

BErkeley High Resolution (BEHR) NO₂ product - User Guide

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1 Reading

1. Russell et al. (2011) - description of original BEHR algorithm

2 Product overview

2.1 Product types

Currently, we have two data products available: one at the native OMI pixel resolution and one in which each swath has been gridded to a $0.05^\circ \times 0.05^\circ$ fixed grid. The gridded product is ideal for users who simply wish to obtain an NO₂ VCD, as the latitude and longitude of each grid point will remain fixed over time, whereas the native OMI pixels do not. However, the native OMI resolution files have additional variables compared to the gridded product, such as scattering weights, averaging kernels, our NO₂ *a priori* profile, etc. that will be useful to users wishing to modify the product in some way.

Plans to produce a third product with a single, daily grid are underway and we hope to have this available soon.

2.2 Version numbering

The BEHR version numbering system combines the OMNO2 version number with an internal version letter. So, v2.1A represents the first BEHR product based on version 2.1 of the NASA OMNO2 product. A subsequent version of BEHR still based on version 2.1 of OMNO2 would be v2.1B. If OMNO2 were to update to version 3, the BEHR product based on that would be v3.0A.

Should a minor change be made (e.g. one that adds information to the output but does not change the core algorithm), a revision number will be appended to the version number. For example, v2.1A and v2.1Arev0 will be the same, but v2.1Arev1 would indicate this sort of minor change.

The version number may also be formatted as, e.g. v2-1A. This is used as the version string in file names to prevent any issue with file systems unable to handle a . in a filename

that is not separating the file extension. This form is completely equivalent to the one with the period and is used interchangeably.

2.3 File format

All products will be made available as HDF version 5 (.h5) files (*c.f.* <https://www.hdfgroup.org>). Please note when trying to open these that many programming languages and utilities have different commands and tools for opening version 4 and 5 HDF files. If you are having trouble opening these files:

1. Ensure that you are using the correct command for an HDF5 file, not an HDF4 file.
2. Try using HDFView (available from <https://www.hdfgroup.org/products/java/index.html> to browse the file. This will confirm that it downloaded properly.
3. Check if the utility or programming language you are using requires the HDF5 library (<https://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/>) to be installed.

For both the native and gridded products, the HDF files are organized similarly. Under the `/Data` group, each swath is contained within its own group, named as `Swath#`. There will be 3–5 swaths per day. Each swath will contain all relevant variables as datasets.

Starting with BEHR version 2.1A, fill values will be directly stored in the HDF FillValue information for each dataset, along with four additional attributes: Description, Range, Product, and Unit. *Description* is a brief, one-line description of the meaning of each variable. *Range* is the range of values that variable may correctly take on. *Product* indicates whether this dataset is copied directly from the NASA standard product (represented by **SP**) or is added by the BEHR product (unsurprisingly represented by **BEHR**). Finally, *Unit* is the physical unit assigned to each dataset.

The native product will also be provided as comma separated value files. Because part of the value of the gridded product is the 2-dimensional structure of the grid reflects the geographic distribution, and because this would be difficult to maintain in a .csv file, we will continue to provide the gridded product in HDF format only.

2.4 Tools for working with HDF files

The following programs or programming languages are known to be able to read HDF files:

- MATLAB: current versions have high-level functions such as `h5info` and `h5read` which can easily read in HDF5 files. This does not seem to rely on the external HDF library.
- Python: the `h5py` package (<http://www.h5py.org>) can read HDF5 files, however it does depend on having the HDF library installed, at least on Unix based systems.
- IDL: various users have successfully read HDF5 files in IDL; however since we do not use it ourselves, we cannot offer specific advice on the best way to do so.
- Igor Pro, v. > 5.04: <http://www.wavemetrics.com/products/igorpro/dataaccess/hdf5.htm>

- GNU Octave: <https://www.gnu.org/software/octave/>

This is not an exclusive list, however these are common scientific software packages that indicate they have the capability to read HDF5 files. Note that our experience is focused on MATLAB and Python, so our ability to offer specific advice for other utilities is limited.

3 Variables

3.1 List of variables

Table 1 will list the attributes of all variables found in the BEHR files. Most categories are fairly self-explanatory. *Product* indicates whether the variable is directly copied from the NASA OMNO2 product (SP) or calculated from BEHR. *Gridding* indicates whether the variable will be contained in the native OMI pixel resolution files (“Native”) or both the native and gridded files (“both”).

For more information on the SP variables, see the links at http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/Aura/data-holdings/OMI/omno2_v003.shtml, especially the Readme and OMNO2 Data Format. Here we will describe primarily the BEHR variables in detail, although we will describe the presentation of some OMNO2 variables where necessary.

- **BEHRAMFTrop**: the tropospheric AMF calculated by the BEHR algorithm using high resolution albedo, terrain pressure, and NO_2 *a priori* inputs. This AMF estimates a ghost column as well, and corresponds to the VCD in the BEHRColumnAmountNO2Trop field.
- **BEHRAMFTropVisOnly**: the tropospheric AMF calculated by the BEHR algorithm that does not attempt to estimate a ghost column. This corresponds to the VCD in BEHRColumnAmountNO2VisOnly.
- **BEHRAvgKernels**: a vector of averaging kernels that can be used when comparing model output to the BEHR product. See §4.4 for details.
- **BEHRColumnAmountNO2Trop**: the tropospheric NO_2 column calculated using the BEHR algorithm as $V_{\text{BEHR}} = V_{\text{NASA}} \cdot A_{\text{trop, NASA}} / A_{\text{trop, BEHR}}$, where V_{BEHR} and V_{NASA} are the vertical column densities for BEHR and NASA respectively, and $A_{\text{trop, NASA}}$ and $A_{\text{trop, BEHR}}$ are the tropospheric AMFs. This field includes estimated ghost columns that are obscured by clouds. The estimate essentially scales the above-cloud component by the ratio of the above-cloud to total column from the model *a priori* profile.
- **BEHRColumnAmountNO2TropVisOnly**: the tropospheric NO_2 column calculated using the BEHR algorithm and the same equation as for the previous variable, except that the visible-only AMF is used instead. This retrieves only the visible NO_2 column, thus this is the NO_2 column to ground for the clear fraction of the pixel, and only the above-cloud NO_2 column for the cloudy fraction of the pixel.

- **BEHRNO2Apriori**: this is the NO₂ profile used as the *a priori* for the AMF calculations. It is given as unscaled mixing ratios; so multiplying these numbers by the number density of air will directly give the number density of NO₂. See §4.4 for more information.
- **BEHRPressureLevels**: the pressure level that correspond to the BEHRAvgKernels, BEHRNO2Apriori, and BEHRScatteringWeights vectors. See §4.4 for more information.
- **GLOBETerpress**: The average surface pressure of the pixel calculated from the GLOBE database (<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/globe.html>). Currently it is calculated from the GLOBE terrain heights using a simple scale height calculation, with scale height set to 7.4 km.
- **Latcorn, Loncorn**: corner coordinates of the pixels calculated assuming a 2 second integration period and the sensitivity given as a flat topped Gaussian function, $f(x) = \exp[c(x - x_0)^4]$
- **MODISAlbedo**: The average albedo of the pixel calculated from Band 3 (459–479 nm) of the MCD43C3 combined MODIS albedo product. Because this product is a 16-day average produced every 8 days, the temporally nearest MCD43C3 file is chosen.
- **MODISCloud**: The cloud fraction of the pixel averaged from Aqua MODIS MYD06 cloud fraction data.
- **RelativeAzimuthAngle**: the azimuthal difference between solar and viewing angles, calculated as:

$$x = |\text{SAA} + 180 - \text{VAA}|$$

$$\text{RAA} = \begin{cases} 360 - x & \text{if } x > 180 \\ x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **XTrackQualityFlags**: directly taken from the OMNO2 product; however, while they should always be considered a bit array (and thus integers) in some version of BEHR these are converted to floating point numbers. Also, in the gridded product, in any case where more than one pixel contributed to a grid cell, the value given will be the result of a bitwise OR operation applied to the flags from each pixel. Thus, if a flag is set in any contributing pixel, it will be set in the grid cell.
- **vcdQualityFlags**: same notes as XTrackQualityFlags.

3.2 BEHRQualityFlags

Starting from v3.0A, we have added our own flags field that combine the NASA XTrackQualityFlags and VcdQualityFlags summary bits with processing errors or warnings from the BEHR algorithm. The meaning of each bit is given in Table 2. Discussion of how to use these flags is given in §4.1.1.

| Variable | Gridding | Product | Range | Unit |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| AMFStrat | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | unitless |
| AMFTrop | Both | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | unitless |
| BEHRAMFTrop | Both | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | unitless |
| BEHRAMFTropVisOnly | Both | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | unitless |
| BEHRAvgKernels | Native | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | unitless |
| BEHRColumnAmountNO2Trop | Both | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | molec. cm ⁻² |
| BEHRColumnAmountNO2TropVisOnly | Both | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | molec. cm ⁻² |
| BEHRNO2Apriori | Native | BEHR | $(-\infty, \infty)$ | unscaled mixing ratio |
| BEHRPressureLevels | Native | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | hPa |
| BEHRScatteringWeights | Native | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | unitless |
| CloudFraction | Both | SP | $[0.0, 1.0]$ | unitless |
| CloudPressure | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | hPa |
| CloudRadianceFraction | Both | SP | $[0.0, 1.0]$ | unitless |
| ColumnAmountNO2 | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | molec. cm ⁻² |
| ColumnAmountNO2Strat | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | molec. cm ⁻² |
| ColumnAmountNO2Trop | Both | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | molec. cm ⁻² |
| ColumnAmountNO2TropStd | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | molec. cm ⁻² |
| GLOBETerpres | Both | BEHR | $[0, \infty)$ | hPa |
| Latcorn | Native | BEHR | $[-90.0, 90.0]$ | degrees |
| Latitude | Both | SP | $[-90.0, 90.0]$ | degrees |
| Loncorn | Native | BEHR | $[-180.0, 180.0]$ | degrees |
| Longitude | Both | SP | $[-180.0, 180.0]$ | degrees |
| MODISAlbedo | Both | BEHR | $[0.0, 1.0]$ | unitless |
| MODISCloud | Both | BEHR | $[0.0, 1.0]$ | unitless |
| RelativeAzimuthAngle | Native | BEHR | $[0.0, 180.0]$ | degrees |
| Row | Both | SP | $[0.0, 59.0]$ | unitless |
| SlantColumnAmountNO2 | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | molec. cm ⁻² |
| SolarAzimuthAngle | Native | SP | $[-180.0, 180.0]$ | degrees |
| SolarZenithAngle | Native | SP | $[0.0, 90.0]$ | degrees |
| Swath | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | unitless |
| TerrainHeight | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | hPa |
| TerrainReflectivity | Native | SP | $[0.0, 1.0]$ | unitless |
| Time | Native | SP | $[0, \infty)$ | s |
| ViewingAzimuthAngle | Native | SP | $[-180.0, 180.0]$ | degrees |
| ViewingZenithAngle | Native | SP | $[0.0, 90.0]$ | degrees |
| XTrackQualityFlags | Both | SP | N/A | bit array flag |
| vcdQualityFlags | Both | SP | N/A | bit array flag |

Table 1: Variables found in the BEHR files.

| Error bits | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Bit position | Bit value | Bit meaning |
| 1 | 1 | Low quality flag: set if this pixel should not be used to generate high quality full tropospheric VCD (visible + ghost column) data. Set for any pixel with the critical error bit set, MODIS BRDF quality warning set, or cloud fraction > 20%. |
| 2 | 2 | Critical error bit: set if any error present. Do not use either the standard or visible-only VCD from this pixel. |
| 3 | 4 | AMF error: set if either the BEHR AMF or BEHR visible-only AMF is less than or equal to the minimum allowed value |
| 4 | 8 | VcdQualityFlags: set if the VcdQualityFlags field was not an even integer (i.e. its own summary bit was set) |
| 5 | 16 | XTrackFlags: set if the XTrackFlags field was > 0, indicating the presence of the row anomaly |
| 6–16 | 32–32768 | Unused: reserved for future use |
| Warning bits | | |
| Bit position | Bit value | Bit meaning |
| 17 | 65536 | High cloud fraction: OMI geometric cloud fraction exceeds 20%. Not recommended for use if trying to retrieve a full tropospheric column (visible + ghost). |
| 18 | 131072 | MODIS ocean flag: MODIS land use table indicates that this pixel is majority ocean, used reflectance from a look up table based on solar zenith angle derived from the Couple Ocean-Atmosphere Radiative Transfer Model (https://cloudsgate2.larc.nasa.gov/jin/coart.html) |
| 19 | 262144 | MODIS BRDF quality flag: the average quality value for the MCD43D* values averaged to this pixel exceeds 2.5 or > 50% of the MODIS grid cells in this OMI pixel are fill values. Accuracy of the surface reflectance used may be lower; use with caution. |
| 20–32 | 2 ¹⁹ –2 ³¹ | Unused: reserved for future use |

Table 2: Meaning of the various bits in the BEHRQualityFlags field.

4 Considerations when working with BEHR files

4.1 Pixel filtering

4.1.1 Native pixel data

For users wishing to identify high quality NO₂ column information to ground, we have added our own flag field that combines relevant flags from NASA with processing flags from our algorithm. This is the BEHRQualityFlags field. For users who want the simplest way to identify good quality data for full tropospheric columns (i.e. BEHRColumnAmountNO2), only use pixels for which BEHRQualityFlags is an even integer (i.e. the least significant bit is 0). This automatically rejects any pixels that had an error during processing, any pixels for which the NASA VcdQualityFlags or XTrackQualityFlags fields indicate the pixel should not be used, any pixels with low quality MODIS BRDF data (see below), and (as of 3 Oct 2017) any pixels that have an OMI geometric cloud fraction > 20%.

More advanced users who want more control over cloud filtering should instead reject pixels for which the second least significant bit of BEHRQualityFlags is non-zero. (One way to check this is to do a bitwise AND of the flag value with 2 and check if the result is > 0.) This will remove any pixels with a processing error or a NASA flag. BEHR contains three cloud fractions: OMI geometric, OMI radiance, and MODIS cloud fraction. We generally filter for OMI geometric or MODIS fraction to be < 0.2 (20%) when interested in total (to ground) columns. As discussed in Russell et al. 2011, MODIS cloud fraction is often less susceptible to identifying high albedo ground surfaces as clouds. Other applications (e.g. cloud slicing) may require different filtering.

A second flag advanced users should be aware of is bit #19, which indicates that the MODIS MCD43D BRDF data averaged for this pixel is of lower quality. This can happen if, for instance, the ground is snow covered. The first bit is set to true wherever this bit is true; the second bit is not. Users interested in winter retrievals over the northern US will likely need to allow this bit to be true in order to allow sufficient data through the filter. At this time, we do not have a quantitative estimate for how much the lower quality BRDF data increases the uncertainty of the retrieved VCD.

Users wishing extremely fine-grained control of which pixels are rejected have access to the VcdQualityFlags and XTrackQualityFlags fields as well as BEHRQualityFlags. Please refer to Table 2 and the [NASA OMI NO₂ Readme](#) file.

A previous version of this document indicated to removing negative VCDs and VCDs > 1×10^{17} molec. cm⁻²; this is no longer recommended as removing negative VCDs can make the error in the stratospheric subtraction systematic instead of random (especially for small VCDs), and removing large VCDs should not be necessary as long as you check that XTrackQualityFlags = 0.

For non-NO₂ column density fields, users can be more judicious in the filtering of data. For example, if interested in the value of the MODIS fields, removing pixels for which BEHRQualityFlags indicates an error in the NO₂ algorithm will unnecessarily remove good MODIS data, since MODIS data is not affected by the row anomaly nor by errors in the NO₂ algorithm. If you would like assistance figuring out the best filtering for a particular field, please contact one of the maintainers listed on the BEHR website.

4.1.2 Gridded data - CVM fields

Currently, all fields are gridded by the constant value method (CVM), also available in the `omi` package (<https://github.com/gkuhl/omi>). These data must be filtered the same as the native pixels (§4.1.1). These fields are indicated by the `grid_type` attribute having the value “constant value method”.

4.1.3 Gridded data - flag fields

Flag fields (`BEHRQualityFlags`, `VcdQualityFlags`, `XTrackQualityFlags`) are put on a grid using the CVM; however, when multiple pixels overlap a single grid cell, their values are combined using a bitwise OR operation, rather than a weighted summation. This ensures that if any pixel contributing to a grid cell has a flag set, that flag will be set for the grid cell. This means that filtering CVM gridded fields by these flags will be conservative about including grid cells with good data. These fields are indicated by the `grid_type` attribute having the value “flag, bitwise OR”.

4.1.4 Gridded data - other fields

Other fields that define the grid, such as Longitude and Latitude, are indicated by the `grid_type` attribute value “grid property”. If the HDF publishing algorithm cannot identify a field’s grid type, the `grid_type` attribute will have the value “undefined”.

4.2 Weighting temporal averaging

Averaging over time is most easily accomplished using the gridded product, since the grid is consistent day-to-day. CVM gridded fields (§4.1.2) should be filtered for quality using `BEHRQualityFlags` or `XTrackQualityFlags`, `VcdQualityFlags`, and cloud fraction. The temporal average should weight each grid cell by the weight given in the `Areaweight` field for that swath.

4.3 To-ground vs. visible only columns

The field `BEHRColumnAmountNO2Trop` contains the to-ground column, which includes the estimated ghost column below the cloudy part of the pixel. The field `BEHRColumnAmountNO2TropVisOnly` does not include the ghost column; only the above-cloud NO_2 is included for the cloudy component of the pixel.

Most users should use the `BEHRColumnAmountNO2Trop` field. Users interested in cloud slicing approaches should use the `BEHRColumnAmountNO2TropVisOnly` field.

The difference in the VCDs stems from the difference in the computation of the cloudy AMF. The to-ground AMF (`BEHRAMFTrop`) is ultimately the ratio of a modeled slant column density (accounting for the presence of clouds) to a modeled vertical column density that is integrated from ground to tropopause over the whole pixel:

$$A_{\text{to-ground}} = \frac{(1 - f_r) \int_{p_{\text{surf}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} w_{\text{clear}}(p) g(p) dp + f_r \int_{p_{\text{cloud}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} w_{\text{cloudy}}(p) g(p) dp}{\int_{p_{\text{surf}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} g(p) dp} \quad (1)$$

where p_{surf} is the ground surface pressure, p_{cloud} is the cloud pressure, p_{tp} is the tropopause pressure, $w_{\text{clear}}(p)$ are the clear-sky scattering weights, $w_{\text{cloudy}}(p)$ are the cloudy-sky scattering weights, $g(p)$ is the *a priori* NO₂ profile, and f_r is the cloud radiance fraction.

The visible-only AMF, on the other hand, uses only the visible component of the modeled column in the denominator:

$$A_{\text{vis-only}} = \frac{(1 - f_r) \int_{p_{\text{surf}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} w_{\text{clear}}(p) g(p) dp + f_r \int_{p_{\text{cloud}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} w_{\text{cloudy}}(p) g(p) dp}{(1 - f_g) \int_{p_{\text{surf}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} g(p) dp + f_g \int_{p_{\text{cloud}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} g(p) dp} \quad (2)$$

where f_g is the geometric cloud fraction.

Therefore, dividing the satellite slant column by the to-ground AMF from Eq. (1) scales it by the ratio of a modeled slant column to a modeled total tropospheric column (including the ghost column). Dividing the same slant column by the visible only AMF from Eq. (2) scales it by the ratio of a modeled slant column to a modeled visible column (*excluding* the ghost column).

4.4 Using scattering weights/averaging kernels

4.4.1 Variable layout

These are for advanced users who might wish to either use their own *a priori* NO₂ profile or to compare modeled NO₂ VCDs correctly with BEHR VCDs. Note that the averaging kernels for each pixel are simply the scattering weights divided by the BEHR AMF; they are provided separately simply for user convenience.

For new users wishing to begin using these variables, several resources will be helpful. Palmer et al. (2001) contains the original formulation of the relationship between scattering weights, *a priori* NO₂ profiles, and air mass factors and should definitely be studied. The first several chapters of *The Remote Sensing of Tropospheric Composition from Space* assembled by Burrows, Platt, and Borrell (Burrows et al., 2011) also describes the relationship of scattering weights, averaging kernels, and air mass factors.

What follows will be a description of why the scattering weights are presented how they are. BEHRScatteringWeights, BEHRAvgKernels, BEHRPressureLevels, and BEHRNO2apriori are 3D variables; the first dimension is the vertical dimension, the second and third correspond to the dimensions of the normal 2D variables. To put this another way, if X were the array of values for these variables, then $X(:, 1, 1)$ would be the vector of values for the (1, 1) pixel, $X(:, 1, 2)$ the vector for the (1, 2) pixel and so on.

The BEHRPressureLevels variable gives the vertical coordinates for the other three. 28 of the pressure levels will be the same for every pixel; the remaining two will correspond to the terrain and cloud pressure. Should the terrain or cloud pressure match one of the standard 28 pressures, then the vector of values for this pixel will still be 30 elements long, but will end with fill values which should be removed.

4.4.2 Calculation of scattering weights

The scattering weights presented (w_{tot}) are calculated as the weighted average of a vector of clear and cloudy scattering weights obtained by interpolating the NASA OMNO2 TOMRAD

look up table to the appropriate values of SZA, VZA, RAA (relative azimuth angle), albedo, and surface pressure. Mathematically:

$$w_{i,\text{tot}} = f_r w_{i,\text{cld}} + (1 - f_r) w_{i,\text{clr}} \quad (3)$$

$$w_{i,\text{clr}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p_i > p_{\text{terr}} \\ w_{i,\text{clr}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$w_{i,\text{cld}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p_i > p_{\text{cld}} \\ w_{i,\text{cld}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where f_r is the radiance cloud fraction, $w_{i,\text{clr}}$ is the i th element in the clear sky scattering weight vector, $w_{i,\text{cld}}$ is the i th element in the cloudy scattering weight vector, p_i is the pressure level for the i th element in the vectors, p_{terr} is the terrain pressure for the pixel, and p_{cld} is the cloud top pressure for the pixel.

Therefore the final vector of scattering weights is the cloud radiance fraction-weighted average of the clear and cloudy scattering weight vectors after setting the clear sky vectors to 0 below the ground, and the cloudy vectors to 0 below the cloud top. This is an approximation of how the NASA scattering weights are reported. These scattering weights can be combined with an *a priori* NO_2 profile to get the total AMF using a modified version of Eq. (1) above:

$$A = \frac{\int_{p_{\text{surf}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} w_{\text{tot}}(p) g(p) dp}{\int_{p_{\text{surf}}}^{p_{\text{tp}}} g(p) dp} \quad (6)$$

Note that, because the clear and cloudy scattering weights are combined by Eq. (3), using them in Eq. (6) will directly produce the final, total column AMF (rather than separate clear and cloudy AMFs that must be combined). To reproduce visible only AMFs instead should simply be a matter of using the appropriate visible model VCD in the denominator, similar to Eq. (2).

Further note that Eq. (6) integrates $g(p)$ as the *a priori* profile in mixing ratio over pressure, see Appendix B of Ziemka et al. (2001) for information on how mixing ratio integrated over pressure should be done to be equivalent to number density integrated over altitude.

4.4.3 Justification for including terrain and cloud pressure weights

Although we publish the scattering weights in this form, we calculate our AMF as:

$$A = f_r A_{\text{cld}} + (1 - f_r) A_{\text{clr}} \quad (7)$$

where

$$A_{\text{cld}} = \int_{p_{\text{cld}}}^{p_{\text{trop}}} g(p) w_{\text{cld}}(p) dp \quad (8)$$

$$A_{\text{clr}} = \int_{p_{\text{terr}}}^{p_{\text{trop}}} g(p) w_{\text{clr}}(p) dp \quad (9)$$

Mathematically, this should be the same as:

$$A_{\text{tot}} = \int_{p_{\text{terr}}}^{p_{\text{trop}}} g(p) w_{\text{tot}}(p) dp \quad (10)$$

however computationally it was not. This was because in Eqns. 8-9 we interpolate $w(p)$ to the terrain or cloud top pressure *before* setting $w(p)$ to zero below those pressures. This is done because the interpolation should not modify the scattering weights—surface pressure is already accounted for in the lookup table—but rather is only meant to find the scattering weight at our lower integration limit.

However, if the same approach is carried out with w_{tot} in Eqn. 10, we are not interpolating between the same values, because now we *have* set $w_{\text{clr}}(p)$ and $w_{\text{cld}}(p)$ to 0 below terrain and cloud top, respectively. To avoid this problem, $w_{\text{clr}}(p)$ and $w_{\text{cld}}(p)$ are each interpolated to both terrain and cloud top height before being used in Eqns. 3–5. Using data from 1 Aug 2013, with the same NO_2 profile, the difference between the AMFs calculated using Eqns. 7 and Eqn. 10 decrease from a median of 12.9% without pre-interpolating to 0.299% with pre-interpolating.

References

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