



Development of a harmonised multi sensor retrieval scheme for HCHO within the Quality Assurance For Essential Climate Variables project: QA4ECV.

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One of the main goals of the QA4ECV project is to define **community best-practices** for the generation of multi-decadal ECV data records from satellite instruments. QA4ECV develop retrieval algorithms for the **Land ECVs** surface albedo, leaf area index (LAI), and fraction of active photosynthetic radiation (FAPAR), as well as for the **Atmosphere ECVs** ozone and aerosol precursors nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), formaldehyde (HCHO), and carbon monoxide (CO).

Traceability Chain for HCHO: <http://www.qa4ecv.eu>

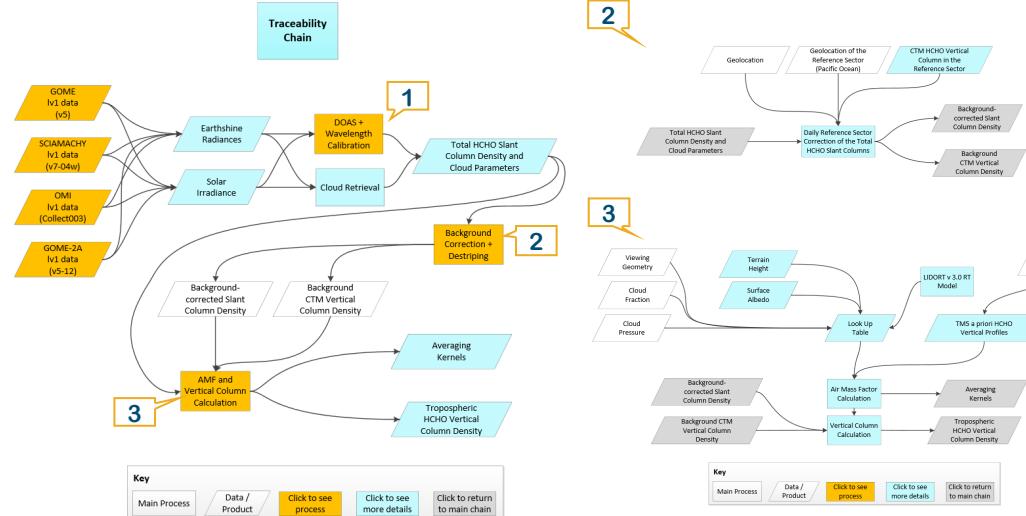
HCHO Product

A joint product by: BIRA-IASB, KNMI, MPI-C, University of Bremen, and Wageningen University

The QA4ECV HCHO Essential Climate Variable precursor product contains harmonized HCHO column densities for the period 1996-2016. Specifically, the provided product is the tropospheric vertical column density.

The HCHO ECV data provides geophysical information for each and every ground pixel observed by GOME, SCIAMACHY, OMI, and GOME-2A, without the additional binning, averaging or gridding typically applied for Level 3 data. In addition to vertical HCHO column densities, the product contains intermediate results, such as the result of the spectral fit, fitting diagnostics, the averaging kernel, cloud information, and algorithm and product error estimates.

By clicking on the Traceability Chain below you will find specific information on how the HCHO ECV precursor is retrieved.

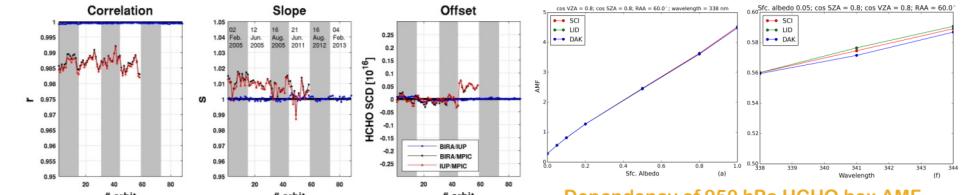


All references and details are provided QA4ECV deliverables (<http://www.qa4ecv.eu/node/9>):

- D4.2 : Recommendations on best practices for retrievals for Land and Atmosphere ECVs.
- D4.4: Harmonised. Sensor independent retrievals (software) for HCHO and NO₂. Report on MOPITT-IASI CO total column consistency.

Here we assess best practices and provide recommendations for the retrieval of HCHO. Those are established based on (1) a detailed intercomparison exercise between the QA4ECV partner's for each specific algorithm processing steps, (2) the feasibility of implementation, and (3) the requirement to generate consistent multi-sensor multi-decadal data records.

⇒ Demonstrate consistent retrieval codes



Comparison of HCHO SCD results (after background correction) using harmonized fit settings.
3 DOAS codes: QDOAS, NLIN and MPIC.

Dependency of 950 hPa HCHO box AMF to surface albedo and wavelength.
Comparison between 3 RTM codes: SCIATRAN, LIDORT and DAK.

⇒ Apply consistent retrieval settings to multiple sensors

Fit window	328.5-346 nm (GOME, SCIAMACHY, GOME-2, OMI) 328.5-359 nm (GOME, GOME-2, OMI) 328.5-346 nm with BrO prefit (optional for GOME, GOME-2, OMI)
Reference spectra	HCHO, O ₃ 223K and 243K, BrO, NO ₂ , O ₂ -O ₂ , Ring, NL O ₃ terms.
Background spectrum	Daily earthshine radiances in the Equatorial Pacific ([−5°, 5°], [180° 200°]) per LoS (GOME, SCIAMACHY, GOME-2) / per row (OMI).

⇒ Optimise the consistency of NO₂ and HCHO Data Records

Forward model parameter	GOME, SCIAMACHY, GOME-2	OMI
Terrain albedo	SCIAMACHY, GOME-2 climatology [Tilstra et al., 2016]	OMI 5-yr climatology [Kleipool et al., 2008]
Terrain height	GTOPO30 terrain height	GMTED terrain height [Danielson and Gesch, 2011]
Cloud fraction/pressure	FRESCO+ v7 [Wang et al., 2008]	O ₂ -O ₂ cloud retrieval v2 [Veefkind et al., 2016]
HCHO and NO ₂ profile	TM5-MP 1° × 1 interpolated to pixel center [Williams et al., 2016]	

More information on satellite HCHO retrievals: De Smedt et al.: Diurnal, seasonal and long-term variations of global formaldehyde columns inferred from combined OMI and GOME-2 observations, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 15(8), 12241-12300, doi:10.5194/acpd-15-12241-2015, 2015.