

Comparative assessment of TROPOMI and OMI formaldehyde observations against MAX-DOAS network column measurements.

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Supplementary figures

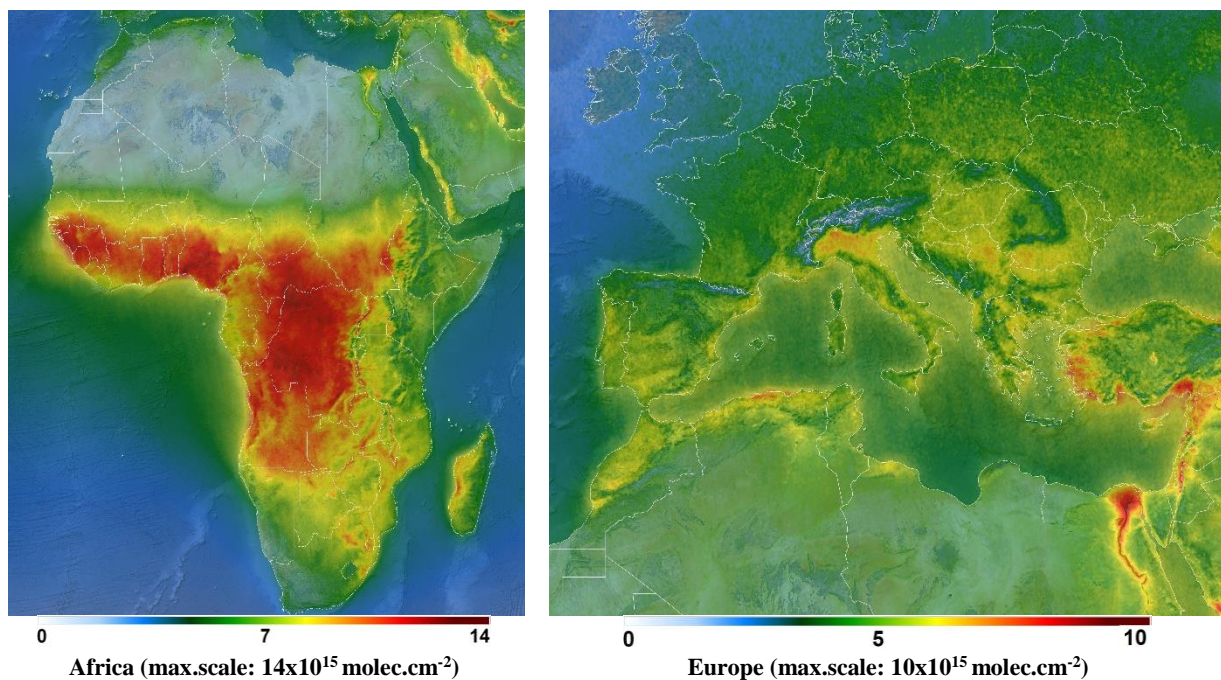
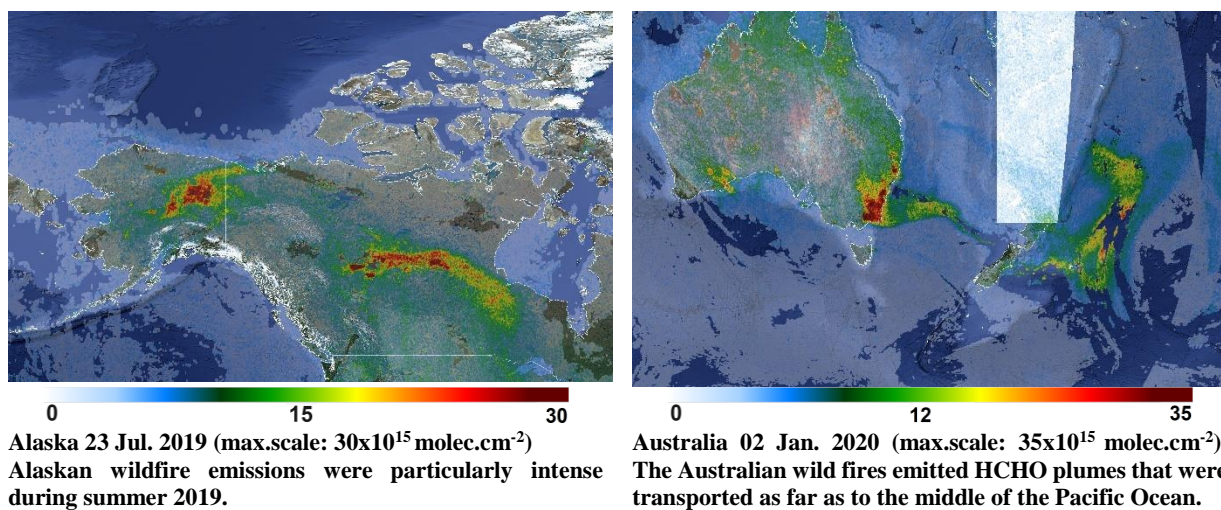
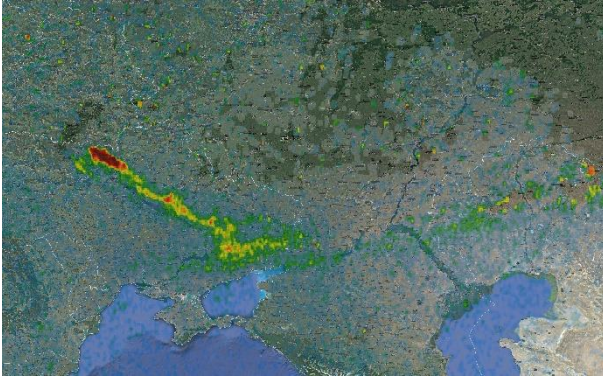
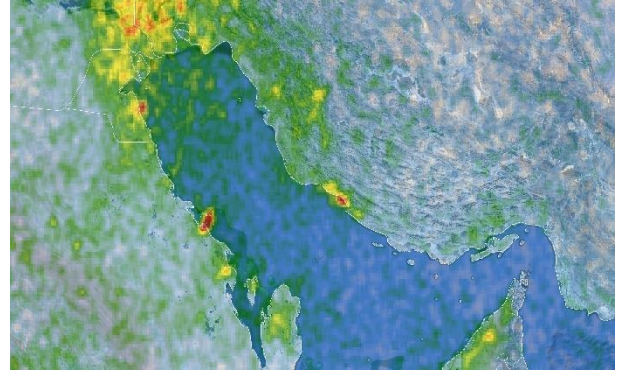


Figure S1: Multi-annual regional maps of TROPOMI HCHO tropospheric columns (March 2018 – February 2021), on a spatial grid of 0.05° in latitude and longitude. Observations are filtered using the provided $qa_values > 0.5$. Modified Copernicus Sentinel-5P satellite data, OFFL L2 HCHO product, BIRA-IASB/DLR/ESA/EU.





Ukraine 17 Apr. 2020 (max.scale: 30×10^{15} molec.cm⁻²). Plume of HCHO caused by an important vegetation fire that occurred near Chernobyl in Ukraine.



Saudi Arabia 28 Aug. 2019 (max.scale: 35×10^{15} molec.cm⁻²). Pollution plume over the port of Jubail, that holds a large petrochemical hub.

Figure S2: Daily observations of TROPOMI HCHO VCD over fire events, on a spatial grid of 0.05° in latitude and longitude. Observations are filtered using the provided qa_values >0.5. Modified Copernicus Sentinel-5P satellite data, OFFL L2 HCHO product, BIRA-IASB/DLR/ESA/EU.

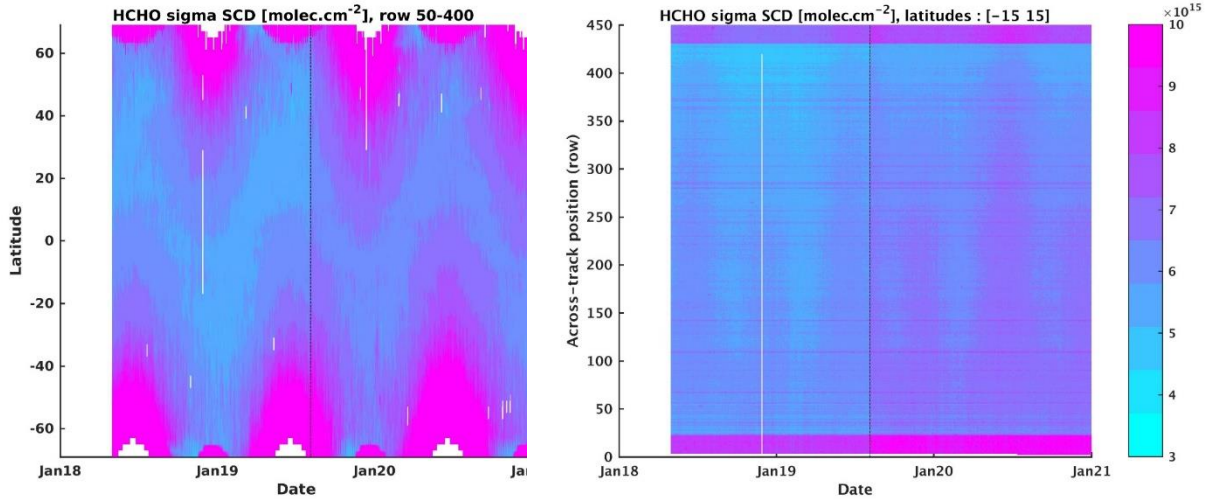


Figure S3: 1-sigma standard deviation of the OFFL TOPOMI HCHO slant columns as a function of the latitude (left column) or the detector row (right column). The step increase on 6th August 2019 reflects the change in the TROPOMI pixel size.

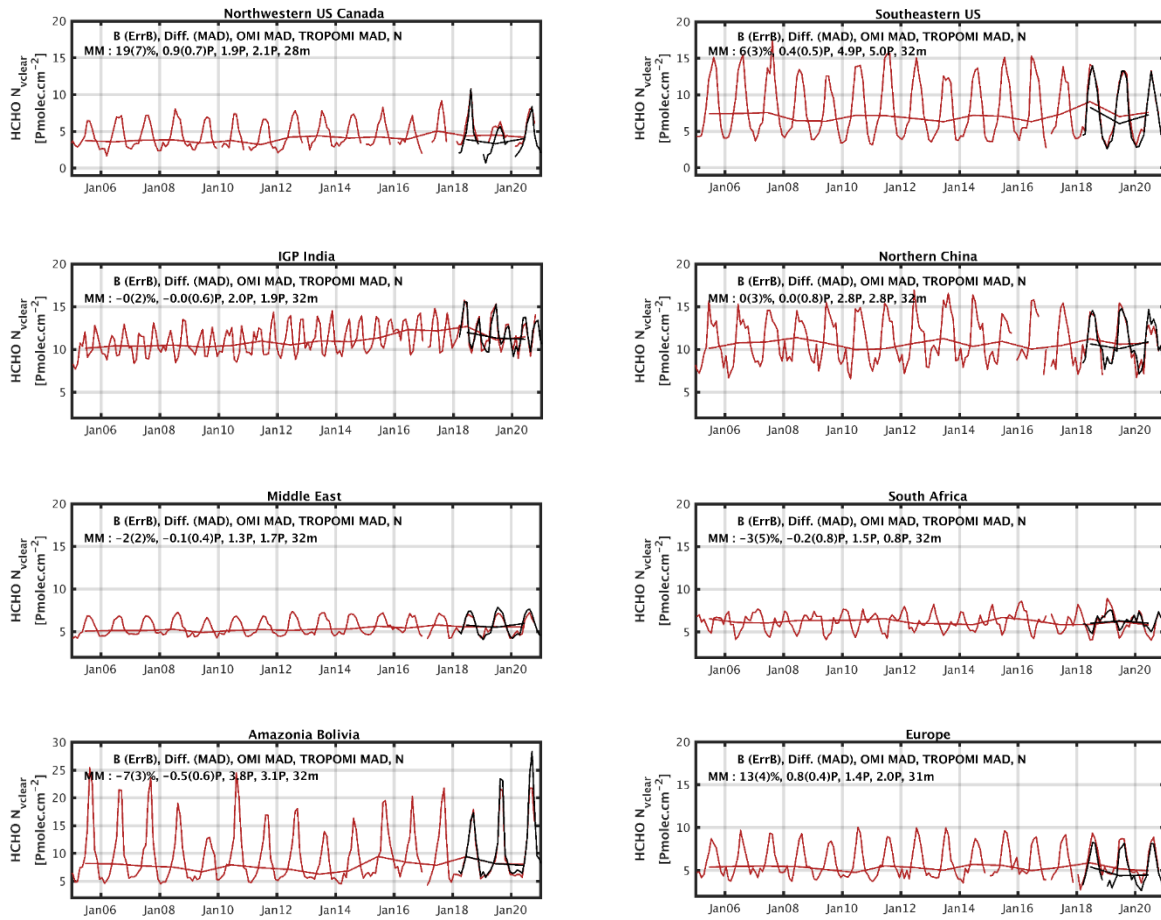


Figure S4: Monthly and yearly averaged HCHO columns ($N_{v,clear}$) retrieved from OMI (Oct. 2004-Dec. 2020, in red) and TROPOMI (2018-Dec.2020, in black) in a subset of the large regions selected for the comparison. [$\text{Pmolec.cm}^{-2}=10^{15} \text{ molec.cm}^{-2}$].

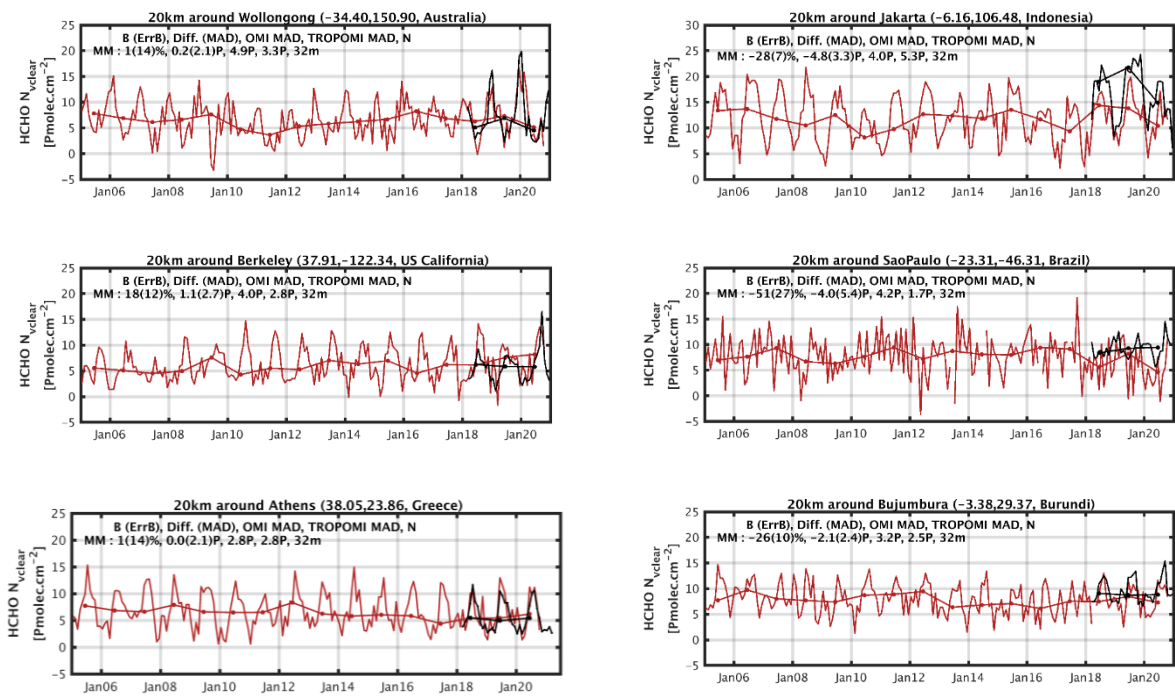


Figure S5: Monthly and yearly averaged HCHO columns (N_{v_clear}) retrieved from OMI (Oct. 2004-Dec. 2020, in red) and TROPOMI (2018-Dec. 2020, in black) in a subset of the 20-km areas selected for the comparison. [$\text{Pmolec.cm}^{-2} = 10^{15} \text{ molec.cm}^{-2}$].