

Harmonization, Evaluation, and Trend Estimation of Ground-based Tropospheric Ozone Measurements from NDACC and IAGOS instruments.

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<http://hegiftom.meteo.be/>



- TOAR: Tropospheric Ozone Assessment Report, Phase II: 2019-2026
- **H**armonization and **E**valuation of **G**round-based **I**nstruments for **F**ree **T**ropospheric **O**zone **M**easurements, *chairs: Herman Smit & Roeland Van Malderen*

Key Objective:

Evaluation and harmonization of the different free tropospheric ozone profiling datasets of the established measuring platforms (in-service aircraft, ozonesondes, Brewer/Dobson Umkehr, FTIR, Lidar).



IAGOS



Ozonesondes



Brewer/Dobson Umkehr



FTIR



Lidar

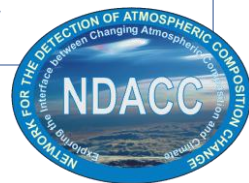
<http://hegiftom.meteo.be/datasets>

Harmonization and internal consistency

Large role of NDACC!

Internal consistency paper:
Blot et al., AMT, 2021

- ✓ NDACC processing described in **Leblanc et al., AMT, 2016a,b**
- ✓ 2 sites (TMF+OHP) only



ozonesondes

- ✓ 43 sites homogenized according to O3S-DQA or **WMO GAW Rep. No 268**
- ✓ data available at HEGIFTOM ftp-server
- ✓ 10 publications

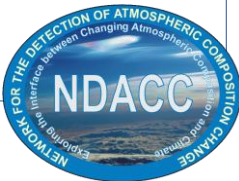


IAGOS



FTIR

- ✓ Harmonized NDACC retrieval strategy, using HITRAN 2008
- ✓ 22 “ozone” sites



Lidar



Dobson Umkehr

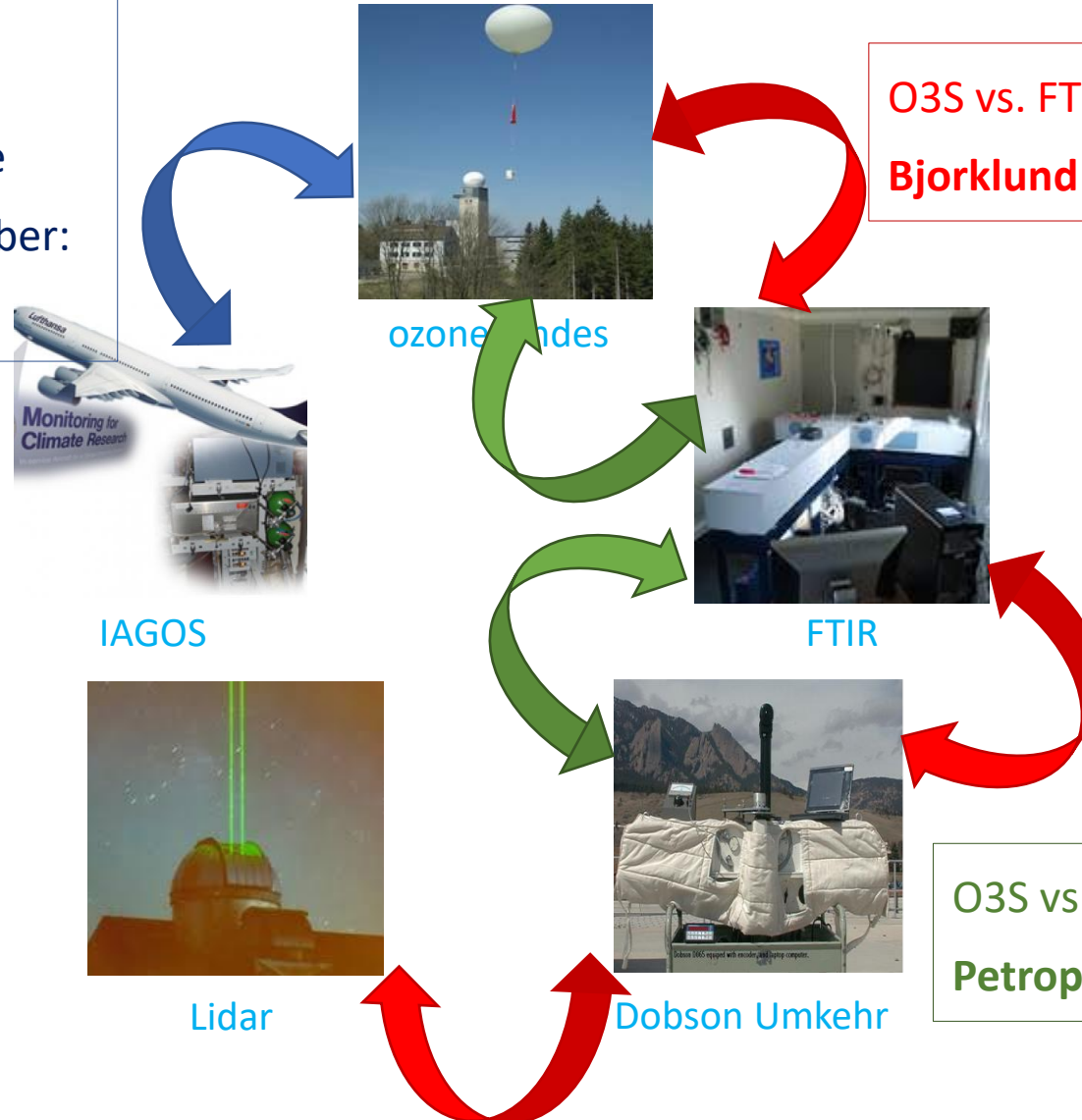
- ✓ Optimized Umkehr profile algorithm for ozone trend analysis:
Petropavlovskikh et al., AMT, 2022
- ✓ 6 sites



+ ...

External consistency or intercomparisons

- ✓ IAGOS vs. O3S at 11 airports:
Wang et al., ACP, 2024
- ✓ IAGOS vs. O3S (Reference) Ozone
Photometers in simulation chamber:
Smit et al., AMT, 2025

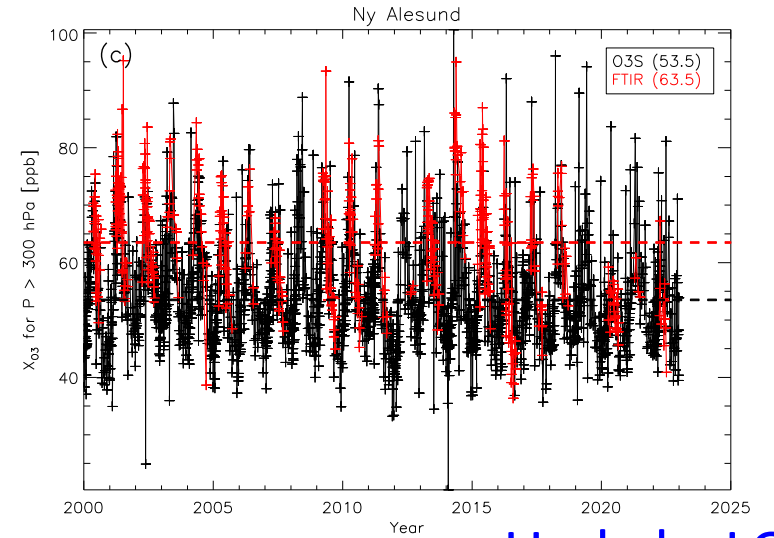
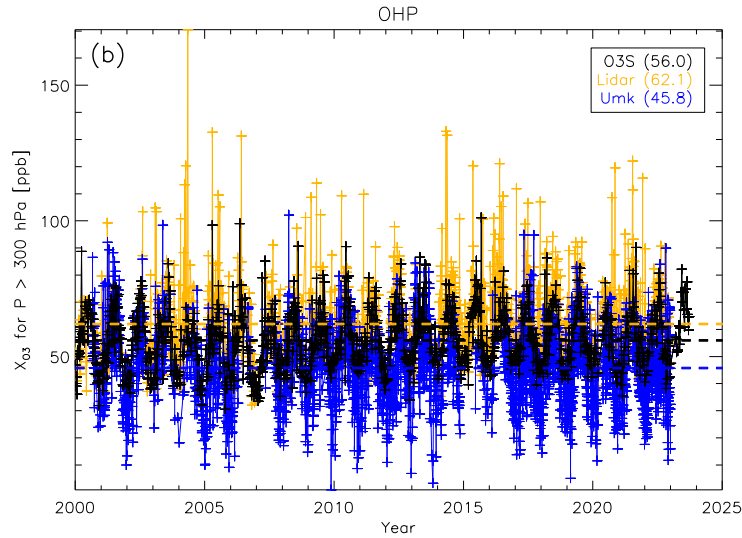
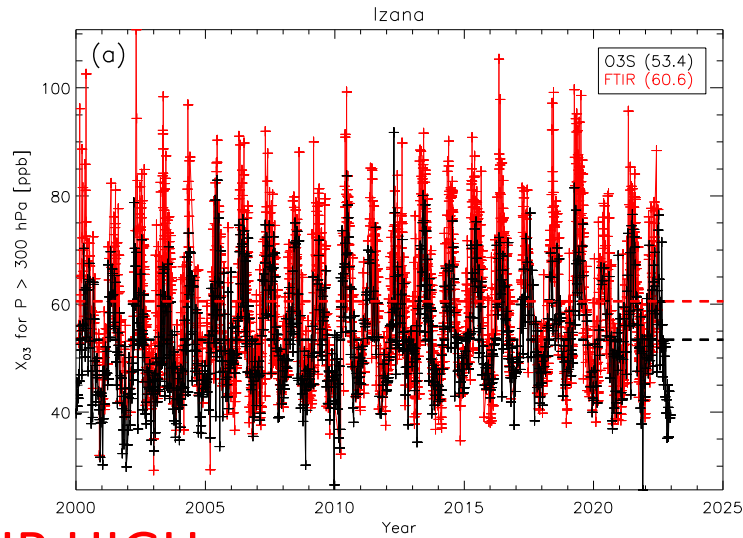


O3S vs. FTIR vs. Umkehr vs. Lidar @Lauder:
Bjorklund et al., AMT, 2024

O3S vs. FTIR vs. Umkehr @Boulder:
Petropavlovskikh et al., poster P_E01

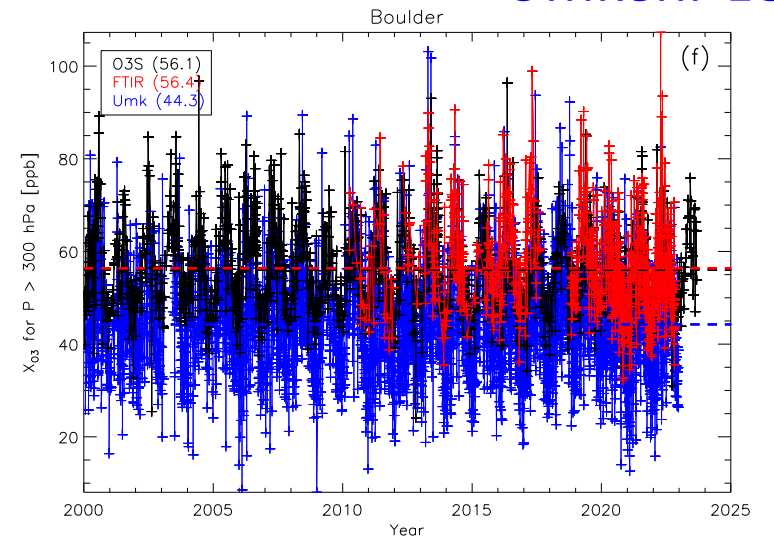
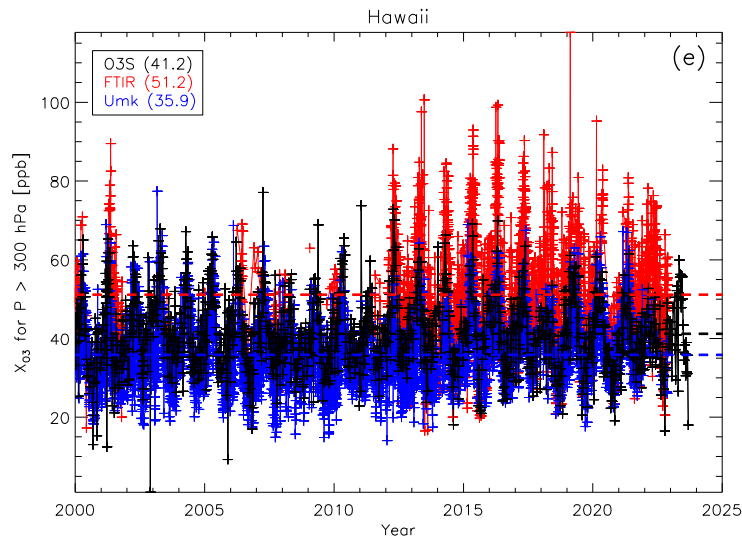
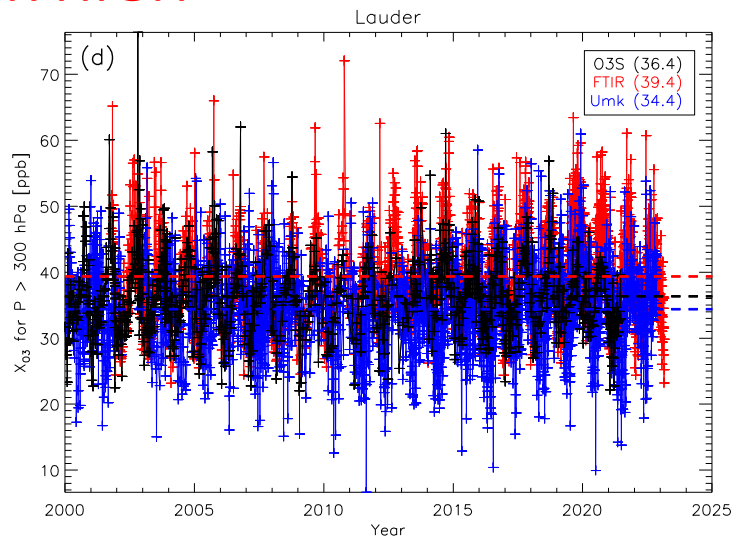
HEGIFTOM: TrOC intercomparisons at collocated sites

Tropospheric Ozone Column (TrOC, here: sfc – 300 hPa) daily means



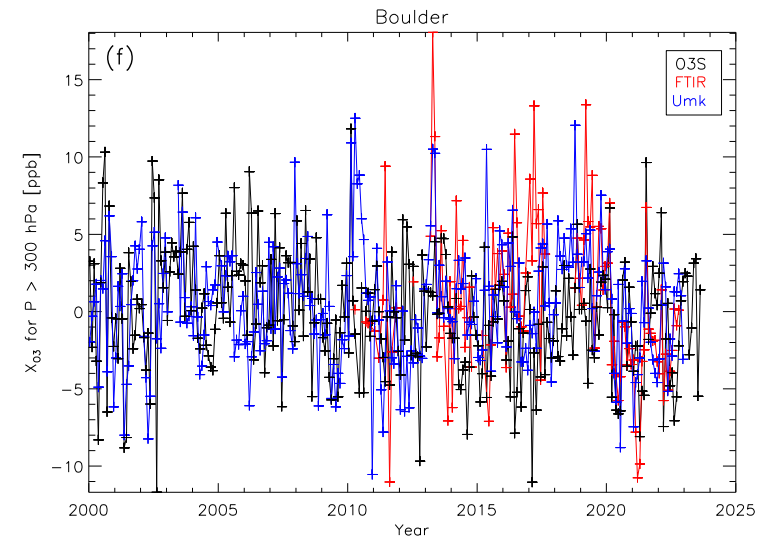
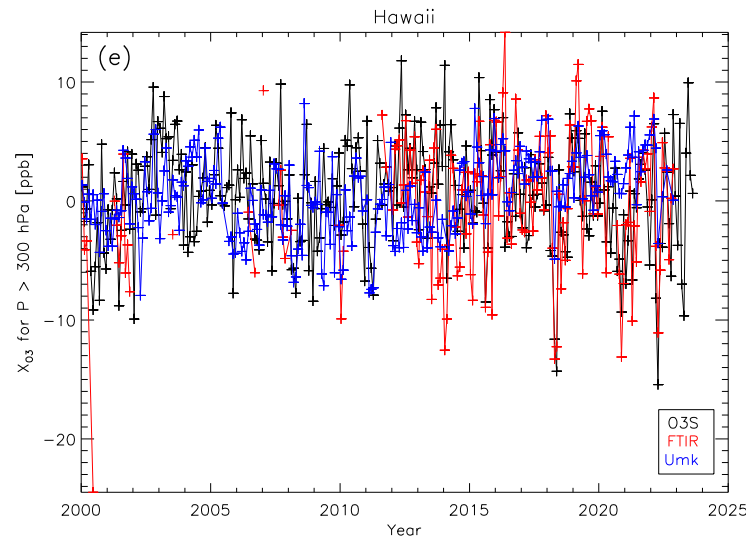
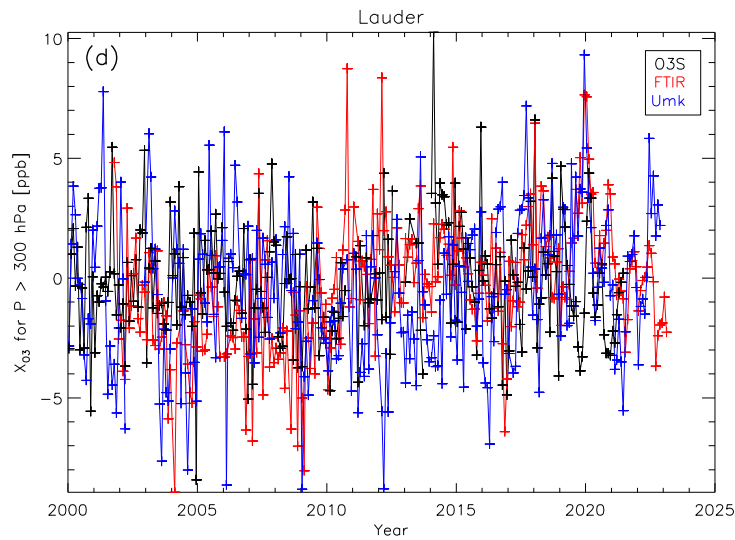
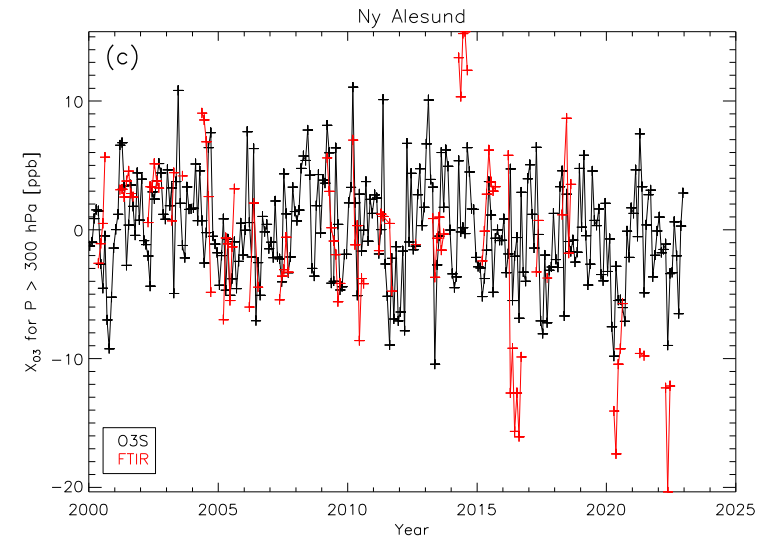
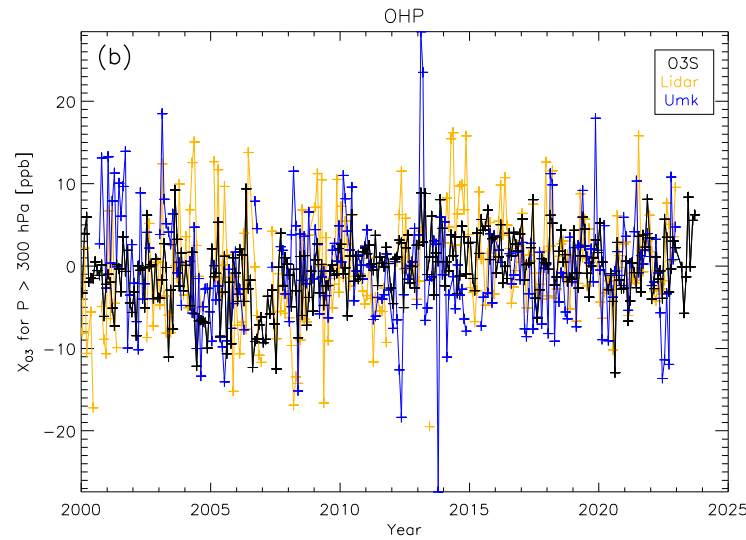
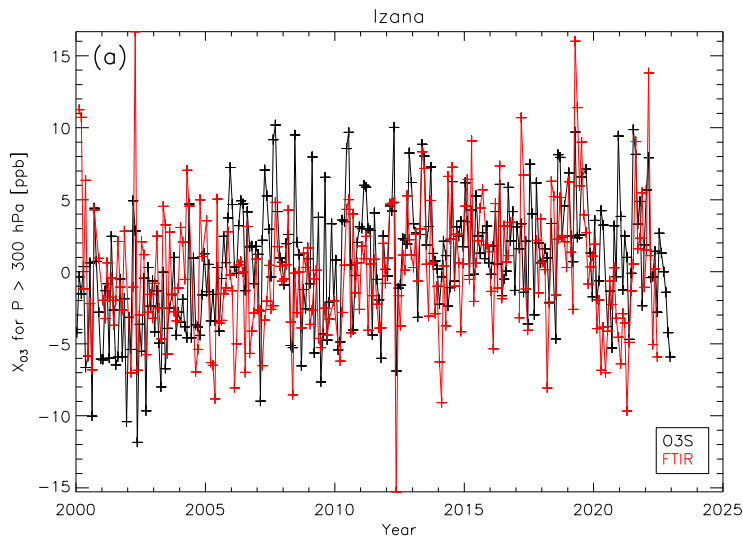
FTIR HIGH

Umkehr LOW



HEGIFTOM: TrOC intercomparisons at collocated sites

Monthly anomalies → TRENDS

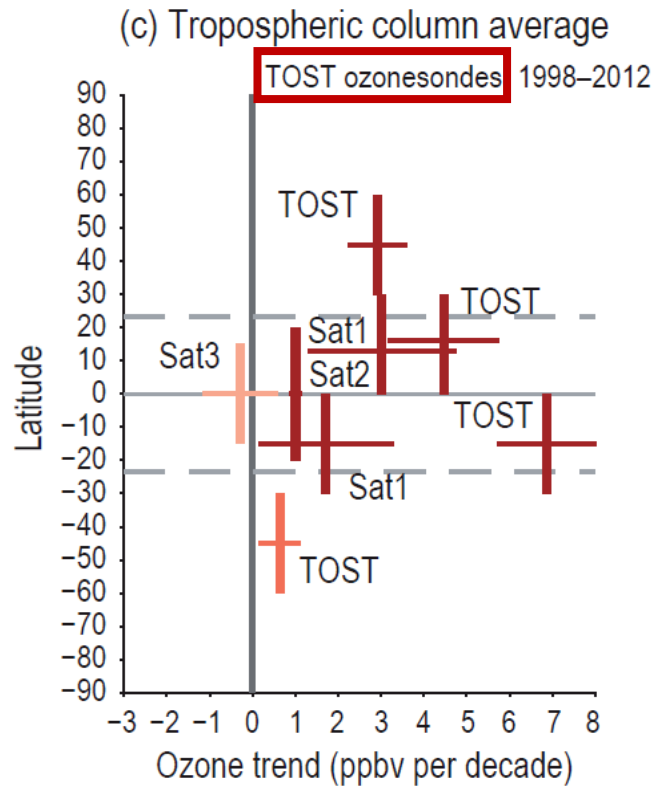


HEGIFTOM: Tropospheric ozone column trends

- TOAR-II: tropospheric ozone **trends** assessment
- In literature:

TOST = Trajectory-mapped Ozone sonde dataset for the Stratosphere and Troposphere

(Wang et al., ACP, TOAR-II SI, 2024)

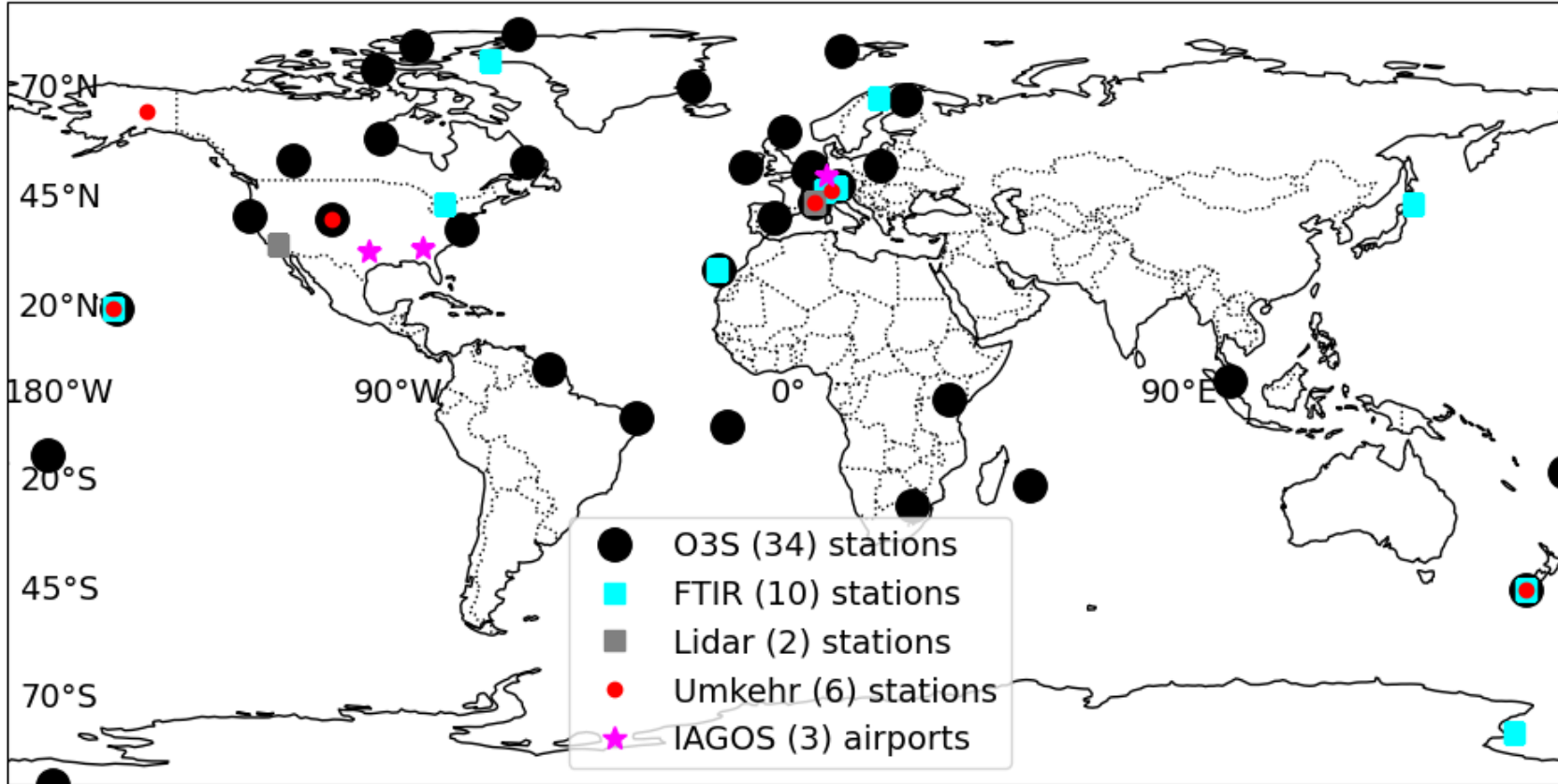


Satellite products:
 Sat1 1979–2016 (TOMS, OMI/MLS)
 Sat2 1995–2015 (GOME, SCIAMACHY, OMI, GOME-2A, GOME-2B)
 Sat3 1995–2015 (GOME, SCIAMACHY, GOME-II)

- HERE: reproduce this figure, consistently, for high-quality ground-based and in-situ measurements (individual sites + “merged”)

Fig. 2.8 of IPCC AR6, 2021.

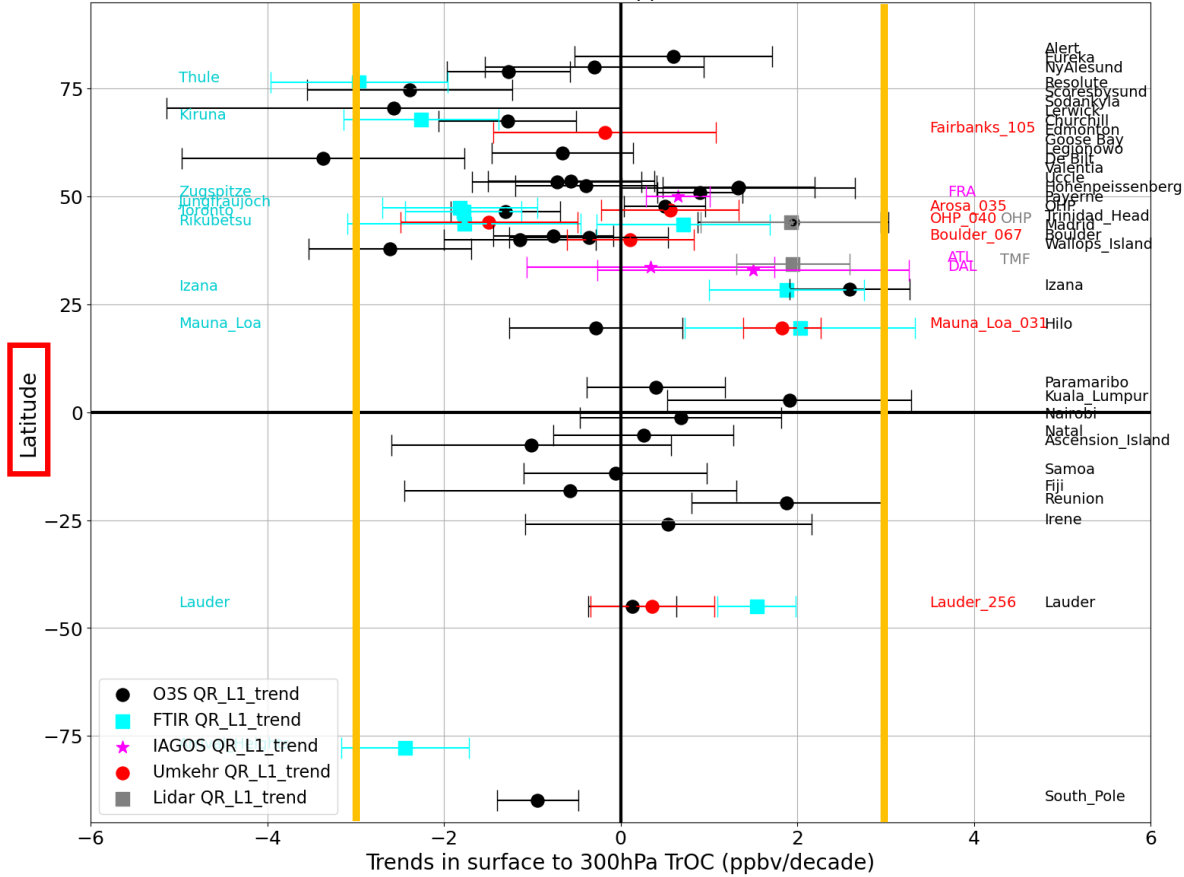
Global Sites Contributing to HEGIFTOM (55 L1 Data) Trends



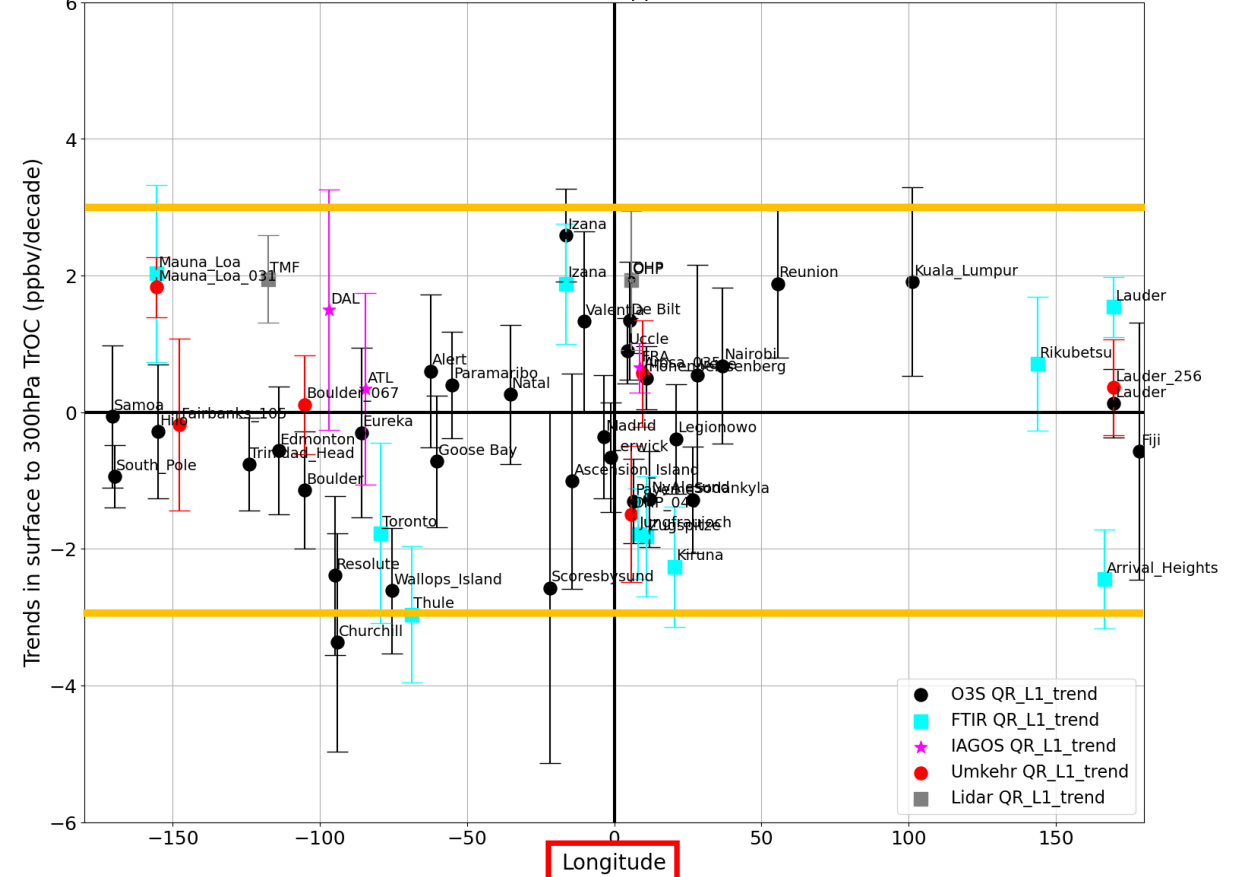
- Sampling (> 120 months of data) and gaps (2000+) put constraints
- 55 sites

Individual site trends: QR median trends

Global Trends (2000-2022) in L1 TrOC (ppbv/decade) for surface to 300hPa



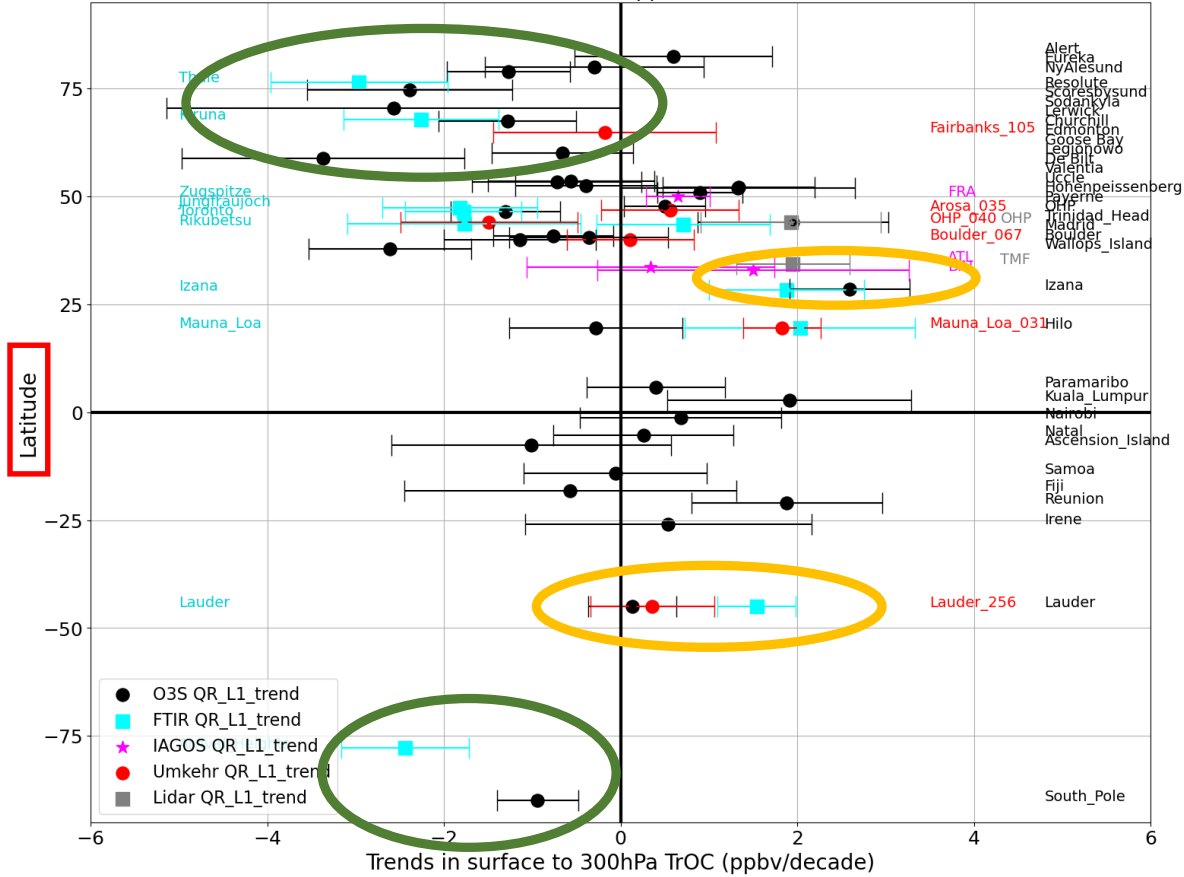
Global Trends (2000-2022) in L1 TrOC (ppbv/decade) for surface to 300hPa



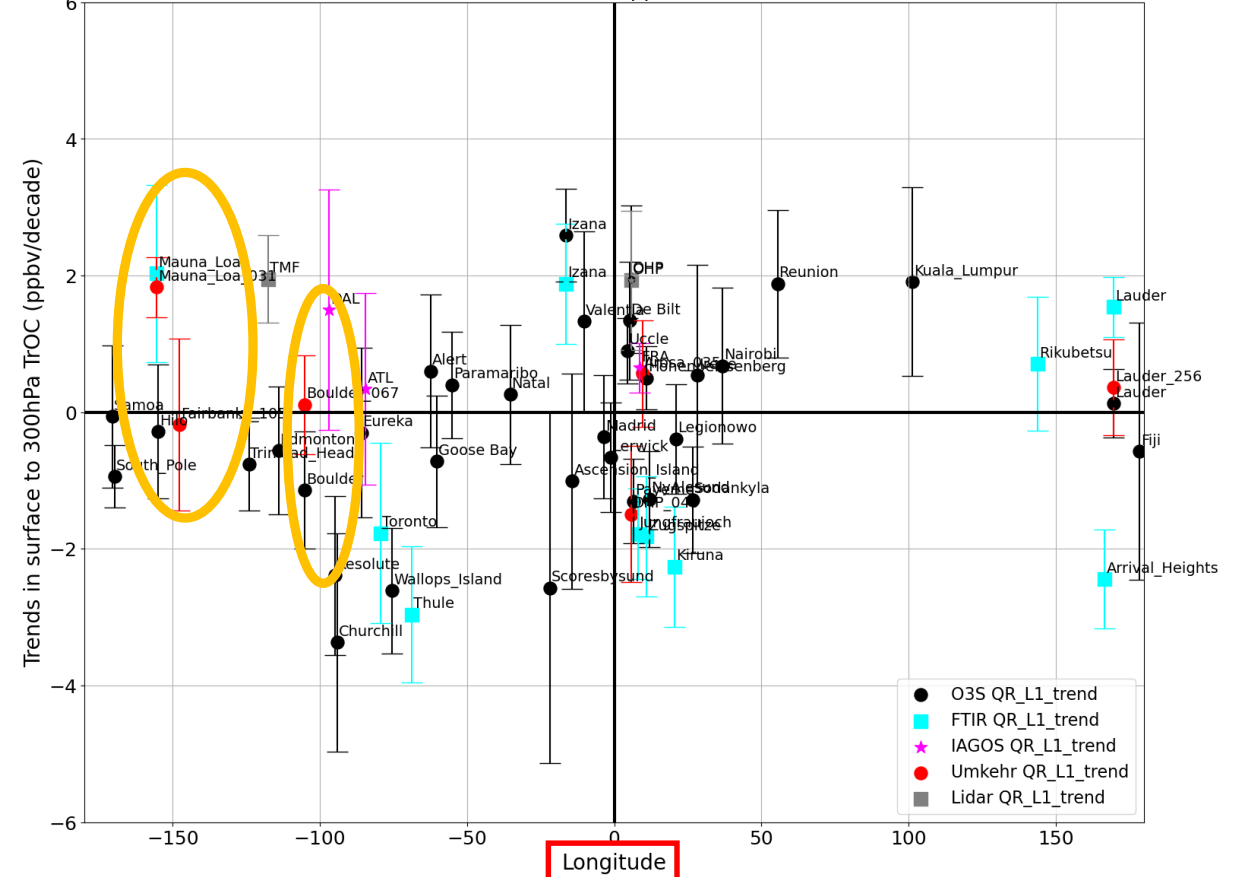
- same number of positive and negative trends, **42%** of the sites with **non-significant trends**
- mostly within **± 3 ppbv/decade** \rightarrow constraints for satellite and model products

Individual site trends: QR median trends

Global Trends (2000-2022) in L1 TrOC (ppbv/decade) for surface to 300hPa



Global Trends (2000-2022) in L1 TrOC (ppbv/decade) for surface to 300hPa

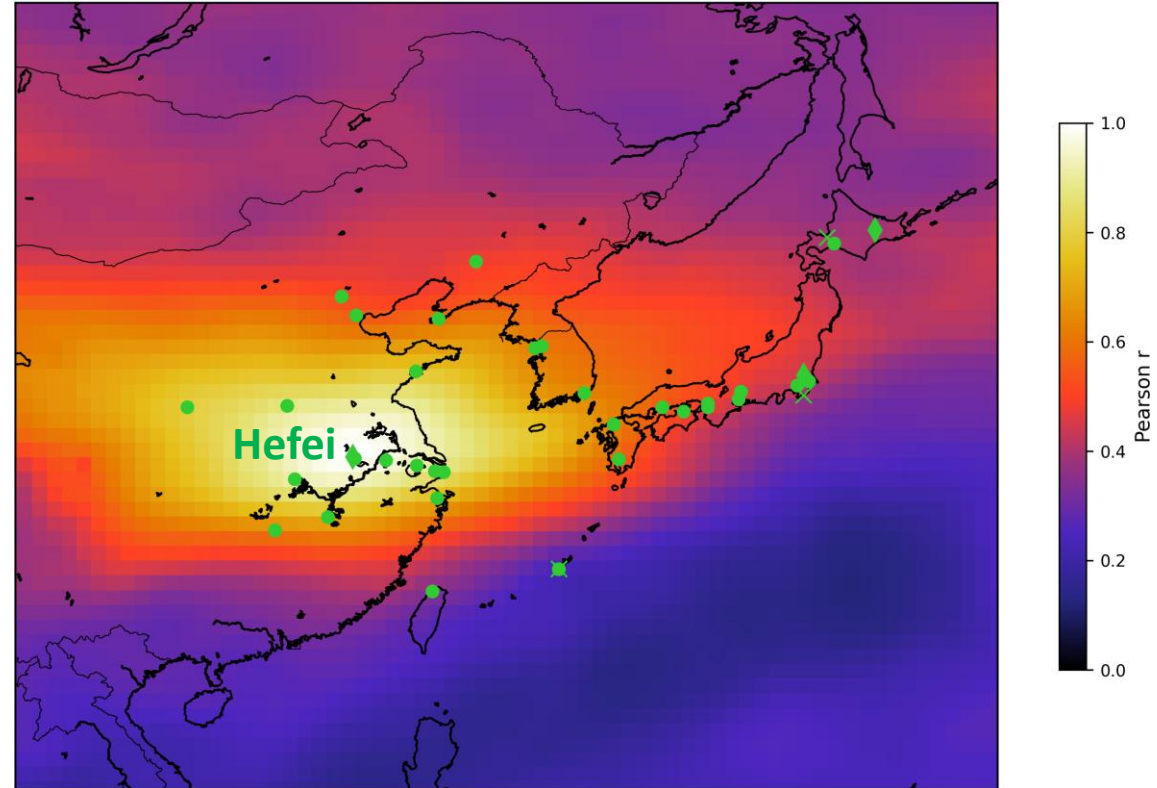
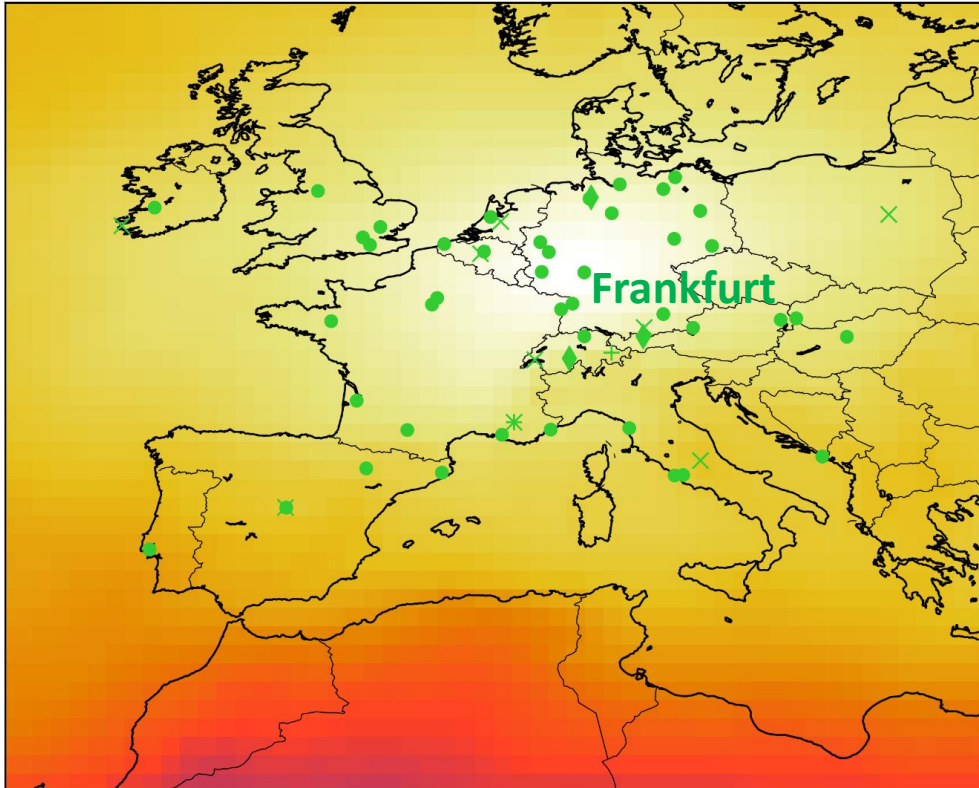


- Negative trends at high (polar) latitudes?
- Trend differences at multi-instrument sites?



Regional trend consistency? Merging?
Spatial/temporal gap filling?

Which regions/sites?



- **Correlation maps** between CAMS TrOC (sfc – 300 hPa) monthly anomalies at HEGIFTOM sites (here: Frankfurt, IAGOS & Hefei, FTIR)
- $r > 0.7!$



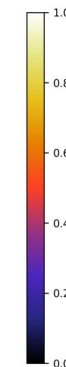
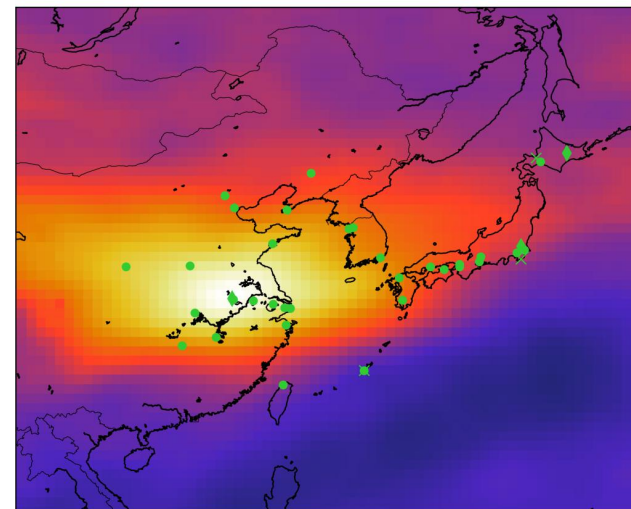
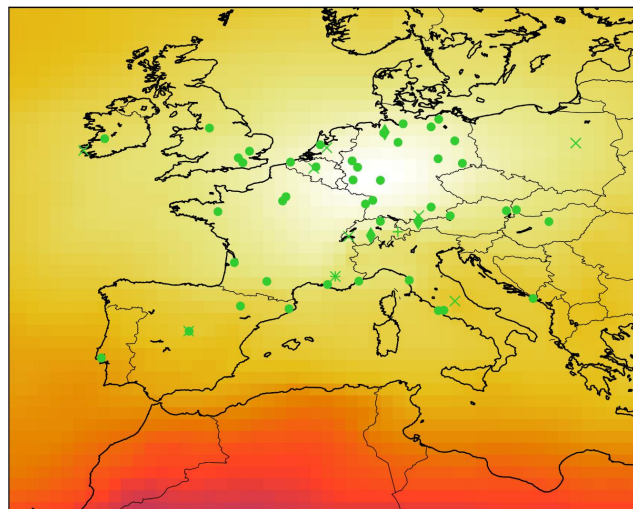
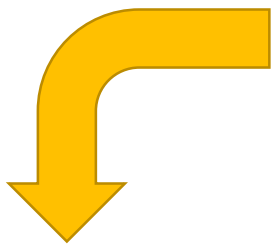
see also upcoming LOTUS approach
(talk A_09 by Louis Mirallié)

2 strategies for regionalized trends

TOST

1.

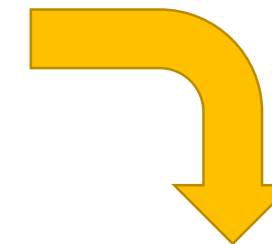
regions



LMM

2.

sites

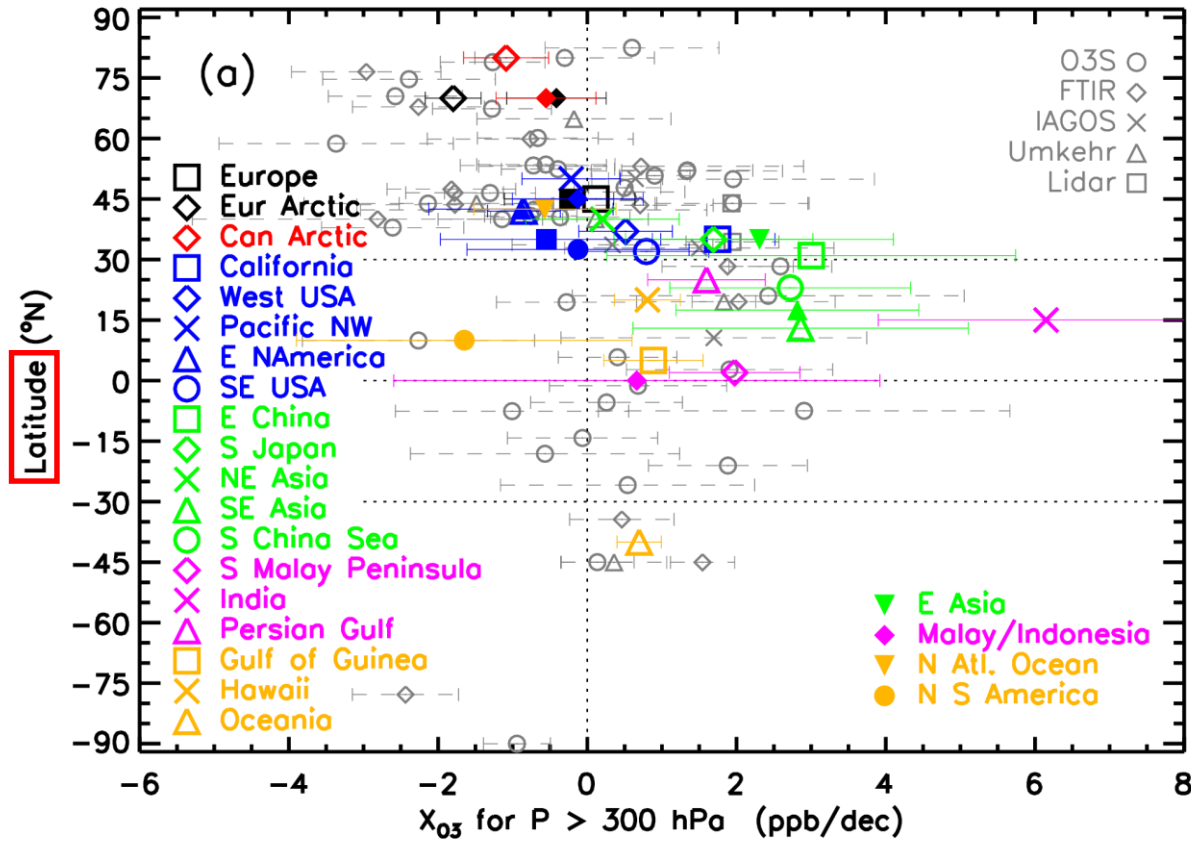


Statistical method (linear mixed-effects modelling, LMM) for calculating **synthetized trends** from **well-correlated individual time series** for all instruments, allowing an intercept and a slope to adjust the difference from each individual trend against the overall trends.

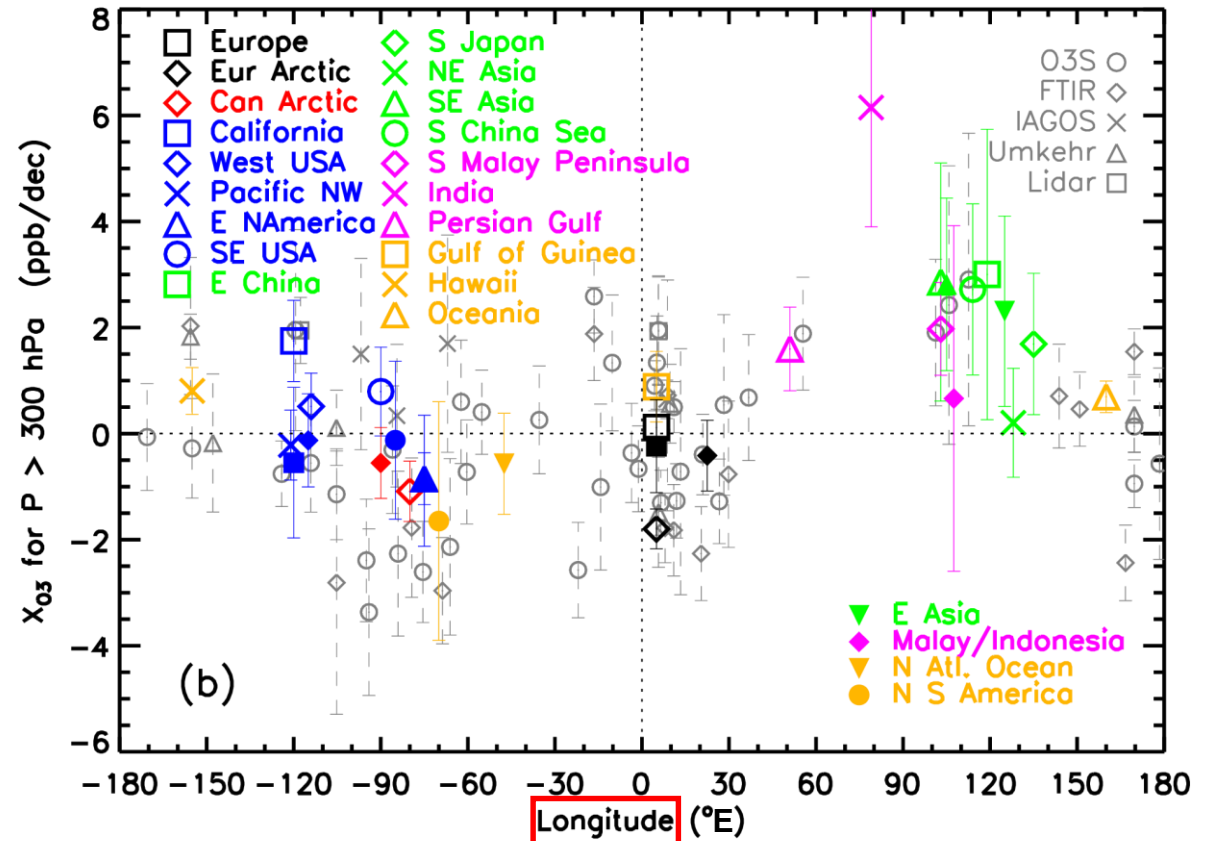
Trends in defined regions with **TOST** (Trajectory-mapped Ozone sonde dataset for the Stratosphere and Troposphere):
ozonesondes only!

All trends: 2000-2022

2000-2022

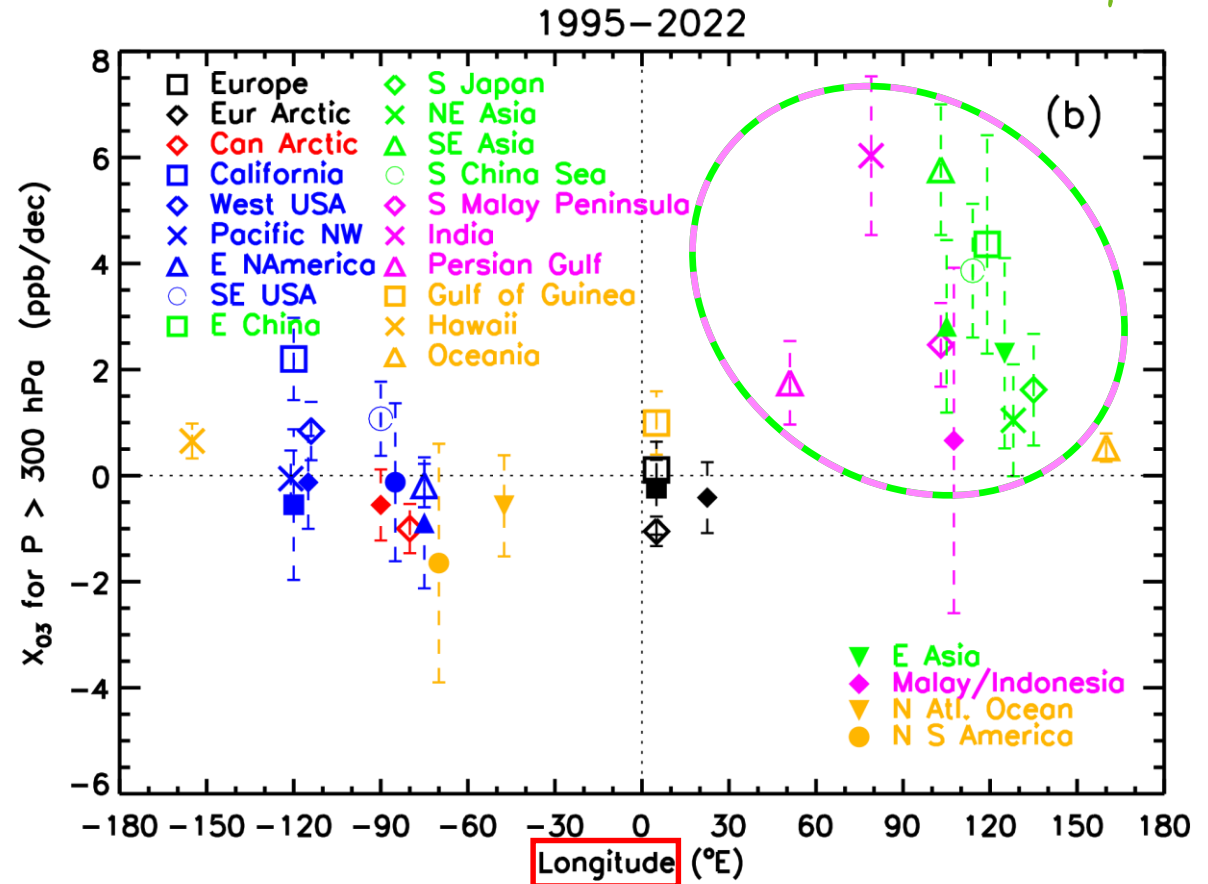
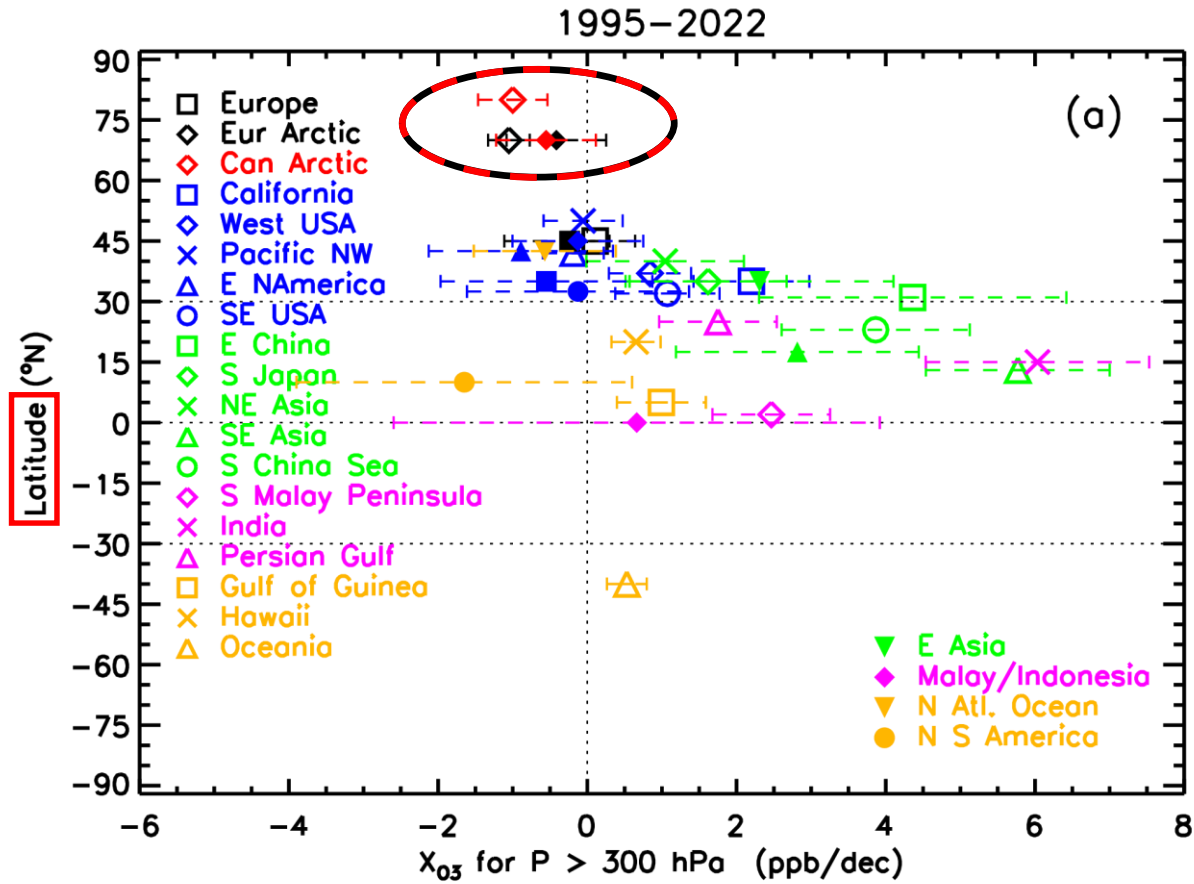


2000-2022



background grey = individual site trends
 different colors = different regions
 open symbols = synthesized LMM trends
 filled symbols = TOST regional trends

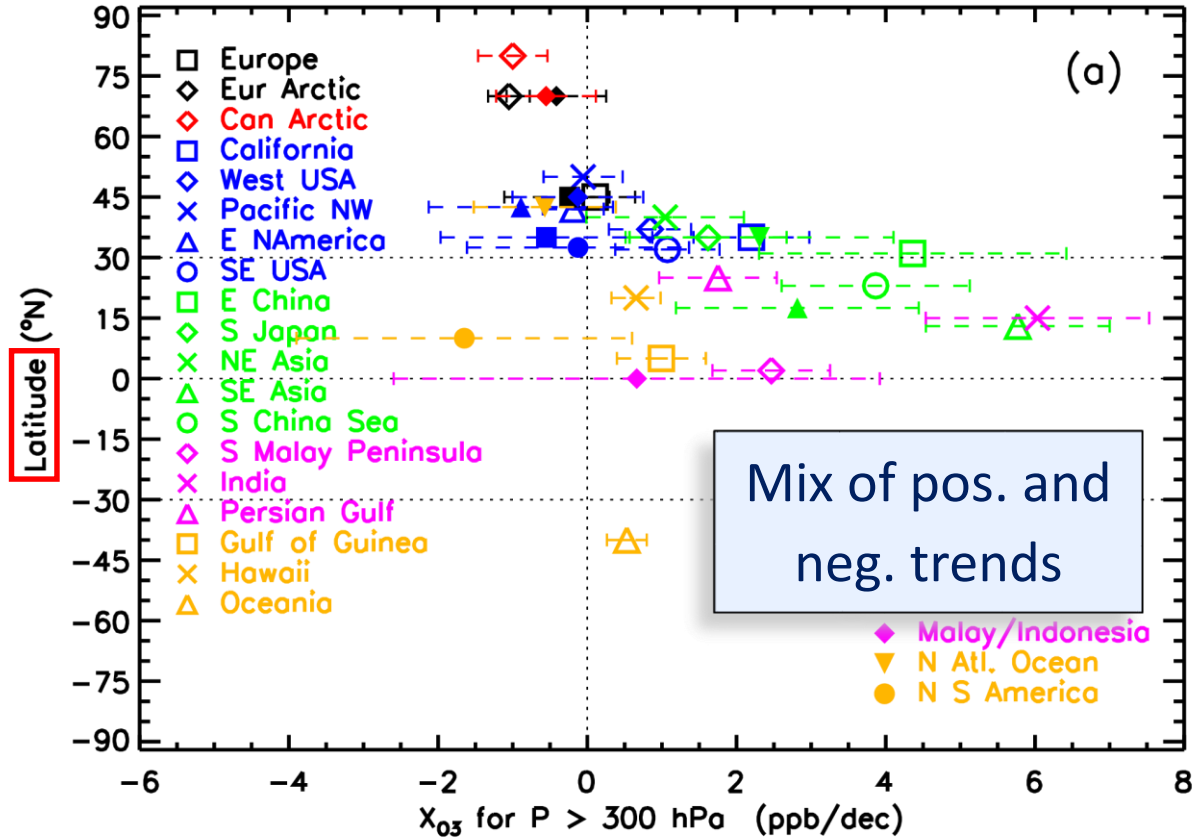
- Regional trends “summarize” individual trend estimates
- No large trend diff. between similar regions for 2 approaches



different colors = different regions
 open symbols = synthesized LMM trends
 filled symbols = TOST regional trends

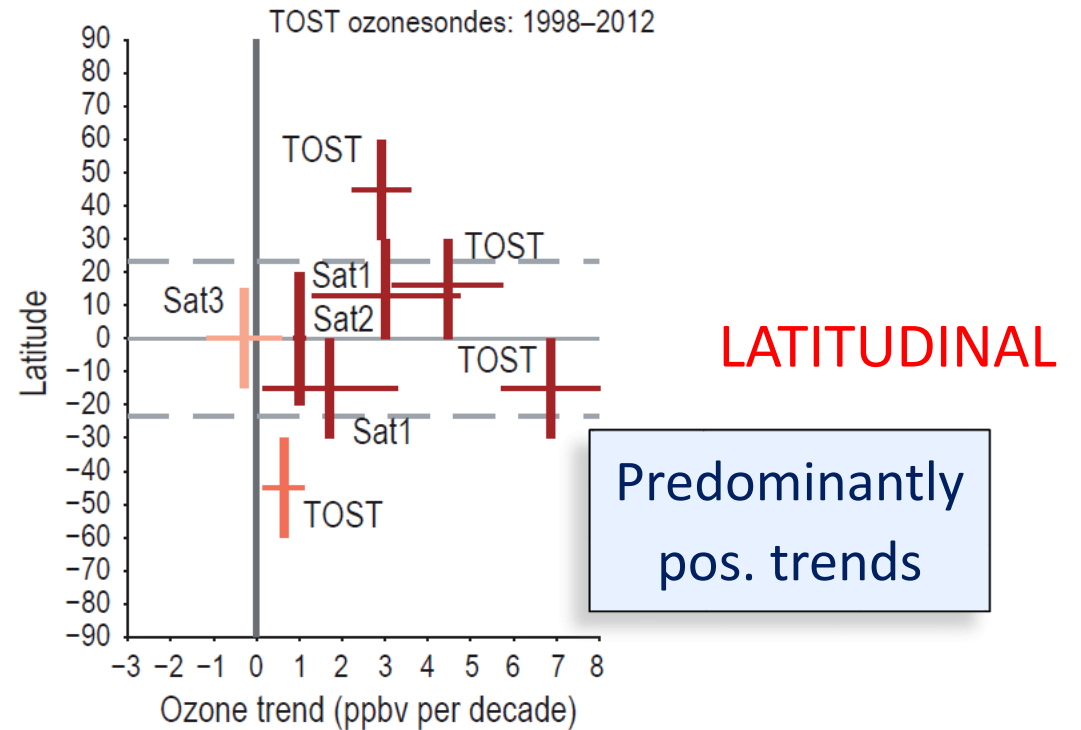
- negative TrOC trends in **Arctic** regions (very high confidence)
- increasing TrOC over all **Asian** regions (median confidence)

1995–2022 REGIONAL



different colors = different regions
 open symbols = synthesized trends
 filled symbols = TOST regional trends

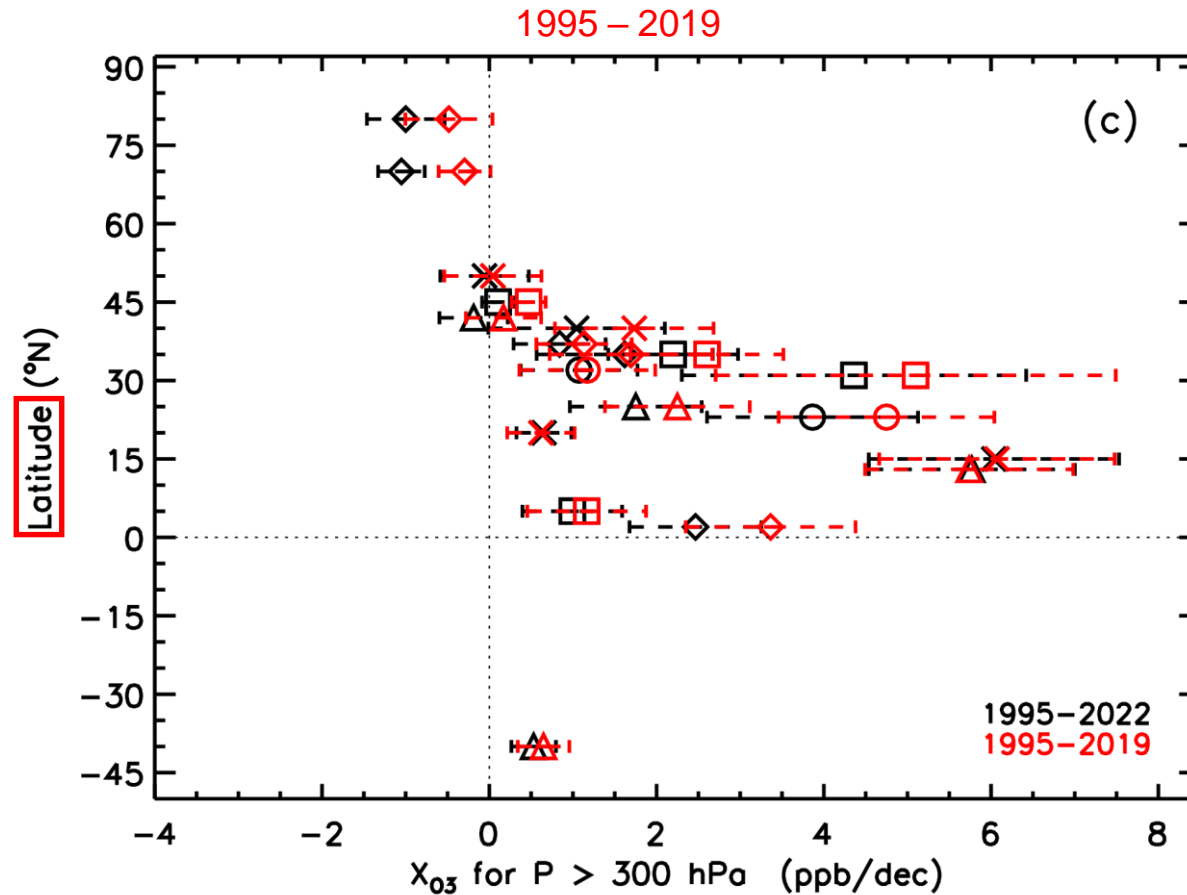
(c) Tropospheric column average



Satellite products:

- Sat1 1979–2016 (TOMS, OMI/MLS)
- Sat2 1995–2015 (GOME, SCIAMACHY, OMI, GOME-2A, GOME-2B)
- Sat3 1995–2015 (GOME, SCIAMACHY, GOME-II)

All trends: 1995-2019




- for all regions (and bulk of the sites) & periods & methods: **pre-COVID trends** > post-COVID trends
- COVID-19 restrictions lead to ozone precursor emission decreases!

- No NDACC, no HEGIFTOM!
- More investigations on ozone differences between different techniques are needed (spatio-temporal representativeness)?
- Mixture of **positive and negative trends** worldwide, but consistently **negative in Arctic (?)** and **positive in East Asia** (continuing increase of NO_x emissions)
- **COVID-19 restrictions** led to less ozone precursor emissions and **decreasing TrOC amounts**, impacting present-day (i.e. post-COVID) trends

Atmos. Chem. Phys., 25, 7187–7225, 2025
<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-25-7187-2025>
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Global ground-based tropospheric ozone measurements: reference data and individual site trends (2000–2022) from the TOAR-II/HEGIFTOM project

Roeland Van Malderen¹, Anne M. Thompson^{2,3}, Debra E. Kollonige^{2,4}, Ryan M. Stauffer², Herman G. J. Smit⁵, Eliane Maillard Barras⁶, Corinne Vigouroux⁷, Irina Petropavlovskikh^{8,9}, Thierry Leblanc¹⁰, Valérie Thouret¹¹, Pawel Wolff¹², Peter Effertz^{8,9}, David W. Tarasick¹³, Deniz Poyraz¹, Gérard Ancellet¹⁴, Marie-Renée De Backer¹⁵, Stéphanie Evan¹⁶, Victoria Flood¹⁷, Matthias M. Frey¹⁸, James W. Hannigan¹⁹, José L. Hernandez²⁰, Marco Iarlori²¹, Bryan J. Johnson⁹, Nicholas Jones²², Rigel Kivi²³, Emmanuel Mahieu²⁴, Glen McConville⁹, Katrin Müller²⁵, Tomoo Nagahama²⁶, Justus Notholt²⁷, Ankie Piters²⁸, Natalia Prats²⁹, Richard Querel³⁰, Dan Smale³⁰, Wolfgang Steinbrecht³¹, Kimberly Strong¹⁷, and Ralf Sussmann³²



<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-25-9905-2025>

Ground-based tropospheric ozone measurements: regional tropospheric ozone column trends from the TOAR-II/HEGIFTOM homogenized datasets

Roeland Van Malderen¹, Zhou Zang², Kai-Lan Chang^{3,4}, Robin Björklund⁵, Owen R. Cooper⁴, Jane Liu², Eliane Maillard Barras⁶, Corinne Vigouroux⁵, Irina Petropavlovskikh^{3,7}, Thierry Leblanc⁸, Valérie Thouret⁹, Pawel Wolff¹⁰, Peter Effertz^{3,7}, Audrey Gaudel^{3,4}, David W. Tarasick¹¹, Herman G. J. Smit¹², Anne M. Thompson^{13,14}, Ryan M. Stauffer¹³, Debra E. Kollonige^{13,15}, Deniz Poyraz¹, Gérard Ancellet¹⁶, Marie-Renée De Backer¹⁷, Matthias M. Frey¹⁸, James W. Hannigan¹⁹, José L. Hernandez²⁰, Bryan J. Johnson⁷, Nicholas Jones²¹, Rigel Kivi²², Emmanuel Mahieu²³, Isamu Morino²⁴, Glen McConville⁷, Katrin Müller²⁵, Isao Murata²⁶, Justus Notholt²⁷, Ankie Piters²⁸, Maxime Prignon²⁹, Richard Querel³⁰, Vincenzo Rizi³¹, Dan Smale³⁰, Wolfgang Steinbrecht³², Kimberly Strong³³, and Ralf Sussmann³⁴