



## Analysis of OMI Tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> data for Northwestern Europe

**J.P. Veefkind** (1), M. Sneep (1), K.F. Boersma (1), J.F. Gleason (2), E.A. Celarier (3), E.J. Bucsela (4), P.F. Levelt (1)

(1) Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, KNMI, The Netherlands (2) NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, USA (3) SGT Inc, Greenbelt, USA (4) SRI International, Menlo Park, USA (veefkind@knmi.nl)

In Northwestern Europe the predominant source for NO<sub>2</sub> in the boundary is the combustion of fossil fuels. NO<sub>2</sub> is a pollutant by itself, but also plays an important role in the formation of tropospheric ozone and as a precursor for nitrate aerosol particles. By combining a full year of OMI data, a high resolution (0.03x 0.03 degrees) dataset of tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> has been produced. Analyses of this dataset will be presented, including the following aspects:

- the unprecedented spatial resolution of the yearly averaged data;
- the expected detection limit for OMI and related instruments;
- the weekly cycle and its relation to traffic intensity;
- the relation between the satellite data and ground based measurements.