Measurement of western U.S. baseline ozone from the surface to the tropopause and assessment of downwind impact regions

U. of Colorado CIRES/NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
U. of Colorado CIRES/NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
U. of Colorado CIRES/NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
U. of Colorado CIRES/NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
NOAA ESRL, Boulder		
NOAA/ESRL Trinidad Head Observatory, California		
MSC/Environment Canada, Downsview, Ontario		
Tropospheric Chemistry Program, NASA, Washington DC		
Noblis Inc., Falls Church/NOAA NWS, Silver Spring		

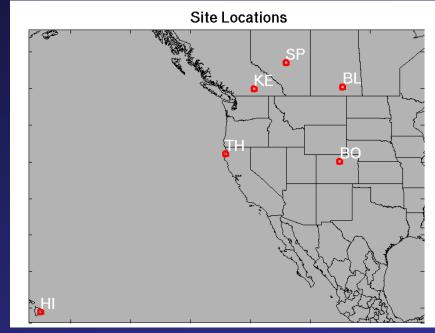
39th NOAA ESRL Global Monitoring Annual Conference May 17-18, 2011, Boulder

Tropospheric ozone monitoring in western North America

Routine in situ ozone measurements from Earth's surface to the tropopause are made at only 5 ozonesonde sites in western North America

Only Trinidad Head on the west coast is representative of baseline ozone.

baseline ozone - ozone measured at a location with no recent influence from local pollution sources [WMO GAW definition].



Science Questions:

- 1) Is Trinidad Head representative of baseline ozone at other coastal sites?
- 2) What are the anthropogenic NOx emission sources associated with baseline ozone?
- 3) Once baseline ozone comes ashore, where does it go?

IONS ozonesonde networks

(Intercontinental Chemical Transport Experiment Ozonesonde Network Study)

Experiment	<u>Season</u>	Location	<u>Reference</u>
IONS - 2004	Summer	eastern N. America	A. M. Thompson et al., JGR 2007
IONS - 2006	Spring	Central N. America	A. M. Thompson et al, ACP 2008
IONS - 2006	Summer	Central N. America	O. R. Cooper et al., JGR 2007
ARCIONS - 2008	Spring/ Summer	northern N. America	S. J. Oltmans et al., Atmos Environ. 2010
IONS - 2010	Late spring	western N. America	





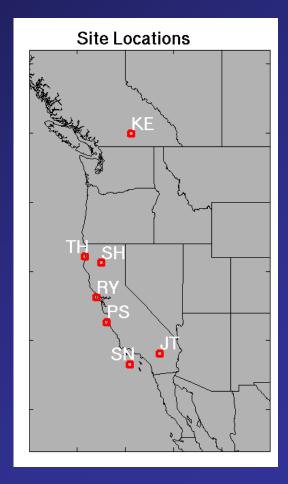
IONS-2010 ozonesonde network

Near daily ozonesondes were launched from 7 sites between May 10 - June 19, 2010.

A total of 230 sondes were launched, the most in any western North America field campaign aimed at quantifying baseline ozone.

Funding, operations and support provided by:

NOAA ESRL Health of the Atmosphere Program NASA Tropospheric Chemistry Program U. S. Navy Environment Canada NOAA National Weather Service National Park Service California State Parks Naval Postgraduate School (Monterey) Federal Aviation Administration



FLEXPART Lagrangian Particle Dispersion Model

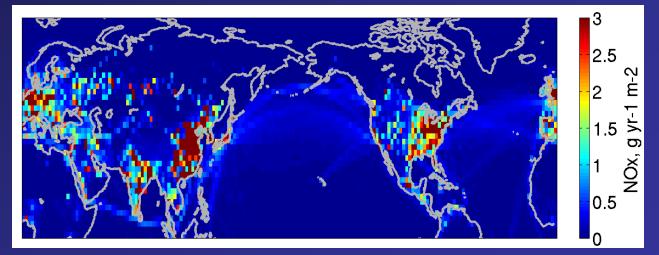
FLEXPART was used to identify air mass sources and receptor regions associated with each ozone measurement

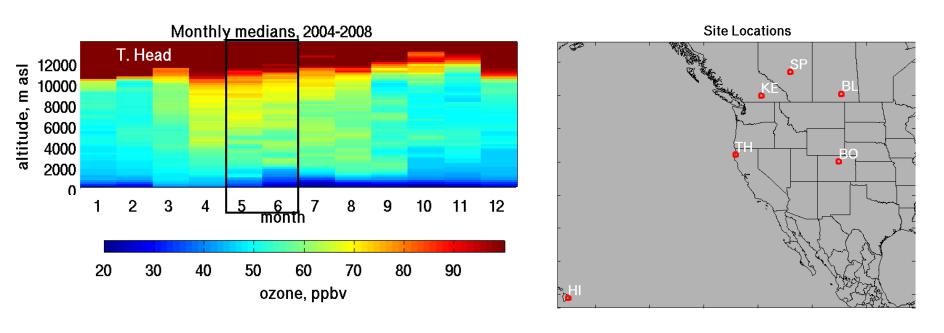
Wind fields: GFS global 0.5° x 0.5° resolution, 26 vertical levels WRF western USA, 12 km resolution, 40 vertical levels

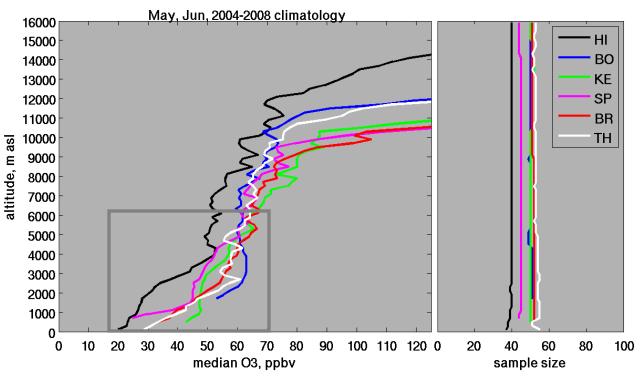
one retroplume and one forward plume were calculated every 200 m along every ozonesonde profile

The quantity of a 20-day passive anthropogenic NO_x tracer transported to the ozonesonde measurement locations was calculated

EDGAR 2005 anthropogenic NO_x emission inventory with University of Delaware 2001 international shipping NO_x emissions (J. Corbett)

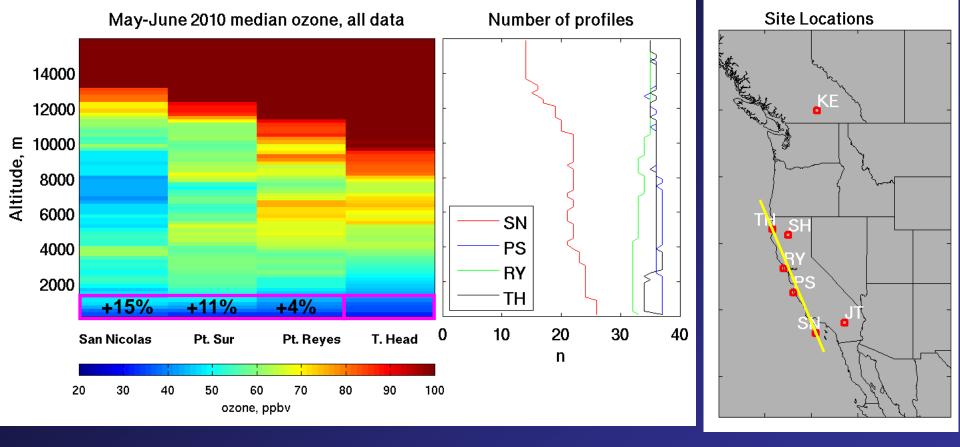




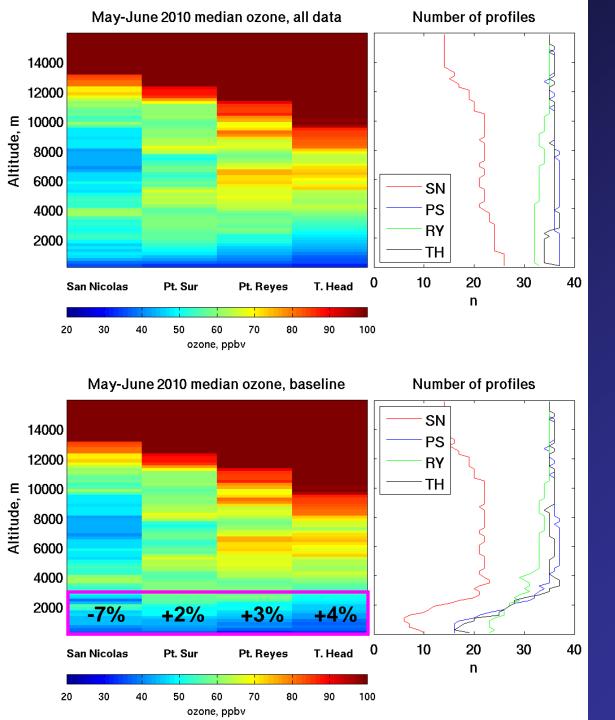


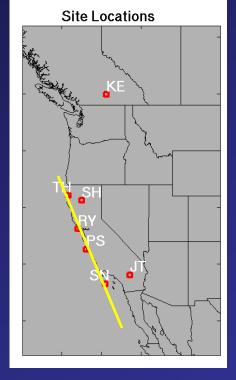
Comparison of 4 inland sites to Trinidad Head of mass of ozone (DU/km) from 0 - 6 km a.s.l.





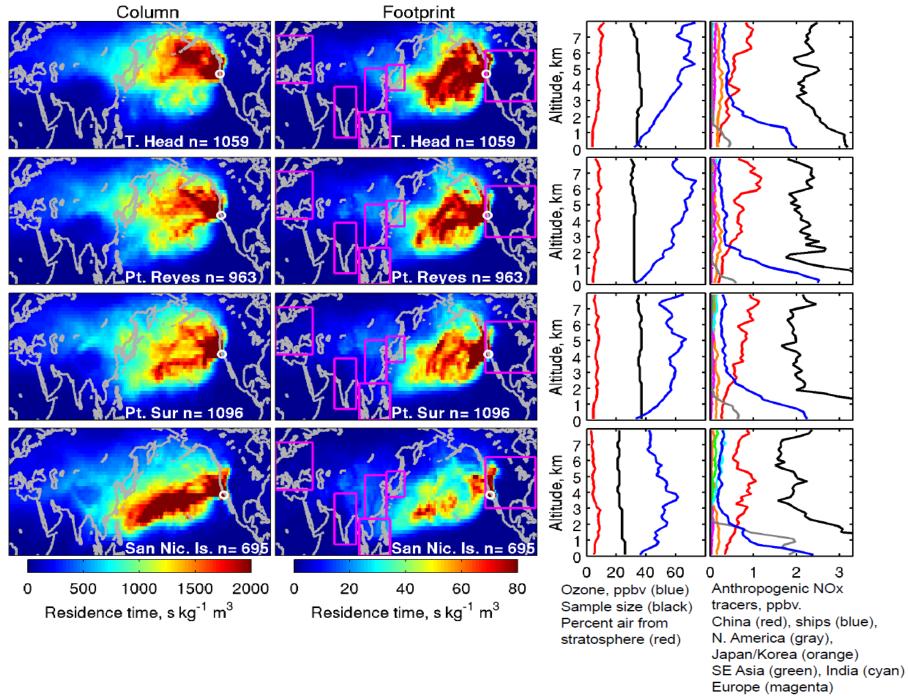
Percent difference in total mass of ozone in the lowest km, for southern sites compared to Trinidad Head.



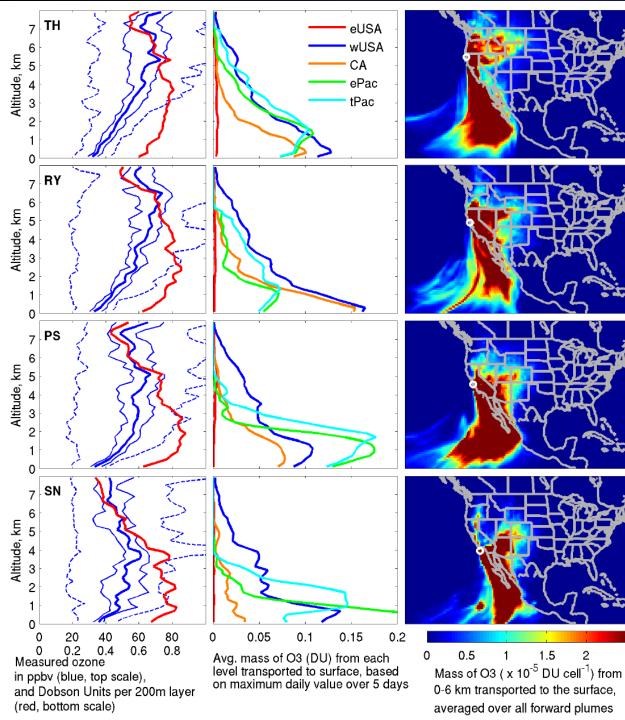


Baseline ozone determined by removing all measurements with a 5-day North America NO_x tracer > 440 pptv.

Change in baseline ozone is calculated in units of DU km⁻¹.



Total N. Hemisphere (black)





California's coastal topography affects ozone transport:

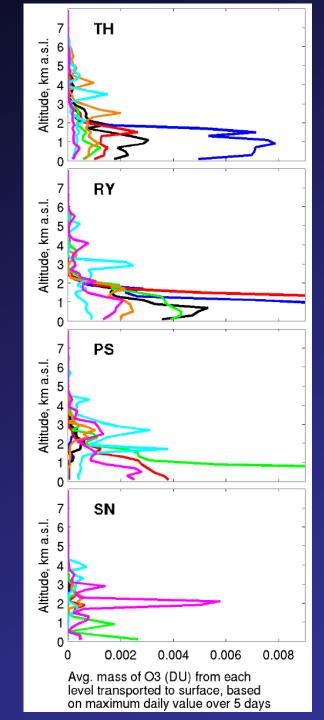
Coastal mountains impede the transport of marine boundary layer air into California at Trinidad Head and Pt. Sur [Parrish et al., 2010].

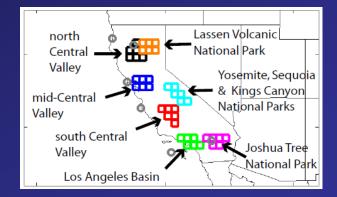
Relatively low topography allows air at Pt. Reyes to enter the Central Valley in the vicinity of The Carquinez Strait [*Bao et al.*, 2008].

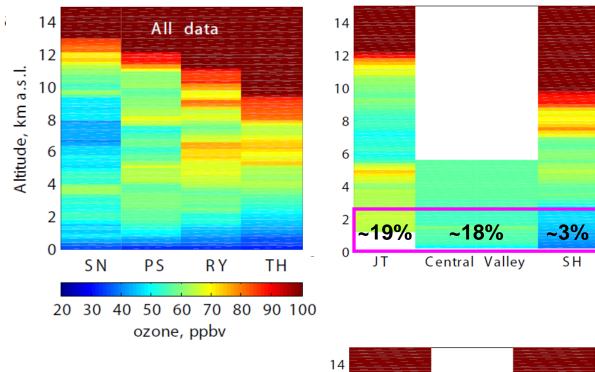
Bao, J.-W. et al. (2008), Observed and WRFsimulated low-level winds in a high-ozone episode during the Central California Ozone Study, *J. Applied Met. Clim., 47*, 2372-2394.

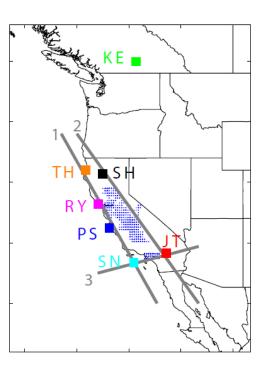
Parrish, D. et al. (2010), Impact of transported background ozone inflow on summertime air quality in a California ozone exceedance area, *Atmos. Chem. Phys., 10*, 10093-10109.

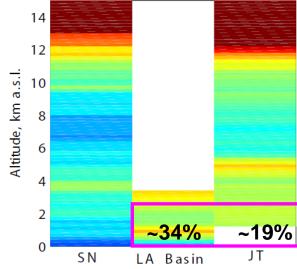


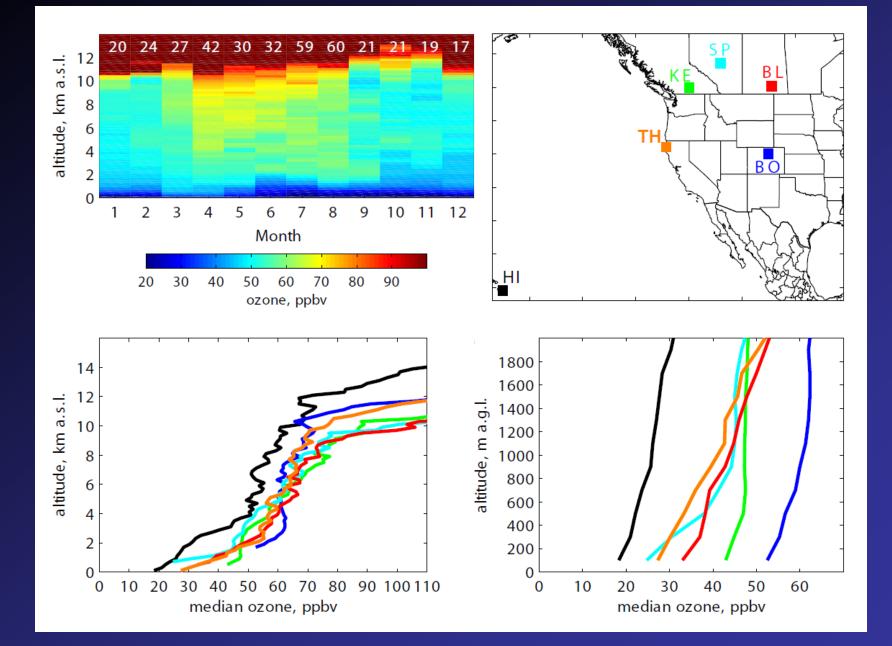


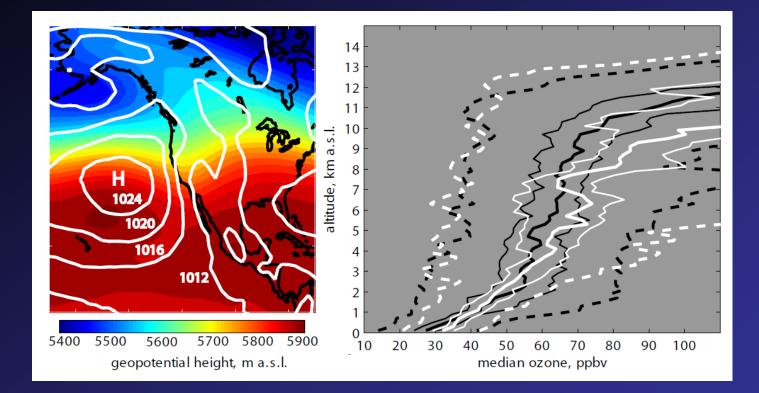


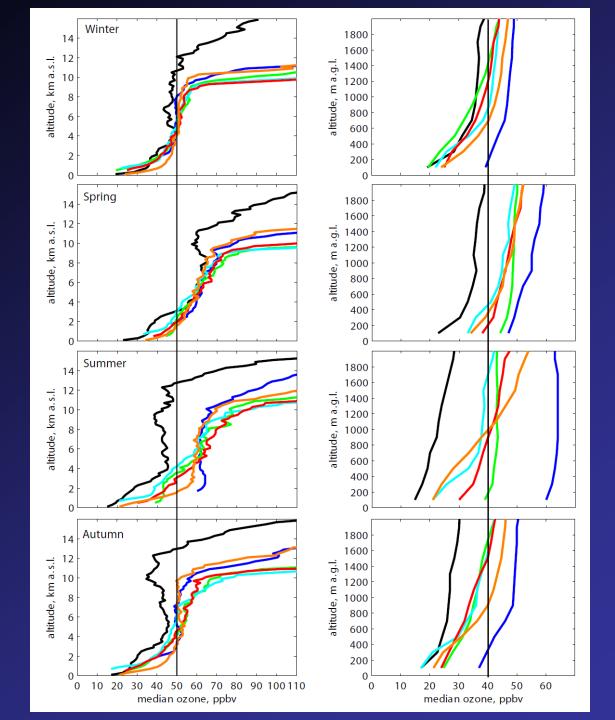


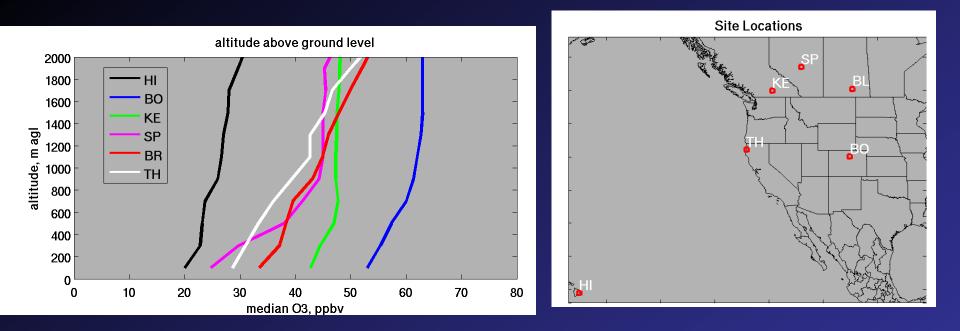






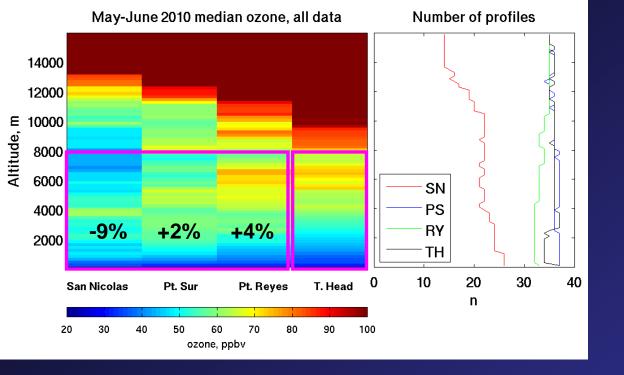


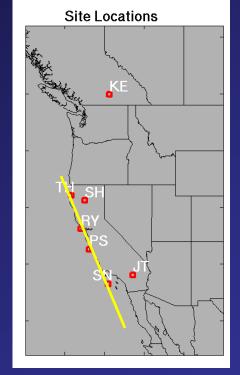




Comparison of 4 inland sites to Trinidad Head of mass of ozone (mPa/km) from 0 - 2 km a.g.l.

> KE = +14% SP = -5% BL = +4% BO = +26%





Percent difference in total mass of ozone per km (0-8 km), for southern sites compared to Trinidad Head.

