https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Tropical upper tropospheric trends in ozone and carbon monoxide (2005–2020): observational and model results

Lucien Froidevaux[1], Douglas E. Kinnison[2], Benjamin Gaubert[2], Michael J. Schwartz[1], Nathaniel J. Livesey[1], William G. Read[1], Charles G. Bardeen[2], Jerry R. Ziemke[3,4], and Ryan A. Fuller[1]
[1]Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA
[2]NSF National Center for Atmospheric Research (NSF NCAR), Boulder, Colorado, USA
[3]NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA
[4]Goddard Earth Sciences Technology and Research (GESTAR)/Morgan State University, Baltimore, MD, USA

Correspondence to: Lucien Froidevaux (lucienf@jpl.nasa.gov)

Abstract. We analyze tropical ozone (O_3) and carbon monoxide (CO) distributions in the upper troposphere (UT) and their temporal changes for 2005–2020 using Aura Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS) observations and chemistry climate models. The models are the Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model (WACCM6) and two variants of the Community Atmosphere Model with Chemistry (CAM-chem), each variant using different anthropogenic emissions. Upper tropospheric trends and variability diagnostics are obtained from multiple linear regression analyses. We compare the model and MLS annual climatologies, focusing on 147 and 215 hPa pressure levels; climatological values generally fall within 10–20% of each other, with both positive and negative differences for O_3, and with models generally underestimating observed CO. In the northern hemisphere tropics, we find significantly poorer model fits to the observed phasing of CO seasonal changes at 215 hPa than at 147 hPa. This discrepancy is much smaller for the comparison of modeled and Measurements of Pollution in the Troposphere (MOPITT) V9J CO columns. We also find that the sensitivity of UT CO to El Niño / Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is positive at all tropical longitudes, in contrast to the dipolar longitudinal structure that exists for UT O_3 ENSO sensitivity.

MLS O_3 has a zonal mean trend at 20°S–20°N of +0.39 ± 0.28 %yr^{-1}; CAM-chem and WACCM have similar trends, though the WACCM trend is somewhat smaller. Our analyses for specific latitude/longitude bins yield positive trends up to 1.4 %yr^{-1} over Indonesia and East of that region, as well as over tropical Africa and the tropical Atlantic. We find broad similarities between the mapped MLS-derived UT O_3 trends and corresponding mapped trends of tropospheric column ozone. Positive tropical UT mapped O_3 trends are generally captured by the models, although in a

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

more muted way. There is room for improvements in modeled tropical UT CO trends. Indeed, the MLS zonal mean CO trend is -0.25 ± 0.30 %yr^{-1}, whereas the corresponding modeled CO trends are near zero (0.0 ± 0.14 %yr^{-1}) when the anthropogenic emissions used in CAM-chem and WACCM are taken from Community Emissions Data System (CEDS) version 2. The non-CEDS version of CAM-chem yields CO UT trends of 0.22 ± 0.19 %yr^{-1}, in contrast to the negative MLS CO trends throughout the tropics. The negative MLS tropical UT CO trends for 2005–2020 agree with (but tend to be smaller in magnitude than) previously published total column CO trends. Decreasing CO emissions from anthropogenic and biomass burning sources have previously been suggested as the main causes of tropospheric CO decreases, although significant regional emission trend variations exist.

1 Introduction

Tropospheric ozone (O_3) can be influenced by downward transport from the stratospheric ozone layer, but the main O_3 source in the troposphere is in situ photochemical formation through the oxidation of carbon compounds in the presence of (catalyzing) nitrogen oxides (NO_x = NO + NO_2) (Crutzen, 1973; Logan, 1985); tropospheric ozone loss is dominated by in situ photochemistry and by deposition at the Earth's surface (Monks et al., 2015). Past studies have also shown that the main sources of tropospheric NO_x are fossil fuel combustion, biomass burning, soil microbial activity, and lightning. Global anthropogenic emissions dominate the natural NO_x sources and biomass burning plays quite a significant role in the tropics. There is evidence from in situ measurements from ozonesondes and commercial aircraft for slow increases in tropospheric and upper tropospheric O_3 abundances (e.g., Cooper et al., 2014; Gaudel et al., 2020; Thompson et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2022). At the surface, regional differences have been noted, for example, a leveling off in ozone increases over western Europe and parts of the United States after the 1990s, including some decreases, depending on the season, with changes in ozone precursor emissions a likely cause. Changes in tropospheric ozone precursor emissions (e.g., from NO_x, carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds) have been implicated as causes for global tropospheric ozone change over the past few decades (Zhang et al., 2016; Zheng et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2022). Souri et al. (2017) and Zhang et al. (2020), for example, discussed the existence of decreases in NO_x emissions over some parts of the world after the turn of the century. Furthermore, after the dramatic reduction in global economic activity following the

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

COronaVIrus Disease 2019 pandemic, significant reductions in northern hemisphere (NH) tropospheric ozone values were observed in 2020 and 2021, although the tropical decreases are much smaller (Ziemke et al., 2022; Steinbrecht et al., 2021; Bouarar et al., 2021; Miyazaki et al., 2021).

Carbon monoxide (CO) is another important pollutant in the troposphere. Its primary tropospheric sources are incomplete combustion (pollution from industrial and traffic-related emissions), the oxidation of methane and other hydrocarbons, and biomass burning emissions (Logan et al., 1981; Crutzen and Andreae, 1990; Khalil and Rasmussen, 1990); its main tropospheric loss pathway is oxidation by the hydroxyl radical (OH). A combination of Aura Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS) and other satellite data has shown (Schoeberl et al., 2006) that lower tropospheric CO anomalies, primarily from biomass burning episodes near the equinoxes (Duncan et al., 2003, 2007; Logan et al., 2008; Nassar et al., 2009; Livesey et al., 2013; Huang et al., 2016), are propagated upward by convection and general ascent to produce a tropical "CO tape recorder" . Additional insights into the transport of CO pollution into the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere (UTLS) have been provided by Park et al. (2013), who examined satellite measurements of CO, C_2H_6, C_2H_2, and HCN from the Atmospheric Chemistry Experiment Fourier Transform Spectrometer (ACE-FTS) and CO from MLS. In the tropics, the clear signature of semiannual maxima centered around April and October are observed, primarily over continental regions (Africa, Indonesia, and South America), with connections to biomass burning and convection patterns. A specified dynamics version of Whole Atmosphere Community Climate (WACCM) was shown by those authors to reproduce seasonal and semi-annual variations in priorihydrocarbons fairly well. The model was found to underestimate CO abundances in the southern hemisphere subtropics during austral spring, possibly due to problems with modeled surface emissions, vertical transport, and/or tropospheric OH concentrations. Park et al. (2021) provided additional detailed analyses of CO pollution transport to the UTLS during and long after the highly enhanced 2015 Indonesian fire season, using a combination of CO satellite data, as well as model simulations, which generally showed slight underestimates of satellite-derived tropospheric and stratospheric CO abundances.

In terms of tropospheric CO trends, Worden et al. (2013a) found global CO column decreases of about -1.5 $\%yr^{-1}$ over Europe, East Asia, and the United States, and Laken and Sahbaz (2014) obtained a -0.6 $\%yr^{-1}$ global trend from 2000–2010, based mainly on satellite data sets from the

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Measurements of Pollution in the Troposphere (MOPITT) and the Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) (see also Warner et al., 2013). Buchholz et al. (2021) found a similar general behavior using 2002–2018 gridded time series from MOPITT CO, AIRS, and other satellite instruments with shorter data records; the global trend for this period is found to be -0.5 ± 0.3 %yr^{-1}. They also demonstrated that lower tropospheric CO has declined at a slower rate during the 2010 to 2018 sub-period. Hedelius et al. (2021) have also discussed MOPITT-inferred decreasing trends in column CO for 2002–2017 and pointed out regional and temporal sensitivities; they noted that decreases in CO emissions, obtained from the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) version 4.3.2, do not always match column CO trend results from similar regions of the globe. Ground-based in situ measurements of surface-level CO from the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) network also indicate that there has been a slowdown in the rate of decrease of CO after 2010, in comparison to the 2001–2010 decade (Patel et al., 2024). There is also a north-south interhemispheric difference in the CO abundances (and total columns), along with faster rates of decrease in the northern hemisphere. Also, it is well known that the tropical region has significant variability tied to the El Niño / Southern Oscillation (ENSO), which impacts uncertainties in atmospheric constituent trends in this region.

Analyses of in situ CO data from commercial aircraft that participate in the In-service Aircraft for a Global Observing System (IAGOS, see Petzold et al., 2015) measurements have also indicated decreasing trends from 1995 to 2013 in northern midlatitude UT CO, with some larger trends (as high as -2 to -3 % yr^{-1}) over eastern Asia (Cohen et al., 2018). Decreasing CO emissions from anthropogenic and biomass burning sources appear to be the main cause of global tropospheric CO decreases (Jiang et al., 2017), while secondary CO resulting from methane oxidation is increasing (Gaubert et al., 2017). Some steeper CO decreases have been observed in local extra-tropical near-surface data (Li and Liu, 2011; He et al., 2013; Yoon and Pozzer, 2014; Gratz et al., 2015), apparently because of tighter air quality standards and reduced pollution from industrial and traffic-related emissions. In the North Atlantic region, both surface CO and O_3 have decreased; Kumar et al. (2013) show this for 2001–2011. These decreases have been attributed to a decline in anthropogenic emissions from North America that more than compensate for emission increases over parts of Asia.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

There are interannual composition changes in the troposphere and in the UTLS associated with ENSO (Chandra et al., 1998; Ziemke and Chandra, 2003; Nassar et al., 2009; Oman et al., 2011, 2013) and related sea surface temperature and pressure changes. It has long been known that this important mode of climate variability that originates in the Pacific Ocean, with alternating warm (El Niño) and cold (La Niña) phases, leads to disruptions in global circulation patterns, and has impacts on fire and wetland emissions that affect tropospheric composition (Feely et al., 1987; Jones et al., 2001; Sudo and Takahashi, 2001; Duncan et al., 2003; Doherty et al., 2006; Calvo et al., 2010; Voulgarakis et al., 2015; Rowlinson et al., 2019). The upper troposphere is a complex region where production of NO_x by lightning (Schumann and Huntrieser, 2007; Murray et al., 2014), aircraft NO_x emissions (Wang et al., 2022), and stratosphere-troposphere exchange (STE) (Sudo et al., 2003; Collins et al., 2003; Hegglin and Shepherd, 2009; Hess and Zbinden, 2013; Neu et al., 2014) can significantly impact ozone concentrations; STE plays a larger role in the extra-tropics than in the tropics (Hsu and Prather, 2014).

Tropical upper tropospheric profiles of O_3 and CO have been measured on a continuous daily basis by the Microwave Limb Sounder on the Aura satellite, from a near-polar sun synchronous orbit since late 2004. Here, we present results of trends and variability analyses of these data sets (from 2005–2020), along with a similar treatment of UT O_3 and CO time series from two chemistry climate models, a "specified dynamics" version of the Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model version 6 (WACCM6) and the Community Atmosphere Model with chemistry (CAM-chem), both of which are configurations of the Community Earth System Model version 2.2 (CESM2.2). In Sect. 2, we describe the MLS data sets as well as the simulations used here. Section 3 focuses on the trend analysis methodology. In Sect. 4, we discuss the analysis results, as well as areas of agreement or disagreement between models and observations, and place this in context of past analyses.

2 Observations, model simulations, and trend analysis methods

For both MLS and the chemistry climate models, we analyze monthly averaged zonal mean time series as well as monthly-averaged longitude/latitude binned time series. The models have been designed to capture key dynamical and chemical processes well enough to be usefully compared to the observations. We focus on a region that is somewhat below the tropopause, to

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

minimize potential effects from stratosphere-troposphere exchange and results that might depend more on lower stratospheric rather than tropospheric change.

2.1 Observations

The Aura MLS observational dataset considered here is taken from sixteen full years (2005 through 2020) of global composition measurements, with about 3500 vertical profiles per day per measured species. The MLS antenna performs scans of the atmospheric limb ahead of the Aura satellite in its near-polar sun-synchronous orbit. MLS measures daytime and nighttime thermal emission using microwave radiometers operating at frequencies near 118, 190, 240, and 640 GHz; a 2.5 THz module measured OH during the early part of the mission. The 240 GHz radiometer provides the standard O_3 and CO measurements. For an overview of the MLS measurement technique, the reader is referred to Waters at al. (2006). Read et al. (2006) gave a description of the simulated MLS forward model and related spectra. The MLS retrievals (Livesey et al., 2006) use the optimal estimation approach (Rodgers, 2000); there is no assumption of atmospheric homogeneity along the line of sight (see Livesey and Read, 2000), and the retrievals make use of the MLS antenna's views along overlapping tangent rays during consecutive scans of the Earth's limb. The specifics of MLS data characterization and data quality, along with estimated errors and related information can be found in the documentation by Livesey et al. (2022).

Here, we have used the latest data version from MLS, labeled version 5.0 or v5. More specifically, we use the binned MLS Level 3 data sets, with a latitude grid that includes the equatorial bin (-2° to +2°) and the 44 other adjacent 4°-wide bins. In this work, we analyze both monthly zonal mean series (based on monthly averages of binned 24-hr averaged fields) and a longitude-gridded subset (see below) of these monthly mean series; the typical number of MLS profiles in a monthly zonal mean 4° bin is or order 2400, and about 200 for each of the 12 mapped (monthly) longitude/latitude bins. Prior to averaging the MLS data, the standard MLS data quality screening criteria (Livesey et al., 2022) have been applied to all the O_3 and CO Level 2 profiles; this screening removes only a very small fraction (typically of order a few percent or less) of the retrieved profiles. In the troposphere and stratosphere, the MLS O_3 retrieval grid is defined by a subset of the pressure levels given by $p(n) = 1000 \times 10^{-n/12}$ hPa, where n is the pressure level index number; for CO, the grid is twice as coarse, meaning that $n/6$ is used as an exponent in the above equation, rather than $n/12$. The bottom recommended levels for the O_3 and CO retrievals are at 261

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

and 215 hPa, respectively. Our tropical analyses will focus on results between 215 and 147 hPa, in order to largely obtain upper tropospheric results, as more influence from the stratosphere occurs as one gets closer to 100 hPa in the tropics. In the upper troposphere, the vertical resolution of the O_3 and CO products is about 3 km and 5 km respectively (Livesey et al., 2022). In this region, the single-profile precision (1σ random uncertainty) is 20–30 ppbv for O_3 and 15–20 ppbv for CO. For our analyses of monthly MLS averages, the relevant precision for O_3 and CO reduces to ~0.5 ppbv for 4° zonal means and ~2 ppbv for the gridded data using 30° longitude by 4° latitude bins. In addition, the methodology used by the MLS team to assess the aggregate effects of estimated errors in various input parameters, coupled with validation results (see Livesey et al., 2022), leads to systematic uncertainty estimates (1σ) of 5–12 ppbv and 15–25 ppbv for tropical upper tropospheric O_3 and CO, respectively.

Following validation work on UT MLS O_3 and CO in the early few years since the Aura launch (Livesey et al., 2008), studies of UT MLS O_3 by Livesey et al. (2013) focused on seasonal and interannual variability and comparisons versus ozonesonde data. Despite sampling differences between these measurement systems, the temporal patterns evident in the MLS UT O_3 data were found to be generally well correlated with the *in-situ* data over different low latitude regions. Distinct seasonality was evident in O_3 and CO (as well as MLS-derived ice water content) over South America and South Africa. Other patterns such as the "wave one" pattern in tropical O_3 and double peaks in O_3 variability over eastern equatorial Africa (with enhancements around May/June and September to November) were discussed; for MLS UT CO, distinct seasonal behavior was found, for example, in the northern hemisphere tropics, over Eastern Asia and across the Pacific (see also Huang et al., 2012). Livesey et al. (2013) and Huang et al. (2014) discussed the connection between emissions from intense fires over Indonesia in 2006 (following the El Niño-related drought) and dramatic concomitant enhancements in UT CO (from MLS data) over this region. This work has been expanded upon in analyses by Park et al. (2013, 2021) of the significant and long-lasting impacts of more recent El Niño-related droughts and wildfires on tropospheric and lower stratospheric CO abundances.

2.2 Model simulations

We use the Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model version 6 (WACCM6) and the Community Atmosphere Model with Chemistry (CAM-chem), both of which are components of

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

the CESM2.2 (Danabasoglu et al., 2020). WACCM6 uses the "high-top" set of70 model levels between the surface and the lower thermosphere (~140 km), while CAM-chem uses 32 layers ("low-top") that stop in the middle of the stratosphere (~40 km). Both configurations run on a horizontal resolution that is 0.95° latitude x 1.25° longitude and share the same vertical grid in the troposphere, with a vertical resolution in the upper troposphere of about 1.2 km. Both CAM-chem and WACCM6 include the same representations of boundary layer processes, shallow convection, liquid cloud macrophysics, and cloud microphysics (Gettelman et al., 2019). Each model employs the same chemical mechanism processes (labeled TS1). The chemical scheme includes the O_x, NO_x, HO_x, ClO_x, and BrO_x families, along with CH_4 and its degradation products, as well as primary non-methane hydrocarbons and related oxygenated organic compounds (Emmons et al., 2020). Reaction rates follow the JPL Publication 19-5 recommendation (Burkholder et al., 2019). TS1 includes a total of 231 species and 583 chemical reactions broken down into 150 photolysis reactions, 403 gas-phase reactions, 13 tropospheric, and 17 stratospheric heterogeneous reactions. The photolytic reactions are based on both inline chemical modules and a lookup table approach (Kinnison et al., 2007). Secondary organic aerosols are represented through the Volatility Basis Set approach (Tilmes et al., 2019). Comparisons of oxidants during the Korea–United States Air Quality (KORUS-AQ) experiment in South Korea led to a revision of the heterogeneous aerosol uptake of hydroperoxyl radicals (HO_2) to produce H_2O instead of H_2O_2 and a reduction of the coefficient (γ) from 0.2 to 0.1 (Gaubert et al., 2020).

To accurately represent weather conditions as well as the Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) and to reproduce various modes of middle atmospheric variability, both simulations are run in the 'specified dynamics' (SD) mode. The model dynamical constraints are taken from meteorological fields provided by the Modern-Era Retrospective Analysis for Research and Applications version 2 or MERRA-2 (Gelaro et al., 2017). Contrary to the previous SD approach, the MERRA-2 fields, here the zonal and meridional winds and temperature, are first regridded to the model horizontal and vertical grids. The model nudging (Davis et al., 2022) is updated at every (30 min) time step using the closest 3-hourly MERRA-2 fields; nudging timescales are set at 6 hours for the CAM-chem simulation and at 12 hours for WACCM6. The 11-year solar cycle variability is taken from the Naval Research Laboratory's (NRL) solar model, namely the NRL Solar Spectral Irradiance version 2 (NRLSSI2; Coddington et al., 2016). Volcanic SO_2 emissions (used in sulfate aerosol density calculations) are derived for significant volcanic eruptions using the Neely and Schmidt

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

(2016) database updated through the year 2020. The model scenario used here is based on historical forcings (and recent updates) from the Climate Model Intercomparison Project – Phase 6 (Meinshausen et al., 2017). The forcings include greenhouse gases (CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2) and organic halogens. After 2014, the greenhouse gas and organic halogen inputs follow the CMIP6 SSP5-85 scenario that projects inputs beyond 2014 (O'Neill et al., 2016; Riahi et al., 2017; Meinshausen et al., 2020).

The emissions from CMIP6 were updated to CAMS-GLOB-ANT_v5.1 in CAM-chem and CAMS-GLOB-ANT_v5.3 in WACCM for all surface anthropogenic emissions (Soulié et al., 2023). CO anthropogenic emissions were found to be too low in South Asia and China (Gaubert et al., 2023), so these emissions were replaced by the Community Emissions Data System (CEDS) v2, presented in McDuffie et al. (2020). Daily biomass burning emissions are obtained from the Quick-Fire Emissions Dataset (QFED) 2.5 (Darmenov and da Silva, 2014) in both simulations. On average, WACCM annual and tropical lightning NO_x emissions are 3.5 TgN yr^{-1}, a larger amount than the 2.9 TgN yr^{-1} from CAM-chem, but with no significant trends over the course of these simulations. Aircraft emissions from CMIP6 were employed in WACCM. CAM-chem uses the version 2.1 of CAMS-GLOB-AIR for aircraft emissions described by Soulié et al. (2023). Gaubert et al. (2020, 2023) found that this version of CAM-chem tends to overestimate tropospheric oxidants, such as ozone, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, and hydroxyl radical, resulting in a shorter lifetime of tropospheric methane and CO, mainly in the northern hemisphere extra-tropics. Some of the main model characteristics (with a focus on the differences) are summarized in Table 1.

In terms of the model run analyses, we follow the same basic approach as for the MLS data. The daily model profiles are first interpolated (as a function of *log(pressure)*) onto the MLS pressure grid and then binned and averaged to produce the monthly zonal means (on a 4° latitude grid) and gridded data on the same latitude/longitude grid as is described in Sect. 2.1 for MLS.

2.3 Trend analysis methods

For both MLS and model time series trend analyses in the upper troposphere, we use the multivariate linear regression (MLR) method discussed as part of similar studies performed by Froidevaux et al. (2019) for the stratosphere. We refer the reader to Appendix (A3) of the above reference for more details on the regression fit model, which includes commonly used functional terms, namely a linear trend, cosine and sine functions with annual and semi-annual periodicities,

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

as well as functions describing variations arising from the QBO and ENSO. The QBO-related equatorial wind dataset is obtained from the publicly available datasets at the Free University of Berlin. ENSO-related data are in the form of a multivariate index, following the initial work of Wolter and Timlin (2011), as updated by Zhang et al. (2019). We have also included a fitted component that follows variations in solar radio flux (at 10.7 cm), based on Canadian solar measurements (Tapping, 2013); this component typically plays a negligible role in our results. For trend uncertainty estimates, as discussed also by Froidevaux et al. (2019, 2022), we use the block bootstrap resampling method (Efron and Tibshirani, 1993), as done by Bourassa et al. (2014) and others in such atmospheric composition analyses. For every fitted time series, we analyze thousands of re-samplings of the fit residuals, with year-long blocks of residual values replaced by residual series from randomly chosen years; twice the standard deviations in these random distributions' trends provide the (2σ) trend uncertainty values that we use as trend error bars throughout this work.

3 Results

3.1 Climatologies

Although this work focuses on variability and underlying trends, we start in Fig. 1 by showing annually-averaged climatological ozone comparisons between MLS, CESM2 WACCM6 (simply labeled WACCM), and CAM-chem-CEDS for 2005–2020 at 147 and 215 hPa for low latitudes (4-degree bin centers between 24°S and 24°N); mapped fields and zonal mean line plots are compared in this figure. At 215 hPa near 20°N and 20°S, the zonal mean O_3 values from both models are ~5–10% lower than the MLS fields; differences of this order are also observed in the mapped fields (and the percent difference fields). The differences reach about 20% in the deep tropics, as the MLS latitudinal gradients are flat in this region, in contrast to the models' more curved behavior, with a minimum at the equator (see panel (k)). The differences observed here are within the MLS systematic uncertainties mentioned in Sect. 2.1 (up to 24 ppbv, 2σ). These two models agree quite well in the UT region as a whole (typically within about 5 ppbv); such a good level of agreement is not too surprising, given that these models are based on a very similar framework, with nearly identical inputs (see Sect. 2.2). At smaller pressures (147 hPa and also for 100 hPa, which is not shown here), the models follow the MLS latitudinal gradients better (see

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

panel (d) for the comparison at 147 hPa), as well as the longitudinal features (including the well-known wave-one ozone pattern discussed by Thompson et al., 2000, 2003, Wang et al., 2006, and others). However, the models exhibit a positive average bias versus MLS at these two pressure levels (see panel (e), where the model bias for 147 hPa is about +20%). We do not find that this can be explained by using a vertically smoothed version of the model profiles, which more properly takes into account the vertical resolution of the MLS observations, as the differences between smoothed and unsmoothed zonal mean values are quite small in comparison to the model biases. For simplicity, and for the above reasons, we have used unsmoothed model values in this work. MLS UT O_3 profiles have been found to be biased positively (by up to about 20%) versus averaged tropical ozonesonde profiles, based on sonde/MLS comparisons by Hubert et al. (2016) and from our own comparisons. Thus, positive model biases versus MLS ozone in the tropical UT are not likely caused by a significant underestimate by MLS. We also note that the positive model biases (at 147 and 100 hPa) occur for all months of the year (not shown here), so this is not caused by a very large bias in some months, that could be partially compensated for by negative model biases in other months. Previous work has shown vertical oscillations in zonal mean MLS UTLS O_3 profiles (e.g., see Livesey et al., 2022); this could contribute to some of the mean differences observed in Fig. 1. While there are some biases between modeled and MLS tropical ozone values, these biases should not have a significant impact on the relative trend differences between these models and MLS.

For CO, a similar set of annual mean climatological plots as those from Fig. 1 is provided in Fig. 2. We observe that the model CO values follow the patterns of the MLS UT CO fields fairly well, and the zonal mean model biases are usually less than 10–20%; the model biases are most often negative, and more so in the northern tropics at 215 hPa. Again, it does not appear that vertical smoothing of the models with MLS averaging kernels would account for the model/MLS deifferences (see more details further below). The model CO UT biases shown in Fig. 2 are about -5 to -15%, well within the MLS CO systematic uncertainties mentioned in Sect. 2.1; the CAM-chem-CEDS climatological UT CO is slightly closer to the MLS UT CO climatology than is the WACCM CO climatology. As in the case of ozone, the aforementioned model versus data CO biases are found to exist not only for annual averages, but also on a month-to-month basis. The SPARC Data Initiative report (SPARC, 2017) and the more recent update by Hegglin et al. (2021) showed that MLS CO values in the tropical UT are within about 10–15% of the mean values that

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

include other data from ACE-FTS and the Michelson Interferometer for Passive Atmospheric Sounding (MIPAS). However, the MLS mean values are larger than the multi-instrument mean at 100 hPa by about 10–20%, which can account for more than half of the MLS/model bias at this level (not shown here). Also, just considering the theoretical systematic uncertainty estimates provided in Sect. 2.1, it is possible that most (or even all) of the model/MLS bias at 100 hPa is caused by a positive bias in the MLS CO data. However, an earlier WACCM version (WACCM4) underestimated CO and other hydrocarbon data in the southern tropical UT, as described by Park et al. (2013); those authors noted that model deficiencies in emission source strengths or in the upward rate of transport could potentially explain these model underestimates. As mentioned previously, we focus on the upper tropospheric region, somewhat removed from the tropopause, with 147 to 215 hPa being the main levels of interest in the analyses below; while the UT average differences between model and MLS are worth noting, this is not a primary concern in terms of the trend comparisons that we focus on here.

3.2 Zonal mean trends

Regarding the trends, we now switch to results from our analyses of the monthly zonal mean MLS and model time series. Figure 3 displays ozone trend results for MLS and the two models for 147, 178, and 215 hPa, based on a multiple linear regression analysis of the respective time series from 2005 through 2020. Figure 3 shows that the tropical upper tropospheric MLS ozone trends are positive and significant (at the 2σ level), with fairly small latitudinal differences at 215 hPa, but at 147 hPa having ~50% larger trends in the NH tropics than in the SH tropics. The average ozone trend for 2005–2020 in the 20°S–20°N UT region is 0.39 ± 0.28 %yr^{-1}. The error bars here indicate the 2σ trend uncertainty (we have used the rms of these from the three pressure levels in Fig. 3). This tropical UT O_3 trend estimate is equivalent to 0.22 ± 0.16 ppbv yr^{-1} (based on the annual average tropical UT values of 56 ppbv measured by MLS). The model O_3 zonal mean trend results obtained here for 2005–2020 have a positive trend, with excellent agreement with MLS from CAM-chem-CEDS (0.38 ± 0.28 %yr^{-1}). There is also good statistical agreement with the somewhat smaller WACCM average trends (0.21 ± 0.23 %yr^{-1}). If a larger latitude region was examined, these two model trend results will agree more poorly, although in our past experience, the trend uncertainties do not get reduced nearly as much as a relationship following the inverse of the square root of the number of bins. In Figure 4, MLS and CAM-chem-CEDS UT O_3 trend

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

sensitivity analysis is repeated for 2005–2018, 2005–2019, 2006–2020, and 2007–2020, showing the relative insensitivity of the results to the choice of time period. Similar results are obtained with WACCM (not shown).

For the UT CO trends, Figure 5 provides results in a similar way as shown in Fig. 3 for ozone, but for just the two MLS CO retrieval levels at 147 and 215 hPa. In contrast to ozone, we can see that the MLS-derived tropical UT CO values have typically decreased from 2005 to 2020; these CO trends display negligible latitude dependence. Using the same approach as for ozone, but based on the Fig. 5 results, we obtain an average MLS-based UT CO trend of -0.25 ± 0.30 %yr^{-1}. The trends at 215 hPa (-0.16 %yr^{-1}) are a factor of two smaller than those at 147 hPa (-0.34 %yr^{-1}), although both of these numbers agree within the (2σ) trend uncertainties of 0.3 %yr^{-1}. In contrast, the average CAM-chem UT CO trend at these levels is 0.22 ± 0.19 % yr^{-1}, with little difference between 147 and 215 hPa. The two models that use CEDS emissions (WACCM and CAM-chem-CEDS) yield significantly smaller trends for CO, namely 0.0 ± 0.14 %yr^{-1}, with slightly negative average trends at 147 hPa and slightly positive average trends at 215 hPa. However, there is not as negative a tendency in the latter two model UT CO trends as in the MLS CO trends, especially if one considers the aggregate values from different latitude bins; thus, there is some room for further improvements in the modeled tropical CO UT trends, although the trends being compared have fairly large error bars.

Furthermore, while the choice of time periods has some influence on UT CO trends, this choice does not really alter the main conclusions provided above, as can be seen from Fig. 6, which is analogous to the ozone trend sensitivity study provided in Fig. 4. Regarding another aspect of CO trend sensitivities, we considered the issue of large peaks in the CO time series typically resulting from El Niño related biomass burning events, followed by convective uplift and CO transport into the UTLS. If the model has smaller peaks than the MLS data show, it may be that this could explain some differences, or even a change of sign in the trends. This would stand out more if the large peaks occurred close to the beginning or end of the time series. As a sensitivity test, we artificially suppressed the peaks in these series by setting any CO value larger than 2.5 times the (1σ) variability to a value of 1.5 times this variability, and we found the impact on the linear trends to be negligible (well within the error bars shown here). Such a sensitivity study gives added confidence in the robustness of these trends.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

We illustrate the nature of some of the model and MLS tropical UT zonal mean time series in the next two figures, which provide a view of the temporal variability in these series, as well as an illustration of the MLR fits to the series. Figure 7 gives some time series examples for ozone at 12°N and 12°S at 147 and 215 hPa, with the MLS and model (WACCM) series and their respective regression fits, along with the fitted trend lines. The linear correlation coefficients listed above each panel provide a measure of how well the chemistry climate model can fit the MLS series variability. These time series confirm the previously shown climatological mean differences between WACCM and MLS ozone. The UT O_3 WACCM trends (dashed orange lines) roughly follow the trends that are obtained from the MLS regression fits (dashed cyan lines), as expected from the ozone trend summary plots (Fig. 3).

For CO, the time series provided in Fig. 8 show that there are some slight differences in the trends between observed and modeled (WACCM) CO, with more negative trends in the MLS series than in the model series, as shown earlier in the CO trend results of Fig. 6. The large variability seen in the MLS CO series shows correlation with WACCM (see the large correlation coefficient values, R, in the 12°S series for 147 and 215 hPa). We know that the largest CO peaks in these time series are tied to surface emissions, convection, and subsequent transport into the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere (UTLS), with a strong connection to El Niño-related droughts and intense fire (biomass burning) events (see, e.g., Schoeberl et al., 2006, Jiang et al., 2007, Liu et al., 2013, Park et al., 2021, Duncan et al., 2003, 2007). At 12°N, however, the observed CO variability is somewhat smaller than at 12°S, and the model variability is much more muted there, while the model versus MLS phase relationship is quite poor, especially at 215 hPa (where R is negative, and the MLS time series annual phase is very poorly matched by the model). We have checked that this poor correlation is not tied to an issue involving the smoothing of model profiles to account for the MLS averaging kernels; indeed, Fig. S1 in the supplementary material shows the small relative impact resulting from a smoothed (versus vertically interpolated) model series on the average CO profile at 215 hPa and 12°N, as well as regarding the smoothed time series and its phasing. In Fig. 9, we show the MLS and model (WACCM and CAM-chem-CEDS) climatological mean CO changes over the annual cycle at 215 hPa for 12°N and 12°S, along with the range of variability (twice the standard deviations about the means). The fits from the models to the CO behavior at 12°S are quite good. These curves show the double peak structures previously observed in seasonal analyses of biomass burning events, with related upward

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

injections of CO and their subsequent transport to the UT being implicated. Based on fire counts from satellite data (see e.g., Duncan et al., 2003, 2007), the March biomass burning peaks have been associated with the northern hemisphere (mainly from Southeast Asia, but also from northern Africa), whereas the September/October peaks arise from the southern hemisphere (Indonesia, Malaysia, Southern Africa, Brazil). We should also note (more broadly) that the climatological double peak CO structure measured by MLS near 215 hPa over the broader (20ºS–20 ºN) tropics is well matched by MIPAS CO zonal means (see SPARC DI, 2017, chapter 4). At 12°N, however, the lack of correlation between the model variations and those deduced from MLS in Fig. 9 appears to stem from the poorly modeled double peak structure; we also find that these poorer fits occur more generally throughout the northern tropics. The model underestimates the boreal winter buildup of CO (Gaubert et al., 2020; 2023), which may explain a poor representation of the northern hemisphere March/April peak. Also, biomass burning emission biases can vary regionally and this might explain some of the model/data differences, with some regions providing somewhat better comparisons than others. We do not ascribe the larger model/MLS discrepancies at 215 hPa in the northern tropics to an undue influence of the MLS a priori on the retrievals in this region, as the (averaged) a priori MLS values (although not shown in Fig. 9) follow the WACCM model fields quite well, and the MLS CO retrievals are producing significantly different variations. To explore this hemispherical asymmetry further, we show CO column comparisons between zonal mean time series from MOPITT, CAM-chem-CEDS and WACCM in Fig. 10; all CO columns are averaged over the same latitudes (10ºN–14ºN and 10ºS–14ºS). The MOPITT values are obtained from V9J (Deeter et al., 2022) Level 3 dry air total column data (X_{CO} in ppbv). Simulations are smoothed by using the MOPITT a priori column as well as the 10 layers a priori and averaging kernel profiles, as recommended for a quantitative comparison of modelled and MOPITT X_{CO}. We obtain much better agreement in the phasing of these CO column comparisons for 12ºN than we do in the WACCM versus MLS CO comparisons at 215 hPa in Fig. 9, This is clearly seen in the time series evolution, as well as in the correlation coefficients shown in both these Figures, although R is slightly smaller at 12ºN than at 12ºS in Fig. 10 (but still about 0.75 to 0.8). We also look at this issue for the gridded fields and provide R values for the 12ºN and 12ºS bins in Fig. 11, where we superpose the column CO model results versus MOPITT and the 215 hPa model results versus MLS as a function of longitude. Again, we observe that R is much higher for the CO total columns than for the 215 hPa level, especially so in the northern tropics. The patterns versus

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

longitude indicate that poorer correlations exist over the Atlantic Ocean (just West of the Greenwich meridian) than over land masses. We do not have clear explanations for the exact patterns in Fig. 11, except for the suggestion that regions with strong land convection might show better UT correlations between models and data, while outflow regions (downwind of convection) in the upper troposphere could be more poorly modeled. Something (whether related to emissions, convection, and/or transport) may be causing the models to not properly follow the observed UT CO seasonal behavior in a narrow UT region of the northern tropics, even if the modeled seasonal total columns compare well to MOPITT columns in that region; more in-depth analysis would be needed to better probe these potential issues. Alternatively, it might be that currently unaccounted for variations of the MLS vertical averaging kernels could affect the (properly smoothed) model values in the northern hemisphere tropics at 215 hPa, in ways that are somehow significantly different than what we show in Fig. S1; this is highly unlikely, given that the smoothed model plots in this Figure hardly change if we replace the tropical MLS averaging kernel values used in that plot by kernels appropriate for 70°N. Another potential issue might be poorly understood cloud impacts on the 215 hPa MLS retrievals, specifically in the northern hemisphere tropics; although this is speculative, it might be worth exploring in the future.

3.3 Mapped trends

We now turn to the mapped tropical UT trends by analyzing subsets of the O_3 and CO fields from MLS and the models, based on monthly mean time series for 2005–2020 in latitude/longitude bins, rather than on zonal means. As mentioned previously, these bins are also 4° wide in latitude, and the longitude bins are 30° wide. The same regression methodology as described previously here is used for each of the binned time series; we focus on the WACCM and CAM-chem-CEDS ozone trends, as we have found that the CAM-chem and CAM-chem-CEDS results are quite similar, in the case of ozone at least. Figure 12 shows the resulting mapped O_3 trends from MLS and the two models for 147 and 215 hPa (top and bottom rows, respectively), with the maps spanning 26°S to 26°N; hatched bins indicate a trend that is not statistically different from zero, using 2σ bootstrap-derived uncertainties, as discussed above. The largest MLS trends are observed over the Indonesian region and (mostly) to the East of that region, as well as over the Atlantic and Africa; the Pacific region exhibits small trends, with a few of the bins showing a decreasing (but non-significant) trend. The mapped trends confirm the overall zonal mean result of slightly larger

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

O_3 trends in MLS than in WACCM, and with an overall better/good agreement between the CAM and MLS mapped O_3 trends. Broad regions with positive tendencies are observed in both model trend results. Also, the error bars are large enough that the level of trend discrepancy is very rarely statistically significant.

We have compared these mapped ozone trend results to those for tropospheric column ozone (TCO) obtained by Ziemke et al. (2019), using a combination of total O_3 columns from the Aura Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) and MLS-based stratospheric O_3 columns. In Fig. 13, we show in the top two rows the trends from MLS ozone at 178 hPa (top map) versus the bottom map which provides the mapped TCO trends for the same time period, obtained from an appropriate horizontal smoothing of the results obtained following the above reference, in order for the resolutions to be comparable; this smoothing is simply obtained via interpolation versus latitude and a weighted averaging in longitude, since the TCO results have significantly finer longitudinal resolution (5º-wide bins) than the MLS longitudinal grid used here (30º-wide bins). Similarities are observed in the longitudinal pattern of UT O_3 and TCO trends, as shown also for 3 different latitude bins in panel (b) of Fig. 13; variations of a factor of two to three are observed between the western and eastern hemispheres for both sets of trends, which tend to lie between roughly 0.3 and 1.2 % yr^{-1}. However, not all UT pressure levels and patterns of UT trends match the TCO trends as well as shown here; this is seen from a set of correlation coefficient values provided in panel (c), where different pressure levels for MLS-derived O_3 trends are used to indicate correlations versus longitude as a function of latitude bin (on the y-axis). Indeed, one would not expect ozone UT trend results to track TCO trends very well, given the sensitivity of the derived TCO trends, which are affected more by the lower troposphere than the upper troposphere.

In Fig. 14, we show the mapped CO trend results for MLS and all three models (WACCM, CAM-chem, and CAM-chem-CEDS) at 147 and 215 hPa. As seen above, MLS CO trends in the UT are generally negative, with the more statistically significant result occurring at 147 hPa (where the trends are more negative than at 215 hPa). There is an indication of slightly positive trends over or near western Africa, mainly at 215 hPa, although this is not statistically significant. The binned model results from CAM-chem confirm the zonal mean view from this model, with generally near zero but often slightly positive trends, in disagreement with the MLS negative trend results. When the CEDS emissions are used, as done for WACCM and CAM-chem-CEDS, there is a general decrease in the UT CO trends, with some small negative values, although the vast

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

majority of the model CO trends obtained here are not statistically different from zero. Thus, the use of CEDS emissions does result in a better agreement with the MLS negative UT CO trends, but the MLS-derived trends are still more negative.

We have also analyzed the level of explained variance in the regression fits for these binned trend results. Figure 15 shows the square of the correlation coefficient values (R^2) as a function of latitude and longitude for different explanatory variables used in the binned O_3 fits at 147 hPa, based on fit comparisons to the MLS series (top 6 panels), and for the regression fit versus the WACCM series (bottom 6 panels). We have ignored the solar component in these plots as it was found to be of negligible importance; we display the remaining contributions, namely the annual, semi-annual, short-term (sum of the 3-month and 4-month terms), QBO, and ENSO terms, as well as the contribution from the full regression fit, which shows that most (but certainly not all) of the time series variance can be explained by such a regression model. The annual term and semi-annual terms can generally explain a large part of the variance, usually followed in importance by the ENSO term, at least over most of the Pacific. The QBO component is very small in the upper troposphere, even though it is a well-known and large contributor to stratospheric trace gas variability in the lowermost stratosphere, with a significant annual cycle in the tropical lowermost stratosphere related to variations in vertical velocities and in the Brewer-Dobson circulation (Randel et al., 2007; Witte et al., 2008). The R^2 patterns observed in the MLS panels are reproduced in a broad sense by the fits to the CCM, as shown in the bottom 6 panels; this is also a result of the close match between the CCM and the MLS O_3 time series, shown earlier in this work. However, the ENSO model pattern for O_3 does not match the MLS-derived pattern that well over Indonesia, and ENSO correlations in the CCM are often weaker than observed for the MLS ENSO R^2; this comparison is generally better in the Pacific region between -90° and -180°. For the most part, it does not matter much which model run is used for these analyses, or even which pressure level is used; the results at 215 hPa (not shown) are quite similar to those in Fig. 15.

For CO, we repeat in Fig. 16 the explained variance analysis provided in Fig. 15 for O_3. Overall, the full fits explain less of the variability for CO, in part because of the large ENSO-related peaks that occur throughout the MLS and WACCM records, which the regression model, as designed, can only imperfectly match. Also, there are regions in the southern tropics where the annual cycle in the model is better fit by the regression than in the MLS case, and this translates to a somewhat better overall full fit. For both MLS and model, the semi-annual cycle component shows peaks

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

over the South Atlantic region, which is likely linked to biomass burning periods in this region and related CO transport to the UT following convective activity (e.g., Duncan et al., 2007; Park et al., 2013, 2021). The ENSO-related correlation patterns are broadly similar to the ozone case, for both MLS and model representations. As for the ozone case, the QBO-related UT variability in the tropics is very small (as seen from the QBO R^2 contributions).

To pursue the ENSO-related patterns further, one can obtain a (mapped) sensitivity coefficient to ENSO from the regression fits regarding this component's importance in ppbv/K (where "K" relates to tropical sea surface temperatures changes). The O_3 ENSO sensitivity is shown in Fig. 17 for the 2005–2020 MLS and WACCM results at 147 and 215 hPa. This provides more information about the sign of the sensitivity over different regions, and we observe generally positive (negative) sensitivity on the Eastern (Western) side of the maps, for both MLS and WACCM cases; moreover, at least at 147 hPa, there are two strong negative minima on each side of the Equator in the central Pacific region. The model results are quite consistent with those from MLS in terms of the ENSO-related sensitivity coefficient patterns and magnitudes, although the model response is often slightly smaller than seen in the MLS result. As we discuss further below, such ozone sensitivity patterns have been described and interpreted before. Figure 18 provides the same analysis, but for the CO sensitivity to ENSO. These maps show a positive CO ENSO sensitivity coefficient throughout the tropics, with local maxima in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres, rather than the O_3 dipole (positive/negative) structure shown in Fig. 17. The model CO ENSO sensitivity broadly matches the MLS results, although it is not as strong; the different patterns in the western hemisphere, compared to the O_3 sensitivity to ENSO, might be caused by differences in O_3 and CO vertical profile gradients in these regions, but this would require further detailed investigations. We also note that, especially in the MLS case, the peak magnitudes of the CO ENSO sensitivity coefficients in Fig. 18 match the peak magnitudes of the positive O_3 ENSO sensitivity coefficients in Fig. 17.

4 Discussion and conclusions

We have found some climatological differences between the MLS observations of O_3 and CO in the tropical upper troposphere and WACCM6, as well as both CAM models considered here. For O_3, the models display a slight underestimate of the MLS values at 215 hPa; at 147 hPa (and 100 hPa), the models are biased high by at least 20%, and we have no reason to believe that positive

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

biases result from an average negative bias in the MLS UT values. For CO, the model underestimates the MLS UT values by 10–20%, and in this case, these differences could be readily caused by systematic biases in either MLS or the models, or both. Park et al. (2013) also found a low model CO bias in a (WACCM4) simulation at 147 hPa, in comparison to ACE-FTS (and MLS) data, especially in the SH sub-tropics; they attributed this to a possible underestimation of surface emissions or transport via deep convection. We note that low biases in simulated tropospheric CO have also been found before at northern latitudes and may arise from various factors, such as underestimated CO emissions, high biases in modeled tropospheric OH (Strode et al., 2016; Gaubert et al., 2023), or issues with simulated CO dry deposition rates (Stein et al., 2014). Based on our model/MLS comparisons of UT CO seasonal changes, we find significantly poorer matches at 215 hPa in the northern hemisphere tropics. The detailed causes of this discrepancy are currently not clear to us, given the better matches (correlation coefficients) we obtain between MOPITT total CO columns and modeled CO columns. Potential causes could include model inaccuracies (possibly related to convection and/or CO emissions and subsequent transport in this fairly narrow latitude region), or an alternate explanation having to do with poorly understood limitations of the MLS data in this same region (see the previous section).

The variability that we have observed in the upper troposphere is difficult to fit completely using standard linear regression, given the existence of short-term variability in the troposphere (e.g., Dunkerton and Crum, 1995; Ziemke et al., 2015), as well as large episodic and somewhat random enhancements in UT abundances (for CO in particular). Regarding this strong CO variability, we note that ACE-FTS UT CO monthly zonal mean time series track those from MLS, as shown by Park et al. (2021). The TCO interannual variability is also heavily influenced by ENSO (Ziemke and Chandra, 2003; Ziemke et al., 2010). We found that the annual, semi-annual, and ENSO terms dominate the ozone variability in the tropical upper troposphere. The MLS UT ozone variations and their relation to ENSO, in particular, were discussed by Oman et al. (2013), who showed patterns of ozone sensitivity to ENSO at 147 hPa (their Figure 6) that resemble the ones we produced here (Fig. 16) from analyses of MLS data over almost twice as long a period. Oman et al. (2013) also found that the ENSO relationship for ozone could be simulated by a chemical climate model driven by observed SSTs. The observed and matching simulated sensitivity coefficients imply increased downwelling from the stratosphere and suppressed convection during El Niño periods for regions of positive sensitivity (Chandra et al., 1998; Sudo

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

and Takahashi, 2001; Oman et al., 2013). We find here that the CO sensitivity to ENSO is much more spatially uniform in sign than the O_3 sensitivity; UT O_3 generally increases toward the tropopause while CO decreases, leading to opposite sensitivities to increased upwelling phase over the Pacific (Figs. 16 and 17). In some regions, the CO sensitivity has the same sign as for ozone, and in other regions, it differs; moreover, the model's UT CO sensitivity coefficient to ENSO seems to broadly match the observational sensitivity from MLS, as it shows positive values throughout the tropics. These different behaviors between tropical UT O_3 and CO seem to mainly reflect a stronger (and positive) sensitivity to biomass burning events in the case of CO.

Our multiple linear regression analyses lead to an averaged zonal mean tropical UT O_3 trend from MLS for 2005–2020 of 0.39 ± 0.28 %yr^{-1} (or about 0.22 ± 0.16 ppbv yr^{-1}), where the error bars indicate uncertainties at the 2σ level. We obtain excellent agreement with the above result from CAM-chem-CEDS O_3 zonal mean trends (0.38 ± 0.28 %yr^{-1}) and somewhat poorer agreement from the smaller WACCM trends (0.21 ± 0.23 %yr^{-1}). We also show that the zonal mean O_3 tropical UT trend results for different time period choices, with start and end years adjusted by one or two years, do not significantly depart from the 2005–2020 results. We note as well that the MLS ozone profile trend detection capability lies within the most stable among ozone sounders, based on the satellite and ground-based ozone intercomparison work by Hubert et al. (2016). In addition, differences between stratospheric ozone columns from MLS and the Aura Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) exhibit no significant drift (Ziemke et al., 2019), thus providing added confidence in the temporal stability of both measurement systems; we expect a similar level of confidence in the stability of the MLS CO measurements, since CO is retrieved using the same radiometer as the MLS standard ozone product. The largest MLS-derived mapped O_3 trends (up to +1.4%yr^{-1}) are observed over Indonesia and East of that region, as well as over the Atlantic and Africa; the Pacific region exhibits small or slightly negative trends. The mapped MLS-based UT O_3 trends and TCO trends for the same period (see Fig. 13, based on the analyses of Ziemke et al., 2019) provide good correlations in parts of the tropics, with similar values and longitudinal patterns. In terms of the mapped model O_3 UT trends, they broadly match the MLS-based UT trends, albeit with somewhat smaller variations. The Indonesian region displays much smaller model O_3 trends than those derived from MLS data, and the western Pacific region exhibits generally negative trends in the model, more so than in the MLS results.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

The analyses by Wang et al. (2022) of the IAGOS commercial aircraft database for several regions of the globe indicate that upper tropospheric O_3 values have increased from 1995–2017, with some of the larger trends residing in the tropics. IAGOS-derived trends were previously discussed by Cohen et al. (2018) for the 1994–2013 period, but with an emphasis on the extra-tropics. The IAGOS trend analysis by Gaudel et al. (2020) for five tropical regions over 1994–2016 gave positive UT trends in the range of 0.3–1.3 % yr^{-1}, with the largest values over Southeast Asia and Malaysia/Indonesia. As mentioned above, the MLS results also show peak ozone trends over this general region. The typical trends from Gaudel et al. (2020) are generally in accord with (but somewhat larger than) the average tropical UT O_3 trends we obtain from the MLS data, which provide more uniform (and daily) tropical coverage; we should note, however, that the time periods are somewhat different for these rough comparisons, and this could account for some slowdown in the more recent MLS O_3 trend results (compared to the 1994–2016 period). More detailed comparisons between MLS and IAGOS are difficult and beyond the scope of this work, given the differences in coverage (and in the vertical and horizontal footprints) between these measurement systems; here, we therefore refer to fairly general past IAGOS-based results for both O_3 and CO.

There have been large differences between past satellite-based tropospheric O_3 trends (Gaudel et al., 2018). Leventidou et al. (2018) pointed out that tropical tropospheric ozone column trends derived from a combination of European satellite measurements from 1996 to 2015 showed regional increases as large as 1–2%yr^{-1}, with some negative trends over the oceans, but with significant uncertainties as well (see also Heue et al., 2016, and Ebojie et al., 2016). The TCO analyses by Ziemke et al. (2019), using combined OMI and MLS ozone columns, showed that the TCO trends are larger in the 2005-2016 time period than in the two decades before 2005; for the former period, the TCO trends in the tropics are about 0.4–0.7 % yr^{-1} (see also Gaudel et al., 2020); there are regional TCO trend differences, with maxima over India, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region slightly further East, as well as over the tropical Atlantic, with near zero or slightly negative trends over the Western Pacific. Similar TCO trends (from OMI/MLS data) were also given by Liu et al. (2022) for the slightly longer 2005–2018 period. Wang et al. (2022) showed that derived ozone trends from ozonesonde profiles agree broadly with the IAGOS results, although the sonde spatio-temporal coverage is naturally more limited, and there can be a fair amount of scatter in the trends between different sonde sites. Thompson et al. (2021) observed significant seasonal variations in derived tropical ozonesonde trends (based on data over the 1998-2019 period from

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

the Southern Hemisphere Additional Ozonesondes, or SHADOZ network); these authors noted that dynamical influences (besides emissions changes) likely play a role in these tropical tropospheric trends, which average 0.1–0.4 %yr^{-1}, but with trends in certain regions and seasons (February to May in particular) as large as 1-2.5 %yr^{-1}.

Zhang et al. (2016) and Wang et al. (2022) have ascribed the positive sign of post-2000 tropical ozone trends to an equatorward redistribution of surface emissions over the years. Moreover, Wang et al. (2022) discussed how increases in aircraft emissions of nitrogen oxides should also have contributed to enhancements in UT ozone. Most of the UT model O_3 trends shown in our work are significantly (> 30–50%) larger in the NH tropics than in the SH tropics. This is also true for the model simulation (also from CESM2) provided by Wang et al. (2022); these authors also point out that uncertainties in estimates of ozone precursor emission inventories (including those for volatile organic carbons species, or VOCs) may well contribute to differences between modeled and observational ozone trends. We note that there are large differences (a range of a factor of two or more) between the tropospheric ozone burden changes predicted by various global models in the work by Wang et al. (2022). Liu et al. (2022) show that significant regional differences in ozone column trends exist in their model results (using the NASA Goddard Earth Observing System Chemistry Climate Model, GEOSCCM), with near zero trends over the tropical western Pacific; their modeled TCO trend results underestimate the observed positive TCO trends. These authors point to underestimates of ozone precursor emissions, notably for VOCs such as formaldehyde, as a potential explanation for the model underestimates of some observed TCO increases (mostly in the extra-tropics). While VOC source strengths might be difficult to invoke as a major source of uncertainty for the tropical regions, other potential model issues (e.g., larger than currently expected uncertainties in lightning-generated ozone in the tropical upper troposphere) may be worth further consideration.

For the CO trends, the average tropical UT trend from MLS is -0.25 ± 0.30 %yr^{-1}, whereas the corresponding trends from CAM-chem-CEDS and WACCM are near zero (0.0 ± 0.14 %yr^{-1}) for this region. Therefore, there is room for improvements in the modeled tropical CO UT trends, towards a better agreement versus the MLS-inferred results. We also note that the CAM-chem simulations which use different inputs (not CEDS) for anthropogenic CO emissions (see Sect. 2), yield positive average tropical UT CO trends (+0.22 ± 0.19 %yr^{-1}) clearly not matching the MLS-derived negative UT CO trends. As for the O_3 case, the zonal mean CO tropical UT trends for

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

slightly different time periods do not differ in a significant way from the 2005–2020 results. The mapped MLS CO trends in the UT are also negative, with the more statistically significant result (stronger negative trends) occurring at 147 hPa. While there have not been any past decades-long trend estimates for CO in the broad tropical UT region, our results yield somewhat smaller rates of decrease than other trends mentioned in the Introduction, for example -0.5 to -2 %yr^{-1}, based on IAGOS UT data at northern midlatitudes (Cohen et al., 2018). The mapped model UT CO trends obtained here confirm the zonal mean model results. Although the CEDS emissions have helped to produce near zero or slightly negative UT tropical CO trends in both WACCM and CAM-chem-CEDS simulations, the MLS UT CO trends in the tropical UT are significantly more negative than these model results. Column CO in the free troposphere has generally shown decreasing trends since the turn of the century, typically between about -0.5 and -1.5 %yr^{-1}, as observed in particular by MOPITT and AIRS (Worden et al., 2013a, Strode et al., 2016; Buchholz et al., 2021; Hedelius et al., 2021). Liu et al. (2022) presented a recent analysis of MOPITT CO data from 2005–2018, along with tropospheric model comparisons to observed CO and O_3 time series. These authors found (as shown here and described for MLS and ACE-FTS data by Park et al., 2021) that their modeled and observational time series both exhibit large interannual variability, with some of the largest interannual changes driven by El Niño events in 2006 and 2015 and related biomass burning and CO enhancements tied to droughts over the Indonesian region (see also Logan et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2011; Livesey et al., 2013; Worden et al., 2013b; Park et al., 2013; Field et al., 2016). Liu et al. (2022) found that modeled CO column trends over various regions of the globe were generally negative, although a lower latitude region (India) exhibited a positive model trend. Jiang et al. (2017) provide some arguments (and other references) pointing to flat biomass burning emission trends over Africa for the first 10–15 years since the turn of the century. Not including the strong tropical anomaly caused by El Niño in 2015, they infer a negative trend in global biomass burning emissions. Uncertainties in the temporal evolution of OH (a major sink for CO) could also explain model CO trend issues. However, Jiang et al. (2017) implied that uncertainties in global OH would not readily explain global CO decreases, given constraints from methyl chloroform surface data (this species also having OH as a major sink, as discussed as well by Montzka et al., 2011). Rather, these authors conclude that decreasing CO emissions from anthropogenic and biomass burning sources are the main cause of tropospheric CO decreases, although some regional increasing emission trends do exist. While a systematic model bias cannot

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

readily lead to a significant discrepancy in model trend estimates (in percent per year) versus observations, time-dependent emission biases could (e.g., Gaubert et al., 2023). To first order, the decreasing UT CO tropical trends derived from MLS for 2005–2020 agree with (but tend to be smaller in magnitude than) total column CO trends discussed previously in the literature. As discussed by others, some non-linearity in CO trends may be responsible for some of the variability in past tropospheric CO trend results.

We believe that further investigations into how well different models of O_3 and CO in the tropical UT match the MLS UT trends in these species are warranted, to provide better understanding of differences between models. There may still be adjustments to make to the models regarding the assumed CO surface emissions, convection, and/or transport-related issues, even though such detailed studies are beyond the scope of this paper. Indeed, biomass burning from Africa or South America and emissions from Asia, followed by transport, can influence the tropical upper tropospheric abundances of CO and O_3 (e.g., Tsivlidou et al., 2023). On a broader note, the troposphere is a region where the relative importance of multiple factors might change over the multi-decadal timescale of climate change; also, longer-term projections from (free running) models may not be representative of changes from a particular decade or two (see Fiore et al., 2022, regarding model ensemble projections). For example, while the MLS-derived ozone trends in the tropical UT from 2005–2020 (a particular "snapshot" in time) compare fairly well with other recent estimates of tropospheric ozone change over similar time periods, UT changes may diverge from lower tropospheric changes in the longer-term. Long-term positive trends in the influx of ozone from the stratosphere to the troposphere may be expected as a result of climate change (Meul et al., 2018), probably with more of a significant influence on the extra-tropical upper troposphere. Regarding the tropics, Stevenson et al. (2013) showed that a number of chemistry climate model simulations of climate change scenarios yielded long-term ozone decreases in the lower troposphere as a result of enhancements in water vapor (implying more ozone destruction), but low latitude upper tropospheric ozone could be expected to rise, following increased production from lightning. Finally, obtaining accurate enough observations of large-scale tropospheric composition change over the long-term is expected to represent a continuing, but worthy challenge.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Data availability.

The MLS data files analyzed here come from the MLS Level 3 data sets (zonal mean and gridded quantities), which are publicly available from the Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center (GES DISC) at https://earthdata.nasa.gov/eosdis/daacs/gesdisc. The MOPITT Version 9 products are available from NASA through the Earthdata portal (https://earthdata.nasa.gov/; https://asdc.larc.nasa.gov/project/MOPITT/MOP03JM_9; or directly from the ASDC archive (https://asdc.larc.nasa.gov/data/MOPITT/). We used the following site, ftp://ftp.seismo.nrcan.gc.ca/spaceweather/solar_flux/monthly_averages/solflux_monthly_average.txt to obtain monthly means of the Canadian F10.7 solar flux measurements (Tapping, 2013); these series (see http://www.spaceweather.gc.ca) were included in our regression fits. The QBO-related equatorial wind monthly time series were obtained from the public website at https://www.geo.fu-berlin.de/en/met/ag/strat/produkte/qbo. The multivariate ENSO index dataset was obtained from the NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory website at https://www.psl.noaa.gov/enso/mei/ (Wolter and Timlin, 2011; Zhang et al., 2019). OMI/MLS tropospheric ozone data were obtained from the NASA satellite tropospheric ozone webpage https://acd-ext.gsfc.nasa.gov/Data_services/cloud_slice/.

Supplement. Additional short supplementary material is included in this submission as a separate file.

Author contributions. LF analyzed the MLS and model data for trends and variability, and prepared the manuscript, along with contributions from all co-authors. DEK, CGB, and BCG provided inputs for running the model runs, as well as properly averaged and formatted outputs from the model, as well as pertinent model-related comments and interpretation of results. JRZ provided TCO datasets and comments on the manuscript. NJL, MJS, WGR, and others on the MLS team provided analyses and expertise to enable the production of the Aura MLS data sets; NJL, MJS, and WGR also provided comments on the manuscript; RAF provided programming assistance for the creation of the MLS data sets and for storage and analyses of the MLS and model files.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments. We are thankful to the whole MLS team (past and present) for their contributions over the years to the MLS instrument, data, processing, and database management. WACCM is a component of the CESM, supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF). We acknowledge high-performance computing support from Cheyenne (doi:10.5065/D6RX99HX) provided by NCAR's Computational and Information Systems Laboratory, sponsored by the NSF. F10.7 data collection and dissemination are

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

supported by the National Research Council of Canada, with the participation of Natural Resources Canada and support by the Canadian Space Agency. Work at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, was performed under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (80NM0018D0004). Copyright 2024. All rights reserved.

Financial support. LF and RAF were funded by the NASA Atmospheric Composition Modeling and Analysis Program (ACMAP). NJL, MJS, and WGR (as well as LF) were supported by the Aura Microwave Limb Sounder project. DEK, BG, and CGB were funded separately by NASA and NSF grants. Part of this material is based on work supported by the National Center for Atmospheric Research, which is a major facility sponsored by the National Science Foundation under Cooperative Agreement No. 1852977. The NSF NCAR MOPITT project is supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Earth Observing System (EOS) program.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

References

Bouarar, I., Gaubert, B., Brasseur, G. P., Steinbrecht, W., Doumbia, T., Tilmes, S., et al.: Ozone anomalies in the free troposphere during the COVID-19 pandemic, Geophys. Res. Lett., 48, e2021GL094204. https://doi.org/10.1029/2021GL094204, 2021.

Bourassa, A. E., Degenstein, D. A., Randel, W. J., Zawodny, J. M., Kyrölä, E., McLinden, C. A., Sioris, C. E., and Roth, C. Z.: Trends in stratospheric ozone derived from merged SAGE II and Odin-OSIRIS satellite observations, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 14, 6983-6994, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-6983-2014, 2014.

Buchholz, B. R., Worden H. M., et al.: Air pollution trends measured from Terra: CO and AOD over industrial, fire-prone, and background regions, Remote Sensing of Environment, 256, 112275, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2020.112275, 2021.

Burkholder, J. B., Sander, S. P., Abbatt, J. P. D., Barker, J. R., Cappa, C., Crounse, J. D., Dibble, T. S., Huie, R. E., Kolb, C. E., Kurylo, M. J., Orkin, V. L., Percival, C. J., Wilmouth, D. M., and Wine, P. H.: Chemical kinetics and photochemical data for use in atmospheric studies, Evaluation No. 19, JPL Publication 19-5, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, http://jpldataeval.jpl.nasa.gov (last access: 1 March 2022), 2019.

Calvo, N., Garcia, R. R., Randel, W. J., and Marsh, D.: Dynamical mechanism for the increase in tropical upwelling in the lowermost tropical stratosphere during warm ENSO events, J. Atmos. Sci., 67, 2331–2340, https://doi.org/10.1175/2010JAS3433.1, 2010.

Chandra, S., Ziemke, J. R., Min, W., and Read, W. G.: Effects of 1997–1998 El Niño on tropospheric ozone and water vapor, Geophys. Res. Lett., 25(20), 3867– 3870, https://doi.org/10.1029/98GL02695, 1998.

Coddington, O., Lean, J., Pilewskie, P., Snow, M., and Lindholm, D.: A solar irradiance climate data record, Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-14-00265.1, 2016.

Cohen, Y., Petetin, H., Thouret, V., Marécal, V., Josse, B., Clark, H., Sauvage, B., Fontaine, A., Athier, G., Blot, R., Boulanger, D., Cousin, J.-M., and Nédélec, P.: Climatology and long-term evolution of ozone and carbon monoxide in the upper troposphere–lower stratosphere (UTLS) at northern midlatitudes, as seen by IAGOS from 1995 to 2013, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 18, 5415–5453, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-5415-2018, 2018.

Collins, W. J., Derwent, R. G., Garnier, B., C. E. Johnson, C. E., Sanderson, M. G., and Stevenson, D. S.: Effect of stratosphere-troposphere exchange on the future tropospheric ozone trend, J. Geophys. Res., 108, D12, 8528, https://doi.org/10.1029/2002JD002617, 2003.

Cooper, O. R., Parrish, D. D., Ziemke, J. R., Balashov, N. V., Cupeiro, M., Galbally, I., Gilge, S., Horowitz, L., Jensen, N. R., Lamarque, J.-F., Naik, V., Oltmans, S. J., Schwab, J., Shindell, D. T., Thompson, A. M., Thouret, V., Wang, Y., and Zbinden, R. M.: Global distribution and trends of tropospheric ozone: An observation-based review, Elementa, 2, 000029, https://doi.org/10.12952/journal.elementa.000029, 2014.

Crutzen, P. J.: A discussion of the chemistry of some minor constituents in stratosphere and troposphere, Pure Appl. Geophys., 106, 1385– 1399, https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00881092, 1973.

Crutzen, P. J., and Andreae, M. O.: Biomass burning in the tropics: Impact on atmospheric chemistry and biogeochemical cycles, Science, 250, 1669–1678, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.250.4988.1669, 1990.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Danabasoglu, G., Lamarque, J.-F., Bacmeister, J., Bailey, D. A., DuVivier, A. K., Edwards, J., Emmons, L. K., Fasullo, J., Garcia, R., Gettelman, A., Hannay, C., Holland, M. M., Large, W. G., Lauritzen, P. H., Lawrence, D. M., Lenaerts, J. T. M., Lindsay, K., Lipscomb, W. H., Mills, M. J., Neale, R., Oleson, K. W., Otto-Bliesner, B., Phillips, A. S., Sacks, W., Tilmes, S., van Kampenhout, L., Vertenstein, M., Bertini, A., Dennis, J., Deser, C., Fischer, C., Fox-Kemper, B., Kay, J. E., Kinnison, D. E., Kushner, P. J., Larson, V. E., Long, M. C., Mickelson, S., Moore, J. K., Nienhouse, E., Polvani, L., Rasch, P. J., and Strand, W. G.: The Community Earth System Model Version 2 (CESM2), J. Adv. in Modeling Earth Systems, 12, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019MS001916, 2020.

Darmenov, A., and da Silva, A. M.: The Quick Fire Emissions Dataset (QFED) - Documentation of versions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4, NASA/TM–2015–104606, 2015;38:183, http://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/pubs/tm/, 2014.

Davis, N. A., Callaghan, P., Simpson, I. R., and Tilmes, S.: Specified dynamics scheme impacts on wave-mean flow dynamics, convection, and tracer transport in CESM2 (WACCM6), Atmos. Chem. Phys., 22, 197–214, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-22-197-2022, 2022.

Deeter, M., Francis, G., Gille, J., Mao, D., Martínez-Alonso, S., Worden, H., Ziskin, D., Drummond, J., Commane, R., Diskin, G., and McKain, K.: The MOPITT Version 9 CO product: sampling enhancements and validation, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 15, 2325–2344, https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-15-2325-2022, 2022.

Doherty, R. M., Stevenson, D. S., Johnson, C. E., Collins,W. J., and Sanderson, M. G.: Tropospheric ozone and El Niño–Southern Oscillation: Influence of atmospheric dynamics, biomass burning emissions, and future climate change, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 111, D19304, https://doi.org/10.1029/2005JD006849, 2006.

Duncan, B. N., Martin, R. V., Staudt, A. C., Yevich, R., and Logan, J. A.: Interannual and seasonal variability of biomass burning emissions constrained by satellite observations, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 108, 4100, https://doi.org/10.1029/2002jd002378, 2003.

Duncan, B. N., Strahan, S. E., Yoshida, Y., Steenrod, S. D., and Livesey, N.: Model study of the cross-tropopause transport of biomass burning pollution, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 7, 3713–3736, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-7-3713-2007, 2007.

Dunkerton, T. J., and Crum, F. X.: Eastward propagating eastward ~2- to 15-day equatorial convection and its relation to the tropical intraseasonal oscillation, J. Geophys. Res., 100, D12, 25781–25790, http://dx.doi.org/10.1029/95JD02678, 1995.

Ebojie, F., Burrows, J. P., Gebhardt, C., Ladstter-Weienmayer, A., von Savigny, C., Rozanov, A., Weber, M., and Bovensmann, H.: Global tropospheric ozone variations from 2003 to 2011 as seen by SCIAMACHY, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 417–436, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-417-2016, 2016.

Efron, B., and Tibshirani, R.: An Introduction to the Bootstrap, Monographs on Statistics and Applied Probability 57, Chapman and Hall, 1993.

Emmons, L. K., Schwantes, R. H., Orlando, J. J., Tyndall, G., Kinnison, D., Lamarque, J.-F., Marsh, D., Mills, M. J., Tilmes, S., Bardeen, C., Buchholz, R. R., Conley, A., Gettelman, A., Garcia, R., Simpson, I., Blake, D. R., Meinardi, S., and Pétron, G.: The Chemistry Mechanism in the Community Earth System Model version 2 (CESM2), Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems, 12, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019MS001882, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Feely, R. A., Gammon, R. H., Taft, B. A., Pullen, P. E., Waterman, L. S., Conway, T. J., Gendron, J. F., and Wisegarver, D. P.: Distribution of chemical tracers in the eastern equatorial Pacific during and after the 1982–1983 El Niño/Southern Oscillation Event, J. Geophys. Res.-Oceans, 92, 6545–6558, https://doi.org/10.1029/JC092iC06p06545, 1987.

Field, R. D., van der Werf, G. R., Fanin, T., Fetzer, E. J., Fuller, R., Jethva, H., Levy, R., Livesey, N. J., Luo, M., Torres, O., and Worden, H. M.: Indonesian fire activity and smoke pollution in 2015 show persistent nonlinear sensitivity to El Niño-induced drought, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 113, 9204–9209, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1524888113, 2016.

Fiore, A. M., Hancock, S. E., Lamarque, J.-F., Correa, G. P., Chang, K.-L., Ru, M., Cooper, O., Gaudel, A., Polvani, L. M., Sauvage, B., and Ziemke, J. R.: Understanding recent tropospheric ozone trends in the context of large internal variability: a new perspective from chemistry-climate model ensembles, Environ. Res.: Climate 1 (2022) 025008, https://doi.org/10.1088/2752-5295/ac9cc2, 2022.

Froidevaux, L., Kinnison, D. E., Wang, R., Anderson, J., and Fuller, R. A.: Evaluation of CESM1 (WACCM) free-running and specified dynamics atmospheric composition simulations using global multispecies satellite data records, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 19, 4783–4821, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-4783-2019, 2019.

Froidevaux, L., Kinnison, D. E., Santee, M. L., Millán, L. F., Livesey, N. J., Read, W. G., Bardeen, C. G., Orlando, J. J., and Fuller, R. A.: Upper stratospheric ClO and HOCl trends (2005–2020): Aura Microwave Limb Sounder and model results, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 22, 4779–4799, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-22-4779-2022, 2022.

Gaubert, B., Worden, H. M., Arellano, A. F. J., Emmons, L. K., Tilmes, S., Barré, J., Martinez Alonso, S., Vitt, F., Anderson, J. L., Alkemade, F., Houweling, S., and Edwards, D. P.: Chemical feedback from decreasing carbon monoxide emissions, Geophys. Res. Lett., 44, 9985–9995, https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL074987, 2017.

Gaubert, B., Emmons, L. K., Raeder, K., Tilmes, S., Miyazaki, K., Arellano Jr., A. F., Elguindi, N., Granier, C., Tang, W., Barré, J., Worden, H. M., Buchholz, R. R., Edwards, D. P., Franke, P., Anderson, J. L., Saunois, M., Schroeder, J., Woo, J.-H., Simpson, I. J., Blake, D. R., Meinardi, S., Wennberg, P. O., Crounse, J., Teng, A., Kim, M., Dickerson, R. R., He, H., Ren, X., Pusede, S. E., and Diskin, G. S.: Correcting model biases of CO in East Asia: impact on oxidant distributions during KORUS-AQ, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 20, 14617–14647, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-20-14617-2020, 2020.

Gaubert, B., Edwards, D. P., Anderson, J. L., Arellano, A.F., Barré, J., Buchholz, R.R., Darras, S., Emmons, L.K., Fillmore, D., Granier, C., et al.: Global Scale Inversions from MOPITT CO and MODIS AOD, Remote Sens. 15, 4813, https://doi.org/10.3390/rs15194813, 2023.

Gaudel, A., Cooper, O. R., Ancellet, G., Barret, B., Boynard, A., Burrows, J. P., Clerbaux, C., Coheur, P. F., Cuesta, J., Cuevas, E., Doniki, S., Dufour, G., Ebojie, F., Foret, G., Garcia, O., Granados-Muñoz, M. J., Hannigan, J. W., Hase, F., Hassler, B., Huang, G., Hurtmans, D., Jaffe, D., Jones, N., Kalabokas, P., Kerridge, B., Kulawik, S., Latter, B., Leblanc, T., Le Flochmoën, E., Lin, W., Liu, J., Liu, X., Mahieu, E., McClure-Begley, A., Neu, J. L., Osman, M., Palm, M., Petetin, H., Petropavlovskikh, I., Querel, R., Rahpoe, N., Rozanov, A., Schultz, M. G., Schwab, J., Siddans, R., Smale, D., Steinbacher, M., Tanimoto, H., Tarasick, D. W., Thouret, V., Thompson, A. M., Trickl, T., Weatherhead, E., Wespes, C., Worden, H. M., Vigouroux, C., Xu, X., Zeng, G., and Ziemke, J.:

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Tropospheric Ozone Assessment Report: Present-day distribution and trends of tropospheric ozone relevant to climate and global atmospheric chemistry model evaluation, Elem. Sci. Anth., 6, 39, https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.291, 2018.

Gaudel, A., Cooper, O. R., Chang, K.-L., Bourgeois, I., Ziemke, J. R., Strode, S. A., Oman, L. D., Sellitto, P., Nédélec, P., Blot, R., Thouret, V., and Granier, C.: Aircraft observations since the 1990s reveal increases of tropospheric ozone at multiple locations across the Northern Hemisphere, Sci. Adv., 6, eaba8272, https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aba8272, 2020.

Gelaro, R., McCarty, W., Suarez, M. J., Todling, R., Molod, A., Takacs, L., Randles, C. A., Darmenov, A., Bosilovich, M. G., Reichle, R., Wargan, K., Coy, L., Cullather, R., Draper, C., Akella, S., Buchard, V., Conaty, A., da Silva, A. M., Gu, W., Kim, G.-K., Koster, R., Lucchesi, R., Merkova, D., Nielsen, J. E., Partyka, G., Pawson, S., Putman, W., Rienecker, M., Schubert, S. D., Sienkiewicz, M., and Zhao, B.: The Modern-Era Retrospective Analysis for Research and Applications, Version 2 (MERRA2), J. Clim., 30, 5419–5454, https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-16-0758.1, 2017.

Gettelman, A., Mills, M. J., Kinnison, D. E., Garcia, R. R., Smith, A. K., Marsh, D. R., Tilmes, S., Vitt, F., Bardeen, C. G., McInerny, J., Liu, H.-L., Solomon, S. C., Polvani, L. M., Emmons, L. K., Lamarque, J.-F., Richter, J. H., Glanville, A. S., Bacmeister, J. T., Phillips, A. S., Neale, R. B., Simpson, I. R., DuVivier, A. K., Hodzic, A., and Randel, W. J.: The Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model version 6 (WACCM6), J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 124, 12,380–12,403, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JD030943, 2019.

Gratz, L. E., Jaffe, D. A., and Hee, J. R.: Causes of increasing ozone and decreasing carbon monoxide in springtime at the Mt. Bachelor Observatory from 2004 to 2013, Atm. Env., 109, 323–330, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2014.05.076 , 2015.

He, H., Stehr, J. W., Hains, J. C., Krask, D. J., Doddridge, B. G., Vinnikov, K. Y., Canty, T. P., Hosley, K. M., Salawitch, R. J., Worden, H. M., and Dickerson, R. R.: Trends in emissions and concentrations of air pollutants in the lower troposphere in the Baltimore/Washington airshed from 1997 to 2011, Atmos. Chem. Phys. 13, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-7859-2013, 2013.

Hedelius, J. K., Toon, G. C., Buchholz, R. R., Iraci, L. T., Podolske, J. R., Roehl, C. M., et al.: Regional and urban column CO trends and anomalies as observed by MOPITT over 16 years, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 126, e2020JD033967, https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD033967, 2021.

Hegglin, M. I., and Shepherd, T. G.: Large Climate-Induced Changes in Ultraviolet Index and Stratosphere-to Troposphere Ozone Flux, Nature Geoscience, 2, 687-691, http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ngeo604, 2009.

Hegglin, M. I., Tegtmeier, S., Anderson, J., Bourassa, A. E., Brohede, S., Degenstein, D., Froidevaux, L., Funke, B., Gille, J., Kasai, Y., Kyrölä, E. T., Lumpe, J., Murtagh, D., Neu, J. L., Pérot, K., Remsberg, E. E., Rozanov, A., Toohey, M., Urban, J., von Clarmann, T., Walker, K. A., Wang, H.-J., Arosio, C., Damadeo, R., Fuller, R. A., Lingenfelser, G., McLinden, C., Pendlebury, D., Roth, C., Ryan, N. J., Sioris, C., Smith, L., and Weigel, K.: Overview and update of the SPARC Data Initiative: comparison of stratospheric composition measurements from satellite limb sounders, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 13, 1855–1903, https://10.5194/essd-13-1855-2021, 2021.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Hess, P. G., and Zbinden, R.: Stratospheric impact on tropospheric ozone variability and trends: 1990–2009, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 649–674, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-649-20132013, 2013.

Heue, K.-P., Coldewey-Egbers, M., Delcloo, A., Lerot, C., Loyola, D., Valks, P., and van Roozendael, M.: Atmos. Meas. Tech., 9, 5037–5051, https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-5037-2016, 2016.

Hsu, J. and Prather, M. J.: Is the residual vertical velocity a good proxy for stratosphere-troposphere exchange of ozone?, Geophys. Res. Lett., 41, 9024–9032, https://doi.org/10.1002/2014GL061994, 2014.

Huang, L., Fu, R., Jiang, J. H., Wright, J. S., and Luo, M.: Geographic and seasonal distributions of CO transport pathways and their roles in determining CO centers in the upper troposphere, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 12, 4683–4698, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-12-4683-2012, 2012.

Huang, L., Fu, R., and Jiang, J. H.: Impacts of fire emissions and transport pathways on the interannual variation of CO in the tropical upper troposphere, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 14, 4087–4099, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-4087-2014, 2014.

Huang, L., Jiang, J. H., Murray, L. T., Damon, M. R., Su, H., and Livesey, N. J.: Evaluation of UTLS carbon monoxide simulations in GMI and GEOS-Chem chemical transport models using Aura MLS observations, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 5641–5663, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-5641-2016, 2016.

Hubert, D., Lambert, J.-C., Verhoelst, T., Granville, J., Keppens, A., Baray, J.-L., Bourassa, A. E., Cortesi, U., Degenstein, D. A., Froidevaux, L., Godin-Beekmann, S., Hoppel, K. W., Johnson, B. J., Kyrölä, E., Leblanc, T., Lichtenberg, G., Marchand, M., McElroy, C. T., Murtagh, D., Nakane, H., Portafaix, T., Querel, R., Russell III, J. M., Salvador, J., Smit, H. G. J., Stebel, K., Steinbrecht, W., Strawbridge, K. B., Stübi, R., Swart, D. P. J., Taha, G., Tarasick, D. W., Thompson, A. M., Urban, J., van Gijsel, J. A. E., Van Malderen, R., von der Gathen, P., Walker, K. A., Wolfram, E., and Zawodny, J. M.: Ground-based assessment of the bias and long-term stability of 14 limb and occultation ozone profile data records, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 9, 2497–2534, https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-2497-2016, 2016.

Jiang, J. H., Livesey, N. J., Su, H., Neary, L., McConnell, J. C., and Richards, N. A. D.: Connecting surface emissions, convective uplifting, and long-range transport of carbon monoxide in the upper troposphere: New observations from the Aura Microwave Limb Sounder, Geophys. Res. Lett., 34, L18812, https://doi.org/10.1029/2007gl030638, 2007.

Jiang, Z., Worden, J. R., Worden, H., Deeter, M., Jones, D. B. A., Arellano, A. F., and Henze, D. K.: A 15-year record of CO emissions constrained by MOPITT CO observations, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 4565–4583, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp17-4565-2017, 2017.

Jones, C. D., Collins, M., Cox, P. M., and Spall, S. A.: The Carbon Cycle Response to ENSO: A Coupled Climate–Carbon Cycle Model Study, J. Climate, 14, 4113–4129, https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0442(2001)014<4113:tccrte>2.0.CO;2, 2001.

Kinnison, D. E., Brasseur, G. P., Walters, S., Garcia, R. R., Sassi, F., Boville, B. A., Marsh, D. Harvey, L., Randall, C., Randel, W., Lamarque, J. F., Emmons, L. K., Hess, Orlando, J., Tyndall, G., and Pan, L.: Sensitivity of chemical tracers to meteorological parameters in the MOZART-3 chemical transport model, J. Geophys. Res., 112, D20302, https://doi.org/10.1029/2006JD007879, 2007.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Khalil, M. A. K., and Rasmussen, R. A.: The global cycle of carbon monoxide: trends and mass balance, Chemosphere, 20, Nos. 1–2, pp. 227–242, https://doi.org/10.1016/0045-6535(90)90098-E, 1990.

Kumar, A.,Wu, S.,Weise, M. F., Honrath, R., Owen, R. C., Helmig, D., Kramer, L., Val Martin, M., and Li, Q.: Free-troposphere ozone and carbon monoxide over the North Atlantic for 2001–2011, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 12537–12547, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-12537-2013, 2013.

Laken, B. A., and Shahbaz, T.: Satellite-Detected Carbon Monoxide Pollution during 2000–2012: Examining Global Trends and also Regional Anthropogenic Periods over China, the EU and the USA, Climate, 2014, 2, 1-16, https://doi.org10.3390/cli2010001, 2014.

Leventidou, E., Weber, M., Eichmann, K.-U., Burrows, J. P., Heue, K.-P., Thompson, A. M., and Johnson, B. J.: Harmonisation and trends of 20-year tropical tropospheric ozone data, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 18, 9189–9205, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-9189-2018, 2018.

Li, L., and Liu, Y.: Space-borne and ground observations of the characteristics of CO pollution in Beijing, 2000–2010, Atmos. Env., 45, 2367–2372. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.02.026, 2011.

Liu, J., Logan, J. A., Murray, L. T., Pumphrey, H. C., Schwartz, M. J., and Megretskaia, I. A.: Transport analysis and source attribution of seasonal and interannual variability of CO in the tropical upper troposphere and lower stratosphere, Atmos. Chem. Physics, 13, 129–146. https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-129-2013, 2013.

Liu, J., Strode, S. A., Liang, Q., Oman, L. D., Colarco, P. R., Fleming, E. L., Manyin, M. E., Douglass, A. R., Ziemke, J. R., Lamsal, L. N., and Li, C.: Change in tropospheric ozone in the recent decades and its contribution to global total ozone, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 127, e2022JD037170. https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JD037170, 2022.

Livesey, N. J., and Read, W. G.: Direct retrieval of line-of-sight atmospheric structure from limb sounding observations, Geophys. Res. Lett., 27, 891-894, https://doi.org/10.1029/1999GL010964, 2000.

Livesey, N. J., Van Snyder, W., Read, W. G., and Wagner, P. A.: Retrieval algorithms for the EOS Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS), IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., 44, 1144-1155, https://doi.org/10.1109/TGRS.2006.872327, 2006.

Livesey, N. J., Filipiak, M. J., Froidevaux, L., Read, W. G., Lambert, A., Santee, M. L., Jiang, J. H., Waters, J. W., Cofield, R. E., Cuddy, D. T., Daffer, W. H., Drouin, B. J., Fuller, R. A., Jarnot, R. F., Jiang, Y. B., Knosp, B. W., Li, Q. B., Perun, V. S., Schwartz, M. J., Snyder,W. V., Stek, P. C., Thurstans, R. P.,Wagner, P. A., Pumphrey, H. C., Avery, M., Browell, E. V., Cammas, J.-P., Christensen, L. E., Edwards, D. P., Emmons, L. K., Gao, R.-S., Jost, H.-J., Loewenstein, M., Lopez, J. D., N´ed´elec, P., Osterman, G. B., Sachse, G. W., and Webster, C. R.: Validation of Aura Microwave Limb Sounder O3 and CO observations in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere, J. Geophys. Res., 113, D15S02, https://doi.org/10.1029/2007JD008805, 2008.

Livesey, N. J., Logan, J. A., Santee, M. L., Waters, J. W., Doherty, R. M., Read, W. G., Froidevaux, L., and Jiang, J. H.: Interrelated variations of O_3, CO and deep convection in the tropical/subtropical upper troposphere observed by the Aura Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS) during 2004-2011, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 579–598, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-579-2013 , 2013.

Livesey, N. J., Read, W. G., Wagner, P. A., Froidevaux, L., Santee, M. L., Schwartz, M. J., Lambert, A., Millan Valle, L. F., Pumphrey, H. C., Manney, G. L., Fuller, R. A., Jarnot, R. F., Knosp, B. W., and Lay, R. R.: EOS MLS

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Version 5.0x Level 2 and 3 data quality and description document, Tech. rep., Jet Propulsion Laboratory D-105336 Rev. B, Jan. 30, 2022, https://mls.jpl.nasa.gov/publications, 2022.

Logan, Jennifer A.: Tropospheric ozone: Seasonal behavior, trends, and anthropogenic influence, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 90, 10463–10482, https://doi.org/10.1029/JD090iD06p10463, 1985.

Logan, J. A., Prather, M. J., Wofsy, S. C., and McElroy, M. B.: Tropospheric chemistry: a global perspective, J. Geophys. Res., 86, 7210–7254, https://doi.org/10.1029/JC086iC08p07210, 1981.

Logan, J. A., Megretskaia, I., Nassar, R., Murray, L. T., Zhang, L., Bowman, K. W., Worden, H. M., and Luo, M.: Effects of the 2006 El Niño on tropospheric composition as revealed by data from the Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES), Geophys. Res. Lett., 35, L03816, https://doi.org/10.1029/2007GL031698, 2008.

McDuffie, E. E., Smith, S. J., O'Rourke, P., Tibrewal, K., Venkataraman, C., Marais, E. A., Zheng, B., Crippa, M., Brauer, M., and Martin, R. V.: A global anthropogenic emission inventory of atmospheric pollutants from sector- and fuel-specific sources (1970–2017): an application of the Community Emissions Data System (CEDS), Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 12, 3413–3442, https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-3413-2020, 2020.

Meinshausen, M., Vogel, E., Nauels, A., Lorbacher, K., Meinshausen, N., Etheridge, D. M., Fraser, P. J., Montzka, S. A., Rayner, P. J., Trudinger, C. M., Krumme, P. B., Beyerle, U., Canadell, J. G., Daniel, J. S., Enting, I. G., Law, R. M., Lunder, C. R., O'Doherty, S., Prinn, R. G., Reimann, S., Rubino, M., Velders, G. J. M., Vollmer, M. K., Wang, R. H.-J., and Weiss, R.: Historical greenhouse gas concentrations for climate modelling (CMIP6), Geoscientific Model Development, 10(5), 2057–2116. https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-10-2057-2017, 2017.

Meinshausen, M., Nicholls, Z. R. J., Lewis, J., Gidden, M. J., Vogel, E., Freund, M., Beyerle, U., Gessner, C., Nauels, A., Bauer, N., Canadell, J. G., Daniel, J. S., John, A., Krummel, P. B., Luderer, G., Meinshausen, N., Montzka, S. A., Rayner, P. J., Reimann, S., Smith, S. J., van den Berg, M., Velders, G. J. M., Vollmer, M. K., and Wang, R. H. J.: The shared socio-economic pathway (SSP) greenhouse gas concentrations and their extensions to 2500, Geosci. Model Dev., 13, 3571–3605, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-13-3571-2020, 2020.

Meul, S., Langematz, U., Kröger, P., Oberländer-Hayn, S, and Jöckel, P.: Future changes in the stratosphere-to-troposphere ozone mass flux and the contribution from climate change and ozone recovery, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 18, 7721–7738, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-7721-2018, 2018.

Miyazaki, K., Bowman, K., Sekiya, T., Takigawa, M., Neu, J. L., Sudo, K., Osterman, G., and Eskes, H.: Global tropospheric ozone responses to reduced NOx emissions linked to the COVID-19 worldwide lockdowns, Science Advances, 7(24), eabf7460, https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abf7460, 2021.

Monks, P. S., Archibald, A. T., Colette, A., Cooper, O., Coyle, M., Derwent, R., Fowler, D., Granier, C., Law, K. S., Mills, G. E., Stevenson, D. S., Tarasova, O., Thouret, V., von Schneidemesser, E., Sommariva, R., Wild, O., and Williams, M. L.: Tropospheric ozone and its precursors from the urban to the global scale from air quality to short-lived climate forcer, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 8889–8973, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-8889-2015, 2015.

Montzka, S. A., Krol, M., Dlugokencky, E., Hall, B., Jöckel, P., and Lelieveld, J.: Small Interannual Variability of Global Atmospheric Hydroxyl, Science, 331, 67–69, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1197640, 2011.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Murray, L. T., Mickley, L. J., Kaplan, J. O., Sofen, E. D., Pfeiffer, M., and Alexander, B.: Factors controlling variability in the oxidative capacity of the troposphere since the Last Glacial Maximum, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 14, 3589–3622, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-3589-2014, 2014.

Nassar, R., Logan, J. A., Megretskaia, I. A., Murray, L. T., Zhang, L., & Jones, D. B. A., Analysis of tropical tropospheric ozone, carbon monoxide, and water vapor during the 2006 El Niño using TES observations and the GEOS-Chem model, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 114, D17304, https://doi.org/10.1029/2009jd011760, 2009.

Neely, R. R., and Schmidt, A.: VolcanEESM: Global volcanic sulphur dioxide (SO_2) emissions database from 1850 to present - Version 1.0., https://doi.org/10.5285/76ebdc0b-0eed-4f70-b89e-55e606bcd568, 2016.

Neu, J. L., Flury, T., Manney, G. L., Santee, M. L., Livesey, N. J., and Worden, J.: Tropospheric ozone variations governed by changes in stratospheric circulation, Nat. Geosci., 7, 340–344, https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo2138, 2014.

O'Neill, B. C., Tebaldi, C., van Vuuren, D. P., Eyring, V., Friedlingstein, P., Hurtt, G., Knutti, R., Kriegler, E., Lamarque, J.-F., Lowe, J., Meehl, G. A., Moss, R., Riahi, K., and Sanderson, B. M.: The Scenario Model Intercomparison Project (Scenario MIP) for CMIP6, Geosci. Model Dev., 9, 3461–3482, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-9-3461-2016, 2016.

Oman, L. D., Ziemke, J. R., Douglass, A. R., Waugh, D. W., Lang, C., Rodriguez, J. M., and Nielsen, J. E.: The response of tropical tropospheric ozone to ENSO, Geophys. Res. Lett., 38, L13706, https://doi.org/10.1029/2011gl047865, 2011.

Oman, L. D., Douglass, A. R., Ziemke, J. R., Rodriguez, J. M., Waugh, D. W., and Nielsen, J. E.: The ozone response to ENSO in Aura satellite measurements and a chemistry-climate simulation, J. Geophys. Res., 118, 965–976, https://doi.org/10.1029/2012jd018546, 2013.

Park, M., Randel, W. J., Kinnison, D. E., Emmons, L. K., Bernath, P. F., and Walker, K. A., Boone, C. D., and Livesey, N. J.: Hydrocarbons in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere observed from ACE-FTS and comparisons with WACCM, J. Geophys. Res-Atmos., 118, 1964–1980, https://doi.org/10.1029/2012JD018327, 2013.

Park, K., Wang, Z., Emmons, L. K., and Mak, J. E.: Variation of atmospheric CO, $\delta^{13}C$, and $\delta^{18}O$ at high northern latitude during 2004–2009: Observations and model simulations, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 120, 11,024–11,036, https://doi.org/10.1002/2015JD023191, 2015.

Park, M., Worden, H. M., Kinnison, D. E., Gaubert, B., Tilmes, S., Emmons, L. K., Santee, M. L., Froidevaux, L., and Boone, C. D.: Fate of pollution emitted during the 2015 Indonesian fire season, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 126, e2020JD033474, https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD033474, 2021.

Patel, A., Mallika, C., Chandrab, N., Patrab, P. K., Steinbacherd, M., Revisiting regional and seasonal variations in decadal carbon monoxide variability: Global reversal of growth rate, Science of the Total Environment, 909, 168476, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.168476, 2024.

Petzold, A., Thouret, V., Gerbig, C., Zahn, A., Brenninkmeijer, C. A. M., Gallagher, M., Hermann, M., Pontaud, M., Ziereis, H., Boulanger, D., Marshall, J., Nédélec, P., Smit, H. G. J., Friess, U., Flaud, J.-M., Wahner, A., Cammas, J.-P., and Volz-Thomas, A.: Global-scale atmosphere monitoring by in-service aircraft – current achievements and

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

future prospects of the European Research Infrastructure IAGOS, Tellus B, 67, 28452, https://doi.org/10.3402/tellusb.v67.28452, 2015.

Randel, W. J., Park, M., Wu, F., and Livesey, N. J.: A large annual cycle in ozone above the tropical tropopause linked to the Brewer-Dobson circulation, J. Atmos. Sci., 64, 4479–4488, https://doi.org/10.1175/2007JAS2409.1, 2007.

Read, W. G., Shippony, Z., and Snyder, W. V.: The clear-sky unpolarized forward model for the EOS Aura microwave limb sounder (MLS), IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., 44, 1367-1379, https://doi.org/10.1109/TGRS.2006.862267, 2006.

Riahi, K., van Vuuren, D. P., Kriegler, E., Edmonds, J., O'Neill, B. C., Fujimori, S., Bauer, N., Calvin, K., Dellink, R., Fricko, O., Lutz, W., Popp, A., Crespo Cuaresma, J., Samir, K. C., Leimbach, M., Jiang, L., Kram, T., Rao, S., Emmerling, J., Ebi, K., Hasegawa, T., Havlik, P., Humpenöder, F., Da Silva, A., Smith, S., Stehfest, E., Bosetti, V., Eom, J., Gernaat, D., Masui, T., Rogelj, J., Strefler, J., Drouet, L., Krey, V., Luderer, G., Harmsen, M., Takahashi, K., Baumstark, L., Doelman, J. C., Kainuma, M., Klimont, Z., Marangoni, G., Lotze-Campen, H., Obersteiner, M., Tabeau, A., Tavoni, M.: The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways and their energy, land use, and greenhouse gas emissions implications: An overview, Global Environ. Chang., 42, 1045 153–168, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2016.05.009, 2017.

Rodgers, C.: Inverse Methods for Atmospheric Sounding: Theory and Practice, Vol. 2 of Series on Atmospheric, Oceanic and Planetary Physics, World Scientific, Singapore, 2000.

Rowlinson, M. J., Rap, A., Arnold, S. R., Pope, R. J., Chipperfield, M. P., McNorton, J., Forster, P., Gordon, H., Pringle, K. J., Feng, W., Kerridge, B. J., Latter, B. L., and Siddans, R.: Impact of El Niño–Southern Oscillation on the interannual variability of methane and tropospheric ozone, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 19, 8669–8686, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-8669-2019, 2019.

Schoeberl, M. R., Duncan, B. N., Douglass, A. R., Waters, J., Livesey, N., Read, W., and Filipiak, M.: The carbon monoxide tape recorder, Geophys. Res. Lett., 33, L12811, https://doi.org/10.1029/2006gl026178, 2006.

Schumann, U. and Huntrieser, H.: The global lightning-induced nitrogen oxides source, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 7, 3823–3907, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-7-3823-2007, 2007.

Soulié, A., Granier, C., Darras, S., Zilbermann, N., Doumbia, T., Guevara, M., Jalkanen, J.-P., Keita, S., Liousse, C., Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Hoesly, R., and Smith, S.: Global Anthropogenic Emissions (CAMS-GLOB-ANT) for the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service Simulations of Air Quality Forecasts and Reanalyses, Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss. [preprint], https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2023-306, in review, 2023.

Souri, A. H., Choi, Y., Jeon, W., Woo, J.-H., Zhang, Q., and Kurokawa, J.: Remote sensing evidence of decadal changes in major tropospheric ozone precursors over East Asia, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 122, 2474–2492, https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JD025663, 2017.

SPARC: The SPARC Data Initiative: Assessment of stratospheric trace gas and aerosol climatologies from satellite limb sounders, M. I. Hegglin and S. Tegtmeier (eds.), SPARC Report No. 8, WCRP-5/2017, available at www.sparc-climate.org/publications/sparc-reports/, 2017.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Stein, O., M. G. Schultz, M. G., Bouarar, I., Clark, H., Huijnen, V., A. Gaudel, A., George, M., and Clerbaux, C.: On the wintertime low bias of Northern Hemisphere carbon monoxide found in global model simulations, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 14, 9295–9316, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-9295-2014, 2014.

Steinbrecht, W., Kubistin, D., Plass-Dülmer, C., Davies, J., Tarasick, D. W., Gathen, P. v. d., Deckelmann, H., Jepsen, N., Kivi, R., Lyall, N., Palm, M., Notholt, J., Kois, B., Oelsner, P., Allaart, M., Piters, A., Gill, M., Van Malderen, R., Delcloo, A. W., Sussmann, R., Mahieu, E., Servais, C., Romanens, G., Stübi,R., Ancellet, G., Godin-Beekmann, S., Yamanouchi, S., Strong, K., Johnson, B., Cullis, P., Petropavlovskikh, I., Hannigan, J. W., Hernandez, J.-L., Diaz Rodriguez, A., Nakano, T., Chouza, F., Leblanc, T., Torres, C., Garcia, O., Röhling, A. N., Schneider, M., Blumenstock, T., Tully, M., Paton-Walsh, C., Jones, N., Querel, R., Strahan, S., Stauffer, R. M., Thompson, A. M., Inness, A., Engelen, R., Chang, K.-L., and Cooper, O. R.: COVID-19 Crisis Reduces Free Tropospheric Ozone Across the Northern Hemisphere, Geophys. Res. Lett., 48, e2020GL091987, https://doi.org/10.1029/2020GL091987, 2021.

Stevenson, D. S., Young, P. J., Naik, V., Lamarque, J.-F., Shindell, D. T., Voulgarakis, A., Skeie, R. B., Dalsoren, S. B., Myhre, G., Berntsen, T. K., Folberth, G. A., Rumbold, S. T., Collins, W. J., MacKenzie, I. A., Doherty, R. M., Zeng, G., van Noije, T. P. C., Strunk, A., Bergmann, D., Cameron-Smith, P., Plummer, D. A., Strode, S. A., Horowitz, L., Lee, Y. H., Szopa, S., Sudo, K., Nagashima, T., Josse, B., Cionni, I., Righi, M., Eyring, V., Conley, A., Bowman, K. W., Wild, O., and Archibald, A.: Tropospheric ozone changes, radiative forcing and attribution to emissions in the Atmospheric Chemistry and Climate Model Intercomparison Project (ACCMIP), Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 3063–3085, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-3063-2013, 2013.

Strode, S. A.,Worden, H. M., Damon, M., Douglass, A. R., Duncan, B. N., Emmons, L. K., Lamarque, J.-F., Manyin, M., Oman, L. D., Rodriguez, J. M., Strahan, S. E., and Tilmes, S.: Interpreting space-based trends in carbon monoxide with multiple models, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 7285–7294, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-7285-2016, 2016.

Sudo, K. and Takahashi, M.: Simulation of tropospheric ozone changes during 1997–1998 El Niño: Meteorological impact on tropospheric photochemistry, Geophys. Res. Lett., 28, 4091– 4094, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001GL013335, 2001.

Sudo, K., Takahashi, M., and Akimoto, H.: Future changes in stratosphere-troposphere exchange and their impacts on future tropospheric ozone simulations, Geophys. Res. Lett., 30, 24, 2256, https://doi.org/10.1029/2003GL018526 , 2003.

Tapping, K.F.: The 10.7 cm solar radio flux (F10.7), Space Weather, 11, 394-406, https://doi.org/10.1002/swe.20064, 2013.

Thompson, A. M., Doddridge, B. G., Witte, J. C., Hudson, R. D., Luke, W. T., Johnson, J. E., Johnson, B. J., Oltmans, S. J., and Weller, R.: A tropical Atlantic ozone paradox: Shipboard and satellite views of a tropospheric ozone maximum and wave-one in January–February 1999, Geophys. Res. Lett., 27, 3317–3320, https://doi.org/10.1029/1999GL011273, 2000.

Thompson, A. M., Witte, J. C., Oltmans, S. J., Schmidlin, F. J., Logan, J. A., Fujiwara, M., Kirchhoff, V. W. J., Posny, F., Coetzee, G. J. R., Hoegger, B., Kawakami, S., Ogawa, T., Fortuin, J. P. F., and Kelder, H. M.: Southern

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Hemisphere Additional Ozonesondes (SHADOZ) 1998–2000 tropical ozone climatology. 2. Tropospheric variability and the zonal wave-one, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 108(D2), 8241, https://doi.org/10.1029/2002JD002241, 2003.

Thompson, A. M., Stauffer, R. M., Wargan, K., Witte, J. C., Kollonige, D. E., and Ziemke, J. R.: Regional and seasonal trends in tropical ozone from SHADOZ profiles: Reference for models and satellite products, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., **126**, e2021JD034691, https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JD034691, 2021.

Tilmes, S., Hodzic, A., Emmons, L. K., Mills, M. J., Gettelman, A., Kinnison, D. E., Park, M., Lamarque, J.-F., Vitt, F., Shrivastava, M., Campuzano-Jost, P., Jimenez, J. L., and Liu, X.: Climate forcing and trends of organic aerosols in the Community Earth System Model (CESM2), J. of Adv. in Modeling Earth Systems, 11, 4323–4351, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019MS001827, 2019.

Tsivlidou, M., Sauvage, B., Bennouna, Y., Blot, R., Boulanger, D., Clark, H., Le Flochmoën, E., Nédélec, P., Valérie Thouret, V., Wolff, P., and Barret, B.: Tropical tropospheric ozone and carbon monoxide distributions: characteristics, origins, and control factors, as seen by IAGOS and IASI, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 23, 14039–14063, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-23-14039-2023, 2023.

Voulgarakis, A., Marlier, M. E., Faluvegi, G., Shindell, D. T., Tsigaridis, K., and Mangeon, S.: Interannual variability of tropospheric trace gases and aerosols: The role of biomass burning emissions, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos.,120, 7157–7173, https://doi.org/10.1002/2014JD022926, 2015.

Wang, P.-H., Fishman, J., Harvey, V. L., and Hitchman, M. H.: Southern tropical upper tropospheric zonal ozone wave-1 from SAGE II observations (1985–2002), J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 111, D08305, https://doi.org/10.1029/2005JD006221, 2006.

Wang, H., Lu, X., Jacob, D. J., Cooper, O. R., Chang, K.-L., Li, K., Gao, M., Liu, Y., Sheng, B., Wu, K., Wu, T., Zhang, J., Sauvage, B., Nédélec, P., Blot, R., and Fan, S.: Global tropospheric ozone trends, attributions, and radiative impacts in 1995–2017: an integrated analysis using aircraft (IAGOS) observations, ozonesonde, and multi-decadal chemical model simulations, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 22, 13753–13782, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-22-13753-2022, 2022.

Warner, J., Carminati, F., Wei, Z., Lahoz, W., and Attié, J.-L.: Tropospheric carbon monoxide variability from AIRS under clear and cloudy conditions, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 12469–12479, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-12469-2013, 2013.

Waters, J., Froidevaux, L., Harwood, R., Jarnot, R., Pickett, H., Read, W., Siegel, P., Cofield, R., Filipiak, M., Flower, D., Holden, J., Lau, G., Livesey, N., Manney, G., Pumphrey, H., Santee, M., Wu, D., Cuddy, D., Lay, R., Loo, M., Perun, V., Schwartz, M., Stek, P., Thurstans, R., Boyles, M., Chandra, S., Chavez, M., Chen, G.-S., Chudasama, B., Dodge, R., Fuller, R., Girard, M., Jiang, J., Jiang, Y., Knosp, B., LaBelle, R., Lam, J., Lee, K., Miller, D., Oswald, J., Patel, N., Pukala, D., Quintero, O., Scaff, D., Snyder, V., Tope, M., Wagner, P., and Walch, M.: The Earth Observing System Microwave Limb Sounder (EOS MLS) on the Aura satellite, IEEE Transac. Geosci. Remote Sens., 44, 5, https://doi.org/10.1109/TGRS.2006.873771, 2006.

Witte, J. C., Schoeberl, M. R., Douglass, A. R., and Thompson, A. M.: The quasi-biennial oscillation in tropical ozone from SHADOZ and HALOE, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 8, 3929–3936, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-8-3929-2008, 2008.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Wolter, K., and Timlin, M. S.: El Niño/Southern Oscillation behaviour since 1871 as diagnosed in an extended multivariate ENSO index (MEI.ext), Intl. J. Climatology, 31, 1074–1087, https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.2336, 2011.

Worden, H. M., Deeter, M. N., Frankenberg, C., George, M., Nichitiu, F., Worden, J., Aben, I., Bowman, K. W., Clerbaux, C., Coheur, P. F., de Laat, A. T. J., Detweiler, R., Drummond, J. R., Edwards, D. P., Gille, J. C., Hurtmans, D., Luo, M., Martinez- Alonso, S., Massie, S., Pfister, G., and Warner, J. X.: Decadal record of satellite carbon monoxide observations, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 837–850, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-837-2013, 2013a.

Worden, J., Wecht, K., Frankenberg, C., Alvarado, M., Bowman, K., Kort, E., Kulawik, S., Lee, M., Payne, V., and Worden, H.: CH_4 and CO distributions over tropical fires during October 2006 as observed by the Aura TES satellite instrument and modeled by GEOS-Chem, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 13, 3679–3692, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-3679-2013, 2013b.

Yoon, J., and Pozzer, A.: Model-simulated trend of surface carbon monoxide for the 2001–2010 decade, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 14, 10465–10482, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-10465-2014, 2014.

Zhang, L., Li, Q. B., Jin, J., Liu, H., Livesey, N., Jiang, J. H., Mao, Y., Chen, D., Luo, M., and Chen, Y.: Impacts of 2006 Indonesian fires and dynamics on tropical upper tropospheric carbon monoxide and ozone, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 11, 10929–10946, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-11-10929-2011, 2011.

Zhang, S., Zhao, P., He, L., Yang, Y., Liu, B., He, W., Cheng, Y., Liu, Y., Liu, S., Hu, Q., Huang, C., Wu, Y., On-board monitoring (OBM) for heavy-duty vehicle emissions in China: Regulations, early-stage evaluation and policy recommendations, Science of the Total Environment, Vol. 731, 139045, ISSN 0048-9697, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.139045, 2020.

Zhang, T., Hoell, A., Perlwitz, J., Eischeid, J., Murray, D., Hoerling, M., and Hamill, T.: Towards Probabilistic Multivariate ENSO Monitoring, Geophys. Res. Lett., 46, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL083946, 2019.

Zhang, Y., Cooper, O. R., Gaudel, A., Thompson, A. M., Nédélec, P., Ogino, S.-Y., and West, J. J.: Tropospheric ozone change from 1980 to 2010 dominated by equatorward redistribution of emissions, Nat. Geosci., 9, 875–879, https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo2827, 2016.

Zheng, B., Chevallier, F., Ciais, P., Yin, Y., Deeter, M. N., Worden, H. M., Wang, Y., Zhang, Q., and He, K.: Rapid decline in carbon monoxide emissions and export from East Asia between years 2005 and 2016, Environ. Res. Lett., 13, 044007, https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aab2b3, 2018.

Ziemke, J. R., and Chandra, S.: La Niña and El Niño–induced variabilities of ozone in the tropical lower atmosphere during 1970–2001, Geophys. Res. Lett., 30, 3, 1142, https://doi.org/10.1029/2002GL016387, 2003.

Ziemke, J. R., Chandra, S., Oman, L. D., and Bhartia, P. K.: A new ENSO index derived from satellite measurements of column ozone, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 10, 3711–3721, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-10-3711-2010, 2010.

Ziemke, J. R., A. R. Douglass, A. R., L. D. Oman, L. D., S. E. Strahan, S. E., and B. N. Duncan, B. N.: Tropospheric ozone variability in the tropics from ENSO to MJO and shorter timescales, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 8037–8049, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-8037-2015, 2015.

Ziemke, J. R., Oman, L. D., Strode, S. A., Douglass, A. R., Olsen, M. A., McPeters, R. D., Bhartia, P. K., Froidevaux, L., Labow, G. J., Witte, J. C., Thompson, A. M., Haffner, D. P., Kramarova, N. A., Frith, S. M., Huang, L.-K.,

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Jaross, G. R., Seftor, C. J., Deland, M. T., and Taylor, S. L.: Trends in global tropospheric ozone inferred from a composite record of TOMS/OMI/MLS/OMPS satellite measurements and the MERRA-2 GMI simulation, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 19, 3257–3269, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-3257-2019, 2019.

Ziemke, J. R., Kramarova, N. A., Frith, S. M., Huang, L.-K., Haffner, D. P., and Wargan, K.: NASA satellite measurements show global-scale reductions in free tropospheric ozone in 2020 and again in 2021 during COVID-19, Geophys. Res. Lett., 49, e2022GL098712, https://doi.org/10.1029/2022GL098712, 2022.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Table 1. Some characteristics of the three chemistry climate models used in this work.

Model Designation	CO Anthropogenic Emissions dataset	CO Biomass Burning dataset	Nudging timescale (hours)	Tropical Lightning NO_x (Tg N yr^{-1})	Aircraft NO_x Dataset[1]
CAM-chem	CAMS-GLOB-ANT_v5.1	QFED	6	2.85	CAMS-GLOB-AIR_v2.1
CAM-chem-CEDS	CEDSv2	QFED	6	2.85	CAMS-GLOB-AIR_v2.1
WACCM	CEDSv2	QFED	12	3.52	CMIP6

[1]For 2005–2014, the aircraft NO_x emissions for WACCM and the CAM-chem models are identical. From 2015 onward, the WACCM emissions are kept constant.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

Figures

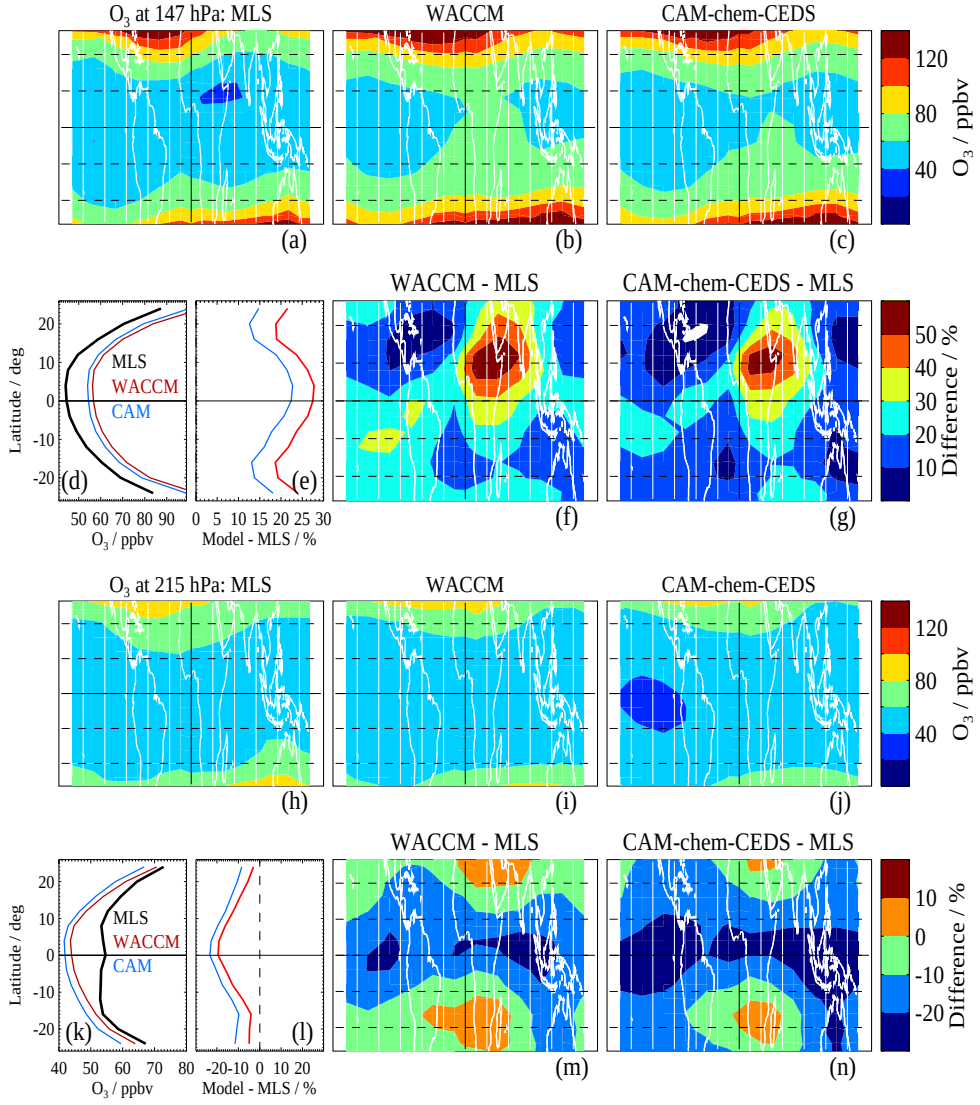

Figure 1. Annually-averaged climatological comparisons between MLS and model ozone fields for 2005-2020 at low latitudes (26°S to 26°N) at 147 hPa ((a) through (g)) and at 215 hPa ((h) through (n)). For 147 hPa: (a) climatological O_3 maps from MLS, (b) from WACCM, (c) from CAM-chem-CEDS; (d) shows the zonal mean climatology from the MLS data and both models, with (e) giving the differences in zonal means for both models minus MLS (color-coded as shown in the (d) legend), while (f) provides a difference map of the climatologies from WACCM minus MLS, and (g) gives the difference map for CAM-chem-CEDS minus MLS. Panels (h) through (n) provide the same information as (a) through (g), but for 215 hPa.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

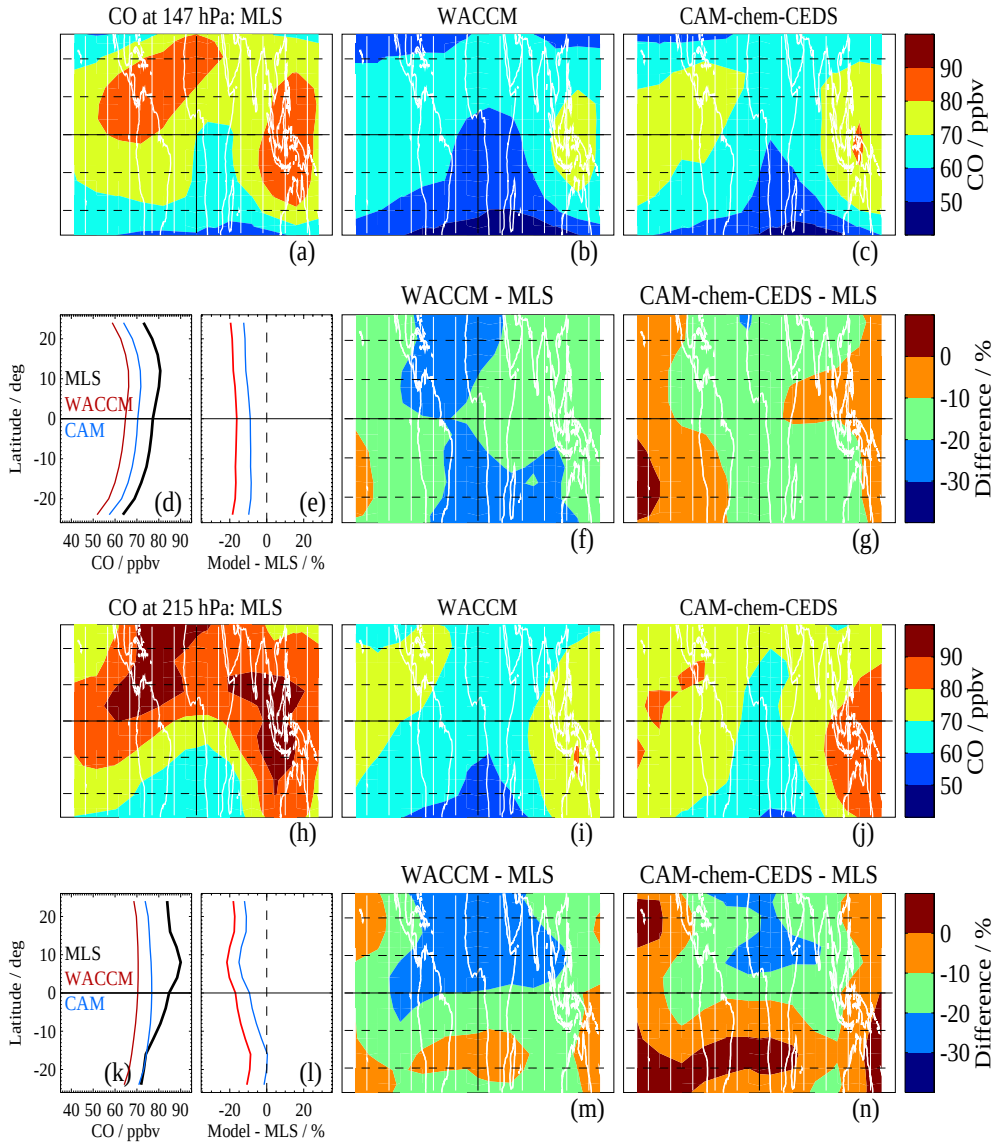

Figure 2. Same as Fig. 1, but for CO.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

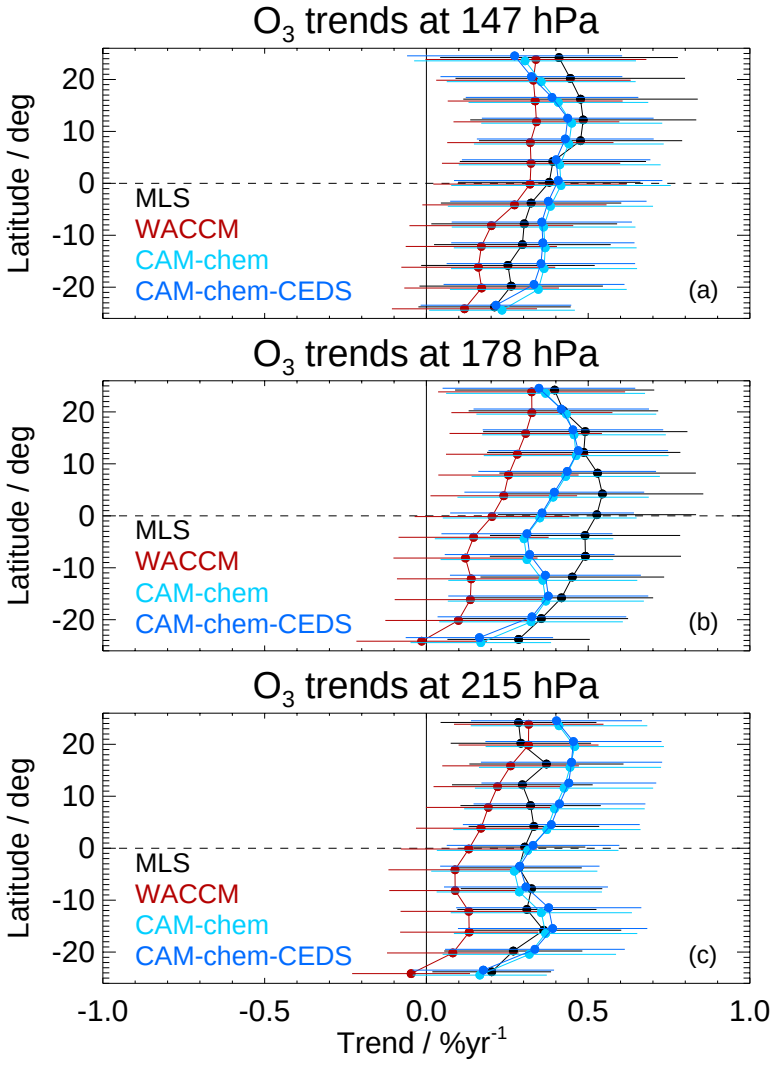

Figure 3. Ozone zonal mean trends versus latitude in the tropical upper troposphere, for 2005–2020, based on MLR analyses of time series from MLS (black), WACCM (red), CAM-chem (cyan) and CAM-chem-CEDS (blue). Each row corresponds to a different pressure level: (a) for 147 hPa, (b) for 178 hPa, and (c) for 215 hPa, as labeled above each panel. Error bars give the uncertainties (2σ) in the estimated linear trends (see text for more details).

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

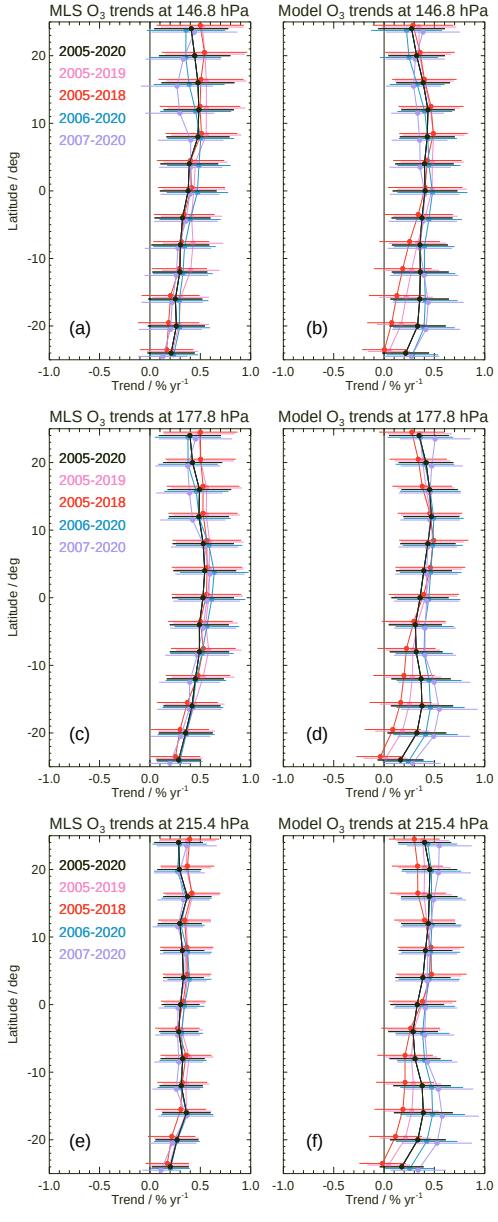

Figure 4. Ozone zonal mean trends versus latitude in the tropical upper troposphere, with results from MLS data analyses shown in the left panels, and model results from CAM-chem-CEDS in the right panels. Each row corresponds to a different pressure level, as labeled. All panels show the trend sensitivity to the time period used in the regression fits. For example, black is used to show the period from 2005 through 2020; results from four other time periods are also shown, with the start or end year shifted by one or two years (see legend for the meaning of the various colors). The error bars given here represent the (2σ) uncertainties in the estimated linear trends.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

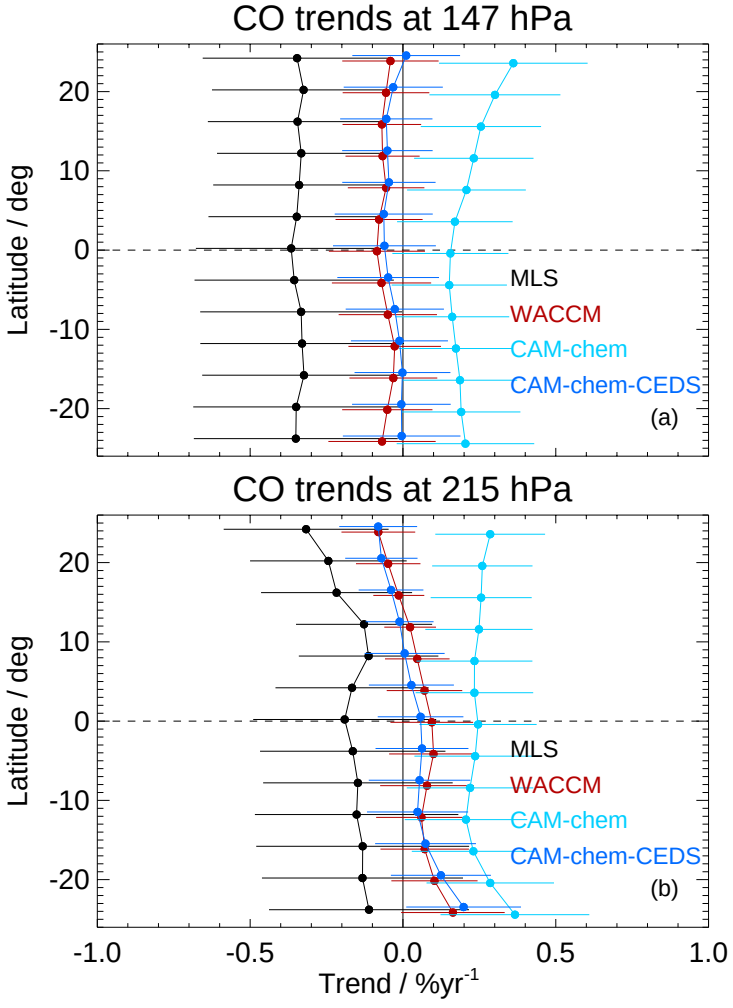

Figure 5. Same as Fig. 3, but for CO zonal mean trends for (a) 147 hPa, and (b) 215 hPa.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

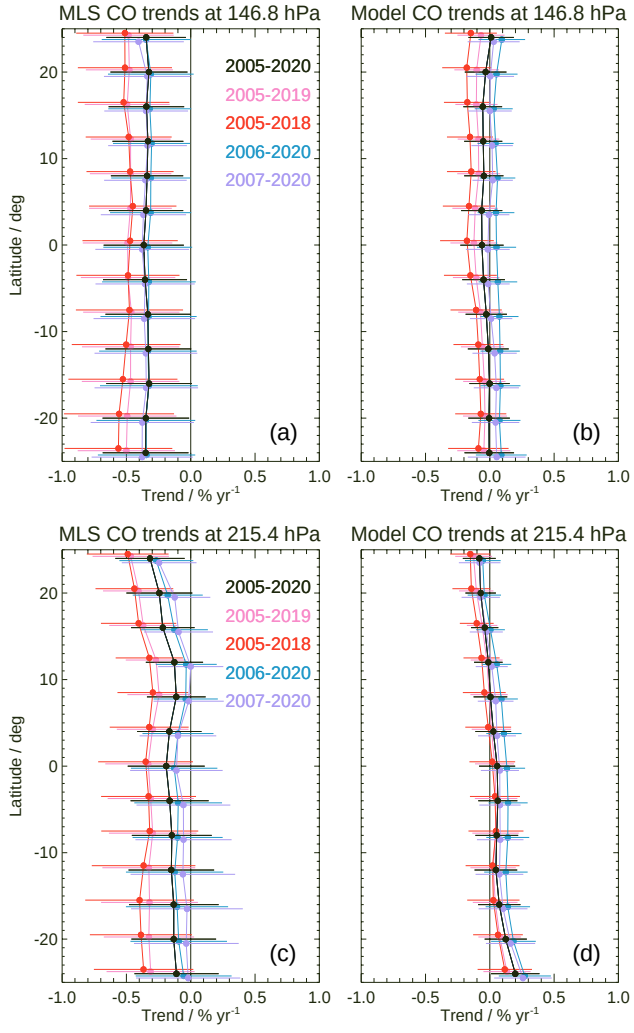

Figure 6. Same as Fig. 4, but for CO tropical zonal mean trends from MLS and CAM-chem-CEDS at the MLS CO UT retrieval levels of 147 and 215 hPa.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

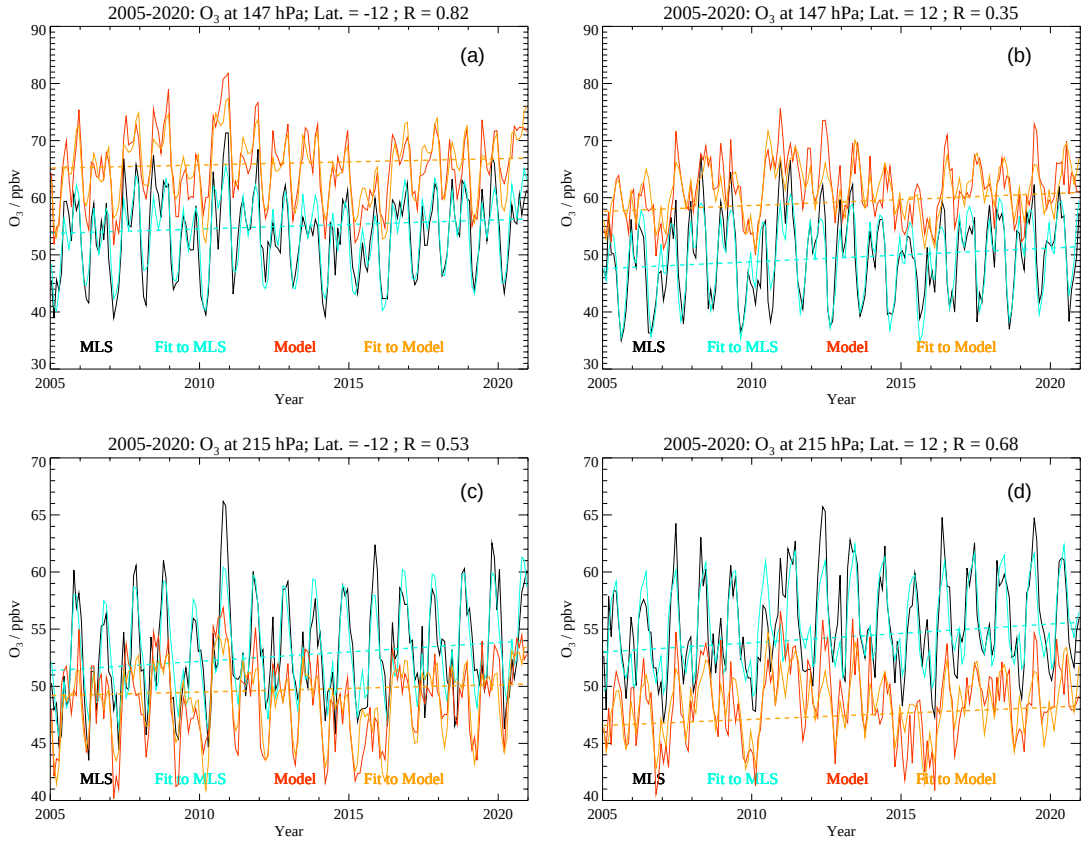

Figure 7. Examples of MLS and model (WACCM) O_3 monthly zonal mean time series (2005—2020) for (a) 147 hPa and 12°S (meaning 10°S to 14°S), (b) 147 hPa and 12°N, (c) 215 hPa and 12°S, and (d) 215 hPa and 12°N. The MLS data (black) are fitted by the MLR model (shown in cyan), and the WACCM series (red) are fitted by the same type of regression model (orange). The cyan and orange dashed lines are the linear components of the regression fits for the MLS and WACCM curves, respectively. The correlation coefficient values (R) for the WACCM versus MLS series are shown above each panel.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

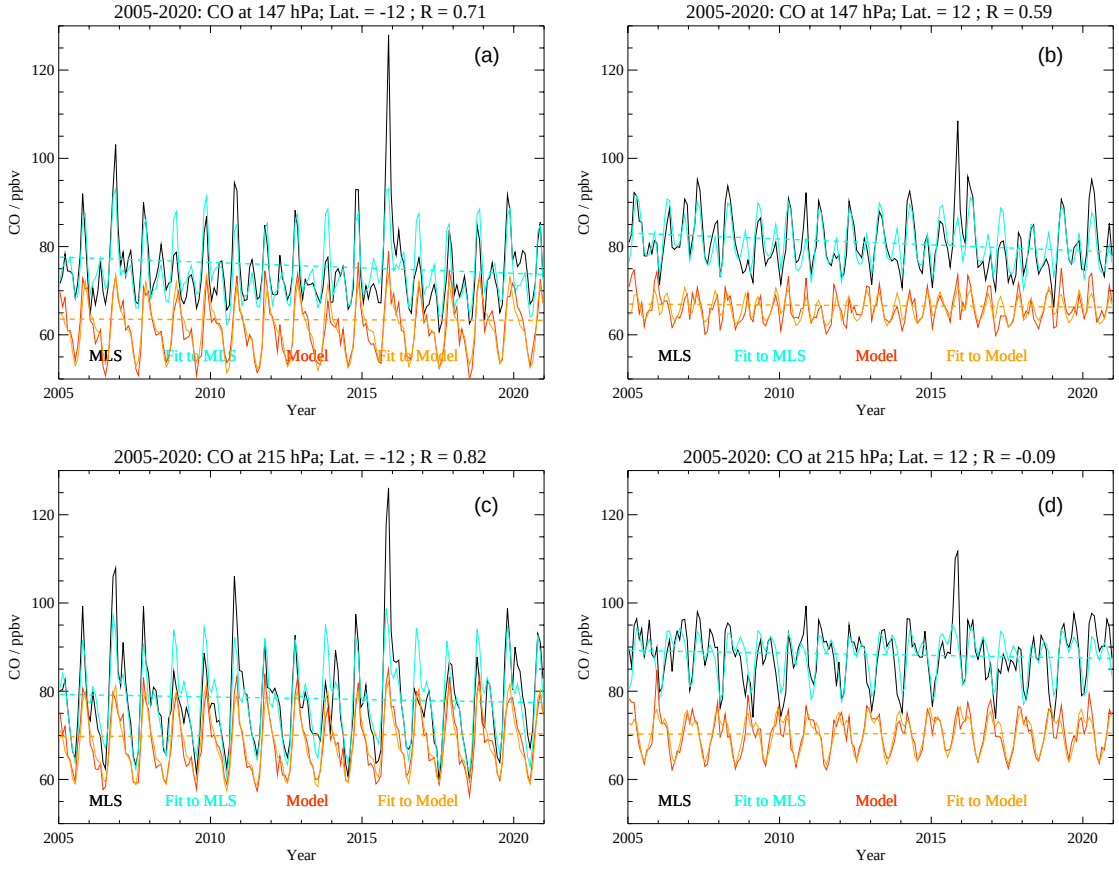

Figure 8. Same as Fig. 7, but for CO.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

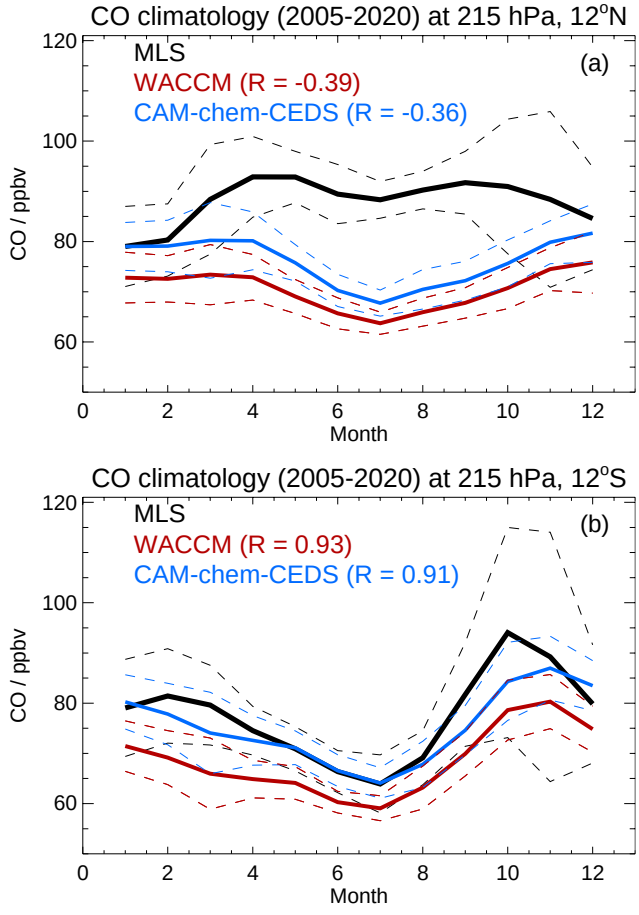

Figure 9. CO climatology at 215 hPa (using the 2005–2020 period) from MLS, WACCM, and CAM-chem-CEDS (abbreviated as CAM-CEDS above) for 4º-wide latitude bins centered at (a) 12°N and (b) 12°S. The thick solid lines represent the mean values from MLS (black), WACCM (red) and CAM-chem-CEDS (blue), with corresponding variability estimates (twice the standard deviations) given by the colored dashed lines about each mean.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

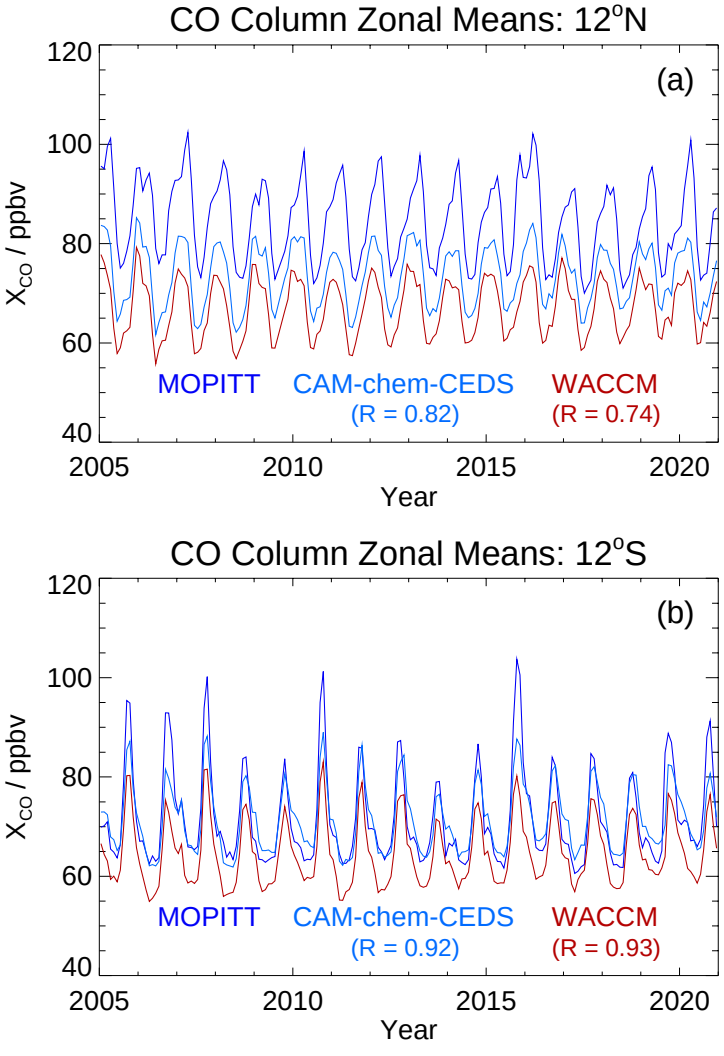

Figure 10. CO column comparisons between zonal mean time series from MOPITT (purple) X_{CO} (see text) and from CAM-chem-CEDS (blue) and WACCM (red) for 4º-wide latitude bins centered at (a) 12ºN and (b) 12ºS.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

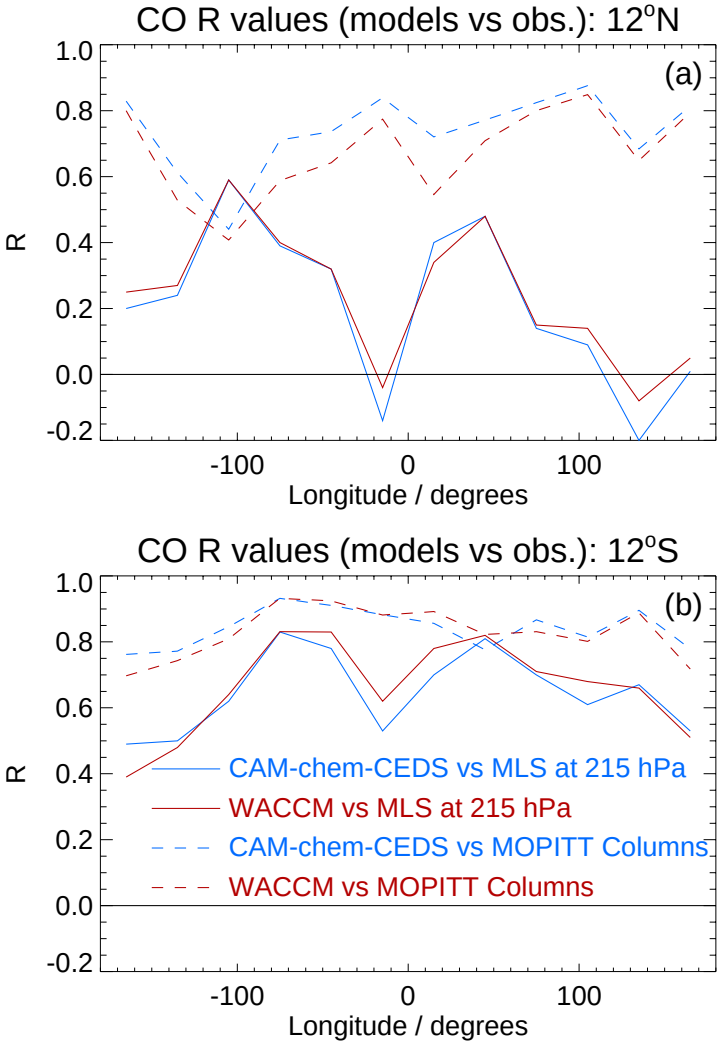

Figure 11. Correlation coefficient values (R) for the zonal mean time series from the model CO columns (CAM-chem-CEDS in blue, WACCM in red) versus MOPITT columns (dashed) and from the same two models' CO mixing ratios versus MLS CO at 215 hPa (solid) for 4º-wide latitude bins centered at (a) 12ºN and (b) 12ºS.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

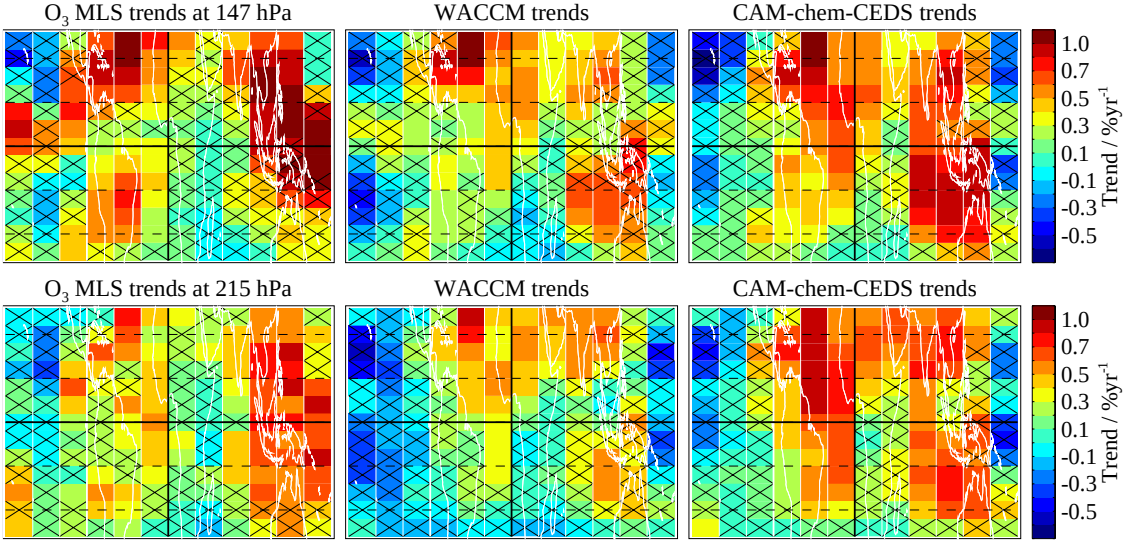

Figure 12. Maps of upper tropospheric O_3 trends (% yr^{-1}) in the tropics for 147 hPa (top row) and 215 hPa (bottom row); the latitude range is from 26°S to 26°N, with maps all centered on the Greenwich meridian. MLS trends (left column) are compared to trends from WACCM (middle column) and CAM-chem-CEDS (right column). Black crosses show grid boxes for which the trend estimate is not significantly different from zero (based on our 2σ error estimates).

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

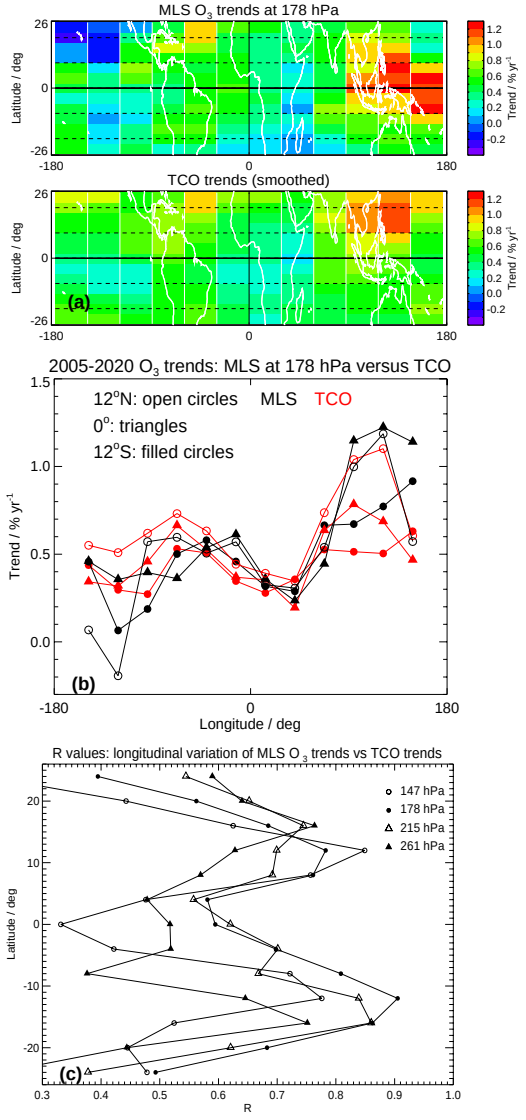

Figure 13. (a) The top map shows MLS ozone trends (2005–2020) at 178 hPa and the bottom map displays horizontally-smoothed tropospheric column ozone trends for the same time period, following the analyses of Ziemke et al. (2019) (b) cross sections of the above mapped trends in 4º-wide latitude bins centered at 12ºN, 0º, and 12ºS (see legend) for MLS (black) and TCO (red), (c) correlation coefficient values R (on the x axis) between the MLS ozone trends at different pressures (see legend) and the TCO trends as a function of longitude, at different tropical latitudes (y axis). This panel provides a broader picture of the trend correlations, which exhibit a minimum near the Equator and maxima near 12ºS and 12ºN.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

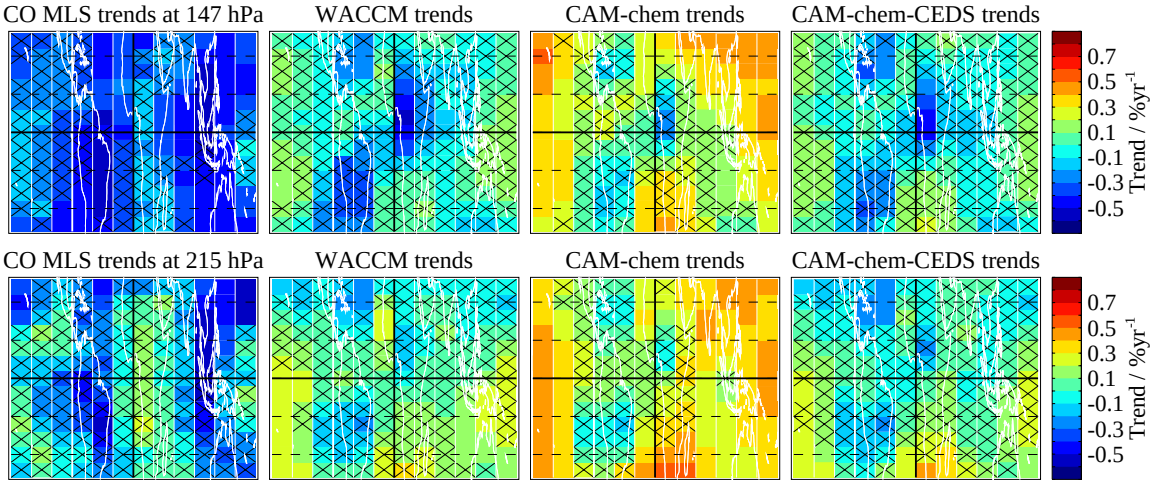

Figure 14. Same as Fig. 12, but for CO trends and three model results.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

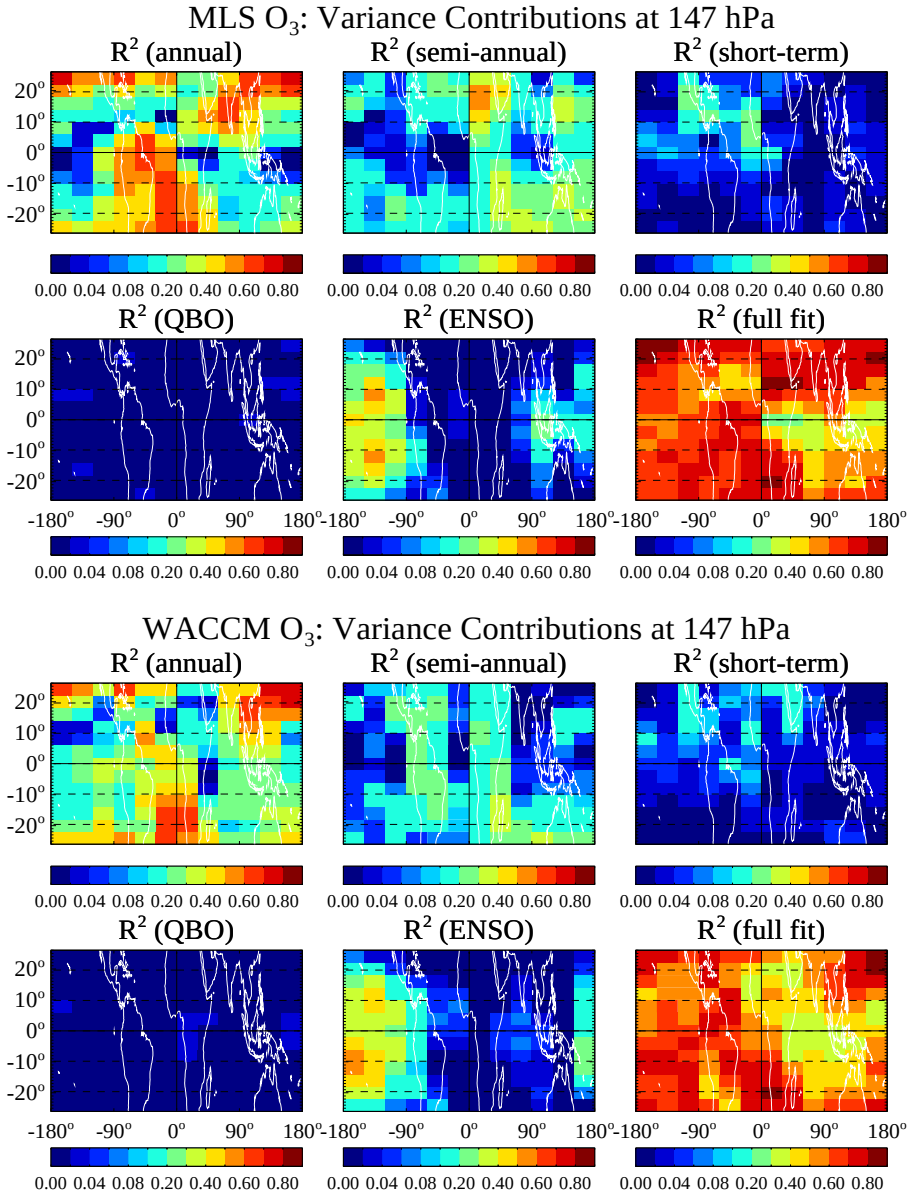

Figure 15. Contributions to the time series variance from the main fitted components of the regression to the gridded tropical MLS ozone time series at 147 hPa (top 8 panels) and the same for the WACCM time series (bottom 8 panels). The titles in each panel indicate that the explained variance is from specific components (annual, semi-annual, short-term, QBO, ENSO, and full fit).

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

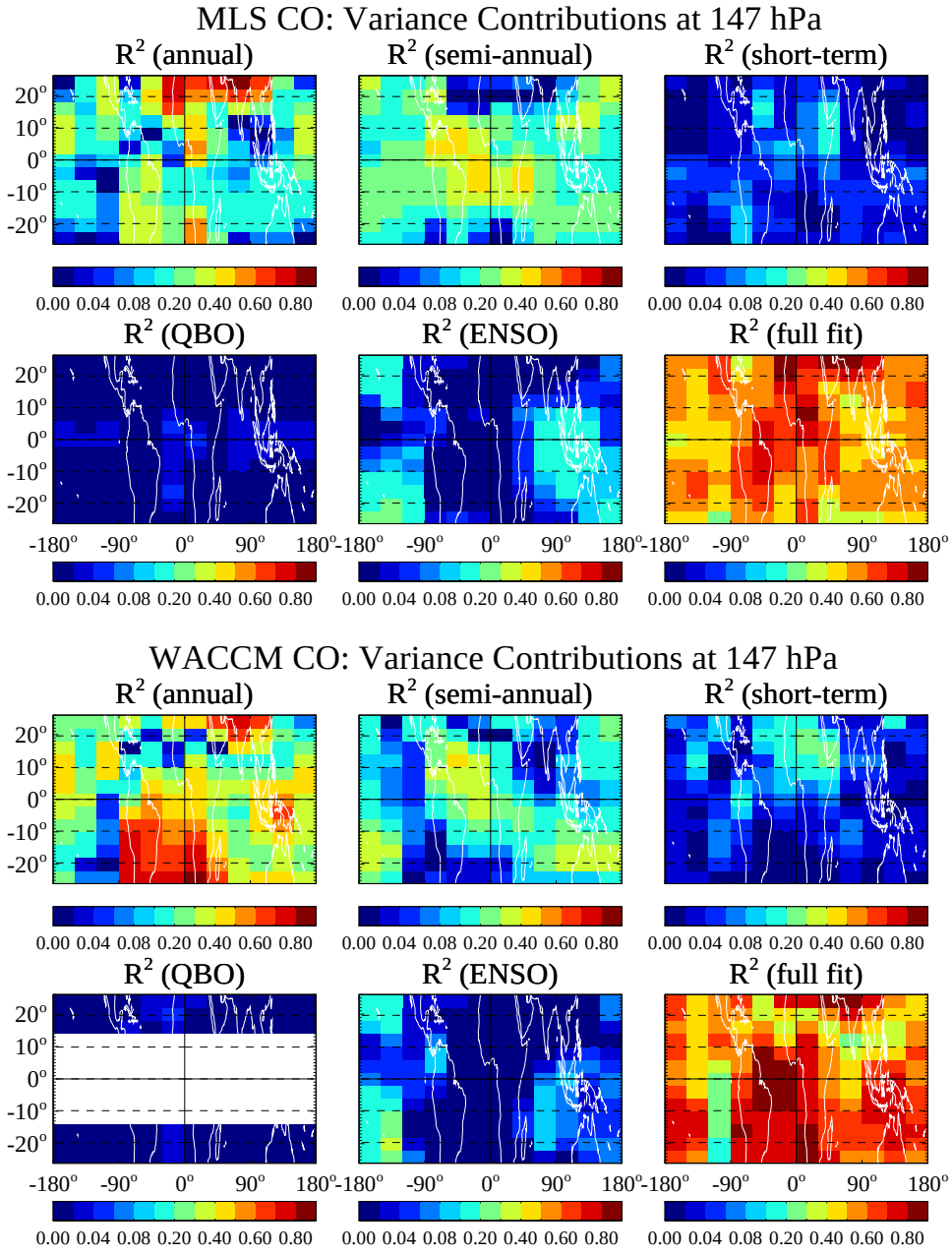

Figure 16. Same as Fig. 15, but for CO.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

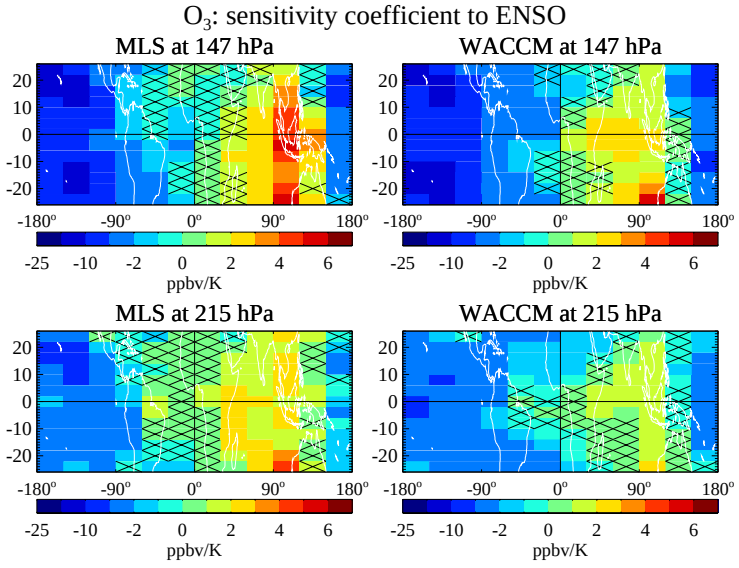

Figure 17. Sensitivity coefficient to ENSO for ozone at 147 hPa (top panels) and 215 hPa (bottom panels); MLS results are shown in the left panels and the WACCM results in the right panels. The black crosses show the grid boxes for which the sensitivity is not significantly different from zero (based on the 2σ error estimates).

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-525
Preprint. Discussion started: 11 March 2024

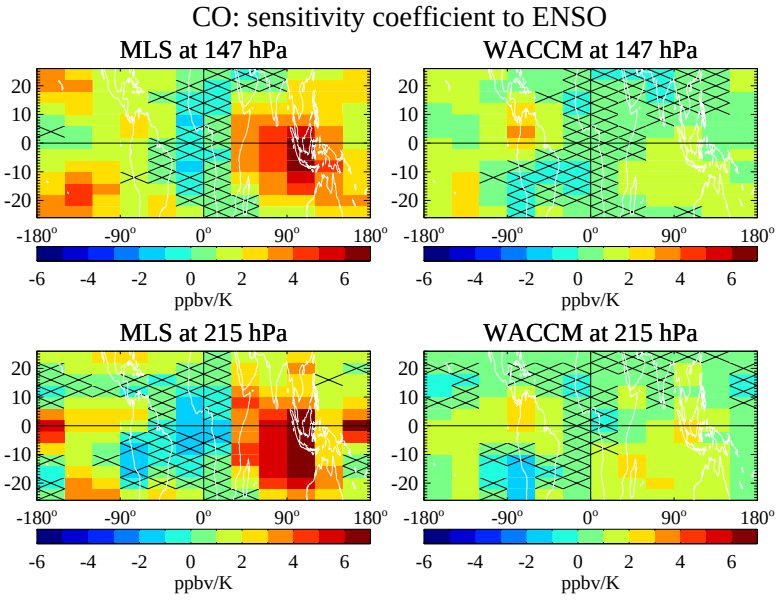

Figure 18. Same as Fig. 17, but for CO.