

- **Inverse modelling** of CO₂ and methane surface fluxes including hot spot emissions esp. from S5P (GHG CRG but also data provider & cooperations including other projects)
- Studies related to **methane growth rate** and methane at high latitudes

Existing Phase 1 CRDP#7 data products



New Phase 2 TROPOMI/S5P methane product (processing ongoing for CRDP#8)



Precursors for ozone and aerosol



Science questions

- What is the impact of variability and long-term changes of precursors on tropospheric ozone?
- How do SO₂ emissions affect radiative forcing through the formation of sulfate aerosols?
- What is the role of nitrogen emission and deposition on soil, air quality and climate?

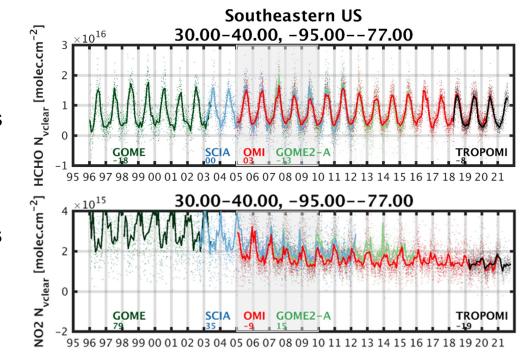
R&D and products

- Round robin of UV-Vis retrievals :
 - Select optimal retrieval baseline generally applicable
 - Harmonise NO₂, HCHO and SO₂ products across sensors
- Carbon monoxide (CO):
 - Create first merged long-term MOPITT-IASI data record
- Ammonia (NH₃):
 - Develop improved retrieval baseline accounting for clouds
 - Produce consolidated IASI NH₃ product for Metop-A,B,C
- Product release scheduled: Jun Dec 2024

Use cases



- GEOS-CHEM model validation using CCI+ NO₂ and HCHO products
- Analysis of HCHO variability over African rainforests based on MAGRITTE model and CCI+ datasets













RECCAP-2



Goals:

Integration of multiple EO over land, atmosphere and oceans to quantify GHG budgets from global to national scale and their drivers. CCI+ GHG, Biomass, Fires, Land Cover

R&D topics:

Improve the **accuracy of GHG budgets** and the comparability with bottom up inventories methods, in close collaboration with National Inventory Agencies

Products:

new biomass change global estimates since 2010 from SMOS SMAP L-band microwave passive remote sensing; national GHG budgets separated into anthropogenic and natural emissions; Dynamic Vegeration Model simulations of net C fluxes constrained by CCI+ ECV; New wetland area data from multiple sensors

Use cases:

large emitting countries, Brazil (land use change and forest degradation), Global Stock Take contribution

