



This work is supported by ESA through the DINAR project (<u>http://hono.aeronomie.be</u>)

# HONO retrievals over biomass burning regions from satellite UV and IR measurements

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### **Pyrogenic HONO**





molec/cm<sup>2</sup>)

HONO SCD (x10<sup>15</sup>

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- HONO is directly emitted from fires, mostly during flaming combustion.
- HONO is an important source of reactive oxidants. HONO +  $hv \rightarrow NO + OH$
- Short atmospheric lifetime ~15-30 minutes.
- Possible large impact of pyrogenic HONO on oxidative plume chemistry and ozone production.
- Global detection of pyrogenic HONO using satellite UV and IR instruments (Theys et al., 2020; De Longueville et al., 2021; Dufour et al., 2022).
- ⇒ need for further development of satellite HONO products, intercomparison and validation.

TROPOMI 2023.06.22

### **TROPOMI** and IASI HONO retrievals



### **Spectral fitting**

- TROPOMI (337-375 nm): HONO SCD based on Covariance-Based Retrieval Algorithm (COBRA).
- IASI (1210-1305 cm<sup>-1</sup>): HONO hyperspectral range index (HRI).

 $HRI = \frac{k^T S^{-1} \cdot (y - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{k^T S^{-1} k}}$ 

### Detection flag and outliers filtering

### Radiative transfer modeling $\rightarrow$ HONO vertical columns

- TROPOMI: AMF calculation for prescribed plume heights and aerosol conditions.
- IASI: Neural network-based retrieval approach (ANNI).
  HONO VCD for prescribed plume heights + AvK and complete uncertainty budget.

TROPOMI: Theys et al., 2021, 2024 (in preparation), IASI: Franco et al., 2024.

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### **TROPOMI** and IASI HONO retrievals



HONO detection threshold of IASI and TROPOMI vs. altitude of fire plume



- TROPOMI more sensitive to HONO than IASI, especially for low plume heights.
- IASI almost insensitive to the presence of smoke aerosols (=> large source of errors for TROPOMI).
- Complementary overpasses.
  IASI: morning and evening, TROPOMI: afternoon.

Higher detection threshold due to weaker thermal contrast



# Comparison TROPOMI-IASI @esa

MODIS/Terra (~10:30 am)

Yakutian Fires, Siberia – August 2, 2021

Detection of HONO in smaller fire plumes and in proximity to fire sources

Detection of HONO along long-range transport and from secondary formation

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# Comparison TROPOMI-IASI Cesa



## Comparison TROPOMI-IASI Cesa





- HONO VCDs: same order of magnitude.
- Nighttime HONO larger than daytime HONO (photochemistry).
- Transport events seen in IASI data.

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### Comparison TROPOMI-IASI Cesa



**East Australia**: large discrepancy between TROPOMI and IASI (both magnitude and location of the HONO detections).

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### **TROPOMI** validation







Rabbit Foot fire (US): 12 August 2018



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### **TROPOMI** validation

**Comparison against aircraft measurements (BB-FLUX)** 



#### AMF calculation:

- AOD: 7.5 ± 1
- SSA: 85 ± 2.5 %
- Plume height: 3 ± 1 km
- Albedo: 5%
- No cloud.
- Observation geometry: pixel dependent.

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- TROPOMI and IASI observations of HONO over many fire locations worldwide.
- Retrieved HONO vertical columns of the same order of magnitude. Discrepancies are primarily due to differences in horizontal-temporal sampling and vertical sensitivity.
- Aircraft and TROPOMI HONO VCD measurements agree reasonably well, but satellite AMF uncertainties are very large.
- Promising results using geostationary observations (GEMS and TEMPO).
- More research needed on retrievals, validation, interpretation of the results, as well as modelling.

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### **ESA DINAR project:**

Development and Interpretation of improved Nitrous Acid Retrievals

- Webpage: <u>http://hono.aeronomie.be</u>
  - > TROPOMI L2 HONO data (May 2018 April 2024).
  - ➢ IASI L2 HONO data (Jan 2007 Feb 2024; MetOp-A, -B, -C).
  - Documentation (ATBD, Validation Report, Science Roadmap, etc).
- Contact: <u>theys@aeronomie.be</u>

Bruno.Franco@ulb.be, Lieven.Clarisse@ulb.be (IASI data)

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