



Supplement of

Constraining the relationships between aerosol height, aerosol optical depth and total column trace gas measurements using remote sensing and models

Shuo Wang et al.

Correspondence to: Jason Blake Cohen (jasonbc@alum.mit.edu)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.

	Mean	STD	Skewness
Central Africa	1.38km	0.53km	1.76km
Midwest Africa	0.92km	0.30km	0.79km
Southern Africa	1.67km	0.40km	0.46km
Central Siberia	1.50km	0.56km	0.60km
Siberia and Northern China	1.09km	0.44km	0.75km
Eastern Siberia	1.11km	0.31km	-0.18km
Western Siberia	1.06km	0.58km	0.99km
Northern Southeast Asia	1.38km	0.81km	1.32km
Northern Australia	0.91km	0.45km	1.91km
Alaska	1.62km	0.71km	0.93km
Central Canada	1.80km	0.98km	1.23km
South America	0.87km	0.38km	1.36km
Argentina	0.63km	0.40km	2.48km
Eastern Europe	1.24km	0.78km	1.52km

Table S1: Statistical summary of MISR daily measurements over each of the 14 regions in this work, where mean is the average, STD is the standard deviation, and skewness is the skewness.

Table S2 High and low percentile cutoffs (5%, 10%, 90% and 95%) of the column NO₂ loading and the NO₂/CO column loading ratio over each region and globally.

All data *10 ¹⁵ [mol/cm ²]	5%	10%	90%	95%
Global NO ₂	0.38	0.51	5.85	8.50
Siberia and North China NO ₂	0.29	0.40	2.2	2.68
East Siberia NO ₂	0.35	0.64	2.58	3.24
West Siberia NO ₂	0.48	0.63	3.11	4.22
Northern Southeast Asia NO ₂	0.61	1.12	5.52	6.3
Northern Australia NO ₂	0.44	0.58	3.31	4.69
Alaska NO2	0.5	0.69	2.68	3.22
Central Canada NO ₂	0.22	0.28	1.86	2.66
South America NO ₂	1.35	1.83	12.8	15.8

All data *10 ⁻⁴	5%	10%	90%	95%
Global NO ₂ /CO	1.65	2.34	23.6	3.15e-3
Siberia and North China NO ₂ /CO	0.80	1.10	8.60	11.0e-4
East Siberia NO ₂ /CO	2.81	3.13	10.9	1.93e-3
West Siberia NO ₂ /CO	1.85	2.43	13.4	1.77e-3
Northern Southeast Asia NO ₂ /CO	2.30	3.04	16.6	2.14e-3
Northern Australia NO ₂ /CO	2.65	3.63	20.4	2.94e-3
Alaska NO ₂ /CO	2.59	2.91	12.6	1.33e-3
Central Canada NO ₂ /CO	1.24	1.55	8.10	12.9e-4
South America NO ₂ /CO	4.46	6.00	43.5	5.23e-3

Figure S1: time series of different satellite products over all regions (top panel is MISR measurements, central panel is MOPITT CO measurements, and the bottom panel is the OMI NO₂ measurements). In all cases, the black line is move mean value using a seven-day window.









(2) Argentina















(4) Central Canada







(5) Central Siberia







(6) East Europe







(7) East Siberia







(8) Midwest Africa







(9) Northern Australia







(10) Northern Southeast Asia







(11) Siberia and North China



(13) South America



(14) West Siberia

Figure S2: PDFs of the overall MISR height data in each region, and the corresponding PDFs over the plume rise model and regression model heights, where they are available. The total number of height measurements available is given in each legend.

















Figure S3: Daily MISR measured heights in blue circles, with a 1 standard deviation range in blue lines. Plume rise model calculated heights in red boxes, regression model calculated heights in black boxes, and MERRA calculated heights in blue diamonds, where available.



Figure S4: Probability density functions (PDFs) of all measured MISR heights. The boundary between inside and outside is defined as 1 standard deviation from the mean. The total number of measurements within each range is given in the legend.



















Figure S5 PDF of the vertical distribution of MISR heights (red lines for 2008, red dashes for 2009, red dots for 2010, and red dash-dots for 2011) and MERRA hydrophobic black carbon heights (blue lines, color scheme the same as for MISR). These plots are only over regions in which the regression model does not apply.





Figure S6 PDFs of various NCEP reanalysis products used in this work

(a) vertical temperature gradient d[K]/d[km] over the locations and days that contain MISR plumes over the 6 regions over which the regression model is not valid.





(b) surface vertical wind over the locations and days that contain MISR plumes over the 8 regions that have a valid regression model result.





(c) surface vertical wind over the locations and days that contain MISR plumes over the 6 regions that do not have a valid regression model result.

Figure S7 PDFs of heights from MISR measurements (red), plume rise model (yellow), and regression model (blue) over each region. High NO₂/CO ratio conditions are given as solid lines, while low NO₂/CO ratio conditions are given as dashed lines.















