



Study of NO₂ and HCHO vertical profile measurement based on Fast Synchronous MAX-DOAS

Jiangman Xu^{1,2}, Ang Li^{1,*}, Min Qin¹, Zhaokun Hu¹, Hairong Zhang^{1,2}

¹ Key Laboratory of Environmental Optics and Technology, Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Hefei Institutes of Physical Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, China

² University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China

Correspondence to: Ang Li (angli@aiofm.ac.cn)

Abstract: This study investigates a multi-elevation Fast Synchronous Multi-Axis Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (FS MAX-DOAS) observation system that can rapidly acquire trace gas profiles. It modifies the conventional MAX-DOAS method by sequentially scanning at elevation angles using motors. The new system incorporates a two-dimensional area array Charge Coupled Device (CCD) grating spectrometer, small field-of-view telescopes (<1°), a high-speed shutter switching module, and a multi-mode multi-core fiber to enable multi-channel spectroscopy and significantly enhance the time resolution of the collected spectra (one elevation cycle within two minutes). When selecting the spectrometer grating, the impact of spectral resolution on the detection of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and formaldehyde (HCHO) by FS MAX-DOAS was simulated and analyzed. The optimal resolution range was determined to be 0.3-0.6nm. The selection of the number of binning rows in the acquisition settings considers the signal-to-noise ratio of the pixels in each row to enhance the quality of the spectral data. Two-step acquisition is used for low-elevation angles within one cycle to overcome the influence of variations in light intensity. A comparative test was conducted on outfield NO₂ and HCHO measurements using differential optical absorption spectroscopy. Compared with the differential slant column densities(dSCDs) at each elevation angle measured by the MAX-DOAS system, the Pearson correlation coefficient of NO₂ reached 0.9, while for HCHO it ranged mostly between 0.76 and 0.85. The results of the slant column concentration inversion indicate that the root mean square (RMS) of the FS MAX-DOAS spectrum inversion can consistently be lower than that of MAX-DOAS over an extended period. The profile results show that the diurnal variation trend of the two systems was consistent, and because of the enhanced time resolution, the gas profile obtained by the former system can provide more detailed information. Compared with the near-ground NO₂ concentration measured by the long-path DOAS system, the daily variation trend shows a characteristic of being high in the morning and starting to decrease at noon, and the correlation coefficient between FS MAX-DOAS and LP -DOAS is higher (R



= 0.880). The FS MAX-DOAS system can quickly and simultaneously obtain the vertical distribution profiles of NO₂ and HCHO with high accuracy, providing a basis for mobile MAX-DOAS to achieve gas profile inversion.

1. Introduction

35 Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a toxic gas with a pungent odor and is a key pollutant that affects ambient air quality and human health (Jion et al., 2023). NO₂ can be generated from ozone, and in recent years, its surface concentration in urban areas has increased, leading to an elevated risk of respiratory diseases and other serious health conditions (Kuerban et al., 2020). Emissions from industrial activities have exacerbated NO₂ pollution. The main sources of NO₂ are fossil fuel combustion, vehicle exhaust, and
40 power generation. Formaldehyde (HCHO) is a carbonyl compound that triggers photochemical reactions in air pollutants. The lifespan of HCHO is very short in the troposphere, and its photolysis produces hydroxyl radicals (OH), which drive the photooxidation process and ultimately lead to the formation of ozone (Lui, 2017). These pollution gases have caused numerous adverse effects in the ambient atmosphere.

45 At present, detection methods for NO₂ and HCHO mainly include electrochemical sensors, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Laser-Induced Fluorescence Spectroscopy (LIF), Differential Absorption Lidar Technology (DIAL), and Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS). Traditional chemical methods can be traced back to the 1950s; however, these methods are currently not widely used due to certain deficiencies in data quality. The University of Liège in Belgium (Franco et al.,
50 2015) used ground-based FTIR and MAX-DOAS to obtain the HCHO profile at a station in the Swiss Alps. They also employed a chemical transport model to simulate the total column volume and compared it with the data from the two instruments. The University of L'Aquila (Di Carlo et al., 2013) developed a thermal dissociation laser-induced fluorescence instrument to measure NO₂ and compared it with a chemiluminescence system to evaluate the instrument's performance. The DOAS technology is a non-
55 contact measurement method with a broad measurement range and an extensive monitoring range, capable of simultaneously measuring multiple gases. The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (Lee et al., 2005) verified the feasibility of the LP-DOAS system for the simultaneous measurement of NO₂, SO₂, and HCHO in Asian urban areas, with a detection limit at the ppb level. As a passive DOAS technology, MAX-DOAS uses sunlight as the light source, which makes it easy to operate
60 and detect the vertical profiles of multiple gases simultaneously. The Heidelberg University in



Germany(Hönniger and Platt, 2002) took the lead in using MAX-DOAS for the first time in Canada's ALERT2000 polar sunrise experiment. In this experiment, the observation mode of each off-axis angle was introduced based on the zenith angle to obtain the vertical profile of BrO and it was found that dSCDs decreased with the increase in elevation angle, which can be traced back to an earlier study by Sanders et al(Sanders et al., 1993), who used off-axis geometry to observe stratospheric OCIO in Antarctica. Roland J. Leigh(Leigh et al., 2006)from the University of Leicester in the UK developed a device for synchronous observation at off-axis angles to monitor rapidly changing urban NO₂ concentration, which improved the time resolution and proved the potential of synchronous observation method to gather information on rapidly changing NO₂ concentrations and spatial distribution in the environment. However, he did not investigate the vertical profile distribution of NO₂ any further. In recent years, research on MAX-DOAS gas profile inversion has matured. Wang Y et al(Wang Yang et al., 2013) studied a method based on the optimal estimation method (OE, first proposed by Frieß et al in 2006) to obtain the vertical profile and vertical column concentration of tropospheric NO₂. Wagner(Wagner et al., 2011) used the look-up table method (first proposed by Li Xin from Peking University in 2010) to invert the profile distribution of NO₂ and HCHO in the troposphere in Milan during the summer of 2003. However, the configuration of the MAX -DOAS system, which depends on stepper motors to adjust the telescope angle, has hardly changed(Heckel et al., 2005; Tian et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2017). The efficiency of spectral collection in MAX-DOAS needs improvement, and enhancing the temporal resolution of MAX-DOAS is crucial for studying the gas profile distribution using mobile MAX-DOAS. Table 1 presents the time resolutions of various MAX-DOAS equipment worldwide in recent years, which are generally low.

Table 1 The time resolution of some MAX-DOAS equipment in the world

Location	Instrument parameter	Targets	Temporal resolution	Reference
India	Angels:1°,2°,3°,5°,10°,20°,40°,90°, FWHM=0.7nm	CHOCHO	9min	Mriganka Sekhar Biswas et al.(2023)(Biswas et al., 2023)
Vienna	Angels:1°,2°,3°,4°,5°,10°,15°,30°, 90°, FWHM=0.7nm	NO ₂ ,HCHO, CHOCHO	6min	Stefen F.Schreier et al.(2020)(Schreier et al.,



2020)				
Shanghai	Angels:5°,10°,15°,20°,90°, FWHM=0.6nm	NO ₂	5-15min	K.L. Chan(2015)(Chan et al., 2015)
Hong Kong	Angels:3°,4°,5°,6°,8°,10°,15°, 30°,45°,90°, FWHM=0.7nm	NO ₂ ,O ₄	10min	M. Wiegner(2018)(Chan et al., 2018)

In this study, we introduce a fast synchronous MAX-DOAS system capable of swiftly acquiring trace gas profiles. Combined with the concept of multi-channel spectroscopy, simultaneous observations at multiple elevation angles are conducted, significantly enhancing the temporal resolution of spectrum acquisition. The selection of the number of binning rows in CCD takes into account the signal-to-noise ratio of each row of pixels to improve spectral quality. A two-step acquisition strategy is adopted in the acquisition program to mitigate the differences in light intensity between high and low-elevation angles. The performance of the established FS MAX-DOAS system was verified through comparative experiments with ground-based MAX-DOAS and LP-DOAS for NO₂ and HCHO detection. The RMS of the new system's spectral inversion was consistently lower than that of MAX-DOAS for an extended period. The gas profile of the FS MAX-DOAS can also provide more information and the FS MAX-DOAS system can quickly and accurately obtain the vertical distribution profiles of NO₂ and HCHO simultaneously.

2. Measurement principle

2.1. Dispersive spectrometer with Binning technology

In this study, an IsoPlane series spectrometer (Princeton Instruments) was used. The core spectroscopic element is a grooved grating with high diffraction efficiency(Zhu Jiacheng et al., 2017). It features a patented astigmatism-free Schmidt-Czerny-Turner design spectroscopic structure. Compared with the typical Czerny-Turner optical path structure(You et al., 2004), the astigmatism on the focal plane is eliminated, and the optical aberration is significantly reduced. The spectral signal receiving part consists of a two-dimensional area array CCD. The CCD pixel binning technology(Westra et al., 2009) can greatly reduce the spectrum collection time. Binning occurs in the charge domain, making it essentially a noise-free operation. This leads to lower readout noise and an increased signal in the register due to the sum of multiple pixel signals. Consequently, this leads to a higher spectral signal-to-noise ratio and faster signal output rate. However, the disadvantage is that a certain spectral resolution is sacrificed.

2.2. MAX-DOAS retrieval



MAX-DOAS technology combines multiple observation elevation angles to measure the atmospheric spectrum. It is different from active DOAS technology, which uses scattered solar light as the light source.

110 This technology considers multiple scattering radiation transfer models and aerosol conditions and is often used to study tropospheric trace gases such as NO₂, BrO, SO₂, HCHO, and H₂O. The principle basis of this technology for quantitative gas analysis is Lambert-Beer's law(Platt and Stutz, 2008).

$$I(\lambda) = I_0(\lambda) \cdot \exp\left[-\sum_{j=1}^n \sigma^j(\lambda) \cdot C_j \cdot L\right] \quad (1)$$

In the formula $I(\lambda)$, $I_0(\lambda)$, $\sigma^j(\lambda)$, and C_j respectively represent the measured spectrum after
115 atmospheric absorption and extinction, the zenith spectrum without extinction, the gas absorption cross section and column density, L represents the optical path of light as it travels through the absorbing gas. According to the initial step of spectral analysis in the MAX-DOAS method inversion process, this study used QDOAS software to calculate the differential slant column concentration of trace gases (<http://uv-vis.aeronomie.be/software/QDOAS/>). This process uses the least-squares fitting algorithm to solve the
120 differential slant column concentration of gases. It employs low-order polynomials to represent Rayleigh scattering, Mie scattering and other broadband attenuation, with the primary focus being on analyzing the contribution of narrow-band spectral structure characteristic absorption to optical thickness. Since dSCDs depend on the geometry of the observation, sun position, cloud interference, aerosol load, surface reflectivity, etc. It cannot intuitively represent the spatial information of the gas and usually needs to be
125 converted into vertical column density (VCD)(Rozanov and Rozanov, 2010).

$$VCD = \frac{DSCD}{DAMF} = \frac{dSCD_{\alpha=90^\circ} - dSCD_{\alpha=90^\circ}}{AMF_{\alpha=90^\circ} - AMF_{\alpha=90^\circ}} \quad (2)$$

where AMF is the atmospheric mass factor, usually determined through the atmospheric radiative transfer model (RTM). This study uses the PriAM algorithm(Wang et al., 2018; Wang Yang et al., 2013) jointly
130 developed by the Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics and the Max Planck Institute of Chemistry, to invert the column concentration and vertical profile of the gases. This algorithm is based on the optimal estimation algorithm and combined with the SCIATRAN model. It considers the sensitivity of the gas slant column concentration at different viewing angles to the atmosphere at various altitudes, enabling the inversion of the vertical profile of the aerosol extinction coefficient and gas volume mixing ratio(VMR). Since aerosols have a significant impact on the transmission path of light in the atmosphere,



135 the first step of the algorithm involves calculating the weight function K_{04} that corresponds to the measurement state through RTM. This function is then used as input for the optimization method, along with the dSCDs from multiple altitude angles and gas priori profiles, to calculate the vertical profile of aerosol extinction coefficient and aerosol optical depth(AOD). The second step is to input the aerosol profile, aerosol single scattering albedo and asymmetry factor into the RTM. The gas concentration
140 vertical distribution inversion algorithm is used to obtain the gas tropospheric (0-4km) VMR vertical distribution profile and VCD(Ren et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2017).

3.Parameter analysis

In the study of MAX-DOAS detection of trace gases, the spectral resolution is directly related to the accuracy of the DOAS inversion. The FS MAX-DOAS system we constructed aims to simultaneously
145 obtain high-temporal resolution profiles of NO_2 and HCHO. This section analyzes the optimal resolution for detecting the two gases simultaneously. The characteristic absorption bands of the gases under study gases are located in different spectral bands. Combined with the spectral band of the FS MAX-DOAS, the optimal UV inversion bands for the two gases were determined based on the recommended configuration of the international CINDI campaign, HCHO(336.5-359nm)(Pinardi et al., 2013) and
150 NO_2 (338-370nm)(Roscoe et al., 2010). The high-resolution standard absorption cross sections for trace gas analysis were obtained from the MPI-Mainz UV/VIS database. The QDOAS software can automatically identify the resolution of the entire detection spectrum band and convolved it with the standard absorption cross-section $\sigma(\lambda)$ to achieve the same resolution level as the spectrum being analyzed. The differential absorption cross section $\sigma'(\lambda)$ can be expressed as

$$155 \quad \sigma'(\lambda) = (G * \sigma)(\lambda) = \int \sigma(\lambda') \cdot G(\lambda - \lambda') d\lambda' \quad (3)$$

In the formula, $G(x)$ is a Gaussian instrument function.

3.1 Effects of resolution on absorption characteristics

$\sigma'(\lambda)$ is obtained by convolving the high-resolution gas standard absorption cross-section with the instrument function of different spectral resolutions, as shown in Fig 1. As the $\sigma'(\lambda)$ of NO_2 and HCHO
160 continue to increase with Γ_0 , the shapes of their characteristic absorption structures change. The main manifestations are as follows: there is a shift in the position where the strongest absorption structure appears; the characteristic absorption of the gas molecules becomes flat at lower resolutions, and the fine feature absorption at high resolutions gradually disappears; simultaneously, a decrease in resolution also



reduces the differential absorption cross-section value, and the overall height of the characteristic
absorption bands decreases.

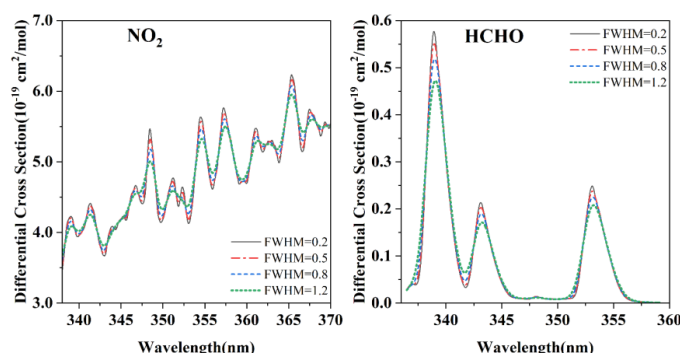


Figure 1 Differential absorption cross sections of NO₂ and HCHO at different spectral resolutions

3.2 Effects of resolution on differential absorption cross-section

DOAS technology mainly measures the differential optical thickness (D') of the gas. The D' of gas as a
function of resolution Γ_0 is proportional to its differential absorption cross-section $\sigma'(\lambda)$. As Γ_0 increases,
the value of $\sigma'(\lambda)$ continuously decreases, and due to the differences in the characteristic absorption of
different gases across different bands, their trends change with Γ_0 differ. Select two wavelengths with
strong absorption for the two gases being measured, and calculate the relative changes in the differential
absorption cross-sections at different resolutions. Figure 2 shows the changing trend of the maximum
 $\sigma'(\lambda)$ of the gas with Γ_0 at the selected wavelengths.

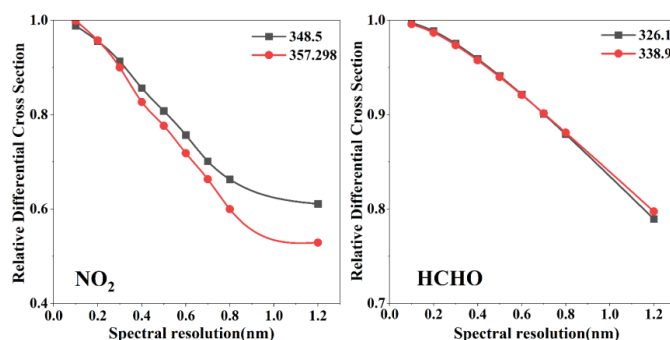


Figure 2 The changing trend of differential absorption cross-section of NO₂ and HCHO with resolution

It can be seen from the figure that the slope changes of the two curves of HCHO are basically the same,
indicating that the influence of Γ_0 on the differential absorption cross-section value $\sigma'(\lambda)$ of HCHO is



consistent at different wavelengths. The slope change of the NO₂ curve is significantly larger. The influences of Γ_0 on $\sigma'(\lambda)$ vary significantly at different wavelengths. For NO₂, when Γ_0 is greater than 1 nm, the decreasing trend of $\sigma'(\lambda)$ slows down. Therefore, even the same gas is affected differently by the resolution at different absorption wavelengths. Although the change in $\sigma'(\lambda)$ with Γ_0 is more complicated, in general, the differential absorption cross-section value decreases as the resolution value increases. Ignoring the influence of other factors, the minimum detection limit of the gas concentration is:

$$c_{\min} = \frac{D_0}{\sigma'(\lambda, \Gamma_0) \cdot L} \quad (4)$$

where, c_{\min} is the minimum detectable concentration of the gas, D_0 is the minimum detectable optical thickness, and $\sigma'(\lambda, \Gamma_0)$ is the differential absorption cross-section of the gas at a certain wavelength and resolution. $\sigma'(\lambda)$ decreases as Γ_0 increases. Combined with Formula 4, the detection limit of gas decreases as Γ_0 increases. Therefore, in order to reduce the detection limit, the system should ensure a smaller Γ_0 , that is, a higher spectral resolution.

3.3 Effects of resolution on signal-to-noise ratio

Theoretically, as long as $\sigma'(\Gamma_0)$ is any function of Γ_0 (it decreases as Γ_0 increases), $\sigma'(\Gamma_0)$ can be approximated as a linear function of Γ_0 :

$$\sigma'(\Gamma_0) = f(\Gamma_0) \approx \sigma \cdot (1 - b \cdot \Gamma_0) \quad (5)$$

where b is a constant. The relationship between signal-to-noise ratio D'/N and Γ_0 can be obtained:

$$D'/N = \sigma \cdot (1 - b \cdot \Gamma_0) \cdot \Gamma_0 \propto \Gamma_0 - b \cdot \Gamma_0^2 \quad (6)$$

Among them, $N = D_0$, the SNR has a quadratic function relationship with Γ_0 . In order to obtain the best SNR, the derivative of the quadratic function can be set to 0, and the optimal resolution Γ_{0opt} is:

$$\Gamma_{0opt} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot b} \quad (7)$$

The values of b of the measured gas at different wavelengths were obtained through linear fitting. The fitting process is explained using 348.6nm of NO₂ as an example in Fig 3. The calculation of the optimal resolution for the other gases is similar. The b values of NO₂ and HCHO in different wavebands and their corresponding Γ_{0opt} values obtained by fitting are listed in Table 2. If two gases are detected simultaneously, the system should ensure that the spectral resolution is optimally between 0.2-



0.6nm.

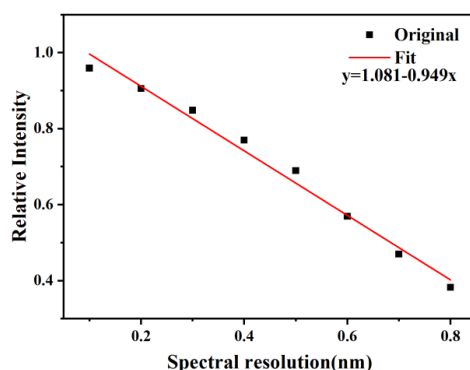


Figure 3 Linear fitting of NO_2 $\sigma'(\Gamma_0)$ and Γ_0 at 348.6nm

Table 2 Linear relationship between the differential absorption cross-section and spectral resolution

Compounds	Wavelength(nm)	Linear regression	b/nm^{-1}	$\Gamma_0 \text{ opt}/\text{nm}$
NO ₂	340.8	$Y=0.896-0.802x$	0.895	0.56
	368.5	$Y=0.804-1.856x$	2.308	0.22
HCHO	336.5	$Y=0.698-1.256x$	1.799	0.28
	358.1	$Y=1.124-1.348x$	1.199	0.42

4. Experimental system, parameters and acquisition program

4.1 Experimental system and parameter configuration

4.1.1 Experimental device

The Fast Synchronous MAX-DOAS(FS MAX-DOAS) we built is illustrated in Fig 4. The spectrometer used was the IsoPlane series from Princeton Instruments. We acquired a diffraction grating that fulfills the specifications for wavelength range and resolution. We used Princeton Instrument's fully integrated low-noise camera PIXIS series, which features thermoelectric cooling to -75 °C to effectively minimize dark current noise. It has a built-in area array CCD with pixel specifications of 512×2048 pixels. The ultraviolet anti-attenuation fiber used was also specially designed, as shown in Fig 5. The overall structure features a multi-mode multi-core design(Takenaga et al., 2011). The front end of the spectrometer's slit was connected to form a bundle, while the other end connected to the telescope was divided into twelve bundles. The twelve split beams are divided into three groups: B, C and D; one group



includes four beams, as shown in the fiber end face in Fig 6. Each split bundle of class C and D integrates
 225 two cores that correspond to a viewing angle. In other words, each viewing angle can illuminate two
 binning areas in the CCD; in order to ensure that each viewing angle spectrum has its corresponding 90°
 spectrum, four cores were integrated into each class B beam, corresponding to two viewing angles. The
 A-end connected to the spectrometer was combined and divided into four small areas to maximize the
 use of the CCD imaging surface. The eight inner cores in each area were arranged in a crossed Y-shaped
 230 structure. The fiber design meets the requirement that the spectra of low angles and their corresponding
 90° responses originate from the same CCD region. This design helps suppress the differences in the
 spectral structure caused by variations in CCD performance. To achieve multi-angle simultaneous
 collection, telescopes that receive scattered light must be redesigned. We designed a compact and
 lightweight achromatic triplet lens optimized for the UV band (290–400nm)(Tang et al., 2020). In order
 235 to avoid crosstalk between signals at various angles, the field of view angle needs to be within 1°, and
 the actual field of view angle range of the designed lens is 0.52–0.72°, which satisfies the experimental
 requirements. We have also developed a multi-channel electromagnet mechanical shutter control system
 to switch between the low-angle and 90° angle telescopes. The computer sent instructions to the
 microcontroller following the established serial communication protocol. A shutter corresponds to a byte
 240 address and is controlled independently. The control byte has only two states: ON and OFF. In this way,
 the shutter was controlled to open at the required angle to receive the optical signal. This allowed for
 obtaining spectra from both low angles and 90° angles without interference between them.

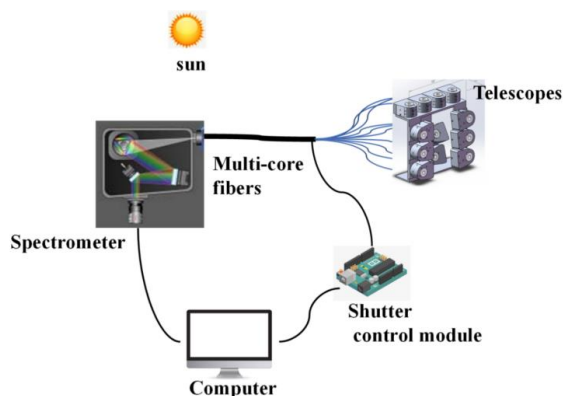


Figure 4 Schematic diagram of FS MAX-DOAS system structure

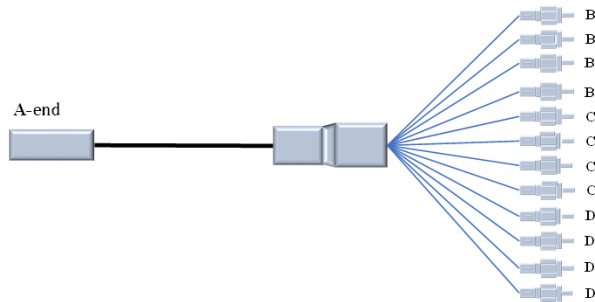


Figure 5 Appearance diagram of optical fiber

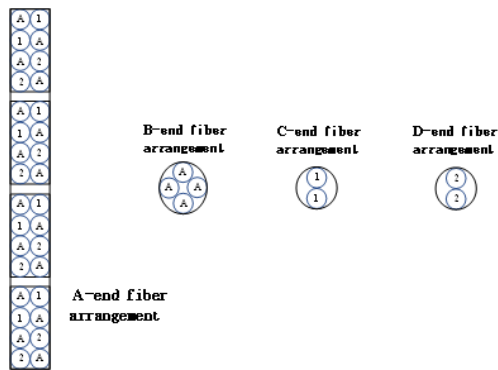


Figure 6 Optical fiber arrangement at A, B, C, and D ends

4.1.2 Optical parameters of each channel

We use the idea of multi-channel spectroscopy to partition the entire area array CCD into multiple sections, creating independent spectral detection systems with a spectrometer and telescopes. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the optical parameters of each channel, and according to the analysis in Section 3.3, the optimal resolution ranges for NO₂ and HCHO inversions are different. When selecting the grating specification and slit width for the experiments, a comprehensive consideration must be taken to select a configuration that can simultaneously satisfy the inversion of both gases. The spectral resolution of a fiber spectrometer system is determined by the fiber core diameter, the number of grating lines, and the slit width. In theory, when the fiber core diameter is determined, the greater the number of grating lines and the narrower the slit, the higher the resolution(Li et al., 2020). The system used an 1800g/m grating and a slit width of 300um. The optical parameters of each channel are tested, as listed in Table 3. Combined with the analysis of the optimal resolution for detecting two gases in Section 3, the resolution of each channel of this system covers a range of 0.3-0.6nm, meeting the requirements for the



simultaneous detection of the two gases.

Table 3 Optical parameters of each optical fiber core

Fiber number	FOV(°)	range(nm)	Resolution(nm)
C1-1(5°)	0.6112	307.1807-371.5234	0.39-0.58
C1-2(5°)	0.6112	306.5083-370.8228	0.31-0.61
C2-1(10°)	0.6112	306.5376-370.8599	0.27-0.53
C2-2(10°)	0.6112	306.6827-370.8126	0.30-0.61
C3-1(15°)	0.6112	306.6208-370.8902	0.32-0.59
C3-2(15°)	0.6112	307.1971-371.5428	0.43-0.56
C4-1(1°)	0.5278	307.1646-371.4931	0.40-0.54
C4-2(1°)	0.5278	307.1782-371.4896	0.43-0.58
D1-1(30°)	0.6388	307.1970-371.5342	0.35-0.52
D1-2(30°)	0.6388	306.6421-370.9483	0.34-0.60
D2-1(8°)	0.6112	306.5851-370.8193	0.42-0.60
D2-2(8°)	0.6112	307.2105-371.5200	0.40-0.58
D3-1(2°)	0.5833	307.2620-371.6036	0.37-0.58
D3-2(2°)	0.5833	306.5376-370.8126	0.45-0.59
D4-1(3°)	0.5833	307.2620-371.6036	0.35-0.53

4.2 Collection control method

265 **4.2.1 Number selection of binning rows**

An excessively large binning area can easily lead to the inclusion of spectra from other neighboring angles, thereby impacting the quality of the spectrum within that area. It was necessary to select the number of qualified rows according to the SNR for binning .

For the receiving module CCD camera in the FS MAX -DOAS system , the SNR is an indicator of the
270 imaging quality(Cota et al., 2009). During the CCD imaging process, in addition to the real signal, a series of uncertain noises are also introduced(Uncertainty of the optical signal itself, thermal motion of electrons, electronic noise, etc.). The first part is the shot noise generated by the uncertainty in the optical signal, the second part is the dark current due to the thermal motion of the electrons; and the third part is the readout noise caused by the signal interference from the on-chip amplifier(Wang et al., 2013). In the



275 experiment, the CCD was cooled to -70 °C to reduce the dark current noise.

According to the theoretical SNR analysis, quantitative analysis is still necessary to enhance the spectral quality and improve the SNR of CCD cameras. In order to facilitate signal collection, experimental analysis, calculations, and specific tools were used. The signal value output from the fiber spectrometer system is a value mixed with noise. Therefore, an approximate calculation method was used to determine
280 the corrected average value of the output signal, which represents the signal effective value \overline{U}_f and the average value of the signal jitter corresponding to the noise value \overline{C} , then the SNR calculation formula is

$$SNR = \frac{\overline{U}_f}{\overline{C}} \quad (8)$$

$$\overline{U}_{fa} = \overline{U}_a - \overline{U}_{dark} \quad (9)$$

285 \overline{U}_{fa} of a single pixel is obtained from Formula 9, \overline{U}_a is the average value of multiple measurements of the a-th pixel under lighting conditions with a certain integration time, and \overline{U}_{dark} is the average value of the dark background measured without light under the same condition. The average value of signal jitter \overline{C}_a is represented by the RMS of the jitter values measured multiple times by a single pixel, which satisfies

$$290 \quad \overline{C}_a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_n (U_{ai} - \overline{U}_a)^2} \quad (10)$$

N is the number of measurements used to calculate the average, and U_{ai} is the i-th measurement value of the a-th pixel. Substituting equations 5 and 6 into 7, the signal-to-noise ratio of a single pixel SNR_a is

$$SNR_a = \frac{\overline{U}_a - \overline{U}_{dark}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_n (U_{ai} - \overline{U}_a)^2}} \quad (11)$$

295 From the above analysis, it is known that the SNR of the fiber spectrometer is related to the degree of pixel exposure. Therefore, the SNR calculation is based on the degree of exposure achieved during the actual data collection process. The pixels were analyzed according to the level of exposure attained during the actual collection process. A broadband light source was used to scan multiple times in both



clear and dark conditions to obtain the pixel data for exposed and non-exposed areas, respectively.

300 Formula 8 is used to calculate the SNR of the pixels in the illuminated area of each binning area. The SNR of the 2-3 lines at the upper and lower edges of 15 lines in each area is lower, ranging between 64.1 and 82.2, while the more concentrated part of the spectrum signal in the middle lines mostly falls between 97.5-123.1. In practical measurement, it should be noted that reducing the number of rows necessitates increasing the integration time to achieve a certain light intensity, which will compromise the time

305 resolution. Taking comprehensive considerations into account, the binning area in the experiment mostly consists of 10-12 rows. The SNR of each row was higher than 100 to ensure the quality of the collected spectra.

4.2.2 Optimized collection of scattered light at pitch angles

The conventional MAX-DOAS system typically employs a motor to rotate the lens to adjust the angle of

310 spectrum collection. Since only one angle of light enters the spectrometer at a time, each angle does not interfere with the other. It is easier to control the integration time to achieve the same spectral intensity level for all angles (Pinardi et al., 2013). The angles of the lens in this experiment were based on the MAX-DOAS setting (Zhang et al., 2023). The multi-channel combined optical fiber was used to collect spectra of all pitch angles (1° , 2° , 3° , 5° , 8° , 10° , 15° , 30°) simultaneously. However, there

315 was a significant disparity in light intensity at each angle, making it impossible to ensure uniform light intensity levels at each angle with the same integration time. In DOAS inversion, accurate results are only achieved when the spectrum reaches sufficient light intensity and in order to minimize the cycle time of low angles, it is not suitable to divide low angles into multiple groups. A high-speed electronic shutter controller was also designed in the experiment. The control program divides the pitch angles into

320 two parts (1° , 2° , 3° , and 5° form one group, and 8° , 10° , 15° , and 30° form another), ensuring that the light intensity of the collected spectrum meets the inversion requirements.

5. Results and discussion

5.1 Spectral retrieval

The FS MAX-DOAS system achieves continuous operation through the automatic acquisition program.

325 The basic strategy is to first control the integration time to achieve the desired light intensity conditions and then adjust the averaging time to ensure a constant total acquisition time for each spectrum. The integration time is affected by weather and lighting conditions. Spectra with a long integration time and poor quality must be excluded during the actual spectrum processing. All measured spectra were



subjected to bias and dark current correction(Chan et al., 2019) and analyzed using the QDOAS software
 330 (http://uv-vis.aeronomie.bc/software/QDOAS/). The fitting wavebands of NO₂ and HCHO were 338-370
 and 336.5-359nm respectively. This study used the zenith spectrum ($\alpha = 90^\circ$) at noon each day as the
 reference spectrum for analyzing dSCDs. A low-order polynomial was added to the fitting to eliminate
 broadband structures caused by Rayleigh and Mie scattering. The setting for the DOAS inversion of these
 gases are listed in Table 4. Fig 7 shows an example of the DOAS fitting of NO₂ and HCHO in the
 335 spectrum at a 15° observation angle on October 24, 2023, The dSCD of NO₂ is 6.78×10^{16} molec/cm²,
 RMS = 6.29×10^{-4} , while the dSCD of HCHO is 1.89×10^{16} molec/cm², RMS= 6.11×10^{-4} .

Table 4 Parameter configurations of QDOAS inversion NO₂, HCHO, “✓”means the parameters used in the inversion.

Parameter	Data Source	Species	
		NO ₂	HCHO
Wavelength range(nm)		338-370	336.5-359
NO ₂	220 and 298K, Io-corrected, (Vandaele et al,1998)	✓	✓
O ₃	223 and 293K, Io-corrected, (Serdyuchenko et al,2014)	✓	✓
O ₄	293K, (Thalman and Volkamer, 2013)	✓	✓
HCHO	297K,(Meller and Moortgat,2000)	✓	✓
BrO	223K,(Fleischmann et al,2004)	✓	✓
Ring		Calculated by QDOAS	
Polynomial degree		5	5
Intensity offset		Polynomial of order 1(two coefficients)	

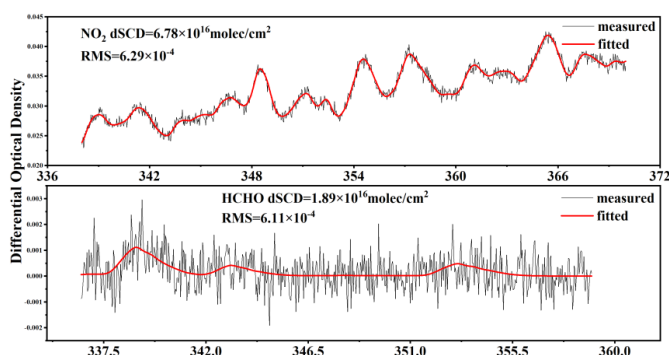


Figure 7 NO₂, HCHO fitting example(15°)

5.2 Comparison of NO₂ and HCHO MAX-DOAS dSCDs

The FS MAX-DOAS is located on the seventh floor of the Laboratory Building at the Hefei Institutes of Physical Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences. A comparative test was carried out on May 16-18, 2024, using the motor-scanned ground-based MAX-DOAS. Both sets of equipment were oriented to the south, and NO₂ and HCHO were measured simultaneously. The specific positions are shown in Fig 8. The weather was good and cloudless during the experiment, typical of early summer, and the lighting conditions varied greatly throughout the day. Before the actual inversion, the low-quality spectra with excessively long integration time were first removed. Subsequently, the QDOAS results with high RMS values and abnormal concentration fluctuation values were deleted. The data was mostly concentrated between 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM during the day.

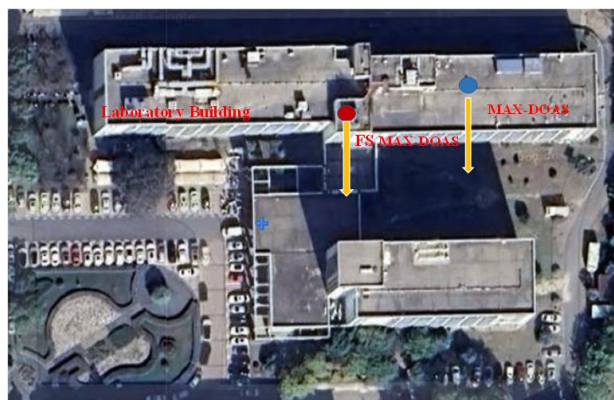
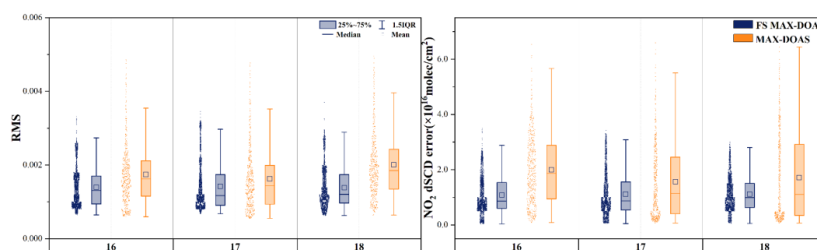


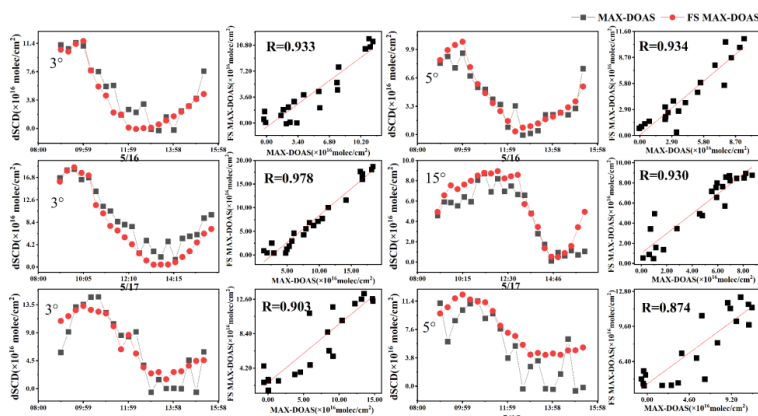
Figure 8 The specific location of the FS MAX-DOAS and MAX-DOAS (from © Google Maps)

Figure 9 and 10 show the RMS, dSCD errors, dSCD trends and correlation of NO₂ and HCHO retrieved from spectra collected at several angles by FS MAX-DOAS and MAX-DOAS during the observation



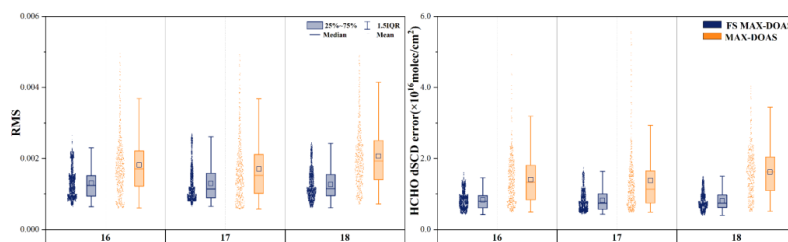
355 period. The FS MAX-DOAS collected the data at each angle simultaneously, Although two-step
processing was performed at low angles, one cycle was essentially completed in approximately one and
a half minutes. In contrast, the MAX-DOAS system uses a motor to scan a single scope, with one cycle
lasting for eight minutes (the exact time may vary slightly depending on the lighting conditions). For the
sake of comparison convenience, the two sets of concentration data were averaged over a 20-minute
360 period. Generally, the correlation coefficient of NO_2 is higher than that of HCHO, and R exceeds 0.9.
The correlation coefficient of the two sets of data at a 3° elevation angle on May 17th reached 0.978.
The concentration differences of NO_2 between the two devices were also smaller. The data correlation
coefficient of HCHO was mostly between 0.76 and 0.85, but the correlation coefficient of the
concentration data at 8° on May 17th reached 0.887. The RMS and dSCD errors can be used as indices
365 to measure the accuracy of the inversion of the DOAS dSCD. It can also be seen from the boxplot
comparison of the two results that the overall RMS and dSCD errors of the FS MAX-DOAS inversion
of NO_2 and HCHO are lower than those of MAX-DOAS. It also demonstrates that the inversion results
of FS MAX-DOAS are more stable and accurate. In general, the HCHO dSCDs detected by the FS MAX-
DOAS were lower than those detected by the MAX-DOAS. From the perspective of the concentration
370 change trend, both NO_2 and HCHO showed that the dSCD values inverted by the FS MAX-DOAS
changed more smoothly compared to the MAX-DOAS data, which exhibited more fluctuations. The
difference can be attributed to the lower temporal resolution of MAX-DOAS and the increased data
fluctuations after time-average processing.





375

Figure 9 Comparison of NO₂ dSCDs between FS MAX-DOAS and MAX-DOAS (20 minutes average processing)



380

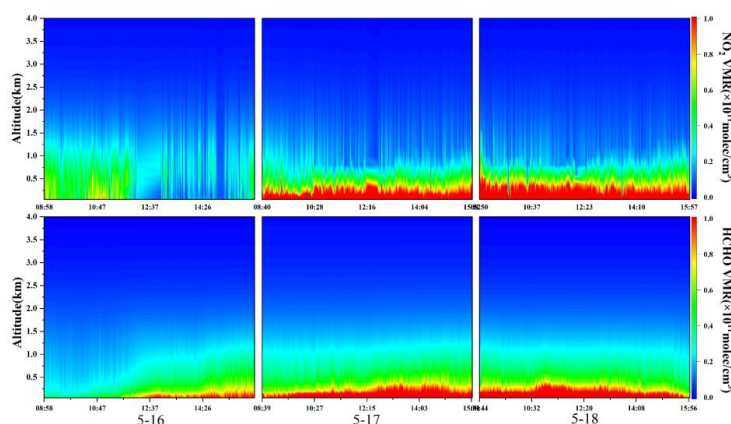
Figure 10 Comparison of HCHO dSCDs between FS MAX-DOAS and MAX-DOAS (20 minutes average processing)

5.3 Vertical profiles of NO₂ and HCHO

The PriAM algorithm was used to further analyze the trace gas slant column concentration obtained in this observational experiment. Four kilometers of vertical profiles of NO₂ and HCHO were generated, as



385 shown in Fig 11. NO_2 exhibited significant pollution levels throughout the day from the 17th to the 18th during the observation period and was transported vertically. The concentration levels was lower than those in autumn and winter. However, the high concentration of HCHO in early summer was related to the photochemical oxidation promoted by strong solar radiation and high temperature. From the 16th to the 18th, there were consecutive sunny days. A continuous process of pollution accumulation can be observed in Fig 11, where the vertical distribution of HCHO was generally lower than that of NO_2 . Figure 12 shows a comparison of the original vertical profiles of HCHO obtained by the two systems on May 17th. The trend of change was consistent during the time period from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm. Since FS MAX-DOAS significantly improves the time resolution, the profile on the right is more detailed than the one on the left. However, the concentration value of the profile measured by the new method was slightly different from that of MAX-DOAS within a height of 1km, typically varying by around 8%. Figure 13 shows the comparison of a single vertical distribution of NO_2 measured by the two systems at 10:23 on the 17th, Both distributions follow an exponential pattern, and the correlation coefficient between them is 0.987.



400 **Figure 11 NO_2 , HCHO profiles obtained by FS MAX-DOAS**

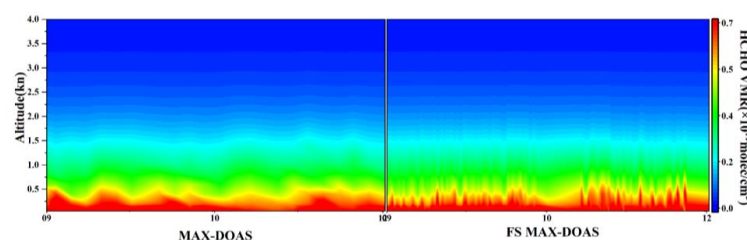




Figure 12 Comparison of FS MAX-DOAS and MAX-DOAS profiles on May 17 (HCHO, origin)

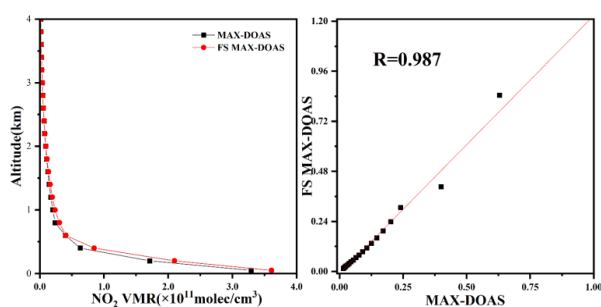


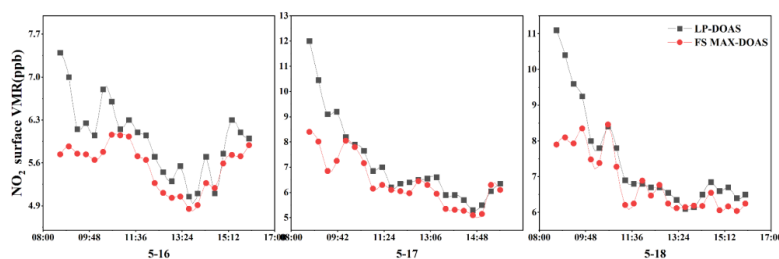
Figure 13 Comparison of a single profile of NO₂ at 10:23 on May 17

405 5.4 NO₂ surface Volume Mixing Ratios (VMR) comparison of LP-DOAS

During the measurement period of this experiment, an LP-DOAS was placed on the sixth floor of the Laboratory Building for long-term operation. It can measure NO₂, SO₂, HCHO, and other gases. Owing to the abnormal data of HCHO measured by LP-DOAS, Fig 15 only compares the near-surface VMR of NO₂ from FS MAX-DOAS and LP-DOAS. Generally, the concentration change trends of the two instruments were consistent, showing obvious diurnal variation characteristics of being high in the morning and starting to decrease at noon. The near-surface VMR of LP-DOAS was generally higher than that of FS MAX-DOAS. This LP-DOAS measured the average value within the 700-meter optical path between the telescope and the reflector, specific instrument location is shown in Fig 14. MAX-DOAS usually measures the average value over an effective optical path of approximately 10 km, and variations in the measured air mass lead to specific systematic discrepancies. The telescope of LP-DOAS was on the sixth floor of the Laboratory Building, the reflector was on the sixth floor of Building One, and there is an Innovation Avenue in the middle. In addition, the high volume of vehicles on this road during morning working hours caused the measured value of LP-DOAS to be much higher than that of FS MAX-DOAS before 10 am. The linear correlations between the NO₂ VMR measured by FS MAX-DOAS and MAX-DOAS with LP-DOAS were compared. The Pearson correlation coefficients of the two variables were 0.880 and 0.747, respectively, as shown in Fig 16.



Figure 14 LP-DOAS telescope, reflector position (optical path of 700m, from © Google Maps)



425 Figure 15 FS MAX-DOAS NO₂ surface VMR comparison with LP-DOAS

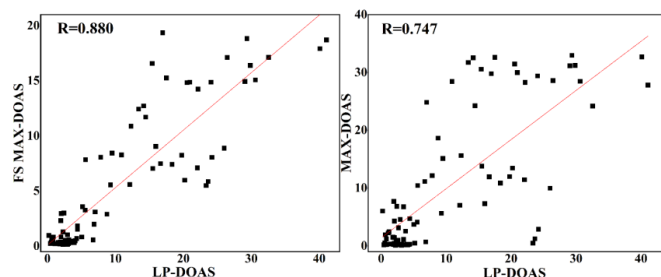


Figure 16 Correlation of NO₂ VMR measured by FS MAX-DOAS, MAX-DOAS with LP-DOAS

6. Summary

This article introduces an experimental system for rapidly acquiring trace gas profiles using multi-channel spectroscopy. The system controlled the angle of the telescopes as needed through the shutter switching module to capture scattered light. This light then entered the spectrometer at various locations on the area array CCD. Subsequently, the light was binned into spectral information with different pitch



angles, significantly enhancing the time resolution of spectral collection. The optimal resolution range (0.3-0.6 nm) for gas inversion was determined through simulation and analysis of the impact of spectral resolution on the detection of NO₂ and HCHO by FS MAX-DOAS. The system was placed on the seventh floor of the Laboratory Building to measure NO₂ and HCHO in the actual atmosphere and compare the data with MAX-DOAS and LP-DOAS during the same observation period (May 16-18, 2024). Among the comparison results of dSCDs at various angles between FS MAX-DOAS and MAX-DOAS, the linear correlation (R) of NO₂ reached 0.9. Specifically, the angles of 3° and 5° exhibited the highest correlation coefficients. The R for HCHO ranged mostly between 0.76 and 0.85, with 10° and 3° showing the highest correlation coefficients. The results of the QDOAS inversion showed that the RMS and dSCD errors of the FS MAX-DOAS spectra inversion consistently stayed lower than those of MAX-DOAS for an extended period. Owing to the improved temporal resolution, the gas profile obtained by the FS MAX-DOAS can show more details, and the correlation coefficient of a single NO₂ profile at 10:23 on May 17 was 0.987. Compared with the NO₂ near-surface concentration measured by the LP-DOAS, both exhibit a daily variation trend characterized by higher levels in the morning that start to decrease at noon. Due to the concentrated emissions from vehicles on the road in the morning and the difference in the optical path of the two systems, the concentration value of LP-DOAS before 10 am was significantly higher. In terms of correlation coefficients, the Pearson coefficient of FS MAX-DOAS (R=0.880) with LP-DOAS was higher than that of MAX-DOAS (R=0.747). This study modifies the previous mode of motor switching scopes and overcomes the limitation of low measurement time resolution. From the perspective of the dSCD inversion, the gas concentration in the new system was more stable, and the RMS value was lower. During the experiment, only a few data sources could be compared for data analysis. In future studies, a variety of data sources will be considered for comparison. This work can also be integrated with mobile platforms for navigational observation research, which is crucial for achieving mobile MAX-DOAS profile measurements. It can also be considered for implementing other gas profile detections, such as SO₂, etc.

Author contribution

Jiangman Xu: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Writing - original draft. Ang Li: Supervision, Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - review & editing. Min Qin: Data curation, Resources. Zhaokun Hu: Methodology, Writing – review & editing. Hairong Zhang: Resources.

Data availability

Data underlying the results presented in this paper are not publicly available at this time but may be obtained from the authors upon reasonable request.



465 **Acknowledgments**

This work was supported by the National Key Research and Development Project of China (No:2023YFC3705601) and National Natural Science Foundation of China (No:42105133).

We would like to thank KeTengEdit (www.ketengedit.com) for its linguistic assistance during the preparation of this manuscript.

470 **Competing Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References

Biswas, M. S., Mali, P., Lerot, C., De Smedt, I., and Mahajan, A. S.: Study of atmospheric glyoxal using multiple axis differential optical spectroscopy (MAX-DOAS) in India, *Atmospheric Environment*, 314, 120109, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2023.120109>, 2023.

Chan, K. L., Hartl, A., Lam, Y. F., Xie, P. H., Liu, W. Q., Cheung, H. M., Lampel, J., Pöhler, D., Li, A., Xu, J., Zhou, H. J., Ning, Z., and Wenig, M. O.: Observations of tropospheric NO₂ using ground based MAX-DOAS and OMI measurements during the Shanghai World Expo 2010, *Atmospheric Environment*, 119, 45–58, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.08.041>, 2015.

Chan, K. L., Wiegner, M., Wenig, M., and Pöhler, D.: Observations of tropospheric aerosols and NO₂ in Hong Kong over 5 years using ground based MAX-DOAS, *Science of The Total Environment*, 619–620, 1545–1556, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.10.153>, 2018.

Chan, K. L., Wang, Z., Ding, A., Heue, K.-P., Shen, Y., Wang, J., Zhang, F., Shi, Y., Hao, N., and Wenig, M.: MAX-DOAS measurements of tropospheric NO₂ and HCHO in Nanjing and a comparison to ozone monitoring instrument observations, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 19, 10051–10071, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-10051-2019>, 2019.

Cota, S. A., Florio, C. J., Duvall, D. J., and Leon, M. A.: The use of the general image quality equation in the design and evaluation of imaging systems, *SPIE Optical Engineering + Applications*, San Diego, CA, 27, 74580H, <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.829024>, 2009.

Di Carlo, P., Aruffo, E., Busilacchio, M., Giammaria, F., Dari-Salisburgo, C., Biancofiore, F., Visconti, G., Lee, J., Moller, S., Reeves, C. E., Bauguitte, S., Forster, G., Jones, R. L., and Ouyang, B.: Aircraft based four-channel thermal dissociation laser induced fluorescence instrument for simultaneous measurements of NO₂, total peroxy nitrate, total alkyl nitrate, and HNO₃, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 6, 971–980, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-6-971-2013>, 2013.

Franco, B., Hendrick, F., Van Roozendaal, M., Müller, J.-F., Stavrakou, T., Marais, E. A., Bovy, B., Bader, W., Fayt, C., Hermans, C., Lejeune, B., Pinardi, G., Servais, C., and Mahieu, E.: Retrievals of formaldehyde from ground-based FTIR and MAX-DOAS observations at the Jungfraujoch station and comparisons with GEOS-Chem and IMAGES model simulations, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 8, 1733–1756, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-8-1733-2015>, 2015.

Heckel, A., Richter, A., Tarsu, T., Wittrock, F., Hak, C., Pundt, I., Junkermann, W., and Burrows, J. P.: MAX-DOAS measurements of formaldehyde in the Po-Valley, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 2005.

Hönninger, G. and Platt, U.: Observations of BrO and its vertical distribution during surface ozone depletion at Alert, *Atmospheric Environment*, 36, 2481–2489, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310\(02\)00104-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310(02)00104-8), 2002.

Jion, Most. M. M. F., Jannat, J. N., Mia, Md. Y., Ali, Md. A., Islam, Md. S., Ibrahim, S. M., Pal, S. C., Islam, A., Sarker, A., Malafaia, G., Bilal, M., and Islam, A. R. M. T.: A critical review and prospect of NO₂ and SO₂ pollution over Asia: Hotspots, trends, and sources, *Science of The Total Environment*, 876, 162851, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.162851>, 2023.



Kuerban, M., Waili, Y., Fan, F., Liu, Y., Qin, W., Dore, A. J., Peng, J., Xu, W., and Zhang, F.: Spatio-temporal patterns of air pollution in China from 2015 to 2018 and implications for health risks, *Environmental Pollution*, 258, 113659, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2019.113659>, 2020.

Lee, J. S., Kim, Y. J., Kuk, B., Geyer, A., and Platt, U.: Simultaneous Measurements of Atmospheric Pollutants and Visibility with a Long-Path DOAS System in Urban Areas, *Environ Monit Assess*, 104, 281–293, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-005-1616-6>, 2005.

Leigh, R. J., Corlett, G. K., Friess, U., and Monks, P. S.: Concurrent multiaxis differential optical absorption spectroscopy system for the measurement of tropospheric nitrogen dioxide, *Appl. Opt.*, 45, 7504, <https://doi.org/10.1364/AO.45.007504>, 2006.

Li, S., Zhao, W., Xu, H., Qiu, L., and Wang, Y.: Optical system design of aberration-corrected Czerny–Turner imaging spectrometer with high resolution, *Optics Communications*, 459, 125015, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.optcom.2019.125015>, 2020.

Lui, K. H.: Seasonal behavior of carbonyls and source characterization of formaldehyde (HCHO) in ambient air, *Atmospheric Environment*, 2017.

Pinardi, G., Van Roozendaal, M., Abuhassan, N., Adams, C., Cede, A., Clémer, K., Fayt, C., Frieß, U., Gil, M., Herman, J., Hermans, C., Hendrick, F., Irie, H., Merlaud, A., Navarro Comas, M., Peters, E., Piter, A. J. M., Puenteadura, O., Richter, A., Schönhardt, A., Shaiganfar, R., Spinei, E., Strong, K., Takashima, H., Vrekoussis, M., Wagner, T., Wittrock, F., and Yilmaz, S.: MAX-DOAS formaldehyde slant column measurements during CINDI: intercomparison and analysis improvement, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 6, 167–185, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-6-167-2013>, 2013.

Platt, U. and Stutz, J.: *Differential optical absorption spectroscopy: principles and applications*, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 2008.

Ren, H., Li, A., Xie, P., Hu, Z., Xu, J., Huang, Y., Li, X., Zhong, H., Tian, X., Ren, B., Wang, S., and Chai, W.: Investigation of the Influence of Water Vapor on Heavy Pollution and Its Relationship With AOD Using MAX-DOAS on the Coast of the Yellow Sea, *JGR Atmospheres*, 126, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD034143>, 2021.

Roscoe, H. K., Van Roozendaal, M., Fayt, C., Du Piesanie, A., Abuhassan, N., Adams, C., Akrami, M., Cede, A., Chong, J., Clémer, K., Friess, U., Gil Ojeda, M., Goutail, F., Graves, R., Griesfeller, A., Grossmann, K., Hemerijckx, G., Hendrick, F., Herman, J., Hermans, C., Irie, H., Johnston, P. V., Kanaya, Y., Kreher, K., Leigh, R., Merlaud, A., Mount, G. H., Navarro, M., Oetjen, H., Pazmino, A., Perez-Camacho, M., Peters, E., Pinardi, G., Puenteadura, O., Richter, A., Schönhardt, A., Shaiganfar, R., Spinei, E., Strong, K., Takashima, H., Vlemmix, T., Vrekoussis, M., Wagner, T., Wittrock, F., Yela, M., Yilmaz, S., Boersma, F., Hains, J., Kroon, M., Piter, A., and Kim, Y. J.: Intercomparison of slant column measurements of NO₂ and O₄ by MAX-DOAS and zenith-sky UV and visible spectrometers, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 3, 1629–1646, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-3-1629-2010>, 2010.

Rozanov, V. V. and Rozanov, A. V.: Differential optical absorption spectroscopy (DOAS) and air mass factor concept for a multiply scattering vertically inhomogeneous medium: theoretical consideration, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 3, 751–780, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-3-751-2010>, 2010.

Sanders, R. W., Solomon, S., Smith, J. P., Perliski, L., Miller, H. L., Mount, G. H., Keys, J. G., and Schmeltekopf, A. L.: Visible and near-ultraviolet spectroscopy at McMurdo Station, Antarctica: 9. Observations of OCIO from April to October 1991, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 98, 7219–7228, <https://doi.org/10.1029/93JD00042>, 1993.

Schreier, S. F., Richter, A., Peters, E., Ostendorf, M., Schmalwieser, A. W., Weihs, P., and Burrows, J. P.: Dual ground-based MAX-DOAS observations in Vienna, Austria: Evaluation of horizontal and temporal NO₂, HCHO, and CHOCHO distributions and comparison with independent data sets, *Atmospheric Environment*, X, 5, 100059, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aecao.2019.100059>, 2020.



Takenaga, K., Arakawa, Y., Sasaki, Y., Tanigawa, S., Matsuo, S., Saitoh, K., and Koshiba, M.: A large effective area multi-core fiber with an optimized cladding thickness, *Opt. Express*, 19, B543, <https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.19.00B543>, 2011.

Tang, D., Chen, L., Liu, J., and Zhang, X.: Achromatic metasurface doublet with a wide incident angle for light focusing, *Opt. Express*, 28, 12209, <https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.392197>, 2020.

Tian, X., Xie, P., Xu, J., Wang, Y., Li, A., Wu, F., Hu, Z., Liu, C., and Zhang, Q.: Ground-based MAX-DOAS observations of tropospheric formaldehyde VCDs and comparisons with the CAMS model at a rural site near Beijing during APEC 2014, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 19, 3375–3393, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-3375-2019>, 2019.

Wagner, T., Beirle, S., Brauers, T., Deutschmann, T., Frieß, U., Hak, C., Halla, J. D., Heue, K. P., Junkermann, W., Li, X., Platt, U., and Pundt-Gruber, I.: Inversion of tropospheric profiles of aerosol extinction and HCHO and NO₂ mixing ratios from MAX-DOAS observations in Milano during the summer of 2003 and comparison with independent data sets, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 4, 2685–2715, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-4-2685-2011>, 2011.

Wang, D., Xu, Y., Yao, Y., Xu, Z., and Hung, H.: Effects of electron multiplication on the CCD SNR in remote sensing application, *Optik*, 124, 4832–4835, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2013.02.037>, 2013.

Wang, Y., Lampel, J., Xie, P., Beirle, S., Li, A., Wu, D., and Wagner, T.: Ground-based MAX-DOAS observations of tropospheric aerosols, NO₂, SO₂ and HCHO in Wuxi, China, from 2011 to 2014, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 17, 2189–2215, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-2189-2017>, 2017.

Wang, Y., Pukite, J., Wagner, T., Donner, S., Beirle, S., Hilboll, A., Vrekoussis, M., Richter, A., Apituley, A., Paters, A., Allaart, M., Eskes, H., Frumau, A., Van Roozendaal, M., Lampel, J., Platt, U., Schmitt, S., Swart, D., and Vonk, J.: Vertical Profiles of Tropospheric Ozone From MAX-DOAS Measurements During the CINDI-2 Campaign: Part 1—Development of a New Retrieval Algorithm, *JGR Atmospheres*, 123, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD028647>, 2018.

Wang Yang, Li Ang, Xie Pin-Hua, Chen Hao, Mou Fu-Sheng, Xu Jin, Wu Feng-Cheng, Zeng Yi, Liu Jian-Guo, and Liu Wen-Qing: Measuring tropospheric vertical distribution and vertical column density of NO₂ by multi-axis differential optical absorption spectroscopy, *wlxb*, 62, 200705, <https://doi.org/10.7498/aps.62.200705>, 2013.

Westra, A. H., Heemskerk, J. W. T., Korevaar, M. A. N., Theuwissen, A. J. P., Kreuger, R., Ligtoet, K. M., and Beekman, F. J.: On-Chip Pixel Binning in Photon-Counting EMCCD-Based Gamma Camera: A Powerful Tool for Noise Reduction, *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.*, 56, 2559–2565, <https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2009.2012931>, 2009.

You, H.-Y., Jia, J.-H., Chen, J.-K., Han, T., Ni, W.-M., Wang, S.-Y., Li, J., Zhang, R.-J., Yang, Y.-M., Chen, L.-Y., and Lynch, D. W.: New design of a spectroscopic ellipsometer by using a spectrometer with multiple gratings and a two-dimensional CCD array detector, *Thin Solid Films*, 455–456, 84–89, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tsf.2003.11.211>, 2004.

Zhang, H., Li, A., Hu, Z., Guo, J., Yun, L., Zhang, M., Ren, H., Zhong, H., and Xu, J.: Evaluation and measurement of tropospheric glyoxal retrieved from MAX-DOAS in Shenzhen, China, *Science of The Total Environment*, 878, 162727, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.162727>, 2023.

Zhu Jiacheng, Jin Yangming, Huang Xujie, Liu Quan, and Shen Weimin: Design and optimization of broadband convex blazed grating, *Infrared and Laser Engineering*, 46, 1120003, <https://doi.org/10.3788/IRLA201746.1120003>, 2017.